

OH Coil Pre Load System

TF hot OH hot

Calculations for the most probable system scenario.

From Pre load of 17.87 mm

(when TF and OH cool down pre load is restored)

TF coil thermal expansion = 8.4 mm

Reduces the stack compression to = 9.47 mm

Then, OH coil thermal expansion = 6.0 mm

Restores stack compression to = 15.47 mm

For a single spring $s = .69 \text{ mm}$

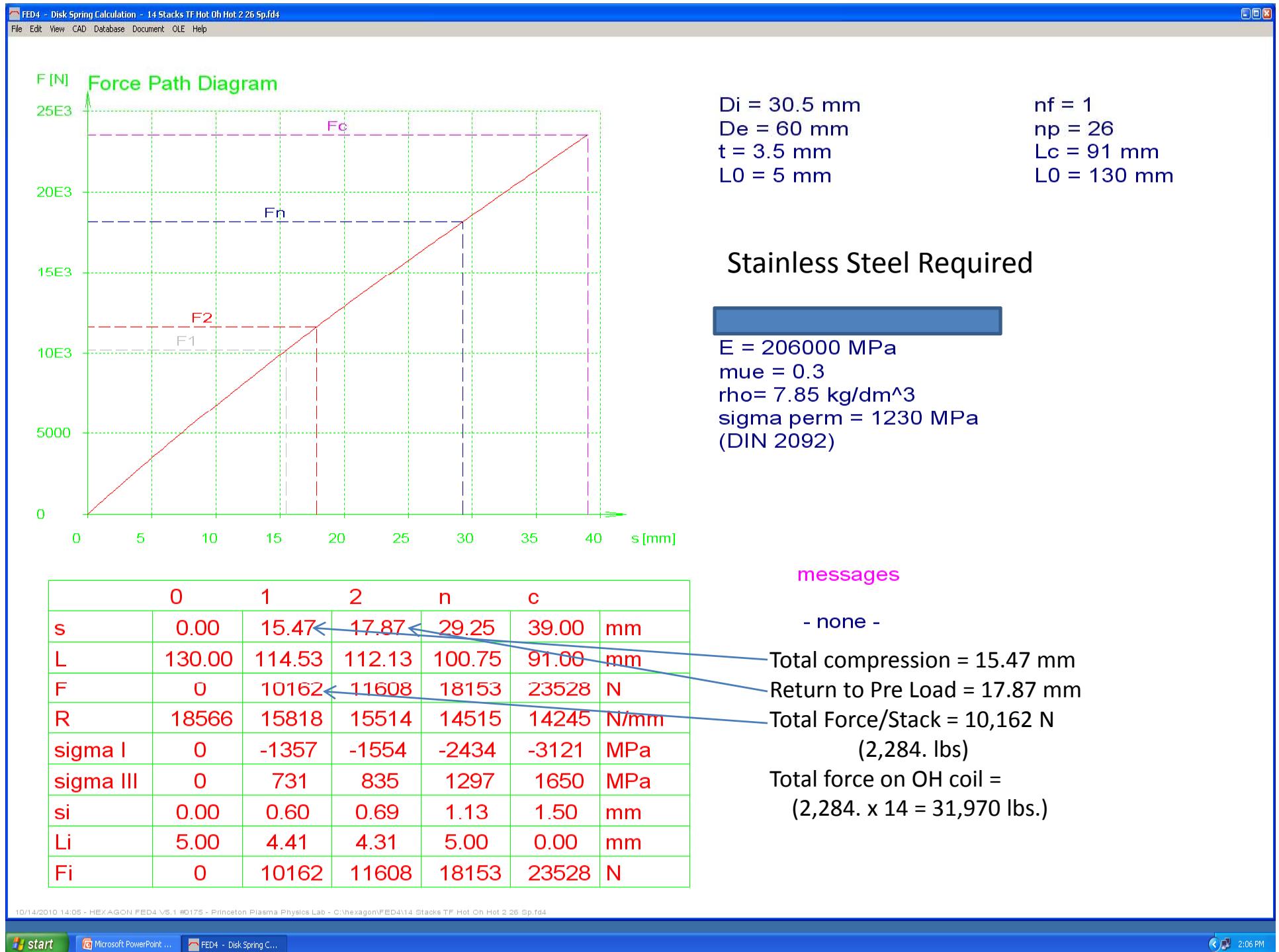
For the stack = $.69 \times 26 = 15.47 \text{ mm}$

