

Chapter

Menoufiya University
 Faculty of Engineering, Shebin El-Kom
 Production Engineering and Mechanical
 Design Department
 Second Semester Examination, 2014-2015



Subject: *Materials Handling and Systems Design*
 Code: PRE325 / Year: Third Year
 Time Allowed : three hours
 Total Marks : 120 marks
 Date of Exam : 23 / 5 / 2015

Answer all following six questions [Note: each question has 20 marks] "Assume any required data"

(Q.1)

[20 marks]

- A) Define the tasks of the dimensional synthesis.
 B) Date: The three prescribed coupler ($R_3 = AB = 5$ cm) point coordinates (x, y) of A and θ_3 positions are as;
 $A_1(2, 4)$, $\theta_{31} = 307^\circ$, $A_2(1.55, 5)$, $\theta_{32} = 310^\circ$ and $A_3(0.0, 6)$, $\theta_{33} = 325^\circ$

Req.:

- Construct 4b planer mechanism by graphical synthesis method in plane $\{x O_4 y\}$.
- Study this mechanism (name, γ 's, ϕ_4 and T_R).
- If (x, y) of the coupler point "P" at the 1st position is $P_1(8, 0.0)$, find (x, y) of P_2 and P_3
- What is the generation problem type? why?
- Is this mechanism used as hoisting or conveying handling system? why?

(Q.2)

[20 marks]

Date: A fork-lift truck shown if Fig.1

- Req.:
- Show all forces acting on the system due to motions of machine "m" and fork "F"
 - Draw the relation between the lifting load Q by fork at c.g. Q and both K_t and K_s . Consider $\theta = 10^\circ$, $W_m = 12$ tons, $b = 2a = 2h_q = (4/3)c = 4m$, $\mu = 0.15$, $\ddot{x}_m = -20$ km/h², $\ddot{y}_F = -9$ m/s²

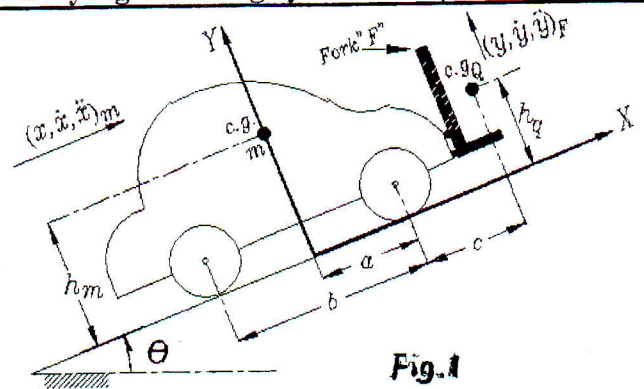


Fig.1

(Q.3)

[20 marks]

- A) Date: Inclined conveyor trough (Fig.2) conveys load weight W.

Req.: Driving motion (\dot{x}) which satisfies positive sliding conveying stage.
 Consider $\theta = 10^\circ$, $\mu = 0.15$

- B) Date: Three flexible hoisting systems (Fig.3)

Req.:

- Illustrate the type of motions of each pulley.
- Drive $\eta = f(n_p, \epsilon)$ for each system.
- Find Q and h if $F_p = 100N$ and $s = 4m$ for each system.
- Choice the best system! why?

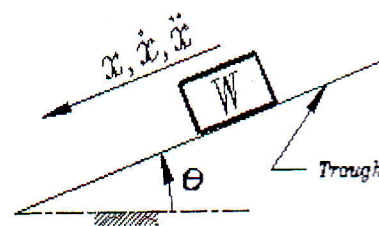


Fig.2

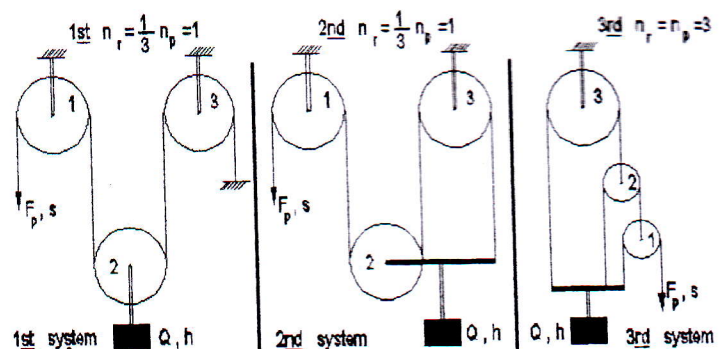


Fig.3

(Q.4) [20 marks]

[Note: point (A) has 10 marks and point (B) has 10 marks]

A) Write (\checkmark) only beside each correct of following statements or write (X) if the statement contains any mistake, then write corrections of mistakes over mistakes directly :-

- 1) Cartesian robot advantage is independent of gravity loadings and collision-free movement.
- 2) Medium-Technology robots are only operated by air pistons and operate as fast as (3HZ).
- 3) Clamping elements of gripper are coming into direct contact with manipulated object.
- 4) Polar robot has disadvantage as "short joint travel for many motions".
- 5) Good obstacle avoidance and collision prevent is an advantage of spherical robots.

