



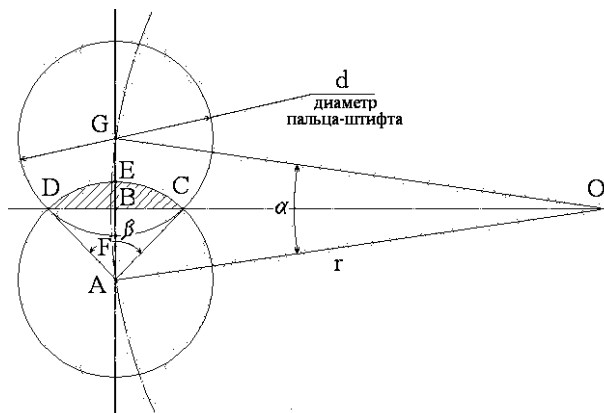


1 - 1 - ( - ); 2 - -2: .

-2.

( ).  
( .

2).



2 -

$\alpha = 0$  .

$$r \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{d}{2}, \quad (1)$$

$r -$   
 $\alpha -$

$d -$

$$\alpha = 2 \arcsin \frac{d}{2r}, \quad (2)$$

$\alpha -$

DBCFC):  $S$  (DECB

$$S = 2 \cdot S \quad (3)$$

$S$  [2]:

$$S = \frac{d^2}{8} \cdot (\beta - \sin \beta), \quad (4)$$

$\beta -$

D AC,  
DECB DBCF.

$$|AB| = \frac{d}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} = r \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}. \quad (5)$$

$\beta$ :

$$\beta = 2 \cdot \arccos \left( \frac{2 \cdot r}{d} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right). \quad (6)$$

$$(3) \quad (4) \quad (6),$$

$$S = \frac{d^2}{4} \cdot \left[ 2 \cdot \arccos \left( \frac{2 \cdot r}{d} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) - \sin \left( 2 \cdot \arccos \left( \frac{2 \cdot r}{d} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \right) \right], \quad (7)$$

$\alpha -$

$$0 \leq \alpha \leq 2 \cdot \arcsin \frac{d}{2r}.$$

(AG)  $l$ ,

[3, 4]:

$$l = r \cdot \alpha. \quad (8)$$

$$M = \frac{\pi \cdot d^2 \cdot r \cdot \tau}{4}, \quad (9)$$

$$\tau = \sigma \cdot \left( \frac{21}{4} \right) \quad (10)$$

$$M = r \cdot \tau \cdot \left( \frac{\pi \cdot d^2}{4} - S \right) = \frac{r \cdot \tau \cdot d^2}{4} \cdot \left[ \pi - 2 \cdot \arccos\left(\frac{2 \cdot r}{d} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + \sin\left(2 \cdot \arccos\left(\frac{2 \cdot r}{d} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\right) \right] \quad (11)$$

$$A = M \cdot \alpha \quad (12)$$

$$A = m \cdot \ddot{l} \cdot l \quad (13)$$

$$m \cdot r \cdot \ddot{\alpha} = \frac{\tau \cdot d^2}{4} \cdot \left[ \pi - 2 \cdot \arccos\left(\frac{2 \cdot r}{d} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + \sin\left(2 \cdot \arccos\left(\frac{2 \cdot r}{d} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\right) \right] \quad (14)$$

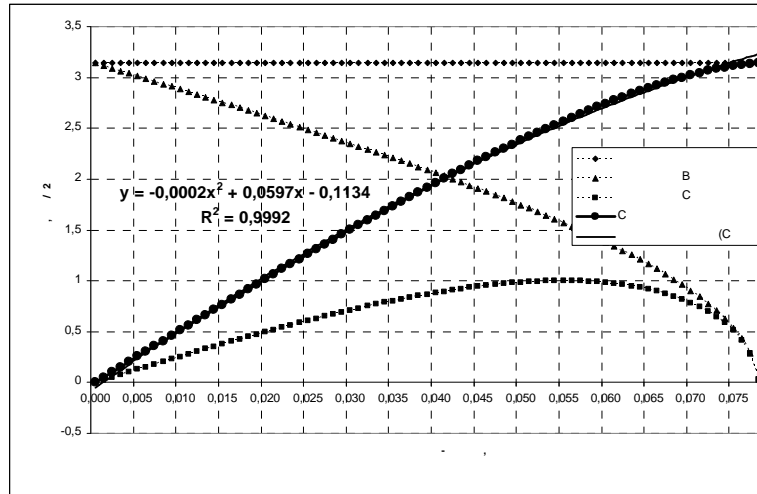
$$\ddot{\alpha} = \frac{\tau \cdot d^2}{4 \cdot m \cdot r} \cdot \left[ \pi - 2 \cdot \arccos\left(\frac{2 \cdot r}{d} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + \sin\left(2 \cdot \arccos\left(\frac{2 \cdot r}{d} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\right) \right] \quad (15)$$

