Brake Rotor Surface and Wear Inspection (J57)

Warning: Refer to Brake Dust Warning.

Note: To ensure maximum disc brake system performance, follow all instructions in the inspection procedure.

1. Remove the brake rotor. Refer to Front Brake Rotor Replacement and/or Rear Brake Rotor Replacement.

   Note: Do not use a wire brush to clean the friction surfaces of the brake rotor.
2. Using a firm bristle brush, clean the friction surfaces of the brake rotor of all loose material.

   Note: Do not pry against the cross-drilled holes in the brake rotor to remove loose material and debris.
3. If necessary, carefully remove any loose material and debris from the cross-drilled holes in the brake rotor with a 5 mm (3/16 in) diameter tool.

   Note: Do not clean the friction surfaces of the brake rotor with chemical brake cleaners.
4. Clean the friction surfaces of the brake rotor with soap and water or denatured alcohol.
5. Visually inspect the friction surfaces of the brake rotor for the following Braking Surface Conditions:
   - High friction surface porosity

     Minor surface porosity due to normal driving or single closed-course use is acceptable.
   - Oxidation of the brake rotor fibers below the friction surface, visible as vacant channels from the brake rotor friction surface
   - Excessive roughness of the brake rotor friction surface

     Usually the result of intensive, multiple closed-course uses and/or high mileage.
   - Damage to the brake rotor edge and friction surface at 3 or more points exceeding the following specification:
     Specification
   - Maximum width **4 mm (0.16 in)**
   - Maximum depth **3 mm (0.12 in)**
   - Maximum length **20 mm (0.79 in)**
   - Chips to the brake rotor friction surface exceeding the following specification:
     Specification
   - Maximum number of chips **3**
   - Maximum friction surface affected (length x width x length) **40 cubic mm (1.57 cubic in)**
6. If the friction surfaces of the brake rotor exhibit one or more of the Braking Surface Conditions, the rotor requires replacement.
7. Inspect the brake rotor friction surfaces for any evidence of scoring. If any scoring of the brake rotor friction surface is present, the brake rotor requires replacement.
8. If the disc brake pads were completely worn and the brake pad mounting plate has contacted the brake rotor, the brake rotor requires replacement.
9. Perform the Brake Rotor Assembled Lateral Runout Measurement.