



O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA  
MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI

QARSHI DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

Pedagogiya fakulteti  
Mehnat ta'limi yo'nalish  
014-51 guruhi II kurs talabasi  
Normurodova Navroza ning  
Texnik mexanika fanidan

# KURS ISHI

Mavzu: \_\_\_\_\_

Bajardi:

*[Signature]*

Qabul qildi:

Normurodova N

Mansurov A.

Qarshi - 2016

*868005*  
*Nov*

«Tasdiqlayman»

Kasbiy ta'lim kafedrasi mudiri  
dots. Vardiyashvili A.A.

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"03" III 2016 y.

## KURS ISHI

Kurs bo'yicha 5112100 mehnat ta'limiyo'nalishi 014-51 guruh talabasi

Nopernurodova Nauroza Rahbar kat. oq. Mansurov A.

### TOPSHIRIQ

1. Kurs ishining mavzusi: Leintoli konveyer uchun g'ildiraklari yuqori g'attig'likdagi polatdan tayyorlangan bir pogonali, qiyatishli silindric reduktor va zanjirli uzatmadan tashkil topgan yuzitmani loyihalesh.
2. Boshlang'ich malumotlar:  $N_0 = 20 \text{ kVt}$ ,  $n_0 = 60 \text{ ayt/min}$ .

#### 3. Qo'llanmalar:

1. Jo'rayev A.J., Tojiboyev R.N., "Amaliy mexanika". T. "Fan va texnologiya", 2007 y.
2. Tojiboyev R.N., Jo'rayev A.J. "Mashina detallari", T., O'qituvchi, 1999 y.
3. Iosilevich G.B. "Prikladnaya mexanika", M., Mashinostroyeniye, 1989 y.
4. K Chernyavskiy S. A. i dr., "Kurovoye proyektirovaniye po detaley mashin". M, 1987
5. Tojiboyev R.N. Shukurov M.M. "Mashina detallarini loyihalash", T., «Fan», 1997 y.

#### 4. Tushuntirish xatining tuzilishi:

1. Kirish.
2. Elektr yuritma tanlash va kinematik hisoblash.
3. Reduktorning tishli g'ildiraklarini hisoblash.
4. Reduktor valining dastlabki hisobi.
5. Shesternya va g'ildirakning konstruktiv o'lchamlari.
6. Reduktor ko'pusining konstruktiv o'lchamlari.
7. Zanjirli uzatmani hisoblash.
8. Reduktorning birlamchi kompanovkasi.
9. Podshipniklarning ishlash muddatini tekshirish.
10. Reduktorning ikkilamchi kompanovkasi.
11. Shponkali birikmalarning mustahkamligini tekshirish.
12. Vallarning aniqlashtirilgan hisobi.
13. Moy tanlashi.
14. Xulosa.
15. Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar.
16. Mundarija.

#### 5. Chizma qismining tuzilishi:

1. Tishli g'ildirak (frontal va profil ko'rinishi).
2. Shesternya (frontal ko'rinishi):
3. Val

6. Qo'shimcha topshiriq va ko'rsatmalar: Zanjirli uzatma

7. Kurs ishini topshirish muddati: Reja 01.08.2016 Amalda

Bosqich					Himoya
Sana					
1	2	3	4	5	
24.03	19.04	28.04	12.05	26.05	

Rahbar kat. oq. Mansurov A. Mansurov

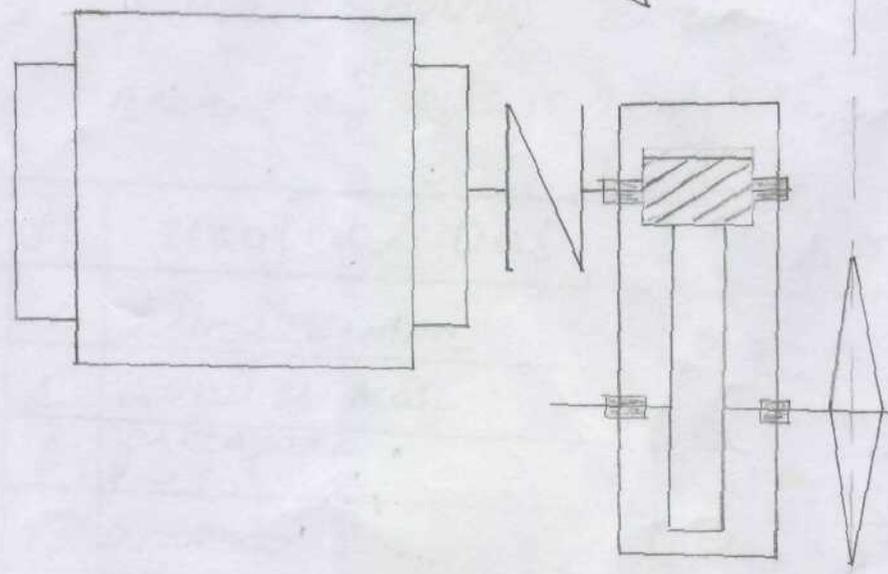
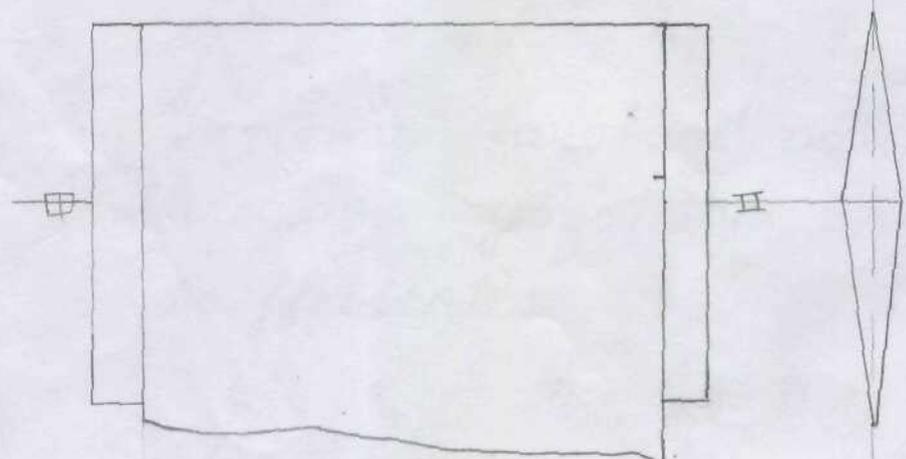
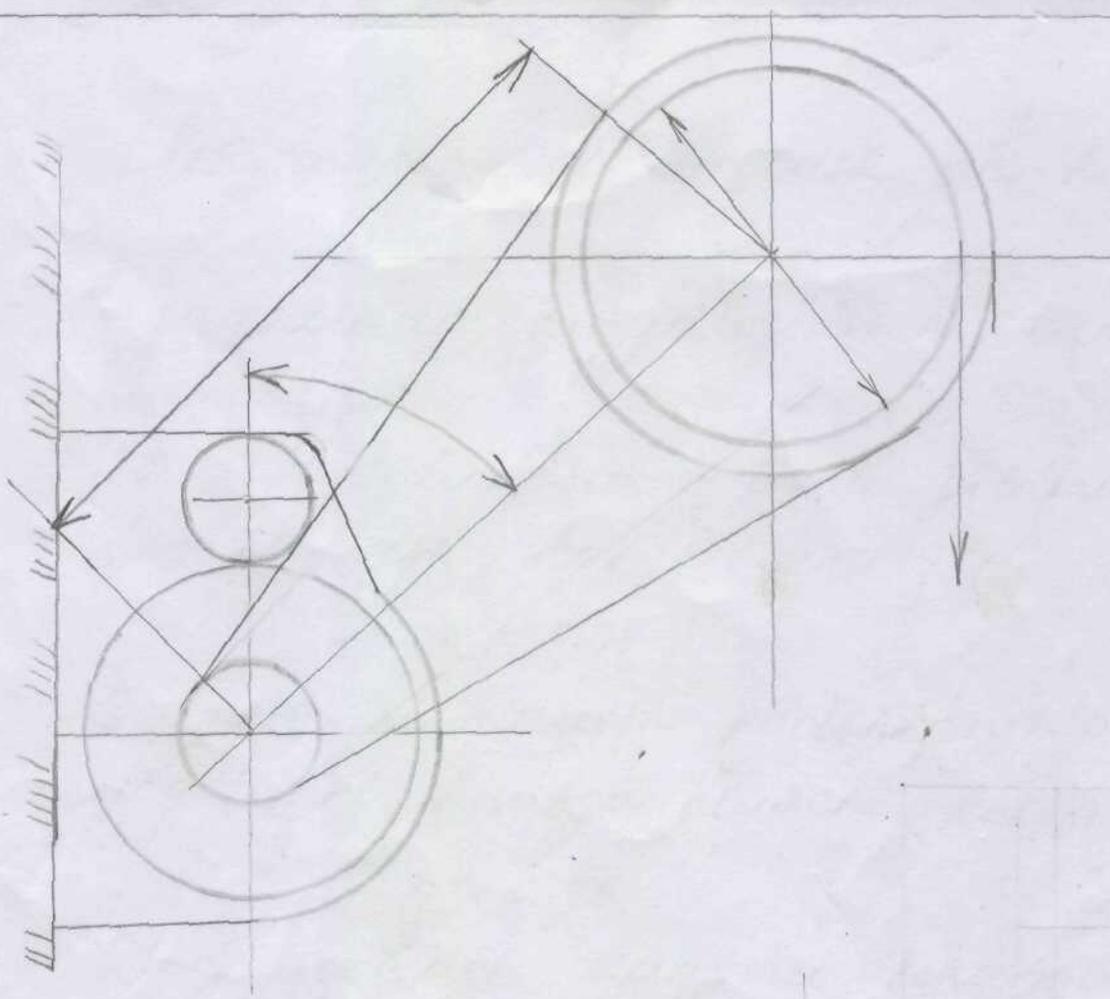
## Kirish

Hozirgi kundagi valz sojali gido ishlab chiqarishning samonaviy texnikalardan foydalalanish darajasining oshib borayotganligi bolajak muhandis mexanik va texnik mexanizmlardan barcha yer usti transporti vositalarini mukammol bilishni va to'g'ri ishlatishni talab qiladi.

