



University of  
**Nottingham**

UK | CHINA | MALAYSIA

**Department of Mechanical, Materials &  
Manufacturing Engineering  
Design, Manufacture and Project  
MMME 2044**

Air Motor Feedback  
Professor G E Kirk

# Introduction

- The purpose of this lecture is to give feedback on the Air Motor design exercise.
- It describes a process that was followed to arrive at an outcome.
- It is presented in a logical step by step process, but in practice there were many iterations.
- A solution is presented, it is not the only solution and it may not be the best solution.

# The Task

## What can be deduced from available information

- The motor has three pistons (Tripiston)
- There is a focus on low cost as opposed to power , targeted at 12W
- There is the use of a needle roller bearing FAG NK24/16
- There is significant use of Additive Manufacture

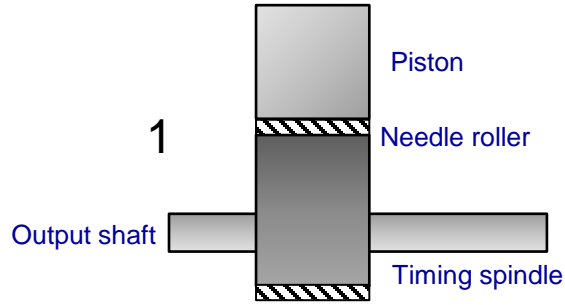
## A Statement of Requirements

No	Customer(s)	Requirement	Method of Demonstrating Compliance	Rank
1	Board	The motor shall produce a minimum of 12W at 600 rpm with 60% efficiency	Test	1
2	Board	The configuration shall be the best estimate of Rivale's motor	Observation	1
3	Board	The cost shall be significantly less than the current TP12	Observation	1
4	Board	The unit shall be available for test June 2023	Test	1
5	Board	The motor shall fit the current test rig	Test	1
6				

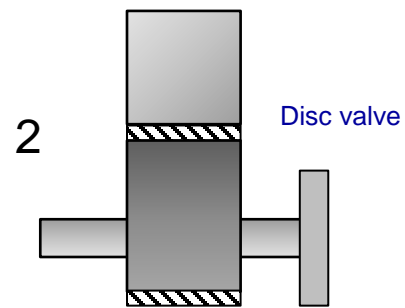
# The Morphology Chart

To produce power using high pressure air							
	Functions/Mean	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	To convert pressure energy to kinetic	Turbine	In-line reciprocating piston	Axial reciprocating piston	Radial reciprocating piston		
2	To convert linear motion to rotative	Crank	Offset circular cam	Lobed cam	Rack and pinion	Scotch Yoke	None
3	To time air supply and exhaust	Shaft mounted disc valve	Shaft mounted spindle valve	Camshaft	Electronic	None	
4	To reduce speed	Gear train	None				
5	To regulate inlet / outlet	Poppett valve	Disc valve	Spindle valve	Reed valve	None	

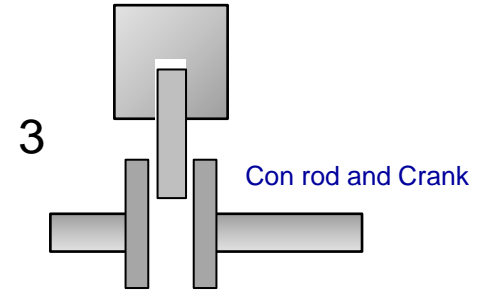
# The Options



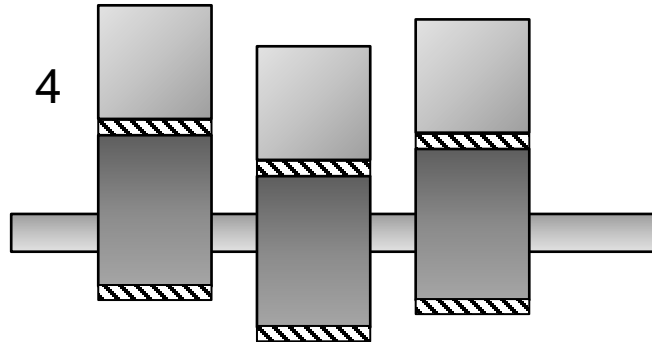
1D. 2B, 3B, 4B, 5C



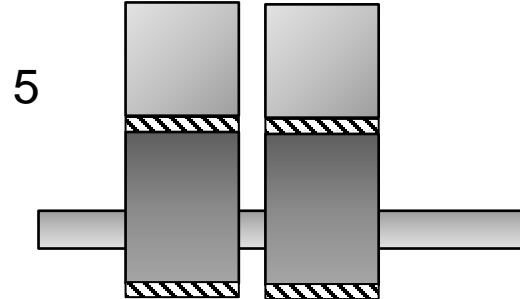
1D. 2B, 3A, 4B, 5C



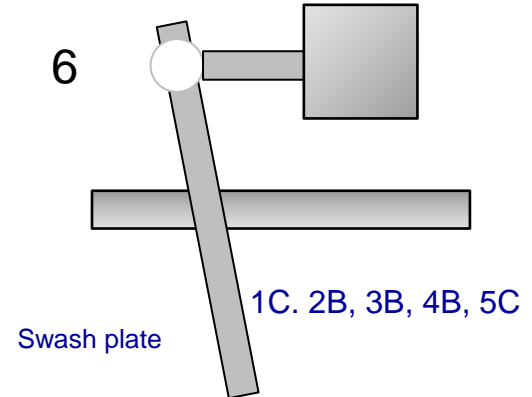
1D. 2A, 3B, 4B, 5C



1B. 2B, 3B, 4B, 5C



1D\*. 2B, 3B, 4B, 5C  
• Double power



Swash plate

1C. 2B, 3B, 4B, 5C

# Rough Order of Magnitude Calculations (ROM)

- It is useful to establish the physical size of the motor by some ROM calculations.

Nett power	$W_n$
Efficiency	$\eta$
Minimum gross power	$W_g$
Pressure	$P$
Speed	$w$
Torque	$T$
Force	$F$
Radius of application of Force	$r$

$$W = T\omega$$

$$T = \frac{W}{\omega}$$

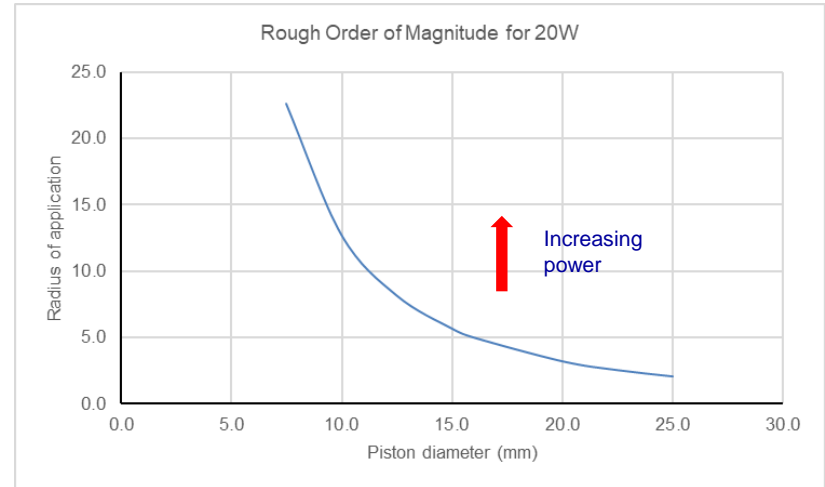
$$T = F \cdot r$$

$$F = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \cdot P$$

$$\frac{W}{\omega} = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \cdot P \cdot r$$

