

剂B-69替代50%硅烷偶联剂TESPT且配方微调后的胶料加工性能和物理性能改善,抗切割性能、耐磨性能、耐热空气老化性能和耐臭氧老化性能提高,生热和滚动阻力降低;成品轮胎耐久性能满足国家标准要求,滚动阻力更低,有利于降低燃油消耗,且生产成本降低。

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Application of a New Borane Coupling Agent B-69 in Low Rolling Resistance Tread Compound of Commercial Vehicle Tire

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Abstract: The application of a new borane coupling agent B-69 in the tread compound of commercial vehicle tires with low rolling resistance was studied. The results showed that compared to the compound with silane coupling agent TESPT, the processability and physical properties of the compound with borane coupling agent B-69 replacing 50% of silane coupling agent TESPT and slightly adjusted formula were improved, the cutting resistance, wear resistance, heat aging resistance and ozone aging resistance were also improved, the heat build-up and rolling resistance were reduced. The durability of the finished tires met the requirements of national standards, and the rolling resistance and production costs were reduced.

Key words: borane coupling agent; silane coupling agent; tread compound; cutting resistance; wear resistance; rolling resistance; cost

青科大短纤维橡胶复合材料项目签约

近日,青岛科技大学与山东山科产研人才价值股权投资基金合伙企业(有限合伙)签约短纤维定向取向增强橡胶复合材料挤出成型技术项目。轮胎先进装备与关键材料国家工程研究中心汪传生教授团队18项高价值专利转化价值940万元,标志着青岛科技大学在高价值专利培育方面取得新突破。

交通运输等领域对高性能橡胶制品的需求越来越迫切,而短纤维增强橡胶复合材料作为高性能橡胶制品制造的关键复合材料之一,已在许多领域引起了重视并得到应用。这种复合材料将短纤维的刚性和橡胶的柔性结合在一起,使材料不

但保持了橡胶独特的高弹性,而且赋予了橡胶制品高模量、高硬度、耐刺穿、抗切割、耐撕裂、耐负荷疲劳、低生热、低压缩变形、抗溶胀和抗蠕变等性能。研究发现,如果短纤维在橡胶基体中适当取向,能进一步提升橡胶制品的性能。

该团队经过多年技术攻关,掌握了短纤维定向取向增强橡胶复合材料挤出成型技术,解决了复合材料在挤出过程中短纤维在橡胶基体中不同方向取向的技术难题。

该技术主要应用于轮胎及橡胶制品产业链,可提高生产效率,降低生产成本和能源消耗,产品使用寿命延长30%左右。

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