

ENME 304 Machine Design  
Design Update 2  
Professor Janelle Clark  
10/26/25

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## GANTT CHART

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Figure 2: Second of three Parts of the Gantt Chart



| Ordered | Arrived | Material                     | Part #    | URL   |
|---------|---------|------------------------------|-----------|---|
| No      | No      | Stainless Steel              | N/A       | <a href="https://www.amazon.com/Bracket-ULIFESTAR-Corner-I">https://www.amazon.com/Bracket-ULIFESTAR-Corner-I</a>       |
| No      | No      | Carbon Steel                 | 92141A223 | <a href="https://www.mcmaster.com/products/flat-washers/ger">https://www.mcmaster.com/products/flat-washers/ger</a>     |
| No      | No      | Stainless Steel              | 90480A185 | <a href="https://www.mcmaster.com/products/fasteners/thread">https://www.mcmaster.com/products/fasteners/thread</a>     |
| No      | No      | Stainless Steel              | N/A       | <a href="https://www.grainger.com/category/fasteners/bolts-sc">https://www.grainger.com/category/fasteners/bolts-sc</a> |
| No      | No      | PLA                          | N/A       | N/A   |
| No      | No      | Durcan Acetal M90-44 Plastic | N/A       | <a href="https://www.khkgears.us/catalog/product/DS1-12/">https://www.khkgears.us/catalog/product/DS1-12/</a>           |
| No      | No      | Durcan Acetal M90-44 Plastic | N/A       | <a href="https://www.khkgears.us/catalog/product/DS1-24/">https://www.khkgears.us/catalog/product/DS1-24/</a>           |
| No      | No      | Durcan Acetal M90-44 Plastic | N/A       | <a href="https://www.khkgears.us/catalog/product/DS1-36/">https://www.khkgears.us/catalog/product/DS1-36/</a>           |
| No      | No      | Durcan Acetal M90-44 Plastic | N/A       | <a href="https://www.khkgears.us/catalog/product/DS1-60/">https://www.khkgears.us/catalog/product/DS1-60/</a>           |
| No      | No      | Carbon Steel                 | 8641T52   | <a href="https://www.mcmaster.com/products/step-down-shaft">https://www.mcmaster.com/products/step-down-shaft</a>       |
| No      | No      | Aluminum                     | N/A       | <a href="https://www.amazon.com/Feelers-Aluminum-Plate/dp/">https://www.amazon.com/Feelers-Aluminum-Plate/dp/</a>       |
| No      | No      | Carbon Steel                 | 8641T2    | <a href="https://www.mcmaster.com/products/step-down-shaft">https://www.mcmaster.com/products/step-down-shaft</a>       |
| No      | No      | Steel                        | #69811    | <a href="https://www.lowes.com/pd/Hillman-0-094-ft-x-1-375-in">https://www.lowes.com/pd/Hillman-0-094-ft-x-1-375-in</a> |

Figure 5: Second of two Parts of the Bill of Materials

## Statistical Analysis and FBD's

$k_a$  = stiffness of shaft A,  $k_b$  = stiffness of shaft B,  $k_c$  = Stiffness of Shaft C,  $k_d$   
= stiffness of shaft D

$k_E$  = stiffness of shaft E

$k_A = 0.322 \text{ lb/in}$ ,  $k_B = k_C = 0.357 \text{ lb/in}$ ,  $k_D = k_E = 2.063 \text{ lb/in}$

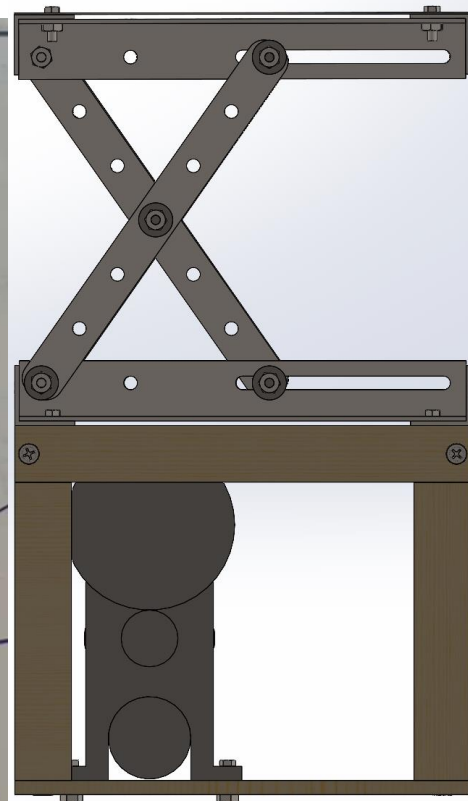
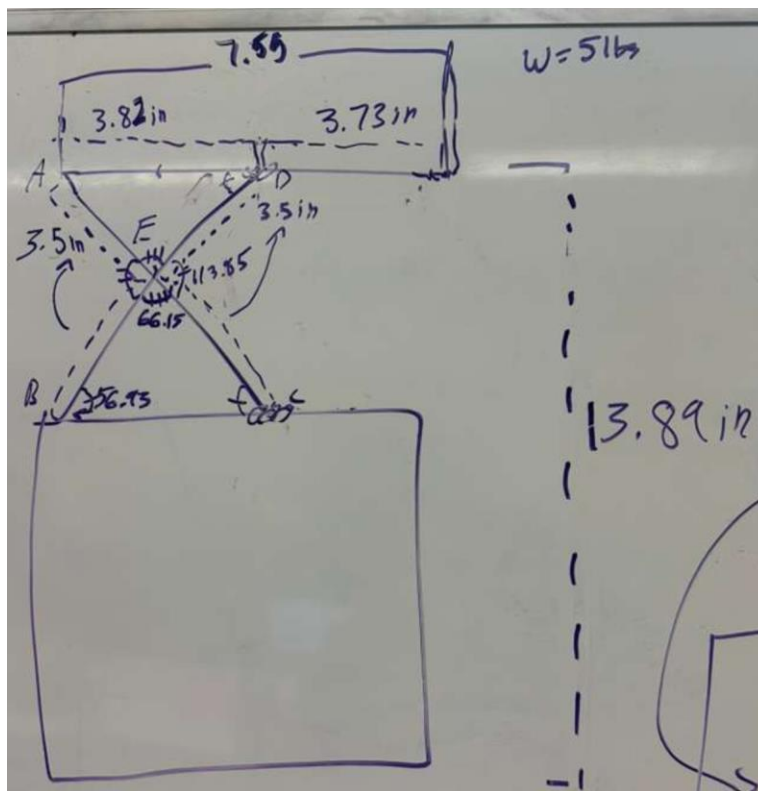


Figure 6 & 7: FBD of Scissor Lift and picture of the same view in Solidworks

$$\frac{V_{top\ plate} * \rho_{top\ plate}}{l} = .286lb/in$$

Angles between arms and horizontal surfaces discovered via:  $\cos^{-1}(\frac{3.82}{7}) = 56.93$ , the angle between arms discovered via:  $180 - 2(56.93) = 66.15$

Overall Length  $l = 3.82 + 3.73 = 7.55$  in, distance between roller  $R_2$  and the right end equals 3.73in, and the distance between the left end's  $R_1$  and the  $R_2$  is 3.73in.

