

STROJNIŠKI VESTNIK

JOURNAL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

LETNIK 39
VOLUME

LJUBLJANA, NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1993

ŠTEVILKA 11-12
NUMBER

UDK 539.376:621.822.7

Kot nošenja in nosilnost enorednega krogličnega ležaja velikih dimenzij

Carrying Angle and Carrying Capacity of Large Ball Bearings

IVAN PREBIL – SAMO ZUPAN

Nosilnost krogličnih ležajev velikih dimenzij je v pretežni meri odvisna od dejanskega kota nošenja. Njegova velikost pa je odvisna od imenskega kota nošenja, dejanskega ohlapa, smeri odmika središča tečine pri zagotavljanju ohlapa, pritisa in kombinacije obremenitve, ki deluje na ležaj. V prispevku so podani mehanizmi izračuna, ki omogočajo pravilno izbiro premika središča tečine glede na središče kotalnih elementov, ležečih na kotalnem premeru ležaja, s katerim se zagotovi potreben ohlap ležaja. To omogoča, da je dosežen želeni imenski kot naleganja in ob upoštevanju elastične deformacije stičnih točk tudi kot nošenja, tako pri delovanju radialne in aksialne sile kakor tudi kombinirane zunanje obremenitve.

The carrying capacity of large ball bearings depends to a great extent on the actual carrying angle, which in turn depends on the nominal carrying angle, actual play, direction of the raceway center shift, osculation and bearing load combination. The paper describes mathematical procedures for the computation of the raceway center shift, required by the bearing play, relative to the rolling circle diameter. The desired nominal contact angle and, if we take into account the elastic deformation of the contact points, the carrying angle for any combination of axial and radial loads can be reached using this procedure.

Pri krogličnih ležajih se kotalni elementi dotikajo tečin na notranjem in zunanjem obroču točkovno. Črte med stičnimi točkami potekajo skozi središča kroglic pravokotno na tečino, v teh smereh pa se z obroča na obroč prenaša tudi zunanja obremenitev. Na vsaki kroglici lahko v tem primeru govorimo o tlačni črti, ki prebada ravnino delilne krožnice ležaja pod kotom nošenja α . Tlačni kot nošenja se spreminja, odvisno od geometrijske oblike tečin, ohlapa in velikosti obremenitve in s tem določene elastične deformacije elementov ležaja. Zato je treba razlikovati med imenskim kotom naleganja α_0 , kotom naleganja α_n in obratovalnim kotom nošenja α . Imenski kot naleganja je kot, ki se pojavi samo pri neobremenjenem ležaju brez ohlapa. Kot naleganja pa je kot pri relativnem premiku obročev, tako da se odpravi ohlap ležaja, vendar v stičnih točkah še ni napetosti (obremenitve).

0. INTRODUCTION

Contacts between the balls and the outer and the inner ring of a ball bearing take the form of a point. The line connecting the two contact points is perpendicular to the raceways and passes through the centre of the ball. The external loads are transferred from one ring to the other along these lines. This is a compression line that intersects the pitch circle plane of the bearing, forming with it the carrying angle α . The compression carrying angle depends on the geometry of the raceways, bearing play and elastic deformations of the bearing elements. Three different angles are therefore defined: nominal contact angle α_0 , contact angle α_n and operating carrying angle α . The nominal contact angle is the theoretical value of an unloaded bearing with no play. The contact angle takes into account the shift necessary to compensate for the play, but without any stress at the contact points.

Prerez tečine enorednega ležaja sestavlja dva krožna loka, ki nimata skupnega središča, vendar je lega glede na srednjo ravnino obroča simetrična [3]. Polmera tečine v prerezni ravnini na zunanjem in notranjem obroču sta običajno enaka. Z različnima polmeroma je lahko dosežena izenačitev stičnih napetosti, vendar so razlike teh zaradi velikih kotalnih premerov majhne. Pri enorednem krogličnem ležaju brez ohlapa se kotalni element, dokler ni zunanje obremenitve, dotika notranjega in zunanjega obroča v po dveh točkah. Takšen doček se pojavi na določenem številu kroglic tudi pri radialno obremenjenem ležaju z ohlapom. Pri kombinirani obremenitvi z radialno in aksialno silo ter prevrnitvenim momentom pa postanejo razmere bolj zapletene. Obremenitev se večinoma prenaša prek dveh tlacihih točk na vsaki kroglici. Kakšno kombinacijo obremenitev ležaj lahko prenaša, je v veliki meri odvisno od imenskega kota naleganja α_0 oziroma od dejanskih kotov nošenja α . Pri večini izvedb vrtljivih zvez je ležaj obremenjen v glavnem z aksialno silo in prevrnitvenim momentom, medtem ko radialna sila pomeni neznaten delež aksialne sile. Imenski kot naleganja α_0 je v teh primerih med 45° in 60° . Če prevladuje radialna obremenitev, lahko izberemo tudi manjši kot.

Pri izbiri polmera ukrivljenosti tečine v prerezni ravnini velja za kroglične ležaje omejitve [1], [2], naj bo razmerje med polmerom tečine in premerom kotalnega elementa v območju $0,5 < f < 0,54$, oziroma razmerje med polmerom kroglice in polmerom tečine (pritis) v območju $0,92 < S < 0,98$.

1. PORAZDELITEV OBREMETNITVE PO KOTALNIH DELIH

Med obratovanjem ležaja v realnih razmerah se skoraj vedno pojavijo kombinirane obremenitve, ki so odvisne od objekta in obratovalnih razmer. Najpogostejsa je kombinacija aksialne sile in prevrnitvenega momenta, medtem ko radialna sila običajno lahko zanemarimo. Vendar pa obstajajo tudi izvedbe, pri katerih je radialna sila odločilna in jo je treba upoštevati v izračunu nosilnosti.

Zaradi delovanja zunanje obremenitve na enega izmed obročev ležaja se ta relativno premakne proti drugemu, ki je v prostoru navidezno pritrjen. Premik lahko popisemo s premočrtnimi premiki x_t , y_t , z_t ter zasuki α_x in α_y (sl. 1) in je sestavljen iz deležev ohlapa v ležaju ter elastične deformacije stika med kroglicami in tečinama. Zaradi slednje delujejo stične sile kot reakcije, katerih vsota drži ravnotežje zunanjih obremenitv. Podporne konstrukcije skupaj z obroči ležaja so vzete kot idealno toge. Določiti je torej treba relativni premik obročev ležaja pri ravnotežju sil in iz njega izračunati porazdelitev obremenitve po kotalnih elementih ter poiskati največjo kontaktno silo, ki ne sme presegati dopustne.