Bu masolani hal qilishda, yani oliy va o'rta pog'onadagi yosh mutaxassislarni malakali qilib tayyorlashda kurs ishlarining ahamiyoti juda katta. Har bir oliy va o'rta pog'onadagi texnik-mexanik fan va texnikaning songgi yutuqlarini bilishdan tashqari mashina detallarining tuzilishini ularni to'g'ri hisoblashni va tanlash usullarini yaxshi bilmog'i lozim.

Ana shu nuqtai nazardan  
qarayanda oliy va o'rti-maxsus  
o'quv yurtlarida bajariladigan  
" Mashina detallari " fanidan  
kurs ishining bajarilishi mu-  
him kasb etadi.

Hozirgi vaqtda detallarni  
loyi halashda qollanladigan  
hisoblash formulalari va turli  
harfiy belgilarning iloji boricha  
1 xil b'olishini talab qilinadi,  
bu borada " S. H. K " iqtisodiy  
hamkorlik kengashi tavsiyano-  
malari mavjud. Shuningdek  
ishning texnikaviy hujjatlari-  
ni ham " K. H. G. T " konstruktor-  
lik hujjatlari yagona tizimi  
b'oyicha bajarilishi talab qilinadi.



# Elektrodvigatel tanlash va kinematik hisobi

+ jadvaldan quyidagilarni tanlab olamiz:

Bir juft silindrsimon tishli gidrovoklarning foydali ish koeffitsenti:

$$\eta_1 = 0,97$$

Bir juft dumalash podshipniklaridagi yögotishni hisobga oluvchi koeffitsent:

$$\eta_2 = 0,99$$

Ochiq turdagi xanjirli uzatmauning foydali ish koeffitsenti:

$$\eta_3 = 0,90$$

Yuritma barabari va'lining tayanchlaridagi yögotishni hisobga oluvchi koeffitsenti:

$$\eta_4 = 0,99$$

Yuritmaning umumiy foydali ish koeffitsenti

$$\eta = \eta_1 \eta_2 \eta_3 \eta_4 = 0,97 \cdot (0,99)^2 \cdot 0,90 \cdot 0,99 = 0,85$$

No	Uzatma turi	Foydali ish koeffitsenti
1.	Silindrsimon	0,97 - 0,98
2	Konusimon	0,96 - 0,97
3	cheyakli $\alpha_1 = 1$	0,70 - 0,75
	$\alpha_1 = 2$	0,80 - 0,85

	$z_1 = 4$	0,80 - 0,95
4	Tasmali	
	Pondasimon tasma-	0,96 - 0,98.
	Yassi tasma-	0,95 - 0,97
5	Zanjirli	
	Ochig turdagi zanjirli	0,90 - 0,95
	Yopiq turdagi zanjirli	0,95 - 0,97
6	Dumalash podshipnigi	0,99 - 0,95

Elektrodvigatel to'lab qilodigan quvvat:

$$N_{\%10} = \frac{P_b}{\eta} = \frac{20 \text{ kVt}}{0,88} = 23,5$$

1.2.2 va 1.2.3 javoblaridan elektrodvigatel tanloymiz

Elektrodvigatel tanloshda, konveyer-ning to'la yuklangan holda elektrodvigatel ishga tushirishini hisobga olish zarur. Shuningdek, yuqori ishga tushirish momentiga ega bo'lgan elektrodvigatelni tanloymiz.

Elektrodvigatel markasi

Yuqorida tanlangan elektrodvigatel kattaliklari quyidagicha:

Quvvati:  $N_{\%10} = 24 \text{ kVt}$

Aylanish sur'ati  $n_{\%10} = 1500 \text{ ayt/min}$

Barabannig burchak tezligi  $\omega_B = \frac{\pi \cdot n_B}{30} = \frac{3,14 \cdot 60}{30} = 6,28 \text{ rad/s}$

Barabannig aylanishlar soni:

$= 1500 - 10 \cdot 1,9 = 1481$

Huri tmauning umumiy uzatishlar sonini

aniqlaymiz:  $i = \frac{\omega_{\text{yuz}}}{\omega_B} = \frac{155}{6,28} = 24,68$

yetaklovchi valning burchak tezligi

$\omega_{\text{yuz}} = \frac{3,14 \cdot 1481}{30} = 155,8^{-1}$

2-jadvaldan silindrsimon reduktorning

uzatishlar sonini tanlab olamiz  $i_2 = 2,5$

$i_2 = \frac{i}{i_2} = \frac{24,68}{2,5} = 9,87$

No	Uzatma turi	Uzatishlar soni
1	Silindrsimon	3-6
2	Konussimon	2-4
3	Chezyakli	8-40
4	Tasmali	3-6
5	Zanjiqli	2-4

$n_1 = n_{\text{yuz}} = 1481 \text{ ayl/min}$	$\omega_1 = \omega_{\text{yuz}} = 155,8^{-1} \text{ rad/s}$
$n_2 = \frac{n_1}{i_2} = \frac{1481}{2,5} = 592,4 \text{ ayl/min}$	$\omega_2 = \frac{\omega_1}{i_2} = \frac{155,8}{2,5} = 62 \text{ rad/s}$
$n_B = 60 \text{ ayl/min}$	$\omega_B = 6,28 \text{ rad/s}$

Buro vchi momentlar

shesternovalida  $T_1 = \frac{N}{\omega_1} = \frac{23,5 \cdot 10^3}{155} = 151,61 \text{ Nmm}$

$= 151,61 \cdot 10^3 = 15161 \text{ Nmm}$

gidrovokvali  $T_2 = T_1 \cdot i_2 = 15161 \cdot 9,81 = 1496,39 = 1496 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Nmm}$

1  
Reduktor tishli gildiraklarning hisobi.

Shesterniya uchun o'rta cho-  
mexanik xarakteristikali stal 45  
qattigligi HB 210 bolgan polatni tanlay-  
miz. Tishli gildirak uchun stal 45,  
qattigligi HB 210 bolgan polatni  
tanlaymiz. (shesterniya diametri 90  
mm, gildirak diametri esa 120 mm  
gilib olamiz).

Ruxsat etilgan kontakt kuchlanish

$$[\sigma]_H = \frac{\sigma_{H \text{ lim } B} K_{HL}}{[S_H]}$$

Bu yerda  $\sigma_{H \text{ lim } B}$  kontak kuchlanishining  
chegarosi. Buni 3.2 jadvaldan tanlab  
olamiz.

$$[\sigma_H] = 18 HRC + 150.$$

$K_{HL}$  - uzog muddat ishlash koeffitsient;

$$K_{HL} = 1 \quad [S_H] = 1,15$$

Reduktorni shesterniya gildiragi uchun

material shes  $\sigma_{H \text{ lim } B} = 18 HRC + 150 = 18 \cdot 45 + 150 = 960 \text{ MPa}$

$$\text{gil } \sigma_{H \text{ lim } B_2} = 18 \cdot 40 + 150 = 870 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{shes } [\sigma_H] = \frac{\sigma_{H \text{ lim } B} K_{HL}}{[S_H]} = \frac{960 \cdot 1}{1,15} = 800 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{gil } \sigma_{H_2} = \frac{800}{1,2} = 666,67 \text{ MPa}$$

$$[\sigma_H] = 0,45 [\sigma_H] + [\sigma_{H_2}] = 660 \text{ MPa}$$

shesterniyaning bôluwêki diametirini  
aniqlaymiz:  $d_1 = \frac{m_n}{\cos \beta} z_1 = \frac{2,15}{\cos 3} z_1 = \frac{2,15}{0,996} \cdot 44 = 115$ .

Tishli gildirakning bôluwêki diametirini  
aniqlaymiz:  $d_2 = \frac{m_n}{\cos \beta} z_2 = \frac{2,15}{0,996} \cdot 110 = 286$ .

Ôglar orasidagi masofani tekshirib ko'ramiz.

$$d_{a1} = d_1 + 2m_n = 115 + 2 \cdot 2,15 = 120 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_{a2} = d_2 + 2m_n = 286 + 2 \cdot 2,15 = 291 \text{ mm}$$

Tishli gildirak kengligi

$$b_2 = \psi_{d9} d_w = 0,4 \cdot 200 = 80 \text{ mm}$$

shesternaning kengligi

$$b_1 = b_2 + 2m_n = 80 + 2 \cdot 2,15 = 85 \text{ mm}$$

shesterniya erini diametriga nisbatini

$$\text{aniqlaymiz: } \psi_{bd} = \frac{b_1}{d_1} = \frac{85}{120} = 0,46$$

Tishli gildirakning aylanish tezligi  
va uzatmaning aniglik darajasini

$$\text{aniqlaymiz: } v = \frac{\omega d_1}{2} = \frac{155 \cdot 115}{2 \cdot 10^3} = 6,4$$

Tishli gildirak bunday tezlikda  
harakatlanganda 8-aniglik darajasi  
32 jadvaldan o'lamiz.

