习题 7-1

解: 传动比
$$i = \frac{z_2}{z_1} = \frac{57}{23} = 2.478$$

分度圆直径
$$d_1 = mz_1 = 2.5 \times 23 = 57.5 mm$$

$$d_2 = mz_2 = 2.5 \times 57 = 142.5mm$$

齿顶圆直径
$$d_{a1} = m(z_1 + 2) = 2.5 \times (23 + 2) = 62.5 mm$$

$$d_{a2} = m(z_2 + 2) = 2.5 \times (57 + 2) = 147.5 mm$$

齿根圆直径
$$d_{f1} = m(z_1 - 2.5) = 2.5 \times (23 - 2.5) = 51.25 mm$$

$$d_{f2} = m(z_2 - 2.5) = 2.5 \times (57 - 2.5) = 136.25mm$$

基圆直径
$$d_{b1} = d_1 \cos 20^\circ = 57.5 \times \cos 20^\circ = 54.032 mm$$

$$d_{b2} = d_2 \cos 20^\circ = 142.5 \times \cos 20^\circ = 133.906 mm$$

中心距
$$a = \frac{d_1 + d_2}{2} = \frac{57.5 + 142.5}{2} = 100$$
mm

齿距
$$p = \pi m = \pi \times 2.5 = 7.85mm$$

齿厚
$$s = p/2 = 7.85/2 = 3.925mm$$

齿槽宽
$$e = p/2 = 7.85/2 = 3.925mm$$

分度圆处的曲率半径
$$\rho_1 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{d_1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{d_{b1}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{57.5}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{54.032}{2}\right)^2} = 9.833 mm$$

$$\rho_2 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{d_2}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{d_{b2}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{142.5}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{133.906}{2}\right)^2} = 24.369 mm$$

齿顶圆上的压力角

$$\alpha_{a1} = \arccos \frac{r_{b1}}{r_{a1}} = \arccos \frac{d_{b1}/2}{d_{a1}/2} = \arccos \frac{54.032/2}{62.5/2} = 30^{\circ}10'22''$$

$$\alpha_{a2} = \arccos \frac{r_{b2}}{r_{a2}} = \arccos \frac{d_{b2}/2}{d_{a2}/2} = \arccos \frac{133.906/2}{147.5/2} = 24°47′30″$$

习题 7-2

解: 齿顶圆直径 $d_{a1} = m(z_1 + 2)$

模数
$$m = \frac{d_{a1}}{z_1 + 2} = \frac{99.85}{38 + 2} = 2.49$$
 取标准模数 m=2.5

中心距
$$a = \frac{m}{2}(z_1 + z_2)$$

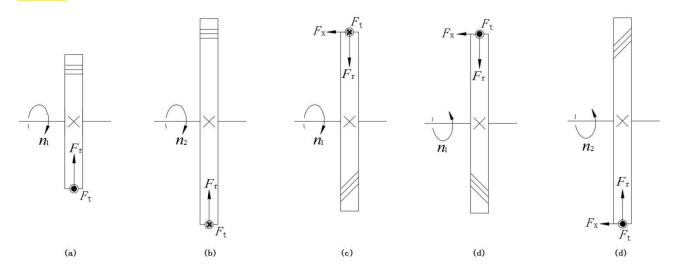
配对齿轮齿数
$$z_2 = \frac{2a}{m} - z_1 = \frac{2 \times 115}{2.5} - 38 = 54$$

