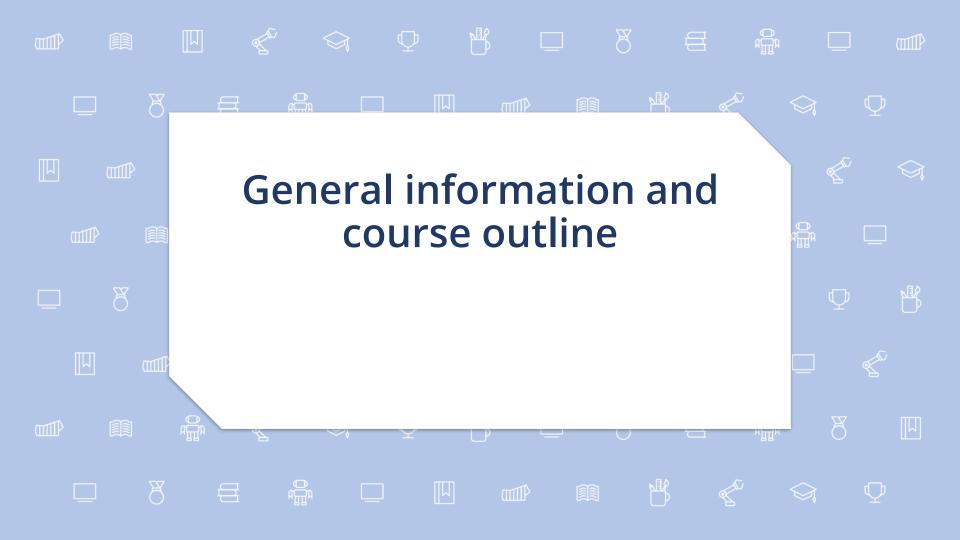


# Mechanics and machines, Lecture 1

Introduction Engineering Drawing





#### Lecturers/Instructors



# **Oleg Bulichev**

University Innopolis

o.bulichev@innopolis.ru

@Lupasic





# Course purpose and objectives

The development of any class of robots and the use of robots in industry requires the engineer to have knowledge and skills in:

- the ability to read engineering drawings,
- the analysis and synthesis of mechanisms,
- the dynamic calculation of mechanisms and machines,
- the calculation of strength and rigidity,
- the technological production processes,
- the work in modern CAD and CAE systems.



# Course outline and organization

| Лекция   | Лаба                                      | Этап проекта                            |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| Engineering drawings                                 | CAD, details 1                            |   |  |
| Kinematic pairs                                      | CAD, detail 2                             | Project Selection                       |  |
| Kinematics of mechanical gears, belts                | CAD, assembly 1                           | Defence selection                       | Kinematics, analytical solution          |
| Synthesis of planar mechanisms                       | CAD, assembly 2                           |   |  |
| Force and dynamics analysis of mechanisms 1          | CAE, motion simulation 1                  | Defence Kinematics, analytical solution | Dynamics, analytical solution            |
| Force and dynamics analysis of mechanisms 2          | CAE, motion simulation 2                  |   |  |
| Mechanisms Balancing                                 | Mechanisms Balancing                      | Defence Dynamics, analytical solution   | Dynamics, simulation                     |
| Types of machine parts joining 1                     | Extra CAD stuff                           |   |  |
| Types of machine parts joining 2                     | Overview of parts manufacturing methods   | Defence Dynamics, simulation            | CAD modeling                             |
| Overview of materials used in mechanical engineering | 3D printing, how to prepare detail for it |   |  |
| Strengh of materials 1                               | CAE, durability analysis 1                |   |  |
| Strengh of materials 2                               | CAE, durability analysis 2                | Defence CAD modeling                    | Durability analysis                      |
| Strengh of materials 3                               | Render                                    | Defence Durability analysis             | Implement a mech in hardware, Render CAD |
|  |   |   |  |
|  |   |   | Defence the comlete project              |

### **Grading criteria**

#### **Criteria:**

Research project: 40%.

