

**MDPG 126**

# **Mechanics of Machines**

**Lecture 2:**

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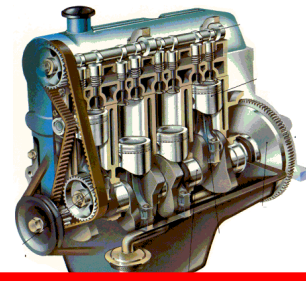
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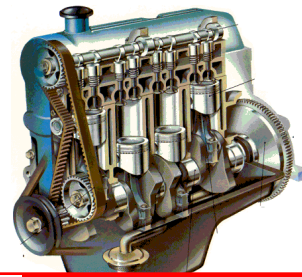


# Kinematic Chains

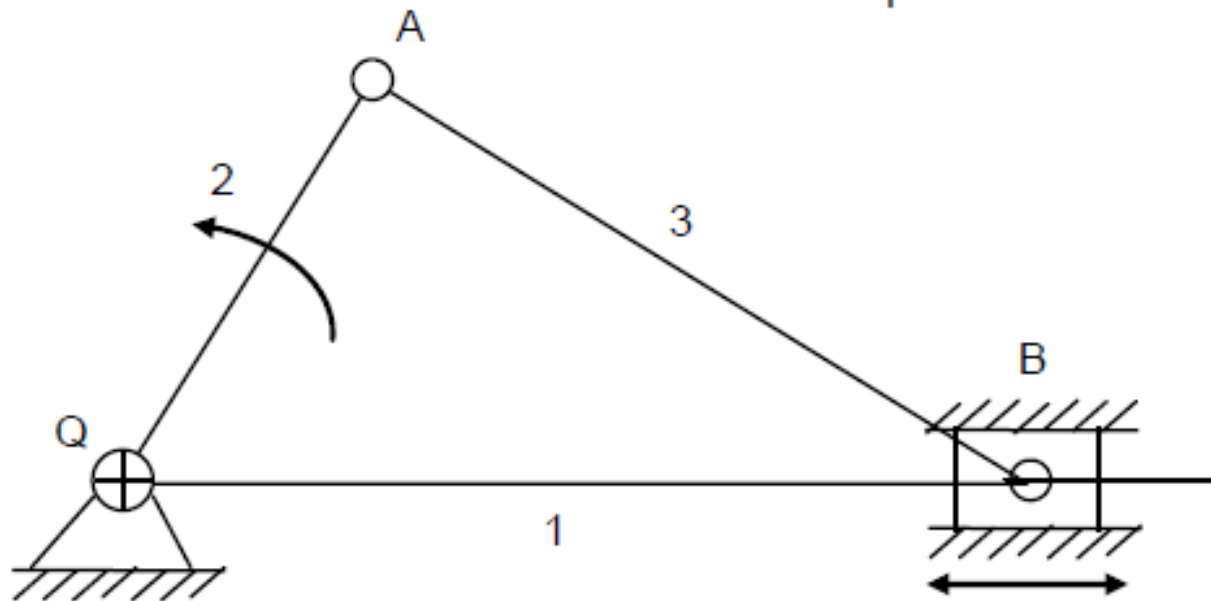
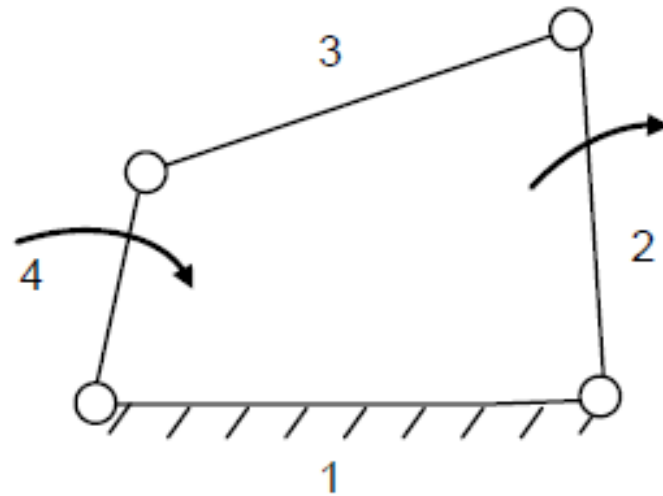
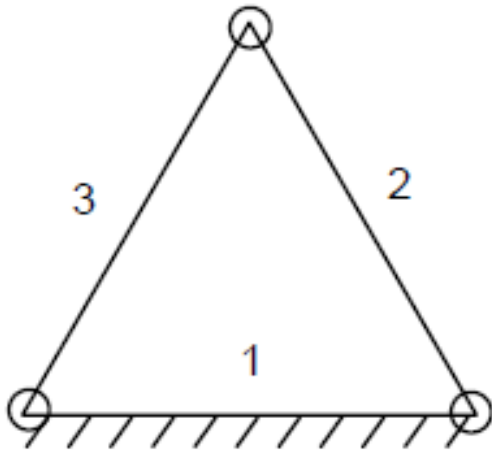
It may be observed that to form a simple closed chain we need **at least three links with three kinematic pairs**. If any one of these three links is fixed, there cannot be relative movement and, therefore, it does not form a mechanism but it **becomes a structure** which is completely rigid.

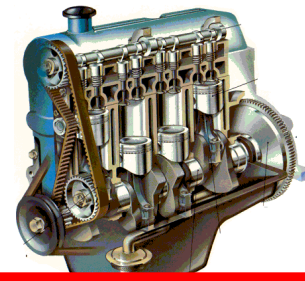
Thus, a simplest mechanism consists of **four links, each connected by a kinematic lower pair (revolute etc.)**, and it is known as **four bar mechanism**.

In a kinematic chain, four links are required which are connected with each other with the help of lower pairs. These pairs can be revolute pairs or prismatic pairs. A prismatic pair can be thought of as the limiting case of a revolute pair.



