

B-04-02-2015

ME7510 - Elementos de Máquina I

Professores:
Parte A: Alberto Vieira Jr
Parte B: Djalma Souza de Paulo

Programa da Parte B:

- 1) Transmissão por Correias
- 2) Transmissão por Correntes
- 3) Fixação de tubos em eixos:
 - 3.1) Por chavetas
 - 3.2) Por estrias (entalhes ou dentes)
- 4) Mancais de deslizamento

Bibliografia A

A) Para consulta: São todos os livros com título "Elementos de Máquinas"

Principais autores:
- Joseph Edward SHIGLEY (2 Volumes)
- Gustav Nieman (3 Volumes)

ou os livros contido com título: "Projetos de Máquinas" ou "Machine Design".

Autores:
* SHIGLEY || - Juvinal
* Norton || - SPOTTS
* Collins

B) Obrigatória: Apostila do Prof. Alberto Vieira Jr

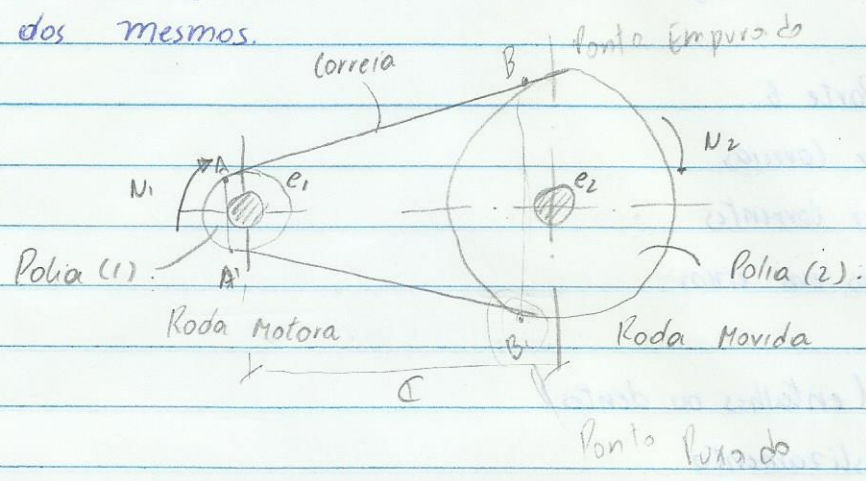
Critério de Avaliação ; Obs: Teremos 2 listas de Exercício due nos dias das provas (Deve ser entregue na Sala Geral)

$$M = \frac{P_1 + 2P_2}{3}$$

Transmissão por Correias

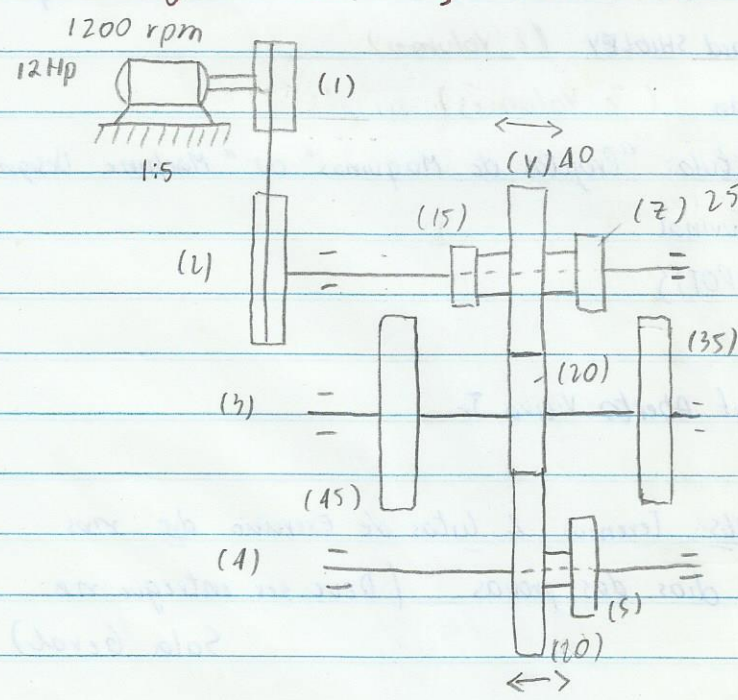
MEF510 - Elementos de Máquinas I

Definição: Correias são Elementos de Construção de Máquinas (E.C.M) flexíveis usadas sempre em conjunto com 2 polias, para fazer transmissão de potência entre 2 eixos, Normalmente através de movimento rotativo dos mesmos.



A- 27-03-2015

Diagrama de rotações (bermar)

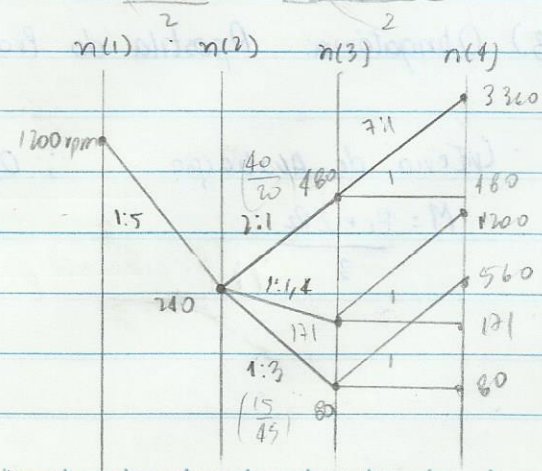


- 6 tipos de configuração

$$a = r_1 + r_2 = r_3 + r_4 \quad ; \quad r = d/2$$

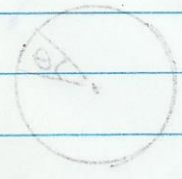
$$d = m \cdot z$$

$$m(z_1 + z_2) = m'(z_3 + z_4)$$



Todas rodas têm mesmo módulo m

$T = \frac{P}{\omega} = \frac{P}{2\pi n}$ Pg 33: $\eta_{cor} = 0,98$
 $\eta_{eng} = 0,96$
 $\eta_{rol} = 0,99$



T_{max} no eixo 4 (saída)
 $P_{s4} = P_m \cdot \eta_{cor}^3 \cdot \eta_{eng}^2 = 7845 \text{ W}$
 $T_{s4} = \frac{7845}{2\pi \cdot \frac{80}{60}} = 936 \text{ Nm}$

Parte A - Elementos de Máquina I

Transmissão de Potência: (Capítulo 3)

Relação de Transmissão: (i) w : velocidade angular [rad/s]
 (Para engrenagens) d : diâmetro primitiva [mm]
 $n = f$: frequência de rotação [Hz, rpm]
 z : número de dentes

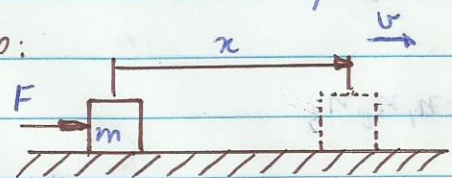
$$i = \frac{w_1}{w_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{d_2}{d_1} = \frac{z_2}{z_1}$$

$$f_s = f_e \cdot \frac{d_1 \cdot d_3 \cdot d_5 \dots}{d_2 \cdot d_4 \cdot d_6 \dots} \text{ (motores)}$$

Lembrete:
 $\text{rpm} = \frac{1}{\text{min}}$
 $v = w \cdot r$
 $w = 2\pi f$

Potência: $P = \frac{\text{Trabalho}}{\text{tempo}}$

Translação:



m : massa (Kg)
 v : velocidade linear (m/s)
 x : deslocamento linear (m)
 a : aceleração linear (m/s²)
 F : Força (N)

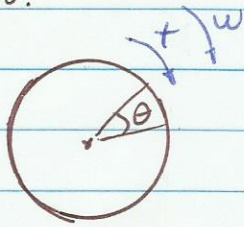
$$F = m \cdot a$$

$$P = \frac{F \cdot x}{t} = F \cdot v$$

P : potência $\left(\frac{\text{Nm}}{\text{s}} = \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}} = \text{W}\right)$

1 1

Rotação:



$$P = T \cdot \omega$$

$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \dot{\theta}$$

$$T = J \cdot \alpha$$

α : aceleração angular (rad/s²)

T : Torque, momento de torção conjugado ou binário (Nm)

J : Momento de Inércia de massa (Nm²)

Sistema métrico

$$1 \text{ cv} = 75 \text{ Kgf} \cdot \text{m} \cong 736 \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}} = 736 \text{ W}$$

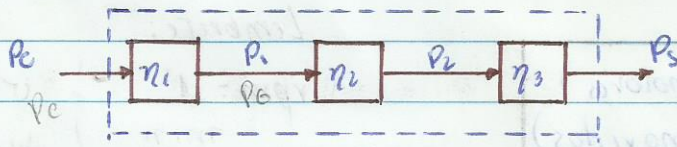
$$1 \text{ W} = 1 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}} = 1 \frac{\text{Nm}}{\text{s}} \quad 1 \text{ Kgf} \cong 9,81 \text{ N} \quad 1 \text{ hp} \cong 746 \text{ W}$$

Sistema de Transmissão de Potência

η : eta

$$\eta = \frac{\text{trabalho útil}}{\text{trabalho total}} = \frac{P_u}{P_e} < 1$$

Série:



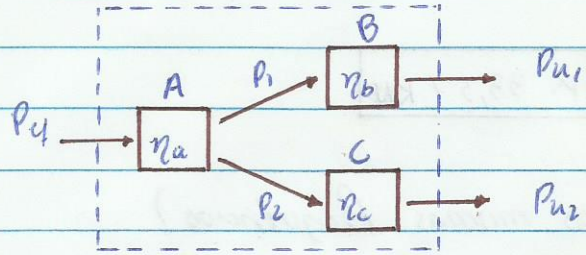
$$\eta_1 = \frac{P_1}{P_e} \Rightarrow P_1 = P_e \cdot \eta_1$$

$$\eta_2 = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \Rightarrow P_2 = P_1 \cdot \eta_2 \Rightarrow P_2 = P_e \cdot \eta_1 \cdot \eta_2$$

$$\eta_3 = \frac{P_s}{P_2} \Rightarrow P_s = P_2 \cdot \eta_3 \Rightarrow P_s = P_e \cdot \eta_1 \cdot \eta_2 \cdot \eta_3$$

$$\eta_{\text{total}} = \frac{P_s}{P_e} \Rightarrow \boxed{\eta_{\text{total}} = \eta_1 \cdot \eta_2 \cdot \eta_3}$$

Paralelo:



$$\eta_{total} = \frac{P_{u1} + P_{u2}}{P_{ef}}$$

$$\eta_a = \frac{P_1 + P_2}{P_{ef}} ; \eta_b = \frac{P_{u1}}{P_1} ; \eta_c = \frac{P_{u2}}{P_2}$$

Potência que sai de A: $P_A = P_1 + P_2 = P_{ef} \cdot \eta_a$

Exercício 3.2 (Apostila)

motor para redução: Reduz pois a menor ϕ é a motriz

$$f_s = f_e \cdot \frac{d_1 \cdot d_3 \cdot d_5}{d_2 \cdot d_4 \cdot d_6}$$

$$P = \frac{F \cdot x}{t} = F \cdot v$$

$$v = 2\pi f \cdot R$$

Procedimento:

A) $P = Q \cdot t$

$$P_Q = Q \cdot v_Q$$

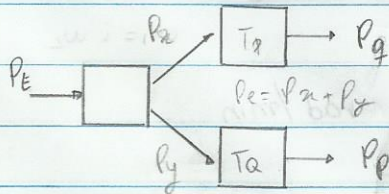
$$v_Q = 2\pi f_Q \cdot R_t$$

$$f_Q = f_e \cdot \frac{d_H \cdot d_A \cdot d_C \cdot d_E}{d_r \cdot d_B \cdot d_D \cdot d_F}$$

$$f_q = \frac{20 \cdot 100 \cdot 90 \cdot (110 \cdot 100)}{400 \cdot 279 \cdot 451 \cdot 160} \therefore f_e = 0,246 \text{ Hz}$$

$$v_Q = \frac{2\pi \cdot 0,246 \cdot 300 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} \therefore v_Q = 0,232 \text{ m/s}$$

$$P_Q = 35 \text{ kN} \cdot \frac{0,232 \text{ m}}{1} \therefore P_Q = 8,11 \frac{\text{KNm}}{1}$$



$$\rightarrow P_E = P_m \cdot \eta_{corruva}^1 \cdot \eta_{eng}^2 \cdot \eta_{rol}^3$$

$$P_E = 13,6 \times 0,96 \times 0,97^2 \times 0,99^3 \therefore P_E = 11,919 \text{ kW}$$

$$\rightarrow P_Q = P_x \cdot \eta_{eng}^1 \cdot \eta_{cor}^0 \cdot \eta_{tom}^1 \cdot \eta_{rol}^1$$

$$8,11 \text{ kW} = P_x \cdot 0,97 \cdot 0,95 \cdot 0,99 \therefore P_x = 8,89 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_Q = P \cdot v_p$$

$$v_p = 2\pi f_p \cdot R_b$$

$$f_p = f_e \cdot \frac{d_H \cdot d_A \cdot d_C \cdot d_E}{d_r \cdot d_B \cdot d_D \cdot d_F}$$

$$\rightarrow P_y = P_E - P_x \therefore P_y = 3,03 \text{ kW}$$

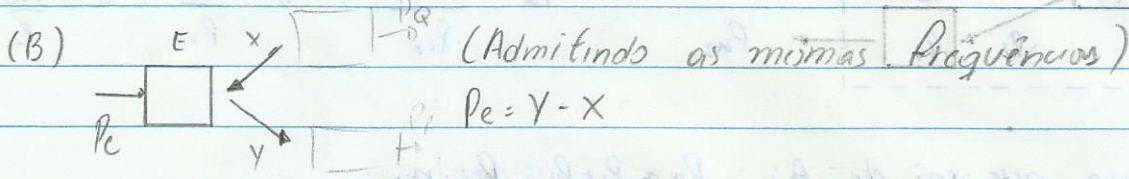
$$\rightarrow P_p = P_y \cdot \eta_{eng}^1 \cdot \eta_{cor}^0 \cdot \eta_{tom}^1 \cdot \eta_{rol}^1$$

$$P_p = 3,03 \times 0,97 \times 0,95 \times 0,99 \therefore P_p = 2,76 \text{ kW}$$

$$f_p = \frac{20 \cdot 100 \cdot 90 \cdot 110 \cdot 100}{400 \cdot 279 \cdot 451 \cdot 451} \therefore f_p = 0,087 \text{ Hz}$$

$$v_p = 2\pi f_a \cdot R_p \Rightarrow v_p = 2\pi \cdot 0,087 \cdot \frac{300}{2} \cdot 10^{-3} \therefore v_p = 0,082 \text{ m/s}$$

$$P_p = P \cdot v_p \therefore 2,76 = P \cdot 0,082 \therefore P = 33,57 \text{ kW}$$



$$P_e = 11,919 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_x = P_a \cdot \eta_{eng} \cdot \eta_{trans} \cdot \eta_{rol}$$

$$P_a = 8,11 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_x = 8,11 \cdot 0,97 \cdot 0,95 \cdot 0,99 \therefore P_x = 7,399 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_y = P_e + P_x = 11,919 + 7,399 \therefore P_y = 19,32 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_p = P_y \cdot \eta_{eng} \cdot \eta_{trans} \cdot \eta_{rol} = 19,32 \cdot 0,97 \cdot 0,95 \cdot 0,99 \therefore P_p = 17,624 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_p = v_p \cdot P \therefore 17,624 = 0,082 P \therefore P = 214,38 \text{ kW}$$

