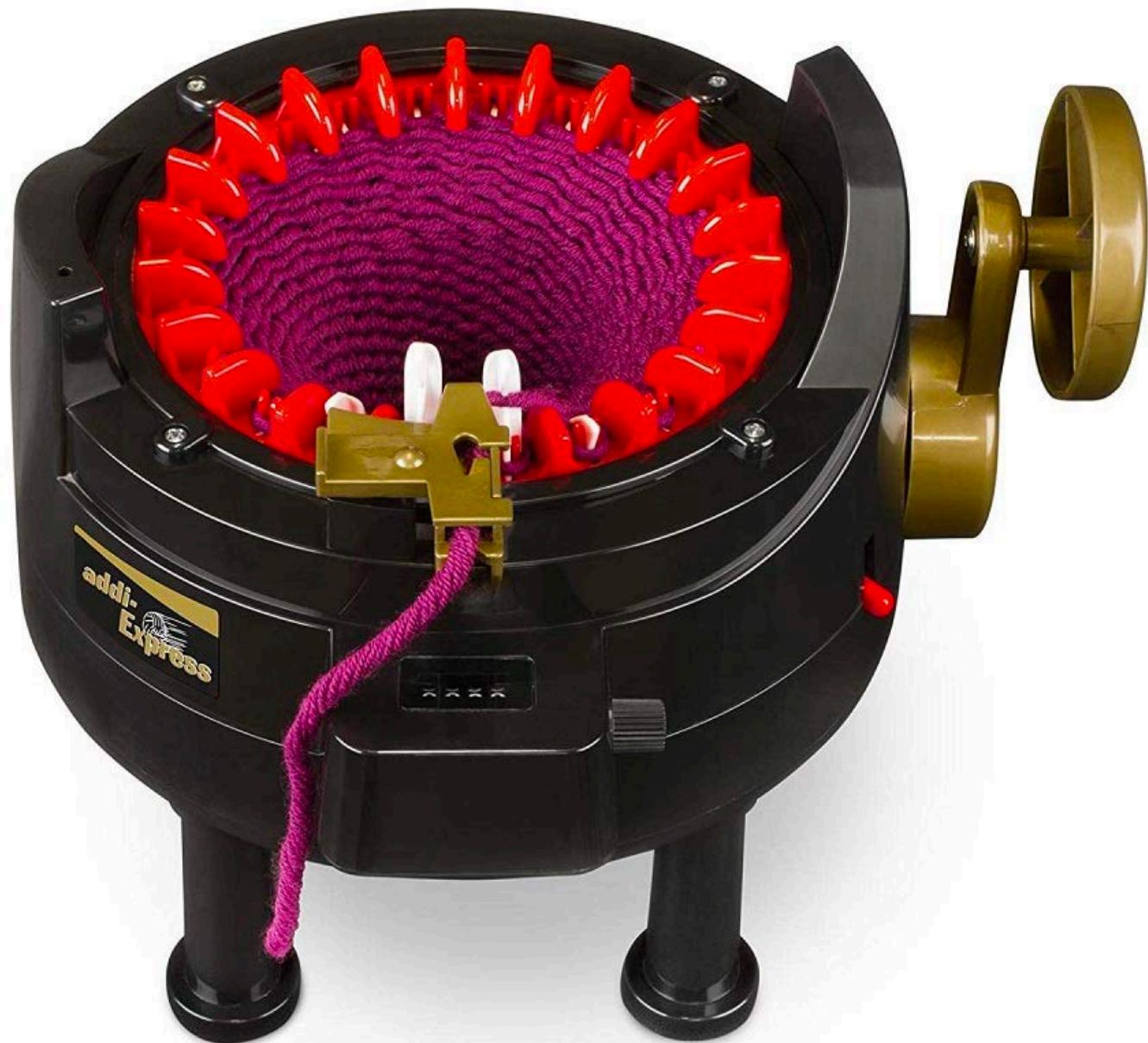


Machines and Mechanisms



<https://www.amazon.com/addi-990-2-addi-Express-Professional-Knitting/dp/B000XT3OPG>

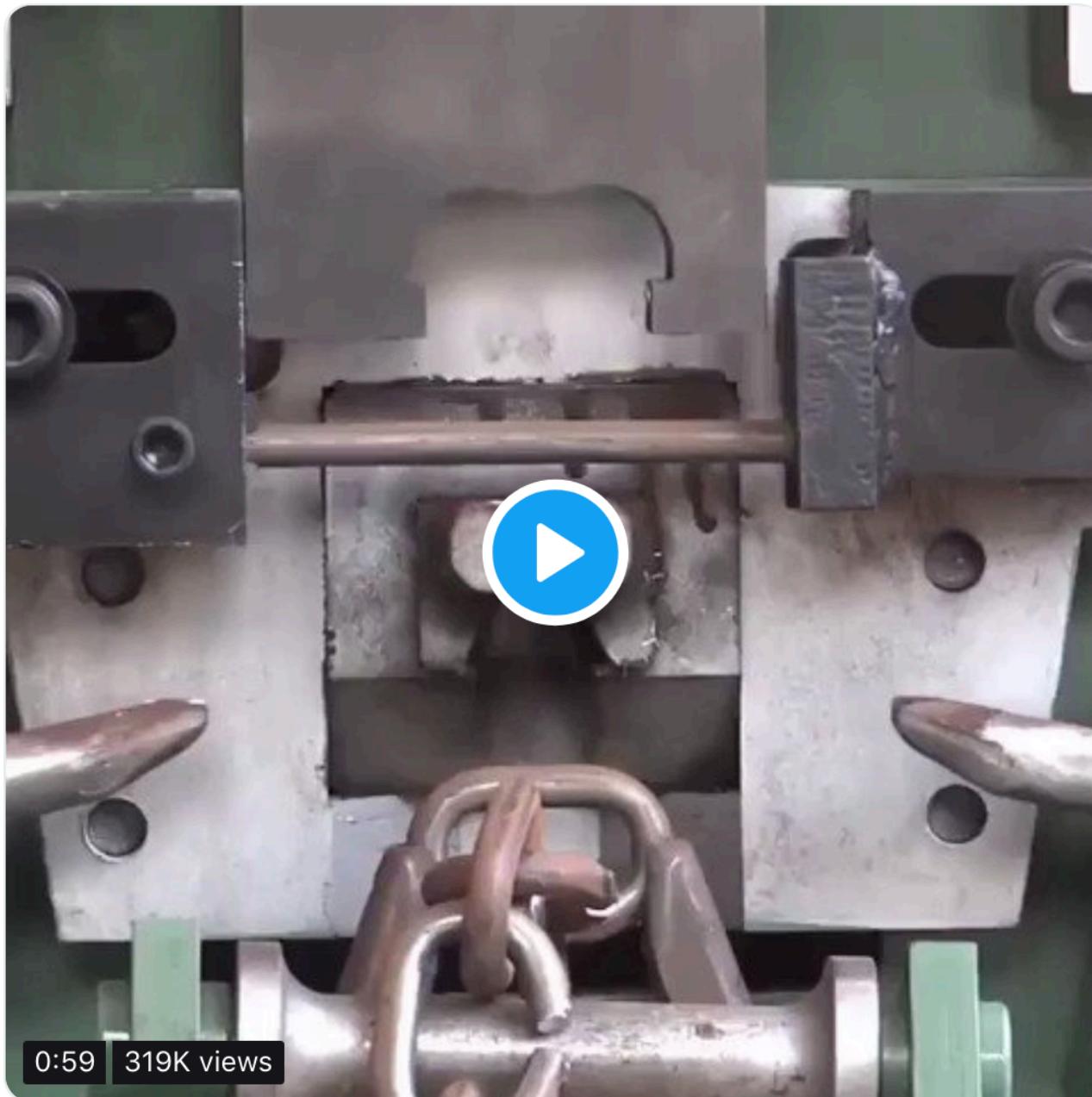


Dobby Loom



Machine Pix @MachinePix · 12 Dec 2018

Chain bending machine.



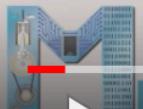
98

2.2K

7.1K



i



How To
MECHATRONICS

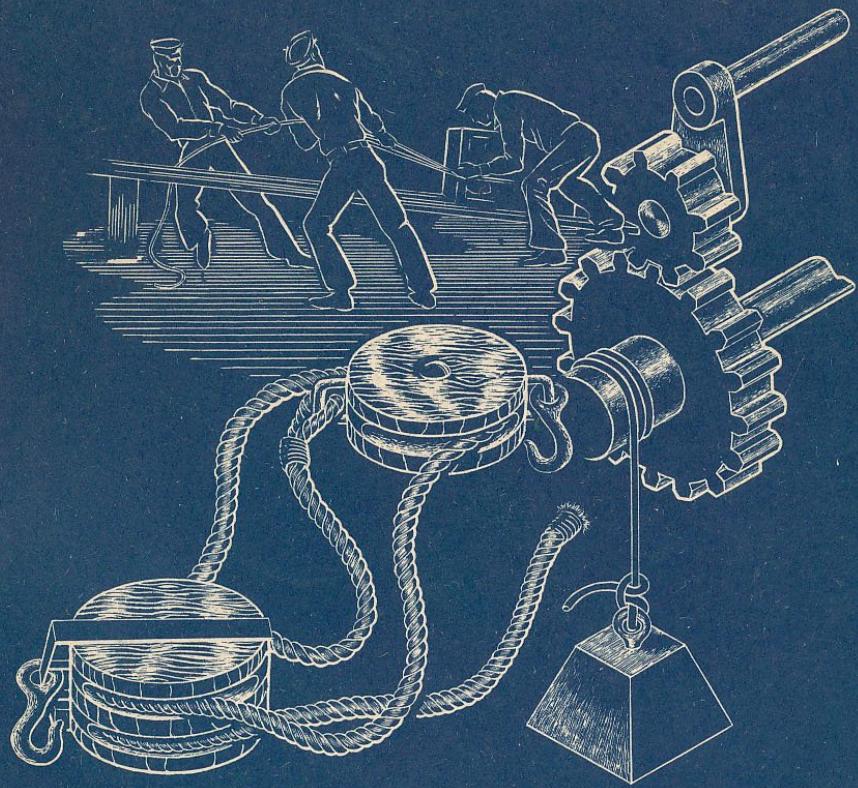
0:16 / 14:54

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HPQbKTJPsU4>

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NOW!



