



Session T7 – TYRES and WHEELS Safety and Compliance



Speakers

Andrew Stroud

Anthony Harris

Vicroads

Richard Brain

PACCAR Australia

Kevin Miller

Alcoa Wheel Products

Chet Cline

Air CTI

Renzo Barone

Meritor

Tim Ellis

Stemco



Anthony HARRIS

Andrew STROUD

Vicroads





Failure to torque wheel nuts
Causes major serious injury
collision



LHF steer tyre side wall split
Measured at 25mm depth





3 axle Scania carrying timber LHF spider hub cracked





B'Double fully loaded with chemicals loses RHF wheel at 100kmh due to Wheel bearing failure



Richard Brain

PACCAR Australia



Tyre Selection

Discuss with your tyre supplier

Talk with other users

| Tyre size | Appl | Goodyear | Michelin |
|-----------|------|----------|----------|
| 11R22.5 | SR | RHS2 | XMZ |
| 12R22.5 | TR | RHD2 | XMD |
| 13R22.5 | SF | MSS | XZY3 |
| | TF | | XDY3 |

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| S = steered axle / overall | L = long distance | suffix e = energy |
| T = traction | R = regional | suffix w = winter |
| O = overall | F = on/off road | suffix m = Middle-East |
| M = pusher axle | O = off the road | |



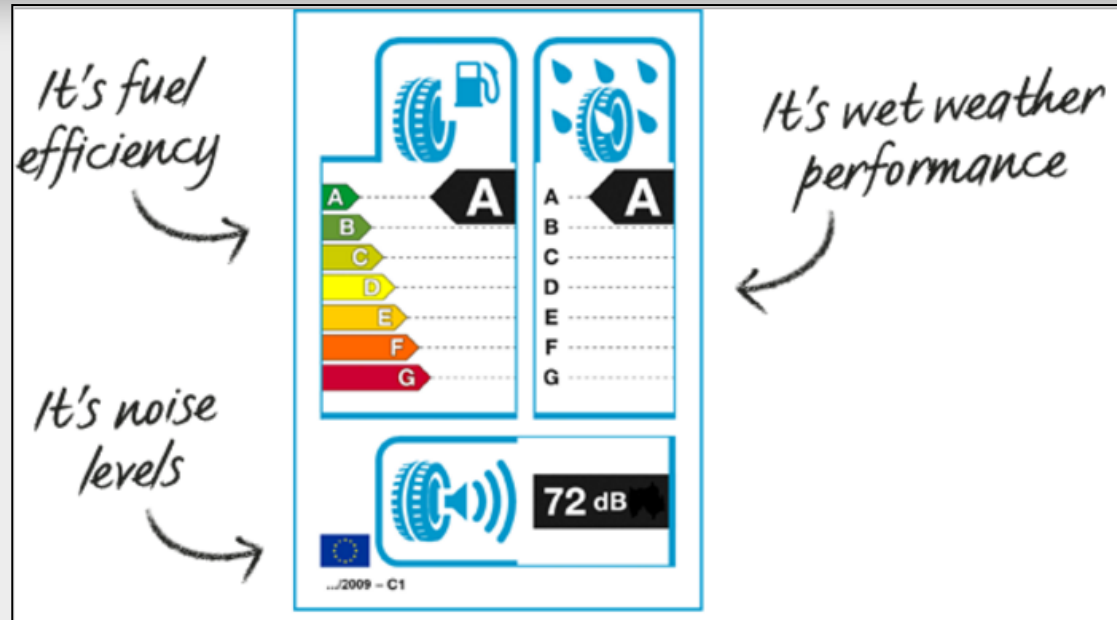
Tyre Labelling

Rolling Resistance

Wet Grip

External rolling noise

Size Variation

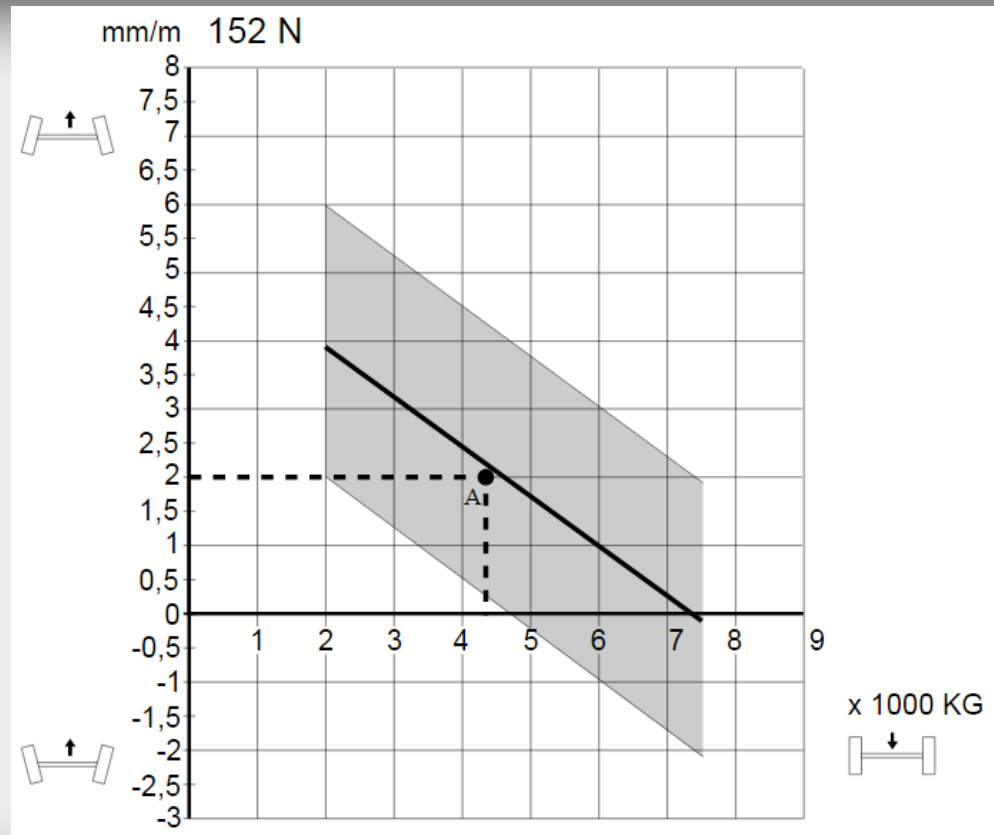


Axle loads 3500 - 7500 kg

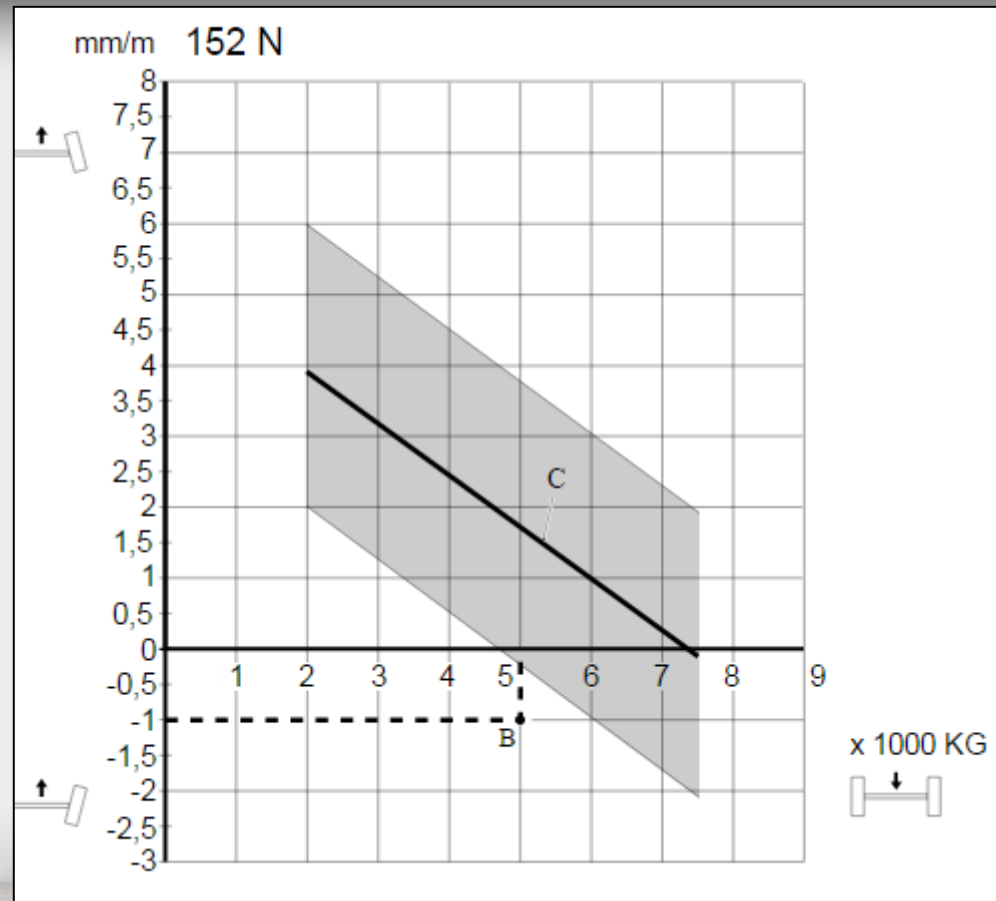
| Tyre size | | Recommended pressure on axle loads. [bar] | | | | | | | | | Maximum axle load (kg) | Pressure at maximum axle load [bar] |
|-----------------|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | 3500 | 4000 | 4500 | 5000 | 5500 | 6000 | 6500 | 7000 | 7500 | | |
| 11R22.5 | S | | 5.0 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 8.0 | | | | 6300 | 8.5 |
| 12R22.5 | S | | | | 5.6 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 8.4 | | 7100 | 8.5 |
| 13R22.5 | S | | | | | | 6.1 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 8000 | 8.5 |
| 235/ 75R17.5 | S | 5.3 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 8.1 | | | | | | 5450 | 9 |
| 275/ 70R22.5 | S | | 5.3 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 8.5 | | | | 6300 | 9 |
| 295/ 60R22.5 | S | | | 5.6 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 8.7 | | | 6700 | 9 |
| 295/ 80R22.5 | S | | | | 5.6 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 8.4 | | 7100 | 8.5 |
| 305/ 70R22.5 | S | | | | 6.0 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 8.9 | | 7100 | 9 |