Exercício 3.3 (Apostila)

A) Velocidades v_1, v_2 e v_3 $\eta_t = \frac{P_s}{P_e}$

$P = \frac{F \cdot x}{t} = F \cdot v$	$w = 2\pi f \cdot R$	$f_s = f_e \frac{d_1 \cdot d_3 \cdot d_5}{d_2 \cdot d_4 \cdot d_6}$	$i = \frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{w_1}{w_2}$
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$$w_1 = i w_2$$

$$f_m = 870 \text{ rpm} \Rightarrow w_m = 2\pi f_m \therefore w_m = 1740\pi \text{ rad/min}$$

$$w_1 = 1740\pi / 2,5 = 696\pi$$

$$v_2 = w_2 R_{transm}$$

$$w_2 = 696\pi / 20 = 34,8\pi$$

$$v_2 = 34,8\pi \cdot \frac{200}{2} \cdot 10^{-3} \therefore v_2 = 10,93 \text{ m/min}$$

$$w_3 = 1740\pi / 30 = 58\pi$$

$$v_2 = v_3 = 14,5\pi \cdot \frac{200}{2} \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$v_2 = v_3 = 4,56 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{min}}$$

$$w_4 = 58\pi / 4 = 14,5\pi$$

B) Potência mínima do Motor

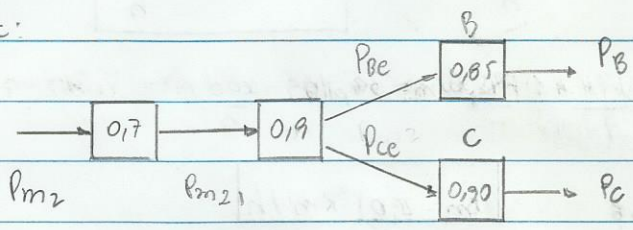
$$P_A = 10 \times 10,93 \frac{\text{KN} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{min}} = \frac{109,3 \text{ KNm}}{60 \text{ s}} \quad P_A = 1,82 \text{ KW}$$

$$P_B = 15 \times 4,56 = 1,14 \text{ KW}$$

$$P_C = 17 \times 4,56 = 1,29 \text{ KW}$$

$$P_A: \quad 1,82 = P_{m1} \times 0,80 \times 0,70 \times 0,9 \quad \therefore P_{m1} = 3,615 \text{ KW}$$

P_B e P_C:



$$P_B = 0,85 P_{Be} \Rightarrow P_{Be} = P_B / 0,85$$

$$P_C = 0,90 P_{Ce} \Rightarrow P_{Ce} = P_C / 0,90$$

$$\frac{P_B}{0,85} + \frac{P_C}{0,90} = 0,9 P_{m21} \quad ; \quad P_{m21} = P_{m2} \cdot 0,7$$

$$\frac{P_B}{0,85} + \frac{P_C}{0,90} = 0,9 \times 0,7 P_{m2} \quad ; \quad P_B = 1,14 \text{ and } P_C = 1,29 \quad \therefore P_{m2} = 4,40 \text{ KW}$$

$$P_{min} \geq P_{m1} + P_{m2} \quad \therefore \boxed{P_{min} \geq 8,02 \text{ KW}}$$

c) O rendimento total do sistema

$$\eta_{total} = \frac{P_{saida}}{P_{entrada}} = \frac{P_A + P_B + P_C}{P_{min}}$$

$$\eta_{total} = \frac{1,82 + 1,14 + 1,29}{8,02}$$

$$\boxed{\eta_{total} = 0,53}$$

Exercício 3.1) (Apostila)

$$1 \text{ HP} = 746 \text{ W}$$

$$n_{\text{motor}} = 1160 \text{ rpm} \quad P_{\text{motor}} = 10 \text{ HP} \quad 10 \text{ HP} = 7460 \text{ W}$$

$$n_{\text{motor}} = 2320 \pi$$

$$v = \omega R$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2320 \pi \cdot 24 \cdot 94}{94 \cdot 24} \quad \omega_0 = 2320 \pi \quad v_0 = \frac{2320 \pi \cdot 50,8 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2 \cdot 60} \quad v_0 = 3,09 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = \frac{10^{-3}}{60^2} \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \Rightarrow \frac{1 \text{ m}}{\text{s}} = 3,6 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \quad v_0 = 11,11 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$$

$$\omega_m = \frac{2320 \pi \cdot 33 \cdot 77 \cdot 44 \cdot 71}{77 \cdot 110 \cdot 77 \cdot 41} \quad \omega_m = 39,109 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$v_m = \frac{39,109 \cdot 28,575 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 3,6}{2} \quad v_m = 2,01 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\omega_n = \omega_m \cdot \frac{28 \cdot 36}{33 \cdot 18} \quad \omega_n = 66,37 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$v_n = \frac{66,37 \cdot 28,575 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 3,6}{2} \quad v_n = 3,41 \text{ km/h}$$

(B) Velocidade do Varão (cremalheira)

$$\omega_v = \frac{2320 \pi \cdot 56 \cdot 64 \cdot 21 \cdot 58}{60 \cdot 64 \cdot 68 \cdot 65 \cdot 63} \quad \omega_v = 29,75 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$v_v = \frac{29,75 \cdot 30 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} \quad v_v = 0,446 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_v = 1,61 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$$

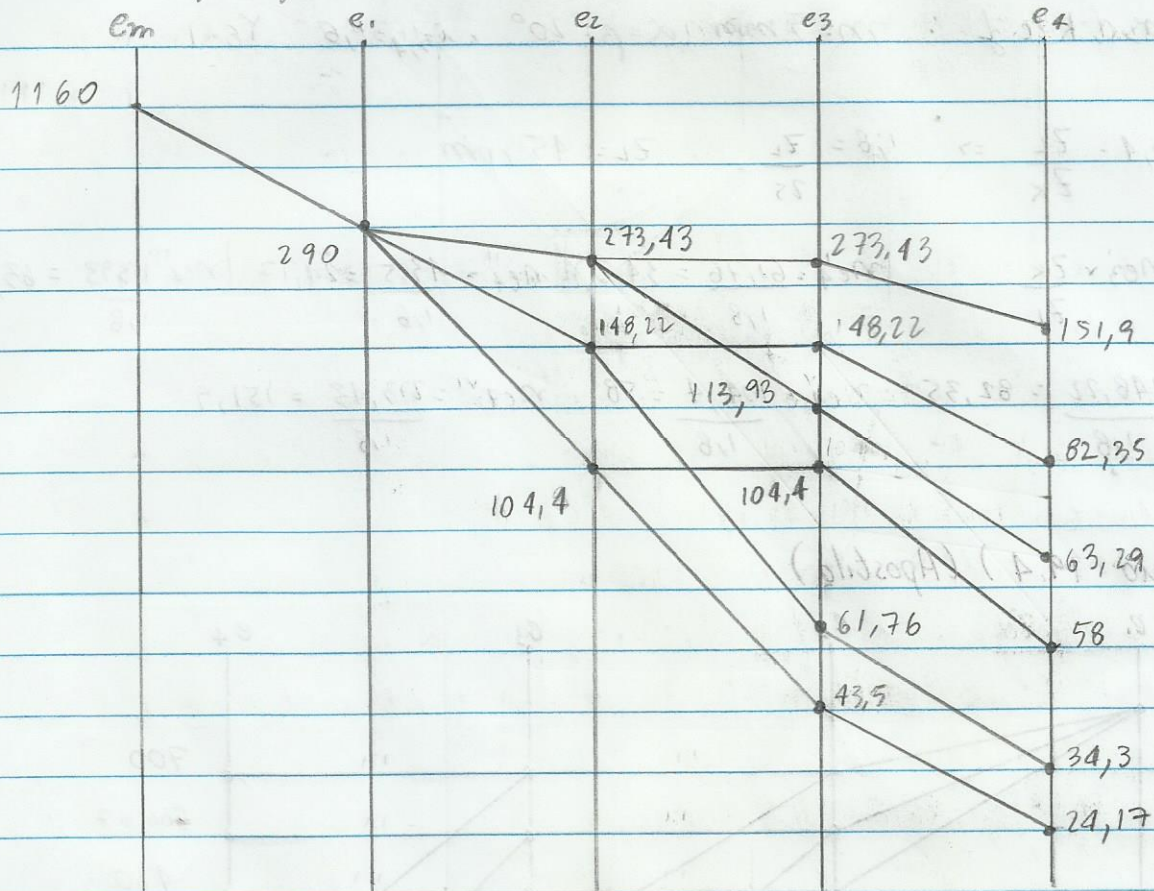
Exercício 19.2) (Apostila)

$d = m \cdot z$

Dados: Motor CA $\rightarrow P = 5 \text{ hp}$, $n = 1160 \text{ rpm}$

Rendimento $\rightarrow \eta_{\text{corr}} = 96\%$, $\eta_{\text{eng}} = 97\%$, $\eta_{\text{rot}} = 98\%$

Engrenagens $\rightarrow z_A = 18$, $z_B = 50$, $z_C = 23$, $z_E = 33$, $z_D = 20$, $z_I = 34$, $z_K = 25$



Determinando e :

$$a = r_1 + r_2$$

$$a = 18 + 50 = 68$$

$$a = K_C + K_D$$

$$K_D = 68 - 23 = 45$$

$$K_J = 68 - 34 = 34$$

$$K_F = 68 - 33 = 35$$

$$K_H = 68 - 20 = 48$$

$$n_{e1} = n_m \cdot \frac{d}{D} \Rightarrow n_{e1} = 1160 \cdot \frac{80}{320} \therefore n_{e1} = 290 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_{e2} = n_{e1} \cdot \frac{K_C}{K_D} \Rightarrow n_{e2} = 290 \cdot \frac{23}{45} \therefore n_{e2} = 148,22 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_{e2}'' = n_{e1} \cdot \frac{K_A}{K_B} \Rightarrow n_{e2}'' = 290 \cdot \frac{18}{50} \therefore n_{e2}'' = 104,4 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_{e2}''' = n_{e1} \cdot \frac{K_E}{K_F} \Rightarrow n_{e2}''' = 290 \cdot \frac{33}{35} \therefore n_{e2}''' = 273,43 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_{e3}' = n_{e2}'' \cdot \frac{K_G}{K_H} \Rightarrow n_{e3}' = 104,4 \cdot \frac{20}{48} \therefore n_{e3}' = 43,5 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_{e3}'' = n_{e2}''' \cdot \frac{K_G}{K_H} \Rightarrow n_{e3}'' = 273,43 \cdot \frac{20}{48} \therefore n_{e3}'' = 113,93 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_{e4}' = n_{e2} \cdot \frac{K_I}{K_J} \Rightarrow n_{e4}' = 148,22 \cdot \frac{34}{35} \therefore n_{e4}' = 148,22 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_{e4}'' = n_{e2} \cdot \frac{K_I}{K_J} \Rightarrow n_{e4}'' = 290 \cdot \frac{34}{35} \therefore n_{e4}'' = 273,43 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_{e4}''' = n_{e2} \cdot \frac{K_I}{K_J} \Rightarrow n_{e4}''' = 290 \cdot \frac{34}{35} \therefore n_{e4}''' = 273,43 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_{e4}'''' = n_{e2} \cdot \frac{K_I}{K_J} \Rightarrow n_{e4}'''' = 290 \cdot \frac{34}{35} \therefore n_{e4}'''' = 273,43 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_{e3}'' = n_{e2}'' \times \frac{K_6}{K_H} \Rightarrow n_{e3} = 104,4 \times \frac{20}{48} = 43,5 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_{e3}''' = n_{e2}''' \times \frac{K_9}{K_H} \Rightarrow n_{e3} = 273,43 \times \frac{20}{48} = 113,93 \text{ rpm}$$

