Schémas cinématiques avec PGF/Tikz

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25 janvier 2015

version 0.6 : avril 2009, petites modifications(\scRef et \scPoin), le package est renommé en *rpcinematik*;

version 0.5 : 18 janvier 2009, première mise en ligne du package *rpliaisons*.

1 Présentation

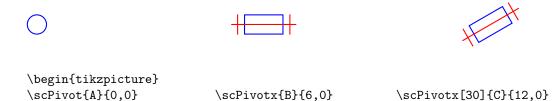
Ce package a pour objectif de faciliter la création de schémas cinématiques normalisés avec pgf/tikz, il est encore largement incomplet et ne demande qu'a être améliorer. N'hésitez pas à faire parvenir vos remarques garce au forum de l'article.

2 Les symboles

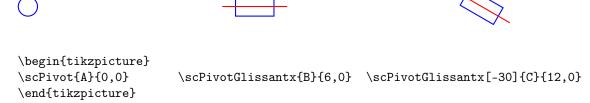
2.1 Liaisons normalisées

\end{tikzpicture}

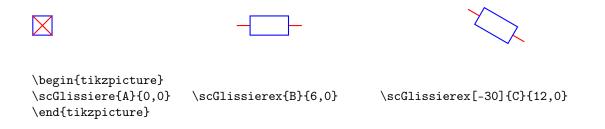
Pivot : commande de base \scPivotx[angle] {nom} {position}



Pivot Glissant : commande de base \scPivotGlissantx[angle] {nom} {position}



Glissière commande de base \scGlissierex[angle] {nom} {position}



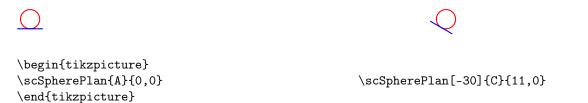
2 LES SYMBOLES





\begin{tikzpicture} \scSpheriqueDoigt{A}{0,0} \scSpheriqueDoigt[-30]{C}{12,0} \end{tikzpicture}

Sphére Plan commande de base \SpherePlan[angle] \{nom\} \{position\}



Cylindre Plan commande de base \scCylindrePlanx[angle] {nom} {position}



2.2 Engrenages et poulies

2 LES SYMBOLES

Appui Plan commande de base \scAppuiPlan[angle] {nom} {position}

\begin{tikzpicture}
\scAppuiPlan{A}{0,0}
\end{tikzpicture}

Bâti commande de base \scBati[angle]{nom}{position}

\begin{tikzpicture}
\scBati{A}{0,0}
\scBati[-30]{C}{11,0}
\scBati[-30]{C}{11,0}
\end{tikzpicture}
\scBati[-30]{C}{11,0}
\end{tikzpicture}
\scBati[-30]{C}{11,0}
\end{tikzpicture}
\scBati[-30]{C}{11,0}
\end{tikzpicture}
\scBati[-30]{C}{11,0}
\end{tikzpicture}
\scBati[-30]{C}{11,0}
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{tikzp

2.2 Engrenages et poulies

\end{tikzpicture}

Cette partie est encore très succincte, et s'agrandira avec les futures versions.

Roue dentée commande de base \scRoueDentee[angle]{position}{rayon}

\coordinate(A) at (0,0);
\scRoueDentee{A}{3em} \coordinate(B) at (11,0);
\scRoueDentee[30]{B}{3em}

Couronne commande de base \scCouronne[angle]{position}{rayon}
\coordinate(A) at (0,0);
\coordinate(B) at (11,0);
\coordin

\coordinate(A) at (0,0); \coordinate(B) at (11,0); \scCouronne[A]{3em} \scCouronne[-30]{B}{3em}

2.3 Styles et couleurs

Par défaut, les symboles sont bicolores bleu et rouge et traits épais au sens de tikz « thick » :

. En bleu, la partie « extérieure »du symbole et en rouge, la partie « intérieure ».

Trois commandes permettent de choisir les couleurs et style.

