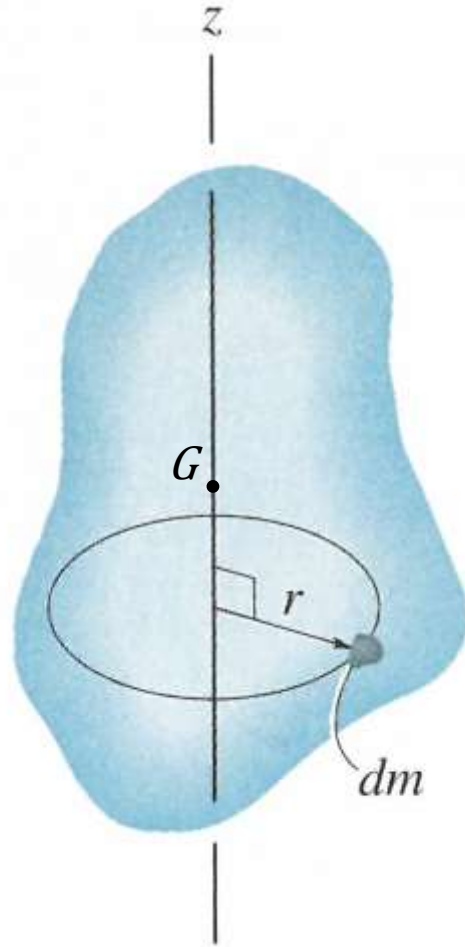




# ELEVATOR DRIVE MACHINE DESIGN

ENGR 496/MCEN 4228  
Advanced Machine Design

# INERTIA



**mass moment of inertia ( $WR^2$ )**

$$I = \int_m r^2 dm \quad [\text{lb-in}^2]$$

**sum of moments applied to mass**

$$\Sigma M_G = I_G \alpha$$

**$G$  = center of mass**

# INERTIA

**sum of moments applied to mass**

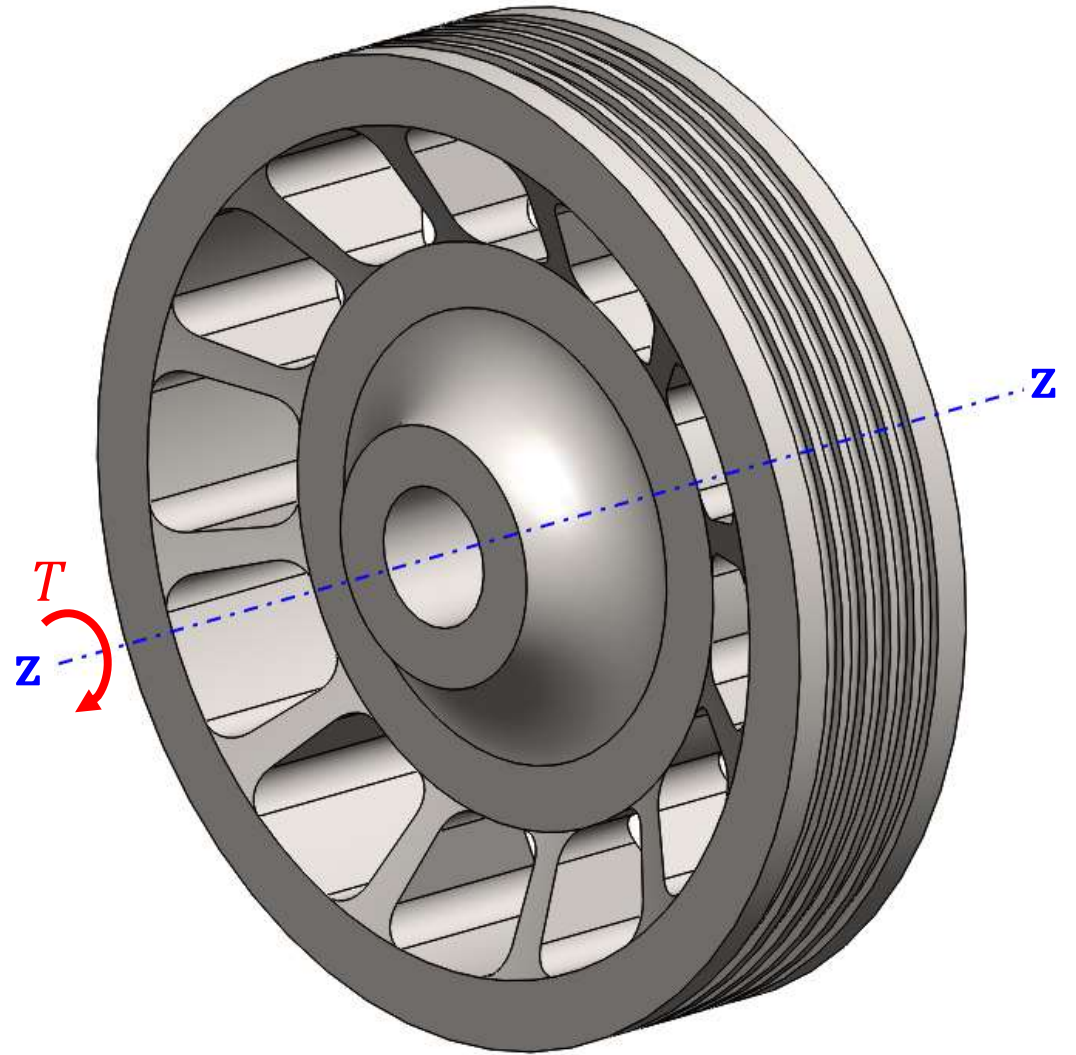
$$\Sigma M_G = I_G \alpha$$

$$T = I_z \alpha$$

$$T = I_z \frac{\omega_2 - \cancel{\omega_1}}{\Delta t}$$

$$T = I_z \frac{\omega_2}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Delta t = I_z \frac{\omega_2}{T}$$



# INERTIA

## Torque required for angular acceleration of object

$$T = I_z \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{\Delta t}$$



### Approximate $WR^2$ Values

Assuming uniform acceleration (or deceleration), the motor torque required to accelerate - or the brake torque required to decelerate - in a given time can be determined by the following:

$$T = \frac{WR_{ws}^2 \times \Delta N}{3690t}$$

where

$T$  = Torque in inch pounds

$WR_{ws}^2$  = lb-in<sup>2</sup>

$\Delta N$  = RPM change

$t$  = Time in seconds