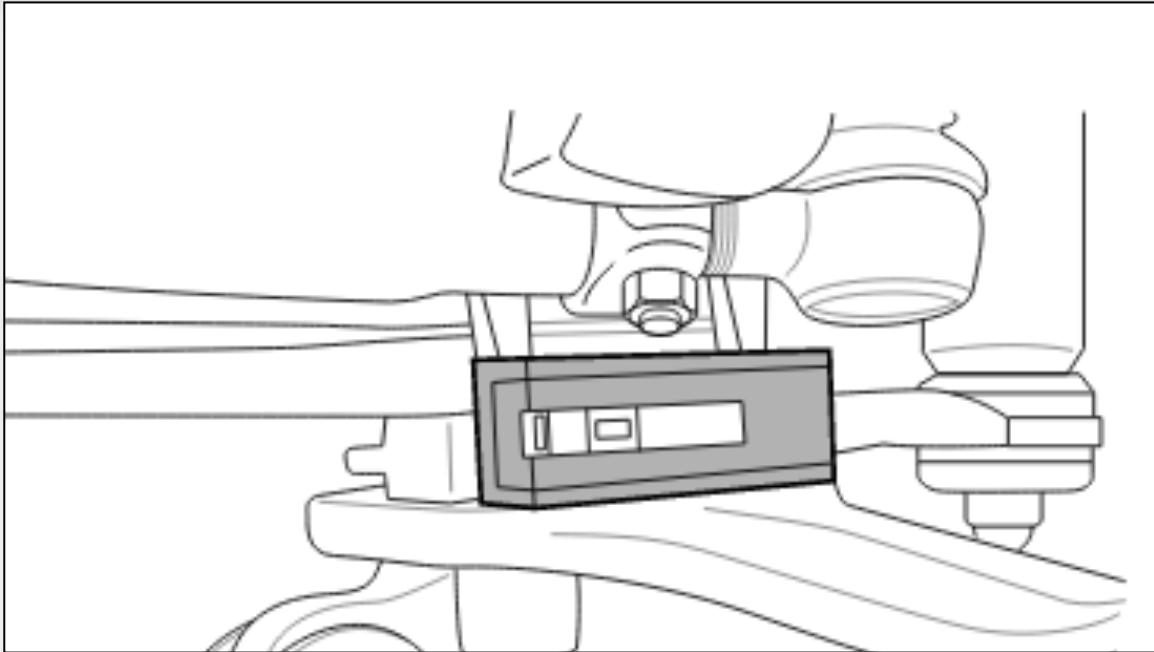


Toe in



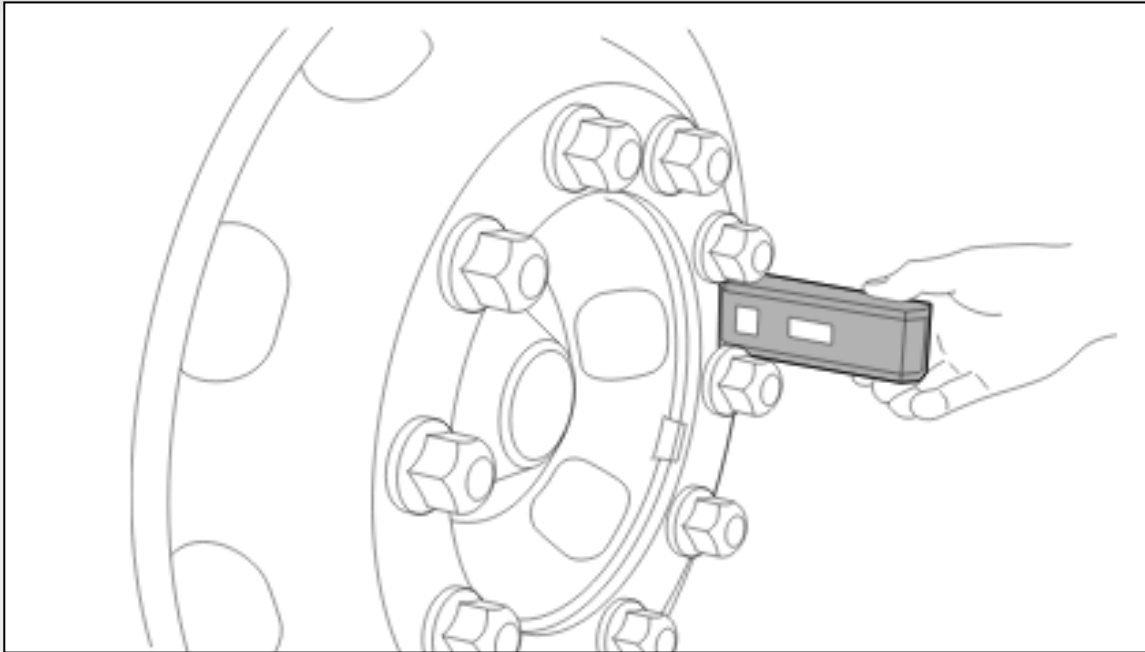
Toe in





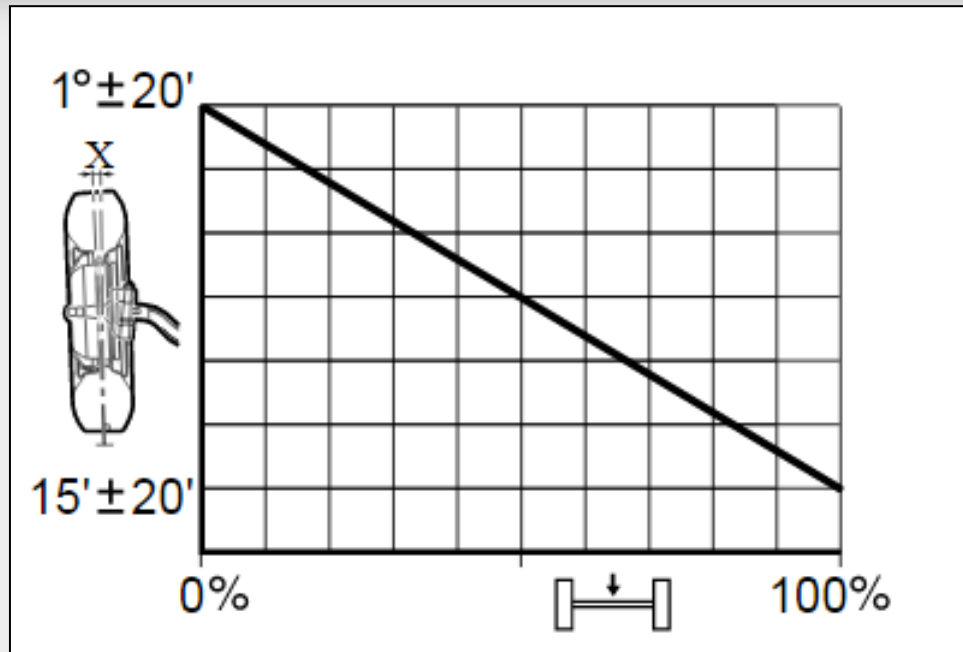
Caster





Camber





Camber angle





Keith Millar

Alcoa Wheel Products





TMC – October 2015

Kevin Miller – National Sales Manager



Alcoa at a glance

- Founded in 1888
- 200+ locations
- 30 countries
- 125 years of aluminium technical leadership, including the original aluminum process
- Founder invented the process to refine and smelt raw material into aluminium.



