

# Rotor and Gearbox Selection (Helical Bevel Gear Unit)

## By Muhammad Kevin Fahlevi

Supervised by Dr. Baka Ernő Zsolt



**Budapest University of Technology and Economics Faculty of Mechanical Engineering** 

**Budapest, May 2024** 

## **Table of Contents.**

1.Introduction of Gearbox in Drive System	3
2. Information Sources of Working Machine	4
2.1 Installation Data	4
2.2 Estimation of Rotational Moment of Inertia	4
2.3 Service Factor Determination	5
3. Gearbox and Drive System Design	5
3.1 Selection of Motor	5
3.2 Operating Time	6
3.3 Determination of Gearbox Unit	7
3.4 Design Features and Selected Version	8
3.5 Gear Motor Rating Charts	10
3.6 Gear Motor Drive System Arrangement	11
4. References	12

## 1. Introduction of Gearbox in Drive Systems

A gearbox, also known as a transmission, is a critical component in the drive system of machinery, providing the essential function of adjusting the speed and torque from a power source to the machinery's operating elements. The primary role of a gearbox is to convert the rotational speed and torque from the input shaft, typically driven by an engine or motor, to a desired output speed and torque suitable for the machine's operational needs. This is achieved through a series of gears with varying diameters and tooth counts that engage and transmit power. By altering the gear ratio, gearboxes can either increase torque and reduce speed or increase speed and reduce torque, providing versatility and efficiency in machine operations.

Gearboxes come in various types, each tailored to specific applications and performance requirements. Common types include spur gearboxes, helical gearboxes, bevel gearboxes, and planetary gearboxes. Spur gearboxes, characterized by their straight-cut gears, are known for simplicity and efficiency but can be noisy at high speeds. Helical gearboxes, with their angled teeth, offer smoother and quieter operation along with higher load capacity. Bevel gearboxes are used to change the direction of the drive, often found in differential drives. Planetary gearboxes, with their compact design and high torque transmission, are prevalent in high-precision applications such as robotics and aerospace.

The design and selection of a gearbox depend on several factors, including the required speed and torque, the type of load, efficiency, and the physical space constraints. Proper lubrication and maintenance are crucial for the longevity and performance of gearboxes, as they operate under significant mechanical stress. Advanced materials and manufacturing techniques, such as hardened steel and precision machining, enhance the durability and performance of gearboxes. Innovations like variable speed drives and integrated electronic controls are increasingly incorporated into gearbox design, offering enhanced control, monitoring, and energy efficiency, making them indispensable in modern machinery and industrial applications.



Figure 1. Gear Drive Components

## 2. Information Sources of Working Machine

#### 2.1 Installation Data

Basic Data

0	Type of the Industrial Fan (ventilator)	= V1 - Internal Impeller/Supported Beam
0	Working Power (P)	= 1.5  kW
0	Operating speed of the shaft (n <sub>shaft</sub> )	= 945 rpm
0	Operating speed of the motor (n <sub>motor</sub> )	= 1500 rpm
0	Thrust (axial) load on the rotor (F <sub>A</sub> )	= 250 N
0	Thrust (radial) load on the rotor (F <sub>B</sub> )	= 800 N
0	Mass of the rotor (m)	=40  Kg

#### Geometrical Data

Distance of the bearings from the rotor (a) = 250 mm
 Shaft diameter under the rotor (d) = 42 mm

#### Data of the belt drive

O Direction of the belt pulling force (H)  $= 10^{\circ}$ 

## 2.2 Estimation of Rotational Moment of Inertia

Blades:

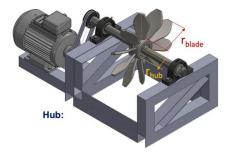


Figure 2. Determination of Moment of Inertia

Reduce the machine  $J_2 = J_{working\_machine}$  rotational moment of inertia to the first input shaft:

$$J_{hub} = \frac{1}{3}mr^{2} \; ; \; J_{impeller} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} J_{blade}$$
 
$$J_{working\_machine} = J_{impeller} + J_{hub}$$

Since we visualize the prototype's model on CAD (Autodesk Inventor), so we can easily find the value of  $J_{working\_machine}$  by looking at properties of the model on the software.  $J_{working\_machine} = 5555069.247 \text{ Kg mm}^2 = 5.555 \text{ Kg m}^2$ 

Further step reduced rotational moment of inertia from the ratio of  $J_{working\_machine}$  and  $i_{squared}$ .

