

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



Coimbatore-35
An Autonomous Institution

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

19MET303 - DESIGN OF Transmission System

III YEAR VISEM

UNIT 1– Design of Flexible Transmission Elements

TOPIC: Chain Drive





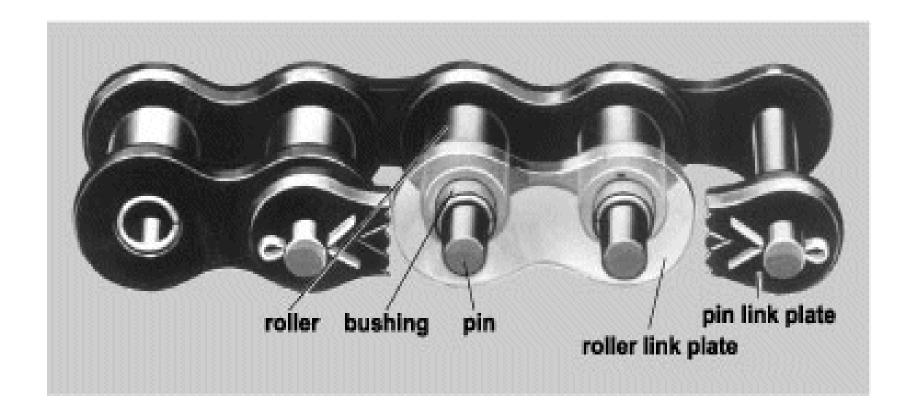
Introduction of chain drives

- ✓ Chain drives are used to transmit power between two parallel shafts comparatively at a longer distance
- ✓ Simple chain drive consists of two sprockets and an endless chain
- ✓ Small sprocket is called pinion and larger sprocket is called wheel
- ✓ Sprockets are the toothed wheel of special profile for teeth
- ✓ Some chain drives idler are used as tensioning device.
- ✓ The chain is made up of links , pins and bearings.
- ✓ The material used for the chain is a high grade steel with the pins and bushings





Chain Elements

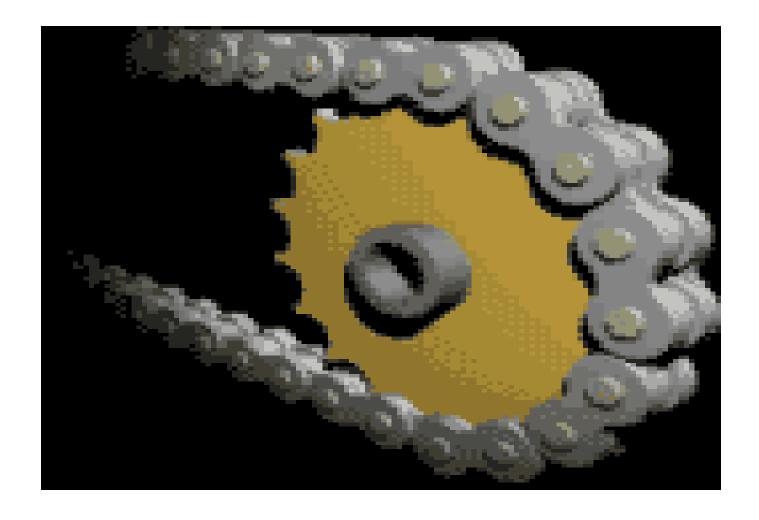


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Chain with Sprocket



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Advantages of chain drives

- ✓ Chain drives can be used for long as well as short centre distances.
- ✓ It is suitable for medium centre distances where gear drives require idler gears.
- ✓ Chain drives are positive drives compared to the belt drive but not suitable where precise motion is required due to wear in the bushings, pins and sprockets.
- ✓ One chain can be arranged to drive many units.
- ✓ Efficiency is very high (98%) and require low maintenance cost if properly lubricated.
- ✓ Transmit more power , occupy less space and compact
- ✓ It can be operated under adverse temperature and atmospheric conditions
- ✓ It do not exert high pressure on the shafts and bearings.
- **✓** High speed ratio of 8 to 10 in one step.



Disadvantages and of chain drives

- ✓ Good alignment of shafts is required especially for high speed chains and wide chains.
- ✓ Cost is very high

Applications

Bicycles, motor cycles, textile machinery, material handling machines,



Failure of chain drives



- 1. The chain elongation
- * it is caused by increased pitch due to joint wear under the action of tension and dynamic loads during operation
- **❖** Due to wear, the pitch increases and it fails to match the sprocket teeth and may run off the sprockets,
- Chain elongation should be restricted to 3%
- 2. Failure of joints and plates
- **Under dynamic loads and repeated loads pitting occurs at the surface of rollers and bushes.**
- **This results in surface roughness to produce more dynamic load.**
- **Strong knocks occurs some times even split the rollers and bushes.**
- **Wear in sprockets occur due to relative motion between the bush and teeth.**
- **The wear depends on profile of the teeth and manufacturing accuracy.**
- **❖** Improper erection causes misalignment of sprockets and wear occurs on the plate of the chain as it bears with the sprockets.
- 3. Wear of the sprocket teeth

Design Procedure for chain drives



- Select the type of chain -- Roller, Bush, silent of other type, depending on the use, velocity ratio.
- **✓** Determine the design power = rated power X Service factor.
- **✓** Fix up the chain number of strands for the design power and pinion rpm.
- ✓ Note down the parameters of the chain namely pitch, width, weight per unit length, braking load,
- ✓ Select the number of teeth Z1 depending on the velocity ratio and determine the pitch circle diameter of the sprocket pinion D
- **✓** Find the pitch line velocity
- **✓** Determine the load on the chain
- ✓ Determine the factor of safety, this should not be the values of the given in standard table.
- ✓ Calculate the bending of the stress on the roller and check for the permissible value
- ✓ Fix the length of chain from the centre distance and correct it to the nearest even pitch
- ✓ Correct the center distance for the corrected length of chain and give allowance for sag
- Check for the actual factor of safety.

