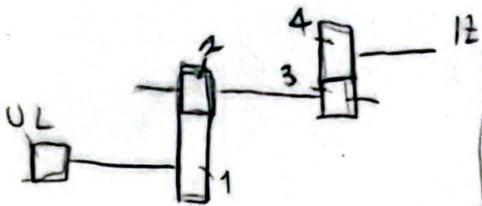


6.

Тренер снате

1. Длавајетни трансформатор



$$i_u = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} \cdot \frac{n_3}{n_4} = i_{1-2} \cdot i_{3-4}$$

$$C_u = U_{1-2} \cdot U_{3-4}$$

$$i = \prod_{j=1}^k i_j$$

Снате: $P = T \cdot \omega$

$$P_{12} = P_{ue} \cdot \eta$$

погуби њр. огно: $i = \frac{n u_e}{n_{12}}$

мин. њр. огно: $u = \frac{z_2}{z_1} = \frac{P_{ue} \cdot \eta}{P_{погуби}}$

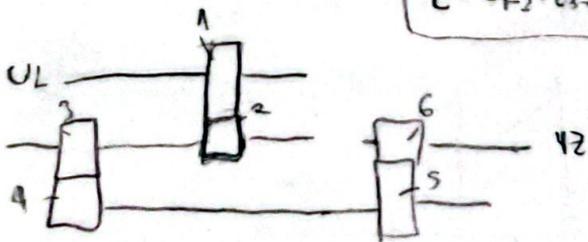
2. Мунуш... ..

$\omega_{u1} > \omega_{12}$; $i > 1$ → регулятор → $u = i$

$\omega_{u1} < \omega_{12}$; $i < 1$ → мушунатор → $i = \frac{1}{u}$

$i \neq const$; $i \leq 1$ → корупатор

3. Стрелителни трансформатор



$$i = i_{1-2} \cdot i_{3-4} \cdot i_{5-6}$$

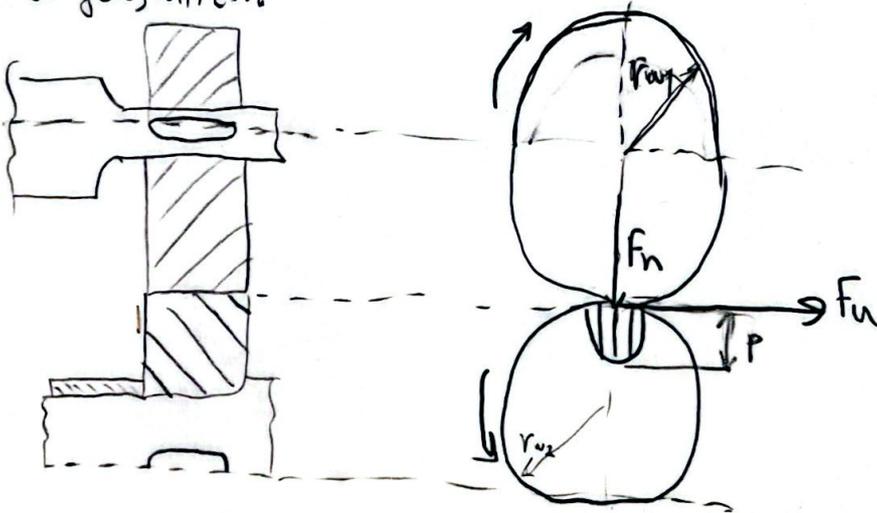
4. Шок снате

$$P_{ue} = \frac{P_{12}}{\eta}$$

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7. Фрикционен процес

1. Случај, $F_u, F_t \dots$

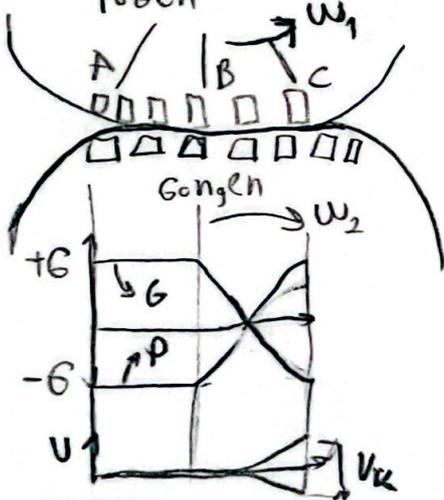


- Кога не е постигнато ниво је $F_u > F_t$:

$$F_u = \mu \cdot F_n ; \text{ и } F_t = S_u F_t \rightarrow \boxed{F_n = \frac{S_u F_t}{\mu}} ; \boxed{F_t = \frac{\mu F_n}{S_u}}$$

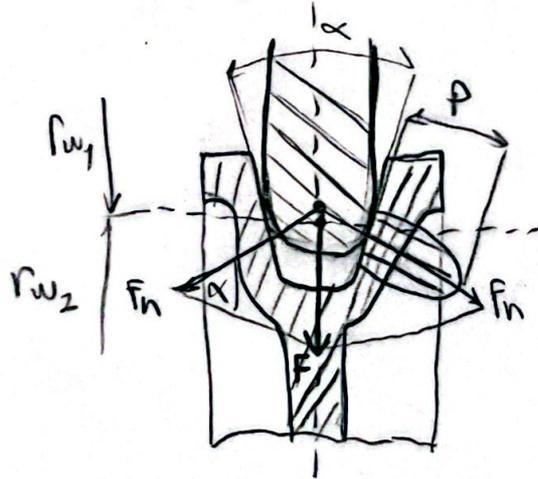
2. Ел. случај

- Процесувања ел. гел. на гелурици
погон



3. Кин. случај

- Процесувања одвидања на гелурици
кин. случај
- век уметнување зглобна сила.



$$\varphi_u = f_k \cdot \varphi$$

$$\mu = \frac{r_w}{r_w} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - f_k}$$

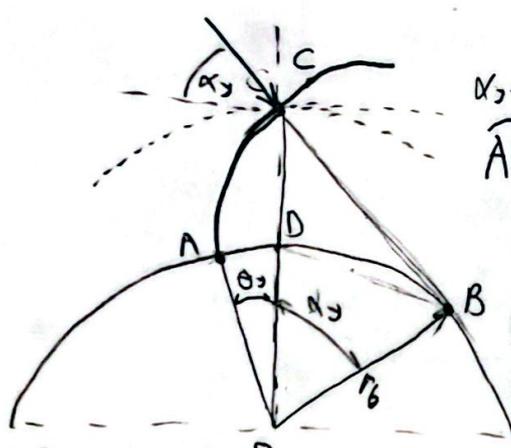
↑ сила на случај

$$P_u = F_u \cdot \varphi_u = 4 F_n f_k \cdot \varphi$$

$$P_f = \frac{\mu F_n f}{r_w}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P_k &= P_u + P_f \\ \eta &= \frac{P - P_k}{P} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

3) Ελαστική Κρούση

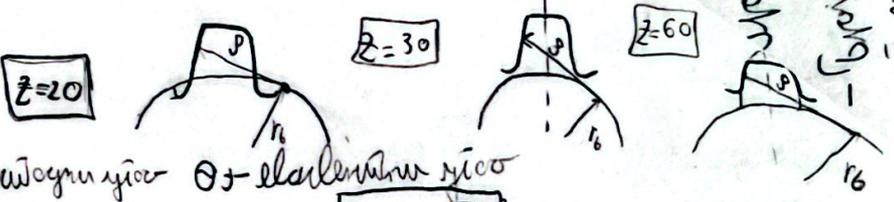


α_j - κλίση κρούσης θ_j - ελαστικότητα κρούσης

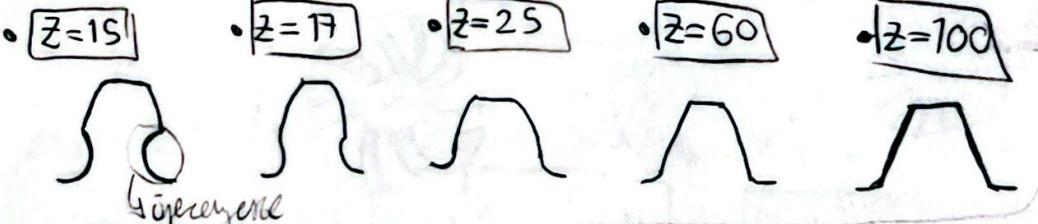
$\widehat{AB} = \widehat{CB}$; $\widehat{AD} = r_b \cdot \theta_j \rightarrow \theta_j = \frac{\widehat{AD}}{r_b}$

$\theta_j = \frac{\widehat{AB} - \widehat{DB}}{r_b} = \frac{\widehat{CB} - \widehat{DB}}{r_b}$; $\Delta OCB \rightarrow \text{tg } \alpha_j = \frac{\widehat{CB}}{r_b}$ $\widehat{DB} = r_b \alpha_j$

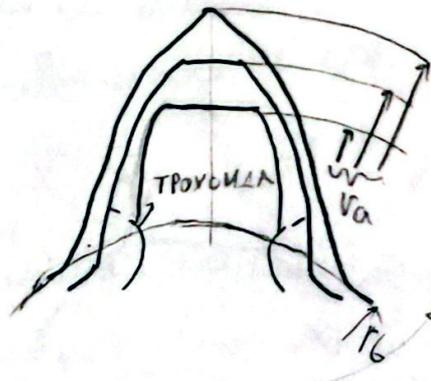
$\theta_j = \text{tg } \alpha_j - \alpha_j = \ln \cos \alpha$ $z \uparrow$, ποσό ελαστικότητας κρούσης
 $z < 1$, μη ελαστική κρούση