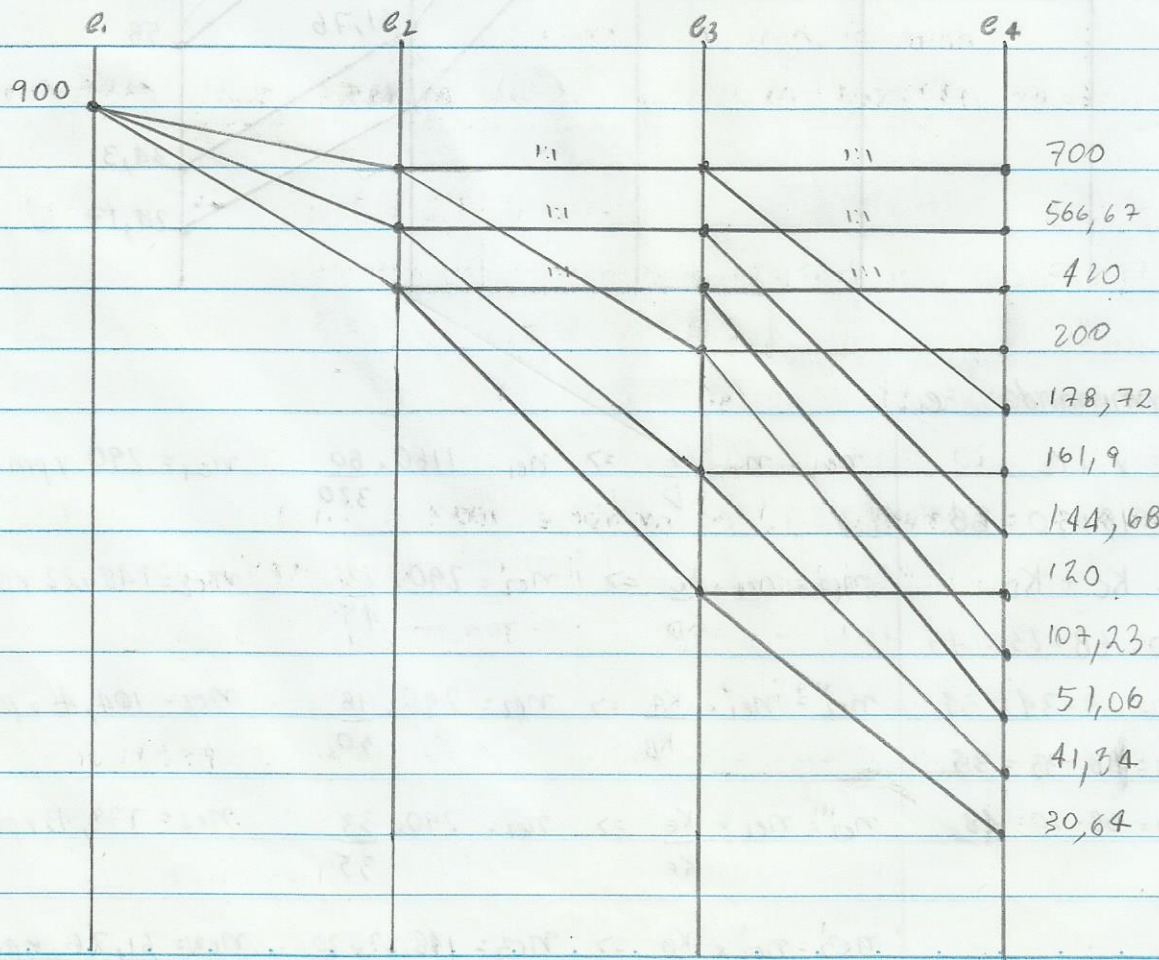
Rodas K e L : $m = 5 \text{ mm}$ $\alpha = \beta = 20^\circ$, $i_{3,4} = 1,8$ $\gamma_E = 1$

$$i_{3,4} = \frac{z_L}{z_K} \Rightarrow 1,8 = \frac{z_L}{25} \therefore z_L = 45 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_{e4}' = n_{e3}' \times \frac{z_K}{z_L} \quad n_{e4}' = 61,76 = 34,3 \quad n_{e4}'' = \frac{43,5}{1,8} = 24,17 \quad n_{e4}''' = \frac{113,93}{1,8} = 63,29$$

$$n_{e4}^{IV} = \frac{148,22}{1,8} = 82,35 \quad n_{e4}^V = \frac{104,4}{1,8} = 58 \quad n_{e4}^{VI} = \frac{273,43}{1,8} = 151,9$$

Exercício 19.4) (Apostila)



$n_1 = \frac{Z_D}{Z_A} \Rightarrow 900 = \frac{30}{14} \therefore n_1' = 420$	$i = \frac{Z_1}{Z_2}$
$n_2 = \frac{Z_E}{Z_B} \Rightarrow 900 = \frac{27}{21} \therefore n_2'' = 700$	$i' = \frac{Z_5}{Z_6} = \frac{42}{12} \therefore i' = 3,5$
$n_3 = \frac{Z_F}{Z_C} \Rightarrow 900 = \frac{27}{17} \therefore n_3''' = 566,67$	$i'' = \frac{Z_M}{Z_K} = \frac{47}{12} \therefore i'' = 3,92$

$n_3' = \frac{n_2'}{i} = \frac{420}{3,5} = 120$	$n_4' = \frac{n_3'}{i'} = \frac{120}{3,5} = 30,64$	$n_4'' = \frac{n_3''}{i''} = \frac{700}{3,92} = 178,72$
$n_3'' = \frac{n_2''}{i} = \frac{700}{3,5} = 200$	$n_4'' = \frac{n_3''}{i'} = \frac{200}{3,5} = 51,06$	$n_4''' = \frac{n_3'''}{i''} = \frac{420}{3,92} = 107,23$
$n_3''' = \frac{n_2'''}{i} = \frac{566,67}{3,5} = 161,9$	$n_4''' = \frac{n_3'''}{i'} = \frac{161,9}{3,5} = 41,34$	$n_4'''' = \frac{n_3''''}{i''} = \frac{566,67}{3,92} = 144,68$

As rotações no eixo de saída 4 podem ser:
 700; 566,67; 420; 200; 178,72; 161,9; 144,68; 120; 107,23; 51,06; 41,34; 30,64 rpm

Exercício 19.5) (Apostila)

$n_1 = 1420 \text{ rpm}$	$\rightarrow f_1 = \frac{1420}{60} = 23,67 \text{ Hz}$	$P = \frac{F \cdot x}{t} = F \cdot v = T \cdot w$	$\frac{\text{Nm} \cdot \text{rad}}{s} = W$
$M_{t1} = 320 \text{ Nm}$			

$w = 2\pi f \therefore w_1 = 148,70 \text{ rad/s}$
 $P_0 = 320 \times 148,70 \therefore P_0 = 47584,66 \text{ W}$

Como o rendimento (η) do redutor é 100%, temos:

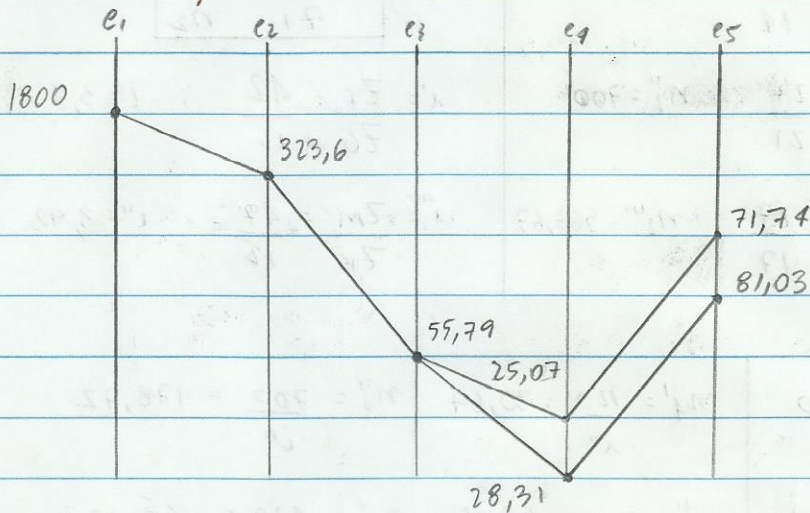
Entrada (P_e) = Saída (P_s) $\therefore P_s = 47584,66 \text{ W}$

$n_5 = n_1 \cdot \frac{Z_1 \times Z_2}{Z_3 \times Z_4} = 1420 \times \frac{16 \times 20}{49 \times 58} \therefore n_5 = 159,89 \text{ rpm} \Rightarrow 2,66 \text{ Hz}$

$w_5 = 2\pi f_5 = 2\pi \cdot 2,66 \therefore w_5 = 16,74 \text{ rad/s}$ $T = P/w \quad T = \frac{47584,66}{16,74}$

$\therefore T_5 = 2842 \text{ Nm}$

Exercício 19.6) (Apostila)



$$e_2 = e_1 \frac{z_A}{z_B} = 1800 \times \frac{16}{89} = 323,6$$

$$e_5 = 25,07 \times \frac{83}{29} = 71,74$$

$$e_3 = e_1 \frac{z_A \times z_C}{z_B \times z_D} = 1800 \times \frac{16 \times 15}{89 \times 87} = 55,79$$

$$e_5 = 28,31 \times \frac{83}{29} = 81,03$$

$$e_4 = e_1 \frac{z_A \times z_C \times z_E}{z_B \times z_D \times z_H} = 1800 \times \frac{16 \times 15 \times 31}{89 \times 87 \times 69} = 25,07$$

Rotações de saída:
71,74 e 81,03 rpm

$$e_4 = e_1 \frac{z_A \times z_C \times z_E}{z_B \times z_D \times z_J} = 1800 \times \frac{16 \times 15 \times 34}{89 \times 87 \times 67} = 28,31$$

$$P = F \cdot v = T \cdot \omega \quad P_5 = -P_e \eta \quad 1 \text{ cv} \approx 746 \text{ W}$$

$$P_5 = 10 \times 746 \times 0,97^4 \times 0,99^5 \quad \therefore P_5 = 6280,61 \text{ W}$$

$$P = T \cdot \omega$$

$$T_1 = \frac{6280,61}{2\pi \times \frac{71,74}{60}} = 836 \text{ Nm} \quad T_2 = \frac{6280,61}{2\pi \times \frac{81,03}{60}} = 740,14 \text{ Nm}$$

$$T = P / 2\pi f$$

$$2\pi \times \frac{71,74}{60}$$

$$2\pi \times \frac{81,03}{60}$$

$$T_1 = 836 \text{ Nm}$$

$$P_3 = 10 \times 746 \times 0,97^2 \times 0,99^3 = 6810,64 \text{ W}$$

$$T_2 = 740,14 \text{ Nm}$$

$$T_D = \frac{6810,64}{2\pi \times \frac{55,79 \times 2}{60}}$$

$$T_D = 582,85 \text{ Nm}$$

Exercício 19.7) (Apostila)

$1 \text{ Hz} = 2\pi \text{ rad} \approx 60 \text{ rpm}$

$P = Fv = T\omega \quad P_s = P_e \cdot \eta \quad \omega = 2\pi f$

$n_3 = n_m \times \frac{z_A \times z_C}{z_B \times z_D} = 870 \times \frac{18 \times 16}{80 \times 90} = 34,8 \text{ rpm} \rightarrow \frac{34,8}{60} \text{ Hz}$

$n_4 = n_m \times \frac{z_A \times z_C \times z_G}{z_B \times z_D \times z_H} = 870 \times \frac{18 \times 16 \times 27}{80 \times 90 \times 101} = 9,30 \text{ rpm} \rightarrow \frac{9,30}{60} \text{ Hz}$

$P_p = 2\pi \frac{n_3}{60} \times R_t \times P = 2\pi \times \frac{34,8}{60} \times \frac{200 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} \cdot 13 \cdot 10^3 \therefore P_p = 4737,52 \text{ W}$
 $P_p' = 4884,04 \text{ W}$

$P_3 = 9,2 \cdot 10^3 \times 0,99^3 \times 0,98^2 = 8573,25 \text{ W}$

$P_3 = P_p' + P_4 \quad P_4 = 3689,21 \text{ W}$

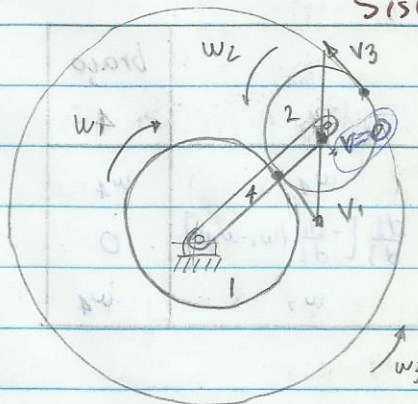
$P_Q = 3689,2 \times 0,99 \times 0,97 \cdot 0,98 \therefore P_Q = 3471,89 \text{ W}$

$3471,89 = 2\pi \times \frac{9,30}{60} \times \frac{300 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} \cdot Q \quad Q = 23766,4 \text{ N}$

6-03-2015

$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{d_2}{d_1}$

Sistema básico



Sistema básico, ou comum, tem todos os eixos fixos (não transladam)

+ braço 4 parado ($\omega_4 = 0$)

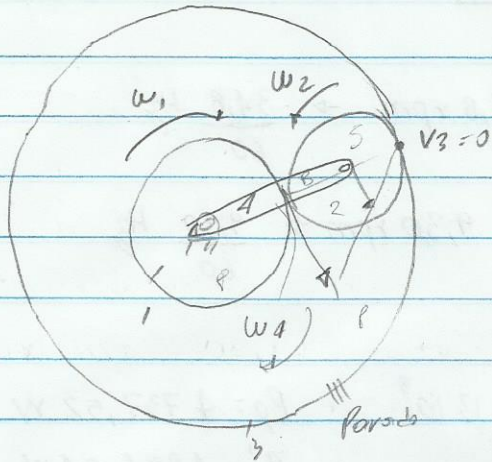
$\omega_2 = \omega_1 \frac{d_1}{d_2}$

$\omega_3 = \omega_2 \frac{d_2}{d_3} = \omega_1 \frac{d_1 \cdot d_2}{d_3 \cdot d_2}$

1 / 1

Sistema planetário, ou epicicoidal

existe pelo menos 1 eixo móvel (translada)



Satélite: 2

Planeta: 1 e 3

Braço: 4

Camino: 1 2 3

Definições: (Apenas para sistema com barra e é epicicoidal)

Satélite é o elemento no eixo móvel que sofre translação e rotação.

Planeta é o elemento em eixo fixo que está em contato direto com o satélite

Braço é o elemento que arrasta ou é arrastado pelo eixo móvel.

