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1.

[1 - 7].

[8, 9],

2.

R' ,

R_I

R_I^*

λ_I .

(. . 1).

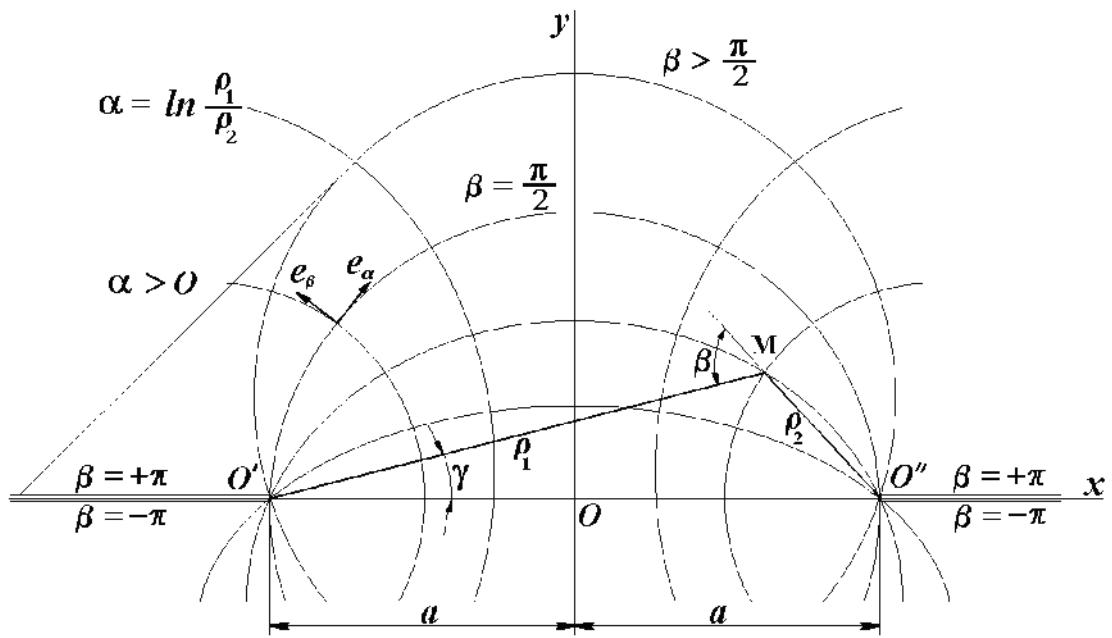
r_1

R'

R_1

$O' \quad O''$

2 .



. 1

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & 0Y & & \\ \vdots & & & & \rho_1 \quad \rho_2 \\ & \rho_1 & \rho_2 & & \\ & & & & \alpha \quad \beta. \end{array}$$

$$\alpha = \ln \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} . \quad \quad \quad oY$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \alpha, & - & . & & \beta \\ 0'0'' , & & & & \rho_2 \quad \rho_1, \end{array}$$

$$|\beta| < 180^\circ.$$

$$\beta, \quad - \quad . \quad |x| \geq a \quad Y = \varrho \quad X$$

$$\leq -a \quad \geq \\ \beta = \pi, \quad \beta = -\pi.$$

$$\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 + 2\rho_1\rho_2 \cos\beta = 4a^2.$$

$$\rho_1 \quad \rho_2 \qquad \alpha \quad \beta, \qquad \qquad \qquad \rho_1 = \rho_2 \cdot e^\alpha$$

$$\rho_1 = \frac{2ae^\alpha}{\sqrt{(e^{2\alpha} + 1) + 2e^\alpha \cos \beta}}, \quad \rho_2 = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{(e^{2\alpha} + 1) + 2e^\alpha \cos \beta}}. \quad (1)$$

, Y

$$\rho_1 \cos \gamma = X + a, \quad \rho_2^2 = \rho_1^2 + 4a^2 - 4a\rho_1 \cos \gamma. \quad (2)$$

$$X \quad (1), \quad (2)$$

$$X = \frac{a \cdot Sh \alpha}{Ch \alpha + \cos \beta}. \quad (3)$$

$$Y \quad O' O'' : \quad$$

$$0,5 \cdot \rho_1 \cdot \rho_2 \cdot \sin \beta = ay,$$

$$Y = \frac{a \cdot \sin \beta}{Ch \alpha + \cos \beta}. \quad (4)$$

$$(3) \quad (4)$$

$$, \quad \alpha = nst, \quad \beta = nst. \quad \alpha$$

$$. \quad (3) \quad (4) \quad \beta. \quad (4)$$

$$(3) \quad \sin \beta = \frac{Y}{X} sh \alpha. \quad (3) \quad \cos \beta = \frac{a}{X} Sh \alpha - Ch \alpha.$$

