

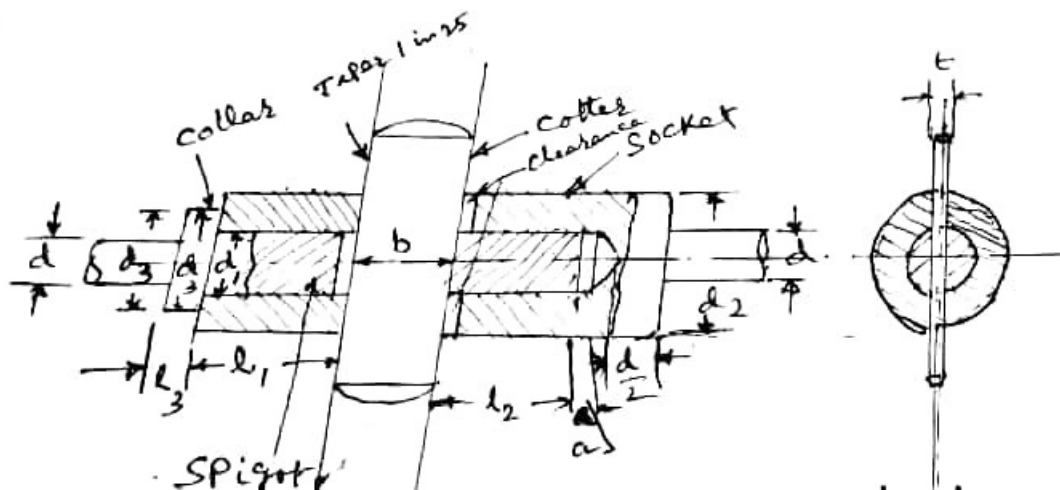


## MACHINE DESIGN

DME/S6

### DESIGN OF COTTER JOINT

**PROBLEM:** Design a cotter joint to with stand a load varying from 30KN in tension to 30KN in compression. The material for all components of the joint is steel with their allowable stresses in tension, compression & shears as  $60\text{N/mm}^2$ ,  $80\text{N/mm}^2$  and  $45\text{N/mm}^2$  respectively.



#### **SOLVE:-**

$$F = \pm 30 \text{ KN}, \quad a_t = 60 \text{ N/mm}^2, \quad a_c = 80 \text{ N/mm}^2, \quad T_s = 45 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\text{Dia of rod} = d, \quad F = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 a_t, \quad d = \sqrt{\frac{4F}{\pi \times a_t}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 30 \times 10^3}{\pi \times 60}} = 25.24 \text{ mm} \approx 26 \text{ mm}$$

#### Using empirical relation

$$d_1 = 1.21d = 1.21 \times 26 = 31.46 \approx 32 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_2 = 1.75d = 1.75 \times 26 = 45.5 \approx 46 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_3 = 1.5d = 1.5 \times 26 = 39 \text{ mm}$$

$$t = 0.4d = 0.4 \times 26 = 10.4 \approx 11 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 1.6 \times d = 1.6 \times 26 = 41.6 \approx 42 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_1 = l_2 = 0.75d = 0.75 \times 26 = 19.5 \approx 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_3 = 0.45d = 0.45 \times 26 = 11.7 \approx 12 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{clearance} = 3 \text{ mm}, \text{ Taper of cotter } 1:25$$

$$a = 2 \times \text{clearance} = 2 \times 3 = 6 \text{ mm}$$

$$l = \text{lenght of cotter} = 4d = 4 \times 26 = 104 \approx 105 \text{ mm}.$$

## Design of cotter

i) Clee kif of cotter under shear stress cotter are in double shear.

$$F = 2bt \times T_s$$

$$30 \times 10^3 = 2 \times 42 \times 11 \times T_s$$

$$T_s = 32.46 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Which is below the allowable shear stress. Hence safe .



ii) Failure of cotter under bending.

$$M_b = \left[ \left( \frac{d_2 - d_1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{d_1}{2} \right) - \frac{d_1}{4} \right] \times \frac{F}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{F}{12} \left( d_2 + \frac{d_1}{2} \right)$$

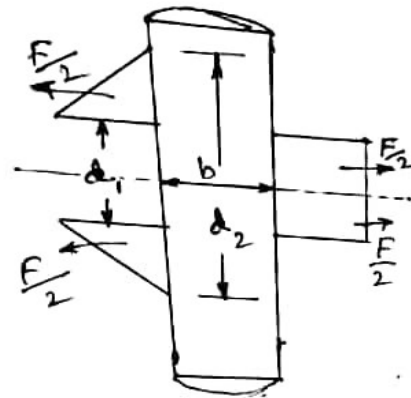
$$\text{Hence } M_b = F_b \times Z.$$

where  $F_b$  is the bending stress at the centre.

$$\frac{F}{12} \left( d_2 + \frac{d_1}{2} \right) = f_b \times \frac{tb^2}{6}$$

$$\frac{30 \times 10^3}{12} \left( 46 + \frac{32}{2} \right) = f_b \times \frac{(11) \times (42)^2}{6}$$

$f_b = 47.92 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , which is below the allowable stress, Hence Safe.