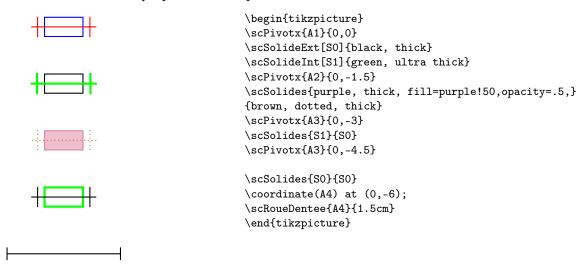
- \scSolideExt[nom style]{style et couleur} : permet de définir le style et la couleur de l'extérieur du symbole, cette commande est mémorisée jusqu'à la prochaine définition. L'option nom du style permet de réutiliser le style sans le redéfinir. Cette macro est équivalente à la commande tikz \tikzstyle{nom style}=[style, couleur]
- \scSolideInt[nom style]{style et couleur}: permet de définir le style et la couleur de l'intérieur du symbole, cette commande est mémorisée jusqu'à la prochaine définition.

2.4 Dessin de lignes

3 AUTRES COMMANDES

— \scSolides{style ext}{style int}: permet de configurer simultanément les deux parties du symbole.

Ces commandes permettent aussi de définir le style des autres symboles (roues dentées et poulies). Pour celles-ci il est préférable d'utiliser directement la commande \scSolides{style}{style}, avec le même style pour les deux paramètres.



2.4 Dessin de lignes

Aux commandes classiques de dessin tikz le package rajoute quelques macros.

- \scRelier[style]{N1]{N2} permet de tracer une ligne directe entre le nœud N1 et le nœud N2 avec le style passé en option;
- \scRelierxy[style] {N1] {N2} permet de tracer une ligne brisée débutant par une ligne horizontale puis une ligne verticale entre le nœud N1 et le nœud N2 avec le style passé en option;
- $\script{scRelieryx[style]{N1]{N2}}}$ permet de tracer une ligne brisée débutant par une ligne verticale puis une ligne horizontale entre le nœud N1 et le nœud N2 avec le style passé en option;

Pour chacun de ces liens trois points intermédiaires sont définis :

- N1-N2: le point milieu,
- N1-N2a: le point à 0,25 du début,
- N1-N2b : le point à 0,75 du début.

3 Autres commandes

3.1 Référence de solides et points

La commande \scRef [pos relative] {noeud} {texte} permet de placer le texte du nœud. une flèche relit le texte au nœud.

le style de la flèche et du texte est configurable par les deux commandes de configuration \scStyleRef[nom]{style} pour le texte et \scStyleLien[nom]{style} pour la flèche.

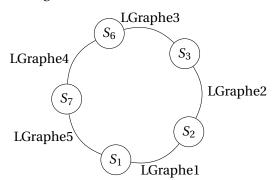
3.2 graphe de structure

Graphe de structure bouclé \GraphStrucBoucle[angle]{nb}{liste des solides}{rayon}

- Les sommets du graphe sont nommé NGraphei avec i le numéro d'ordre du sommet.
- Les arcs entre les nœuds du schéma sont nommés LGraphei avec i le numéro d'ordre de l'arc.
- par défaut, le graphe place le premier nœud en bas angle=0°, pour débuter en haut, il faut préciser en option un angle de 180°.

3.3 Figures de calculs

3 AUTRES COMMANDES

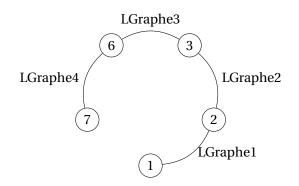


```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\GraphStructBoucle[-15]{5}
{$$_1$,$$_2$,$$_3$,$$_6$,$$_7$}{3.5cm}
\node[below right of=LGraphe1,
  node distance=1.5em]{LGraphe1};
\node[right of= LGraphe2]{LGraphe2};
\node[above of=LGraphe3,
  node distance=1em]{LGraphe3};
\node[left of=LGraphe4]{LGraphe4};
\node[left of=LGraphe5] {LGraphe5};
\end{tikzpicture}
```

FIGURE 1 – Graphe de structure bouclé

— Le graphe est centré sur l'origine (0,0), pour le placer ailleurs il faudra utiliser un décalage d'origine.

