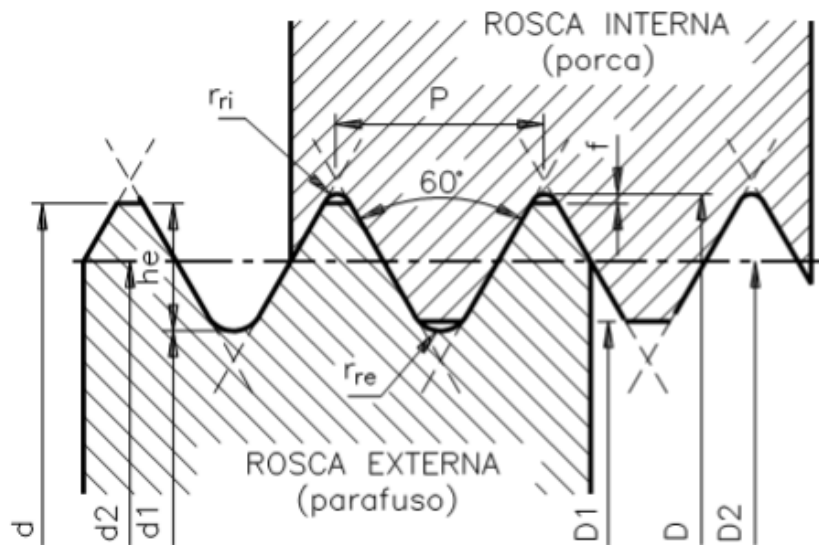


# Parafusos - Roscas

## *Rosca Métrica normal e fina (NBR 9527)*



Ângulo do perfil da rosca:

$\alpha = 60^\circ$ .

Diâmetro menor do parafuso  
( $\varnothing$  do núcleo):

$$d_1 = d - 1,2268P.$$

Diâmetro efetivo do parafuso  
( $\varnothing$  médio):

$$d_2 = D_2 = d - 0,6495P.$$

Folga entre a raiz do filete da  
porca e a crista do filete do  
parafuso:

$$f = 0,045P.$$

Diâmetro maior da porca:

$$D = d + 2f:$$

Diâmetro menor da porca (furo):

$$D_1 = d - 1,0825P;$$

Diâmetro efetivo da porca ( $\varnothing$  médio):

$$D_2 = d_2.$$

Altura do filete do parafuso:

$$h_e = 0,61343P.$$

Raio de arredondamento da raiz do filete do parafuso:

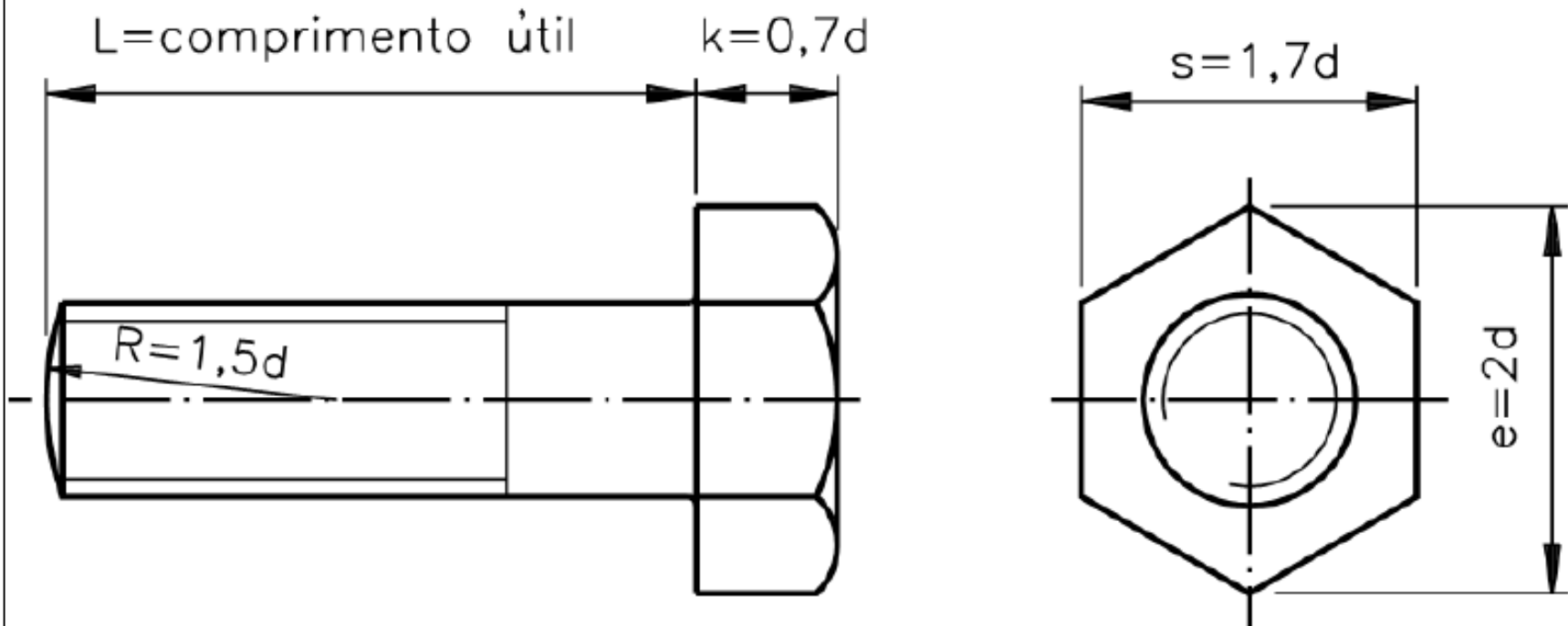
$$r_{re} = 0,14434P.$$

Raio de arredondamento da raiz do filete da porca:

$$r_{ri} = 0,063P.$$

## Parafusos - Representação

*Como se representa? – Parafuso de Cabeça Sextavada*



Todas as dimensões tem dependem do diâmetro do parafuso

## 5.0 COTAGEM DE ROSCAS

- **A segunda será** o **diâmetro nominal** da rosca:  
deverá vir em seguida à letra que representa o perfil da rosca

*Exemplos:*

- M12** - rosca triangular métrica de diâmetro 12 mm
- W1/2"** - rosca Whitworth de meia polegada de diâmetro
- UNC1/2"** - rosca unificada grossa de meia polegada de diâmetro

