Lecture 15 Mechanical Spring Design 第十五章 弹簧设计

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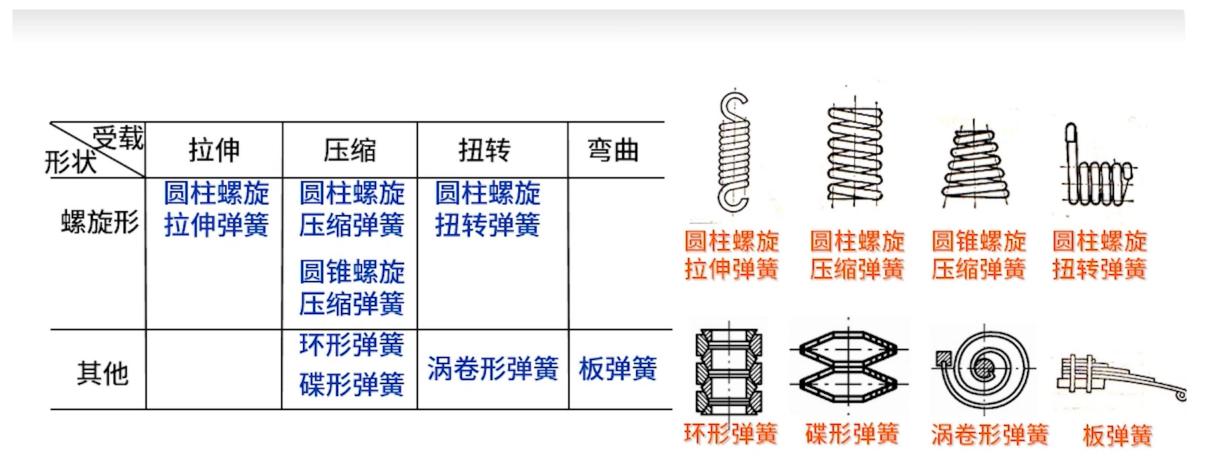
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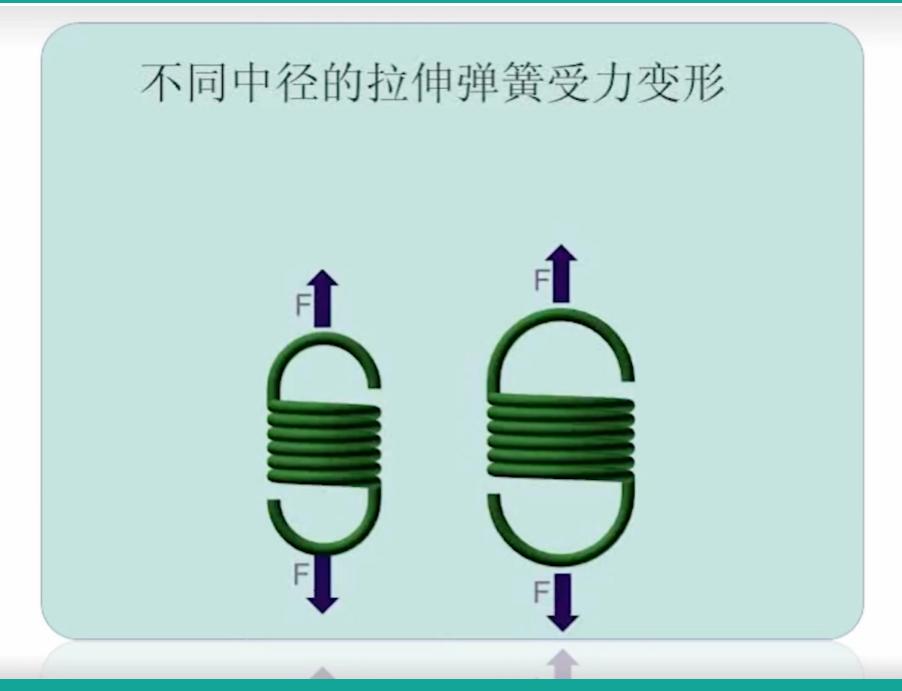
Types and Functions of Mechanical Spring

弹簧的类型和功能

Basic Types of Mechanical Springs

弹簧的基本类型





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Functions of Mechanical Springs

