

Rys. 4

5. PODSUMOWANIE

Zaobserwowany stan pozornego niezrównoważenia obciążenia i reakcji podporowych płyt jest spowodowany zasadniczo dokładnością pomiaru. Uniknięcie błędów pomiarowych jest niemożliwe, zatem należy dążyć do ograniczenia ich wartości stosując czujniki o odpowiednio dobranej wysokiej czułości. Wysokie wartości poprawek obliczone dla niektórych punktów podporowych wynikają częściowo z samego rozkładu reakcji. Przy obciążeniu według schematów jak na rys. 1 na pewnych odcinkach linii podporowych reakcje są nawet wielokrotnie mniejsze niż na pozostałych. To powoduje, że błędy pomiaru tych reakcji są kilkukrotnie większe niż błędy pomiaru reakcji o dużych wartościach. Pewien wpływ na dokładność pomiaru mogło mieć ewentualne nieosiowe obciążenie czujników na skutek obracania płyty w podporze i inne niezidentyfikowane czynniki. Porównanie szerokości przedziału wyznaczonego wartością średnią bezwzględnego błędu granicznego sugeruje, że wpływ ten nie mógł być duży.

Zaprezentowana metoda rozrzucenia poprawek reakcji podporowych płyt może być zastosowana do płyt o dowolnym kształcie i dowolnej liczbie punktów podporowych.

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Pokorska Iwona

AIRBEAMS IN THE DESIGN OF LIGHT STRUCTURES-EXAMPLES OF APPLICATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to present the different examples of structures with application of airbeams. The presented examples are taken from leaflets of leading companies dealing with airbeams structures[1],[2]. Textile manufacturing technologies are investigated to replace the aluminum structures currently used for tent frames. Existing technology involves adhesively bonding or welding together patterned, coated, flat fabric goods to form an arch shape. The use of durable and reliable pressurized airbeams reduces the weight of the structure and increases the ease of erection/strike.

2. AIRBEAMS STRUCTURES

Airbeams are manufactured by continuous braiding or weaving a high strength, three-dimensional fabric sleeve over an air retention bladder. This technique provides for a seamless high-strength structure. By changing weave patterns or adding different materials into the weave, the airbeam shape can be manipulated for use in many applications. In addition to shelter support structures, the following are a few potential applications for the new technology airbeam: quickly deployable space structures ,ejection seat stabilizers for aircraft, pollution containment , inflatable antennas.

3. EXAMPLES OF APPLICATIONS

In the paper we present the following examples of structures with application of airbeams: Airbeams tents, portable bridges, aeronautical space structures, masts. The presented materials are taken from leaflets of leading manufacturing companies in this subject.

3.1 Airbeams tents

In the figure below we present a airbeam tent. Characteristics of the below airbeams tent are:Overall height: 35 ft. 2 in.; clear interior height: 31 ft. 6 in.; overall length: 170 ft. 6 in.; clear interior length: 105 ft. 9 in; overall width 82 ft. 11 in.; airbeam diameter: 30 in.; airbeam working pressure: 80 psi.; design wind speed: 90 mph, gust 110 mph; design snow load: 20 lbs./sq. ft.; fabric: vinyl coated polyester , flame resistant , black-out ;, weight: shelter deployed 17,000 lbs. ; tools and accessories 1,500 lbs.; clear interior width: 77 ft. 11 in.;clear floor area: 9,365 sq. ft.; aircraft door opening: height: 20 ft. 0 in. at center ,width: 62 ft. 11 in.; number of airbeams: 9.

