

### 3.5 (Keys)

Key :

— , , , , ,  
(torque)

Shafts and hubs are usually fastened together by means of keys.

Key

(sunk key, )

(gib-head driving key, , ):

(flat key)

(saddle key)

(tangential key)

(Woodruff key)

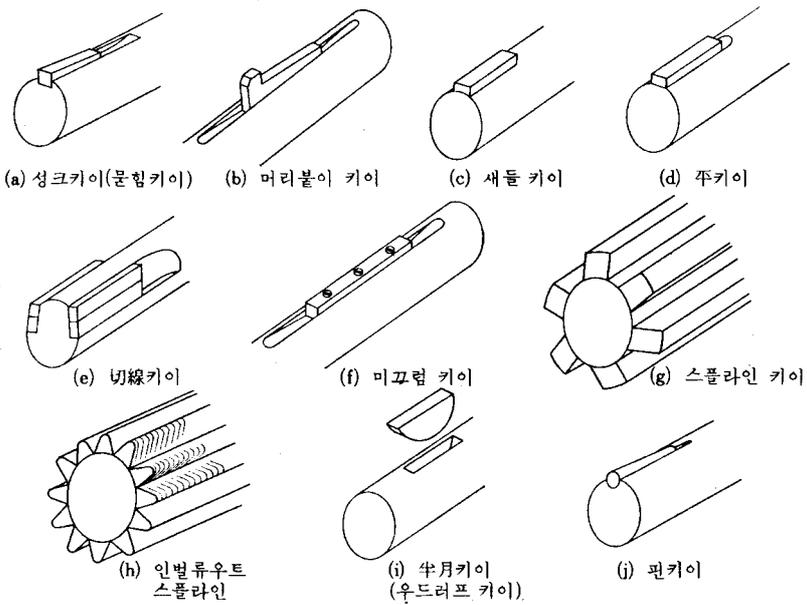
(feather key)

(Barth key)

(round or pin key)

(Lewis key)

(Kennedy key)



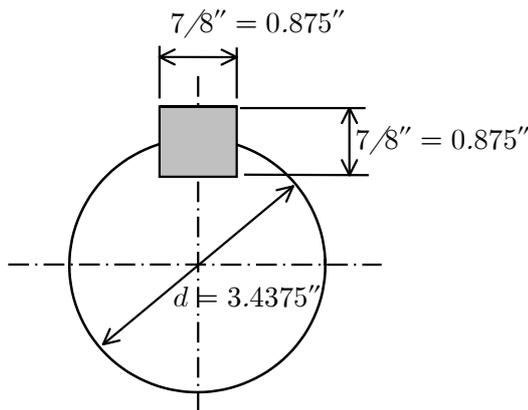
<Example 3-8>

$(\sigma_Y)_{shaft} = 58000 \text{ psi}$  ,  $d = 3\frac{7}{16}''$

$(\sigma_Y)_{key} = 48000 \text{ psi}$  ,  $\frac{7}{8}'' \times \frac{7}{8}''$  key

2 , key

,  $\tau_Y = 0.5\sigma_Y$



Shaft (allowable stress)

- $(\sigma_Y)_{shaft} = 58000 \text{ psi}$  allowable normal stress,  $(\sigma_a)_{shaft} = 58000/2 = 29000 \text{ psi}$
- $(\tau_Y)_{shaft} = 29000 \text{ psi}$  allowable shear stress,  $(\tau_a)_{shaft} = 29000/2 = 14500 \text{ psi}$

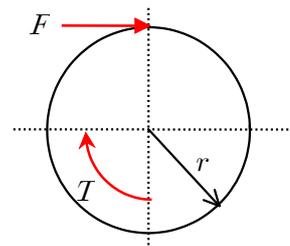
Key

- $(\sigma_Y)_{key} = 48000 \text{ psi}$  allowable normal stress,  $(\sigma_a)_{key} = 48000/2 = 24000 \text{ psi}$
- $(\tau_Y)_{key} = 24000 \text{ psi}$  allowable shear stress,  $(\tau_a)_{key} = 24000/2 = 12000 \text{ psi}$

