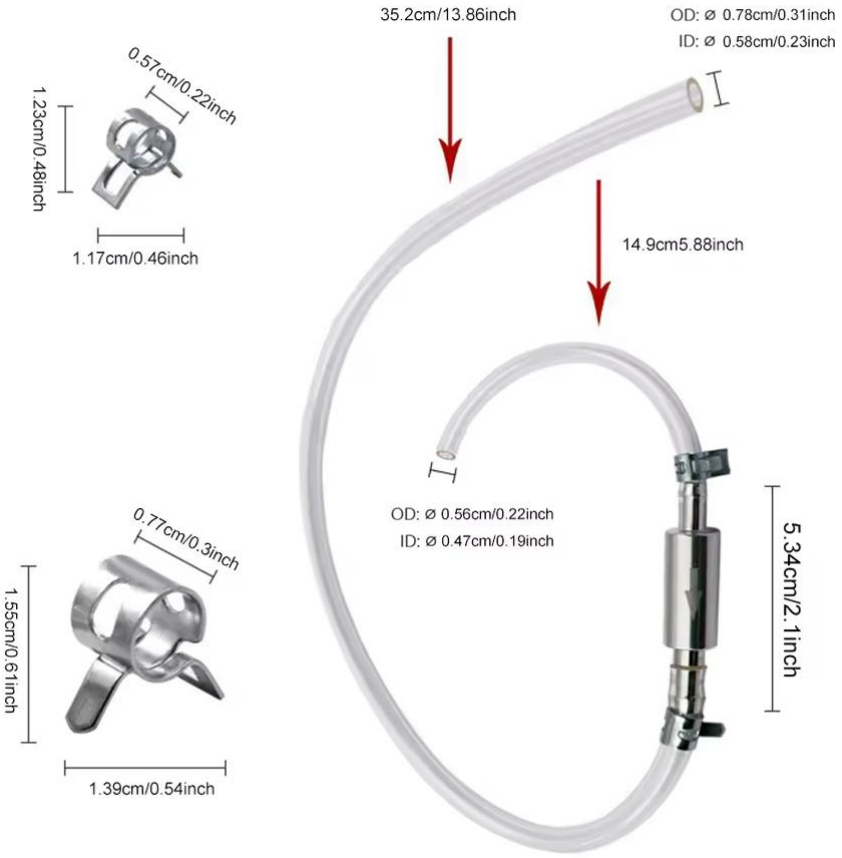
EN: BLEEDHOSE – USER MANUAL

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

The brake bleeding hose is a one-way tool designed to remove air and old brake fluid from a vehicle's brake system. It allows for one-person operation by using an internal check valve that permits brake fluid to flow out while preventing air from re-entering the brake lines. This hose is compatible with most vehicles that have standard brake bleeder screws, including cars, trucks, motorcycles, and ATVs. It is simple, reliable, and reusable, making it suitable for both beginners and experienced users, and provides a fast and efficient method for maintaining brake performance.

PARTS INCLUDED



- Brake bleeding hose (2x)
- One-way check valve
- Hose clamps (4x)

Required Extra Tools and Materials

To use the brake bleeding hose, you will need:

- Wrench suitable for the bleeder screw
- Correct type of brake fluid (as specified by vehicle manufacturer)
- Clean rag or paper towels
- Brake fluid catch container

PURPOSE OF BRAKE BLEEDING

Brake bleeding is necessary whenever the brake pedal feels soft or spongy, when brake components such as calipers, wheel cylinders, or brake lines have been replaced, when old or contaminated brake fluid needs to be replaced, or when air has entered the brake system.

Air in the brake system reduces braking efficiency and can be dangerous. Proper bleeding restores firm pedal feel and ensures safe braking performance.

