

المرحلة: الثانية

السنة الدراسية: 2017-2018

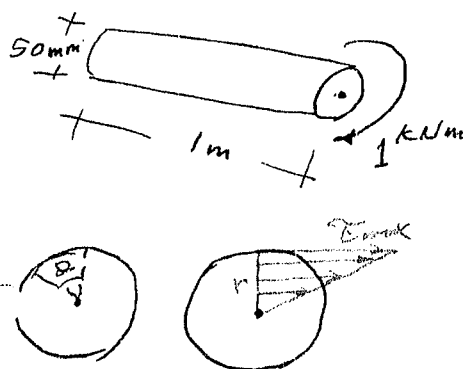
اسم التدريسي: أم.د علي العذاري



الكلية الإسلامية الجامعة  
قسم هندسة تقنيات البناء والإنشاءات  
المادة: مقاومة مواد

(11)

Example 1: Calculate the shearing stresses for the Bar and it's Angle of twist using  $G = 85 \times 10^3 \frac{N}{mm^2}$



$$\tau = \frac{T r}{J}$$

$$J = \frac{\pi}{32} (50)^4 = 0.61 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{1 \times 10^6 \times 25}{0.61 \times 10^6} = 41 \frac{N}{mm^2}$$

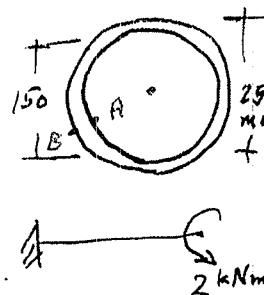
$$\theta = \frac{TL}{GJ} = \frac{1 \times 10^6 \times 1 \times 10^3}{85 \times 10^3 \times 0.61 \times 10^6} = 0.01 \text{ rad}$$

Example 2: Calculate the Torsional stresses at points A & B

$$J = \frac{\pi}{32} (250^4 - 150^4)$$

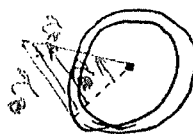
$$= \frac{\pi}{32} (0.39 \times 10^{10} - 0.0506 \times 10^{10})$$

$$= 333 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$



$$\tau_A = \frac{T r}{J} = \frac{2 \times 10^6 \times 75}{333 \times 10^6} = 0.45 \frac{N}{mm^2} \text{ [MPa]}$$

$$\tau_B = \frac{T r}{J} = \frac{2 \times 10^6 \times 125}{333 \times 10^6} = 0.750 \frac{N}{mm^2}$$





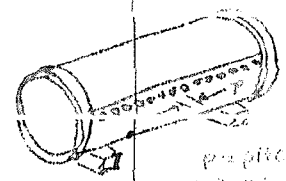
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المادة: مقاومة مواد - الخصال

المادة: مقاومة مواد

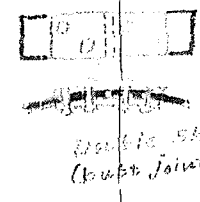
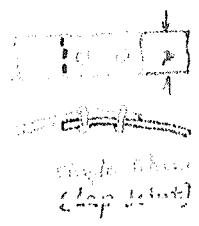
Riveted and Welded Joints in Pressure Vessels

Rivet برص  
 weld لحام  
 the rivets are driven red and hot and after cooling they squeeze the plate tightly together

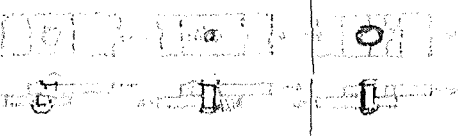


pitch (distance)

Note:  
 $\frac{N}{mm^2} = \frac{MIN}{m^2} [MPa]$



Example of problem  
 Answer:  
 $\sigma = \frac{P}{A}$   
 $\sigma = \frac{20 \times 10^3}{362.8}$   
 $\sigma = 55.13 \text{ MPa}$



Failure modes:  
 crushing of rivet  
 crushing of plate  
 bearing of plate

Example: In a pressure vessel...  
 calculate the ultimate strength of the joint  
 using ASME data for perpendicular...

