CORE®
Automotive

CORE AUTOMOTIVE

Import Export Industry Trading Co. LTD

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Information About The Company

Core Automotive" is a leading company in the field of industrial manufacturing, import and export of truck and machinery spare parts. Our company was established within the Turkish industries to become the industrial trading company that meets the market requirements with the best standards, raw materials, and quality that have international quality certificates. Our main headquarters are located in Istanbul, Turkey, while our main warehouse is located in Konya, Turkey. We take pride in exporting our products to more than 70 countries around the world, where our company is known for providing high-quality products at the best available prices, thanks to our extensive experience in the industrial market for more than ten years. In addition to the logistics services provided, such as sea and air freight with the best global companies.


ELECTRIC
CORE®
Automotive
Filter

FILTER

Car filters are essential parts of a car's operating system,
Used to filter air, fuel, and oil before it reaches the engine.
Air filters work to purify the air that is mixed with fuel
Inside the engine and keep the tires and engine clean.
Fuel filters work to remove impurities and deposits from
The fuel before it enters the engine, which helps to
Improve combustion efficiency and reduce pollution.
Oil filters work to remove fine particles and impurities
From the oil used in lubrication, which protects the
Engine from wear and extends its lifespan. Car filters
Are changed periodically according to the manufacturer's
Recommendations and are typically changed every 5,000
To 10,000 kilometers or according to the instructions
Provided in the car's user manual.

FUEL FILTERS

Fuel filters are an essential component of a car's operating system, working to remove impurities and debris from fuel before it enters the engine. This is done to improve combustion efficiency and reduce harmful emissions.

Fuel filters are made of materials such as paper, plastic, or fabric, and are designed to absorb impurities and debris from the fuel and prevent them from entering the engine. The size and type of fuel filter can vary between cars, and they can come in various shapes and sizes.

It's important to change fuel filters regularly to maintain the engine's health and improve fuel efficiency. If the filter is not changed regularly, impurities can accumulate in the filter and clog its pores, leading to increased fuel consumption and a negative impact on combustion efficiency and overall engine performance.

It is recommended to change fuel filters every 10,000 kilometers or according to the manufacturer's recommendations, and it's important to ensure the correct fuel filters are used that are compatible with the car's make and model.

OIL FILTER

the oil filter is an important part of a car's operating system and works to purify engine oil from impurities, deposits, and dust before it is pumped into the engine. This is done to improve the efficiency of the engine and ensure a longer life for it.

Oil filters are made of materials such as paper, fabric, or metal, and are designed to absorb impurities and prevent them from entering the engine. The size and shape of oil filters can vary between cars and depend on the type of engine and design.

It is important to change oil filters regularly according to the manufacturer's recommendations to ensure the flow of clean and proper oil to the engine. If the oil filter is not changed regularly, impurities can accumulate in the filter and clog its pores, leading to increased friction in the engine and a negative impact on its lifespan.

It is recommended to change oil filters with every oil change, which is usually every 5,000-10,000 kilometers. It's also essential to ensure the correct oil filters are used that are compatible with the car's make and model.

AIR FILTER

Air filters are an essential component of a car's operating system. They work to purify the air that mixes with fuel inside the engine, allowing clean air to enter and protecting the engine from dust and debris that could cause wear and damage. Additionally, air filters help keep the tire system clean, which improves fuel efficiency and reduces exhaust emissions.

Air filters are typically made of materials such as cotton, paper, polyester, or foam, and are designed to capture fine particles in the air and prevent them from entering the engine.
The manufacturing techniques for air filters vary greatly between companies and car models.

It's important to change air filters regularly according to the manufacturer's recommendations and user manual. Changing the air filter is crucial to ensure the engine operates efficiently and is protected from potential damage caused by continued use of an old or worn-out filter.

HYDRAULIC FILTERS

Hydraulic filters are a component of the hydraulic system used in heavy equipment, industrial machinery, and light vehicles. Their purpose is to purify hydraulic oil from impurities, solid particles, dust, and other debris, which enhances the efficiency of the hydraulic system and extends the lifespan of the machines.

