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SHOCK ON ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS IN TRACK-LAYING AND WHEELED VEHICLES

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Project 2145

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# FOREWORD

This is the seventh semiannual progress report on a research program being carried on in the Department of Electrical Engineering of The University of Michigan.

Most of the material reported here represents the endeavor of Harris Olson, who has devoted his full time to this program. The project has benefited from the counsel of Professor Jesse Ormondroyd of the Department of Engineering Mechanics.

> H. S. Bull Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering

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#### ABSTRACT

This is the seventh semiannual progress report for this project. This report, with the approval of the project's contracting officer at the Detroit Tank Arsenal, does not cover an exact time period, but summarizes the development of the rotary-drum impact tester for miniature incandescent lamps.

In addition to reviewing the background, the report contains a description of the tester and its principal accessories, and complete working drawings.

#### OBJECTIVE

The objectives of the research project are:

- 1. To design, study, and evaluate a new miniature lamp impact tester which may possibly supplant the impact testers now being used.
- 2. To study presently accepted methods of impacttesting vehicular lamps and to determine specifications for governing such tests.
- 3. To determine practicable means of increasing the operational life of incandescent lamps used in tactical military vehicles, particularly with reference to their resistance to mechanical shock and vibration.

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Experimental and theoretical evidence indicates the rotary-drum impact tester to be a simple, inexpensive, and reliable test instrument.
- 2. Working drawings are available for this rotary-drum tester to fabricate it for the impact testing of lamps having either an S-8 or G-6 bulb and a single contact bayonet candelabra base.
- 3. It is recommended that this machine be used for the impact testing or evaluation of miniature lamps in the two sizes for which lamp holders are now designed.

#### I. BACKGROUND OF THE ROTARY-DRUM TESTER DEVELOPMENT

#### A. BASIS FOR DESIGN

Several types of impact machines have been designed and built for lamp testing purposes by industrial concerns and test agencies. The one developed by Chrysler for testing miniature lamps, which has been described in previous reports under the heading of the Arsenal lamp impact-test machine, is one of the better known and widely used devices for impact testing. The erratic and inconsistent behavior initially observed in this tester has been largely eliminated by several modifications in the structure and in the operating specifications which resulted from studies carried out under this research project. I

With these modifications it has become a fairly reliable testing device, as shown by the results of two series of correlation tests conducted by several cooperating agencies.  $^2$ 

There are still a number of basic disadvantages; the replacement cost is high (estimated as high as \$7000), it has a high noise level when operating, a large size and weight, and a need for frequent careful lubrication, cleaning, and routine maintenance. The noise is so disturbing that the majority of the installations are in sound-insulated cubicles. One further disadvantage this machine will have for some time is a lack of confidence in the test results by the operators. The modified machines will have to be operated for some time, and careful records kept, to build and maintain this confidence.

# B. CONCEPTION OF A SIMPLIFIED IMPACT TESTER

It was pointed out in the theoretical analysis of the Arsenal tester that the necessary acceleration of the lamp filament could be attained by a simpler method than that employed in this machine; for example, dropping the bulbs themselves through a distance of 1/32 inch and letting them bounce would apply as much stress to the filament as was attained by the operation of the heavy tester. 5

The analysis also indicated that the considerable mass of the machine's moving parts served as an elastic cushion between the anvil and the lamp filament. Consequently the strident fury of the machine led to a gentle result. The logical step in a new approach to an impact device involved the reduction of this cushioning to a minimum. It seemed likely that an arrangement could be made whereby the lamp would be dropped onto a relatively inelastic surface to excite the filament. This belief was confirmed by comparing relative vibrating amplitudes for a filament excited first on an Arsenal-type Tester and then by releasing the lamp from a distance

above a masonite surface equal to the drop. 4 The free drop gave consistently greater amplitude of vibration.

#### C. PILOT MODEL

A device was constructed to embody these ideas. This pilot model consisted of a cylindrical wooden drum turned by a motor and a lamp-holding device which supported the lamp envelope in a horizontal position on the upper surface of the drum. The drum had four uniformly spaced steps or offsets cut parallel to the axis of rotation. As the drum was rotated, the lamp was raised and dropped 3/32 inch as it encountered each step. The excitation of the lamp filament produced by this model proved to be more than ample for practical testing purposes. Reduction of the offset tended to produce lamp failures consistent with expectations.

#### II. DESCRIPTION OF THE ROTARY-DRUM TESTER

The present form of the rotary-drum tester has evolved from the pilot model previously described. The first enlarged model to embody the essential features of this design is illustrated in Fig. 1.5 It could accommodate 10 B-12 lamps, but was also designed to test 20 G-6 lamps and proportionate numbers of other sizes. It is interesting to note that the only features of this tester which seemed to require any change after exhaustive tests were the lamp holders.

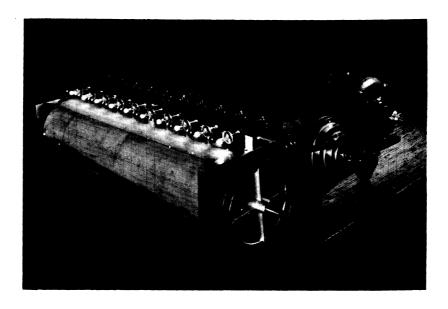


Fig. 1. Principal structural features of the first rotary-drum impact tester.

Figure 2 shows the rotary-drum tester in its present form with a rack of G-6 lamps mounted for testing. It is quite evident from this illustration that

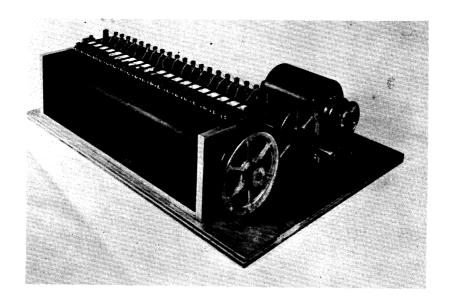


Fig. 2. The modified rotary-drum impact tester with a rack of G-6 lamps mounted for testing.

the tester components have only been changed slightly to take advantage of design improvements. The machine, which is  $30 \times 21$  inches and weighs 80 pounds, can be easily handled and requires a relatively small bench space.

The basic machine, of which the rear quarter-view is shown in Fig. 3, is composed of three assemblies: the drive mechanism, the frame, and the cam. The purposes of the unit and the frame are self-explanatory, but it should be noted that each is composed of materials and parts that can be readily obtained, and can be fabricated with simple basic tools. The dimensional tolerances that are specified for most of the parts are readily obtainable.

The cam, partially disassembled and shown in Fig. 4, has 21-13/16 inches of test length and is unique in that the offset can be adjusted up to approximately 1/8 inch by a simple procedure to be explained later. The length of this cam is adequate to accommodate either 20 G-6 or S-8 lamps and proportionate numbers of larger lamps. The cam material is such that it can be operated in normal environments with little or no dimensional changes due to moisture or heat.

The operating principle of the tester can be explained quite readily. As the cam is rotated, the lamps are raised and dropped onto a relatively inelastic surface. This impact loading excites the filaments in a two-noded mode of free vibration with a large enough amplitude to cause ultimate failure. The two factors of the cam that govern the lamp's velocity of impact, which is the most important factor in producing filament deflection, are the cam's offset and speed of rotation. The theoretical relation of these two factors to the total relative velocity of impact was derived in a previous report. This relationship is supported by experimental evidence, since it was found that by increasing the

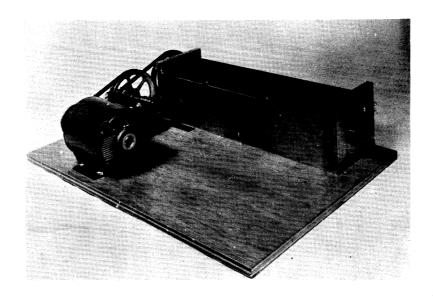


Fig. 3. The basic impact tester showing the drive mechanism, the frame, and the cam.

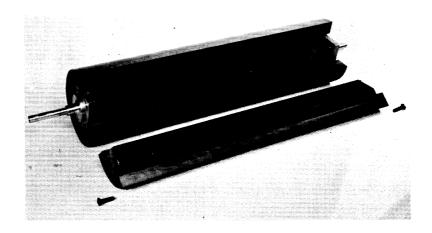


Fig. 4. The cam, partially disassembled, of the impact tester.

cam offset and/or the cam speed the velocity of impact was increased, the mortality rate increased, and the filaments tended to fail by plastic deformation instead of by fatigue. The borderline between these two types of failure is apparently at or near 8 inches per second.

The present type of lamp holder, shown with G-6 bulbs in Fig. 5, has evolved from the original model in which the lamps were soldered onto a pivoted brass arm. 7 The holders have been modified to permit quicker installation of lamps with either aluminum or brass bases into a spring clip unit, and a bulb-insertion tool that can be used for the G-6 or S-8 lamps simplifies the insertion or removal of lamps from the spring clips. Electrical contact is obtained through the steel clip on the base and a spring contact at the rear. Each lampholder unit can be removed from the tester frame quickly and easily, which also

permits the mounting of different lamp types.

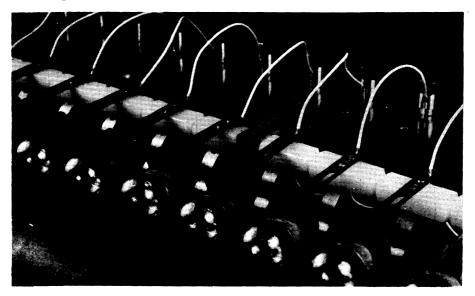


Fig. 5. Method of lamp attachment on the rotary-drum tester.

It was previously pointed out that the velocity of impact is the most important factor in producing filament deflection. The lamp holder, considered as a pendulum, which rotates around the pivot, also affects this velocity of impact. By experimental evidence and calculation it has been determined that the linear velocity is from 7.27 to 7.8 inches per second for a lamp holder of the type now used. Each lamp type has a holder designed for it according to its physical size, i.e., the impact point on the envelope is always maintained at 2 inches from the pivot center.

#### III. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ROTARY-DRUM TESTER

The rotary-drum impact tester for miniature lamps was designed to be a simple, inexpensive, and reliable testing device. The proper procedure for its installation and maintenance will now be discussed.

#### A. INSTALLATION

The rotary-drum tester can be installed in almost any environment. The ambient temperature must always be kept below 150°F, and the machine must be mounted on a fairly stable base that is reasonably level. This base could easily be a bench top or a movable laboratory table that has a reasonable degree of stability. It would be desirable to have a protected storage space nearly for lamp holders not in use, and a small work area for loading and unloading the test racks. It will be assumed that the necessary power and control units are nearby.

Adjustment of the cam's offset is effected by "cracking" or slightly

loosening the eight clamping screws (RD 3-16) with a hexagonal wrench through the frame as shown in Fig. 6. Once the cam plates are loosened, the four cam quarters may be moved by gently tapping with the palm of the hand or some other resilient material. The cam should be offset for counter-clockwise rotation when viewed from the driven end. As the offset is changed, it may be roughly checked with feeler gauges; final checks should be made with a dial indicator mounted on the frame in a manner similar to that shown in Fig. 7. Caution should be used to keep the periphery of the cam assembly true in addition to setting the offset accurately. When the adjustment is completed at one end, its cam plate is locked by the four screws and the procedure is repeated at the other end. The first end should be rechecked upon completing the setting at the second end, and the offset and rise for each quarter should be recorded for future reference and rechecks.

