



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Current Journal of Applied Science and Technology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_CJAST_35766
Title of the Manuscript:	Development of Ecofriendly Automobile Brake Pad Using Different Grade Sizes of Palm Kernel Shell Powder
Type of the Article	Original research paper

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments		
Minor REVISION comments	1. A microscopic structure of the brake pad composed of the constituents of Figure 1 is not shown. This structure is important in analyzing the influence of grain size on the mechanical properties of the brake pad (a fine and uniform granulation of 100 μm, leads to the best mechanical properties); 2. The efficiency of the use of PKS brake pads is not shown: coefficient of friction, deceleration, braking distance; 3. A comparative analysis of the characteristics obtained with this type of brake pad and those of other brake pads in use was not carried out; 4. The level of "aggression" of the components of the PKS brake pad on the environment and in particular on human health is not reflected in the paper; 5. The bibliography contains 17 current references but the authors have not consulted important references in this area of research.	1. Fig.4 in the manuscript reveals the obtained micrographs of the developed PKS brake pads. Granulation of 100 μm is shown in Fig. 4a. 2. Coefficient of friction, deceleration and braking distance were not tested and included in the scope of the research. However, the efficiency of the developed brake pads is shown via comparison with other existing brake pads including asbestos based pads in Table 4. 3. Table 4 shows the comparison between the characteristics obtained with this type of brake pad and other brake pads existing in literature. 4. The level of aggression of the components of the PKS brake pad on the environment and human health has been reflected in the manuscript (see highlighted lines 317-322) 5. A rebuttal: this research examines substitute material for asbestos; as a result, the references cited are inclined towards newly designed brake pad materials.
Optional/General comments	Article should be revised according to the comments above.	The article has been revised according to comments. Also, the title of the manuscript has been modified and the manuscript type has also been specified.