$$\beta$$

$$\left(X - a \frac{Ch \alpha}{Sh \alpha} \right)^2 + Y^2 = \frac{a^2}{Sh^2 \alpha}. \quad (5)$$

$$(5) \quad , \quad \alpha = const$$

$$\left(a \cdot \frac{Ch \alpha}{Sh \alpha}; \theta \right) \quad R_\alpha = \frac{a}{Sh \alpha}.$$

$$\beta. \quad (3) \quad (4)$$

$$\alpha,$$

$$Sh \alpha = \frac{X}{Y} \sin \beta, \quad Ch \alpha = \frac{a \cdot \sin \beta}{Y} - \cos \beta.$$

$$\alpha, \quad Ch \alpha - Sh \alpha$$

$$X^2 + (Y + a \cdot ctg \beta)^2 = \frac{a^2}{\sin^2 \beta}. \quad (6)$$

$$\beta = const - \quad Y, \quad$$

$$(0; - \quad tg \beta) \quad R_\beta = \frac{a}{\sin \beta}.$$

$$. \quad (7.6) \quad Y = 0,$$

$$= \pm . \quad (\alpha; \beta)$$

$$\alpha = const; \quad \beta = const.$$

$$,$$

$$_{\alpha} \quad K_\beta \quad \alpha = const \quad \beta = const,$$

$$K_\alpha = \frac{Y'_\beta}{X'_\beta}, \quad K_\beta = \frac{Y'_\alpha}{X'_\alpha}. \quad (7)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X'_\alpha &= \frac{a(I + Ch \alpha \cdot \cos \beta)}{(Ch \alpha + \cos \beta)^2}, & X'_\beta &= \frac{a \cdot Sh \alpha \cdot \sin \beta}{(Ch \alpha + \cos \beta)^2}, \\ Y'_\alpha &= \frac{a \cdot \sin^2 \beta \cdot Sh \alpha}{(Ch \alpha + \cos \beta)^2}, & Y'_\beta &= \frac{a(I + Ch \alpha \cdot \cos \beta)}{(Ch \alpha + \cos \beta)^2}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

(7)

$$K_\alpha = \frac{(I + Ch \alpha \cdot \cos \beta)}{Sh \alpha \cdot \sin \beta}, \quad K_\beta = -\frac{\sin \beta \cdot Sh \alpha}{(I + Ch \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha)}. \quad (9)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} K_\alpha \cdot K_\beta &= 1. \\ \beta = const &\quad \alpha = const \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{e}_\alpha &\quad \alpha \\ \vec{e}_\beta &\quad \beta \\ \text{const} &\quad (\dots, 2). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \begin{aligned} \vec{e}_\alpha &\quad \beta = const, \\ \vec{e}_\beta &\quad \alpha = \end{aligned}$$

$$dS_\alpha = H_\alpha \cdot d\alpha, \quad dS_\beta = H_\beta \cdot d\beta. \quad (11)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} H_\alpha &= \sqrt{(X'_\alpha)^2 + (Y'_\alpha)^2}, & H_\beta &= \sqrt{(X'_\beta)^2 + (Y'_\beta)^2}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