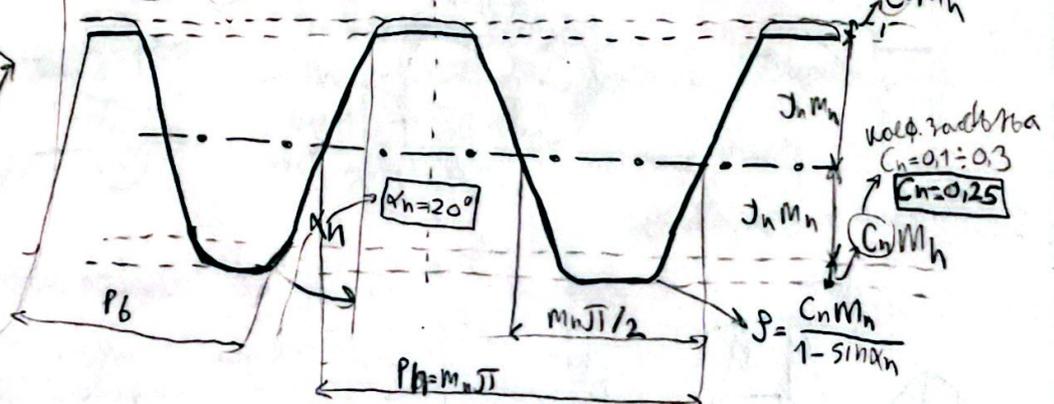
- Στιγμή κρούσης:



- Πρόσκρουση



4) Στιγ. Προφίλ - αλάτι



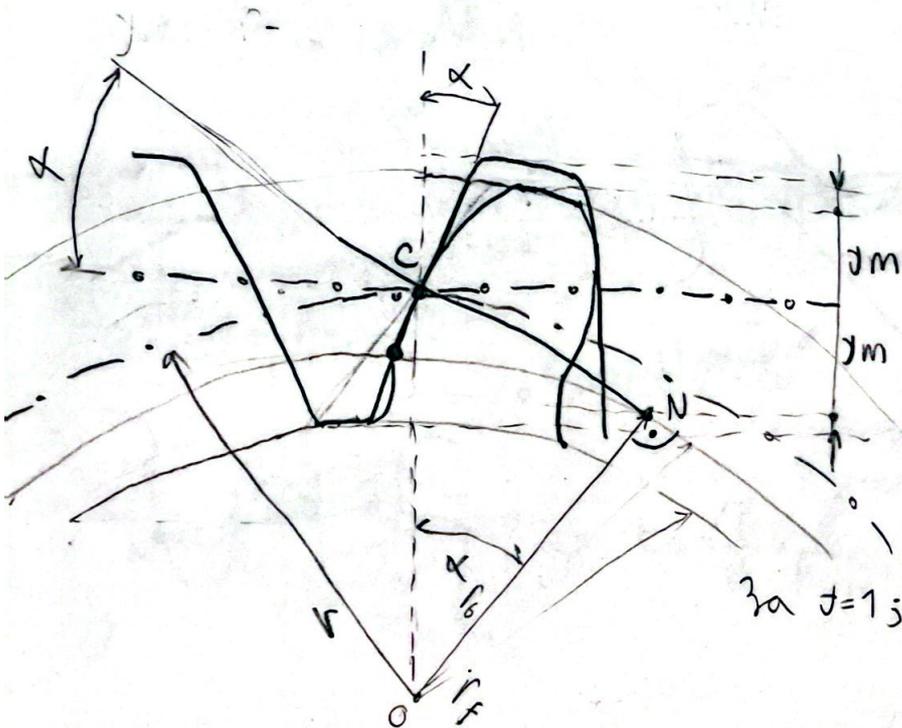
- Αλάτι σε φάση κρούσης ($z = \infty$)

- Τριγωνική κρούση ελαστική:

- α) κρούση οριζόντιας ύψους σε οριζόντιας κρούσης - άκρως
- β) κρούση κάθετης ύψους σε κάθετης κρούσης - άκρως
- γ) κρούση κλίμακας κρούσης - άκρως

Источник др. зграда

- Брз зграда код куле се угла важи на амбулном делу профила
 Показива са угла важи елементе



$\Delta OCN: r \cdot \sin \alpha = r_b$

$J \cdot m = r - r_b \cos \alpha$

$[r_b = r \cdot \cos \alpha]$

$J \cdot m = r(1 - \cos^2 \alpha)$

$[r = \frac{m \cdot z}{2}]$

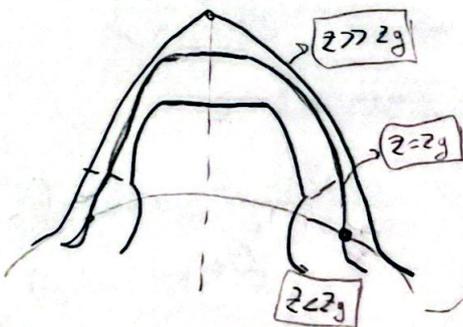
$J = \frac{z}{2}(1 - \cos^2 \alpha)$

$z = \frac{2J}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow z = \frac{2J}{\sin^2 \alpha}$

За $J=1; \alpha=20^\circ \rightarrow z_g=17,1 \Rightarrow z_g=17$

↳ Нема догађаја зграда

Промена



$z < z_g$: амбулница које се др. важи, сред. крета

$z > z_g$: улази унутра: $S_{amin} > 0,2 \cdot M_h$!!

Понав:

- 1) $z < 17 \rightarrow x > 0$
- 2) $17 < z < 30 \rightarrow x > 0$ (амбулница)
- 3) амбулница
- 4) $S_a < S_{amin} \rightarrow x < 0$

$\Delta OCN:$

$Jm = r - r_b \cos \alpha + xm = r \sin^2 \alpha + xm$

$\hookrightarrow x = J - \frac{r \sin^2 \alpha}{m}; r = \frac{mz}{2}$

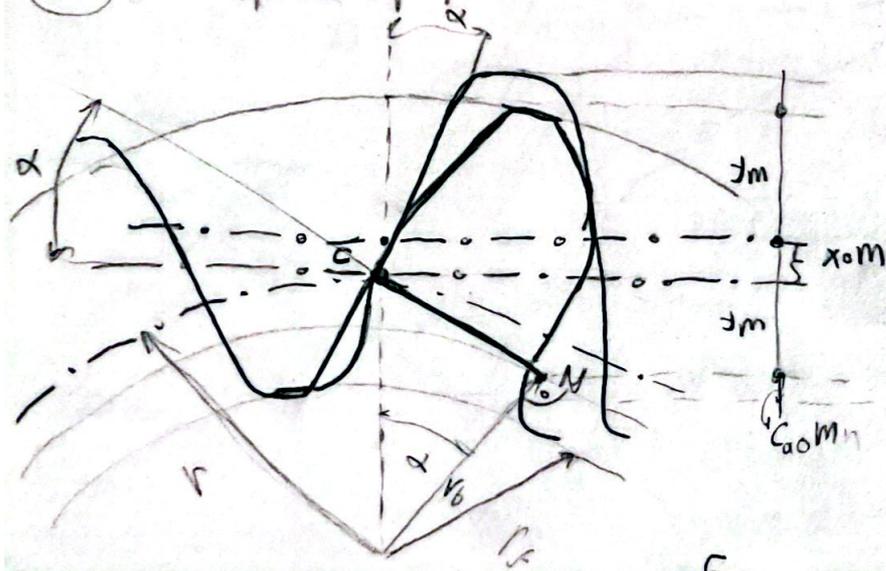
$x = J - \frac{z}{2} \sin^2 \alpha$ За $J=1; \alpha=20^\circ; z_g=17$
 $x=0$

- За $z < 17$ улази се унутра.

За $z = 17 \rightarrow x = 0$

- Показива х које се др. важи, амбулница
- Амбулница у дел амбулном делу код левог др. з.