HOW THE BRAKE BLEEDING HOSE WORKS

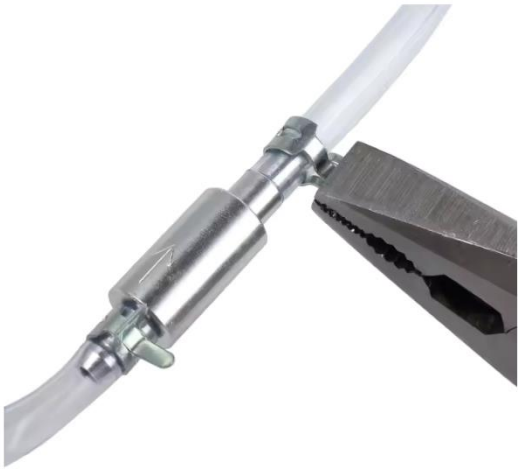
The hose contains a built-in one-way check valve that opens only when pressure is applied by pressing the brake pedal. When the pedal is released, the valve closes automatically. This design allows brake fluid and air bubbles to exit the system while preventing air from being sucked back into the brake lines. An arrow printed on the hose indicates the correct direction of brake fluid flow and must always be followed for proper operation.

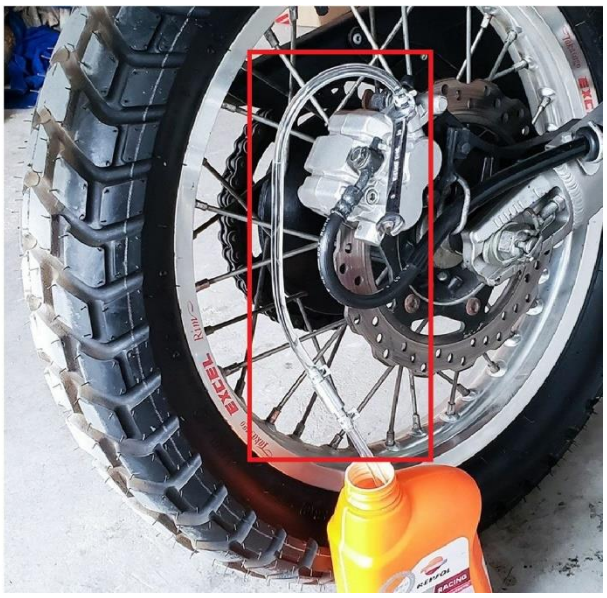
INSTALLATION AND ORIENTATION

The brake bleeding hose connects to the brake bleeder screw, which is located on the brake caliper for disc brakes or the wheel cylinder for drum brakes. Each wheel has its own bleeder screw, and bleeding is typically performed one wheel at a time. It is generally recommended to start with the wheel farthest from the master cylinder, although the manufacturer's recommended bleeding sequence should always be followed.

Before mounting, attach both hoses to either side of the valve. Locate the arrow printed on the valve, and ensure it points away from the brake bleeder screw to indicate the correct direction of fluid flow. Incorrect orientation will prevent proper bleeding and may allow air to enter the system. Push one end of the hose firmly onto the bleeder screw to ensure a secure fit, and use the hose clamps on each end of the valve to maintain the connection. Position the free end of the hose so that brake fluid drains safely into a suitable container.

Once the valve and hoses are properly positioned, slightly loosen the bleeder screw with a wrench to allow fluid to pass when pressure is applied. The system is now ready for one-person bleeding.





BLEEDING PROCEDURE

Sit in the driver's seat and slowly press and release the brake pedal. As you pump the pedal, brake fluid will flow through the hose, filling it completely, and any air bubbles will be visible as they exit the system. The internal check valve ensures that air does not return to the brake lines when the pedal is released. Continue pumping until no air bubbles are visible and the fluid flows steadily. Typically, bleeding a single wheel takes approximately 2–5 minutes, while bleeding the entire vehicle may take 10–20 minutes, depending on the amount of air in the system, the length of brake lines, and the condition of the fluid.

Finishing the Process

Once bleeding is complete, tighten the bleeder screw securely while the hose is still attached, then remove the hose. Wipe away any spilled brake fluid immediately, and check the brake fluid reservoir, topping it up to the correct level if necessary. Repeat the procedure for the remaining wheels as needed.

IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTES

- Always use the **correct brake fluid type** specified by the vehicle manufacturer.
- Always follow the bleeding sequence recommended by the manufacturer and modify the procedure if necessary.
- Do not allow the master cylinder to run dry during bleeding.
- Brake fluid can damage paint and plastic surfaces — clean spills immediately.
- Dispose of used brake fluid according to local regulations.