

You thought you knew but didn't

Sumitomo Riko's Business

Episode 2: Anti-vibration Rubber for automobiles

The more I research anti-vibration rubber, the more there is to learn ...

I think I have an overall grasp of it, but ...

I'll ask about various things today...

Rattle, rattle

Excuse me.
I'm Riko Tomoi.
May I come in?

(So many people!)

Hey!

You're bit late!

What's Mr.Kusumi doing here?

And there are so many people here!!

Oh dear!

(And all those people on that side too!)

Now, before conducting the interview...
I will explain what I've studied before coming here today. That is, the two major roles of anti-vibration rubbers.

Ahem

Grins

The first role is "support" for engines and the like.

That literally means that it supports objects firmly

Same as suspension featured in Episode 1

Support

Vibration reduction

The other role is to reduce vibration and shock caused by the engine and the road surface.

Am I correct so far?

Yes.

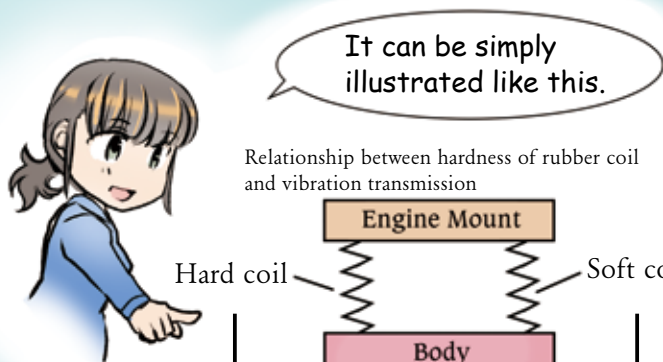
...Go on.

As was explained in the last report about anti-vibration rubber for suspension, it is rubber that reduces vibration.

Anti-vibration rubber for suspension mainly reduces vibration caused by the road surface.

On the other hand, because vehicles move by exploding gasoline, anti-vibration rubber in the engine mount reduces the vibration generated by the engine.





It can be simply illustrated like this.

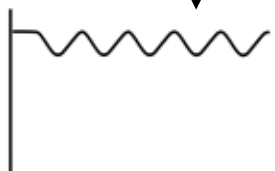
Relationship between hardness of rubber coil and vibration transmission

Hard coil

Soft coil



Force transmitted to body = large

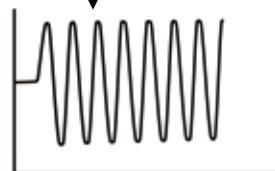


Force transmitted to body = small (Low coil)

Relationship between damping and vibration reduction

Small damping force

Large damping force



Small damping force = keeps vibrating



Large damping force = vibrations gradually subside

I see!

Coils alone aren't enough to stop the vibration, so the car body keeps shaking.

On the other hand, with only a damper, the force transmitted from the road surface and the engine to the body will increase.

Anti-vibration rubber possesses both of these qualities.

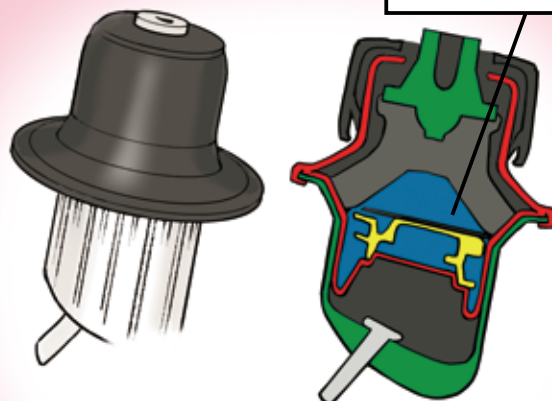
Moreover, anti-vibration rubber can change the vehicle's properties in the back-and-forth, right-and-left, and up-and-down directions, making it possible to fine-tune the smooth ride to suit each type of vehicle.



However, with rubber alone, we're limited in our ability to realize both low coil and high damping force.

One of the answers to this difficult challenge is to use materials other than rubber.

There's liquid inside here.



This is an "Adaptive Hydraulic Engine Mount."

