

英语学习

英语翻译技巧(十)

2.3 MILL MIXING

In operation, the ingoing side of the nip is at the top of the rolls and rubber is added to the nip^①. A band of rubber comes through the nip and is formed around the front roll. Varying degrees of difficulty arise in forming these bands, depending upon the polymer^②. Natural rubber, if not premasticated, is difficult to band initially, but, after a time, depending upon mill nip and temperatures, a band forms^③. This starts with many holes and, after continued working, the band becomes smooth. Powders, process oils, etc., are now added into the nip, and any which fall into the tray underneath the rolls are returned to the nip until they are absorbed by the rubber^④.

The compound is blended to homogenise the additives and give adequate distribution of the ingredients. Mills generally give good ingredient dispersion — this word, usually, but not always, referring to the microdistribution of ingredients^⑤.

Mills have a fairly high power input. A 1.5m mill, i. e. with rolls 1.5m long, will handle about 50kg of rubber at specific gravity 1.0—1.2 and will require 45—75kW. A 2.1m mill will handle 100—150kg of compound and needs a motor of 115—225kW. The majority of electric power is converted to heat, so to prevent compounds vulcanising on the mill with the heat produced, the rolls are water cooled, as referred to above (Section 8.2.1.1)^⑥.

生词

ingoing side	进料侧
band	包辊胶
premasticate	预塑炼
process oil	操作油
tray	落料盘
underneath	在……的下面
homogenise	均化
additive	助剂, 配合剂
distribution	分布、分散、分配
dispersion	分散
microdistribution	微观分散
specific gravity	比重

译文

操作中, 将生胶投入辊筒上方进料侧的辊隙里^①。生胶通过辊隙在前辊上形成包辊胶。形成包辊胶的难易程度随胶种不同而异^②。未经预塑炼的天然胶开始很难包辊, 但根据辊距和温度的不同, 过了一段时间后便可形成包辊胶^③。开始包辊胶上有许多孔洞, 但连续炼一段时间后, 就变得很平滑。此时将粉料、操作油等投入辊隙, 并把辊筒下面落料盘中的落料送回到辊隙上, 直至它们完全混入胶料^④。

捣炼胶料, 使配合剂充分地均匀分散。开炼机混炼的胶料中配合剂一般分散都很好。此处“分散”一词通常是指、但不是绝对指配合剂的微观分散^⑤。

开炼机的输入功率相当高。1.5m 开炼机(即辊筒长1.5m), 约可加工50kg 比重1.0~1.2的胶料, 需输入功率45~47kW。2.1m 开炼机可加工100~150kg 胶料, 需用115~225kW 的电动机。大部分电能转换成了热, 因此为了防止胶料在开炼机上被产生的热硫化, 如上文所述(见8.2.1.1), 辊筒采用了水冷却^⑥。

注:①这个句子为并列复合句,因结构简单,为避免重复,所以采用合译为一句的译法。

②“Varying degrees of difficulty”直译为“不同的困难程度”,但汉语中鲜有这种表达方法,可按习惯译为“难易程度”。“depending upon the polymer”为现在分词短语作状语。

③“if not premasticated”为插入语,类似的插入语还有“if possible”,“if necessary”等,其功能相当于条件状语从句“if it is premasticated”。

④any which=what

⑤“this word……”为分词独立结构,对“ingredient dispersion”作进一步说明。

⑥此句为并列复合句,“so”为并列连词。“is converted to heat”中的 heat 为名词作介词宾语。as referred to above=as is referred to above。意为“如上所述”。

小 词 典

—汽车实用英语—

双座小客车	voitnrette
三座小客车	three-seater
四座小客车	car with four seats, four-seater
七座小客车	seven-seater car
篷式小客车	cabriolet-Sedan, convertible cabriolet
硬顶厢式小客车	hard-top sedan, sport sedan
敞篷四门小客车	saloon landanlette, sedan landanlet
两门小客车	two-door car, saloon car, convertible conpe
敞篷小客车	convertible car
活动顶篷小客车	convertible car
斜背式车身小客车	fast back
溜背式车身小客车	fast back

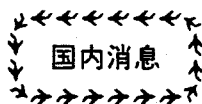
英译汉常见错误实例

Strength at curing temperature is affected by at least some of the same factors as govern room temperature strength; but the superiority of carbon blacks, particularly high activity, high structure ones, over non-black fillers is greater than at room temperature.

误:影响橡胶在硫化温度下强力的因素,至少与室温下某些支配因素相同,但是炭黑特别是高活性、高结构的炭黑所起的作用,在室温下要大于非炭黑填充剂的作用。

正:在硫化温度下,影响(橡胶)强度的因素至少有些与室温下影响强度的因素相同;但是炭黑,特别是高活性、高结构炭黑胜过非炭黑填料的优点,则比在室温下更大。

注:“is greater than at……”=“is greater than that at……”,“over non-black fillers”后面省去上句中的“at curing temperature”,因此原译中意思不明确。



大中华橡胶厂胶囊修补攻关 喜获成功

大中华橡胶厂硫化车间胶囊修补攻关项目日前喜获成功,修补后的胶囊使用效果理想,经济效益显著。

该厂硫化车间经过 8 个月的努力,已修补各种胶囊 364 只,成型皮鼓 16 只,降低了成本 11.69 万元,可增加销售收入 16.72 万元。

修补后的胶囊,经人定灶试用 8 个月,其使用效果非常理想,平均使用次数达 300 多次,最高可达 620 次,具有与新胶囊相同的使用效果。这样为扩大使用范围铺平了道路,奠定了基础。

摘自《上海轮胎报》