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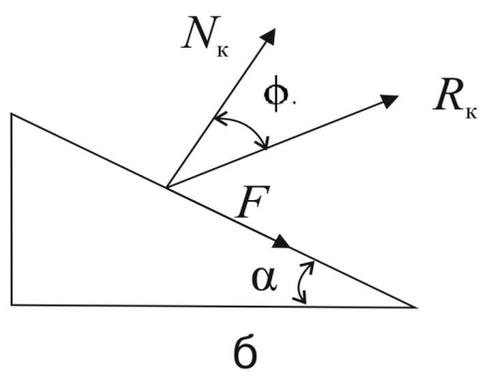
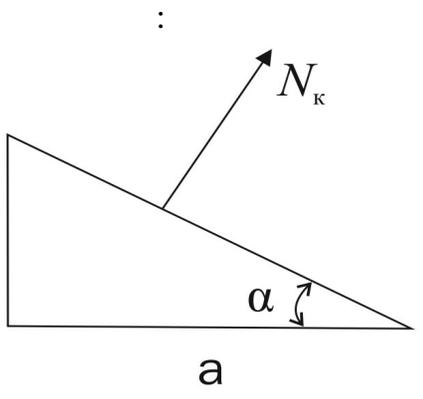
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(N_k);
 R_k

V_N

(2). N

($-N$)

$F = 0, R$

N

($-N_z$)

R
3).

R_x

(R_z).

(2)

$$P \geq |N_x| + N_z \cdot \operatorname{tg} \phi_1 \quad N_x = N \cdot \sin \alpha; \quad N_z = N \cdot \cos \alpha;$$

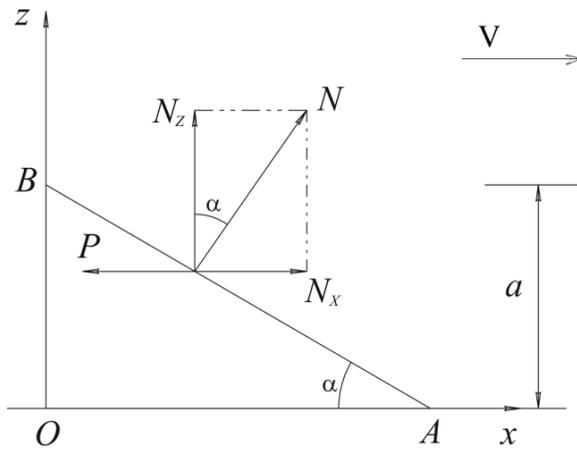
$$P \geq N(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \phi_1),$$

$$P \geq \frac{N}{\cos \phi_1} \sin(\alpha + \phi_1), \quad (1)$$

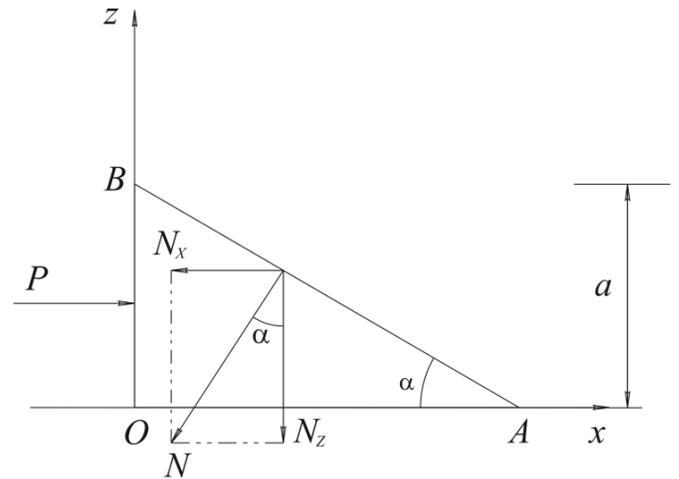
$\operatorname{tg} \phi_1 =$
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$N \cdot F.$

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$$P = R_x + R_z \cdot \operatorname{tg} \phi_1,$$

