SCHEDA TECNICA PASTIGLIE FRENO

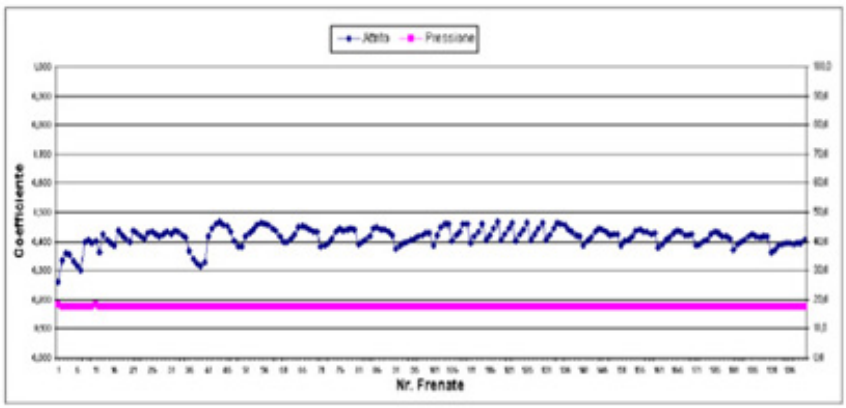
Pastiglie freno mescola organica (OR)

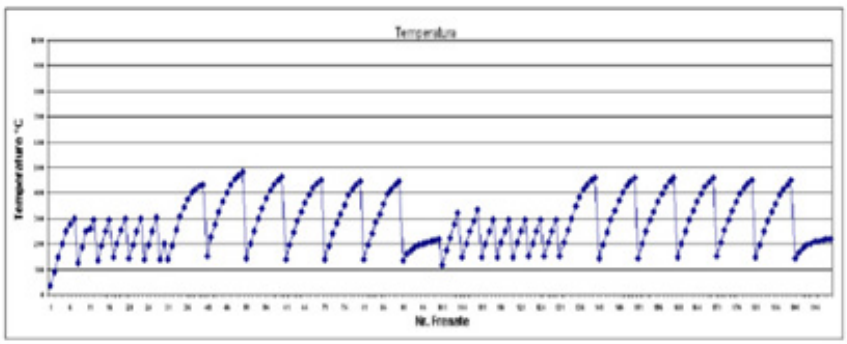
Descrizione

Materiale di attrito composto da polveri organiche, prodotto miscelando principalmente resine organiche, fibre aramidiche, grafite e polveri metalliche.

Impieghi principali

Il materiale è utilizzato per creare pastiglie freno per motocicli, frizioni automatiche e applicazioni industriali.





Caratteristiche fisiche

- Coefficiente d'attrito

  Medio 0.41
  Minimo 0.36
  Massimo 0.46

- Test Ranzi secondo Normativa Europea

  Densità (20°C) 2.60 g/cm3 (+0.10 / -0.05)

- Durezza 100 HRR

  (+/- 10 HRR) – (Scala Rockwell HRR)

- Resistenza alla temp.250°C - 400°C

  Temperatura lavoro / Temperatura di picco massimo (Vedere grafico)

- Resistenza min. al taglio 20 kg/cm2

Pastiglie freno mescola ST

Descrizione

Materiale d'attrito ricavato dal processo di sinterizzazione del rame, in cui sono presenti principalmente rame, abrasivi, carbonio.

Impieghi principali

Il materiale ST viene impiegato principalmente per pastiglie freno per il settore motociclistico in particolare per motoveicoli con alto rapporto peso-potenza.

Caratteristiche fisiche

- Coefficiente d'attrito

  Massimo 0.52
  Medio 0.46
  Minimo 0.48
  (Prove su dinamometro con norma JASO)

- Densità (20°C) 4.50 g/cm3 (+0.10 / -0.05)

- Durezza 90 HRR (+/- 10 HRR) – (Scala Rockwell HRR)

- Resistenza alla temp. 450°C - 600°C

  Temperatura lavoro / Temperatura di picco massimo (Vedere grafico allegato)

