

\* always find the solution

\* working in teams always when designing

Factor of safety:

(1) deterministic  $\rightarrow$   $> 1 \rightarrow$  no failure (safe).

(2) stochastic  $\rightarrow$  probability =  $\frac{\text{Yield strength}}{\text{max stress}} > 1$

take probability.

الذي appendix موجود آخر الكتاب من حيث  
yield strength للمادة موجود بال tables

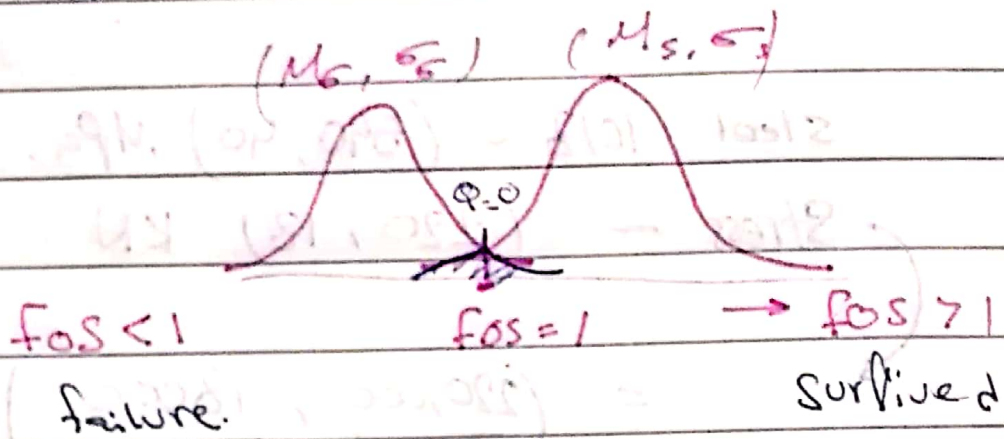
Ex: structural member ( $M_s = 40, 6$ )  $\rightarrow \sigma_s$   
static load ( $M_s = 30, 8$ )  $\rightarrow \sigma_s$

$$FOS = \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_{max}} = \frac{40}{30} = 1.33 > 1$$

الحال الجيد

لو كان اصغر من 1  
 $P(\text{failure}) = 100\%$   
 $P(\text{survive}) = 0\%$   
وليوقف

# Reliability.



$p(\text{failure}) = \text{margin.}$

$M_Q = M_s - M_\sigma \quad (40 - 30) = 10$

$\sigma_Q = \sqrt{\sigma_s^2 + \sigma_\sigma^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10$

$z = \frac{-M_Q}{\sigma_Q}$  (to find the stochastic)

when stress = strength the margin of safety (Q) = 0, and failure may occur.

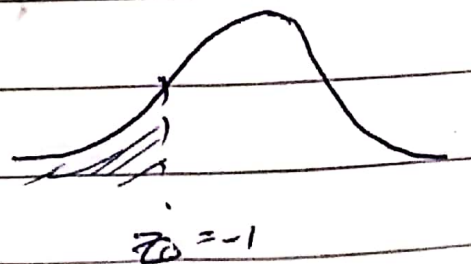
$z_0 = 0 - M_Q = \frac{-M_Q}{\sigma_Q} = \frac{-10}{10} = -1$

$Pf(z_0) = 1 - R$

$Pf(-1) = 1 - R$

$0.1587 = 1 - R$

$R = 84.13\%$





← آخر سطر

steel 1018 ~ (540, 40) MPa.

Stress ~ (220, 18) KN

$$= \left( \frac{220,000}{\frac{\pi}{4} d^2}, \frac{18,000}{\frac{\pi}{4} d^2} \right)$$

$$R = 0.999$$

$$Z = -3.09$$

$$M_0 = \frac{540 - 220,000}{\frac{\pi}{4} d^2}$$

$$\sigma_0 = \sqrt{40^2 + \frac{18,000^2}{\frac{\pi}{4} d^2}}$$

$$Z = \frac{-M_0}{\sigma_0} \Rightarrow +3.09 = \frac{-M_0}{\sigma_0}$$

$$3.09 * \sqrt{40^2 + \frac{18,000^2}{\frac{\pi}{4} d^2}} = 540 - \frac{220,000}{\frac{\pi}{4} d^2}$$

$$d =$$

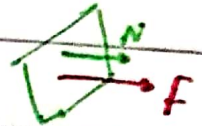
2nd lecture

14-10-2020

Principle stresses  $\rightarrow$  max stress wed.

Static Load: changes relatively slowly with time

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A}$$

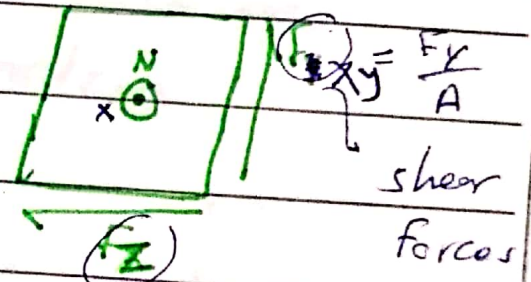


Normal stress =  $F \parallel$  normal on surface  
shear stress =

ثلاثة مكونات

3 component :-

2 shear, 1 Normal



$$F_{xz} = \frac{F_z}{A}$$

Normal direction force

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx}, \tau_{yz} = \tau_{zy}, \tau_{zx} = \tau_{xz}$$

اشي متره متره متساوي ، ز بلق ال body

حولين ال axes الة من موجود

$\tau_{xy} \neq \tau_{yx}$  بلق حولين ال axes.



اليوم

وع الدرس

نفس

Static load

in static equilibrium.

Static load: changes

with time

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A}$$

Normal stress

shear stress

$\begin{matrix} \text{c.c.w} \\ (+) \end{matrix}$ 
 $\begin{matrix} \text{c.c.w} \\ (-) \end{matrix}$

### Representing Stress as a tensor

3x3 matrix = stress tensor

triaxial stress state = 
$$\begin{bmatrix}
 \sigma_{xx} & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\
 \tau_{yx} & \sigma_{yy} & \tau_{yz} \\
 \tau_{zx} & \tau_{zy} & \sigma_{zz}
 \end{bmatrix}$$

direction: x, y, z  
 plane: x-, y-, z-  
 3D

symmetric.

plane stress =

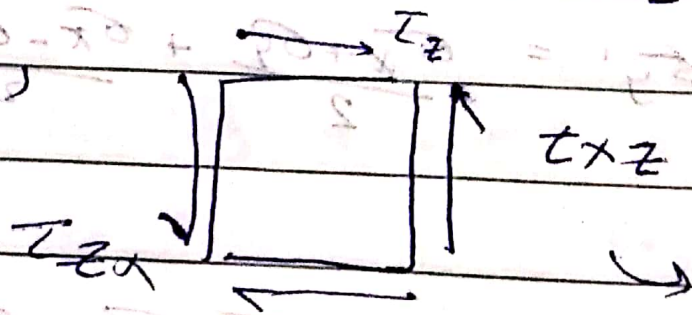
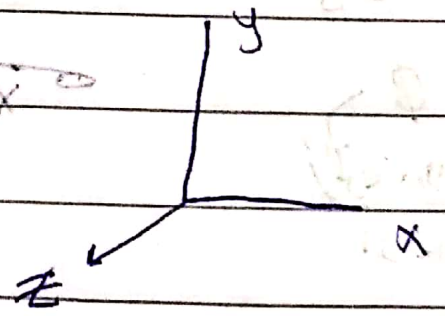
2D zero solution

Bi axial

2x2 matrix

uni axial

No shear comp.





internal stress = generated by

external = stress only

القوى الخارجية

external stress

القوى الداخلية

$$\sigma_{x'} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\phi + \tau_{xy} \sin 2\phi$$

$$\sigma_{y'} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} - \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\phi - \tau_{xy} \sin 2\phi$$

$$\tau_{x'y'} = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \sin 2\phi + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\phi$$

$\phi = 0$  on external stress.

