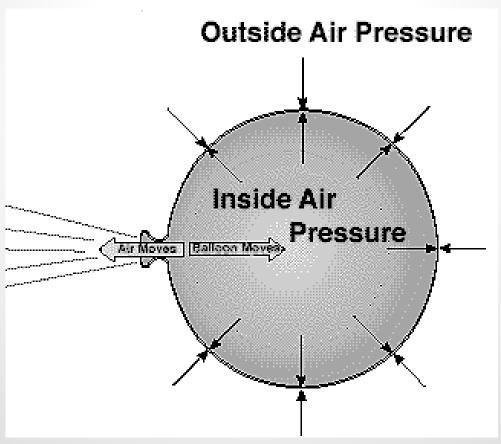
Pneumatics

Pneumatics

 Using compressed air to get work done.



Pneumatic vs Hydraulics

- Differences between Hydraulics and pneumatics?
- Hydraulics uses liquid and pneumatics uses air
- Hydraulics have power, pneumatics have speed.
- Safety is different between them.

Compressor

 Takes air and compresses it which can then be stored or used immediately.



Accumulator (Air Tank)

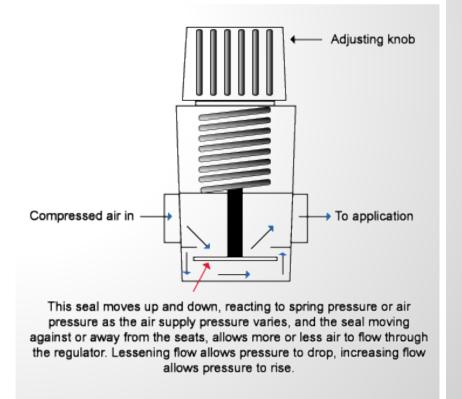
Stores air for later use.



Air pressure regulator

Controls what pressure is in the line.





Air gauge

Tells the PSI at that point of the line.



Electric valve

 Controls where the air goes by using a solenoid.



Pneumatic Cylinders

Converts the air into linear motion.



How to Choose your Cylinder

- Speed vs. Power
- Larger diameter for power.
- Smaller diameter for speed.
- Why?



Rotary Actuator

Converts pressurized air into rotary motion.



Tubing

 Used to transfer air between pneumatic components.



Brass fittings

 Used to transfer air through a rigid structure to components.

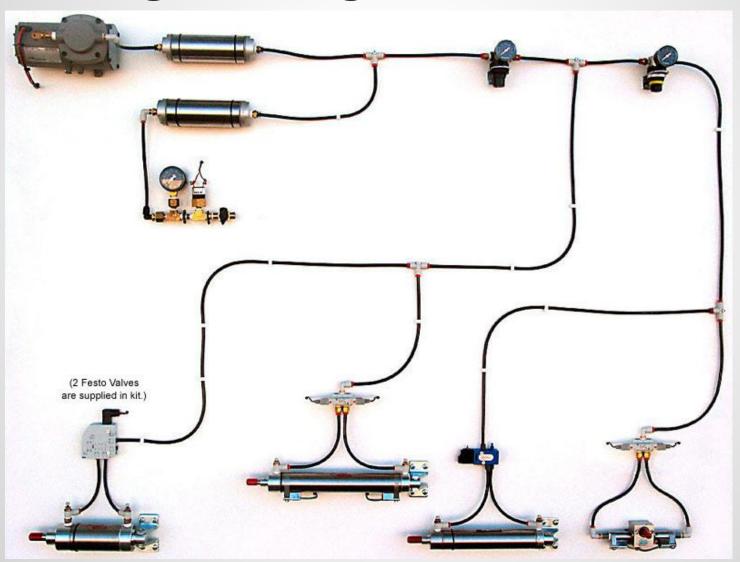


Teflon Tape

 Wrapped around the threads so that it is sealed when connected.

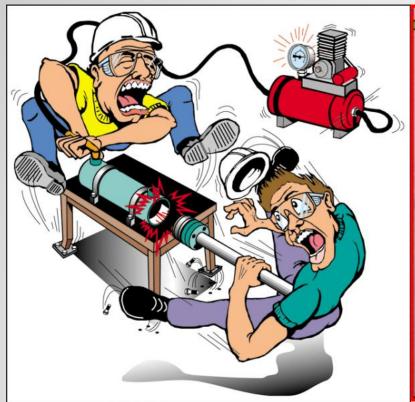


Putting it all together



Safety

- Don't exceed the pressure the parts are rated for.
- Keep away from the cylinders when testing.
- Don't use damaged parts or tubing.
- Make sure to have a valve to release excess pressure at the end of use.
- Don't use pointy objects near it when it is pressured.
- Safety glasses.
- Be aware of the compressors temperature.







FRC Rules

- Maximum stored pressure is 120 PSI.
- Maximum working PSI is 60.
- Parts must have a rating of at least 125 PSI.
- Compressed air on the Robot must come from only one Compressor.









