

Petr Zelený – Production machines I

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- Ratchet
- Geneva drive or Maltese cross
- Star-mechanism
- Magnetostrictive device
- Turning on and off of the drive
- Clutches and Brakes











These are the motions:

- straightforward,
- rotating,
- periodic,
- non periodical.



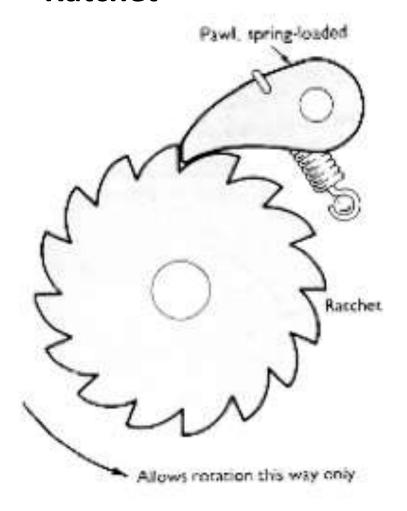


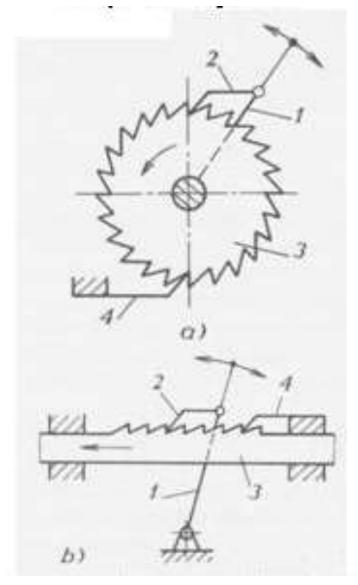






Ratchet







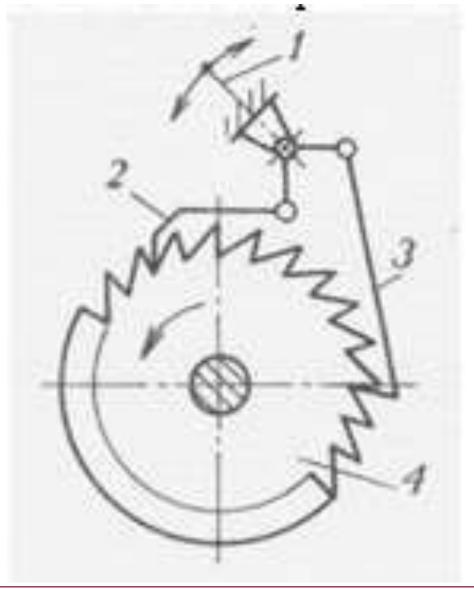








Ratchet with two latches



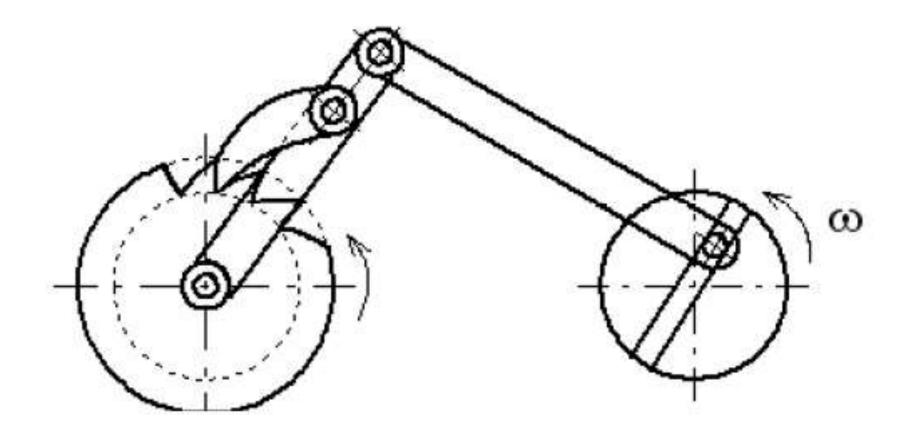








Ratchet and pawl



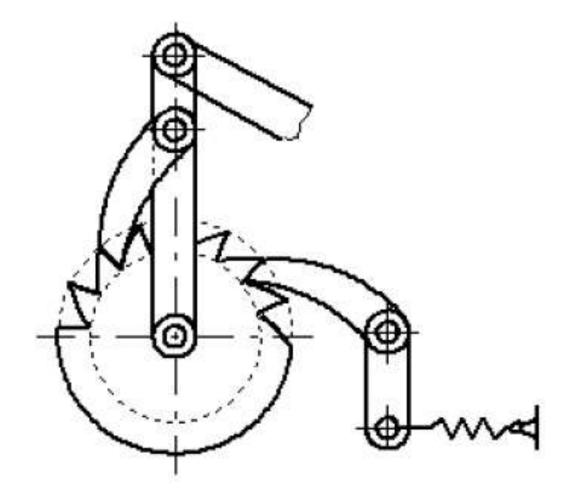