Graphe de structure ouvert \GraphStrucOuvert{nb}{liste des solides}{rayon}

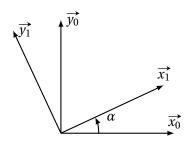


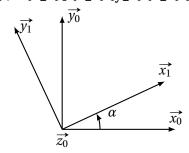
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\GraphStructOuvert{5}{1,2,3,6,7}{3.5cm}
\node[right of=LGraphe1]{LGraphe1};
\node[right of= LGraphe2]{LGraphe2};
\node[above of=LGraphe3,node distance=1em]{LGraphe3};
\node[left of=LGraphe4]{LGraphe4};
\end{tikzpicture}
```

FIGURE 2 – Graphe de structure ouvert

3.3 Figures de calculs

 $\cFigCalc{x_0}{y_0}{x_1}{y_1}{\alphalpha} \cFigCalc[\vv{z_0}]{x_0}{y_0}{x_1}{y_1}{\alphalpha}$





4 EXEMPLES

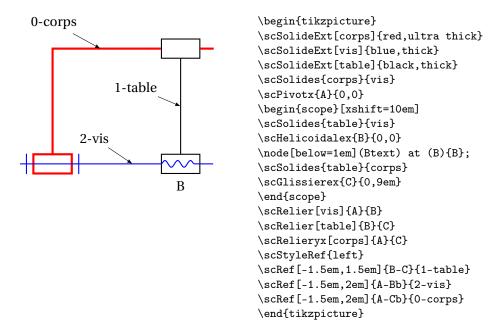
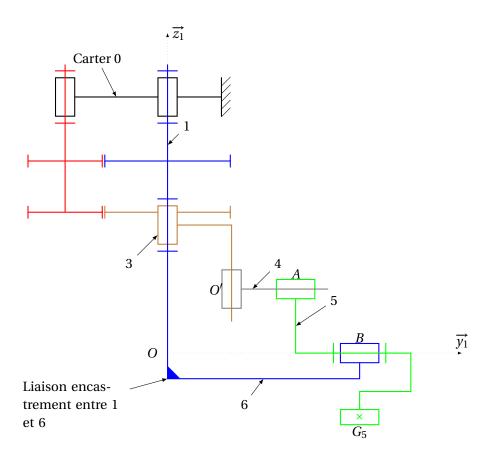


FIGURE 3 – Système vis -écrou

4 Exemples

4.1 Système vis-ecrou

4.2 Mécanisme de tête à polir



4.2 Mécanisme de tête à polir

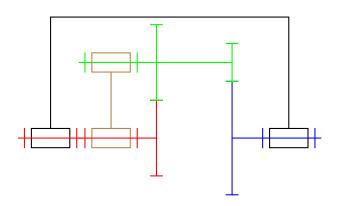
4 EXEMPLES

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
%definitions du style des solides
\scSolideExt[S1]{blue,thick} \scSolideExt[S0]{black,thick}
\scSolideExt[S2]{red,thick} \scSolideExt[S3]{brown,thick}
\scSolideExt[S4]{gray,thick} \scSolideExt[S5]{green,thick}
%definition des coordonnées
\coordinate(0) at (0,0); \coordinate(B) at (15em,0);
\coordinate(A) at (10em,5em); \coordinate(Oprime) at (5em,5em);
\coordinate(C) at (0,10em); \coordinate(D) at (0,20em);
\coordinate(E) at (-8em,20em); \coordinate(bat) at (5em,20em);
%\definition des coordonnées des centres
% des roues dentées
\coordinate(P1) at (-8em,15em); \coordinate(P3) at (0,15em);
\coordinate(P2) at (-8em,11em); \node[rectangle,minimum size=1.5em](P4) at (0,11em){};
\scSolides{S0}{S1} \scPivotx[90]{L01}{D}
\scSolides{S3}{S1} \scPivotx[90]{L31}{C}
\scSolides{S0}{S2} \scPivotx[90]{L02}{E}
\scSolides{S4}{S3} \scPivotGlissantx[90]{L34}{Oprime}
\scSolides{S5}{S4} \scPivotGlissantx[0]{L45}{A}
\scSolides{S1}{S5} \scPivotx[0]{L15}{B}
\scSolides{S0}{S0}\scBati[90]{Bati}{bat}{S0}
\scRelier[S0]{Bati}{L01}
\cline{S0}{L01}{L02}
\scRelier[S1]{L01}{L31}
\draw[S1](L31) - (0) - ++(0,-2em) coordinate[name=soudure] - |
 (L15) coordinate[pos=0.25,name=Sol6];
%\draw[S0](L01) - (L02);
\scRelierxy[S3]{L31}{L34} \scRelier[S4]{L34}{L45}
\scRelieryx[S5]{L45}{L15} %roues dentées
\scSolides{S2}{S2} \scRoueDentee{P1}{2.9em}
\scRoueDentee{P2}{2.9em} \scRelier[S2]{L02}{P2}
\scSolides{S1}{S1} \scRoueDentee{P3}{4.9em}
\scSolides{S3}{S3} \scRoueDentee{P4}{4.9em}
%patin oscillant
\node[draw,rectangle,S5,minimum width=3em,
minimum height=1em](G5) [below of=L15,
node distance=5em]{$\times$};
\draw[S5] (L15) - ++ (4em,0) - ++(0,-3em) -|(G5);
\begin{scope}[node distance=1.2em]
\node (A) [above of =L45] \{$A$\}; \node (B) [above of =L15] \{$B$\};
\node (01) [left of =L34] {$0'$}; \node (text0) [left of=0] {$0$};
\node (G) [below of=G5] \{G_5\}; \end{scope}
\scRef{L01-L31a}{1} \scRef[-1.5em,3em]{L01-L02}{Carter 0}
\cline{ScRef[-3em, -3em]{L31}{3} \cline{ScRef[-1.5em, -2em]{Sol6}{6}}
\cline{2em,2em} \{L34-L45\}\{4\} \cline{3em,2em}\{L45-L15a\}\{5\}
\scStyleRef{text width=8em, left}
\scRef[-1,-2em]{soudure}{Liaison encastrement entre 1 et 6};
\fill[S1] (soudure) -++ (0,1em) - ++ (1em,-1em) - cycle;
%axes
\begin{scope}[->,>=latex,ultra thin,dotted]
\draw (0) - ++ (23em, 0) node [above] {$\overrightarrow{y_1}$};
\label{eq:continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous
\end{scope}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

4.3 Train épicycloïdal

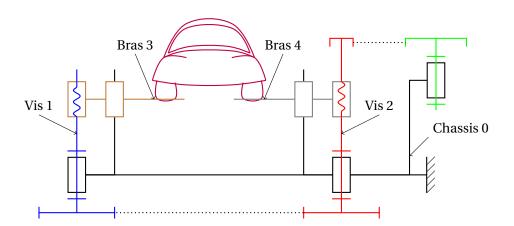
4 EXEMPLES

4.3 Train épicycloïdal



