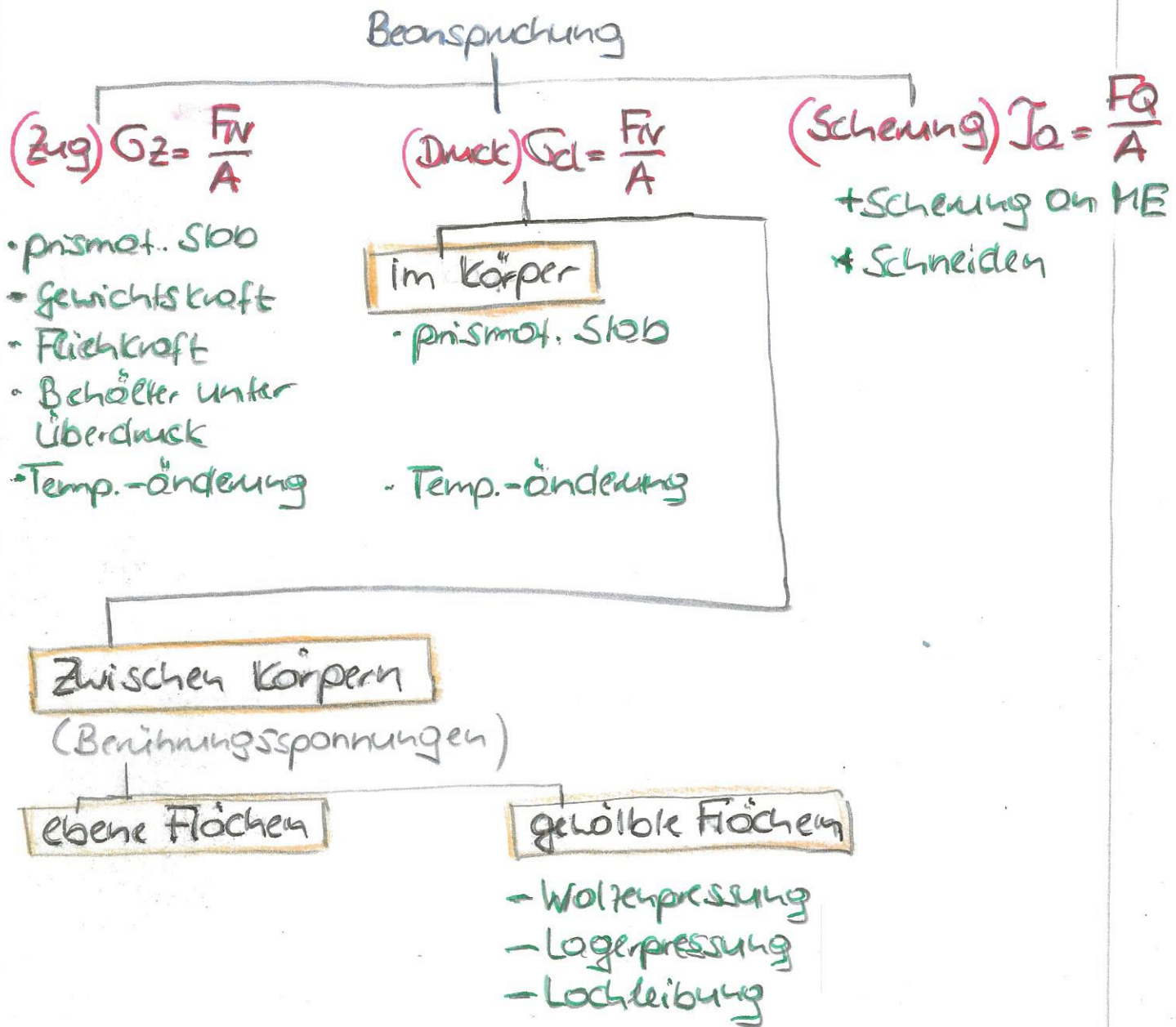
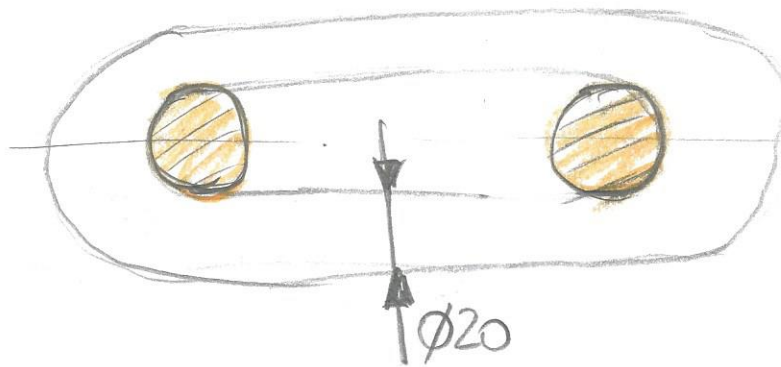