Hydraulic filters consist of several parts, including the frame, filters, screws, and internal fillers, and contain filtering materials such as paper, cloth, polyester, and others. They can come in different designs depending on the type of device and application.

The replacement period for hydraulic filters ranges from several months to several years, depending on the type of device and its application. Hydraulic filters should be replaced regularly according to the manufacturer's recommendations to maintain the hydraulic system in good condition and avoid the accumulation of impurities and solid particles in the hydraulic oil.

Effective hydraulic filters increase the efficiency of the hydraulic system, reduce maintenance and repair rates, help reduce fuel consumption, improve device performance, and extend its lifespan.

AIR PURIFYING USING AN OIL TRAP

Air purifying using an oil trap is commonly used in trucks and heavy equipment as a method of purifying the air entering the engine. These traps work to reduce oils and impurities in the air entering the engine, thereby improving air quality and protecting the engine from wear and damage caused by pollution.

The air purification system using an oil trap consists of a tank to store the air that enters the trap, the trap itself containing filters to trap impurities and oils, and pipes to allow the purified air to flow into the engine.

When the polluted air containing oils and impurities passes through the filters in the oil trap, these substances are trapped in the filters, thereby purifying the selected air and sending it to the engine. The trapped materials can be removed from the filters during periodic maintenance of the purification system.

The air purification system using an oil trap is widely used in trucks and heavy equipment operating in harsh conditions, where the engine is frequently exposed to pollution. This technology is effective in reducing wear and tear, improving the engine's lifespan and performance.

ENGINE OIL

Engine oil is an important fluid in cars and heavy machinery because it performs several important functions, such as lubricating the engine and reducing friction between moving components, cooling the engine, and cleaning it from deposits and impurities. The characteristics of engine oils vary according to the type of engine and operating conditions and depend on the chemistry and additives used.

Engine oils are composed of base oils and additives that add the desired properties. The viscosity of different oil types varies, for example high viscosity oils are used in low temperature conditions, while low viscosity oils are used in high temperature conditions.

The desired characteristics of engine oil are determined through classifications and specifications established by different organizations and companies, such as the American Standards Association (SAE) and the European Automobile Manufacturers Association (ACEA).

Engine oil should be changed regularly to ensure the engine operates at high efficiency and is protected from damage and wear.
The appropriate engine oil should be selected based on the type of engine and operating conditions.

SUSPENSION AIR SPRING

It is seen that while the truck air spring was generally used in trucks and trailer with high tonnage (>16t.), the usage in the trailer group vehicles and trucks with medium tonnage (7.5 - 16t.) has increased presently. We produce the air suspension springs for use of them in varied parts of vehicles such as in front, rear and axle of trailers and in truck axles.

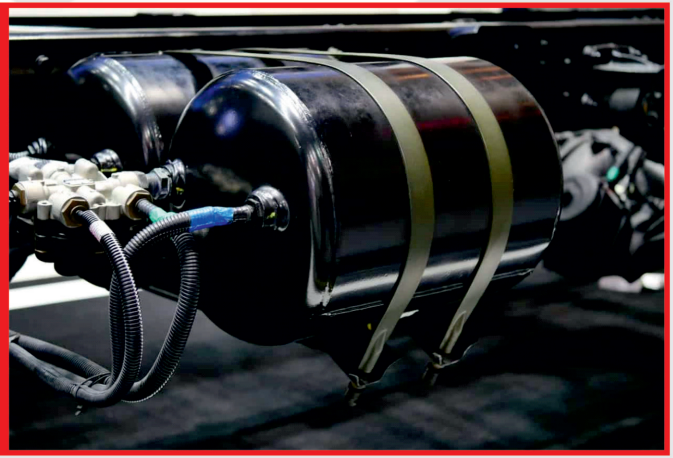
Air springs covered with plate, namely complete air springs, are used in trucks, trailers. In this type of air spring, a plate sheet covered on the air spring connects the air spring with the chassis. Connection with the piston is, however, made via a bottom plate or an independent tensioning plate vulcanized on the spring for connection with the axle. These products are produced in a cylindrical or conic form.

