

Name _____

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1) Describe how to measure a disc brake rotor for lateral runout and thickness variation.

2) What are the steps for machining a disc brake rotor?

3) What is necessary to achieve a "like new" disc brake rotor finish?

4) What is the difference between "machine to" specifications and "discard" specifications?

5) What are the steps for machining a brake drum?

Answer Key

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1) Measuring a disc brake rotor for lateral runout involves removing any bearing end-play and mounting a dial indicator (gauge) against the rotor. Any movement of the dial indicator while the rotor is being rotated indicates lateral runout. Thickness variation is measured using a micrometer about 1" from the outside of the rotor and measuring at least four or more equally spaced locations.

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2) The steps necessary for machining a disc brake rotor include:

- a. Mount the rotor to the lathe and install a damper.
- b. Perform a scratch cut.
- c. Move the rotor 180° and perform a second scratch cut.
- d. Start the lathe and perform a rough cut and a finish cut.
- e. Use sandpaper or other tools to create a smooth, non-directional surface finish.

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3) A "like new" disc brake rotor finish is extremely smooth (less than 40 micro inches) and free from deep grooves and rust.

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4) "Machine to" specifications indicate the minimum thickness (rotor) or maximum diameter (drum) that should be machined. "Discard" dimension is the maximum diameter (drum) or minimum thickness (rotor) that is allowed for wear after machining.

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5) The steps necessary to machine brake drums include:

- a. Mount the drum on the lathe and install a damper
- b. Perform a scratch cut
- c. Rotate the drum and perform a second scratch cut
- d. Start the lathe and perform a rough, then a finish cut

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