MECHANICAL DESIGN of Machine Components

SECOND EDITION



ANSEL C. UGURAL



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CRC Press Taylor & Francis Group 6000 Broken Sound Parkway NW, Suite 300 Boca Raton, FL 33487-2742

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Printed on acid-free paper Version Date: 20141107

International Standard Book Number-13: 978-1-4398-8780-6 (Hardback)

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Preface

Introduction

This book developed from classroom notes prepared in connection with junior—senior undergraduate and first-year graduate courses in mechanical design, machine design, mechanical engineering design, and engineering design and analysis. The scope of this book is wider than any other book on the subject. In addition to its applicability to mechanical engineering, and to some extent, aerospace, agricultural, and nuclear engineering and applied engineering mechanics curricula, I have endeavored to make the book useful to practicing engineers as well. The book offers a simple, comprehensive, and methodical presentation of the fundamental concepts and principles in the design and analysis of machine components and basic structural members. The coverage presumes knowledge of the mechanics of materials and material properties. However, topics that are particularly significant to understanding the subject are reviewed as they are taken up. Special effort has been made to present a book that is as self-explanatory as possible, thereby reducing the work of the instructor.

The presentation of the material in this book strikes a balance between the theory necessary to gain insight into mechanics and the design methods. I, therefore, attempt to stress those aspects of theory and application that prepare a student for more advanced study or professional practice in design. Above all, I have made an effort to provide a visual interpretation of equations and present the material in a form useful to a diverse audience. The analysis presented should facilitate the use of computers and programmable calculators. The commonality of the analytical methods needed to design a wide variety of elements and the use of computer-aided engineering as an approach to design are emphasized.

Mechanical Design of Machine Components provides unlimited opportunities for the use of computer graphics. Computer solutions are usually preferred because the evaluation of design changes and "what-if" analyses require only a few keystrokes. Hence, many examples, case studies, and problems in the book are discussed with the aid of a computer. Generally, solid modeling serves as a design tool that can be used to create finite element (FE) models for analysis and dynamic simulation. Instructors may use a simple PC-based FE program to give students exposure to the method applied to stress concentration and axisymmetrically loaded and plane stress problems. The website for the book (see Optional Media Supplements) allows the user to treat problems more realistically and demonstrates the elements of good computational practice. The book is independent of any software package.

Traditional analysis in design, based on the methods of mechanics of materials, is given full treatment. In some instances, the methods of the applied theory of elasticity are employed. The role of the theory of elasticity in this book is threefold: It places limitations

on the application of the mechanics of materials theory, it is used as the basis of FE formulation, and it provides exact solutions when configurations of loading and component shape are simple. Plates, shells, and structural members are discussed to enable the reader to solve real-life problems and understand interactive case studies. Website addresses of component and equipment manufacturers and open-ended web problems are given in many chapters to provide the reader access to additional information on those topics. Also presented is finite element analysis (FEA) in computer-aided design. The foregoing unified methods of analysis give the reader opportunity to expand his or her ability to perform the design process in a more realistic setting. The book attempts to fill what I believe to be a void in the world of textbooks on machine design.

The book is divided into three sections. The basics of loading, stress, strain, materials, deflection, stiffness, and stability are treated first. Then fracture mechanics, failure criteria, fatigue phenomena, and surface damage of components are dealt with. These are followed by applications to machine and miscellaneous mechanical and structural components. All the sections attempt to provide an integrated approach that links together a variety of topics by means of case studies. Some chapters and sections in the book are also carefully integrated through cross-referencing. Throughout the book, most case studies provide numerous component projects. They present different aspects of the same design or analysis problem in successive chapters. Case studies in the preliminary design of two machines are taken up in the last chapter.

Attention is given to the presentation of the fundamentals and necessary empirical information required to formulate design problems. Important principles and applications are illustrated with numerical examples, and a broad range of practical problems are provided to be solved by students. This book offers numerous worked-out examples and case studies, aspects of which are presented in several sections of the book; many problem sets, most of which are drawn from engineering practice; and a multitude of formulas and tabulations from which design calculations can be made. Most problems can be readily modified for in-class tests. Answers to selected problems and References (identified in *brackets*) are given at the end of the book.

A sign convention consistent with vector mechanics is used throughout for loads, internal forces (with the exception of the shear in beams), and stresses. This convention has been carefully chosen to conform to that used in most classical mechanics of materials, elasticity, and engineering design texts as well as to that most often employed in the numerical analysis of complex machines and structures. Both the international system of units (SI) and the US customary system of units are used, but since in practice the former is replacing the latter, this book places a greater emphasis on SI units.

