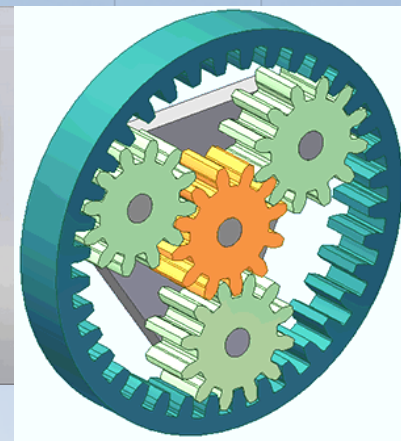
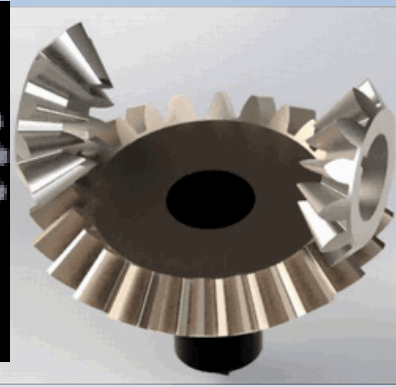
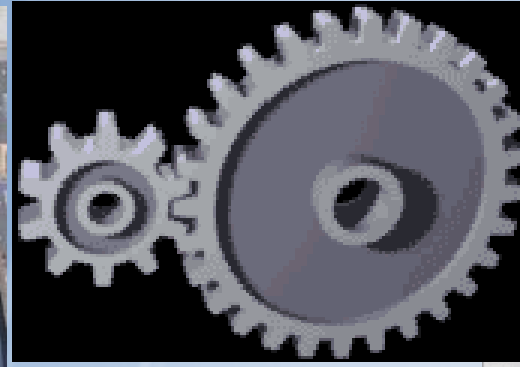




Machine Design II

Transmission Mechanisms

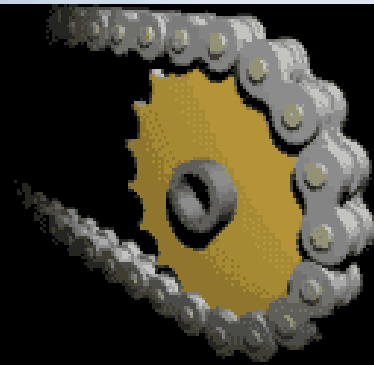
Makina Elemanları II

Hareket İletim Mekanizmaları

Prof. Dr Hikmet Kocabaş

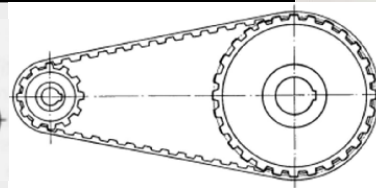
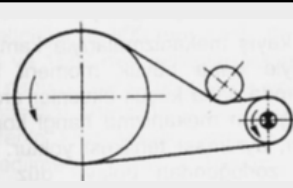
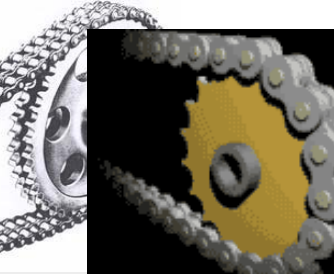
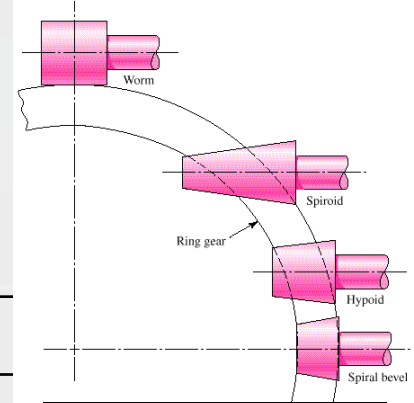
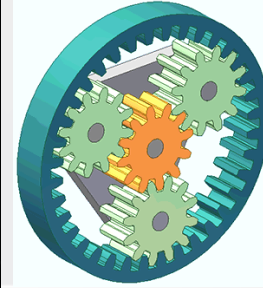
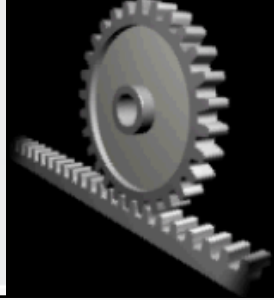
İ.T.Ü. Makina Fakültesi

ITU Faculty of Mechanical Engineering



Haftalık Ders Planı

1	Dişli çark kinematiği, dişli ana kanunu, takım dişli şartı
2	Dişli çark kinematiği, Evolvent profilli dişli çarklar
3	Kavrama oranı, alttan kesme, sınır diş sayısı, diş kalınlığı
4	Tashihli dişli çarklar
5	Düz alın dişli çarkların hesabı
6	Düz alın dişli çarkların hesabı ARA SINAV 1
7	Helisel alın dişli çarkların hesabı. PROJE ÖDEVİ
8	Konik dişli çarkların hesabı, düz konik dişli çarklar
9	Konik dişli çarkların hesabı, helisel konik dişli çarklar
10	Spiral dişli çarkların hesabı
11	Sonsuz vida mekanizmalarının hesabı ARA SINAV 2
12	Kayış-kasnak mekanizmaları, düz kayışlar.
13	V- kayışları, dişli kayışlar
14	Zincir dişli mekanizmaları



Başarı Değerlendirme

Sınav ve ödev sayıları,
ders notuna etki oranı

Ara sınavlar	2 Adet	%30
Projeler	1 Adet	%30
Final Sınavı	1 Adet	%40

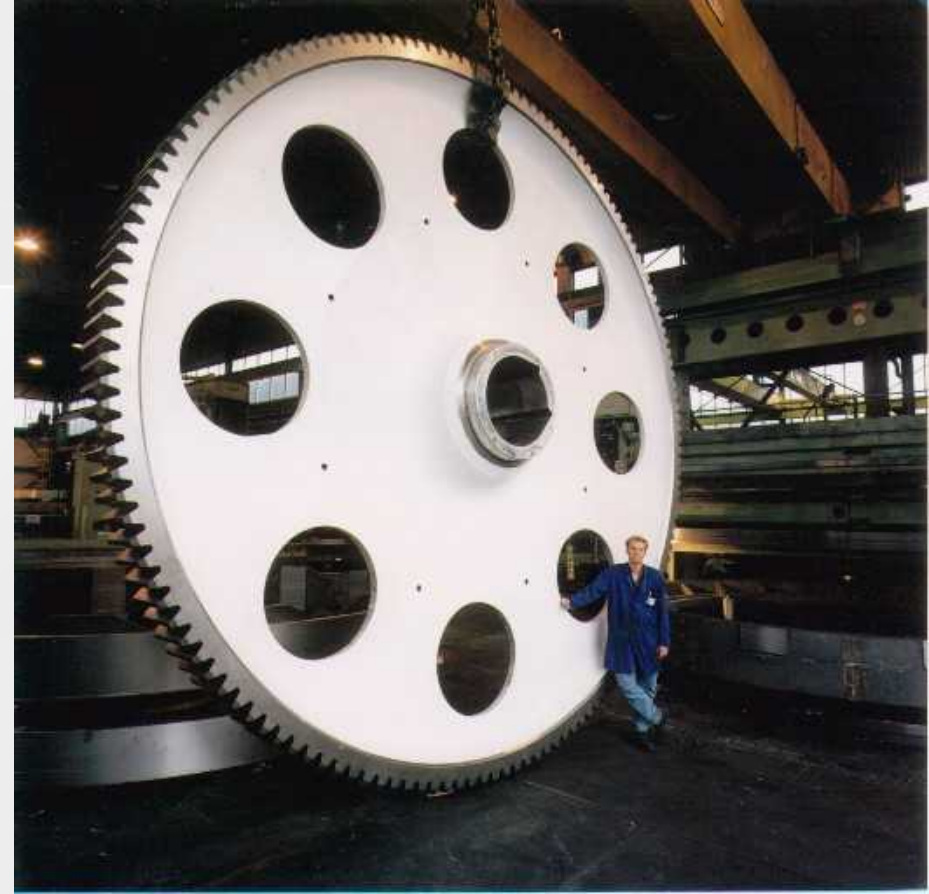
Ders notları

<http://www.ninova.itu.edu.tr>

internet adresinden ve
fotokopiden temin edilebilir.

Makine Elemanları II Ders Notları,

Prof. Dr. Aybars Çakır, Prof. Dr. Cemal Baykara,...



Gear for cement industry
(Machinefabriek
P van der Wegen)

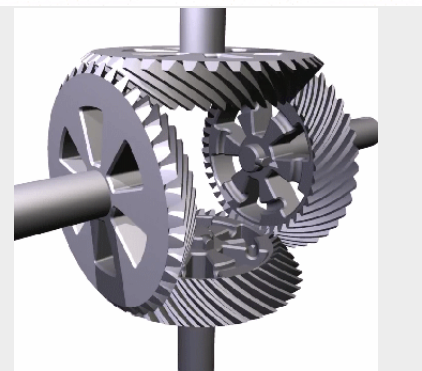
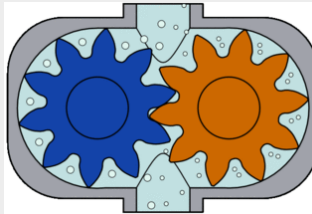
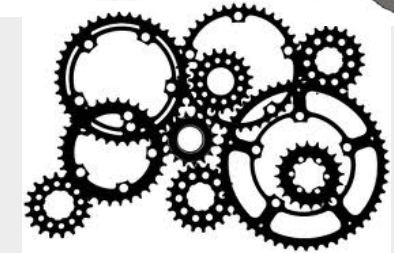
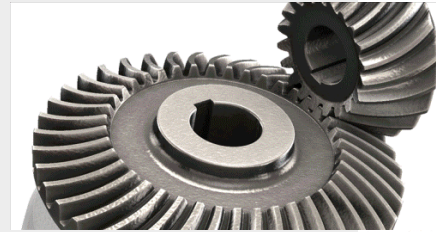
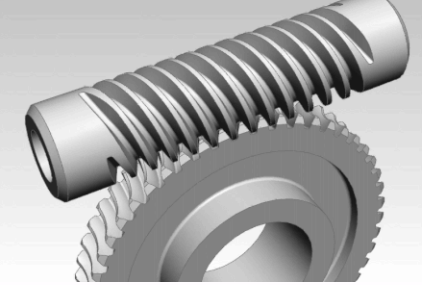
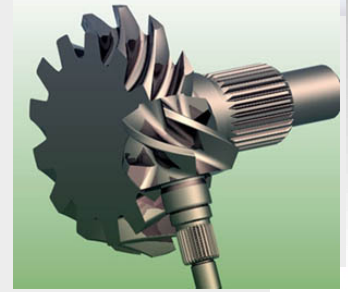
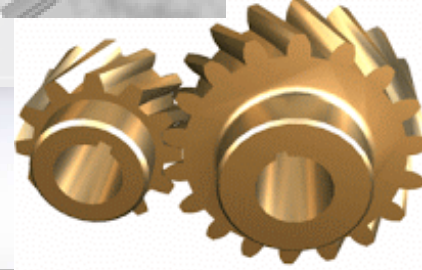
Kaynaklar

- Joseph Edward Shigley, Mechanical Engineering Design, McGraw-Hill International Editions, Metric Edition, 1986.
- Tochtermann/Bodenstein, Konstruktionselemente des Maschinenbaues 1,2, Springer-Verlag
- Juvinall, R.J. and Marshek, K.M., Fundamentals of Machine Component Design, 3rd Edition, John Wiley & Sons, 2000.
- Deutschman, A.D., Wilson, C.E and Michels, W.J., Machine Design, Prentice Hall, 1996.
- Erdman, A.G. and Sandor, G.N., Mechanism Design Analysis and Synthesis, Vol. 1, 3rd Edition, Prentice Hall, 1997.
- Shigley, J.E., Uicker, J.J., Theory of Machines and Mechanisms, Second Edition, McGraw-Hill, 1995.

Fonksiyon olarak makina elemanları

Güç ve Hareket ileten elemanlar

- **Düz Dişli Çark Kinematığı**
- Dişli Çark Mukavemet Kontrolü
- Helisel, Konik, Spiral Dişli Çark
- Sonsuz Vida Mekanizmaları
- Düz-, V-, Dişli-Kayış-Kasnak
- Zincir-Dişli Mekanizmaları



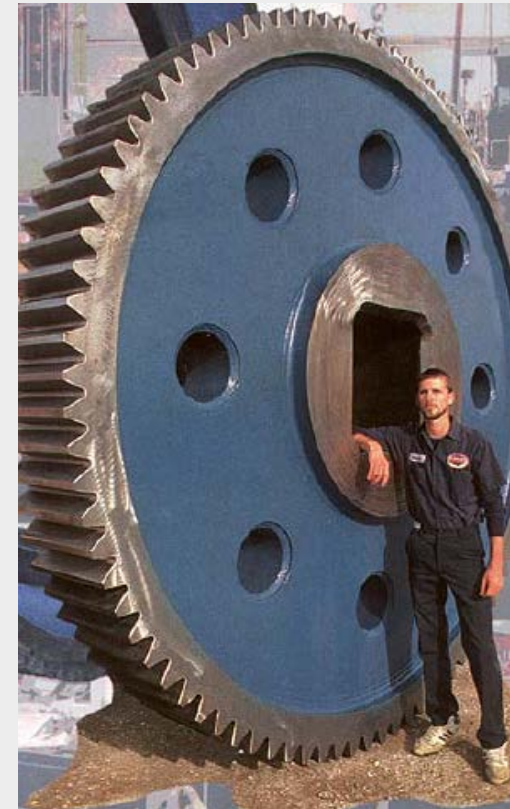
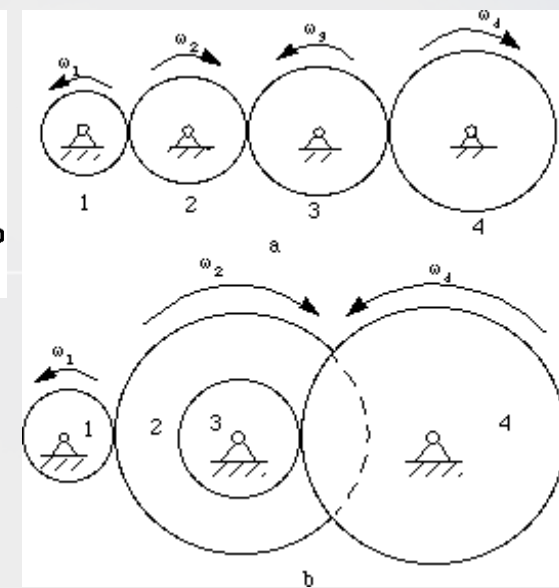
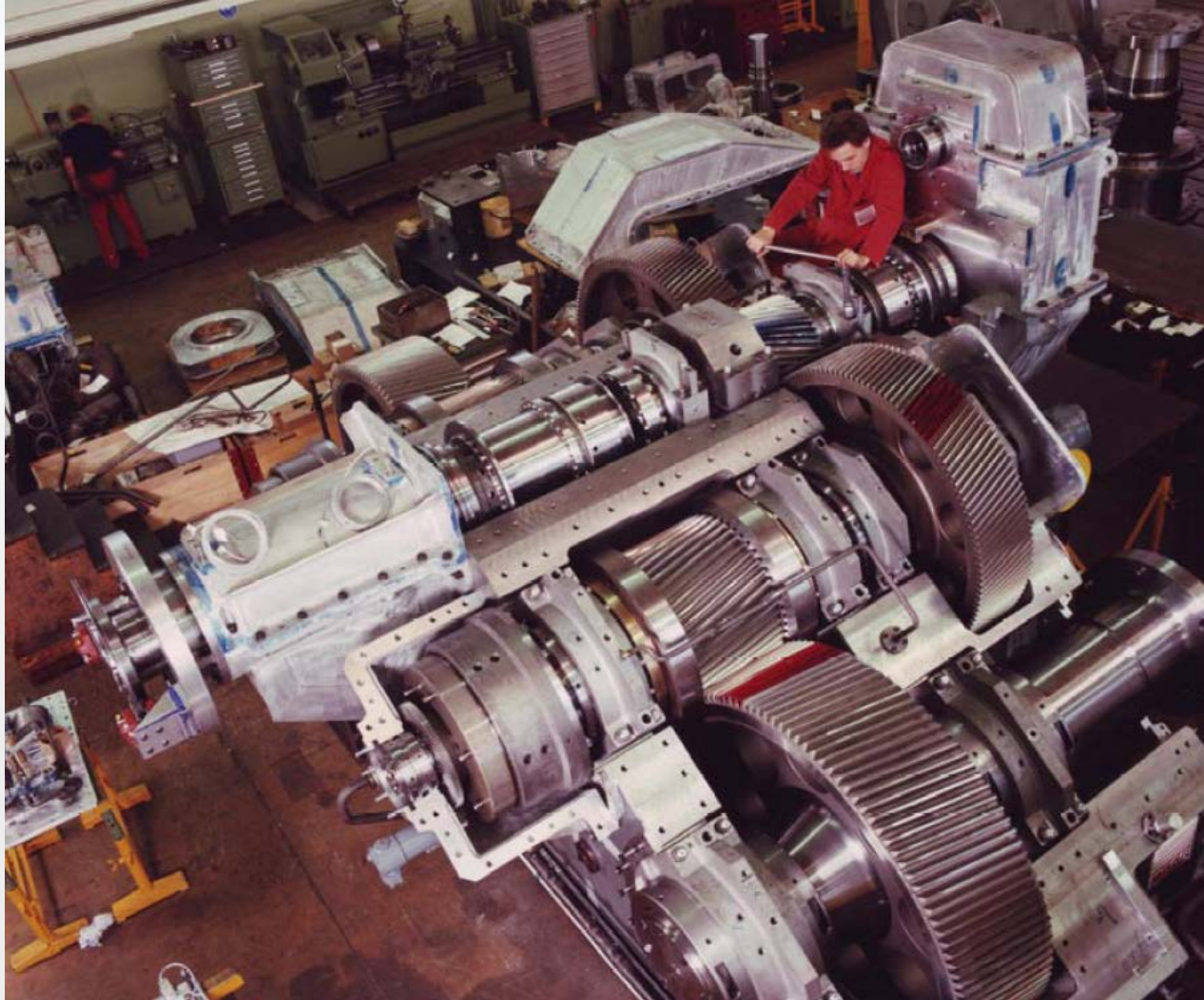
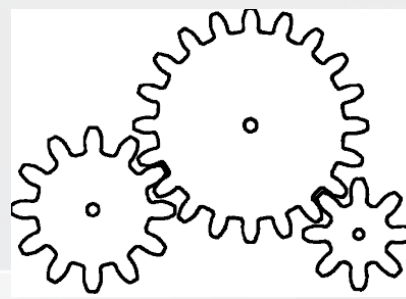
Dişli Çark mekanizmaları

Dişlerin birbirini kavraması sayesinde, dönme hareketini ve döndürme momentini şekil bağı ile mecburi hareketli olarak ileten elemanlardır.

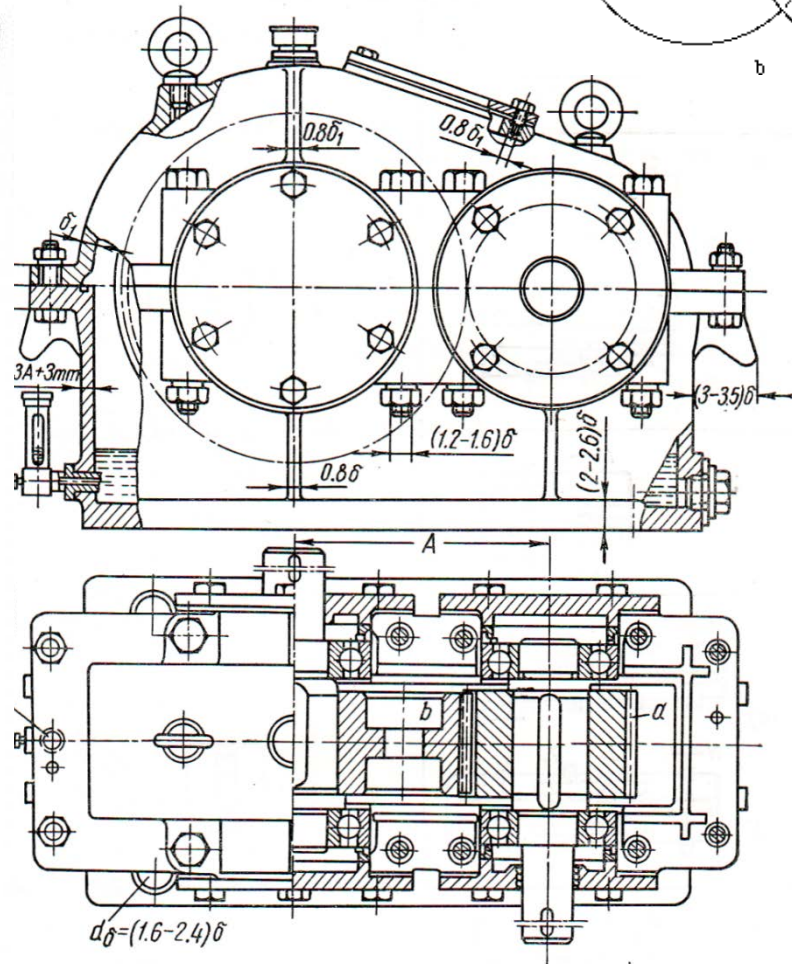
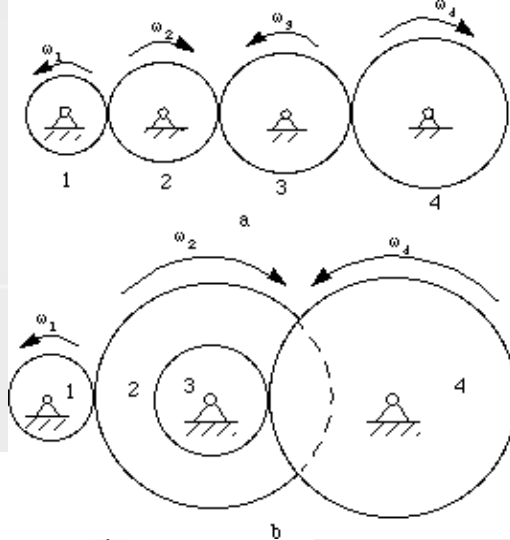
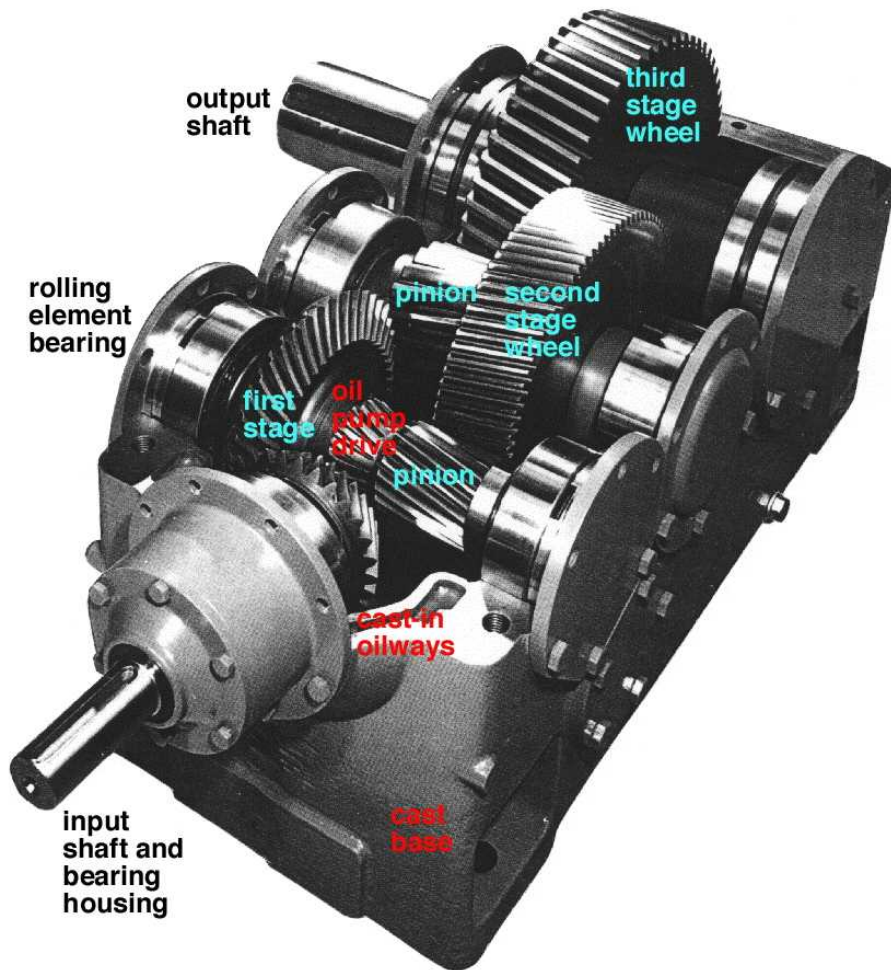
Paralel, kesişen veya aykırı eksenlerde farklı dişli çark mekanizmaları kullanılır.



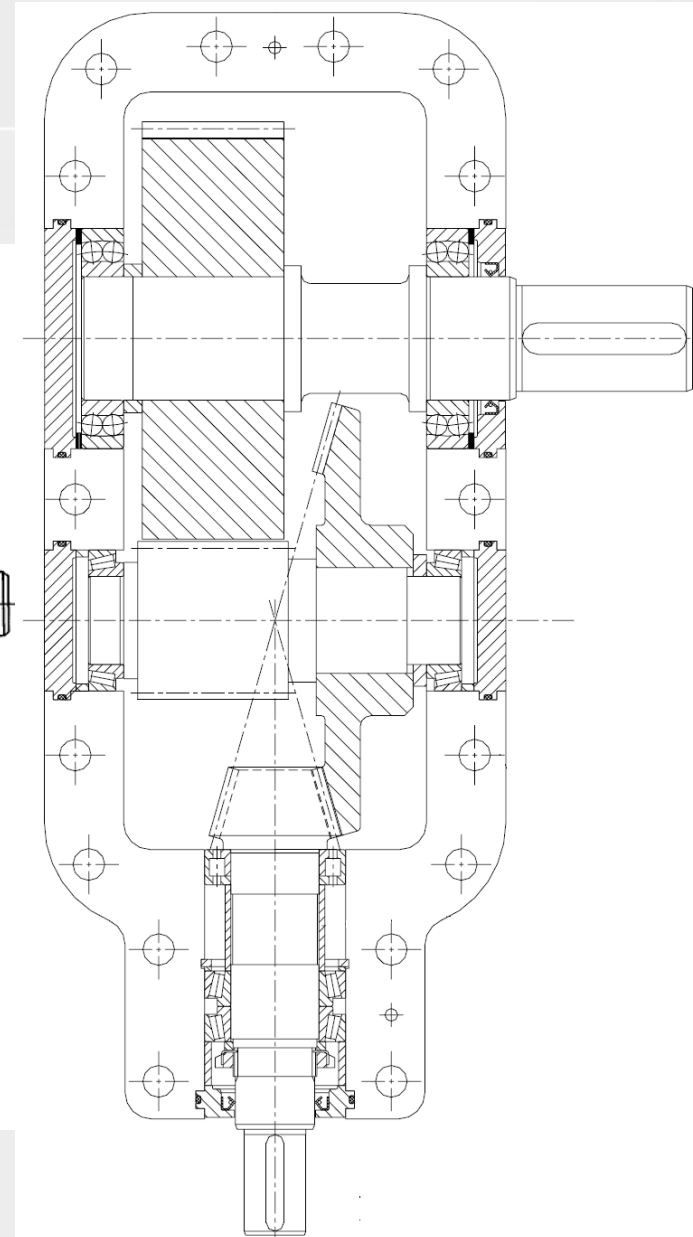
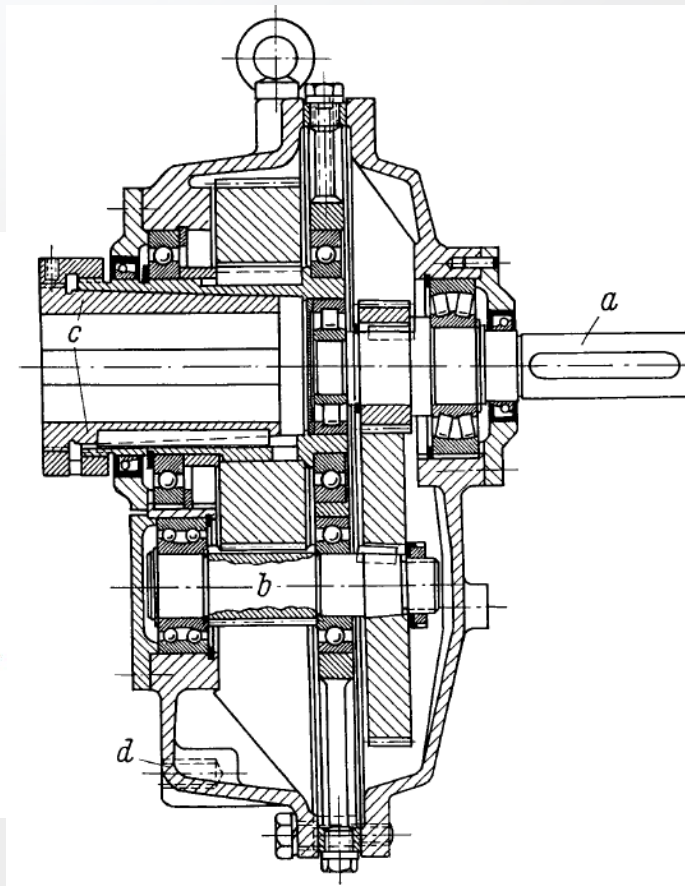
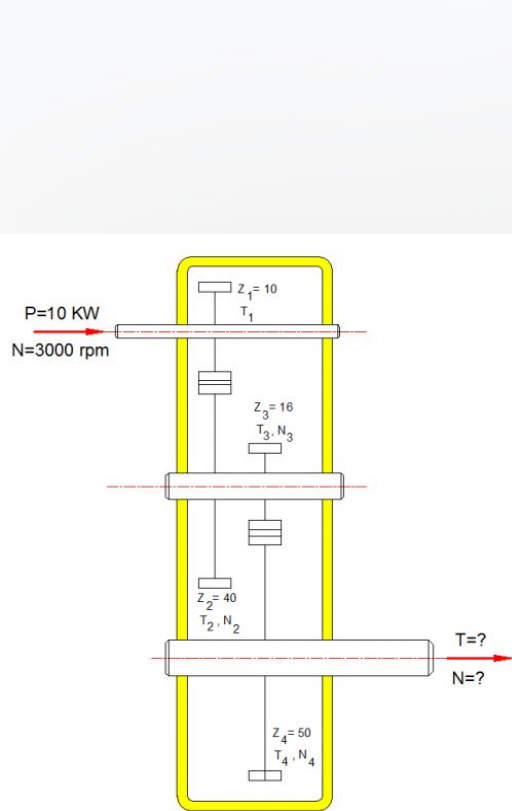
Gemi redüktörü



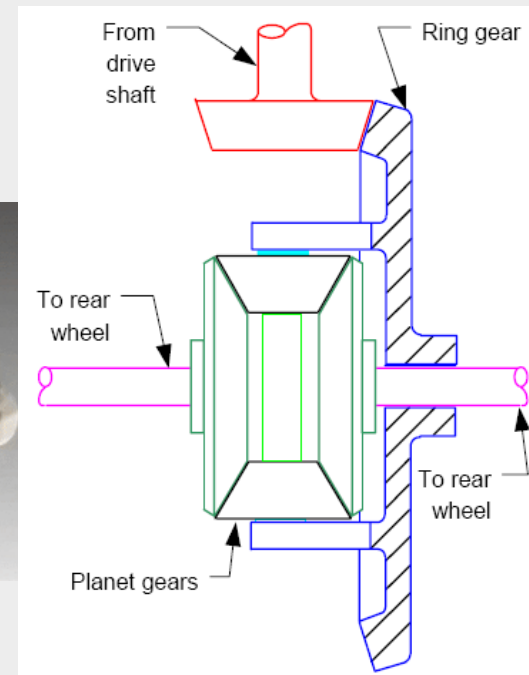
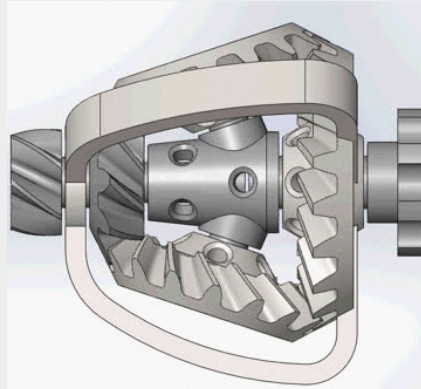
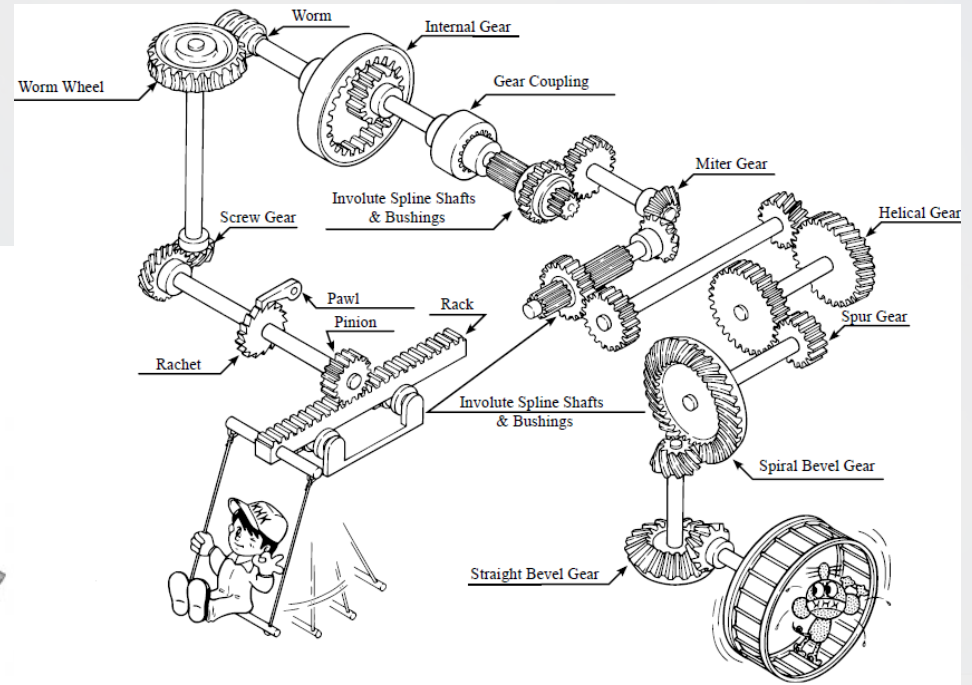
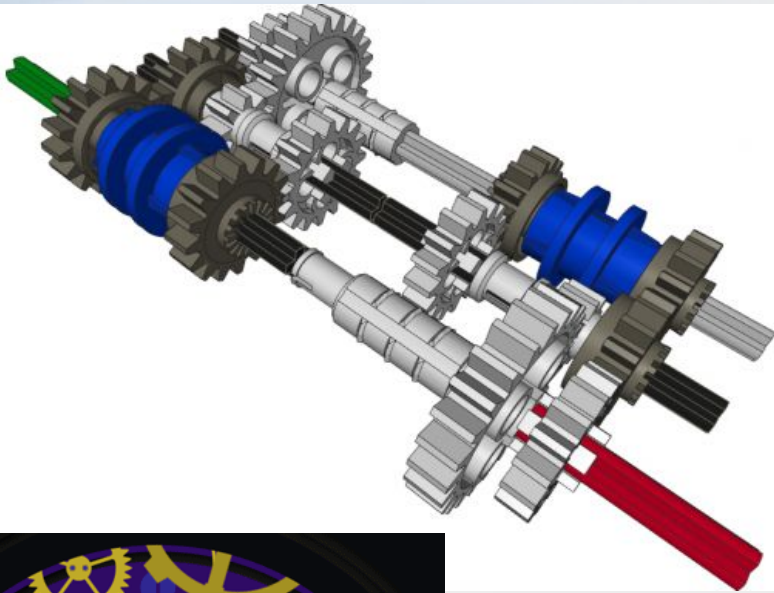
Dişli kutusu (redüktör) tasarım



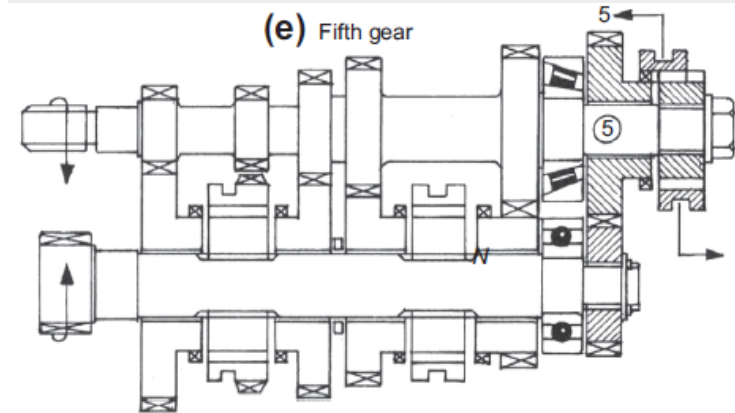
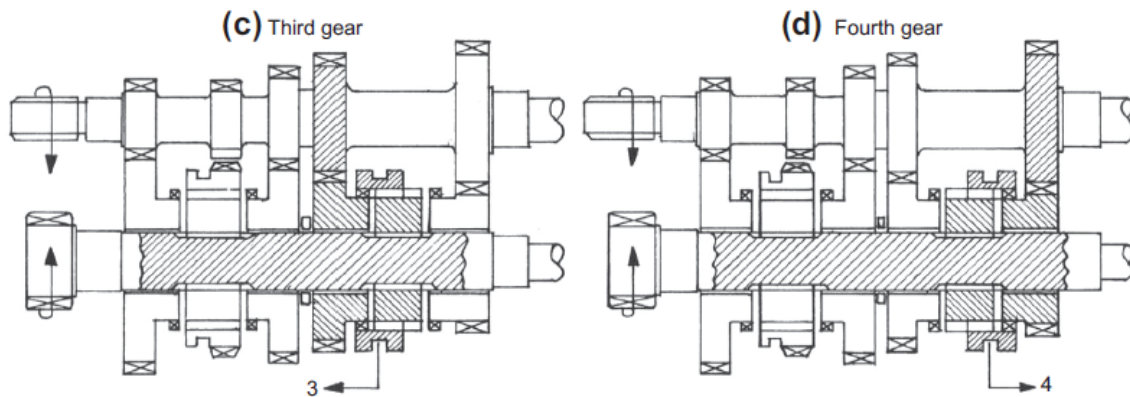
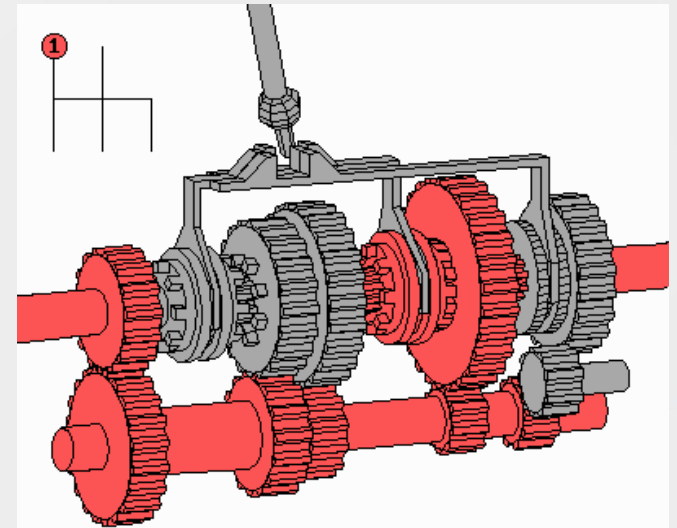
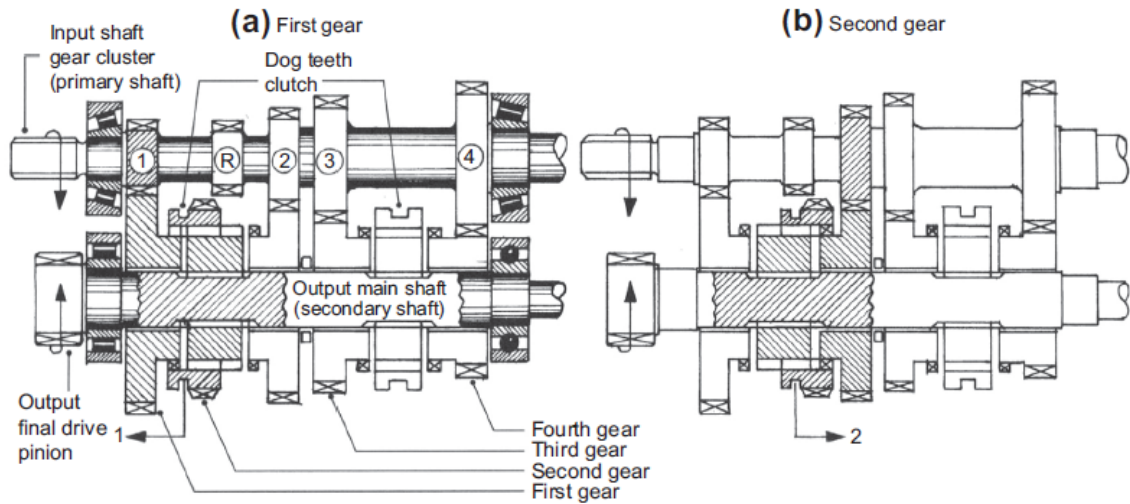
2 kademeli redüktör dişli kutusu



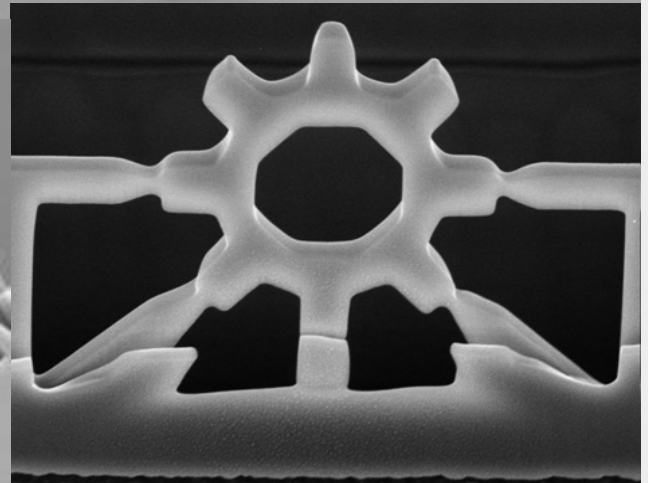
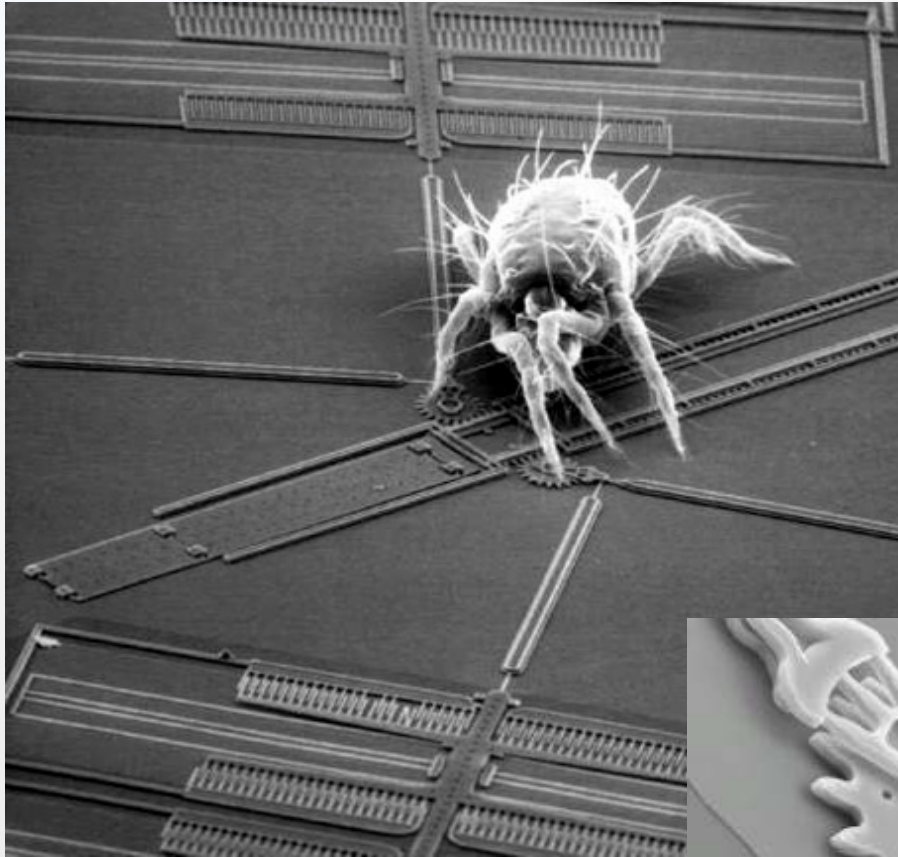
Dişli çarklar



5 vitesli ve geri vitesli diřli kutusu

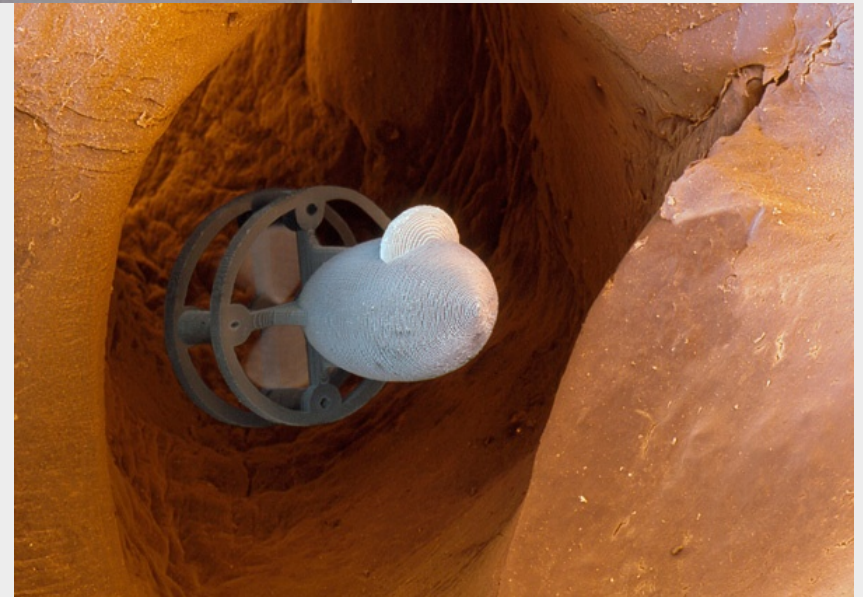
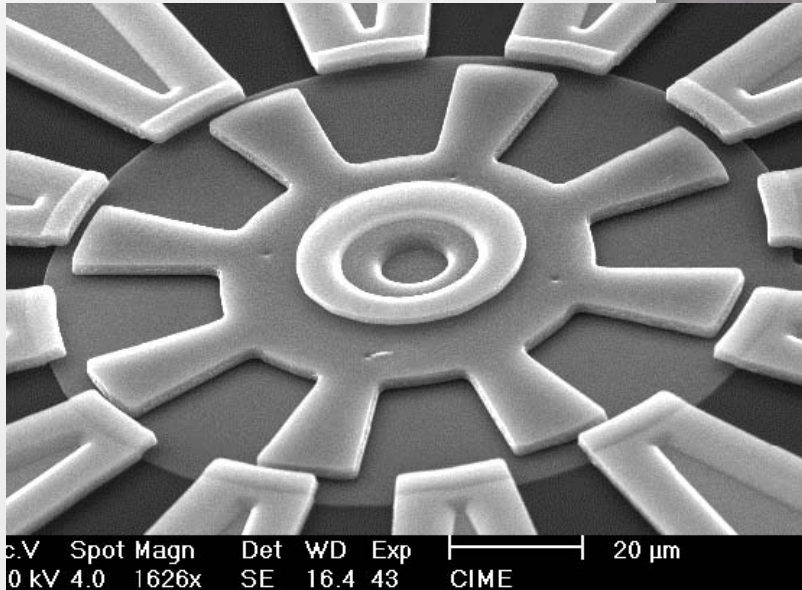
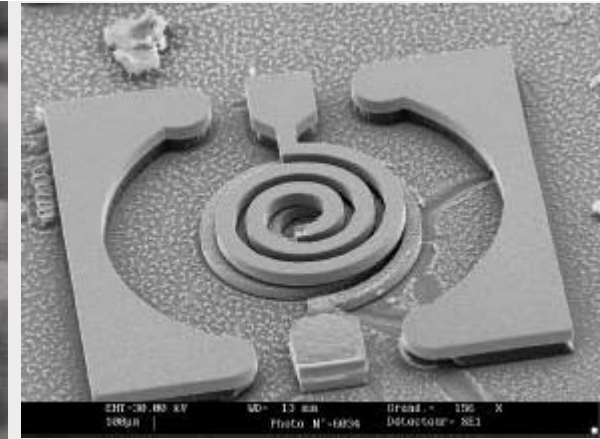
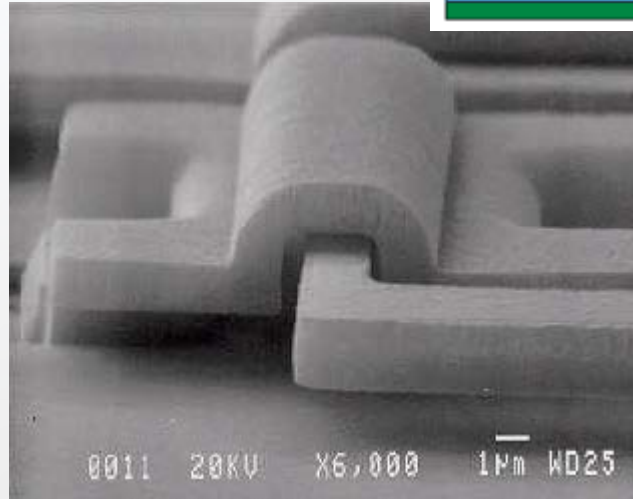
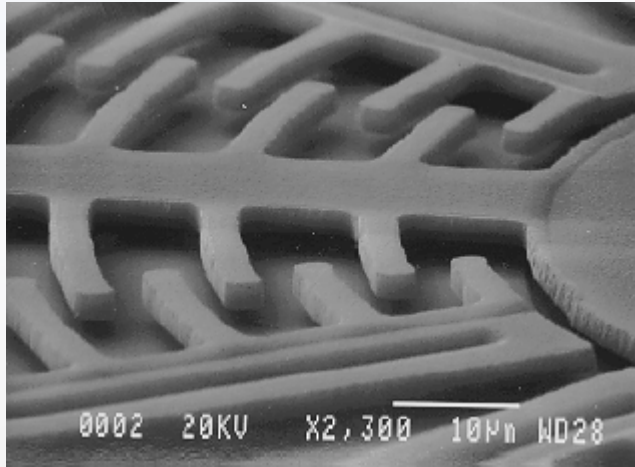
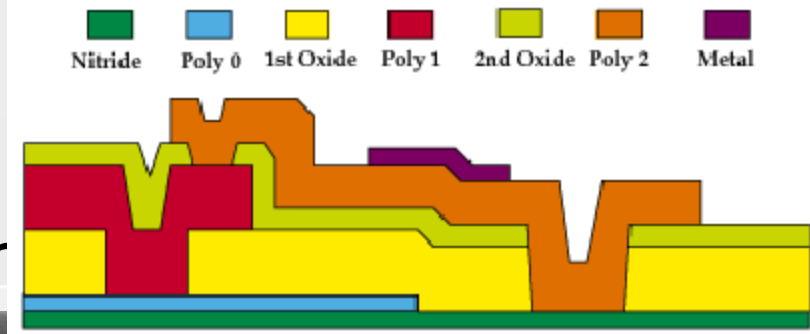


Mikro Mekanizmalar



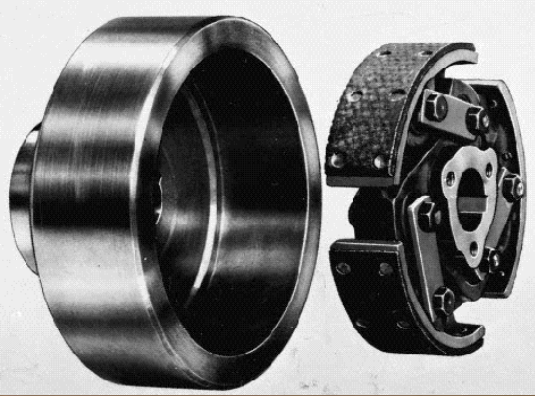
MEMS

Mikro Elektro Mekanizmalar

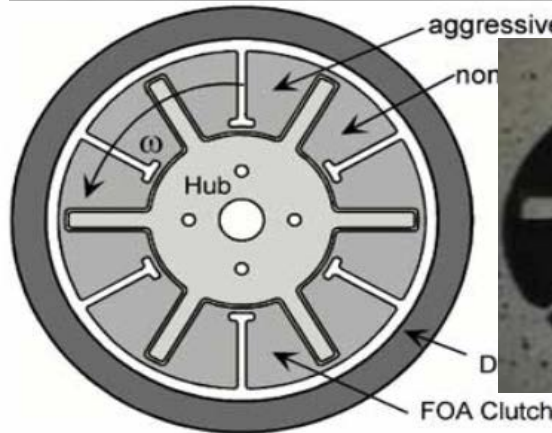


Dişli Çark Mekanizmaları

Santrifüj Kavrama

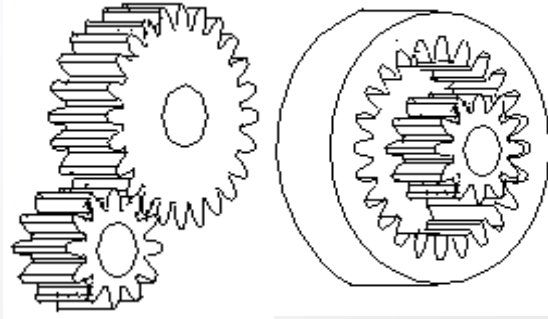


Esnek Santrifüj Kavrama

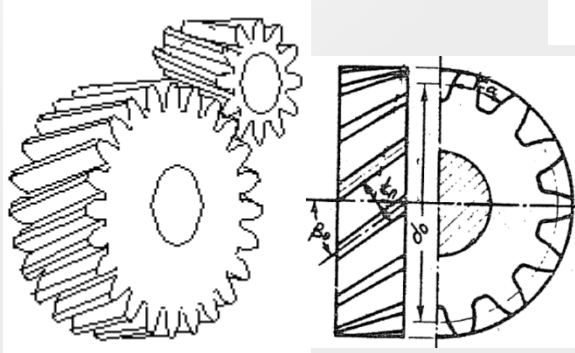


Dişli Çark Mekanizmaları

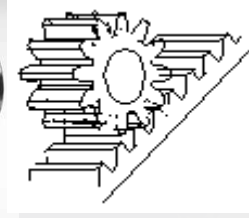
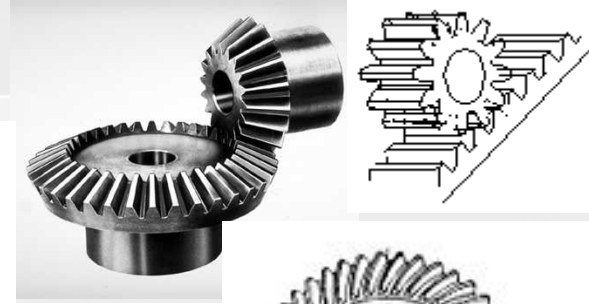
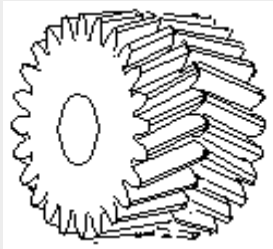
Düz dişliler :
iç ve dış dişli
(Spur gears
external contact
Internal contact)



Helisel dişli
Parallel helical
gears

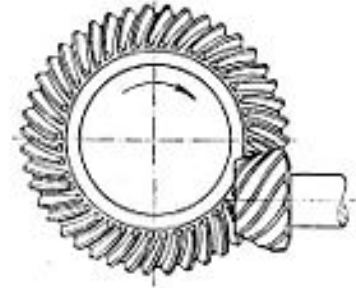
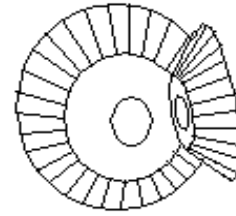


Ok dişli
Herringbone
gears (or
double-helical
gears)

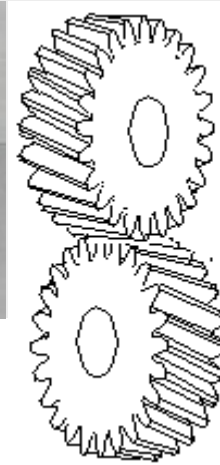


Çubuk dişli ve
pinyon (Rack
and pinion)

Düz konik
dişli (Straight
Bevel gears)

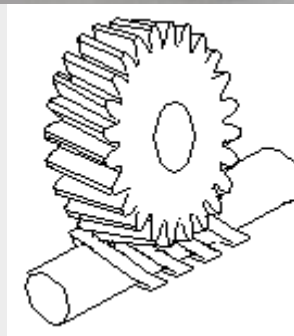


(Spiral bevel
gears)



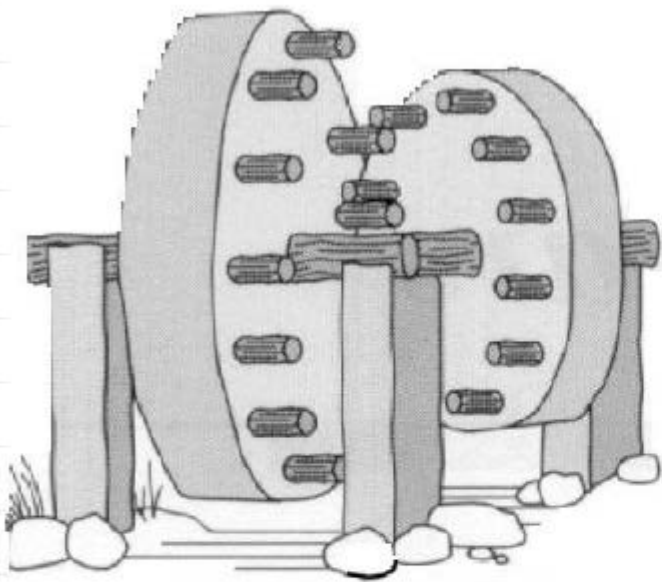
Spiral dişliler
(Crossed
helical gears)

Hypoid gears



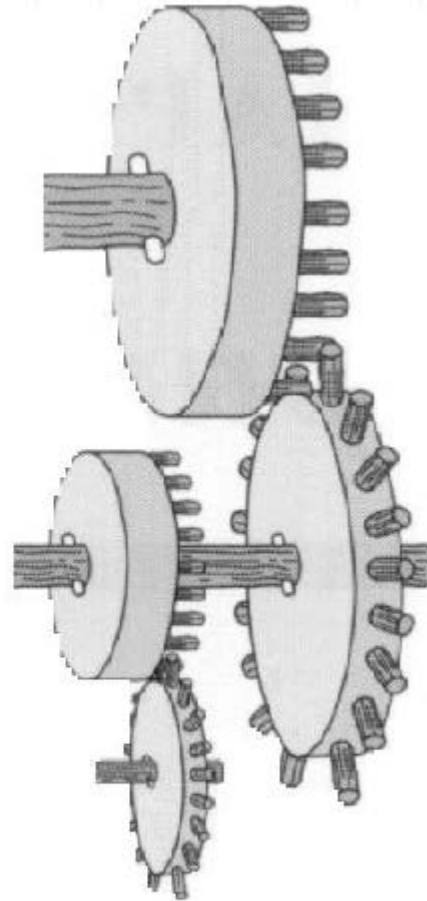
Sonsuz vida
ve dişli çark
(worm and
worm gear)

Basit dişli çarklar

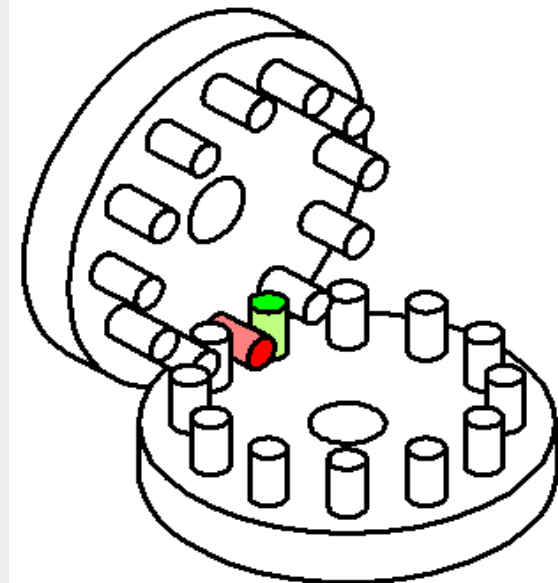
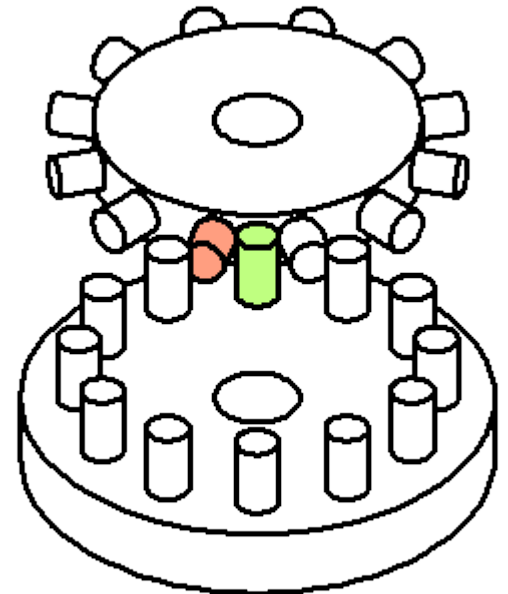


Right-angle gearing

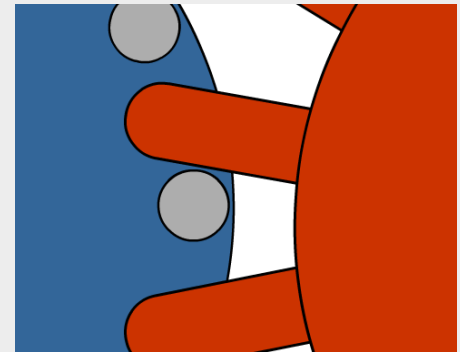
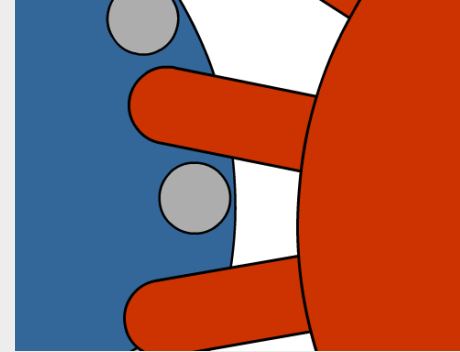
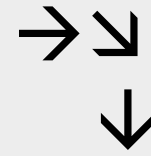
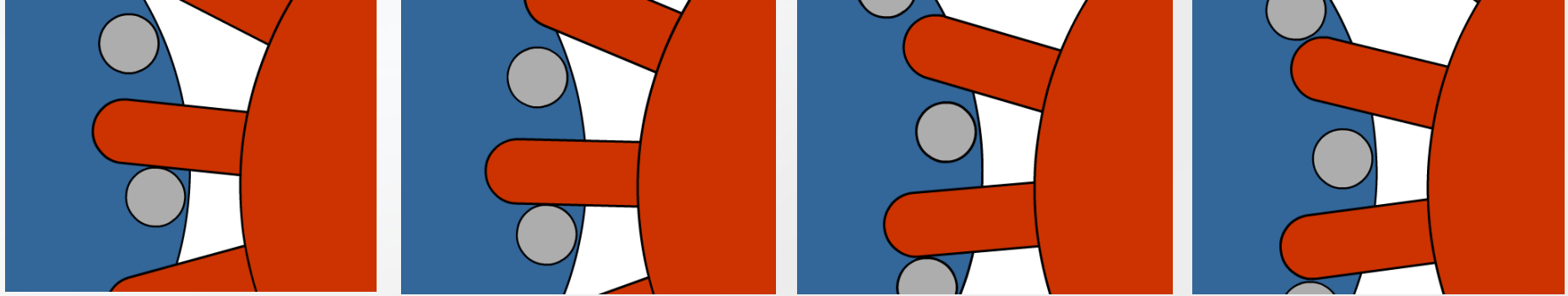
FIGURE
Primitive gears.



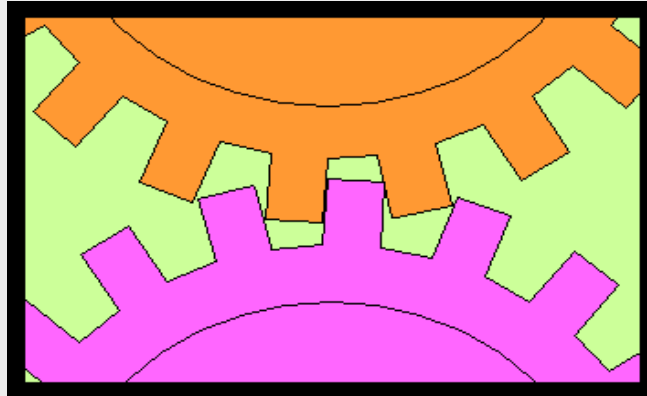
Parallel gearing



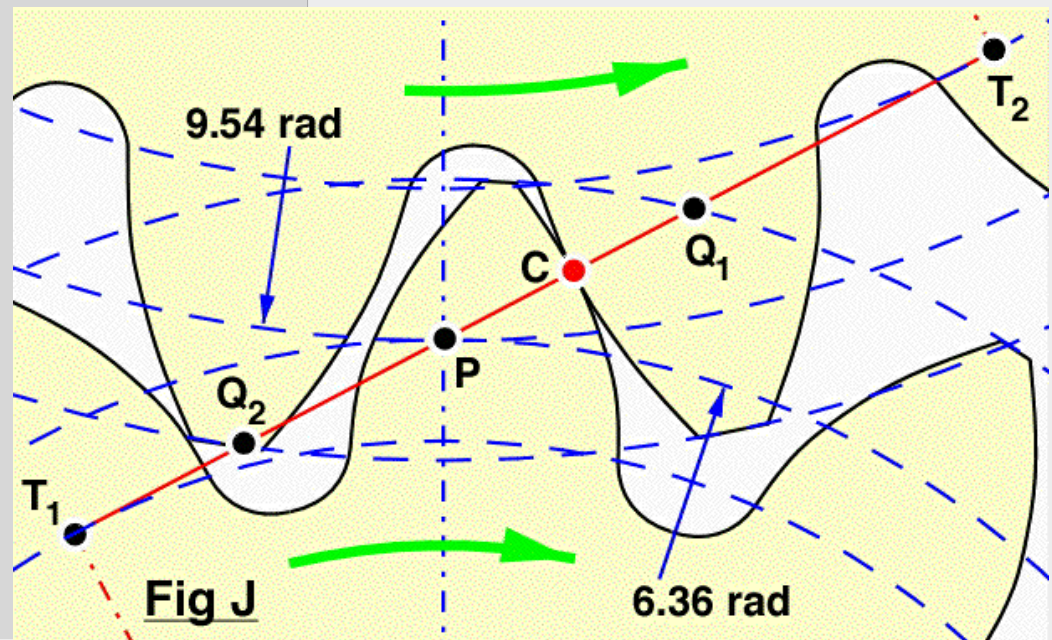
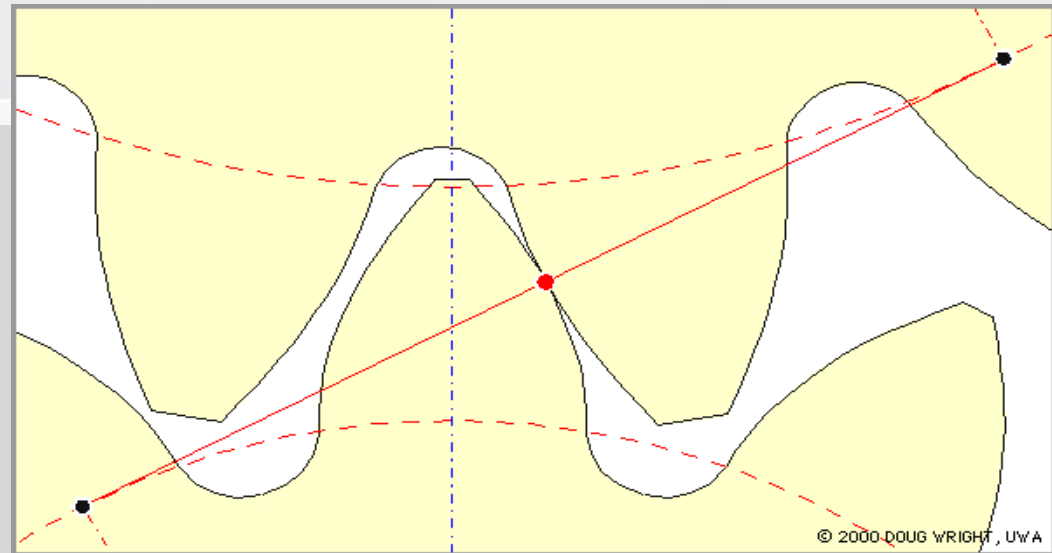
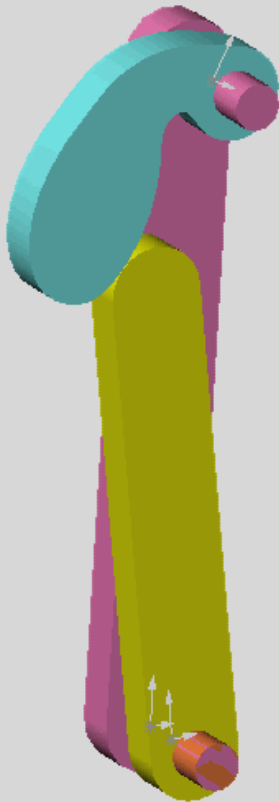
Hareket iletiminde süreklilik



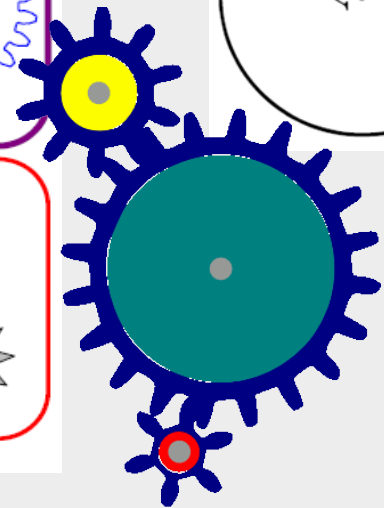
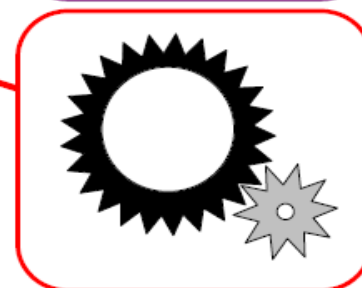
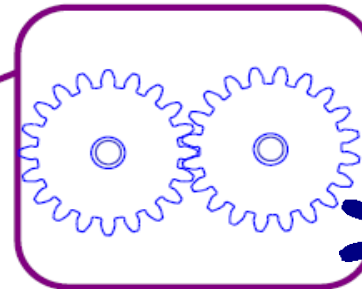
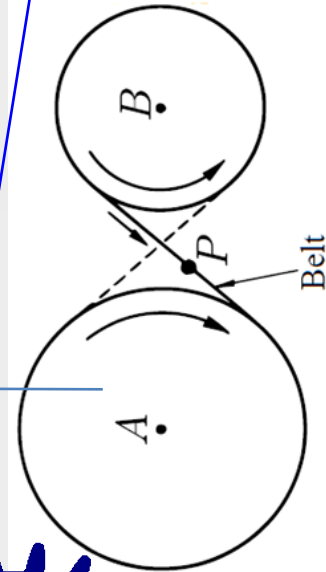
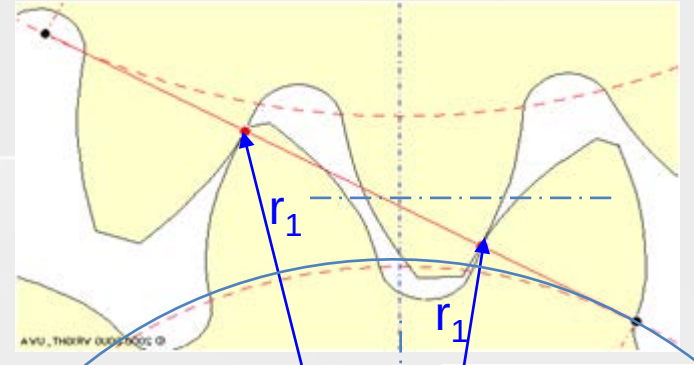
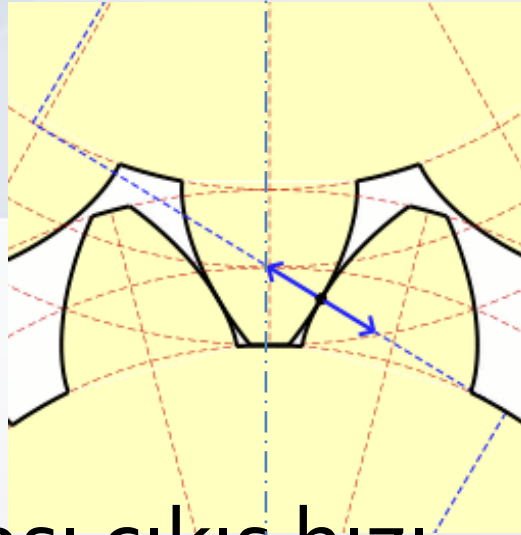
Dişlerde
Kilitlenme



Hareket sürekliliği

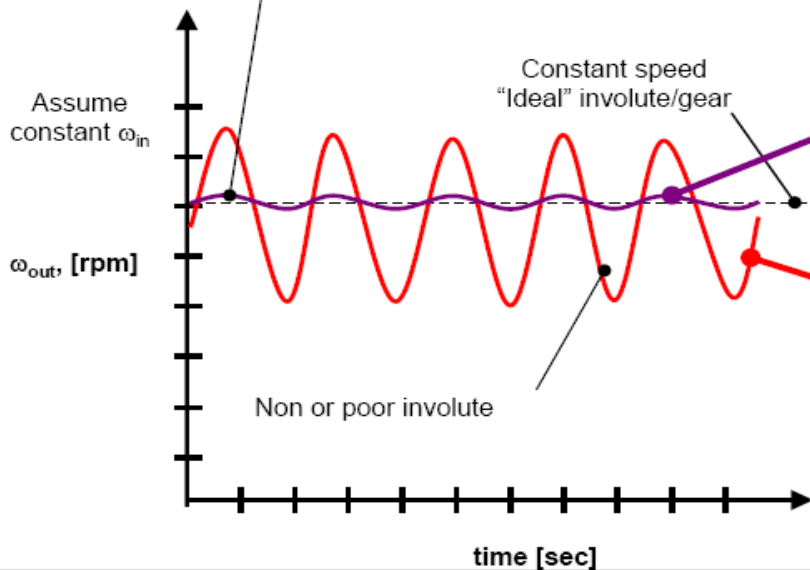


Yıldız ve evolvent profilli dişli çark mekanizması çıkış hızı



Output speed of gear train

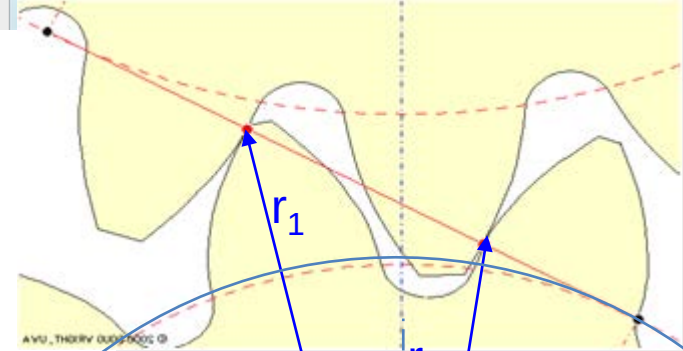
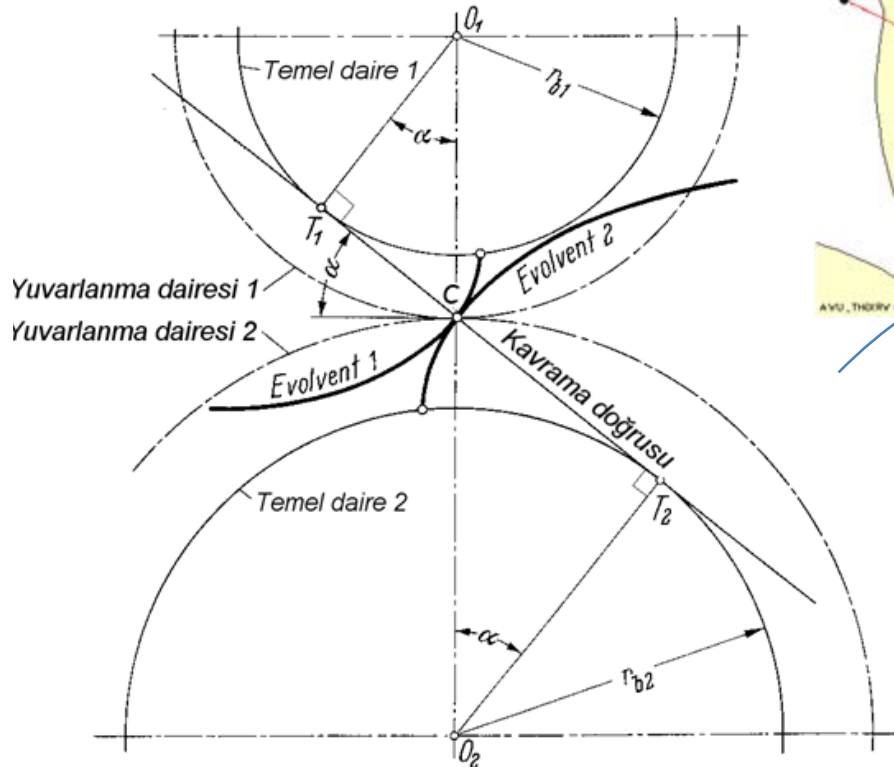
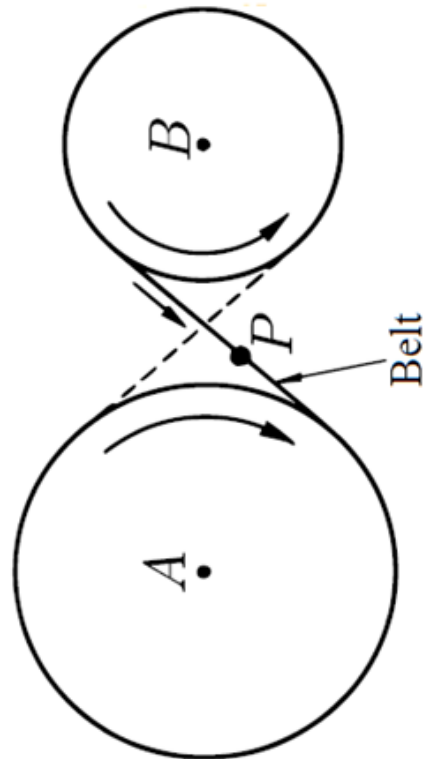
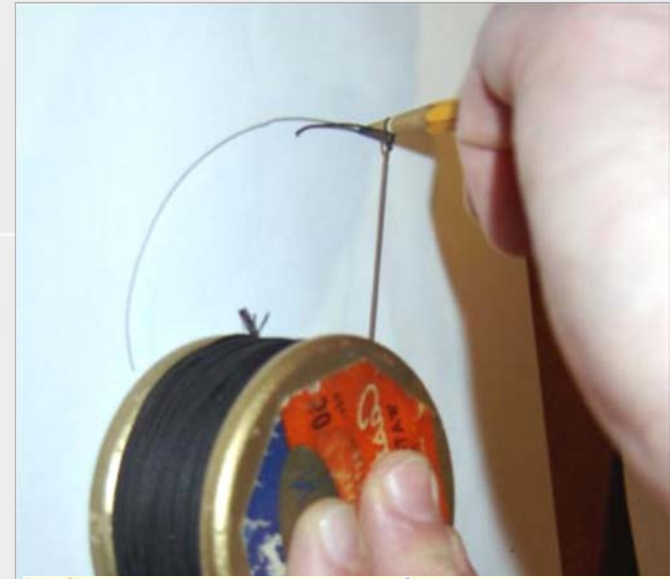
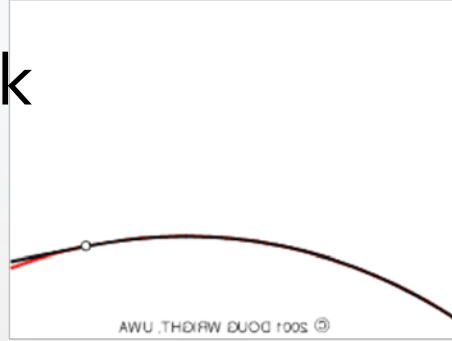
Reality: small imperfections and bending of gear teeth result in some variation