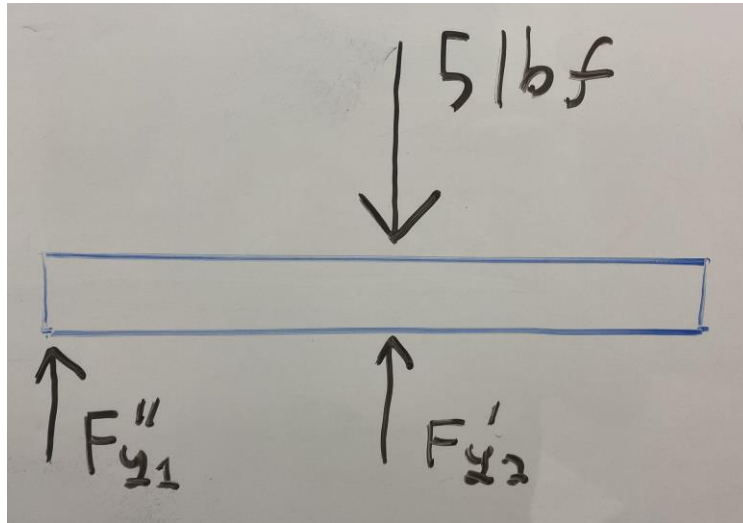


Figure 8 (Superposition 2): point load

Looking at the point load shown in Figure (Superposition 2):

Using Table A9, 10 where  $l = 7.55$ ,  $a = 3.82$ ,  $b = 3.73$

Reaction forces for the left pin are  $F_y' = \frac{fb}{l} = \frac{5(3.73)}{7.55} = 2.47lbf$  and  $F_x = 0$

Reaction forces for the roller is  $F_{y2}' = \frac{fa}{l} = \frac{5(3.82)}{7.55} = 2.53lbf$

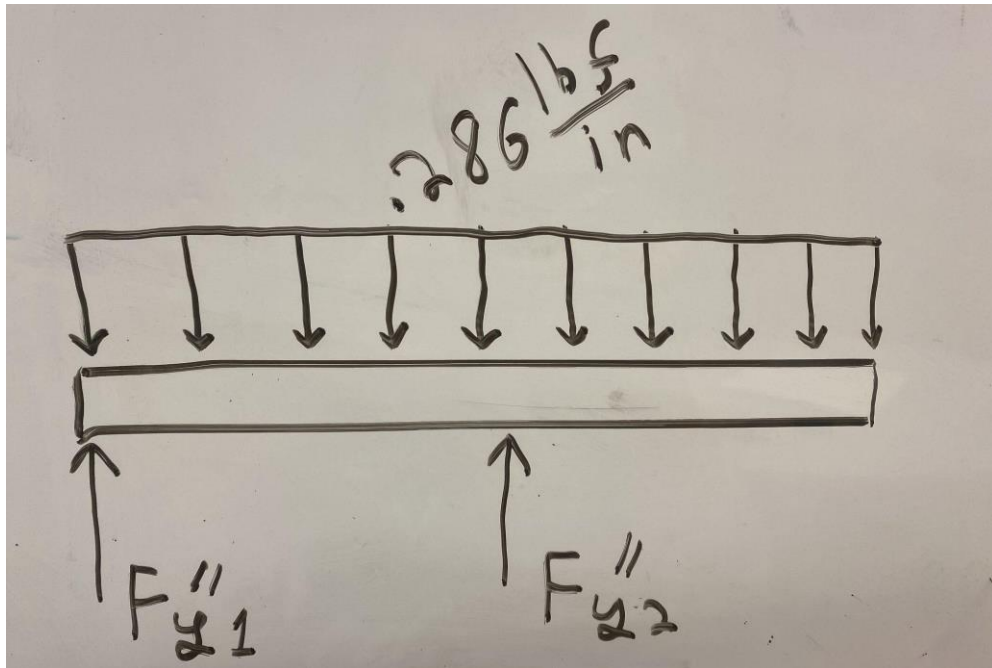


Figure 9 (Superposition 1): Superposition of the top plate uniform load

Forces from distributed  $.286 \text{ lb/in}$  load:

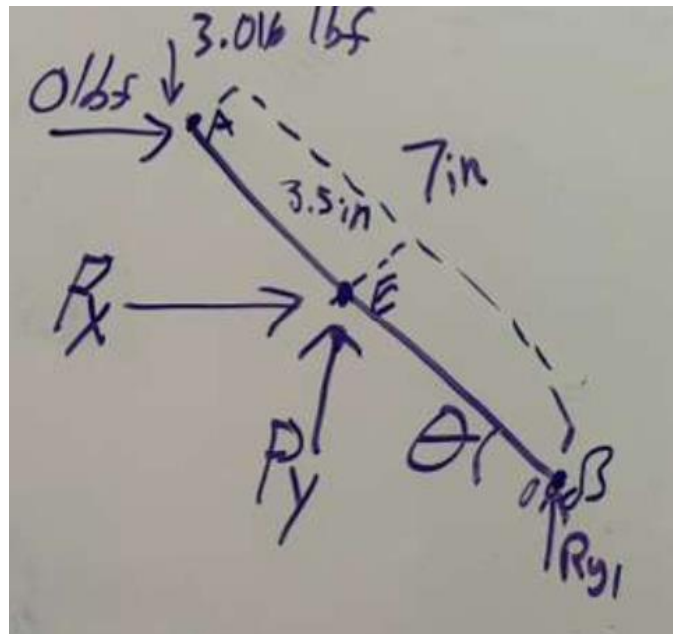
Looking at Table A9.7 where  $w = .286, l = 3.82$

