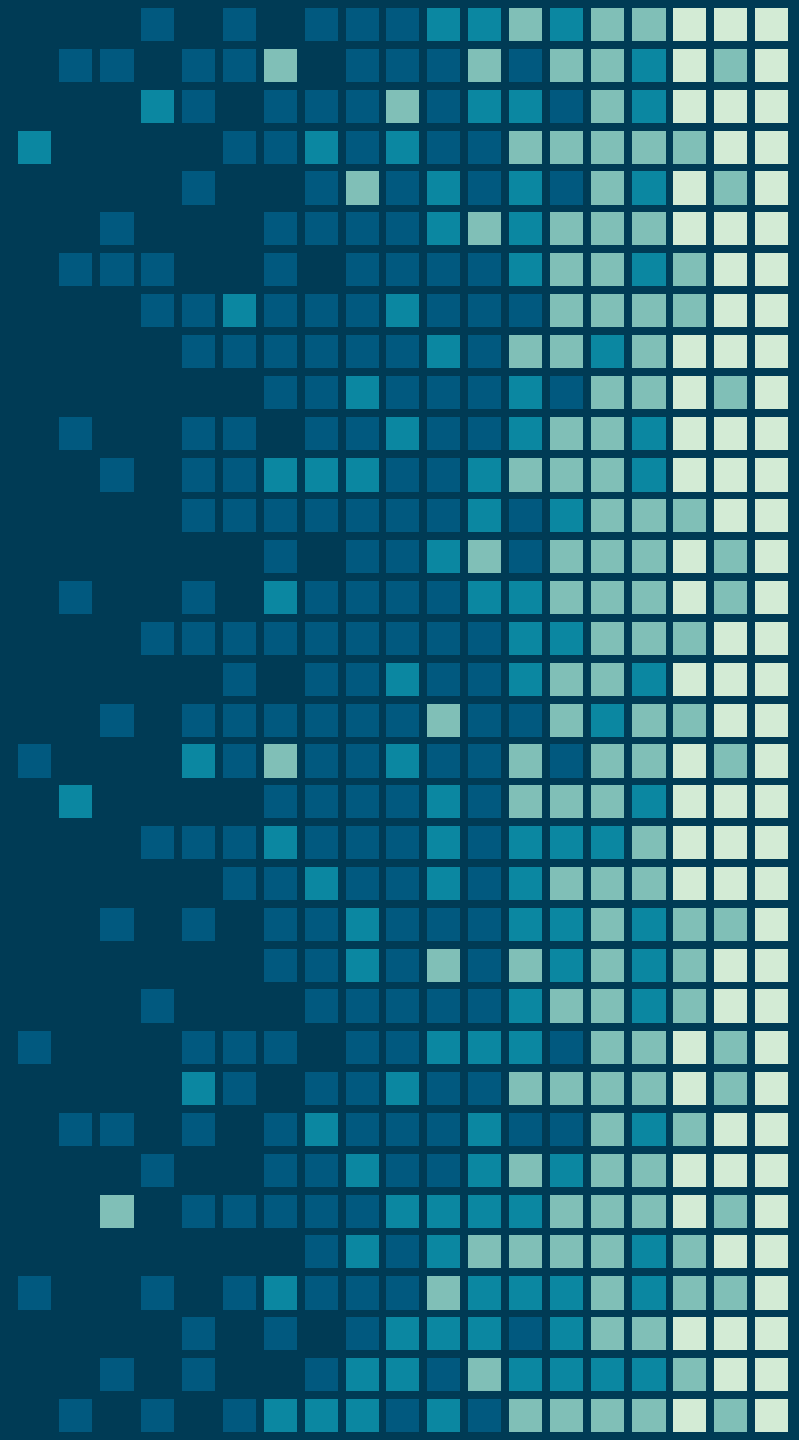


# Stress Analysis Of Spiral Guide Train On A SPJ Rod

By WANG Chen, Phd

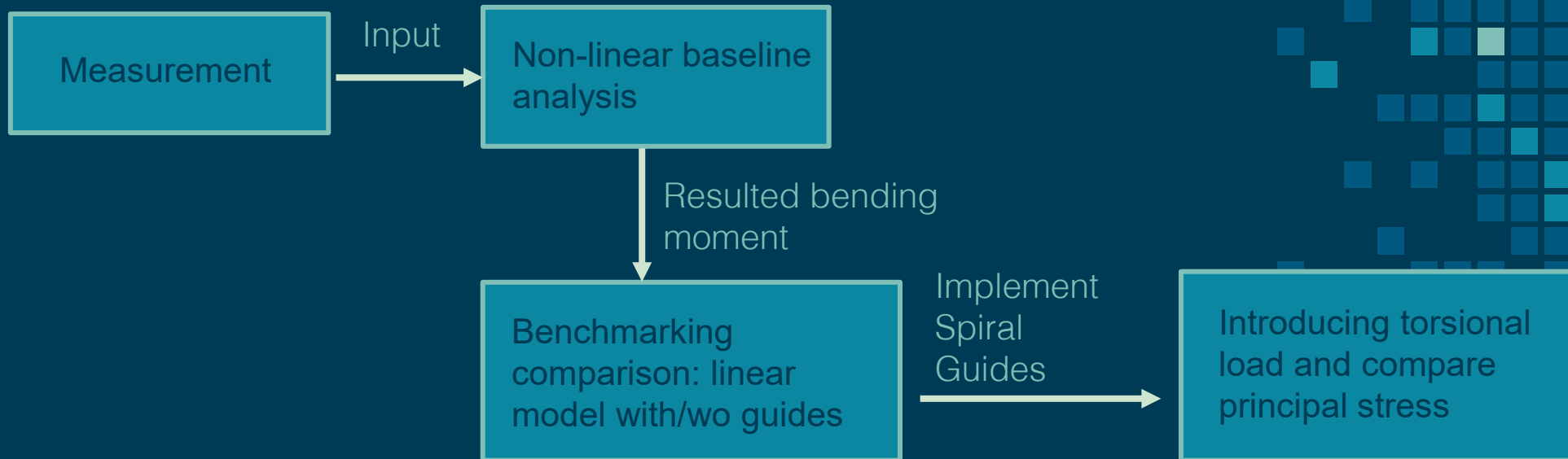


# Objective

- To carry out stress analysis of the effect of spiral guide train on an SPJ blank
- To understand SPJ blank behavior when subjected to loading with spiral guide setting

# Methodology

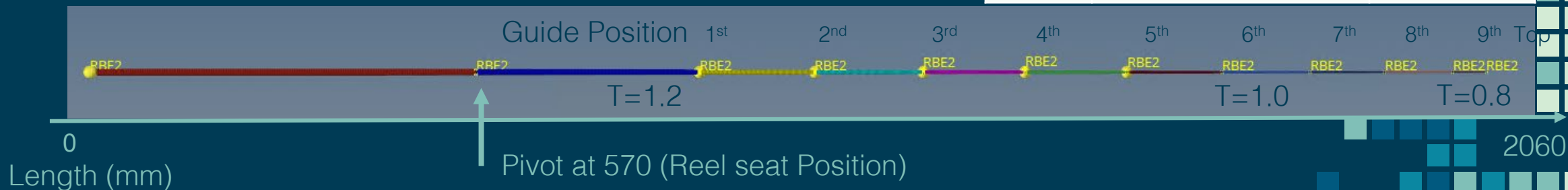
- Computer simulation with Finite Element Method using an existing SPJ blank specimen as baseline.