Dişli çark sabit çıkış hızı

Kavramada süreklilik

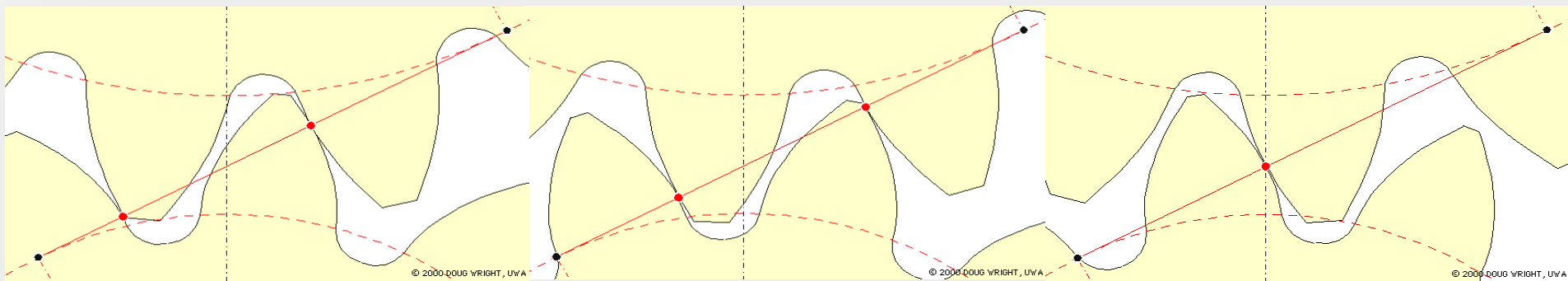
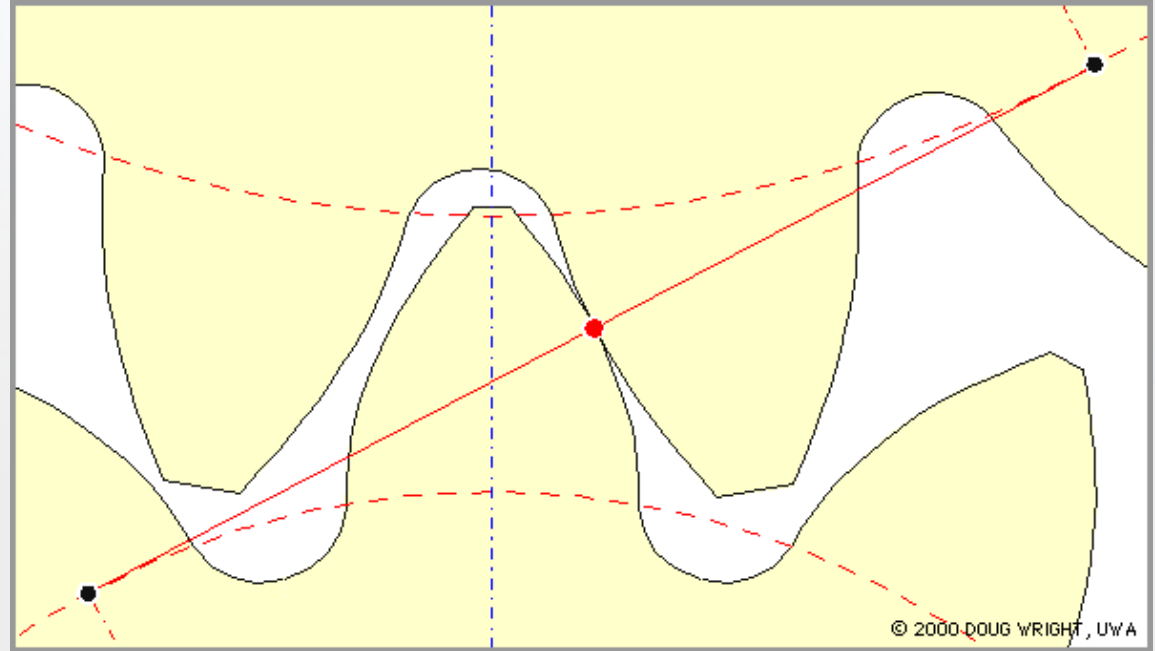
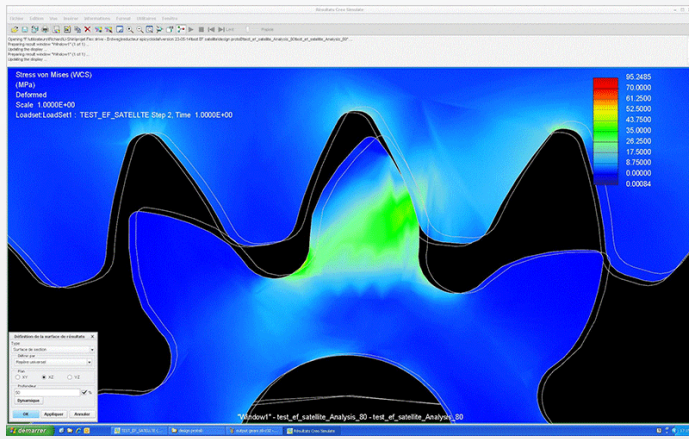
Kavrama oranı > 1



evolvent
dişli çifti
(involute
gear)

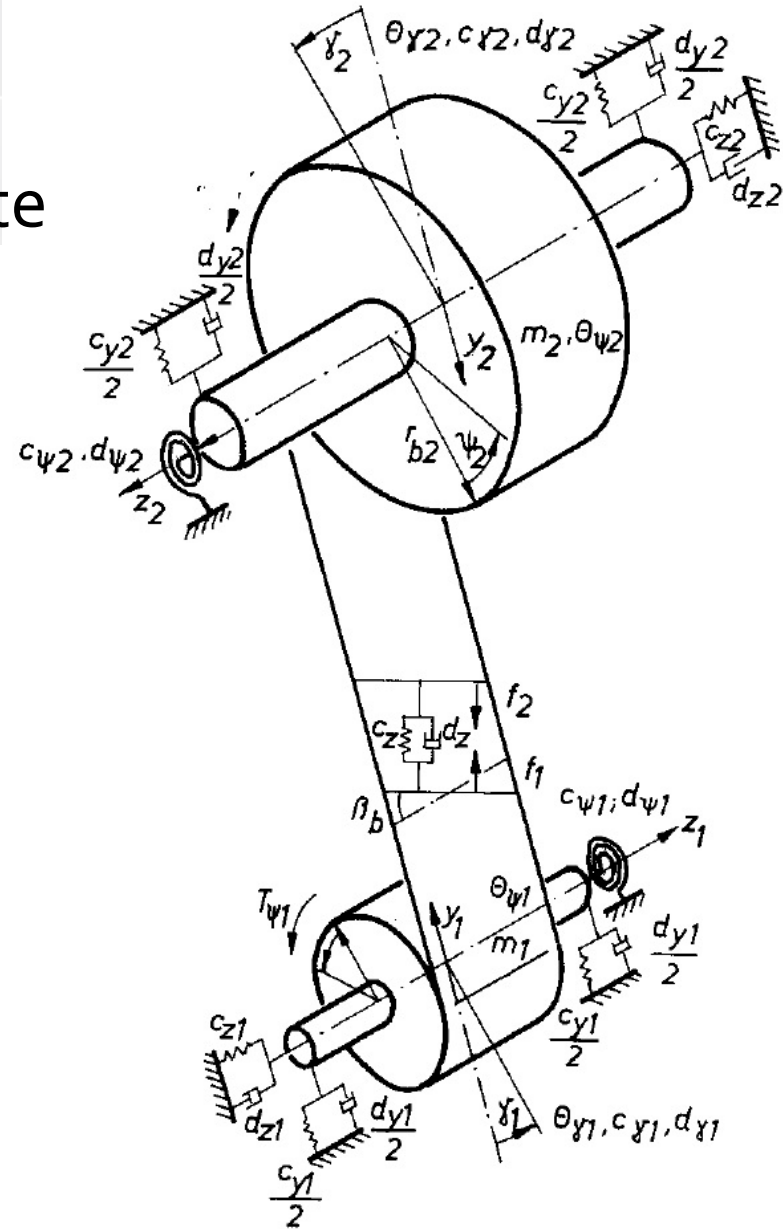
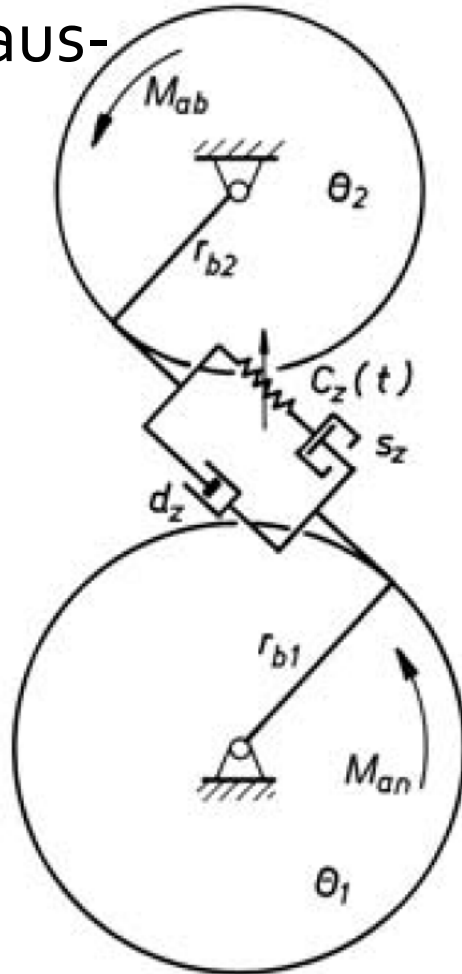
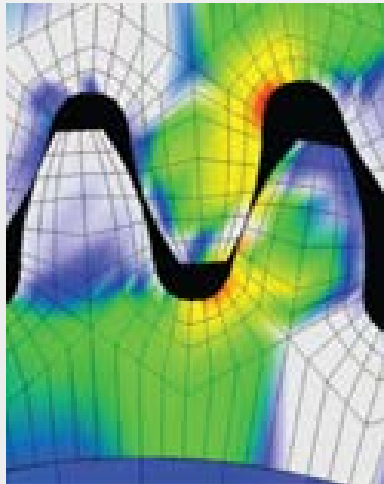
Dişli çark mekanizmalarının çalışması

Yuvarlanma ve Kayma

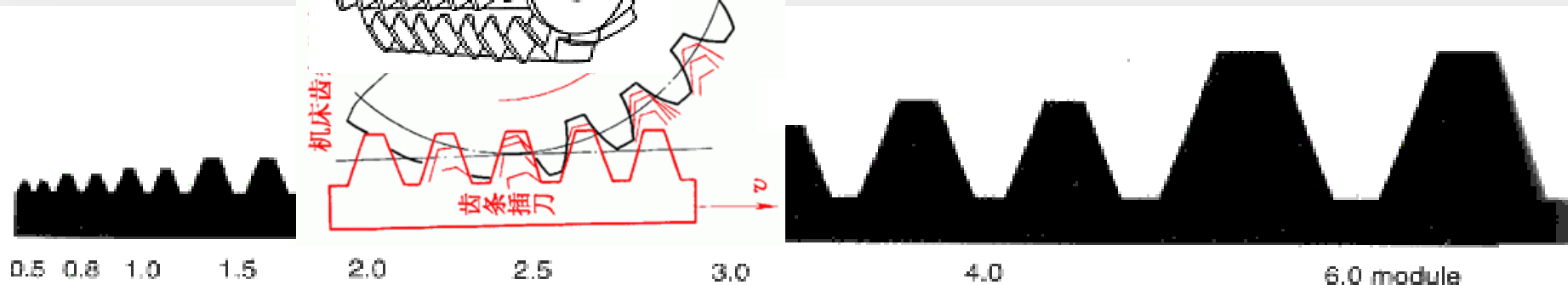
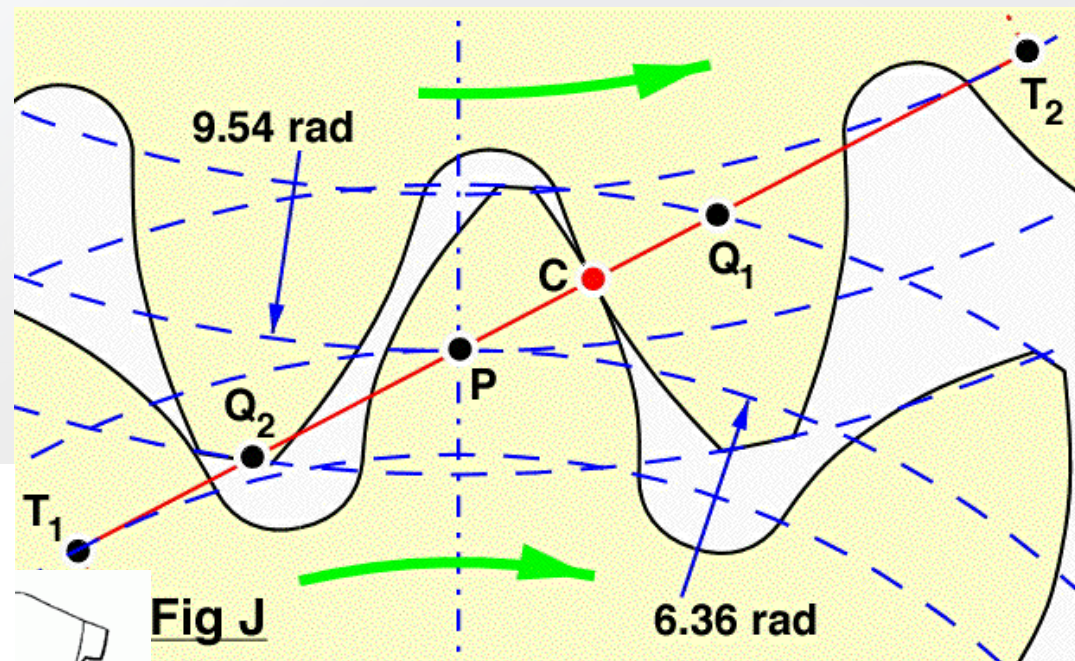
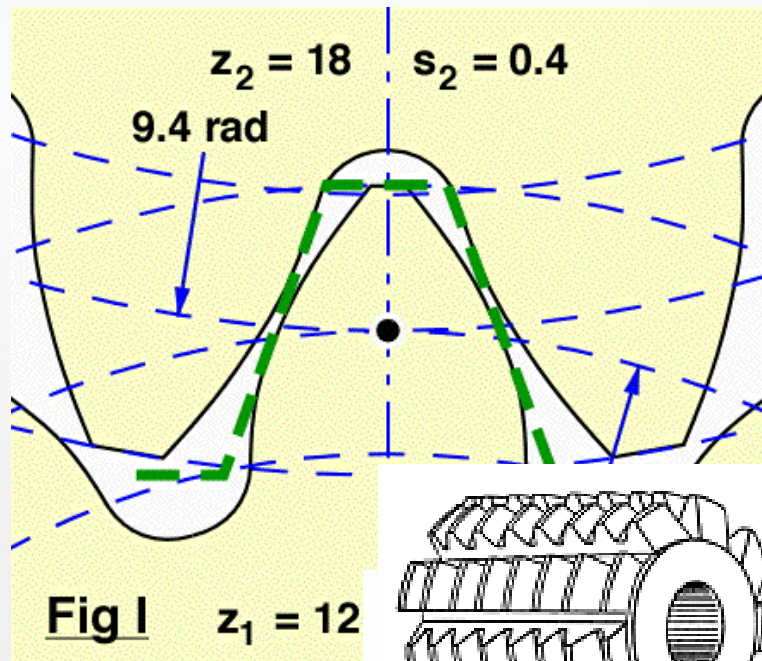


Dinamik Model

Ref.kitap: Konstruktionselemente
des Maschinenbaus-
vol-2-Albers
(Resim 15.63,
Sayfa 436)



Standart bıçak modülleri, kavrama

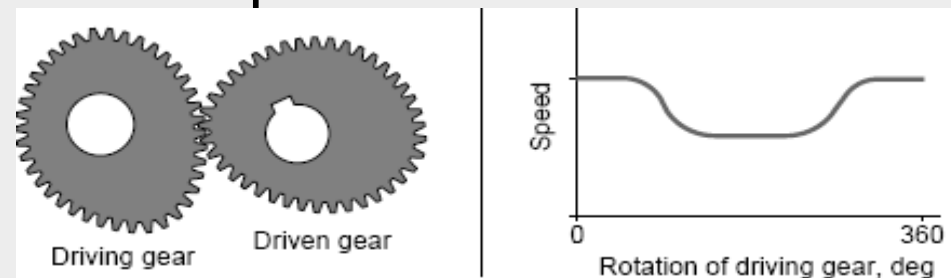
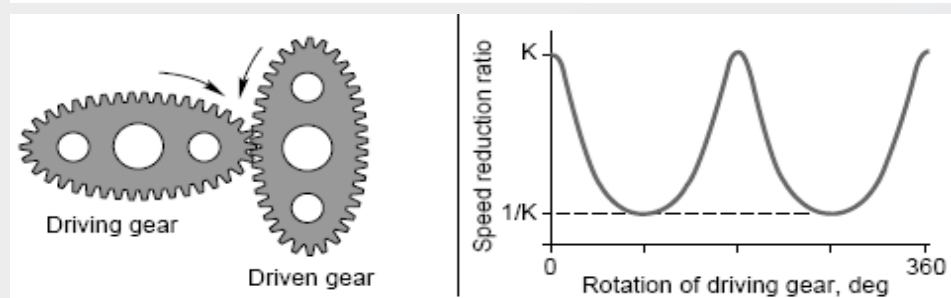
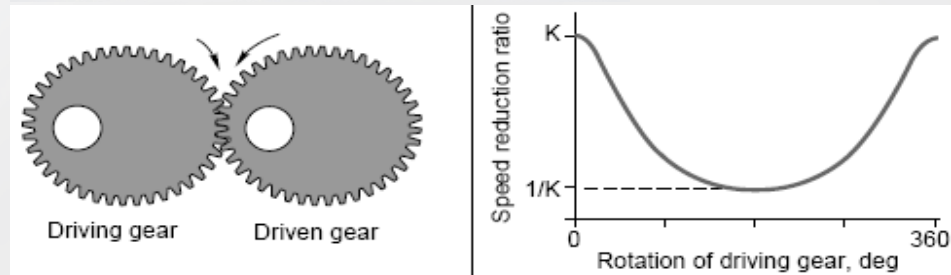


Dairesel Olmayan Dişliler



Noncircular gears

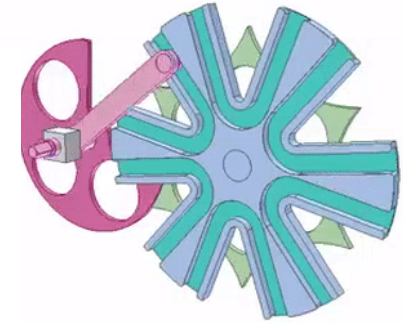
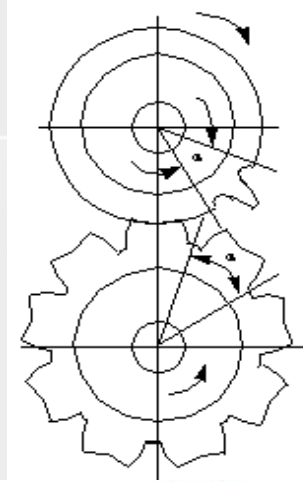
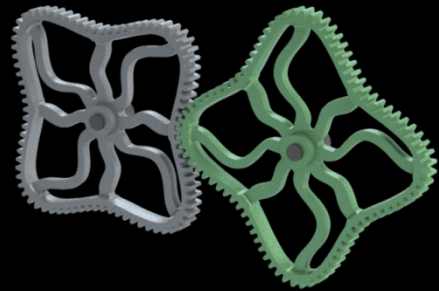
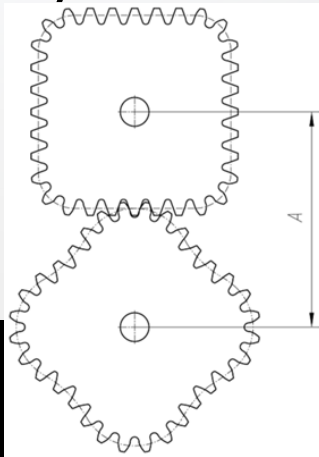
- Elliptical unilobe gears provide variable output speed
- Elliptical gears with two lobes (bilobes) provide twice periods
- Multispeed gears give one constant speed for part of a cycle and a different constant speed for a second part of the cycle.



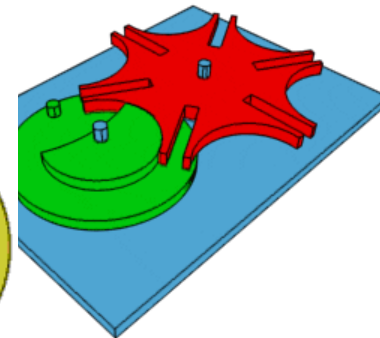
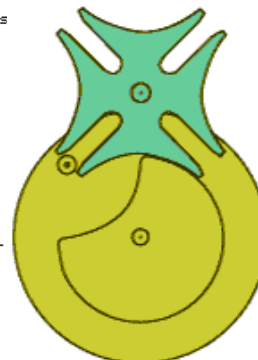
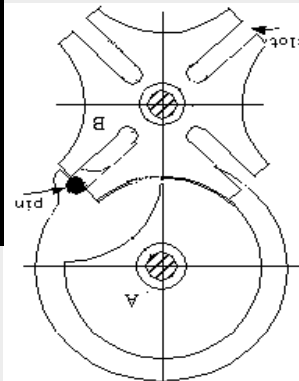
Duraklamalı hareket dişlileri

Dairesel Olmayan
Dişliler
Noncircular
gears

Intermittent
gearing

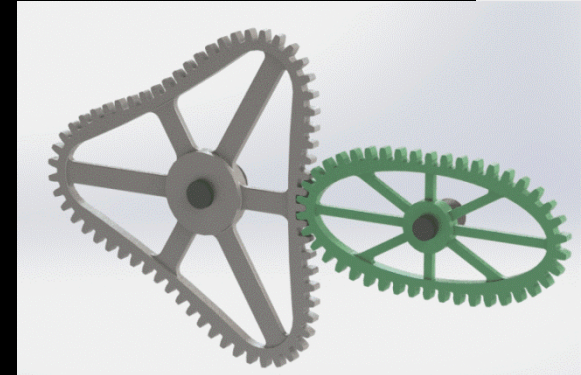
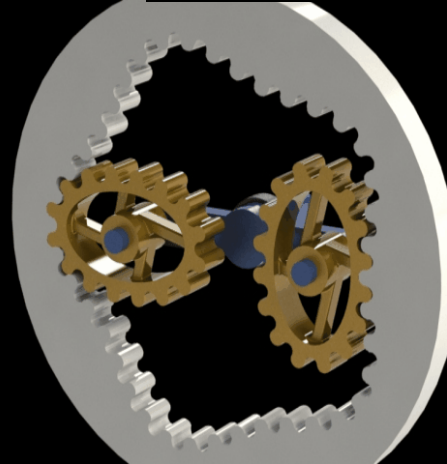
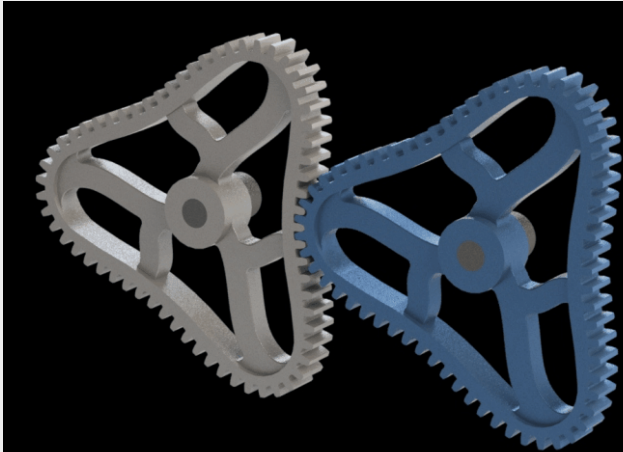
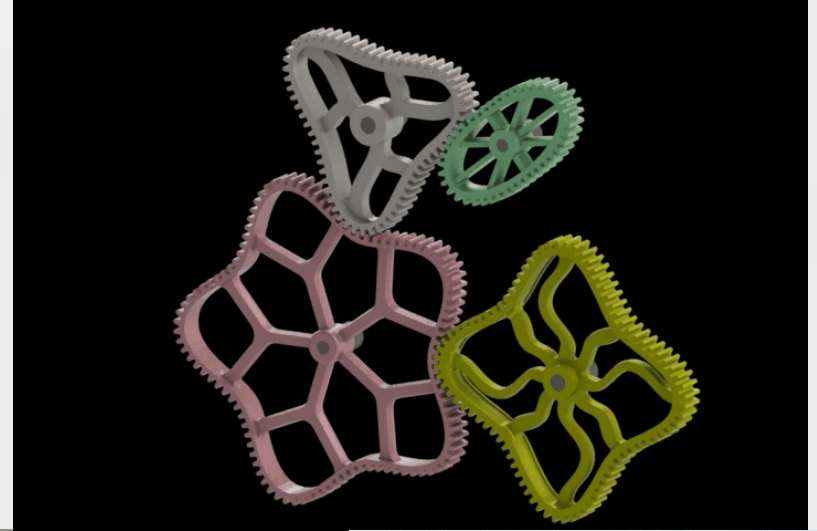


Geneva
çarkı
(wheel)



Noncircular Bevel Gear

Dairesel olmayan konik dişli (3D yazıcı ile imal edilmiş)



3D yazıyla imal edilmiş otomobil

3d printed Car



Coutesy of Local Motors



Figure 1. The Koenigsegg Regera
Courtesy of Koenigsegg Automotive AB



direct metal laser sintering
(DMLS) steering stub axle

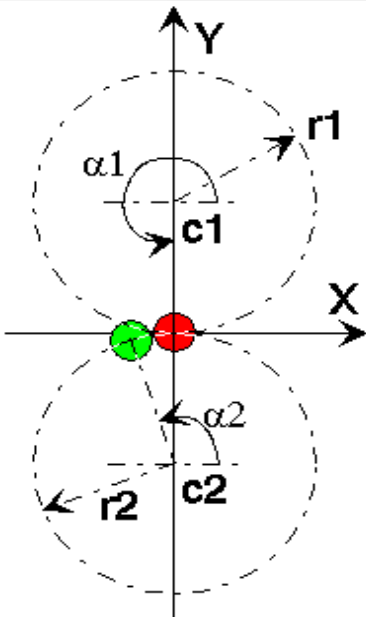
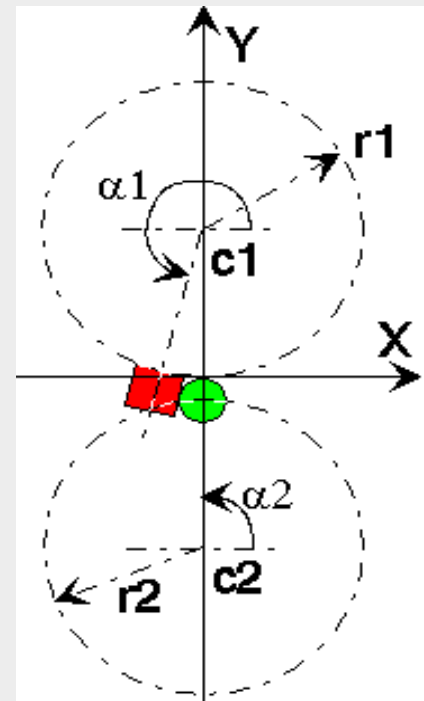
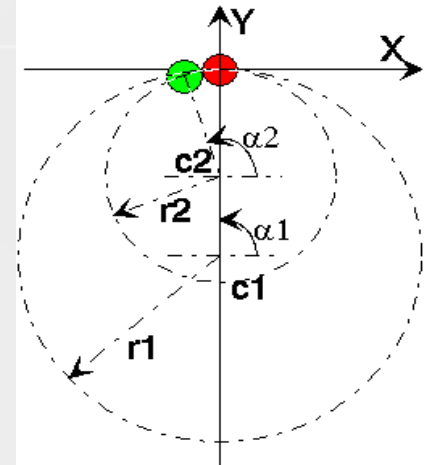
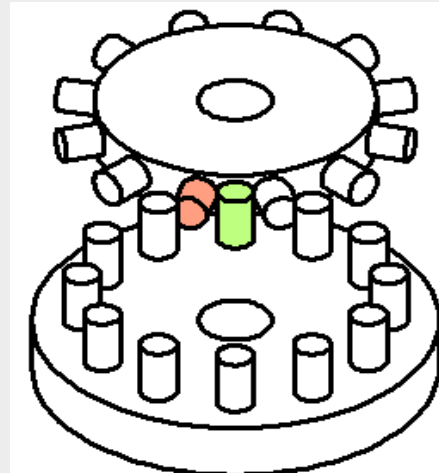
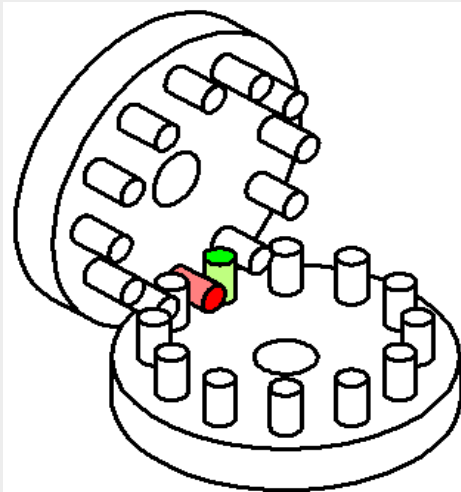
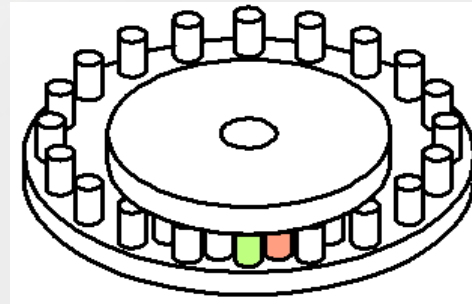
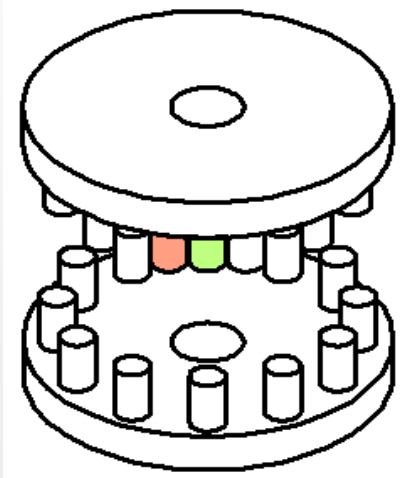
Ağaç dişliler

Dimensioning Wooden Gears

Düz

İç planet

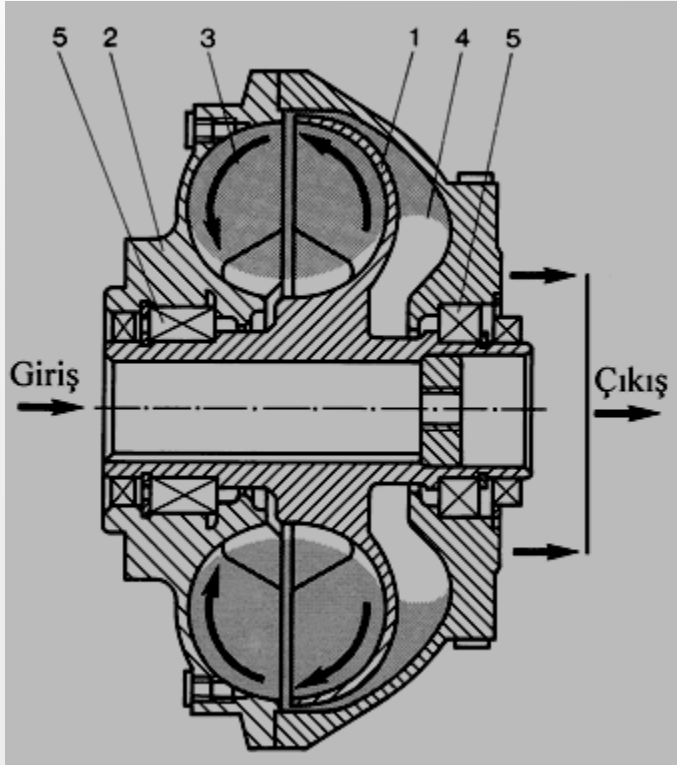
Konik



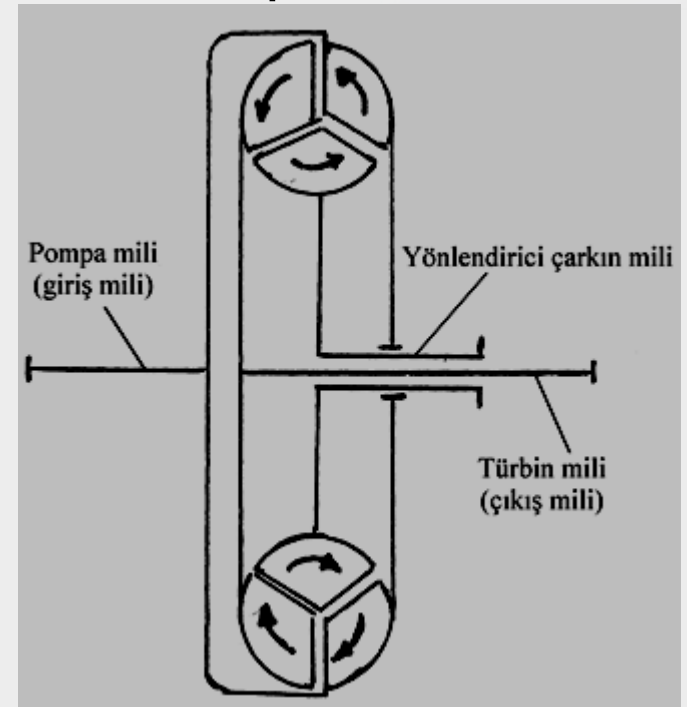
Sürekli hareket iletim mekanizmaları

Hidrodinamik Kavrama

Cross-sectional view of a hydrodynamic clutch



Schematic view of a hydrodynamic torque converter



Sürtünmeli arklar

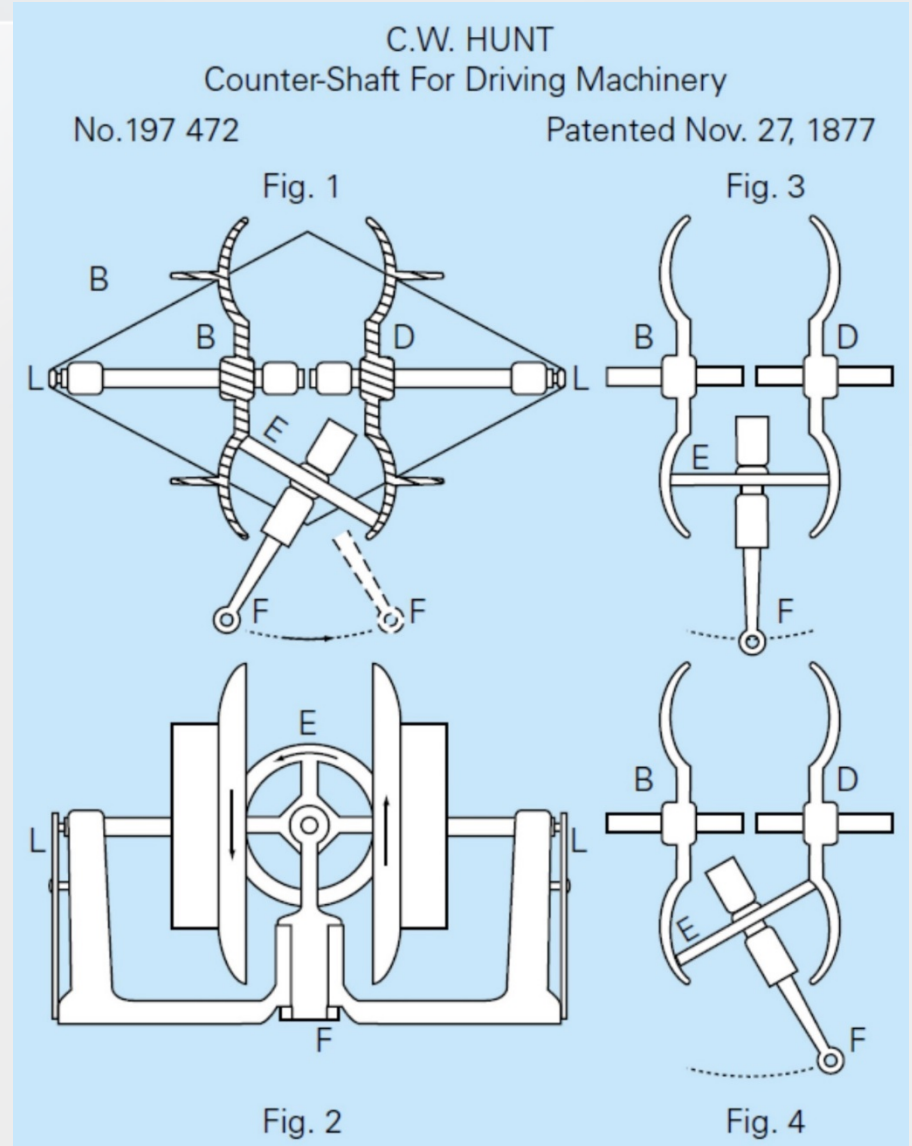
Sürekli Deęiřebilen Transmisyon (CVT) mekanizması
Evans Friction Cone



Sürtünmeli Çarklar

Sürekli Değişebilen
Transmisyon (CVT)

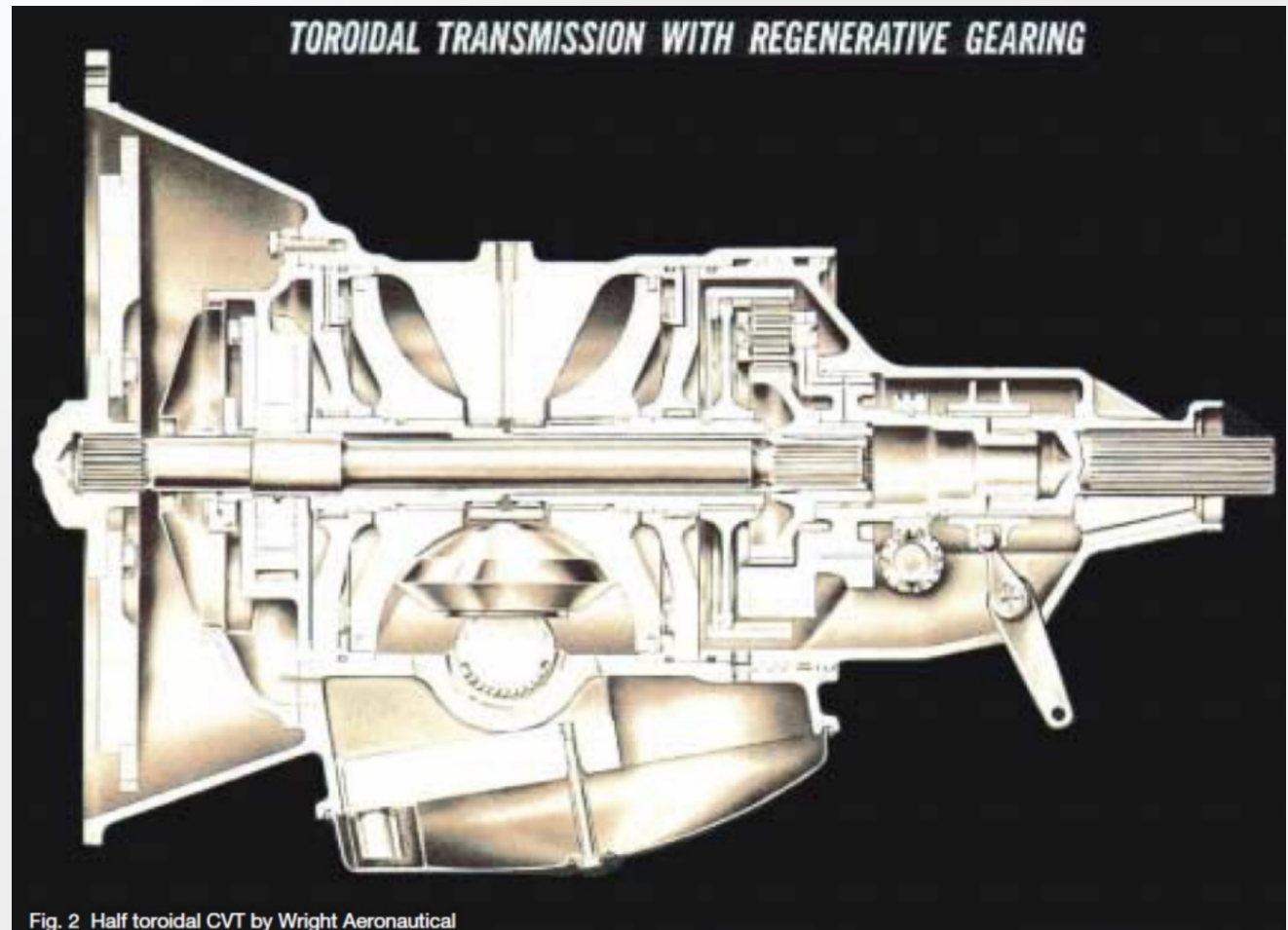
Full Toroidal CVT
(Continuous Variable
Transmission)
patented by Hunt
in 1877, U.S.A.



Half Toroidal CVT Transmission

by Wright
Aeronautical
in 1943.

Transmission
ratio ranges
from 2.65/1 to
0.6/1 (4.4) on
Ford Pinto
in 1973



Full and half toroidal CVT

Automatic transmission by Ishihara in NSK Ltd.

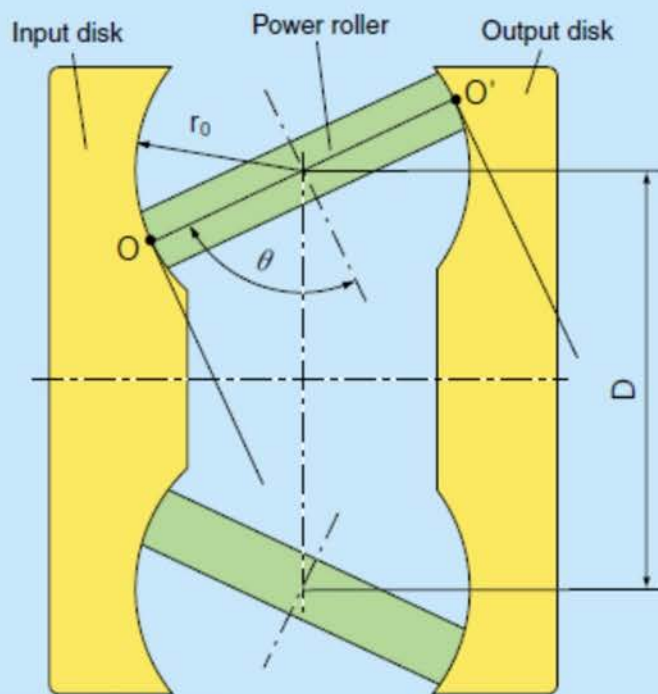


Fig. 3 Full toroidal CVT

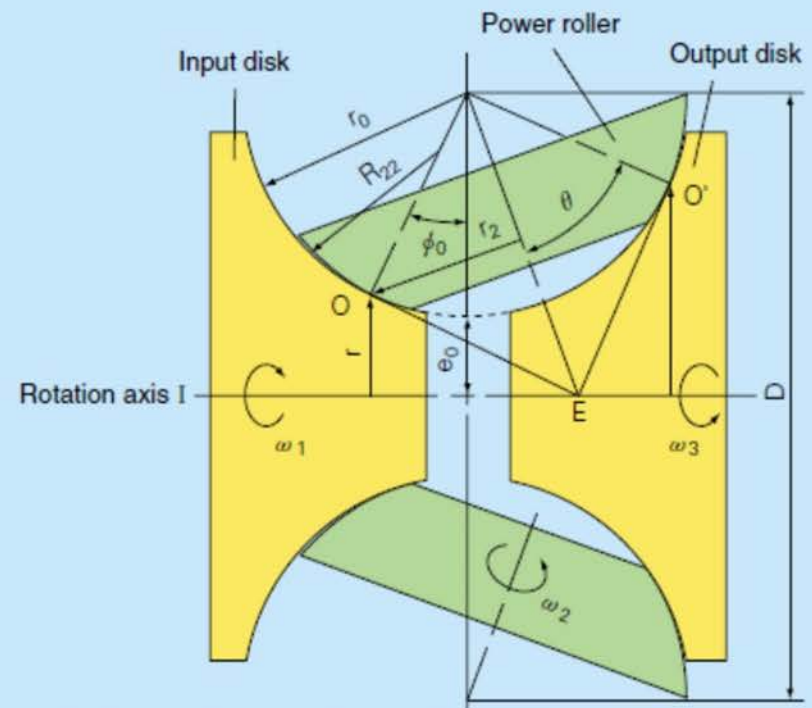


Fig. 4 Schematic geometry of half toroidal CVT

Half Toroidal CVT

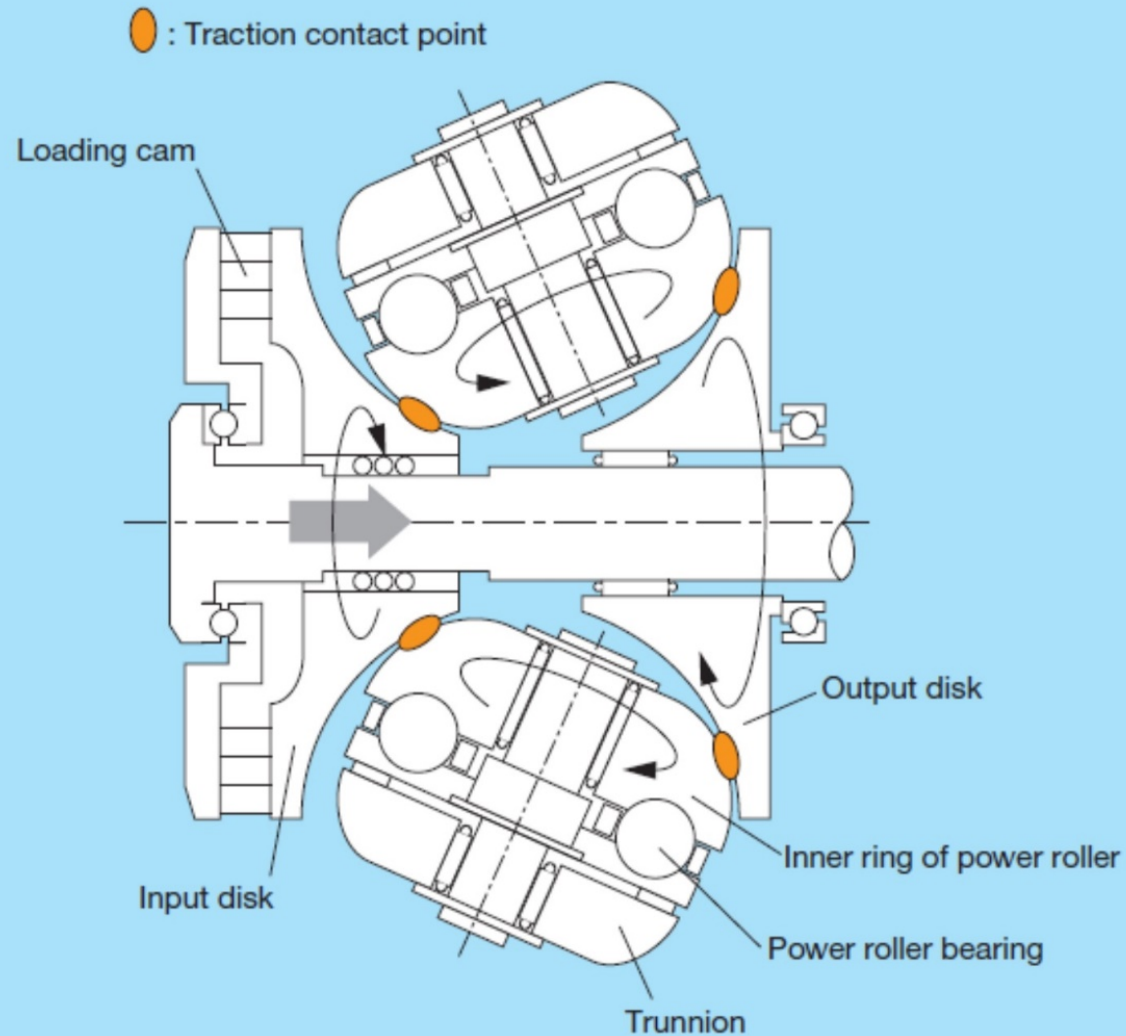


Fig. 1 Schematic view of a half-toroidal CVT

Half Toroidal CVT

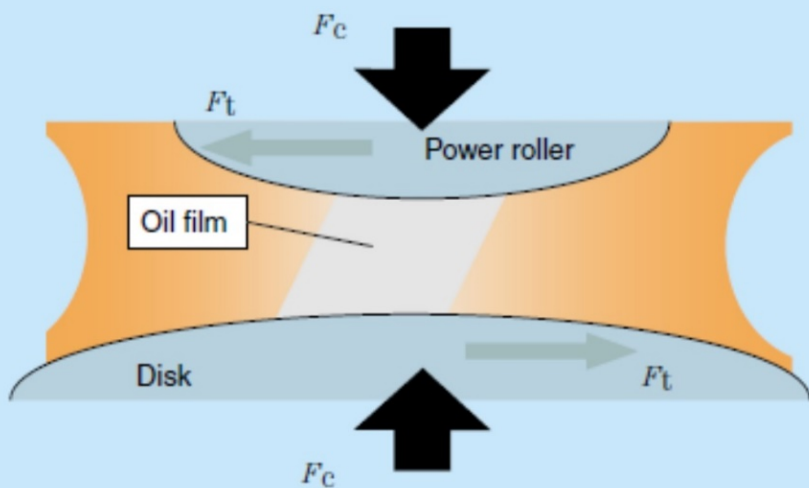


Fig. 8 Traction drive

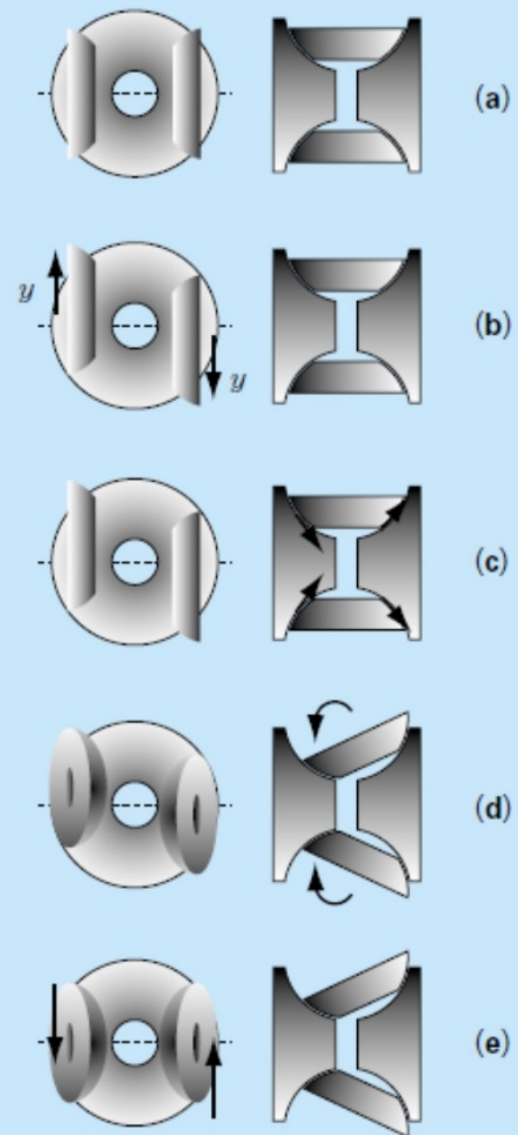


Fig. 7 Control principle of transmission of half toroidal CVT

Half Toroidal CVT in NSK

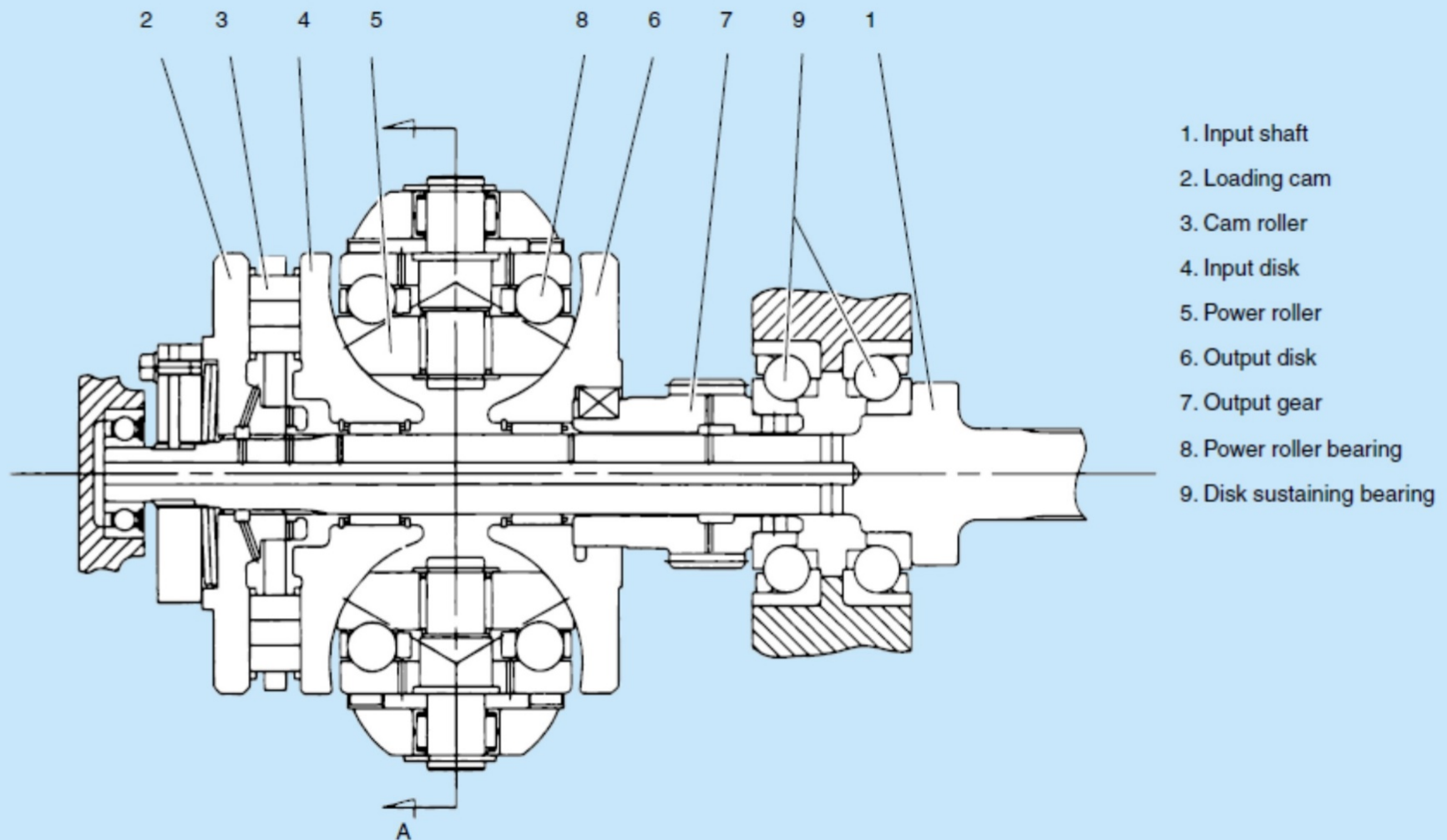


Fig. 5 Half toroidal CVT

Half Toroidal CVT in NSK

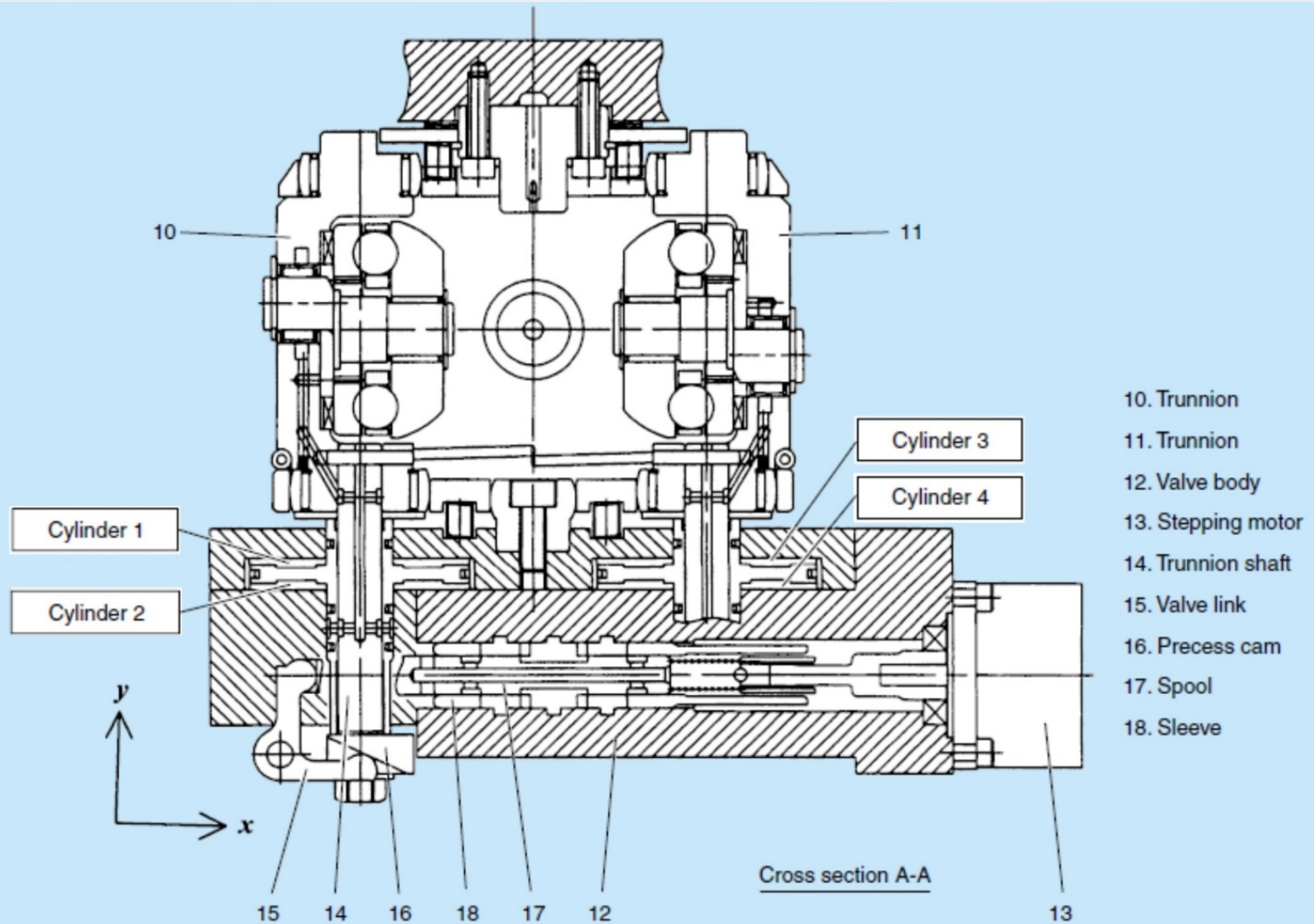


Fig. 6 Half toroidal CVT

CVT Transmission

installed
in Nissan
Motors'
Cedric
and Gloria,
1987

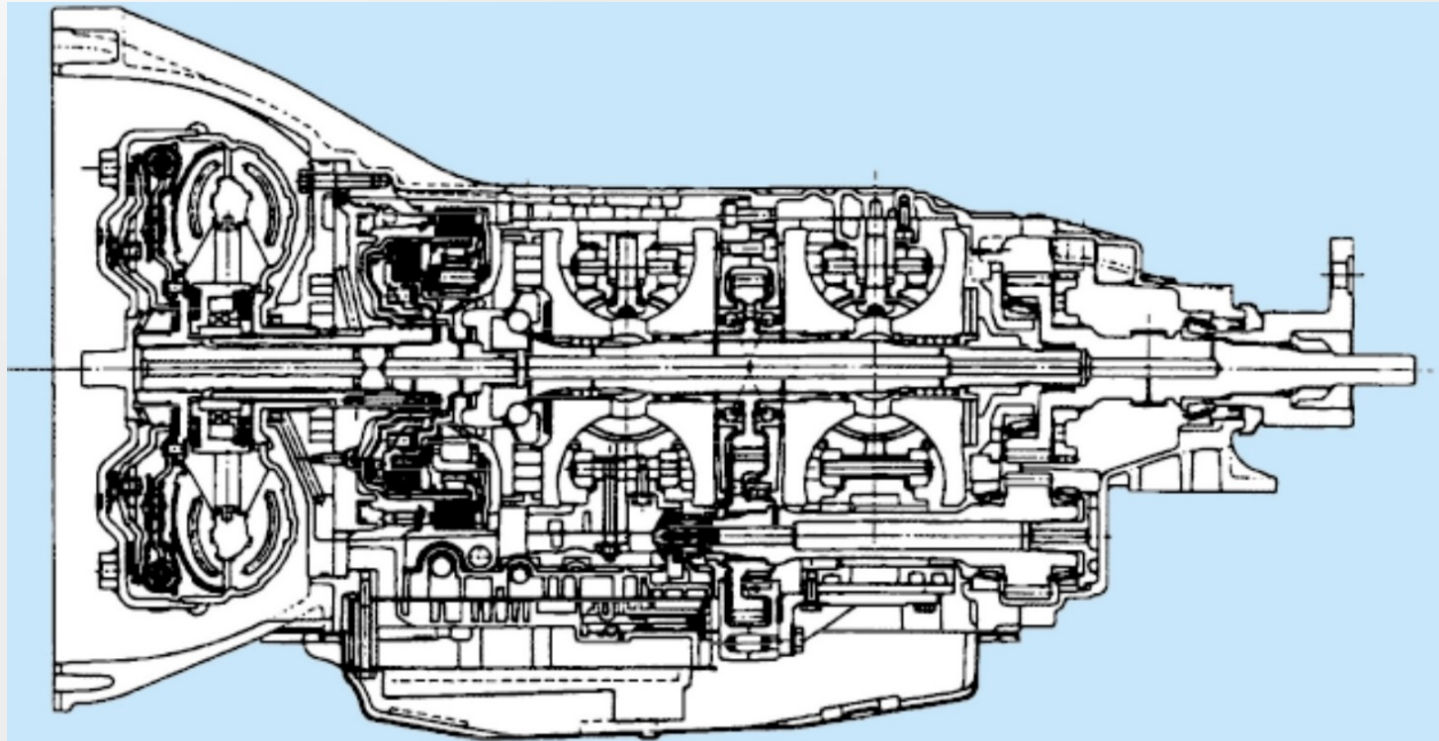
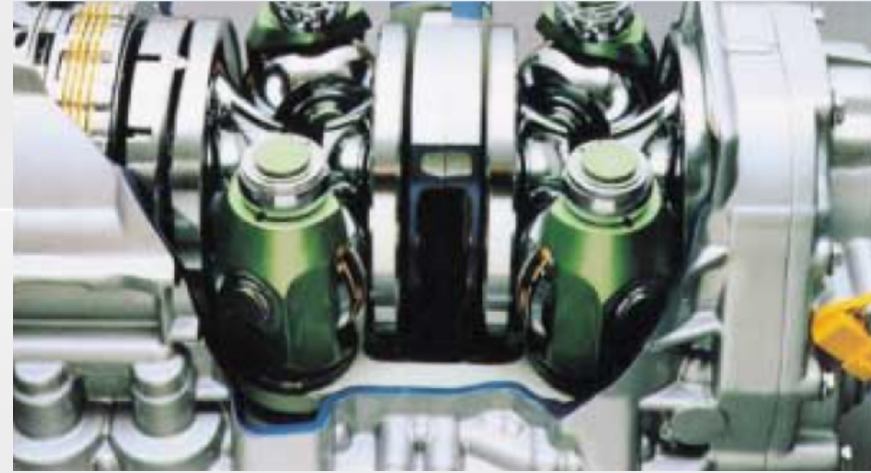
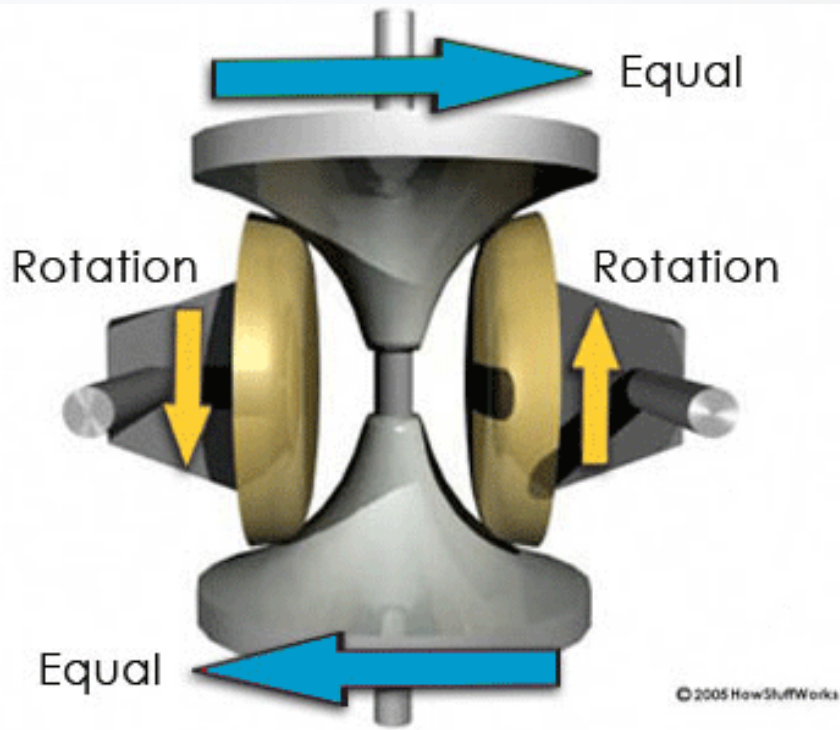


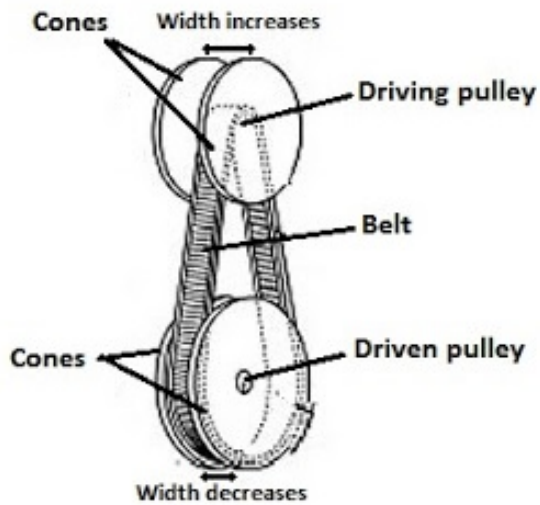
Fig. 19 Nissan Extroid CVT

CVT automatic transmission

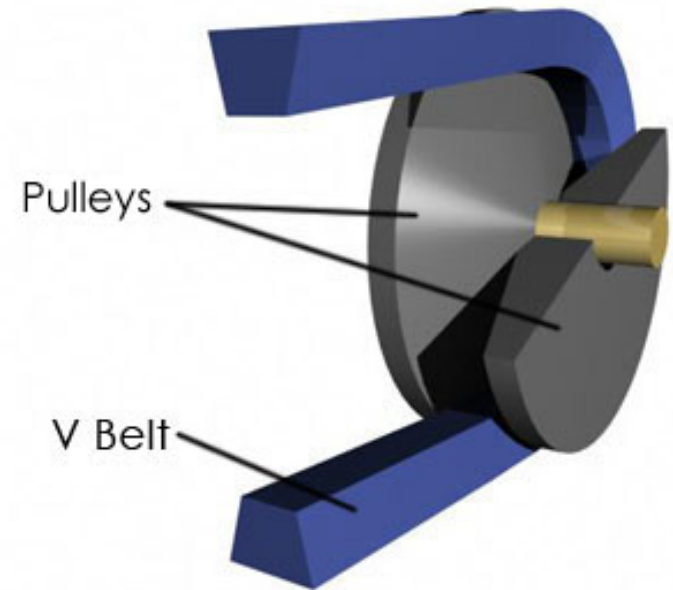
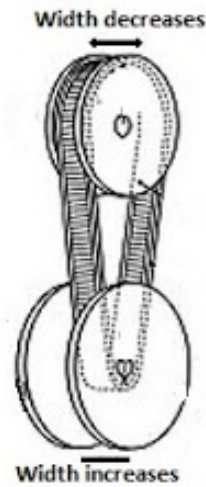


CVT Varyatör kayış kasknak

Low Gear

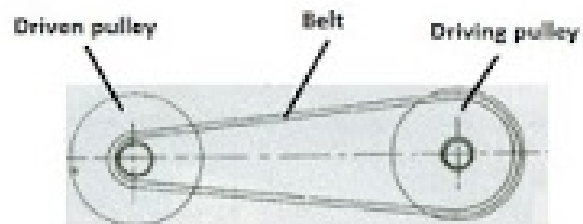


High Gear

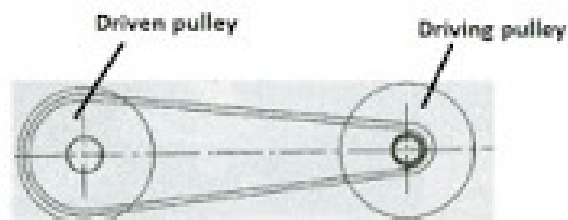


© 2005 HowStuffWorks

Low gear ratio

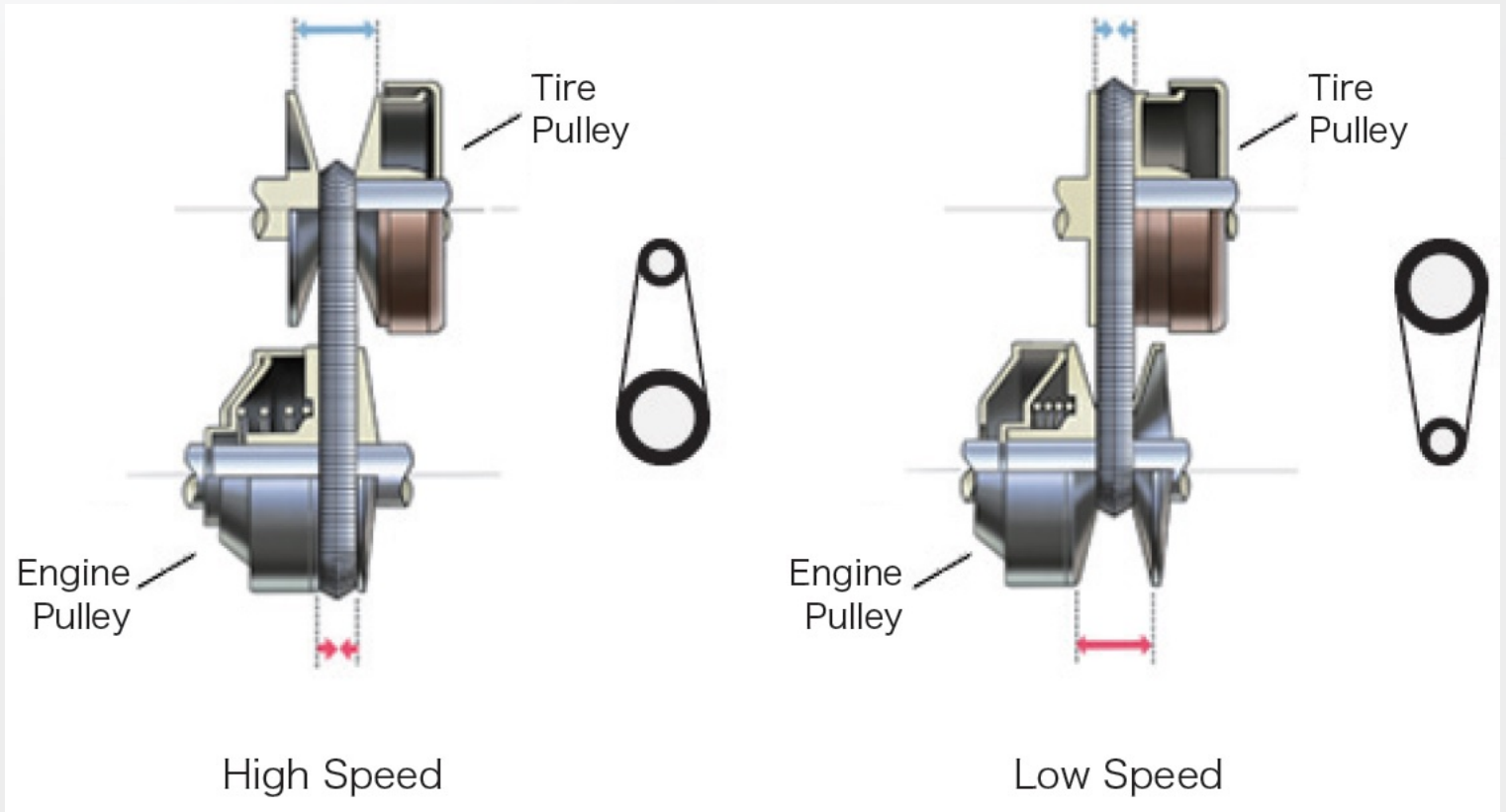
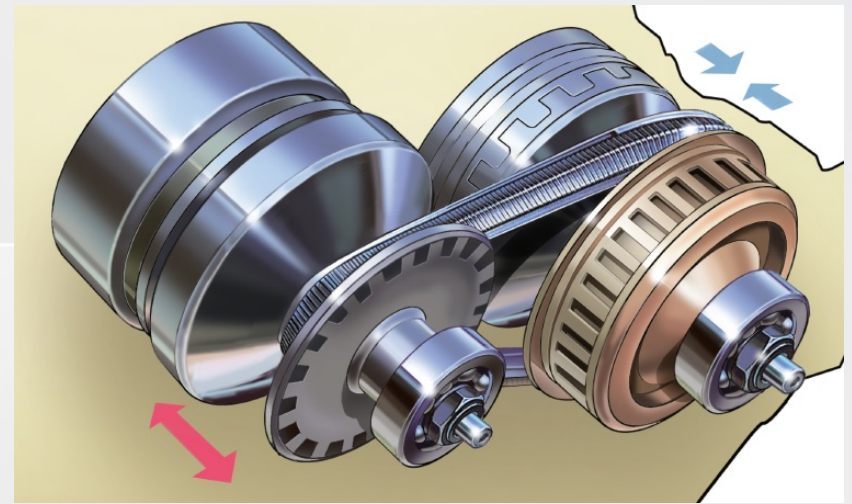


High gear ratio

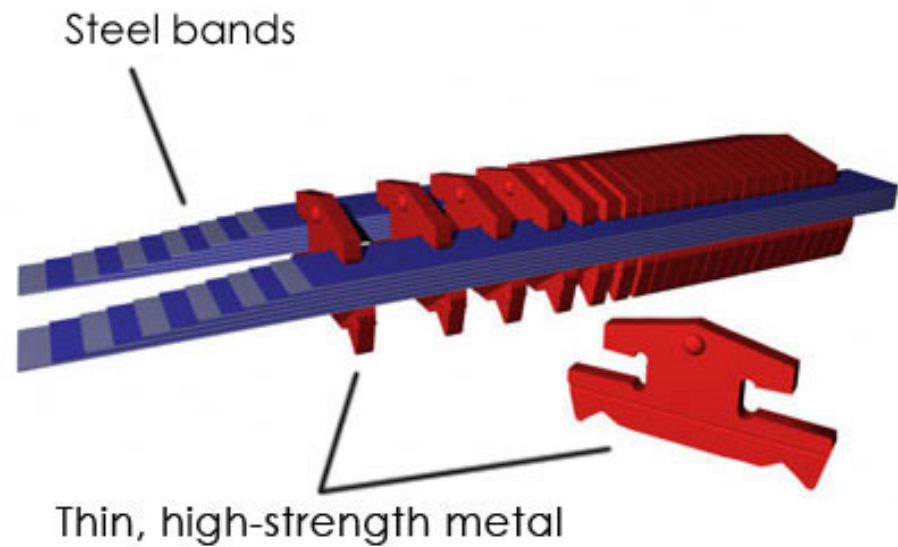
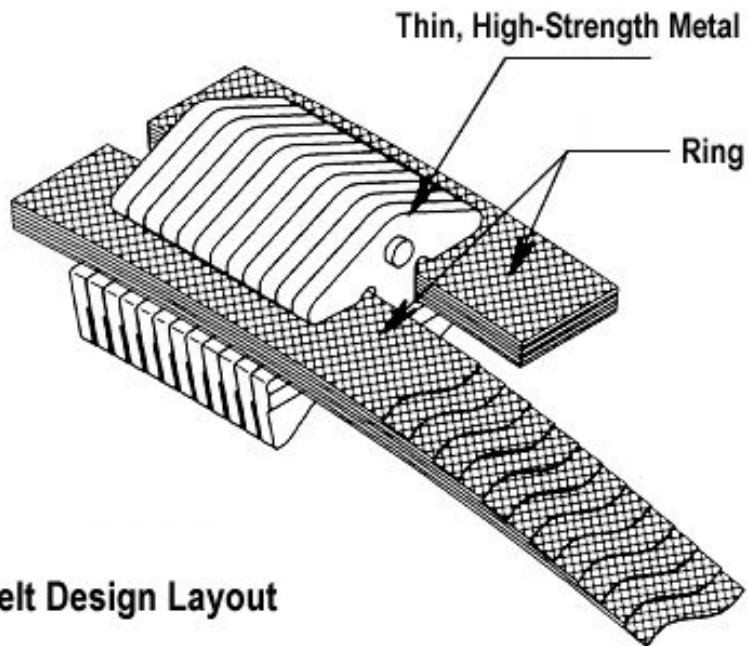


CVT Varyatör

Steel belt (chain) pulley CVT



CVT steel belt (chain)



Dişli Çark İmalat Yöntemleri

- Talaşsız : Mg veya plastik malzemenin basınç altında dökülmesi veya sıkıştırma teknolojisiyle imal edilebilir.
- Talaş kaldırarak: Kopyalama (Form Freze) ve Yuvarlanma yöntemi (Dişli planya, kremayer, azdırma yöntemi).
- Kopyalama Yöntemi
- Yuvarlanma yöntemi
- 3D Yazıcı (Katmanlı yığma yöntemi)

Dişli çark imalat metodları

Tablo: Dişli Çarklar için imalat metodları

Talaşlı İmalat			Talaşsız İmalat	
Metod	Takım	Uygulama	Metod	Uygulama
Azdırma, Frezeleme	Azdırma freze çakısı	Düz ve helisel dış diş açma, konik ve helisel çarklar	Döküm	Az özelliği olan dökme demir, çelik döküm ve temper dökümden alın ve konik çarklar
Vargelleme, frezeleme	Kesici bıçak veya çark, paket takım	Düz ve helisel, iç ve dış diş açma	Püskürtme döküm, basınçlı döküm	Plastik ve hafif metalden, düz alın ve konik çarklar
Profil frezesi	Profil freze çakısı	Düz ve helisel dış diş açma, tek tek imalat	Hassas dövme	Taşıtlar için düz konik çarklar
Dişli taşlama	Taşlama diski	Düz ve helisel dış diş açma, sertleştirilmiş çarklar	Sinterleme	Düz dişli konik çarklar
Raspalama	Raspa çarkı	Düz ve helisel dış diş açma	Soğuk presleme	Düz dişli küçük alın ve konik çarklar
Tel erezyon (WEDM)	Tel bobin	Düz dış ve iç diş açma	Sıcak presleme	Düz dişli küçük alın ve konik çarklar

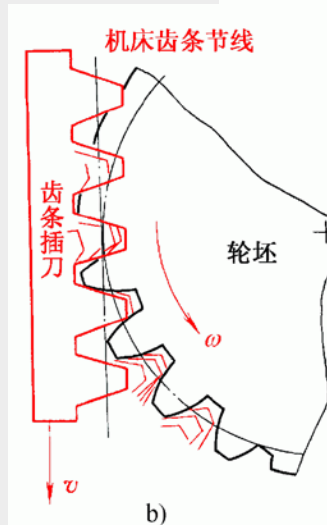
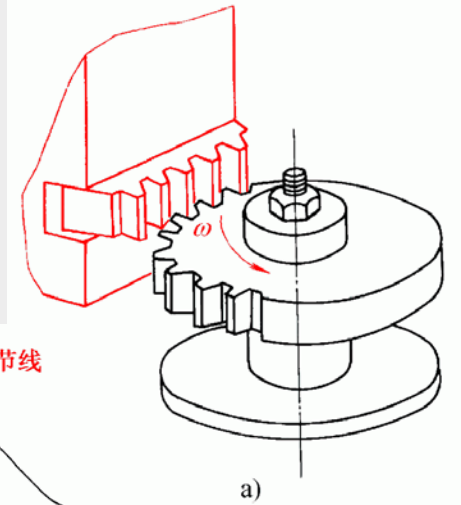
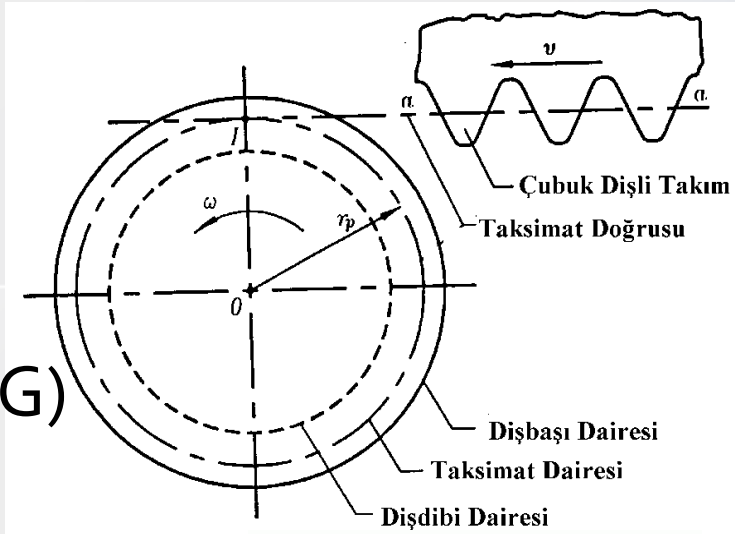
Dişli çarkların talaşlı imalat metodları

Çubuk dişli takım (Kremayer-MAAG)
Dişli çarkların talaşlı imalatında kullanılan metotlar iki grupta toplanabilir.

