

Pad Characteristics

- Composite metallic compound for high-temperature durability on aluminum and other low conductive alloy rotors.
- Long wear rates and high-fade resistance in sustained heat.

Pad Applications

- Sprint cars

Rotor Material

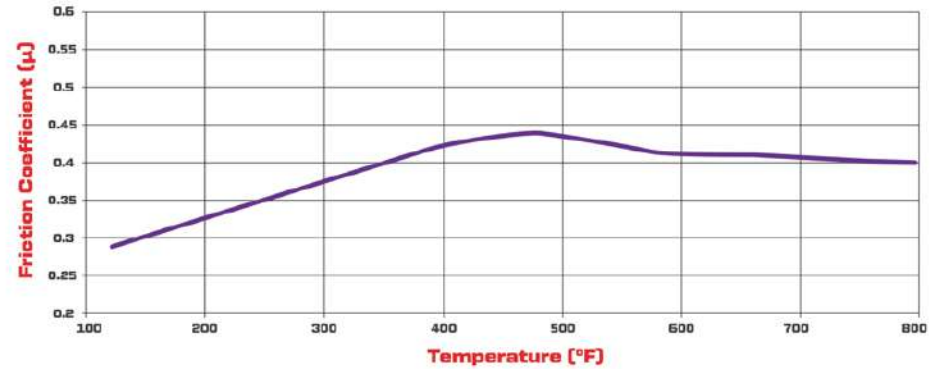
- Aluminum
- Steel
- Stainless Steel



Purple Performance Stats



PURPLE P



Purple Friction Coefficient and Temperature Values



The above friction data (μ) was recorded through braking cycles from 95 mph to 40 mph at a 0.5g deceleration. Snubs were consecutively done until rotor temperature reached 1300°F. This graph represents average data and is for general trend visualisations only comparing Wilwood pads. Chart data should not be used in comparison with other manufacturer's data. Test conditions, variables, and environment can affect test results.

Temperature range and overall friction value are the primary considerations for pad selection. The pads must maintain the proper amount of friction for stopping power within the temperatures that will be realized on the track. Overall wear rate must also be considered. For most asphalt and road race applications, compounds in the high-temperature range over 1000°F are usually necessary. Dirt track, drag race, and street performance applications usually operate at temperatures between 500° and 1000°F. Keep in mind that these are general ranges and not absolute values. Many factors and unforeseen influences can affect brake temperatures. The best indicator for pad selection will always be on-track performance. If pad fade (friction loss) due to overheating occurs, improved cooling, a heavier rotor, or a higher temperature range pad may become necessary.

Pad Characteristics

- BP-28 compound pad has unique features that lend itself to a multitude of applications from high-temperature with medium-high friction use on titanium/stainless rotors to low-med temperature and medium friction on steel/iron rotors.
- Predictable, consistent pedal feel
- Steel/Iron/Stainless rotors medium-low pad wear
- Titanium rotors med-high pad wear
- Dirt oval (all)/Off-Road/Track day road course/Drag

Pad Applications

- Sprint/Midget
- Dirt Late Model
- Open Wheel Modified
- NE Dirt
- Lighter Road Race Vehicles
- Drag (stainless rotor)
- Track Day Vehicles
- Off-Road

Rotor Material

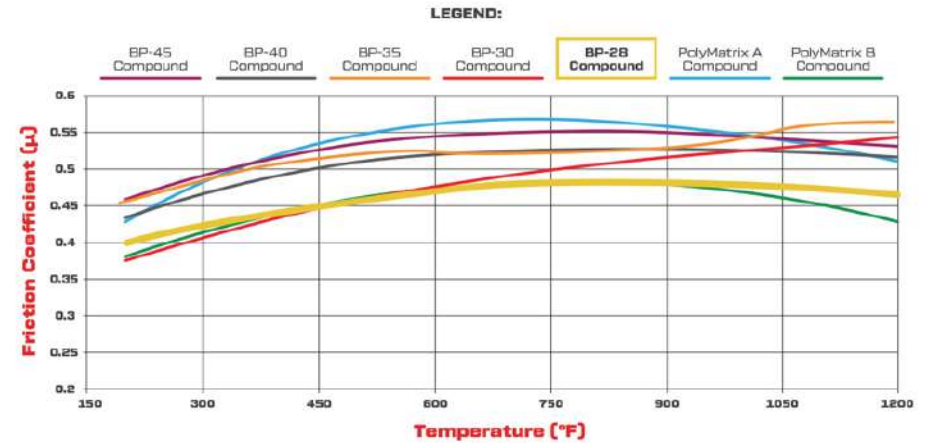
- Stainless Steel
- Super Alloy
- Steel
- Iron
- Titanium