# EXERCICIO

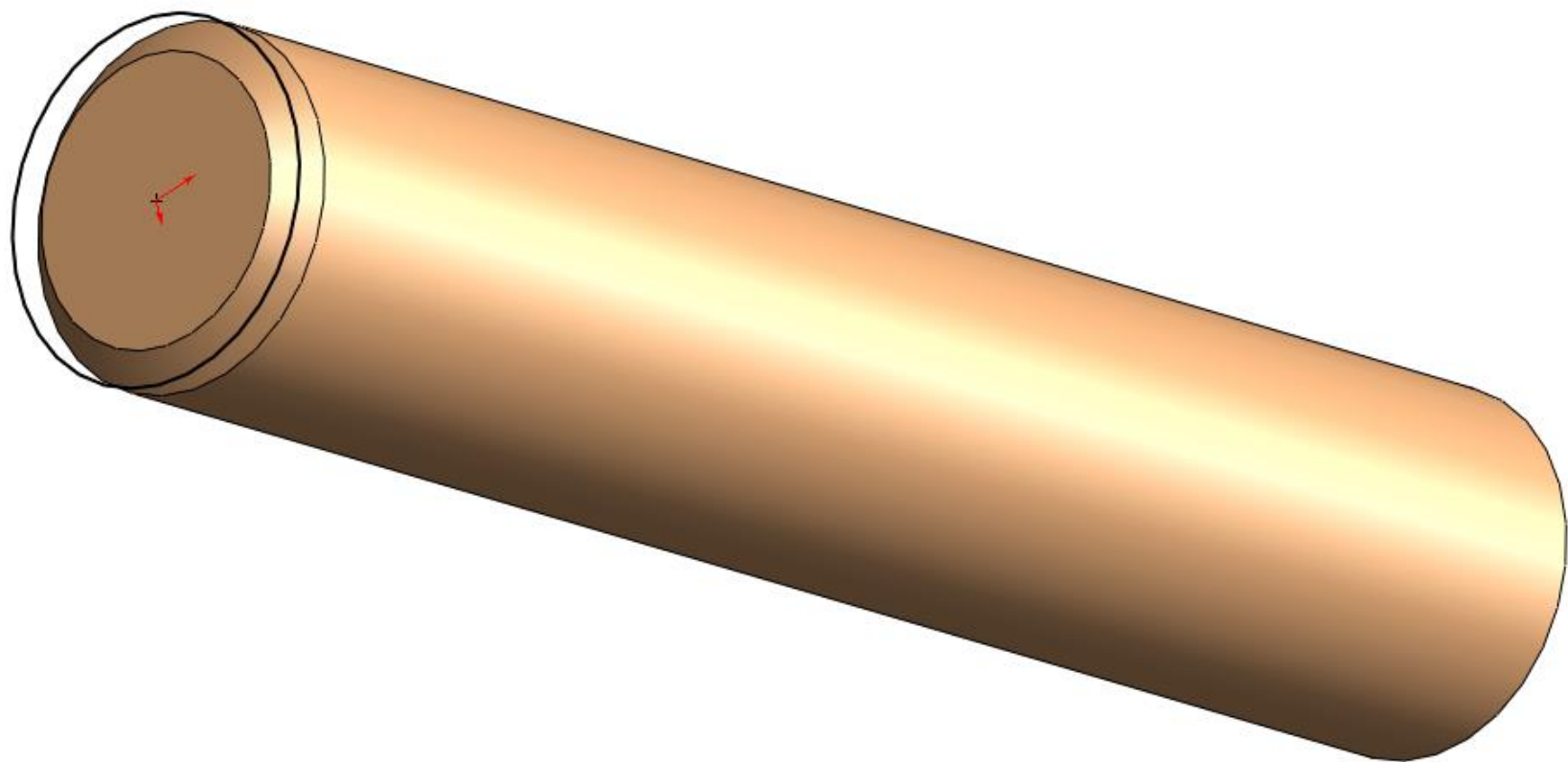
1. Modelar um parafuso e porca com a seguinte especificação:

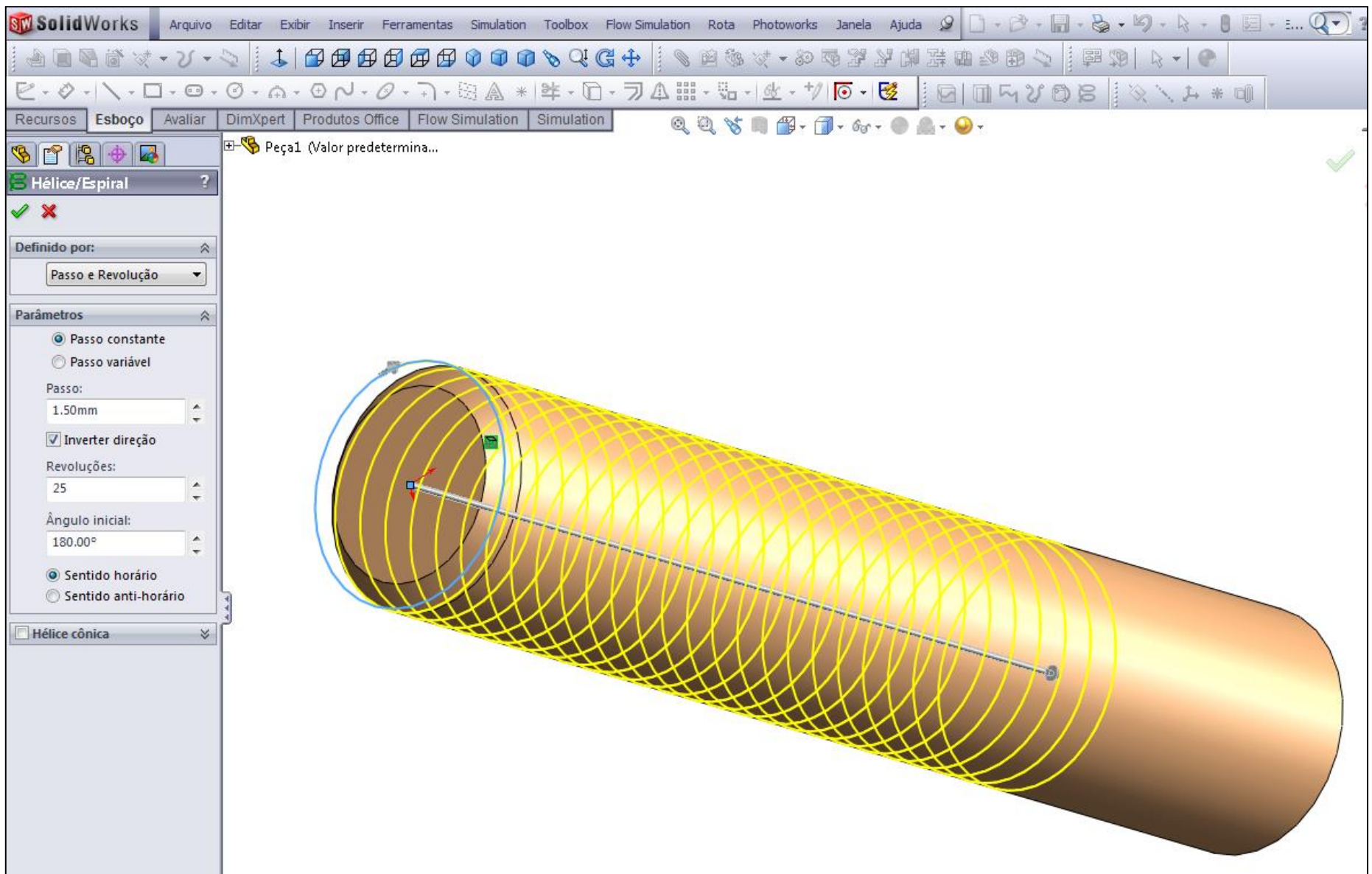
M20x3

Numero de revoluções 25

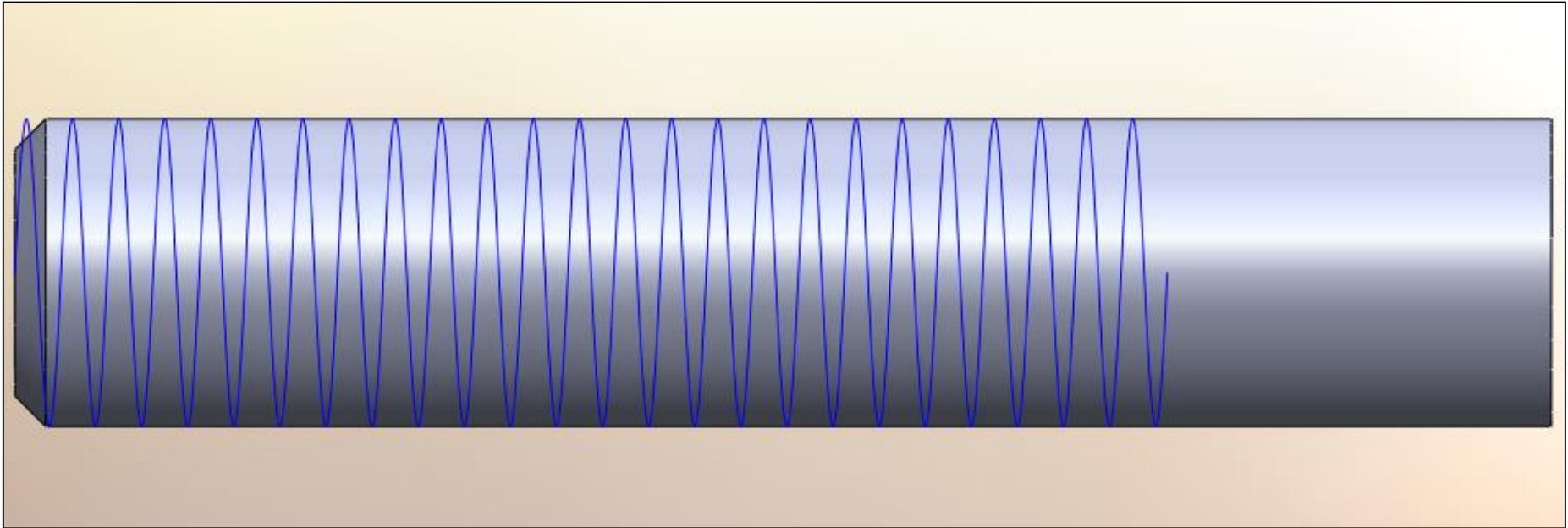
Comprimento útil 100