Homework assignments: 30%

Final Exam: 30%

**Late policy:** -50% of max grade

The scale:

A: 85.00-100%

B: 65.00-84.99%

C: 50.00-64.99%

Failed: 0-49.99% or less than 50% by any criterion, Project should be implemented in hardware



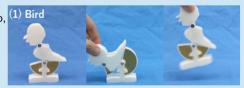
#### Research Project

- The project covers the main stages of the development of the mechanism: idea, synthesis and analysis of kinematics, analysis of dynamics, design, manufacture, verification
- Project gives you 40%
- Project defense will be organized as a conference at the end of the course
- Ideal project = results can be presented at international conferences or published in international journals

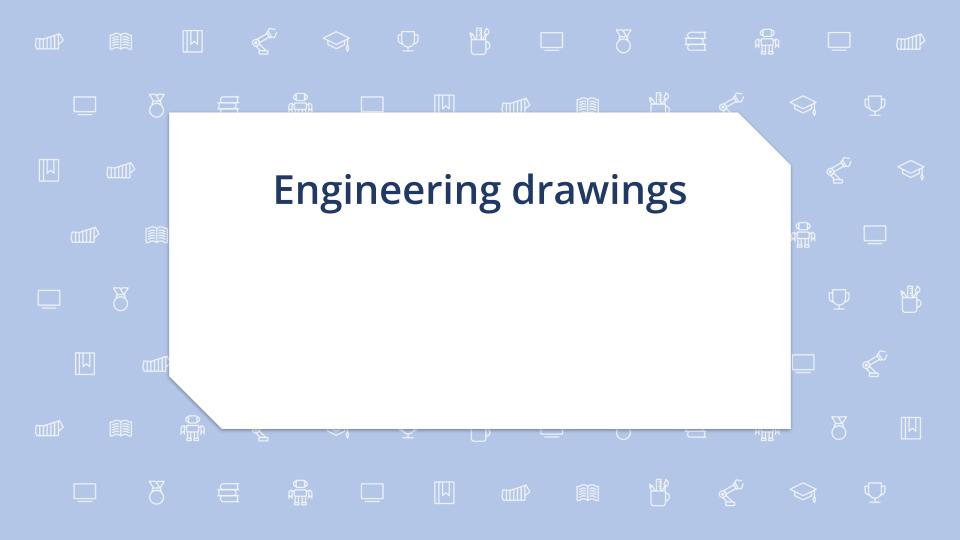
#### IROS 2020 - Best Student Paper Award

Computational Design of Balanced Open Link Planar Mechanisms with Counterweights from User Sketches

Takuto Takahashi, Hiroshi G. Okuno,
Shigeki Sugano, Stelian Coros and
Bernhard Thomaszewski







# **Projections**

We work with 3D-objects which must be shown in a <u>flat drawing</u>. This is a problem.

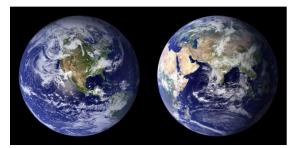


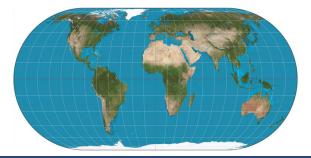
### **Projections**

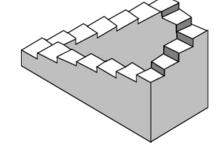
On the one hand, we cannot accurately show curved surfaces.

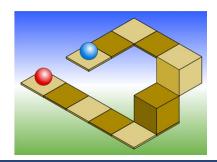
On the other hand, we can draw something absolutely impossible or something

possible but unclear.