# Geometry measurement

- Baseline geometry is created according to measured length and OD of SPJ blank specimen in average.
- Thickness was assumed and assigned to model:  
T 1.2 mm (0-900 mm)  
T 1mm (900-1800 mm)  
T 0.8 mm (1800-2060 mm)
- Loading 10 kg
- Typical carbon fiber composite material

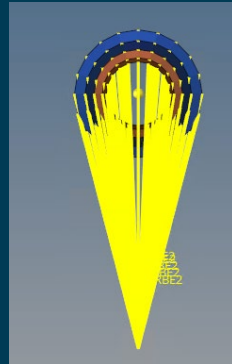
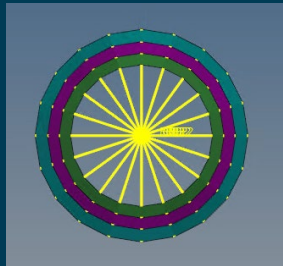
Length (mm)	Guide frames (GF) positions	Outer dimension
0	No Guides, Bottom end	10.35
570	No Guides, Reel Seat Position	9.68
900	1 <sup>st</sup> Guide	7.98
1070	2 <sup>nd</sup> Guide	7.10
1230	3 <sup>rd</sup> Guide	6.28
1380	4 <sup>th</sup> Guide	5.50
1530	5 <sup>th</sup> Guide	4.73
1670	6 <sup>th</sup> Guide	4.00
1800	7 <sup>th</sup> Guide	3.34
1910	8 <sup>th</sup> Guide	2.77
2010	9 <sup>th</sup> Guide	2.26
2060	10 <sup>th</sup> Tip Top	2.00



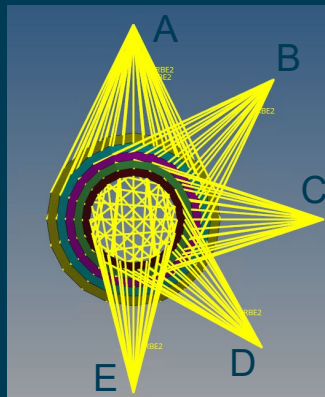
# Guide/Position

- Guide position is located with a RBE2 element
- Guides are assumed to be rigid
- Moment applied to RBE2 elements

