SPORTENZIA

USER MANUAL

EZMTB BLEED KIT FOR HYDRAULIC DISC BRAKES

Syringes, funnel, bottle, adapters and caliper blocks to bleed a hydraulic disc brake, with mineral oil or DOT fluid. This manual covers preparation, step-by-step bleeding, brake checks and care of the kit.

REF. KITDEPURGE1 · MINERAL OIL OR DOT FLUID, NEVER MIXED · SHIMANO, MAGURA, AVID, HOPE, FORMULA…



01 · GETTING STARTED

CONTENTS, COMPATIBILITY, SAFETY

Kit contents

ITEM	PURPOSE
Two syringes with handles	Push or draw fluid, at the lever or the caliper depending on the method.
Funnel with stopper	Screws onto Shimano and similar levers: fluid reservoir, outlet for bubbles.
Bleed bottle and hanger	Collects old fluid; the wire hanger hooks it onto the bike.
Multi-brand adapters	Connect a hose to the lever or caliper, to match the bleed port thread.
Caliper blocks	Take the place of the pads during bleeding and hold the pistons back.
Clamps	Pinch a hose shut to stop the fluid.
Fittings and seals	Seal the joint between adapter and brake.
Spanner	Tightens and loosens adapters and bleed screws.
Clear hoses	Link syringe and adapter, and show the bubbles.
Rigid storage box	Keeps everything clean between bleeds.

What the kit does

Bleeding renews the fluid in a hydraulic brake and removes the air that makes the lever spongy. The kit lets you move fluid from one end of the system to the other, collect the old fluid and hold the caliper pistons in place throughout.

When to bleed

Spongy lever, longer travel, lever creeping towards the handlebar: air has entered the system or the fluid has aged. A bleed is also needed after a hose is replaced or shortened, and at the intervals your brake maker recommends.



The complete kit and its storage box.

Compatibility

Hydraulic brakes and suspension from Shimano, Magura, Tektro, Hope, Avid, Formula, Hayes, Fox, Rockshox, DT Swiss, Bengal, Quad, Echo and Giant.

SAFETY

- Wear gloves and glasses: DOT fluid irritates skin and eyes, and damages paint.
- Keep fluid and tools out of children's reach.
- A single drop on the disc or pads reduces braking: cover them, wipe at once.
- Only ride after a successful brake test, stationary then at low speed.

ONE FLUID PER KIT

Mineral oil and DOT fluid must never mix. Keep this kit for one type of fluid only.

02 · PREPARATION

FLUID, BIKE, SYRINGES

Preparing the bike

1. **Identify the fluid** your brakes use: it is marked on the lever, the reservoir or in their documentation. Mineral oil or DOT, never one in place of the other.
2. **Set up the bike** in a workstand, at working height, with lever and caliper within reach. Lay a cloth under the caliper.
3. **Remove the wheel and pads** and keep the pads well away from any fluid. Gently push the pistons back into the caliper.
4. **Fit the caliper block** that matches your caliper's shape, where the pads sit. It stops the pistons coming out if the lever is pulled.
5. **Position the lever** by rotating it on the handlebar: reservoir level, bleed screw at the highest point. Air always rises to the top of the system.
6. **Choose the adapters** by trying them by hand in the lever and caliper bleed ports. The right one screws in without effort. Check the seal is in place.
7. **Protect the rest** with cloths around lever and caliper, disc covered or removed. Keep a second clean cloth to hand.

You will need

- The fluid your brake maker recommends, fresh, from a sealed bottle: it is not supplied with the kit.
- Gloves, glasses and several clean cloths.
- Disc brake cleaner or isopropyl alcohol.
- The keys that open your brakes' bleed screws, in addition to the kit's spanner.
- A workstand, or a stable support that keeps the bike upright.

Preparing the syringes

1. **Fill a syringe** with fresh fluid, hose attached, drawing slowly.
2. **Expel the air** by holding the syringe upright: tap it, then push until fluid reaches the end of the hose.
3. **Degas the fluid** by clamping the hose shut and pulling the plunger: fine bubbles appear. Release, push them out, and repeat until none show.
4. **Fit the adapter** to the end of the hose, seal in place, ready to screw onto the brake.

Finding the bleed screws

At the lever, the bleed screw sits on the reservoir, often under a small cap. At the caliper, it is on the body, usually at the top, sometimes under a rubber cover. Only unscrew it when you are ready to connect an adapter.

> **WATCHING THE BUBBLES**
>
> The clear hoses show air on the move. Work slowly: pushing too fast breaks bubbles into tiny ones that are harder to remove.

> **DO NOT**
>
> - Pull the lever with no pads or caliper block fitted: the pistons come out.
> - Overtighten an adapter: the brake's thread can be damaged.
> - Reuse the fluid collected in the bottle.