Listed in the table are approximate  $WR^2$  values for standard single extended worm gear assemblies and standard low speed shaft assemblies for sets shown in this catalog.

$$WR_{ws}^2 = \frac{WR_{LSS}^2 + WR_{DL}^2}{(\text{ratio})^2} + WR_{WA}^2 + WR_M^2$$

where

$WR_{ws}^2$  is  $WR^2$  of the system with respect to input shaft

$WR_{LSS}^2$  is  $WR^2$  of the reducer low speed shaft assembly

$WR_{DL}^2$  is  $WR^2$  of the driven load

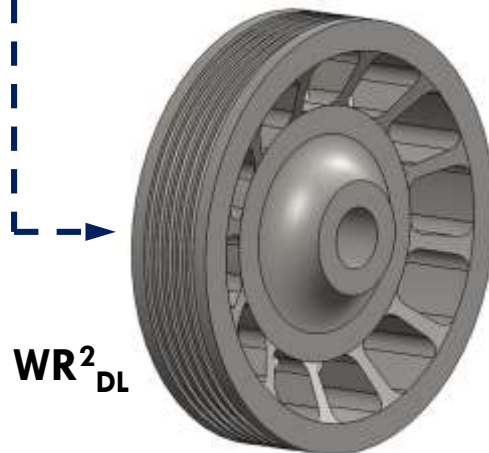
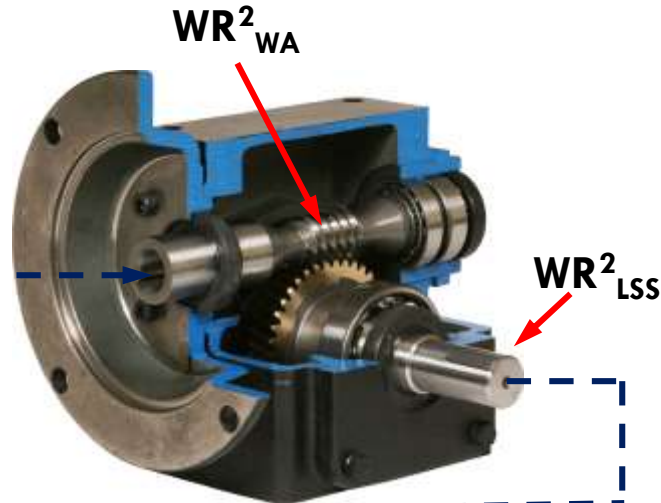
$WR_{WA}^2$  is  $WR^2$  of the worm assembly

$WR_M^2$  is  $WR^2$  of the motor



# INERTIA

$WR^2_M$  or  $WK^2$  [lb-ft<sup>2</sup>]



## Approximate $WR^2$ Values

Assuming uniform acceleration (or deceleration), the motor torque required to accelerate - or the brake torque required to decelerate - in a given time can be determined by the following:

$$T = \frac{WR^2_{ws} \times \Delta N}{3690t}$$

where

$T$  = Torque in inch pounds

$WR^2_{ws}$  = lb-in<sup>2</sup>

$\Delta N$  = RPM change

$t$  = Time in seconds

Listed in the table are approximate  $WR^2$  values for standard single extended worm gear assemblies and standard low speed shaft assemblies for sets shown in this catalog.