What is a Machine?



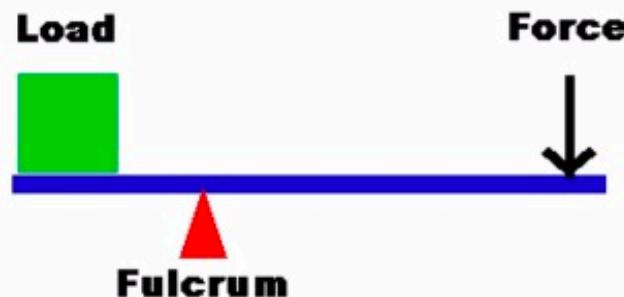
BASIC MACHINES

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

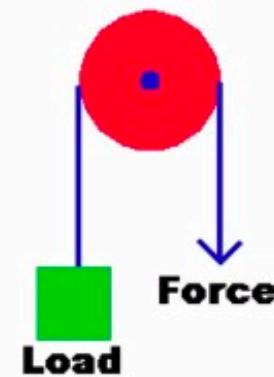
NAVY TRAINING COURSE

NAVPERS 10624-A

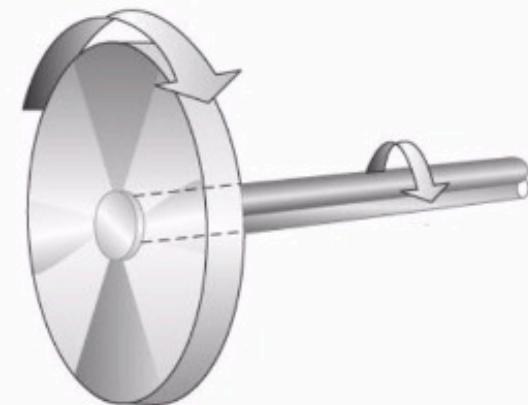
Basic Machines



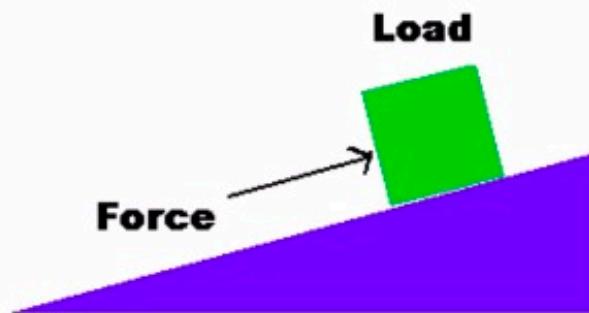
Lever



Pulley



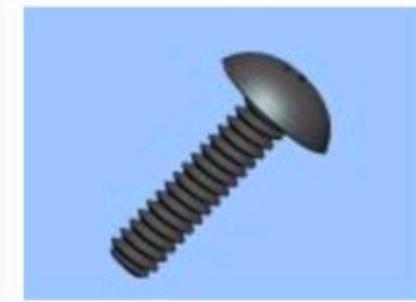
Wheel & Axle



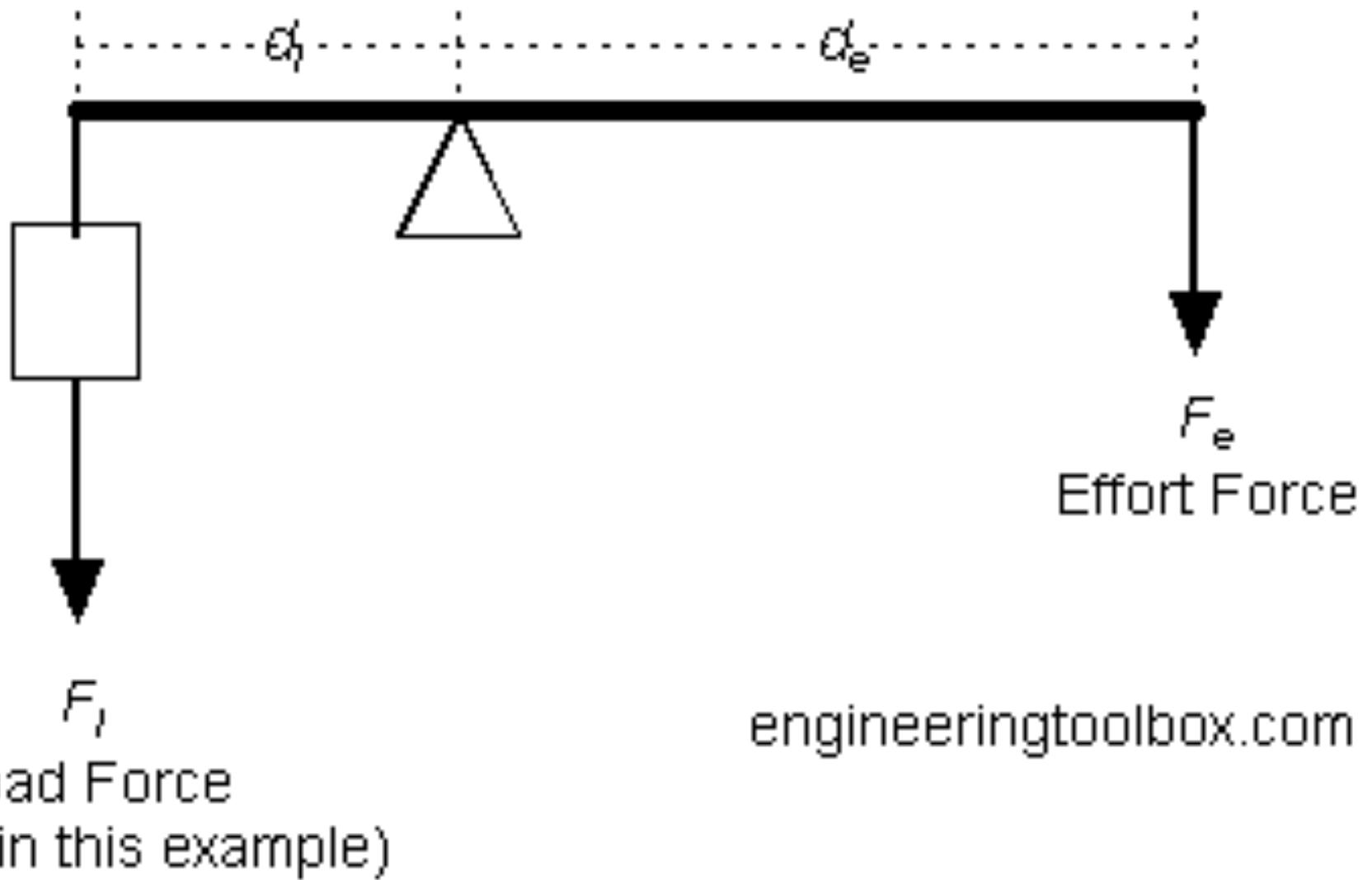
Inclined Plane



Wedge



Screw



$$F_L \ d_L = F_e \ d_e$$

Work and Energy

Energy converted to work

■ Force x Distance

■ Torque x Angle

Mechanical advantage

■ F_{out} / F_{in}

Change distance or speed

mechanic | 10 Best n | watt stea | animation | Four-bar | cams me | Free Pap | Flying Fis | Mechanic | boyer wo | https://woodgears.ca/gear_cutting/template.html

Bookmarks Bookmarks Tableau Feedly CS 348b CS 348B HCI + Graphics Drag & Drop File S... Settings

If this is not 150.0 mm, enter measured distance under "Measured cal distance"

Tooth spacing: mm Contact angle: deg Shaft hole dia.: mm
Gear 1 teeth: Rack&pinion Gear 2 teeth: Two gears Show rotated: % of 1 tooth
Measured cal distance: (print 144.0 DPI) Spokes: Show spokes Print gears

Pitch diameter Line of contact Show center Show cm grid
 Animate Dividing plate [Explain fields \(Help\)](#)

Fancier [downloadable gear template generator](#)