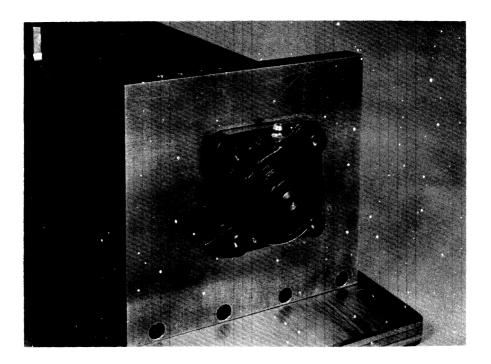


Fig. 6. Method used to loosen the clamping screws on the cam.

The driving unit consists of the motor, two belts, assorted pulleys, and a jack shaft. The tension of the belt from the drum to the jack shaft can be adjusted by moving either the tester frame and/or the jack shaft forward or backward to obtain about 1/4 inch deflection of the V-belt when moderately depressed at the midpoint. The second belt should be similarly adjusted for tension by moving the motor either forward or backward when the correct drum speed is obtained by adjusting the variable sheave on the motor shaft.

Included with the present design are lamp holders for the G-6 lamp (shown in Fig. 8) and for the S-8 lamp. Both lamp holders are basically the same except for the spring clips which position the lamp to locate the point of impact a prescribed distance from the pivot.

Before initial use of the lamp holder, the necessary fuses (RD 5-35)

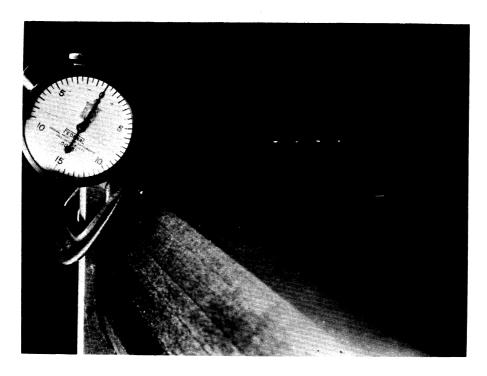


Fig. 7. Suggested method of checking the offset and the periphery of the cam.

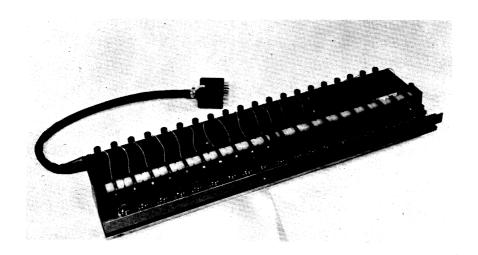


Fig. 8. G-6 lamp rack attached to its loading fixture.

should be installed underneath the plate, and the control cable (RD 5-23) connected to the terminals as shown in Fig. 9. Half of the connecting cables (RD 5-19) can be attached by soldering to the spring contact while the unit is in the inverted **position**. The remaining cables can be soldered to the clips in a similar manner when the holder is righted and attached to the mounting jig (RD 5-50 or RD 6-50).

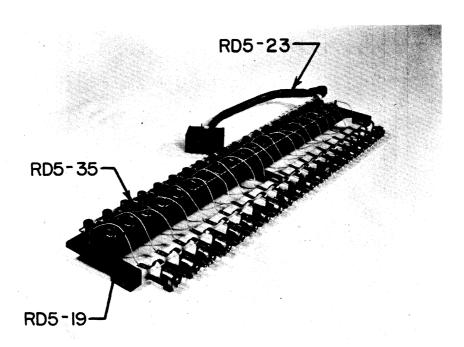


Fig. 9. Bottom view of the G-6 lamp holder for the impact tester.

Lamps are installed in the clips by the following procedure:

- 1. With the gauge RD 5-40, check the spring clip RD 5-17 or RD 6-17 to determine that the opening has not been sprung or become set beyond 9/32 inch. Replace the clip if needed.
  - 2. Clean the spring contact if dirty or corroded.
- 3. Open the spring clip with the bulb-insertion tool as shown in Fig. 10, and slide the lamp into the clip from the front. Under no circumstances should the lamp be forced into the clip from the bottom. The lamp can now be adjusted for filament orientation, and moved forward in the clip until the envelope just strikes the front plate of the mounting jig. Repeat for each station.

Mounting the lamp holder on the tester is a simple and quick operation. After removal from the loading jig the lamp holder is placed on the tester frame and secured with the two screws (RD 5-25). All the connecting cables should then be arranged in neat order as shown in Fig. 2. After the electrical connections are established the machine is ready for operation.

#### B. MAINTENANCE OF THE ROTARY-DRUM TESTER

Maintenance of the rotary-drum tester is held to a minimum because of its simplicity. The maintenance that is required should be done faithfully as test results can be altered by some of these factors. The requirements for the drive mechanism, the lamp holders, and the cam will be discussed in that order.

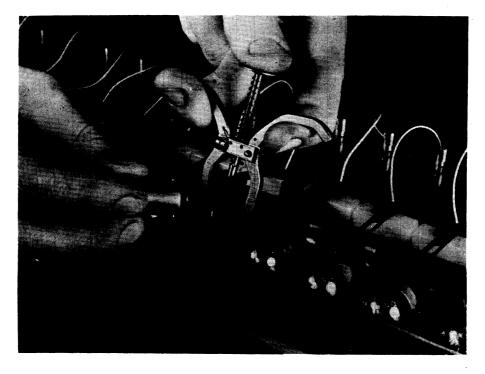


Fig. 10. Correct method of spreading the spring clip for the insertion of a G-6 lamp.

The drive mechanism has two sets of bearings that will need periodic attention. The Sealmaster flange units (RD 2-15) should be greased at a 6 to 12-month interval with a material that conforms to NLGI No. 2 consistency. The grease should be added slowly, with the shaft revolving, until a slight bead appears between the seals. Excess grease should be wiped away.

The bearings (RD 1-12) on the jack shaft should be oiled at periodic intervals consistent for a sleeve-type bearing. The operator should be cautioned not to use an excess amount of oil, since it will merely be sloughed off onto adjacent parts. Felt pads can be secured under the bearings to catch excess oil and to facilitate the cleaning around the bearing. The oil requirements for the motor are stated on its name plate. It has been noted the driving unit has a tendency to become oily and dirty unless a minimum amount of lubrication is used and surrounding areas are wiped periodically.

Several items on the lamp holders (e.g., the connecting cables, bearings, spring clips, and spring contacts) will require some attention. The connecting cables (RD 5-19, etc.) will need to be replaced when the individual strands of the cable start to break between the insulation and the tinned portion. These cables should serve many tests, but the handling of the lamp holder does seem to cause breaks. Group replacement is the most satisfactory method of maintaining the cables.

If the machine is operated in a humid area, the pivot rod (RD 5-20, etc.) has a tendency to rust, especially if any dirt is allowed to accumulate on the rod.

A very light film of oil rubbed onto the rod will eliminate this danger. The bearing (RD 5-15 and 16) occasionally will get a slight amount of dirt imbedded in the shaft hole which will retard the free movement of the pivoted unit. This can be corrected by running a No. 29 drill through the hole to enlarge it to the specified size.

The spring clips (RD 5-17 or RD 6-17) need little or no maintenance except for the removal of any rust which might occur on the base contact surfaces. The rust can be removed with a light abrasive material. If, for any reason, the clip needs replacement, it is suggested that the clip, bearing, contact spring, and connecting cables be replaced as a unit because of the close relationship of these components. The contact spring becomes corroded after use, and needs cleaning at periodic intervals. It is suggested that a typewriter eraser or some other mild abrasive be used for this cleaning.

The cam needs no attention, since the surface seems to wear well. If the edge of a cam quarter should become chipped or broken, it seems likely that the entire drum could be turned down to a smaller diameter. No information is available as to the effect of this operation, but the amount removed should be kept to a minimum, and careful checks made of the subsequent mortality rate.

#### IV. ACCESSORIES FOR USE WITH THE ROTARY-DRUM TESTER

One accessory that might easily prove its worth is an assembly of relays and neon glow lamps which can be arranged to give indication of lamp failures occurring during the "cold" or off portion of each testing cycle, as well as to time the cycling operation and shut down the tester at the conclusion of a predetermined testing period. Figure 11 shows one such device which has been in use by the project for an extended period. The circuit is shown in Fig. 12.

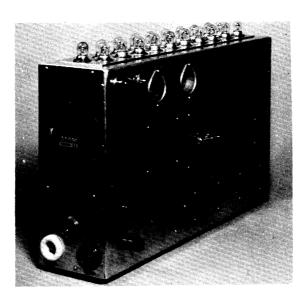


Fig. 11. The unit used by the project for the control and failure indication of impact tests.

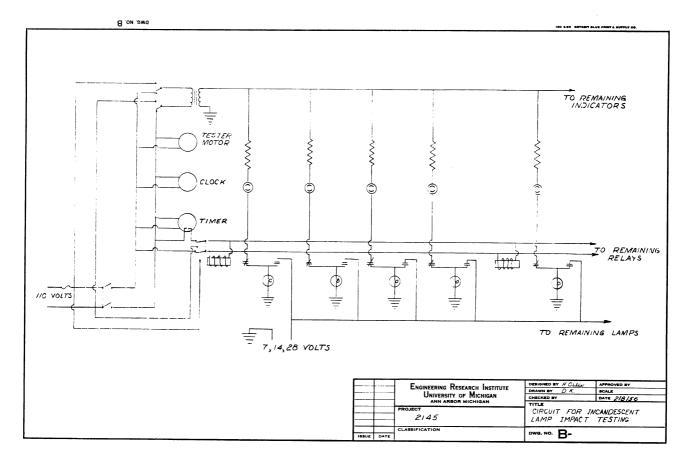


Fig. 12. The circuit used in the control unit for impact tests.

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Shock on Electrical Components in Track-Laying and Wheeled Vehicles, The University of Michigan Engineering Research Institute Semiannual Progress Report No. 3 (Jan. 1, 1955, to June 30, 1955), pp. 4-9.
- 2. Semiannual Progress Report No. 5 (Dec. 2, 1955, to May 31, 1956), pp. 1-24.
- 3. Semiannual Progress Report No. 2 (July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954), p. 25.
- 4. <u>Ibid.</u>, pp. 37-38.
- 5. Semiannual Progress Report No. 3 (Jan. 1, 1955, to June 30, 1955), pp. 18-21.
- 6. Semiannual Progress Report No. 5 (Dec. 2, 1955, to May 31, 1956), p. 33.
- 7. Semiannual Progress Report No. 4 (July 1, 1955, to Dec. 1, 1955), pp. 10-14.
- 8. <u>Tbid.</u>, p. 16.



#### APPENDIX

The tabulation which follows gives the part numbers, part titles, DTA drawing numbers, and the interchangeability of components for the following rotary-drum assemblies: RD 1-10, RD 2-10, RD 3-10, RD 5-10, RD 5-50, RD 5-60, RD 6-10, and RD 6-50. It should be noted that no parts, even though designated by a part number, that can be counted as a hardware item, are listed. The drawings for each assembly and component follow the tabulation in a numerical order of their part or assembly number.

