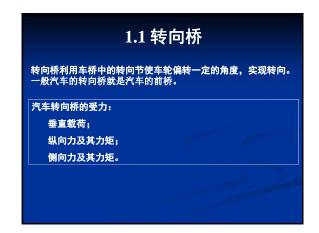


主要内容

- 了解车桥的功用和类型:
- 掌握转向驱动桥的基本结构和转向轮定位;
- 掌握转向驱动桥的组成和结构特点:
- 了解车轮的结构及轮辋的规格代号;
- 了解轮胎的结构及标记;
- 了解子午线轮胎及无内胎轮胎的特点。

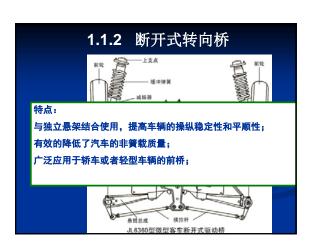


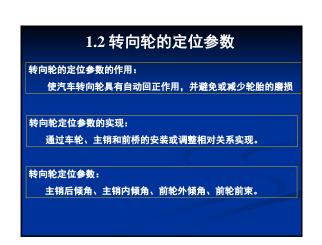


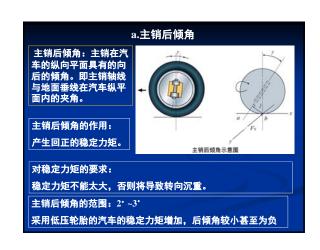




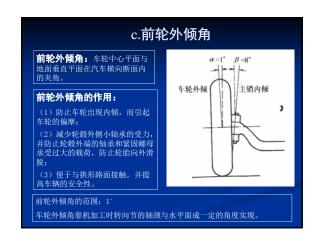
前梁: 断面常采用工字梁或空心圆管梁,以承受弯矩为主,(在制动时承受弯矩和扭矩)
主销: 为连接前轴和转向节的部件,主销固定在前轴的销孔内,为静配合,与转向节的销孔为动配合
整载: 为一个旋转件,在轮载上可安装轮盘。通过两个轮毂轴承安装在转向节轴径上,内端为大轴承转向节: 为一叉形件,在叉形件上有安装主销的两个轴孔,可安装轴承的为转向节轴,在轴的根部安装有制动底板。

