

THE OBJECTS THAT SURROUND US...

DECODING MECHANICAL ENGINEERING



NOTES

- The "Mechanisms" animation, which is available on the Centre de développement pédagogique website, is suggested as a referencing resource.
- The majority of these questions are related to the series of numbered images annexed to this document.
- It is suggested that you print the annexes in colour and laminate them, in order to obtain better quality images which can be reused.

September 2011

The objective targeted by this document is to observe objects containing mechanisms in order to better understand the languages used to represent or design them.

A MECHANISM IS AN ARRANGEMENT OF PARTS ASSEMBLED TO WORK AS A WHOLE.

A MECHANISM TRANSMITS OR TRANSFORMS THE OUTSIDE FORCE THAT PUTS IT IN MOTION.

	anism. Justify your Mechanism(s)		termine wh	ether or not it contai	ns a
1	yes no				
5					
7					
8					
neel	Lever	Inclined plane	Pulley	Wedge (double inclined plane)	Screw (wound wedge)

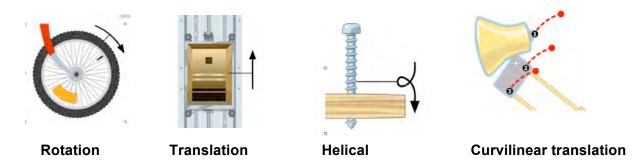
2- For each of the images of objects shown in the table, identify which simple machine(s) is/are present by ticking the appropriate box.

Simples machines

Image Simple machine	3	6	7	9	11	21
Wheel						
Lever						
Inclined plane						
Pulley						
Wedge						
Screw						

MOVEMENTS

Objects that contain a mechanism have mobile parts. Their movement will directly or indirectly serve the function to which the mechanism is dedicated.



3- By observing the images shown below, indicate the movement each part carries out by writing its number in the appropriate box.

Images 🖒 1B 3A	4A 8C 10	B 11A 12B	17B 18A 19D 21A
Rotation	Translation	Helical	Curvilinear translation

THE PARTS THAT FORM ANY TECHNICAL OBJECT HAVE A PRECISE TECHNICAL FUNCTION.

THE SIMPLEST FUNCTIONS, CALLED "BASIC MECHANICAL FUNCTIONS" ARE: GUIDANCE, LINK, LUBRICATION AND SEAL.

THE FUNCTION OF A PART WHICH JOINS PIECES OF AN ASSEMBLY TOGETHER IS CALLED A LINK.

4- In a mechanism, the parts are linked to a frame, framework, chassis or surface. Depending on the characteristics or shape of the object, the link between part will either be:

- removable or fixed;
- directly or indirectly linked (using another organ like a screw);
- completely or partially linked (allowing some movement);
- rigid or elastic (distortion of a part while the object is operating).

Among the illustrations of selected objects, indicate the characteristics of the linkage between the designated parts. Indicate your answers by ticking in the table below.

The link between □ Characteristics	3A and 3B	14A and 14B	15A and 15B	18A and 18B	21A and 21C
Removable					
Fixed					
Direct					
Indirect					
Complete (total)					
Partial					
Rigid					
Elastic					

THE FUNCTION OF A PART THAT DIRECTS ANOTHER PART ALONG A SPECIFIC TRAJECTORY IS GUIDANCE.

LINK AND GUIDANCE BETWEEN PARTS ALLOW THE SUPPRESSION OF MOTION THAT WOULD IMPEDE THE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF THE MECHANISM.

5- In order to correctly fulfill their function, the parts in movement in an object must retain their expected trajectory.

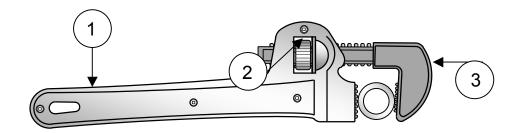
Among the images of selected objects, find the objects whose parts are guided. Identify the type of guidance and specify which part of the object is in movement (mobile organ) and which part guides the movement by indicating the coordinates of the parts in the table below.