Yuklovish koeffitsiyentini aniqlaymiz

$$K_H = K_{HB} \cdot K_{Ha} \cdot K_{H\beta} \\ = 7$$

$K_{HB} = 1,14$ .  $K_{HB}$  ning qiymatini 3.5 jadvaldan,  $\psi_{bd} = 0,46$ , qattigligi  $\perp HB 350$  bo'lganda va yitaklanuvchi vaqning xanjir tarangligi ta'sirida egilishi hisobiga nosimmetrik joylashgan deb qaraymiz.

$K_{H\alpha} = 1,16$ . yuklanish tishlararo notekis taqsimlanishini bildiruvchi koeffitsiyentni 3.4 jadvaldan

$v = 6,4 \text{ m/s}$  8-darajalik darajasida,

$K_{H\beta} = 1,01$  dinamik koeffitsiyentni 3.6 jadvaldan qiyos tishli gildiraklar uchun  $v \geq 5 \text{ m/s}$  bo'lganda 8-darajalik darajasida bo'lgan hol uchun tanlab olamiz.

Shunday yuklanish koeffitsiyenti

$K_H = 1,14 \cdot 1,16 \cdot 1,01 = 1,34$

Kontak kuchlanishini tekshiramiz:

$$\sigma_H = \frac{270}{a_w} = \sqrt{\frac{T_2 K_H (u+1)^3}{b^2 u^2}} = \frac{270}{100} \sqrt{\frac{1496,39 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 1,14 \cdot (2,5)^3}{50 \cdot (2,5)^2}}$$

$$= 483,8 = 484 \text{ MPa} < [\sigma_H]$$

Tishli uzatmauning tishlashishida hosil bo'ladigan kuchlar:

$$\text{aylanma kuch: } F_t \frac{d_2}{d_2} = \frac{2 \cdot 1496,39 \cdot 10^3}{286} =$$

$$= 10464 \text{ N.}$$

Bu yerda  $K_{HB} = 1,25$  - xanjirli uzat-  
 maning yuqori koeffitsientini  
 3.1 jadvaldan tanlab olamiz.

$\psi_{H\alpha} = \frac{b}{a_w} = 0,4$  tish enining koeffitsientini  
 3.1 jadvaldan tanlab olamiz va 3.8  
 jadvaldan qiyamatini almashiramiz.

Og'lar orasidagi masofani aniq-  
 laymiz:  $a_w = K_a (u+1) \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot K_{HB}}{(d_H)^2 \cdot u^2 \cdot \psi_{H\alpha}}} =$   
 $= 43 \cdot (2,5+1) = \sqrt{\frac{1496 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2,15}{(660)^2 \cdot (2,5)^2 \cdot 0,125}} = 200$

$a_w = 200 \text{ mm}$

Normal ilqishish modulini aniqlaymiz

$m_n = (0,01 \div 0,02) \cdot a_w = (0,01 \div 0,02) \cdot 200 = 2 \div 4 \text{ mm}$

$m_n = 2,4$

Tishlarning qiyalik burchagini

$\beta = 8^\circ 15'$  qabul qilamiz.

Shusternyaning tishlar sonini aniq-  
 laymiz

$Z_1 = \frac{2 a_w \cos \beta}{(u+1) m_n} = \frac{2 \cdot 200 \cdot \cos 12}{(2,5+1) \cdot 2,15} = \frac{400 \cdot \cos 12}{3,15 \cdot 2,15} =$

$= \frac{400 \cdot 0,97}{8,175} = 44$ . Qabul qilamiz  $Z_1 = 44$ .

Tishi qildirak tishlar sonini aniqlaymiz

$Z_2 = Z_1 \cdot i_r = 44 \cdot 2,5 = 110$ . Qabul qilamiz  $Z_2 = 110$ .

Tishlarning qiyalik burchagini aniq-  
 laymiz:  $\cos \beta = \frac{(Z_1 + Z_2) m_n}{2 a_w} = \frac{(44 + 110) \cdot 2,15}{2 \cdot 200} = 0,96$ .

$$Q_{05} = 0,25 t \left[ L t - 0,15 z_L + \sqrt{(L t - 0,15 z_L)^2 - 8 \Delta^2} \right] =$$

$$0,25 \cdot 47,6 \left[ 146 - 0,15 \cdot 91 + \sqrt{(146 - 0,15 \cdot 91)^2 - 8 \cdot (6,21)^2} \right] =$$

$$= 11,9 \left[ 100,4 + \sqrt{9771,65} \right] = 11,9 \left[ 100,4 + 98,8 \right] =$$

$$11,9 \cdot 199,2 = 2370$$

$$2370 \cdot 0,004 = 9 \text{ mm}$$

Yitaklovchi yulduzchening asosiy  
 ölçhamlari:  $d_{d3} = \frac{t}{\sin \frac{180}{z_3}} = \frac{47,6}{\sin \frac{180}{26}} = \frac{47,6}{0,10} = 476 \text{ mm}$

$$d_{d4} = \frac{t}{\sin \frac{180}{z_4}} = \frac{47,6}{\sin \frac{180}{65}} = \frac{46,7}{0,04} = 1167,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$D_{e3} = t \left( \cotg \frac{180}{z_3} + 0,7 \right) - 0,3 d_1 = t \left( \cotg \frac{180}{z_3} + 0,7 \right) - 5,9$$

$$d_1 = 28,58 \text{ mm}$$

$$D_{e3} = 47,6 \left( \cotg \frac{180}{26} + 0,7 \right) - 5,9 =$$

$$D_{e4} = 47,6 \left( \cotg \frac{180}{65} + 0,7 \right) - 5,9 =$$

Zanjirga ta'sir etuvchi kuch

$$F_{t4} = 7602 \text{ N}$$

$$F_D = g v^2 = 9,8 \cdot 12,2^2 = 1444 \text{ N}$$

bu yerda  $g = 9,7$  4.15 jadvaldan.

$$F_f = 9,81 k_f g a_s = 9,81 \cdot 1,5 \cdot 9,7 \cdot 2370 = 388 \text{ N}$$

bu yerda  $k_f$  - zanjirning gorizontal  
 nisbatan joylashishini bildiruvchi

koeffitsiyent  $\gamma = 45^\circ$  bo'lganda,  $k_f = 1,5$

radial kuch -  $F_{\eta} = F_t \frac{tg \alpha}{\cos \beta} = 10464 \frac{tg 20^\circ}{\cos 12^\circ} = 3348 \text{ N}$ .

oq boylab ta'sir qiluvchi kuch -

$F_q = F_t tg \beta = 10464 tg 12 = 3384 \text{ N}$

Tishlarning egilishga chidamliligini ket shizalmiz;  $\sigma_F = \frac{P K_F K_{FB} K_{FB} K_{\alpha} \leq [\sigma_F]}{b m n}$

Bu yerda;  $K_F = K_{FB} K_{FB}$  yuklanish koeffitsiyenti.

Shesterniya enini diametrga nisbati  $\psi_{sd} = 0.46$  bo'lganda 3.7 jadvaldan tishli ji'lolizotklarning tayanchog' nisbatan no simmetrik joylashganligini hisobga olib gattig'ligi  $\angle HB 350$  bo'lgan holda  $K_{FB} = 1.36$   $K_{\alpha} = 1.4$  yuklanish koeffitsiyentini aniqlaymiz;

$$K_F = 1.36 \cdot 1.4 = 1.904$$

$Y_F$  tish shaklini hisobga oluvchi koeffitsiyent bo'lib qiymatini 9.25 formuladan olamiz.

shesternor uchun;  $Z_{\alpha 1} = \frac{Z_1}{\cos^3 \beta} = \frac{44}{(0.96)^3} = 50$

gildorak uchun;  $Z_{\alpha 2} = \frac{Z_2}{\cos^3 \beta} = \frac{110}{(0.96)^3} = 125$

$$Y_{F1} = 3.66 \quad Y_{F2} = 3.60$$

Ruxsolt etilgan kuchlanish;

$$[\sigma_F] = \frac{\sigma_{Flim b}}{[\sigma_F]} = 11 =$$

3.9. Jadvaldan  $\sigma^{\circ} F_{lim 6} = 500 \text{ MPa}$   
ni tanlab olamiz

$$[\sigma_F] = \frac{\sigma^{\circ} F_{lim 6}}{[S_F]} = \frac{500}{1,8} = 278 \text{ MPa}$$

Ruxsat etilgan kuchlar uchun;  $[\sigma_F] = \frac{278}{3,66} = 76 \text{ MPa}$

gildirak uchun;  $[\sigma_F] = \frac{278}{3,60} = 77 \text{ MPa}$

Belgan hisoblarni tishli gildirak tishlari uchun aniqlangan kattaliklarni kamrog olib davom ettiramiz.

$\gamma_B$  va  $K_{Fa}$  ko'ffitsiyentlarni aniqlaymiz

$$\gamma_B = 1 - \frac{B^{\circ}}{140} = 1 - \frac{12^{\circ}6'}{140} = 0,88$$

Bu yerda  $B^{\circ}$  tishlarning quyulik burajagi. Yan yuqa ko'ffitsiyentining

ortacha qiymati  $\epsilon = 1,5$  8-darajalik darajasida  $K_{Fa} = 0,75$ .