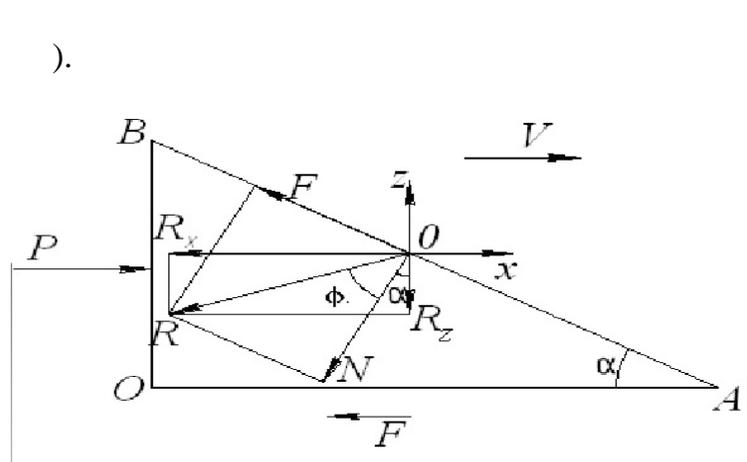
$$R_x = R \sin(\alpha + \phi);$$

$$R_z = R \cos(\alpha + \phi)$$

$$P = R[\sin(\alpha + \phi) + \cos(\alpha + \phi) \operatorname{tg} \phi_1],$$

1 -

;



3 -

1 = ,

$$P = \frac{N}{\cos \phi} [\sin(\alpha + \phi) + \cos(\alpha + \phi) \operatorname{tg} \phi] \quad (2)$$

abcd

$$(4) \quad l, \quad b.$$

$$V = a_K b l,$$

$a_K -$
 $b, l -$

$$G = \gamma V,$$

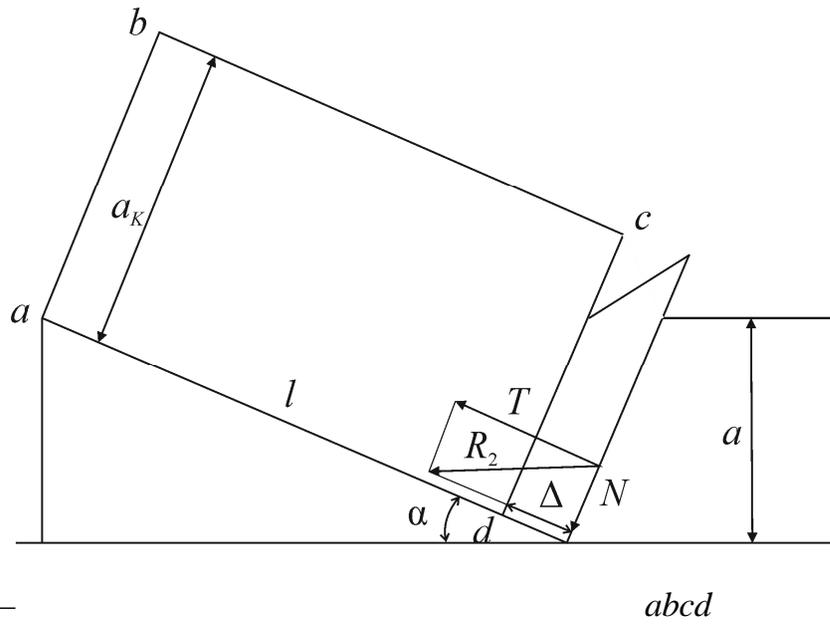
$\gamma -$

$$G_N = G \cdot \cos \alpha = \gamma \cdot V \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$T = G_N f, \quad (3)$$

$f -$
 T

(4).



4 -

abcd

:

$$T = R_2 \cdot \cos\alpha, \quad N = R_2 \cdot \sin\alpha,$$

$$R_2 - \quad , \quad (\quad) ;$$

$$N - \quad , \quad .$$

N

fN,

:

$$T = G_N f + N f$$

$$T = G_N \cdot f + f \cdot R_2 \cdot \sin\alpha,$$

$$R_2 \cdot \cos\alpha = G_N \cdot f + f \cdot R_2 \cdot \sin\alpha, \quad (4)$$

R₂:

$$R_2 = \frac{G \cdot f \cdot \cos\alpha}{\cos\alpha - f \cdot \sin\alpha},$$

$$R_2 = \frac{a_K \cdot \gamma \cdot b \cdot l \cdot f \cdot \cos\alpha}{\cos\alpha - f \cdot \sin\alpha}. \quad (5)$$