6. Промена профила



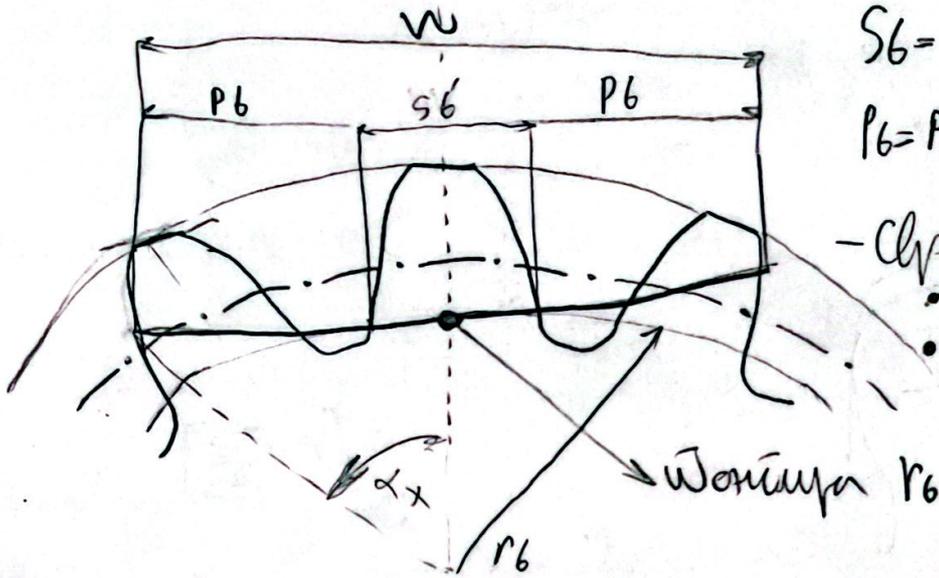
6) 7. Мера ерева зиданга

$$W = (z_w - 1)P_b + S_b$$

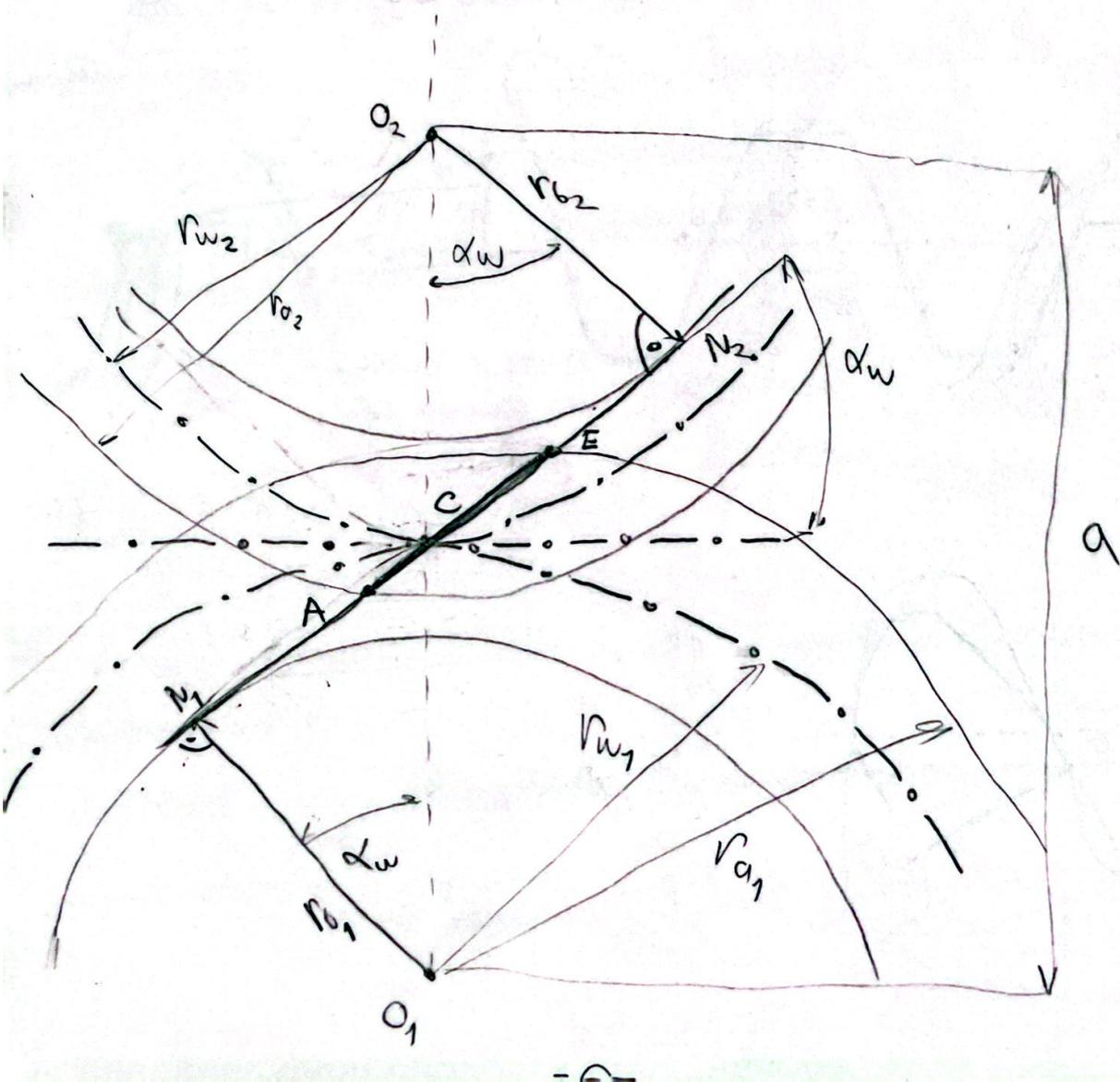
$$S_b = d_b \left(\frac{S}{d} + \ln \cos \alpha \right)$$

$$P_b = P \cdot \cos \alpha$$

- Слрса мерл ерева зиданга су:
- Кошица и зроче $\rightarrow z_w = \dots$
 - Идентификација зиданга $\rightarrow w_3 - w_2 = \dots \rightarrow m = \dots; z = \dots$



8. Сиренотке



дугица је једн. месно танка дугица профилу издана у односу на неку неопређену равн. $[N_1 N_2 = N_1 C + C N_2]$

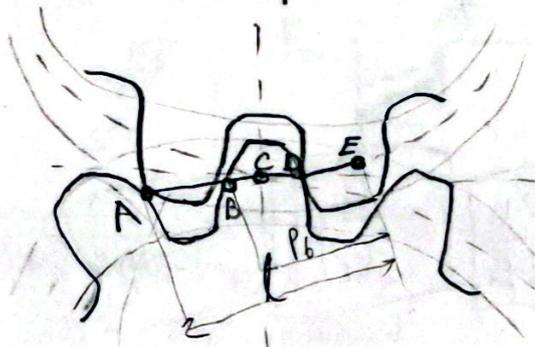
- Амплитна дугица дугице је дво дугице на коме се срежу зумоници $[l = \overline{AE}]$

α_w -ујос дугице $r_1 r_{w1} + r_2 r_{w2} = a$

$$\overline{N_1 N_2} = \overline{N_1 C} + \overline{C N_2} = r_{w1} \sin \alpha_w + r_{w2} \sin \alpha_w = \boxed{\sin \alpha_w \cdot a}$$

$$l = \overline{AE} = \overline{N_1 E} + \overline{A N_2} - \overline{N_1 N_2} = \sqrt{r_{a1}^2 - r_{b1}^2} + \sqrt{r_{a2}^2 - r_{b2}^2} - a \cdot \sin \alpha_w$$

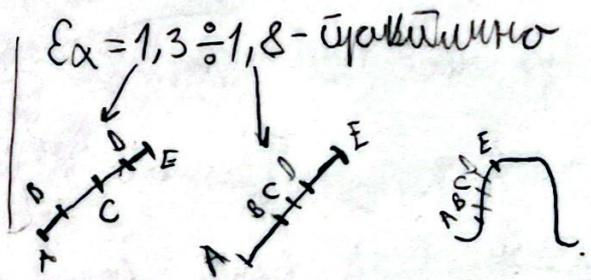
*** Сивен срезона**



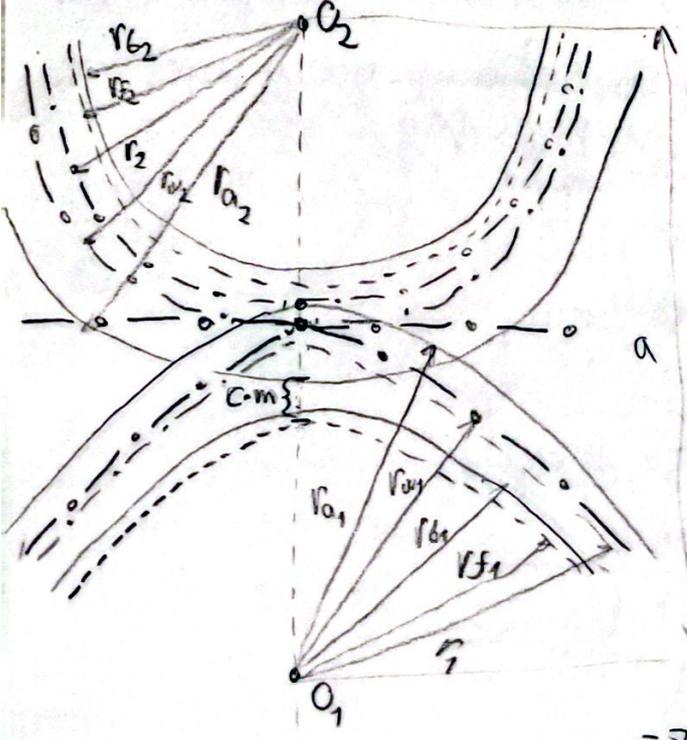
ϵ_α - сивен срезона профил
 ↳ јоколује однос дужина сегментне и дугице среја издана

$$\epsilon_\alpha = \frac{l}{P_6} = \frac{l}{P \cdot \cos \alpha} = \frac{g_\alpha}{P} = \frac{g_\alpha}{m \cdot T} \quad g_\alpha - \text{дугицици}$$

$\epsilon_\alpha = 1 \div 2$ - шоретан
 ↳ $\epsilon_\alpha = 1$ - сегментна среја AB+DE
 $\epsilon_\alpha = 2$ - дугица среја BD



