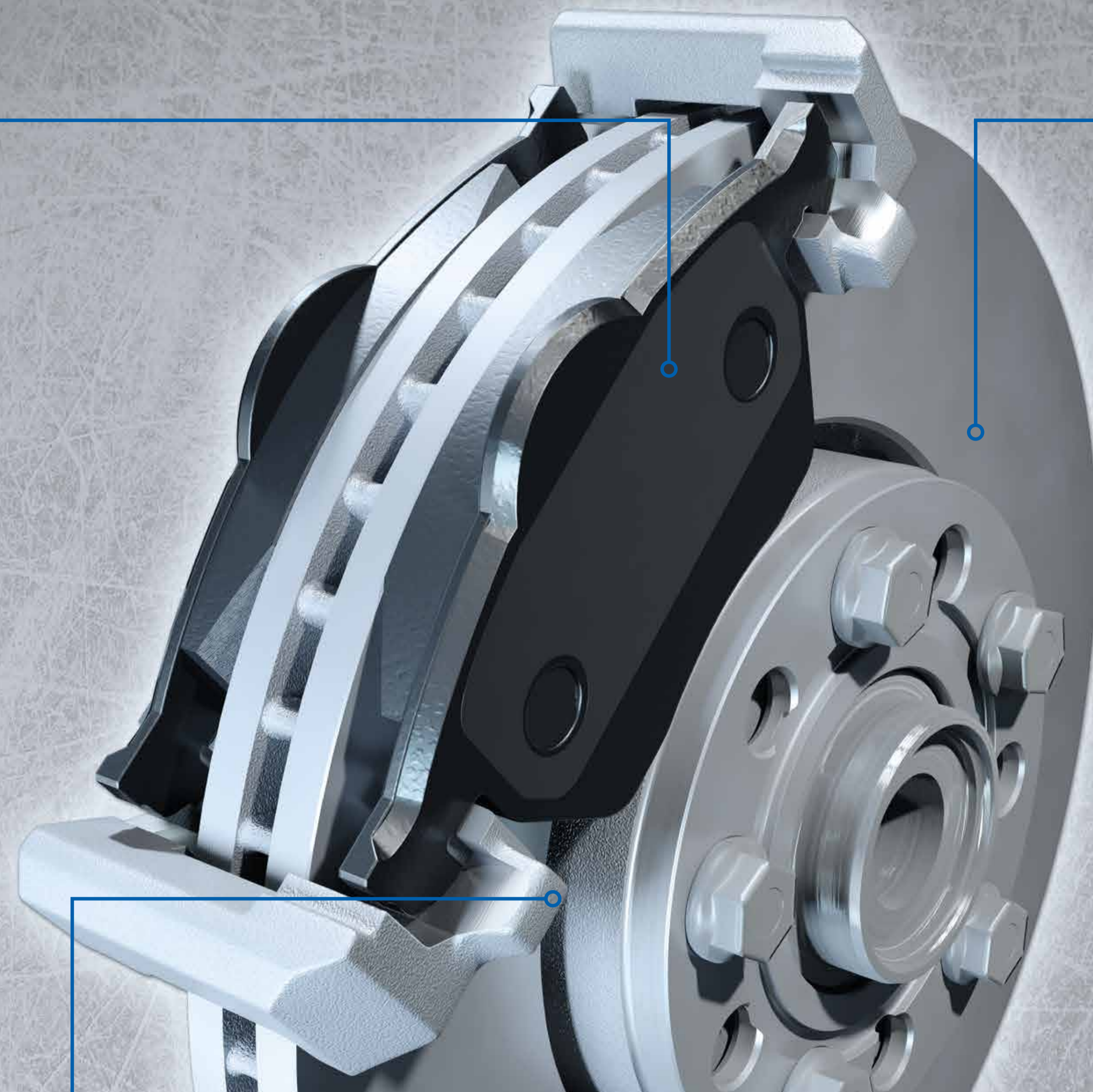


# Hints on brake repairs



## Disc brake pad

### Separation of the brake pad

The brake pad is coming away from the base plate



- CAUSE:**
- Thermal overload
  - Underlying rust
  - Ill-fitting brake pad leading to distortion

### Thermal overload

Brake pad damaged by overheating. The bonding agents in the brake pad are destroyed and the material breaks up



- CAUSE:**
- Guide sleeve is seized or jammed
  - Brake caliper piston is stiff
  - Extreme driving patterns or continuous braking
  - Brake pad seized

### Worn patches and scoring

The surface of the brake pad exhibits marked scoring and signs of wear



- CAUSE:**
- New pads were mounted on old, worn brake discs
  - Foreign body between the brake pad and the disc
  - Environmental influences (salt, dirt, etc.)

