

强树脂后,硫化胶的模量变化趋势与替代炭黑保持一致。尽管在低温下硫化胶的模量较小,但耐高温性能更好,且硫化胶生热更低。因此可以认为,对于高负荷、经常制动和高速行驶的轮胎来说,三角胶应用预处理短纤维改善胎圈耐久和操控性能是非常合适的。

分析认为,预处理短纤维在温度低于180℃时的模量保持较好,而温度高于180℃时,预处理短纤维开始软化,由于补强树脂的软化点较预处理短纤维低,因此预处理短纤维替代补强树脂后,硫化胶的耐高温性能提高。

3 结论

(1)采用预处理短纤维部分替代炭黑N660,胶料的门尼粘度减小,硫化时间延长;硫化胶的硬

度保持不变,定伸应力、撕裂强度和回弹值增大;密度、压缩疲劳温升、60℃下的 $\tan\delta$ 明显降低;温度低于180℃时的模量保持较好。

(2)采用预处理短纤维部分替代补强树脂,胶料的门尼粘度增大,硫化速度变快,硫化胶的硬度降低,定伸应力和耐高温性能提高,60℃下的 $\tan\delta$ 和密度减小,但拉伸强度、拉断伸长率和撕裂强度也有所降低。

参考文献:

- [1] Schwarz D L. Trends in Tire Design and the Impact on Reinforcing Fillers in Radial Car Tires[J]. Rubber World, 2007, 236(6):40-45.
- [2] 蒋鹏程,陈福林,曹有名,等.绿色轮胎胎面胶配方研究进展[J].合成橡胶工业,2009,32(4):332-338.

收稿日期:2014-09-29

Application of Pretreated Short Fiber in Bead Filler of Passenger Car Radial Tire

LUO Ji-liang¹, WANG Zhi-yuan¹, GONG Zhan-lin²

(1. South China Tire and Rubber Co. Ltd, Guangzhou 511400, China; 2. Guangdong University of Technology, Guangzhou 511400, China)

Abstract: The application of pretreated short fiber in the bead filler of passenger car radial tire was investigated. The results showed that, by using pretreated short fiber to replace part of carbon black N660, the Mooney viscosity and curing speed of the compound decreased, the modulus at 100% elongation and resilience of the vulcanizates increased, the tensile strength, elongation at break and $\tan\delta$ at 60℃ decreased, and the compression fatigue temperature rising was reduced. By using pretreated short fiber to replace part of reinforcing resin, the hardness, tensile strength, elongation at break, tear strength and $\tan\delta$ at 60℃ of the vulcanizates decreased, the modulus at 100% elongation increased, and the high temperature resistance was improved.

Key words: passenger car radial tire; bead filler; pretreated short fiber

一种具有胎圈结构改进的轮胎及其制造方法

中图分类号:TQ336.1¹⁺¹ 文献标志码:D

由广州市华南橡胶轮胎有限公司和广州丰力橡胶轮胎有限公司申请的专利(公开号CN 103317973A,公开日期 2013-09-25)“一种具有胎圈结构改进的轮胎及其制造方法”,提供了一种具有胎圈结构改进的轮胎及其制造方法:在成型机上制作圆筒形组合件;在圆筒形组合件上依次

贴合两层加强层和胎体层,或加强层、胎体层和加强层;将由支撑胶和钢丝圈组成的胎圈芯扣在胎体层上;在胎体层上贴合胎肩垫胶;将在成型机带束鼓上贴好的冠部组件套在胎体层的正中央;充气、定型、反包、压合并制得胎坯;对胎坯进行硫化制得成品轮胎。该轮胎的胎圈结构得到改进,轮胎的承载性能、抗疲劳性能和使用寿命显著提高。

(本刊编辑部 赵 敏)