Documentation and Validation of EveryCalc's Belt Calculator

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May 23, 2020

Abstract

Belts are pretty easy to use and calculate the appropriate distances for. When this center distance is calculated and manufactured properly, they should not require adjustment.

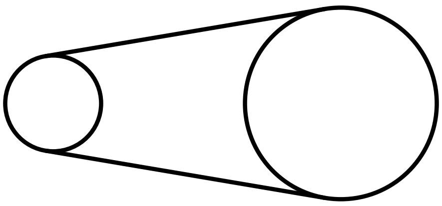

Figure 1: Belt and Sprockets

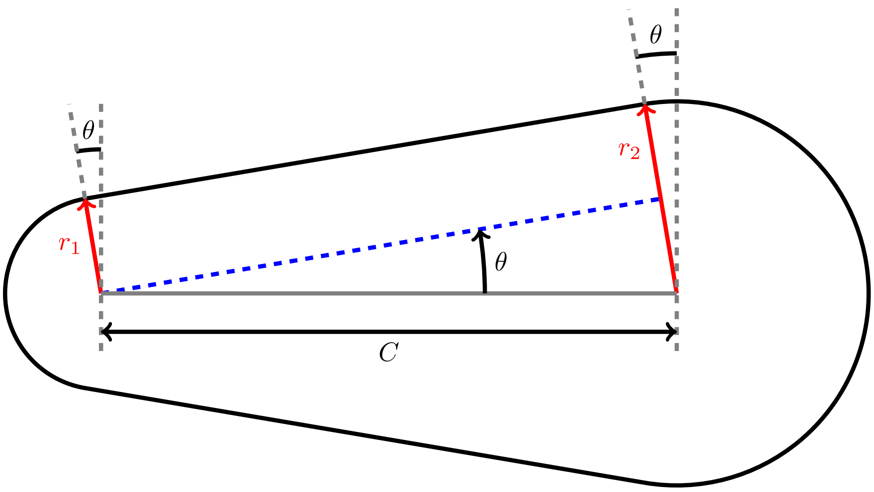

Figure 2: Belt Dimensions, Labeled

Quickly, the pitch radii and diameters of the pulleys are:

$$d_1 = 2r_1 \tag{1}$$
$$d_2 = 2r_2 \tag{2}$$
$$sin(\theta) = \frac{r_2 - r_1}{C} \tag{3}$$

The total length of the pulley L can be expressed as:

$$L = 2 < \text{straight segment} > + < \text{arc for pulley 1} > + < \text{arc for pulley 2} >$$
$$L = 2\frac{C}{cos(\theta)} + r_1(\pi - 2\theta) + r_2(\pi + 2\theta) \tag{4}$$

The trig identity for the cosine of an arcsine will be helpful:

$$cos(asin(x)) = \sqrt{1 - x^2} \tag{5}$$

Putting this all together lets us determine the total belt length in terms of pitch diameters d_1, d_2, and the center-center distance C:

$$L = \frac{2C}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{d_2 - d_1}{2C})^2}} + \frac{d_1}{2}(\pi - 2\theta) + \frac{d_2}{2}(\pi + 2\theta) \tag{6}$$

This equation isn't easy to analytically solve for C in terms of d_1, d_2, and L. WolframAlpha yields a solution, though it is quite atrocious. I found that it's best to use a numeric algorithm (such as bisection, which my calculator uses).

The same approach can be taken with a crossed drive belt (which is used in order to reverse direction of rotation).

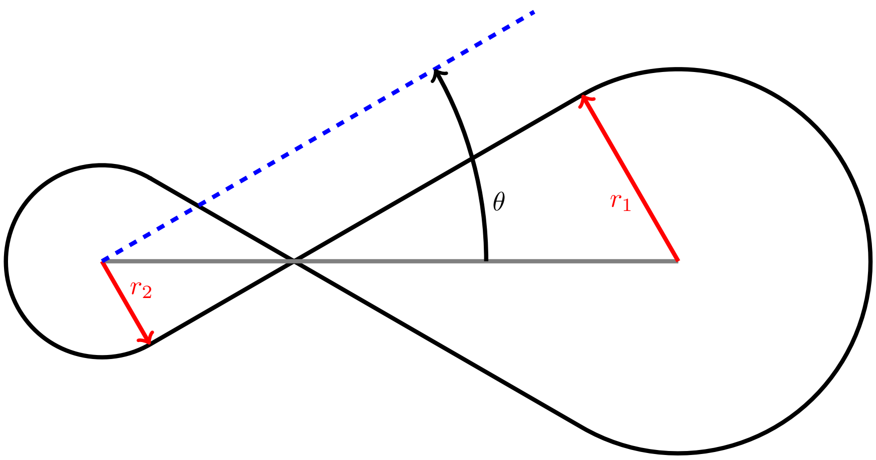

Figure 3: Belt Dimensions, Labeled

The belt angle now is

$$sin(theta) = \frac{r_2 + r_1}{C} \tag{7}$$

$$L = 2\frac{C}{cos(\theta)} + r_1(\pi + 2\theta) + r_2(\pi + 2\theta) \tag{8}$$

Resulting in:

$$L = \frac{2C}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{d_2 + d_1}{2C})^2}} + \frac{d_1 + d_2}{2}(\pi + 2\theta) \tag{9}$$

Belt Strength Calculation

Belt strength is calculated from the tables in the Gates Light Power and Precision Manual.

