



#### lan Thomson BPW Transpec

## Brushing up on Brake Maintenance

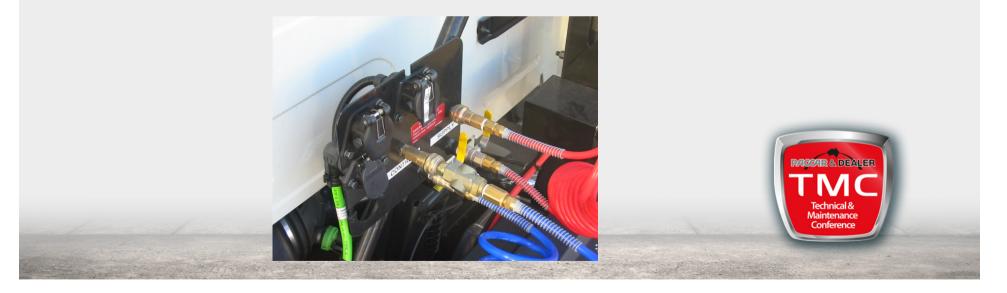


#### Safety Critical Brake Maintenance items

- Make sure you look at both ends of the system.
- Brake couplings are in the middle.
- Compressor, Air supply and Foot pedal are at the start of stopping.
- Brake linings and drums/rotors tyres to road are at the end!
- So we should take some time to look through some of these areas as well as brake set up!!

#### **Brake connectors**

 Polarised so that you cant mix supply (red line) and control (blue line) Bayonet, Gladhand and Duomatic.

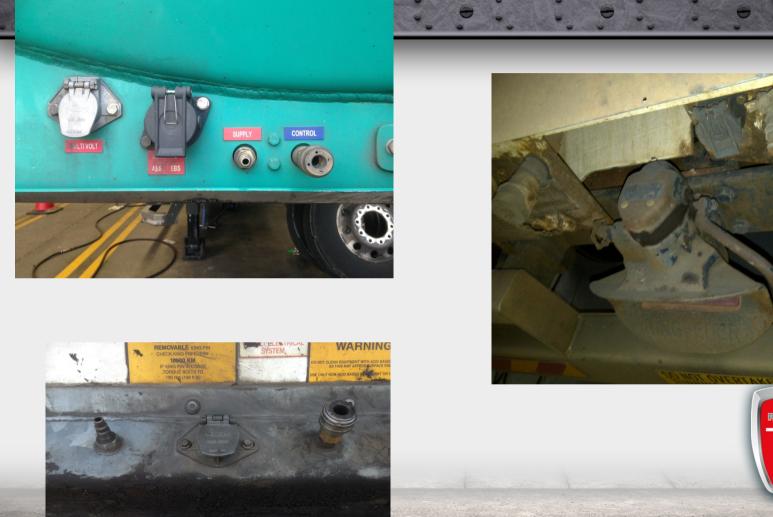


#### Contamination

Contamination as a cause of failure:

- Valves fail with time due to wear and contamination;
- Valve seats take on a permanent set and may no longer seal;
- Valves take in contamination from the air supply and either don't seal properly or may become sticky.
- Contamination can often be carry over oil and water from the air supply.

