# GMC Motorhome Parking Brake Deficiencies and Improvements



HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

# Objective

- Why the OEM park brake system was possibly designed the way it was ?
- Let us look at the OEM park brake assembly and its various components

 Discuss each of the components and how they might be improved upon

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#### Lowes / Home Depot type Parking Brake

The "Good Samaritan" from Ohio sent this photo !

HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?



#### "Favorite Wife" Wheel Chock !

\$14.95 at Camping World and \$16.95 " With Rope Handles"

HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

Let's look back to the early to mid 70' s and ponder the philosophy of the North American auto builders.

In general ; build it as economically as possible, utilize as many parts as possible from existing inventories and satisfy the rules and conventions of the Federal DOT and the standards of the SAE.

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Although safety was important and safety improvements were constantly being implemented, they were always done with an acute eye to economics.

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□ If the GMC Motorhome were to have the very best of everything that was available to the automotive industry when it was being built , GM would have probably have canned it in '75 or '76 instead of 1978. The overall cost would been prohibitive .

Corrosion proof components were simply too expensive or not available at all . Also the automotive market does rely on a significant portion of their revenues supplying replacement parts.

■We GMC'ers are in a unique position in that we own and drive a vehicle that statistically is three lifetimes old, we look for the best products available for replacements and quite often if there is a permanent fix, we're all for it as long as it is a good value. Why the OEM Park Brake System Was Possibly Designed the Way It Was ?

Warranties and competition back then wasn't what they are today. The pursuit of excellence in design and materials did not bode well for the bottom line of the " Big Three"

With regards to our parking brake, it may have been designed on a Friday afternoon or Monday morning.

However, rumor has it that the handle location was chosen by a hung-over engineer working overtime on New Years day in 1972.

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Why the OEM Park Brake System Was Possibly Designed the Way It Was ?

## BOTTOM LINE :

Our parking brake system is not of sub standard materials or design . In fact it functioned well when it was new. If all new OEM components were installed and adjusted properly it would be quite acceptable even now. Although newer and higher tech equipment exists today at an affordable cost.

From what information I have been able to gather in the last 5 years, I have basically concluded that the OEM parking brake for the GMC currently suffers from the following deficiencies:

1/ Sufficient force could not be applied to 4 rear brake shoe sets to ensure a positive braking effect on say a 6 to 10 percent grade, forward or backward.

2/ Due to the ergonomics of the parking brake handle, or lack thereof it becomes increasingly difficult for some of us to generate the force required to"set" the parking brake properly so it can do its

**job.** 24/05/2011

3/ Due to insufficient force being applied to the 4 rear shoe sets, many GMC'ers complained that they "drove away" with the parking brake engaged, perhaps their "tell tale" lamp was burned out, or missed! Or the switch failed. This of course leads to all sorts of nasty consequences regarding brake shoes, drums and bearings.

Why the OEM Park Brake System Was Possibly Designed the Way It Was ?

4/ Even though the OEM park brake assembly would meet the requirements of GM and the US DOT in the 70's when the assemblies were new, properly adjusted and "set", it wasn't long before corrosion and old age took their toll on the system.

5/ Because of corrosion issues and accompanying " oxide jacking" inside the spiral "bowden" conduits, the core cables gradually became tighter and tighter and eventually seized inside the conduits. This of course caused the brakes not to release and caused all sorts of headaches for the coach operator.

Why the OEM park brake system was possibly designed the way it was? 6/ Since the cost of replacing the original **OEM park brake system with a new OEM** system is approx. \$300.00, many GMC'ers concluded " why bother ? ", in 3 or 4 years we'll have the same problem with corrosion and huge friction issues and have a park brake system that we can't trust. Also the warranty has long expired, typically lasting 90 days to 6 months from date of purchase.

> HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

Let us look at the OEM park brake assembly and its various components □Brake drums and shoes Parkbrake levers and struts □Shoe bearing pads □ Auto adjusters Backing plate spring hardware □ Backing plate wheel cylinders

#### OEM Park Brake Assembly and Its Various Components

Brake Shoes : Two different types and two different widths as well as assorted friction materials.



HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ? Photo courtesy of Bill Brown

#### Backing plate wear pads:

Over time these shoe wear pads take quite a beating, when installing new shoes carefully clean and inspect these pads, using a zirconia flap disc one can generally buff out the worst of the wear damage in severe cases the pads have been built up using brazing rod and buffed flat after, due to a new backing plate not being readily available. Ensure these pads are sparingly lubricated with never – seize or a similar compound.



Blank backing plate

- Disregarding friction materials, there were two basic shoe configurations. The 1973 and '74 GMC used a shoe set originally designed for the 1969 Pontiac Bonneville S.W., commonly referred to as a #272, The park brake lever hole was very high up on the shoe web compared to the later and current shoe used on the 1975 thru '78 GMC's ; the #462 shoe was designed for the 1972 and '73 Pontiac S.W.
- GM essentially recalled all the 1973, '74 and a limited number of '75 rear brake assemblies and reissued completely loaded backing plates of the newer Pontiac vintage, ie. The #462 shoe set.

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Current shoe type #462 (Low hole)

Note : bottom of park brake lever hole in line with top of piston pushrod notch





HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

Current shoe type #462 (Low Hole)

Note how tang on brake shoe aligns correctly with the notch in the park brake lever and that the horizontal strut is centered and level. This is a correct configuration



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• This is a pre 1975 shoe ie. #272 with a post 1975 park brake ever, note the severe misalignment due to the high hole on the #272 shoe . This usually occurs when a new owner doesn't realize that GM recalled these assemblies in 1975.



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This is a post 1975 shoe ie. #462 with a pre 1975 park brake lever, again severe misalignment due to the lower hole on the shoe and a lever that's too long. This scenario would be very rare due to the recall on the old park brake levers and the inability to purchase new ones.



## Brake Shoe / Park Brake Lever Mismatch

 The pre '75 shoe and the current park brake lever is by far the most common mismatch. This type of mismatch will cause severe binding between the cross strut, the park brake lever and shoe. This will impair parking brake operation and to a lesser extent the operation of the service brake as well

# Park Brake Strut:



Over time the cross strut will wear at both ends leading to excessive play in relation to the PB lever and brake shoe. This will translate to lost motion in the PB cable system. With the total handle travel distance limited to 2.375", lost motion must be kept to a minimum. With the brakes properly adjusted ; the end play of the PB strut should not exceed 1/32", replacement or building up the worn areas in the notches will be necessary if wear is excessive.

## Auto Adjusters:



The auto adjusters will work if the coach is backed up with sufficient conviction and the brakes are sharply applied. However the "significant other" will be less than impressed with the rearrangement of the cupboard and fridge contents. THUS: Manual adjustment is strongly advised whenever the brake pedal travel approaches halfway.

## Backing plate spring hardware

 The backing plate springs are normally regarded as passive devices, ie. If they are there and in one piece, then all is well. Even if the springs still have the paint on them, they only have a limited lifetime due to constant cycling and heat. They should be replaced at least on every second shoe change.

Backing plate wheel cylinders



 Check for any signs of fluid leakage, rubber boot damage and excessive wear of cylinder push rods.

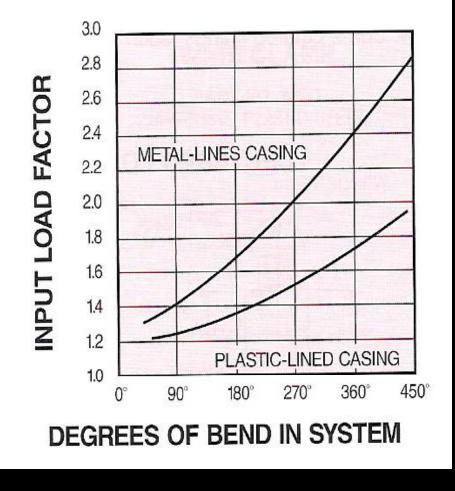
 The OEM conduits are of a "spiral bowden" design, essentially a closed flat wire spring with attachment fittings at the ends. The OEM conduit had no outer covering, this is beneficial in that the conduit / cable assembly could dry out after being wetted thus helping to lessen corrosion problems.

 The inner cable or " strand" is a 1 x 19 steel cable , 1/8" diameter. Sometimes galvanized , sometimes not. This resulted in a steel on steel assembly and friction increases mounted quickly as a function of degrees of bends in the cable system and accompanying corrosion.

- Cable pull friction is a function of the following:
- 1/ Materials being used, ie. Steel on steel, galvanized cable being rougher than plain steel.
- 2/ Total number of degrees of bends in the system.
- 3/ Total load ( pull force ) the cable system has to exert.

Except in very special cases and at the recommendation of the manufacturer, conduit / cable assemblies are never to be lubricated. This will only be a short term fix and due to dirt and metallic particles with accompanying loss of volatiles in the lubricant, friction issues will reappear and be worse than before lubrication.

New metal to metal conduit / cable assembly Vs. plastic lined conduits and galv. steel cables. Polished stainless steel cables with teflon lined conduits will perform approx. 50 to 70 % better than even galv. / plastic





 Braided stainless steel conduits with teflon liners and polished stainless cables are virtually "bullet proof" they will last a life time provided they are not physically crushed and that their loading is limited to approx. 600 lbs., ie. A 3.5 to 1 safety factor.

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## Park Brake Conduits and cables

• Front bogie cable guide:





OEM guide is extremely restrictive to the front bogie conduit movement. It should be modified to a similar configuration as seen in the photo on the right or removed completely.

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# Photo of homemade conduit guide



HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

 Brake cable equalizer and adjuster for rear and intermediate axle brake cables. One on each side of the coach, outside the frame rails.

