Machine Elements Report

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Chapter 1

Slip coefficient and Slip curve of Belt drive

1.1 Nomenclature

$$F_0$$
 initial tension, N

$$F_{ms}$$
 friction force, N

$$F_t$$
 tangential force, N

g gravitational acceleration at sea level,
$$m/s^2$$

$$h_f$$
 distance between outer sides of the belt after applying load Q , mm

$$h_i$$
 distance between outer sides of the belt before applying load Q , mm

$$Q$$
 load, $kg \cdot F$

$$\alpha$$
 wrap angle, $^{\circ}$

$$\beta$$
 slack angle due to load Q , °

$$\Delta h$$
 difference between h_i and h_f , mm

$$\phi$$
 drag coefficient

$$\overline{\xi}$$
 average slip coefficient kW

$$\xi$$
 slip coefficient

² subscript for driven pulley

1.2 Purpose

- 1. Investigate slip in belt drives
- 2. Find relative slip coefficient and conduct experiment to find ξ
- 3. Find F_0
- 4. Draw slip curve with respect to Q

1.3 Safety Procedures

Students must follow safety rules in the lab.

1.4 Conduct Experiment

1.4.1 Find parameters of the experiment kit

- $d_1 = 67.8 \text{ (mm)}, d_2 = 165 \text{ (mm)}, a = 315 \text{ (mm)}$
- Belt type: flat belt

•
$$\alpha_1 = 180 - 57 \times \frac{d_2 - d_1}{a} \approx 162.3^{\circ}$$

•
$$\alpha_2 = 180 + 57 \times \frac{d_2 - d_1}{a} \approx 197.6^{\circ}$$

1.4.2 Find F_0

•
$$h_i = 124 \text{ (mm)}, h_f = 94 \text{ (mm)}, Q = 4.1 \text{ (kg} \cdot \text{F)}$$

•
$$\Delta_h = |h_f - f_i| = 30 \text{ (mm)}, \beta = \arctan \frac{2\Delta_h}{a} \approx 10.78^\circ$$

•
$$F_0 = \frac{Qg}{2\sin\beta} \approx 107.48 \,(\mathrm{N})$$

1.4.3 Measurements

Using the formulas $\xi=1-\frac{d_2n_2}{d_1n_1}$ and $\phi=\frac{F_t}{2F_0}$, we obtain the following table: Averaging the values of ξ yields $\overline{\xi}\approx 0.0198$

No.	$F_0(N)$	n_1 (rpm)	n_2 (rpm)	ξ	$F_t(N)$	φ
1	107.48	283.62	114.04	0.018	3.1	0.014
2	107.48	330.47	133.35	0.018	8.8	0.041
3	107.48	273.83	110.27	0.02	14.4	0.067
4	107.48	307.52	123.71	0.021	20.2	0.094
5	107.48	354.42	142.43	0.022	22.1	0.103

Table 1.1: Observed data

1.4.4 Draw the slip curve graph

From the data above, we can approximate the best fitted line through the data points (assuming linearity since ϕ does not reach critical value)

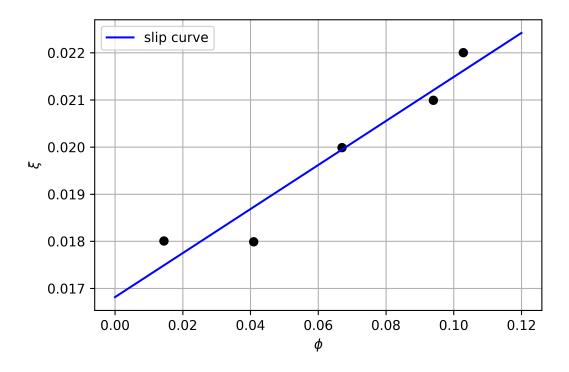


Figure 1.1: Slip curve of belt drive

1.5 Conclusions

In summary:

- Slip coefficient from experiment is in allowable range $(0.01 \div 0.02)$.
- The slip curve is in agreement with theory (error is smaller than 5%). Since ϕ does not exceed critical value (the motor is frequency-controlled), we can safely assume linearity for the curve.
- Possible errors:
 - manually measure dimensions in the kit.
 - rounding.
 - incorrect reading of rotational speeds.
- The slip coefficient and slip curve is considerably accurate due to reliable instrument

1.6 Review questions

1. There are

Chapter 2

Tension on Bolts

2.1 Nomenclature

 $[F_{cb}]$ tension force at failure of common bolt, N

 $[F_{sb}]$ tension force at failure of steel bolt, N

 $[\sigma_{cb}]$ tension at failure of common bolt, MPa

 $[\sigma_{sb}]$ tension at failure of steel bolt, MPa

d nominal diameter of M8 bolt, mm

 F_c tension force of hydraulic cylinder

 F_{cb} tension force at failure of common bolt,

N

 F_{sb} tension force at failure of steel bolt, N

2.2 Purpose

Provide basic knowledge on conducting experiment regarding ultimate strength of materials

2.3 Safety Procedures

Close the machine door before every operation.

2.4 Conduct Experiment

No.	Experiment with $d = 8 \text{ (mm)}$		
110.	F_{sb}	F_{cb}	
1	33898	37377	
2	33574	37053	
3	34211	36426	
4	33727	37053	
5	34211	36426	
Average	33323.4	36867	

Table 2.1: Tension force at failure of common and steel bolts

2.5 Data graphs

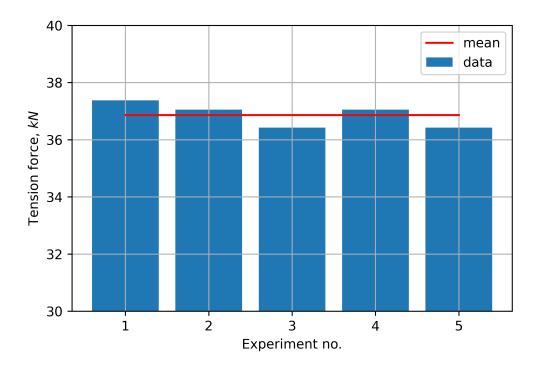


Figure 2.1: Tension force at failure of common bolt

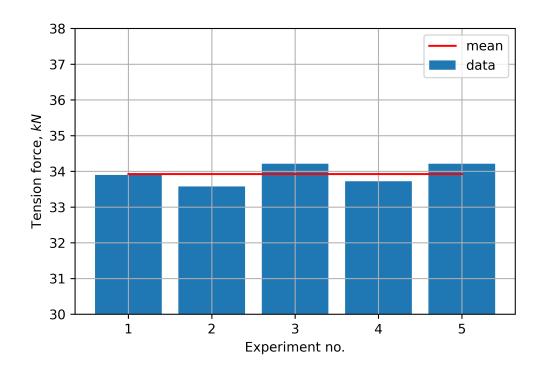


Figure 2.2: Tension force at failure of steel bolt