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Aircraft tyres and rims —

Part 2: Test methods for tyres

Pneumatiques et jantes pour aéronefs —

Partie 2: Méthodes d'essai des pneumatiques

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 3324-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 31, Tyres, rims and valves, Subcommittee SC 8, Aircraft tyres and rims.

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This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3324-2:1979), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

ISO 3324 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Aircraft tyres and rims*:

- Part 1: Specifications
- Part 2: Test methods for tyres

Annex A of this part of ISO 3324 is for information only.

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Aircraft tyres and rims —

Part 2: Test methods for tyres

1 Scope

This part of ISO 3324 specifies test methods for new and retreaded civil aircraft tyres in the following categories:

- a) low-speed tyres: for ground speeds up to and including 104 kn;
- b) high-speed tyres: for ground speeds above 104 kn.

NOTE — 1 kn = 1,85 km/h = 1,15 mile/h.

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2 Normative references

ISO 3324-2:1998

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 3324. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 3324 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3324-1:—¹⁾, *Aircraft tyres and rims — Part 1: Specifications*.

ISO 4223-1:—²⁾, *Definitions of some terms used in the tyre industry — Part 1: Pneumatic tyres*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 3324, the definitions given in ISO 4223-1 apply.

4 Symbols

L_0 = tyre load at start of takeoff (greater than or equal to the rated load), in pounds

L'_0 = tyre load at start of takeoff for the operational load curve, in pounds

L_1 = test tyre load at rotation, in pounds

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 3324-1:1993)

2) To be published. (Revision of ISO 4223-1:1989)

L_1 = operational tyre load at rotation, in pounds

L_2 = tyre load at liftoff, in pounds

S_0 = speed at start of takeoff, in miles per hour

S_1 = speed at rotation, in miles per hour

S_2 = tyre speed at liftoff, in miles per hour (greater than or equal to the rated speed)

T_0 = time at start of takeoff, in seconds

T_1 = time at constant test load, in seconds

T_2 = time to rotation, in seconds

T_3 = time to liftoff, in seconds

5 Tyre preparation/break-in

5.1 Tyre conditioning

Before break-in of the tyre, it shall be conditioned by mounting on its design rim and inflating it to the rated inflation pressure. It shall be allowed to remain in this condition for 24 h at an ambient temperature between 16 °C and 32 °C.

5.2 Tyre inflation and ambient temperature

After the tyre has been soaked for 24 h on the design rim as indicated in 5.1, the tyre pressure shall be adjusted to the rated pneumatic inflation pressure with a gauge which can be calibrated to within one percent. All tests shall be carried out at ambient temperatures between 16 °C and 32 °C.

5.3 Break-in procedure: static

This method of tyre break-in is to prepare the test tyre by inflating it to rated inflation pressure and loading the tyre under direct vertical load against a hard flat unyielding surface until the tyre deflection measures 50 % of the section height. The load is then removed. This load deflection test is to be carried out at two locations equally spaced around the tyre, with the centreline of the contact patch being located at 180° intervals around the circumference of the tyre.

5.4 Break-in procedure: dynamic or alternate static testing

This method of tyre break-in is to prepare the test tyre by inflating it to rated inflation pressure, then performing five rated load takeoff cycles with a load-speed-time curve representative of the applicable aircraft.

6 Static tests

6.1 Burst pressure (pressure proof test)

Mount the tyre on a test wheel of adequate strength, and inflate it hydraulically at a slow rate to the minimum specified burst pressure.

Maintain the tyre at this pressure for 3 s without failure.

Continue inflating the tyre at a slow rate until burst.

Burst pressure tests of tubeless tyres may be conducted with an inner tube fitted.

6.2 Bead seating pressure

Determine the bead seating pressure by a suitable method. Two procedures, currently adopted, which may be used are the following.

Procedure 1: Carbon paper

The bead seating pressure is determined by placing a sheet of carbon paper between two sheets of thin paper and placing these sheets between the flanges of the wheel and the bead of the tyre. The tyre is inflated and the pressure at which the heel of the bead touches the vertical face of the rim flange, as shown on the thin paper, is considered as the bead seating pressure.

Procedure 2: Electrical

The contact area of the wheel is cleaned to expose the metal surface.

Three pieces of shim copper or steel, 120° from each other, are fixed to one tyre bead. The shims are held in place with light gauge non-conducting adhesive tape (see figure 1). The tape insulates the shims from the top of the rim flange.

