

机械设计

Mechanical Design

HW06

第06章 挠性传动设计

参考答案

所有作业要求手写

Autumn 2024

# HW 06.1

- 某牙嵌式离合器用的圆柱螺旋压缩弹簧的参数如下：弹簧外径  $D=36\text{mm}$ ，弹簧丝直径  $d=3\text{mm}$ ，有效的圈数  $n=5$ ，弹簧材料为碳素弹簧钢丝（C级），其  $\sigma_B=1570\text{MPa}$ ， $[\tau]=0.5\sigma_B=785\text{MPa}$ ， $G=82140\text{MPa}$ ，最大工作载荷  $F_{\max}=100\text{N}$ ，载荷性质为II类，试校核此弹簧的强度，并计算其最大变形量  $\lambda_{\max}$ 。
- The parameters of a cylindrical helical compression spring for a tooth-inserted clutch are as follows: spring outer diameter  $D=36\text{mm}$ , spring wire diameter  $d=3\text{mm}$ , effective number of coils  $n=5$ , the spring material is carbon spring steel wire (Class C), its  $\sigma_B=1570\text{MPa}$ ,  $[\tau]=0.5\sigma_B=785\text{MPa}$ ,  $G=82140\text{MPa}$ , the maximum working load  $F_{\max}=100\text{N}$ , the nature of load is Class II, try to check the strength of this spring and calculate its maximum deformation  $\lambda_{\max}$ . The maximum working load  $F_{\max}=100\text{N}$  and the nature of the load is II, try to check the strength of this spring and calculate its maximum deformation  $\lambda_{\max}$ .

# HW 06.1

解： (1) 先校核弹簧的强度

由已知可得：中径  $D_2 = D - d = 36 - 3 = 33mm$

旋绕比：
$$C = \frac{D_2}{d} = \frac{33}{3} = 11$$

曲率系数：
$$K = \frac{4C - 1}{4C - 4} + \frac{0.615}{C} = \frac{4 \times 11 - 1}{4 \times 11 - 4} + \frac{0.615}{11} = 1.13$$

最大应力：
$$\tau_{max} = K \frac{8CF_{max}}{\pi d^2} MPa = 1.13 \times \frac{8 \times 11 \times 100}{\pi \times 3^2} MPa = 351.70 MPa$$

已知  $\sigma_B = 1570 MPa$ ,  $[\tau] = 0.56B = 785 MPa$ ,  $G = 82140 MPa$

显然  $\tau_{max} < [\tau]$ , 故该弹簧强度足够。

(2) 计算最大变形量

最大变形量：
$$\lambda_{max} = \frac{8F_{max}C^3}{Gd} = \frac{8 \times 100 \times 11^3 \times 5}{82140 \times 3} = 21.61 mm$$

# HW 06.1

Solution: (1) Check the strength of the spring first

From the known can be obtained: the middle diameter  $D_2 = D - d = 36 - 3 = 33mm$

Spinning ratio:  $C = \frac{D_2}{d} = \frac{33}{3} = 11$

Curvature coefficient:  $K = \frac{4C - 1}{4C - 4} + \frac{0.615}{C} = \frac{4 \times 11 - 1}{4 \times 11 - 4} + \frac{0.615}{11} = 1.13$

Maximum stress:  $\tau_{max} = K \frac{8CF_{max}}{\pi d^2} MPa = 1.13 \times \frac{8 \times 11 \times 100}{\pi \times 3^2} MPa = 351.70 MPa$

It is known that  $\sigma_B = 1570 MPa$ ,  $[\tau] = 0.56B = 785 MPa$ ,  $G = 82140 MPa$

Clearly  $\tau_{max} < [\tau]$ , so this spring is strong enough.