Images ☐ 2	3 4 5 9 10 11 14 17 19
Translation guidance	Mobile organ Guides the movement of the organ
Rotation guidance	Mobile organ Guides the movement of the organ
Helical guidance	Mobile organ Guides the movement of the organ

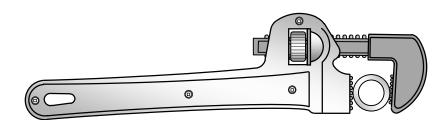
6- Among the selected objects, indicate those in which you find an element that justifies the use of one or several of the symbols below. Detail your choice by writing the image number in the appropriate box.

Images Ҁ	1 2	3 9	10	11 13	14	16 19	21
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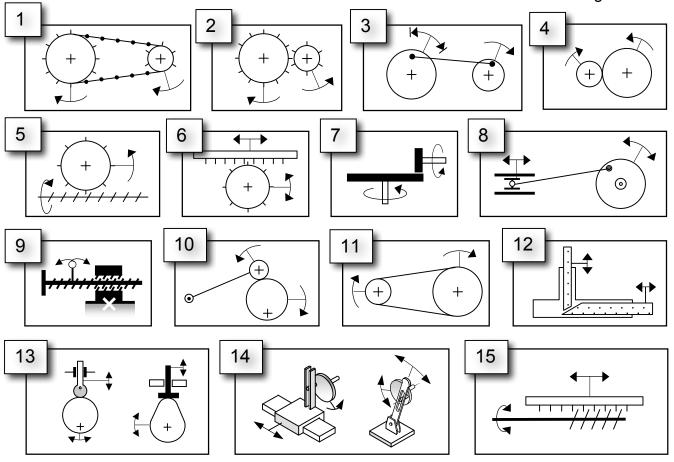
7- Observe the drawing of the **pipe wrench** below.



- a. Give the global function of this object.
- b. Name the parts of the object.
 - 1. ______ 2. _____ 3.____
- c. Which part is the input organ of this object?
- d. On the drawing above, indicate the appropriate movement symbol for each of the mobile parts.
- e. On the drawing below, indicate and name the simple machines present.



8- Associate the name to the mechanisms represented by the diagrams below. Indicate whether the mechanism transforms or translates the movement of the motor organ.



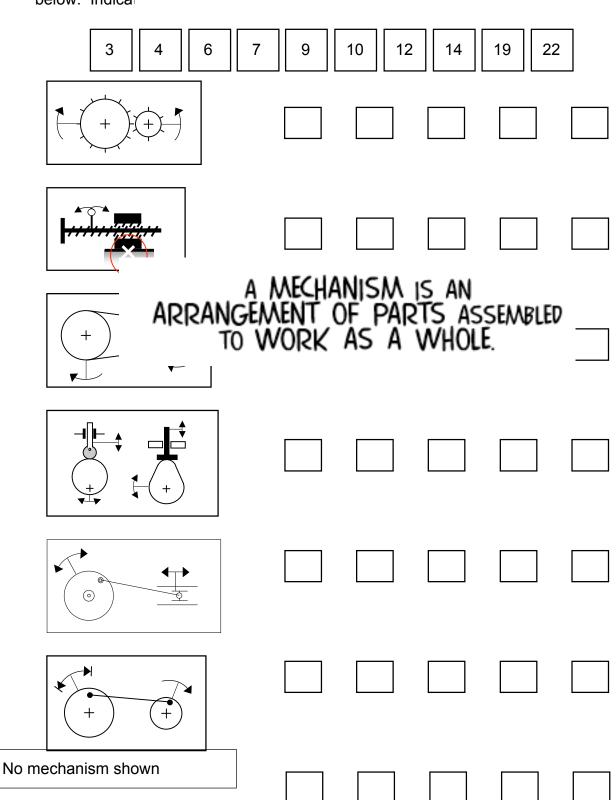
Crank and slide Friction wheel Gear Rod and crank Wedge system Rack and pinion Cam and roller Rack and screw Pulley and belt Nut and bolt Gear and worm drive Chain and gear Crank - rod - crank