It combines the "low coil" of rubber and the "high damping force" generated by moving fluid, right?

That's right.
You're starting
to get it, aren't you?

Although each single piece
of anti-vibration rubber is small,
what is packed inside
it is something very big.

I am starting to sense how
very profound the concept
of anti-vibration rubber is...
It makes me want to learn even more
about my own company's products.

The Adaptive Hydraulic Engine Mount
was mentioned earlier, and now we are moving on
to today's main theme.
That is, what is required of an engine mount?
To look at in more depth, there are four things
demanded of an engine mount.

1.Support the engine ...

Engine mounts support engines that weigh
from 100 kg to 300 kg.

2.Reduce vibration generated by the engine ...

Shut out and reduce the vibration generated by
the engine that is transmitted inside the car.

3.Reduce shaking of the engine itself ...

Quickly suppress the shaking of the engine itself
caused by vibration and shock from the road surface.

4.Prevent interference by the engine ...

During sharp turns of the steering wheel or
sudden braking, it keeps the engine from moving
and hitting other parts.

So you're saying that each mount
supports the engine,
and it also reduces vibration caused by
the road surface and the engine?

Correct!

Knowing about this kind of stuff
is fun...but, there is so much
to know, I wonder if I'll ever
be able to learn everything...

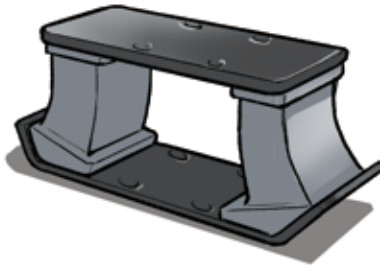
You'll be fine!
If you have any questions,
I'll be happy to answer
them anytime!

Sigh

Talking of engine mounts, I took a quick look at one, but at a glance,

I couldn't see any "rubber". But it is actually used, isn't it?

Because engine mounts have to support heavy engines, most of the outside is metal.

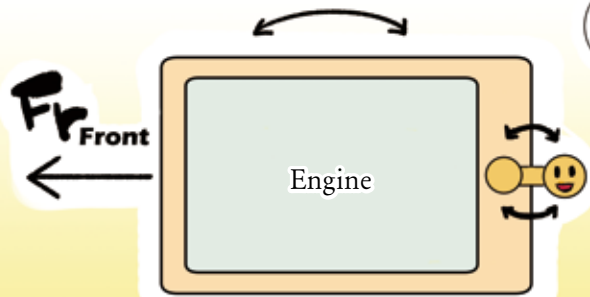


What is this thing that looks like a dumbbell?



That's a torque rod.

When the engine starts, the rolling force makes the engine move back and forth. The torque rod reduces that movement.



I reduce vibrations!

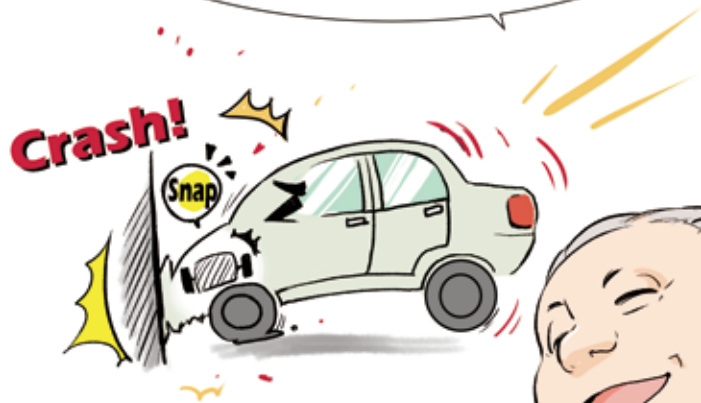
More recently, we have also been responding to the demands of society for "safety" and "environmental performance."

In terms of safety, one key point is that "it breaks properly."

"It breaks properly" ... is a key point?