$$WR^2_{ws} = \frac{WR^2_{LSS} + WR^2_{DL}}{(\text{ratio})^2} + WR^2_{WA} + WR^2_M$$

where

$WR^2_{ws}$  is  $WR^2$  of the system with respect to input shaft

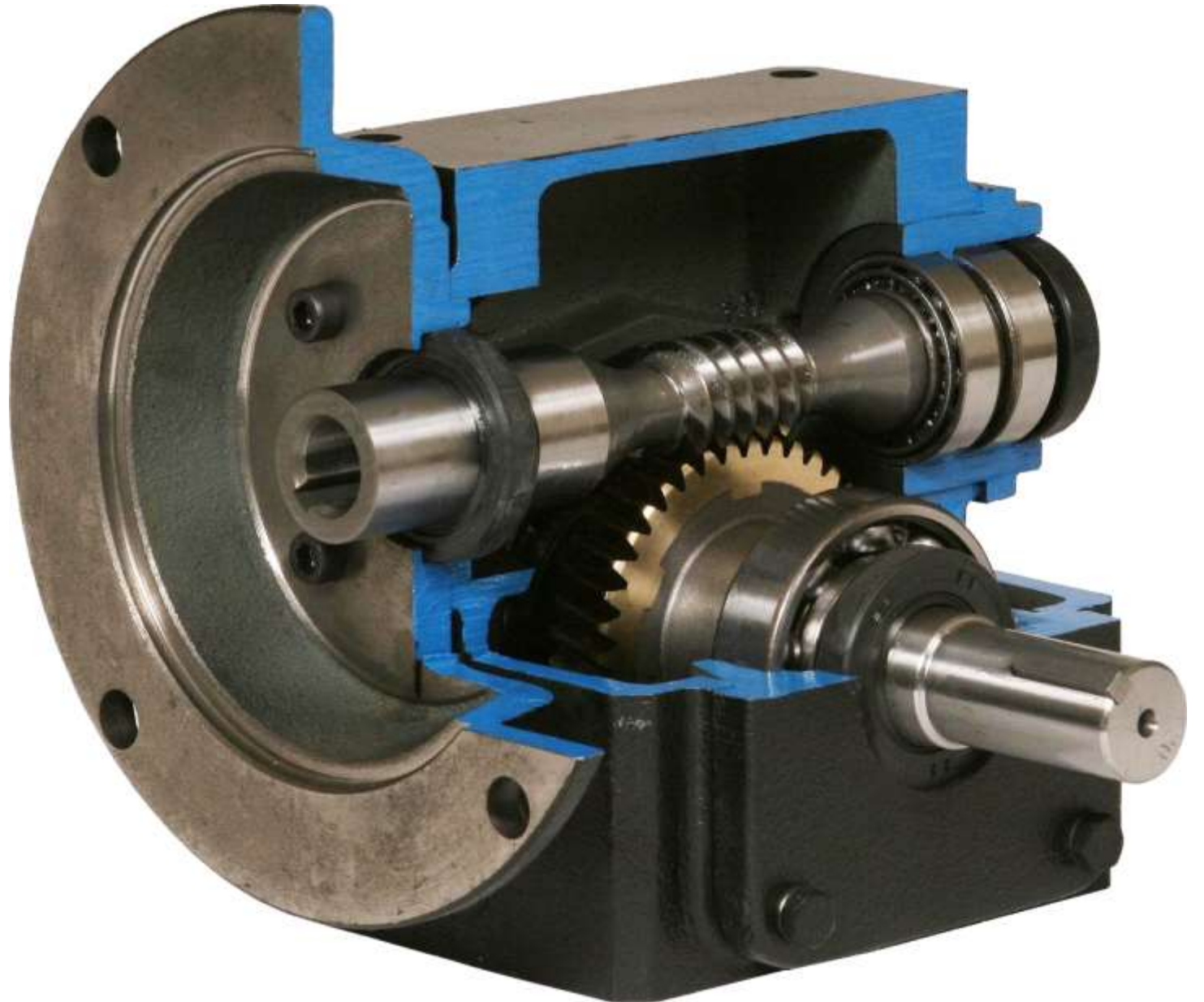
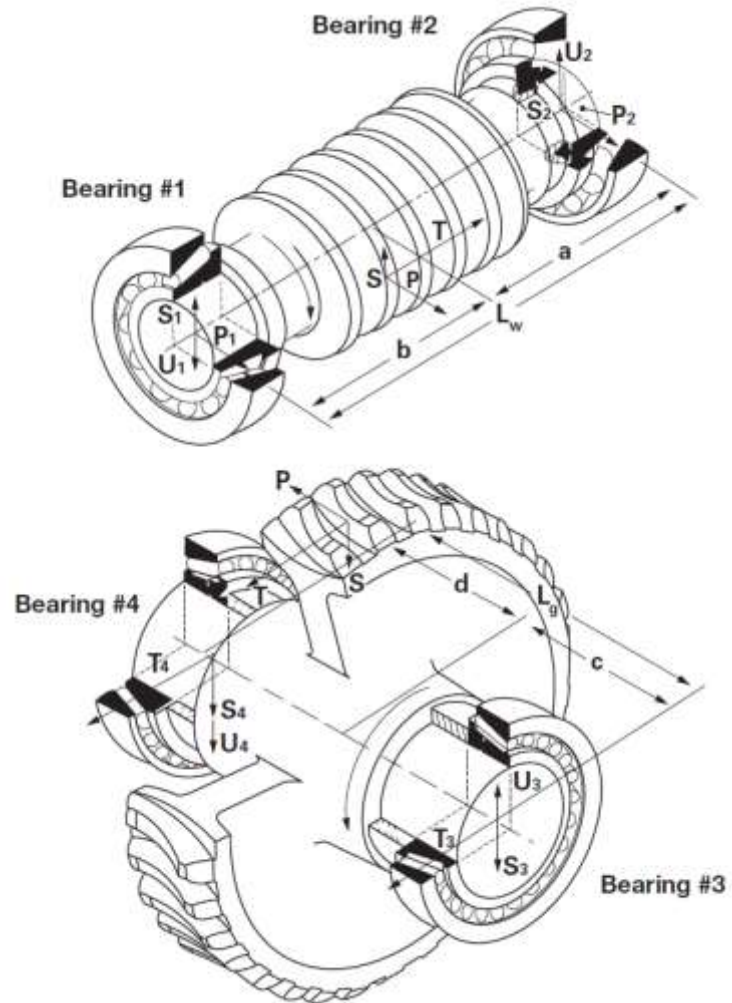
$WR^2_{LSS}$  is  $WR^2$  of the reducer low speed shaft assembly

