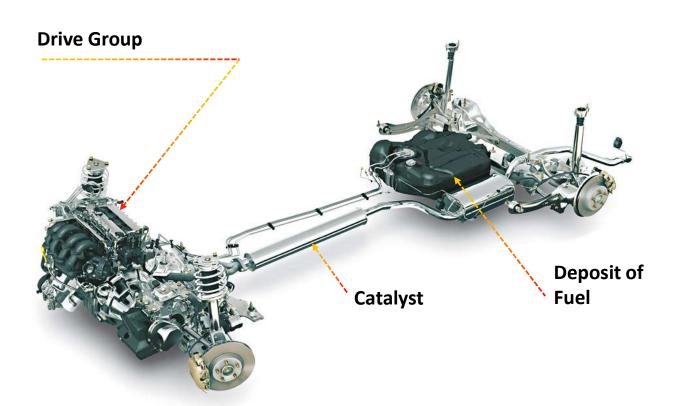
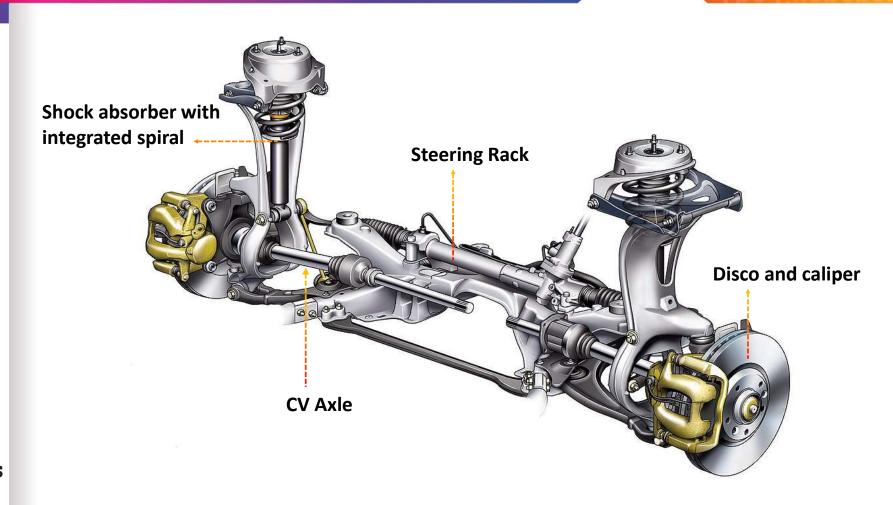