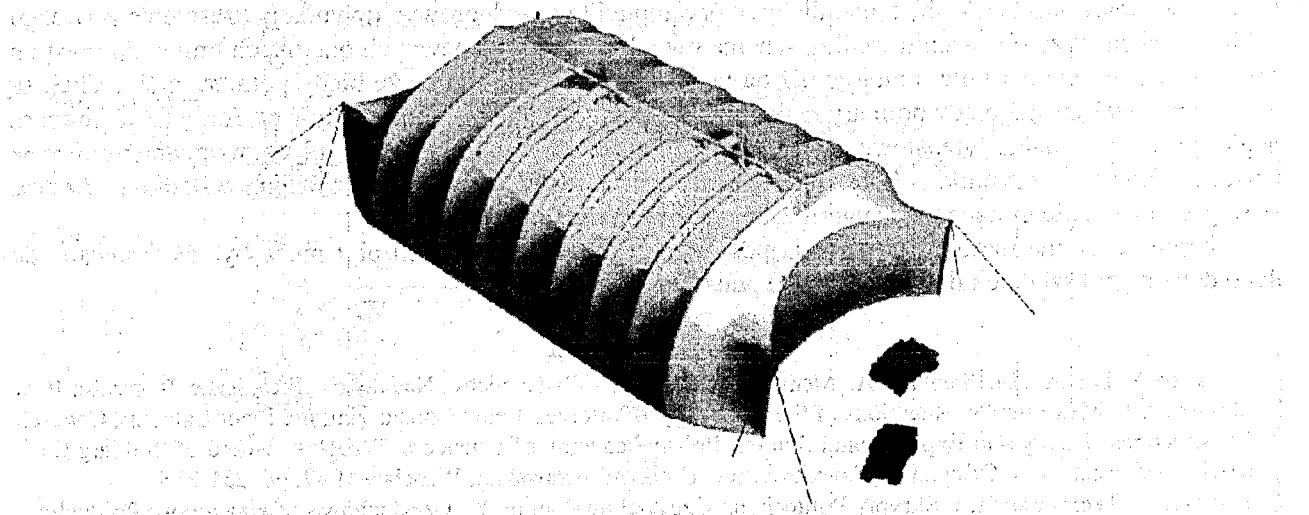


Figure 1 – Airbeam tent [2]

3.2 Space structures

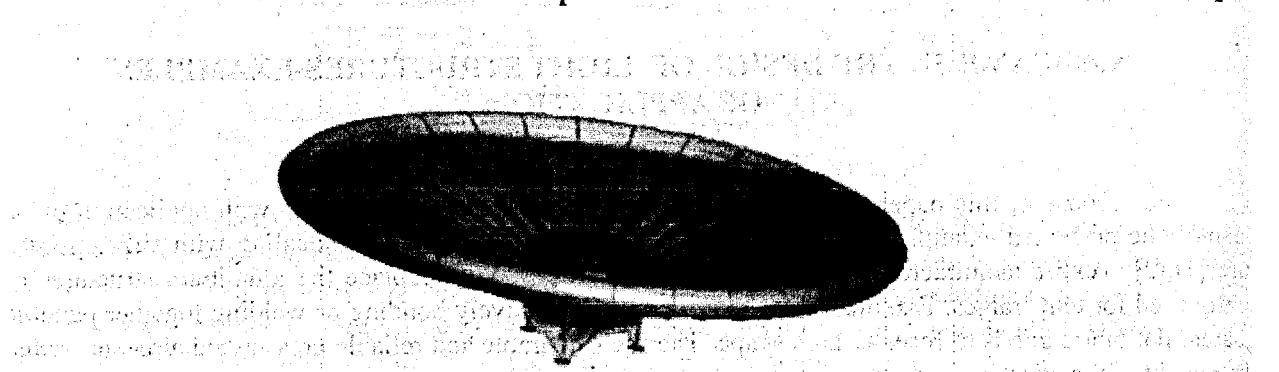


Figure 3 – Airbeams in space structures [2]

3.3 Bridges

The airbeams bridge is extremely lightweight, can be packaged into a single man carryable pack, including inflation system, is deployed in less than 10 minutes and can carry up to 8 people across a 10m gap in the version shown; but other versions will be capable of carrying greater numbers at one time across gaps of over 30m. One version has already supported a Land Rover over a 20m gap and it is envisaged that with newer materials. It will be able to support weights in excess of 10 tons over 30m gaps from purely high-pressure inflatable systems which will be capable of being rolled up and transported by the vehicles requiring the gap bridging facilities, before being unrolled and deployed automatically from vehicle.

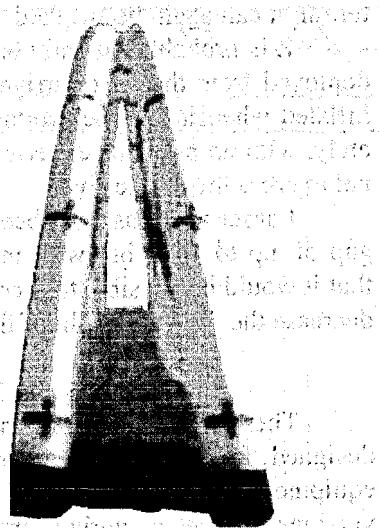


Figure 4 – Portable bridge with airbeams

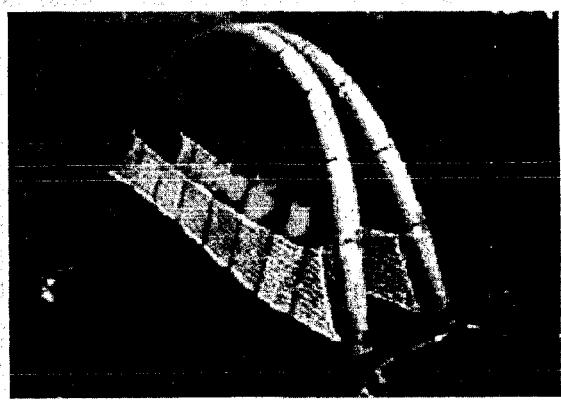
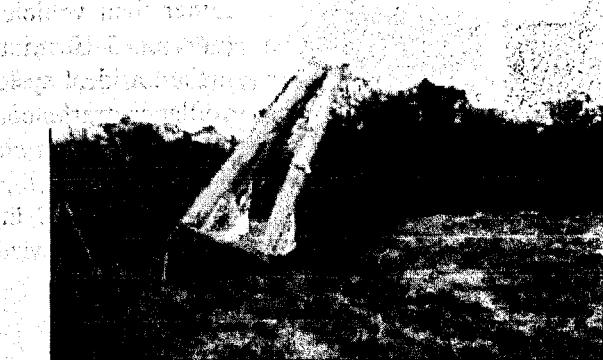