Reaction force  $F_{y1}'' = F_{y2}' = \frac{wl}{2} = \frac{.286 \times 3.82}{2} = 0.546 \text{ lb}$

Total forces

$$F_{y1} = F_{y1}' + F_{y1}'' = 2.47 + 0.546 = 3.016 \text{ lbf}$$

$$F_{y2} = F_{y2}' + F_{y2}'' = 2.53 + 0.546 = 3.076 \text{ lbf}$$





Summarized results from Free Body Diagram:

$$P_x = R_{x2} = 3.97\text{ lbf}$$

$$P_y = -0.06\text{ lbf}$$

$$R_{y1} = 3.076\text{ lbf}$$

$$R_{y2} = 3.016\text{ lbf}$$

Table A9: 14 (for the beams)

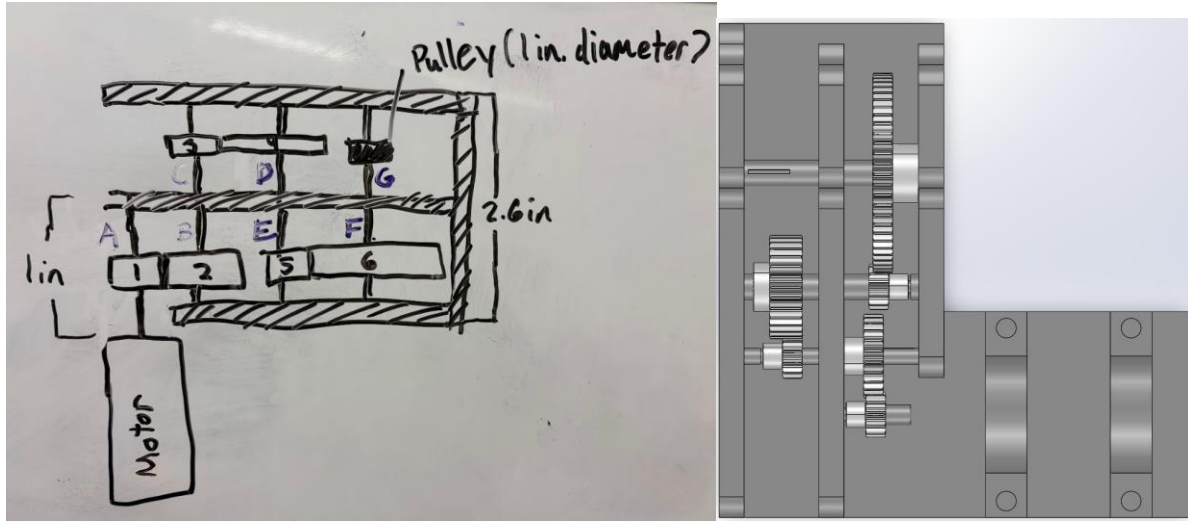


Figure 12 & 13: Top View of Gear Train Setup

Given 0.33 lbf-in rated load torque from motor and 2.45 A max rated load current.

Direction given as clockwise and max allowed current is given as 2 amps.

$$0.33 * \frac{2}{2.45} = 0.269\text{ lbf-in for torque of the motor at 2 amps.}$$

Table 1: The Torques, Forces, and Number of Gear Teeth for the 6 Gears.

| Number of Gear Teeth | Torques $T_{in} * \frac{N_G}{N_p} = T_{out}$   | Forces $F = \frac{2T}{d_p}$  |
|----------------------|--|--|
| $N_1 = 12$           | $T_1 = 0.269\text{ lbf-in}$  | $F_1 = \frac{2T_1}{d_{p1}} = \frac{2 * 0.269}{.472} = 1.140\text{ lbf}$  |
| $N_2 = 24$           | $T_2\text{ CCW} = T_1 * \frac{N_G}{N_p} = .269 * \frac{24}{12} = .538\text{ lbf-in}$ | $F_2 = \frac{2T_2}{d_{p2}} = \frac{2 * .538}{.945} = 1.139\text{ lbf}$   |
| $N_3 = 12$           | $T_3\text{ CCW} = T_1 * \frac{N_G}{N_p} = .269 * \frac{24}{12} = .538\text{ lbf-in}$ | $F_3 = \frac{2T_3}{d_{p3}} = \frac{2 * .538}{.472} = 2.280\text{ lbf}$   |
| $N_4 = 36$           | $T_4\text{ CW} = T_3 * \frac{N_G}{N_p} = .538 * \frac{36}{12} = 1.614\text{ lbf-in}$ | $F_4 = \frac{2T_4}{d_{p4}} = \frac{2 * 1.614}{1.417} = 2.278\text{ lbf}$ |



|            |  |  |
|------------|--|--|
|            |  |  |
| $N_5 = 12$ | $T_5 CW = T_3 * \frac{N_G}{N_p} = .538 * \frac{36}{12} = 1.614$                      | $F_5 = \frac{2T_5}{d_{p5}} = \frac{2*1.614}{.472} = 6.839\text{lbf}$ |
| $N_6 = 60$ | $T_6 CCW = T_5 * \frac{N_G}{N_p} = 1.614 * \frac{60}{12} = 8.07\text{lbf-in}$        | $F_6 = \frac{2T_6}{d_{p6}} = \frac{2*8.07}{2.362} = 6.833\text{lbf}$ |
| The Pulley | $T_{Pulley} CCW = T_5 * \frac{N_G}{N_p} = 1.614 * \frac{60}{12} = 8.07\text{lbf-in}$ | $F_P = \frac{2T_P}{d_{pp}} = \frac{2*8.07}{1} = 16.14\text{lbf}$     |

From textbook we used  $F = \frac{2T}{d_p}$  where  $d_p$  is pitch diameter and  $T$  is the torque

The torque on the pulley would match the torque on gear 6 due to being on the same shaft. This would mean that  $T_{Pulley} CCW = 8.07 \text{ lbf-in}$  and lead to  $F_P = \frac{2T_P}{d_{pp}} = \frac{2*8.07}{1} = 16.14 \text{ lbf}$ .

