

Eccentrically loaded bolted joints

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Eccentrically loaded bolted joints

What is an eccentric loaded welded joint. Eccentrically loaded bolted connections examples. Design of eccentrically loaded bolted joints. Eccentrically loaded bolted joints in shear.

13.1.1 The maximum traction failure induced in the bolt is given by, where, d_c = bolt core diameter. The cross section at the diameter of the nucleus is the weakest section. In addition to this, bolt wires can also fail in cutting and crushing. To analyze that, it is presumed that each wire spin supports equal load and fault occurs in bolt wires and not in the nut wires. The stress concentration is also neglected in the analysis of bolts. 13.1.2 Load cutting fault The maximum cutting stress developed in threads is given by, where $n = \text{no. of turns}$, $b = \text{width of the thread section at the root}$ $h = n \times b = \text{bolt height}$ 13.1.3 Croching Load of threads The maximum crushing stress developed in the wires is given by, where $n = \text{no. of turns}$, $d = \text{outer diameter of the bolt}$ 13.1.4 Belt fault In addition to the traction load case, bolts can also be subjected to cutting loads. In this case the maximum stress of the cut is given by, where P_e is the force acting on the joint perpendicular to the bolt axis. Using the above reports, the bolt core diameter can be calculated for a given material and the load type. If standard bolt tables are available, you can select a suitable bolt and other sizes can be taken from the table. If the tables are not available the approximate $d_c = 0.8 d$ ratio is generally used to find the nominal diameter of the bolt. (The exact relationship for ISO threads is $d_c = d - 1.22687 p$, where p is the field). 13.2 Pre-stress in Bolts Stress develops in the threaded joint due to the initial tightening couple. The developed stress is compression in members and traction in nature in bolts. The initial voltage value in bolts is calculated using an empirical relationship. Initial voltage, $V_i = 2840 d$ (N) (for fluid seal joints) = $1420 d$ (N) (for other joints) where, d is a nominal diameter of the bolt in mm. The initial stress in the bolt can be calculated by $\sigma_i = V_i / \pi d^2$. 13.3 Eccentrically Loaded bolt joints 13.3.1 Eccentric load acting in the bolt plane Figure 13.2 Eccentric load acting in bolt plan Consider the joint shown in Figure 13.2. The P force acts remotely and from the center of gravity. This eccentric force is considered equivalent to an imaginary force acting at the center of gravity and a P_e moment about the center of gravity. The primary cutting force developed in bolts, due to the direct load, the secondary cutting force due to the moment can be determined as follows. It is assumed that the secondary cutting force in every bolt is proportional to its eccentricity times the force of gravity. Consider C as a primary gravity constant, see, $P_1 = P_e + P_1'$, $P_2 = P_e + P_2'$ and $P_3 = P_e + P_3'$ and consider the calculation of primary and secondary cutting forces are then added together to obtain the resulting eccentric load acting on each bolt, which can then be used to calculate P_1 , P_2 , P_3 eccentric load in each bolt. Equating the moments due to P and due to the resistance forces, or due to the tilting edge have the maximum value to resist the pulling force. Therefore, the stresses in bolts denoted by 1 will have maximum tensions that can be determined as follows: For a given material you can find maximum main tensions developed in bolts and compared with the permitted values or the size of bolts. 13.3.3 Eccentric load that acts parallel to the bolt plane Consider the bracket fixed to the structure indicated in figure 13.4. Let an eccentric P force be acting at a distance and from the C edge on which it tends to tilt the bracket. There are two bolts at each position, namely 1 & 2. As P , in this case, acts parallel to the bolt axes leads to a primary traction force and a secondary traction force due to the moment. Primary traction forces are given by, Figure 13.4 Eccentric load acting parallel to the bolt plane As discussed in the previous case, secondary traction forces are given by, the total traction force in each bolt in position 1 & 2 is given by, $P_1 = P_1' + P_2'$ and $P_2 = P_2' + P_3'$ Since 1 bolts are farther from the edge on which the bracket tends to tilt, the maximum strength is developed in those. The maximum tensile effort in bolts in position 1 is given by. This can be compared to the permissible voltage values. References: Design of machine elements from V Bhandari Analysis and design of machine elements from Vijay Kumar Jadon A textbook of design of the machine from RS Khurmi Important questions, sample paper, design of eccentrically loaded/riveted joints Mechanical engineering notes | EduRev, extra questions, documents past, ppt, target type questions, semester notes, semester, fake tests for the examination, the design of bolted / riveted joints covered by eccentricians notes of mechanical engineering | EDUREV, MCQ, video conferences, examination, study material, free, design of bolted / riveted joints covered with eccentric mechanical engineering notes | Edurev, shortcuts and tricks, questions of the previous year with solutions, practice quizzes, questions of living, summary; You are reading a free preview page from 5 to 9 are not shown in this preview. Slideshare uses cookies to improve functionality and performance and to provide relevant advertising. 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