

DESIGN, ANALYSIS AND OPTIMIZATION OF A VENTILATED AND SLOTTED DISC BRAKE

Khalid Nazir Mir¹, Er. Gurlal Singh²

¹⁻³Mechanical Engineering, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Desh Bhagat University, Punjab, India

Abstract - A disk brake is a wheel brake that eases back pivot of the wheel by the contact brought about by pushing brake cushions against a brake disk with a lot of calipers. Disk brake offer better, light weight, more straightforward structure and preferred protection from water interface over drum brakes. The brake disk is generally made of solid metal, yet may at times be made of composites, for example, strengthened carbon-carbon or clay grid composites. This is associated with the haggles/the Axle. To stop the wheel, grating material as brake cushions, mounted on a gadget called a brake caliper, is constrained precisely, using pressurized water, pneumatically, or electromagnetically against the two sides of the disk.

Key Words: Light Weight, Drum Brakes, Calipers, Axle

1. INTRODUCTION

A brake is a gadget which is accustomed to bring to rest or hinder a moving body. Safe activity of vehicle requests reliable brakes is required to ingest the motor vitality of the moving parts or the possible vitality of the article being brought down by have when the pace of plummet is controlled. The vitality consumed by brakes is dispersed as warmth. This warmth is disseminated in the encompassing air to stop the vehicle, so the brake framework ought to have following necessities:

- The brakes must be sufficiently able to stop the vehicle with in a base separation in a crisis.
- The driver must have appropriate power over the vehicle during slowing down and vehicle must not slip.

1.1 Problem Statement

1) An issue in Disk Brake happens as a result of lopsided pressure and warmth dissemination during slowing down of bike as follows: -

2) Scarring, Cracking, Rusting, Poor halting, clamour, Vibration, Pulling, Grabbing, Dragging, Pulsation and so forth.

1.2 Objectives

The main objective of this thesis is to study, analyse and design the vertical slotted disc brake and to do a literature survey on the current existing designs.

1) Structural Analysis is to be completed on a given disk brake rotor.

2) Best mix of boundaries of disk brake rotor like, Profile and material there by utilize a best mix is to be proposed.

3) Design of the rotor part for a disk brake framework utilizing pressure investigation approach.

2. Disc Brake

The disk brake is a wheel brake which eases back revolution of the wheel by the rubbing brought about by pushing brake cushions against a brake disk with a lot of calipers. The brake disk (or rotor in American English) is generally made of solid metal, yet may at times be made of composites, for example, fortified carbon-carbon or clay framework composites. This is associated with the haggles/the hub. To stop the wheel, contact material as brake cushions, mounted on a gadget called a brake caliper, is constrained precisely, using pressurized water, pneumatically or electromagnetically against the two sides of the disk.

2.1 Components of Disk Brake

The brake disk is the part of a disk brake against which the brake cushions are applied. The material is regularly dim iron, a type of cast iron. The plan of the disk changes to some degree. Some are essentially strong, yet others are dug out with balances or vanes consolidating the disk's two contact surfaces (generally included as a component of a throwing procedure). The weight and intensity of the vehicle decides the requirement for ventilated disks. The "ventilated" disk configuration assists with disseminating the created heat and is normally utilized on the more-vigorously stacked front disks.

2.2 Advantages of Disk Brake

(a) Main preferred position of disk brakes is their protection from wear as the disks stay cool considerably after rehashed brake applications.

(b) Brake cushions are effectively replaceable.

(c) The state of brake cushions can be checked absent much by way of disassembling of brake framework.

2.3 Disadvantage of Disk Brake

a) More power is required be applied as the brakes are not self-rising.

(b) Pad wear is more.

(c) Hand brakes are not successful if disk brakes are utilized in back wheels moreover.

(Hand brakes are better with mechanical brakes.

3. CONCLUSIONS

- Modelling and investigation of disk brake is finished.
- Modelling of disk brake is done in catia v5 structure programming by utilizing

Different orders.

- The catia part record is changed over into IGS document and imported to ansys

Workbench.

- Static auxiliary examination is done on disk brake at weight of 1.2 mpa with three

Distinct materials, for example, beryllium, copper and steel 1008 in ansys

Workbench.

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BIOGRAPHIES



Khalid Nazir Mir, Mechanical Engineering (Regular) from Desh Bhagat University, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab, India.

Er. Gurlal Singh (M.TECH IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING) is an Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering Department, Desh Bhagat University, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab, India.