Ratchet and pawl with retention pawl



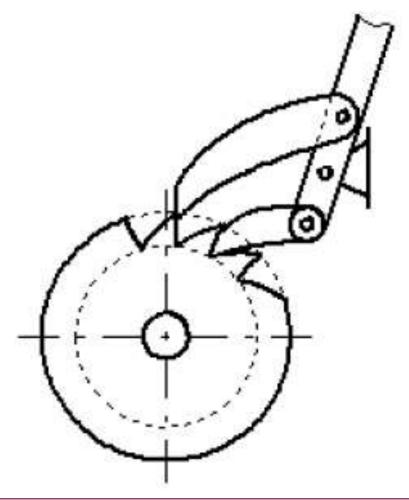








Ratchet and pawl for smoother steps











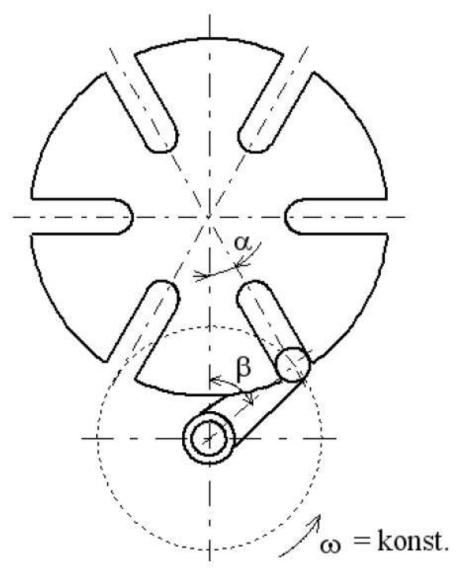


Geneva drive or **Maltese cross external**

The smaller the number of grooves,

Thereby the smaller is the ratio between
the time rotation and in time rest.

(This is greater productivity.)









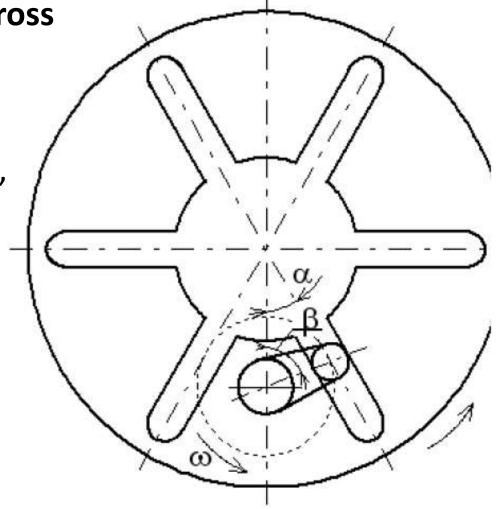


Geneva drive or Maltese cross

internal

The smaller the number of grooves,
Thereby the smaller is the ratio
Between the time rotation and
in time rest.

(This is greater productivity.)