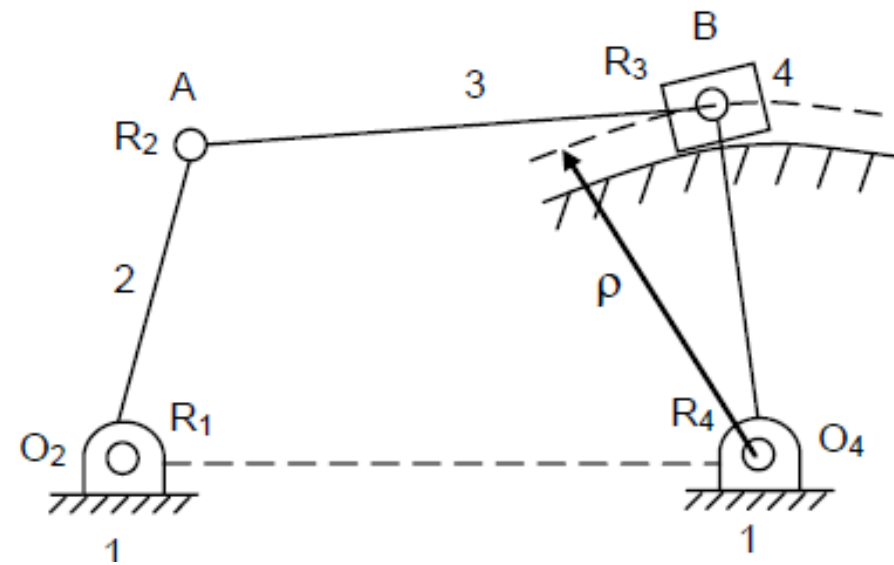
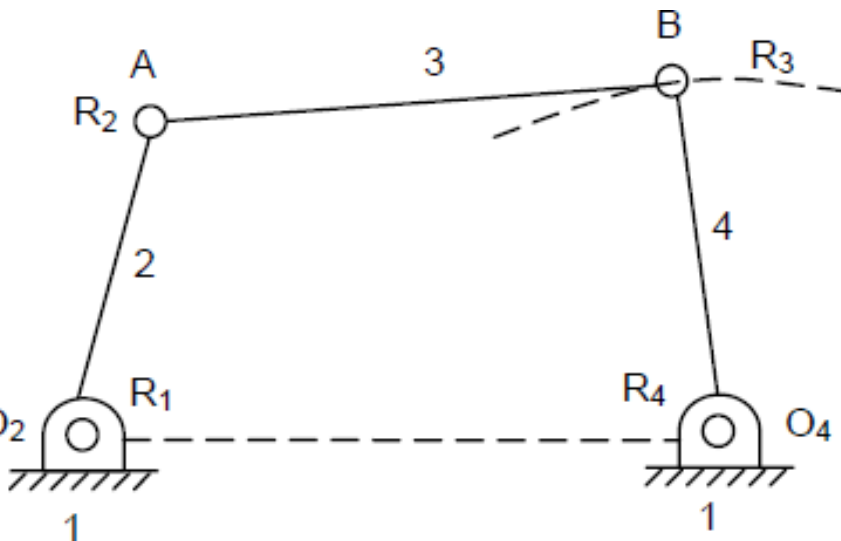
# Kinematic Chains



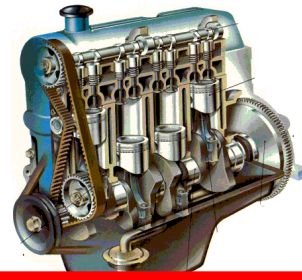


# Kinematic Chains

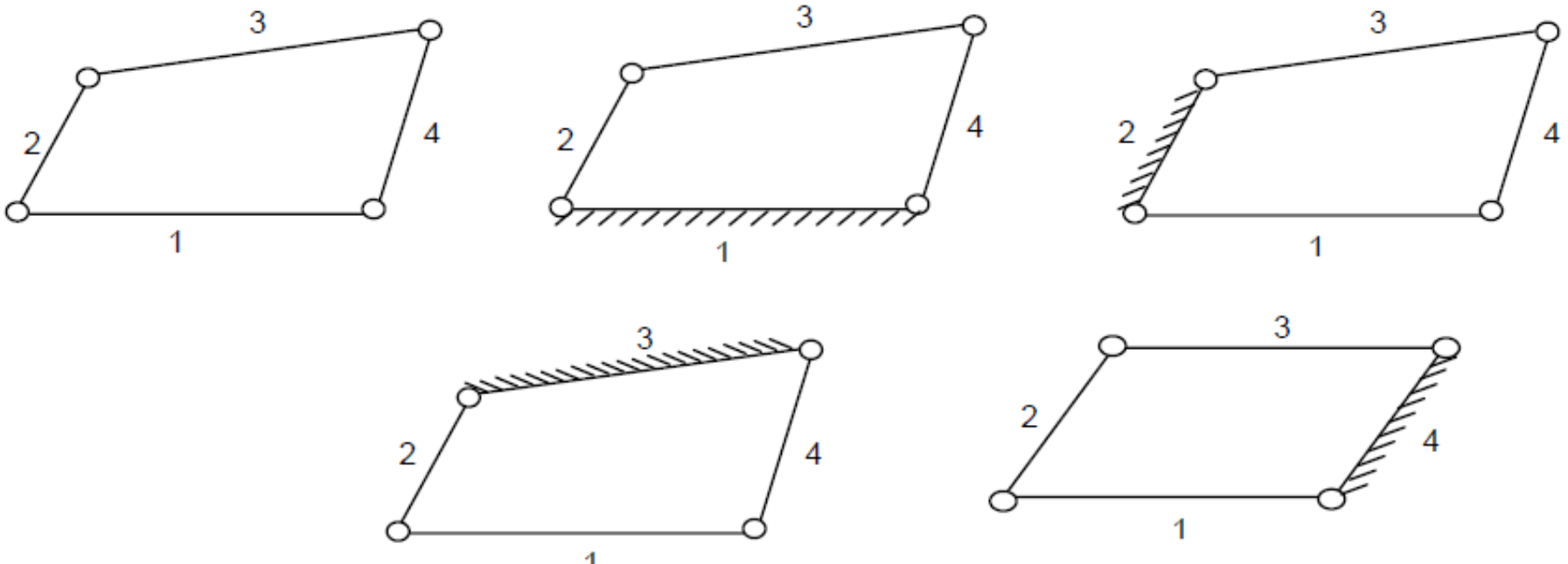
The curved slider in figure acts similar to the revolute pair. If radius of curvature ' $\rho$ ' of the curved slider becomes infinite, **the angular motion of the slider changes into linear displacement and the revolute pair  $R_4$  transforms to a prismatic pair.**