- Resistenza min. la taglio 30Kg/cm2

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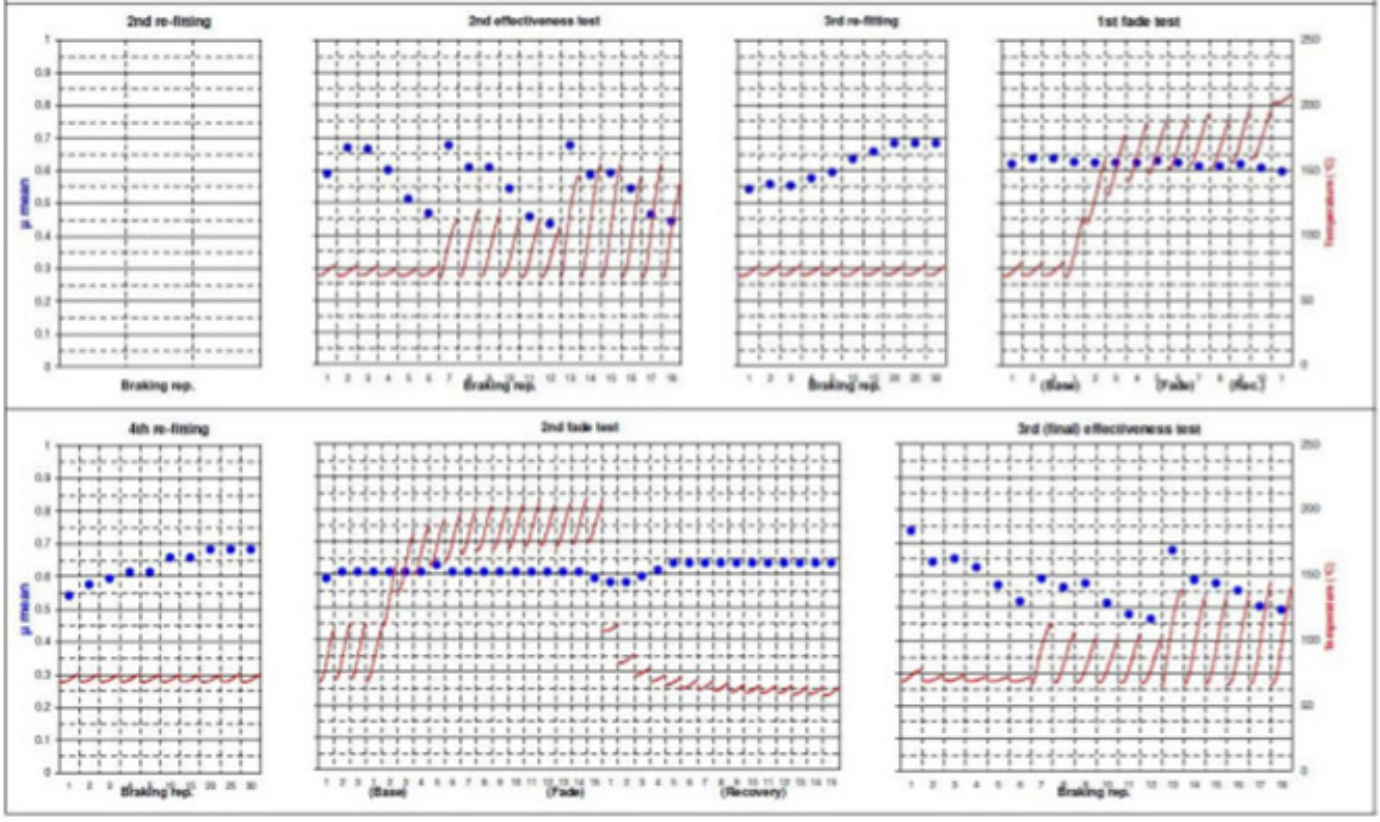
Test:	JASO T204	Inerzia [Kg*m2]:	9.52	Data esec. test:	04/11/2011
				Note:	non sono stati eseguiti i blocchi E-H (frenate con irrorazione)



Pastiglie freno mescola ZXC

Descrizione

Materiale di attrito composto principalmente da materiale ceramico.

Impieghi principali

La mescola ZXC fornisce una resistenza meccanica e un coefficiente di attrito superiori alle normali pastiglie freno, con una potenza frenante adeguata alle prestazioni di moto con elevato rapporto peso/potenza.
Questo pastiglia è consigliata solo per uso gara.