Tishli gildirak tishlarining mustahkamligini tekshiramiz;

$$\sigma_{F2} = \frac{3525 \cdot 1,904 \cdot 3,66 \cdot 0,88 \cdot 0,91}{45 \cdot 2,15} = 175 \leq [\sigma_F]$$

Reduktor vallarining dastlabki hisobi  
Vallarning dastlabki hisobi buralish-  
ga ruhsat etilgan kuchlanish  
uchun hisoblaymiz.

Yitaklovchi val;

Ruhsat etilgan kuchlanish  $[\sigma_k] = 25 \text{ MPa}$

Valning erigib turadigan qismi diametri  
$$d_{e1} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16 \cdot T_{k1}}{\pi [\sigma_k]}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16 \cdot 157 \cdot 10^3}{3,14 \cdot 25}} = 31,3 \text{ mm.}$$

Yuqoridagi kinematik sxemadan  
bizga ma'lumki reduktor vali bilan  
elektrodvigatel valini mufta birlashtir-  
turadi. Shuning uchun reduktor

vali bilan elektrodvigatel vali  
orasidagi munosabatga etib  
berishimiz lozim, Basi holda

$d_{e1} = d_{d0}$  bo'ladi, bunday bo'lma-  
gan holda MUV mufta orna-

tilsa reduktor vali bilan elektro-  
dvigatel vali orasidagi munos-  
bat  $d_{d0} = 55 \text{ mm}$   $d_{e1} = 31,3 \text{ mm}$  ga-

bul g'alamiz. Valning po'stshis-  
ni (orasidagi) ornatiladigan qismi  
ni diametri ni  $d_{p1} = 60 \text{ mm}$ .

Yitaklanuvchi val. Yitaklanuv-  
chi valning zararli uzatmasi  
 $= 13 =$

Yitaklanuvchi va'ning xan'g'ri  
uxatmo, tasirido, qilishini etibor  
ga olib kishobni davom ettiramiz.

Ruxsat etilgan kuchlanish  $[\tau_k] = 20 \text{ MPa}$   
Va'ning chug'ib turadigan qismi diametri

$$d_{d2} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16 \cdot 1496 \cdot 10^3}{3,14 \cdot 20}} = \sqrt[3]{381246} = 72,5 \text{ mm.}$$

Dallarning standart qatozi-  
dan  $d_{d2} = 72 \text{ mm}$  qabul qilamiz.

Va'ning podshipnik o'rnatiladi-  
gan qismining diametri  $d_{p2} = 80 \text{ mm}$

Va'ning tishli gildirak o'rnatiladi-  
gan qismining diametri  $d_{k2} = 85 \text{ mm}$   
mm qabul qilamiz.

Dallarning g'olgan olchamlarini  
reduktorni konstruktsiyasini jamlash  
jarayonida tanlaymiz.

Shesterniya va tishli gildirakning konstruktiv ölçömleri. Shesterniyani val bilan yaklit gilib tayyorlaymiz.

Shesterniyaning bölüweni diametri  $d_1 = 113,40 \text{ mm}$  hagihiy diametri  $d_{q1} = 118,4$  Shesterniyaning erini aniglash  $b_1 = 85 \text{ mm}$ .

Tishli gildirakning konstruktiv ölçömleri Jadvall dagi formulalar yordamida aniglaymiz.

Shesterniyaning bölüweni diametri:  $(d_2 = 283,50 \text{ mm},$  hagihiy diametirini aniglaymiz:  $d_{q1} = 288,5$ ; Shesterniyaning erini aniglaymiz:  $b_1)$

Tishli gildirakning gupchagini ne diametri  $d_{gup} = 1,0 \cdot d_k = 1,6,85 = 136 \text{ mm}$   
 $l_{gup} = (1,2 \div 1,5) d_{k2} = (1,2 \div 1,5) \cdot 85 = 102 \div 128$   
 $l_{gup} = 110 \text{ mm}.$

Gordish galinligi  $\delta_{gar} = (2,5 \div 4) \cdot m_n =$   
 $= (2,5 \div 4) \cdot 2,5 = 6,25 \div 10 \text{ mm}$  gabul qilamiz  
 $\delta_{gar} = 10 \text{ mm}$

Tishli gildirak diskining galinligi!

$$C = 0,3 \cdot b_2 = 0,3 \cdot 80 = 15 \text{ mm}$$

Reduktor korpusining konstruktiv o'lchamlari.  
Reduktor korpusining qalinligi o'lchamlari

$$\delta = 0,025 \cdot a_w + 1 = 0,025 \cdot 200 + 1 = 6 \text{ mm}$$

Qabul qilamiz  $\delta = 8 \text{ mm}$

Reduktor korpusi qopqoqi devorining qalinligi aniqlaymiz;  $\delta_1 = 0,021 a_w + 1 =$

$$= 0,02 \cdot 200 + 1 = 5 \text{ mm}, \quad \delta_1 = 8 \text{ mm}.$$

Reduktor korpusi flantsi qalinligi aniqlaymiz;  $b = 1,5 \delta = 1,5 \cdot 8 = 12 \text{ mm}$

Reduktor korpusi qopqoqi flantsi qalinligini aniqlaymiz;  $b_1 = 1,5 \cdot \delta_1 = 1,5 \cdot 8 = 12 \text{ mm}$ ,

Reduktorning fundamantga o'rnatiladigan flantsi qalinligini aniqlaymiz.

$$p = 2,35 \cdot \delta = 2,35 \cdot 8 = 19 \text{ mm}.$$

Qabul qilamiz:  $p = 20 \text{ mm}$ .

Fundament boltlari diametrini aniqlaymiz:

$$d_1 = (0,03 \div 0,036) \cdot a_w + 12 = (0,03 \div 0,036) \cdot$$

$$\cdot 200 + 12 = 18 \div 19 \text{ mm},$$

M 20 boltini qabul qilamiz.

Reduktor korpusi va qopqoqiga o'rnatiladigan podshipnik qopqoqi mahkamlanadigan boltning diametrini

$$\text{aniqlaymiz: } d_2 = (0,7 \div 0,75) d_1 = (0,7 \div 0,75) \cdot 20 = 14 \div 15 \text{ mm}$$

M 16 beltni qabul qilamiz.

$$= 16 =$$

Reduktor korpusiga va qopqog'ini mahkamlaydigan beltning diametrimini aniqlaymiz:  $d_3 = (0,5 \div 0,8) \cdot d_1 = (0,5 \div 0,8) \cdot 202 = 10 \div 12 \text{ mm}$ . U12 beltni qabul qilamiz.

Zanjirli uzatmaning hisobi (~~10.1800 10.200~~) 70.5 gadvaldan raliqjivot-mali zanjirni tanlaymiz.

'Yetaklovchi' yulduzchadagi tishlar sonini aniqlaymiz.  $T_3 = T_2 = 1496 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}\cdot\text{mm}$

Zanjirli uzatmaning uzatishlar sonini aniqlaymiz  $Z_3 = 31 - 2 \cdot i_2 =$   
 $= 31 - 2 \cdot 2,5 = 26.$

'Yetaklovchi' yulduzchadagi tishlar sonini aniqlaymiz

$$Z_4 = Z_3 \cdot i_2 = 26 \cdot 2,5 = 65$$

Qabul qilamiz  $Z_3 = 26$  va  $Z_4 = 65$

$$i_2 = \frac{Z_4}{Z_3} = \frac{65}{26} = 2,5$$

Statelik  $\frac{2,5 - 2,5}{2,5} \cdot 100\% = 0\%$

Hisobiy yuklanish koeffitsiyentini aniqlaymiz  $K_\gamma = k_d k_a k_v k_p k_{sm} k_n =$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1,25 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1,25.$$

Bu yerda  $k_d = 1$  dinamik koeffitsiyenti  
 $= 1,7 =$

$k_a = 1$  o'g'lar oranda masofaning ta'sirini hisobga oluvchi koeffitsiyent;  $k_g = 1$  Zanjirli uzatma yulduzchalari markazlaridan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziqning gorizontal nisbatan o'g'ishini hisobga oluvchi koeffitsiyent; (bu burchak  $60^\circ$  dan oshmasligi lozim, birlig bo'yi hamizda  $45^\circ$ );  $k_r = 1$  zanjirning farangligini rostlash usulini bildiruvchi koeffitsiyent;  $k_m = 1$  moylash usulini bildiruvchi koeffitsiyent;  $k_d = 1$  1 sminada 18h vaqtning davomiyligini bildiruvchi koeffitsiyent

Bir qatorli zanjir qadammi aniqlaymiz:  $t \geq 2,8 \sqrt{\frac{F_3 \cdot k_3}{23 [P]}} = 2,8 \sqrt{\frac{1496 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 1,25}{26 \cdot 15}} = 2,8 \sqrt{\frac{1870000}{390}} = 47$

Metakloveni yulduzcha chastotasi

$$n_2 = \frac{v_2 \cdot 30}{\pi} = \frac{62 \cdot 30}{3,14} = 592 \quad n \approx 600 \text{ ayl/min}$$