Camino é o percurso de engrenamento iniciando sempre por um planeta e terminando em outro planeta (se houver)

ω ou f ou x	CAMINO			braço
	1	2	3	
arrastamento	ω₄	ω₄	ω₄	ω₄
relativa	ω₁ - ω₄	$-\frac{d_1}{d_2} (\omega_1 - \omega_4)$	$+\frac{d_2}{d_3} \left[-\frac{d_1}{d_2} (\omega_1 - \omega_4) \right]$	0
absoluta	ω₁	ω₂	ω₃	ω₄

abs = rel + ar ∴ rel = (abs - ar)

Par girando no mesmo sentido → sinal +

Par girando em sentidos opostos → sinal -

$$w_3 = \frac{d_2 \times d_1 (w_1 - w_4) + w_4}{d_3 \times d_2}$$

$$w_2 = \frac{-d_1 (w_1 - w_4) + w_4}{d_2}$$

Exemplo: Para o sistema dado, calcule w_2 e w_3 com $d_1 = 50 \text{ mm}$ $d_2 = 30 \text{ mm}$ e $w_1 = 10 \text{ rad/s}$

1) $w_4 = 0$ (Assumindo $w_4 = 0$)

$$d_3 = d_1 + 2d_2 = 110 \text{ mm}$$

$$w_2 = \frac{-50 (10 - 0) + 0}{30} = -16,67 \text{ rad/s} \quad w_3 = \frac{-30 \times 50 (10 - 0) + 0}{110 \times 30} = -4,55 \text{ rad/s}$$

2) $w_3 = 0$

$$0 = \frac{-50 (10 - w_4) + w_4}{110} \Rightarrow -500 + 50w_4 + 110w_4 = 0 \therefore w_4 = 3,125 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$w_2 = \frac{-50 (10 - 3,125) + 3,125}{30} \therefore w_2 = -8,33 \text{ rad/s}$$

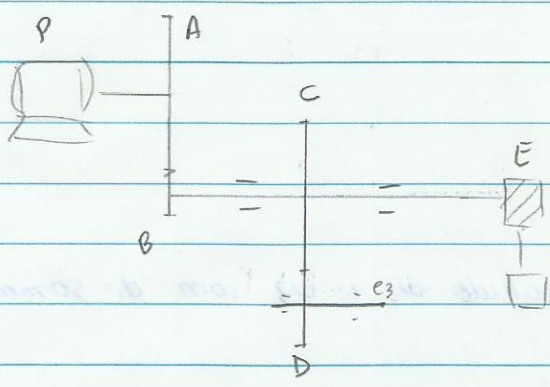
3) $w_3 = +10 \text{ rad/s}$

$$10 = \frac{-50 (10 - w_4) + w_4}{110} \Rightarrow 1100 = -500 + 50w_4 + 110w_4 \therefore w_4 = 10 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$w_2 = \frac{-50 (10 - 10) + 10}{30} \therefore w_2 = 10 \text{ rad/s}$$

- Exercício 3,6 em diante até 3,9 (Prova) {3,6 → 3,9}

13-03-2015



eixo	P_e	P_{sai}
e_1	P	P_{input}
e_2	$P_{planet} \cdot n_{eng}$	$P_{planet} \cdot n_{eng} = \pi \cdot \gamma$
e_3	$(P_{planet} \cdot n_{eng} - \pi) \cdot n_{eng}$	$(P_{planet} \cdot n_{eng} - \pi) \cdot n_{eng}$

Exercício 3.6) (Apostila)

a) Classificar todos os elementos

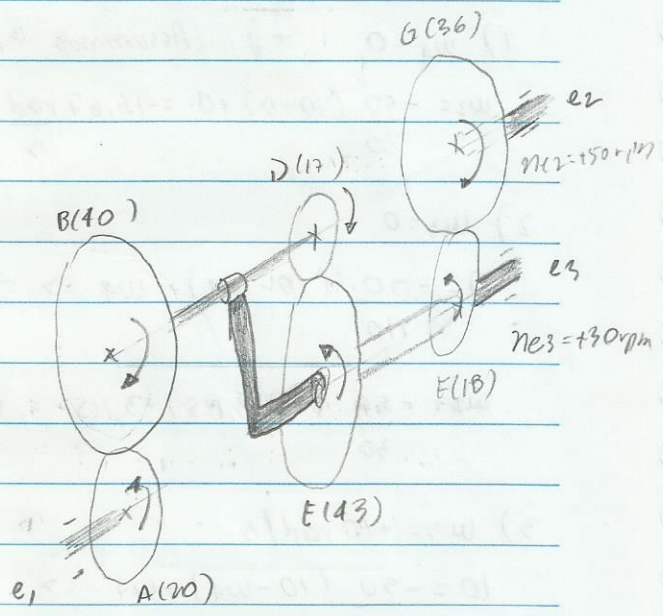
eixo móvel: B, D

Satélite: B, D

Planeta: A, E

Braco: C

Caminho: ABDE



b) Determinar as rotações $n_{E3} = +30 \text{ rpm}$ e $n_{E2} = +50 \text{ rpm}$

numero	CAMINHO				Braco
	A	B	D	E	
rotações	n_c	n_c	n_c	n_c	n_c
arrastamento	$n_A - n_c$	$n_B - n_c$	$n_D - n_c$	$n_E - n_c$	n_c
relativa	$n_A - n_c$	$-\frac{z_A}{z_B} (n_A - n_c)$	$-\frac{z_A}{z_D} (n_A - n_c)$	$-\frac{z_A}{z_E} \left[-\frac{z_B}{z_D} (n_A - n_c) \right]$	0
absoluta	n_A	n_B	n_D	n_E	n_c

$n_c = 30 \text{ rpm}$

$n_E = \frac{17 \times 20}{43 \times 40} (n_A - n_c) + n_c$

$-100 = \frac{17 \times 20}{43 \times 40} (n_A - 30) + 30 \therefore n_A = -629,6 \text{ rpm}$

$n_E = -50 \times \frac{36}{18} = -100 \text{ rpm}$

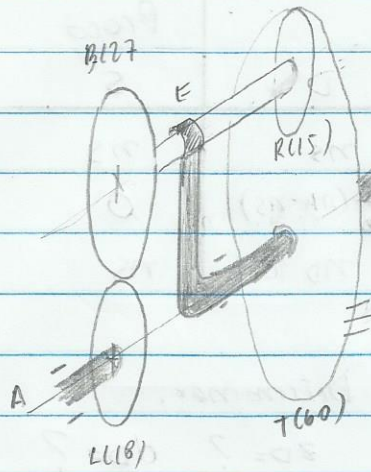
$n_B = -\frac{20}{40} (n_A - n_c) + n_c \therefore n_B = 358,8 \text{ rpm}$

$n_E = n_F = -100 \text{ rpm}$

$n_D = n_B = +358,8 \text{ rpm}$

Exercício 3.7) (Apostila)

(Apostila) (8.8 outubro 2013)



eixo móvel: BR

braco E

Satélite: BR

Planeta: LT

Caminho: LBRT

$n_A = +1400 \text{ rpm}$

número de rotações	CAMINHO				Braço
	L	B	R	T	
arrastamento	$n_E \checkmark$	$n_E \checkmark$	$n_E \checkmark$	$n_E \checkmark$	n_E
relativa	$(n_L - n_E)$	$-\frac{18}{27}(n_L - n_E)$	$-\frac{18}{27}(n_L - n_E)$	$-\frac{18 \times 15}{27 \times 60}(n_L - n_E)$	0
absoluta	$1400 \checkmark$	$n_B \checkmark$	$n_R \checkmark$	$n_T \checkmark$	n_E

$n_T = 0 ; n_L = n_A = +1400$

$abs = rel + arr$

$$\frac{-18 \times 15}{27 \times 60} (n_L - n_E) + n_E = n_T \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{6} (1400 - n_E) + n_E = 0 \therefore n_E = 200 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_B = n_E - \frac{18}{27} (n_L - n_E) \Rightarrow n_B = 200 - \frac{18}{27} (1400 - 200) \therefore n_B = -600 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_R = n_E - \frac{18}{27} (n_L - n_E) \Rightarrow n_R = 200 - \frac{18}{27} (1400 - 200) \therefore n_R = -600 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_T = 0$$

$$i = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{d_2}{d_1} = \frac{z_2}{z_1}$$

Exercício 3.8) (Apostila)

número	CAMINHO			Braço
	A	B	D	
rotações	n_s	n_s	n_s	n_s
arrastamento	$n_A - n_s$	$n_B - n_s$	$n_D - n_s$	0
relativa	n_A	n_B	n_D ✓	n_s

$$z_A = 30 \text{ dentes}$$

$$S : 1 \text{ volta}$$

Determinar:

$$d_A = 60 \text{ mm}$$

$$A : 4 \text{ voltas}$$

$$z_D = ? \quad d_D = ?$$

$$n_D = 0$$

→ Para $S \rightarrow 1$ volta então $A \rightarrow 4$ volta ($n_s = 1$ e $n_A = 4$)

$$n_D = n_s - \frac{d_A}{d_D} (n_A - n_s) \Rightarrow 0 = 1 - \frac{60}{d_D} (4 - 1) \Rightarrow d_D = 180 \text{ mm}$$

$$n_D = n_s - \frac{z_A \times z_B}{z_B \times z_D} (n_A - n_s) \Rightarrow 0 = 1 - \frac{30}{z_D} (4 - 1) \Rightarrow z_D = 90 \text{ dentes}$$

Exercício 3.9) (Apostila)

Porque devo assumir $n_D = 0$?

número	Caminho			Braço
	B	A	C	
rotações	n_D	n_D	n_D	n_D
arrastamento	$n_B - n_D$	$n_A - n_D$	$n_C - n_D$	0
relativa	n_B	n_A	n_C	n_D

Para C travada:

$$n_C = 0 \text{ rpm} \quad 0 = -\frac{24}{56} (300 - n_D) \text{ rpm} \Rightarrow n_D = 190 \text{ rpm}$$

Para C liberada:

$$n_A = \frac{-24}{16} \cdot (300 - n_D) + n_D \quad ; \text{ (Assumindo } n_D = 0) \quad n_A = -450 \text{ rpm} \quad n_C = -\frac{24}{56} (300 - 0) + 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n_C = -128,6 \text{ rpm}$$

Exercícios Pré-Prova

Exercício 3.2)

$$f_E = f_H \times \frac{d_H \cdot d_A \cdot d_c \cdot d_e}{d_r \cdot d_B \cdot d_D \cdot d_F} = 20 \times \frac{100 \cdot 90 \cdot 110 \cdot 100}{400 \cdot 279 \cdot 451 \cdot 160} \therefore f_E = 0,246 \text{ Hz}$$

$$P = F \cdot v = F \cdot 2\pi f \cdot R$$

$$P_Q = 2\pi \cdot 0,246 \cdot 0,3 \cdot 35 \therefore P_Q = 8,11 \text{ KNm}^B$$

$$P_E = P_m \cdot \eta_{eng}^2 \cdot \eta_{cor}^3 \cdot \eta_{rot}^3 = 13,6 \cdot 0,97^2 \cdot 0,99 \cdot 0,99 \therefore P_E = 11,98 \text{ kW}^C$$

$$P_E = P_x + P_y$$

$$P_Q = P_x \cdot \eta_{eng}^1 \cdot \eta_{cor}^0 \cdot \eta_{rot}^1 \cdot \eta_{com}^1 = P_x \cdot 0,97 \cdot 0,99 \cdot 0,95 \therefore P_x = 8,89 \text{ kW}^D$$

(As duas sobem)

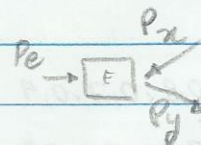
$$P_y = P_E - P_x = 11,98 - 8,89 \therefore P_y = 3,03 \text{ kW}^E$$

$$P_p = P_y \cdot \eta_{eng}^1 \cdot \eta_{cor}^0 \cdot \eta_{rot}^1 \cdot \eta_{com}^1 = 3,03 \cdot 0,97 \cdot 0,99 \cdot 0,95 \therefore P_p = 2,76 \text{ kW}^F$$

$$f_g = f_H \times \frac{d_H \cdot d_A \cdot d_c \cdot d_e}{d_r \cdot d_B \cdot d_D \cdot d_F} = 20 \times \frac{100 \cdot 90 \cdot 110 \cdot 100}{400 \cdot 279 \cdot 451 \cdot 451} \therefore f_g = 0,09 \text{ Hz}^X$$

$$P_p = 2\pi g R Q$$

$$2,76 = 2\pi \cdot 0,09 \cdot 0,3 \cdot Q \therefore Q = 33,6 \text{ KN}$$



(Apenas P sobre o ponto Q desce)

$$P_e = P_y - P_x \quad (\text{Admitindo as mesmas frequências})$$

$$P_x = P_Q \cdot \eta_{eng}^1 \cdot \eta_{cor}^0 \cdot \eta_{rot}^1 \cdot \eta_{com}^1 = 8,11 \cdot 0,97 \cdot 0,99 \cdot 0,95 \therefore P_x = 7,4 \text{ KN}$$

$$11,98 = P_y - 7,4 \therefore P_y = 19,32 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_Q = P_y \cdot \eta_{eng}^1 \cdot \eta_{cor}^0 \cdot \eta_{rot}^1 \cdot \eta_{com}^1$$

$$P_Q = 19,32 \cdot 0,97 \cdot 0,99 \cdot 0,95 = 17,62 \text{ kW}$$

$$17,62 = 2\pi \cdot 0,09 \cdot 0,3 \cdot Q \therefore Q = 214,36 \text{ KN}$$

Exercício 3.3 A=10KN B=15KN C=17KN

$$n_{\text{motor}} = 870 \text{ rpm } d = 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$P = F \cdot v \quad i = \frac{n_1}{n_2} \Rightarrow n_1 = i n_2$$

a) v_1, v_2, v_3 ?

$$w_1 = \frac{870}{2,5} = 348 \text{ rpm} \quad w_A = \frac{348}{20} = 17,4 \text{ rpm}$$

$$v = wR$$

$$v = 2\pi \cdot 17,4 \cdot 0,1 \quad \therefore v_A = 10,93 \text{ m/min}$$

$$\text{rpm} = \frac{1 \text{ rev}}{\text{min}} = \frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{\text{min}}$$

$$w_2 = \frac{870}{30} \quad w_3 = \frac{w_2}{4} = \frac{870}{120} = 7,25 \text{ rpm} = 14,5\pi \text{ rad/min}$$

$$v_B = 14,5\pi \cdot 0,1$$

$$v_B = v_C = 4,56 \text{ rad/min}$$

$$v_C = 14,5\pi \cdot 0,1$$

(b) Potência mínima do motor ?

$$P_A = \frac{10 \times 10,93}{60} = 1,82 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_B = \frac{15 \cdot 4,56}{60} = 1,14 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_C = \frac{17 \cdot 4,56}{60} = 1,29 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_A = P_{m1} \times 0,8 \times 0,7 \times 0,9 \quad \therefore P_{m1} = 3,62 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_B = P_{m2} \times 0,85 \times 0,9 \times 0,7 \quad \therefore P_{m2} = 2,13 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_m = P_{m1} + P_{m2} + P_{m3}$$

$$P_C = P_{m3} \times 0,9 \times 0,9 \times 0,7 \quad \therefore P_{m3} = 2,28 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_m = 8,02 \text{ kW}$$

(c) Rendimento total do Sistema

$$P_s = P_c \cdot \eta$$

$$\eta_t = \frac{\sum P_s}{P_m} = \frac{P_A + P_B + P_C}{P_m}$$

$$\eta_t = 0,53$$

Exercício 3.6)

(a)