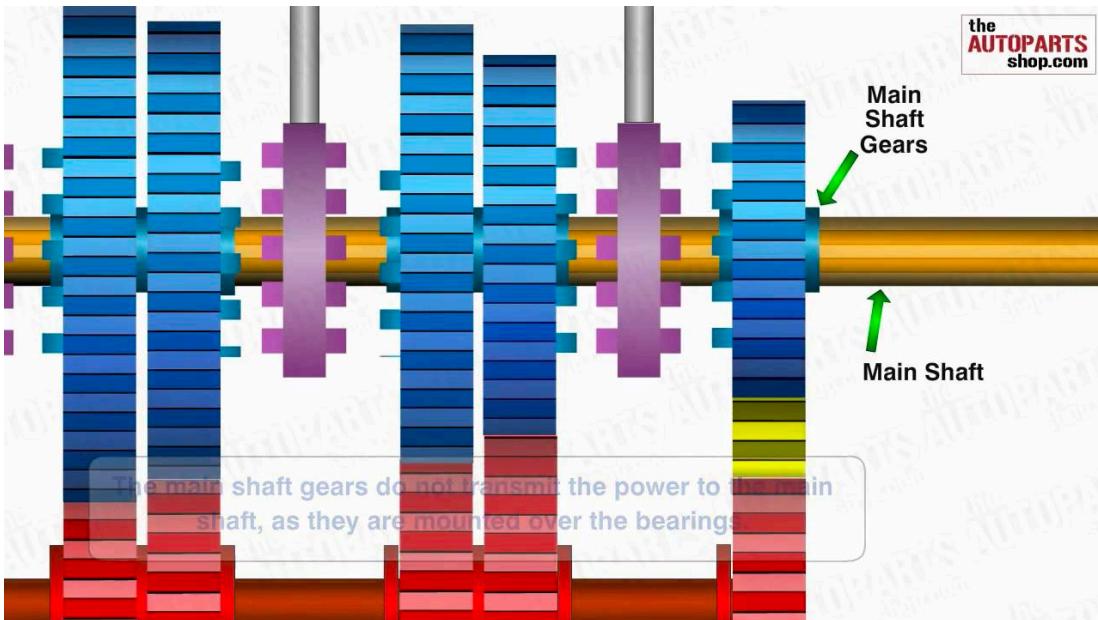
[Example gears from a template](#)
[How to make wooden gears](#)
[Make gears with a jigsaw](#)
[Working out gear ratios](#)
[Right angle gears](#)

This free online gear template generator is designed for making scale accurate paper gear templates which you can glue onto wood and then cut out with a bandsaw

EECS-2018-86.pdf ^ Show All X

Gears

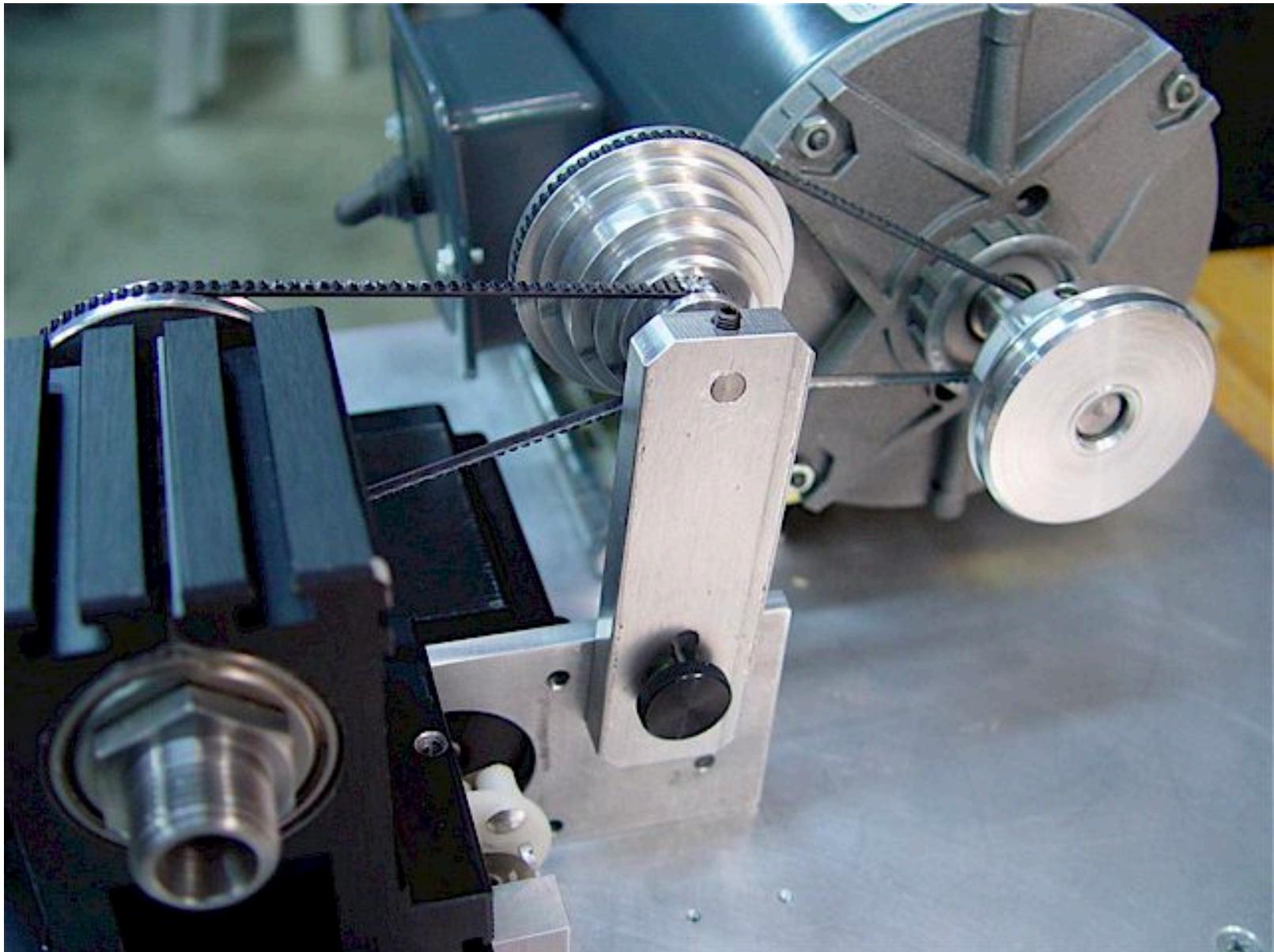
Clock Change rate of motion



Transmission Change speed and power

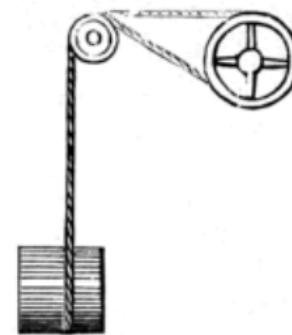
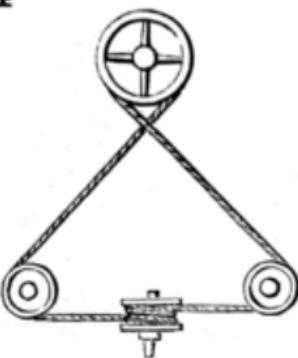
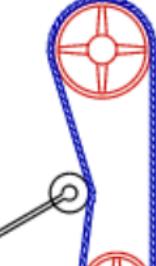
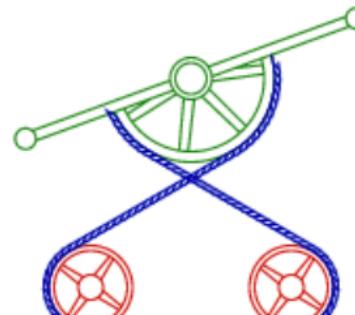
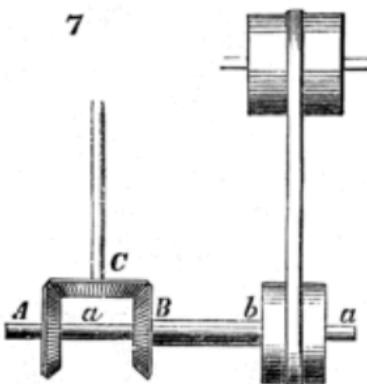
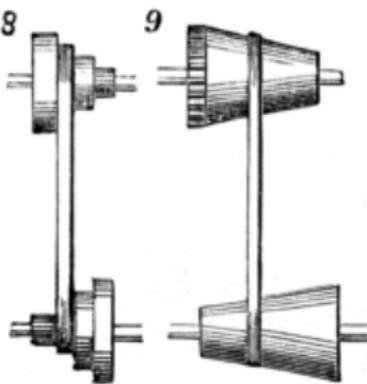
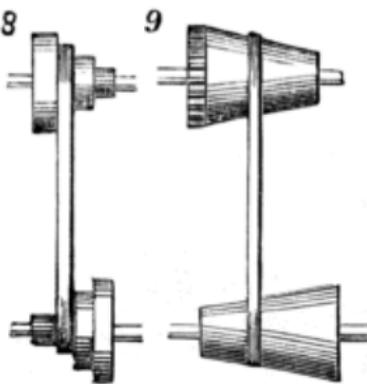


