

工學碩士 學位論文

複合材料 軸 工法 設計 製造 應力 解析 小型 船舶用 研究

**A Study on Stress Analysis and Design of Composites
Shaft on Small Ship by Filament Winding Process**

指導 教授 金 允 海

2002年 08月

韓國海洋大學校 大學院

機 械 工 學 科

林 澈 文

ABSTRACT

NOMENCLATURE

1 ----- (1)

1.1 ----- (1)

1.2 ----- (2)

2 ----- (4)

2.1 ----- (4)

2.2 ----- (5)

2.3 ----- (6)

2.4 ----- (12)

2.5 ----- (14)

3 ----- (16)

3.1 ----- (16)

3.2 ----- (22)

4 ----- (28)

5 ----- (32)

5.1 ----- (32)

5.2 ----- (38)

6 ----- (43)

NOMENCLATURE

σ_{ij} : Vertical stress

τ_{ij} : Shear stress

γ_{ij} : Shear strain

ε_i : Vertical strain

E_{ij} : stiffness

x, y, z : Direction of axis

Q_{ij} : Reduced stiffness

\overline{Q}_{ij} : Transformed reduced stiffness

S_{ij} : Compliance

l : $\cos \theta$

m : $\sin \theta$

N_{ij} : Positive resultant forces

M_{ij} : Positive resultant moments

t : Total thickness of laminate

k_{ij} : Bending curvature

ε_i^0 : Midplane tensile strain

A_{ij} : Extensional stiffness

B_{ij} : Coupling stiffness

D_{ij} : Bending stiffness

PS : Horse power

Toq : Torque

D : Diameter of shaft

R : Ratio of diameter

$\bar{\sigma}_i$: Average stress of shaft direction

$\bar{\tau}_{xy}$: Average shear stress

$(\tau_{xy})_M$: Average shear stress of shaft

Abstract

Filament Winding Process is a comparatively simple operation in which continuous reinforcements in the form of roving are wound over a rotating mandrel. And now well established as a versatile method for storage tanks and pipe for the chemical and other industries.

This paper investigates that technology is ensured by filament winding process and composites shaft of small ship is developed. Property of composites shaft has high strength and effect of materials reduction as it is compared to metal shaft. So, purpose of the study is to ensure manufacture process of composites shaft, stress analysis and design of structure for small ship

The purpose of this study is to design and to analyze the stress of composite shaft which is wound by filament winding method. The composites shaft has high strength and reduction in weight compared to metal shaft. Manufacturing composites shaft is used to metal shaft(SUS420), it is diameter($D=40$), length($L=300$). The shaft is designed to considerate tensile, compression, torsion and vibration.

As composites shaft which is influenced the largest by torsion was analyzed, the diameter is as large as shear stress is smaller. If angle of winding is 90-degree, shear elongation becomes large and torsion moment is large. In order to replace metal shaft with composite shaft, the diameter of shaft was determined on 40mm and the ratio of

diameter was determined on 0.4 for torsion moment. As angle of winding is 30-60 degree, shear elongation was not different. In the case that angle of winding is 75-degree over, composites shaft may be fractured by torsion. So, diameter of composite shaft must be grown, because of safe of composite shaft.

1

1.1

가

autoclave

RTM

Filament winding

[1]

FRP

Filament winding

가

가

[2]

가

80

가

1.2

FRP

FRP

, Table 1

[7,8]

Resin bath

Filament winding

**Table 1 Comparison the property of steel shaft
and composites shaft**

	Steel shaft	Composites shaft
Materials	Steel	FRP
Weight	1(100%)	0.3(30%)
Corrosion resistance	Low	High
Specific strength	Low	High
Specific elongation	Low	High
Absolution of vibration	Bad	Good
Numbers of bearing	Many	A little
Property of repair	Bad	Good

2

2.1 (Filament Winding Method)

가

,

(carrige)

가

(mandrel)

^[3,4,5] Filament Winding Method

tension

control

,

,

(wet Winding)

(dry Winding)

가

가

,

가

가

B

(prepreg

roving)

^[6]

2.2

2.2.1

, 가 가 .

a. (glass fiber)

가

48 55GPa

b.

(advanced composite materials) 가

, 가 가 , 가

2.2.2 (matrix)

(matrix) ,

가

FRP FRM

, 가

(thermosetting) 가

가 (thermoplastics)

3가

가 , 가
(200 - 250 ° F)

A

2.3

a. (main body)

Headstock, Tailstock, Base, Carriage, Carriage Bed, Resin Bath, Eye, Eye Bath . (Fig. 1)

b. (headstock)

가

(spindle Motor), (timing belt)

(chuck)

(tailstock)

(carria

ge) . (Fig. 2)

c. (tailstock)

d. (carriage)

(bed)

Spindle

, (cross feeder),
(bath), (eye)

e. (carriage bed)

(Fig. 3)

f. (resin Bath)

(band) 가
(Squeeze Roller) . (Fig. 4)

g. (eye), (eye support)

가 가 (guide)
, (eye support) (handle)

가 . (Fig. 5)

h. (controller panel)

RPM (speed setting) S/W, S/W, S/W,

S/W,

(cycle counter),

S/W

i. (curing oven)

FRP

molding

가

가

가

가

(Fig. 6)

j.