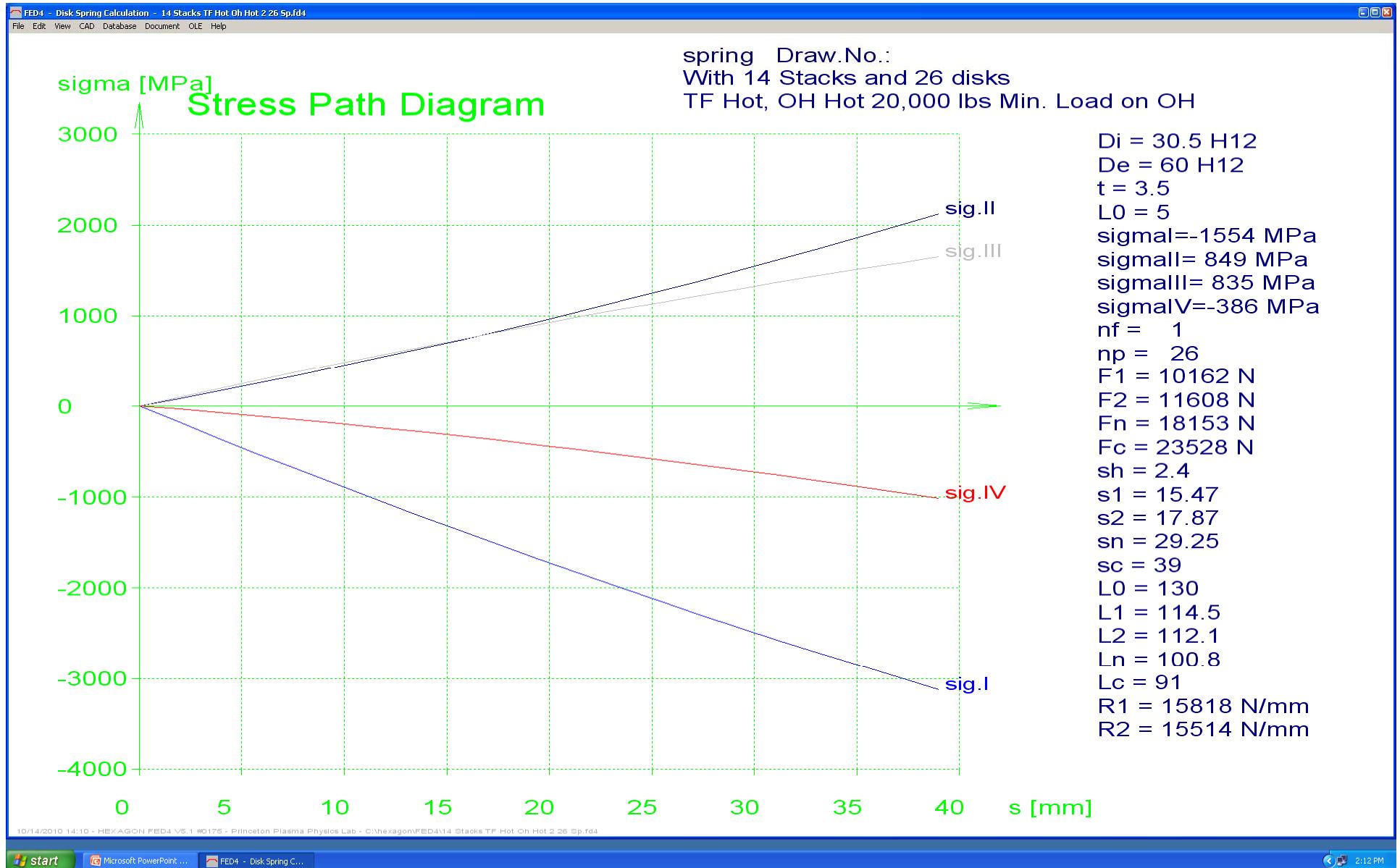
Maximum obtained force on the OH coil