Case 1 : Bare blank without guides

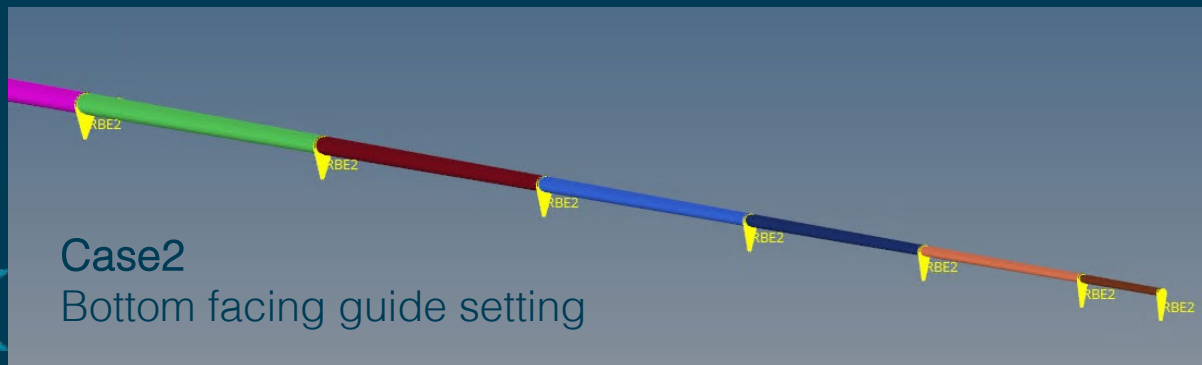


Case 2:  
Lower middle  
guide position

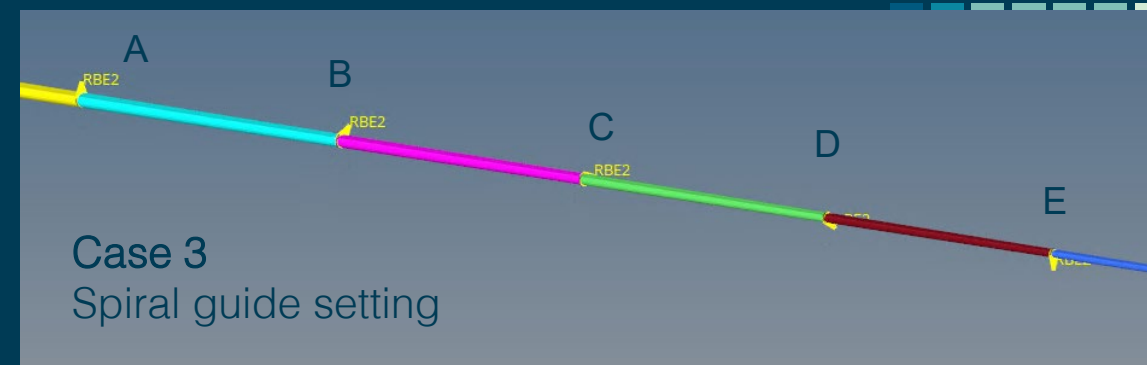


Case 3:  
Spiral position

Length (mm)	Guide (GF) positions
900	1 <sup>st</sup> GF, A
1070	2 <sup>nd</sup> GF, A
1230	3 <sup>rd</sup> GF, B, angle AoB 45°
1380	4 <sup>th</sup> GF, C, angle AoC 90°
1530	5 <sup>th</sup> GF, D, Angle AoD 135°
1670	6 <sup>th</sup> GF, E
1800	7 <sup>th</sup> GF, E
1910	8 <sup>th</sup> GF, E
2010	9 <sup>th</sup> GF, E
2060	10 <sup>th</sup> GF, E