弹簧的功用

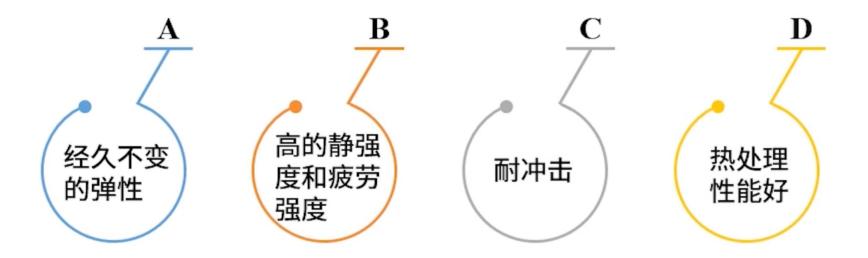


Materials of Mechanical Springs

弹簧的材料

弹簧经常受到变载和冲击载荷作用





Materials of Mechanical Springs

弹簧的材料



碳素弹簧钢:适于做小的或要求不高的弹簧 合金弹簧钢(65Si2Mn): 热处理性能好、用于受载较大的弹簧 不锈钢(1Cr18Ni9): 耐腐蚀 青铜丝(QSi3-1): 耐腐蚀、防磁,用于仪器仪表 非金属材料 (橡胶弹簧、空气弹簧等) 按应力循环次数 N { I 类: $N > 10^6$ 弹簧分为: II 类: $N = 10^3 \sim 10^5$ 许用应力不同 III 类: $N < 10^3$