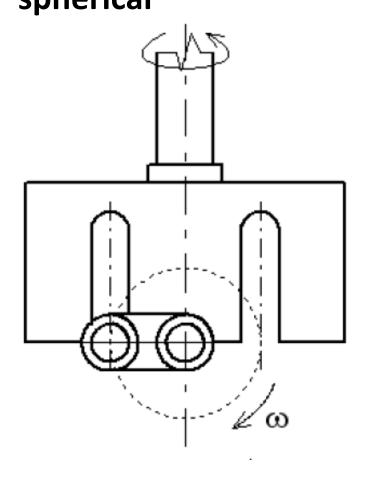


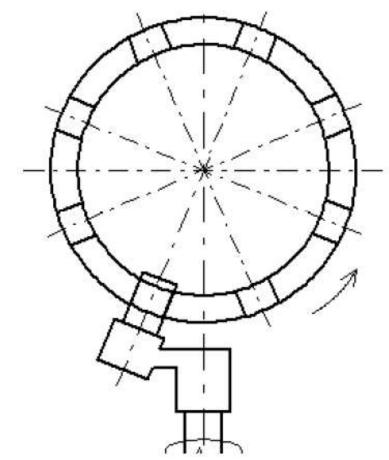






Geneva drive or Maltese cross spherical







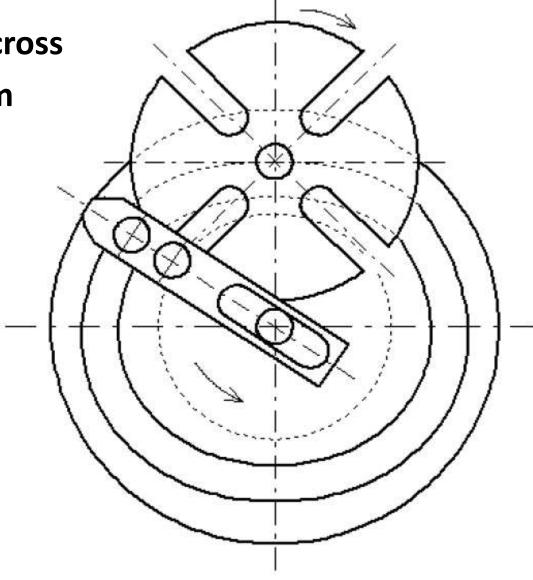






Geneva drive or Maltese cross

with link of controlled cam



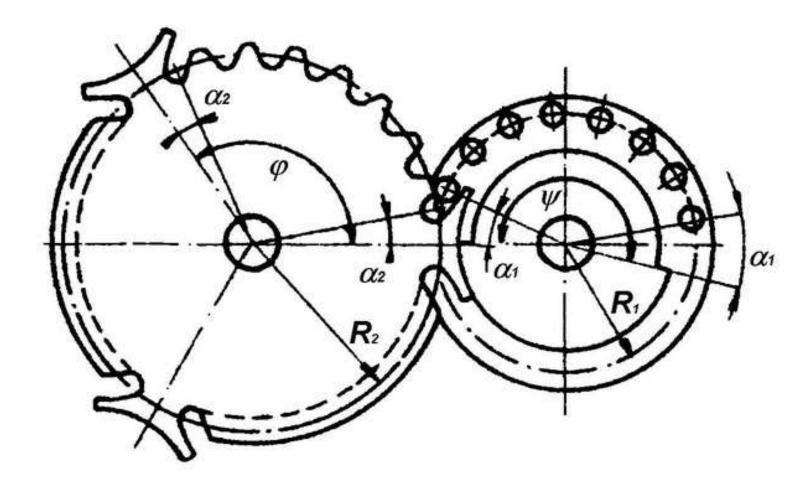








Star-mechanism



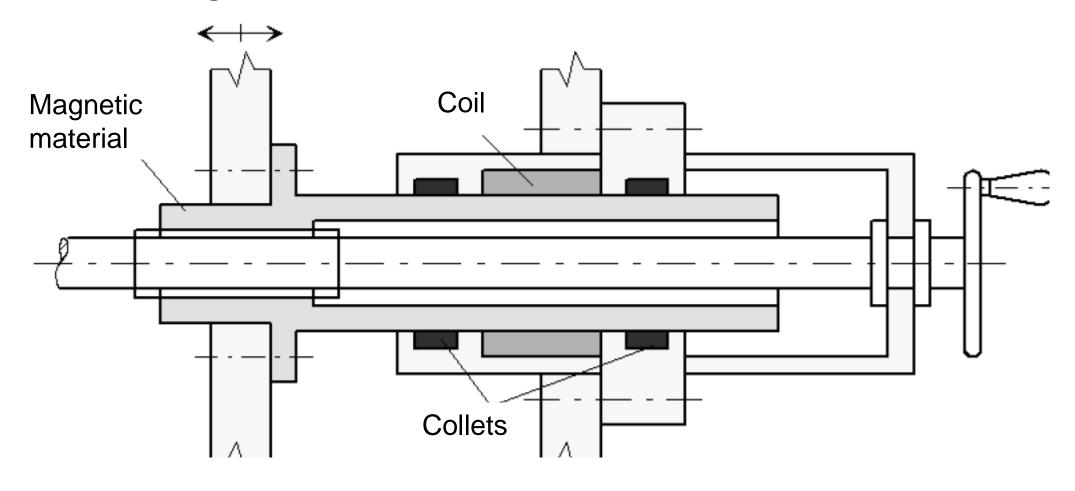








Magnetostrictive device











Mechanisms for intermittent motion Magnetostrictive device

Principle:

Under the influence of the magnetic field, the magnetic material slightly shortened (1 μ m). After switching on the one collet is activated by switching on the magnetic field coil, and thereby to reduce the magnetic material. Then it closes the second collet and after switching off the coil and release of the first collet mechanism will move a step the shrinkage of the magnetic material by magnetising before.

Motion is achieved without the transfer, without clearance and with high precision.

Magnetostrictive device is used for example for fine infeed grinding spindle.