1 Transmission or transformation	2Transmission or transformation	3Transmission or transformation
4 Transmission or transformation	5Transmission or transformation	6Transmission or transformation
7 Transmission or transformation	8 Transmission or transformation	9
10 Transmission or transformation	11Transmission or transformation	12Transmission or transformation
13 Transmission or transformation	14Transmission or transformation	15Transmission or transformation

9- Diagrams o arrangements

A MECHANISM IS AN ARRANGEMENT OF PARTS ASSEMBLED TO WORK AS A WHOLE.

Among the imbelow. Indicate



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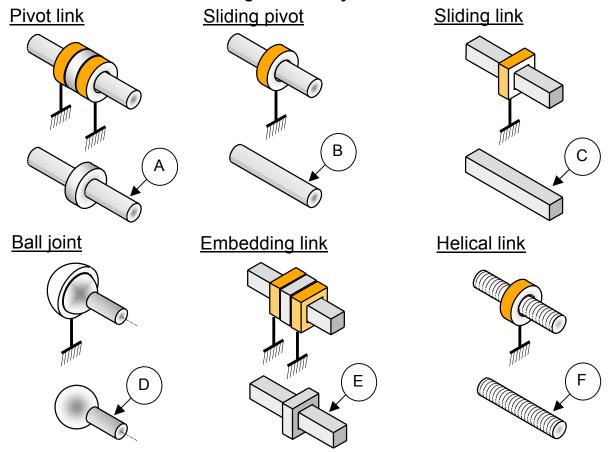
This statement implies that in an arrangement, certain organs (parts) may move and act as a whole. The objective of this action is to change the nature of the movement, to modify the speed or to change the direction of the movement of the parts.

10 - Among the selected images, identify whether the mechanism changes the nature of the movement or modifies it.

	Changes the nature of the movement	Modifies the speed and/or the direction of the movement of the parts
6		
7		
9		
10		
11		
12		
17		
18		
19		

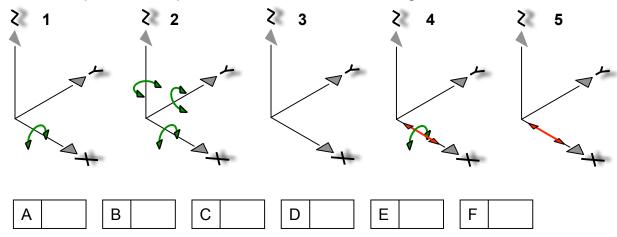
IN ORDER TO CONTROL THE MOTION
BETWEEN TWO PARTS,
WE HAVE RECOURSE TO DIFFERENT
TYPES OF LINKS CHOSEN IN
ACCORDANCE WITH THE FUNCTION
EACH PART MUST PERFORM.

Certain types of links are obtained by the shape of the parts. It is the shape that determines the degree of liberty of the movement.

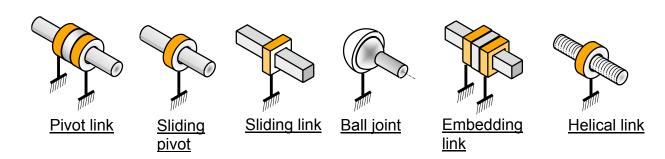


Each type of link above limits the liberty of movement.

11 - Associate the organs A, B, C, D, E, and F with the orthogonal axes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, which represents the permitted movement for each organ.



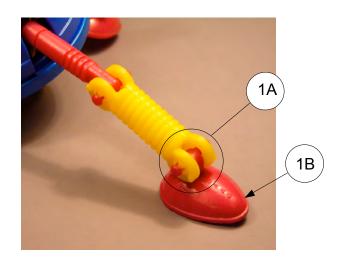
LINK AND GUIDANCE BETWEEN PARTS ALLOW THE SUPPRESSION OF MOTION THAT WOULD IMPEDE THE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF THE MECHANISM.