Dimensions and Characteristics of Mechanical Spring

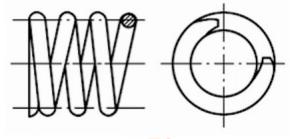
弹簧的结构尺寸和特性曲线

Structure of Mechanical Springs

弹簧的结构



YI 型: 两端面圈并紧磨平 支撑面与轴线垂直



YI型

YIII 型: 两端面圈并紧不磨平



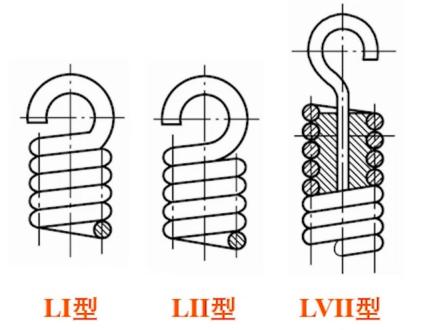
Structure of Mechanical Springs

弹簧的结构

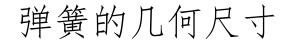


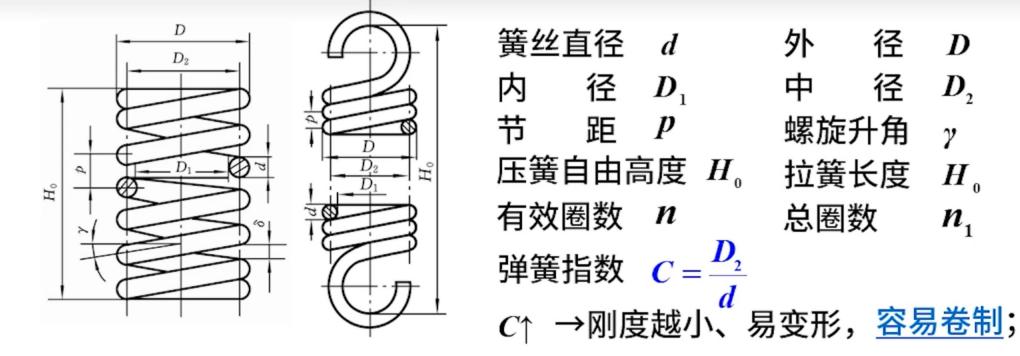
LI、LII 型: 挂钩过渡处弯曲应力大, 簧丝直径 *d* ≤10mm

LVII 型: 挂钩可转任意方向、用于受力较大场合



Geometric Dimension of Mechanical Springs



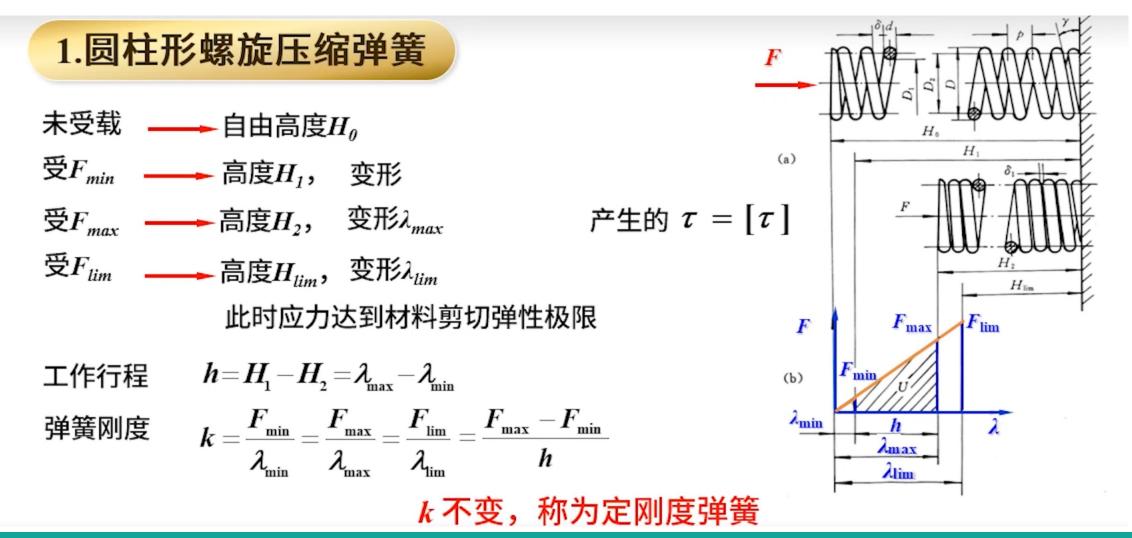


但易产生颤动、不稳定,常取 $C = 4 \sim 10$,或按表选:

圆柱螺旋弹簧常用弹簧指数 C

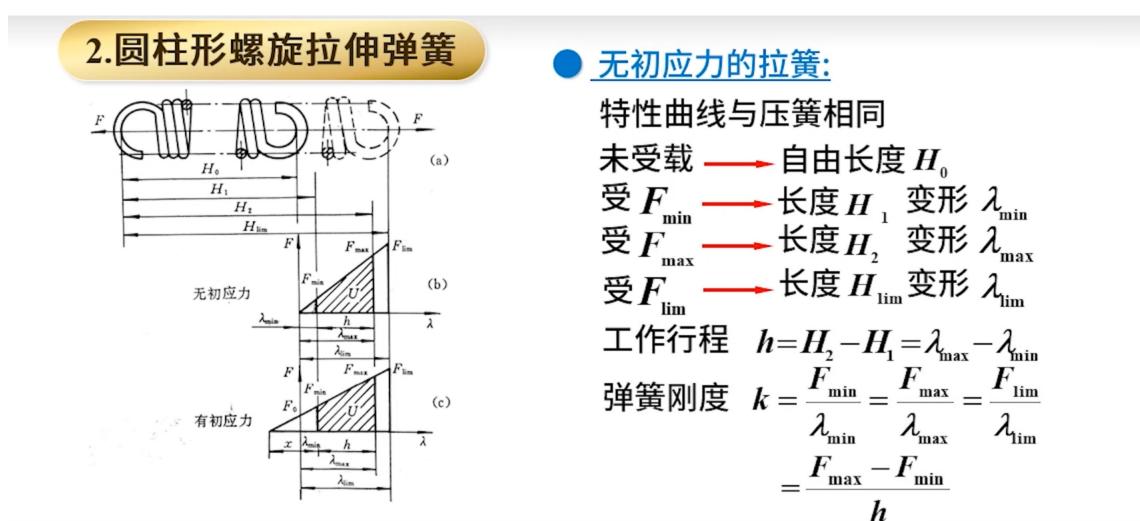
弹簧丝直径 d/mm	0.2~0.4	0.5~1.0	1.1~2.2	2.5~6	7~16	18~50
С	7~14	5~12	5~10	4~9	4~8	4~6