The platform



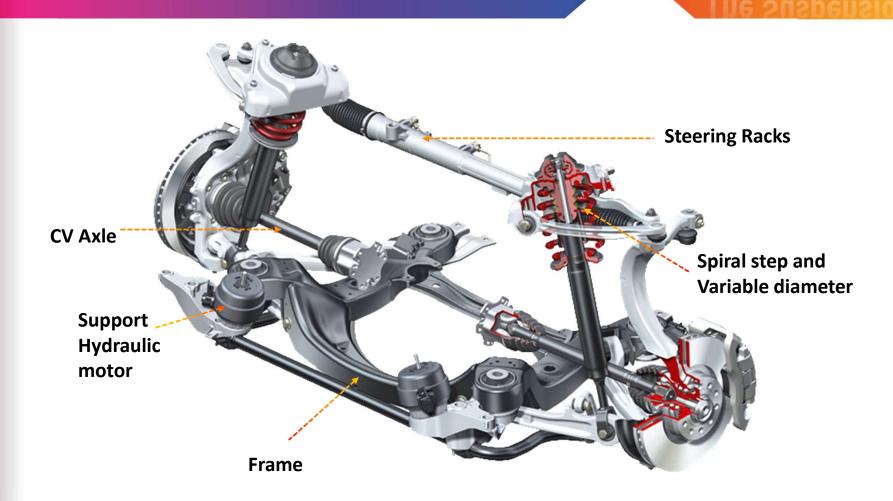


Forward Train



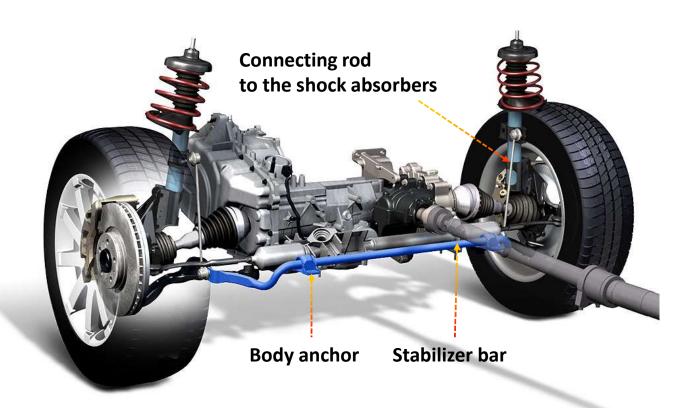


Forward Train



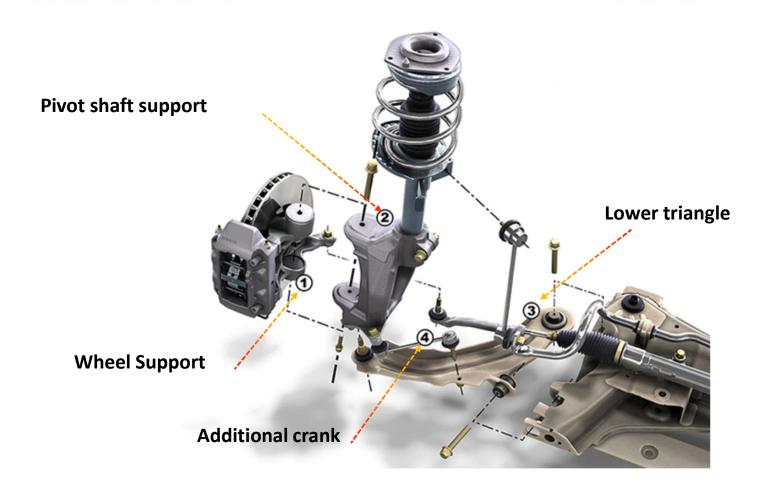


Stabilizer bar





Front Train Geometry



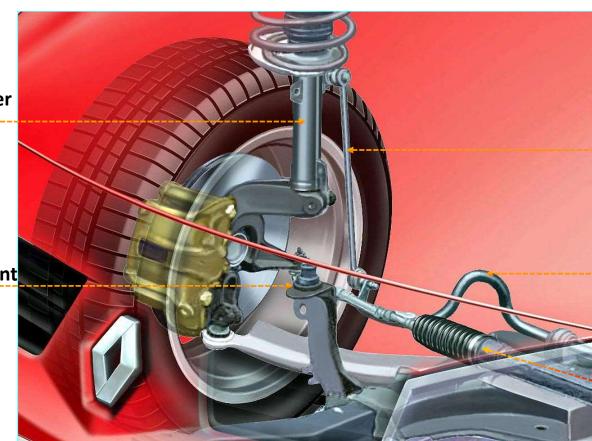


Tren Delantero

The Suspensión

Shock absorber with spiral off center

Lower ball joint