The section of the raceway is symmetrical with respect to the central plane of the ring, and consists of two arcs with non-coincident centres [3]. Raceway diameters on the section plane are usually the same for the inner and outer rings. Different diameters could be used to bring the two contact stresses to the same level. This technique is, however, seldom used, because the difference between the two contact stress levels is small due to the large raceway diameters. In an unloaded single row ball bearing without play, the ball touches each raceway at two points. The same type of contact occurs on some balls of a radially loaded bearing with play. The relations are more complex in a bearing with a combination of radial and axial loading and turnover moment. The loading is usually transferred through two points on each ball. The limits of the possible load combinations depend largely on the nominal contact angle α_0 and actual carrying angles α . Most bearings are loaded with a combination of axial force and turnover moment. The radial force is usually very small in comparison with the axial one. In these cases, the nominal contact angle is between 45° and 60° . In the case of a prevailing radial force, the angle can be smaller.

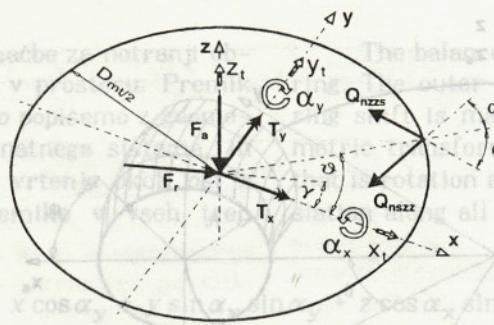
When choosing the curvature radius in the section plane of the raceway, the following limits should be considered: The ratio of the raceway radius to ball diameter should be $0.5 < f < 0.54$, or the ratio of the raceway diameter to ball diameter (osculation) should be in the range from 0.92–0.98.

1. LOAD DISTRIBUTION TO ROLLING ELEMENTS

During operation the bearing is always loaded with combined loads depending on the type of use and operating conditions. The most frequent is a combination of axial force and turnover moment. The radial force can usually be omitted. Nevertheless, there are solutions in which the radial force is predominant and must be considered in calculations.

The load applied to one of the rings causes it to shift relative to the other one, which is quasi fixed in space. The shift can be described by linear displacements (x_t , y_t , z_t) and rotations α_x and α_y (Fig. 1). It contains the contributions of the bearing play and the elastic deformation of the contact point between the balls and raceways. The contact forces can be regarded as reaction forces balancing the external loads. It is presumed that the supporting structures with the bearing rings are ideally stiff. It is therefore necessary to determine the relative shift of the rings for the balanced state, and compute the load distribution to the rolling elements. The biggest contact force should not exceed the maximum allowed force.

Ker veljajo ravnovesne enačbe za notranji obroč, je zunanjí obroč pritrjen v prostoru. Predstavljena je različna geometrijska transformacija koordinatnega sistema, sicer tako, da najprej opravi vrtenje notranjega obroča okoli osi y in nato prenovečne prevoje v smerih smerih:



Sl. 1. Obremenitve in reakcije notranjega obroča ležaja.
Fig. 1. Loads and reaction forces of the inner bearing ring.

Po sliki 1 lahko zapišemo sistem petih nelinearnih enačb, ki so statični ravnovesni pogoji notranjega obroča ležaja:

$$F_r \cos \gamma - \sum_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} (Q_{nzzs} \cos \alpha_{nzzs} + Q_{nszz} \cos \alpha_{nszz}) \cos \vartheta = 0 \quad (1)$$

Predvsem v bližini rotacijske osi, katera deluje parallel. Especialy in the proximity of the axis of rotation the directions of the contact forces no

$$F_r \sin \gamma - \sum_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} (Q_{nzzs} \cos \alpha_{nzzs} + Q_{nszz} \cos \alpha_{nszz}) \sin \vartheta = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$- F_a + \sum_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} (Q_{nzzs} \sin \alpha_{nzzs} - Q_{nszz} \sin \alpha_{nszz}) = 0 \quad (3)$$

elementu opravimo geometrijsko transformacijo središč polmerov notranjih tečin v prerezni ravnini, ki jo dolga središčenka in sredina tečine, nadaljnje izračun T_x in T_y na zonalnem koordinatnem položaju:

$$- F_a + \sum_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} (+ Q_{nzzs} \sin \alpha_{nzzs} - Q_{nszz} \sin \alpha_{nszz}) \frac{D_m}{2} \sin \vartheta = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$T_y - \sum_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} (- Q_{nzzs} \sin \alpha_{nzzs} + Q_{nszz} \sin \alpha_{nszz}) \frac{D_m}{2} \cos \vartheta = 0 \quad (5)$$

V enačbah poteka seštevanje po vseh kotalnih elementih (i_k). Indeks $nzzs$ pomeni dotik med kroglicami in »notranjo zgornjo« ter »zunanjo spodnjo« tečino, $nszz$ pa med »notranjo spodnjo« in »zunanjo zgornjo« tečino. Načelno je vedno mogoče postaviti koordinatni sistem tako, da aksialna sila deluje v smeri negativne osi z in celotni prevrnitveni moment okoli osi y , medtem ko radialna sila deluje v poljubni smeri v ravnini delilne krožnice ležaja. V tem primeru je prevrnitveni moment okoli osi x enak nič in videti je, da je četrta enačba nepotrebna. Vendar pa se pri numeričnem reševanju sistema enačb pokaže, da brez nje v določenih primerih rešitev ne konvergira.

Za reševanje sistema enačb je treba najprej izraziti stične sile in kote nošenja na vsakem kotalnem elementu kot funkcijo premika notranjega obroča ležaja. Zato je treba matematično zapisati obliko tečine, kar lahko storimo s parametričnimi enačbami svitkov (6)–(8) (sl. 2) za tečini na zunanjem in notranjem obroču.