Pulleys



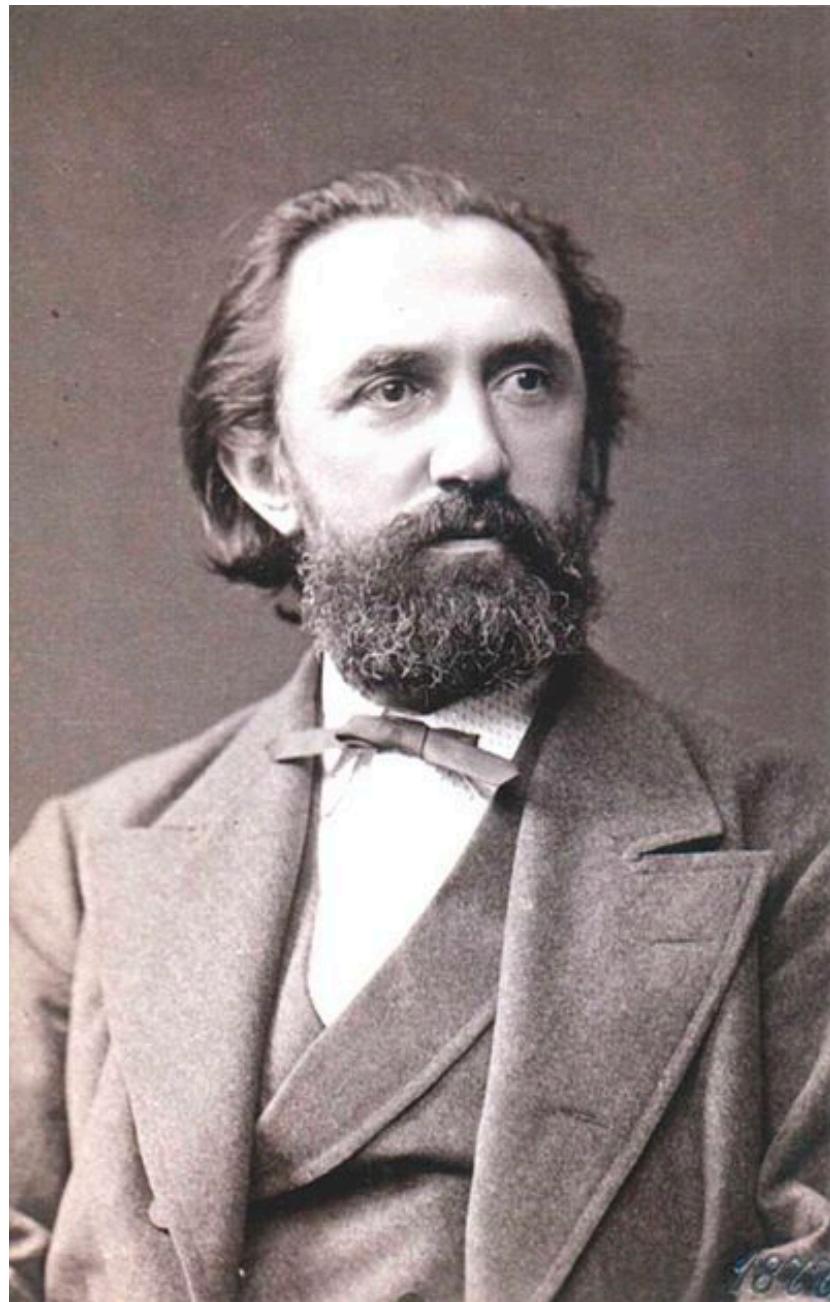
Lathe - Change cutting speed

Mechanical Movements

[Index](#)Now Animated for the Internet![« prev](#) [next »](#)**1****2****3****4****5****6****7****8****9****10**

Kinematic Chains

Linkages and Mechanisms



Reuleaux believed that machines could be abstracted into chains of elementary links called **kinematic pairs**. Constraints on the machine are described by constraints on each kinematic pair, and the sequence of movements of pairs produces a **kinematic chain**.

Franz Reuleaux (1829-1905)

