
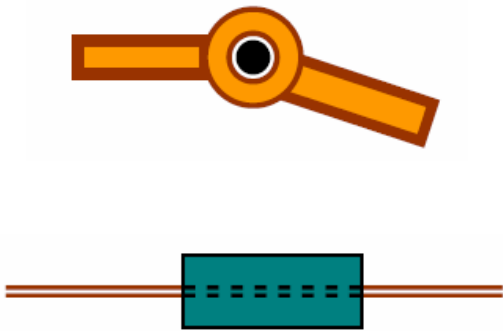
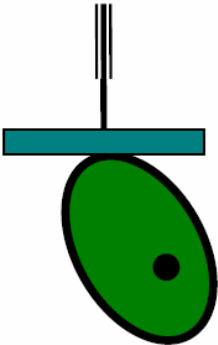
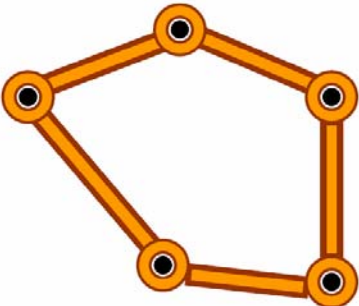
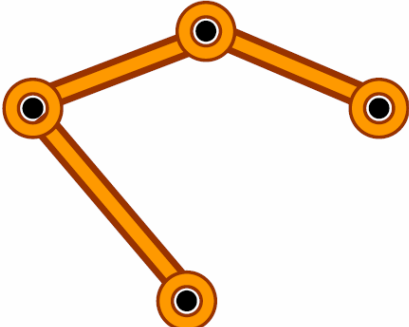
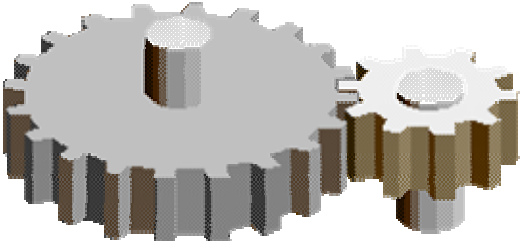
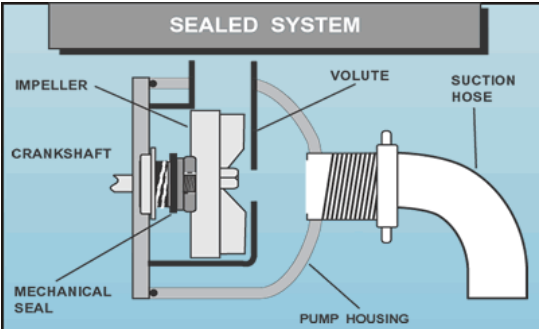
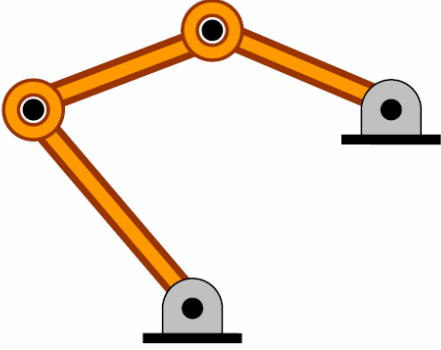
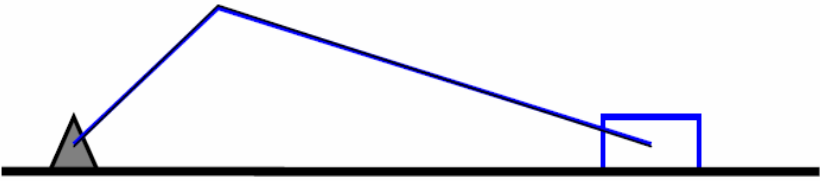


Glossary

<p>Link</p>	<p>A rigid body that represents a mechanical component</p> 	
<p>Joint (Kinematic Pair)</p>	<p>A connector that join two different links and allow certain relative motion. Joints are classified into two basic types based on the nature of contact at the joint:</p>	
	<p>Lower-Pair</p>	<p>The nature of contact is surface contact; e.g. sleeves, journal bearings, hinges, screws & nuts. Lower-pair joints are generally preferred when transmission of higher forces is required.</p> 
	<p>Higher-Pair</p>	<p>Contact is either along a line or a point; e.g. spur gears (line contact), helical gears (point contact), ball bearings, cam-follower</p> 
<p>Kinematic Chain (K.C)</p>	<p>An assembly of interconnected links. It can be closed or open.</p>	

	Closed K.C	<p>Each link is connected to, at least, two other links.</p> 
	Open K.C	<p>Any chain that does not satisfy the closed KC condition.</p> 
Mechanism	<p>Is a constrained kinematic chain; with the main function being the transmission of motion or forces; e.g. windshield-wiper, gear train, etc.</p> 	
Machine	<p>Is a mechanism with they main function being the transmission of power; e.g. engines (thermal → mechanical), pumps (mechanical → potential or pressure)</p> 	

<p>Linkage</p>	<p>A class of mechanisms that has only lower-pair joints; e.g. 4-bar linkage.</p> 
<p>Kinematic Diagram</p>	<p>A representation of the mechanism by considering only the skeleton of the mechanical components (links), so that only those dimensions which affect their motions are considered.</p>  <p>Kinematic Diagram of Slider-Crank Mechanism</p>