

# GL 110

## Cam mechanism



### Description

#### ■ demonstration and measurement of elevation curves in cam mechanisms

Cam mechanisms are non-uniform translatable gears that help convert uniform rotating drive motions into non-uniform drive motions with or without latching. Generally speaking, cam mechanism consists of cams, engaging members and the frame. The desired movement path is defined by the geometry of the cam and produced by pressing a contour or a profile on the engaging member.

The GL 110 unit is used to clearly demonstrate the function of a cam mechanism. Cams are available in different shapes. A roller plunger, flat plunger or cam follower can be used as the engaging member. The stroke is determined by measuring the travel. An angular scale indicates the corresponding angle of rotation.

### Learning objectives/experiments

- elevation curves in cam mechanisms
- cams come in different shapes
  - ▶ circular arc, tangent, hollow, asymmetric
  - ▶ optionally with roller plunger, flat plunger or cam follower as engaging member

### Specification

- [1] function of cam mechanisms
- [2] 4 different shapes of cam: circular arc, tangent, hollow or asymmetric
- [3] 3 different engaging members: roller plunger, flat plunger or cam follower
- [4] cam and engaging member can be exchanged without tools
- [5] dial gauge for determining the stroke
- [6] angular scale for determining the angle of rotation

### Technical data

Angular scale

- 0...360°
- graduation: 1°

Dial gauge for the stroke

- 0...30mm
- graduation: 0,01mm

LxWxH: 160x160x300mm

Weight: approx. 7kg

### Scope of delivery

- 1 experimental unit
- 4 cams in cam shape
- 3 engaging members
- 1 dial gauge
- 1 set of instructional material

# GL 110

## Cam mechanism

Optional accessories

WP 300.09      Laboratory trolley