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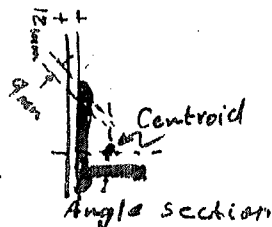
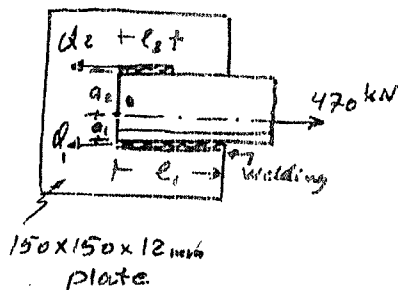


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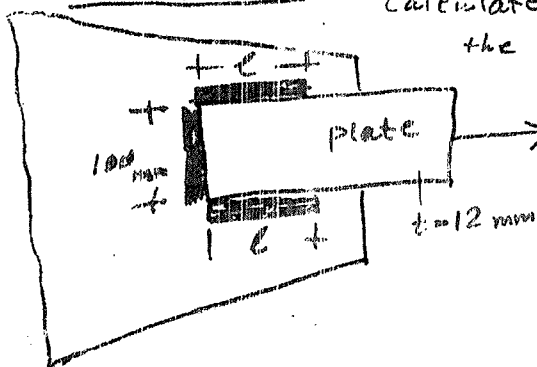
Example 3:



Calculate the welding lengths  $l_1, l_2$  knowing that the weld metal shear  $\tau = 95 \frac{N}{mm^2}$  and  $a_1 = 41.4 \text{ mm}, a_2 = 108.6 \text{ mm}$

Ans.  $Q_1 = 340.58 \text{ kN}, Q_2 = 129.83 \text{ kN}$   
 $l_1 = 398 \text{ mm}, l_2 = 152 \text{ mm}$

Example 4



Calculate the length  $l$  required to resist the load  $P$  knowing that:

$\sigma$  in tension =  $112 \frac{N}{mm^2}$   
 $\tau$  in shear =  $95 \frac{N}{mm^2}$

(Ans. :  $l = 65 \text{ mm}$ )

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26-12-2015

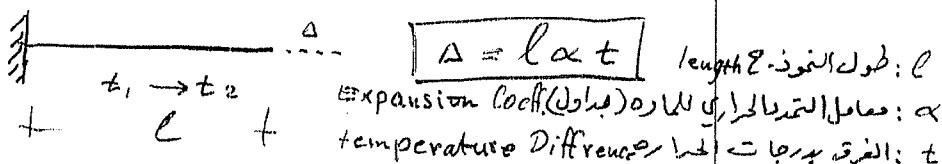
د. عبد العزيز

## Thermal stresses & Strain

الاجزات الحرارية الانفعالات

(17) مقاومة المواد الثاني

### 1. Free Elongation

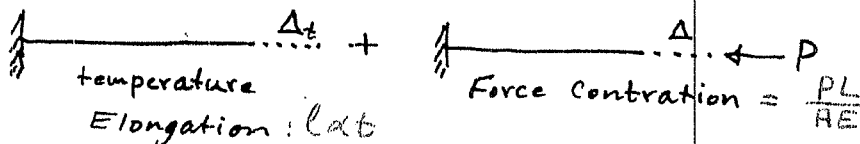
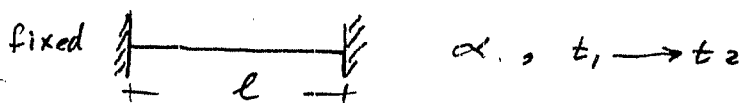


Example: find the elongation of the rod having:  $l = 2\text{ m}$ ,  $\alpha = 12 \times 10^{-6} \frac{1}{\text{C}^\circ}$  when the temperature raise from  $10^\circ\text{C}$  to  $90^\circ\text{C}$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= l \alpha t \\ &= 2 \times 10^3 \times 12 \times 10^{-6} (90 - 10) \\ &= 1.920 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

### 2. When the Elongation is prevented: P in the support cause stress and contraction



$$l \alpha t = \frac{P L}{A E} \rightarrow \frac{P}{A} = \sigma, \epsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E}$$

stress  $\sigma = \alpha t E$  → strain  $\epsilon = \alpha t$

Example: Calculate the stresses in the rod:

$t_1 = 10^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $t_2 = 80^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\alpha = 0.000012 \frac{1}{\text{C}^\circ}$ ,  $E = 10^3 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}^2}$

Solution:  $\sigma = \alpha E t = 12 \times 10^{-6} \times 10^3 (80 - 10) = 0.84 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}^2}$   
 strain  $\epsilon = \alpha t = 12 \times 10^{-6} (80 - 10) = 8.4 \times 10^{-4} [-]$