7.18 jadvaldan Zanjir sharniqlariga ta'sir etuvchi bosimni qabul qilamiz

$$[P] = 15 \text{ mm}^2 \quad \text{Qabul qilamiz } t = 47,6$$

(GOST 13568-75. 7.15 tablet soddan = 18.2)

$$Q = 226,8 \text{ kH} \quad q = 9,7 \text{ kg/m} \quad A_{0\pi} = 2646 \text{ mm}^2$$

Langirning tezligini aniqlaymiz:

$$v = \frac{z_3 t n_3}{60 \cdot 10^3} = \frac{26 \cdot 476 \cdot 592}{60 \cdot 000} = 12,2 \text{ m/s}$$

Aylanma kuchni aniqlaymiz:

$$F_{ty} = \frac{P_2}{v} = \frac{T_2 \omega_2}{v} = \frac{1496 \cdot 62}{12,2} = 7602 \text{ N}$$

Langir shartir lariga tasir etuveni bosimni tekshiramiz:

$$p = \frac{F_{ty} \cdot z_3}{A_{0\pi}} = \frac{7602 \cdot 1,25}{646} = 14,7 \text{ MPa}$$

Langir shartir lariga, tasir etuveni ruxsat etilgan bosimni qymoldirni aniqlashtiramiz:  $[P] = 22 [1 + 0,01 (z_3 - 17)]^2$

shart bajarildi  $P \leq [P]$

7.36 jadvaldan langir shartir larini nomerini aniqlaymiz

$$d_t = 29,1 + 0,5 z_t + \frac{\Delta^2}{9t}$$

$$\text{Bu yerda } 9t = \frac{94}{t} \approx 30 \quad z_t = z_3 + z_4$$

$$= 26 + 65 = 91; \quad \Delta = \frac{z_4 - z_3}{24} = \frac{65 - 26}{2 \cdot 3,14} = \frac{39}{6,28} = 6,21$$

$$d_t = 2,50 + 0,5 \cdot 91 + \frac{6,21^2}{50} = 100 + 45,5 + 0,77 = 146,27$$

$$d_t = 146$$

tekshirish  
Manjirni mustahkamligini taxminan ko'rsatish uchun chizilish

$$S = \frac{D_0}{F_{\Sigma} \cdot K_d + F_0 + F_f} = \frac{226,8 \cdot 10^3}{7602 \cdot 1 + 1444 + 388} = \frac{226800}{9434} = 24,0$$

Yetaklovchi yulduzchari olchami yulduzcho gupchagining diametri

$$d_{gup} = 1,6 \cdot F_d = 115 \text{ mm}$$

Yulduzcho gupchagining uzunligi

$$l_{gup} = (1,2 \div 1,6) \cdot d_{k2} = (1,2 \div 1,6) \cdot 72 = 86 \div 115$$

$$l_{gup} = 100 \text{ mm};$$

Yulduzcho diskining qalinligi

$$0,93 \cdot B_p = 0,93 \cdot 31 \cdot 75 \approx 30 \text{ mm};$$

Bu yerda  $B_p$  - plastinka kalar orasidagi masofa.

Reduktorning yig'ish listini t bosqichi.

Reduktorni yig'ish odatda 2 bosqichda amalga oshiriladi. Birinchi bosqich tishli gildiraklar va yulduzchamning joylashishini anglatishga keyinchalik vallarning tayanch reaksiyalarini podshipniklarni o'rnatishga nisbat qiladi.

Uchinchi chizma t ko'rinishda chiziladi. Bunda reduktor gopog'i o'chilgan holatda vallarning o'q kesimi taylab gurg'in berilgan.

holati tashkil etiladi. Masshtab (1:1)  
A-1 formaning sharoiti bilan  
2 qo'lib hosil bo'lgan bo'lak  
larning ortasidan gorizontal  
oq chiziqlar chiziladi. Songra  
vertikal oq chiziqlar orasi  $a_0 = 200 \text{ mm}$   
eknat chiziladi.

Shesternyo va tishli gildirak  
to'g'ri to'rt burchak korinishida, shester-  
nyo vaal bilan yopqitilib, buning  
variyaantimada gupchakning uzun-  
ligi tishli gildirak tishining eni  
bilan 1 xil bo'lganligi uchun  
gupchakning chetki qismi to'g'ri to'rt  
burchak yon tomonlarida yotadi.

Reduktor korpusi ichki devorlarini  
chizamiz; a) Reduktor korpusi  
ichki devori bilan shesternyo yon  
yo'gi orasidagi tirgish A, 728, agar  
gupchakning uzunligi tishli gildirak  
tishining enidan katta bo'lsa  
se A, tirgish gupchak yon yo'gi-  
dan hisoblanadi;

b) Tishli gildirak aylanasini bilan  
reduktor korpusi ichki devori orasi-

dagi tirgish  $A = \delta_2$  bo'ladi

v) 'Yetaklovchi' shesterniyas aylanasi bilan reduktor korpusi ichki devori orasidagi tirgish podshipnik aylanasi bilan  $A = \delta$  bo'ladi. Agar podshipnik diametri shesterniya diametridan kichik bo'lsa, tirgish yetaklovchi shesterniyas aylanasi bilan reduktor korpusi ichki devorigacha tirgish  $A = \delta$  bo'ladi.

O'rta seriyadagi radial dumalar ustidagi podshipniklarini o'rnatamiz; Podshipnikning o'lchamlari quyidagi jadvalda PB dan olib olinadi.

Podshipnikning standartli raqami	d	D	B	Yuk chetli	Kotaruw kN
	O'lchamlari mm			C	C <sub>0</sub>
342	60	130	31	8,9	48,0
317	85	180	41	13,0	90,0
Eslatma - Podshipnikning shesterniya aylanasi bilan			tashqi diametri katta		

$l_2 = 82 \text{ mm}$      $l_3 = 85 \text{ mm}$

Podshipnik o'rnatiladigan chugur chugurining chugurliigi  $l_{sh} = 1,5 B = 317$  podshipnik uchun  $B = 41$ ;  $l_{sh} = 1,5 \cdot B = 1,5 \cdot 41 = 61,5 \text{ mm}$  qabul qilamiz  $l_{sh} = 61 \text{ mm}$ .

= 22 =

Podshipniklarni ishlab chiqarish tekshirish  
 Yataklov val (12.8 rasm) Yuqoridagi  
 hisoblardan biringe  $F_t = 10464 \text{ N}$

$$F_r = 3348 \text{ N} \quad F_a = 1988 \text{ N} \quad l = 82$$

Tayanch reaksiyalar

$$XZ \text{ tekisligida } R_{x1} = R_{x2} = \frac{F_t}{2} = \frac{10464}{2} = 5232 \text{ N}$$

$$YZ \text{ tekisligida } R_{y1} = \frac{1}{2l_1} (F_r l_1 + F_a \frac{d_1}{2}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 82} (3348 \cdot 82 + 1988 \frac{113,10}{2}) = \frac{1}{164} (274536 + 112720)$$

$$= \frac{1}{164} 387256 = 2361 \text{ N}$$

$$R_{y2} = \frac{1}{2l_1} (F_r l_1 - F_a \frac{d_1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 82} (3348 \cdot 82 - 1988 \frac{113,10}{2}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{164} (274536 - 112720) = \frac{1}{164} \cdot 161816 = 987 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Tekshirish: } R_{x1} = R_{x2} - F_r = 2361 + 987 - 3348 = 0$$

Tayanch reaksiyalarning Y oqi boyligi

$$F_{y1} = R_1 = \sqrt{R_{x1}^2 + R_{y1}^2} = \sqrt{5232^2 + 2361^2} =$$

$$\sqrt{32948145} = 5740 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{y2} = R_2 = \sqrt{R_{x2}^2 + R_{y2}^2} = \sqrt{5232^2 + 987^2} = 5324 \text{ N}$$

Podshipniklarni eng katta yuklan-  
 gan tayanch uchun tanlay-  
 miz. Bu tayanchga o'ta cho-  
 siriyadagi 312 radial dumalak  
 podshkivni 3-klasse

$$d = 60 \text{ mm}; \quad D = 130 \text{ mm}; \quad B = 31 \text{ mm} \quad C = 8,9 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{va } C_0 = 48,0 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_r = 5740 \text{ N} \quad P_a = F_a = 1988 \text{ N}; \quad V = 1$$

$$K_8 = 1 \quad K_T = 1$$

Tayanch reak-siyalarining "Y"  
 o'qidagi ijiindisi:  
 Oq boyab tasir qiluvchi kuch  
 bilan podshipnikning statik  
 yuklanishi o'rtasidagi munosabat  
 $\frac{F_9}{C_0} = \frac{1988}{48,000} = 0,041$  Bu kat-

talik dagiga  $\approx 0,23$  mos keladi.  
 Tayanch reak-siyalarining "Y"  
 o'qidagi proyeksiyalarining ijiindisi  
 bilan podshipnikning statik  
 yuklanishi o'rtasidagi munosabat  
 $\frac{F_9}{P_1} = \frac{1988}{5740} = 0,346 > e$   $X = 0,58$  va  $Y = 1,88$

$$P_3 = (0,58 \cdot 5740 + 1,88 \cdot 1988) = 3214 + 3757,2 = 6900 \text{ N}$$

Podshipnikning nisobiy ushug muddat  
 ishlatishi ml. ayl.

$$L = \left(\frac{C}{P_3}\right)^2 = \frac{819 \cdot 10^3}{60 \cdot 10^2} \approx 1900 \text{ ml/ayl.}$$

Podshipnikning nisobiy ushug muddat  
 ishlatishi soatda,

$$L_h = \frac{L \cdot 10^6}{60n} = \frac{1900 \cdot 10^6}{60 \cdot 1481} = 21 \cdot 10^3 \text{ soat.}$$

Yitak berishi va bu valda ham  
 yuklanish berishi yitak berishi va  
 bilan xil bo'ladi

$$F_7 = 10464 \text{ N} \quad F_8 = 3348 \text{ N} \quad F_9 = 1988 \text{ N.}$$

Har jirli ushug fomonidan valga  
 tu shadigan yuklanish

$$F_B = 8378 \text{ N}$$

Bu yuklanish tashuvchilari  
 quyidagicha  $F_{Bx} = F_{By} = F_B \sin \alpha =$   
 $= 8378 \sin 45^\circ = 5800 \text{ N}$

Reduktorni jamla shuning birinchi  
 bo'shi chidan  $l_2 = 82 \text{ mm}$  va  $l_3 = 85 \text{ mm}$ .

