

ME 301 Theory of Machines I

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1. Introduction and Basic Concepts

Introduction and Application Examples

Definitions

Degree of Freedom

Kutzbach Formula

General Equation

Exceptions

Grübler's Equation

Kinematic Inversion

Enumeration

Basic Definitions

Machine: A self contained assembly of components that transmits / modifies energy to perform or assist a specific task.

- It has an energy source (input / prime mover / motor)
- It accomplishes a well defined task (output / work)

(Mechanical) Machine: Mechanical forces of nature, accompanied by motion, are compelled to do the work (task).

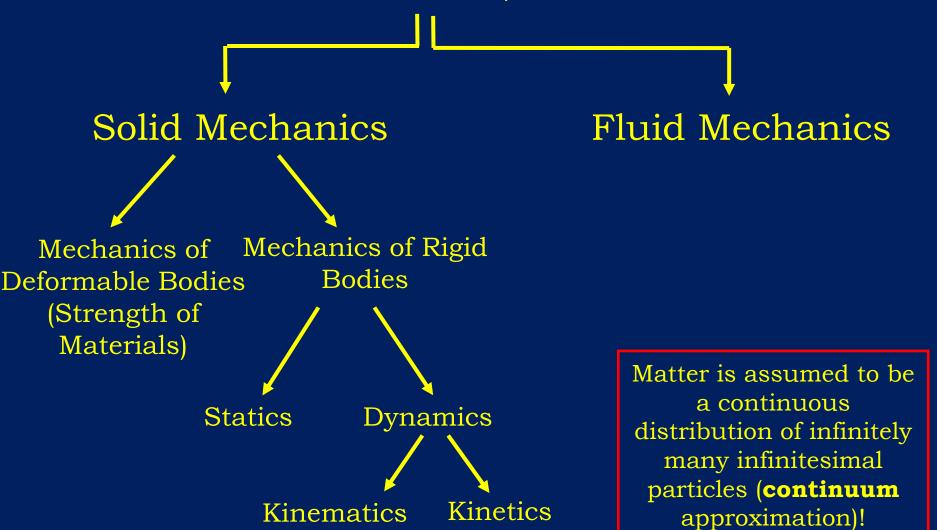
Theory of Machines: An applied science used to understand / generate motions of parts of the machine and the forces that produce / accompany these motions.

Various Phases of Machine Design



Mechanics

concerned with the behavior of bodies/matter under the action of forces



Definitions

Kinematics of machinery deals with the motion transmission characteristics in isolation from forces. Also named as *Mechanisms*.

Mechanism is a group of rigid bodies (**links**) connected to each other by rigid joints (**kinematic pairs**) having the purpose of motion transmission.

Link: A rigid body (a body that does not change its shape and size under the action forces (**an idealization!**) that has rigid kinematic elements.

Kinematic Pair / Joint: Two or more kinematic elements joining two or more links permitting certain relative motion between the links, (unlike the 'joint' in ME 307 Machine Elements!)

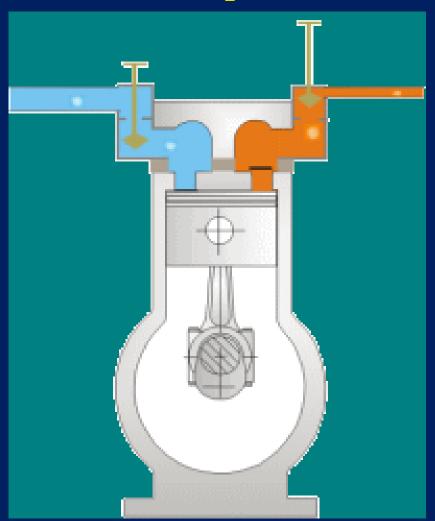
Mechanism

- It is a group of rigid bodies (*links*) connected to each other by rigid kinematic pairs (*joints*) to transmit force and motion.
- It is a kinematic chain where one of the links is fixed.
- A mechanical machine is defined as a combination of resistant bodies so arranged that by their means the mechanical forces of nature can be compelled to do work accompanied by certain determinate motion¹.

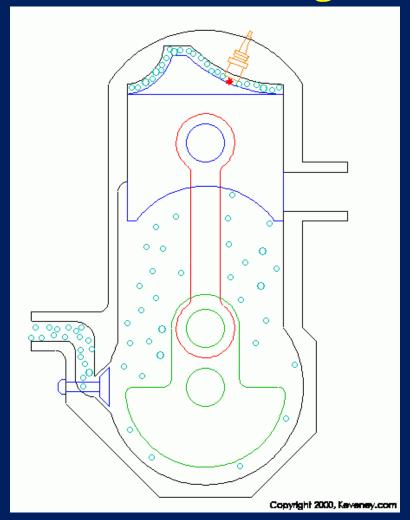
Mechanisms are the basic building blocks of mechanical machines. A machine is designed for a specific task using appropriate mechanisms.

