

**Given** The required cycle life is  $N = 1E6$  cycles. Wire is 0.042-in (1.1-mm) dia.

**Assumptions** The torsional strengths and torsional shear stresses will be used on the Goodman diagram.

**Solution** See Figure 14-16.

- The material's ultimate tensile strength from Figure 14-3 or equation 14.3 (p. 792), converted to ultimate torsional strength with equation 14.4 (p. 793) using data from Table 14-4 (p. 792) allows one point on the Goodman line to be determined.

$$S_{ut} \cong 184\,649(0.042)^{-0.1625} = 309\,071 \text{ psi} \quad (a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{us} &\cong 0.67S_{ut} \\ &= 0.67(309\,071) = 207\,078 \text{ psi} \end{aligned} \quad (b)$$

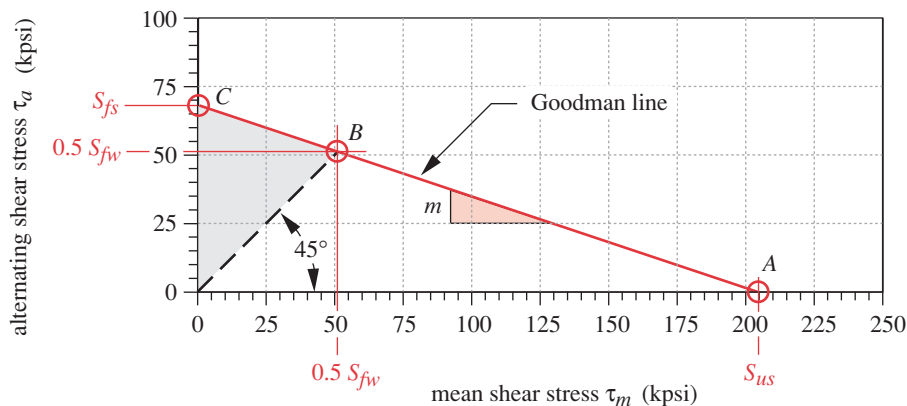
This value is plotted as point  $A$  on the diagram in Figure 14-16.

- The  $S$ - $N$  diagrams each provide one data point ( $S_{fw}$  or  $S_{ew}$ , depending on whether for finite or infinite life) on the modified-Goodman line for a material/size combination in pure torsional loading. The fatigue strength  $S_{fw}$  for that wire material and condition is taken from the  $S$ - $N$  line of Figure 14-15 or calculated from the data in Table 14-9 (p. 803) as

$$@N = 1E6: \quad S_{fw} \cong 0.33(309\,071) = 101\,993 \text{ psi} \quad (c)$$

The  $x$  and  $y$  intercepts are  $0.5S_{fw} = 50\,996$  psi. This is plotted as point  $B$  on the diagram in Figure 14-16. Note that for infinite life the value of  $S_{ew}$  from equation 14.13 would be plotted at  $B$  instead of this value of  $S_{fw}$  for a finite life.

- Note in Figure 14-16 that the wire fatigue strength  $S_{fw}$  is plotted at point  $B$  ( $\tau_a = \tau_m = 0.5 S_{fw}$ ) corresponding to the test conditions of equal mean and alternating stress components (stress ratio  $R = \tau_{min}/\tau_{max} = 0$ ). Point  $B$  is then connected with the ultimate shear strength  $S_{us}$  on the mean-stress axis at point  $A$  to draw the Goodman line, which is extended to point  $C$ .
- We can now find the value of the fully reversed fatigue strength ( $R = -1$ ), which is point  $C$  on the diagram. This value can be found from the equation for the Goodman line, defined in terms of its two known points,  $A$  and  $B$ :



**FIGURE 14-16**

Torsional-Stress Modified-Goodman Diagram for 0.045-in Dia ASTM A228 Wire at  $N = 1E6$  Cycles