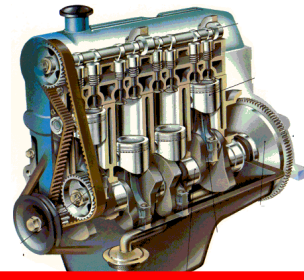
# INVERSIONS OF KINEMATIC CHAIN



If in a four bar kinematic chain all links are free, motion will be **unconstrained**. When one link of a kinematic chain is fixed, it works as a mechanism. From a four link kinematic chain, four different mechanisms can be obtained by fixing each of the four links turn by turn. All these mechanisms are called **inversions** of the parent kinematic chain.

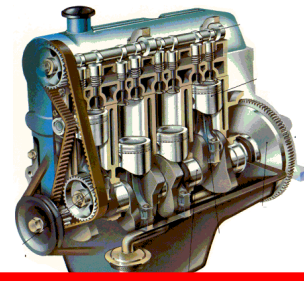


# Four Bar Kinematic Chain



- Depending on different type of kinematic pairs, four bar kinematic chain can be classified into three categories :
- 1. **4R-kinematic** chain which has all the four kinematic pairs as revolute pairs.
- 2. **3R-1P** kinematic chain which has three revolute pairs and one prismatic pair. This is also called as **single slider crank chain**.
- 3. **2R-2P** kinematic chain which has two revolute pairs and two prismatic pairs. This is also called as **double slider crank chain**.