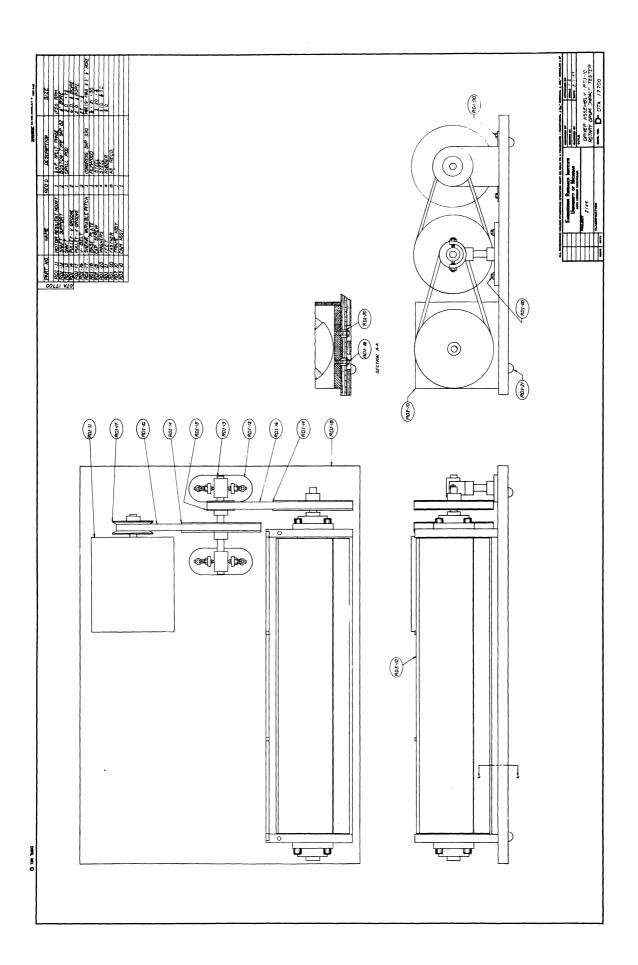
Part No. or		DTA Drawing	
Assembly No.	Part Title	No.	Part Interchangeable With
RD 1-10	Driver assembly, rotary-	17700	none
	drum impact tester		
RD 1-13	Shaft	17701	none
RD 1-18	Base	17702	none
RD 2-10	Frame assembly	17703	none
RD 2-11	End plate	17704	RD 2-12 right end mirror
			opposite
RD 2-13	Frame base plate	17705	none
RD 2-14	Frame back plate	17706	none
RD 2 <b>-</b> 15	Bearing modification	17707	none
RD 3 <b>-</b> 10	Cam assembly	17708	none
RD 3-11	Cam quarter	17709	none
RD 3 <b>-</b> 12	Shaft right end	17710	none
RD 3 <b>-</b> 13	Cam plate	17711	none
RD 3-14	Shaft left end	17712	none
RD 5-10	G-6 lamp-holder assembly	17713	none
RD 5-11	Plate	17714	RD 6-11
RD <b>5-1</b> 2	Clamp, upper	17715	RD 6-12
RD 5-13	Clamp, lower	17716	none
RD 5-14	Bracket	17717	none
RD 5-15	Bearing, pivot	17718	RD 6 <b>-</b> 15
RD 5 <b>-</b> 16	Bearing, pivot center	17719	RD 6-16
RD 5 <b>-1</b> 7	Clip, pivot arm	17720	none
RD 5-17A	Clip, pivot arm	17721	RD 6-17
RD 5-18	Spring contact	17722	none
RD 5-19	Cable, connecting	17723	RD 6-19
RD 5 <b>-</b> 20	Rod, pivot	17724	RD 6-20
RD 5-21	Cable holder	17725	RD 6-21
RD 5 <b>-</b> 22	Ground strip	17726	RD 6-22
RD 5 <del>-</del> 23	Cable assembly	17727	RD 6-23
RD 5-40	Gage RD 5-17	17749	Use also on clip RD 6-17

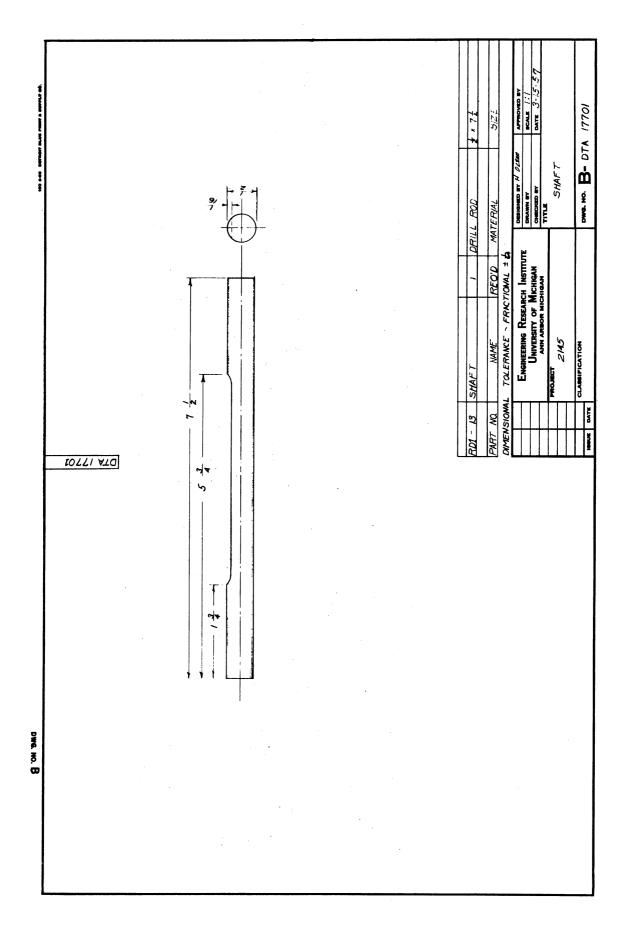
Part No. or	Part Title	DTA Drawing	Part Interchangeable With
Assembly No.	1410 11010	No.	1810 11101 011011800010 11201
DD 5 50	To decide the second decided	1.7700	
RD 5 <b>-</b> 50	Loading fixture assembly	17728	none
DD E E1	G-6 lamp holder	17700	RD 6 <b>-</b> 51
RD 5-51	Base	17729	RD 6 <b>-</b> 52
RD 5-52	Block	17730	-
RD 5-53	Stop	17731	RD 6 <b>-</b> 53 RD 6 <b>-</b> 54
RD 5-54	Spacer	17732	•
RD 5-55	Support	17733	RD 6-55
RD 5-56	Plate	17734	none
RD 5 <b>-</b> 60	Lamp insertion tool	17735	Use on any lamp held by a
DD E 61	assembly	3.777/	clip similar to RD 5-17
RD 5-61	Arm	17736	none
RD 5-62	Pivot bar	17737	none
RD 5-63	Disk	17738	none
RD 5-64	Rod	17739	none
RD 5-65	Spring, compression	17740	none
RD 5-66	Spring, torsion	17741	none
RD 6-10	S-8 lamp holder assembly	17742	none
RD 6-11	Plate	17714	RD 5-11
RD 6-12	Clamp, upper	17715	RD 5 <b>-</b> 12
RD 6-13	Clamp, lower	17743	none
RD 6-14	Bracket	17744	none
RD 6-15	Bearing, pivot	17718	RD 5-15
RD 6-16	Bearing, pivot center	17719	RD 5 <b>-</b> 16
RD 6-17	Clip, pivot arm	17745	none
RD 6-17A	Clip, pivot arm	17721	RD 5 <b>-</b> 17A
RD 6-18	Spring contact	17746	none
RD 6-19	Cable connecting	17723	RD 5 <b>-</b> 19
RD 6-20	Rod, pivot	17724	RD 5 <b>-</b> 20
RD 6-21	Cable holder	17725	RD 5 <b>-</b> 21
RD 6-22	Ground strip	17726	RD 5 <b>-</b> 22
RD 6-23	Cable assembly	17727	RD 5 <b>-</b> 23
RD 6 <b>-</b> 50	Loading fixture assembly,	17747	none
_	S-8 lamp holder		·
RD 6 <b>-</b> 51	Base	17729	RD 5 <b>-</b> 51
RD 6-52	Block	17730	RD 5 <b>-</b> 52
RD 6-53	Stop	17731	RD 5-53
RD 6-54	Spacer	177 <b>3</b> 2	RD 6-54
RD 6-55	Support	17733	RD 6 <b>-</b> 55
RD 6 <b>-</b> 56	Plate	17748	none

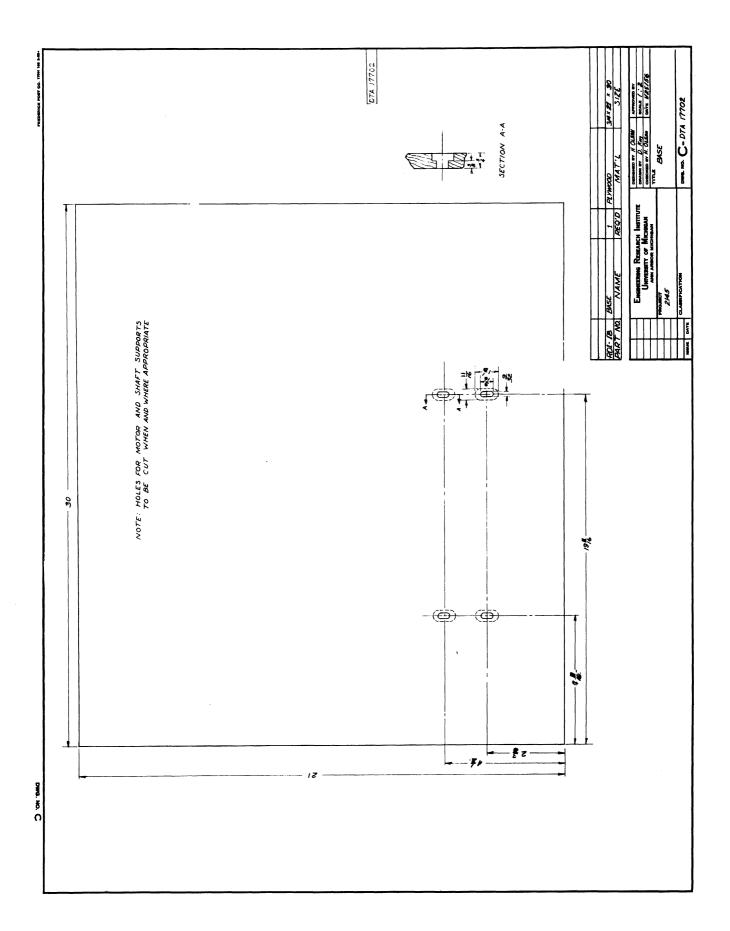
# SOURCES OF SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS FOR THE ROTARY-DRUM TESTER

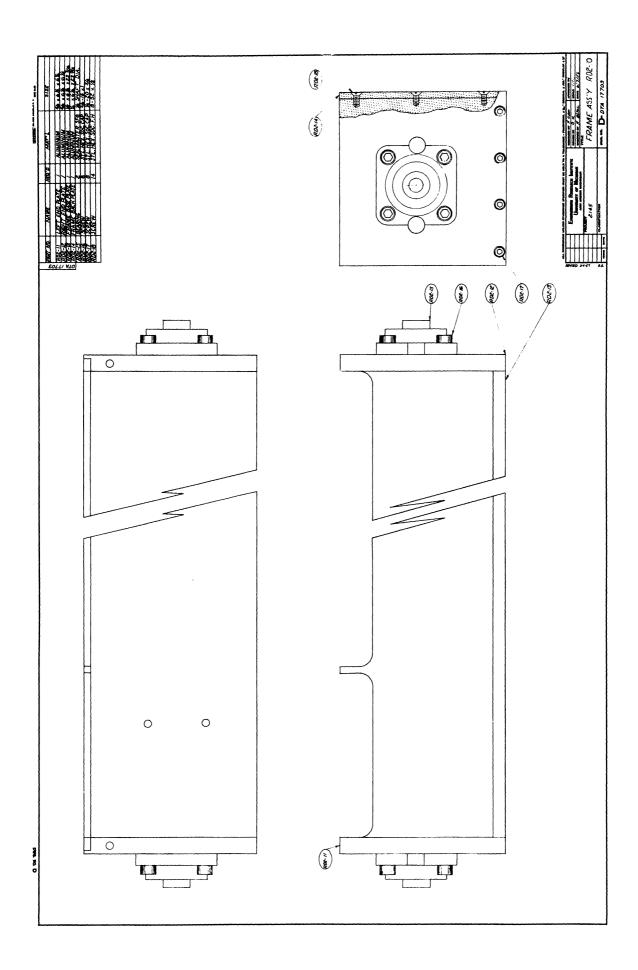
A limited number of the components of this tester are made of materials and supplies that are not necessarily readily available. To aid in the duplication of future machines the sources of these materials are enumerated.