FRP

(molding)



Fig.1 Main body



Fig.2 Headstock and tailstock

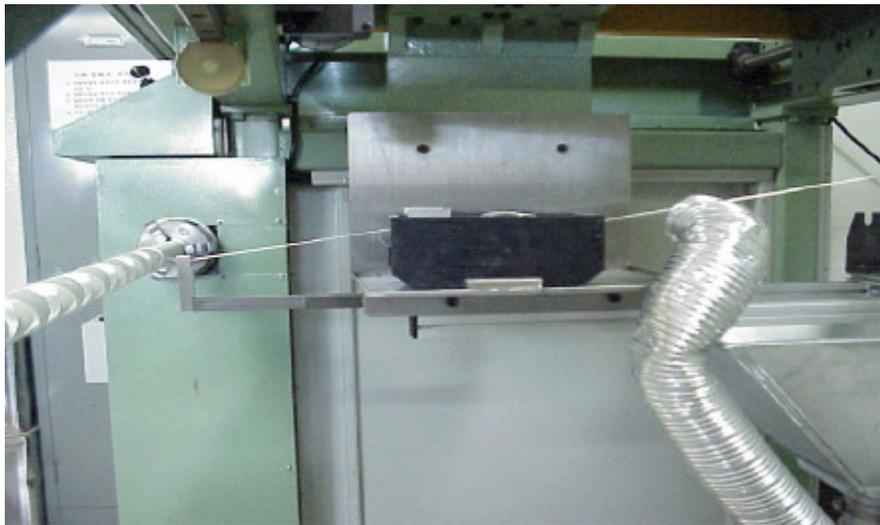


Fig.3 Carriage and carriage bed

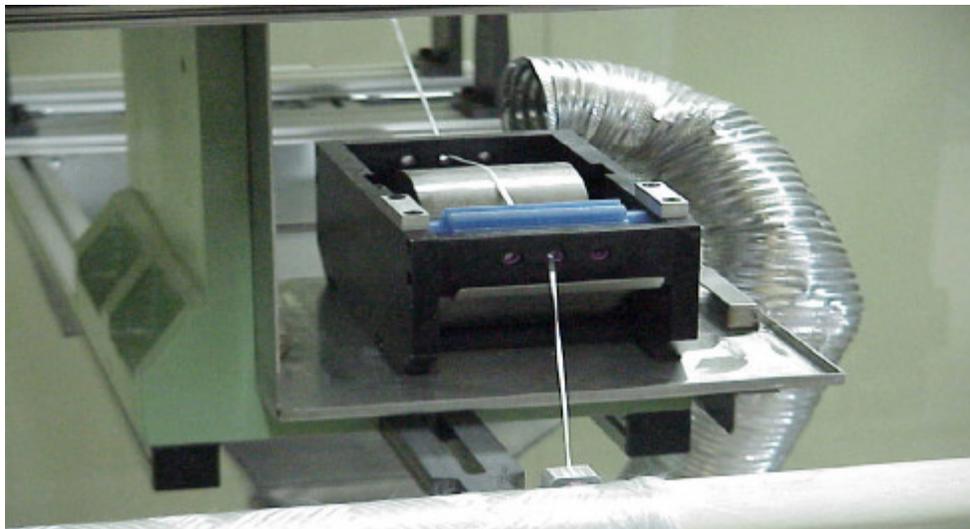


Fig.4 Resin bath

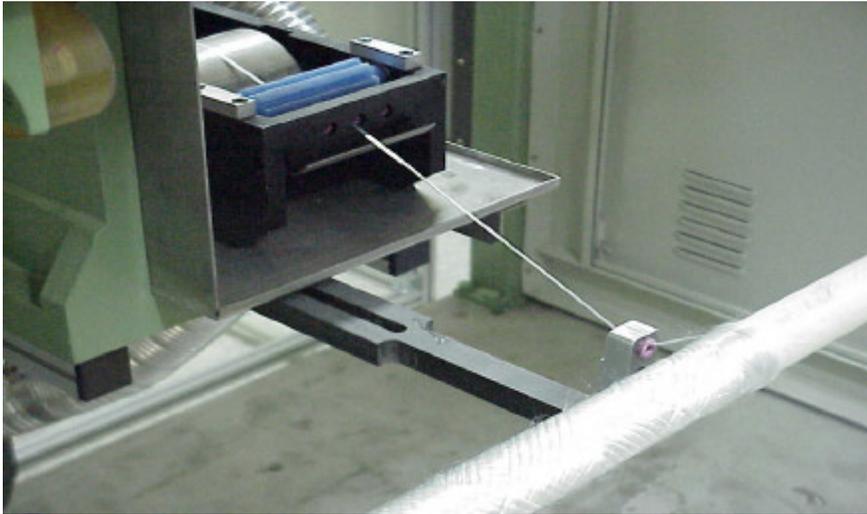


Fig.5 Eye and eye support



Fig.6 Curing oven

2.4

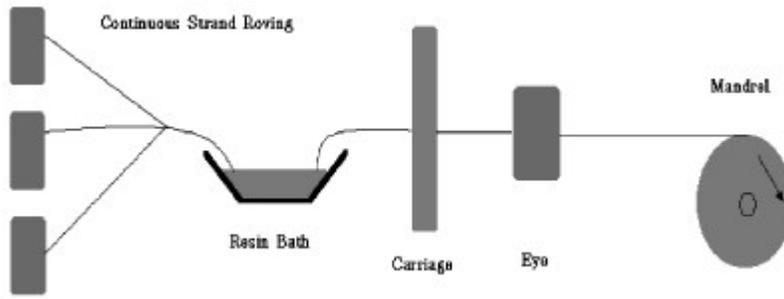


Fig. 7 Filament winding fabrication system

Yarn Tow

mandrel (cure)

mandrel , 가

frame

, , aramid

(polyester), (vinylester) (epoxy

resin)

가 , 가

mandrel

가 가

(Filament Winding)

가

, mandrel , winding ,
precure, (alignment) ,

a. Mandrel

100

6-7mm

b.

10

가

25 27 mmHg

c. (winding)

(strand)

(spring)

가

d.

e.