$$\frac{4W}{\omega \cdot \pi \cdot P} = D^2 \cdot r$$

$$r = \frac{4W}{\omega \cdot \pi \cdot P \cdot D^2}$$



For constant  $D$ ,  $P$  and  $\omega$   
then  $r \propto c \cdot W$

# The Initial Selection

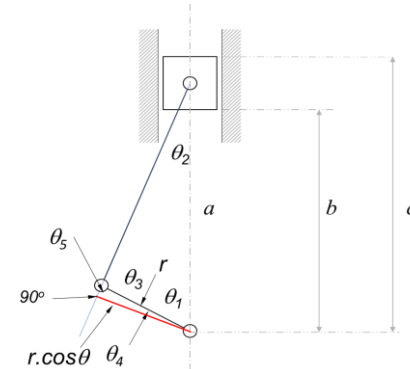
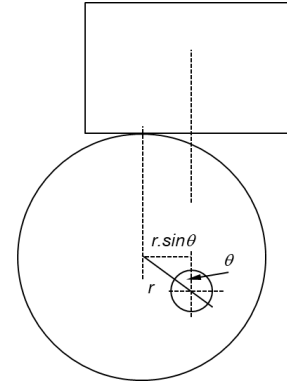
- There are many options in the Morphology Chart so there needs to be a selection of the most likely for further work and elimination the others.
- It is based on engineering judgement which may turn out to be incorrect with further study so it is vital that the rationale is recorded in case it has to be revisited.

		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Power 12W 600 rpm $\eta$ 60%	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
2	As Rivale	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow
3	Cost	Green	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Red
4	Available March 2023	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green
5	Fit the current rig	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green

- Option 1 worth pursuing.
- Option 2 is difficult to seal and may take longer to design.
- Option 3 does not incorporate the needle roller bearing but has the potential for more power so worth a consideration, cost differential with AM is unlikely to be an issue.
- Option 4 Likely to be more expensive, more parts to make and assemble with
- Option 5 Basically as Option 1 keep in mind if there is a power shortfall.
- Option 6 Technically difficult likely to be more expensive.

# Converting Linear Motion to Rotary

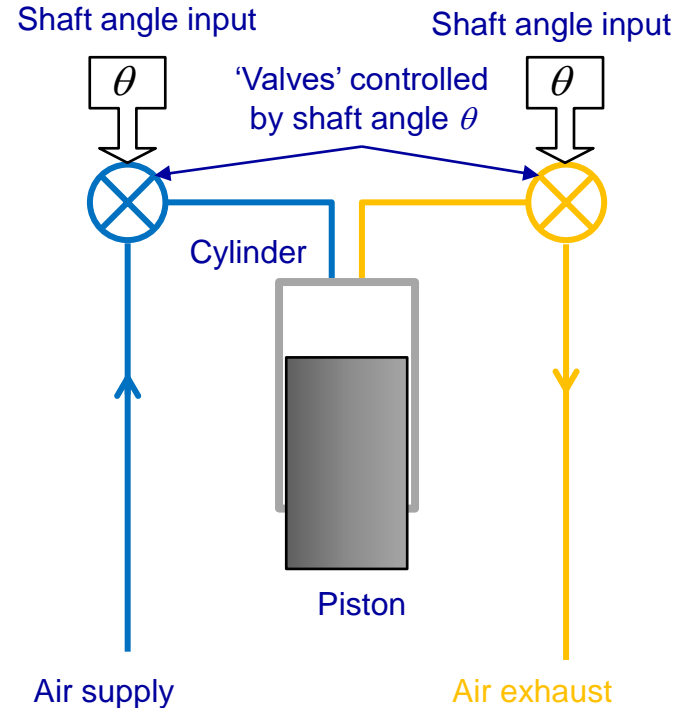
- The radius of application of the piston force is a function
  - of the output shaft angle rotationand
  - the offset for the offset cam,  $r$or
  - the crank throw,  $r$
- The crank calculation is slightly more complex but a similar spreadsheet can be constructed.