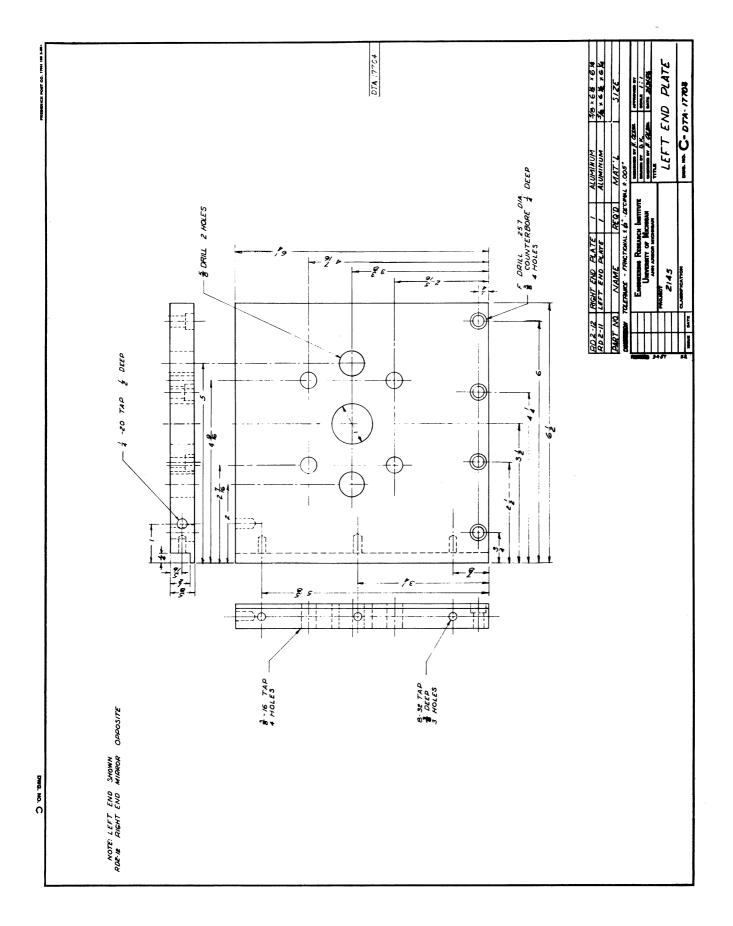
Part No.	Part Title	Component of Assembly	Part Description	Source
RD 2 <b>-</b> 15	Bearing	RD 2-10	Sealmaster SF-8 1/2-inshaft dia.	Michigan Bearing Co. 85 Oakman Boulevard Detroit 3, Michigan
RD 3-11	Cam quarter	RD 3-10	Masonite die stock	Masonite Corporation lll West Washington Street Chicago 2, Illinois (The local distributor's name may be secured from this office.)
RD 3-17	Insert	RD 3-10	Ros'an R106 SB-8	Ros'an, Inc.
RD 3-18	Lock Ring	RD 3-10	Ros'an RL28 SB-8	2901 West Coast High- way Newport Beach, Calif.
RD 5-17	Clip, pivot arm	RD 5-10		Barnes, Gibson, and Raymond
RD 5-18	Spring contact	RD 5-10		Plymouth, Michigan
RD 6-17	Clip, pivot arm	RD 6-10		
RD 6-18	Spring contact	RD 6-10		
RD 5-19	Cable, connecting	RD 5-10	4/16/002 stranded	Gavitt Wire and Cable
RD 6-19	Cable, connecting	RD 6-10	Wire type 26 R	Brookfield, Mass.
RD 5 <b>-</b> 32	Binding post	RD 5-10	Eby No 60 M	Eby Sales Company
RD 6-32	Binding post	RD 6-10		New York 13, N. Y.