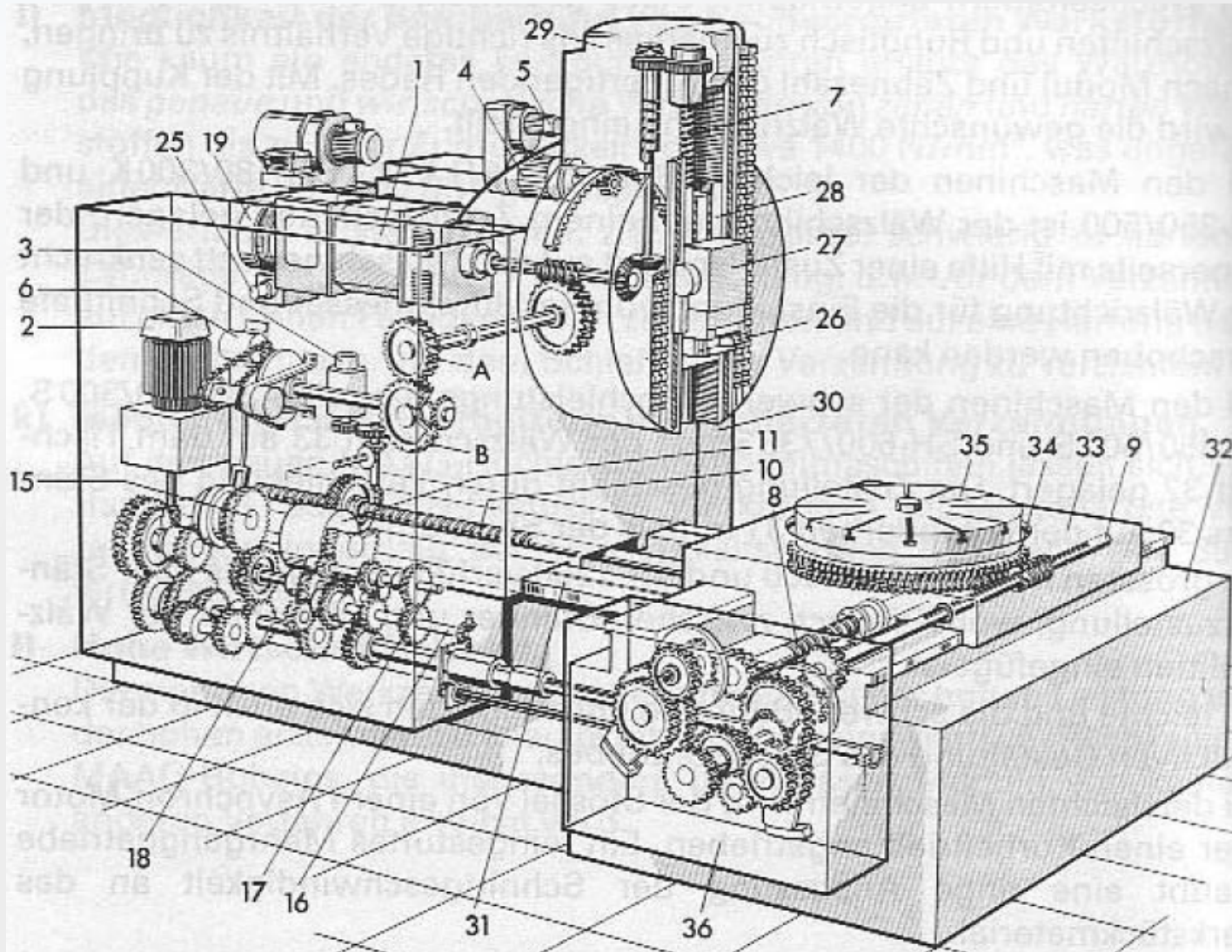
1) Kopyalama Metodu (Form Freze, Modül freze çakısı)

2) Yuvarlanma Metodu (Çubuk Dişli Takım, Helisel Freze, Pinyon Bıçak)

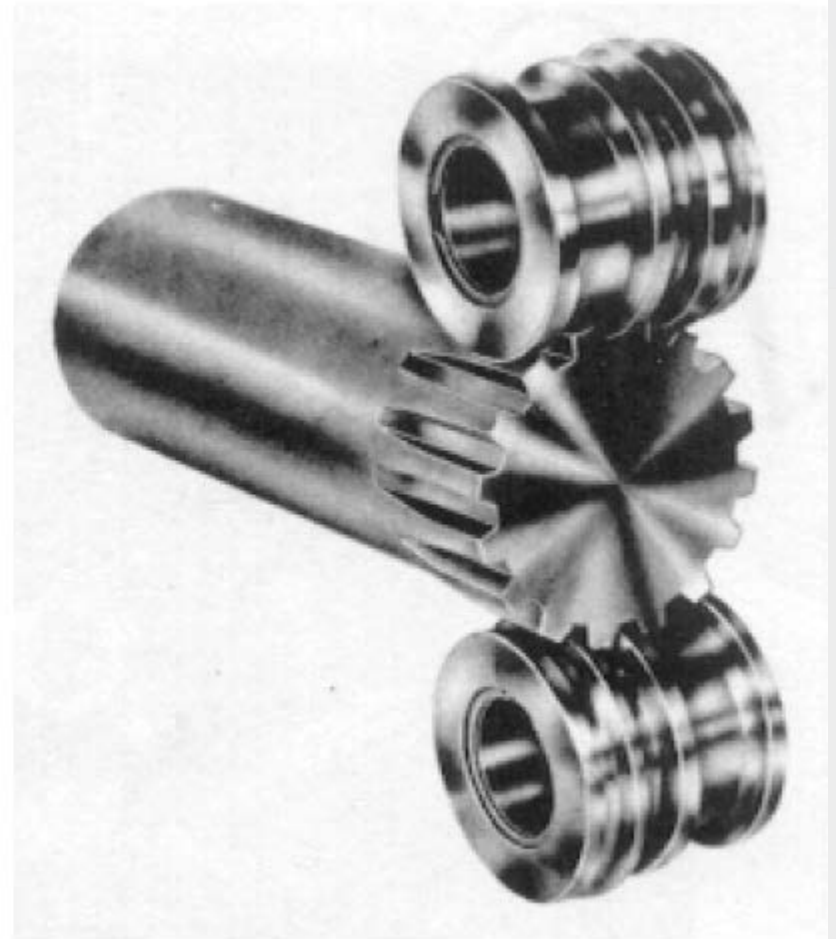
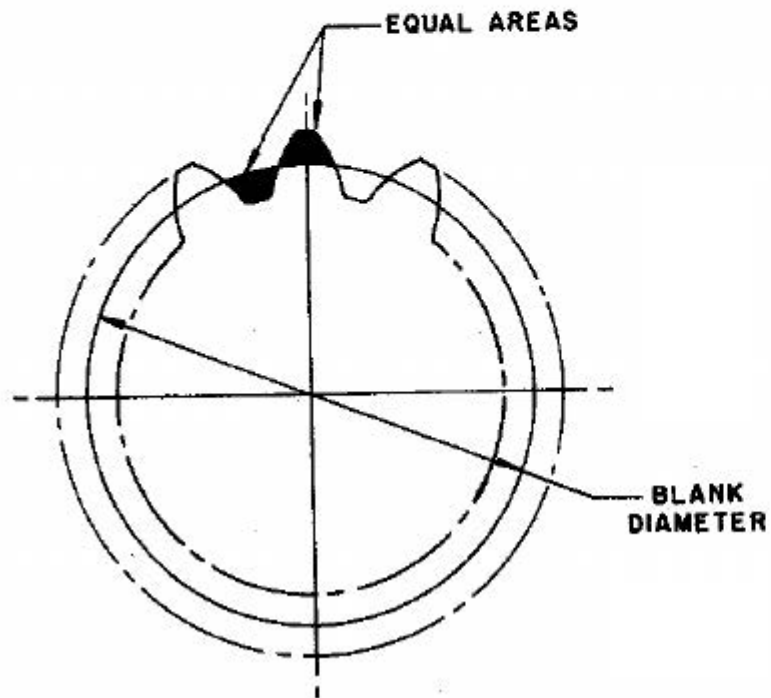
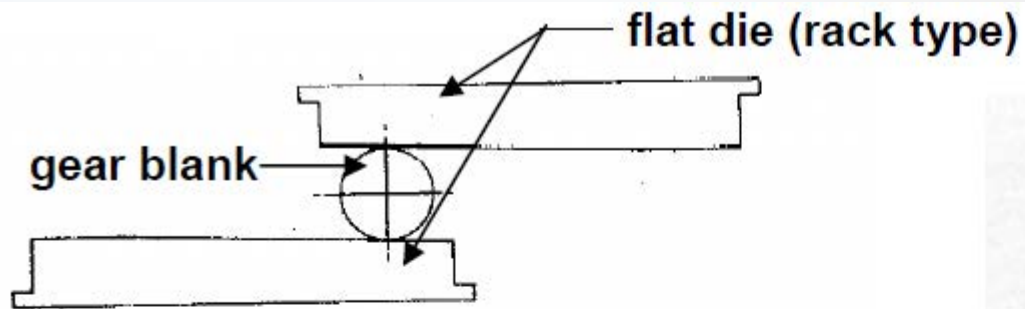
Kopyalama metodu az sayıda imalat için küçük atölyelerde tercih edilmektedir.



Maag Diş Açma Tezgahı



Makara ile düz dişli imalatı

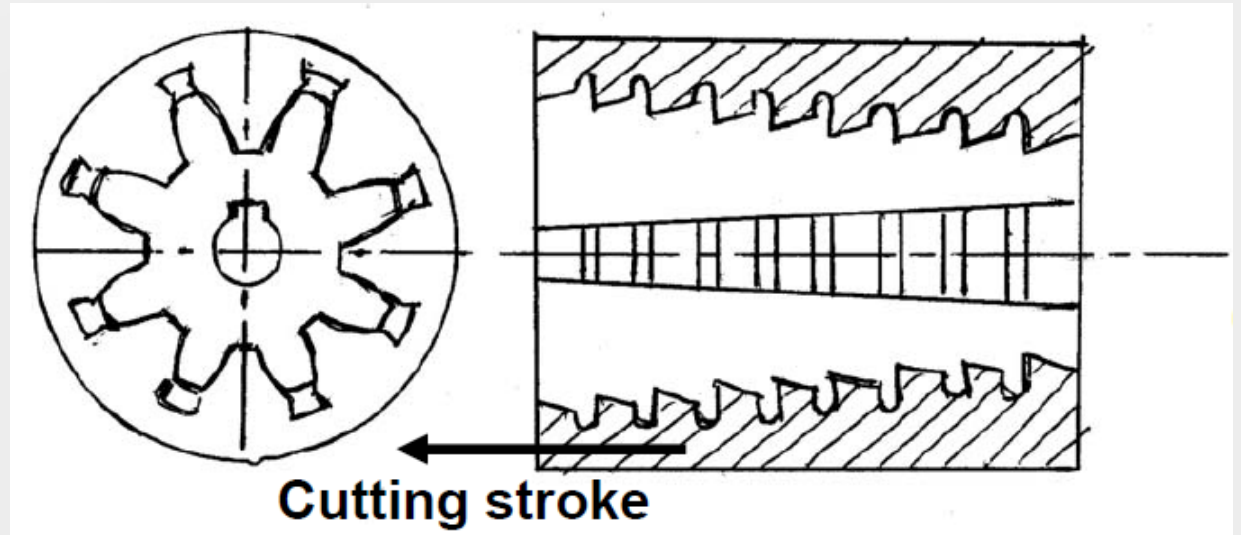


Düz diřli imalatı

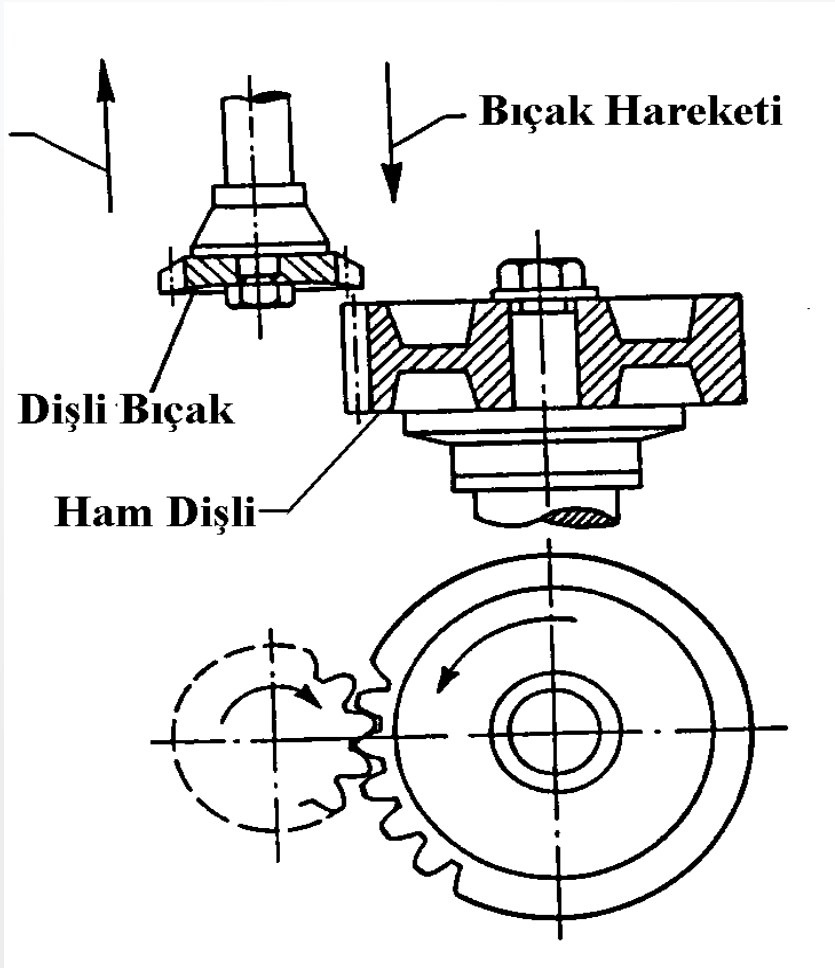
Tel erezyon



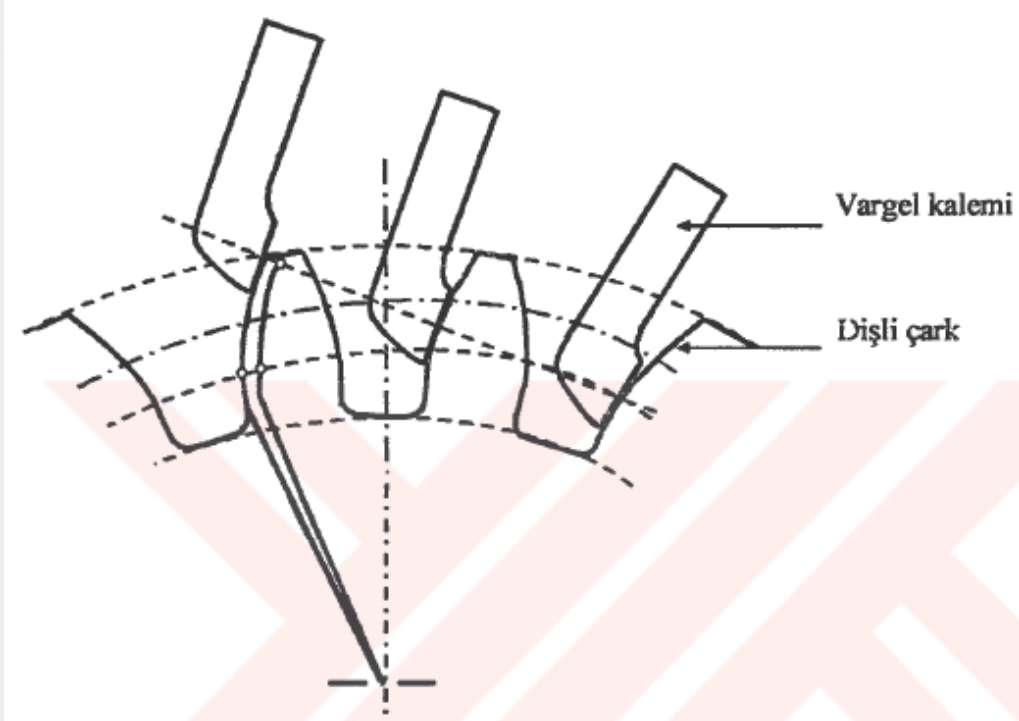
Brořlama



Pinyon eklinde diřli bıak (fellows)

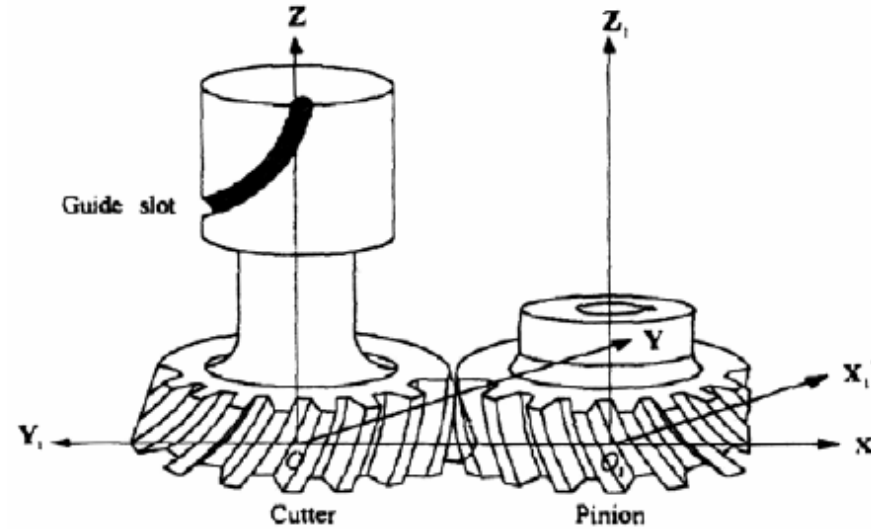
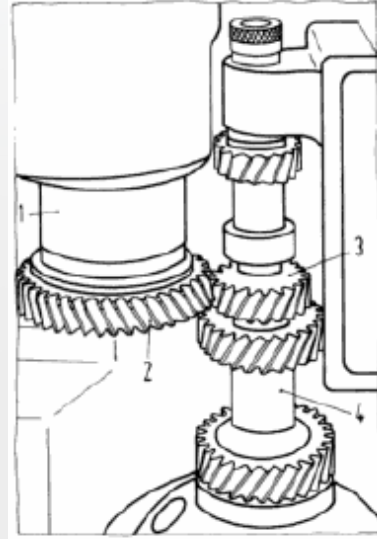
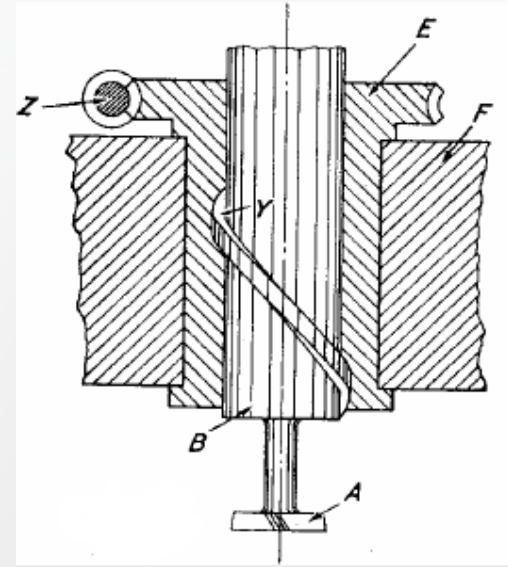


Vargel (planya bıađı)
ile diř ama



Pinyon eklinde diřli bıak (fellows)

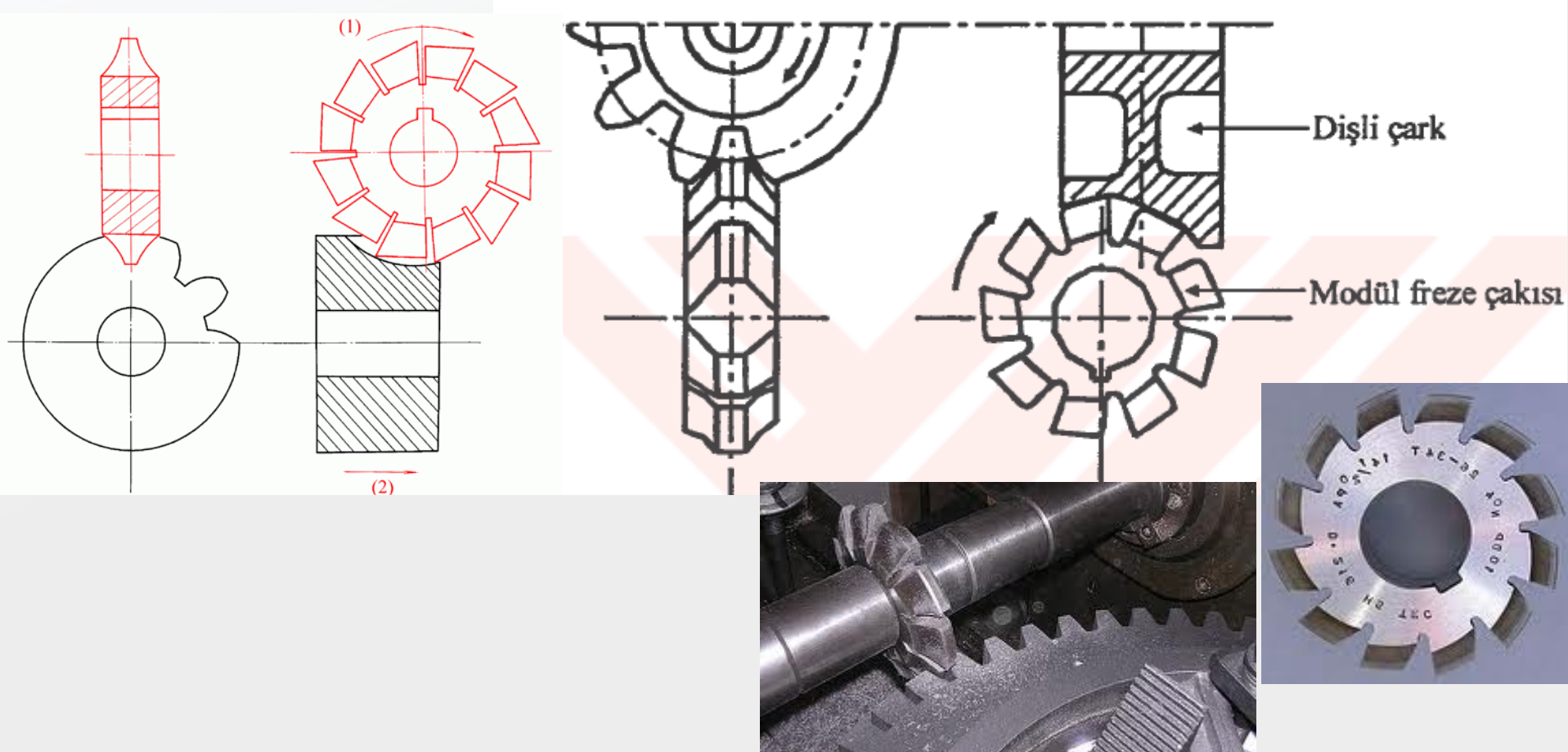
Planyada helisel fellows bıađa helisel hareketin verilmesi



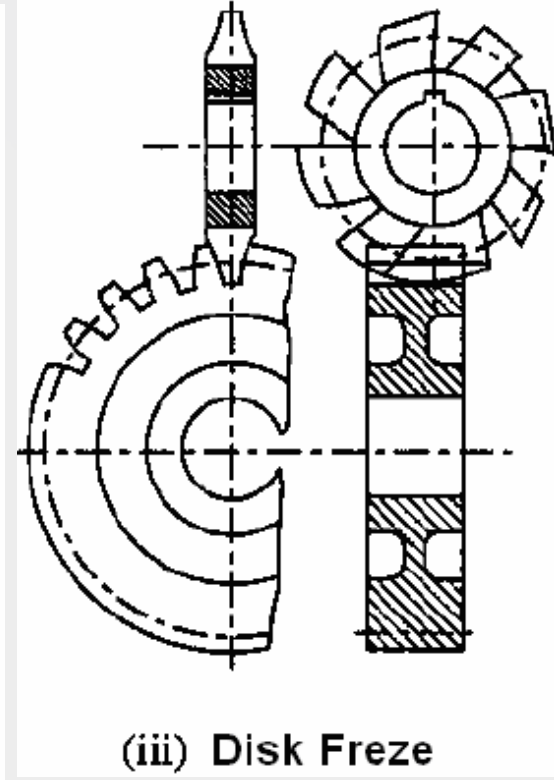
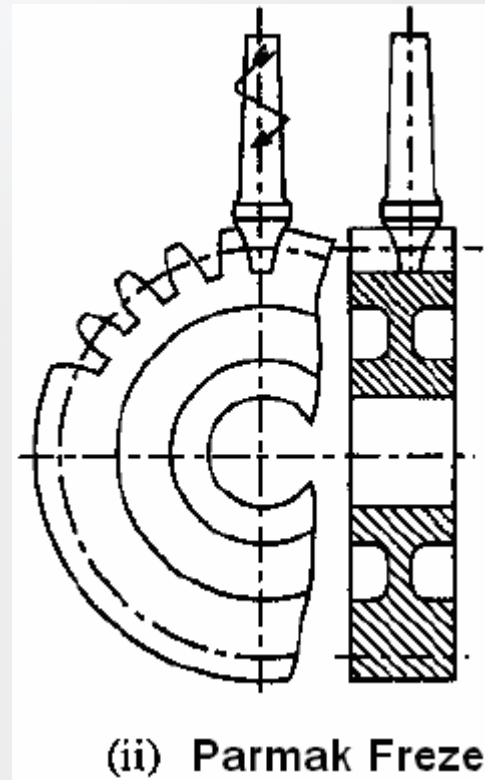
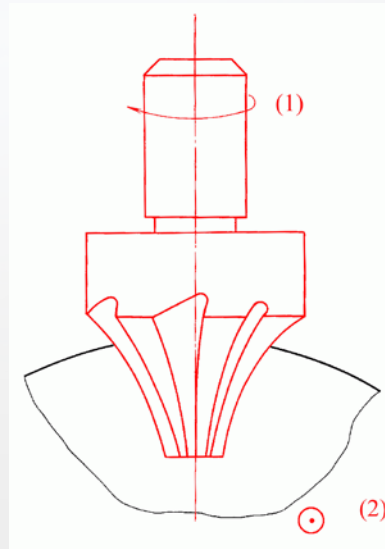
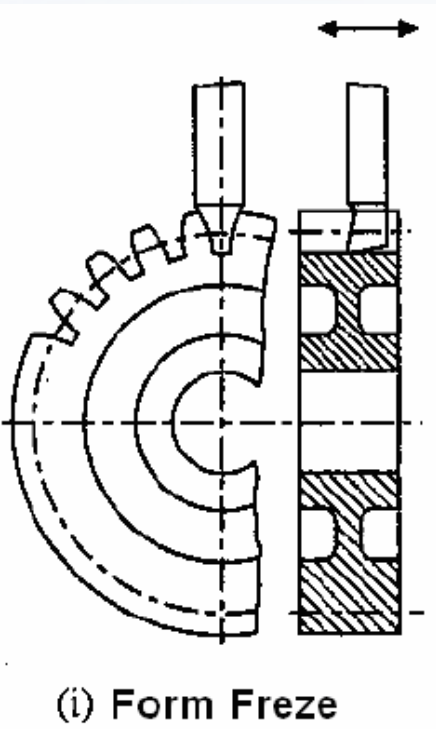
Helisel fellows bıađa ile imalat

Dişlilerin talaşlı imalat metodları

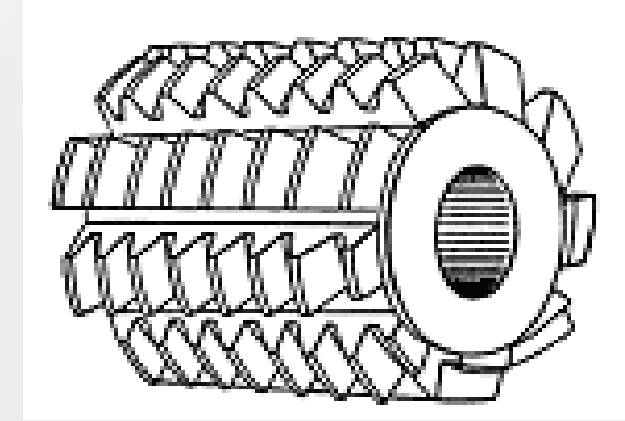
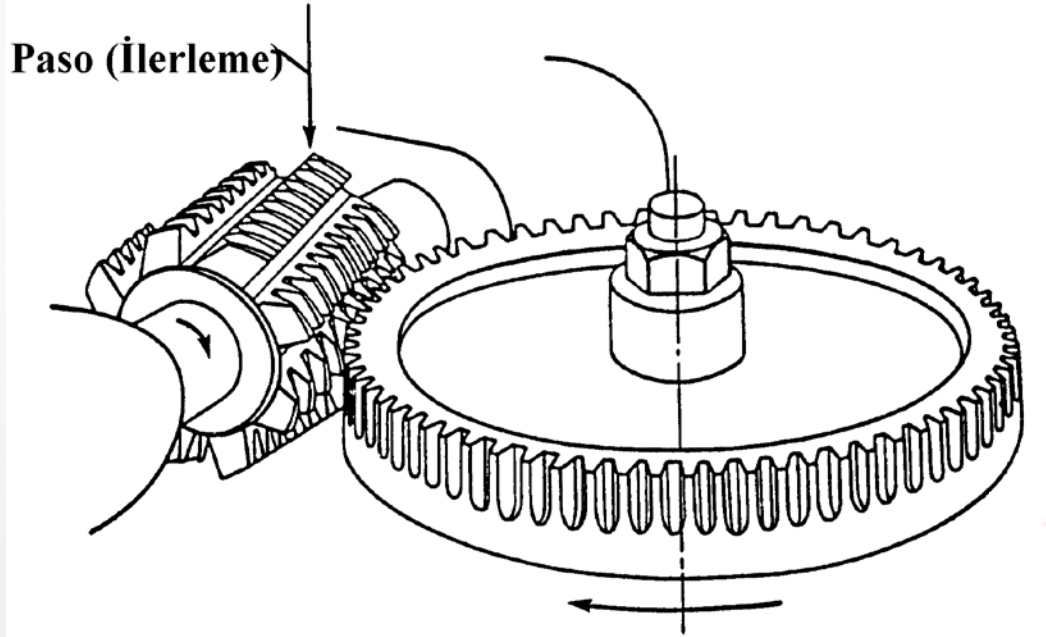
form freze (modül freze çakısı) ile düz dişli açma



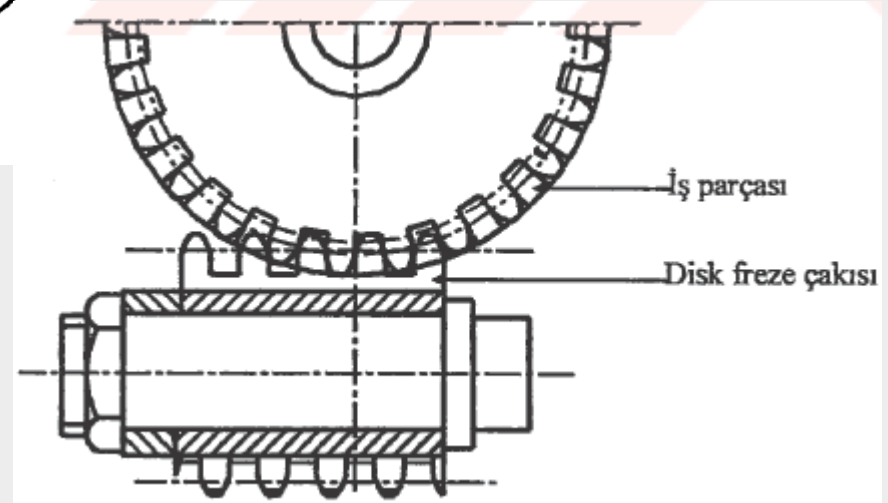
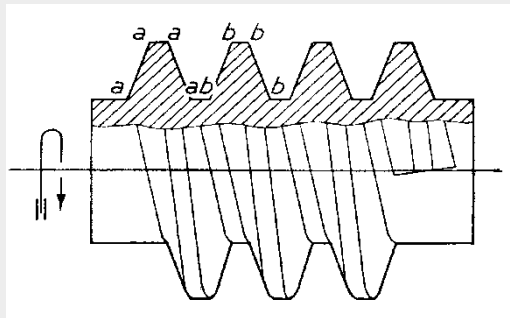
Dişlilerin talaşlı imalat metodları



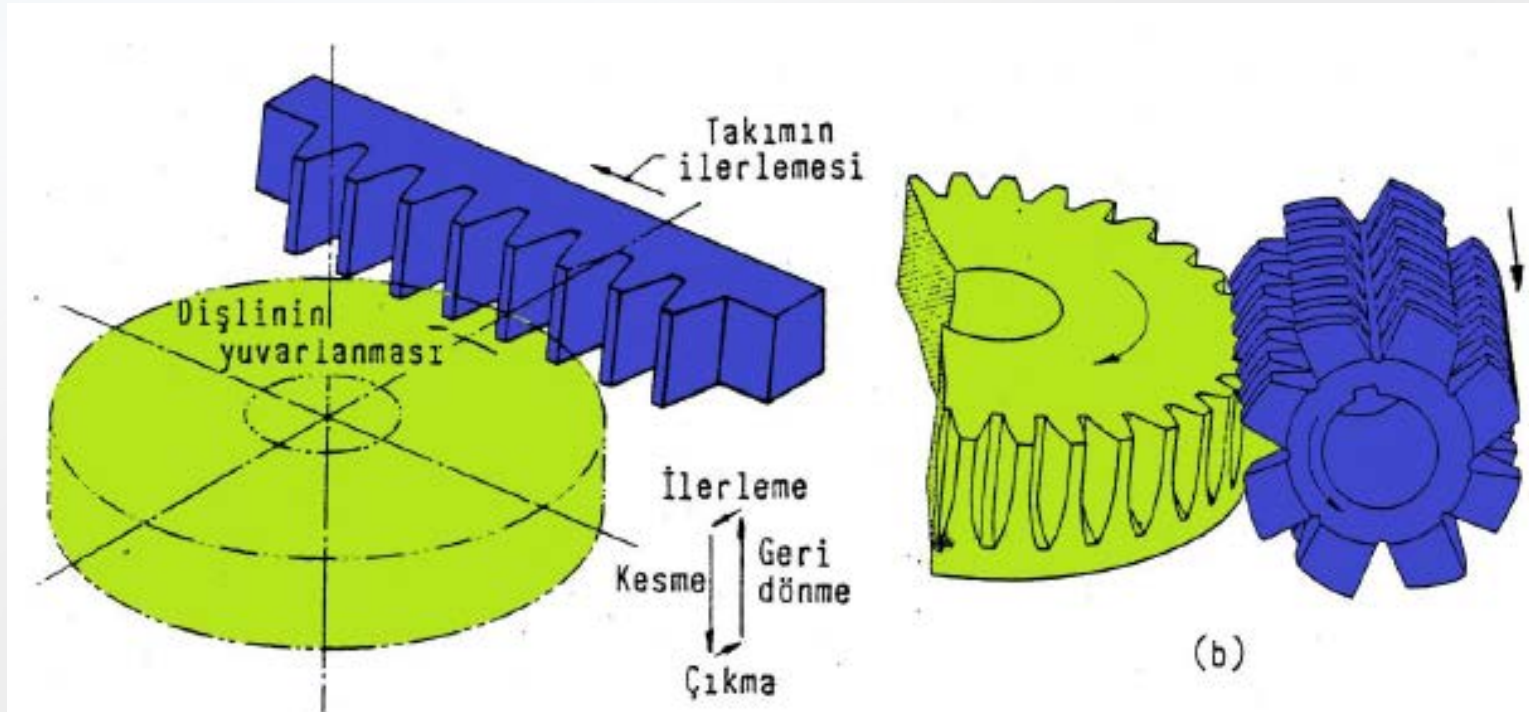
Helisel freze (azdırma)



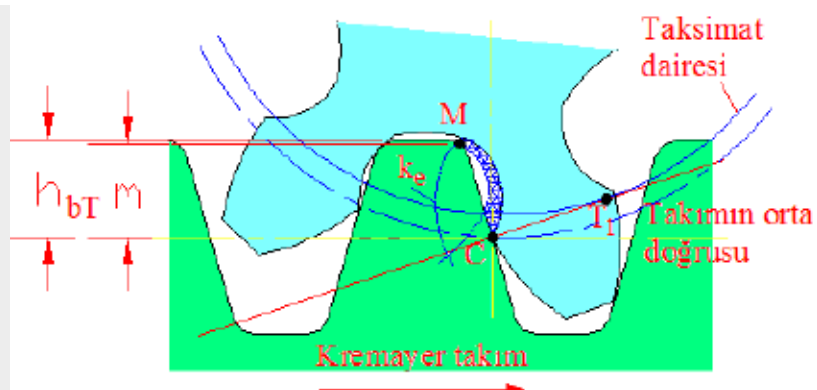
freze
eksenel
kesiti



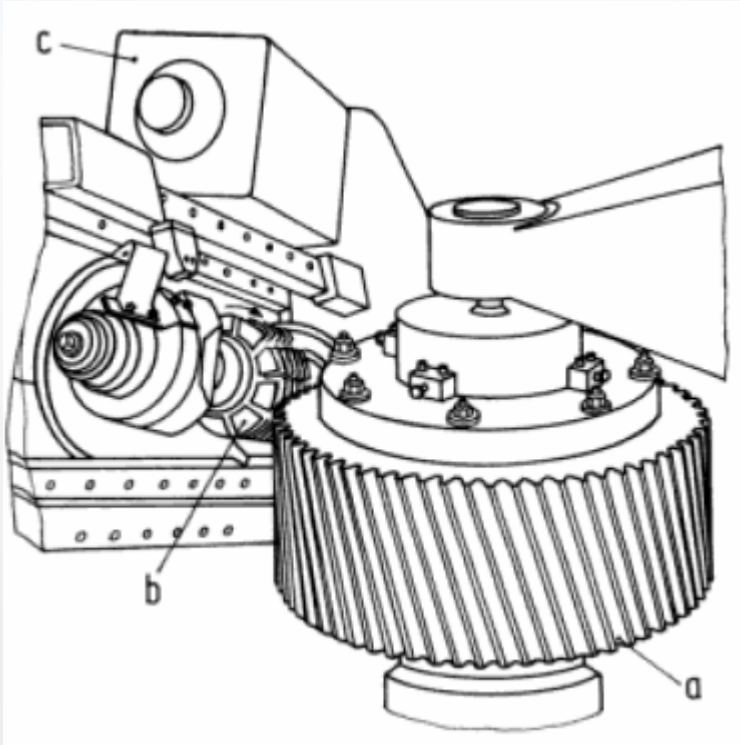
Kremayer ve azdırma ile diş açma



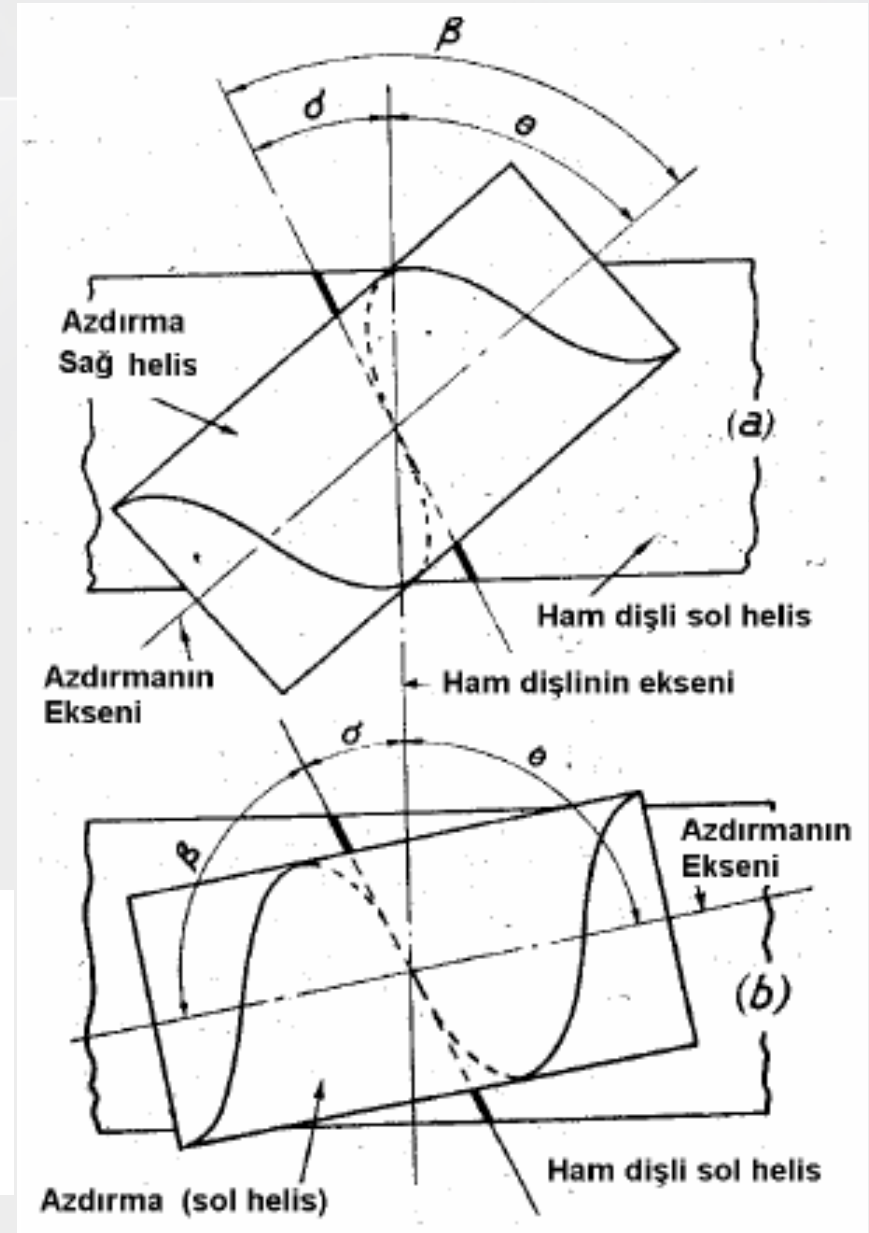
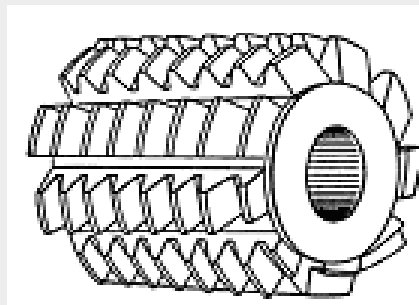
İmalat sırasında alttan kesme



Helisel frezenin (azdırma) konumu

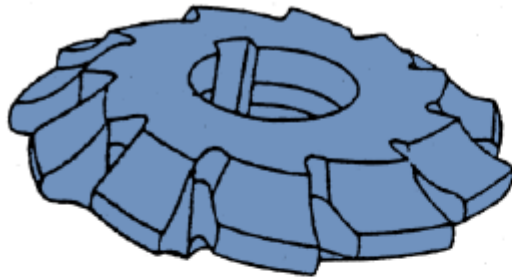
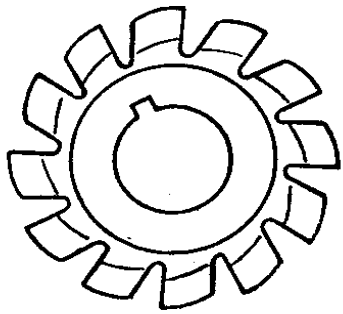


Helisel diřli
imalatı



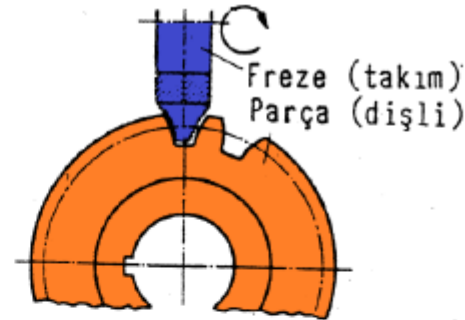
Form (modül, disk) (a,b,c,e) ve parmak (d) freze ile diş açma

form freze

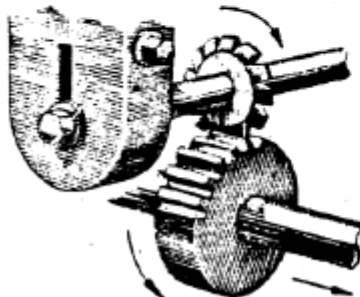
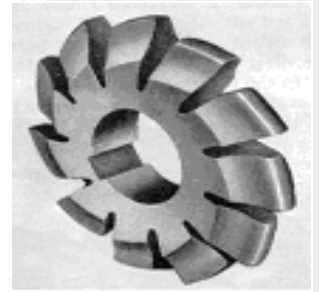
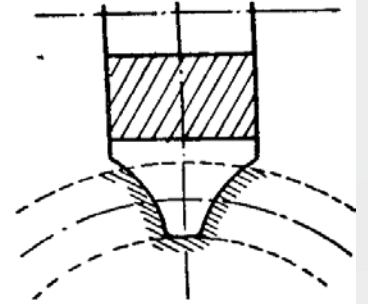


(a)

profil oluşturma

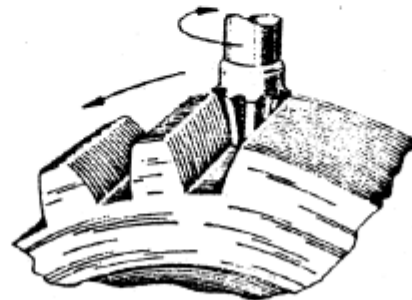


(b)

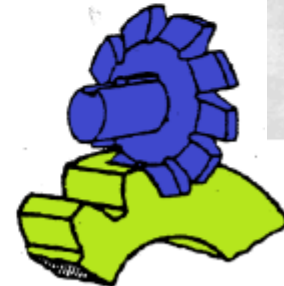


Taksimat

(c)



(d)

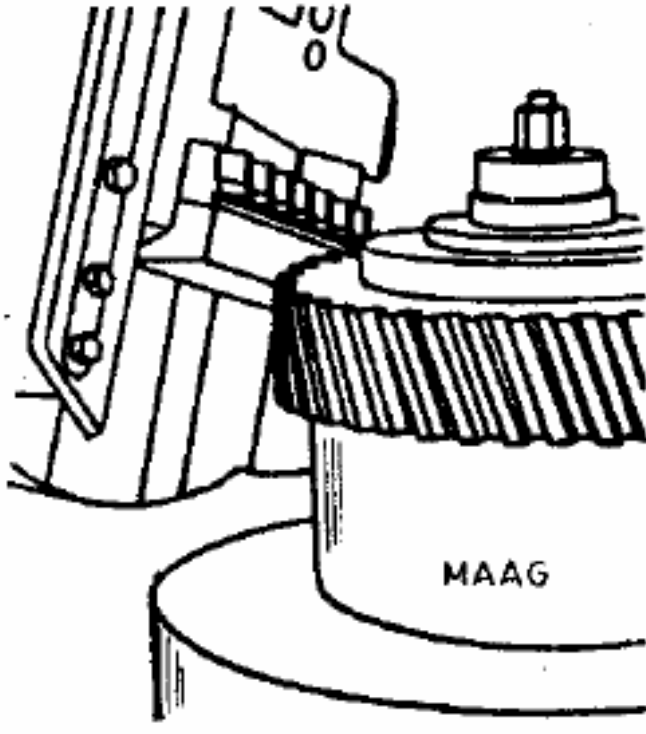


(e)

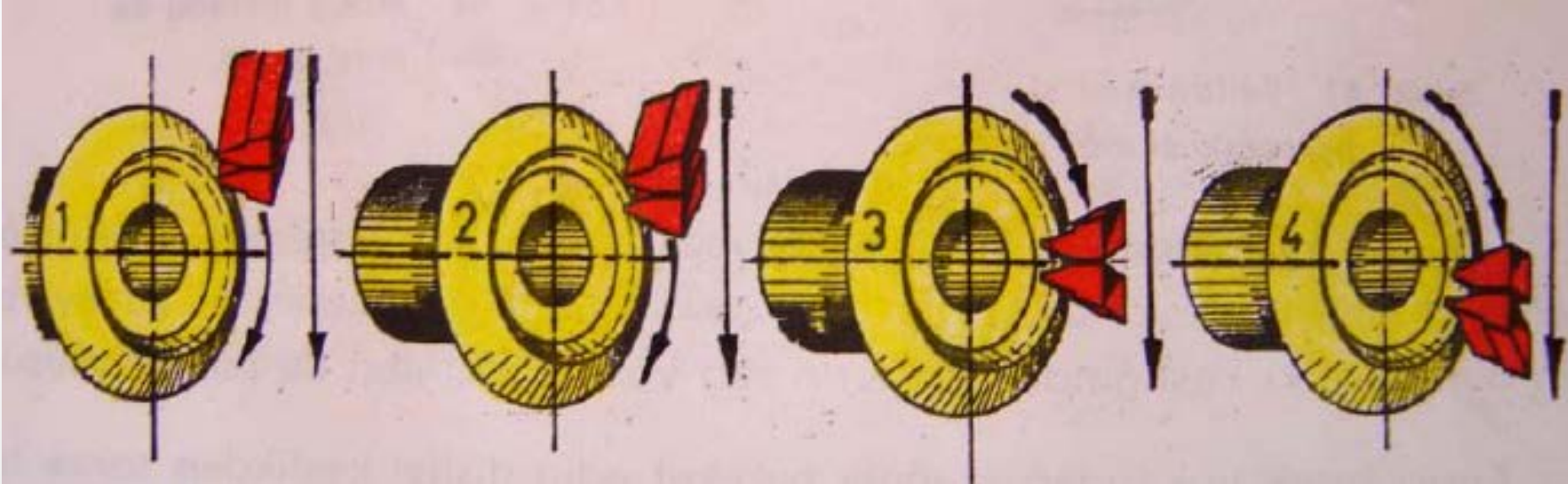


Çubuk dişli (kremayer) takım ile düz ve helisel dişli imalatı

Generating a spur
and helical gear
with pinion cutter



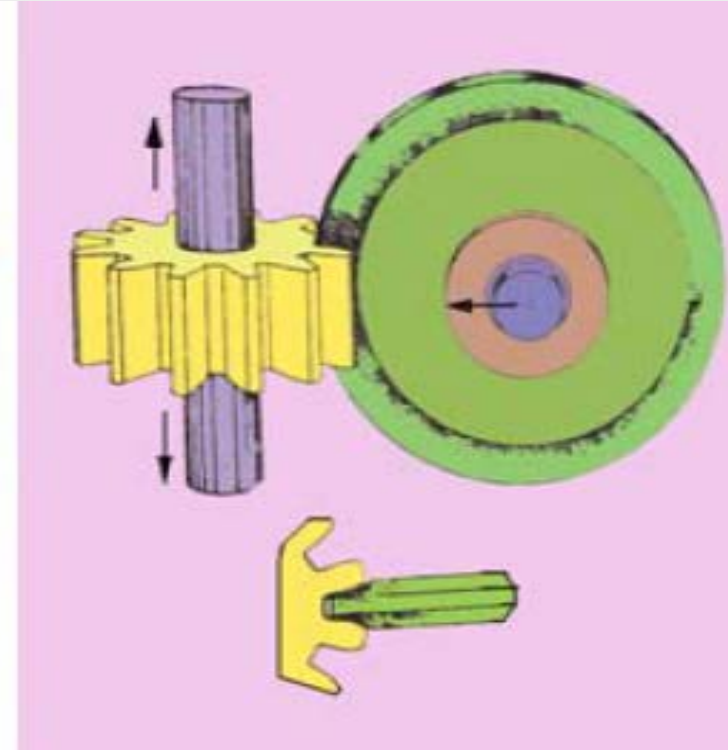
Konik dişlerin planya ile açılması



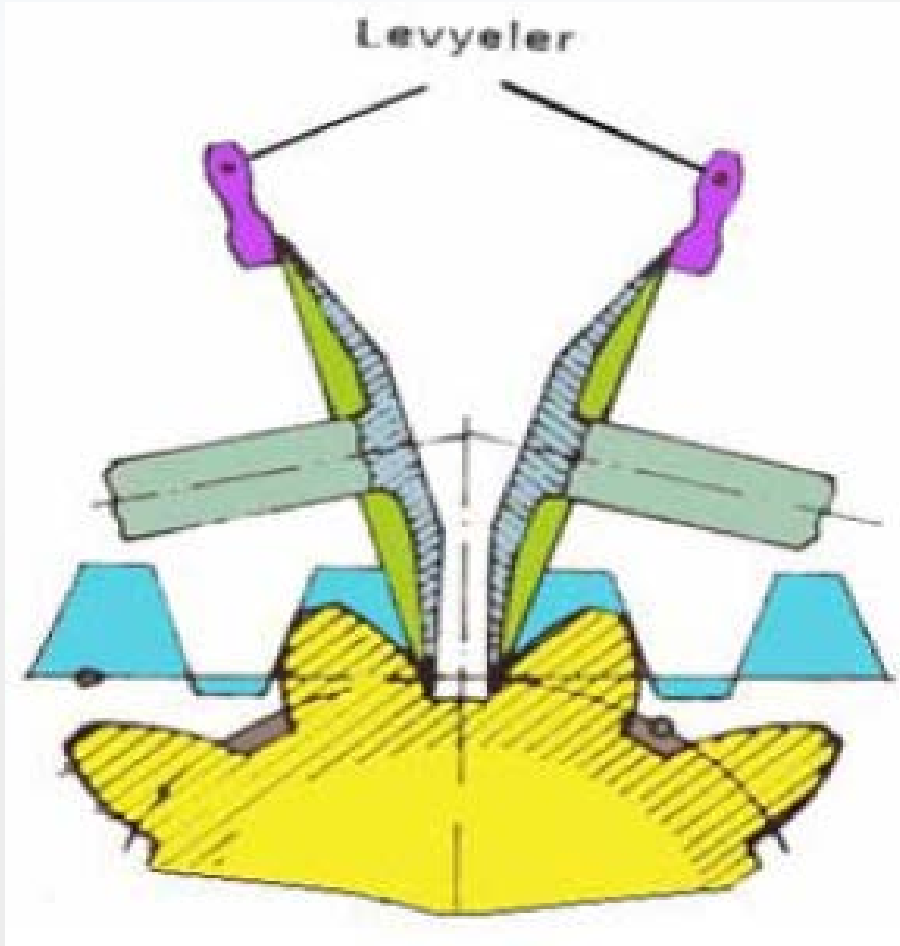
Planyalayarak yuvarlanma metoduna göre konik dişli açan tezgahda kesici bıçakların ve dişli taslağının bir dişin açılışındaki hareket aşamaları görünmekte

Dişlinin taşlanması

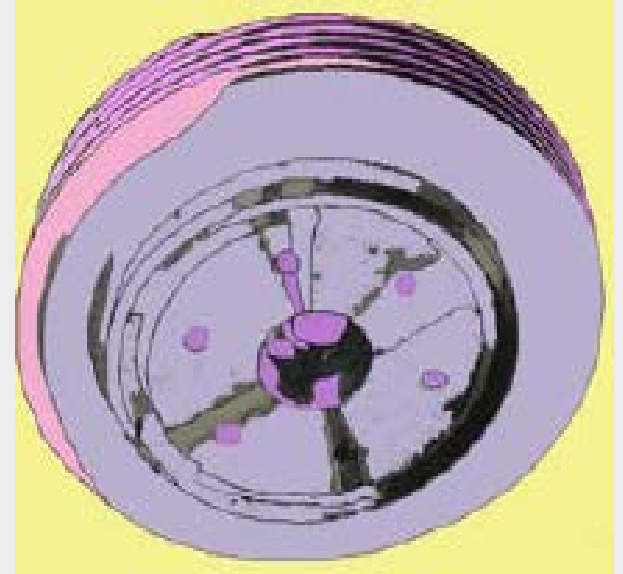
Form taşı ile helisel dişlinin taşlanması, form taşı ve dişlinin hareketi



Yuvarlanma metodu ile diřlinin tařlanması

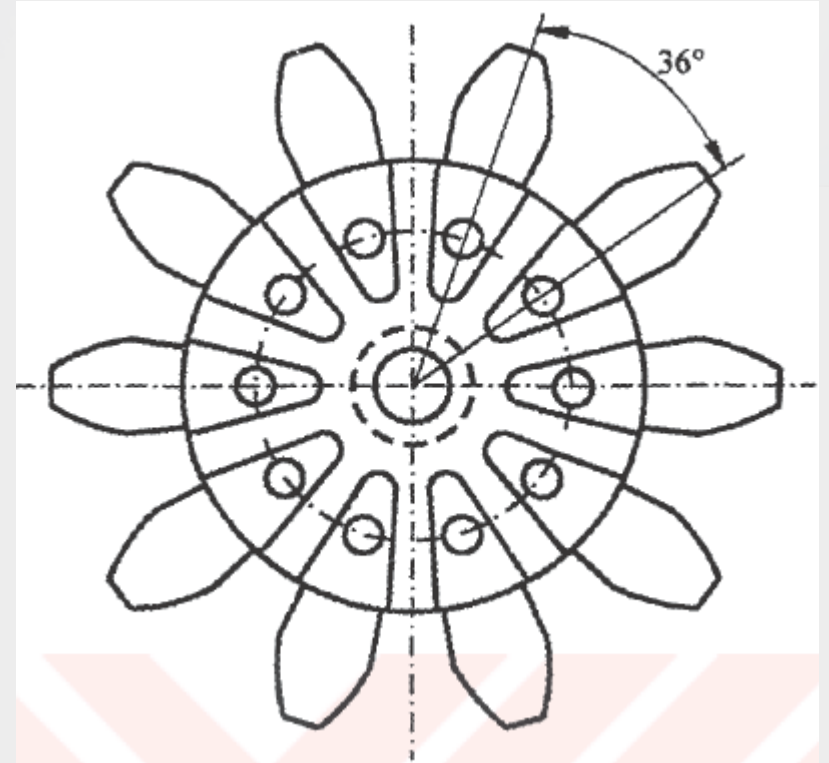
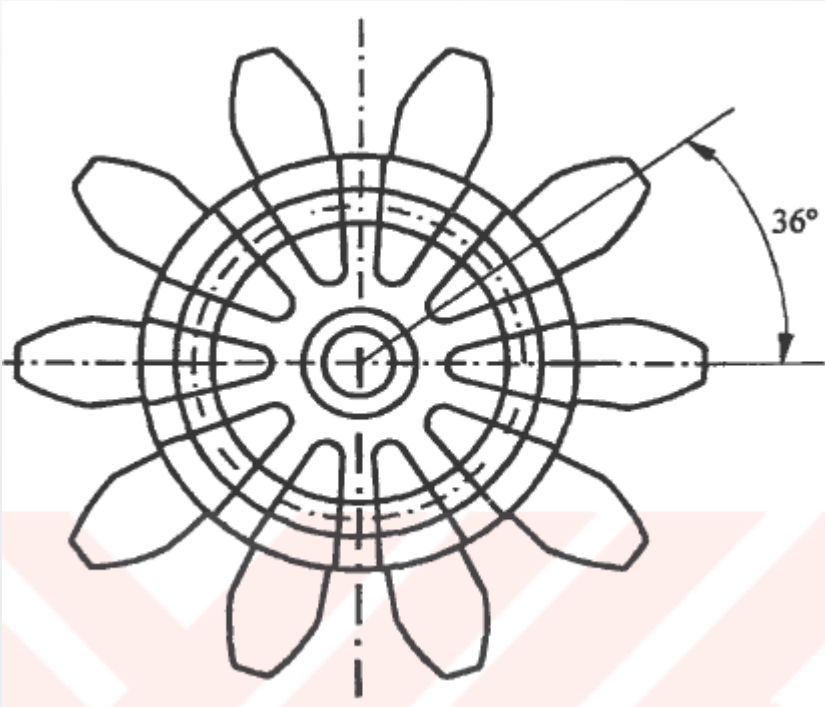


Azdırma biçimli
özel tařla tařlama

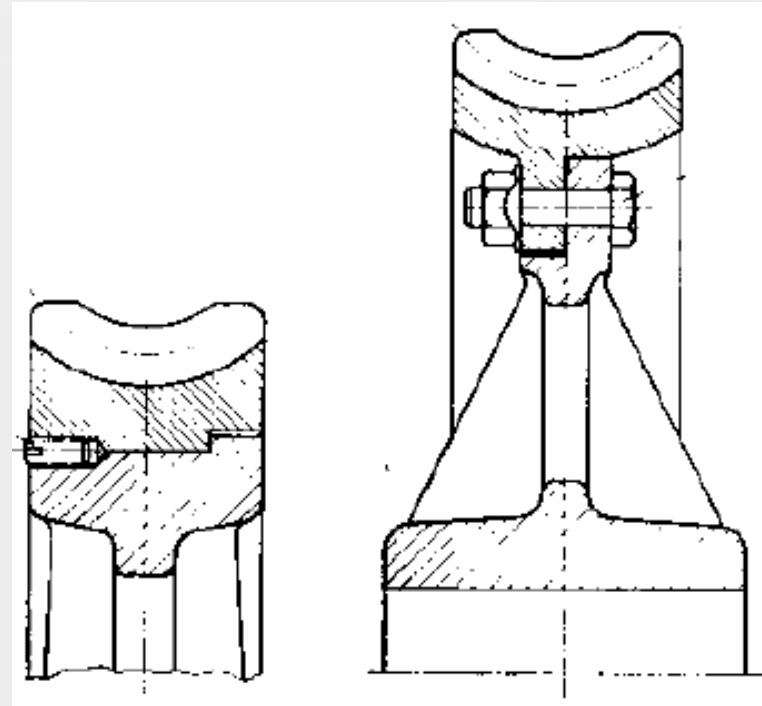


Diřleri deęiřtirilebilen diřliler

Segmanla ve pimle montajı yapılmıř,
diřleri deęiřtirilebilen diřli tasarımı



Technical drawing of a shaft-housing assembly in cross-section. The shaft (3) is supported by bearings (1, 2) and has a pulley (4) mounted on it. The pulley is connected to a belt (5, 6) with forces F_a , F_r , and F_u . The shaft diameter is d_1 . The housing (7, 8, 9) is shown in cross-section.

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 &= 17 \\ x_1 &= 0,59 \\ m &= 12; \alpha_y = 24^\circ \\ \varepsilon &= 1,39 \\ z_2 &= 60 \\ x_2 &= 0,59 \end{aligned}$$


Tedbirler

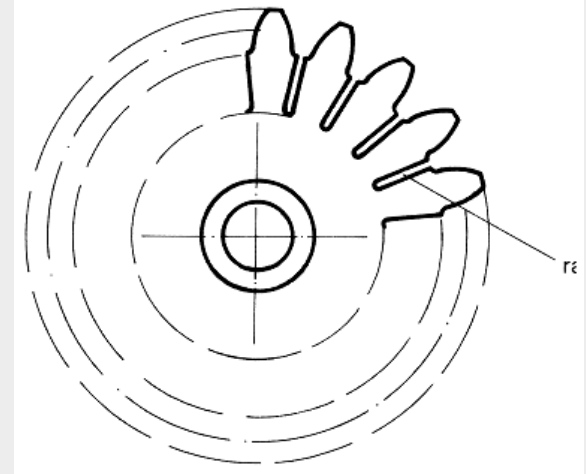
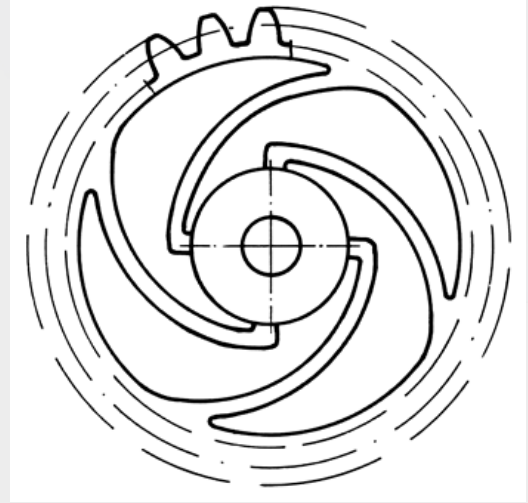
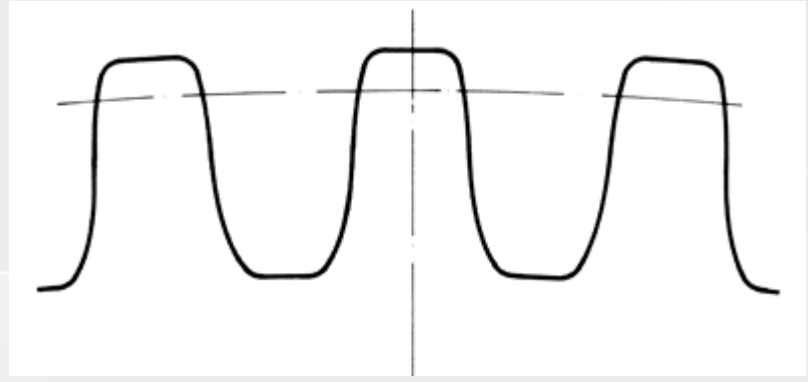
Çalışma esnasında gürültüyü azaltmak için bazı konstrüktif tedbirler aşağıda verilmiştir.

Uzun ve ince dişler kullanılır.

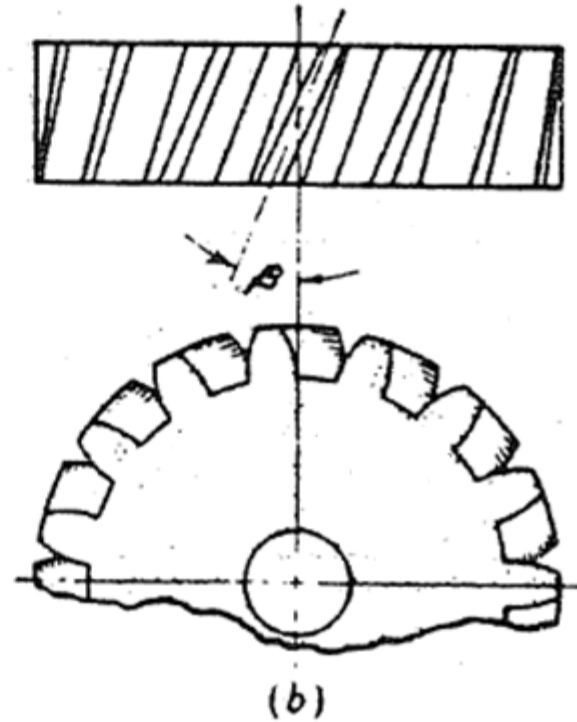
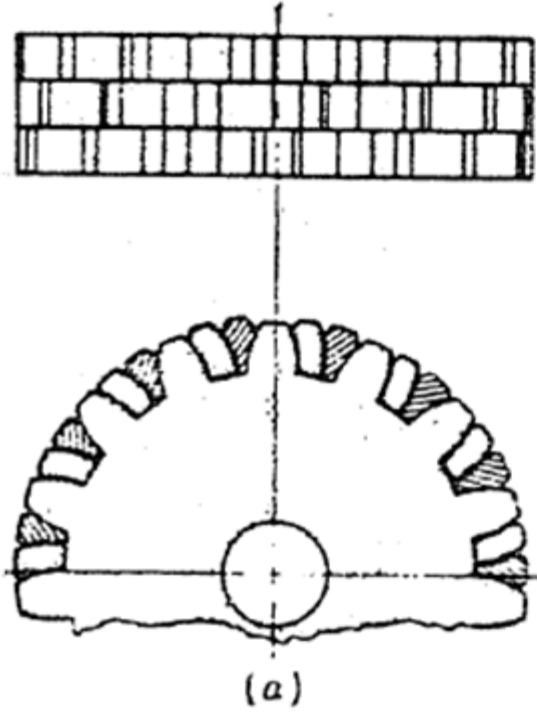
Özel kesici takım gerektirir.

Dişli çember gövdeye yay elemanlarla bağlanır. Bu esnek bağlantı sayesinde dişler yan boşluksuz olarak çalışır.

Diş boşluğunda radyal doğrultuda yivler açılır.

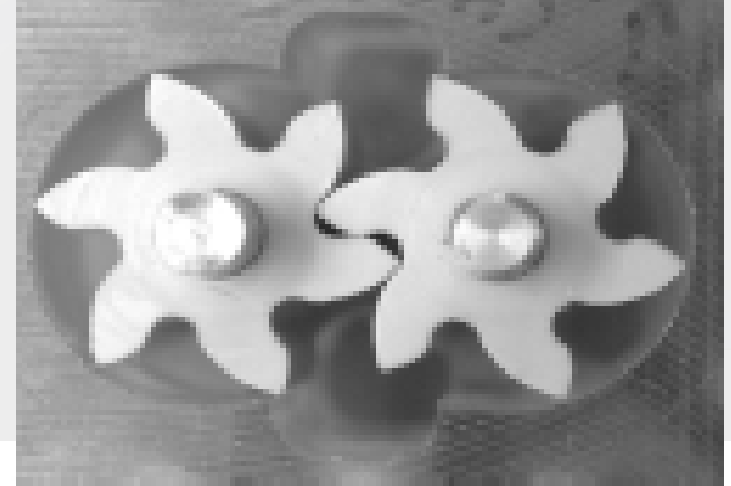
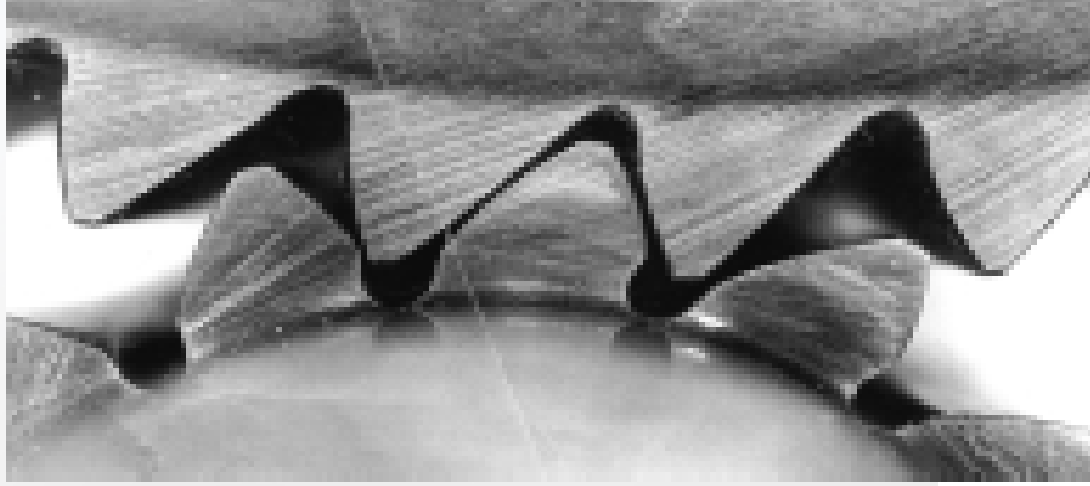


Kaydırılmış Dişli ile boşluk alma

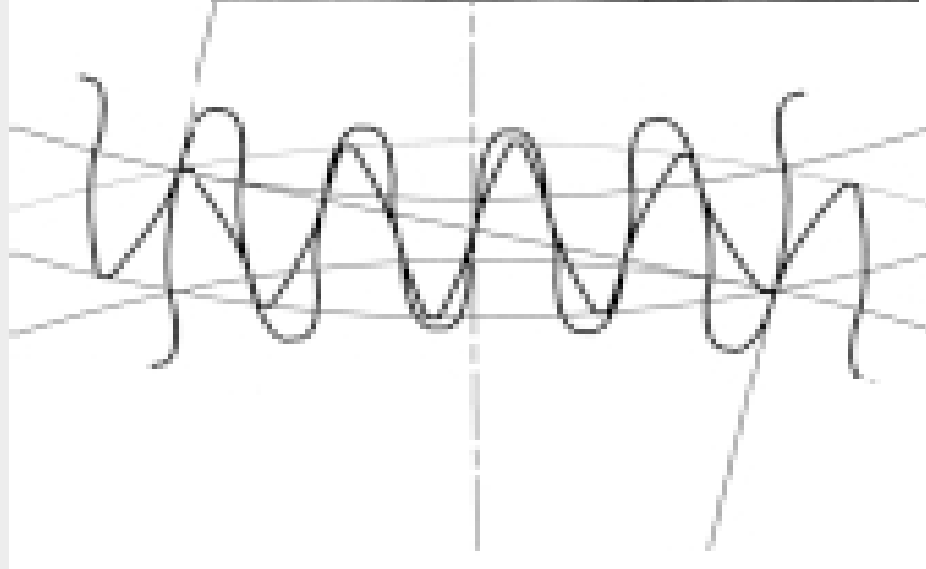


Şekil 1.1.1 a) kaydırılmış düz dişli b) Helisel dişli

Asimetrik dişli mekanizması



Yüksek kavrama açılı
dişli mekanizması

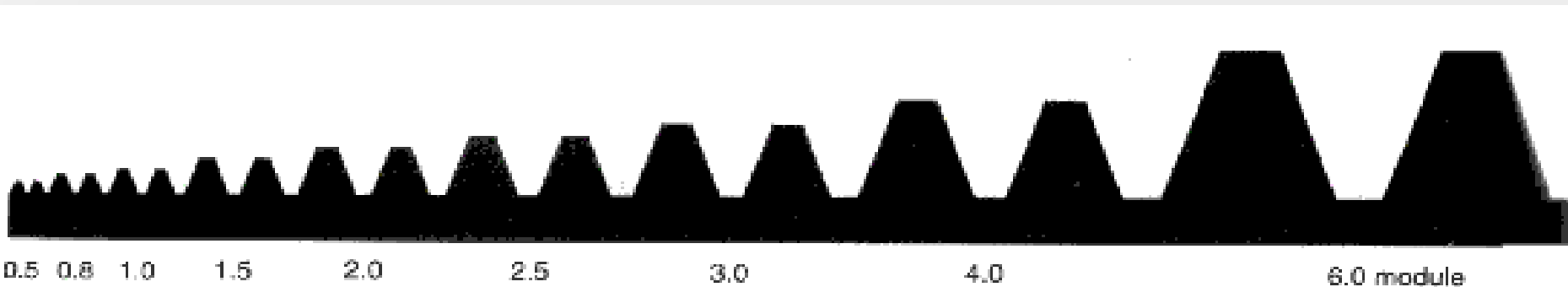


Yaygın olarak kullanılan modüller (diametral pitches)

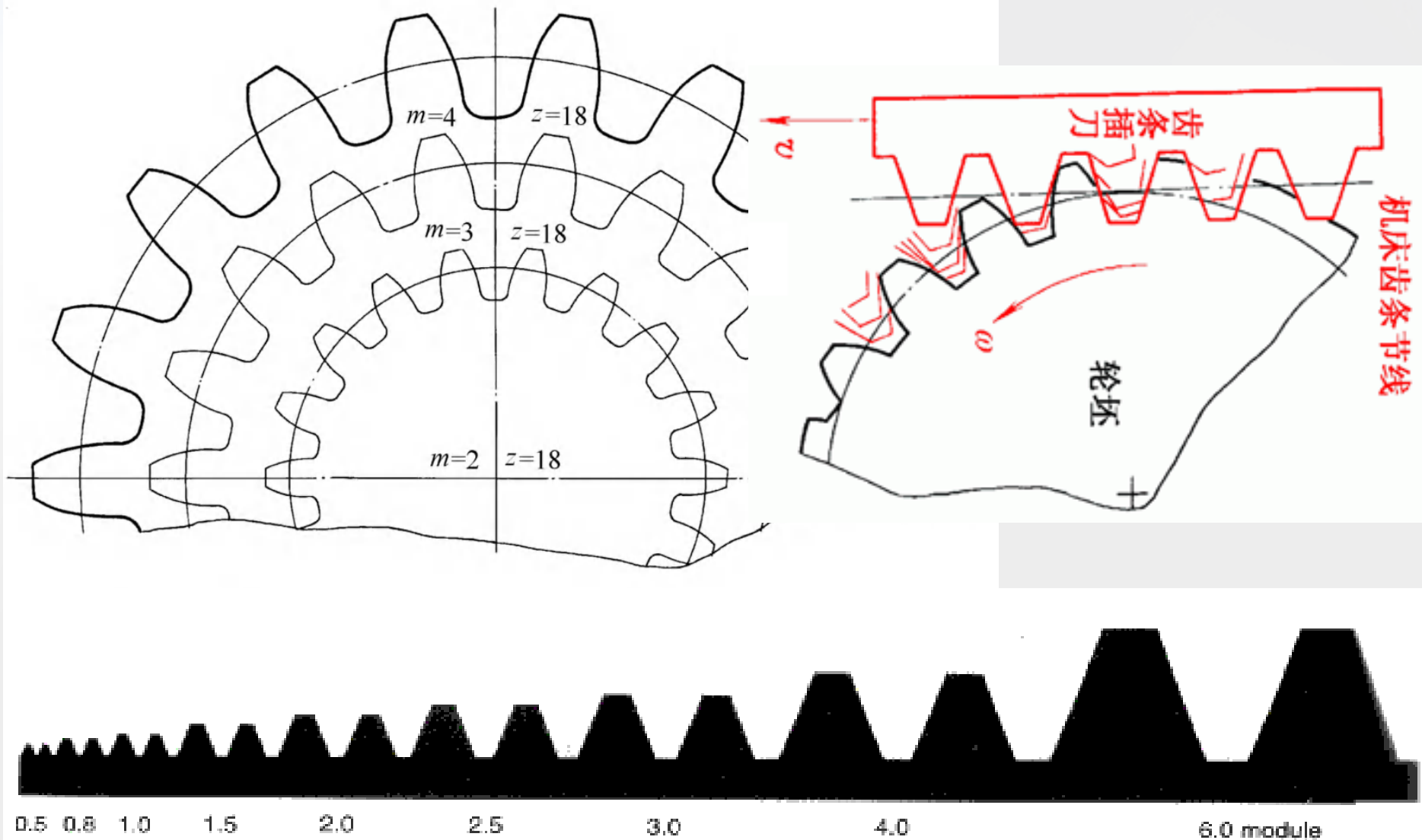
Kaba modüller	2	2.25	2.5	3	4	6	8	10	12	16
İnce modüller	20	24	32	40	48	64	96	120	150	200

Tercih edilen modüller (mm) (DIN 780 , I. Grup)

0,5 0,8 1 1,25 1,5 2,5 3 4 5 6 8 10 12 16
20 25 32 40 50

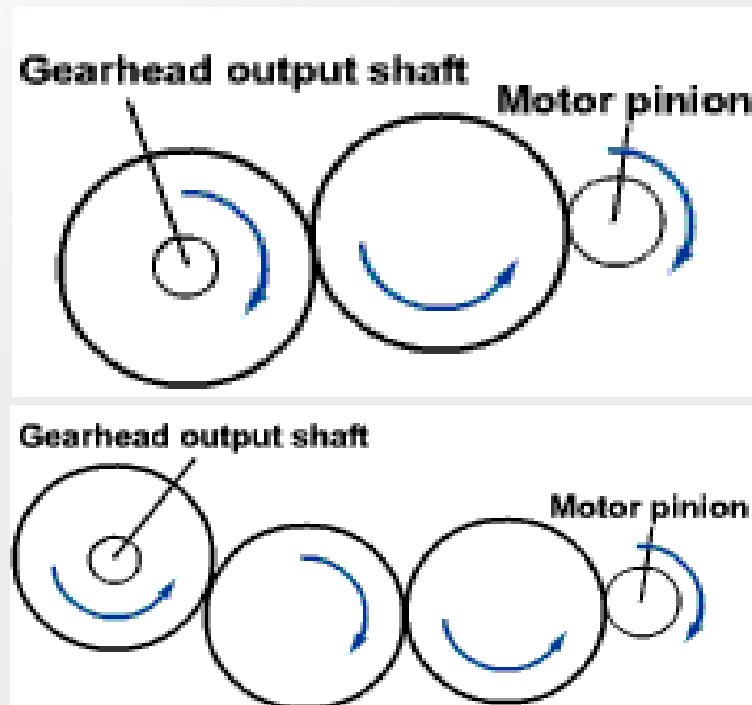
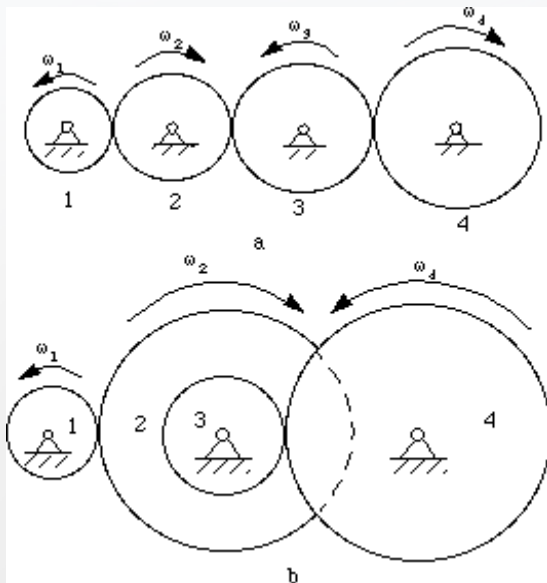


Modülün dişli boyutuna etkisi



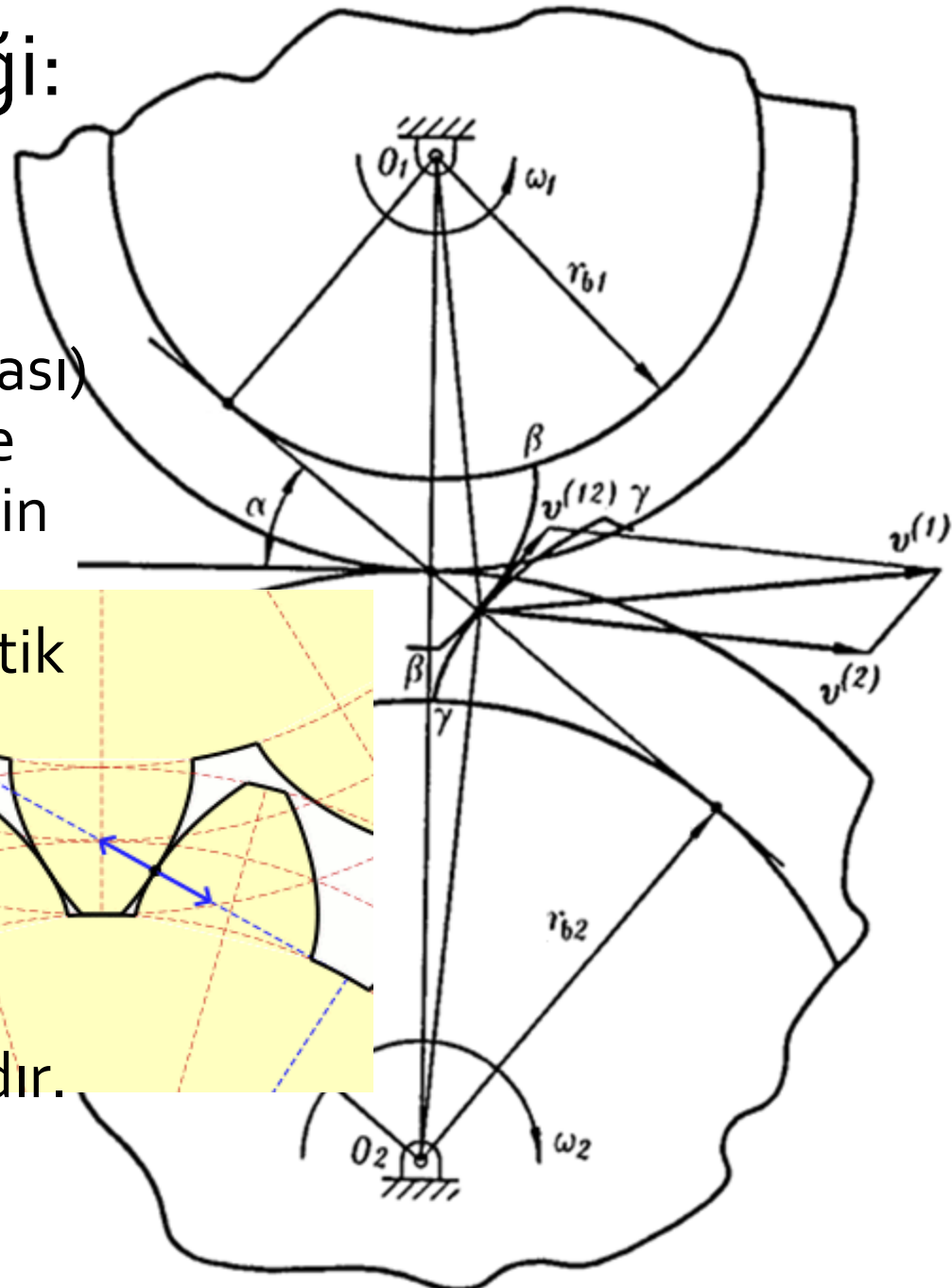
Dişli çark zincirleri

Normal dişli takımı

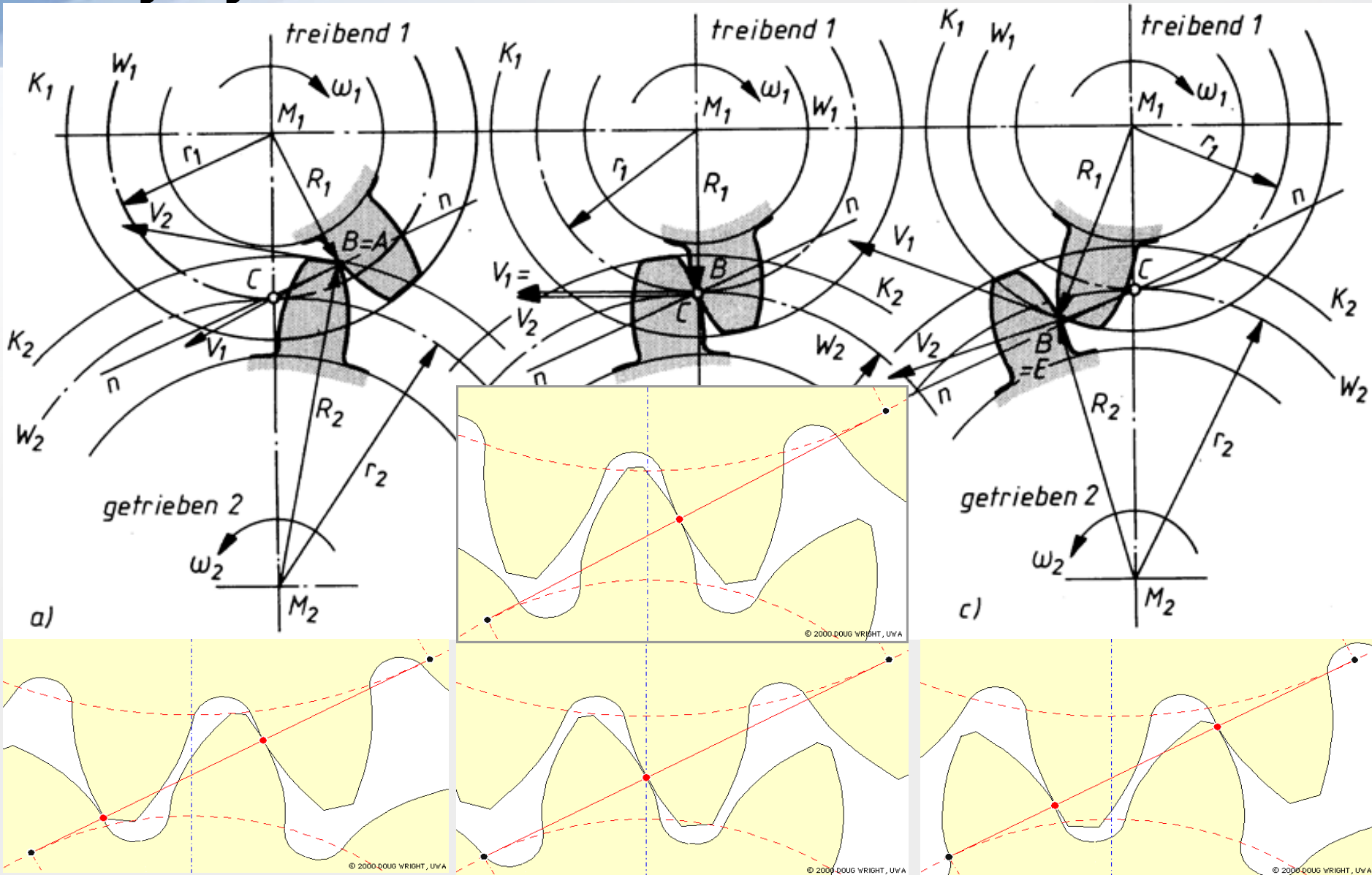


Dişli Çark Kinematiği: Temel Kavramlar

İki yuvarlanma dairesine (sürtünmeli çark mekanizması) kinematik olarak eşdeğer ve birbirleri ile eş çalışan iki dişin yan yüzeyi (diş refilleri) bir kayma-yuvarlanma kinematik çifti teşkil ederler ve izafi hareketleri bir ani dönme hareketidir. Bu harekette ani dönme merkezi, yuvarlanma dairelerinin değme noktasıdır.