Converting Motion

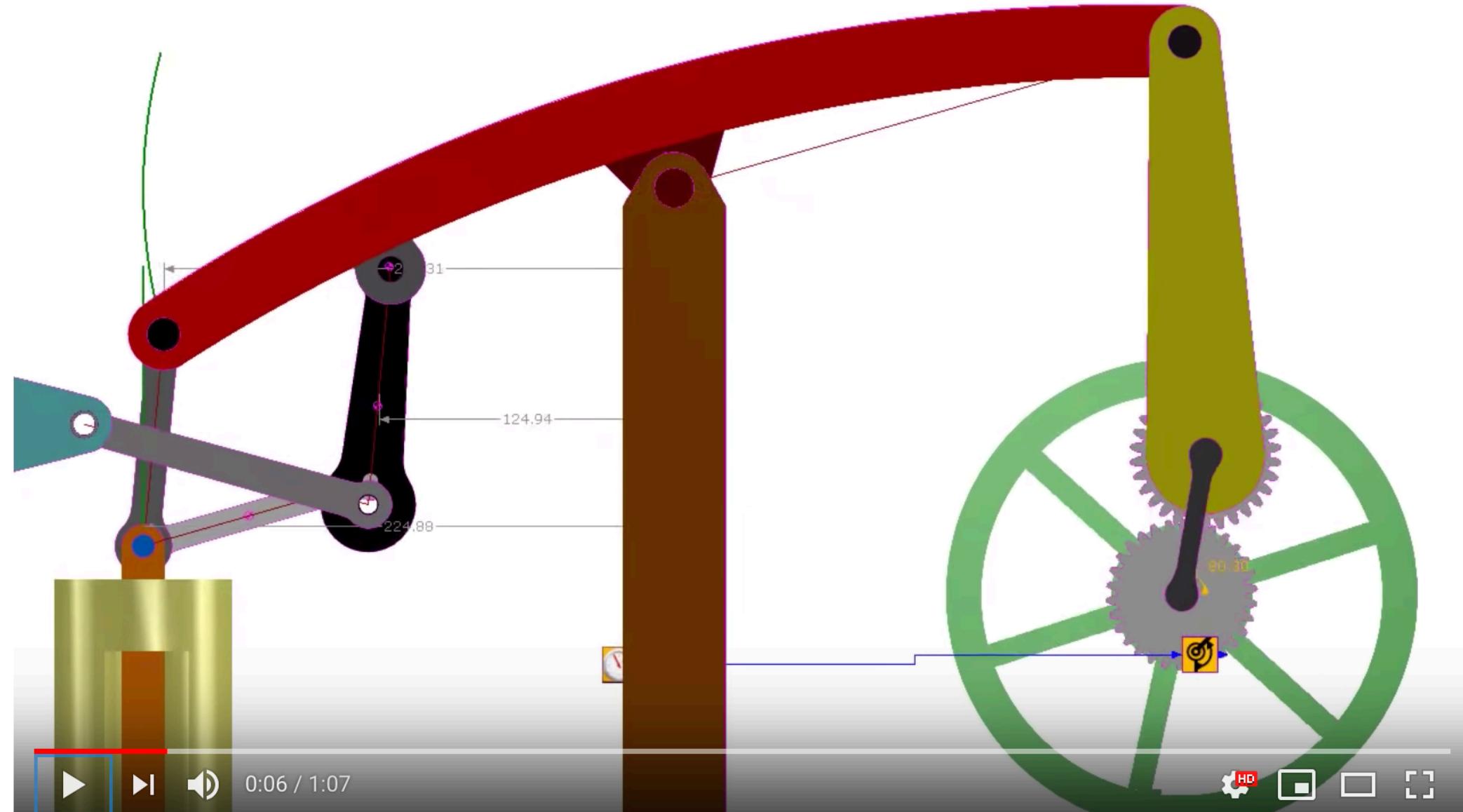
Linear to rotary

- Windmill
- Water wheel
- Steam/Combustion engine

Linear to rotary

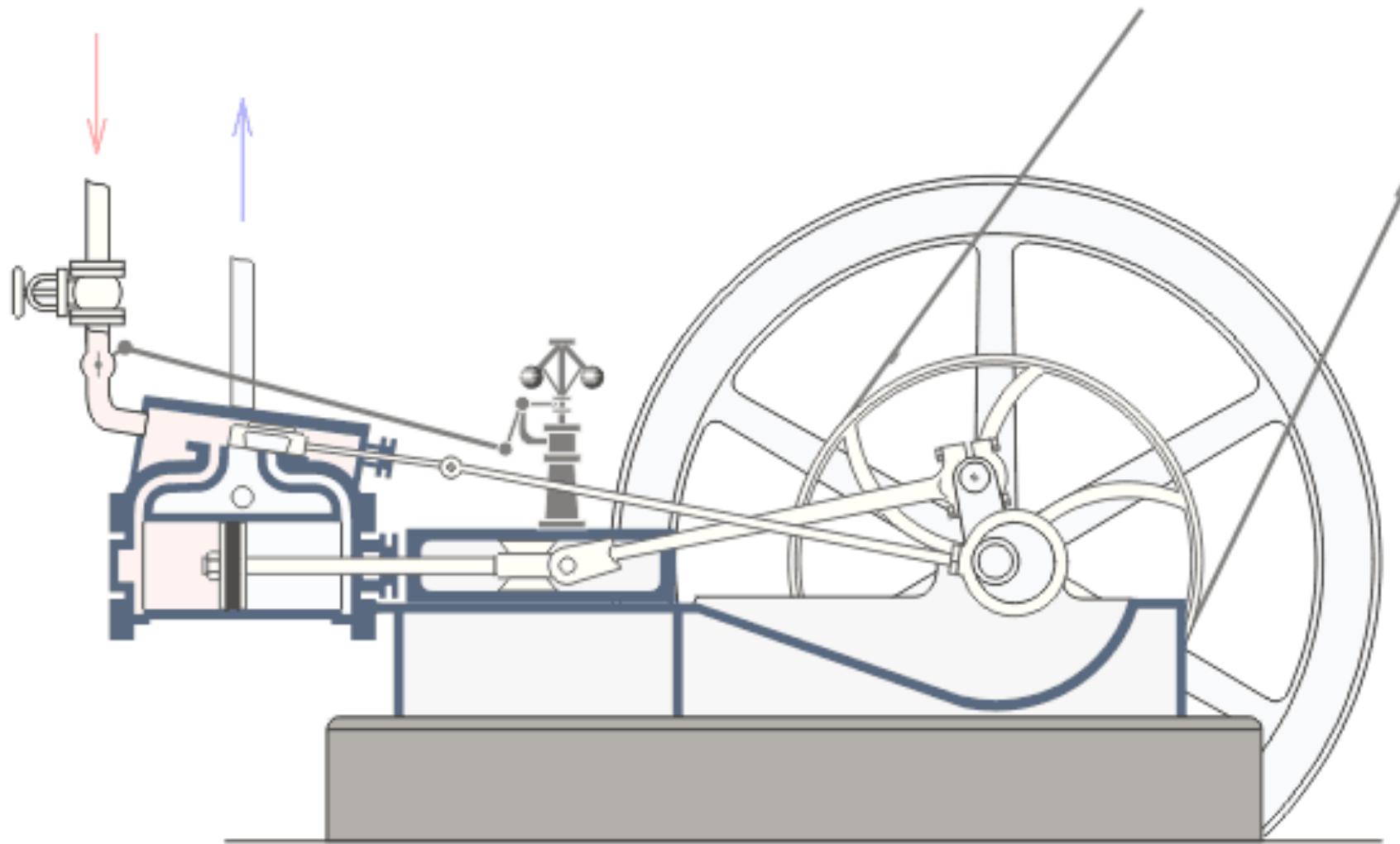
- Piston and engine crank

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watt%27s_linkage



Boulton-Watt Steam Engine

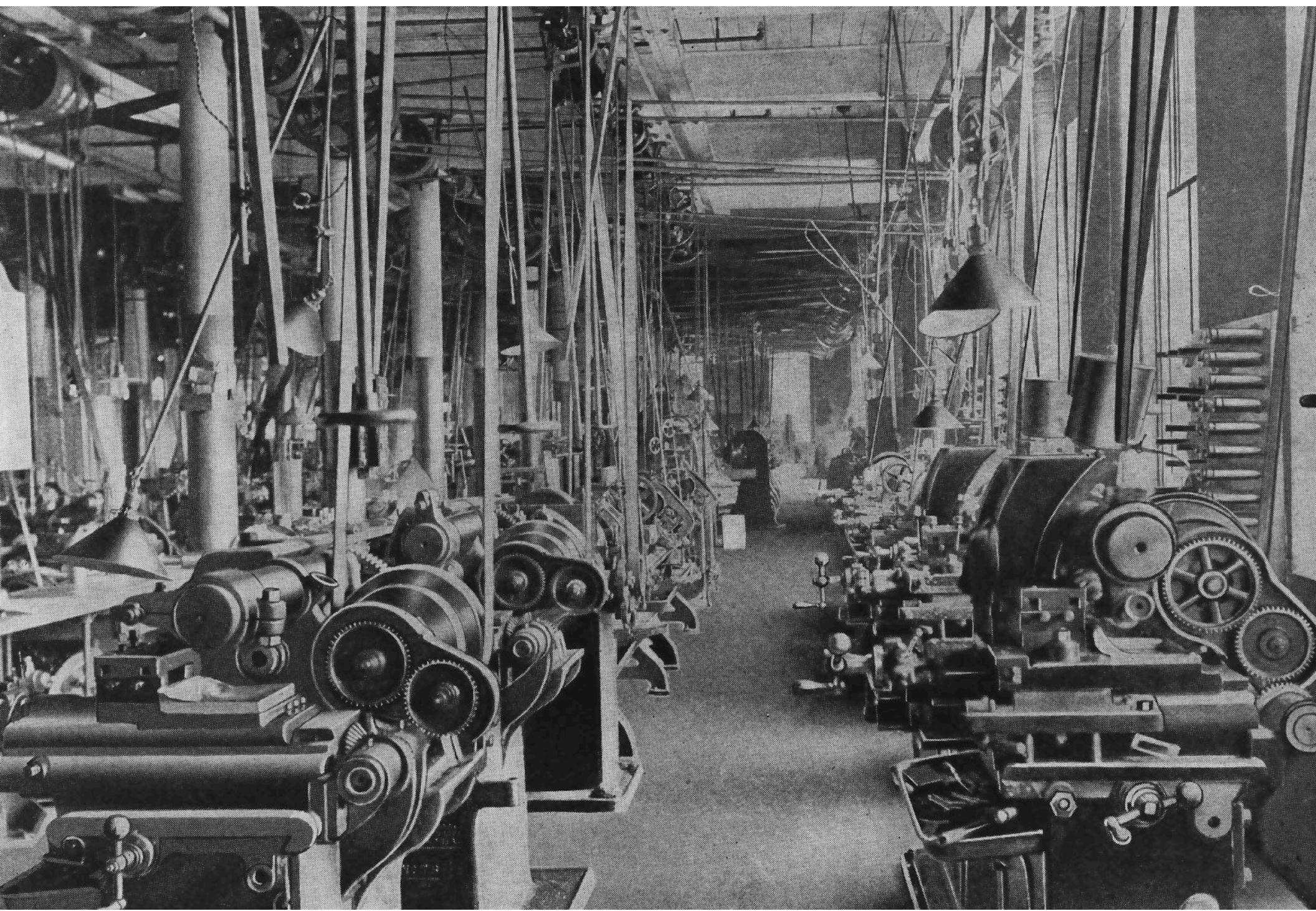
Slider Crank



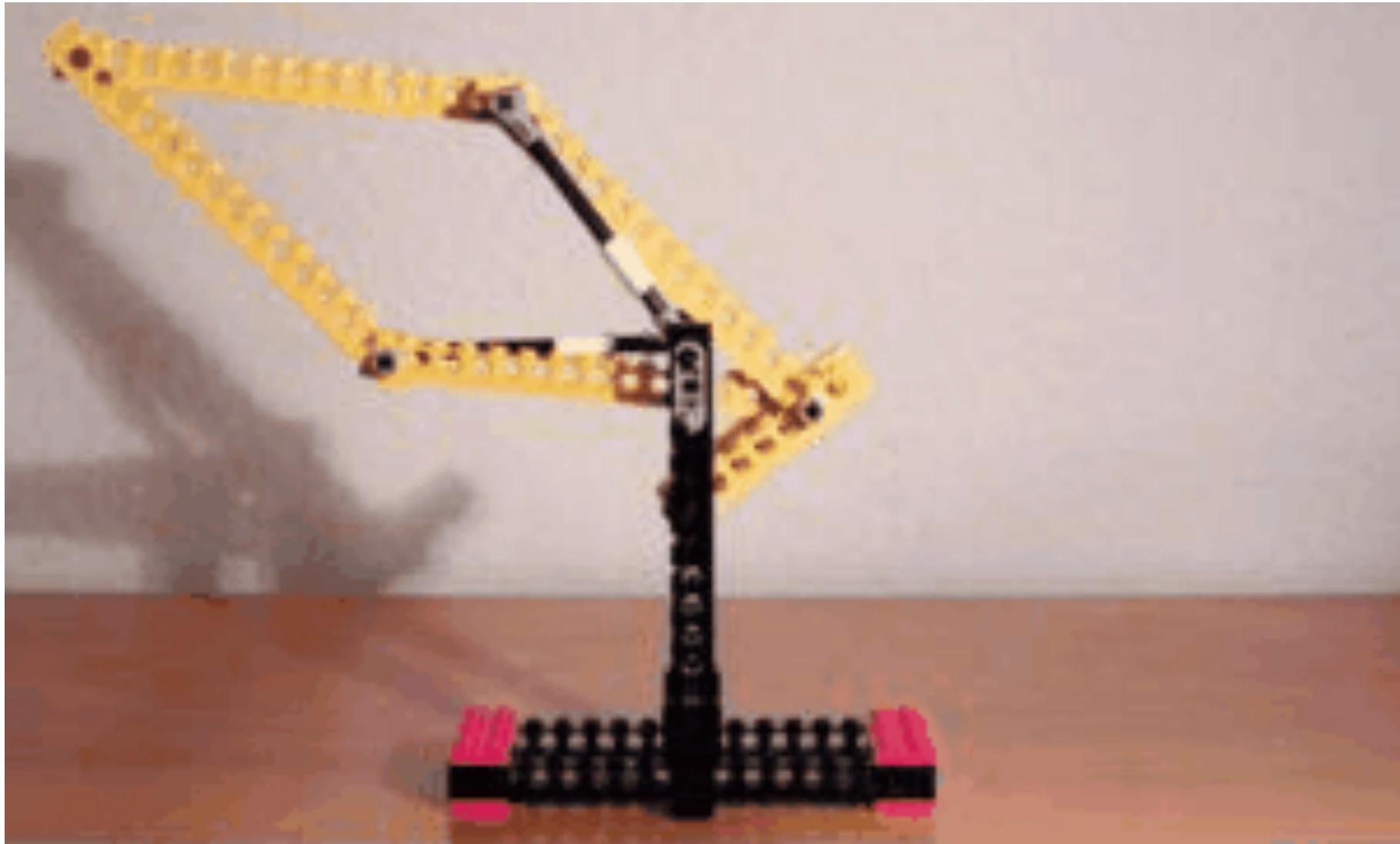
Three revolute joints (R) and one prismatic joint (P)