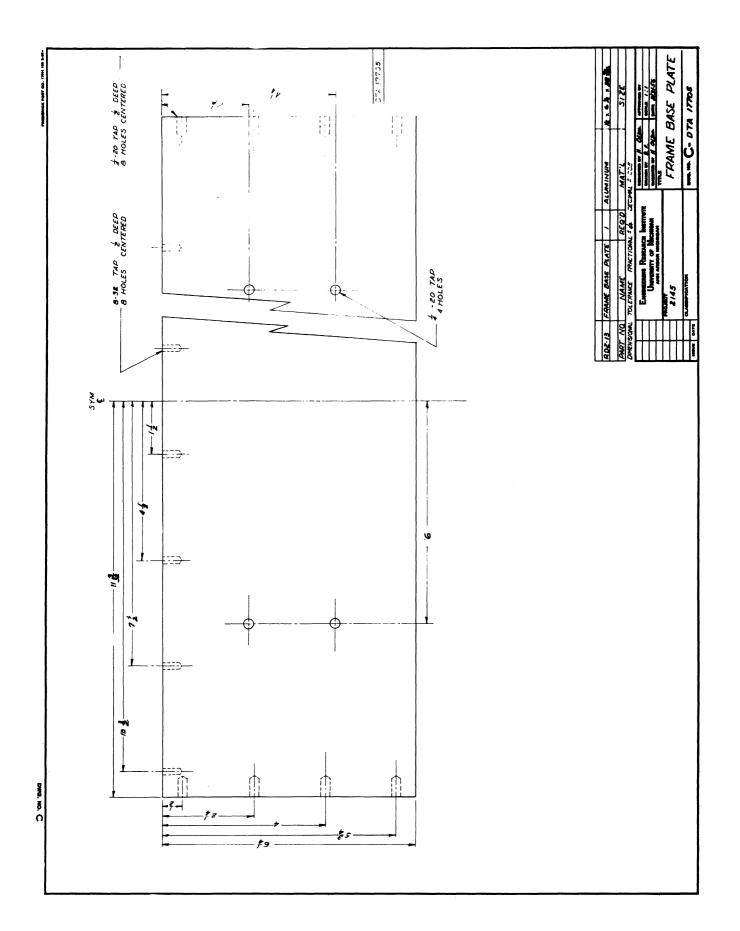


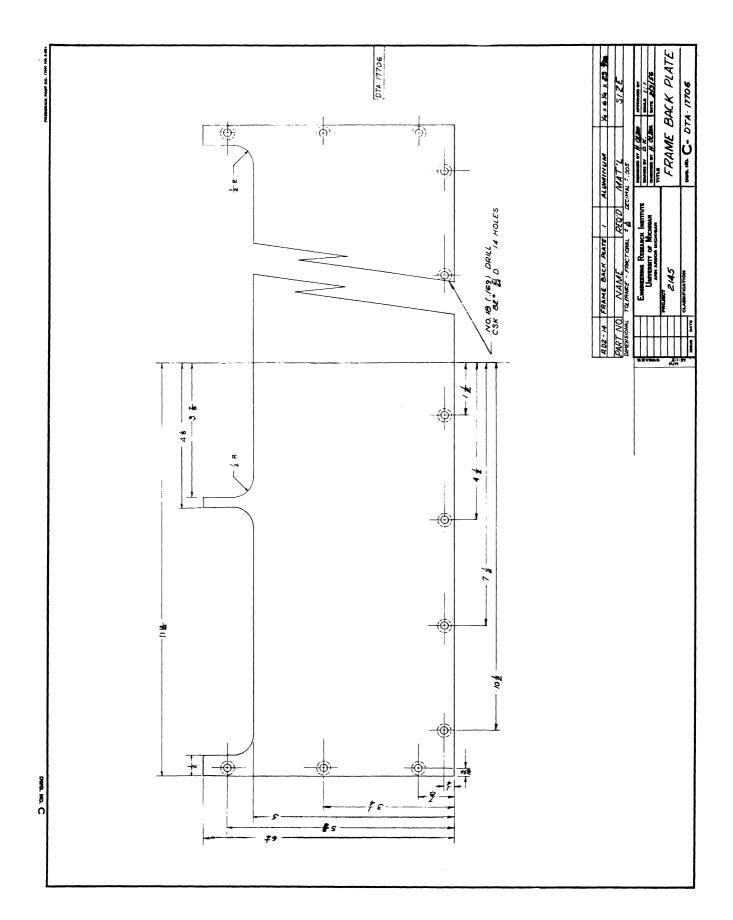




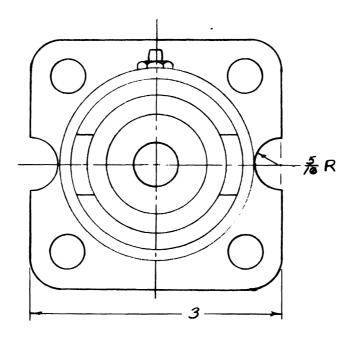








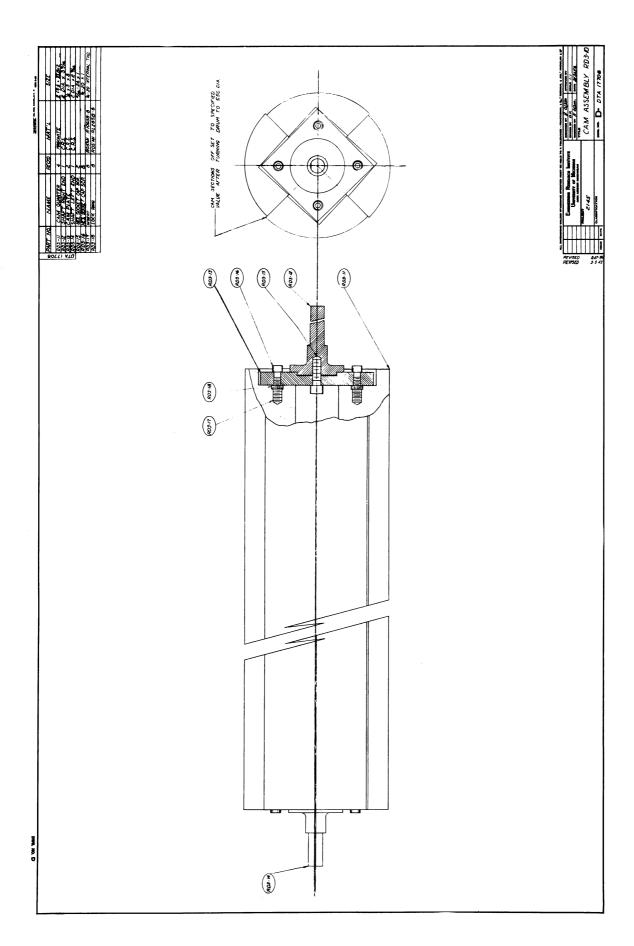
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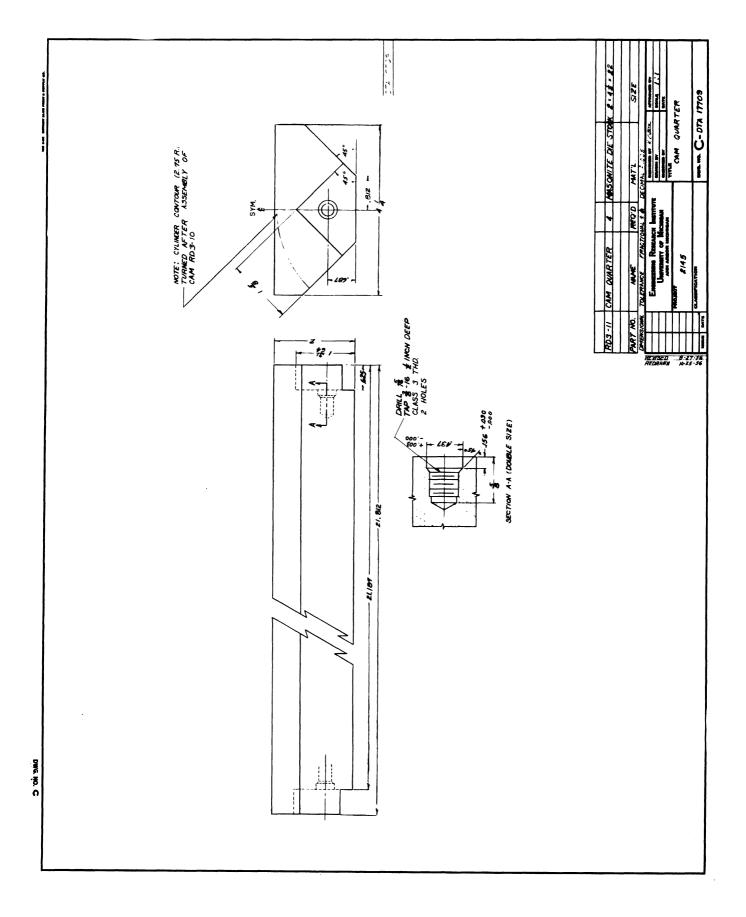


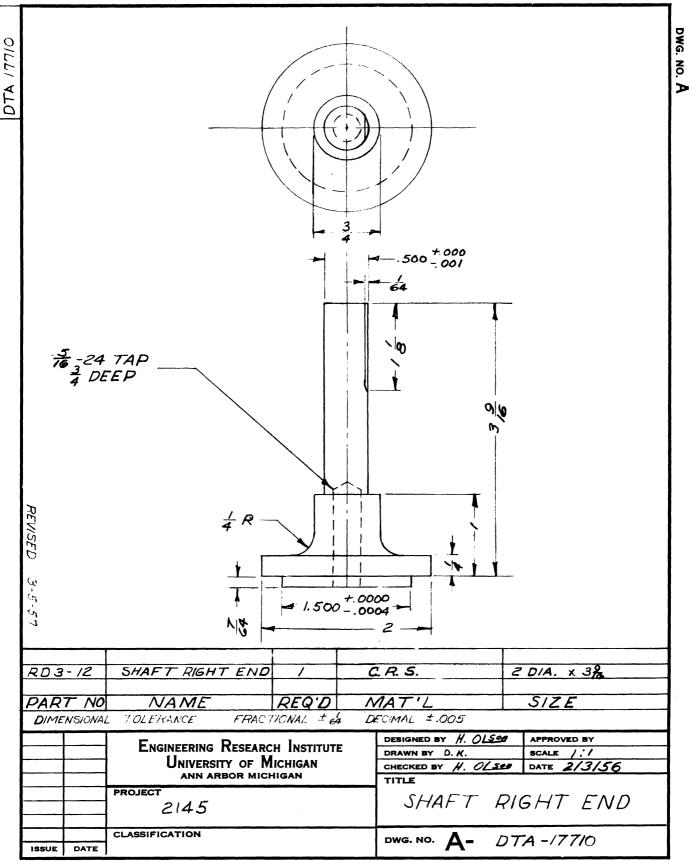
RD2	- 15	BEARING	2	SEALMASTER	5F-8	STANDARD DUTY
PART	NO.	NAME	REQ'D	MAT'L.		SIZE
		Universit	Research Institut y of Michigan for michigan	E DESIGNED BY DRAWN BY CHECKED BY	H. Olsen	APPROVED BY SCALE /- / DATE 3-4-57
		2/45			NG MOL	DIFICATION
ISSUE	DATE	CLASSIFICATION		DWG. NO.	<b>A-</b> D7	A .17707

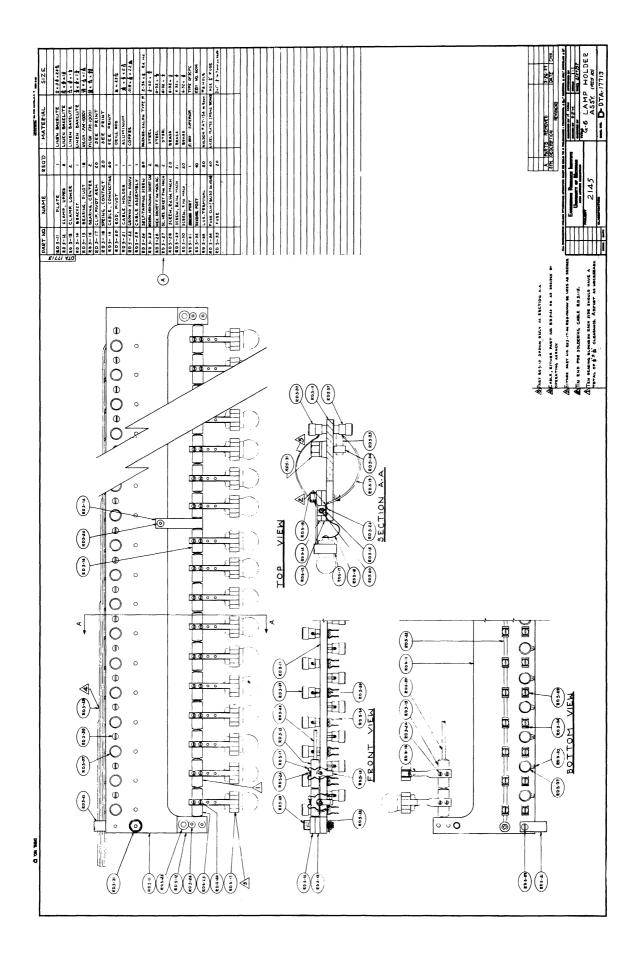
1000 6-88 DETROIT BLUE PRINT & SUPPLY CO.

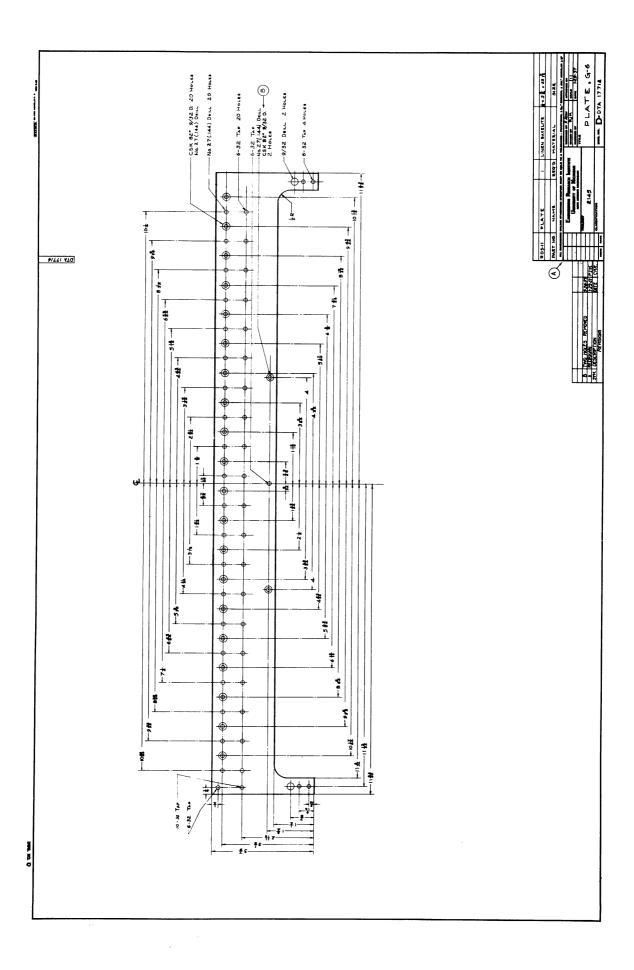
DTA 17707

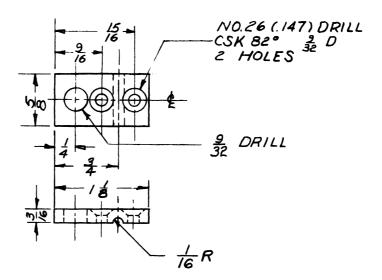




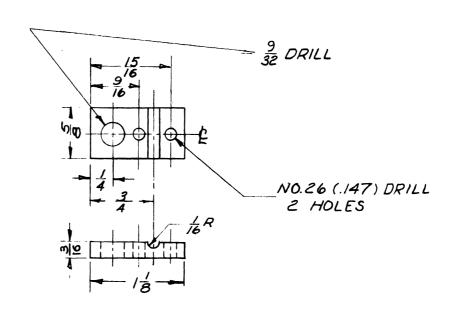








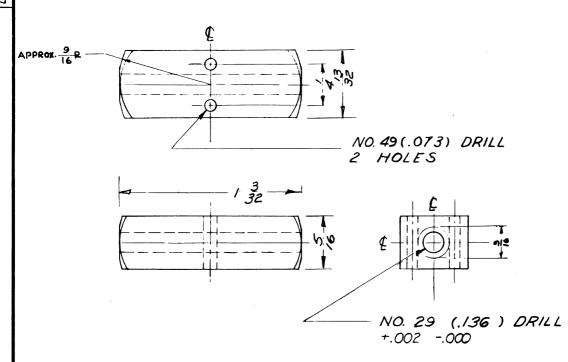
			CLAMP	, OF FLIX
	ANN ARBOR	MICHIGAN	TITLE	UPPER
			DRAWN BY UK	BCALE /:/ DATE 8/15/56
	FACINEEDING RESE	EARCH INSTITUT	DESIGNED BY H.O.	APPROVED BY
ENSIONS	UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIE	D MUST BE HELD	TO A TOLERANCE - FRACTIONAL ±	1/4." DECIMAL ± .005," ANGULAR ± 3
NO.	NAME	REQ'D	MAT'L	SIZE
- 12	CLAMP, UPPER	2	LINEN, BAKELITE	3/16 × 5/8 × 1/8
	NO.	NO. NAME  ENSIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIE  ENGINEERING RESI UNIVERSITY OF ANN ARBOR	NO. NAME REQ'D  ENSIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED MUST BE HELD  ENGINEERING RESEARCH INSTITUT  UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN	NO. NAME  REQ'D  MAT'L  ENSIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED MUST BE HELD TO A TOLERANCE - FRACTIONAL ±  ENGINEERING RESEARCH INSTITUTE  UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN TITLE



