



# SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION)



Department of Mechanical Engineering

Kinematics of Machinery

UNIT – II

KINEMATICS OF LINKAGE MECHANISMS

TOPIC-2

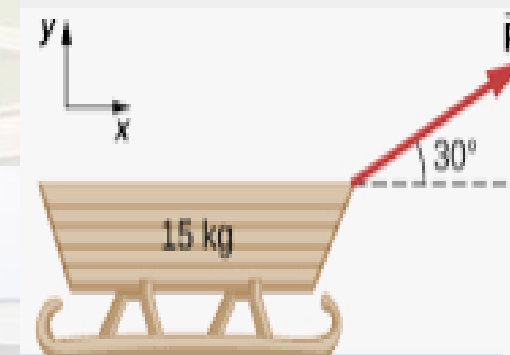
CONSTRUCTION OF VELOCITY(CV)

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SOURCE: QUORA

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10/25/2022

CV/19ME302/TOM/ KAUSHIK V S/MECH/SNSCT



## CONSTRUCTION OF VELOCITY METHOD

In a four bar chain ABCD, AD is fixed and is 150 mm long. The crank AB is 40 mm long and rotates at 120 r.p.m. clockwise, while the link CD = 80 mm oscillates about D. BC and AD are of equal length. Find the angular velocity of link CD when angle BAD = 60°.

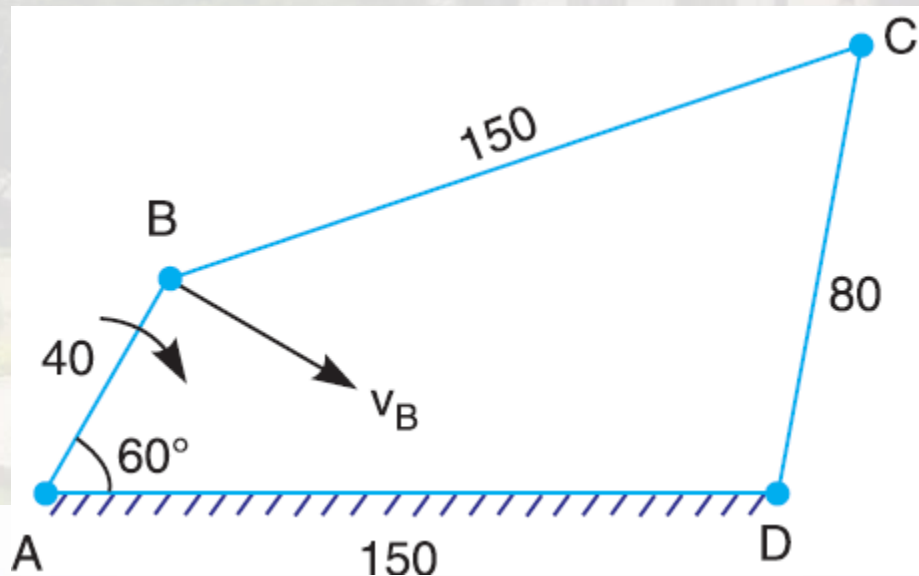
Given :  $N_{BA} = 120$  r.p.m. or

$$\omega_{BA} = 2 \Pi \times 120/60 = 12.568 \text{ rad/s}$$

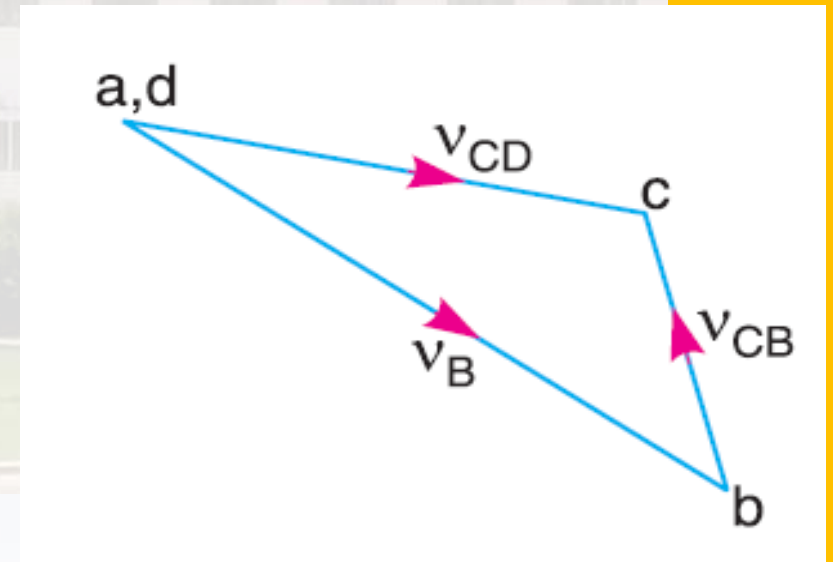
$$V_{BA} = V_B = \omega_{BA} \times AB = 12.568 \times 0.04 = 0.503 \text{ m/s}$$



