

Experimental analysis of Vehicle frame

Prof. Vidyanand .S. Jakukore¹, Ramchandra Hegadkar², Shreyash karale³

¹(Professor Mechanical Department, Fab-tech College of Engineering Sangola /Solapur University, India)

²(Student Mechanical Department, Fab-tech College of Engineering Sangola /Solapur University, India)

³(Student Mechanical Department, Fab-tech College of Engineering Sangola /Solapur University, India)

ABSTRACT : In this experimental work, find out stress induced in vehicle by strain gauge method after application of load under static loading condition. When load is applied on frame then stress is generated frame we measure this stress by strain gauge. It is observed that experimental results are more correct than analytical because correct boundary conditions.

Keywords – Boundary Condition ,Strain gauge Analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

Strain gauges are devices whose resistance changes under the application of force or strain. They can be used for measurement of force, strain, stress, pressure, displacement, acceleration etc. While there are several methods of measuring strain, the most common is with a strain gauge, a device whose electrical resistance varies in proportion to the amount of strain in the device. The metallic strain gauge consists of a very fine wire or, more commonly, metallic foil arranged in a grid pattern. The grid pattern maximizes the amount of metallic wire or foil subject to strain in the parallel direction. The cross sectional area of the grid is minimized to reduce the effect of shear strain and Poisson Strain. The grid is bonded to a thin backing, called the carrier, which is attached directly to the test specimen. Therefore, the strain experienced by the test specimen is transferred directly to the strain gauge, which responds with a linear change in electrical resistance. Strain gauges are available commercially with nominal resistance values from 30 to 3000 Ω , with 120, 350, and 1000 Ω being the most common values. When load is applied on frame then stress is generated frame we measure this stress by strain gauge. It is observed that experimental results are more correct than analytical because correct boundary conditions

II. EXPERIMENTATION OF VEHICLE FRAME

Experiment can be carried out in go kart frame by using wire type strain gauge

Procedure

1. To clean the area of frame for placing wires type strain gauge.
2. Wire type strain gauge can be place in a go kart frame.
3. Placing strain gauge by used in fevi quick.
4. wire type strain gauge can used to connect wire used in bridge by soldering process
5. Bridge placed in neared the to the strain gauge
6. Another wire used in strain gauge to reading purpose in strain indicator.
7. Applied load for 130 kg and to indicate the strain and stress of go kart frame

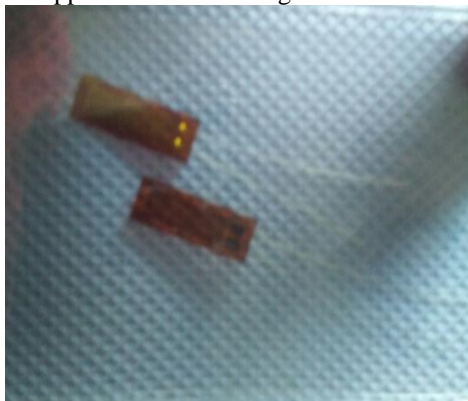


Fig1: Strain Gauge



Fig2: Terminal Strip

In this Project I have used quarter bridge circuit for strain measurement purpose and wire type strain gauge is used the gauge factor for strain gauge is 1000 ohm

III. EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS FRAME READING

Load applied in a vehicle	Strain generated at location 1	Stress generated at location 1
130	14	2.940
130	15	3.150
130	14	2.940

Calculation

Load applied in a vehicle 130 kg
 Stress = Strain × Young modulus
 = $14 \times 10^{-6} \times 210 \times 10^3$
 = 2.940 N/mm

E= 210GPA for mild steel

TABLE NO 2

Load applied in a vehicle	Strain generated at location 2	Stress generated at location 2
130	9	1.89
130	1	0.210
130	1	0.210

Calculation

Load applied in a vehicle 130 kg
 Stress = Strain × Young modulus
 = $9 \times 10^{-6} \times 210 \times 10^3$
 = 1.89 N/mm

E= 210GPA for mild steel

TABLE NO 3

Load applied in a vehicle	Bending Strain generated at location 3	Bending Stress generated at location 3
130	79	16.590
130	81	17.010
130	82	17.220

Calculation

Load applied in a vehicle 130 kg
 Stress = Strain × Young modulus
 = $79 \times 10^{-6} \times 210 \times 10^3$
 = 16.590 N/mm

E= 210GPA for mild steel

Photos of project



Fig3: Vehicle Photograph Before Strain Gauge Mounting



Fig4: Vehicle Photograph after 3 Strain Gauge Mounting

IV. CONCLUSION

1. It is observed that reading obtained by experimental measurements are more correct than analytical and FEA Methods because correct location of gauge.
2. Experimental results clearly shows the vehicle is safe for a load of 130 kg and maximum stress produced is 17 N/mm^2 , which is far below than yield Strength of material.
3. Finally it would be conclude that the frame is safe and its cost is very low as compare to other frame due to its Hollow cross section.

REFERENCES

- [1] Dr. D.Ravikanth1 C. Nagaraja2 Dr. K.Rajagopal3 Dr. V.S.S.Murthy4., Fabrication of a Model Go-Kart (With Low Cost)., IOSR Journal of Mechanical and Civil Engineering (IOSR-JMCE) e-ISSN: 2278-1684,p-ISSN: 2320-334X, Volume 12, Issue 6 Ver. V (Nov. - Dec. 2015), PP 24-30
- [2] Prof. Alpesh V. Mehta*, Mr. Nikunj Padhiar, Mr. Jaydip Mendapara , DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF HYBRID GO-KART, International Journal of Advanced Engineering Technology E-ISSN 0976-3945
- [3]. Gautam Yadav, Dhananjay Aakash Ahlawat, Gaurav Gulia., GO KART DESIGNING AND ANALYSIS, New Journal of The International Association of Advanced Technology and Science, Vol. 15 | NOVEMBER 2014 ISSN-3347-4482.
- [4]. Ravindra Laxman Gaikwad, Prathmesh Vishwas Waghmare, Lalit Daulatrao Deore, Akshay Mukesh Mutake., DESIGN OF GO-KART VEHICLE SYSTEMS, international conference on emerging trends in engineering and management research, 23rd march 2016 ICTEMR-16.
- [5]. N. R. Patil, Ravichandra R. Kulkarni, Bhushan R. Mane, Suhil H. Malve., Static analysis of Go-Kart Chassis frame by Analytical and SolidWorks Simulation, International Journal of Scientific Engineering and Technology Volume No.3 Issue No.5, pp : 661-663 (ISSN : 2277-1581) 1 May 2014 .
- [7] Industrial engineering and management by O. P. Khanna
- [8]. www.kartbuilding.net
- [9]. www.howstuffworks.com