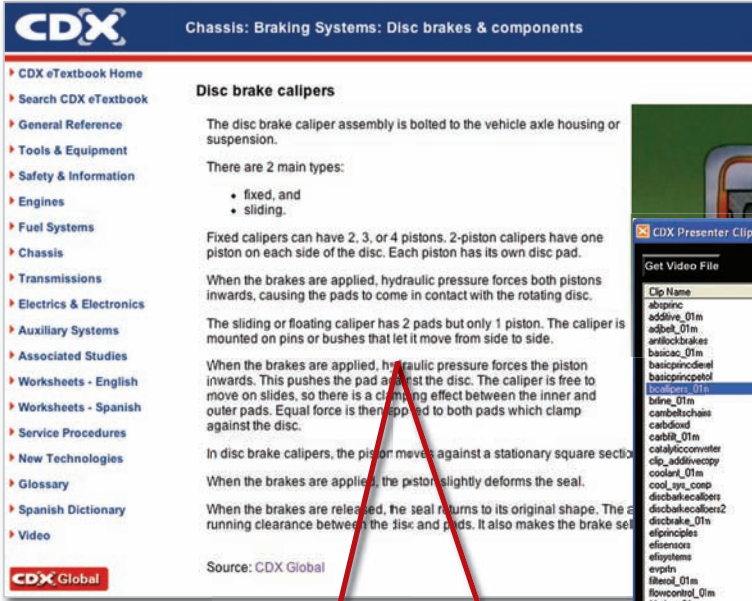


## Make your own curriculum materials with CDX

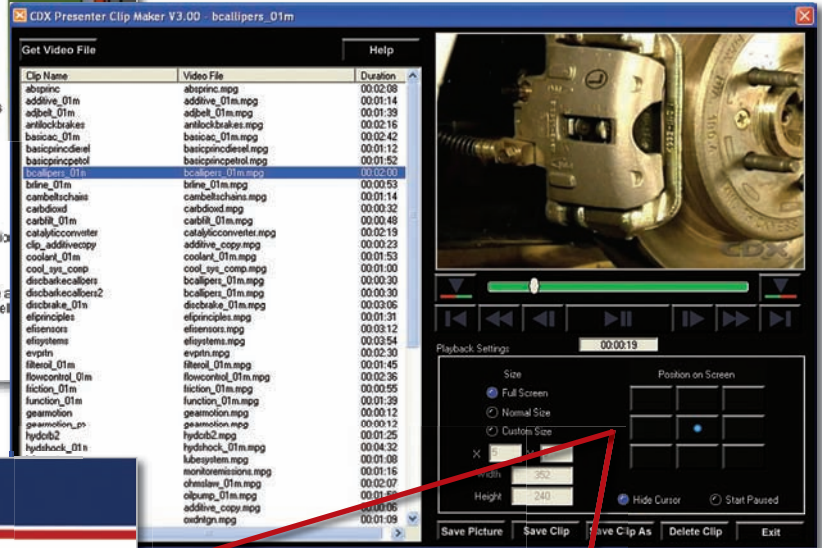
### Using CDX eTextbook

- Select and copy text from CDX eTextbook

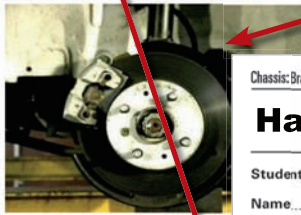
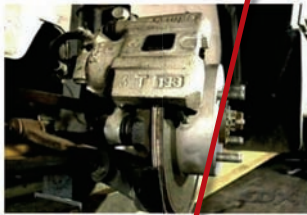


### Using CDX Presenter

- Select and save still graphics from CDX videos
- Mark start and end points for selected video 'clip'
- Choose playback size and position, and save video clip



## Disc brake calipers



The disc brake caliper assembly is bolted to the vehicle axle housing or suspension. There are 2 main types: fixed, and sliding.

Fixed calipers can have 2, 3, or 4 pistons. 2-piston calipers have one piston on each side of the disc. Each piston has its own disc pad. When the brakes are applied, hydraulic pressure forces both pistons inwards, causing the pads to come in contact with the rotating disc. The sliding or floating caliper has 2 pads but only 1 piston. The caliper is mounted on pins or bushes that let it move from side to side.

When the brakes are applied, hydraulic pressure forces the piston inwards. This pushes the pad against the disc. The caliper is free to move on slides, so there is a clamping effect between the inner and outer pads.

### Making PowerPoint slides

- Paste text onto screen or into supporting notes
- Paste graphic onto screen
- Link slide to video clip

## Handout sheet

Student/Intern information:

Name ..... Date ..... Class .....

### Disc brake calipers

The disc brake caliper assembly is bolted to the vehicle axle housing or suspension.

There are 2 main types:

- fixed, and
- sliding.

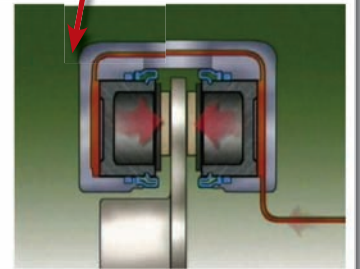
Fixed calipers can have 2, 3, or 4 pistons. 2-piston calipers have one piston on each side of the disc. Each piston has its own disc pad.

When the brakes are applied, hydraulic pressure forces both pistons inwards, causing the pads to come in contact with the rotating disc.

The sliding or floating caliper has 2 pads but only 1 piston. The caliper is mounted on pins or bushes that let it move from side to side.

When the brakes are applied, hydraulic pressure forces the piston inwards. This pushes the pad against the disc. The caliper is free to move on slides, so there is a clamping effect between the inner and outer pads. Equal force is then applied to both pads which clamp against the disc.

In disc brake calipers, the piston moves against a stationary square section sealing ring.



### Making Handout sheets

- Paste graphics onto document page
- Paste text onto document page