

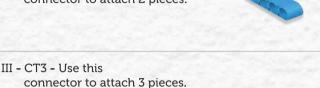
How to construct



I - CL2 - Use this connector to loosely connect 2 pieces.



II - CT2 - Use this connector to attach 2 pieces.



During assembly ensure position of collar is same as in the image in manual.

e Broad edge to split two pieces

How to dismantle

- Narrow edge to remove connectors
- Fit the tool into narrow side of connector collar

Important Information:

· How to remove and insert the batteries



- · Non-rechargeable batteries are not to be recharged.
- Rechargeable batteries are only to be charged under adult supervision.
- Rechargeable batteries are to be removed from the toy before being charged.
- Different types of batteries or new and used batteries are not to be mixed.
- Batteries are to be inserted with the correct polarity.
- Exhausted batteries are to be removed from the toy.
- The supply terminals are not to be short-circuited

GEARS!

Reminds you of the gear stick near the driver in a car, doesn't it? Well why is that stick there? Have you noticed when it is used? Do you feel more speed when the gear goes up? And do you hear the engine growl when you don't change the gear in time? So why put such a clunky noisy device in a car!

Gears are all around us in most machines that we use daily like cars, watches, toys, printers etc. And they are a fascinating and integral part of our world today. In this set, we shall be using gears in a number of places to change speed, power, direction etc. Before we start building, let's understand a few applications of Gears!

1. To Change Speed:

You must've noticed how gears in a car helps to change the speed. When the car starts, we select 1st gear to start moving, gradually increasing gears till the top gear for highest speed.

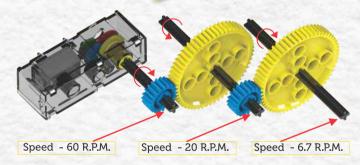
Calculations: $\frac{\text{Teeth on big gear}}{\text{Teeth on small gear}} = \frac{\text{Speed of small gear}}{\text{Speed of big gear}}$

Therefore: $\frac{60}{20} = \frac{\text{Speed of small gear}}{\text{Speed of big gear}}$

Therefore: Speed of small gear = 3X Speed of big gear

Speed - 60 R.P.M. Speed - 180 R.P.M. Speed - 540 R.P.M.

2. To change Torque (Power):



Torque is the twisting force that is required to move the car. In a car, the top gear doesn't have enough torque to rotate the wheels, hence we first have to shift over the lower gears, where torque is high.

Speed and power have a funny relationship when it comes to gears. If gears increase speed, power reduces and if gears reduce speed, power increases. And they always increase or decrease in the same ratio. If the gears are connected to reduce speed (by connecting the motor to the smaller gear), the power increases by three times.

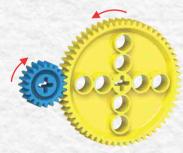
So now we know that the 1^{st} gear has more torque and less speed and the 5^{th} gear has more speed and less torque.

3. Changing Direction of rotation:

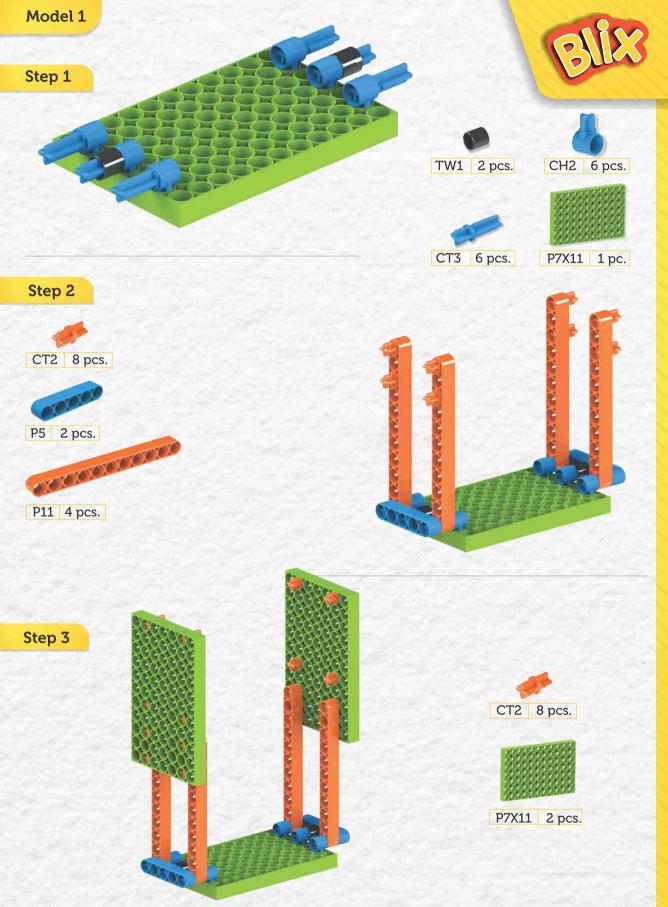
There may be some applications where the direction of rotation is specified, but what if the motor runs in the opposite direction? Any 2 gears meshing together, rotate in opposite directions.

4. Changing Distance:

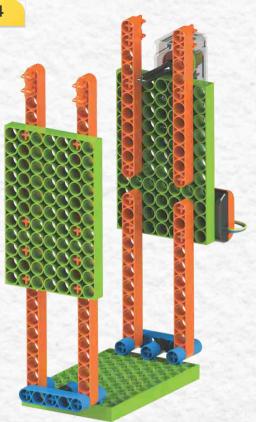




Many gears can be attached together in a straight line to increase distance between input axis and output axis. In such a case, only the size of the first and last gear affect the speed. The gears in the middle are thus called idler gears.













P11 4 pcs.

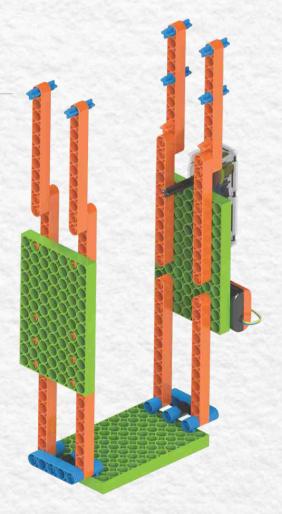
Step 5

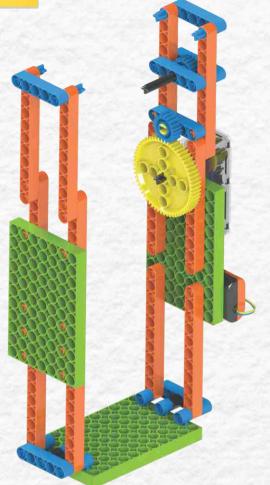






P11 4 pcs.







CL2 1 pc.

0,000,0

P5 5 pcs.

SH60 1 pc

0

G(20) 1 pc.



G(20) Idler | 1 pc.



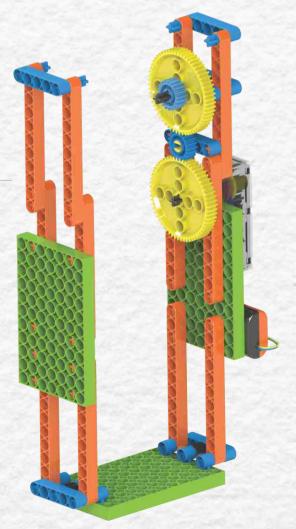
G(60) 1 pc.