가

2.5

2.5.1

layer winding parts

가

. Autoclave

가

가

Fiber V_f (volume fraction)

Prepreg

가

가가

2.5.2

mandrel

Mandrel

가

가

, ,

mandrel

lamina

Mandrel

가

3

(matrix) (ply laminate) (fiber)
(stress) (strain)

가
1mm

가

3.1

(lamina)

a. - (Stress- Strain Relation)

3

$\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$

$\gamma_{12}, \gamma_{23}, \gamma_{31}$

가

$\tau_{12},$

τ_{23}, τ_{31}

$\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3$

가

x, y, z

,

,

.

-

.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \\ \sigma_3 \\ \tau_{23} \\ \tau_{31} \\ \tau_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{11} & Q_{12} & Q_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ Q_{21} & Q_{22} & Q_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ Q_{31} & Q_{32} & Q_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & Q_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & Q_{55} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & Q_{66} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \\ \epsilon_3 \\ \gamma_{23} \\ \gamma_{31} \\ \gamma_{12} \end{pmatrix} \text{-----} (1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \\ \epsilon_3 \\ \gamma_{23} \\ \gamma_{31} \\ \gamma_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & S_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ S_{21} & S_{22} & S_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ S_{31} & S_{32} & S_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & S_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & S_{55} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & S_{66} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \\ \sigma_3 \\ \tau_{23} \\ \tau_{31} \\ \tau_{12} \end{pmatrix} \text{-----} (2)$$

, Q_{ij}

, S_{ij} Compliance

.

-

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \\ \tau_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Q_{11} & Q_{12} & 0 \\ Q_{12} & Q_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & Q_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \\ \gamma_{12} \end{pmatrix} \text{-----} (3)$$

(stiffness)

가

b.

3

(1)

9

(E)

(ν)

1(1),

2(2),

1 2

3(3)

(E_x)가

(E_y)

(2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \\ \epsilon_3 \\ \gamma_{23} \\ \gamma_{31} \\ \gamma_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{E_1} & -\frac{\nu_{21}}{E_2} & -\frac{\nu_{31}}{E_2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{\nu_{12}}{E_2} & \frac{1}{E_2} & -\frac{\nu_{32}}{E_3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{\nu_{13}}{E_1} & -\frac{\nu_{23}}{E_2} & \frac{1}{E_3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{G_{23}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{G_{31}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{G_{12}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \\ \sigma_3 \\ \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{31} \\ \sigma_{12} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{---(4)}$$

(4)

12

가

$$S_{ij} = S_{ji}$$

9

가

$$\frac{\nu_{ij}}{E_i} = \frac{\nu_{ji}}{E_j} \quad i, j=1, 2, 3$$

c.

가

Fig. 8

θ

1, 2

x, y

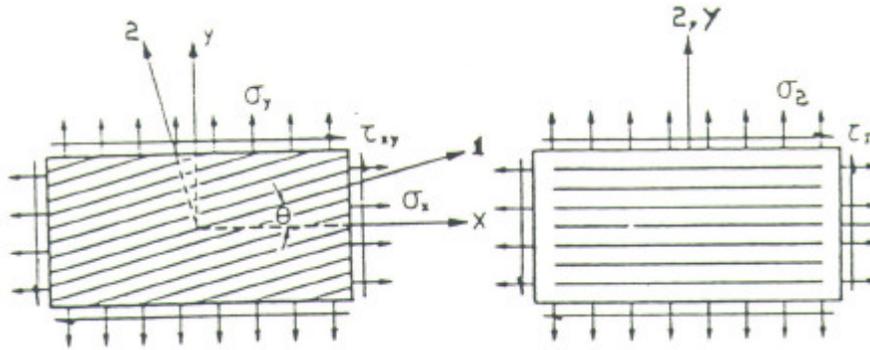


Fig. 8 Rotation of the main fiber axis for the optional x,y axis

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{pmatrix} = [T]^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \\ \tau_{12} \end{pmatrix} \text{-----} (5)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_x \\ \epsilon_y \\ \frac{\gamma_{xy}}{2} \end{pmatrix} = [T]^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_2 \\ \epsilon_1 \\ \frac{\gamma_{12}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \text{-----} (6)$$

$$[T] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \theta & \sin^2 \theta & 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ \sin^2 \theta & \cos^2 \theta & -2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ -\sin \theta \cos \theta & \sin \theta \cos \theta & \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta \end{bmatrix} \text{-----} (7)$$

(5),(6),(7) (3) x, y

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Q}_{11} & \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{16} \\ \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{22} & \bar{Q}_{26} \\ \bar{Q}_{16} & \bar{Q}_{26} & \bar{Q}_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_x \\ \epsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{pmatrix} \text{-----} (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{Q}_{11} &= Q_{11} l^4 + (2 Q_{12} + 2 Q_{66}) l^2 m^2 + Q_{22} m^4 \\ \bar{Q}_{12} &= S_{22} (l^4 + m^4) + (Q_{11} + Q_{22} - 4 Q_{66}) l^2 m^2 \\ \bar{Q}_{22} &= Q_{11} m^4 + 2(Q_{12} + 2 Q_{66}) l^2 m^2 + Q_{22} l^4 \\ \bar{Q}_{16} &= (Q_{11} - Q_{22} - 2 Q_{66}) l^3 m - (Q_{22} - Q_{12} - 2 Q_{66}) l m^3 \\ \bar{Q}_{26} &= (Q_{11} - Q_{22} - 2 Q_{66}) l m^3 - (Q_{22} - Q_{12} - 2 Q_{66}) l^3 m \\ \bar{Q}_{66} &= (Q_{11} + Q_{22} - 2 Q_{12} - 2 Q_{66}) l^2 m^2 + Q_{66} (l^4 + m^4) \end{aligned}$$

, $l = \cos \theta$, $m = \sin \theta$.

$$\bar{Q}_{ij} \quad \cdot \quad \bar{Q}_{ij} \quad Q_{ij} \quad 9$$

가 4
x, y
가

3.2



a.