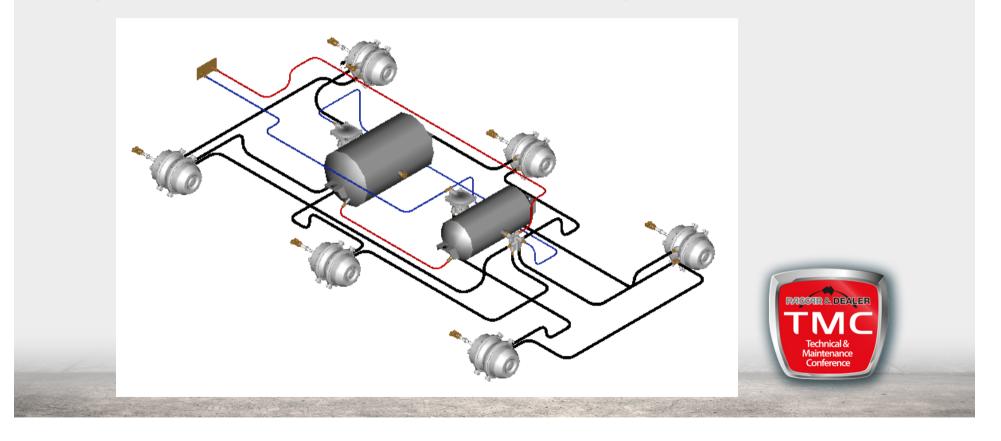


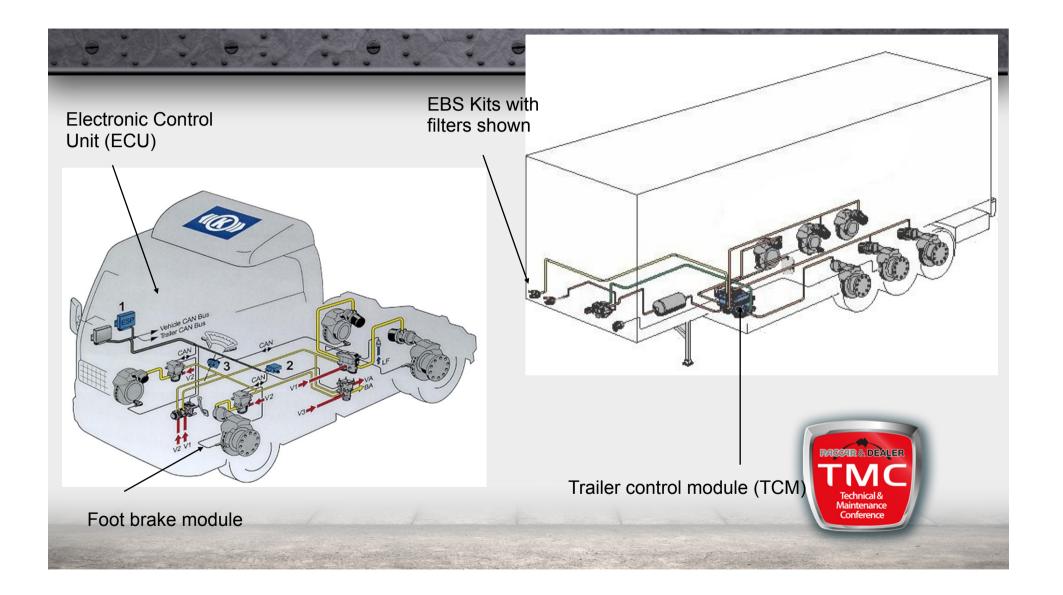






### **Typical Pneumatic Control System**





#### Brake Supply line filter strainer



- With EBS we typically fit a filter strainer: contamination is then limited
- without the filter all the debris shown would be passing into the brake valves!!!
- 80-140µm



#### Examples of contamination

- Teflon sealing tape (Left) Hardened sealing compound (Right)
- Both prevented valves from sealing properly.



#### Contamination: example in EBS Valves





- Bottom of EBS Valve with exhaust filters removed.
- Left shows typical high oil carry over into EBS Valve
- Right shows same oil carry over in combination with high dust environment.
- (Both valves are serviceable if you check this in time!!!)

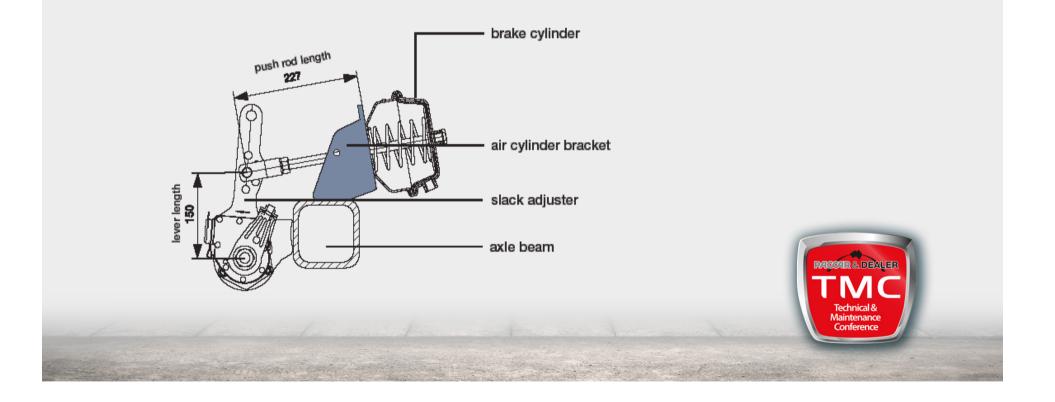


#### Maintenance items

- Check your truck air supply: is it dry is it clean.
- Check the couplings
- Drain Air Tanks
- Check filters periodically
- Recommend minimum system check at 3 months or 40,000 kilometres



