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(54) **REAR TRACK ASSEMBLY FOR A VEHICLE**

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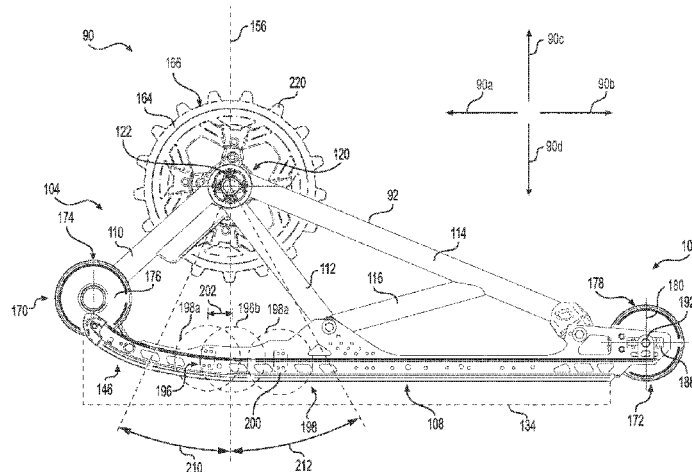
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A track assembly to be mounted on a vehicle. The track assembly has a frame, a drive wheel rotationally mounted to the frame, a front idler wheel assembly mounted to the frame, a rear idler wheel assembly mounted to the frame, and a track mounted around the front idler wheel assembly, the rear idler wheel assembly, and the drive wheel, and being in driving engagement with the drive wheel. The track has a plurality of traction lugs distributed along an outer surface of the track. Each traction lug of the plurality of traction lugs has a height in a range of 1.6 inches to 2.5 inches. A distance between a foremost point on the outer surface of the track  
(Continued)



and a rearmost point on the outer surface of the track is between 54 inches and 65 inches.

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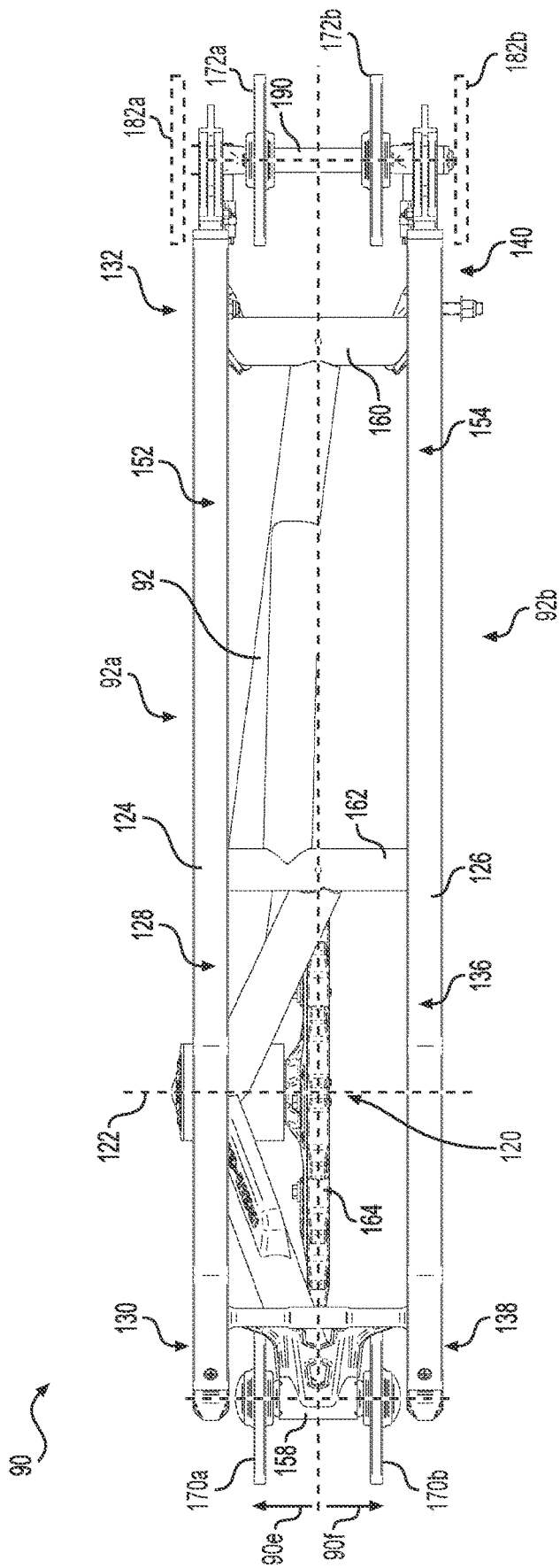


