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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 12839-1991

**Terms and definitions of tyre valves
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard replaces GB/T 12839-2012 "Tire Valve Terms and Definitions", compared with GB/T 12839-2012, the main technical the technical changes are as follows.

- Added the terms and definitions of TPMS snap-in valve (see 2.8);
- Added the terms and definitions of TPMS compression tubeless valve (see 2.9);
- Added the terms and definitions of TPMS extension tube (see 2.25);
- Modified the definition of the term tube body (see 3.11, 3.11 in the 2012 edition);
- Added the terms and definitions of common core cavity protective caps (see 3.13);
- Added the terms and definitions of the protective cap of the large core cavity (see 3.14);
- Added the terms and definitions of the protective cap of the motorcycle (see 3.15);
- Deleted the terms and definitions of the inner spring valve core (see 3.26 in the 2012 edition);
- Deleted the terms and definitions of the outer spring valve core (see 3.27 in the 2012 edition);
- Added the terms and definitions of ejector pins (see 3.43);
- Added the terms and definitions of TPMS connection thread (see 4.14);
- Added the terms and definitions of the TPMS valve identification ring (see 4.21);
- Modified the definition of the term bending angle (see 4.25, 4.23 of the 2012 edition);
- Added the terms and definitions of tire pressure monitoring system/tire pressure

monitoring system (see 5.6);

---Added the terms and definitions of nut installation torque (see 5.7);

---The terms and definitions of the installation torque of the protective cap have been added (see 5.8);

---Added the terms and definitions of the core head position (see 5.9);

---Added TPMS snap-on valve graphics (see Figure 13);

---Added TPMS compression tubeless valve graphics (see Figure 14);

---Added the description of the ejector pin (see Figure 16);

--- Added TPMS extension tube graphics (see Figure 17);

---Modified the graphics of the sealing cap (see Figure 18, Figure 15 of the 2012 edition);

---Modified the graphics and description of the socket (see Figure 20, Figure 14 of the 2012 edition);

---Added Liche inner tube valve core graphics (see Figure 23).

This standard uses the redrafting method to refer to ISO 3877-2:1997 "Tire Valve and Inner Tube Terminology Comparison Table Part 2: Tire "Valve" is compiled, and the degree of consistency with ISO 3877-2:1997 is not equivalent.

This standard was proposed by the China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Federation.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Tire and Rim Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC19).

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1 Scope

This standard defines tire valve terms and their definitions, tire valve parts and their definitions, tire valve positions and dimensions Terms and their definitions and other terms and their definitions.

This standard applies to cars, trucks, industrial vehicles, construction machinery, tractors, agricultural and forestry machinery, motorcycles, electric vehicles and power Vehicle tire

valve.

2 Tire valve terms and definitions

Tyrevalve

A valve used to charge and discharge gas or liquid in a tire and maintain its internal pressure.

Tubevalve

Valves for pneumatic tires with inner tubes (see Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8).

Rubberbasevalve

Inner tube valve with rubber base (see Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 6, Figure 8).

Tubeclamp-invalve Under the action of the fasteners, the valve base and the inner tube are press-fitted to obtain a sealed inner tube valve (see Figure 5 and Figure 7).

Tubeless valve

Rim valve

Valves for tubeless pneumatic tires (see Figure 9, Figure 10, Figure 11, Figure 12, Figure 13, Figure 14).

Snap-invalve

The elastomer part of the valve is matched with the rim to obtain a tubeless valve that is sealed and installed without fasteners (see Figure 9, Figure 13).

Tubelessclamp-invalve Under the action of the fastener, the elastic seal on the valve is pressed and fitted with the rim to obtain a sealed tubeless valve (see

Figure 10, Figure 11, Figure 12, Figure 14).

TPMS snap-invalve TPMSsnap-invalve Use the valve elastomer part to match the rim to obtain a tubeless valve that is sealed and installed without fasteners and can be connected to TPMS Mouth (see Figure 13).

TPMS tubeless clamp-invalve TPMS tubeless clamp-invalve Under the action of the fastener, the elastic seal on the valve nozzle is press-fitted with the rim to obtain a seal and can be connected to the TPMS Tubeless valve (see Figure 14).

2.10

Swivelvalve

A valve whose mouth body can rotate around the central axis of the mouth seat (see Figure 10).

2.11

Ordinary core chamber valve Valves with a minimum aperture of less than 4.6mm in the core cavity (see Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 9, Figure 11).

2.12

Largecorechambervalue Engineering machine valve Valves with the smallest aperture in the core cavity greater than or equal to 4.6mm (see Figure 4 and Figure 10).

2.13

Air-water valve

Used for inflatable and liquid-filled valve (see Figure 3).

2.14

Screw-onuniversalvalve the valve body and the nozzle seat are divided into two parts, and the valve is fastened together by threads in use (see Figure 4 and Figure 6).

2.15

Rubber-covered valve the part of the nozzle body that fits with the rim hole is fully or partially covered by the rubber layer connected to the rubber base (see figure 2).

2.16

Straight valve straight valve the center axis is a straight line valve.

2.17

Single-bend valve There is a curved valve on the center axis (see Figure 1, Figure 4, Figure 6, Figure 10).

2.18

Double-bend valve

There are two curved valves on the central axis (see Figure 1).

2.19

Triple-bendvalve

There are three curved valves on the central axis.

2.20

Quadruple-bendvalve