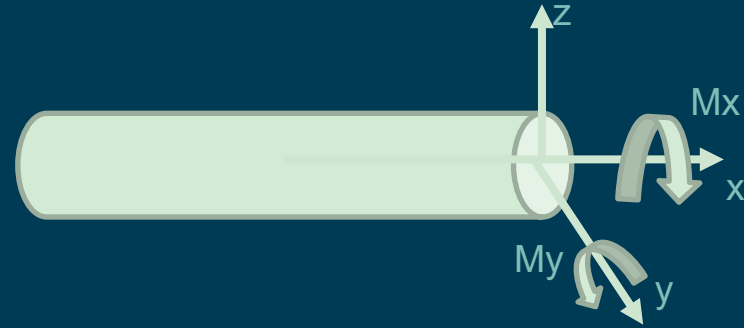
Case2  
Bottom facing  
guide setting



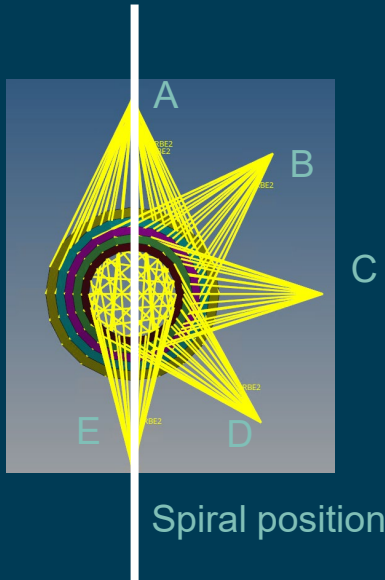
Case 3  
Spiral guide setting

# Bending moment

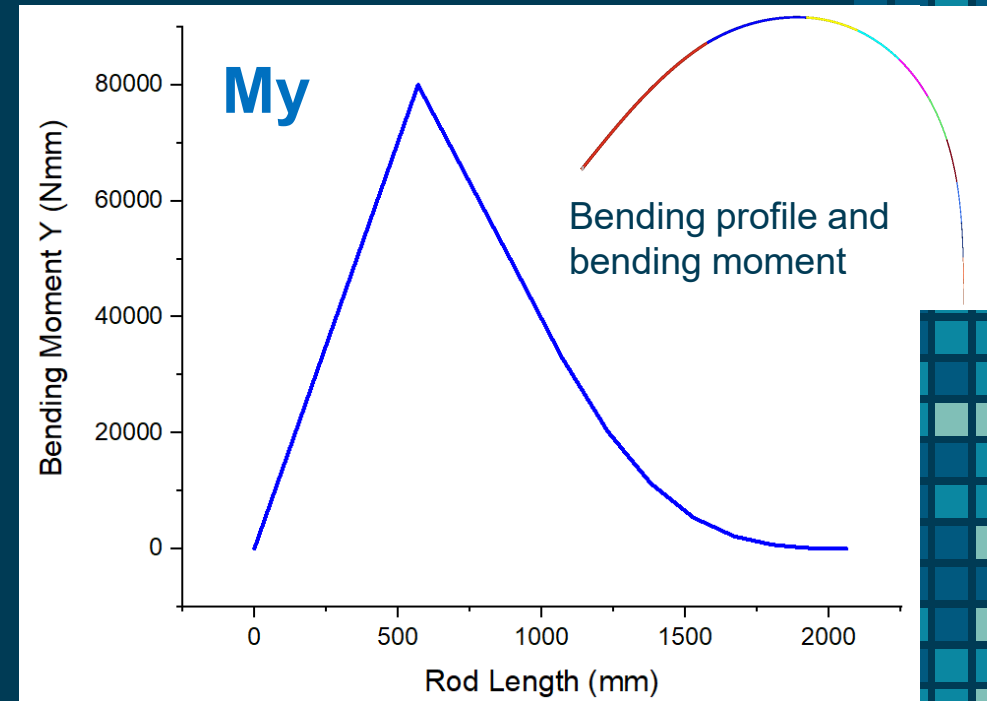
- Bending moment  $M_x$  results in torsional load and  $M_y$  results in bending in XZ plane.
- Resulted bending moment  $M_y$  is extracted from nonlinear baseline model.
- Bending moment  $M_x$  is calculated from distance between axis and guide frame B C D. There is no torsional load at A and E.