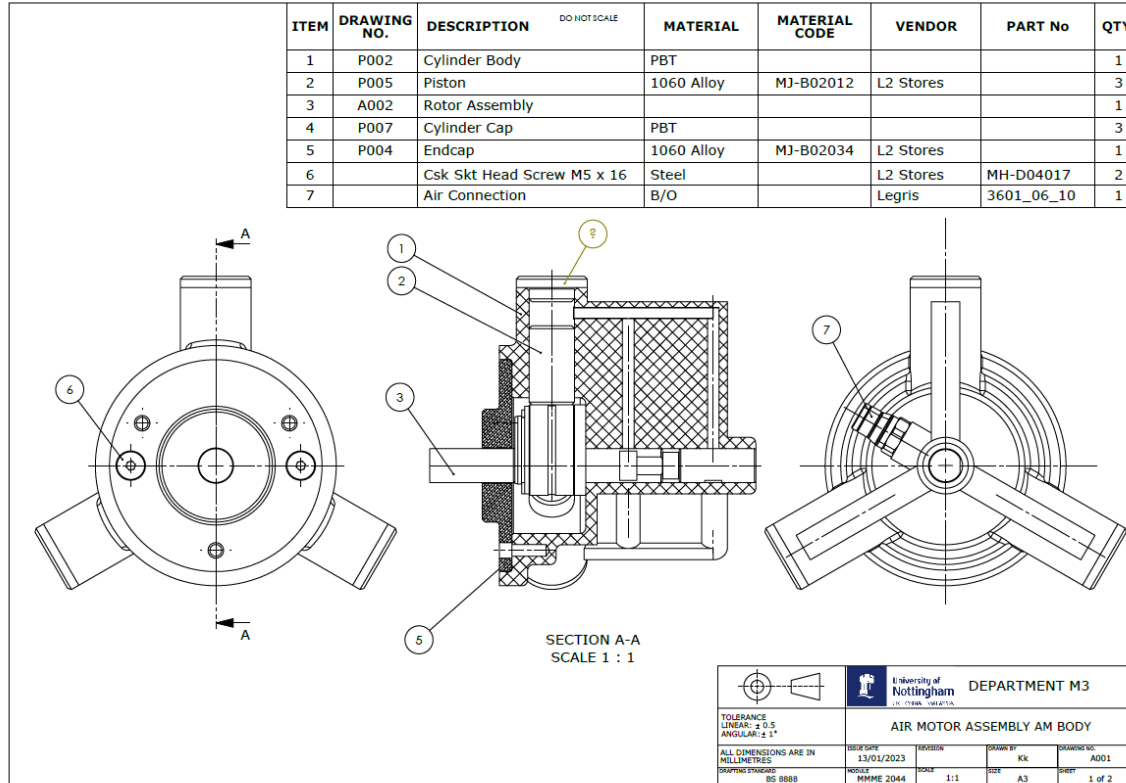


# Air Supply and Timing

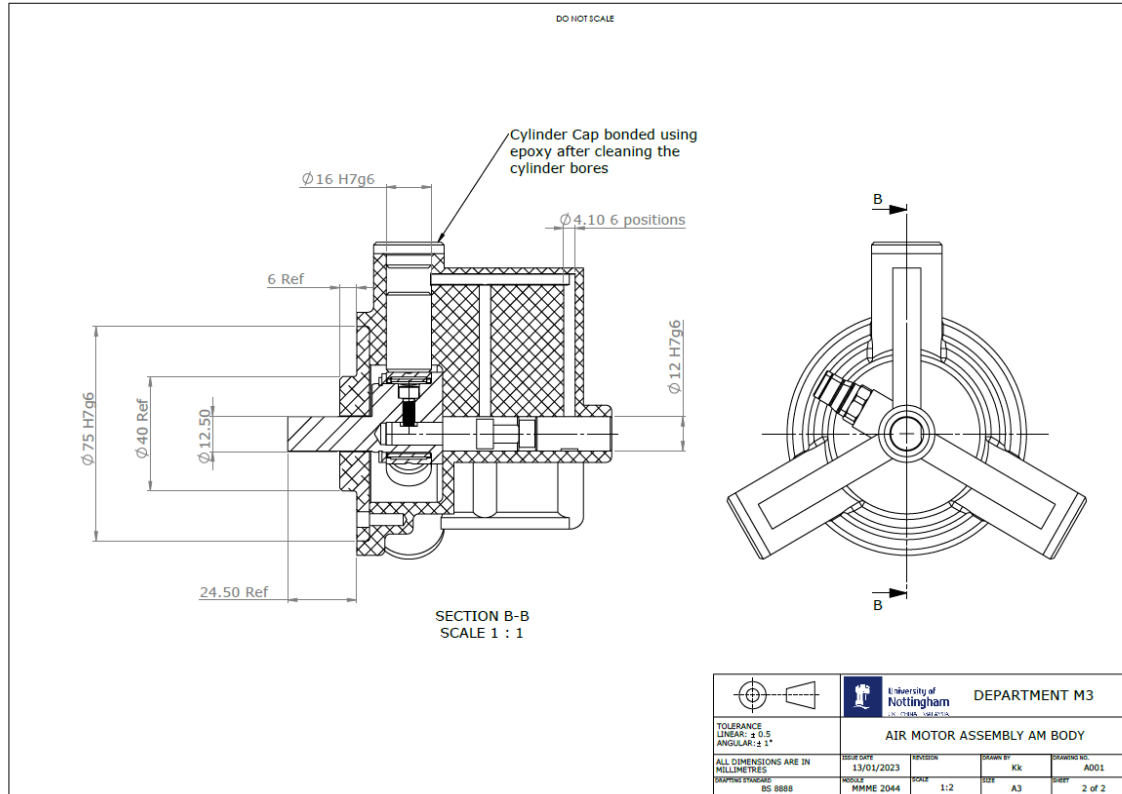
- Pressurised air needs to be introduced into the cylinder and exhausted at the optimum points of the piston stroke.
- The timing for both is a function of the output shaft angle.
- Each cylinder has to be fed and exhausted in turn.
- A spreadsheet is a convenient way of modelling the combination of inlet/exhaust timing and the radius of application.