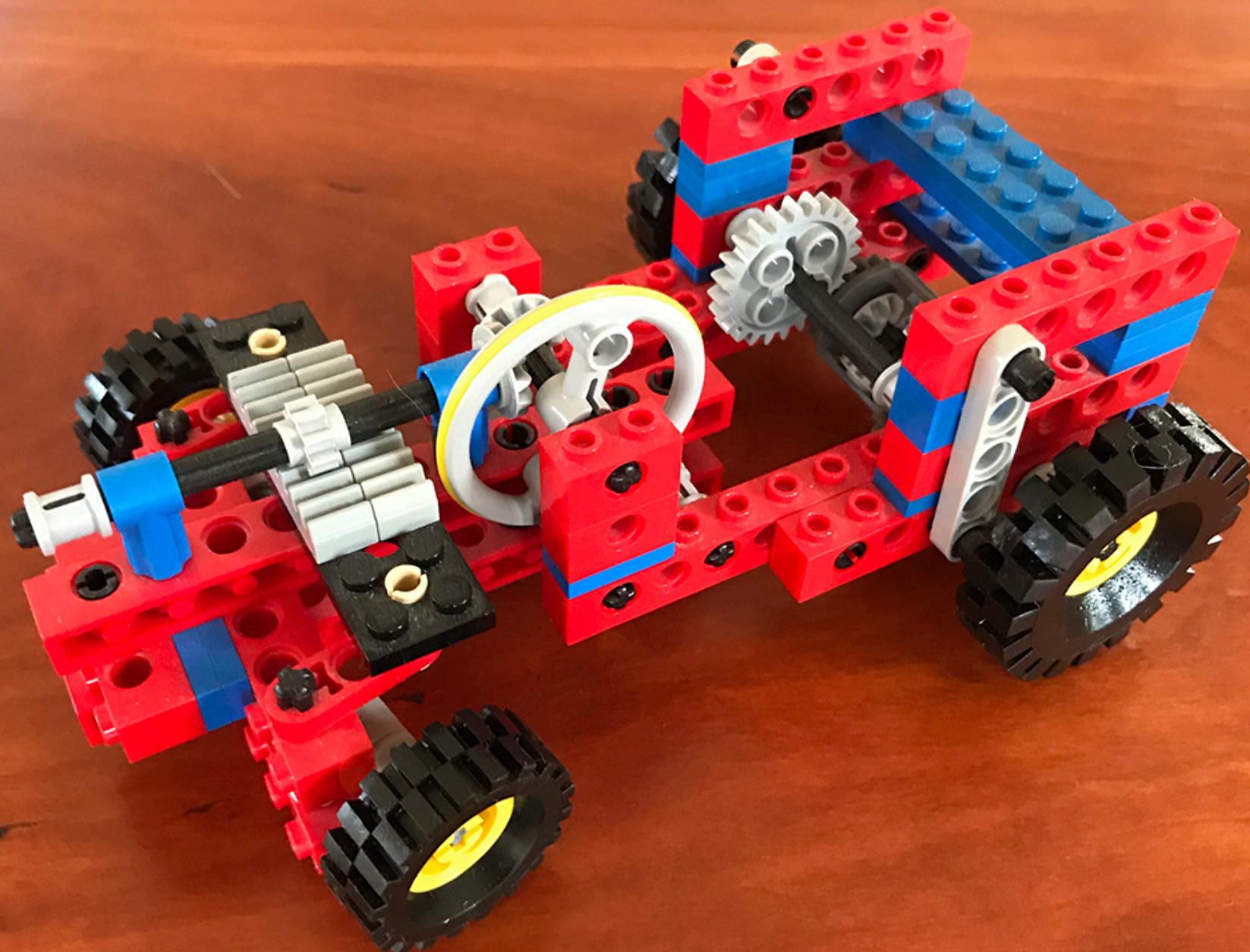






Leo Dorst's Lego Peaucellier-Lipkin-Hurwitz Linkage





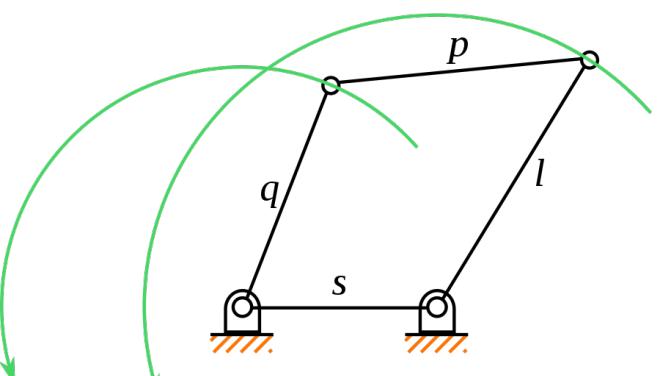
Michael Gasperi's Lego Rack and Pinion Steering

Pantograph



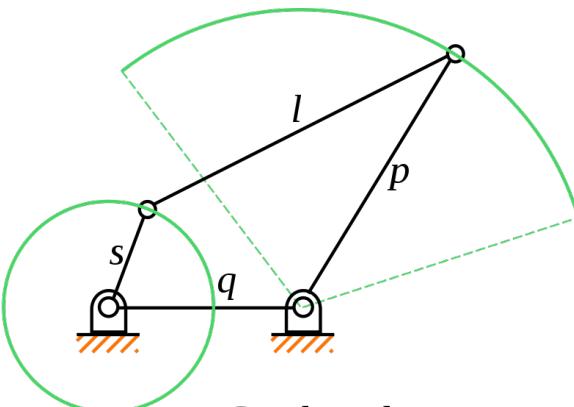


Four-Bar Linkage

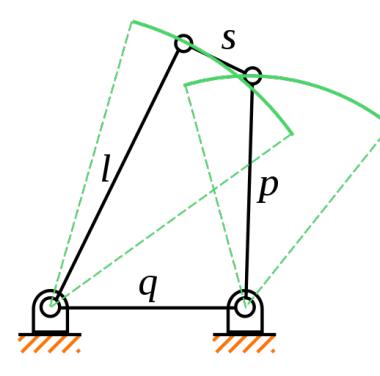


full revolution
both links

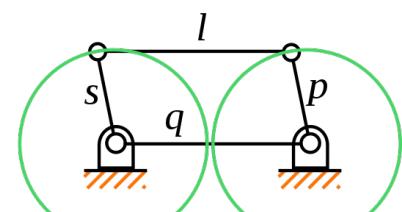
Drag-link
 $s+l < p+q$
(continuous motion)



Crank-rocker
 $s+l < p+q$
(continuous motion)



Double-rocker
 $s+l > p+q$
(no continuous motion)



Parallelogram linkage
 $s+l = p+q$
(continuous motion)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four-bar_linkage

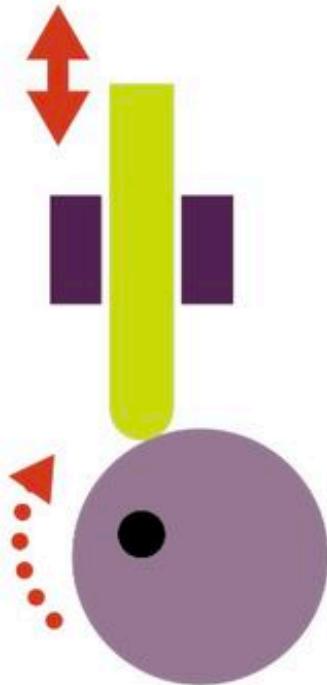
Thang's 2700 Animated Mechanical Mechanisms

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Types of cams

- Different shaped cams are used for different tasks:



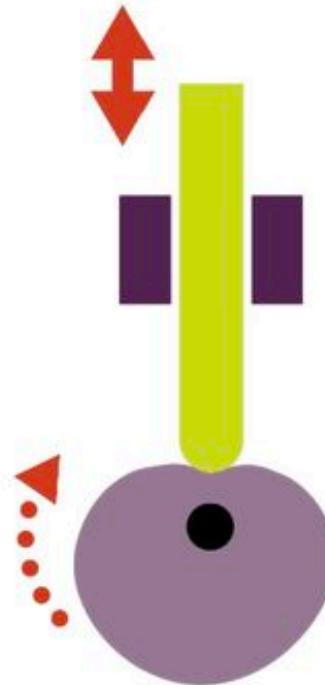
Eccentric
cam



Pear
cam

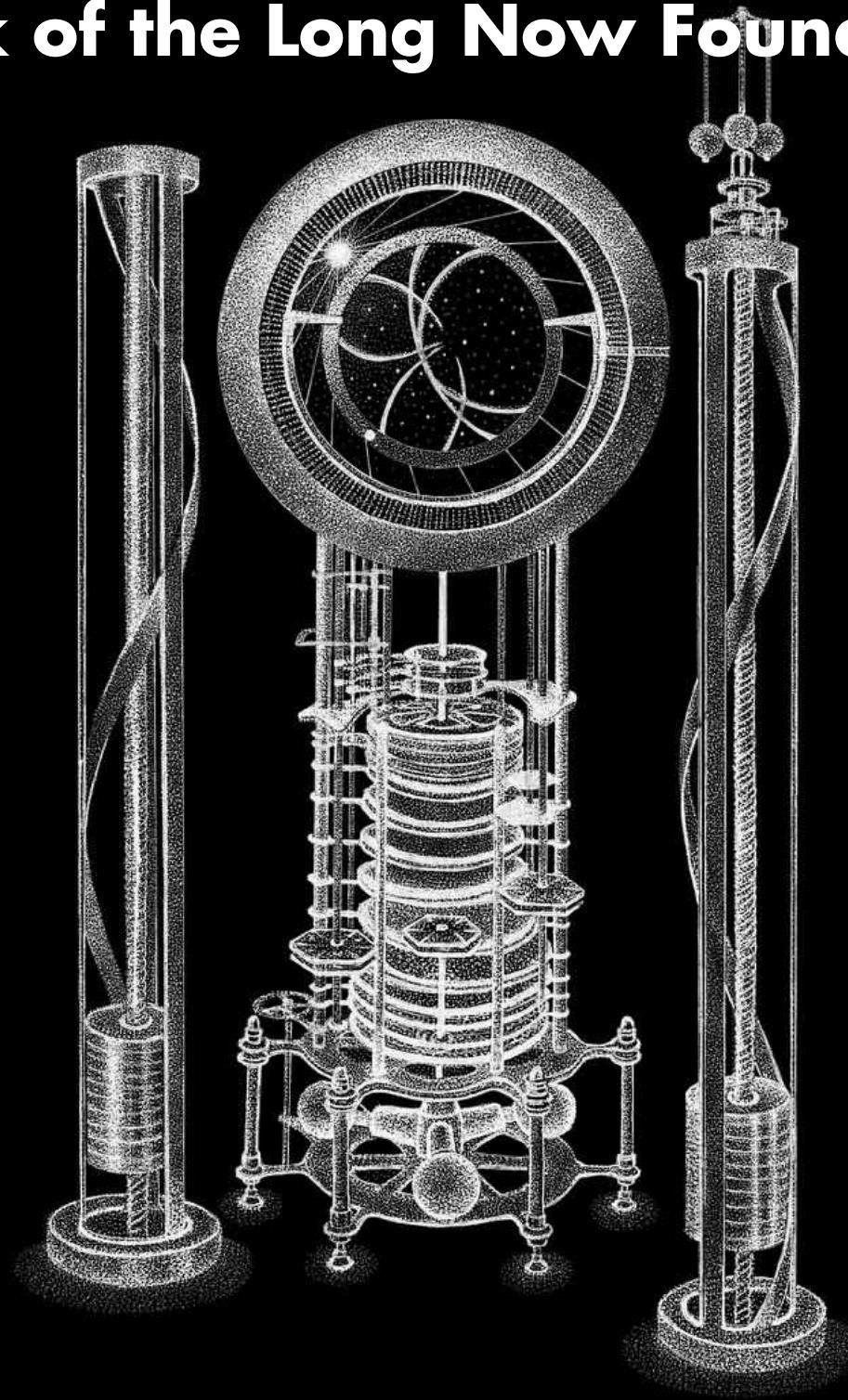


Snail
cam



Heart-shaped
cam

Clock of the Long Now Foundation



Automata



Computational Design of Mechanical Characters

Stelian Coros^{*1}

Bernhard Thomaszewski^{*1}

Gioacchino Noris¹

Shinjiro Sueda²

Moira Forberg²

Robert W. Sumner¹

Wojciech Matusik³

Bernd Bickel¹

¹Disney Research Zurich

²Disney Research Boston

³MIT CSAIL

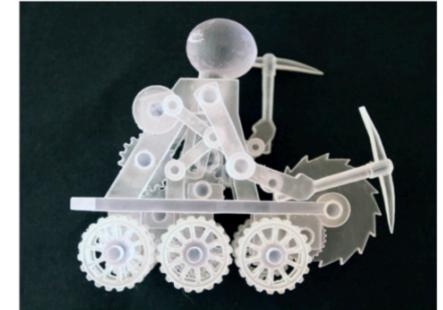
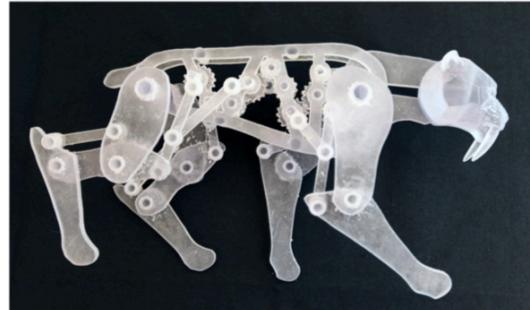


Figure 1: The interactive design system we introduce allows non-expert users to create complex, animated mechanical characters.

Abstract

We present an interactive design system that allows non-expert users to create animated mechanical characters. Given an articulated character as input, the user iteratively creates an animation by sketching motion curves indicating how different parts of the character should move. For each motion curve, our framework creates an optimized mechanism that reproduces it as closely as pos-

1 Introduction

Character animation allows artists to bring fictional characters to life as virtual actors in animated movies, video games, and live-action films. Well-established software packages assist artists in realizing their creative vision, making almost any digital character and movement possible. In the pl *Screenshot 1*, animatronic figures play an equivalent role in theme parks and as special ef-



Cylinder Music Box



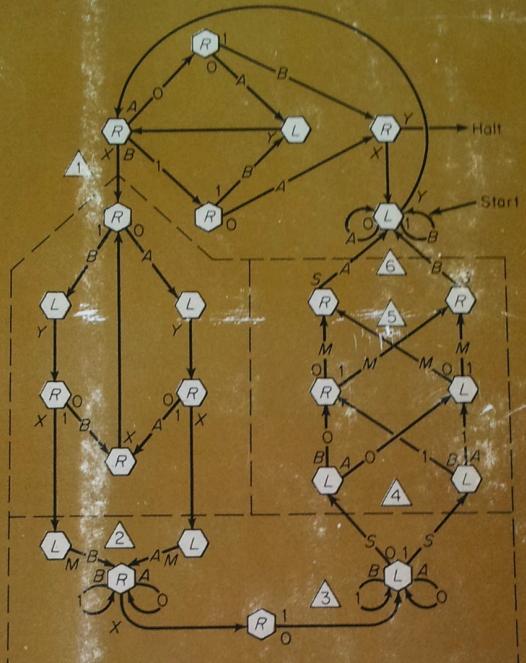
Washing Machine Sequencer (1970ish)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cam_timer

BASIC MECHANISMS IN FIRE CONTROL COMPUTERS

Part 1

MARVIN MINSKY



COMPUTATION FINITE AND INFINITE MACHINES

PRENTICE-HALL SERIES IN AUTOMATIC COMPUTATION



What is a Machine?

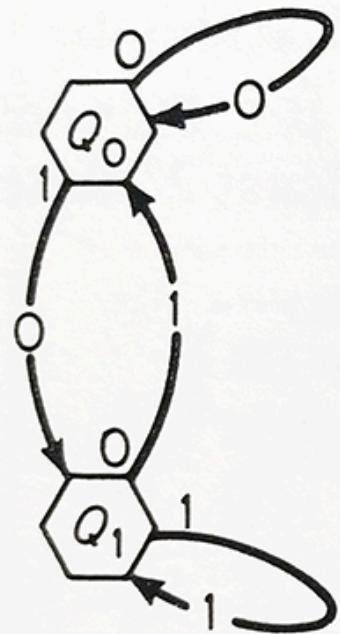


Fig. 2.3-1. Memory machine.

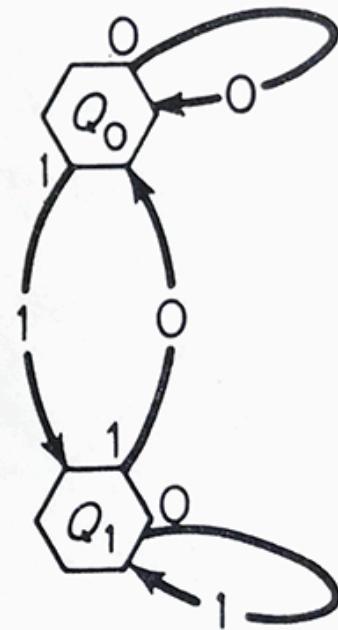


Fig. 2.3-2. Parity machine.

