

TIRE WEAR

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"Tires are one of the most underrated and least understood components on the aircraft."





OUTLINE

- Pilot's perspective
 - Oversee care
 - Contribute to wear
- Tire facts
- Wear
- Damage
- Proper Care

Importance of Proper Care





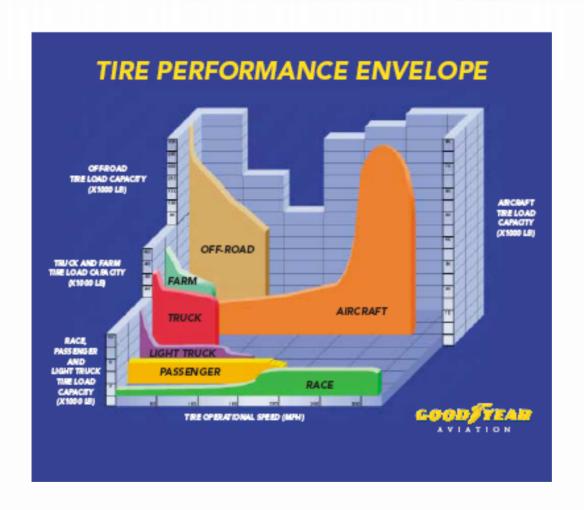
Importance of Proper Care





Tire Performance Envelope





Aircraft speed and load requirements are most severe

Tire Design Requirements



- Low ground bearing pressure, best "flotation"
 - Large amount of deflection
- Intermittent, short term operation
 - Can tolerate greater deflection
- Compared to automobile tires
 - 3 times the speed
 - 3 times the deflection (30% vs. 10%)
 - 6 times the pressure
 - 13 times the load

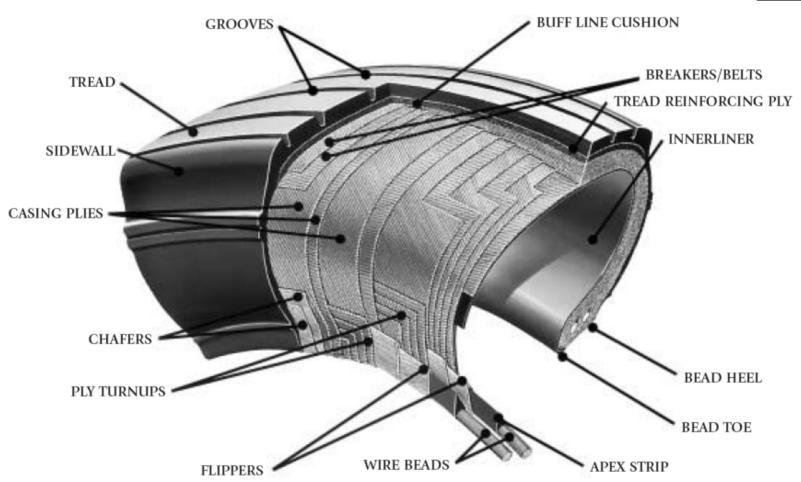
Tire Design Requirements



- TSO-C62e "Aircraft Tires
 - Dynamometer testing (same tire)
 - 50 takeoff cycles at maximum load and speed
 - 10 takeoff cycles at 150% load
 - Taxi cycle matrix
 - Inflation to 4 times rated maximum for 3 seconds
 - No degradation of tire material properties after:
 - -40° F for 24 hours
 - +160° F for 24 hours
 - 300° F for 1 hour at wheel-tire bead seat

Aircraft Tire Construction





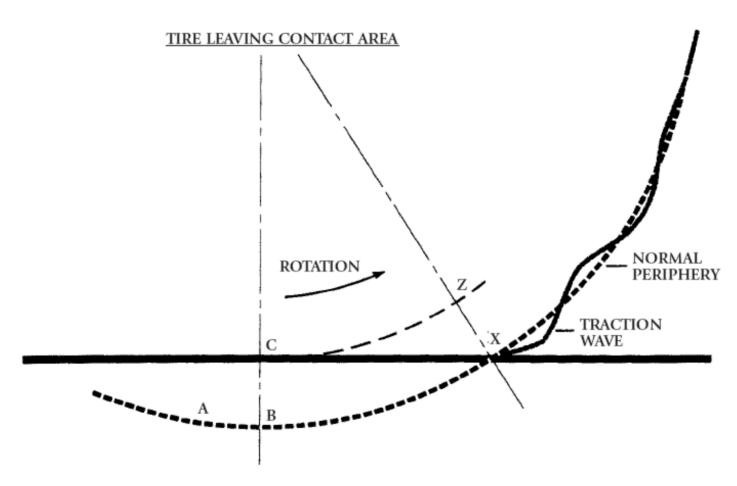
Tire Deflection



- Tire contact area is flat
- Attempts to return to normal shape
- Overshoots because of high centrifugal force
- Rebounds with overshoot
- Sets up "traction wave" in tread surface
- Deflection sometimes extreme, varies
 - Load
 - Speed

Tire Deflection





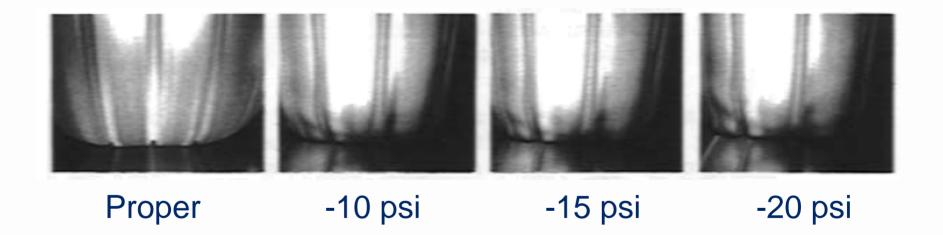




250 mph 4200 rpm 1.9" deflection



TRACTION WAVE vs. UNDERINFLATION





- Flexing causes excess heat to build
 - Weakens material
 - Leads to tread separation
- Flexing increases with speed and weight

