







Tyre Pressure Control

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Outline of the presentation

- Basic idea of CTIS/TPCS
- Historical development
- Effect of TPC on wheel/road contact
- Principle of operation to reduce tyre wear
- Effect of TPC on road stresses
- Effect of TPC on traction/mobility
- Effect of TPC on driver's health (by Johan Granlund tomorrow)
- TPC installation statistics in some of the ROADEX countries



Basic idea of CTIS/TPCS

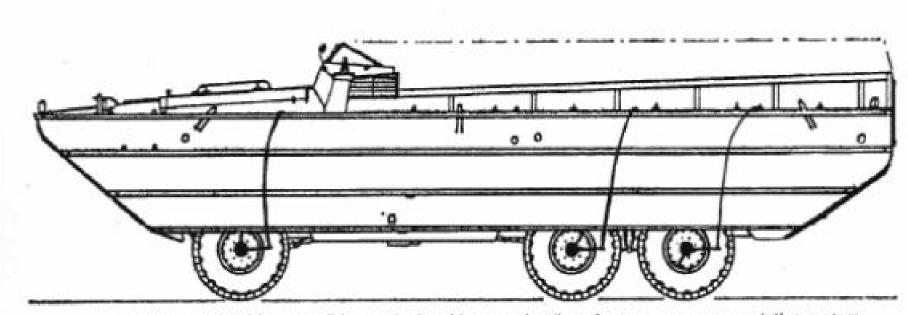
CTIS = Central Tyre Inflation System TPCS = Tyre Pressure Control System





Historical development

1942 US amphibious landing craft

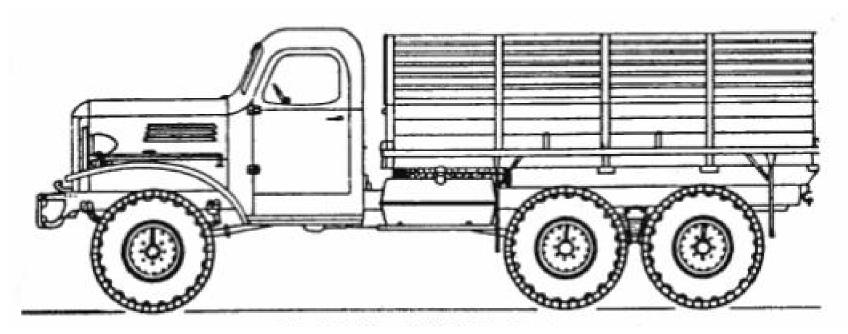


DUKW-385 (6 × 6) 2500 kg amphibious vehicle with external airlines for tyre pressure regulation system



Historical development

- 1944 1960 widespread development and use in military applications by Soviet Union
- 1960 1970 also in many civil applications





Historical development

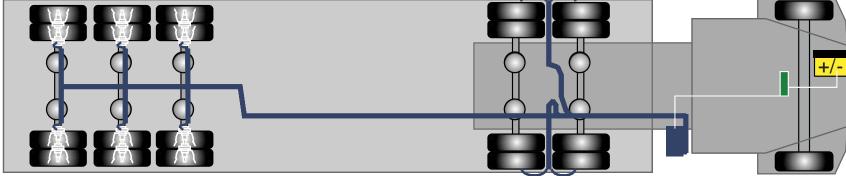
- Widespread adoption by US and western European militaries in 1990s;
- By 1990, 30+ types of CTI used around world
- In 1982, USFS began CTI research program; applied to various forestry vehicles
- In 1993, first two TPCS for commercial trucks