According to fig. 1, we can set up a system of five non-linear equations representing the static balance of the inner bearing ring forces:

$$\text{Eq. 1: } F_r \cos \gamma - \sum_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} (Q_{nzzs} \cos \alpha_{nzzs} + Q_{nszz} \cos \alpha_{nszz}) \cos \vartheta = 0$$

$$\text{Eq. 2: } F_r \sin \gamma - \sum_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} (Q_{nzzs} \cos \alpha_{nzzs} + Q_{nszz} \cos \alpha_{nszz}) \sin \vartheta = 0$$

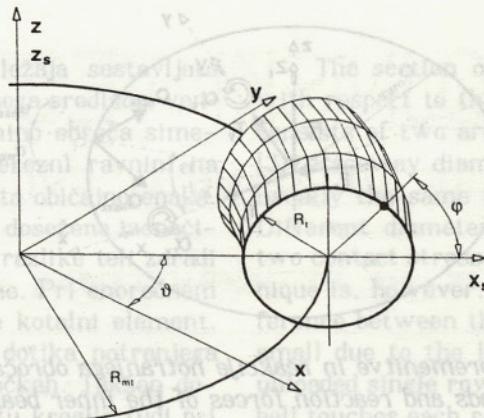
$$\text{Eq. 3: } - F_a + \sum_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} (Q_{nzzs} \sin \alpha_{nzzs} - Q_{nszz} \sin \alpha_{nszz}) = 0$$

$$\text{Eq. 4: } - F_a + \sum_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} (+ Q_{nzzs} \sin \alpha_{nzzs} - Q_{nszz} \sin \alpha_{nszz}) \frac{D_m}{2} \sin \vartheta = 0$$

$$\text{Eq. 5: } T_y - \sum_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} (- Q_{nzzs} \sin \alpha_{nzzs} + Q_{nszz} \sin \alpha_{nszz}) \frac{D_m}{2} \cos \vartheta = 0$$

The summation of the rolling elements (i_k) is considered in the equations. The index $nzzs$ designates the contact between the balls and the »upper inner« and »lower outer« part of the raceway, while $nszz$ designates the contact between the balls and the »lower inner« and »upper outer« part of the raceway. In principle, it is always possible to set the coordinate system, so that the axial force acts along the negative z axis, and the total turnover moment along the y axis. The radial force lies in the plane of the bearing pitch circle. In this case, the moment along the x axis is 0 and the fourth equation seems to be redundant. In practice, however, the numerical solution algorithms in some cases do not converge without it.

Before solving the equation system, the contact forces and the carrying angles for each element must be expressed as functions of the inner ring shift. In order to do this, the raceway shapes of both rings are represented using parametric equations of a torus (6)–(8) (Fig. 2).



Sl. 2. Dvodimenzionalni koordinatni sistem za popis tečjine ležaja.

Fig. 2. Two dimensional coordinate system for raceway shape presentation.

$$x = (R_{\text{mt}} + R_t \cos \varphi) \cos \theta \quad (6),$$

$$y = (R_{mt} + R_t \cos \varphi) \sin \vartheta \quad (7)$$

$z = R \sin \alpha$ actual carrying angles α . Most bear (8)

S predpostavko, da sta zgornji in spodnji tečni na vsakem obroču simetrični in da je izhodišče koordinatnega sistema v središču kotalne krožnice, na kateri so razporejeni kotalni deli, lego središča ukrivljenosti tečine (sl. 3) pri vsaki kroglici popišemo z izrazi:

It is assumed that the upper and lower parts of the raceway on each ring are symmetric. The origin of the coordinate system is at the center of the pitch ring. The position of the center of the raceway curvature for each ball (Fig. 3) is then expressed by:

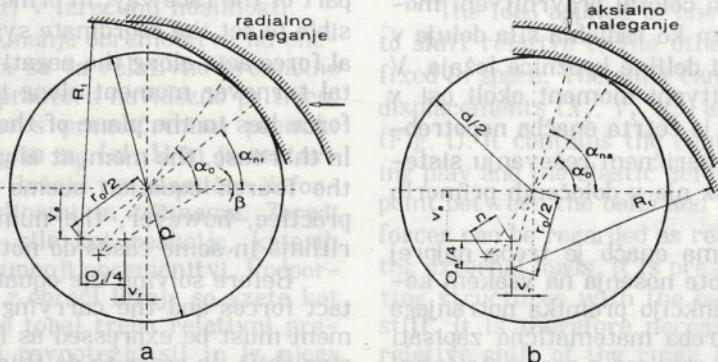
$$x = \left(\frac{D_{\text{mt}}}{2} \pm V_r \right) \cos \theta \quad (9),$$

$$v = \left(\frac{D_{mt}}{L} + V \right) \sin \theta \quad (10)$$

$$z = \pm V_a \quad \text{EQUATIONS FOR ELEMENTS} \quad (11).$$

Pri tem sta V_r in V_a radialni in aksialni odmik središča tečine od imenske kotalne krožnice. Določena sta z imenskim kotom naleganja α_0 , zahtevanim pritisom S in želenim radialnim O_r ali aksialnim O_a ohlapom ležaja [3]. Izbira predznakov je različna glede na to, katero od štirih tečin obravnavamo.

V_r and V_a represent the radial and axial shifts of the raceway centre away from the nominal circle, respectively. They depend on the nominal contact angle α_0 , the required pressure S , and desired radial O_r or axial O_a bearing play [3]. The choice of signs is different for each of the four raceways.



Sl. 3. Radialni α_{nr} in aksialni α_{na} kot naleganja ter radialni V_r in aksialni V_a odmak središča tečine.
 Fig. 3. Radial α_{nr} and axial α_{na} contact angles and radial V_r and axial V_a shift of the raceway centre.

