更高。为了给汽车配套服务,将轮胎作为整车的一部分进行研究,不仅仅是降低噪声,更重要的是在降低噪声水平的前提下如何与汽车相匹配,改善整车声学品质。随着电动汽车技术的发展,电动汽车将逐渐得到普及,轮胎振动噪声特性如何与电动汽车相匹配,也将成为轮胎噪声研发的热点。因此在轮胎企业建设功能完善的大型整车噪声实验室势在必行。

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Design of Anechoic Chamber and Test Bench of Whole Vehicle Noise Laboratory

ZHU Hangling¹, WANG Yuanfeng¹, ZHU Zhenhua¹, HU Faqing²

(1. Zhongce Rubber Group Co., Ltd., Hangzhou 310018, China; 2. Beijing T&S Technologies Co., Ltd., Beijing 100083, China)

Abstract: The design of anechoic chamber and test bench of whole vehicle noise test laboratory was introduced according to the application requirements. The anechoic chamber was semi-anechoic chamber including sound absorption structure, sound proof door, vibration isolation system and auxiliary system. The test was performed with 2 rollers driven by one machine and one axle on the test bench. The rollers were the key component of test bench and the surface of rollers was the key factor to the accuracy of noise test results.

Key words: whole vehicle noise laboratory; semi-anechoic chamber; sound absorption structure; test bench; roller

一种电子束预硫化全钢轮胎内衬层的加工方法

中图分类号:TQ330.4⁺7;TQ336.1 文献标志码:D

由双钱集团(江苏)轮胎有限公司申请的专利(公开号 CN 105014843A,公开日期 2015-11-04)“一种电子束预硫化全钢轮胎内衬层的加工方法”,涉及电子束预硫化全钢轮胎内衬层的加工方法具体流程如下:启动内衬层胶片生产线,使内衬层胶片开始向预硫化设备移动;当内衬层胶片进入预硫化设备时,开启设备;电压开始升高到

达500 kV并稳定时,设备发射出电子束对内衬层胶片进行辐照,在部件上做上标记;待预硫化设备显示器上辐照剂量达到40 kGy后,在部件上做好标记,内衬层胶片开始进行复合;经过辐射预硫化的内衬层胶片继续移动,直到离开预硫化设备,预硫化结束。本发明的优点在于:通过高速电子束对内衬层胶片的辐照,有效改善了橡胶的性能,使其机械强度明显提高,同时可提高轮胎均匀性,因此可适当减薄部件厚度,减小材料用量,降低制造成本。

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