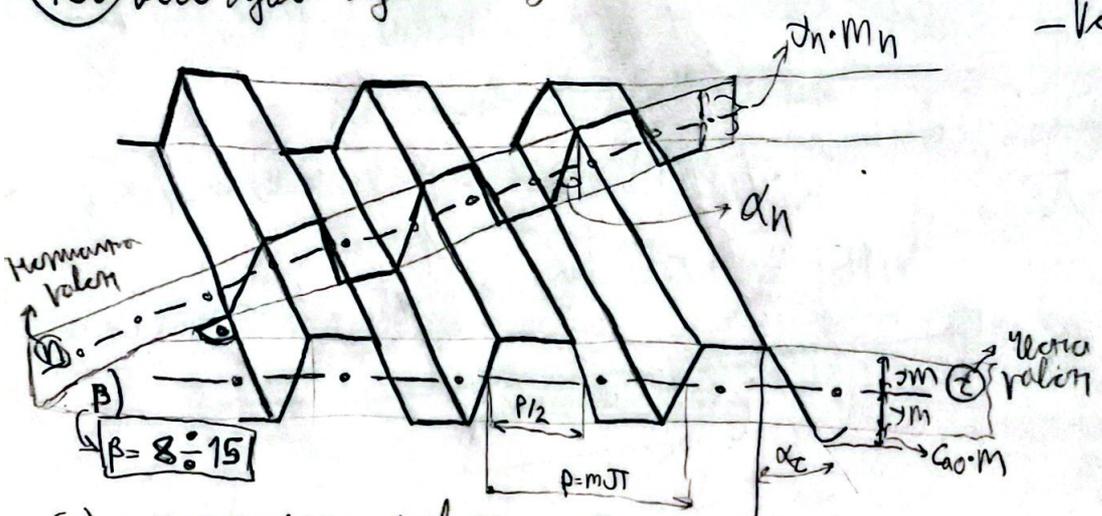
2) Димензије зумоници



- a -осно јослујосе: $a = r_{w1} + r_{w2} = \frac{r_{b1}}{\cos \alpha_w} + \frac{r_{b2}}{\cos \alpha_w} = \frac{r_1 \cos \alpha + r_2 \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha_w} + \frac{r_2 \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha_w} = \frac{(r_1 + r_2) \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha_w}$
- $x_1 + x_2 = 0$
- $a = \frac{m}{2} (z_1 + z_2)$
- r_w -кн. кр.: $u = \frac{r_{w2}}{r_{w1}}; r_{w2} = r_{w1} \cdot u; r_{w1} = \frac{a}{u+1}$
- r -шорелона кр.: $d_1 = m \cdot z_1; d_2 = m \cdot z_2$
- r_f -шорелона кр.: $r_f = r + m(j - x + C_{a0}) \quad j=1, C_{a0}=0,25$
- r_a -шорелона кр.: $a = r_{a2} + C_m + r_{f1} \Rightarrow r_{a2} = a - C_m - r_{f1} \quad C=0,2$
- кн. шр. оснос: $u = \frac{r_{w2}}{r_{w1}} = \frac{r_{b1} / \cos \alpha_w}{r_{b2} / \cos \alpha_w} = \frac{r_{b1}}{r_{b2}} = \frac{r \cos \alpha}{r_2 \cos \alpha} = \frac{m z_2}{m z_1} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{z_2}{z_1} \right)$

10. Координатна редуцирана

- $\log \cos \alpha = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \epsilon_{\alpha} \\ \chi_{\alpha} \end{matrix} \right.$



(н) → нормални валон → цилиндричен профил
 $m_n - \text{модул}; \alpha_n = 20^\circ; \gamma = 1$

(т) → транзитни валон: m_t, χ_t, γ_t

- Врело место и нормални валон:

$$\gamma_t \chi_t = \frac{\gamma_n \chi_n}{\cos \beta} \quad \rho_t = \frac{\rho_n}{\cos \beta} \quad m_t = \frac{m_n}{\cos \beta}$$

$$\gamma_t \rho_t = \gamma_n \rho_n \rightarrow \rho_t = \rho_n \cos \beta \quad \chi_t = \chi_n \cos \beta$$

11. Угол на свепен сферична

$$\epsilon_{\alpha} = \frac{l}{\rho_b} = \frac{l}{\rho \cos \alpha} = \frac{g_{\alpha}}{\rho}$$

$$\epsilon_{\beta} = \frac{g_{\beta}}{\rho} = \frac{6 \tan \beta}{\rho} = \frac{6 \tan \beta}{\rho_b} = \frac{6 \sin \beta}{m_n \pi}$$

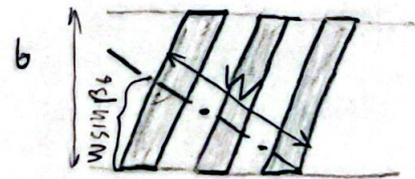
$\epsilon_{\gamma} = \epsilon_{\alpha} + \epsilon_{\beta}$ → свепен сферична

- Предности:
- 1. - одокуваат квалитет на сферична
 - линија на зиданца и сферична
 - лева координата, моќи на линија

2. - Осветлуваат услов на сферична
 - минимална фаз

• Може:

1. - Закажете зиданца додека откопувате силу
2. - сложете ја и сферична извода
3. - мојте мерити мерување зиданца и одредете резултат:

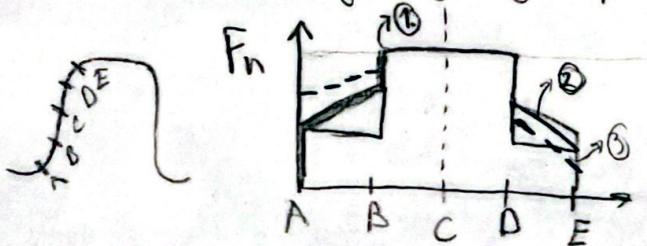


Спелете и ролете

$$T_1 = \frac{T_2}{\eta_{12} \cdot t_2}$$

$$F_{t1} = \frac{2T_1}{d_1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{t1} = F_{t2} = F_{nom} \\ F_{mer} = F_{nom} \cdot K \end{array} \right.$$

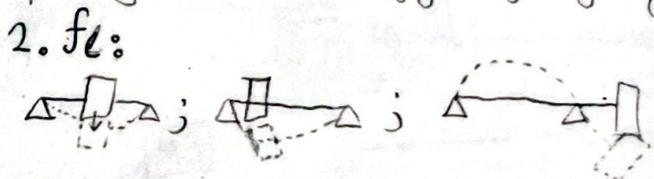
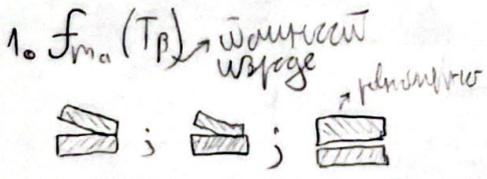
- Формула K_A - ф. свесавних сила (уопштан формула)
- Формула K_V - ф. ун. дин. сила (динамички формула) $\rightarrow K_V = f(\epsilon_\beta; \pi; \frac{v_2}{700} \sqrt{\frac{E}{\sigma}}$
- Формула K_α - ф. неправилне ролете свесавне на уопштан зубаца у срези $\rightarrow K_\alpha = f(\frac{F_t \cdot K_V \cdot K_A}{b}; \pi; \beta; \text{одлога})$



1. $\Delta P \neq 0$, глатки сјај
2. $\Delta P = 0$, глатки сјај
3. $\Delta P \neq 0$

IT \rightarrow одређене цене се може

- Формула K_β - ф. неправилне ролете свесавне дуж зубаца у срези (dental)



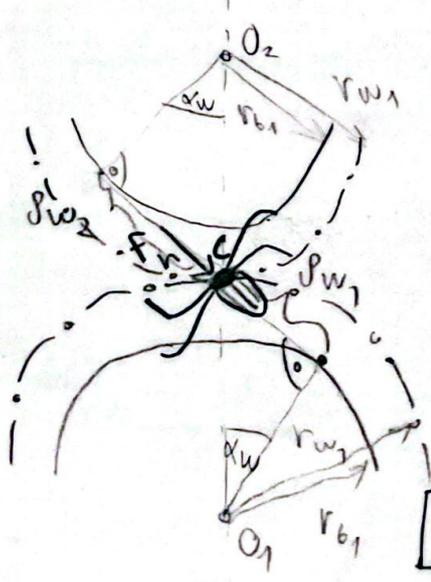
- K_β \rightarrow *уопштан; зубаца и крутица хавина (f_l), ваники урлог, одлога*

$$K_\beta = f(IT, b, \frac{F_t K_A K_V}{b}, \text{мат.}, \text{уопштан})$$

13. Свесавне на дентална (H) (уопштан)

$$F_n = \frac{T_1}{r_{b1}} = \frac{T_2}{r_{b2} \cos \alpha} = \frac{F_t}{\cos \alpha}$$

- F_n у одел енер! $\left[\sigma_H = 0,418 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{F_n E}{J \cdot b}} \right]$



