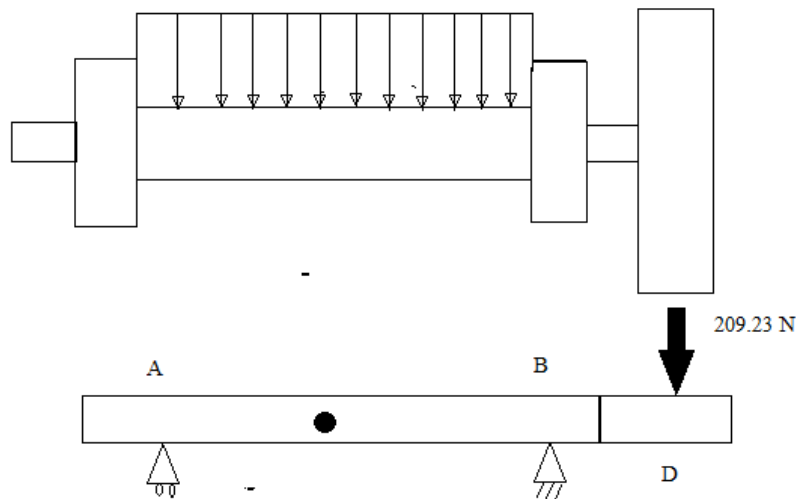


3.6 Calculations

3.6.1 Calculating Torque, shear force and diameter of the shaft

The free body diagram of the shaft of shredder is shown below.



The shear forces and shaft diameter are calculated as follows;

$$A = \frac{B \times H}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{9.993 \times 7.32}{2}$$

$$A = 36.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

Shear force to shred plastic (F_{sh}):

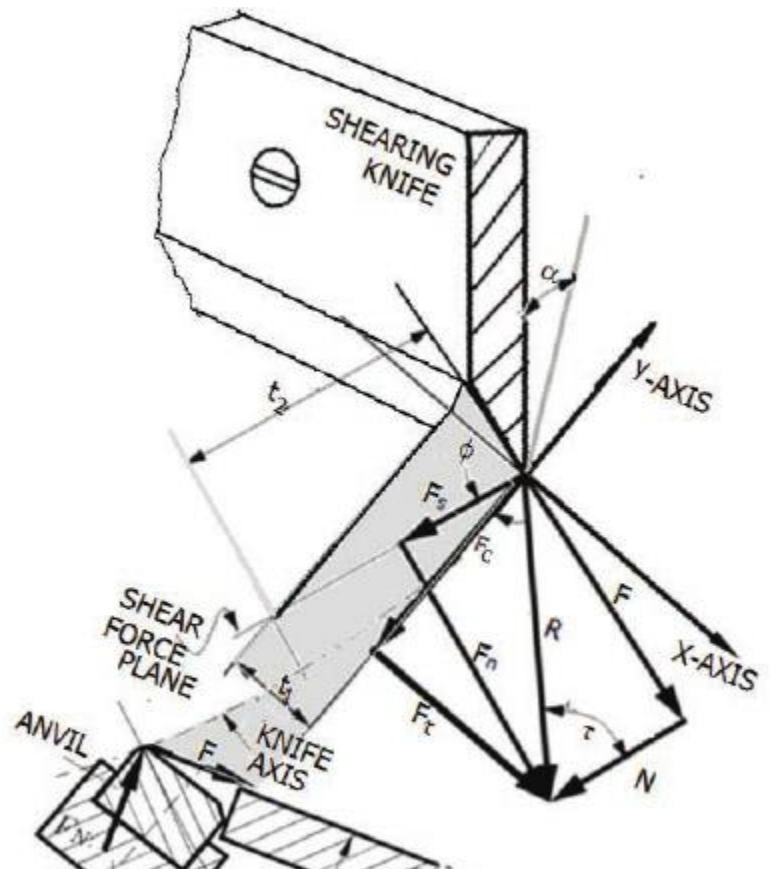


Figure 11: Knife cutting forces and chipping diagram (Bello & Onilude, 2011)

S_{ut} (PET plastic) = 55 MPa (Mathweb, n.d.)

$$S_{us} = 0.577 \times S_{ut}$$

$$S_{us} = 0.577 \times 55$$

$$S_{us} = 31.73 \text{ MPa}$$

Assume F.O.S = 2

$$\zeta = \frac{F_{sh}}{S_A} = \frac{S_{us}}{F.O.S}$$

$$\frac{F_{sh}}{36.6} = \frac{31.73}{2}$$

$$F_{sh} = 580.66 \text{ N}$$

Cutting Force (F_c)

$S_y = 80 \text{ Mpa}$ (Warlimont H. , Martienssen, 2005)

$$\delta = \frac{F_c}{A_c} = \frac{S_y}{F.O.S}$$

$$\frac{F_c}{36.6} = \frac{80}{2}$$

$$F_c = 1464 \text{ N}$$

Torque:

$$T_{sh} = F_{sh} \times \text{radius}$$

$$T_{sh} = 580.66 \times 80.09 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$T_{sh} = 46.5 \text{ N.m}$$

Total Torque

$$T_{total} = T_{sh} \times 2$$

$$T_{total} = 93.01 \text{ N.m}$$

Power at shaft

$$Power = T_{sh} \times W_{sh}$$

Assume $N_{sh} = 200 \text{ r.p.m}$ (human work)

$$W_{sh} = \frac{2 \times \pi \times 200}{60}$$

$$W_{sh} = 20.94 \text{ rad/s}$$

Maximum Torque

$$T_{max} = 400 \times 0.14$$

$$T_{max} = 56 \text{ N.m}$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0$$

$$R_a + R_b = (2.658 \times 6 \times 9.81) + (0.098 \times 5 \times 9.81) + (1.1 \times 4 \times 9.81)$$

$$R_a + R_b = 209.23 \text{ N}$$

$$\Sigma M_a = 0.0$$

$$209.23 \times 326.5 - R_b \times 200.17 = 0$$

$$R_b = 341.28 \text{ N}$$

$$R_a = -132.05 \text{ N}$$

Moment at point C

$$M_c = 132.05 \times 200.17 = 26.43 \text{ N.m}$$

Moment at point B

$$M_b = 341.28 \times 76.5 = 26.11 \text{ N.m}$$

Since thermoplastics are elastic thus cutting is preferred over shearing.

$$d^3 = \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{(K \times Mb)^2 + (K \times Mc)^2}$$

$$K_t = 2.0$$

$$K_b = 2.0$$

$$d = 35 \text{ mm}$$

take d = 40 mm

According to the objective applied force should be equal to 400 N (maximum force exerted by a human).

To convert torque, the force is multiplied with lever's length which is 0.4 m

$$400 \times 0.14 = 56 \text{ N m}$$

Converting Nm into pound force m

$$56 \text{ N.m} = 12.5893 \text{ lb force m}$$