$WR^2_{DL}$  is  $WR^2$  of the driven load

$WR^2_{WA}$  is  $WR^2$  of the worm assembly

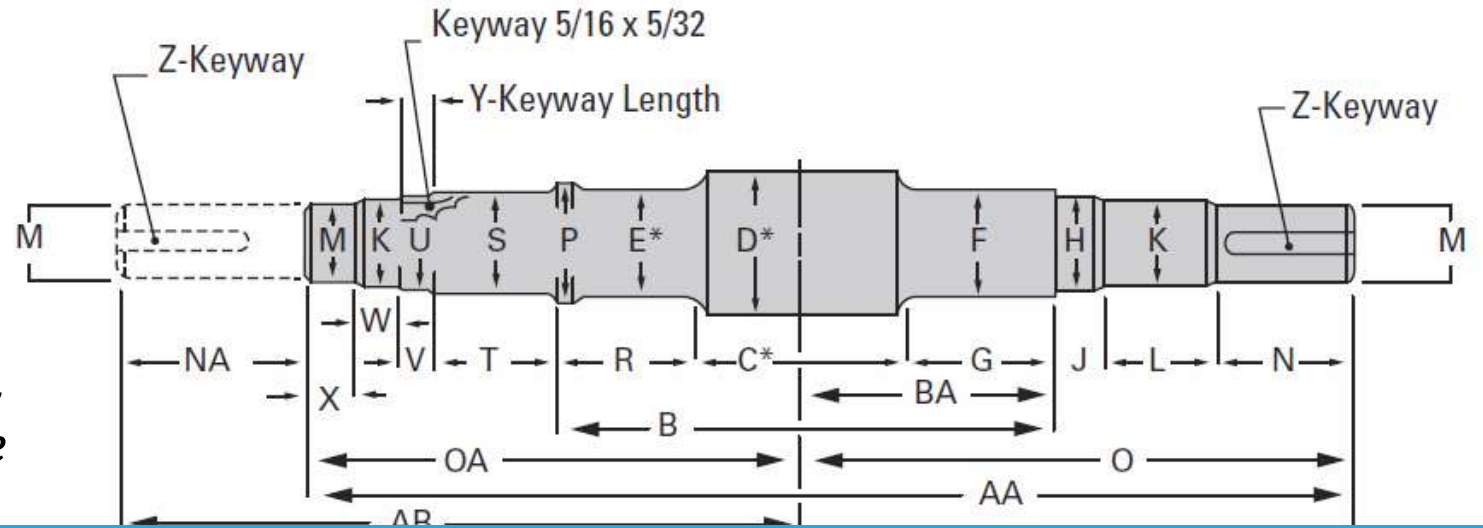
$WR^2_M$  is  $WR^2$  of the motor

# WORM GEAR SET

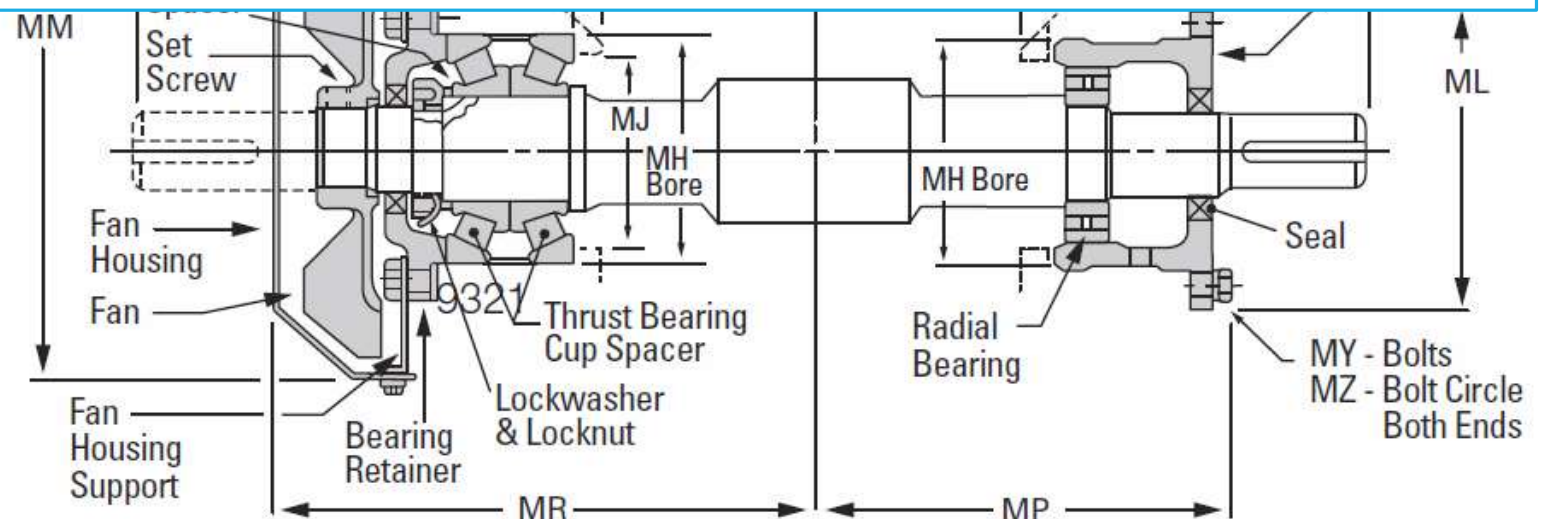


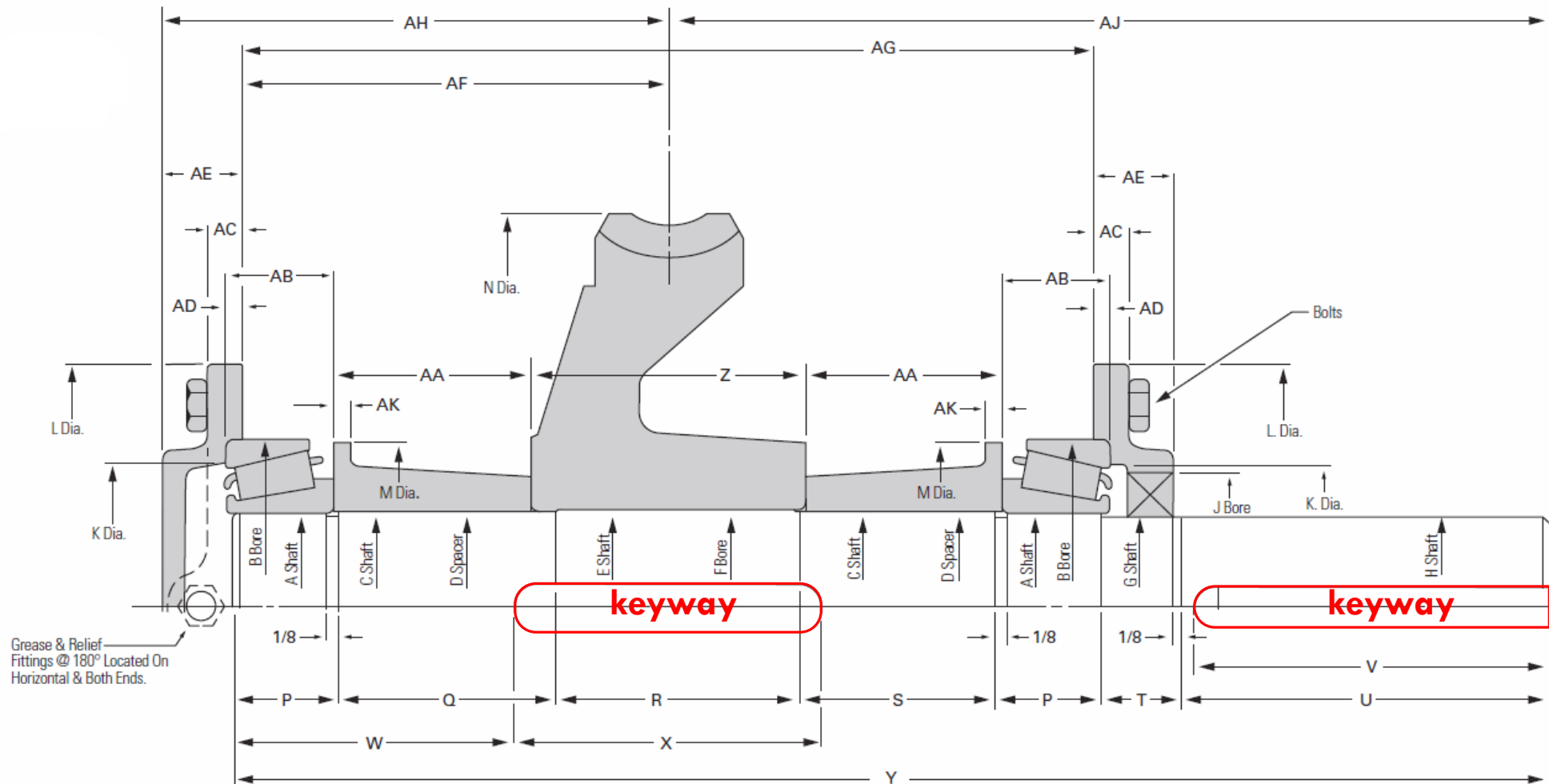
# WORM SHAFT

$$S_e = k_a k_b k_c k_d k_e k_f S'_e$$



$$\frac{1}{n} = \frac{16}{\pi d^3} \left\{ \frac{1}{S_e} \left[ 4(K_f M_a)^2 + 3(\cancel{K_{fs} T_a})^2 \right]^{1/2} + \frac{1}{S_y} \left[ 4(\cancel{K_f M_m})^2 + 3(K_{fs} T_m)^2 \right]^{1/2} \right\}$$







