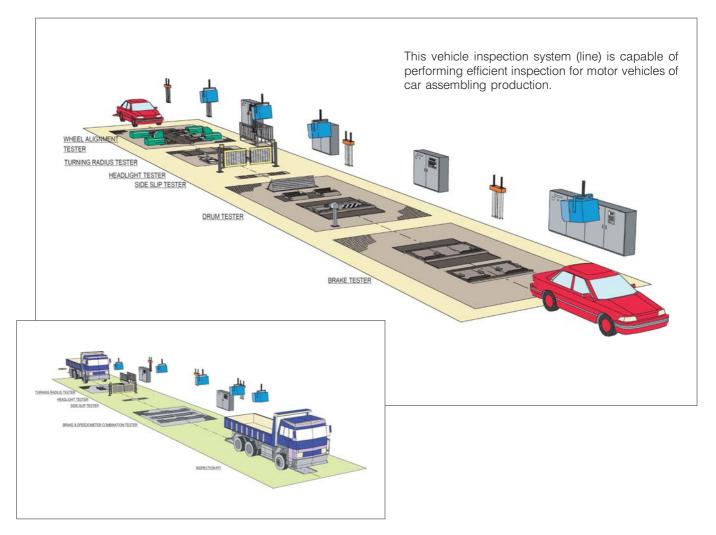
BACK



# EOL TESTING EQUIPMENT & OTHERS



#### INSPECTION STATION FOR CAR ASSEMBLER =



#### WHEEL ALIGNMENT TESTER

#### **Four-wheel Contact Plate System**



Suitable for light-duty truck and medium-duty truck assembly line. The tester measures four wheel alignment values (toe and camber) by pressing four measuring plates to the sides of each tire lightly.

An additional mechanism to measure the front wheel turning angle is provided optionally.

#### Four-wheel Contact Run-out System



The tested vehicle is aligned to the centerline of the tester by motoring of roller units. Then the tester measures toe and camber angles accurately with tire runout compensation, which is performed by pressing sensor rollers to side of tires lightly.

An additional mechanism to measure the front wheel turning angle is provided optionally.

## Four-wheel Non-contact Run-out System



Non-contact sensors are obtained instead of sensor rollers to eliminate interference force generated by pressing the sensor rollers to tires.

The alignment linkage is free from the interference forces. Therefore the tester can measure four-wheel alignment like as road driving condition with high-repeatability.

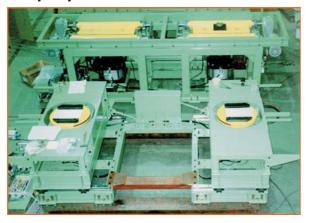
#### **TURNING RADIUS TESTER**:

Measuring of front wheel turning angle Control PC stores left and right wheel turning angles, judges pass or fail of them, and indicates the result of each vehicle on the CRT monitor.

#### Passenger car and light-duty truck



Heavy-duty truck with one front axle



#### Heavy-duty truck with two front axles



#### **Tester Configuration**

- 1. Turning table and slat conveyor: 1
- 2. Rear wheel equalizer block: 1
- 3. Vehicle type selection control board: 2
- 4. Indicator suspended from ceiling: 1
- 5. Control board: 1
- 6. Hydraulic unit: 1

#### DRUM TESTER —

Provides road driving conditions on the tester to check vibration and noise of the power system and accuracy of a speedometer. Measures the speed difference between front and rear axles of four-wheel drive vehicles to detect faults such as miss-assembly of parts.



#### **Tester Configuration**

- 1. Tester main frame: 1
- 2. Exhaust gas discharging system: 1
- 3. Vehicle type selection switch: 2
- 4. CRT indicator: 1
- 5. Light detector for speedometer check: 1
- 6. Control equipment: 1



#### STANDARD-TYPE BRAKE TESTER

These brake testers test brake performance of vehicles at final inspection after the assembly line.

#### **Tester Configuration**

- 1. Tester main frame
- 2. CRT monitor
- \*3. Switch box

\*Not provided for full-automatic operation.

Passenger car /Light-duty truck



Heavy-duty truck (one axle)



Light-/Medium-duty truck (one axle)



Heavy-duty truck (two axles)



#### **ABS BRAKE TESTER**:

Measures ABS function and brake characteristics of manufactured vehicles.

In ABS test, tests the ABS performance by measuring braking distance or braking period of each wheel under sudden braking. In brake test, measures drag, main brake, and parking brake then judges each test items and total test result.



#### **Tester Configuration**

1. Tester main frame: 1

2. Vehicle type selection switch: 2

3. Indicator: 14. Control board: 1

5. Power control board: 1



#### **ABS SPEEDOMETER TESTER**

This tester performs speedometer test and 40 km/h automatic cruising test of the assembled vehicles, and also judges speedometer test results for 4WD vehicles.

Furthermore this tester has a total judgment function to test ABS, ASR, and LSD operations. The standard judgment values for speedometer test and ABS test can be set for each vehicle type independently.