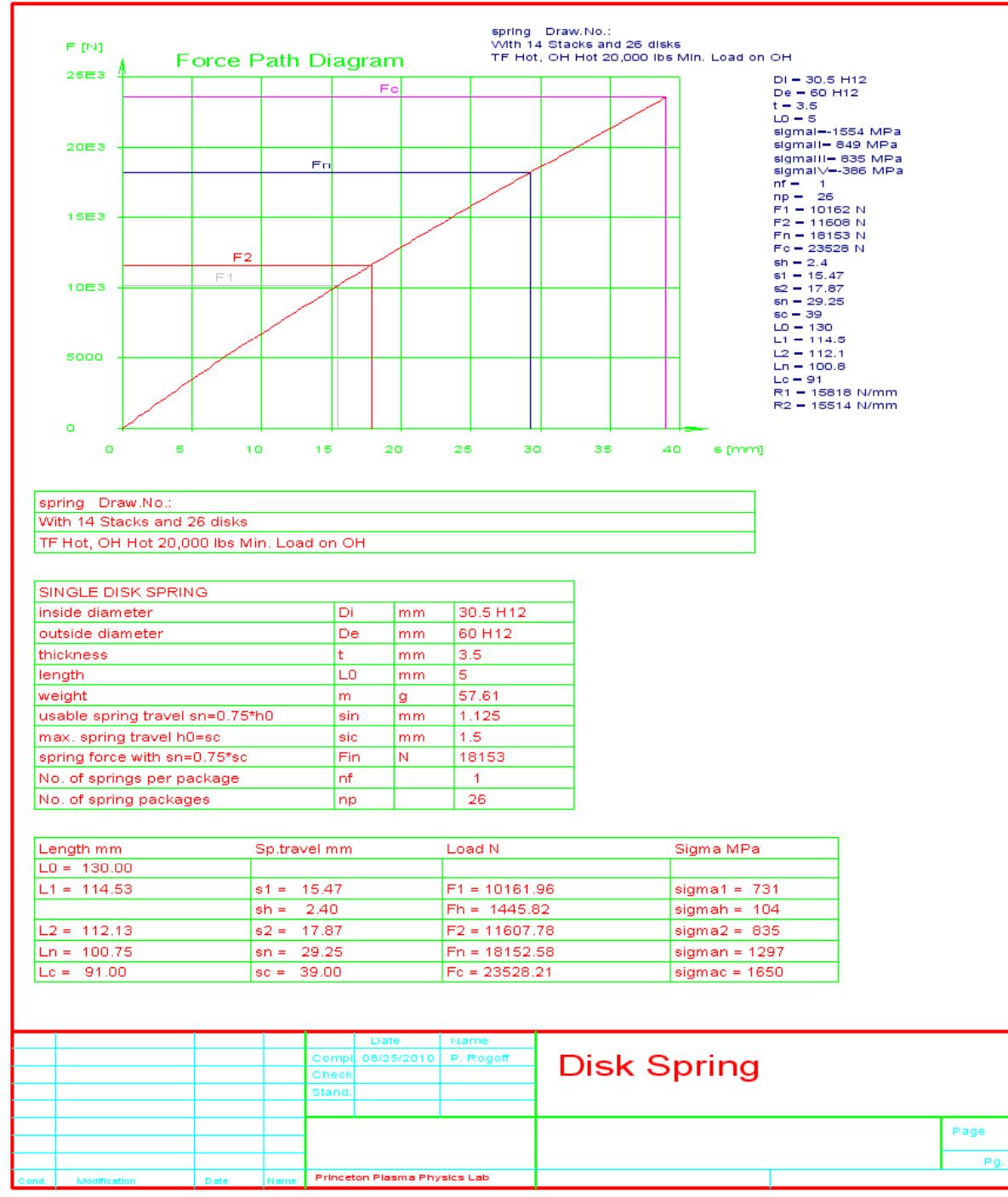
with 14 stacks = $10,162. \times 14 = 142,268. \text{ N}$