TPCS components

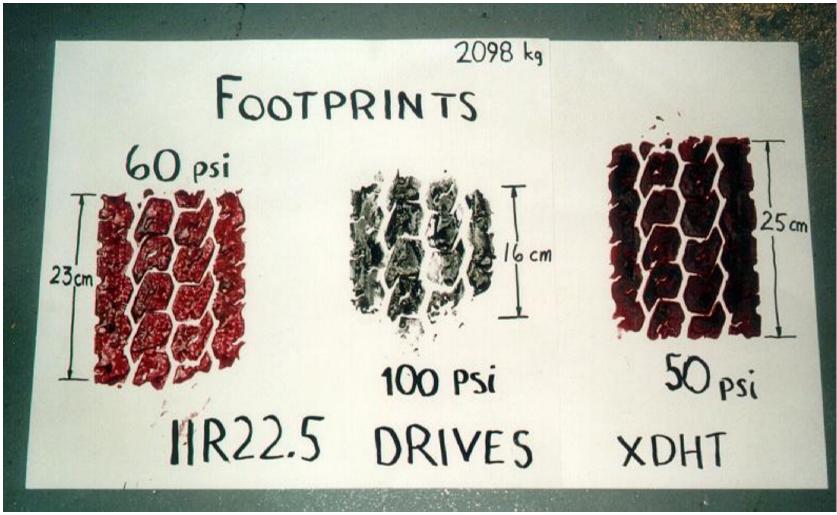




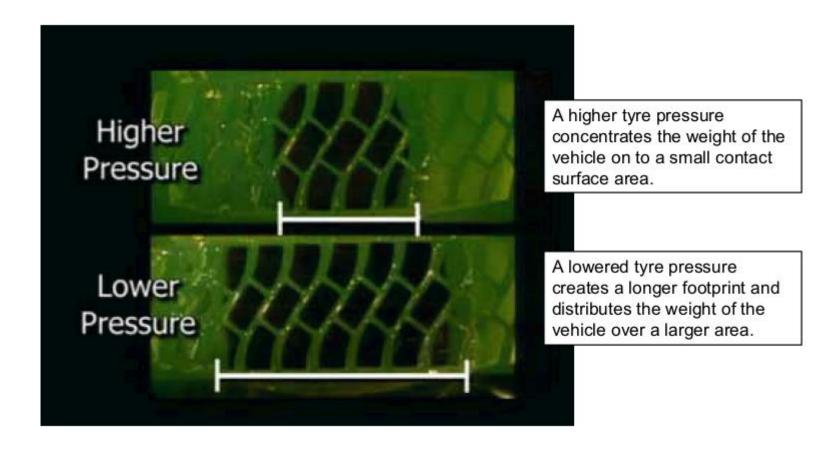






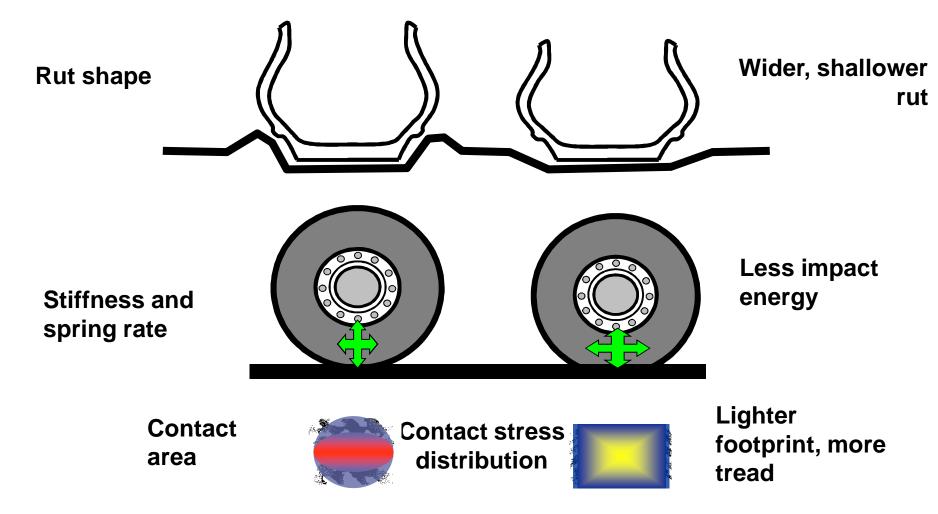






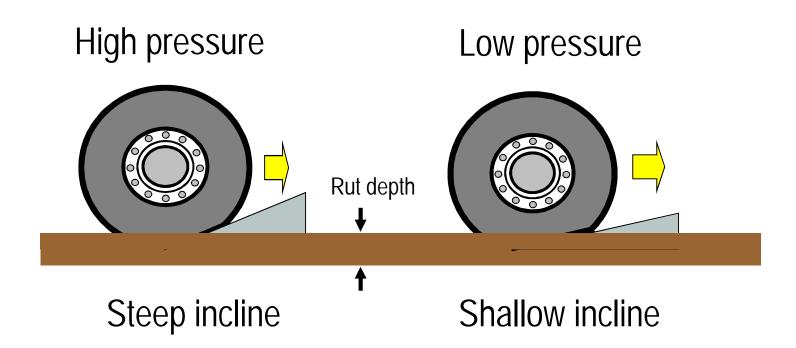


Munro, R. & MacCulloch, F. (2008) Tyre Pressure Control