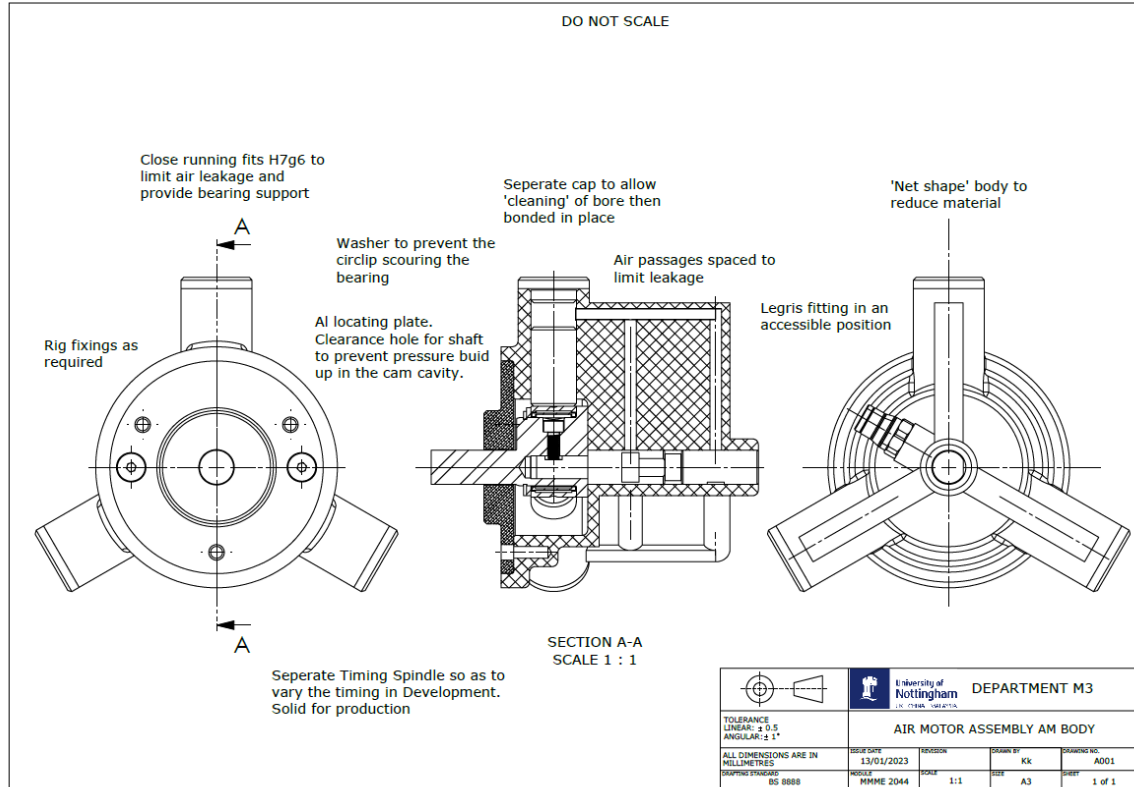
# Air Motor – Basic General Arrangement



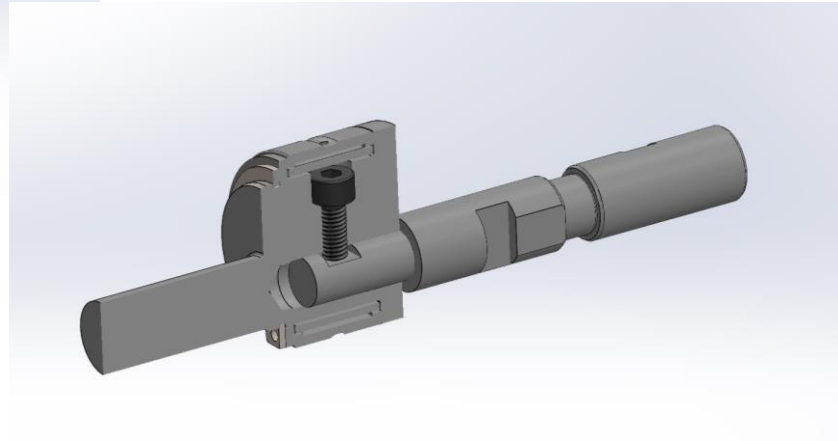
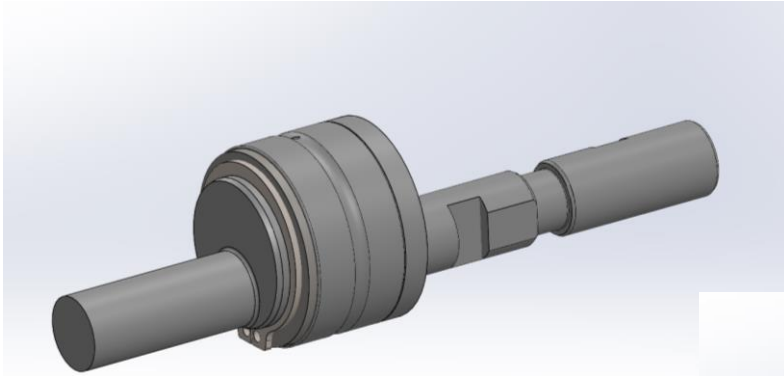
# Air Motor – Basic General Arrangement