Beanspruchungen mit konstanter Spannungsverteilung -1-

Übersicht





gegeben: $d = 20 \text{ mm}$

ges.: F_{zul}

$$\sigma_{zul} = 75 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Lösung:

$$F_{zul} = \sigma_{zul} \cdot A = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 \cdot \sigma_{zul}$$

$$F_{zul} = \frac{\pi}{2} 20^2 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot 75 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}^2} = \underline{\underline{47,1 \text{ kN}}}$$

A: 6m lange Zugstange aus Stahl mit Kreisquerschnitt, ist durch die Kraft $F = 360 \text{ kN}$ beansprucht. Gegeben sind $\sigma_{zul} = 90 \text{ N/mm}^2$; $E = 2,1 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$. Zu berechnen sind der erforderliche Durchmesser d u. die Verlängerung Δl der Stange.

gegeben: $F = 360 \text{ kN}$; $l = 6 \text{ m}$;

$$\sigma_{zul} = 90 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$E = 2,1 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

ges.: d

Δl

$$\Delta l = \frac{F \cdot l}{E \cdot A}$$

$$\Delta l = 2,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$A = \frac{F}{\sigma_{zul}} = \frac{360 \text{ kN}}{90 \text{ N/mm}^2} = 4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot A}{\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 4 \text{ mm}^2}{\pi}} = 2,26 \text{ mm}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A}$$

Entwurf:

$$\frac{\pi}{4} d^2 = \frac{F}{\sigma} ; d = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot F}{\pi \cdot \sigma}}$$

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 360 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}^2}{\pi \cdot 90 \text{ N}}}$$

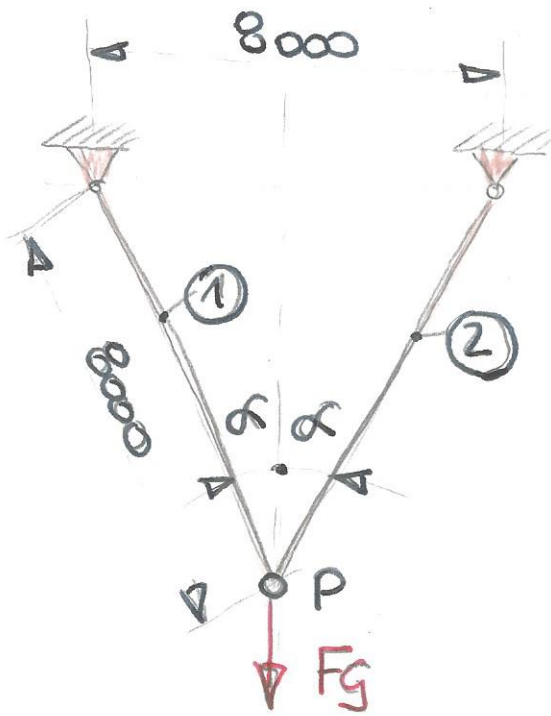
$$d_{\text{erf}} = 71,4 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_{\text{gew}} = 72 \text{ mm}$$