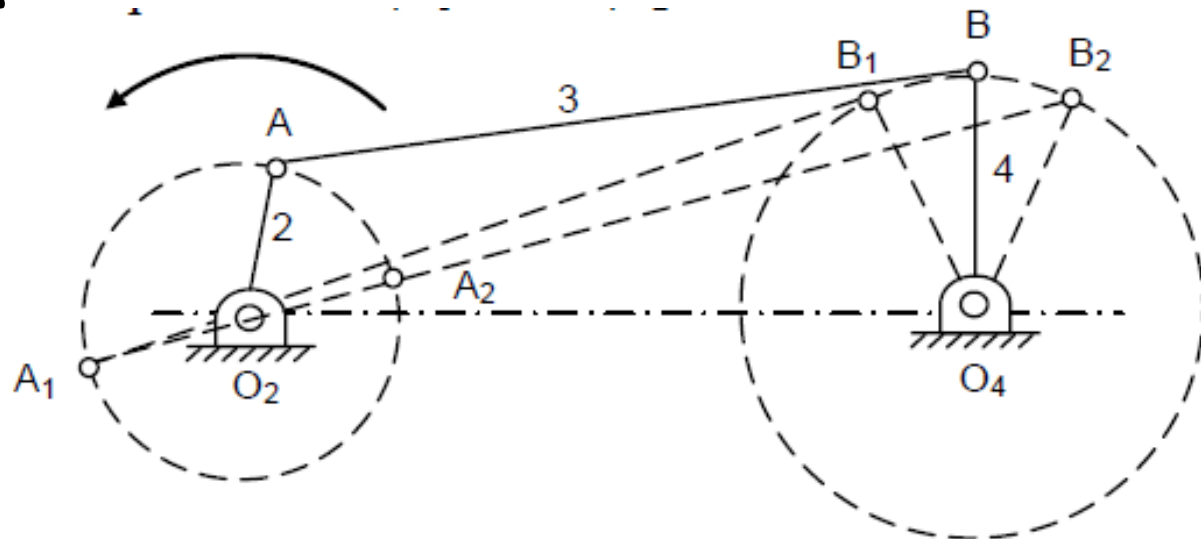
# Inversions of 4R-Kinematic Chain



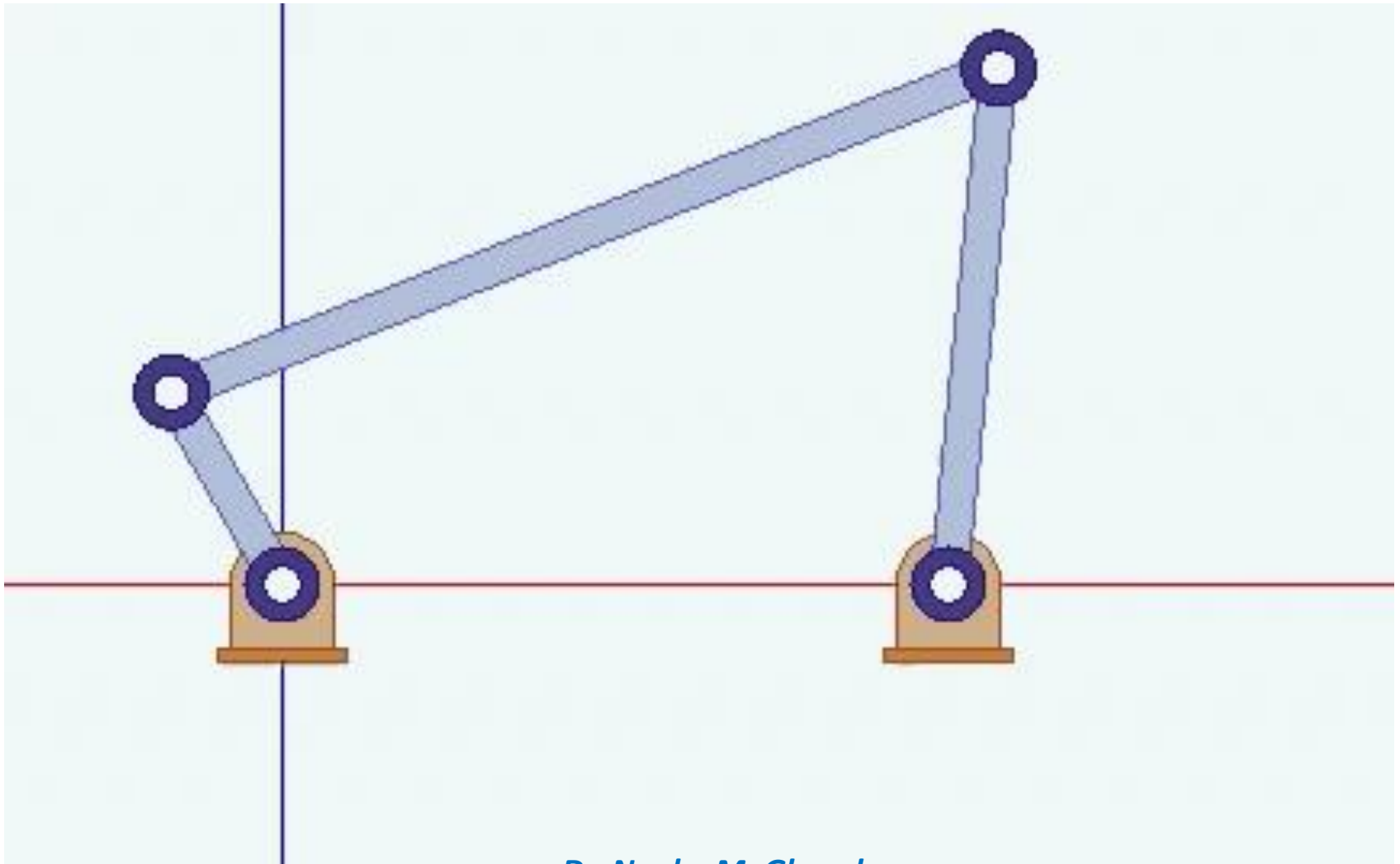
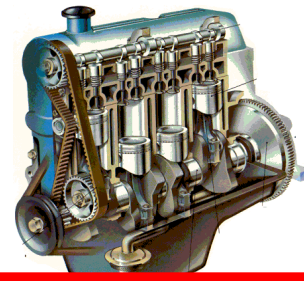
all four inversions of 4R-kinematic chain are identical. However, by suitably **altering the proportions of lengths of links 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively several mechanisms are obtained.**

## 1-Crank-lever Mechanism or Crank-rocker Mechanism

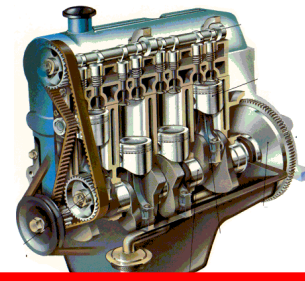
In this case for every complete rotation of link 2 (called a crank), the link 4 (called a lever or rocker), makes oscillation between extreme positions  $O_4B_1$  and  $O_4B_2$ .