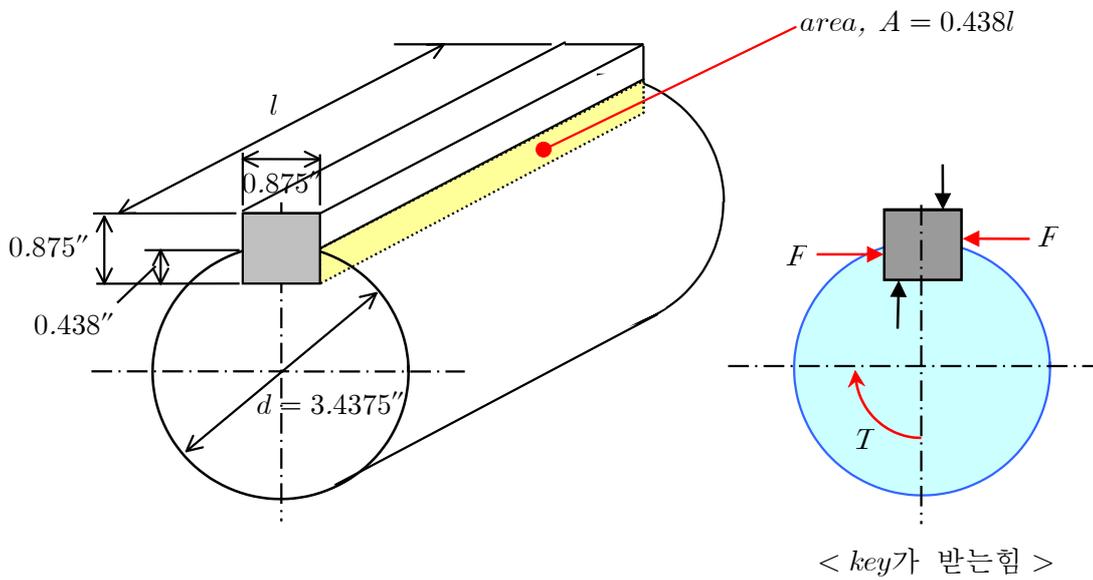
∴  
 •  $J = \frac{\pi d^4}{32} = 13.708 \text{ in}^4$

• Torque in shaft,  $T = \frac{\tau J}{r} = \frac{(14500)(13.708)}{3.4375/2} = 115650 \text{ in-lb}$

• Force at shaft surface,  $F = \frac{T}{r} = \frac{115650}{3.4375/2} = 67280 \text{ lb}$

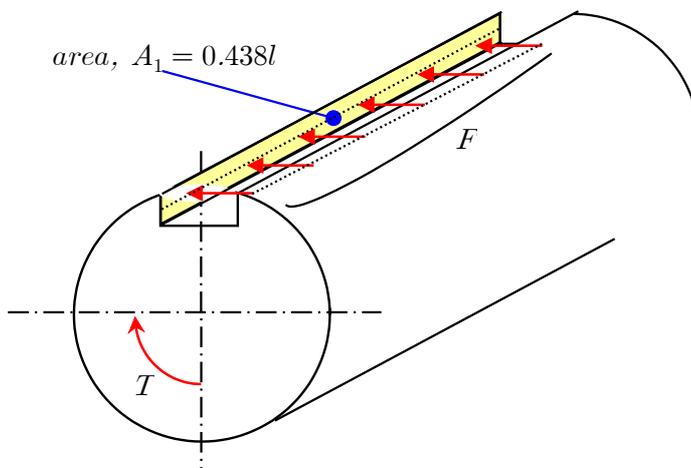


Length of key:



shaft

(Based on bearing on shaft)



$$(\sigma_a)_{shaft} = 29000 \geq \frac{F}{A_1} = \frac{67280}{0.438l}$$

$$\therefore l \geq \frac{67280}{(0.438)(29000)} = 5.30''$$

Key

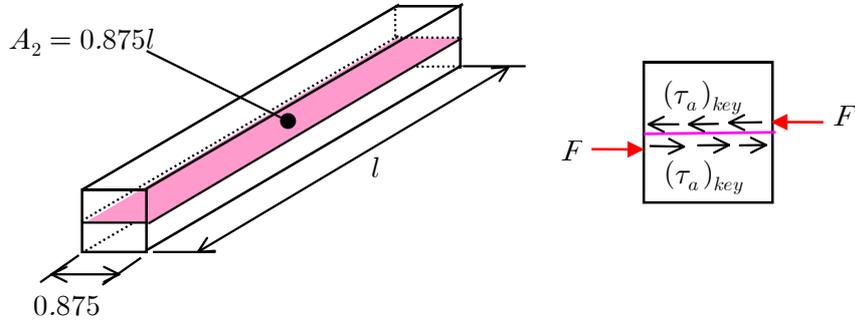
(Based on bearing on key)

$$(\sigma_a)_{key} = 24000 \geq \frac{F}{A_1} = \frac{67280}{0.438l}$$

$$\therefore l \geq \frac{67280}{(0.438)(24000)} = 6.40''$$

## Key

(Based on shear in key)



$$(\tau_a)_{key} = 12000 \geq \frac{F}{A_2} = \frac{67280}{0.875l}$$

$$\therefore l \geq \frac{67280}{(0.875)(12000)} = 6.41''$$

key

$$l = 6.41''$$

## 3.6 (Stress Concentration)

- (fatigue stress concentration factor)

$$K_f = \frac{\text{endurance limit for plain specimen}}{\text{endurance limit with keyway or hole}}$$

- ( sled-runner keyway 가  $K_f$  ) < ( profile keyway 가  $K_f$  )

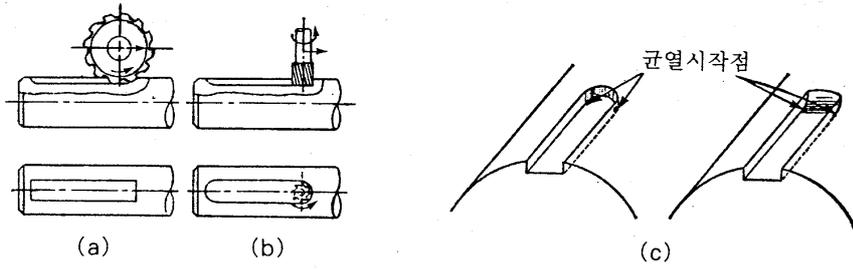
sled-runner keyway

profile keyway

The sled-runner keyway is preferable to the profile.