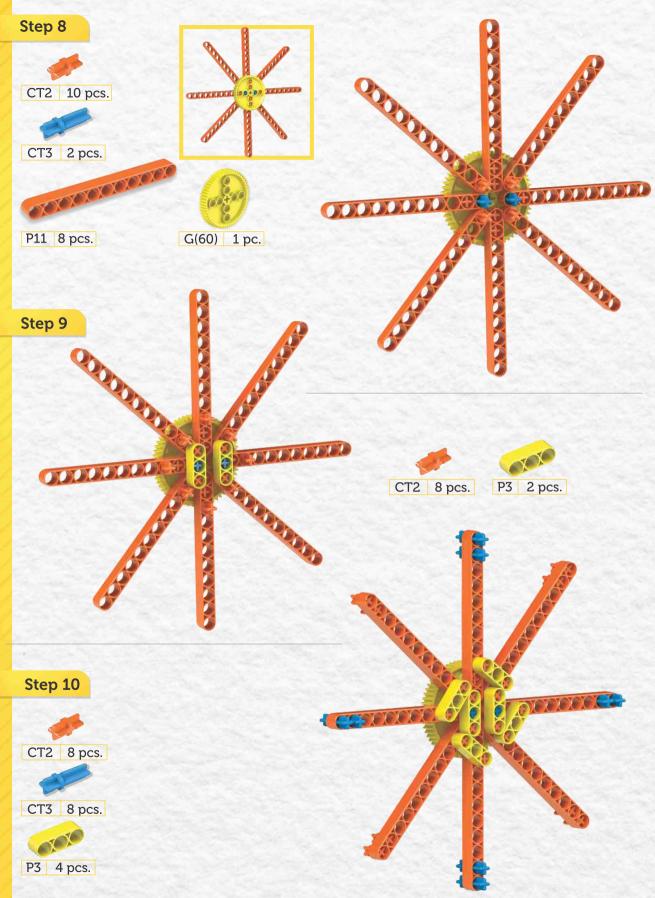
Step 7

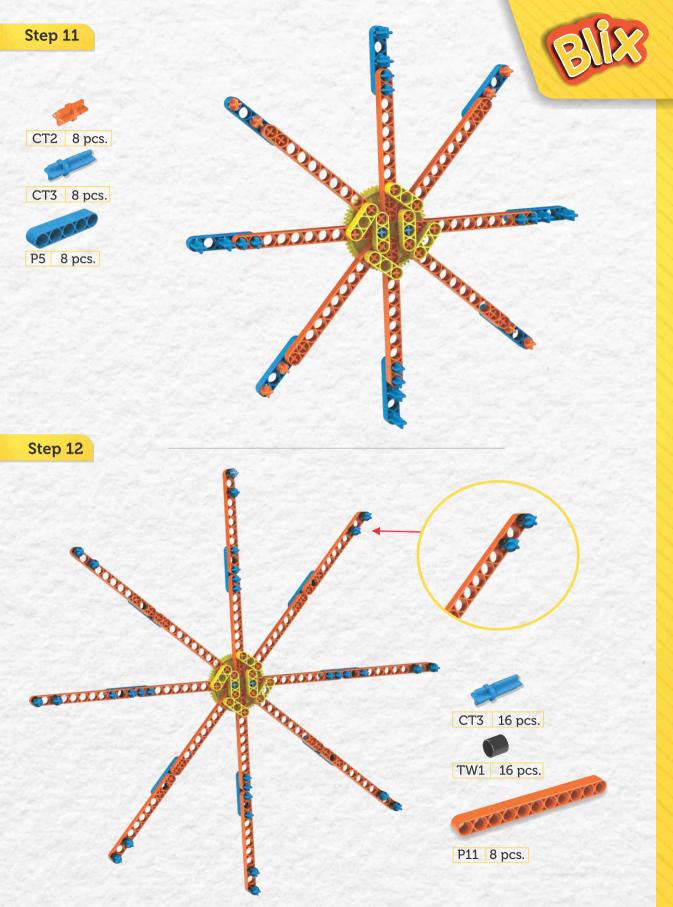


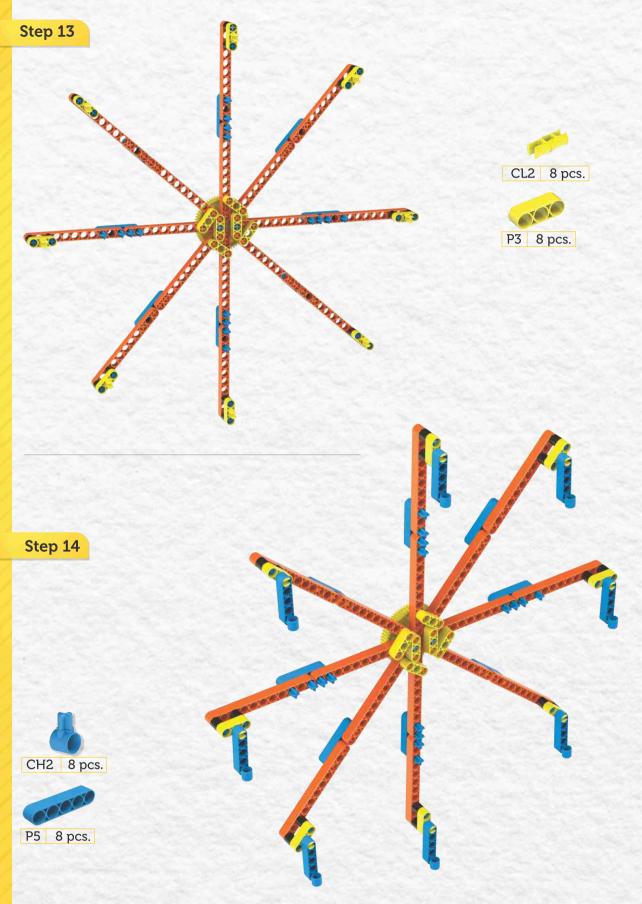


G(60) 1 pc.

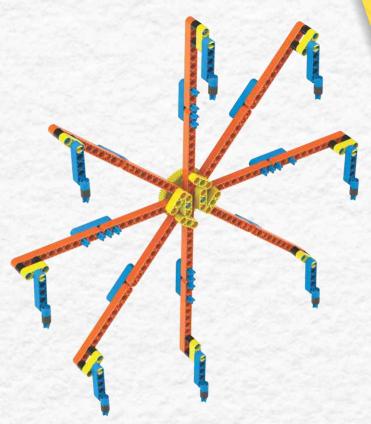


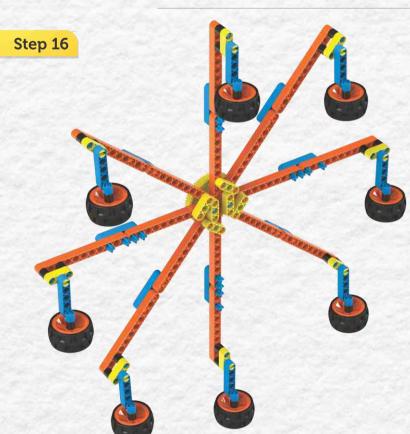














Step 17



TW1 1 pc.



P5 1 pc.



G(20) 1 pc.

SH170 1 pc.

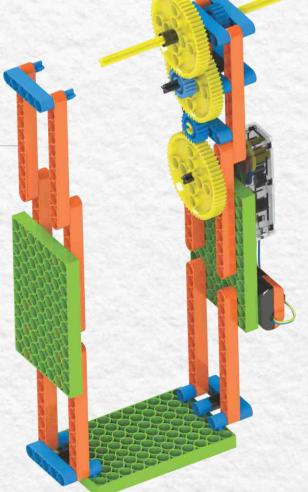
Step 18

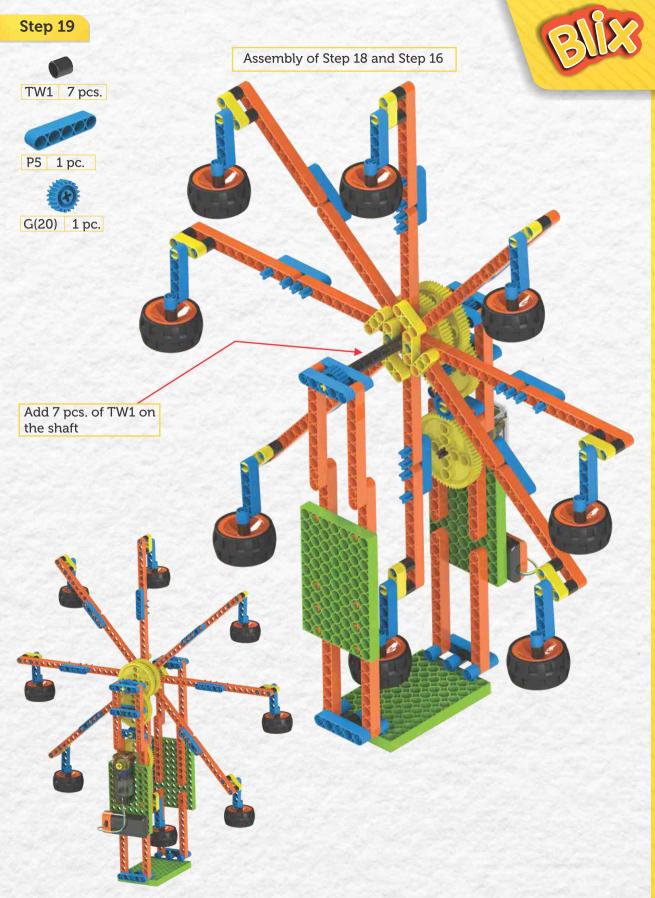


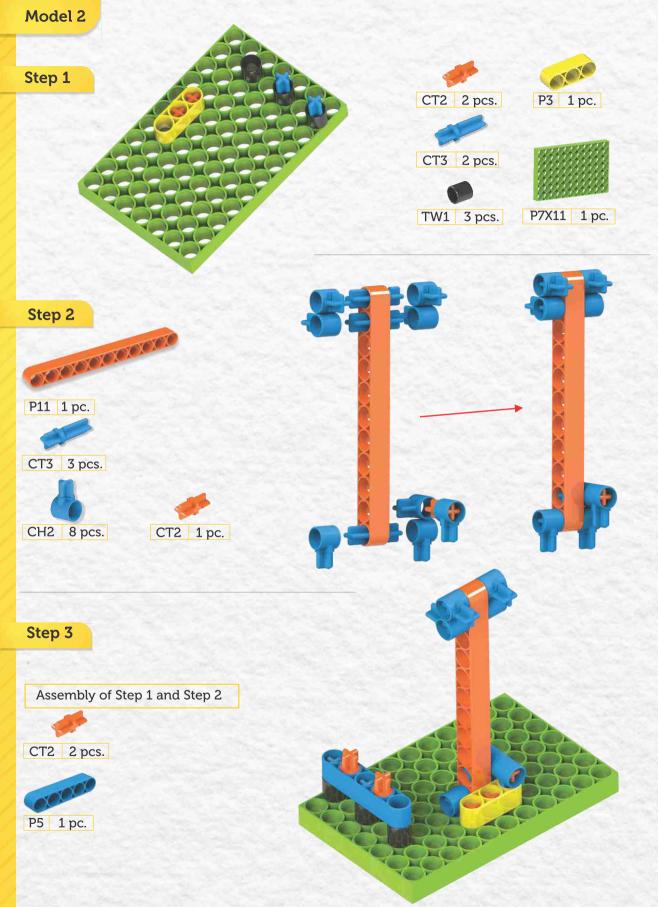
TW1 1 pc.

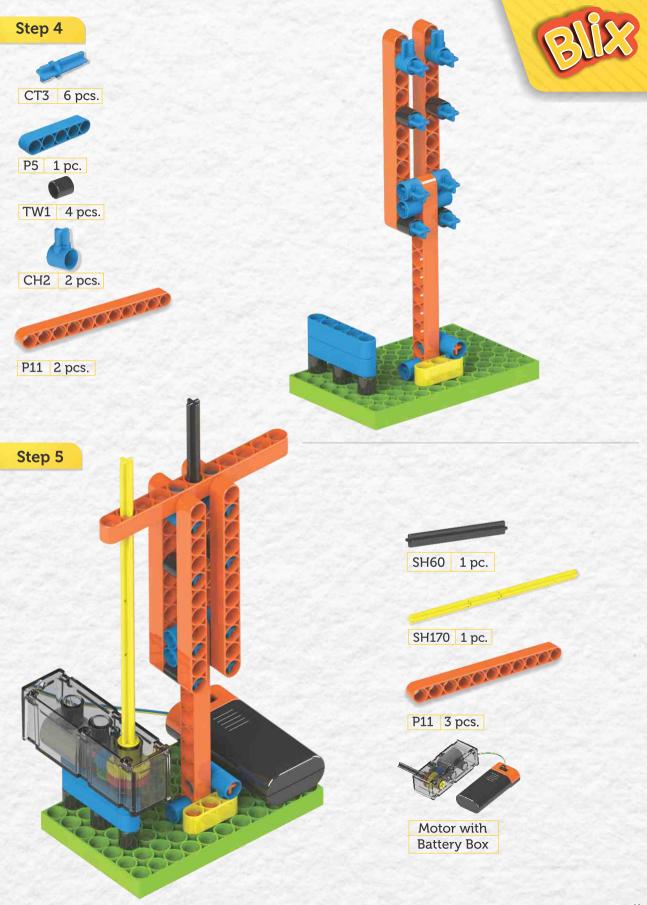


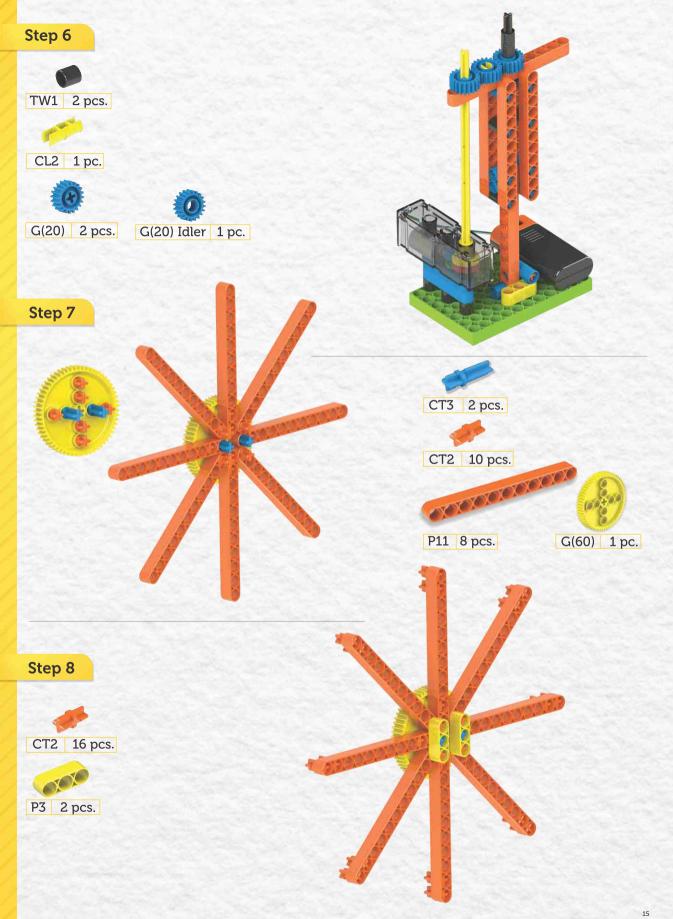
G(60) 1 pc.