## CONSTRUCTION OF VELOCITY METHOD



SOURCES: KHURMI R S



**SPACE DIAGRAM**

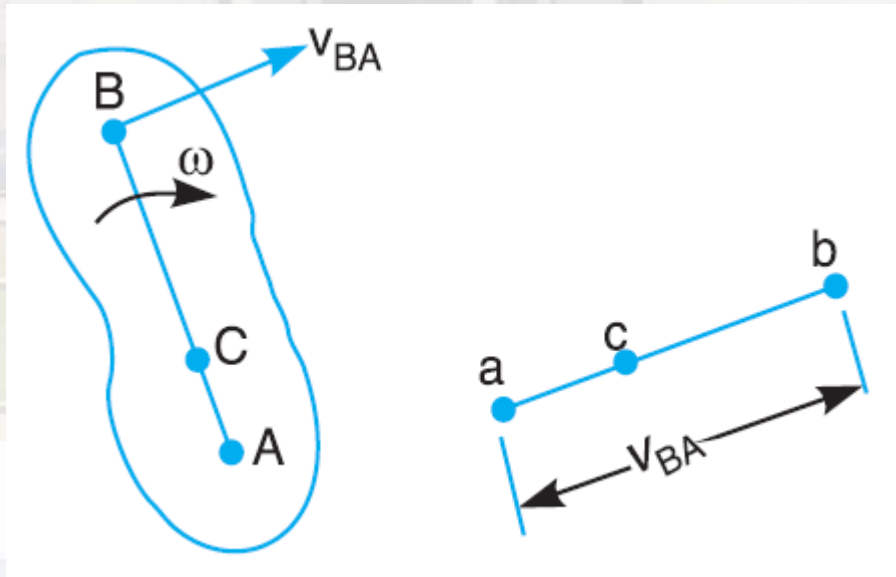
**VELOCITY DIAGRAM**





## MOTION OF A LINK

velocity of any point on a link with respect to another point on the same link is always perpendicular to the line joining these points on the configuration (or space) diagram.