$$(12) \quad X'_\alpha, X'_\beta, Y'_\alpha, Y'_\beta \quad (8)$$

$$H_\alpha = H_\beta = H = \frac{a}{Ch \alpha + \cos \beta}. \quad (13)$$

$$(11), (12), (13) \quad \vec{e}_\alpha, \vec{e}_\beta$$

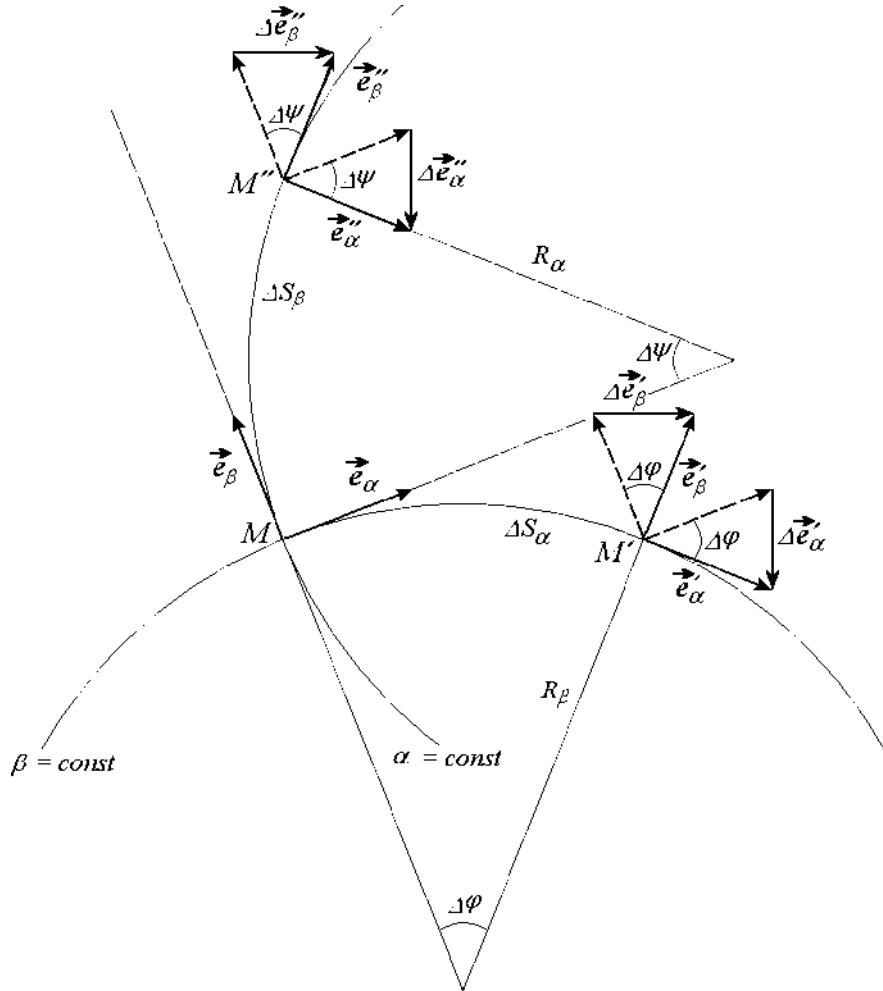
$$\frac{\partial \vec{e}_\alpha}{\partial \alpha} = -\frac{H}{R_\beta} \cdot \vec{e}_\beta; \quad \frac{\partial \vec{e}_\beta}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{H}{R_\beta} \cdot \vec{e}_\alpha; \quad \frac{\partial \vec{e}_\alpha}{\partial \beta} = -\frac{H}{R_\alpha} \vec{e}_\beta; \quad \frac{\partial \vec{e}_\beta}{\partial \beta} = \frac{H}{R_\alpha} \vec{e}_\alpha. \quad (14)$$

(... 3).

$$KZ = \left(R_2^* + r_2 \right) \operatorname{tg} \frac{\lambda_2}{2}, \quad (15)$$

$$CZ = \frac{R_2^* \sin \frac{\lambda_2}{2} + r_2}{\cos \frac{\lambda_2}{2}}. \quad (16)$$

$$\beta = \beta''$$



. 2.