2. Representar o desenho de detalhes

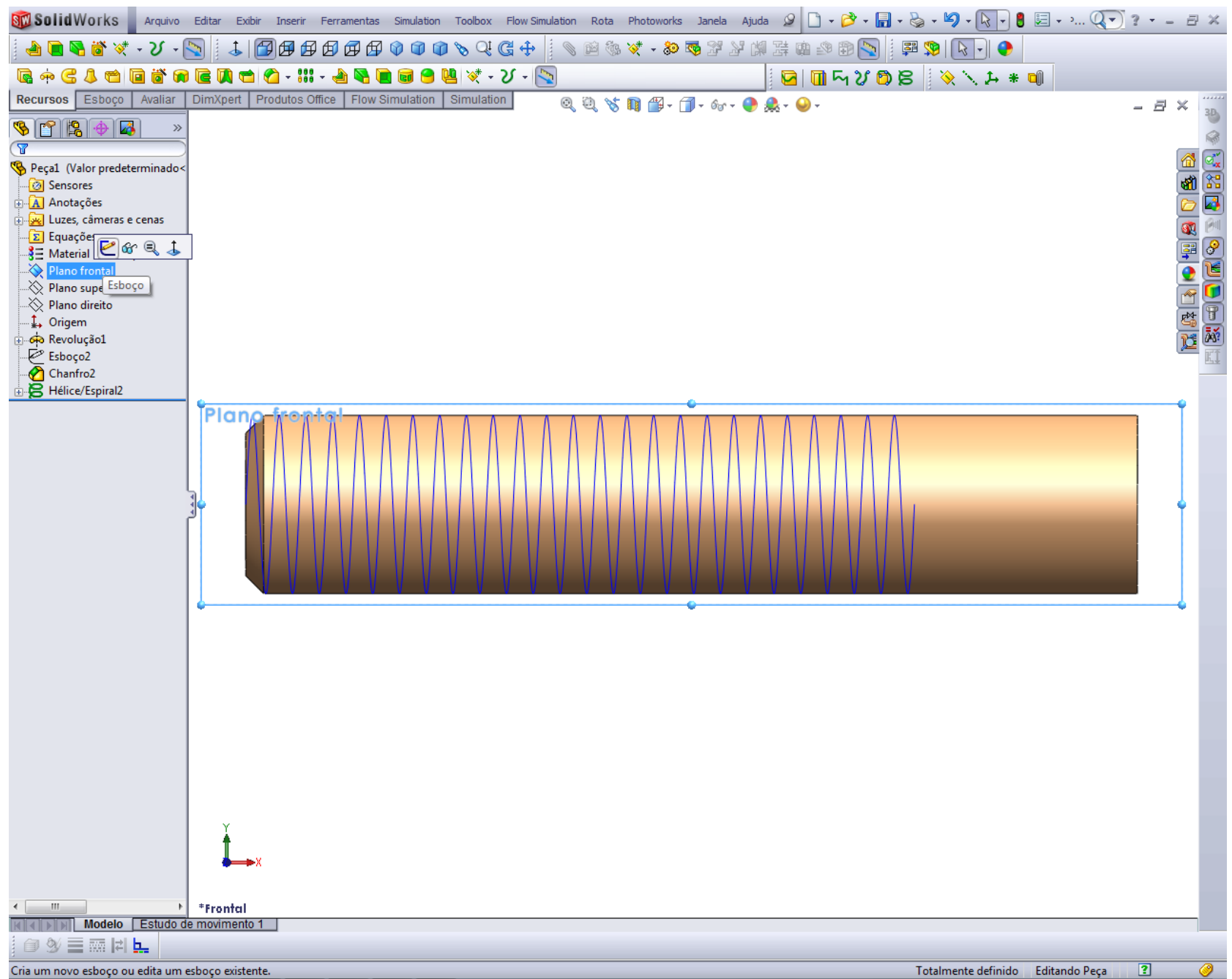




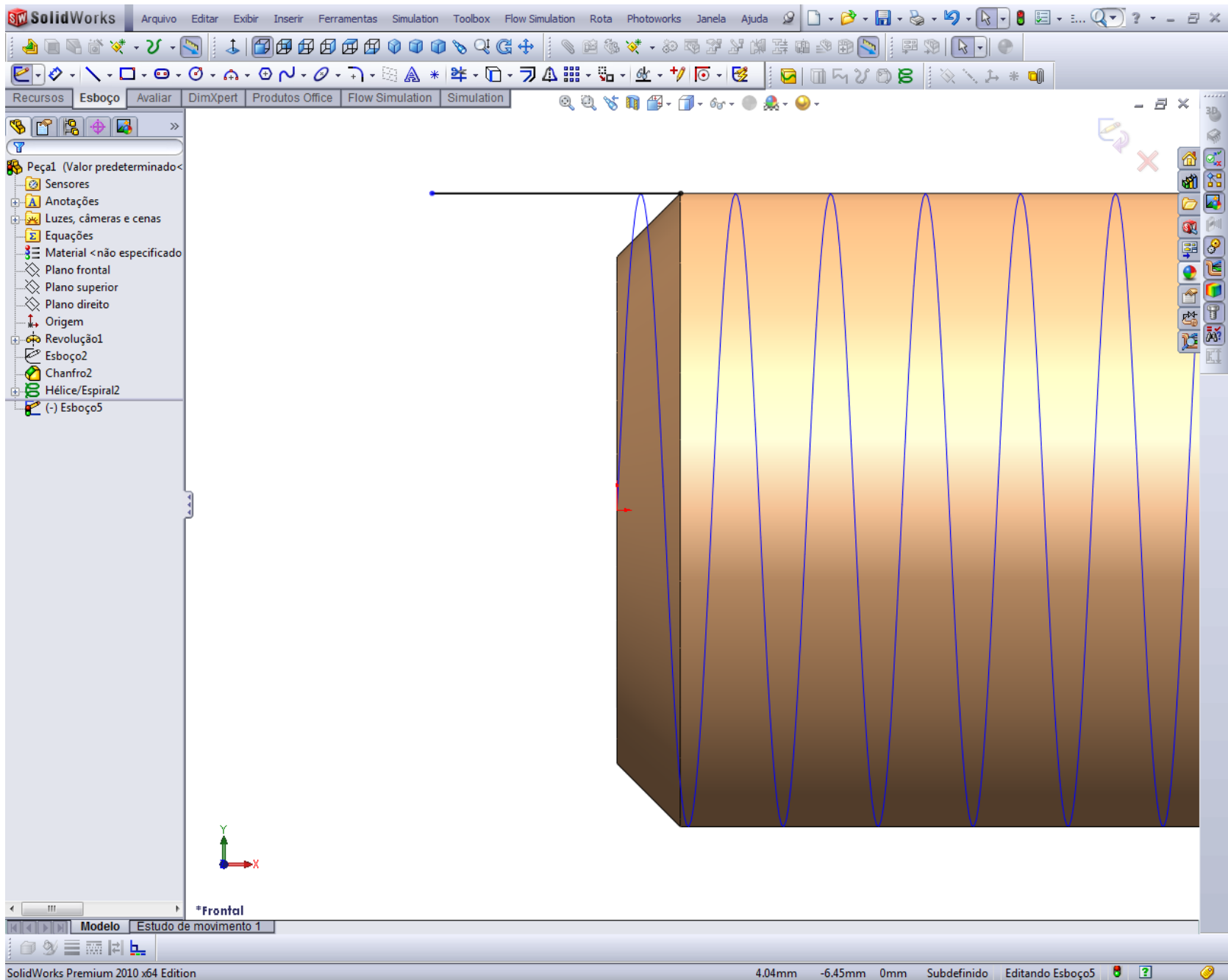
