

---

---

**Road vehicles — Brake linings —  
Compressive strain test methods**

*Véhicules routiers — Garnitures de freins — Méthode d'essai de la  
compressibilité*



**PDF disclaimer**

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

This document is a preview generated by EVS



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2009

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11  
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47  
E-mail [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Web [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

# Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
Introduction.....	v
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references.....	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	1
4 Symbols and units.....	2
5 Principles.....	3
5.1 General.....	3
5.2 Test method A — Coupon sample and/or airbrake pad.....	4
5.3 Test method B — Hydraulic disc brake pad assembly.....	4
6 Test apparatus.....	4
7 Test stand specifications.....	5
7.1 Loading.....	5
7.2 Heated platen.....	5
7.3 Loading ram.....	5
8 Sampling.....	6
9 Test method.....	6
9.1 General set-up.....	6
9.2 Room temperature compressibility test.....	6
9.3 Temperature transfer and thermal expansion measurements.....	7
9.4 Hot compressibility test.....	7
10 Test device deflection compensation.....	7
11 Verification of the test stand using reference samples.....	8
12 Test report.....	8
Annex A (informative) Example test report.....	13

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 6310 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Braking systems and equipment*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 6310:2001), which has been technically revised.

## Introduction

The compressive response of a brake lining or pad is an important design parameter. It is useful for the evaluation of brake fluid displacement during a brake application, brake-pedal travel and the propensity of the brake for generating judder or noise. It is also part of the brake pad characterization and a parameter for quality control.

The purpose of the test methods described in this International Standard is to evaluate the compressive response or “compressibility” of friction materials or brake pad assemblies. The tests measure compressibility at ambient and elevated temperatures. During the elevated temperature portion of the test, the thermal transmission and response of the brake pad assembly are measured.

This document is a preview generated by EVS

This document is a preview generated by EVS

# Road vehicles — Brake linings — Compressive strain test methods

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for test and measurement of the compressive displacement of brake linings or brake pad assemblies due to loading and temperature. It also provides a test method to assess lining thermal swell and growth.

This International Standard applies to disc brake pad assemblies or coupon samples cut from the friction material.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 611, *Road vehicles — Braking of automotive vehicles and their trailers — Vocabulary*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 611 and the following apply.

### 3.1

#### compressibility

$C$

change in pad thickness or deflection, caused by a uniaxial compression load during the final loading cycle, to the maximum test pressure, which is measured in the same direction as the compression force, perpendicular to the friction surface

### 3.2

#### compressive strain

$\varepsilon$

ratio of the reduction in thickness of the brake lining, due to the compression load, to its initial thickness, which is measured in the direction of the application force, perpendicular to the friction surface