$$X^2 + (Y - CZ)^2 = (KZ)^2. \quad (17)$$

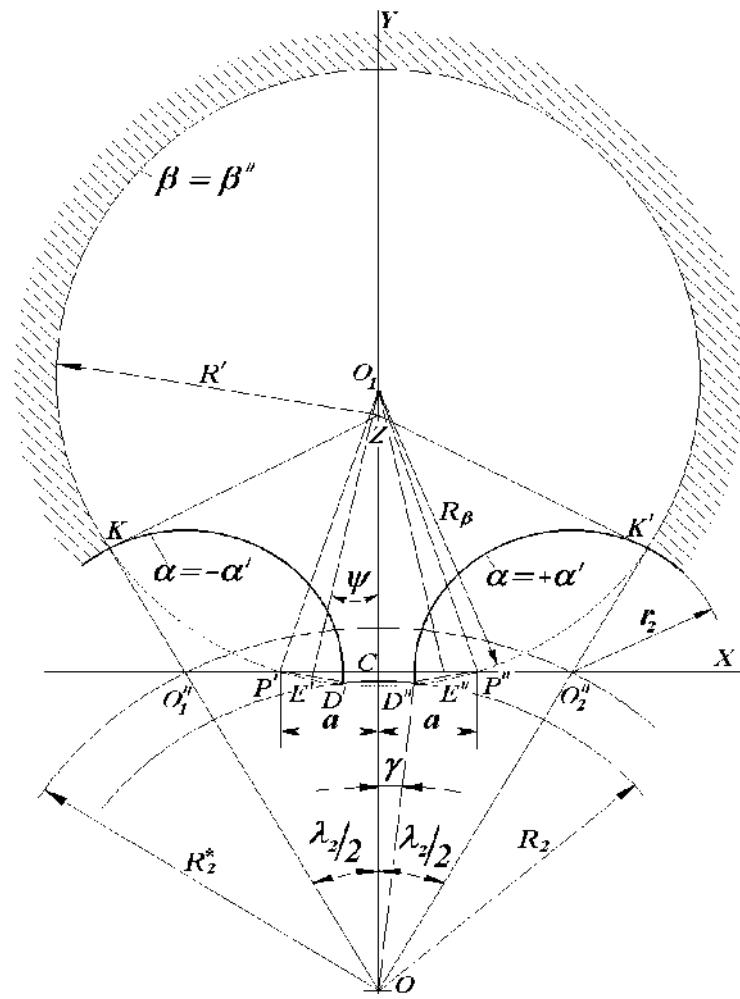
$$a' \quad (17) \quad Y = 0, X = a'$$

$$a' = \sqrt{R_2^{*2} \sin^2 \lambda_2 / 2 - r_2^2}. \quad (18)$$

$$\beta'' = \arcsin \left(\frac{\sqrt{R_2^{*2} \sin^2 \lambda_2 / 2 - r_2^2}}{(R_2^* + r_2) g \lambda_2 / 2} \right). \quad (19)$$

$$\alpha'' \quad R_\alpha \quad (20)$$

$$Sh\alpha' = \frac{\alpha'}{r_2}. \quad (20)$$



. 3.

(20)

$$e^{\alpha'} = \sqrt{\frac{a'^2}{r_2^2} + 1} + \frac{a'}{r_2}. \quad (21)$$

$$\alpha' = \ln \left[\frac{R_2^*}{r_2} \sin \frac{\lambda_2}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{R_2^*}{r_2} \sin \frac{\lambda_2}{2} \right)^2 - 1} \right]. \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & r_2 = R_2^*, & D'' \\ & \left(X - R_2^* \sin \frac{\lambda_2}{2} \right)^2 + Y^2 = r_2^2, & X^2 + \left(Y + R_2^* \cos \frac{\lambda_2}{2} \right)^2 = R_2^2. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$(23) (24) \quad X \quad Y \quad D'' \quad \dots \quad (X_{D''}, Y_{D''})$$

$$X_{D''} \sin \frac{\lambda_2}{2} + Y_{D''} \cos \frac{\lambda_2}{2} = \frac{R_2^2 - r_2^2 - R_2^{*2} \cos \lambda_2}{\eta R_2^*}. \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & D'' \quad \gamma \quad (\dots . 3) \\ & X_{D''} = R_2 \sin \gamma, \\ & Y_{D''} = R_2 \cos \gamma - R_2^* \cos \frac{\lambda_2}{2} \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

(25) (24)

$$\cos \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{2} - \gamma \right) = \frac{R_2^2 - r_2^2 + R_2^{*2}}{2R_2 R_2^*}. \quad (26)$$

E'' (\dots . 3)

$$X_{E''} = \frac{R_2 \sin \gamma + a'}{2}, \quad Y_{E''} = \frac{R_2 \cos \gamma - R_2^* \cos \frac{\lambda_2}{2}}{2}. \quad (27)$$

ψ' (27)

$$\sin \psi' = \frac{-R_2^* \cos \frac{\lambda_2}{2} + R_2 \cos \gamma}{\sqrt{(R_2^* \cos \frac{\lambda_2}{2} - R_2 \cos \gamma)^2 + (R_2 \sin \gamma + a')^2}}. \quad (28)$$

$O_I E'$

$$O_I E' = \frac{R_2 \sin \gamma + a'}{2 |\sin \psi'|}. \quad (29)$$

$$E' P'' = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(R_2 \cos \gamma - R_2^* \cos \frac{\lambda_2}{2})^2 + (a' - R_2 \sin \gamma)^2}. \quad (30)$$

$$R_{\beta'} = \frac{R_{\beta''}}{\sqrt{(R_2 \sin \gamma + a')^2 + (R_2^* \cos \frac{\lambda_2}{2} - R_2 \cos \gamma)^2 + (a - R_2 \sin \gamma)^2 \cdot \sin^2 \psi'}}. \quad (31)$$

3.

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APPROXIMATION OF A CYLINDRICAL INTERNAL GEAR TOOTH WITH A PROFILE DELINEATED BY CIRCLE ARCS

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The Abstract. *The method of approximation of a cylindrical internal gear tooth with a profile delineated by circle arcs in a bipolar frame is developed, that appreciably reduces volume of executable operations and simplifies mathematical introducing of assumption model. The received results can be applied in computing programs for drawing up of all necessary equations of mathematical model deflected mode of a tooth*

Keywords: *a bipolar coordinate system, radiuses of curvature, approximation of a tooth profile.*

$$i \quad M, \quad (\quad " \quad . \quad " \quad . \quad , \quad i \quad O. \quad , \quad . \quad)$$