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(54) Title: FLANGED TIRE AND WHEEL ASSEMBLY

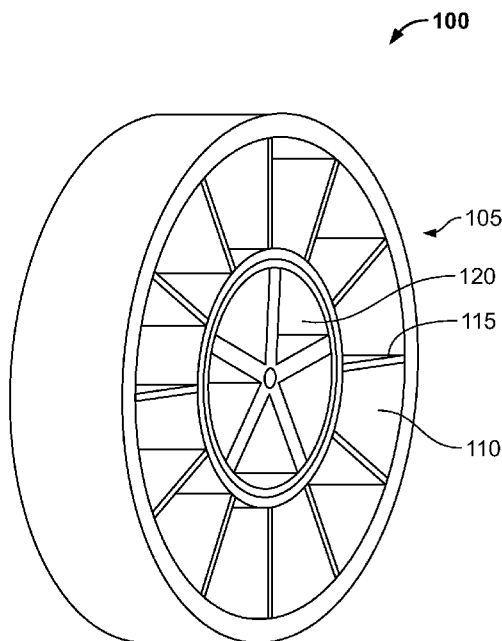


FIG. 1

[Continued on next page]



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(57) Abstract: A non-pneumatic tire includes a circumferential tread having a first axial width. The tire further includes a lower annular band having a circumferential convex curved surface and a second axial width greater than the first axial width. The lower annular band is configured to deflect upon application of an axial force above a threshold axial force. The tire also includes tire structure connecting the circumferential tread to the lower annular band. The tire structure has a third axial width less than the second axial width.

FLANGED TIRE AND WHEEL ASSEMBLY

FIELD OF INVENTION

[0001] The present disclosure relates to a tire and wheel assembly. More particularly, the present disclosure relates to a non-pneumatic tire having a curved surface that interfaces with a curved surface of a flanged wheel.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Non-pneumatic tire constructions enable a tire to run in an uninflated condition. Some non-pneumatic tires employ a unitary tire and wheel construction. Other non-pneumatic tires are fastened to wheels using fasteners such as bolts. Non-pneumatic tires may include spokes that buckle or deflect upon contact with the ground. Such spokes may be constructed of a material that is relatively stronger in tension than in compression, so that when the lower spokes buckle, the load can be distributed through the remaining portion of the wheel.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0003] In one embodiment, a non-pneumatic tire and wheel assembly includes a wheel having a first side with a first flange, a second side with a second flange, and a circumferential concave surface extending between the first side and the second side. The assembly also includes a non-pneumatic tire having an upper annular band and a lower annular band having a circumferential convex surface received by the circumferential concave surface of the wheel. The lower annular band has an axial width greater than an axial width of the circumferential concave

surface of the wheel when the non-pneumatic tire is in an unmounted condition. The non-pneumatic tire also includes tire structure connecting the upper annular band to the lower annular band. At least a portion of the tire structure has an axial width less than the axial width of the lower annular band.

[0004] In another embodiment, a non-pneumatic tire is configured to be received by a wheel having a circumferential concave surface. The non-pneumatic tire includes an upper annular band having a first axial width and a lower annular band having a second axial width greater than the first axial width. The lower annular band has a circumferential convex curve configured to be received by the circumferential concave surface of the wheel. The lower annular band is configured to deflect when an axial force above a threshold axial force is applied. The non-pneumatic tire also includes tire structure connecting the upper annular band to the lower annular band. The tire structure has a third axial width less than the second axial width.

[0005] In yet another embodiment, a non-pneumatic tire includes a circumferential tread having a first axial width. The tire further includes a lower annular band having a circumferential convex curved surface and a second axial width greater than the first axial width. The lower annular band is configured to deflect upon application of an axial force above a threshold axial force. The tire also includes tire structure connecting the circumferential tread to the lower annular band. Wherein the tire structure has a third axial width less than the second axial width.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0006] In the accompanying drawings, structures are illustrated that, together with the detailed description provided below, describe exemplary embodiments of the claimed invention. Like elements are identified with the same reference numerals. It should be understood that elements shown as a single component may be replaced with multiple components, and elements shown as multiple components may be replaced with a single component. The drawings are not to scale and the proportion of certain elements may be exaggerated for the purpose of illustration.