Одектни каиот σ_H

$$F_z = U \cdot r_1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_{w1} = r_{b1} \cdot \tan \alpha_w = r_1 \cdot \cos \alpha_w \cdot \tan \alpha_w \\ P_{w2} = U \cdot r_1 \cos \alpha + g \cdot x_w \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{1}{J} = \frac{P_{w1} + P_{w2}}{P_{w1} \cdot P_{w2}} = \frac{r_1 \cos \alpha + g \cdot x_w (1+U)}{r_1^2 \cos^2 \alpha \cdot \tan^2 \alpha_w \cdot U} = \frac{1+U}{U} \cdot \frac{2}{d_1 \cos^2 \alpha \cdot \tan^2 \alpha_w}$$

$$\sigma_{Hc} = 0,418 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{F_{t1}}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{1+U}{U} \cdot \frac{2}{d_1 \cos^2 \alpha \cdot \tan^2 \alpha_w} \cdot \frac{1}{b}} = \sqrt{0,175 \cdot \dots}$$

$$Z_E^2 = E \cdot 0,175 \quad Z_H^2 = \frac{2}{\cos^2 \alpha \cdot \tan^2 \alpha_w} \rightarrow \sigma_{Hc} = Z_E Z_H \sqrt{\frac{F_{t1}}{d_1 \cdot b} \cdot \frac{1+U}{U}}$$

$G_{H1} = G_{H2} = G_H \rightarrow$ само d_1 се променя!

$$D_H = z_F \cdot z_A \cdot z_E \cdot z_B \cdot \sqrt{\frac{F_F}{G_{H1}}} \cdot \frac{114}{u} \cdot k_A \cdot k_B \cdot k_{HX} \cdot k_{HP}$$

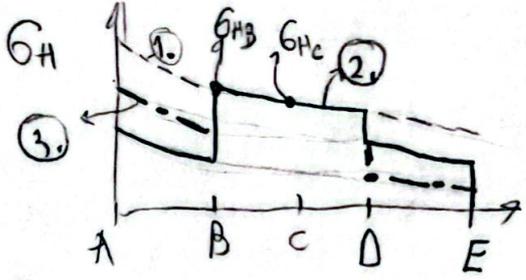
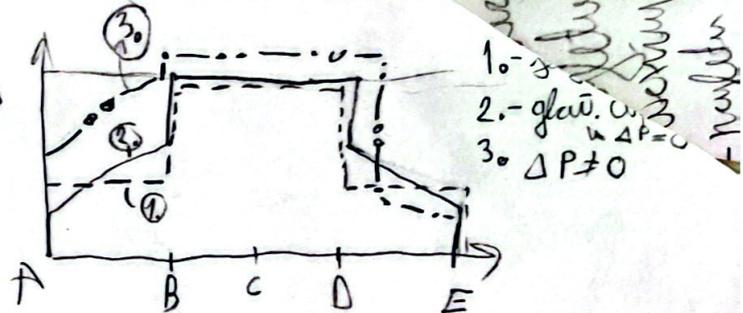
Критичен момент $[G_H]$

$$[G_H] = G_{Hlim} \cdot z_1 \cdot z_2$$

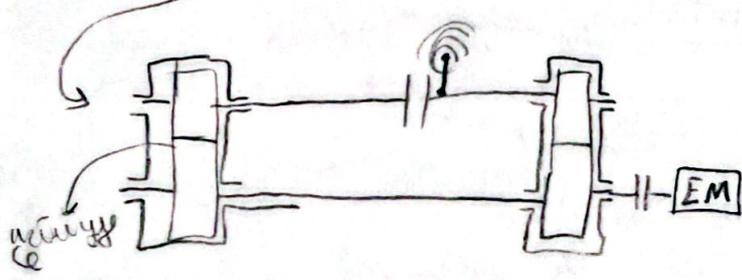
когато не
участва са
могли са

z_1 - корекционен фактор за зъбните

z_2 - кор. ф. за отклонение у шесту поради



$G_{Hlim} \rightarrow$ из разпределителната глава, проектиран за зъбната глава



Критично - хадене
шесте - Pitting

$d = 100 \text{ mm}, u = 1, m_h = 3 \dots 5, v = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \dots$

Среден съществува S_H

$$S_{H1} = \frac{[G_H]_1}{G_H}, S_{H2} = \frac{[G_H]_2}{G_H}$$

$$S_H = 1,25 \dots 2,5$$

$$S_{Hmin} > 1,25$$

$1 < S_H < 1,25$ - излъчено
 $1,25 < S_H < 2,5$ - излъчено
 $S_H > 2,5$ - излъчено

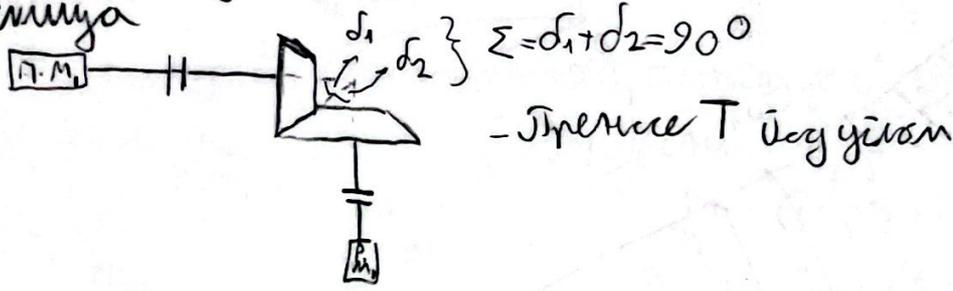
- Всплывающий наклон гит. угр. мезела:

$$[\cdot \epsilon_H] = \sigma_{FLIM} \quad \bullet \quad [\epsilon_F] = Y_{ST} \cdot \sigma_{FLIM}$$

2. KAK MEZ

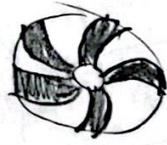
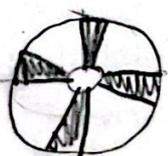
* §. 3. Konyerun yuzumuyu *

1. Cunya



2. Tögler

- şaraborydu
- ker
- cümparynu



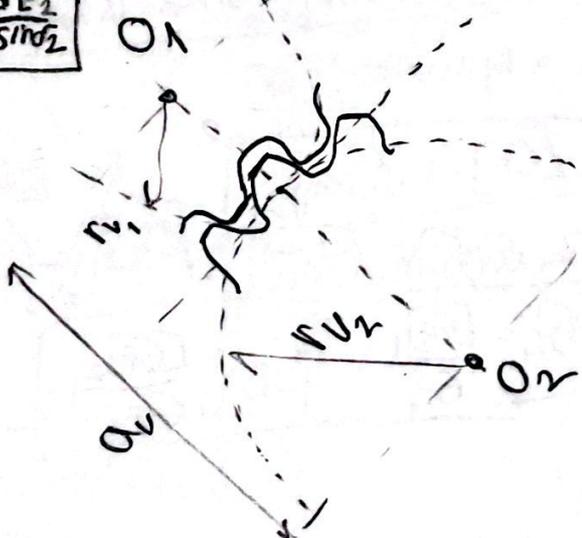
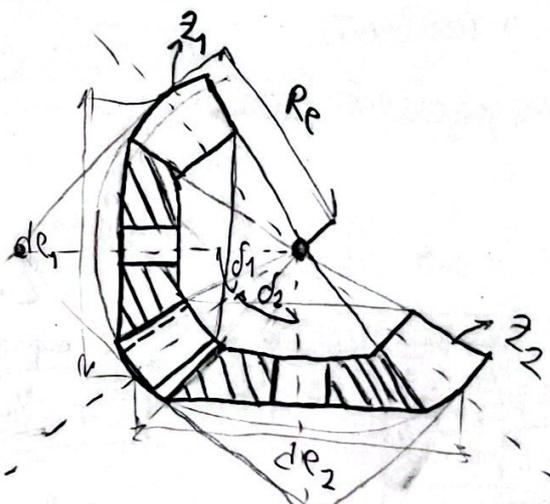
3. Cunya cüprozobe
 V- şulalacemün yuzumuyu

$$a = r_{v1} + r_{v2}$$

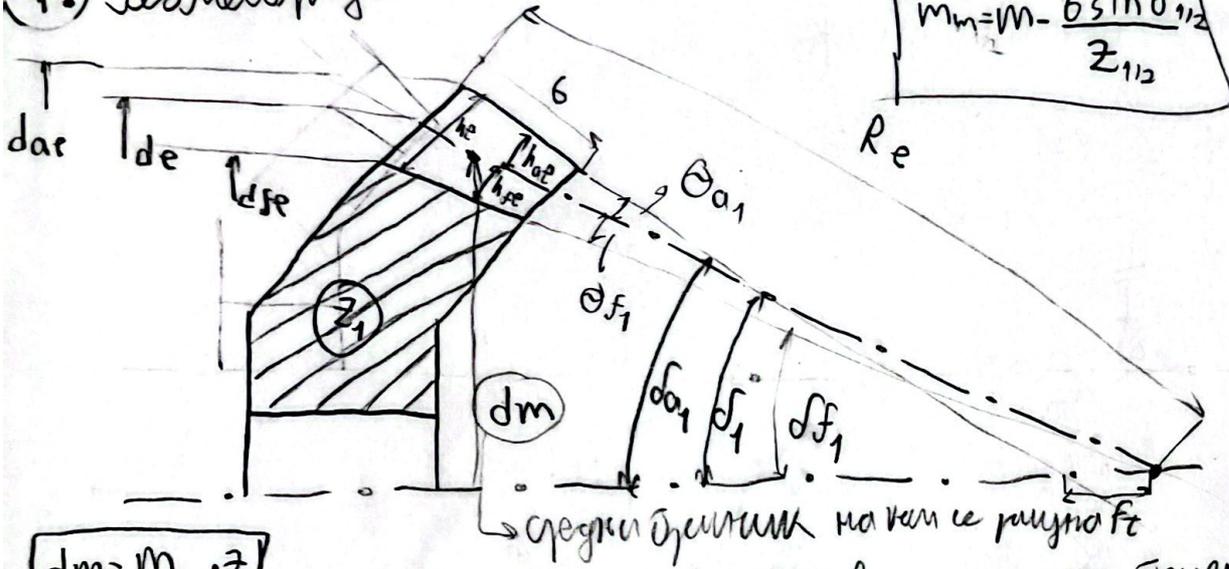
$$r_{v1} = \frac{de_1}{2 \cos \delta_1}$$