نصفين في المثلثات عنان الطول  $\max$  ونصفين  $\min$   $\sigma$  على  $x$  و  $y$   $\tau_{xy}$

plane 1

principle stress = max stress.

$$\sigma_{max, min} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left[\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right]^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

plane 2

$$\tau_{max} = \sqrt{\left[\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right]^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = R$$

Normal  $\parallel$  shear  $\parallel$  max  $\parallel$  plane.  $\parallel$

for

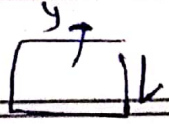
plane 1  $\leftarrow \tan \theta_p = \frac{2 \tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$  applied principle

$\theta_p = \rightarrow \max$   
 $\theta_p \pm 90 \rightarrow \min$

for

plane 2  $\leftarrow \tan 2\theta_s = -\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2 \tau_{xy}}$





إذا كان الـ  $Z$  مع اتجاه الـ  $y$  (-)

$C.W(-)$

$C.C.W(+)$

موضوع الدرس \_\_\_\_\_ اليوم \_\_\_\_\_ التاريخ \_\_\_\_\_

Lecture 3

19/10/2020

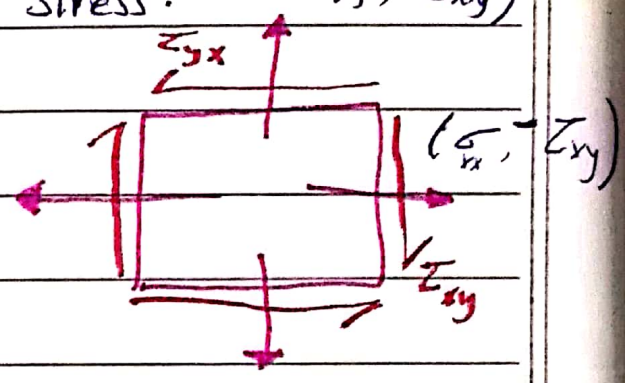
mohr's circle:

↪ determine the sign convention

for shear stress.  $(\sigma_{yy}, +\tau_{xy})$

$$\sigma_{avg} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2}$$

$$R = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

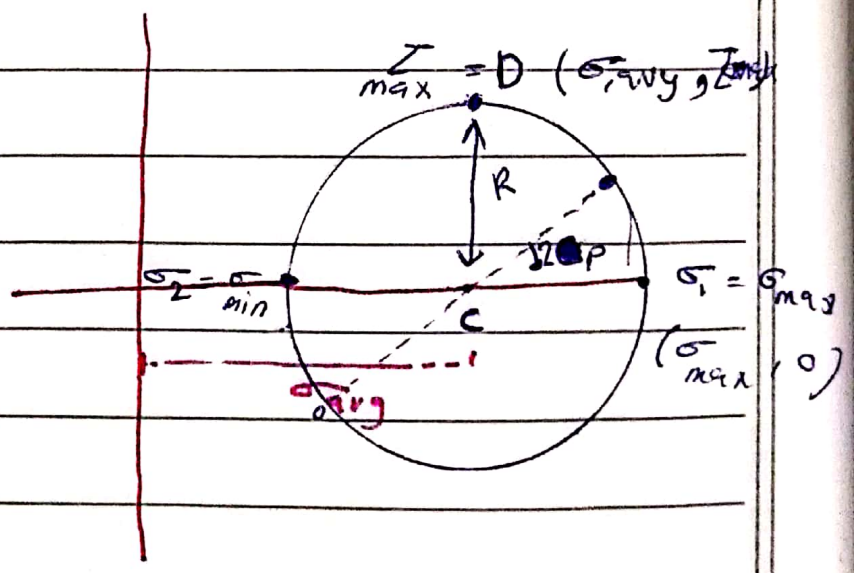


on X  $\Rightarrow$  C.W

20p

↪ المبدأ الثاني

Principle of moments



20s

↪ المبدأ الثالث

$\tau_{max}$

اليوم \_\_\_\_\_ التاريخ \_\_\_\_\_

$$\theta_s = \theta_p + 45^\circ$$

$$\tau_{max} = R$$

$$\sigma', \sigma_{avg} = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{2}$$



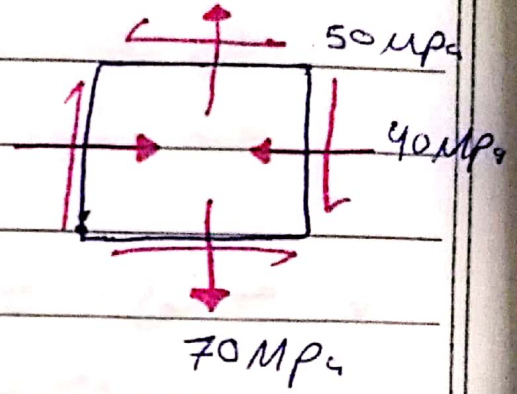
Lecture 4

26/10/2020

1 Determine the principle stresses and the  
2 maximum ~~stress~~ in plane shear stress of the element

Point 1:  $(40, 50)$

Point 2:  $(70, +50)$



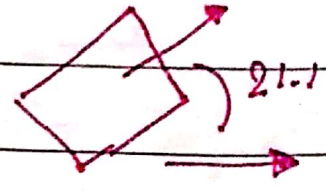
Sol: by calculation  
or by Mohr's circle.

$$\sigma_{1,2} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

$\sigma_1 = 89.3 \text{ MPa}$      $\sigma_2 = -59.3 \text{ MPa}$

$\tan 2\theta_p = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)/2} = 0.909$

$\theta_p = 21.7^\circ$



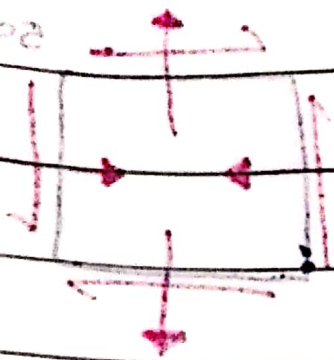
$\theta_p = \sigma_x = -59.3$

$\theta_p + 90 = \sigma_y = 89.3$

on principle stresses

$\tau = 0$

$\theta = 0^\circ$



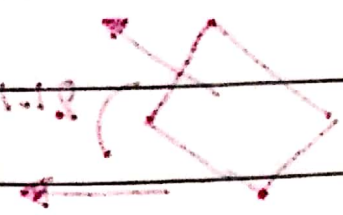
Point 1: (40, 20)  
 Point 2: (40, 20)

(2) 
$$|\sigma_{max}| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

$$\sigma_{max} = 74.3 \text{ MPa} \quad \text{--- (R)}$$

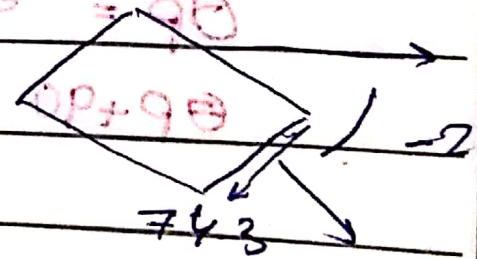
$$\tau_{max} = 9.8 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tan 2\theta_s = \frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$$



$$\theta = -23.9^\circ$$

Normal =  $\sigma_{average}$



$45^\circ = \theta_s$ ,  $\theta_p$



# - General 3D stress (Triaxial stresses) -

شو نستفيد من ال Principle ؟

اي Body stress لازم نسر على اعلى قمة

حتى نشوف اذا بتحل ونخ بصرفه Yielding اولا

in design  $\Rightarrow$  تصنيع اوصول ال yielding  
وما لازم بصرفه plastic deform

in manufacturing  $\Rightarrow$  بي اوصول ال yield

For this we use yielding criteria :

البيق منها ايه توفى : (1) في Yielding اولا

(2) زحس ال FOS

(معادلات)  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$

in 3d  $\rightarrow$  بحسب ال تعريف اكان ال stress

$\sigma_{1,2} =$	$\sigma_3 = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{2}$
$\sigma_{2,3} =$	
$\sigma_{1,3} =$	

OR we can solve it

by Real Root eqs.