This procedure calls for the use of a battery, fitted with two leads, one of which is a fixed lead containing a lamp or ohmmeter, the other lead is used as the probe lead to make contact with the three shims in turn.

The tyre is inflated in increments, and after each increment, the probe lead is placed on the shims in turn. When the lamp lights or the ohmmeter reading is zero, at all three shim locations, the bead is considered to be fully seated on the wheel at the recorded inflation pressure, and that pressure is considered to be the bead seating pressure.

Other procedures may be used if these are recognized and approved by the certification or airworthiness authority.

In all procedures the test shall be conducted without the use of lubricant on the tyre bead or rim.

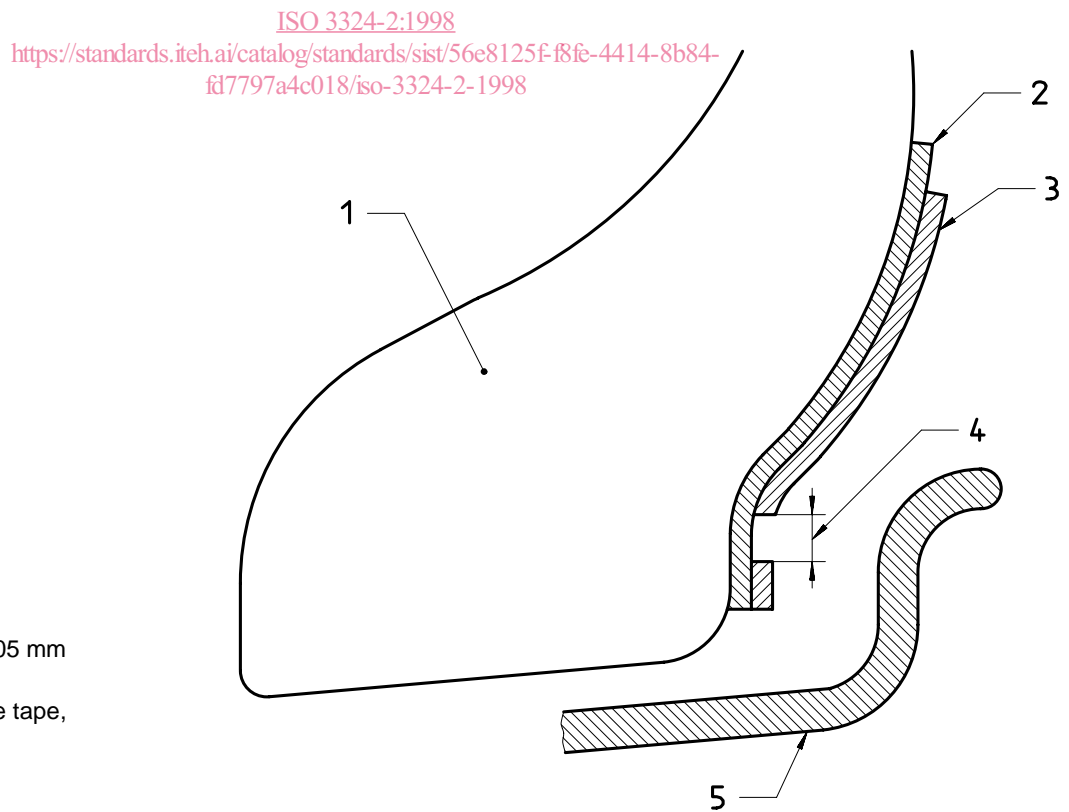


Figure 1 — Bead seating pressure: electrical method

6.3 Air retention: tubeless tyres

After an initial 12 h minimum stabilization period at rated inflation pressure, the tyre shall be capable of retaining pressure with a loss of pressure not exceeding 5 % in 24 h. Ambient temperature shall be measured at the start and finish of the test to assure that the pressure change was not caused by an ambient temperature change.

6.4 Tyre dimensions

Mount the tyre on the specified rim, inflate it to its maximum rated inflation pressure and allow it to stand for a minimum of 12 h at normal room temperature. After this lapse of time, readjust the inflation to the original value.

Following the pressure adjustment, measure and record the following tyre dimensions:

- overall diameter;
- overall width;
- shoulder diameter;
- shoulder width.

When a tyre does not have a readily identifiable shoulder point, measure the shoulder width at the maximum specified shoulder diameter.

6.5 Load-deflection curves

6.5.1 Tyre mounting

Mount the tyre and inflate as specified in 6.4

Install the tyre and wheel in the testing machine. Make every attempt to remove all the looseness (slop) between the wheel, axle, bushings, etc., so that an accurate zero point can be determined.