ANODIZED ALUMINUM EQUALIZER / ADJUSTER PULLEY ASSEMBLY



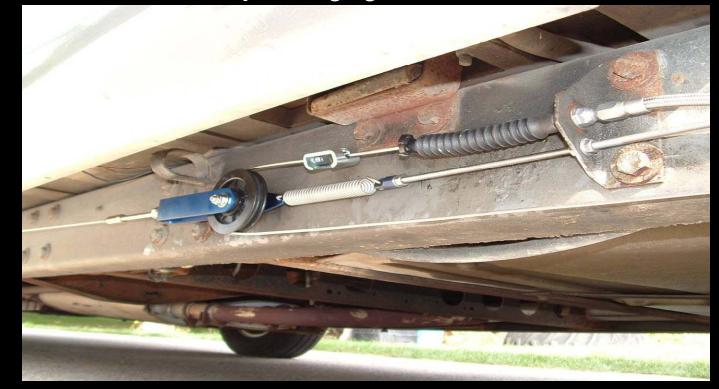
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- The dual conduit cable equalizer / adjuster turns the rear most cable 180 degrees and allows it to be connected to the front cable via a cable connector.
- After a number of years the cable will take a more or less permanent set in the equalizer and corrosion between the cable and the equalizer and between the cable strands themselves will essentially prevent the equalizer from doing its job of balancing the forces applied to the two joined brake cables.

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 To help prevent this problem a number of people have replaced the OEM equalizer with a suitable pulley and yoke assembly. There are a number of folk in the GMC community that sell these pulleys. One pulley possibility is the Stanley garage door pulley, it's about the right diameter. Just seal the small bearing against water and dirt.

 Note the stainless return spring attached to the pulley yoke.



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 The intermediate cable retract springs avoid having to rely on the individual conduit springs to help pull back the intermediate and brake handle cable, thus ensuring positive release of brake shoe tension when the PB handle is released. Together the two stainless springs apply about 35 lbs. pull back force on the above cables.

One of these pulleys on each side of the coach to replace



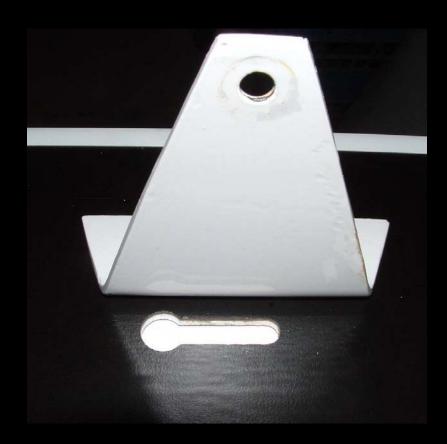


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Pulley is
Replacement for
the OEM S-hook,
pulley mainly
added for
strength

ANODIZED ALUMINUM " THRU-FRAME" ROUTING PULLEY. (Replacement for OEM Hook) **OEM Cable Hook** Thru - Frame"

HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

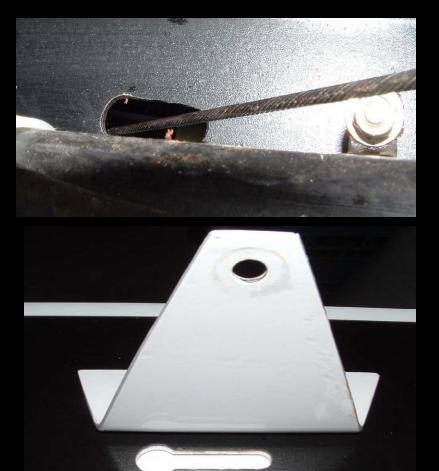


 The keyhole slot in the frame is to provide clearance for the union on the intermediate cable. The OEM slot is approx. 3/8" in height, whereas the new slot is 9/16" in height.

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 This union is <u>not</u> to be taken apart. A stainless steel cylinder has been swaged onto the cable inside the union to supplement the strength of the two ¼" Allen set screws.



#### But all is not lost ! When you buy a new frame from the " Frame Doctor" the enlarged slots are included absolutely free of charge !

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 The OEM intermediate cable was supplied in two lengths, to accommodate the 260's and the 230 coaches as well. Presently there is only one length available to the best of my knowledge. If you own a 230 coach be prepared to tie a few knots in the cable to shorten it up by the required 40 inches. However the new stainless steel intermediate cables come in both lengths !

#### Intermediate Cable union



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• OEM equalizer to connect intermediate cable to park brake handle cable



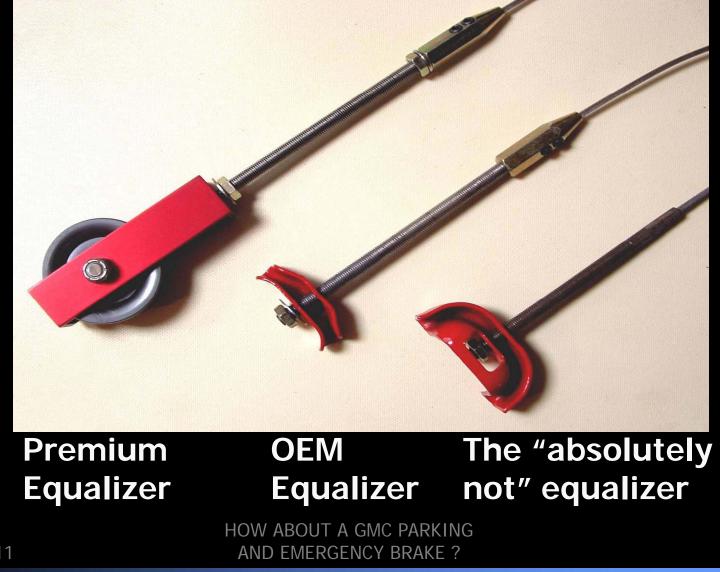
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 This is the wrong equalizer to use under the coach where the PB handle cable connects to the intermediate cable



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 In the previous slide the equalizer bar is for the dual conduit cables on the side of the coach. With the angles formed by the cable routing, one would have a fixed point equalizer. One can experience differences of 300 to 400 % in pull forces between the two sides of the coach if the cable is old and somewhat corroded.





# Will balance left and right pull forces to less than 10 %, a 2 to 3 times improvement over OEM Eq.

HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?



 Due to State and Provincial DOT regulations and civil litigation issues it would appear that we are stuck with the OEM park brake handle and its location forever. I have spent days talking to various state and provincial DOT authorities and the vagueness of their answers was only surpassed by their number of times they requested " please leave a voice message" their general response would make most politicians proud.

 To "set" the parking brake properly and to achieve the most effectiveness, one should observe the following:

1/ Step firmly on the service brake pedal

2/ Attempt to rock the coach slightly ahead or back in "D" or "R" depending whether the coach is descending or ascending a grade.

Don't underestimate the effectiveness of the Bendix duo servo brake system! Make it work for you . It's "all in the technique" as I was reminded by an experienced GMC'er who observed me slamming my coach door.

3/ Apply the park brake and try to move the coach under moderate power. It should not move.

 One should attempt to keep a ¼" adjustment remaining on the PB handle adjustment knob. If less than this amount of travel is remaining, then one should readjust the cables at the equalizers on the side of the coach.

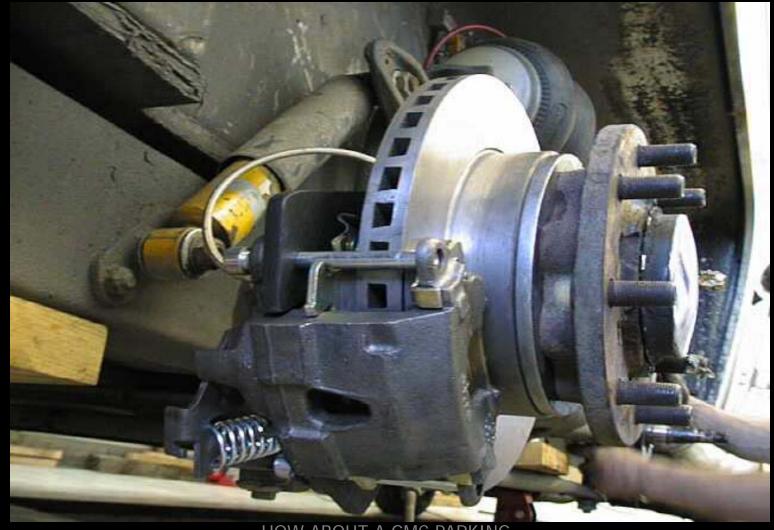
• Relating to our original objectives in summary:

1/ The mechanical aspects of the brake drum and shoe assembly must be addressed.

2/ The cables and conduits must operate freely and be free of corrosion.

3/ The correct technique must be used in applying the park brake.

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HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

- What are our options and what compromises do we have to accept when attempting to apply a park brake function in combination with rear disc brakes ?
- Presently in our GMC community we have generally the following disc brake configurations and perhaps others that I don't even know about.

- Large Tornado type calipers on the intermediate bogies and drums on the rear bogies.
- Large Tornado type calipers on the intermediate bogies and smaller Eldorado calipers on the rear with park brake feature.
- Large Eldorado type calipers on the intermediate and rear bogies with park brake feature on both.

- What's the best combination when considering "service braking" ability in combination with park brake ability and possibly limited emergency braking ?
- Research and testing over the past two years has basically pointed to the following: If one desires 6 wheel disc brakes AND a reliable and effective parking brake, the following points must be addressed

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 There's no disputing that discs provide the best "service braking", they run cooler, are mechanically much simpler and easier to do maintenance on than drum brakes. HOWEVER: As far as providing a parking brake function or mechanical emergency brake function; Few PB calipers are up to the task of holding a 12,000 lb. vehicle stationary on a 10% grade

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 In consultation with the folks at Cinnabar and Skip at TSM Brakes, I have been unable to find out the clamp force exerted by the park brake function of the caliper. None of them know. I would consider this information a bare minimum when it comes to setting a baseline for park brake performance and evaluation with regards to the Eldorado type calipers.

