

CURELE

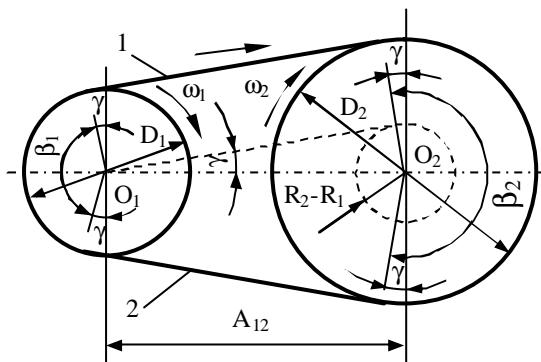
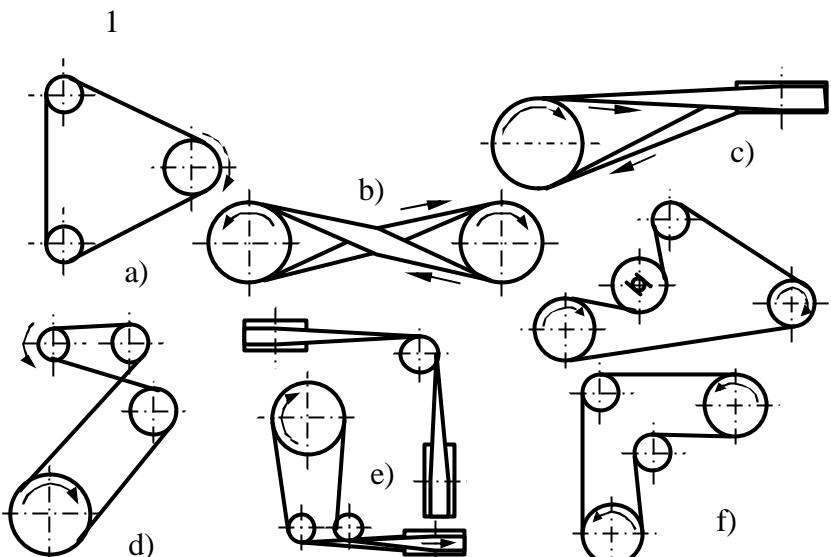


Figura 3.1



Tabelul 3.1

Criteriul de clasificare	Tipul transmisiei	
Numarul rotilor de curea	Doua roti (figura 3.1)	
	Roti multiple (figura 3.2.a, d, f)	
Forma sectiunii transversale a curelei	Curele late	
	Curele trapezoidale	
	Curele dintate	
	Curele rotunde	
Materialul curelei	Piele	
	Materiale textile	
	Materiale textile cauciucate	
	Otel	
	Materiale plastice	
Dispozitia axelor	Axe paralele	Cu ramuri deschise (figura 3.1) Cu ramuri încrucisate (figura 3.2.b, d) În trepte (figura 3.3)
	Axe încrucisate	Cu ramuri semiîncrucisate (figura 3.2.c) În unghi cu role (figura 3.2.e)
Modul de întindere a curelei	Fara organe de întindere (figura 3.1 si 3.2.a)	
	Cu organe de întindere (figura 3.2.f)	

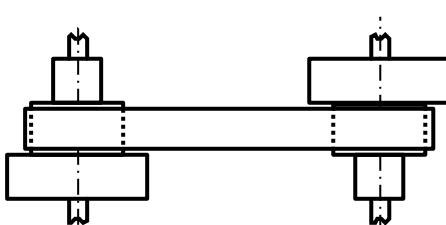


Figura 3.3

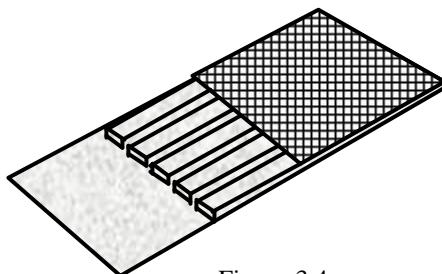


Figura 3.4

$$v = \frac{\pi \cdot D_1 \cdot n_1}{60 \cdot 1000} = \frac{\pi \cdot D_2 \cdot n_2}{60 \cdot 1000} \quad (3.1)$$