FIG. 2

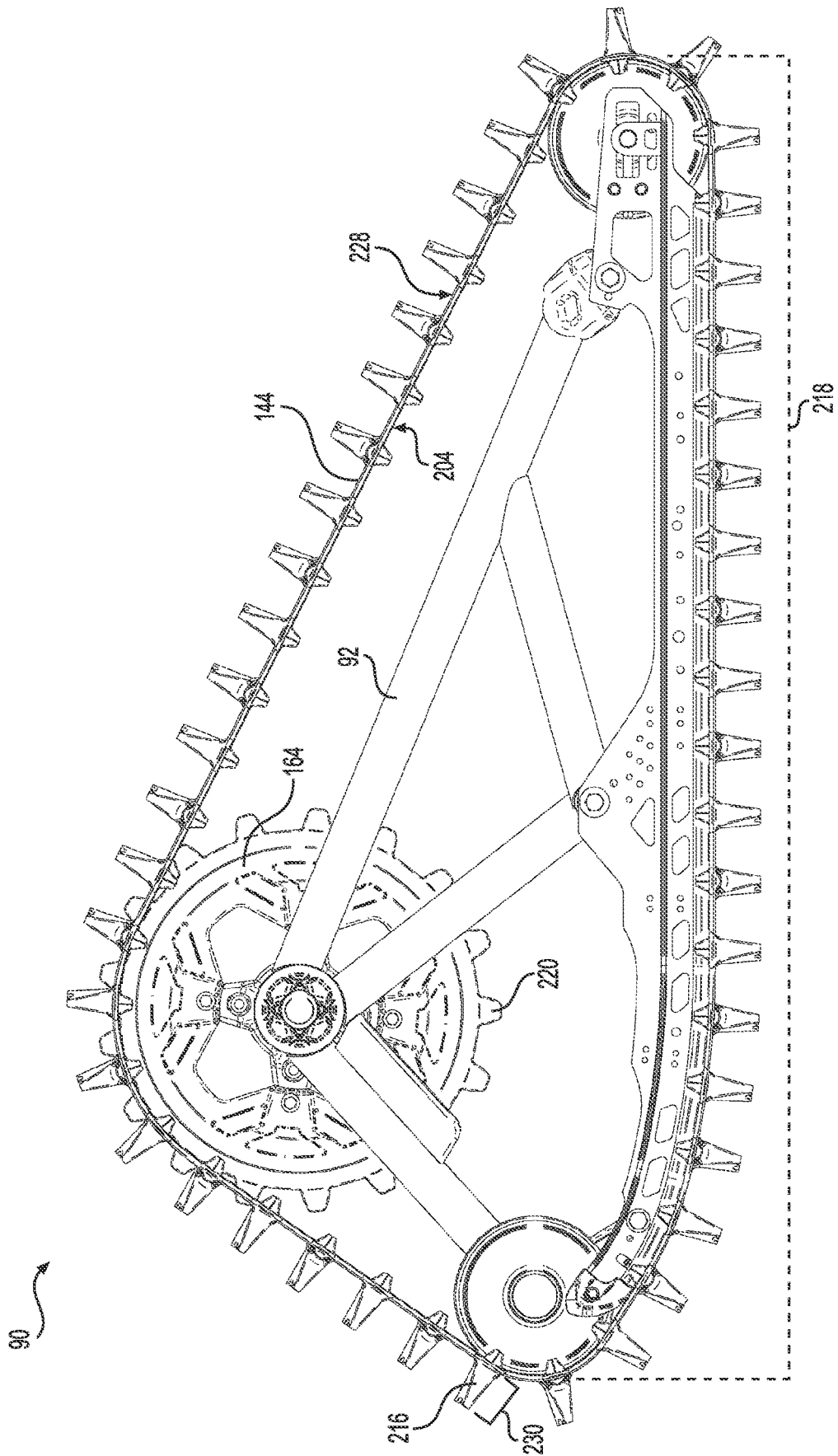


FIG. 3

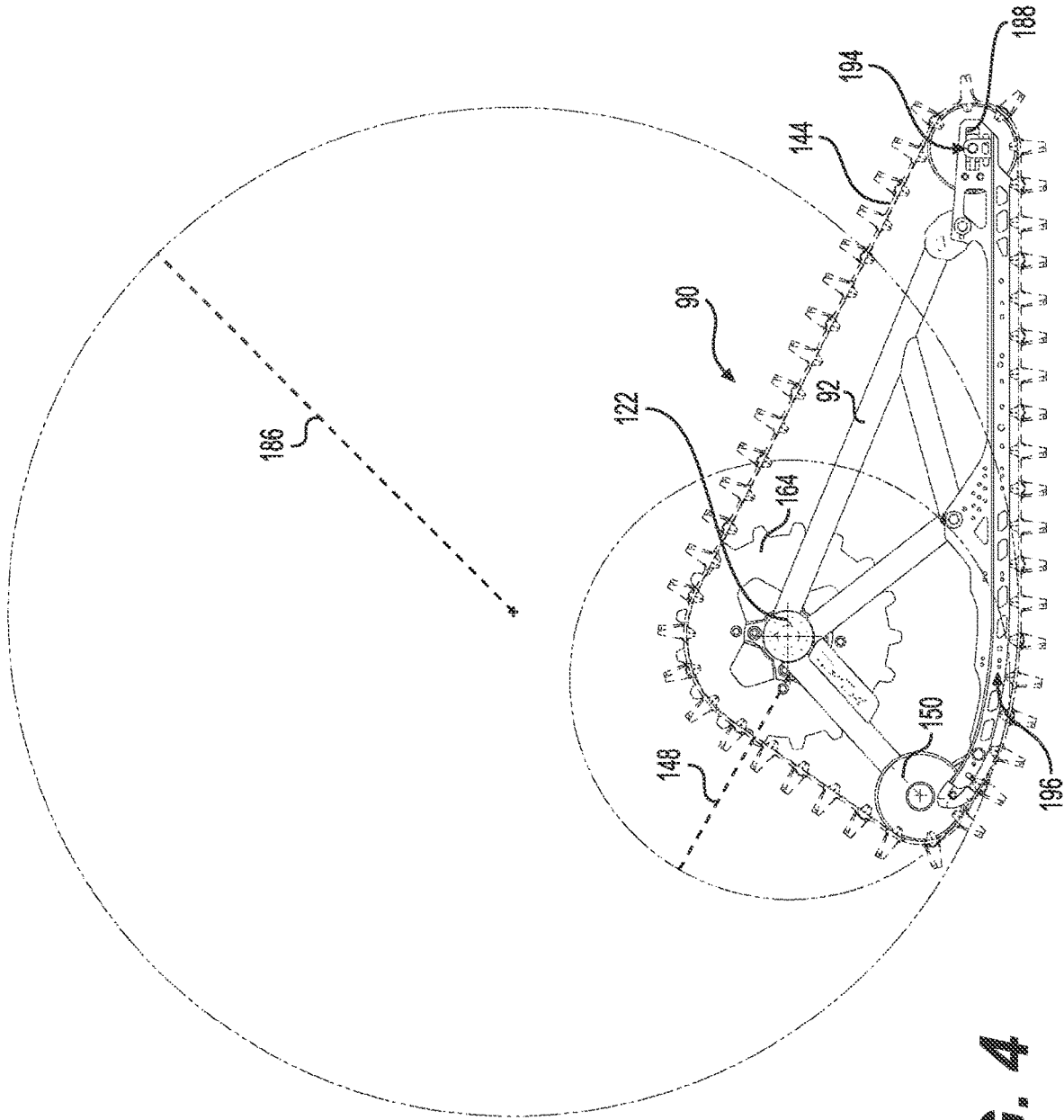


FIG. 4

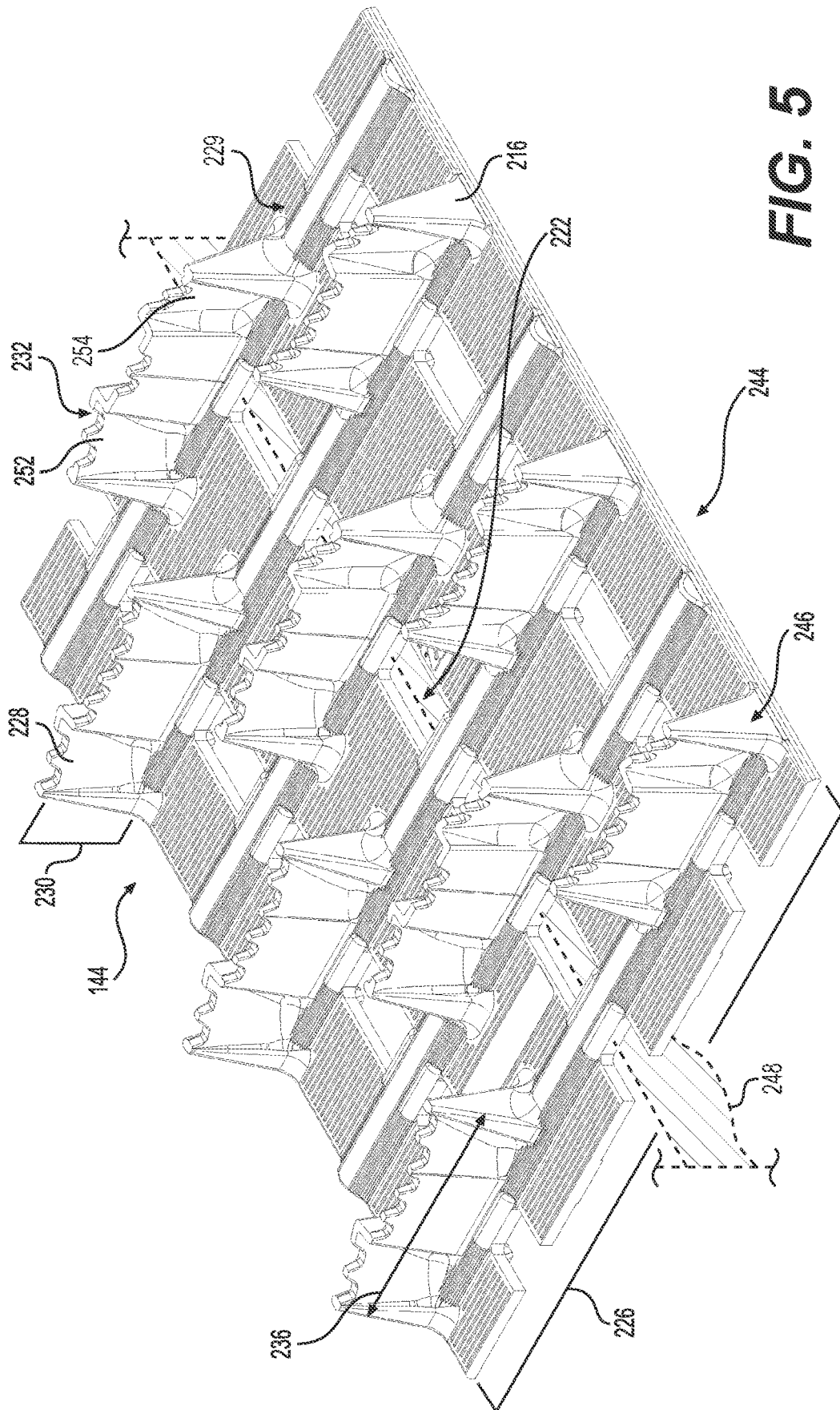


FIG. 5

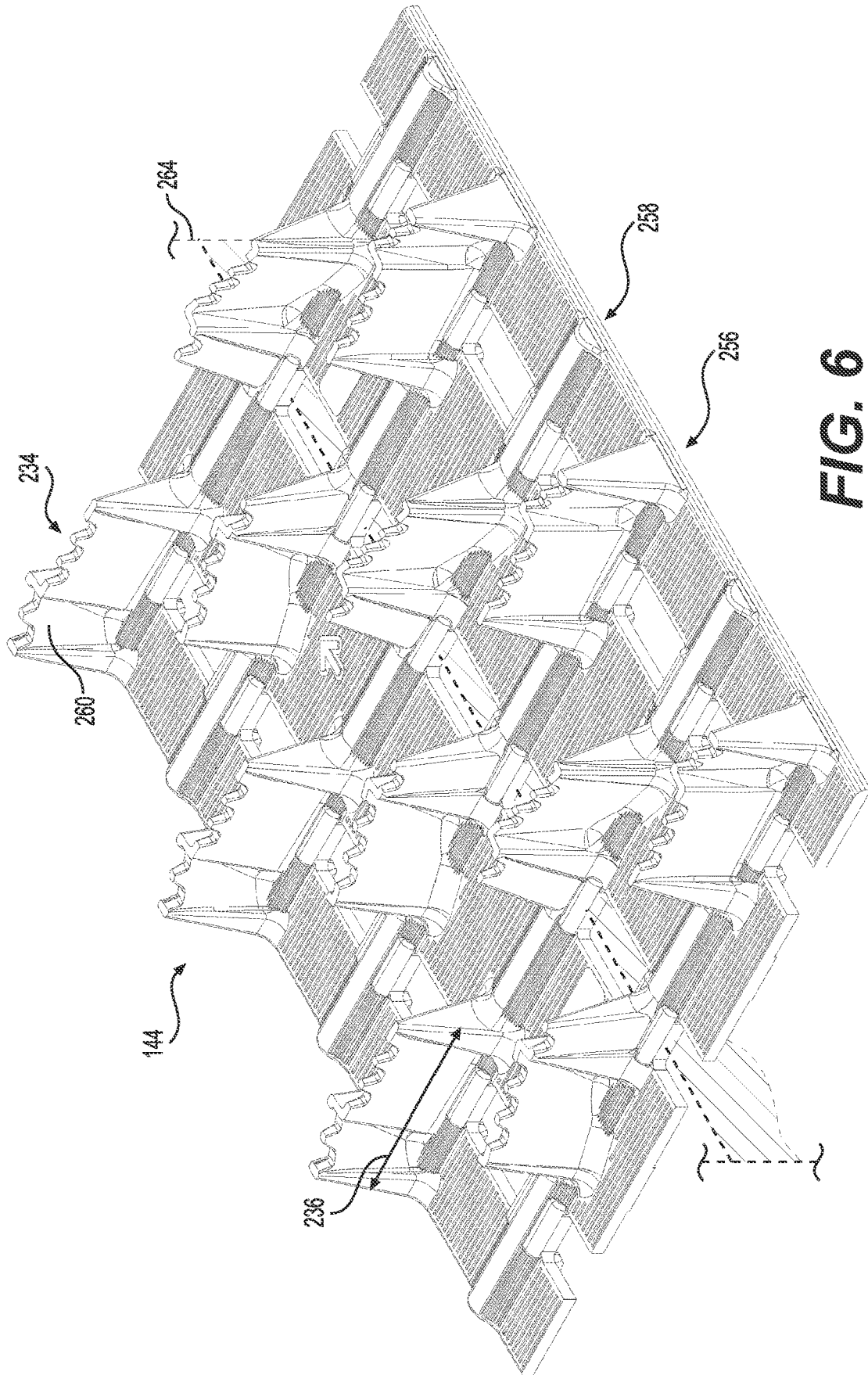


FIG. 6

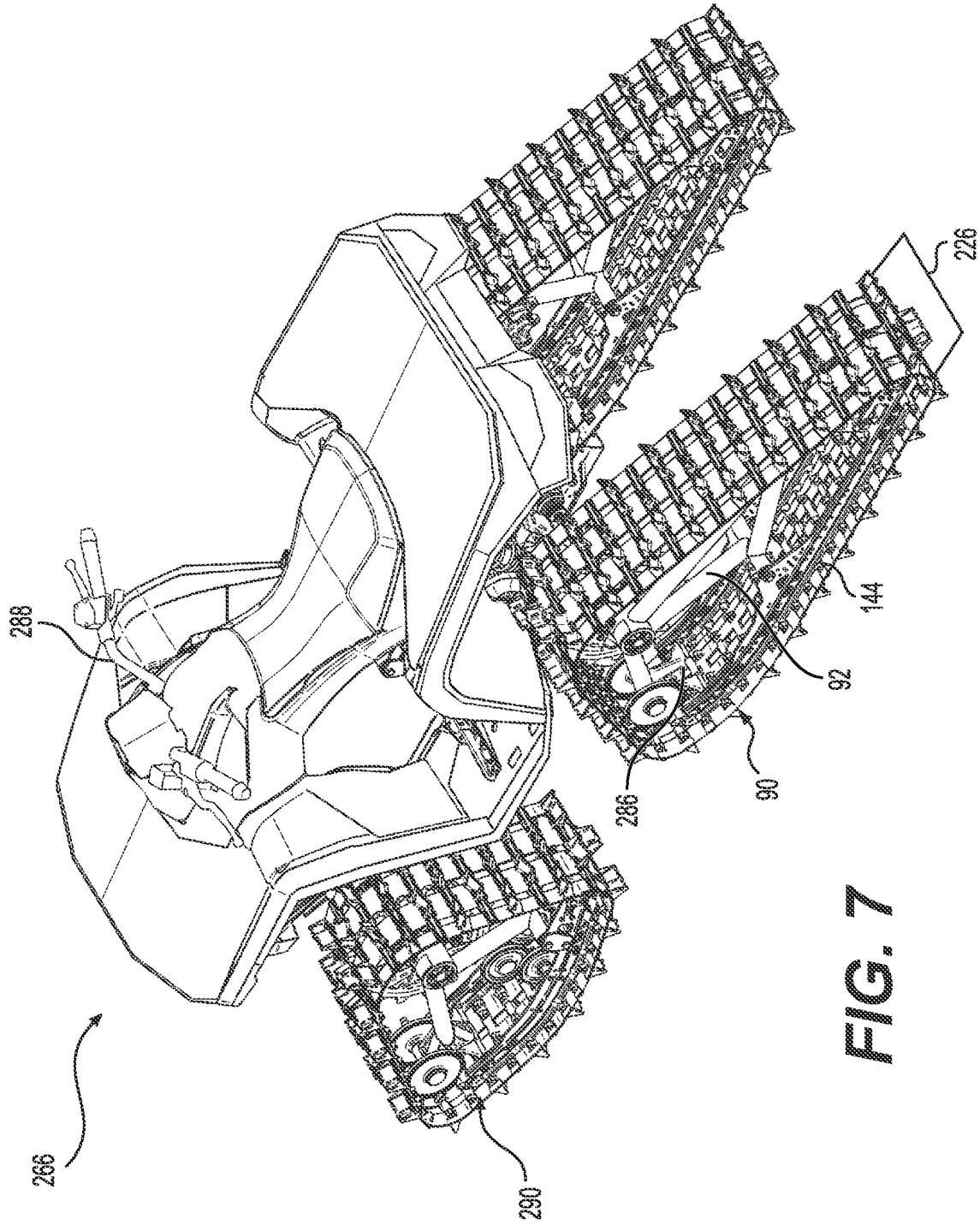


FIG. 7

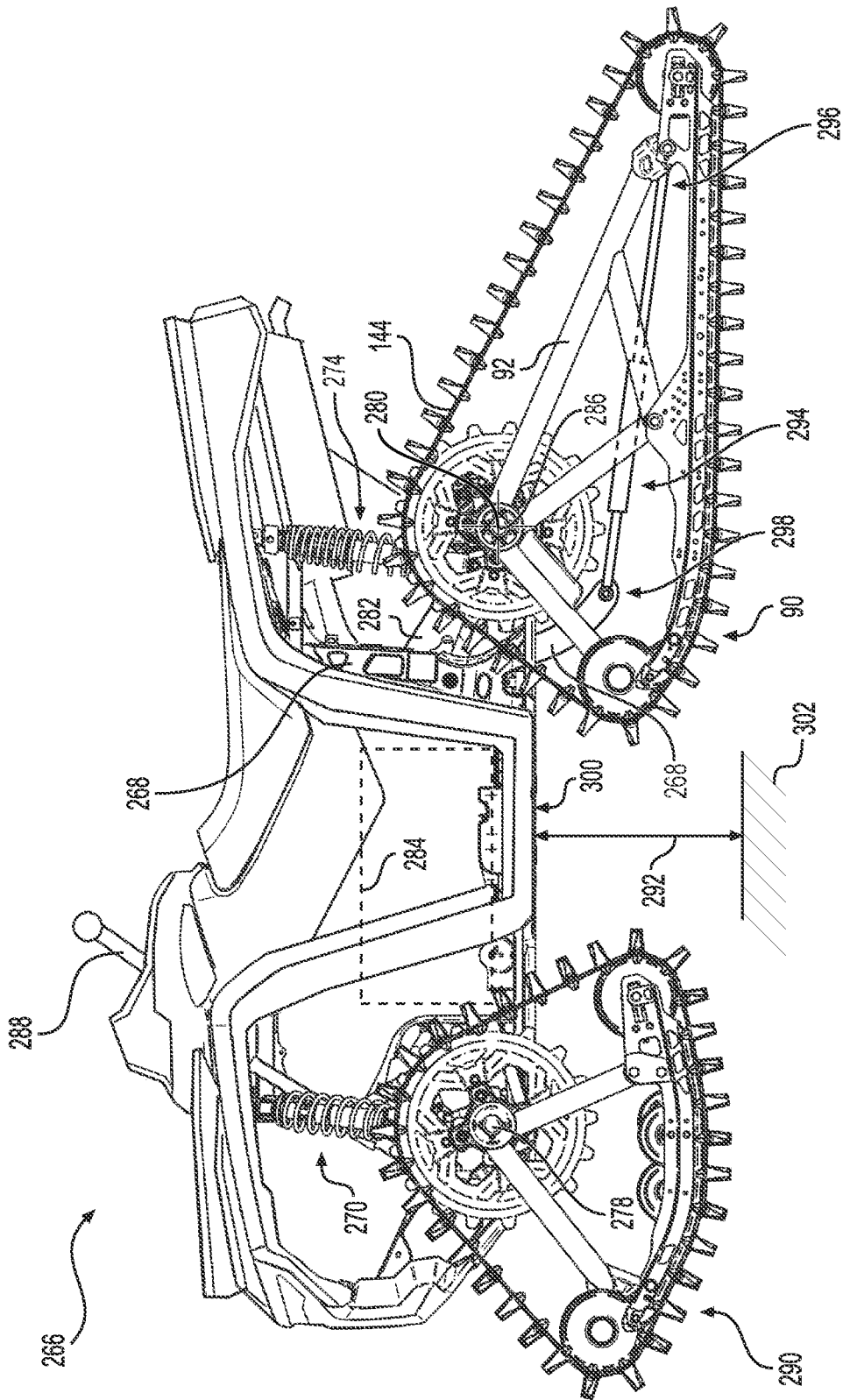


FIG. 8

**REAR TRACK ASSEMBLY FOR A VEHICLE**

## CROSS-REFERENCE

The present application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 62/459,526, filed Feb. 15, 2017, entitled "Traction assembly and Vehicle", which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

## TECHNICAL FIELD

The present technology relates to track assemblies and vehicles having track assemblies.

## BACKGROUND

All-Terrain Vehicles ("ATV's") are four-wheeled off-road vehicles. ATV's are designed for "all" terrains (i.e. many off-road terrains). ATV wheels are usable with "all" terrains but may not be optimized for one or more particular types of terrain. Given that wheels may not provide optimal traction on certain types of terrain, e.g. mud, snow, sand, etc., track systems were developed to be used on ATV's in place of the wheels. ATV's, however, including their frames, suspensions, and fairings, were designed for having wheels as ground-contacting elements, and not for having tracks.

Track systems have been developed to replace wheels of ATVs, in order to improve traction and/or flotation of the ATVs in some driving conditions. Wheels are circular in shape (and thus when rotated maintain the same shape—and are designed to be rotated in use) and are generally smaller than track systems. Tracks systems typically have frames that are triangular in shape and are generally larger than wheels.