Sled-Runner keyway( 가 )

Profile keyway ( 가 )



(a)사이드밀링커터 (b)엔드밀링커터 (c)키홈 단부의 피로균열 시작점

<i>Sled - Runner keyway</i> (사이드 밀링 커터로 가공)	<i>Profile keyway</i> (엔드 밀링 커터로 가공)
<p>The diagram shows a shaft with a sled-runner keyway. The keyway has a flat bottom and sharp corners. A label 'Fatigue cracks started here' with an arrow points to the sharp corners of the keyway. Below the shaft is a cross-sectional view of the shaft with the keyway. The shaft diameter is labeled 'D', the keyway width is labeled 'B', and the key height is labeled 'h'. The keyway is shown with a flat bottom and sharp corners.</p>	<p>The diagram shows a shaft with a profile keyway. The keyway has a rounded bottom and sharp corners. A label 'Fatigue cracks started here' with an arrow points to the sharp corners of the keyway. Below the shaft is a cross-sectional view of the shaft with the keyway. The shaft diameter is labeled 'D', the keyway width is labeled 'B', and the key height is labeled 'h'. The keyway is shown with a rounded bottom and sharp corners.</p>

### 3.7 Couplings( )

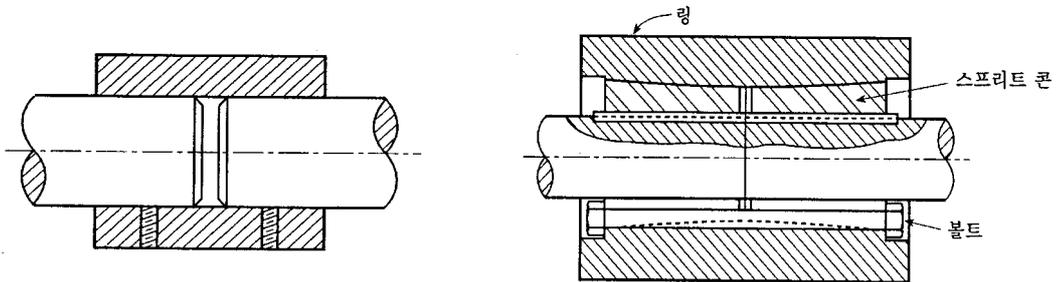
:

Devices for connecting the ends of two shafts together.

· :

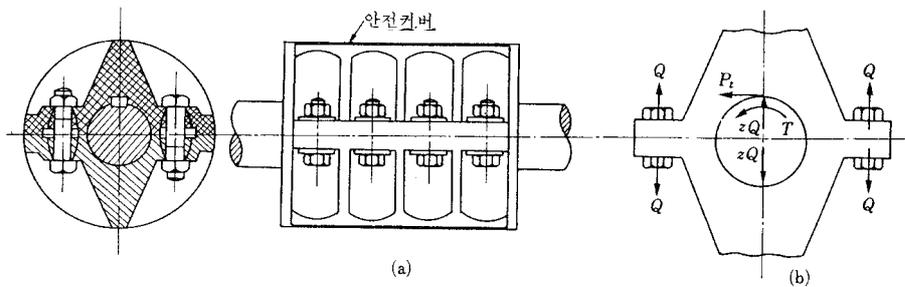
- (sleeve coupling) (muff coupling),
- (clamp coupling),
- (flange coupling),
- (flexible coupling)
- (Oldham coupling)
- (chain coupling)
- (gear coupling)
- (universal coupling or Hook's joint)
- (slip coupling)

( )