# Crank-lever Mechanism or Crank-rocker Mechanism

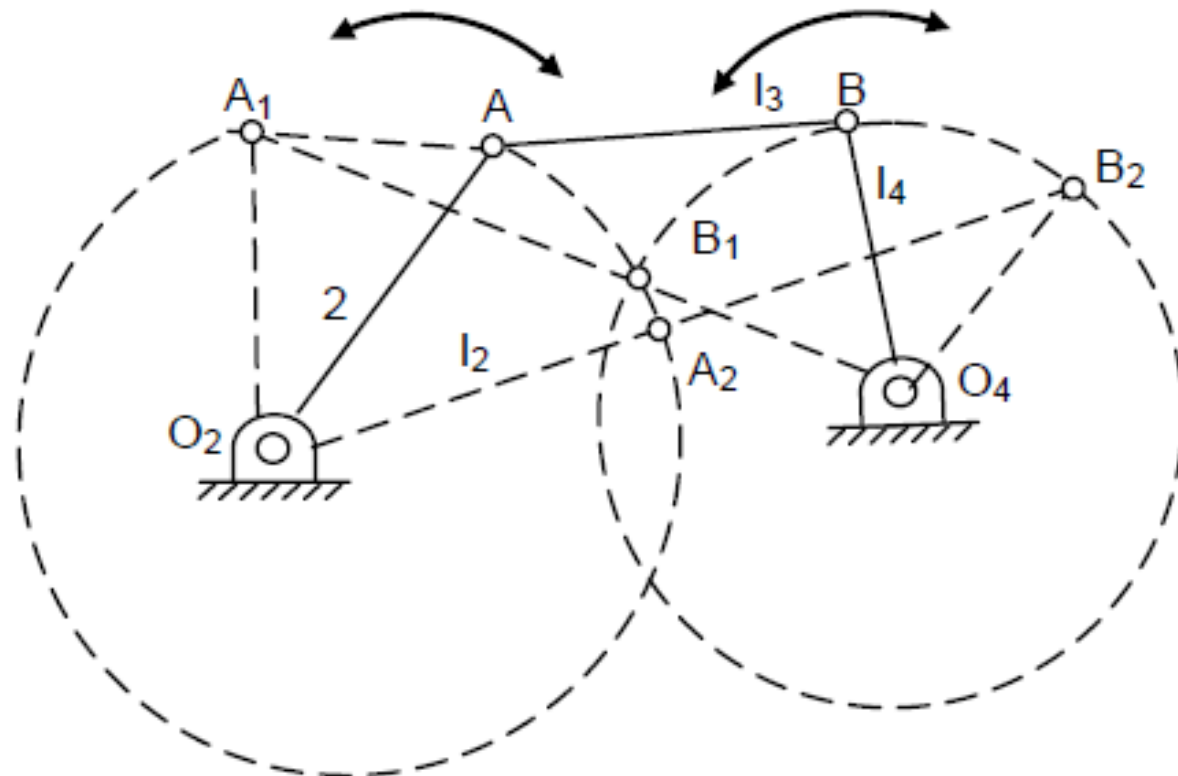


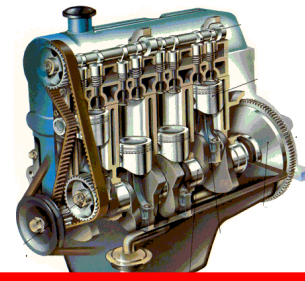




## Double-lever Mechanism or Rocker-Rocker Mechanism

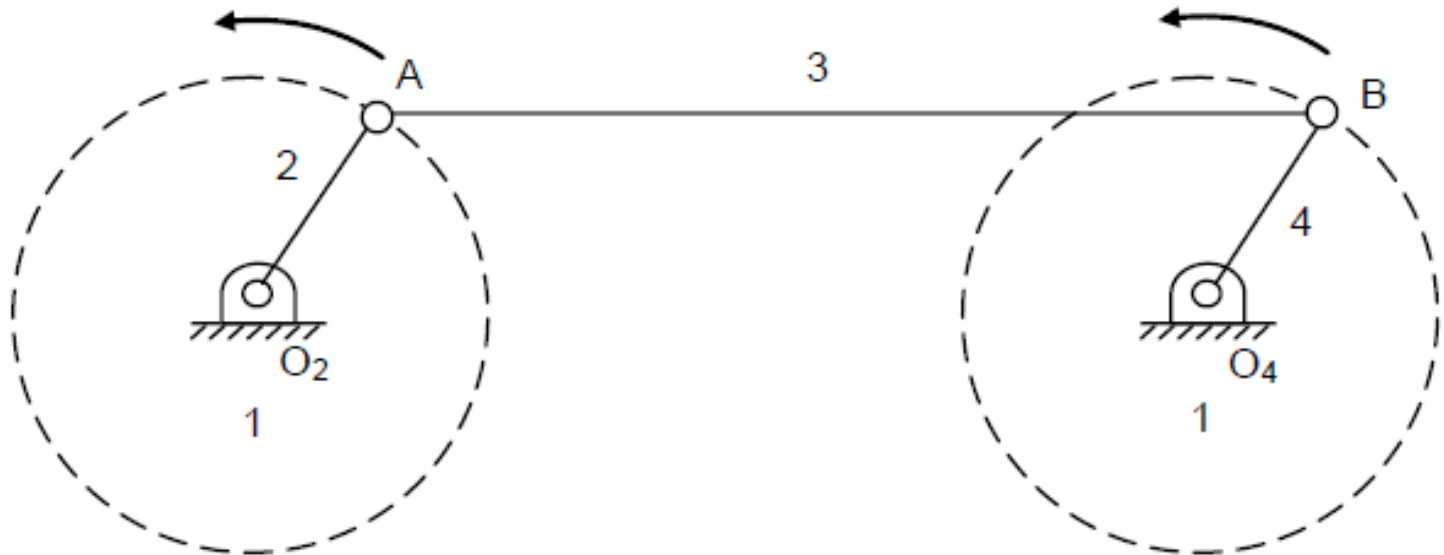
In this mechanism, both the links 2 and 4 can **only oscillate**. It may be observed that link *AB* has shorter length as compared to other links.



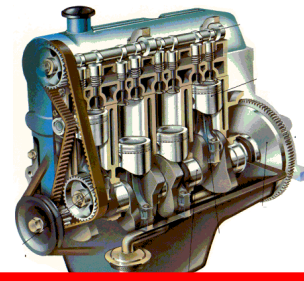


## Double Crank Mechanism

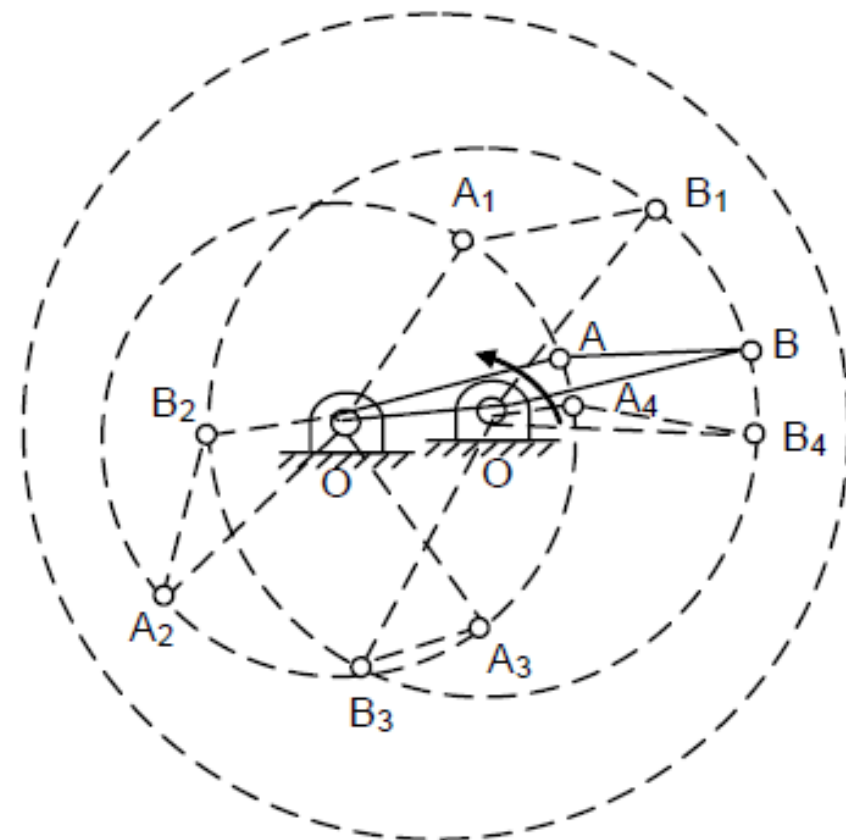
- The links 2 and 4 of the double crank mechanism make complete revolutions. There are two forms of this mechanism.
- *Parallel Crank Mechanism*
- In this mechanism, lengths of links **2 and 4 are equal**. Lengths of **links 1 and 3 are also equal**.



