

file

HIGH VOLTAGE CONNECTOR

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D-Zero Engineering Note 3740.222-EN-82

March 6, 1987

Approved: _____

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kent J. Kempert", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is fluid and extends above and below the line.

INTRODUCTION

The originally designed high voltage connectors were to be made of brass. However, if treated like a Belleville spring with the initially given dimensions, the stresses of the connector when crimped were calculated to be much higher than the yield stress of brass. Since the flange and outer diameters of the connector are to remain small, it was necessary to alter the other dimensions and choice of material in order to bring down the stresses applied to the connector.

STRESS CALCULATIONS

One reason that brass was originally chosen was because of its low modulus of elasticity. But, even by greatly adjusting the dimensions of the connector to produce stresses less than that of yield, the deflection allowed due to crimping would have to be .001" or less. A deflection of at least .002" was desired so two other materials with low moduli and higher yield stresses, beryllium copper and phosphorous bronze, were also investigated.

The formulas used to calculate the stresses in the connector (Belleville spring) were:

$$\sigma_A = -((E * \delta) / ((1 - \nu^2) * M * a^2)) * ((C_1 * (h - \delta/2)) + (C_2 * t))$$

$$\sigma_B = -((E * \delta) / ((1 - \nu^2) * M * a^2)) * ((C_1 * (h - \delta/2)) - (C_2 * t))$$

E=modulus of elasticity

δ =deflection

h=cone height of either inner or outer surface

t=thickness

ν =Poisson's ratio

a=outer radius of middle surface

b=inner radius of middle surface

M, C₁, C₂ are constants whose values are functions of a/b

The stresses of brass, beryllium copper, and phosphorous bronze were calculated for various deflections under seven different cone height and thickness conditions at point A, where the higher stress occurs, and the results graphed. (See attached graphs.)

CONCLUSION

From the results of the graphs, it was decided that beryllium copper would be used with a given cone height and thickness of .010" and .006", respectively. With these dimensions, the stress occurring for a deflection of .002" is 83,677 PSI, or 60% of the yield stress, a safety factor of 1.67. The numbers of the drawings for the design of the connector and its corresponding lug are DWG. 3740.222-MB-223799 and DWG. 3740.222-MB-223800 A.