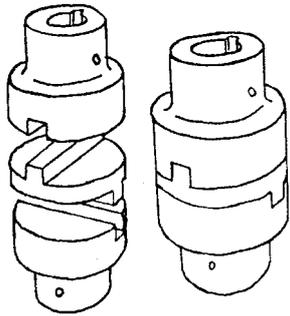


*sleeve coupling*

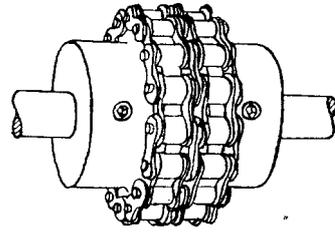
링 압축 *coupling*



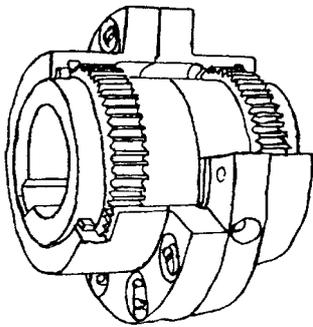
*clamp coupling*



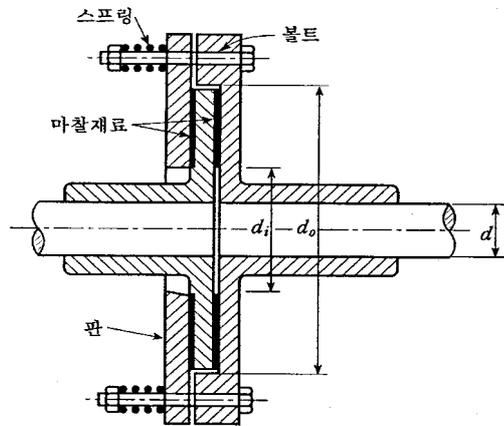
Oldham coupling



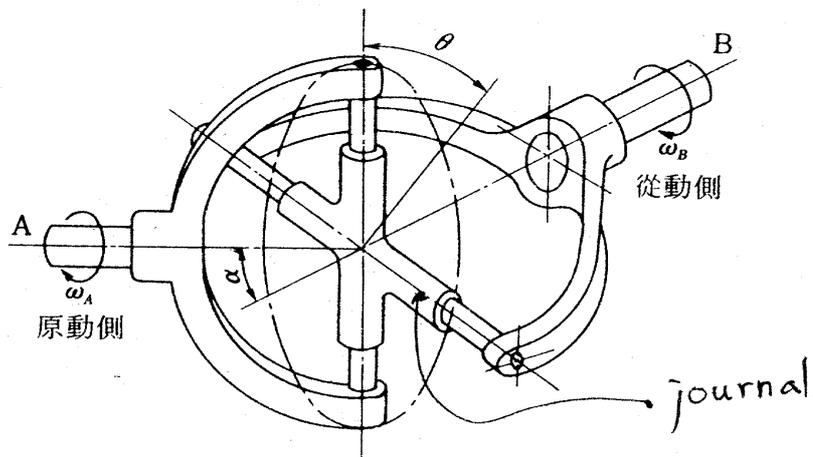
chain coupling



gear coupling



slip coupling



universal coupling or Hook's joint

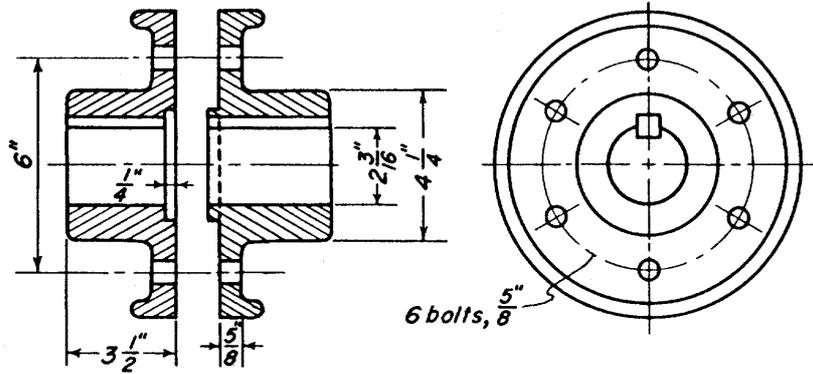
<Example 3-9> Solid coupling

, key  $1/2 \times 1/2''$

150rpm

50hp

,  $\sigma_Y = 60000\text{psi}$   $\tau_Y = 30000\text{psi}$



- (a) Shear and bearing in key
- (b) Shear in bolts
- (c) Bearing on bolts in flange
- (d) Shear in flange at hub

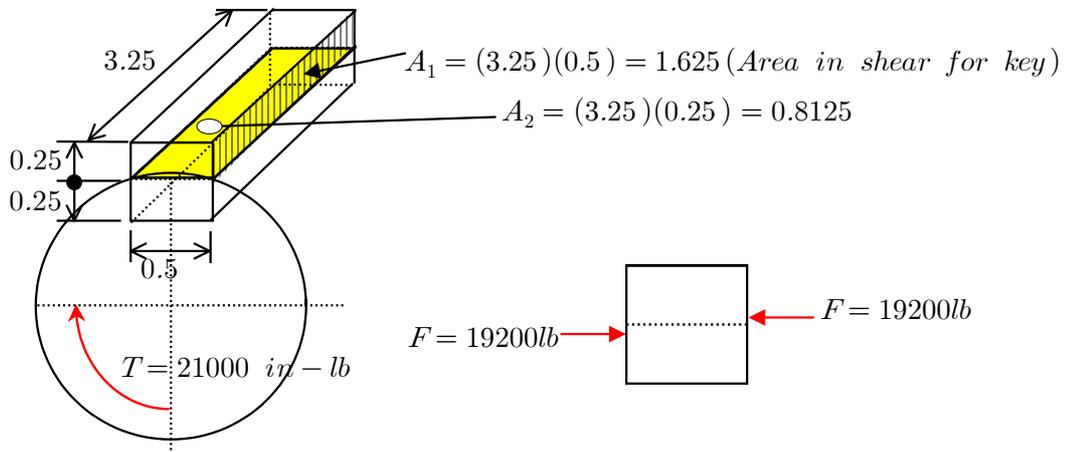
torque

$$T = \frac{(63000)(hp)}{n} = \frac{(63000)(50)}{150} = 21000 \text{ in-lb}$$

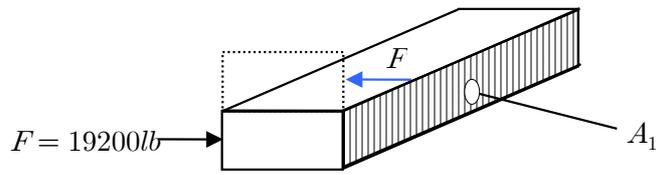
Tangential force at shaft surface

$$F = \frac{T}{r} = \frac{21000}{2.1875/2} = \frac{21000}{1.094} = 19200 \text{ lb}$$

