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

GB/T 2980-2018

Replacing GB/T 2980-2009

**Size designation, dimensions, inflation pressure and load
capacity for earth-mover tyres
(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 2980-2009 "Specifications, Sizes, Air Pressures and Loads of Tires for Construction Machinery". Phase with GB/T 2980-2009

Compared with the editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows.

--- Added calculation of load changes at different speeds of some tires (see Table 1, Table 2);

--- Added crane radial tire series (see Table 17);

--- Added some specifications of radial and bias tires (see Tables 3 ~ 16, Tables 2 ~ 15 of the.2009 edition);

--- 14.00- (R) 24 measuring rim uses 10.00/2.0 instead of 10.0, 14.00- (R) 25 measuring rim uses 10.00/2.0 instead

10.00/1.5 (see Table 3 and Table 5, Table 2 and Table 4 of the.2009 edition);

--- Increased crane radial tire pattern classification (see Appendix A);

--- Design pattern depth increase part of the metric specification series design pattern depth (see Appendix B).

This standard uses the redrafting method with reference to ISO 4250-1..2014 "Tyres and rims for construction machinery-Part 1. Tire specifications and gauges

Inch and ISO 4250-2..2014, Tires and rims for construction machinery, Part 2. Load and inflation pressure, and ISO 4250-1..2014

The degree of conformity with ISO 4250-2..2014 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 specifies the terms and definitions of construction machinery tires, tire specifications and maximum load marks, tire specifications, dimensions, air pressure and Load, pattern classification and design pattern depth.

This standard applies to construction machinery such as heavy dump trucks, loaders, excavators, graders, scrapers, bulldozers, cranes and rollers.

New pneumatic tire.

2 Normative references

The following documents are essential for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this document. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 6326 tire terms and definitions

3 terms and definitions

The terms and definitions defined in GB/T 6326 and the following terms apply to this document.

3.1

Narrowbasetyres

Construction machinery tires with a tire cross-section aspect ratio of about 0.95.

3.2

Widebasetyres

Construction machinery tires with a ratio of rim width to tire section width of about 0.80.

3.3

Low-section tires

Construction machinery tires with a tire cross-sectional aspect ratio of about 0.65 (65 series) or about 0.70 (70 series).

3.4

Maximum speed

Peak speed reached by a vehicle at any stage in the process (heavy or empty).

3.5

Industrialvehicle

Including balanced counterweight forklifts, container loaders, straddle transporters, aircraft tractors, mobile crushers, beam transporters and beam lifters.

3.6

Flat or runway smoothfloorsandrunways

Paved or protected pavement (no undulations, obstacles, or intermittent lots).

4.2 Maximum load flag

Use the tire strength to indicate the maximum recommended load that the tire can withstand under specified conditions of use.

The strength of bias tires is represented by grades (or "PR"), for example. 16 grades (or 16PR); the strength of radial tires is 1, 2, or 3

Star (-) or load index.

5.1 Basic requirements

Tire specifications, tiers (or load symbols or load indices) and their corresponding load capacity and inflation pressure, measurement of rims, new tire design

Dimensions and maximum use dimensions shall comply with the requirements of Tables 3 to 19; where there are two or more types of "permitted rims", the design of the rims

For its contour dimensions, consult the tire or rim manufacturer; the valve model should meet the requirements of Tables 3 to 19, if other models are used

The user of the valve should consult with the manufacturer.

5.2 New tire maximum and minimum total width

Maximum total width of new tire (mm) = Design cross-section width of new tire x a

Bias tire a = 1.06

Radial tire design section width < 380 a = 1.07

New tire design section width ≥ 380 a = 1.09

Minimum total width of new tire (mm) = width of cross section of new tire design x 0.97

5.3 New tire maximum and minimum outer diameter

Maximum outer diameter of new tire (mm) = 2 x design height of new tire x 1.03 nominal diameter of rim

Minimum outer diameter of new tire (mm) = 2 x design height of new tire x 0.97 nominal diameter of rim

5.4 Inflation pressure

5.4.1

Inflation pressure refers to cold inflation pressure. The tires of construction machinery that need to be filled with liquid should not exceed the volume of the wheel.

75% of the volume of the fetal cavity.

5.4.2

The inflation pressure specified in the tire specification size table refers to the standard for ensuring the safety of tire driving at the corresponding speed and load.

Air pressure. In actual use, the air pressure of the tire can be appropriately adjusted according to changes in the use conditions.