# BEARINGS



**tapered  
roller  
bearing**



**double-row  
cylindrical roller  
bearing**

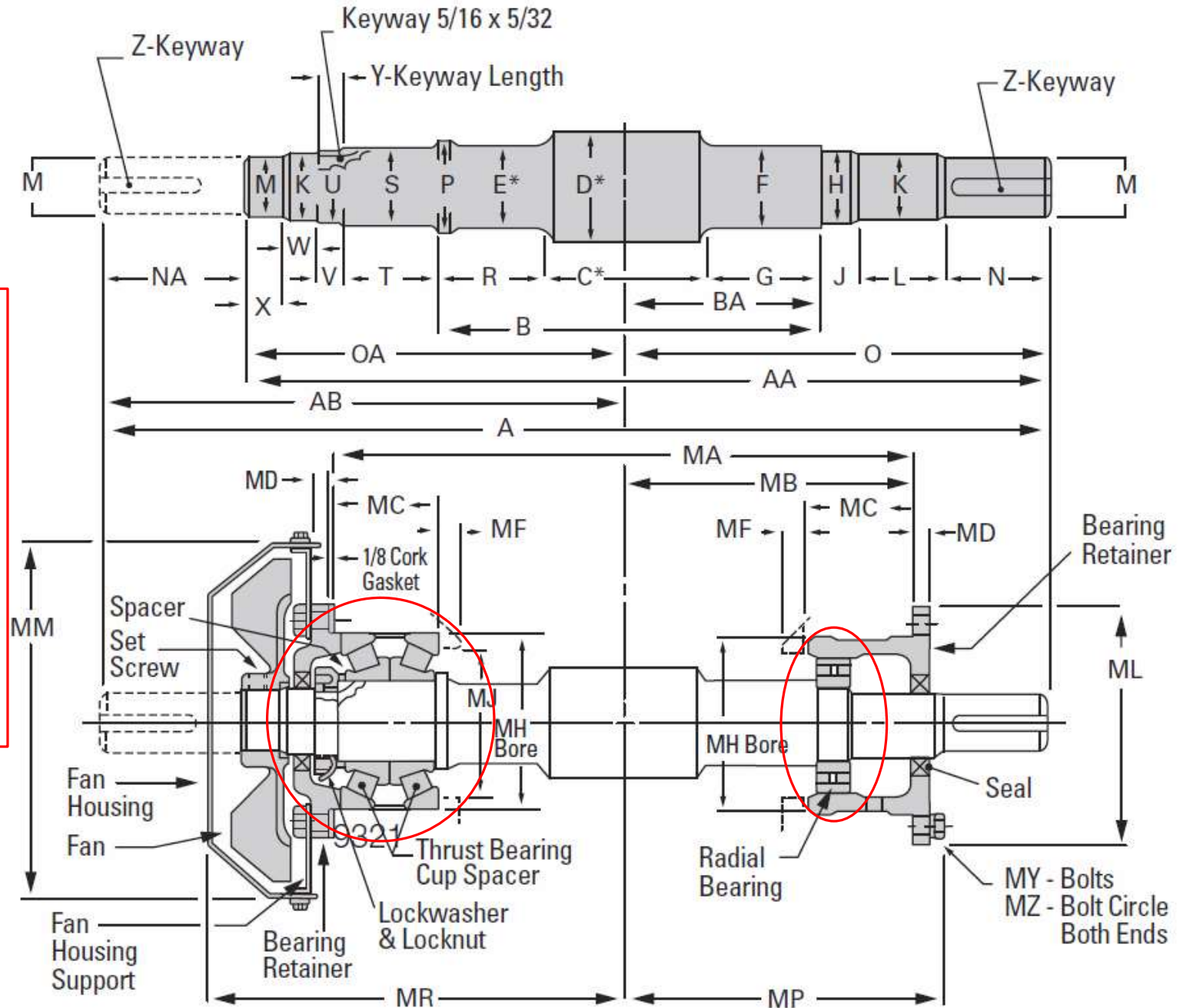
# WORM SHAFT



tapered roller bearing

