

英语学习

英语翻译技巧(36)

涂学忠

(化工部北京橡胶工业研究设计院 100039)

5.3 Bead Fillers(Flippers)^①

In those instances where further reinforcement of the tyre bead area is required, the already wrapped and apexed bead may be enclosed by a strip of rubberised textile or, in some applications, by steel cords. Emphasis is on the avoidance of localised circumferential stress lines which could promote looseness or cord break-up under constant flex conditions. High-grade flexible heat-resistant compounds are essential for this region of the tyre.

5.4 Carcass Plies

It is the carcass plies that give the tyre its strength^②. These consist of cords of cotton, rayon, nylon, or polyester, woven as the warp of a fabric with only very light yarns, widely spaced, as the weft^③. These weft strands serve to maintain the uniformity of cord spacing during handling but play no part in the performance of the product. The fabric is treated with adhesive, rubberised to a thickness of approximately 1.0mm, and interleaved with a low moisture regain textile lining^④. Steel is produced in weftless form from a creel feeding directly through a rubber calender. The large rolls of rubbered textile approximately 1.5m wide and 300m long are cut into strips, termed plies, on a horizontal Banner machine^⑤. This ply cutting plant has facilities for mechanically unwinding large rolls of fabric and simultaneously rewinding the interleaving lining. The fabric sheet is fed forward, through a festoon unit to allow for

continuous operation, and then guided along a horizontal multi-belt conveyor to a cross-beam rotary cutting knife^⑥. This knife is complete with its own drive motor, and the entire unit traverses across the support beam when cutting the material to pre-determined width and bias angle; the latter is variable between 45° and 90°, and the operation is controlled by photoelectric cells.

Cut plies are placed manually on adjacent batching tables, where they are joined, end to end, into a continuous length and batched into roll form, interleaved with a textile lining to prevent self-adhesion^⑦. Suitable devices are provided at all stages to prevent distortion of the material.

生 词

flipper	钢丝圈外包布
wrap	裹(内包布)
apex	上三角胶条
rubberise	挂胶
looseness	脱开
cord break-up	帘线折断
flex	屈挠
carcass ply	胎体帘布层
warp	经线
weft	纬线
interleave	隔离
moisture regain	回潮率
lining	垫布
creel	锭子架
horizontal Banner machine	卧式斜裁

裁断机

unwind	导开
rewind	重新卷取
festoon unit	贮布器
cross-beam	横梁
batching table	卷取台

译 文

5.3 钢丝圈外包布^①

在那些胎圈部位需要进一步增强的场合,已裹好内包布并上了三角胶条的钢丝圈外面可包复一层挂胶织物,某些用途中可包复钢丝帘布。重点是避免在不断屈挠条件下可能会促使钢丝圈脱开或帘线折断的周向应力集中。轮胎这一部位必须用可高度屈挠的耐热胶料。

5.4 胎体帘布

正是胎体帘布赋予了轮胎以强度^②。胎体帘布系由棉帘线、人造丝、尼龙或聚酯帘线作经线,与间隔很宽的细纱纬线编织而成^③。这些纬线的作用只是保持加工过程中帘线间隔均匀,而对产品的使用性能并不起作用。帘布用粘合剂处理后,挂上约1mm厚的胶,然后用回潮率低的垫布隔离^④。钢丝帘布无纬线,是从锭子架直接通过橡胶压延机压延而成的。大卷挂胶帘布约有1.5m宽、300m长,在卧式斜裁裁断机上把它们裁成帘布块^⑤。这种裁断机上有机械导开大卷帘布并同时卷取垫布的装置。为了连续操作,帘布通过一蓄布架向前输送,然后沿着卧式多带输送带导向横梁旋转裁刀^⑥。这种裁刀有专用驱动电机,整个裁刀装置沿支撑梁移动,按预定的宽度和裁断角裁断帘布;裁断角可在45°和90°之间变化;裁断操作由光电元件控制。

用手工把裁好的帘布放到邻近的卷取台上,并把它们头尾相接,连成长条,卷成卷,帘

布上要用垫布隔离以防自粘^⑦。为了防止帘布变形,每一步骤都需选用适宜的装置。

注:①“flipper”为钢丝圈外包布,要注意与胎圈外包布“chafer”的区分。

②此句为强调句型。

③“these”最好直接译为“胎体帘布”;“woven as……”为过去分词短语作后置定语。

④“treated”,“rubberised”和“interleaved”为并列的谓语动词。

⑤“approximately 1.5m wide and 300m long”为形容词短语作后置定语,修饰前面的“large rolls of rubbered textile”,但翻译时可译为两句,否则定语太长,拗口;“termed plies”为同位语,进一步说明“strips”,直译为“……把它们裁成布条,即所谓帘布块”,可简化为“……把它们裁成帘布块。”

⑥“fed”和“guided”是并列的被动语态谓语动词。

⑦“joined”,“batched”和“interleaved”是并列的被动语态谓语动词。

英译汉常见错误实例

It is preferable to bias cut the carcass fabric at a somewhat less angle, say 1 degree to 3 degree less, than would be employed conventionally for the same finally desired cord angle.

误:胎体帘布层的裁断角度最好比正常的最后帘线角度小1—3度。

正:斜裁帘布层的角度最好比通常为达到同一最后帘线角度而采用的裁断角小1—3度。

注:“than would be employed”=“than the angle which would be employed……”。