- caliper. 10,000 lbs. hydraulic clamp force, mechanical unknown
- TSM Eldorado Type Hayes ball and ramp caliper, 10,000 lbs clamp force, hydraulic and mechanical





HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

# Disc Brakes **The Hayes 1-663-1SA Caliper:** Mechanical Park Brake Information:

- Max. lever force @ 4.375" ......450 lbs.
- Lever stroke for 10,000 lbs. of clamp.....27 degrees, or 2.113 inches.
- Lever positions.......30 degree increments Hydraulic Information:
- Piston Diameter......2.6 inches or 66 mm
- Max. hydraulic pressure......2000 psi

## • The Hayes 1-663-1SA Caliper:

In all fairness the above Hayes caliper will not work on our coaches ; it will not fit inside an Alcoa wheel. The information simply illustrates that some manufactures do supply this data to their customers and that this data is a must for baseline analysis for calculating park brake requirements.

- The following info on the calipers would be most beneficial:
- A/ Clamp force as a function of degrees rotation of the PB lever.
- B/ Pounds of pull force on the caliper lever to achieve a specific clamping force.
- C/ Cable pull distance to achieve a specific clamping force.
- D/ Degrees of thread pitch on caliper lever lead screw or ball and ramp mechanical advantage.

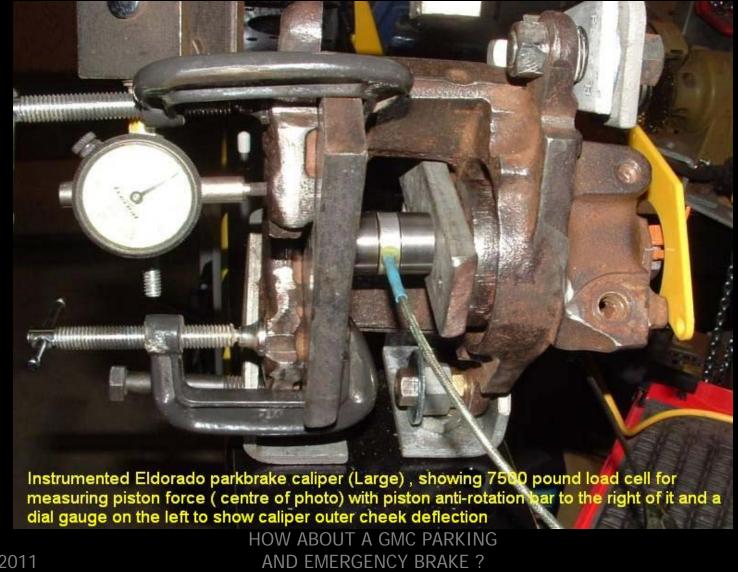
- Since the aforementioned data seemed to be non- existent, there appeared to be no alternative except to gather the data the hard way! Do it yourself !
- Approximately 14 months ago, I began harvesting park brake (PB) calipers from wrecking yards and building up a " test bed" to test them.

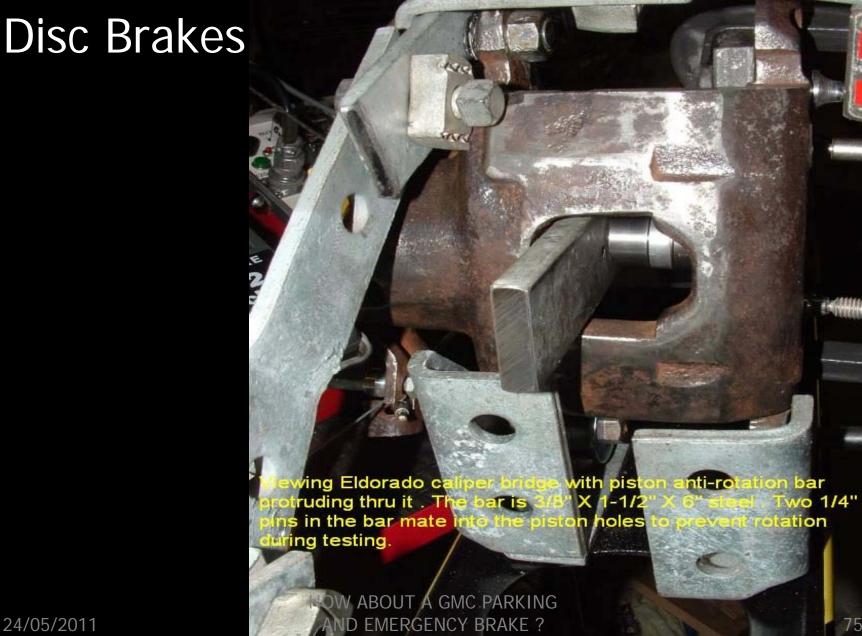
Since the first power point presentation back in 2006, I've been aware of the large Hayes hydraulic / mechanical calipers from Hayes Performance Systems up in Wisconsin but basically dismissed them due to the fact that they were "Off Road" and they were too large physically to fit inside an Alcoa wheel as well as being relatively expensive. Had the good fortune to talk to a brake guru at TRW in Livonia, MI and he suggested testing the old Lincoln MK V rear caliper

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The following slides are a pictorial of the tests done Jan / Feb 2010, on the Kelsey Hayes / Bendix PB caliper and the large Caddy Eldorado PB caliper, both calipers are of the same era, ie. 1975 to 1979 Lincolns , Thunderbirds and Cadillacs respectively

24/05/2011





Lever side view of Eldorado caliper showing degrees rotation measurement of lever and linear potientometer to measure lever travel in inches

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AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

Dial gauge showing 12.5 thousands of a inch deflection on the outer cheek of the caliper ( ie. approx. centre line of outer pad ) with just over 6400 pounds force on the caliper piston.

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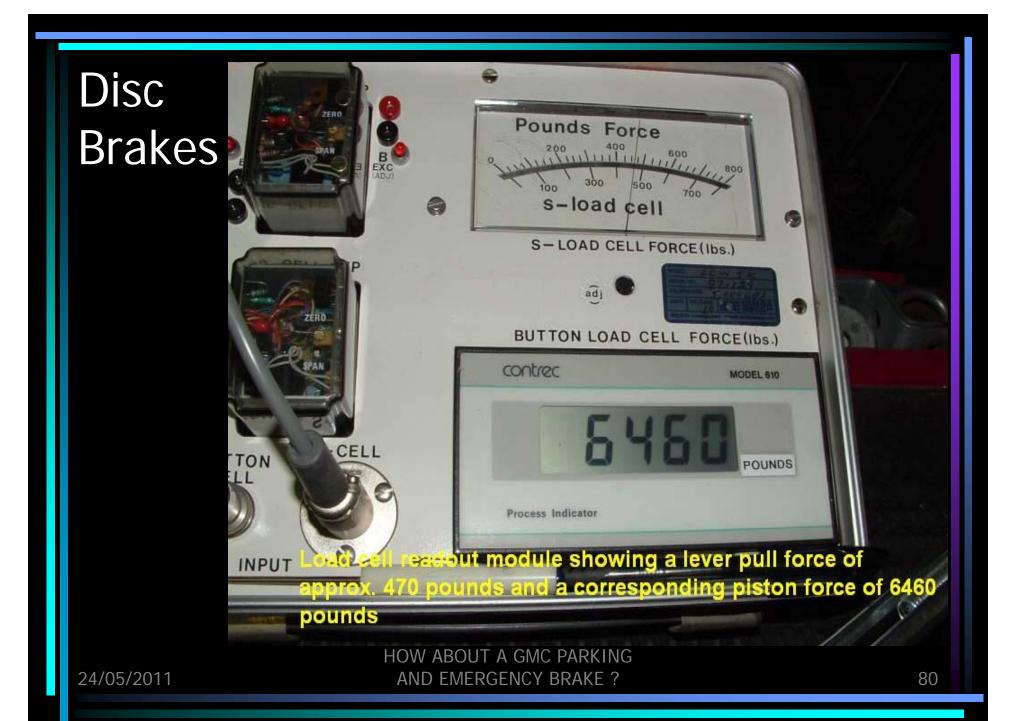
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### **Disc Brakes** 06 50 60 70 130 120 110 80 0 11 22 33 The lever start degrees was 65 and the end was 45 degrees, for a net 20 degrees lever rotation for test. HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING 24/05/2011 AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

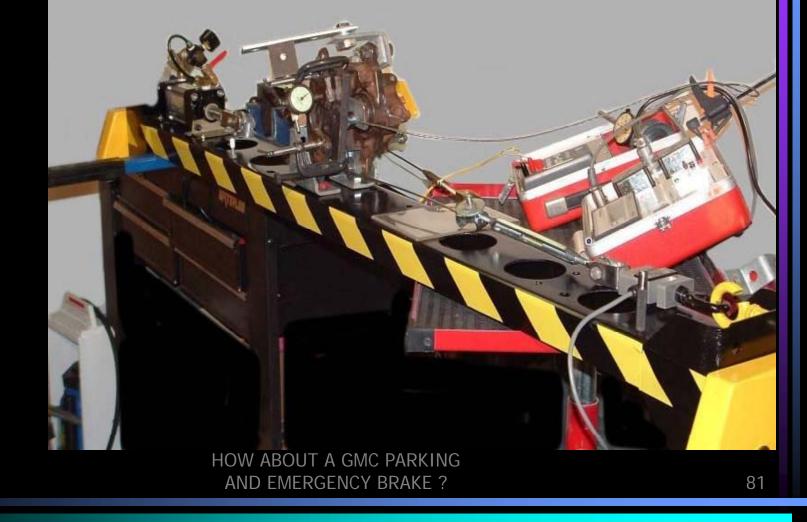
78

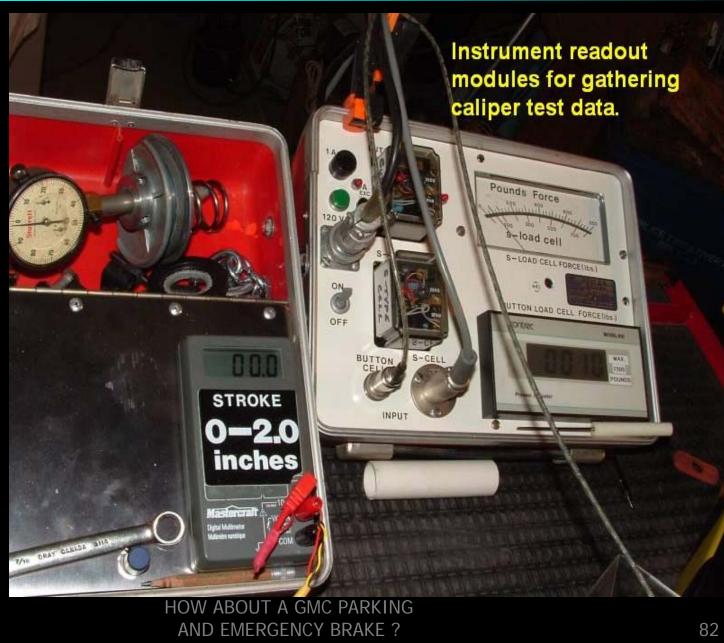
Lever travel in inches on the Eldorado caliper ( Large) ,Lever travel in inches on the Eldorado caliper ( Large) ,

> HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?