B) For a robot;

- 1) Find Trans. matrix $A_1^2 = T(Z_1, d_2 = 1cm) R(X_1, \alpha_2 = 45^\circ)$ and $B_2^3 = R(Z_2, \theta_3 = 30^\circ) T(Z_2, d_3 = 2cm)$
- 2) Find the equivalent Trans. matrix as; $R = A_1^2 B_2^3$

(Q.5) [20 marks]

[Note: point (A) has 5 marks and point (B) has 15 marks]

A) List the basis parameters for gripping device design.

B) The following Fig.4 shows a simple gripper which consists from two symmetric four-bar mechanism, the first one is OABP mechanism, where OP is the fixed link of length (a_1) and point O has a coordinate (x,y) equal to (0,0). The extension of link PB is forming the gripper finger. The link OA is connected to sliding block at point C through link AC. Find;

- 1) The equation of $\theta_4 = f(\theta_2, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)$ and the equation of $X = f(\theta_2, L, a_2)$
- 2) Analytically find lengths (a_3) of AB and (a_4) of BP and (L) of AC at $\theta_2 = 30^\circ$ if $a_1 = 45$ cm, $a_2 = 35$ cm and $X = 68.15$ cm if the coordinate (x,y) of point (B) is ($X_B = 55, Y_B = 49$) related to O of (0,0).
- 3) Compute (θ_4, X) "and check graphically" at $\theta_2 = 60^\circ, (a_1 = 45, a_2 = 35)$ cm, use calculated (a_3, a_4 & L).

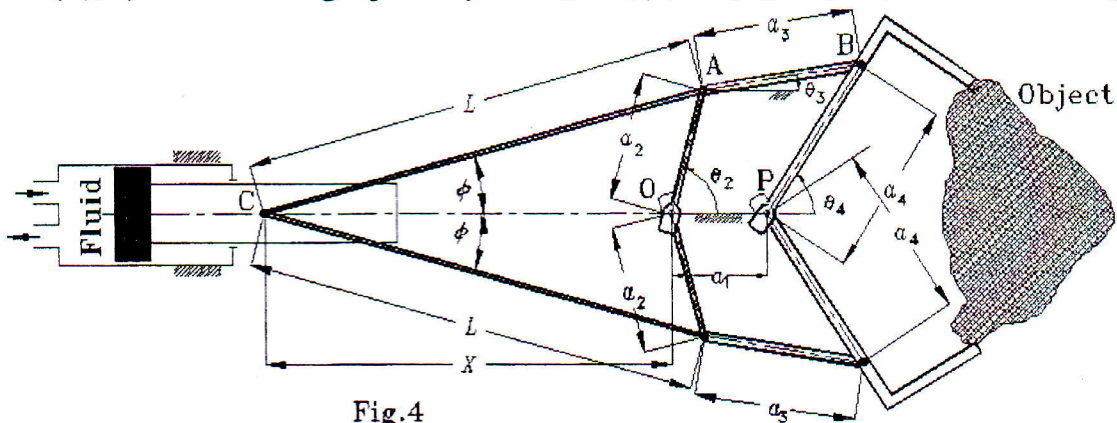


Fig.4

(Q.6) [20 marks]

[Note: point (A) has 5 marks and point (B) has 15 marks]

A) List the five type elements of the grasping mechanism.

B) Fig.5 shows a simple slider crank mechanism OAB has a piston block which can push an object against a resistant force (F).

- 1) For piston, drive the equation $X = f(\theta, R, L)$ and its linear speed $\dot{X} = f(\omega, \theta, R, \dots)$ etc and its acceleration $\ddot{X} = f(\alpha, \omega^2, \theta, \dots)$ etc
- 2) At $\theta = 53.13^\circ, R = 30$ cm, $L = 40$ cm, constant $\omega = 1$ r/s and $F = 500$ N, find analytically the values (X, \dot{X}, \ddot{X}) "and check these values graphically". Try to find torque (T) which must applied to OA if mass $m_2 = 10$ Kg of OA concentrated at mid of OA and mass $m_p = 50$ Kg of piston block concentrated at B, assume link AB is massless $m_{AB} = 0$, friction coefficient $\mu = 0.1$ of piston and ground

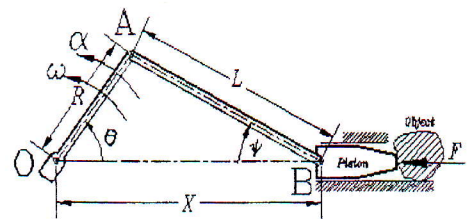


Fig.5

With my best wishes (DR/ Khaled Khader)

This exam contributes "by measuring" in achieving Programme Academic Standards according to NARS

Question Number	Q1-a	Q4-a	Q5-a, Q6-a	Q1-b, Q2, Q5-b	Q3-b, Q4-b	Q3-a	Q5-b, Q6-b
Skills	a3-1	a16-1	a16-2	b12-1	b13-1	c5-1	c6-1
	Knowledge & Understanding Skills			Intellectual Skills		Professional Skills	