Existing track systems are suitable for their intended purposes. However, improvements to existing systems are desirable.

## SUMMARY

In conventional wisdom, to improve vehicle performance, such as acceleration, the horsepower of the vehicle's motor is increased. Such an approach is often practiced with snowmobiles.

However, as it has been found by the creators of the present technology, sometimes increasing a vehicle's motor horsepower may be relatively expensive and may not provide the desired performance improvements in some driving conditions. The creators of the present technology have found that this may more often be the case with vehicles such as ATVs and Side by Side vehicles, than with snowmobiles. In one aspect, the creators of the present technology have found that the propulsion mechanisms by which ATV and Side-by-Side track assemblies propel such vehicles differ from the propulsion mechanisms of snowmobiles, at least when such vehicles are used on snow.

In one aspect, the track of a snowmobile is designed to eject snow from under the track and thereby propel the snowmobile. ATV and Side-by-side vehicle tracks, on the other hand, often pull on snow trapped between traction lugs of the tracks in order to propel such vehicles. The creators of the present technology have found that this difference in propulsion mechanisms may be leveraged in some cases to provide vehicle performance improvements for some types of driving conditions and for some types of terrain without necessarily needing to increase a vehicle's horsepower.

For example, it has been found that providing a track assembly for an ATV or a Side-by-Side vehicle, the track assembly having a track with a track length that is in a particular range of track lengths improves vehicle performance, including acceleration, in at least some driving conditions. As another example, it has been found that providing a track assembly for an ATV or a Side-by-Side vehicle, the track assembly having a track with a track length that is in a particular range of track lengths, in combination with the track having traction lugs that have traction lug heights in a particular range of traction lug heights, improves vehicle performance, including acceleration, in at least some driving conditions.

It has also been found that providing particular combinations of track length and traction lug height(s) for an ATV or a Side-by-Side vehicle in a further combination with certain additional features described in this document, improves vehicle performance in at least some driving conditions. Thus, the present technology provides a track system for use with a vehicle, such as an ATV, a Side-by-Side vehicle, or other similar vehicles, provides improved vehicle performance, including acceleration, in at least some driving conditions, including at least some snow driving conditions.

In one aspect, there is provided herein a track assembly to be mounted to a rotatable rear axle of a vehicle, the rotatable rear axle being structured for mechanical attachment of a wheel thereto. The track assembly has a frame having a front, a rear, a bottom, a left side, and a right side. A drive wheel is rotationally mounted to the frame for rotation about a drive wheel axis positioned in a vertical drive wheel plane, the drive wheel having a peripheral surface. A front idler wheel assembly is mounted at the front of the frame for rotation about a front idler wheel assembly axis parallel to the drive wheel axis, the front idler wheel assembly having a peripheral surface. A rear idler wheel assembly is mounted at the rear of the frame for rotation about a rear idler wheel assembly axis parallel to the drive wheel axis, the rear idler wheel assembly having a peripheral surface.

Further, the track assembly has a track having an inner surface facing the drive wheel, and an outer surface opposite the inner surface, the outer surface having a plurality of traction lugs distributed along the outer surface. The drive wheel, the front idler wheel assembly and the rear idler wheel assembly are positioned relative to the frame to support the track around the drive wheel peripheral surface, the front idler wheel assembly peripheral surface, and the rear idler wheel assembly peripheral surface. The track is in driving engagement with the drive wheel. At least one of the front idler wheel assembly and the rear idler wheel assembly is selectively movable between a plurality of longitudinally-distributed tension positions to tension the track.

The track assembly is structured to be attached to the axle of the vehicle when the wheel is removed. In this embodiment, a distance between a foremost point on the outer surface of the track and a rearmost point on the outer surface of the track is between 54 inches and 65 inches, and each traction lug of the plurality of traction lugs has a height in a range of 1.6 inches to 2.5 inches.

In some embodiments, the track assembly further includes a longitudinally-extending left slide rail connected to the bottom of the frame and having a bottom surface, a front end, a rear end and a length; and a longitudinally-extending right slide rail connected to the bottom of the frame and having a bottom surface, a front end, a rear end, and a length.

In some embodiments, the drive wheel, wheels of the front idler wheel assembly and wheels of the rear idler wheel assembly are the sole wheels of the track assembly contacting the track.

In some embodiments, the track assembly further includes a plurality of mid-rollers, each mid-roller of the plurality of mid-rollers being connected to at least one of the left slide rail and the right slide rail to rotate about a mid-roller axis that defines a mid-roller plane with the drive wheel axis. In such embodiments, the mid-roller plane defines an angle with the vertical drive wheel plane that has a magnitude of not more than 20 degrees.

In some embodiments, the plurality of mid-rollers is positioned relative to the left slide rail and the right slide rail such that each mid-roller in the plurality of mid-rollers extends downward past the bottom surface of each of the left slide rail and the right slide rail by 2/25.4 inches to 6/25.4 inches (2 millimetres to 6 millimetres, respectively).

In some embodiments, the track assembly further includes a longitudinally-extending central slide rail connected to the bottom of the frame. In such embodiments, the central slide rail is positioned between the left slide rail and the right slide rail.

In some embodiments, each traction lug of the plurality of traction lugs has a lug length of approximately one-third of a width of the track.

In some embodiments, each traction lug of the plurality of traction lugs has a lug length of approximately one-quarter of a width of the track.

In some embodiments, the plurality of traction lugs is arranged in a 2-1 repeating pattern.

In some embodiments, the plurality of traction lugs is arranged in a 2-2 repeating pattern.

In some embodiments, at least some traction lugs in the plurality of traction lugs are longitudinally spaced from each other by 5 to 8 inches (127 millimetres to 203.2 millimetres, respectively).

In some embodiments, the rear idler wheel assembly has four idler wheels.

In some embodiments, the track assembly further includes a dynamic traction device having one end connected to the frame and another end connected to the vehicle when the track assembly is in use.

In some embodiments, the track has a track perimeter of 135 inches to 180 inches (3429 millimetres to 4572 millimetres, respectively).

In some embodiments, the front idler wheel assembly has a front idler wheel assembly radius, the bottom surface of each of the left slide rail and the right slide rail has an upward curvature having an upward radius of curvature, the upward curvatures of the left slide rail and the right slide rail are sized such that the track bends around the front idler wheel assembly and the upward curvatures of the left and right slide rails about an effective wheel radius, and the effective wheel radius is greater than each of the front idler wheel assembly radius and the upward radius of curvature.

In some embodiments, the drive wheel, the front idler wheel assembly, the rear idler wheel assembly, the bottom surfaces of the left and right slide rails, and the track are sized and positioned relative to each other such that when: a) the track assembly is mounted to the vehicle, b) the vehicle is traveling forward on flat level surface terrain covered with snow, and c) the track is being driven by the drive wheel about a path around the drive wheel, the front idler wheel assembly, the left and right slide rails, and the rear idler wheel assembly, each traction lug in the plurality of the traction lugs enters the snow substantially perpen-

dicular to the flat level surface terrain. In such embodiments, each traction lug remains perpendicular to the flat level surface terrain as the track travels about its path at least until that traction lug begins to exit the snow.

In a further aspect, there is also provided a vehicle having a rotatable rear axle that is structured for mechanical attachment of a wheel thereto and having an embodiment of the track assembly described above being attached to the axle to support the vehicle on terrain.

In some embodiments, the vehicle is one of: an All-Terrain Vehicle, a Side-by-Side Vehicle, and a wheelchair.

Additional and/or alternative features, aspects, and advantages of embodiments of the present technology will become apparent from the following description, the accompanying drawings, and the appended claims.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The drawings included herewith are for illustrating various embodiments of articles, products, methods, and apparatuses described in the present specification. The drawings could not be to scale. Some features shown in the drawings could be exaggerated, or scaled down, relative to their possible "life" size(s), in order to make these features clearly visible in the drawings.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a left side view of a track assembly, according to a first embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a bottom view of the track assembly of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a left side view of the track assembly of FIG. 1, with a track mounted thereon;

FIG. 4 is a left side view of the track assembly of FIG. 3, showing an effective wheel radius of the track assembly;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a portion of the track of FIGS. 3 and 4;

FIG. 6 is a perspective view of a portion of the track similar to that of FIG. 5, but according to another embodiment;

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of a vehicle with the track assembly of FIGS. 1 to 4 mounted onto a left side of the rear axle of the vehicle; and

FIG. 8 is a side view of the vehicle of FIG. 7.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The headings in this section of the document are used solely to improve readability of the detailed description, and were not meant to be used for, and must not be used for, interpreting any of the information included in the detailed description. The headings do not separate the detailed description into sections, and the detailed description should be read and interpreted as though the headings in the detailed description do not exist.

##### Directions

With reference to FIG. 1, a forward direction, as the term is used in this document, is shown with reference numeral 90a. A rearward direction, as the term is used in this document, is shown with reference numeral 90b. An upward direction is shown with reference numeral 90c. A downward direction, as the term is used in this document, is shown with reference numeral 90d.

With reference to FIG. 2, a leftward direction, as the term is used in this document, is shown with reference numeral 90e. A rightward direction, as the term is used in this document, is shown with reference numeral 90f.

## Track Assembly—General

FIGS. 1 to 4 show a track assembly 90 for a vehicle. The track assembly 90 has a frame 92. As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, the frame 92 has a left side 92a (FIG. 2), a right side 92b (FIG. 2), a front 104 (FIG. 1), a rear 106 (FIG. 2), and a bottom 108 (FIG. 3). The frame includes a plurality of frame members 110-116. The frame members 110-116 are welded to each other and are thus non-mobile relative to each other in this embodiment.