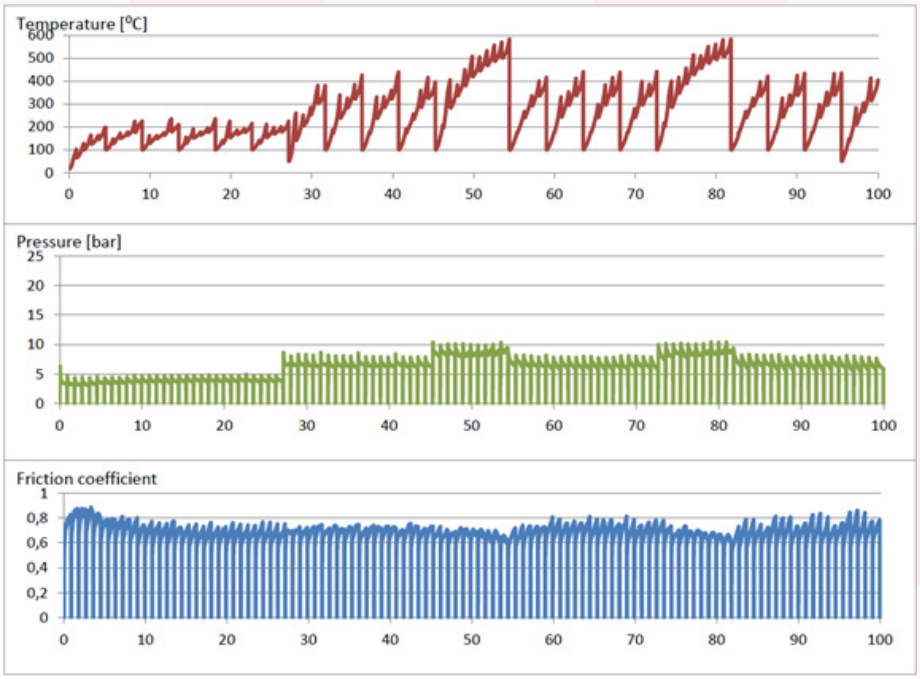
Caratteristiche fisiche

- Coefficiente di attrito

  Massimo 0.84 (Test Ranzi secondo Normativa Europea)
  Medio 0.78
  Minimo 0.60

- Densità (20°) 3,66 g/cm 3 (+0.10 / -0.05)

- Resistenza alla temp. 450° (Temperatura di lavoro) - 600° (Temperatura di picco massimo)



Pastiglie freno mescola STMX

Descrizione

Materiale d'attrito ottenuto per sinterizzazione del rame, in cui sono presenti principalmente rame, abrasivi, carbonio.

Impieghi principali

La mescola STMX nasce per resistere alle medie temperature e specificatamente studiata per l'off-road, essenzialmente elaborata per il mondo cross ed enduro.