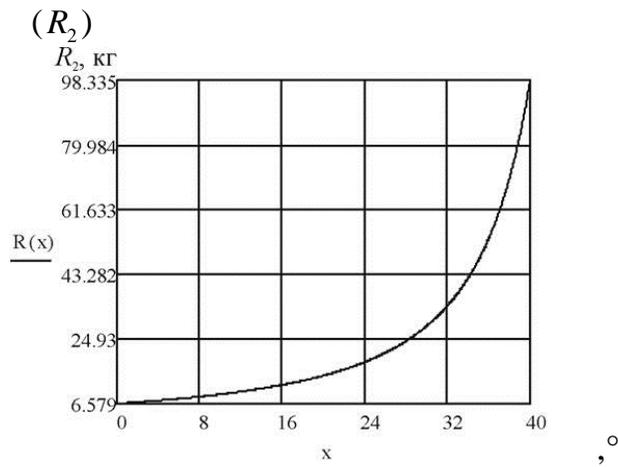
4

:

$$a_k = \frac{a}{\cos(\alpha + \phi)}$$

:

$$R = R_2 = \frac{a \cdot \gamma \cdot b \cdot l \cdot f \cdot \cos \alpha}{\cos(\alpha + \varphi) \cdot (\cos \alpha - f \cdot \sin \alpha)} \quad (6)$$

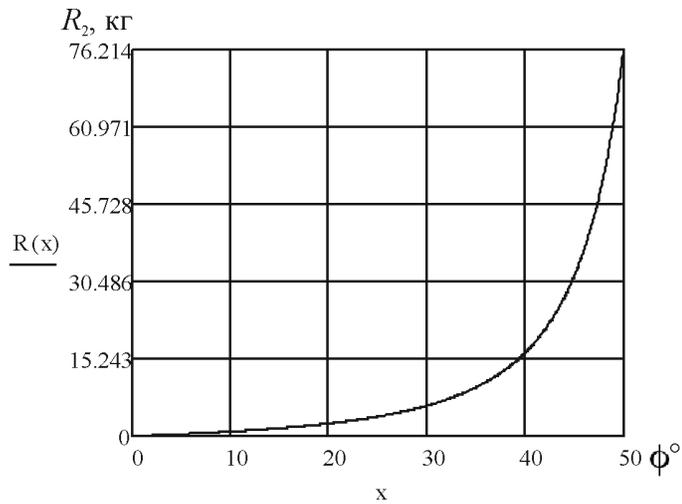


5.

5 -

: ($f = 0,84$; $a = 0.1$; $b = 0.1$; $l = 0.3$; $\gamma = 2000 \frac{1}{3}$)

6.



6 -

($\alpha = 30^0$; $a = 0.1$; $b = 0.1$; $l = 0.3$; $\gamma = 2000 \frac{1}{3}$)

10-14 .

$$P = R \left[\sin(\alpha + \phi) + \frac{\cos \alpha \operatorname{tg} \phi}{\cos \phi} \right], \quad (7)$$

$$P = P_1 + P_2,$$

P_1 -

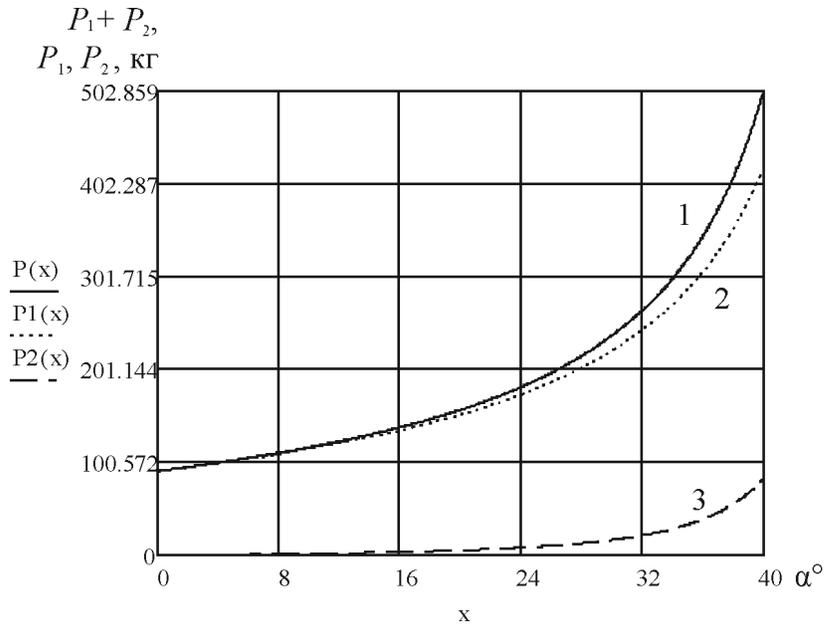
(7);

P_2 -

(6), . . .

