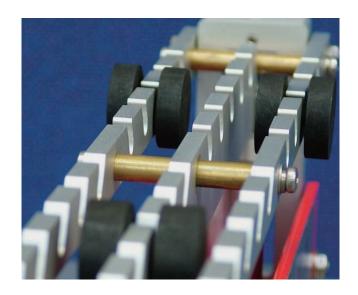


The Theory of Machines range offers teaching equipment for the basics of machine engineering, such as motion, to more advanced studies of free and forced vibration, friction in bearings, geared systems and governors.

SAFE YET HIGHLY VISUAL

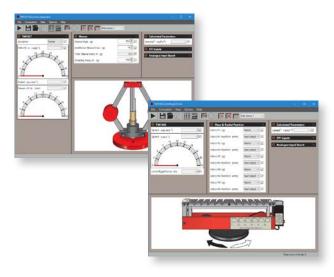
Due to the amount of fast moving parts in this range, extra safety features have been incorporated. Interlocked guards prevent accidents, while care has been taken in the design process not to compromise the visibility.

YouTube THEORY OF MACHINES PLAY LIST



FEATURES AND BENEFITS:

- BASIC TO ADVANCED TEACHING: To suit all your laboratory needs.
- SAFETY BY DESIGN: Interlocked guards where required prevent accidents.
- AUTOMATIC DATA ACQUISITION: Fast moving equipment often requires multiple fast measurements, making data acquisition a powerful tool.













AIR BEARING APPARATUS VDAS®

TE96

Benchtop, self-contained air bearing apparatus to demonstrate the performance of self-acting, gas-lubricated journal bearings, including the phenomenon of half-speed whirl.





HERTZIAN CONTACT APPARATUS

TF98

Benchtop, self-contained unit that allows a practical examination of Hertz's theories of contact between materials.



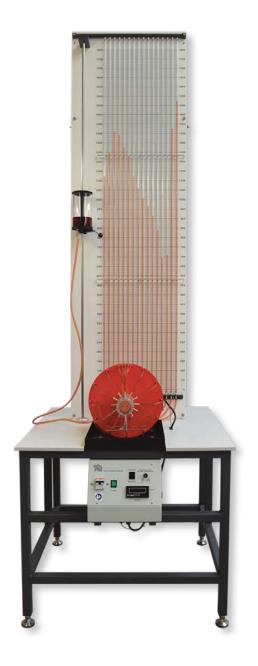


MICHELL PAD APPARATUS

TE99

A benchtop, self-contained apparatus to demonstrate the pressure distribution across the film of oil in a Michell tilting pad slider bearing. Helps to prove Reynold's equation for pressure gradient in fluid film.





JOURNAL BEARING DEMONSTRATION

TM25

Floor-standing apparatus for demonstrating the pressures around a journal bearing at different speeds.





MOTION

CAM ANALYSIS MACHINE

TM1021V

Benchtop apparatus and control and instrumentation unit, for studying the dynamic behaviour of different cams and followers and their 'bounce' speed.





WHIRLING OF SHAFTS AND CRITICAL SPEED

TMIOOI

Benchtop apparatus that demonstrates 'whirling' in different horizontal shafts with a variety of fixings (end conditions), loaded and unloaded.





GEARED SYSTEMS VDAS®



TM1018

Benchtop apparatus for dynamic and static experiments on geared and other drive systems. This base unit requires at least one of the optional drive units: toothed belt drive, round belt drive, chain drive and helical gear drive.

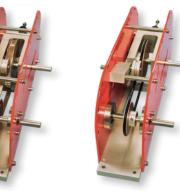
EXPERIMENT MODULES:

- Toothed Belt Drive
- Round Belt Drive
- Chain Drive
- Helical Gear Drive















TOOTHED BELT DRIVE ROUND BELT DRIVE

CHAIN DRIVE

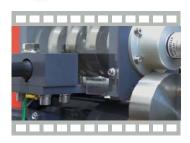
HELICAL GEAR DRIVE



TM1022V

Bench-mounted model four-cylinder engine with control and instrumentation unit that demonstrates the primary and secondary forces and moments when balancing reciprocating masses.









STATIC AND DYNAMIC BALANCING

TM1002

Benchtop apparatus for experiments in balancing a rotating mass system, statically and dynamically.





