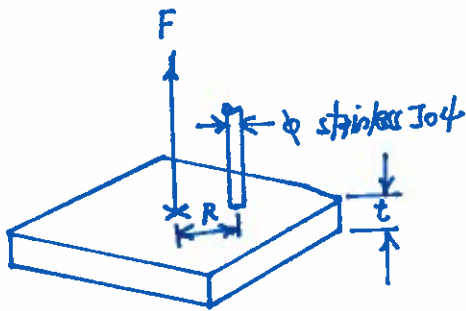




$$R = 0.95 \text{ in}$$

$$t = 0.25 \text{ in}$$

$$\phi = 5/16 \text{ UNC} \times 4 \frac{1}{2} \text{ thds dp}$$

$$F = ?$$

Figure 1: geometry of problem

5/16-18 UNC-2A/2R thd @ 4.5 thds engagement

$$\therefore L_e = \frac{4.5 \text{ thds}}{18 \frac{\text{thd}}{\text{in}}} = 0.25 \text{ in} \equiv \text{plate thickness.}$$

- the plate is therefore tipped thru and thd engagement is full,
- compute the maximum allowable force on SS 304 rod.

mat'l spec: SS 304 cold rolled $\sigma_y = 60 \text{ ksi}$, $UTS = 100 \text{ ksi}$

thread in pure tensile load

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A_s} \quad A_s = \text{shear area of thds.}$$

$$\therefore \sigma = \frac{F}{A_{\text{box}}} \quad \text{or} \quad \sigma = \frac{F}{A_{\text{pin}}}$$

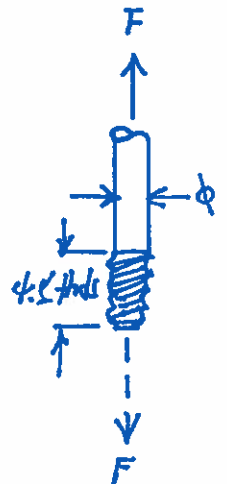


Figure 1: thd rod in tension

5/16-18 UNC-2A
9/16 45° END GRIND

EXTERNAL (2A)

MAJOR DIA. 0.3113/0.3026

PITCH DIA. 0.2752/0.2712

MINOR DIA. 0.2452/0.2365

INTERNAL (2R)

MINOR DIA. 0.252/0.265

PITCH DIA. 0.2764/0.2817

MAJOR DIA. 0.3215/0.3255

select sigma pin

$$A_s = \pi n L_e K_n \left[\frac{1}{2n} + 0.57735 \left(\frac{E_s}{E_{s_{\text{min}}}} - \frac{K_n}{K_{n_{\text{max}}}} \right) \right],$$

$$n = 18 \text{ thd/in}$$

$$L_e = \text{engagement length} = 4.5 \text{ thds} \times \frac{\text{in}}{18 \text{ thd}} \equiv 0.25 \text{ in}$$

$$K_n = \text{max. minor dia. internal} = 0.265 \text{ in}$$

$$E_{s_{\text{min}}} = \text{min. pitch dia. external} = 0.2712 \text{ in}$$

$$A_s = \pi \left(18 \frac{\text{thd}}{\text{in}} \right) (0.25 \text{ in}) (0.265 \text{ in}) \left[\frac{1}{2 \left(18 \frac{\text{thd}}{\text{in}} \right)} + 0.57735 (0.2712 - 0.265) \text{ in} \right],$$

$$A_s = 0.11740 \text{ in}^2$$

shear area of external thds

nut or box

$$A_{S_n} = \pi n L_e p_{S_{\min}} \left[\frac{1}{2n} + 0.57735 (p_{S_{\min}} - E_{n_{\max}}) \right],$$

$$n = 18 \text{ thd/in}$$

$$L_e = \text{engagement length} = 4.5 \text{ thd} \times \frac{1}{18 \frac{\text{thd}}{\text{in}}} = 0.25 \text{ in}$$

$$p_{S_{\min}} = \text{min. major dia. external} = 0.3026 \text{ in}$$

$$E_{n_{\max}} = \text{max. pitch dia. internal} = 0.2817 \text{ in}$$

$$A_{S_n} = \pi \left(18 \frac{\text{thd}}{\text{in}} \right) (0.25 \text{ in}) (0.3026 \text{ in}) \left[\frac{1}{2 \left(\frac{18 \text{ thd}}{\text{in}} \right)} + 0.57735 (0.3026 - 0.2817) \right],$$

$$A_{S_n} = 0.17045 \text{ in} \quad \underline{\text{shear area of internal threads}}$$

$\therefore A_{S_n} > A_S$ which is typically the case; weak part of connection is the pin!

