



# Tips for a Quieter, Longer Lasting Brake Pad

1



Inspect all four wheels, examining each aspect of the brake system for proper working order.

6



Change the brake hardware, bushings, and/or abutment slides when changing the pads. This will lessen vibration and brake noise.

2



Look for uneven brake pad wear. Inboard wear indicates a sticking piston and worn outer wear suggests the caliper is not sliding properly.

7



Inspect rotors. If you are experiencing brake judder or wobble then consider rotor replacement. Resurfacing rotors will cause runout to return more quickly. Therefore installing new rotors will eliminate the problem and be more cost efficient.

3



Check the brake fluid level and condition. Dark brown fluid indicates rust and hose deterioration from moisture. Flush brake fluid with every brake change.

8



Change the brake fluid. Be sure to use the correct, new fluid to have a finished and safe brake job.

4



Remove the caliper and pads. Clamp the hose with the proper tool and open the bleeder screw. This allows the old fluid to evacuate the system in order to not contaminate the ABS system or master cylinder.

9



Use a torque wrench to re-install the wheels.

5



When replacing brake pads, lubricate all contact points with the caliper, as well as the back of the pad. Use a synthetic-based, high temperature lubricant that won't harden.

10



Test drive the vehicle and refer to our bedding procedure (on the back) to finalize your brake job!

**PFC**  
BRAKES



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