



MECHANICAL REPORT

**SIMPLE
TO THE POINT
FREE BODY DIAGRAMS
PICTURES
MODELS
ETC**

Background/qualifications:

Mechanical Engineer: BS & MS- focused on fatigue & fracture

Solar Car Alumni: 1996 thru 1999 as a student before coming staff in Sunrayce 99

Driver's station, Corner Worker, Check Point Crew, Dynamics Inspector, Roaming Inspector

WSC Body & Sizing station 2007

Caterpillar:

Undercarriage Design 4 years

Component Fatigue & Bolt joints 18 years. Engineering Project Team Lead

20 load frames ranging from 6 - 2,500 Kn tension compression (~350 TONS)

87,000 Nm torsion

Clamp load studies (torque turn & ultrasonic bolts to measure clamp load)

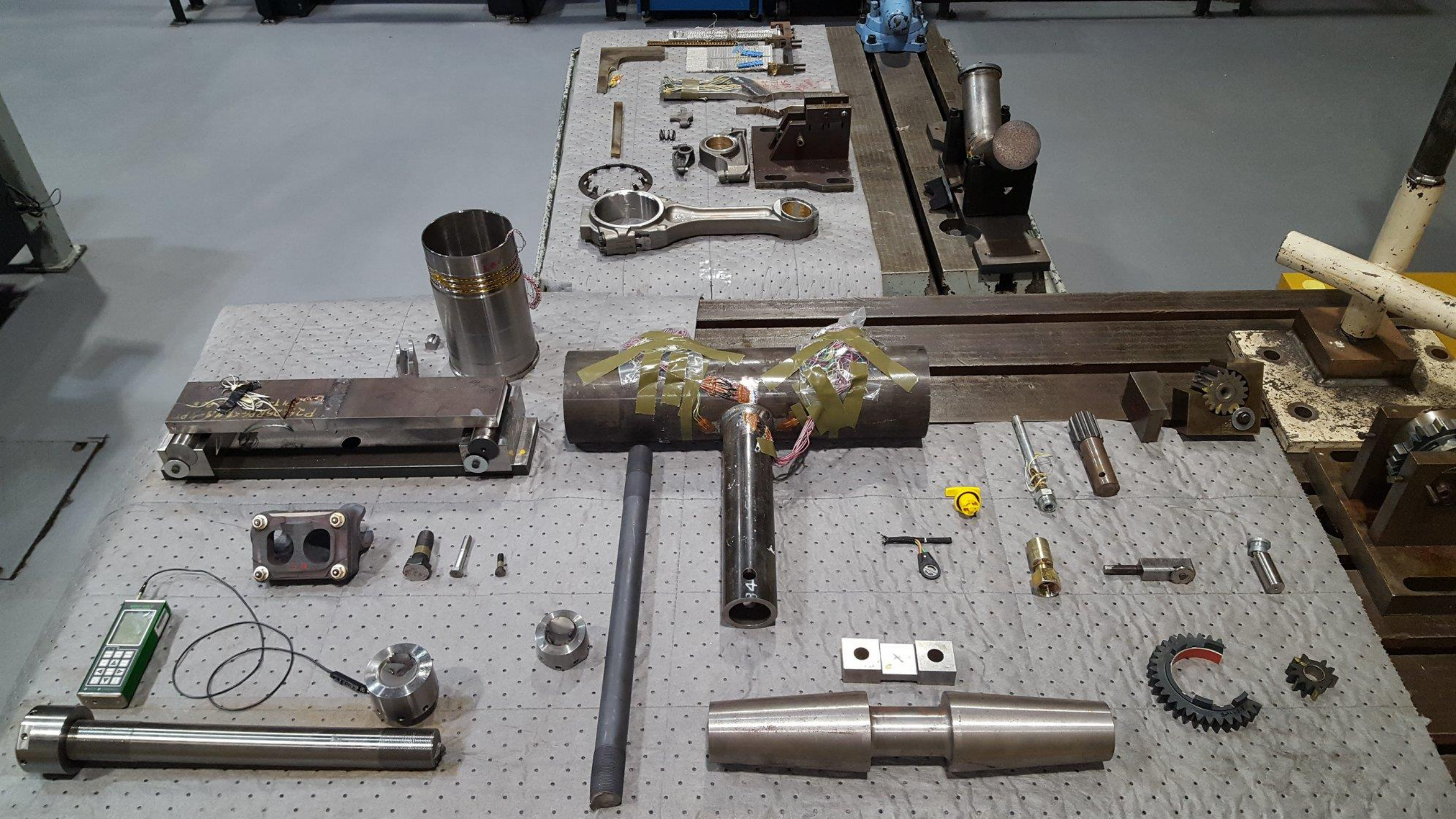
Fixture design, test planning, results & recommendations