The frame 92 is suspensionless. It is contemplated that in other embodiments the frame 92 would include a suspension, such that, for example an upper part of the frame 92 would be sprung relative to a lower part of the frame 92 (not shown).

In this embodiment, a drive wheel 164 is rotatably secured on the frame 92 at a junction point of the frame members 110, 112, 114, to rotate about a drive wheel axis 122. The drive wheel 164 has a vehicle axle attachment portion 120 structured to allow the drive wheel 164 to be bolted to a wheel hub or other structure of a vehicle that is connected to an axle of the vehicle and which wheel hub or other structure normally receives a wheel of the vehicle. The drive wheel 164 is thus attachable to an axle of the vehicle instead of a wheel of that vehicle, co-axially with the drive wheel axis 122 and the axis of rotation of the wheel hub or other structure. The vehicle axle attachment portion 120 in this embodiment has a plurality of apertures defined there-through which match a bolt pattern of the wheel hub of a vehicle to which the drive wheel 164 is to be bolted. It is contemplated that any other suitable attachment of the drive wheel 164 to an axle of a vehicle could be used. An example of a vehicle axle and vehicle are shown in FIGS. 7 and 8, and are described in more detail later in this document. The non-mobile frame members 110-116 extend from the vehicle axle attachment portion 120 to slide rails 124, 126.

**Slide Rails [48]** The frame 92 has a longitudinally-extending left slide rail 124, which is connected to the frame members 110-116 at the bottom 108 of the frame 92. The left slide rail 124 has a bottom surface 128, a front end 130, a rear end 132, and a length 134.

The frame 92 also has a longitudinally-extending right slide rail 126, which is connected to the frame members 110-116 at the bottom 108 of the frame 92. The right slide rail 126 has a bottom surface 136, a front end 138, a rear end 140, and a length (which in this embodiment is equal to the length 134 of the left slide rail 124).

The bottom surface 128, 136 of each of the left and right slide rails 124, 126 is positioned such that it is supportable by a track 144 against terrain. As best shown in FIG. 1, in some embodiments, the bottom surface 128, 136 of each of the left and right slide rails 124, 126 is provided by a slide made of an ultra high molecular weight (“UHMW”) polymer. In the present embodiment, each of the slides is held on its corresponding slide rail 124, 126 by a combination of T-slot and a screw. It is contemplated that the slides could be secured using a different suitable mechanism, including an adhesive. It is contemplated that the slides could be made integral with corresponding ones of the slide rails 124, 126. In some embodiments, instead of having the slides, the bottom surfaces 128, 136 of the slide rails 124, 126 are coated with a low-friction material such as a UHMW polymer.

The front end 130, 138 of each slide rail 124, 126 is connected to a first one 110 of the plurality of frame members 110-116 of the frame 92, and the rear end 132, 140 of each slide rail is connected to a second one 114 of the plurality of frame members 110-116. The front end 130, 138

of each of the left and the right slide rails 124, 126 has an upward curvature 146. The upward curvature 146 of each of the left and the right slide rails 124, 126 has an upward radius of curvature 148 (FIG. 4).

The front end 130, 138 of each slide rail 124, 126 is connected to the first one 110 of the plurality of frame members 110-116 via a first transverse member 158, and the rear end 132, 140 of each slide rail 124, 126 is connected to the second one 114 of the plurality of frame members 110-116 via a second transverse member 160.

The frame member 112 is connected to the frame member 114 via the frame member 116. The frame members 110-116 are located between the left and the right slide rails 124, 126. The frame members 110-116 are located vertically between the left and the right slide rails 124, 126.

The slide rails 124, 126 are connected to a third one 112 of the plurality of frame members 110-116 via a third transverse member 162 at a point intermediate the front end 130, 138 and the rear end 132, 140 of the slide rails 124, 126.

The bottom surfaces 128, 136 of the slide rails 124, 126 include flat track supporting surfaces 152, 154 which extend rearward 90b from the upward curvature 146 of the front end 130, 138 toward the rear end 132, 140, and in some embodiments extend rearward 90b past the rear idler wheel assembly 172. The rear idler wheel assembly 172 is described later in this document.

The flat track supporting surfaces 152, 154 are about 36.5 inches (927 millimeters) long. In some embodiments, the flat track supporting surfaces 152, 154 are between about 40 inches (1016 millimeters) and about 52 inches (1321 millimeters) long. It is contemplated that other lengths could be used. As best shown in FIGS. 1, 3 and 4, approximately two-thirds of the length 134 of each of the slide rails 124, 126 is positioned rearward 90b of a vertical transverse drive wheel plane 156.

It is contemplated that in other embodiments, the track assembly 90 need not have slide rails 124, 126, in which case standard known frames with mid-rollers (not shown) for driving the track 144 on terrain could be used.

**Wheel Assemblies**

The drive wheel 164 has a peripheral surface 166. The peripheral surface 166 of the drive wheel 164 extends upward 90c above the frame 92. The drive wheel axis 122 is positioned in a vertical transverse drive wheel plane 156.

The track assembly 90 has a front idler wheel assembly 170, and a rear idler wheel assembly 172. The forward idler wheel assembly 170 has a peripheral surface 174 and is connected to the frame 92 at the front of the frame 92 for rotation about a forward idler wheel axis 176 that is parallel to the drive wheel axis 122. It is contemplated that the forward idler wheel assembly 170 could be connected to the frame 92 for rotation about the forward idler wheel axis 176 by being rotationally connected to the slide rails 124, 126. The peripheral surface 174 extends forward 90a of the front ends 130, 138 of the slide rails 124, 126. The front idler wheel assembly 170 has two front idler wheels 170a, 170b (FIG. 2). It is contemplated that the front idler wheel assembly 170 could have more than two wheels, or a single wheel.

The rear idler wheel assembly 172 has a peripheral surface 178. The rear idler wheel assembly 172 is connected to the frame 92, via the rear ends of the slide rails 124, 126, at the rear of the frame 92 for rotation about a rear idler wheel assembly axis 180 that is parallel to the drive wheel axis 122. It is contemplated that the rear idler wheel assembly 172 could be connected to the frame 92 for rotation about the rear idler wheel assembly axis 180 by being

connected directly to the frame **92** instead of or in addition to being rotationally connected to the slide rails **124**, **126**. The peripheral surface **178** extends rearward of the rear ends **132**, **140** of the slide rails **124**, **126**. The rear idler wheel assembly **172** has two idler wheels **172a**, **172b**. It is contemplated that the rear idler wheel assembly **172** could have more than two wheels, or a single wheel.

In a particular embodiment, the front idler wheel assembly **170** has two idler wheels **170a**, **170b**. The rear idler wheel assembly **172** has two idler wheels **172a**, **172b**. As shown with dashed lines in FIG. 2, in some embodiments, the rear idler wheel assembly **172** has four idler wheels **172a**, **172b**, **182a**, **182b** (the two additional wheels **182a**, **182b** are shown in dashed lines). Four-wheeled versions of the rear idler wheel assembly **172** provide advantages in some applications.

As shown in FIG. 4, the front idler wheel assembly **170** has a front idler wheel assembly radius **150**. Each of the upward curvatures **146** of the slide rails **124**, **126** has an upward radius of curvature **148**. In this embodiment, the upward radius of curvature **148** of the left slide rail **124** is equal to the upward radius of curvature **148** of the right slide rail **126**.

The upward radii of curvature **148** of the slide rails **124**, **126** and the front idler wheel assembly radius **150** are sized such that the track **144** bends around the front idler wheel assembly **170** and the upward curvatures **146** about an effective wheel radius **186**, and the effective wheel radius **186** is greater than each of the front idler wheel assembly radius **150** and the upward radii of curvature **148**.

#### Tensioner Assembly

The slide rails **124**, **126** have transversely aligned tensioner apertures **188** that extend longitudinally in the respective slide rails **124**, **126**. The rear idler wheel assembly **172** is mounted onto a rearward axle **190** (FIG. 2) via known ball bearings (not shown). The rearward axle **190** is slidably mounted within the apertures **188** via a known bolt (not shown, received inside the rearward axle **190**) and nut combination **192** (FIG. 1). The rearward axle **190**, and the bolt and nut combination **192** may be collectively referred to as a tensioner assembly **194** (FIG. 4.).

The tensioner assembly **194** is configured such that when the nut is loosened, the tensioner assembly **194** is slidable along the length of the apertures **188**, and such that when the nut is tightened, the tensioner assembly **194** is fixed in a position in the apertures **188**. The rear idler wheel assembly **172** is thus selectively movable between a plurality of longitudinally-distributed tension positions to tension a track **144** that may be supported by the track assembly **90**.

The tensioner assembly **194** is a known mechanism. It is contemplated that any other suitable tensioner assembly could be used. It is contemplated that the forward idler wheel assembly **170** could be implemented, instead of or in addition to the rear idler wheel assembly **172**, with a suitable tensioner assembly such that forward idler wheel assembly **170** would be movable between a plurality of longitudinally-distributed tension positions to tension the track **144**.

#### Mid-Rollers

In this embodiment, the track assembly **90** excludes wheels (i.e. has no wheels) between the front end **130** and the rear end **132** of the left slide rail **124**, and excludes wheels (i.e. has no wheels) between the front end **138** and the rear end **140** of the right slide rail **126**. The wheels of the front idler wheel assembly **170** and the rear idler wheel assembly **172**, and the drive wheel **164** are the sole wheels

of the track assembly **90** contacting the track **144**. This configuration may provide for improved slide durability in some applications.