(3) $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \gamma_{12}$ (3) $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \tau_{12}$ 1, 2 ,

$\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \gamma_{12}$, Q_{ij} . 3

x-y

(8) . (8)

- 가 . Fig. 9

k

$$[\sigma_{ij}]_k = [\bar{Q}_{ij}]_k [\epsilon_{ij}]_k \text{-----} (9)$$

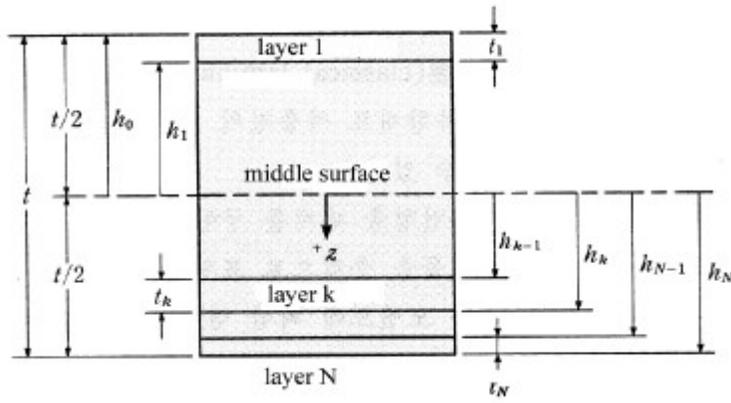


Fig. 9 The shape of laminates

$$\sum_{k=1}^N [\sigma_{ij}]_k = \sum_{k=1}^N [\bar{Q}_{ij}]_k [\epsilon_{ij}]_k \quad \text{----- (10)}$$

b.

가 , 가
 , 가
 가 , 가
 , 가

$$\begin{pmatrix} N_x \\ N_y \\ N_{xy} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{k=1}^N \int_{z_{k-1}}^{z_k} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{pmatrix} dz \text{-----(11)}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} M_x \\ M_y \\ M_{xy} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{k=1}^N \int_{z_{k-1}}^{z_k} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{pmatrix} z dz \text{-----(12)}$$

가 , N_{ij} 가 , M_{ij} 가 .(Fig 10)

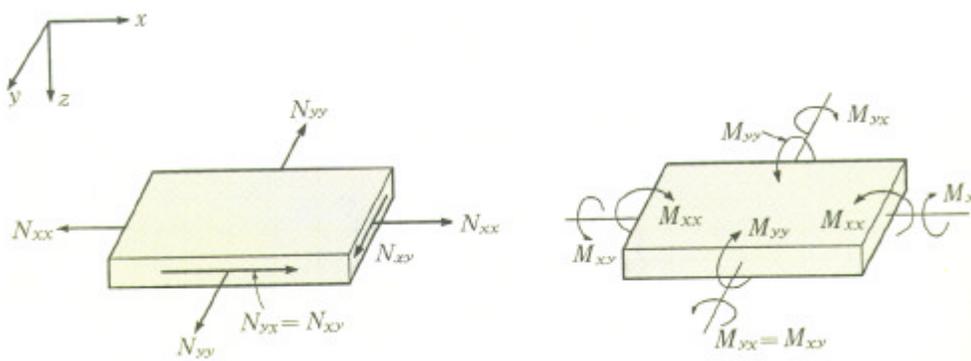


Fig. 10 Positive resultant forces and moment

$$\bar{\sigma}_{ij} = \frac{N_{ij}}{t} \text{-----(12-1)}$$

t :

c.

$$\begin{pmatrix} N_x \\ N_y \\ N_{xy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{16} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{26} \\ A_{16} & A_{26} & A_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_x^0 \\ \varepsilon_y^0 \\ \gamma_{xy}^0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{16} \\ B_{12} & B_{22} & B_{26} \\ B_{16} & B_{26} & B_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_x \\ k_y \\ k_{xy} \end{pmatrix} \text{-----} (13)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} M_x \\ M_y \\ M_{xy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{16} \\ B_{12} & B_{22} & B_{26} \\ B_{16} & B_{26} & B_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_x^0 \\ \varepsilon_y^0 \\ \gamma_{xy}^0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} D_{11} & D_{12} & D_{16} \\ D_{12} & D_{22} & D_{26} \\ D_{16} & D_{26} & D_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_x \\ k_y \\ k_{xy} \end{pmatrix} \text{-----} (14)$$

, k_{ij} ,

$$A_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^N [\bar{Q}_{ij}]_k \int_{k_{z-1}}^{k_z} dz \text{-----} (15)$$

$$B_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^N [\bar{Q}_{ij}]_k \int_{k_{z-1}}^{k_z} z dz \text{-----} (16)$$

$$D_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^N [\bar{Q}_{ij}]_k \int_{k_{z-1}}^{k_z} z^2 dz \text{-----} (17)$$

A_{ij} 가 N_i 가 가 $x-y$
 가 , D_{ij}
 M_{ij} 가 가 $x-y$
 가 , B_{ij}
 , 가 가
 $x-y$.

d.