CENTRIFUGAL FORCE VDAS®



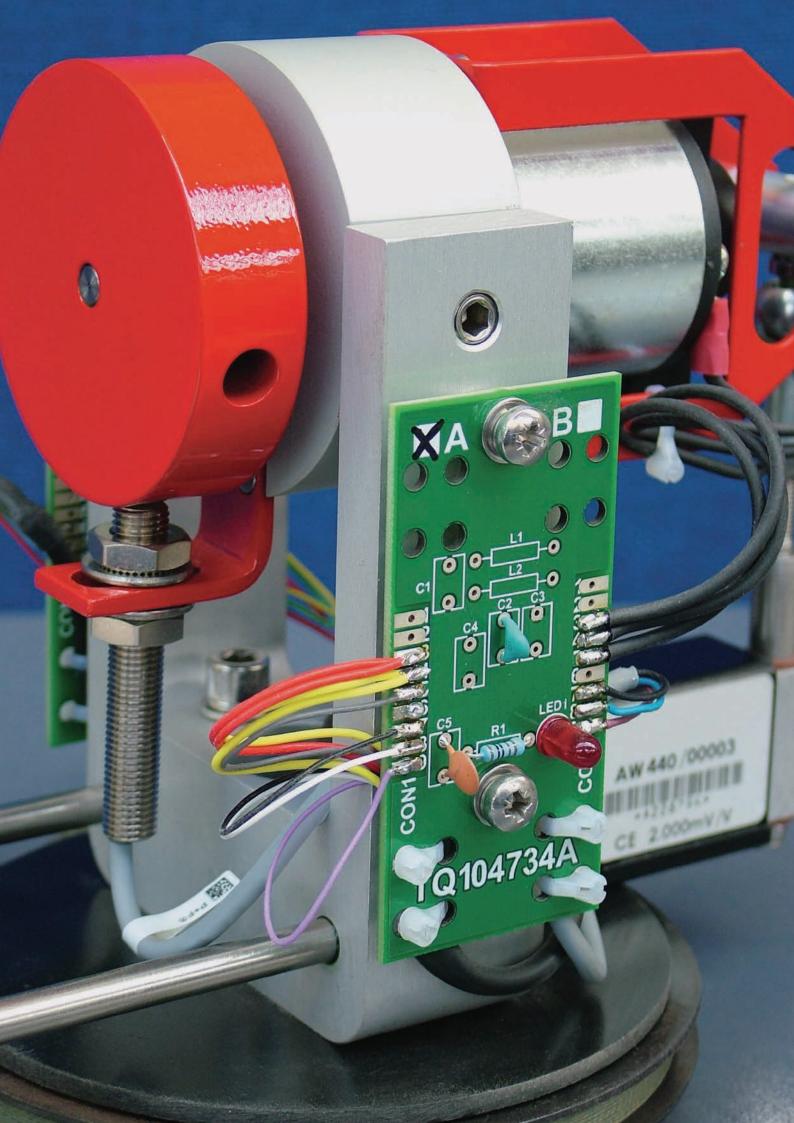
TM1005

Benchtop apparatus for experiments in centrifugal force and angular velocity.







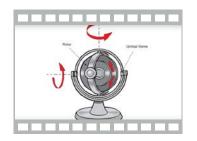


GYROSCOPE VDAS®



TM1004

Benchtop apparatus for experiments in gyroscopic couple and velocities of rotor and precision.



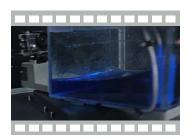




CORIOLIS FORCE

TM1017

Benchtop apparatus for demonstrations and experiments in Coriolis force.

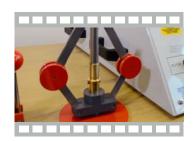




GOVERNORS VDAS®



Benchtop apparatus for demonstrating how different governors work, including Hartnell, Porter and Proell governors.





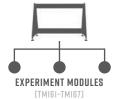


FREE VIBRATIONS TEST FRAME

TM160

A sturdy benchtop frame for use with the Free Vibrations experiment modules.

ESSENTIAL BASE UNIT (TMI60)







EXPERIMENT MODULES POSTER

EXPERIMENT MODULES:

Simple and Compound Pendulums



Centre of Percussion

Free Vibrations of a Mass Spring System VDAS®



Free Vibrations of a Cantilever VDAS®

Free Vibrations of a Beam and Spring VDAS®







SIMPLE AND COMPOUND PENDULUMS



VIBRATION

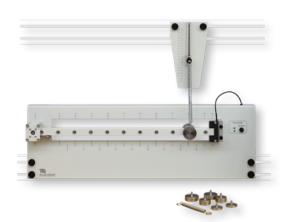








FREE TORSIONAL VIBRATIONS



FREE VIBRATIONS OF A BEAM AND SPRING

FREE AND FORCED VIBRATIONS



TM1016V

Investigates the free and forced vibrations of a rigid beam with a spring, and a simply supported beam. Demonstrates Rayleigh's approximation and Dunkerley's method.