Connecting rod

Stabilizer bar

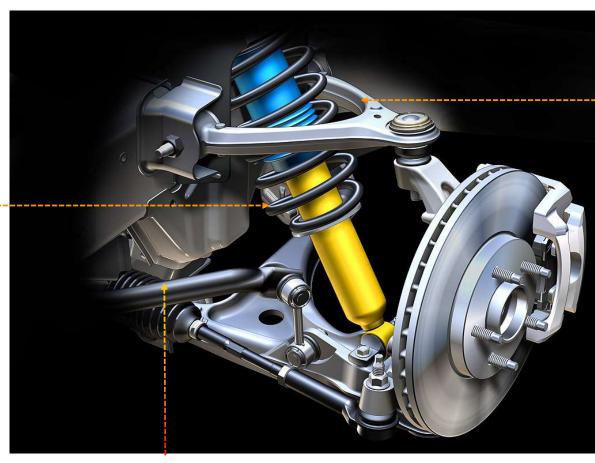
Address Box electric assisted variable



Forward Train

The Suspensión

Spiral of variable step

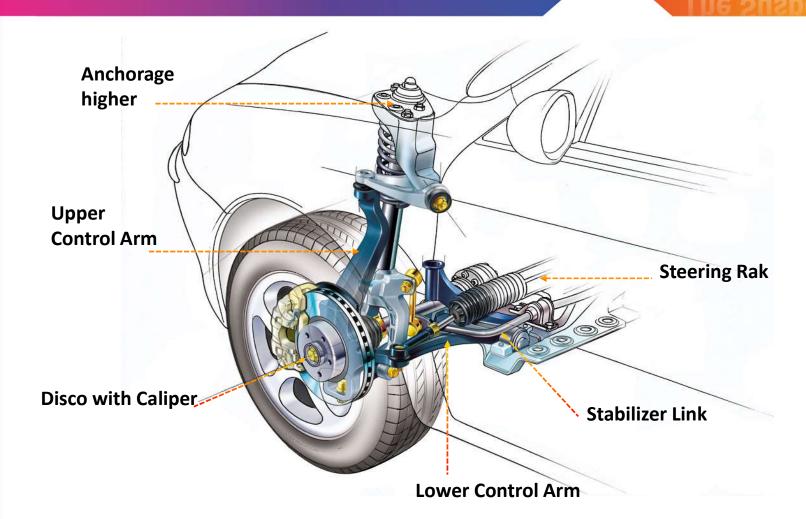


Stabilizer Link

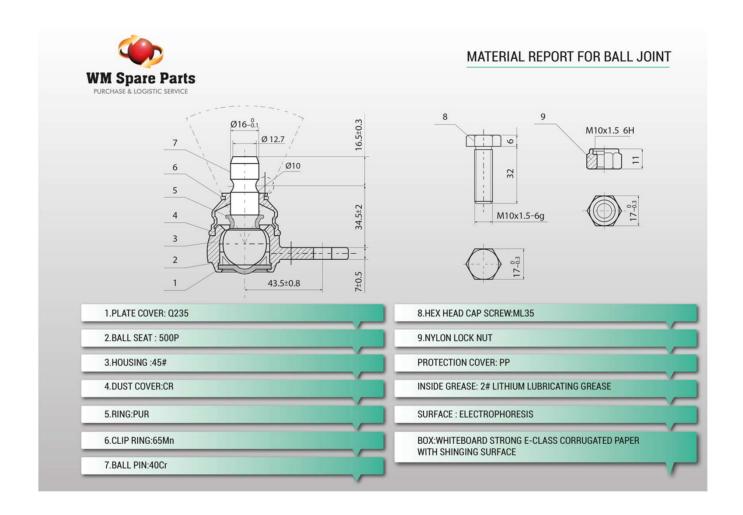


Upper Control Arm

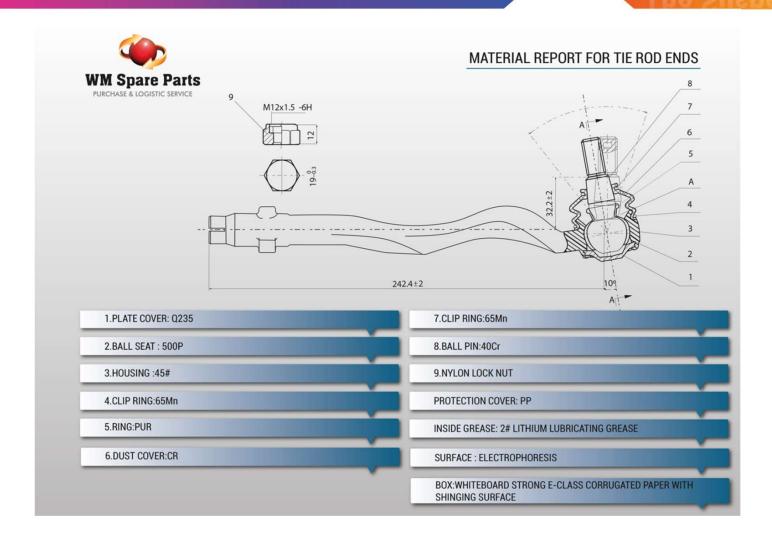
