

## ME402PC: KINEMATICS OF MACHINERY

B.Tech. II Year II Sem.

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**Prerequisites:** Basic principles of Mechanics

**Course Objectives:** The objective is to study the relative motion, velocity, and accelerations of the various elements in a mechanism. In mechanical Engineering we come across number of mechanisms such as four bar/slider crank/double slider crank/straight line motion mechanism etc. Mechanism deals with only relative motions. Once we make a study considering for us also there it is called kinetics. The first course deals with mechanisms, their inversions straight line motion mechanisms steering mechanisms etc. Also study of cams/gears & gear trains & belts are also introduced.

**Course Outcomes:** The main purpose is to give an idea about the relative motions obtained in all the above type of components used in mechanical Engineering.

### UNIT – I

**Mechanisms:** Elements or Links – Classification – Rigid Link, flexible and fluid link – Types of kinematics pairs – sliding, turning, rolling, screw and spherical pairs – lower and higher pairs – closed and open pairs – constrained motion – completely, partially or successfully and incompletely constrained.

**Mechanism and Machines – Mobility of Mechanisms:** Grubler's criterion, classification of machines – kinematics chain – inversions of mechanism – inversions of quadric cycle chain, single and double slider crank chains, Mechanical Advantage.

### UNIT – II

**Kinematics:** Velocity and acceleration – Motion of link in machine – Determination of Velocity and acceleration – Graphical method – Application of relative velocity method.

**Plane motion of body:** Instantaneous center of rotation- centrodes and axodes – Three centers in line theorem – Graphical determination of instantaneous center, determination of angular velocity of points and links by instantaneous center method. Kliens construction - Coriolis acceleration - determination of Coriolis component of acceleration

**Analysis of Mechanisms:** Analysis of slider crank chain for displacement- velocity and acceleration of slider – Acceleration diagram for a given mechanism.

### UNIT – III

**Straight-line motion mechanisms:** Exact and approximate copied and generated types – Peaucellier - Hart - Scott Russel – Grasshopper – Watt -Tchebicheff's and Robert Mechanism - Pantographs

**Steering gears:** Conditions for correct steering – Davis Steering gear, Ackerman's steering gear.

**Hooke's Joint:** Single and double Hooke's joint –velocity ratio – application – problems.

#### **UNIT – IV**

**Cams:** Definitions of cam and followers – their uses – Types of followers and cams – Terminology – Types of follower motion - Uniform velocity, Simple harmonic motion and uniform acceleration and retardation. Maximum velocity and maximum acceleration during outward and return strokes in the above 3 cases.

**Analysis of motion of followers:** Tangent cam with Roller follower – circular arc cam with straight, concave and convex flanks.

#### **UNIT – V**

**Higher pair:** Friction wheels and toothed gears – types – law of gearing, condition for constant velocity ratio for transmission of motion – velocity of sliding Forms of teeth, cycloidal and involutes profiles – phenomena of interferences – Methods of interference. Condition for minimum number of teeth to avoid interference – expressions for arc of contact and path of contact of Pinion & Gear and Pinion & Rack Arrangements– Introduction to Helical – Bevel and worm gearing

**Gear Trains:** Introduction – Types – Simple – compound and reverted gear trains – Epicyclic gear train. Methods of finding train value or velocity ratio of Epicyclic gear trains. Selection of gear box - Differential gear for an automobile.

#### **TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Theory of Machines and Mechanisms/JOSEPH E. SHIGLEY/ Oxford
2. Theory of Machines / S. S. Rattan / Mc Graw Hill Publishers.

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Theory of Machines / Sadhu Singh / Pearson.
2. Theory of Machines / Thomas Bevan/CBS.