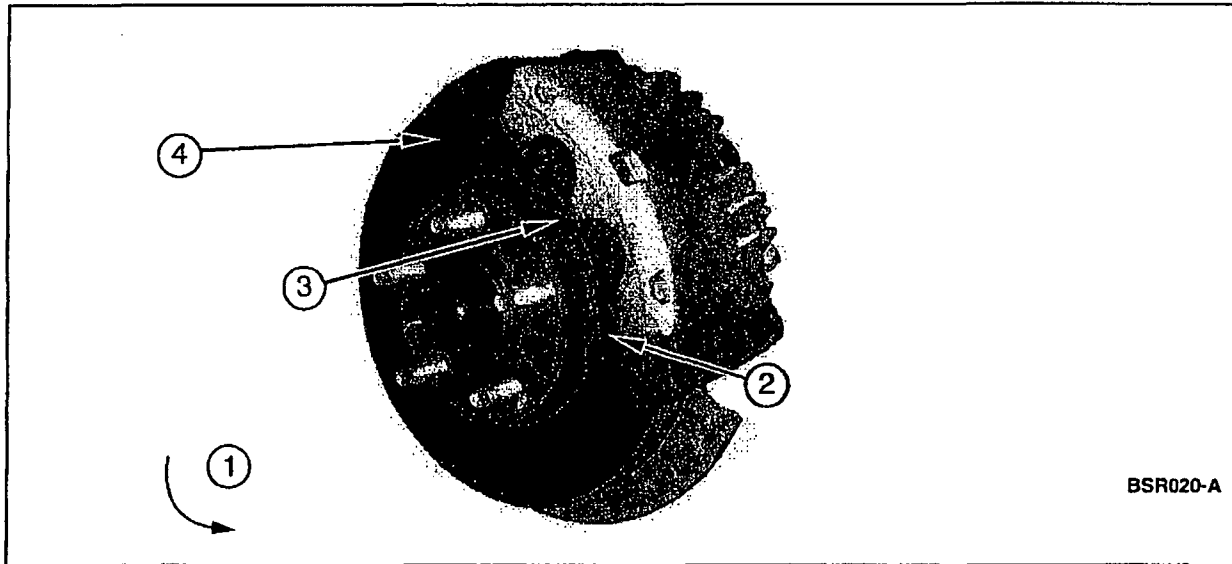


Disc Brake Inspection (continued)



Disc Brake Heat Pattern

Item	Description	Item	Description
1	Rotor rotation	3	With brake applied friction on rotor creates heat as it contacts the brake pad
2	Cool rotor first contacts brake pad here (leading edge of brake pad)	4	Rotor is hotter here (trailing edge of brake pad)

- On rear disc brakes 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.
- Inspect the brake pads for wear, gouges, scoring, cracking, and contamination.
- Usually, the thickness of the lining remaining on the disc brake pads can be observed when the wheel is removed.
- Many calipers have an inspection port, or hole, so the inner pad can be seen.
- Disc brake pad wear should be checked at both the leading and trailing edges. These are the points where the greatest amount of wear will occur.
- Always perform this inspection using a flashlight or droplight, and follow all safety procedures.
- When inspecting the leading and trailing edges of the brake pads, you will often find that the pad lining is worn unevenly.