```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\coordinate(P1) at (0,0);
                                \coordinate (P2) at (2,0);
\coordinate (PS1) at (0,2);
                                \coordinate (PS2) at (2,2);
\coordinate (01) at (-2.8,0);
                                \coordinate (02) at (3.5,0);
\coordinate (03) at (-1.2,0);
                                \coordinate (A) at (-1.2,2);
\scSolideExt[pl1]{thick,red}
                                \scSolideExt[pl2]{thick,blue}
\scSolideExt[ps1]{thick,brown}
                                \scSolideExt[sat]{green,thick}
\scSolideExt[S0]{thick,black}
                                \scSolides{S0}{pl1}\scPivotx{piv1}{01}
\scRoueDentee[90]{P1}{1cm}
                                \scSolides{S0}{pl2}\scPivotx{piv2}{02}
\scRoueDentee[90]{P2}{1.5cm}
                                \scSolides{ps1}{sat}
\scPivotx{piv3}{A}
                                \scRoueDentee[90]{PS1}{1cm}
\scRoueDentee[90]{PS2}{0.5cm}
                                \scSolides{ps1}{pl1}
\scPivotx{piv4}{03}
\draw[S0](piv1) -++(0,3.2) -| (piv2);
\draw[pl1] (piv1) - (piv4) - (P1);
\draw[pl2] (piv2) - (P2);
\draw[ps1](piv4) - (piv3);
\draw[sat](piv3) - (PS1) - (PS2);
\end{tikzpicture}
```

4.4 Pont élévateur



4 EXEMPLES