#### **BPW Drum Brake Booster Installation**

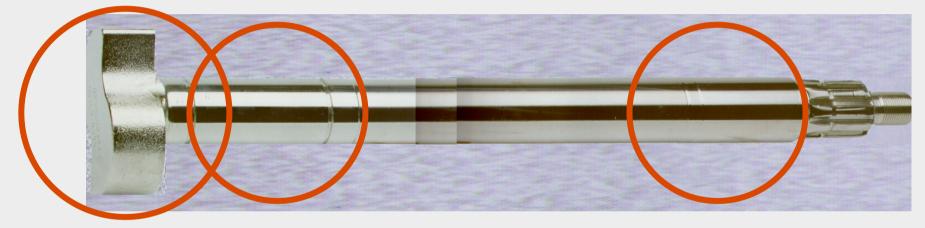


#### Drum Brake booster set up



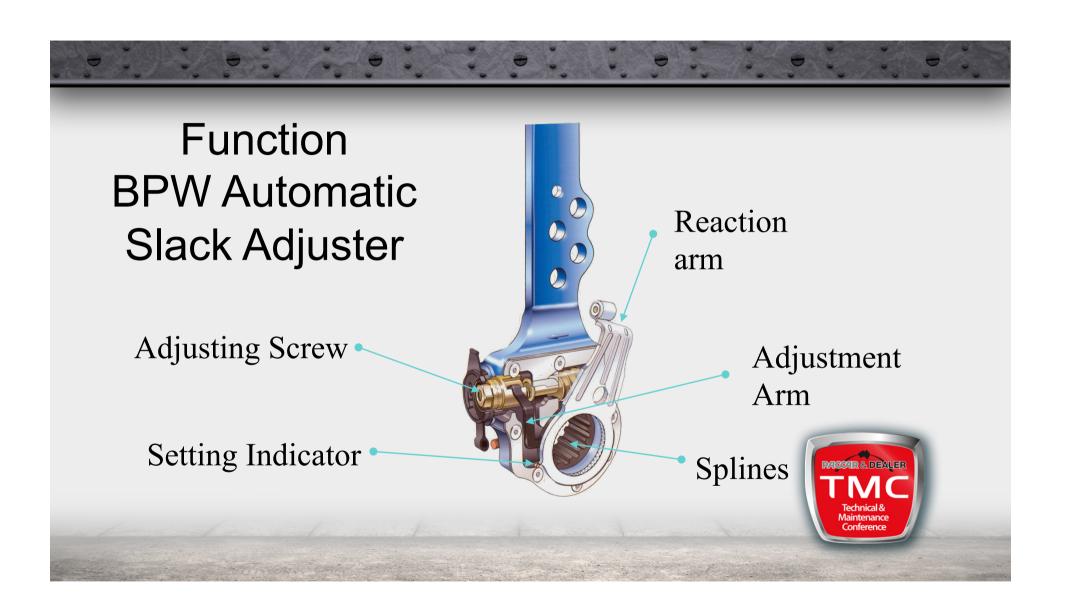
# Slack Adjuster and Support Bearing PACCAR& DEALER Technical & Maintenance Conference

#### **BPW S-Cams**



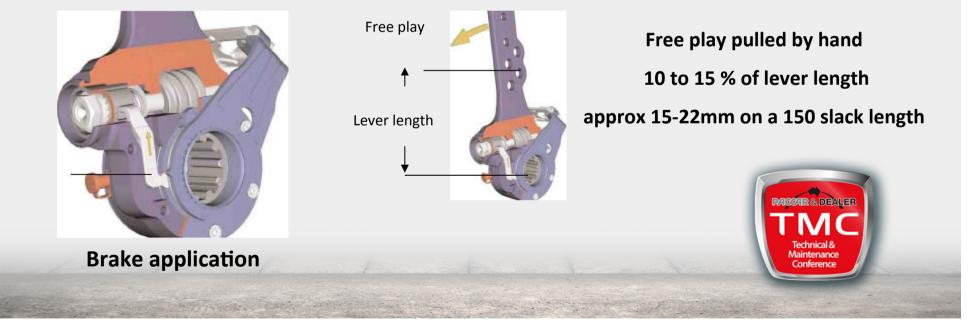
- KTL Coated for superior rust prevention
- High torsional stiffness for superior brake performance
- Hardened bearing surfaces