- (a) Shear and bearing in key (key



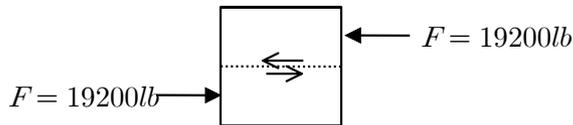
· key  $F = 19200lb$



$$\sigma_C = \frac{F}{A_1} = \frac{19200}{0.8125} = 23630psi$$

$$N_{SF} = \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_C} = \frac{60000}{23630} = 2.54$$

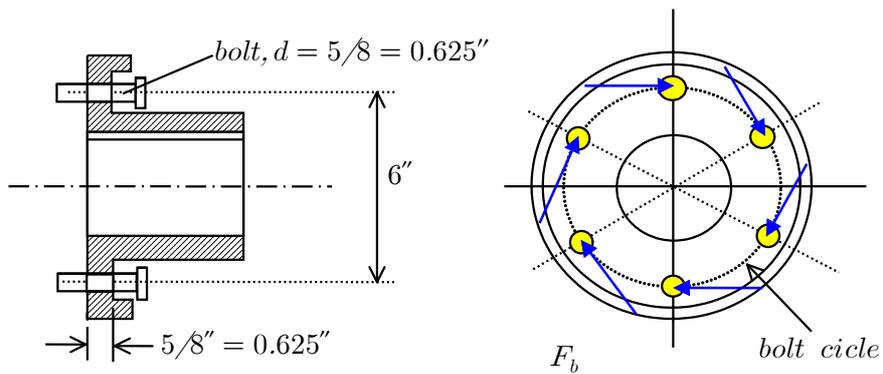
· key



$$\tau = \frac{F}{A_2} = \frac{19200}{1.625} = 11820psi$$

$$N_{SF} = \frac{\tau_Y}{\tau} = \frac{30000}{11820} = 2.54$$

(b) Shear in bolts ( 가 )



· (6 가 , )

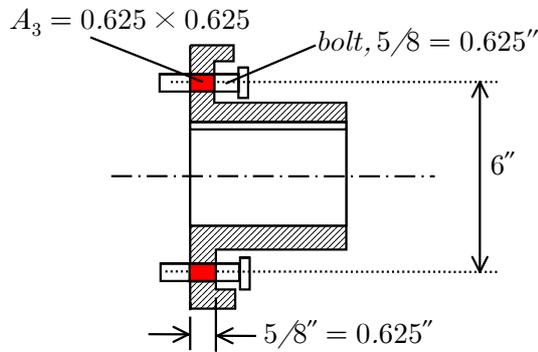
$$= 6 \times \frac{\pi}{4} (0.625)^2 = 1.841in^2$$

· (bolt circle , 6 )

$$= F_b = \frac{T}{r_b} = \frac{21000}{3} = 7000lb$$

$$\therefore N_{FS} = \frac{\tau_Y}{\tau} = \frac{30000}{3800} = 7.89$$

(c) Bearing on bolts in flange ( )

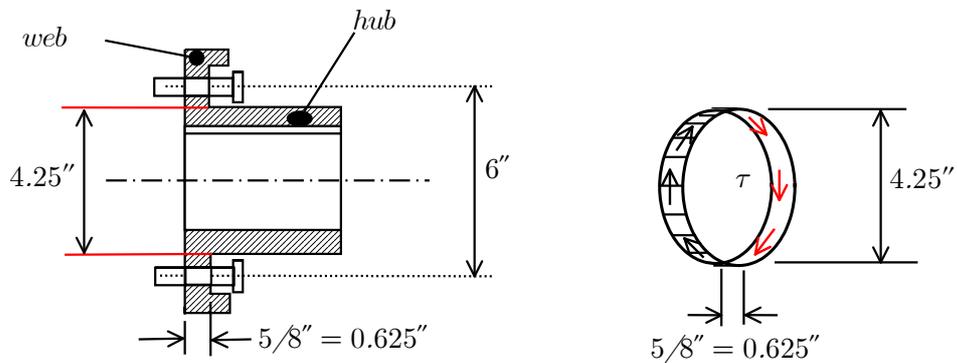


· ( ) =  $6A_3 = 6 \times (0.625)^2 = 2.344in^2$

·  $\sigma_b = \frac{F_b}{A_3} = \frac{7000}{2.344} = 2990psi$

·  $\therefore N_{FS} = \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_b} = \frac{60000}{2990} = 20.1$

(d) Shear in flange at hub ( 가 )