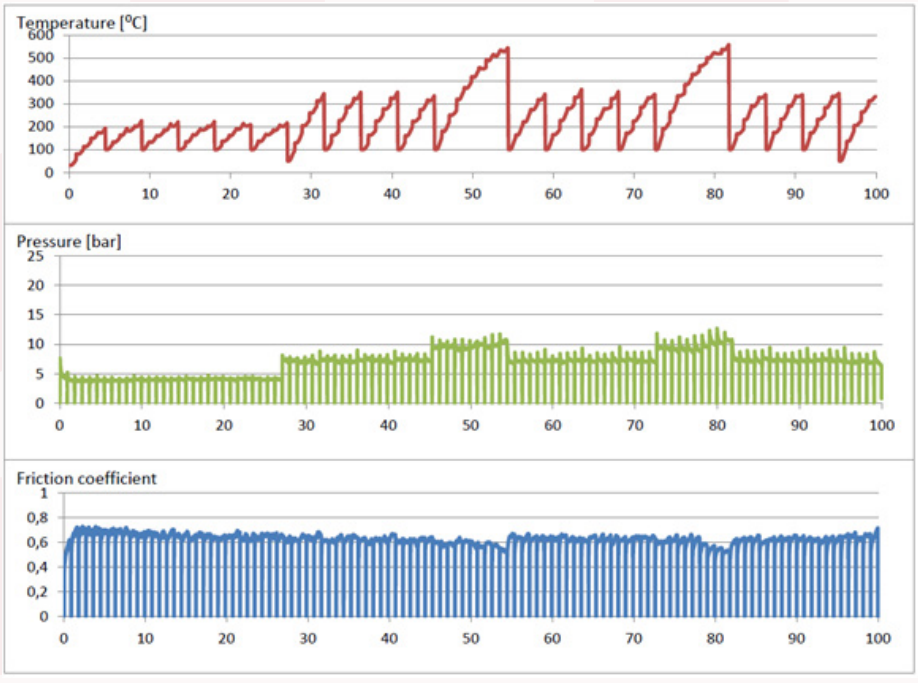
Caratteristiche fisiche

- Coefficiente di attrito

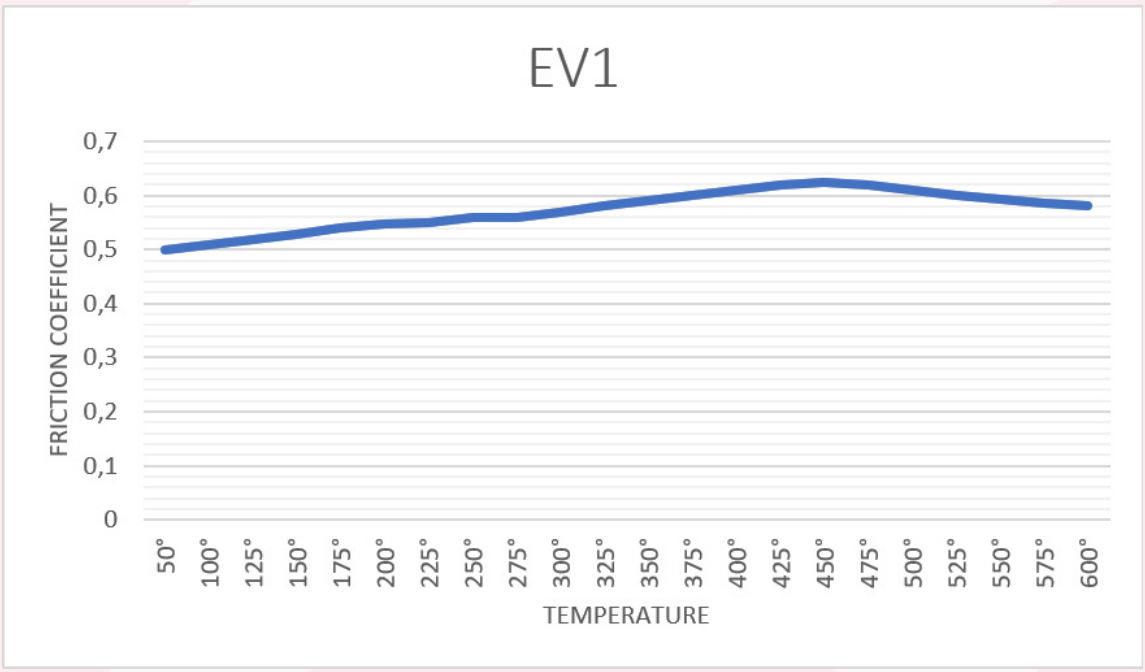
  Massimo 0.72 (Test Ranzi secondo Normativa Europea)
  Medio 0.65
  Minimo 0.58

- Densità (20°) 4,50 g/cm 3 (+0.10 / -0.05)