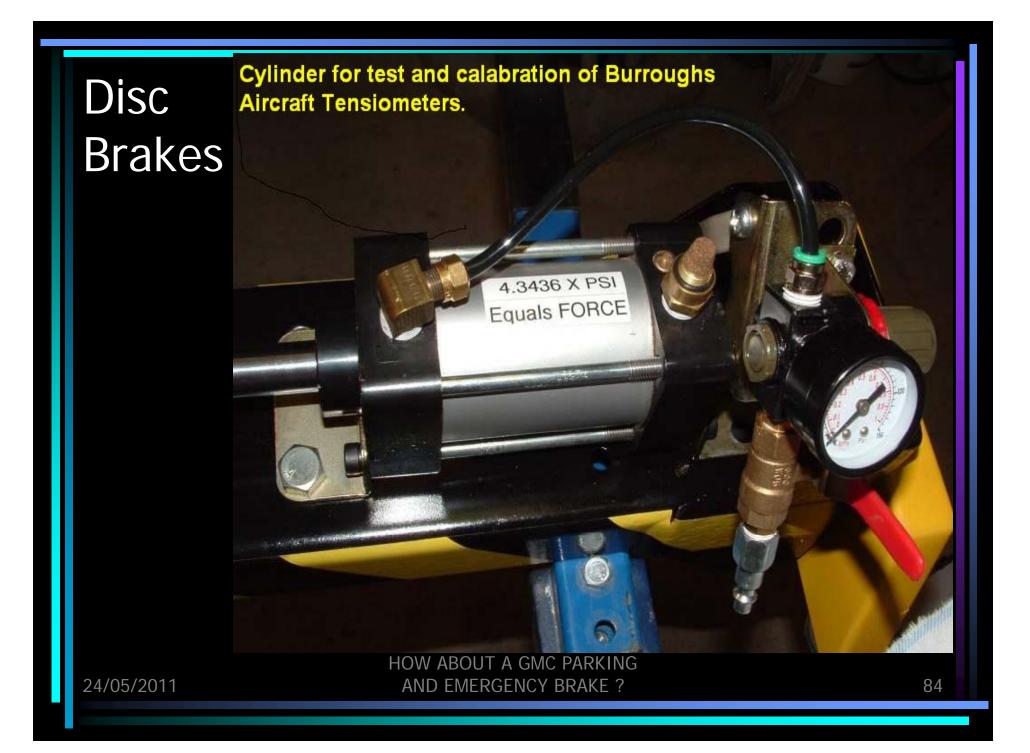
Caliper test bed, aircraft tensiometer test / calibrator at left of photo, Eldorato caliper mounted in center and S- Load cell for measuring lever pull force at right of photo. Readout modules are in the red cases.

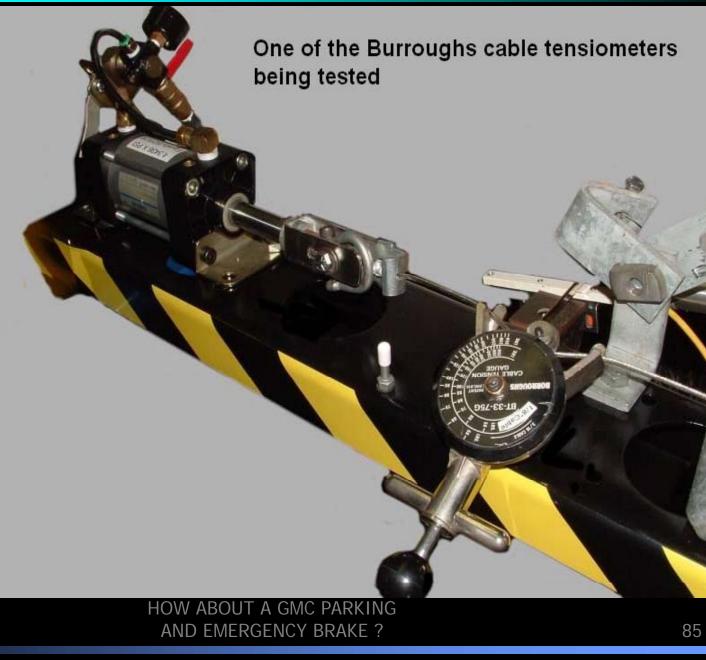




700 pound S-Type load cell for measuring lever pull force on caliper. Pull force applied by tightening turnbuckle.

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Hayes Brake automotive type caliper ( HBA ) mounted up side down on test bed. Lever travel potientometer on lower left, degrees lever rotation in yellow and 7500 pound load cell against the piston. Bent the 1/2" piece of steel where the outer pad would go ! Had to go to a 3/4" thick piece



HBA caliper with 10 thousands of a inch deflection on the outer cheek with a piston force of over 6000 pounds. The deflection was measured at centre line of the outer pad

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HBA caliper on test and with 25 degrees rotation on its lever. Both HBA and the Eldorado levers were 3.20 inches in effective length to avoid comparing apples to oranges for perhaps lemons ??? )

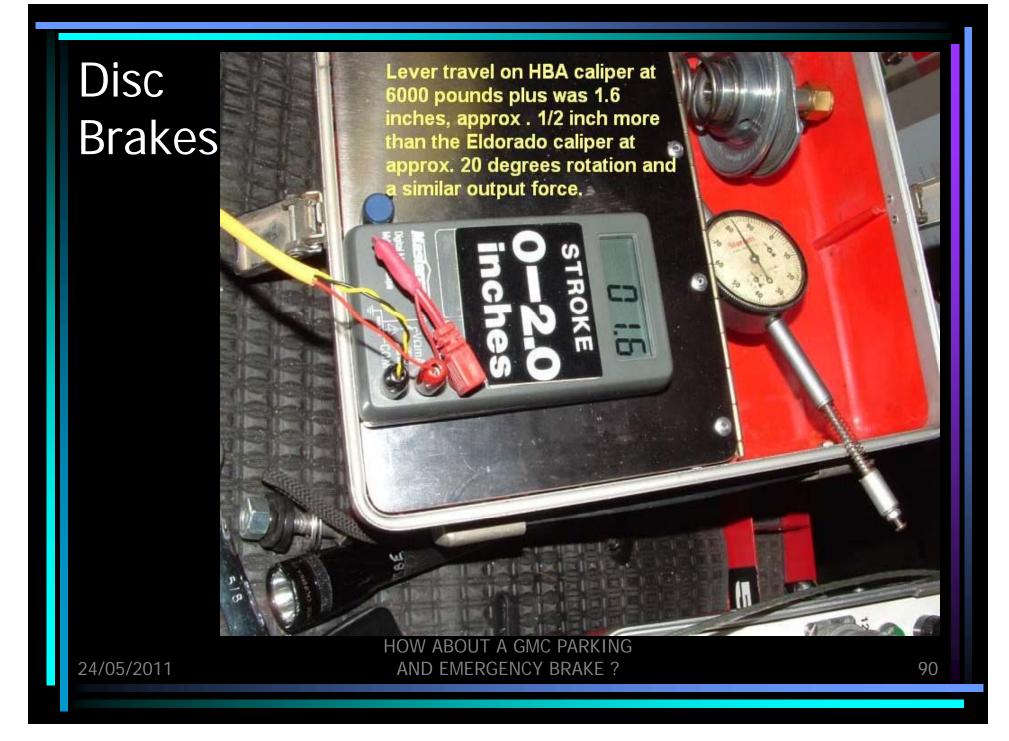
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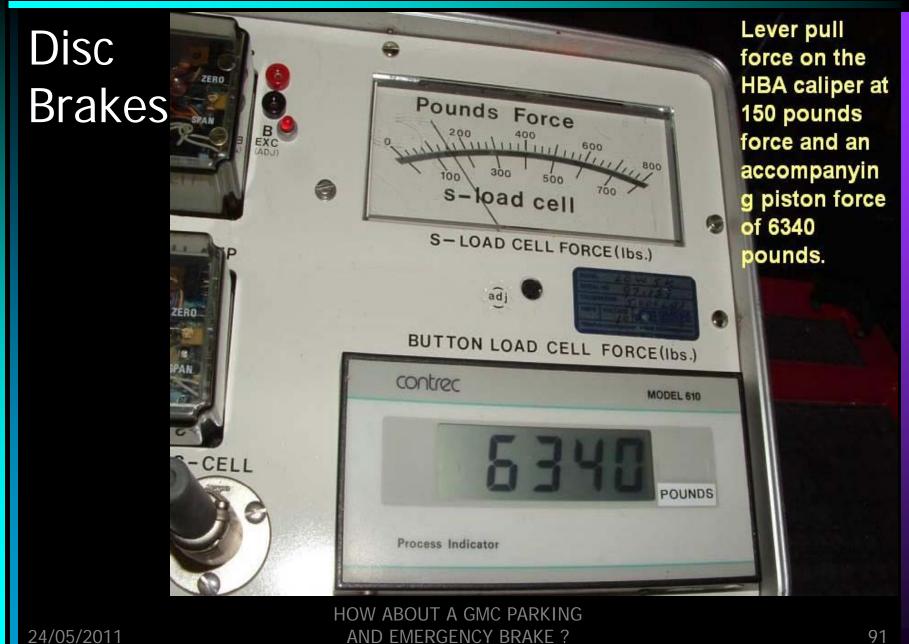
100 80

