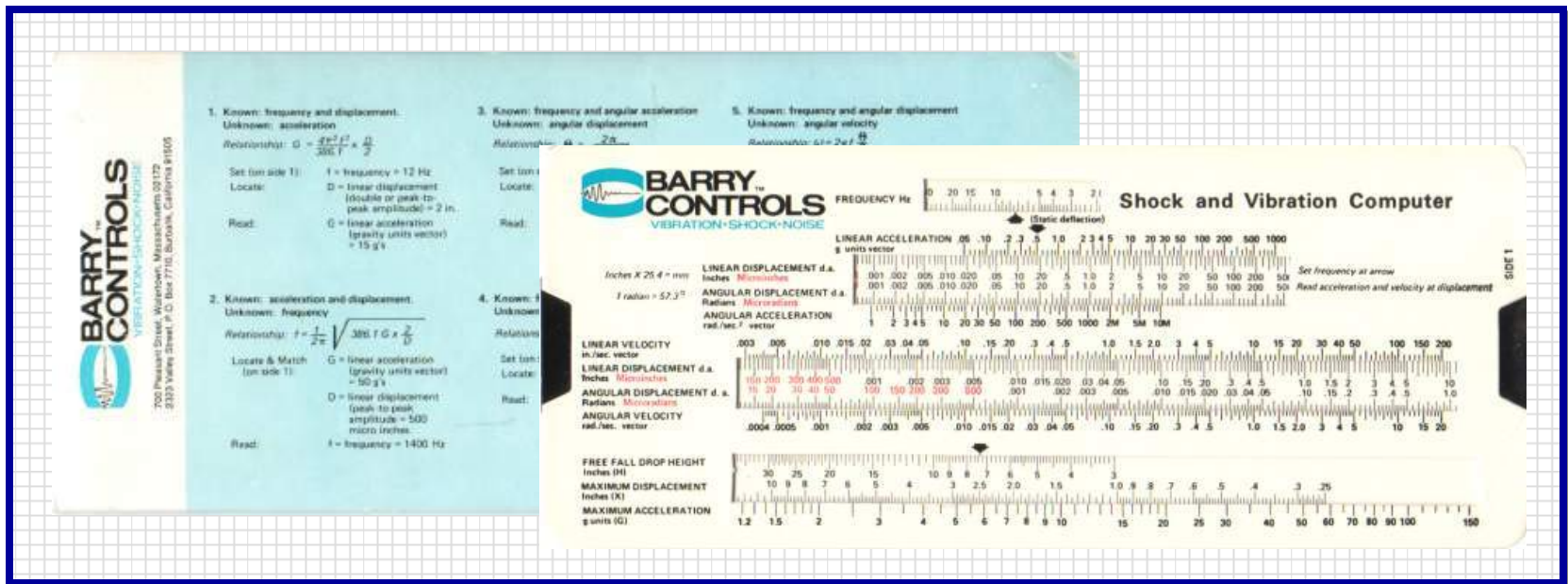


## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

SLIDE RULE IS HELPFUL TOOL FOR BASIC APPLICATIONS TO FIND UNKNOWNNS WHERE SOME CONDITIONS ARE KNOWN.



## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

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### EXERCISE 1:

- KNOWN: Frequency and Displacement
- UNKNOWN: Acceleration

$$\text{RELATIONSHIP: } G = \frac{4 \pi^2 f^2}{386.1} \times \frac{D}{2}$$

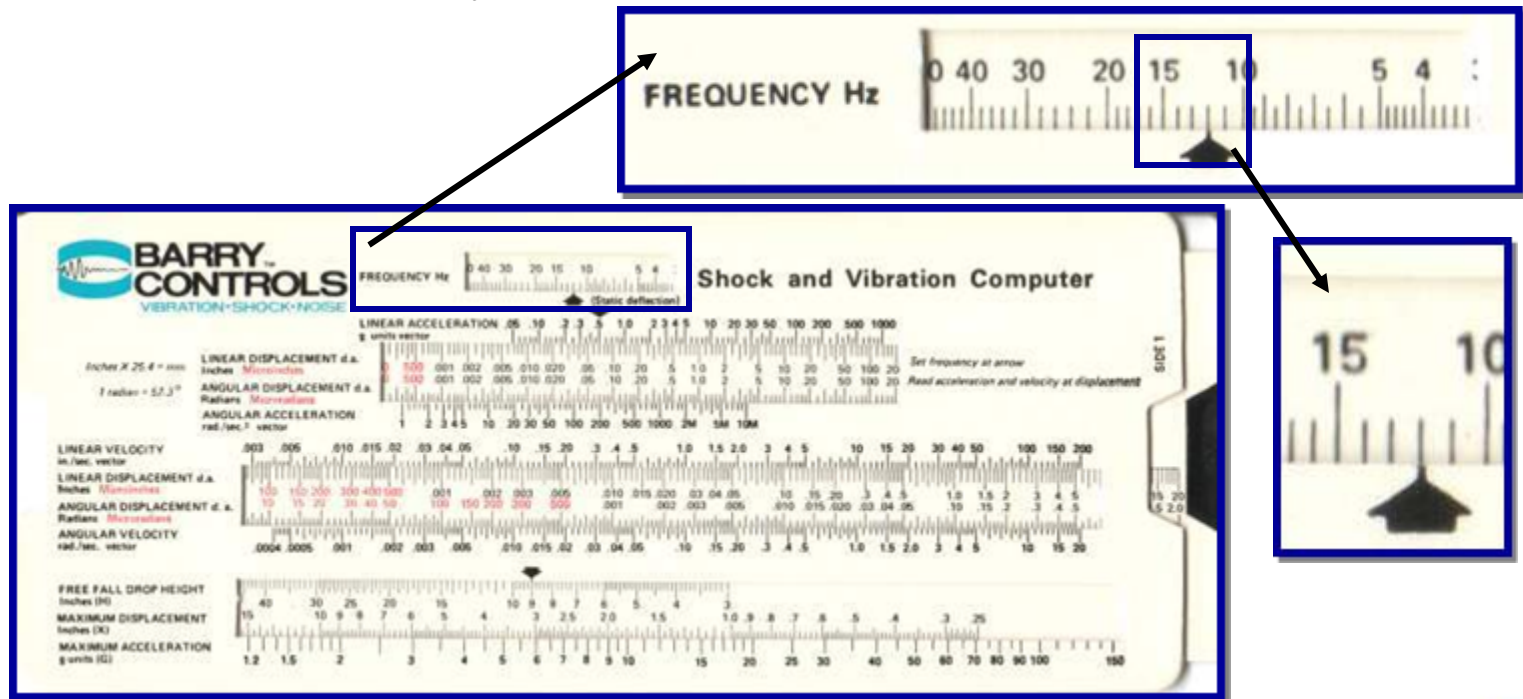
- Exercise
  - Set (on side 1):  $f$  = frequency = 12 Hz
  - Locate:  $D$  = linear displacement (double or peak-to-peak amplitude) = 2 inches
  - Read:  $G$  = linear acceleration (gravity units vector) = 15 g's

# APPLICATIONS TRAINING

## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 1b: On Side 1

- Set:  $f$  = frequency = 12 Hz

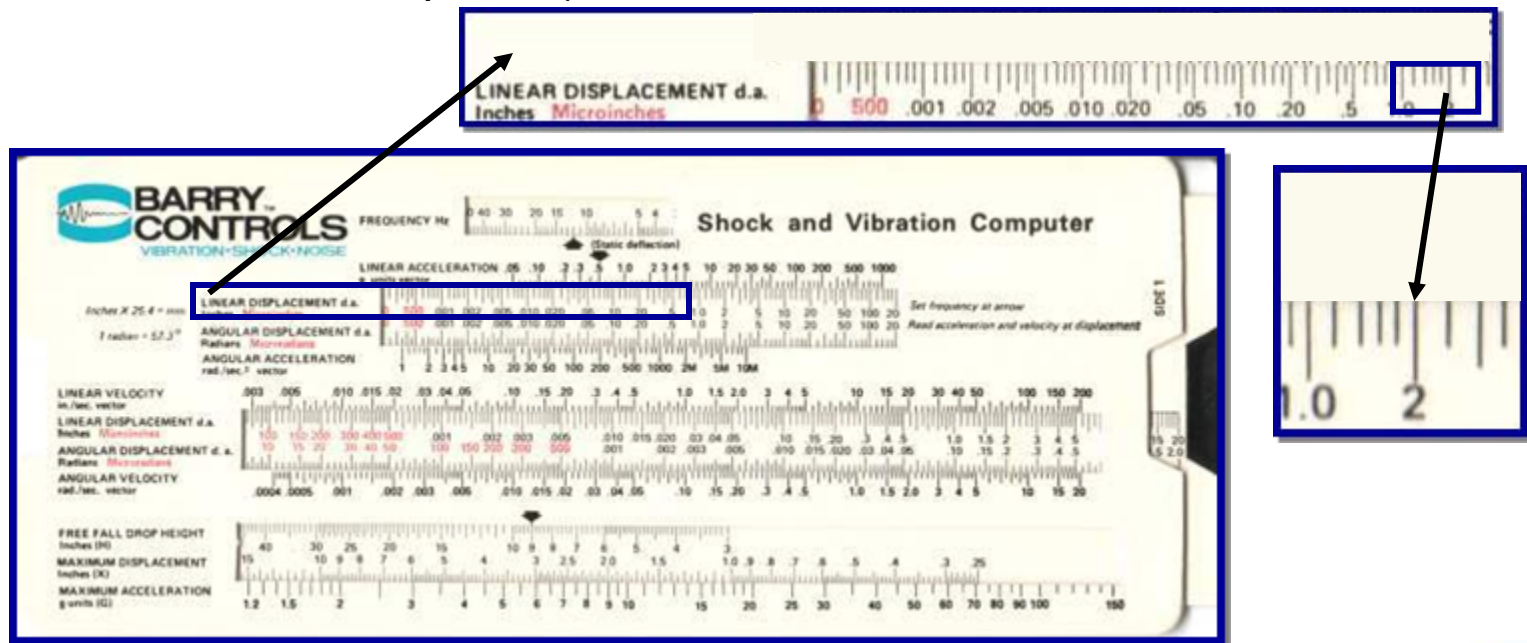


# APPLICATIONS TRAINING

## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 1c:

- Locate: D = linear displacement (double or peak-to-peak amplitude) = 2 inches

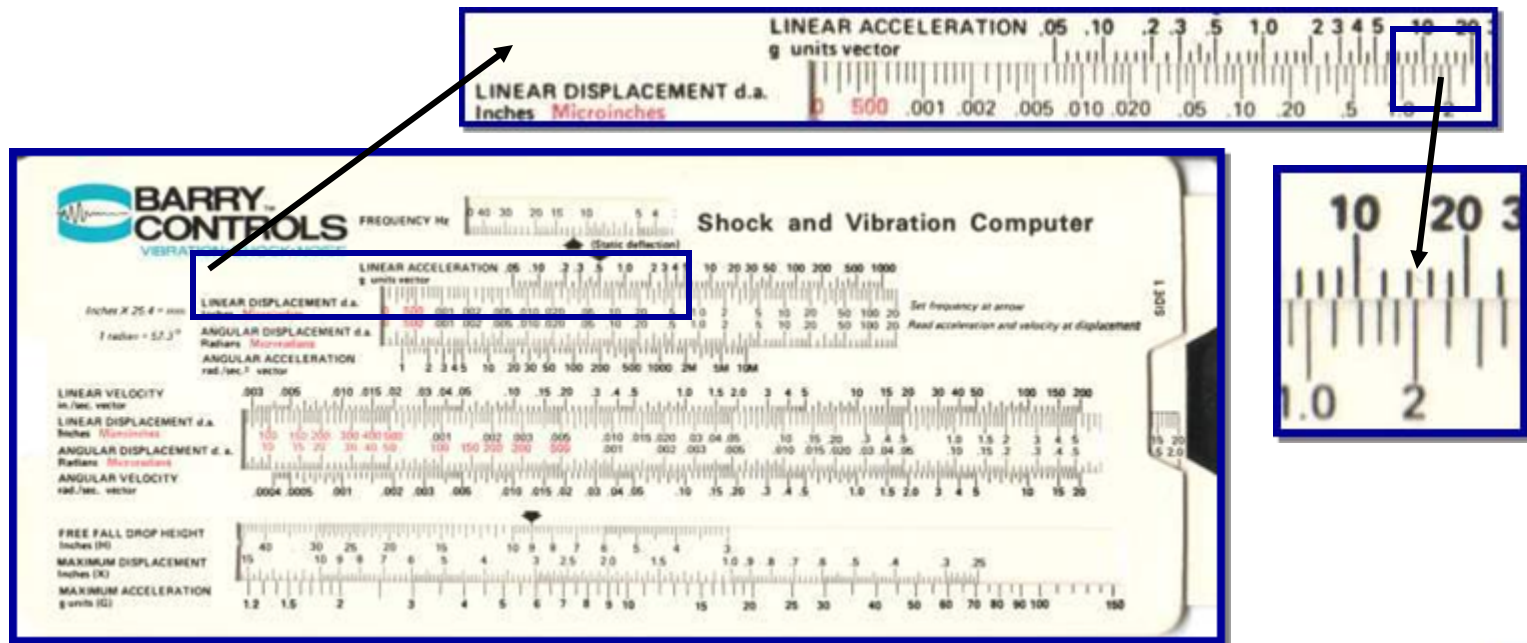


# APPLICATIONS TRAINING

## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 1d:

- Read:  $G$  = linear acceleration (gravity units vector) = 15 g's





## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 2:

- KNOWN: Acceleration and Displacement
- UNKNOWN: Frequency

RELATIONSHIP:  $f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{386.1 G \times \frac{2}{D}}$

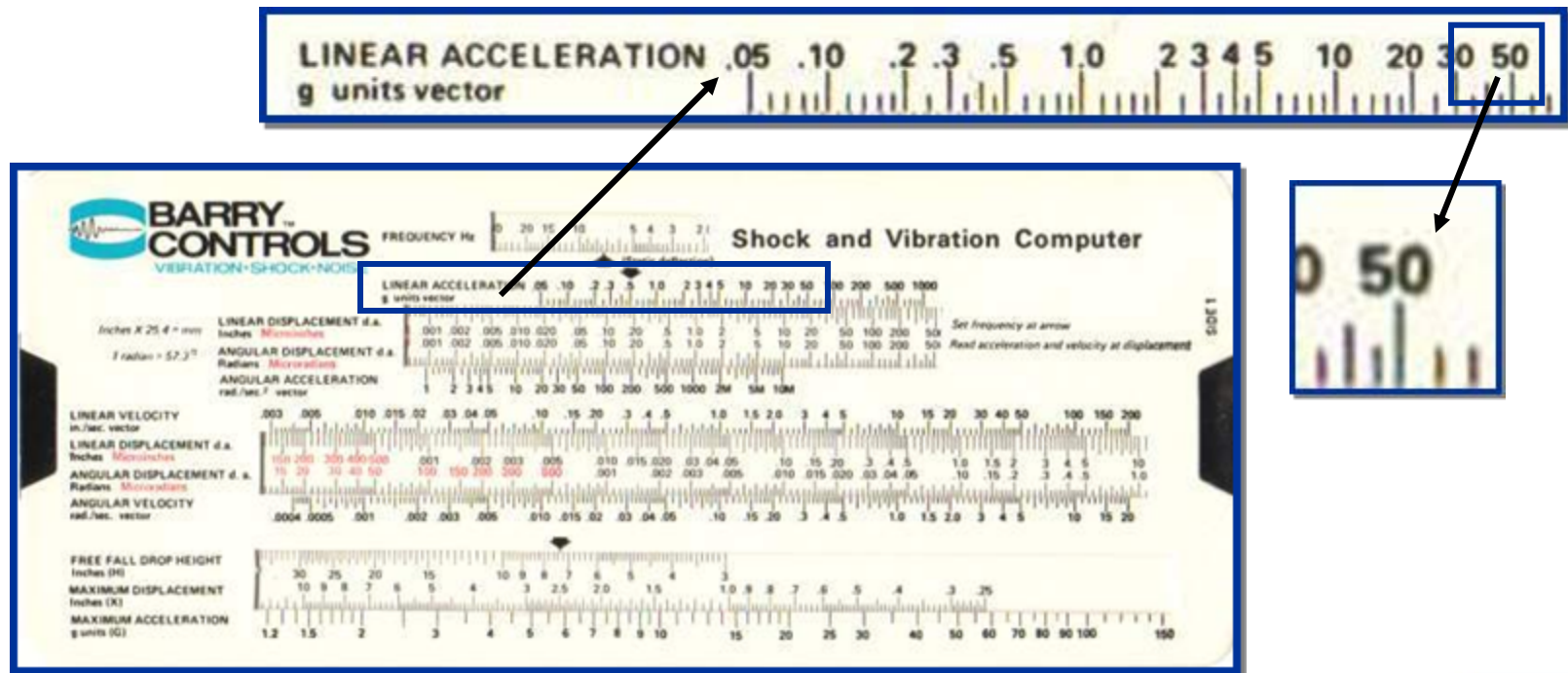
- Exercise:
  - Locate and Match:  $G$  = linear acceleration (gravity units vector) = 50 g's  
 $D$  = linear displacement (peak-to-peak amplitude) = 500 micro inches
  - Read:  $f$  = frequency = 1400 Hz