$$i = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{945}{20} = 47.25$$
;  $J_1 = \frac{J_{working\_machince}}{i^2} = \frac{5.555}{47.25^2} = 2.5 \times 10^{-3} = 0.0025$ 

Acceleration factor based on Bonfiglioli Catalogue:

$$K = \frac{J_c}{J_m} = \frac{J_1}{0.0028 \ Kg \ m^2} = \frac{0.0025 \ Kg \ m^2}{0.0028 \ Kg \ m^2} = 0.8928 \ ; \qquad 0.25 < 0.8928 \le 3$$

K ≤ 0,25	$\rightarrow$	K1	Carico uniforme	Uniform load	Gleichmäßige Belastung	Charge uniform
0,25 < K ≤ 3	<del></del>	K2	Carico con urti moderati	Moderate shock load	Belastung mit mäßigen Stö- ßen	Charge avec chocs n dérés
$3< K \leq 10$	$\rightarrow$	КЗ	Carico con forti urti	Heavy shock load	Belastung mit starken Stö- ßen	Charge avec chocs i portants

Figure 3. Table for acceleration factor (K)

The above K value is included in the range values of K2. So, our type of load for this project is moderate shock load.

#### 2.3 Service Factor Determination

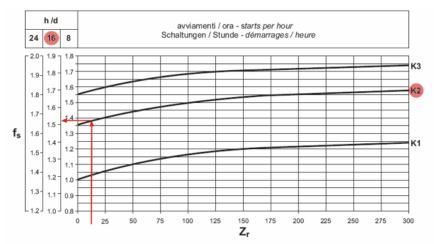


Figure 4. Service factor table based on Bonfiglioli Catalogue

Our input data for  $K_2$ :

- $Z_r = I = 10$
- h/d = 16
- $f_s = 1.52 = 1.5$  (rounded for service factor)

## 3. Gearbox and Drive System Design

#### 3.1 Selection of Motor

For a 3-phase synchronous electric motor: A 4-pole motor with a speed of  $n_{motor} = 1500$  rpm is selected. The chosen impeller type operates at a shaft speed of  $n_{shaft} = 945$  rpm. From these values, we can determine the speed ratio (i) of the motor to the shaft.

No. of Poles (p)	Synchronous Speed at 50 Hz, in rpm	Synchronous Speed at 60 Hz, in rpm
2	3000	3600
4	1500	1800
6	1000	1200
8	750	900
10	600	720
12	500	600

Figure 5. Rotational speed for different number of poles

Speed ratio (i) = 
$$\frac{n - motor}{n - shaft} = \frac{1500 \text{ rpm}}{945 \text{ rpm}} = 1.58$$

Based on the catalog of the "Three-Phase Squirrel Cage Motor", we can conclude the nominal power series for the selected motor is 4.0 kW = 4000 W. Meanwhile, the necessary power:

$$P - power = \frac{P - working}{Efficiency} = \frac{1500 \text{ rpm}}{0.7} = 2143 \text{ W}$$

The condition must be acquired:  $P_{\text{nominal}} >= P_{\text{power}} = 4000 \text{ W} > 2143 \text{ W}$  (fulfilled)

### 3.2 Operating Time

We can determine the load factor (C2) which is define by type normal starting torque. In this case, we assumed that the lifetime is 4500 hours in 8 years operation time.

- Lifetime: 45000 hours
- Assumption: 8 years operation time

$$h = \frac{45000}{365 \times 8} = 15.4 \left[ \frac{hours}{day} \right]$$

For 15.4 hours operating time in a day, the appropriate stops time is 7 times in a day. There are several factors that scheduled stops in industrial machine is important:

- Quality control
- Maintenance and lubrication
- Shift changes
- Tool changes
- Batch processing
- Calibration and adjustments
- Safety checks

	machines wi (up to 1.8 ti synchronous motors with phase squin start, star-de starters; dire	and three-pha th a normal sta mes nominal to motors and a starting-aid rel cage motor act-current shur stion engines	ise induction arting torque orque), e. g. single-phase phase, three-is with direct or slip ring at-wound mo-	ng torque machines with high starting tor (over 1.8 times nominal torque), e single-phase motors with high star torque; direct-current series-wound tors with series connection and cound mobines n < 600 rpm		
Examples for Work Machines		oad factor of operating time over 10 to 16			oad factor of operating time over 10 to 16	
Light drives Centrifugal pumps and compressors, belt conveyors (light weight materials), fans and pumps up to 7.5 kW.	1.1	4.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3

Figure 6. Load factor C2 which is define by type normal starting torque

Since the selected supported beam type of rotor has operating speed 945 rpm; > 600 rpm (general parameter limit), so this AC motors and three phase induction machine is applicable with the average usage hours as written above. With the calculated value of h = 15.4 hours/day, and P = 1.5 kW; which is lower than 7.5 kW (light weight material). Based on the figure given, we can conclude that load factor (C2) = 1.1 and  $P_{planning} = C2 \times P = 1.1 \times 1.5 = 1.65 \text{ kW}$ .

