APPLICATION CALCULATION

VEHICLE DRIVE CALCULATIONS

1.Motor speed: n, RPM

$$n=\frac{2{,}65 \times v_{km} \times i}{R_m} \qquad n=\frac{168 \times v_{ml} \times i}{R_{in}}$$

v_{km} - vehicle speed, km/h;
v_{ml} - vehicle speed, mil/h;
R_m - wheel rolling radius, m;
R_{in} - wheel rolling radius, in;
i - gear ratio between motor and wheels.
If no gearbox, use i=1.

2.Rolling resistance: RR, daN [lbs]
The resistance force resulted in wheels contact with different surfaces:

$$RR = G \times \rho$$

G- total weight loaded on vehicle, daN [lbs];
ρ - rolling resistance coefficient (Table 1).

Table 1

Rolling resistance coefficient In case of rubber tire rolling on different surfaces	
Surface	ρ
Concrete- faultless	0.010
Concrete- good	0.015
Concrete- bad	0.020
Asphalt- faultless	0.012
Asphalt- good	0.017
Asphalt- bad	0.022
Macadam- faultless	0.015
Macadam- good	0.022
Macadam- bad	0.037
Snow- 5 cm	0.025
Snow- 10 cm	0.037
Polluted covering- smooth	0.025
Polluted covering- sandy	0.040
Mud	0.037÷0.150
Sand- Gravel	0.060÷0.150
Sand- loose	0.160÷0.300

3.Grade resistance: GR, daN [lbs]

$$GR = G \times (\sin\alpha + \rho \times \cos\alpha)$$

α - gradient negotiation angle (Table 2)

Table 2

Grade %	α Degrees	Grade %	α Degrees
1%	0° 35'	12%	6° 5'
2%	1° 9'	15%	8° 31'
5%	2° 51'	20%	11° 19'
6%	3° 26'	25%	14° 3'
8%	4° 35'	32%	18°
10%	5° 43'	60%	31°

4. Acceleration force: FA, daN [lbs]
Force **FA** necessary for acceleration from 0 to maximum speed **v** and time **t** can be calculated with a formula:

$$FA=\frac{v_{km} \times G}{3{,}6 \times t}, [daN] \qquad FA=\frac{v_{ml} \times G}{22 \times t}, [lbs];$$

FA- acceleration force, daN [lbs];
t- time, [s].

5.Tractive effort: DP,daN [lbs]
Tractive effort DP is the additional force of trailer. This value will be established as follows:
-acc.to constructor's assessment;
-as calculating forces in items 2, 3 and 4 of trailer; the calculated sum corresponds to the tractive effort requested.

6.Total tractive effort: TE, daN [lbs]
Total tractive effort **TE** is total effort necessary for vehicle motion; that the sum of forces calculated in items from 2 to 5 and increased with 10 % because of air resistance.

$$TE = 1{,}1 \times (RR + GR + FA + DP)$$

RR - force acquired to overcome the rolling resistance;
GR- force acquired to slope upwards;
FA- force acquired to accelerate (acceleration force);
DP- additional tractive effort (trailer).

7.Motor Torque moment: M, daNm [in-lb]
Necessary torque moment for every hydraulic motor:

$$M=\frac{TE \times R_{in}[R_m]}{N \times i \times \eta_M}$$

N- motor numbers;
η_M - mechanical gear efficiency (if it is available).

8.Cohesion between tire and road covering: M_w, daNm [in-lb]

$$M_W=\frac{G_W \times f \times R_{in}[R_m]}{i \times \eta_M}$$

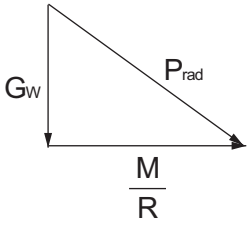
To avoid wheel slipping, the following condition should be observed $M_w > M$
f - frictional factor;
G_w - total weight over the wheels, daN [lbs].

Table 3

Surface	Frictional factor f
Steel on steel	0.15 ÷ 0.20
Rubber tire on polluted surface	0.5 ÷ 0.7
Rubber tire on asphalt	0.8 ÷ 1.0
Rubber tire on concrete	0.8 ÷ 1.0
Rubber tire on grass	0.4

9.Radial motor loading: P_{rad} , daN [lbs]

When motor is used for vehicle motion with wheels mounted directly on motor shaft, the total radial loading of motor shaft **P_{rad}** is a sum of motion force and weight force acting on one wheel.



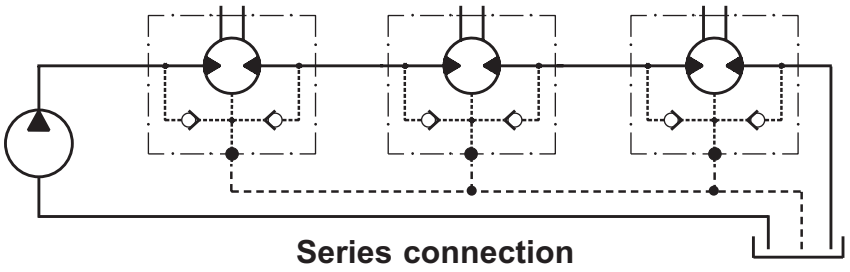
$$P_{rad}=\sqrt{G_w^2+\left(\frac{M}{R}\right)^2}$$

G_w - Weight held by wheel;
P_{rad} - Total radial loading of motor shaft;
M/R- Motion force.

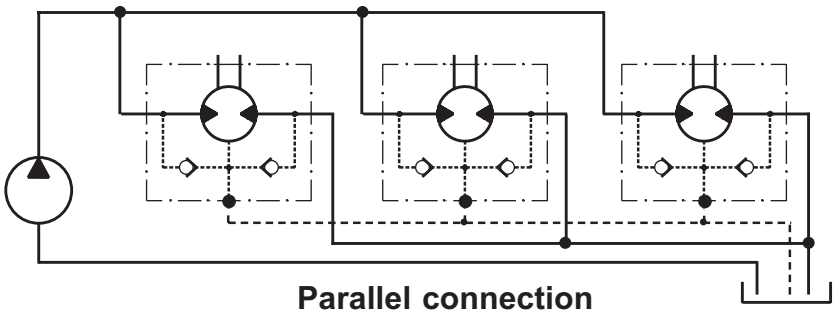
In accordance with calculated loadings the suitable motor from the catalogue is selected.

DRAINAGE SPACE AND DRAINAGE PRESSURE

Advantages in oil drainage from drain space: Cleaning; Cooling and Seal lifetime prolonging.



Series connection



Parallel connection