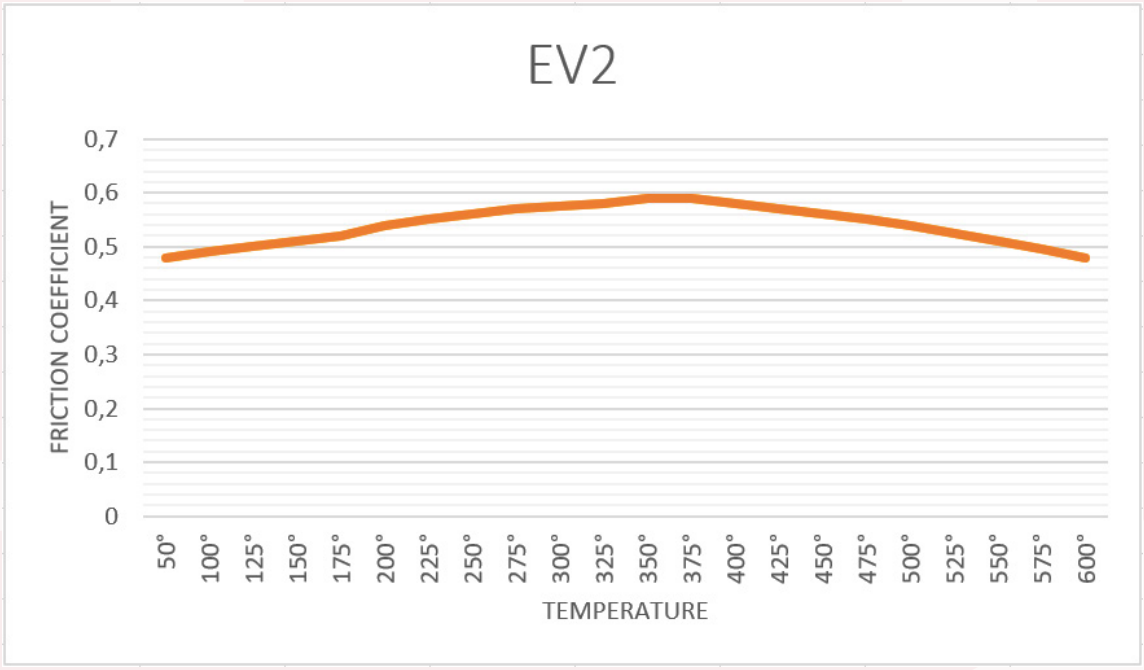
- Resistenza alla temp. 450° (Temperatura di lavoro) - 600° (Temperatura di picco massimo)



Pastiglie freno mescola EV1



Pastiglie freno mescola EV1



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS - BRAKE PADS ACCOSSATO

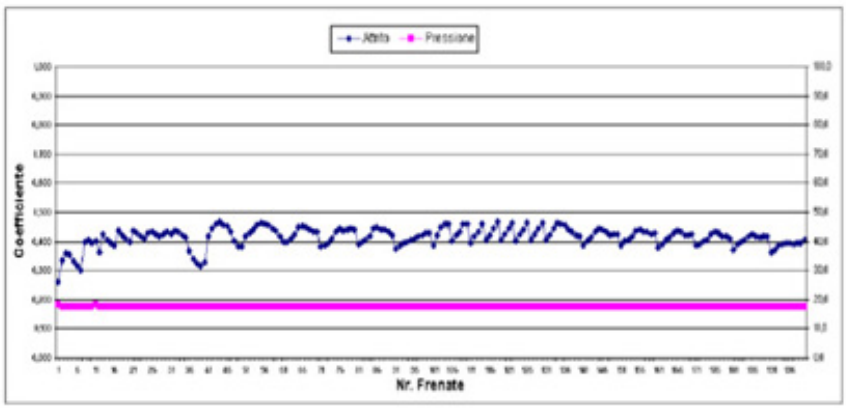
Brake pads "OR" compound

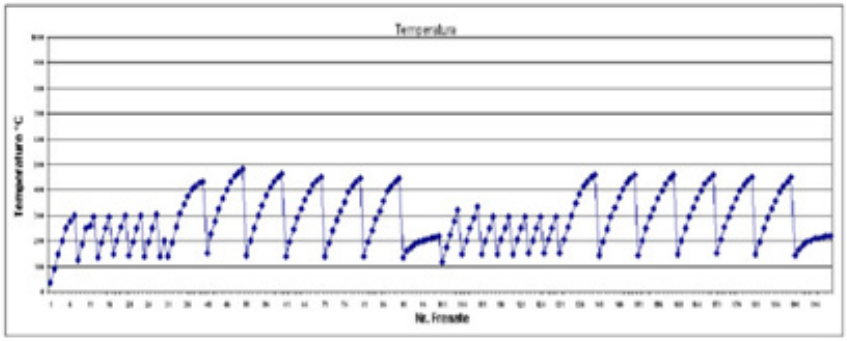
Description

Brake pads composed of organic compounds, primarily mixing organic resins, aramid fibers, graphite, and metallic powders.

Primary Applications

The material is used to manufacture brake pads for motorcycles, automatic clutches, and industrial applications.





