



Do you know the capacity of just a couple of millimeters?

The thickness of an air spring is 4.3 – 4.5 mm. **Trust the original from ContiTech!**



Inner rubber layer:

- › Pressure distribution
- › Sealing function
- › chemical resistance (from air supply)

Fabric:

- › Bearing of the diaphragm forces
- › Ensure geometry permanently

Rubber-coating of fabric:

- › Bonding of the reinforcing material
- › Spacing layer of fabric plies
- › Bearing of shearing lateral forces

Outer rubber layer:

- › Mechanical protective function (friction)
- › Protection from environmental influences
- › Energy dissipation (flexing)

Original QUALITÄT
DER BESTE ERSATZ

Requirements from vehicle manufacturers

Material

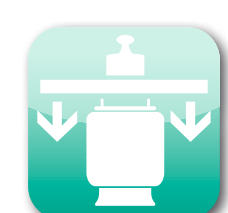


The use of high-quality OE-specified materials ensures resistance to extreme temperatures (high and low) as well as ozone and sunlight

Function



OE specifications of the bursting pressure by the vehicle manufacturer define the safety range of the air suspension system

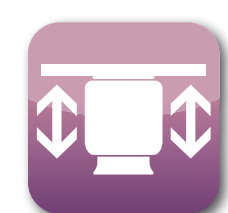


OE specifications regarding the load-carrying capacity are essential for safe operation of the air spring suspension system

Geometry



OE specifications regarding the installation space are required to ensure the lifetime of the air spring



OE height specifications are necessary for the height adjustment at loading ramps (trailer) and boarding height (bus)

Durability



ContiTech manufactures air springs for the replacement market in accordance with OE specifications. This means original quality for reliability and cost efficiency.

Consequences of using replica products



Low-quality materials = much lower resistance to weathering
▶ **Cracking in the outer rubber**



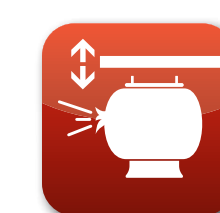
Too low bursting pressure due to weak reinforcement material = load at strength limit ▶ **Product failure**
Exceeding of the bursting pressure = dynamic overloading of the reinforcement material ▶ **Product failure**



Deviations in load carrying capacity = Poorer vibration performance and trailer/tractor synchronization ▶ **Brake wear**



Deviation in the bellows diameter (low-quality reinforcement material or fabric)
▶ **Chafing against chassis components**



Bellow is too long ▶ **Overstraining the shock absorber**
Bellow is too short ▶ **Overload/failure when adjusting height to loading ramp**



Counterfeit products, which virtually look like the original product, are not up to the standards of a safety-relevant product. Since the original specifications are unknown, the difference from the original quality product quickly becomes obvious under real operating conditions.