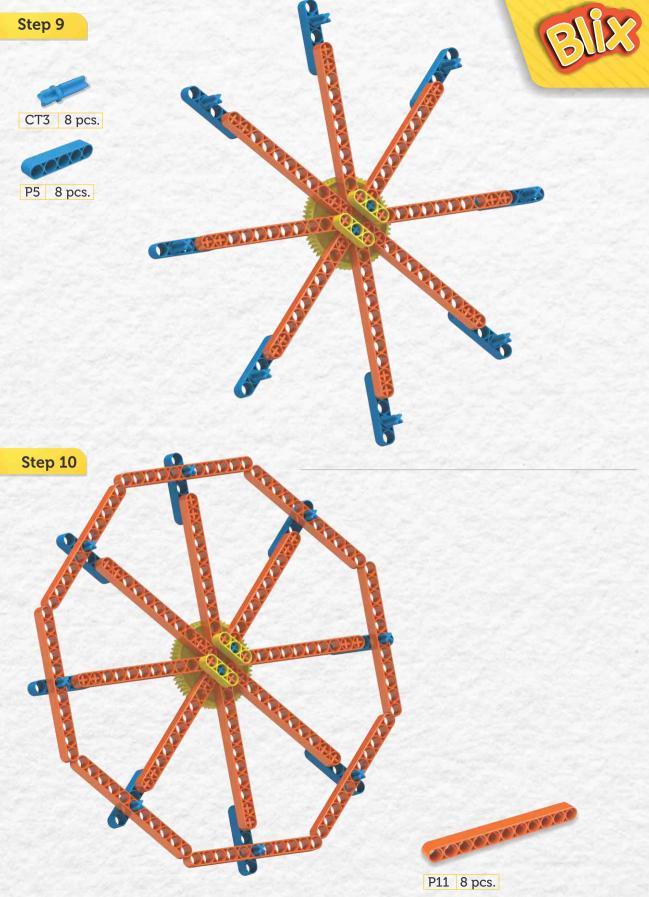


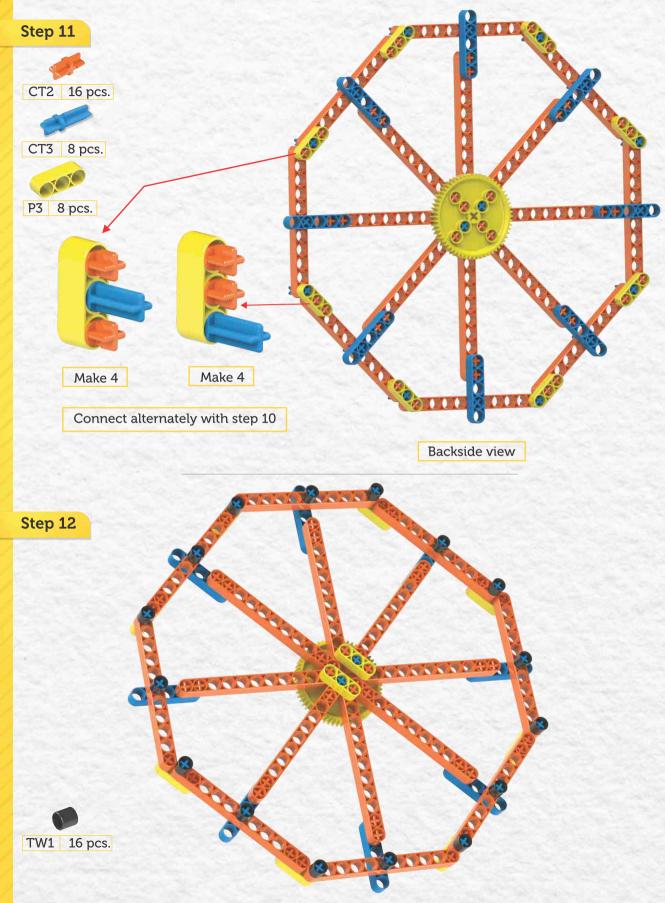


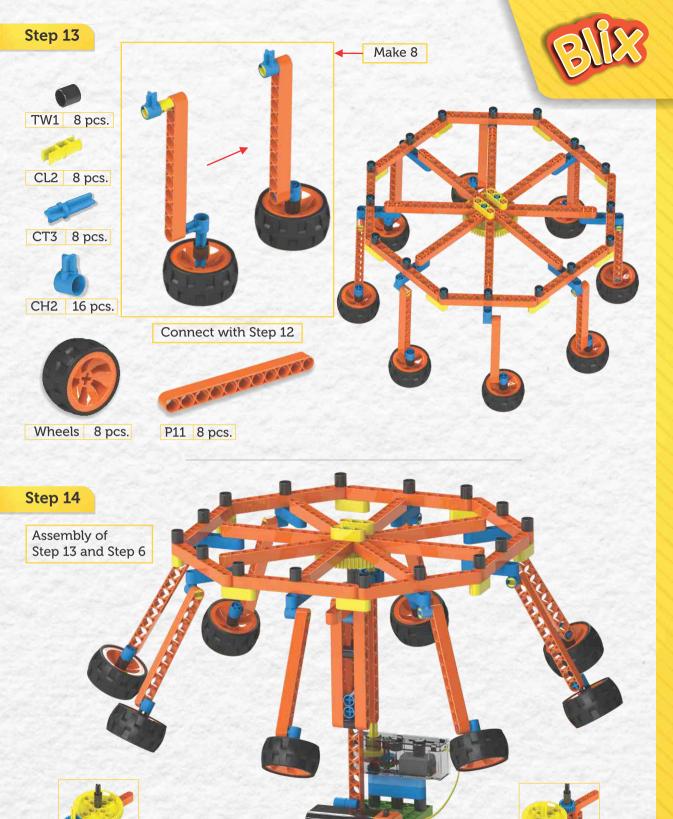




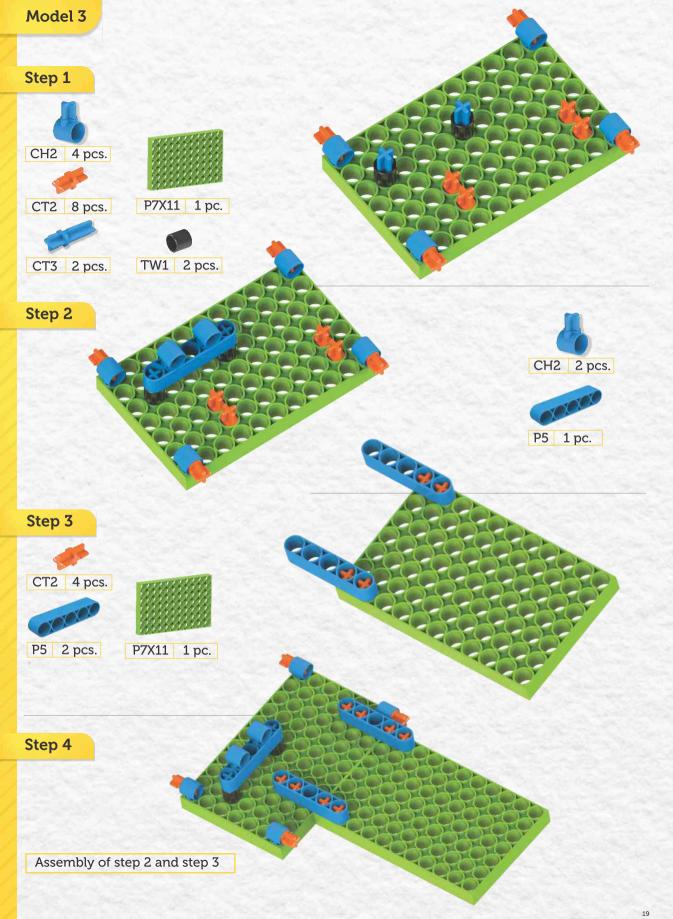


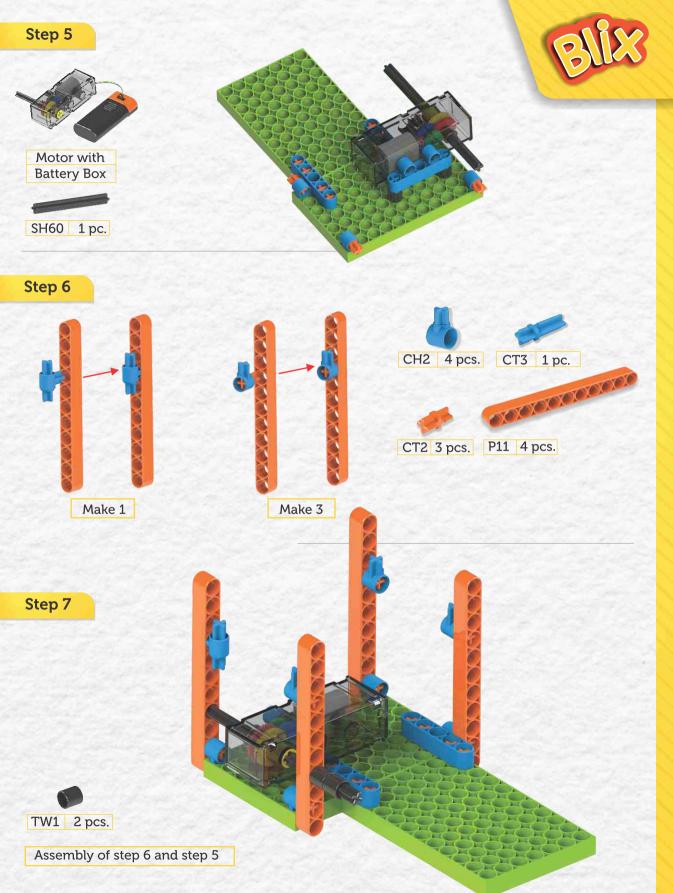


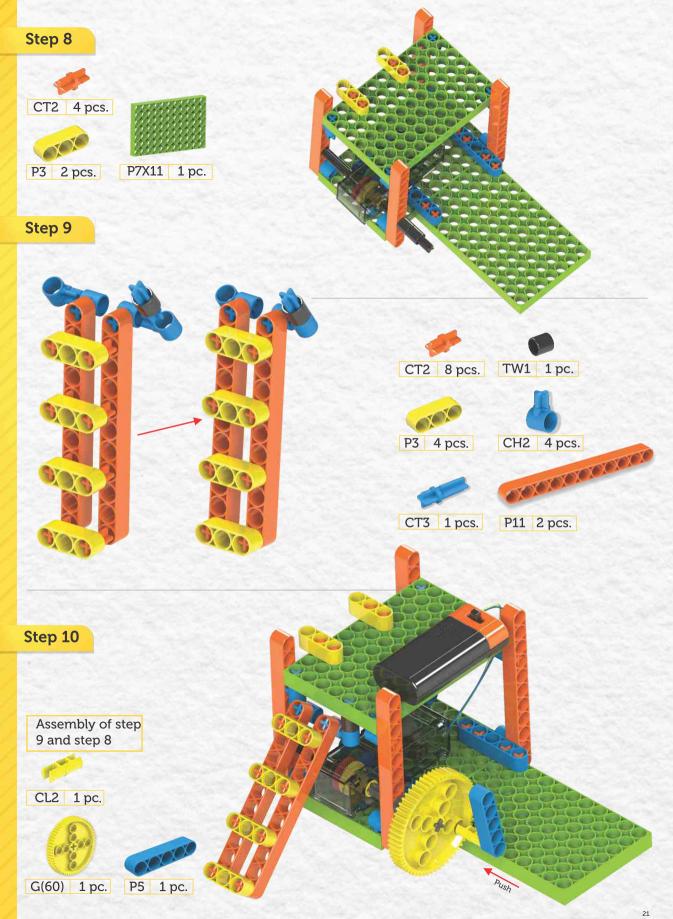


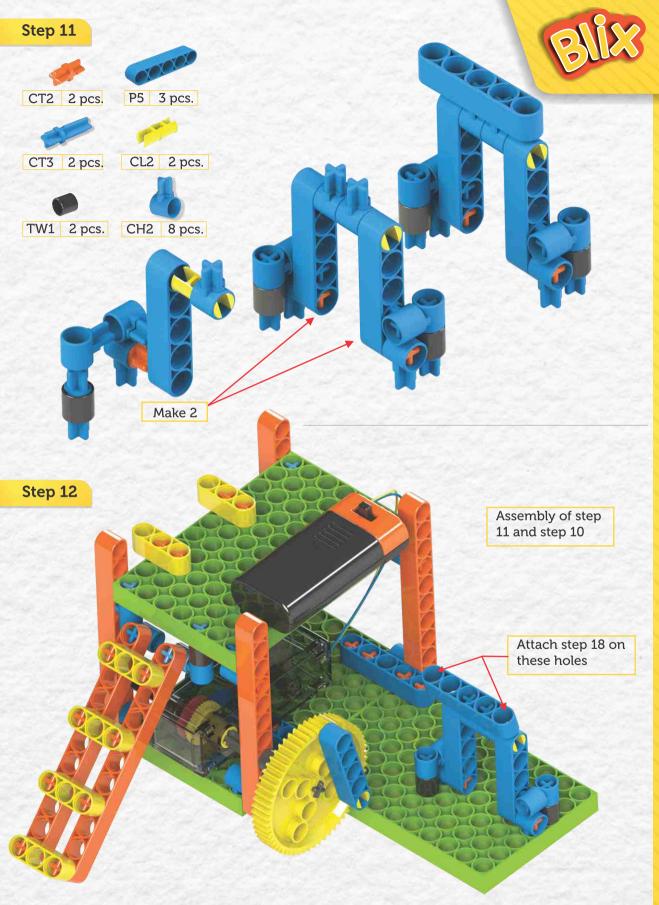


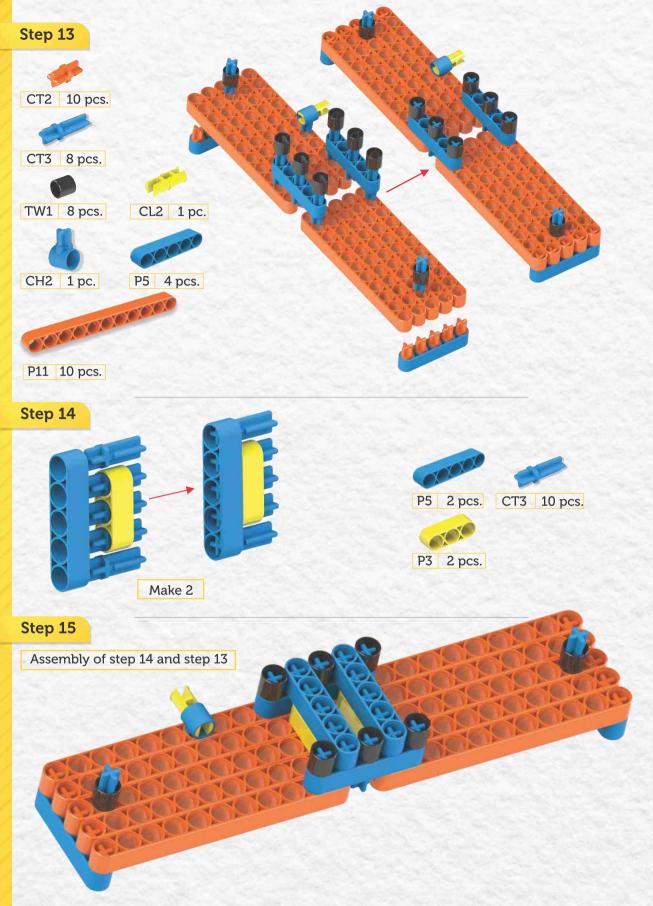
Now replace the gears as shown in figure in step 6 and see what happen! Is there any change in speed?

