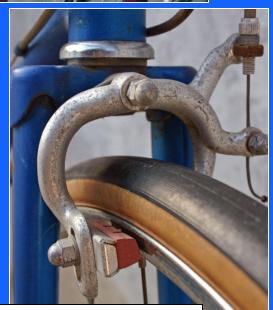
## **Bicycle Brakes**





## **Common Rim Brake Styles...**





Caliper Brake - side pull





Caliper Brake - centre pull

#### **Brake Pad Wear**

- brake pads should be checked for wear
  - examine how much friction material is remaining
  - keep in mind the age of the pads
  - inspect the braking surface on the rim for wear











## **Caliper Brakes**

- lightly lubricate the following with Triflow oil...
  - \* caliper arm pivot

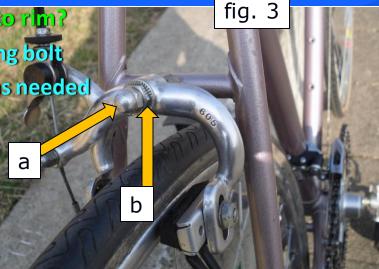
fig. 1

- \* barrel adjuster thread
- pinch bolt thread
- caliper arms pivot off the center bolt/stud
- arms should move freely when squeezed, but should have no play or knocking (fig. 2)
- loose / sloppy arms?
  - ❖ loosen locknut ("a" in fig. 3)
  - ❖ adjust nut as needed ("b" in fig. 3)



❖ loosen mounting bolt

rotate caliper as needed



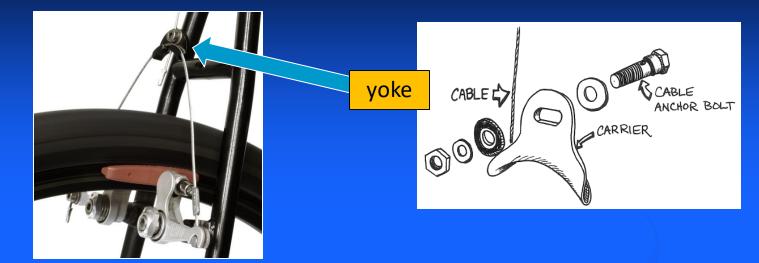




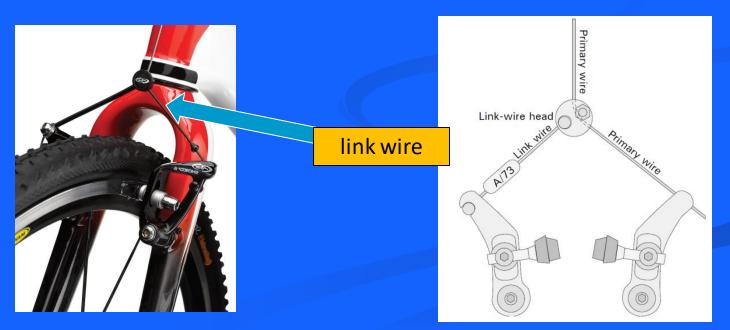
# Cantilever brakes

Two methods of connecting the caliper arms...

straddle wire

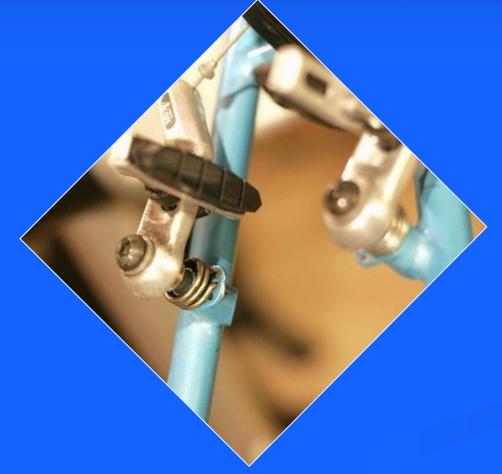


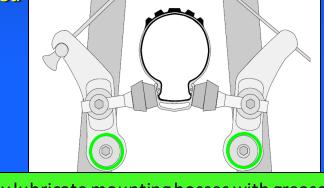
<u>link wire</u>



#### **Cantilever brakes**

- make sure rim is centered in the frame
- calipers mount to "bosses" on the frame/fork lightly grease the mount surface
- mounting boss has a hole or holes to accept the end of the return spring
- left and right caliper arms and springs are different
- make sure pads are an equal distance from both sides of the rim in the unapplied position
- look for set screws on each arm to change this distance if needed





