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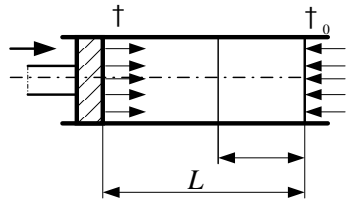
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662.741.3.022: 621.979: 539.218

The article was devoted to determination of the power loading at the movement of friable and grainy materials in the stoves of semicoking and coking. Are considered and experimentally tested two formulas for computation of middle tension on the surface of contact of the mode for the movement. A condition, at implementation of which expediently the use the formula which was got with acceptance of hypothesis of the flat crossing and adequately described experimental data, was shown. The use of the generalized geometrical criterion of similarity at the design of the power loading is offered. Considered methods of computation of the power loading at different values of the generalized geometrical criterion of similarity.

- 1.
- 2.

- σ (. 1).



.1.

[4, 5]

$$t = t_0 \exp\left(|f \frac{x}{S}\right); \quad (1)$$

$$t = t_0 \frac{1 - 0,5|f \frac{x}{S} L \cos\left(\frac{f}{L} x\right)}{1 - 0,5|f \frac{x}{S} L}; \quad (2)$$

t, t_0 - ;
 k, f - ;
 S - ;
 $x=L$

$$t = t_0 \exp\left(|f \frac{L-x}{S}\right); \quad (3)$$

$$t = t_0 \frac{1 + 0,5|f \frac{L-x}{S}}{1 - 0,5|f \frac{L-x}{S}}. \quad (4)$$

(. 2.) (3) (4) -

9%

$0-2$.
 kf

$$kf = 0,114 + 0,02 t \quad (5)$$

0,1 - 0,5 -

0,12.

(3) (4) ² , -

5% $L/S \leq 4$.

L/S

(4)

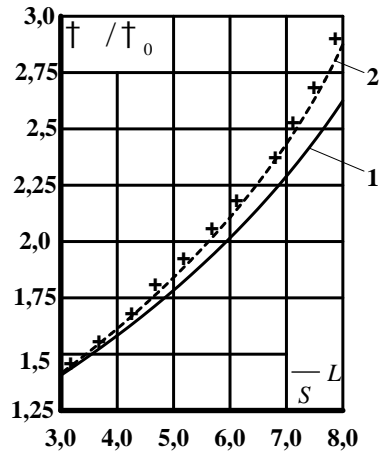
L/S .

$L/S \leq 4$

(6)

(4).

(3)



2. $t/t_0 = (L/S)$.

1, 2 - , (3) (4);

+

$LS > 4$

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(3) (4)

$L,$
 $L,$

$k, f, S,$

(3).

$L=L_0 \dots$

(7)

$L_0 -$

\dots

\dots

$\dots = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L \dots dx,$

(8)

$(L-x)$

[6]

$\dots = r t^S,$

(9)

$r s -$

(8)

(1), (7) (9)

$\dots = s | f \frac{L_0 \dots}{S} / \ln \left(1 + s | f \frac{L_0 \dots}{S} / (r t_0^S) \right).$

(10)

(7) (10)

(3)

$t = t_0 \left[1 + \frac{s | f \frac{L_0 \dots}{S}}{r t_0^S} \right]^{\frac{1}{S}}$

(11)

$t_0 = 0$

(11)

$t = \left[\frac{s k f \dots}{r} \frac{L_0}{S} \right]^{\frac{1}{S}}$

(12)

(11) (12)

- t

$L_0/S.$

(11) (12)

$\left(\frac{L_0}{S} \right) = \left(\frac{L_0}{S} \right), (t) = (t)$

(13)

« » (13) , « » -

$$L_0 S$$

1.

2.

3.

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6.

$$L_0/S.$$

$$\frac{L_0}{S} \leq r \uparrow_0^S [\exp(4S|f) - 1] / (S|f \dots_0). \quad (14)$$

(14) (11) (12)

σ = 0,2 , kf = 0,12. 9% 1 , 0,1 = 650 / 3, = 960 / 3, = 0,069.

$$L_0/S = 2(1+0,1)*0,2/(1*0,1) = 4,4.$$

$$r \uparrow_0^S [\exp(4S|f) - 1] / (S|f \dots_0) =$$

$$= 960*0,2^{0,069} * [\exp(4*0,069*0,119) - 1] / (0,069*0,119*650) = 5,4.$$

(14) , (11)

(11)

1.

2.

3.

4.

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(11)

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(4)

(8)

(9)

(2).

$$\dots L = \dots_0 L_0.$$

L

$$F = \uparrow S.$$

(6), , (14)

(2) (4),

(2)

$$\dots L_0 = \int_0^L \left[\frac{1 - 0,5kf \frac{L \cos\left(\frac{f}{L}x\right)}{S}}{1 - 0,5kf \frac{L}{S}} \right]^S dx. \quad (15)$$

(15)

(4)

1. \dots \int_0^L

kf .

$-L$.

(15)

3. (4)

4.

5.

kf

\int

3-5%.

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16.09.06.

693.52

The questions of the contact of the milling solids and particles of the material which reduced in ball-mills of the blow theory position are considered. The model of the strains estimation which appears in the particles of the material under the balls blow is designed. The designed model allows to optimizing the size and the velocity of the passage in the process of the material grinding in the ball-mills.