Number of Employees (2013)

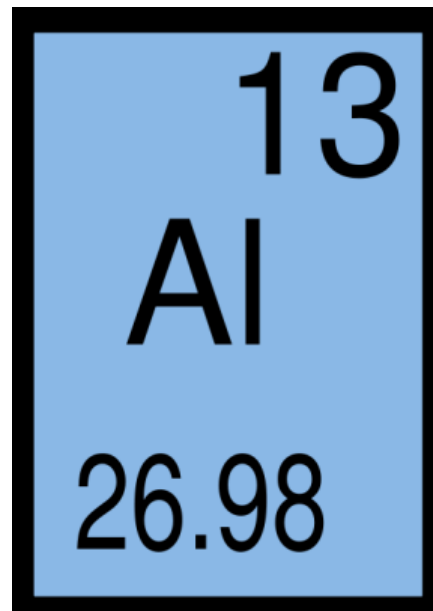
| | |
|----------------|--------|
| U.S. | 26,000 |
| Europe | 17,000 |
| Other Americas | 10,000 |
| Pacific | 7,000 |

60,000





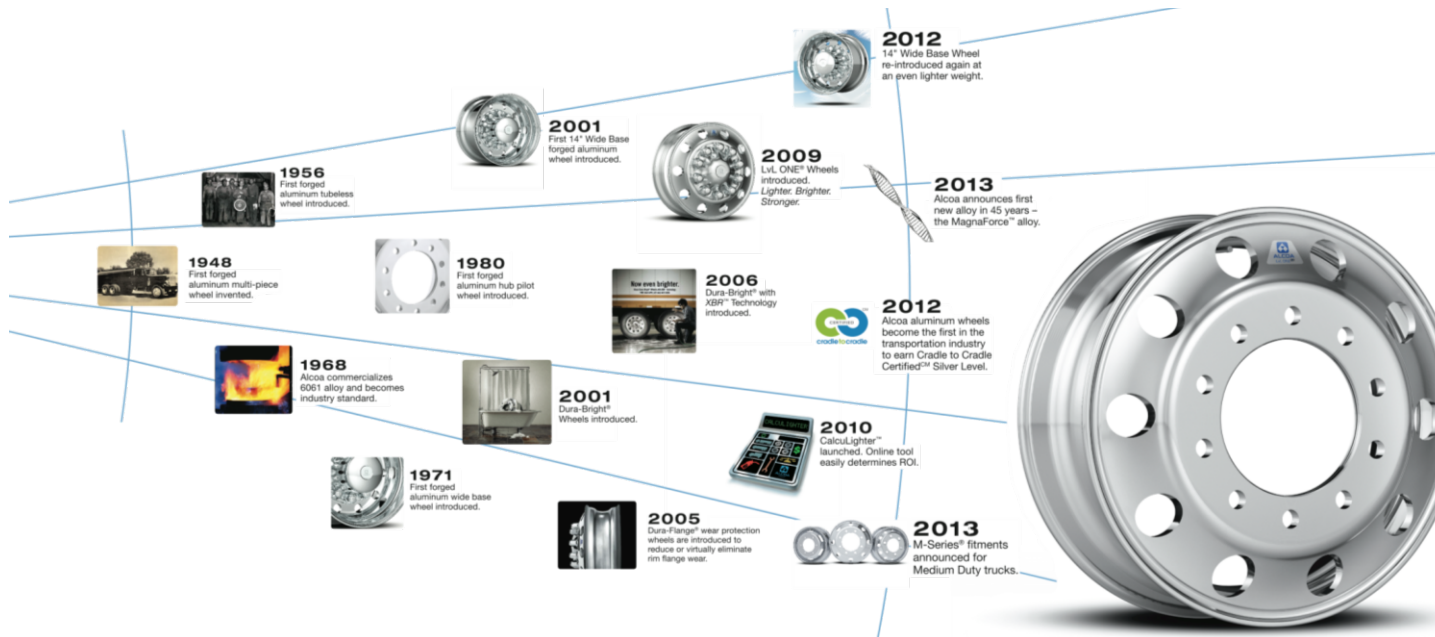
Did You Know?



- 73% of all aluminum produced since 1888 is still in use today
- Recycled aluminum uses 95% less energy to produce than primary output
- The aluminum industry cut CO₂ factory emissions by 86% from 1990 to 2006, with the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2030
- Aluminum can eliminate 30 tons of lifecycle CO₂ emissions and increase payload by 1,497 kilograms. in weight-constrained heavy trucks

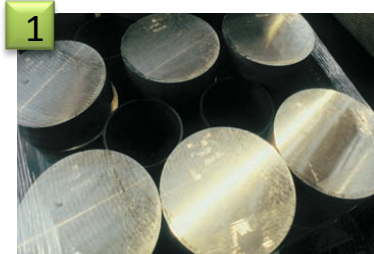


Leading Wheel Innovation for Over 65 Years





Forging Process



1

Every wheel starts as a block of high-strength aluminum alloy.



Precision machining ensures that each wheel is perfectly round.



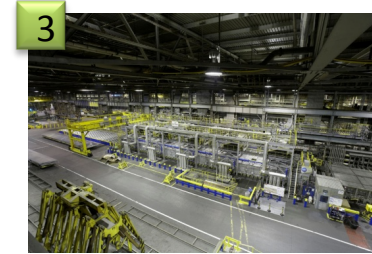
2

With an 8000 ton press, the block is forged into the basic wheel shape.



5

Next, the ventilation and mounting holes are drilled.



3

Once forged, the wheels are heat-treated to maximize the strength.

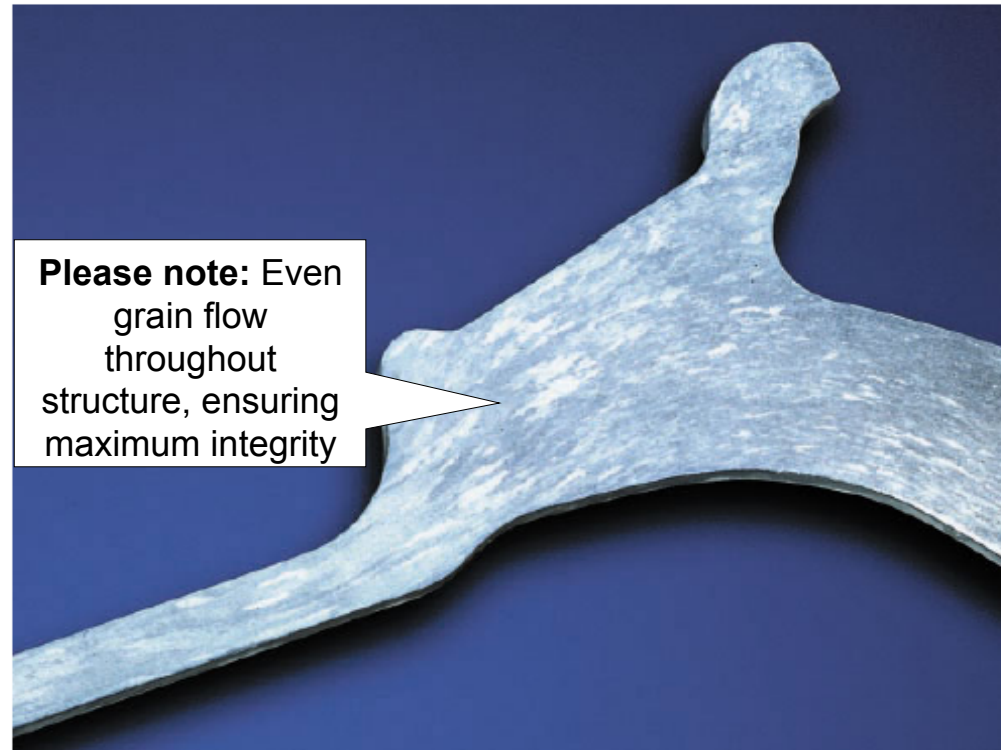


6

The polish operation gives the wheel a reflective shine.



Grain Structure Alcoa Forged wheel



Please note: Even grain flow throughout structure, ensuring maximum integrity



Machining

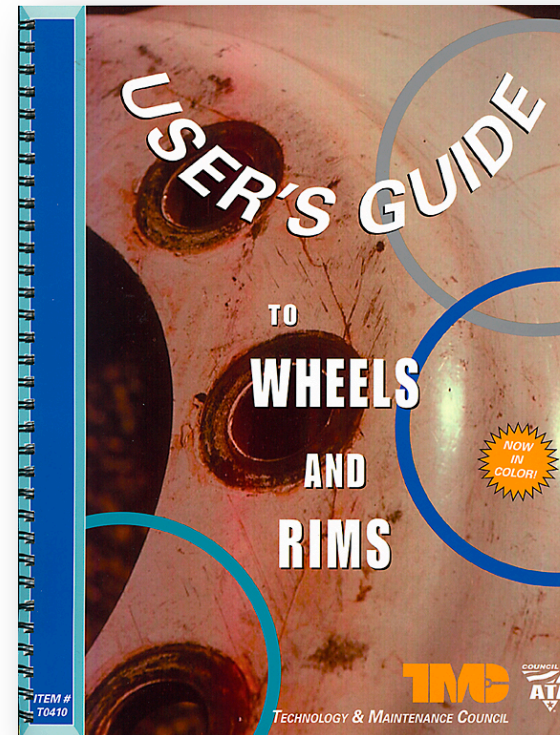
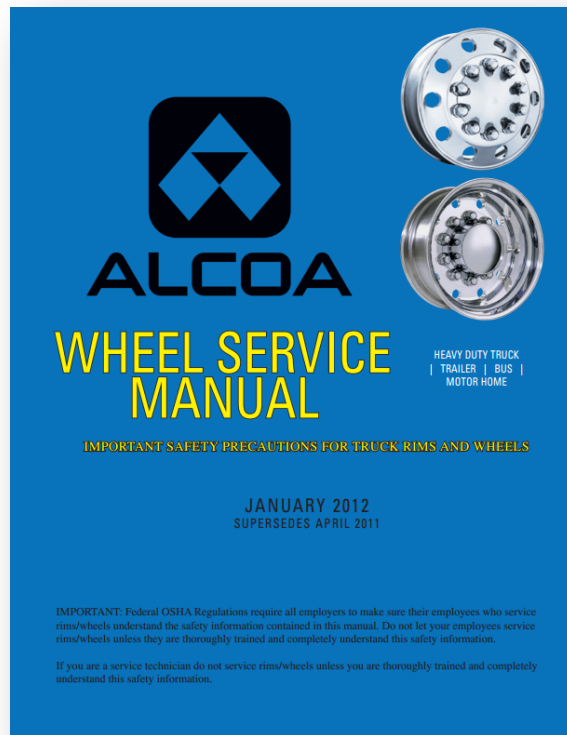


100% Fully machined in CNC lathe centres to maximise concentricity, ensuring a close to perfectly round finished product





How Do We Maintain Wheels?