### Excessive wear

Brake pads are worn down to the base plate



- CAUSE:**
- Inadequate maintenance
  - Inspected too infrequently
  - Continuous braking while driving downhill

**NOTE: All these brake pads need to be replaced!**

## Maintenance information

To ensure proper functioning we recommend you to:

- Always have brakes repaired only by qualified technicians
- Comply with the installation information provided by the brake and vehicle manufacturers
- Comply with the product's instruction leaflet
- Use only verified and approved brake pads
- The brake discs on an axle should always be replaced together
- Always install new brake discs with new brake pads
- The supporting surface of the wheel hub should be flat, burr-free, clean, rust-free and undamaged
- Use the prescribed tightening torques
- Check the level of brake fluid in the expansion tank and fill it up if necessary
- Renew brake fluid at the prescribed intervals; if necessary have it tested
- Once the brakes have been repaired, press the brake pedal several times up to two thirds of the way down to enable the brake pads and pistons to take up their working positions
- Because brake discs and brake pads need to adapt to one other, use the brakes with moderation for a running-in period and comply with the manufacturer's instructions
- Avoid unnecessary sudden braking in the first 100 km

### Mounting instructions for coated brake discs

- Do not remove the brake disc's surface protection
- The layer of varnish on the friction ring does not affect braking performance

## Cleaning and lubrication



### Cleaning the parts of the brake caliper

Use only brake cleaner for normal cleaning of brake calipers and supports. Carefully remove corrosion on the guide surfaces with a brake caliper brush or file.

**NOTE**  
Mechanical damage to guide surfaces and dust shields must be avoided at all costs!



### Optimum use of lubricants

To ensure proper functioning, before assembling the brake apply a thin layer of grease to the brake pads, the cleaned sliding surfaces of the brake caliper support and the contact surfaces of the brake pads. Use only metal-free, heat-resistant, non-conducting brake lubricants for this purpose.

**NOTE**  
Metallic-based lubricants can cause ABS sensors to malfunction or facilitate electrochemical reactions leading to premature corrosion.

## Brake discs

### Overheated brake disc / judder marks



- CAUSE:**
- Serious overheating of the brake disc
  - Violent or sudden braking

**EFFECT:**

- Noise and vibration when braking from high speeds

### Brake disc discolored from standing

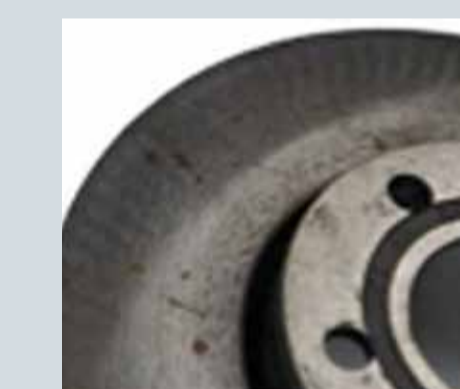


- CAUSE:**
- Brakes used only infrequently
  - Leaving the vehicle parked for long periods, coupled with environmental influences give rise to corrosion and deterioration of the surface of the friction ring

**EFFECT:**

- Brake noise
- Signs of juddering

### Friction ring not uniformly thick



- CAUSE:**
- Axial runout when braking only slightly

**EFFECT:**

- Juddering when cold

### Scoring of brake disc



- CAUSE:**
- Overloading
  - Effects of dirt
  - Bad quality brake pads

**EFFECT:**

- Reduced braking effect
- Noise
- Increased wear

### Rust underneath the contact face of the brake disk chamber



- CAUSE:**
- Faulty assembly
  - Wheel hub not properly cleaned

**EFFECT:**

- Non-uniform thickness
- Lateral runout

### Cracks near the brake disk chamber



- CAUSE:**
- Wrong torque
  - Faulty assembly

**EFFECT:**

- Reduced stability
- Noise
- Steering wheel flutter

**NOTE: All these brake discs need to be replaced!**