· (Area in shear at edge of hub) =  $4.25\pi \times 0.625 = 8.345in^2$

· (force at edge of hub) =  $F_h = \frac{T}{4.25/2} = \frac{21000}{2.125} = 9880lb$

· (shear stress in web) =  $\tau = \frac{F_h}{(Area)} = \frac{9880}{8.345} = 1180psi$

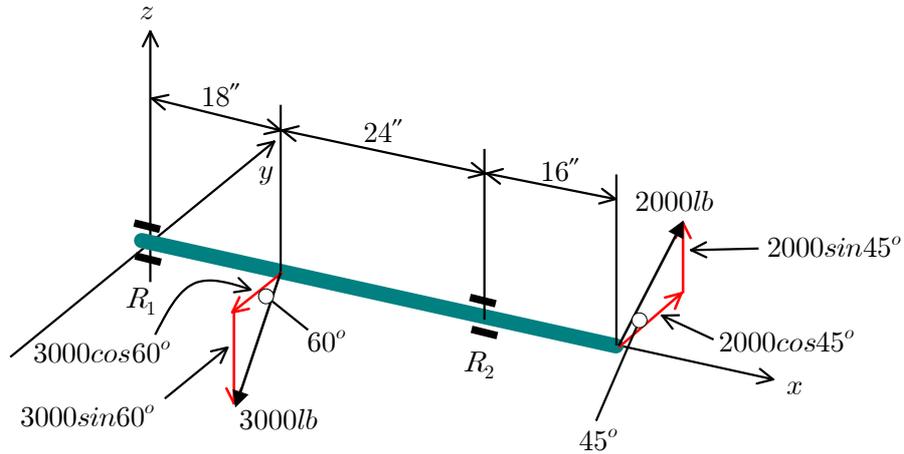
·  $\therefore N_{FS} = \frac{\tau_Y}{\tau} = \frac{30000}{1180} = 25.4$

### 3.8 Bending Loads in Two Planes

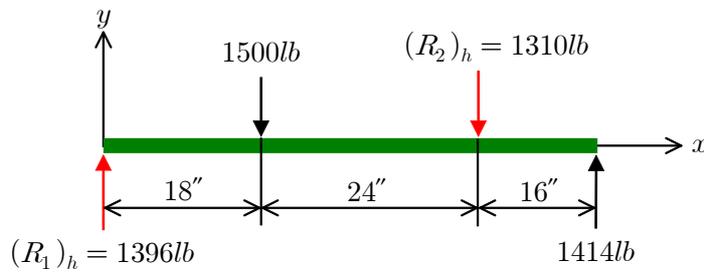
Shafts are sometimes subjected to loads applied at different angles.

<Example 3-10>

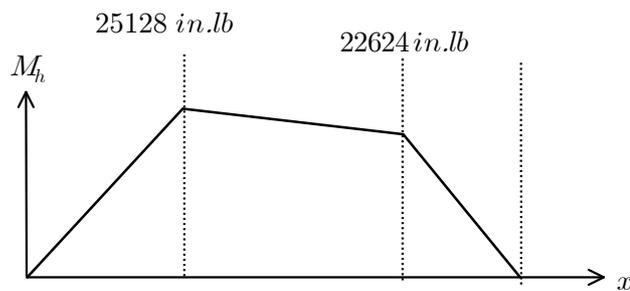
Find the value of maximum bending moment.