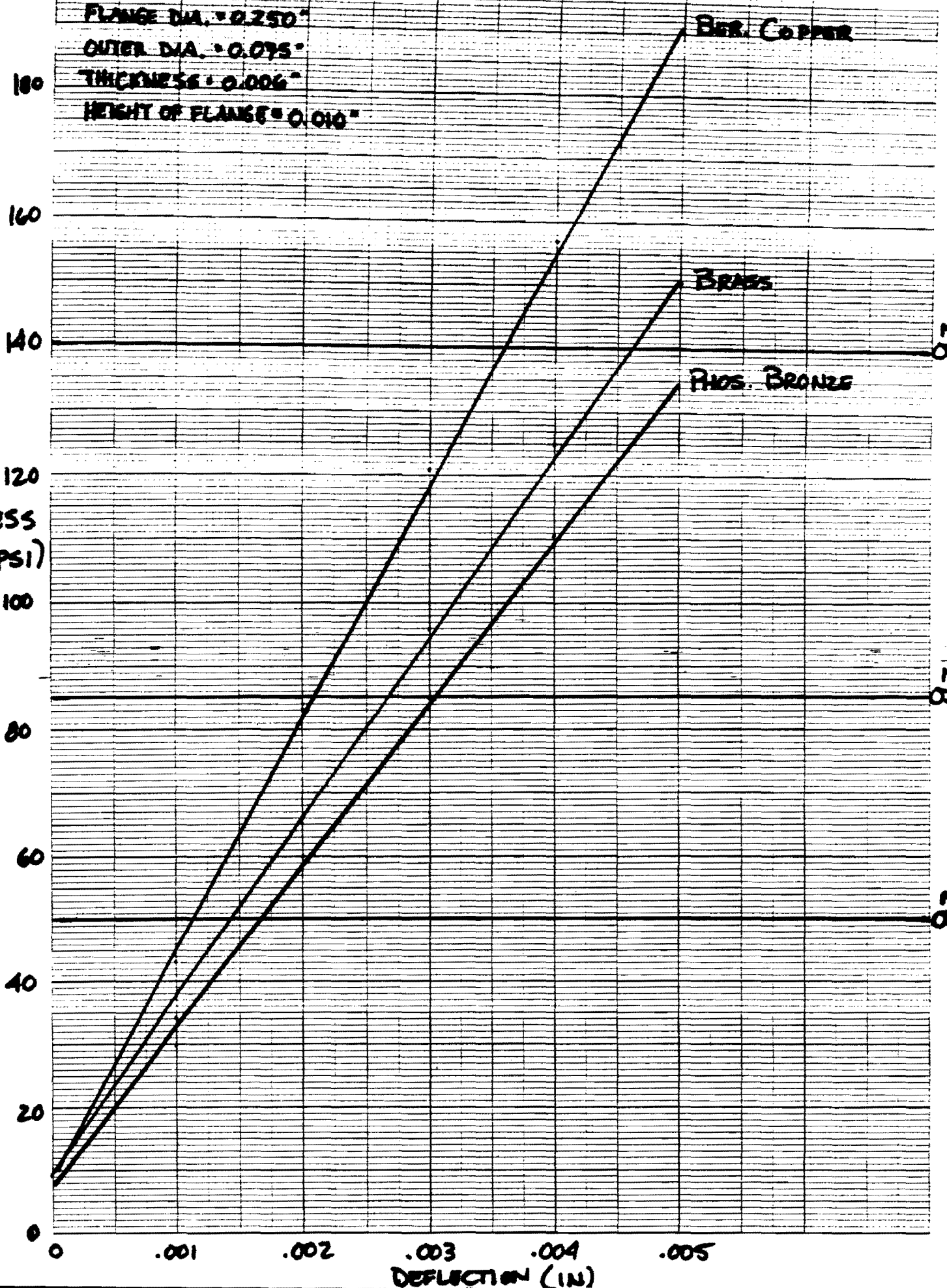
DEFLECTION VS. STRESS

FLANGE DIA. = 0.250"
OUTER DIA. = 0.075"
THICKNESS = 0.006"
HEIGHT OF FLANGE = 0.010"

46 1240

STRESS
(10⁶ PSI)

K&E 20 X 20 TO THE INCHES / A. D. THE ILL.
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.



21A

21B

21C

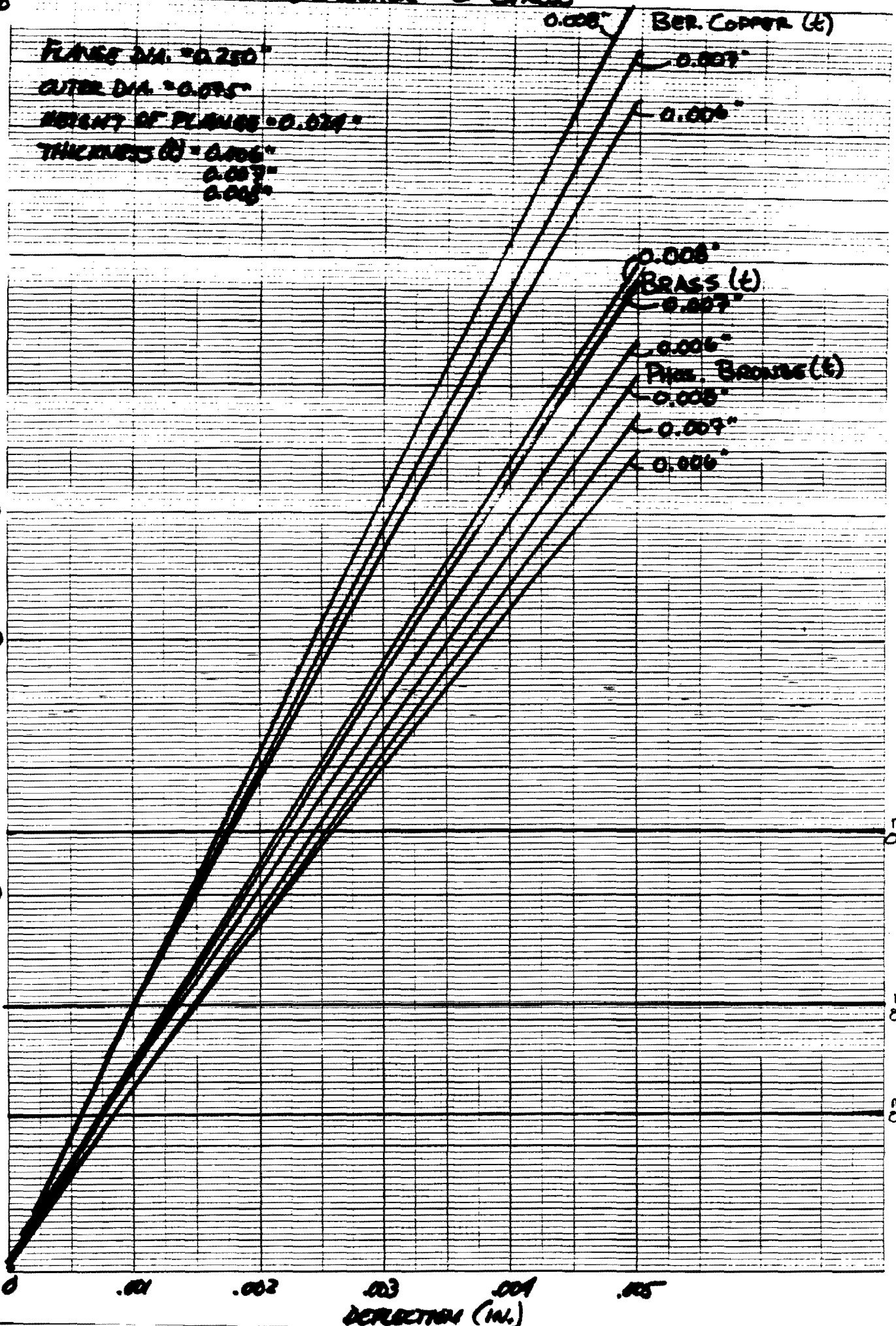
0 .001 .002 .003 .004 .005
DEFLECTION (IN)

DEFLECTION VS STRESS

46 1240

K & S
20 X 20 TO THE INCL. S. 10 1/2 IN. H.S.
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.