03 · PROCEDURE

BLEEDING, STEP BY STEP

Mineral oil, with the funnel (Shimano and similar)

1. **Screw in the funnel** on the lever reservoir, in place of the bleed screw. Pour in a little oil.
2. **Connect the full syringe to the caliper** by screwing the adapter into the bleed port, then open the bleed screw slightly with the spanner.
3. **Push the oil upwards** slowly and steadily: bubbles rise into the funnel. Stop before the syringe is empty.
4. **Close the caliper bleed screw** with the syringe still attached, then remove the syringe over a cloth.
5. **Work the lever** several times, gently, tapping the hose: the last bubbles rise into the funnel. The lever firms up.
6. **Close the lever** by putting the stopper in the funnel, removing the funnel, then refitting the bleed screw with its seal. Wipe clean.

While bleeding

- Bleed one brake at a time, completely, before moving to the next.
- Always keep fluid in the syringe and the funnel: once empty, they let air in.
- Tap the hose and caliper with a tool handle to free the bubbles.
- Open the bleed screw just enough for the fluid to pass: too far open, it can leak.
- Keep the bottle below the brake and empty it before it overflows.

SPILT FLUID

- Wipe it at once, before it runs towards the caliper or disc.
- DOT fluid on paint: rinse with clean water without delay.
- Mineral oil: wipe, then degrease with isopropyl alcohol.

DOT fluid, with two syringes

1. **Fit a syringe at the lever** half full, in the lever bleed port, hose clamped shut.
2. **Fit the full syringe at the caliper** in its bleed port, then open the clamp on the lever side.
3. **Push from the caliper** slowly: fluid rises into the lever syringe and carries the bubbles with it.
4. **Clamp the caliper side** then gently pull and push the lever syringe's plunger to draw out the air left in the lever.
5. **Remove the syringes** starting at the caliper, then the lever, and refit each bleed screw with its seal. Wipe clean.

The bleed bottle

To collect fluid from an open bleed port, connect it to the bottle with a clear hose and hook the bottle onto the bike by its hanger. It then sits below the brake, hands free.

The bleed is done when

- No more bubbles rise in the hose, funnel or syringe.
- The fluid flowing through is clear.
- The lever is firm from the first pulls and does not come back towards the handlebar.

YOUR BRAKE'S METHOD COMES FIRST

Each brake maker has its own bleed procedure. If theirs differs from these steps, follow it: the kit adapts to it.

04 · AFTER BLEEDING

CHECKS, CARE, TROUBLESHOOTING

Refit and check

1. **Clean** the lever, caliper and hose of any fluid, without touching the disc.
2. **Remove the caliper block** and refit the pads. If fluid has touched them, replace them.
3. **Refit the wheel** then pull the lever until the pads meet the disc.
4. **Check the lever** by squeezing it: it must feel firm and never touch the handlebar. Then return it to its riding position.
5. **Test the brakes** stationary, then at low speed in a clear area, before riding on the road.

Caring for the kit

- Empty syringes, hoses and funnel into the bottle, wipe them and let them dry.
- Check the seals: a damaged seal lets air in.
- Store everything in the closed box, away from dust.
- Mark the box with the fluid used, so this kit never switches fluid.
- Take old fluid to a waste collection point, never down the drain.

Common mistakes

- Switching fluid type with the same kit, or in the same brake.
- Forgetting the seal on an adapter or bleed screw: air gets in.
- Letting the syringe or funnel run empty during the bleed.
- Touching the disc or pads with fluid-stained gloves.
- Riding off without testing the brakes.

When to bleed again

As soon as the lever turns spongy again, and at the intervals your brake maker recommends. DOT fluid absorbs moisture from the air over time: it needs renewing more often than mineral oil.

If something goes wrong

SYMPTOM	LIKELY CAUSE	FIX
Lever still spongy	Air left in the lever	Work the lever with funnel or syringe attached, bleed again
Leak at the adapter	Wrong thread, missing seal	Try another adapter, add the seal
Endless bubbles in the hose	A joint drawing in air	Retighten the adapter, change the seal
Syringe will not push	Clamp or bleed screw closed	Open the clamp, open the screw slightly
Dark fluid coming out	Old fluid in the system	Push fresh fluid until it comes out clear
Lever comes back to the bar	Leak or air in the system	Do not ride, find the leak, bleed again
Weak or noisy braking	Fluid on disc or pads	Clean the disc, replace the pads

Need help?

sportenzia.com/pages/contact

Our team answers your questions about choosing adapters and bleeding.

A good bleed shows at the lever: firm, consistent, and always well clear of the handlebar.