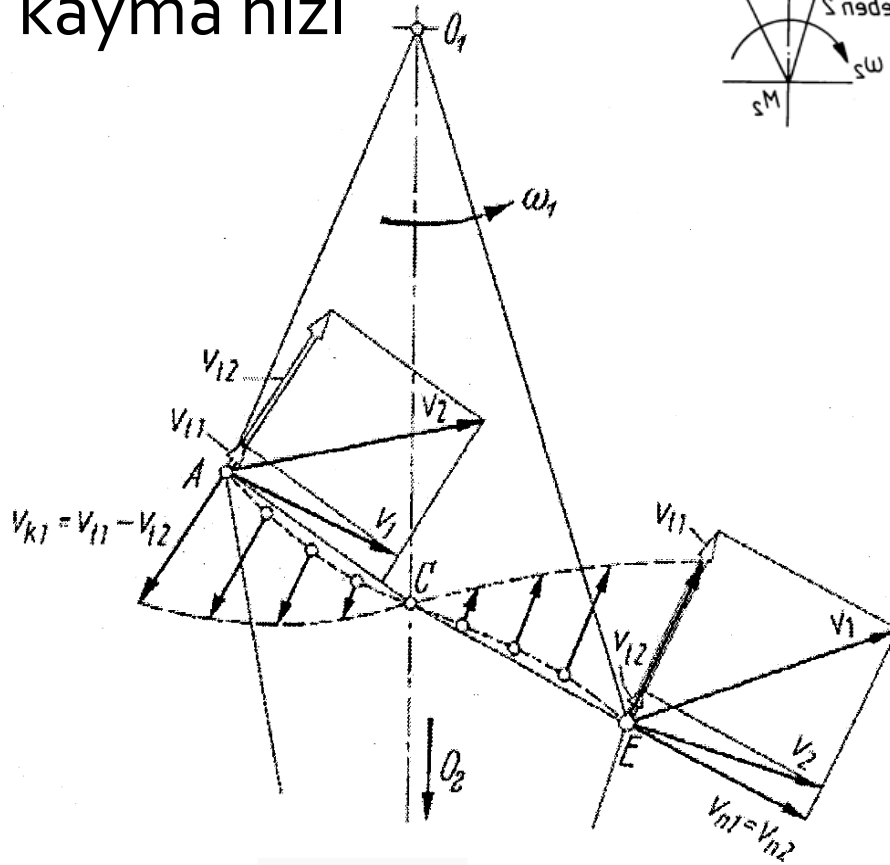
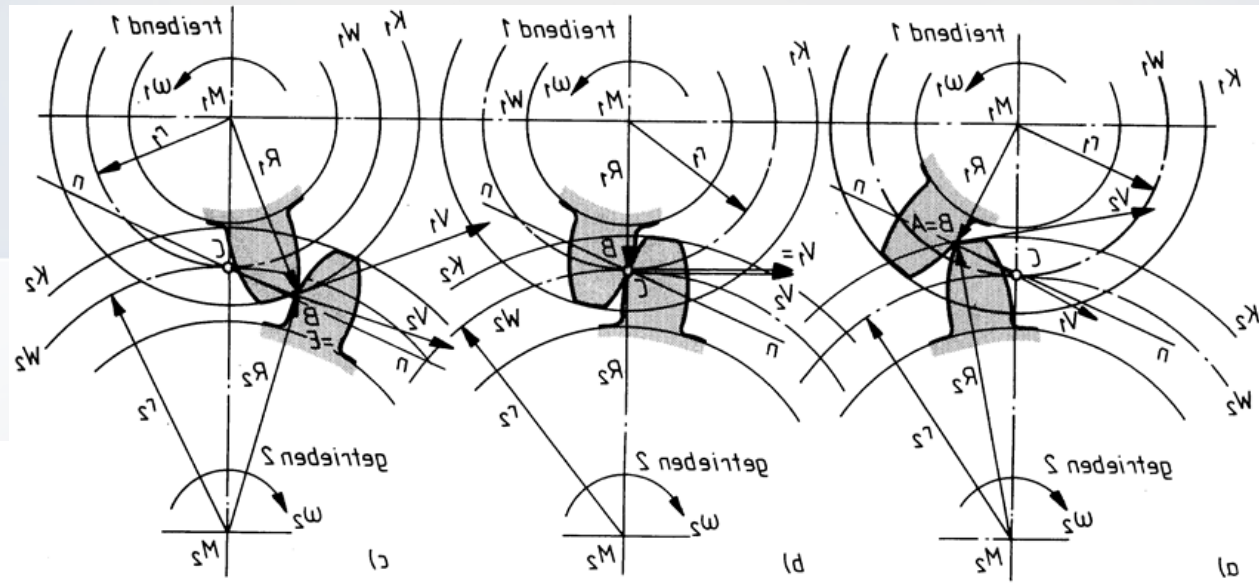


Dişli Çark Hızları

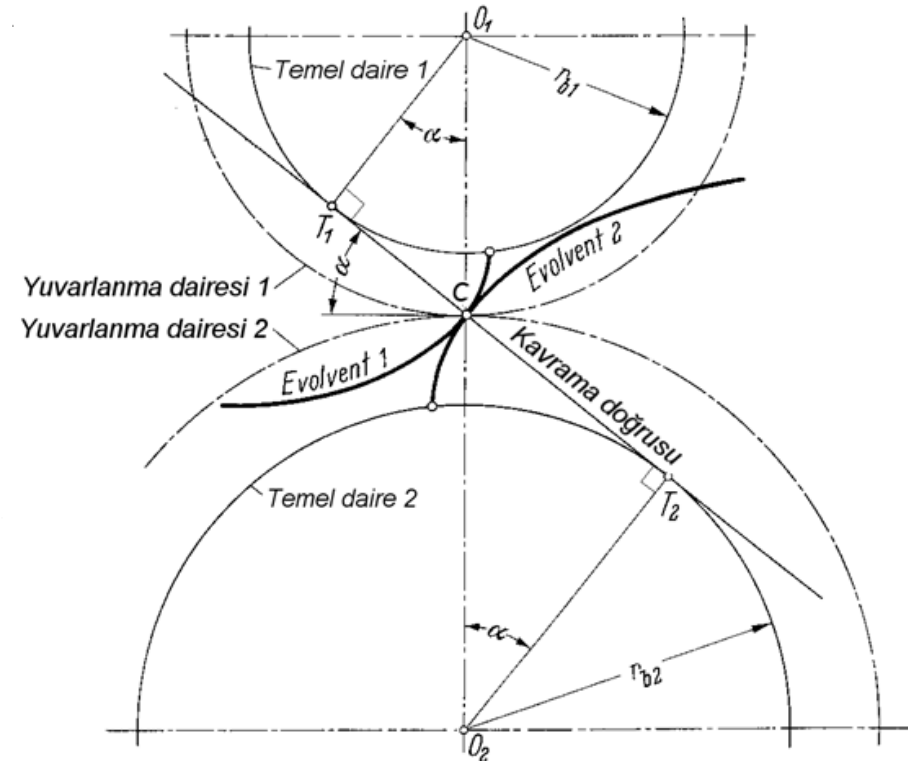


Dişli Çark Hızları

Çevre hızı ve kayma hızı

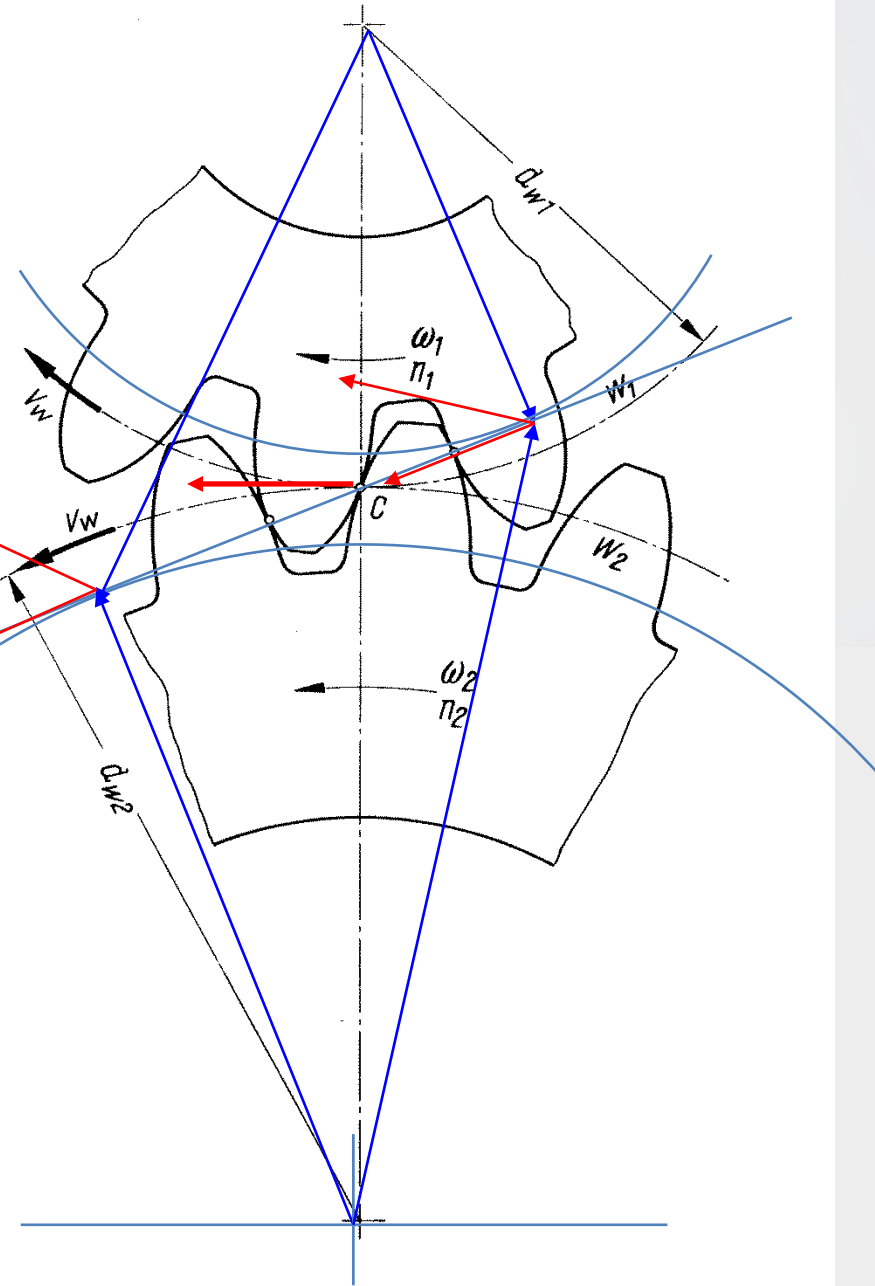


Kayma Hızı



Dişli Ana Kanunu

Temasta
evolvent
profilli
iki dişli çifti



Dişli Ana Kanunu

Temas noktasında
dişlilerin çevre hızları

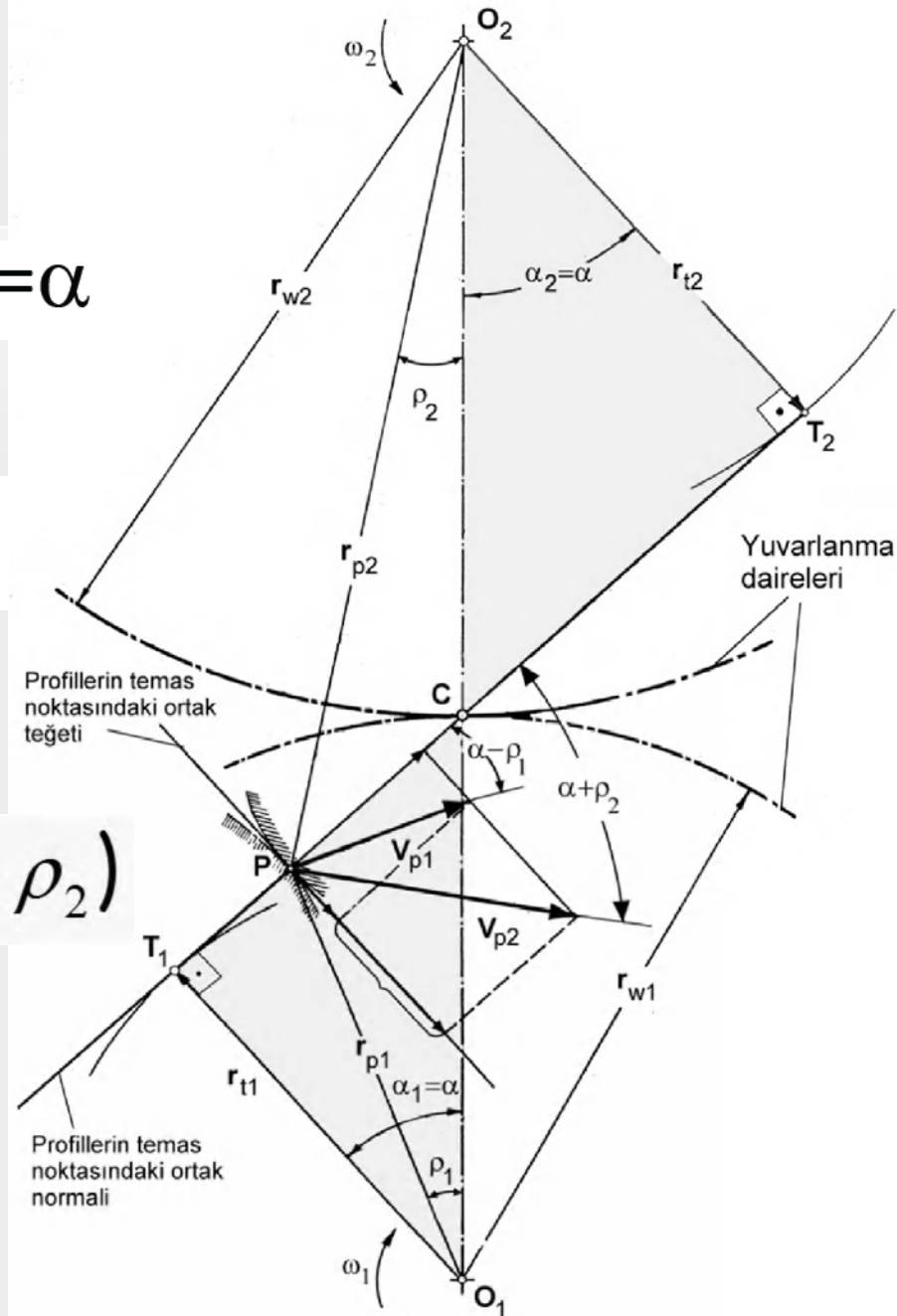
$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha$$

$$V_{p1} = \omega_1 \cdot r_{p1} \quad \text{ve} \quad V_{p2} = \omega_2 \cdot r_{p2}$$

hızların normal üzerindeki
bileşenleri

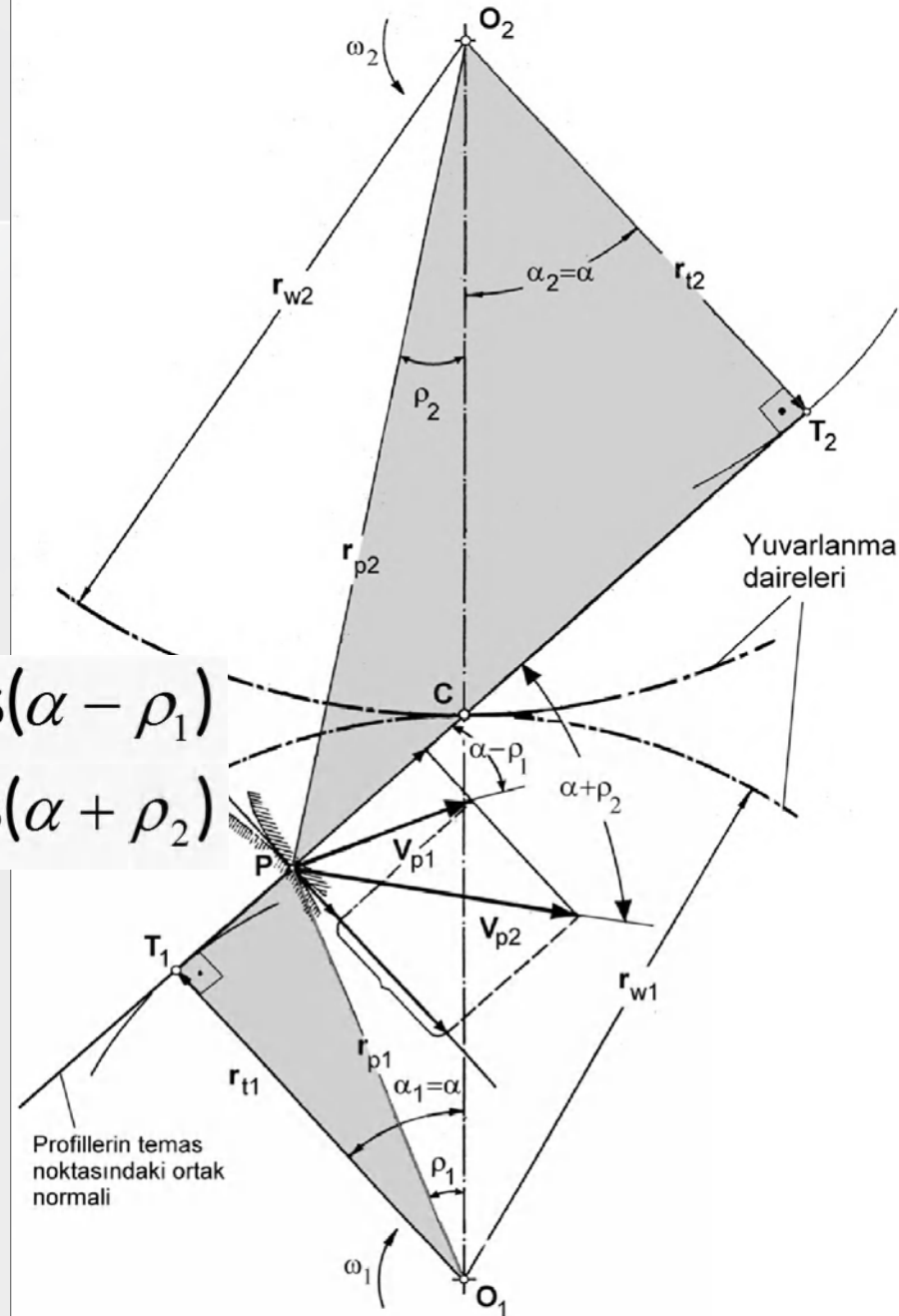
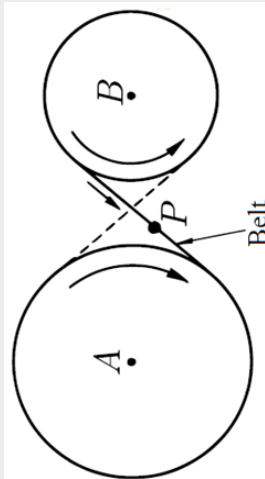
$$V_{p1} \cdot \cos(\alpha - \rho_1) = V_{p2} \cdot \cos(\alpha + \rho_2)$$

$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{r_{p2} \cdot \cos(\alpha + \rho_2)}{r_{p1} \cdot \cos(\alpha - \rho_1)}$$



$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{r_{p2} \cdot \cos(\alpha + \rho_2)}{r_{p1} \cdot \cos(\alpha - \rho_1)}$$
$$\begin{aligned} r_{p1} &= r_{t1} / \cos(\alpha - \rho_1) = r_{w1} \cdot \cos \alpha / \cos(\alpha - \rho_1) \\ r_{p2} &= r_{t2} / \cos(\alpha + \rho_2) = r_{w2} \cdot \cos \alpha / \cos(\alpha + \rho_2) \end{aligned}$$

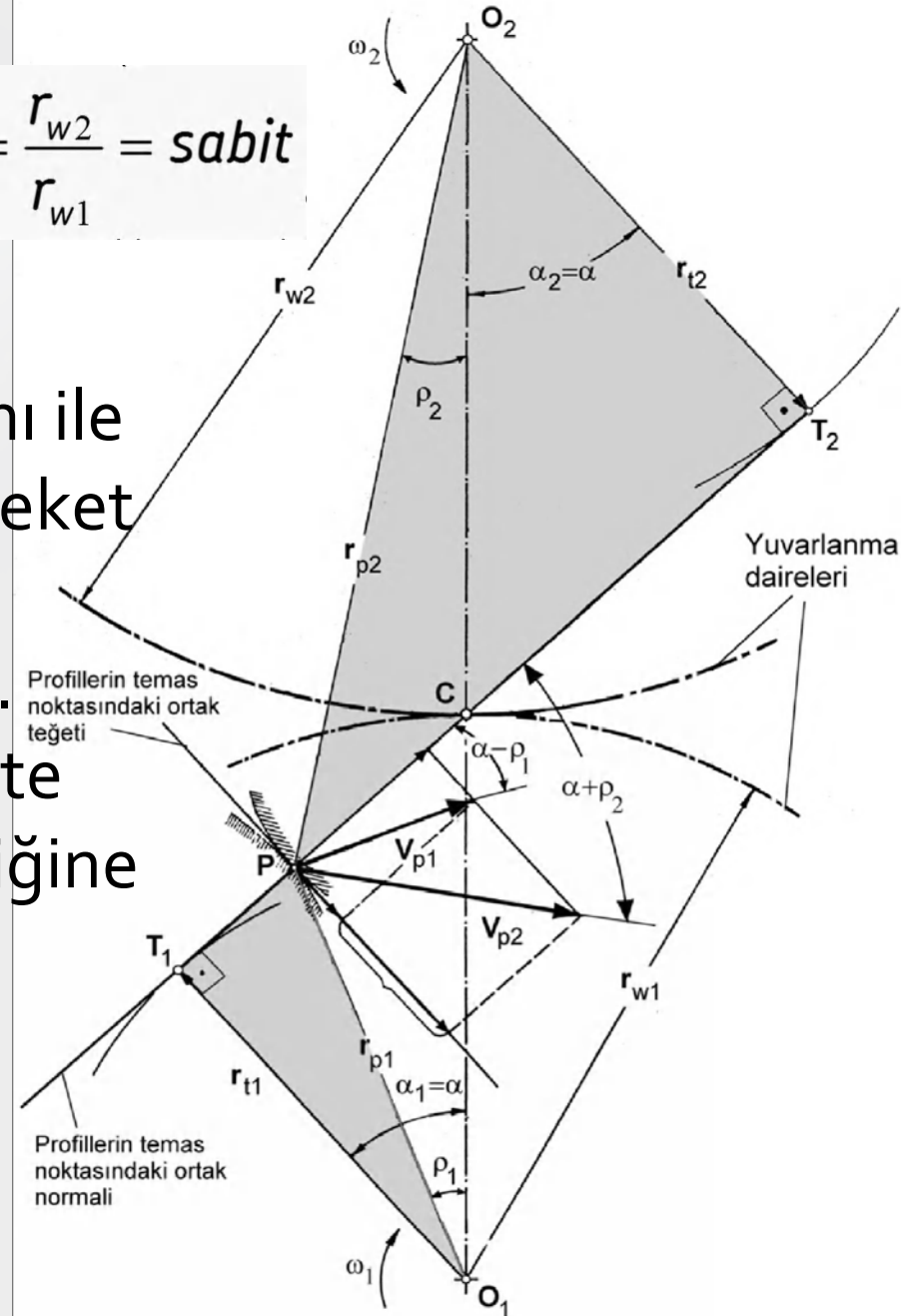
$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{r_{w2}}{r_{w1}} = \text{sabit}$$



Dişli Ana Kanunu

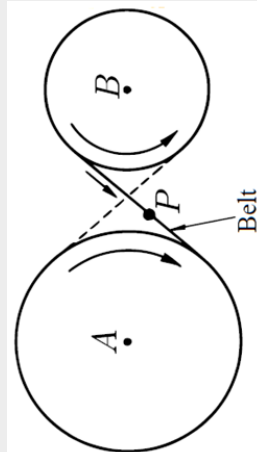
$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{r_{w2}}{r_{w1}} = \text{sabit}$$

Ortak normalin yuvarlanma noktasından geçtiği varsayımı ile kinematik olarak düzgün hareket iletimi anlamına gelen $\omega_1/\omega_2 = \text{sabit}$ sonucu bulundu. Bu varsayım ve sonucu dikkate alınarak, eş çalışabilme özelliğine sahip diş profilleri için şu genel koşul ortaya çıkar:

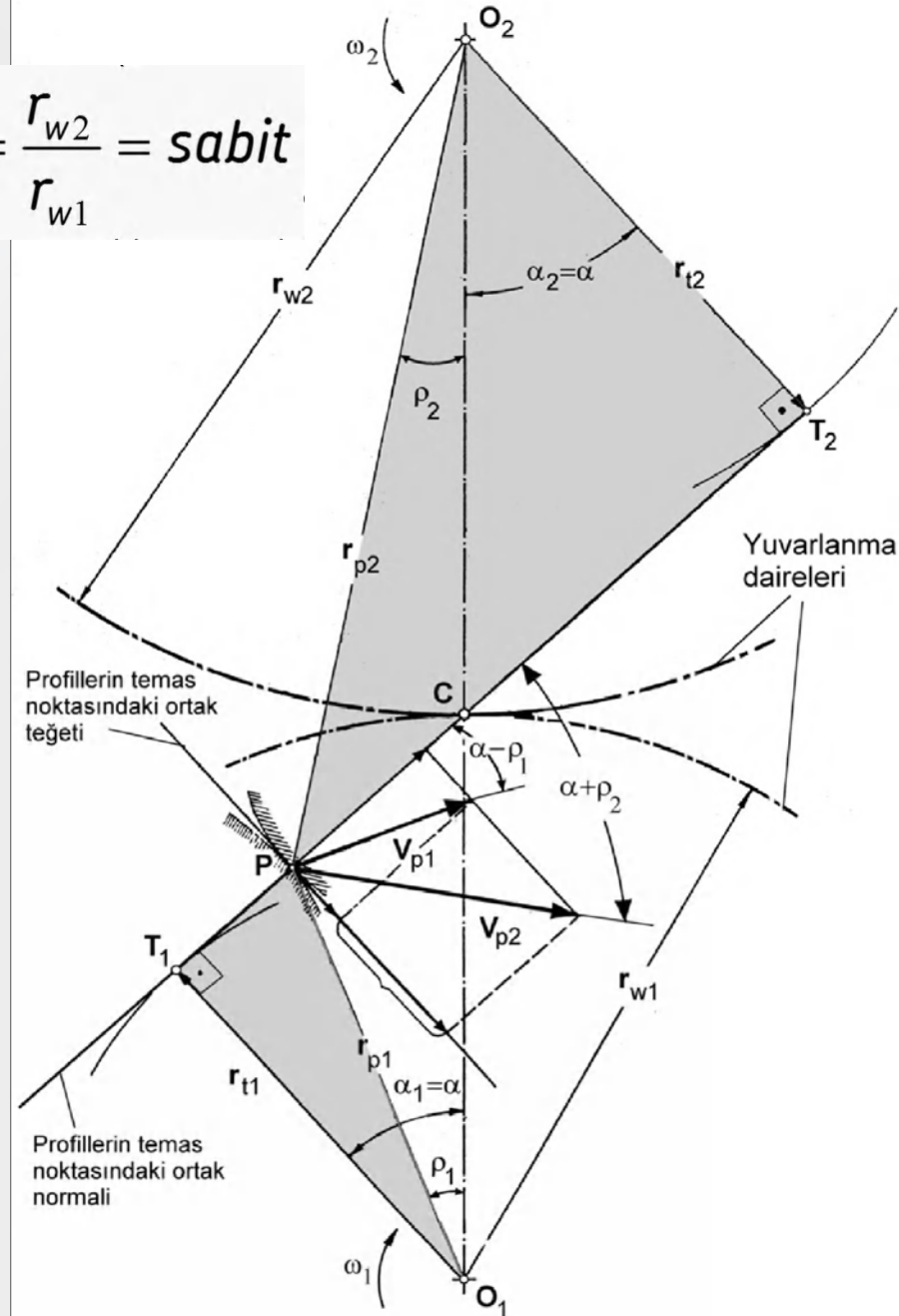


Dişli Ana Kanunu

Kavrama süresince diş
profillerinin temas
noktasındaki ortak normal
yuvarlanma noktasından
geçmelidir.
Bu koşula dişli ana kanunu
veya dişli temel kuralı denir.

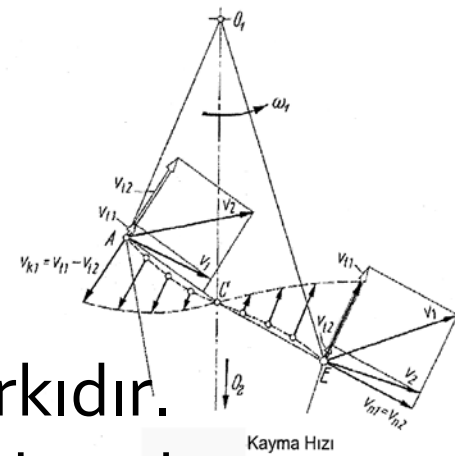


$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{r_{w2}}{r_{w1}} = \text{sabit}$$

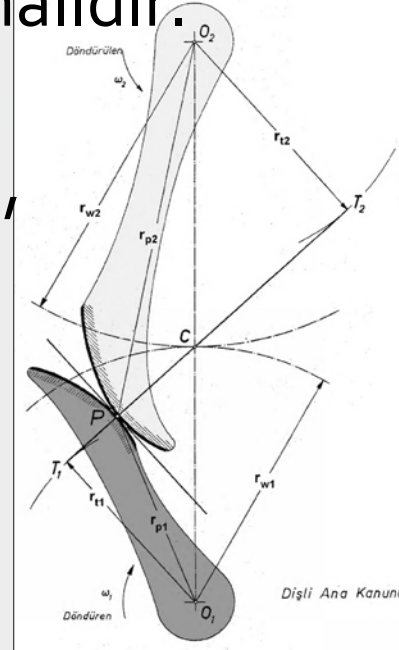


Dişli ana kanunu

Hareketin açısal hızı açısal hızların cebrik farkıdır.
Herhangi bir diş temas noktasındaki kayma hızı diş yüzeylerine ait ortak teğet doğrultusunda olmalıdır.
Bu doğrultu temas noktası ile izafi ani dönme merkezini birleştiren doğruya dik olduğundan, müşterek teğete dik doğru yani müşterek normal, izafi ani dönme merkezinden geçer.
İzafi ani dönme merkezine yuvarlanma noktası denir.
Buradan dişli ana kanunu ifade edilebilir.



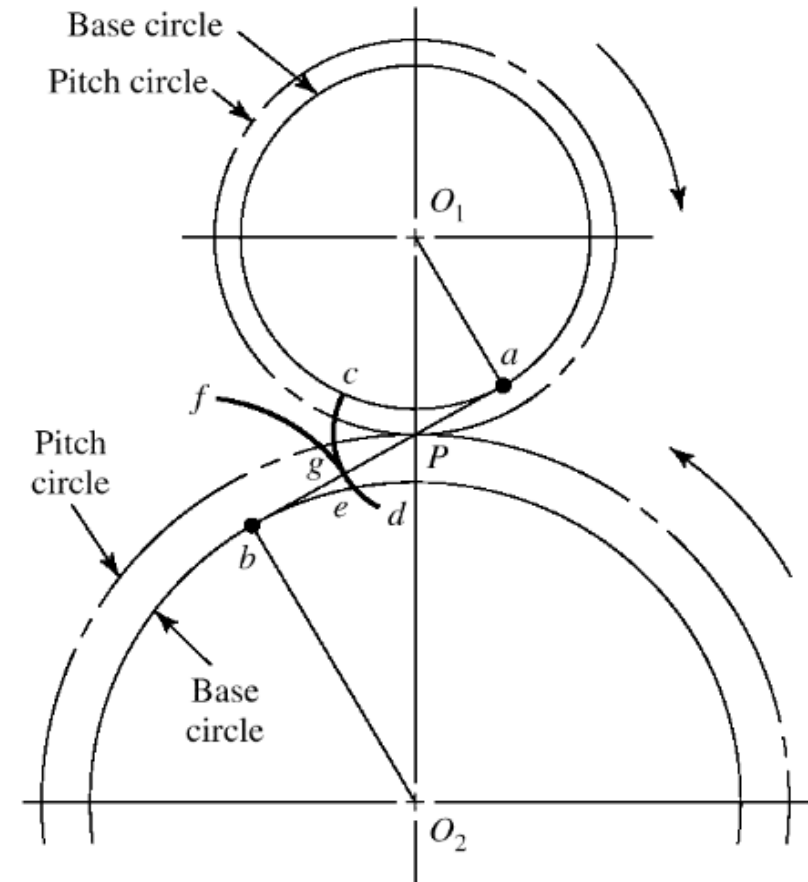
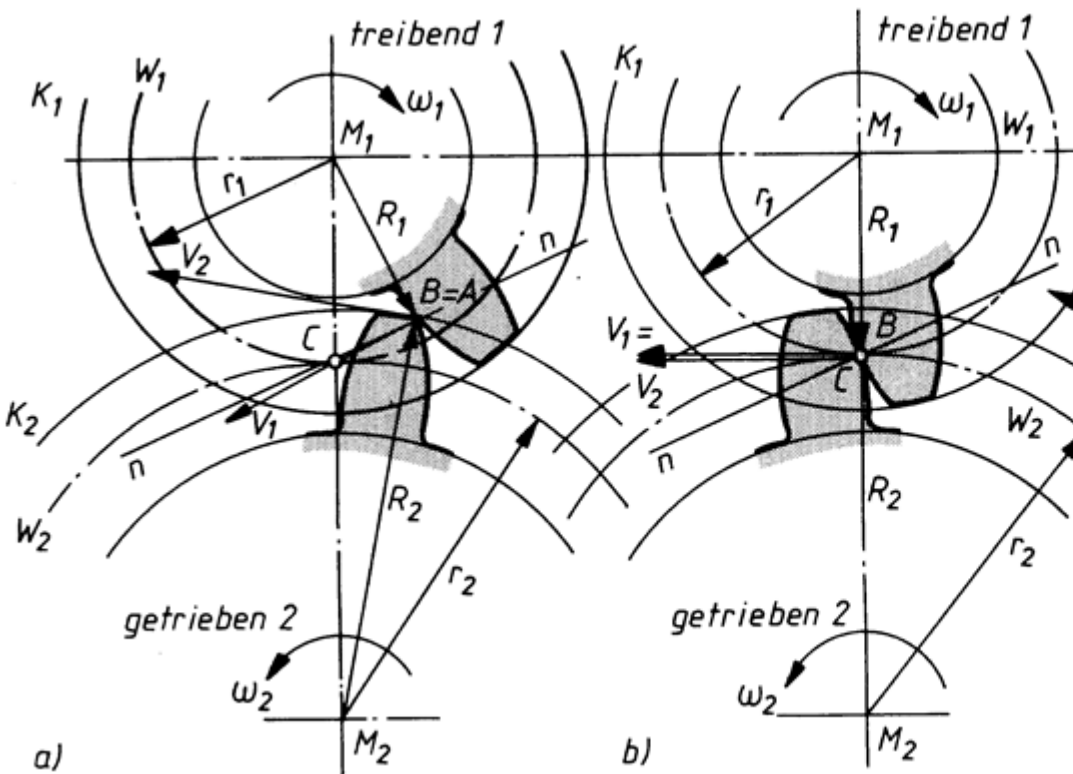
Kayma Hızı



Dişli Ana Kanunu

Dişli ana kanunu

Hareketin herhangi bir safhasında temas noktasındaki iki eş diş profilinin müşterek normali yuvarlanma noktasından geçer.



Alın Dişli Çark Mekanizmaları

Çarkların, taksimat dairesi üzerindeki çevresel hızları birbirine eşittir. Dişler üzerinde, izafi kayma olmadan yuvarlanma hareketi görülür. Bu sebeple bu tip mekanizmalara yuvarlanma mekanizmaları da denir.

Güç=Moment.açısal hız

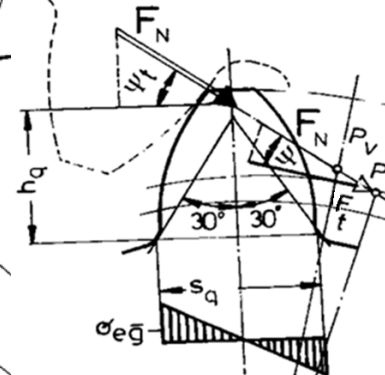
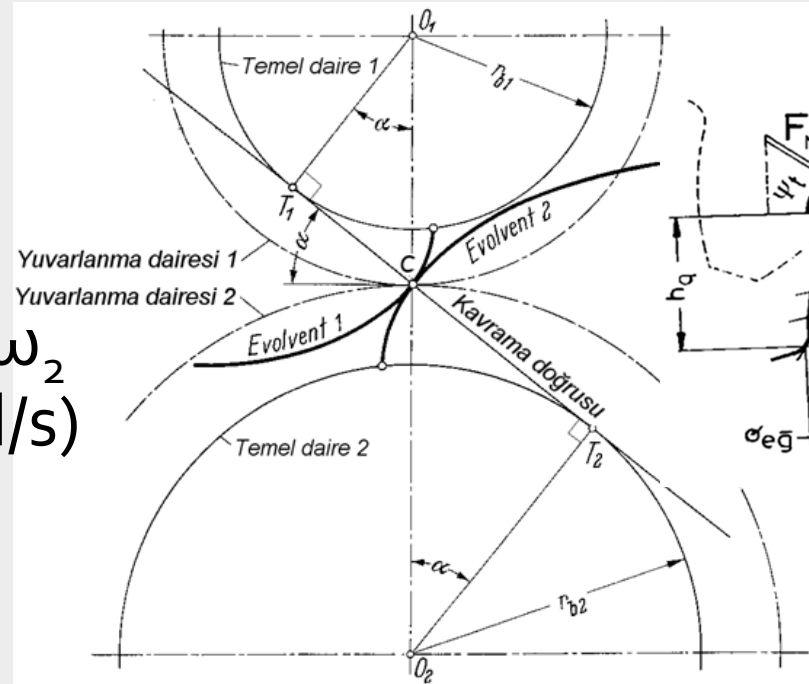
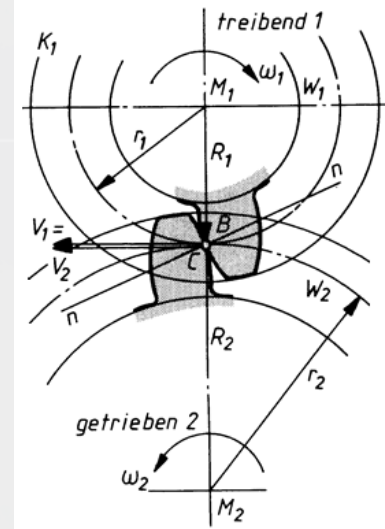
$$P = M_d \cdot \omega \quad M_d = F_t \cdot r$$

F_t teğetsel kuvvet

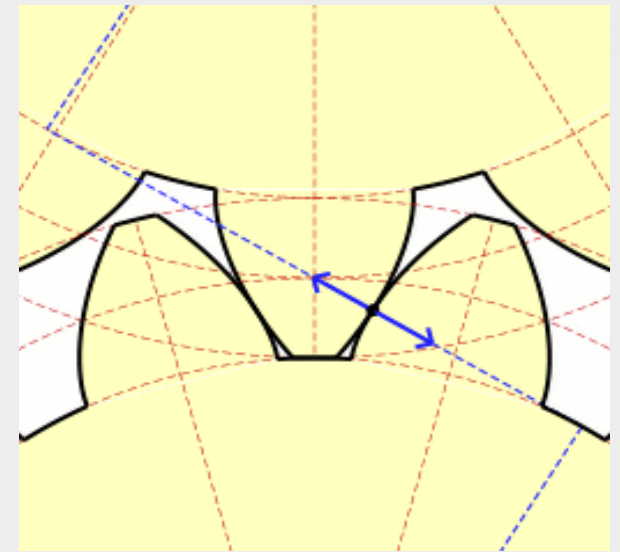
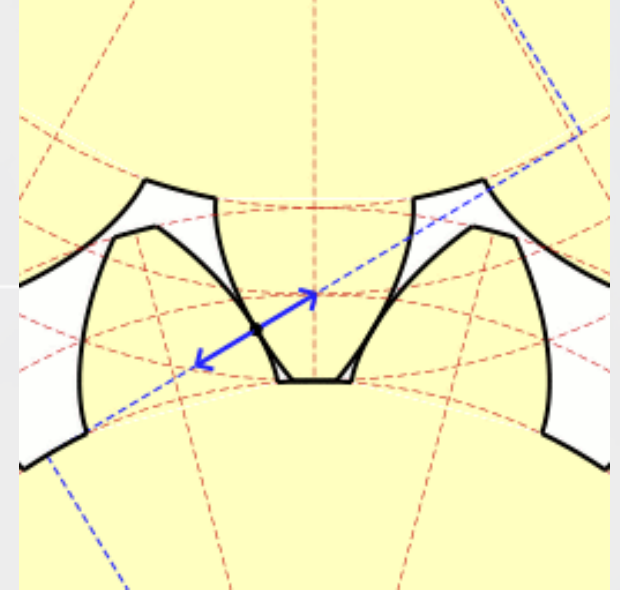
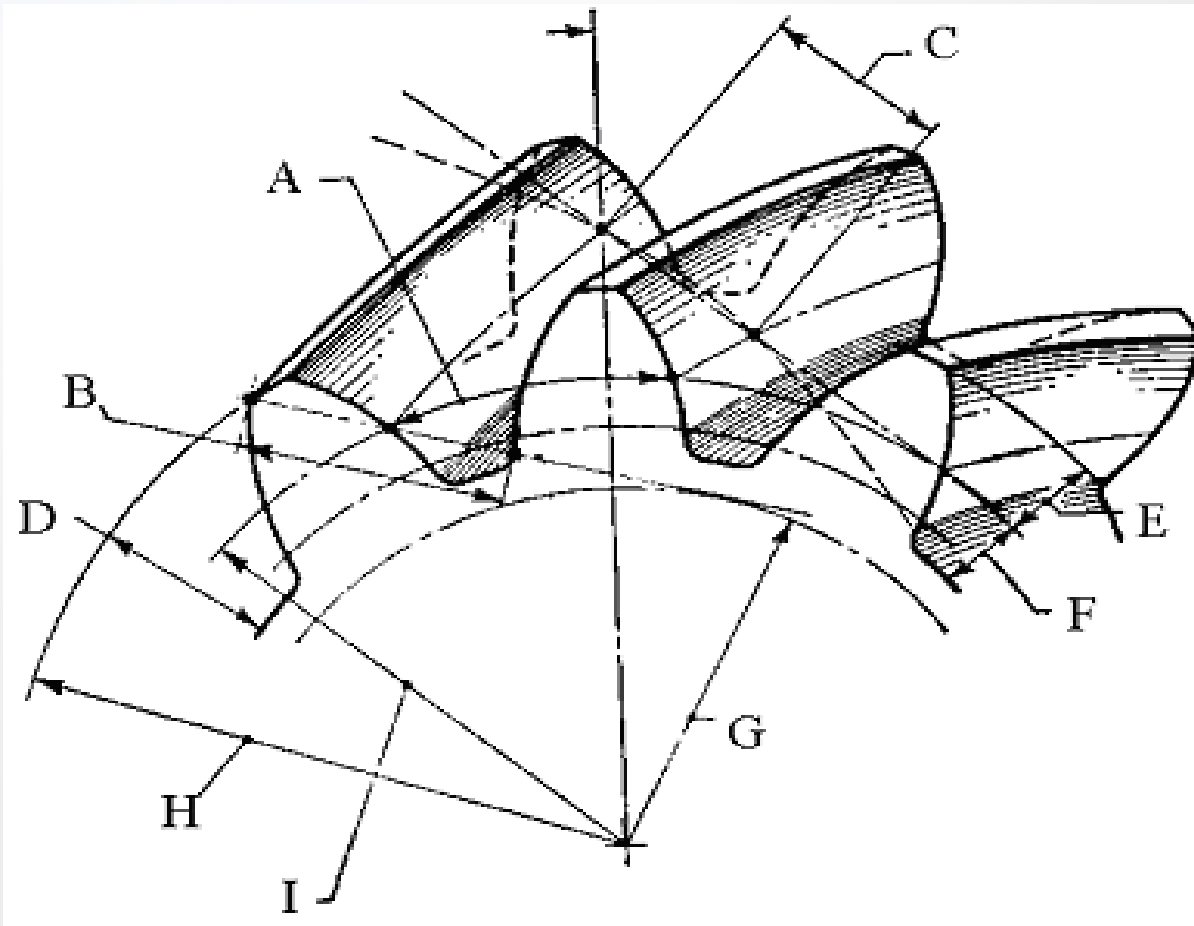
$$v = v_1 = v_2 \quad v = r_1 \omega_1 = r_2 \omega_2$$

açısal hız: $\omega = 2\pi n / 60$ (rad/s)

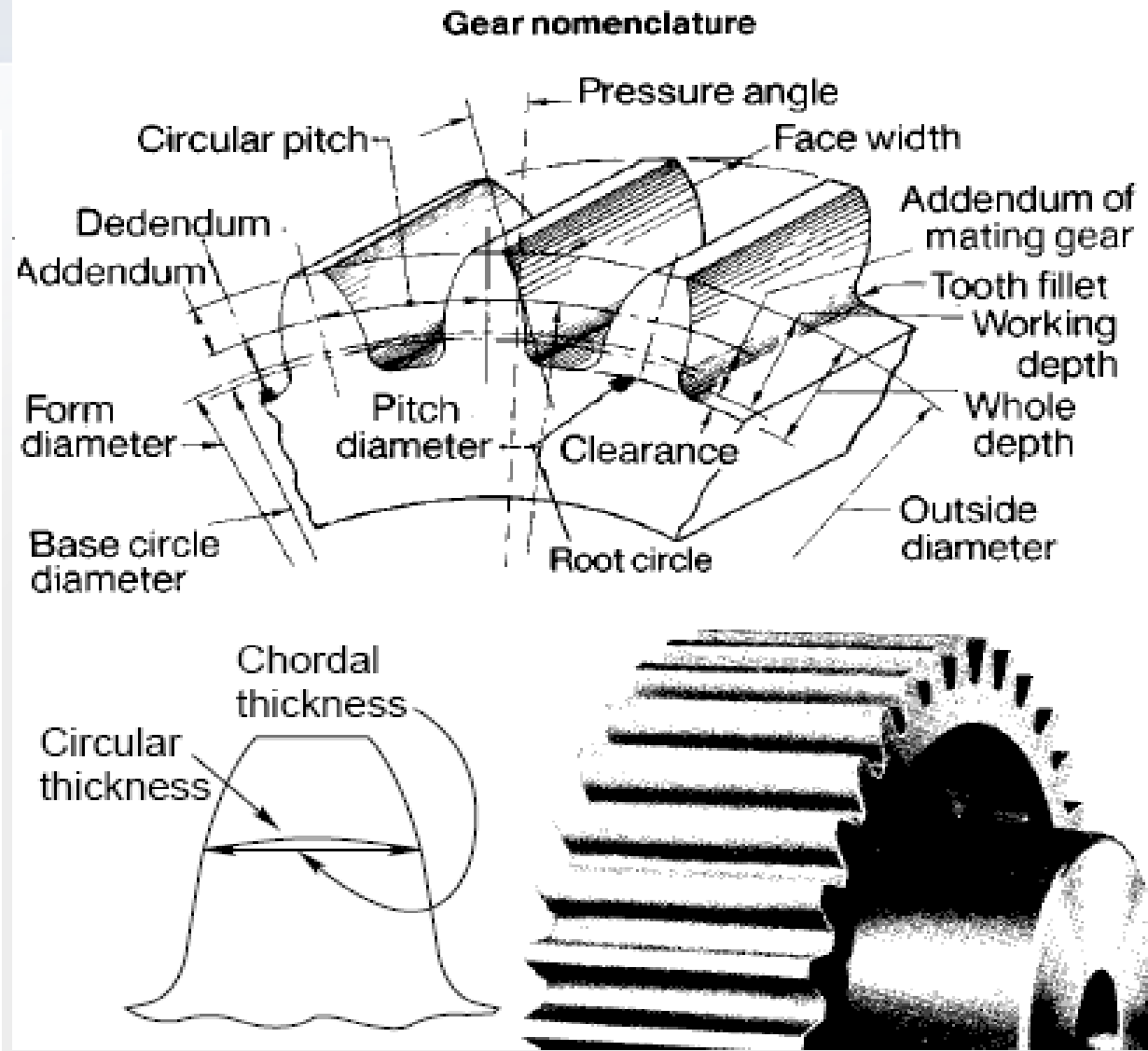
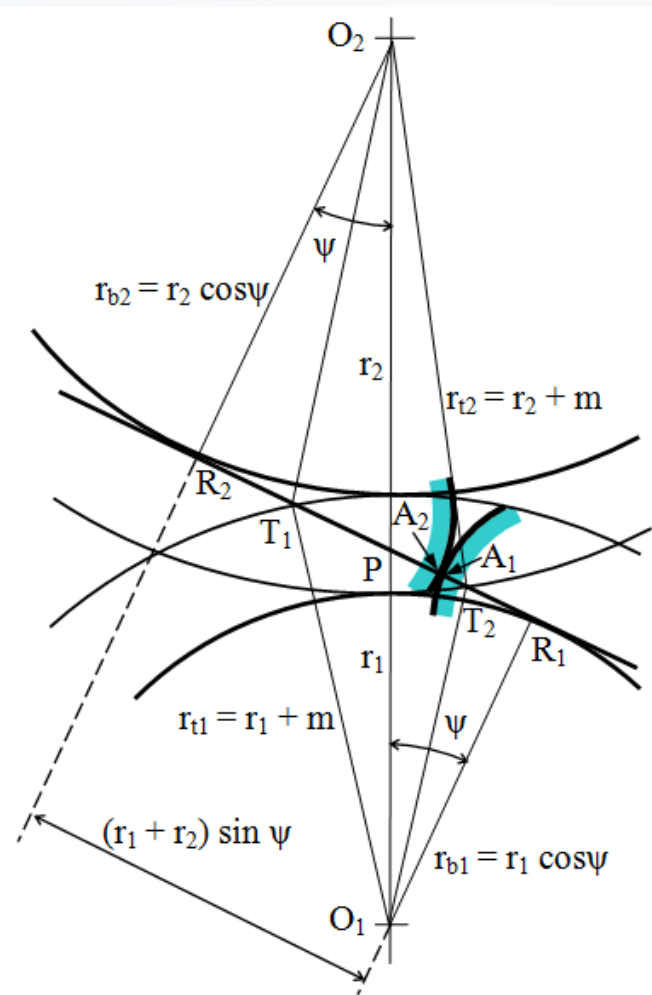
$$v = r_1 \frac{2\pi n_1}{60} = r_2 \frac{2\pi n_2}{60}$$



Dişli boyutları



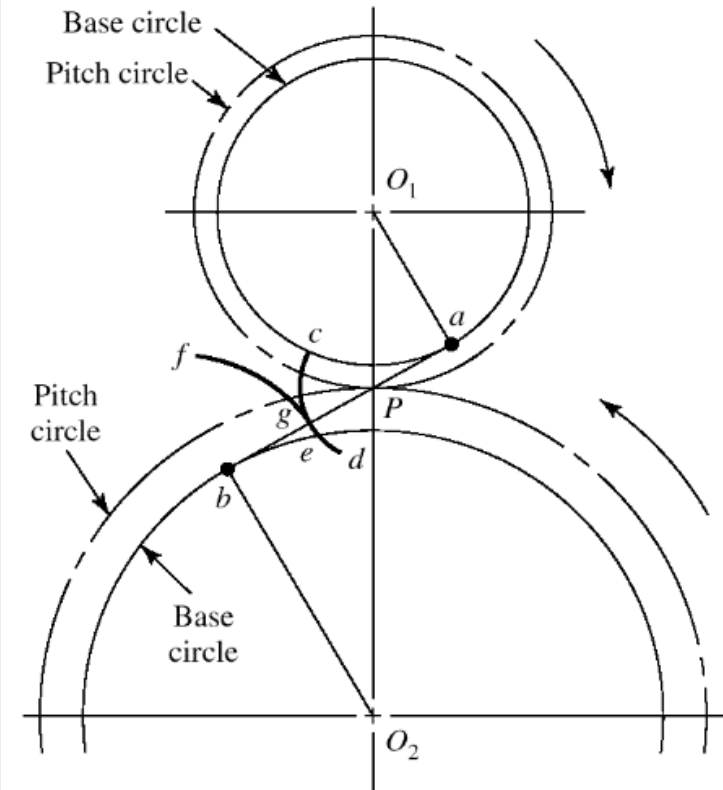
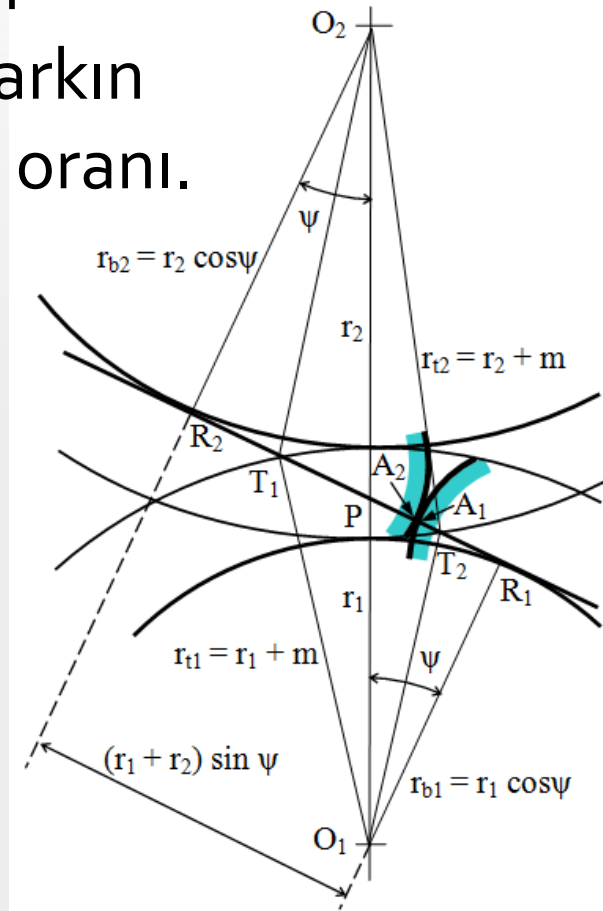
Dişli boyutları



Çevrim Oranı (Tahvil Oranı):

Döndüren çarkın (pinyonun)
devir sayısının
döndürülen çarkın
devir sayısına oranı.

$$i = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{z_2}{z_1}$$



Çevrim oranı

Bir kademedede sağlanabilecek en yüksek çevrim oranı:

$$i_{\max} \leq 8$$

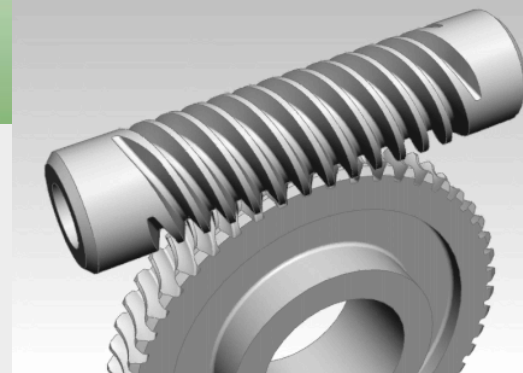
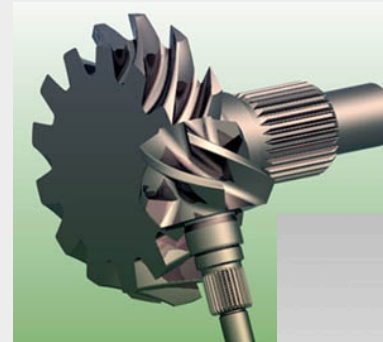
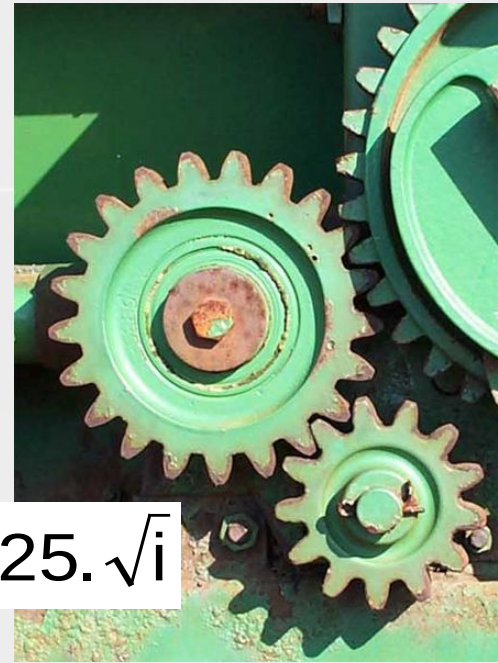
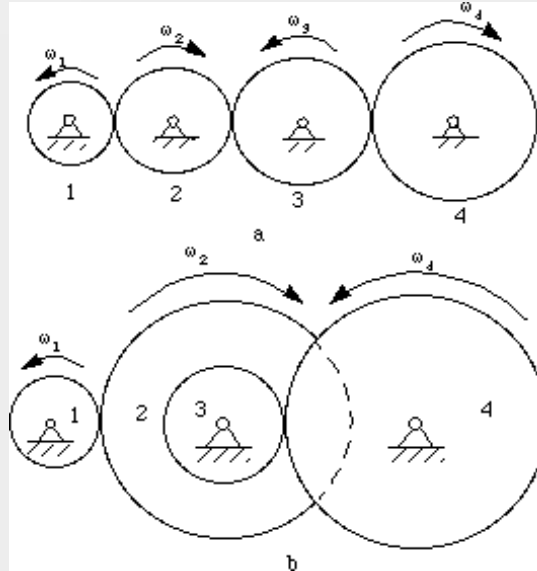
İki kademe için $i \leq 45$

$$i_1 \approx 0,8 \cdot \sqrt[3]{i^2}$$

Üç kademe için $i \leq 200$

Çok kademeli mekanizmalarda çevrim oranı:

$$i_{\text{top}} = i_1 i_2 i_3 i_4 \dots$$



Dişli çark boyutları

d_o = taksimat dairesi çapı

d_b = diş başı dairesi çapı

d_t = taban dairesi çapı

h = diş yüksekliği

h_b = diş başı yüksekliği

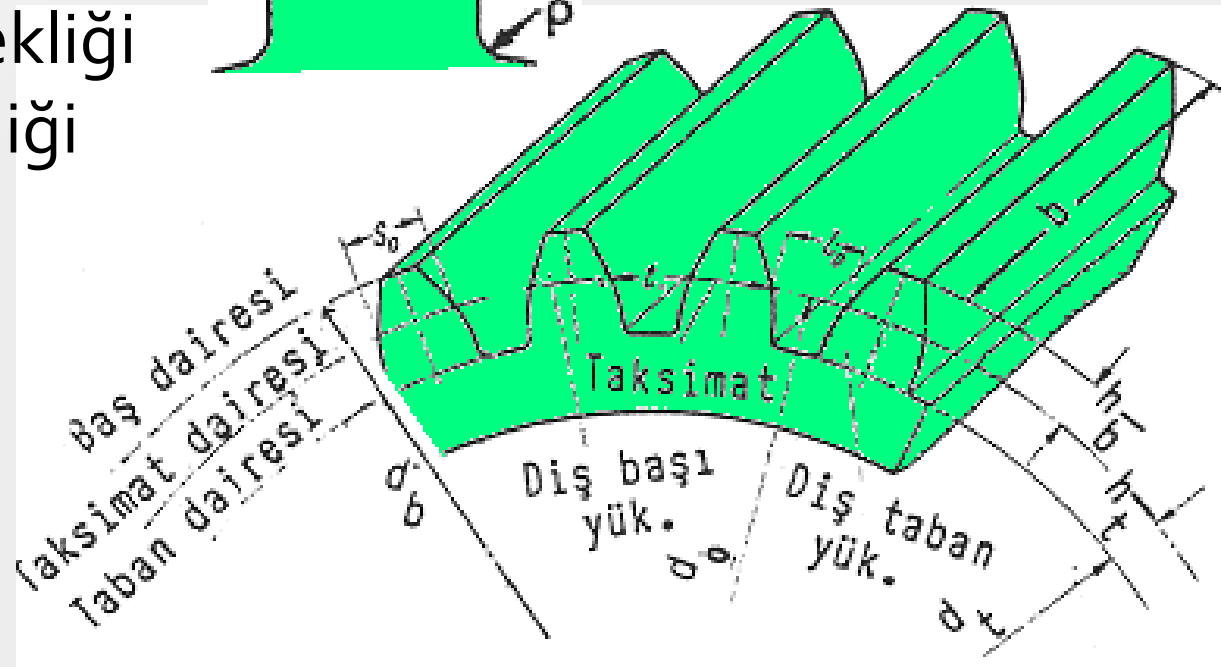
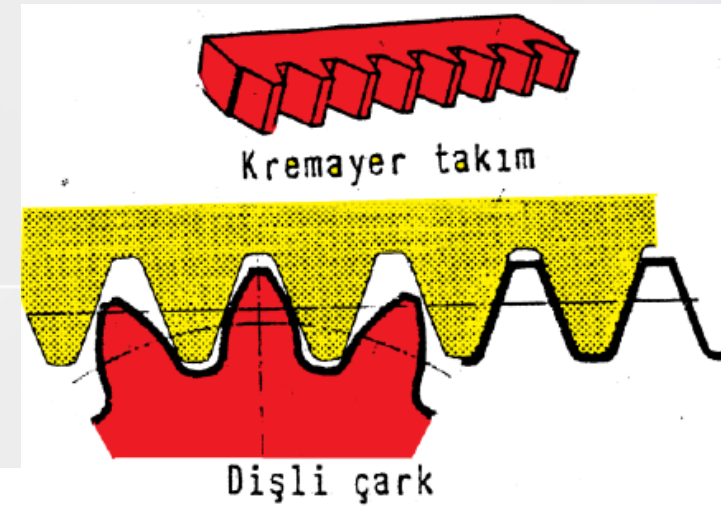
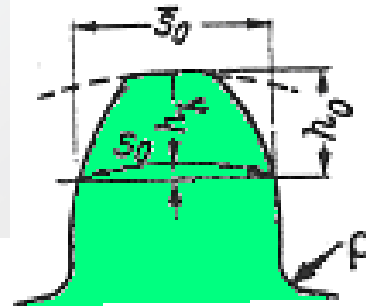
h_t = taban yüksekliği

l_o = diş boşluğu

b = diş genişliği

s_q = diş kalınlığı

t = taksimat



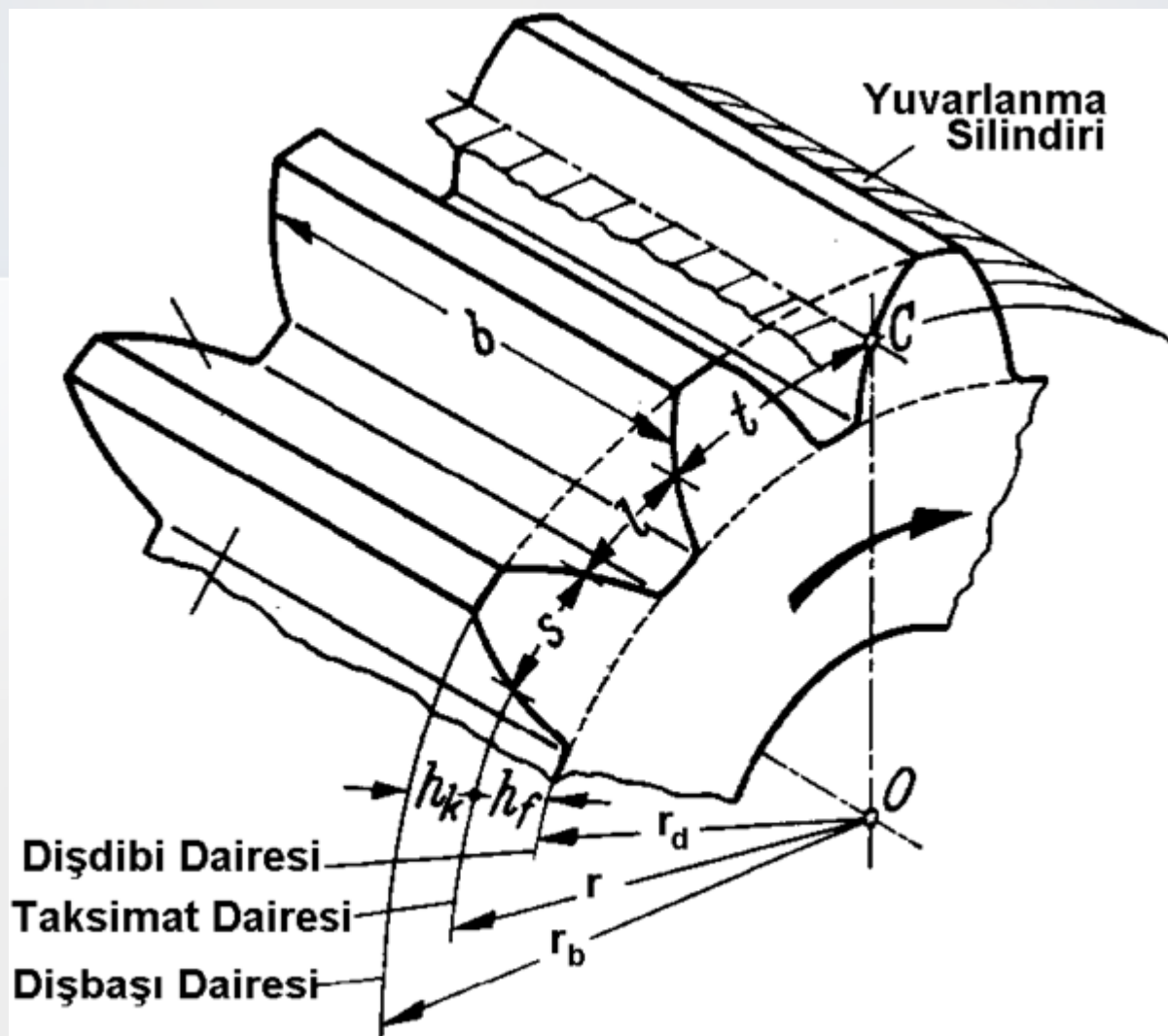
Dişli Çark Boyutları

Taksimât Dairesi
Çevresi:

$$U = \pi d = z t$$

z : diş sayısı

t : taksimât (hatve)

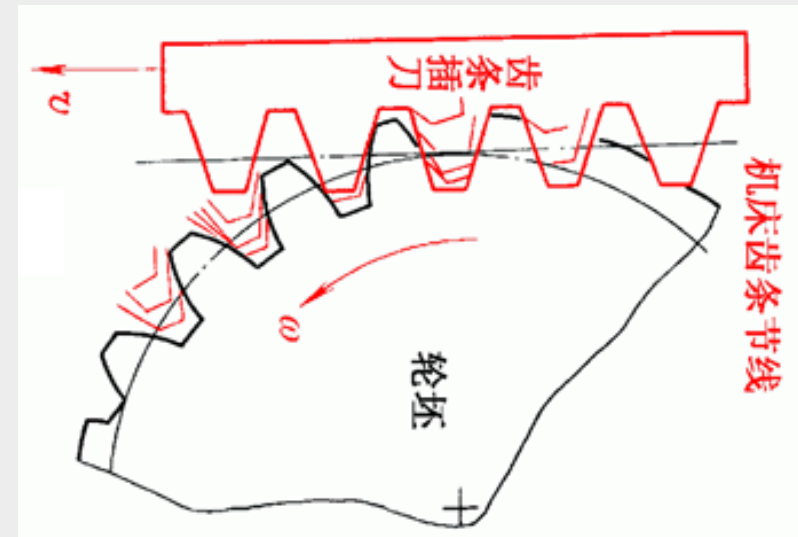


Taksimât: İki diş profili arasındaki yuvarlanma dairesi üzerinden ölçülen yayın uzunluğudur.