BP-28 Performance Stats



BP-28



BP-28 Friction Coefficient and Temperature Values



The above friction data (μ) was recorded through braking cycles from 95 mph to 40 mph at a 0.5g deceleration. Snubs were consecutively done until rotor temperature reached 1300°F. This graph represents average data and is for general trend visualisations only comparing Wilwood pads. Chart data should not be used in comparison with other manufacturer's data. Test conditions, variables, and environment can affect test results.

Temperature range and overall friction value are the primary considerations for pad selection. The pads must maintain the proper amount of friction for stopping power within the temperatures that will be realized on the track. Overall wear rate must also be considered. For most asphalt and road race applications, compounds in the high-temperature range over 1000°F are usually necessary. Dirt track, drag race, and street performance applications usually operate at temperatures between 500° and 1000°F. Keep in mind that these are general ranges and not absolute values. Many factors and unforeseen influences can affect brake temperatures. The best indicator for pad selection will always be on-track performance. If pad fade (friction loss) due to overheating occurs, improved cooling, a heavier rotor, or a higher temperature range pad may become necessary.

Pad Characteristics

- High friction pad with aggressive initial response
- Good low temperature response
- Low wear rate during sustained high heat braking
- Predictable and linear response with excellent modulation
- High heat fade resistance

Pad Applications

- Racing only - Not for street use
- Road course
- Oval pavement
- Dirt all classes
- Off road

Rotor Material

- Steel
- Stainless Steel
- Iron
- Super Alloy
- Titanium



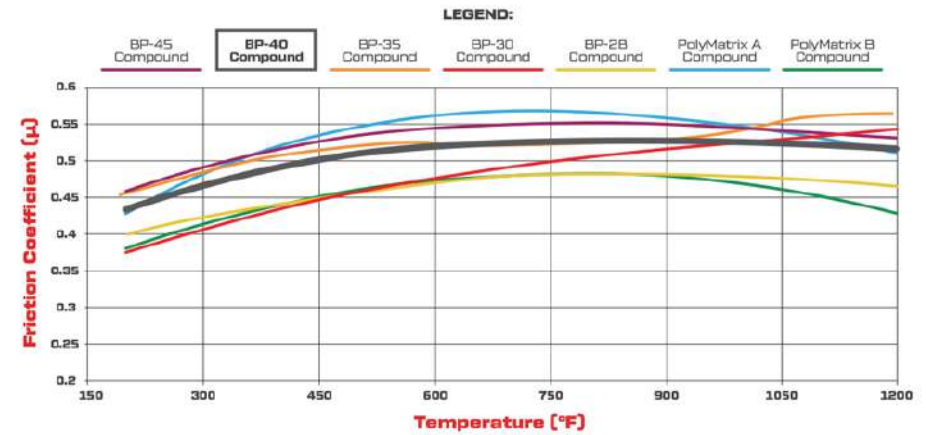
1 = Moderate / 10 = Excellent



BP-40 Performance Stats



BP-40



BP-40 Friction Coefficient and Temperature Values



The above friction data (μ) was recorded through braking cycles from 95 mph to 40 mph at a 0.5g deceleration. Snubs were consecutively done until rotor temperature reached 1300°F. This graph represents average data and is for general trend visualisations only comparing Wilwood pads. Chart data should not be used in comparison with other manufacturer's data. Test conditions, variables, and environment can affect test results.

Temperature range and overall friction value are the primary considerations for pad selection. The pads must maintain the proper amount of friction for stopping power within the temperatures that will be realized on the track. Overall wear rate must also be considered. For most asphalt and road race applications, compounds in the high-temperature range over 1000°F are usually necessary. Dirt track, drag race, and street performance applications usually operate at temperatures between 500° and 1000°F. Keep in mind that these are general ranges and not absolute values. Many factors and unforeseen influences can affect brake temperatures. The best indicator for pad selection will always be on-track performance. If pad fade (friction loss) due to overheating occurs, improved cooling, a heavier rotor, or a higher temperature range pad may become necessary.