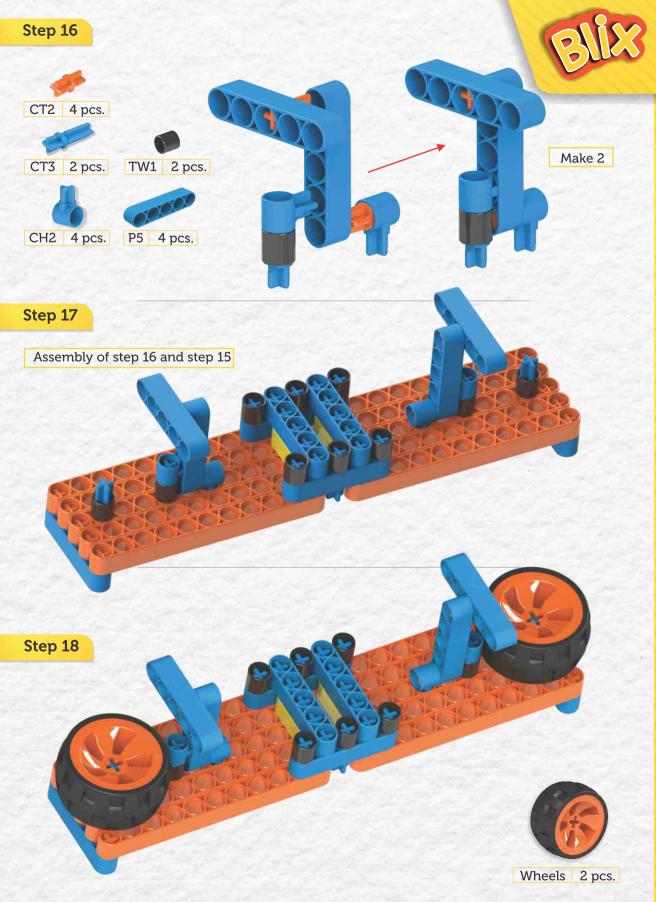


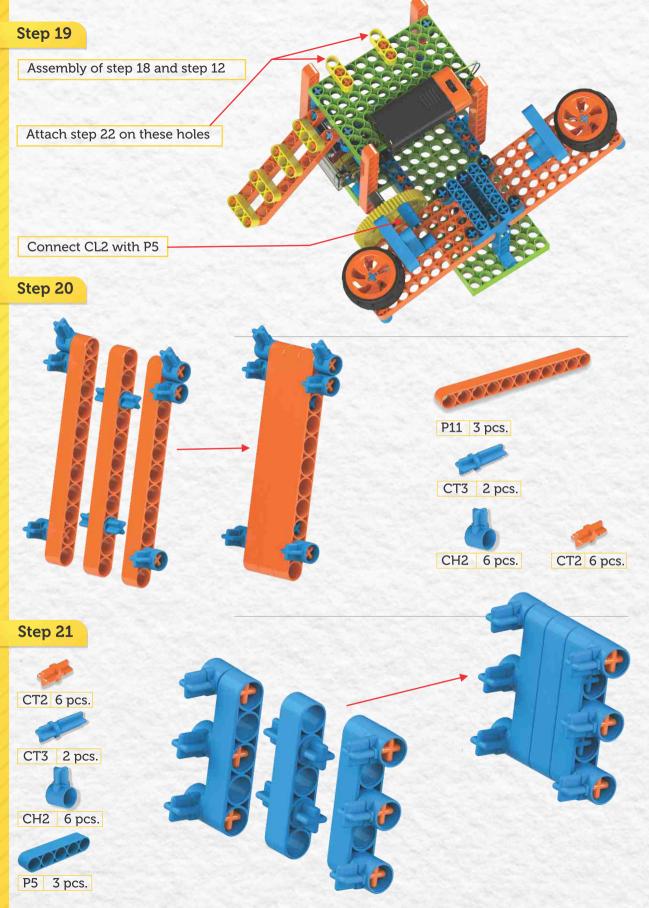




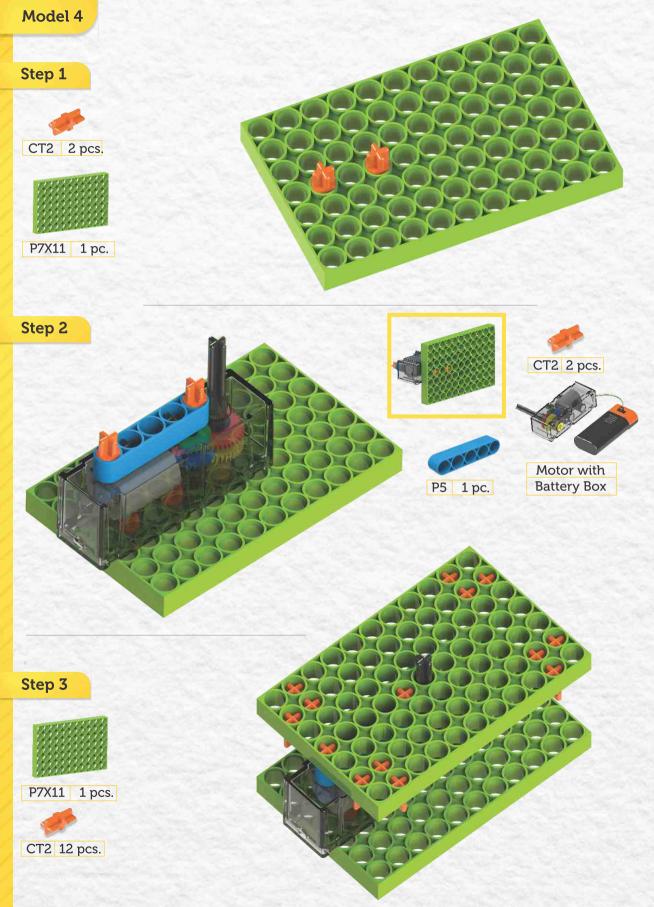


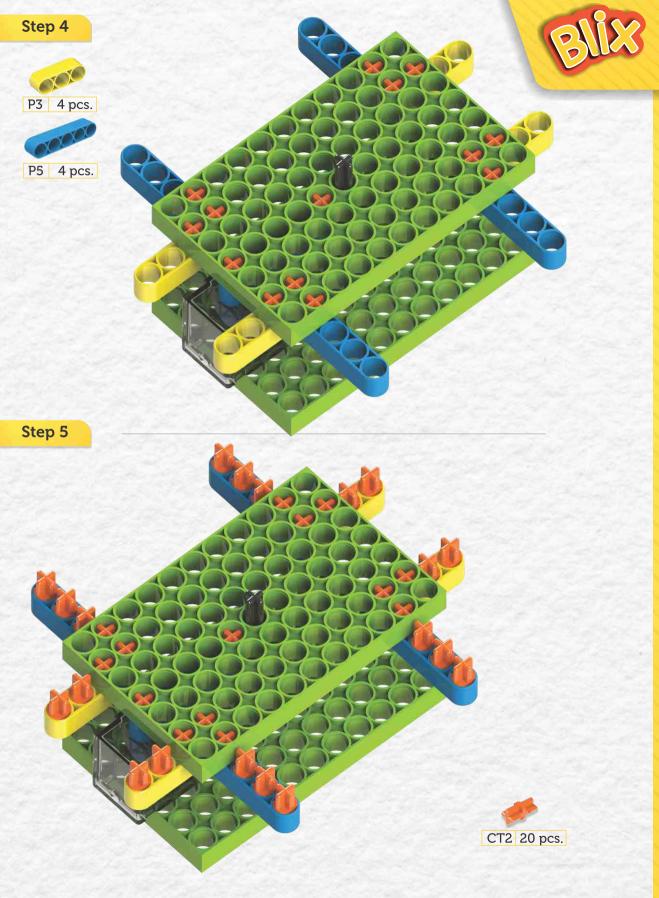


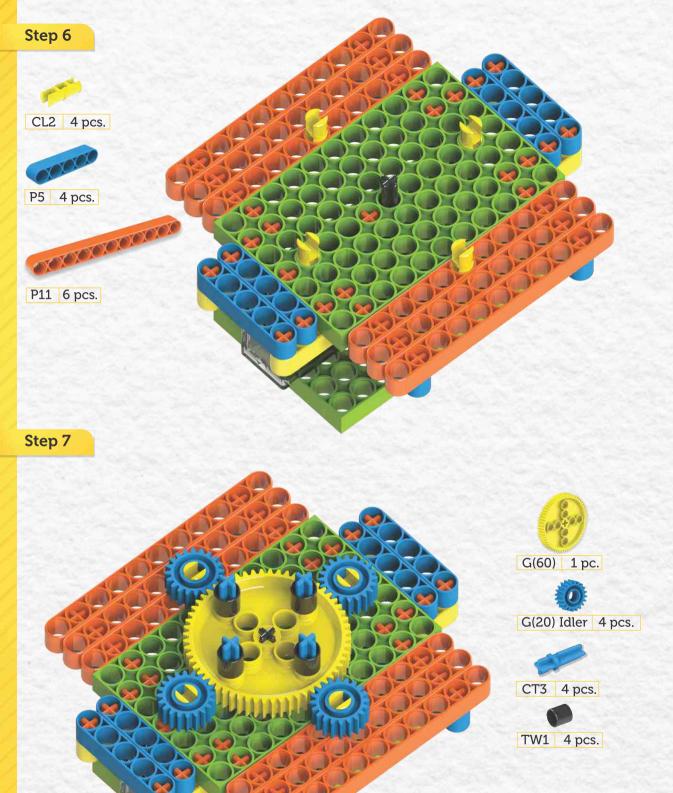




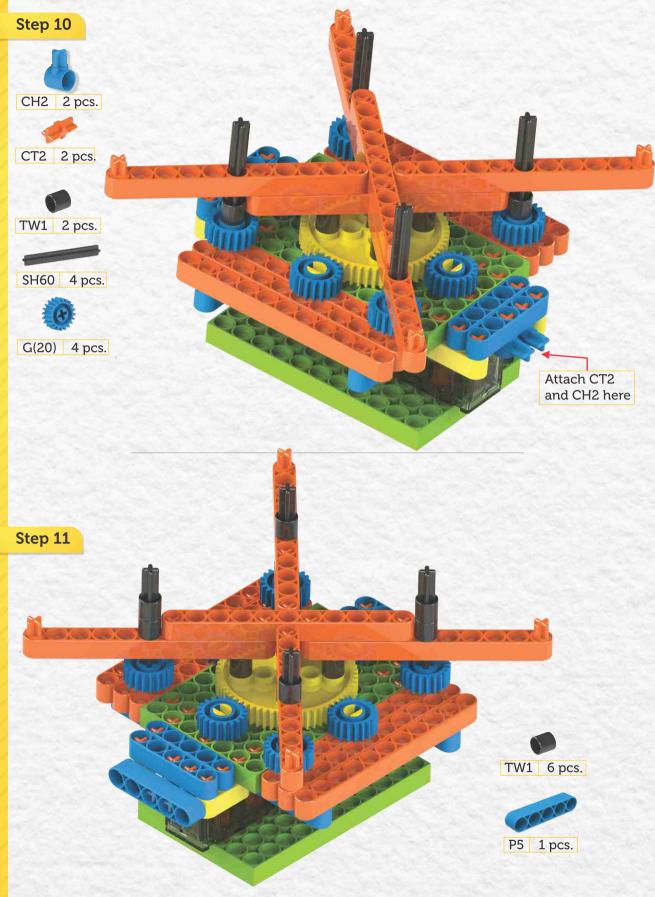




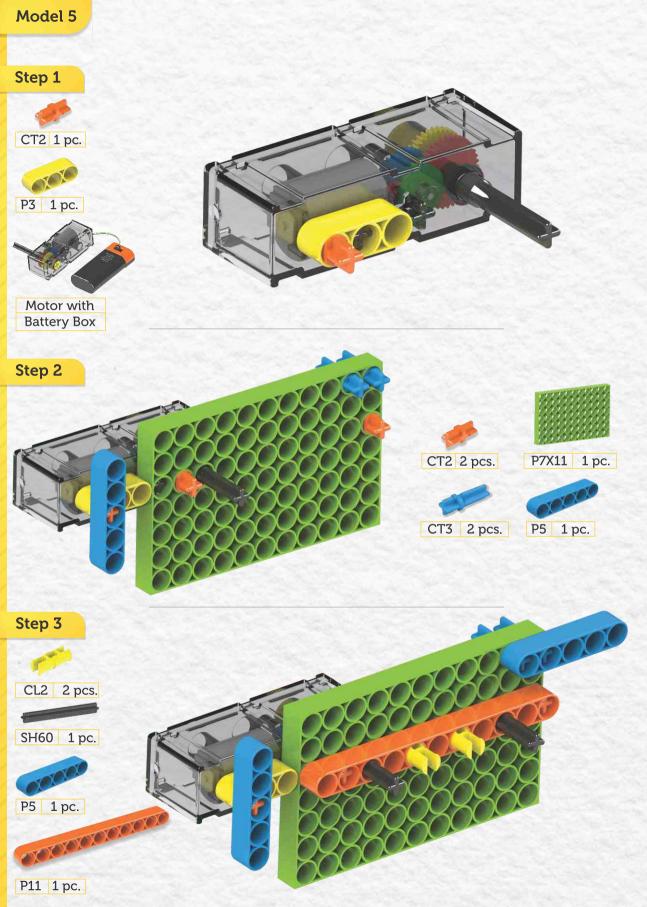