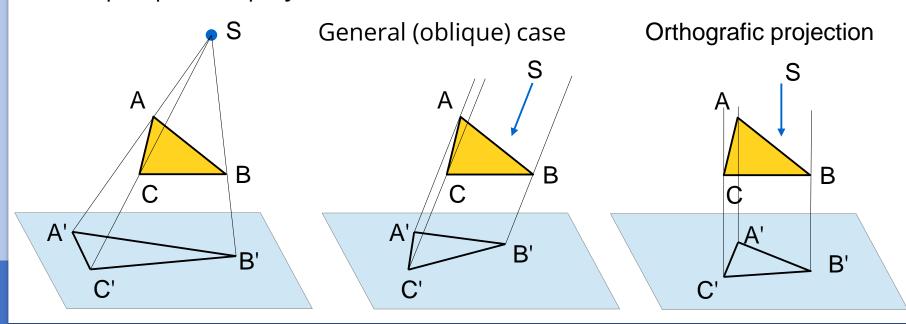




# Parallel and perspective projections

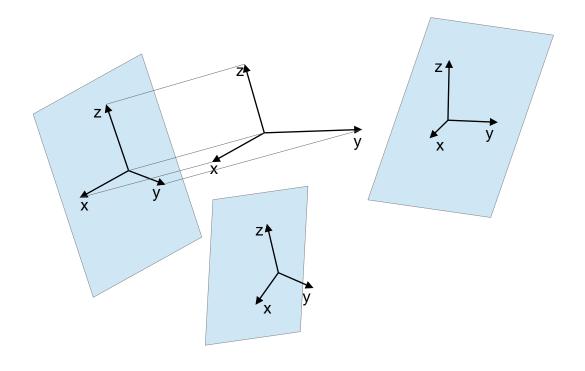
Central (perspective) projection

#### **Parallel projections**

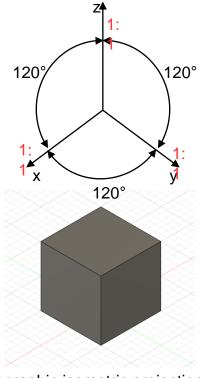




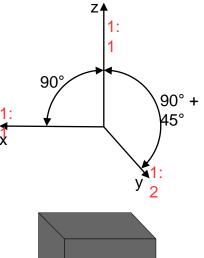
# **Axonometric projections**

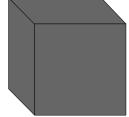


# **Axonometric projections**



Orthographic isometric projection

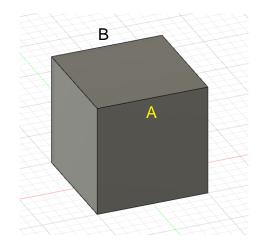


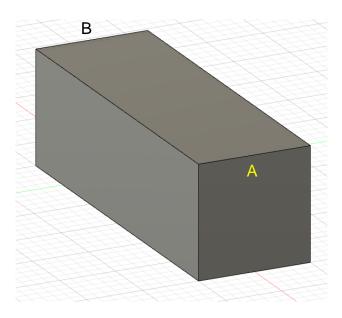


Oblique 'cabinet' projection



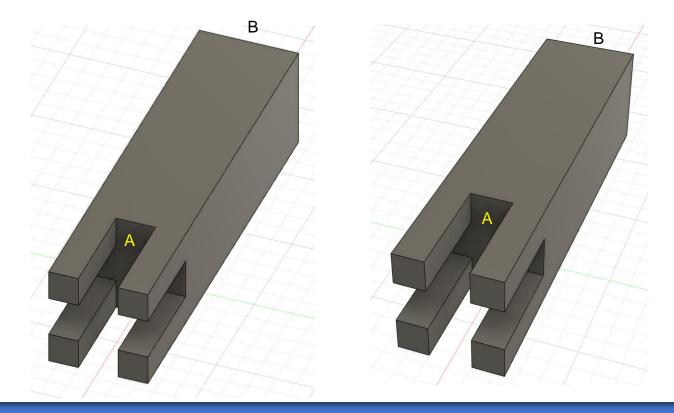
# Parallel projections







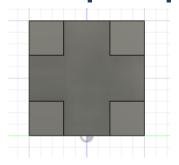
# Parallel and perspective projections

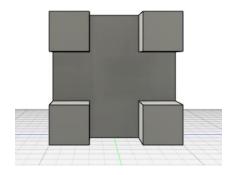


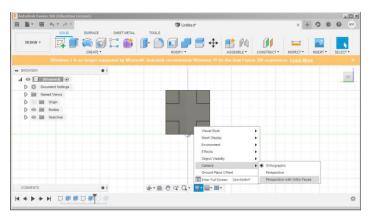
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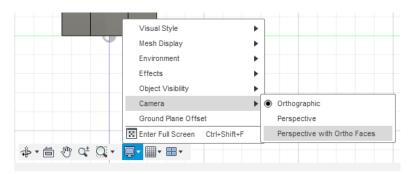