# Desenho de uma rosca métrica M10X1.5



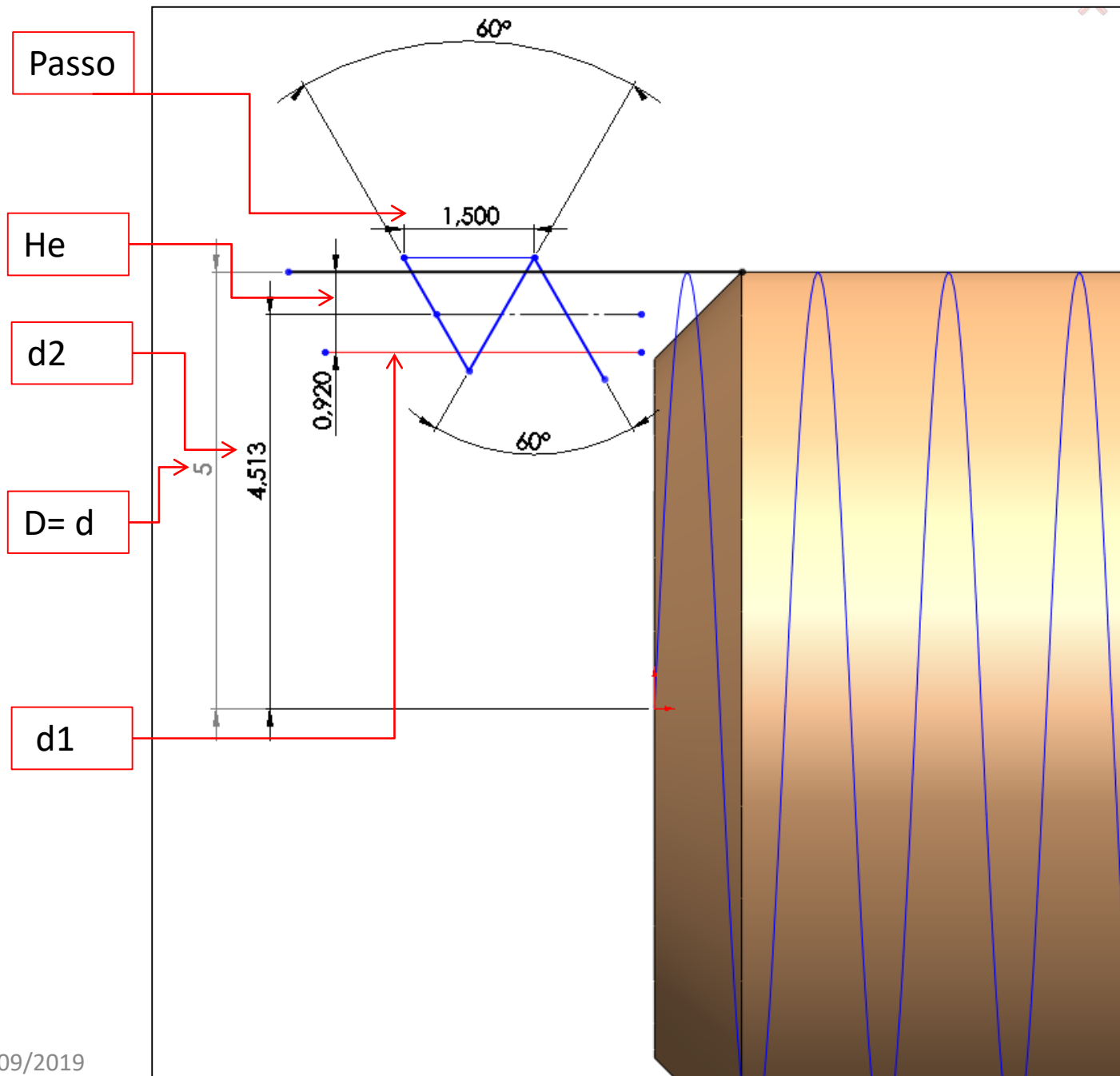


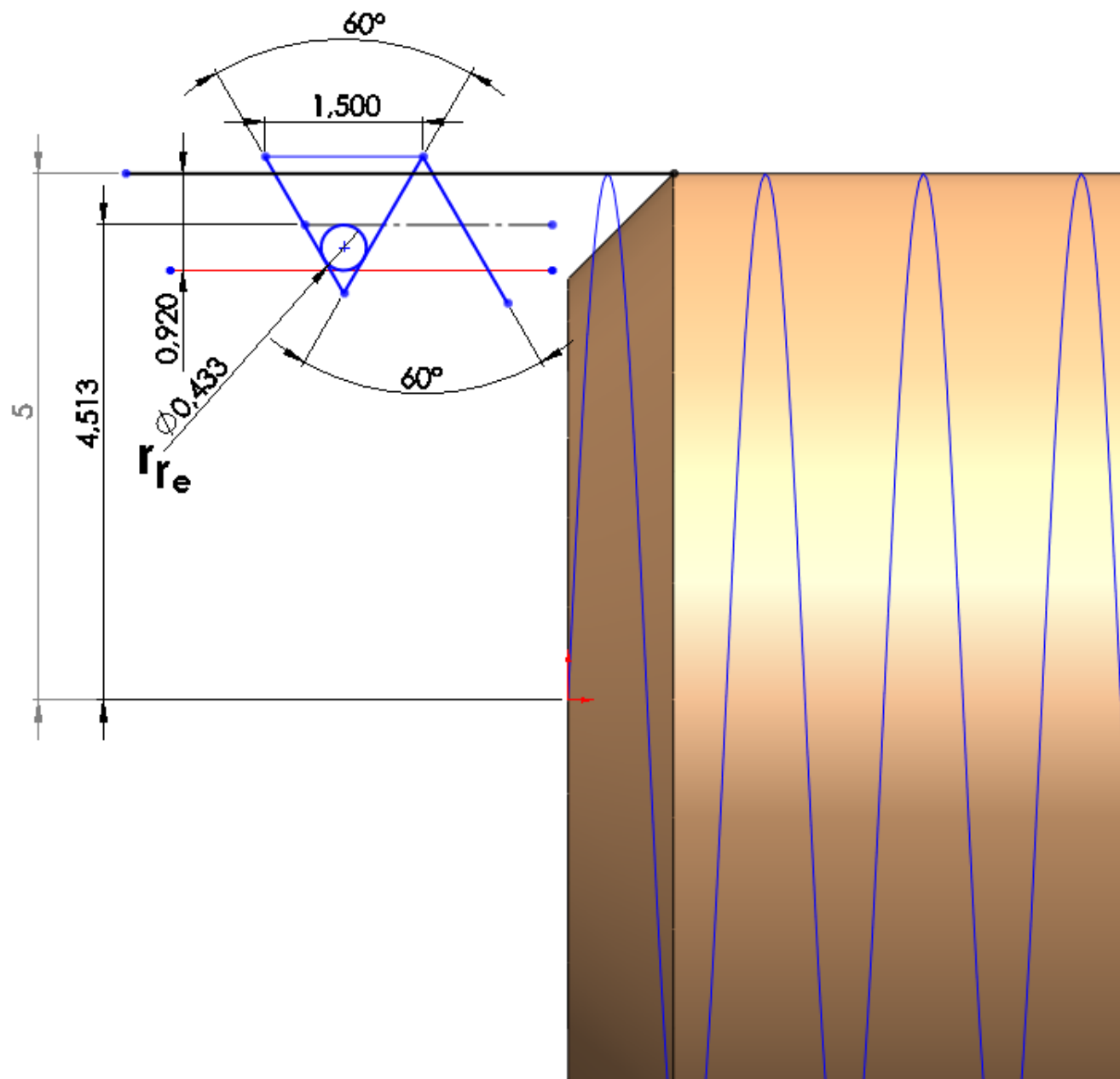