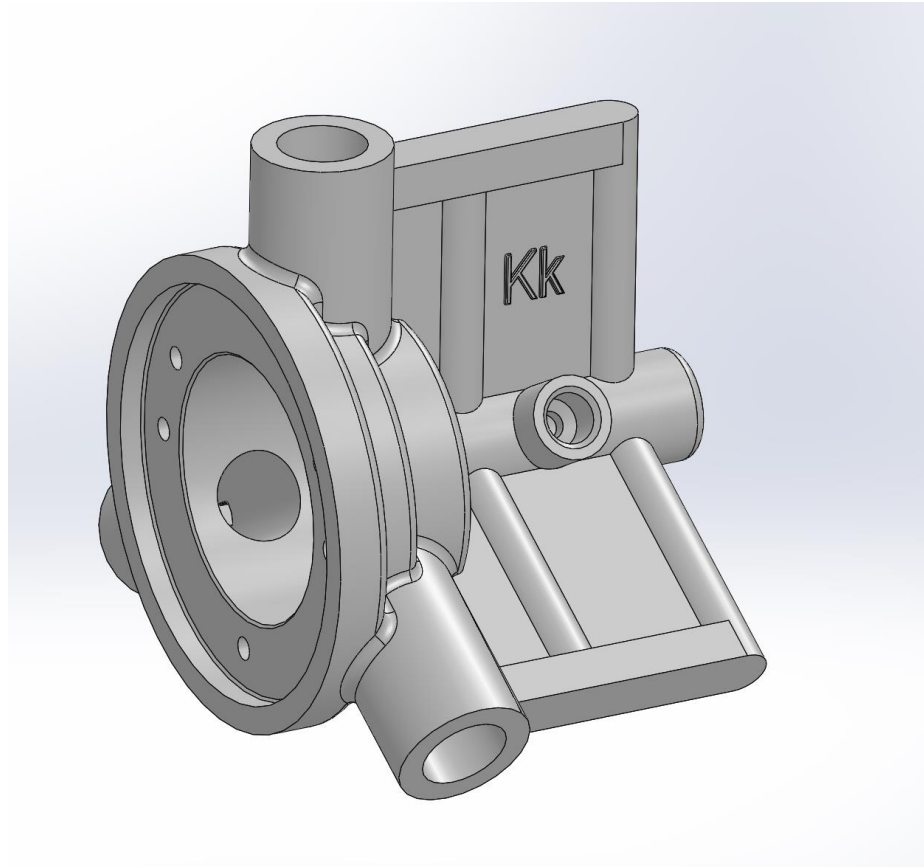
# Design Features



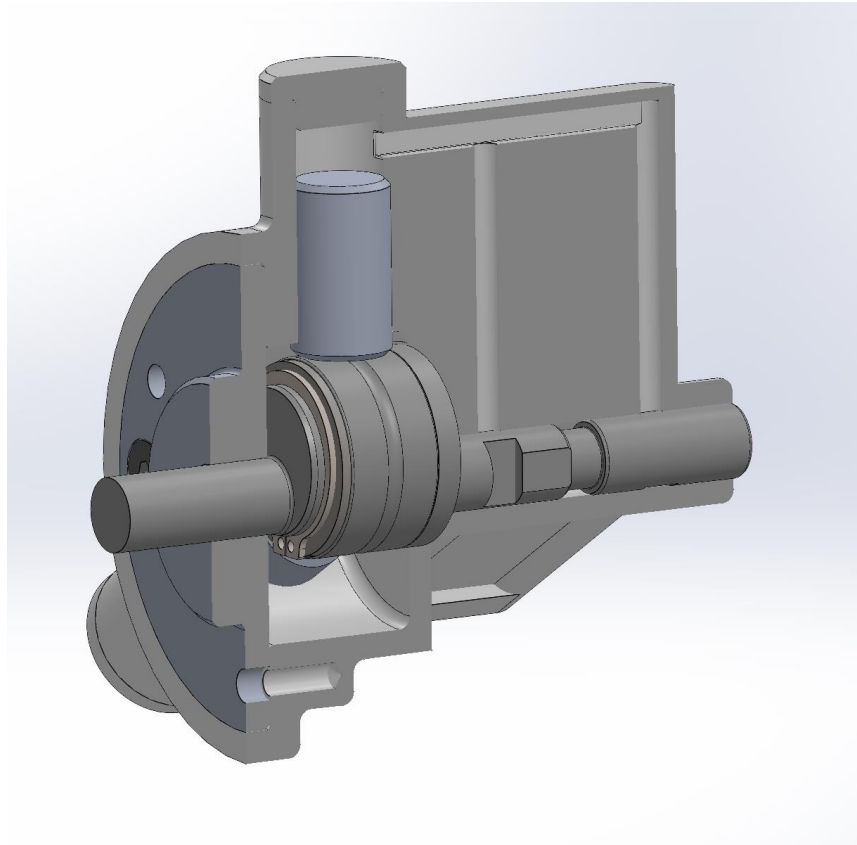
# The Rotor Assembly - Basic



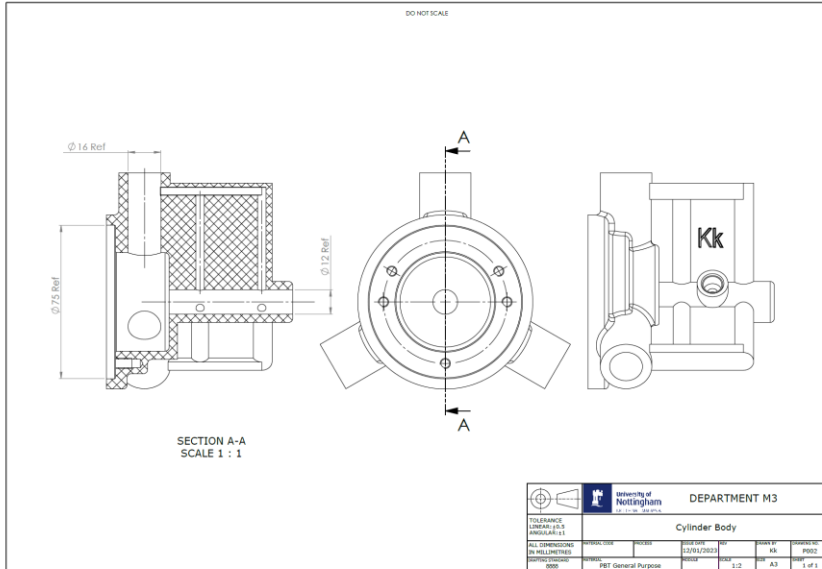
# The Cylinder Body



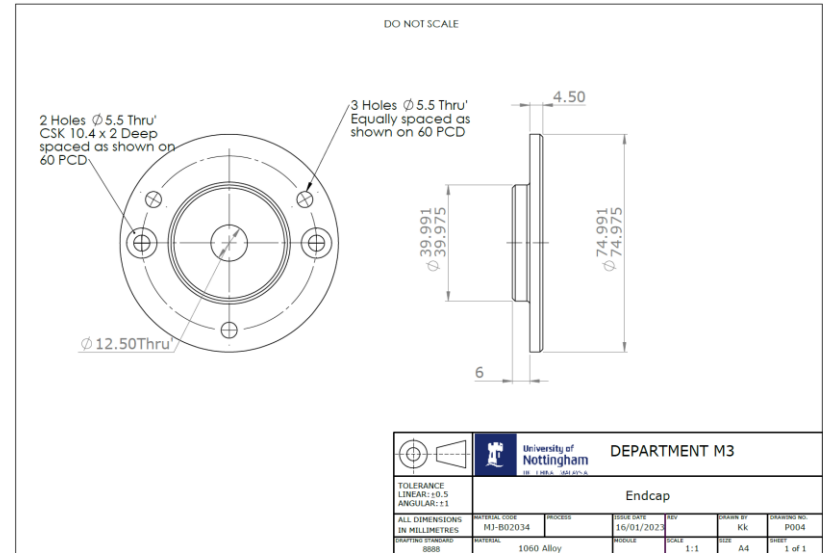
# Air Motor - Basic



# Detail Drawings



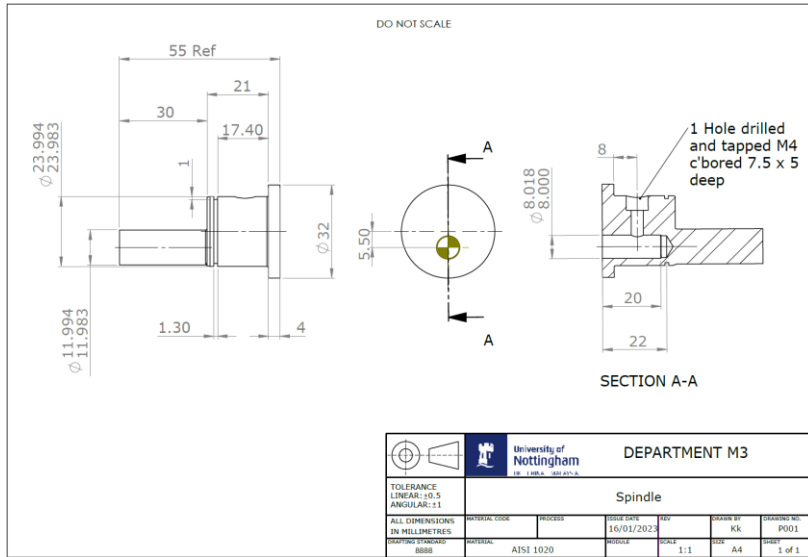
SOLIDWORKS Educational Product. For Instructional Use Only.



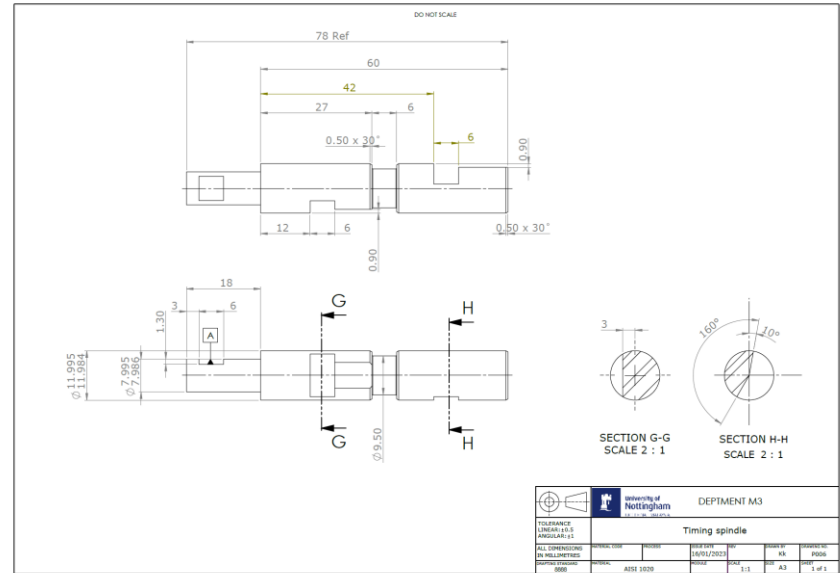
SOLIDWORKS Educational Product. For Instructional Use Only.