Follow Recommended Practices

- Alcoa Service Manual
- Wheel installation practices
- Wheel inspections
- Ride disturbance questions



Follow Recommended Practices

- Alcoa Service Manual section 7
- U.S. OSHA law
 - Use safety cage
 - Use clip on air chuck
 - Comply with industry, wheel and tyre servicen manuals
 - Train your people
 - Tyres found with less than 80% air pressure must be inspected to find cause of air loss and any potential problems

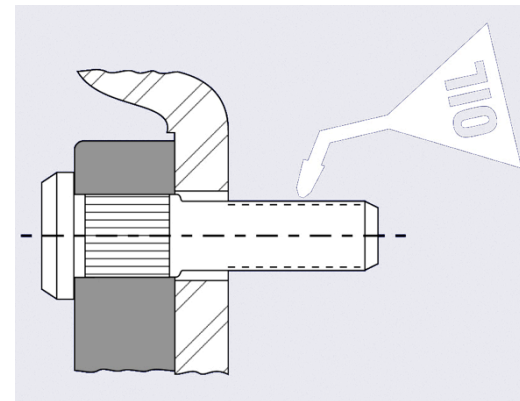


Proper Installation

- Clean all mounting surfaces
- Lubricate studs and nuts (hub piloted)
- Use proper torque sequence
- Initial torque 50 to 100 ft. Lb.
- Final torque 450 to 500 ft. Lb.
- Follow torque sequence
- Re-torque

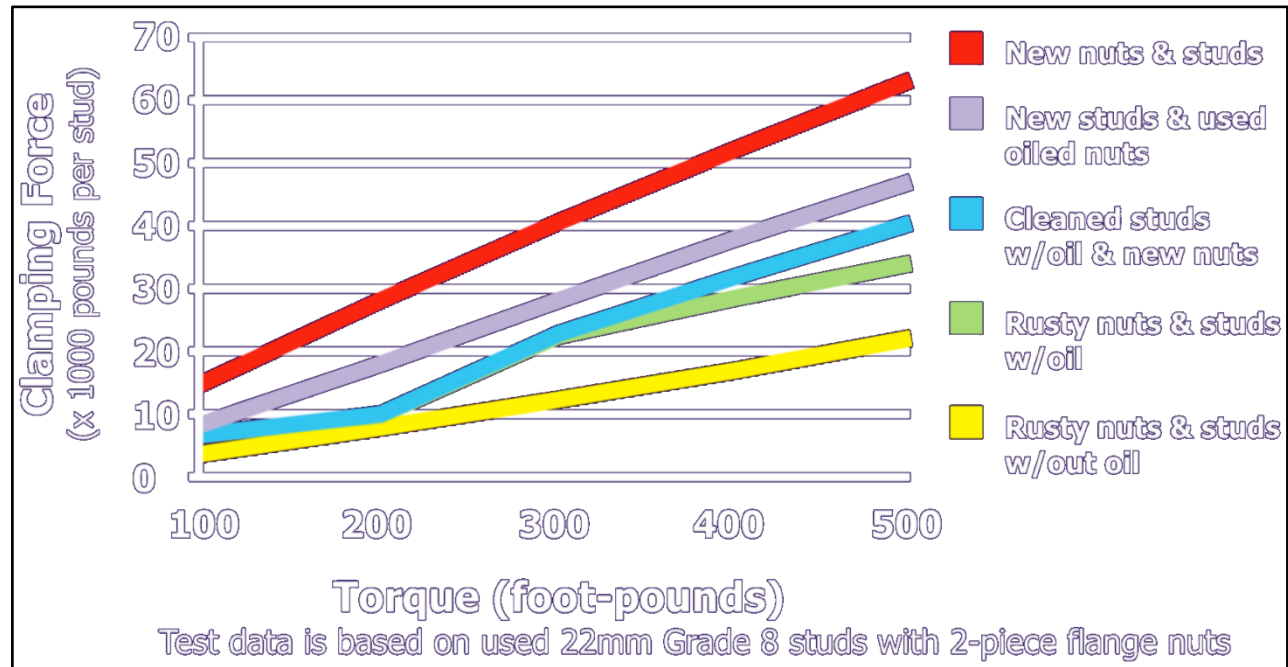


Stud/Nut Lubrication





Affects of cleaning and lubrication (Clamping Force)





Why proper installation?

- Safety for you, your employees and the public
- To eliminate loose wheel conditions
- To improve wheel life



Miami Florida, October 1991

- Front left wheel bearing failure hub intact
disengaged entered front of bus killing 2 children
and the driver





Warrior Alabama, September 1991

- Left front trailer dual wheels disengaged killing passenger and seriously injuring driver
- Cause = wheel bolt fatigue due to loose wheel conditions





Wheel Stud Maintenance Recommended Practice

- 1 broken stud — replace broken stud and the ones adjacent the broken stud
- 2 or more broken studs — replace all the studs for that wheel
- Include stud replacement in your wheel maintenance program



Tyre/Wheel Inflation Pressures

- Proper inflation pressure helps tyre and wheel life
- Low inflation pressure will increase rim flange wear
- Unequal inflation pressure may overload the tyre/wheel



Rim Roll Test

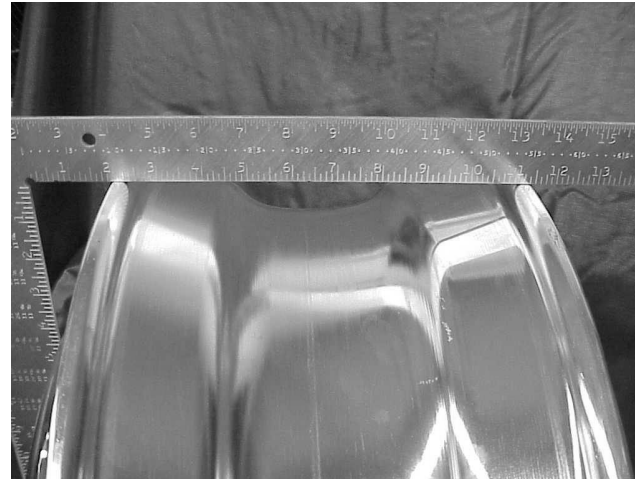




Wheel Inspection



Photos show the carpenter square even on both bead seats.





Wheel Inspection



Photos shows an undersized wheel that you can clearly place a .020 card between the square and the wheel





Tyre blow out video

[Play Video](#)