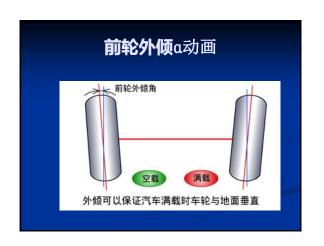


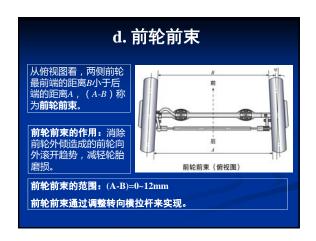


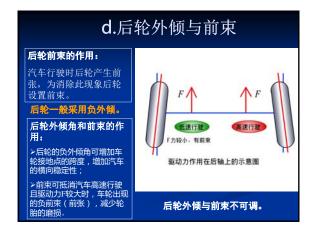




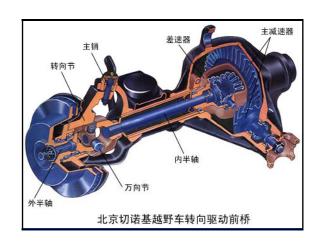


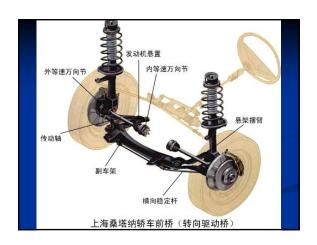




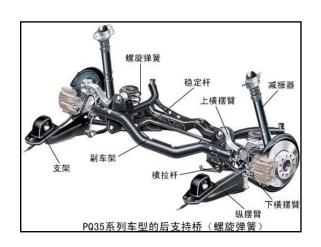




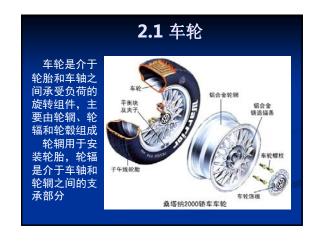


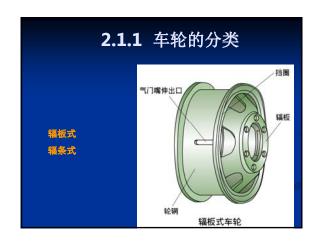


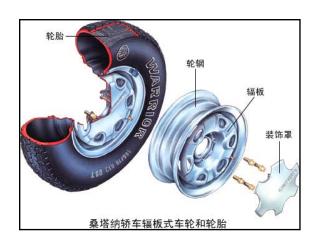


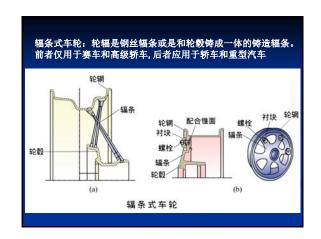




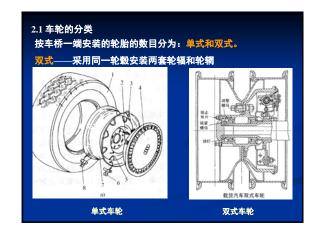




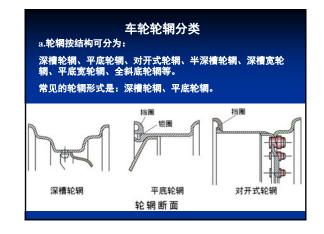


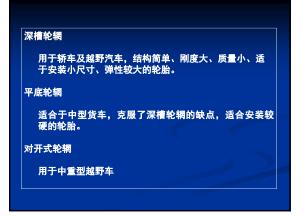




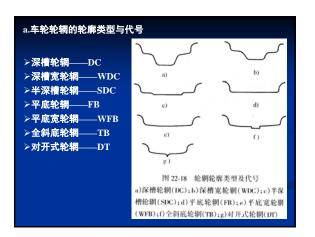


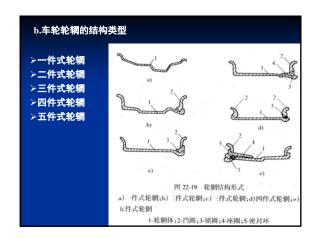


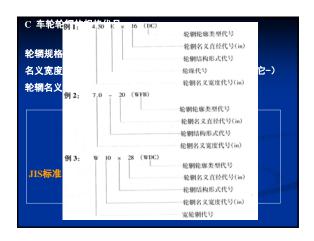


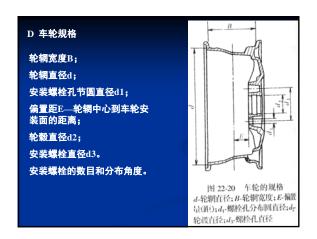


2.1.3 国产轮辋规格的表示方法 a. 车轮轮辋的轮廓类型与代号 b. 车轮轮辋的结构类型 c. 车轮轮辋的规格代号 d. 车轮规格

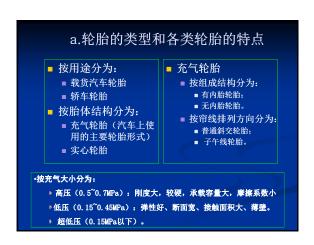


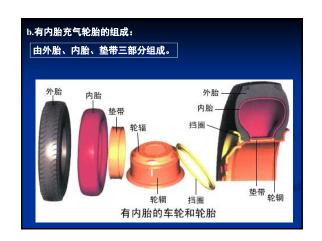


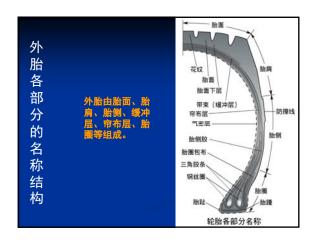