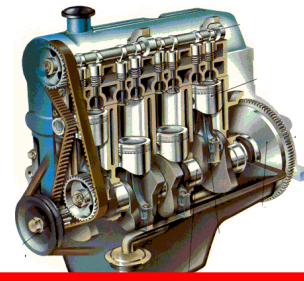
## Double Crank Mechanism



- *Drag Link Mechanism*
- In this mechanism also links 2 and 4 make full rotation. As the link 2 and 4 rotate sometimes link 4 rotate faster and sometimes it becomes slow in rotation.

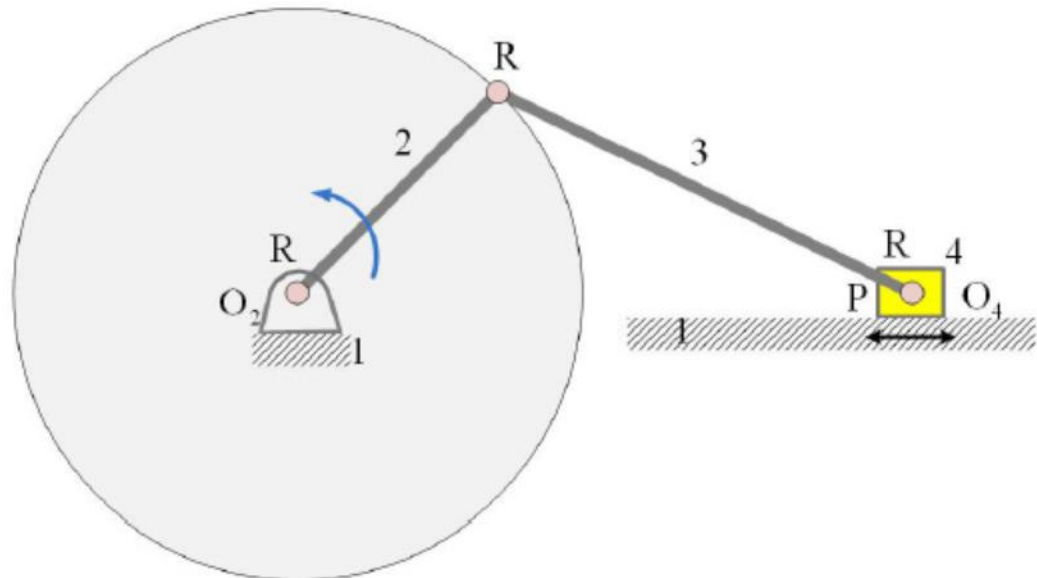


# Inversions of **3R-1P** Kinematic Chain

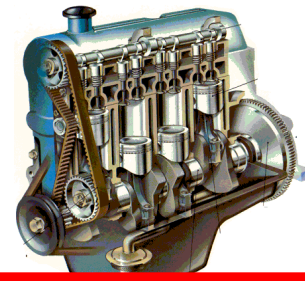


In this four bar kinematic chain, four links shown by blocks are connected through **three revolute pairs and one prismatic pair**.

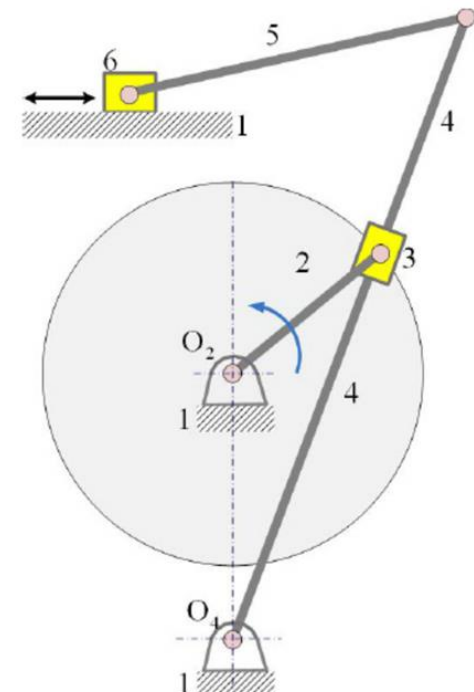
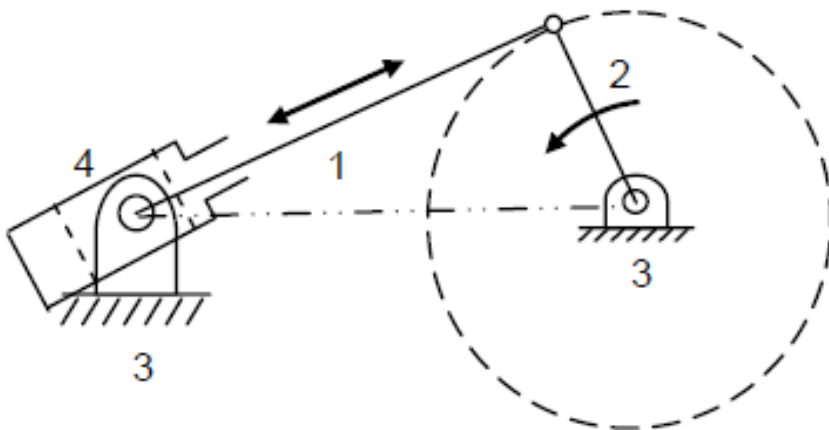
- First Inversion
- In this mechanism, link 1 is fixed, link 2 works as crank, link 4 works as a slider and link 3 connects link 2 with 4. It is called connecting rod. Between links 1 and 4 sliding pair has been provided.

