

设计与制造

NO. _____ Date _____

五. 螺旋传动

螺旋升角: $\lambda = \arctan \frac{S_{\text{导程}}}{\pi d_2} = \arctan \frac{n \cdot p}{\pi d_2}$ 线数 \uparrow 螺距

耐磨度: $p = \frac{Q}{\pi d_2 h z} = \frac{Q P}{\pi d_2 h H} \leq [p]$

螺杆强度: $\sigma_c = \sqrt{\left[\frac{Q}{\pi d_1^2}\right]^2 + 3\left[\frac{T}{\pi d_1^3}\right]^2} \leq [\sigma]$

螺纹强度: $\tau = \frac{Q}{\pi d b z} = \frac{Q}{\pi d b z} \leq [\tau]$

螺杆稳定性: $\lambda_s = \frac{\mu L}{i}$ $\lambda_s \geq 100$, $Q_c = \frac{\pi^2 E I}{(\mu L)^2}$

$40 < \lambda_s < 100$, $Q_c = (304 - 1.12 \lambda_s) \cdot \frac{\pi d_1^2}{4}$ 或 $Q_c = (461 - 2.5 \lambda_s) \cdot \frac{\pi d_1^2}{4}$

十一. 联接

1. 螺栓联接

松螺栓: $\sigma = \frac{Q}{\pi d_1^2} \leq [\sigma]$

紧螺栓: $\frac{1.3 Q_0}{\pi d_1^2} \leq [\sigma]$ 预紧力: $Q_0 \geq \frac{k_f \cdot F}{f \cdot m}$

受剪螺栓联接: 剪切强度 $\tau = \frac{F}{m \cdot \frac{\pi d_1^2}{4}} \leq [\tau]$

挤压强度: $\sigma_p = \frac{F}{d_0 \cdot \delta} \leq [\sigma_p]$ δ 为接触面轴向长度

2. 键联接

键宽 $\rightarrow b$ 键高 $\rightarrow h$ 键长 $\rightarrow L$

挤压强度: $\sigma_p = \frac{4T}{d h L_c}$ 轴的直径

A型键: $L_c = L - b$
B型键: $L_c = L$
C型键: $L_c = L - \frac{b}{2}$

3. 焊接

对接焊缝: $\frac{F}{\delta \cdot L} \leq [\sigma]$ δ 为焊件厚度, L 为焊缝长度

填角焊缝: $\frac{F}{0.7 \cdot k \cdot \Sigma L} \leq [\tau]$ k 为焊缝腰长, ΣL 为焊缝总长度



4. 过盈联接

圆柱面:

$$\begin{cases} \pi d l p f \geq F_a \\ \pi d l p f \cdot \frac{d}{2} \geq T \\ \pi d l p f \geq \sqrt{F_a^2 + \left(\frac{T}{d}\right)^2} \end{cases}$$

 F_a 轴向力, T 转矩. p : 配合面压强.

六. 齿轮传动

计算载荷: $F_{nc} = K F_n$ F_n 为静力学计算下的名义载荷.齿面接触疲劳强度: $\sigma_H = \sqrt{\frac{F_{nc}}{\pi b} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2}}{\frac{1-\mu_1^2}{E_1} + \frac{1-\mu_2^2}{E_2}}}$ r_1, r_2 为曲率半径.齿根弯曲强度: $\sigma_F = \frac{2 K T_1 Y_{Fs}}{b m z_1}$ 齿宽系数 $\phi_d = \frac{b}{d_1}$ 斜齿轮螺旋角: $\tan \beta = \frac{\pi d}{p_z}$ p_z 为螺旋线导程.斜齿的当量齿数: $z_v = \frac{d_v}{m_v} = \frac{z}{\cos^3 \beta}$ 斜齿接触强度: $\sigma_H = 590 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{(u+1)}{u} \cdot \frac{K T_1}{b d_1^2}}$ 斜齿弯曲强度: $\sigma_F = \frac{1.6 K T_1}{b d_1 m_n} Y_{Fs}$

七. 蜗杆传动

蜗杆螺旋升角: $\tan \lambda = \frac{z_1 p_{a1}}{\pi d_1} = \frac{z_1 m}{d_1} = \frac{z_1}{q}$ 蜗杆头数 z_1 分度圆直径 d_1 直径系数 $q = \frac{d_1}{m}$ 蜗杆传动比 $i = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{z_2}{z_1}$ 蜗轮齿数 z_2 蜗杆齿面接触强度 $m^2 d_1 \geq \left(\frac{480}{\sigma_{Hn} z_2} \right)^2 K T_2$ \rightarrow 蜗轮上的转矩 T_2 蜗杆传动效率: $\eta_1 = \frac{\tan \lambda}{\tan(\lambda + \rho_v)}$ 蜗杆与蜗轮之间当量摩擦角 ρ_v 

八、链传动

传动速度 $v = \frac{n_1 z_1 p}{60 \times 1000} = \frac{n_2 z_2 p}{60 \times 1000}$ 节距