Ker veljajo ravnoesne enačbe za notranji obroč, je zunanji obroč pritrjen v prostoru. Premik notranjega obroča matematično popisemo z geometrijsko transformacijo koordinatnega sistema, in sicer tako, da najprej opravi vrtenje okoli osi x in y in nato premočrte premike v vseh treh smereh:

$$\bar{x} = x \cos \alpha_y + y \sin \alpha_x \sin \alpha_y + z \cos \alpha_x \sin \alpha_y + x_t \quad (12)$$

$$\bar{y} = y \cos \alpha_x - z \sin \alpha_x + y_t \quad (13)$$

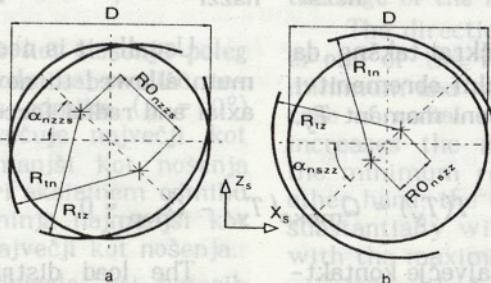
$$\bar{z} = -x \sin \alpha_y + y \sin \alpha_x \cos \alpha_y + z \cos \alpha_x \cos \alpha_y + z_t \quad (14)$$

Matematično natančno bi bilo treba za vsako kroglico določiti razdaljo oziroma deformacijo med kroglico in svitki, ki popisujejo tečine na obeh obročih. Zaradi vrtenja obroča okoli osi x in y svitki notranjih in zunanjih tečin niso več vzporedni. Predvsem v bližini rotacijske osi, okoli katere deluje prevrnitveni moment, smernice kontaktnih sil ne potekajo več skozi središča kroglic. Vendar pa so zaradi razmeroma majhnih kotov zavrtitve [3] in ker so kroglice zaradi ohlapa ležaja v tem območju razmeroma malo obremenjene ali pa sploh ne, ti odkloni zanemarljivi. Zaradi tega je smiseln problem obravnavati tako, da pri vsakem kotalnem elementu opravimo geometrijsko transformacijo središč polmerov notranjih tečin v prerezni ravnini, ki jo določa središčnica ležaja in središče kroglice, nadaljnje izračune pa opravimo v dvodimenzionalnem koordinatnem sistemu $x_s - z_s$, ki leži v tej ravnini (sl. 2). V njem so središča radijev tečin določena z izrazom:

$$x_s = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad (15)$$

$$z_s = \bar{z} \quad (16)$$

Po Hertzovi definiciji kontaktnega problema, pri kateri niso upoštevane strižne sile, deluje obremenitev vedno pravokotno na ploskev. Zaradi tega se kroglice premaknejo tako, da tečejo smernice delovanja sil skozi središča kroglic in središča polmerov tečin (v prerezni ravnini) na notranjem in zunanjem obroču (sl. 4):



Sl. 4. Elastična deformacija oziroma ohlap med kroglico in tečinama.

Fig. 4. Elastic deformation and play within the bearing.

The balance equations are valid for the inner ring. The outer ring is fixed in space. The inner ring shift is mathematically described by a geometric transformation of the coordinate system, that is rotation around the x and y axes and translation along all three axes:

actual radial O_r and axial O_a play, and load, which

leads to the expected load combination and in-

the bearing.

most cases (cranes, turntables etc.) large

radial momenta (prevrnitveni moment). The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

very small and turntable moment. The radial force is

$$RO_{nzzs} = \sqrt{(x_{sns} - x_{szz})^2 + (z_{sns} - z_{szz})^2} \quad (17),$$

$$RO_{nszz} = \sqrt{(x_{sns} - x_{szz})^2 + (z_{sns} - z_{szz})^2} \quad (18),$$

$$\cos \alpha_{nzzs} = \frac{x_{sns} - x_{szz}}{RO_{nzzs}} \quad (19),$$

$$\cos \alpha_{nszz} = \frac{x_{sns} - x_{szz}}{RO_{nszz}} \quad (20),$$

$$\delta_{nzzs} = D - (R_{tz} + R_{tn} - RO_{nzzs}) \quad (21),$$

$$\delta_{nszz} = D - (R_{tz} + R_{tn} - RO_{nszz}) \quad (22).$$

Po slikah 4a in 4b izračunamo kote nošenja (19), (20) in skupno elastično deformacijo (21), (22) ali ohlap kroglic in tečin v pripadajoči smeri delovanja obremenitve. Kontaktna sila se pojavi samo tam, kjer je deformacija pozitivna [4]:

$$Q = K \delta^n \quad (23).$$

Pri tem je K faktor, ki povezuje obremenitev in elastični deformaciji tečin in kroglic pri Hertzovem kontaktnem problemu in je odvisen od ukritljivenosti in materialnih lastnosti teles v dotiku. Za točkovni dotik je $n = 1.5$.

Rešitev sistema nelinearnih enačb (1) do (5) pri podani zunanji obremenitvi so torej premiki in zasuki notranjega obroča ležaja. Sistem enačb lahko zapisemo v obliki:

$$f_i(x_1, \dots, x_5) = 0; \quad i = 1, \dots, 5 \quad (24).$$

Rešljiv je numerično z uporabo Newton-Raphsonove iterativne metode. Pri določitvi nosilnosti vrtljive zveze moramo preveriti, če največja kontaktna sila, ki se glede na kombinacijo obremenitve pojavi vsaj na enem kotalnem elementu, ne preseže dopustne sile:

$$Q_{\max} = \max(Q_{nzzs}, Q_{nszz}; \quad i = 1, ik) \leq Q_{\text{dop}} \quad (25).$$

Obratovalne razmere so največkrat takšne, da moramo ob znanih aksialnih in radialnih obremenitvih določiti največji dopustni prevrnityni moment T_y , kar je mogoče zapisati z enačbo:

$$f(T_y) = Q_{\max}(T_y) - Q_{\text{dop}} = 0 \quad (26).$$

Seveda moramo za določitev največje kontaktne sile poznati porazdelitev obremenitve na kotalnih elementih.

Figs. 4a and 4b explain the computation of carrying angles (19),(20) and complete elastic deformation (21),(22) or the play of balls and raceways in the relevant load direction. Contact force occurs only in places of positive deformation [4]:

K is the coefficient representing the elastic deformation of balls and raceways within the Hertz contact problem solution. It depends on the curvature and material properties of the bodies in contact. The exponent $n = 1.5$ is valid for point contacts.

The solution of the non-linear equation system (1)-(5) with given external loads are displacements and rotations of the bearing inner ring. The system can be given in the form:

It can be solved numerically using the Newton-Raphson iterative method. When determining a rotational connection, the maximum contact forces of all possible load combinations must be checked. They should not exceed the maximum allowed force:

Usually it is necessary to compute the maximum allowed turnover moment from the known axial and radial forces:

The load distribution to rolling elements must be calculated in order to check for maximum contact forces.