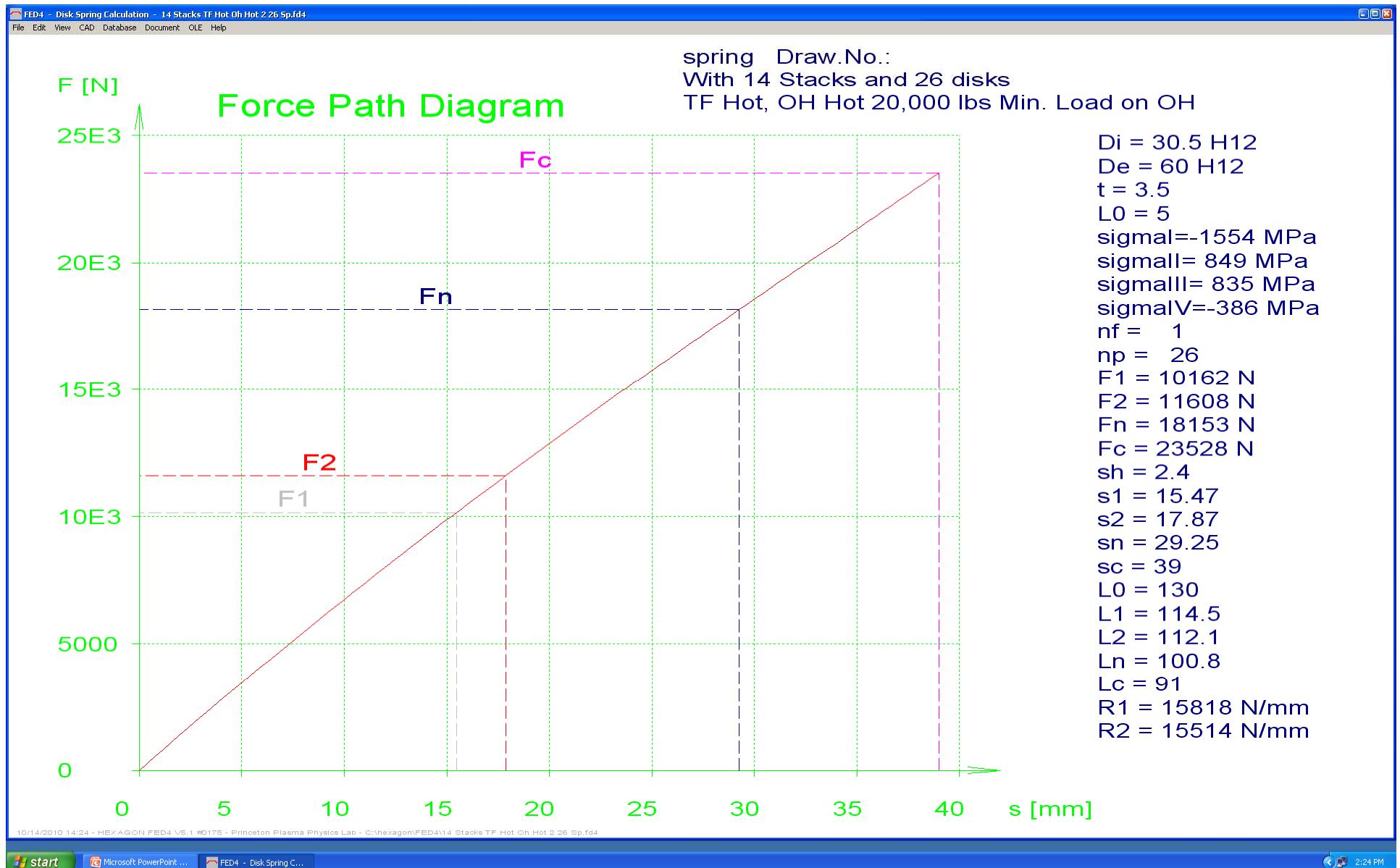
(31,970. lbs.)