传动比 $i = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{z_2}{z_1}$

瞬时传动比 $i' = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{d_2 \cos \beta}{d_1 \cos \beta}$

求功率 $K_A P \leq [P_0] = P_0 \cdot \frac{K_m}{K_z}$ (当链速 $v \geq 0.6 \text{ m/s}$)

静强度校核: $\frac{m \cdot Q}{K_0 \cdot F_1} \leq [S]$ 载荷 (当链速 $v < 0.6 \text{ m/s}$)

紧边拉力

两链轮实际中心距: $a = a_0 + \frac{L_p - L_{p_0}}{2} \times p$

初选中心距: $a_0 \approx (30 \sim 50)p$

$L_{p_0} = \frac{2a_0}{p} + \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} + \frac{p}{a_0} \left(\frac{z_2 - z_1}{2\pi} \right)^2$

九、带传动

带的滑动率 (从动轮速度降低率): $\varepsilon = \frac{v_1 - v_2}{v_1} \times 100\%$

$v_1 = \frac{\pi d_1 n_1}{60 \times 1000}$

$v_2 = \frac{\pi d_2 n_2}{60 \times 1000}$

实际传动比: $i = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{d_2}{d_1 (1 - \varepsilon)}$ 包角系数

许用功率: $[P_0] = (P_0 + \Delta P_0) \cdot \alpha \cdot K_L \rightarrow$ 长度系数

带基体长度 $L_{d_0} = 2a_0 + \frac{\pi}{2} (d_1 + d_2) + \frac{(d_2 - d_1)^2}{4a_0}$

校验小带轮包角: $\alpha_1 = 180^\circ - \frac{d_2 - d_1}{a} \cdot \frac{180^\circ}{\pi}$



十二. 轴

1. 强度计算.

只有转矩, 没有弯矩:

$$\tau = \frac{T}{W_T} = \frac{9.55 \times 10^6 \times P/n}{\pi d^3} \leq [\tau]$$

$$d \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{9.55 \times 10^6}{[\tau]} \cdot \frac{P}{n}} = C \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{P}{n}}. \quad C \text{ 可查表.}$$

弯矩 + 转矩:

$$\text{当有弯矩: } M_e = [M^2 + (\alpha T)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$d \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{M_e}{0.1 \times [\sigma]_b}}$$

疲劳强度:

$$\text{弯矩作用下安全系数 } S_b = \frac{K_N \cdot b_1}{\frac{K_\sigma}{\varepsilon_b \beta} \cdot b_a + \psi_b b_m}$$

$$\text{转矩作用下的安全系数: } S_\tau = \frac{K_N \cdot \tau_1}{\frac{K_\tau}{\varepsilon_\tau \beta} \cdot \tau_a + \psi_\tau \tau_m}$$

弯 + 扭:

$$S = \frac{S_b \cdot S_\tau}{\sqrt{S_b^2 + S_\tau^2}}$$

2. 刚度计算.

$$\text{弯曲变形: } \Delta v = \frac{\sum d_i \cdot l_i}{L} \rightarrow \text{各轴直径与长度}$$

$$\text{扭转变形: } \varphi = \frac{T \cdot L}{G \cdot \frac{\pi d^4}{32}} \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi}$$



十三. 滑动轴承.

限制轴承平均压强: $p = \frac{F_R}{Bd} \leq [p]$
 向心滑动轴承: F_R 轴径, B 轴瓦宽度, d 轴径

限制轴承 PV 值: $PV = \frac{F_R}{Bd} \cdot \frac{\pi d n}{60 \times 1000} \leq [PV]$ (与发热量有关)

推力滑动轴承: $P = \frac{F_A \rightarrow \text{轴向载荷}}{\frac{\pi}{4}(d_2^2 - d_1^2) \cdot Z \rightarrow \text{推力轴瓦的环数}} \leq [P]$
 止推环承受载荷的内、外径.

相对间隙 $\psi = \frac{A}{d} = \frac{D-d}{d}$ D : 轴瓦孔直径, d : 轴径

动力粘度 $\eta = \gamma \cdot \rho$

承载系数 $\phi_F = \frac{F_R \cdot \psi^2}{\eta \cdot V \cdot B}$
 V : 轴径的圆周速度

最小油膜厚度 $h_{\min} = \frac{D-d}{2}(1-\epsilon) \rightarrow$ 偏心率.

十四. 滚动轴承

计算寿命: $L_{10} = \left(\frac{C}{P}\right)^{\epsilon} \rightarrow$ 寿命指数
 C : 基本额定动载荷, P : 当量载荷, ϵ : 寿命指数, 10^6 转

$L_{10h} = \frac{10^6}{60 \times n} \times \left(\frac{C}{P}\right)^{\epsilon}$ 经/轴瓦数 (小时)

当量载荷: $P = k_F (X R + Y A)$
 k_F : 动载荷系数, X : 径向载荷系数, R : 径向载荷, Y : 轴向载荷系数, A : 轴向载荷