$$0 \leq \alpha \leq 2 \cdot \arcsin \frac{d}{2r}$$

(15)

$$\alpha = 2 \cdot \arcsin \frac{d}{2r} \quad (14)$$

3).



3 –

$$R = 0,9992 \quad (15)$$

$$\ddot{\alpha} = -0,0002 \cdot \alpha^2 + 0,0597 \cdot \alpha - 0,1134 \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{d^2\alpha}{dt^2} + 0,0002 \cdot \alpha^2 - 0,0597 \cdot \alpha = -0,1134 \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{d^2\alpha}{dt^2} + A_0 \cdot \alpha^2 + B_0 \cdot \alpha = C_0, \quad (18)$$

$$A_0 = 0,0002;$$

$$B_0 = -0,0597;$$

$$C_0 = -0,1134.$$

$$(18) \quad [60-3]:$$

$$\dot{\alpha} = \frac{d\alpha}{dt} = P \quad (19)$$

$\dot{\alpha}$  -

$\ddot{\alpha}$

$$\frac{d^2\alpha}{dt^2} = \frac{d\dot{\alpha}}{dt} = \frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{dP}{d\alpha} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \dot{P} \cdot P. \quad (20)$$

$$P \cdot \dot{P} + A_0 \cdot \alpha^2 + B_0 \cdot \alpha = C_0 \quad (21)$$

$$P = \sqrt{-A_0 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \alpha^3 - B_0 \cdot \alpha^2 + 2 \cdot C_0 \cdot \alpha + 2C_1}. \quad (22)$$

$$\dot{\alpha} = \sqrt{-A_0 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \alpha^3 - B_0 \cdot \alpha^2 + 2 \cdot C_0 \cdot \alpha + 2C_1}. \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 0 \\ \dot{\alpha} = \omega_0 \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\omega_0^2}{2}. \quad (25)$$

$$\dot{\alpha} = \sqrt{-A_0 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \alpha^3 - B_0 \cdot \alpha^2 + 2 \cdot C_0 \cdot \alpha + \frac{\omega_0^2}{2}}. \quad (26)$$

(26)

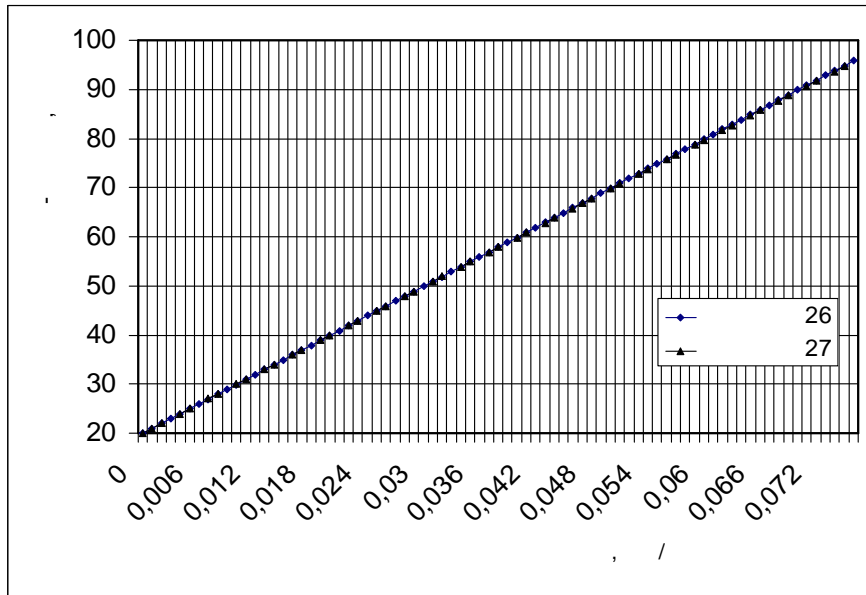
0,006068%.