②

$$\Delta l = l \cdot \frac{F}{E \cdot A} = 6000 \text{ mm} \cdot \frac{360 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}^2}{2,1 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} 72^2 \text{ mm}^2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\Delta l = 2,52 \text{ mm}}}$$



gegeben:

$$F_G = 10 \text{ kN}$$

Stange 1:

$$E_1 = 2,1 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Aus Stahle

$$d_1 = 8 \text{ mm}$$

Stange 2:

Alu

$$E_2 = 0,675 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

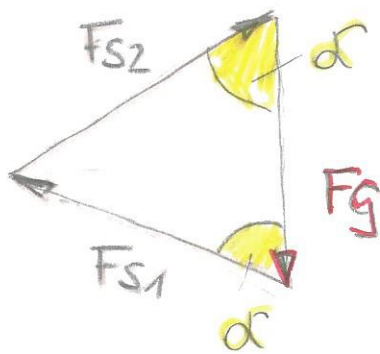
ges.:

a) G_{z1}

b) d_2 bei $\Delta l_1 = \Delta l_2$

c) G_{z2}

d) Verschiebung
Punkt P



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{F_g}{2 F_{S1}}$$

$$F_{S1} = \frac{F_g}{2 \cos \alpha} = 5,77 \text{ kN}$$

$$a) \quad G_{t1} = \frac{F_{S1}}{A_1}$$

$$G_{t1} = \frac{F_g}{2 \cos 30^\circ} \frac{4}{\pi d_1^2} = \frac{10 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N} \cdot 4}{2 \cos 30^\circ \cdot \pi \cdot 8^2 \text{ mm}^2}$$

$$G_{t1} = 114,86 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}^2}$$

$$b) \quad G \sim \varepsilon$$

$$G = E \cdot \varepsilon = E \cdot \frac{\Delta l}{l}$$

$$\Delta l = \frac{F \cdot l}{E \cdot A} \quad \text{allg.}$$

$$\Delta l_1 = \Delta l_2 ; l_1 = l_2 ; F_{S1} = F_{S2}$$

$$\frac{F_{S1} \cdot l_1}{E_1 \cdot A_1} = \frac{F_{S2} \cdot l_2}{E_2 \cdot A_2}$$