on Timber Haulage Vehicles, ROADEX III report





Material borrowed from Allan Bradley, FPInnovations FERIC, Canada

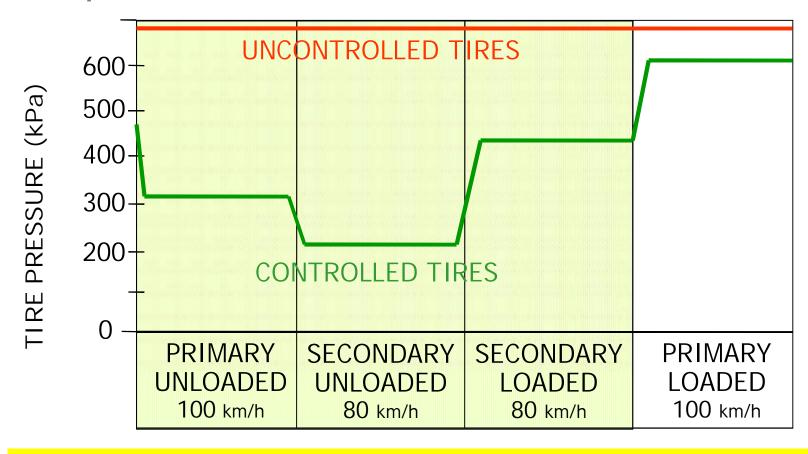


Less motion resistance in the direction on driving → better mobility of the vehicle