弹簧的特性曲线



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弹簧的特性曲线



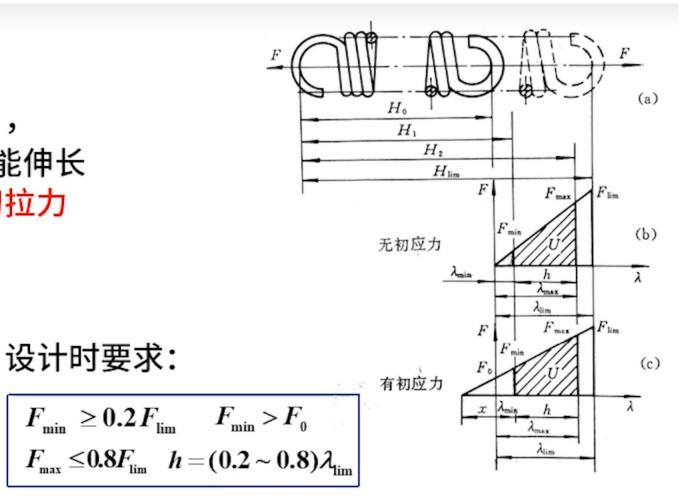
弹簧的特性曲线

● <u>有初应力的拉簧</u>

绕制时各圈间相互挤紧, 簧丝中产生一定的初拉力 F_0 , 工作载荷大于 F_0 时,弹簧才能伸长 F_0 - 产生假想变形量 x 的初拉力

弹簧刚度:

$$k = \frac{F_0}{x} = \frac{F_{\min}}{x + \lambda_{\min}} = \frac{F_{\max}}{x + \lambda_{\max}}$$
$$= \frac{F_{\lim}}{x + \lambda_{\lim}} = \frac{F_{\min} - F_0}{\lambda_{\min}}$$
$$= \frac{F_{\max} - F_{\min}}{h}$$



弹簧的特性曲线

3. F 与λ非线性关系时的特性曲线

 $D_2 < D_2'$

 F
 k

 上部: $C = \frac{D_2}{d}$ 小 → 变形难(k 大)

 下部: $C' = \frac{D_2'}{d}$ 大 → 变形易 (k 小)

 國度渐增
 受载后,大端先压紧,小端再压缩

—— 变刚度弹簧



Design for Cylindrical Spiral Spring

圆柱形螺旋弹簧的设计

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Design Principals for Cylindrical Spiral Spring