Tayanch reaksiyolari:

X2 tekisligida

$$R_{x4} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot l_2} [F_t \cdot l_2 + F_{Bx} (2 \cdot l_2 + l_3)] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{164} [10464 \cdot 82 + 5800 \cdot 2 \cdot 82 + 85] =$$

$$= 0,0061 \cdot 2252448 = 13740 \text{ N}$$

$$R_{x3} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot l_2} (F_t \cdot l_2 + F_{Bx} (2 \cdot l_2 + l_3)) =$$

$$(10464 \cdot 82 - 5800 \cdot 85) = 0,0061 \cdot 382048 = 2330 \text{ N}$$

Tekshirish:  $R_{x3} + R_{x4} - (F_t + F_{Bx}) =$

$$= 2330 + 13740 - 10464 + 5800 = 16064 - 16064 = 0$$

X2 tekisligida

$$R_{y3} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot l_2} (F_r \cdot l_2 - F_a \frac{d_2}{2} + F_{By} \cdot l_3) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 82} (3348 \cdot 82 - 1988 \cdot \frac{286,45}{2} + 5800 \cdot 85) = 2842 \text{ N}$$

$$R_{y4} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot l_2} [-F_r \cdot l_2 - F_a \frac{d_2}{2} + F_{By} (2 \cdot l_2 + l_3)] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{164} [-3348 \cdot 82 - 1988 \frac{286,45}{2} + 5800 \cdot 282 + 85] =$$

$$= 0,0061 \cdot 835133 = 5094 \text{ N}$$

Tekshirish:  $R_{y3} + F_{By} - (F_r + R_{y4}) =$

$$= 2842 + 5800 - 3348 + 5094 = 8442 - 8442 = 0$$

Tayanch reaksiyalarining "Y" o'qidagi  
 proyeksiyalarini yigindisi bilan

Podshipniklarning statik yuklan-  
ganligi o'rtasidagi munosabat

$$P_{r3} = \sqrt{R_{x3}^2 + R_{y3}^2} = \sqrt{2330^2 + 2841^2} = 3674 \text{ N}$$

$$P_{r4} = \sqrt{R_{x4}^2 + R_{y4}^2} = \sqrt{13740^2 + 5094^2} = 14653 \text{ N}$$

Podshipniklarni eng katta  
yuklangan tayanch uchun  
tanlaymiz. Bu tayanch choq o'rtasida  
suyadagi 317 radial dumalanish  
podshipniklari (173 ta) ta'sirida

tanlaymiz:  $d = 85 \text{ mm}$   $D = 180 \text{ mm}$ ,  
 $B = 41 \text{ mm}$   $C = 133,0 \text{ kN}$   $C_0 = 90,0 \text{ kN}$ .

Og'ir so'ylab ta'sir qiluvchi kuch  
podshipnikning statik yuklan-  
ganligi o'rtasidagi munosabat

$$\frac{F_3}{C_0} = \frac{1988}{90.000} = 0,0220 > 2 \text{ ko'rib}$$

tanlaymiz  $K = 1$  va  $f = 0$

$$\text{Bundan } P_3 = P_{r4} \sqrt{K} \sqrt{f} = 14653 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 14653 \text{ N}$$

Podshipnikning nisbiy ushug muddat  
ishlashi mln/ayl

$$L^3 = \left( \frac{C}{P_3} \right)^3 = \frac{133000}{17584} \approx 422 \text{ mln. ayl.}$$

Podshipnikning nisbiy ushug mud-  
dat ishlashi soatda.

$$L_n = \frac{L \cdot 10^6}{60 \cdot n} = \frac{422 \cdot 10^6}{60 \cdot 592} = \frac{422000}{35520} \approx 12 \cdot 10^3$$

bu yerda:  $n = 592 \text{ ayl/min}$  - yetaklanuvchi  
valning aylanishlar soni. Bizning misoli-  
miz uchun podshipniklarning

Ishlosh muddoti yetarli bo'ladi  
Chunki 312 podship rixning ishlosh  
muddoti  $L_1 \approx 21 \cdot 10^3$  s.

317 podship rixning ishlosh  
muddoti esa  $L_2 \approx 72 \cdot 10^3$  s.

deduktivni yig'ishni  
ikkonchi bosqich.

So'ni quyidagi tartibda  
da'vom ettiramiz. Shertlariga  
va tirni qildirilgan yuzoroda  
aniqlangan konstruktiv ol-  
chamlari asosida chizamiz.  
Shertlarini etaklovchi va  
bilar bitta qilib tayyorlas-  
tiramiz.

Etaklovchi va qismlarini  
loyihalayamiz:

a) Gorizontal va chiziqlardan  
qismlarini o'lasiz (olamiz). va  
podshipnikni gorizontal va chiziq-  
qini chizamiz.

b) Podshipnikning aletki qismlarini  
bilar korpus sathini orasiga moy  
otkarmaydigan halqa qismlarini  
valning po'zonlarini kamay-  
tirish maqsadida moy otkarmay-  
digan halqani, podshipnik bina-  
theadigan po'zonaga ( $\varnothing 40$  mm) qis-  
tiramiz.

2). Podshophota priyozhda se korpus devori besige qalonlari 4mm filgan probodka qiyos balt bolan mahkamlaymiz

3). Valning  $\varnothing 55$  mm va  $\varnothing 32$  mmli qismlari ulangan qismler korpusga mahkamlangan podshophota besige baltlerden 10-15 mda ushbu masofada biltir shert, chunki mufta gupchagi aylantirish paytida baltlarga tegmasligi lozim.

Valning  $\varnothing 32$  mmli qismining muvazinas mufta gupchasi ushbu ligida kelib chiqib taulanadi.

Staklanuvchi val qismlarini loyihalaymiz. Bunda ehtiborni quyodagilarga qaratamiz:

a) ushbu gildorekning bir tomoniga o'rnatilgan stulka va valning 80 mmli kamda 42 mmli qism larini ehtibor qilamiz va shu erda moy ushuvchi halqani o'rnatamiz.



shponkali beri kmaldarni mustahkamlikga hisoblash

Ikki chetki qismi dorasimon bolgan prizmatik shponka GOST 23380-78 (8.9 jadvaldan) tanlaymiz. Shponkaniy kondalang kesimi shponka-motriali-normolloyshirilgan stal 45.

Kesuvchi kuchlarish va mustahkamlik sharti:  $\sigma_{kies}^{max} = \frac{2T}{d(h-t)(l-b)} \leq [\sigma_{sm}]$   
Ruxsat etilgan kuchlarish:

agar polat gupchak ornatilsa  $[\sigma_{sm}] = 100 \div 120 \text{ MPa}$  choyan gupchak  $[\sigma_{sm}] = 50 \div 70 \text{ MPa}$

Yitoklovchi val uchun shponkadan tanlaymiz va mustahkamlikga hisoblaymiz.  $d = 32 \text{ mm}$ ;  $b \times h = 10 \times 8$   $t = 5 \text{ mm}$   $l = 70 \text{ mm}$  (MUYP) muftasining uzunligi

Yitoklovchi valdagi moment  $T_1 = 157 \cdot 10^3$

$$\sigma_{sm} = \frac{2 \cdot 157 \cdot 10^3}{32(8-5)(70-10)} = 43,5 \text{ MPa} < [\sigma_{sm}]$$

Yitoklanuvchi valning quzatma yulduz chasi ornatiladigan qismi uchun shponka tanlaymiz va mustahkamlikga hisoblaymiz

$$\sigma_{sm} = \frac{2 T_2}{d_2(l-t)(l-b)} = \frac{2 \cdot 1496 \cdot 10^3}{72(12-7,5)(90-20)} = 132 \text{ MPa} > [\sigma_{sm}]$$

Bu yerdə  $d_2 = 72 \text{ mm}$   $b \times h = 20 \times 12$   $t_1 = 7,5 \text{ mm}$   
 $l_2 = 90 \text{ mm}$  Yitaklanuvchi voldaagi  
moment  $T_2 = 1496 \cdot 10^3$

Dallarni mustahkamlikke hisoblash  
Egi lihdagi normal kuchlanish  
simmetrik shkldə və burali sh-  
dagi urinma kuchlanish tpeki li  
shkldə əgər oidi. Dallar ni mus-  
tahkamlikke tölüg hisoblash ur i  
haəfli kesim larida ektiyotlik kəlf.  
set süenti anigloşnəgə gərətilyən  
shart taminlanadi əgər  $s \gg [s]$   
bəzərilsə