90

120

60 50





Lever Rotation in Degrees	Lever Travel in Inches	Caliper body deflection in thou.	Lever pull force in		Caliper piston
Degrees	in incres	denection in thou.	pounds	force in pounds	travel in thou.
0	0	0		0	
2.5					
5	0.4	1.75	65	1390	1.
7.5		15			
10	0.8	4.5	125	3170	2
12.5					
15		6.5	145	4380	3
17.5		8.5	130	5290	3
22.5		0.9	130	5290	3
25		9.5	130	6340	3
27.5				0040	
30	(II			Million and South and	
32.5					
35					
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Lever Rotation in Degrees 0 2.5 5 7.5 10 12.5 15 17.5 20 22.5 25	Lever Travel in Inches 0 0.279 0.558 0.837 1.116 1.211	deflection in thou. 0 2.5 7 10.5 11.5	pounds 0 80 215 360 425	Caliper piston force in pounds 0 1250 3050 5050 6030	Caliper piston travel in thou. 12. 24. 36. 49.
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Lever Rotation in Degrees 0 2.5 5 7.5 10 12.5 15 17.5 20 22.5 25 25 27 5 30	Lever Travel in Inches 0 0.279 0.558 0.837 1.116 1.211	deflection in thou. 0 2.5 7 10.5 11.5	pounds 0 80 215 360 425	Caliper piston force in pounds 0 1250 3050 5050 6030	Caliper piston travel in thou. 12. 24. 36. 49.
Lever Rotation in Degrees 0 25 5 7,5 10 125 15 17,5 20 22,5 25 27,5 30 32,5	Lever Travel in Inches 0 0.279 0.558 0.837 1.116 1.211	deflection in thou. 0 2.5 7 10.5 11.5	pounds 0 80 215 360 425	Caliper piston force in pounds 0 1250 3050 5050 6030	Caliper piston travel in thou. 12. 24. 36. 49.
Lever Rotation in Degrees 0 2.5 5 5 7.5 10 12.5 15 17.5 20 22.5 25 25 27.5 30 32.5 35	Lever Travel in Inches 0 0.279 0.558 0.837 1.116 1.211	deflection in thou. 0 2.5 7 10.5 11.5	pounds 0 80 215 360 425	Caliper piston force in pounds 0 1250 3050 5050 6030	Caliper piston travel in thou. 12. 24. 36. 49.
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HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING

AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

Internal components of Eldorado 2.5" dia. ; ( Large) park brake



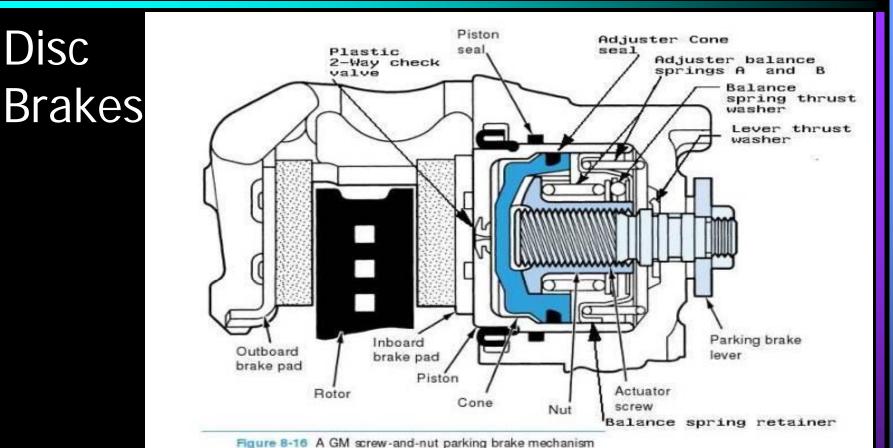


Figure 8-16 A GM screw-and-nut parking brake mechani General Motors Corporation, Service Operations)

NOTE: Service and park brake adjuster function are both dependent upon regular use of the park brake. The automatic adjuster only functions when the park brake lever is routinely rotated and a 0.030" gap is present between the brake pad and rotor.

#### Pictorial of internal components of Eldorado

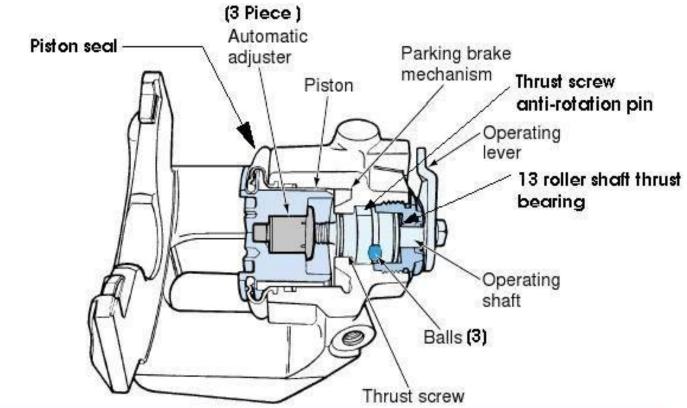
HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

Internal components of 2.6" HBA park brake caliper



## HBA Park Brake caliper internal components

HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?



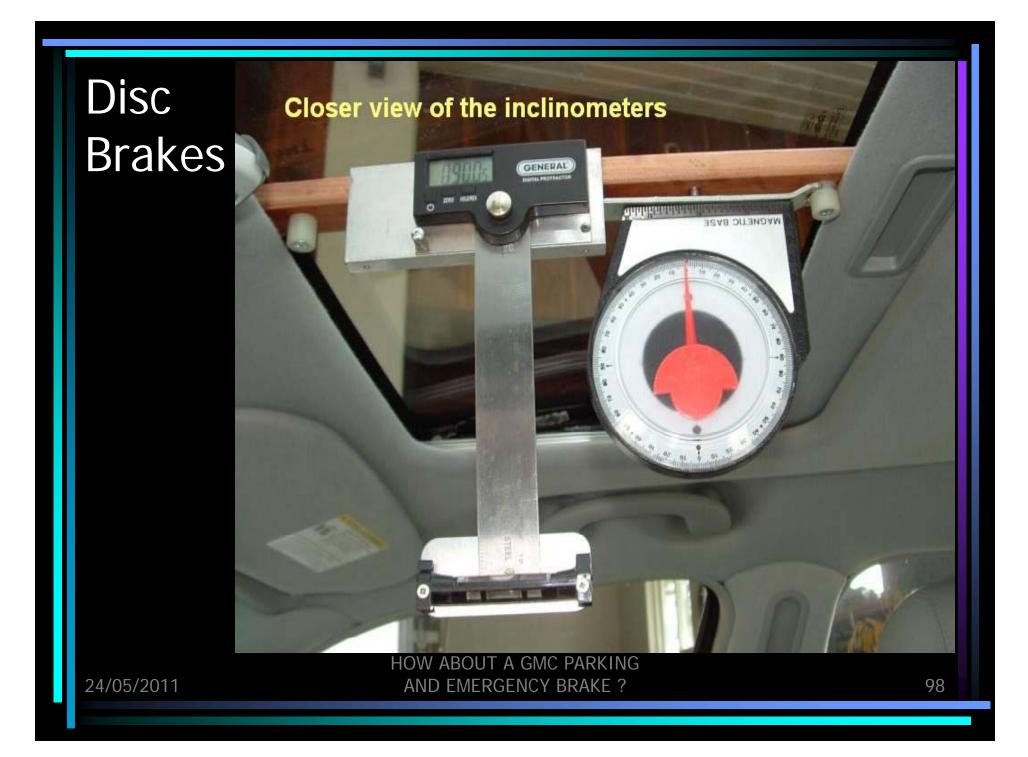
Kelsey - Hayes ball and ramp park brake caliper. Theoretical brake ratio 8 thru 30. Auto adjustment for pad wear via service brake at 0.020" gap. Park brake mechanism sealed from hydraulic chamber via thrust screw O-ring seal. Capable of over 10,000 Lb. clamp on brake rotor at 150 Lb. pull on park brake lever. (Hayes Brake Automotive Div.- HBA)

> HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

Put together a couple of crude ( but accurate) inclinometers , calibrated on a dead flat surface and set out with the car to find a steep incline or two