Planeta: A e F

Braço: C

Satélite: B e D

Caminho: ABDE

(b) Determinar as rotações quando $n_{E3} = +30 \text{ rpm}$ e $n_{F2} = +50 \text{ rpm}$

número de rotações	Caminho				Braço
	A	B	D	E	
arrastamento	$n_C^{(+30)}$	$n_C^{(+30)}$	$n_C^{(+30)}$	$n_C^{(+30)}$	n_C
relativa	$n_A - n_C$	$-\frac{z_A}{z_B} (n_A - n_C)$	$-\frac{z_A}{z_D} (n_A - n_C)$	$-\frac{z_A z_D}{z_B z_E} (n_A - n_C)$	0
absoluta	n_A	n_B	n_D	n_E	n_C

$$n_{\text{abs}} = n_{\text{arr}} + n_{\text{rel}}$$

$$n_{E3} = n_C = +30 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_G = \frac{z_E}{z_F} \cdot n_F = 50 \times \frac{36}{18} = 100 \text{ rpm} \quad n_E = -n_F$$

$$n_E = n_C + \frac{z_A z_D}{z_B z_E} (n_A - n_C) \Rightarrow -100 = 30 + \frac{20 \times 17}{40 \times 43} (n_A - 30) \quad \therefore n_A = -627,65 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_D = n_C - \frac{z_A}{z_D} (n_A - n_C) \Rightarrow n_D = 30 - \frac{20}{40} (-627,65 - 30) \quad \therefore n_D = 358,82 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_B = n_C - \frac{z_A}{z_B} (n_A - n_C) \quad \therefore n_B = n_D \quad n_B = 358,82 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_E = -100 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_C = +30 \text{ rpm}$$

Exercício 3.7)

(28/03/2019)

Planeta: LT

Braco: E

Satélite: BR

Caminho: LBRT

número de rotações	Caminho				Braco
	L	B	R	T	E
arrastamento	n_E	n_E	n_E	n_E	n_E
relativo	$n_L - n_E$	$-\frac{z_L}{z_B} (n_L - n_E)$	$-\frac{z_L}{z_B} (n_L - n_E)$	$-\frac{z_L \cdot z_R}{z_B \cdot z_T} (n_L - n_E)$	0
absoluto	n_L	n_B	n_R	n_T	n_E

$$n_A = +1400 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_L = n_A$$

\therefore

$$n_L = +1400 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_T = 0 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_T = n_E - \frac{z_L \cdot z_R}{z_B \cdot z_T} (n_L - n_E) \Rightarrow 0 = n_E - \frac{18 \cdot 15}{27 \cdot 60} (1400 - n_E)$$

$$0 = n_E - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 1400 + \frac{1}{6} n_E$$

$$n_E = +200 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_R = \frac{-z_L}{z_B} (n_L - n_E) + n_E \Rightarrow n_R = \frac{-18}{27} (1400 - 200) + 200$$

$$n_R = -600 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_B = n_E - \frac{z_L}{z_B} (n_L - n_E) + n_E \therefore n_B = n_R$$

$$n_B = -600 \text{ rpm}$$

Exercício 19.8)

$$P = F \cdot v = T \cdot \omega$$

(a) Torque no eixo de saída

$$n_s = 1420 \times \frac{16 \times 20}{49 \times 58} \therefore n_s = 159,89 \text{ rpm} = 16,74 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$1420 \text{ rpm} = 148,70 \text{ rad/s}$$

(Devido $\eta = 100$) $\therefore P_s = P_e$

$$P = 320 \times 148,70$$

$$P_e = 47,58 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_s = 47,58 \text{ kW}$$

$$P = T \omega$$

$$T = \frac{47,58 \cdot 10^3}{16,74}$$

$$T = 2842 \text{ Nm} = 2842 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Nmm}$$

(b) Dimensões das chavetas no eixo de entrada

$$d_e = 55 \text{ mm} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = 16 \text{ mm} \\ h_1 = 6 \text{ mm} \\ l_{\text{min}} = 45 \text{ mm} \end{array} \right.$$

$$h = 10 \text{ mm} \quad h_2 = 4,3 \text{ mm} \quad l_{\text{max}} = 180 \text{ mm}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_{\text{adm}} = 60 \text{ MPa} \\ \tau_{\text{adm}} = 40 \text{ MPa} \end{array} \right.$$

→ Falha devido ao esmagamento:

$$T = F_c \left(\frac{d}{2} - h_1 + \frac{3h}{4} \right) = 320 \cdot 10^3 = F_c \left(\frac{55}{2} - 6 + \frac{3 \cdot 10}{4} \right) \therefore F_c = 11,03 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot F_c}{hL} \leq \sigma_{\text{adm}} \Rightarrow \frac{2 \cdot 11,03 \cdot 10^3}{10 \times 60} \leq \sigma_{\text{adm}} \therefore L \geq 36,78 \text{ mm}$$

→ Falha devido ao cisalhamento:

$$T = Q \cdot \frac{d}{2} = 320 \cdot 10^3 = Q \cdot \frac{55}{2} \therefore Q = 11636,36 \text{ N}$$

$$\frac{Q}{bL} \leq \tau_{\text{adm}} \Rightarrow \frac{11636,36}{10L} \leq 40 \therefore L \geq 29,09$$

$$\therefore L = 45 \text{ mm}$$

Mancais de deslizamento (Matéria do Djalma)

08-04-2015

- Definição: Mancais são apoios de eixos ou de qualquer elemento de máquina que permitem movimento relativo entre 2 componentes, seja o movimento rotativo ou linear deslizante e alternativo.

- Tipos de Mancais

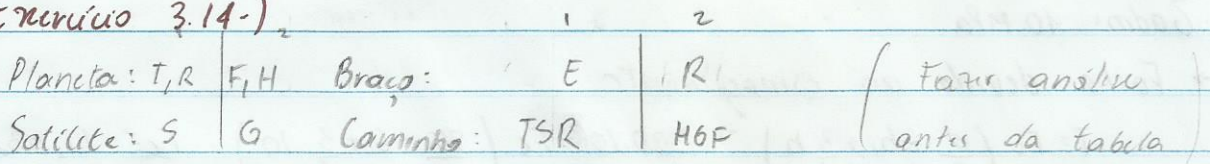
A) Mancais de Rolamento: (Abordado pelo professor Alberto)

* Composto por anel externo e interno e elementos rolantes: esferas ou rolos (cilíndricos ou cônicos)

B) Mancais de Deslizamento:

10-04-2015

Exercício 3.14-)



número de rotações	Caminho			Braco
	T	S	R	
arrastamento	n_E	n_E	n_E	n_E
relativo	$(n_T - n_E)$	$\star \frac{30}{30} (n_T - n_E)$	$\Delta \frac{30}{70} [\star \frac{30}{70} (n_T - n_E)]$	0
absoluto	n_T	n_S	n_R	n_E

número de rotações	Caminho			Braco
	H	G	F	
arrastamento	n_R	n_R	n_R	n_R
relativo	$(n_H - n_R)$	$\star \frac{30}{30} (n_H - n_R)$	$\# \frac{30}{70} [\star \frac{30}{70} (n_H - n_R)]$	0
absoluto	n_H	n_G	n_F	n_R

abs = rela. + arr.

$$n_R = \Delta * (n_T - n_E) + n_E \quad \Delta * = -$$

$$\therefore n_R = -(n_T - n_E) + n_E$$

$$n_R = -n_T + 2n_E$$

$$n_R = -n_T + 2 \times (-33,3)$$

$$\therefore \boxed{n_R = -n_T - 66,6} \quad (I)$$

$$n_F = n_A = +100 \times \frac{18}{17} \times \frac{17}{36} = +50 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_E = -100 \times \frac{35}{105} = -33,3 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_T = n_H$$

$$z = 30$$

$$n_S = * (n_T - n_E) + n_E$$

$$\boxed{n_S = * (n_T + 33,3) - 33,3} \quad (II)$$

-//-

$$n_F = \# * (n_G - n_R) + n_R \quad \# * = -$$

$$n_F = -(n_G - n_R) + n_R$$

$$\boxed{n_F = -n_G + 2n_R} \quad (III)$$

$$\boxed{n_G = * (n_G - n_R) + n_R} \quad (IV)$$

Substituindo valores:

$$(I) \quad n_R = -n_T - 66,6 \quad ; \quad n_T = n_H$$

$$\therefore n_R = -n_H - 66,6 \quad (n_H = -66,6 - n_R)$$

$$(III) \quad n_F = -n_G + 2n_R$$

$$n_F = -n_H + 2(-n_H - 66,6)$$

$$n_F = -n_H - 2n_H - 133,3$$

$$n_F = -3n_H - 133,3 \quad ; \quad n_F = +50$$

$$+50 = -3n_H - 133,3 \quad \therefore \boxed{n_H = -61,1 \text{ rp.n}} \quad (n_H = n_T)$$

$$(II) \quad n_S = * (n_T + 33,3) - 33,3 \quad ; \quad n_T = n_H$$

$$n_S = * (-61,1 + 33,3) - 33,3$$

$$n_S = * (-27,7) - 33,3$$

$$\text{Para } * = + \Rightarrow n_S = -61,1 \text{ rpm}$$

$$* = - \Rightarrow n_S = -5,5 \text{ rpm}$$

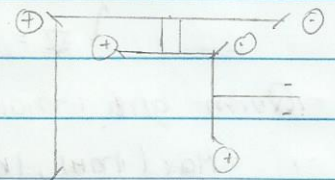
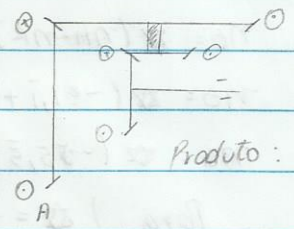
Quem gira mais rápido entre os planetas?

$$\text{Max}(|n_T|, |n_R|) = n_T$$

$$(I) \quad n_R = -n_H - 66,6 \quad ; \quad n_H = -61,1$$

$$\therefore \boxed{n_R = -5,5 \text{ rpm}}$$

Exemplo:



Produto: -

Analisar os Planetas

Comparamos n_{braco} com n do planeta mais rápido.

$$n_E = - \dots \quad n_T = - \dots$$

mesmo sentido (sinal)

logo, usamos o satellite com menor rotação em módulo

(Mesmo sentido, baixa velocidade)

$$\therefore n_S = -5,5 \text{ rpm}$$

$$(IV) \quad n_G = \star (n_H - n_R) + n_R$$

$$n_G = \star (-61,1 + 5,5) - 5,5$$

$$n_G = \star (-55,5) - 5,5$$

$$\text{Para } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \star = + \Rightarrow n_G = -61,1 \text{ rpm} \\ \star = - \Rightarrow n_G = +50 \text{ rpm} \end{array} \right.$$

Quem gira mais rápido entre os planetas?

$$\text{Max}(|n_H|, |n_E|) = n_H$$

Comparando n_{braco} com n_H

$$n_R = \ominus \dots \quad n_H = \ominus \dots$$

mesmo sinal (sentido)

logo, usamos o satellite com velocidade menor

$$\therefore n_G = +50 \text{ rpm}$$

Exercícios no modelo P2

Exercício 3.10)

Distinção das engrenagens:	$n_A = n_F$
Planetas: A, E	$n_F = \frac{25}{75} n_G \therefore n_F = \frac{n_G}{3}$
Satélite: B	
Braco: D	$n_C = 0$
Caminho: ABC	

numero de rotações	Caminho			Braco
	A	B	C	
arrastamento	n_D	n_D	n_D	n_D
relativa	$(n_A - n_D)$	$\Delta \frac{120}{60} (n_A - n_D)$	$\Delta \frac{60}{88} \left[\Delta \frac{120}{60} (n_A - n_D) \right]$	0
absoluta	n_A	n_B	n_C	n_D

$$n_C = \Delta \frac{15}{11} (n_A - n_D) + n_D \quad ; \quad n_A = n_F = \frac{n_G}{3}$$

$$n_C = \Delta \frac{15}{11} \left(\frac{n_G}{3} - n_D \right) + n_D \quad \Delta \neq -$$

$$n_C = \frac{-5}{11} n_G + \frac{15}{11} n_D + n_D \quad \therefore n_C = \frac{-5n_G + 26n_D}{11}$$

Sabendo que $n_C = 0 \therefore 0 = \frac{-5n_G + 26n_D}{11}$

$\frac{n_G}{n_D} = \frac{26}{5} = 5,2$
--

Exercício 3.12

Planetas: H, F	$n_A = n_D = +60 \text{ rpm}$
Satélites: G	$n_C = n_H = \frac{18 \cdot 24 \cdot 60}{24 \cdot 30} \therefore n_C = n_H = +36 \text{ rpm}$
Braco: Engrenagem helicoidal	
Caminho: HGF	$n_F = n_E = \frac{66 \cdot 60}{30} \therefore n_F = n_E = -132 \text{ rpm}$

número de rotações	Caminho			Braco
	H	G	F	
arrastamento	n_{BR}	n_{BR}	n_{BR}	n_{BR}
relativo	$(n_H - n_{BR})$	$\square \frac{40}{44} (n_H - n_{BR})$	$\Delta \frac{44}{20} \left[\square \frac{40}{44} (n_H - n_{BR}) \right]$	0
absoluto	n_H	n_G	n_F	n_{BR}

$n_F = \Delta \square 2 (n_H - n_{BR}) + n_{BR} ; \Delta \square = -1$

$-132 = -2 (+36 - n_{BR}) + n_{BR}$

$-132 = -72 + 2n_{BR} + n_{BR} \therefore n_{BR} = -20 \text{ rpm}$

$n_G = \square (10/11) (n_H - n_{BR}) + n_{BR}$

$n_G = \square \frac{10}{11} (+36 + 20) - 20$

Para $\square = - \Rightarrow n_G = 30,90 \text{ rpm}$

$\square = + \Rightarrow n_G = -70,90 \text{ rpm}$

Max ($|n_H|, |n_F|$) = ? máximo n entre os planetas: -132 rpm

Comparando sentido n_{BR} e $n_F \therefore$ Satélite deve ter a menor velocidade

$n_G = 30,90 \text{ rpm}$

Como calcular n_S ?