$$i_{12} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{D_2}{D_1} \quad (3.2)$$

$$F_u = \frac{2 \cdot M_{tL}}{D_1} = 10^3 \cdot \frac{P_L}{v} \quad [N] \quad (3.3)$$

$$F_u = \sum \mu \cdot dN \quad (3.4)$$

$$(F_u + F_l) \cdot \frac{D_1}{2} = F_2 \cdot \frac{D_1}{2} \quad \text{sau} \quad F_u = F_2 - F_l \quad (3.5)$$

$$F_2 = F_0 + \frac{F_u}{2}; F_l = F_0 - \frac{F_u}{2} \quad \text{si} \quad F_0 = \frac{F_1 + F_2}{2} \quad (3.6)$$

$$dQ = F \cdot \sin \frac{d\alpha}{2} + (F + dF) \cdot \sin \frac{d\alpha}{2} \quad (3.7)$$

$$dQ = F \cdot d\alpha \quad (3.8)$$

$$dF_c = \frac{\lambda}{g} \cdot b \cdot h \cdot v^2 \cdot d\alpha \quad (3.9)$$

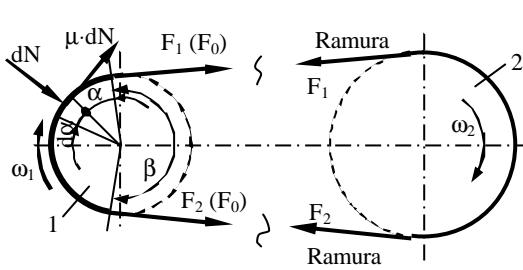


Figura 3.5.a

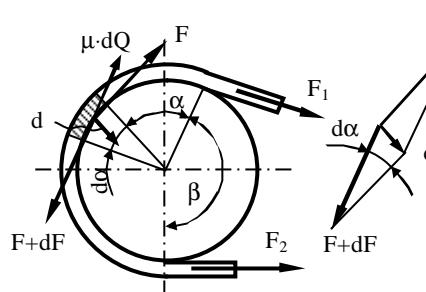


Figura 3.5.b

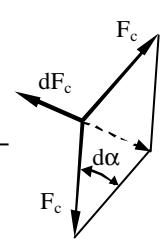


Figura 3.5.c

(3.10)

$$F_c = \frac{\gamma}{g} \cdot b \cdot h \cdot v^2 \text{ si } \sigma_c = \frac{F_c}{b \cdot h} = \frac{\gamma \cdot v^2}{2} \quad (3.11)$$

$$\mu \cdot dN \geq dF \text{ sau} \quad (3.12)$$

$$\mu \cdot (F - F_c) \cdot d\alpha \geq dF; \quad \frac{dF}{F - F_c} \leq \mu \cdot d\alpha \quad (3.13)$$

$$\frac{F_2 - F_c}{F_1 - F_c} = e^{\mu \cdot \beta} \quad (3.14)$$

$$F_1 \geq F_u \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\mu \cdot \beta}} + F_c \quad (3.15)$$

$$F_2 \geq F_u \cdot \frac{e^{\mu \cdot \beta}}{e^{\mu \cdot \beta} - 1} + F_c \quad (3.16)$$

$$\Delta L = \left(\frac{D}{2} + h \right) \cdot d\alpha - \left(\frac{D}{2} + \frac{h}{2} \right) \cdot d\alpha = \frac{h}{2} \cdot d\alpha \quad (3.17)$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\Delta L}{L} = \frac{h \cdot d\alpha}{2 \cdot \left(\frac{D+h}{2} \right) \cdot d\alpha} = \frac{h}{D+h} \cong \frac{h}{D} \quad (3.18)$$

