

## I.Design Conditions:

Direction for mounting: Cutting Machine

Work weight: 1900 kgf

Max. travel: 1000 mm

Rapid feed speed: 14 m/min

Require life: 25000 hr

Guiding surface friction coefficient:  $\mu = 0.01$

Driving motor: 2000 rpm

Lead: 10 mm

Method for mounting: supported-supported

## II.Motion Conditions:

Motion	Axial load(kgf)	Rotation speed(rpm)	Time(%)
1	1	1	1

### III. Mean rotation and mean load:

Mean load:

$$F_m = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|F_i^3 \cdot n_i \cdot t_i|}{n_i \cdot t_i} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1.00 \text{ (kgf)}$$

Mean rotation:

$$N_m = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n_i \cdot t_i}{T} = 1 \text{ (rpm)}$$

### IV. Calculation dynamic rate load:

Load factor  $f_w = 1.19$

$$C_a = (60 N_m \cdot L_t)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot F_m \cdot f_w \cdot 10^{-2} = 1.36 \text{ (kgf)}$$

### V. Selecting the type of nut:

Specification:

Ball Dia.:  $\phi$  mm

Dynamic Load rate Ca: kgf

Static Load rate Coa: kgf

Length of nut: mm

### VI. Calculation of life:

## VII. Permissible rotational speed:

$$f = 9.7$$

$$dr = P.C.D - Ball\ dia. = (mm)$$

$$L = Max. travel + Nut length + Unthreaded area length = (mm)$$

$$n = f \times dr / L^2 \times 10^7 = (rpm) < 1400 (rpm)$$

*(Dangerous)*

## VIII. Permissible Axial Load:

$$m = 5.1$$

$$P = m \times dr^4 / L^2 \times 10^3 = 0 (kgf) > (kgf) \dots (safe)$$

The result is the theoretical calculation which according to supply conditions. When actual used, because of environment, lubrication conditions or stiffness difference, it maybe presents the different results.