Each of the slide rails **124**, **126** has a plurality of mid-roller support apertures **196** distributed along its length. The mid-roller support apertures **196** are arranged to receive one or more wheels (which will be referred to as “mid-rollers **198**”, shown in dashed lines in FIG. 1) in at least one position on the slide rails **124**, **126**. An example set of positions of the mid-rollers **198** is shown in FIG. 1.

In this embodiment, the apertures **196** are configured to receive wheel mounting brackets **200** (could be any suitable wheel mounting brackets) with one or more mid-rollers **198** rotationally attached to each of the mounting brackets **200**. In this embodiment, each wheel mounting bracket **200** has one mid-roller **198** rotationally attached thereto.

The mid-roller support apertures **196** on the left side rail **124** are longitudinally offset from the mid-roller support apertures **196** on the right side rail **126**, as shown with reference arrow **202**, such that when mid-rollers **198** are mounted to these apertures **196** (in this example, via the brackets **200**), the mid-roller(s) **198a** on the left side rail **124** are longitudinally offset from the mid-roller(s) **198b** on the right side rail **126**.

The longitudinal offset of the mid-rollers **198** may reduce vibration experienced by the track assembly **90** when the track assembly **90** is in use, in some applications. It is contemplated that in some embodiments, the slide rails **124**, **126** may be configured to receive mid-rollers **198** that would be longitudinally aligned relative to each other when rotationally mounted to the slide rails **124**, **126**.

As shown in FIG. 1, the mid-roller support apertures **196** are positioned to support two mid-rollers **198a** on the left side rail **124**, and one mid-roller **198b** on the right side rail **126**. It is contemplated that a different combination, longitudinal offset, and number (including zero) of mid-rollers **198** could be used, depending on the application of the track assembly **90** and the particular track **144** used with the track assembly **90**.

For example, there could be pairs of longitudinally-aligned mid-roller support apertures **196** in the slide rails **124**, **126**. Each of the pairs could be sized to receive an axle with one or more mid-rollers **198** thereon and could be positioned to provide suitable protrusion(s) of the mid-roller(s) **198** below the bottom surfaces **128**, **136** of the slide rails **124**, **126**. It is contemplated that there may be different numbers and different combinations of positions of mid-roller support apertures **196**.

In other words, the mid-roller support apertures **196** are wheel attachment features. In an aspect, the mid-roller support apertures **196** may allow users of the track assembly **90** to reconfigure the track assembly **90** by adding one or more mid-rollers **198** to adapt the track assembly **90** to different types of terrain and other riding conditions.

It is contemplated that any other suitable mechanism for mounting mid-rollers **198** to the slide rails **124**, **126** could be used. For example, the system disclosed in the commonly owned U.S. Pat. No. 8,240,782, entitled “Track assembly”, issued Aug. 14, 2012, could be used. U.S. Pat. No. 8,240,782 is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

The track assembly **90** is operable without any mid-rollers **198** in at least some applications. Thus, it is contemplated that the slide rails **124**, **126** could have no apertures or other wheel attachment features that would be configured to receive mid-rollers **198**.

In some embodiments of the track assembly **90** that include mid-rollers **198**, the mid-rollers **198** are sized and

positioned to protrude below the bottom surfaces **128**, **136** of the slide rails **124**, **126** to roll against an inner surface **204** of the track **144**. In some such embodiments, the mid-rollers **198** are positioned relative to the left slide rail **124** and the right slide rail **126** to extend downward past the bottom surface of each of the slide rails **124**, **126** by 2/25.4 inches (2 millimetres).

It is contemplated that mid-rollers **198**, when present, could be positioned relative to the slide rails **124**, **126** to extend downward past the bottom surfaces **128**, **136** of the slide rails **124**, **126** by a distance that is in a range of 2/25.4 inches to 6/25.4 inches (2 millimetres to 6 millimetres, respectively). Such ranges of protrusion below the bottom surfaces **128**, **136** of the slide rails **124**, **126** may provide improved slide durability in some applications.

In some embodiments of the track assembly **90** that include mid-rollers **198**, and as shown in FIG. **1**, the mid-rollers **198** are positioned relative to the slide rails **124**, **126** within 20 degrees away from (in either direction) the vertical transverse drive wheel plane **156** starting from the drive wheel axis **122** in a downward **90d** direction along said plane **156** (see reference arrows **210**, **212** in FIG. **1** illustrating schematically a +20° angle and a -20° angle). Such positioning of mid-roller(s) **198** may improve performance of the track assembly **90** in some applications.

#### Track and Track Assembly Length

As shown in FIGS. **3-4** and **7-8**, a track **144** is supported around the drive wheel **164**, the forward and rear idler wheel assemblies **170**, **172**, and the bottom surfaces **128**, **136** of the slide rails **124**, **126**. The track **144** is suitably tensioned by adjustment of the tensioner assembly **194** via known tensioning methods.

As shown in FIG. **3**, the track assembly **90** has a length **218**, measured as a horizontal distance between a foremost point on the track **144** and a rearmost point on the track **144** (excluding the height **230** of the traction lugs **216**).

In this embodiment, the length **218** is approximately 58 inches (1473.2 millimetres). In some embodiments, the length **218** is between 54 inches (1371.6 millimetres) and 65 inches (1651 millimetres). A length **218** of the track assembly **90** in this range may provide performance advantages in some applications. The length **218** of the track assembly **90** in combination with the traction lug height(s) **230** may provide performance advantages in some applications.

The track **144** is in driving engagement with the drive wheel **164**. In this embodiment, the drive wheel **164** is a drive sprocket **164** that has circumferentially-positioned teeth **220** that extend away from the drive wheel **164**, and the track **144** has a plurality of drive apertures **222** (FIG. **5**). The drive apertures **222** are positioned in the track **144** to receive the teeth **220** of the drive sprocket **164** as the drive sprocket **164** rotates the track **144**.

The drive wheel **164**, the front idler wheel assembly **170**, the rear idler wheel assembly **172**, and the bottom surfaces **128**, **136** of the slide rails **124**, **126** define a track perimeter.

The track perimeter is about 138 inches (3505.2 millimetres). In some embodiments, the track perimeter is between 130 inches (3302 millimetres) and 150 inches (3810 millimetres). In some embodiments, the track perimeter is between 135 inches (3429 millimetres) and 180 inches (4572 millimetres).

As shown in FIGS. **5** and **7**, the track **144** has a width **226**, which in this embodiment is 14 inches (355.6 millimetres). In some embodiments, the track **144** has a width **226** that is between 13 inches (330.2 millimetres) and 15.5 inches (393.7 millimetres).

#### Traction Lug Materials, Hardness and Height

The track **144** has a plurality of traction lugs **216** extending outwardly from an outer surface **229** of the track **144**. The traction lugs **216** are distributed longitudinally on the outer surface **229** of the track **144**, as shown in FIG. **5**.

The track **144** and the traction lugs **216** are made of an elastomeric material. In this embodiment, each of the traction lugs **216** has a hardness in a range of 70 to 95 shore A and is made from natural rubber. It is contemplated that the traction lugs **216** could be made from a different material, such as a synthetic rubber, and could be made to have a different hardness.

Each of the traction lugs **216** has a lug height **230**. The lug height **230** of each traction lug **216** is an average height of that traction lug **216**. As shown in FIG. **5**, the traction lugs **216** of a given track **144** may have one or more groove patterns **232**. A first groove pattern **232** is shown in FIG. **5**. A second groove pattern **234**, of an alternate embodiment of the track **144**, is shown in FIG. **6**.

In the embodiment of FIG. **5**, each of the traction lugs **216** has a lug height **230** of 2 inches. In some embodiments, the traction lugs **216** have a lug height **230** that is in a range of 1.6 inches (40.6 millimeters) to 2.5 inches (63.5 millimeters).

Traction lugs **216** of the track **144** could have one and the same lug height **230** or could include a plurality of different lug heights **230**, the lug heights **230** being in one of the above ranges.

#### Traction Lug Length

As best shown in FIG. **5**, each traction lug **216** has a lug length **236** of approximately one-third the width **226** of the track **144**. In the embodiment of the track **144** shown in FIG. **6**, each traction lug **216** has a lug length **236** of approximately one-quarter of the width **226** of the track **144**. In this embodiment, the traction lugs **216** all have one and the same lug length **236**. In some embodiments of the track **144**, the traction lugs **216** could have different lug lengths **236**.

#### Traction Lug Patterns

The traction lugs **216** in each of the three longitudinal rows of traction lugs shown in FIG. **5** are longitudinally spaced from each other by 6 inches (152.4 millimetres). It is contemplated the traction lugs **216** in each of the three longitudinal rows of traction lugs could be longitudinally spaced from each other by 5 to 8 inches (i.e. a traction lug **216** may be longitudinally spaced from a longitudinally adjacent traction lug **216** by 5 to 8 inches) (127 millimetres to 203.2 millimetres, respectively). Such longitudinal spacing provides improved performance in some driving conditions. In the embodiment shown in FIG. **5**, each traction lug **216** in each of the three longitudinal rows of traction lugs **216** is longitudinally offset by 3 inches (76.2 millimetres) from each adjacent traction lug in the adjacent longitudinal row(s) of traction lugs **216**. This spacing is referred to as pitch. That is, in the embodiment of FIG. **5**, the pitch is 3 inches (76.2 millimetres).

In some embodiments, the track **144** has traction lugs **216** with a combination of different longitudinal spacings in each given longitudinal row of traction lugs, the different longitudinal spacings being within the range of 5 to 8 inches (127 millimetres to 203.2 millimetres, respectively).