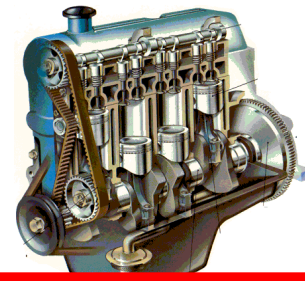


# 3R-1P



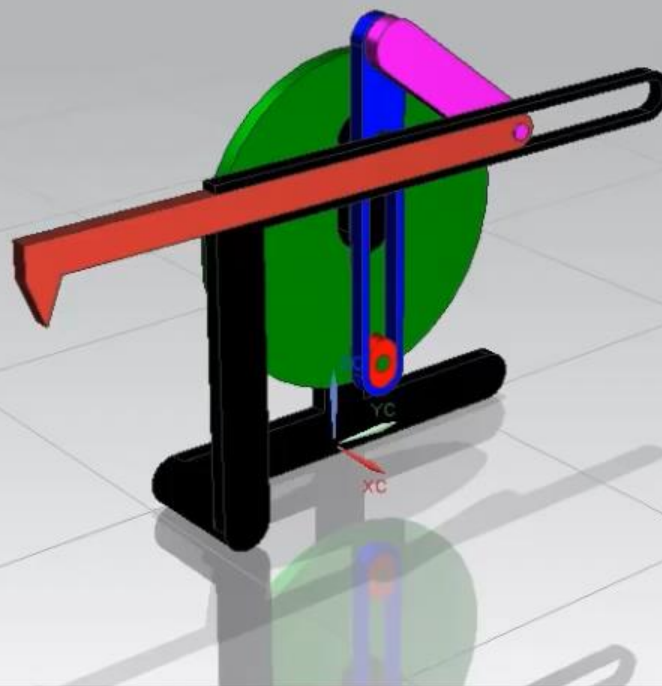
- **Third Inversion**
- This inversion is obtained by fixing link 3. Some applications of this inversion are **oscillating cylinder engine and crank and slotted lever quick return motion mechanism of a shaper machine**. Link 1 works as a slider which slides in slotted or cylindrical link 4. Link 2 works as a crank.

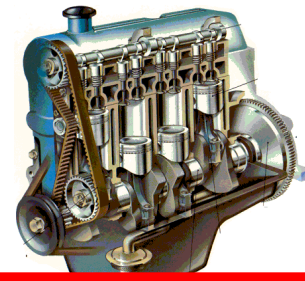




# How Whitworth Quick Return motion mechanism works

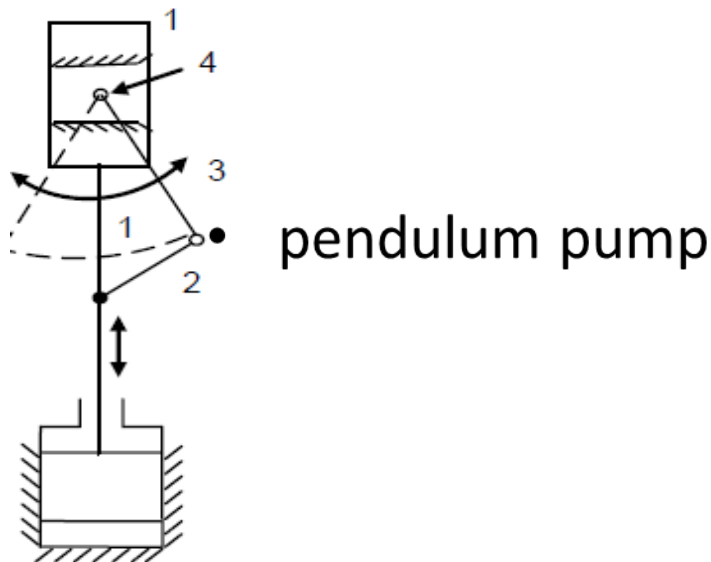
Time 0.000000  
Step 0



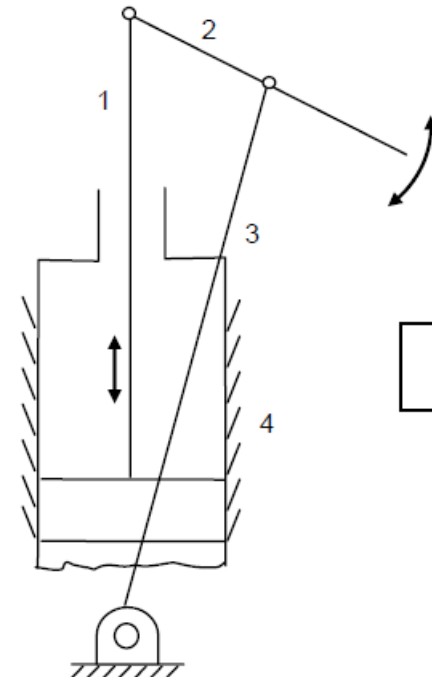


- **Fourth Inversion – Pendulum Pump**

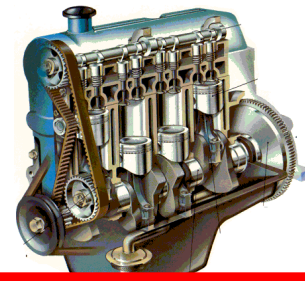
- It is obtained by fixing link 4 which is slider. Application of this inversion is limited. The pendulum pump and hand pump are examples of this inversion. In pendulum pump, link 3 oscillates like a pendulum and link 1 has translatory motion which can be used for a pump.



