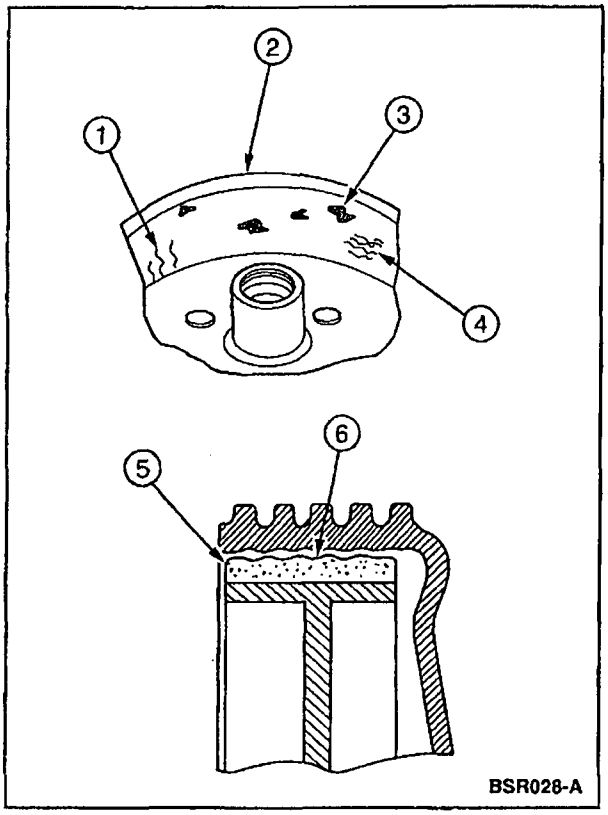
DRUM BRAKE INSPECTION AND LINING REPLACEMENT

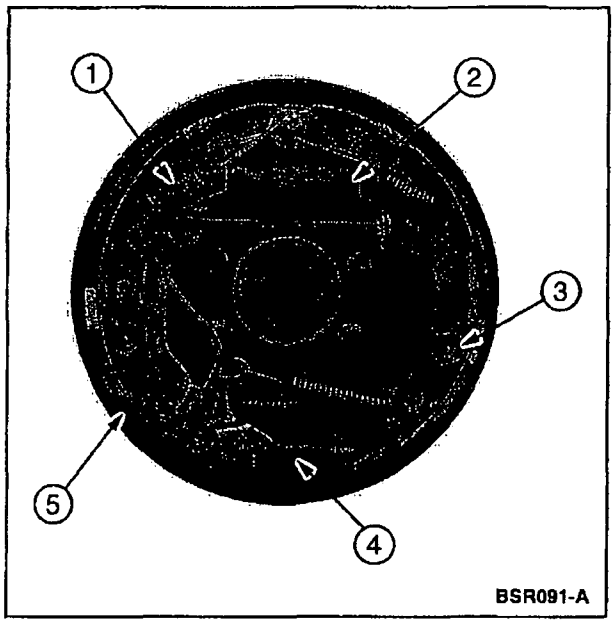


Common Drum Brake Damage

Item	Description
1	Cracks
2	Drum
3	Hard Spots
4	Heat Checks
5	Lining Wear
6	Scored, Worn Drum

In order to properly inspect drum brakes the wheel and brake drum must be removed. After removal, inspect the brake assembly for the following problems:

- Inspect the brake drum for scratching, scoring, cracks, bell mouth, out of round condition etc..
- Brake shoes which have wear beyond service limits, uneven wear, cracks, scoring, gouges or friction material contamination.



Brake Inspection

Item	Description
1	Weakened Retracting Springs
2	Leaking Piston Cups or Seized Wheel Cylinders
3	Missing or Damaged Hold-Down Springs
4	Frozen or Worn Star Wheel
5	Worn Linings

- Inspect rear wheel cylinders for signs of leakage.
- Check the brake backing plate for bends or scoring where the pads may have been rubbing.
- Inspect anti-rattle springs and return springs for signs of heat damage, bends or damage to coils or shanks, loss of tension (a heat damaged spring will have a distinctive ringing sound when dropped on a concrete floor, while a good spring will make a dull thud type sound).
- Check the brake lines, hoses, and fittings for leaks or damage.
- Inspect the parking brake mechanism and self-adjuster for condition and operation. Also check the parking brake cable, conduit, equalizer, and control for conditions that may prevent full release of the parking brakes.