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DESIGN PROJECT



DESIGN OF CHAIN DRIVE

Design of chain used in Hero Jet Gold 28T Bicycle

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Summary

In this project, I am discussing about roller chain used in Hero Jet Gold 28T. Roller chains or Bush roller chain is the type of chain drive most commonly used to transmission of mechanical power on many kinds of Domestic, Industrial and Agricultural machineries, Including conveyors, Motor cycles, Bicycles, Print press. I am discussing the design of roller chain used in hero jet gold bicycle, construction and its manufacturing processes.



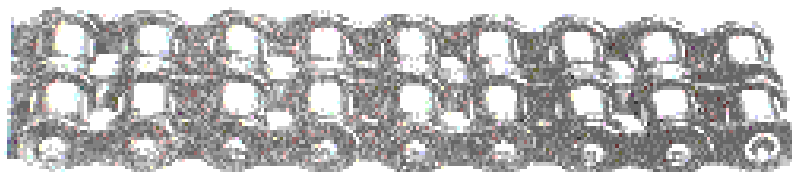
Introduction

Chain drive consist of an endless chain wrapped around two sprockets. A chain is defined as series of links connected by pin joints. The sprocket is a toothed wheel with a special profile for the teeth.

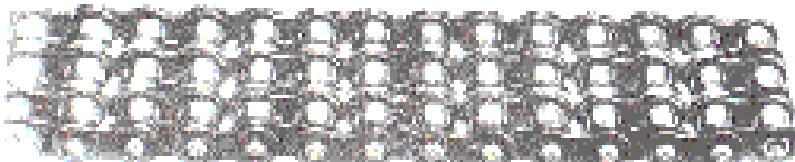
In this project I am discussing about the chain used in bicycles. Bicycle chain is a roller chain that transfer power from the pedal to the drive wheel of bicycle thus pushing it forward. Most bicycle chain made of plain carbon or alloy steel, but some are nickel-plated to prevent rust.in this we are discussing about manufacturing process like cutting, punching press, curling etc. there are different types of roller chain like simple ,duplex and triplex chains



Simplex



Duplex



Triplex

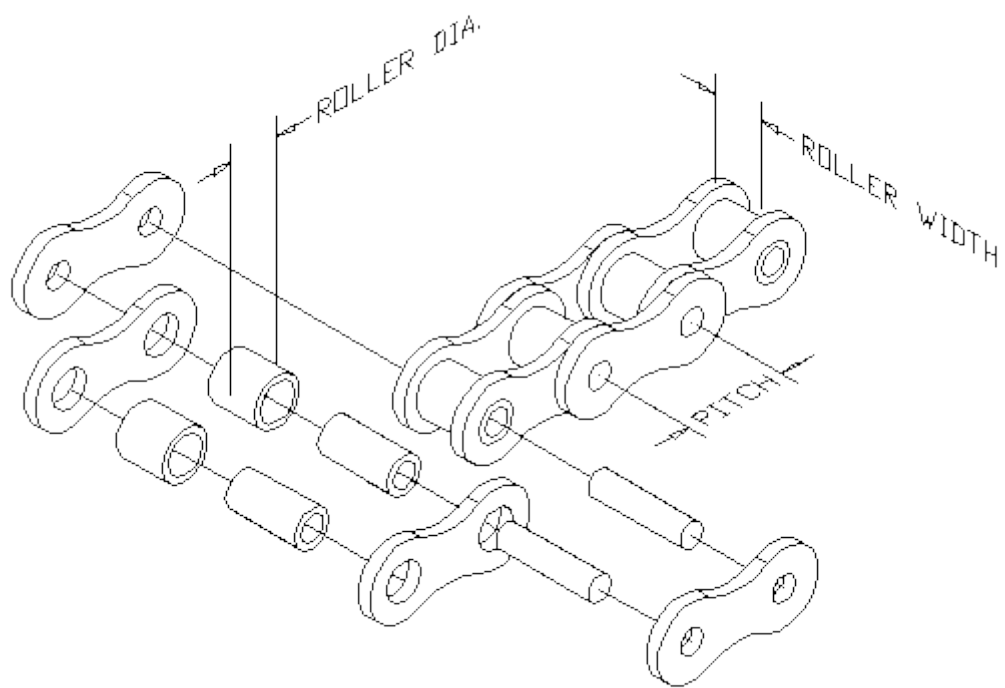
Methodology

I am collected the roller chain used in the hero jet gold 28T bicycle from the bicycle workshop. And I used the Vernier calliper from college laboratory to measure the pitch of chain (p)(mm), diameter of roller(d_1)(mm), and width between inner plate(b_1)(mm).