$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{E_2}{E_1}$$

$$\frac{d_1^2}{d_2^2} = \frac{E_2}{E_1}$$

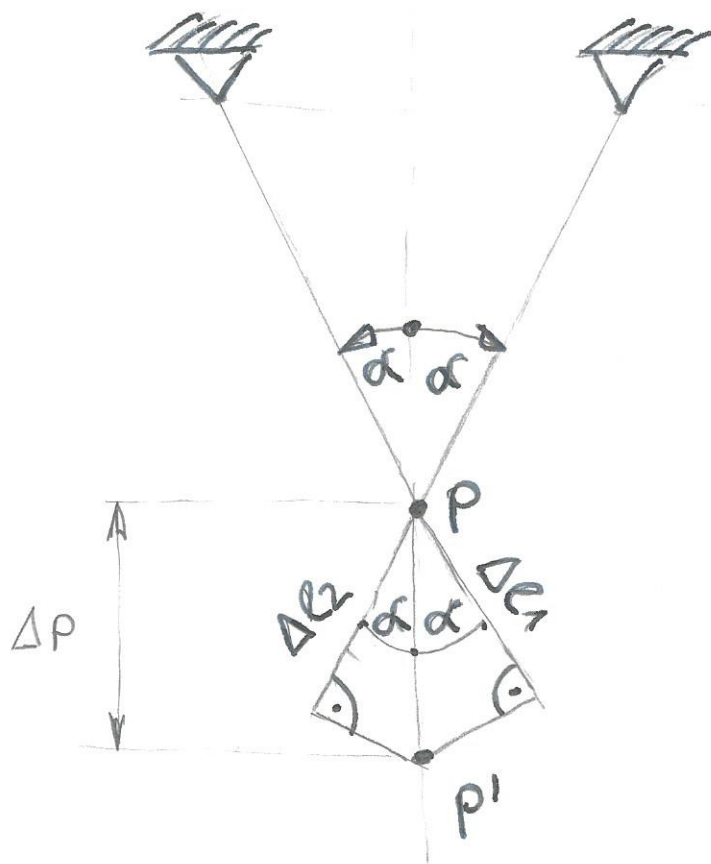
$$d_2^2 = d_1^2 \cdot \frac{E_1}{E_2}$$

$$d_1 = 8 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_2 = \sqrt{8^2 \cdot \frac{2,1 \cdot 10^5}{0,675 \cdot 10^5}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{d_2 = 14,1 \text{ mm}}}$$

$$c) G_{t2} = \frac{F_{s2}}{A_2} = \frac{5,77 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 4}{\pi \cdot 14,1^2} = \underline{\underline{36,95 \frac{N}{mm^2}}}$$



$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$\Delta l_1 = \Delta l_2$$

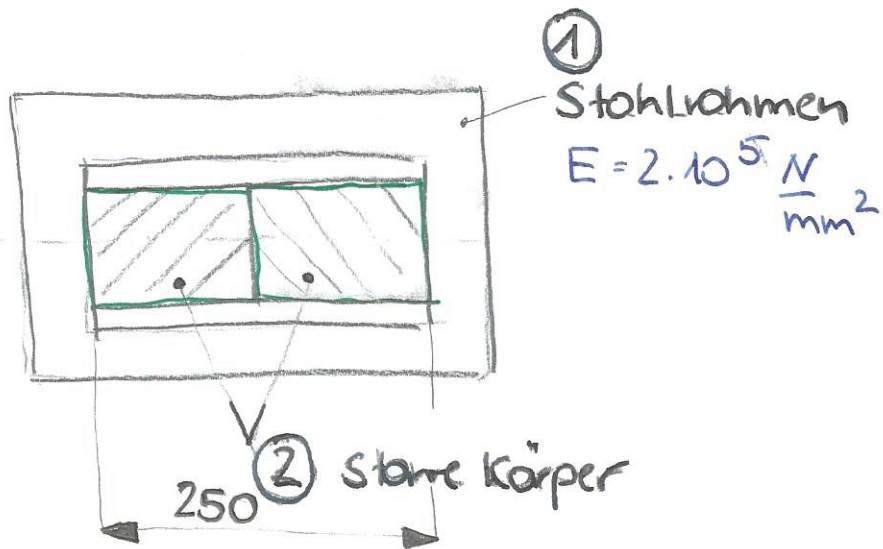
$$\Delta l_1 = \Delta l_2 = \frac{F_{s1} \cdot l_1}{E_1 \cdot A_1} = \frac{5,77 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 3000 \cdot 4}{2,1 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \pi \cdot 8^2}$$

$$\Delta l = 4,37 \text{ mm}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\Delta l}{\Delta P} ; \Delta P = \frac{\Delta l}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{4,37}{\cos 30^\circ}$$

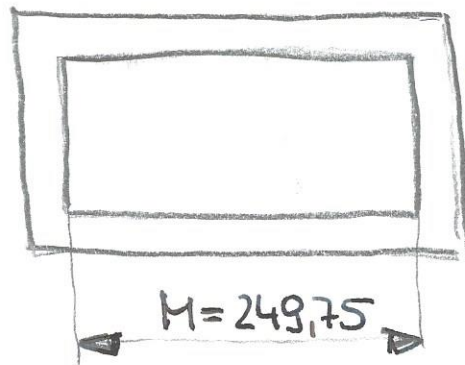
$$\underline{\underline{\Delta P = 5,05 \text{ mm}}}$$

gegeben:



$$\sigma_{zul} = 200 \frac{N}{mm^2}$$

ges.:



a) Abstand der Pressflächen vor dem Schnüpfen

b) Temperaturänderung

Lösung:

$$\epsilon_{ges} = \epsilon_{el} + \epsilon_{th} = 0; \quad \rightarrow \quad \epsilon_{el} = -\epsilon_{th}$$

$$\epsilon_{el} = \frac{\sigma}{E} = \frac{\Delta l}{l}; \quad \Delta l = l \frac{\sigma}{E}$$

$$\Delta l = 250 \cdot \frac{200}{2 \cdot 10^5}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\Delta l = 0,25 \text{ mm}}}$$

$$\epsilon_{el} = \epsilon_{th} = \frac{\Delta l}{l} = \frac{0,25}{250} = 0,001$$

$$-\frac{\Delta l}{l} = -\alpha_T \cdot \Delta T$$

$$\epsilon_{th} = \alpha_T \cdot \Delta T; \quad \Delta T = \frac{0,001}{12 \cdot 10^{-6}} = \underline{\underline{83,3 \text{ K}}}$$

16.03.2011

Gelenknäger

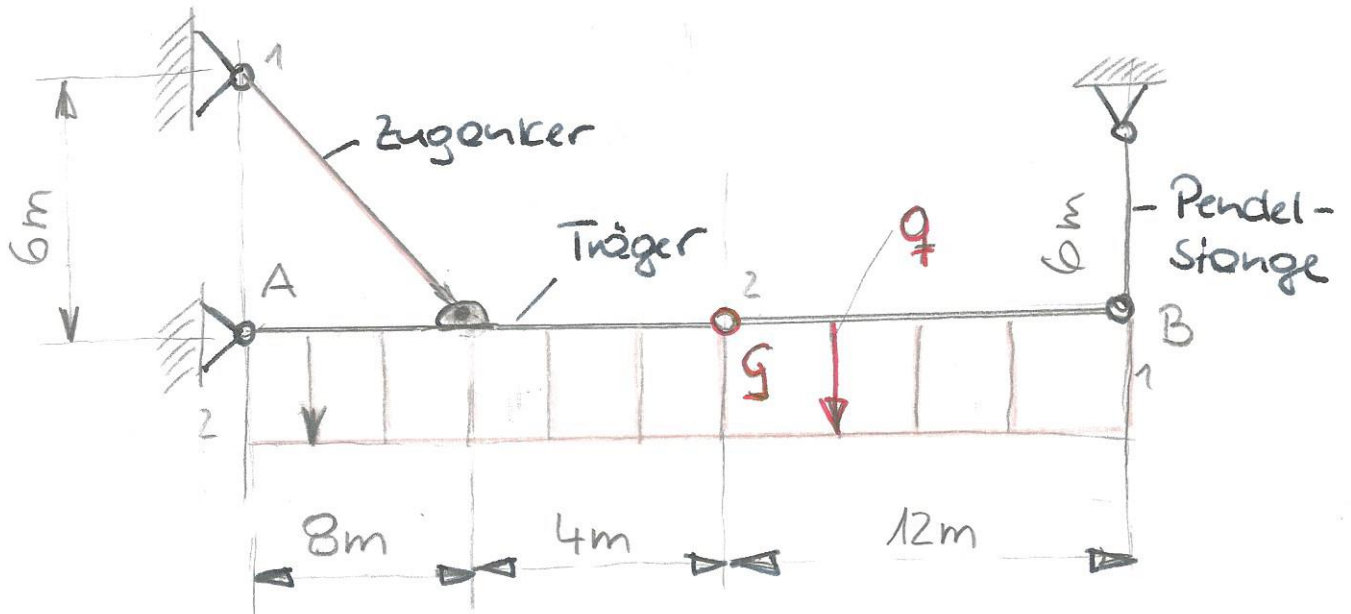
-1-

$$U = \sum m - 3 \cdot n$$

$$U = 12 - 12 = 0$$

$$n = 4$$

$$m = 12$$

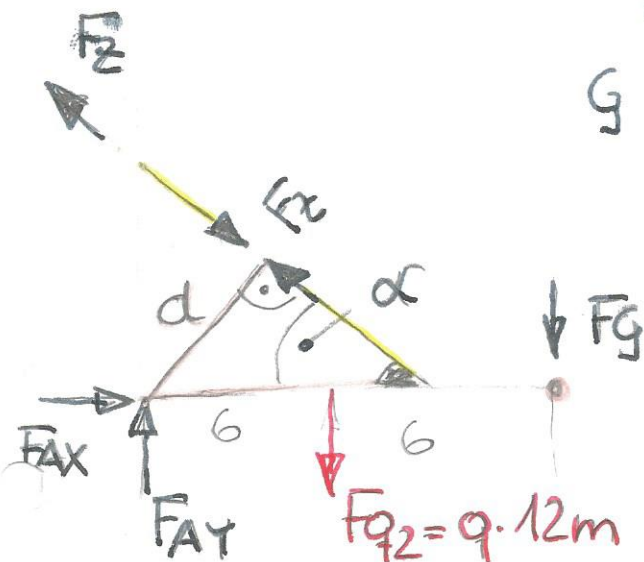
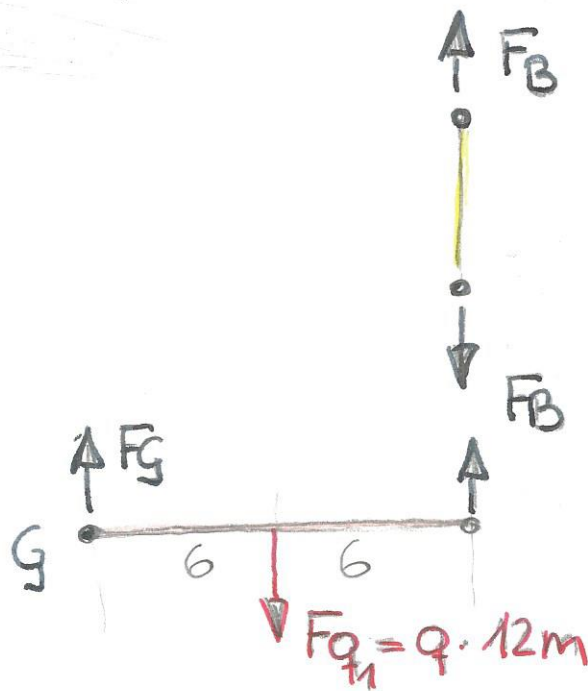


$$q = 25 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}}$$