Forward Train



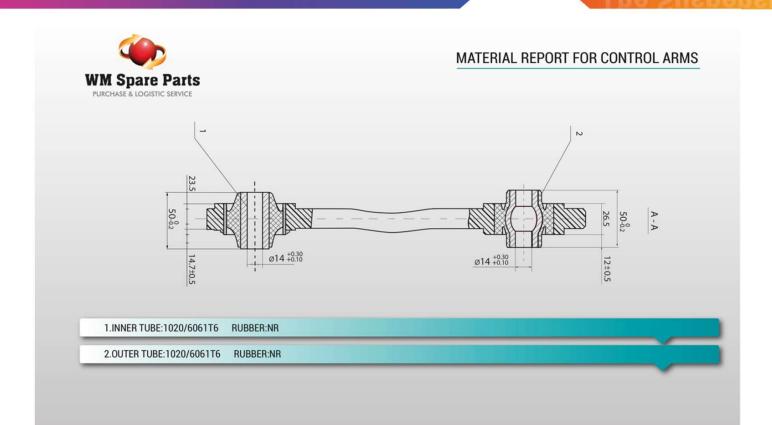




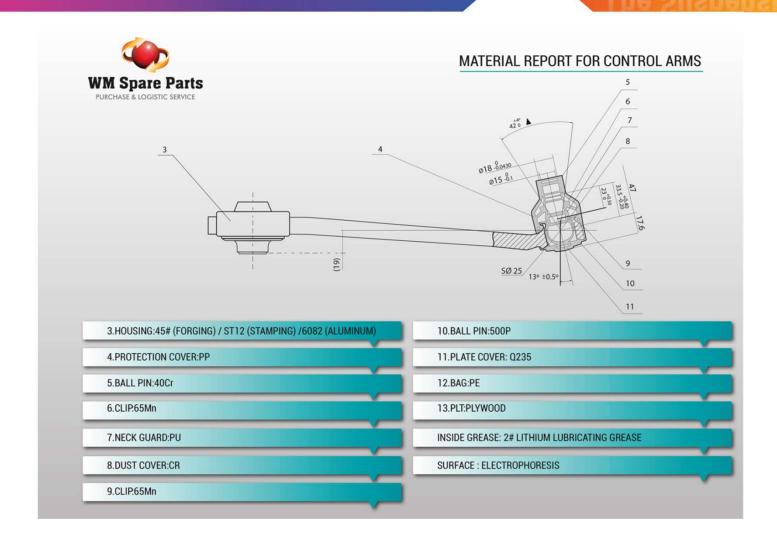
















MATERIAL REPORT FOR CONTROL ARMS

COMPONENTS

C:0.42~0.50 Si: 0.17~0.37 Cr:≤0.25

Mn:0.50~0.80 P: ≤0.035 S: ≤0.035

Ni:≤0.25 Cu:≤0.25

COMPONENTS

ST12

C≤0.10 Mn≤0.50 P≤0.035 S≤0.035 Alt a≥0.020

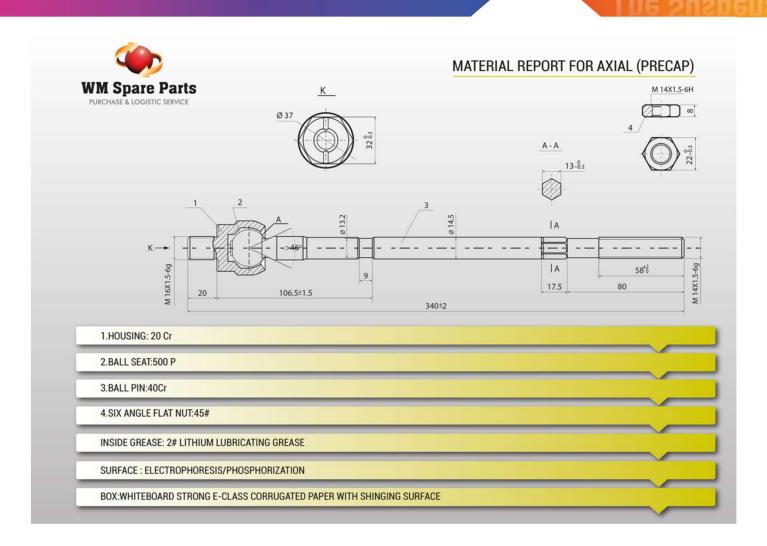