# APPLICATIONS TRAINING

## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 2b: On Side 1

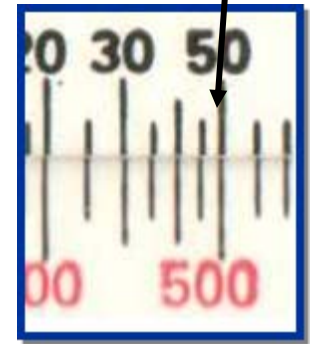
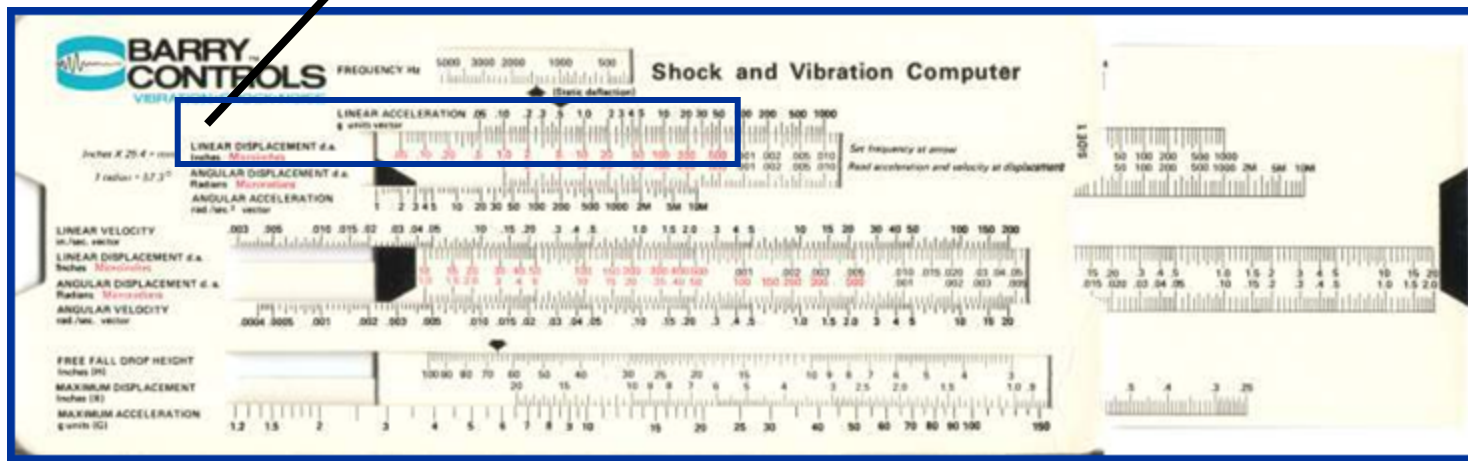
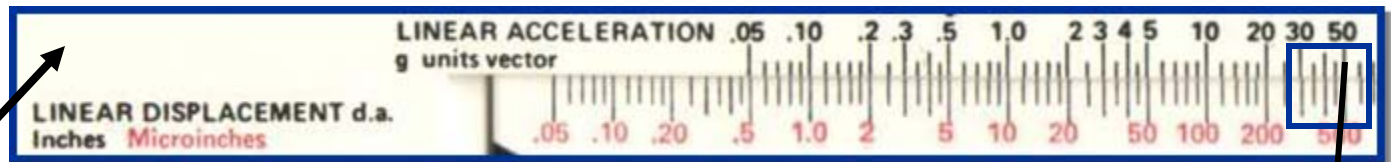
- Locate: G = linear acceleration (gravity units vector) = 50 g's



## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 2c:

- Match: D = linear displacement (peak-to-peak amplitude) = 500 micro inches

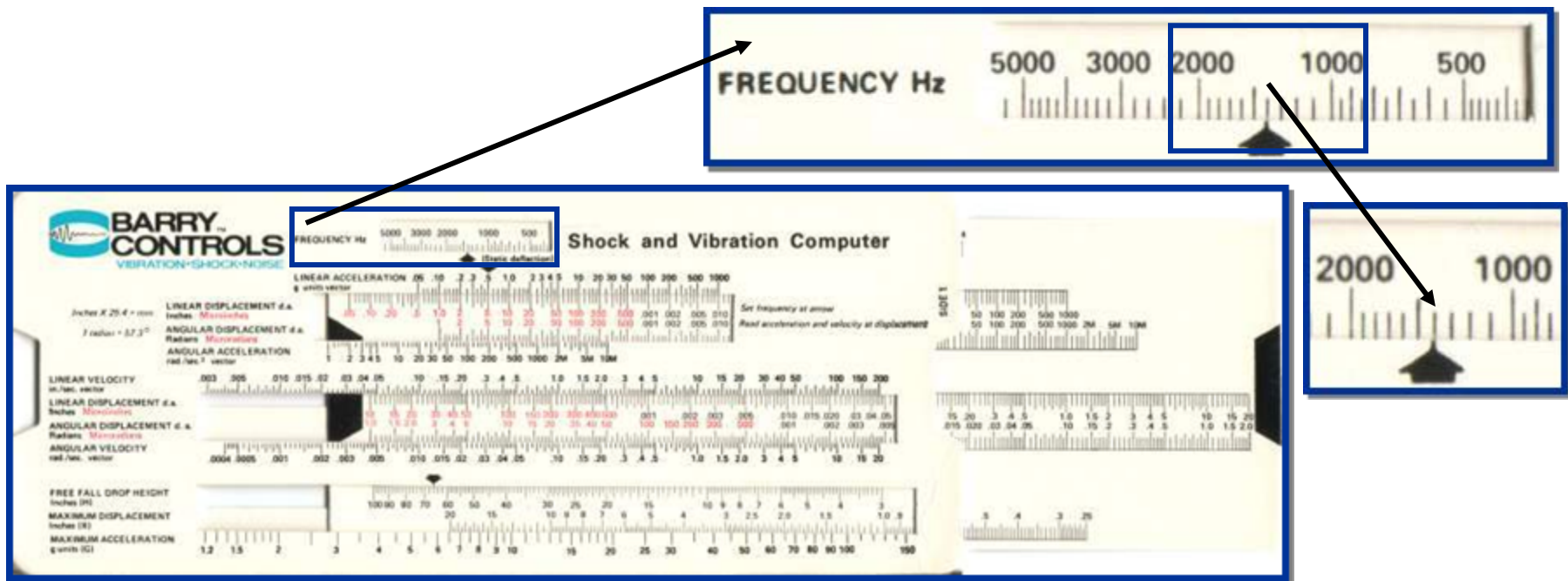




## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 2d:

- Read:  $f$  = frequency = 1400 Hz



## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

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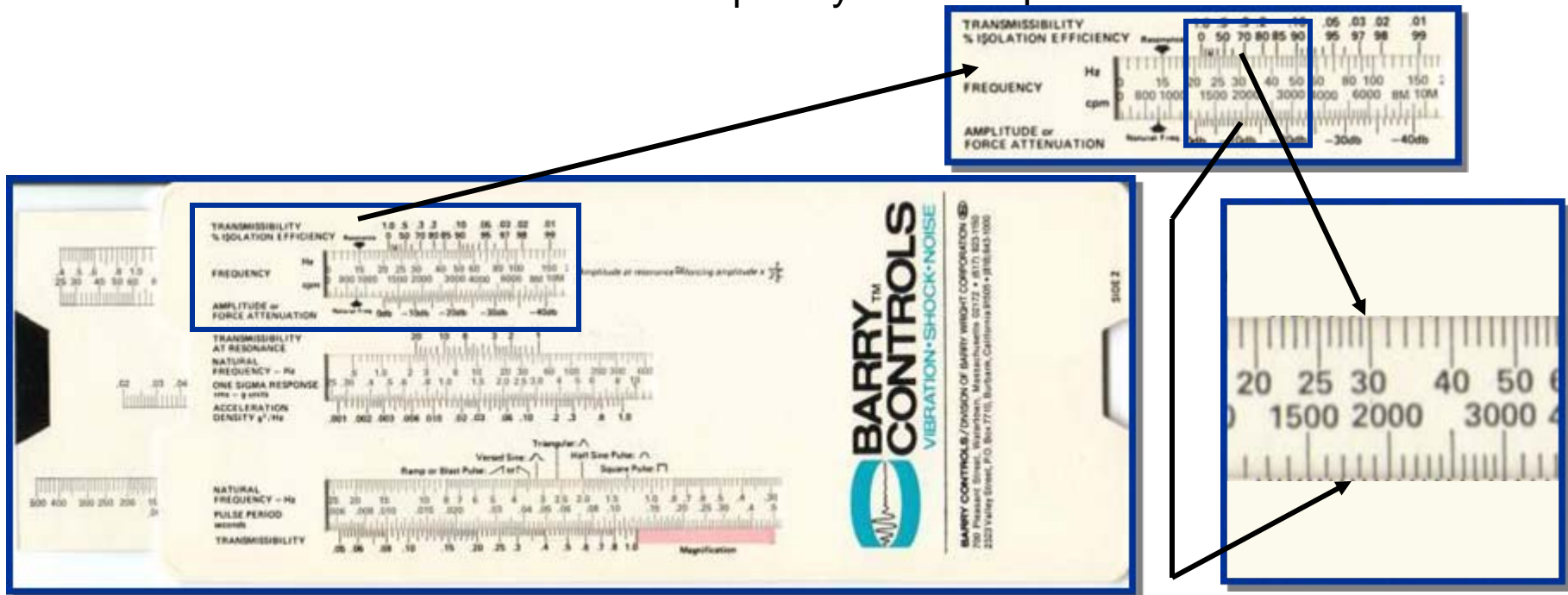
### EXERCISE 6:

- KNOWN: Suspension Weight, Excitation Frequency and Desired Attenuation of Excitation by Suspension
- UNKNOWN: Suspension Natural Frequency
- Exercise
  - Locate (on side 2):  $f = \text{excitation frequency} = 1800 \text{ cpm} = 30 \text{ Hz}$
  - Match:
    - attenuation = -10db
    - transmissibility = .316
    - Isolation efficiency = 68.4%
  - Read:
    - $f_n = \text{natural frequency} = 900 \text{ cpm} = 15 \text{ Hz}$

## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 6b: On Side 2

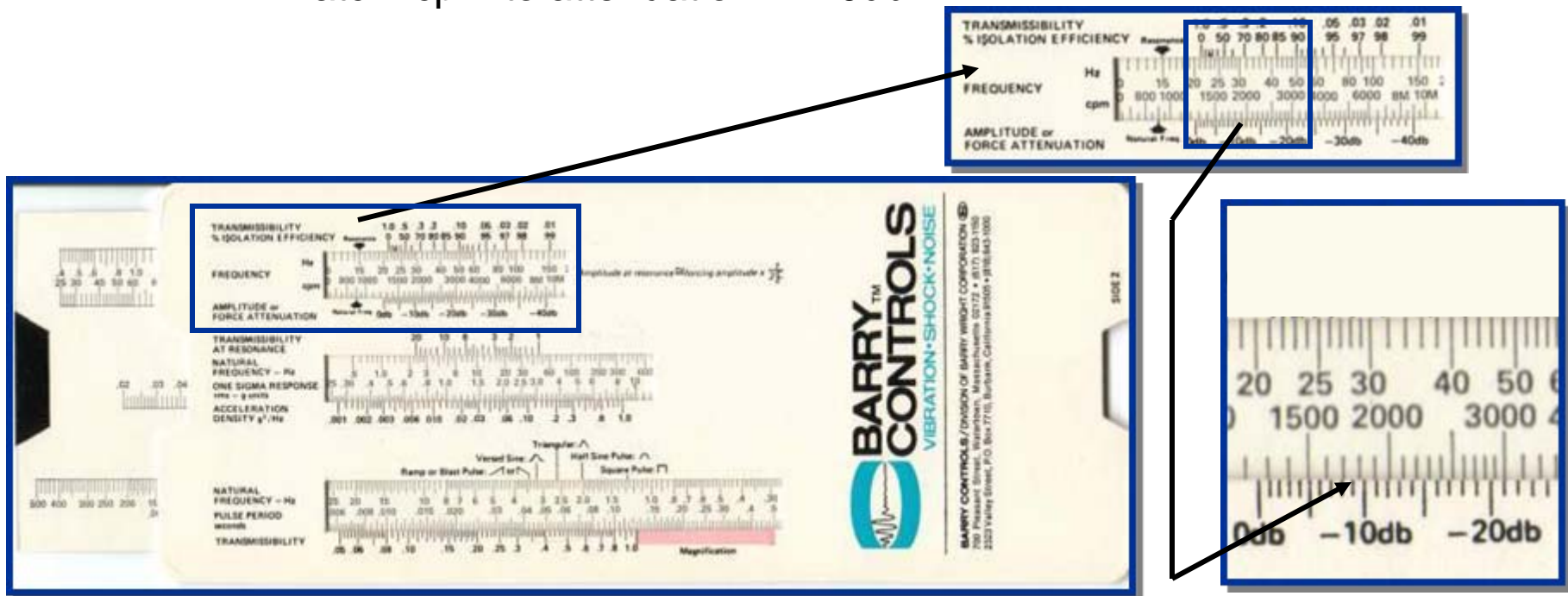
- Locate:  $f$  = excitation frequency = 1800 cpm = 30 Hz



## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 6c:

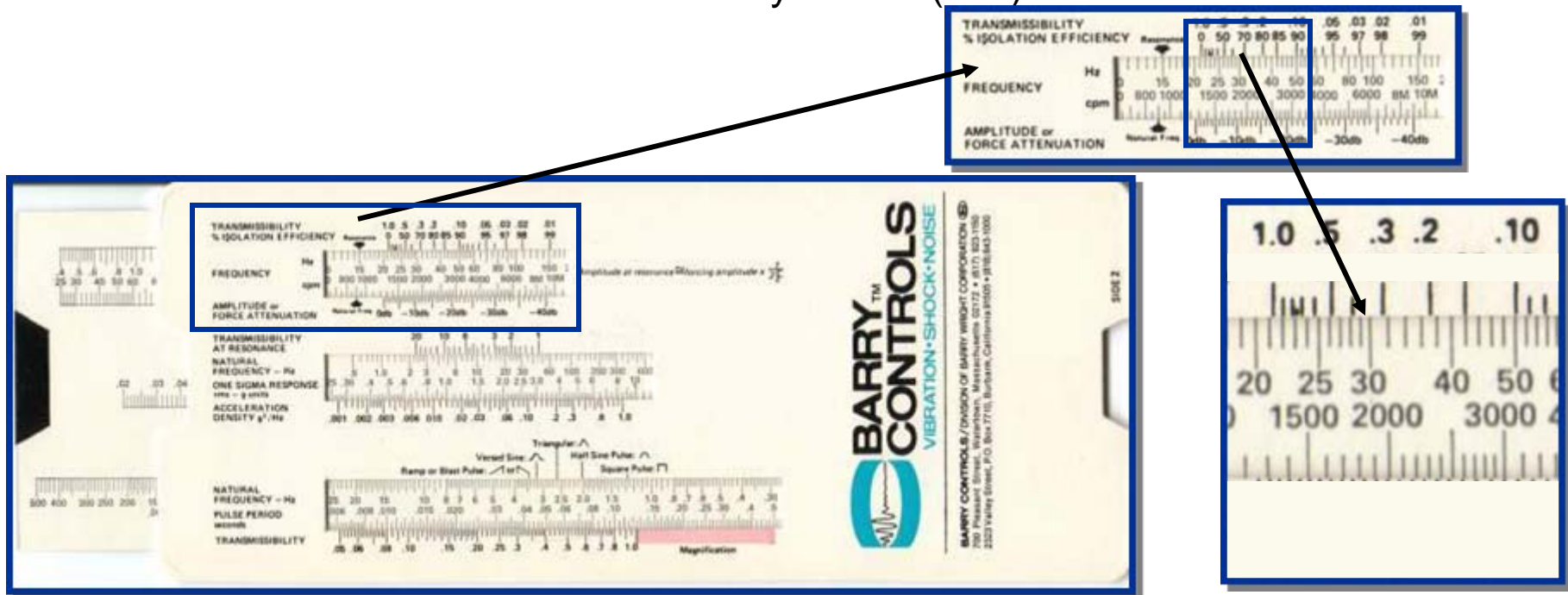
- Match: cpm to attenuation = -10db



## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 6d:

- Match: Hz to transmissibility = .316 (est.)

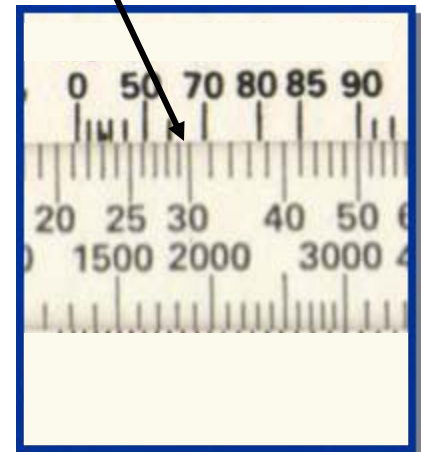
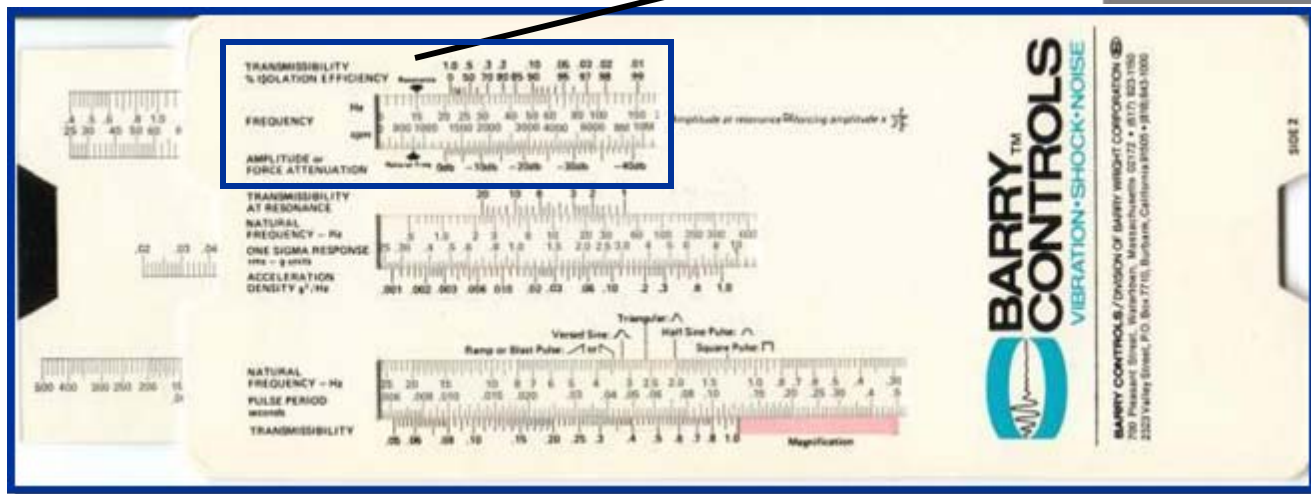




## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 6e:

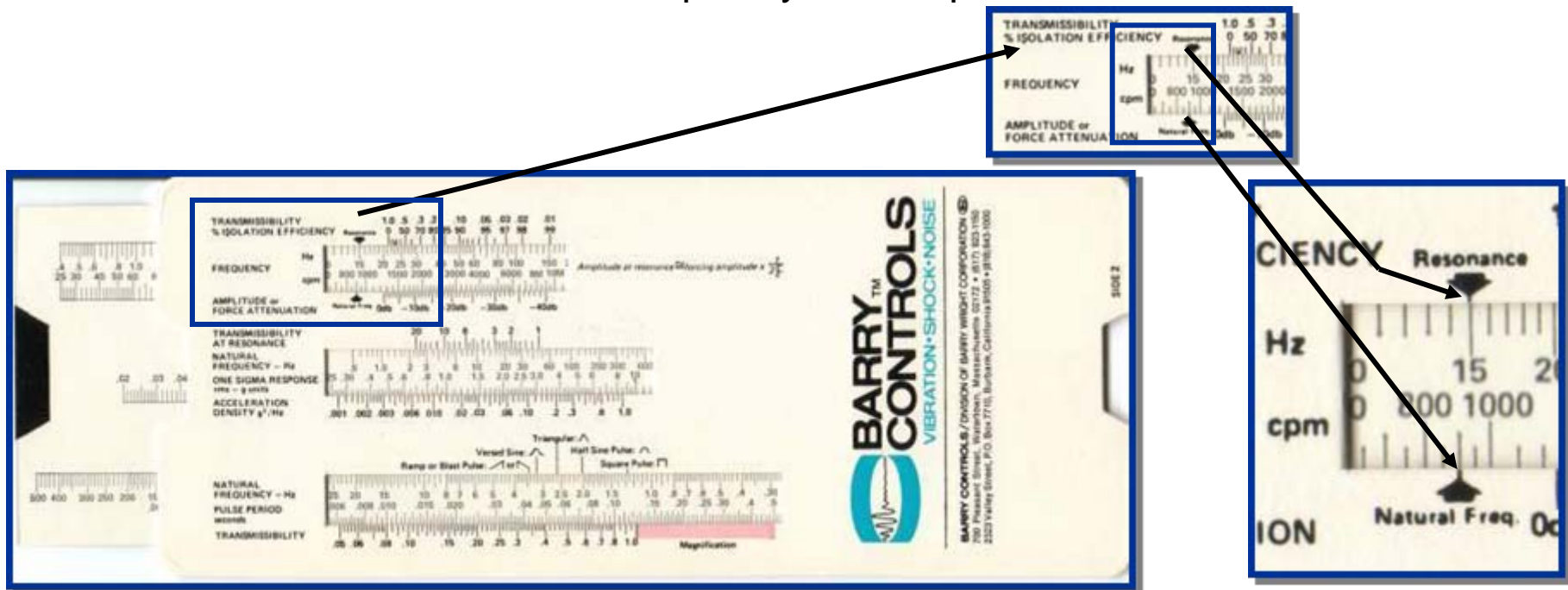
- Match: Isolation efficiency = 68.4% (est.)



## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 6f:

- Read:  $f_n$  = natural frequency = 900 cpm = 15 Hz = resonance



## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

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### EXERCISE 8:

- KNOWN: Drop Height and Acceleration Level Permitted
- UNKNOWN: Package Clearance Requirements and Suspension Natural Frequency

$$\text{Relationship: } X = \frac{2h}{G_T}$$

- This relationship shows the deflection required for a linear, undamped isolation system to attenuate to an acceleration level when a rigid package with that isolation system is dropped from a given height on a rigid, massive platform.

## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

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### EXERCISE 8 (cont.):

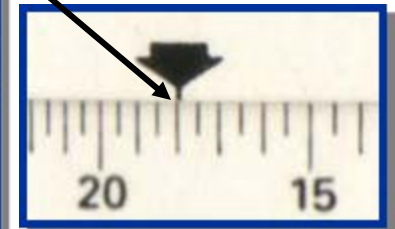
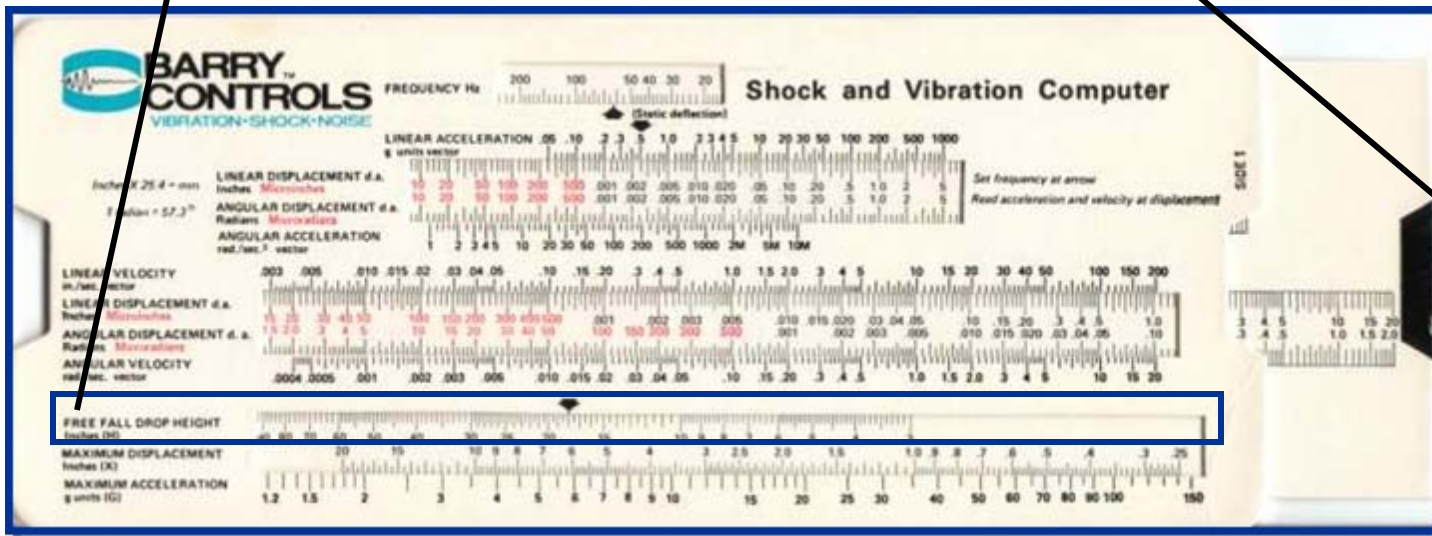
- Exercise:
  - Set (on side 1):  $H$  = free-fall drop height = 18 in.
  - Locate:  $G$  = maximum acceleration = 20 g units
  - Read:  $X$  = maximum displacement = 1.8 in.
  - Set:  $X/G$  = static deflection = .09 inch
  - Read:  $f_n$  = natural frequency = 10.4 Hz

# APPLICATIONS TRAINING

## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 8b: On Side 1

- Set:  $H = \text{free-fall drop height} = 18 \text{ in.}$



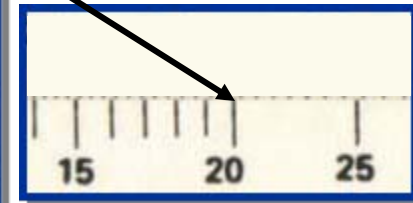
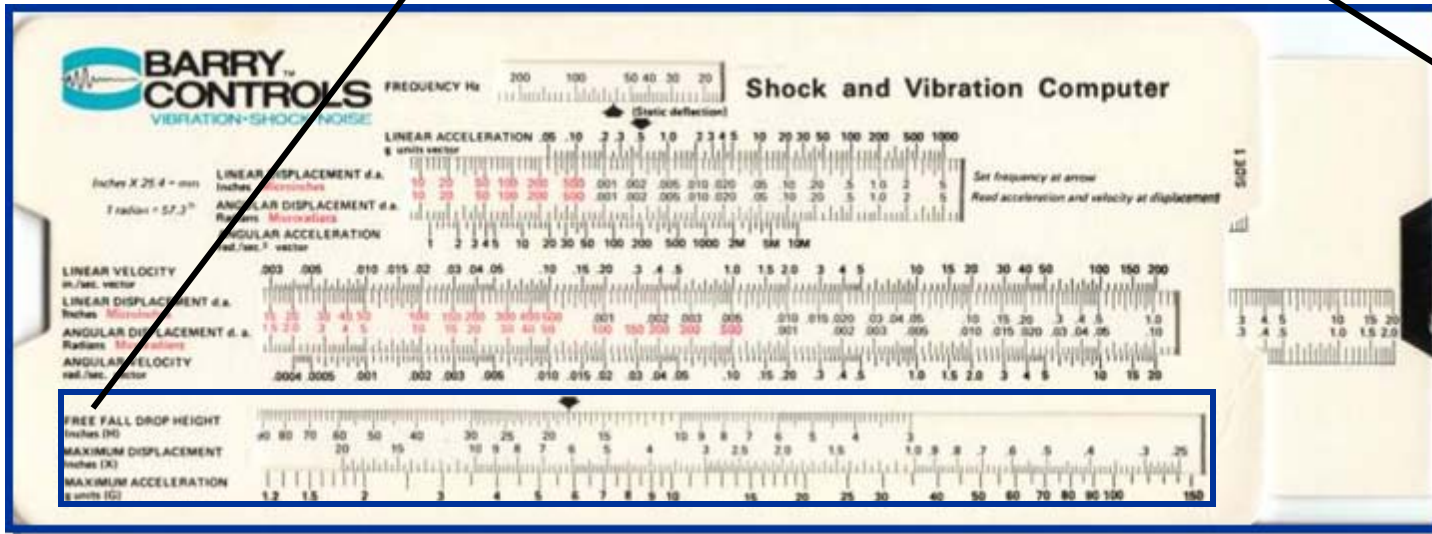


# APPLICATIONS TRAINING

## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 8c:

- Locate:  $G = \text{maximum acceleration} = 20 \text{ g units}$

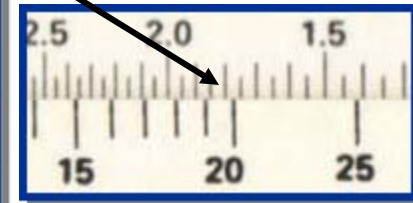
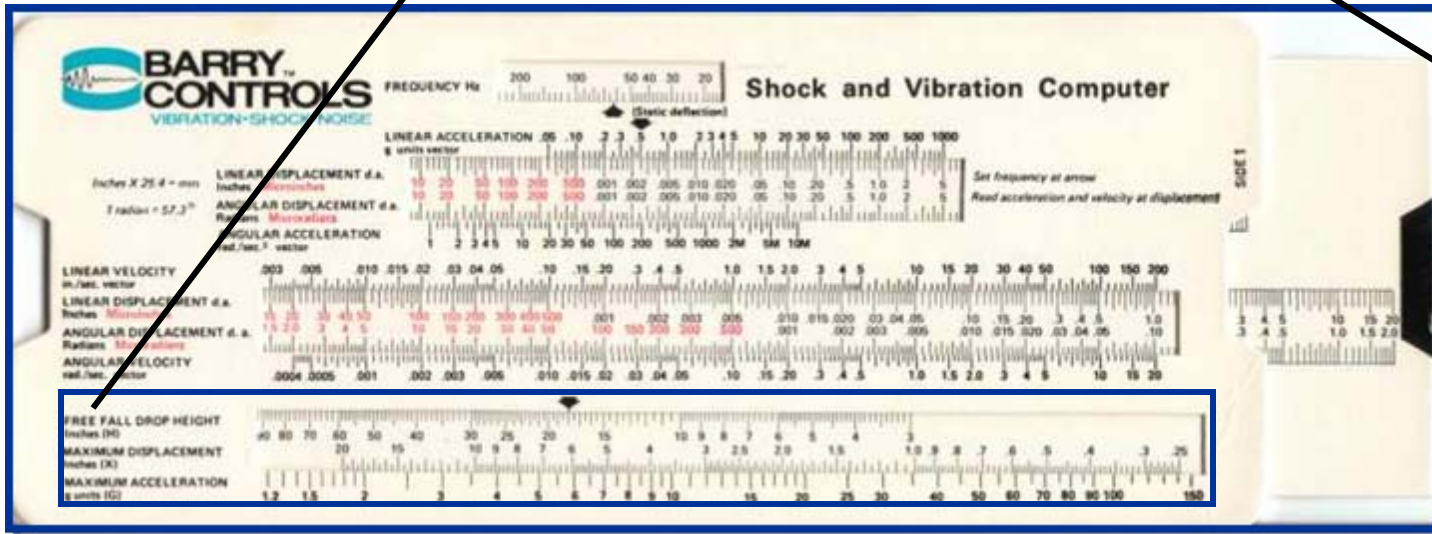


# APPLICATIONS TRAINING

## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 8d:

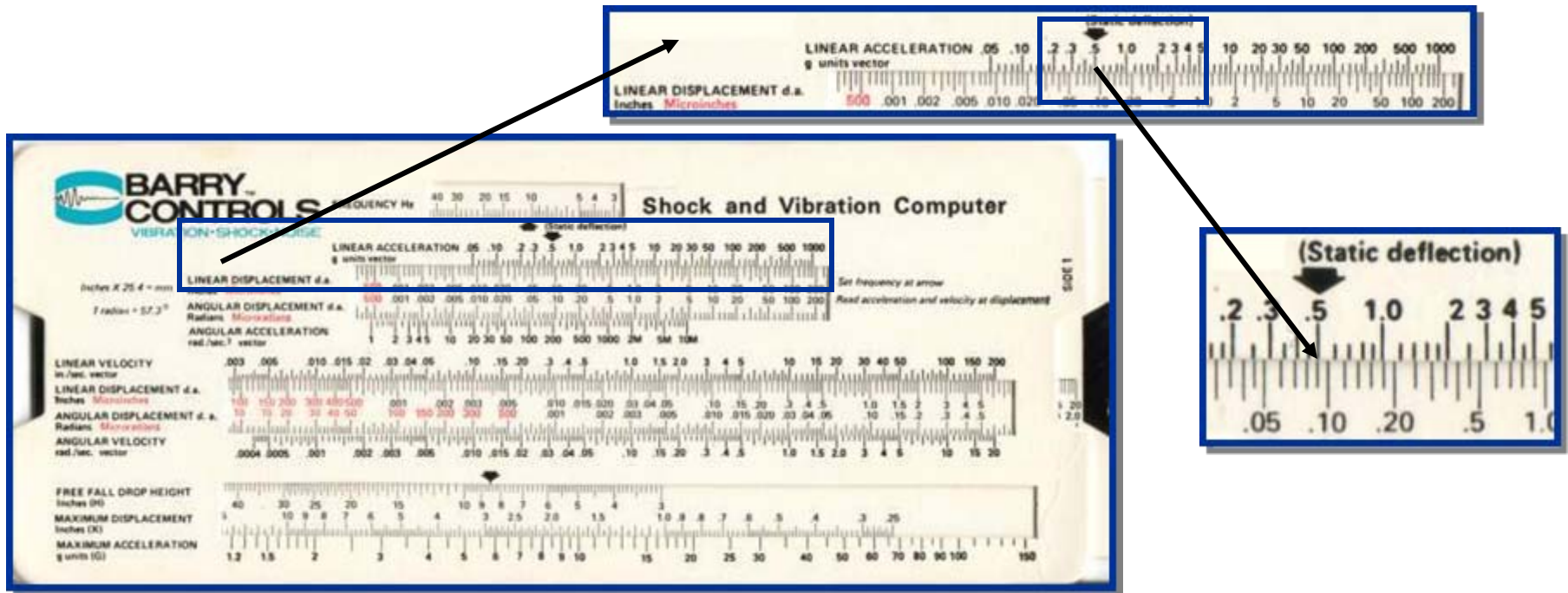
- Read: X = maximum displacement = 1.8 in.



## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 8e:

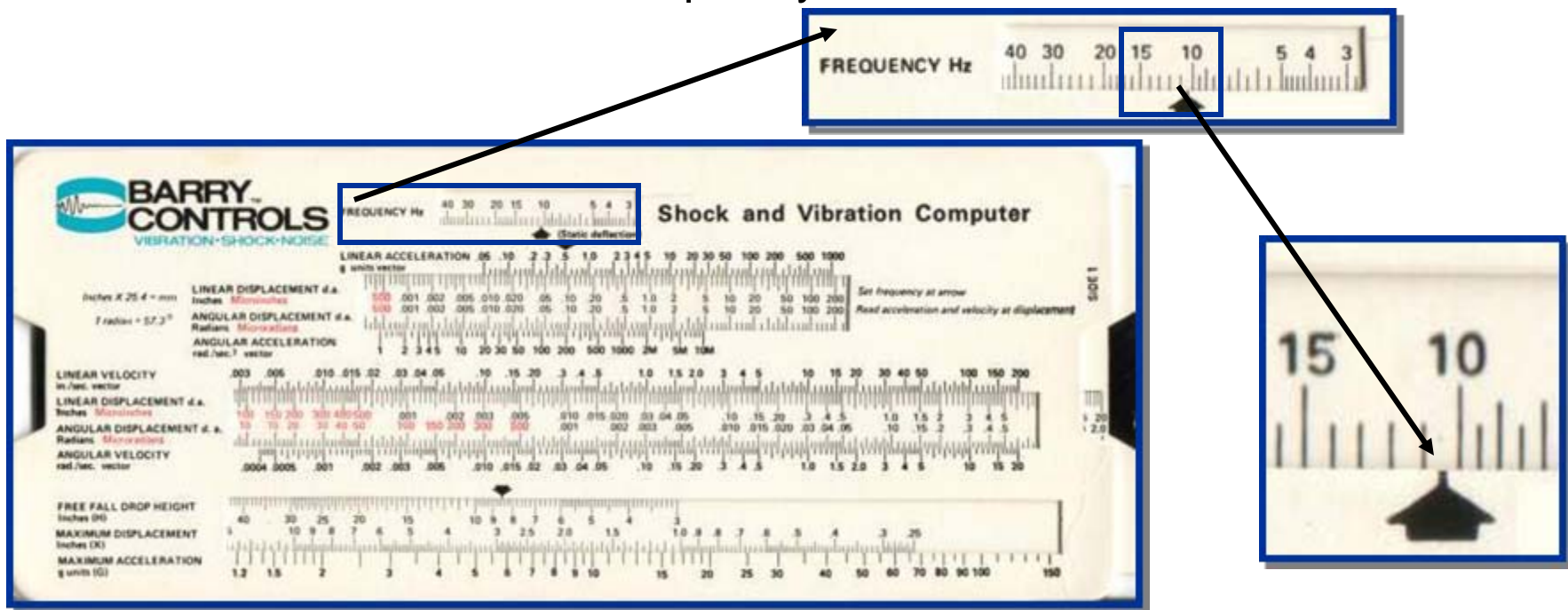
- Set:  $X/G = \text{static deflection} = .09 \text{ inch}$



## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 8f:

- Read:  $f_n$  = natural frequency = 10.4 Hz





## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

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### EXERCISE 9:

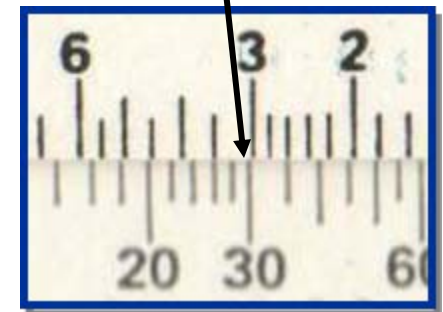
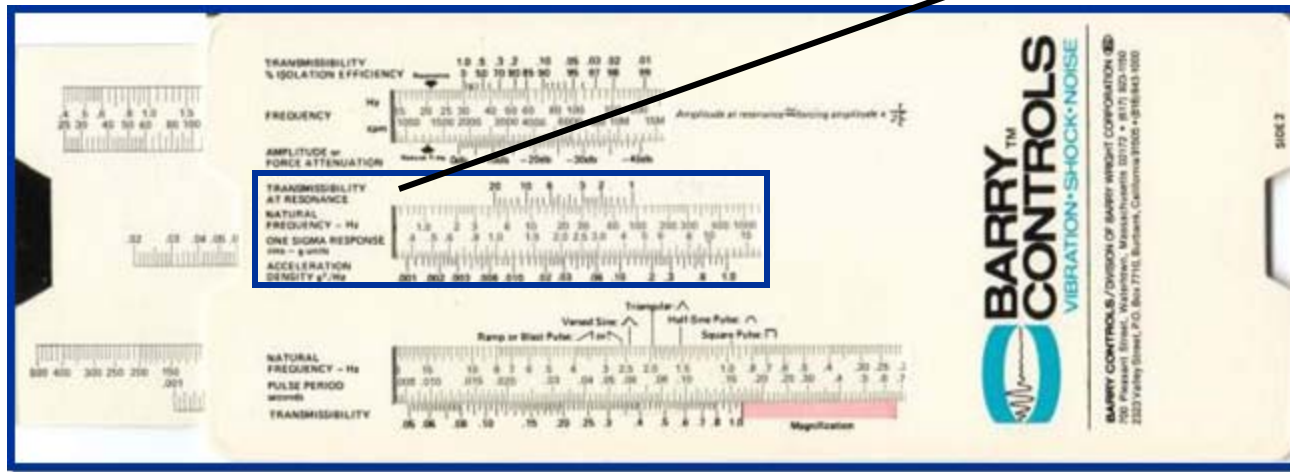
- KNOWN: Natural Frequency, Transmissibility at Resonance
- UNKNOWN: System Response to Random Vibration
- Exercise:
  - Match (on side 2):  $f_n$  = natural frequency of system = 30 Hz  
to  $Q$  = transmissibility at resonance = 3
  - Locate:  $G$  = power spectral density of random input = .06  $G^2/\text{Hz}$
  - Read:  $\sigma$  = one sigma response of system = 2.95  $g^{\text{RMS}}$



## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 9b: On Side 2

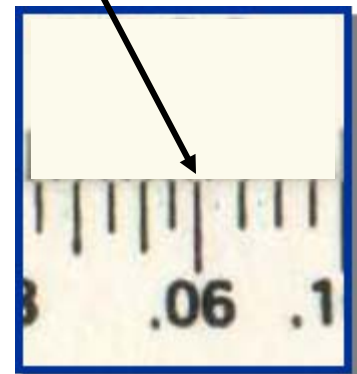
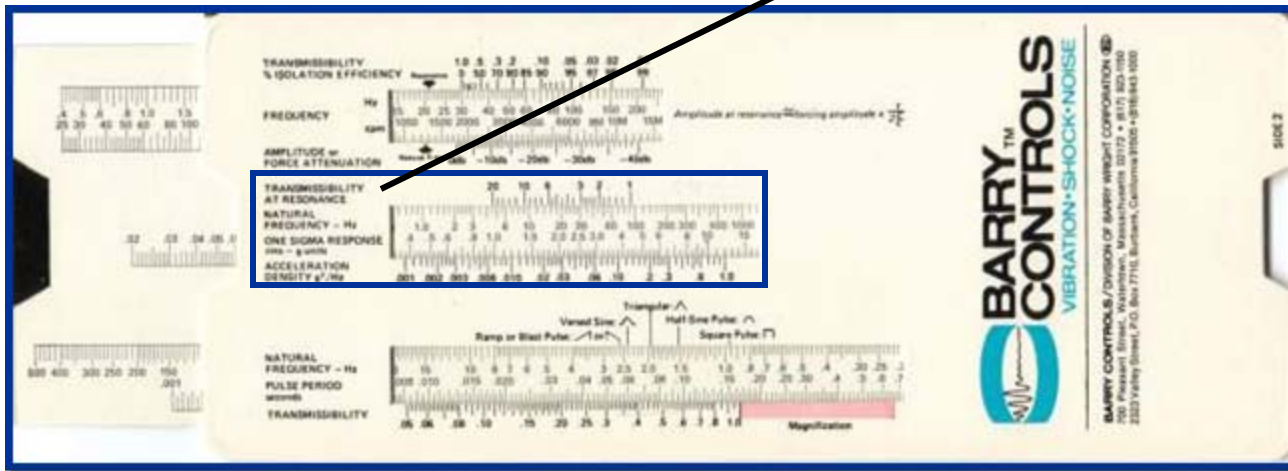
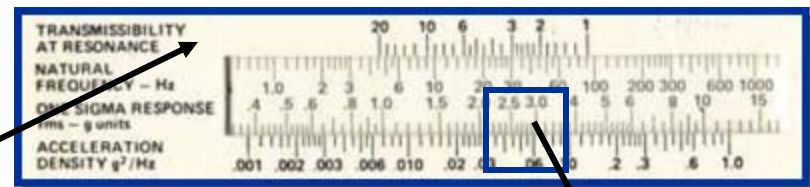
- Match:  $f_n$  = natural frequency of system = 30 Hz  
to  $Q$  = transmissibility at resonance = 3



## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 9c:

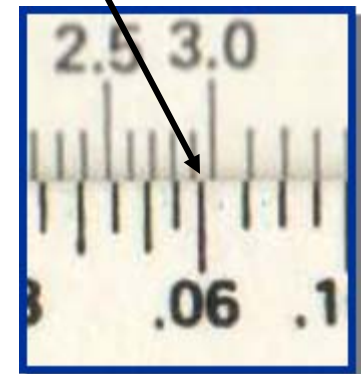
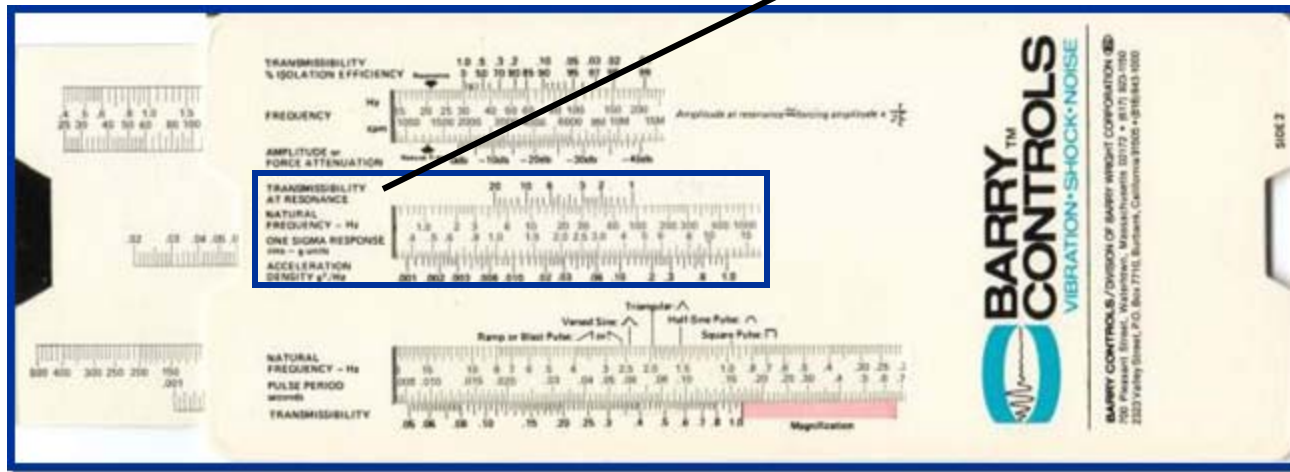
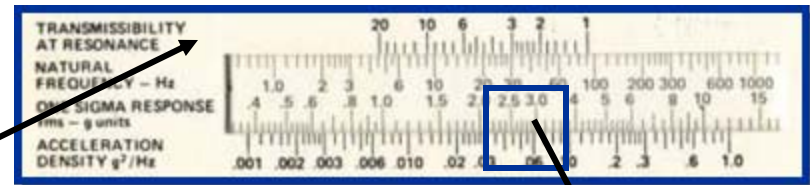
- Locate:  $G$  = power spectral density of random input =  $.06 \text{ G}^2/\text{Hz}$



## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 9d:

- Read:  $\sigma$  = one sigma response of system = 2.95 g<sup>RMS</sup>



## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

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### EXERCISE 9e:

- For multiples of  $\sigma$  (sigma), multiply response by the desired multiple.