$$P = R \left(\sin(\alpha + \phi) + \frac{\cos \alpha \operatorname{tg} \phi}{\cos \phi} \right) + \frac{f \gamma a b l \sin \alpha}{\cos(\alpha + \phi)(\cos \alpha - f \sin \alpha)},$$

$$R = \frac{\mu a b}{\cos(\alpha + \phi)},$$



7 -

1 -

2 -

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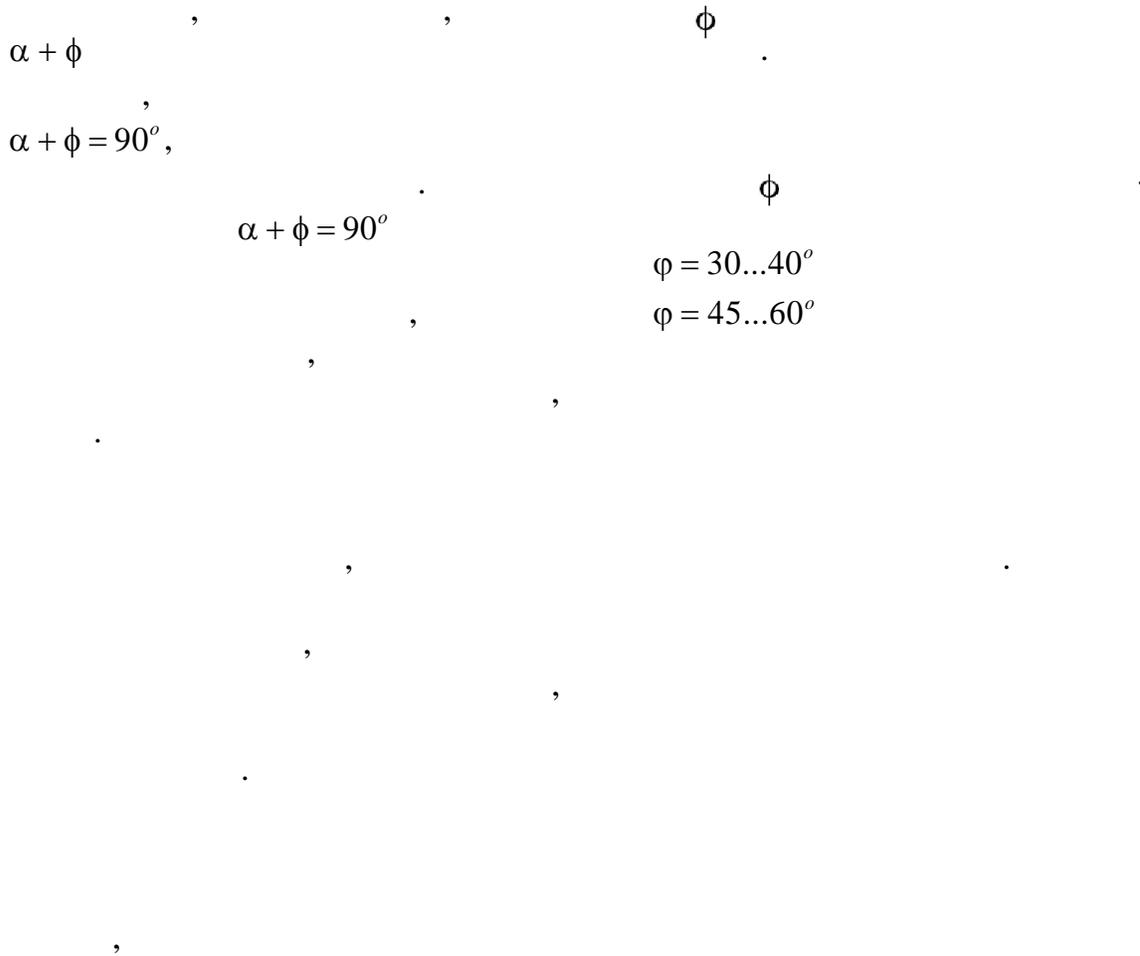
- 1;

- 2.

$$P = \frac{ab}{\cos(\alpha + \phi)} \left[\mu \left(\sin(\alpha + \phi) + \frac{\cos \alpha \operatorname{tg} \phi}{\cos \phi} \right) \right] + \frac{f \gamma l \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha - f \sin \alpha} \quad (8)$$

$$P = f(\alpha) \quad \mu = 4000 \frac{n}{m^2}, \gamma = 2000 \frac{1}{3}, f = 0.84$$

7.



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Summary

The influence of the soil movement on a working surface of a wedge and coefficient of friction on the traction resistance of a wedge is established. The full traction resistance of a two-sided wedge caused by destruction of the soil, formation of layer and the movement of the soil on a wedge is determined. The received results allow design working bodies of the soil-cultivating tools fulfilling the set agrotechnical requirements of processing of the soil at the minimum traction resistance.