(2) Calculation of maximum deformation

maximum deformation:  $\lambda_{max} = \frac{8F_{max}C^3}{Gd} = \frac{8 \times 100 \times 11^3 \times 5}{82140 \times 3} = 21.61 mm$

## HW 06.2

- 如图所示为一 V 带传动，已知主动轮直径  $d_1 = 360 \text{ mm}$ ，从动轮直径  $d_2 = 180 \text{ mm}$ ，包角  $\alpha_1 = 210^\circ$ ， $\alpha_2 = 160^\circ$ ，带与轮间的当量摩擦系数  $f_v = 0.4$ ，带的张紧力  $F_0 = 180 \text{ N}$ 。试问：

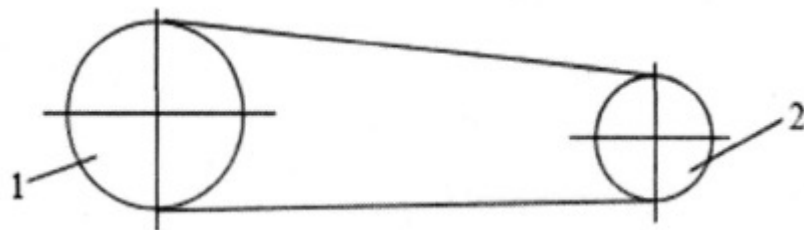
(1) 当从动轮需克服阻力矩  $T_2 = 20 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$  时，主动轮在足够大的电机驱动下会出现什么现象？

(2) 此时紧边、松边的拉力各为多少？

As shown in the figure, this is a V-belt drive. The diameter of the driving wheel  $d_1 = 360 \text{ mm}$ , the diameter of the driven wheel  $d_2 = 180 \text{ mm}$ , the wrap angle  $\alpha_1 = 210^\circ$ ,  $\alpha_2 = 160^\circ$ , the equivalent friction coefficient between the belt and the wheel  $f_v = 0.4$ , and the belt tension  $F_0 = 180 \text{ N}$ . Question:

(1) When the driven wheel needs to overcome the resistance torque  $T_2 = 20 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$ , what phenomenon will occur when the driving wheel is driven by a sufficiently large motor?

(2) What are the tensions on the tight side and the loose side at this time?



## HW 06.2

### V带传动的的设计约束分析

- 当  $F_f$  达到极限  $F_{flim}$  时,  $F_1$  与  $F_2$  的关系可用柔体摩擦的欧拉公式表示

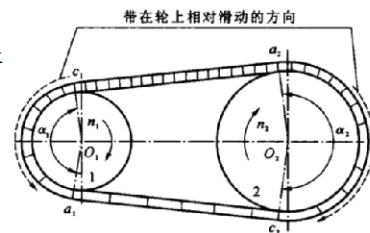
$$\frac{F_1}{F_2} = e^{f\alpha}$$

- $f$ : 带与带轮间的摩擦系数

- $\alpha$ : 带在带轮上的包角

$\alpha_1$  为小带轮包角

$\alpha_2$  为大带轮包角



(1) 从动轮包角用弧度表示:

The follower angle is expressed in radians:

$$\alpha_2 = 160^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} = 2.793$$

负载圆周力: Load Circumferential Force:

$$F_e = \frac{2T_2}{d_2} = \frac{2 \times 20}{0.18} = 222.22 \text{ N}$$

- 综上所述, 可得  $F_{flim} = 2F_0 \frac{e^{f\alpha} - 1}{e^{f\alpha} + 1} = F_1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{e^{f\alpha}}\right)$
- 带在正常传动时, 须使有效圆周力  $F < F_{flim}$

极限圆周力: Limit circular force:

$$F_{flim} = 2F_0 \frac{e^{f_v \alpha_2} - 1}{e^{f_v \alpha_2} + 1} = 2 \times 180 \times \frac{e^{0.4 \times 2.793} - 1}{e^{0.4 \times 2.793} + 1} = 182.5 \text{ N}$$

因为  $F_e > F_{flim}$ , 主动轮发生打滑。

Because  $F_e > F_{flim}$ , the driving wheel slips.

(2) 松边、紧边拉力分别为:

The tension of loose side and tight side are:

$$F_1 = F_{flim} \frac{e^{f_v \alpha_2}}{e^{f_v \alpha_2} - 1} = 182.5 \times \frac{e^{0.4 \times 2.793}}{e^{0.4 \times 2.793} - 1} = 271.25 \text{ N}$$

$$F_2 = F_{flim} \frac{1}{e^{f_v \alpha_2} - 1} = 182.5 \times \frac{1}{e^{0.4 \times 2.793} - 1} = 88.75 \text{ N}$$

## HW 06.3

- 设计某带式输送机传动系统中第一级用的普通V带传动。已知电动机功率 $P=4\text{kW}$ ，转速 $n_1=1440\text{r/min}$ ，传动比 $i=3.4$ ，每天工作8h。

Design of a belt conveyor drive system used in the first stage of the ordinary V-belt drive. It is known that the motor power  $P = 4\text{kW}$ , speed  $n_1 = 1440\text{r/min}$ , transmission ratio  $i = 3.4$ , 8h per day work;

- (1) 选择V带的带型并给出理由；

Select the belt type of the V-belt and give reasons;

- (2) 确定V带的中心距 $a$ 和基准长度 $L$ 和小带轮上的包角 $\alpha_1$ ；

Determine the center distance  $a$  and the reference length  $L$  of the V-belt and the wrap angle  $\alpha$  on the small pulley.