配对齿轮分度圆直径 $d_2 = mz_2 = 2.5 \times 54 = 135 mm$

配对齿轮齿顶圆直径 $d_{a2} = m(z_2 + 2) = 2.5 \times (54 + 2) = 140 mm$

配对齿轮齿根圆直径 $d_{f2} = m(z_2 - 2.5) = 2.5 \times (54 - 2.5) = 128.75 mm$

习题 7-3



习题 7-6

解: 1.材料选择

单级减速器,单向转动,载荷平稳,对外廓尺寸没有限制,为了加工方便,采用软齿面齿轮传动。 先按接触疲劳强度设计,再校核其弯曲疲劳强度。

小齿轮选用 45 钢,调质处理,齿面平均硬度为 240HBS; 大齿轮选用 45 钢,正火处理,齿面平均 硬度为 200HBS。

2. 许用接触应力与许用弯曲应力

由表 3-4,接触疲劳极限 $\sigma_{H \text{lim1}} = 0.87 \text{HBW} + 380 = 0.87 \times 240 + 380 = 588.8 \text{MPa}$

$$\sigma_{H \text{ lim 2}} = 0.87 HBW + 380 = 0.87 \times 200 + 380 = 554 MPa$$

取安全系数 SH=1

许用接触应力
$$[\sigma_{H1}] = \frac{\sigma_{H \text{ lim}1}}{S_H} = \frac{588.8}{1} = 588.8 MPa$$

$$[\sigma_{H2}] = \frac{\sigma_{H \text{ lim}2}}{S_H} = \frac{554}{1} = 554 MPa$$

取[σн1]、[σн2]中较小者代入公式计算。

由表 3-4,弯曲疲劳极限 $\sigma_{F \text{lim}1} = 0.7 \text{HBW} + 275 = 0.7 \times 240 + 275 = 443 \text{MPa}$

$$\sigma_{F \text{ lim} 2} = 0.7 \text{ HBW} + 275 = 0.7 \times 200 + 275 = 415 \text{MPa}$$

取安全系数 S_F=1.4

许用弯曲应力
$$[\sigma_{F1}] = \frac{\sigma_{F \text{lim}1}}{S_F} = \frac{443}{1.4} = 316.4 MPa$$

$$[\sigma_{F2}] = \frac{\sigma_{F \text{lim}1}}{S_E} = \frac{415}{1.4} = 296.4 MPa$$

3. 小齿轮分度圆直径

小齿轮转矩
$$T = 9.55 \times 10^6 \frac{P}{n_1} = 9.55 \times 10^6 \times \frac{10}{960} = 99479 N \cdot mm$$

齿宽系数 由表 3-7,软齿面,齿轮相对于轴承对称布置, $\psi_d=0.8\sim1.4$,取 $\psi_d=1.0$

载荷系数 软齿面齿轮,工作平稳,取 K=1.4

节点区域系数 标准直齿圆柱齿轮传动, ZH=2.5

弹性系数 由表 3-5, Z_∈=189.8

小齿轮计算直径为

$$d_1 \ge \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{Z_E Z_H}{[\sigma_H]}\right)^2 \frac{2KT_1}{\psi_d} \left(\frac{i+1}{i}\right)} = \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{189.8 \times 2.5}{554}\right)^2 \frac{2 \times 1.4 \times 99479}{1} \left(\frac{4.2+1}{4.2}\right)} = 63.2mm$$

4. 确定几何尺寸

齿数 软齿面传动,故取 z_1 =35,则 $z_2 = iz_1 = 4.2 \times 35 = 147$ (<mark>通常 z_1 =20~40,软齿面齿轮,</mark>

z₁ 取较大值,z₁ 与 z₂ 最好互质,一奇一偶。<mark>z₁ 选择不同,后面几何尺寸计算不同</mark>)

模数
$$m = \frac{d_1}{z_1} = \frac{63.2}{35} = 1.8 mm$$
,由表 3-2,取标准模数 m=2

分度圆直径 $d_1 = mz_1 = 2 \times 35 = 70 mm$

$$d_2 = mz_2 = 2 \times 147 = 294mm$$

中心距
$$a = \frac{1}{2}(d_1 + d_2) = \frac{1}{2}(70 + 294) = 182mm$$

齿宽
$$b = \psi_d d_1 = 1.0 \times 70 = 70 mm$$

取
$$b_2 = b = 70$$
mm

$$b_1 = b + (5 \sim 10), \quad \mathbb{E}[b_1 = 75mm]$$

5. 校核齿根弯曲疲劳强度

复合齿形系数 由表 3-6 $Y_{FS1} = 4.06$

$$Y_{FS2} = 3.96 + \frac{147 - 100}{150 - 100} \times (4.00 - 3.96) = 3.9976$$

齿根应力
$$\sigma_{F1} = \frac{2KT_1}{bd_1m}Y_{FS1} = \frac{2\times1.4\times99479}{70\times70\times2}\times4.06 = 115.4MPa$$