## Design of Spigot

i) Tension failure of the Spigot at the location of the centre.

$$F = \left( \frac{\pi}{4} d_1^2 - d_1 \times t \right) a_t$$

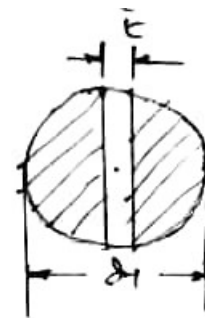
$$30 \times 10^3 = \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} (32)^2 - 32 \times 11 \right] a_t$$

$$a_t = 66.39 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Which is more than the allowable tensile stress i.e.  $60 \text{ N/mm}^2$ . To make the safe under tensile stress, increase the dia of Spigot is 35mm, Hence the stress is

$$30 \times 10^3 = \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} (35)^2 - 35 \times 11 \right] \times a_t$$

$a_t = 52.02 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , Which is below allowable stress i.e.  $60 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , Hence Safe.





**ii) Crushing failure of spigot or cotter.**

$$F = d_1 \times t \times a_c$$

$$a_c = \frac{F}{(d_1 \times t)} = \frac{30 \times 10^3}{(35 \times 11)} = 77.92 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

which is below the allowable stress. Hence safe.

**iii) Shear failure of the Spigot End.**

$$F = 2l_2 d_1 T_s$$

$$30 \times 10^3 = 2 \times 20 \times 35 \times T_s$$

$$T_s = 21.43 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Which is below the allowable shear stress i.e.  $45 \text{ N/mm}^2$ . Hence Safe.

**Design of Socket**

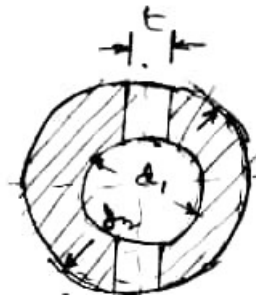
**i) Tension failure of the socket at the location of centre.**

$$F = \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} (d_2^2 - d_1^2) - (d_2 - d_1) \times t \right] a_t$$

$$30 \times 10^3 = \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} \{ (46^2) - (35^2) \} - (46 - 35) \times 11 \right] \times a_t$$

$$a_t = 51.86 \text{ N/mm}^2. \text{ Which is below the allowable stress i.e. } 60 \text{ N/mm}^2.$$

Hence safe.



**ii) Crushing failure of socket & cotter.**

$$F = (d_2 - d_1) \times t \times a_c$$

$$30 \times 10^3 = (46 - 35) \times 11 \times a_c$$

$$a_c = 247.93 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Which is more than the allowable crushing stress is  $80 \text{ N/mm}^2$ . So, increase the outer dia of socket is 70mm. So,  $d_2 = 70 \text{ mm}$ .

$$\text{Hence, } 30 \times 10^3 = (70 - 35) \times 11 \times a_c$$

$$a_c = 77.92 \text{ N/mm}^2.$$

Which is below the safe crushing stress i.e.  $80 \text{ N/mm}^2$ . Hence Safe.

**iii) Shear failure of the Socket End.**

$$F = 2l_1 (d_2 - d_1) \times T_s$$

$$30 \times 10^3 = 2 \times 20 \times (70 - 35) \times T_s$$

$$T_s = 21.42 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Which is below the allowable shear stress i.e.  $45 \text{ N/mm}^2$ . Hence Safe.

### Design of Collar

#### i) Shear failure of the Collar.

$$F = \pi d_1 l_3 \times T_s$$

$$30 \times 10^3 = \pi \times 35 \times 12 \times T_s$$

Which is below the allowable shear stress i.e.  $45 \text{ N/mm}^2$ .

#### ii) Crushing failure of the Collar.

$$F = \frac{\pi}{4} (d_3^2 - d_1^2) a_c$$

$$30 \times 10^3 = \pi \{ (39)^2 - (32)^2 \} \times a_c$$

$$a_c = 129.11 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Which is more than allowable crushing stress i.e.  $80 \text{ N/mm}^2$ . So, we increase the dia of collar from 39mm to 42 mm.

$$\text{Hence, } 30 \times 10^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \{ (42)^2 - (35)^2 \} \times a_c$$

$$a_c = 70.90 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Which is below the allowable crushing stress i.e.  $80 \text{ N/mm}^2$ . Hence Safe.

### Final Dimensions are

$$d_1 = 35 \text{ mm.}$$

$$b = 42 \text{ mm.}$$

$$d_2 = 70 \text{ mm.}$$

$$l_1 = l_2 = 20 \text{ mm.}$$

$$d_3 = 42 \text{ mm.}$$

$$l_3 = 12 \text{ mm.}$$

$$t = 11 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\text{clearance} = 3 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\text{Taper of cotter} = 1:25$$

$$l = 105 \text{ mm.}$$

$$a = 2 \times \text{clearance} = 2 \times 3 = 6 \text{ mm.}$$

