# Safety in Numbers

# Marine-Inspired Kinetic Sculpture



# Olin College

ENGR2330: Introduction to Mechanical Prototyping

Sculpture by:

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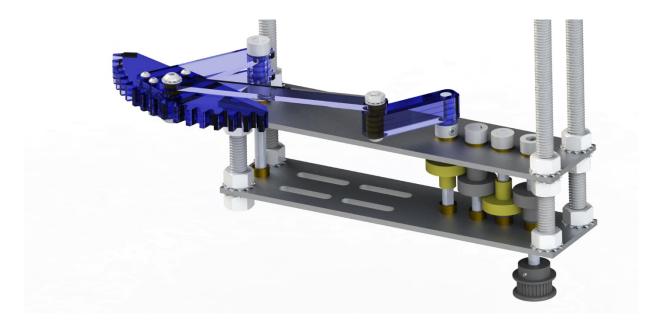
### Summary:

In this sculpture, we attempted to capture the schooling motion that many species of small fish use to confuse predators. When fish move in this way, they give the illusion of being one larger, faster-moving, and less predictable thing. We decided to attempt a similar effect by using the rotational motion of thin sheet metal fish to give the illusion of translational motion.

The basic idea is that our brass fish are nearly invisible when pointed directly at or away from the viewer, yet appear again when they are "swimming across" in front of the viewer. There is also a relatively high density of fish in the sculpture, and they are somewhat shiny so they glint in the light. This provides for a smoother transition. The fish rotate through 180 degrees, and then back, so the effect is that they "swim" from left to right and then back.

### Design:

The most complicated part of the sculpture is the gearbox and four-bar linkage combination. This component gears down the motor output, and changes the rotational motion of the motor into the oscillating 180 degree motion of the fish.



First, the motor is geared up by a factor of two by a set of pulleys. We designed the belt and pulley system in this way to allow for flexibility in the output speed without too much trouble. This output then is geared down by four gears whose net ratio is 10:1. The output of this gearbox turns the crank of a four-bar linkage with a section gear on it. The section gear travels continuously back and forth over a 180 degree region of the input gear which turns the fish.

This input gear turns a tray with a total of 17 gears, 11 of which are attached to the shafts carrying the fish. These gears can barely be seen in the upper left side of the photo below.





The gearbox is constructed, as shown, of two machined clock cages held apart and mounted by threaded rods. Parts are held onto the jack shafts where possible by spring pins, however some of the gears are simply press-fit onto the shafts, and some are allowed to rotate freely on their shafts.

The base of the sculpture is constructed of painted plywood, and includes many interesting joints which are glued together, including butt joints, housing joints, and mortise and tenon joints. The sculpture is bolted onto the base and much of the sheet metal is riveted together.

