Installing Directional Brake Pads

Directional brake pads have been developed to reduce or control noise, vibration and hardness (NVH).

There are two designs of directional brake pads: pads with a chamfer on the leading edge (directional chamfered pads), and pads with a crescent shape cut-out in the shim (directional shim cut-out).

Directional Chamfered Pads

Directional chamfered pads change the centre of pressure away from the direction of travel, helping reduce uneven pad wear and noise.

When installing directional chamfered pads. it's important to inspect the angular edge of the friction material. If only one chamfer is present, the pad should be installed so that the chamfer is at the leading edge (fig. 1). If there is a chamfer on both edges, the larger of the two should be installed at the leading edge.





Directional Shim Cut-Out Pads

Directional shim cut-out pads have a crescent shape cut into the shim. This cut-out allows the piston to change the centre of pressure away from the direction of travel, helping reduce uneven pad wear and noise.

When installing pads with directional shim cut-outs, the pads should be installed so that the crescent is on the leading edge (fig. 2), or if present, follow the arrow indicating the direction of travel (fig. 3). This will help ensure even pad wear and the correct distribution of force across the surface of the brake pad, reducing pad oscillation and preventing noise.

Fitting directional pads incorrectly may result in brake judder and a high-pitched squeal.





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