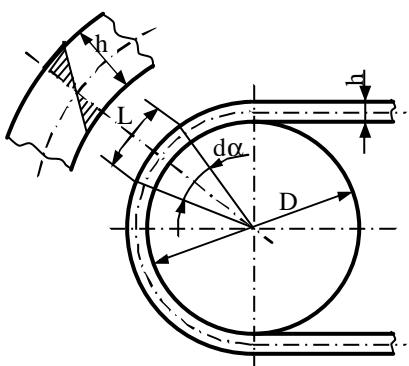


Figura 3.6

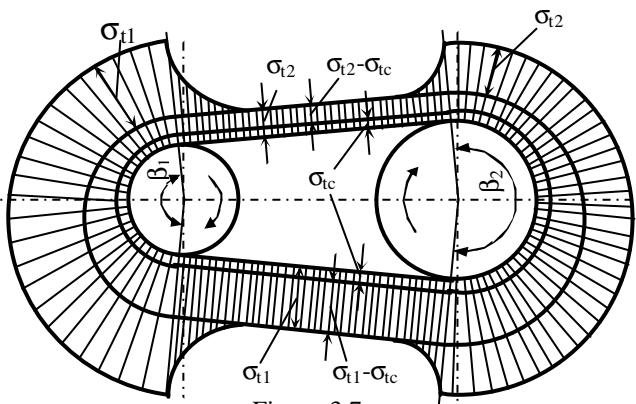


Figura 3.7

$$\sigma_i = E \cdot \varepsilon = E \cdot \frac{h}{D} \quad (3.19)$$

$$-\text{în ramura pasiva:} \quad \sigma_{tot1} = \sigma_{tl} + \sigma_i = \frac{F_1}{b \cdot h} + E \cdot \frac{h}{D_1} \quad (3.20)$$

$$-\text{în ramura motoare:} \quad \sigma_{tot2} = \sigma_{t2} + \sigma_i = \frac{F_2}{b \cdot h} + E \cdot \frac{h}{D_2} \quad (3.21)$$

$$\sigma_{tot1} = \frac{F_u}{b \cdot h} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\mu \cdot \beta} - 1} + \frac{F_c}{b \cdot h} + E \cdot \frac{h}{D_1} = \frac{\sigma_u}{e^{\mu \cdot \beta} - 1} + \frac{\gamma \cdot v^2}{g} + E \cdot \frac{h}{D_1} \quad (3.22)$$

$$\sigma_{tot2} = \frac{F_u}{b \cdot h} \cdot \frac{e^{\mu \cdot \beta}}{e^{\mu \cdot \beta} - 1} + \frac{F_c}{b \cdot h} + E \cdot \frac{h}{D_2} = \sigma_u \cdot \frac{e^{\mu \cdot \beta}}{e^{\mu \cdot \beta} - 1} + \frac{\gamma \cdot v^2}{g} + E \cdot \frac{h}{D_2} \quad (3.23)$$

$$\sigma_u = \frac{e^{\mu \cdot \beta} - 1}{e^{\mu \cdot \beta}} \left[\sigma_{ai} - \frac{\gamma \cdot v^2}{g} - E \cdot \left(\frac{h}{D} \right) \right] \quad (3.24)$$

$$\sigma_u = \frac{m-1}{m} \left[\sigma_{a,i} - \frac{\gamma \cdot v^2}{g} - E \cdot \left(\frac{h}{D} \right) \right] \quad (3.25)$$

$$\xi = \frac{v_1 - v_2}{v_1} = \frac{v_{al}}{v_1} \quad (3.26)$$

$$v_2 = v_1 \cdot (1 - \xi) \quad (3.27)$$

$$D_2 \cdot n_2 = (1 - \xi) \cdot D_1 \cdot n_1$$

$$D_2 = (1 - \xi) \cdot i_{12} \cdot D_1 \text{ si } i_{12} = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{D_2}{D_1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \xi} \quad (3.28)$$