6.5.2 Vertical load deflection curves

6.5.2.1 To obtain the zero load and deflection point, move the tyre until it barely touches the flat plate. Do not pre-load.

Vertical load deflection curves shall be obtained on the inflated tyre by applying a vertical load and measuring the corresponding deflection between the wheel flange and the unyielding flat surface against which the tyre acts. The load shall be applied beginning from the point of contact of the tyre with the flat surface until the tyre bottoms, with continuous recording of load and corresponding deflection. The load shall then be reduced until its value reaches zero once more, again continuously monitoring load and corresponding deflection. The total load deflection loop or curve shall be presented as indicative of the vertical load deflection characteristics of the tyre. The tyre pressure should be recorded throughout the test.

This test shall be carried out at two locations around the tyre, each separated by 180°. Each vertical load deflection test shall be performed at the location which is opposite from the location of the last loading, in order to minimize the effect of a flat spot.

The time rate of the tyre deflection shall be not more than 50,8 mm/min.

6.5.2.2 Method for determining bottoming point

6.5.2.2.1 The tyre bottoming point is when the tyre has fully deflected its sidewall and is beginning to compress the lower sidewall structure. This is recognized by a noticeable change in the slope of the load deflection curve occurring at a high load and deflection. The bottoming point is the load and deflection at that point.

6.5.2.2.2 For the purposes of approximating the bottoming load for a given tyre with a given inflation pressure, the bottoming load shall be considered as that load at which the rate of loading (kg/25 mm) is 2,2 times the average rate of loading between 28 % and 48 % radial deflection.

6.5.2.2.3 The bottoming load is determined as follows (see figure 2):

- Conduct the load deflection test in usual manner, obtaining sufficient data to plot a representative curve for the inflation pressure required. (This should be carried slightly beyond the point described in 6.5.2.2.2)
- Plot the load deflection curve.
- Calculate the inverse slope (kg/25 mm) between 28 % and 48 % deflection.

EXAMPLE

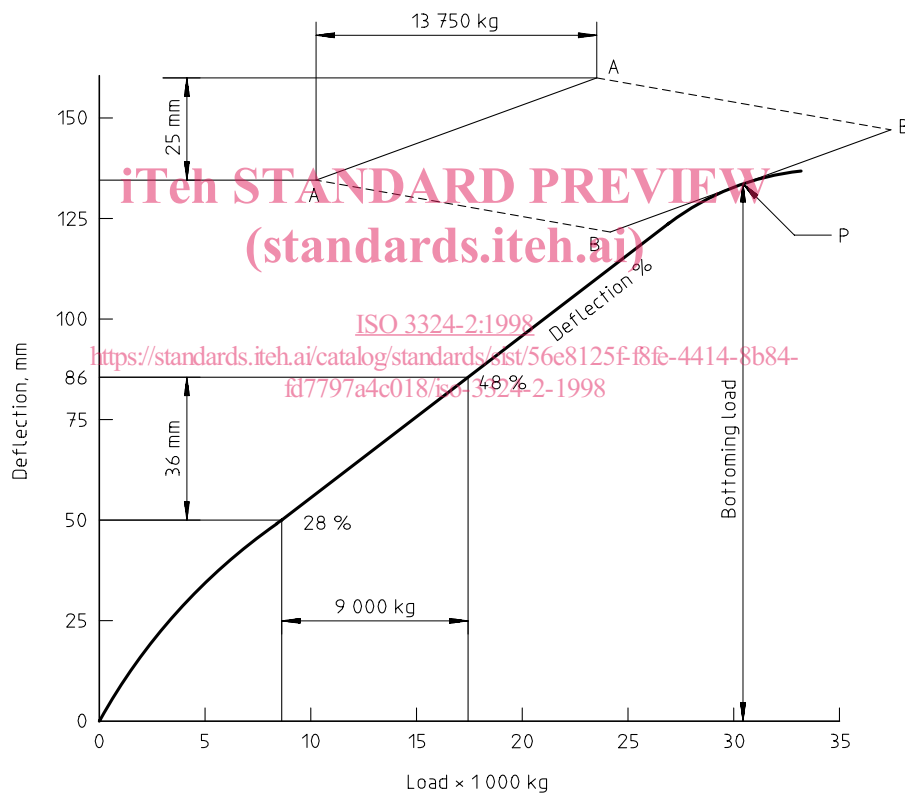
$$9\,000\text{ kg}/36\text{ mm} = 6\,250\text{ kg}/25\text{ mm}$$

- Construct a straight line (A-A) having a slope (kg/25 mm) equal to 2,2 times that calculated in c).