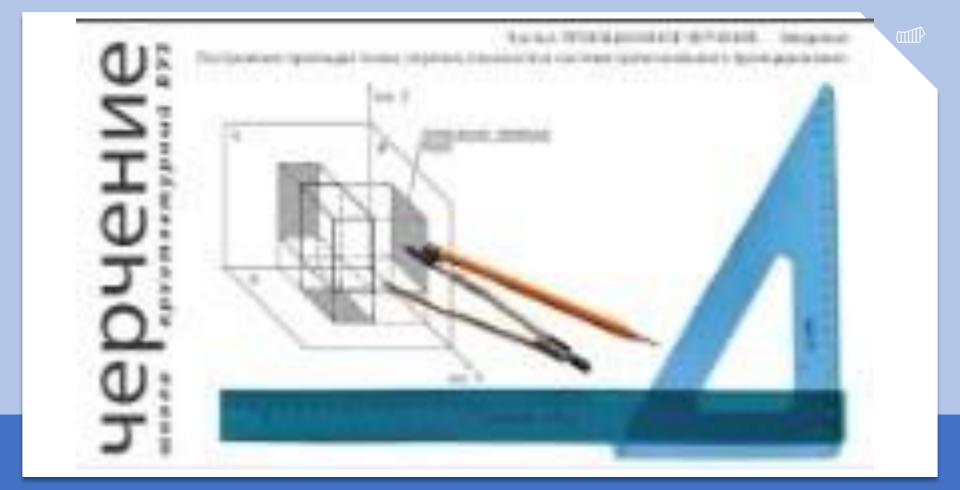
# Parallel and perspective projections







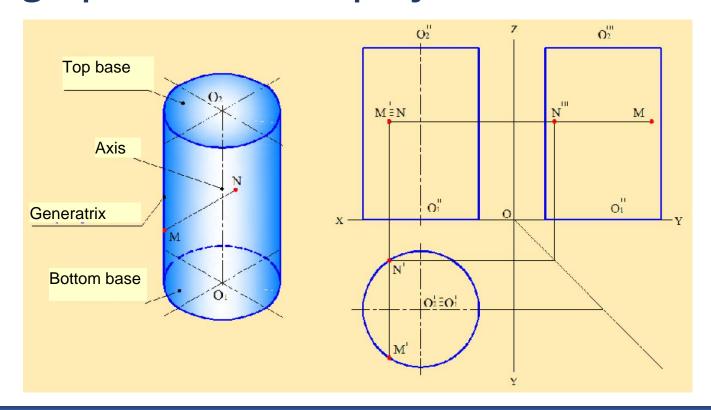




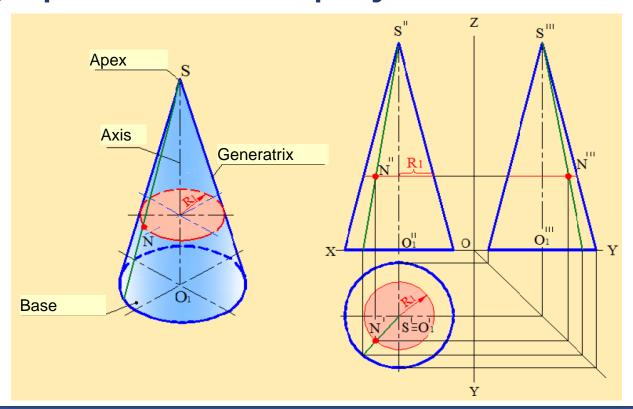
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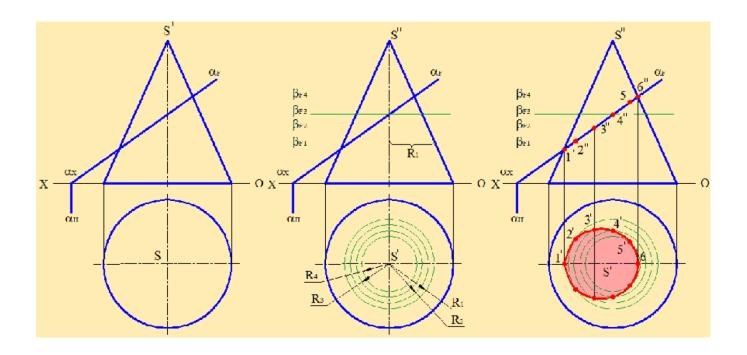










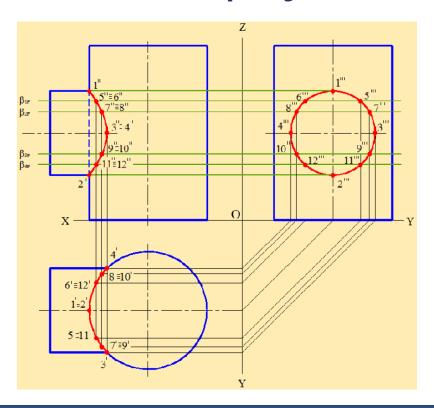


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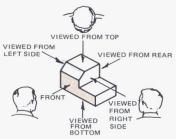
# Orthographic Multiview projections