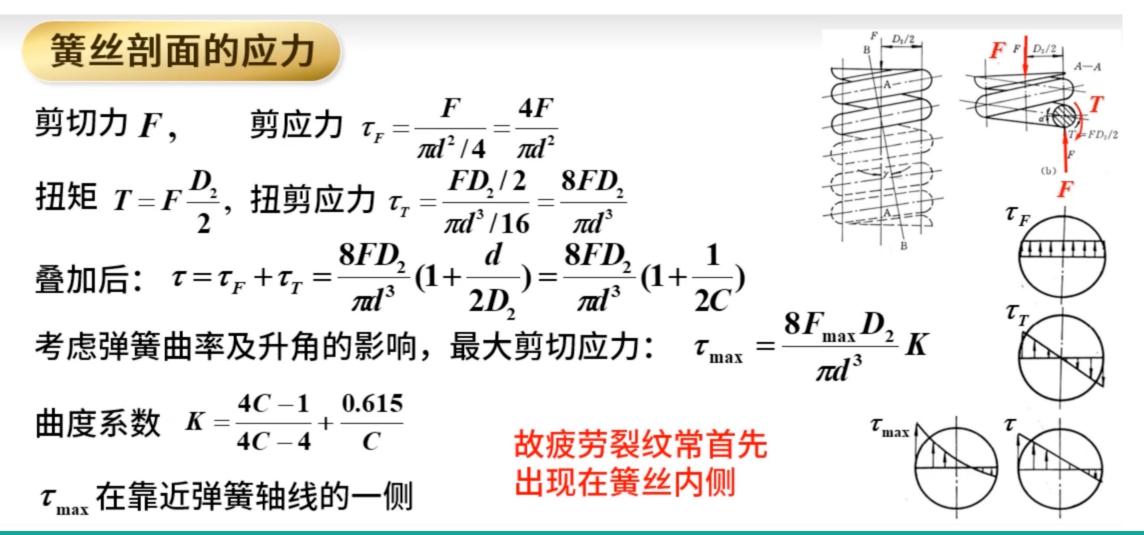
圆柱形螺旋弹簧的设计准则

拉簧	满足强度条件	满足刚度条件	
压簧	满足强度条件	满足刚度条件	满足稳定性条件

根据强度条件 — 设计簧丝直径 *d* 根据刚度条件 — 确定弹簧圈数 *n* 稳定性验算,防止发生侧弯

Strength Conditions: Avoid Fatigue Fracture

强度条件-防止疲劳断裂



Strength Conditions: Avoid Fatigue Fracture

强度条件-防止疲劳断裂



校核式:
$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{8F_{\max}D_2}{\pi d^3} K \le [\tau]$$

设计式:
$$d \ge 1.6 \sqrt{\frac{F_{\max} KC}{[\tau]}}$$

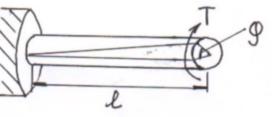
对于拉伸弹簧: [τ]_{拉伸}=0.8[τ]

Stiffness Conditions: Determine Spring Rounds n

刚度条件-确定弹簧圈数n

受载后簧丝产生扭转变形 → 引起弹簧高度或长度的变化

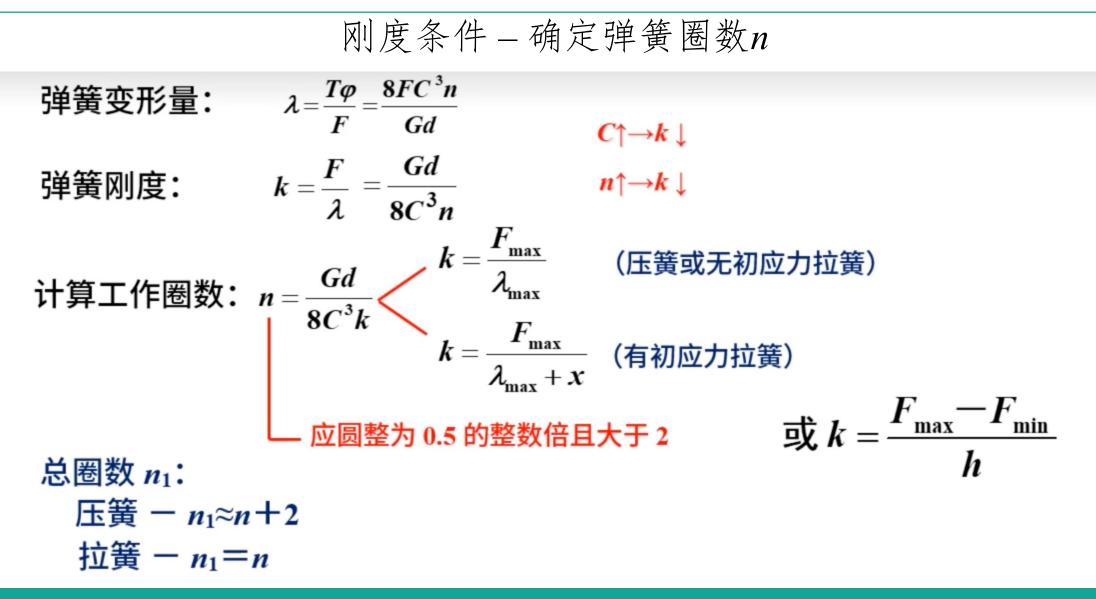
假想拉直:



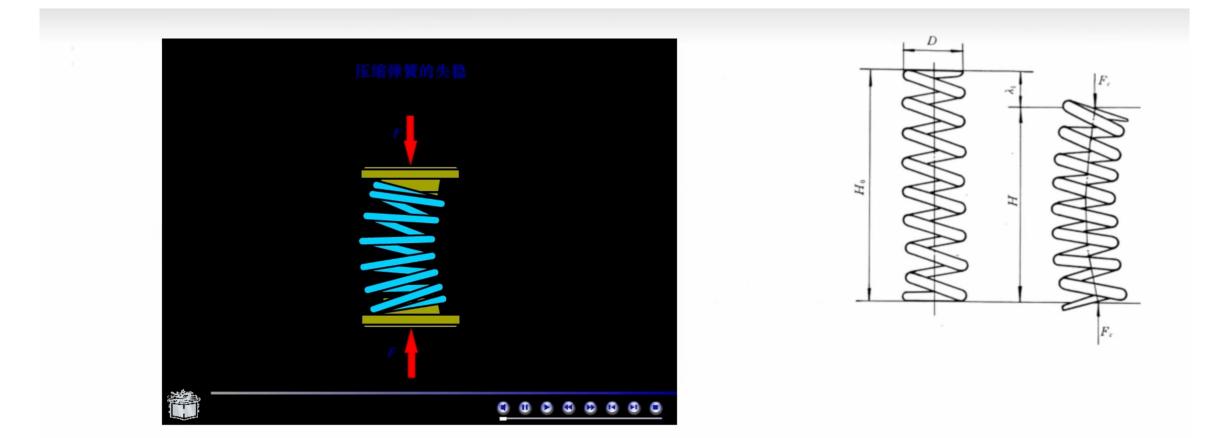
簧丝的扭转变形

外载 F 所做功 = 弹簧储存变形能
F $\lambda = T \varphi$
由材料力学知:日本田矩 $T = F \frac{D_2}{2}$
极惯性矩 $I_P = \frac{\pi d^4}{32}$ 日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本1日本日本1日本11日本

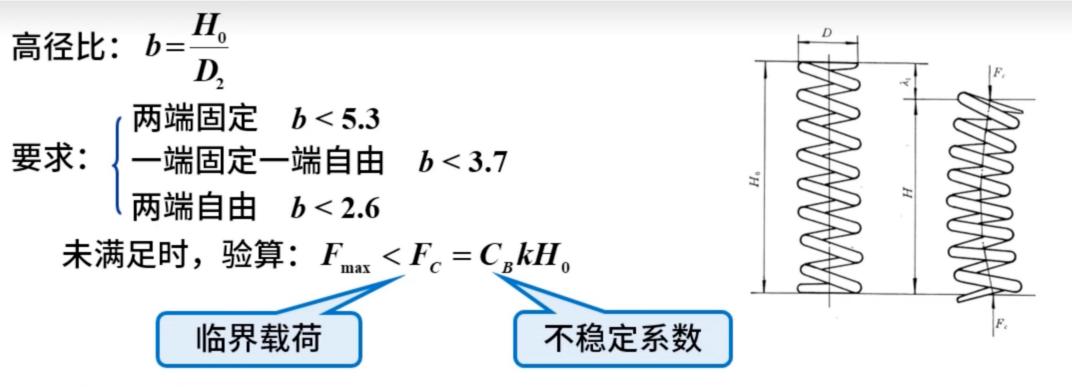
Stiffness Conditions: Determine Spring Rounds n



Stability Conditions: Avoid Bending for Compression Spring 稳定性条件(对于压缩弹簧,防止侧弯)



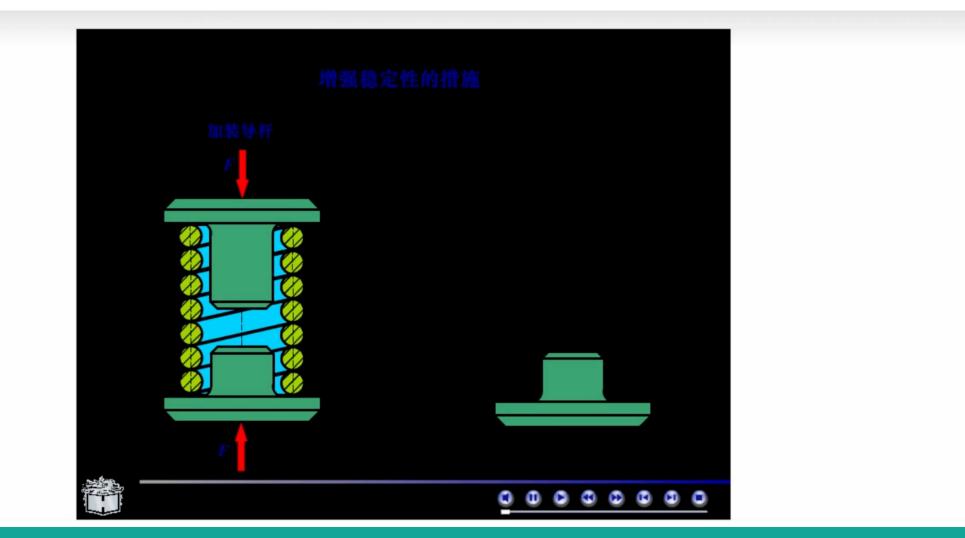
Stability Conditions: Avoid Bending for Compression Spring 稳定性条件(对于压缩弹簧,防止侧弯)