Braking and Cornering



- Wear increases with braking
- Anti-Skid most effective at 30% skid
 - Leaves rubber tire tracks
 - Can see antiskid releases
- Where do we see the most rubber?
 - Touchdown zone
 - High speed/sharp cornering
- Runway surface plays major role



New Brushed Concrete





Deteriorated Concrete

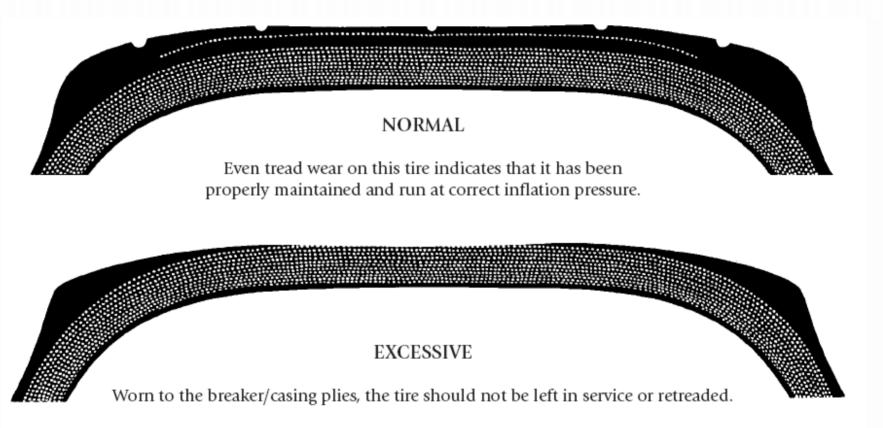


Gulfstream Product Support CONSIDER IT DONE.

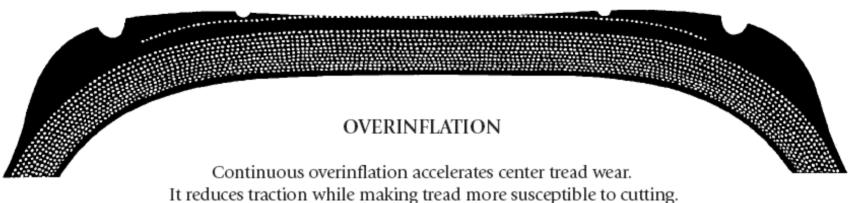
Grooved Concrete

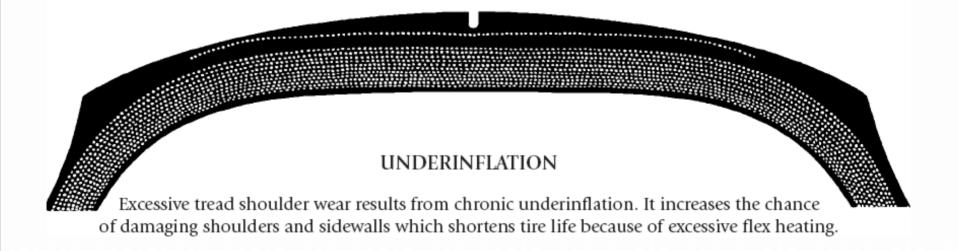














- Correct inflation pressure is most important
- Check daily with an accurate gauge
 - Normal to lose 5% in 24 hrs
 - Sidewalls are vented to prevent blisters/separation
 - Visual inflation check inadequate
 - Paired wheels share load
 - Flat spot on bottom
- Inaccurate gauges are a major source of improper inflation pressure
- Check when cool
- Never bleed off excess pressure from hot tires





Cuts

FOD





Tread Chunking
Rough or Unimproved Runway





Tread Separation

Excessive Loads, Flex Heating, Under Inflation





Flat Spot
Locked Wheel/Anti Skid Fault





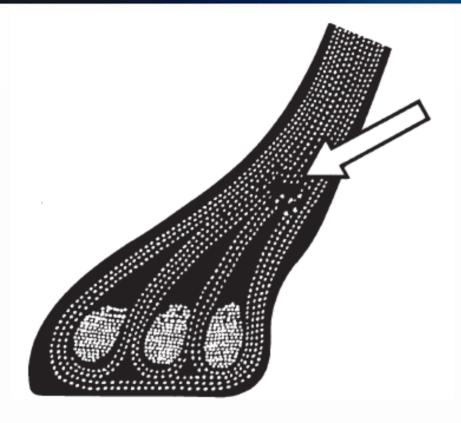
Rubber Reversion Hydroplaning





Chevron Cutting
Grooved Runway





Lower Sidewall Compression Break
Underinflation or Overloading



- Primary causes of damage
 - Low inflation pressure
 - FOD
- Most FOD from hangar floor and ramp
 - Good housekeeping
 - FOD sweeps
- Secondary causes
 - Contaminants
 - Ozone

Tire Care



- Tires no less important than engines
- Tire failure potentially catastrophic
 - FOD engine or aircraft system
 - Reduced RTO braking
- Two simple steps for safety
 - Proper inflation
 - Good housekeeping







Questions