DIN 780 Standart Modüller [mm]

0.3-1.0	1.25-4.0	4.5-7.0	8-16
0.3	1.25	4.5	8
0.4	1.5	5.0	9
0.5...	1.75	5.5	10
...	...	...	...
1.0	4.0	7.0	16

I. GRUP	II. GRUP	III. GRUP
1	1,125	
1,25	1,375	
1,50	1,75	
2	2,25	
2,5	2,75	
3	3,5	(3,25)
4	4,5	(3,75)
5	5,5	
6	7	(6,5)
8	9	
10	11	
12	14	
16	18	
20	22	
25	28	
32	36	
40	45	
50		



Düz Alın Dişli Çark Boyutları

Taksimat Dairesi Çapı: $d = \left(\frac{t}{\pi} \right) z = mz$

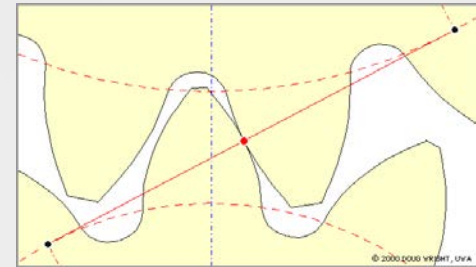
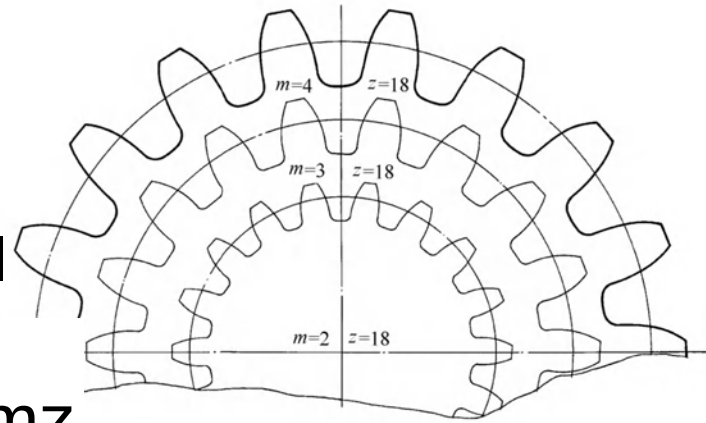
m: modül [mm] (standart)

Diş Yüksekliği: $h = h_f + h_k = 1,2m + m = 2,2m$

Dişbaşı Dairesi Çapı : $d_b = d + 2 h_k = (z + 2) m$

Dişdibi Dairesi Çapı : $d_d = d - 2 h_f = (z - 2,4) m$

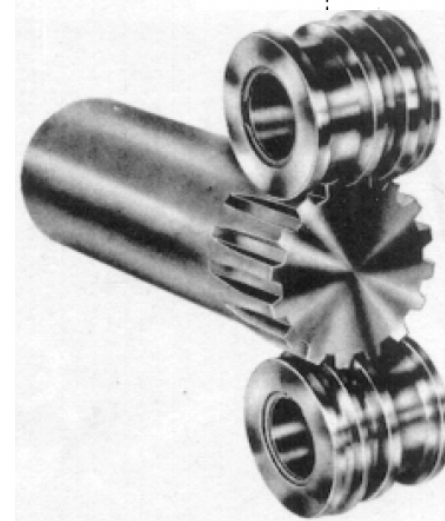
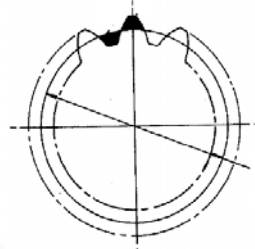
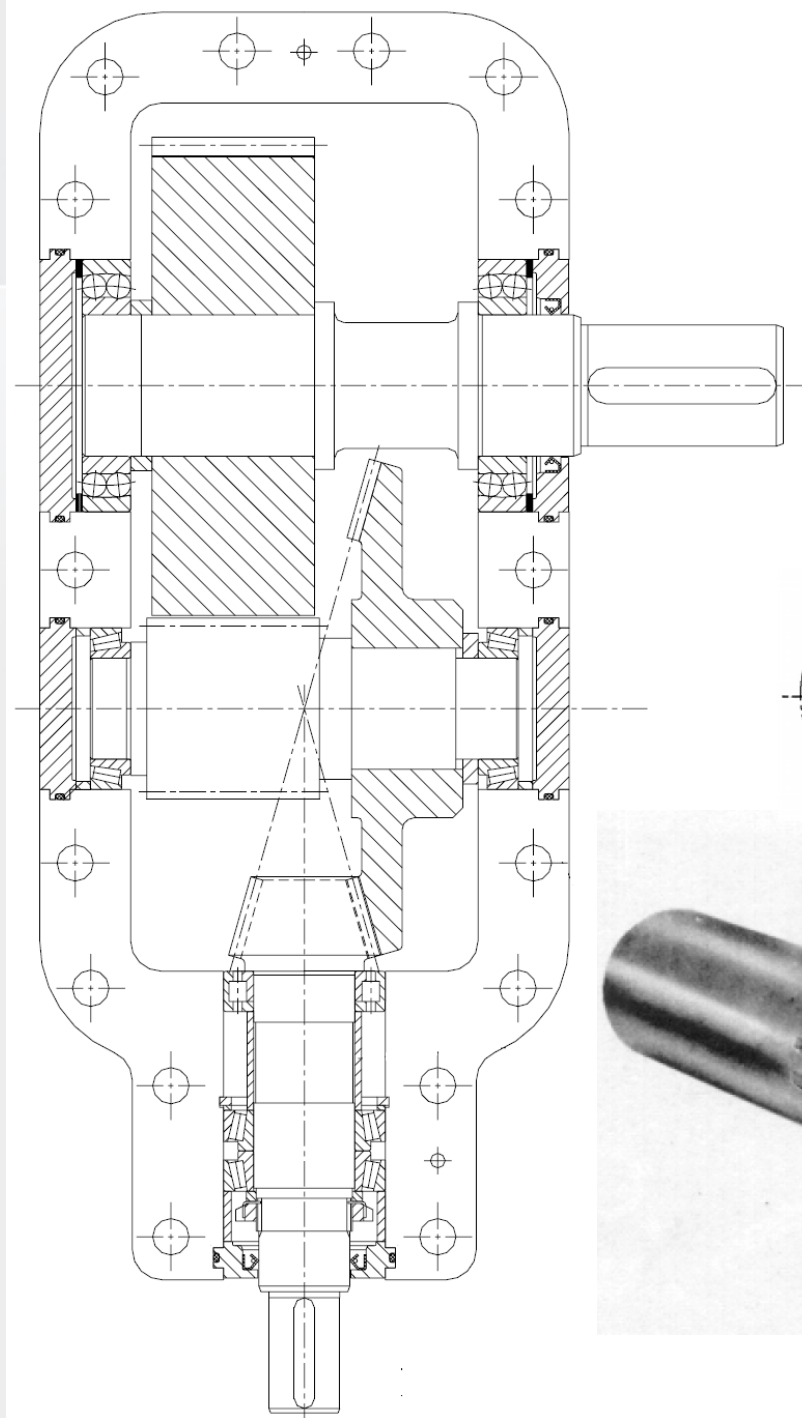
Eksenler arası Mesafe: $a = \frac{d_1 + d_2}{2} = \frac{(z_1 + z_2)m}{2}$



Dişli Çark Boyutları

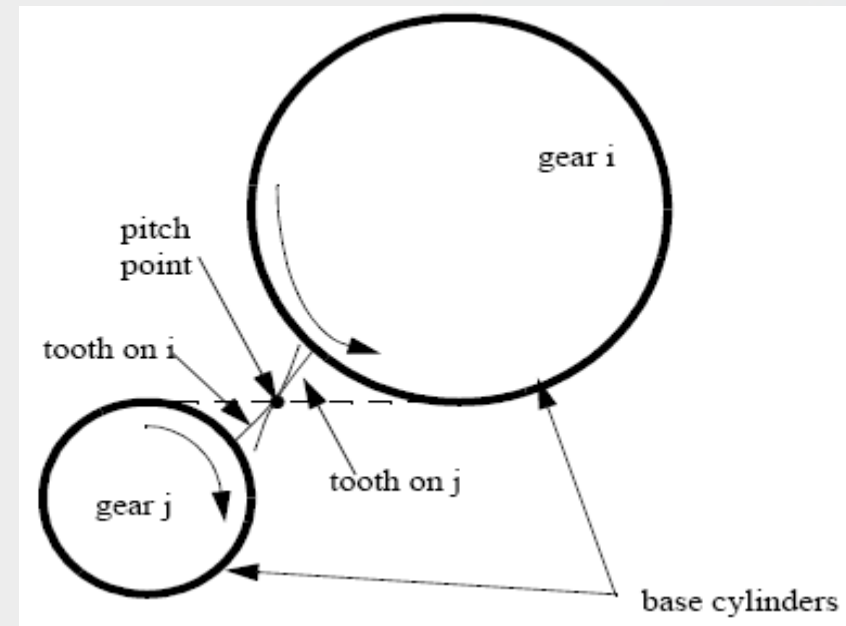
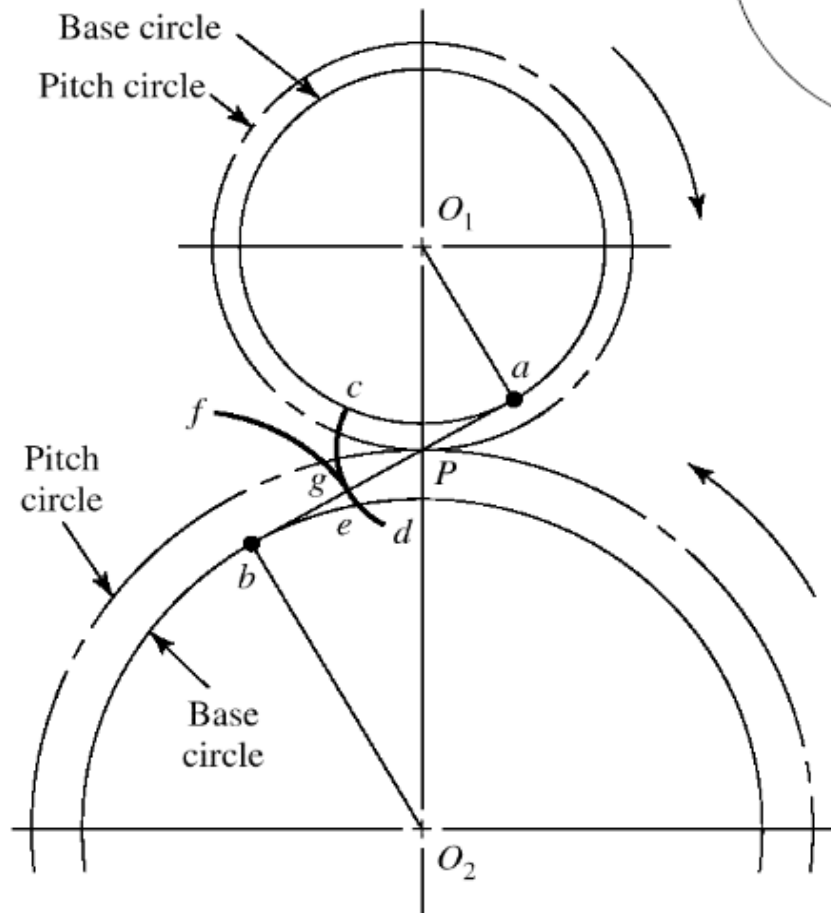
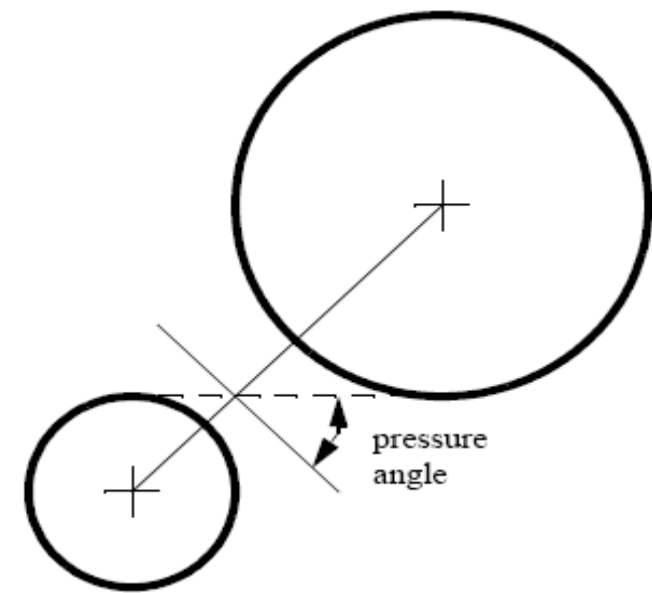
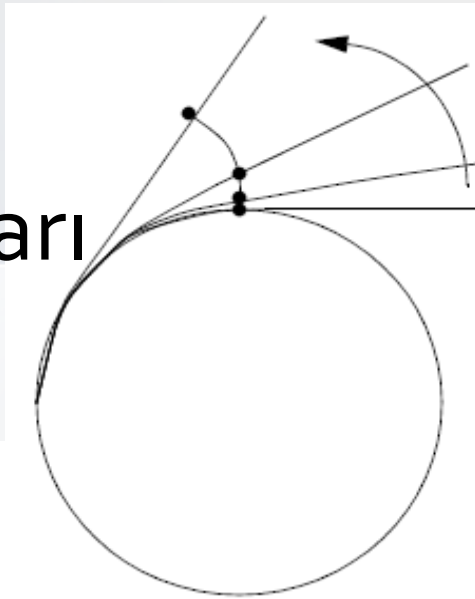
d_{m1} mil çapı ile d_1 pinyon çapı karşılaştırılarak,
 $d_1 \approx 2 d_{m1}$ ise
mile geçirilmiş pinyon,

$d_1 \approx 1,2 d_{m1}$ ise
mile açılmış pinyon,
olarak imal edilir.



Dişli çark boyutları

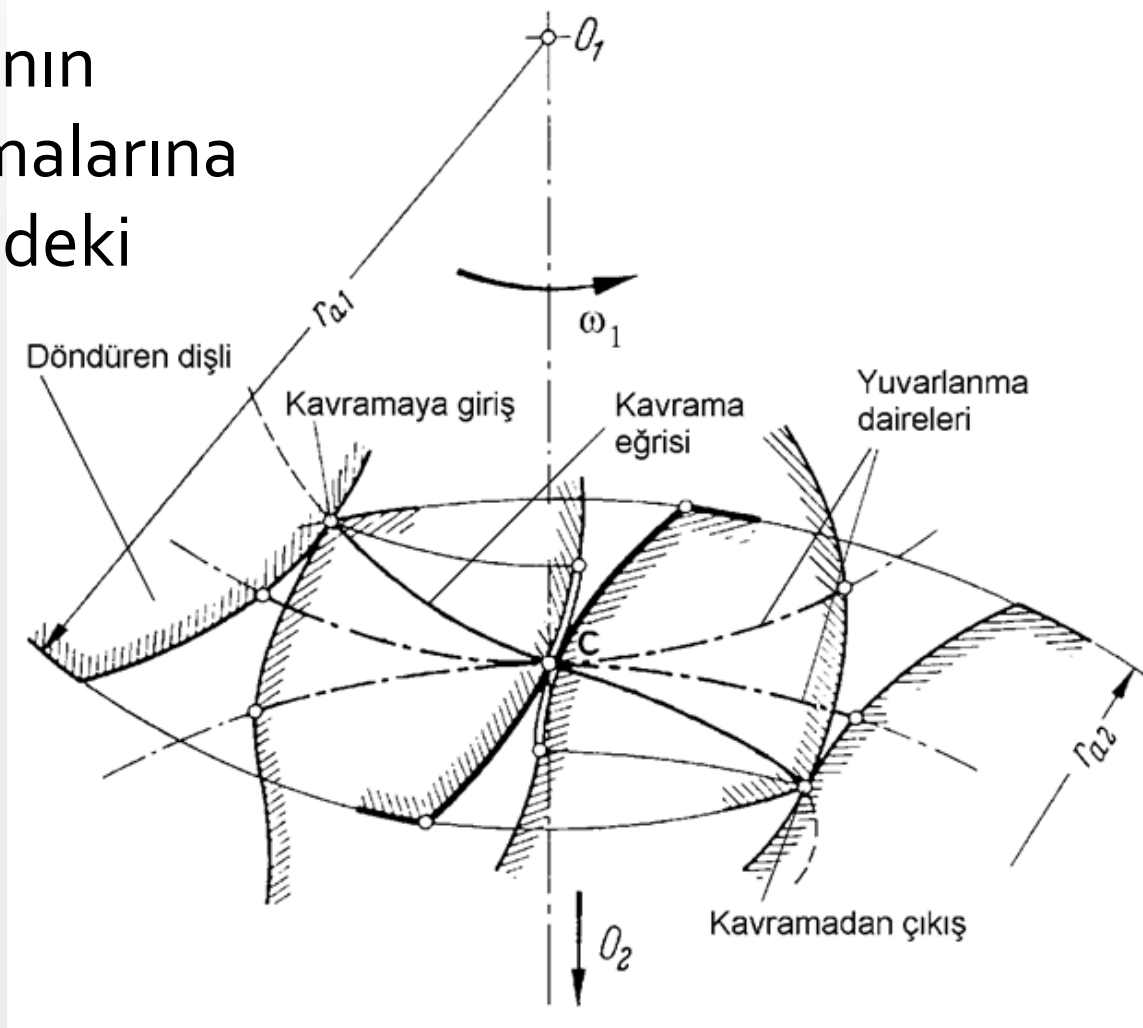
Gear Dimensions



Kavrama eğrisi

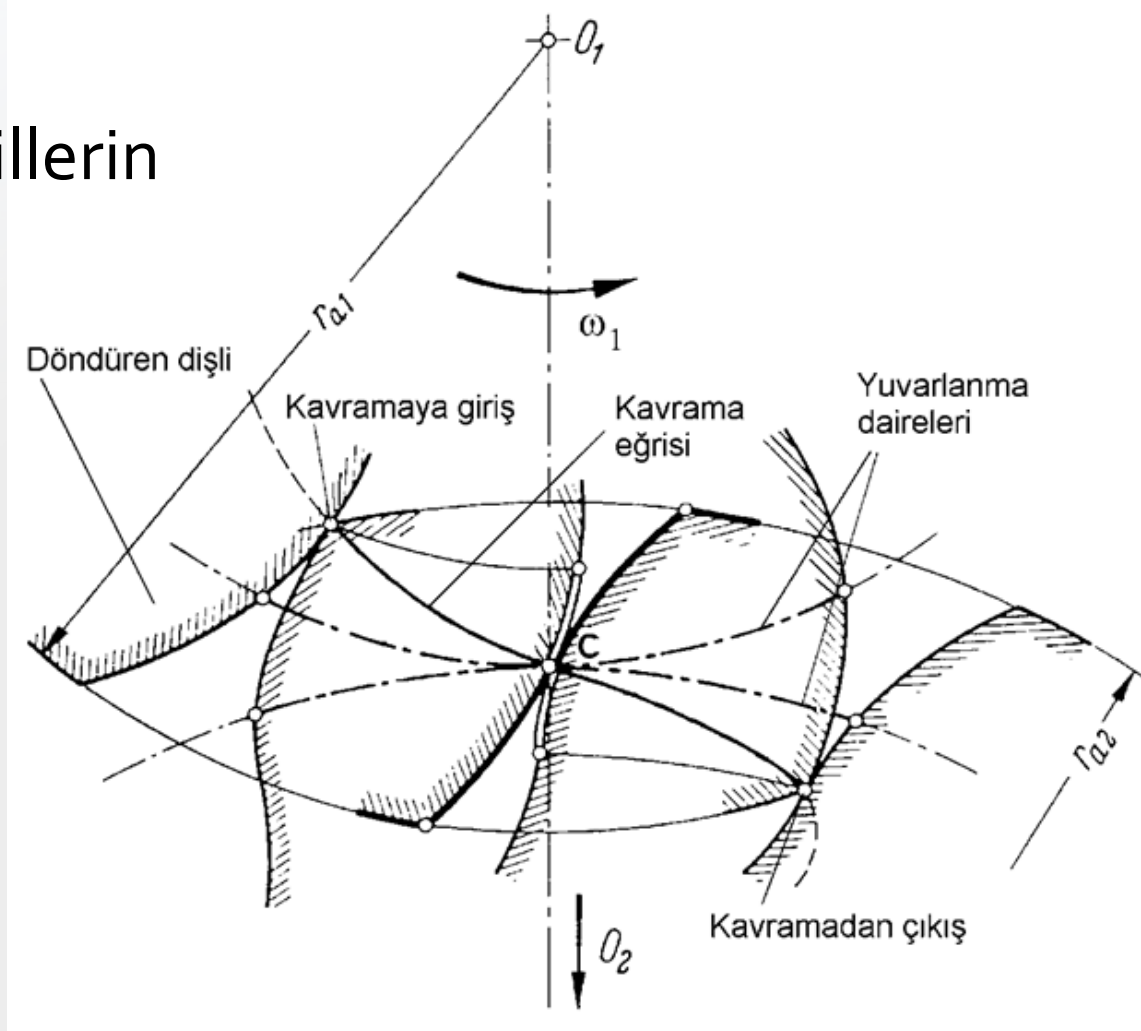
Bir diş çiftinin temasının başlangıcından ayrılmalarına kadar geçen süre içindeki duruma kavramada olma durumu denir.

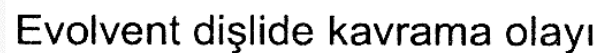
Temas noktalarının geometrik yerine kavrama eğrisi (temas izi) denir.



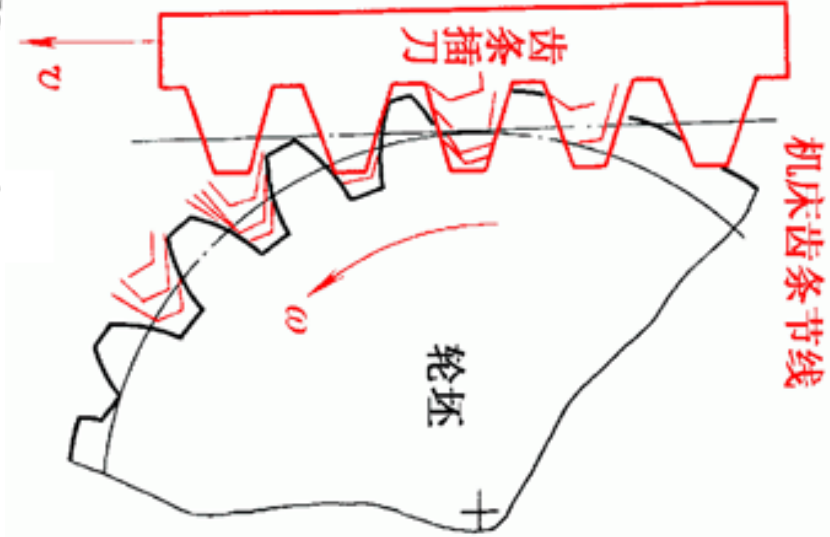
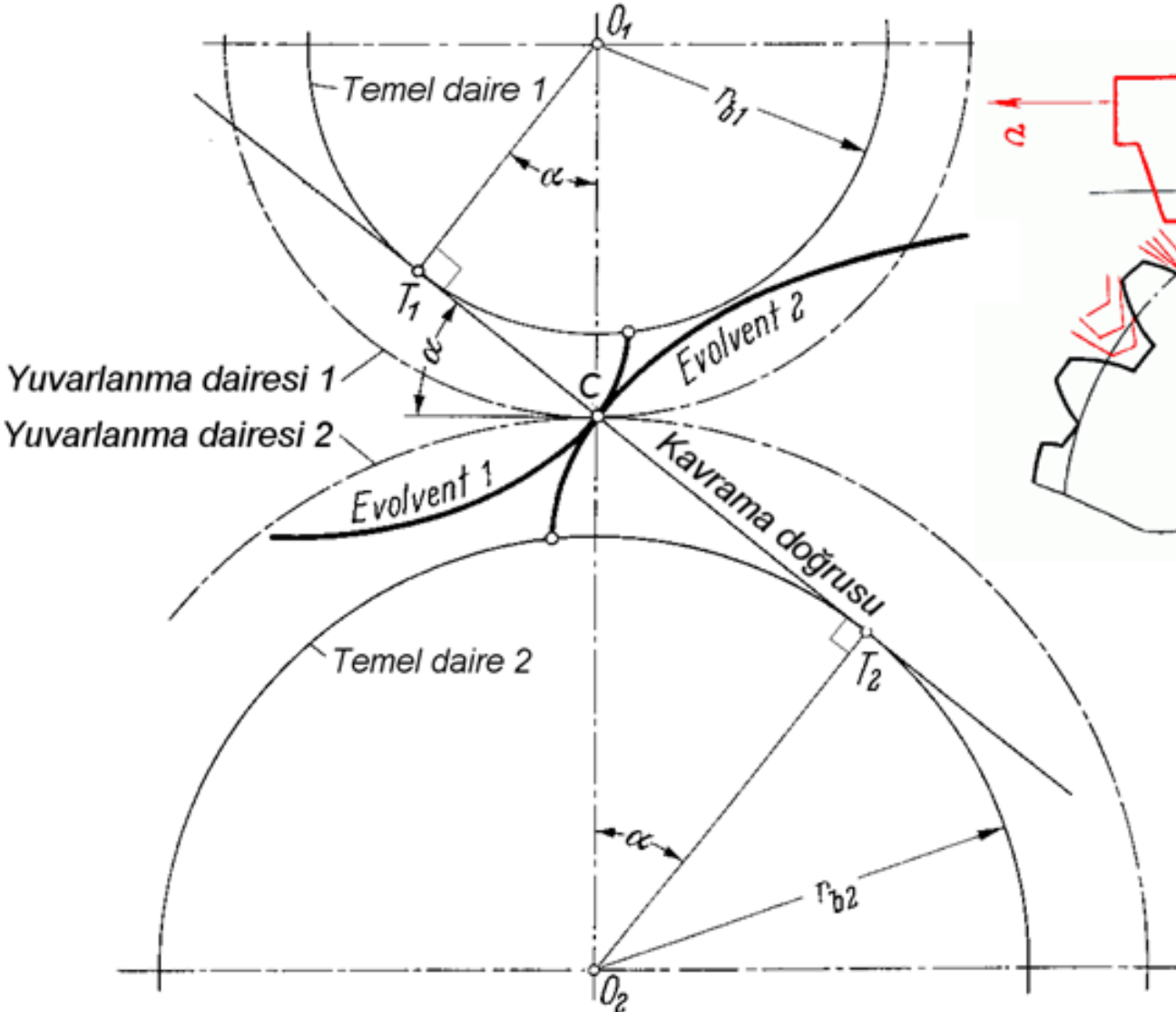
Kavrama eğrisi

Kavrama süresince, alın düzleminde profillerin birbirine temas eden noktalarının geometrik yeri olan eğriye kavrama eğrisi denir.





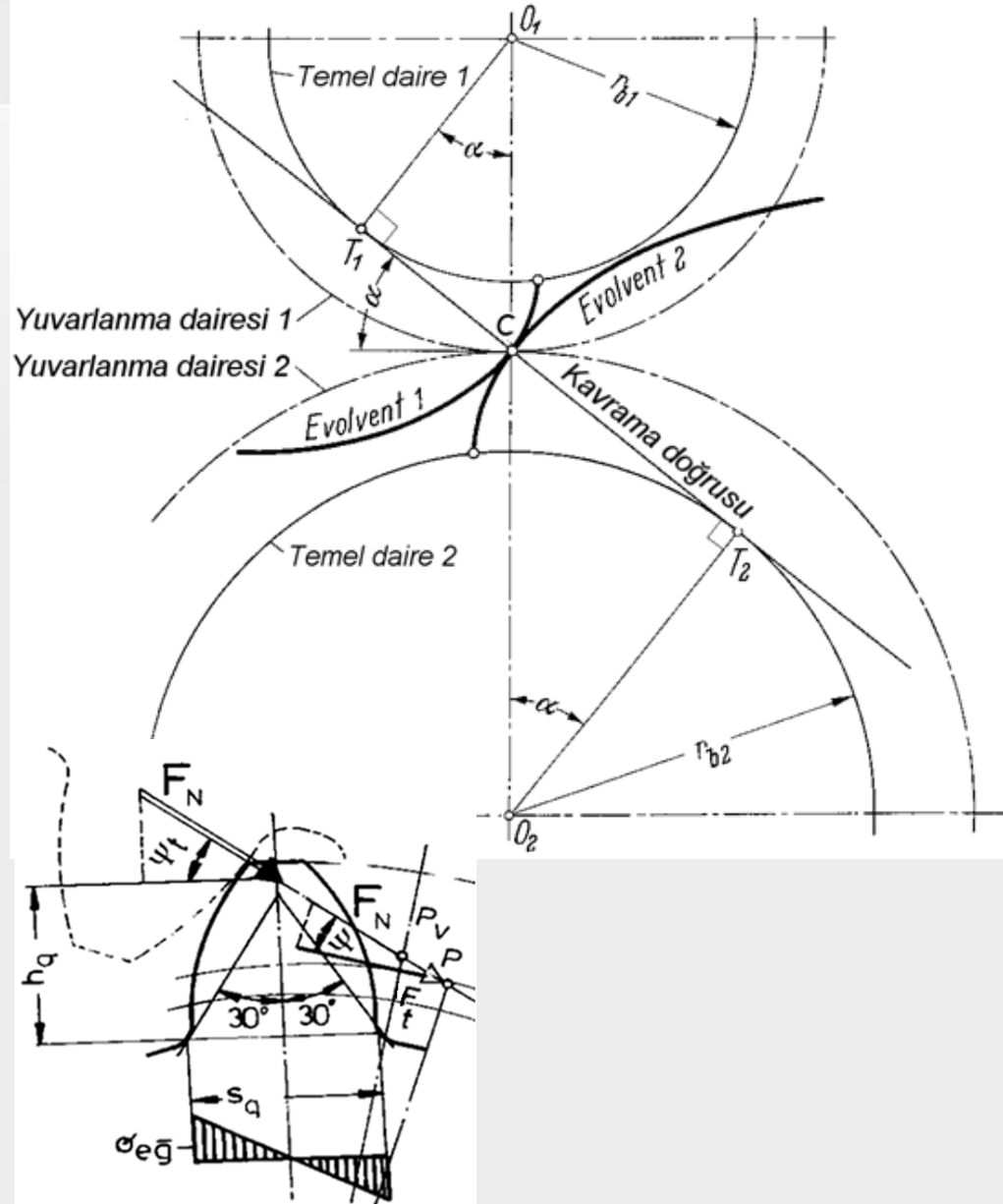
Evolverte dişlide kavrama



Ani Kavrama Doğrusu (Kavrama Normali)

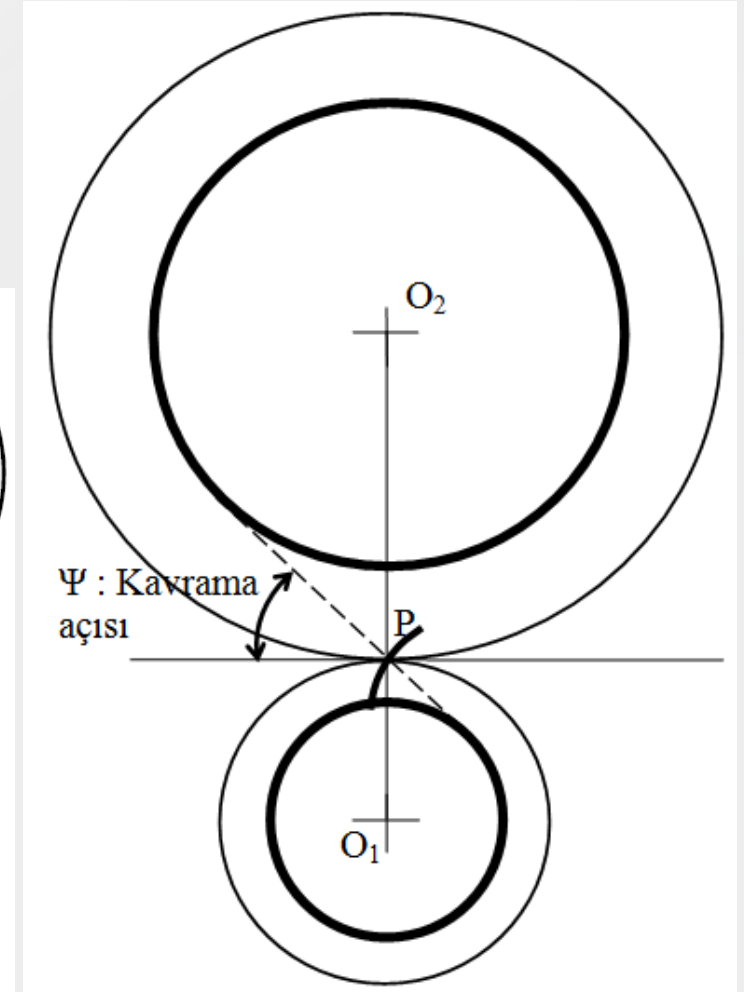
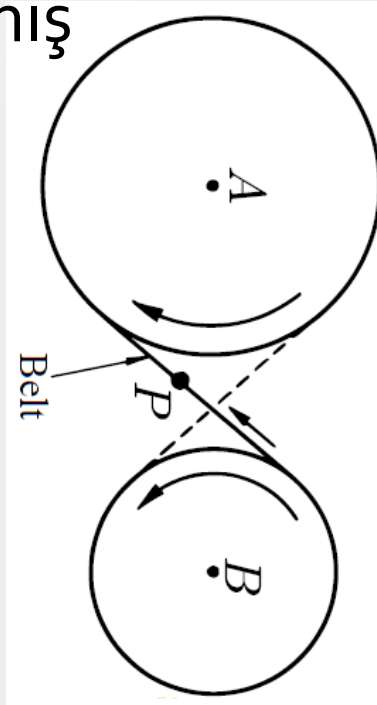
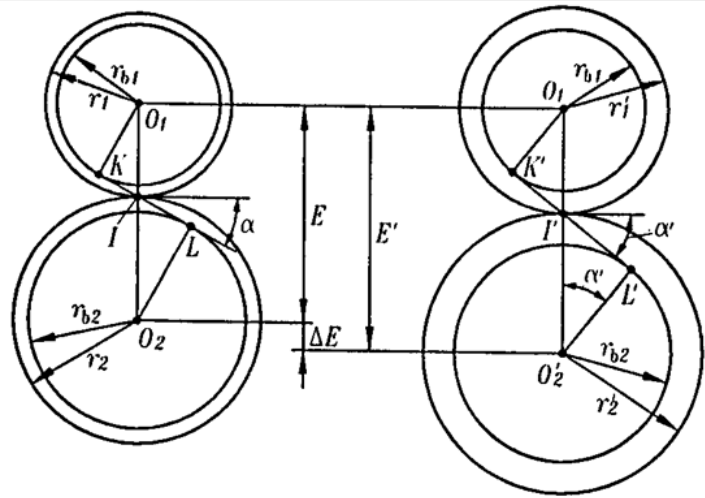
Kavrama eğrisi üzerinde bir nokta (dişlerin o andaki temas noktası) ile yuvarlanma noktasını birleştiren doğruya ani kavrama doğrusu denir.

Diş kuvvetinin hareket düzlemindeki bileşeninin doğrultusunu verir.

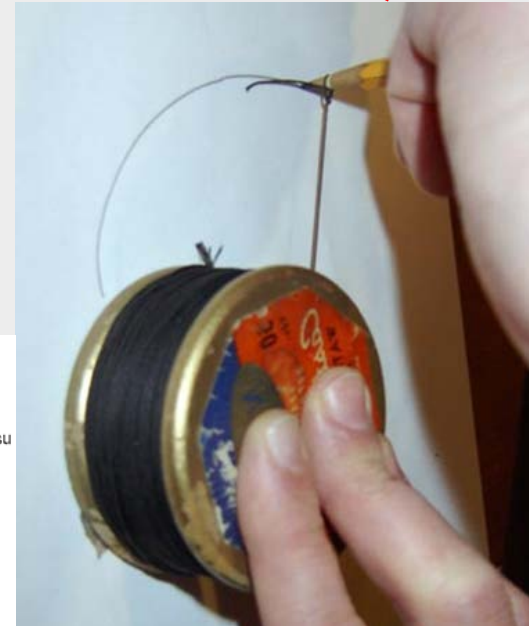
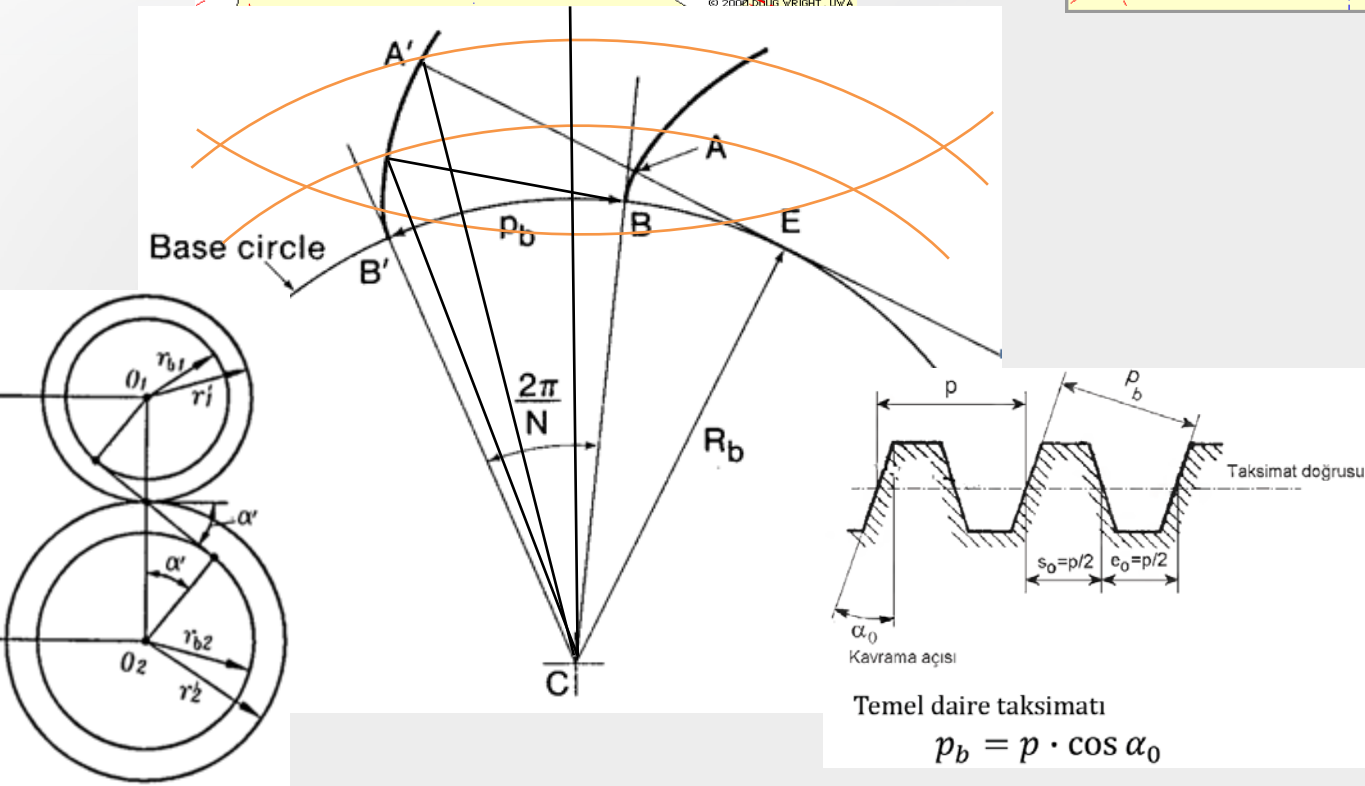
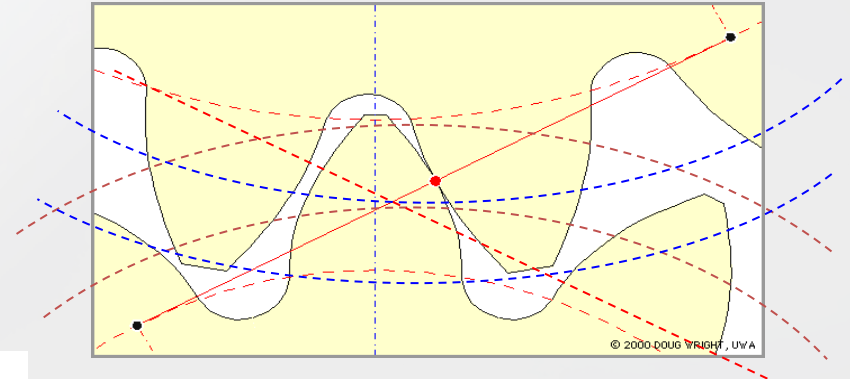
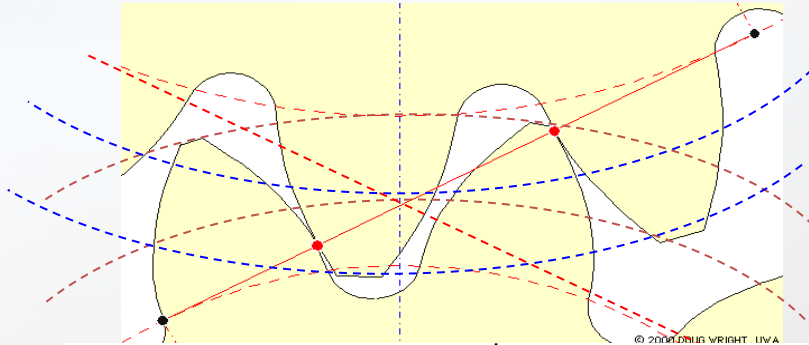


Kavrama Açısı

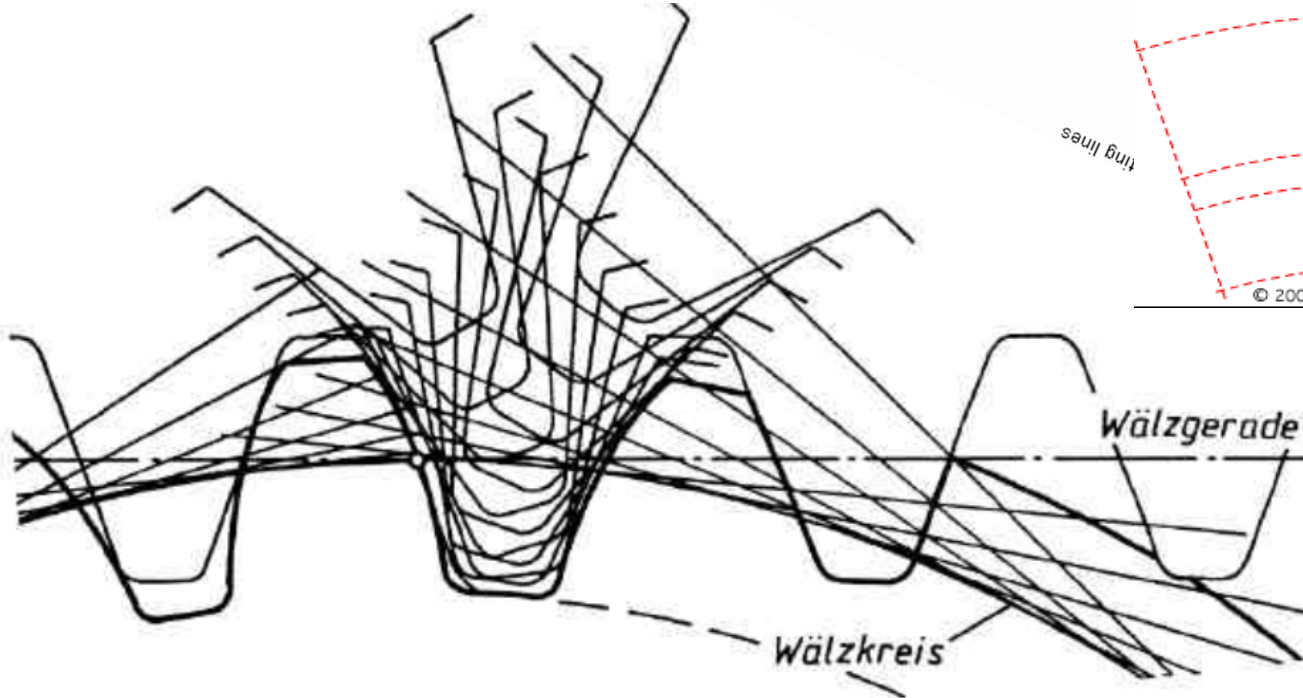
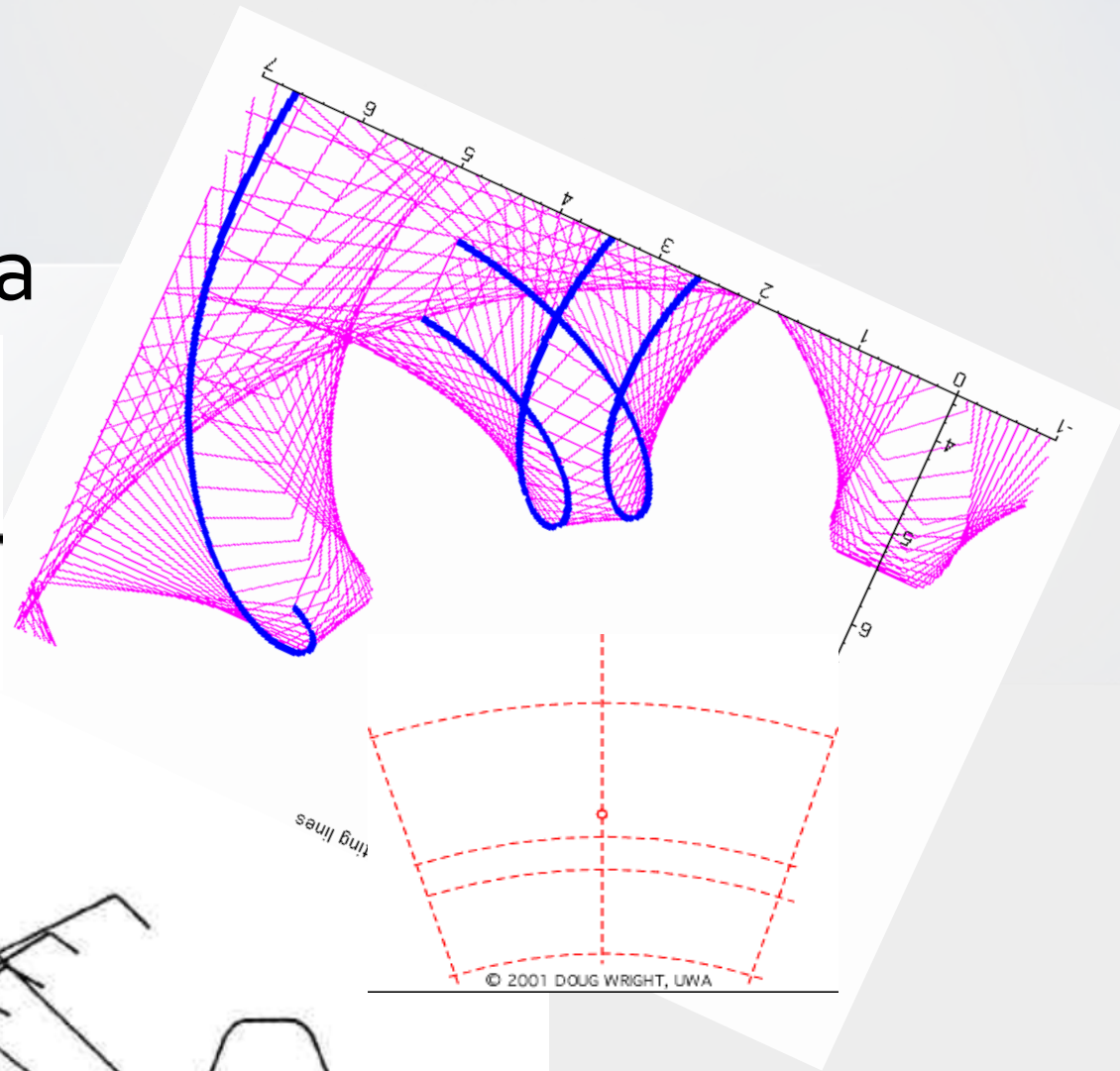
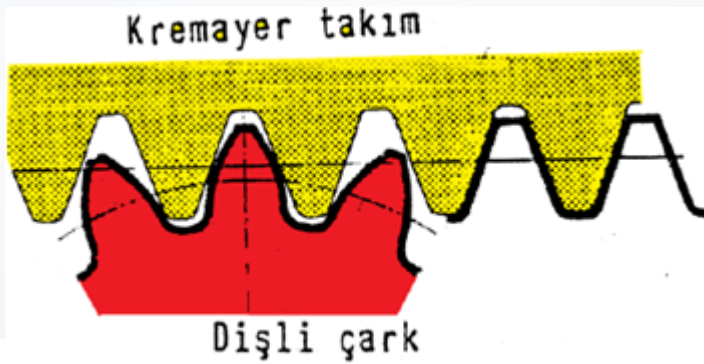
Ani kavrama doğrusunun yuvarlanma dairelerinin (yuvarlanma noktasındaki) ortak teğeti ile yapmış olduğu açıdır.



evolvent dişli çifti



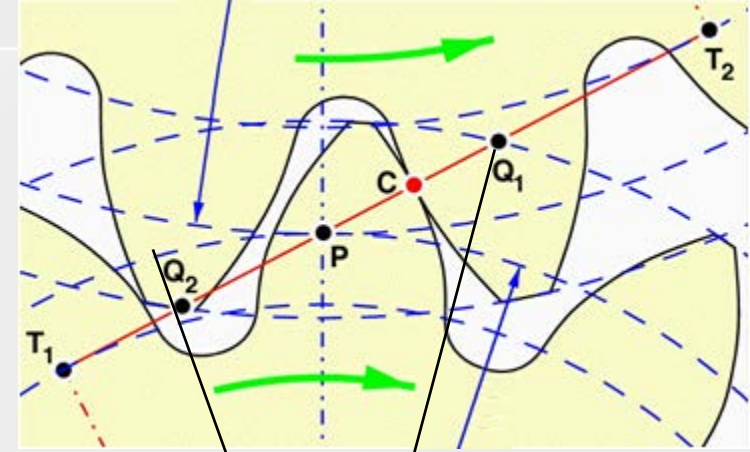
Çubuk bıçak ile evolvent diş açma



Kavrama Uzunluđu (Kıtası)

Kavrama eğrisi üzerindeki dış yan yüzeylerinin birbirleri ile temas ettiği kısmın uzunluğudur.

Diş profilleri yalnız iki baş dairesi arasında kavrama durumuna girerler.



Kavrama Boyu :

Yuvarlanma dairesi üzerinden ölçülen kavramanın başlangıcı ile sonu arasındaki yayın uzunluğudur.

Kavrama Oranı :

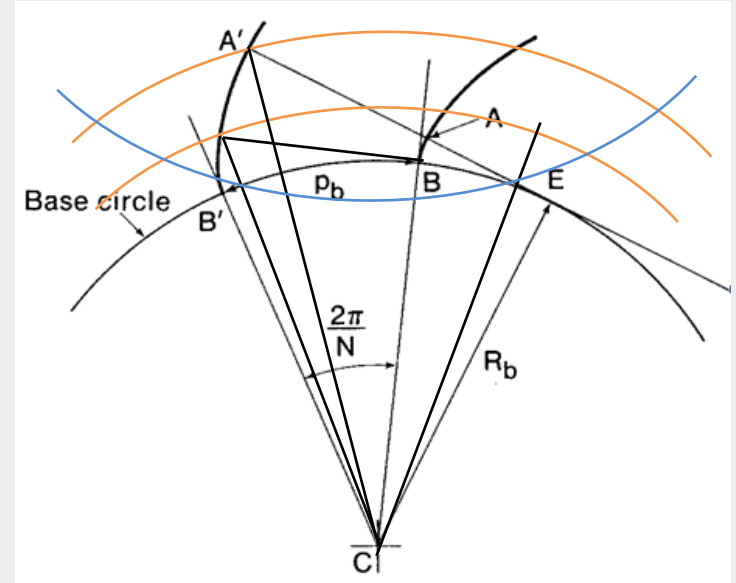
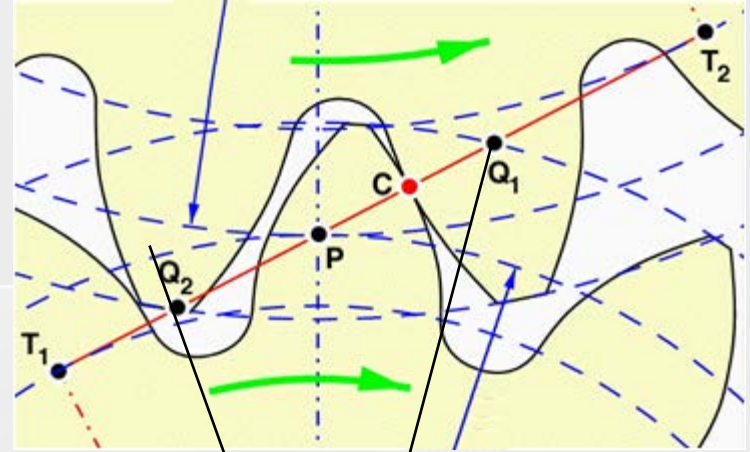
Kavrama boyunun dişli taksimatına oranıdır. Hareketin devamlılığı için (1) den büyük olmalıdır.

Kavrama Oranı $\varepsilon = (\text{Kavrama Boyu}) / t$
veya

Kavrama kıtasının temel dairesi taksimatına oranıdır.

Kavrama Oranı

$\varepsilon = (\text{Kavrama Uzunluğu}) / t_b$



Kavrama Oranı

Kavrama oranının 1'den büyük olması istenir. Genellikle $\varepsilon = 1,4$ alınır. Yani kavrama uzunluğunun, taksimattan büyük olması istenir.

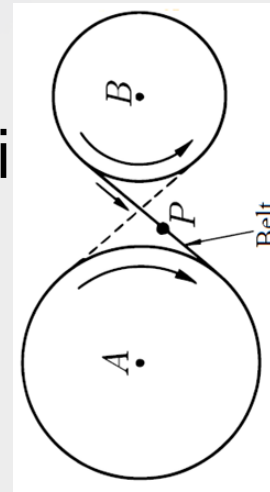
Bunun nedeni $\varepsilon > 1$ olunca eş çalışan dişlilerde dişlerden biri devreden çıkmadan diğeri devreye girer.

Böylece hem sessiz ve boşluksuz bir çalışma hem de harekette bir süreklilik sağlanır.

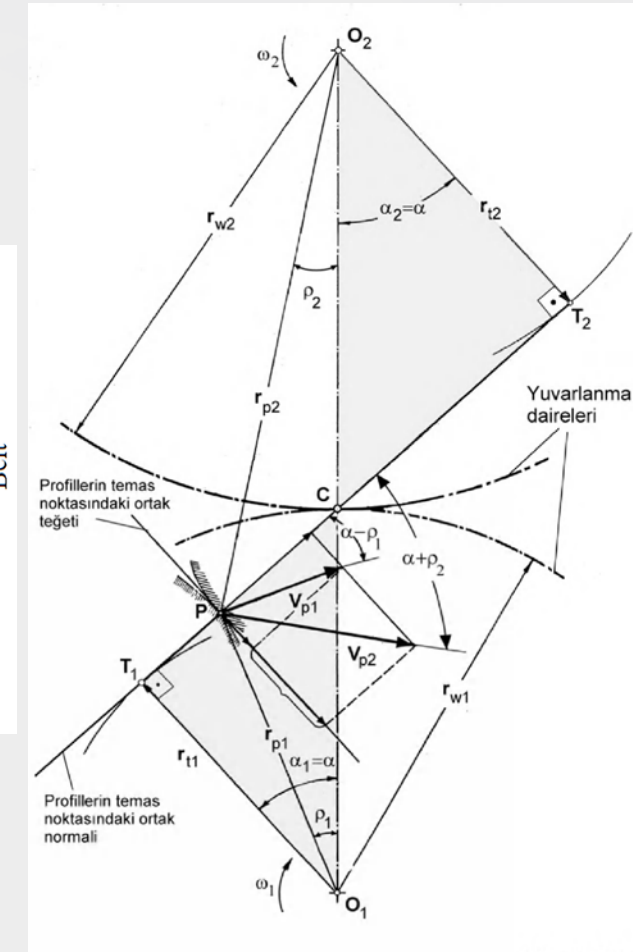
Takım Dişli Şartı

Mekanizmada düzgün hareket iletimi, ω_1/ω_2 oranının kavrama boyunca sabit kalması demektir.

Bu özelliğe sahip profil çiftleri **eş çalışabilen** profillerdir.



$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{r_{w2}}{r_{w1}} = \text{sabit}$$



Takım Dişli Şartı

Yuvarlanma daireleri belli olan bir mekanizmada dişlilerden birinin profili bilindiği takdirde, ω_1/ω_2 =**sabit** koşulundan hareketle kavrama eğrisi nokta nokta çizilebilir veya hesaplanabilir.

Dişliler için seçilen profil eğrilerinin eş çalışabilmesinin, yani bunların kavramada kaldığı süre içinde ω_1/ω_2 oranının sabit kalmasının bir genel koşulu var mıdır sorusu sorulabilir.

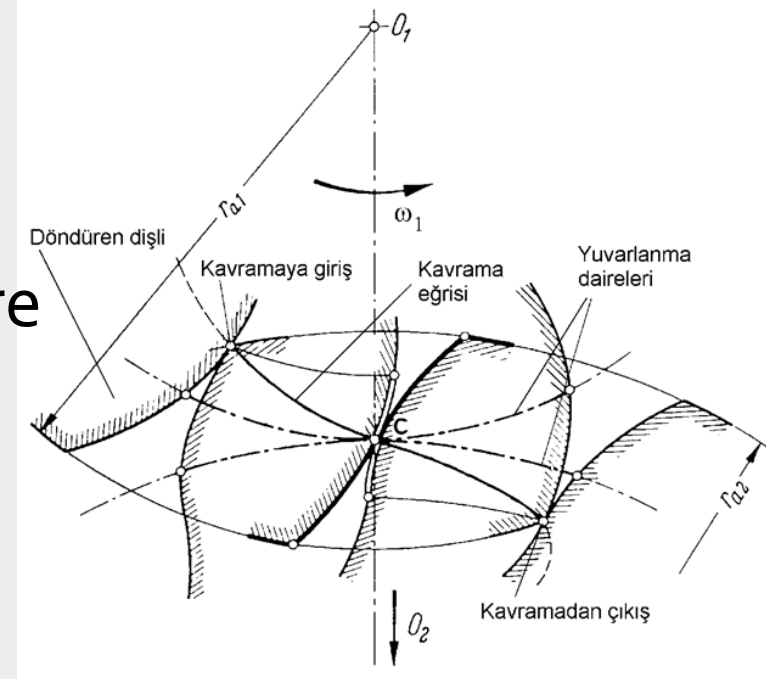
Takım Dişli Şartı

Muhtelif diş sayılı dişli çarklarda eş çalışmanın mümkün olabilmesi için (Takım dişliler)

(1) her bir diş yan yüzeylerine ait kavrama eğrileri birbirleri ile çakışmalıdır

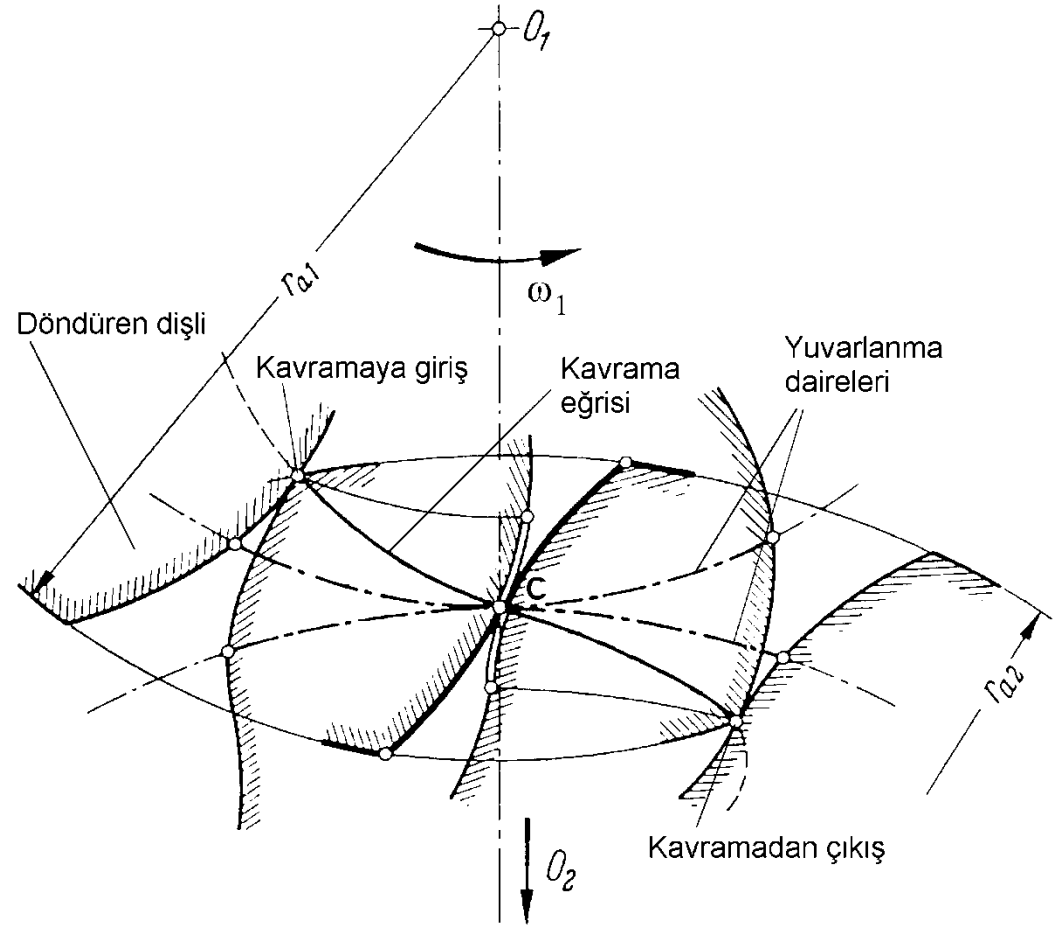
ve

(2) yan yüzeylerine ait kavrama eğrileri yuvarlanma noktasına göre merkezi simetrik olmalıdır.



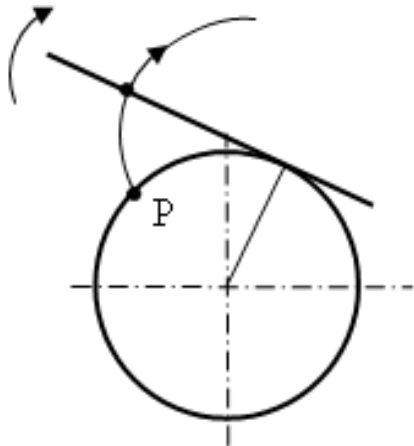
Takım Dişli

1. çark yerine 2. çark kullanılırsa kavrama eğrisi 180° döner. Eş çalışma için bu eğri evvelki eğri ile çakışmalı, bunun için yuvarlanma noktasına (C) göre merkezi simetrik olmalıdır

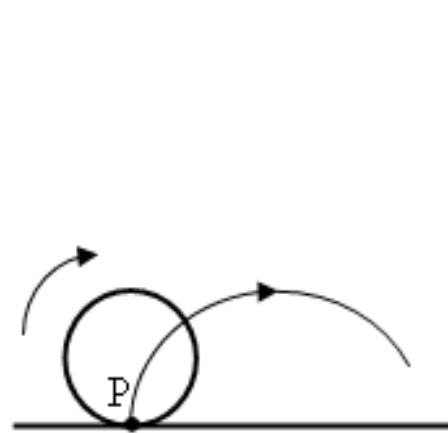


Kavrama Eđrileri

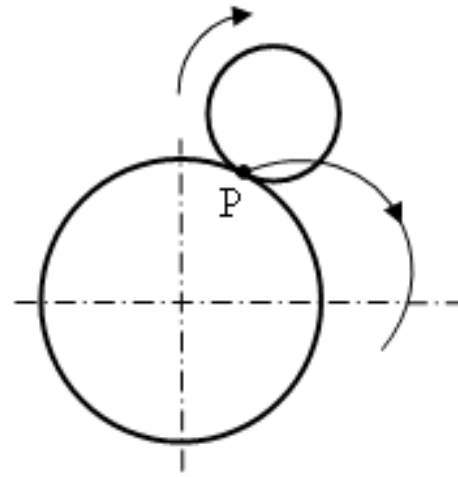
İmalatda kavrama eđrisi olarak basit eđriler seđilir. Mesela dođru (evolvent diřliler) veya iki daire kavisi (sikloid diřliler). Pratikte evolvent diřliler kullanılmaktadır.



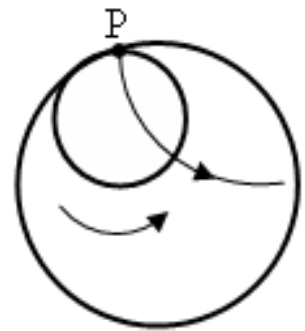
Evolvent



Ortosikloid



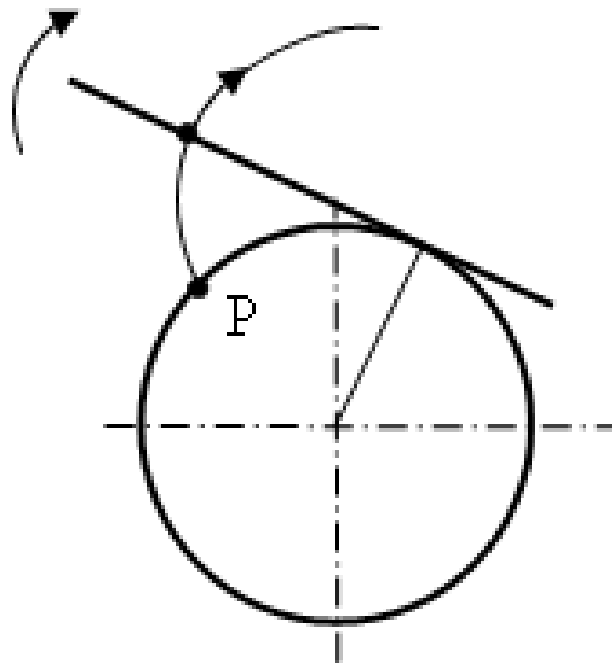
Episikloid



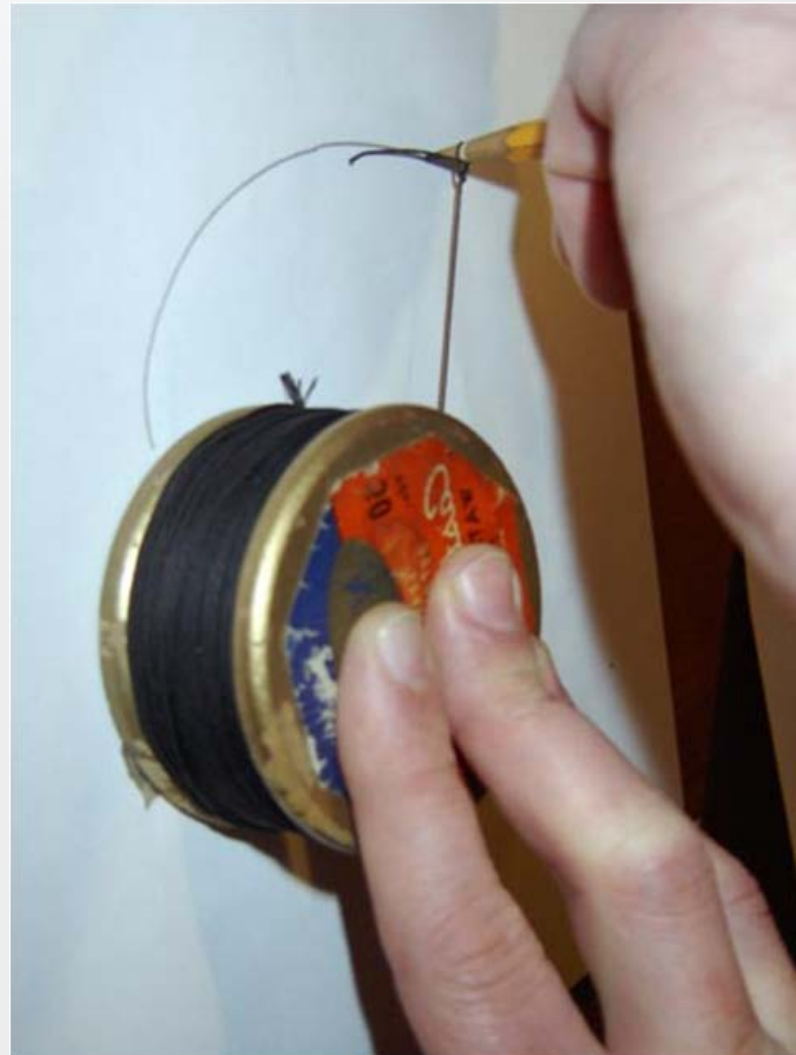
Hiposikloid

Evolute profil

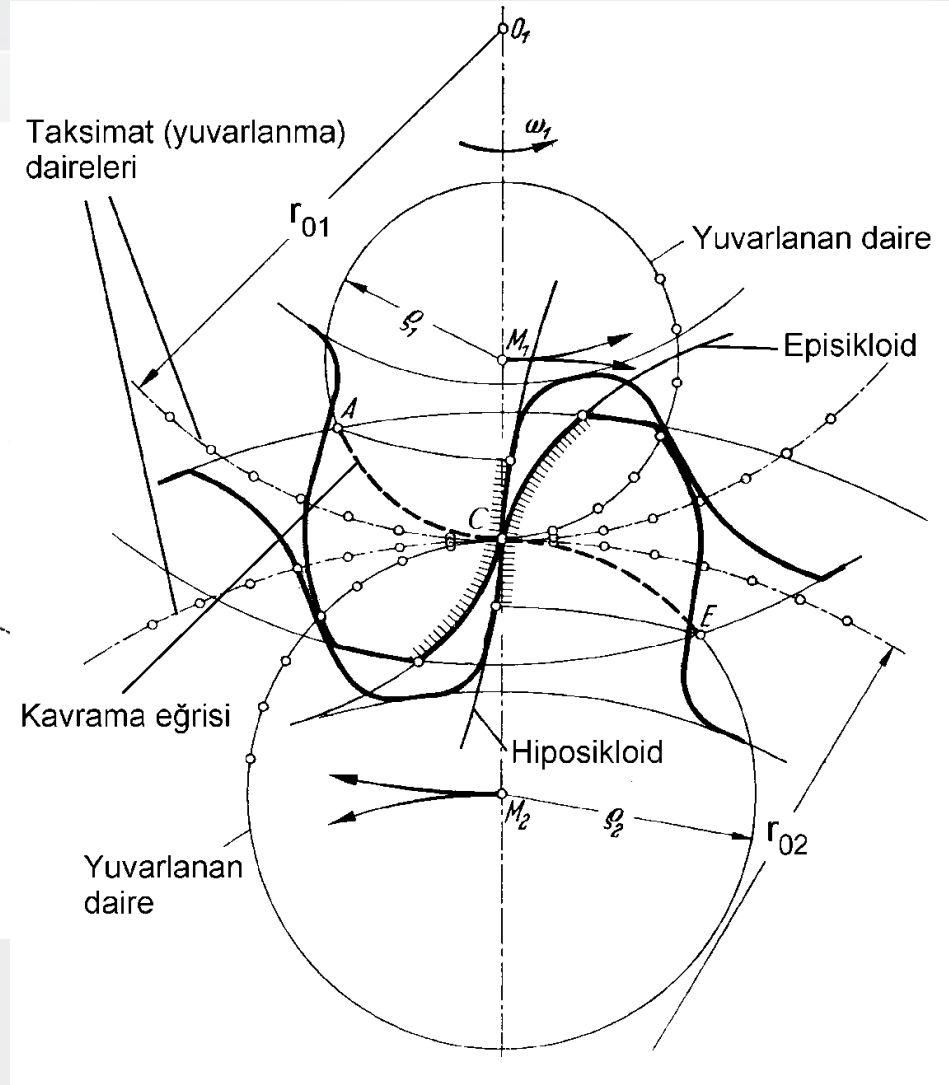
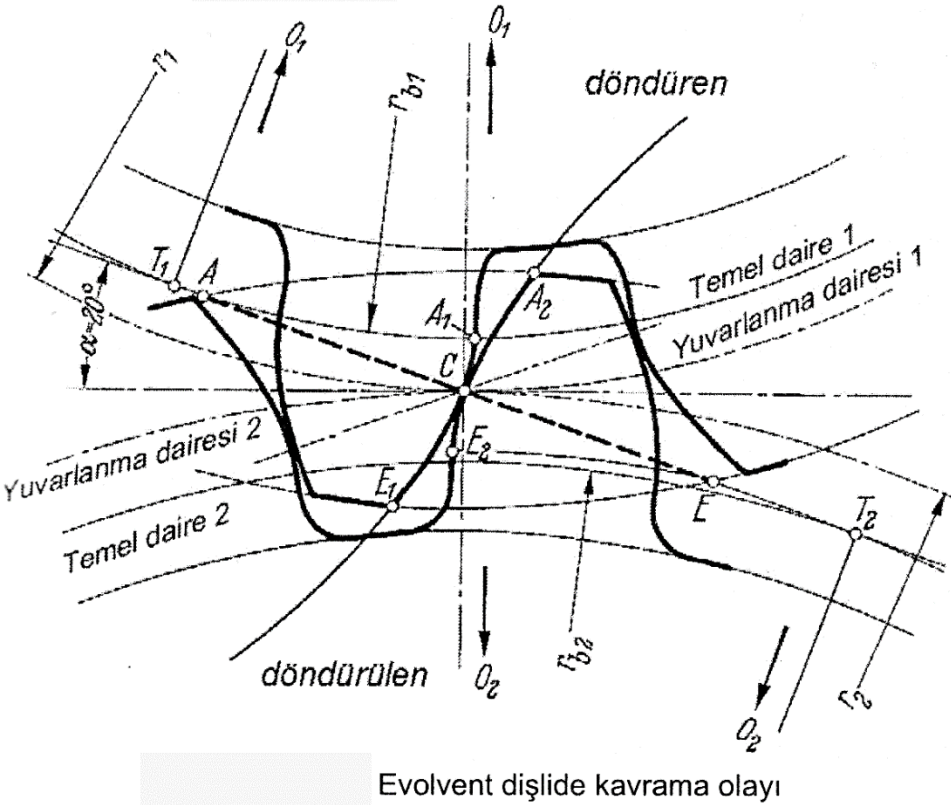
Evolute profil



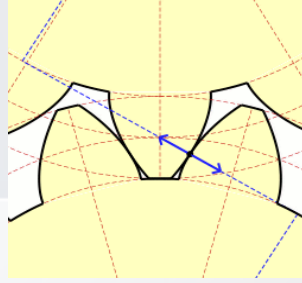
Evolute



Kavrama Eğrileri



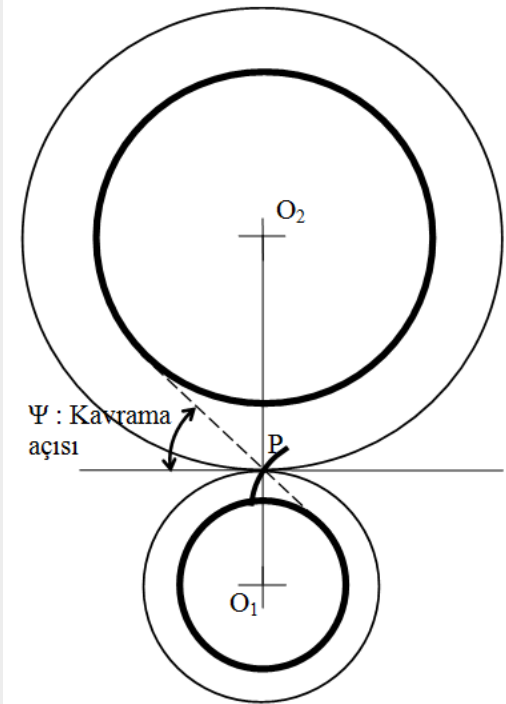
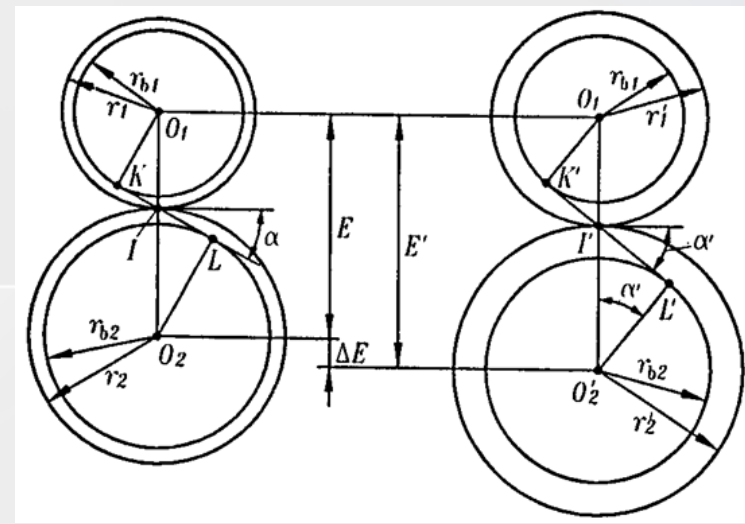
Kavrama açısı



Kavrama açısı sabittir
(sabit yük doğrultusu).

Yuvarlanma daireleri çapları istenilen şekilde alınabilir, bu halde kavrama doğrusu ve kavrama açısı değişir, fakat kavramanın mükemmelliği ve çevrim oranı değişmez.

Yuvarlanma daireleri çapları keyfi olarak alınabileceğinden, taksimat olarak temel dairesi üzerindeki taksimatı almak uygundur.

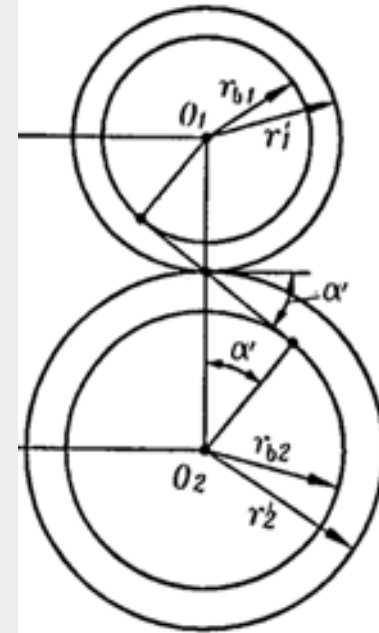
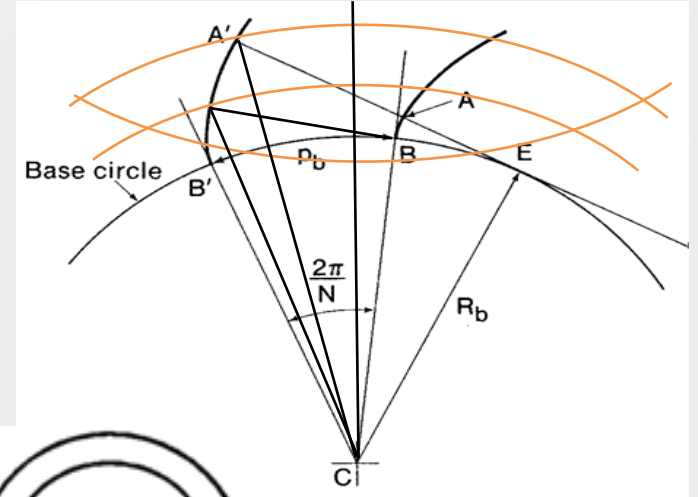


Evolverent diřlide Takım Diřli řartı

Temel daireleri taksimatı aynı olan evolverent diřliler takım diřli olarak kullanılabilirler.

Temel Noktalar :

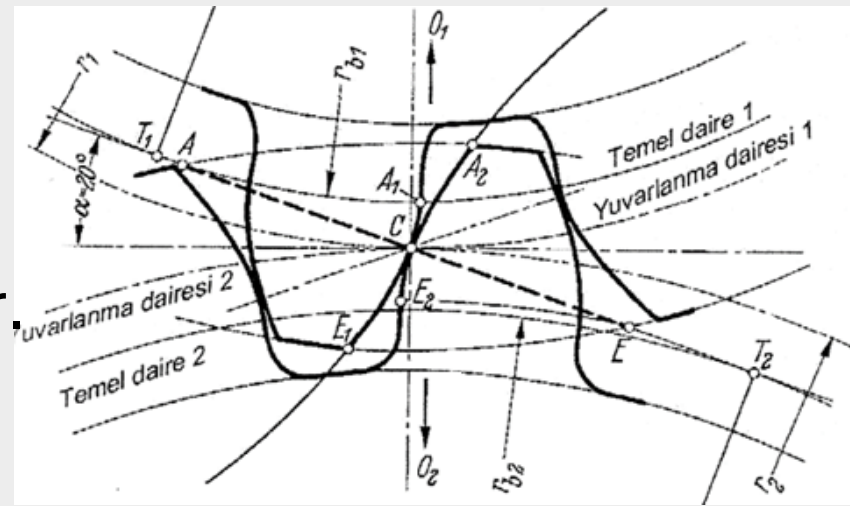
Kavrama doęrusunun
(temel dairelerinin ortak teęeti)
temel dairelere teęet olduęu
noktalara temel noktalar denir.



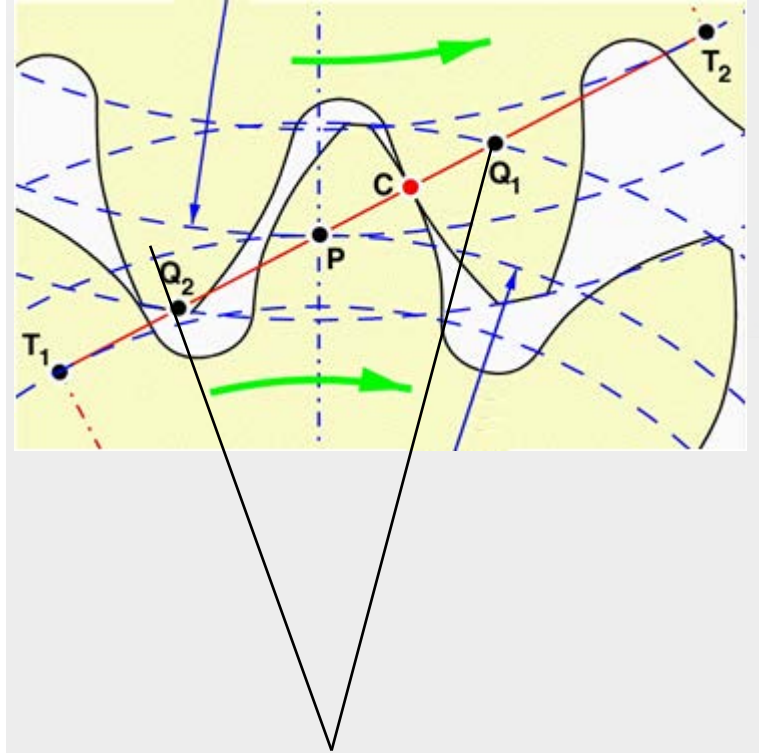
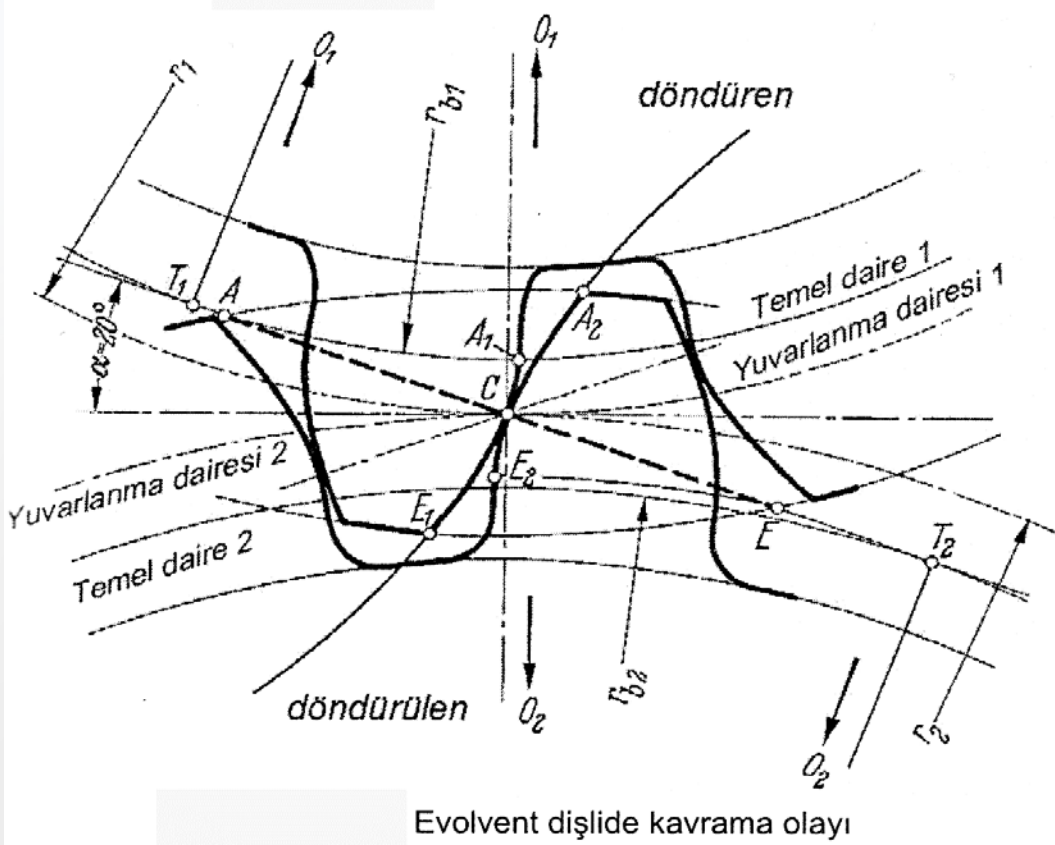
Kavrama Uzunluđu (Kıtası)

Diř profilleri yalnız diřlilere ait iki bař dairesinin kavrama dođrusunu kestiđi noktalar arasında temas durumuna geldiđinden kavrama dođrusunun bu kısmı kavrama uzunluđudur ve kavrama kıtası olarak isimlendirilir.

Bütün diř yan yüzeyinin evolvent olması gerekli deđildir. Sadece kavramaya iřtirak eden kısmın evolvent olması kafidir.

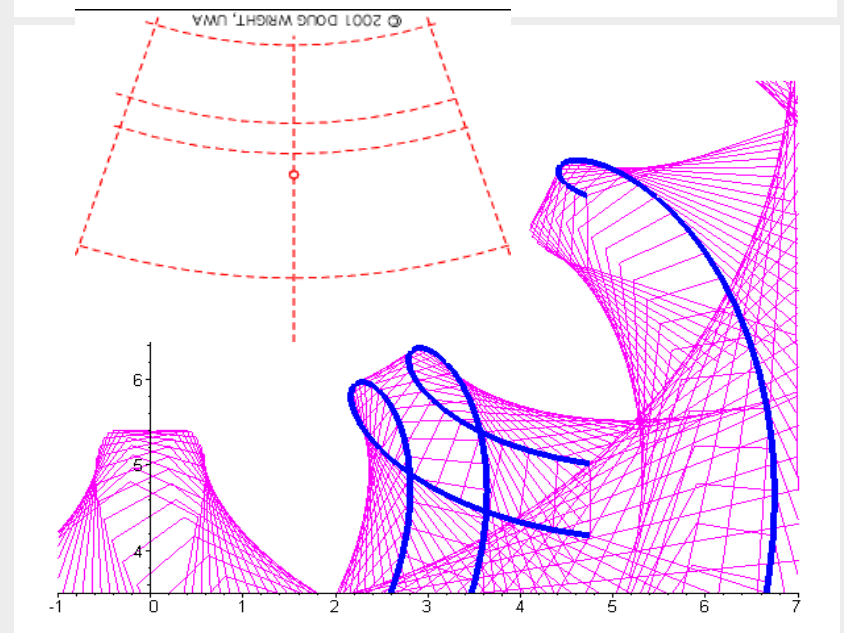
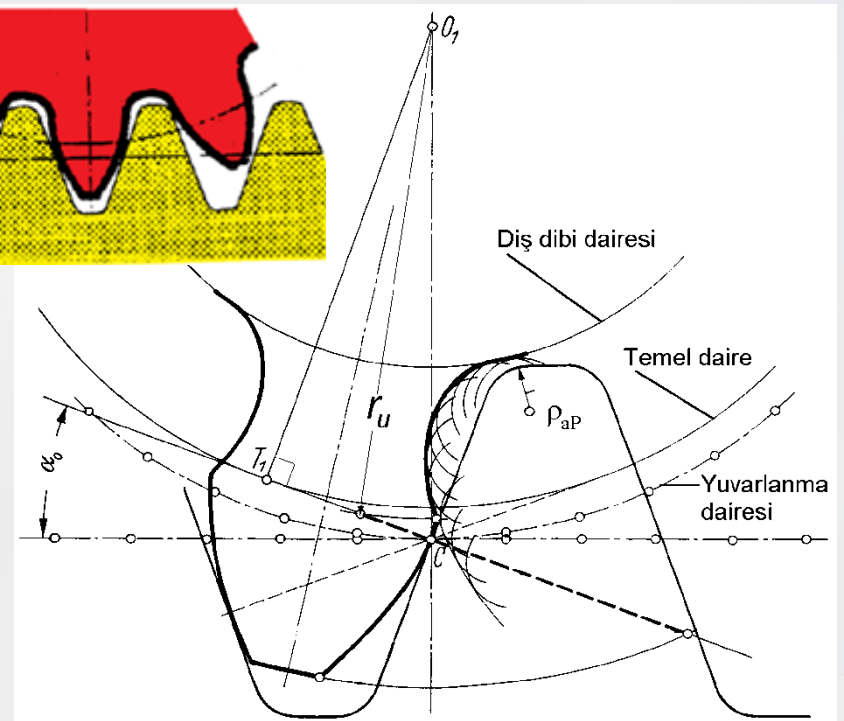
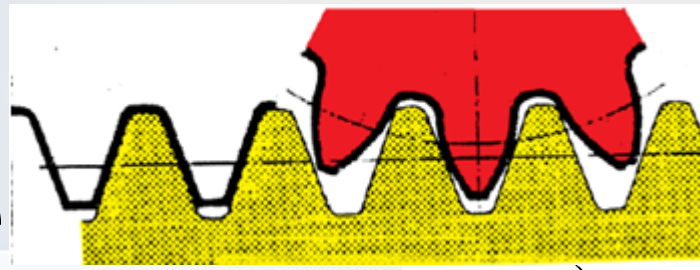


Kavrama Uzunluęu



Alttan Kesme

Baş noktalarının temel noktalarının dışına çıkması halinde (evolvent eğrisinin temel dairesinden başlaması sebebi ile) evolventten farklı profiller temas eder. İmalat sırasında bıçak ucu fazla malzemeyi kaldıracığından diş alttan kesilmiş olur.



