


# TROUBLE TRACER – LININGS

**LINING SURFACE TAPERED**



**MAIN REASONS**


- Brake shoes misaligned with the brake drum
- Distorted brake shoe or brake drum turned on taper

**POSSIBLE EFFECTS**

- The linings may lock on to the drum when braking from high speeds
- Vehicle pull and excessive brake noise may occur

**SOLUTION** Replace or grind/machine drum. Replace brake shoe anchor pins or parts that locate brake shoes

**STEPS IN THE LINING SURFACE**



**MAIN REASONS**


- There may be a step in the brake drum surface
- General drum wear

**POSSIBLE EFFECTS**

- Rapid lining wear
- If the wear pattern differs across the axle, vehicle pull and excessive noise can result

**SOLUTION** Grind/Machine drum surface or renew (a drum grind may incur oversize lining fitment)

**CIRCUMFERENTIAL GROOVES**



**MAIN REASONS**

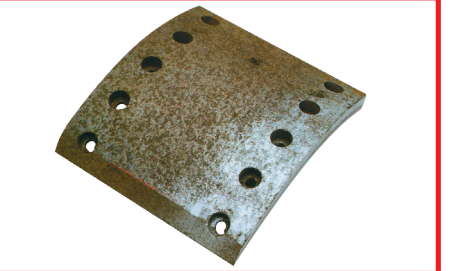
- Poor drum condition
- Improper preparation with a wire brush, shoe grinder or similar

**POSSIBLE EFFECTS**

- Vehicle pull may occur if there is a different wear pattern on the opposite axle end
- Insufficient deceleration and excessive noise

**SOLUTION** Replace linings and grind or replace drum as appropriate

**DIRT ON THE LINING SURFACE**



**MAIN REASONS**


- Dirt particles in the brake
- Poor brake maintenance (insufficient cleaning)

**POSSIBLE EFFECTS**

- High lining and drum wear
- Poor deceleration
- Vehicle pull and excessive brake noise may occur

**SOLUTION** If heavy contamination, replace linings and ensure contamination-free relining operation

**POOR BEDDING-IN 1**



**MAIN REASONS**


- Lining radius is larger than actual drum diameter
- Bedding-in period for the lining was too short

**POSSIBLE EFFECTS**

- Vehicle pull and excessive brake noise may occur
- Low deceleration

**SOLUTION** Replace linings and ensure the correct lining radius to drum diameter is selected, or extend bedding-in period

**DEEP IRREGULAR CIRCUMFERENTIAL GROOVES**



**MAIN REASONS**


- Large particles loose in the brake
- Very poor drum condition and maintenance

**POSSIBLE EFFECTS**

- Very high lining and drum wear
- Squeal

**SOLUTION** Avoid contamination. Replace linings and grind or replace drum as appropriate.

**UNEVEN LINING SURFACE**



**MAIN REASONS**

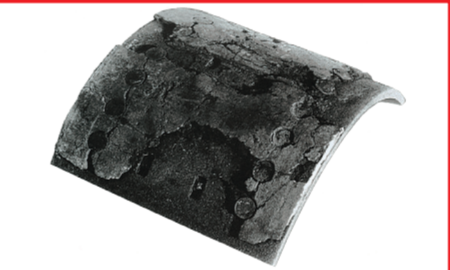
- Wrongly adjusted or worn axle bearings

**POSSIBLE EFFECTS**

- Very high lining and drum wear
- Squeal

**SOLUTION** Replace linings, replace wheel bearing and replace or grind drum as appropriate

**LARGE FRACTURES IN LINING SURFACE**



**MAIN REASONS**

- Faults in brake mechanism
- Sticking brake shoes (weak return springs)
- Excessive use of brakes at high speed
- Overloaded vehicle
- Too large air chambers

**POSSIBLE EFFECTS**

- High lining wear
- Vehicle pull and excessive brake noise
- Disintegration of lining
- Low deceleration

**SOLUTION** Replace linings, avoid overworking brakes and ensure brake components are correct and are in good condition

**BUILD UP OF DIRT BETWEEN LINING AND BRAKE SHOE**



**MAIN REASONS**

- Shoe radius out of line
- Shoe platform not blast cleaned and painted properly
- Shoe platform not parallel
- Lining riveted incorrectly

