

Estimate S-N curve & C.L.F curves for axial loading, of precision steel parts with $S_u = 150$ kpsi $S_y = 120$ kpsi commercially polished surfaces.
Cross sectional dims < 2 in

S-N curve $S(10^3)$ $S_n = S(10^6)$

$S_{10^3} = (0.75)(150) = \underline{112}$ kpsi

$S_n = S_n' C_L C_D C_S$

~~S_n'~~ $S_n' = (0.5)(S_u) = (0.5)(150) = \underline{75}$ kpsi

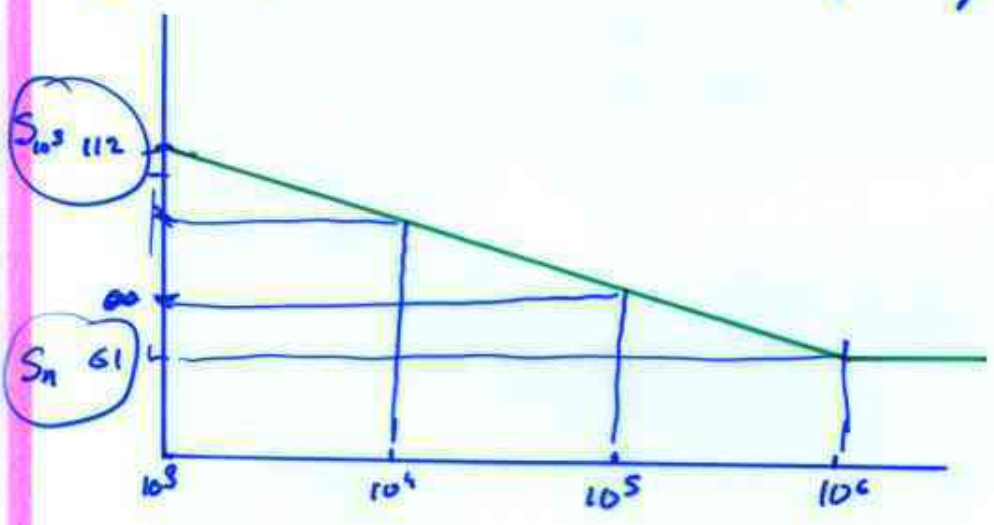
C_S polished = 0.9

C_L axial = 1.0

C_D precision axial, = 0.9

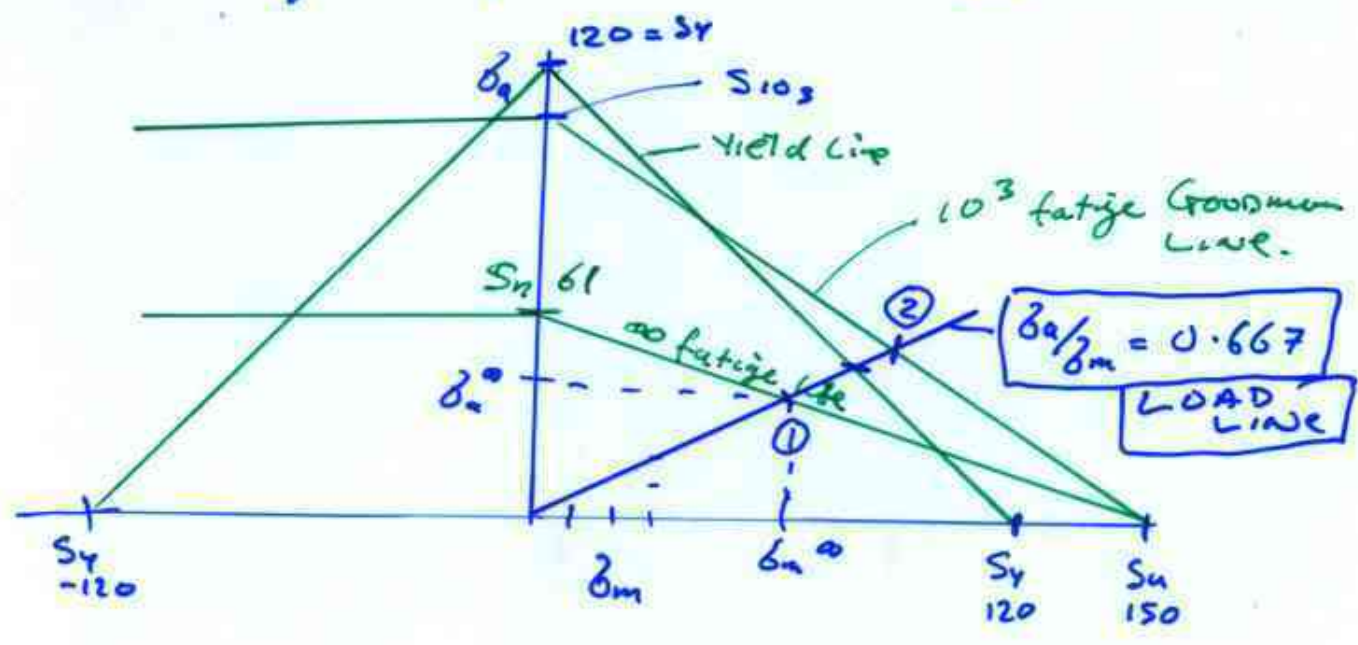
$S_n = (1.0)(0.9)(0.9)(75) = 61$ kpsi

Estimate S-N curve on log-log paper.



Constant life Fatigue curves.

Linear plot MS



Round tensile link

negligible stress concentration

fluctuating load 1000 lb \rightarrow 5000 lb
min max

Precision manufactured

Polished $S_u = 150$ kpsi $S_y = 120$ kpsi

F.S. of 2 to be used

find diameter for ∞ life
 " " " 10^3 cycles.

"P" load $P_m \text{ mean} = \left(\frac{1000 + 5000}{2} \right) \times FS = \underline{6000}$

$P_a = \left(\frac{5000 - 1000}{2} \right) \times FS = \underline{4000}$

$\sigma_m = P_m/A$ $\sigma_a = P_a/A$ A is cross sectional area.

$\frac{\sigma_a}{\sigma_m} = \frac{P_a/A}{P_m/A} = \frac{P_a}{P_m} = \frac{4000}{6000} = 0.667$

$\frac{\sigma_a}{\sigma_m} = 0.667$ LOAD LINE