

**KILLER BEES** 33



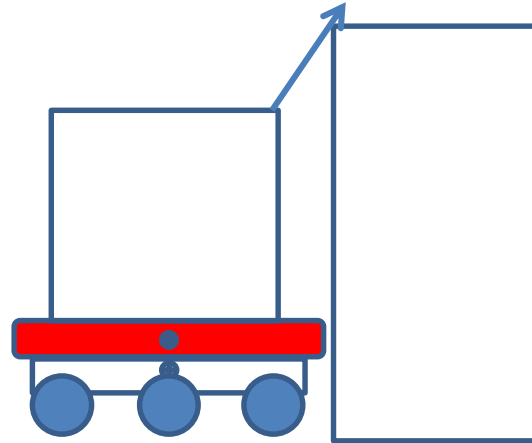
Notre Dame Prep High School  
Auburn Hills, Michigan



# Hanging Concept Development

Team 33 Killerbees

# Concept Development



Hang off Cross bar with frame for others to hang:

Pros:

- Simple
- Possible 8 point play (hang+2 suspend)

Cons:

- High CG frame
- Would have to hang early to maximize others time to hang on you
- Possible damage from other machines
- Could get crowded out

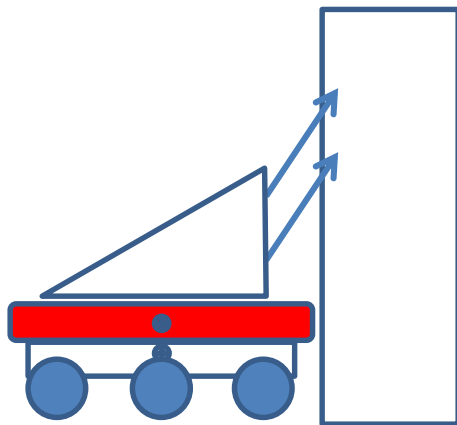
Hang from vertical bar with 4-bar:

Pros:

- Can hang from 4 different Positions
- Fast operation (under 5 sec)

Cons:

- Moderate CG frame
- Poor Packaging



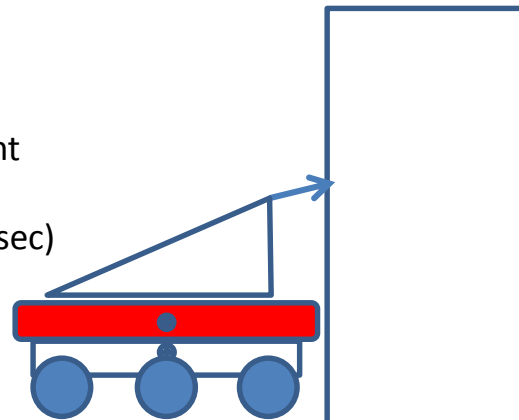
Hang from vertical bar with single arm:

Pros:

- Can hang from 4 different Positions
- 1 joint
- Fast Operation (under 5 sec)
- Lower CG frame

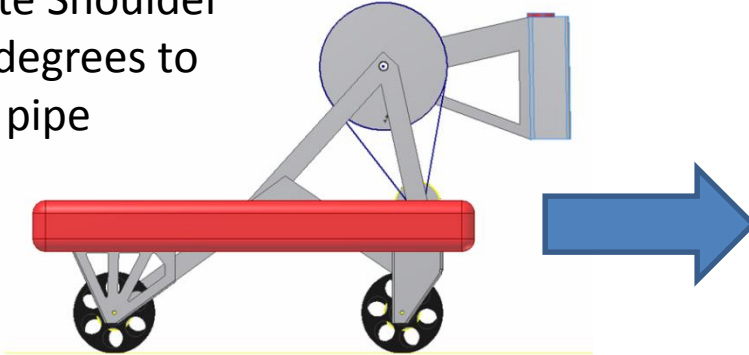
Cons:

- Higher stress



# Single Arm Docking Operation

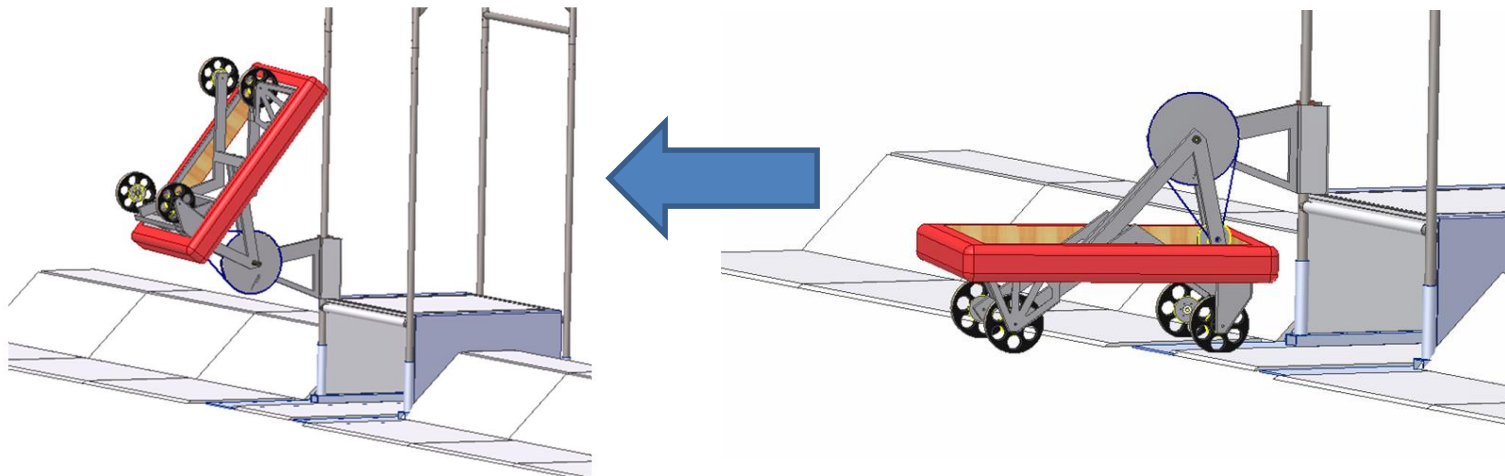
Rotate Shoulder  
180 degrees to  
grab pipe



Robot can easily dock to pipe at up to 45  
degree angle

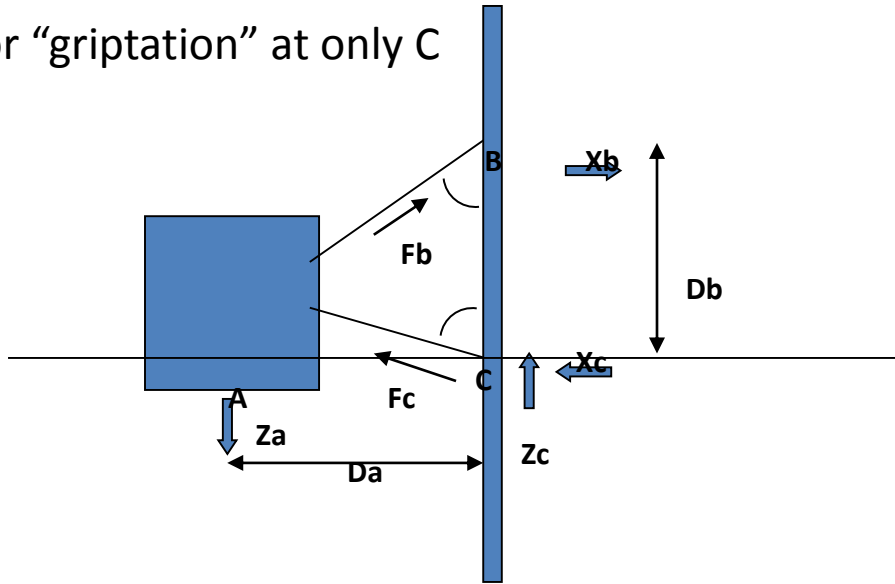
Plan view of tower and ramp

Robot performs simple 120 degree articulation to invert entire machine.  
(self cleaning, dumps out shavings every match)