```
4.4 Pont élévateur
\begin{tikzpicture}
\begin{scope}[yshift=0.5cm,scale=0.6,smooth, tension=.7,purple,thick] %dessin du véhicule
\draw plot coordinates {(-2.5,-0.) (-2,1) (-1,1)};
\draw plot coordinates {(2.5,-.0) (2,1) (1,1)};
\draw plot coordinates {(-2,1) (-1,1.3) (1,1.3) (2,1)};
\draw plot coordinates {(-2,1) (-1,2.5) (1,2.5) (2,1)};
\draw plot coordinates {(-1.8,1.2) (-0.8,1.5) (0.8,1.5) (1.8,1.2)};
\draw plot coordinates {(-1.8,1.2) (-1,2.3) (1,2.3) (1.8,1.2)};
\draw plot coordinates {(-2.5,0) (-1,-0.2) (1,-0.2) (2.5,0)};
\draw plot coordinates {(-2.3,0) (-2.3,-0.8) (-1.5,-0.8) (-1.5,-0.1)};
\draw plot coordinates {(2.3,0) (2.3,-0.8) (1.5,-0.8) (1.5,-0.1)};
\end{scope}
\coordinate (GD) at (2.5,0); \coordinate (GG) at (-2.5,0);
\coordinate (HD) at (3.5,0); \coordinate (HG) at (-3.5,0);
\coordinate (PD) at (3.5,-2);\coordinate (PG) at (-3.5,-2);
\coordinate (ZD) at (3.5,-3);\coordinate (ZG) at (-3.5,-3);
\coordinate (ZhautD) at (3.5,1.5);\coordinate (ZhautM) at (6,1.5);
\coordinate (PM) at (6,0.5);\coordinate (bati) at (6,-2);
%style des solides, couleurs épaisseurs
\tikzstyle{Chassis0}=[black,thick];
\tikzstyle{Vis1}=[blue,thick];
\tikzstyle{Vis2}=[red,thick];
\tikzstyle{Bras3}=[brown,thick];
\tikzstyle{Bras4}=[gray,thick];
\tikzstyle{AxeMoteur5}=[green,thick];
% liaisons
\begin{small}
\scSolides{Bras3}{Chassis0} \scGlissierex[90]{glissG}{GG}
\scSolides{Bras3}{Vis1} \scHelicoidalex[90]{heliG}{HG}
\scSolides{Chassis0}{Vis1} \scPivotx[90]{pivG}{PG}
\scRoueDentee{ZG}{1cm} % le noeud associé est note ZG#1
\scSolides{Bras4}{Chassis0} \scGlissierex[90]{glissD}{GD}
\scSolides{Bras4}{Vis2} \scHelicoidalex[-90]{heliD}{HD}
\scSolides{Chassis0}{Vis2} \scPivotx[90]{pivD}{PD}
\scRoueDentee{ZD}{1cm}
\scPoulie{ZhautD}{0.3cm}
\scSolides{Chassis0}{AxeMoteur5}\scPivotx[90]{pivM}{PM}
\scPoulie{ZhautM}{0.8cm}
\scBati[90]{Bati}{bati}
\end{small}
\draw[Bras3] (heliG)- (glissG)coordinate[name=finbrasgauche,pos=5] -
(finbrasgauche)coordinate[midway, name=bras3];
\draw[Bras4] (heliD)-(glissD) coordinate[name=finbrasdroit,pos=5] -
(finbrasdroit)coordinate[midway, name=bras4];
\draw[Chassis0] (glissD) |- (pivD) - (Bati);
\label{lem:chassis0} $$ (glissG) |- (pivG) - (pivD) - ++ (1.8cm,0) |- (pivM) coordinate [pos=0.1, name=bat]; $$
\draw[Vis2] (ZD) -(pivD) - (heliD)coordinate[pos=0.7, name=vis2] - (ZhautD);
\draw[Vis1] (ZG) - (pivG) - (heliG) coordinate[pos=0.7, name=vis1];
\draw[AxeMoteur5] (pivM) - (ZhautM);
\draw[dotted,thick,black] (RDZD) - (RDZG);
\draw[dotted,thick,black] (PoulZhautD) - (PoulZhautM);
\draw[<-] (bras3) - ++ (-0.5,1.2) node[above]{Bras 3};
\draw[<-] (bras 4) - ++ (0.5, 1.2) node[above]{Bras 4};
```

 $\draw[<-] (vis1) - ++ (-1,0.5) node[above]{Vis 1};$ \draw[<-] (vis2) - ++ (1,0.5) node[above]{Vis 2};

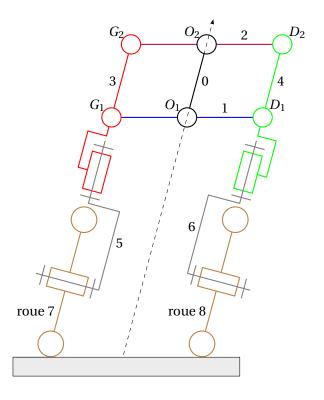
\end{tikzpicture}