Kavrama Oranı

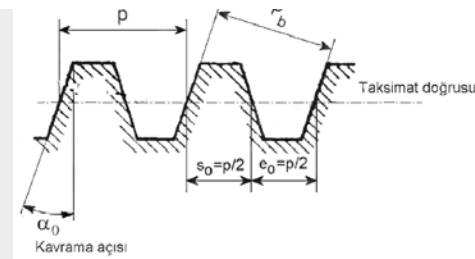
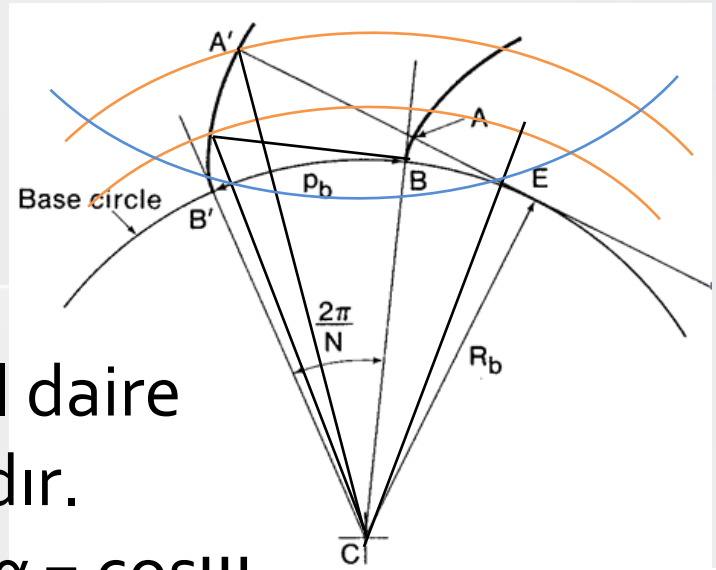
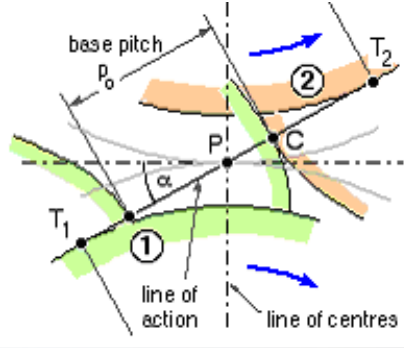
Kavrama uzunluğunun (KU) temel daire üzerindeki dişli taksimatına oranıdır.

$$\varepsilon = KU / t_b \quad t_b / t = r_b / r = \cos \alpha = \cos \psi$$

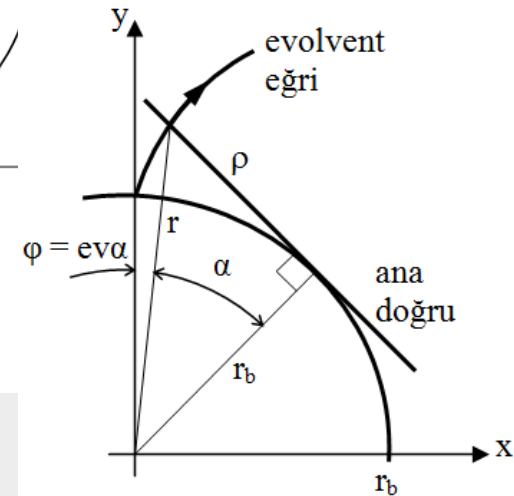
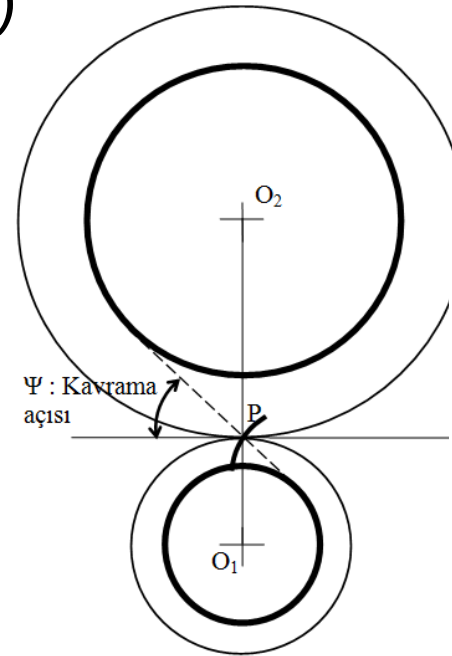
veya kavrama boyunun (KB) dişli taksimatına oranıdır.

$$\varepsilon = KB / t$$

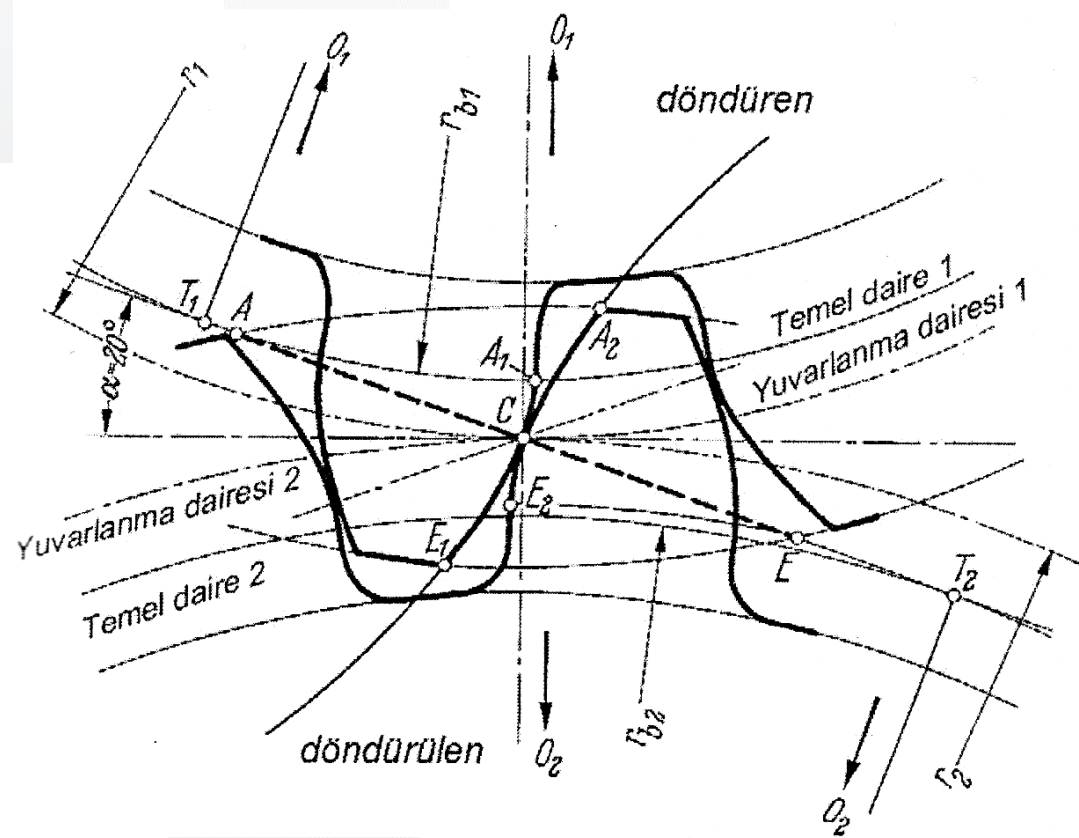
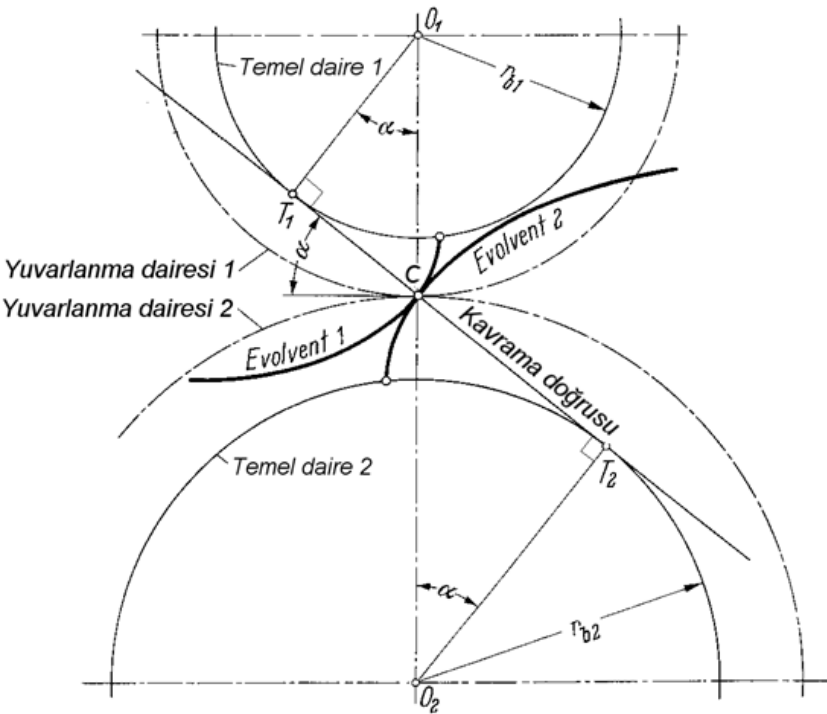
$\psi (\alpha)$ kavrama açısı artarsa, kavrama boyu kısalır, ε kavrama oranı düşer.



Temel daire taksimatı
 $p_b = p \cdot \cos \alpha_0$



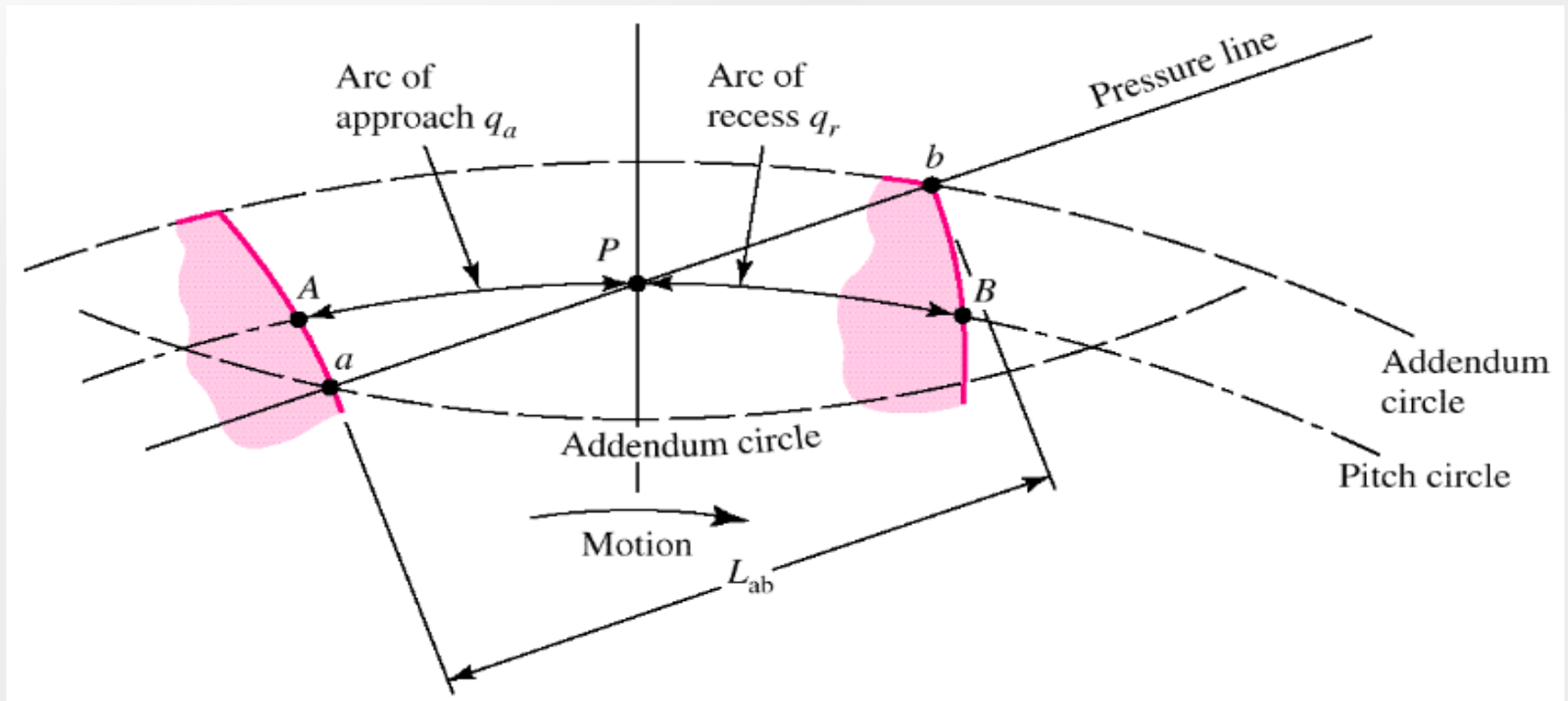
Evolverte Diřlide Kavrama



Evolverte diřlide kavrama olayı

Kavrama Oranının belirlenmesi (definition of contact ratio)

Verilen bir diş sayısı için, kavrama açısı arttıkça kavrama oranı düşer. $\epsilon = KB / t$ veya $\epsilon = KU / t_b$

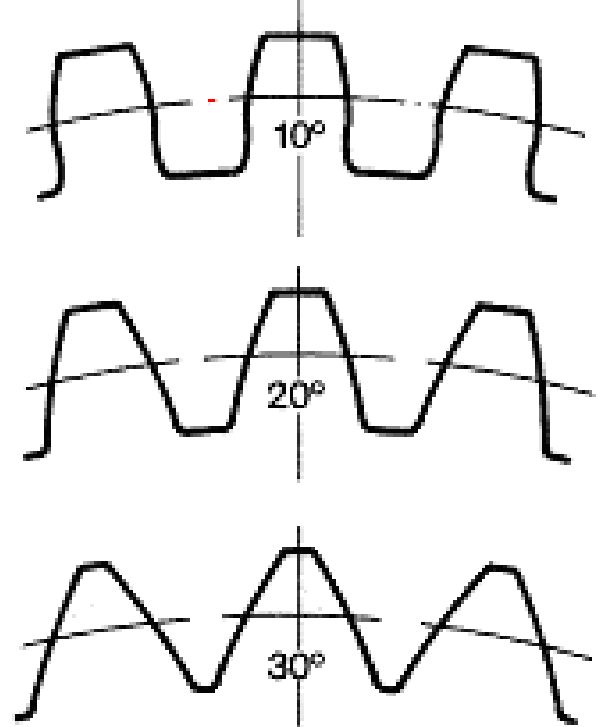
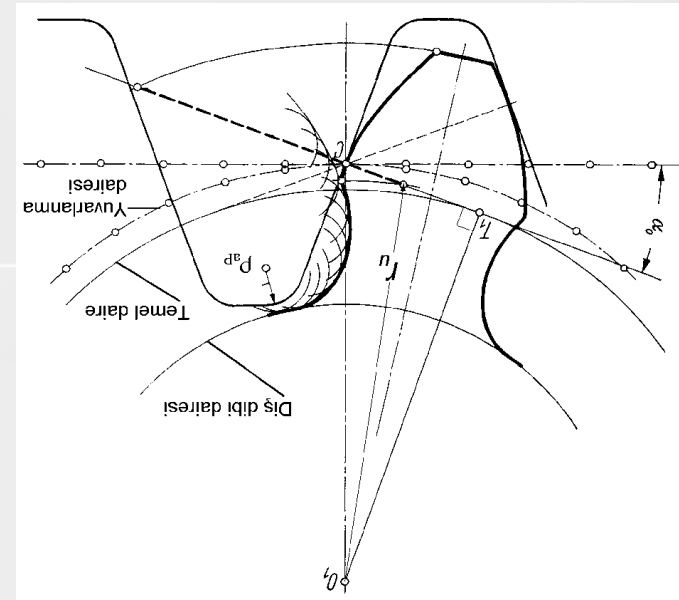


Düz diřlilerde kavrama açısı

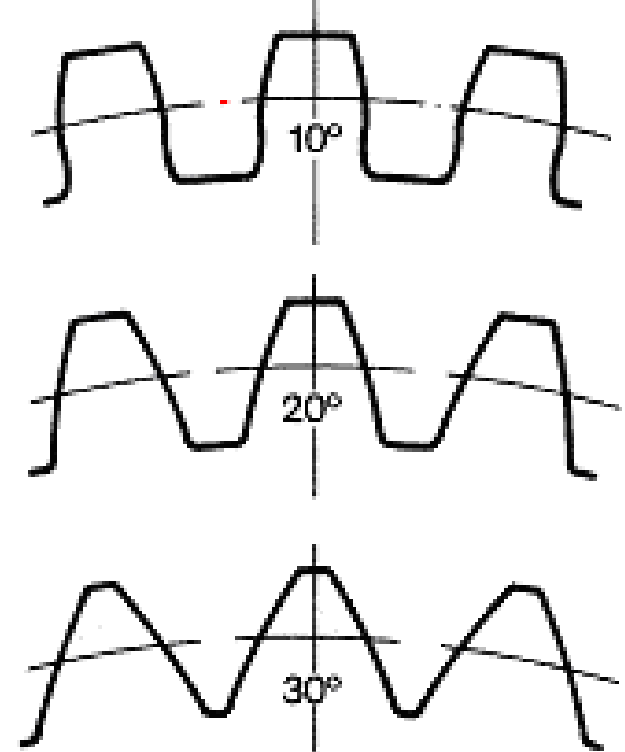
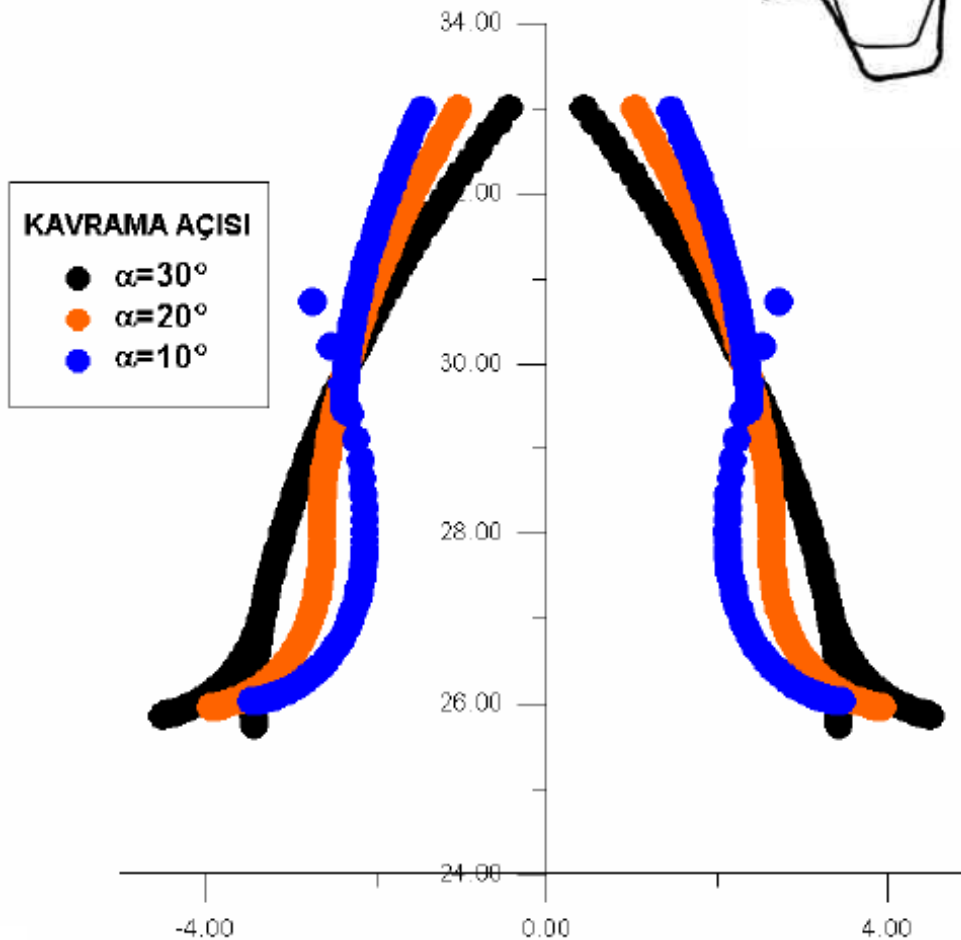
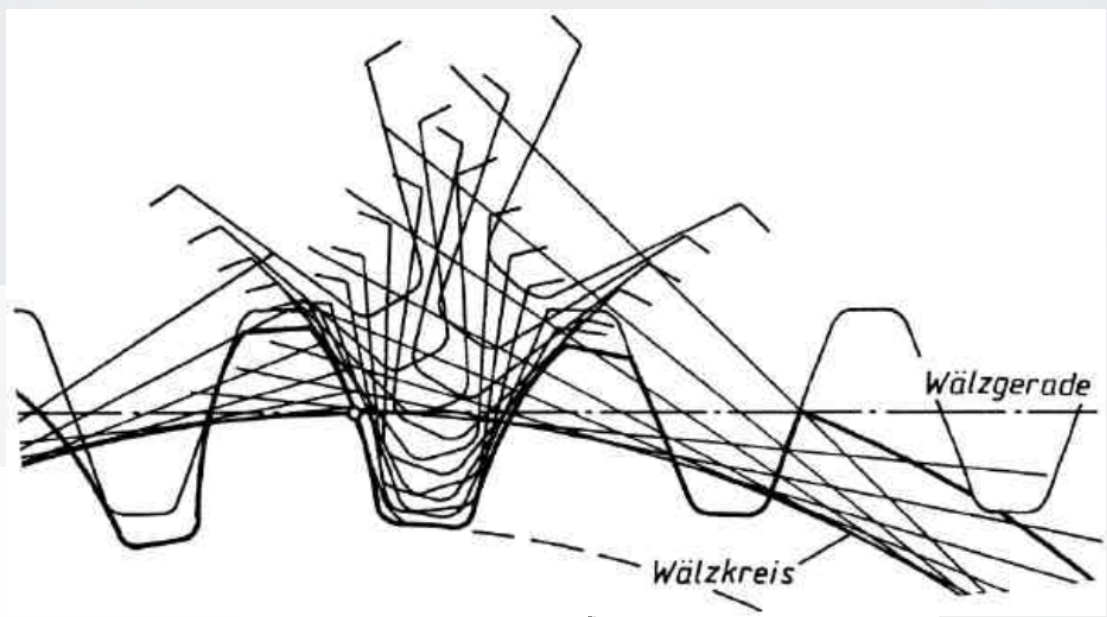
Kavrama normali ile yuvarlanma noktasından yuvarlanma dairelerine çizilen teğet arasındaki açıdır.

ψ kavrama açısı azalırsa diř dibi incelir eğilme bakımından zayıflar, diřbaşı kalınlaşır,

ψ kavrama açısı artarsa diř dibi kalınlaşır daha mukavim olur, diřbaşı incelir.



Kavrama Açısının Etkisi

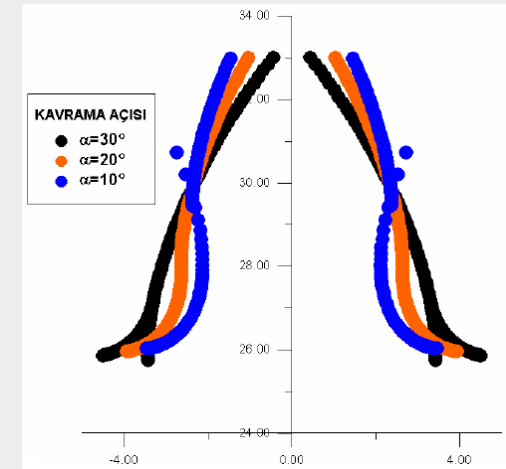


Kavrama açısının deęiřmesi

Diřli arklarda kullanılan kavrama aıları $14,5^\circ$, 20° ve 25° dir. Düşük kavrama aısı durumunda diřdibinden kırılma ihtimali artmaktadır. Hassas hareket ve yüksek verimlilik istenen yerlerde kullanılır.

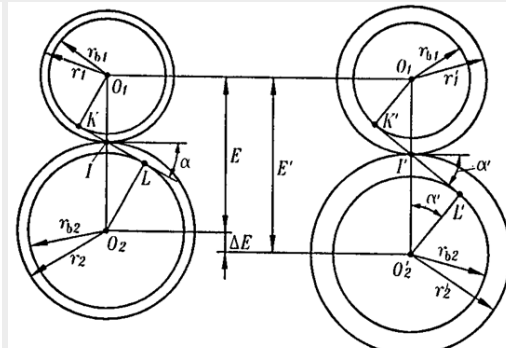
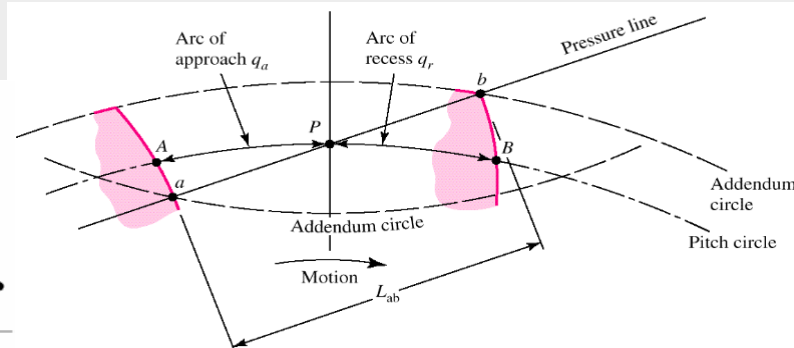
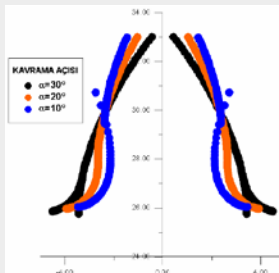
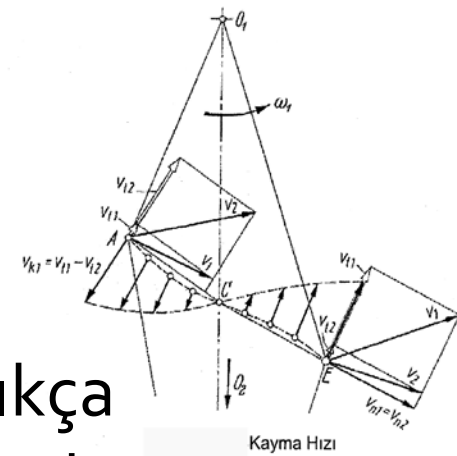
Yüksek kavrama aısı durumunda iyi bir eğilme mukavemeti fakat düşük bir verimlilik elde edilir. Bu diřliler yüksek güçlerin naklinde kullanılır.

Tercih edilen kavrama aısı 20° dir.



Kavrama açısının değişmesi

Verilen bir diş sayısı için, kavrama açısı arttıkça kavrama oranı ($\varepsilon = KU / t_b$) düşmektedir. Hareketin devamlılığı için kavrama oranının 1'den büyük olması istenir. Kavrama oranı büyüdükçe kayma hızının maksimum değeri de büyüyeceğinden (kavrama kütası büyür, baş noktaları yuvarlanma noktasından uzaklaşır) optimum değer olarak **20°** uygun görülmüş ve standart olarak (ISO R 53, DIN 867, TSE 612) tayin edilmiştir.



Kavrama açısının değişmesi

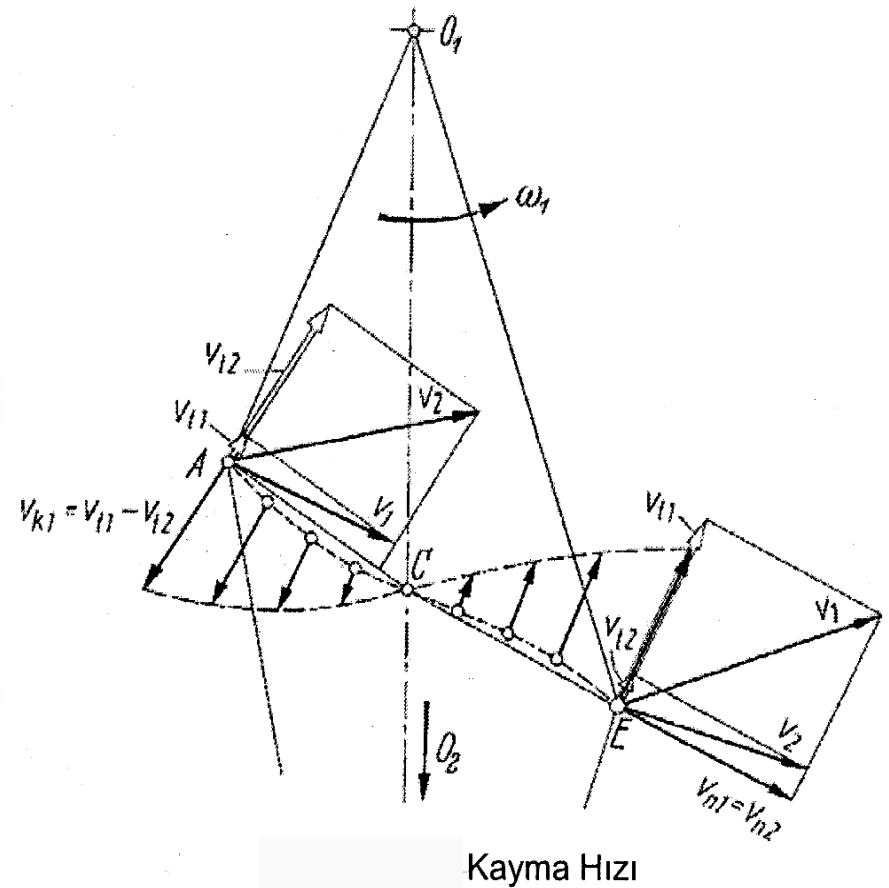
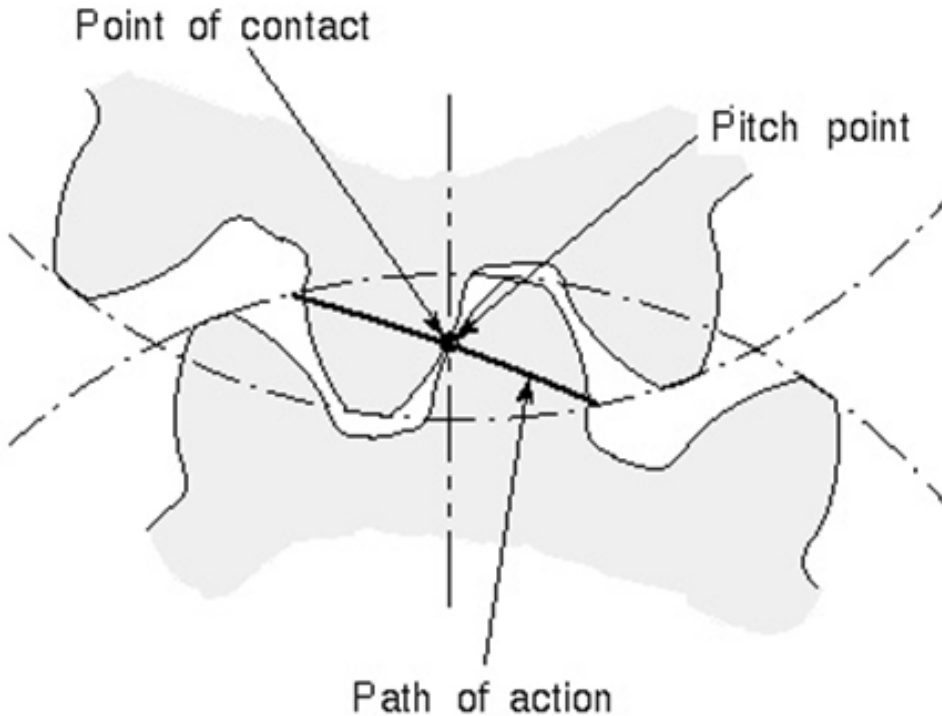
Tabloda kavrama açısının muhtelif değerleri için kavrama oranı ($\varepsilon = KU / t_b$) ve minimum diş sayısı değerleri verilmiştir.

$$Z_{\min} \geq 2 / \sin^2 \psi_N$$

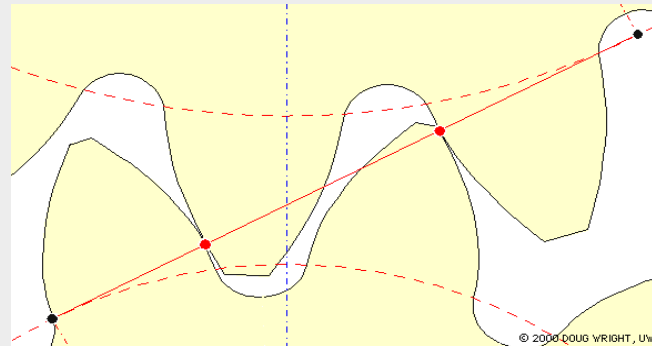
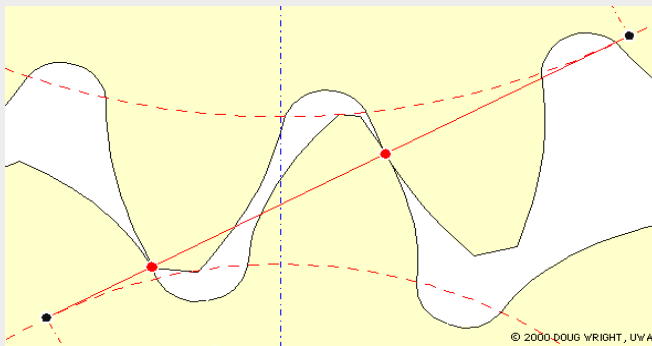
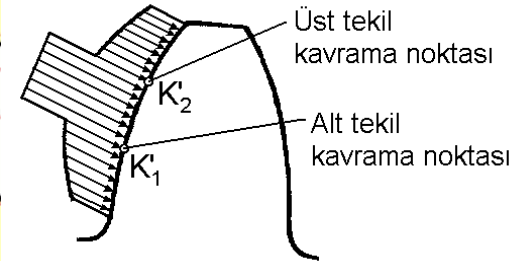
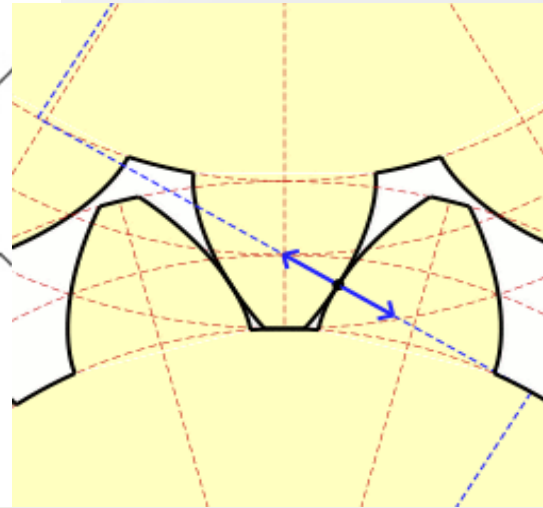
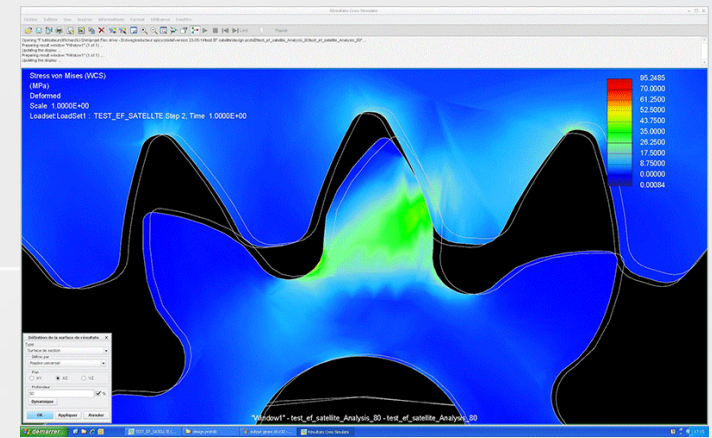
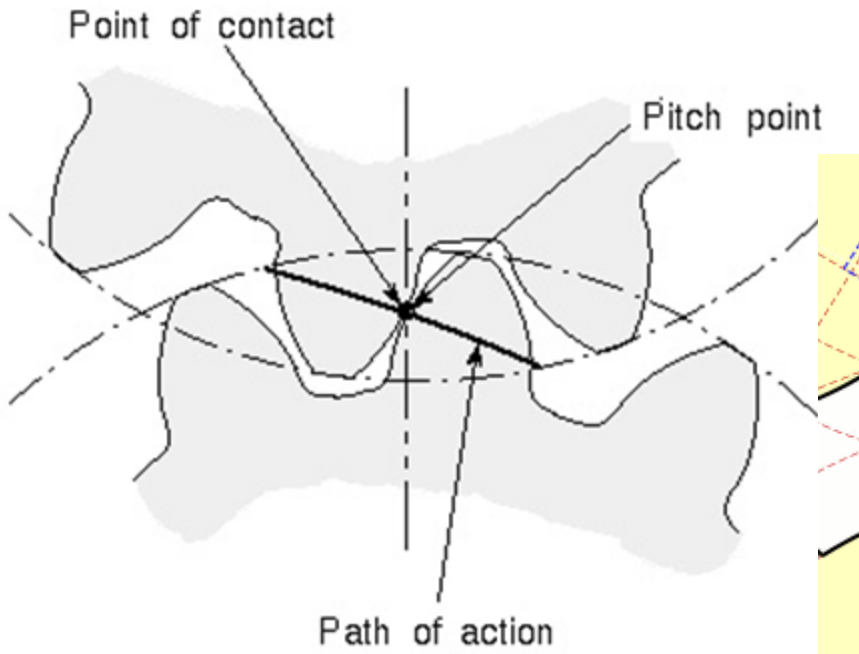
Z_1	Z_2	ψ_N	ε	$Z_{\min}$
20	30	14.5	1.866998	32
20	30	20	1.605175	17
20	30	30	1.33168	8

Kavrama oranı büyüdükçe kayma hızının maksimum değeri büyür

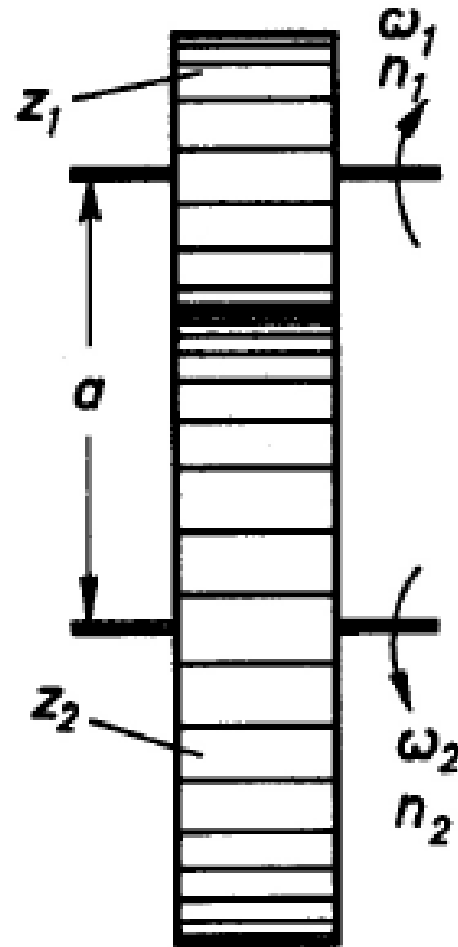
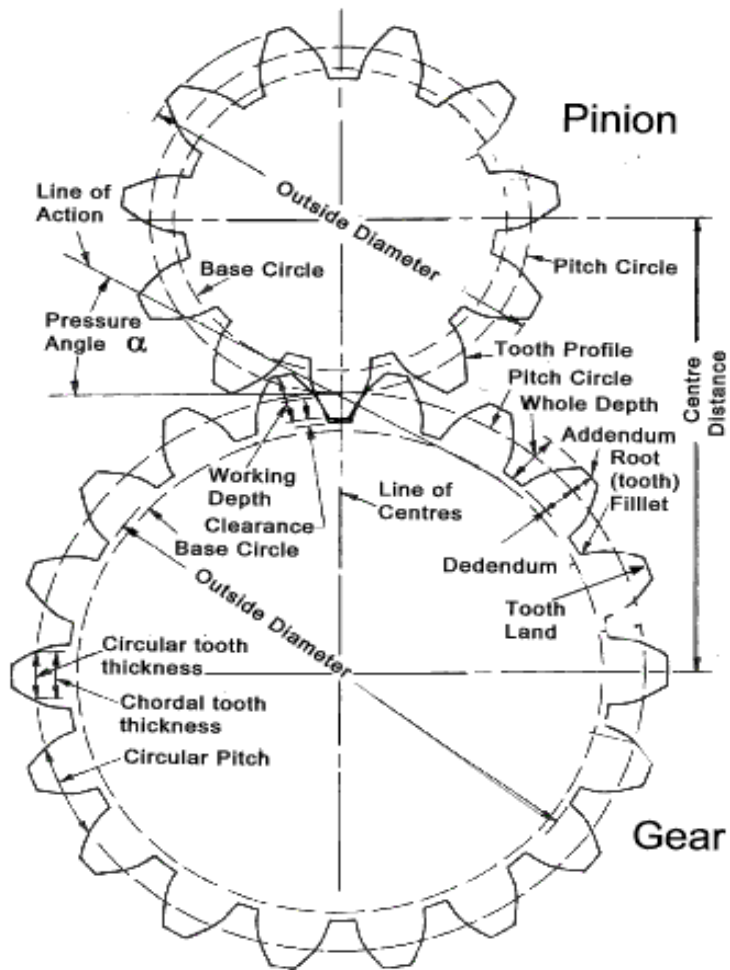
Kavrama kıtası büyür,
baş noktaları yuvarlanma
noktasından uzaklaşır.



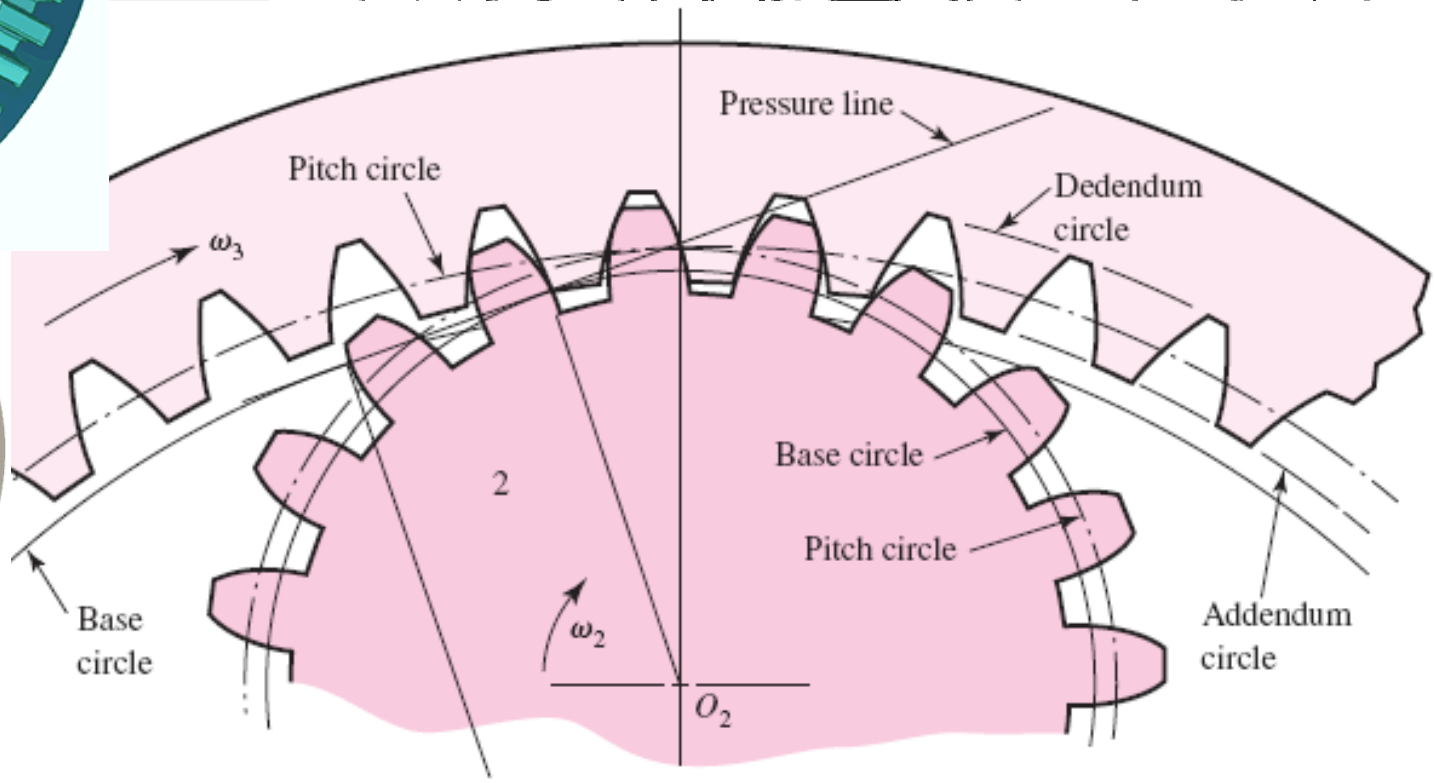
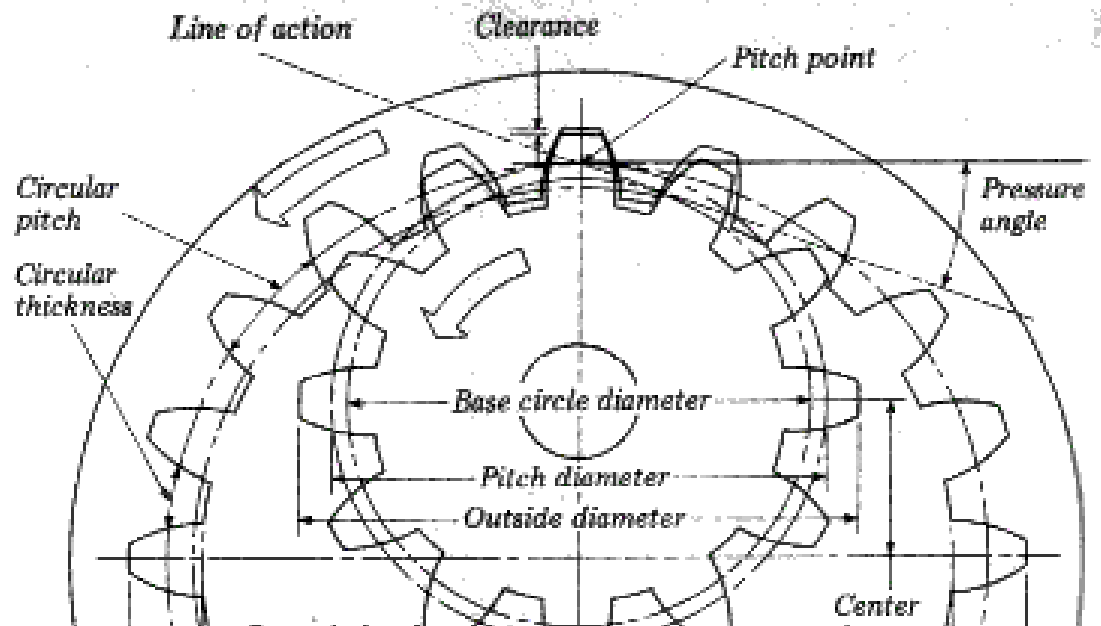
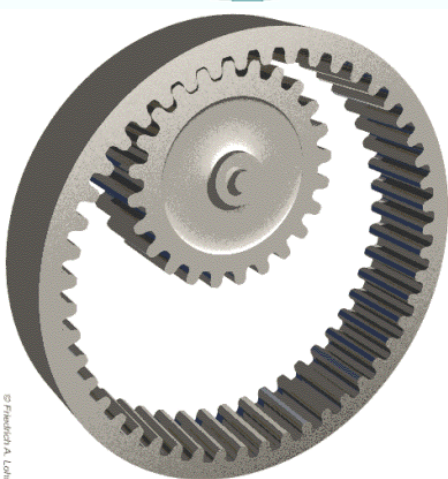
Kavrama açısı ve oranının diş üzerindeki yük etkisi



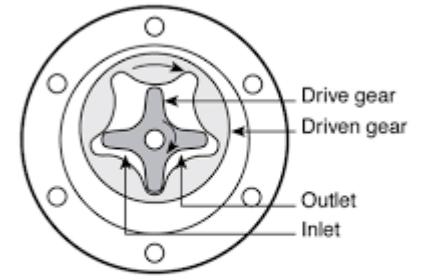
Dış dişli çark mekanizmaları



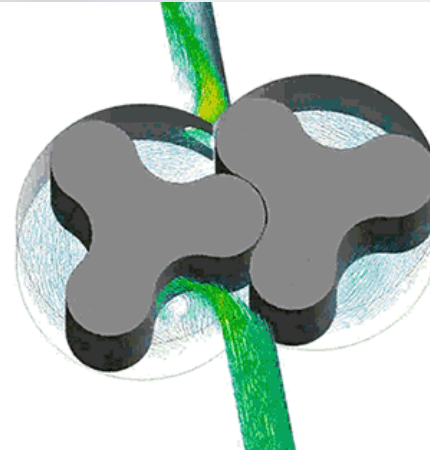
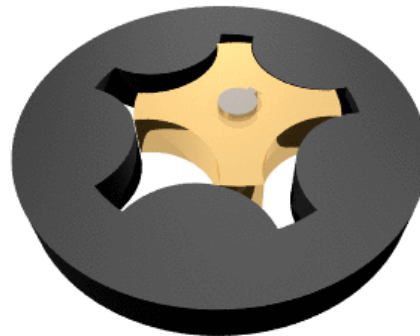
İç dişli çark mekanizmaları



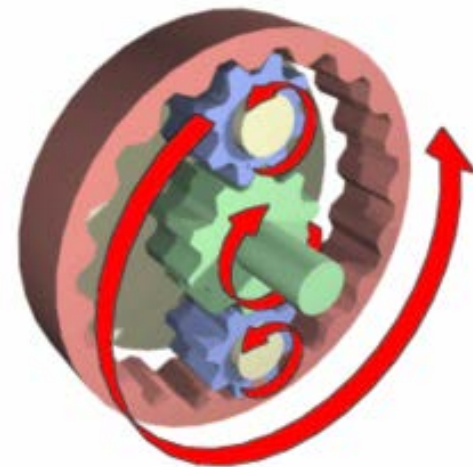
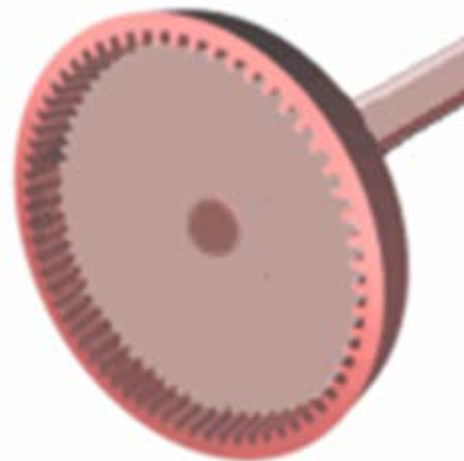
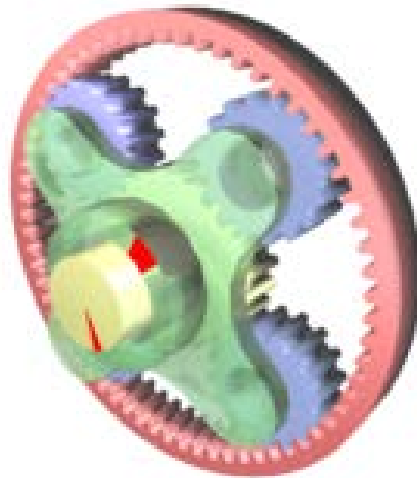
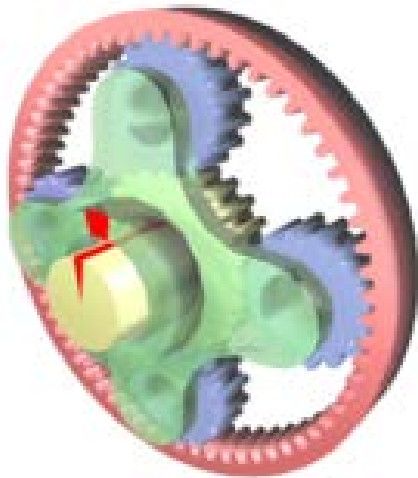
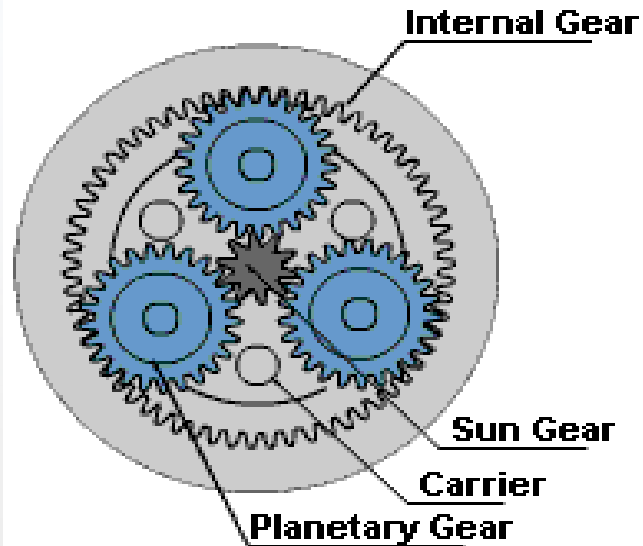
İç dişli çark mekanizmaları



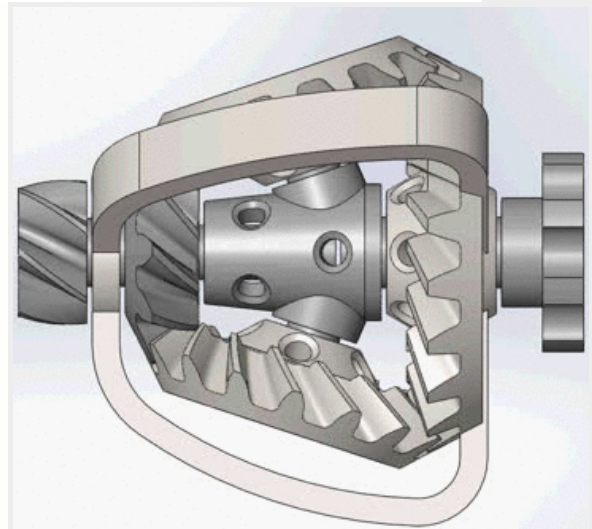
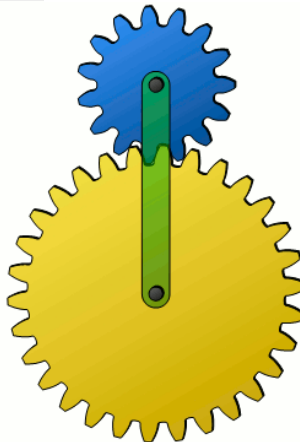
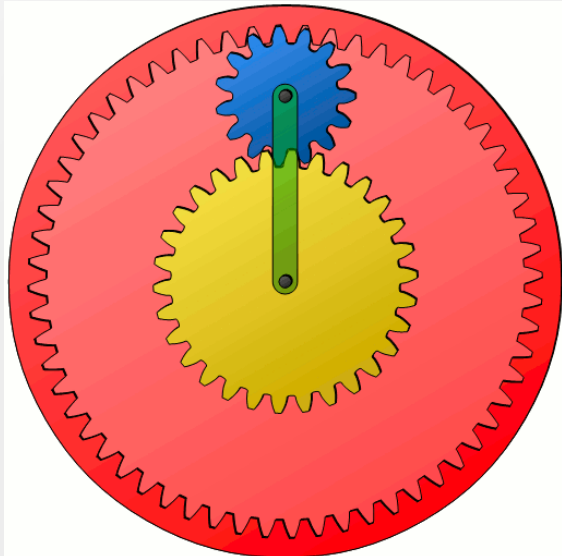
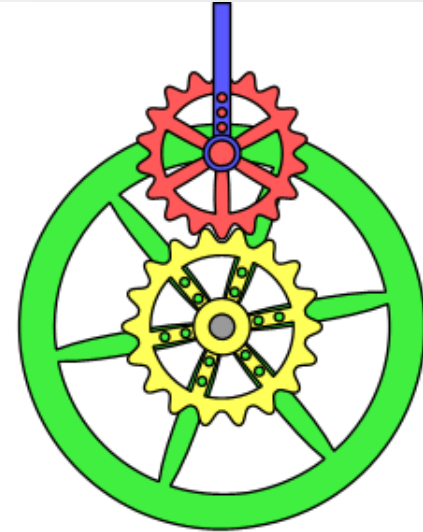
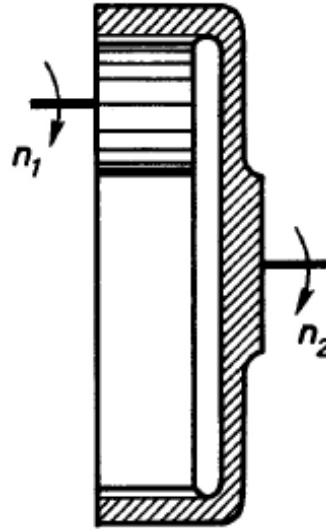
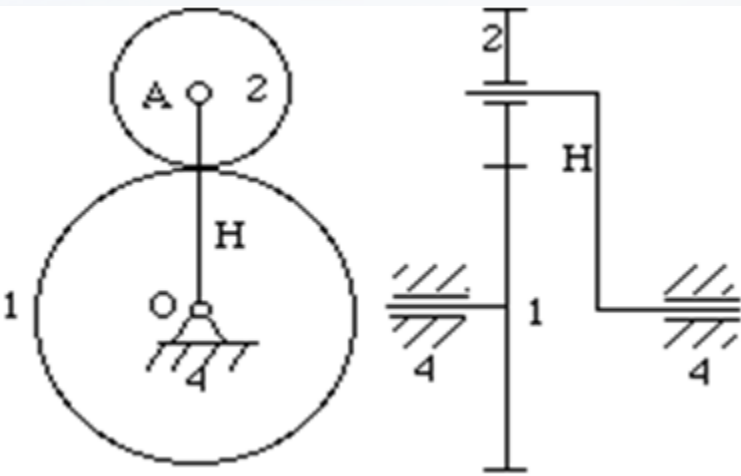
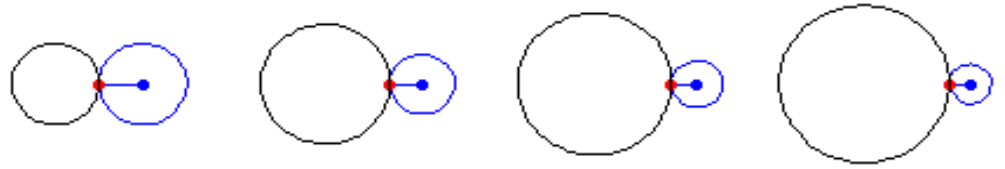
gerotor pump



Planet mekanizması

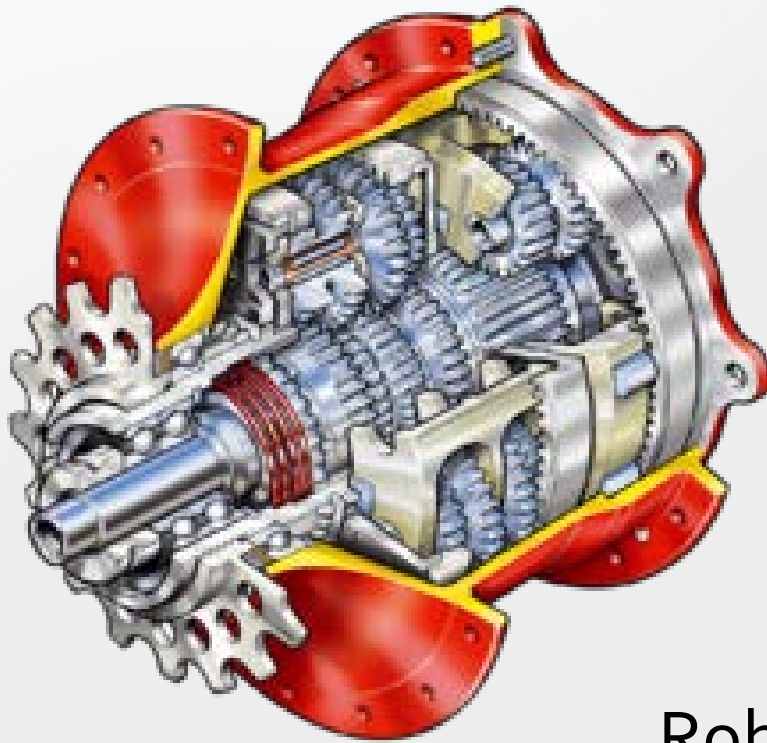


Planet mekanizması



Planet mekanizması

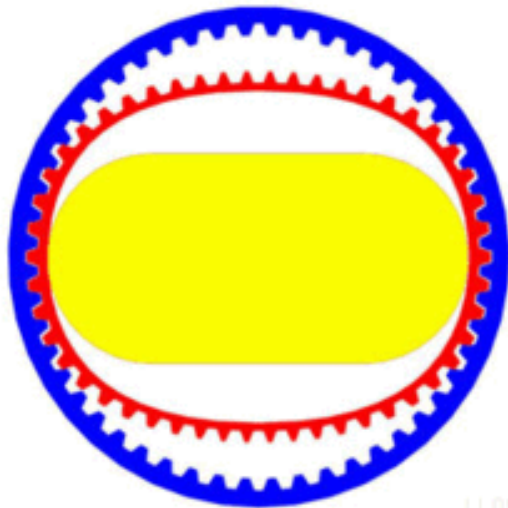
Multi-speed rear hub



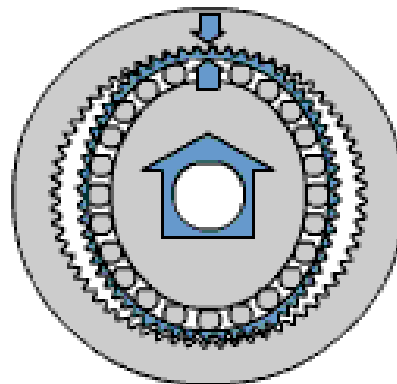
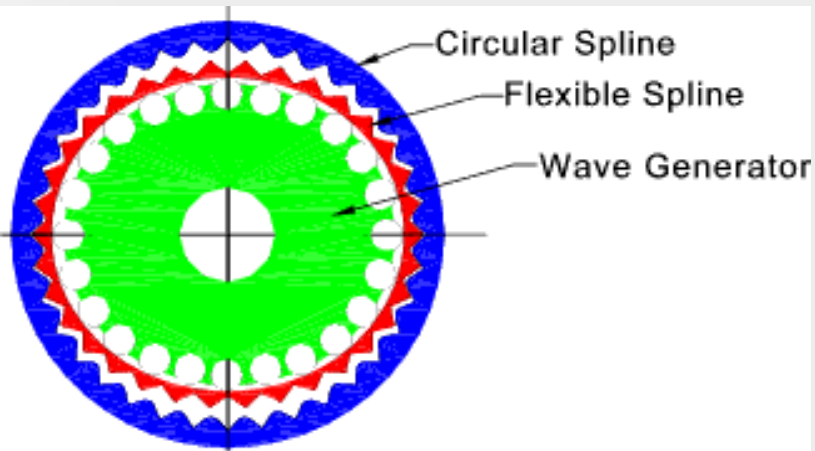
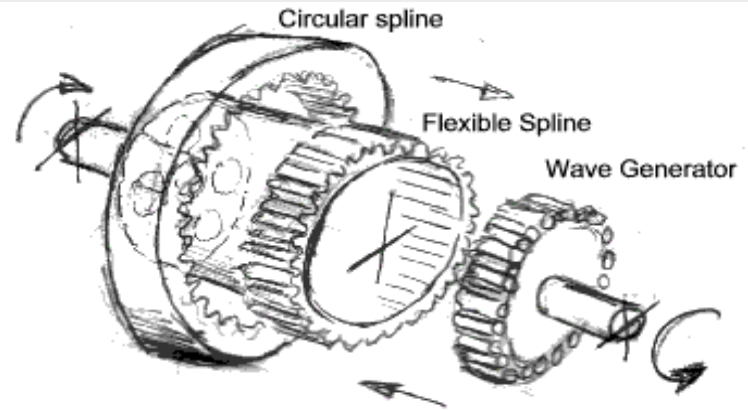
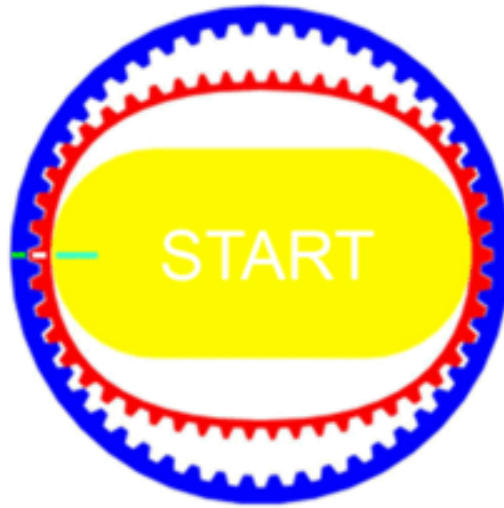
Rohloff-nabe



Harmonik dişli

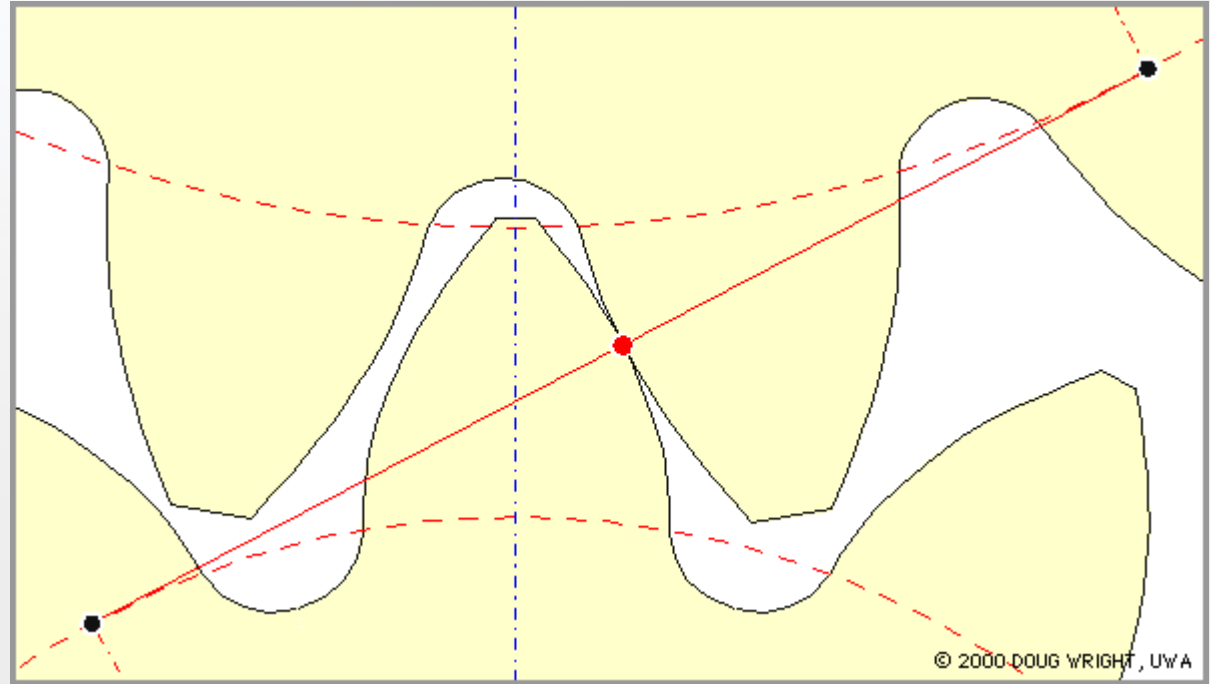


LL08



Dişli çark mekanizmalarının çalışması

Yuvarlanma
ve Kayma



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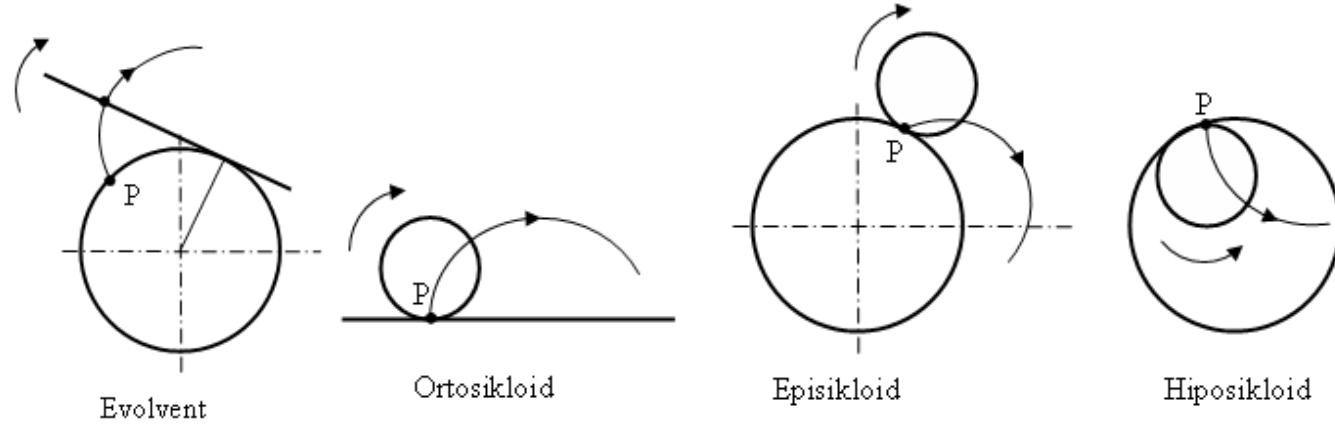
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Diş profilleri

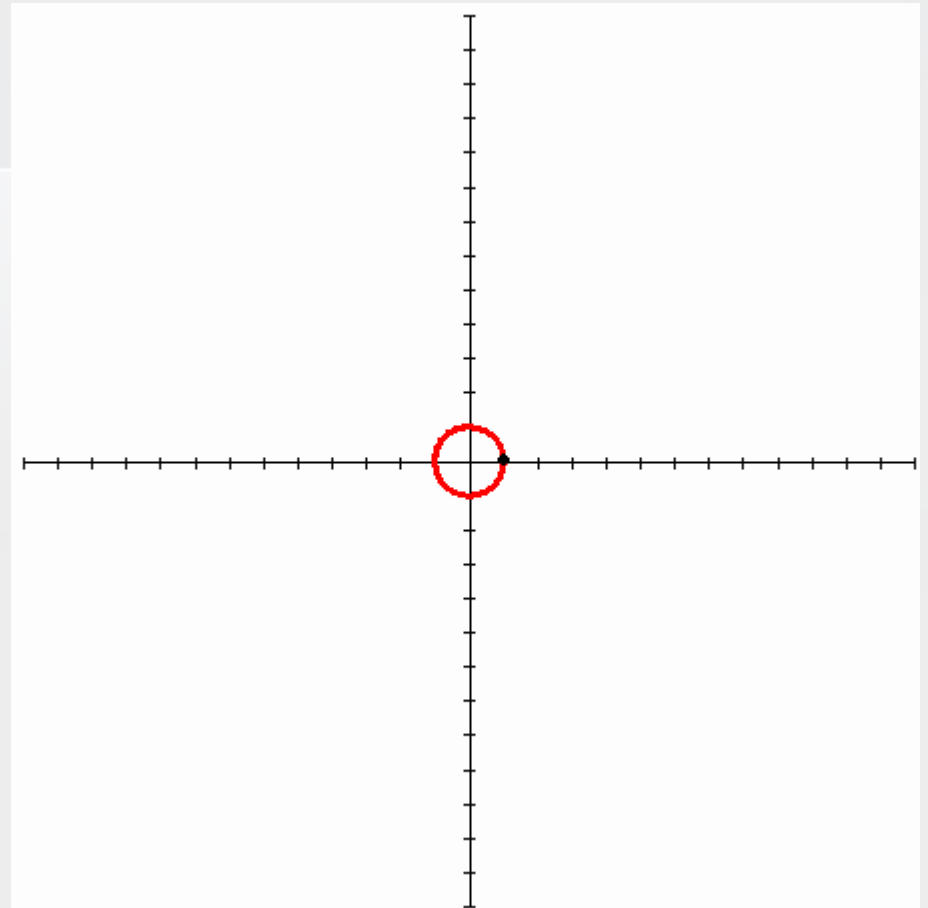
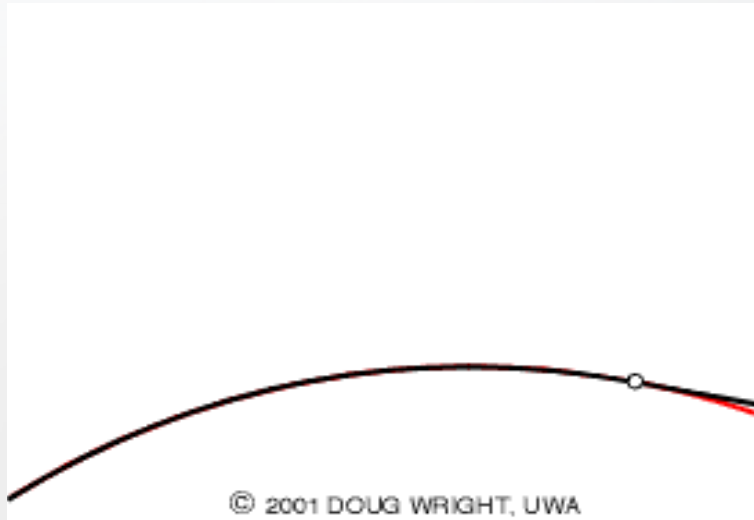
- Evolvent
- Ortosikloid
- Episikloid
- Hiposikloid



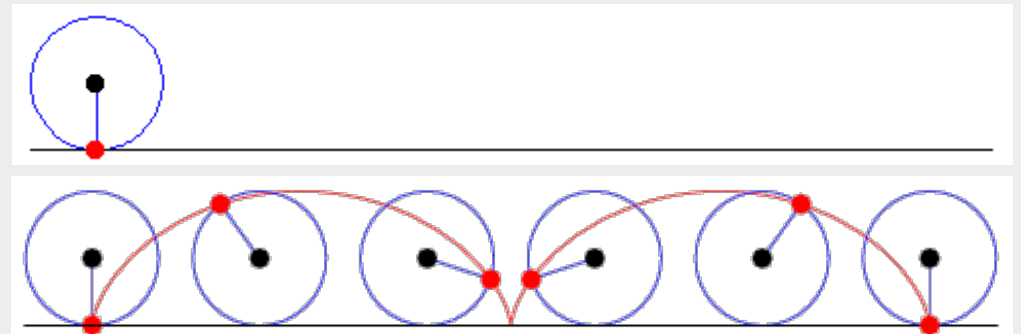
Evolvent profil, bir daire (Temel dairesi) üzerinde kaymadan yuvarlanan bir doğrunun (Ana doğru) bir noktasının geometrik yeridir. Yuvarlanma esnasında ana doğrunun temel dairesi ile temas (teğet) noktası ani dönme merkezidir. Bu sebeple ana doğru evolvente diktir. Yani profilin normalidir.

Diş profilleri

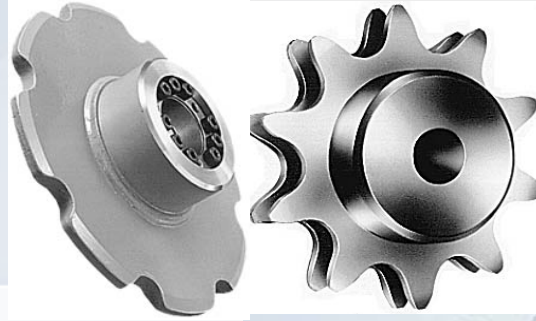
Evolver



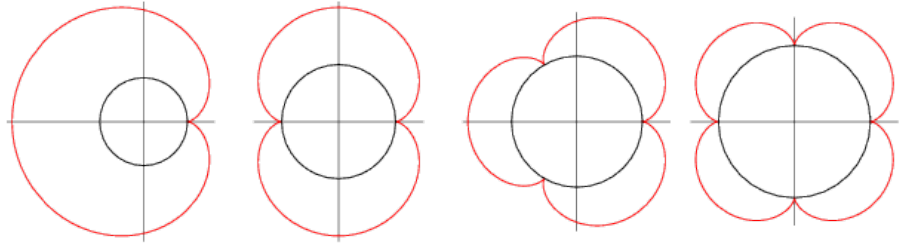
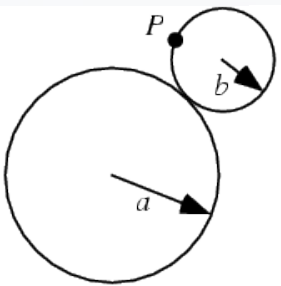
Ortosikloid



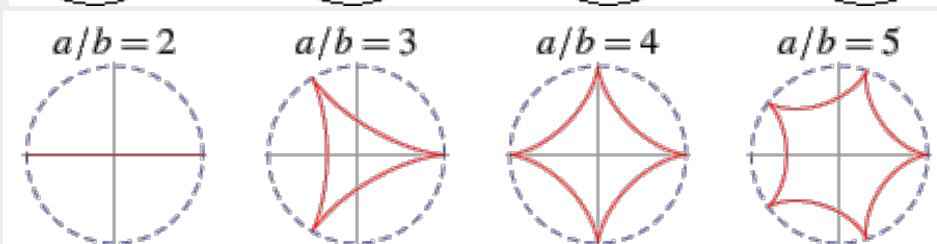
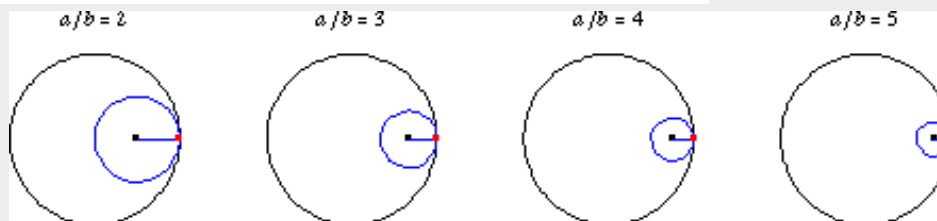
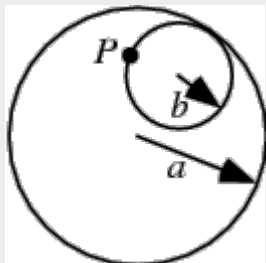
Diş profilleri



Episikloid



Hiposikloid



Diş profilleri

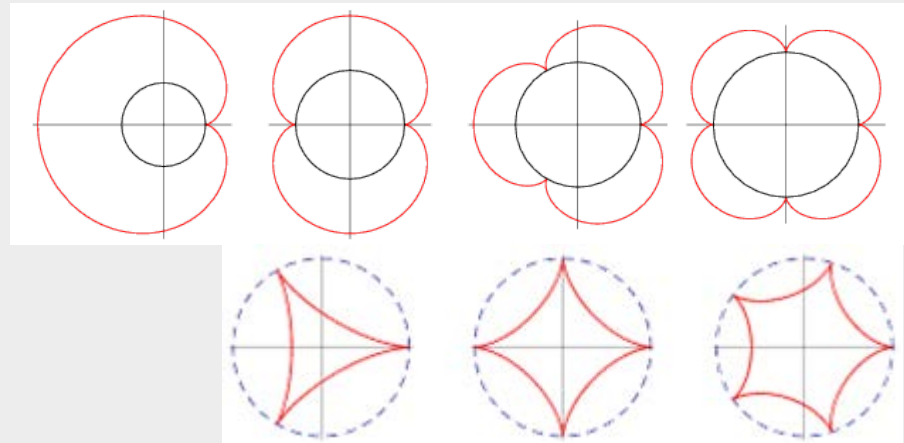
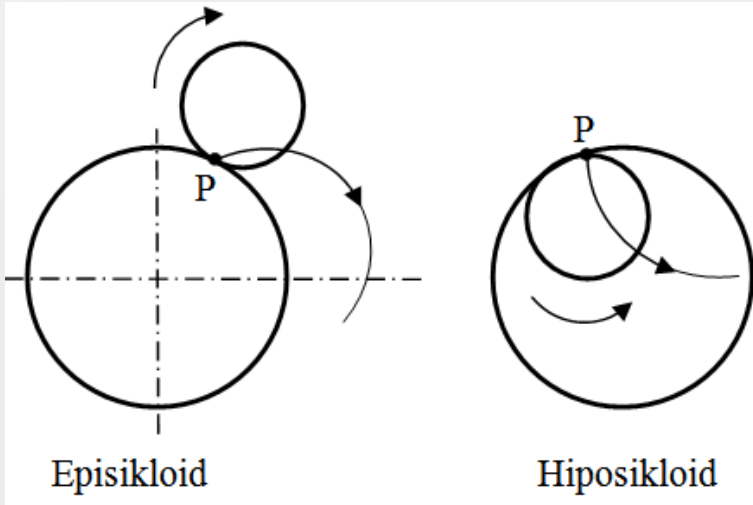
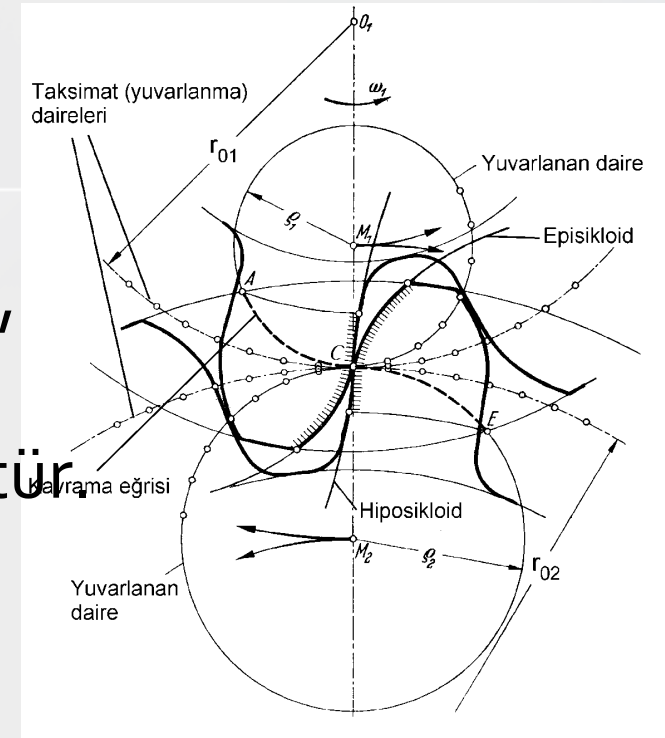
Ortosikloid profil, bir doğru üzerinde kaymadan yuvarlanan bir dairenin bir noktasının geometrik yeridir.