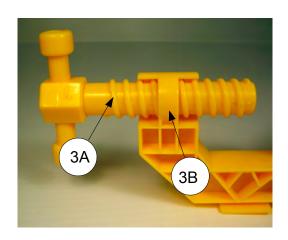


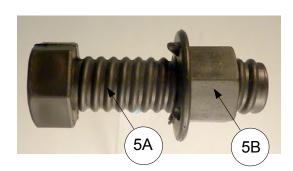
12 - By observing the movement possible between the organs identified on the images, associate their liberty of movement to the types of links illustrated.

The link between 🗸								
1A and 1B	3A and 3B	4A and 4C	11E and 110	t	16A and 16B	19C and 19D	20A and 20C	21D and 21B
Α	В	С	D)	E	F	G	Н
_	Types of links							
Pivot link								
Sliding	j pivot link							
Sliding link								
Ball joi	nt link							
Embedding link								
Helical link								

ANNEX

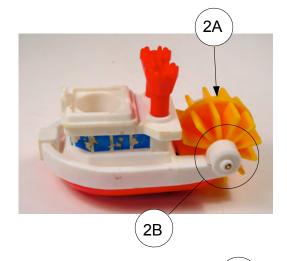


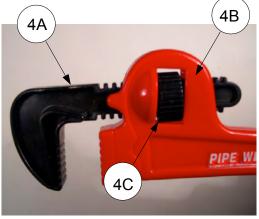


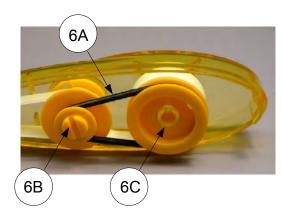


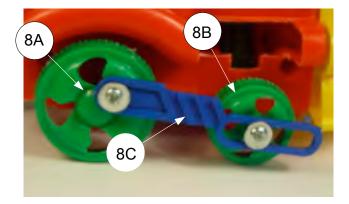


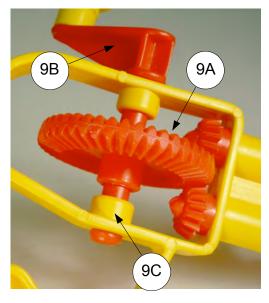
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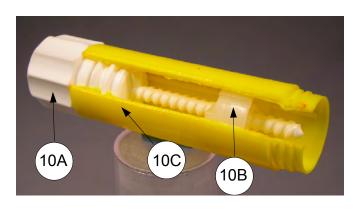