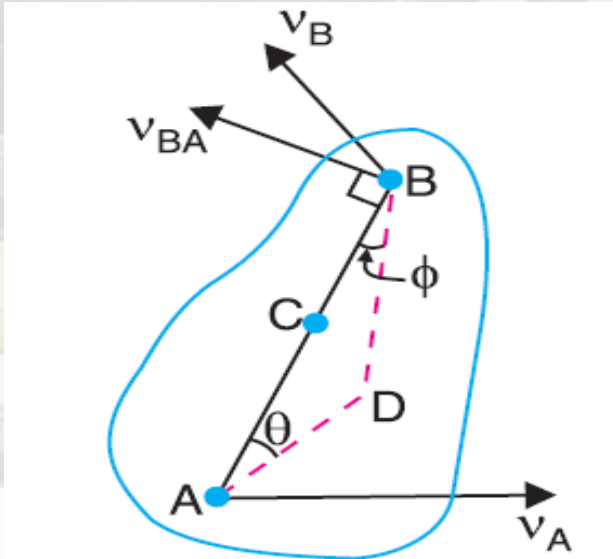


SOURCE: KHURMI R S

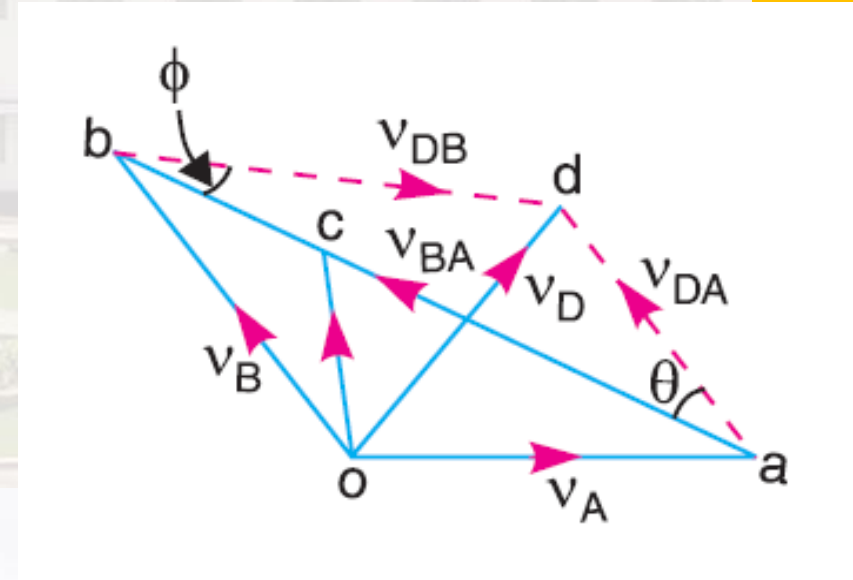
## MOTION OF A LINK



# VELOCITY OF A POINT ON A LINK BY RELATIVE VELOCITY METHOD



SOURCE: KHURMI R S

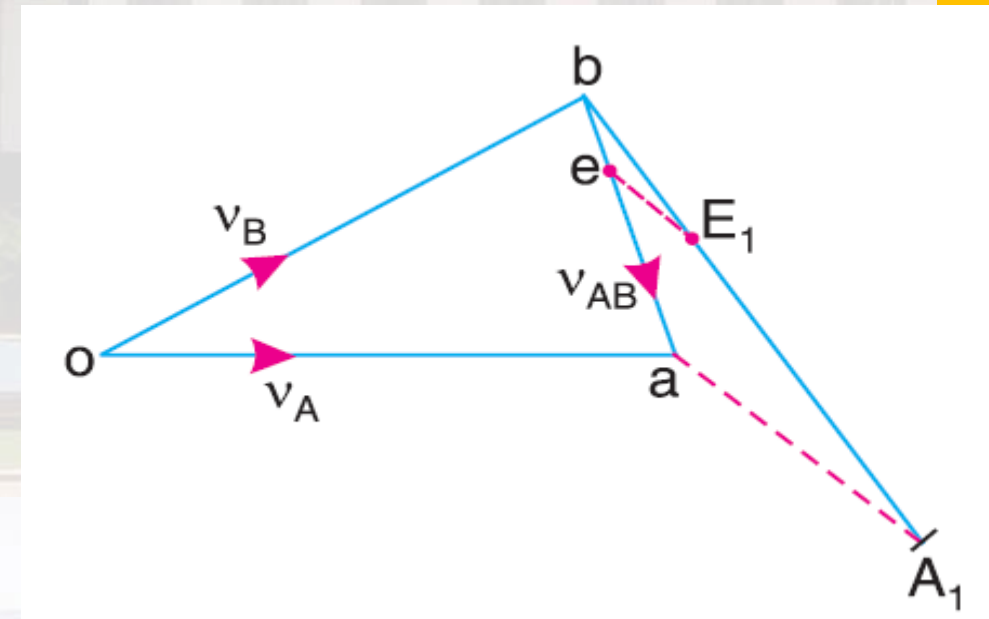
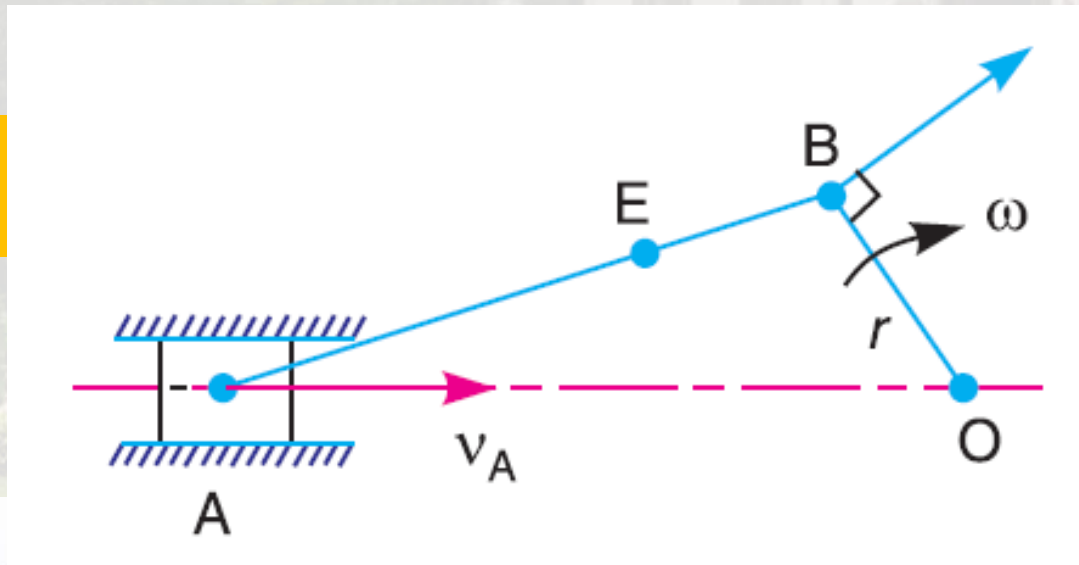