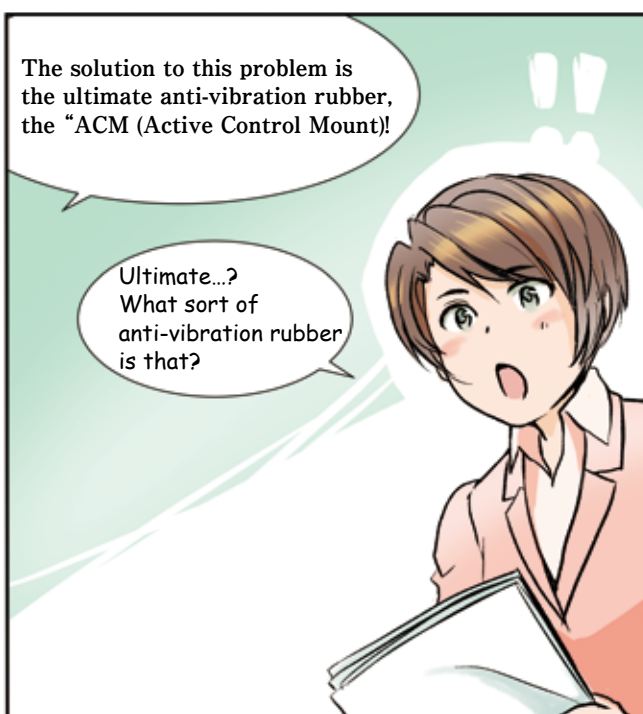
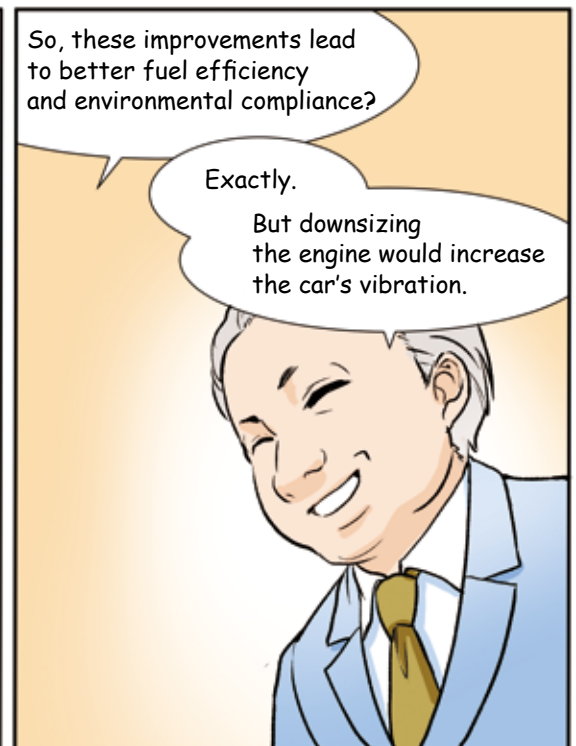
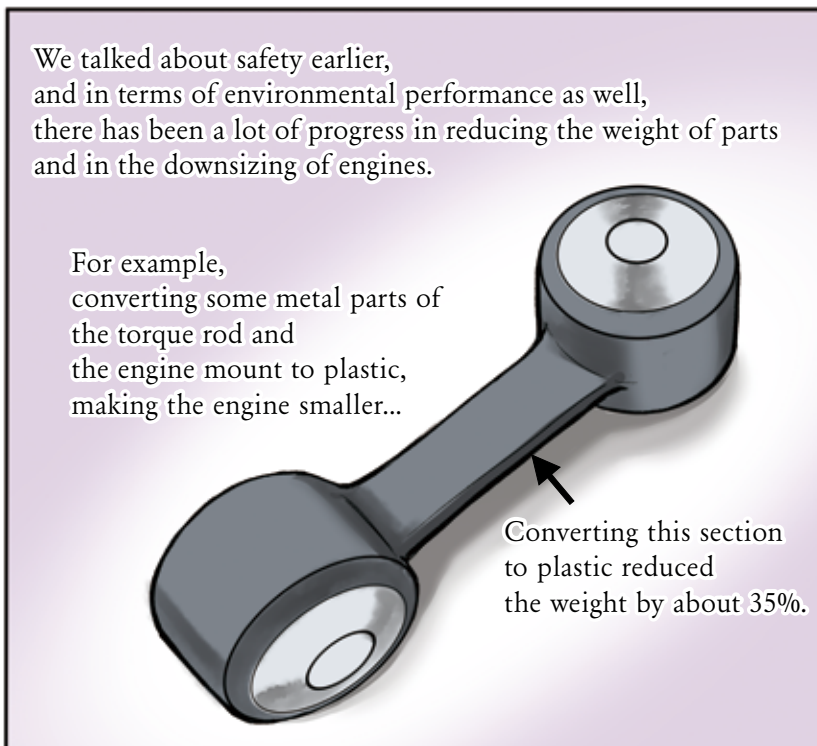
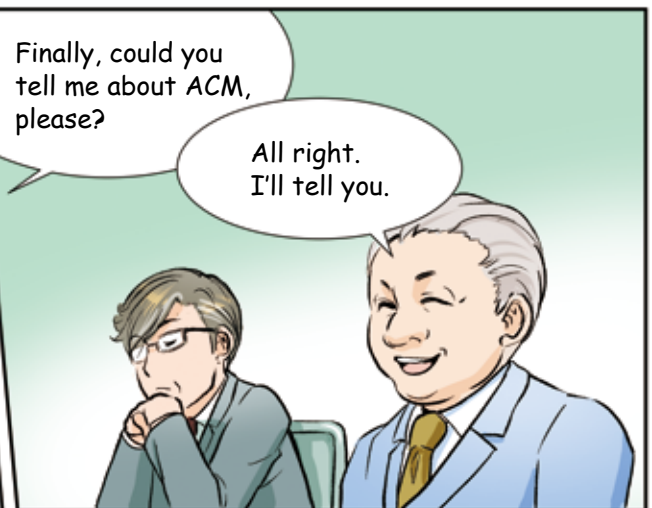
The engine mount firmly supports the engine at all times, including during sudden starts and stops.