, , , ,
 , (15), (16), (17) .

$$A_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^N [\overline{Q}_{ij}]_k \int_{k_{z-1}}^{k_z} dz = \overline{Q}_{ij} t \text{-----} (18)$$

$$B_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^N [\overline{Q}_{ij}]_k \int_{k_{z-1}}^{k_z} z dz = 0 \text{-----} (19)$$

$$D_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^N [\overline{Q}_{ij}]_k \int_{k_{z-1}}^{k_z} z^2 dz = \frac{1}{12} \overline{Q}_{ij} t^3 \text{-----} (20)$$

4

가 가

(fiber)

가

가

가

가

Torque
(shaft)

(angle)

Torque

가

, 가

가

45 °

45 °

가

RPM, Torque,
winding

(SUS420)

(D) 30

50mm, (L) 500mm

Torque RPM

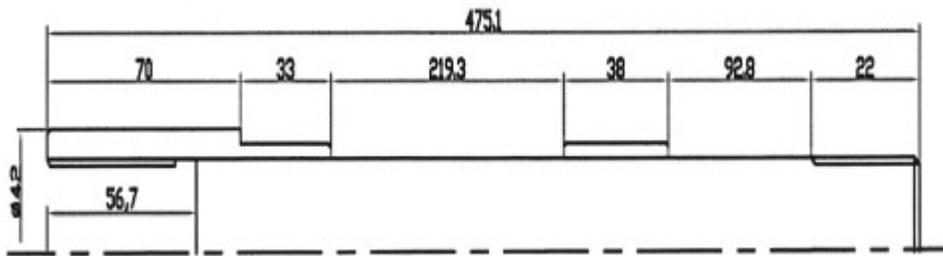


Fig. 11 Shape of shaft for small ship

가

Torque

$$(\tau_{xy})_M = \frac{16 T o q}{\pi D^3 (1 - R^4)} \text{-----} (21)$$

, $(\tau_{xy})_M$ (N/mm²), Toq Torque, D, R, τ_{xy} 가 가 $(\tau_{xy})_M$ 가 $\bar{\tau}_{xy}$

$$(\tau_{xy})_M = \bar{\tau}_{xy} \text{-----} (22)$$

(13)

$$\begin{pmatrix} N_x \\ N_y \\ N_{xy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{16} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{26} \\ A_{16} & A_{26} & A_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_x^0 \\ \epsilon_y^0 \\ \gamma_{xy}^0 \end{pmatrix} \text{-----} (23)$$

(21)

$$\begin{aligned} N_x &= A_{11} \epsilon_x^0 + A_{12} \epsilon_y^0 + A_{16} \epsilon_{xy}^0 \\ N_y &= A_{12} \epsilon_x^0 + A_{22} \epsilon_y^0 + A_{26} \epsilon_{xy}^0 \text{-----} (24) \\ N_{xy} &= A_{16} \epsilon_x^0 + A_{26} \epsilon_y^0 + A_{66} \epsilon_{xy}^0 \end{aligned}$$

가 , (24)

$$N_x = t [\bar{Q}_{11} \epsilon_x^0 + \bar{Q}_{12} \epsilon_y^0 + \bar{Q}_{16} \epsilon_{xy}^0 / N]$$

$$N_y = t [\bar{Q}_{12} \epsilon_x^0 + \bar{Q}_{22} \epsilon_y^0 + \bar{Q}_{26} \epsilon_{xy}^0 / N] \text{-----} (25)$$

$$N_{xy} = t [\bar{Q}_{16} \epsilon_x^0 / N + \bar{Q}_{22} \epsilon_y^0 / N + \bar{Q}_{26} \epsilon_{xy}^0]$$

$$t \quad N \quad (25)$$

(12- 1)

$$\bar{\sigma}_x = \bar{Q}_{11} \epsilon_x^0 + \bar{Q}_{12} \epsilon_y^0 + \bar{Q}_{16} \epsilon_{xy}^0 / N$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_y = \bar{Q}_{12} \epsilon_x^0 + \bar{Q}_{22} \epsilon_y^0 + \bar{Q}_{26} \epsilon_{xy}^0 / N \text{-----} (26)$$

$$\bar{\tau}_{xy} = \bar{Q}_{16} \epsilon_x^0 / N + \bar{Q}_{22} \epsilon_y^0 / N + \bar{Q}_{26} \epsilon_{xy}^0$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_x, \bar{\sigma}_y$$

$$\bar{\tau}_{xy}$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_y, \bar{\sigma}_x$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_x, \bar{\sigma}_y = 0 \quad (26)$$

5

5.1

가

0°

45°

가

(13)

$$\bar{\sigma}_x, \bar{\sigma}_y = 0, \quad \epsilon_x, \epsilon_y, \quad \epsilon_{xy}$$

Fig. 12

(D₀/D₁)가 0.4

가

가

가

$$(\bar{Q}_{66})$$

(26)

가 가

Table 1

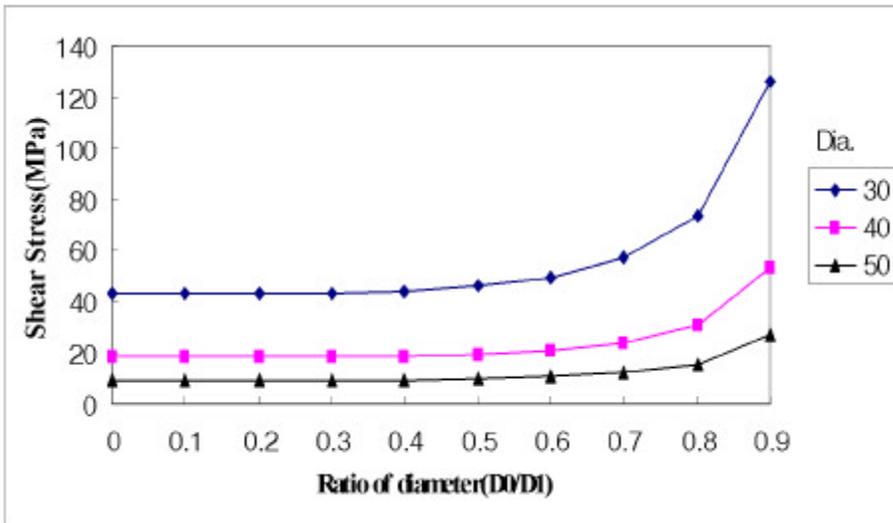


Fig.12 Shear stress for rate of dimension

Table 2 Design condition for composite shaft

Horse power	196(PS)
RPM	6,000
Tensile elastic modulus of glass/epoxy composites(E_1)	42,770 (MPa)
Tensile elastic modulus of glass/xpoxy composites(E_2)	11,720 (MPa)
Poisson's ratio(ν_{12})	0.27
Shear modulus(G_{12})	4,130 (MPa)