**$M_x$**

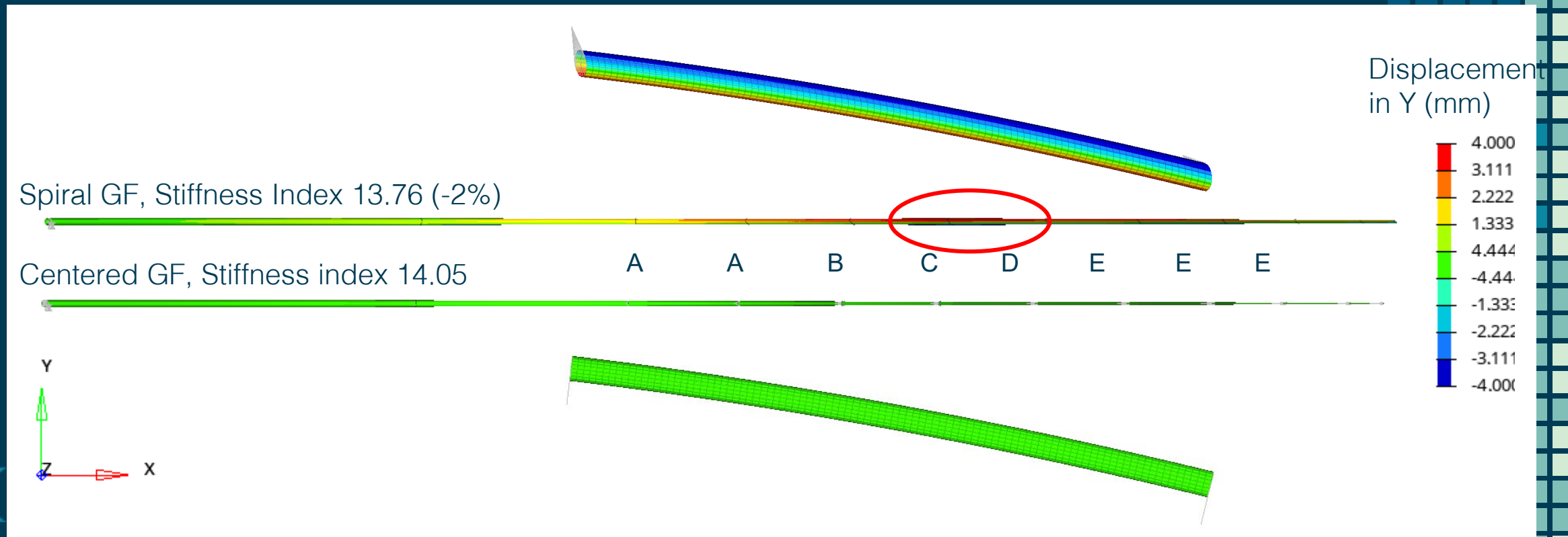


Length (mm)	Guide frames (GF) positions	Dy (mm)
1230	3 <sup>rd</sup> GF, B	6.46
1380	4 <sup>th</sup> GF, C	8.75
1530	5 <sup>th</sup> GF, D	5.92



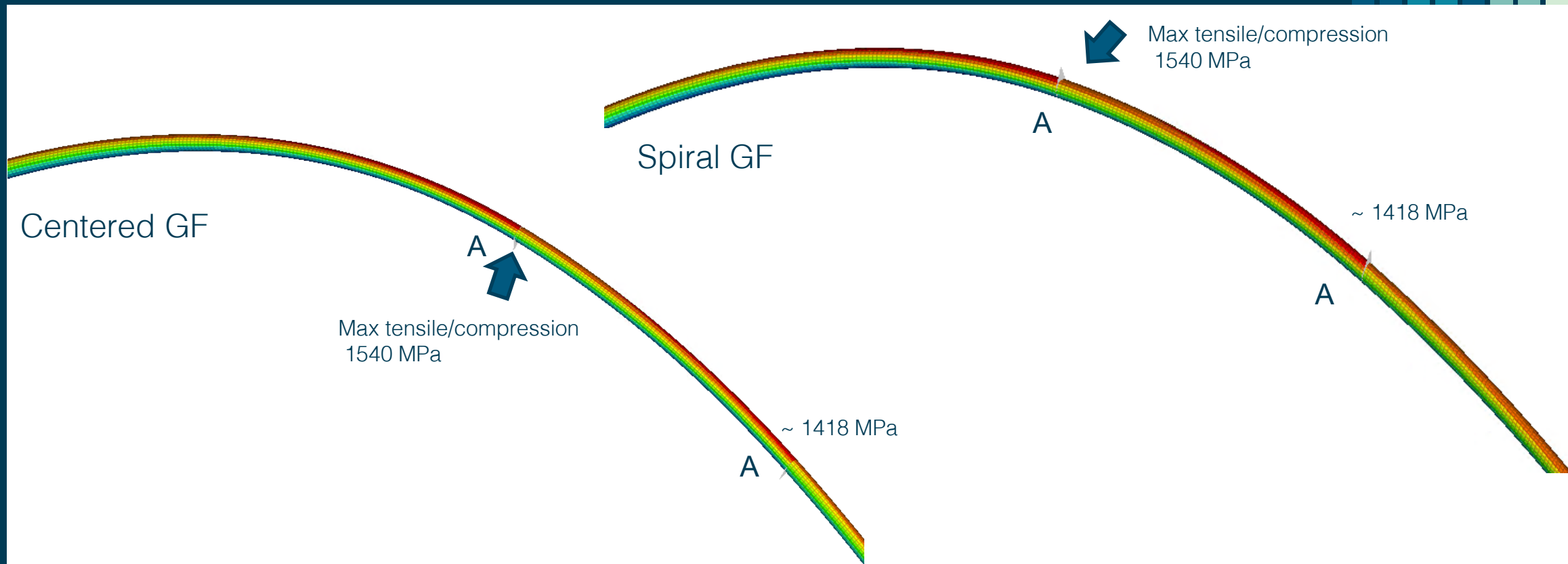
# Results (1)

- Comparing cases 1 and 2, with and without guides, no changes because of no additional bending.
- Comparing cases 2 and 3, with the spiral guide setting, there is a slight reduction in the stiffness index due to twists under torsional load.