# Detail Drawings

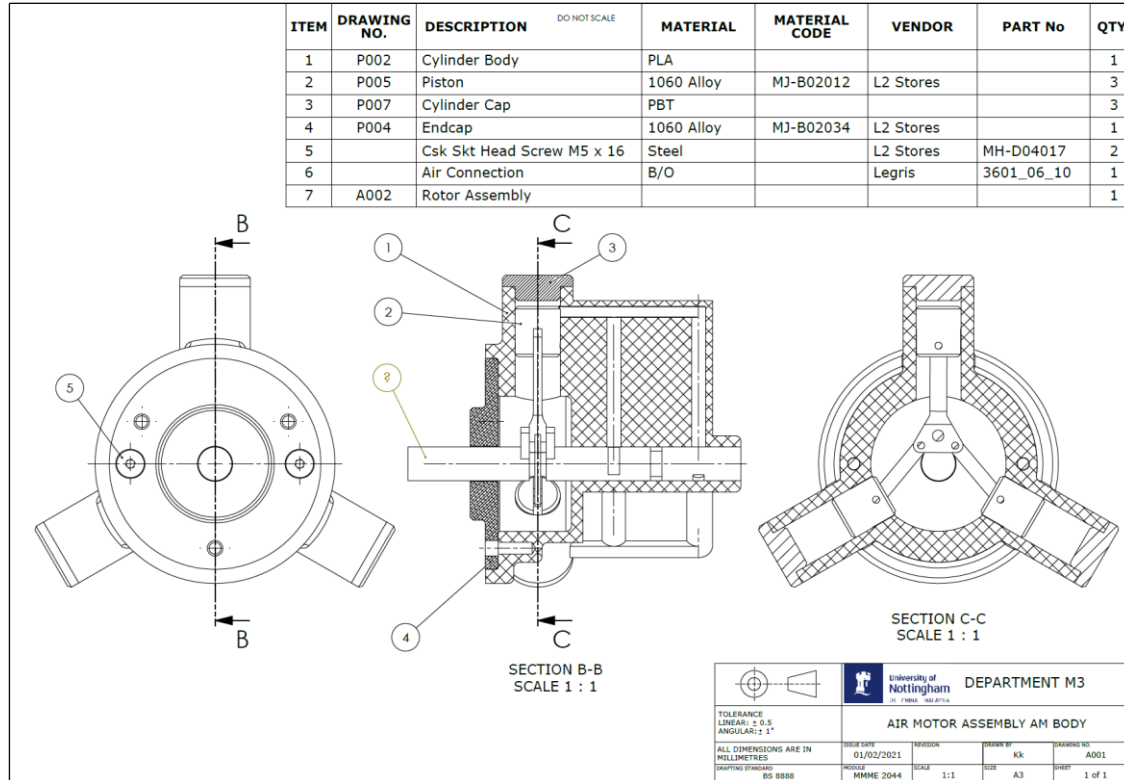


SOLIDWORKS Educational Product. For Instructional Use Only.

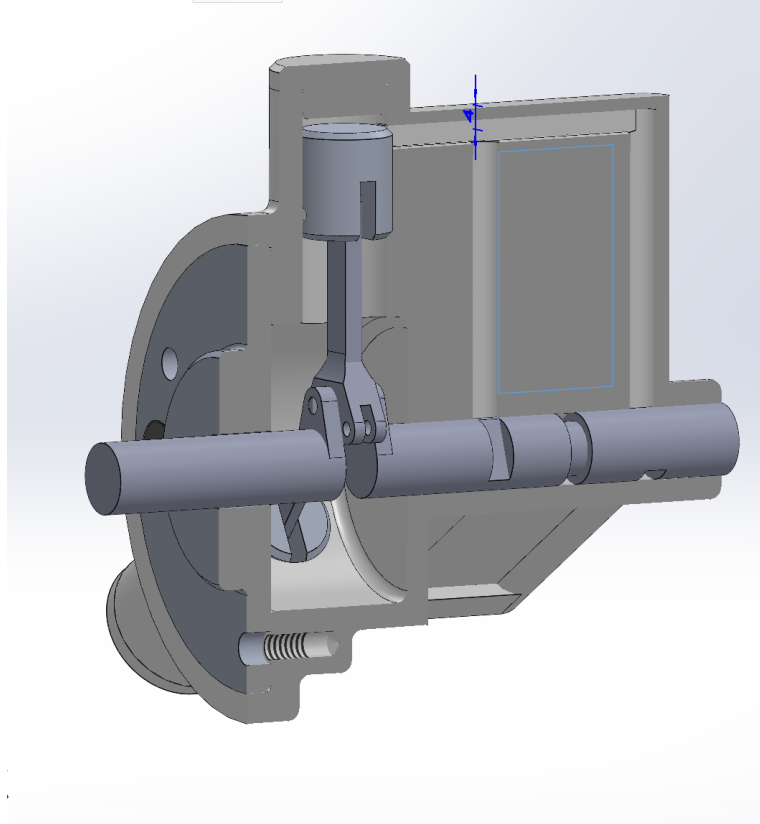


SOLIDWORKS Educational Product. For Instructional Use Only.