$$\dot{\alpha} = k_1 \cdot \sqrt{(\alpha - k_2)^3}, \quad (27)$$

$$k_1 = \sqrt{-A_0 \cdot \frac{2}{3}}, \quad (28)$$

$$k_2 = \frac{3 \cdot \omega_0^2}{0}. \quad (29)$$

(26) - 4, (27),



4 -

(27)

:

$$\frac{1}{k_1} \cdot (\alpha - k_2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot d\alpha = dt \quad (30)$$

(30)

$\alpha$ ,

:

$$t = -\frac{2}{k_1} \cdot (\alpha - k_2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C_2 \quad (31)$$

$C_2$  -

:

$$\begin{cases} t = 0 \\ \alpha = 0 \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

(32)

$k_1$  (28)

$k_2$  (29)

:

$$C_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_0}. \quad (33)$$

(33) (31) :

$$t = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{-A_0 \cdot \frac{2}{3}}} \cdot \left( \alpha - \frac{3 \cdot \omega_0^2}{A_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_0}. \quad (34)$$

(34),

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_0} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{A_0 \cdot \alpha}{3 \cdot \omega_0^2}}} + 1 \right). \quad (35)$$

(33)

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( . 5).

-2 [1]:

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$$m = 6,82 ;$$

-

$$r = 0,9 ;$$

-

$$d = 0,007 ;$$

-

$$\tau = 50 \frac{1}{2} ;$$

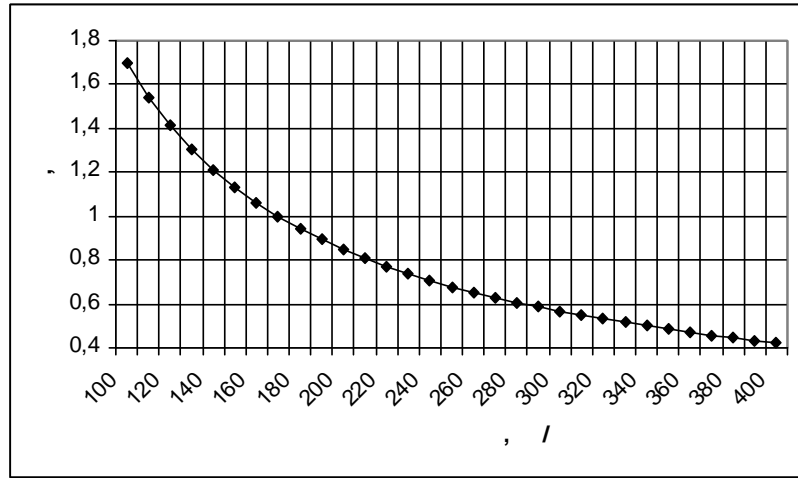
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I -

$$n_1 = 140 / ; \quad \text{II -}$$

$$n_2 = 370 / .$$





5 -

-2

1,21

0,46 .

-2

-2

$n_{1-2} = 140 \div 370$  /

1.

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., 1976. - 240 .

2.

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», 1 (35) - : - , 2009.

3.

, 1980. - 976 .

4.

3-

. . 1. - 5-

, 1978. - 728 .

( )

### **Summary**

Reliability and efficiency of the regimental earth digging machine depends on the application in the design of its safety device transmission, which allows automatically track out result resistance on implement, and timely provides its gradual tip out or full stop. Take into account suddenness of implement locking by strong inclusions in the soil ground, determination of criteria is required - a rational response of time to range hydromechanical regulator.

Mathematical model of safety device control of working body transmission for digger was constructed. Rational interval of control safety device was defined taking into account the requirements of workflow and specifications of vehicle.