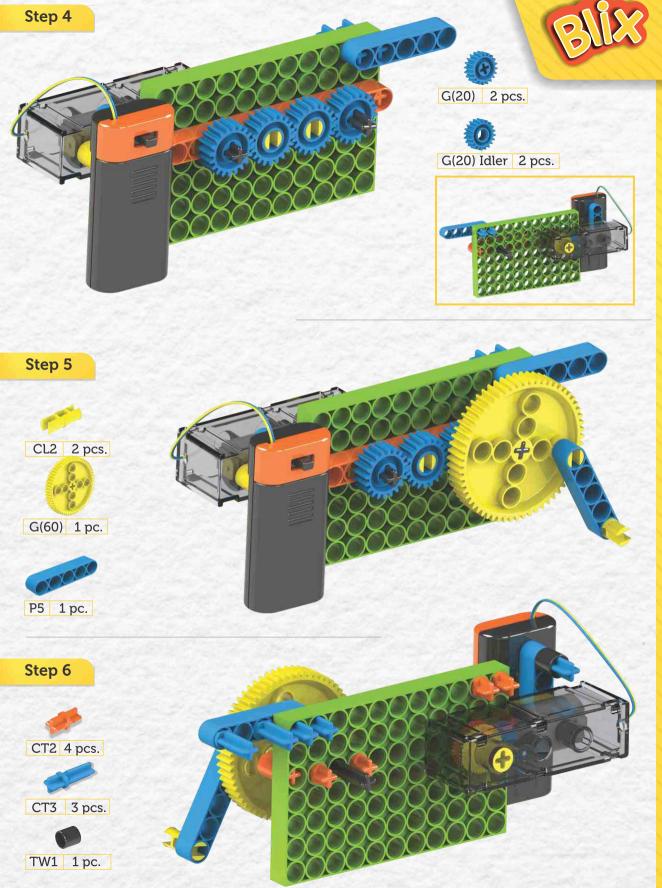


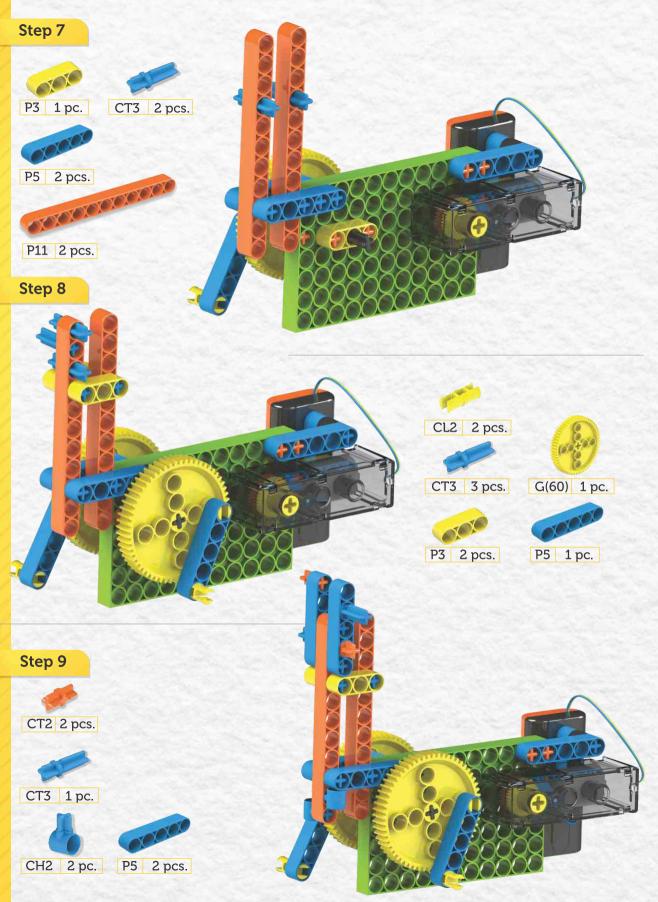


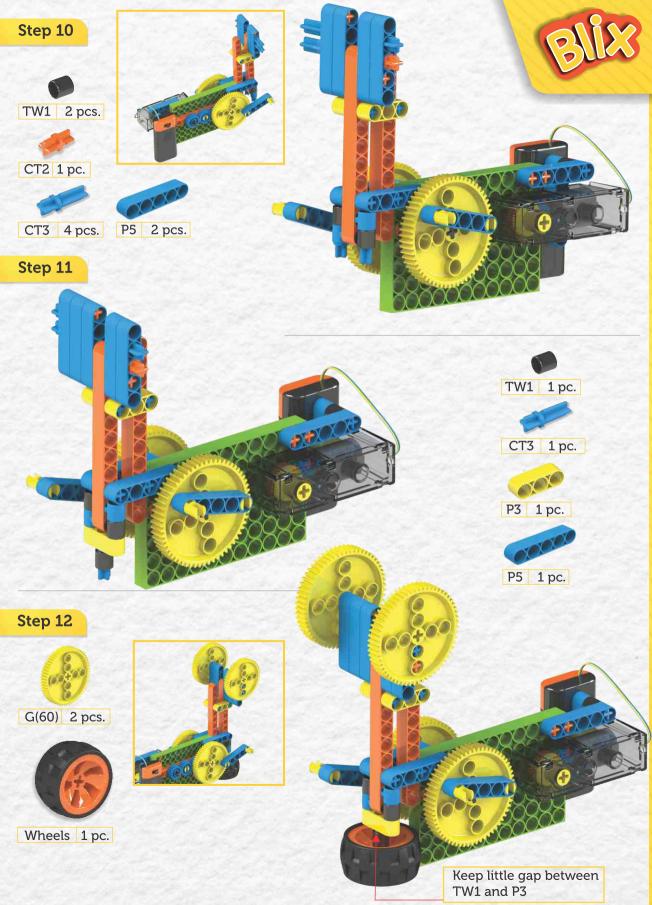


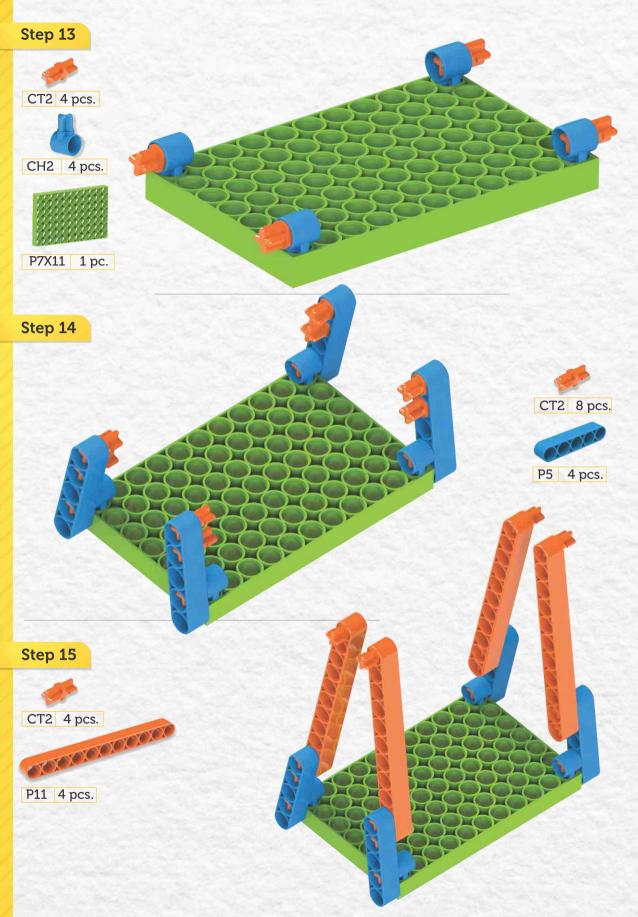


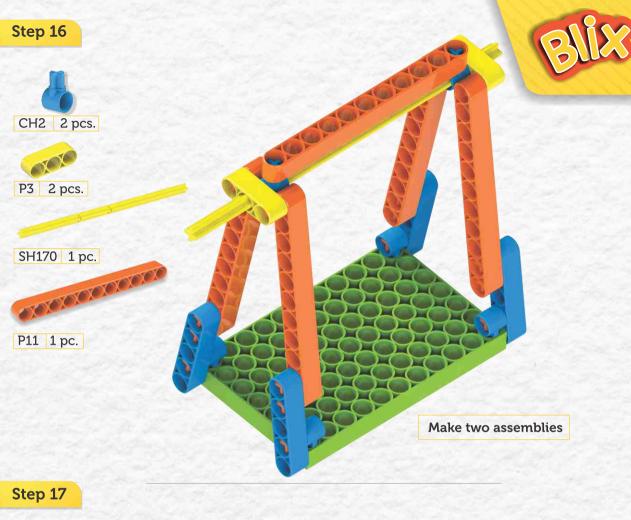


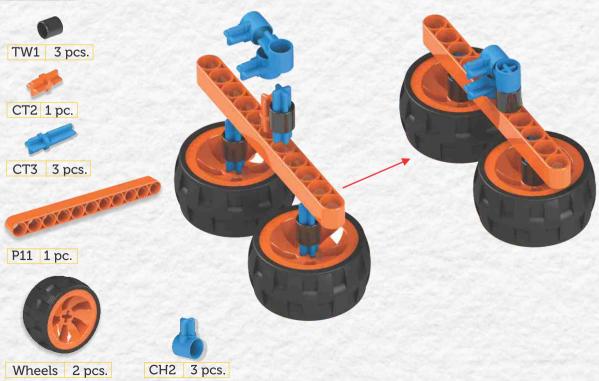


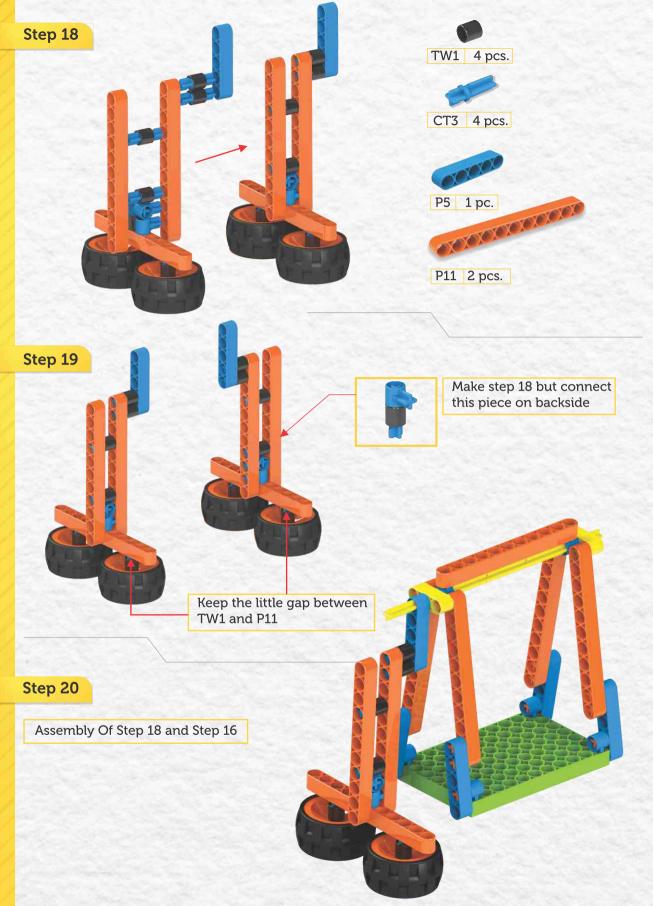


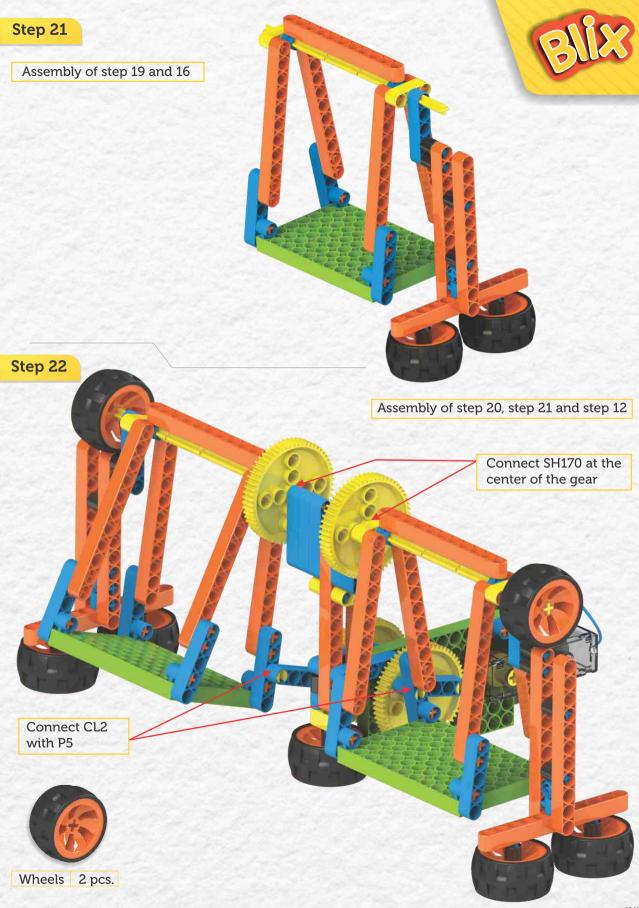