These tables list allowable pulley torque $T(\omega, N)$ as a function of RPM ω and pulley teeth N. Note that 6 teeth should be in engagement. 2-D interpolation is used to determine values on the in-betweens. Tabulated values outside the bounds are extrapolated. Omitted values are presumed to be zero. The multiplier factors are used to determine strength of different width belts.

Validation

Results of my EveryCalc belt tool have been compared to West Coast Products' Belt Calculator.

Case A

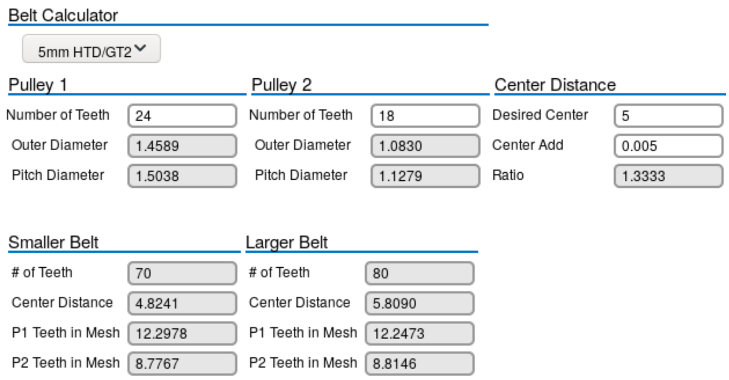

Figure 4: Case A: WCP Calculator

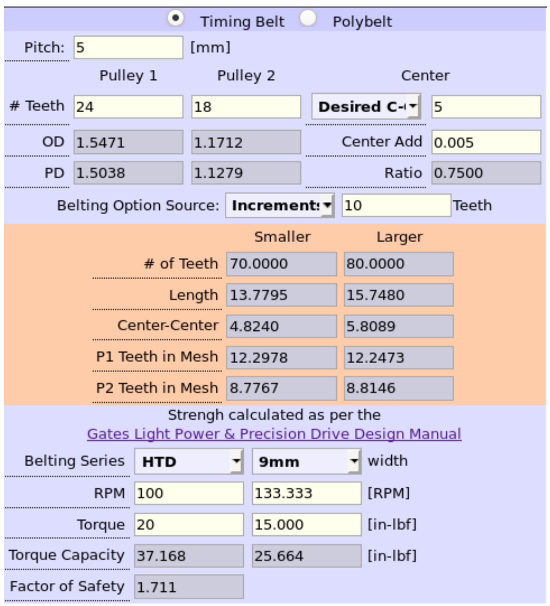

Figure 5: Case A: EveryCalc

		WCP	EveryCalc
Smaller	Number of Teeth	70	70
	Center-Center	4.8241	4.8240
	P1 Teeth Mesh	12.2978	12.2978
	P2 Teeth Mesh	8.7767	8.7767
Larger	Number of Teeth	80	80
	Center-Center	5.8090	5.8089
	P1 Teeth Mesh	12.2473	12.2473
	P2 Teeth Mesh	8.8146	8.8146

Table 1: Case A: Comparison of results

No issues here other than minor rounding errors.

Case B

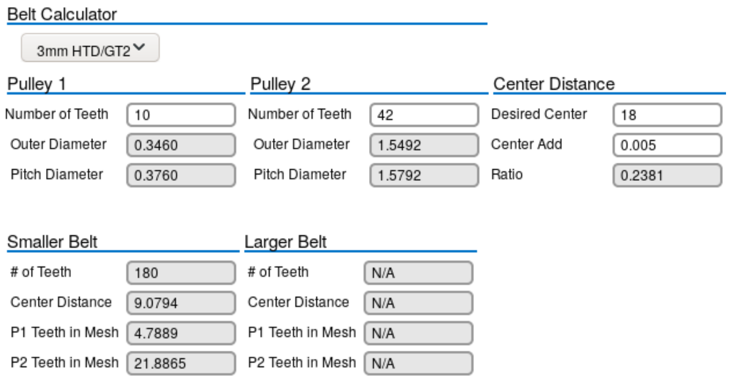

Figure 6: Case B: WCP Calculator

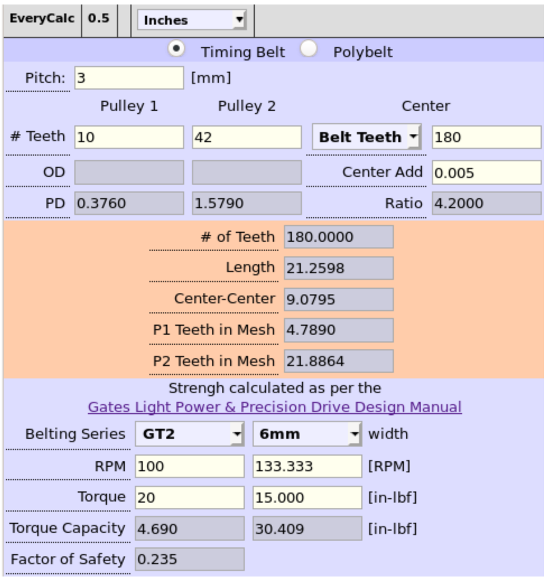

Figure 7: Case B: EveryCalc

	WCP	EveryCalc
Number of Teeth	180	180
Center-Center	9.0794	9.0795
P1 Teeth Mesh	4.7889	4.7890
P2 Teeth Mesh	21.8865	21.8864

Table 2: Case B: Comparison of results

No issues here other than minor rounding errors.