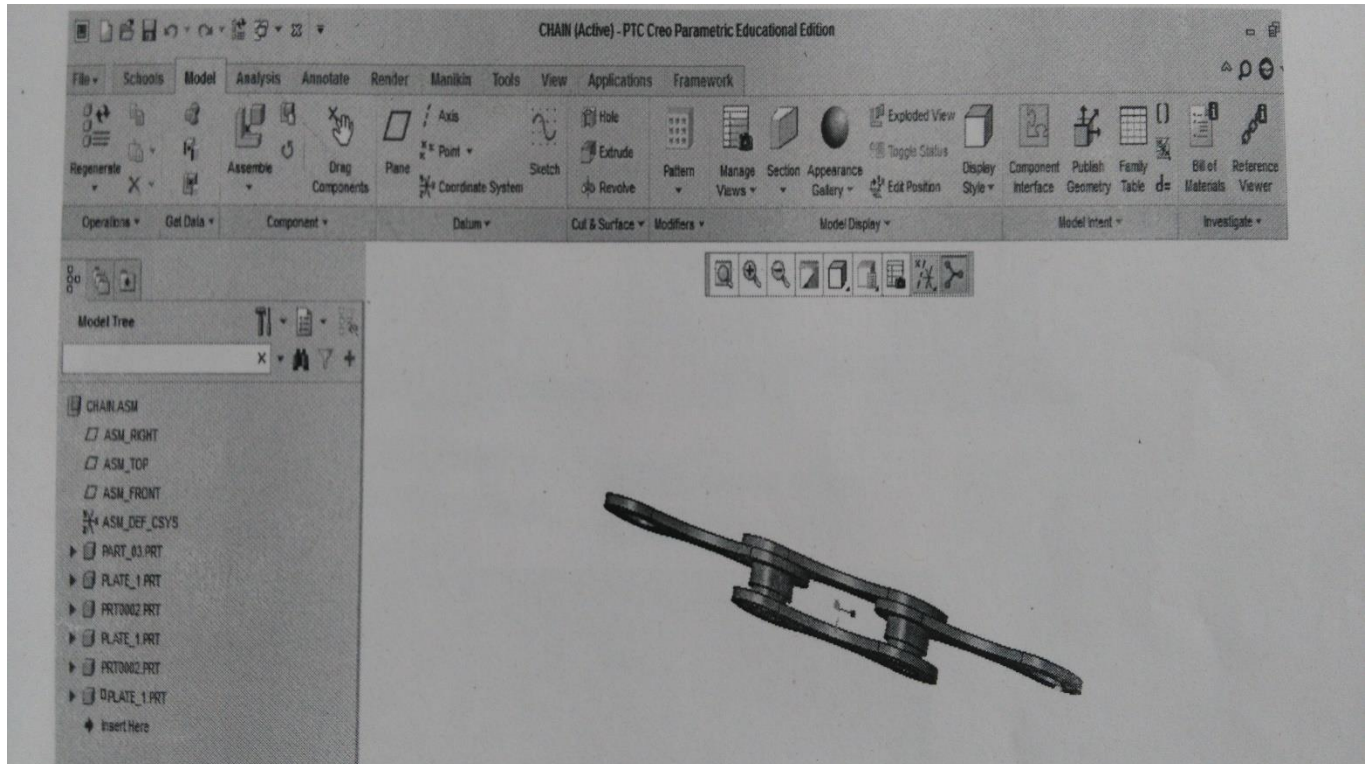


Pitch (p) = $12 + (34 \times 0.02) = 12.68\text{mm}$

Roller Dia (d_1) = $7 + (42 \times 0.02) = 7.84\text{mm}$

Width (b_1) = $3 + (19 \times 0.02) = 3.38\text{mm}$

CAD/Creo Drawing:

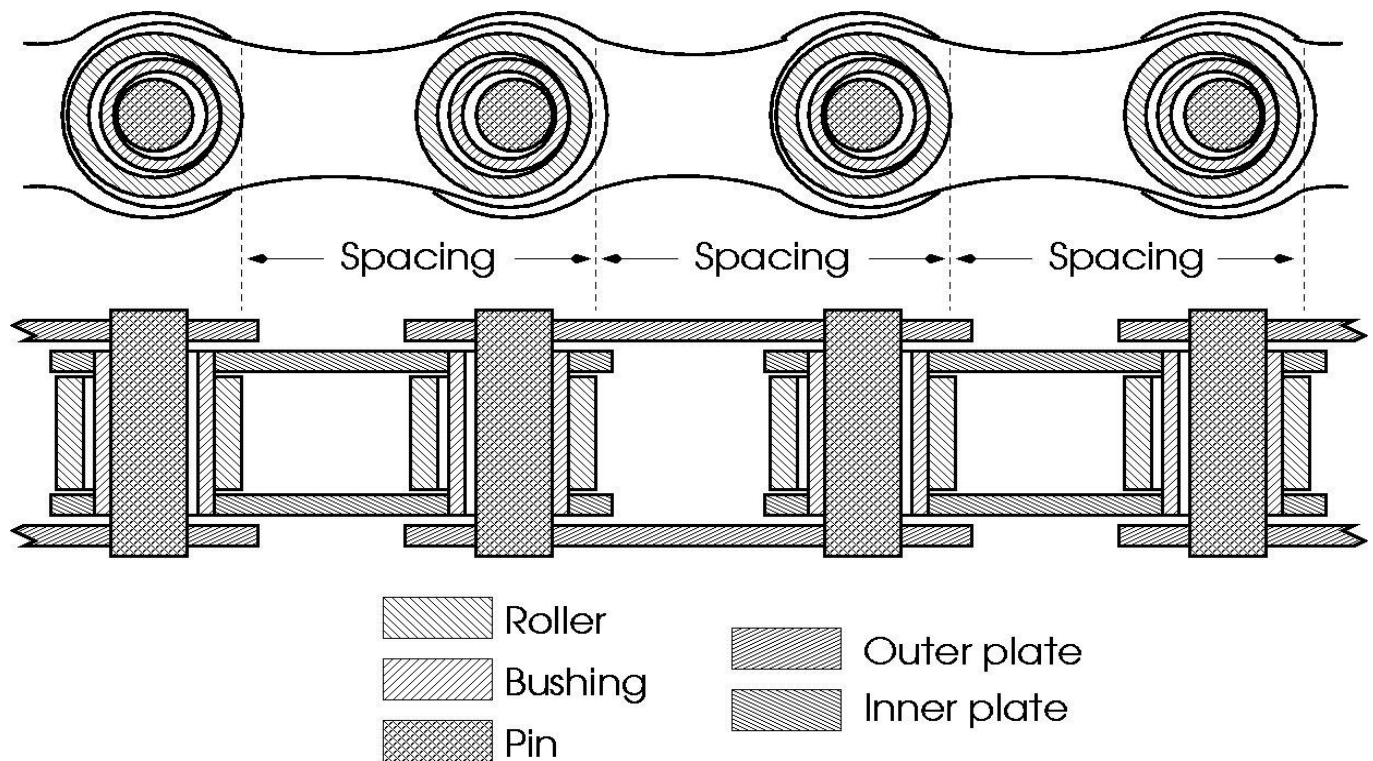


Design Procedure

➤ Construction of Roller Chain

The construction of roller chain is the image below.

It consist of alternate link made of inner plate and outer link plates.