[0007] **Figure 1** is a perspective view of one embodiment of a non-pneumatic tire and wheel assembly;

[0008] **Figure 2** is a partial cross-section of the wheel of the non-pneumatic tire and wheel assembly;

[0009] **Figure 3** is a partial cross-section of the non-pneumatic tire of the non-pneumatic tire and wheel assembly; and

[0010] **Figure 4** is a partial cross-section of the non-pneumatic tire and wheel assembly.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0011] The following includes definitions of selected terms employed herein. The definitions include various examples or forms of components that fall within the scope of a term and that may be used for implementation. The examples are not intended to be limiting. Both singular and plural forms of terms may be within the definitions.

[0012] “Axial” or “axially” refer to a direction that is parallel to the axis of rotation of a tire.

[0013] “Circumferential” and “circumferentially” refer to a direction extending along the perimeter of the surface of the tread perpendicular to the axial direction.

[0014] “Equatorial plane” refers to the plane that is perpendicular to the tire’s axis of rotation and passes through the center of the tire’s tread.

[0015] “Radial” and “radially” refer to a direction perpendicular to the axis of rotation of a tire.

[0016] “Sidewall” refers to that portion of the tire below the tread and defining a side of the tire.

[0017] “Tread” refers to that portion of the tire that comes into contact with a road or other rolling surface under normal load.

[0018] Directions are stated herein with reference to the axis of rotation of the tire. The terms “upward” and “upwardly” refer to a general direction towards the tread of the tire, whereas “downward” and “downwardly” refer to the general direction towards the axis of rotation of the tire. Thus, when relative directional terms such as “upper” and “lower” or “top” and “bottom” are used in connection with an element, the “upper” or “top” element is spaced closer to the tread than the “lower” or “bottom” element. Additionally, when relative directional terms such as “above” or “below” are used in connection with an element, an element that is “above” another element is closer to the tread than the other element.

[0019] The terms “inward” and “inwardly” refer to a general direction towards the equatorial plane of the tire, whereas “outward” and “outwardly” refer to a general direction away from the equatorial plane of the tire and towards the sidewall of the tire. Thus, when relative directional terms such as “inner” and “outer” are used in connection with an element, the “inner” element is spaced closer to the equatorial plane of the tire than the “outer” element.

[0020] **Figure 1** is a schematic drawing of a perspective view of one embodiment of a non-pneumatic tire and wheel assembly **100**. The assembly **100** includes a non-pneumatic tire **105**. In the illustrated embodiment, the non-pneumatic tire includes a plurality of openings **110** that define a plurality of spokes **115**. In an alternative embodiment (not shown), the non-pneumatic tire includes a webbing. In another alternative embodiment (not shown), the non-pneumatic tire is a solid tire.

[0021] The assembly **100** further includes a wheel **120**. The tire **105** and wheel **120** are not a unitary component. Instead, the tire **105** is removeably mounted on the wheel **120**, so that the tire **105** may be dismounted for maintenance or replacement.

[0022] In one embodiment, the tire **105** and wheel **120** are constructed of different materials. For example, the wheel may be constructed of metal, such as steel, magnesium, aluminum, or other metals. The tire may be constructed of a polymeric material, such as polyurethane, polyethylene, ethylene propylene diene monomer rubber, thermoplastic, thermoplastic elastomers, resins, other synthetic

or natural rubber, or other polymers. Alternatively, various components of the tire may be constructed of different materials, including metal and polymeric material.

[0023] **Figure 2** illustrates a partial cross-section of the wheel **120**. The wheel **120** includes a first side **125a** having a first flange **130a**, and a second side **125b** having a second flange **130b**. The first flange **130a** includes a first flange lip **135a**. Likewise, the second flange **130b** includes a second flange lip **135b**.