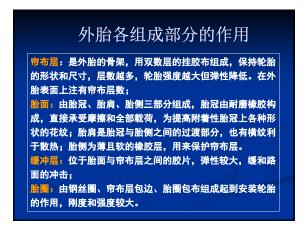


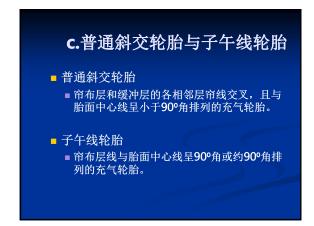


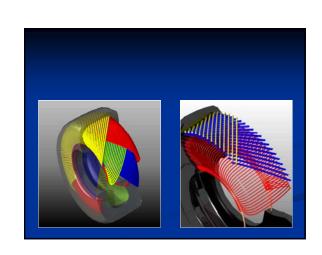










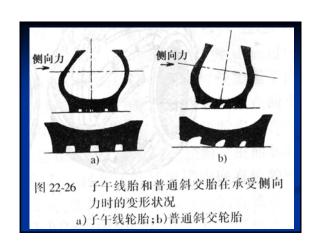




子午线轮胎的特点

帘布层帘线排列的方向与轮胎的子午断面一致,帘线的这种排列方式,使帘线的强度能得到充分利用,帘布层数可减少40%~50%,胎体较软、弹性好。

- ▶ 帘线在圆周方向上只靠橡胶来连接,因此缓冲层采用具有若干层帘线与子午断面呈大角度(70°~75°)、高强度、不易拉伸的周向环层的带束层。
- >带束层采用玻璃纤维、加强纤维或钢丝帘布制造,强度高、 拉伸变形小



子午线轮胎的优占

- >接地面积大,附着性能好,对地面的单位压力小,磨损少,寿 命长;
- >胎冠较厚,且有坚硬带束层不易刺穿,行驶时变形小,可降低 油耗;
- >帘布层少,胎侧薄,散热性好;
- >径向弹性大,缓冲性好、负荷能力大;
- ▶承受侧向力时,接地面积基本不变,行驶稳定性好。

子午线轮胎的缺点:

- >胎侧薄且软,胎冠厚,在二者的过渡区容易产生裂纹;
- >吸振能力差,胎面噪音大;制造技术要求高,成本高。

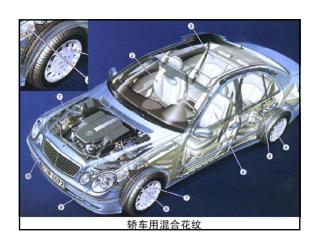
普通斜交轮胎的优点:

- >轮胎的噪音小;
- ▶外胎面柔软;制造容易;
- ⊳价格低;

普通斜交轮胎的缺点:

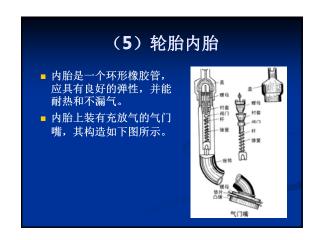
- >受侧向力时接地面积变小,胎冠滑移大。抗侧向力能力差;
- >高速行驶的稳定性差;
- ≻轮胎易磨损;
- >承载能力较子午线轮胎小。

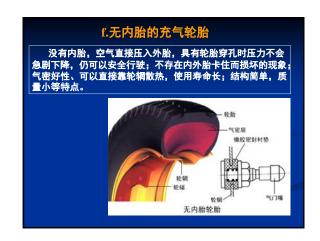
















轮胎规格标记方法 轮胎的扁平率: 轮胎断面高度H与宽度B之比以百分比表示称为轮 胎的扁平率(高宽比)。常用的有80、75、70、65、60、55。





