



# Mechanics of Materials II:

## Thin-Walled Pressure Vessels and Torsion

Dr. Wayne Whiteman

Senior Academic Professional and Director of the Office of Student Services  
Woodruff School of Mechanical Engineering

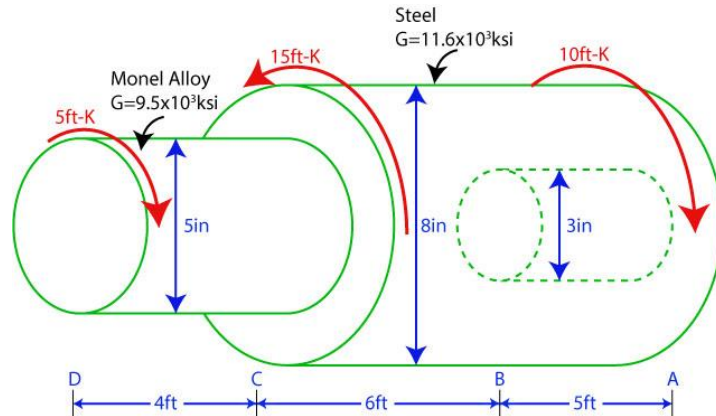
## Module 17 Learning Outcome

- Solve for the maximum shear stress for elastic torsion of a straight cylindrical shaft that is non-prismatic

# Elastic Torsion of Straight Cylindrical Shafts that are non-prismatic

(prismatic is a straight engineering member with the same cross-section throughout its length)

A simple model of the torsion bar of a tracked vehicle is shown below.



# Elastic torsion of Straight Cylindrical Shafts that are non-prismatic

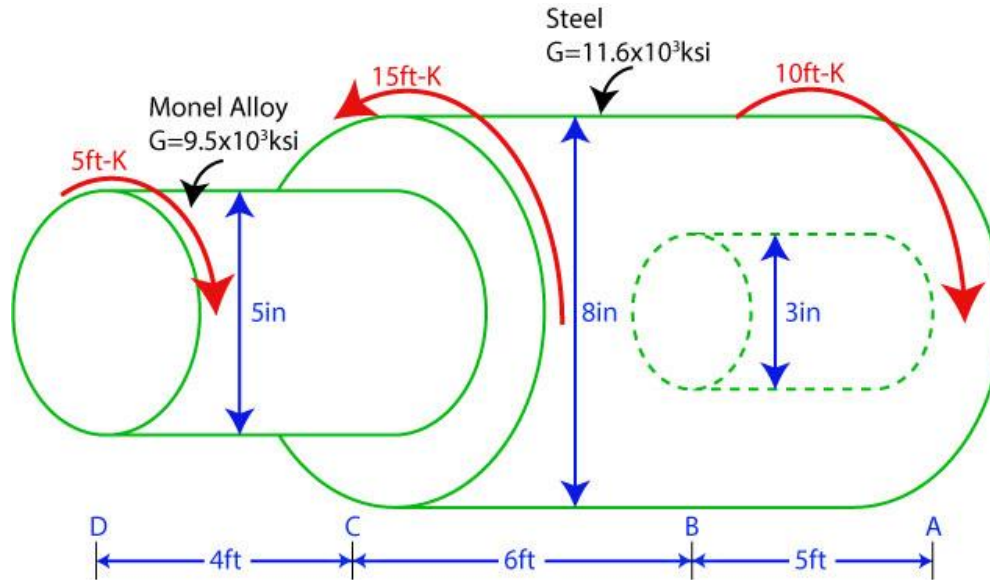
(prismatic is a straight engineering member with the same cross-section throughout its length)

## Worksheet:

The non-prismatic cylindrical bar below is subject to torques as shown.

A portion of the steel section is hollow.

- Determine the maximum shear stress in each section.
- Determine the angle of twist of end D with respect to end A.



# Elastic torsion of Straight Cylindrical Shafts that are non-prismatic (prismatic is a straight engineering member with the same cross-section throughout its length)

## Worksheet:

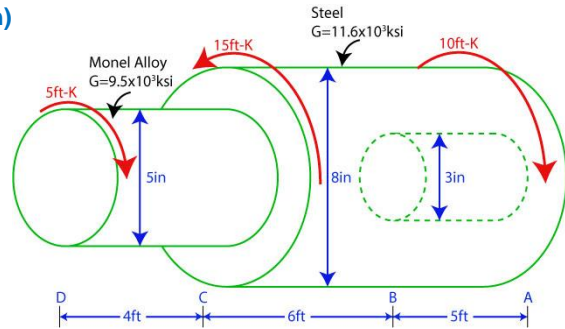
The non-prismatic cylindrical bar below is subject to torques as shown. A portion of the steel section is hollow.

- Determine the maximum shear stress in each section.
- Determine the angle of twist of end D with respect to end A.

FBD – Section CD

FBD – Section BC

FBD – Section AB



$$\sum M_z = 0$$

$$T_{BC} + 15 - 5 = 0$$

$$T_{BC} = -10$$

$$\underline{\vec{T}_{BC} = -10 \text{ ft} \cdot k \hat{k}}$$

$$\sum M_z = 0$$

$$T_{AB} + 15 - 5 = 0$$

$$T_{AB} = -10$$

$$\underline{\vec{T}_{AB} = -10 \text{ ft} \cdot k \hat{k}}$$

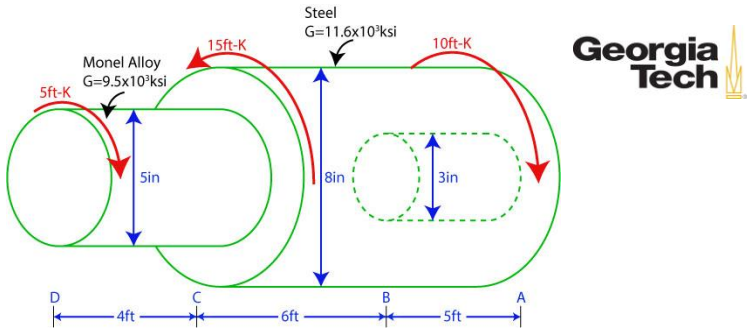
# Elastic torsion of Straight Cylindrical Shafts that are non-prismatic (prismatic is a straight engineering member with the same cross-section throughout its length)

## Worksheet:

The non-prismatic cylindrical bar below is subject to torques as shown. A portion of the steel section is hollow.

- Determine the maximum shear stress in each section.
- Determine the angle of twist of end D with respect to end A.

$$\vec{T}_{CD} = 5 \text{ ft} \cdot k \hat{k} \quad \vec{T}_{BC} = -10 \text{ ft} \cdot k \hat{k} \quad \vec{T}_{AB} = -10 \text{ ft} \cdot k \hat{k}$$



$$\tau_{BC_{MAX}} = \frac{10 \text{ ft} \cdot k \left( \frac{12 \text{ in}}{\text{ft}} \right) 4 \text{ in}}{\left[ \frac{\pi (4 \text{ in})^4}{2} \right]} = 1.194 \text{ ksi}$$

ANS

$$\tau_{AB_{MAX}} = \frac{10 \text{ ft} \cdot k \left( \frac{12 \text{ in}}{\text{ft}} \right) 4 \text{ in}}{\left[ \frac{\pi (4 \text{ in})^4}{2} - \frac{\pi (1.5 \text{ in})^4}{2} \right]} = 1.218 \text{ ksi}$$

ANS

Both shear stresses are below the shearing proportional limit of steel, so the elastic torsion formula applies