Wheel Inspection



■ Mounting Surface Corrosion

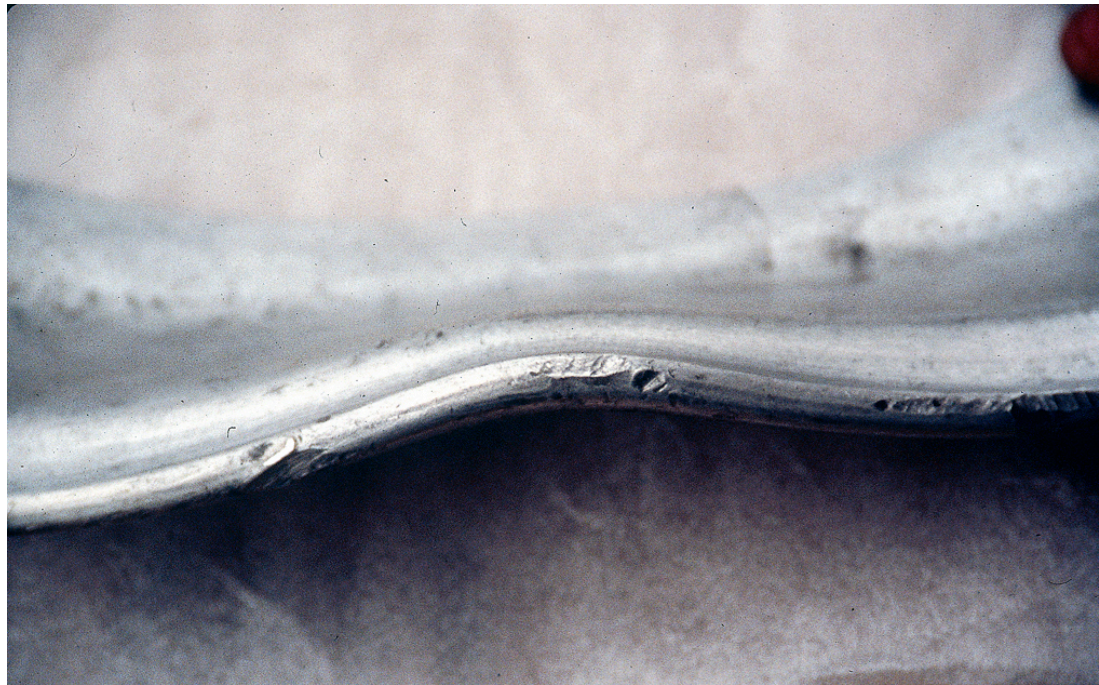


Friend





Wheel Inspection



■ Bent Flange



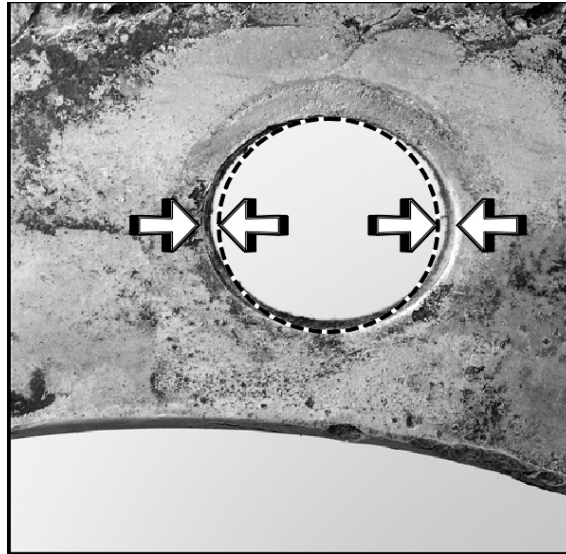
Wheel Inspection



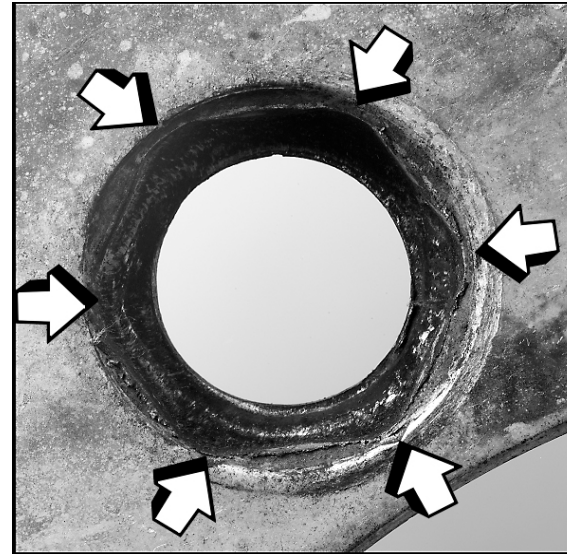
- Valve Stem before removal



Wheel Inspection



Damaged hub piloted bolt hole.



Damaged ball seat contact area.

- Damaged Stud Holes



Safety Maintenance and Inspection Summary

- Follow practices as outlined in the Alcoa Service Manual
 - Follow torque specs and sequences
 - Keep the mating surfaces clean
 - Include studs in maintenance practice
 - Clean and inspect wheels



Wheel Inspection Summary

- Remove any **suspect** wheel from service
- Remove any **damaged** wheel from service

When removing a wheel from service, *clearly* identify the wheel as scrap and at a minimum remove valve stem, or drill hole in well of wheel.



Wheel Inspection Summary

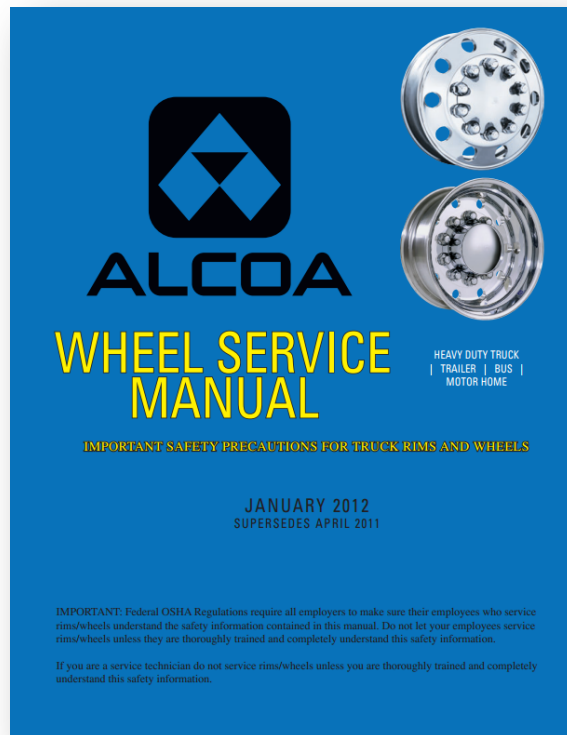


- **Permanently remove** any wheel from service that has been **exposed to excessive heat** (for example: tire fire, bearing fire, brake fire, etc.)

Remember: When removing a wheel from service, *clearly* identify the wheel as scrap and at a minimum remove valve stem, or drill hole in well of wheel.



How to Obtain Literature



■ Service manuals, specification data, videos and other literature are available **free**: at www.alcoawheels.com, or alternatively call the following;

- Melbourne 03 9311 5800
- Brisbane 07 3375 7899

or the Alcoa wheel representative in your state



Thank you

Chet Cline
AIR CTI



*IS TYRE PRESSURE
THE BIGGEST WASTE
IN TRANSPORT?*



Our Industry Wastes a Billion Dollars Every Year

- 500,000 heavy trucks
- 6,000,000 truck tyres
- 1/3rd are wasted
- 2,000,000 tyres into waste
- Thats 1,000,000 tyres per year
- 83 liters of oil in each tyre
- 83,000,000 liters wasted
- \$500,000,000 of tyres wasted every year



IT GETS WORSE

- Rough Roads Damage Drivers
- Rough Roads Have More Accidents
- Rough Roads Increase Wear and Tear
- Over Inflated Tyres Amplify Every Bump



- 50 truck drivers die on our roads annually
- Truck Drivers have a 16 year shorter life expectancy
- Average life expectancy is 56 years
- 42 countries have better roads than Australia
- Whole Body Vibration Damages Humans.



| Tire Size Designation | USAGE | kPa | 480 | 520 | 550 | 590 |
|-----------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | psi | 70 | 75 | 80 | 85 |
| 11R22.5 | DUAL | kg | 1000 | 2080 | 2160 | 2250 |
| | | lbs. | 4300 | 4580 | 4760 | 4950 |
| | SINGLE | kg | 2050 | 2160 | 2260 | 2370 |
| | | lbs. | 4560 | 4770 | 4990 | 5220 |

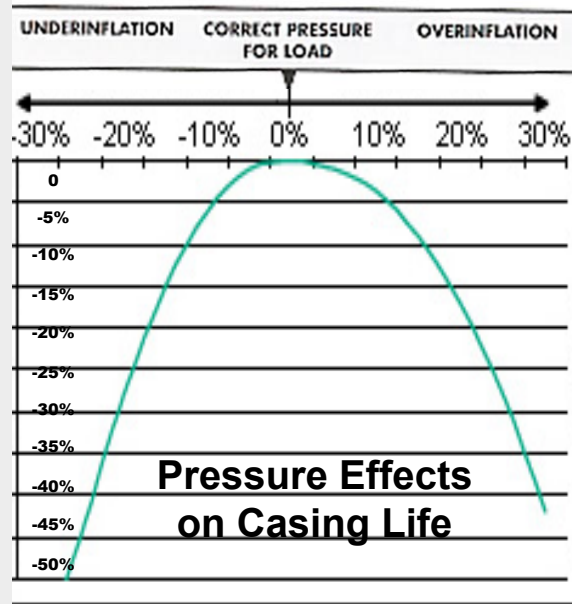
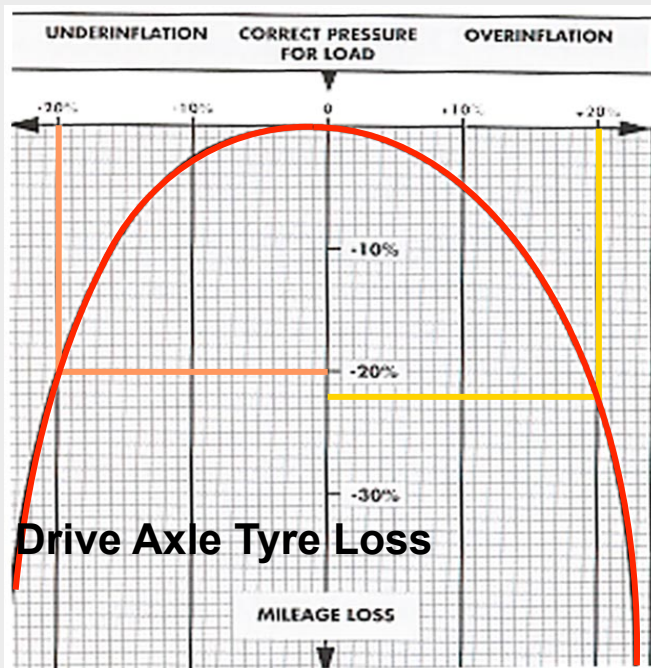


| 620 | 660 | 690 | 720 | 760 | 790 | 830 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 90 | 95 | 100 | 105 | 110 | 115 | 120 |
| 2360(F) ₁₃₈ 5205(F) | 2460 5415 | 2560 5625 | 2650(G) ₁₄₂ 5840(G) | 2680 5895 | 2725(H) ₁₄₃ 6005(H) | 2775(H) ₁₄₆ 6120(H) |
| 2500(F) ₁₄₀ 5510(F) | 2600 5730 | 2700 5950 | 2800(G) ₁₄₄ 6175(G) | 2870 6320 | 2940(H) ₁₄₆ 6480(H) | 3000(H) ₁₄₆ 6610(H) |



Correct Tyre Pressures Depend upon the Load per Tyre





The Wrong Tyre Pressure Wastes Tyres & Money



USA TIRE AND RIM ASSOCIATION
Reduced inflation pressure limits used off highway
Maximum speed - 80 kph 11R22.5

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Load kg | 1000 | 1250 | 1500 | 1750 | 2000 | 2060 |
| PSI | 25 | 32 | 42 | 53 | 65 | 68 |

HOW LOW CAN YOU GO?





