

Name: _____ Date: _____

Instructor: _____ Period: _____

65

Tires, Wheels, & Wheel Bearings



Objective: After studying this chapter, you will be able to explain tire, wheel bearing, and hub construction and operation.

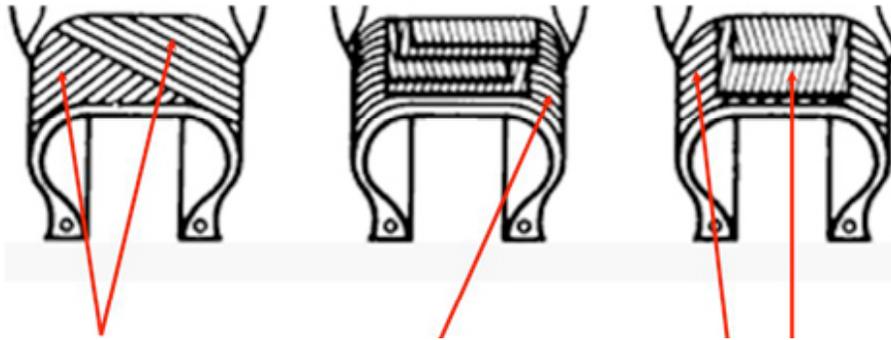
Tires

- List the three (3) primary forces a tire must exert on the road surface:
A. _____ B. _____ C. _____
- When a tool operated with air, or tire is filled with air, they are called _____.
- Describe the six (6) basic parts of a **tire**:
Beads. _____
Belts. _____
Body Plies. _____
Liner. _____
Sidewall. _____
Tread. _____
- Describe **Radial Tire Footprint** and why it is important: _____

Match the best term to the correct description:

- This tire design has belts and plies running at different angles:
_____ Belted bias tire
Bias ply tire
Radial ply tire
- Ply run angular from bead to bead, angle is reversed from ply to ply: _____
- Ply run straight across from bead to bead, stabilizer belts lie directly beneath the tread: _____
- The two (2) common tire sizing designations found on a tire sidewall are:
_____ and _____
- P-Metric tire sizing is the most common designation used on today's tires. What do the sizing notations **P155/80R16** mean?
P: _____
155: _____
80: _____
R: _____
16: _____

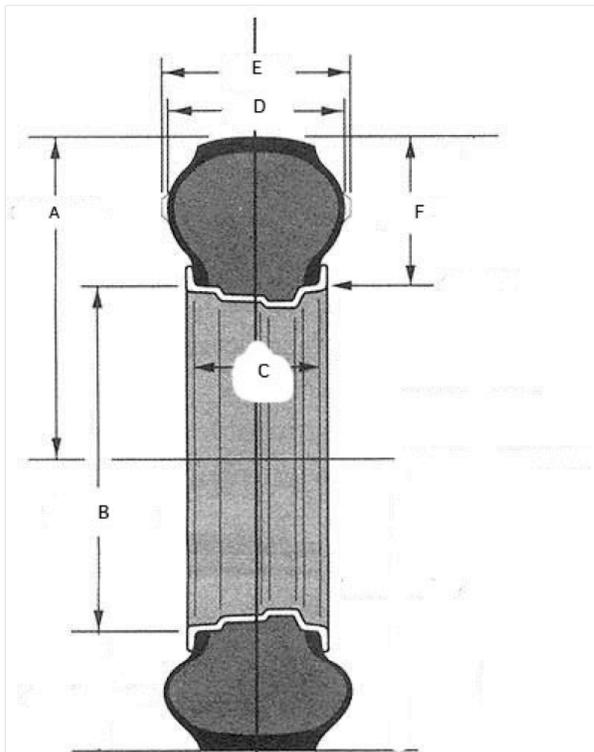
10. Identify the tire construction types shown:



A. _____ B. _____ C. _____

11. The number 55 in the tire size P205/55R17 is known as the _____ ratio and is a ratio of the tire's _____ to its _____.

12. Identify the designated measurement points:



A. _____
 B. _____
 C. _____
 D. _____
 E. _____
 F. _____

13. The amount of weight a tire can carry at its recommended inflation pressure is called the _____ rating.

14. Most automobile tires have a maximum inflation pressure of _____ psi.

15. A higher ply rating or a greater number of plies a tire has allows a tire to carry _____ weight.
16. Why is the **DOT** rating on a tire important? _____

17. A high **Tread Wear** rating number means the tire has a _____ high/low resistance to wear.
18. Which tire rating would indicate the *lowest* or *least* traction? _____
19. What is a tire's **Speed Rating**? _____
20. What is the purpose of a tire's **Wear Bars**? _____

21. What is the most typical **spare tire** used on today's automobiles? _____
22. The spare tire on most modern automobiles is meant for _____ use.
23. How do **Self-Sealing** tires work? _____
24. What type or class of vehicles would use **Re-Tread** tires? _____
25. A class of tire with **extremely stiff sidewalls** are called _____ tires.
26. Explain the **Tire Monitoring System**: _____

Wheels

27. Automotive wheels can be made from at least three (3) different materials: _____

28. Describe a **Drop-Center Wheel**: _____

29. A **Safety Rim** has two _____ the help to hold the tire beads in place.
30. What is the difference between a **Blow-out** and a **Flat**? _____

Valve Stems & Cores

31. A rubber valve stem can be pressed through a hole in a wheel and a metal stem is secured with a nut threaded on from the outside. What is the purpose of the valve stem? _____
32. The spring-loaded valve inside the stem is called the valve _____ .
33. What does the spring-loaded valve do when the tire inflator is removed from the stem? _____
34. Why are **valve stem caps** important? _____

Lug Nuts, Studs, & Bolts

35. Why is the inner face of a lug nut tapered? _____

36. Lug studs are special fasteners made to accept _____ .
37. Why are wheel weights important? _____

Hub & Wheel Bearing Assemblies

38. List the three basic parts of a wheel bearing:_____

39. Describe the following parts of a nondriving hub assembly:

Spindle:_____

Wheel Bearings:_____

Hub:_____

Grease Seal:_____

Safety Washer:_____

Spindle Adjusting Nut:_____

Nut Lock:_____

Cotter Pin:_____

Dust Cap:_____

40. Describe the following basic parts of a drive hub & bearing assembly:

Outer Drive Axle:_____

Ball or Roller Bearings:_____

Steering Knuckle:_____

Drive Hub:_____

Axle Washer:_____

Hub or Axle Locknut:_____

Grease Seal:_____