# Proving the Physics

For “gription” at only C



$$Z_a = Z_c$$

$$X_b = X_c$$

$$Z_c = X_c \cdot \mu_{c}$$

$$Z_a \cdot D_a = X_c \cdot D_b$$

$$F_c = \sqrt{Z_c^2 + X_c^2}$$

Substitute:

$$Z_a = X_c \cdot D_b / D_a = X_c \cdot \mu_{c}$$

So:  $D_b / D_a = \mu_{c}$  for a static case (if distance ratio exceeds available  $\mu$ , slipping occurs)

Therefore, if  $\mu$  is constant, as  $D_a$  decreases,  $D_b$  must get smaller

Number time:

Assume:  $Z_a = 150$  pounds  $D_a = 18$  inches  $\mu_{c} = .5$

$D_b = 9$  inches max

$X_b = 300$  pounds

$X_c = 300$  pounds

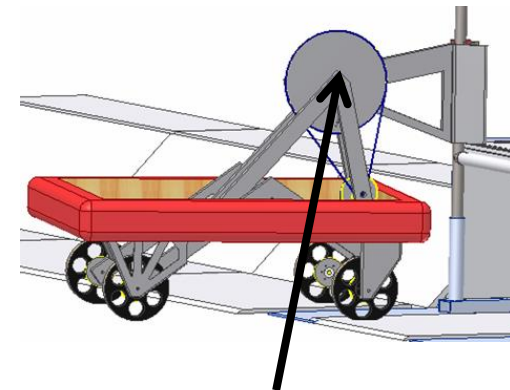
$Z_c = 150$  pounds

$F_b = ?$

$F_c = 335$  pounds

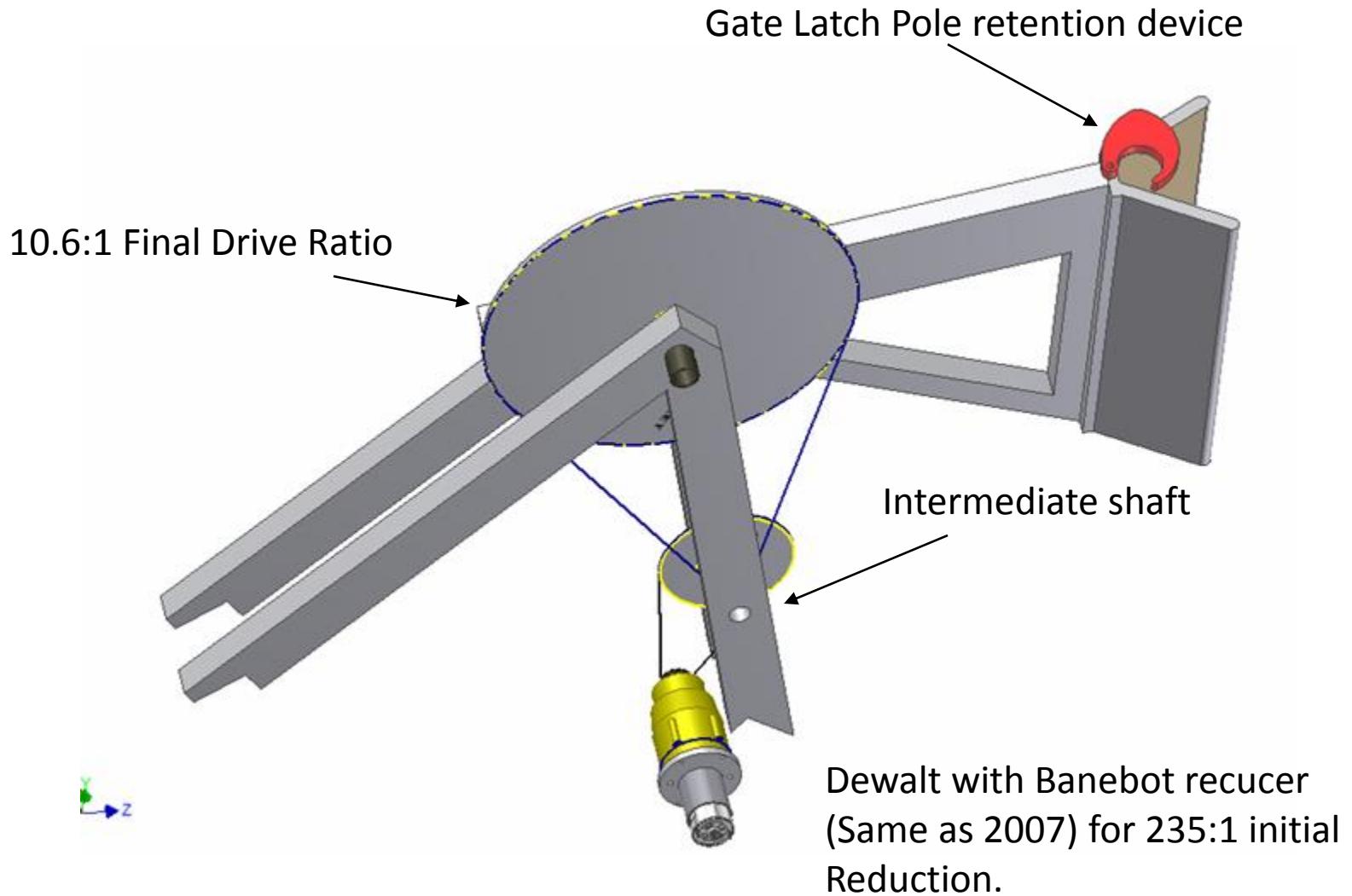
# Calculations for Bending At the Shoulder Joint

		Force: 150 Distance (in): 18 Length (in): 24			
		E (Modulus of Elasticity): 1.04E+07 I (Section Inertia): 0.332 A (Section Area): 0.688 C: 1.000			
		Wall: 0.125, 1.75, 0.75 Height: 2, 1.75, 1, 0.75 Rectangle Tube: 2, 1.75, 1, 0.75 Area: 0.688 I: 0.332 C: 1.000			
Position	0	d/2	d	D+(L-d)/2	I
