

# FORMULAIRE DE CALCUL : RACCOURCISSEMENT APPARENT DES LAMES

## TYPE DE PIVOT

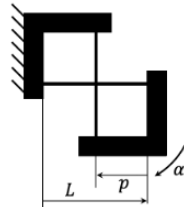
## CAS DE CHARGE

## RAPPORT DE CROISEMENT DES LAMES

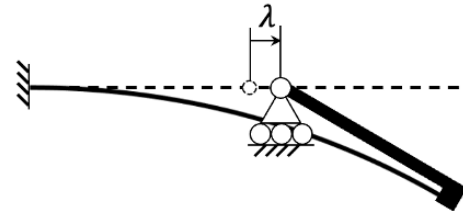
## DÉFORMÉE DE LA LAME

## RACCOURCISSEMENT APPARENT DE LA LAME

PIVOT À LAMES  
CROISÉES SÉPARÉES

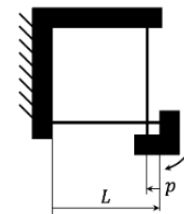


$$\rho = \frac{p}{L} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

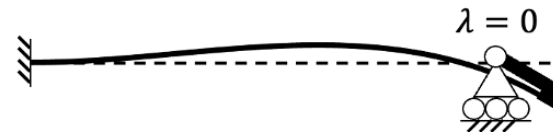


$$\lambda = -\frac{L\alpha^2}{12}$$

PIVOT WITTRICK

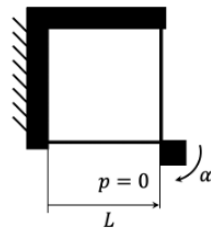


$$\rho = \frac{p}{L} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-3}{6} \approx -\frac{1}{8}$$

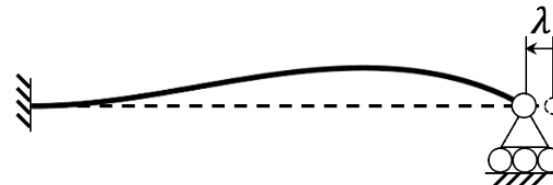


$$\lambda = 0$$

PIVOT À LAMES EN  
COIN

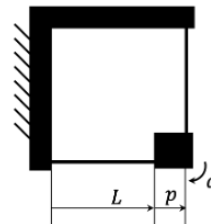


$$\rho = \frac{p}{L} = 0$$

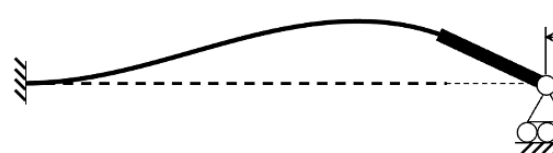


$$\lambda = \frac{L\alpha^2}{15}$$

PIVOT RCC (CAS  
GÉNÉRIQUE)

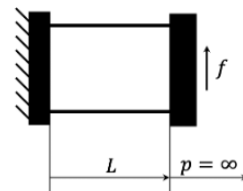


$$\rho = \frac{p}{L} > 0$$

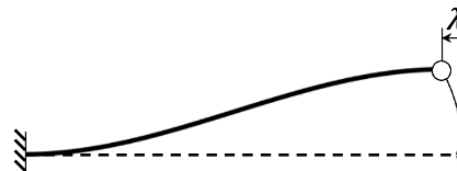


$$\lambda = \frac{L\alpha^2}{15} (1 + 9\rho + 9\rho^2)$$

TABLE À LAMES  
PARALLÈLES



$$\rho = \frac{p}{L} = \infty$$



$$\lambda = \frac{3f^2}{5L}$$

( $\rho \gg 1$  et  $f = p \cdot \alpha$ )