 $\draw[<-]$ (bat) - ++ (0.5,0.5) node[above right]{Chassis 0};

4.5 Direction Scooter Piaggio

4 EXEMPLES

4.5 Direction Scooter Piaggio

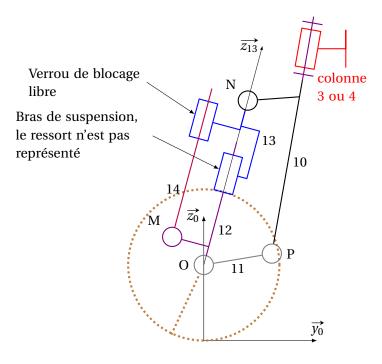


4.5 Direction Scooter Piaggio

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\tikzstyle{chassis0}=[black, thick];
\tikzstyle{bras1}=[blue, thick];
\tikzstyle{bras2}=[purple, thick];
\tikzstyle{colonne3}=[red, thick];
\tikzstyle{colonne4}=[green, thick];
\tikzstyle{roue}=[thick,brown];
\tikzstyle{axe}=[thick,gray];
\phi = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = (0,0) = 
\begin{scope}[rotate=-15]
\draw[-latex,thin,dashed] (0) - (0,6.5)coordinate(01) -(0,8.5)coordinate(02)-(0,9.2);
+(0,6.5) coordinate(G1) - +(0,8.5) coordinate(G2);
+(0,6.5) coordinate(D1) - +(0,8.5) coordinate(D2);
\scSolides{chassis0}{bras1}
\scPivot{piv01}{01}
\scSolides{chassis0}{bras2}
\scPivot{piv02}{02}
\draw[chassis0] (piv01)-(piv02)node[right,midway]{0};
\scSolides{colonne3}{bras1}
\scPivot{pivG1}{G1}
\scSolides{colonne3}{bras2}
\scPivot{pivG2}{G2}
\scSolides{colonne3}{axe}
\scPivotx[90]{pivM1}{M1}
\draw[colonne3] (pivG2)-(pivG1)node[left,midway,black]{3}-++(0,-1.5em)-++(-1.5em,0) |- (pivM1);
\scSolides{roue}{axe}
\scPivotx{pivR1}{R1}
\draw[axe] (pivM1.west) -|(pivR1.east)node[right,pos=0.7,black]{5};
\path[roue] (pivR1)-++(0,-1.7)coordinate(I1);\path[roue] (pivR1)-++(0,1.7)coordinate(J1);
\node[ roue,circle,draw,minimum size=2em](PJ1) at (J1){};
\scSolides{colonne4}{bras1}
\scPivot{pivD1}{D1}
\scSolides{colonne4}{bras2}
\scPivot{pivD2}{D2}
\scSolides{colonne4}{axe}
\scPivotx[90]{pivM2}{M2}
\label{localization} $$ \operatorname{colonne4} (\operatorname{pivD2}) - (\operatorname{pivD1}) \operatorname{node} [\operatorname{right,midway,black}]_{4} - + + (0, -1.5em) - + + (1.5em,0) | - (\operatorname{pivM2})_{3} | - (\operatorname{pivM2})_{3} | - (\operatorname{pivM2})_{4} | - (\operatorname{pivM2})
\scSolides{roue}{axe}
\scPivotx{pivR2}{R2}
\draw[axe] (pivM2.west) -|(pivR2.west)node[left,pos=0.7,black]{6};
\label{lem:condition} $$ \operatorname{bras1} (\operatorname{pivD1}) - (\operatorname{pivO1}) \cap (\operatorname{above,midway,black} \{1\} - (\operatorname{pivG1}); 
\draw[bras2] (pivD2) - (pivO2)node[above,midway,black]{2} - (pivG2);
\path[roue] (pivR2)-++(0,-1.7)coordinate(I2);\path[roue] (pivR2)-++(0,1.7)coordinate(J2);
\node[ roue,circle,draw,minimum size=2em](PJ2) at (J2){};
\end{scope}
\node[ roue,circle,draw,minimum size=2em](PI1) at (I1){};
\node[ roue,circle,draw,minimum size=2em](PI2) at (I2){};
\draw[roue] (PI1) - (pivR1)node[left,midway,black]{roue 7} - (PJ1);
\draw[roue] (PI2) - (pivR2)node[left,midway,black]{roue 8} - (PJ2);
\draw[fill=gray!15] (PI1.south) -++(-1,0)coordinate(coin) -(PI2.south) -++(1,0)-++(0,-0.5)-|(coin);
\node [above left=0.2em of 01] {$0_1$};
\node[above left=0.2em of 02]{$0_2$};
```