Episikloid profil, bir daire üzerinde kaymadan yuvarlanan bir dairenin bir noktasının geometrik yeridir.

Hiposikloid profil, bir daire içinde kaymadan yuvarlanan bir dairenin bir noktasının geometrik yeridir.

Sikloid profilli dişlilerin avantajları

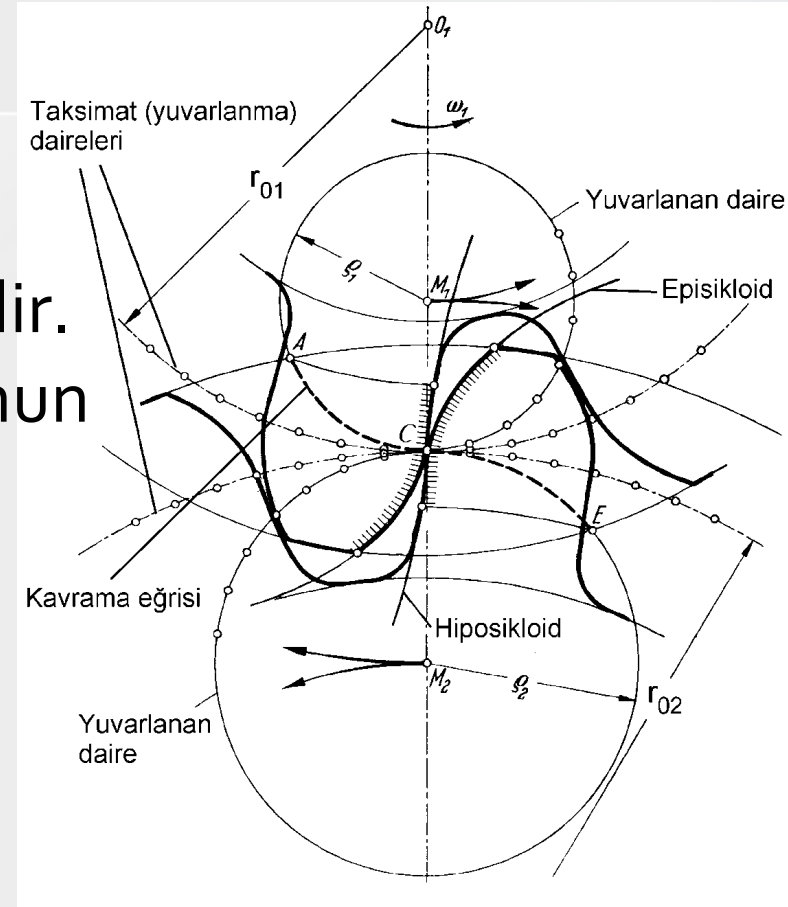
- Dişbaşı eğrisi konveks (dış bükey), dişdibi eğrisi konkav (iç bükey) olduğundan yüzey basıncı düşüktür.
- Diş sayısı az olan büyük dişli çark yapılabilir.
- Daha sessiz çalışırlar.



Sikloid profilli dişlilerin dezavantajları

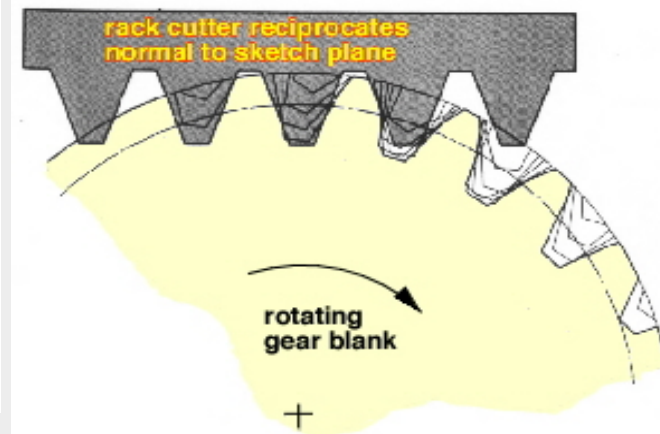
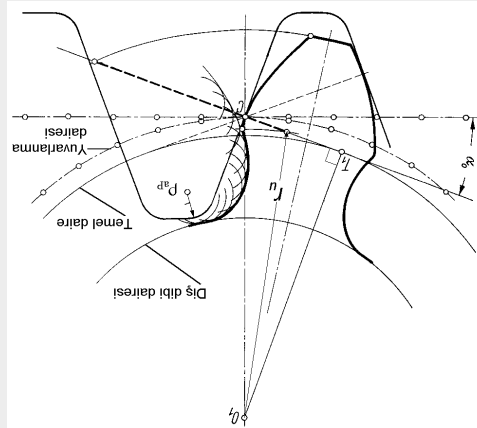
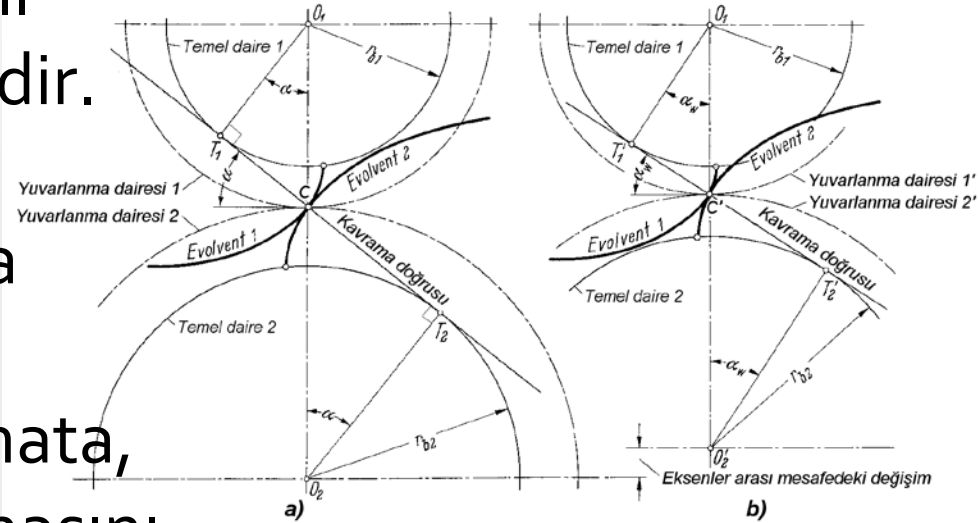
- Eksenler arası mesafesi hassas olarak monte edilmelidir. Aksi halde temel dişli kanununun şartlarını yerine getirmez.
- Dişli profillerin imali zor ve pahalıdır.

Sikloid dişliler, saat sanayisinde, ölçme aletlerinde kullanılır.



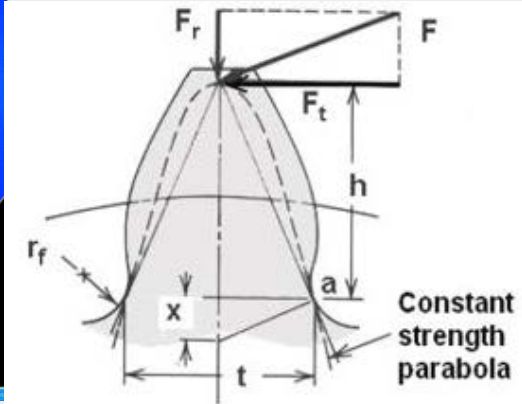
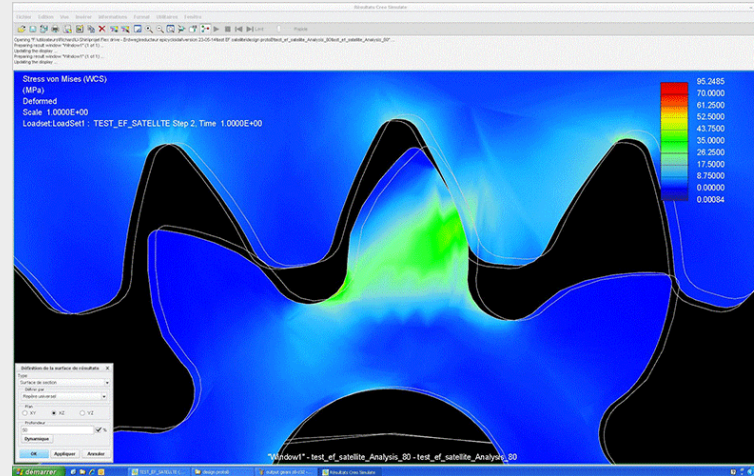
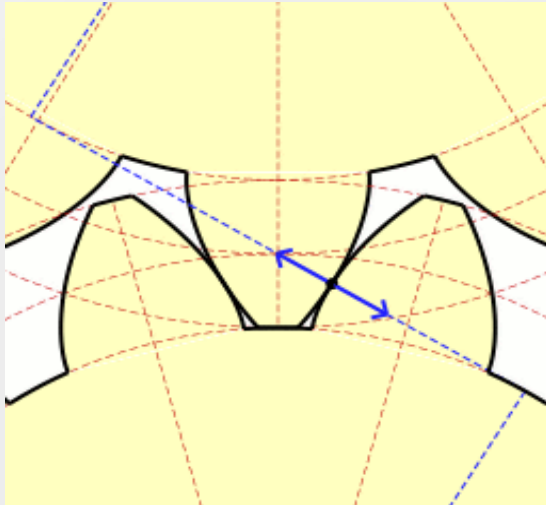
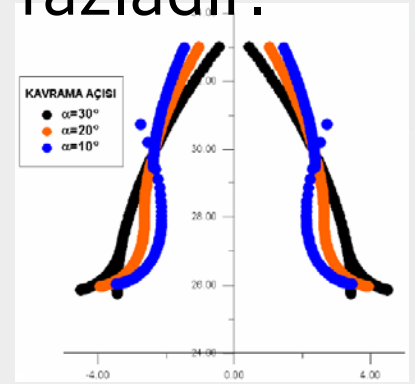
Evolvent profilli dişli çarkların avantajları

- İmalatları basit, kullanışlı ve verimi yüksek dişlilerdir.
- Dişlinin her iki yüzeyi aynı geometrik kurallara göre meydana gelir.
- Eksenler arasındaki bir hata, evolvent dişlilerin çalışmasını etkilemez.
- Aynı takımla farklı dişliler elde edilir.



Evolvent profilli dişli çarkların dezavantajları

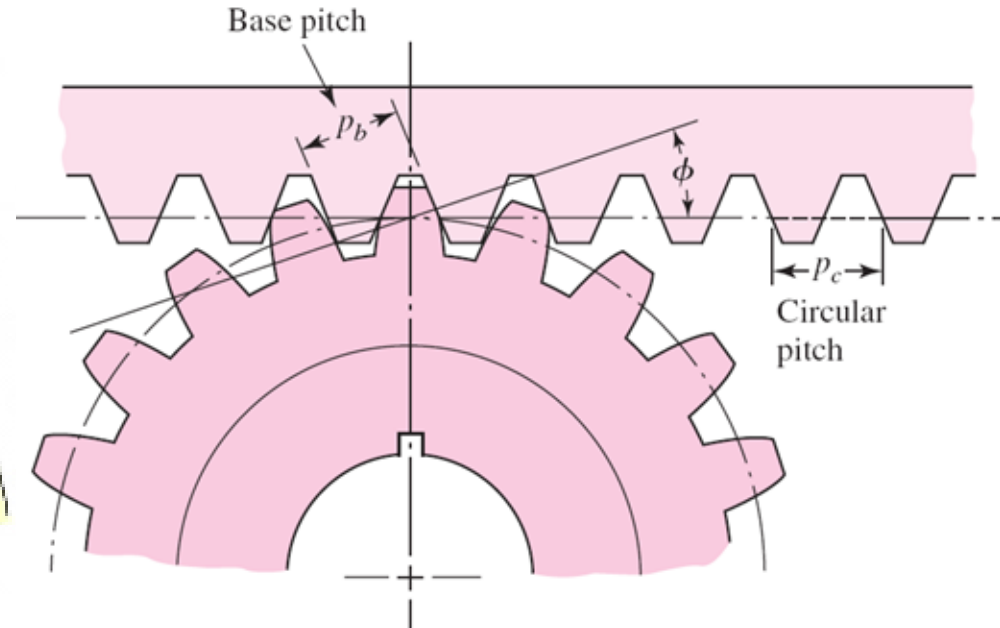
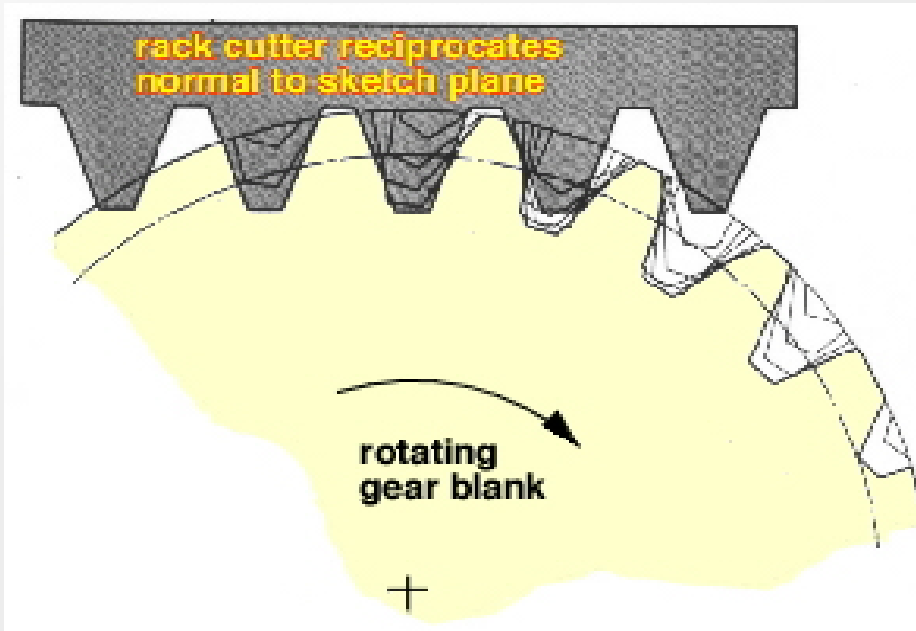
- İki konveks (dış bükey) yüzeyin beraber çalışması sonucunda büyük aşınma meydana gelir.
- Dişe gelen radyal yönlerdeki kuvvetin etkisi fazladır.
- Diş sayısının küçük olması durumunda dişdibi kesilmesi ortaya çıkar.



Çubuk (kremayer) bıçak ile evolvent diş profil imalatı

Taksimat dairesi yarıçapı $r = \infty$ alınırsa *kremayer* dişlisi elde edilir.

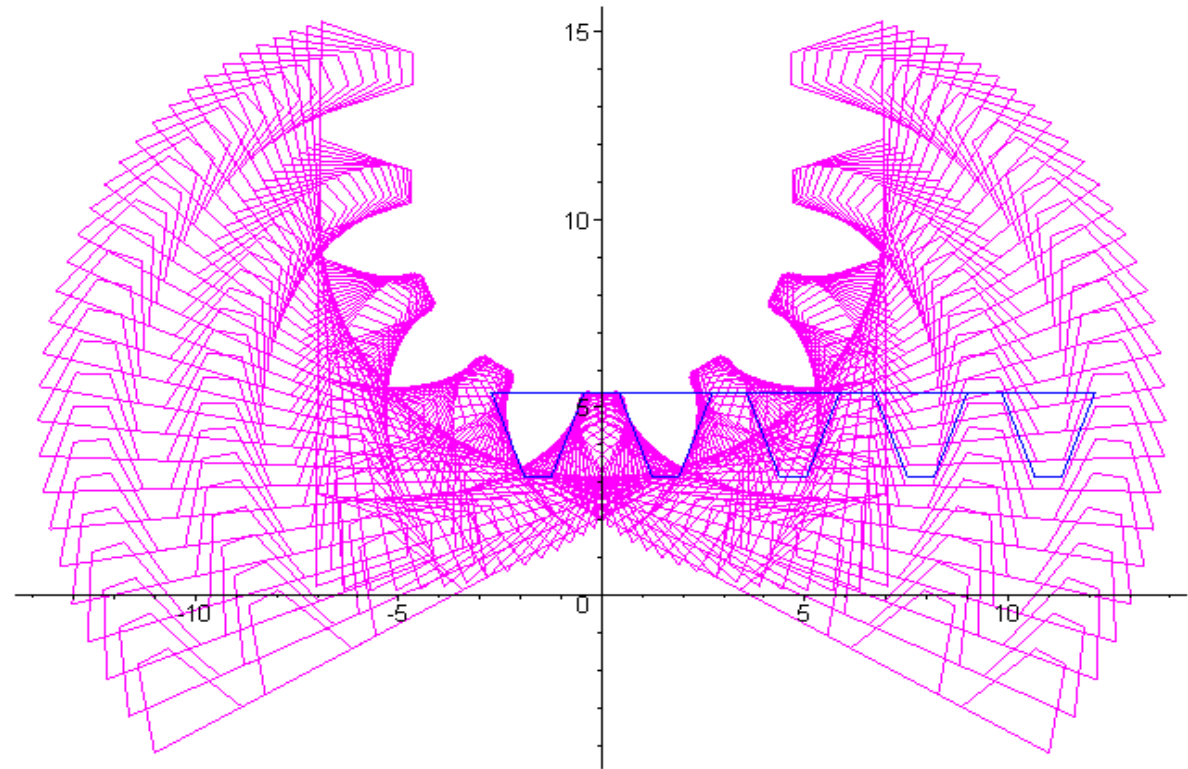
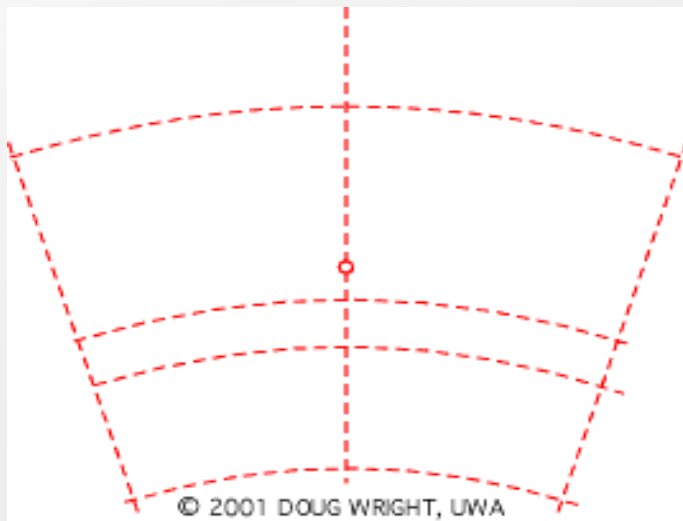
Involute-toothed pinion and rack



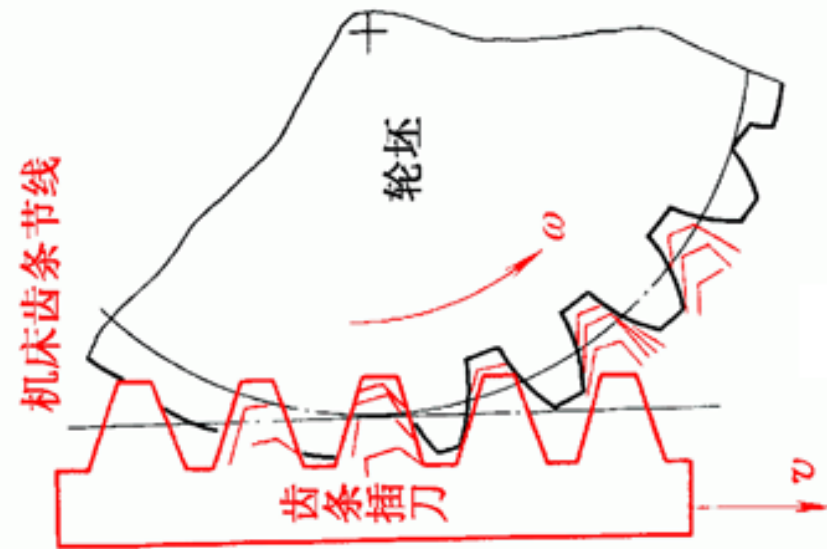
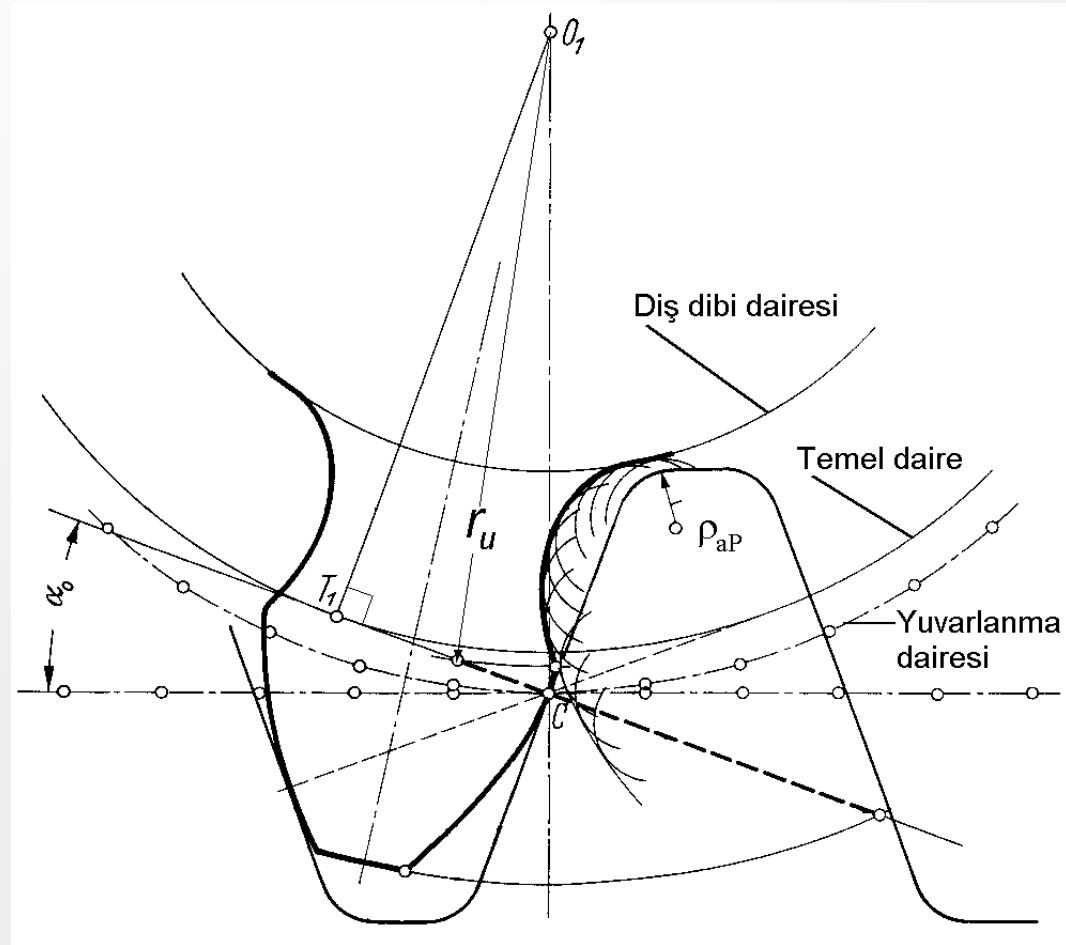
Çubuk (kremayer) bıçak ile evolvent diş profil imalatı

Involute-toothed pinion and rack

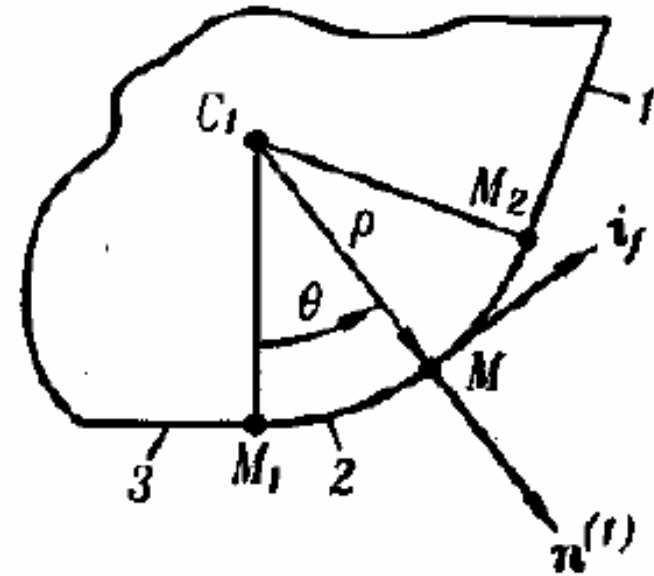
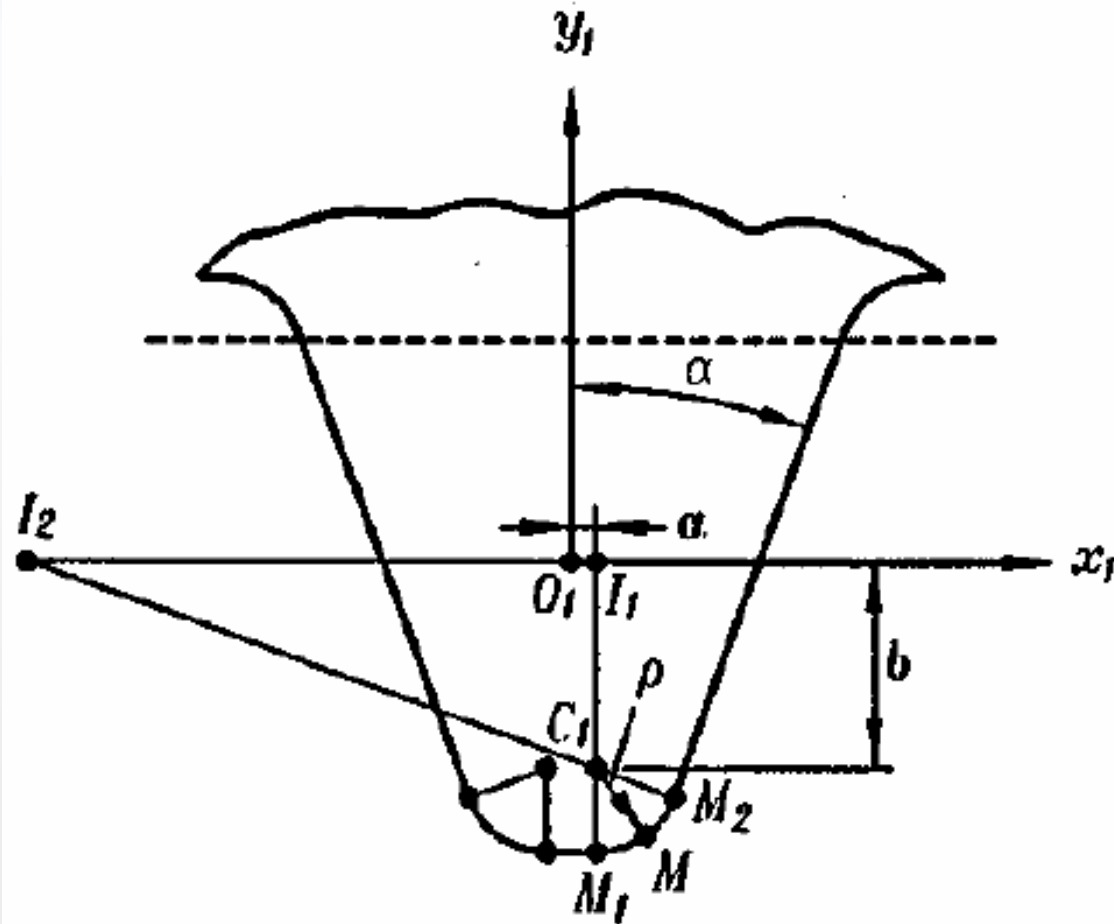
Hobbing of involute gears without undercutting line



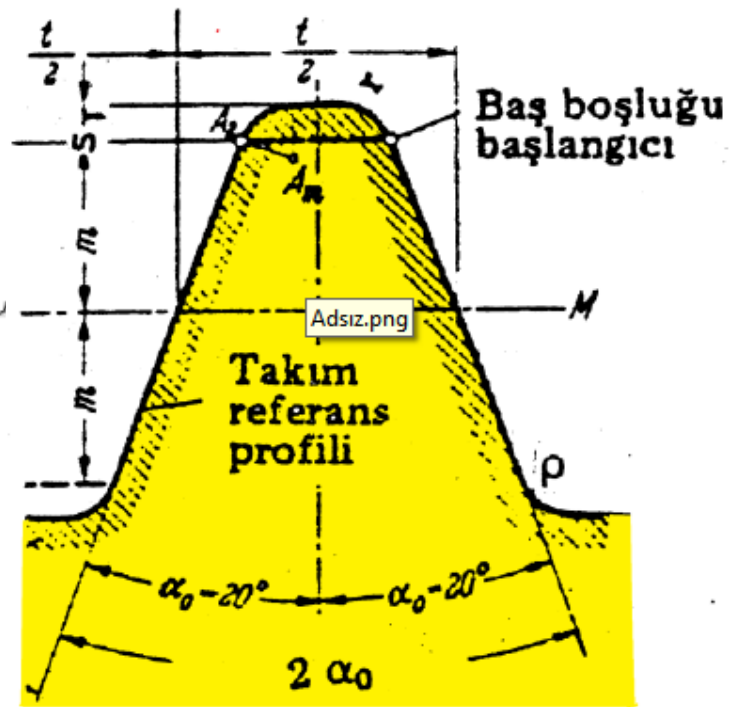
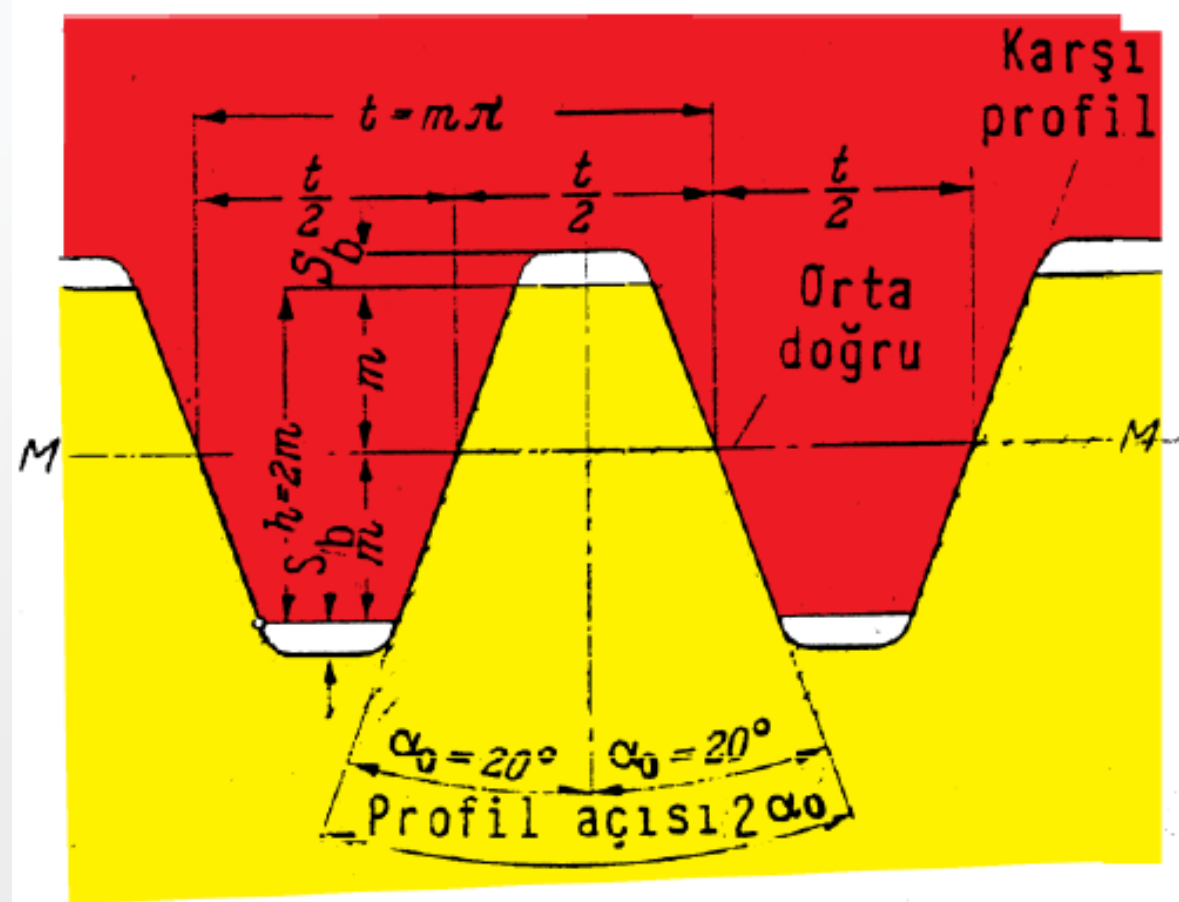
Çubuk (kremayer) bıçak ile evolvent diş profil imalatı



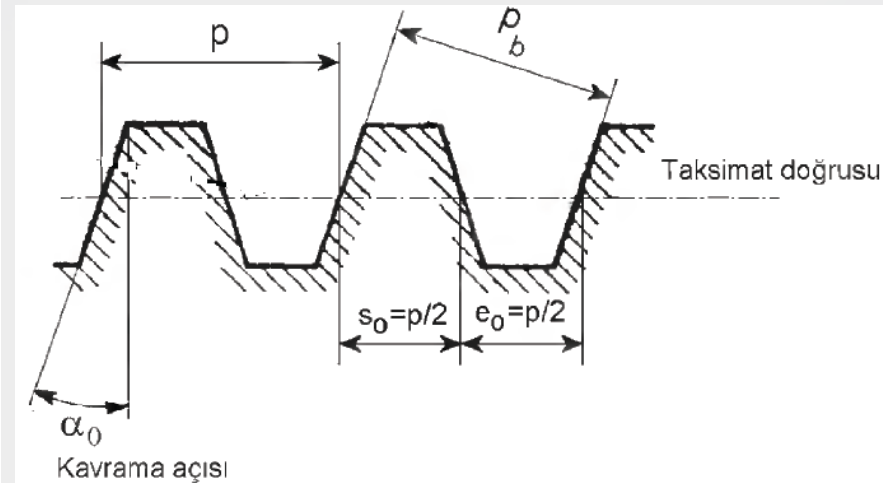
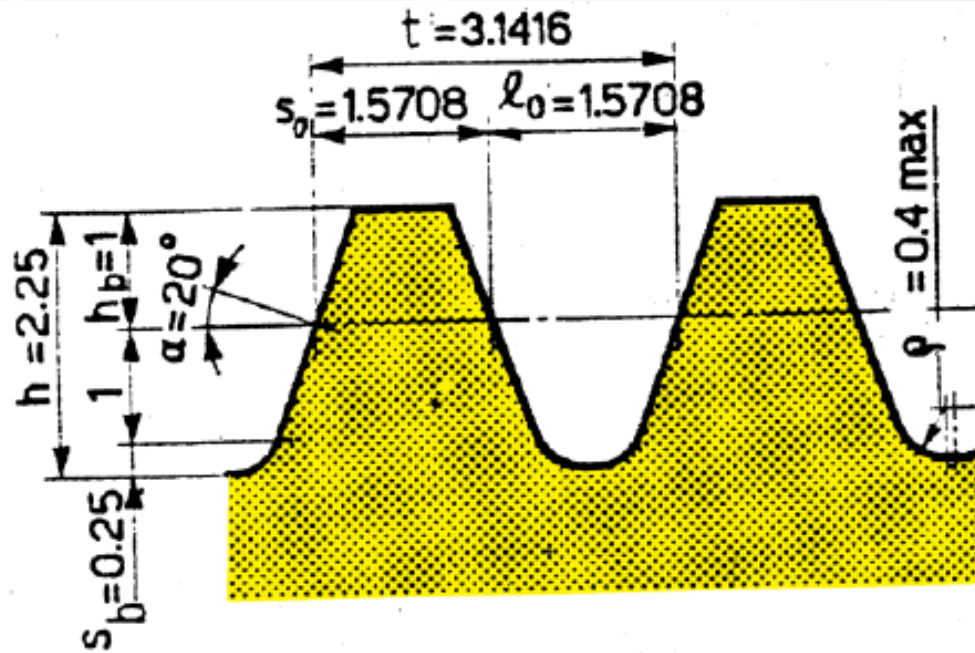
Kesici Takım Geometrisi ve Takım Ucu Detayı



Kremayer (çubuk dişli) takım referans profili



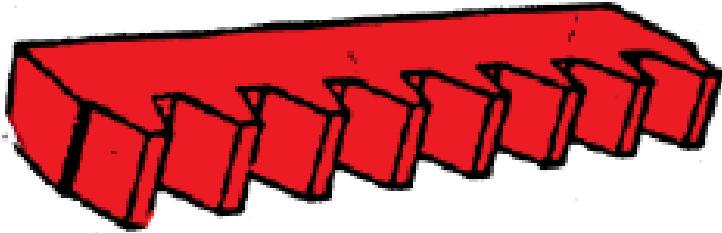
Kremayer (çubuk dişli) takım referans profili



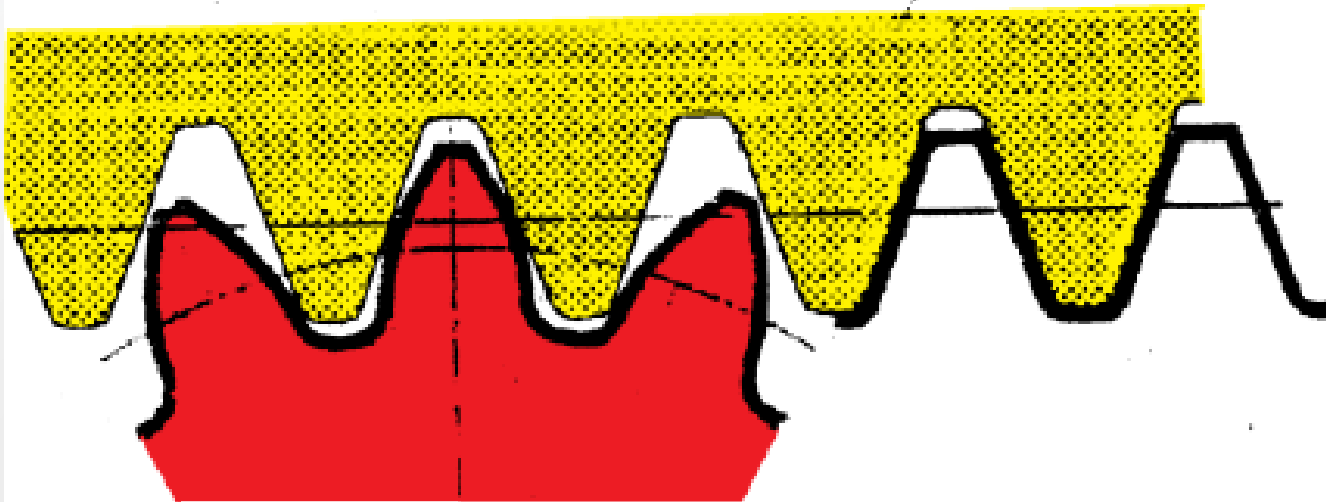
Temel daire taksimatı

$$p_b = p \cdot \cos \alpha_0$$

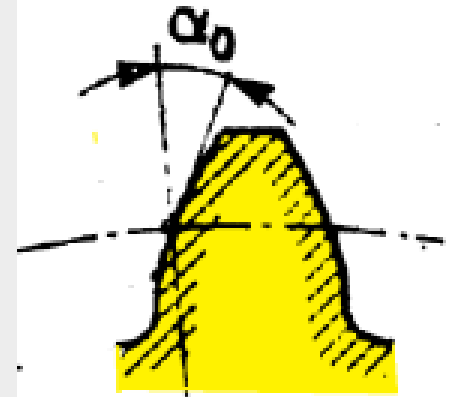
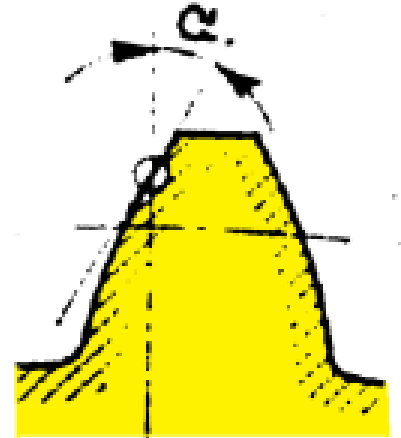
Kremayer (ubuk diřli) takım referans profili



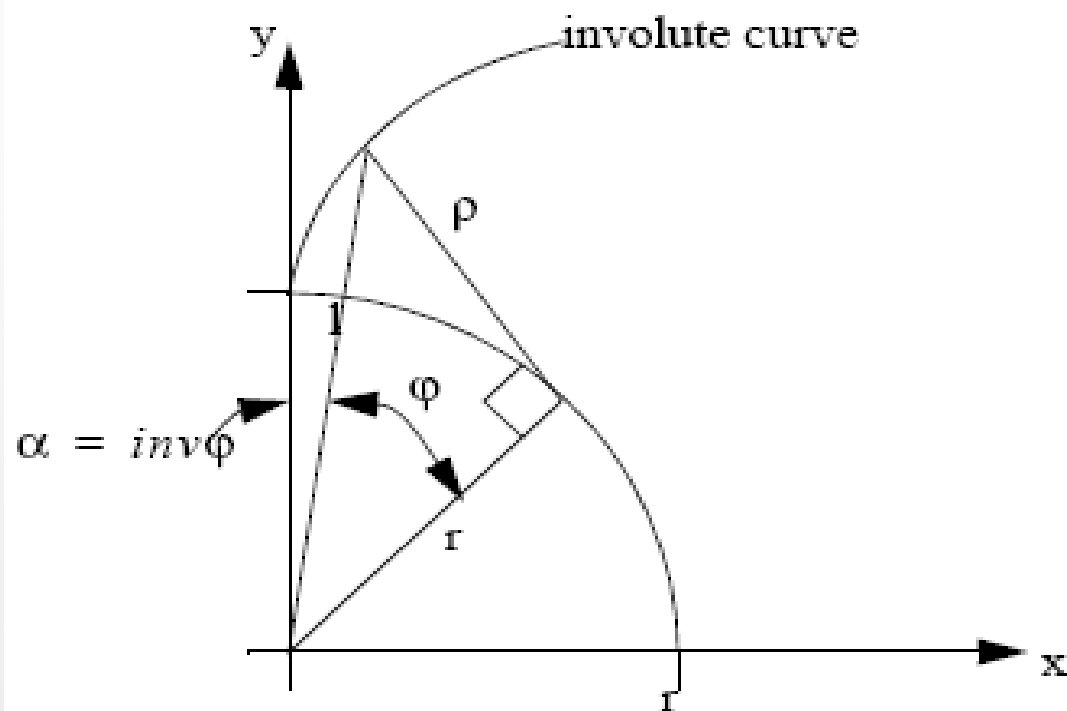
Kremayer takım



Diřli ark



Evolute eğri profil Involute curve



We define the involute curve such that,

$$\rho = r(\alpha + \varphi)$$

$$\rho = r \tan \varphi$$

Therefore,

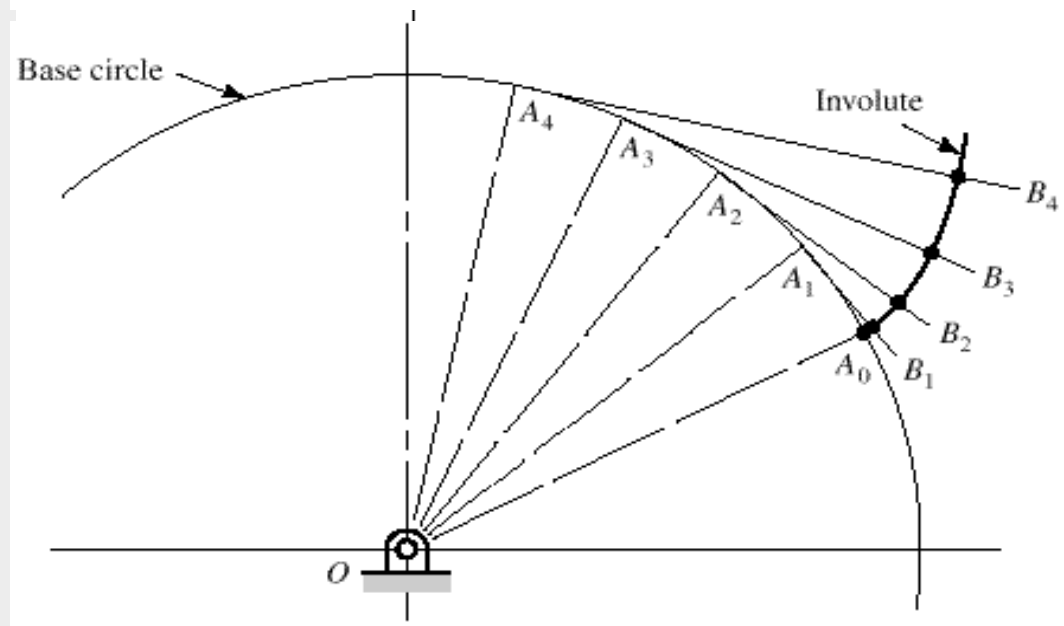
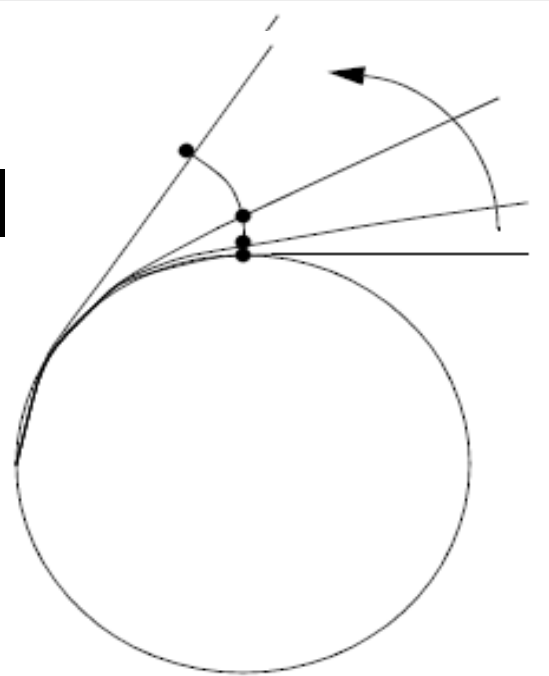
$$\rho = r(\alpha + \varphi) = r \tan \varphi$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \tan \varphi - \varphi$$

$$\therefore \text{inv} \varphi = \tan \varphi - \varphi$$

Evolute eđri profil

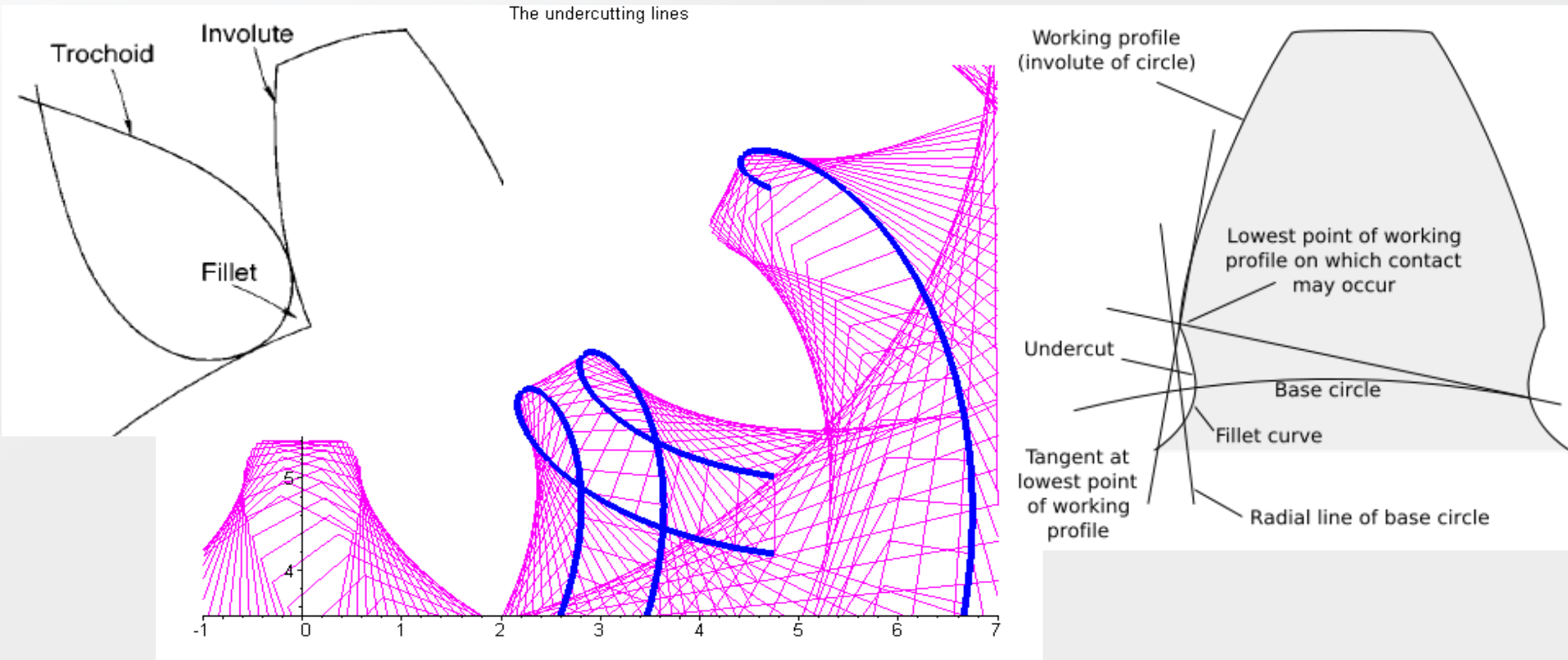
Involute



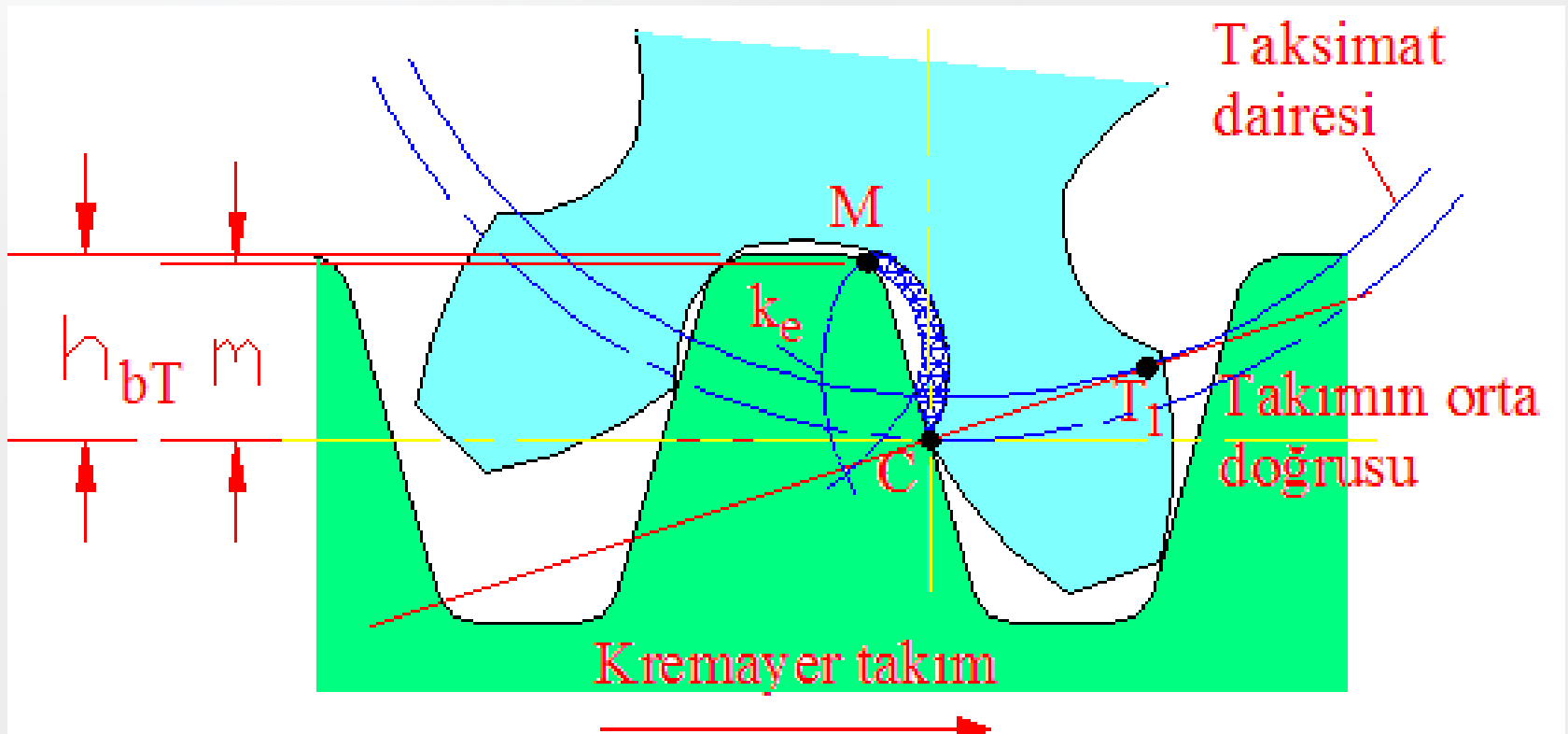
© 2001 DOUG WRIGHT, UWA

Alttan kesme trokoid eğrisi

Bıçağın alttan kesmesi sonucu oluşan trokoid eğri diş dibi yuvarlatması

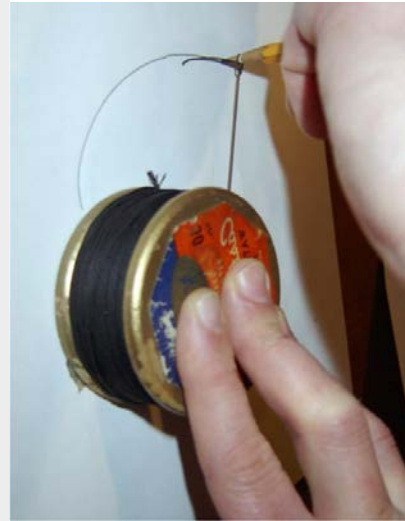
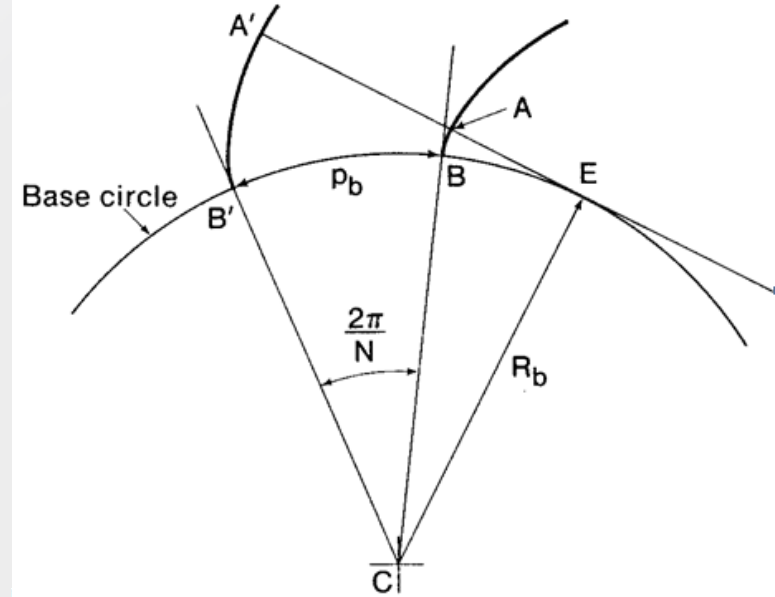


Bıçağın alttan kesmesi sonucu oluşan trokoid eğri dış dibi yuvarlatması

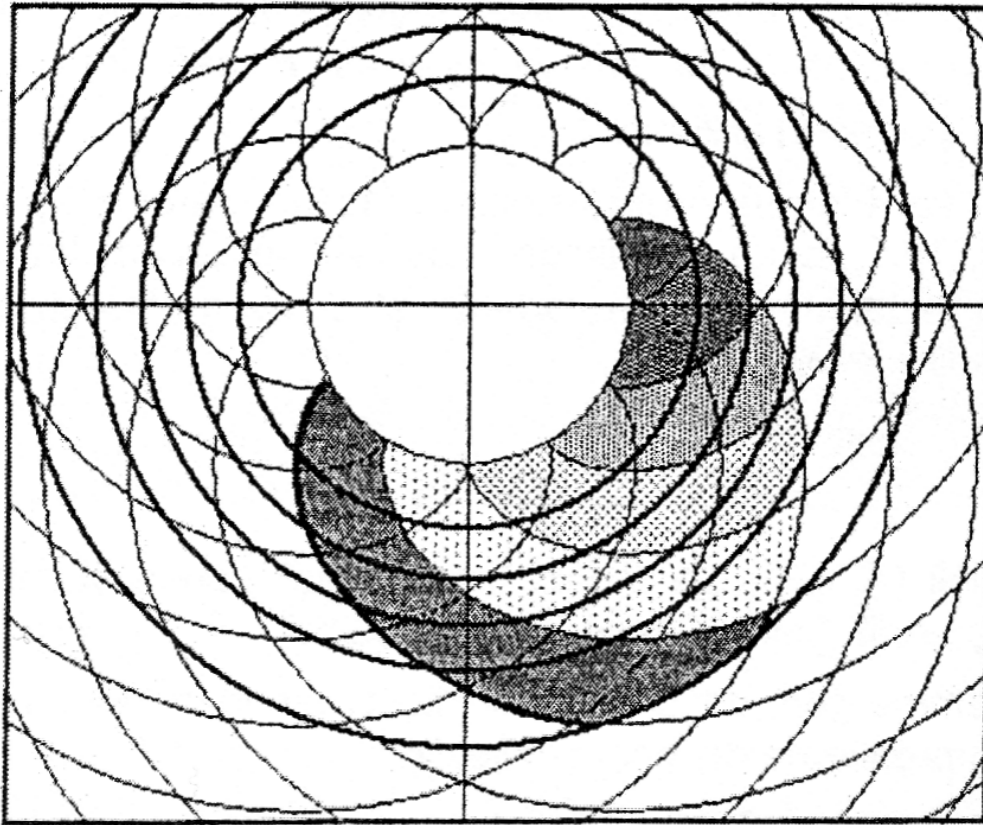
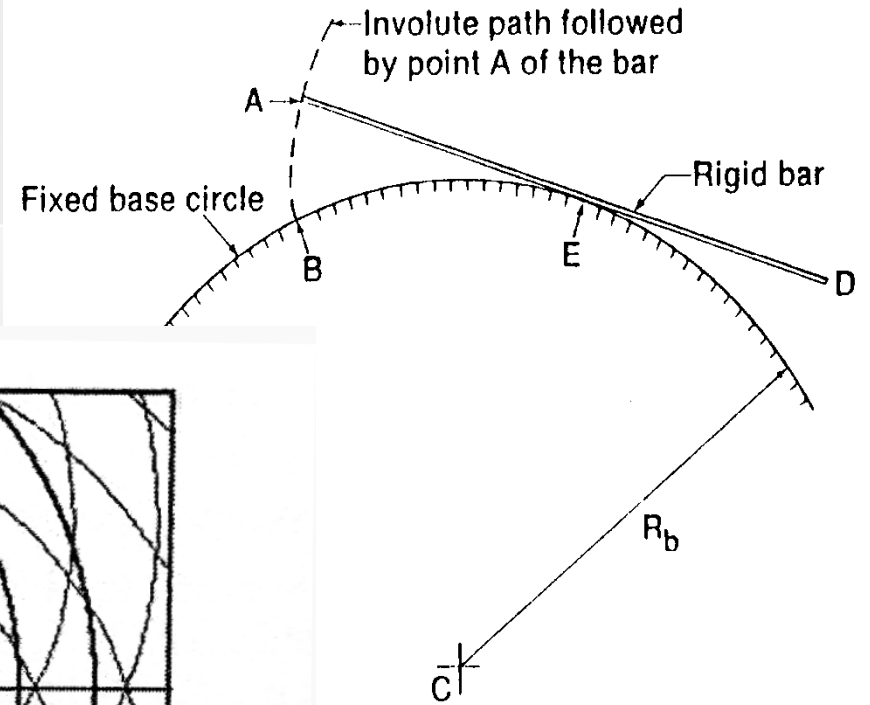


Diş Profili Olarak Daire Evolventi

Bir daire (Temel dairesi) üzerinde kaymadan yuvarlanan bir doğrunun (Ana doğru) bir noktasının geometrik yeridir. Yuvarlanma esnasında ana doğrunun temel dairesi ile temas (teğet) noktası ani dönme merkezidir. Bu sebeple ana doğru evolvente diktir. Yani profilin normalidir.



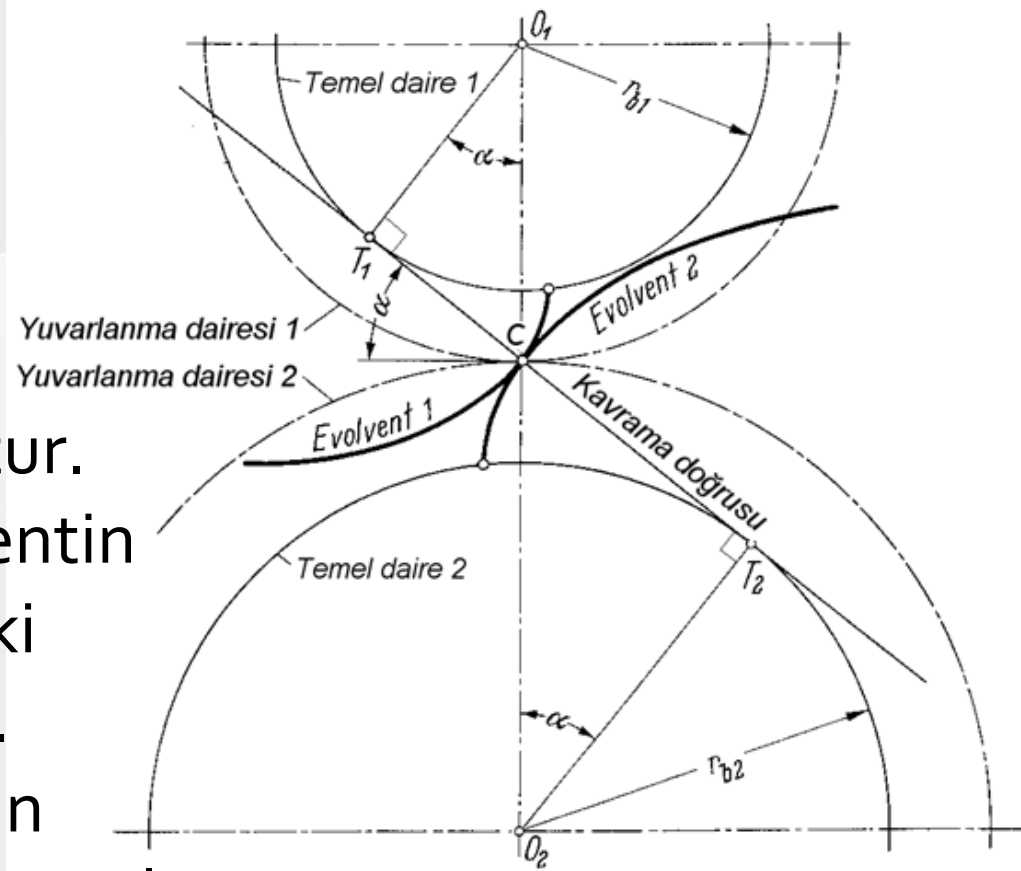
Evolverent eđri profil



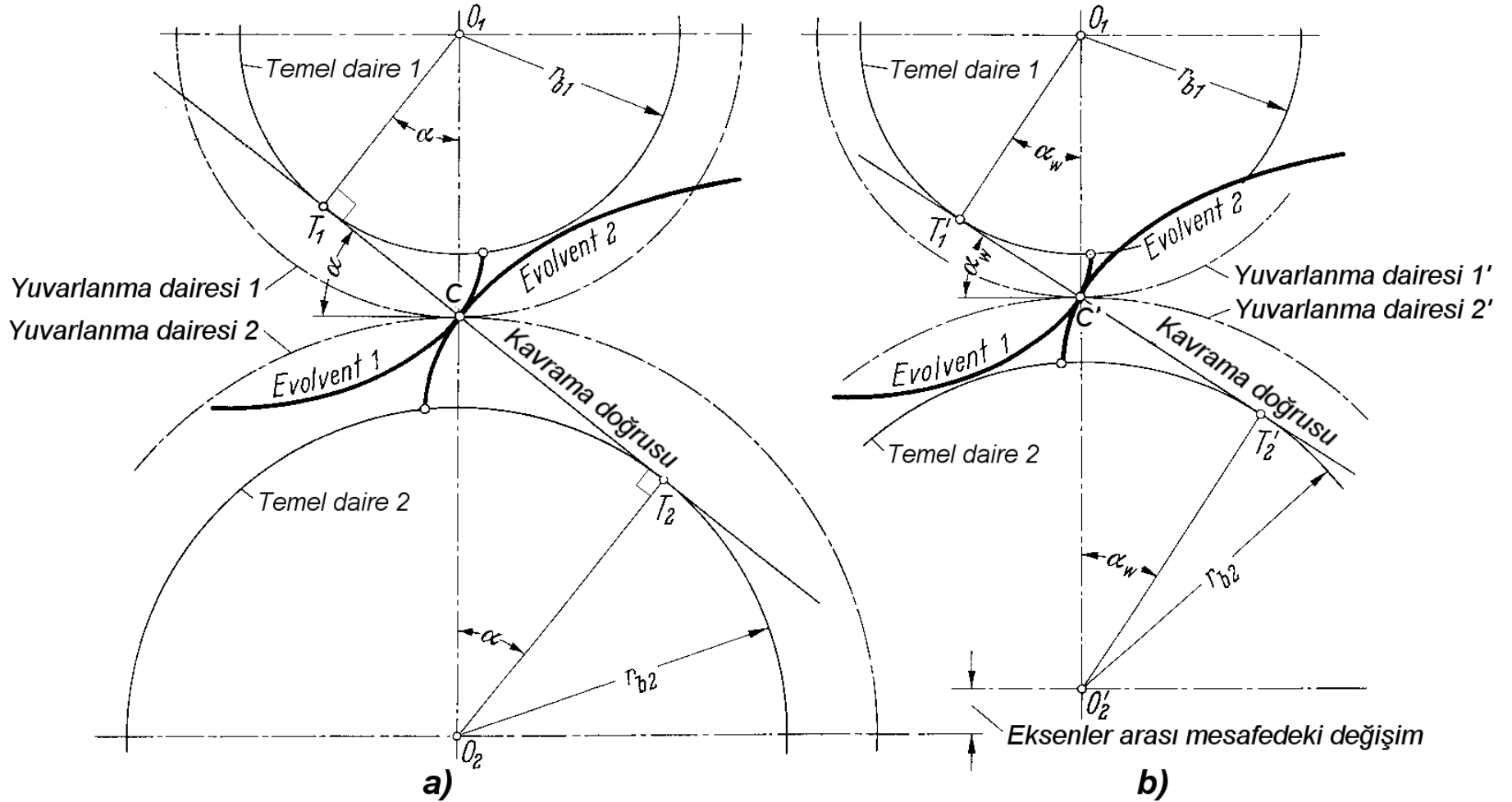
Aynı evolventten farklı büyüklükte diş elde edilmesi

Evolvent profilli diřli arklar

Her temel dairesinin bir tek evolventi mevcuttur. Ortak teęetli iki eř evolventin temas noktalarında her iki ana doğru üst üste düşer. Bu sebepten iki evolventin kavrama noktası her iki temel dairesinin müşterek teęeti üzerindedir. Ana doğru temel dairelerinin müşterek teęetidir (kavrama eğrisi bir doğrudur).



Evolute Profilli Dişli Çark



Diş boyutları

t: diş taksimatı

m: diş modülü

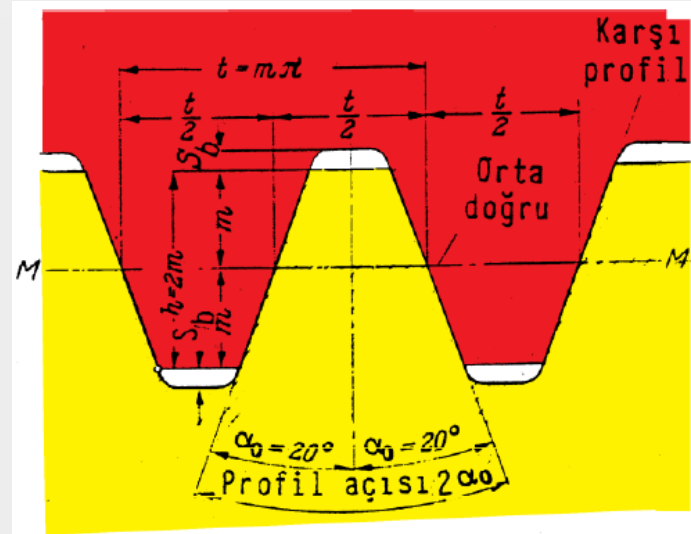
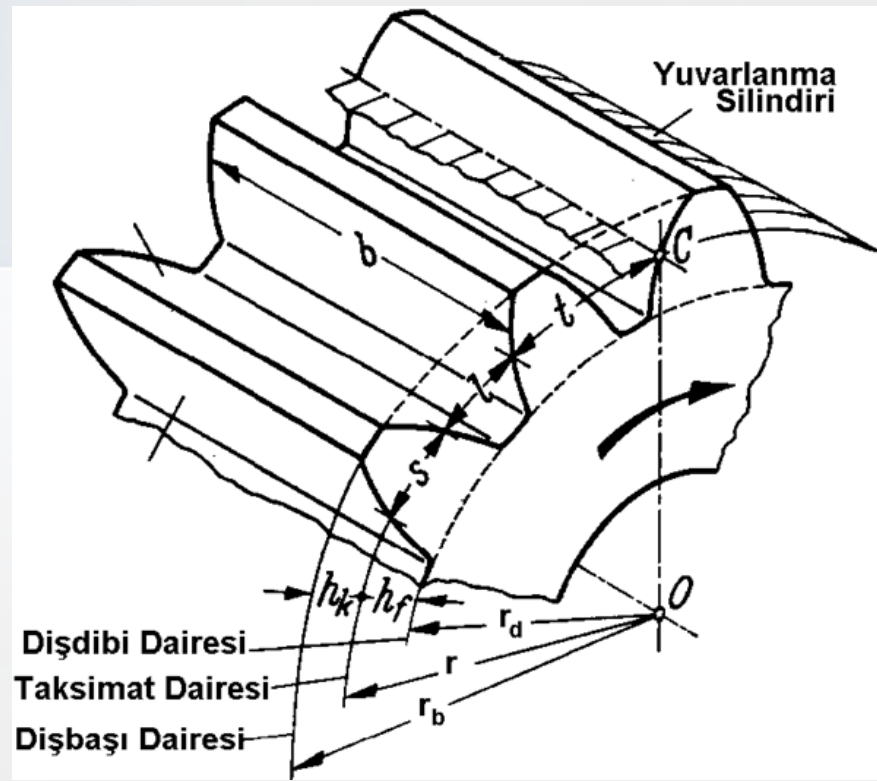
z: diş sayısı

d: diş çapı

r: diş yarıçapı

r_t : diş başı yarıçapı

b: diş genişliği



$$t = \pi m$$

$$\pi d = z t$$

$$d = z m$$

$$r = m z / 2$$

$$r_t = r + m$$

Evolverit eđri fonksiyonu

yay uzunluđu yazılırsa:

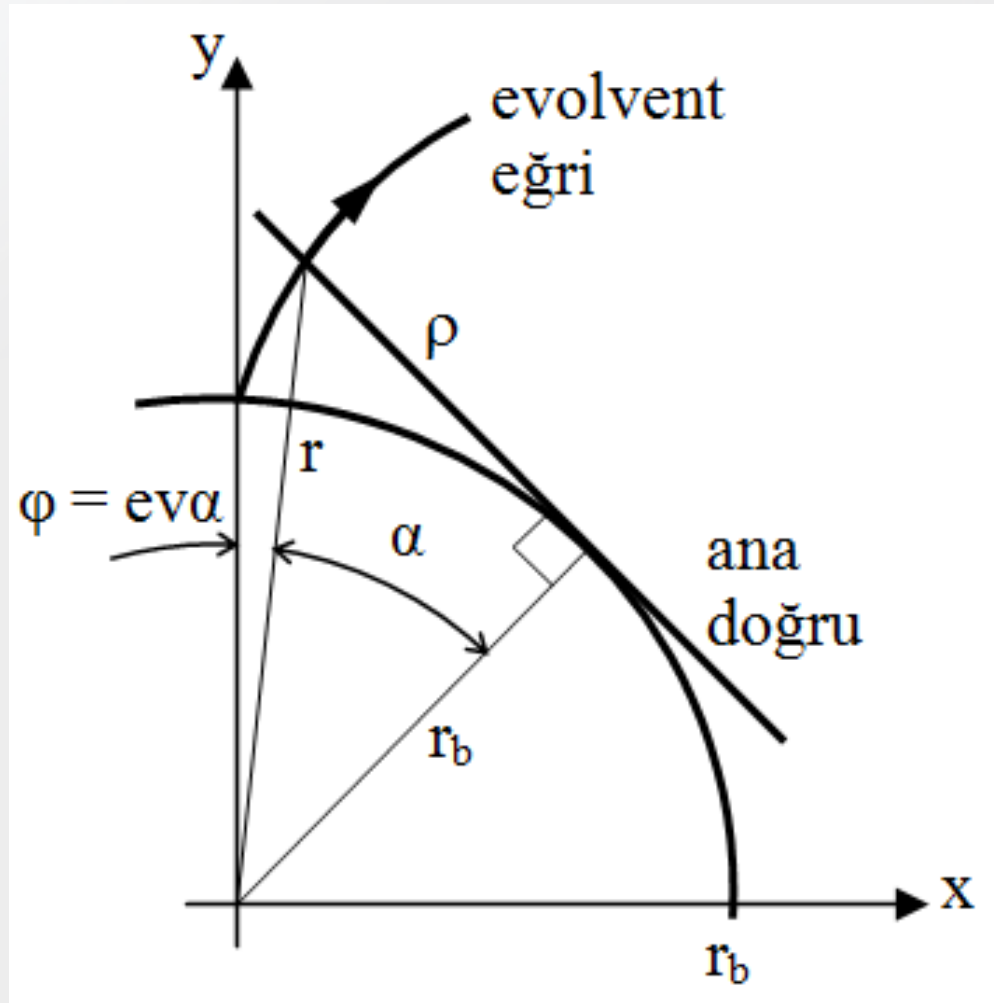
$$\rho = r_b \operatorname{tg} \alpha = r_b (\varphi + \alpha)$$

buradan

$$\varphi = \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \alpha$$

evolvent fonksiyonu:

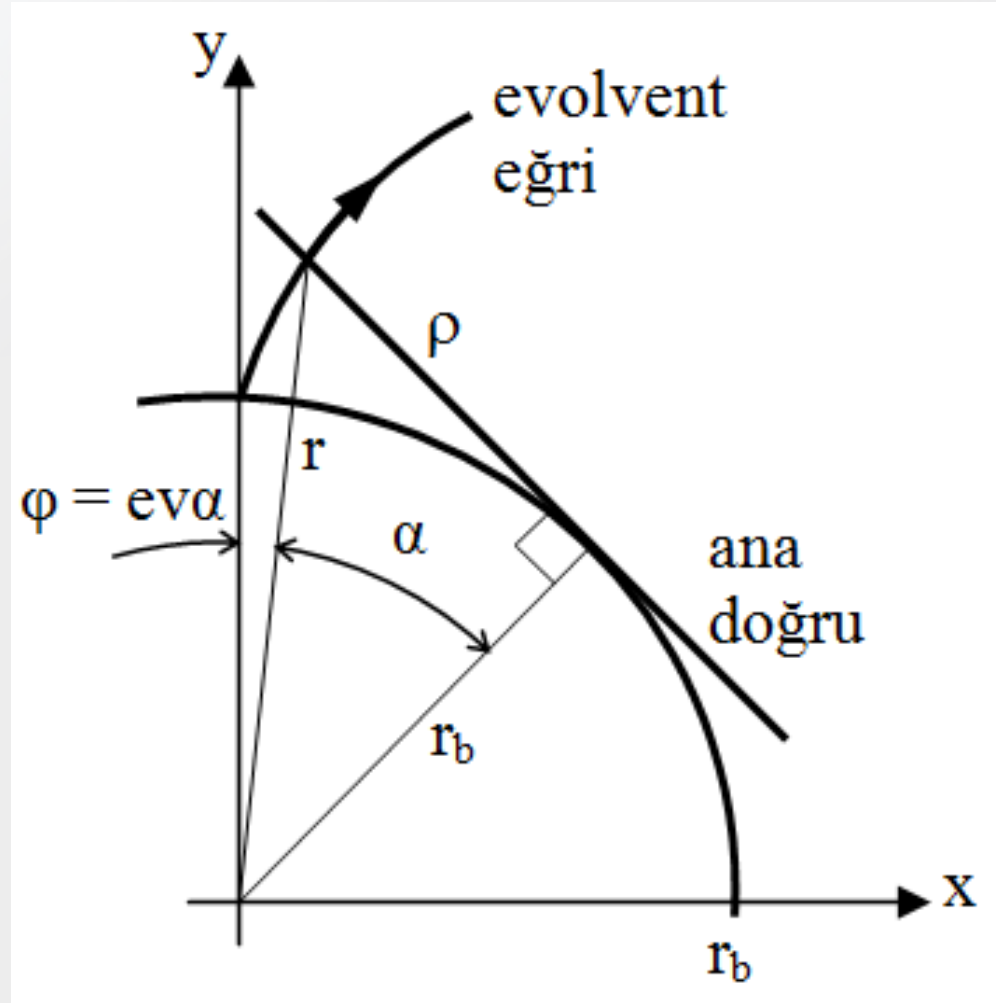
$$\operatorname{ev} \alpha = \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \alpha$$



Evolverent Diřliler

Sabit bir daire
(temel dairesi) üzerinde
yuvarlanan bir
doğrunun (ana doğru)
bir noktasının
geometrik yeri daire
evolventidir.

Yuvarlanma dairesi
üzerinde $\alpha = \psi$ olur.



Evolverent Dişliler

$$r_b \operatorname{tg} \psi = (\varphi + \psi) r_b \quad s_T = (r_t / r) s$$

$$r = r_b / \cos \psi$$

$$\varphi = \operatorname{tg} \psi - \psi$$

$\varphi = \operatorname{ev} \psi$ denir.

