

INSTALLER CHECKLIST

IMPORTANT. PLEASE READ THE INSTALLER GUIDE INCLUDED.



PRIOR To Installation

- If an effective installation cannot be achieved in a particular vehicle, the brake should not be installed.
- Integrity of flooring should be inspected prior to installation.
- The installation of a passenger side brake system should be done using the original manufactured equipment, parts and hardware supplied.
- Take **extreme caution** to AVOID piercing a line when drilling through the floor board. Check vehicle's underside and note the location of all electrical, fuel or hydraulic lines.

IN-HOUSE Inspection

- Cables have been inspected and lubricated.
- Brake have been inspected to insure all connections are properly secured.
- Brake lights remain OFF when locking pin is engaged.

FIELD TEST Inspection

- Passenger brake exhibits the same braking power and touch as your primary brake.
- Hindrance-free operation of brakes (driver and passenger sides) and accelerator.
- Brake lights should be inspected for proper operation after field test is complete.

WARNING

Use a qualified mechanic for proper installation. Inspect and test for installation integrity and safe operation before placing brake into service. The suitability and safety of the installation is the responsibility of the installer and end user.

INSTALLER NOTES

Cable

Improper cable attachment may cause stress or crimping which could result in premature cable failure and loss of braking. In addition, any swivel, pulley, or other fastening device should promote resistance-free movement and be attached in such a way so as not to crush or fray the cable.

Safety-Lock Pin

To prevent accidental brake depression, the passenger brake should be equipped with a locking device. This guards against unintended brake actuation by a passenger, a falling object, or shifting items left on the floor.

Braking Power & Sensitivity

A passenger brake should match the braking power and sensitivity of the OEM brake to which it is attached. This is accomplished by fastening the passenger-side brake cable to the OEM brake pedal at a 90° angle to approximate a 1:1 braking ratio for maximum leverage (braking power).

Foot & Leg Comfort

A passenger-side brake should provide the same level of comfort as an OEM brake. Foot and leg fatigue are a significant safety concern if the foot is frequently held in a semi-suspended position. A passenger brake should approximate the OEM accelerator-brake configuration, with a properly positioned foot rest.

Foot-To-Pedal Transfer

Passenger brake safety is also determined by the ease and speed of transferring the foot from resting position to brake pad. Distance, height, and foot proximity should approximate the OEM accelerator-brake configuration. Brake pad height should be aligned to the same horizontal plane (or slightly above) as the foot rest. The foot should be positioned comfortably on the foot rest. The heel should remain in place and pivot easily between foot rest and brake pad.

Driver-Side Swivel Assembly & Cable Life

Cable integrity is greatly extended by eliminating any stress or crimping. Also, a free floating pulley-swivel assembly (with cable guard) is essential. The cable should be drawn through smooth and resistance-free flexible cable housing. Cable strength, proper lubrication, and regular inspection are also key to lengthening cable life.

Cable Guard

The pulley cable guard reduces fraying of cable. Fraying reduces reliability and can result in the cable jumping, the dragging or freezing of brake; loss of control; or poor brake light response.

Swivel Pulley

Swivel maintains nonresistant alignment of pulley.



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