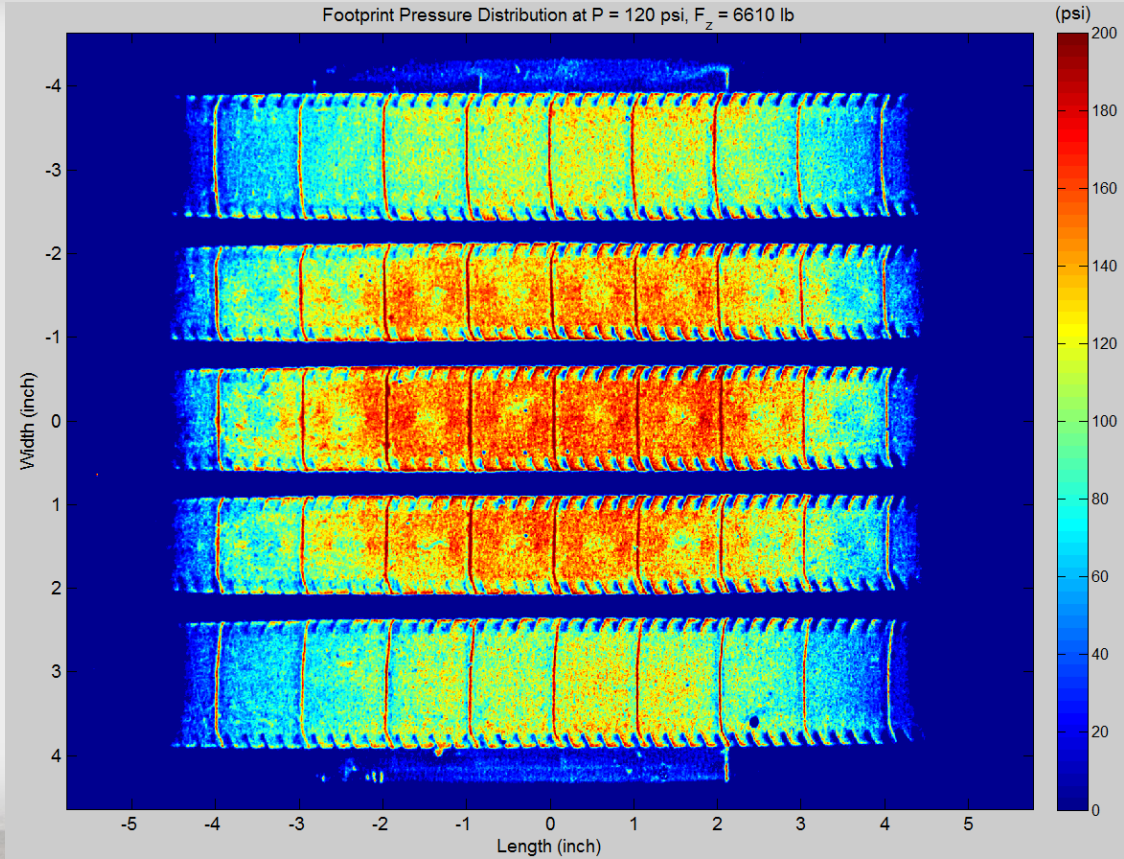
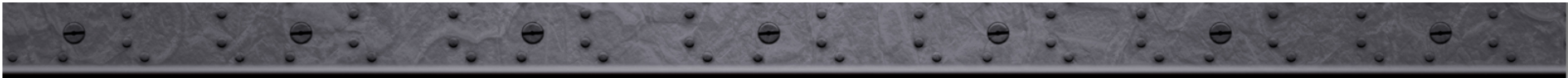
Severely
Over
Inflated





Correctly
Inflated



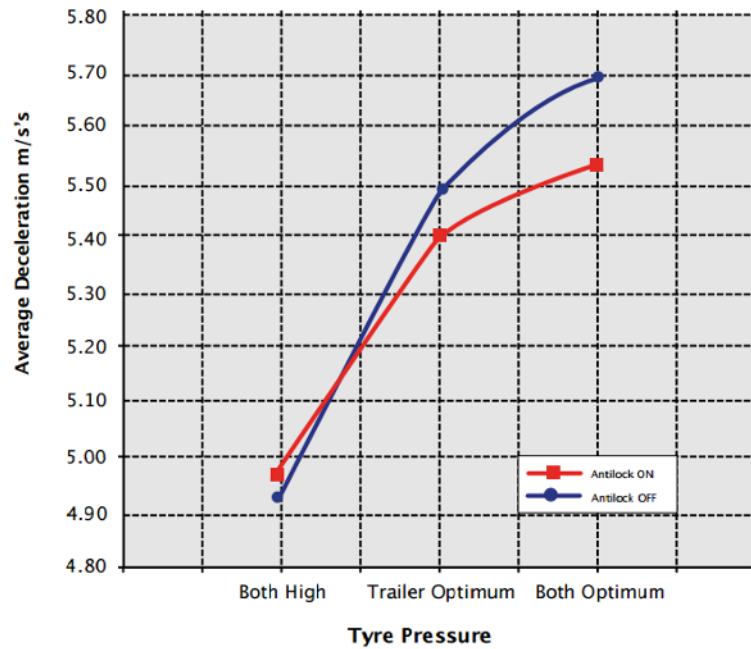


It's all about the footprint.
Note uneven load distribution



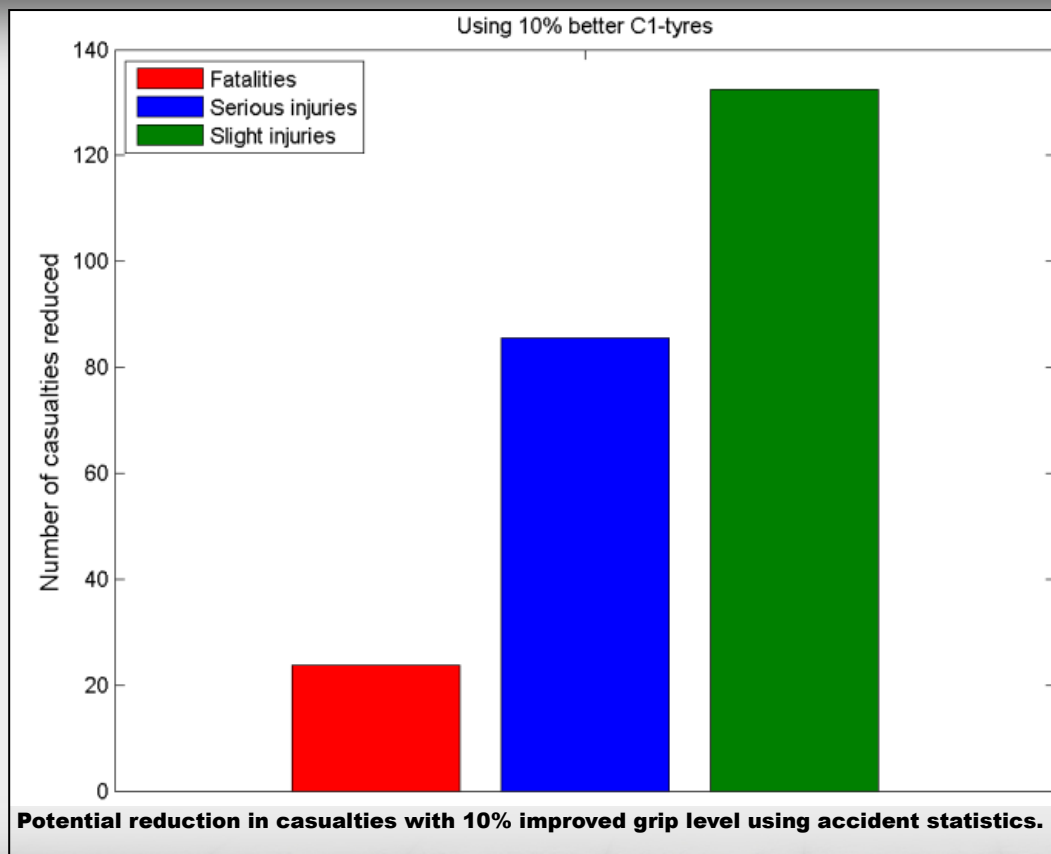
ARTSA Brake test investigation Part 2

Average Deceleration for Stops from 65km/h



Correctly inflated
tyres stop 15%
faster.