Text Arrangement

A glance at the table of contents shows the topics covered and the way in which they are organized. Because of the extensive subdivision into a variety of topics and the use of alternative design and analysis methods, the book should provide flexibility in the choice of assignments to cover courses of varying length and content. A discussion of the design process and an overview of the material included in the book are given in Sections 1.1 through 1.4. Most chapters are substantially self-contained. Hence, the order

of presentation can be smoothly altered to meet an instructor's preference. It is suggested, however, that Chapters 1 and 2 be studied first. The sections and chapters marked with an asterisk (*) deal with special or advanced topics. These are optional for a basic course in design and can be skipped without disturbing the continuity of the book.

This book attempts to provide synthesis and analysis that cut through the clutter and save the reader's time. Every effort has been made to eliminate errors. I hope I have maintained a clarity of presentation, as much simplicity as the subject permits, unpretentious depth, an effort to encourage intuitive understanding, and a shunning of the irrelevant. In this context, emphasis is placed on the use of fundamentals to build students' understanding and ability to solve more complex problems throughout.

Features

The following overview highlights key features of this innovative machine design book.

Large Variety of Interesting and Engaging Worked Examples and Homework Problems

Providing fresh, practically based problem content, the text offers 731 homework problems, 185 worked examples, and 11 case studies.

Consistent Problem-Solving Approach

To provide students a consistent framework for organizing their work, worked examples and case studies use a standard problem-solving format:

- 1. Problem statement (given)
- 2. Find
- 3. Assumptions
- 4. Solution
- 5. Comments

Unique Case Studies

Eleven text cases provide additional applications of the use of design processes. Two major case studies—the *crane with winch study* and the *high-speed cutting machine study*—concern system design allowing students to see how the stress and displacement of any one member may be invariably affected by the related parts. These also add to the skill sets they need as practicing engineers. The cases are interesting and relevant with special emphasis on industry uses, material selection, safety considerations, and cost factors.

Three Aspects of Solid Mechanics Emphasized

Equilibrium, material behavior, and geometry of deformation. The book reinforces the importance of these basic principles of analysis.

Strong Visual Approach

The book includes about 600 figures and 35 photographs, many with multiple parts, to aid students' comprehension of the concepts. All regular figures include explanatory captions.

Introduction

The author provides solid pedagogical tools and objectives for each chapter, including an excellent summary at the beginning.

Additional Features

Free-body diagrams, review of key stress analysis concepts, material properties and applications, rational design procedure, role of analysis in design, FEA in design.

This Edition Promise

Text Accuracy

The author, a proof reader, and a production editor checked all final pages for accuracy.

Solution Accuracy

Fully worked-out solutions written and class-tested by the author. An accuracy checker independently checked all final solutions.

Reliability

Over the last three decades, Ansel Ugural has written best-selling books on advanced mechanics of materials, elasticity, mechanics of materials, beams, plates and shells, and mechanical design.

Time-Saving Support Material

Available on the companion site at http://www.physicalpropertiesofmaterials.com/book/?isbn=9781439866511.

Meeting ABET Criteria

This book addresses the following ABET criteria:

- 1. An ability to apply knowledge of mathematics, science, and engineering
- 2. An ability to design and conduct experiments, as well as to analyze and interpret data
- 3. An ability to design a system, a component, or a process to meet desired needs within realistic constraints such as economic, environmental, social, political, ethical, health and safety, manufacturability, and sustainability
- 4. An ability to identify, formulate, and solve engineering problems
- 5. An understanding of professional and ethical responsibilities
- 6. An ability to use the techniques, skills, and modern engineering tools necessary for engineering practice

Optional Media Supplements

Supplements: A Solutions Manual is available upon request to instructors in printed form. Written and class-tested by the author, it features complete solutions to problems in the text. Additional material is available from the CRC Web site: http://www.crcpress.com/product/isbn/9781439887806. This includes solutions using MATLAB® for a variety of examples and case studies of practical importance presented in the text.