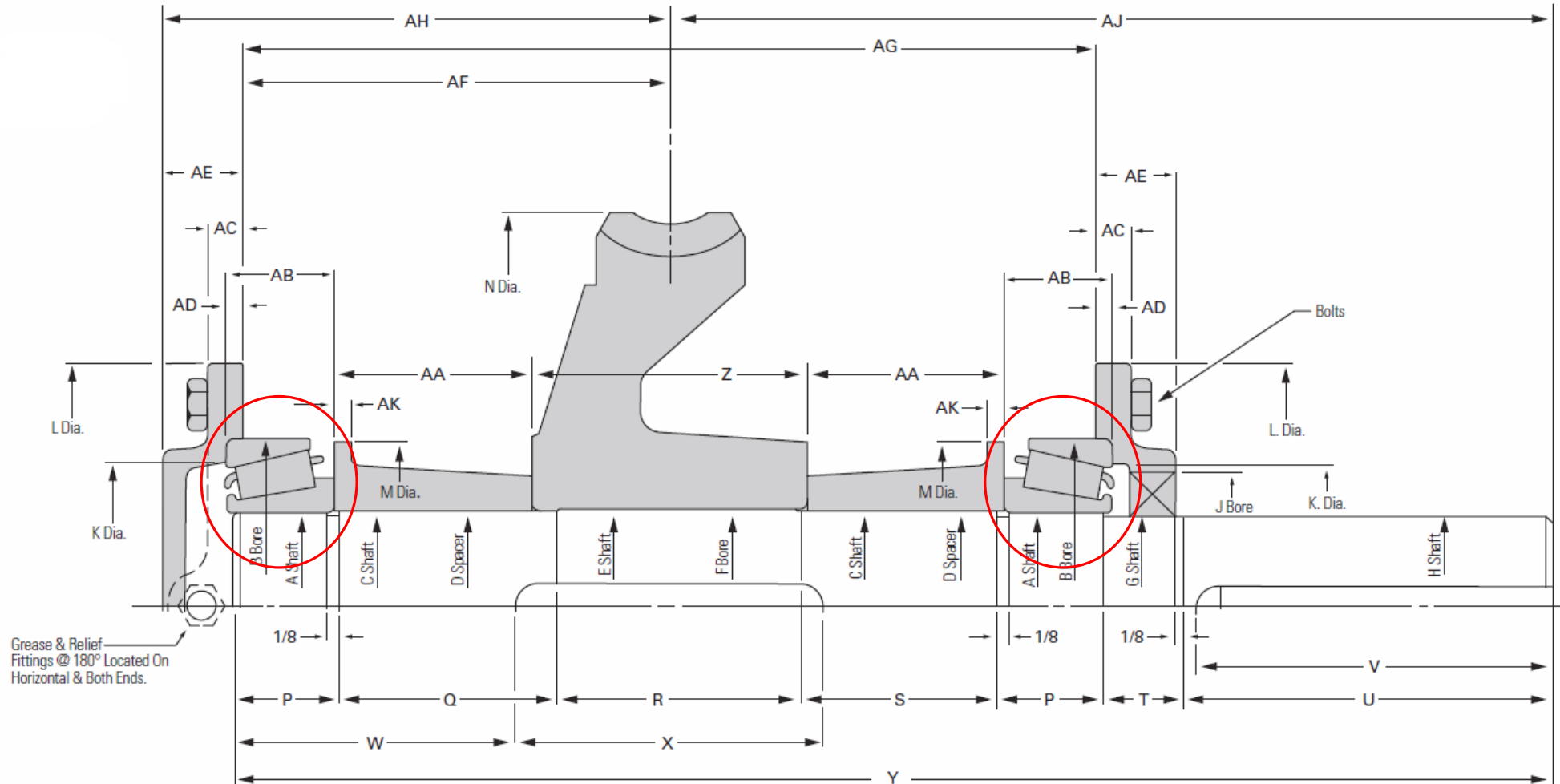


double-row cylindrical roller bearing





## tapered roller bearing



# BEARINGS

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$$FL^{1/a} = \text{constant}$$