FLANGE DIA. = 0.250"
 OUTER DIA. = 0.075"
 HEIGHT OF FLANGES = 0.024"
 THICKNESS (t) = 0.006"
 0.007"
 0.008"



max
O_{ye}
t_{1/2}
max
O_{ye}
t_{1/2}
max
O_{ye}
t_{1/2}

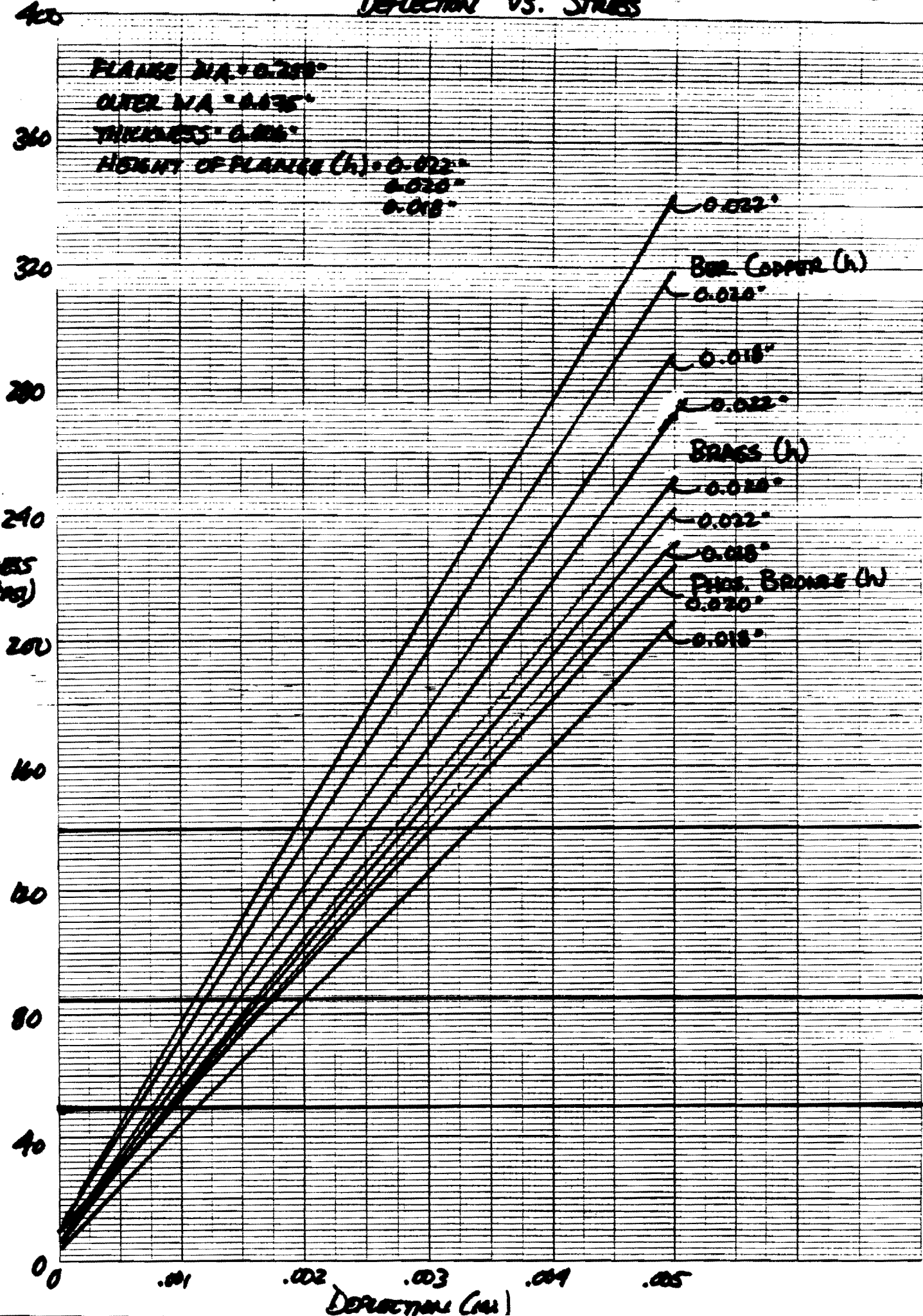
DEFLECTION VS. STRESS

FLANGE DIA. = 0.750"
 OUTER DIA. = 0.675"
 THICKNESS = 0.006"
 HEIGHT OF FLANGE (h) = 0.022"
 0.020"
 0.018"

46 1240

STRESS
(10⁴ PSI)

K & E
30 X 30 TO TIME (INCL) / X TO THE 1/2
REUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.



912
912
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