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Acknowledgments

To acknowledge everyone who contributed to this book in some manner is clearly impossible. However, the author owes a major debt to reviewers who offered constructive suggestions and made detailed comments. These include the following: D. Beale, Auburn University; D. M. McStravick, Rice University; T. R. Grimm, Michigan Technological University; R. E. Dippery, Kettering University; Yuen-Cjen Yong, California Polytechnic University-San Luis Obispo; A. Shih, North Carolina State University; J. D. Gibson, Rose Hulman Institute of Technology; R. Paasch, Oregon State University; J. P. H. Steele, Colorado School of Mines; C. Nuckolls, the University of Central Florida; D. Logan, the University of Wisconsin-Platteville; E. Conley, New Mexico State University; L. Dabaghian, California State University-Sacramento; E. R. Mijares, California State University-Long Beach; T. Kozik, Texas A&M University; C. Crane, the University of Florida; B. Bahram, North Carolina State University; A. Mishra, Auburn University; M. Ramasubramanian, North Carolina State University; S. Yurgartis, Clarkson University; M. Corley, Louisiana Tech. University; R. Rowlands, the University of Wisconsin; B. Hyman, the University of Washington; McDonald, G.H., the University of Tennessee; J.D. Leland, the University of Nevada; O. Safadi, the University of Southern California; Zhu, Y., North Carolina State University; Sepahpour, B., Trenton College of New Jersey; and G. R. Pennock, Purdue University. P. Brackin, Rose Hulman Institute of Technology, checked the accuracy of all problems and examples. E. Kenyon checked the accuracy of solutions to chapter problems, case studies, and selected examples. H. Kountorous and R. Sodhi, New Jersey Institute of Technology, read Chapter 1 and offered valuable perspectives on some case studies based on student design projects. I am pleased to express my gratitude to all of these colleagues for their invaluable attention and advice.

Executive Editor Jonathan Plant made extraordinary efforts in developing this edition of the book. Also, production was managed and handled efficiently by the staff of CRC Press and Spi Global – Content Solutions. I thank them for their professional help. Accuracy checking of the problems, typing of solutions manual, proof reading, and solutions of MATLAB® problems on the website were done by my former student, Dr. Youngjin Chung. In addition, contributing considerably to this volume with computer work, typing new inserts, assisting with some figures, and cover design was Errol A. Ugural. Their work is much appreciated. Lastly, I deeply appreciate the understanding and encouragement of my wife, Nora, daughter, Aileen, and son, Errol, during the preparation of the text.

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Professor Ugural earned his MS in mechanical engineering and PhD in engineering mechanics from the University of Wisconsin–Madison. He has been a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Society of Engineering Education. He is also listed in *Who's Who in Engineering*.

Professor Ugural is the author of several books, including *Mechanical Design: An Integrated Approach* (McGraw-Hill, 2004); *Stresses in Plates and Shells* (McGraw-Hill, 1999); *Stresses in Beams, Plates, and Shells* (CRC Press, 3rd ed., 2010); *Mechanics of Materials* (McGraw-Hill, 1990); and *Mechanics of Materials* (Wiley, 2008). These books have been translated into Korean, Chinese, and Portuguese. Dr. Ugural is also the coauthor (with S.K. Fenster) of *Advanced Mechanics of Materials and Applied Elasticity* (Prentice Hall, 5th ed., 2012). In addition, he has published numerous articles in trade and professional journals.

Symbols

See Sections 11.2, 11.4, 11.9, 11.11, 12.3, 12.5, 12.6, 12.8, and 12.9 for some gearing symbols.

Roman Letters

- A Amplitude ratio, area, coefficient, cross-sectional area
- A_e Effective area of clamped parts, projected area
- A_{ℓ} Final cross-sectional area
- A_o Original cross-sectional area
- A, Tensile stress area, tensile stress area of the thread
- a Acceleration, crack depth, distance, radius, radius of the contact area of two spheres
- B Coefficient
- b Distance, width of beam, band, or belt; radius
- C Basic dynamic load rating, bolted-joint constant, centroid, constant, heat transfer coefficient, specific heat, spring index
- C_c Limiting value of column slenderness ratio
- C_f Surface finish factor
- C_r Reliability factor
- C. Basic static load rating, size factor
- c Distance from neutral axis to the extreme fiber, radial clearance, center distance
- Diameter, mean coil diameter, plate flexural rigidity $[Et^3/12(1-\nu^2)]$
- d Diameter, distance, pitch diameter, wire diameter
- d_{avg} Average diameter
- *d_c* Collar (or bearing) diameter
- *d*_m Mean diameter
- *d*_n Pitch diameter
- d. Root diameter
- E Modulus of elasticity
- E_b Modulus of elasticity for the bolt
- E_k Kinetic energy
- E_p Modulus of elasticity for clamped parts, potential energy
- e Dilatation, distance, eccentricity, efficiency
- *F* Force, tension
- F_a Axial force, actuating force
- F_h Bolt axial force
- F_c Centrifugal force
- F_d Dynamic load
- F_i Initial tensile force or preload
- F_n Normal force
- F_v Clamping force for the parts, proof load
- F_r Radial force
- F_t Tangential force
- $F_{"}$ Ultimate force
- f Coefficient of friction, frequency
- f_c Collar (or bearing) coefficient of friction

