Abex CORPORATION FRICTION PRODUCTS

NEWS RELEASE

DON'T BE SOLD··· ON THE BASIS OF EDGE CODE!!

In 1966 several states enacted legislation requiring brake linings and thick blocks to be identified with markings on the edge of the material. These markings carry the manufacturers' identification, a numeric code, and alpha characters indicating the initial friction properties of the material, i.e. Abex 614 EF. This marking is commonly referred to as an "edge code". The alpha character code is determined in accordance with SAE Standard Recommended Practice J866a. This SAE Standard is the basis for friction coding of all brake linings and brake blocks. Abex feels that it is important that you understand the meaning of this coding and the following is a verbatim reproduction of SAE J866a.

FRICTION IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM FOR BRAKE LININGS AND BRAKE BLOCKS FOR MOTOR VEHICLES — SAE J866a

SAE Recommended Practice

Report of Brake Committee approved March 1964 and last revised September 1966. Editorial change May 1967.

Scope—This SAE Recommended Practice is intended to provide a uniform means of identification which may be used to describe the initial friction characteristics of brake linings and brake blocks for use on motor vehicles.

NOTE: It is emphasized that this recommended practice does not establish friction requirements for brake linings or brake blocks, nor does it designate other significant characteristics of brake linings or brake blocks which must also be considered in overall brake performance.

The basis for determining the friction coefficients for brake linings and brake blocks are tests conducted in accordance with SAE J661.

Coding—The code will consist of two letters reflecting the friction coefficients as follows:

Code Letter	Coefficient of Friction
C	Not over 0.15
D	Over 0.15 but not over 0.25
E	Over 0.25 but not over 0.35
F	Over 0.35 but not over 0.45
G	Over 0.45 but not over 0.55
H	Over 0.55
Z	Unclassified

The first letter will represent normal friction coefficient and the second letter will represent hot friction coefficient.

Normal Friction Coefficient—Normal friction coefficient is defined as the average of 4 points on the second fade curve, located at 200, 250, 300, and 400 F.

Hot Friction Coefficient—Hot friction coefficient is defined as the average of 10 points located at 400 and 500 F on the first recovery; 450, 500, 550, 600, and 650 F on the second fade; and 300, 400, and 500 F on the second recovery.

NOTE: If any temperature point or points required to calculate friction coefficients are not reached in the prescribed time limit, the coefficient of friction value at 10 minutes shall be used to give the full number of points required.

EXAMPLE: A lining having a normal friction coefficient of 0.29 and a hot friction coefficient of 0.40 would be coded "EF."

Location of Code—The appropriate code designation will be marked on an external noncontacting surface in letters not less than 0.125 in. in height.

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