The traction lugs **216** of the track **144** of FIG. **5** are in a 2-1 repeating pattern (a row **244** of lugs having one traction lug **216** is followed by a row **246** of lugs having two traction lugs **216**). The traction lugs **216** are substantially perpendicular to a longitudinal vertical center plane **248** of the track **144**. In other embodiments, the traction lugs **216** of the track **144** have different patterns.

In this embodiment, each traction lug **216** in one sub-plurality of traction lugs **216** has one angled portion **228**, the angled portion **228** being angled relative to the longitudinal vertical center plane **248**. Each traction lug **216** in another sub-plurality of traction lugs **216** has two angled portions **252**, **254**, the angled portions **252**, **254** being angled relative to the longitudinal vertical center plane **248** and being substantially symmetrically positioned about longitudinal vertical center plane **248**.

In the embodiment of the track **144** of FIG. **6**, the traction lugs **216** are arranged in a 2-2 repeating pattern (a first row **256** of traction lugs **216** having two traction lugs **216** is followed by a second row **258** of traction lugs **216** having two traction lugs **216**). Each of the traction lugs **216** has an angled portion **260**. The angled portion **260** is angled relative to a longitudinal vertical center plane **264** of the track **144**. In some embodiments, the track shown in FIG. **6** is used on front track assemblies and the track shown in FIG. **5** is used on rear track assemblies. This provides performance advantages in some applications and driving conditions.

The various configurations of the track **144** described in this document may provide performance advantages in some applications. The various described configurations of the track **144** in combination with the length **218** of the track assembly **90** when the length **218** of the track assembly **90** is in a range of about 54 inches (1371.6 millimetres) to about 65 inches (1651 millimetres) may provide performance advantages in some applications.

#### Perpendicular Entry of Traction Lugs into Snow

In some embodiments, the drive wheel **164**, the front idler wheel assembly **170**, the rear idler wheel assembly **172**, the bottom surfaces **128**, **136** of the left and right slide rails **124**, **126**, and the track **144** are sized and positioned relative to each other such that when the track assembly is mounted to a vehicle, such as an All Terrain Vehicle (“ATV”), the following operation occurs.

When the vehicle is traveling forward **90a** on flat level surface terrain (not shown) covered with snow, and the track **144** is being driven by the drive wheel **164** about a path around the drive wheel **164**, the front idler wheel assembly **170**, the left and right slide rails **124**, **126**, and the rear idler wheel assembly **172**, the traction lugs **216** of the track **144** enter the snow substantially perpendicular to flat level surface terrain. The traction lugs **216** remain substantially perpendicular to the flat level surface terrain as the track **144** travels about the path at least until the traction lugs **216** begin (i.e. each traction lug **216** begins) to exit the snow.

#### Exemplary Vehicle

An exemplary application of the track assembly **90** to a vehicle **266** is described next, with reference to FIGS. **7** and **8**. The vehicle **266** is an ATV. It is contemplated that the vehicle **266** could be, instead, for example, a Side-by-Side Vehicle, or a motorized wheelchair configured to receive one or more of the track assemblies **90** (rear), **290** (front).

The ATV **266** has a vehicle frame **268**. The vehicle frame **268** supports a front left suspension **270**, a front right suspension (not shown), a rear left suspension **274**, and a rear right suspension (not shown). The rear left suspension **274** includes a swing arm **282**. The rear right suspension includes a swing arm. The rear right suspension is a mirror image of the rear left suspension **274**. Therefore, a description of the rear left suspension **274** corresponds to a description of the rear right suspension. Therefore, further description of the rear right suspension is omitted.

The vehicle frame **268** supports a front left axle **278**, front right axle (not shown), a rear left axle **280**, and a rear right

axle (not shown). The rear right axle is supported by the rear right suspension. The rear left axle **280** is supported by the rear left suspension **274**. The front right axle is supported by the front right suspension. The front left axle **278** is supported by the front left suspension **270**.

The front right axle is a mirror image of the front left axle **278**. The rear right axle is a mirror image of the rear left axle **280**. Therefore, a description of the front left axle **278**, and the rear left axle **280**, corresponds to a description of the front right axle and the rear right axle, respectively. Therefore, further description of the front right axle and the rear right axle is omitted.

The vehicle frame **268** supports a motor **284** (shown schematically). The motor **284** is connected to the rear left axle **280** via a transmission (not shown) to rotate the rear left axle **280** about a rear axle drive axis **286** to propel the vehicle **266**.

The vehicle frame **268** pivotably supports a handlebar **288**. The handlebar **288** is connected to the front axles **278** to pivot the front axles **278** to steer the ATV **266**. Pivoting of the handlebar **288** pivots the front track assemblies **290** of the ATV and steers the ATV **266** when the ATV **266** is in motion.

The track assembly **90** is connected/attached to the rear left axle **280** by the drive wheel **164** being bolted to a wheel hub of the ATV **266**, located at an outer end of the rear left axle **280** of the ATV **266** axle, co-axial with an axis of rotation of the wheel hub of the rear left axle **280**. The rear left axle **280** drives the wheel hub, and the wheel hub drives the drive wheel **164**.

A rear right track assembly, which is a mirror image of the track assembly **90**, is similarly connected to the rear right axle of the ATV. The rear right track assembly is a mirror image of the track assembly **90**. Therefore, a description of the track assembly **90** corresponds to a description of the rear right track assembly **90**. Therefore, further description of the rear right track assembly is omitted.

The front track assemblies **290** are connected to the front axles **278** in a similar manner and have tracks that are the same as the track shown in FIG. **6** mounted thereon. In this embodiment, the track **144** of the rear left track assembly **90** is of the embodiment shown in FIG. **5**.

#### Ground Clearance Ratio

The ATV has a ground clearance **292**, which is measured as an average distance of the bottom **300** of the ATV from terrain **302** when the ATV is on terrain **302** and is at its gross vehicle weight. The ground clearance **292** is sized to be about 18 inches, so that a ratio between the length **218** of the rear track assembly **90** and the ground clearance **292** is 3.28.

In some embodiments, the combination of the ground clearance **292** and the length **218** of the track assembly is sized to provide a ratio between the length **218** of the track rear assembly **90** and the ground clearance **292** that is between 2.8 and 3.5.

#### Dynamic Traction Device

The track assembly **90** includes the dynamic traction device **294** connected at one end **296** to the frame **92** of the rear track assembly **90**, and to the frame **268** of the ATV **266** at another end **298**. The dynamic traction device **294**, and its functions, are shown and described in the commonly owned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/485,699, filed on Apr. 12, 2017 and entitled “Track System for Attachment to a Vehicle”, which application is hereby incorporated herein in its entirety.

It is contemplated that a suitable anti-rotation link could be used instead of the dynamic traction device **294**. Such an anti-rotation link could be connected between the vehicle

frame 268 and the rear track assembly 90 and could be configured to limit rotation of the track assembly 90 relative to the ATV 266 so that the rear track assembly 90 does not come into contact with the vehicle frame 268 when the ATV 266 is in use. It is contemplated that in some cases, the rear track assembly 90 could be used without a dynamic traction device 294 and without an anti-rotation link.

#### Miscellaneous

It is contemplated that new vehicles, such as the ATV 266, could be equipped for sale with one or more of the track assembly 90. It is contemplated that an existing vehicle could be retrofitted by replacing, for example, one or more wheels of the existing vehicle with the track assembly 90.

Thus, the track assembly 90 could be sized and dimensioned to be attached to the rear axle of a vehicle when, for example, a rear wheel of that vehicle, is removed. It is contemplated that the track assembly 90 could be sized and dimensioned to be attached to more than one type of vehicle, and to more than one type of axle of the vehicle.

It is contemplated that the track assembly 90 could be sized and dimensioned to be attached to a front axle of a vehicle when, for example, a front wheel, is removed. It is contemplated that the track assembly 90 could be sized and dimensioned to replace a range of vehicle wheel sizes.

It is contemplated that the track assembly 90 and the track 144 could be made of any suitable combination of materials. It is contemplated that the track assembly 90 could be manufactured, assembled, or sold without a track 144. It is contemplated that the track assembly 90 could be manufactured, assembled, or sold without a track 144 being mounted on the track assembly 90.

Embodiments of the present technology each have at least one of the above-mentioned object and/or aspects, but do not necessarily have all of them. It should be understood that some aspects of the present technology that have resulted from attempting to attain an above-mentioned object may not satisfy this object and/or may satisfy other objects not specifically recited herein.

Modifications and improvements to the above-described embodiments of the present technology may become apparent to those skilled in the art. The foregoing description is intended to be exemplary rather than limiting.