# HW 06.3

- (1) 选择V带的带型并给出理由;

Select the belt type of the V-belt and give reasons;

查表得工作情况系数 $K_A=1.1$ ，确定计算功率 $P_{ca}=K_A P = 1.1 \times 4 \text{KW} = 4.4 \text{KW}$

根据 $P_{ca}$ 、 $n_1$ 由图5-7选用A型。

Based on  $P_{ca}$ ,  $n_1$  is chosen as type A from Figure 5-7.

## 带传动设计

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### 普通V带传动设计和带传动有关参数的选择与计算

- 1) 确定设计功率  $P_c = K_A P$  (kW)

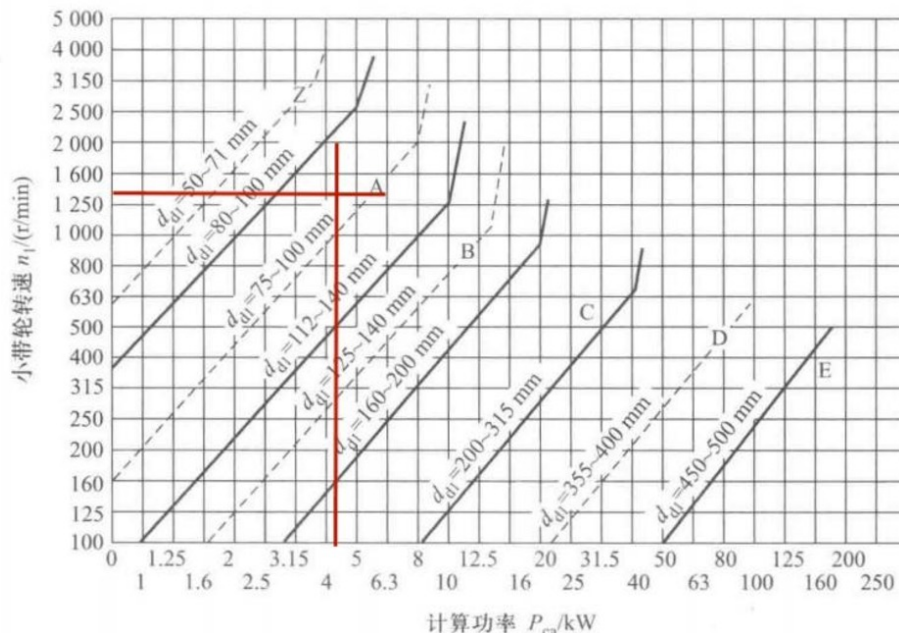
- $K_A$ : 工况系数 |  $P$ : 所需传递的功率

在选取工况系数时，在反复启动、正反转频繁、工作条件恶劣等场合下， $K_A$ 应乘以1.2

表 5-6 工况系数  $K_A$

工 况		$K_A$					
		空、轻载启动			重载启动		
		每天工作时间/h					
		<10	10~16	>16	<10	10~16	>16
载荷变动最小	液体搅拌机、通风机和鼓风机 ( $\leq 7.5 \text{ kW}$ )、离心式水泵和压缩机、轻载荷输送机	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3
载荷变动小	带式输送机 (不均匀载荷)、通风机 ( $>7.5 \text{ kW}$ )、旋转式水泵和压缩机 (非离心式)、发动机、金属切削机床、印刷机、旋转筛、锯木机和木工机械	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
载荷变动较大	制砖机、斗式提升机、往复式水泵和压缩机、起重机、磨粉机、冲剪机床、橡胶机械、振动筛、纺织机械、重载输送机	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
载荷变动很大	破碎机 (旋转式、颚式等)、磨碎机 (球磨、棒磨、管磨等)	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8

注: ① 空、轻载启动—电动机 (交流启动、三角启动、直流并励)、四缸以上的内燃机、装有离心式离合器、液力联轴器的动力机;  
② 重载启动—电动机 (联机交流启动、直流复励或串励)、四缸以下的内燃机。





# HW 06.3

- (2) 确定V带的中心距 $a$ 和基准长度 $L$ 和小带轮上的包角 $\alpha_1$ ;

Determine the center distance  $a$  and the reference length  $L$  of the V-belt and the wrap angle  $\alpha$  on the small pulley.