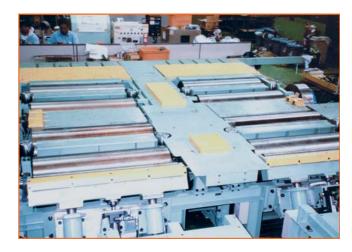


#### **Tester Configuration**

Tester main frame: 1
Remote control switch: 1

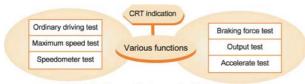
3. CRT monitor: 14. Control board: 15. Power board: 1

6. Hydraulic unit: 1



#### FINAL INSPECTION LINE FOR MOTORCYCLE ASSEMBLER

These testers provide various test functions to check performance of motorcycles at final inspection after the assembly line.



\* Tester functions and structure are decided by the specifications.

#### **Tester Configuration**

- 1. Tester main frame
- 2. Exhaust gas discharging unit
- 3. Cooling unit
- 4. Control unit
- 5. CRT indicator
- 6. Operation stand
- 7. Engine tachometer on the stand

#### Motorcycles of 90 to 250 cc

- <Test items>
  - 1) Speedometer test
  - 2) Accelerate test
  - 3) Maximum speed test
  - 4) General driving test

#### Motorcycles of 250 to 1500 cc

- <Test items>
  - 1) Speedometer test
  - 2) Braking force test
  - 3) Ordinary driving test
  - 4) Output test
  - 5) Accelerate test

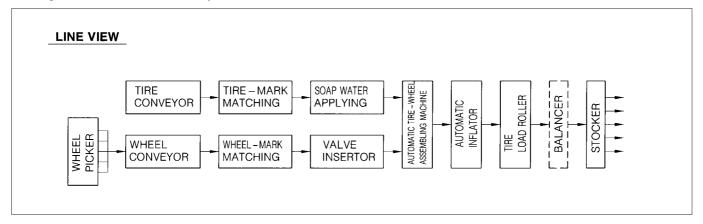






#### TIRE ASSEMBLING MACHINE

This is a tire assembling system wherein all operations from the carrying-in of tires and wheels to the assembling and the air-filling are carried out automatically. This full automatic system is on-lined with the host computer of an automobile production line.





AUTOMATIC TIRE-WHEEL ASSEMBLING SYSTEM



TIRE AND WHEEL CONVEYOR



AUTOMATIC ASSEMBLING MACHINE



**AUTOMATIC VALVE INSERTER** 

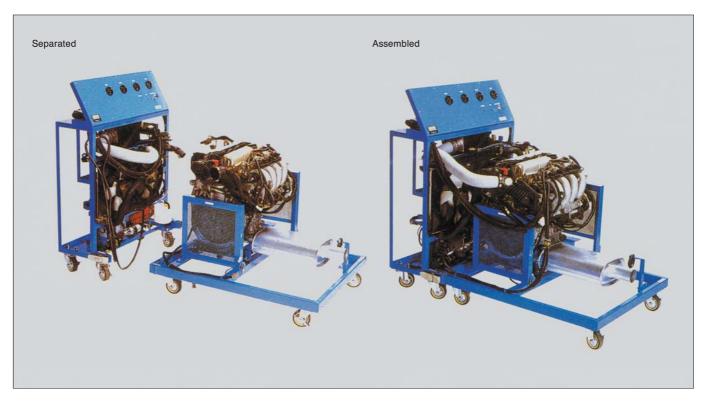


**AUTOMATIC INFLATOR** 



LOAD ROLLER

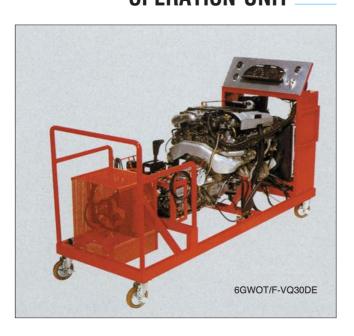
#### ENGINE TRAINER USING SEPARATE TYPE ENGINE BED —



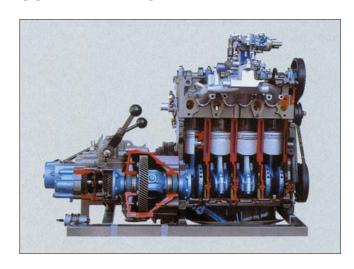
This is an engine trainer equipped with 4-cylinder, 2,000cc, electronic fuel injection-type gasoline engine on the separate-type engine bed. Console parts (instruments, voltage check terminals & fault switches, radiator, battery, etc.) are separated from the engine body to allow students

to do dis-reassembly training safely and easily. Students can complete the engine bed easily by connecting hoses and wires when they learn the operation, diagnosis and troubleshooting.

## ENGINE DIS-REASSEMBLY & OPERATION UNIT —



#### **CUT-AWAY MODEL** =



#### **OTHERS SPECIAL EQUIPMENT**



Wheel alignment and adjustment for independent suspension system.



Simulates road driving conditions for motor drive wheelchair to perform various kinds of tests.



L.S.P.V adjustment system Applies specified load on the assembled vehicle and adjusts the L.S.P.V (Load Sensing Proportioning Valve).



Tire runout measuring system Measures radial and lateral runout of tires with non-contact laser measuring equipment.