The invention claimed is:

1. A track assembly to be mounted to a rotatable rear axle of a vehicle, the rotatable rear axle being structured for mechanical attachment of a wheel thereto, comprising:

a frame having a front, a rear, a bottom, a left side, and a right side, the frame further including:

a longitudinally-extending left slide rail positioned at the bottom of the frame, the left slide rail having a bottom surface having an upward curvature, a front end, a rear end and a length; and

a longitudinally-extending right slide rail positioned at the bottom of the frame, the right slide rail having a bottom surface having an upward curvature, a front end, a rear end, and a length;

at least two transverse members connecting the left slide rail to the right slide rail to maintain the left slide rail at an equal distance from the right slide rail during operation of the track assembly;

a front frame member and a rear frame member extending upwardly from the at least two transverse members;

a drive wheel rotationally mounted to the frame for rotation about a drive wheel axis positioned in a vertical drive wheel plane, the drive wheel being supported by the frame at a constant height above the left

and right slide rails during operation of the track assembly, the drive wheel having a peripheral surface, the drive wheel being structured to be attached to the axle of the vehicle when the wheel is removed;

a front idler wheel assembly mounted at the front of the frame at a fixed position between the left and right slide rails for rotation about a front idler wheel assembly axis parallel to and at a constant distance during operation from the drive wheel axis, the front idler wheel assembly having a peripheral surface and including a first idler wheel and a second idler wheel disposed on either side of the drive wheel plane;

a rear idler wheel assembly mounted at the rear of the frame for rotation about a rear idler wheel assembly axis parallel to and at a constant distance during operation from the drive wheel axis, the rear idler wheel assembly having a peripheral surface and including a first idler wheel and a second idler wheel disposed on either side of the drive wheel plane, the rear idler wheel assembly having a rearward axle supporting the first and second rear idler wheels and extending through tensioner apertures defined in the left and right slide rails, the rearward axle being independent from and rearward of the at least two transverse members; and

a track having an inner surface facing the drive wheel, and an outer surface opposite the inner surface, the outer surface having a plurality of traction lugs distributed along the outer surface, the track defining a plurality of drive apertures into which the plurality of radially extending sprocket teeth extend to propel the track, the plurality of drive apertures extending between the left and right slide rails;

the drive wheel, the front idler wheel assembly and the rear idler wheel assembly being positioned relative to the frame to support the track around the drive wheel peripheral surface, the front idler wheel assembly peripheral surface, and the rear idler wheel assembly peripheral surface,

the track being in driving engagement with the drive wheel and being supported by the left and right slide rails for sliding on the bottom surfaces of the left and right slide rails,

the rearward axle of the rear idler wheel assembly being in a fixed position within the tensioner apertures to tension the track during operation of the track assembly,

a horizontal distance between a foremost point on the outer surface of the track and a rearmost point on the outer surface of the track being between 54 inches and 65 inches, the front and rear idler wheel assemblies being unmovably fixed relative to the left and right slide rails during operation of the track assembly so as to maintain the horizontal distance between the foremost point and the rearmost point on the outer surface of the track constant, and

each traction lug of the plurality of traction lugs having a height in a range of 1.6 inches to 2.5 inches.

2. The track assembly of claim 1, wherein the drive wheel, wheels of the front idler wheel assembly and wheels of the rear idler wheel assembly are the sole wheels of the track assembly contacting the track.

3. The track assembly of claim 1, further comprising a plurality of mid-rollers, each mid-roller of the plurality of mid-rollers being connected to at least one of the left slide rail and the right slide rail to rotate about a mid-roller axis that defines a mid-roller plane with the drive wheel axis, the

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mid-roller plane defining an angle with the vertical drive wheel plane that has a magnitude of not more than 20 degrees.

4. The track assembly of claim 3, wherein the plurality of mid-rollers is positioned relative to the left slide rail and the right slide rail such that each mid-roller in the plurality of mid-rollers extends downward past the bottom surface of each of the left slide rail and the right slide rail by 2/25.4 inches to 6/25.4 inches.

5. The track assembly of claim 1, wherein each traction lug of the plurality of traction lugs has a lug length of approximately one-third of a width of the track.

6. The track assembly of claim 1, wherein each traction lug of the plurality of traction lugs has a lug length of approximately one-quarter of a width of the track.

7. The track assembly of claim 1, wherein the plurality of traction lugs is arranged in a 2-1 repeating pattern.

8. The track assembly of claim 1, wherein the plurality of traction lugs is arranged in a 2-2 repeating pattern.

9. The track assembly of claim 1, wherein at least some traction lugs in the plurality of traction lugs are longitudinally spaced from each other by 5 to 8 inches.

10. The track assembly of claim 1, wherein the rear idler wheel assembly has four idler wheels.

11. The track assembly of claim 1, wherein the track assembly further comprises a dynamic traction device having one end connected to the frame and another end connected to the vehicle when the track assembly is in use.

12. The track assembly of claim 1, wherein the track has a track perimeter of 135 inches to 180 inches.

13. The track assembly of claim 1, wherein the drive wheel, the front idler wheel assembly, the rear idler wheel assembly, the bottom surfaces of the left and right slide rails, and the track are sized and positioned relative to each other such that when:

the track assembly is mounted to the vehicle, the vehicle is traveling forward on flat level surface terrain covered with snow, and

the track is being driven by the drive wheel about a path around the drive wheel, the front idler wheel assembly, the left and right slide rails, and the rear idler wheel assembly,

each traction lug in the plurality of the traction lugs enters the snow substantially perpendicular to the flat level surface terrain and remains perpendicular to the flat level surface terrain as the track travels about its path at least until that traction lug begins to exit the snow.

14. A vehicle having a rotatable rear axle that is structured for mechanical attachment of a wheel thereto, comprising the track assembly of claim 1, the track assembly being attached to the axle to support the vehicle on terrain, and the vehicle being one of an all-terrain vehicle, a utility-terrain vehicle, a side-by-side vehicle, and a wheelchair.

15. The vehicle of claim 14, wherein the vehicle has a ground clearance, and a ratio between a) the distance between the foremost point on the outer surface of the track and the rearmost point on the outer surface of the track, and b) the ground clearance is between 2.8 and 3.5.

16. A track assembly to be mounted to a rotatable rear axle of a vehicle, the rotatable rear axle being structured for mechanical attachment of a wheel thereto, the track assembly comprising:

a frame having a front, a rear, a bottom, a left side, and a right side, the frame including:

a longitudinally-extending left slide rail positioned at the bottom of the frame, the left slide rail having a

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bottom surface having an upward curvature, a front end, a rear end and a length; and

a longitudinally-extending right slide rail positioned at the bottom of the frame, the right slide rail having a bottom surface having an upward curvature, a front end, a rear end, and a length;

at least two transverse members connecting the left slide rail to the right slide rail to maintain the left slide rail at an equal distance from the right slide rail during operation of the track assembly;

a front frame member and a rear frame member extending upwardly from the at least two transverse members;

a drive wheel rotationally mounted to the frame for rotation about a drive wheel axis positioned in a vertical drive wheel plane, the drive wheel being supported by the frame at a constant height above the left and right slide rails during operation of the track assembly, the drive wheel having a peripheral surface, the drive wheel being structured to be attached to the axle of the vehicle when the wheel is removed;

a front idler wheel assembly mounted at the front of the frame at a fixed position between the left and right slide rails for rotation about a front idler wheel assembly axis parallel to and at a constant distance during operation from the drive wheel axis, the front idler wheel assembly having a peripheral surface and including a first idler wheel and a second idler wheel disposed on either side of the drive wheel plane;

a rear idler wheel assembly mounted at the rear of the frame for rotation about a rear idler wheel assembly axis parallel to and at a constant distance during operation from the drive wheel axis, the rear idler wheel assembly having a peripheral surface and including a first idler wheel and a second idler wheel disposed on either side of the drive wheel plane, the rear idler wheel assembly having a rearward axle supporting the first and second rear idler wheels and extending through tensioner apertures defined in the left and right slide rails, the rearward axle being independent from and rearward of the at least two transverse members; and

a track having an inner surface facing the drive wheel, and an outer surface opposite the inner surface, the outer surface having a plurality of traction lugs distributed along the outer surface, the track defining a plurality of drive apertures into which the plurality of radially extending sprocket teeth extend to propel the track, the plurality of drive apertures extending between the left and right slide rails;

the drive wheel, the front idler wheel assembly and the rear idler wheel assembly being positioned relative to the frame to support the track around the drive wheel peripheral surface, the front idler wheel assembly peripheral surface, and the rear idler wheel assembly peripheral surface,

the track being in driving engagement with the drive wheel and sliding on the bottom surfaces of the left and right slide rails,

the rearward axle of the rear idler wheel assembly being in a fixed position within the tensioner apertures to tension the track during operation of the track assembly, and

the drive wheel, wheels of the front idler wheel assembly and wheels of the rear idler wheel assembly are the sole wheels of the track assembly contacting the track,

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a horizontal distance between a foremost point on the outer surface of the track and a rearmost point on the outer surface of the track being between 54 inches and 65 inches, the front and rear idler wheel assemblies being unmovably fixed relative to the left and right slide rails during operation of the track assembly so as to maintain the horizontal distance between the foremost point and the rearmost point on the outer surface of the track constant,

wherein the drive wheel, the front idler wheel assembly, the rear idler wheel assembly, the bottom surfaces of the left and right slide rails, and the track are sized and positioned relative to each other such that when:

the track assembly is mounted to the vehicle,  
the vehicle is traveling forward on substantially flat level surface terrain covered with snow, and

the track is being driven by the drive wheel about a path around the drive wheel, the front idler wheel assembly, the left and right slide rails, and the rear idler wheel assembly,

each traction lug in the plurality of the traction lugs enters the snow substantially perpendicular to the flat level

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surface terrain and remains perpendicular to the flat level surface terrain as the track travels about its path at least until that traction lug begins to exit the snow.

17. The track assembly of claim 16, wherein the bottom surface of the left slide rail and the bottom surface of the right slide rail include ultra high molecular weight polymer.

18. The track assembly of claim 16, wherein each traction lug of the plurality of traction lugs has a height ranging between about 1.6 inches and about 2.5 inches.

19. A vehicle having a rotatable rear axle that is structured for mechanical attachment of a wheel thereto, comprising the track assembly of claim 16, the track assembly being attached to the axle to support the vehicle on terrain, and the vehicle being one of an all-terrain vehicle, a utility-terrain vehicle, a side-by-side vehicle, and a wheelchair.

20. The track assembly of claim 1, further comprising an intermediate frame member extending between the front and rear frame members, the intermediate frame member extending upwardly from the at least two transverse members toward the drive wheel.

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