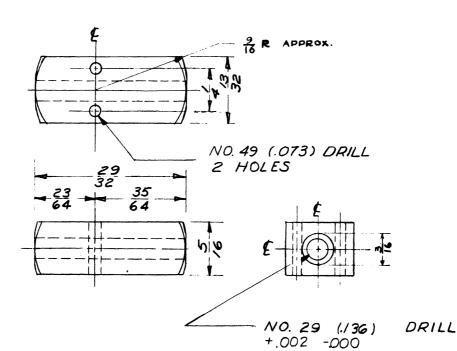
	University of ann arbor a PROJECT		CLAMP, L	DATE 8/15/56
ALL DIMENSION	Engineering Rese	arch Institut	DRAWN BY UK	APPROVED BY SCALE /;/
PART NO.	NAME	REQ'D	MAT'L	SIZE
RD5-13	CLAMP, LOWER	2	LINEN BAKELITE	# x = x / =

NO. 30 (.1285) DRILL -

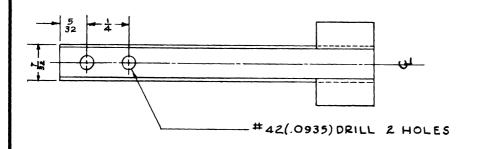
RD5 - PART	NO.	BRACKET NAME	1 REQ'D	N BAKELITE MAT'L	3/8 × 3/8 × 13/4 SIZE
ALL DIM	MENSION:	Engineering Re University		 DESIGNED BY H.O.  DRAWN BY D.K.  CHECKED BY H.O.  TITLE	APPROVED BY  SCALE /:/ DATE 8//5/56
		PROJECT 2/45  CLASSIFICATION		BRACKET	
ISSUE	DATE	CERSIFICATION		DWG. NO. A = D7	A 17777

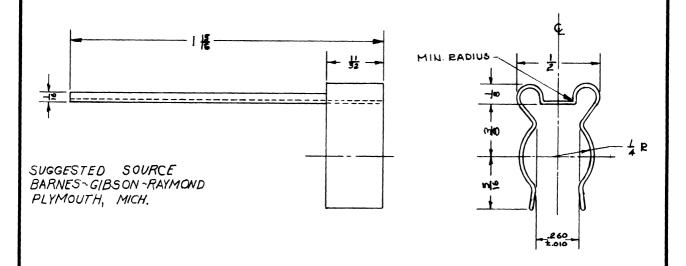


ISSUE	DATE	PROJECT 2/45  CLASSIFICATION		DWG. NO. A = DTA	
		Engineering Res University of ann arbor	of Michigan	DESIGNED BY NO.  DRAWN BY O.K.  CHECKED BY NO.	SCALE 2:1 DATE 8/15/56
PAR7		NAME  UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFI	REQ'D	MAT'L A TOLERANCE - FRACTIONAL ± 1/4	SIZE ," DECIMAL ± .008," ANGULAR ±
				FM-10001	
PD5	- 15	PIVOT BRG.	18	NYLON	是"居"/是

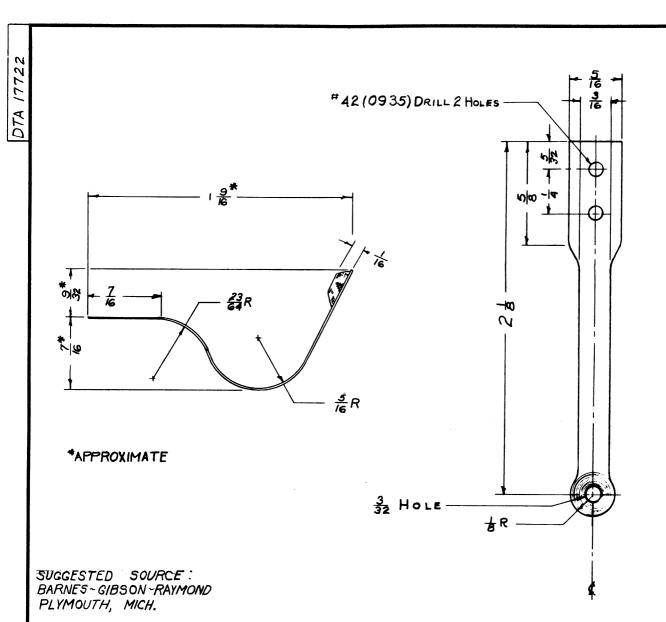


REVISED RD5-16 PIVOT BRG., CENTER NYLON FM-10001 NAME REQ'D MATL SIZE ALL DIMENSIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED MUST BE HELD TO A TOLERANCE - FRACTIONAL ± 1/44," DECIMAL ± .005," ANGULAR ± 1/4 DESIGNED BY H.O. APPROVED BY Engineering Research Institute SCALE 2:/ DRAWN BY D.K. University of Michigan ann arbor michigan DATE 8-15-56 CHECKED BY HO. TITLE PROJECT PIVOT BRG. CENTER 2145 CLASSIFICATION DWG. NO. A-DTA 17719 ISSUE DATE

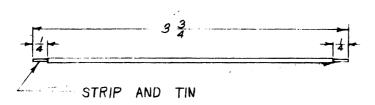




	PROJE	ANN ARBOR MI	ICHIGAN	TITLE	DAIL 2-8-37
	E	INGINEERING RESEAU UNIVERSITY OF		DESIGNED BY H. OLSON DRAWN BY PJM CHECKED BY	SCALE 2:   DATE 2-8-57
	RT NO. NAME REQ'D  DIMENSIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED MUST BE HELD TO A			MATERIAL  FOLERANCE - FRACTIONAL ± 1/4."	SIZE DECIMAL ± .005," ANGULAR ± 1/2"
				ROCKWELL C-43-46	
RD5 - 17	С	LIP	20	SAE 1074 ANN	1/6 x 2 1 x .020



	PROJECT  2   4 5  CLASSIFICATION		SPRING CONTAI	
	Engineering Researc University of M ann arbor mici	ICHIGAN	DESIGNED BY H. OLSE DRAWN BY CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY  SCALE 2:1  DATE 3-6-57
PART NO.	NAME	REQ'D	MATERIAL	SIZE DECIMAL ± .005," ANGULAR ± 36
			SPRING TEMP	
RD5 - 16	SPRING CONTACT-G-6	20	BERYLLIUM COPPER	010 4 5 x 2 ±



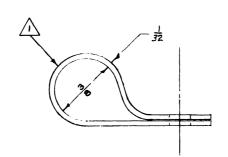
ISSUE	DATE	2/45		DWG. NO. A = DT/	
		Engineering Research University of M ann arbor mich Project	ICHIGAN	DESIGNED BY H. O(3.0) DRAWN BY CHECKED BY TITLE	APPROVED BY  BCALE /:/ DATE 3-6-57
PART	NO.	NAME	REQ'D.	MATERIAL	SIZE
				GAVITT WIRE & CABLE	
RD5 -	- 19	CABLE, CONNECTING	40	TYPE 26 R	4-16-002 STRANDED

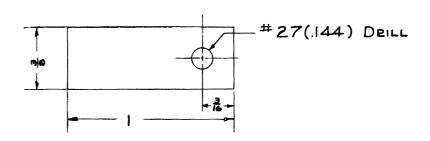
DWG. NO. A- DTA 17724

CLASSIFICATION

ISSUE

DATE



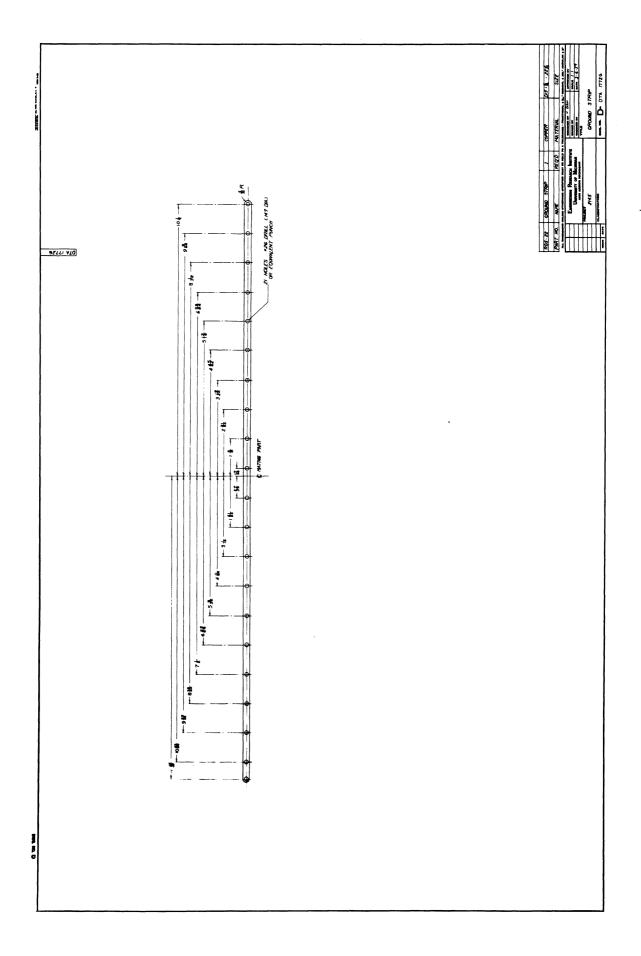


## AN EQUIVALENT COMMERCIAL PART MAY BE SUBSTITUTED

CLASSIFICATION

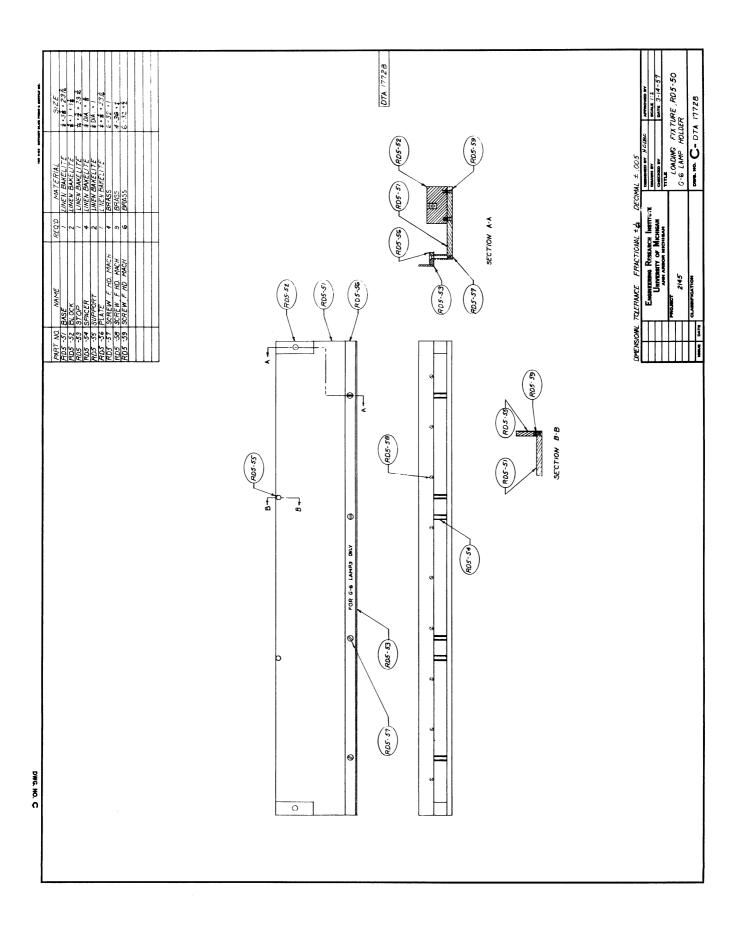
		MUST BE HELD TO		± 1/4," DECIMAL ± .005," ANGULAR APPROVED BY
PART NO.	107(11)			
1	NAME.	REGID	MATT.	512.F.
705 -21 CAB	LE HOLDER	1	ALUMINUM	是主义者× 先