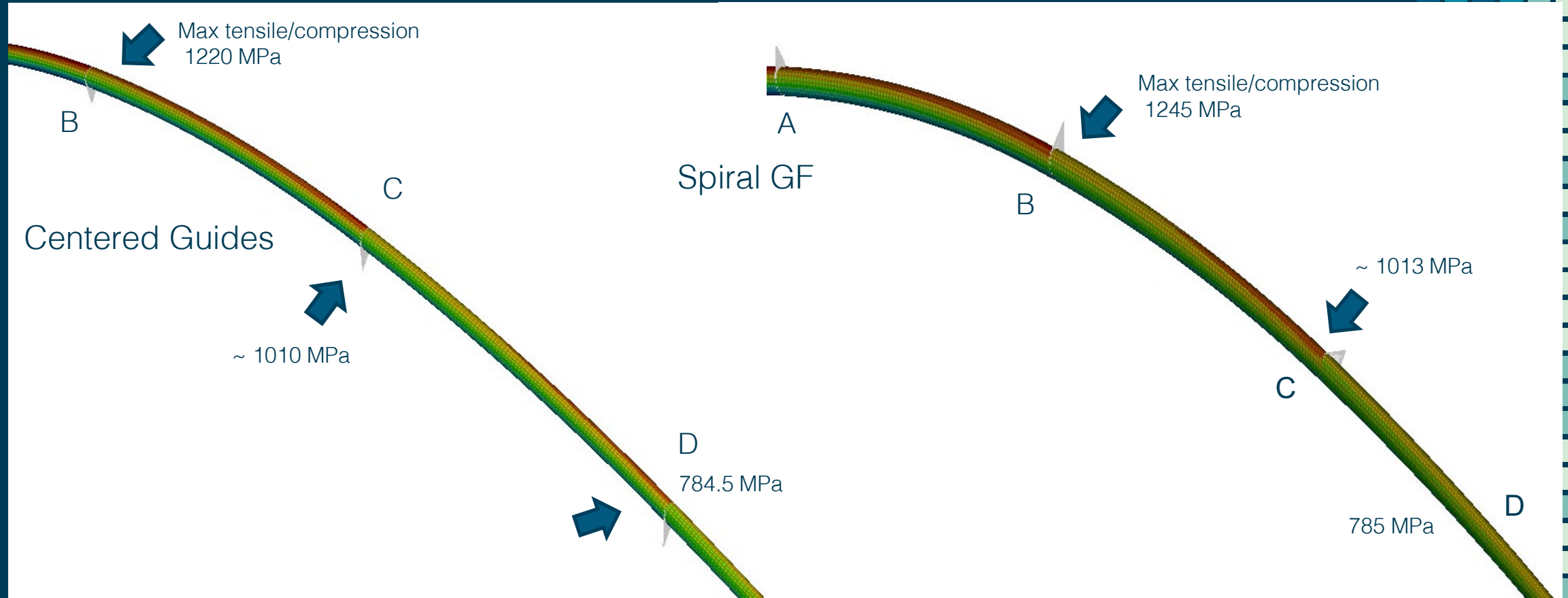
## Results (2)

- Comparing cases 2 and 3, rod with spiral guide setting did not change averaging max. principal stress.
- Max stress located at first guide frame (~900mm)



# Results (3)

- Averaging max principal stress with spiral guide setting increased slightly.





## Conclusion

- In a linear model, spiral guide setting on a SPJ blank decreased stiffness by ~2%.
- Max stress level which is located at the first guide did not change.
- Stress at guide transition area, position B, C and D, increased by only 2%, meaning there is minimal torsional load in contrast to conventional guide settings.

## Benefits of spiral guide setting

On a conventional setup under load, the natural tendency is for the rod to twist or turn. Relocating the front guides to the bottom in a spiral guide setting will counter torsional force, giving the angler better leverage without spending energy to keep the rod upright.