[0024] In the illustrated embodiment, the first flange **130a** is removeably attached to the wheel **120** and is secured in place by a first plurality of bolts **140a**. Likewise, the second flange **130b** is removeably attached to the wheel **120** and is secured in place by a second plurality of bolts **140b**. In an alternative embodiment (not shown), other known fasteners such as screws or clamps may be employed to removeably attach the flanges to the wheel. In another alternative embodiment (not shown), at least one of the flanges is permanently affixed to the wheel. In such an embodiment, the flange may be permanently affixed to the wheel by rivets or other permanent fasteners, or by a welding or brazing process. The flange and wheel may also be formed as a unitary structure through a molding, curing, or additive manufacturing process.

[0025] A circumferential concave surface **145** extends between the first side **125a** and the second side **125b**. The circumferential concave surface **145** is defined by an arc of a circle having a first radius R_1 . Alternatively, the circumferential concave surface may be defined by multiple radii.

[0026] **Figure 3** illustrates a partial cross-section of the non-pneumatic tire **105**. The tire **105** includes an upper annular band **150** that supports a tire tread

155. In the illustrated embodiment, the tire tread **155** includes reinforcement structure **160**. The reinforcement structure may be one or more belts. In an alternative embodiment, the reinforcement structure is a high annular strength band that acts as a structural compression member on the tire, and increases interlaminar shear strength across the axial length of the tire. The reinforcement structure may include inelastic outer portions that sandwich an elastic center portion. Other examples of high annular strength bands are discussed in U.S. Patent No. 5,879,484, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. The high annular strength band may also be referred to as a “shear band” or “band.”

[0027] In one embodiment, the upper annular band **150** is constructed of a polymer, such as polyurethane and the tread **155** is constructed of an elastomeric material, such as rubber. The reinforcement structure **160** may be constructed of metal, polymeric material, resin, fabric, fiber, a woven material, or a combination thereof. In an alternative embodiment, the reinforcement structure is omitted. In another alternative embodiment, the upper annular band is constructed of an elastomeric material and acts as a circumferential tread.

[0028] The tire **105** also includes a lower annular band **165** that has a circumferential convex surface **170**. When the non-pneumatic tire **105** is in an unmounted condition as shown, the lower annular band **165** has an axial width greater than an axial width of the circumferential concave surface **145** of the wheel **120**. In the illustrated embodiment, the axial width of the lower annular band **165** is also greater than an axial width of the upper annular band **150**. In an

alternative embodiment (not shown), the upper annular band has an equal or greater axial width than the lower annular band.

[0029] The circumferential convex surface **170** is defined by an arc of a circle having a second radius R_2 that is greater than the first radius R_1 . Alternatively, the circumferential concave surface may be defined by multiple radii.

[0030] The spokes **115** connect the upper annular band **150** to the lower annular band **165**. In the illustrated embodiment, the spokes **115** have an axial width less than the axial width of the lower annular band **165**. In an alternative embodiment, only a lower portion of the spokes have an axial width less than the axial width of the lower annular band.

[0031] **Figure 4** illustrates a partial cross-section of the tire and wheel assembly **100**. The lower annular band **165** is disposed between the first flange **130a** and the second flange **130b**. The lower annular band **165** is dimensioned such that it is positioned below the first and second flange lips **135a,b**.

[0032] Although the axial width of the lower annular band **165** is greater than the axial width of the concave circumferential surface **145** of the wheel **120** when the tire is in an unmounted condition, this changes when the tire **105** is mounted to the wheel **120**. To mount the tire **105**, at least one of the flanges **130a,b** is first removed from the wheel **120**. The tire **105** is then placed about the concave circumferential surface **145** of the wheel **120**. Because the second radius R_2 of the circumferential convex surface of the lower annular band **165** is greater than the first radius R_1 of the concave circumferential surface **145**, there initially is a gap between the two surfaces.

[0033] One or both of the flanges **130a,b** are then attached to the wheel **120** by the bolts **140a,b**. To secure the flanges **130a,b** to the wheel **120**, an axial force must be applied to the flanges **130a,b**. This axial force is transferred from the flanges **130a,b** to the lower annular band **165**. When the axial force is above a minimum threshold, the axial force causes the lower annular band **165** to buckle, or otherwise deflect downward. In one embodiment, the minimum threshold force is between 10–100 pounds (40–400 Newtons). In an alternative embodiment, the minimum threshold force is between 10–50 pounds (40–200 Newtons). In another alternative embodiment, the minimum threshold force is between 20–60 pounds (80–240 Newtons).