初选小带轮的基准直径 $d_{d1}$ 。查表后，取小带轮的基准直径 $d_{d1} = 90\text{mm}$ 。

表 5-7 普通 V 带轮的最小基准直径 (mm)

型 号	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E
$d_{dmin}$	20	50	75	125	200	355	500

注：带轮直径系列为 20, 22.4, 25, 28, 31.5, 35.5, 40, 45, 50, 56, 63, 71, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 106, 112, 118, 125, 132, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 200, 212, 224, 236, 250, 265, 280, 300, 315, 335, 355, 375, 400, 425, 450, 475, 500, 530, 560, 600, 630, 670, 710, 750, 800, 900, 1 000, 1 060, 1 120, 1 250, 1 400, 1 500, 1 600, 1 800, 2 000, 2 240, 2 500。

$$\text{验算带的速度 } v = \frac{\pi d_{d1} n_1}{60 \times 1000} = \frac{\pi \times 90 \times 1440}{60 \times 1000} = 6.79 \text{ m/s}$$

因为  $5 \text{ m/s} < v < 30 \text{ m/s}$ ，故带速合适

$$\text{大带轮的基准直径 } d_{d2} = i d_{d1} = 3.4 \times 90 = 306 \text{ mm}$$

# HW 06.3

- 确定V带的中心距a和基准长度L

根据  $0.7(d_{d1} + d_{d2}) \leq a_0 \leq 2(d_{d1} + d_{d2})$ , 初定中心距  $a_0 = 500\text{mm}$

由此计算所需的基准长度

$$L_{d0} = 2a_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}(d_{d1} + d_{d2}) + \frac{(d_{d2} - d_{d1})^2}{4a_0} \approx 1661\text{mm}$$

查表后取带的基准长度  $L_d = 1640\text{mm}$

传动的实际中心距  $a = A + \sqrt{A^2 - B}$

$$A = \frac{L_d}{4} - \frac{\pi(d_{d1} + d_{d2})}{8} = \frac{1640}{4} - \frac{\pi(90 + 306)}{8} = 254.49,$$

$$B = \frac{(d_{d2} - d_{d1})^2}{8} = \frac{(306 - 90)^2}{8} = 5832$$

$$a = 254.49 + \sqrt{254.49^2 - 5832} = 497.25\text{mm}$$

$$\alpha_1 = 180^\circ - \frac{d_{d2} - d_{d1}}{a} \times 57.3^\circ = 155.1^\circ > 120^\circ$$

表 5-8 普通 V 带的长度 (摘自 GB/T 11544—1997)

带型	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E
$L_d/\text{mm}$	200	405	630	930	1 565	2 740	4 660
	224	475	700	1 000	1 760	3 100	5 040
	250	530	790	1 100	1 950	3 330	5 420
	280	625	890	1 210	2 195	3 730	6 100
	315	700	990	1 370	2 420	4 080	6 850
	355	780	1 100	1 560	2 715	4 620	7 650
	400	820	1 250	1 760	2 880	5 400	9 150
	450	1 080	1 430	1 950	3 520	6 100	12 230
	500	1 330	1 550	2 180	3 080	6 840	13 750
		1 420	1 640	2 300	3 520	7 620	15 280
		1 540	1 750	2 500	4 060	9 140	16 800
			1 940	2 700	4 600	10 700	
			2 050	2 870	5 380	12 200	
			2 200	3 200	6 100	13 700	
			2 300	3 600	6 815	15 200	
			2 480	4 060	7 600		
			2 700	4 430	9 100		
			4 820	10 700			
			5 370				
			6 070				

注: 基准长度  $L_d$  为 V 带在规定的张紧力下, 位于测量带轮基准直径 (与所配用 V 带的节宽  $b$ , 相对应的带轮直径) 上的周线长度。



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**Thank you~**

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