- hand pump



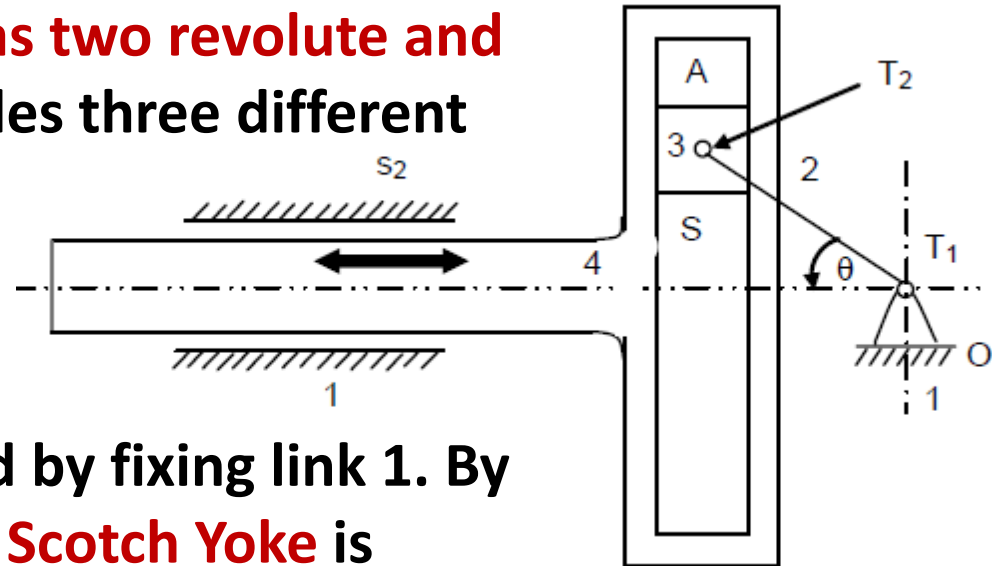
# Inversions of **2R-2P** Kinematic Chain (Double Slider Crank Chain)



This four bar kinematic chain **has two revolute and two prismatic**. This chain provides three different mechanisms

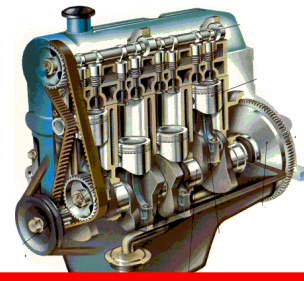
- **First Inversion**

- The first inversion is obtained by fixing link 1. By doing so a mechanism called **Scotch Yoke** is obtained. The link 1 is a slider similar to link 3. Link 2 works as a crank. Link 4 is a slotted link. When link 2 rotates, link 4 has simple harmonic motion for angle ' $\theta$ ' of link 2

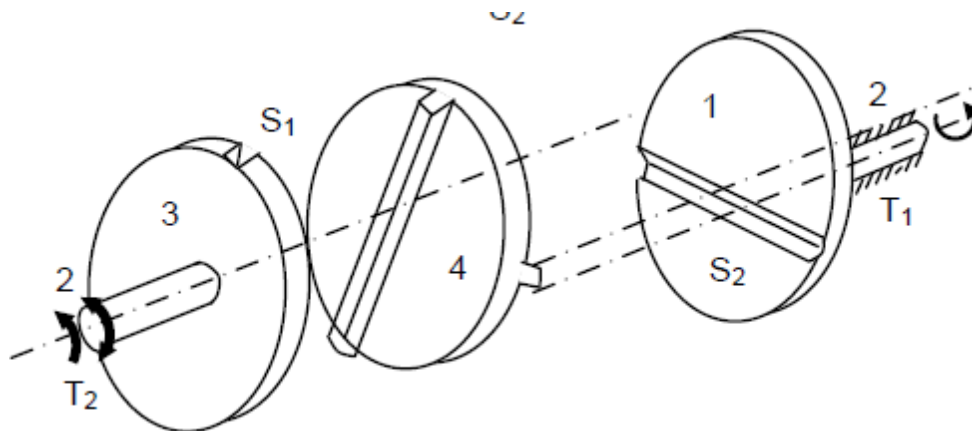




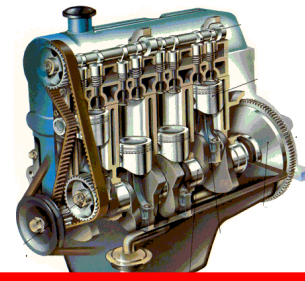
# 2R-2P



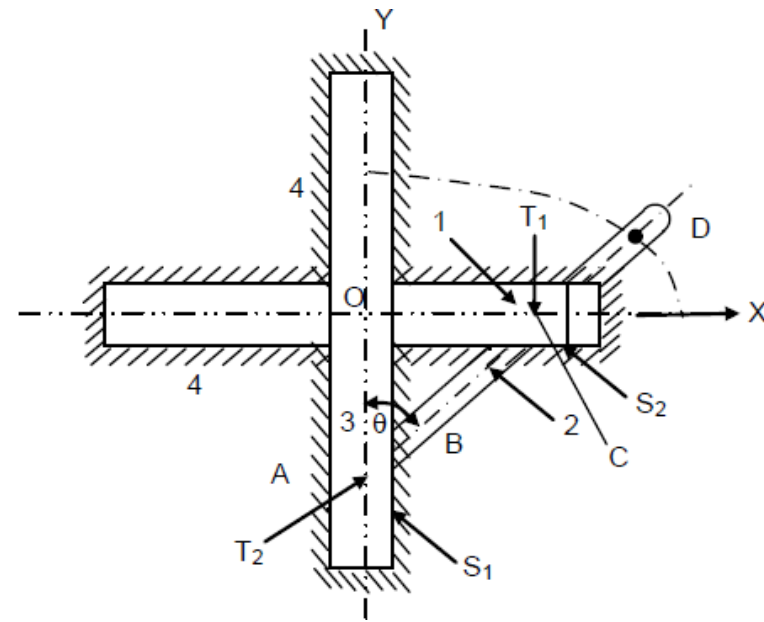
- **Second Inversion**
- In this case, link 2 is fixed and a mechanism called **Oldham's coupling** is obtained. This coupling is used to connect two shafts which have eccentricity ' $\epsilon$ '. The axes of the two shafts are parallel but displaced by distance  $\epsilon$ . The link 4 slides in the two slots provided in links 3 and 1. The centre of this link will move on a circle with diameter equal to eccentricity.



# 2R-2P



- **Third Inversion**
- This inversion is obtained by fixing link 4. The mechanism so obtained is called **elliptical trammel** which is shown in Fig. This mechanism is used to draw ellipse. The link 1, which is slider, moves in a horizontal slot of fixed link 4. The link 3 is also a slider moves in vertical slot. The point *D* on the extended portion of link 2 traces ellipse with the system of axes





# Questions?