$F$  = radial load

$L$  = life (in revolutions)

$a = 3$  for ball bearings,  $10/3$  for roller bearings (cylindrical and tapered roller)

$$F_R L_R^{1/a} = F_D L_D^{1/a}$$

$$C = F_R$$



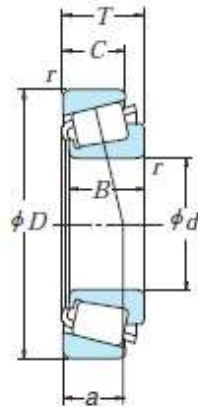
Catalog value (for 90% reliability)



# BEARINGS

## SINGLE-ROW TAPERED ROLLER BEARINGS (INCH DESIGN)

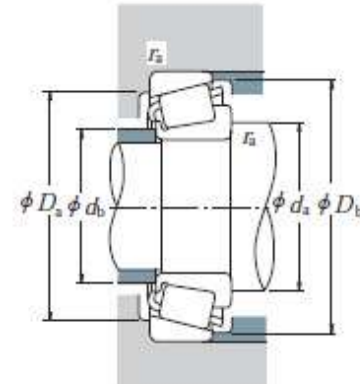
Bore Diameter 22.606 – 28.575 mm



Dynamic load rating (radial)

Static load rating (radial)

Boundary Dimensions (mm)					Basic Load Ratings (N)				Limiting Speeds (min <sup>-1</sup> )			
<i>d</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	Cone <i>r</i> <sub>min.</sub>	Cup <i>r</i> <sub>min.</sub>	<i>C<sub>r</sub></i>	<i>C<sub>0r</sub></i>	<i>C<sub>r</sub></i>	<i>C<sub>0r</sub></i>	Grease	Oil
22.606	47.000	15.500	15.500	12.000	1.5	1.0	26 300	30 000	2 680	3 100	8 000	11 000
23.812	50.292	14.224	14.732	10.668	1.5	1.3	27 600	32 000	2 820	3 250	7 100	10 000
	56.896	19.368	19.837	15.875	0.8	1.3	38 000	40 500	3 900	4 150	7 100	9 500
24.000	55.000	25.000	25.000	21.000	2.0	2.0	49 500	55 000	5 050	5 650	7 100	9 500
24.981	51.994	15.011	14.260	12.700	1.5	1.3	26 000	27 900	2 650	2 840	7 500	10 000
	52.001	15.011	14.260	12.700	1.5	2.0	26 000	27 900	2 650	2 840	7 500	10 000
	62.000	16.002	16.566	14.288	1.5	1.5	37 000	39 500	3 750	4 000	6 300	8 500



Dynamic Equivalent Load

$$P = XF_r + YF_a$$

$F_a/F_r \leq e$		$F_a/F_r > e$	
<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>
1	0	0.4	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>

Static Equivalent Load

$$P_0 = 0.5F_r + Y_0 F_a$$

When  $F_r > 0.5F_r + Y_0 F_a$ , use  $P_0 = F_r$

The values of *e*, *Y*<sub>1</sub>, and *Y*<sub>0</sub> are given in the table below.

Bearing Numbers		Abutment and Fillet Dimensions (mm)				Eff. Load Centers (mm)		Constant	Axial Load Factors		Mass (kg)	
CONE	CUP	<i>d<sub>a</sub></i>	<i>d<sub>b</sub></i>	<i>D<sub>a</sub></i>	<i>D<sub>b</sub></i>	Cone <i>r<sub>a</sub></i> <sub>max.</sub>	Cup <i>r<sub>b</sub></i> <sub>max.</sub>	<i>e</i>	<i>Y</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>Y</i> <sub>0</sub>	approx. CONE	approx. CUP
LM 72849	LM 72810	29	27	40.5	44.5	1.5	1	12.2	0.47	1.3	0.086	0.046
† L 44640	† L 44610	30.5	28.5	44.5	47	1.5	1.3	10.9	0.37	1.6	0.097	0.039
1779	1729	29.5	28.5	49	51	0.8	1.3	12.2	0.31	2.0	0.143	0.102
▲ JHM 33449	▲ JHM 33410	35	30	47	52	2	2	15.8	0.35	1.7	0.181	0.107
07098	07204	31	29	45	48	1.5	1.3	12.1	0.40	1.5	0.085	0.061
07098	07205	31	29	44.5	48	1.5	2	12.1	0.40	1.5	0.085	0.061
17098	17244	33	30.5	54	57	1.5	1.5	12.8	0.38	1.6	0.165	0.091

NSK