Figure 5 – The use of portable bridge [1]

The bridges have been designed particularly for Rescue purposes, but have as much relevance for Military use over difficult terrain for personnel as well as vehicles.

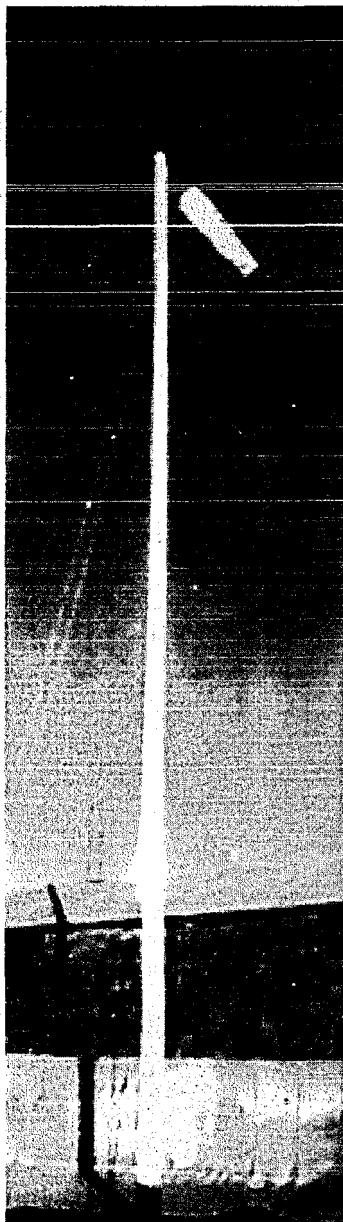


Figure 6 – Airbeams masts [1]

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ANALIZA NAPRĘŻEŃ I PRZEMIESZCZEŃ PRZEGRODY TRÓJWARSTWOWEJ

WPROWADZENIE

Wraz ze polepszeniem parametrów eksploatacyjnych współczesnych komputerów (moc obliczeniowa, pamięć operacyjna, pojemność pamięci masowych) obserwuje się coraz większe zapotrzebowanie na dokładne obliczenia coraz większych układów konstrukcyjnych.

Przy obliczaniu dużych układów konstrukcyjnych metodą elementów skończonych (MES) naturalnym jest poszukiwanie stabilnego systemu operacyjnego, umożliwiającego skuteczne obliczanie w relatywnie krótkim czasie jak największych zadań na powszechnie dostępnych komputerach. Obliczenia często trwają wiele godzin i wymagają znacznych zasobów sprzętowych.

System działa pod kontrolą systemu operacyjnego DOS/WINDOWS i LINUX. Aktualnie pod kontrolą systemu operacyjnego Linux FEMA-MES można wykonywać obliczenia statyczne i dynamiczne dużych modeli konstrukcji do 99999 węzłów.

The 10m version has been tested in the Northern hemisphere as well as desert conditions with success and although it was originally conceived to enable 2 people at a time to cross a 10m gap, it has been successfully tested with up to 8 people on the bridge at one time. It is extremely easy and quick to deploy, taking two people not more than 5 minutes from commencing inflation to the time they can deploy it over the gap. The latter can be achieved over a river by floating the ends across and 'walking' the APB up the far side from the nearside. On dry terrain it can again be 'walked' over the gap.

It is probably the only bridge that is capable of being inflated and deployed from the air to arrive either fully inflated, or at least partially inflated when it hits the ground, so that those requiring it can immediately, with no previous experience, place it in position to enable personnel to cross the ravine/river.

Larger versions have been built to carry a middle size car across a gap of up to 20m, but with improved material technology, we believe that it would be possible to increase this distance considerably as well as decrease the overall weight of the system.

3.4 Masts

The high mast of 20m is shown above . 30m versions have been designed for quick deployment to carry surveillance and listening equipment as well as to act as repeater stations and antennae. Smaller versions can act as aerials, traffic warning hazards and for mounting video cameras in both civilian and military applications. Their packaged size enables them to be carried in all versions up to 30m by personnel, rather than vehicles and as they are so quick to deploy and recover (approx. 5-10 minutes for each operation, depending on height) they make an ideal system for use in many applications from rescue to surveillance, traffic control and signaling.

REFERENCES

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