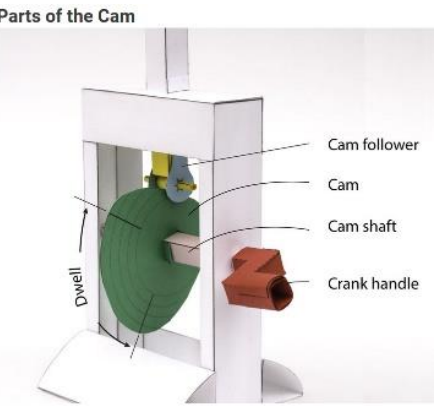
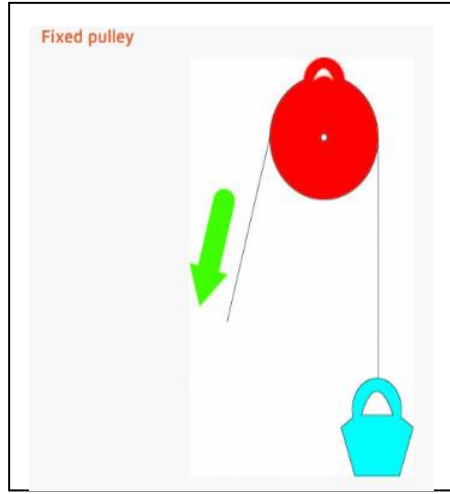
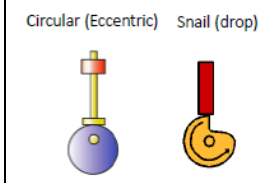


Key Vocabulary

Mechanism	Collection of parts that work together to create movement e.g. a bicycle.
Lever	Simple machine that turns on a pivot and helps us to lift heavy objects.
Load	Word used to describe an object being lifted by a lever.
Pivot	Central point where something can turn e.g. elbow is a pivot point for the arm.
Pulley	A wheel (fixed to an axle) with a groove in it to guide a rope or cable that is lifting a heavy object.
Linkage	Made by connecting together rigid links or levers into a system of levers.
Cams	A way of changing rotary motion into movement that goes back and forth. These are often used in moving toys like automata (look life-like).
Net	net of a 3D shape is what it looks like if it is opened out flat . A net can be folded up to make a 3D shape.



Examples



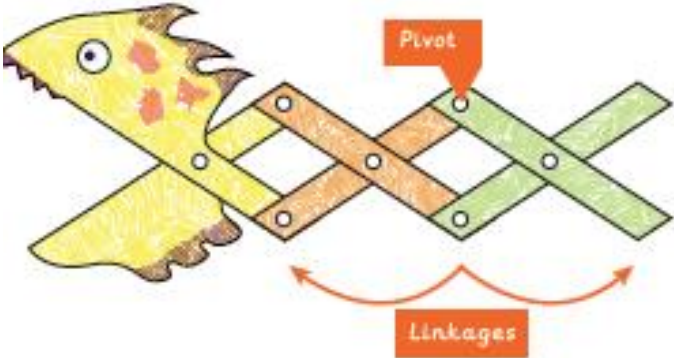
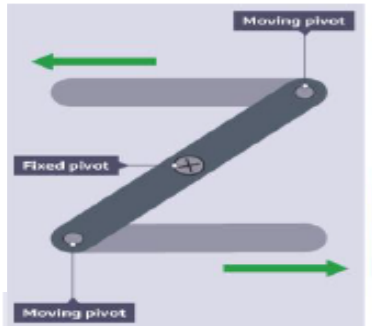
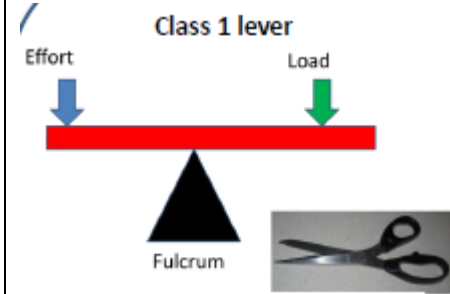
Cams
A CAM changes the input motion, which is usually rotary motion, to a reciprocating motion of the follower.

A cam mechanism has two parts: cam and follower



Basic lever

Levers use mechanical advantage to make lifting or applying pressure easier. All levers are made of a bar and a pivot, called a fulcrum. Levers have 3 main parts:
Effort – amount of force applied by user
Fulcrum – where the lever pivots
Load – weight that needs to be moved



The **class 1** lever has the fulcrum between the effort and the load, for example when using a hammer claw to remove a nail.