**POSSIBLE EFFECTS**

- Cracks in the lining material or crack in drum surface
- Loose linings
- Squeal
- Improper cleaning causes rust scale to build up and lift the lining from the shoe

**SOLUTION** Replace linings and ensure shoe is clean and free from contamination before lining fitment

**POOR BEDDING-IN 2**



**MAIN REASONS**

- Drum diameter is larger than lining radius
- Bedding-in period for the lining was too short
- Drum wear

**POSSIBLE EFFECTS**

- If the wear pattern differs across the axle, vehicle pull can result; also excessive brake noise
- Low deceleration

**SOLUTION** Replace linings and ensure the correct lining radius to drum diameter is selected, or extend bedding-in period

**GROOVED LINING SURFACE**



**MAIN REASONS**


- Small loose particles in the brake
- Insufficient drum cleaning at replacement

**POSSIBLE EFFECTS**

- Very high lining and drum wear
- Squeal

**SOLUTION** Replace linings and avoid brake operation in dusty environment. Grind or replace drum as appropriate

**SCARRED LINING SURFACE**



**MAIN REASONS**


- Poor drum condition, e.g. heat crazing

**POSSIBLE EFFECTS**

- Rapid lining wear
- If linings not 100% bedded-in, low brake efficiency can result

**SOLUTION** Replace linings and avoid overheating brakes

**BURNT LINING SURFACE**



**MAIN REASONS**

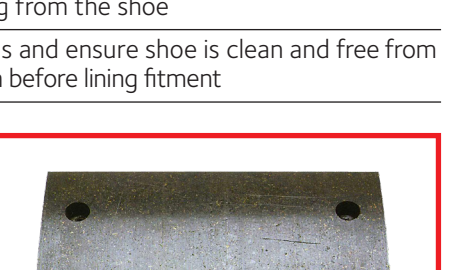
- Faults in brake mechanism
- Sticking brake shoes (weak return springs)
- Excessive use of brakes from high speed
- Wrong brake cylinders/air chambers or levers
- Overloaded vehicle
- Incorrect brake proportioning between tractor/trailer units

**POSSIBLE EFFECTS**

- High lining wear
- Vehicle pull and excessive brake noise
- Deceleration too low

**SOLUTION** Replace linings, avoid overworking brakes and ensure brake components are correct and are in good condition

**SURFACE CRAZING**



**MAIN REASONS**

- Caused by excessive brake temperature, i.e. when brake is cold on motorway then having to perform a sudden stop i.e. off a slip road. Rapid temperature input does not allow for heat soak from material into brake system

**POSSIBLE EFFECTS**

- This condition has no effect on the integrity or performance of the lining
- Penetration of the crazing is usually no more than 1mm deep
- Wear through with normal brake use and has no effect on the lining

**SOLUTION** Avoid high-speed heavy duty braking from cold

**POOR BEDDING-IN 3**



**MAIN REASONS**


- Bedding-in period for the lining was too short
- Drum wear

**POSSIBLE EFFECTS**

- Either low or very high deceleration, with high deceleration the linings may lock on to the drum
- If the wear pattern differs across the axle, vehicle pull and excessive noise can result

**SOLUTION** Replace linings and ensure the correct lining radius to drum diameter is selected, or extend bedding-in period

**CRACKS AROUND RIVET HOLES**



**MAIN REASONS**

- Too heavy riveting force
- Wrong shape of rivet heads
- Brake shoe radius does not conform to lining radius
- Brake shoe platform is not clean or even

**POSSIBLE EFFECTS**

- Lining and drum breakage
- Brake over-heating
- Noise

**SOLUTION** Replace linings, and avoid excessive pressure during riveting operations

**GREASY LINING SURFACE**



**MAIN REASONS**

- Broken or improperly mounted hub oil seals
- Excessive lubrication of the bearings of the braking mechanism

**POSSIBLE EFFECTS**

- Vehicle pull may occur if the problem is only found at one side of the axle
- Low deceleration

**SOLUTION** Remove grease from the linings, cure oil/grease leaks