Träger - U-Profil

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{d}{8}$$

$$d = \sin \alpha \cdot 8$$



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\alpha = 36,86^\circ$$

System 1:

$$\sum \vec{M}_G: -F_{Q1} \cdot 6 + \overline{F}_B \cdot 12 = 0$$

$$\overline{F}_B = F_{Q1} \cdot \frac{6}{12} = q \cdot 12 \cdot \frac{6}{12}$$

$$\overline{F}_B = 25 \cdot 6 = \underline{\underline{150 \text{ kN}}}$$

$$\sum \vec{F}: \overline{F}_G + \overline{F}_B - F_{Q1} = 0$$

$$\overline{F}_G = F_{Q1} - \overline{F}_B = 25 \cdot 12 - 150 = \underline{\underline{150 \text{ kN}}}$$

System 2:

$$\sum \vec{M}_A: +\overline{F}_Z \cdot d - F_{Q2} \cdot 6 - \overline{F}_G \cdot 12 = 0$$

$$\overline{F}_Z = \frac{F_{Q2} \cdot 6 + \overline{F}_G \cdot 12}{\sin \alpha \cdot \theta}$$

$$\overline{F}_Z = \frac{25 \cdot 12 \cdot 6 + 150 \cdot 12}{\sin 36,86^\circ \cdot \theta}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\overline{F}_Z = 750,17 \text{ kN}}}$$