Canal Street

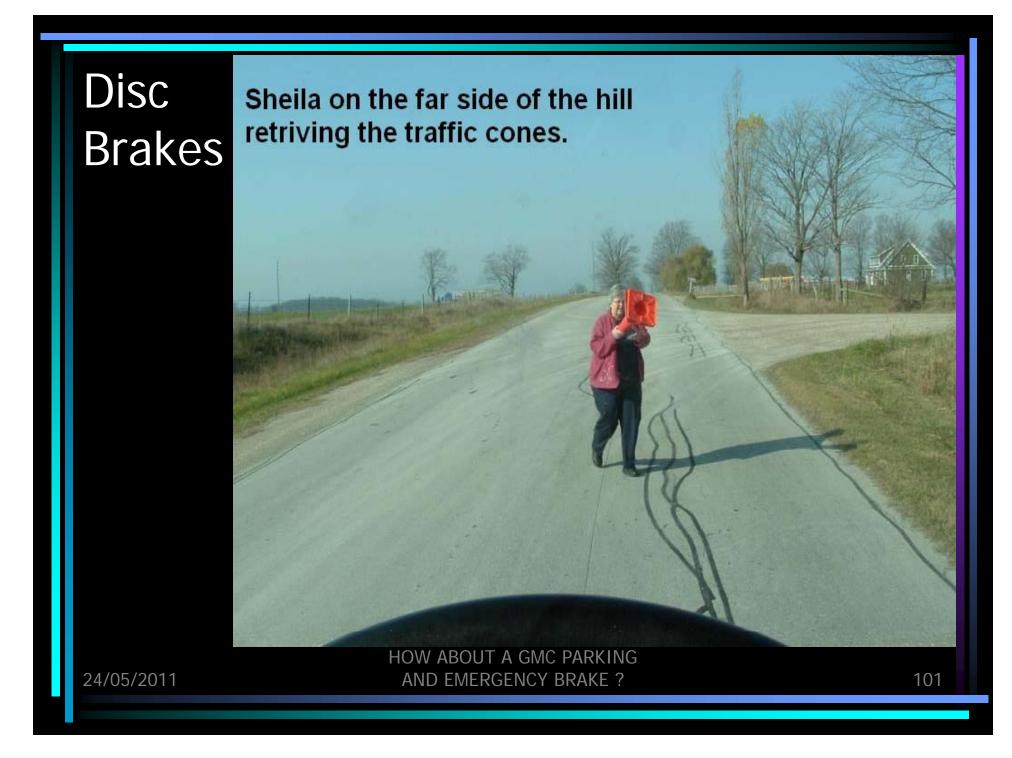
HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?



Sheila doing her magic with the traffic cones, there's a real danger out here of getting run over with a big cattle truck.

HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?





The same gulch as previously shown but perpindicular to it and unpaved. Did forward and back measurements here as well. Coach held stationery at 7 out of 10 turns on the PB handle. No power assist



HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

 K-H Calipers were fitted to our coach prior to the DuQuoin, IL rally and the actual tests on the 12 % grades were completed on our return home from the rally. The power assist actuator was active at DuQuoin and possibly clouded the tests while there. The actuator was disabled for the tests on the hills. PB handle was set at 7 out of 10 turns.

### Summary of K-H & Eldorado Outputs

- Eldorado Caliper Output :
- 6000 Lbs. Piston force (12,000 lbs. clamp)
- 1.2" pull distance on 3.2" lever
- 465 Lbs. pull on lever
- Kelsey Hayes Caliper Output :
- 6000 Lbs. Piston force (12,000 lbs. clamp)
- 1.6" pull distance on 3.2" lever
- 145 Lbs. pull on lever

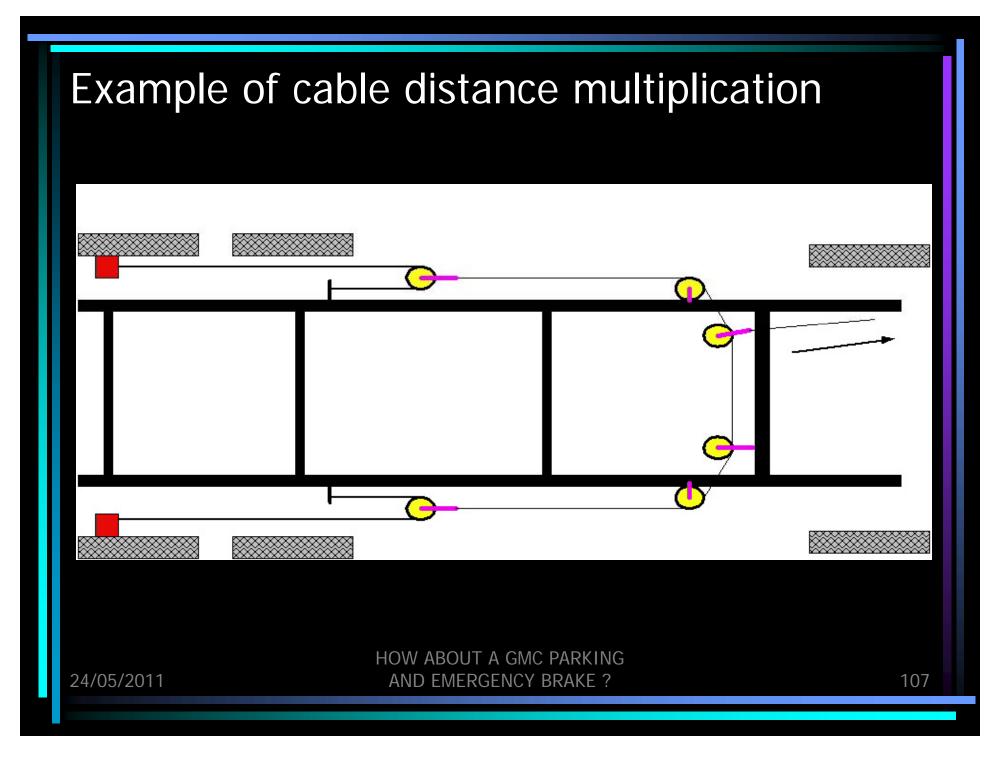
HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

### Summary of K-H & Eldorado Outputs

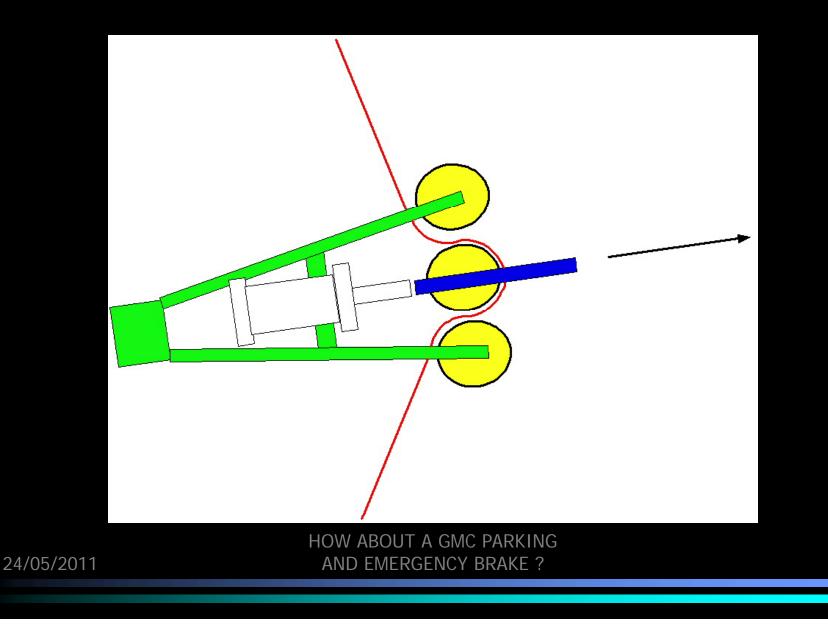
 As can be seen, the Eldorado caliper requires just over 3 times the pull force on the lever as the Kelsey Hayes caliper for the same output force thus requiring some sort of power assist to enable a useful output. I was surprised to observe that it took approx. 70% of the output of the KH caliper to hold our 11,000 lb. Birchaven on a 13% slope

### Summary of K-H & Eldorado Outputs

• As also can be seen; the KH caliper required approx.  $\frac{1}{2}$ " longer pull distance per caliper than did the Eldorado and this requires some distance multiplication on the cable system. The OEM park brake handle cable travel is limited to 2 - 3/8''. Jim K. has complained to me about " short stroke problems" It just occurred to me, he was talking about the park brake handle cable.



### Example of cable distance multiplication

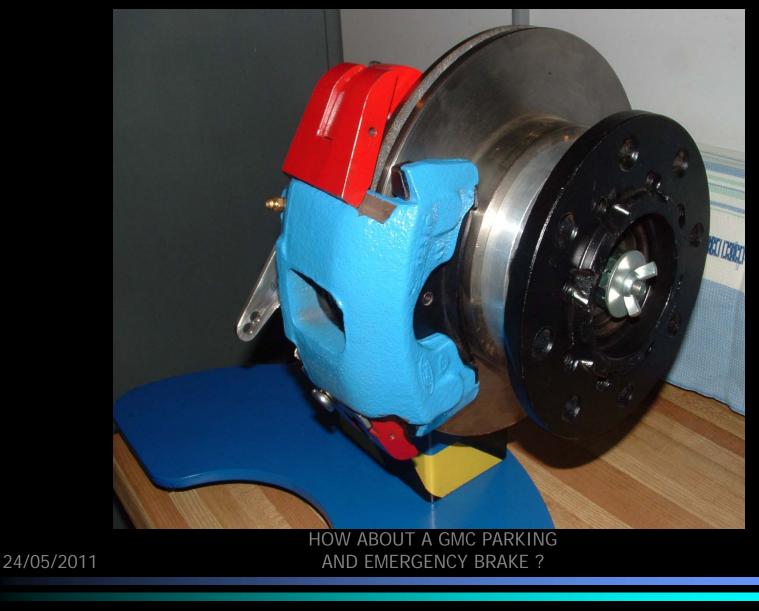


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#### Example of cable distance multiplication

 In reference to the two prior drawings, Jim K. and Rick F. are working on a park brake handle modification that will provide more stroke and a longer handle will give a higher mechanical advantage. The second drawing is what we have presently on our coach and it could incorporate an air assist cylinder at a relatively moderate cost if it were necessary for convenience.

AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?



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 I have harvested 13 of the KH calipers from various wrecking yards to see what damage they had suffered over a 30 + year period, 3 had mild lever shaft corrosion due to bad seals and 5 had piston damage for the same reason. In no case was the "ball-ramp" mechanism damaged nor was the adjuster mechanism damaged at all.

