

Vex Documentation

Jackie



Planning 8/7 First Ideas

- It's a game with a lot of tr. balls so need

high speed and want to climb over barrier so we need minimal gap between wheels

6x 4in

Like 315B

6x 3.25in

Like 105R



We choose 4in wheels at 343 rpm geared down from a 600rpm gearbox as it would mean there is a small gear between the two wheels meaning the drive train will go over the barrier smoother. Last year we direct drove 200 rpm and we found it to be very slow so we decided to make our drivetrain faster. We thought this would be fast but were slightly concerned it would not have enough torque but decided we had time to test it out.

In terms of shooting, we saw that there are a lot of penalties and thought that it can be used to gain a lot of points, while at worlds we also heard many discuss about how the triball is larger than the height of the goal so we need a strong shooter. The three main types were:

- 1) Catapult
- 2) Flywheel
- 3) Runcher

The puncher was a shooting method that worked quite well although our main concern was that it was very large

Strategy

3/17

We first thought of the ways to gain points and prevent other code from gaining points

The catapult fit all our requirements but we were afraid the shooting would cause the robot to shake a lot.

We ended up choosing catapult but kept puncher as a future option.

Motor distribution:

As we only have a limited number of motors, we needed to use it wisely: We wanted a fast drivetrain which means the drive train needs lots of power for it to have torque to spin.

We thought 6m dt in catas 1m intake

One of the things we wanted to do last season was a PTO or a transmission. We wanted the drivetrain to have 6m

when we want to drive fast, and when

we stop to shoot the drivetrain will change into 1m and 3m catas.

We wanted this although because of its complexity, we decided we might do it in the future.

Push with wings ~~intentional~~ Push Out of Goal
Endgame: Blocking Matload

A lot of the tri balls are matload so we want a fast shooter. We will shoot to the other side then

push with wings all tri balls into goal. We also want a large blocker to prevent other side from shooting. And

we wanted to climb for extra 20 points although we decided it wasn't worth the effort. As we can be pushing

4 triballs.

The most common bot was 2'2" tall which can shoot well and has wings!

Q2 but is too tall for pushing out of the goal.

One of the things we wanted is to be able to be both offensive and defensive as we won't know who our alliance is. A robot from 2141A inspired us as it was a low robot that didn't have much except blocking which we think we can add giving us a very well rounded

bot.

3 CAD 7/18 - 10/18

We wanted a very low friction drive train so we wanted to use screw joints. The issue is that the longest screws are 2.5 meaning

we will wide gap for TI but that means it will be hard to get hit from the side our robot would damage easily damaged or a 3 in gap for exp. So if we want the robot to be able to withstand robots push from side we

need 3 wide. Our 4 in wheels fit in 3 in

gap with 0.005 in of tolerance which

is way to tight the never anti-satellite wheels fit though we don't have it. This

is why we choose 2.5 in wheels + it also allows the drivetrain to be

lower and driving us more room above to build. We made a comparison between different gear ratios taking into

hard consideration: RPM, Torque, and Gearbox

spacing. We choose 360 rpm as it was

fast, $0.4 \times$ last year at Gains, decent torque, (some teams at worlds run 2Gains) and had a decent gap between wheels at 4 in.

We wanted to do 400 rpm but

relied we do not have 4.8 or 72 teeth gears

We were unsure whether to pick 6 or 8 wheels but decided to use 6 wheels. 8 wheels allows for a longer robot but we agreed to try to make a small robot.

We use zip ties instead of screws to save weight on the shaft bearings as it gives no experience a lot of stress

Since we had the CAD done, we wanted to finish building in a week as competition didn't happen. Our main

issue was we didn't bring enough parts: long screws and drill.

We did not bring enough 2.5 in screws and the 60+ gear needs to

be drilled for a shaft. I used to frequently

decided to do a slightly thicker shaft version. One thing we discovered

was that because inserts spin with less insets than plastic green insets,

On the 15th we finished building one side with screw joints and on the 17th we finished the drivetrain with electronics attached and driving. We also have a proof of concept for the wings done

Cad

We cut the sleds on the 18th using a CO₂ laser cutter out of polycarbonate but it kept burning. Our sleds came out looking a bit burnt and it did not cut through fully so we had to break it by bending and use the drill press to make the screw holes.

On the 21st we got everything needed and 24th we wired pneumatics and got it driving.

9/21/9 Alex get 1st Virtual skills w/ 72 points

21/9 The issue last year with collar locks were they loosen with vibration. For regular screws we solve this with nylock but for collar lock, the best solution is locktite. We ordered some from China and it acts similar to glue but with enough torque, it still can be taken apart. We put it on all collar locks of our drive train.

Splitting Roles 9/19

Now that we have the drivetrain complete we can work on multiple parts at the robot at once

Sleds Bao Nhan

Our sleds were functional but kept breaking and didn't go over the barrier smoothly. We will change the sled shape.

Wings Jack

Our wings currently has one problem which is, it isn't strong enough. When pushing a lot of triballs, the wings will bend backwards. This is exaggerated after 1 minute of opening and closing when we go low on pressure. We solve this by using larger wings. Similar to 21417A

Cabin Alex Vong

We wanted a catapult for much 10 load so we chose 33 rpm as it was fast and only uses small gears to 36 and 12 teeth. We got concept done and a CAD.

Rachet 15/9

We needed a ratchet in order to reduce strain on motor. Normally if the catapult is down, there are rubberbands that try to pull it up and the motor will have to hold it up with a ratchet

The stress will be on the rachet instead of motor this will also mean it the robot is turned off, the cat's won't fling up.

Our first idea was making  the screw perpendicular to the gear which kind of works but with enough force it will still spin the other way

Our next idea was inspired by 265up. When we spin it anti-clockwise, the gear pushes the screw head up when we spin clockwise, the gear pulls the screw down and to the left but the secret is to make the screw long enough so that it can go to the right which makes it very tight.

(UWW + Alex sink)

610

- 1) Wayne makes V1 of cater
- 2) Who mounted and test,
- 3) It starts but not enough power
- 4) We need more bands
- 5) Wayne makes V2