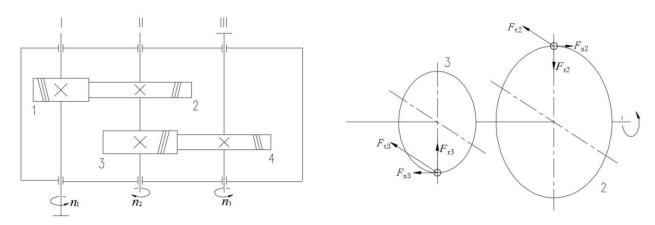
$$\sigma_{F2} = \sigma_{F1} \frac{Y_{FS2}}{Y_{FS1}} = 115.4 \times \frac{3.9976}{4.06} = 113.6 MPa$$

显然 $\sigma_{F1} < [\sigma_{F1}]$, $\sigma_{F2} < [\sigma_{F2}]$ 弯曲疲劳强度足够。

6. 齿轮的结构设计(略)

习题 7-8

解: 1) 齿轮 2、3、4 的转动方向和螺旋线方向如图所示。



2) 齿轮 2、3 上的各分力计算

齿轮 1 上的转矩
$$T_1 = 9.55 \times 10^6 \frac{P}{n_1} = 9.55 \times 10^6 \times \frac{7.5}{1450} = 49396.6 N \cdot mm$$

齿轮 2 上的转矩
$$T_2 = T_1 \frac{n_1}{n_2} = T_1 \frac{z_2}{z_1} = 49396.6 \times \frac{51}{20} = 125961.3 N \cdot mm$$

齿轮 3 上的转矩 $T_3 = T_2 = 125961.3N \cdot mm$

高速级齿轮的螺旋角

$$\cos \beta_{12} = \frac{m_{n12}(z_1 + z_2)}{2a_{12}} = \frac{3 \times (20 + 51)}{2 \times 110} = 0.96818$$

$$\beta_{12} = 14.492^{\circ}$$

低速级齿轮的螺旋角

$$\cos \beta_{34} = \frac{m_{n34}(z_3 + z_4)}{2a_{34}} = \frac{5 \times (18 + 62)}{2 \times 205} = 0.97561$$

$$\beta_{34} = 12.680^{\circ}$$

齿轮 1 的分度圆直径

$$d_1 = \frac{m_{n12}z_1}{\cos \beta_{12}} = \frac{3 \times 20}{\cos 14.492^{\circ}} = 61.97mm$$

齿轮 3 的分度圆直径

$$d_3 = \frac{m_{n34}z_3}{\cos\beta_{34}} = \frac{5 \times 18}{\cos 12.680^\circ} = 92.25mm$$

齿轮 2 上的各分力

$$F_{t2} = F_{t1} = \frac{2T_1}{d_1} = \frac{2 \times 49396.6}{61.97} = 1594.2N$$

$$F_{r2} = F_{r1} = \frac{F_{r1}}{\cos \beta_{12}} \tan \alpha_n = \frac{1594.2}{\cos 14.492^{\circ}} \tan 20^{\circ} = 599.3N$$

$$F_{x2} = F_{x1} = F_{t1} \tan \beta_{12} = 1594.2 \times \tan 14.492^{\circ} = 412.1N$$

齿轮 3 上的各分力

$$F_{t3} = \frac{2T_3}{d_3} = \frac{2 \times 125961.3}{92.25} = 2730.9N$$

$$F_{r3} = F_{r3} = \frac{F_{t3}}{\cos \beta_{34}} \tan \alpha_n = \frac{2730.9}{\cos 12.680^{\circ}} \tan 20^{\circ} = 1018.8N$$

$$F_{x3} = F_{x3} = F_{t3} \tan \beta_{34} = 2730.9 \times \tan 12.680^{\circ} = 614.4N$$