Physical Characteristics

- Friction Coefficient:

  Average: 0.41
  Minimum: 0.36
  Maximum: 0.46 (Ranzi Test according to European Regulation)

- Density:

  (20°C): 2.60 g/cm3 (+0.10 / -0.05)

- Hardness:

  100 HRR (+/- 10 HRR) – (Rockwell HRR Scale)

- Temperature Resistance (250°C - 400°C):

  Working Temperature / Maximum Peak Temperature (Refer to attached chart)

- Minimum Shear Strength

  20 kg/cm2

Brake pads "ST" compound

Description

Friction material obtained from the sintering process of copper, containing primarily copper, abrasives, and carbon.

Primary Applications

The ST material is mainly used for motorcycle brake pads, particularly for motorcycles with a high power-to-weight ratio.

Physical Characteristics

- Friction Coefficient:

  Maximum: 0.52
  Average: 0.46
  Minimum: 0.48 (Dyno tests with JASO standard)

- Density (20°C):

  4.50 g/cm3 (+0.10 / -0.05)

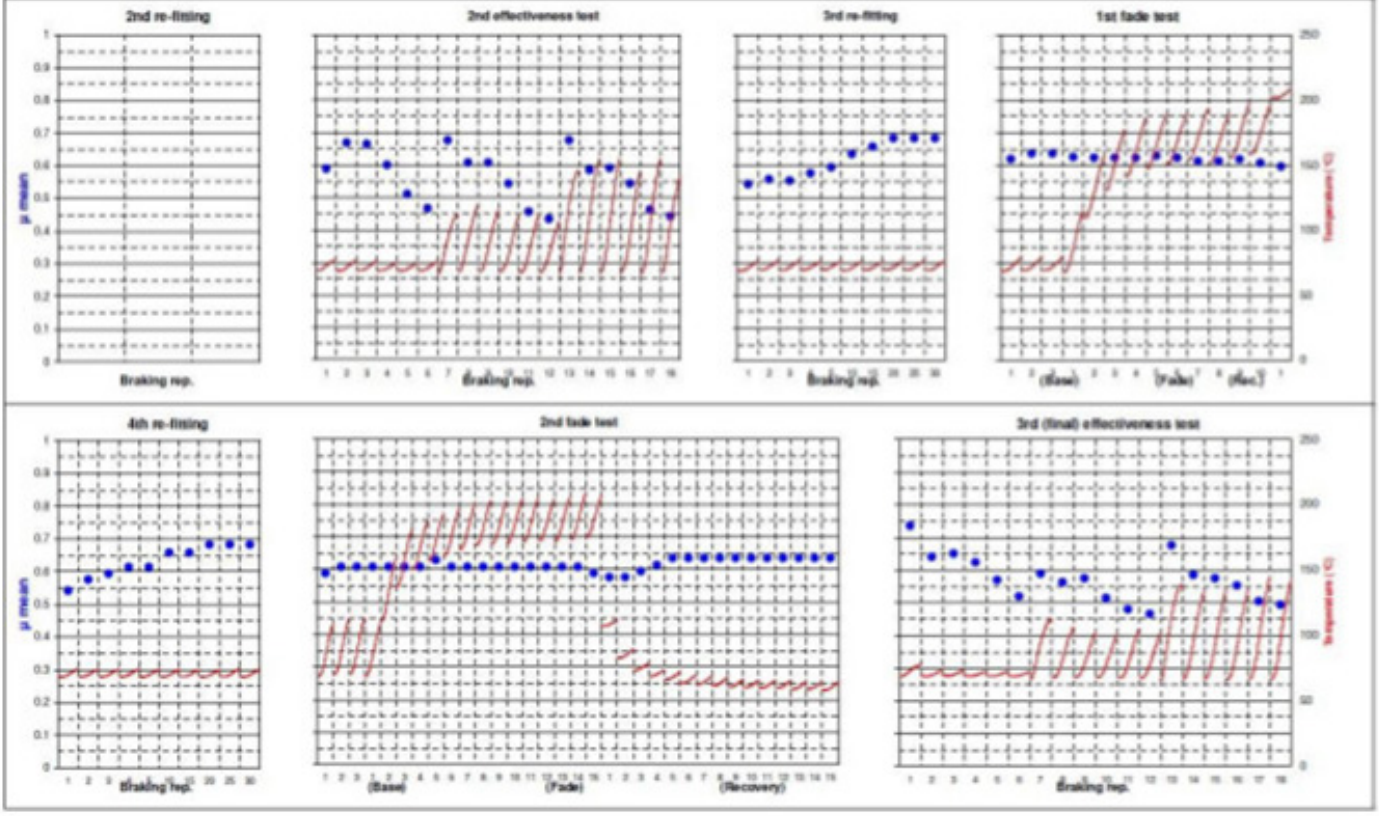
- Hardness: 90 HRR (+/- 10 HRR) – (Rockwell HRR Scale)