4.6 Scooter Piaggio - 2

4.6 Scooter Piaggio - 2



4 EXEMPLES

```
4 EXEMPLES
4.6 Scooter Piaggio - 2
 \begin{tikzpicture}
 \tikzstyle{S10}=[black, thick];
 \tikzstyle{S13}=[blue, thick];
 \tikzstyle{S14}=[purple, thick];
 \tikzstyle{C3}=[red, thick];
 \tikzstyle{S12}=[violet, thick];
 \tikzstyle{roue}=[ultra thick,brown,dotted];
 \tikzstyle{S11}=[thick,gray];
 \draw[-latex] (0,0)coordinate (I) - (3,0) node[above]{\vv{y_0}};
 \draw[-latex] (I) - (0,3.3) node[left]{<math>\vv{z_0}};
 \coordinate(0) at (0,2);
 \scSolides{S11}{roue}
 \scPivot{piv0}{0}
 \label{local_condition} $$ \color= 1.0 \
 \draw[roue] (R.-115) - (piv0);
 \begin{scope}[shift={(0)},rotate=-15]
 \draw[-latex,ultra thin] (0) - (0,2.5)coordinate(G1) - (0,3.8) coordinate(P2)- (0,4.5)coordinate(N)- (0,6)node[
 \scSolides{S13}{S12}
 \scGlissierex[90]{glisG1}{G1};
 \scSolides{S10}{S12}
 \scPivot{pivN}{N}
 \draw[S12](piv0) - (glisG1)node[right,midway,black]{12};
 \draw[S13] (glisG1) -++(1.5em,0) |- (P2)node[right,pos=0.4,black]{13} - (pivN);
 \path (-1cm, 0.5cm) coordinate(M)- ++(0,3.2cm)coordinate(G2);
 \scSolides{S12}{S14}
 \scPivot{pivM}{M}
 \draw[S12] (pivM) - (pivM-|glisG1);
 \scSolides{S13}{S14}
 \scPivotGlissantx[90]{glisG2}{G2};
 \draw[S14](glisG2) - (pivM)node[midway,left,black]{14};
 \draw[S13](glisG2) -| (pivN);
 \end{scope}
 \path (0) -++(1.8cm, 0.3cm) coordinate(P);
 \begin{scope}[shift={(P)},rotate=-10]
 \scSolides{S11}{S10}
 \scPivot{pivP}{P}
 \path (P) - (0,5.5)coordinate(G3);
 \scSolides{C3}{S12}
```

\draw[latex-] (glisG2) - ++ (-1.5,+1) node[left,text width=3cm]{Verrou de blocage libre};

\draw[latex-] (glisG1) - ++ (-2,+1) node[left,text width=3.5cm]{Bras de suspension, le ressort n'est pas représ

 $\draw[C3]$ (pivG3) -++(1,0) -++(0,0.5)-++(0,-1)node[below,text width=1.5cm]{colonne 3 ou 4};

\scPivotx[90]{pivG3}{G3};

\draw[S10] (pivN) - (P4);