BRAKE PADS

Brake pads are a crucial component of the braking system in vehicles And other machinery. They are made up of steel backing plates with Friction material attached to the surface that comes in contact with The brake rotors.

As the brake pads come into contact with the rotor, a small amount of the friction material is transferred onto the rotor, leaving a dull grey coating on it. Over time, this coating can build up and affect the performance of the brakes. Therefore, it is important to regularly inspect and replace the brake pads when needed.

Brake pads come in different types and materials, such as ceramic, metallic, and organic. Each type of brake pad has its own advantages and disadvantages in terms of cost, durability, noise, and performance. The type of brake pad used depends on the specific application and requirements of the vehicle or machinery.



AIR BRAKE SYSTEMS

Air brake systems are commonly used in heavy-duty vehicles such as trucks, buses, and trains to provide reliable braking power. The air brake system works by converting compressed air into mechanical energy to operate the brakes.

The main components of an air brake system include the air compressor, air dryer, air reservoirs, brake chambers, and brake lines. The air compressor compresses the air and sends it to the air dryer, which removes moisture and contaminants from the air before it is stored in the air reservoirs. The air reservoirs store the compressed air and supply it to the brake chambers when needed.

The brake chambers are located at each wheel and use the compressed air to push a piston that applies the brakes. The brake lines connect the brake chambers to the air reservoirs and control valves, which regulate the pressure and flow of air to the brake chambers.

Air brake systems are preferred in heavy-duty vehicles because they provide consistent braking power, even in extreme conditions such as wet or icy roads. Additionally, air brakes have a fail-safe system that automatically applies the brakes if there is a loss of air pressure in the system, ensuring the vehicle comes to a safe stop.

However, air brake systems require regular maintenance to ensure their proper function. This includes checking for air leaks, maintaining proper air pressure in the system, and replacing worn or damaged components. It's important to follow the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule and to have the air brake system inspected by a qualified technician regularly to ensure its safety and reliability.

BRAKE RATCHET

A brake ratchet is a mechanism used in some types of brakes to prevent the brake from releasing unintentionally. It consists of a ratchet wheel and a pawl, which engages with the teeth on the wheel to prevent it from turning in the wrong direction. When the brake is applied, the ratchet is disengaged, allowing the wheel to turn freely. When the brake is released, the pawl engages with the ratchet wheel, preventing it from turning backwards and keeping the brake engaged. The brake ratchet is commonly used in industrial and heavy equipment applications to ensure safe and reliable operation of the equipment.

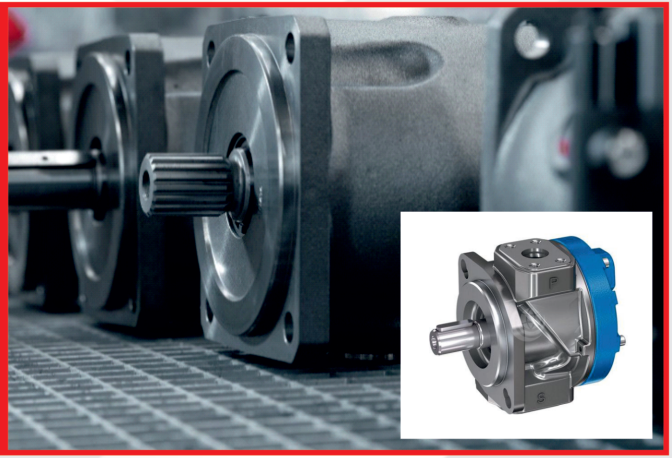
AIR COMPRESSOR

An air compressor is a device that converts power (usually from an electric motor, diesel engine, or gasoline engine) into potential energy stored in compressed air. This compressed air can then be used in various applications, such as powering tools or inflating tires.

Air compressors come in different sizes and designs, ranging from small portable units to large stationary units that are capable of producing high volumes of compressed air. They can also be categorized into two types: positive displacement compressors and dynamic compressors.

Positive displacement compressors work by filling and emptying a chamber, such as a piston or screw, to compress the air. Dynamic compressors, on the other hand, use rotating impellers to accelerate and then decelerate the air, increasing its pressure.

