

# STUDYING CONTROL EQUIPMENT IN THE AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING PROCESS

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Abstract:	Keyword
This article discusses methods of testing safety features in the automotive manufacturing process, the study of control inspection equipment, and the issuance of recommendations.	car, test station, active safety, inertia power, gravity, manufacturing requirements, operation requirements, user requirements, safety requirements.

## Introduction

Currently, existing and automobile shock-producing test devices can be divided into four main groups [1]:

1. Strike stands designed to test automotive parts for stability;
2. Strike stands designed to study the laws of contact strength and acceleration during a collision;
3. Shock stands designed to detect forces and accelerations that affect natural objects in real conditions;
4. Shock stands designed to study the frequency characteristics (vibration characteristics) of the system by means of shock arousal.

The electronic control block controls the following indicators to determine the minute of the firing[2]:

- tirsakli valning buralish burchagi;
- tirsakli valning aylanishlar chastotasi;
- load of the engine (through the cylinder in the input collector);
- the liquid temperature in the engine cooling system.

The insulation and the frequency of instruments that operate at a low voltage (up to 48 V) is kicked in a variable token with a power of 50 Gs of 220 V. Variable token generators, starters, sinking sweaters, headlights, control measuring instruments, and lighting disconnectors include such devices.

In order to improve cooling fluid and prevent the system from rusting and producing tails in it, all modern vehicles use antifreeze. Its density is controlled so that it does not get better. The density of A-40 antifreeze at 20oS should be 1,067-1,072 and Tosol A-40 antifreeze 1,075-1,085g/cm<sup>3</sup>.

Before installing the radiator in the car, it is checked for 3-5 min with compressed air under pressure of 0.1MPa. When checking with water, the pressure should be 0.1-0.15MPa, and it is recommended every 10,000 km to replace engine oil in ODEU passenger vehicles

being exploited in the region. During the service period, the oil level is constantly monitored, and if it is below the "MIN" sign, it is normalized. According to the plant's directive, it is recommended that you use sae 5W-30, SAE 10W-30, SAE 10W-40 and SAE 15W-40 engine oils in passenger cars. The oil replacement period in the lubrication system depends primarily on the working conditions of the car and the quality of the oil, which is checked 2-3 minutes after the replacement.

The maintenance of apreditions consists of checking their fastening, replacing the eaten rubber tubes in a timely manner, and controlling their jealousy. If the apertizer has lost its properties and liquid has flowed on its surface, it will be repaired, tested, and then installed in a car.

External control of the brake system. All the mechanisms of the brake system include checking tightness and jealousy and hanging the wheel of the car and determining its light cycle.

Sensors of generators, starters, firefighting apparatus and measuring instruments are installed directly on the engine, and the rest of the equipment is installed in the appropriate locations of the automobile's lamb and chassis.

Consumers who are constantly connected (lighting, firing, measuring instruments, etc.) or who are short but frequently used (light disruptors indicating disruption or rotation) receive the vine from the general chain. The starter, which consumes a large token (several hundred ampers) during the launch of the engine, is connected directly to the battery battery with a conductor with a much larger cross-section. For a short period of time, some devices that are poorly used but consume large vineyards and create convenience (sound tracker, cigarette smoker, radiopriyomnik, watch, etc.) are connected directly to the battery of the battery.

Measuring instruments serve to inform the driver of the car's aggregates, the state of its separate systems, and the normal functioning.

The method of transmitting information to the driver includes [3].

- measuring instruments;
- darak beruvchi.

The scale of the pointing instruments and the value of the size being measured according to the position of the indicator mile are determined. This allows you to measure the exact value of the parameter controlled by the instruments and get a full picture of the state of an entire auto mobile system or individual aggregates. However, the driver needs to keep his attention on the road, even if it's a minute to get this information, and this can have a negative impact on ensuring safety of movement.

Control-measuring instruments play a special role in ensuring reliable operation of the car and its main parts. Measuring instruments allow you to control the condition and normal operation of the car's most valuable and responsible aggregates and parts (engines, generators, brakes, lighting systems, etc.). Currently, it is considered appropriate to reduce the types of control-measuring instruments and install more resistant types in order to ensure safety and not to distract the driver

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