EXAMPLE

$$2,2 \times 6\,250 = 13\,750\text{ kg}/25\text{ mm}$$

- Draw line B-B parallel to A-A and tangent to the load deflection curve in the bottoming area.
- The bottoming load will be considered that which occurs at the point of the tangency P (approximately 30 500 kg in the example given above).



NOTE — Values given for illustrative purposes (see 6.5.2.23).

which the tyre rests in a direction perpendicular to the wheel plane. The lateral displacement may be obtained either by displacement of the yoke or of the flat surface or both.

6.5.3.3 Load deflection curves shall be obtained by increasing the lateral load from zero to 30 % of the rated vertical load, then by decreasing this lateral force to zero and increasing it in the opposite direction to 30 % of the rated vertical load, and finally returning to 30 % of the rated vertical load, completing the loop. The load, pressure and lateral deflection shall be continuously recorded. This lateral hysteresis loop shall be obtained at a deflection rate not more than 50,8 mm/min.

6.5.3.4 During this process of lateral deflection the vertical load of the tyre will change somewhat, unless appropriate correction is made. This shall be monitored and adjusted to a constant value equal to the rated load during the conduct of the test.

6.5.3.5 The vertical sinkage of the tyre accompanying this vertical load adjustment shall be measured and recorded using the same vertical deflection measuring techniques as in 6.5.2. It shall be presented as a plot of vertical sinkage vs. lateral force with the accompanying vertical load and inflation pressure clearly stated.

6.5.3.6 These lateral load deflection curves shall be obtained at two points around the periphery of the tyre, separated by 180°, and representing the centreline of the contact patch under loaded conditions. All curves shall be performed as indicative of the tyre lateral force deflection characteristics.

6.5.4 Fore-aft load deflection curves

6.5.4.1 Fore-aft deflection is defined as the deflection between the wheel flange at the point immediately above the centre of the contact patch, and the motion of the flat loading surface.

6.5.4.2 The surface of the plate in contact with the tyre shall be covered with a material designed to prevent tyre slippage. The tyre should be inflated to rated pressure with vertical loading equal to the rated load. The wheel should be restrained from rotating and marked in relationship to the tyre to indicate any tyre/wheel slippage. The foreaft displacement may be obtained either by displacement of the yoke, or of the loading plate or both.

During the loading processes the wheel must be securely locked to prevent rotation so that no flat spots occur on the force-deflecting curve. Any wheel slippages should be noted.

6.5.4.3 Load deflection curves shall be obtained by increasing the fore-aft load from zero to 15 % of the rated vertical load, then by decreasing this fore-aft force to zero and increasing it in the opposite direction to 15 % of the rated vertical load and finally returning to 15 % of the rated vertical load, completing the loop. The load, pressure, and fore-aft deflection shall be continuously recorded. The total fore and aft hysteresis loop shall represent the fore-aft deflection characteristics of the tyre. Two such loops will be obtained, one each at two positions located 180° apart around the circumference of the tyre. The rate of loading during the fore-aft process shall not be more than 50,8 mm/min.

6.5.4.4 During the process of fore-aft loading, vertical loads also tend to change somewhat. These shall be monitored and adjusted to a constant value equal to the rated load during the conduct of the test.

6.5.4.5 The vertical sinkage of the tyre accompanying this vertical load adjustment shall be measured and recorded using the same vertical deflection measuring techniques as in 6.5.2. It shall be presented as a plot of vertical sinkage vs. fore-aft force with the accompanying vertical load and inflation pressure clearly stated.

7 Dynamometer tests

7.1 General

7.1.1 Test procedure

Tyres shall be tested by means of one of the following test procedures:

- low speed tyres shall be tested either in accordance with 7.3 or in accordance with 7.5;
- high-speed tyres shall be tested in accordance with 7.4 or in accordance with 7.5.

7.1.2 Test temperature and cycle interval

The temperature of the gas contained in the tyre or of the casing measured at the hottest point of the tyre shall not be lower than 41 °C at the start of 90 % of the cycles. For the remaining cycles, the contained gas or casing temperature shall not be lower than 27 °C at the start of each cycle. Rolling the tyre on the dynamometer is acceptable to obtain the minimum starting temperature.