C:0.37~0.44 Si:0.17~0.37 Mn:0.50~0.80 Cr:0.80~1.10 Ni:≤0.30 P.≤0.030 S:≤0.030 Cu:≤0.30 Mo:≤0.10

C:0.17~0.23 Si:0.17~0.37 Mn: 0.35~0.65 P: ≤0.035 S: ≤0.035 Cr:≤0.25 Ni:≤0.30 Cu:≤0.25

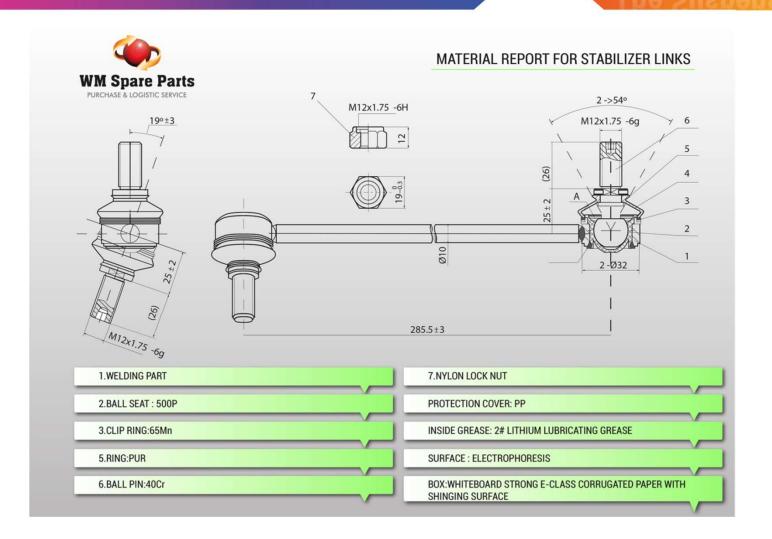










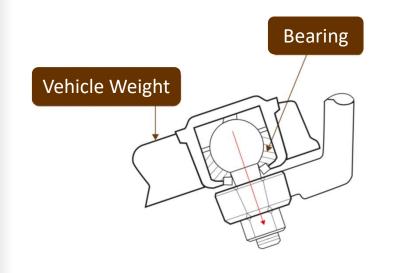


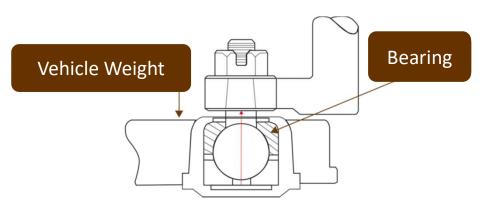


WHAT IS A BALL JOINT?