**MOTION OF POINTS ON A LINK**

**VELOCITY DIAGRAM**



# VELOCITIES IN SLIDER CRANK MECHANISM

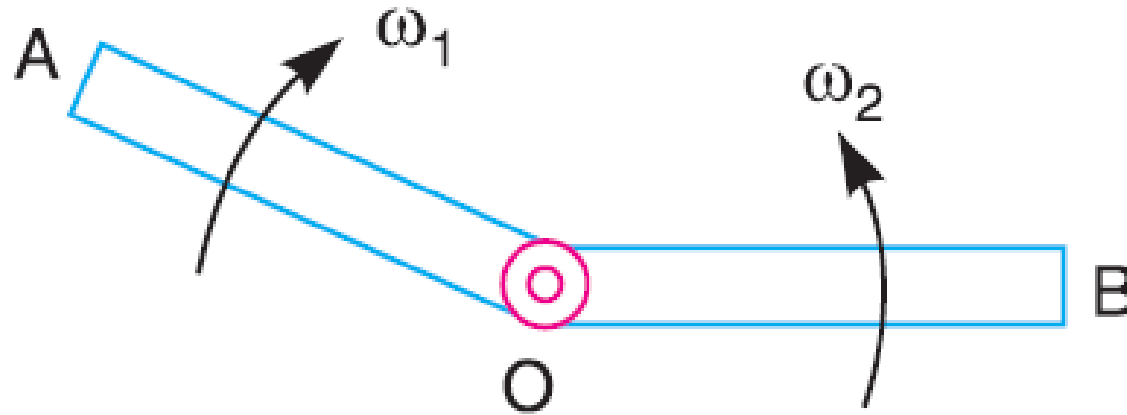


SOURCE: KHURMI R S

## SLIDER CRANK MECHANISM



## RUBBING VELOCITY AT A PIN JOINT



SOURCE: Khurmi R S

**FIGURE: 1 PIN JOINTS**

*BOARD USAGE ALSO*





## RUBBING VELOCITY AT A PIN JOINT

- The links in a mechanism are mostly connected by means of pin joints.
- The rubbing velocity is defined as **the algebraic sum between the angular velocities of the two links which are connected by pin joints, multiplied by the radius of the pin.**

Rubbing velocity at the pin joint O

=  $(\omega_1 - \omega_2) r$ , if the links move in the same direction

=  $(\omega_1 + \omega_2) r$ , if the links move in the opposite direction

*BOARD USAGE ALSO*





## RUBBING VELOCITY AT A PIN JOINT

Consider two links OA and OB connected by a pin joint at O as shown in Figure 1 in Slide Number-7.

Let  $\omega_1$  = Angular velocity of the link OA or the angular velocity of the point A with respect to O.

$\omega_2$  = Angular velocity of the link OB or the angular velocity of the point B with respect to O, and

$r$  = Radius of the pin.

*BOARD USAGE ALSO*



## RUBBING VELOCITY AT A PIN JOINT

According to the definition,

Rubbing velocity at the pin joint O

$= (\omega_1 - \omega_2) r$ , if the links move in the same direction

$= (\omega_1 + \omega_2) r$ , if the links move in the opposite direction

Rubbing velocity at the pin joint  $= \omega.r$

where  $\omega$  = Angular velocity of the turning member, and

$r$  = Radius of the pin.