Example: 3 sigma =  $3(2.95) = 8.85g^{RMS}$

## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

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### EXERCISE 10:

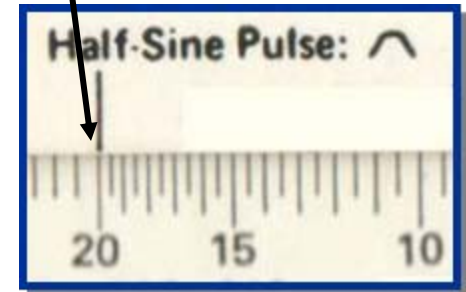
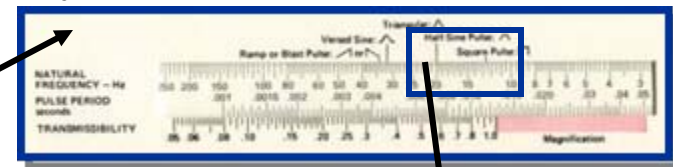
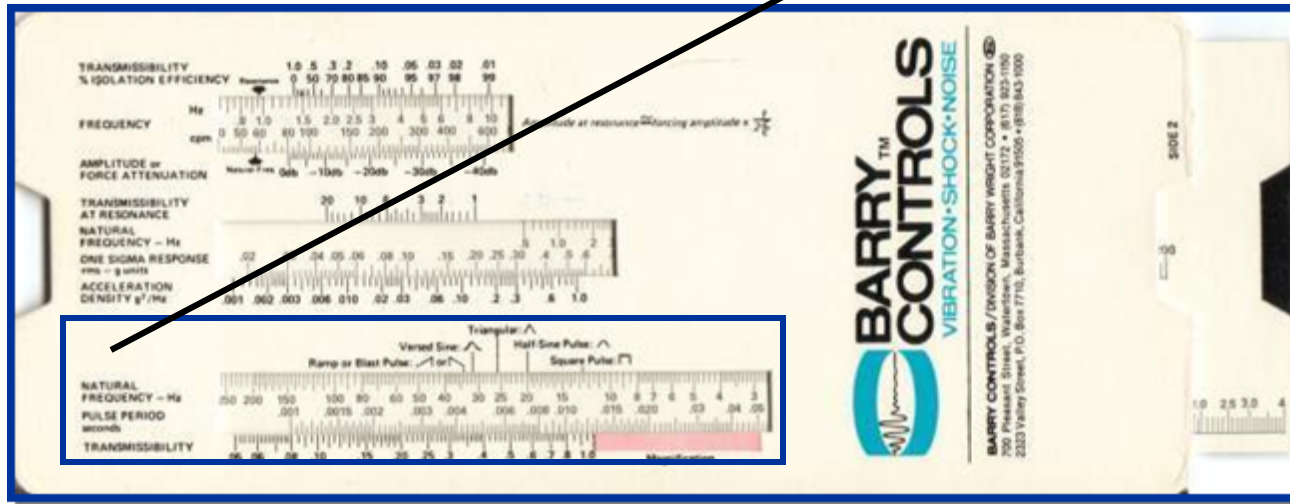
- KNOWN: Natural Frequency of System, Shock Pulse Shape and Duration
- UNKNOWN: Transmissibility of an Undamped System to a Shock Pulse Input
- Exercise:
  - Match (on side 2):  $f_n$  = natural frequency of system = 20 Hz
  - Given: pulse shape = half sine
  - Locate:  $t$  = pulse period = .011 seconds
  - Read:  $Q$  = transmissibility of system = 0.88



## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 10b: On Side 2

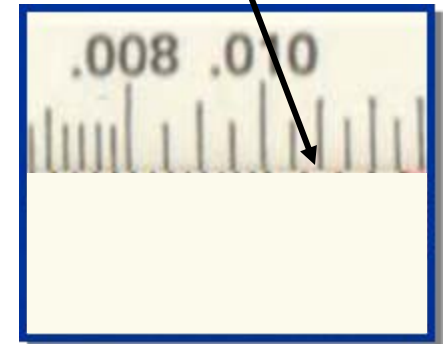
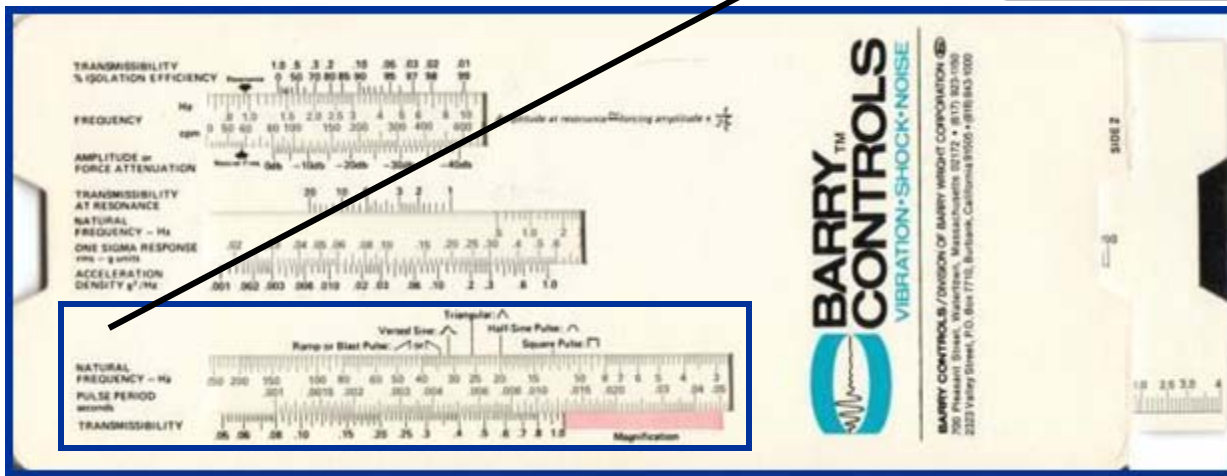
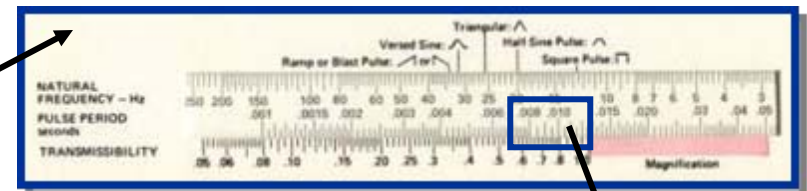
- Match:  $f_n$  = natural frequency of system = 20 Hz
- Given: pulse shape = half sine



## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 10c:

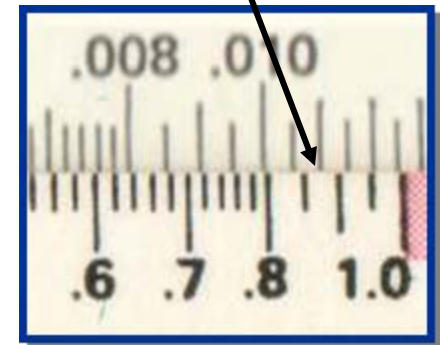
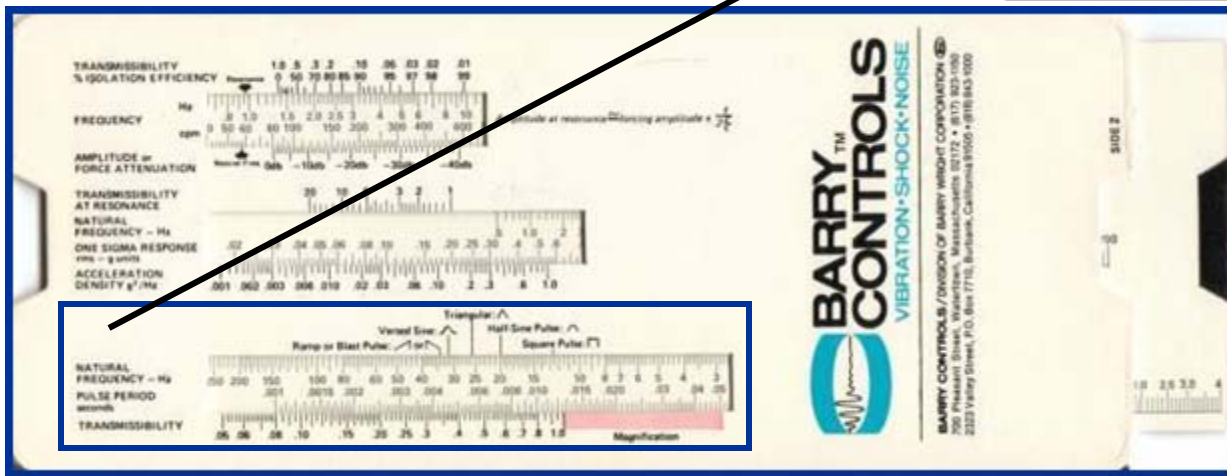
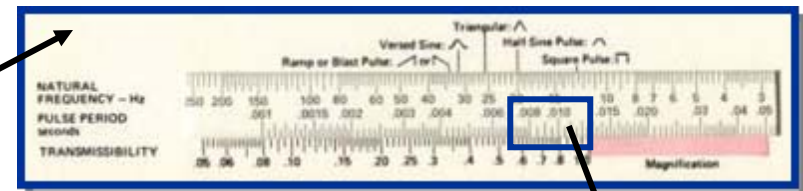
- Locate:  $t = \text{pulse period} = .011 \text{ seconds}$



## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

### EXERCISE 10d:

- Read:  $Q$  = transmissibility of system = 0.88



## BARRY CONTROLS SHOCK AND VIBRATION SLIDE RULE

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### EXERCISE 10e:

- This calculator exercise assumes sufficient deflection available in system to permit isolation. If system “bottoms” (snubs), calculator will not give correct results.