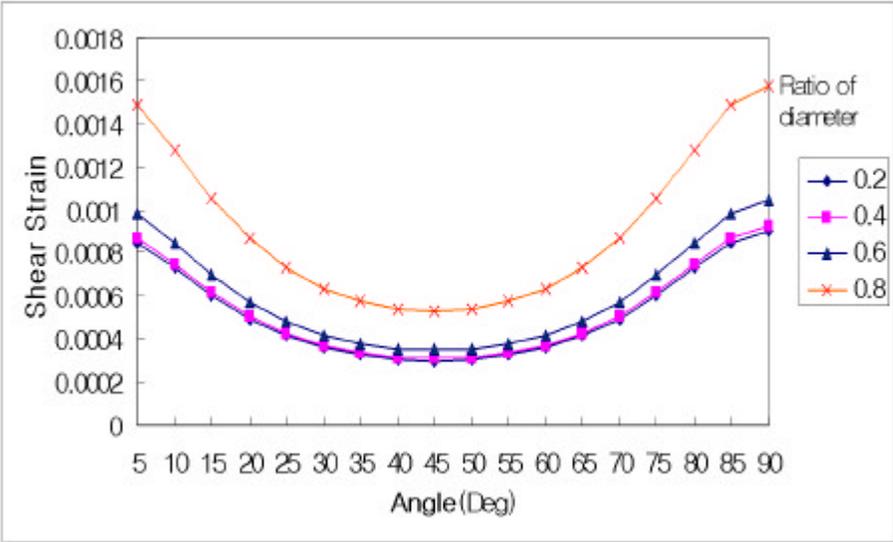


Fig. 13 Shear strain for angles and ratio of dimension (ϵ_{xy}^0 , $D_0=40$)

45 °

90 ° 가

45 °

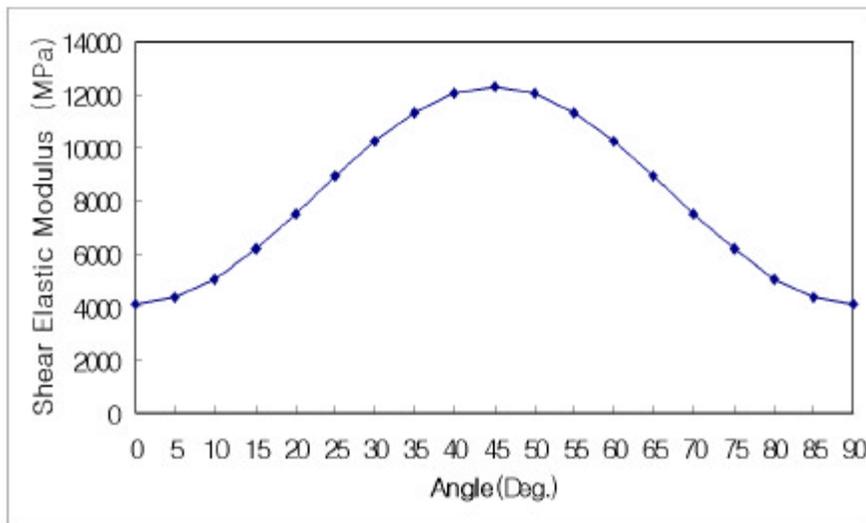


Fig. 14 Modulus of rigidity for angles

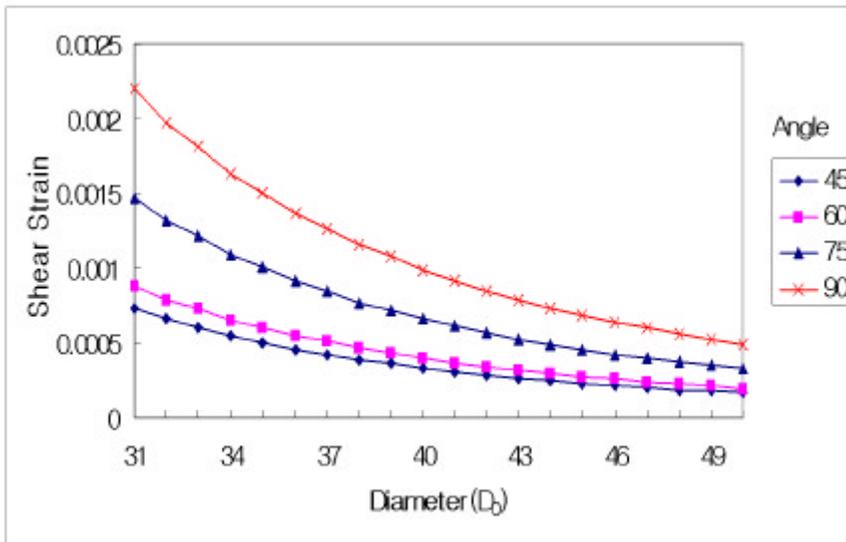


Fig. 15 Shear strain for angles and dimensions ($D_0/D_1=0.4$)

