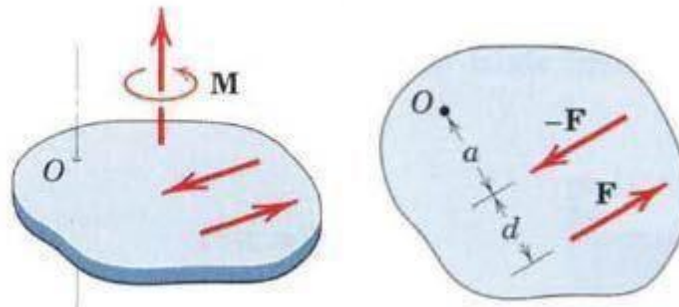




Couples

The moment produced by two equal, opposite, and noncollinear forces is called a *couple*. Couples have certain unique properties and have important applications in mechanics. Consider the action of two equal and opposite forces \mathbf{F} and $-\mathbf{F}$ a distance d apart, as shown in Figure. This two force s cannot be combined into a single force because their sum in every direction is zero. Their on ly effect is to produce a tendency of rotation. The combined moment of the two forces about an axis normal to their plane and passing through any point such as a in their plane is the couple M .

This couple has a magnitude



$$M = F(a + d) - Fa$$

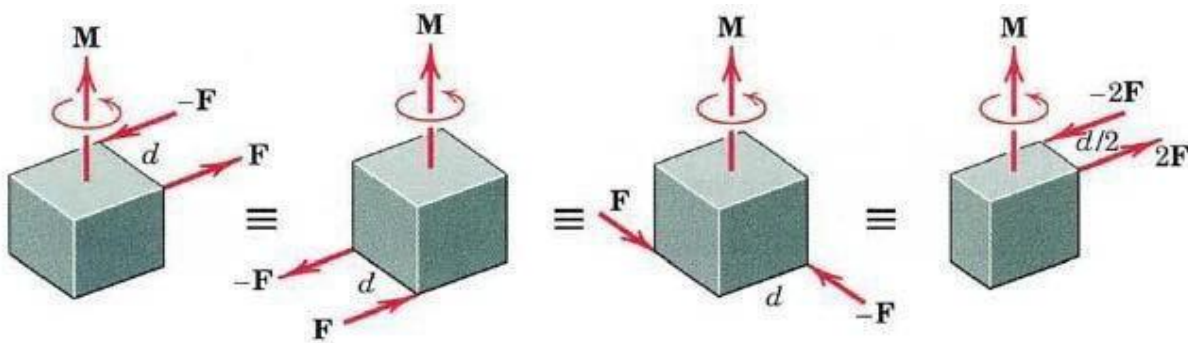
Or

$$M = Fd$$



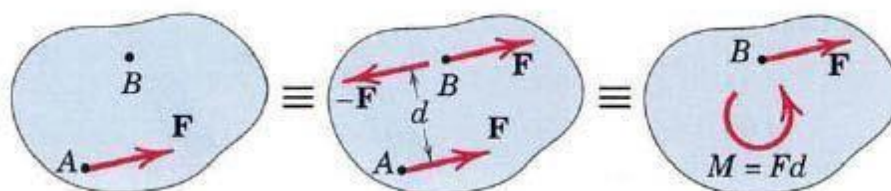
Equivalent Couples

Changing the values of \mathbf{F} and \mathbf{d} does not change a given couple as long as the product $\mathbf{F}\mathbf{d}$ remains the same. Likewise, a couple is not affected if the forces act in a different but parallel plane. Figure shows four different configurations of the same couple \mathbf{M} . In each of the four cases, the couples are equivalent and are described by the same free vector which represents the identical tendencies to rotate the bodies.



Force-Couple Systems

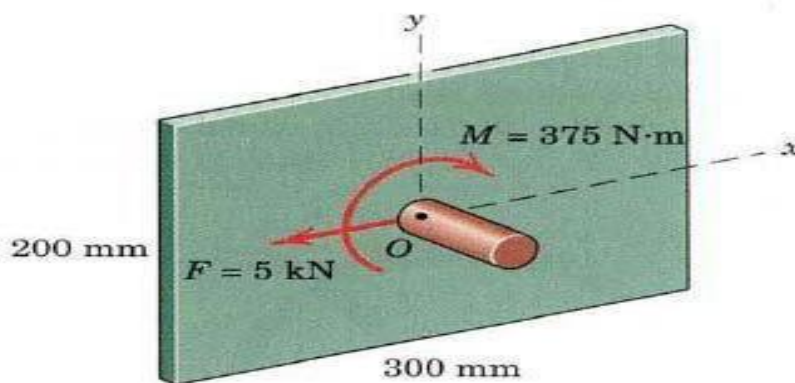
The replacement of a force by a force and a couple is illustrated in Figure, where the given force \mathbf{F} acting at point A is replaced by an equal force \mathbf{F} at some point B and the counterclockwise couple $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{F}\mathbf{d}$.





Example 1

The indicated force- couple system is applied to a small shaft at the center of the rectangular plate. Replace this system by a single force and specify the coordinate of the point on the y-axis through which the line of action of this resultant force passes.



$$M_O = Fd$$

$$375 = 5 \times 1000 d$$

$$375 = 5000 d$$

$$d = \frac{375}{5000}$$

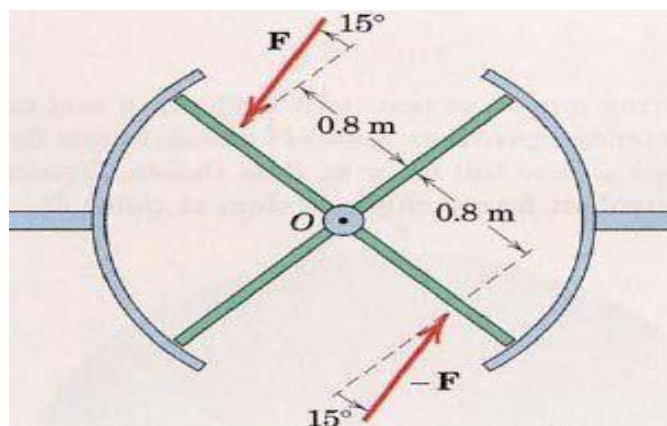
$$= 0.075 \text{ m}$$

$$d = 0.075 \times 1000 = 75 \text{ mm}$$



Example 2

The top view of a revolving entrance door is shown. Two persons simultaneously approach the door and exert forces of equal magnitudes as shown. If the resulting moment about the door pivot axis at O is 25 N .m, determine the force magnitude F.



$$M_O = Fd$$

$$25 = 2 F(\cos 15^\circ) \times 0.8$$

$$F = \frac{25}{2 (\cos 15^\circ) \times 0.8}$$

$$F = 16.176 \text{ N}$$