Almost all tests are one-off never done before

Data acquisition (MTS Flex Test & Somat Edaq)

Basically, I break nearly everything I touch!

I am NOT featured in a Hot Wheels action pack!



Mechanical Report Basics

Number your pages & diagrams/figures/pictures (easy reference for review) Maximum 30 pages

Units: Pick ONE!

ROUND- significant digits

Vehicle layout- Steering, driver, batteries, ballast, motors, brakes, CG etc

Free body diagrams- labels, assumed loading direction, forces & moments

Dimensions/ Cross sectional area: moment of inertia in bending direction of interest

Rod eye: cross sectional area of threads calculation/table

Material properties: Source? Weld allowable for fatigue areas under FS 2.0

Roll Cage: No composites (carbon fiber, Kevlar, fiberglass)

Wheel Assembly cross section: How do all the parts fit together

Roll Cage

Material Property as WELD with YOUR methods

Example: 4130 tubing can achieve 120 Ksi yield strength, though welding can remove these enhancements if too much heat is applied

Mounting method (bolt, weld, bonded- will require supporting data)

Loading analysis matrix- Appendix F3.3

3D elements for FEA to capture the complex geometry

Simulated impact bumper impact along the entire occupant cell

MUST include the whole roll cage

Panel deflection- front hoop angled back – decapitation protection

Clearances to the helmet

Helmet to stay INSIDE the cage during a roll over event

Netting NOT permitted





BOLTS!

- Mechanical securing:
 - A) Flex loc or Fuji nuts (or similar)
 - must not damage threads
 - B) Mil spec twisted wire tie
 - C) Cotter key & castle nut
 - D) Bent tap against FLAT of a hex bolt head
- Hub Nuts must be secured
- No set screws to pre-load threads permitted

No loc-tite permitted or pinch set screws



Brakes!

Contact patch calculation

meet the minimum area required for each pad

Slave cylinders:

retractable?

mounting method- bending moment accounted for in load analysis?

Brake Pedal

Right foot only

Balance method when using 2 master cylinders

consider load path when 1 system loses pressure

Load path back into chassis

Pivot points must be smooth (no rotation against threads)

Force on pedal to stop in time vs lock up?

Method to ensure front wheels will lock before rear?

Brake System Layout

Top view of car showing primary brakes, e-brake & line path

include balance valve location & securing method (NOT MOUNTING)