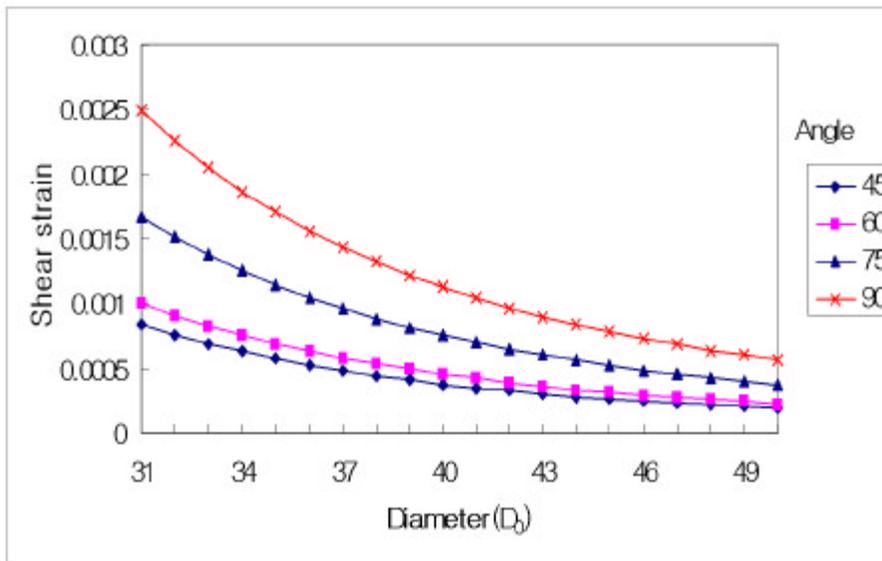


Fig. 16 Shear strain for angles and dimensions ($D_0/D_1=0.6$)

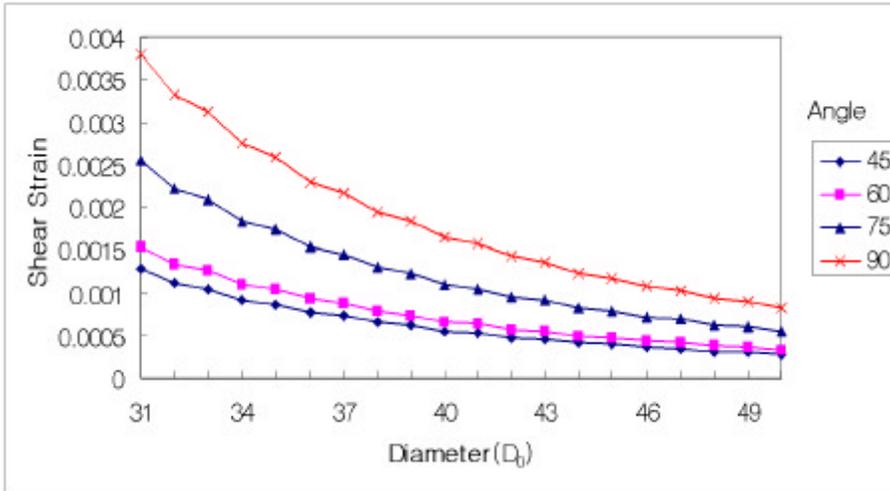
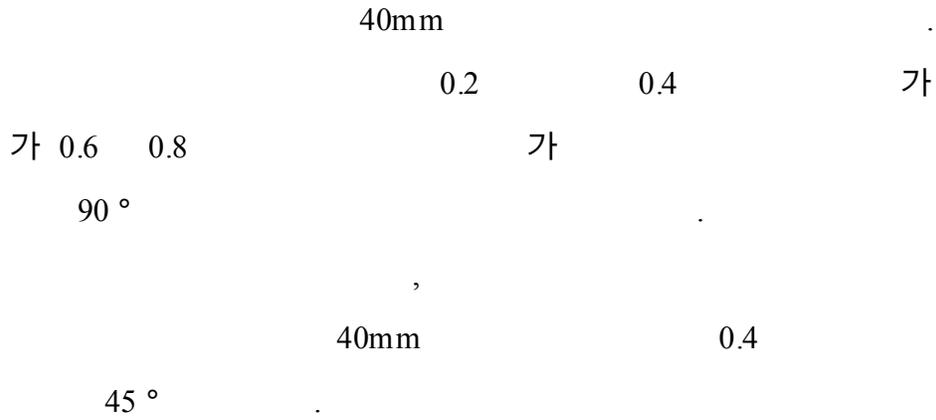


Fig. 17 Shear strain for angles and dimensions ($D_0/D_1=0.8$)

(ST S420)



5.2

a. (matrix)

가 가 , 가

, ,

Table 3

Table 3 Properties of matrix used in this study

Kinds	E.E.W (g/e q)	Viscosity (CPS at 25)	Ratio	Note
Epoxy resin (KBR- 1729)	170- 190	5,000- 6,000	100	F/W, Laminating
Curing agent (KBH- 1085)		30- 60	80	F/W, Laminating
Catalyst agent(BDMA)		300- 700	3	

b. (reinforcement)

가 가 가

. Glass roving 가

가 . TEX roll

Direct winding roving(single roving) , TEX

가 Strand 가 TEX multi
 roving(assembled roving)

Table 4 Properties of fiber used in this study

Kinds	TEX	Tensile strength (g/Lox)	Dia. (μm)	Note
ERS2310FW	2310	MIN.20	13	F/W, Pultrusion

c. Shaft

Table 5 Spec of filament winding machine

	Regulations
Winding Dia.	25- 300mm
Winding length	1200mm
Weight of mandrel	Max. 20kg
No. of spindle	1 Axis
Height of spindle	1000mm
No. of axis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - . X Axis : Mandrel rotation rpm : 0- 200rpm - . Y Axis : Carriage traverse stroke of traverse: 0- 1400mm speed of traverse:0.3m/sec - . Z Axis : Cross feed stroke of cross feed:0- 300mm speed of cross feed:Max. 0.3m/sec
Winding angle	0- 90
No. of roving	2 Rovings

d.