Material borrowed from Allan Bradley, FPInnovations FERIC, Canada

Principle in the use of TPCS



Uncontrolled tires are over-inflated for 75% of the trip

→ less tyre wear with the use of TPC



Effect of TPC on road stresses -Field trial at Stynie Woods, Scotland

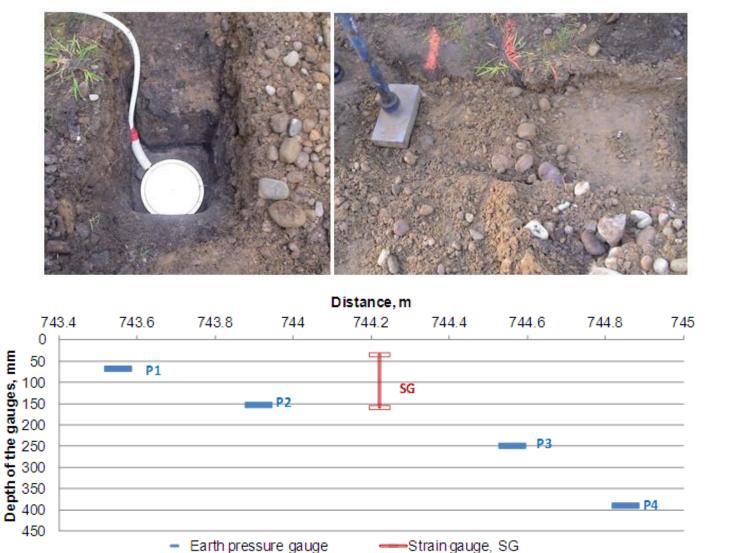






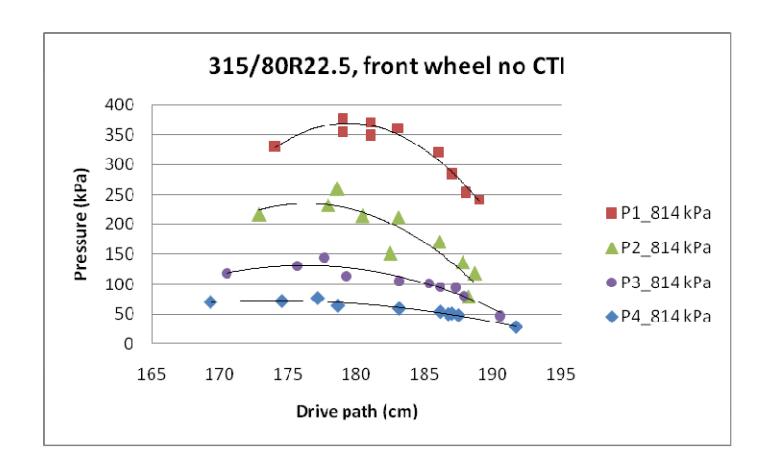


Installation of the earth pressure gauges





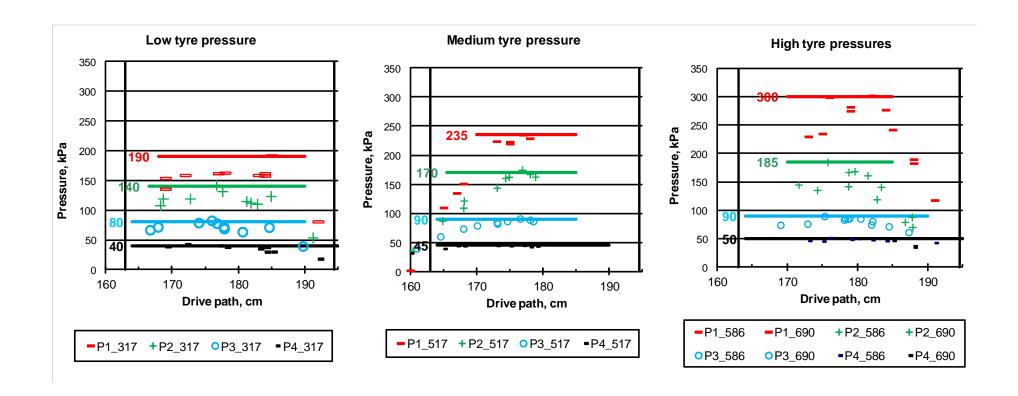
Pressure distribution at full tyre pressure under the front wheel





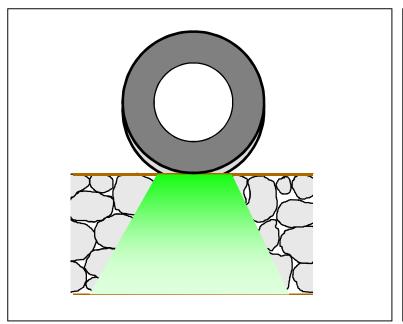
Pressure distribution as a function of depth as expected.

