5. AUTOMOTIVE SPECIAL TOOLS

Dismantling the Mechanism (6)

Brake System Mechanism



MECHANISM 2

How the disc brake works

The disc brake is a device that works by pressing a brake pad against the disc rotor that rotates with the wheel. Compared to the drum brake, the disc brake is far more effective and stable, allowing for a larger braking force and is used on the front wheels of passenger vehicles and light trucks.

Brake system

Braking is one of the basic functions being necessary for vehicles in order to drive, turn and stop. Brakes are an important device necessary for safe driving. The system consists of 2 main operations used by the driver - being the "Brake Pedal" and the "Parking Brake Lever".

The master cylinder that converts the pressure directed towards the brake pedal to fluid pressure, further directing the brake fluid to the braking device.

The "Brake Pipe" and "Brake Hose" that direct the brake fluid pressure to the braking device from the master cylinder.

The "disc Brake" and "Drum Brake" that transfer the braking pressure on the brake pedal to the rotating wheel. Respective categories are raised above.





Disc brake tools



MECHANISM 🕄

How the drum brake works

The brake drum is a device that works by pressing a brake shoe against the inner side of a cylindrical drum that rotates with the wheel axle. There are the leading-trailing type, 2 trailing type, and 2 leading type and other different types of drum brakes depending on the operating form of the brake shoe. The leading-trailing type is effective and stable for driving and reversing. However, due to the inferior cooling qualities, drying qualities when wet, and brake fade phenomenon through continuous use, the drum brake is often used for the rear wheel brake only.



BRAKE SYSTEM

MECHANISM 4

How the ABS (Anti-lock Brake System) system works

ABS is an electronic brake control system that increases braking hydraulic pressure in order to prevent the locking of the tires, providing better driving stability and handling. ABS works by having speed sensors on each wheel detect a slipping condition. The normally open valve A within the ABS actuator (as in the diagram on the right) is closed and valve B open, releasing brake fluid into the reservoir tank. Furthermore, the pump feeds back the brake fluid to the master cylinder for depressurization, mechanically creating a brake-pumping motion. As oil normally does not flow to the ABS actuator, air is not caught within the system when replacing brake fluid.







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