Air compressors are widely used in many industries, including manufacturing, construction, automotive, and aerospace. They are also commonly found in households and garages, where they can be used for tasks such as inflating tires, powering air tools, and blowing debris.



HYDRAULIC PUMP

A hydraulic pump is used in many industrial and commercial applications to convert mechanical energy into hydraulic energy.

The hydraulic pump works by moving hydraulic fluids through pipes and hoses. Hydraulic pumps are known for their ability to generate high pressure for transporting hydraulic fluids through pipes and hoses. The hydraulic fluid is typically moved by an electric or diesel engine.

A hydraulic pump consists of several parts, including the outer shell, motor, crankshaft, control valve system, piston, pipes, and hoses. The efficiency of a hydraulic pump depends on several factors, including the size of the pump, operating pressure, and flow rate.

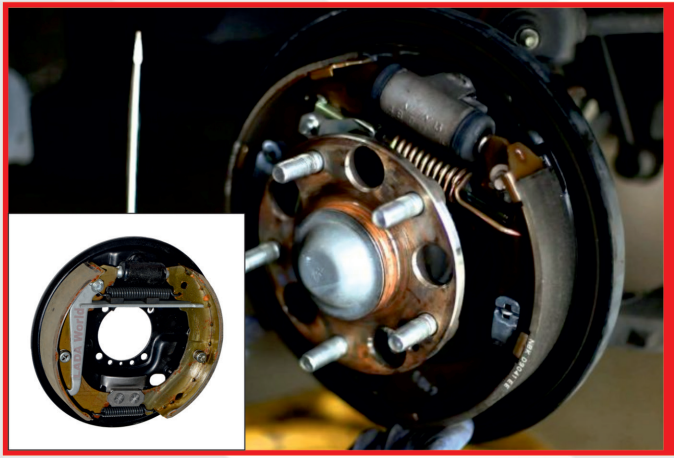
Hydraulic pumps are commonly used in many applications, including hydraulic lift systems, heavy equipment, agricultural machinery, and industrial control systems. The type of hydraulic pump used is usually chosen based on the size of the load, operating pressure, and required flow rate.

DISC

A brake disc, also known as a rotor, is a component of the braking system that works in conjunction with the brake pads to slow or stop a vehicle. It is typically made of cast iron or a composite material and is mounted to the wheel hub. When the brake pedal is applied, hydraulic pressure causes the brake pads to press against the brake disc, creating friction and slowing down the vehicle. Brake discs are an important safety feature in vehicles and require regular maintenance and replacement when worn or damaged.

CAMPAIGN

It is a braking system part located in the rear tires of the vehicles and helps the vehicle to stop by slowing down the rotation speed. This part, made of cast iron, compresses from the center point to the outer point, thus increasing friction. This slows down the rotational speed of the wheels.



HUB

When it is asked what is the hub, it is located on the vehicle as a carrier piece attached to the axle on the wheels of the vehicle. With the hub, we can easily understand the rotation process of the wheel in general

BODY PARTS

Truck or heavy-duty body parts are the components that make up the exterior of large commercial vehicles, such as tractor-trailers, dump trucks, and construction equipment. These parts include the cab, hood, doors, fenders, bumpers, grille, mirrors, and various panels that make up the body of the vehicle. These body parts are typically made from durable materials such as steel, aluminum, or fiberglass, and are designed to withstand the harsh conditions and heavy usage that these vehicles are subjected to. They also play a crucial role in protecting the driver and any passengers, as well as the cargo being transported. Replacing or repairing heavy-duty body parts can be a costly and time-consuming process, which is why regular maintenance and inspection are essential to ensure the longevity and safety of these vehicles.