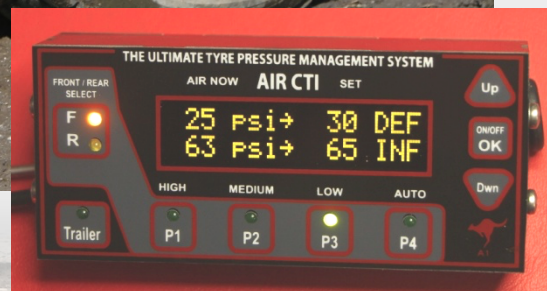


10% better traction saves lives.
3-4% reduction



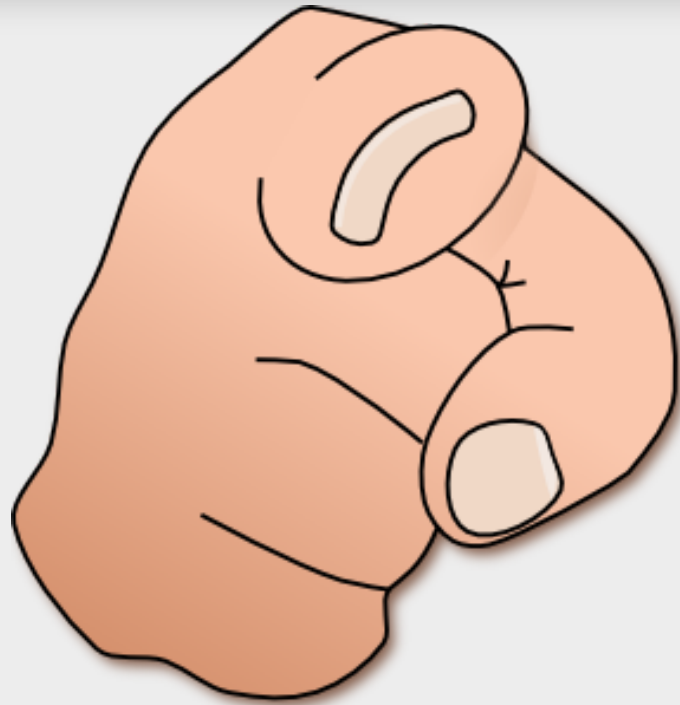


AIR CTI LOADED FOR TRACTION



- Under inflation leads to blow outs, wastes tyres, reduces handling, and wastes fuel
 - Over inflation wastes tyres, damages trucks, drivers, roads, and our world
- Potential Legal Ramifications are Scary
 - The costs are enormous
- All because we ignore Manufacturer Recommendations





Optimal Tyre Pressure is Up to You





Renzo Barone
Meritor

Wheel Bearing Adjustment





MERITOR

Meritor Wheel Bearing Adjustment

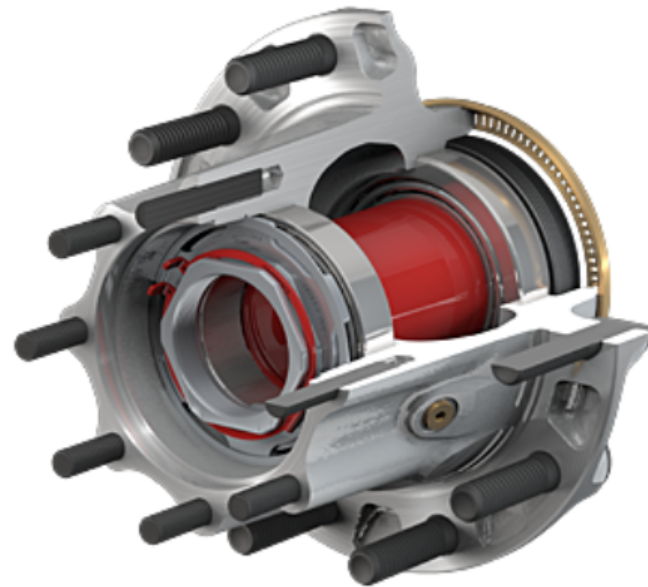
27th October 2015

Renzo Barone

Types of Hubs



Standard
Hub Assemblies

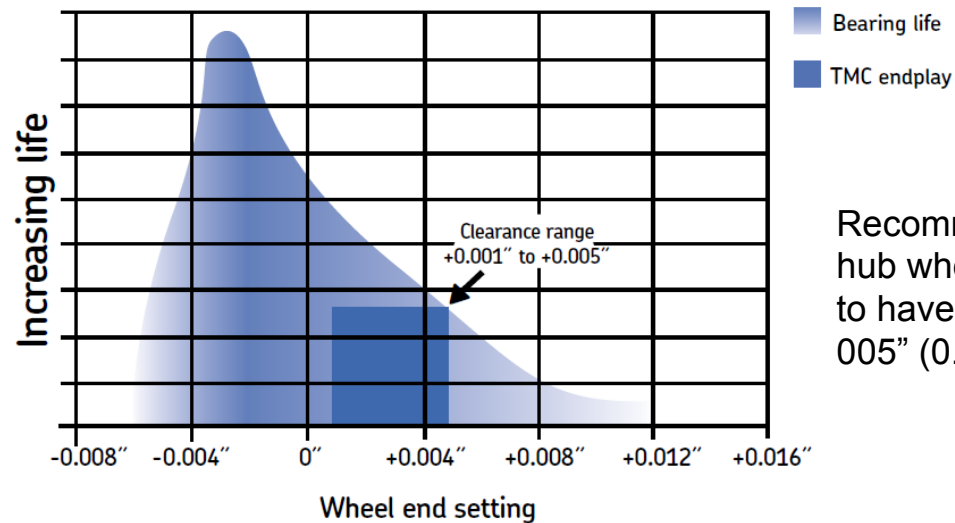


PreSet[®]
Hub Assemblies

Wheel Bearing Life



Bearing life chart



Recommend specification for std hub wheel bearing adjustment is to have endplay of .001" - .005" (0.025 – 0.127mm)

Bearing life drops approx. 40% for a setting of .005" endplay compared to a setting of 0.001". A primary cause of bearing wear is loose bearings.

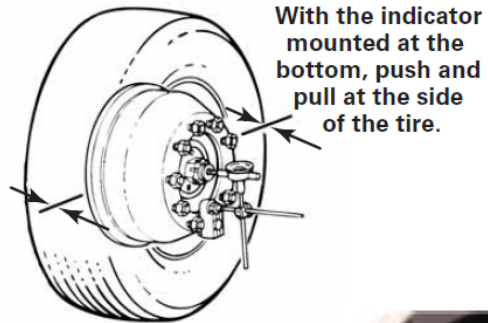
Wheel Bearing Adjustment



Use a dial indicator to verify acceptable endplay of .001" - .005" (0.025 - 0.127mm)

If end play is not within specification, readjustment is required

Be sure to install or activate any locking device



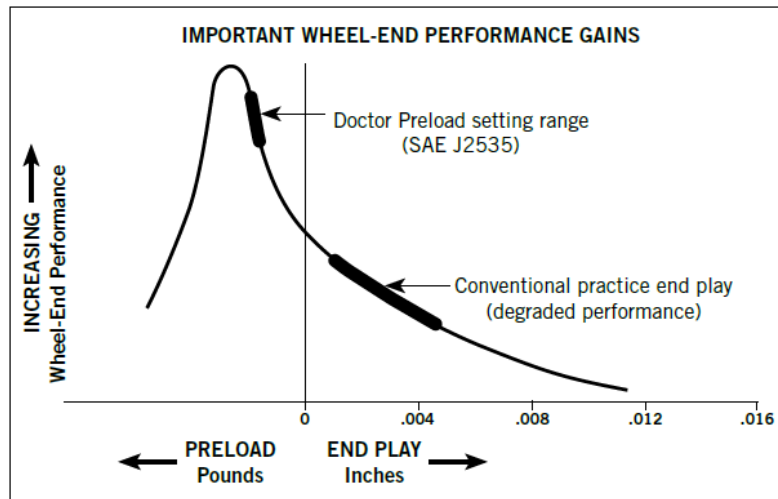
Wheel Bearing Adjustment



Axle Wheel Bearing Installation Specifications

| Conventional Wheel-End System | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| Axle | Initial Adjusting Nut Torque ① | Final Adjusting Nut Torque ② | Spindle Thread Diameter | Jam Nut Torque Specification | Acceptable End Play Range ③ |
| Drive axles without lock washers | 200 lb-ft (272 N•m) Back off 1 turn | 50 lb-ft (68 N•m) Back off 1/4 turn | Less Than 2-5/8" (66.67 mm) 2-5/8" (66.67 mm) and over | 200-300 lb-ft (272-408 N•m) 300-400 lb-ft (408-544 N•m) | 0.001"-0.005" (0.025-0.127 mm) |
| Drive axles with bendable lock washers | 200 lb-ft (272 N•m) Back off 1 turn | 50 lb-ft (68 N•m) Back off 1/4 turn | Less Than 2-5/8" (66.67 mm) 2-5/8" (66.67 mm) and over | 100-150 lb-ft (136-204 N•m) 100-200 lb-ft (136-272 N•m) | 0.001"-0.005" (0.025-0.127 mm) |
| Front non-drive steer axles | 150 lb-ft (203 N•m) Back off 1 turn | 50 lb-ft (68 N•m) Back off 1/3 turn for 1-1/8" (28.6 mm), 1-1/2" (38.1 mm) | 1-1/8" (28.6 mm) MFS-06, MFS-07, MFS-08 Over 1-1/8" (28.6 mm), Less Than 2-5/8" (66.67 mm) | 150-225 lb-ft (203-305 N•m) 200-300 lb-ft (272-408 N•m) | 0.001"-0.005" (0.025-0.127 mm) |
| | | Back off 1/4 turn for 1-3/4" (44.45 mm) and over | 2-5/8" (66.67 mm) and over | 250-400 lb-ft (339-542 N•m) | |
| Trailer axles | 200 lb-ft (272 N•m) Back off 1 turn | 50 lb-ft (68 N•m) Back off 1/4 turn | 2-5/8" (66.67 mm) and over | 300-400 lb-ft (408-544 N•m) | 0.001"-0.005" (0.025-0.127 mm) |

Wheel Bearing Adjustment



Optimal setting for wheel bearings is a light preload.