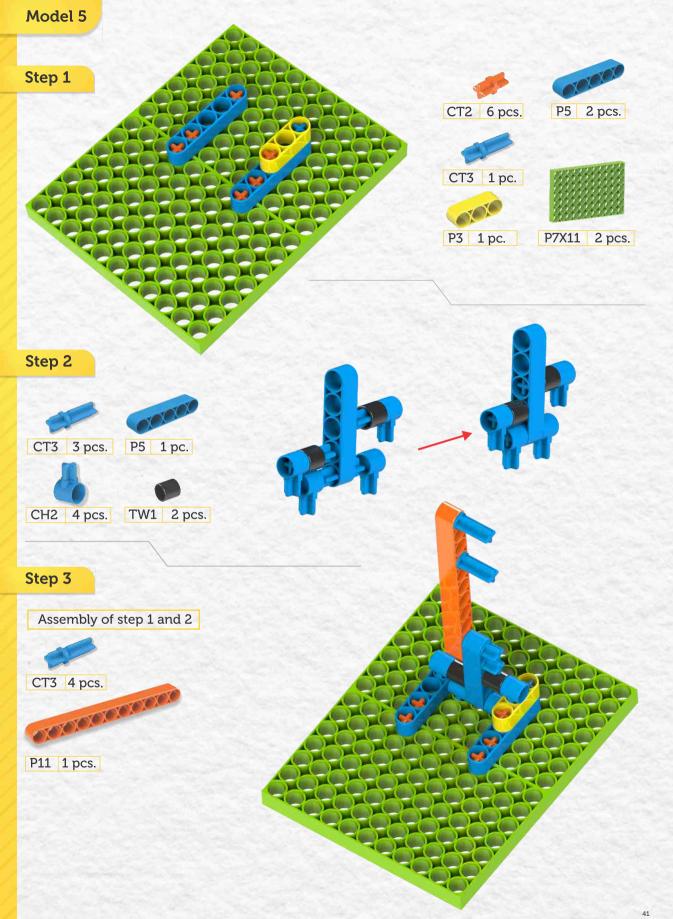


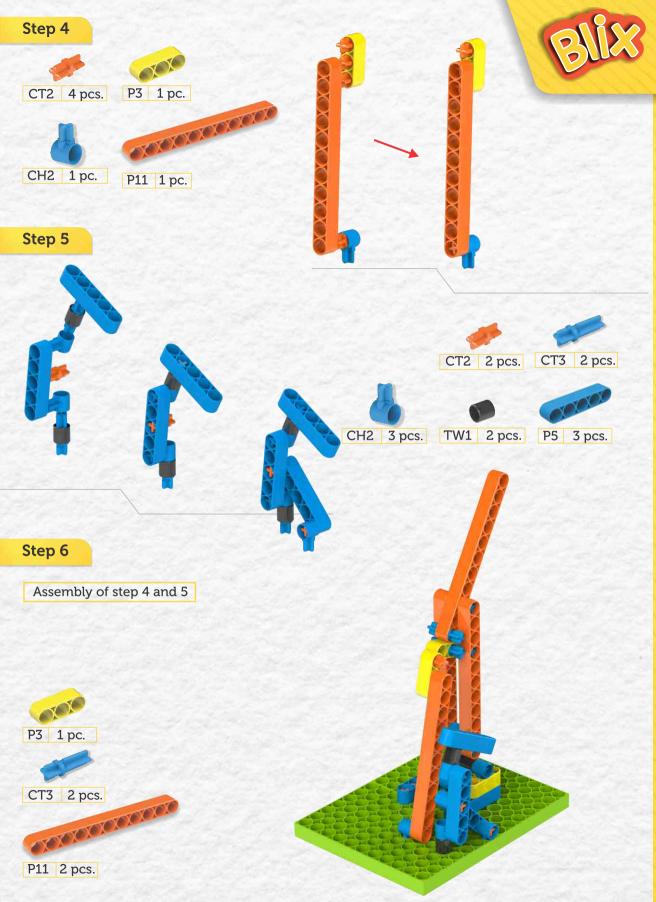


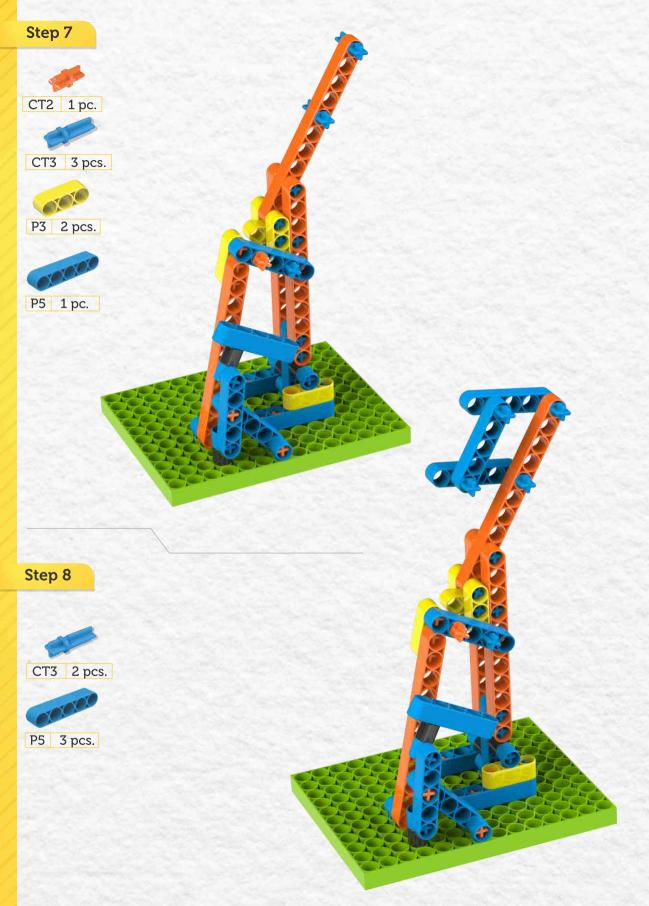




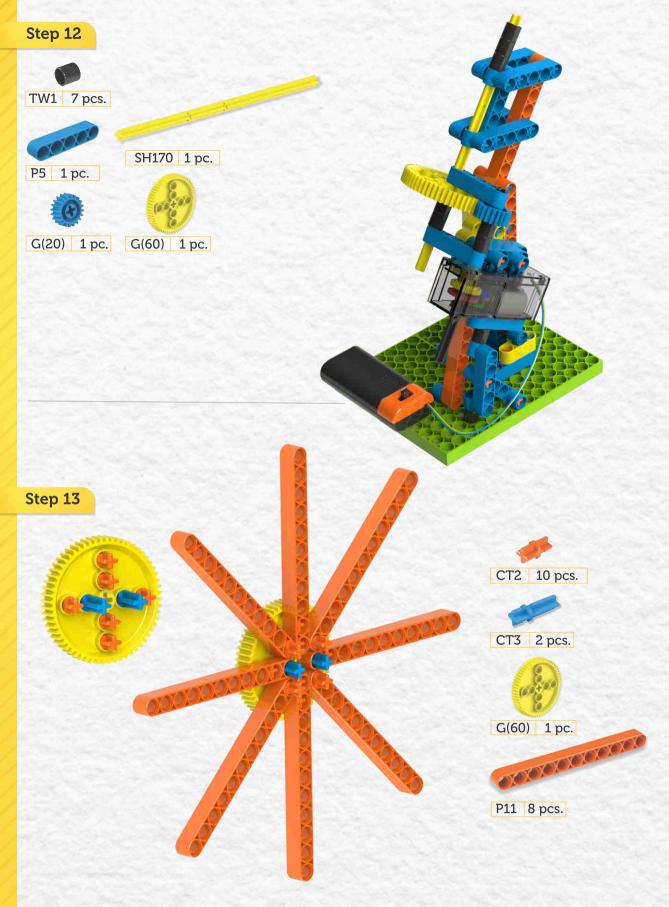


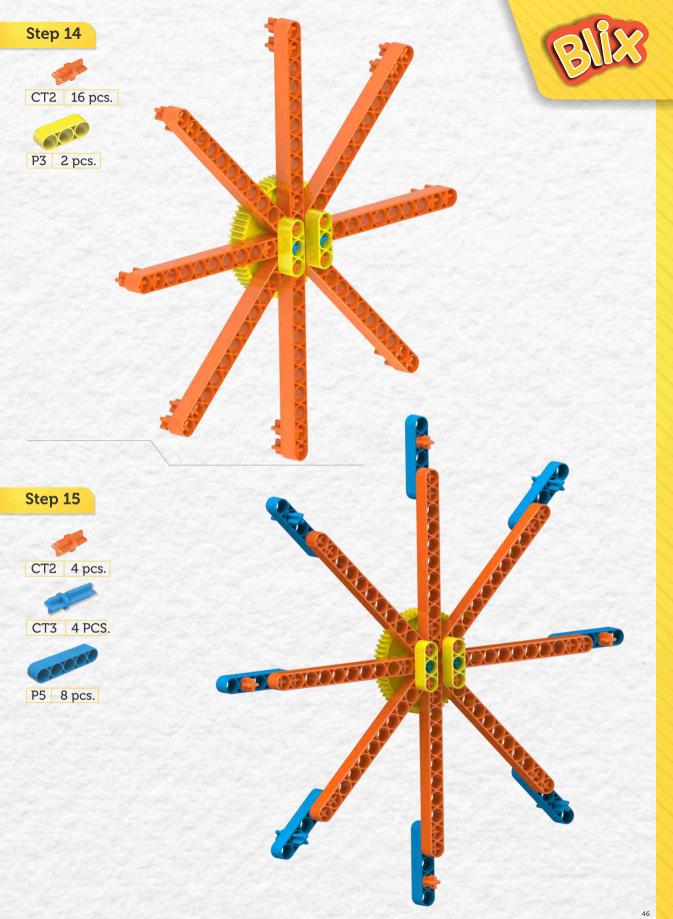


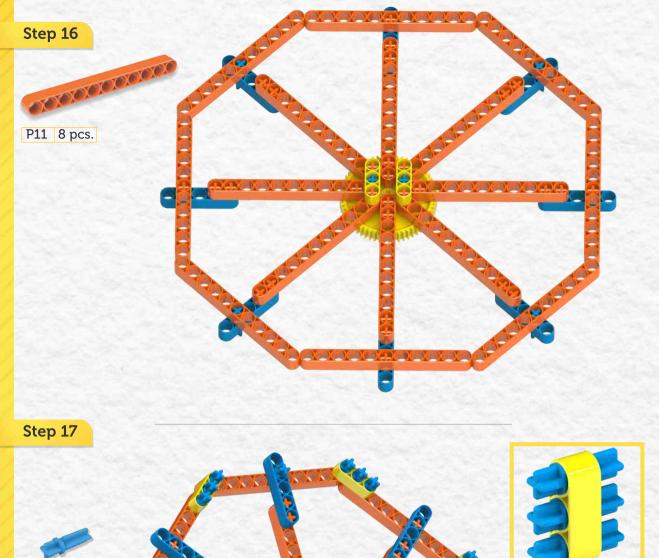


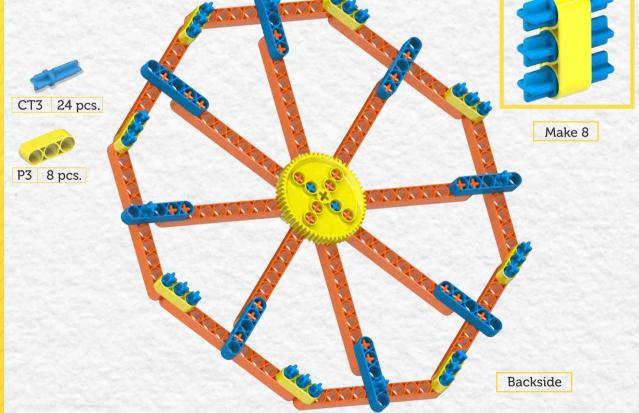


