

BRAKE PADS



It is lively recommended to carefully read this document in every part before beginning to work on the vehicle or the motor.

GENERAL INFORMATIONS

The motorbikes are equipped with an engine which has the function to give necessary power to move it winning the resistances at the motion and the inertias. They have also organs able to stop the motion or to hold it stopped, the brakes. The main function of the brakes is to stop a vehicle in motion, in a proportional space to its speed and its dimension, the stop space. Besides to stop vehicle, the brakes have the function to hold it in a stop position during its use. The energy that the vehicle has in the moment in which it is started the braking is transformed by brakes in heat and then dissipated in the atmosphere as air heating. The dissipation of the vehicle's energy during the braking causes high and fast overheatings in the parts of brakes and for this reason they have to be projected in order to resist in this extreme condition of work. The energy to dissipate depends from vehicle's dimensions and its squared speed and it can reach considerable values.

During the braking there is a transfer of weight from rear wheel to the front one, depending to vehicle's geometry, that is to say the height of the bary-centre and the pace, and the value of vehicle deceleration during the braking; for this reason the work that makes the front brake is greater than that of rear one and so its use, its importance and its dimensions are particularly important.

So, the braking system is an organ whose plan is strictly connected with vehicle's type and use.

The brakes that usually are mounted on motorbikes are two types: the brakes with cylinder and those with disc. In the past, all vehicles were equipped with brakes with cylinder. Now, the brake discs are on front wheel of about all vehicles while the brakes with cylinder are, some times, on rear wheel.

In the braking system with disc, the braking is obtained by brake pads, generally two, that are fixed to the vehicle's body through a pads-holder caliper and they are driven against a disc fixed on wheel by a mechanical control system.

So, the force is transmitted to brake pads by a mechanical or hydraulic control connected with brake lever placed on the handle-bar or near vehicle's foot-board. The force, in perpendicular direction, that the brake pads exert on the disc produces a tangential force to braking area of the disc that originates the braking couple on it to brake the vehicle's wheel by effect of friction.

The direction of braking couple that works on the disc is always opposite to spin speed of the disc.

At the end of the braking, brake pads return into their rest position by appropriate special keepings that are contained on the calipers. The friction between the disc and the brake pads depends from the materials that make the braking area of disc and the work area of brake pads. The disc's braking area

is usually made in carbonium steel or inox one, rarely in cast-iron, while the brake pads's work area is in a special material, the friction material. The brake discs made in iron steel have the advantage to become no oxidized and to keep their original look during the vehicle's use. On the disc's braking area there are some grooves and/or some holes in order to improve the brake's performances in particular meteorological conditions, for example the rain, and to avoid the disc's distortions because of brusque heatings and coolings present during its use.

The friction material is very particular, it's made by specialized firm as Adler SpA; it must have some peculiar characteristics: high and constant, when the use and environmental conditions change, friction coefficient, high usury resistance, high mechanical resistance, high thermic resistance and low heat's transmission coefficient; It has not to cause gripes on the disc's or cylinder's braking area. These materials are made, in general, by an organic matrix in which there are different components, each one has the function to assure it the typical characteristics: fibres, powders, friction modifiers and special structural plastic resins for using in high temperatures. For more exasperated applications the friction material is made with metallic sinterized powders.

The plans of brakes and brake discs influence the drive safety and the vehicle performances. The choice of brake pads has to consider the model of vehicle in which they will be mounted.



Use the type of brake pads defined from the applicability table that can be found in the catalogue, on the pages of Web Site, www.adler.it, or demand it by e-mail at the address adige@adler.it.

ASSEMBLING INSTRUCTIONS



The fitting and maintenance operations must be done exclusively by an authorized workshop.

The assembly of the brake pads is generally an enough simple operation, it needs few minutes and it does not need of complex operations of preliminary disassembling.

The brake pads' assembling and disassembling on the engine must be executed respecting all instructions and using all tools defined on the **Producer's Workshop Manual**.

It is advised to apply to a specialized mechanic for the assembling of brake pads.

A wrong assembling of brake pads in the calipers can cause serious problems of drive safety and brake pads' duration.