习题 7-9

解: 解: 1. 材料选择

单级减速器,<mark>双向运转,载荷有中等冲击</mark>,采用硬齿面齿轮传动。先按弯曲疲劳强度设计,再校核 其接触疲劳强度。

小齿轮选用 40Cr, 表面淬火, 齿面平均硬度 50HRC; 大齿轮选用 45 钢,表面淬火,齿面平均硬度 46HRC。

2.许用弯曲应力与许用接触应力

由表 3-4, 弯曲疲劳极限

$$\sigma_{F \text{ lim1}} = (10.5 HRC + 195) \times 0.7 = (10.5 \times 50 + 195) \times 0.7 = 504 MPa$$
 (双向运转,乘以 0.7)

$$\sigma_{F \text{ lim 2}} = (10.5 HRC + 195) \times 0.7 = (10.5 \times 46 + 195) \times 0.7 = 474.6 MPa$$

取安全系数 S_F=1.4

许用弯曲应力
$$[\sigma_{F1}] = \frac{\sigma_{F \text{lim}1}}{S_F} = \frac{504}{1.4} = 360 MPa$$

$$[\sigma_{F2}] = \frac{\sigma_{F \text{lim}1}}{S_F} = \frac{474.6}{1.4} = 339MPa$$

由表 3-4,接触疲劳极限 $\sigma_{H \text{lim} 1} = 10 \text{HRC} + 670 = 10 \times 50 + 670 = 1170 \text{MPa}$

$$\sigma_{H \text{ lim 2}} = 10 HRC + 670 = 10 \times 46 + 670 = 1130 MPa$$

取安全系数 SH=1

许用接触应力
$$[\sigma_{H1}] = \frac{\sigma_{H \text{ lim}1}}{S_H} = \frac{1170}{1} = 1170 MPa$$

$$[\sigma_{H2}] = \frac{\sigma_{H \text{ lim 2}}}{S_H} = \frac{1130}{1} = 1130 MPa$$

3. 确定齿轮模数

小齿轮转矩
$$T = 9.55 \times 10^6 \frac{P}{n_1} = 9.55 \times 10^6 \times \frac{13}{970} = 127989.7 N \cdot mm$$

齿宽系数 由表 3-7,硬齿面,齿轮相对于轴承对称布置, $\psi_d=0.4\sim0.9$,取 $\psi_d=0.8$

载荷系数 硬齿面齿轮,载荷中等冲击,取 K=1.6

齿数 硬齿面传动,取 z_1 =21,则 z_2 = iz_1 = 4.5×21 = 94.5 取 z_2 =95

传动比 $i = \frac{z_2}{z_1} = \frac{95}{21} = 4.523$,传动比误差为 0.5%,在±5%范围内。

(通常 z₁=20~40,硬齿面齿轮,z₁取较小值,z₁与 z₂最好互质,一奇一偶。<mark>z₁选择不同,后面几何</mark>

尺寸计算不同)

初设螺旋角 初取 $\beta = 15^{\circ}$

当量齿数
$$z_{v1} = \frac{z_1}{\cos^3 \beta} = \frac{21}{\cos^3 15^\circ} = 23.3$$
 $z_{v2} = \frac{z_2}{\cos^3 \beta} = \frac{95}{\cos^3 15^\circ} = 105.4$

复合齿形系数 由表 3-6 作差值计算, $Y_{FS1} = 4.261$, $Y_{FS2} = 3.9643$

比较
$$\frac{Y_{FS1}}{[\sigma_{F1}]} = \frac{4.261}{360} = 0.0118$$

 比较 $\frac{Y_{FS2}}{[\sigma_{F2}]} = \frac{3.9643}{339} = 0.0117$
 将其中较大值代入计算

齿轮模数
$$m_n \ge \sqrt[3]{\frac{2KT_1\cos^2\beta}{\psi_d z_1^2}\left(\frac{Y_{FS}}{[\sigma_F]}\right)} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2\times1.6\times127989.7\cos^215^\circ}{0.8\times21^2}\times0.0118} = 2.34mm$$