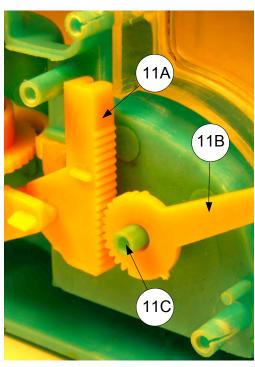


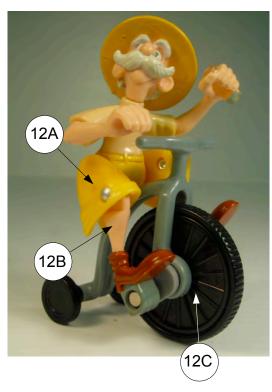


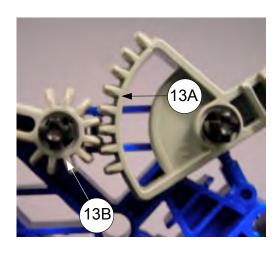


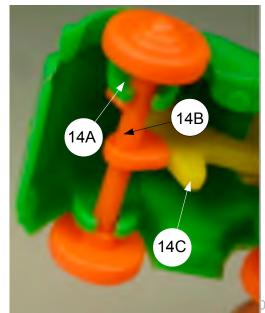




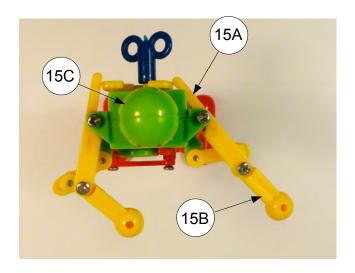


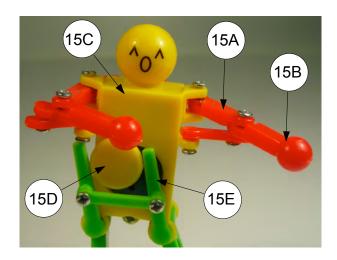


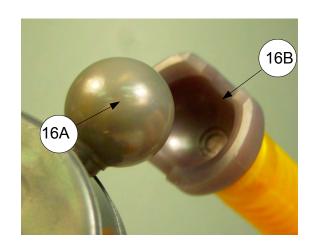


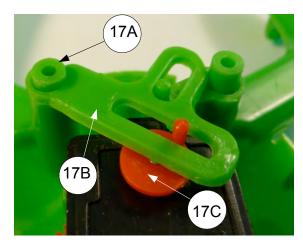


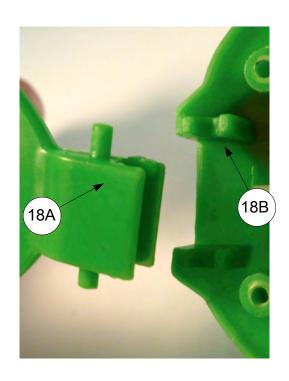
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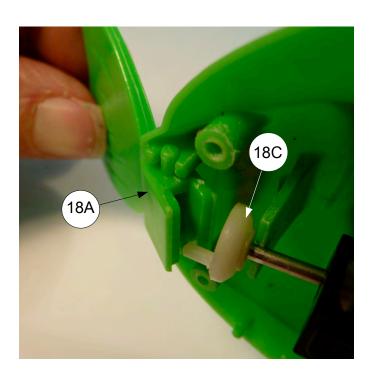


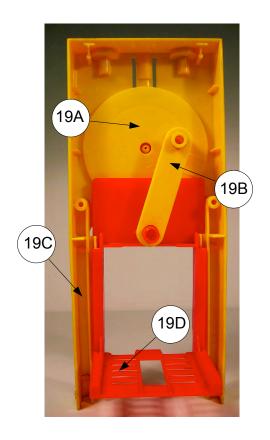


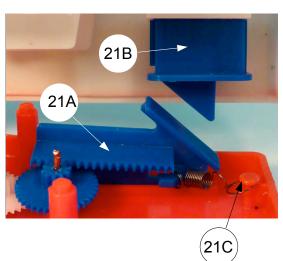


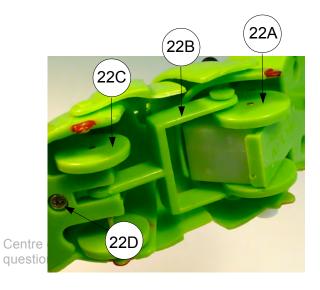


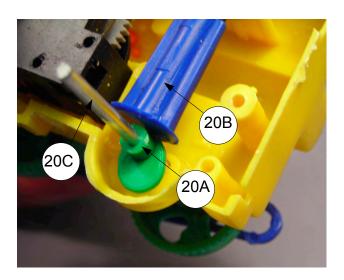


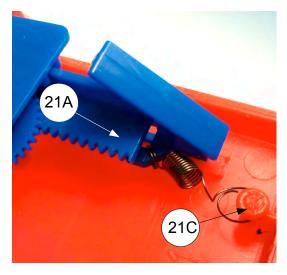


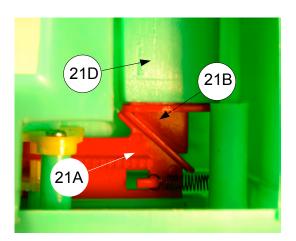














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