

## 英语学习

## 英语翻译技巧(38)

涂学忠

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## 5.8 Sidewall

The sidewall is an extruded rubber compound layer which serves to protect the carcass structure from weathering and chafing damage. Together with the tread, which it overlaps in the buttress region, it forms the outermost layer of the tyre<sup>①</sup>.

As with the tread, the extruding operation is continuous, and sidewalls are normally batched into spools interleaved with a textile or polyethylene lining material<sup>②</sup>.

For conventional diagonal ply and belted bias tyres, built on relatively flat drums, frequently a common formulation permits extrusion of tread and sidewalls as one piece<sup>③</sup>. Two separate compounds are used either to achieve performance or for reasons of economy. Modern dual extruders, feeding through a common Y-box head, produce a combined tread-sidewall unit by joining the two stocks under high pressure and at high temperature, inter-face failures are eliminated.

## 5.9 Chafer

The chafer is a narrow circumferential strip of material which encloses the completed bead area. Its upper edge is located slightly above the rim flange height and extends downwards and around the bead base. This arrangement provides some protection from rim chafing and, in the case of tubeless tyres, serves to prevent air leakage either into the tyre or through the tyre in the bead area. To

meet these conditions, the material used is either a rubbercoated wick-proof cross-woven textile cut at 45° bias or a strip of calendered compound<sup>④</sup>. In the latter case, the strip, of approximately 1 mm gauge, is generally fully cured, buffed, and solutioned, prior to assembly into the raw tyre. In this way, stock flow during vulcanisation is avoided and the retention of an adequate rubber covering over the casing ply edges is assured<sup>⑤</sup>.

Processing of cured rubber strips is a continuous operation of multi-strip calendering and vulcanising by drum cure. After surface buffing and solutioning, individually on an ancillary unit, the strips are spooled in continuous lengths suitably interleaved with polyethylene.

## 生 词

overlap	搭接
buttress region	胎肩加强部位
outermost layer	最外层
spool	卷
interleave	隔离
lining material	垫布
dual extruder	复合挤出机
Y-box head	Y型盒式机头
chafer	胎圈包布
rim flange	轮辋边口
tubeless tyre	无内胎轮胎
air leakage	漏气,泄气
wick-proof	抗芯吸

Cross-woves textile	绞经织物, 纱罗织物
ancillary unit	辅助装置
polyethylene	聚乙烯

## 译 文

### 5.8 胎侧

胎侧是挤出的胶片,其作用是防止胎体结构受气候影响和磨损。胎侧和与之在胎肩加强部位搭接的胎面一起构成了轮胎的最外层<sup>①</sup>。

胎侧挤出和胎面挤出一样是连续作业。挤出的胎侧通常卷成卷,中间用垫布或聚乙烯薄膜隔离<sup>②</sup>。

在相对平的鼓式机头上成型的普通斜交轮胎和带束斜交轮胎,其胎面和胎侧常常用同一种胶料,因而可挤出成一个部件<sup>③</sup>。为了获得所需的使用性能,或从经济上考虑,可使用两种不同的胶料。新型双台挤出机联动装置喂入的胶料通过一个共同的Y型盒式机头挤出一种胎面-胎侧复合部件;在高压和高温下将两种胶料粘合在一起,消除了界面上的毛病。

### 5.9 胎圈包布

胎圈包布是包封已成型好的胎圈部位的窄环带材料,其上边稍超过轮辋边口的高度,然后向下延伸包绕胎圈基部。这样布置可在某种程度上保护胎圈不受轮辋磨损,在无内胎轮胎中还有防止空气透进胎体,或从胎圈区域漏掉的作用。为了满足这些条件,材料既可用按45°角斜裁的抗芯吸挂胶绞经织物,也可用压延胶条<sup>④</sup>。如采用压延胶条,则该胶条的厚度约为1mm,在基本完全硫化后,打磨并涂上胶浆再贴合到生胎上。采用这种方法可避免硫化中胶料流动,从而保证了有充足的胶料覆盖在胎体帘布层的边部<sup>⑤</sup>。

硫化胶条的加工采用多条压延和鼓式硫化连续作业。在独立的辅助装置上打磨胶条

表面并涂胶浆后,适当地用聚乙烯薄膜隔离,连续卷到卷取轴上。

**注:** ①此句中的“it”指的是上句中的“sidewall”;从句中的“which”指的是“tread”,作从句中的宾语。

②“batched into spools”意为分批卷成卷;“interleaved with……”为过去分词短语作定语修饰“spools”。

③“built on relatively flat drums”为过去分词短语作后置定语;“as one piece”为宾语补语;此句译法较灵活,希望读者能揣摩借鉴。

④此句中的“rubber-coated”,“wick-proof”和“cross-woven”是并列定语,修饰“textile”;“cut at 45° bias”为过去分词短语作后置定语修饰“textile”。

⑤此句从语法上看虽然是并列复合句,但在逻辑上有因果关系,所以译文中的连词选用了“从而”。

## 英译汉常见错误实例

Therefore, to be able to introduce loadability as a parameter into the design process, a method of calculation is required which would be easy to manipulate, would be free from uncertainties and would supply unequivocal results.

**误:**因此,可以将负荷量作为一个参数引进设计方案中,计算方法既要易于实施又要准确而且结果明朗。

**正:**因此,为使负荷能够作为一个参数引进设计过程,必须有一个既便于掌握,又无差错而且结果明确的计算方法。

**注:**①“to be able to……”是表示目的状语,是全句的附加语。

②原译未能如实表达原文所叙述的因果关系。