$$r_{v2} = \frac{de_2}{2 \cos \delta_2}$$

$$Re = \frac{de_1}{2 \sin \delta_1} = \frac{de_2}{2 \sin \delta_2}$$



4. Теоретичка



$$d_m = m_m \cdot z$$

$$d_e = m z$$

$$x_1 = -x_2 = 0,46 \left(1 - \frac{1}{u^2}\right)$$

Услов за одредена геометриска форма:

$$\theta_{a1} = \theta_{f2}; \theta_{a2} = \theta_{f1}$$

5. Условија и каукави

$$F_c = \frac{2I}{d_m} \rightarrow \text{непредметно сит.$$

1. Сил (H)

• потребно... σ_H

$$\sigma_H = Z_E Z_H Z_\epsilon Z_\beta \sqrt{\frac{F_{t1}}{b d_m} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{u^2 + 1}}{u} \cdot K_H}$$

$$K_H = K_A K_V K_{H\alpha} K_{H\beta}$$

• гранично $[\sigma_H]$

$$[\sigma_H] = \sigma_{Hlim} Z_L Z_U Z_R$$

• услов. сит.

$$S_{H1} = \frac{[\sigma_H]_1}{\sigma_H}$$

$$S_{H2} = \frac{[\sigma_H]_2}{\sigma_H}$$

$$[\sigma_{H1} = \sigma_{H2} = \sigma_H]!$$

2. Возбудење (F)

• потребно... σ_F

$$\sigma_F = Y_{Fa} Y_{Sa} Y_\epsilon Y_\beta \frac{F_t}{b m} K_A K_V K_{F\alpha} K_{F\beta}$$

• гранично $[G_F]$

$$[G_F] = \sigma_{FLim} (Y_{ST})^2$$

• услов. сит.

$$S_{F1} = \frac{[G_F]_1}{\sigma_{F1}}$$

$$S_{F2} = \frac{[G_F]_2}{\sigma_{F2}}$$

$$1,5 \leq S_{HF} \leq 2,5$$

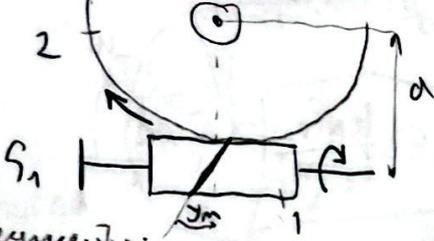
Системни зупиници *

1 (челк)
2 (Бриво, Мелани, S2)

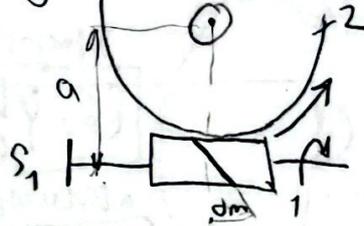
1. Шпинела и друга L/D

! Шпинел се системно валунара (1), а вторел се системно зупиници (2).

а) телу S₂



б) гелум S₂



$$\frac{z_1 = 1, 2 / 3 (6)}{z_2 = 40 \div 80}$$

Шрекувати:

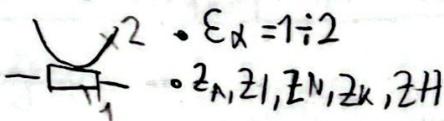
- 1) Користи се ред минималних брзина β од u до $u \cdot 30^\circ$.
- 2) Велики операциони однос. $i = 20 \div 80$
- 3) Савршен ред, комплетан операцион

Моде:

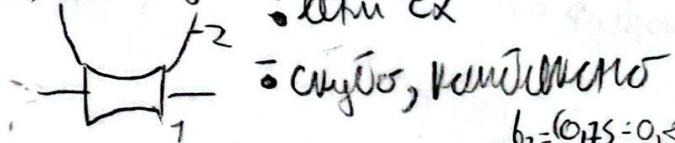
1) Велики зорелосте $\rightarrow \eta = 0,7 \div 0,8 (0,85)$

Шрега:

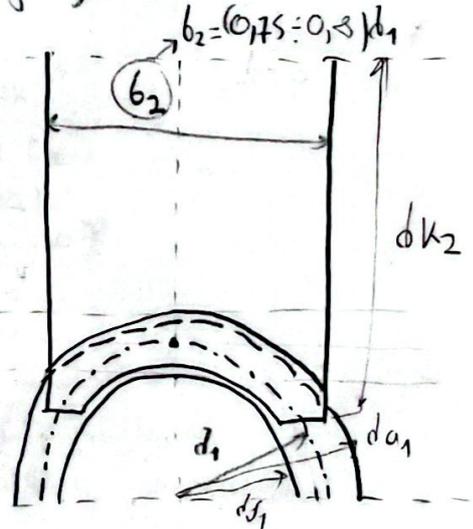
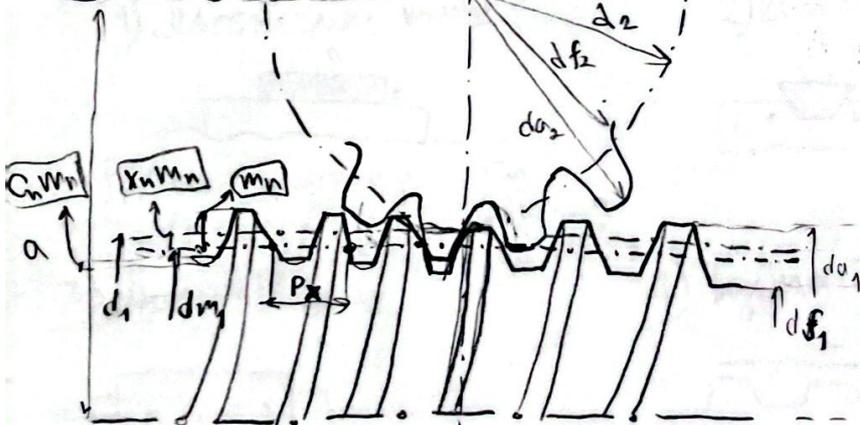
1) Шининг



2) Шоданг



2. Шрекувања валунара и шодан.



q - системни држ $\rightarrow z = 20$

$$d_m = q \cdot m_x <$$

$$q = \frac{z_1}{\text{tg } \gamma_m} \quad m_x = \frac{m_n}{\cos \gamma_m}$$

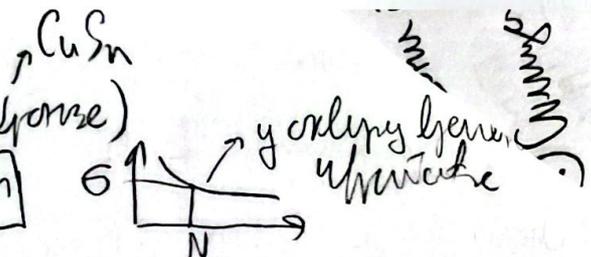
$$\frac{d_m \cdot \text{tg } \gamma_m}{m_n} = \frac{z_1 \cdot m_n}{d_m \cdot \cos \gamma_m} = \frac{z_1 \cdot m_n \cdot \text{tg } \gamma_m}{d_m \cdot \cos \gamma_m}$$

\rightarrow Уједно Норме !