LIGHTING EQUIPMENTS

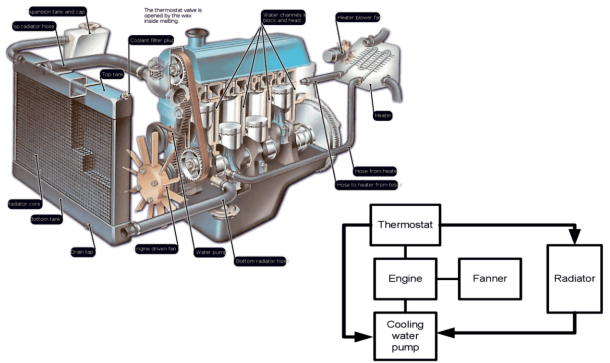
Lighting equipment for trucks typically includes headlights, taillights, brake lights, turn signal lights, and hazard lights. These lights help to illuminate the road and surroundings, as well as make the truck visible to other drivers on the road. In addition, many trucks may also have additional lighting equipment such as fog lights, work lights, or strobe lights, which serve specific purposes such as providing additional illumination in adverse weather conditions or improving visibility when working on construction sites or in other hazardous environments. Proper maintenance and functioning of lighting equipment is crucial for safe operation of trucks on the road.

RUBBER PARTS

Rubber parts for trucks refer to various components made of rubber materials that are used in trucks. These parts can include items such as engine mounts, suspension bushings, hoses, belts, gaskets, seals, and other components. They are designed to absorb shock, reduce vibration, and provide insulation between different parts of the truck. Rubber parts are important for ensuring the smooth and safe operation of the truck, as they help to reduce wear and tear on other parts and prevent damage from excessive vibration or movement. Proper maintenance and replacement of worn rubber parts is essential to ensure the longevity and reliability of the truck.

HOSES

Hoses for trucks are flexible tubes made of rubber or other materials that are used to transfer various fluids, such as air, water, fuel, oil, and hydraulic fluid, between different components of the vehicle. They are used in a variety of systems, including the engine, cooling system, brake system, and hydraulic system. Hoses are designed to be durable and resistant to high temperatures, pressure, and other environmental factors. They come in different shapes and sizes to fit specific applications in the truck. Regular inspection and maintenance of hoses are important to prevent leaks and ensure the proper functioning of the vehicle's systems.



COOLING SYSTEM

The cooling system in a truck is a system that helps regulate and maintain the temperature of the engine by dissipating excess heat. It consists of several components, including a radiator, water pump, thermostat, cooling fan, and various hoses and pipes. The engine produces heat as it operates, and the cooling system helps to remove that heat to prevent the engine from overheating, which can cause damage or even engine failure. The radiator, which is typically located at the front of the truck, uses a series of thin tubes to transfer the heat from the coolant fluid to the surrounding air. The water pump circulates the coolant through the engine and the radiator. The thermostat regulates the temperature of the coolant by controlling the flow of coolant through the engine. The cooling fan helps to draw air over the radiator to aid in the cooling process. The hoses and pipes transport the coolant fluid throughout the system. A properly functioning cooling system is crucial to the health and longevity of a truck's engine.

ENGINE PARTS

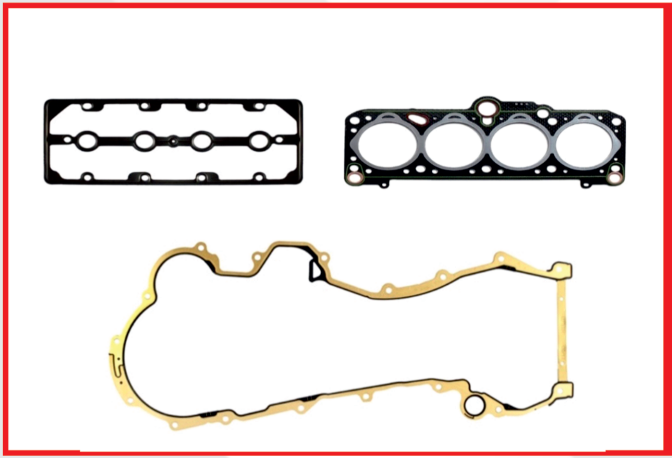
Engine parts are the components that make up the internal combustion engine, which is the main source of power in most vehicles. These parts include the engine block, pistons, crankshaft, camshaft, cylinder head, valves, spark plugs, fuel injectors, and various sensors and belts. The engine parts work together to convert fuel into energy that moves the vehicle. Regular maintenance and replacement of worn-out engine parts are essential to ensure the longevity and efficient operation of the engine.