Exercício 3.13

Planeta: G, F	$n_H = +700 \text{ rpm}$
Satélite: DE	$n_B = n_C = \frac{120}{70} \cdot 700 \therefore n_B = n_C = -1200 \text{ rpm}$
Braco: A	
Caminho: GDA	$n_F = -1800 \text{ rpm}$

número de rotações	Caminho			Braco
	G	DE	F	
arrastamento	n_A	n_A	n_A	n_A
relativo	$(n_G - n_A)$	$\square \cdot \frac{100}{90} (n_G - n_A)$	$\frac{\Delta \square}{60} \left[\square \cdot \frac{100}{90} (n_G - n_A) \right]$	0
absoluto	n_G	n_D	n_F	n_A

$$n_F = \Delta \square \frac{10}{9} (n_G - n_A) + n_A$$

$$-1800 = \Delta \square \frac{10}{9} (-1200 - n_A) + n_A \quad ; \quad \Delta \square = -$$

$$-1800 = \frac{10}{9} \cdot 1200 - \frac{10}{9} n_A + n_A \quad \therefore \quad n_A = 28200 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_D = \square \frac{10}{9} (n_G - n_A) + n_A$$

$$n_D = \square \frac{10}{9} (-1200 - 28200) + 28200$$

Para $\square = -1$, $n_D = 60866,6 \text{ rpm}$

$\square = +1$, $n_D = -4466,6 \text{ rpm}$

Numero máximo de rotações dos planetárias $|n_F| > |n_G|$

$\therefore n_F = \ominus \dots$ e $n_A = \oplus \dots$

Portanto Satélite \Rightarrow maior velocidade

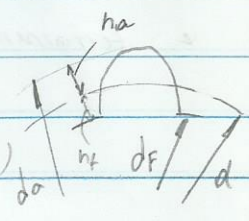
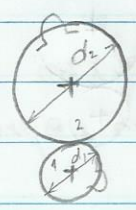
$$n_D = 60866,6 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_B = \frac{40}{30} \cdot 28200$$

$$n_B = 37600 \text{ rpm}$$

Transmissão por engrenagens

Definição: Engrenagem é o par de rodas dentadas que transmitem movimento de rotação constante, sem escorregar um sobre o outro, por meio do contato das laterais dos dentes engrenados



$d = \varnothing$ primitivo

$d_f = \varnothing$ interno ou de pé (fuss)

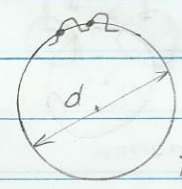
$d_a = \varnothing$ externo (aussen)

h_a : altura da cabeça

h_f : altura do pé do dente

p : passo [mm]

z : nº de dentes



$l = \pi d$

$l = zp$

$\pi d = zp$

$\therefore d = \frac{zp}{\pi}$

Para rodas normais (sem correção)

$h_a = m, h_f = 1,25m$

h : altura do dente

$h = h_f + h_a = 2,25m$

m : módulo, em mm

$d = \frac{p \cdot z}{\pi} = mz$

$\frac{p}{\pi} = m$ (módulo) [mm] S.I.

$\frac{\pi}{p} = DP$ (diametral pitch) [$\frac{1}{\text{pol.}}$]

$d = \frac{p \cdot z}{\pi} = mz = \frac{z}{DP}$

$m = 2\text{mm}$	$m' = 2\text{mm}$
$z_1 = 18$	$z_3 = 40$
$z_2 = 54$	$z_4 = 33$
$a = 72\text{mm}$	$a = 73$

Transmissão por engrenamento

$$a' = \frac{m'(z_3 + z_4)}{2} = 72$$

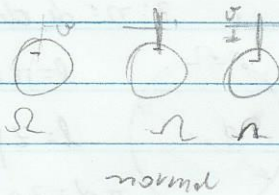
$$m' = 1,97\text{mm}$$

$$a = \frac{m(z_1 + z_2)}{2}$$

A ferramenta com $m = 1,97\text{mm}$
 Deve-se usar $m = 2\text{mm}$, aproximando
 a ferramenta \checkmark

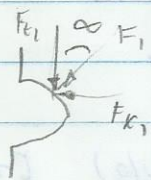
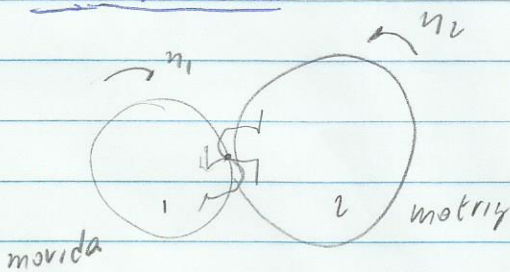
$$v = \pi m$$

v : afastamento



Evolvente é o lugar geométrico de um ponto de uma reta que rola sem escorregar sobre uma circunferência

Forças em ECDR

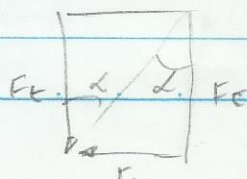
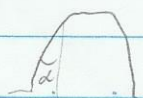


α : ângulo de pressão (em geral $\alpha = 20^\circ$)

- Podem ser também $\alpha = 14,5^\circ$
- $\alpha = 15^\circ$
- $\alpha = 35^\circ$

α é o ângulo da ferramenta de corte

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{F_r}{F_t} \Rightarrow F_r = F_t \tan \alpha$$



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

Ex: Calcular

1) d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4

5) Forças F_c e F_r em cada roda

2) a

6) Reações de apoio no e_1 e e_2

3) n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4

4) Torques de entrada e saída

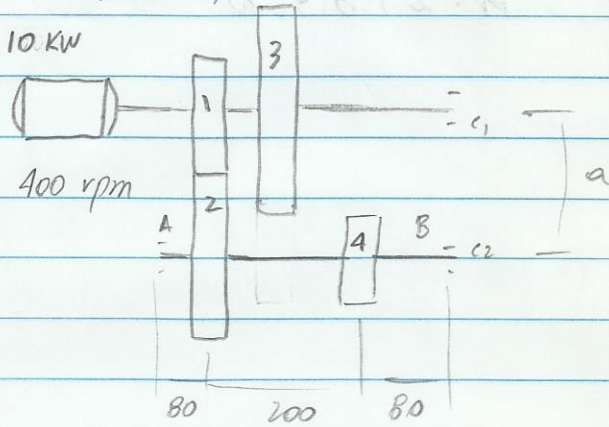
Dados: $z_1 = 20$ $z_2 = 50$

nos eixos e_1, e_2

$z_3 = 40$ $\eta_{eng} = 95\%$

$m = 4 \text{ mm}$ $\alpha = 20^\circ$

$\eta_{rol} = 99\%$ Sem correia



$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{d_2}{d_1}$$

$$a = \frac{m(z_1 + z_2)}{2} ; d = \frac{mz}{\pi} = m z$$

(1)

$$d_1 = 4 \times 20 = 80 \text{ mm} \quad d_2 = 200 \text{ mm} \quad d_3 = 160 \text{ mm} \quad d_4 = 120 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = \frac{4(20 + 50)}{2} = \frac{4(40 + z_4)}{2} \quad z_4 = 30$$

(2)

$$a = \frac{4(20 + 50)}{2} = 140 \text{ mm} \quad \boxed{a = 140 \text{ mm}}$$

Lembrete:

$$P = F \cdot v = T \cdot \omega$$

$$v = 2\pi R \cdot R$$

$$[Hz] = \frac{[rpm]}{60}$$

(3) $n_1 = n_3 = n_m \therefore \boxed{n_1 = n_3 = 400 \text{ rpm}}$

$$n_2 = n_1 \times \frac{d_1}{d_2} = 400 \times \frac{80}{200} \therefore \boxed{n_2 = 160 \text{ rpm}}$$

$$n_4 = n_3 \times \frac{d_3}{d_4} = 400 \times \frac{160}{120} \therefore \boxed{n_4 = 533,3 \text{ rpm}}$$

(4) $P_i = P_m \times \eta_{rol} = 10 \times 0,99 \therefore \boxed{P_i = 9,9 \text{ kW}}$

$$v = 2\pi \frac{n}{60} \cdot R \rightarrow v_2' = 2\pi \cdot 160 \cdot 50 \cdot 10^{-3} \therefore v_2' = \frac{4\pi}{15}$$

$$v_2'' = 2\pi \cdot 533,3 \cdot 60 \cdot 10^{-3} \therefore v_2'' = \frac{16\pi}{15}$$

$$P = T \cdot \omega = F \cdot v$$

$$\hookrightarrow P = T \cdot 2\pi f$$

$$T_1 = \frac{9,9 \cdot 10^3}{2\pi \cdot \frac{400}{60}} = 236,35 \text{ Nm} \quad \therefore F_T = \frac{2T_1}{d_1} = \frac{2 \cdot 236,35}{80 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

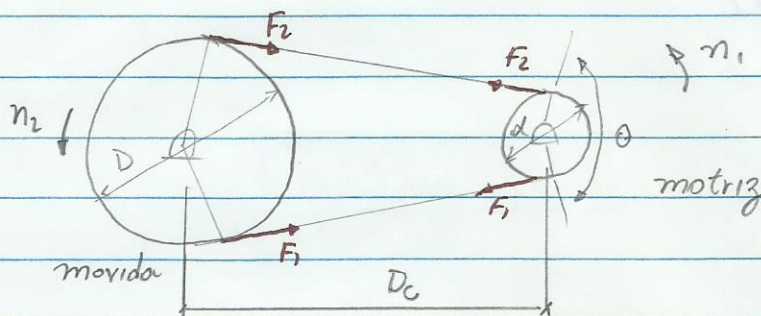
$$\therefore F_T = 5908,63 \text{ N}$$

$$F_r = F_T \cdot \tan(\alpha) = 5908,63 \cdot \tan 20 \quad \therefore F_r = 2150,56 \text{ N}$$

Forças em correias (Cap 11)

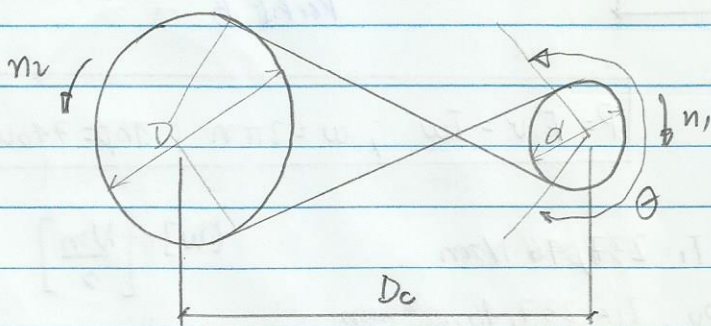
Transmissão aberta $\theta = \pi - \frac{(D-d)}{D_c}$

$$L = 2D_c + 1,57(D-d) + \frac{(D-d)^2}{4D_c}$$



Transmissão cruzada: $\theta = \pi + \frac{(D+d)}{D_c}$

$$L = 2D_c + 1,57(D+d) + \frac{(D+d)^2}{4D_c}$$



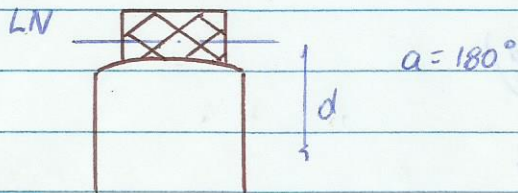
d e D = Φ primitivas (Pitch)

D_c = distancia entre centros

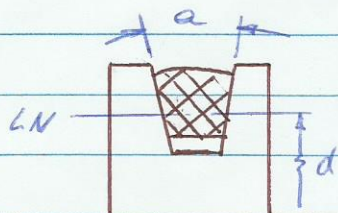
θ = arco de contato entre polia menor e correias

n_1 e n_2 = frequência de rotações

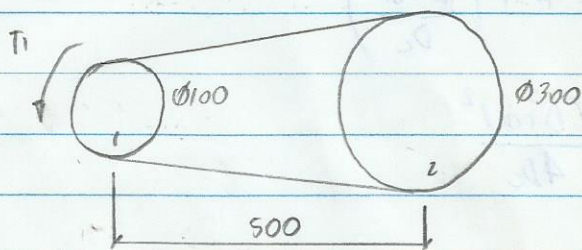
correia plana



correia trapezoidal (em V)



Ex: Calcule as forças F_p e F_s , dados:



$P_i = 20 \text{ hp}$

$n_i = 600 \text{ rpm}$

$\nu = 0,25$

Perfil B

1- Calcular o Torque T_1

$$P = F \cdot v = T\omega ; \omega = 2\pi n ; 1\text{hp} = 746\text{W}$$

$$T_1 = \frac{20 \times 746}{2\pi \cdot \frac{600}{60}}$$

$T_1 = 237,46 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$

$[w] = \left[\frac{\text{Nm}}{\text{s}} \right]$

ou $T_1 = 237,46 \cdot 10^3 \text{ mm}$

2- Calcular F_s

$$F_i = \frac{2T_1}{d(1 - e^{-\mu\theta_c})}$$

$$\theta_c = \frac{\theta}{\sin(\frac{\alpha}{2})} ; \theta = \pi - \left(\frac{D-d}{D_c} \right)$$

$$\theta = \pi - \left(\frac{300-100}{500} \right) ; \theta = 2,74 \quad \alpha(\text{Perfil A}, 300) = 38^\circ$$

$$\theta_c = \frac{2,74}{\sin\left(\frac{38}{2}\right)} \quad \therefore \quad \theta_c = 8,42$$

$$F_1 = \frac{2 \times 237,46 \cdot 10^3}{100 (1 - e^{-0,25 \cdot 8,42})} \quad \therefore \quad F_1 = 5407,96 \text{ N}$$

3- Calcular F_2

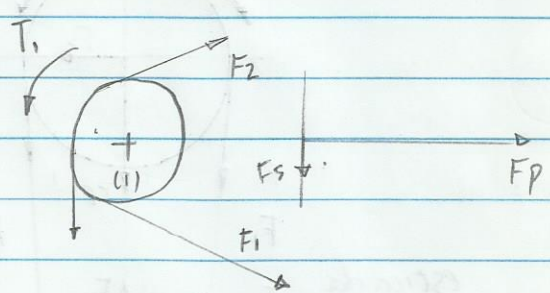
$$F_2 = \frac{2T_1}{d(e^{n\theta_c} - 1)} = \frac{2 \times 237,46 \cdot 10^3}{100 (e^{0,25 \cdot 8,42} - 1)} \quad \therefore \quad F_2 = 658,78 \text{ N}$$

4. Calcular F_p e F_s

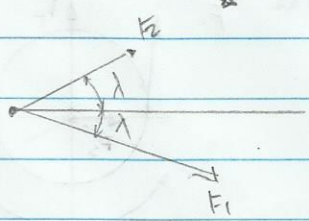
$$F_p = (F_1 + F_2) \cos\left(\frac{\pi - \theta}{2}\right) \quad F_s = (F_1 - F_2) \sin\left(\frac{\pi - \theta}{2}\right)$$

$$F_p = (5407,96 + 658,78) \cos\left(\frac{\pi - 2,74}{2}\right) \quad \therefore \quad F_p = 5945,8 \text{ N}$$

$$F_s = (5407,96 - 658,78) \sin\left(\frac{\pi - 2,74}{2}\right) \quad \therefore \quad F_s = 943,52 \text{ N}$$