(3)

3. Укрепление

- Увеличение сечения системы зубчатых (сгорание)
 - ширина шестов → $0,3 \text{ м}$ доказано до 0,3 м



1. Вел (H)

• формула σ_H

$$\sigma_H = Z_E Z_P \sqrt{\frac{K_a T}{a^3}}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{P_2}{\omega_2}$$

• коэффициент $[\sigma_H]$

$$[\sigma_H]_2 = \sigma_{H \text{ lim}} Z_H Z_R Z_S Z_L$$

• коэффициент сж. S_H

$$S_H = S_{H2} = \frac{[\sigma_H]_2}{\sigma_H} \geq 1 \text{ (1,25)}$$

• Z_H -фактор Lewis: $Z_H = \left(\frac{25000}{Z_H}\right)^{1/6} \leq 1,6$

2. Проверка (смятие)

• формула σ_F

$$\sigma_F = Y_{K_A} \frac{F_{t2}}{b_2 m_n} = 0,63 \frac{K_A F_{t2}}{b_2 m_n}$$

$$F_{t2} = \frac{2T_2}{d_2}$$

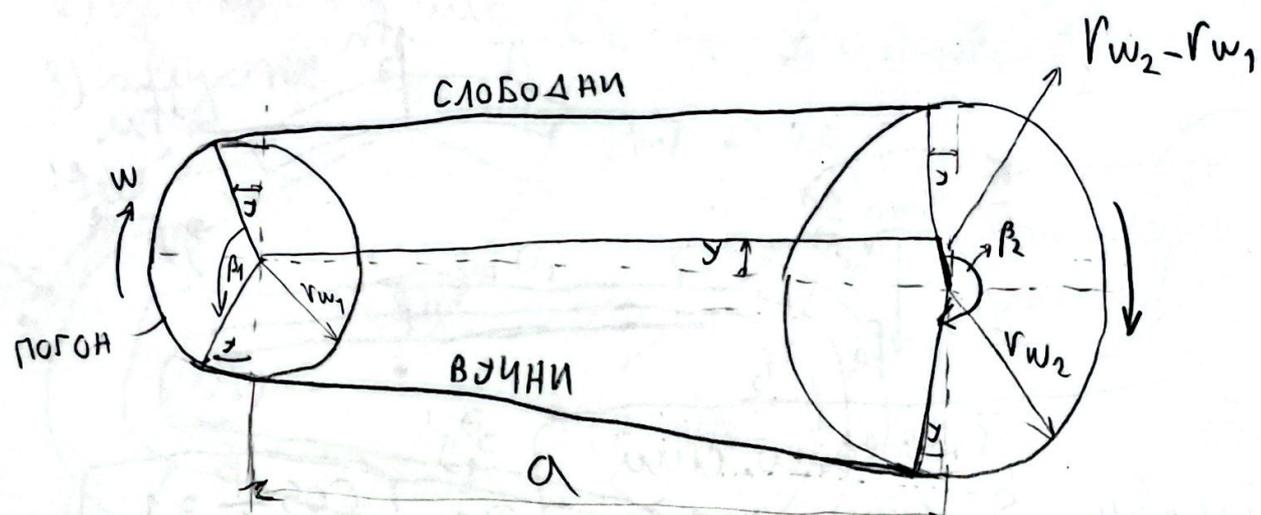
• коэффициент $[\sigma_F]$

$$[\sigma_F] = \sigma_{F \text{ lim}} Y_{NL}$$

• с.с. S_F

$$S_F = \frac{[\sigma_F]}{\sigma_F}$$

~~Сила и дужина каиша~~
 Сила и дужина каиша



$\beta_1 = 180^\circ - 2\gamma$; $\beta_2 = 180^\circ + 2\gamma$; $\sin \gamma = \frac{r_{w2} - r_{w1}}{a}$

- дужина каиша

$L = 2a \cos \gamma + r_{w1} \beta_1 + r_{w2} \beta_2$ (β у рад)

$L = 2a \cos \gamma + \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} (r_{w1} \beta_1 + r_{w2} \beta_2)$ (β у °)

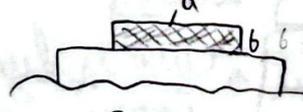
$F_t < F_m$ - ценица шкрен

$\dot{\epsilon} = \frac{dw_2}{dw_1} \cdot \frac{1}{1-f_k}$
 $\rightarrow \Phi$ - ценица шкрен

2. Поглед

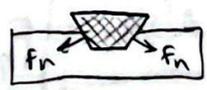
I Поглед од једне стране:

1) Пласман каиша



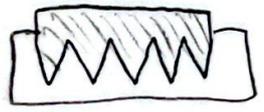
F_p сила опружачког дејства
 мала гледана - лево држите $v = 60 \frac{m}{s}$

2) Кинетика каиша

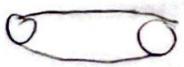


- лево F_n
- F_p мусе
- $v_{max} = 30 \frac{m}{s}$

3) Штам-В каиша



• ашлорени



4) Зупчаста шкрен

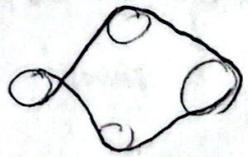


- F_p каиша
- ценица шкрен

• каишорени



• ценица шкрен



0.14

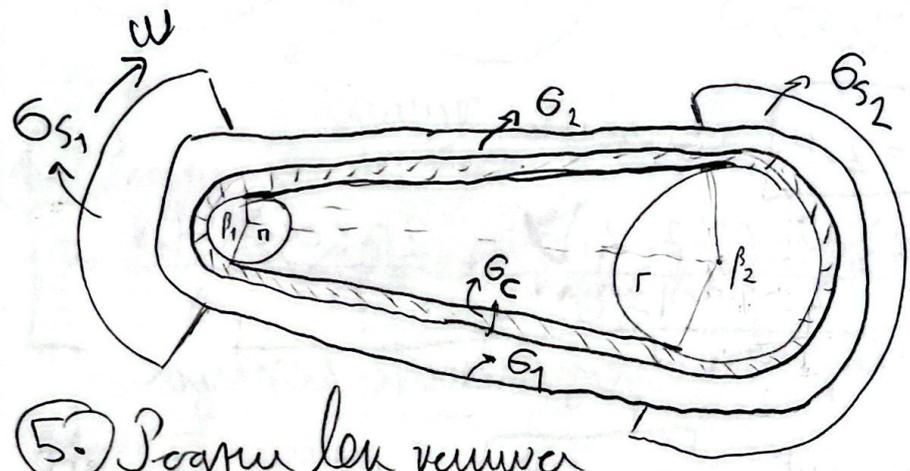
Свойства

1) Сварочные $\sigma_1 = \frac{F_1}{A} > \sigma_2 = \frac{F_2}{A}$

2) Центробежная сила $\sigma_c = \frac{F_c}{A} = \rho \omega^2 r \rightarrow \rho = \frac{\sigma_c}{\omega^2 r}$

3) Сальютные $\sigma_{s1} = \frac{h}{d_{w1}} E > \sigma_{s2} = \frac{h}{d_{w2}} E$

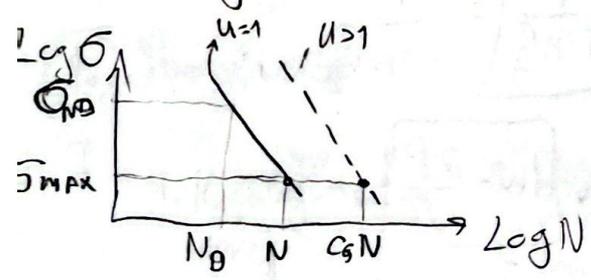
→ увеличение сальюты



$$\sigma_{MAX} = \sigma_c + \sigma_{s1} + \sigma_1$$

$$\sigma_{MIN} = \sigma_c + \sigma_2$$

5. Погружен в воду



$\sigma_{ND} = 6 \div 9 \frac{N}{mm^2}$
 $N_D = 10^7$
 $m = 8$

$$\sigma_{ND}^m \cdot N_D = \sigma_N^m \cdot N = const$$

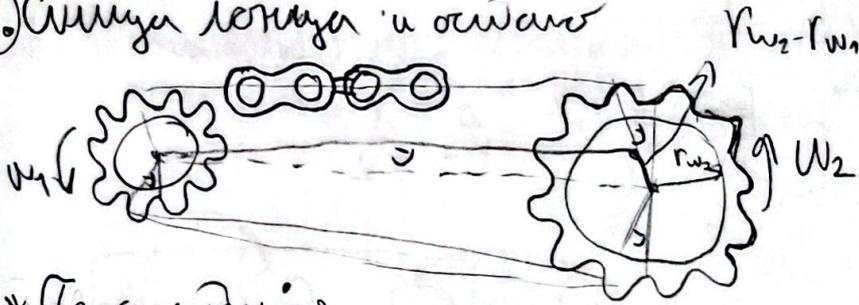
$$N = \left(\frac{\sigma_{ND}}{\sigma_N} \right)^m \cdot N_D = \frac{L h 3600 \rho_s}{\sigma_{MAX}}$$

$$L h = \frac{N_D}{3600 \rho_s} \left(\frac{\sigma_{ND}}{\sigma_{MAX}} \right)^m \cdot C_S \cdot C_{NR}$$

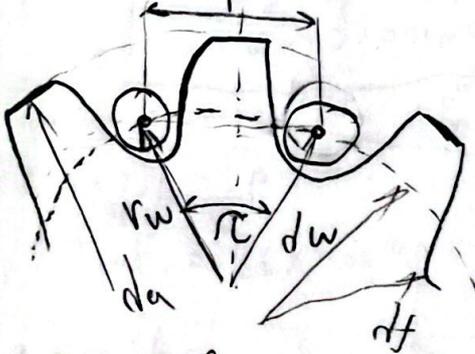
\downarrow ф. сальюты \downarrow ф. сварочная

10. Lompati Operasinya

1. Ciri-ciri lompati u osiwaro



* Teorema Pitch



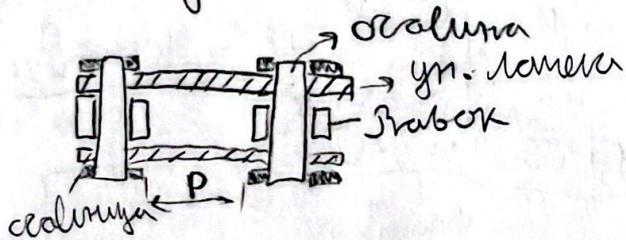
$$L = z \cdot p \rightarrow \text{gustukan kembar}$$

$$z = \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} + \frac{(z_2 - z_1)^2}{180} + \frac{2a \cos \alpha}{p}$$