- Natural frequency f_n
- Modulus of rigidity G
- Acceleration due to gravity 8
- Time rate of heat dissipation, power H
- Brinell hardness number (Bhn) H_{R}
- Vickers hardness number H_{V}
- Cone height, distance, section depth, height of fall, weld size, film thickness h
- Final length, free length h,
- Minimum film thickness ho
- Solid height h.
- I Moment of inertia
- I_{o} Equivalent moment of inertia of the spring coil
- Polar moment of inertia, factor
- K Bulk modulus of elasticity, constant, impact factor, stress intensity factor, system stiffness
- K Fracture toughness
- K_f K_r Fatigue stress concentration factor
- Life adjustment factor
- K. Service factor, shock factor, direct shear factor for the helical spring
- K_t Theoretical or geometric stress concentration factor
- Wahl factor K_w
- k Buckling load factor for the plate, constant, element stiffness, spring index or stiffness
- Stiffness for the bolt k_b
- Stiffness for the clamped parts k_{v}
- Grip, length, lead L
- L_e Equivalent length of the column
- L_f Final length
- L_0 Original length
- L_5 Rating life for reliability greater than 90%
- Rating life L_{10}
- 1 Direction cosine, length
- M Moment
- M_{a} Alternating moment
- ME Moment of friction forces
- M_m Mean moment
- M_n Moment of normal forces
- Direction cosine, mass, module, mass
- N Normal force, number of friction planes, number of teeth, fatigue life or cycles to
- N. Number of active spring coils
- N_{cr} Critical load of the plate
- N_t Total number of spring coils
- N_{θ} Hoop force
- Meridional force N_{ϕ}
- Constant, direction cosine, factor of safety, modular ratio, number, number of threads, rotational speed
- Critical rotational speed n_{cr}
- P Force, concentrated load, axial load, equivalent radial load for a roller bearing, radial load per unit projected area

- Alternating load P_{a}
- Allowable load $P_{\rm all}$
- Critical load of the column or helical spring
- Mean load P_m
- Pitch, pressure, probability
- Allowable pressure Pall
- Internal pressure p_i
- Maximum pressure p_{max}
- Minimum pressure p_{\min}
- Outside or external pressure po
- Maximum contact pressure po
- Probability or frequency function p(x)
- First moment of area, imaginary force, volume, flow rate Q
- Qs Side leakage rate
- Notch sensitivity factor, shear flow 9
- R Radius, reaction force, reliability, stress ratio
- R_{R} Rockwell hardness in B scale
- Rockwell hardness in C scale R_{C}
- Aspect ratio of the plate, radial distance, radius, radius of gyration r
- Average radius rave
- Inner radius r_i
- Outer radius
- r_o SSection modulus, Saybolt viscometer measurement in seconds, Sommerfeld number, strength
- S_e S'_e Endurance limit of mechanical part
- Endurance limit of specimen
- Endurance limit in shear
- Fracture strength
- S_{es} S_f S_n S'_n Endurance strength of mechanical part
- Endurance strength of specimen
- S_p S_u Proof strength, proportional limit strength
- Ultimate strength in tension
- S_{uc} Ultimate strength in compression
- S_{us} Ultimate strength in shear
- S_{ν} Yield strength in tension
- S_{ys} Yield strength in shear
- S Distance, sample standard deviation
- TTemperature, tension, torque
- T_{a} Alternating torque
- T_d Torque to lower the load
- T_f Friction torque
- T_{m} Mean torque
- T_o Torque of overhauling
- T_t Transition temperature
- T_{u} Torque to lift the load
- t Temperature, distance, thickness, time
- t_a Temperature of surrounding air
- Average oil film temperature t_o
- U Strain energy, journal surface velocity