- Temperature Resistance (450°C - 600°C):

Working Temperature / Maximum Peak Temperature (Refer to attached chart)
Minimum Shear Strength: 30 kg/cm2

ACCOSSATO™

Test:	JASO T204	Inerzia [Kg*m2]:	9.52	Data esec. test:	04/11/2011
				Note:	non sono stati eseguiti i blocchi E-H (frenate con irrorazione)



Brake pads "ZXC" compound

Description

Friction material principally composed by ceramic compound.

Principal uses

The ZXC compound provide a mechanical strength and a friction coefficient higher than the normal brake pads, with a braking power suitable to the performance of motorcycles with high relationshipweight/power.
This pad is recommended for racing purpose only.

Physical features

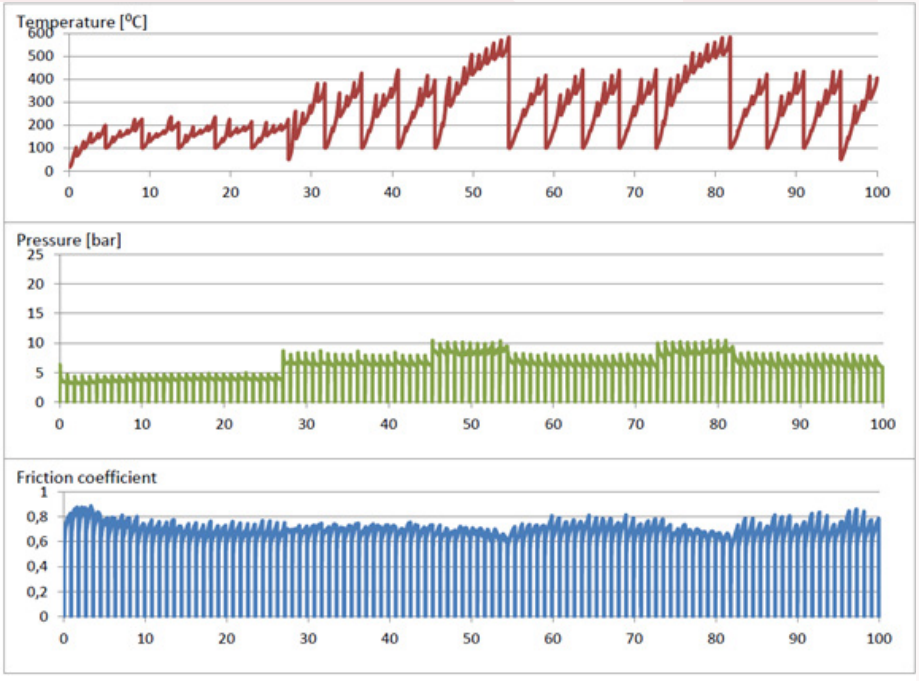
- Friction coefficient

  Maximum 0.84 (JASO regulation)
  Average 0.78
  Minimum 0.60

- Density (at 20°)

  3,66 g/cm 3 (+0.10 / -0.05)

- Heat resistance 450° (Work temperature) - 600° (Maximum work temperature)
  (see the attached graphic)



Brake pads "STMX" compound

Description

Friction material obtained by copper sintering, in which there are mainly copper, abrasives, carbon.

Principal uses

The STMX compound was created to be resistant to medium temperatures and specifically designed for off-road, essentially worked out for the cross and enduro world.
Physical features