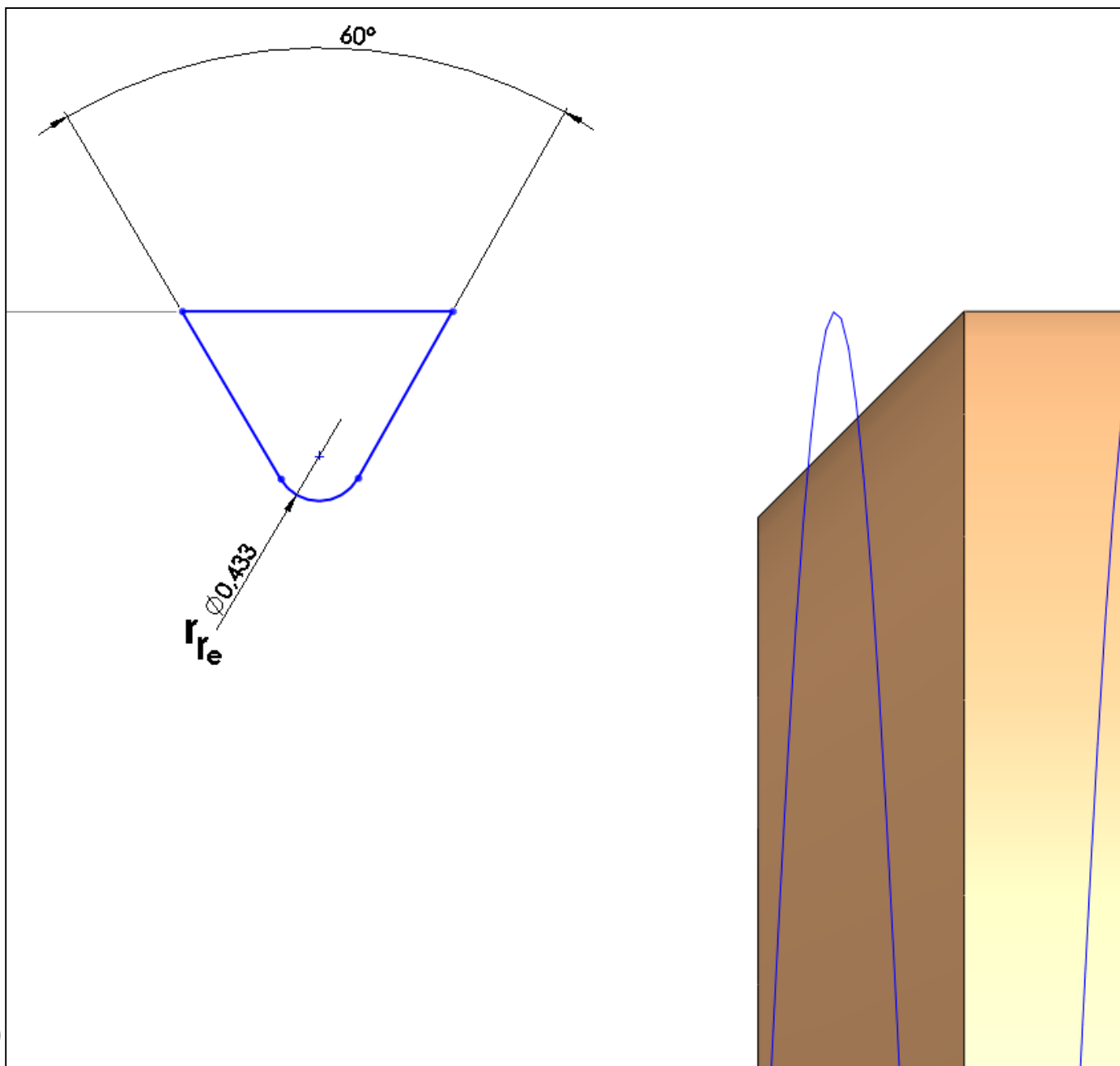


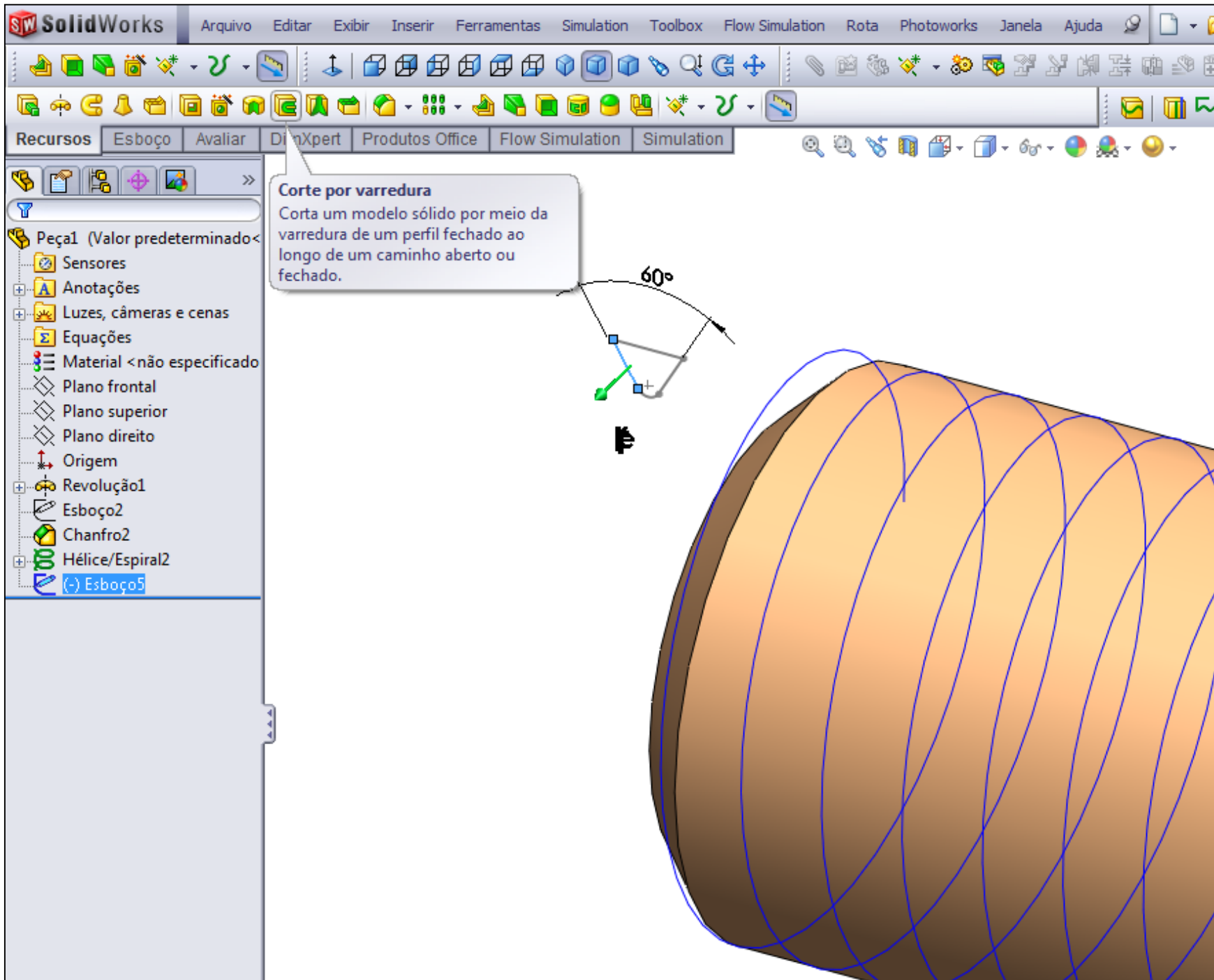


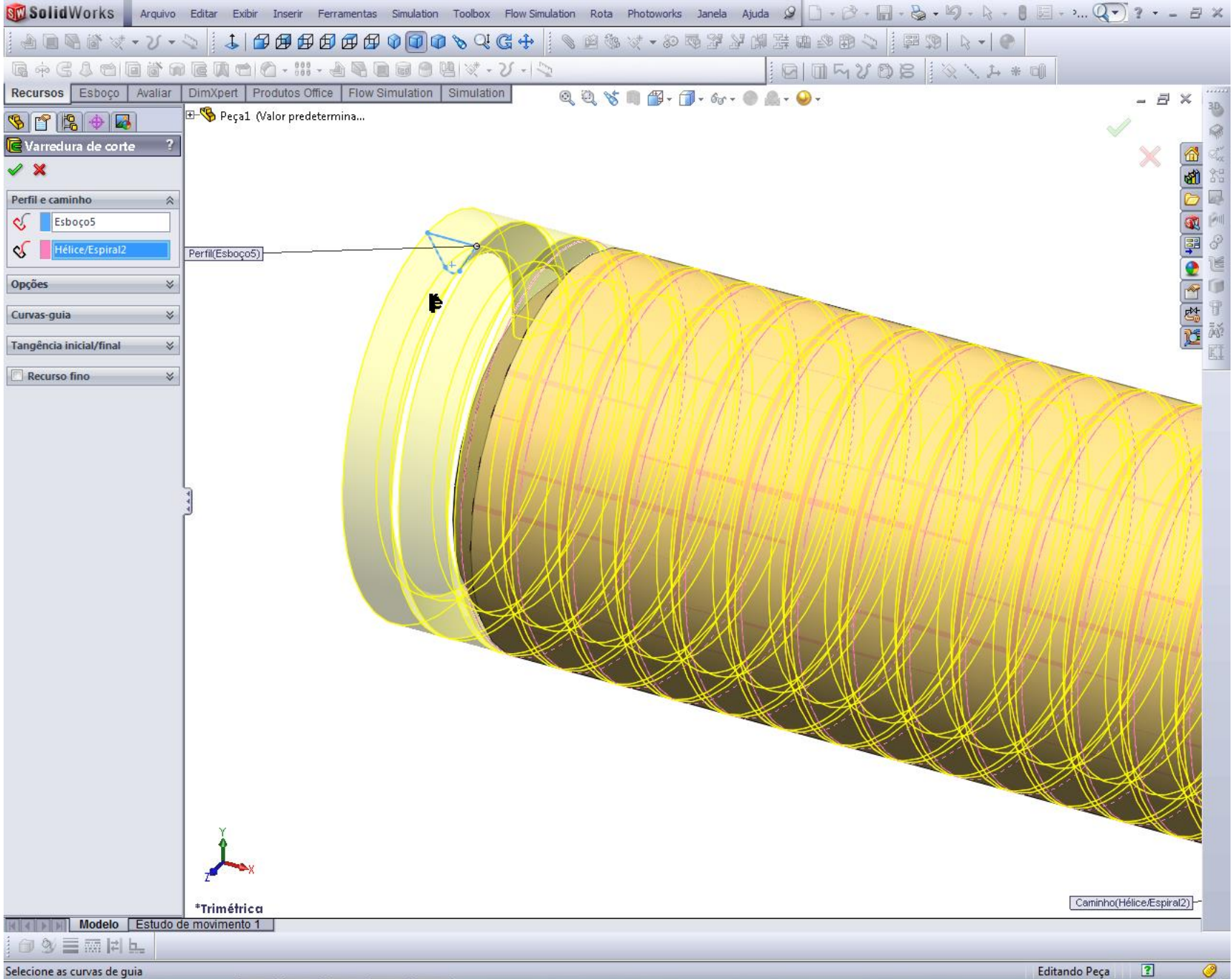