Motor sentido oposto
 Movimento mesmo sentido
 (da força e torque)



$$\theta + 2\lambda = \pi$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\pi - \theta}{2}$$

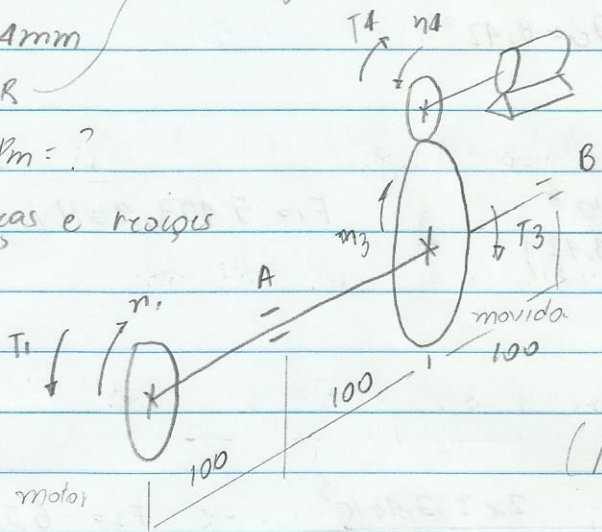
Engrenagem Cilindrica de dentes retos

$Z_1 = 18$ $m = 4mm$
 $Z_3 = 50$ ECDR

(Entregar próxima aula)

F_{T3} , F_{R3} , $P_m = ?$

Desenhe a) forças e reações em A e B

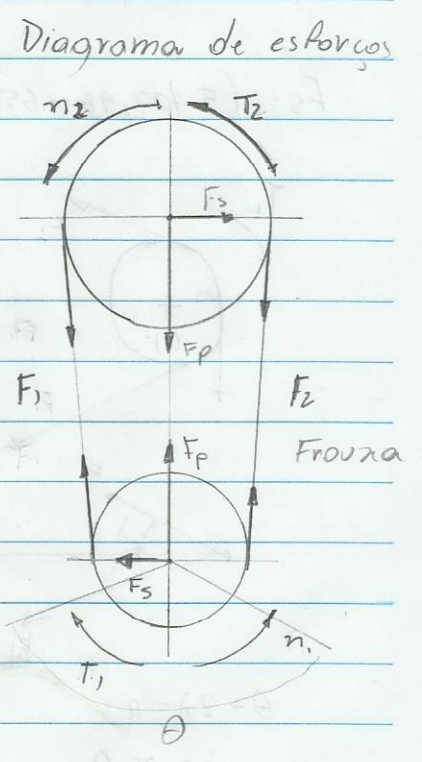
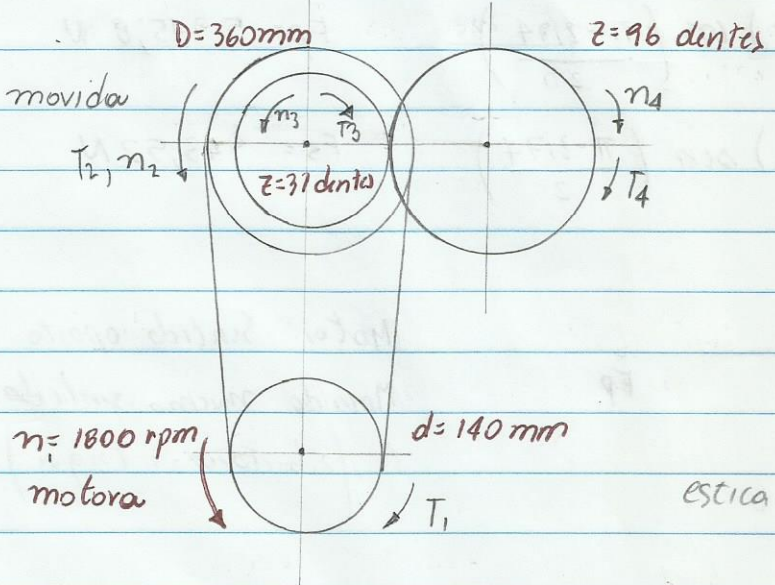


(Resolvido e Entregue)

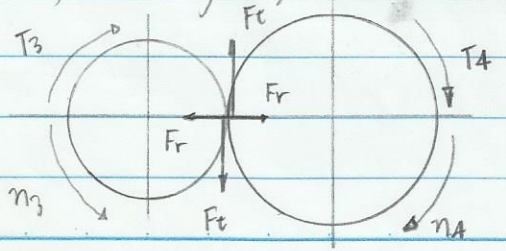
3.3 Exemplo:

Potência dimensionada 46 cv
 engrenagens: $m = 10mm$ $\alpha = 20^\circ$
 polias: $\mu = 0.32$ e $\alpha = 33^\circ$
 alumínio

- a) diagrama de esforços para o eixo
- b) diagramas de torque e de momento fletor
- c) Momento resultante e torque em A e B



Esforços nas engrenagens



$$180 - \pi$$
$$a - \pi$$

/ /

- Determinar D_c (Distância entre centros)

Como D_c não é conhecido, temos: $D_c = \frac{3d+D}{2}$

$$D_c = \frac{3d+D}{2} = \frac{3 \times 140 + 360}{2} \therefore D_c = 390 \text{ mm}$$

- θ (Angulo de abraçamento) $\theta = \pi - \frac{D-d}{D_c}$

$$\theta = \pi - \left(\frac{360 - 140}{390} \right) \therefore \theta = 2,577 \text{ rad}$$

- Angulo de abraçamento corrigido (θ_c) e Torque T_1

$$\theta_c = \frac{\theta}{\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)} = \frac{2,577}{\sin\left(\frac{33 \times \pi}{180 \times 2}\right)} \therefore \theta_c = 9,075 \text{ rad}$$

$$P_i = 2\pi n_1 T_1 \therefore T_1 = \frac{P_i}{2\pi n_1} = \frac{46 \times 735}{2\pi \frac{1800}{60}} \therefore T_1 = 179,368 \text{ Nm}$$

- Esforços nos corrios e no eixo

$$F_1 = \frac{2T_1}{d(1 - e^{-\mu\theta_c})} = \frac{2 \times 179,368}{140 \cdot 10^{-3} (1 - e^{-0,32 \times 9,075})} \quad F_1 = 2710,956 \text{ N}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{2T_1}{d(e^{\mu\theta_c} - 1)} = \frac{2 \times 179,368}{140 \cdot 10^{-3} (e^{0,32 \times 9,075} - 1)} \quad F_2 = 148,562 \text{ N}$$

$$F_p = (F_1 + F_2) \cos\left(\frac{\pi - \theta}{2}\right) = (2710,956 + 148,562) \cos\left(\frac{\pi - 2,577}{2}\right) \therefore F_p = 2746,5$$

$$F_s = (F_1 - F_2) \sin\left(\frac{\pi - \theta}{2}\right) = (2710,956 - 148,562) \sin\left(\frac{\pi - 2,577}{2}\right) \therefore F_s = 713,18 \text{ N}$$

- Esforços nas engrenagens

$$F_r = \frac{2 T_3}{d_3} = \frac{2 T_4}{d_4} \quad \text{Lembrando que } i = \frac{D}{d} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{n_1}{n_2}; i = 1,0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d_2}{d_1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1}; T_1 = 179,368 \text{ Nm} \therefore T_2 = T_1 \cdot \frac{d_2}{d_1} \therefore T_2 = 461,231 \text{ Nm}$$

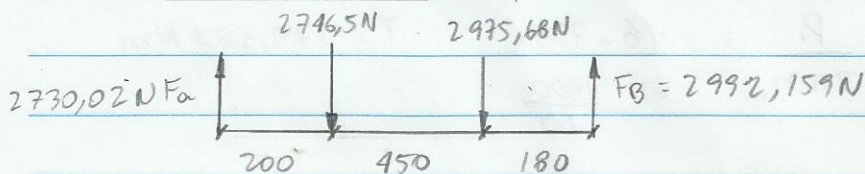
"A somatória dos torques no eixo é zero"

$$\sum T = 0 \quad T_2 - T_3 = 0 \therefore T_3 = T_2 = 461,231 \text{ Nm}$$

$$F_T = \frac{2 \times 461,231}{10 \times 31 \times 10^{-3}} \quad \boxed{F_T = 2975,68 \text{ N}}$$

$$F_r = F_c \cdot \text{tg}(\alpha) = 2975,68 \text{ tg}(20) \quad \boxed{F_r = 1083,06 \text{ N}}$$

Plano Vertical (F_p e F_T)

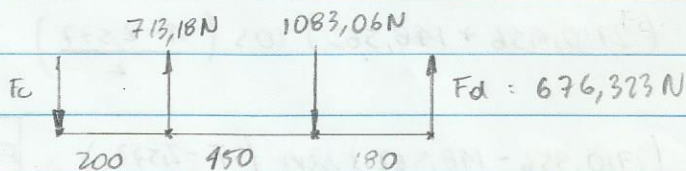


$$\sum F = 0 \quad \rightarrow F_a + F_b = 2746,5 + 2975,68 \quad \Rightarrow F_a + F_b = 5722,18 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum M = 0 \quad 0,83 F_b - 0,2 \times 2746,5 - 0,65 \times 2975,68 = 0$$

$$\therefore F_b = 2992,159 \text{ N} \quad \text{e} \quad F_a = 2730,02 \text{ N}$$

Plano Horizontal (F_s e F_r)



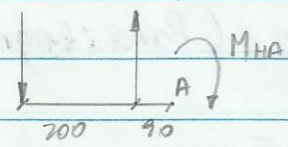
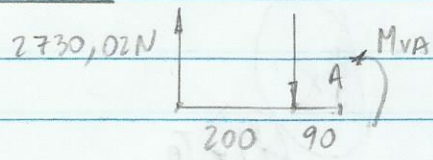
$$\sum F = 0 \quad \rightarrow F_d - F_c = -713,18 + 1083,06 \quad \therefore F_d - F_c = +369,88 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum M = 0 \quad 0,83 F_d + 0,2 \times 713,18 - 0,65 \times 1083,06 = 0$$

$$F_d = 676,323 \text{ N} \quad \text{e} \quad F_c = 306,443 \text{ N}$$

- Momento resultante e torque nas seções A e B. L x D = 40 x 11,9

Ponto A: 2746,5N 306,443N 713,18N



(Plano Vertical)

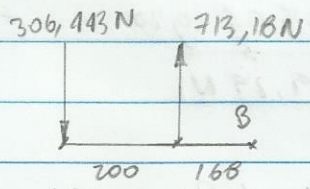
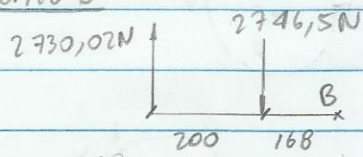
(Plano Horizontal)

$M_{VA} =$

$M_{HA} =$

$M_A = \sqrt{M_{VA}^2 + M_{HA}^2}$

Ponto B



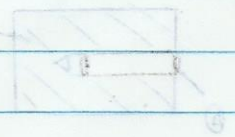
(Plano Vertical)

(Plano Horizontal)

$M_{VB} =$

$M_{HB} =$

$M_B = \sqrt{M_{VB}^2 + M_{HB}^2}$



Pg. 11.34 - Ex. 1 Calcular esforços na engrenagem

$T = 400 \text{ Nm}$ (Para Engrenagem B)

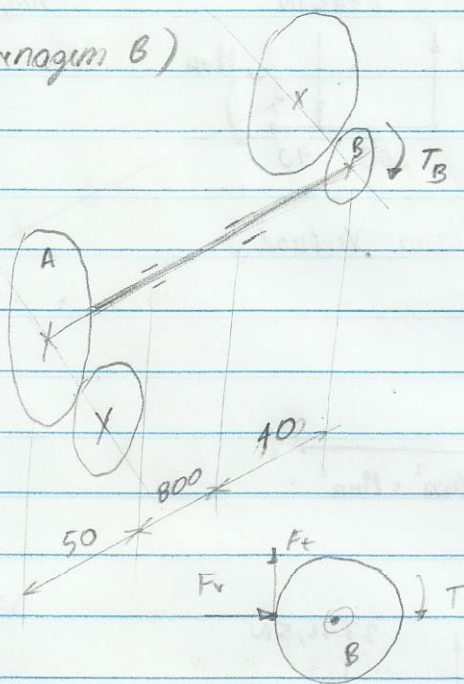
$$F_t = \frac{2T_i}{d_i} \Rightarrow F_t = \frac{2T_B}{m z_B}$$

$$\therefore F_t = \frac{2 \times 400}{7 \times 19 \cdot 10^{-3}} \therefore F_t = 6015,04 \text{ N}$$

"A Somatória dos momentos no eixo é zero" $\therefore T_A = T_B$

$$F_r = F_t \cdot \tan(\alpha) = 6015,04 \tan 20^\circ$$

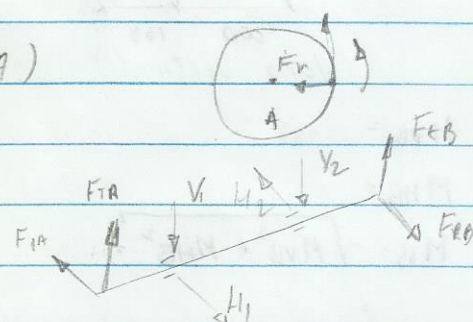
$$\therefore F_r = 2189,29 \text{ N}$$



(Para engrenagem A)

$$F_t = \frac{2 \cdot 400}{6 \cdot 12 \cdot 10^{-3}} \therefore F_t = 1190,48 \text{ N}$$

$$F_r = 1190,48 \tan 20^\circ \therefore F_r = 433,3 \text{ N}$$



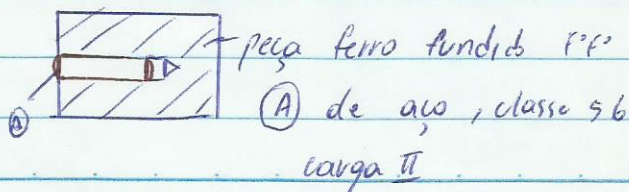
Pinos e Cavilhas - Cap 6

Pinos são fixados com ajuste deslizante (folga)

Cavilhas são fixados com ajuste forçado (interferência)