由表 3-2, 取标准模数 m_n=2.5

4. 确定几何尺寸

中心距
$$a = \frac{m_n(z_1 + z_2)}{2\cos\beta} = \frac{2.5 \times (21 + 95)}{2\cos 15^\circ} = 150.1 mm$$
,取 a=150mm

实际螺旋角 $\beta = \arccos \frac{m_n(z_1 + z_2)}{2a} = \arccos \frac{2.5 \times (21 + 95)}{2 \times 150} = 14^{\circ}50'6''$,与前面假设螺旋角接近,前面确定的参数可用。

分度圆直径
$$d_1 = \frac{m_n z_1}{\cos \beta} = \frac{2.5 \times 21}{\cos 14^\circ 50'6''} = 54.31 mm$$
$$d_2 = \frac{m_n z_2}{\cos \beta} = \frac{2.5 \times 95}{\cos 14^\circ 50'6''} = 245.69 mm$$

齿宽 $b = \psi_d d_1 = 0.8 \times 54.31 = 43.4 mm$, 取取 $b_2 = b = 44 mm$

$$b_1 = b + (5 \sim 10), \quad \Re b_1 = 50mm$$

5. 校核齿面接触疲劳强度

弹性系数 由表 3-5, Z_E=189.8

节点区域系数 由表 3-9, ZH=2.4216

齿面接触应力

$$\sigma_{H} = Z_{E} Z_{H} \sqrt{\frac{2KT_{1}}{bd_{1}^{2}} \left(\frac{i+1}{i}\right)} = 189.8 \times 2.4216 \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 1.6 \times 127989.7}{44 \times 54.31^{2}} \left(\frac{4.5+1}{4.5}\right)} = 902.7 MPa$$

显然 $\sigma_{H} < [\sigma_{H2}]$,取两齿轮材料接触疲劳强度较弱者进行比较,齿面接触疲劳强度足够。

6. 齿轮的结构设计(略)

习题 8-1

解: 已知模数 m=10,蜗杆分度圆直径 $d_1=90$ mm

蜗杆齿顶圆直径
$$d_{a1} = d_1 + 2m = 90 + 2 \times 10 = 110mm$$

蜗杆齿根圆直径
$$d_{a1} = d_1 - 2.4m = 90 - 2.4 \times 10 = 66mm$$

蜗轮齿数
$$z_2 = i \cdot z_1 = 15.5 \times 2 = 31$$

蜗轮分度圆直径
$$d_2 = mz_2 = 10 \times 31 = 310 mm$$

蜗轮喉圆直径
$$d_{a2} = d_2 + 2m = 310 + 2 \times 10 = 330mm$$

蜗轮齿根圆直径
$$d_{f2} = d_2 - 2.4m = 310 - 2.4 \times 10 = 286mm$$

蜗杆顶圆直径(
$$z_1$$
=2) $d_{e2} \le d_{a2} + 1.5m = 330 + 1.5 \times 10 = 345mm$,取 d_{e2} =345mm

中心距
$$a = \frac{d_1 + d_2}{2} = \frac{90 + 310}{2} = 200mm$$

蜗杆导程角
$$\gamma = \arctan \frac{z_1 m}{d_1} = \arctan \frac{2 \times 10}{90} = 12^{\circ}31'44''$$