- The Ball Joints allow the movement of the suspension in the three axes, they are small parts in relation to the effort they make and the wear they suffer, so their design and manufacturing is very important for the safety of the occupants of the vehicle.
- From the mechanical point of view, it allows movement in all directions (up, down
 and the rotation of the wheels) and is the union between the hub holder and the
 control arms. From the point of view of security, due to its function, it cannot be a
 very large part, it must be small and therefore very resistant. It is also the part of
 greater wear because it is the one with the greatest movement.
- According to its function, there are two types of ball joints: loading and follower.
 Likewise, the load joints can be divided into compression joints and tension joints according to the way in which they receive the weight of the vehicle.







Load Ball Joint working on compression

Load Ball Joint working in tension



Follower and Tension Load Ball Joints

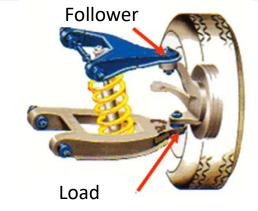
In this example, the spring is supported on the lower fork, therefore the weight of the vehicle is transferred from the frame to the spring and in turn to the lower Ball Joint which, in this case, is under tension, since the spring pulls it towards down and the wheel hub is pulling it up (directions away from each other).

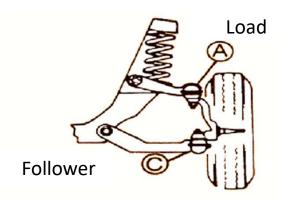
The upper Ball Joint, does not load the weight of the vehicle, follows the movement of the wheel.

Follower and Compression Load Ball Joint

In this example, the spring is supported on the fork or upper arm, the weight of the vehicle is transferred from the frame, to the spring, to the arm and to the Ball joint. In this case, the Ball Joint works under compression as the arm pushes it down and the wheel hub pushes it up (directions that meet one another)

The lower Ball Joint, does not load the weight of the vehicle, follows the movement of the wheel.







Since it is a safety piece and is subject to great efforts, the Ball Joints
must be manufactured with materials and processes that guarantee
that it will work properly, that it will resist impacts and that it will have
an acceptable lifespan. The components, and their quality, vary from
manufacturer to manufacturer.



Component		Function	CRUMEX Specification	Specification of Low Quality products
Pin		Supports vehicle weight and / or bumps and side loads when turning. It allows the wheel hub to rotate and allows the suspension to go up and down.	The heat treatment gives flexibility characteristics to withstand blows and resistance to withstand forces.	Steel, in some cases machining that reduces the resistance by the concentration of stresses in the micro cracks (roughness) left by the cutting tool.
Housing		The forces received by the bolt, in all directions, are transmitted to the housing, whose walls must withstand them. It also houses the rest of the components allowing their movement and resisting wear.	subjected.	Standard steel that, may work well at the beginning but that, or does not resist the forces to which it is subjected or does not resist wear causing play of the suspension.
Dust Cover		The shirt allows the movement of the patella in all directions. It is a piece that is in friction with other components of the patella.	Sintered metal with high wear resistance and that prevents it by facilitating lubrication by housing grease particles in the pores in the material.	first, but it wears out quickly causing the



Component		Function	CRUMEX Specification	Specification of Low Quality products
Grease	CE TO	The grease fitting can lubricate the Ball Joint to prolong its life. When injecting fresh fat, through the grease, dirty grease is pushed out by other spaces.		It does not include grease.
Plate of Pressure		The pressure plate keeps the components with the right fit, improving the performance and life of the product. Prevents the suspension from loosening.	Heat treated steel.	Generally they do not have it to reduce costs, but also the life of the patella.
Rubber Shock absorber		Rubber shock absorber allows the kneecap to continue running for longer, pressing the components to prevent the suspension and jingle from loosening.	Rubber Shock Absorber	Generally they do not have it to reduce costs, but also the life of the Ball joint.



Component	Function	CRUMEX Specification	Specification of Low Quality products
	Used to protect internal parts from dust, water and other contaminants that damage internal lubrication.	Neoprene that has high resistance to fats.	Nylon or rubber with some fat resistance but economical.