[0034] The material of the lower annular band **165** and the dimensions of the convex circumferential surface of the lower annular band **165** and the concave circumferential surface **145** of the wheel **120** are selected such that when sufficient axial force is applied, the flanges **130a,b** are fully attached to the wheel **120** and the buckling of the lower annular band **165** causes it to fully engage the concave circumferential surface **145** of the wheel **120**.

[0035] Pressure between the lower annular band **165** and the concave circumferential surface **145** creates friction between the surfaces, which resists rotation of the lower annular band **165** relative to the wheel **120**. The deflection of the lower annular band **165** also creates tension in the spokes **115** directed radially towards the center of the assembly. This tension works to counteract any forces developed in the non-pneumatic tire **105** directed radially outward from the center.

[0036] To the extent that the term “includes” or “including” is used in the specification or the claims, it is intended to be inclusive in a manner similar to the term “comprising” as that term is interpreted when employed as a transitional word in a claim. Furthermore, to the extent that the term “or” is employed (e.g., A or B) it is intended to mean “A or B or both.” When the applicants intend to indicate “only A or B but not both” then the term “only A or B but not both” will be employed. Thus, use of the term “or” herein is the inclusive, and not the exclusive use. See, Bryan A. Garner, *A Dictionary of Modern Legal Usage* 624 (2d. Ed. 1995). Also, to the extent that the terms “in” or “into” are used in the specification or the claims, it is intended to additionally mean “on” or “onto.” Furthermore, to the extent the term “connect” is used in the specification or claims, it is intended to mean not only “directly connected to,” but also “indirectly connected to” such as connected through another component or components.

[0037] While the present application has been illustrated by the description of embodiments thereof, and while the embodiments have been described in considerable detail, it is not the intention of the applicants to restrict or in any way limit the scope of the appended claims to such detail. Additional advantages and modifications will readily appear to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the application, in its broader aspects, is not limited to the specific details, the representative apparatus and method, and illustrative examples shown and described. Accordingly, departures may be made from such details without departing from the spirit or scope of the applicant’s general inventive concept.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A non-pneumatic tire and wheel assembly comprising:
 - a wheel including:
 - a first side having a first flange,
 - a second side having a second flange, and
 - a circumferential concave surface extending between the first side and the second side; and
 - a non-pneumatic tire including:
 - an upper annular band,
 - a lower annular band having a circumferential convex surface received by the circumferential concave surface of the wheel, wherein the lower annular band has an axial width greater than an axial width of the circumferential concave surface of the wheel when the non-pneumatic tire is in an unmounted condition,
 - and
 - tire structure connecting the upper annular band to the lower annular band, wherein at least a portion of the tire structure has an axial width less than the axial width of the lower annular band.
2. The non-pneumatic tire and wheel assembly of claim 1, wherein the first flange and the second flange exert an axial force on the lower annular band.

3. The non-pneumatic tire and wheel assembly of claim 2, wherein the axial force causes the lower annular band to deflect and exert a force against the circumferential concave surface of the wheel.
4. The non-pneumatic tire and wheel assembly of claim 1, wherein the first flange is removeably attached to the wheel.
5. The non-pneumatic tire and wheel assembly of claim 4, wherein the second flange is removeably attached to the wheel.
6. The non-pneumatic tire and wheel assembly of claim 5, further comprising a first plurality of bolts that fasten the first flange to the wheel and a second plurality of bolts that fasten the second flange to the wheel.
7. The non-pneumatic tire and wheel assembly of claim 1, wherein the circumferential concave surface of the wheel is defined by an arc having a first radius.
8. The non-pneumatic tire and wheel assembly of claim 7, wherein the circumferential convex surface of the non-pneumatic tire is defined by an arc having a second radius greater than the first radius when the non-pneumatic tire is in an unmounted condition.
9. A method of mounting a non-pneumatic tire on a wheel, the method comprising:
 - providing a wheel;

providing a non-pneumatic tire having a circumferential tread with a first axial width;

wherein the non-pneumatic tire includes a lower annular band having a circumferential convex curved surface and a second axial width greater than the first axial width, and