*BOARD USAGE ALSO*



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## ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS



1. In a Whitworth quick return motion mechanism, as shown in Figure 1 in slide number 12 , the dimensions of various links are as follows :

$OQ = 100 \text{ mm}$  ;  $OA = 200 \text{ mm}$  ;  $BQ = 150 \text{ mm}$  and  $BP = 500 \text{ mm}$ .

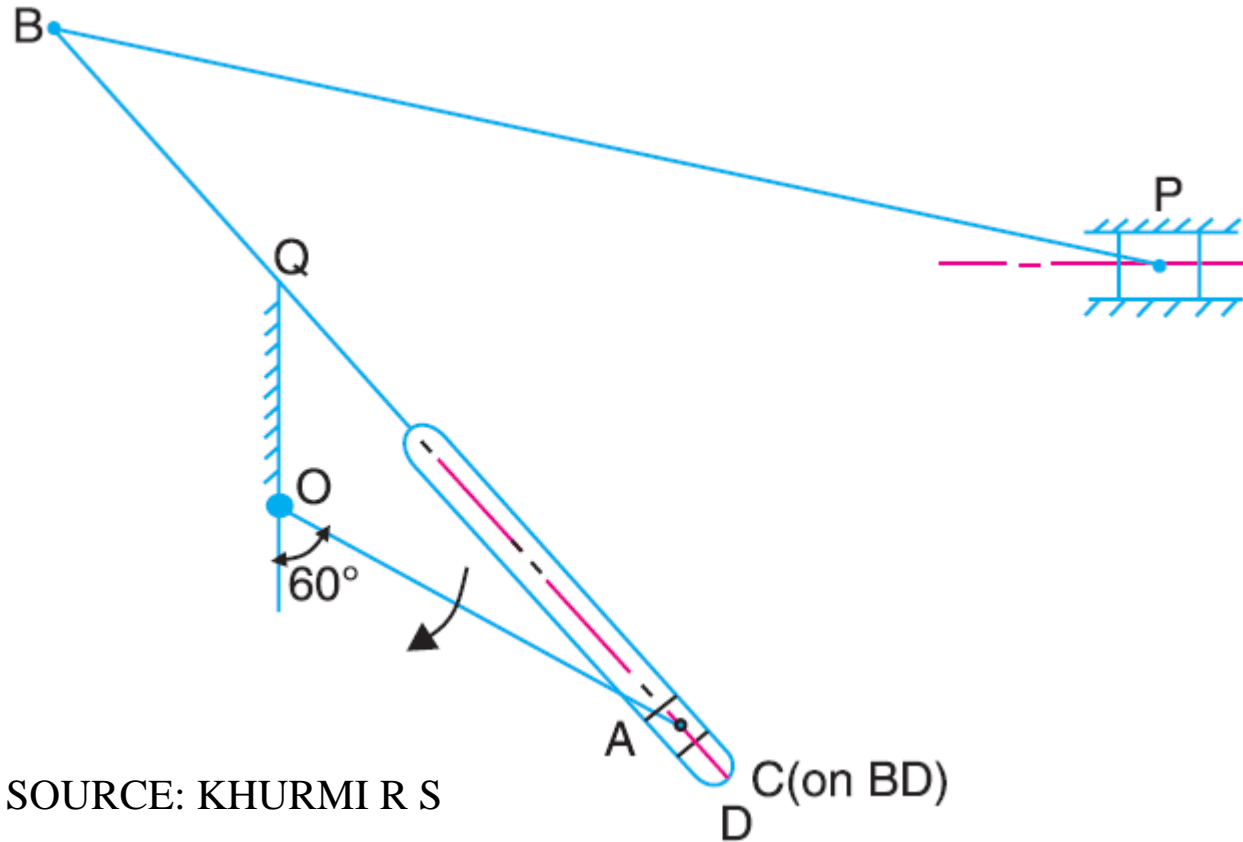
If the crank  $OA$  turns at 120 r.p.m. in clockwise direction and makes an angle of  $120^\circ$  with  $OQ$ ,

Find : 1. velocity of the block  $P$ , and 2. angular velocity of the slotted link  $BQ$ .





**ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS**



SOURCE: KHURMI R S

**FIGURE: 1**



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*Thank  
you!*

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