2708 LAKE EFFECT ROBOTICS

WHAT MAKES A ROBOT GO?

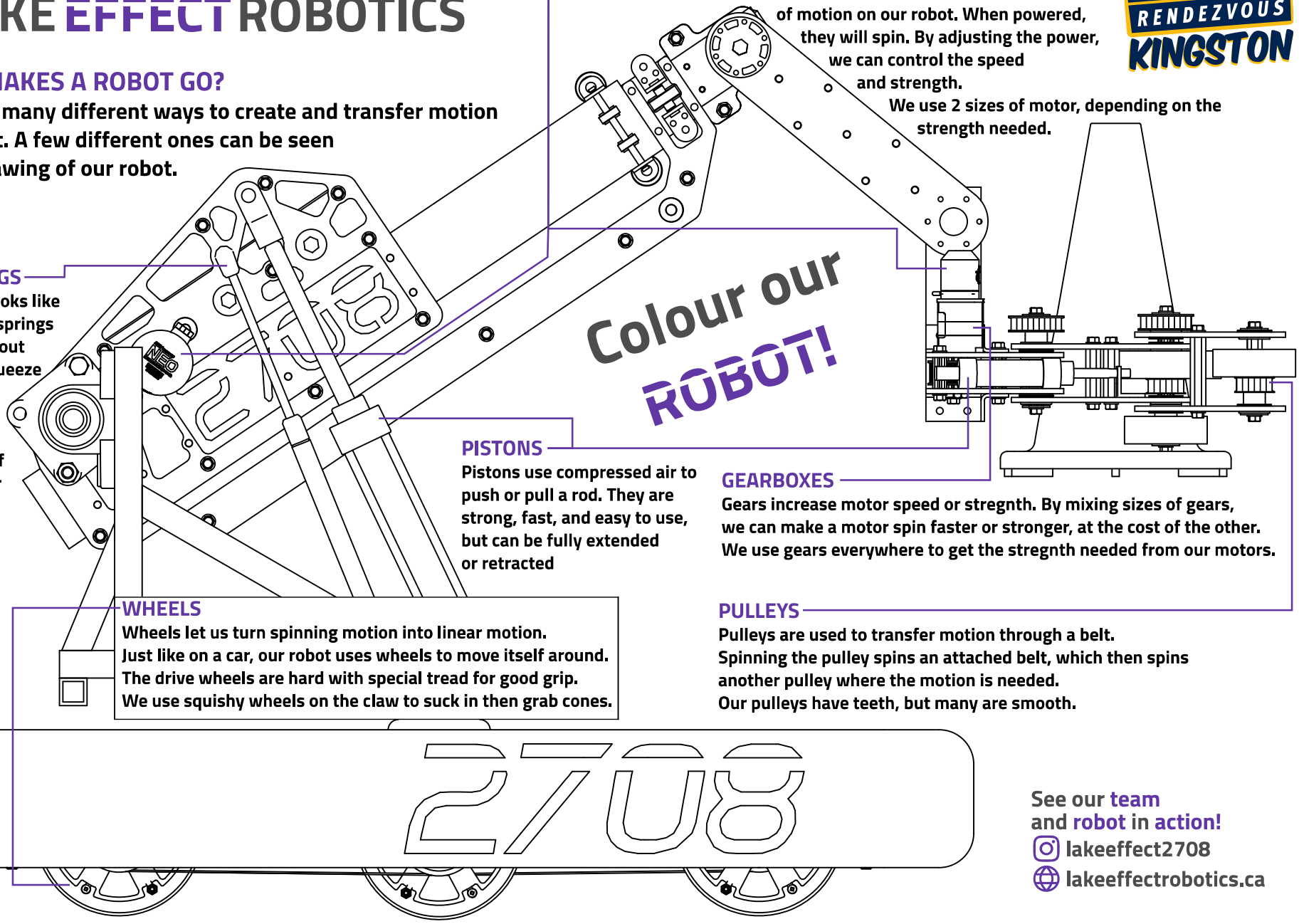
There are many different ways to create and transfer motion on a robot. A few different ones can be seen in this drawing of our robot.

SCIENCE RENDEZVOUS KINGSTON

MOTORS

Motors are the most common source of motion on our robot. When powered, they will spin. By adjusting the power, we can control the speed and strength.

We use 2 sizes of motor, depending on the strength needed.



Colour our ROBOT!

GAS SPRINGS

While they looks like pistons, gas springs always push out when you squeeze them. They are great for taking some load off the piston, or your car's trunk door.

PISTONS

Pistons use compressed air to push or pull a rod. They are strong, fast, and easy to use, but can be fully extended or retracted

GEARBOXES

Gears increase motor speed or stregnth. By mixing sizes of gears, we can make a motor spin faster or stronger, at the cost of the other. We use gears everywhere to get the stregnth needed from our motors.

WHEELS

Wheels let us turn spinning motion into linear motion.
Just like on a car, our robot uses wheels to move itself around.
The drive wheels are hard with special tread for good grip.
We use squishy wheels on the claw to suck in then grab cones.

PULLEYS

Pulleys are used to transfer motion through a belt.
Spinning the pulley spins an attached belt, which then spins another pulley where the motion is needed.
Our pulleys have teeth, but many are smooth.

See our team and robot in action!

lakeeffect2708

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