- U_o Strain energy density
- *U*_{od} Distortional strain energy density
- U_{ov} Dilatational strain energy density
- *U*_r Modulus of resilience
- *U_t* Modulus of toughness
- *U** Complementary energy
- U_o^* Complementary energy density
- u Radial displacement, fluid flow velocity
- V Linear velocity, a rotational factor, shear force, volume
- V_s Sliding velocity
- υ Displacement, linear velocity
- W Work, load, weight
- w Distance, unit load, deflection, displacement
- X A radial factor
- Y Lewis form factor based on diametral pitch or module, a thrust factor
- y Distance from the neutral axis, Lewis form factor based on circular pitch, quantity
- \overline{y} Distance locating the neutral axis
- Z Curved beam factor, section modulus
- z Number of standard deviations

Greek Letters

- α Angle, angular acceleration, coefficient, coefficient of thermal expansion, cone angle, form factor for shear, thread angle
- α_n Thread angle measured in the normal plane
- β Angle, coefficient, half-included angle of the V belt
- γ Included angle of the disk clutch or brake, pitch angle of the sprocket, shear strain, weight per unit volume; γ_{xy} , γ_{yz} , and γ_{xz} are shear strains in the xy, yz, and xz planes
- γ_{max} Maximum shear strain
- Δ Gap, material parameter in computing contact stress
- δ Deflection, displacement, elongation, radial interference or shrinking allowance, a virtual infinitesimally small quantity
- δ_{max} Maximum or dynamic deflection
- δ. Solid deflection
- δ_{st} Static deflection
- δ_w Working deflection
- ϵ Eccentricity ratio
- Normal strain; $\varepsilon_{x'}$ $\varepsilon_{y'}$ and ε_{z} are normal strains in the x, y, and z directions
- ε_f Normal strain at fracture
- ε_t True normal strain
- ε_{u} Ultimate strain
- η Absolute viscosity or viscosity
- θ Angle, angular displacement, slope
- θ_p Angle to a principal plane or to a principal axis
- θ_s Angle to a plane of maximum shear
- λ Lead angle, helix angle, material constant
- μ Population mean
- ν Kinematic viscosity, Poisson's ratio
- ρ Mass density

- Normal stress; σ_{x} , σ_{y} , and σ_{z} are normal stresses in the x, y, and z planes, standard deviation
- σ_a Alternating stress
- σ_{all} Allowable stress
- σ_{cr} Critical stress
- σ_e Equivalent stress
- σ_{ea} Equivalent alternating stress
- σ_{em} Equivalent mean stress
- σ_{max} Maximum normal stress
- σ_{min} Minimum normal stress
- σ_{nom} Nominal stress
- σ_{oct} Octahedral normal stress
- σ_{res} Residual stress
- Shear stress; τ_{xy} , τ_{yz} , and τ_{xz} are shear stresses perpendicular to the x, y, and z axes and parallel to the y, z, and x axes
- τ_{avg} Average shear stress
- τ_{all} Allowable shear stress
- τ_d Direct shear stress
- τ_{oct} Octahedral shear stress
- τ_{max} Maximum shear stress
- τ_{\min} Minimum shear stress Nominal shear stress
- τ_{nom} Nominal shear stress τ_t Torsional shear stress
- φ Angle, angle giving the position of minimum film thickness, pressure angle, angle
 of twist, angle of wrap
- ϕ_{max} Position of maximum film pressure
- Ψ Helix angle, spiral angle
- ω Angular velocity, angular frequency (ω = 2πf)
- ω, Natural angular frequency

Abbreviations

all Allowable avg Average

Bhn Brinell hardness number

CCW Counterclockwise
CD Cold drawn
cr Critical
CW Clockwise
fpm Foot per minute

ft Foot, feet h Hour HD Hard drawn

hp Horsepower HT Heat treated

Hz Hertz (cycles per second)

ID Inside diameterin. Inch, inchesipm Inch per minuteips Inch per second

J Joule kg Kilogram(s)

kip Kilopound (1000 lb)

kips Kilopounds

ksi Kips per square inch (10³ psi)

kW Kilowatt lb Pound(s)

ln Naperian natural logarithm log Common logarithm (base 10)

m Meter
max Maximum
min Minimum
mph Miles per hour
m/s Meter per second

N NewtonNA Neutral axisOD Outside diameter

OQ&T Oil quenched and tempered

OT Oil tempered

Pa Pascal

psi Pounds per square inch Q&T Quenched and tempered $R_{\rm C}$ Rockwell hardness, C scale

rad Radian req Required res Residual rpm Revolutions per minute rps Revolutions per second

s Second

SI System of international units

st Static

SUS Saybolt universal seconds SUV Saybolt universal viscosity

VI Viscosity index

W Watt

WQ&T Water quenched and tempered