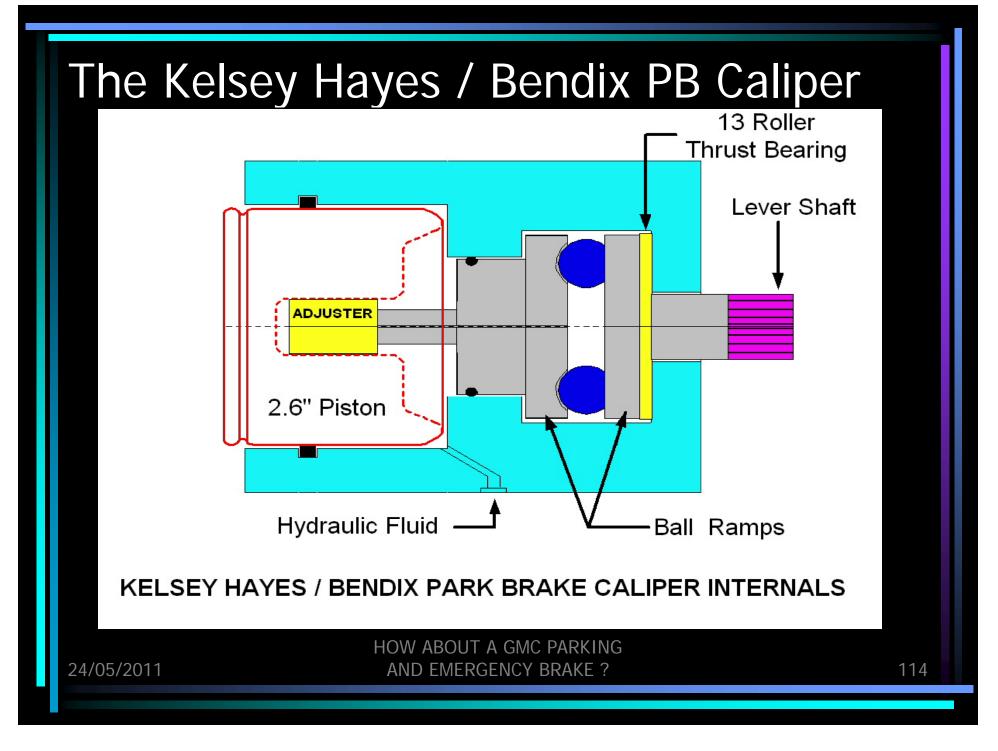
After beating the bushes for weeks, I found a supplier for the pistons and associated seal kits. John at Goldline Caliper rebuilders in Seattle WA has pistons and will rebuild the calipers.

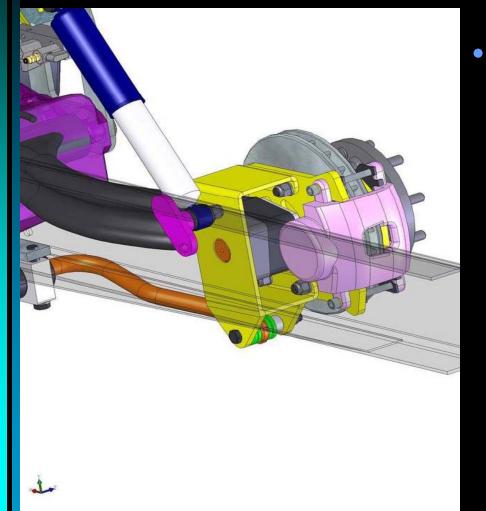
The photo to the right shows 11 pistons that were manufactured about a month ago in a plant about 30 miles north of Toronto, CAN.

The KH caliper appears virtually " Bullet Proof" and any damage they do suffer can be addressed.

- Some of the features of the K-H caliper
- 2.6 " dia. Piston (66 mm)
- Hyd. Force @1K PSI = 5310 Lbs.
- Mechanical force @ 150 lb. pull = 6000 lbs.
- Auto Adjust via service brake application
- Variable rate " ball ramp" actuation with an MA of approx. 20 to 40
- "Ball ramp" chamber isolated from brake fluid chamber

HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?



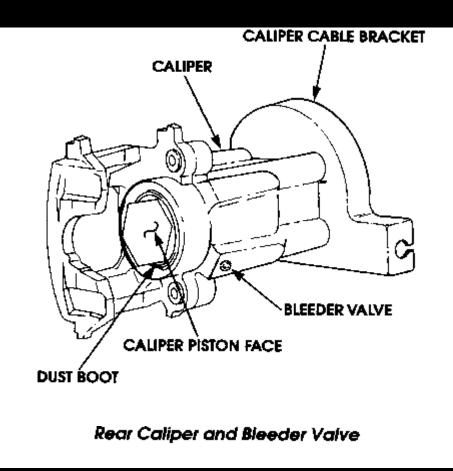


The Reaction Arm brake system was another reason to look for a PB caliper that could be used without power assist and was a bit more user friendly and reliable than the Eldorado PB caliper

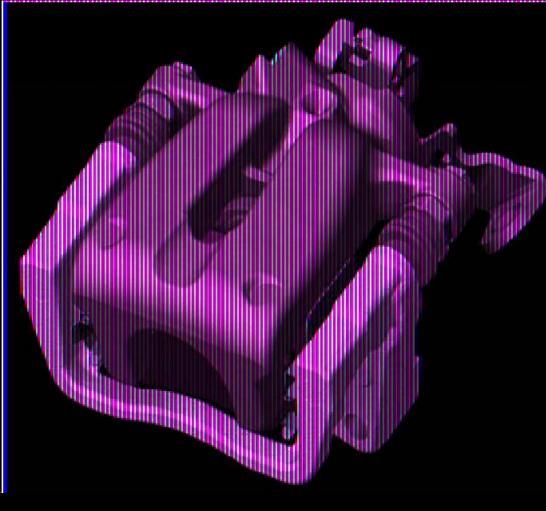


 When Kelsey Hayes was split up into a number of companies in the '80's, the new companies all maintained the original " ball-ramp" patents and applied them to new generations of brake calipers, some of the companies are: TRW, Bendix, Hayes Performance Systems, AM General (H1 / A1 Hummer) to name a few.

Photo of the HI / A1 Hummer caliper, this caliper is huge ! Measuring 9 - 3/8'' in length, 2" longer than the KH or Eldorado and it would still require a custom mount for the GMC . Cost was also a factor in that they list for about \$400.00 each not including mounts



**TRW Integrated** Park brake caliper, showed some promise but upon further reasearch found out it maxed out at 45mm in piston diameter and was only rated for vehicles up to 3300 lbs., it is also of the original Kelsey Hayes ball ramp design.



HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

#### Two of the calipers from Hayes Performance Systems, also ball ramp design and 2.6" dia. piston



HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

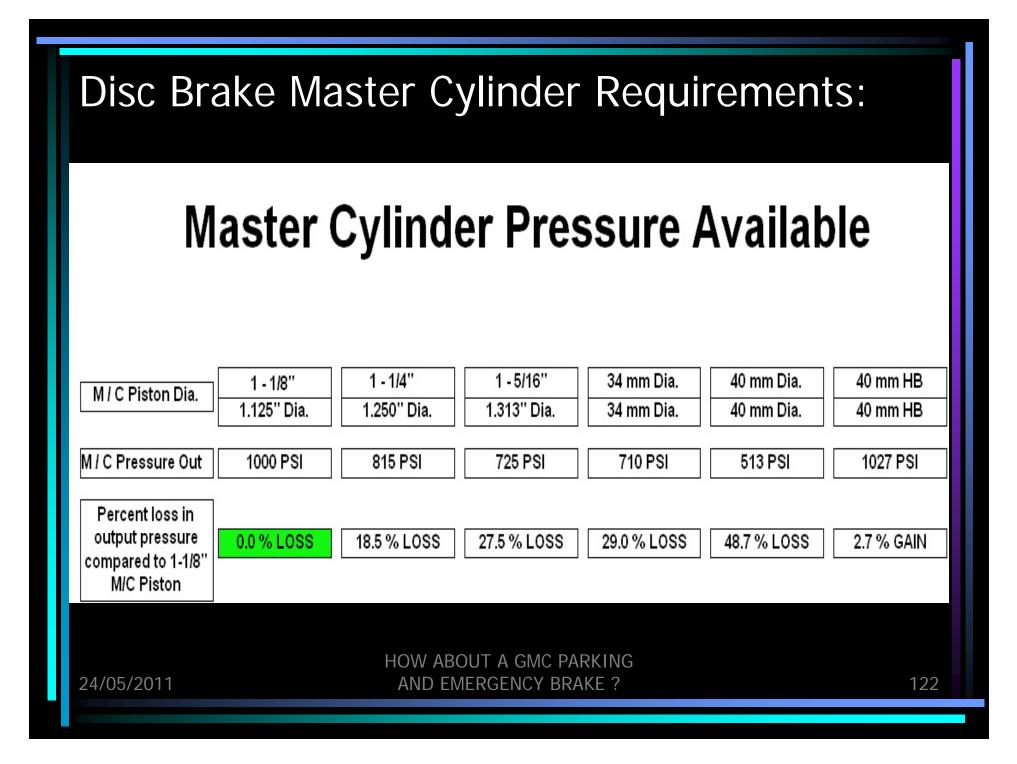
#### MASTER CYLINDER REQUIREMENTS:

Prior to fitting the Kelsey Hayes calipers to our rearmost wheel set in the summer of 2010, we had 80 mm calipers on the front and on the intermediate wheel set and OEM drums on the rear so we had a park brake. A week before the DuQuoin IL fall rally I installed the KH park brake calipers on the rear , Fearing I might overrun the capacity of the OEM master cylinder, I " chickened out" and reinstalled a new set of 70 mm calipers (WHICH ARE ACTUALLY 74.6 MM) on the intermediate wheel set. Very gingerly bled the whole system and found the brake petal height good. Off to DuQuoin whilst the paint dried on all the new components, sporting a set of 80 mm, 74.6mm and 66mm calipers: front , centre and rear respectively and an OEM master cylinder

### Disc Brake Master Cylinder Requirements:

 Lets look at master cylinder requirements as pertaining to disc brakes. I always thought it unfortunate to spent upwards of \$1500 for various disc brake upgrades and then install a higher volume master cylinder that results in you having 18 to 28 % LESS hydraulic braking force with reference to the OEM master cylinder than before you started.

AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?



#### Disc Brake Master Cylinder Requirements:

- Requirement #1: To convert the force of our foot on the brake petal to hydraulic pressure via the piston(s) in the master cylinder (MC) to supply our calipers.
- Requirement #2: To contain enough fluid to enable one to completely wear out all friction material on the brake pads and still have some fluid in the MC reservoir(s). An SAE decree from the 1960's

## Master Cylinder(MC) Requirement #1:

In our case of running 6 wheel discs with an OEM MC with 80mm, 74.6mm and 66mm calipers front to back respectively and still have an adequate brake petal height, how is that possible ? The deciding factor is a phenomenon known as caliper "piston knockback".

Let's review the common causes of excessive brake petal movement and reserve "piston knockback" for last.

> HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

Disc Brake Master Cylinder Requirements: regarding common causes of "low" petal

- Friction material clearances
- Design clearances and wear in linkages
- Swelling of hydraulic hoses
- Slight compression of hydraulic fluid
- Compression of air bubbles in hyd. fluid
- Bending of petal, linkage or brackets
- Deflection of calipers, drums, backing plates or caliper mounts

HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

# Caliper "piston knockback" causes

- Caliper "piston knockback" issues are greater than all the previous mentioned " low petal" factors put together. There are a number of reasons for piston knockback:
- Brake rotor lateral " runout"
- Wheel bearing slackness, misadjusted bearings
- Normal piston retraction via square piston seal
- Caliper " Bridge" deflection
- Sticking of caliper on its rails or slide pins.
- Bent wheel spindles

### Caliper "piston knockback" Issues

- The largest factor of all contributing to caliper piston knockback and accompanying low brake petal and needing larger and larger master cylinder pistons is brake caliper mounting plate flex. Two factors are prevalent here:
- #1/ The caliper itself flexing in its mount.
- #2/ The caliper mount flexing relative to its attachment point on the spindle.

HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

#### Caliper Piston Knockback Issues

Observe the bearing surface where the caliper impacts on its mount upon brake application. ie. 3/8" and approx. 2" out from the C/L of the brake rotor.

As the brake is applied the first thing that happens is the caliper cocks in its mount and secondly the whole mount begins to flex.

This setup MIGHT be OK for an automobile with 500 to 800 pounds per wheel but is woefully inadequate for combatting undue flex / cocking at 2000 pounds per wheel on a GMC Motorhome.



HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

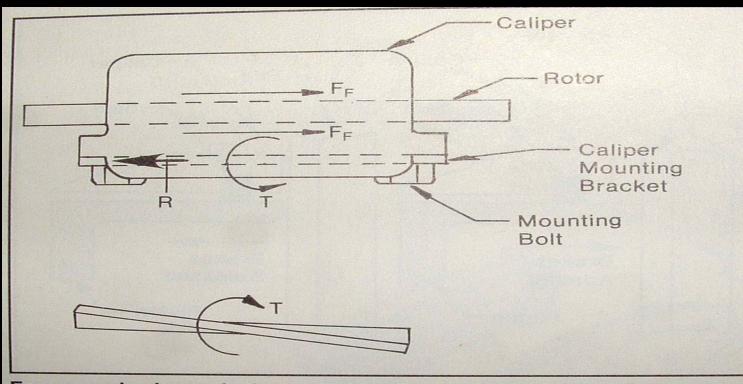
### Caliper "piston knockback" Issues

**Caliper Mounting**—It is essential that a caliper not move or flex as the brakes are applied—other than the lateral movement of a floating caliper. If the caliper-mounting structure is flexible, the caliper can twist on its mount. This causes uneven pad wear, a spongy pedal and excessive pedal movement.

A common race-car design error is using thin, flexible brackets to mount the caliper to the spindle. Because the rotor and caliper-mounting bracket lie in two different planes, the caliper bracket has a twisting force on it when the brakes are applied. If the bracket is too thin, it will twist, cocking the caliper against the rotor. Generally, a mounting bracket at least 1/2-in. thick should be used, particularly on large race cars such as stock cars.

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## Caliper "piston knockback" Issues



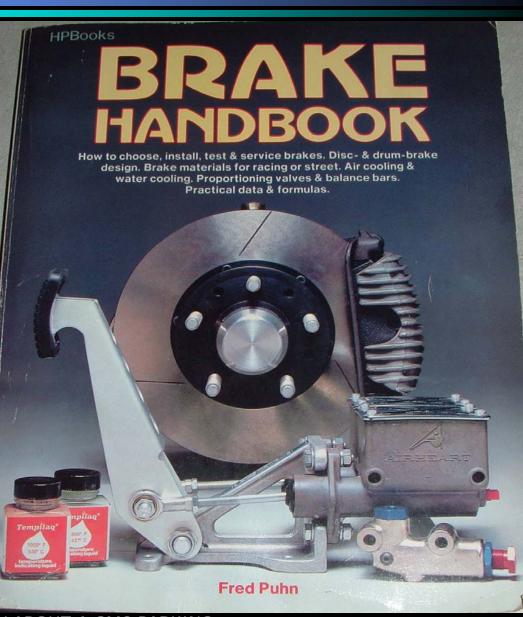
Forces on brake pads, indicated by  $F_F$ , are resisted by a force R at caliper bracket. Because force R is not in line with the rotor, twisting torque T is also applied to the bracket. Effect of twisting torque on the bracket is shown in lower drawing. If mounting bracket is not sufficiently rigid, caliper cocks against rotor, causing uneven pad wear, spongy pedal, and excessive pedal movement. Use a stiff caliper bracket and this will not happen.

#### HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

#### Caliper "piston knockback" Issues

Fred Puhn is a mechanical eng. And spent a lifetime designing and researching brake systems for mainly racing applications but also for the North American domestic market as well.

This book is currently out of print but is readily available as a download from the internet as is a second book that he had published in the mid. '80,s.



# Caliper "piston knockback" Issues



### Caliper "piston knockback" Issues: Below is the caliper mount we have on our intermediate wheel set for our (70 mm)74.6 mm calipers, have had 80mm calipers on it also.

Backing plate for Toro / Eldorado type calipers, fork design similar to drop forged front knuckle 2 - 11/16"

HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

### Caliper "Piston Knockback" Causes:

Inasmuch as caliper cocking and caliper mount flex can be greatly reduced by "rigid" and "tough" mounting systems with the accompanying reduction in master cylinder piston size we are still faced with the dilemma as what to do about fluid capacity of the master cylinder.

# Master Cylinder (MC) Issues :

 In keeping with the " intent" of the SAE rules, guidelines, etc. " THAT THERE SHALL BE RESERVE FLUID CAPACITY IN THE MC TO ALLOW ALL FRICTION MATERIAL TO BE WORN AWAY AND THERE STILL BE FLUID IN THE MC." When it comes to our motorhomes with 6 wheel discs ; THIS PREMIS MAY BE **IMPOSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE !** 

# Master Cylinder (MC) Issues:

 With 6 wheel discs and the accompanying 12 brake pads at 0.400" thick friction material and 6 pistons with an average of 6.6 square inches per piston (2 each of 80mm, 74.6mm/OEM and 66mm KH).

6.6 in./sq. X 0.800" X 6 wheels = 31.68 in.
cu. ! "WOW ! " That's just over half a liter of MC fluid capacity required.

HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

The Wilwood MC to the right has one of the larger reservoirs going and as you can see it has a total capacity of 13.93 in. cu. + 8.43 in. cu. For a total of 22.36 in. cu. Only just over 2/3's of the capacity required to run the friction material to the metal.

This large capacity MC will not satisfy the SAE requirement, that by the time the vehicle driver hears metal to metal contact in his braking system, it might twig him to say " WOW ! Perhaps I should check my brake fluid level in the MC ! " Master Cylinder (MC) Issues:

BORE : 1- 1/8" IN.

**STROKE : 1.10 IN.** 

RESERVOIR CAPACITY PRIMARY = 13.93 CU. IN. SECONDARY = 8.43 CU. IN.

HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

# Master Cylinder (MC) Issues:

This dilemma needs further research and will keep you posted when it's available.

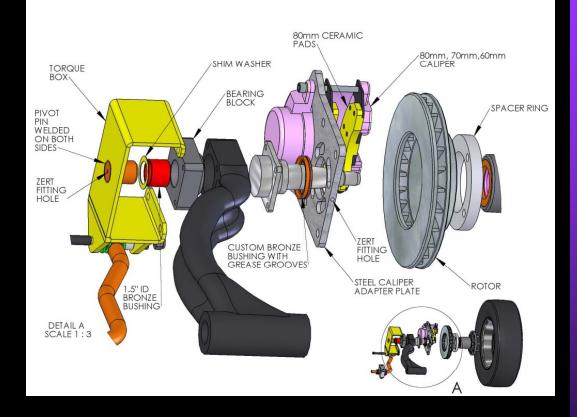
There are no handouts available but this powerpoint presentation will be posted on out website and can be copied in whole or in part without permission .

CHEERS and THANK YOU:

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www. bdub.net/branscombe



#### HOW ABOUT A GMC PARKING AND EMERGENCY BRAKE ?

For Questions or Purchase Information, see <u>www.bdub.net/branscombe/</u>

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