## Thread Force calculation

## Thread Size

| Input the thread size | Size $:=10 \mathrm{mr}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Input the Thread pitch | $\mathrm{Pi}:=1.5 \mathrm{mn}$ |

Using machinery hand book calculating thread nomenculture(This calculated dimensions are approx.only)

| Basic Major diameter of the thread | $d:=$ Size |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Basic pitch diameter | $\mathrm{d} 2:=$ Size $-0.64951 \Phi^{1}$ | $\mathrm{~d} 2=9.026 \mathrm{mr}$ |
| Basic root or minor diameter | $\mathrm{d} 1:=$ Size -1.082532 Pi | $\mathrm{d} 1=8.376 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Induced thread force from tightening torque
$\mathrm{Tt}:=\left(\begin{array}{llllll}2 & 2.5 & 3 & 3.5 & 4 & 5\end{array}\right) \cdot \mathrm{kgf} \cdot \mathrm{m} \quad \mathrm{Tt}=\left(\begin{array}{lllllll}19.613 & 24.517 & 29.42 & 34.323 & 39.227 & 49.033\end{array}\right) \mathrm{J}$
Using relation between torque and clamping force Hand book-P.no:1408
$\mathrm{Tf}=\mathrm{Kj} \cdot \mathrm{Ff} \cdot \mathrm{d}$
$\mathrm{Kj}=$ "Torque co efficient" $\quad \mathrm{Ff}=$ "force due to torque" $\mathrm{d}=$ Size
$\mathrm{Kj}:=0.2 \quad \mathrm{Ff}:=\frac{\mathrm{Tt}}{\mathrm{Kj} \cdot \mathrm{d}}$
$F f=\left(\begin{array}{llllll}9.807 \times 10^{3} & 1.226 \times 10^{4} & 1.471 \times 10^{4} & 1.716 \times 10^{4} & 1.961 \times 10^{4} & 2.452 \times 10^{4}\end{array}\right) \mathrm{N}$

What is the above force meant?Can we take the above force as acting over the shaft?

Machinary hand book

Axial load developed due to turning force
Turning force required to axial tension T1
T2 over come the thread friction T3 overcome the underhead friction

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \alpha:=30 \mathrm{deg} \quad \mu:=\mathrm{Kj} \quad \text { len }:=30.5 \mathrm{mr} \\
& \mathrm{~b}:=1.5 \cdot \mathrm{~d} \\
& \mu 2:=0.16 \text { s } \\
& (\mathrm{Tt})=\mathrm{Pb} \cdot\left[\frac{\mathrm{len}}{2 \cdot \pi}+\frac{\mathrm{d} 2 \cdot \mu}{2 \cdot \cos (\alpha)}+\frac{(\mathrm{d}+\mathrm{b}) \cdot \mu 2}{4}\right] \\
& \text { Ffl }:=4 \cdot \mathrm{Tt} \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{\cos (\alpha)}{2 \cdot \operatorname{len} \cdot \cos (\alpha)+2 \cdot \mathrm{~d} 2 \cdot \mu \cdot \pi+\mu 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \cos (\alpha) \cdot \mathrm{d}+\mu 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \cos (\alpha) \cdot \mathrm{b}} \\
& \text { Ff1 }=\left(\begin{array}{ll}
2.831 \times 10^{3} & 3.539 \times 10^{3} \\
4.247 \times 10^{3} & 4.955 \times 10^{3} \\
5.662 \times 10^{3} & 7.078 \times 10^{3}
\end{array}\right) \mathrm{N}
\end{aligned}
$$

Referring bolts manufacturers catalog approximately $15 \%$ of force created by the bolts remaining $85 \%$ are utlised to overcome the friction

Axial force developed by bolts 15\% of Ff1

Ff2 := $15 \% \cdot$ Ff1
$F f 2=\left(\begin{array}{lllll}424.673 & 530.841 & 637.009 & 743.177 & 849.345 \\ 1.062 \times 10^{3}\end{array}\right) \mathrm{N}$

Can we conclude this force is induced axially by bolts while fastening?

