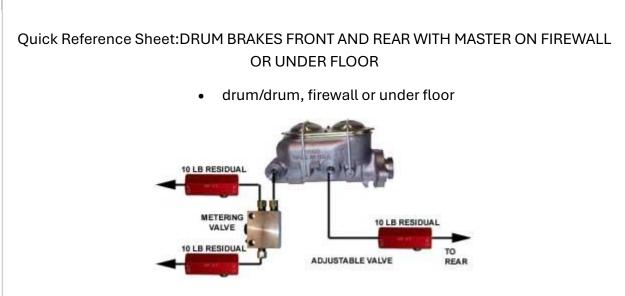
Typical Brake System Configurations

Figuring out how to plumb your brake system is quite simple. The two qualifying questions are:

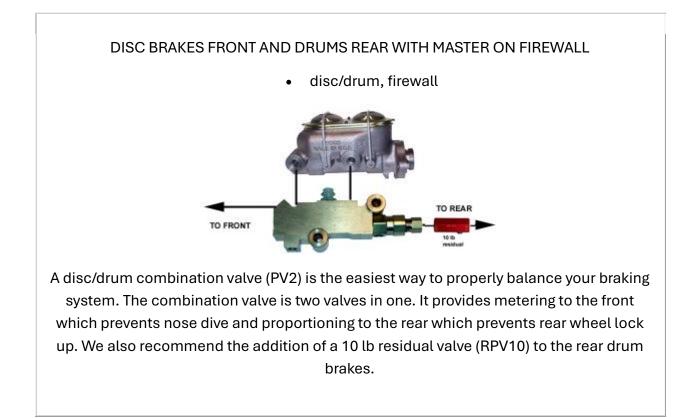
- 1) Is your brake system: Disc/Disc, Disc/Drum, or Drum/Drum? Because...
- Drum brakes require a 10 lb. residual pressure (RPV10) to counteract the spring tension in the drum system which tends to pull the shoes away from the drums.
- Disc Brakes require a combination valve (often called a proportioning valve) and sometimes a 2 lb. residual valve- depending on where your master cylinder is relative to your calipers (see next bullet).

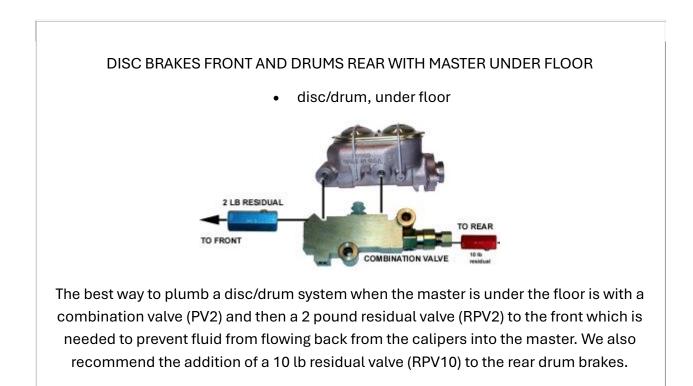
2) For disc applications; Is your Master Cylinder mounted above or below your calipers? because...

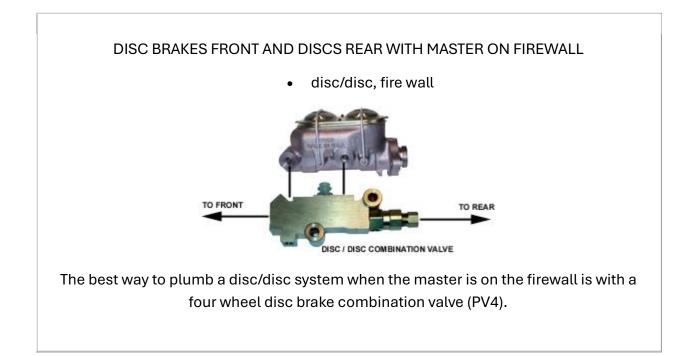
• If your master cylinder is below your calipers then a 2 lb. residual valve (RPV2) is needed to prevent fluid from flowing back from the calipers into the master cylinder.

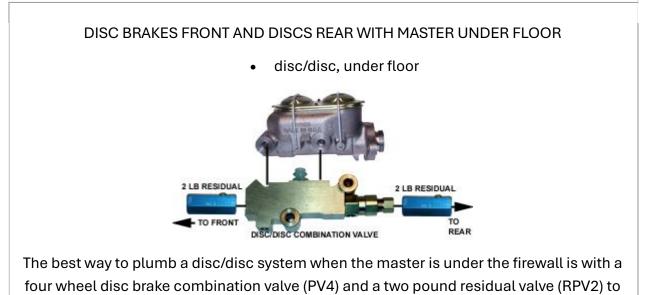


Drum brakes require a 10 lb. residual pressure (RPV10) to counteract the spring tension in the drum system which tends to pull the shoes away from the drums. This will give you a longer pedal travel and "spongy" brakes. The residual valve holds a pressure keeping the shoes near the drums giving a higher firmer pedal. Also required a metering valve (PVM) to the front (the metering valve prevents nose dive).









the front and a two pound residual valve (RPV2) to the rear.