或采用其他措施:

加装导杆、导套或采用组合弹簧

Stability Conditions: Avoid Bending for Compression Spring 稳定性条件(对于压缩弹簧,防止侧弯)

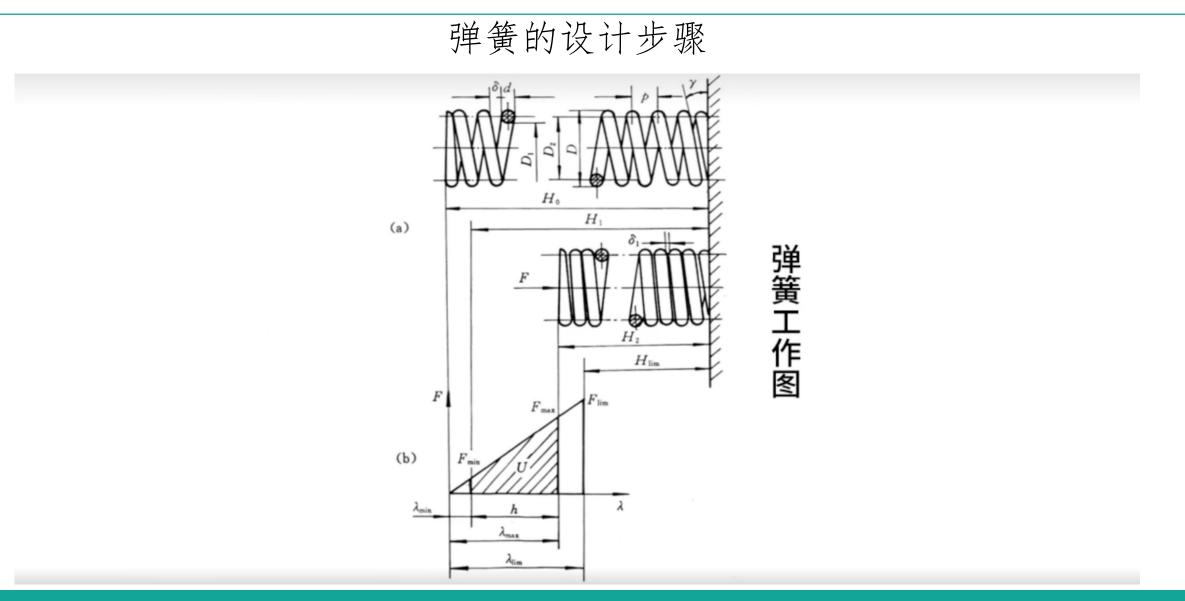


Design Steps for Mechanical Springs

弹簧的设计步骤

已知: 最大工作载荷F _{max} 设计: 簧丝直径 d 最小工作载荷F _{min} 工作圈数 n 工作行程 h 其他尺寸 尺寸限制和工况 绘制工作图及	x特性曲线
★由强度条件确定簧丝直径 选择弹簧材料 →选 $C \longrightarrow K$ → 预选簧丝直径 $d' \longrightarrow \sigma_s \longrightarrow [\tau] \longrightarrow d$ 比较 d 和 d' 若 $d > d'$, 说明强度不足	对于碳素弹簧钢丝: [τ]与σ _b 有关, 而σ _b 又取决于 <i>d</i>
★由刚度条件确定弹簧工作圈数 $n = \frac{Gd}{8C^3 k} = \frac{Gd}{8C^3 (F)}$ ★压缩弹簧的稳定性验算	$\frac{Gdh}{F_{\max} - F_{\min}})$

Design Steps for Mechanical Springs



Course Review

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Thank you~

Good luck to your exams~~

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