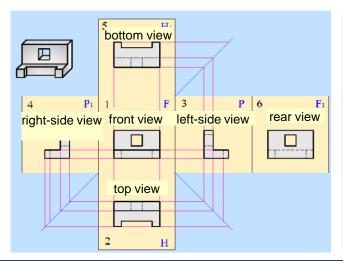


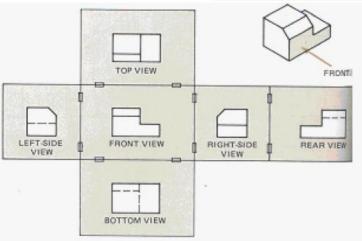
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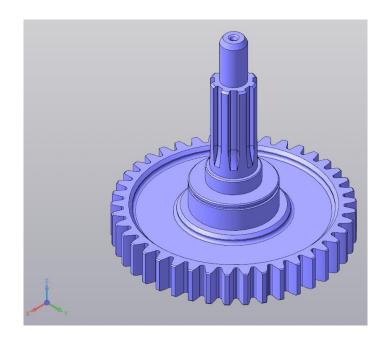


The difference between European and American standards

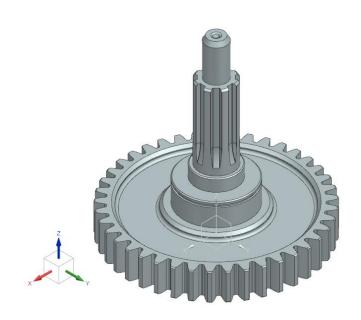








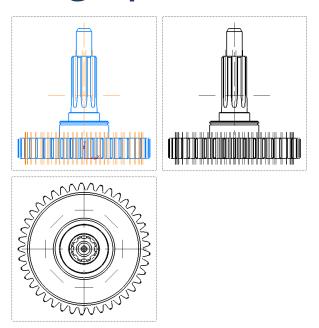
Kompas 3D



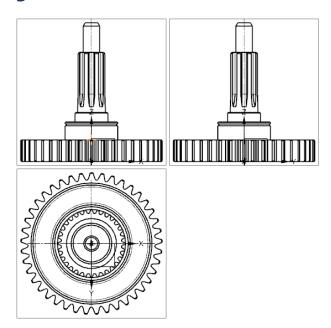
Siemens NX

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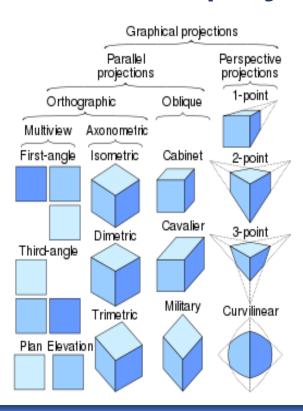
Kompas 3D (European system)



Siemens NX (American system)



### Classification of some 3D projections



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Paper sizes

| European size destination | Russian size destination | Sheet<br>dimensions in<br>mm |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 11                        | A4                       | 297x210                      |
| 12                        | A3                       | 297x420                      |
| 22                        | A2                       | 594x420                      |
| 24                        | A1                       | 594x841                      |
| 44                        | A0                       | 1189x841                     |

Scales of reduction: 1:2, 1:2.5, 1:4, 1:5, 1:10, 1:15, 1:20, 1:25, 1:40, 1:50, 1:75, 1:100 etc.