wherein the non-pneumatic tire includes tire structure connecting the circumferential tread to the lower annular band, wherein the tire structure has a third axial width less than the second axial width;

placing the non-pneumatic tire on the wheel; and

applying an axial force above a threshold axial force, such that the lower annular band deflects.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the non-pneumatic tire further includes an upper annular band, and wherein the circumferential tread is connected to the upper annular band.
11. The non-pneumatic tire of claim 9, wherein the circumferential tread is an upper annular band.
12. The non-pneumatic tire of claim 9, wherein the circumferential convex curved surface is defined by an arc of a circle.
13. The non-pneumatic tire of claim 9, wherein the threshold axial force is between 10 pounds and 100 pounds.

14. The non-pneumatic tire of claim 9, wherein the threshold axial force is between 10 pounds and 50 pounds.
15. The non-pneumatic tire of claim 9, wherein the deflection of the lower annular band creates tension in the tire structure.

1/4

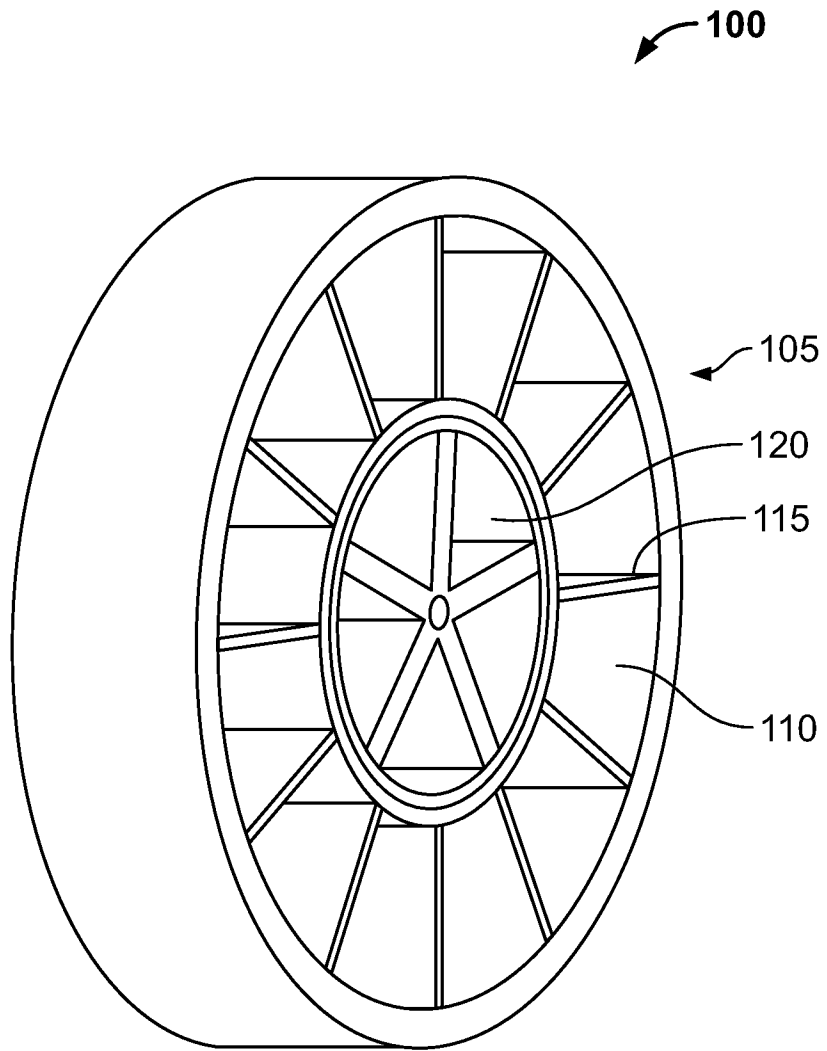


FIG. 1

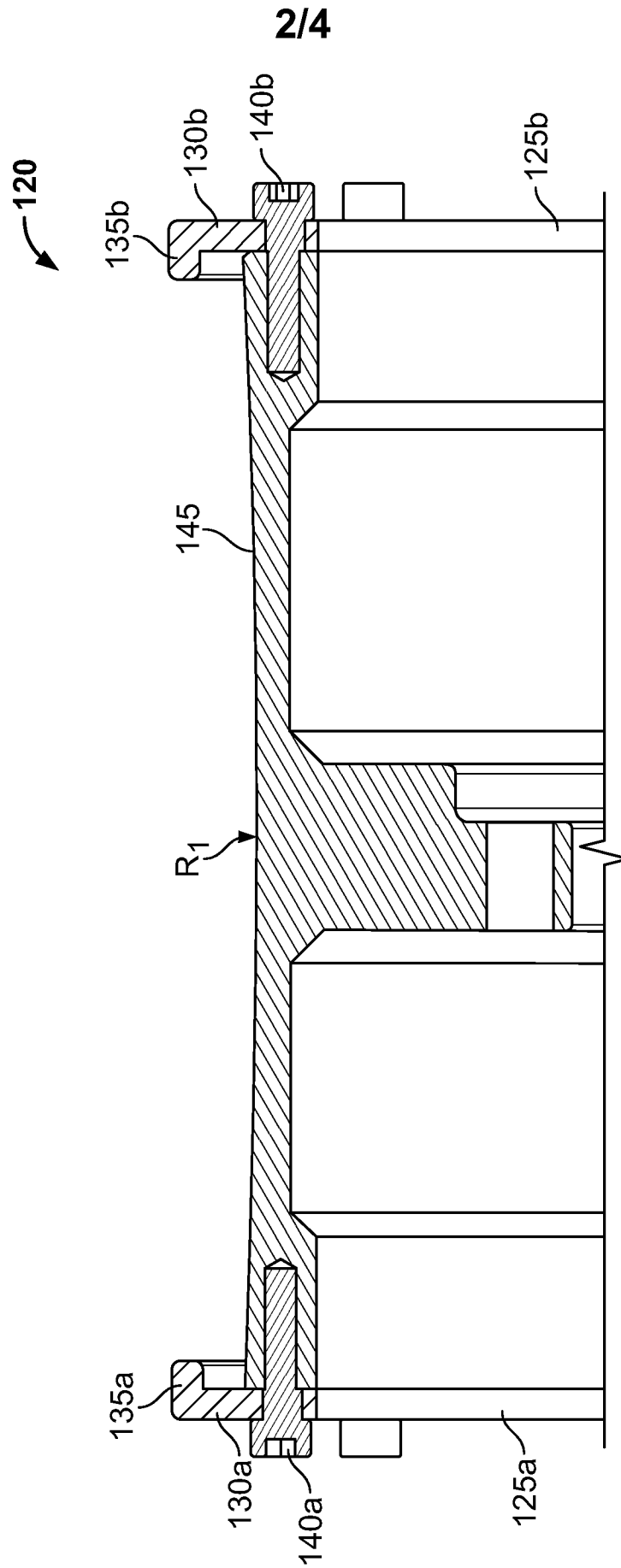


FIG. 2

3/4

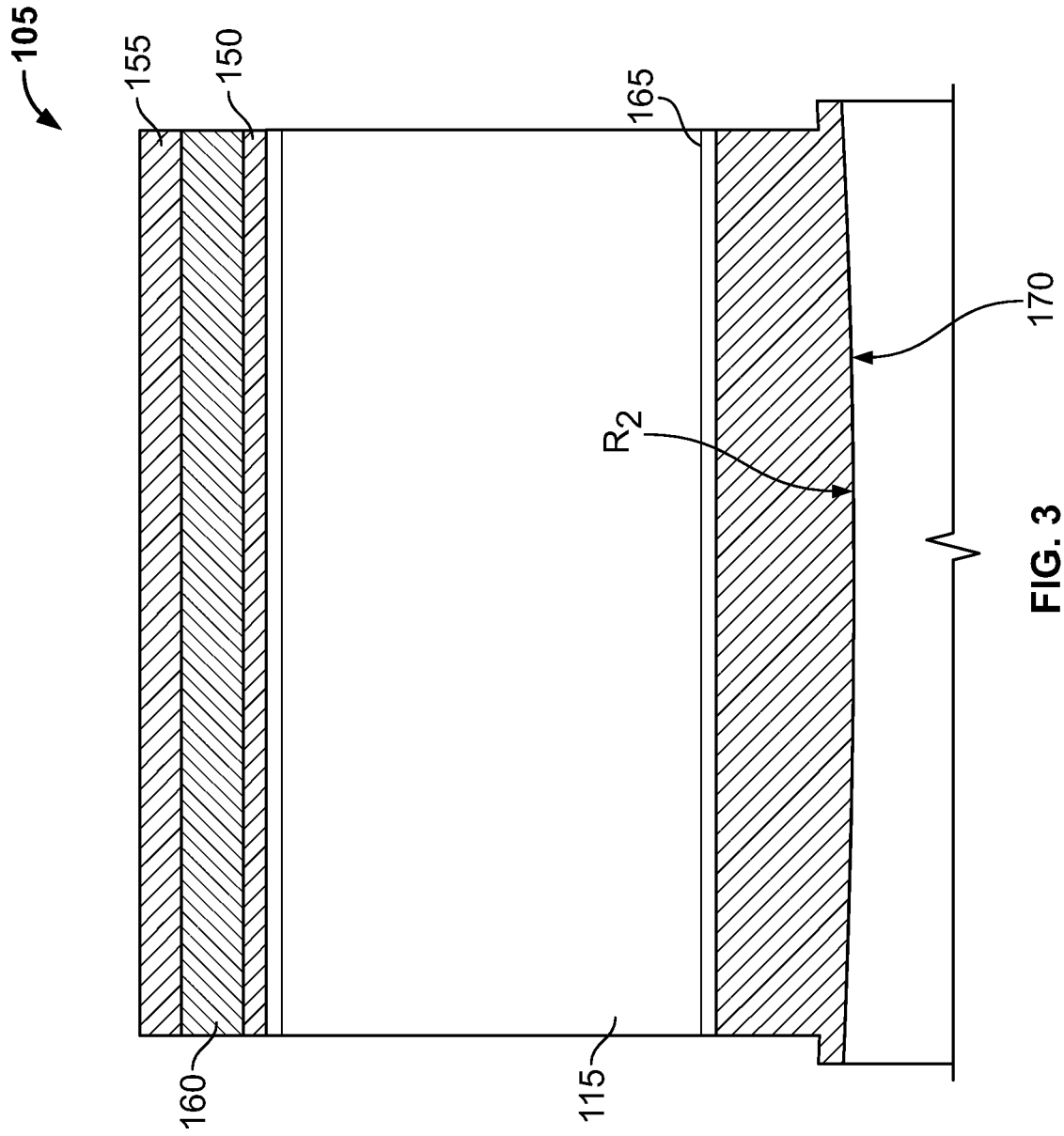


FIG. 3

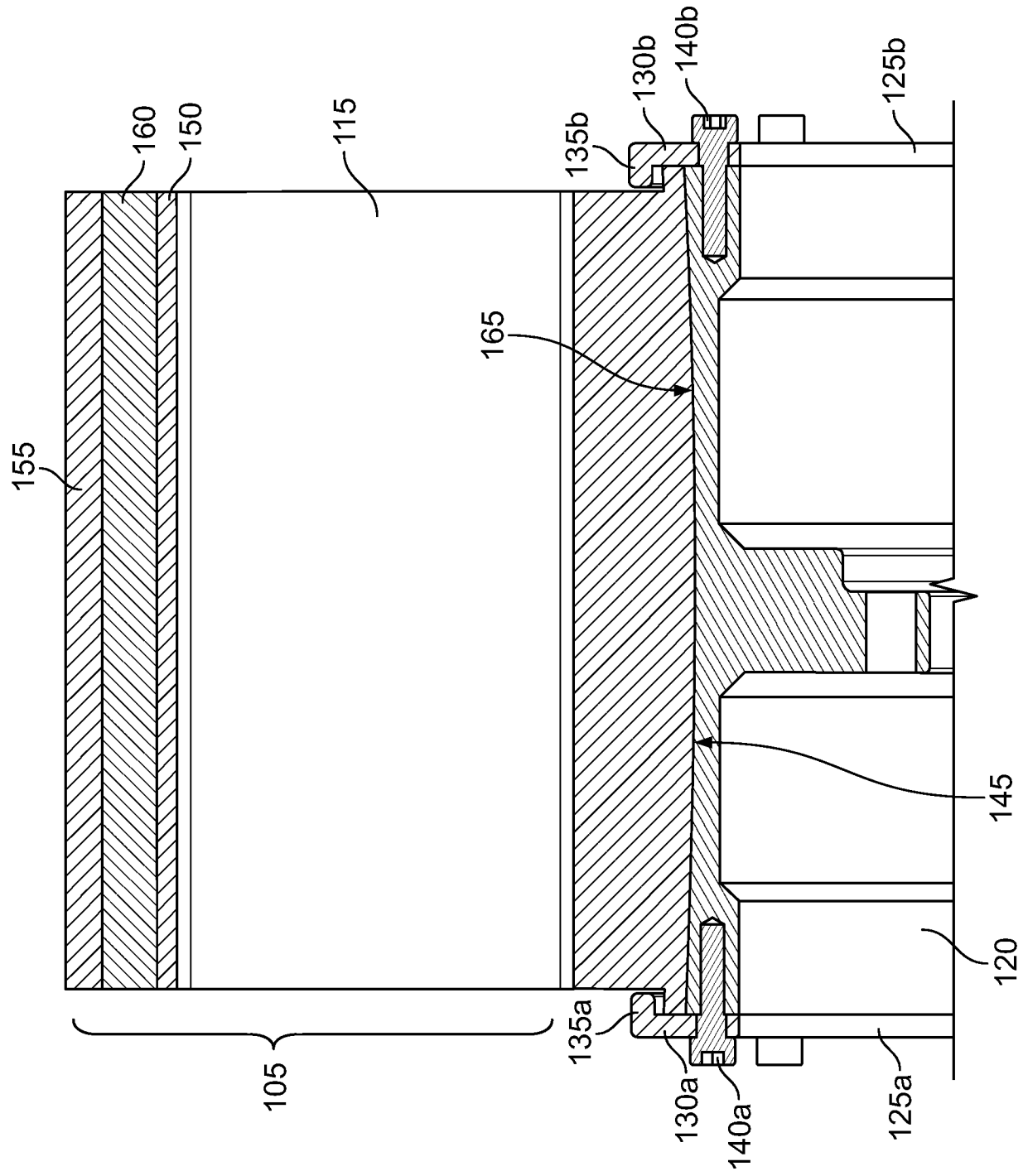


FIG. 4

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**B60C 7/00(2006.01)i, B60C 7/10(2006.01)i, B60C 7/26(2006.01)i, B60C 1/00(2006.01)i**