Exemplo

Determine as tensões admissíveis



Págs de consulta

(6.5)
(5.12)

1) A é pino

$$\sigma_{adm} = 96 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{adm} = 52 \text{ MPa}$$

$$p_{adm} = 16 \text{ MPa}$$

2) A é cavilha lisa

$$\sigma_{adm} = 80 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{adm} = 52 \text{ MPa}$$

$$p_{adm} = 52 \text{ MPa}$$

3) A é cavilha entalhada

$$\sigma_{adm} = 68 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{adm} = 44 \text{ MPa}$$

$$p_{adm} = 34 \text{ MPa}$$

Dimensões $d = 2 \text{ mm}$ (A)

1) Pino (Pag 6.4) ou 2) Cavilha lisa (cilíndrica)

$$d = 2 \text{ mm}$$

$$l = 5 \text{ a } 25 \text{ mm } (5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 25)$$

$$\text{caso } l = 10 \text{ mm} \rightarrow d = 0,8 \text{ a } 4 \text{ mm}$$

3) Cavilha entalhada DIN 1475

$$d = 2 \text{ mm} \rightarrow l = 6 \text{ a } 30 \text{ mm}$$

$$l = 10 \text{ mm} \rightarrow d = 1,5 \text{ a } 4 \text{ mm}$$

4) Cavilha DIN (Cavilha cônica) (Pag 6.3)

-"-

Ex. 6.1 (Ex 6) Qual o diâmetro de uma cavilha lisa transversal 6.8?

$$T = 45 \text{ Nm}$$

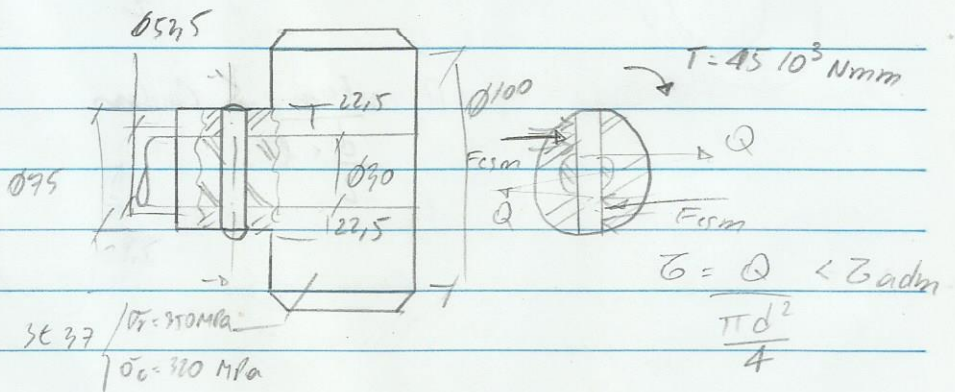
eixo Aço St 50

cubo Aço St 37

chapas leves

carga II

$$\sigma_{\text{cubo}} = 320 \text{ MPa}$$



$$\tau = \frac{Q}{\frac{\pi d^2}{4}} < \tau_{adm}$$

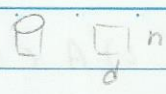
$$T = \frac{Q \times 30}{2} + \frac{Q \times 30}{2} = 30 Q$$

$$\frac{1500}{\frac{\pi d^2}{4}} < 64 \quad \therefore d \geq 5,46 \text{ mm}$$

$$45.000 = Q \times 30$$

$$\therefore Q = 1500 \text{ N}$$

Esmagamento "cavilha"



$$p = \frac{F}{A_{proj}} \leq p_{adm}$$

$$h = 2r,5$$

$$T = F_{esm} \times \frac{52,5}{2} + F_{esm} \times \frac{52,5}{2} = F_{esm} \times 52,5$$

$$T = 45 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Nmm} \quad \dots \quad F_{esm} = 857,14 \text{ N}$$

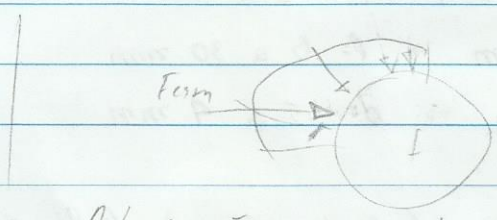
$$\frac{857,14}{22,5d} \leq 72 \quad \dots \quad d \geq 0,53 \text{ mm}$$

$$\dots \quad d_n = 6 \text{ mm} \quad l = 75 \text{ mm}$$

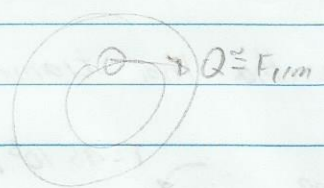
Item 2)

$$\tau = \frac{Q}{d \cdot l} \leq \tau_{adm}$$

$$T = \frac{Q \cdot 30}{2}$$



Admite Fesm passando no meio da cavilha



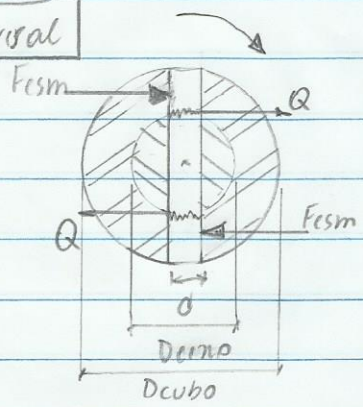
$$T = F_{esm} \frac{30}{2} \Rightarrow T = 15 F_{esm}$$

$$p = \frac{F_{esm}}{\frac{d \cdot l}{2}} \leq p_{adm}$$

Exercício 6.2

(Resumo)

Transversal



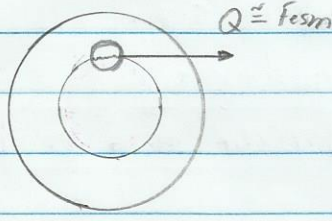
Analisando pela força de cisalhamento

$$\tau = \frac{Q}{\frac{\pi d^2}{4}} < \tau_{adm} \quad \left| \quad T = Q \cdot \frac{d_{cubo}}{2} + Q \cdot \frac{d_{cubo}}{2}$$

Analisando pela força de esmagamento

$$p = \frac{F}{A_{proj}} < p_{adm} \Rightarrow p = \frac{F_{esm}}{\left(\frac{D_{cubo} - d_{cubo}}{2}\right) \times d} \quad \left| \quad T = \left[\frac{F_{esm} \times (D_{cubo} + d_{cubo})}{4} \right] \times 2$$

Longitudinal



Critério de cisalhamento

$$\tau = \frac{Q}{dL} < \tau_{adm}$$

Critério de esmagamento

$$p = \frac{Q}{\frac{d}{2} L} < p_{adm}$$

||

Dados: Cavilhas DIN 1474
Classe 10.9
carga II

Roda
 $p_{adm} = 52 \text{ MPa}$
 $\tau_{adm} = 60 \text{ MPa}$

Laminhas
 $p_{adm} = 70 \text{ MPa}$

- Critério de cisalhamento

$$\tau = \frac{12 \cdot 10^3 \times 0,25}{\frac{\pi d^2}{4}} < 60 \quad \therefore \quad d \geq 7,98 \text{ mm}$$

(Cavilha)

DIN 1474
Pino e Cavilha

$$\tau = \frac{12 \cdot 10^3 \times 0,25}{\frac{\pi d^2}{4}} < 74 \quad \therefore \quad d \geq 7,18 \text{ mm}$$

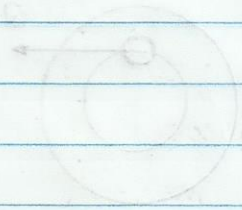
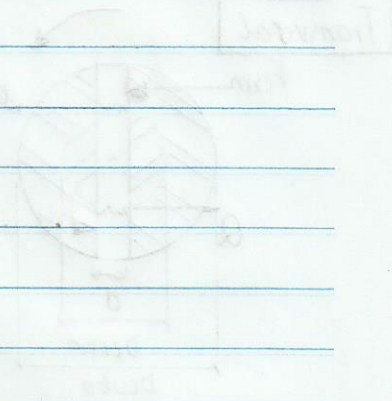
(Pino)

- Critério de esmagamento

(Roda) $\rho = \frac{12 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,015}{20 \cdot d} < 24 \quad \therefore d > 6,25 \text{ mm}$

(Lanta)

$\rho = \frac{12 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,125}{30 \cdot d} = \frac{100}{d}$



Exercícios de Revisão Pré-Prova

Exercício (3.14)

- Satélites são os móveis
- Planetas são os fixos

Satélite	G	S
Planeta	F, H	R, T
Braço	R	E
Caminho	FGH	RST

$$abs = relativo + arrast$$

numero de rotações	CAMINHO			Braço
	F	G	H	R
arrastamento	n_R	n_R	n_R	n_R
relativo	$(n_F - n_R)$	$\Delta (n_F - n_R)$	$\Delta O (n_F - n_R)$	0
absoluto	$n_F \checkmark$	n_G	n_H	n_R

numero de rotações	CAMINHO			Braço
	R	S	T	E
arrastamento	n_E	n_E	n_E	n_E
relativo	$(n_R - n_E)$	$\star (n_R - n_E)$	$\star \square (n_R - n_E)$	0
absoluto	n_R	n_S	n_T	$n_E \checkmark$

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{z_2}{z_1}$$

$$n_B = n_C \frac{z_C}{z_B} \quad n_B = -100 \times \frac{18}{17} \quad \therefore n_B = -105,88 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_A = n_B \times \frac{z_B}{z_A} \quad n_A = +105,88 \times \frac{17}{36} \quad n_A = +50 \text{ rpm} \quad ; \quad n_F = n_A$$

$$n_C = n_D \quad n_E = n_D \times \frac{z_D}{z_E} = -100 \times \frac{35}{105} \quad \therefore n_E = -33,3 \text{ rpm}$$

Caminho FGH

$$n_G = \Delta (n_F - n_R) + n_R$$

$$n_H = \Delta O (n_F - n_R) + n_R$$

$$n_G = \Delta (+50 - n_R) + n_R$$

$$n_H = \Delta O (+50 - n_R) + n_R$$

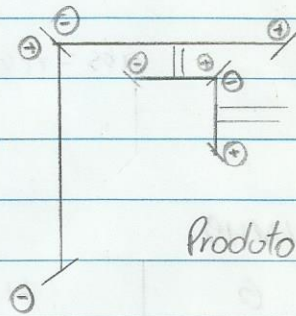
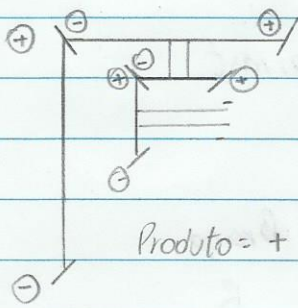
Caminho RST

$$n_s = \star (n_R - n_E) + n_E$$

$$n_T = \star \square (n_R - n_E) + n_E$$

$$n_s = \star (n_R + 33,3) - 33,3$$

$$n_T = \star \square (n_R + 33,3) - 33,3$$



Portanto:

$$n_H = \Delta 0 (+50 - n_R) + n_R ; \Delta 0 = -$$

$$n_T = n_H$$

$$n_H = -(50 - n_R) + n_R$$

$$-n_R - 66,6 = -50 + 2n_R$$

$$n_H = -50 + 2n_R$$

$$\therefore n_R = -5,5 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_T = \star \square (n_R + 33,3) - 33,3 ; \star \square = -$$

$$n_T = n_H = -50 + 2 \times (-5,5)$$

$$n_T = -(n_R + 33,3) + 33,3$$

$$\therefore n_T = n_H = -61,1 \text{ rpm}$$

$$n_T = -n_R - 66,6$$

$$n_G = \Delta (+50 - n_R) + n_R$$

Para $\Delta = -$: $n_G = -(+50 + 5,5) + (-5,5) \Rightarrow n_G = -61,1 \text{ rpm}$

$\Delta = +$: $n_G = +(50 + 5,5) + (-5,5) \Rightarrow n_G = 50 \text{ rpm}$

Qual o planeta que gira mais rápido $|n_E|$ ou $|n_H| \neq n_H$

Comparamos n_{bielo} com n_{planeta}

\ominus e \ominus (Mesmo sentido) $\therefore n_G = +50 \text{ rpm}$

$$n_s = \star (n_R - n_E) + n_E$$

$$\text{Max}(|n_R|, |n_T|) = n_T = -61,1$$

$$n_s = \star (n_R + 33,3) - 33,3$$

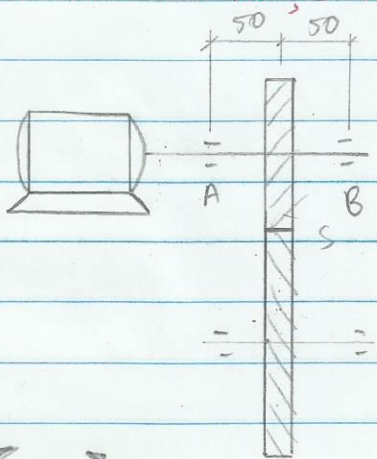
\ominus e \ominus $n_s = -5,5 \text{ rpm}$

Para $\star = -$: $n_s = -61,1 \text{ rpm}$

$\star = +$: $n_s = -5,5 \text{ rpm}$

Determine as reações de apoio em A e B

900rpm
10kW

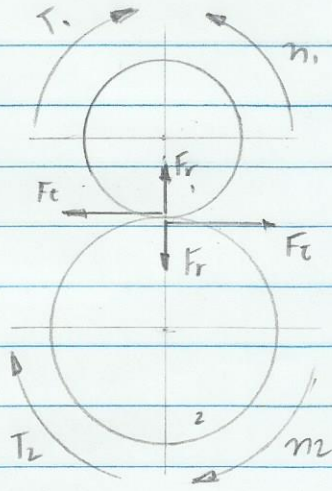


S = ECDH com $\alpha = 20^\circ$ $\beta = 15^\circ$
 $m = 2\text{mm}$ $Z = 20$ dentes

$$P = T \cdot \omega \Rightarrow T = \frac{P}{\omega} = \frac{P}{2\pi f}$$

$$P = F_t \cdot v$$

$$T = \frac{10 \cdot 10^3}{2\pi \frac{900}{60}} \therefore T = 10611 \text{ Nm}$$



$$F_t = \frac{P}{v} = \frac{T}{\frac{d}{2}} \therefore F_t = \frac{2T}{d}$$

$$d = \frac{mz}{\cos \beta}$$

$$F_r = \frac{F_t \tan \alpha}{\cos \beta}$$

$$F_a = F_t \tan \beta$$