العلى قمة  $\sigma_3$   
العل  $\sigma_1$   
وبينهم  $\sigma_2$

method 2 !

$$\sigma_3^3 - I_1 \sigma_3^2 + I_2 \sigma - I_3 = 0$$

$$I_1 = \sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z$$

$$I_2 = \sigma_x \sigma_y + \sigma_x \sigma_z + \sigma_y \sigma_z - \tau_{xy}^2 - \tau_{xz}^2 - \tau_{yz}^2$$

$$I_3 = \sigma_x \sigma_y \sigma_z + 2 \tau_{xy} \tau_{xz} \tau_{yz} - \sigma_x \tau_{yz}^2 - \sigma_y \tau_{xz}^2 - \sigma_z \tau_{xy}^2$$

$I_1, I_2, I_3 \Rightarrow$  stress invariants

إذا ضلنا قيمة stress لثابتة، فغيرنا من التوجيهات، فقيمة stress لا تتغير.

we calculate them, and then by calculator we obtain the Roots

$$\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$$

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{\sigma_3 - \sigma_1}{2}$$



To check:

رصد احسا ال ← Principle of yield criterion  
 2 stresses =  $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$

vonmises → Tresca

1) Tresca.

$n=1 \rightsquigarrow \sigma_{yield} = 2 \tau_{max} = \sigma_e$

$n \geq 1 \rightsquigarrow \sigma_y > 2 \tau_{max} \Rightarrow$  No yielding  
 لا يحد على plane yield

$n < 1 \rightsquigarrow \sigma_y < 2 \tau_{max} \rightarrow$  yield

FOS =  $\frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma}$

$\sigma_e = \sigma_{max}(2 \tau_{max}) \Rightarrow$  Tresca

2) Von misses:

$\tau_{octo}$  =  $\tau_{stress}$  octahedra  $\rightarrow$  plane في اقل  
 body  $\rightarrow$   $\tau_{max}$   $\rightarrow$   $\tau_{min}$

$\tau_{oct} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2} = \sigma_e$

$\tau_{oct} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \sigma_y$  From tables

no yield  $\rightsquigarrow n \geq 1 \rightsquigarrow \sigma_y > \frac{3 \tau_{oct}}{\sqrt{2}}$

yield occur  $\rightsquigarrow n < 1 \rightsquigarrow \sigma_y < "$

$n=1 \rightsquigarrow \sigma_y = "$

$$FOS = n = \frac{S_y}{\frac{3 \sigma_{oct}}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

**Example:**

Determine: max principle stress

max shear stress

\* w.r.t the material yield?

$$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 40 & 30 & -30 \\ 40 & 30 & 25 \\ -30 & 25 & 25 \end{bmatrix} \text{ MPa}$$

$I_1, I_2, I_3$

$I_{max}$   $S_y \Rightarrow$  given or by table



Lecture 5

22/10/2020  
wed.

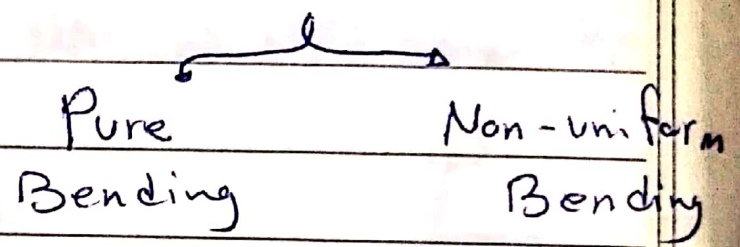
Internal forces

shearing force (V)  
↓ ينتج عنها

Bending moment (M)  
↓

shearing stress (τ)

Normal stress (σ)

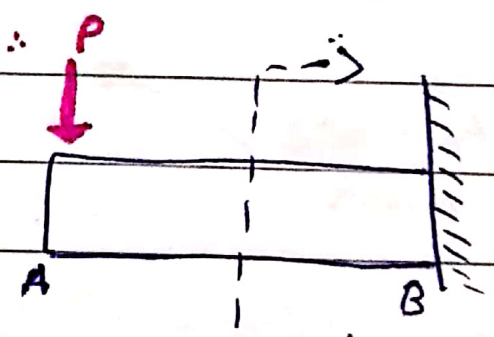


One end → fixed

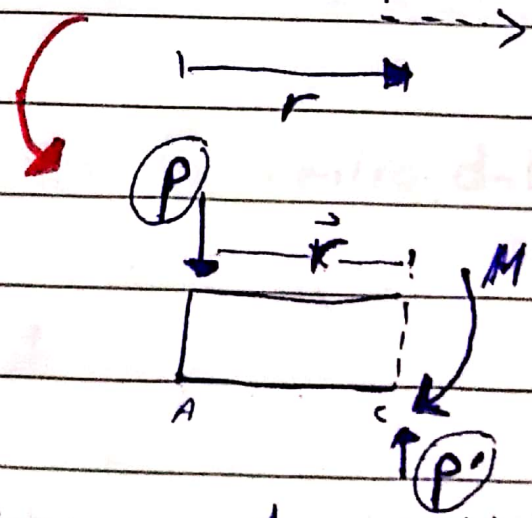
① Non-uniform bending:

cut (A-B)

$$\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{P}$$



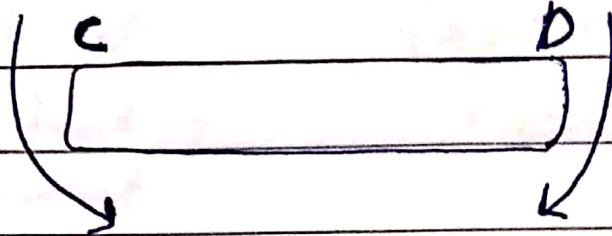
$\vec{P}$  is shear force  
لأنها على الطرف



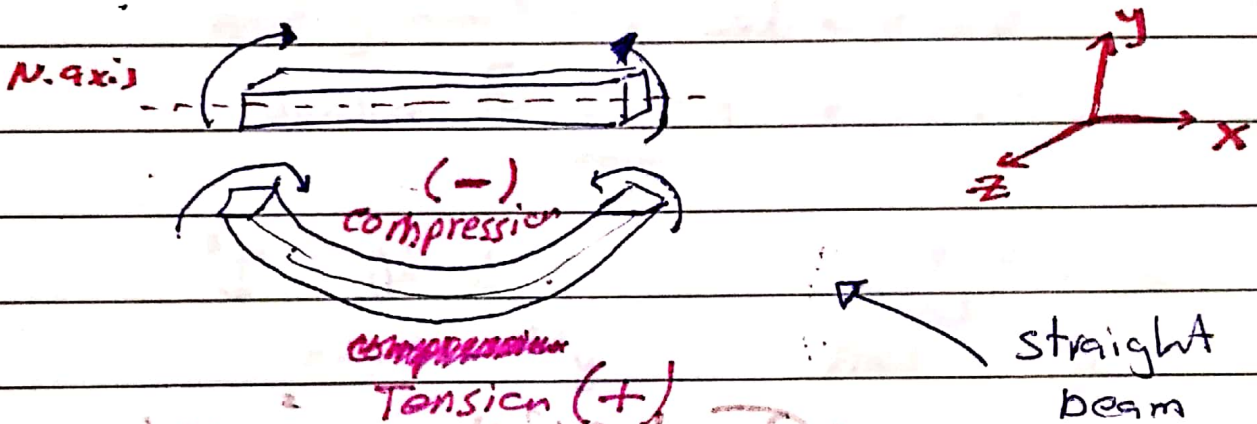
shear force + Bending moment = Non uniform



② Pure bending:  
non-fixed ends.