(a) A mixture of resin



(b) fixed Mandrel



(c)winding



(d)cure



(e)shaft

Fig. 18 Process of Shaft

e.

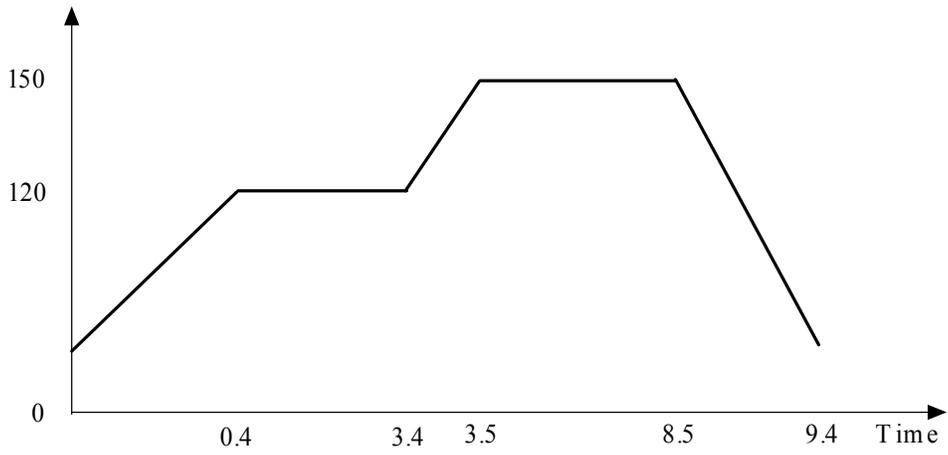


Fig. 19 Cycle of cure

(, 1 3 가 .)

f.

(1) ()

No.	1	2	3	4	5	Average	Steel shaft
Weight (g)	611	622	619	611	638	620	2630

가 , , 가 9
 0° 가 가
 , 40mm 0.4
 45° 가 가 가 Fig. 4
 Fig. 9 30° 60°
 가 , 가 75°
 가 75°
 (STS 420) 60% 가

Reference

1. Stress Analysis and Structural Design of FRP Pressure Vessel, K. J. Yoon, Tae-Wook Kim, Eui-Jin Jun, 1990.
2. Processign Technology of Composite Materials, E.J.Jun, pp. 18-27, 1992
3. Technology and status of composites applications C.S.Hong pp. 334-341 1994
4. Filament Winding Composite Structure Fabrication, S.T. Peter, W.D. Humphrey, R.F. Foral 1992
5. Composite materials and their manufacturing processes M.K.Eom, W.I.Lee pp. 310-325, 1994
6. 가 K.J.Cho, pp.58-63, ,1997
7. Handbook of Composites, Edited by S.T. Peters, Published in 1988 by Chapman & Hall, London, pp 456 458
8. Peters, S.T., Foral, R.F and Humphrey W.D. ,1987, Filament Winding In International Encyclopedia of Composites, pp 503 518
9. Peters, S.T.,1987,Filament Winding, In Engineered Materials Handbook, Vol.1, Composites, pp 504 509
10. Handbook of Composites, Edited by George Lubin, Filament Winding, A.M.Shibley, Plastic Technical Evaluation Center, pp 449 450

11. Development of Composite transmission shaft for Aircraft,
12. 船舶動力傳達装置, , pp. 1 20, 1986
13. Geometrical Design of Composite Cylindrical Characterization Specimens, N.J. Pagano and J.M.Whitney, J. Composite Materials, Vol.4, 1970, pp 360
14. Analyze on Failure Mechanisms and Mechanical Behavior of Composite Laminates under Axial and Torsional Loadings, W.B.Hwang, J.Y.Park, K.S.Han , 1991
15. Stress Analysis and Design of Optimal Fiber Angle of Composite Linear Guider Used for Robot Platform S.H.Kim, Y.S.Lee, M.S.Cho, A, 1998
16. Filament winding ,its development manufacture application, and design, John wiley and Sons IncRosto, D.V and Grove, C.S pp.216 248
17. Optimal Design of Cylindrically Laminated Composite Shells for Strength , D.S.Shin, E.D.Park, H.C.Park, C.W.Kim, W.Hwang, pp.775- 787, A, 1996
18. FRP 構造強度 設計の 實際、 植村益 次, 安宅信行, 福田 博
19. Review on Higher Order Laminated Composite Plate Modelings M.H.Cho, pp. 517- 526, , 1994

20. Analysis of a Composite Panel with Transverse Matrix Cracks under Bending and Twisting Moments, J.S.Park, S.Y.Lee, H.K.Hur, pp. 971-980, A, 1997
21. Mechanics of composite Materials, MacGraw-Hill Washington pp. 147 156 Johnes, R, M, 1975
22. 船級 鋼船規則 5 機關裝置 3 軸系 動力傳達裝置, 1997
23. Machine Design 5 , Robert L. Norton
24. Stress Analysis and Design of Optimal Fiber Angle of Composite Linear Guider Used for Robot Platform, S.H.Kim, Y.S.Lee, M.S.Cho, pp. 1418- 1430 A, 1998

20. Analysis of a Composite Panel with Transverse Matrix Cracks under Bending and Twisting Moments, J.S.Park, S.Y.Lee, H.K.Hur, pp. 971-980, A, 1997
21. Mechanics of composite Materials, MacGraw-Hill Washington pp. 147-156 Johnes, R, M, 1975
22. 船級 鋼船規則 5 機關裝置 3 軸系 動力傳達裝置, 1997
23. Machine Design 5 , Robert L. Norton
24. Stress Analysis and Design of Optimal Fiber Angle of Composite Linear Guider Used for Robot Platform, S.H.Kim, Y.S.Lee, M.S.Cho, pp. 1418-1430 A, 1998