A setting in which all of the rollers in the tapered roller bearings are kept under a slight force, or load.

Preload keeps vibration and angular movement in the wheel end to a minimum during operation, reducing potential bearing wear.



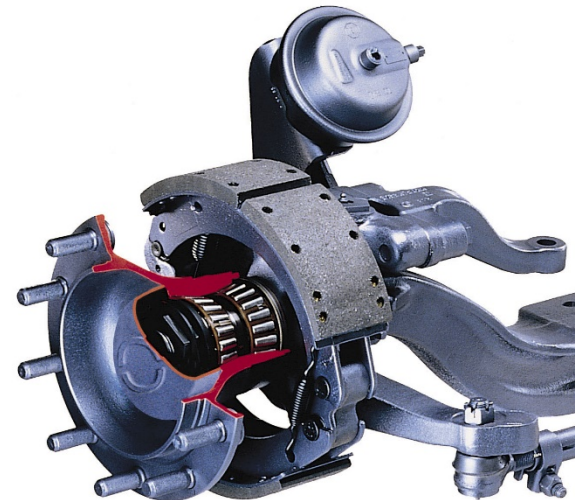
Wheel Bearing Adjustment



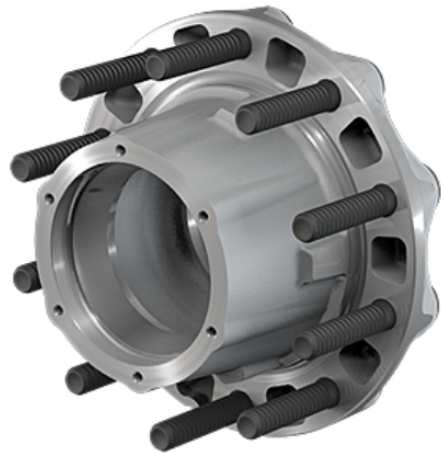
Without preload, there is space, or clearance, between the bearing components and the bearings are said to have end play (also referred to as a loose bearing setting).

Excessive end play can result in extreme wear on bearings, spindles, tyres and wheel seals. It can also cause anti-lock braking system (ABS) faults.

Correctly preloaded wheel bearings do not generate excessive heat.

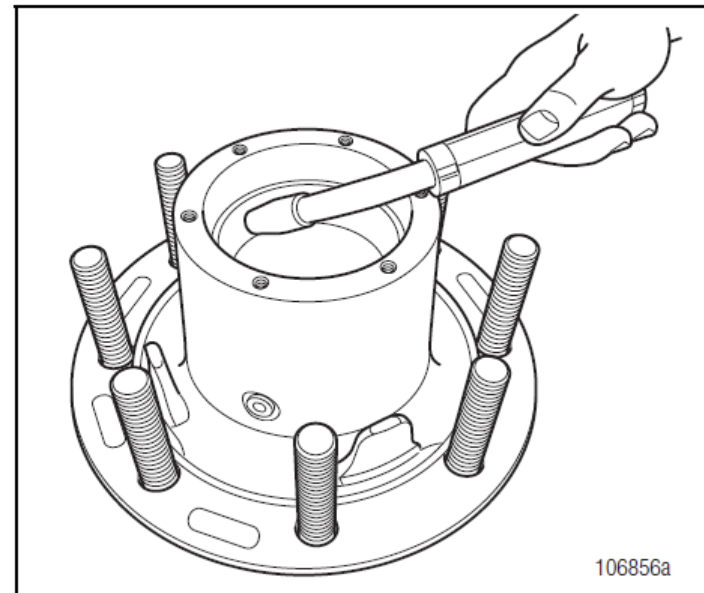


Removing Bearing Cups Aluminium Hub



Welding a large bead around the bearing surface of the steel cup, letting the assembly cool to remove cup. If a welder is not available, heat the hub in an oven to a temperature not to exceed 150°C and press or pound out the cup with a hammer and drift.

Inspect the bearing cup bore for evidence of cup rotation or spun cups. If cup rotation exists, replace the hub.



Installing Bearing Cups Aluminium Hub



Recommended that the hub be heated in boiling water 100° C or in an oven at a temperature not to exceed 150° C.

Cooling the cup in a freezer to 0° C or below will further ease the installation.

Do not overheat the hub as it may degrade the heat-treated strength of the hub.

Do not heat the hub with a torch or open flame.

Remove the aluminium hub from the oven or water and carefully drop in the new bearing cup being certain it is fully seated.

If the cup is loose, allow a few seconds for it to heat up and secure itself before moving the hub.

Use a 0.001" to 0.002" feeler gauge to ensure the cup is fully seated against the shoulder of the bearing bore



MERITOR

Tim Ellis
STEMCO Australia

Tyre Pressure Monitoring





AMERICAN TRUCKING ASSOCIATIONS

950 N. Glebe Road ★ Suite 210 ★ Arlington, VA ★ 22203-4181
www.truckline.com

★
Engineering Department

Tire Pressure Monitoring and Inflation

The number one maintenance issue that fleets face today is tire inflation pressure. A Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) research has shown that:

- Approximately 7 percent of all tires are under-inflated by 20 psi or more. Only 44 percent (approximately) of all tires are within 5 psi of their target pressure.
- Tire-related costs are the single largest maintenance cost item for commercial vehicle fleet operators. National average tire-related costs per tractor-trailer are about 2 cents per mile, or about \$2,500 for an annual 125,000-mile operation.
- For the average fleet operator in the United States, improper tire inflation increases the annual procurement costs for both new and retreaded tires by about 10 to 13 percent.
- Improper tire inflation, as little as 10 psi low, reduces fuel economy by about one percent.
- Improper tire inflation is likely responsible for about one road call per year per tractor-trailer combination due to weakened and worn tires.
- Improper inflation increases total tire-related costs by approximately \$600 to \$800 annually per tractor-trailer combination.

This and ongoing studies at the Department of Transportation (DOT) calls attention to the fact that tire monitoring may well become regulated in the near future for commercial vehicles. Passenger cars were required to have some type of tire monitoring system and warning function starting in September, 2007. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) reports that 10-15% of tires are 3-5 years away.

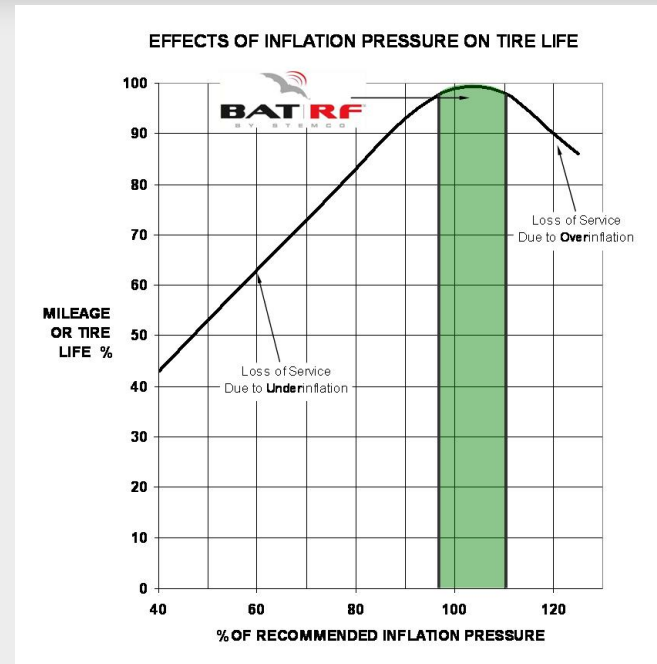
“Approximately 7% of all tires are under-inflated by 20 psi or more. Only 44% are within 5 psi of target pressure”

*“Tire-related costs are the single largest maintenance cost item for commercial vehicle fleet operators... **Cost per tractor-trailer is about 2¢ / mile.**” (2cents per 1.6km)*

*“...improper tire inflation increases annual procurement costs for both new and retreaded tires by about **10 to 13%**”*

“Improper tire inflation increases tire-related costs by \$600-\$800 annually per tractor-trailer.”





Correct inflation is the key !



Tyre Pressure Considerations:

- Under inflation impact on fuel economy ?
- Inflation pressure that is directly related to tread wear ?
- Time and labour checking tyre pressures ?
- Accuracy of pressure readings and recording ?
- Safety of vehicle ?
- Call out costs from tyre providers ?
- Cost of tyres ?
- Truck and Trailer down time ?



Tyre Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) Considerations:

- ✓ **Sensors** - Valve mounted / External or Internal mounted sensors
- ✓ **Hoses** - Fill ports / Heavy Duty construction / Fittings / Replacement
- ✓ **Low Limits** - Pre-Set / Changeable
- ✓ **Tyre Pressure** - Equalisation / Each tyre monitored
- ✓ **Low limit Indication** - Visual / In cab / Telematics / EBS / Simple
- ✓ **Applications** - Steer / Drive / Trailer / Road Train / Mountings
- ✓ **Cost** - Entry level / Commercial / Customer Support
- ✓ **Maintenance** - Workshop training / Fleet culture



Tyre Pressure Monitoring System Benefits:

- Reduce vehicle maintenance costs
- Increase operational efficiency
- Increase fleet safety



Low tire pressure bites.



Discussion Time