2. VPLIVI GEOMETRIJSKIH PARAMETROV NA KOT NOŠENJA IN NOSILNOST LEŽAJA

Kot nošenja je odvisen od imenskega kota α_0 , pritisa S , smeri odmika tečin β za zagotavljanje ohlapa, dejanske velikosti radialnega O_r in aksialnega O_a ohlapa in obremenitve, ki je sestavljena iz radialne in aksialne sile ter prevrnitvenega momenta. Izbiro imenskega kota narekuje predvsem pričakovana kombinacija obremenitev in namen uporabe ležaja.

V večini primerov uporabe ležajev velikih dimenzij (dvigala, obračala itn.) prevladuje predvsem momentna (prevrnitvena) in aksialna obremenitev, medtem ko je radialna razmeroma majhna in zanemarljiva. Nosilnost ležaja je v teh primerih predstavljena s krivuljo, ki omejuje dovoljeno področje kombinacij prvih dveh obremenitev. Na sliki 5a je prikazan primer krivulj nosilnosti enorednega ležaja z imenskim kotom $\alpha_0 = 45^\circ$ pri različnih radialnih ohlapih. Ohlap je dosežen z odmikom tečine v smeri $\beta = 45^\circ$, kar pomeni, da so tudi aksialni ohlapi enako veliki. Nosilnost v področju prevladajoče momentne obremenitve pri povečanju ohlapa se zmanjša predvsem zaradi neobremenjenosti večjega števila kroglic. Nosilnost pri prevladajoči aksialni obremenitvi je nekoliko večja, zaradi povečevanja kotov nošenja pri povečevanju ohlapa ležaja.

Na sliki 5b so prikazani največji in najmanjši koti nošenja, ki se pojavijo na določenih kroglicah v ležaju pri ustreznri kombinacijsi obremenitve (sl. 5a). Odstopanje od imenskega kota nošenja oziroma razlika med največjim in najmanjšim kotom nošenja se povečuje z večanjem ohlapa. To je posebej izrazito v srednjem delu nosilnostne krivulje. V tem področju se zaradi zagotavljanja ravnotežja med kontaktnimi silami in zunanjim obremenitvijo obroča ležaja relativno premakneta tudi v radialni smeri, čeprav ne deluje radialna obremenitev. Zaradi tega se na diametralno ležečih točkah (kroglicah) pojavi različno velik ohlap. V nekaterih primerih se lahko pojavi na eni strani celo štiritočkovni dotik, na drugi strani pa celoten ohlap. To seveda pri večjih ohlapih vodi do velikih sprememb kotov nošenja, kar lahko celo povzroči prekoračenje roba tečine.

Na največji in najmanjši kot nošenja poleg drugega zlasti vpliva smer odmika središč tečin β . V primeru radialnega odmika ($\beta = 0^\circ$) se s spremembou ohlapa povečuje največji kot nošenja, medtem ko je najmanjši kot nošenja skoraj neodvisen od ohlapa. Pri aksialnem odmiku ($\beta = 90^\circ$) pa se zlasti spreminja najmanjši kot nošenja, manj pa se poveča največji kot nošenja.

Pri ležajih za različna dvigala, pri katerih so vgrajeni vodoravno, so radialne obremenitve navadno zanemarljive. Dejanski obremenitveni

2. INFLUENCE OF GEOMETRIC PARAMETERS ON THE CARRYING ANGLE AND CARRYING CAPACITY OF A BEARING

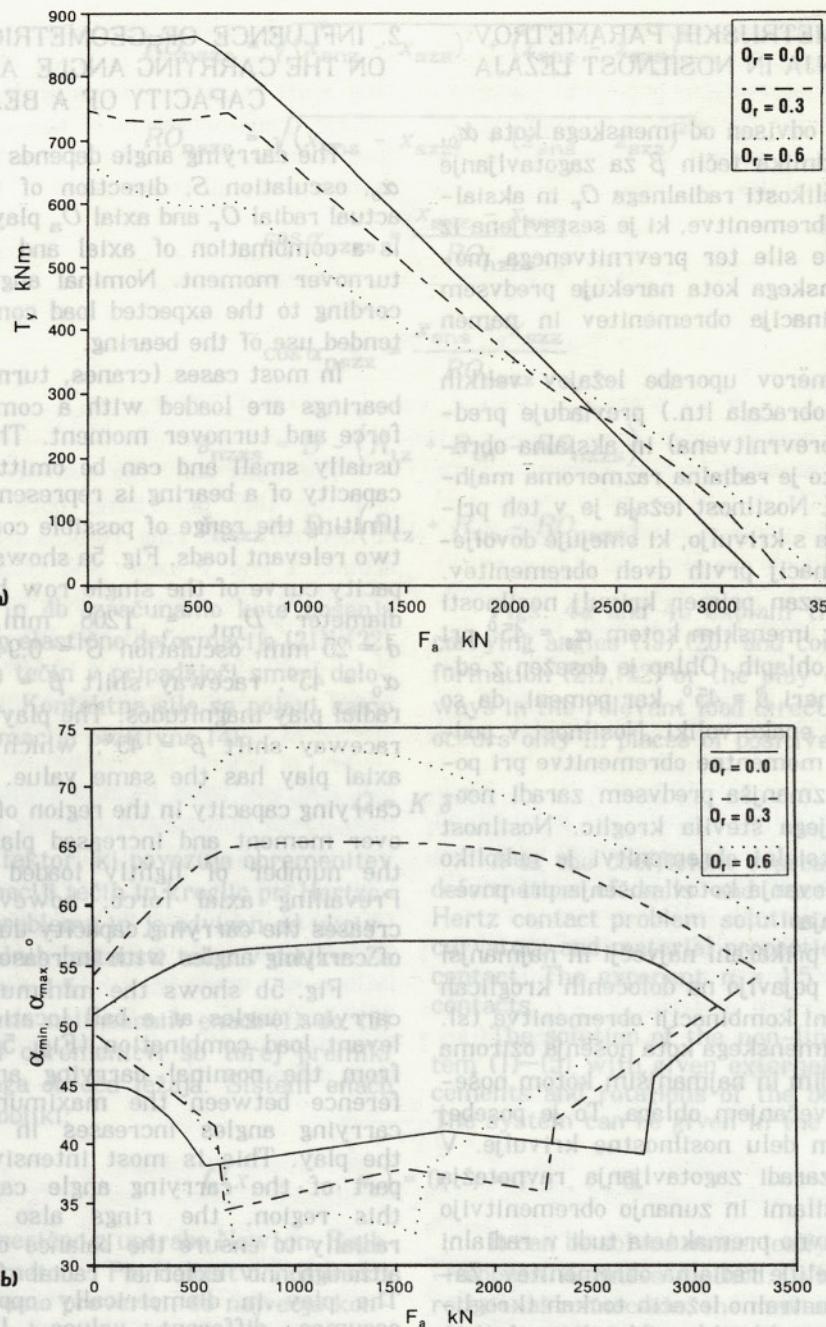
The carrying angle depends on nominal angle α_0 , osculation S , direction of raceway shift β , actual radial O_r and axial O_a play, and load, which is a combination of axial and radial forces and turnover moment. Nominal angle is chosen according to the expected load combination and intended use of the bearing.