Table 2: Reaction Forces and Moments, Inertia, and Deflections of Shafts

| Shaft | $R_1 = R_2 = \frac{F}{2}$           | $M_1 = M_2 = \frac{FL}{8}$                          | $I = \frac{\pi d^4}{64}$                              | $y_{max} = \frac{-FL^3}{192EI}$                          |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| A     | $\frac{F_1}{2} = 0.570 \text{ lbf}$ | $\frac{F_1 L_1}{8} = 0.185 \text{ lbf} * \text{in}$ | $\frac{\pi d_A^4}{64} = 3.217 * 10^{-5} \text{ in}^4$ | $\frac{-F_1 L_A^3}{192EI} = -4.051 * 10^{-5} \text{ in}$ |
| B     | $\frac{F_2}{2} = 0.569 \text{ lbf}$ | $\frac{F_2 L_2}{8} = 0.142 \text{ lbf} * \text{in}$ | $\frac{\pi d_B^4}{64} = 7.854 * 10^{-5} \text{ in}^4$ | $\frac{-F_2 L^3}{192EI} = -7.545 * 10^{-6} \text{ in}$   |
| C     | $\frac{F_3}{2} = 1.140 \text{ lbf}$ | $\frac{F_3 L_3}{8} = 0.285 \text{ lbf} * \text{in}$ | $\frac{\pi d_C^4}{64} = 7.854 * 10^{-5} \text{ in}^4$ | $\frac{-F_3 L^3}{192EI} = -1.511 * 10^{-5} \text{ in}$   |
| E     | $\frac{F_5}{2} = 3.419 \text{ lbf}$ | $\frac{F_5 L_5}{8} = 0.855 \text{ lbf} * \text{in}$ | $\frac{\pi d_E^4}{64} = 4.533 * 10^{-4} \text{ in}^4$ | $\frac{-F_5 L^3}{192EI} = -7.851 * 10^{-6} \text{ in}$   |
| F     | $\frac{F_6}{2} = 3.417 \text{ lbf}$ | $\frac{F_6 L_6}{8} = 0.854 \text{ lbf} * \text{in}$ | $\frac{\pi d_F^4}{64} = 4.533 * 10^{-4} \text{ in}^4$ | $\frac{-F_6 L^3}{192EI} = -7.845 * 10^{-6} \text{ in}$   |
| G     | $\frac{F_P}{2} = 8.070 \text{ lbf}$ | $\frac{F_P L_P}{8} = 2.018 \text{ lbf} * \text{in}$ | $\frac{\pi d_G^4}{64} = 4.533 * 10^{-4} \text{ in}^4$ | $\frac{-F_P L^3}{192EI_G} = -1.853 * 10^{-5} \text{ in}$ |