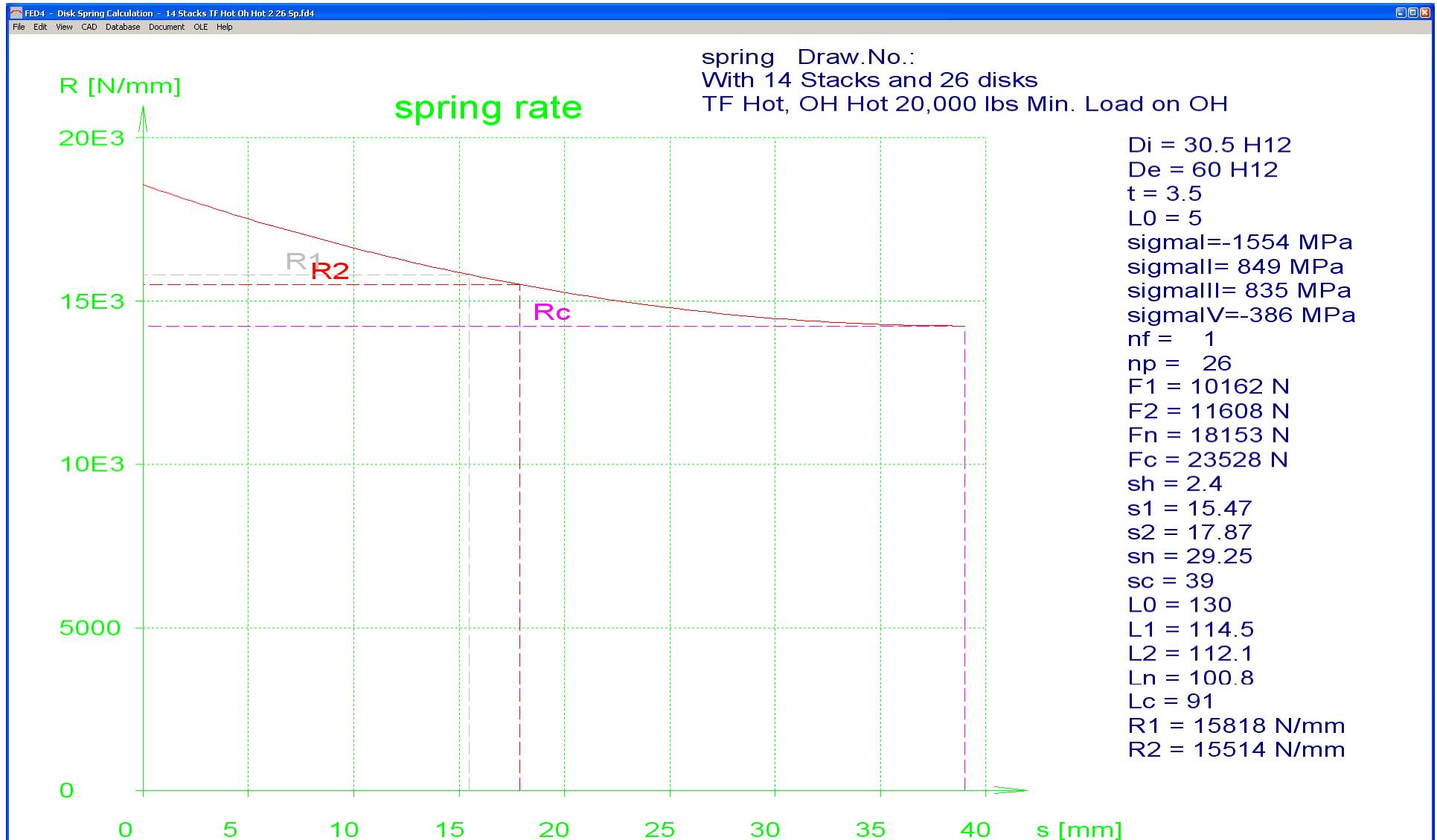
Life based on “Sigma II” is over 2 million cycles