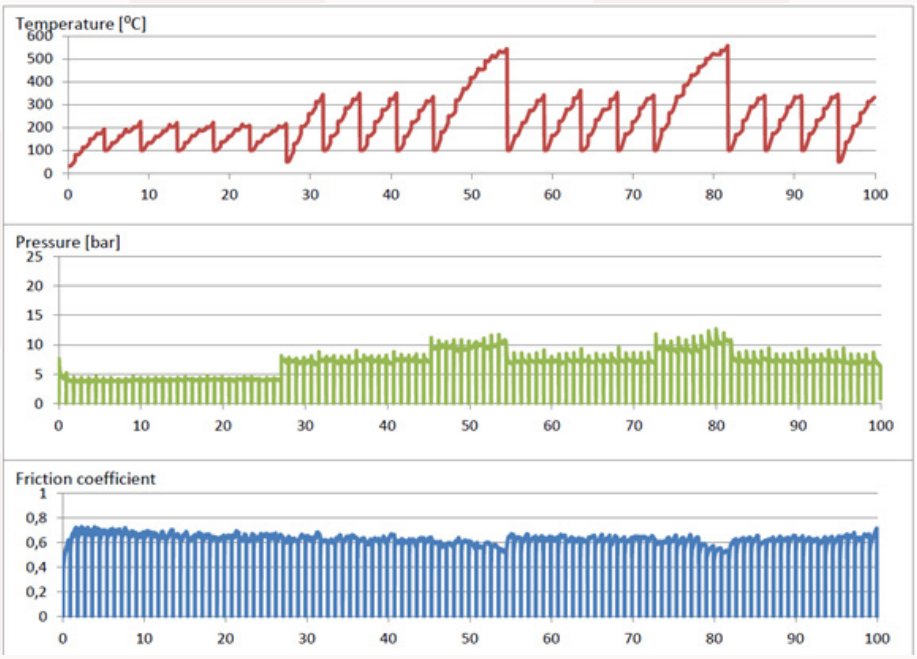
- Friction coefficient

Maximum 0.72 (JASO regulation)
Average 0.65
Minimum 0.58

- Density (at 20°)

4,50 g/cm 3 (+0.10 / -0.05)

- Heat resistance 450° (Work temperature) - 600° (Maximum work temperature) (see the attached graphic)



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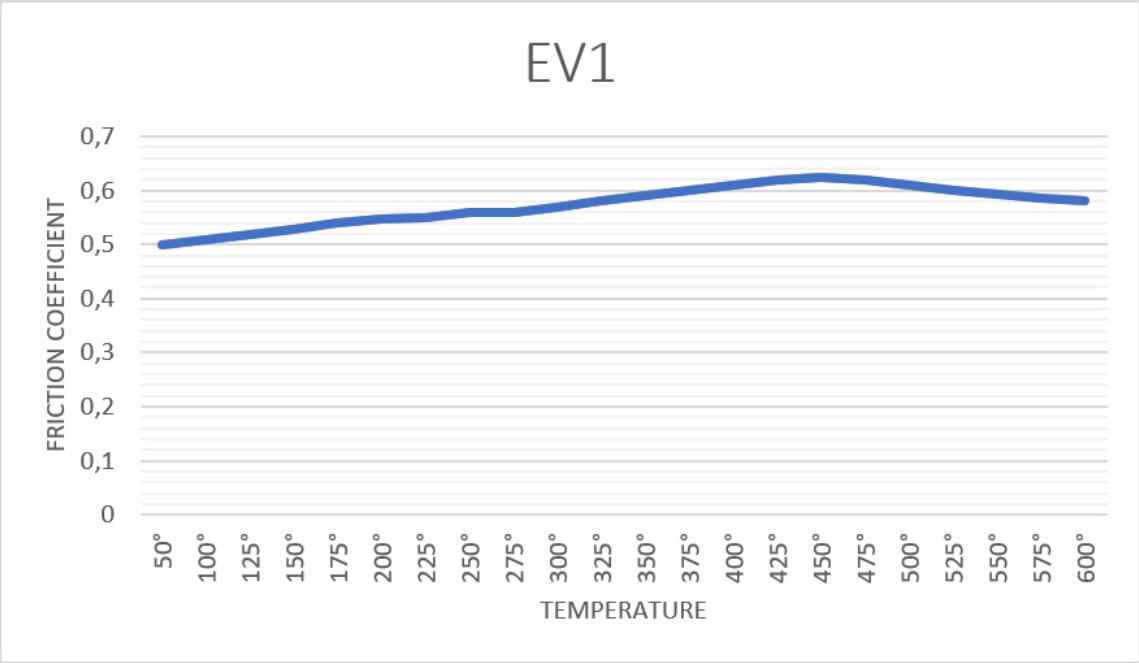
Brake pads “EV1” compound



Brake pads “EV2” compound