\* يعني اعرف كيف اطلع stresses من (bending moment) \*



الضغط (-) والشد (+)

المحاور المتوسطة هي التي تكون فيها الشد والضغط متساويين

(-)  $\sigma$  on N.A = 0

Neutral axes مطابقاً For centroidal axes

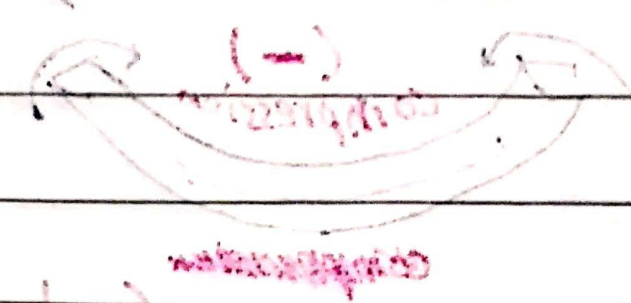
\*  $\sigma_x = \frac{M_z \cdot y}{I_z}$

$I_z$ : moment of inertia  $M_z$ : the moment

$y$ : distance between N.A and the point

المحاور التي يلف حولها ال moment  
هون يلف حولين z



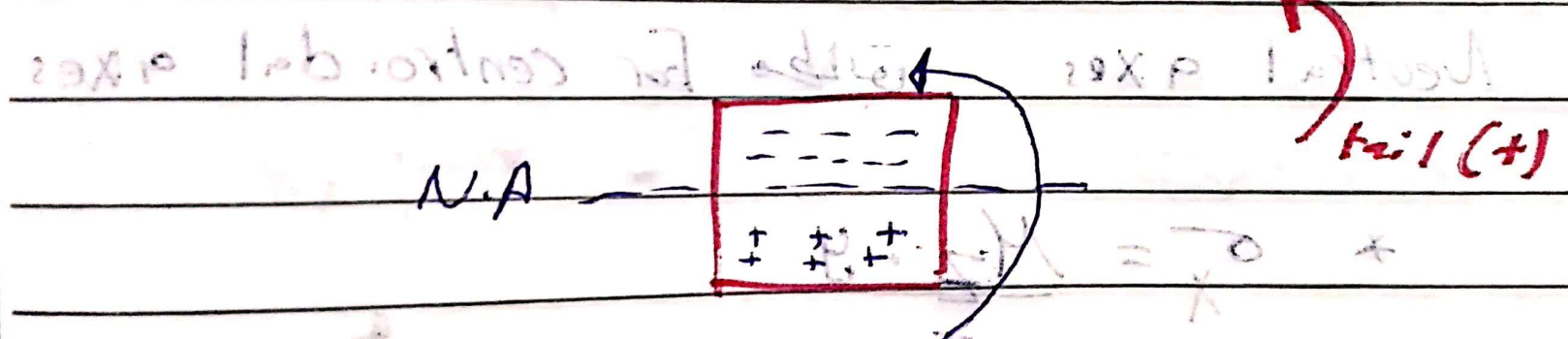


Neutral axis  
Down

عششان أحود الإشارة لـ  $\sigma$

يشوف وين موقع النقطة الي بي عليها stress

$$0 = A \cdot y \cdot \sigma$$



cross section

distance between N.A and the joint

\* bending moment  $\rightarrow$  curvature.

(positive)  $\rightarrow$   $\downarrow$   
positive bending moment

(negative)  $\rightarrow$   $\uparrow$   
negative bending moment

\* Right-hand-rule.

(slide 5) - lecture 5

bending moment  $\rightarrow$  الارتفاع  $\leftarrow$  الإجهاد  
direction for bending moment

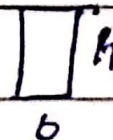
$\downarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\downarrow$   
negative  $M_y$

$\uparrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\downarrow$   
positive  $M_y$

$$\sigma = \frac{M c}{I} \quad c = y_{\max}$$

$\frac{I}{c}$  = section modulus

$I \Rightarrow \frac{bh^3}{12}$   
rectangular



$I = \frac{\pi d^4}{64}$   
circle

$h$  always perpendicular to the axes.

$b \parallel$  axes.

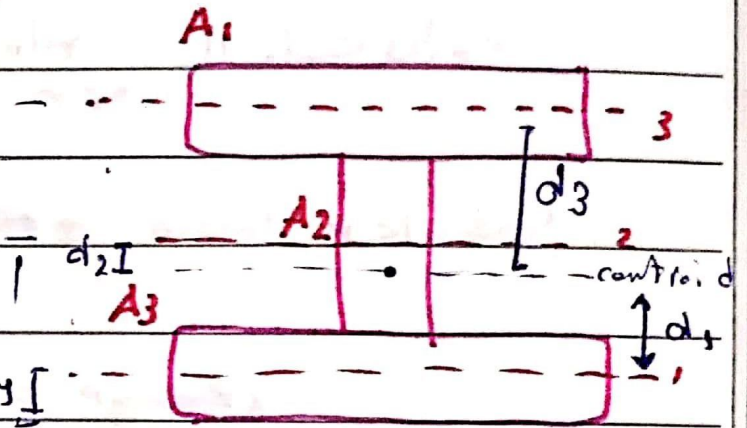


\* عنوان أحد ال N.A لجسم :

① إيجاد ال  $y$  لكل جزء

② لجسم ال areas

③  $y \bar{I}$



$$(\text{centroid}) \bar{y} = \frac{A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2 + A_3 y_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3}$$

\* parallel axes thm. : to calculate I \*

① calculate I  
For each  
part

② Area  
of the  
part

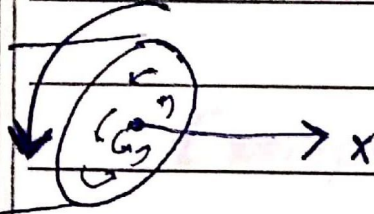
\*  $d^2$  ③  $I + Ad^2$

1

2

3

**Torsion :-**



• دوران حول ال perpendicular axes

• لوني احدث اشارة + علامة ال  $\tau_{stress}$

$$\tau = \tau \cdot r$$

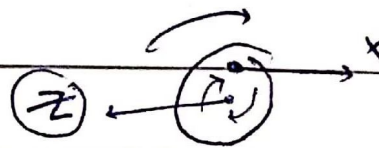
J ~ from appendix

\* كيف احدث الاشارة (- or +)

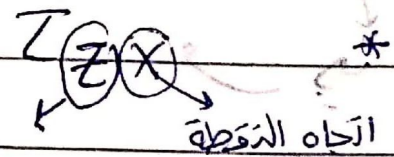
الاصابع ← بتلف مع ال Torsion لبرا

(+) Tension ← اذا طالع  $\tau$  direction ←

compress (-) اذا لحو



cross section ال العاوي على ال



• ال بي اصليها  $\tau$

C.W (+)

C.C.W (-)



Lecture # 6

4-11-2020

Thin walled pressure vessel

$$\sigma_T = Pr_i \text{ (hoop stress)} \quad \sigma_L = Pr_i \text{ (Longitudinal)}$$

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{\sigma_T - \sigma_L}{2} = \frac{\sigma_T}{2}$$

example:

$$MN/m^2 \Rightarrow MPa$$

a)  $\sigma_T = \sigma_L$

b)  $MPa 120 = \text{Limit}$

Pressure vessel

(i)

$$ratio = \frac{r_i}{t} = \frac{200}{20} = 10$$

$$r_i/t \geq 10$$

thickness < radius

$$\sigma_T = \frac{Pr_i}{t} = \frac{4.5 \times 200}{20} = 45 MPa$$

$$\sigma_L = \frac{Pr_i}{2t} = 22.5 MPa$$

$$\sigma_L = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_T$$

$\sigma_R$  negligible compared to  $\sigma_T$

$$P = 4.5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_E = 4.5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_L = 22.5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P = ?$$

critical stress

$$\sigma_L = 120 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_L = \frac{P \times 200}{200} = 120$$

$$P = 12 \text{ MPa}$$

$$0.1 = \frac{0.05}{0.5} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$$

thickness

radius

$$r = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$\sigma_E = \frac{P \times 200}{200} = 0.05 \times 200 = 10 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_L = \frac{P \times 200}{200} = 0.25 \times 200 = 50 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_T = \dots$$