1. Outer plate
2. Inner plate
3. Pin
4. Bushing
5. Roller

Equations:

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{360}{z} \right)$$

$$\sin \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{p/2}{D/2} \right)$$

$$D = \left(\frac{p}{\sin \left(\frac{180}{z} \right)} \right)$$

$$V = \frac{\pi D n}{(60 \times 10^3)}$$

$$\pi D \approx zp$$

$$\therefore v = \frac{\pi D n}{60 \times 10^3}$$

$$L = L_n \times p$$

$$L_n = 2 \left(\frac{a}{p} \right) + \left(\frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{z_2 - z_1}{2} \right)^2 * \left(\frac{p}{2} \right)$$

$$a = \frac{p}{4} \left\{ \left[L_n - \left(\frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} \right) \right] + \sqrt{\left[L_n - \left(\frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} \right) \right]^2 - 8 \left[\frac{z_2 - z_1}{2\pi} \right]^2} \right\}$$

$$kW = \frac{p_1 v}{1000}$$

Where, α = Pitch angle

Z = number of teeth on the sprocket

D = pitch circle diameter (mm)

v = average velocity of the chain (m/s)

n = speed of rotation (rpm)

L = length of the chain (mm)

L_n = no of links in the chain

z_1 = No of teeth on the smaller sprocket

$z_2 = \text{No of teeth on the larger sprocket}$

$a = \text{central distance between axes of driving and Driven Sprockets (mm)}$

$p_1 = \text{Allowable tension in the chain(N)}$

$kW = \text{Power transmitted by roller chain}$

Calculations:

In Hero jet gold bicycle we have;

$$p = 12.68\text{mm}$$

$$d_1 = 7.84\text{mm}$$

$$b_1 = 3.38\text{mm}$$

$z = \text{No of teeth in smaller sprocket} = 18$

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{360}{z} \right) = \left(\frac{360}{18} \right) = 20^\circ$$

$$D = \frac{p}{\sin\left(\frac{180}{z}\right)} = 12.68 / \left(\sin\left(\frac{180}{18}\right) \right) = 73.02\text{mm}$$

$$v = \left(\frac{\pi z p}{60 \times 10^3} \right) = \frac{\pi \times 18 \times 12.68 \times 10^{-3}}{60 \times 10^3} = 1.195 \times 10^{-5} \text{m/s}$$

$$n = \frac{v \times 60 \times 10^3}{\pi \times D} = \frac{1.195 \times 10^{-5} \times 60 \times 10^3}{\pi \times 73.02 \times 10^{-3}} = 3.125 \text{rpm}$$

Manufacturing process:

A bicycle chain is essentially a roller chain. It's designed specially to transfer pedal power to the bicycles rear drive wheel.

Punch Press

The manufacturing process starts with punch press. It cuts and presses steel into the shape of a chain's inner link. Hundreds of these inner links are sent to a measuring station to confirm the space between the holes is precisely 12.7 millimetres. The tester also gauges the diameter of the holes which must be accurate to within a fraction of millimetre. The links are then baked in an oven at more than 1500 degree Fahrenheit. The blazing heat followed by a quick cool down hardens the steel. They now shovel these interlinks into a donut shaped machine. They add ceramic and silica powders, and pour in a small amount of water. The machine lid is closed. It shakes vigorously causing the powder and water to form an abrasive paste that polishes the links. They loaded the polished inner links into the metal basket and shut the door. Machinery plunges the basket into a series of chemical baths to give these inner links a nickel Teflon veneer. The nickel Teflon surface will resist corrosion, and its smooth texture will allow the chain to travel easily over gear sprockets. They are now ready to assemble the chain one section at a time. Tubes feed the path one by one into assembly machine. Gripper arms adjust their position to assemble the links to other components such as retainer rings and spacers. The machinery presses pin into the link holes to secure the assembly. Then grippers move the completed section of chain down the line. It takes a whole lot of little pieces to build one short section of bicycle chain. The section are linked

together one long chain, which wings by the inspection station to be examined for flaws. After that, the chain take a dip in hot oil to lubricate the links preventing squeakiness and wear down the road. The chain exits the lubrication station and travel through an absorbent material which soaks up the excess grease. A laser tool then signals and the location where the chain has to be cut and blade chops it at the exact spot. A standard chain is just over 56 inches in length. It consist of 114 inner links and 114 external ones.