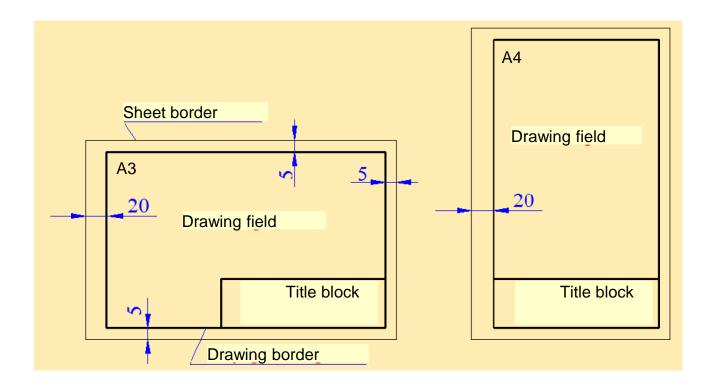
Actual size: 1:1

Scales of increase: 2:1, 2.5:1, 4:1, 5:1, 10:1,

20:1, 40:1, 50:1, 100:1

**A1** A2 А3 Α4 **A5** 

Α0

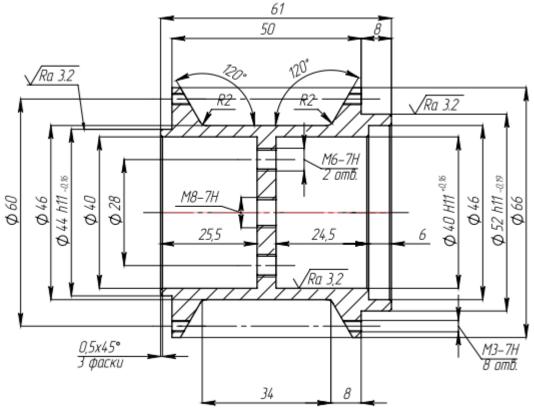




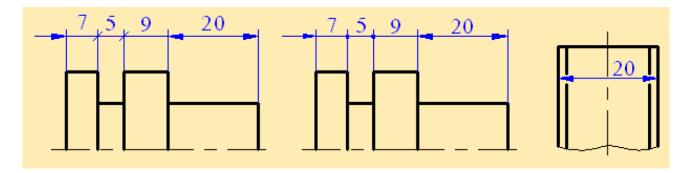
#### Standards \_\_\_\_

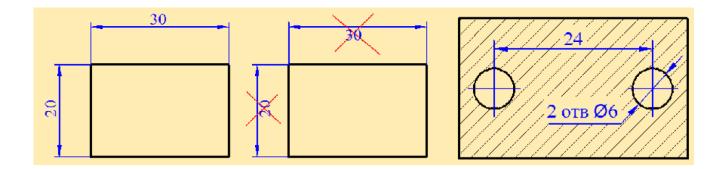
| N⁰ | Name  | Line        | Thickness, |
|----|---|-------------|------------|
| 1  | Visible line  |             | S=0,61,5   |
| 2  | Thin line (hatching of section, dimension, extension, arrows) |             | S/3S/2     |
| 3  | Freehand line   |             | S/3S/2     |
| 4  | Hidden line   |             | S/3S/2     |
| 5  | Dash-dotted line (thin)                                       |             | S/3S/2     |
| 6  | Dash-dotted line (thick)                                      |             | S/22/3S    |
| 7  | Line for section marking                                      |             | S1,5S      |
| 8  | Long-break line   | <b>─</b> √- | S/3S/2     |
| 9  | Phantom line  |             | S/3S/2     |

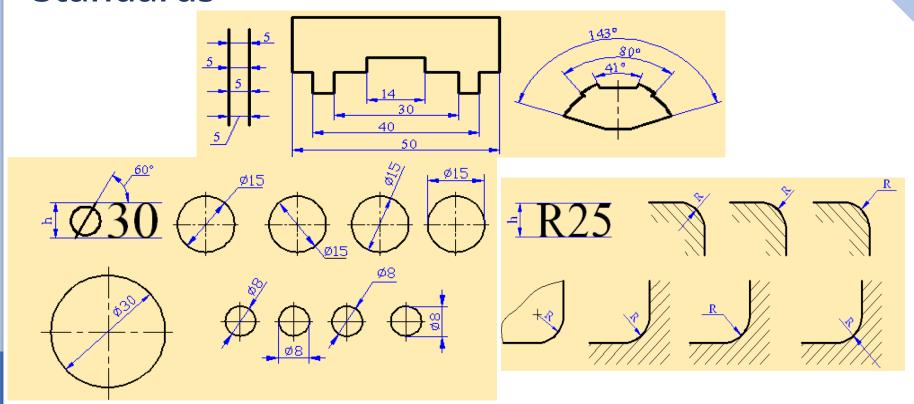


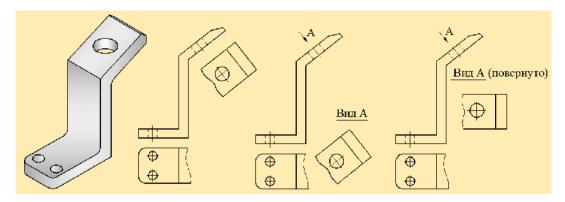


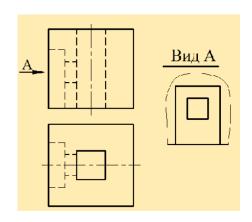
- 1 \*Размеры для справок. 2 Общие допуски по ГОСТ 30893.1: Н14, h14, ±IT14/2. 3 Общие допуски формы и расположения по ГОСТ 30893.2–К.



