

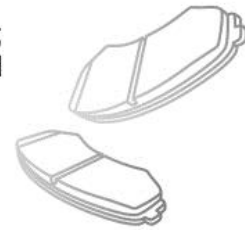
FITTING INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE INSTALLATION OF AFI BRAKE PADS FOR MOTOR VEHICLES



i GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Maintenance of brake systems should only be done by trained and experienced specialists and/or mechanics using appropriate tools.
- Installation of brake pads can vary depending on the vehicles; therefore it is generally advised to closely follow instructions issued by the vehicle's manufacturer.
- Any damages or wear observed on any part of the brake system must be appropriately remedied.
- Replaced for axel set only.



! WARNING

- The brake pedal must not be activated during disassembly or installation.
- Should the friction lining on the pads, the discs, callipers, or brake hoses come into contact with any greases, lubricants, or oils, the contaminated parts must be cleaned appropriately or replaced.
- Check for correct fit; do not fit any components with excess force.
- Observe brake fluid manufacturer's instructions; inappropriate handling of brake hoses and related components may cause serious injury or damage.

X ASSEMBLY

- Install new brake pads with the friction lining facing the brake disc; they must move freely in their guides.
- Insert springs, clamps, and pins in the same position as before dismantling.
- Tighten fastening bolts and screws with tightening torque as specified by the vehicle manufacturer.
- Repeat the process with the brake pads on the other side of the axle.
- Assemble the wheels and drop the vehicle.
- Repeatedly actuate the brakes to re-position the pads.
- Observe the bedding instruction as specified by the vehicle manufacturer.
- Do not apply excessive or continuous force to achieve faster bedding-in.



ARE YOUR BRAKES TRYING TO TELL YOU SOMETHING?

Picking up the signals before they become a serious problem is the only way to be sure you are safe. Even if none of the symptoms of brake imperfection are evident, an annual 15 minute safety check at your service centre will put your mind at rest.



Sticking Brake Pedal

If your pedal fails to release, this may indicate a faulty master cylinder.

Left too long, this condition causes serious damage, requiring expensive repairs. This can lead to total brake failure.



Pulsating Brake Pedal

If you brake pedal pulsates under foot when pressure is applied.

Most likely, the brake disc / drums are out of true alignment. This can be dangerous in wet conditions, can lead to increased wear in the braking system and uneven tyre wear.



Noisy Brake

Noisy brakes indicate the possibility of worn brake pads or linings.

If your car is displaying this warning sign, get it checked immediately.



Warning Light

If your brake warning light comes on, your brakes could be near total failure.

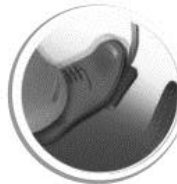
If your car is displaying this warning sign, get it checked immediately.



Car Veers on Braking

If your car veers or pulls to one side when you apply the brakes.

It may be as simple as adjusting your tyre pressure or the problem may be with your braking system, particularly the calipers.



Hard Pedal

If extreme foot pressure is required to depress your brake pedal, get your brakes checked immediately.

The underlying cause could be with the power brakes, or possibly restricted hydraulic lines, frozen calipers or wheel cylinders, or damaged brake linings. All of these problems demand immediate attention to ensure that your brakes continue to function effectively.



Locking Brakes

If your brakes grab or lock with only light pressure.

The most probable cause is grease or oil on your brake linings. There may also be loose or broken components that could cause your brakes to fail in an emergency.



Low Pedal

If your brakes do not activate until the brake pedal is almost touching the floor.

A quick check-up will soon identify the problem. You need your brakes to respond quickly in an emergency, so do not ignore this problem.



Vibration (Steering wheel or vehicle)

There is a vibration in the pedal, steering or entire vehicle when you apply the brakes.

This can indicate problems with the brake drum or rotor, a faulty steering mechanism, or other loose component. These conditions all effect the handling of your vehicle.



Spongy Brake Pedal

If your brake pedal feels spongy after heavy use, this could indicate moisture in the brake fluid.

Clean brake fluid is critical to the performance of your brakes. Moisture in the system reduces braking efficiency and can corrode brake components, potentially resulting in total brake failure.