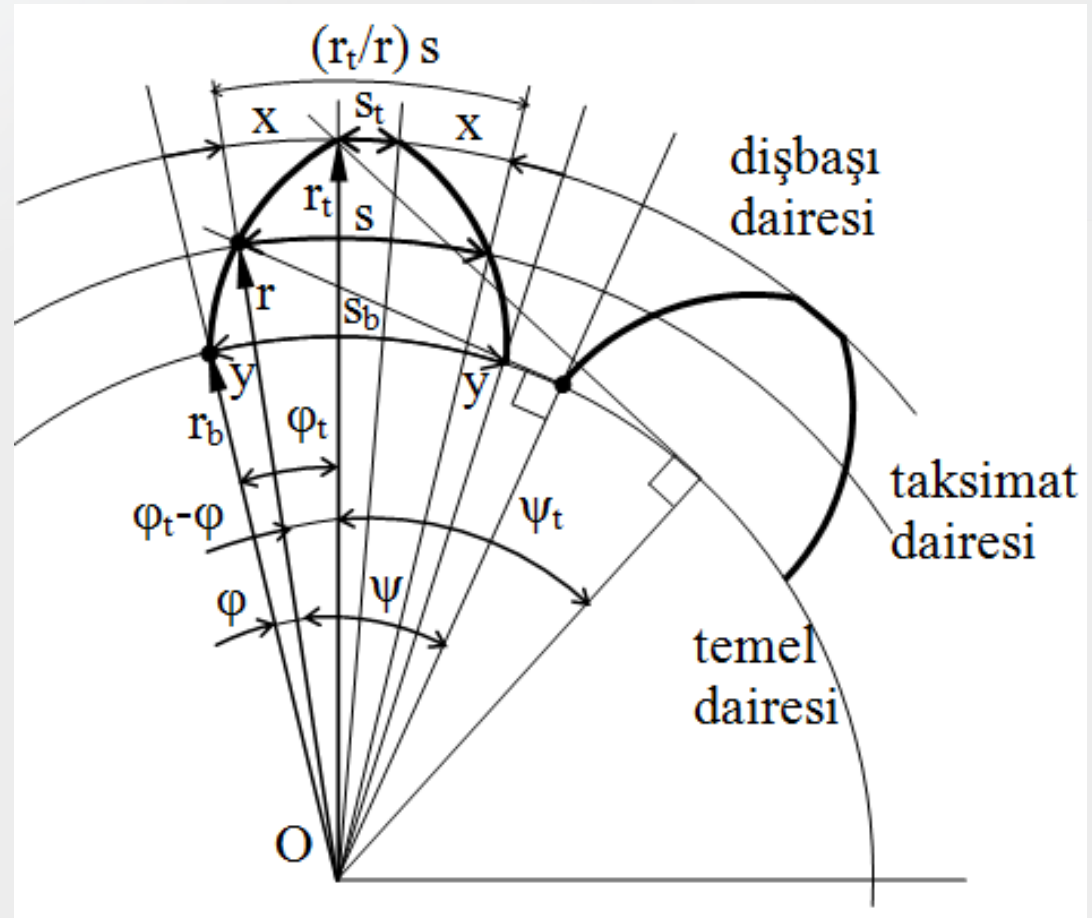
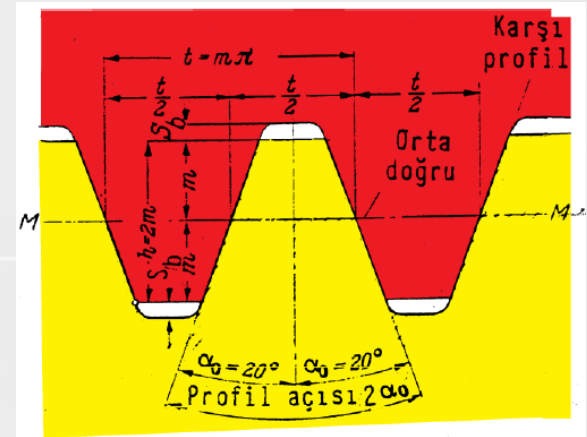
$$r_t = r + m$$

$$r_t = r_b / \cos \psi_t$$

$$r_b = r \cos \psi$$

taksimât diş kalınlığı

$$s = t / 2 = \pi m / 2$$



Dişbaşı ve temel daireleri üzerindeki diş kalınlıklarının hesabı

$$2\pi r_t / 2\pi r = 2 S_T Z / 2 S Z$$

$$s_T = (r_t/r) s$$

$$\cos \psi = r_b / r$$

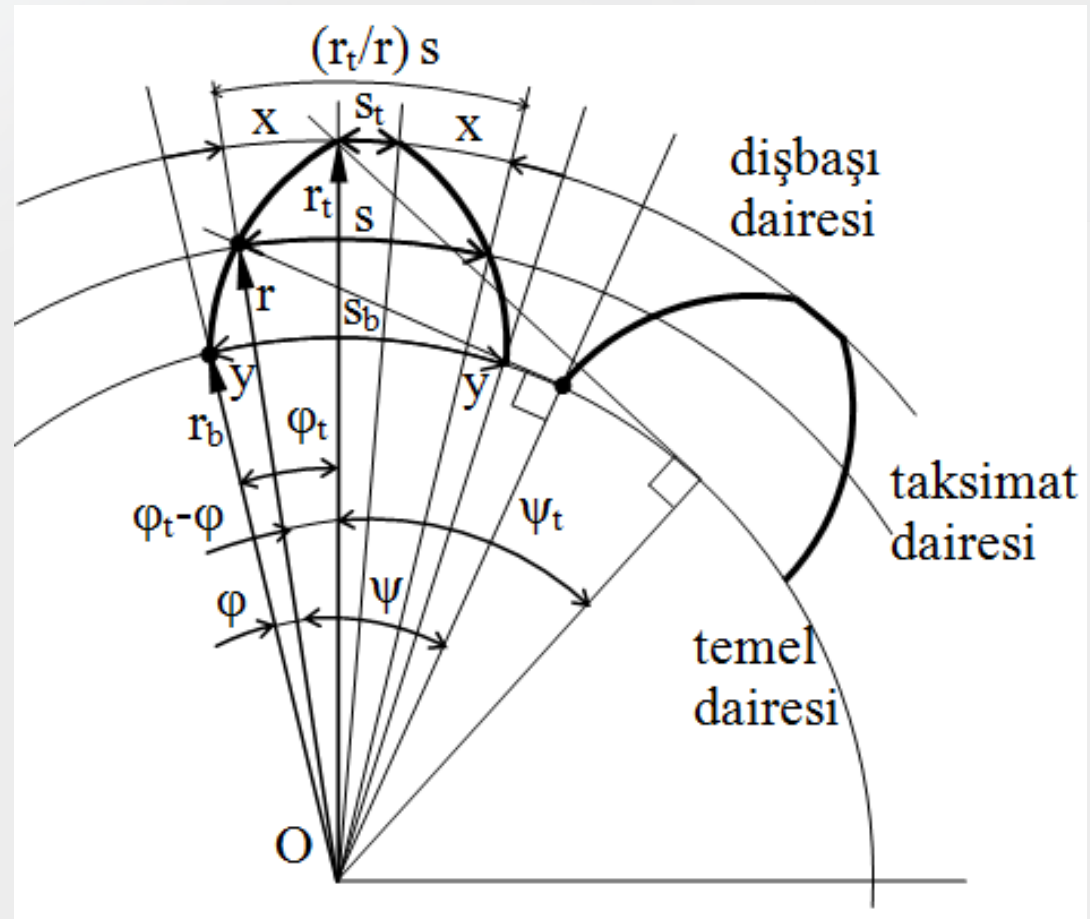
$$\cos \psi_t = r_b / r_t$$

$$\varphi_t = \text{tg}\psi_t - \psi_t$$

$$s_t = 2 r_t [s/2r - (\phi_t - \phi)]$$

$$s_b = (r_b / r) s + 2 r_b \varphi$$

$$s_b = 2 r_b [s/2r + \varphi]$$



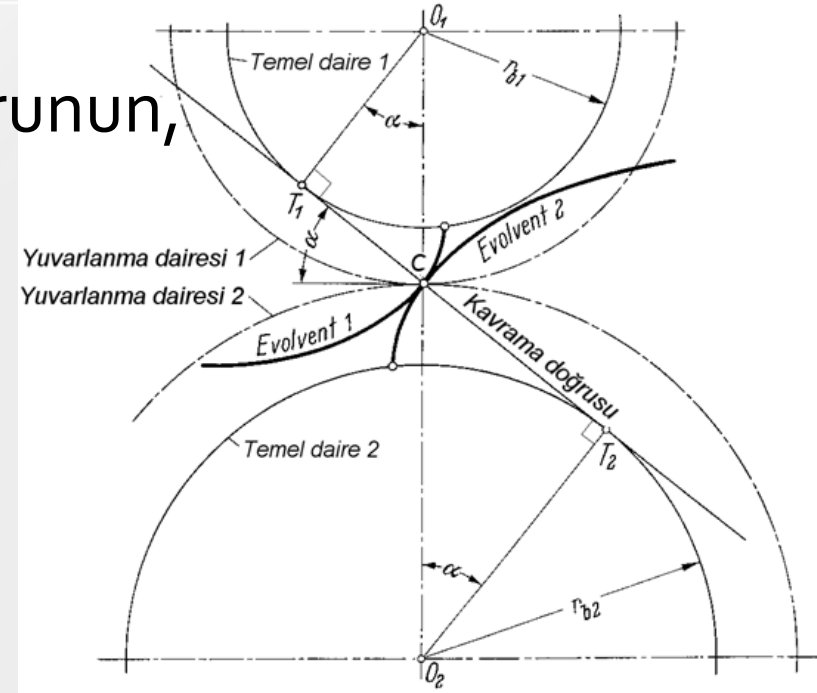
Evolverent Diřliler

Yuvarlanma esnasında ana doğruunun, temel dairesi ile temas noktası ani dönme merkezidir.

Dolayısı ile bu doğru evolvente diktir ve profilin normalidir.

Her temel dairesinin bir tek evolventi vardır.

Müşterek teğetli iki eş evolventin temas noktalarında her iki ana doğru üst üste düşer.

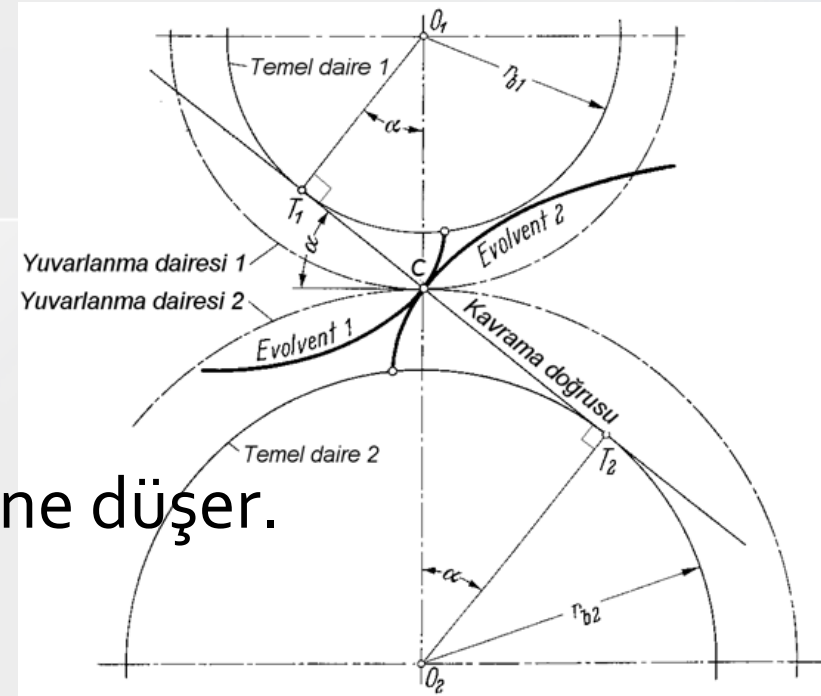


Evolutiv Dişliler

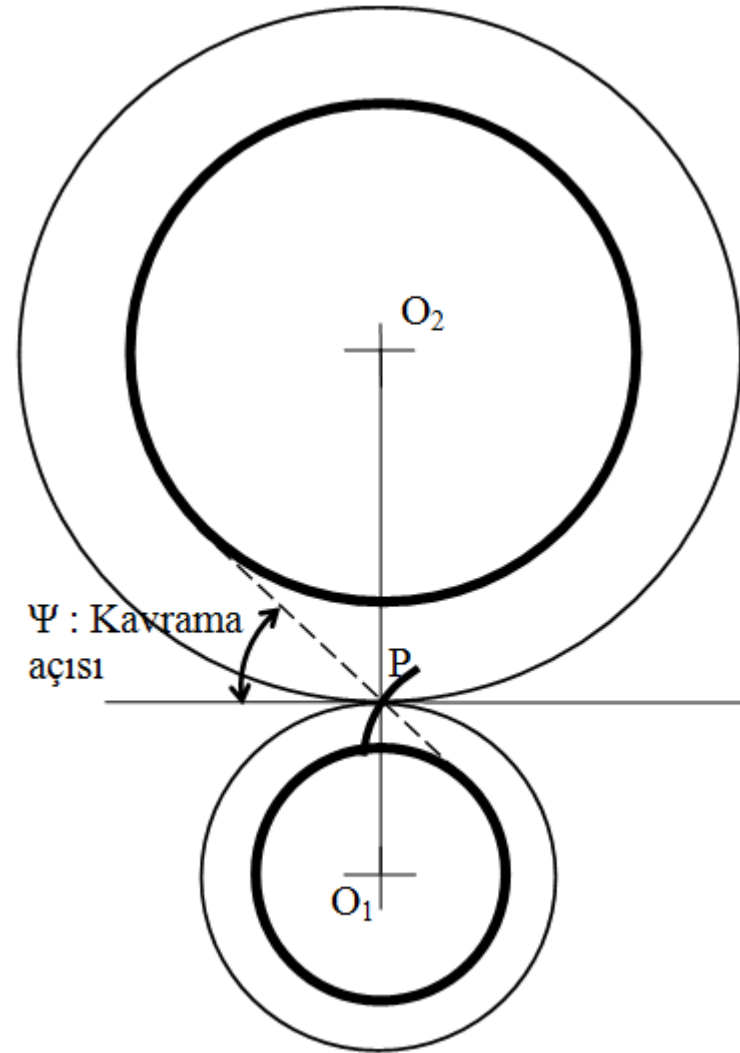
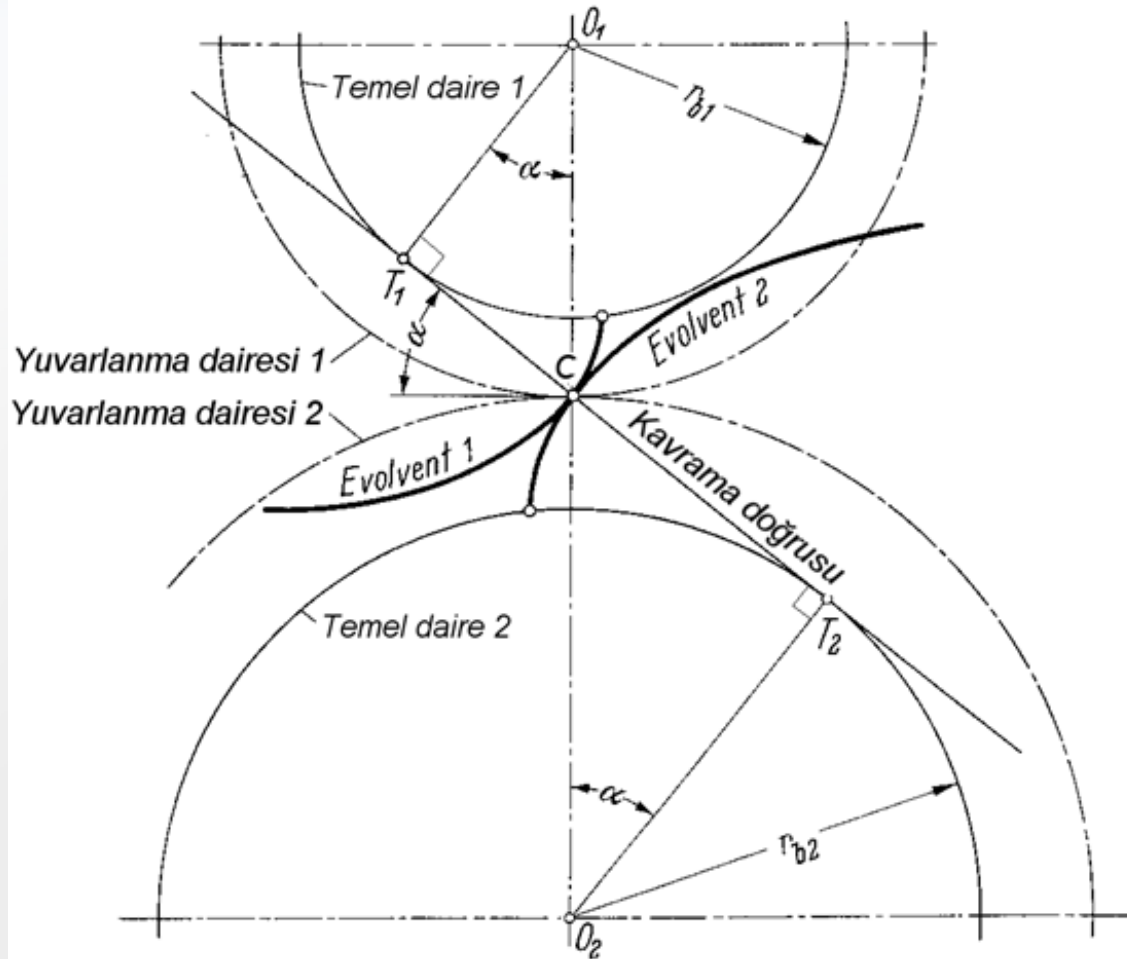
Bu sebepten iki evolventin kavrama noktası her iki temel dairesinin müşterek teğeti üzerine düşer. Yani ana doğru aynı zamanda kavrama doğrusudur.

Yuvarlanma daireleri istenilen şekilde alınabilir. Bu sebepten yuvarlanma dairelerini taksimat daireleri olarak almak uygun değildir.

Temel daireleri taksimatı aynı olan evolvent dişliler takım dişli olarak kullanılabilirler.



Evolverte dişlide kavrama



Evolverent Diřliler

$$r = r_b / \cos \alpha$$

yuvatlanma dairesi üzerinde $\alpha = \psi$ olur.

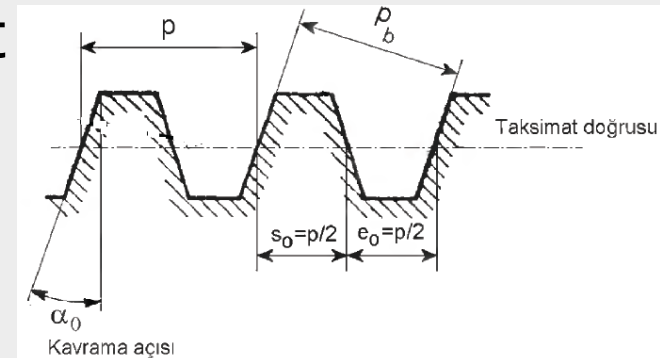
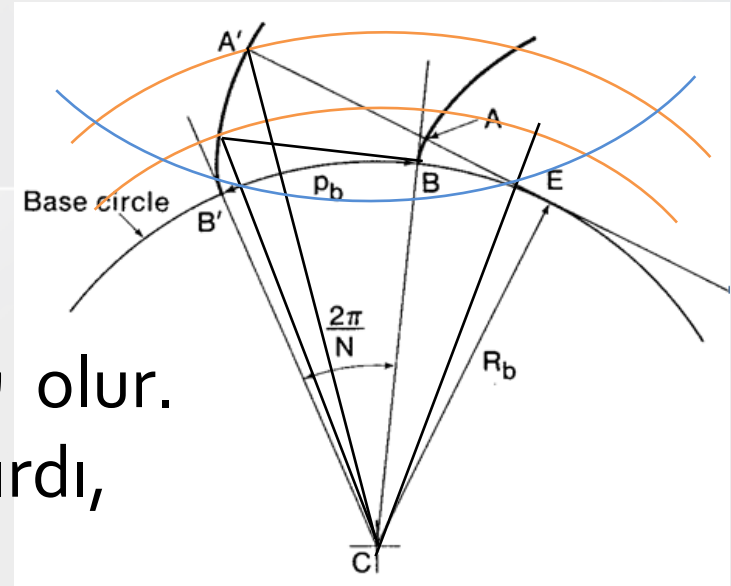
ψ kavrama açısı norm dışı 15° alınırdı,
řimdi genel olarak 20° dir

$$t_b / t = r_b / r = \cos \alpha$$

t : yuvatlanma dairesi üzerindeki taksimat

t_b : temel dairesi üzerindeki taksimat

$$t_b = t \cos \psi$$



Temel daire taksimatı

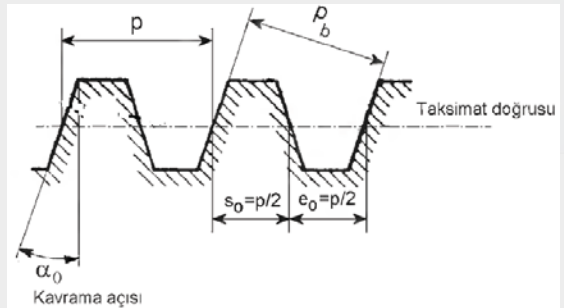
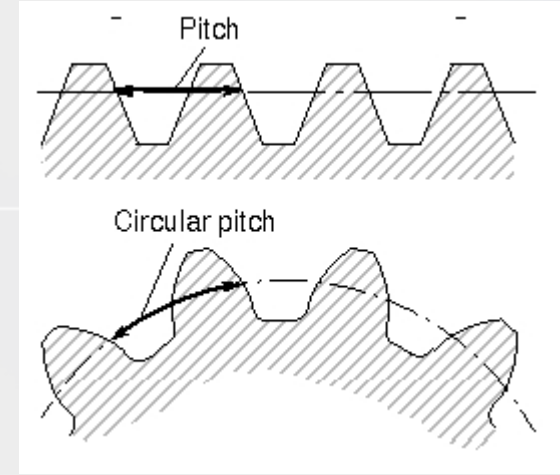
$$p_b = p \cdot \cos \alpha_0$$

Kavrama Uzunluğu (Kıtası)

Diş profilleri yalnız iki baş dairesi arasında kavrama durumuna girerler.

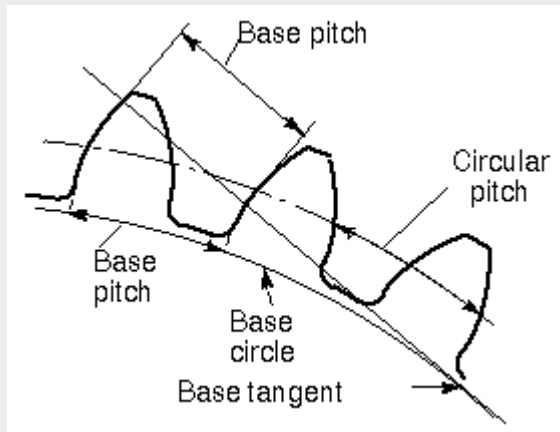
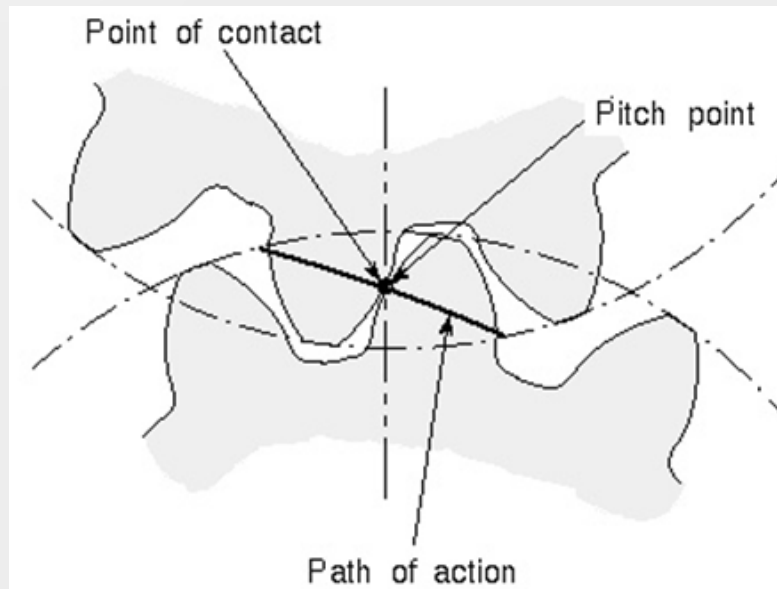
Kavrama doğrusunun bu kısmına Kavrama Uzunluğu (KU) denir.

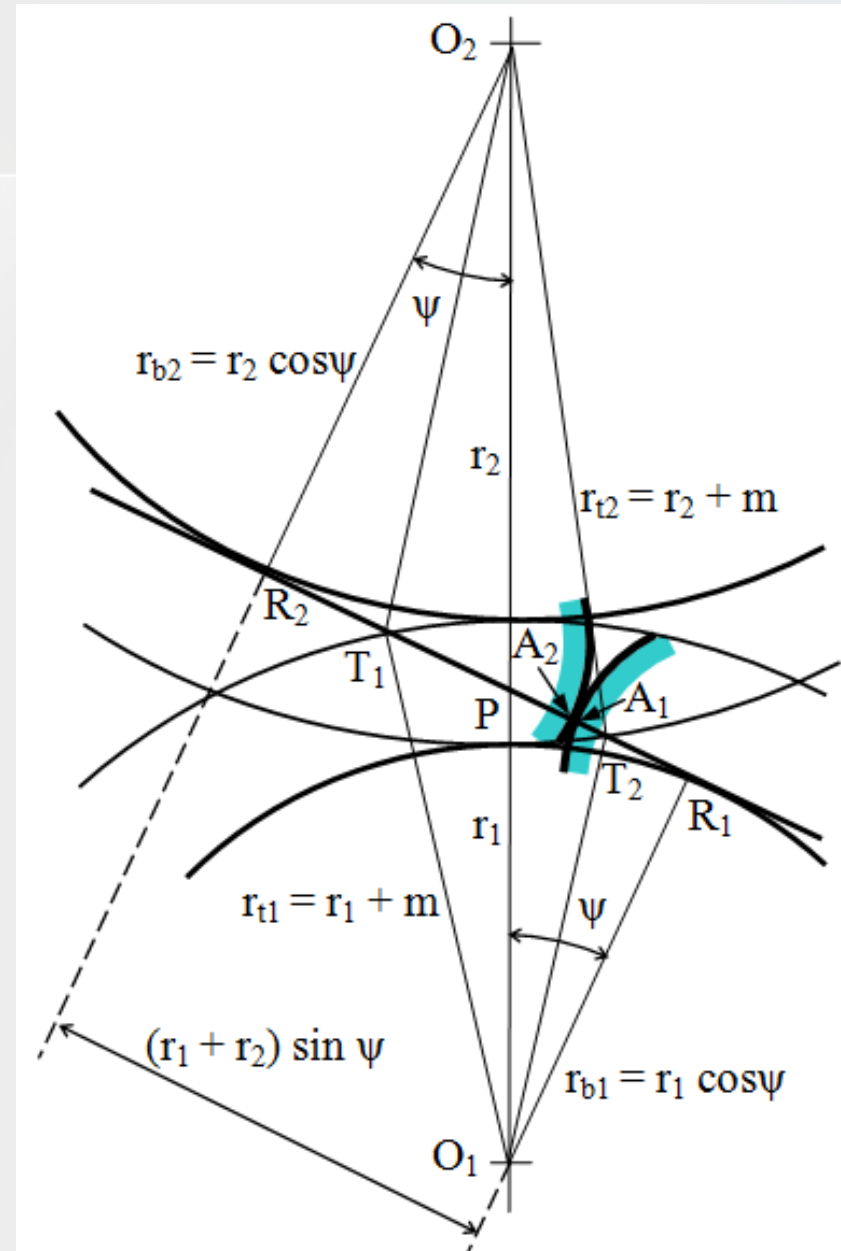
Kavrama Oranı $\varepsilon = KU / t_b$



Temel daire taksimatı

$$p_b = p \cdot \cos \alpha_o$$





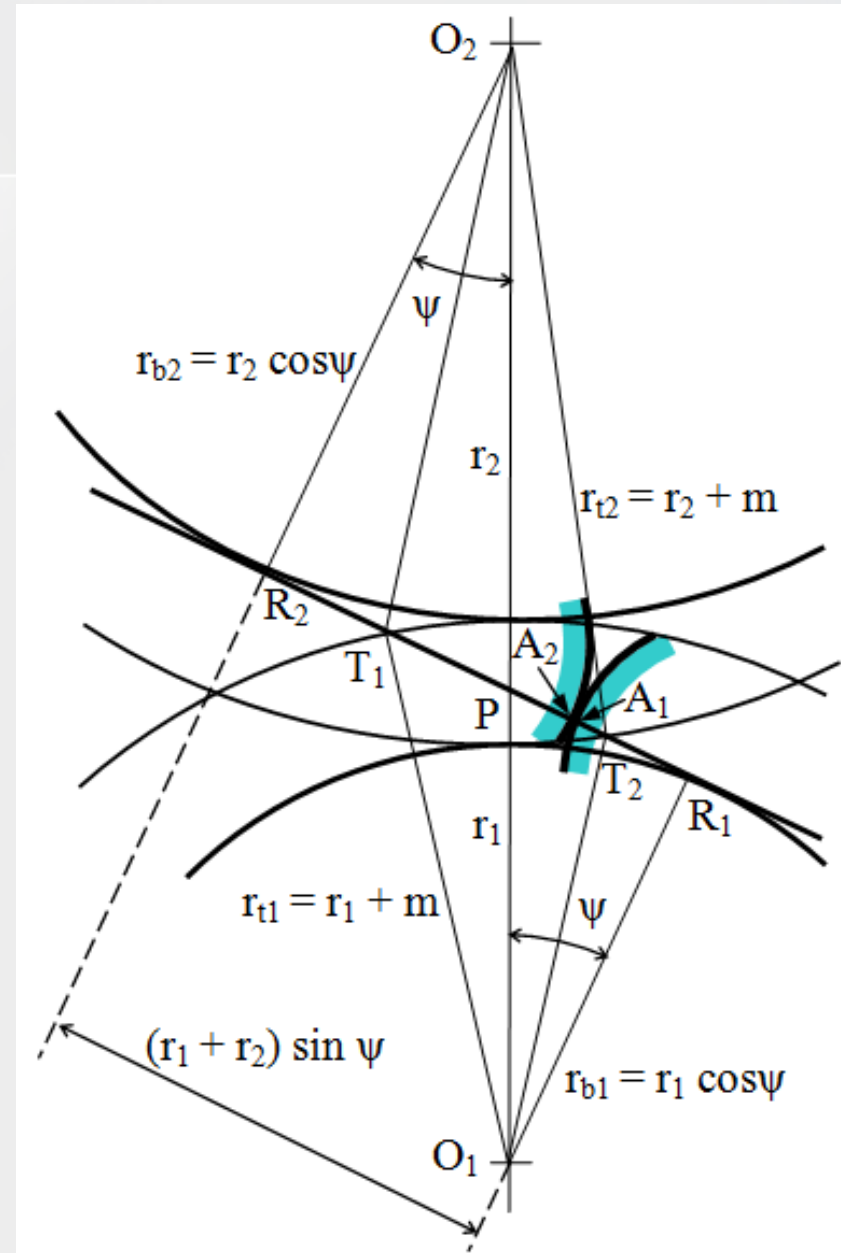
Kavrama Oranı

Norm dişlilerdeki diş yükseklikleri m olduğundan dış dişli halinde:

$$\varepsilon = T_1 T_2 / (t \cos \psi)$$

$$\varepsilon = T_1 T_2 / (\pi m \cos \psi)$$

$$T_1 T_2 = T_1 R_1 + T_2 R_2 - (R_1 R_2)$$



Kavrama Oranı

$$PR_1 + PR_2 = R_1 R_2 = a \sin \psi = (r_1 + r_2) \sin \psi$$

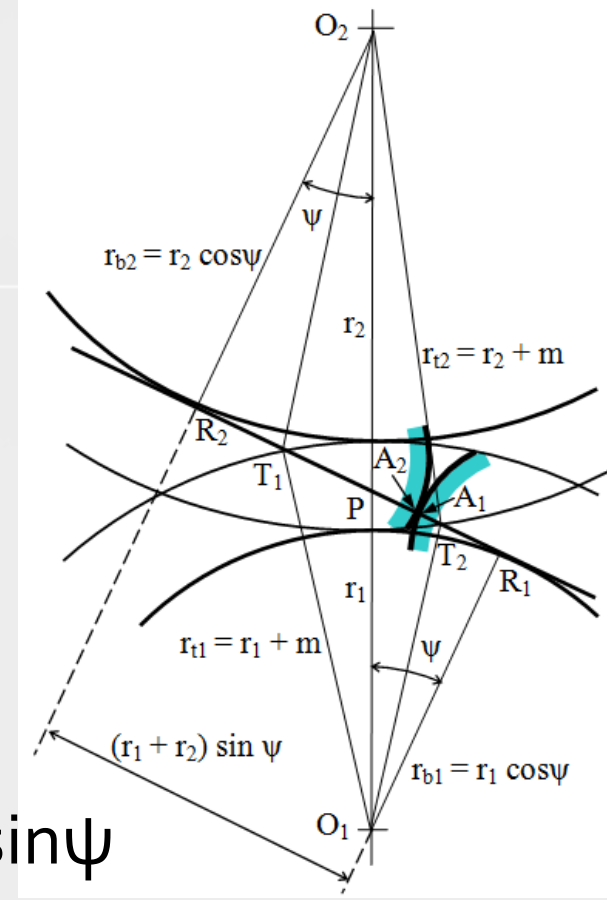
$$\begin{aligned} T_1 T_2 &= (T_1 R_1 - PR_1) + (T_2 R_2 - PR_2) \\ &= T_1 R_1 + T_2 R_2 - (PR_1 + PR_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$T_1 T_2 = (r_{t1}^2 - r_{b1}^2)^{1/2} + (r_{t2}^2 - r_{b2}^2)^{1/2} - a \sin \psi$$

$$\varepsilon = T_1 T_2 / (t \cos \psi)$$

$$\varepsilon = T_1 T_2 / (\pi m \cos \psi)$$

$$\varepsilon = [(r_{t1}^2 - r_{b1}^2)^{1/2} + (r_{t2}^2 - r_{b2}^2)^{1/2} - a \sin \psi] / (\pi m \cos \psi)$$



Kavrama Oranı $\varepsilon = T_1 T_2 / (\pi m \cos \psi)$

$$T_1 T_2 = [(r_1 + m)^2 - r_{b1}^2]^{1/2} - [(r_1^2 - r_{b1}^2)]^{1/2} \\ + [(r_2 + m)^2 - r_{b2}^2]^{1/2} - [(r_2^2 - r_{b2}^2)]^{1/2}$$

$$T_1 T_2 = [(mz_1/2 + m)^2 - (mz_1/2 \cos \psi)^2]^{1/2} \\ + [(mz_2/2 + m)^2 - (mz_2/2 \cos \psi)^2]^{1/2} - (r_1 + r_2) \sin \psi$$

$$T_1 T_2 = [(mz_1/2 + m)^2 - (mz_1/2 \cos \psi)^2]^{1/2} \\ + [(mz_2/2 + m)^2 - (mz_2/2 \cos \psi)^2]^{1/2} - m/2 (z_1 + z_2) \sin \psi$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\sqrt{\left(\frac{z_1 + 2}{\cos \psi} \right)^2 - z_1^2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{z_2 + 2}{\cos \psi} \right)^2 - z_2^2} - (z_1 + z_2) \operatorname{tg} \psi \right]$$

Evolverit profilli düz dişlide kavrama oranı

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\sqrt{\left(\frac{z_1 + 2}{\cos \psi} \right)^2 - z_1^2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{z_2 + 2}{\cos \psi} \right)^2 - z_2^2} - (z_1 + z_2) \tan \psi \right]$$

bulunur.

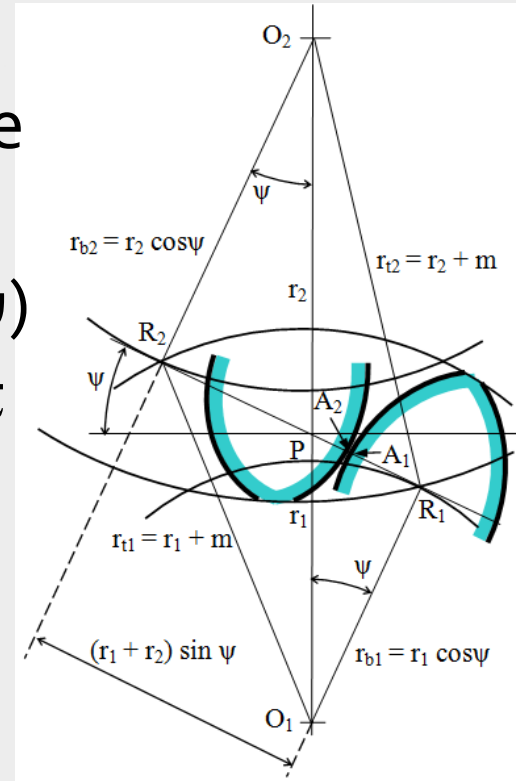
Baş noktalar ile temel noktalar üst üste ise

$$T_1 T_2 = R_1 R_2$$

$$\varepsilon = R_1 R_2 / (t \cos \psi) = (r_1 + r_2) \sin \psi / (t \cos \psi)$$

$$2\pi (r_1 + r_2) = (z_1 + z_2) t \quad (r_1 + r_2) = (z_1 + z_2) t / 2\pi$$

$$\varepsilon = (z_1 + z_2) \sin \psi / 2\pi \cos \psi \geq 1$$



Kavrama Oranı

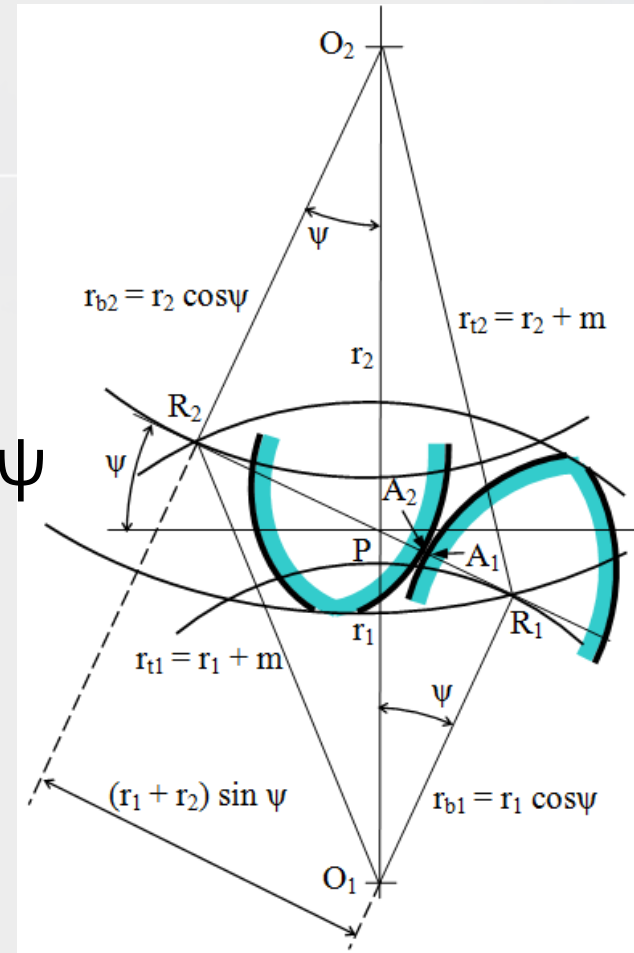
$$\varepsilon = (z_1 + z_2) \sin \psi / 2\pi \cos \psi \geq 1$$

$$\varepsilon = 1$$

$$(z_1 + z_2)_{\min} = 2\pi \cos\psi / \sin\psi = 2\pi \cotg\psi$$

Norm dışlilerde temel dairesi ile
dış dibi dairesi üst üste düştüğü halde

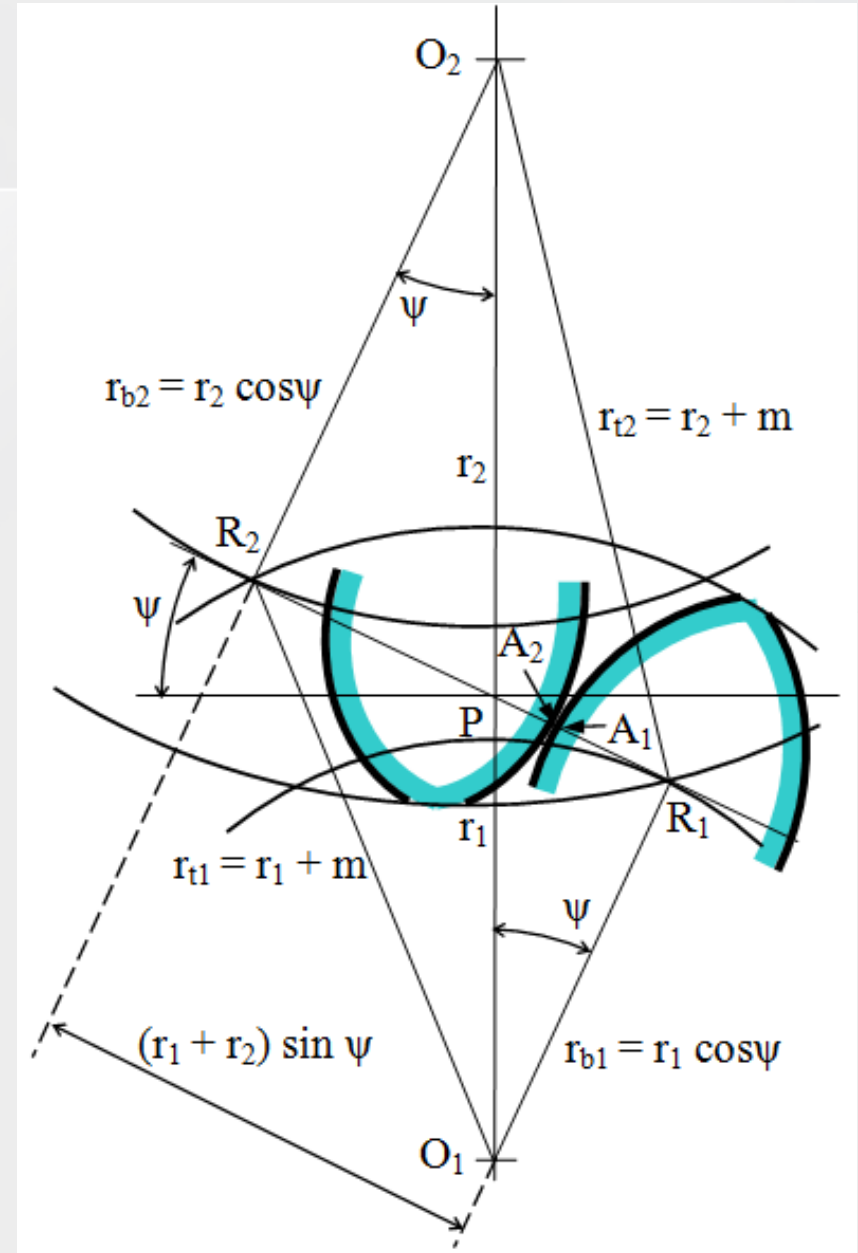
$$r = r_b + 7/6 \text{ m} = r \cos \psi + 7/6 \text{ m} \\ = r \cos \psi + 1,25 \text{ m} \quad \text{olur.}$$



Minimum diş sayısı

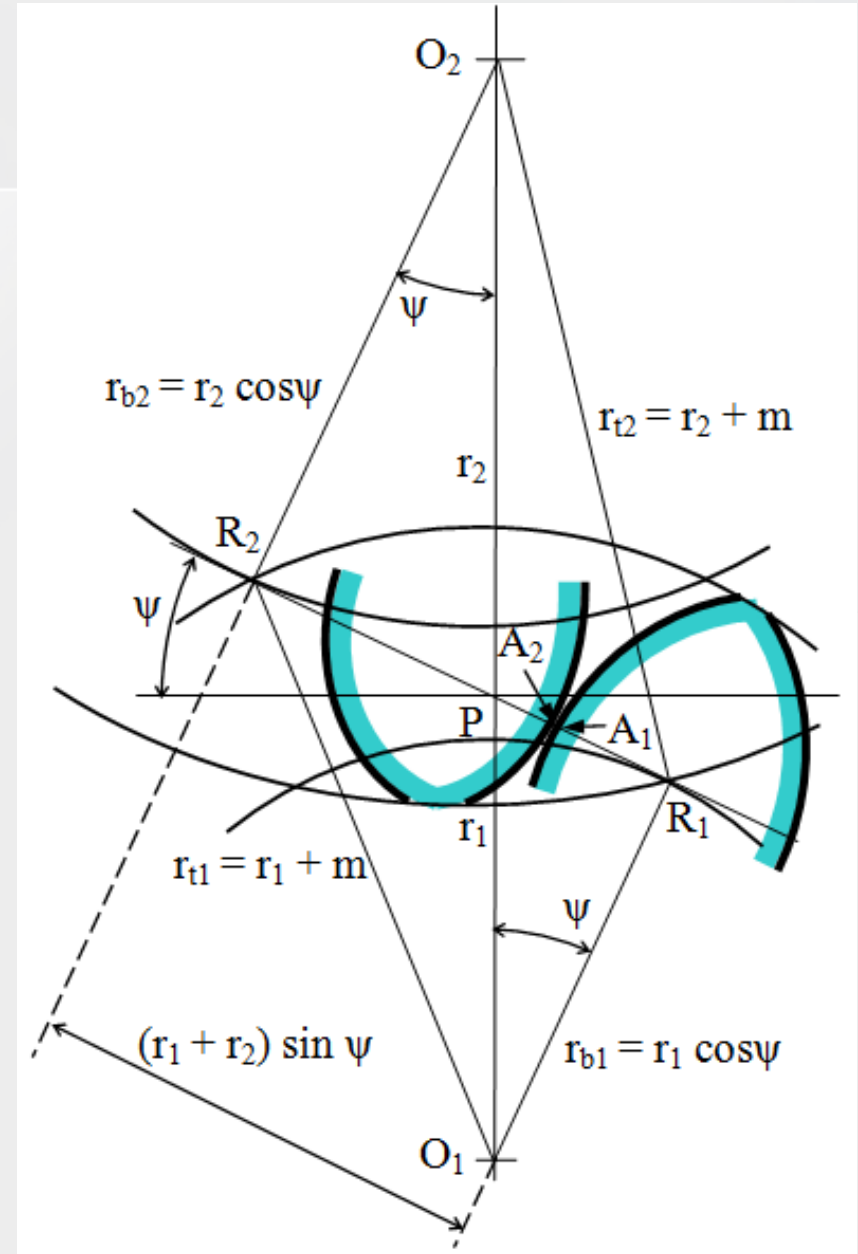
Bütün yan yüzün evolvent olmasına lüzum yoktur. Sadece kavramaya iştirak eden kısmın evolvent olması kafidir.

Kavrama kütası temel noktaları arasında olmalıdır.



Minimum diş sayısı

Kavrama kütası temel noktasının dışına düşerse alttan kesme (diş dibi kesilmesi) meydana gelir. En ekstremum halde üst üste düşerler. Bu halde eş dişlilerde müsaade edilebilecek minimum ve maksimum diş sayıları hesap edilebilir.



Sınır dış sayısının bulunması

$$(r_2 + m)^2 = (r_1 \sin \psi)^2 + r_2^2 - 2 r_2 r_1 \sin \psi \cos(90^\circ + \psi)$$

$$\cos(90^\circ + \psi) = -\sin \psi$$

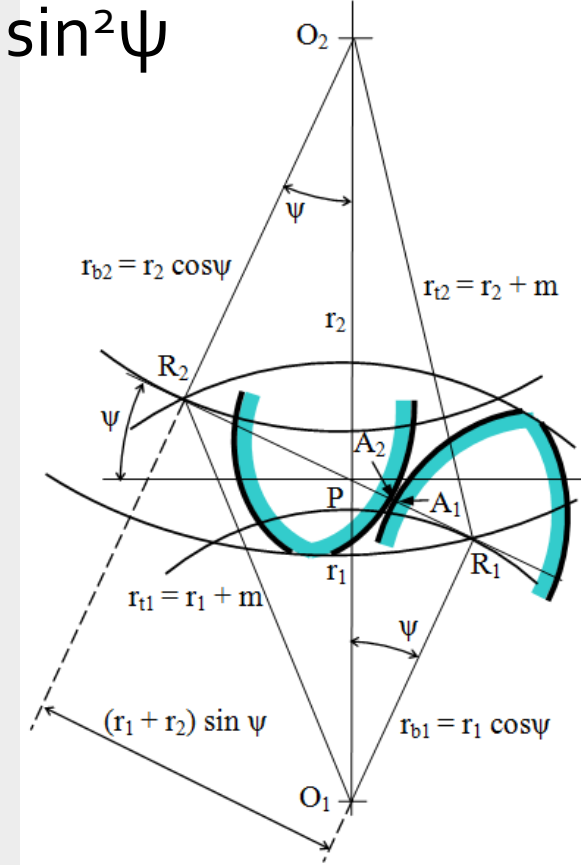
$$r_2^2 + 2 r_2 m + m^2 = (r_1 \sin \psi)^2 + r_2^2 + 2 r_2 r_1 \sin^2 \psi$$

$$2 r_2 m - 2 r_2 r_1 \sin^2 \psi = (r_1 \sin \psi)^2 - m^2$$

$$r_2 (2 m - 2 r_1 \sin^2 \psi) = (r_1 \sin \psi)^2 - m^2$$

$$r_2 = ((r_1 \sin \psi)^2 - m^2) / (2 m - 2 r_1 \sin^2 \psi)$$

$$r = m z / 2$$



Sınır dış sayısının bulunması

$$r_2 = ((r_1 \sin \psi)^2 - m^2) / (2m - 2r_1 \sin^2 \psi)$$

$$r = mz / 2$$

$$z_2 = ((z_1/2 \cdot \sin \psi)^2 - 1) / (1 - z_1/2 \cdot \sin^2 \psi)$$

$$z_2 = \frac{\left(\frac{z_1}{2} \sin \psi\right)^2 - 1}{1 - \frac{z_1}{2} \sin^2 \psi}$$

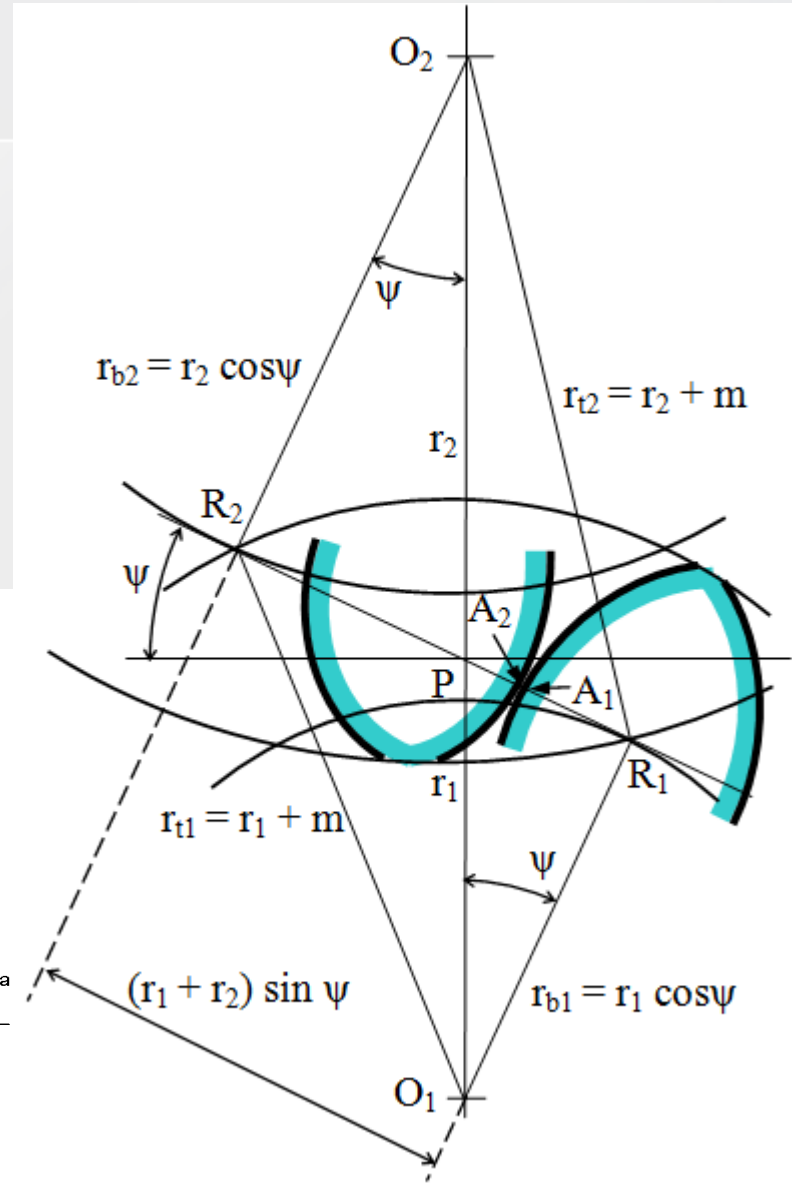
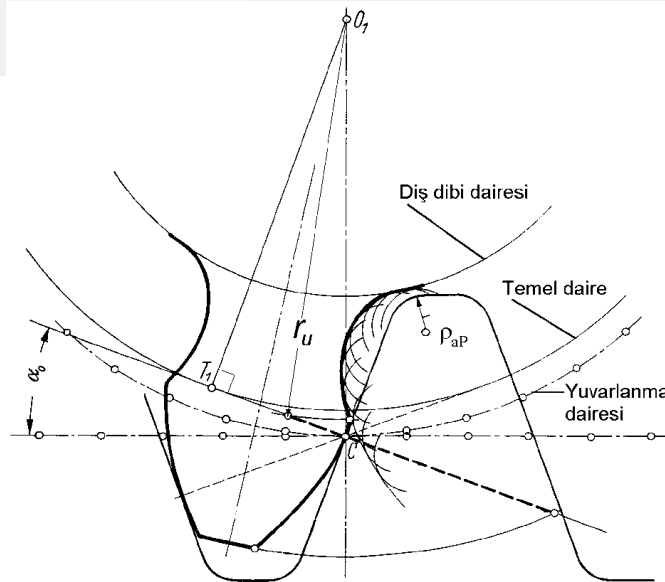
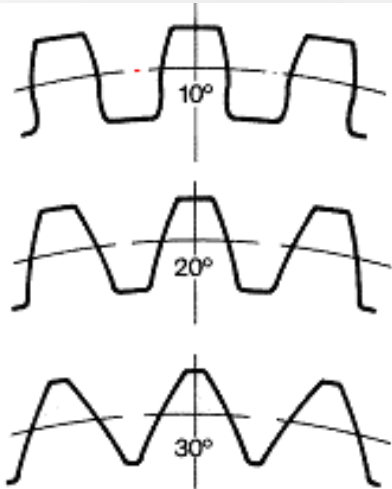
$$z_2 = \infty \quad 1 - z_1/2 \cdot \sin^2 \psi = 0$$

$$z_1 = 2 / \sin^2 \psi$$

Sınır diş sayısı

$$z_1 = 2 / \sin^2 \psi$$

	$Z_{\min\text{-teorik}}$	$Z_{\min\text{-pratik}}$
$\psi=20^\circ$ için	17	14
$\psi=15^\circ$ için	30	25



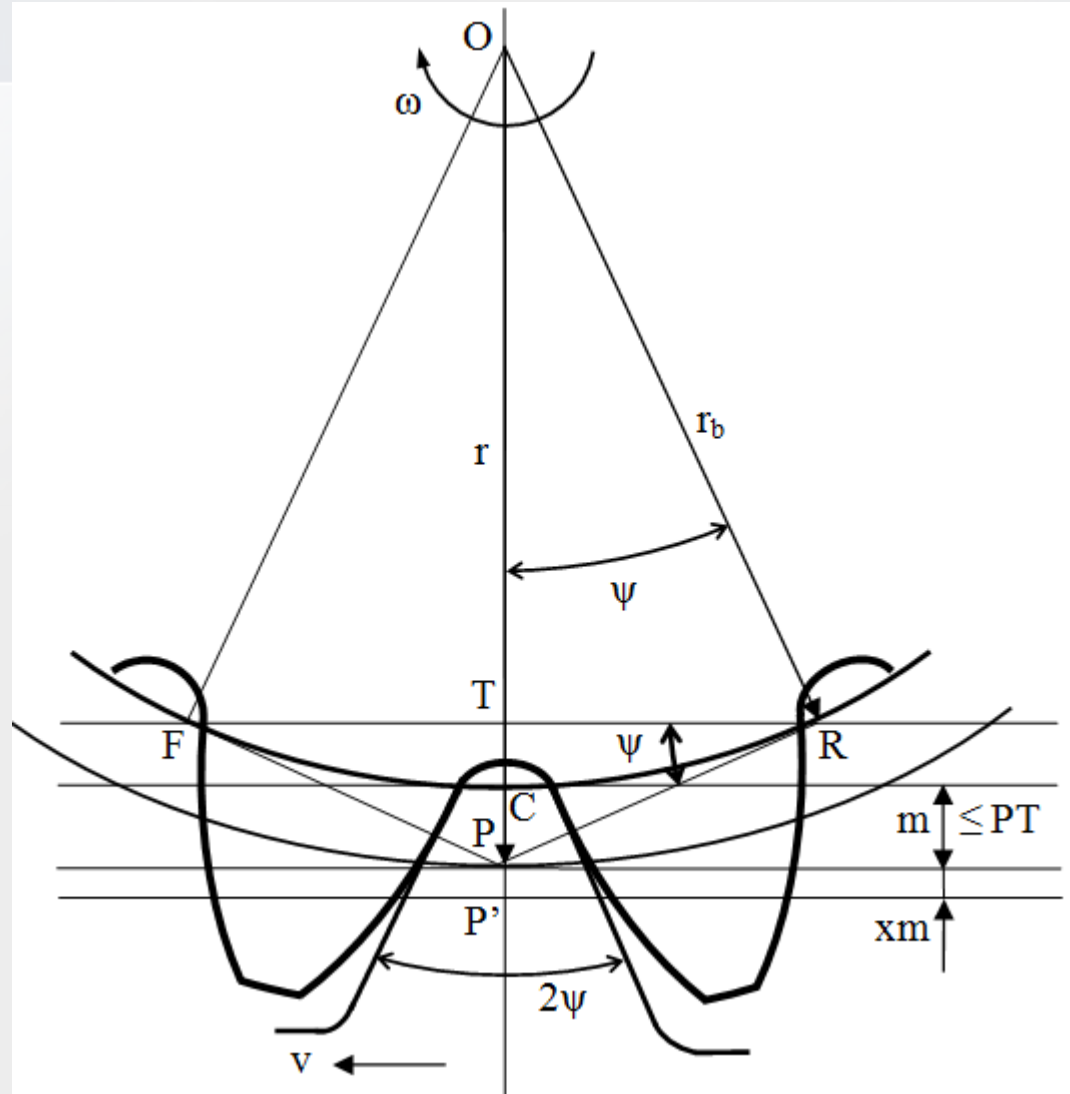
Sınır dış sayısı

$$r_b = r \cos \psi$$

$$m \leq PT = PO - TO$$

$$\begin{aligned} PT &= r - r_b \cos \psi \\ &= r - r \cos \psi \cos \psi \\ &= r (1 - \cos^2 \psi) \\ &= r \sin^2 \psi \end{aligned}$$

$$m \leq r \sin^2 \psi$$



Sınır diş sayısı

$$r = m z / 2 \quad m = r \sin^2 \psi$$

$$z = 2 r / m \geq 2 r / r \sin^2 \psi$$

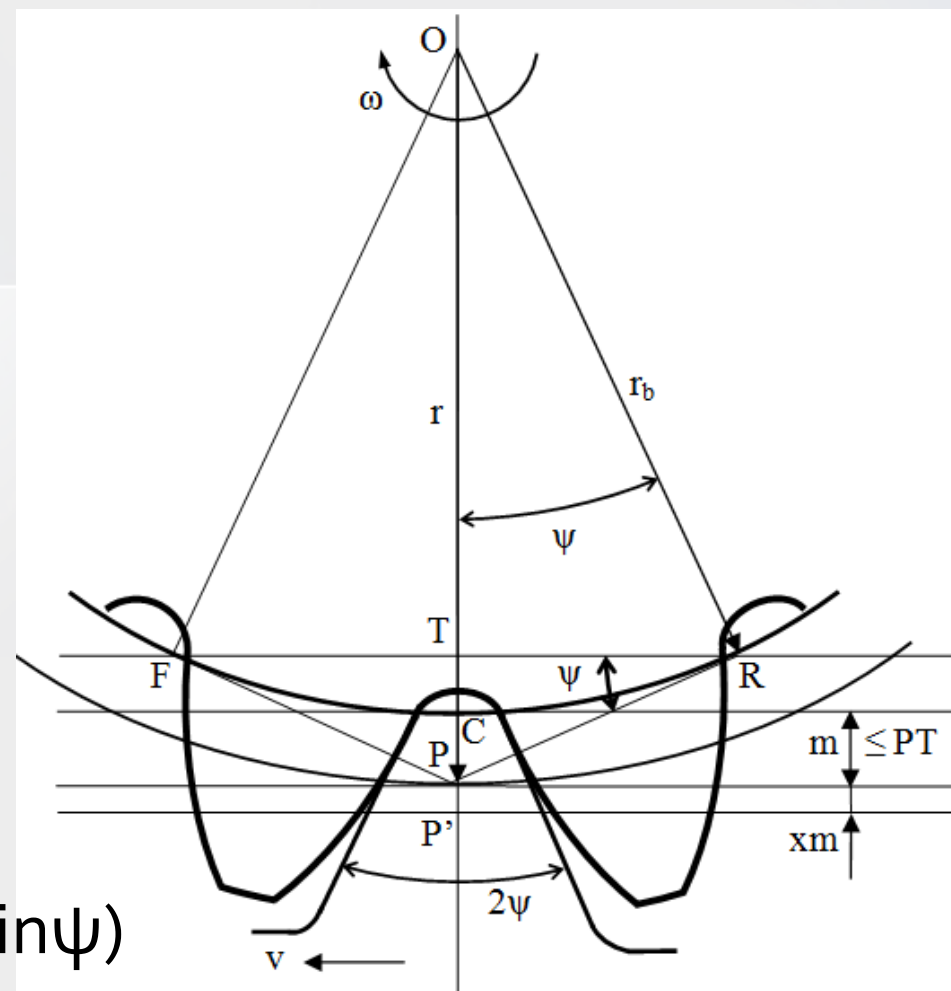
$$z_{\text{sınır}} \geq 2 / \sin^2 \psi$$

$$\psi = 20^\circ \text{ için } \rightarrow z_{\text{sınır}} \geq 17,1$$

$$\sin \psi \geq m / PR = PR / r$$

$$r = PR / \sin \psi = m / (\sin \psi \cdot \sin \psi)$$

$$= m / \sin^2 \psi = m z_{\text{min}} / 2$$



Sınır dış sayısı

Teorik dış sayısı alt sınırı

$$z_{\text{min-teorik}} \geq 2 / \sin^2 \psi = 17$$

Pratik dış sayısı alt sınırı

$$z_{\text{min-pratik}} = 14 \text{ (alttan kesmeye müsaade edilir)}$$

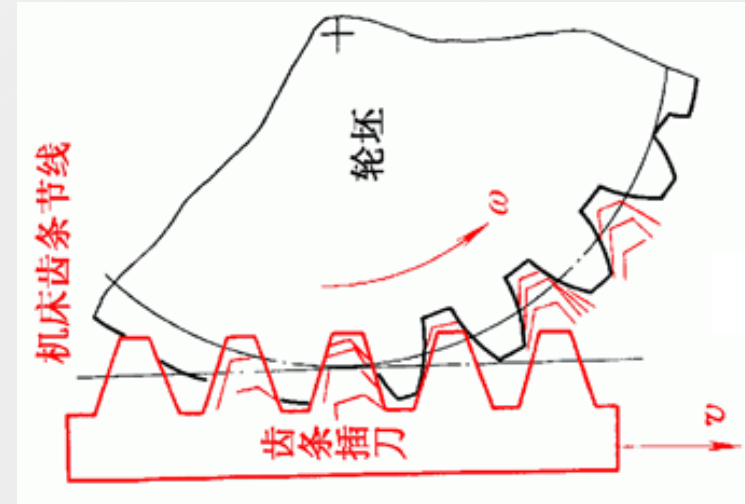
$$z_1 = 2 / \sin^2 \psi$$

$$z_2 = ((z_1/2 \cdot \sin \psi)^2 - 1) / (1 - z_1/2 \cdot \sin^2 \psi)$$

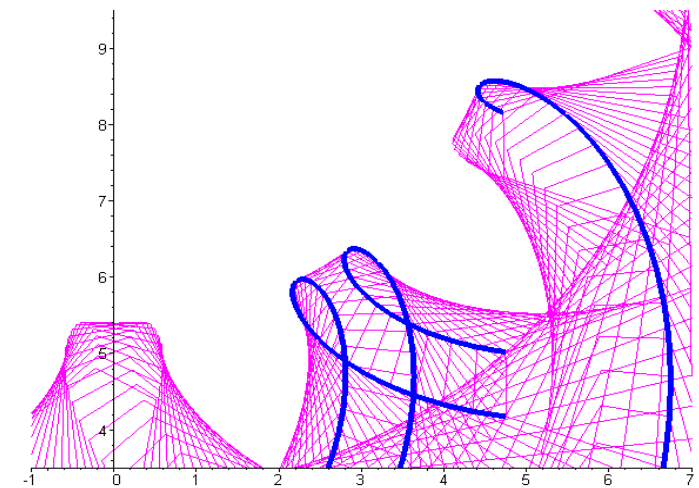
$\psi=20^\circ$ için	z_1	13	14	15	16	17	18
	z_2	13	26	45	101	1310	∞

Diş sayısı alt sınırı

	$Z_{\min\text{-teorik}}$	$Z_{\min\text{-pratik}}$
$\psi=15^\circ$ için	30	25
$\psi=17^\circ 30'$ için	22	18
$\psi=20^\circ$ için	17	14
$\psi=25^\circ$ için	11	9
$\psi=30^\circ$ için	8	7



The undercutting lines



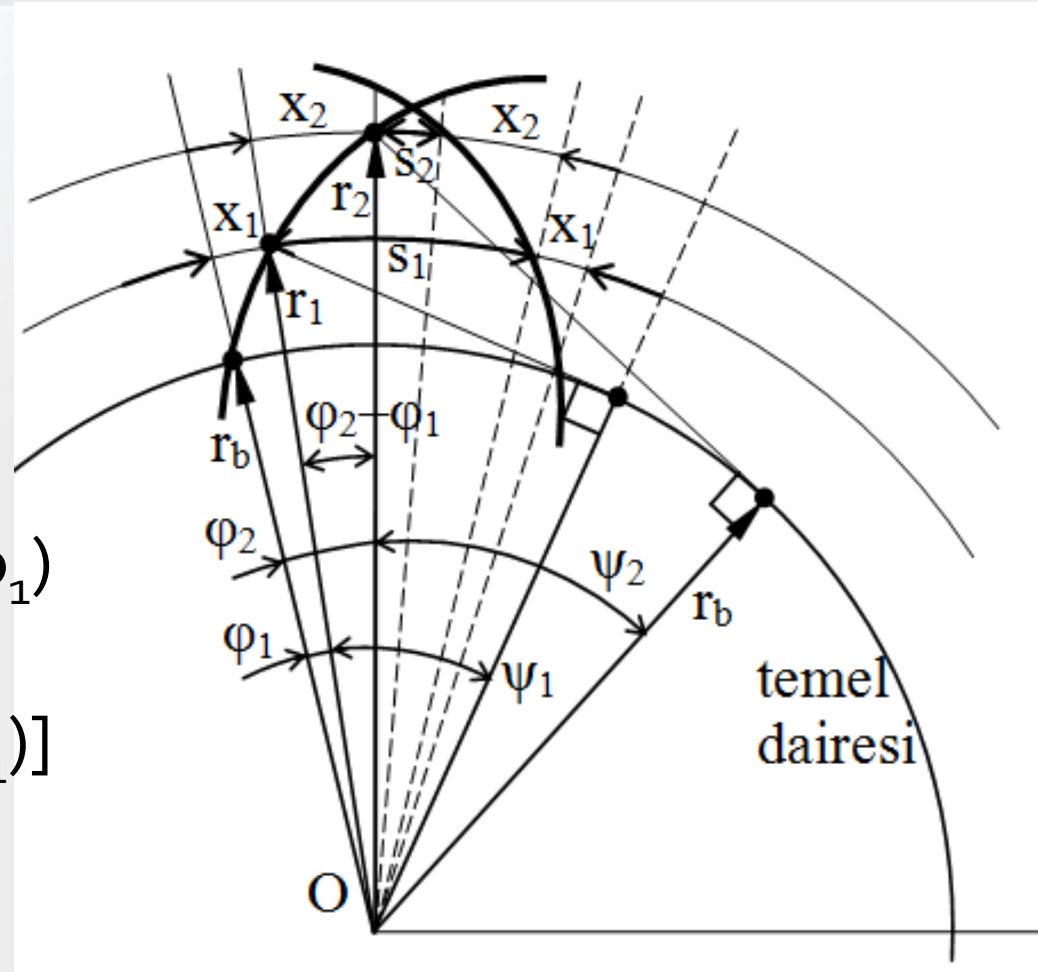
Diş kalınlığı

$$r_1 / r_2 = s_1 / (s_2 + 2x_2)$$

$$x_2 = r_2 (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

$$s_2 = s_1 \cdot r_2 / r_1 - 2 r_2 (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

$$s_2 = 2 r_2 [s_1 / 2r_1 - (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)]$$



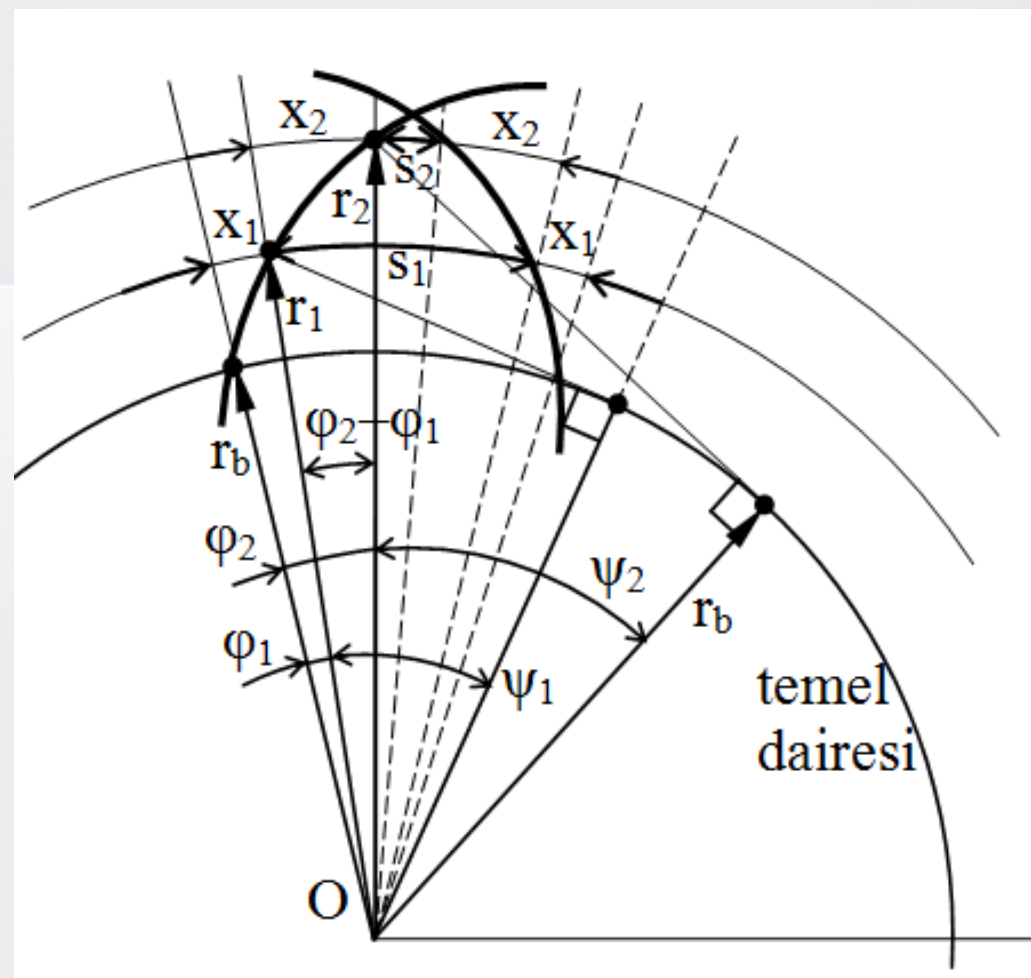
Diş kalınlığı

$$r_1 = r_b / \cos \psi_1$$

$$r_2 = r_b / \cos \psi_2$$

$$\varphi_1 = \operatorname{tg} \psi_1 - \psi_1$$

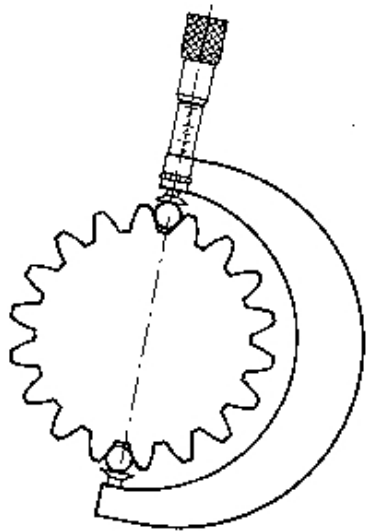
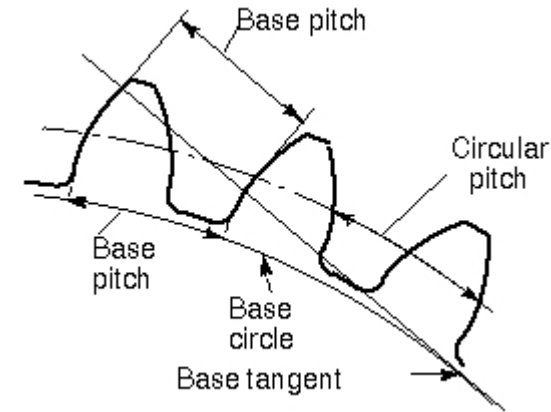
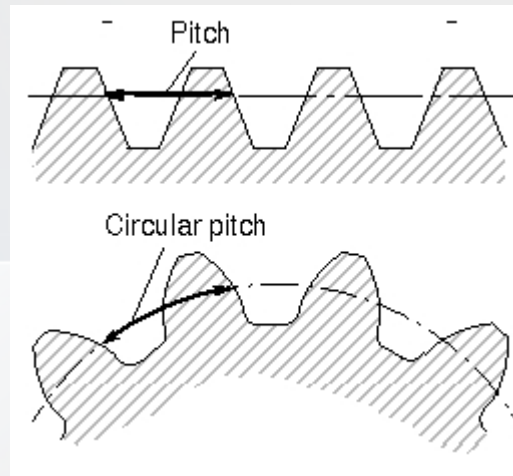
$$\varphi_2 = \operatorname{tg} \psi_2 - \psi_2$$



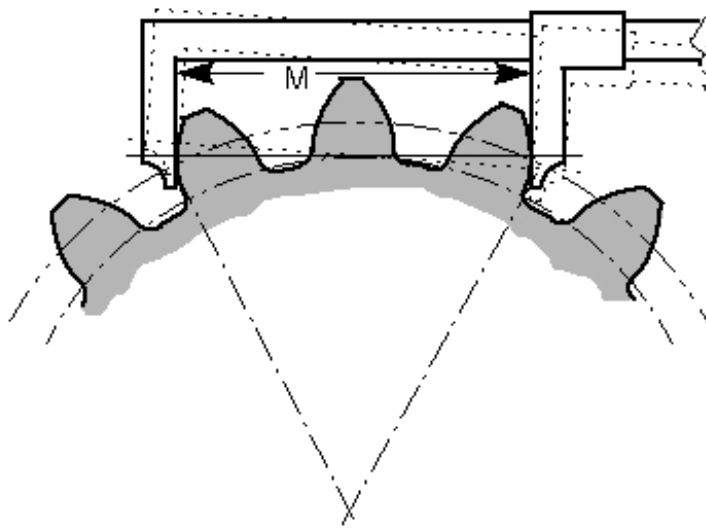
$$s_2 = s_1 \cdot r_2 / r_1 - 2 r_2 (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

$$s_2 = s_1 \cos \psi_1 / \cos \psi_2 - 2 (r_b / \cos \psi_2) (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

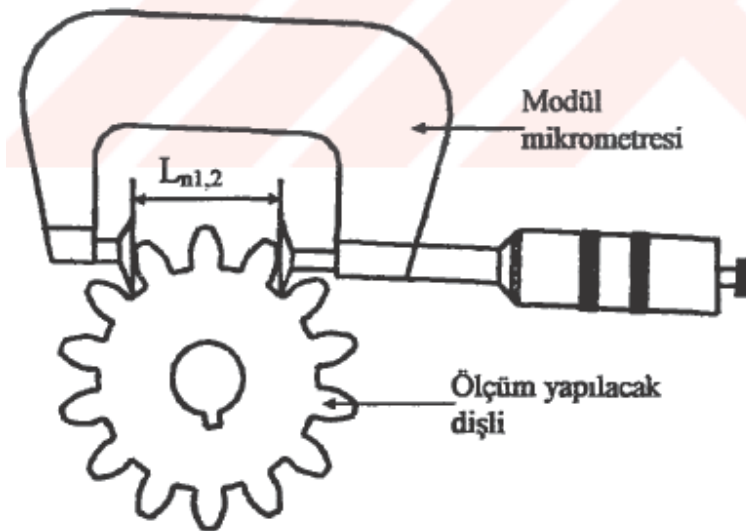
Dişli boyutlarının ölçümü



Pin
measurement

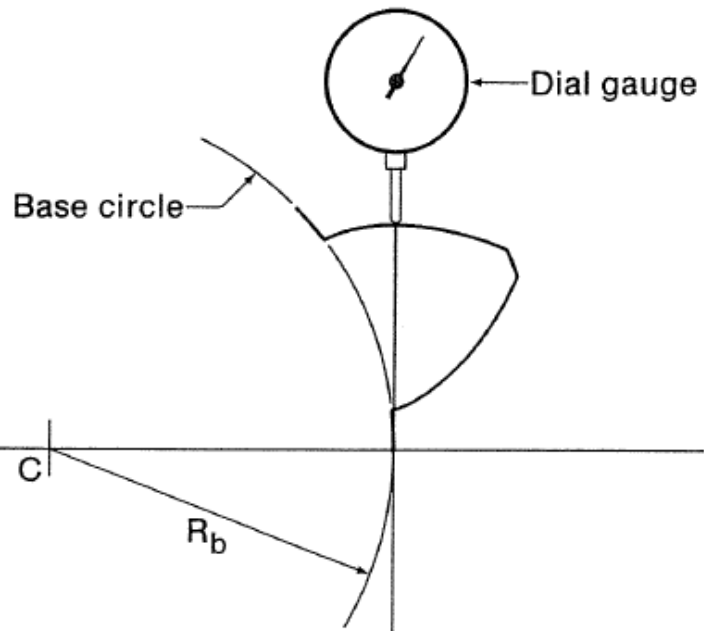


Span
measurement

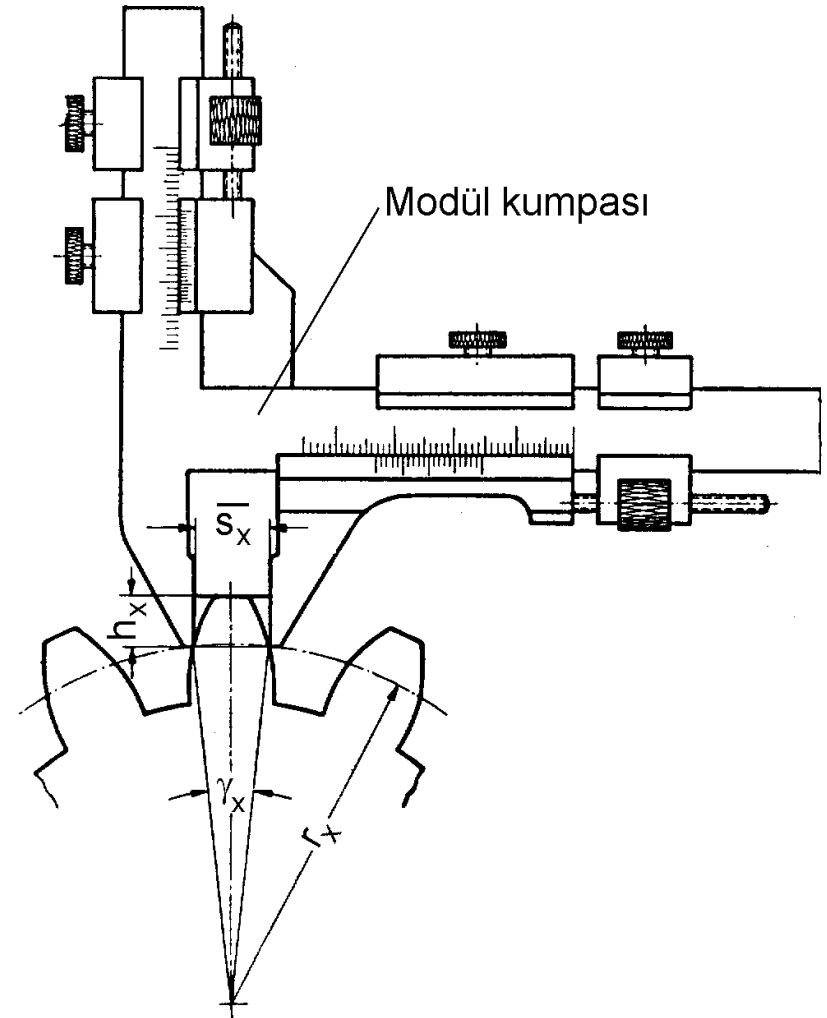


Mikrometre
ile ölçüm

Dişli boyutlarının ölçümü



Measuring the backlash.



Dişli çarklar

▪