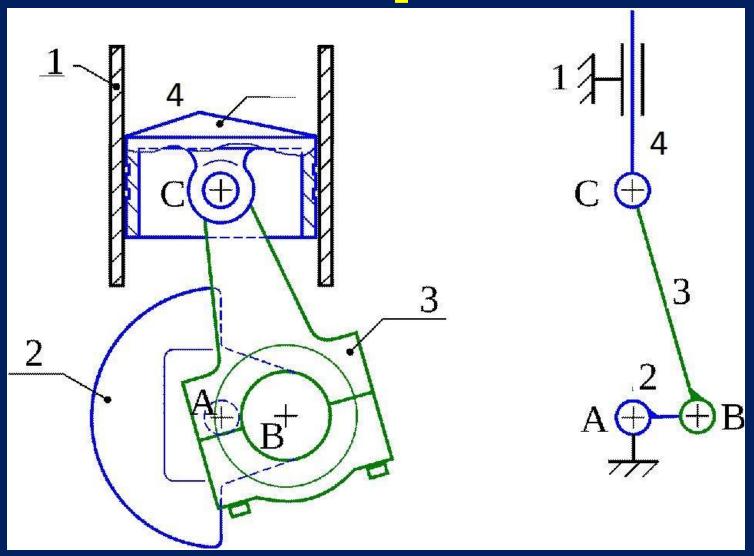
¹ Reulaeaux, Kinematics of Machinery, 1876

Reciprocating
Air Compressor



Two-Stroke Internal Combustion Engine

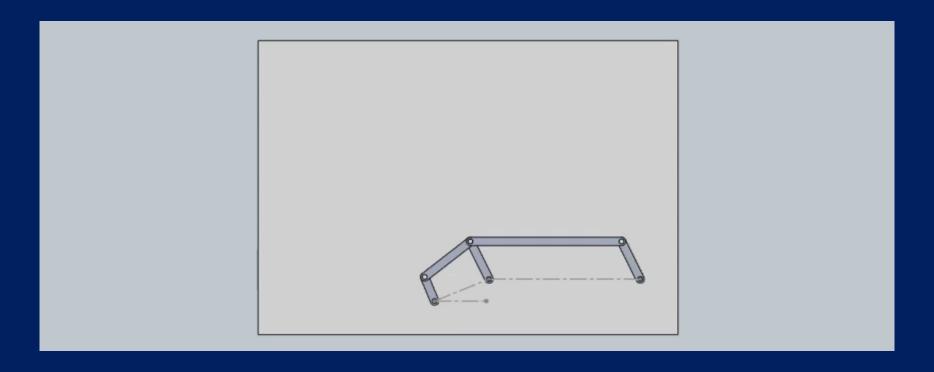




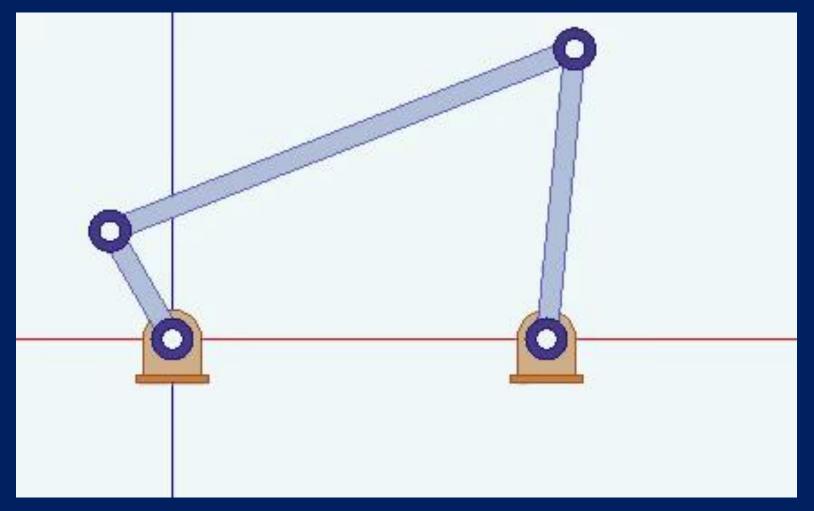
Slider-crank mechanism

Kinematic Diagram

Windshield Wiper



Crank-Rocker Four Bar Mechanism



Physical Examples of Instructor

Six short asynchronous lectures.

Examples in the textbook pp. 5-9

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Similar to above but in Turkish

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Slides 15-21, 24-28, 43

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