Yitaklovchi val 3.3 jadvaldan  
 $d_{q1} = 120 \text{ mm}$  diametr uchun məs  $D_B = 730 \text{ MPa}$   
Simmetrik tpeşeg egi lişnəgə çidəməlik  
çəğərdəsi  $\sigma_{-1} \approx 0,43 \cdot D_B = 0,43 \cdot 730 = 313 \text{ MPa}$   
Simmetrik shkldə urinma, kuchlanışnəgə  
çidəməlik çəğərdəsi

$$\sigma_{-1} \approx 0,58 \cdot D_{-1} = 0,58 \cdot 313 = 181 \text{ MPa}$$

Kesim A-A. Elektro dərğətəl dan müftə  
və setə side vəlgə ay-lar tırudəchi  
moment uzatışnəde fəgət urinma  
kuchlanış həsil bəladı. Şponka

o'rinlari kuchlanishlar konsentrat-  
suyasini keltirib chiqaradi  
Tepkili siklda kuchlanish Buyurda:

$$d = 32 \text{ mm}, \quad b = 10 \text{ mm}, \quad t_1 = 5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\sigma_v = \sigma_m = \frac{\sigma_{\max}}{2} = \frac{T_1}{2 W_{\text{netto}}}$$

$$W_{\text{netto}} = \frac{\pi d^3}{16} - \frac{b t_1 (d - t_1)^2}{2d} = \frac{3,14 \cdot 32^3}{16} - \frac{10 \cdot 5 (32 - 5)^2}{2 \cdot 32} = 5,88 \cdot 10^3 \text{ mm}^3$$

$$\sigma_v = \sigma_m = \frac{157 \cdot 10^3}{2 \cdot 5,88 \cdot 10^3} = 12,8 \text{ MPa}$$

Qabul qilmish  $k_T = 1,6$  (8.5 jadvaldan)

$E_T = 0,59$  (8.8 jadvaldan) va  $\psi_T \approx 0,1$

Mustahkamlikko- ehtiyoqlik koeffitsiyenti

$$s = s_T = \frac{\sigma_1}{\frac{k_T}{E_T} \sigma_v + 4\psi_T \sigma_m} = \frac{181}{\frac{1,6}{0,59} \cdot 12,8 + 0,1 + 12,8} = 3,81$$

Elektro dargohda bilan oral besosita muf-  
ta vositalarda tutq shiri lishi uchun  
uning diametri kattala shtrilgan, shu-  
ning uchun mustahkamlikko- ehtiyo-  
tik koeffitsiyenti juda katta  
Normal kuchlanish bo'yicha mustah-  
kamlikko- ehtiyoqlik koeffitsiyenti

$$s = \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_v}$$

$$2,5\sqrt{T_5} \quad 25 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm} \quad \angle T_5 \quad \angle 250 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$

gildirak yuklanishi:  $M = 2,5 \sqrt{151 \cdot 10^3} \cdot \frac{80}{2}$   
 Normal kuchlanish bo'yicha mustahkamlikka ehtiyoqlik koeffitsiyenti

$$s_D = \frac{\sigma_{-1}}{\frac{k_D}{\epsilon_D} + \psi_0 \sigma_{-1}} = \frac{313}{\frac{175}{0,70} \cdot 9,7} \approx 13,0$$

Umumiy kuchlanish bo'yicha mustahkamlikka ehtiyoqlik koeffitsiyenti

$$s = \frac{s_D s_z}{\sqrt{s_D^2 + s_z^2}} = \frac{13,0 \cdot 3,81}{\sqrt{13,0^2 + 3,81^2}} = 3,5$$

Yitoklanuvchi vaal; Dalni materialni Stal 45 turidagi ishlat berish —

normallashtirgan  $\sigma_b = 590 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}^2}$ .

Chidamlilik chegaralari:

$$\sigma_{-1} = 0,43 \cdot 590 = 254 \text{ MPa} \quad \text{va}$$

$$\tau_{-1} = 0,56 \cdot 314 = 176 \text{ MPa}$$

Mesin A-A shponka orni vaaziga kuchlanishlar konsentratsiyasi hosil bo'ladi.

$$k_D = 1,59; \quad k_z = 1,49; \quad E_D \approx E_z = 0,74;$$

$$\psi_D \approx 0,15 \quad \text{va} \quad \psi_z \approx 0,1 \quad \text{Burovchi}$$

moment  $T_2 = 1496 \cdot 10^3$ ; gorizontal tekislikdagi eguvchi moment

$$M' = 2330 \cdot 82 = 191,06 \cdot 10^3 = \text{N} \cdot \text{mm} = 34 =$$

vertikal + iki slukdagi egwch'

moment ;  $M'' = R y_3 l_2 + F_9 \frac{d_2}{2} = 284432 + 1988 \frac{286,45}{2}$   
 $= 518 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}.$

A-A kesimidagi umumiy moment

$$M_{A-A} = \sqrt{(491 \cdot 10^3)^2 + (518 \cdot 10^3)^2} \approx 305 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}.$$

Buralishda garshilik momenti

( $d = 72 \text{ mm}$   $b = 20 \text{ mm}$   $t_1 = 7,5 \text{ mm}$ )

$$W_{\text{KETTO}} = \frac{\pi d^3}{16} - \frac{b t_1 (d - t_1)^2}{2d}$$

$$= \frac{314 \cdot 72^3}{16} - \frac{20 \cdot 7,5 (72 - 7,5)^2}{2 \cdot 72} = 73249 - 4333 = 68916 \text{ mm}^3$$

$$W_{\text{KETTO}} = \frac{\pi d^3}{32} - \frac{b t_1 (d - t_1)^2}{2d} = \frac{314 \cdot 72^3}{32} - 4,33 \cdot 10^3 =$$

$$= 36624 - 4,33 \cdot 10^3 = 36,6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ mm}^3.$$

buvinno kuchlanish amplitudasi

$$\sigma_0 = \sigma_m = \frac{T_2}{2 W_{\text{KETTO}}} = \frac{1496 \cdot 10^3}{2 \cdot 68,91 \cdot 10^3} = 10,8 \text{ MPa}$$

Normal kuchlanish amplitudasi

$$\sigma_0 = \frac{M_{A-A}}{W_{\text{KETTO}}} = \frac{305 \cdot 10^3}{36,6 \cdot 10^3} \approx 8,3 \text{ MPa} \quad \sigma_m = 0.$$

Normal kuchlanish boychoq-mus-

talikamlikko ehtiyotlik koeffitsenti

$$S_0 = \frac{\sigma_{-1}}{\frac{k_D}{E D} \psi_0 + \psi_0 \sigma_m} = \frac{313}{\frac{1159}{0,775} \cdot 11,6} \approx 13,2$$

$$= 35 =$$

Urinma kuchlarini boyicho mustahkamlikka ehtiyotlik koefitsiyenti

$$S_{\sigma} = \frac{\tau_1}{\frac{k_{\tau}}{E_{\tau}} \tau_0 + \psi_0 \tau_m} = \frac{176}{\frac{1,49}{0,67} \cdot 6,17 + 0,11 \cdot 6,17} = 12,4$$

A-A kesimidagi umum moment

$$S = \frac{S_{\sigma} S_{\tau}}{\sqrt{S_{\sigma}^2 + S_{\tau}^2}} = \frac{13 \cdot 12,4}{\sqrt{13,2^2 + 12,4}} = 9,0$$

Kesim x-x Tigiz. o'rnatilgan podshipnik evayiga kuchlanishlar konsentratsiyasi hosil bo'ldi.

$$\frac{k_{\sigma}}{E_{\sigma}} = 3,40 \text{ va } \frac{k_{\tau}}{E_{\tau}} = 2,44 \quad \psi_0 = 0,15 \text{ va } \psi_{\tau} = 0,1$$

Gabul qildimiz

$$\text{Egwechi moment } M_4 = F_B l_3 = 8378 \cdot 85 \approx 712 \cdot 10^3 \text{ mm}^3$$

Darshilik momenti

$$W = \frac{\pi \cdot d^3}{32} = \frac{3,14 \cdot 216 \cdot 10^3}{32} = 21,2 \cdot 10^3 \text{ mm}^3$$

$W_p = 2W$  Urimma kuchlarini amp-litudasi va o'tacho-giymani

$$\tau_0 = \tau_m = \frac{\tau_2}{2W_p} = \frac{1496 \cdot 10^3}{2 \cdot 42,4 \cdot 10^3} = \frac{1496}{84,8} = 17,6$$

Normal kuchlarini boyicho mustahkamlikka ehtiyotlik koefitsiyenti

$$S_{\sigma} = \frac{\sigma_1}{\frac{k_{\sigma}}{E_{\sigma}} \cdot \sigma_0} = \frac{313}{3,40 \cdot 33} = 2,78$$

Uchinmo, kuchlanish bo'yicha mustohkamlikko ehtiyotlik koeffitsiyenti

$$S_z = \frac{\sigma_1}{\frac{k_2}{E_2} \sigma_D + \psi_2 \sigma_m} = \frac{181}{2.44 + 0.1 \cdot 17.6}$$

$$= \frac{181}{4.3176} = 41.13.$$

Umumiy ehtiyotlik koeffitsiyenti

$$S = \frac{S_D \cdot S_z}{\sqrt{S_D^2 + S_z^2}} = \frac{2.78 \cdot 41.13}{\sqrt{2.7^2 + 41.13^2}} = 2.3.$$