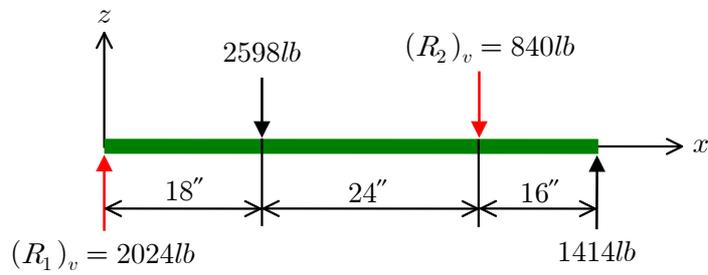
Loading in  $x - y$  plane



• Bending Moment Diagram



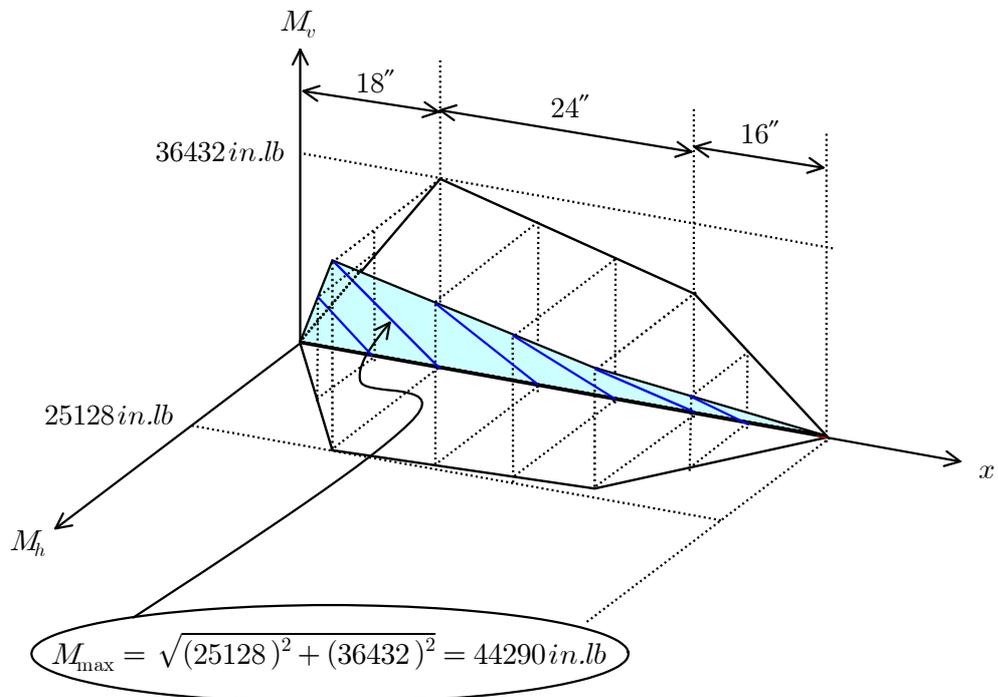
Loading in  $x-z$  plane



• Bending Moment Diagram



BMD

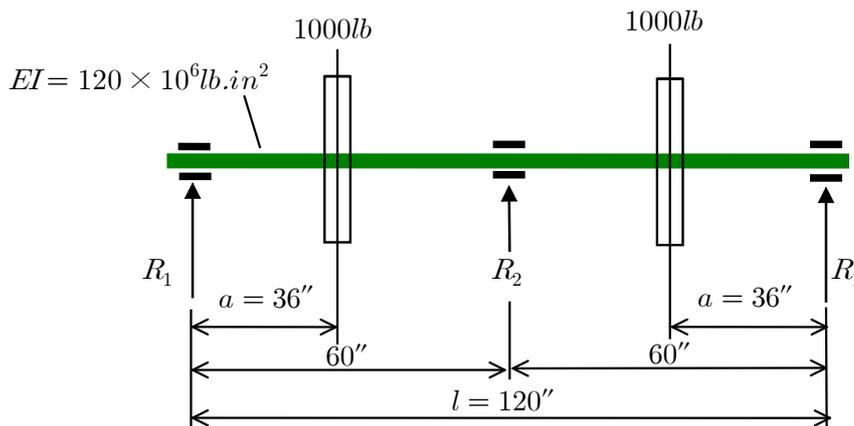


### 3.9 Shaft on Three Supports

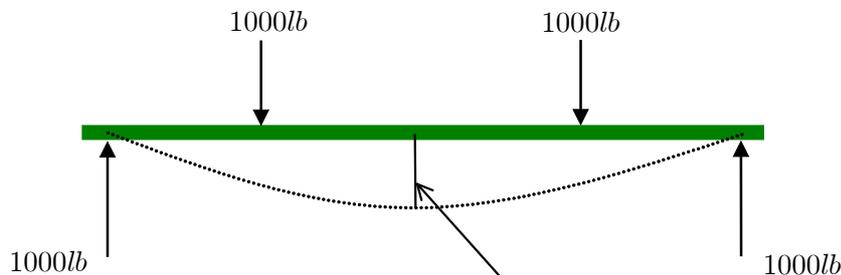
- Shafts are sometimes supported on three bearings.  
Such problems is **statically indeterminate** with three unknowns  $R_1, R_2$  and  $R_3$ .
- It is possible to write only two independent equations from statics,
  - one for the summation of the vertical forces and
  - one for the summation of the moments.
- The additional equation required for a solution to the problem can be obtained by taking into account the deformation of the body.  
(This can be done in a variety of ways).

#### <Example 3-11>

The shaft is supported by three bearings all at the same elevation.  
Find the value of reaction  $R_2$ .



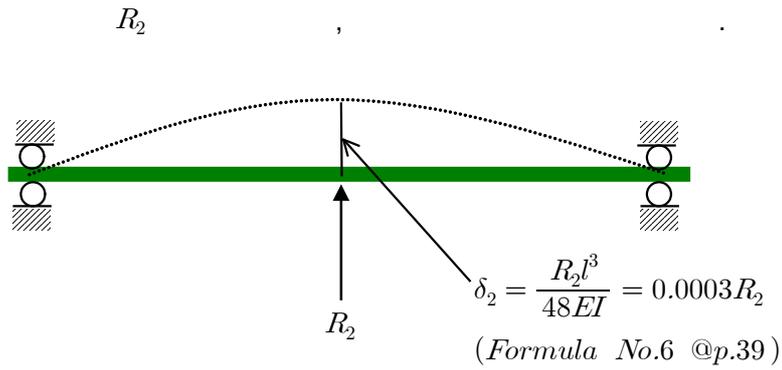
( ) -----  
· 가 가 , .



$$\delta_1 = \frac{Pa}{48EI} (3l^2 - 4a^2) = 0.4752''$$

(Formula No.13 @p.41)