# Air Motor - Cranked

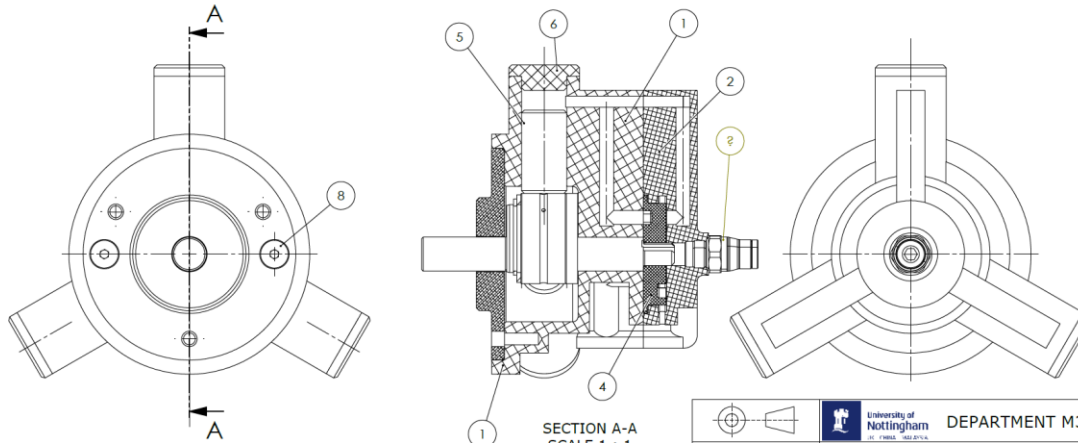




# Air Motor - Cranked



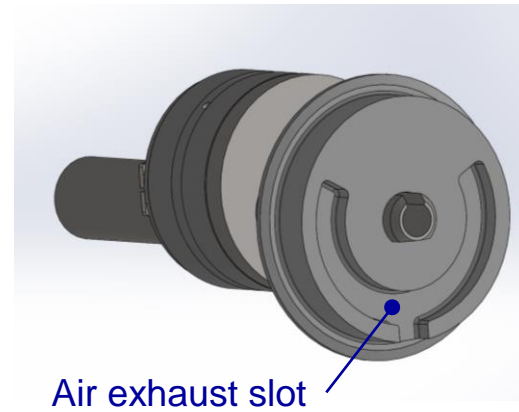
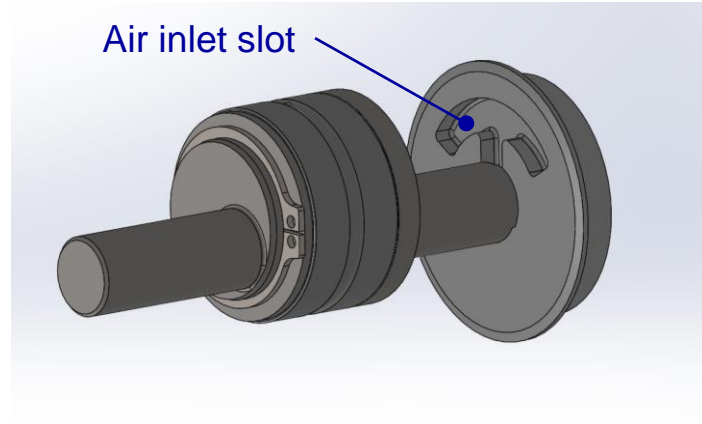
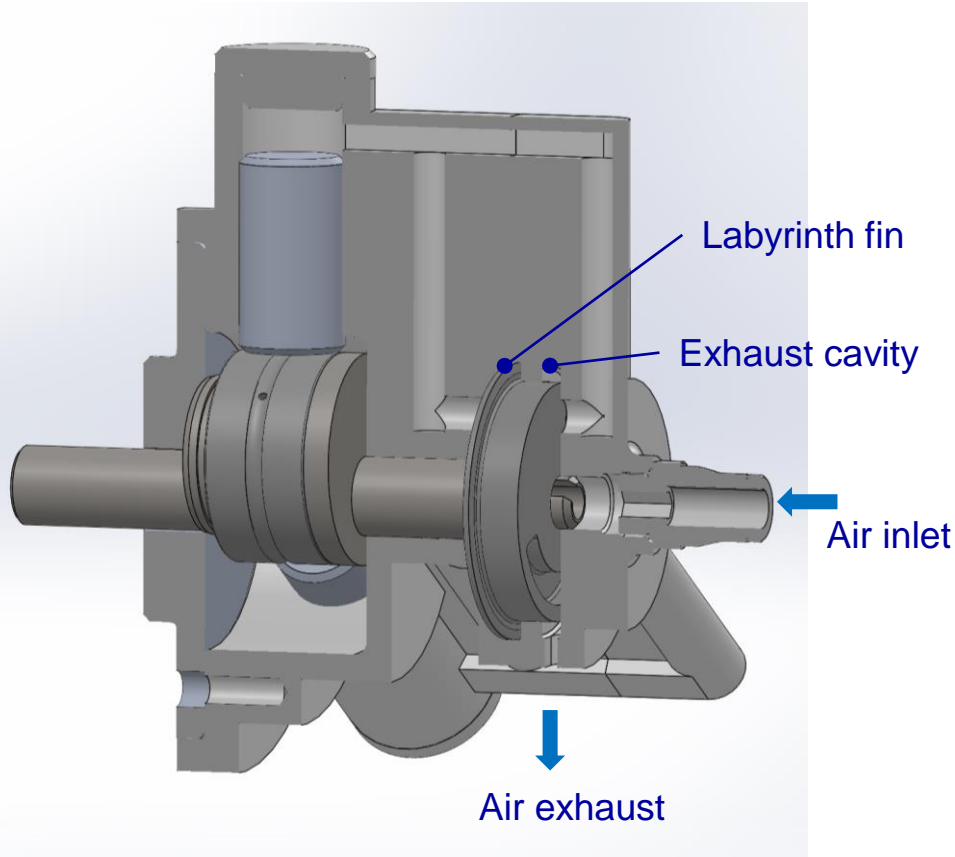
# Air Motor - Rotary Valve

ITEM	DRAWING NO.	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT SCALE	MATERIAL	MATERIAL CODE	VENDOR	PART No	QTY.
1	P002	Cylinder Body		PBT General Purpose				1
2	P009	Exhaust Manifold		PBT General Purpose				1
3		Air Connection		B/O		Legris		1
4	A002	Distributor Assembly						1
5	P005	Piston		1060 Alloy	MJ-B02012	L2 Stores		3
6	P007	Cylinder Cap		PBT General Purpose				3
7	P004	Endcap		1060 Alloy	MJ-B02034	L2 Stores		1
8		Csk Skt Head Screw M5 x 10		Steel		L2 Stores	MH-D04014	2



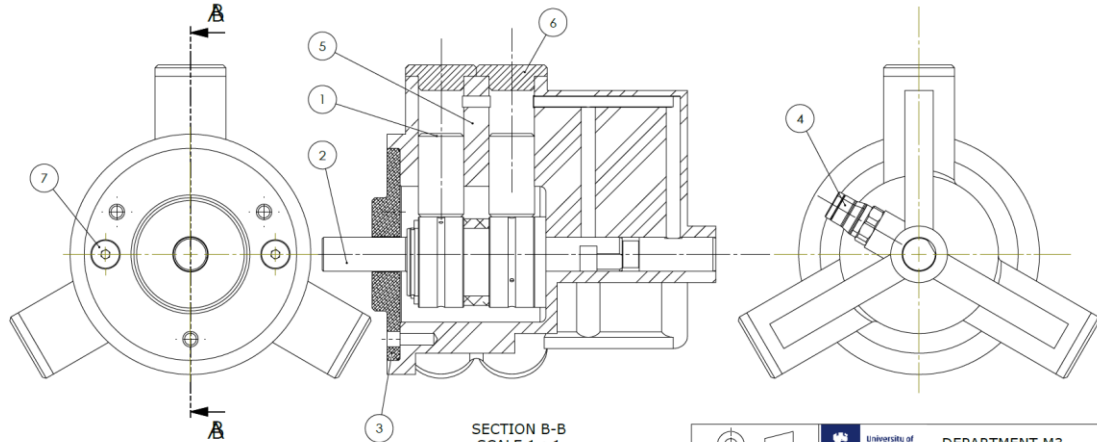
		 <b>DEPARTMENT M3</b> <small>ST. COLLEGE, NG8 2TU</small>	
<b>AIR MOTOR - ROTARY VALVE</b>			
<small>           TOLERANCE            LINEAR: ± 0.5            ANGULAR: ± 1°         </small>	<small>           ISSUE DATE            01/02/2021         </small>	<small>           REVISION            Kk         </small>	<small>           DRAWING NO.            A001         </small>
<small>           ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN            MILLIMETRES         </small>	<small>           NUMBER            DS 8888         </small>	<small>           SCALE            1:2         </small>	<small>           SIZE            A3         </small>
		<small>           SHEET            1 of 1         </small>	