L-L kesim dal. pogonining diametri har xil bōlish evariga kuchlanishlar konstratsiyasi hosil bōladi:

$$\frac{D}{d} = \frac{60}{55} = 1.1 \text{ va } \frac{z}{d} = \frac{2.25}{55} = 0.04$$

Koeffitsiyentlar  $k_D = 1.75$  va  $k_z = 1.30$

$$E_D = E_z = 0.75$$

Qarshilik momenti  $W = \frac{\pi \cdot 55^3}{32} = 16.3 \cdot 10^2$

Normol kuchlanish amplitudasi

$$\sigma_D = \frac{712 \cdot 10^3}{16.3 \cdot 10^3} \approx 43.6$$

Uchinmo, kuchlanish amplitudasi

$$\sigma_D = \sigma_{ma} = \frac{1496 \cdot 10^3}{d \cdot 32.4 \cdot 10^3} = 23.0 \text{ MPa}$$

Ehtiyotlik koeffitsiyenti

$$S_D = \frac{246}{\frac{1.66}{0.80} \cdot 25.4} = 41.7$$

$$= 37 =$$

$$S_z = \frac{142}{\frac{1,19}{0,65} \cdot 9,50 + 0,11 \cdot 9,5} \approx 8,2$$

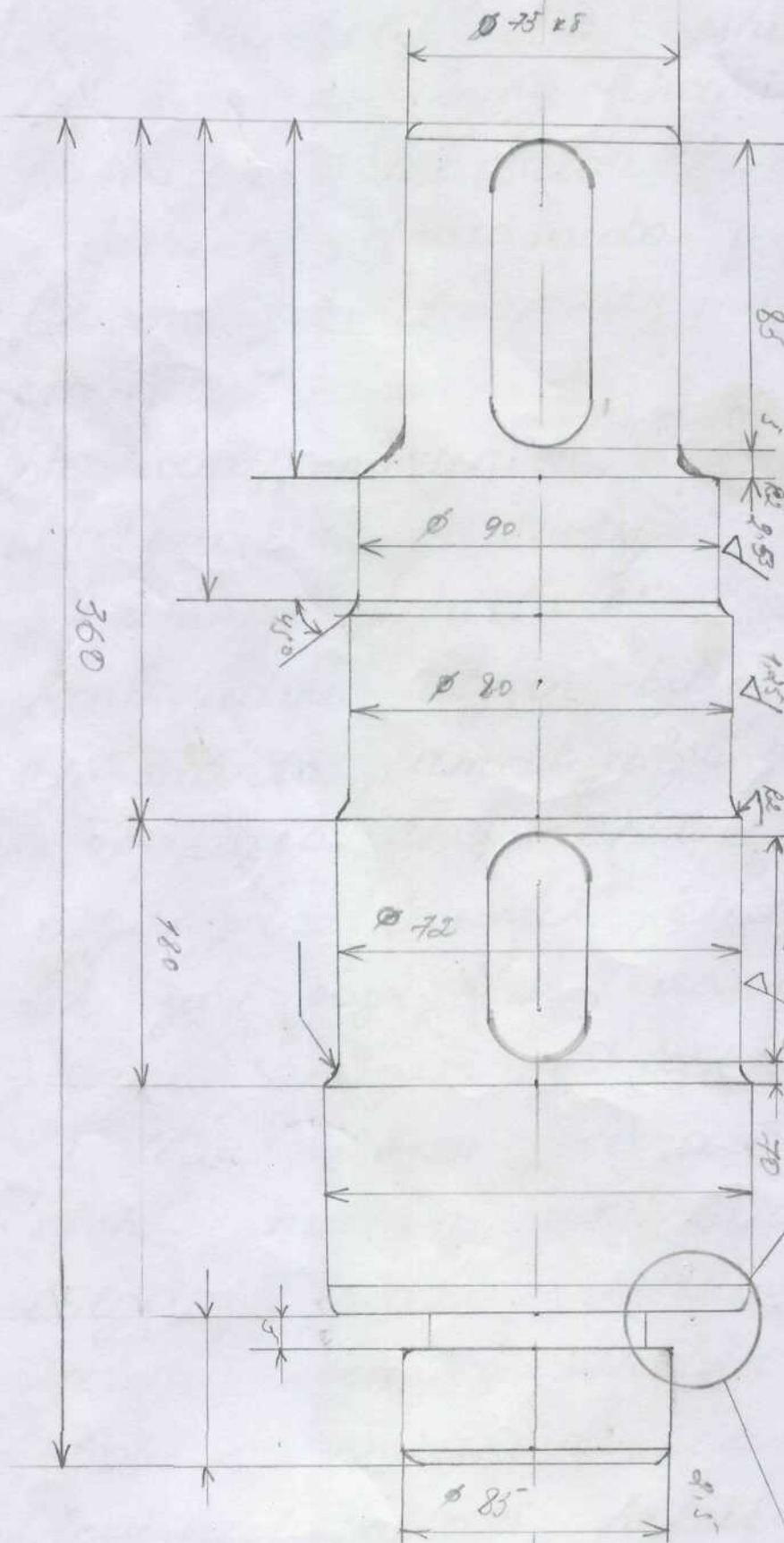
Umumiy ehtiyotlik ko'rsatkichi

$$s = \frac{4,7 \cdot 8,2}{\sqrt{4,7^2 + 8,2^2}} = \frac{38,54}{89,3} = 0,43$$



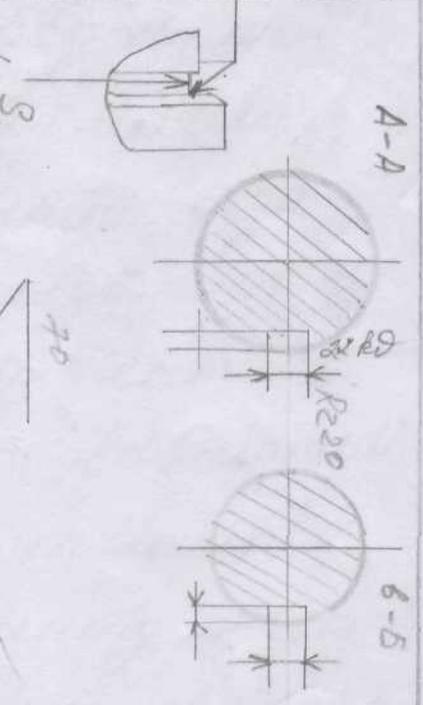






PARTS LIST	2500	2500
	1:1	1:1
M 1:1		
Val		
Steel 45		
9057 1050-44		

Chizdi Maimurodova									
texshizdi Mansurov									



## Pulosa

"Mashino-detallari" fanidan kurs  
ishi talabalarning birinchi mus-  
tagil konstruktivlik ishi bōlgan-  
ligi uchun uning ahamiyati gudo-  
kattadir. Talabalar kurs ishini  
bajarish davomida quyidagi:

1. "Chizma-geometriya va muhandislik  
grafikasi"
2. "Izoxoriy mexanika"
3. "Materiallar qarshiligi"
4. "Mashino-detallari"

fanlaridan olgan bilimlarni birin-  
chi marta "amaliyotga" qo'llaydilar.

Shuningse chizmaerilik fanidan  
o'rgangan tozalik, qadir-budur-  
lik, yōl qo'yishlar va o'tqarish-  
larni chuqurroq taktarladilar.

Kurs ishini bajarishni o'rga-  
nish muhim ahamiyotga ega-  
bōlgan oddiy mashina element-  
larini loyi-halashdan boshlanadi.

Oddiy mashina elementlarini  
loyi-halashdagi talabalarining o'rtir-  
gan bilim va tajribalari kelajak-

dagi konstruktorlik ishlariga  
va maxsus fanlardan kurs  
loyihalari hamda diplom loyi  
halarini bajarishga o'so siy ko'mak  
beruvchi mashq vazifasini o'taydi.  
Loyihalandayotgan mo'ljuna yoki  
inshoot: engil, yetarli do'rayada  
mustahkam, ishg'alolinishga chudam-  
li, shakli oddiy, ishlatilishi  
qulay va xoufsiz, shuningdek  
dawlal standarlari /GOST/ do-  
goyilodoligan talab larga mos  
keli shi lozum.

## Adabiyotlar

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2. C. A. Chernad'skiy. Kursovy proyektirovaniye detal'ey mashin. Uzdatel'stvo "Mashinostroyeniye", Moscow - 1997 y.
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6. N. I. Pavlov. Primerniy raschet obrabotki. Izdatel'stvo "Mashinostroyeniye", Leningrad - 1976 y.

## Mundarija

1. Kirish
2. Topshiriq sharti
3. Elektrodvigatel tanlash va kinematik hisob
4. Reduktor tishli jildiraklarning hisobi
5. Reduktor vallarining dastlabki hisobi
6. Shesternya va tishli jildiraklarning konstruktiv o'lchamlari
7. Reduktor korpusining konstruktiv o'lchamlari
8. Zanjirli usatma hisobi
9. Reduktorni yigishni dastlabki bosqichi
10. Podshebniklarni ishlatishni tekshirish
11. Reduktorni yigishni ikkinchi bosqichi
12. Shponkali birikmalarni mustahkamlikke  
hisoblash
13. Reduktorni moylash
14. Reduktorni o'rnatish
15. Xulosa
16. Adabiyotlar
17. Mundarija