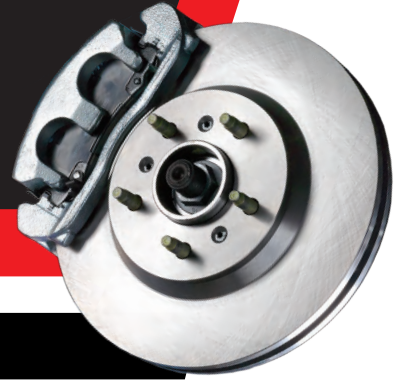


TECH TIPS



Best Practices- Police Burnishing

When replacing brake pads, a "break-in" or "burnishing" procedure is recommended to properly condition both the brake pads and brake rotors for the best service and a long life.

The burnishing process, if done correctly, does at least three things to the pads and/or rotor:

- Physically and thermally converts the composition of the pad and/or rotor.
- Smooths the asperities (roughness, unevenness) of the mating surfaces.
- Heat cycles the entire pad structure.

For police service, a more intensive burnishing procedure should be performed.

The recommended procedure is:

1. Five moderate brake applications from 40 to 20 mph with a three quarter to one mile cool-down interval between brake applications.
Allow Brakes to cool (drive one mile without brake application)
2. Five somewhat harder brake applications from 60 to 20 mph with a three quarter to one mile cool-down interval between brake applications.
Allow Brakes to cool (drive one mile without brake application)
3. Five hard (but less than ABS) applications from 60 to 20 mph with a one mile cool-down interval between brake applications.
Drive at least two miles after last application
4. Allow brakes to cool at least 15 minutes either by parking the vehicle or continuing to drive at moderate speeds with minimal brake applications. The brake friction materials and rotors are now ready for service.



Notes:

- The burnishing procedure offers optimal braking and minimizes noise issues.
- The "moderate", "somewhat harder", and "hard" applications do not need to be at precise deceleration rates as the amount of energy dissipated will be the same.
- Some odor and smoke from the brakes are normal during and after the 60 mph sections.
- *Perform in a safe location where you can legally and safely follow the procedure.*



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