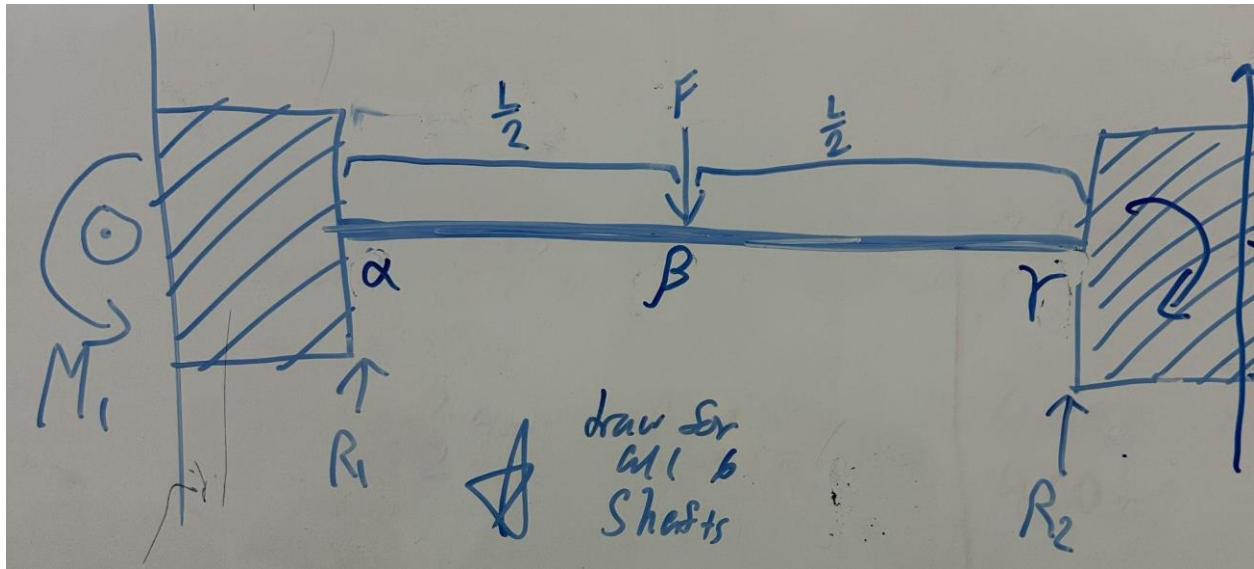


Figure 14: FBD For all Transmission Shafts

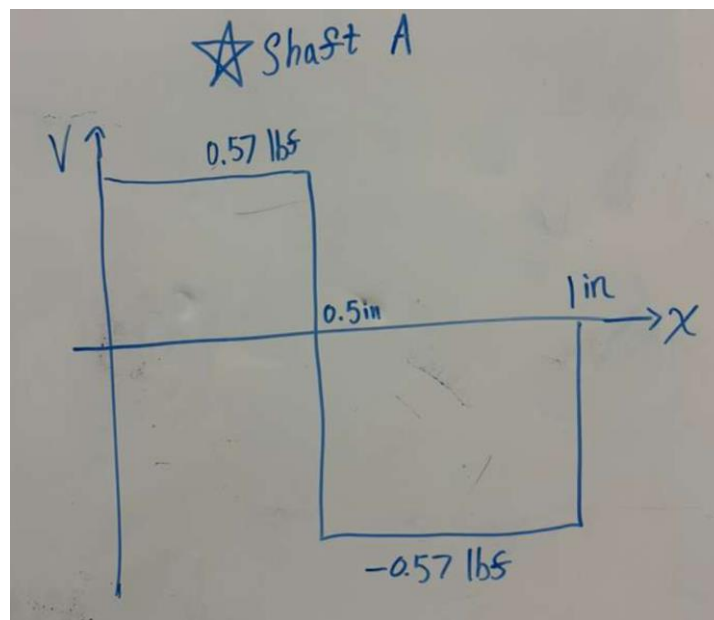


Figure 15: Shear Diagram of Transmission Shaft A

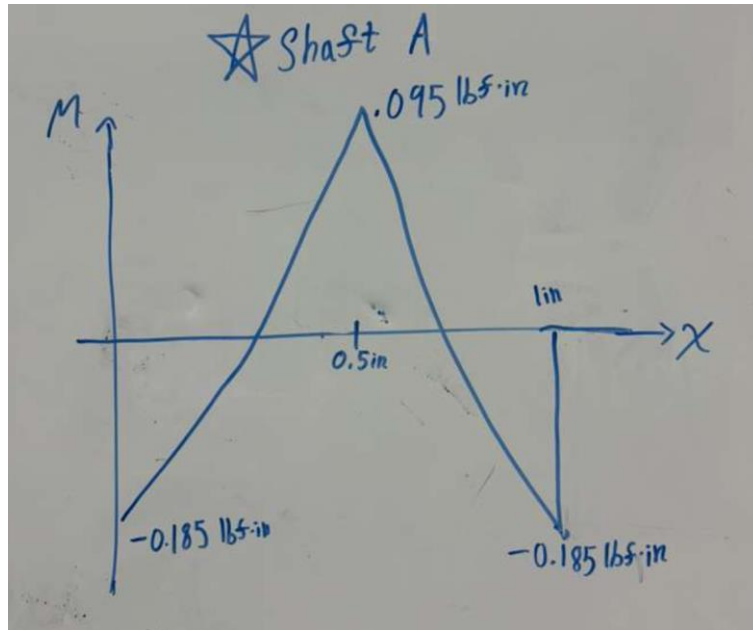


Figure 16: Moment Diagram of Transmission Shaft

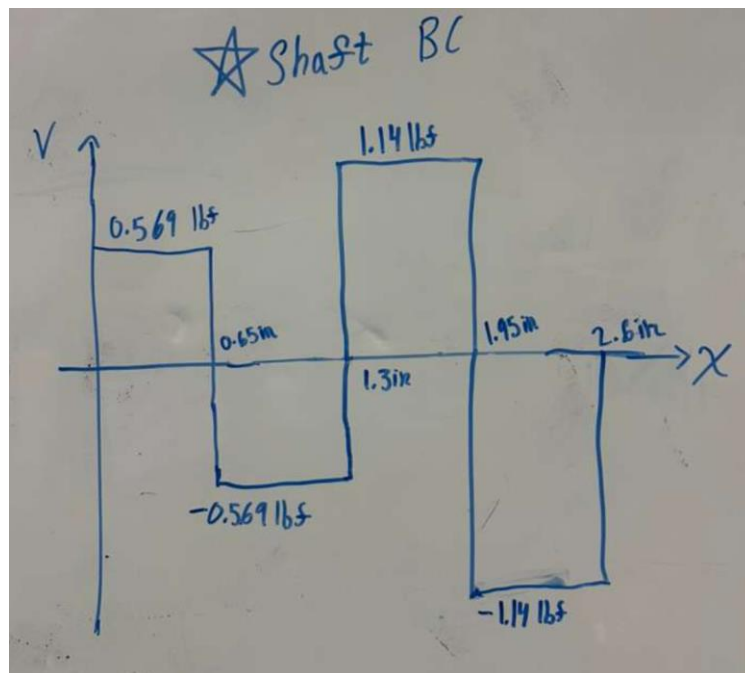


Figure 17: Shear Diagram of Transmission Shaft B-C

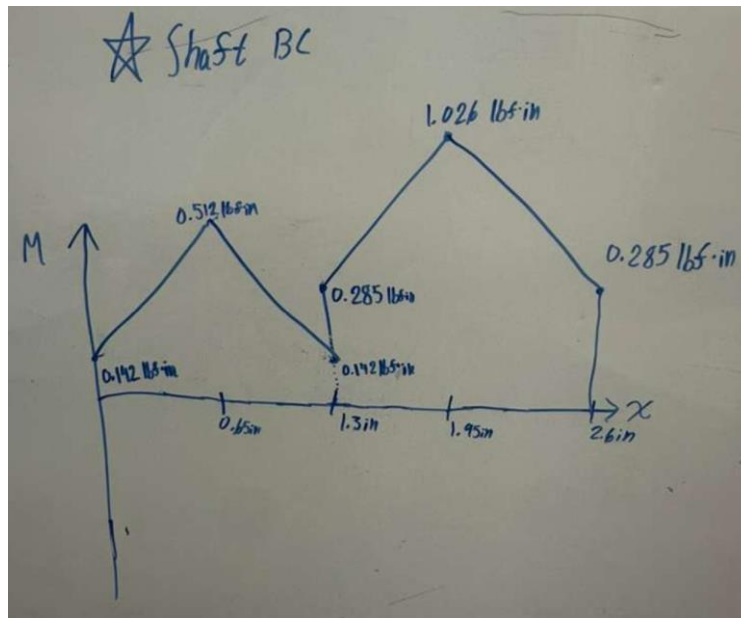


Figure 18: Moment Diagram of Transmission Shaft

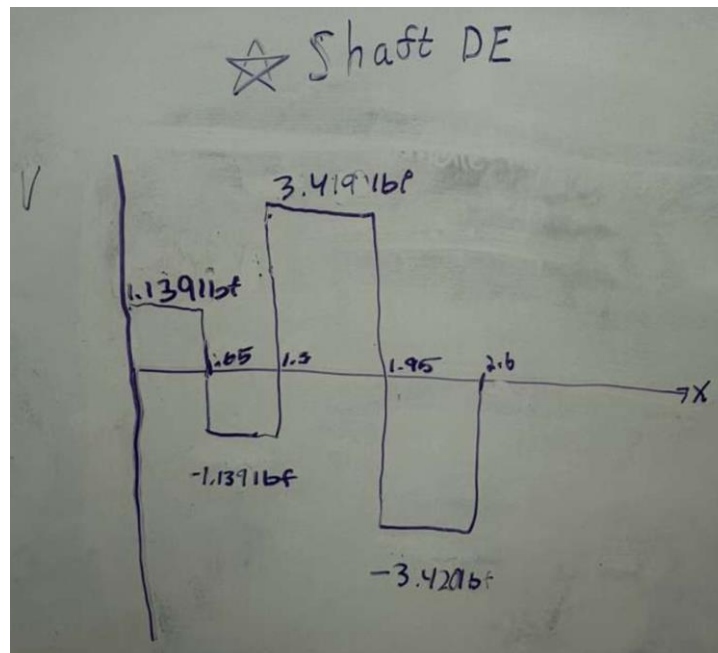


Figure 19: Shear Diagram of Transmission Shaft D-E

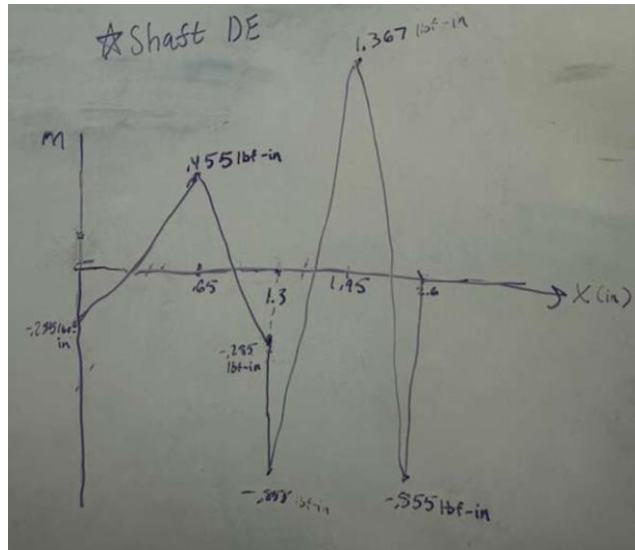


Figure 20: Moment Diagram of Transmission Shaft

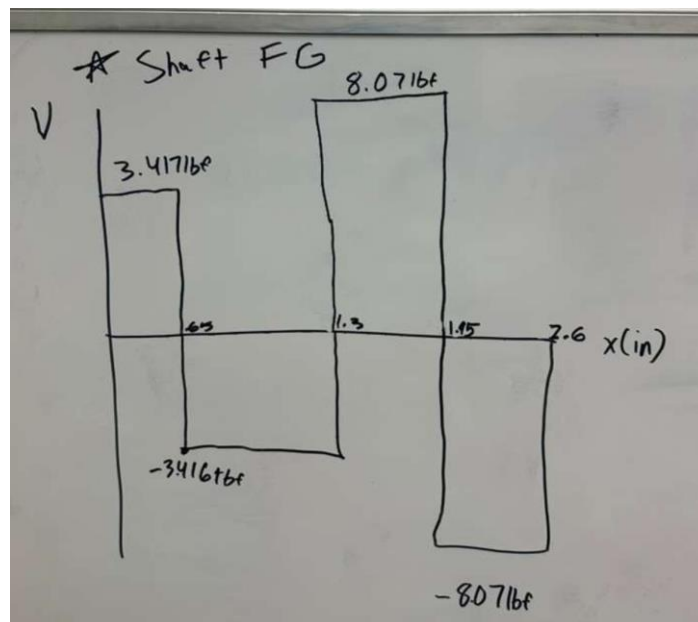


Figure 21: Shear Diagram of Transmission Shaft F-G

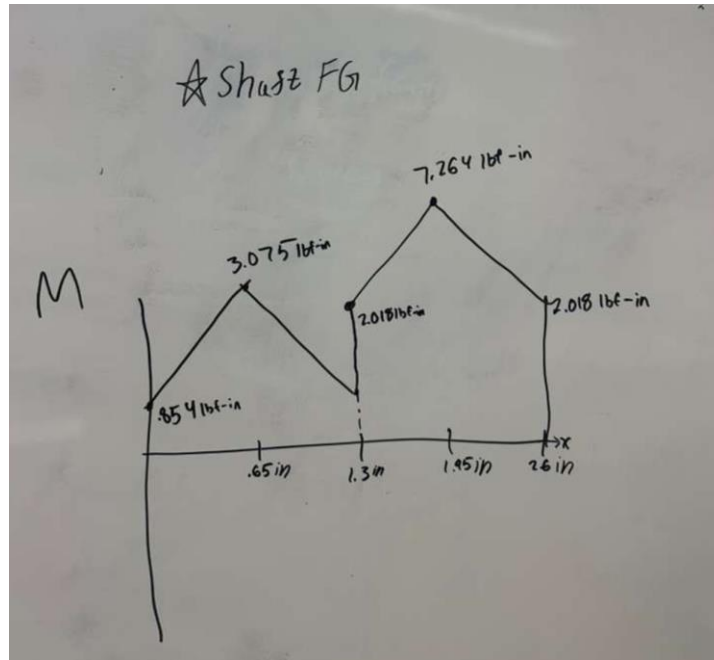


Figure 22: Moment Diagram of Transmission Shaft F-G

## Mohr's Circle

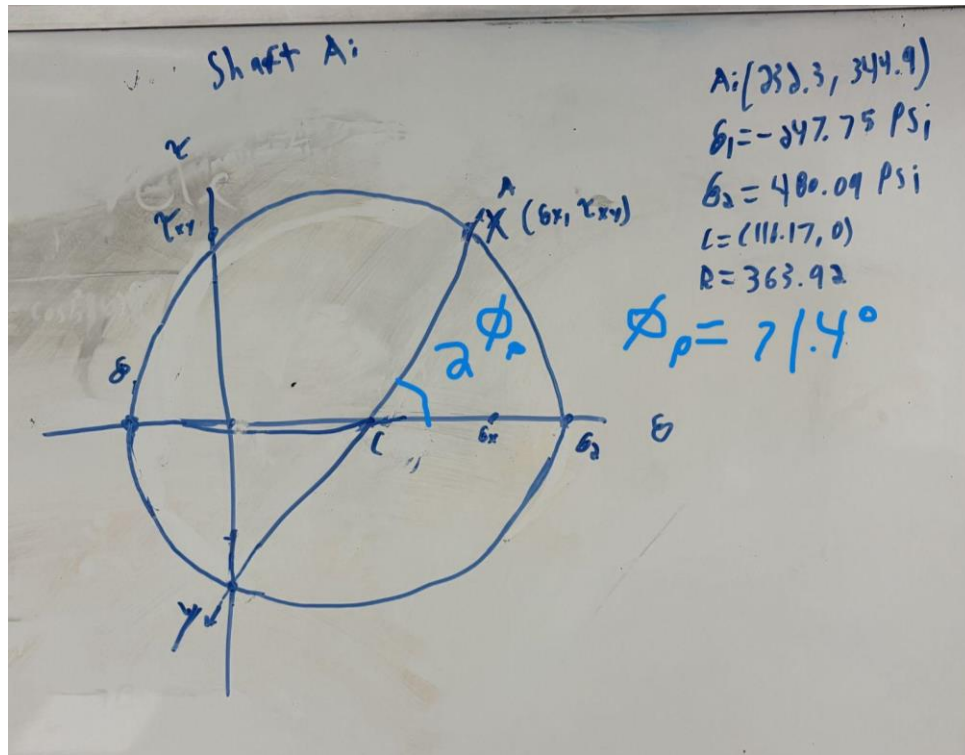


Figure 23: Shaft A Mohr's circle

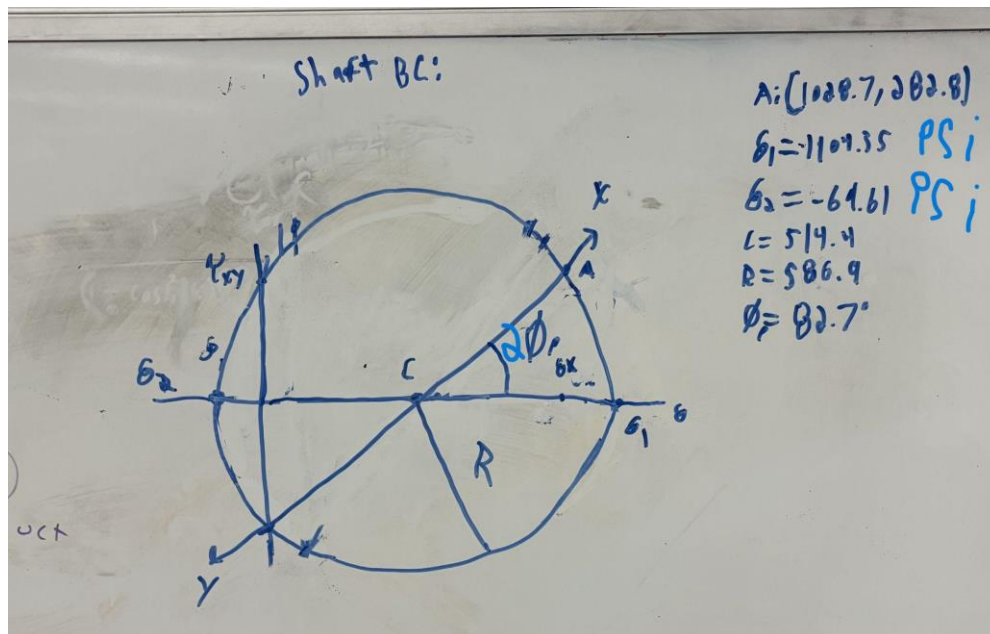


Figure 24: Shaft BC Mohr's circle