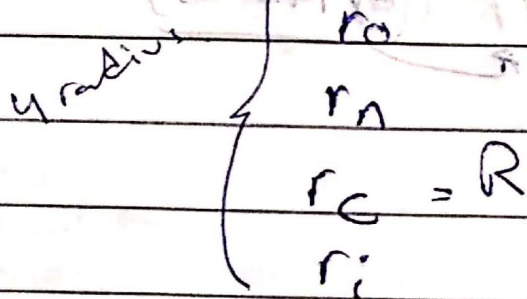


# Curved beam in bending

Center of curvature

$$c.A \neq N.A$$

extensivity  $\rightarrow$  how much area



$$R - r_n = e$$

$C_o =$  distance from  $r_o$  to N.A.  
 $C_i =$  distance from  $r_i$  to N.A.

$$\sigma = My$$

$$A e (r_n - y)$$

Area for cross section

$e$ : extensivity

inner  $C_i$  / outer  $C_o$   $\Rightarrow$  critical stresses  
 $\pm$  happens on it

$$y = c$$

or  $\pm$   $\sigma$   $\rightarrow$  tension / compression

tension / compression

Moment  $\rightarrow$   $\pm$   $\sigma$

Concentric pipes

radius of inner pipe  $r_i$

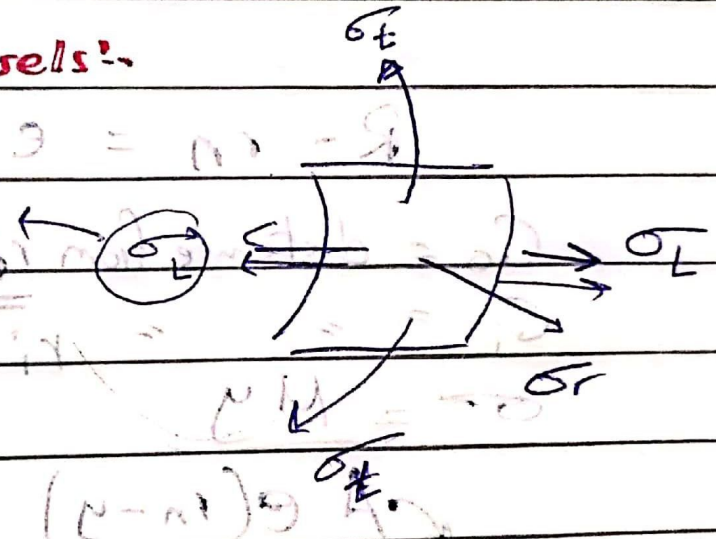
$A_i \neq A_o$

radius  $r_n = \frac{1}{2} \sum A$

$\sum \int dA/r$  (by tables)

**Thick walled vessels:-**

$\sigma_L$  → open ends  
 zero stress at open ends  
 + stress is zero at ends



$\sigma_r$  → Radius

if  $r_i < 10t$  — thick

if  $r_i > 10t$  — thin



For thick walled pressure vessels:

عند نقطة ج في الأوعية vessels

Principle stress  
 $\tau_{max} = 0$

$$\sigma_r = \frac{P_i r_i^2 - P_o r_o^2 + r_i^2 r_o^2 (P_o - P_i)}{r_o^2 - r_i^2} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$r_i = \text{min}$   
 $r_o = \text{max}$

$$\sigma_t = \frac{P_i r_i^2 + P_o r_o^2 + r_i^2 r_o^2 (P_o - P_i)}{r_o^2 - r_i^2} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$r_i = \text{max}$   
 $r_o = \text{min}$

minus بالذات

for closed ends

$$\sigma_t = \frac{P_i r_i^2 + P_o r_o^2}{r_o^2 - r_i^2}$$

constant vessel

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_t - \sigma_r)$$

$$C_i = r_n - r_i \times \frac{M}{I} = 231 - 200 =$$

$$C_o = 280 - 230$$

$\sigma_B = \text{inner} -$   
 $\sigma_A = \text{outer} +$

والمعنى  $C_o$  هو الفرق بين  $r_n$  و  $r_i$

لذلك  $r_n$  و  $r_i$  على  $e$

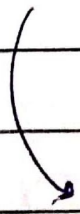
calculated stress

\* estimate: approximate

Alternative calculation  $r_n$  و  $r_i$

$$r_c = r_n$$

$$\frac{3-131}{I} +$$



$$e = \frac{1}{r_c \cdot A} \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{M \cdot r_c}{I \cdot r}$$



Subject \_\_\_\_\_

الموضوع \_\_\_\_\_

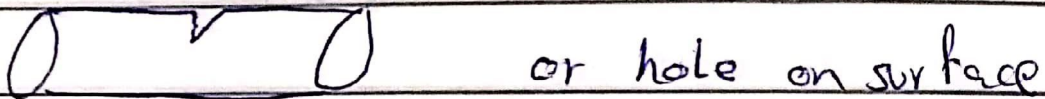
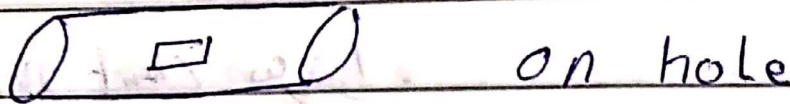
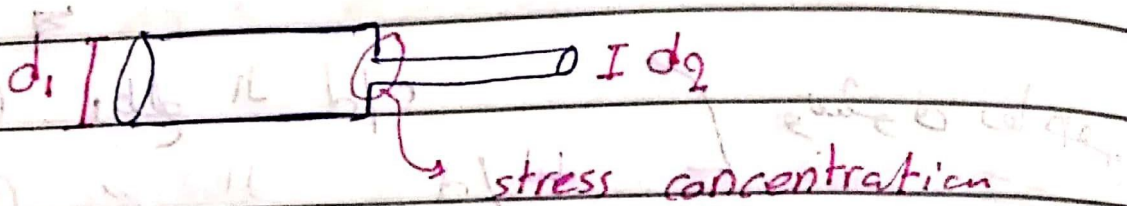
Date: / /

التاريخ: / /

Lecture 7

11/11/2020

stress concentration factor



\*  $\sigma_{\text{calculated}} < \sigma_{\text{actual}} \Rightarrow$  stress concentrated

\*  $K_t \Rightarrow$  stress concentration factor.

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \sigma_{\text{act}} = K \sigma_{\text{calc}}$$

↓  
from charts

Appendix - Tables A-15

p 1026

الموضوع

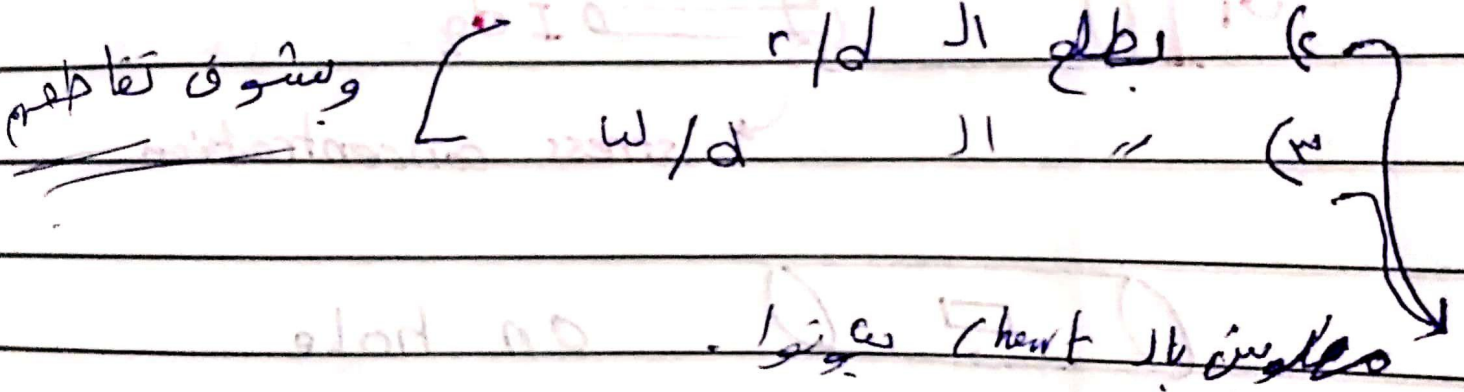
Subject

التاريخ:

Date:

كيف نطلع  $K_t$  ؟

من بيوت ال chart التي ال ال problem



$$K_t = \frac{I_{max}}{I_{avg}}$$



example :

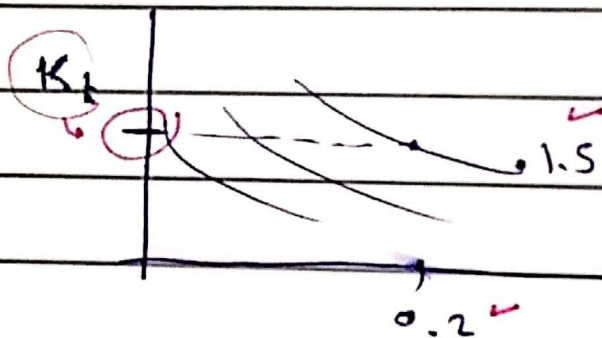
$$d_1 = 120 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_2 = 80 \text{ mm}$$

shoulder + Bending → figure A-15-9

$$\frac{r}{d} = \frac{16}{80} = 0.2$$

$$\frac{D}{d} = \frac{120}{80} = 1.5$$



$$K_t = 1.45$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = \sigma_{\text{actual}}$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = K_t \times \sigma_{\text{avg}}$$

applied stress not principle.

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_{\text{avg}} = \frac{M \cdot y}{I} \times K_t$$

$$Z_{\max} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}{2} = \frac{\sigma_1}{2}$$

ABC

(3-18) press and shrink fits

14-11-2020

Saturday

$d_o$



shaft



$D =$

(Hub) gear or pulley

بركبه عرجون حتى يترسبترم fit

لذا لا shaft تلف لازم ال Hub تلف

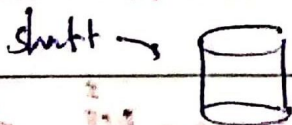
clearance

if  $d_o = 50$  then  $D = 50$  maybe error  $\pm 50$

if  $d_o > D$  interference

Types of fit:

slide 25.



shaft (50.08 - 50.10)  
min max

hub (50.0 - 50.05)  
min max

if  $d_o > D$  interference

(Interference) shaft press



- ② shaft (49.9 - 50.0).
- hub (49.95 - 50.05).

منه interference والحاجة clearance - press  
 حوسبة  
 من hub shaft والحاجة slipping  
 force (Transition).

- ③ shaft (49.90 - 49.95)
- hub (50.00 - 50.05)

min shaft < min hub  
 hub shaft والحاجة clearance.

\* أنا من نوع interference



حساب قيمة ال interference

$$\delta_{min} = d_{min} - D_{max}$$

shaft                  hub

$$\delta_{max} = d_{max} - D_{min}$$

من ال shaft  
من ال hub

من ال shaft  
من ال hub  
من ال shaft  
من ال hub  
normal stress at them.

P = Pressure between the hub  
and the shaft  
interference

$$P = \frac{E}{R} \left[ \frac{(r_o^2 - R^2)(R^2 - r_i^2)}{2R^2(r_o^2 - r_i^2)} \right]$$

if the material for hub and shaft  
the same.

E : modulus of elasticity

for steel E = 200 GPa.

R : outer Radius for shaft

r<sub>i</sub> : if the shaft is hollow, for solid r<sub>i</sub> = 0

r<sub>o</sub> : outer Radius for hub.



Friction coefficient  $\mu$  is the ratio of friction force to normal force.

$$P \times \mu = \sigma_{\text{friction}} - \text{normal} = \sigma$$

دالة الـ  $\mu$   $\leftarrow$

$$\sigma_{\text{friction}} \times A = \text{friction force (lb)} / \text{area}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{min}} \rightarrow P_{\text{min}} = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} \rightarrow P_{\text{max}}$$

**Example:**

\* shafts

solid  $\rightarrow r_i = 0$

$R = 0.5$  in

\* Tolerances for Diameter not Radius \*

$$d = 1 \text{ inch} \quad d_{\text{max}} = 1 + 0.0025$$

$$d_{\text{min}} = 1 + 0.012$$

\* Gear hubs

$$R = 0.5$$

$$D_{\text{max}} = 1 + 0.008$$

$$r_o = 1$$

$$D_{\text{min}} = 1 + 0$$

$$\delta_{max} = (1 + 0.023) - 1 = 0.023 \text{ inch.}$$

$$\rho = \frac{0.023 * 300}{0.5} \sqrt{\frac{(1^2 - 0.5^2)(0.5^2 - 0)}{2(0.5)^2(1^2)}}$$

$$= 5.175$$

$$F = 2\pi R * \rho * f * L$$

$\swarrow$   $\nwarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\searrow$   
 radius of shaft  $\rho$  shaft length  
 1.5 in  $(0.15 \text{ cfs} \times 0.2)$

$\Rightarrow$  Torque !

$$T = F * R$$



Ch II

16-11-2020

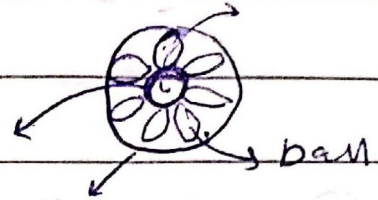
Rolling Contact Bearing .

Monday

bore (التحت الحمل الزلق)

Ball Bearing

inner ring (يتحرك)



البرق

outer ring

(stationary)

عنا نتنقل الحركة من

inner to outer

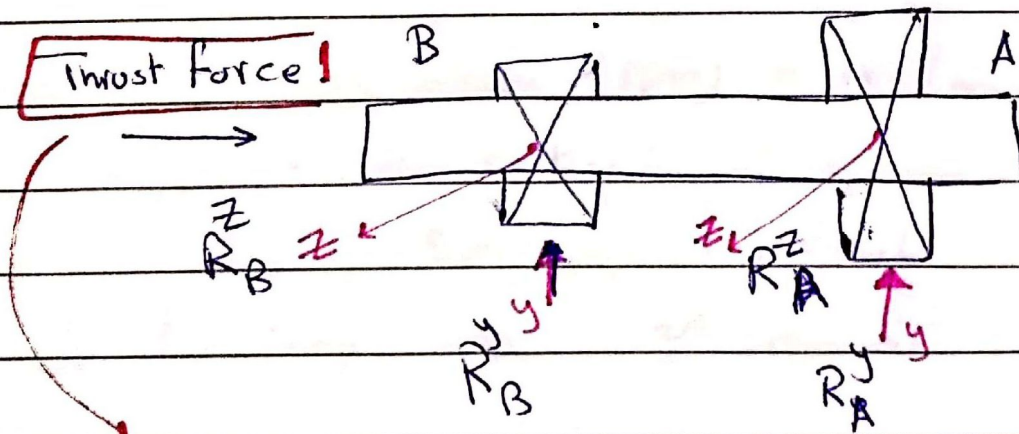
شفتن الحركة shaft

يتنقل الحركة لا balls ويتدرج .

shaft يتحرك في bore

inner ring

balls  $\Rightarrow$  support + avoid friction



Reactions

Ball Bearing : force : (center) shaft . يتنقل في شفتن .

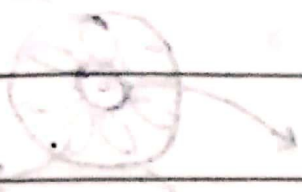
Tapered roller bearing . اذا قمنا باستخدام ال roller bearing .