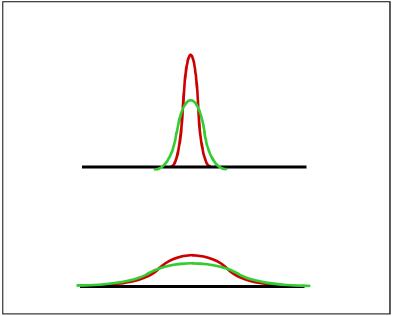
Effect of tyre inflation pressure on road stresses





Effect of TPC on road stresses

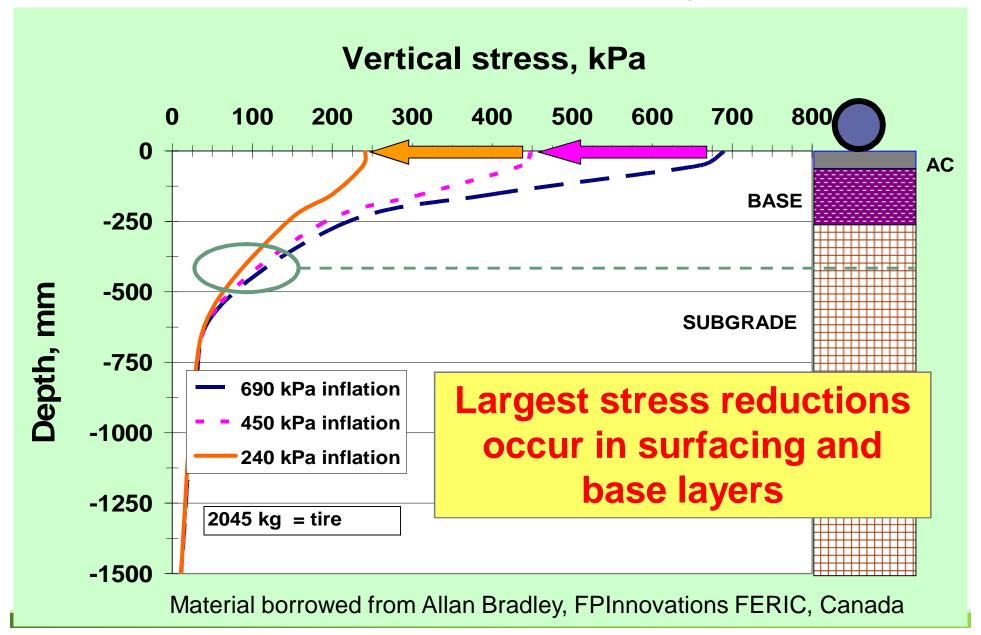




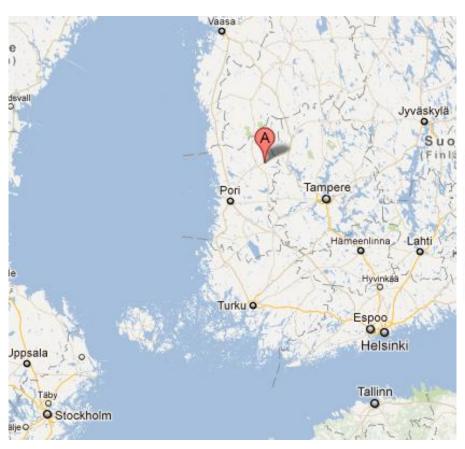
Stresses are reduced near to the road surface but much less deeper in the subgrade \rightarrow TPC helps on Mode 1 rutting, but not on Mode 2