GASKET

A gasket is a seal that is used to prevent leaks between two components that are bolted or connected together, such as two parts of an engine or a truck. It is typically made of a compressible material, such as rubber, cork, or fiber, that is designed to fill any small irregularities or imperfections on the surface of the components it is sealing.

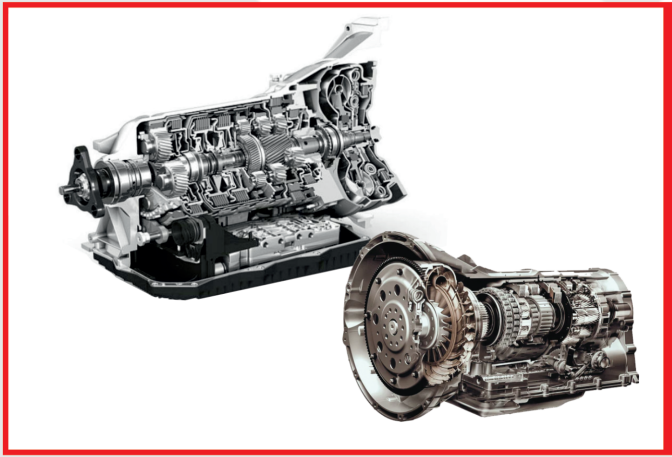
In an engine or truck, gaskets are commonly used to seal various components such as the cylinder head, oil pan, valve cover, water pump, and intake and exhaust manifolds. Gaskets are critical components in engines and trucks, as they help prevent leaks of fluids such as oil, coolant, and fuel, and maintain proper pressure levels in the engine.

There are many different types of gaskets used in engines and trucks, and they can vary in size, shape, and material depending on the specific application. It is important to select the right type of gasket for the specific application to ensure proper sealing and prevent leaks. When replacing a gasket, it is also important to clean and inspect the mating surfaces of the components to ensure a proper seal.



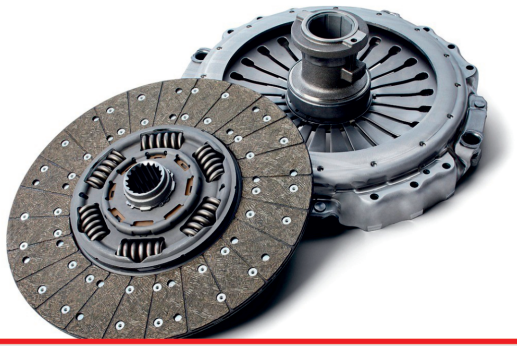
GEARS

The gearbox, also known as the transmission or gear case, is a machine that transfers and changes the torque and speed of rotation coming from a rotational power source using a series of gears of different sizes. The transmission system in motorized vehicles such as cars is one of the most important applications of the gearbox, where the gearbox converts the relatively high rotational speed of the engine into a suitable speed for the vehicle wheels. The gearbox usually contains several gears that can be shifted according to the change in rotational speed of the rotational power source (such as the car engine), in order to obtain the appropriate speed and torque at the output of the gearbox (such as the car wheels). Gears in the gearbox can be changed manually or automatically.



FLYWHEEL

It is a large, cylindrical gear that rotates with the movement of the crank connected to the crankshaft and uses the power it receives at the moment of ignition to rotate the engine at other times, providing the continuity of the movement. In many models, the first movement required for the starting system is given from the flywheel via the starter dynamo.



CLUTCH SET - FLYWHEEL

Clutch Set and Flywheel are two separate parts used in the automotive industry.

The clutch set is an important component of transmission systems found in cars, vans, and other vehicles. It is designed to transmit the power of the engine to the gears of the transmission and to enable the vehicle to move. The baskı balata creates frictional force by compressing the pressure plate to start or stop the vehicle's movement.

The flywheel, on the other hand, is a device connected to the crankshaft of the engine. It regulates the rotational motion of the engine, which is based on the intermittent explosion motion of the cylinders. The flywheel is necessary for the engine to function properly and also helps reduce the vehicle's vibration.

In short, the Clutch Set is a device that transmits engine power to the transmission and enables the vehicle to move, while the volan is a device that regulates the engine's rotation and is necessary for the engine to function properly."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