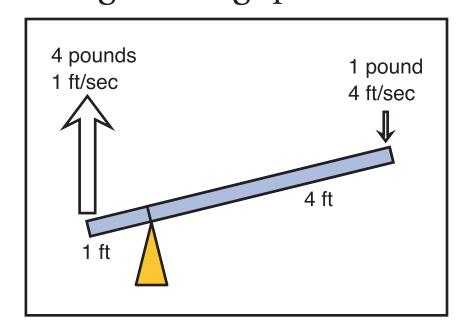
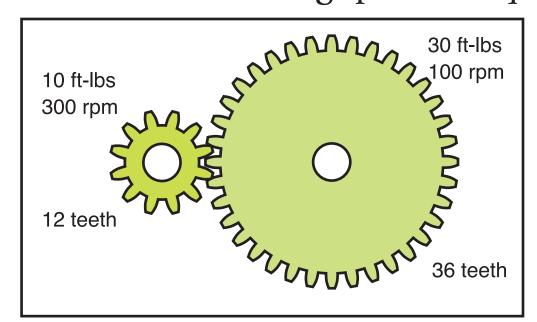
Using a Four-bar Linkage for a Lifting Arm in a Fighting Robot

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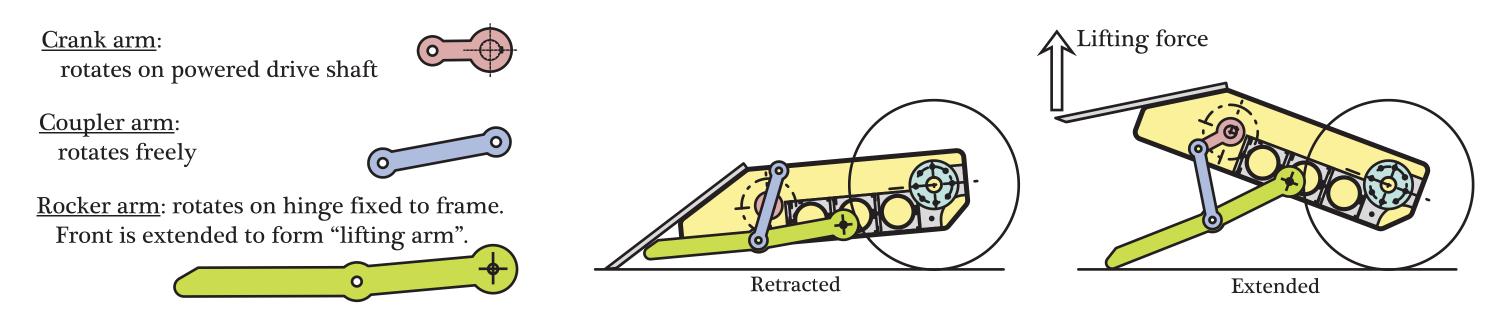
Leverage: trading speed for force



Gear Reduction: trading rpm for torque



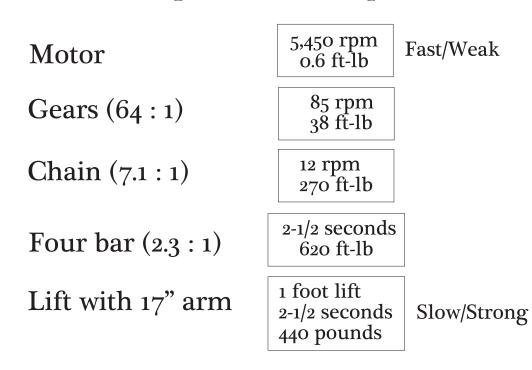
Four-bar linkage converts rotation into lifting motion



Frame: the body of the robot counts as fourth "bar"

- (1) An A28-150 AmpFlow weapon motor running at 24V spins at 5,450 rpm.
- (2) A 64:1 plantetary reduction gear reduces rpm to 85, and increases torque.
- (3) A two-stage roller chain and sprockets provide a further 7:1 reduction in rpm.
- (4) A slip clutch in the roller chain limits the maximum torque on the crank arm to 270 ft-lbs. The clutch also prevents the motor from stalling when the crank arm hits the "up stop" or the "down stop", or if the lifting arms hit an obstruction. This prevents damage to the motor, gears, chains, sprockets and electrical system.
- (5) Rotating the crank arm forward pushes down on the coupler, which in turn pushes down on the rocker arm, which lifts the nose of the robot.

Rotational speed versus torque:



Variable Leverage:

Unlike gears and sprockets, the four-bar linkage provides varying amounts of leverage through out its range of motion. This particular arrangement gives 10x leverage after 25 degrees of crank arm rotation, and 5x leverage after 50 degrees. This means the robot can lift a lot of weight an inch or so before the clutch starts to slip. The maximum lift is 440 pounds a total of 12 inches, because the robot must lift itself and the opponent together.