Material Strength: Composites

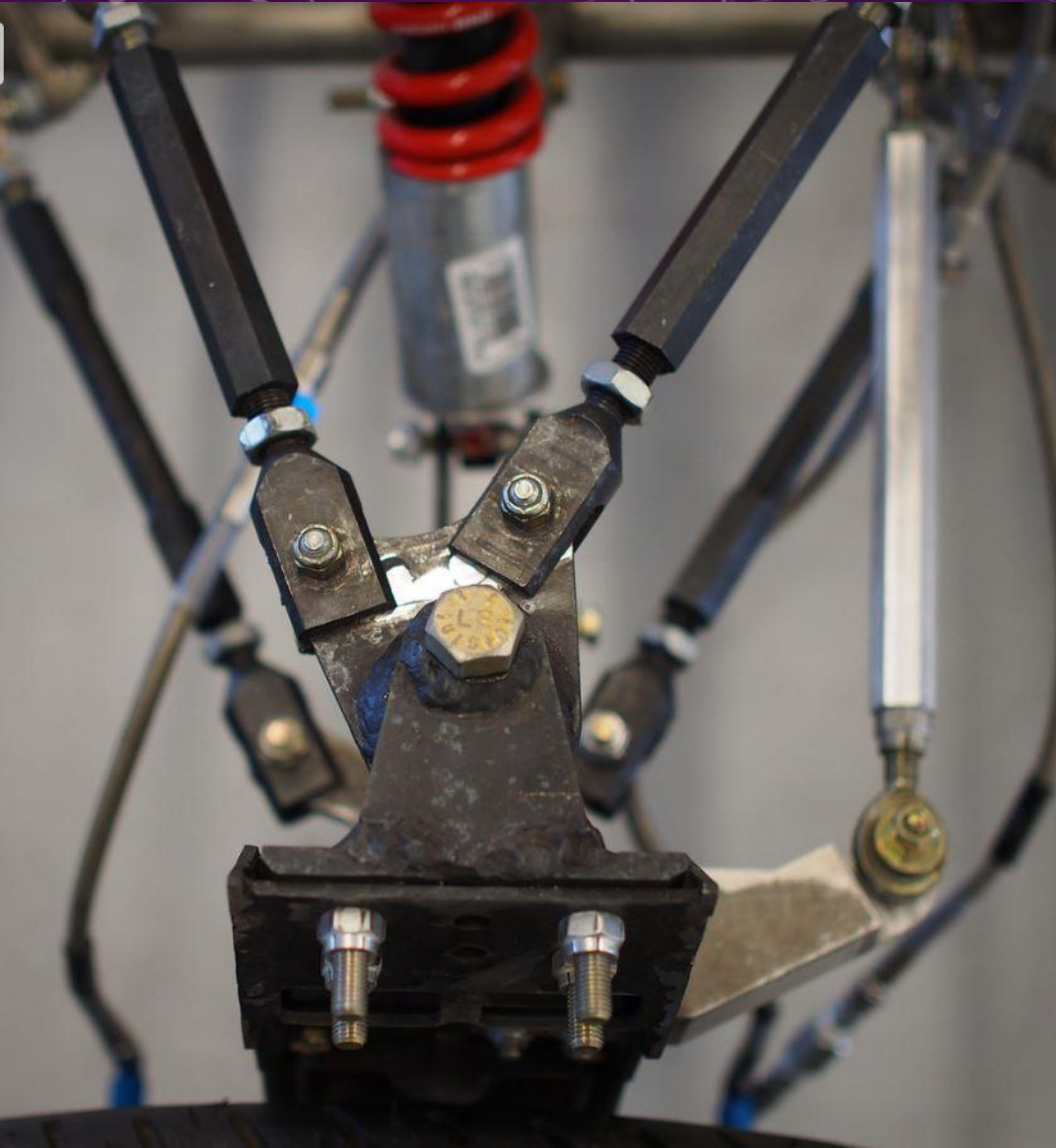
Composites: Kevlar, fiberglass, carbon fiber

Supporting material strengths for similar geometry & loading direction
weave type & direction cloth weight, core type epoxy cure methods

Suspension components: Threaded insert pull out strength!
Positive engagement allowed

Can be a SIMPLE test coupon, sand/rope/scale.

Mechanical Design Considerations



Rules are the MIMIMUM for design loads with no yielding
1-2-1 1G Brake, 2G Bump, 1G side loading
1x1 “board” causes at least a 10 G bump at 15 mph

Yield strength and deflection!

Bearing surfaces should be smooth- no all thread on pivot points!

Force inputs from drive: think panic situations aka Brake test!
How much force from driver’s leg?

Pressure ratings for brake lines & fittings?
nylon lines should have tube insert for ferrule to crush against

Alignment: Method? See also Evan & Bill!

Bearings: drag from grease- smaller diameter more efficient?