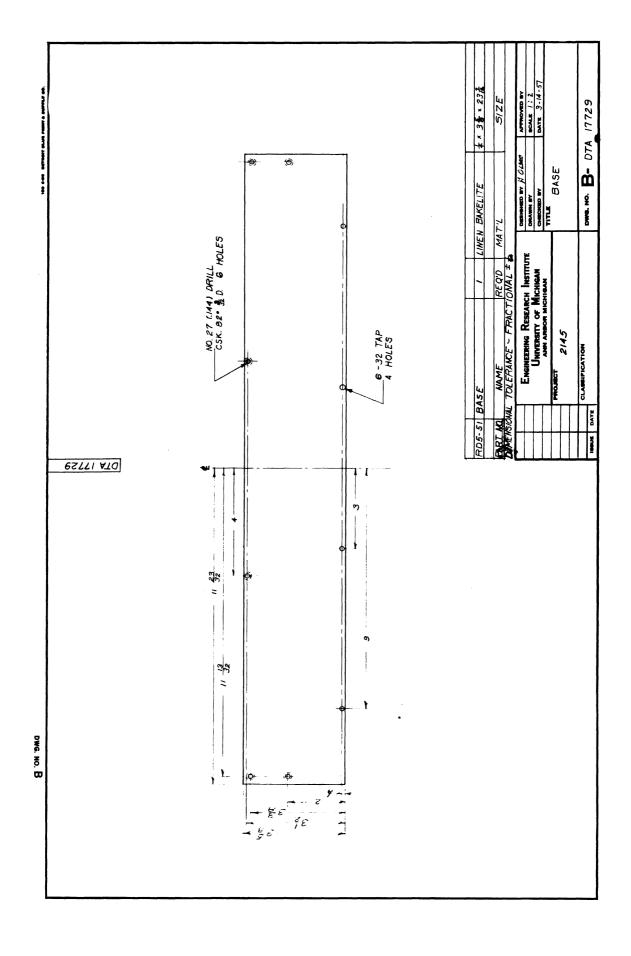
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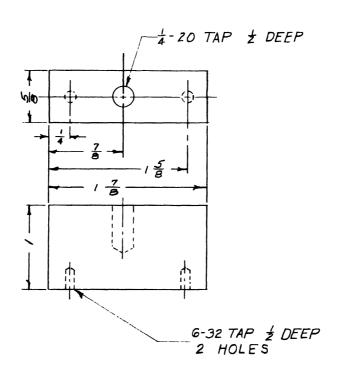


APPROVED BY BCALE |: 4 DATE 4-22-57 | DESIGNED BY # \$2.444 | APPROVED BY | BOANS BY | BOANS BY | BOANS 47-22-57 | ATTILE | CABLE ASSEMBLY RD5-23 CINCH-JONES
P-321-CCT
THERMOPLASTIC-HOOKUP \*-20 AWG
3\*\* 10 SIZE 100 c-61 BETTON BLUE FREST & BUFFLY 66. DWG. NO. B. DTA 17727 MAT'L. LINEN CABLE LACED + TIED FENTIRE LENGTH Engineering Research Institute University of Michigan ann arbor michigan 70 FT. REQ.D CONNECTOR
MIRE STRANDED
VINIT INSULATION TUBE
LACING CORD 2145 CLASSIFICATION NAME PART NO. 20 LEADS -12 C. to C. ENDS TINNED 218 TSTTI ATO m 90 DWG. NO. B

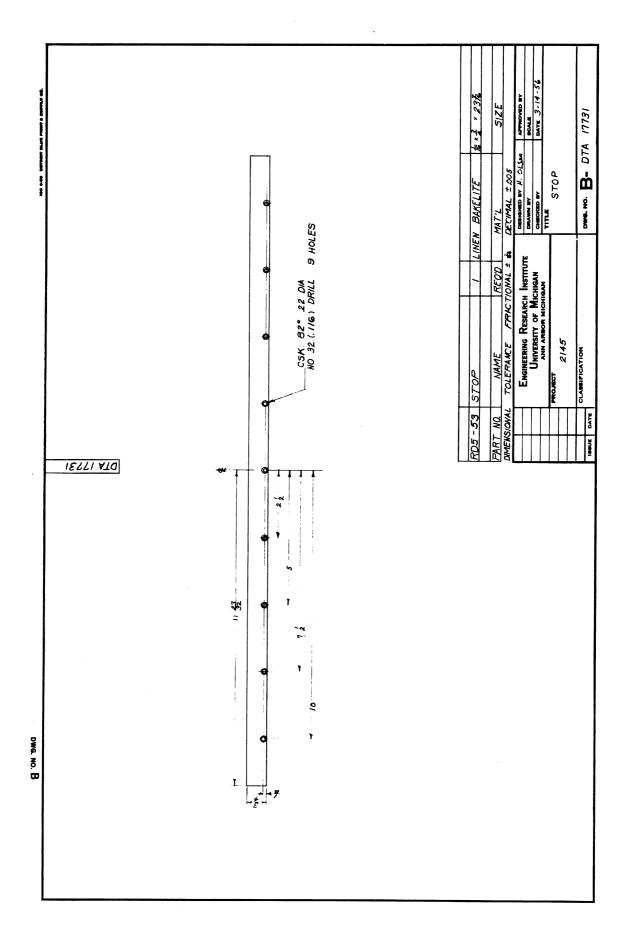
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
RD5	-40	GAGE, RD5-17	1	C.F	₹. <i>5.</i>	<b>∄</b> ×   ×   <del>↓</del>
PART ALL DIA	NO.	NAME UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	REQ'D	TOLE	MAT'L. RANCE - FRACTIONAL ± 1/6/	SIZE 4," DECIMAL ± .008," ANGULAR ± 3/0
		Engineering Resea University of ann arbor m	ARCH INSTITUTE MICHIGAN		DESIGNED BY H. OLSE DRAWN BY CHECKED BY	
	-	2145			GAGE , RD5-	-17
ISSUE	DATE	CLASSIFICATION			DWG. NO. A- D7	TA -17749







ISSUE	DATE	CLASSIFICATION			DWG. NO. A- D	TA 17730
		PROJECT 2/45			BLOCK	
		Engineering Researc University of M ann arbor mich	ICHIGAN	Έ	DESIGNED BY H. OLSEE DRAWN BY CHECKED BY TITLE	SCALE /:   DATE 3-/4-57
PART		NAME UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED MU	REQ'D.	O A TOL	MAT'L, erance - fractional ±%	$5/2E$ 4." DECIMAL $\pm$ .005," ANGULAR $\pm$ %
RD5	- 52	BLOCK	2	LIME	N BAKELITE	क्र×। × / <del>ड</del> े

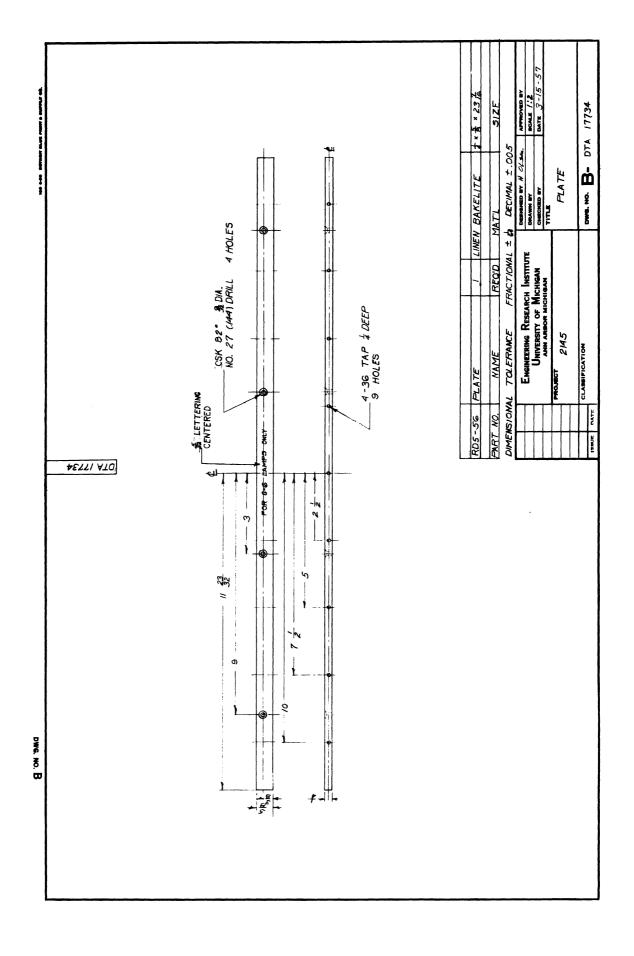


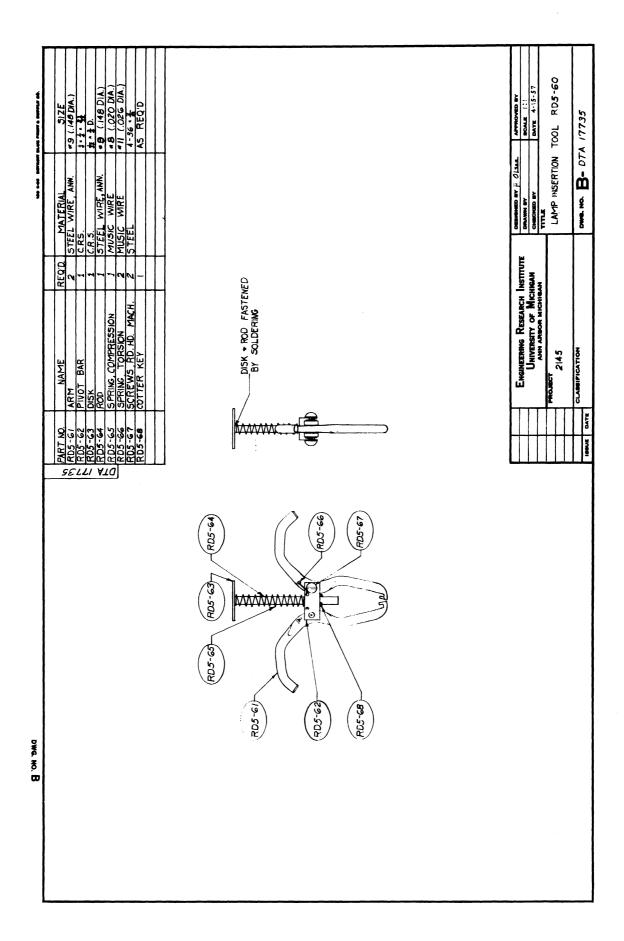
	PROJECT 2/45  CLASSIFICATION	HIGAN	SPACE	<del>۲</del>
	Engineering Research University of M	ICHIGAN	DESIGNED BY # 27 DRAWN BY CHECKED BY	SCALE DATE
PART NO. DEMENSION	NAME VAL TOLERANCE FRA	REO'D +	MAT'L ta	SIZE
RD5 -54	SPACER	4 LIM	EN BAKELITE	\$D. × ₹

1000 6-85 DETROIT BLUE PRINT & SUPPLY CO.