#### 3.3 Determination of Gearbox Units

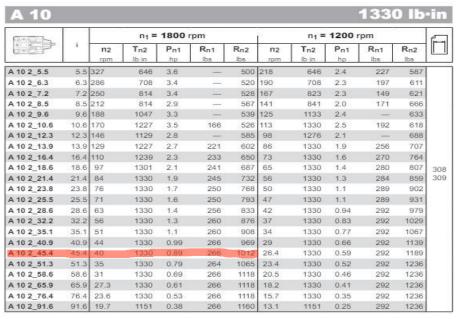


Figure 7. Bonfiglioli gearbox catalogue

According to the previous calculation, our i value is 47.25 which is close to 45.4. Since our revolution speed of the motor is 1500 [rpm], we can pick a bigger value for the reference,  $n_{motor} = 1800$  [rpm].

Therefore, our selected gearbox type is helical bevel gear, unit A 10 2\_45.4 with the following data:

• Maximal output speed: n<sub>2</sub> = 40 [rpm]

• Rated torque value:  $T_{n2} = 1330$  [Ib.in]

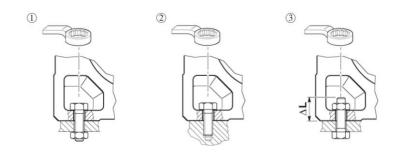
• Extra power:  $P_{n1} = 0.89$  [hp]

• Radial load on input shaft:  $R_{n1} = 266$  [Ibs]

• Radial load on output shaft:  $R_{n2} = 1012$  [Ibs]

• Gear frame size: 10

Reductions: 2Gear ratio: 45.4



A 10)					
	Bolt type				
	1)	2	3	Δ <b>L</b> [ <i>mm</i> / in]	
A 05	M8x22	M8x20	M8x	22 / 0.866	
A 10	M8x25	M8x20	M8x	20 / 0.787	
A 20	M8x25	M8x20	M8x	20 / 0.787	
A 30	M10x30	M10x25	M10x	25 / 0.984	
A 35	M10x30	M10x25	M10x	25 / 0.984	
A 41	M12x35	M12x30	M12x	30 / 1.181	

	Bolt type			
	1)	2	3	Δ <b>L</b> [ <i>mm</i> / in]
A 50	M14x45	M14x40	M14x	35 / 1.378
A 55	M14x40	M14x40	M14x	35 / 1.378
A 60	M16x50	M16x45	M16x	40 / 1.575
A 70	M20x60	M20x55	M20x	45 / 1.772
A 80	M24x70	M24x65	M24x	55 / 2.165
A 90	M24x90	M24x80	M24x	65 / 2.559

Figure 8. Three possible installation patterns for A gear units

#### 3.4 Design Features and Selected Version

The main design characteristics for gear unit series A are:

- Modularity
- Space effective
- Universal mounting
- High efficiency
- Quite operation
- Gears in hardened and case-hardened steel
- Bare aluminium housing for sizes 05, 10, 20, unpainted
- High strength painted cast-iron housings for larger frame sizes.
- Input and output shafts from grade steel.

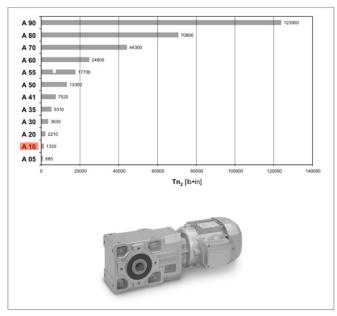


Figure 9. Table for rated torque value on each gear frame size

For the version of gearbox unit series A, we consider to select single extention output shaft (UR/NUR) gearbox which is applicable for A 05 ... A 90. Here are some of the key benefits and properties:

- Compact design
- High efficiency
- Durability
- Versatility
- Precision
- Load capacity

Gearboxes like the A 10 UR/NUR are often made from high-grade materials such as alloy steels, cast iron, or other metals that provide excellent strength and resistance to wear and tear. Due to these advantages and properties, gearboxes like the A 10 UR/NUR with a single extension output shaft are used in a variety of applications, including but not limited to:

- Industrial machinery
- Automotive systems
- Conveyor systems
- Robotics
- Packaging equipment

## UR/NUR F1... UR/NUR F2...

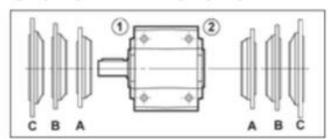


Figure 10. Basic version with bolted flange

### 3.5 Gear Motor Rating Charts

The extra power of the selected gearbox is 0.89 [hp] which is can be rounded to 1with maximal output speed  $n_2$  is 40 [rpm]. Therefore, we can check the frame motor and its series number in the gear motor rating chart.

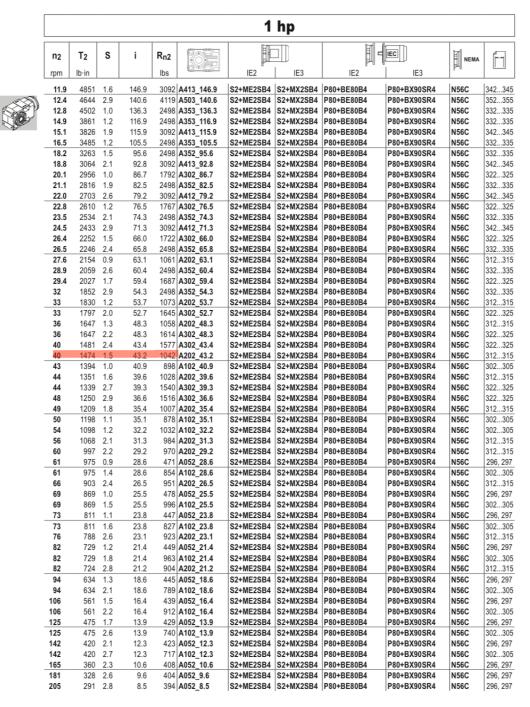


Figure 11. Gear motor rating chart

## **3.6 Gear Motor Drive System Model Arrangement**

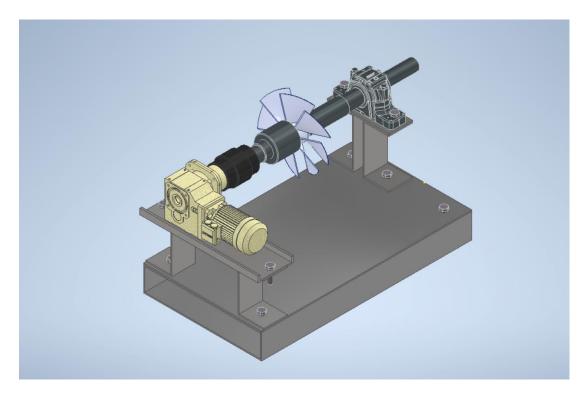


Figure 12. Inventor CAD model of the gear motor and shaft arrangement

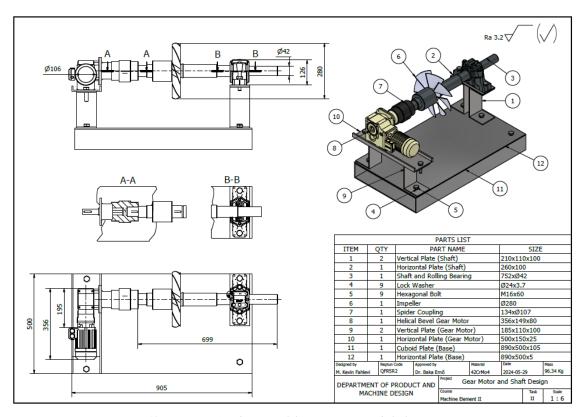


Figure 13. Inventor CAD drawing of the gear motor and shaft arrangement

### References

- 1. Manual practical guidance about manual gearbox selection provided by: Dr. Baka Ernő Zsolt
- 2. Rotational speed based on number of pole

https://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/electrical-motor-frequency-speed-d\_456.html

3. Gearboxes and speed reducers for electric motors

https://www.emotorsdirect.ca/knowledge-center/article/gearboxes-and-speed-reducers-for-electric-motors

4. Gearboxes type units from Bonfiglioli catalogue

https://agisys.hu/up/docs/bonfiglioli-cafs-hajtomu-katalogus-2020.pdf

5. Shaft catalog

https://www.mikipulley.co.jp/EN/Services/Tech\_data/tech03.htm