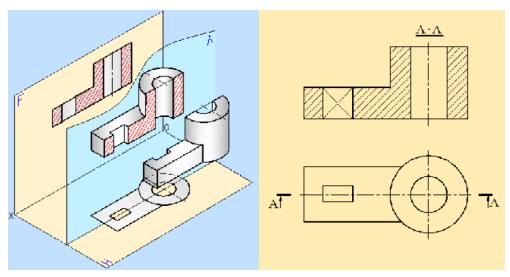


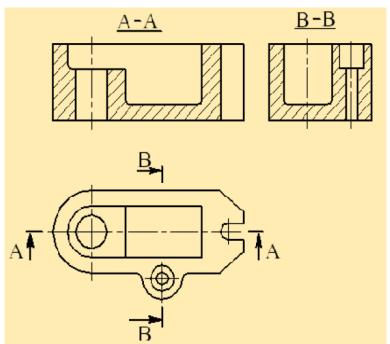


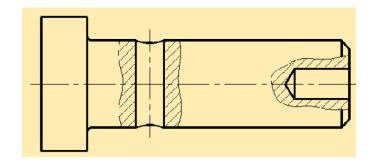


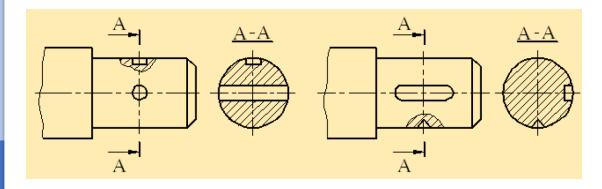


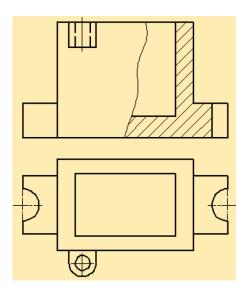
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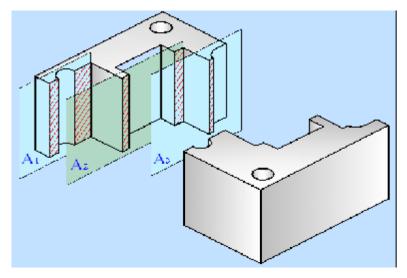


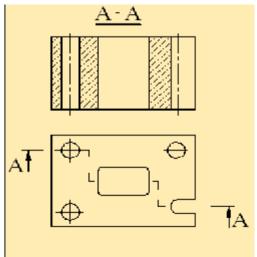






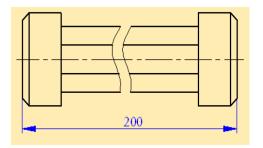
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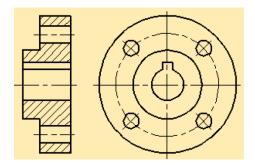




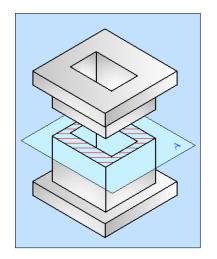
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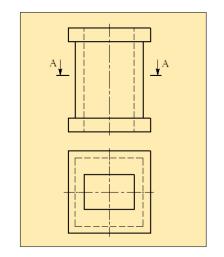
#### **Standards**

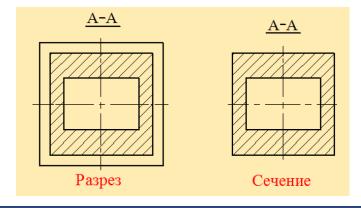




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#### Reference material

- 1. <u>Исследование «американской» и</u> <u>«европейской» систем проецирования</u>
- 2. Методы проецирования (rus)
- 3. <u>Инженерная графика (rus)</u>