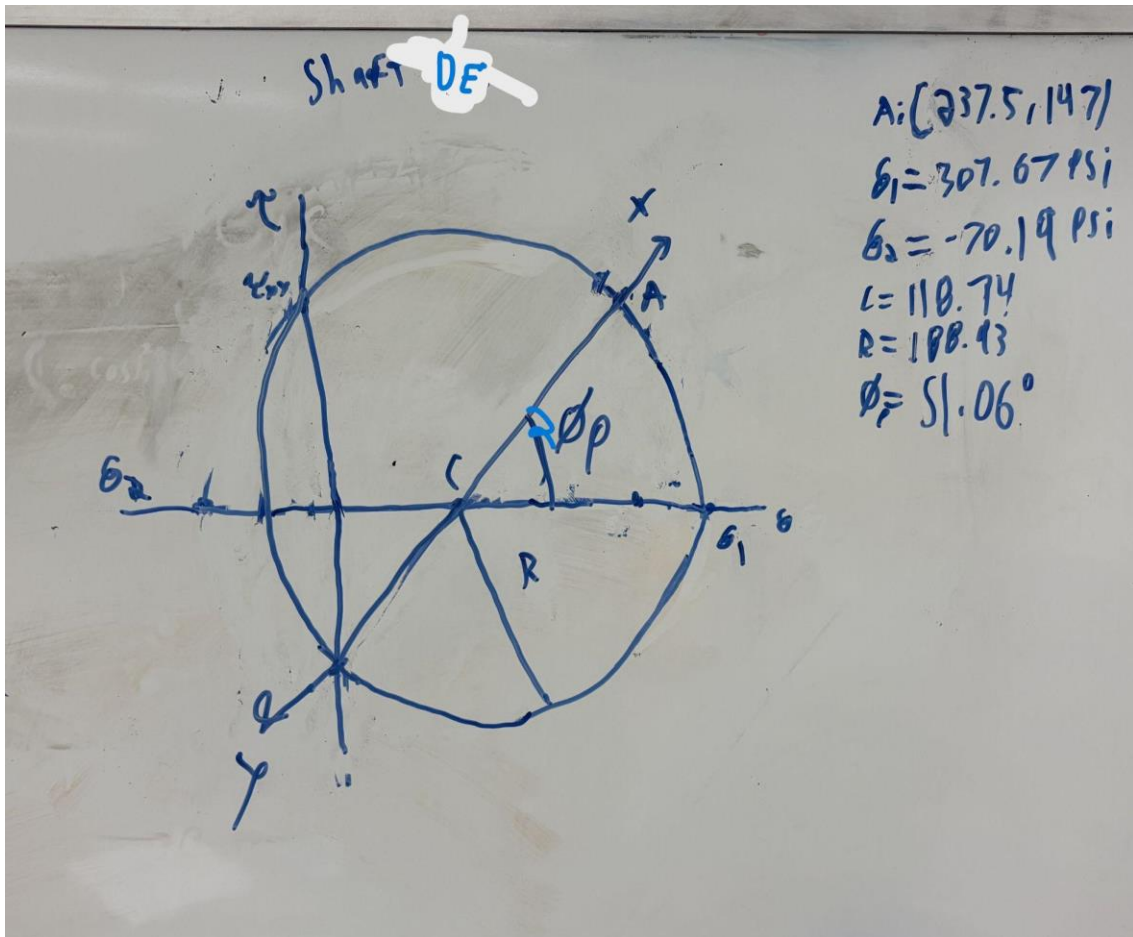


Figure 25: Shaft DE Mohr's Circle



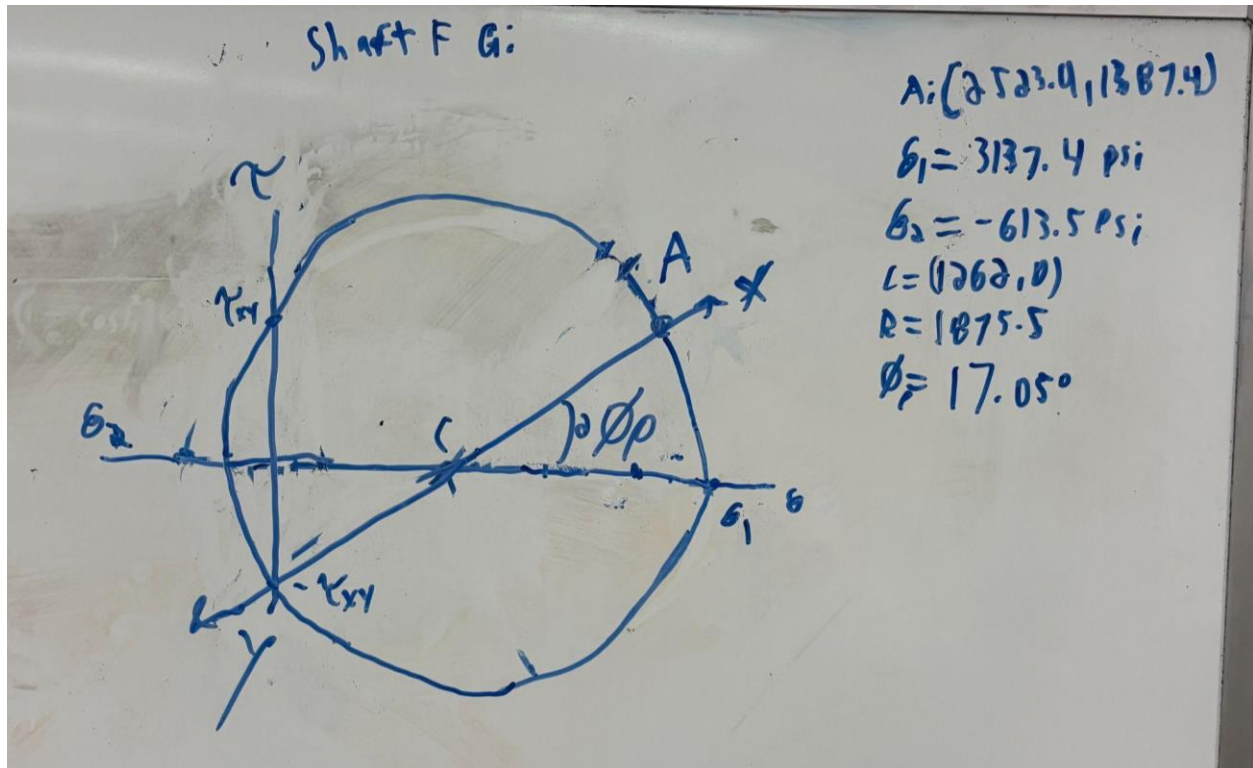


Figure 26: Shaft FG Mohr's Circle

## Tolerances

For all of the holes and shafts in both the transmission and bracket, we are using a clearance close running fit. This means that the "symbols" we are using are from table 7-9 H8/f7. In all cases, the diameter of the hole,  $D$ , and shaft,  $d$ , are equal ( $D = d$ ).

For the smallest transmission (0.16 inches):

According to Table 13-  $\Delta D = 0.0007$  in and  $\Delta d = 0.0005$  in

According to Table 14-  $\delta_F = -0.0004$  in

$$D = d = D_{min} = 0.16 \text{ in}$$

$$D_{max} = D + \Delta D = 0.16 + 0.0007 = 0.1607 \text{ in}$$

$$d_{max} = d + \delta_F = 0.16 + (-0.0004) = 0.1596 \text{ in}$$

$$d_{min} = d + \delta_F - \Delta d = 0.16 + (-0.0004) - 0.0005 = 0.1591 \text{ in}$$

For the other small transmission (0.2 inches):

According to Table 13-  $\Delta D = 0.0007$  in and  $\Delta d = 0.0005$  in