7.2 Pressure correction

In order to compensate for the curvature of the flywheel, the tyre inflation pressure shall be adjusted in accordance with one of the following:

- a) the pressure which is necessary to provide the same deflection, when the tyre is loaded against the curved surface of the dynamometer flywheel at its rated load, as when the tyre is loaded against a flat surface at its rated tyre load and rated inflation pressure (see ISO 3324-1); or
- b) adjustment of the rated inflation pressure by application of the appropriate ratio obtained from figure 3 or 4.

7.3 Dynamometer test procedure: low-speed tyres for which no load/speed/time/distance data are specified

7.3.1 Dynamometer characteristics

The tyres shall be tested on a dynamometer having a stored kinetic energy, E_k , in joules, at a flywheel peripheral speed of 104 kn computed as follows:

$$E_k = 485L_r$$

where L_r is the rated tyre load for the ply rating, in kilograms.

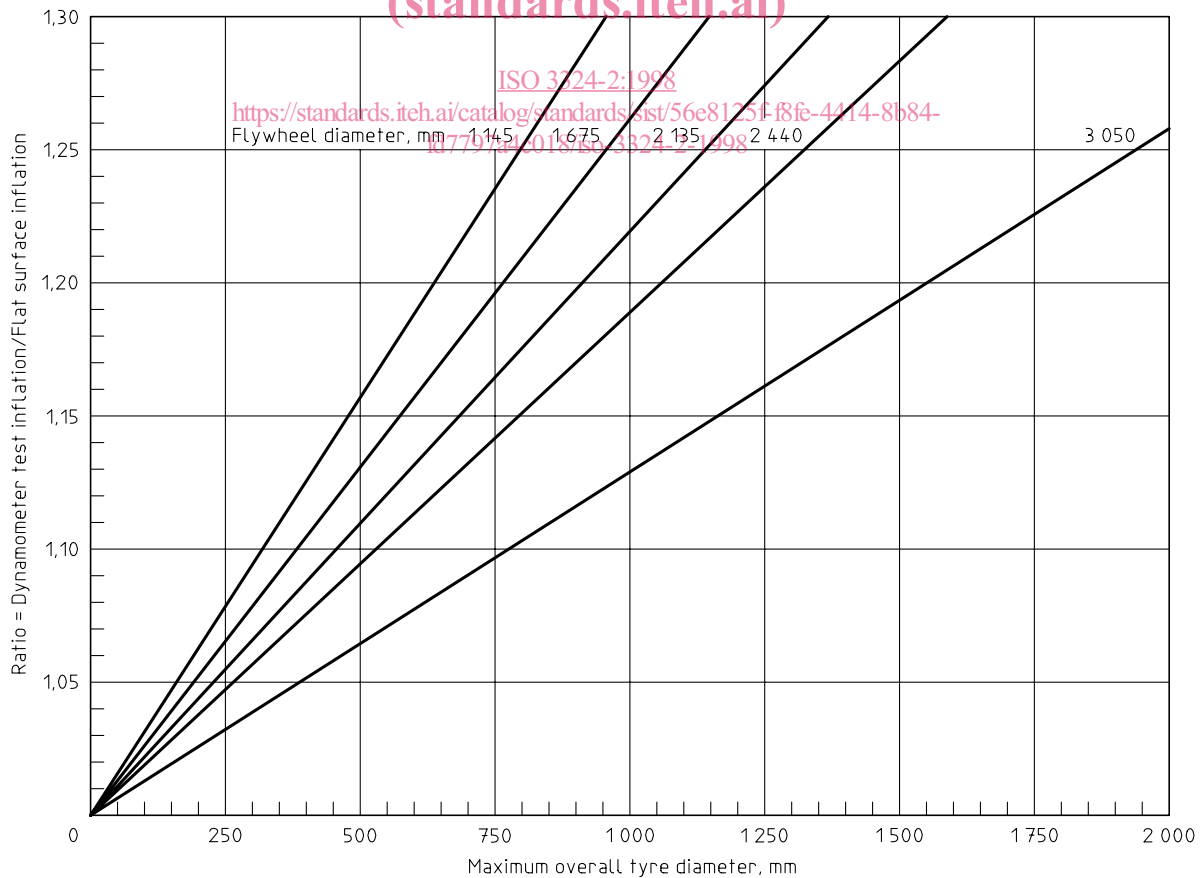


Figure 3 — Chart for adjusting aircraft tyre test inflation for flywheel curvature (millimetres)