Teorema pitch manawa lompati

$$\alpha = \frac{360^\circ}{z} ; \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{p/2}{r_w} = \frac{p}{d_w} ; \boxed{d_w = \frac{p}{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}} = \frac{p}{\sin \frac{180^\circ}{z}}$$

* Ciri-ciri Manawa

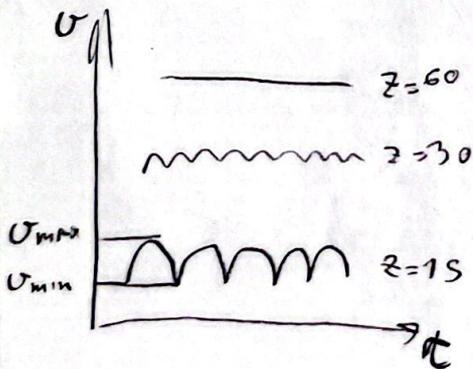


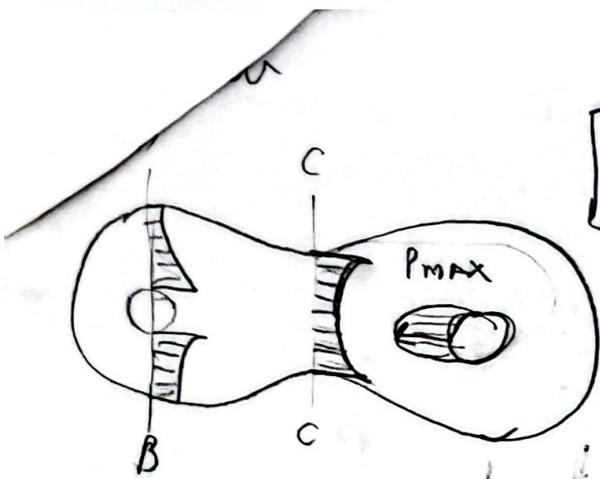
$$z \cdot p = d_w \cdot \pi \rightarrow \boxed{d_w = \frac{z \cdot p}{\pi}}$$

2. Osipetense

$$F_T = \frac{2T}{d_w} ; \left[\sigma_{max} = r_w \cdot W = \frac{P \cdot W}{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} \right] ; \left[\sigma_{min} = r_w \cdot W = \frac{P \cdot W}{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \sigma_{max} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right]$$

$$\boxed{F_{mer} = F = (k_A F_t + F_c) k_\omega} \quad F_c = g \cdot v^2 \rightarrow \text{ygnw. cmo} \rightarrow \text{moca (civlyafuna)}$$





→ C.C. yeng sama

$$S_D = \frac{F_D}{F} = \frac{f_m \cdot J_D}{k_0(k_n F_t + f_c)}$$

F_m - sama kugoska

$J_D = \phi, 2m \rightarrow D$

$b(0,15; 0,2)$ lob kornu

$L(0,04; 0,05)$ zylindri

4. Raznitsa bol i matitsa

$$P = \frac{k_n F_t + f_c}{A} \leq P_N \cdot k_{ak} \cdot k_{akL} \cdot k_h \quad P < P_{doz}$$

11. Stoyunnye

1. Stoyunnye

I

1. Kerpoglyuzile
- klyuzile
- eschivnye
- zhadne

2. Poroglyuzile
- kerpoglyuzile
- zhadne
- fruknyuzile
- samxro-stoyunnye

3. Stoyunnye
- stoyunnye
- zhadne
- zhadnyuzile
- kerpoglyuzile

II Sto fruknyuzly roza: mesochivnye, kerpoglyuzile, eschivnye

2. Klyuzile stoyunnye

* Neizogovene

uzlov: $F_m > F_s$

$$F_t = \frac{2T}{d_2}$$

$$F_s = \frac{F_t}{z} = \frac{2T}{d_2 \cdot z}$$

$$F_{b\mu} > F_s S_\mu$$

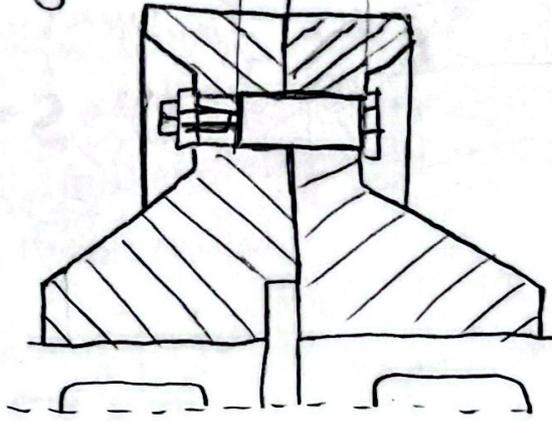
$$F_b = \frac{F_p}{zP}$$

$$\frac{F_{p\mu}}{zP} = \frac{2T}{d_2 z} S_\mu$$

$$F_p = \frac{2T}{d_2 z} \frac{S_\mu z P}{\mu}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r_c &= \frac{T_n}{0,2d_b}; S_c = \frac{r_{TM}}{r} \\ G &= \frac{F_p}{A_s}; S_G = \frac{G_{TM}}{G} \end{aligned} \right\} S = \dots$$

* Шестерня b_1, b_2



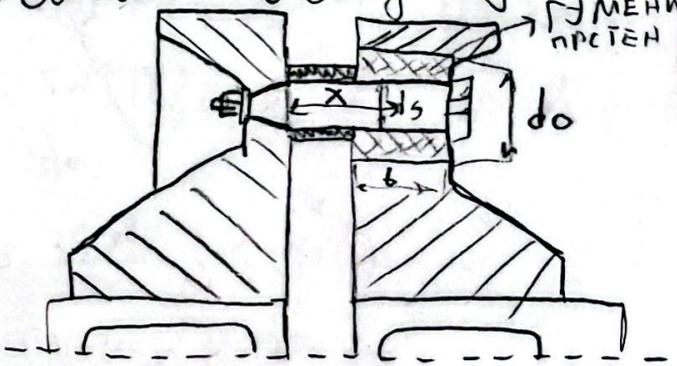
$$F_s = \frac{2T}{z d_2} z r$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sigma = \frac{4F_s}{D_2^2 \pi} \rightarrow S_\sigma = \frac{CT}{\sigma}$$

$$\hookrightarrow P = \frac{F_s}{b D_2} \rightarrow S_P = \frac{PT}{P}$$

$b_{min} = b_1$

3. Эластичные шпоны

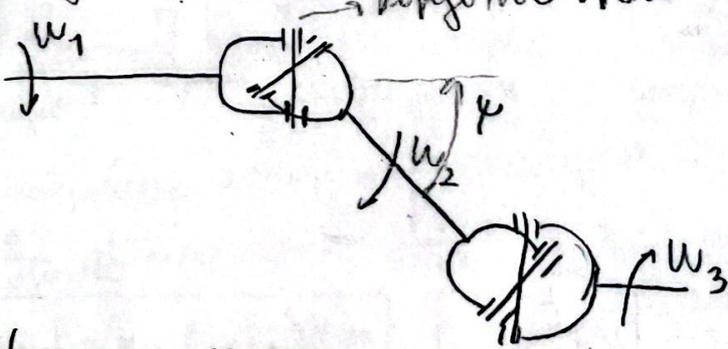


$$F_{t1} = F_s = \frac{2T}{z d_2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_s &= \frac{M}{W} = \frac{F_{t1} \cdot X}{0,1 d_s^3} \\ [G] &= G T M \end{aligned} \right\} S_\sigma = \frac{G T M}{\sigma}$$

$$P = \frac{F_{t1}}{b d_s} < P_{dcs}$$

4. Коническая шпоночная передача

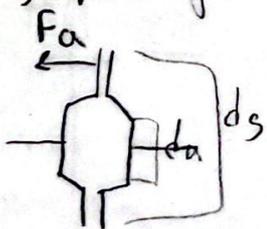


$$\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} = \frac{\cos \psi}{1 - \sin^2 \psi \cos^2 \psi}$$

$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_3} = \cos \psi = 1$$

5. Фрикционные

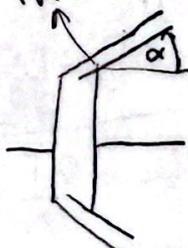
1) Со скольжения. учтено



$$F_a = F_n$$

$$F_n \cdot \frac{d_a}{2} = f_n \mu \frac{d_s}{2} = T_{SM}$$

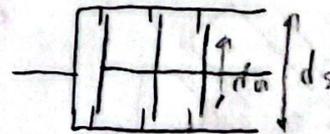
2) Со конусом



$$F_n \neq F_a$$

$$F_n = \frac{F_a}{\sin \alpha + \mu \cos \alpha}$$

3) Со лентой



$$i F_n \mu \frac{d_s}{2} = T_{SM}$$

$$P = \frac{F_n}{A} < P_{dcs} \rightarrow P = \frac{S M 2 T}{\mu d_s A}$$