· 가



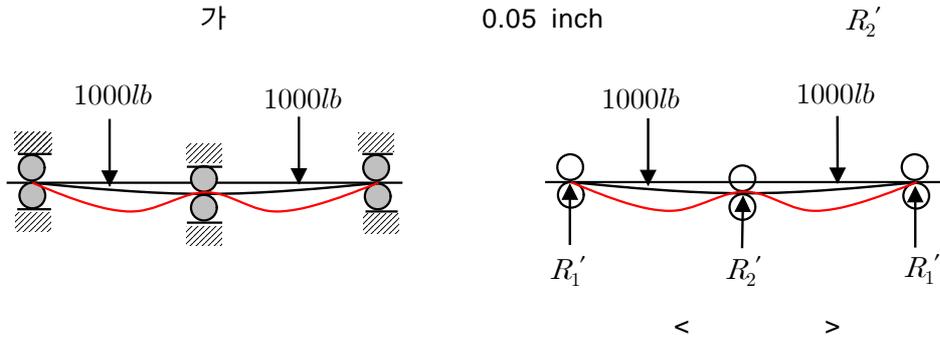
· 가

$$0.4752 = 0.0003R_2$$

$$\therefore R_2 = 1584lb$$

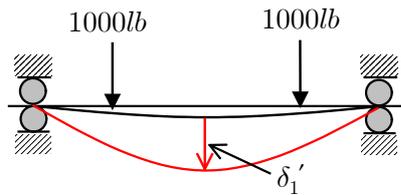
<Example 3-12>

(1) 가



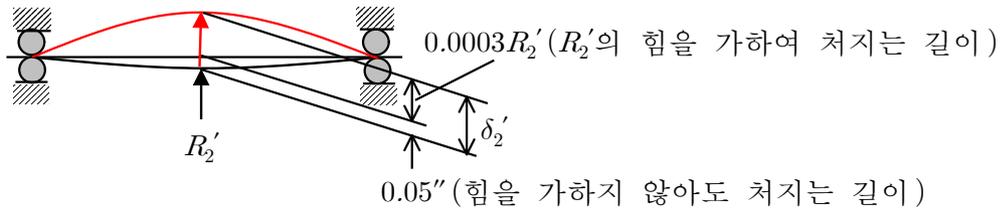
· 가

$$\delta_1' = 0.4752''$$



· 가

$$R_2' \quad , \quad \delta_2' = 0.0003R_2' + 0.05$$



가

가

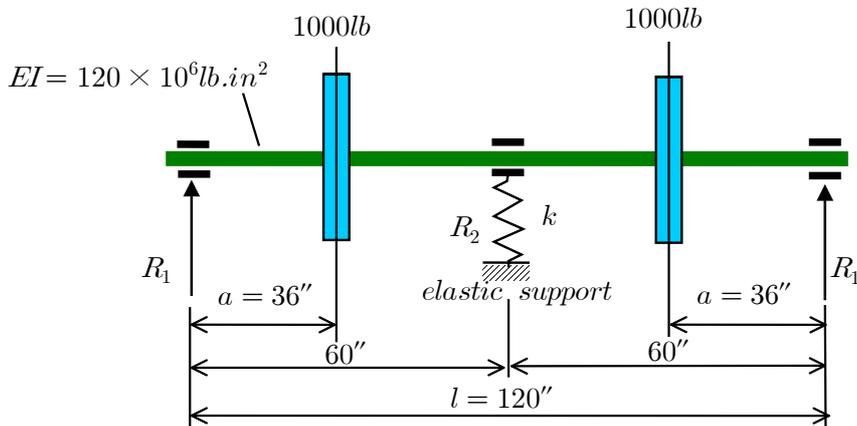
0.05 inch

$$\delta_1' = \delta_2'$$



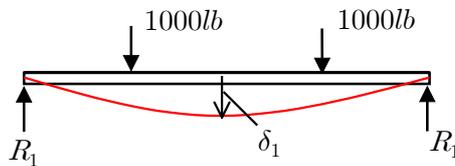
<Example 3-13>

Suppose the center bearing is resisting on an elastic support which will deflect under load. Suppose the flexibility can be represented by a spring of rate  $k = 20000\text{lb/in}$ . Find the value of reaction  $R_2$ .

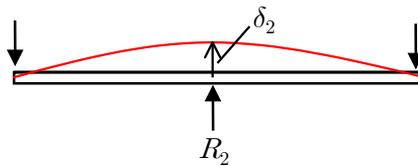


\*( ! ) spring

· Center bearing ,  $\delta_1 = 0.4572''$



· Center bearing  $R_2$  ;  $\delta_2 = 0.0003R_2$  -----(1)



· Spring ;  $\delta_1 - \delta_2 = 0.4572 - 0.0003R_2$  -----(2)

·  $R_2 = (\text{spring의 반력})$

$$R_2 = k(\delta_1 - \delta_2)$$

$$R_2 = 20000(0.4572 - 0.0003R_2)$$

$$\therefore R_2 = 1357.7\text{lb} \text{ -----(3)}$$

(check) (1)  $\delta_2 = 0.0003R_2 = (0.0003)(1357.7) = 0.4073''$

(2)  $R_2 = k(\delta_1 - \delta_2) = 20000(0.4572 - 0.4073) = 1357.7\text{lb};$  (3) !