蜗轮螺旋角 $\beta = \gamma = 12^{\circ}31'44''$

习题 8-2

解: 对蜗轮, $d_{a2} = d_2 + 2m = mz_2 + 2m = m(z_2 + 2)$

因此,
$$m = \frac{d_{a2}}{z_2 + 2} = \frac{201.5}{62 + 2} = 3.15$$

由表 4-1,取模数 m=3.15

对蜗杆,
$$d_{a1} = d_1 + 2m$$

因此,
$$d_1 = d_{a1} - 2m = 62.25 - 2 \times 3.15 = 55.95 mm$$

由表 4-1, 取蜗杆分度圆直径 d_1 =56mm

蜗杆导程角
$$\gamma = \arctan \frac{z_1 m}{d_1} = \arctan \frac{1 \times 3.15}{56} = 3^{\circ}13'10''$$

中心距
$$a = \frac{d_1 + d_2}{2} = \frac{d_1 + mz_2}{2} = \frac{56 + 3.15 \times 62}{2} = 125.65 mm$$

习题 8-3

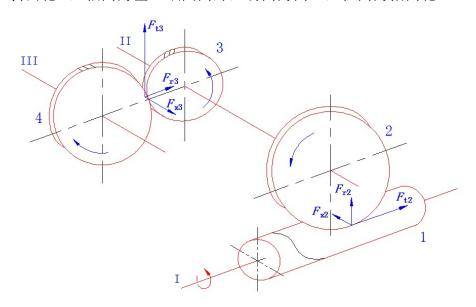
解: 1) 如图,蜗杆为主动轴,

斜齿轮 3, 逆时针旋转, 右旋

斜齿轮 4, 顺时针旋转, 左旋

2) 如图,

蜗轮 2, 逆时针旋转, 轴向力垂直纸面向里, 切向力斜向右上, 径向力指向轮心 斜齿轮 3, 轴向力垂直纸面向外, 切向力向上, 径向力指向轮心



蜗杆传递的转矩

$$T_1 = 9.55 \times 10^6 \frac{P_1}{n_1} = 9.55 \times 10^6 \frac{10}{970} = 98453.6 N \cdot mm$$

蜗轮传递的转矩

$$T_2 = T_1 \times i_{12} \times \eta = T_1 \times \frac{z_2}{z_1} \times \eta = 98453.6 \times \frac{31}{2} \times 0.8 = 1220824.6 N \cdot mm$$

对蜗轮

$$F_{x2} = F_{t1} = \frac{2T_1}{d_1} = \frac{2 \times 98453.6}{90} = 2187.86N$$

$$F_{t2} = \frac{2T_2}{d_2} = \frac{2T_2}{mz_2} = \frac{2 \times 1220824.6}{10 \times 31} = 7876.3N$$

 $F_{r2} = F_{t2} \times \tan 20^{\circ} = 7876.3 \times \tan 20^{\circ} = 2866.7 N$

对斜齿轮 3,不计斜齿轮传动及轴承的功率损失,斜齿轮传递的转矩 $T_3=T_2$

$$F_{t3} = \frac{2T_3}{d_3} = \frac{2T_2}{m_n z_3 / \cos \beta} = \frac{2 \times 1220824.6}{6 \times 24 / \cos 16^{\circ} 15' 37''} = 16277.6N$$

$$F_{x3} = F_{t3} \tan \beta = 16277.6 \times \tan 16^{\circ} 15' 37'' = 4747.7 N$$

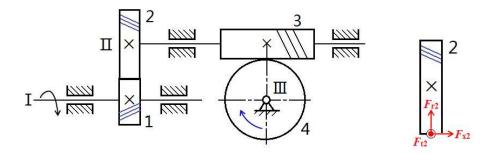
$$F_{r3} = \frac{F_{t3}}{\cos \beta} \times \tan \alpha_n = \frac{16277.6}{\cos 16^{\circ} 15' 37''} \times \tan 20^{\circ} = 6171.4N$$

习题 8-4

解: 1) 如图

齿轮 1: 左旋

齿轮 2: 右旋 蜗轮 4: 顺时针旋转



2) 如图

齿轮 2 受 切向力 F_{t2} : 垂直纸面向外; 轴向力 F_{x2} : 向右; 径向力 F_{t2} : 指向轮心

3) 蜗杆传动中心距为

$$a_{34} = \frac{d_3 + d_4}{2} = \frac{d_3 + mz_4}{2} = \frac{50 + 5 \times 30}{2} = 100mm$$