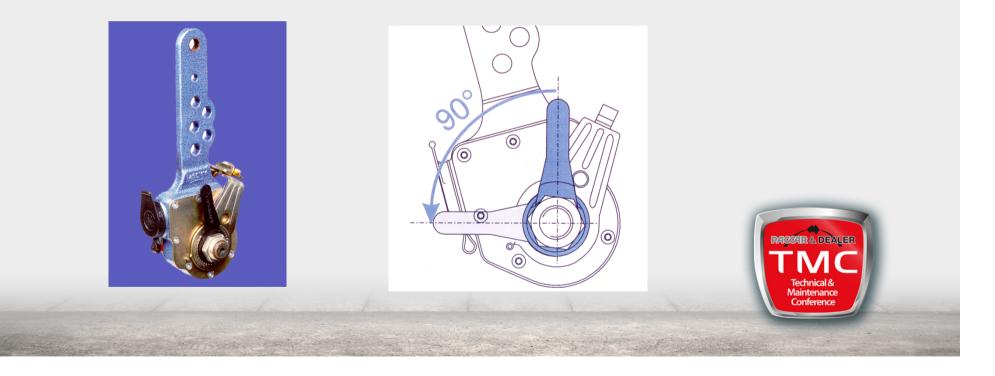
#### **Brake Adjustment**

The brake threshold is overcome when the automatic slack adjuster is operated. The brake lining is brought into contact with the brake drum. The adjustment lever moves up turning the sleeve.



### Wear Indicator

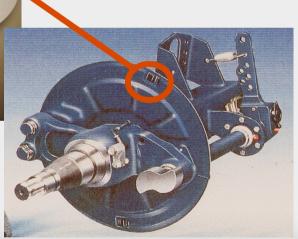
#### When new – set at vertical up before adjusting



#### **Break Wear Indicator**



Heat kills linings but dirt kills linings twice as fast.





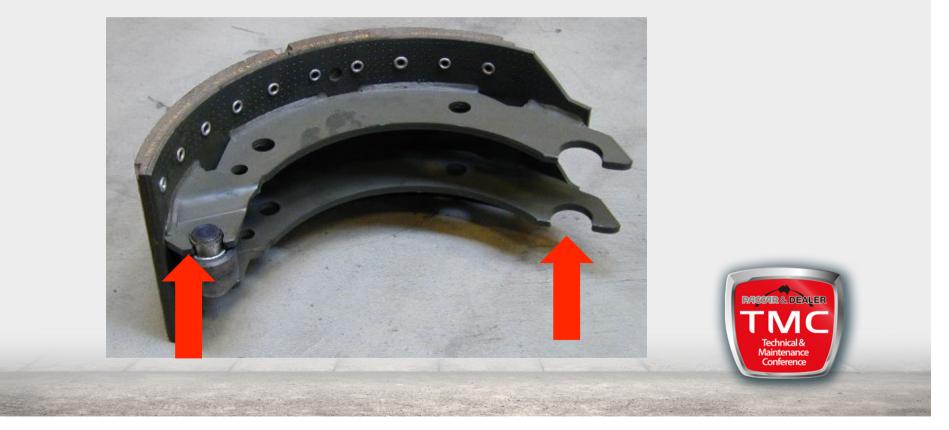


#### **Double Action Retraction Spring**

Main brake return spring must be replaced with every brake lining replacement -hardened Bearing Surfaces
-exact dimensioned
-heat resistant prime coating
-completely stress relieved



### **Copper Slip Lube Point**



#### Drum and shoe Life





- Depending on conditions and duty shoe life varies:
- Make sure brake set up is mechanically/pneumatically sound and contact and application pressures suit you fleet.
- Simplest test just requires simple workshop equipment 3 people!!!



#### Mounting of Brake Shoes





#### Wear indicator – ECO Brake Drum

Max. skimming size N series = 303 mm K series= 363 mm H series= 424 mm

N max dia 304mm K max dia 364mm H max dis 425.5mm



#### Non-genuine or out of spec parts!

- Drums may expand too much and or fail under extreme heat.
- Expansion of the drum can cause the booster to run out of stroke and you lose brake force!!!!!
- Drums beyond wear limit or that are of poor quality/design may not be able to dissipate heat of braking.
- Poor or no dust covers can allow abrasive debris into drum shoe area. Greatly reducing life and or potential causing failure.



#### Heat damage = Drum being elongated



## Example of non-genuine drum failure