In most cases (cranes, turntables etc.) large bearings are loaded with a combination of axial force and turnover moment. The radial force is usually small and can be omitted. The carrying capacity of a bearing is represented with a curve limiting the range of possible combinations of the two relevant loads. Fig. 5a shows the carrying capacity curve of the single row bearing (operating diameter $D_{mt} = 1208$ mm, ball diameter $d = 25$ mm, osculation $S = 0.945$, nominal angle $\alpha_0 = 45^\circ$, raceway shift $\beta = 45^\circ$ for different radial play magnitudes. The play is caused by the raceway shift $\beta = 45^\circ$, which means that the axial play has the same value. The decrease of carrying capacity in the region of prevailing turnover moment and increased play occurs because the number of lightly loaded balls increases. Prevailing axial force, however, slightly increases the carrying capacity due to the increase of carrying angles with increased play.

Fig. 5b shows the minimum and maximum carrying angles at a ball location, with the relevant load combination (Fig. 5a). The deviation from the nominal carrying angle or the difference between the maximum and minimum carrying angles increases in proportion with the play. This is most intensive in the middle part of the carrying angle capacity curve. In this region, the rings also shift relatively radially to ensure the balance of contact forces, although no external radial force is applied. The play in diametrically opposite balls thus assumes different values. In some cases, a four point contact can appear on one side, while the other side gets the whole play. For large play values, this means very big changes in the carrying angle, in extreme cases, the edge of the raceway can be overdue.

The direction of the raceway centre shift β is one of the factors that most influences the minimum and maximum carrying angles. In the case of radial shift $\beta = 0^\circ$, the change of play increases the maximum carrying angle, while the minimum remains almost constant. On the other hand, the minimum carrying angle changes substantially with the pure axial shift $\beta = 90^\circ$, with the maximal angle changing much less.

When the bearings for various cranes are incorporated horizontally, the radial forces can usually be neglected. Actual load cases appear in



Slika 5.

a) Nasilnost enorednega krogličnega ležaja pri različnih ohlapih.

b) Največji in najmanjši kot nošenja v ležaju pri različnih ohlapih.

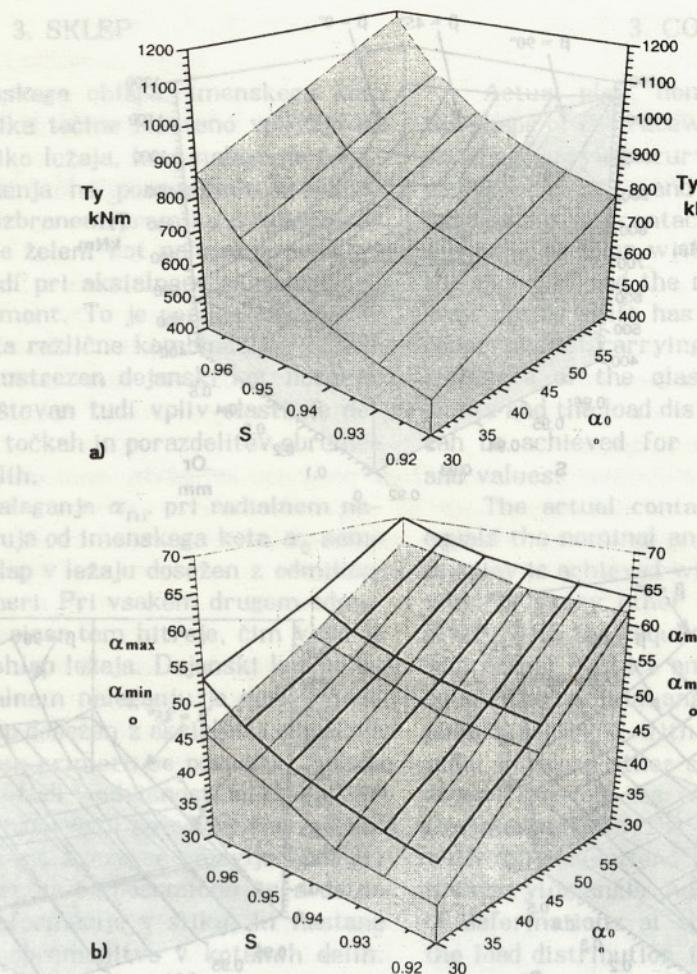
Figure 5.

a) Carrying capacity of a single row ball bearing for different play values.

b) Maximum and minimum carrying angles for different play values.

primeri so v diagramih nosilnosti ležaja večinoma skrajno levo — prevladuje momentna obremenitev. Zato so v nadaljevanju predstavljeni vplivi imenskega kota nošenja, pritisa, ohlapa in smeri odmika tečin na nosilnost in največji kot nošenja v tridimenzionalnih diagramih za čisto momentna obremenitev.

carrying capacity diagrams on the extreme left — the moment load is predominant. The functional dependences between the nominal carrying angle pressure, play, direction of raceway shift, carrying capacity and maximum carrying angle in 3D graphs are therefore shown only for a pure moment load.



Slika 6.

- a) Čista navorna nosilnost glede na pritis in imenski kot ležaja.
 b) Največji in najmanjši kot nošenja glede na pritis in imenski kot ležaja.

Figure 6.