$$\xi = \epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1 = \frac{F_2 - F_1}{E_1 \cdot A} = \frac{v_a}{v_1} \quad (3.29)$$

$$\phi = \frac{F_u}{2 \cdot F_0} = \frac{F_2 - F_1}{F_1 + F_2} = \frac{e^{\mu \beta} - 1}{e^{\mu \beta} + 1} \text{ sau } \phi = \frac{F_u}{2 \cdot F_0} = \frac{\sigma_u}{2 \cdot \sigma_0} \quad (3.30)$$

$$\sigma_{u,0} = 2 \cdot \phi_{opt} \cdot \sigma_0 \quad (3.31)$$

$$\phi_{opt} = A - B \cdot \left(\frac{h}{D} \right) \quad (3.32)$$

$$I_{uh} = k \cdot p^m \quad (3.33)$$

$$h_{uz} = v_u \cdot t_h \quad (3.34)$$

$$f_0 = c'_1 + c_2 \cdot v_a \quad (3.35)$$

$$R_{uz} = 1 - \int_0^{a_{uz}} f_{z,uz}(t) dt \quad (3.36)$$

$$R_{uz} = \Phi(a_{uz}) = \frac{\gamma_{uz}}{100} \quad (3.37)$$

$$\sigma_{i,1,2} = 0,7 \cdot \frac{E_i \cdot h}{D_{1,2}} \quad (3.38)$$

$$R_r = \Phi(a_r) = \frac{\gamma_r}{100} \quad (3.39)$$

$$R_c = R_{uz} \cdot R_r \quad (3.40)$$

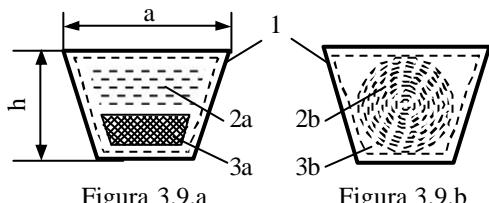
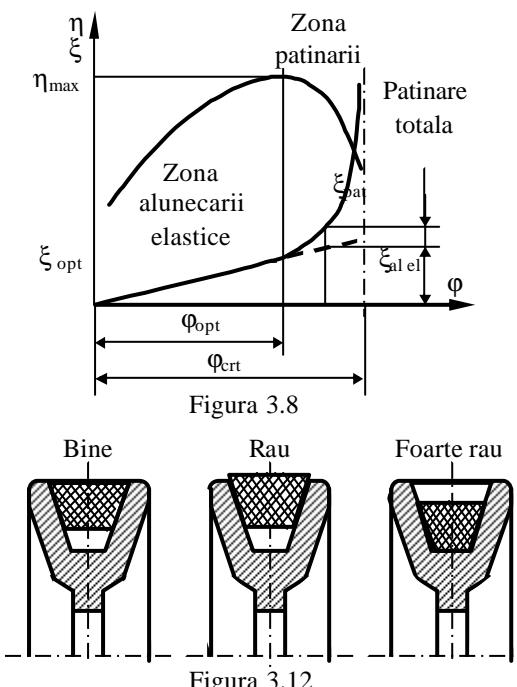


Figura 3.9.a



Figura 3.9.b

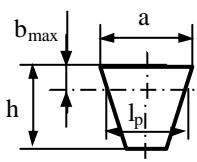


Figura 3.10.a

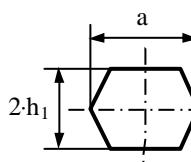


Figura 3.10.b

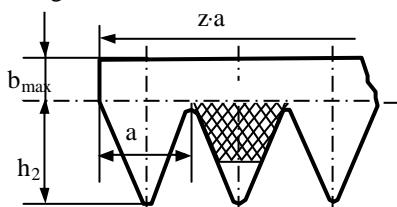
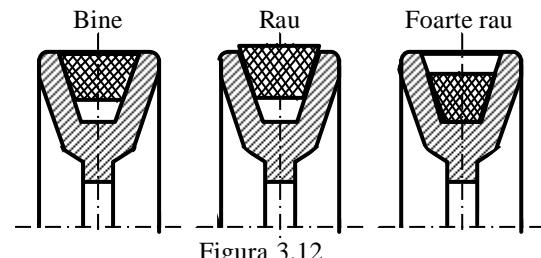


Figura 3.10.c



Calculul curelelor trapezoidale

Parametrii cunoscute sunt: puterea P_c (kW), turatiile n_1, n_2 (rot/min) si regimul de lucru (tipul masinii de lucru, tipul actionarui motorului etc.).