On the other hand, it is designed to secure a crushable zone when the anti-vibration rubber breaks when a hard shock, such as a collision, occurs.

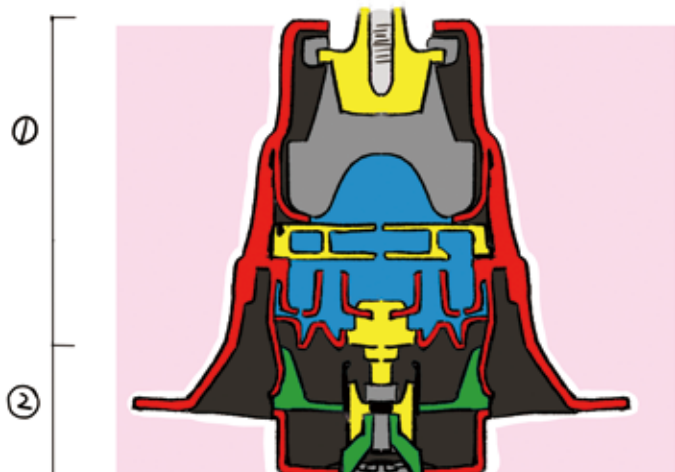


The anti-vibration rubber breaking creates a crushable zone here.

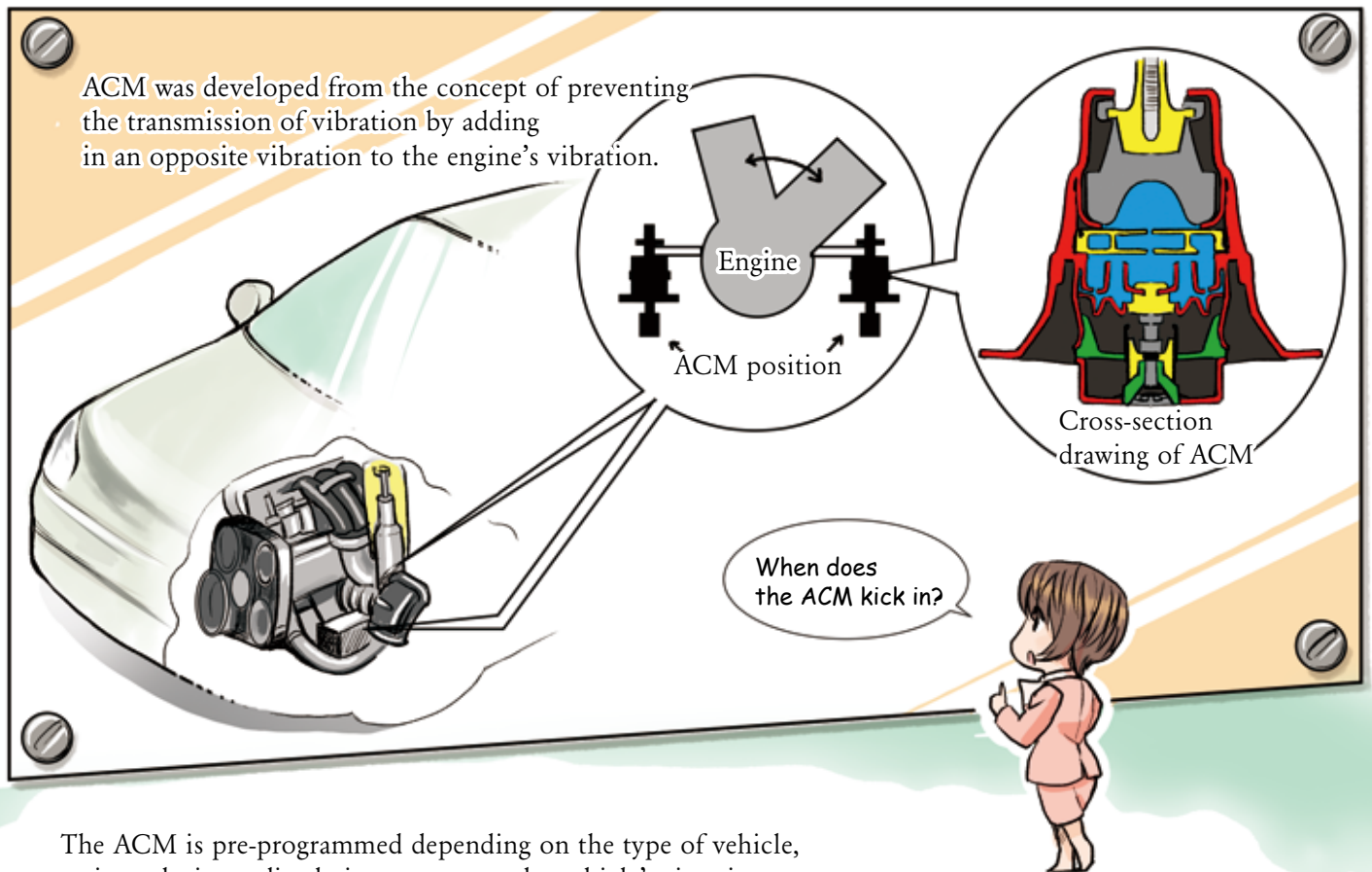
*Crushable zone: a space that functions to absorb energy by crumpling during a collision.



ACM sends an electrical signal corresponding with the engine's revolutions, and by synchronizing the actuator ([2]) installed in the bottom of the Adaptive Hydraulic Engine Mount ([1]), cancels out the vibrations from the engine.



That's why ACM is well received by car manufacturers as a device that achieves both fuel efficiency improvement and vibration control.

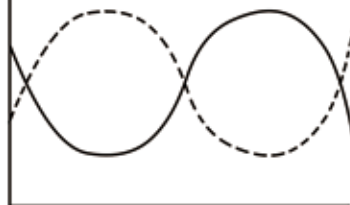


The ACM is pre-programmed depending on the type of vehicle, so it works immediately in response to the vehicle's situation.

The drawing on the left ([1]) shows that, without ACM, the driver's seat vibrates when the engine vibrates.

when the engine's wave is cancelled out ...

It becomes still ...!



[1] Without ACM



[2] With ACM



In the drawing on the right ([2]), the ACM cancels out the vibration so the vibrations aren't transmitted to the driver's seat.

The driver's seat is still, even when the engine is running.

Ah ... what amazing technology!

Wow!



