

HYDRAULIC MOTORS

MOTOR APPLICATION

VEHICLE DRIVE CALCULATIONS

1. Motor speed: n, RPM

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

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, lbs [daN]

The resistance force resulted in wheels contact with different surfaces:

$$RR = G \times \rho$$

G - total weight loaded on vehicle, lbs [daN];

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, lbs [daN]

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

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. Accelerate force: FA, lbs [daN]

Force FA necessary for acceleration from 0 to maximum speed v and time t can be calculated with a formula:

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

FA - accelerate force, lbs [daN];

t - time, [s].

5. Tractive effort: DP, lbs [daN]

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, lbs [daN]

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, in-lb [daNm]

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, in-lb [daNm]

$$M_w = \frac{G_w \times f \times R_{in} [R_m]}{i \times \eta_M}$$

To avoid wheel slipping, it should be observed the following condition $M_w > M$

f - frictional factor;

G_w - total weight over the wheels, lbs [daN].

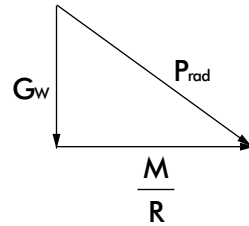
Table 3

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} , lbs [daN]

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.

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



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

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.