# Air Motor - Rotary Valve



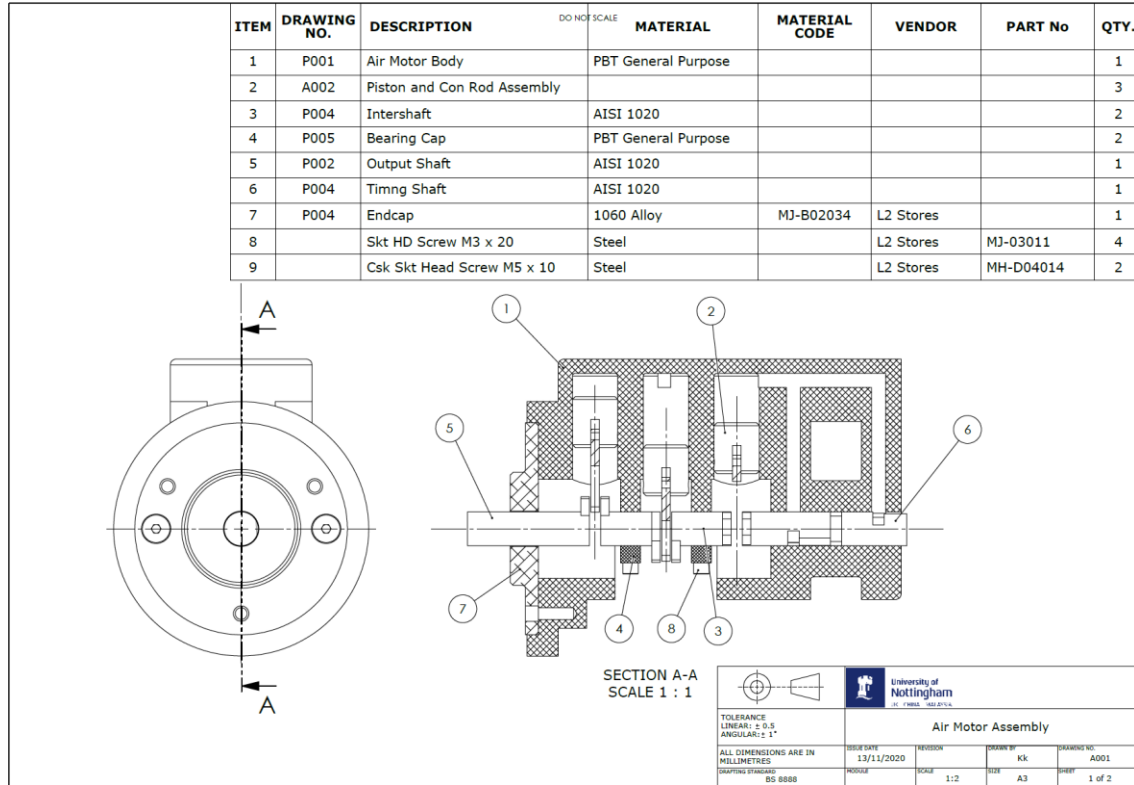
# Air Motor – Twin Cylinder

ITEM	DRAWING NO.	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT SCALE	MATERIAL	MATERIAL CODE	VENDOR	PART No	QTY.
1	P005	Piston		1060 Alloy	MJ-B02012	L2 Stores		6
2	A002	Rotor Assembly						1
3	P004	Endcap		1060 Alloy	MJ-B02034	L2 Stores		1
4		Air Connection		B/O		Legris	3601_06_10	1
5	A001	Cylinder Body		Nylon 12				1
6	P007	Cylinder Cap		Nylon 12				6
7		Csk Skt Head Screw M5 x 10		Steel		L2 Stores	MH-D04014	2

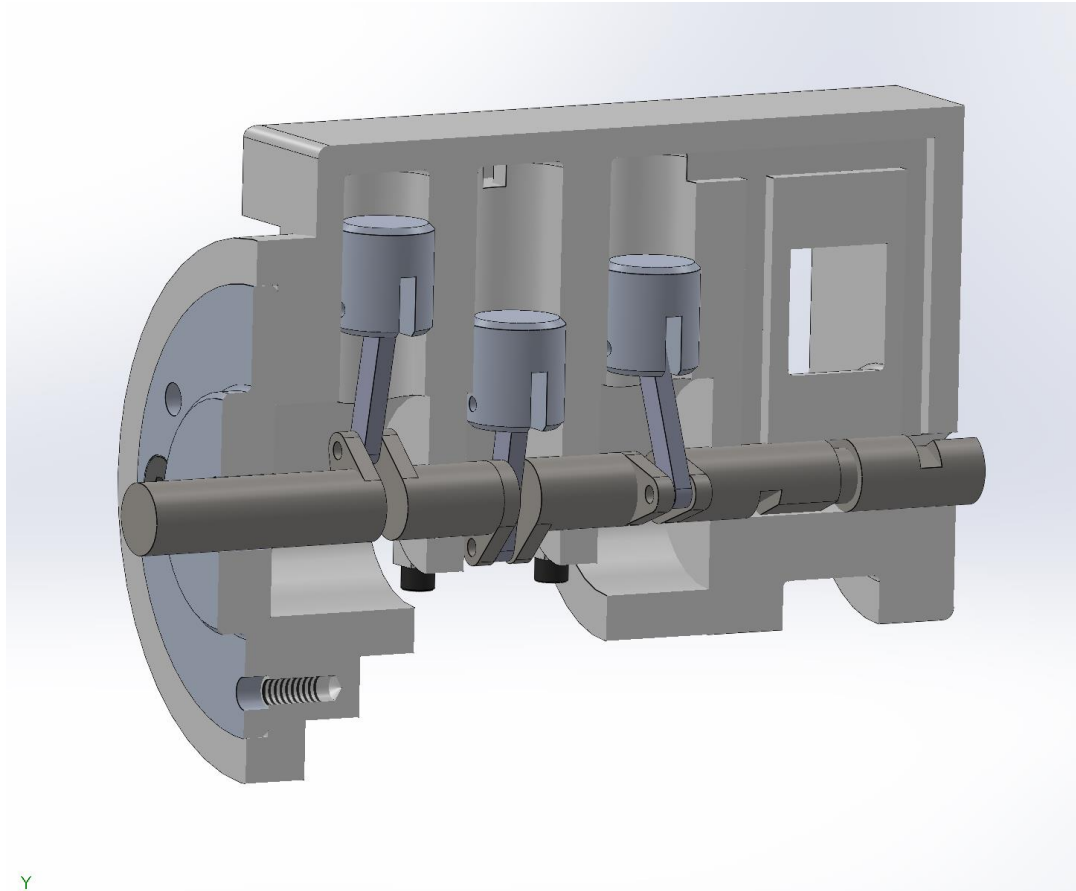


				DEPARTMENT M3	
TOLERANCE LINEAR: $\pm 0.5$ ANGULAR: $\pm 1^\circ$					
AIR MOTOR ASSEMBLY AM BODY					
ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES		ISSUE DATE 14/01/2023	REVISION	DRAWN BY Kk	DRAWING NO. A001
DRAFTING STANDARD BS 8888	MODEL MMME 2044	SCALE 1:1	SIZE A3	SHEET 1 of 1	

# Air Motor - Inline



# Air Motor - Inline







University of  
**Nottingham**

UK | CHINA | MALAYSIA

**Department of Mechanical, Materials &  
Manufacturing Engineering  
Design, Manufacture and Project  
MMME 2044**

Air Motor Feedback  
Professor G E Kirk