

BENDIX HYDRO-BOOST II

**General Motors
Diesel Models Only
Except Chevette**

DESCRIPTION

The hydraulic brake booster consists of an open center spool valve and a hydraulic cylinder combined into a single housing. The power steering pump provides the hydraulic fluid pressure to operate both the power brake booster and power steering gear. A dual master cylinder is bolted to the brake booster and is operated by a push rod projecting from booster cylinder bore. The brake booster also has a reserve accumulator system, which stores sufficient fluid under pressure to provide 1 power-assisted brake application when power steering pump fluid flow is interrupted.

OPERATION

RELEASED POSITION (NO BRAKING)

In this position, spool valve return spring holds spool valve open. In open position, spool valve provides unrestricted fluid flow between power steering pump and power steering gear. Fluid pressure is blocked from entering boost pressure chamber by lands on spool valve. As fluid pressure increases with steering demand, it has no effect on boost pressure chamber. Boost pressure chamber is vented through spool valve, to pump return port, and back to power steering pump.

BRAKING POSITION

As brake pedal is depressed, it moves pedal rod and initiates movement of spool valve. This closes fluid return port to pump from boost chamber, and admits fluid into boost chamber from pressure port. Additional valve movement restricts flow between pump and steering gear, causing pump to increase fluid pressure to maintain flow rate to steering gear. As fluid pressure increases in boost chamber, it forces piston forward actuating master cylinder piston, resulting in brake application. If fluid pressure is required for steering while braking, pump pressure will rise and spool valve will shift in an open direction allowing more fluid to flow to steering gear.

RESERVE SYSTEM

1) System consists of a charging valve, accumulator valve, and a compressed gas accumulator. System is open to pressure port of booster unit. Charging valve has an orifice and ball check. Fluid from pump passes through orifice in valve, and if pressure exceeds pressure in accumulator, it unseats ball check valve and enters accumulator. Ball check valve prevents reverse flow when accumulator pressure is greater than pump pressure.

2) Accumulator valve is a poppet type valve held closed by pressure stored in accumulator. An actuator on spool valve sleeve opens accumulator valve when a stop with no pump pressure is made that requires use of reserve pressure. Fluid pressure can also enter accumulator from boost chamber through accumulator valve, when boost chamber pressure exceeds accumulator pressure. A pressure relief valve vents accumulator to the pump return port when pressure in accumulator exceeds 1600 psi.

TESTING

NOTE — *Hydro-Boost cannot cause noisy brakes, fading brake pedal, or pulling brakes. If one of these conditions exists, other components of brake system may be the cause.*

PRELIMINARY CHECKS

Make the following checks, and repair if necessary, before performing any test on the Hydro-Boost system:

- Fluid levels in master cylinder & power steering pump.
- Power steering pump drive belt.
- Power steering hoses for leaks or kinks.
- Air in brake fluid or power steering fluid.
- Engine idle speed.
- Steering pump pressure.

NOTE — *If problem cannot be found in preliminary steps, make following tests. If unit is found to be operating properly, check areas of brake system that might cause condition. See Hydraulic Brake Trouble Shooting in this section.*

HYDRO-BOOST FUNCTIONAL TEST

- 1) Make all preliminary checks.
- 2) Place transmission in neutral and stop engine.
- 3) Apply brake several times to deplete accumulator reserve. Hold brake depressed with medium pressure (40 lbs.).
- 4) Start engine. Brake pedal should fall slightly then push back against foot.
- 5) If no action is felt, booster system is not operating properly.

ACCUMULATOR LEAKDOWN TEST

- 1) Start engine, and charge accumulator by either applying brake with 100 lbs. pedal force or turning steering wheel lock to lock.
- 2) Turn off engine and wait 1 hour. There should be 1 power assisted brake application with engine off.
- 3) If reserve system will not retain a charge for 1 hour, but functions normally immediately following charging, or if accumulator can be heard charging and discharging but will not hold a charge, accumulator valves are at fault and power piston/accumulator must be replaced.

NOTE — *If Hydro-Boost is not functioning, insure power steering system is operating normally before replacing Hydro-Boost unit.*

REMOVAL & INSTALLATION

HYDRO-BOOST ASSEMBLY

NOTE — *Before removing unit, discharge accumulator by making several brake applications until a hard pedal is obtained.*

BENDIX HYDRO-BOOST II (Cont.)

CAUTION — Power steering fluid and hydraulic brake fluid CANNOT be mixed. Do not allow power steering fluid to contact brake seals or hydraulic brake fluid to contact power steering seals as seal damage will result.

Removal — From under hood and inside of vehicle, proceed as follows:

- Pump brake pedal 4 or 5 times with engine not running to empty accumulator of fluid under pressure.
- Remove nuts attaching master cylinder to booster.
- Move master cylinder aside without disconnecting brake fluid lines.
- Disconnect pressure, steering gear and return lines from booster unit.
- Plug all lines and parts.
- Remove retainer and washer from push rod and service brake pedal arm.
- Remove nuts securing booster to dash panel.
- Remove booster unit by sliding push rod link out from engine side of dash panel.

Installation — 1) From under hood and inside vehicle, perform following steps:

- Mount booster to dash panel by sliding push rod through hole in dash panel.
- Install attaching nuts loosely, tighten after completing steps inside vehicle.
- Install master cylinder on booster unit, tighten nuts.
- Position push rod on service brake pedal arm and install washer and retainer.
- Remove plugs and attach fluid lines to booster unit.