斜齿轮传动中心距

$$a_{12} = \frac{m_n(z_1 + z_2)}{2\cos\beta}$$

因为,两传动的中心距相等,即 $a_{12}=a_{34}$

因此
$$a_{12} = \frac{m_n(z_1 + z_2)}{2\cos\beta} = 100$$

斜齿轮螺旋角为
$$\beta = \arccos \frac{m_n(z_1 + z_2)}{2 \times 100} = \arccos \frac{3 \times (23 + 42)}{2 \times 100} = 12^{\circ}50'19''$$

蜗杆导程角为
$$\gamma = \arctan \frac{mz_3}{d_3} = \arctan \frac{5 \times 2}{50} = 11^{\circ}18'36''$$

不计斜齿轮传动及轴承的功率损失,斜齿轮 2 传递的转矩为:

$$T_2 = T_1 \times i_{12} = 9.55 \times 10^6 \frac{P_1}{n_1} \times \frac{z_2}{z_1} = 9.55 \times 10^6 \times \frac{3}{1430} \times \frac{42}{23} = 36585.6 N \cdot mm$$

蜗杆传动的转矩 $T_3=T_2=36585.6$ N•mm

蜗轮传动的转矩为:

$$T_4 = T_3 \times i_{34} \eta_1 = T_3 \times \frac{z_4}{z_3} \times \eta_1 = 36585.6 \times \frac{30}{2} \times 0.8 = 439027.2 N \cdot mm$$

习题 9-1

解:

齿轮 2、齿轮 4 为惰轮, 传动比为:

$$i_{15} = (-1)^2 \frac{z_3 z_5}{z_1 z_3'} = (-1)^2 \frac{60 \times 60}{20 \times 20} = 9$$

习题 9-2

解:

传动比为:

$$i_{14} = \frac{z_2 z_3 z_4}{z_1 z_2' z_3'} = \frac{40 \times 30 \times 40}{20 \times 20 \times 20} = 6$$

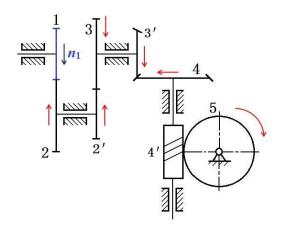
说明:对轴线不平行的轮系,传动比只有数值大小,没有符号,转向用箭头法表示

习题 9-3

解:

- 1) 用箭头法判断蜗轮的转向,方向如图所示,为顺时针方向。
- 2) 传动比为:

$$i_{15} = \frac{z_2 z_3 z_4 z_5}{z_1 z_2' z_3' z_4'} = \frac{25 \times 30 \times 30 \times 60}{15 \times 15 \times 15 \times 2} = 200$$



习题 9-5

解:

提升重物时,作用在鼓轮上的转矩为:

$$T_4 = W \times \frac{d_4}{2} = 30 \times 10^3 \times \frac{0.2}{2} = 3000N \cdot m$$

蜗轮上的转矩 T_3 等于鼓轮上的转矩,即 $T_3 = T_4 = 3000 N \cdot m$ 传动比为:

$$i_{13} = \frac{z_2 z_3}{z_1 z_2'} = \frac{40 \times 120}{20 \times 2} = 120$$

齿轮 1 轴上的转矩与蜗轮上的转矩的关系为:

$$T_3 = T_1 \cdot i \cdot \eta_{\text{the}} \cdot \eta_{\text{total}}$$

因此

$$T_1 = \frac{T_3}{i_{13} \cdot \eta_{\text{thish}} \cdot \eta_{\text{shift}}} = \frac{3000}{120 \times 0.94 \times 0.84} = 31.7 N \cdot m$$

作用在手柄上的圆周力 F_t 为:

$$F_t = \frac{T_1}{r_1} = \frac{31.7}{0.1} = 317N$$