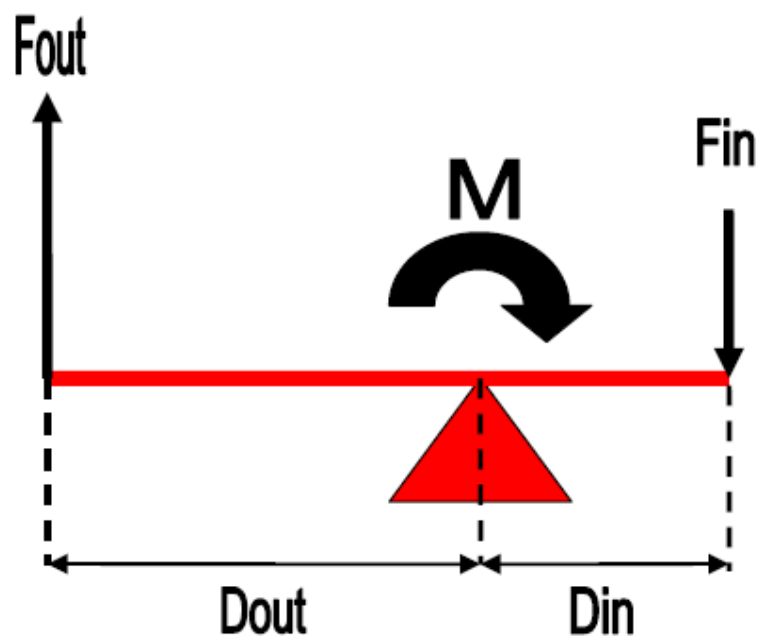


Name:  
Class Period:  
Date:

## Moments and Mechanical Advantage

Needed Supplies: Pressure gauge, ruler

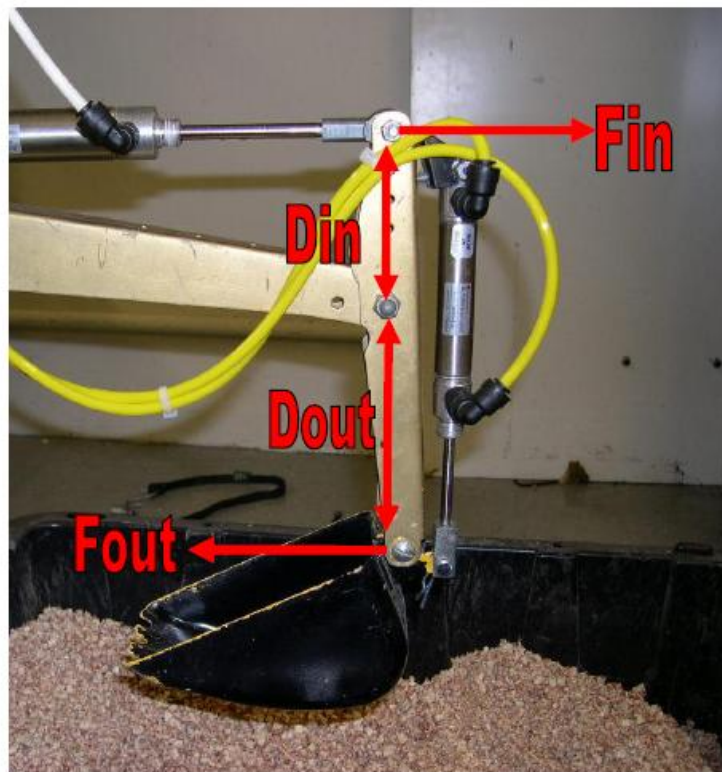
Instructions: Now that you know how cylinders produce force, we will investigate how that force is delivered through the arms of the excavator.



### Background

- Moment
  - Moments occur when a force is applied to a point from a distance.
  - $M = F \times D$ 
    - $M$  is the moment (in – lbf)
    - $F$  is the force (lbf)
    - $D$  is the distance at which the force is applied (in)
  - The moment that  $F_{in}$  creates on the diagram above is:
    - $M = (F_{in}) \times (D_{in})$
  - The moment that  $F_{out}$  creates on the diagram above is:

- $M = (F_{out}) \times (D_{out})$
- Since  $F_{in}$  and  $F_{out}$  moments act upon the same point (the red triangle), they are equal:
  - $(F_{in}) \times (D_{in}) = (F_{out}) \times (D_{out})$
- Knowing this, if you apply a force to the lever,  $F_{in}$ , you will produce another force  $F_{out}$ , that is equal to:
  - $F_{out} = [(F_{in}) \times (D_{in})] / (D_{out})$
- Mechanical Advantage
  - Mechanical advantage is the ratio of the output force ( $F_{out}$ ) to the input force ( $F_{in}$ ).
  - $MechAdv = F_{out} / F_{in}$
- Moments and Mechanical Advantage on the excavator
  - The excavator uses the principles of moments and mechanical advantage to do work, with the cylinders providing the force.
  - In the picture below, the top cylinder is extending:



## Experiment

- Determine the force produced by the top cylinder when it extends
  - Attach pressure gauge at appropriate port