Position	0	9	18	21	24
Shear (force)	150	150	150	0	0
Moment	2700	1350	0	0	0
Bending Stress	M*c/I	8140	4070	0	0
Shear Stress	F/A	218	218	218	0
		Yield (Kpsi) Ultimate (Kpsi) Fatigue @ 5E8 Cycles			
Aluminums	Modulus (E)	1.04E+07			
1100	Annealed	5	13		
	cold-rolled	22	24		
2024	Annealed	11	26	20	
	Heat Treated	42	64		
3003	Annealed	6	16		
	cold-rolled	27	29		
5052	Annealed	13	28		
	Heat Treated	37	42		
6061	Annealed	8	18		
	Heat Treated	40	45	14	
7075	Annealed	15	33		
	Heat Treated	73	83	14	



Load analysis at the shoulder Joint

Modular design docks onto existing chassis  
Over 3000:1 Total Reduction is possible with this design



# Apparatus Testing



- Arm and Tower Assembly with functional gearbox
- 150 lbs of sand-bags attached to simulate robot weight
- Validated Arm capabilities before installing it on the main robot

# Final Product



- Can hang off of any vertical pole
- Fast operation (5 sec)
- Allows for cleaning up home zone before hanging
- Keeps the CG low
- Bonus: Arm pushes middle wheel down for improved maneuverability (Drop center 6x6)