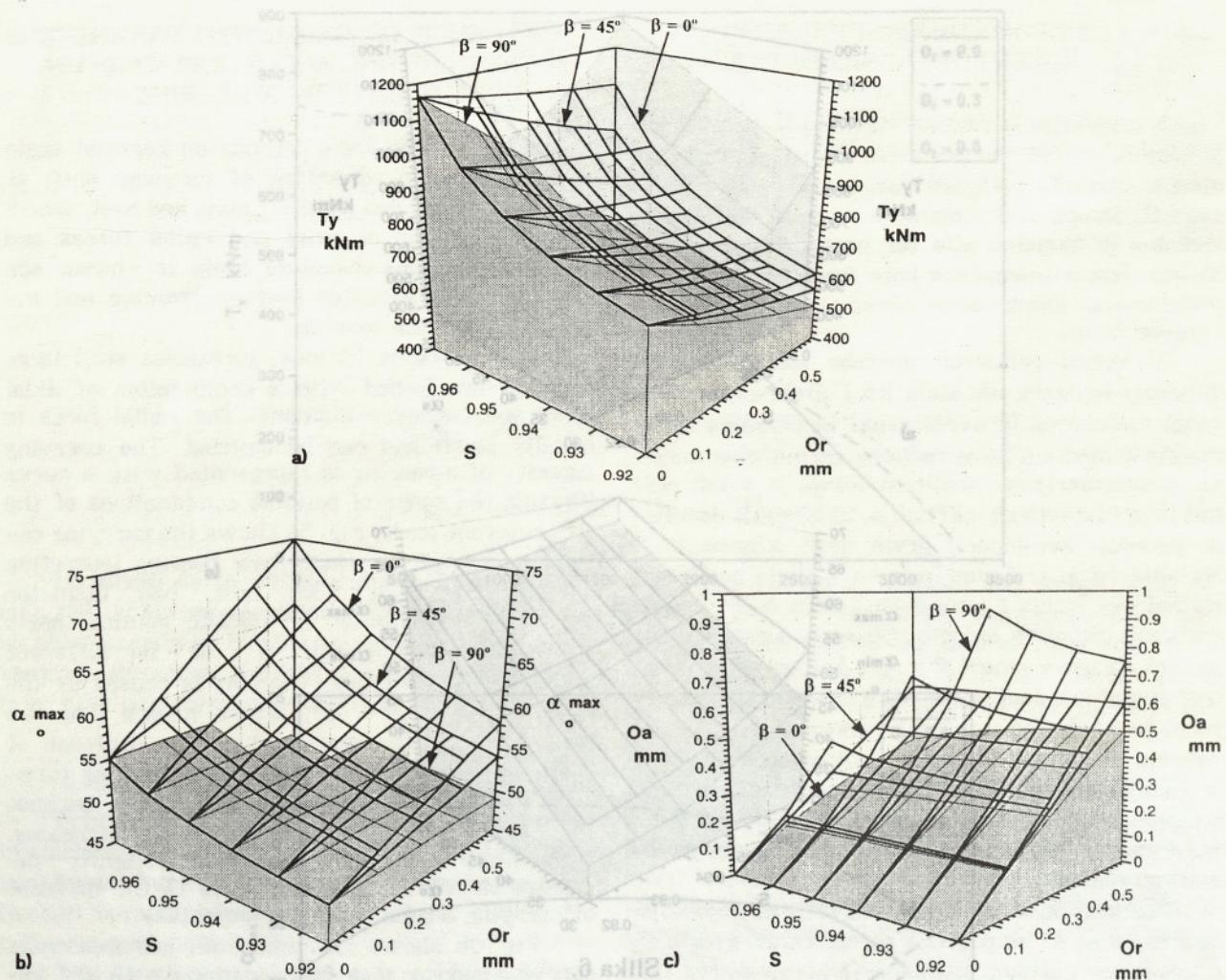
- a) Carrying capacity for a pure moment load relative to pressure and nominal bearing angle.
 b) Minimum and maximum carrying angle relative to pressure and nominal bearing angle.

Na sliki 6a je prikazana nosilnost ležaja z radialno zračnostjo $O_r = 0,3$ mm in smerjo odmika tečin $\beta = 45^\circ$ za različne pritise in imenske kote nošenja. Nosilnost in tudi največji kot nošenja (sl. 6b) se povečujeta približno linearno z večanjem imenskega kota α_0 v realno uporabnem področju in progresivno s pritisom S .

Slike 7a, 7b in 7c prikazujejo odvisnost nosilnosti največjega kota nošenja in aksialnega ohlapa pri različnih pritisih, radialnih ohlapih in smereh odmikov tečin za ležaj z imenskim kotom nošenja $\alpha_0 = 45^\circ$. Nosilnost v vsakem primeru narašča s pritiskom, vendar pri povečevanju radialnega ohlapa veliko manj, če se povečuje kot odmika tečin proti 90° . Pri aksialnem odmiku tečin ($\beta = 90^\circ$) ni mogoče preseči največjih radialnih zračnosti, ki so odvisne od pritisa in so določene z lego središč tečin na srednji delilni ravnini ležaja ($V_a = 0$, sl. 3).

Fig. 6a shows the carrying capacity of a bearing with radial play $O_r = 0.3$ mm and raceway shift direction $\beta = 45^\circ$ for different pressures and nominal carrying angles. Carrying capacity and maximum carrying angle (Fig. 6b) are increasing linearly (in the practically exploitable range) with the nominal angle α_0 and progressively with the pressure S .

Fig. 7a, 7b and 7c show carrying capacity, maximum carrying angle and axial play in relation to pressure, radial play and direction of raceway shift for a bearing with the nominal carrying angle $\alpha_0 = 45^\circ$. The carrying capacity always increases with pressure, but less intensively when the play increases and the raceway shift direction approaches 90° . With the axial raceway shift ($\beta = 90^\circ$), it is not possible to increase the radial play beyond the maximum one, which depends on osculation. The value is determined by the position of the raceway centres on the pitch circle plane of the bearing ($V_a = 0$, fig. 3).



Slika 7.

- a) Čista navorna nosilnost glede na pritis, radialni ohlap in smer odmika tečin.
 b) Največji kot nošenja glede na pritis, radialni ohlap in smer odmika tečin.
 c) Aksialni ohlap ležaja glede na pritis, radialni ohlap in smer odmika tečin.