Manufacturers of roller chain are:

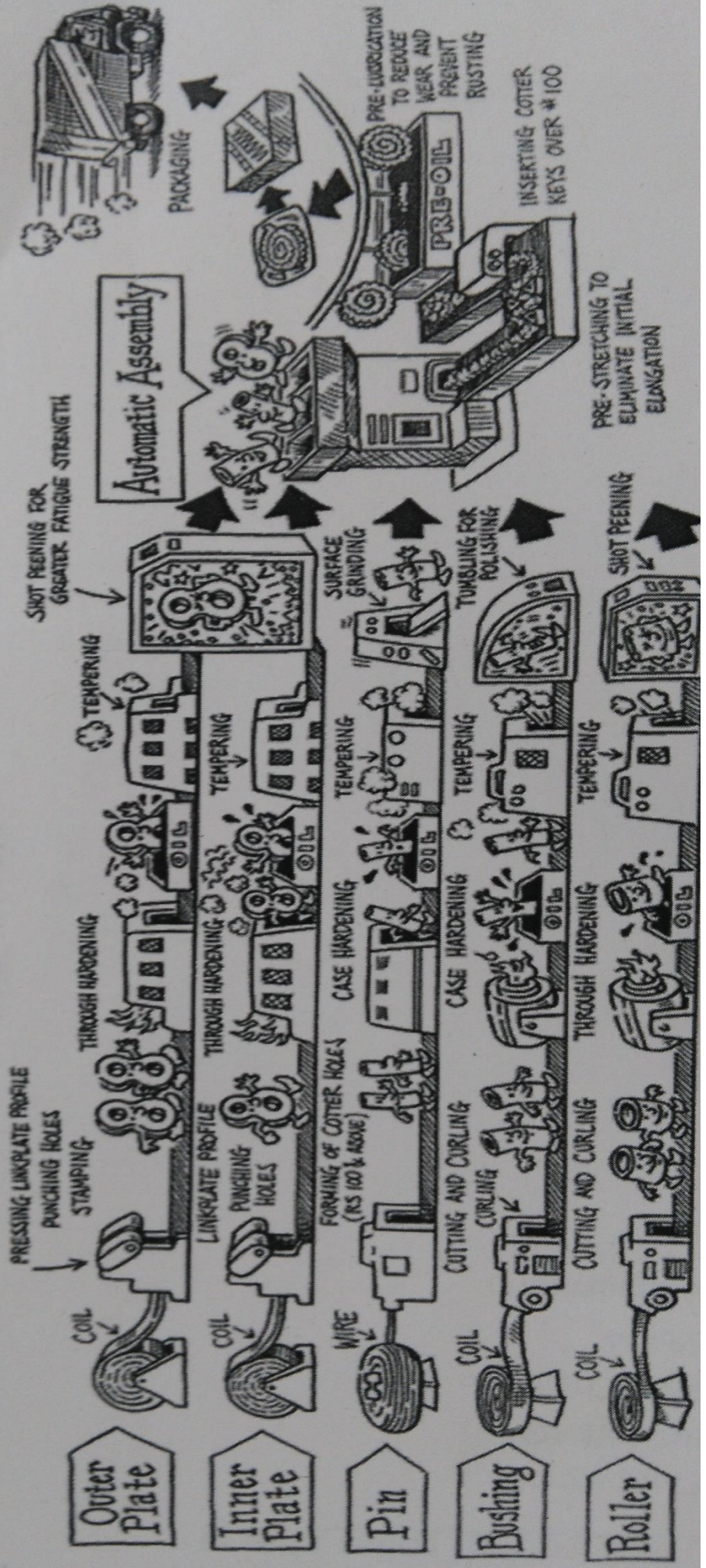
- *Campagnolo*
- *Rohloff AG*
- *KMC chain*
- *SRAM*
- *Wippermann*

• Roller Chain Manufacturing Process

Materials Component Forming Heat Treatment Surface Treatment Assembling Completion & Shipping

CAREFULLY SELECTED MATERIALS ARE USED

CASE HARDENING & TEMPERING FOR WEAR RESISTANCE BY SURFACE HARDENING THROUGH HARDENING & TEMPERING FOR GREATER TENSILE STRENGTH



