

Service Information

Mazda Motor Corporation

3-1, Shinchi, Fuchu-cho, Aki-gun
Hiroshima 730-8670, Japan
TEL : 81(82)287-5323
FAX : 81(82)287-5220



Category P	Technical	Ref. No. E009/09	Page 1 of 2
Coverage <input type="checkbox"/> Distributor only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please inform your dealers		Date Issued February 3, 2009	
Please convey this information to your <input type="checkbox"/> Director <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Manager <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warranty Dept. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parts Dept. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training Dept. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field Rep.		Date Revised	
Applicable Model All Models		Applicable Countries or Specifications Worldwide	

Subject: Service Points for Brake Dragging

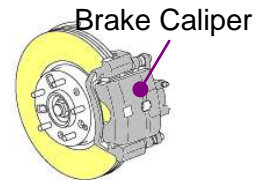
DESCRIPTION

In order to pinpoint a cause of brake dragging issues and perform appropriate repair, please refer to the following procedure.

PROCEDURE

Service Point: Raise the caliper to diagnose. Do NOT replace parts other than needed.

1. When a customer brings his / her vehicle for brake dragging feeling, first lift up the vehicle to determine on which wheel this symptom is occurring.
2. Remove only the tire which is affected, then rotate the disc plate to confirm the symptom.
3. Loosen the two bolts securing the caliper, then remove one bolt to raise the one side of the caliper.
4. With the one side of the caliper raised, rotate the disc plate to confirm the brake dragging.



If the brake dragging CANNOT be confirmed, a piston may be hard to return (due to rust, etc.), slide pins may get seized or run-out of the disc plate may exceed the specification.

If the brake dragging CAN be confirmed, the mounting support and disc pad may get seized, the disc plate may come into contact with other parts or the hub bearing may get seized, etc.

If the inspection revealed that the brake dragging is caused by the piston returning failure, then there is also a possibility of water entry due to boot breakage or poor sealing, etc. If it is the case, be sure to review the vehicle's maintenance history and repair history as well before deciding on caliper ass'y replacement. Avoid replacing the parts other than needed.

Example of Minimum Quantity of Parts Replacement

Note: In some cases “seizure” can be corrected without parts replacement. (No need to replace the brake pads.)

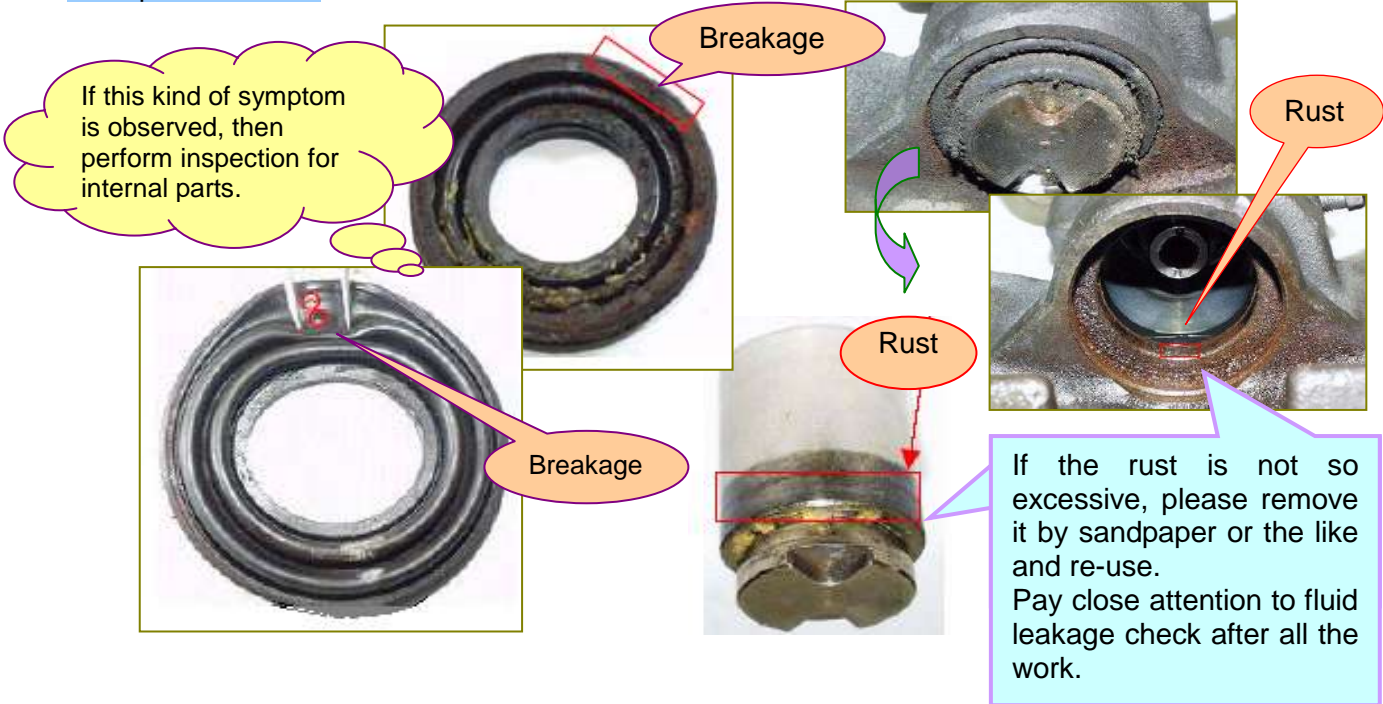
Piston is hard to return:

Replace seal and boot, or replace only caliper.

Brake pad gets seized with the mounting support:

Remove rust from the mounting support / clean the mounting support / replace only the mounting support, or clean the brake pad.

Example of Concern



Shinji Kanai
Manager, Technical Information Gr.
Technical Service Dept.
Mazda Motor Corp.