From: Computation: Finite and Infinite Machines

References

Basic Machines, NAVEDTRA 14037

Computation: Finite and Infinite Machines, M. Minsky

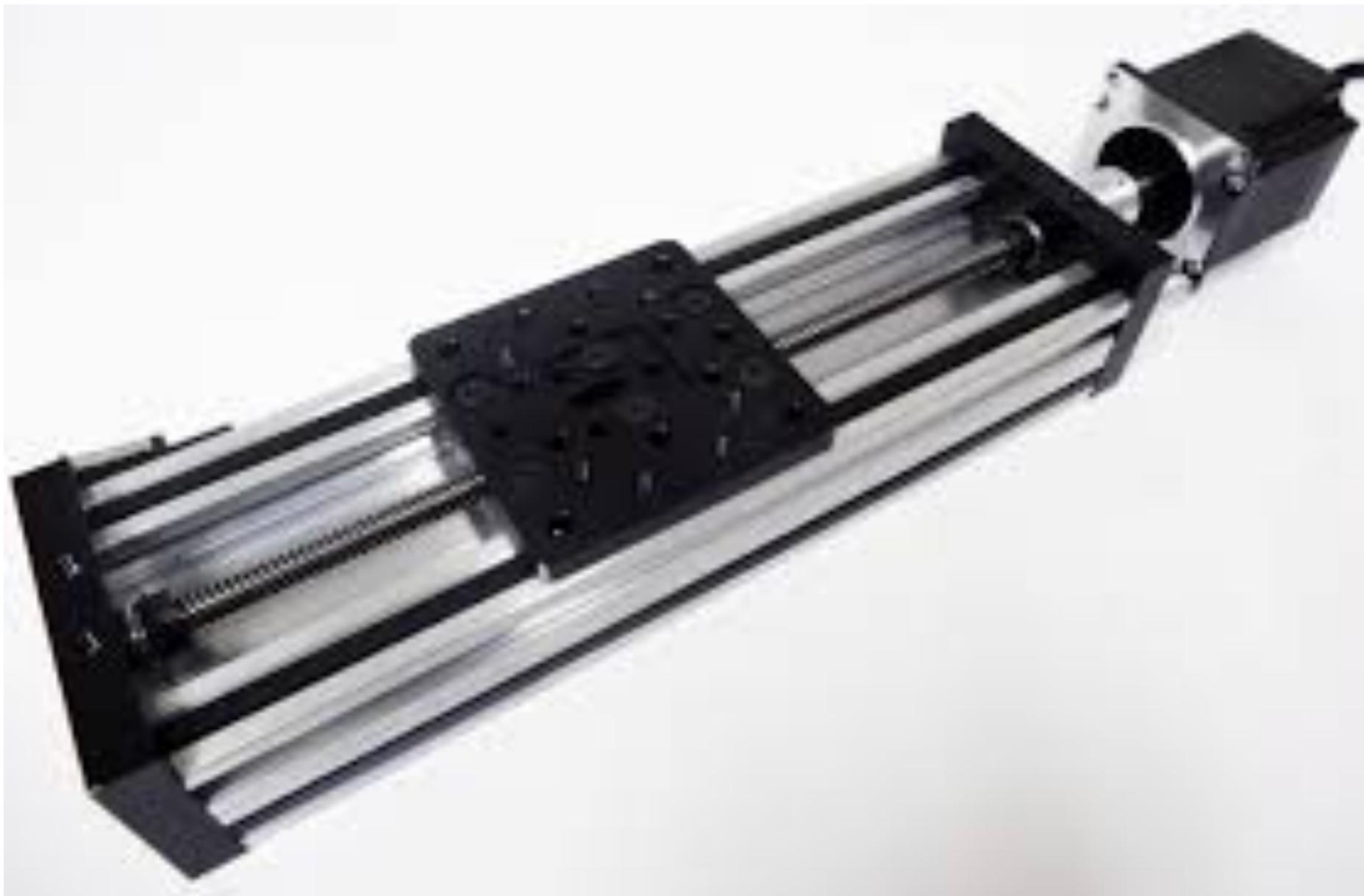
Videos

- Mechanical computers**

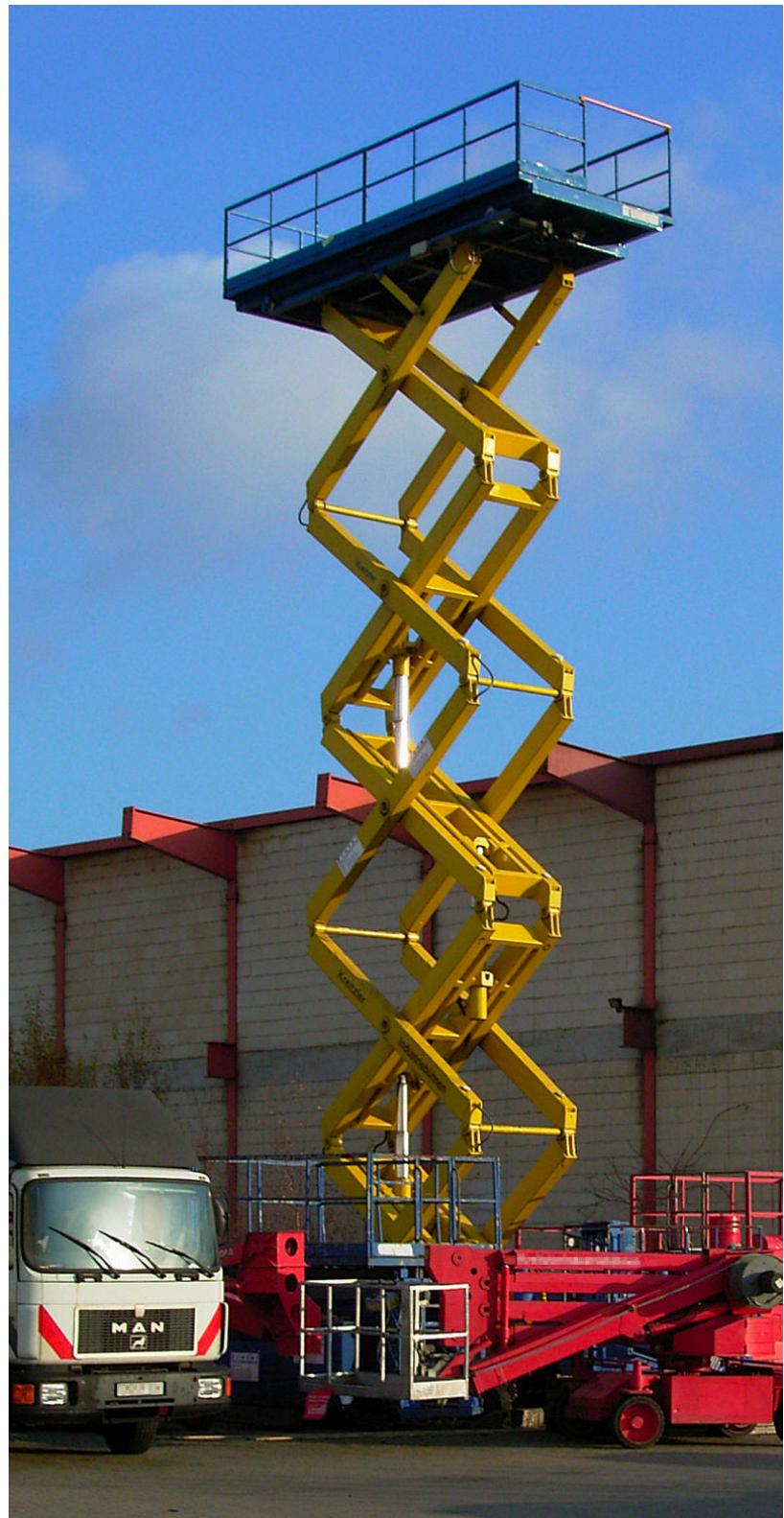
Web sites

- <http://507movements.com>**

- Thang's animations**



Openbuilds Linear Actuator



Scissors Lift

Pump Jack



1

PHYSICAL MACHINES AND THEIR ABSTRACT COUNTERPARTS

1.0 WHAT IS A MACHINE?

When the term "machine" is used in ordinary discourse, it tends to evoke an unattractive picture. It brings to mind a big, heavy, complicated object which is noisy, greasy, and metallic; performs jerky, repetitive, and monotonous motions; and has sharp edges that may hurt one if he does not maintain sufficient distance.

There are many reasons why "machine" or "mechanical" have come to arouse feelings of distaste, contempt, and fear. Even today, most of the machinery we see is concerned with the use of brute power to distort and transform crude materials. Most present-day machines really *are* dangerous. Unlike our bodies, production machines are made of large, sturdy parts that need no soft sheathing for their protection. Now while it is unnecessary to attribute callousness or antipathy to a rolling-mill, it is practically impossible to attribute anything more friendly. Perhaps we even fear that any more sympathetic attitude might lead to a well-intentioned but disastrous embrace. There are occasional exceptions to this feeling. We may admire in the works of a small watch that craftsmanship

new technological revolution concept. In the past, machines have been limited to mechanical processes. Today we have the beginnings: machines that handle a variety of intellectual processes. There are machines that *learn* to play games; machines that handle a variety of numerical—mathematical problems and deal with ordinary physical processes; and we see many other activities formerly confined to the province of human intelligence. Within a generation, I am sure, a large number of compartments of intellect will remain outside the machine. The major problems of creating “artificial intelligence” will be substantially solved.

Such matters are not properly within the scope of what is called engineering analysis. However, it is important to understand from the start that one must not be confused with questions about the ultimate theoretical capacities and limitations of machines rather than with the practical engineering analysis of mechanical devices.

To make such a theoretical study, it is necessary to ignore many realistic details and features of mechanical systems. In part, our abstraction is so ruthless that it leaves only a skeletal outline of the structure of sequences of events inside a machine. We ignore, in other words, the “symbolic” or “informational” structure. We ignore, in other words, the geometric or physical composition of mechanical parts. We ignore questions about energy. We even shred time into a sequence of disconnected moments, and we totally ignore space itself. In short, we ignore the question of whether a theory of any “thing” can be a theory of anything else.

understanding, which we could never obtain while immersed in inessential detail and distraction.

Actually, the exposition in these chapters is as concrete and worldly as seems compatible with the ideas. All the topics could be handled much more precisely and thoroughly by using more formal mathematical representations. In fact, most of the ideas here appeared first in mathematical publications. I do not claim that it is possible, by sufficiently skillful exposition, to “clear away all the mathematics” without any loss. For, as we shall see, some of the best ideas about the theory of machines are really inherently mathematical—*or are about mathematics itself*. In discussions that concern the nature of symbolic mathematical expressions, for instance, we will develop by definitions and examples the mathematical formalism necessary for our purposes. But my intention was to make the test accessible even to readers with no more than good high-school mathematics backgrounds, and I have explicitly marked as optional the few sections where this goal seemed completely unreasonable.