26/09/2019



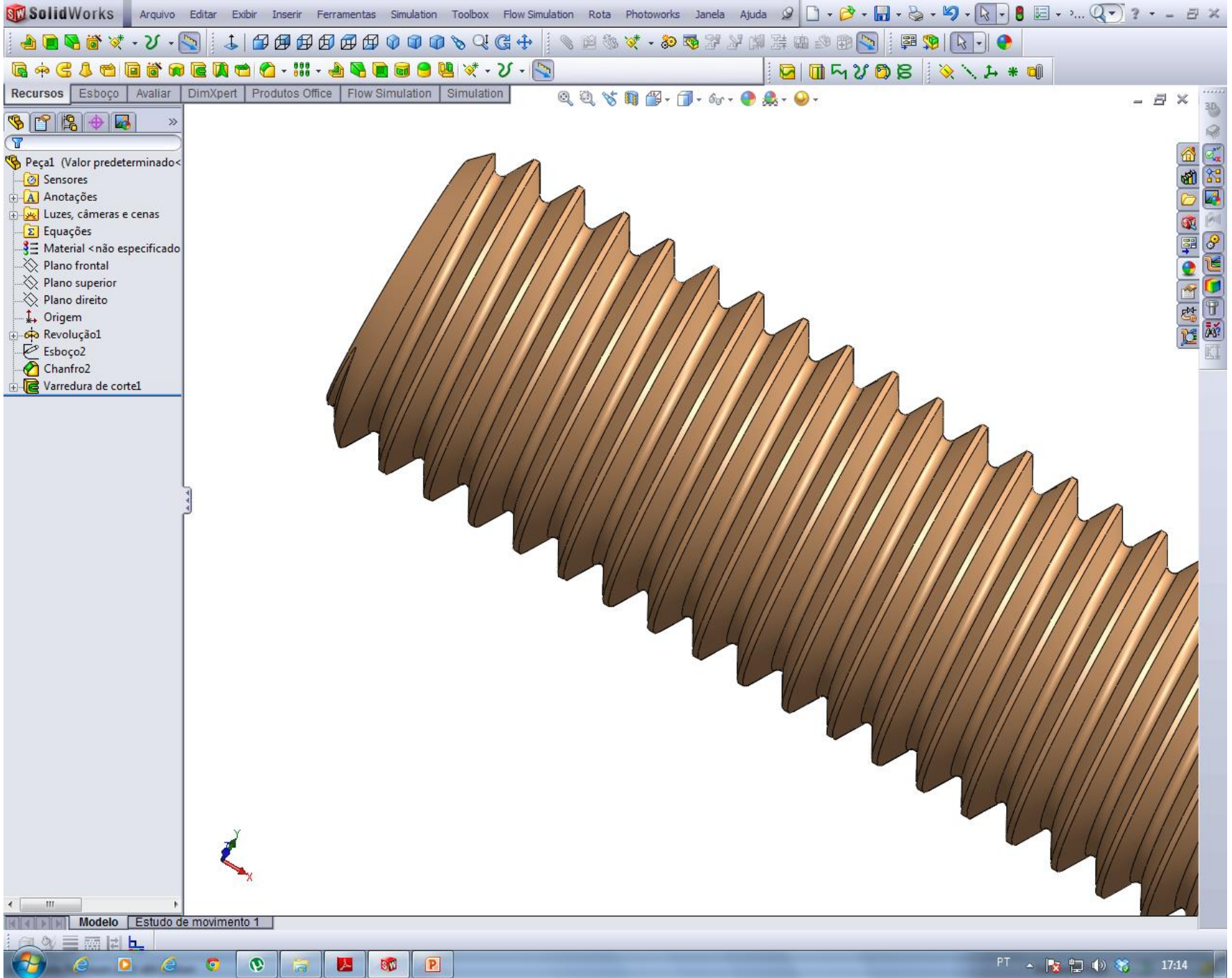






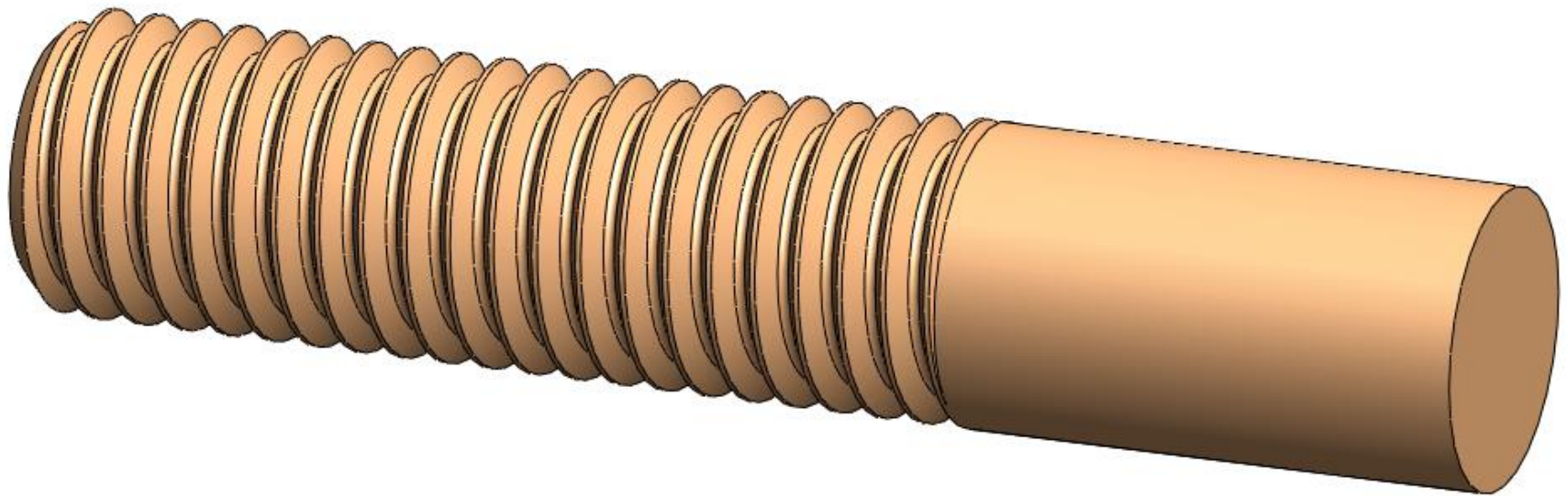




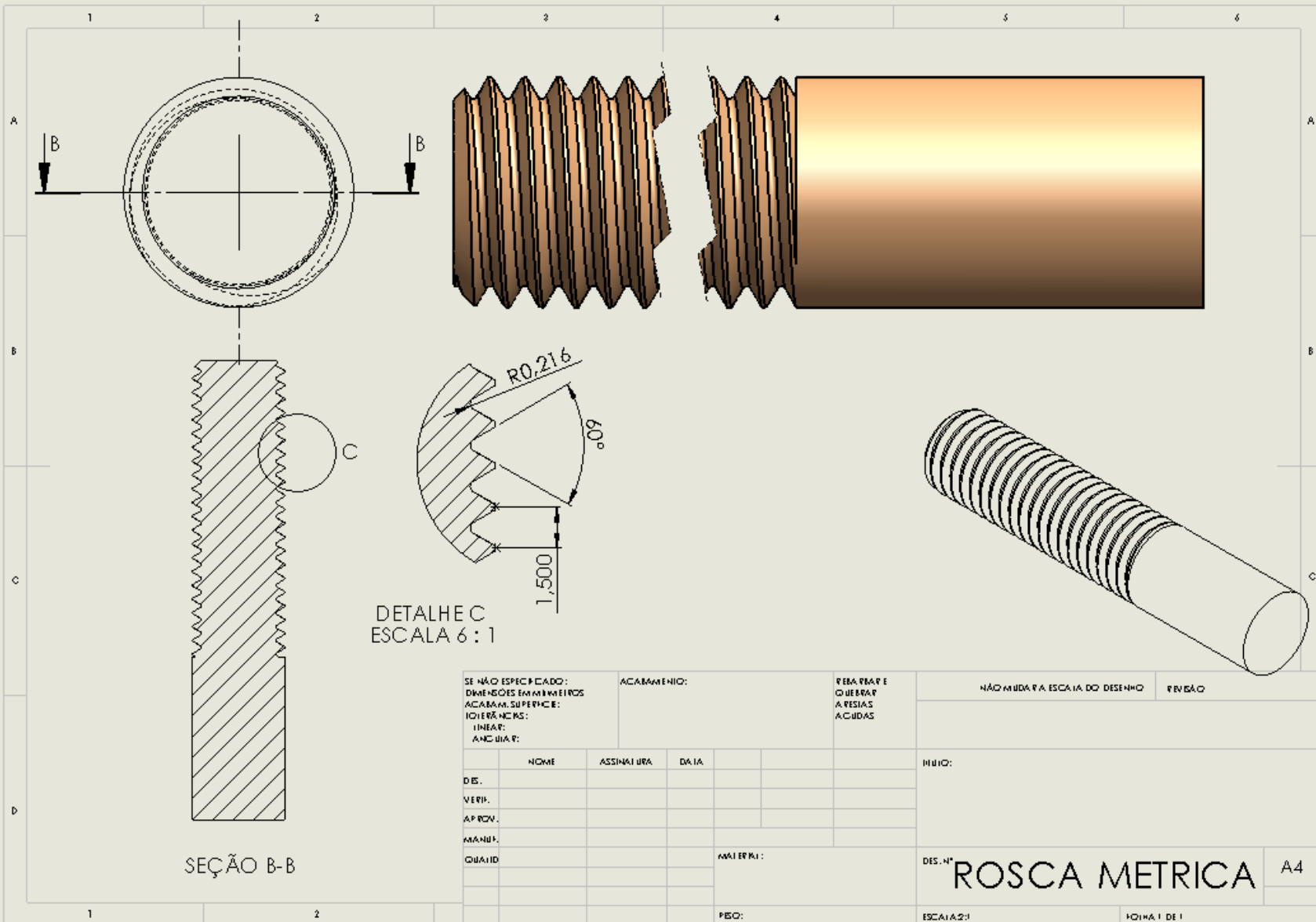




# Fim. Rosca M10X1.5



## Fim. Rosca M10X1.5 – Desenho de detalhes



## Fim. Rosca M10X1.5 – Desenho de detalhes