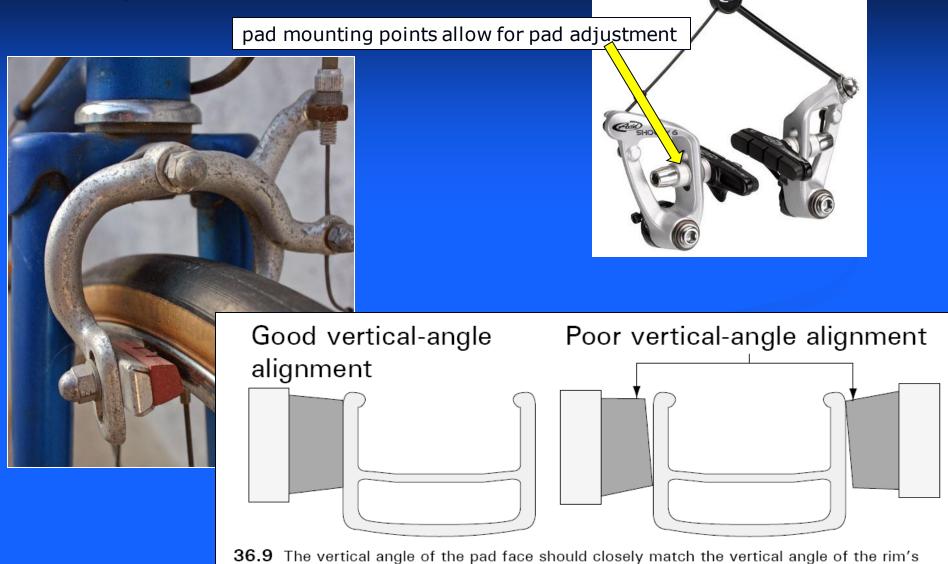
lightly lubricate mounting bosses with grease



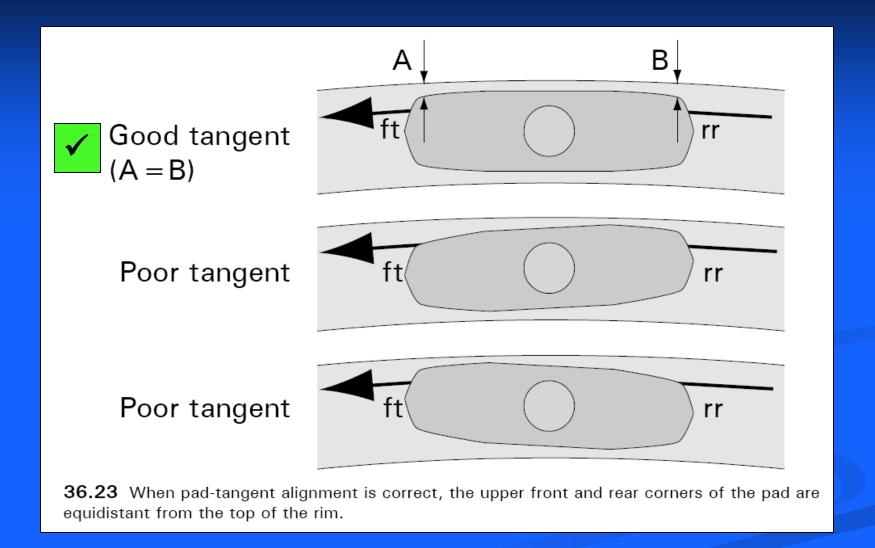
#### **Brake pad-to-rim alignment**

brake pad-to-rim contact is critical

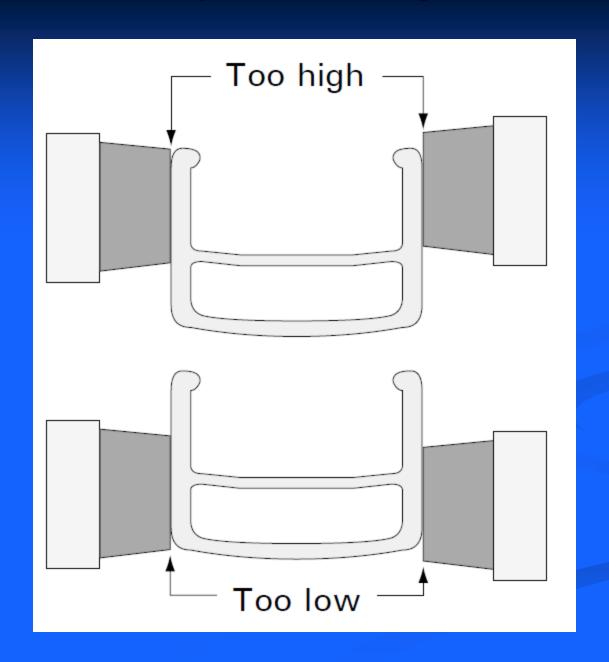
braking surface.