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A_{S_n}} \Rightarrow F_{\max} = \sigma_y \cdot A_{S_n} = (60,000 \text{ psi}) (0.17045 \text{ in}^2) = \underline{\underline{7049 \text{ lbf}}}$$

↑ I use yield, not UTS because I do not want plastic deformation!

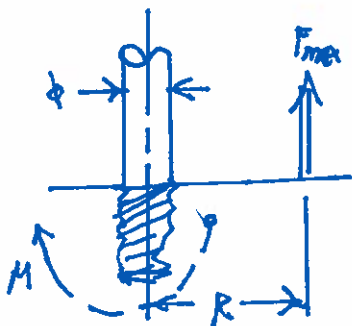
check against bend

$$\sigma = \frac{Mc}{I} \quad I = \text{circular rod} = \frac{1}{4} \pi r^4 \equiv \frac{\pi}{64} \phi^4$$

$$c = \text{distance neutral axis to outside fibers} \equiv \frac{\phi}{2}$$

$$M = F_{\max} \times R = (7049 \text{ lbf}) (0.95 \text{ in}) = 6696 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{in}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{F_{\max} \cdot R \cdot \frac{\phi}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{64} \phi^4} = \frac{32 F_{\max} R}{\pi \phi^3}$$



↓ weak connection part

$$\phi = \text{pin for thinnest diameter} = \text{min. dia. min. external} \equiv 0.2365 \text{ in}$$

$\Rightarrow$ this would allow for the great stress on the rod!

$$\sigma = \frac{32(6696 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{in})}{\pi(0.2592 \text{ in})^3} = 5,156,109 \text{ psi} \gg \sigma_y.$$

So bending at the minor diameter of the threaded rod would be failure mode!

- I need to consider bending as the pre-dominant mode to failure, especially stainless,
- stainless is extremely poor in bending & shear; use factor of safety of two (2),

$$FOS = \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma} \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{\sigma_y}{FOS} = \frac{32 F_{\max} \cdot R}{\pi d^3}$$

$$\therefore F_{\max} = \frac{\sigma_y}{FOS} \cdot \frac{\pi d^3}{32 R}$$

maximum allowable force in bending

$$F_{\max} = \frac{60,000 \text{ psi}}{2.0} \cdot \frac{\pi(0.256 \text{ in})^3}{32(0.95 \text{ in})} = 41.01011 \text{ lbf.}$$

$$\therefore F_{\max} \approx 41 \text{ lbf.}$$

verify against pin shear:

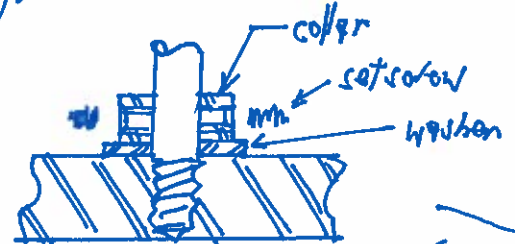
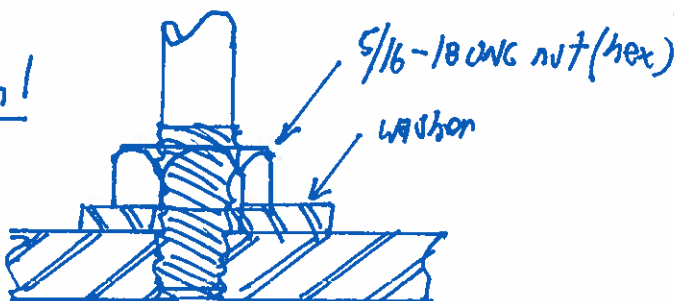
$$\sigma = \frac{F_{\max}}{A_{S_r}} = \frac{41 \text{ lbf}}{0.17748 \text{ in}^2} = 249 \text{ psi, which is acceptable if } \tau_y = 60 \text{ ksi.}$$

→ the rod is subject to bending failure,

→ on a straight rod, $F_{\max} = 41 \text{ lbf}$ is the allowable max force,

→ to improve on the design, I suggest using a shoulder or nut/washer at the plate to assist in bending strength.

option 1



option 2

[Signature]
27 June 2012