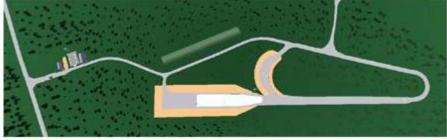


Calculated effect of lowered tyre pressure



Effect of TPC on traction /mobility - Filed trial at Niinisalo, Finland























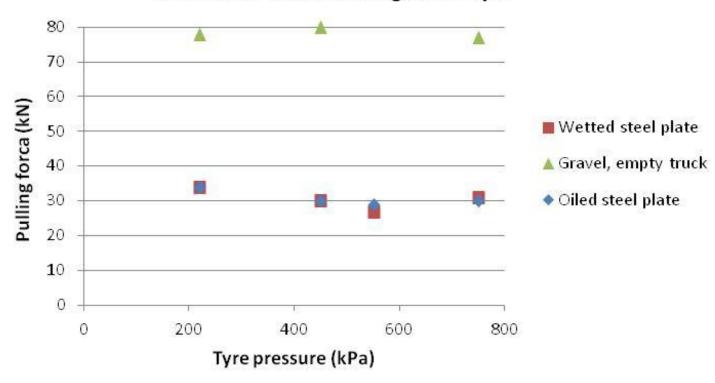




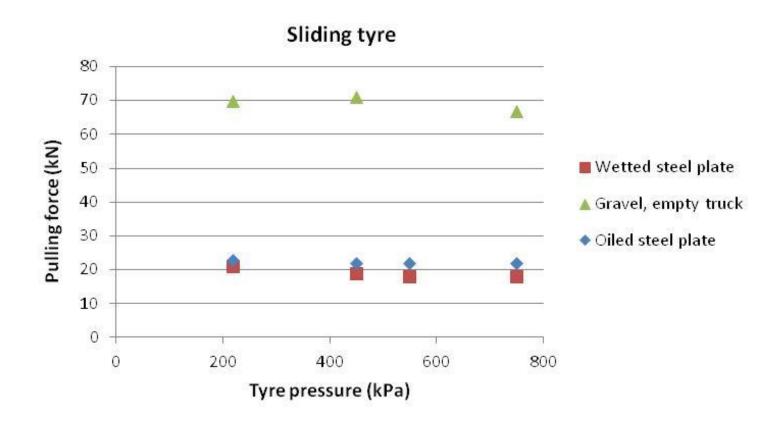




Peak value before sliding of the tyre









Effect of TPC on traction/mobility Results obtained on loose / soft surface

Road surface	Highway inflation (kPa)	TPCS tire pressure (psi)	Measured tractive increase
Loose gravel*	610	210	42%
Sugar sand	690	450	34%
Wet clay	690	450	17%

^{*} Less or no tractive hop at reduced tire pressure





Uphill profile at the Nokian Tyres test site:















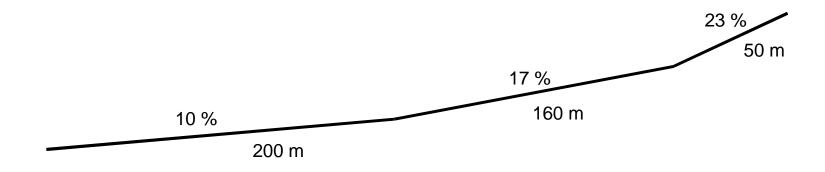






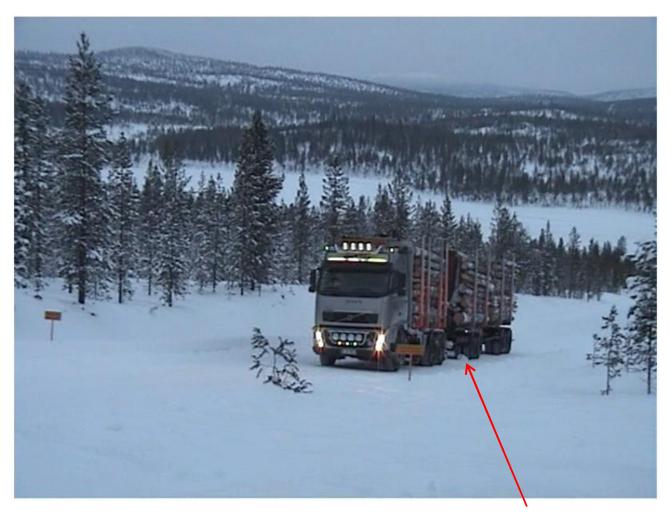






Tyre inflation pressures (kPa)	Climbing distanace (m)
Full pressure in all tyres	370
'Medium'/350 kPa in driving wheels	380
Low / 220 kPa in driving wheels	379 - 380







A heap of show in front of the trailer wheels in the low pressure drive.

TPC installation statistics in some of the ROADEX countries

Country	Year of the first TPCS installation	Approximate number of installations today
United Kingdom	2006	About 100
Sweden	2003	> 130
Finland	2009	>10



Questions?