11-11-2015

11/11/15

② Tapered roller bearing

معدل التآكل في وسطه يكون متوسطا  
\* يتحمل ال Thrust force



③ Cylindrical bearings slide 5

\* يتحمل radii على جز ال diam Load

\* ال selection لجز ال ch لازم

$$D_{outside} + D_{Bore}$$



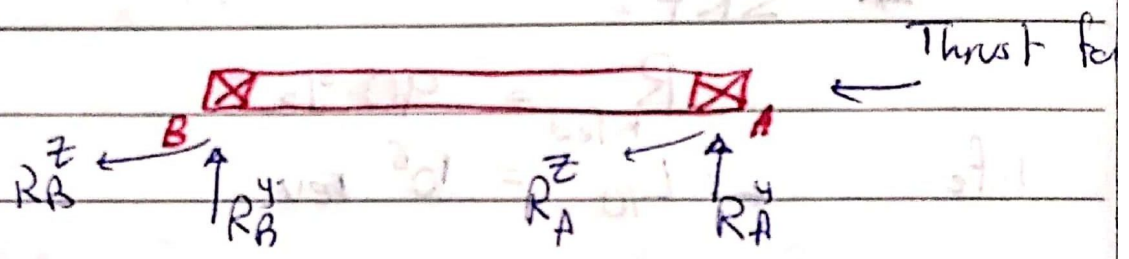


in this (chapter) we will make selection :-

عن طريق  
المرور

① Bearing load - radial, thrust or both

the general case



② Bearing life and reliability.

$R_{desired} \leftarrow R_{rated}$  for  $SKF = 90\%$

$R_{desired} = \dots$

③ Bearing speed: (rpm) = rev/min

④ space limitation

Bearings

⑤ Accuracy

\* Bearing Life (تفصيل أكثر)

cylindrical + ball bearing SKF شركة

Tapered roller bearing Timken شركة

\* SKF:

life  $\rightarrow R_{rated} = 90\%$   
 $\leftarrow L_{10} = 10^6 \text{ rev}$

$C_{10} = F_{rated} = \text{load}$

الاستجابة للتعب

\* Timken

$R_{rated} = 90\%$

القانون  $90\% = R_{rated} = R_{desired}$

$F_d L_d^{1/a} = C_{10} L_{10}$

$a = 3$  for Ball

$10/3$  for cylindrical or tapered



• مثال

$$L_{10} = 10^6 \text{ rev}$$

$$(L_{10} = C_{10} h)$$

hours  $\rightarrow$  rev

Rated  $L_R^h \times n_R \times 60 = L_R^{\text{revolution}}$

desired  $L_D^h \times n_D \times 60 = L_D^{\text{revolution}}$

example:

slide 19

$$L_D = 5000 \text{ hr}$$

$$N_D = 1725 \text{ rpm}$$

$$R_D = R_R = 90\% \text{ for SKF}$$

هذا السؤال  
من كتاب



400 lb

$$F_D \times L_D = C_{10} L_{10}$$

$$C_{10} = F_D \left( \frac{L_D n_D 60}{L_R n_R 60} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$400 \left( \frac{5000 \times 1725 \times 60}{10^6} \right)^{1/3} = 3211 \text{ lb}$$

(14.3) kN

table band  $\rightarrow$  KN

Appendix K

↓ يترك على اقل اتي لها ويوجد في كبر

$$R_D \neq R_R$$

we cant use the same eq...

weibull distribution

$$C_{10} = (a_p) f_D \left[ \frac{X_D}{X_0 + (\theta - X_0) (\ln 1/R_D)^{1/a}} \right]^{+1/a} \quad (11-6)$$

general case

application factor given ✓

if  $R < 90$   
or  $R > 90$ .

$$C_{10} = f_D \left[ \frac{X_D}{X_0 + (\theta - X_0) (1 - R_D)^{1/b}} \right]^{-1/a} \Rightarrow R \geq 90$$

→  $X_D$  :  $L_D$  ← given in ser

$L_R$  ← ball bearing =  $10^6$

→  $X_0, \theta - X_0, b \Rightarrow$  weibull parameter given

or given in book



example

$$R_d = 99.7\% \approx 90\% \text{ case 2}$$

if

$LD = 5000 \text{ hr}$ $ND = 1725 \text{ rpm}$ $F = 400 \text{ lb}$
---

at  $90\%$

select with  $100\%$

$$XD = \frac{LD \text{ (hour)}}{L_{10}} = \frac{5000 \times 1725 \times 60 \text{ (rev)}}{10^6}$$

$$FR = C_{10}$$

$$D_{\text{Dove}} = 35 \text{ mm} \quad D_o = 72 \text{ mm}$$

bearing life



1) shaft axial clearance is required in 2 bearings

clearance is required

$$R_{\text{system}} = R_A \times R_B$$

2) If axial clearance is required in  $R_{\text{system}}$  and in 2 bearings, then

~~$R_{\text{system}}$~~  is required for one bearing

$$R_A = \sqrt{R_{\text{system}}}$$



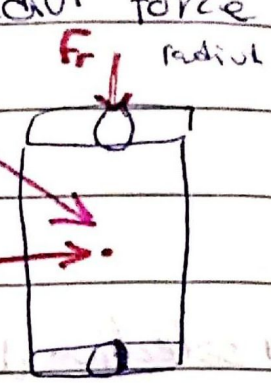
- 24/11/2020

if we have Thrust force + Radial force

$F_{req} = F_{eq}$  *المجموع*

وحيث ان  $F_{req}$  هي القوة المطلوبة

(Thrust)  $F_a$



$F_{eq} = X_i \cdot V Fr + Y_i \cdot F_a$

$V \sim$  if outer ring rotating = 1.2

if inner ring rotating = 1

$V=1$  *في السؤال*

$F_r$  : radial force  $\Rightarrow$  given

$F_a$  : Thrust force  $\Rightarrow$  given

$X_i$  /  $Y_i \Rightarrow$  from tables

$i=1 \Rightarrow Y_1=0$  *Thrust*

$i=2$  or  $\Rightarrow X_2 =$  ~~0.56~~

① first I need to determine  $F_a$

② ~~and~~ check the value  $C_0$

$\frac{F_a}{V Fr} \leq e$  or  $\geq e$ ?

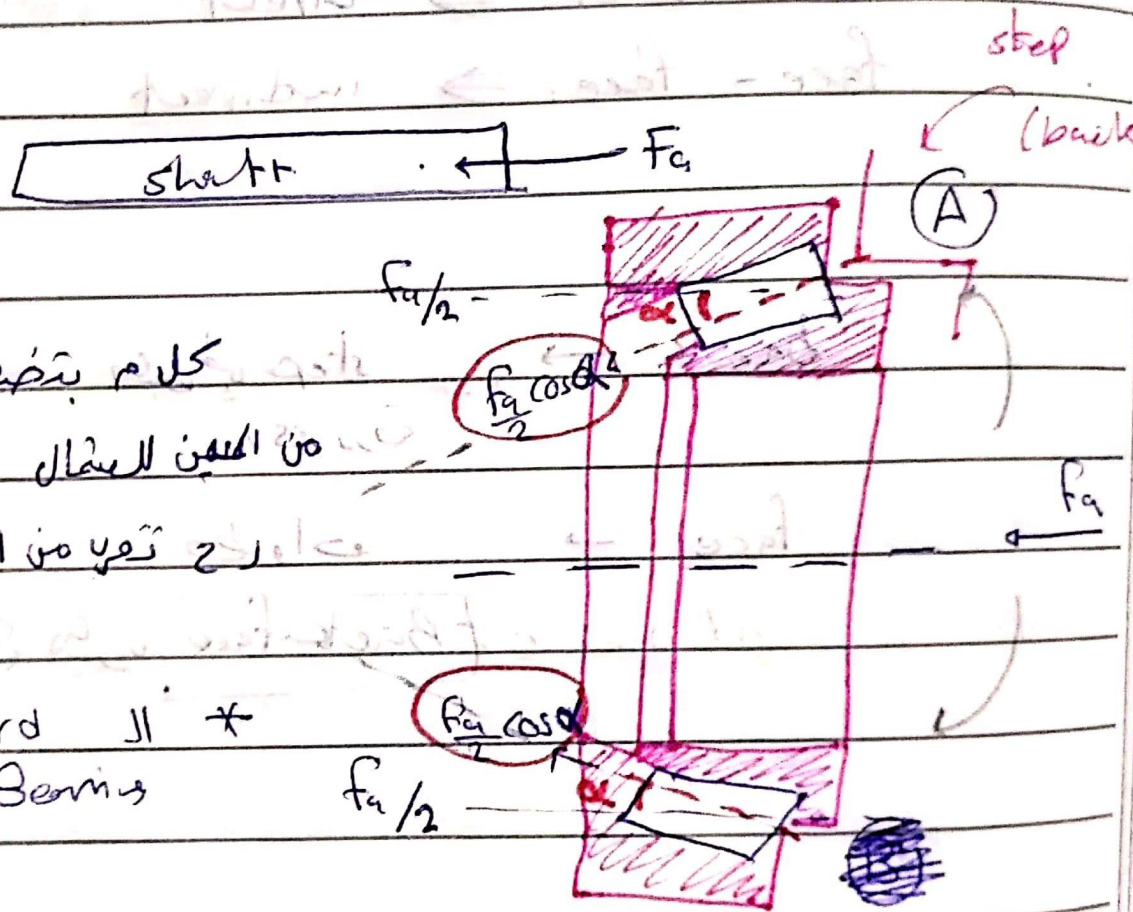




# Tapered Roller Bearings :-

25/11/2020

↳ Thrust force التي تقاومها في اتجاه المحور \*  
 center of gravity في اتجاه المحور \*  
 for the shaft.



