## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION ΜΕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

# Road vehicles — Brake linings — Disc brake pads — Evaluation of surface and material flaws after testing

Véhicules routiers — Garnitures de freins + Patins de freins à disque - Mesurage des défauts de surface et de matériau après les essais

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ISO 7629:1987 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/5895c0fa-c6cf-4725-92b0dfee817e5ce3/iso-7629-1987

Reference number ISO 7629:1987 (E)

### Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 7629 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22. Road vehicles.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other international Standards implies its -c6cf-4725-92b0latest edition, unless otherwise stated. dfce817e5cc3/iso-7629-1987

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### **INTERNATIONAL STANDARD**

### Road vehicles — Brake linings — Disc brake pads — Evaluation of surface and material flaws after testing

### 0 Introduction

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#### 4 Measurement method

Disc brake pads may show damage after being subjected to 4.1 Preliminary measurements vehicle or laboratory tests. This International Standard has the purpose of specifying a method of describing some of this PREN 4.1.1 On the lining, prior to testing, measure and record : damage.

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a) the lining height measured on the lining median line, H, in millimetres (see figure 1), or, for non-symmetrical

shapes, the maximum height;

#### Scope and field of application standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/5895c0fa-c6cf-4725-92b0

This International Standard identifies the types of flaws of sur 180-7629- 16)87the friction surface area, A0, in square millimetres. face and material after testing of disc brake pads, and specifies the method of measuring these flaws and of setting out the

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results.

This International Standard applies to disc brake pads intended for fitting to the brakes of road vehicles.

#### 2 Identification of defects

The presence of a flaw is decided only if it is detectable with the naked eye.

Flaws to be considered are of four types:

Type I - Cracks (see figure 1)

Type II - Edge flaking (see figure 2)

Type III - Blistering and pitting (see figure 3)

Type IV - Material separation from the support or material lamina separation (see figure 4)

#### 3 Measuring equipment

Transparent millimetric grid of sufficient area to cover the whole area on which defects are to be measured (see figure 5).

4.1.2 Determine a reference point A, located at the middle of height H (see figure 5).

#### 4.2 Measurement of flaws

4.2.1 Flaws of type I (see figure 1)

Measure the length, *l*, of each crack.

Position the millimetric grid on point A, as illustrated in figure 5.

Count the cracks within the 10 mm  $\times$  10 mm area which has the greatest density of cracks. All cracks partially crossing the area are to be included.

4.2.2 Flaws of types II and III (see figures 2 and 3)

Place the millimetric grid on the work surface. Determine the area of each flaw with the naked eye.

NOTE – For simplicity, edge flaking can be characterized by  $a \times b$ (see figure 2).

#### 4.2.3 Flaws of type IV (see figure 4)

Measure the length, L.

#### 5 Expression of results

#### 5.1 Cracks (type I)

**5.1.1** Calculate, as a percentage of the lining height H, and record:

- a) length of the longest crack;
- b) sum of all crack lengths.

**5.1.2** Record the greatest number of cracks observed per  $100 \text{ mm}^2$ .

## 5.2 Edge flaking (type II), blistering and pitting (type III)

Add all these flaws (types II and III). Calculate the total as a percentage of the surface area  $A_0$ , and record :

- a) area of the biggest flaw;
- b) sum of all flaw areas.

## 5.3 Material separation from support and material lamina separation (type IV)

Calculate, as a percentage of the lining height, H, and record :

- a) longest separation length;
- b) sum of all separation lengths.

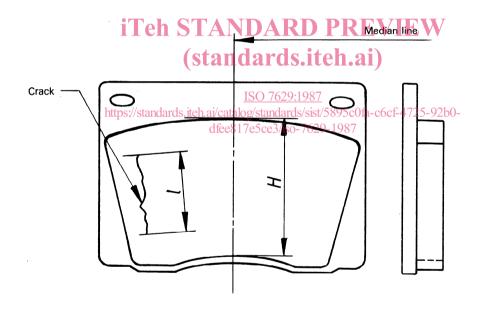


Figure 1 — Example of crack (type I flaw)

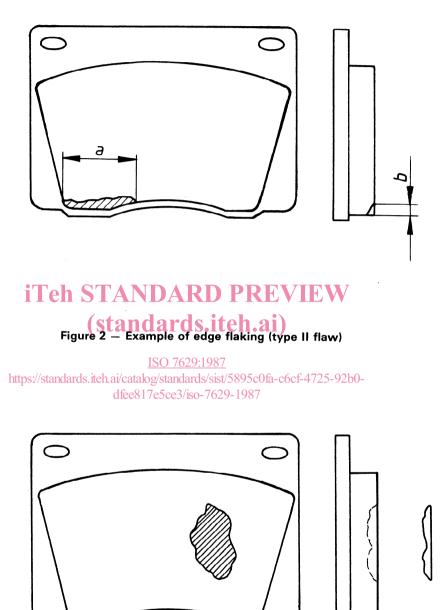


Figure 3 – Example of blistering or pitting (type III flaw)

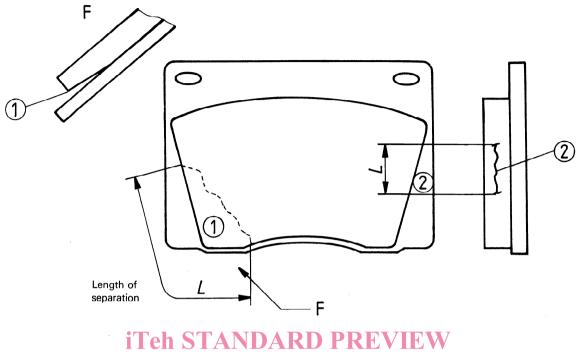


Figure 4 – Example of lining separation from support and material lamina separation (type IV flaw)

ISO 7629:1987 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/5895c0fa-c6cf-4725-92b0dfee817e5ce3/iso-7629-1987 Dimensions in millimetres

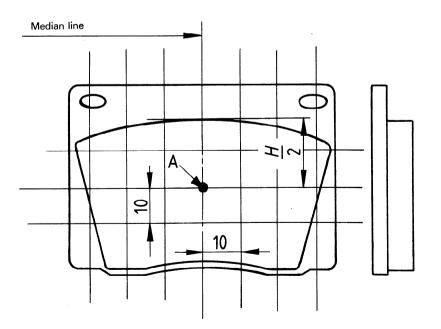


Figure 5 - Centring of the grid

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