Profilul curelei se alege din nomogramele standardizate, în funcție de puterea transmisa. Profilul se caracterizează prin înălțime și latime la baza mare. În standarde se indică pentru fiecare profil puterea nominală P_o (kW) pe care poate să o transmită cureaua (având în vedere diametrul rotii mici, raportul de transmitere $i_{1,2}$, turatia n_1 și viteza periferică v în m/s).

Diametrul primitiv D_{p1} (al rotii mici) se alege conform STAS 1162-7 [7] din nomograma, dupa care se determina diametrul rotii conduse $D_{p2} = i_{1,2} D_{p1}$.

Se calculeaza preliminar [4] distanta dintre axe A, care trebuie sa se incadreze in intervalul $0,75 (D_{p1} + D_{p2}) \leq A \leq 2(D_{p2} + D_{p1})$.

Unghiul γ dintre ramurile curelei trapezoidale se obtine din:

$$\gamma = 2 \cdot \arcsin \frac{D_{p2} - D_{p1}}{2 \cdot A} \quad (3.41)$$

iar β_1 – unghiul de infasurare la roata mica: $\beta_1 = 180^\circ - \gamma$

Cu aproximatie, se determina lungimea primitiva a curelei din:

$$L_p = 2 \cdot A + \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (D_{p2} + D_{p1}) + \frac{(D_{p2} - D_{p1})^2}{4 \cdot A} \quad (3.42)$$

cu precizarea ca lungimea L_p este standardizata ($L_p = 400 \dots 16000$ mm). Se alege L_p si se recalculeaza la A.

$$\text{Viteza periferica } v = \frac{\pi \cdot D_{p1} \cdot n_1}{60 \cdot 1000} \text{ m/s, admitandu-se } v \leq 30 \text{ m/s.}$$

Pentru rezistenta la oboseala, se face si verificarea la frecventa incovoierilor: $f = x \cdot \frac{v}{L_p} \cdot 10^3 \leq 40$ Hz pentru cureaua cu insertie retea (fig. 3.9.b) si $f \leq 80$ Hz, pentru curele cu insertie snur (fig. 3.9.b), x este numarul rotilor, inclusiv roata de intindere.

Numarul de curele trapezoidale, pentru transmiterea puterii P_c , se calculeaza cu

$$z = \frac{c_d \cdot P_c}{c_L \cdot c_\beta \cdot P_0} \quad (3.43)$$

$c_d = 1 \dots 1,8$ coefficient de serviciu care se alege in functie de regimul de lucru (numarul de masini antrenate sau de schimburi); $c_L = 0,8 \dots 1,25$ coeficientul de lungime (se da in acelasi STAS), se alege in functie de profilul si lungimea curelei, $c_\beta = 1 \dots 0,68$ coefficient de infasurare, se alege in raport cu unghiul β_1 .

Fata periferica ce poate fi transmisa

$$F_u = 100 \cdot \frac{P_c}{v} \quad (3.44)$$

$$D = 1000 \dots 1200 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{P}{n_1}} \quad (3.45)$$

$$z_b = \left(\frac{1}{7} \dots \frac{1}{6} \right) \cdot \sqrt{D_{min}} \quad (3.46)$$

$$R = F_1 + F_2 = F_u \cdot \frac{e^{\mu \beta}}{e^{\mu \beta} - 1} + F_u \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\mu \beta} - 1} \cong 3 \cdot F_u \quad (3.47)$$