According to Table 14-  $\delta_F = -0.0004$  in

$$D = d = D_{min} = 0.2 \text{ in}$$

$$D_{max} = D + \Delta D = 0.2 + 0.0007 = 0.2007 \text{ in}$$

$$d_{max} = d + \delta_F = 0.2 + (-0.0004) = 0.1996 \text{ in}$$

$$d_{min} = d + \delta_F - \Delta d = 0.2 + (-0.0004) - 0.0005 = 0.1991 \text{ in}$$

For the larger transmission (0.31 inches):

According to Table 13-  $\Delta D = 0.0009$  in and  $\Delta d = 0.0006$  in

According to Table 14-  $\delta_F = -0.0005$

$$D = d = D_{min} = 0.31 \text{ in}$$

$$D_{max} = D + \Delta D = 0.31 + 0.0009 = 0.3109 \text{ in}$$

$$d_{max} = d + \delta_F = 0.31 + (-0.0005) = 0.3095 \text{ in}$$

$$d_{min} = d + \delta_F - \Delta d = 0.31 + (-0.0005) - 0.0006 = 0.3089 \text{ in}$$

For the Diameter of the holes and shafts in the brackets (0.24 inches):

According to Table 13-  $\Delta D = 0.0009$  in and  $\Delta d = 0.0006$  in

According to Table 14-  $\delta_F = -0.0005$

$$D = d = D_{min} = 0.24 \text{ in}$$

$$D_{max} = D + \Delta D = 0.24 + 0.0009 = 0.2409 \text{ in}$$

$$d_{max} = d + \delta_F = 0.24 + (-0.0005) = 0.2395 \text{ in}$$

$$d_{min} = d + \delta_F - \Delta d = 0.24 + (-0.0005) - 0.0006 = 0.2389 \text{ in}$$

## Deflections Vs Tolerances

From the calculations above we can determine the tolerances of the holes and shafts that make up our scissor lift. This is important to make sure we identify the proper fit for our system so we don't lose efficiency due to a clearance issue. We have determined that our system would require a Clearance Close running fit because our system is under motion so we need a fit that can support this action while supporting a small to moderate force load. Due to our design abilities we have been able to design a system where the deflection of our transmission shafts under load will not cause tolerance issues because at the worse out lowest clearance is .0005 inches while our max deflection was  $4.051 * 10^{-5}$  inches so we have plenty of room for our deflection to deflect without it impacting our system.