### **Brake pad-to-rim alignment**



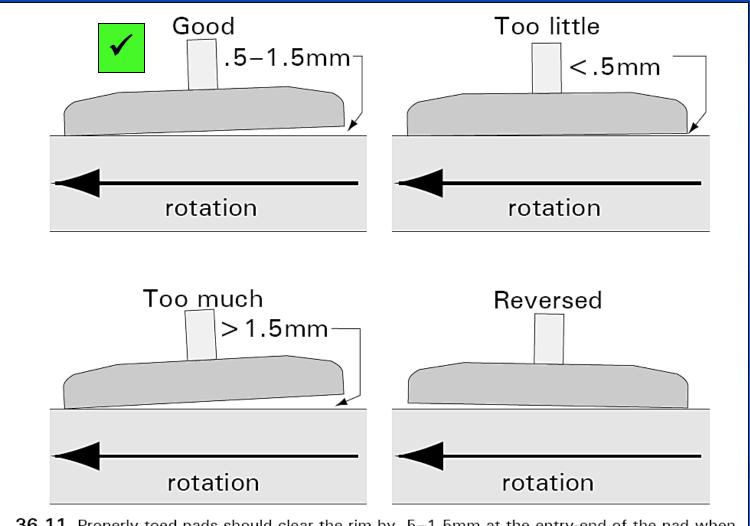
## **Brake pad-to-rim height**



#### **Brake Pad Toe-In**



- toe-in will help minimize/eliminate brake squeal
  - squeal is caused by high frequency flexing & rebound

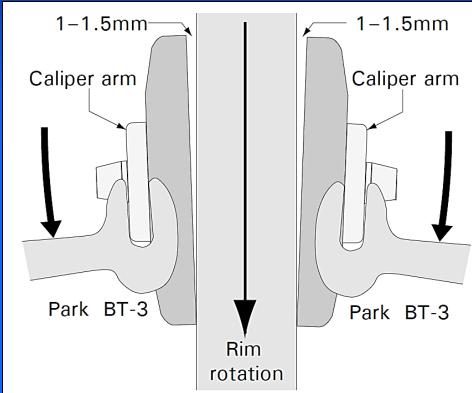


**36.11** Properly toed pads should clear the rim by .5–1.5mm at the entry-end of the pad when the exit-end just touches the rim.

## **Side-Pull Toe Alignment**

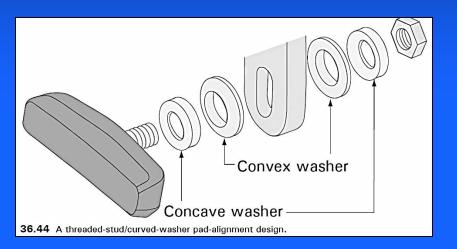
caliper arms are bent slightly...

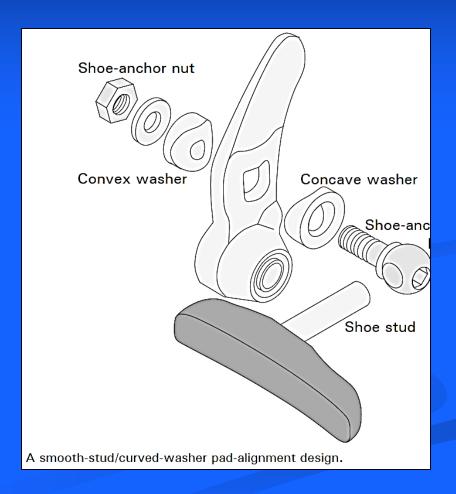




#### **Cantilever Brake Adjustments**

- these require you be patient as you are adjusting height, toe-in & rotation angle all at once
  - this normally requires numerous attempts before it's correct.





## Ah, that should be good enough...





## **Adjusting cable tension & pad clearance**

- screw in the barrel adjuster all the way, then back it out 1 turn
  - barrel adjuster is located at the brake lever or at the brake caliper.
- squeeze the calipers so the pads are 2mm away from the rim
- pull on the cable to remove all slack
- tighten cable pinch bolt





#### **Brake Lever Travel**

- lever should not move more than ½ to ¾ of it's total travel
- if it gets too close to the grip, or bottoms out as this one does, readjust cable tension



### **Cleaning Brake Pads & Rim**

- brake pads and the rim's braking surface should be cleaned with rubbing alcohol or Brakleen
  - grease or assembly oil will be on the braking surfaces from the work you have been performing on the bike!

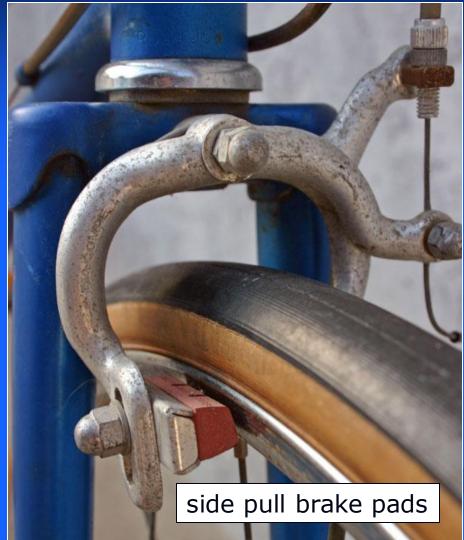




## **Brake Pad Styles**







#### **Disc Brakes**

- are becoming more popular
  - they offer better braking with friction material similar to cars
  - easier to adjust
  - the wheel is no longer the wear surface.
  - better braking in wet conditions
  - can be operated...
    - mechanically (via cable)
    - hydraulically (using fluid under pressure like cars)