Figure 7.

a) Carrying capacity for a pure moment load relative to pressure.

b) Maximum carrying angle relative to pressure, radial play and direction of raceway shift.

c) Axial bearing play relative to pressure, radial play and direction of raceway shift.

Največji kot nošenja (sl. 7b) se malo razlikuje od imenskega le pri čistem aksialnem odmiku tečin. Odstopki se postopno povečujejo glede na pritis in radialni ohlap, če se smer odmika tečin zmanjšuje proti nič (čisti radialni odmik). Največji dozvoljeni kot nošenja je omejen s pogojem, da kontaktna površina ne sme segati prek roba tečine. S tem je vzročno omejena tudi kombinacija pritisa, radialnega ohlapa in smeri odmika tečin.

Velikost aksialnega ohlapa ležaja O_a (sl. 7c) je, ne glede na pritis, enaka radialnemu ohlapu le, če je smer odmika tečin enaka imenskemu kotu ležaja. Za manjše kote smeri odmika se aksialna zračnost glede na pritis in radialno zračnost rahlo postopoma zmanjšuje, za večje kote pa postopno povečuje.

The maximum carrying angle (Fig. 7b) differs slightly from the nominal only with a pure axial raceway shift. The difference increases with pressure and radial play, if the direction of the raceway shift vanishes towards zero (pure radial shift). Maximum carrying angle is limited by the fact that the contact point must not cross the edge of the raceway. This effectively limits also the combination of osculation, radial play and raceway shift direction.

Radial play O_a (Fig. 7c) equals the axial one regardless of the osculation only if the raceway shift direction equals the nominal angle of the bearing. For smaller shift direction angles, the axial play decreases slightly progressively with the osculation and radial play, for larger angles it increases progressively.

3. SKLEP

1.1 Konkurenčnost

Velikost dejanskega ohlapa, imenskega kota naleganja α_0 in oblika tečine bistveno vplivajo na nosilno karakteristiko ležaja, kote naleganja (α_{nr} , α_{na}) ter kote nošenja na posamičnih kroglicah (α_1). Pri pravilno izbranem premiku središča tečine se lahko doseže želeni kot naleganja tako pri radialnem kakor tudi pri aksialnem naleganju tečine na kotalni element. To je pomembno, ker je s tem zagotovljen za različne kombinacije in velikosti obremenitev ustrezni dejanski kot nošenja, pri katerem je upoštevan tudi vpliv elastične deformacije v stičnih točkah in porazdelitev obremenitve v kotalnih delih.

Dejanski kot naleganja α_{nr} pri radialnem naleganju se ne razlikuje od imenskega kota α_0 samo v primeru, ko je ohlap v ležaju dosežen z odmikom tečine v radialni smeri. Pri vsakem drugem odmiku se zmanjšuje, in sicer tem hitreje, čim večji je zahtevani radialni ohlap ležaja. Dejanski kot naleganja α_{na} pri aksialnem naleganju je enak imenskemu le, če je ohlap dosežen z aksialnim odmikom tečine. V nasprotnem primeru se povečuje. Vrednosti se spreminjajo tudi v odvisnosti od oblike tečine. Večji ko je pritis, večji so odkloni od imenskega kota α_0 . Podobne zveze se pojavijo tudi pri kotu nošenja, vendar se ta posamično še dodatno spreminja zaradi deformacije v stiku, ki nastane zaradi porazdelitve obremenitve v kotalnih delih. Poleg tega, da dejanski kot nošenja bistveno vpliva na nosilnost ležaja, moramo pri izbiri parametrov ležaja paziti tudi na to, da ne pade s področja, ki je določeno z geometrijskimi oblikami in mejami tečin ležaja.

- [1] Eschman, P.–Hasbeargen, L.–Weigand, K.: Die Walzlagerpraxis. Handbuch für die Berechnung und Gestaltung von Lagerungen. Oldenbourg Verlag, München, Wien, 1987.
- [2] Albert, M.–Köttrisch, H.: Wälzlager Theorie und Praxis. Springer–Verlag, Wien, New York, 1987.
- [3] Prebil, I.–Zupan, S.: Vpliv dejanskega ohlapa na kot nošenja aksialnih ležajev. (Influence of Actual Loose Fit Upon Carrying Angle of Axial Bearings). Strojniški vestnik, Vol. 36, 1990/1–3 (E 14–E 19).
- [4] Harris, T.A.: Rolling Bearing Analysis. 3rd Ed. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1991.

Avtorjev naslov: doc. dr. Ivan Prebil, dipl. inž. mag. Samo Zupan, dipl. inž. Fakulteta za strojništvo Univerze v Ljubljani Ljubljana, Aškerčeva 6, Slovenija

Prejeto: 30.6.1993
Received: 30.6.1993

3. CONCLUSION

Actual play, nominal contact angle α_0 and the shape of the raceway have a decisive influence on the carrying curve of the bearing, contact angles α_{nr} , α_{na} , and carrying angles of the balls α_1 . The desired contact angle can be reached either with the axial or with the radial contact between the raceway and the rolling element, if the raceway centre shift has been chosen correctly. The proper actual carrying angle which considers the influence of the elastic deformation at contact points and the load distribution to rolling elements, can be achieved for different load combinations and values.

The actual contact α_{nr} with radial contact equals the nominal angle α_0 only when the bearing play is achieved with a radial shift of the raceway. In every other case, it decreases progressively with the required radial play of the bearing. The actual contact angle α_{na} with axial contact equals the nominal angle α_0 only when the bearing play is achieved with an axial shift of the raceway. In every other case it increases. The values depend also on the axial shape of the raceway. Deviations from the nominal angle α_0 increase with the osculation. The relations are similar for the carrying angle. Additionally, it changes because of deformations at the contact point, caused by the load distribution to the rolling elements. The carrying angle has a decisive influence on the carrying capacity of the bearing. It should also not exceed the limits set by the geometry and raceway boundaries.

4. LITERATURA

4. REFERENCES

Authors' Address: Doc. Dr. Ivan Prebil,
Mag. Samo Zupan, Dipl. Ing.
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
University of Ljubljana
Ljubljana, Aškerčeva 6, Slovenia
Sprejeto: 9.9.1993
Accepted: 9.9.1993