Chain Drive

Table 14.1 Dimensions and breaking loads of roller chains

ISO chain number	Pitch p (mm)	Roller diameter d_r (mm) (max.)	Width b_1 (mm) (min.)	Transverse pitch p_t (mm)	Breaking load (min) N		
					Simple	Duplex	Triplex
05B	8.00	5.00	3.00	5.64	4 400	7 800	11 100
06B	9.525	6.35	5.72	10.24	8 900	16 900	24 900
08A (ANSI-40)	12.70	7.95	7.85	14.38	13 800	27 600	41 400
08B	12.70	8.51	7.75	13.92	17 800	31 100	44 500
10A (ANSI-50)	15.875	10.16	9.4	18.11	21 800	43 600	65 400
10B	15.875	10.16	9.65	16.59	22 200	44 500	66 700
12A (ANSI-60)	19.05	11.91	12.57	22.78	31 100	62 300	93 400
12B	19.05	12.07	11.68	19.46	28 900	57 800	86 700
16A (ANSI-80)	25.40	15.88	15.75	29.29	55 600	111 200	166 800
16B	25.40	15.88	17.02	31.88	42 300	84 500	126 800
20A (ANSI-100)	31.75	19.05	18.90	35.76	86 700	173 500	260 200
20B	31.75	19.05	19.56	36.45	64 500	129 000	193 500
24A (ANSI-120)	38.10	22.23	25.22	45.44	124 600	249 100	373 700
24B	38.10	25.40	25.40	48.36	97 900	195 700	293 600
28A (ANSI-140)	44.45	25.40	25.22	48.87	169 000	338 100	507 100
28B	44.45	27.94	30.99	59.56	129 000	258 000	387 000
32A (ANSI-160)	50.80	28.58	31.55	58.55	222 400	444 800	667 200
32B	50.80	29.21	30.99	58.55	169 000	338 100	507 100
40A (ANSI-200)	63.50	39.68	37.85	71.55	347 000	693 900	1040 900
40B	63.50	39.37	38.10	72.29	262 400	524 900	787 300
48A	76.20	47.63	47.35	87.83	500 400	1000 800	1501 300
48B	76.20	48.26	45.72	91.21	400 300	800 700	1201 000
64B	101.60	63.50	60.96	119.89	711 700	1423 400	—

Table 14.2 Power rating of simple roller chain

Pinion speed (rpm)	Power (kW)								
	06B	08A	08B	10A	10B	12A	12B	16A	16B
50	0.14	0.28	0.34	0.53	0.64	0.94	1.07	2.06	2.59
100	0.25	0.53	0.64	0.98	1.18	1.74	2.01	4.03	4.83
200	0.47	0.98	1.18	1.83	2.19	3.40	3.75	7.34	8.94
300	0.61	1.34	1.70	2.68	3.15	4.56	5.43	11.63	13.06
500	1.09	2.24	2.72	4.34	5.01	7.69	8.53	16.99	20.57
700	1.48	2.95	3.66	5.91	6.71	10.73	11.63	23.26	27.73
1000	2.03	3.94	5.09	8.05	8.97	14.32	15.65	28.63	34.89
1400	2.73	5.28	6.81	11.18	11.67	14.32	18.15	18.49	38.47
1800	3.44	6.98	8.10	8.05	13.03	10.44	19.85	—	—
2000	3.80	6.26	8.67	7.16	13.49	8.50	20.57	—	—

Table 14.3 Service factor (K_s)

Type of driven load	Type of input power		
	IC engine with hydraulic drive	Electric motor	IC engine with mechanical drive
(i) <i>Smooth</i> : agitator, fan, light conveyor	1.0	1.0	1.2
(ii) <i>Moderate shock</i> : machine tools, crane, heavy conveyor, food mixer, grinder	1.2	1.3	1.4
(iii) <i>Heavy shock</i> : punch press, hammer mill, reciprocating conveyor, rolling mill drive	1.4	1.4	1.7

Table 14.5 Tooth correction factor (K_2)

Number of teeth on the driving sprocket	K_2
15	0.85
16	0.92
17	1.00
18	1.05
19	1.11
20	1.18
21	1.26
22	1.29
23	1.35
24	1.41
25	1.46
30	1.73

Table 14.4 Multiple strand factor (K_1)

<i>Number of strands</i>	K_1
1	1.0
2	1.7
3	2.5
4	3.3
5	3.9
6	4.6