كلام بتخففه  $F_a$  على ال shaft

من المحور للمحور ، القوى التي طلبناها

في اتجاه المحور من المحاور الأخرى.

\* ال Tapered Bearings لازم يتولوا

زوج (2)

A + B

سلاية 6

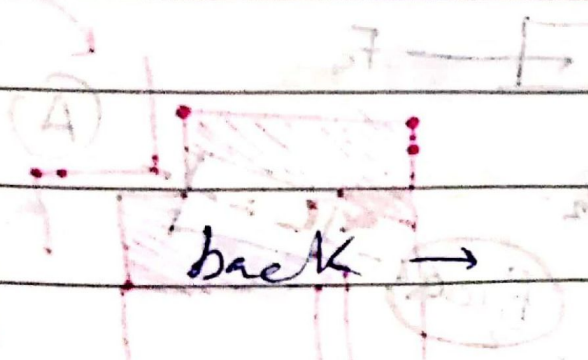
$A \Rightarrow$  الزاوية الساقية  
 $B \Rightarrow$  الزاوية منفرجة

الزاوية الزوجية pair

\* mounting

back - back  $\Rightarrow$  direct (مباشرة)

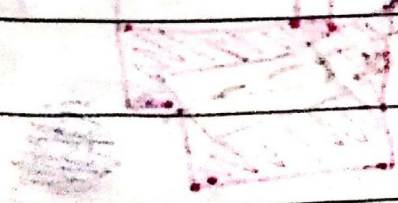
face - face  $\Rightarrow$  indirect



back  $\rightarrow$  step

face  $\rightarrow$  خط واحد

{ Back-face } \*  $\rightarrow$  زاوية منفرجة





For Tappard 8

↳ Templen company

equivalent force.

$$C_{10} = F_D \left( \frac{X_0}{X_0 + (\theta - X_0) (1 - R_D)^{1/10}} \right)^{1/9}$$

£

$$\Rightarrow L_{10} = 90 \times 10^{-6} \text{ rev}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_0 = 0$$

$$\theta = 4.48$$

$$D = 3/2$$

$$a = 10/3$$

$$\Rightarrow X_D = \frac{LD}{L_{10}}$$

Bearing B / Bearing A

$$F_i = 0.47 F_r$$

always

$$K = 1.5 \text{ (by assumptions)}$$

$F_i$  = induced force

$F_r$  = radial force on B or A

حسب على سبب (ب) حيسب



## case 1

if  $F_{iA} \leq (F_{iB} + F_{ae})$  external thrust  
(given in problem).

then  $\Rightarrow$

$$F_{eA} = 0.4 F_{rA} + K_A \left( \frac{0.47 F_{rB}}{K_B} + F_{ae} \right)$$

$$F_{eB} = F_{rB}$$

$F_{eA}$  : Equivalent on A

$F_{rA}$  : radial force on A

$K_A, K_B = 1.5$

$F_{rB}$  : radial force on B

$F_{ae}$  : external Thrust force

حساب  $F_{eA}$  و  $F_{eB}$  ولو كان الأكبر ويحذف  $*$

بالمعادلة C10

## case 2

if  $F_{iA} \geq (F_{iB} + F_{ae})$

then

$$F_{eB} = 0.4 F_{rB} + K_B \left( \frac{0.47 F_{rA}}{K_A} - F_{ae} \right)$$

$$F_{eA} = F_{rA}$$

ولو كان الأكبر يترك



example!

$$\text{tangential force} = 3980 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{separating force} = 1170 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{thrust force} = 1690 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{pitch Dia} = 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{shaft's speed} = 800 \text{ rpm}$$

↳ mount - direct

$$\text{effective spread} = 150 \text{ mm}$$

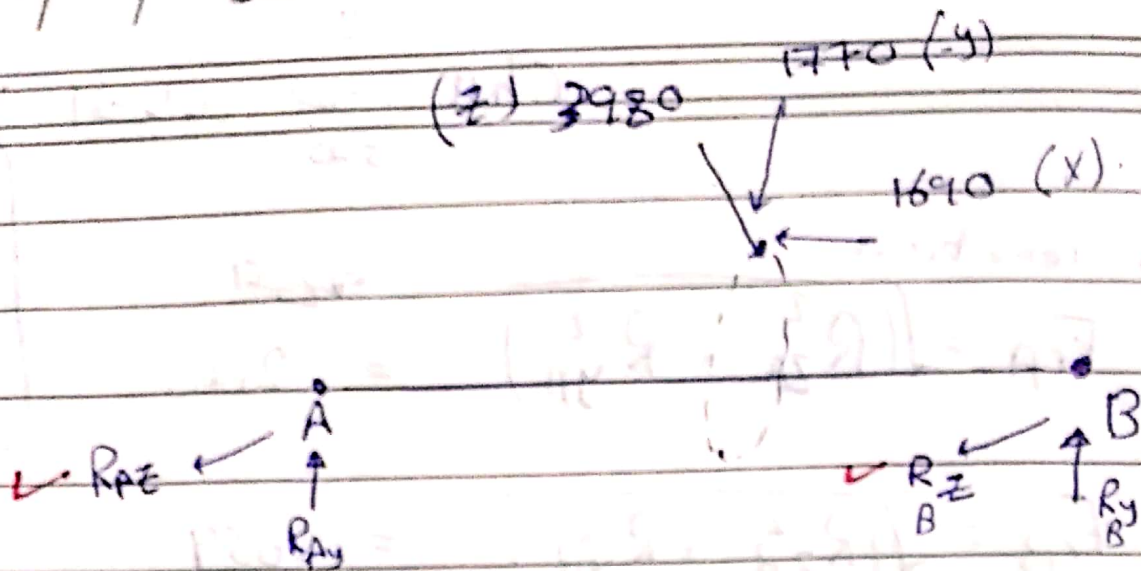
1 gear wheel  
2 bearings

$$L_D = 5000 \text{ hr}$$

$$a_p = 1$$

Reliability of set = for two bearings = 0.99

select suitable single-row tapered-roller Timken bearings.



$$\sum M_B^y = 0$$

$$3980(50) = R_{Az}(150)$$

$$* R_{Az} = 1327$$

to find  $R_B^z \Rightarrow$

$$\sum F_z = 0$$

$$R_A^z + R_B^z = 3980$$

$$R_B^z = 3980 - 1327 = 2653.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum M_A^z = 0$$

$$R_A^y(150) = 1770(50) + 1690(100)$$

$$R_A^y = 1717$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$1717 + R_B^y = 1770 \quad R_B^y = 53.3$$



مكتبة، فable 151 131 \*

المجلد

المجلد / المجلد

اليوم

11.15

موضوع الدرس

Ch11

المجلد

575

المجلد

⇒ Radial reactions :

$$F_{RA} = \sqrt{(R_{ZA}^2 + R_{YA}^2)} = 2170$$

$$F_{RB} = \sqrt{(R_{ZB}^2 + R_{YB}^2)} = 2659$$

0 = 0 MB

المجلد

المجلد

573  
575  
586  
587