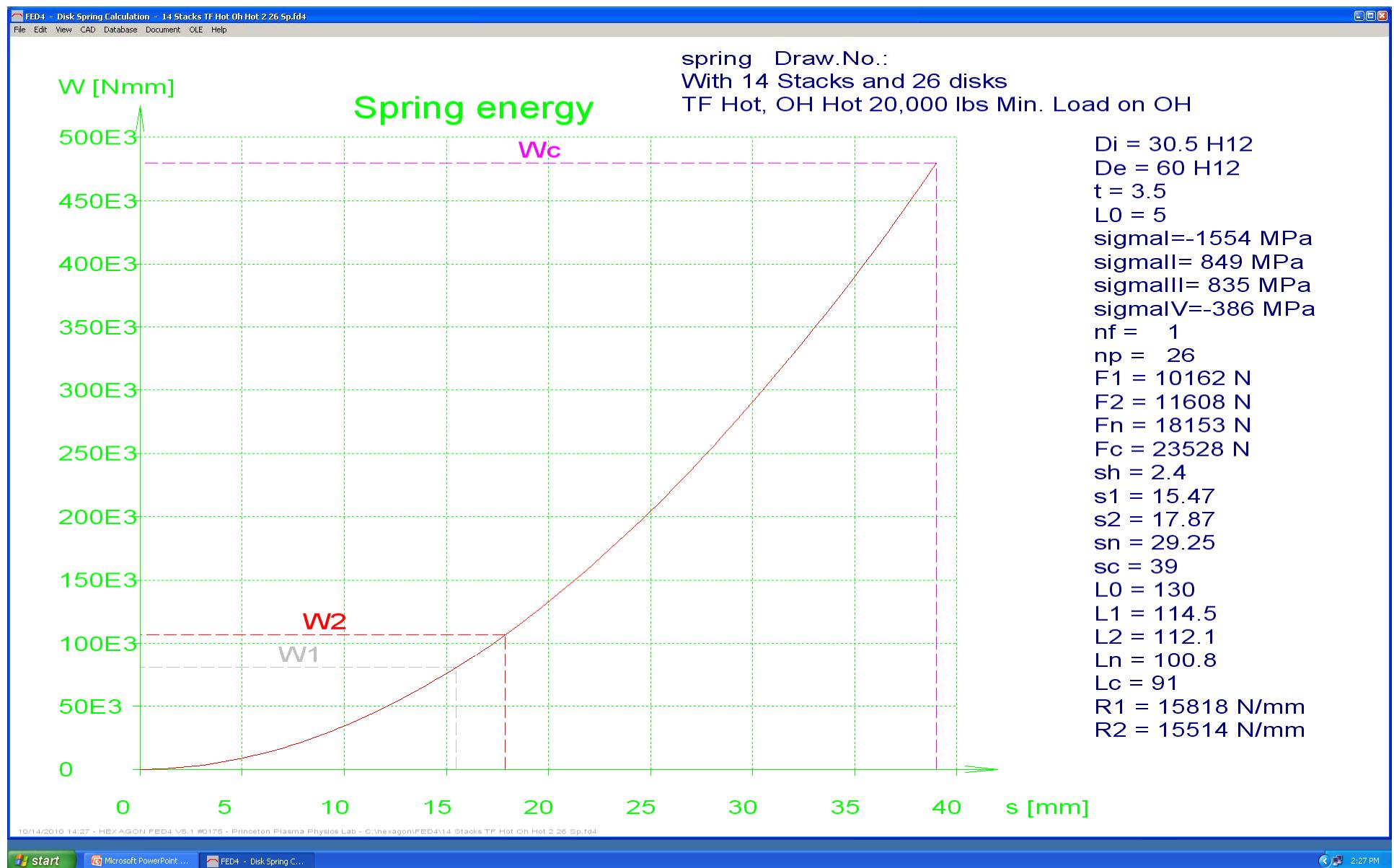


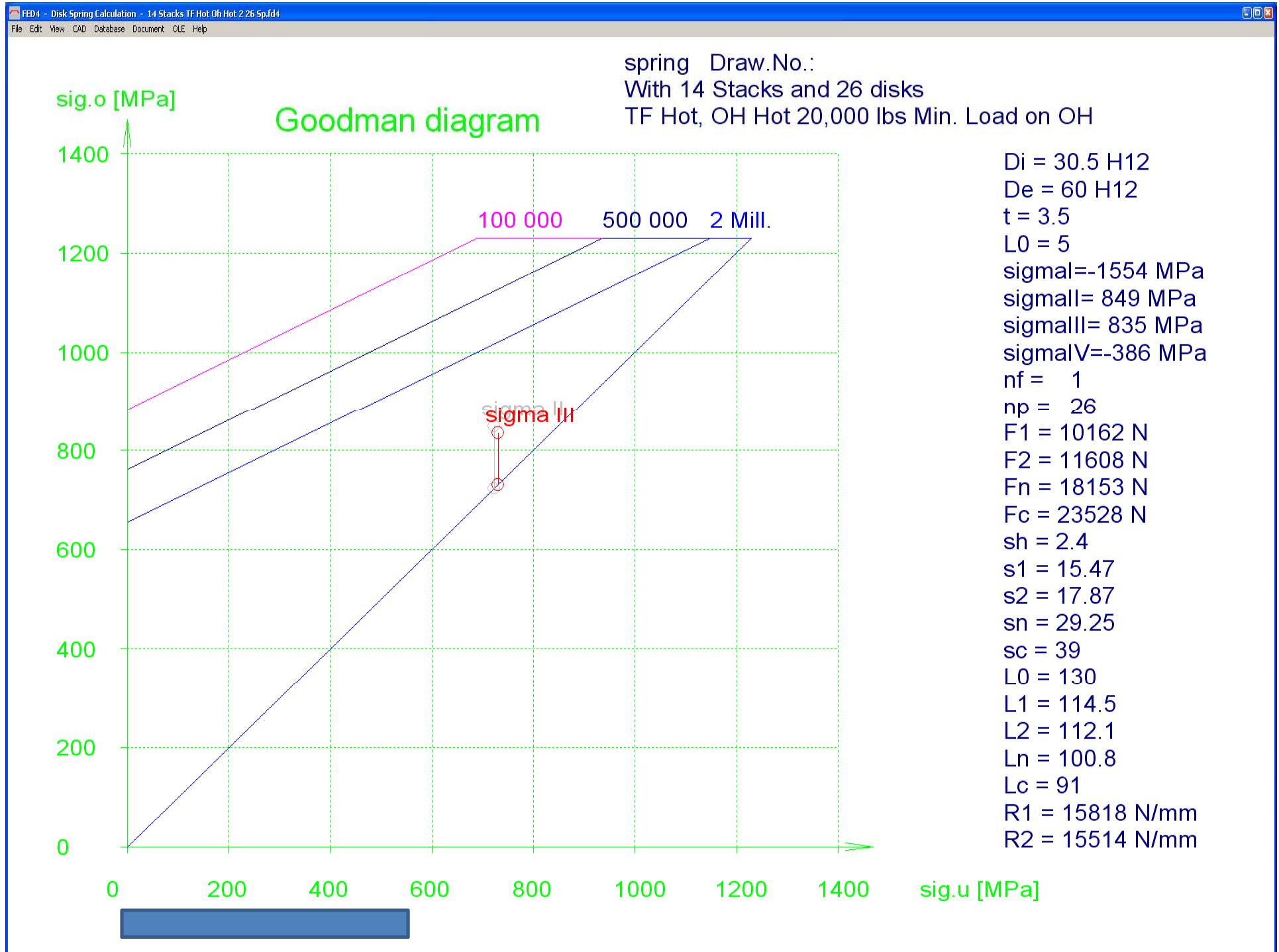












A	B	C	D
1			
2	Calculations in (N and mm) units		
3			
4	Calcs Based on the SCHNORR data formulas.		
5			
6	Note: These calculations are for SCHNORR #15900 as basic shape		
7			
8			
9	De - Outside diameter	60	mm
10	Di - Inside diameter	30.5	mm
11			
12	pi	3.14	
13	1/pi	0.3185	
14	3/pi	0.9554	
15	6/pi	1.9108	
16			
17	del=De/Di Schnorr Formula #2	1.9672	
18			
19	Indel=ln(De/Di)	0.6766	
20			
21	del-1	0.9672	
22	del+1	2.9672	
23			
24			
25			
26	(del-1/del)^2	0.2417	
27	(del+1)/(del-1)	3.0678	
28	(2/Indel)	2.9559	
29			
30			
31	K1 =1/pi(((del-1/del)^2)/((del+1)/((del-1)-(2/Indel)))) Formula #3	0.6879	
32			
33	K2=6/pi(((del-1)/(Indel))-1))/(Indel) Formula #4	1.2129	
34			
35	K3=3/pi(del-1/Indel) Formula #5	1.3657	
36			
37	K4=1 since thickness is less than 6 mm Formula #6 (see chapter	1	
38			
39			
40	FORCE and STRESS Calculations		
41			
42			
43			
44	lo= total height	5.004	mm
45	ho= lo-t	1.499	mm
46	t=average spring thickness	3.505	mm

Calculations based on SCHNORR catalogue equations for a single disk at constant compression
 $s = .595 \text{ mm}$

Stack compression in this case:
 $s = 15.47 \text{ mm.}$

Or $(.595 \times 26) = 15.47 \text{ mm.}$
 Force = 10,196. N
 ("HEXAGON" F=10,162N)

See slide #2

47	s= deflection of the single spring (from 75% of ho))	0.595 mm
48	E= modulus for steel	206000 N/mm ²
49	mu= Poisson's ratio	0.3
50	1-mu ²	0.91
51	4E/(1-mu ²)	905494.505
52	t ⁴ /(K1*de ²)	0.06094519
53	s/t	0.16975749
54	ho/t	0.42767475
55	s/2t	0.08487874
56		
57	Formula #8a	10196.43 N
58		
59	Formula #9 Stresses at the center of rotation (point OM)	-728.57 N/mm ²
60	(should be less than -1600N/mm ²)	
61	t ² /(K1*de ²)	0.00496093
62		
63	formula #10 Stress at point (I)	-1358.53 N/mm ²
64		
65		
66	formula #11 Stress at point (II)	724.417318 N/mm ²
67		
68		
69	formula #12 Stress at point (III)	731.21 N/mm ²
70		
71	1/del	0.50833333
72	(K2-2K3)	-1.5185995
73	(ho/t-s/2t)	0.34279601
74		
75	Formula #13 Stress at point (IV)	-327.62 N/mm ²
76		
77	t ³ /(K1*de ²)	0.01738807
78		
79	Formula #14 Spring Rate (dF/ds)	15875.94 N/mm
80		
81	Formula #15 Spring Work (Integral from 0 to s, of F*ds)	3114.53 N-mm
82		
83	2E/(1-mu ²)	452747.253
84	t ⁵ /(K1*de ²)	0.2136129
85		
86	Basic requirements for a good Disk spring design	
87	For the above basic equations to work	
88		
89	This Spring is linear because ho/t=.428 (since for ho/t<0.4 are li	slightly non-LINEAR
90		
91	del=De/Di=2.3923 and it should be between 1.75 and 2.5	O.K.
92	Outside diameter De, Inside diameter Di	

93		
94	ho/t=(lo-t)/t=.428 and it should be between 0.4 to 1.3	O.K.
95	ho=lo-t cone height, t=disk thickness	
96		
97	D _e /t=17.12 and it should be between 16. and 40.	O.K.
98		
99	Conclusion: This spring under the constant load of 3790.0 N is O.K.	
100		
101		
102	Basic machine operation requirements:	
103	1) TF coil inner leg maximum thermal expansion was calculated at 8.4mm	
104	2) OH coil requires a preload of 20,000.0 lbs total or 7,413.3 N (12 St) per stack. Must	
105	calculate the required deflection (s) for the preload force?	
106	3) OH coil thermal expansion was calculated at 6.0mm	
107		
108	So, the total each spring stack travel is = 8.4+6.0+calculated from minimum preload	
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110	For Fatigue predictions, using fatigue life diagrams for disk springs, one requires	
111	the Pre and Maximum loads stresses at points II or III (depending on del and ho/t)	
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