Before mounting the brake pads you need verify the conditions of brake discs. When it is noticed an excessive usury, fissures or a bad general condition, it is advised to mount a new one, verifying the availability in our catalogue, on the pages of Web Site, www.adler.it, or by email at the address adige@adler.it. An unused brake disc can cause

problems of drive safety, performances reduction and excessive fuel consumption.

If in the brake pads' box there are some plates and/or fastening pivots of pads, follow accurately the specific assembling instructions contained in the box.

The lack of use of plates and/or fastening pivots contained in the box can cause serious problems of drive safety and excessive fuel consumption.

If the original plates and/or the original fastening pivots of brake pads are in a bad condition, it must replace them with items approved by vehicle producer. The non-replacement of plates and/or fastening pivots in a bad conditions can cause serious problems of drive safety and excessive/anomalous brake pads consumption.

The replacement of brake pads in the vehicle's brake calipers doesn't need generally the wheels' disassembling. In the case in which it is required wheels' disassembling during assembling of them it need verify the conditions of fastening nuts and washers, and lock up the wheel's fastening nuts, prescribed in the vehicle assembling instructions.

An use of damaged fastening nuts and washers or a wrong closing of the nuts can cause serious problems of drive safety.

The replacement of vehicle brake pads need of a first moment of brakes use in less dangerous conditions in order to arrange brakes' work areas. The lack of this initial period can cause serious problems of drive safety and brake pads' duration.

Always replace brake pads in couple in the brake calipers. The replacement of only one can cause serious problems of drive safety and brake pads' duration.

The replacement of brake pads can need of a regulation of mechanical control system or the check of hydraulic control system liquid. The no-regulation or the no-check of control system can cause problems of drive safety or anomalous brake pads' usury.

The liquid of hydraulic brakes' control system must be replaced after the distances indicated in Vehicle Manual. The use of a due liquid can cause serious problems of drive safety.

The brakes and their components are items of vehicle safety and for this reason you have to keep them in perfect efficiency and control them before every use.

The brake pads are mechanical organs exposed to strong temperature and mechanical solicitations.

It is very important to verify the condition of the brake pads about every 5000 km or, however, every disassembling of the wheels or when the thickness of friction material is less than 2 mm. The presence of fissures and, in general, the bad condition of the brake disc can cause serious problems of drive safety and excessive fuel consumption.

GENERAL CAUTIONS

Before starting any maintenance or servicing on the vehicle, always follow a few general rules.

Make sure that the working place is clean, well aerated and perfectly lit.

Always switch the engine off before starting to work on the vehicle. Particularly, the engine must be switched off when operating in closed places without any exhaust gas vent system.

Lift the vehicle with a suitable equipment above a flat hard floor.

Always work in a clean area, wearing working clothes and safety garments or devices as prescribed by law. Keep off unauthorized persons, the young, particularly children.

Stop the engine, remove the key and wait for the engine and the exhaust system to cool to prevent burns. Pay attention to all engine or vehicle parts (i.e.: exhaust system, braking system) which may still be hot.

Pay the utmost attention to the presence of flames, heat sources or warm objects into the room: most of the liquids in the vehicle are generally highly inflammable.

Never swallow any vehicle or engine component or liquid. Particularly, liquids can be highly injurious or toxic.

Waste lubricant or components must be delivered only to the dedicated waste disposal centres; they must not be otherwise disposed of.

Always check that the packing is sealed and complete and there are no missing or damaged parts.

Always check the vehicle overall conditions before installing the brake pads.

It is specially recommended to always follow the instructions carefully for safety reasons. Any and every liability for any damage or injury to persons and/or property arising out of a wrong or inaccurate installation is hereby rejected. An improper use or the modification of the brake pads, a wrong installation or the installation not in compliance with the prescribed instructions will automatically invalidate any product warranty.

The brake pads are vehicle components for which homologation may be required according to the relevant laws in force.

The brake pads are vehicle component subject to the approval of the vehicle manufacturer.

After the installation of the brake pads the vehicle might require a new homologation.

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