2) Fill power steering reservoir. Disconnect 12-volt wire from injection pump and engage starter. Do not start vehicle. Check power steering fluid level, and top off, if necessary. Install 12-volt wire to injection pump and start engine; then cycle steering wheel twice.

3) Stop engine and discharge accumulator by depressing brake pedal 4 or 5 times. Check power steering level. Top off, if necessary. Start engine, cycle steering wheel once, and turn engine off. Check fluid level. If foaming occurs, wait 1 hour and recheck level.

NOTE — If a whining noise develops following installation of power unit, fluid aeration may be suspected. Air must be removed from system using a suitable power steering pump air evacuator assembly. See Power Steering General Servicing in STEERING Section.

OVERHAUL

CAUTION — Power steering fluid and hydraulic brake fluid CANNOT be mixed. Do not allow power steering fluid to contact brake seals or hydraulic brake fluid to contact power steering seals as seal damage will result.

BRAKE BOOSTER

Disassembly — 1) Secure booster mounting bracket in vise with pedal rod pointing down.

2) Pump pedal rod until accumulator pressure is depleted.

CAUTION — Accumulator contains compressed gas and personal injury may result if the following is not heeded:

- Wear safety glasses.
- Do not apply heat to accumulator.
- Do not attempt to repair inoperative accumulator. Replace with new assembly.
- Before disposing of an inoperative accumulator, drill a 1/8" hole through the end of can, opposite "O" ring. DO NOT drill through piston end.

3) Using special socket (J-25085), loosen Torx-head bolts securing front housing to rear cover.

NOTE — Rear cover refers to part of booster that is attached to mounting bracket.

4) While holding front housing, remove Torx-head bolts. Have pan ready to catch and discard leaking fluid.

CAUTION — Use care when handling front housing as the accumulator contains a high rate spring in compression.

5) Carefully lift off front housing leaving spool valve and power piston/accumulator assembly attached to rear cover.

6) With front housing removed, proceed as follows:

- Remove output rod and piston return spring from power piston/accumulator assembly.
- Remove spool valve spring from valve.
- Remove output rod retainer assembly from front housing.
- Remove spool valve by rotating it out of lever arm.
- Remove and discard large "figure eight" seal from rear cover.
- Remove and discard power piston seal from bore.

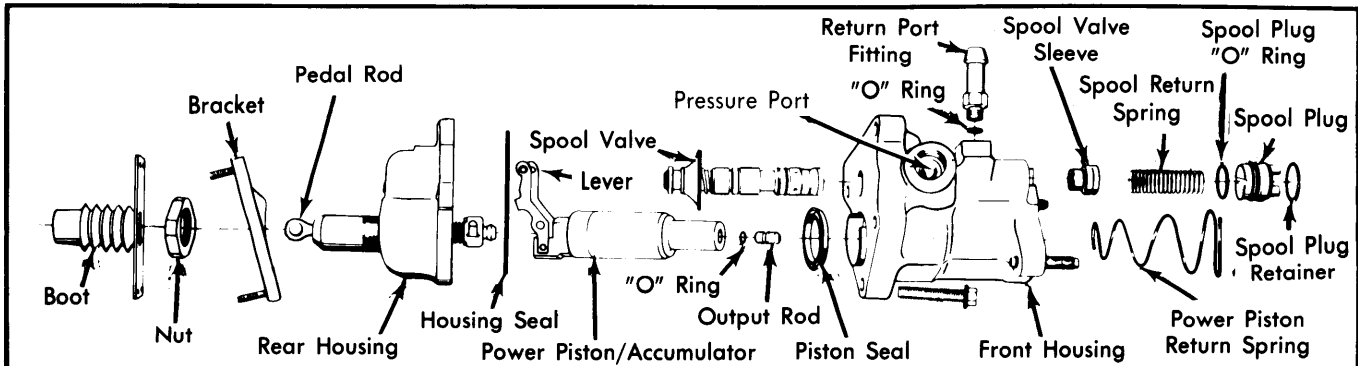


Fig. 1 Exploded View of Hydro-Boost II

Power Brake Units

BENDIX HYDRO-BOOST II (Cont.)

7) Inspect spool valve and power piston for wear or scratches. Replace if necessary.

8) Remove power piston by cutting end of connecting pin. Push out pin with a small punch and remove piston.

9) Clean all parts in clean power steering fluid.

NOTE — *Whenever booster is disassembled all seals and damaged tube inserts should be replaced. All accumulator valve components must be replaced if any are lost or damaged. If the spool valve bore is damaged, the entire booster should be replaced as an assembly.*

Reassembly — 1) Position piston bracket into yoke of lever and install new pin through hole.

2) Use a punch to mushroom end of pin. Make sure lever is free to move with no binding.

3) Install new seal in rear cover groove and new power piston seal in front housing.

4) Insert spool valve spring and spool valve assembly into bore of front housing.

5) Pull up on power piston and extend lever to accept sleeve on spool valve.

6) While holding lever extended, bring front housing with spool valve directly over rear cover and slide lever pins into slot in sleeve.

7) Install rear cover to front cover as follows:

- Center power piston/accumulator in bore.
- Before housings contact, install seal protector tool (J-25053) through piston bore until seated on piston.
- Push housings together and remove seal protector tool.
- Tighten Torx bolts to 20 ft. lbs.

8) Install output rod, spring and a new spring retainer.

9) Using a $\frac{7}{8}$ " deep socket, secure new output rod retainer in place.