\node[left=0.8em of 0]{0};
\node[above left=0.8em of N]{N};
\node[above left=0.8em of M]{M};
\node[right=0.8em of P]{P};

\end{tikzpicture}

\end{scope}

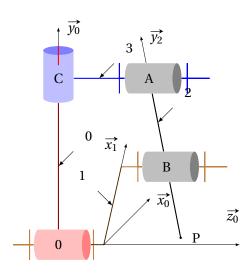
\draw[S11] (piv0) - (pivP) node[below,midway,black]{11};

\draw[S10](pivP) - (pivG3)node[midway,right,black]{10}coordinate[pos=0.9](P4);

5 Vers le 3D

Dès que les possibilité de pgf/tikz le permettront, ce package évoluera pour permettre la représentation spatiale des liaisons afin de réaliser des schémas cinématiques 3D.

Pour l'instant, il est possible de réaliser ce type de schéma avec les commandes de base de tikz.



```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.8, aspect=0.5,minimum height=1.5cm,minimum width=0.8cm]
\coordinate (0) at (0,0,0); \coordinate (A) at (3,5.5,0);
\coordinate (B) at (3,2,-1.5); \coordinate (C) at (0,5.5,0);
\node [cylinder, cylinder uses custom fill, cylinder end fill=red!50,
cylinder body fill=red!25](piv0) at (0) {0};
\node [cylinder, cylinder uses custom fill, cylinder end fill=black!50,
cylinder body fill=black!25](pivB) at (B) {B};
\node [cylinder, cylinder uses custom fill, cylinder end fill=black!50,
cylinder body fill=black!25] (pivA) at (A) {A};
\node [cylinder, cylinder uses custom fill, shape border rotate=90, cylinder end fill=blue!50,
cylinder body fill=blue!25] (pivC)at (C) {C};
\draw[red,thick] (piv0) - (pivC)coordinate[pos=0.5,name=carter]coordinate[pos=1.3,name=fin]-(fin);
\draw[blue,thick] (pivC) - (pivA)coordinate[pos=0.5,name=guide]coordinate[pos=0.9,name=g]
++(0,0.5,0) -(pivA) - (g)-++(0,0.5,0)-++(0,-1,0);
\draw[black,thick] (pivA) - (pivB)coordinate[pos=0.5,name=patte]coordinate[pos=2.5,name=P]-(P);
\draw[brown,thick] (piv0) - (1.5,0,0)coordinate[name=c1]coordinate[pos=0.2,name=d1]
 (1.5,2,-1.5)coordinate[pos=0.5,name=maneton]coordinate[name=c2]-(pivB)coordinate[pos=0.8,name=g]
  -++(2,0,0)coordinate[pos=0.2,name=d]-(d)-++(0,0.5,0)-++(0,-1,0)-++(0,0.5,0) -(pivB) -
 (g)-++(0,0.5,0)-++(0,-1,0);
++(0,0.5,0)-(piv0)-(d1)-++(0,0.5,0)-++(0,-1,0);
\begin{scope}[ultra thin,-latex]
\draw (piv0) - (6,0,0) node[pos=0.95,above]{<math>\vv{z_0}};
\label{localization} $$ \operatorname{(c1)} - (c2)\operatorname{(coordinate[pos=1.3,name=fin]-(fin) node[pos=0.95,left]_{\scriptstyle v_{x_1}}}; $$
\draw (c1) - ++(0,0,-4) node[pos=0.95,right]{$\vv{x_0}$};
\draw (piv0) - (pivC) coordinate[pos=1.6,name=fin]-(fin)node[pos=0.95,right]{$\vv{y_0}$};
\draw (pivB) - (pivA) coordinate[pos=2,name=fin]-(fin)node[pos=0.95,right]{$\vv{y_2}$};
\end{scope}
\scPoint[right]{P}{P}
\scRef[1,1]{carter}{0} \scRef[1,1]{patte}{2}
\c {\tt [1,1]{guide}{3} \ \c {\tt [-1,1]{maneton}{1}}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

6 INSTALLATION

6 Installation

- Copier le package rpcinematik.sty dans votre répertoire localtexmf/tex/latex \dots
- Placer dans l'entête de votre document \usepackage{rpcinematik}