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

B60C 7/00; B60B 21/00; B60C 7/24; B60C 7/12; B29D 30/02; B60C 7/10; B60C 7/26; B60C 1/00

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Korean utility models and applications for utility models

Japanese utility models and applications for utility models

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & keywords: non-pneumatic tire, wheel, flange, rim, concave surface, annular band, convex surface, spoke, axial width, friction, and tension

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 4226273 A (LONG et al.) 07 October 1980 See column 2, line 11 - column 4, line 39 and figures 1-7.	1-15
A	JP 2011-201484 A (CCI CORP.) 13 October 2011 See paragraphs [0013]-[0038] and figures 1-3.	1-15
A	JP 2010-234865 A (CCI CORP.) 21 October 2010 See abstract, paragraphs [0018]-[0027], and figures 1-6(b).	1-15
A	US 2011-0290394 A1 (LUCHINI et al.) 01 December 2011 See paragraphs [0036]-[0038] and figure 9.	1-15
A	US 4921029 A (PALINKAS et al.) 01 May 1990 See column 8, line 6 - column 10, line 4 and figures 2-6.	1-15

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/US2015/056867

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4226273 A	07/10/1980	None	
JP 2011-201484 A	13/10/2011	JP 05492629 B2	14/05/2014
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US 2011-0290394 A1	01/12/2011	US 8851131 B2 WO 2011-152813 A1	07/10/2014 08/12/2011
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