6-32 TAP & DEEP

		PROJECT 2145			SUPPO	RT	
			SEARCH INSTITUT OF MICHIGAN R MICHIGAN	re	Designed by $H$ $O$ .  Drawn by  Checked by  Title		APPROVED BY  SCALE /:/ DATE 3-/4-57
	₩O.	NAME S UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIE	REQ'D		AT'L	L ± 1/64."	S/ZE DECIMAL ± .005," ANGULAR ±
RD5	-55	SUPPORT	2	LINEN	BAKELITE	7	D. × 1





RD5 -	61	ARM	2	STEEL WIRE, AND	V. #9(.148 DIA.) × 4
PART DIMEN	NO, SIONAL	NAME TOLERANCE ~ FRA	REQ'D ACTION ± \$4	MAT'L	SIZE
		University of	Engineering Research Institute University of Michigan ann arbor michigan		APPROVED BY  SCALE  :   DATE 4-15-57
		PROJECT 2145		ARM	
ISSUE	DATE	CLASSIFICATION		DWG. NO. A-	DTA 17736

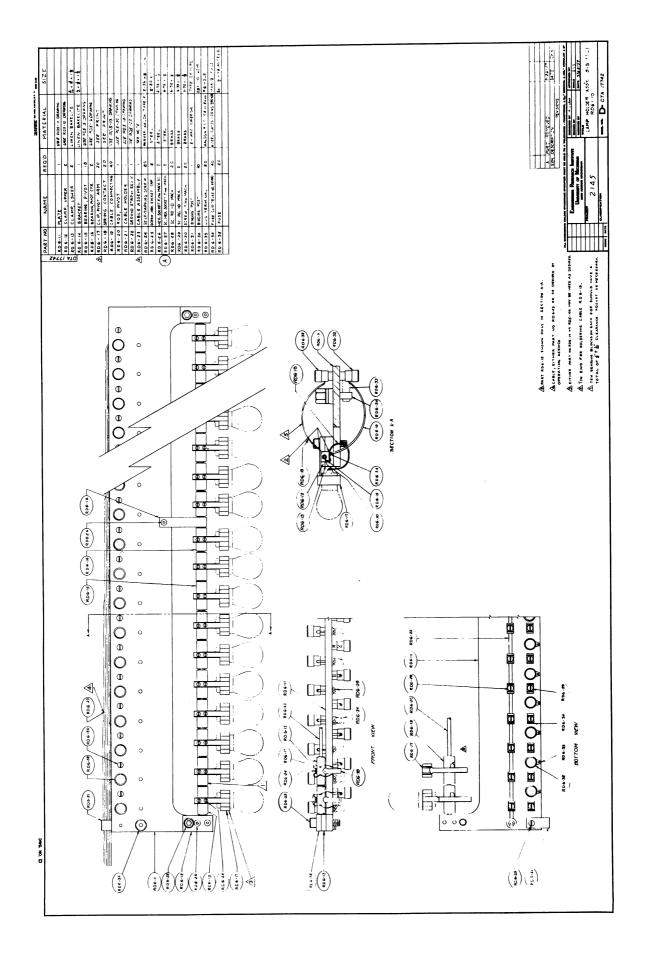
	···		1				<del></del>	
RD5	- 62	PIVOT BAR	1	C.R.S	•	±,	4 ± x € 3	
PART DIMI	NO. Ension	NAME TOLERANCE ~ FRACTIO	REQ'D	N	1AT'L.		SIZE	
		Engineering Research University of Mic ann arbor michi	CHIGAN	E.	DESIGNED BY H, OLD DRAWN BY CHECKED BY TITLE		APPROVED BY SCALE 2:1 DATE 4-16-57	
		2145			PIVOT BAR			
ISSUE	DATE	CLASSIFICATION			DWG. NO. <b>A-</b>	DTA	17 <b>7</b> 37	

RD <i>5</i> ·	- 63	DISK	1	C.R.S.	½ × ¾ D
PART	NO.	NAME	REQ'D.	MAT'L.	SIZE
		Engineering Research Institute University of Michigan ann arbor michigan		DESIGNED BY # O(112) DRAWN BY CHECKED BY TITLE	SCALE /;/ DATE 4-15-57
		PROJECT 2 45		DISK	
ISSUE	DATE	CLASSIFICATION		DWG. NO. <b>A-</b> D7	A 17738

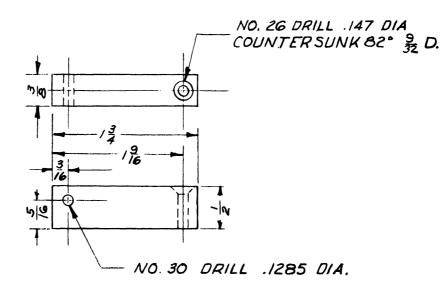
RD5-		ROD	1	STEEL WIRE, ANA	N. #9(148 D.) x 1 1/2
ART	NO.	NAME	REQ'D	MAT'L	SIZE
		Engineering Research Institute University of Michigan ann arbor michigan		DESIGNED BY H, OLD DRAWN BY CHECKED BY	Sen. APPROVED BY  SCALE  :   DATE 4-15-57
		2145		ROD	
		CLASSIFICATION		DWG. NO. A-	DTA 17720

	PI				CHECKED BY TITLE SPRING, C	OMPR	DATE 4-15-57 ESSION
							DATE 4-15-57
			ineering Research Institute University of Michigan ann arbor michigan				APPROVED BY SCALE /: / DATE 4-15-57
PART NO		NAME	REQ'D		MAT'L, nance-fractional ± 1	/64,° DE	5) ZE Simal ± .008," Angular ± }
RD5 - 65	5	PRING, COMPRESSION	1	MUS	IC WIRE	#8	(020 DIA.)

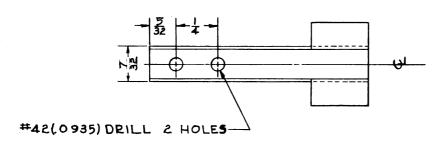
			<del>y</del>				
RD5 -	66	SPRING, TORSION	2	MUS	IC WIRE	-	* II (D2G DIA.)
PART ALL DIN	NO.	NAME	REQ'D	A TOLE	MAT'L.	1/64. D	SIZE
		Engineering Resear			DESIGNED BY H. OL		APPROVED BY
		University of Michigan			DRAWN BY SCALE 2:1		SCALE 2:1
		UNIVERSITY OF I			CHECKED BY		DATE 4-15-57
			CHIGAN		TITLE		
		2145		-	SPRING		
		CLASSIFICATION			Δ. Δ.	D.T.4	10041
ISSUE	DATE				DWG. NO. A-	DTA	17741

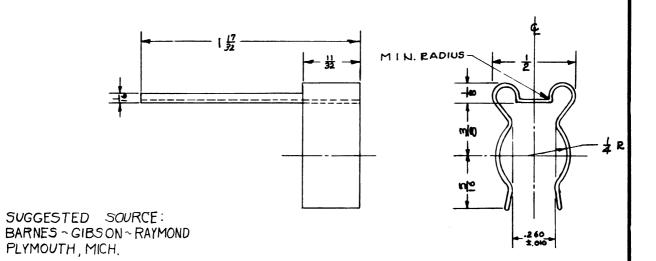


	<b>PROJECT</b> 2145		CLAMP, L	OWER
	Engineering Research In University of Michig ann arbor michigan	SAN	DESIGNED BY H. OLSE DRAWN BY CHECKED BY TITLE	## APPROVED BY  ### SCALE  :   DATE 3-22-57
ART NO.	NAME REG		MAT'L  ERANCE - FRACTIONAL ± %	SIZE
RD6 - 13	CLAMP, LOWER 2	2 LINE	N BAKELITE	5 × 5 × 1 ±



D6-14	BRACKET	1 1	NEN BAKELITE	2×3×17	
		- <del> </del>	MEN CARLETTE		
PART NO	D. NAME	REQ'D	MAT'L	SIZE	
DIMENSIONAL	L TOLERANCE ~ FRAC	TIONAL + 4			
	P		DESIGNED BY H.O.	CELE APPROVED BY	
	Engineering Res		DRAWN BY	SCALE /: I	
	University o		CHECKED BY	DATE 3-22-57	
	ANN ARBOR	MICHIGAN	TITLE	TITLE	
	PROJECT 2145		BRACK	ET	
	CLASSIFICATION		DWG NO A	DTA 12244	
ISSUE DATE			DWG. NO. A-	DIA ///44	

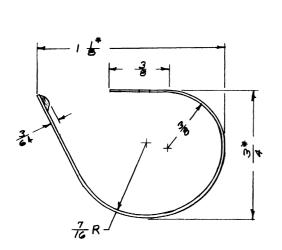




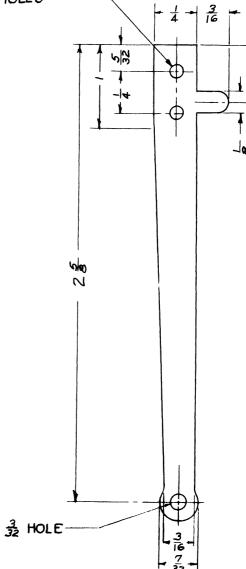
	2145	C L I P  DWG. NO. A = DTA 17745	
	University of Michigan ann arbor michigan project	CHECKED BY	DATE 2-8-57
	Engineering Research Institute	DESIGNED BY H. DISER	APPROVED BY
ALL DIMENSION	UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED MUST BE HELD TO	TOLERANCE - FRACTIONAL ± 1/4."	DECIMAL ± .005," ANGULAR ± 3
PART NO.	NAME REQ'D	MATERIAL	SIZE
		ROCKWELL C-43-46	
RD6-17	CLIP 20	SAE 1074 ANN.	152 x 21 x.020



SUGGESTED SOURCE: BARNES~ GIBSON~RAYMOND PLYMOUTH, MICH.



\* APPROXIMATE



PART I	NQ.	SPRING CONTACT NAME	20 REQ'D	BERYLLIUM COPPER SPRING TEMP MATERIAL	# ×24 ×.010
ALL DIMENSION		ENGINEERING RESEARCH INSTITUTE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN		DESIGNED BY H. OLSER DRAWN BY PJM CHECKED BY TITLE	APPROVED BY  SCALE  DATE 3-25-57
		2145		SPRING CON	VTAC T
ISSUE	DATE	CLASSIFICATION		DWG. NO. A DTA	17746