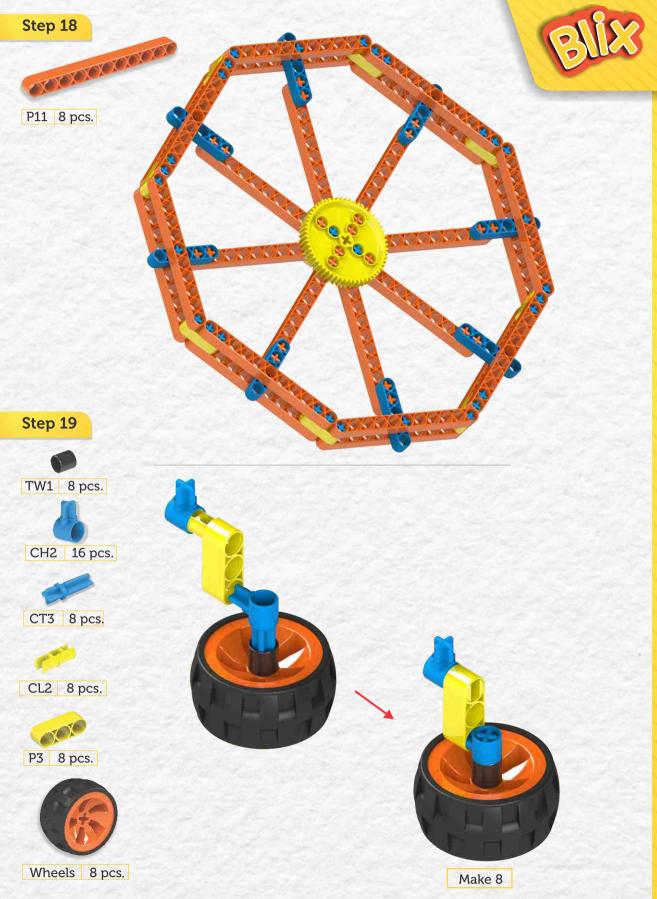




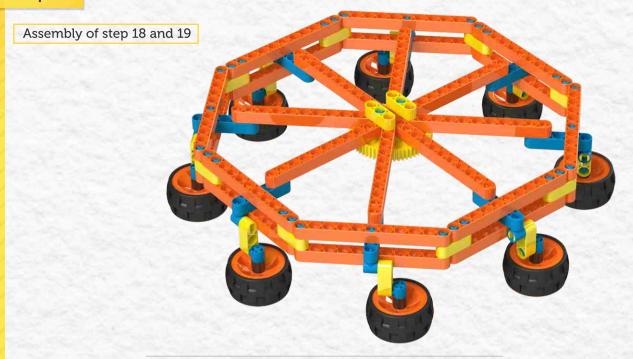




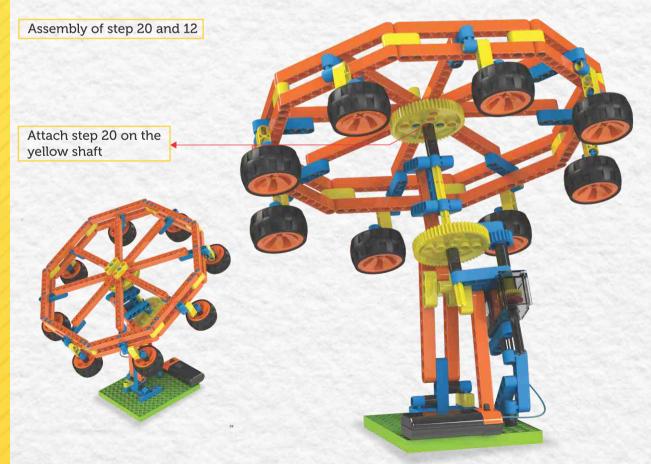


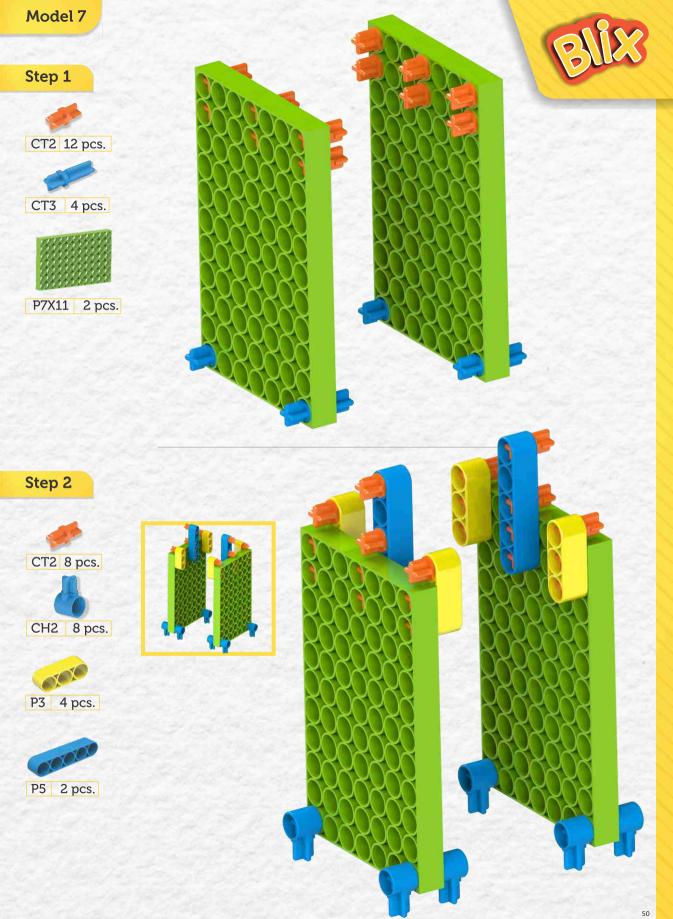


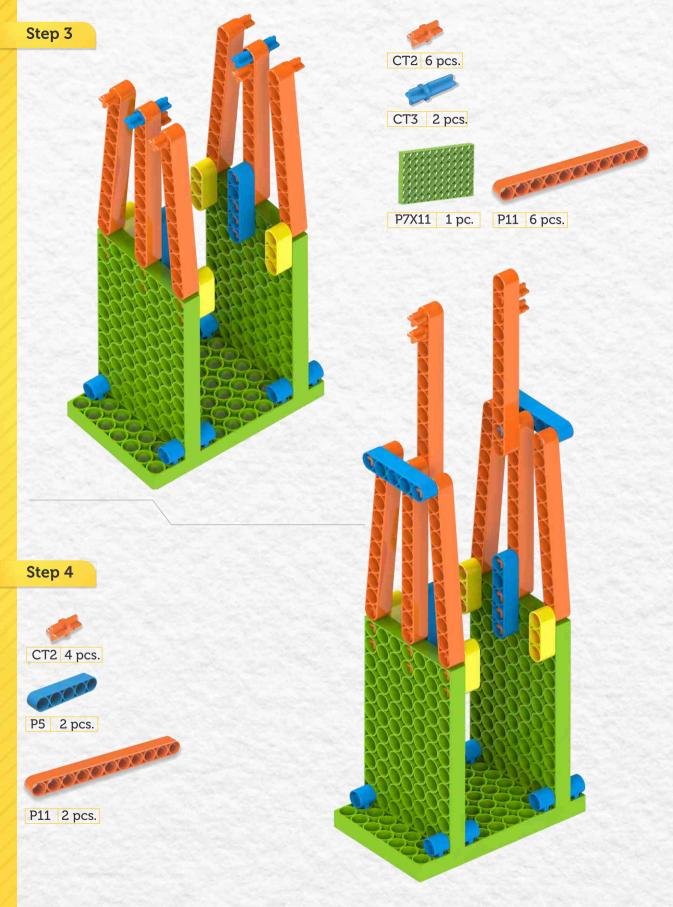
Step 20

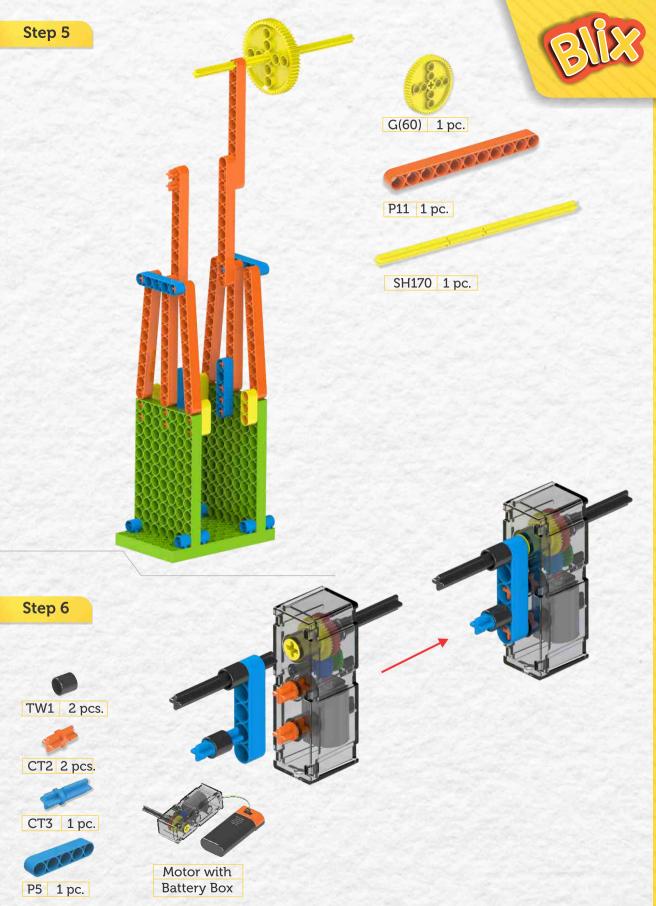


Step 21









Step 7

Assembly of step 6 and 5

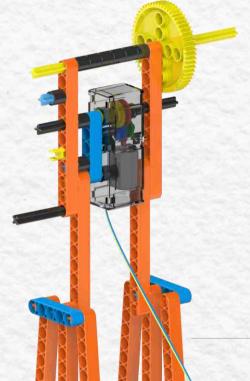


TW1 6 pcs.



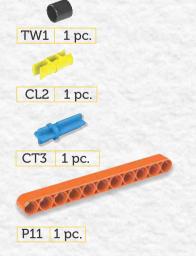
G(60) 1 pc.







Step 8







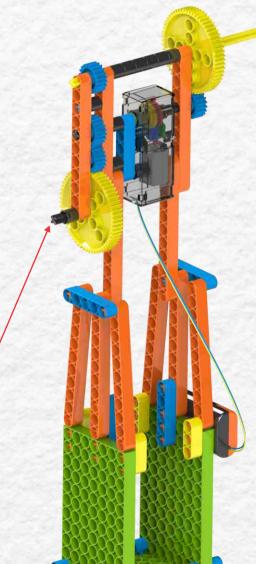
G(20) 2 pcs.



G(20) Idler 1 pc.



G(60) 1 pc.



Step 10

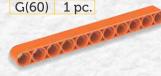
Attach final assembly here



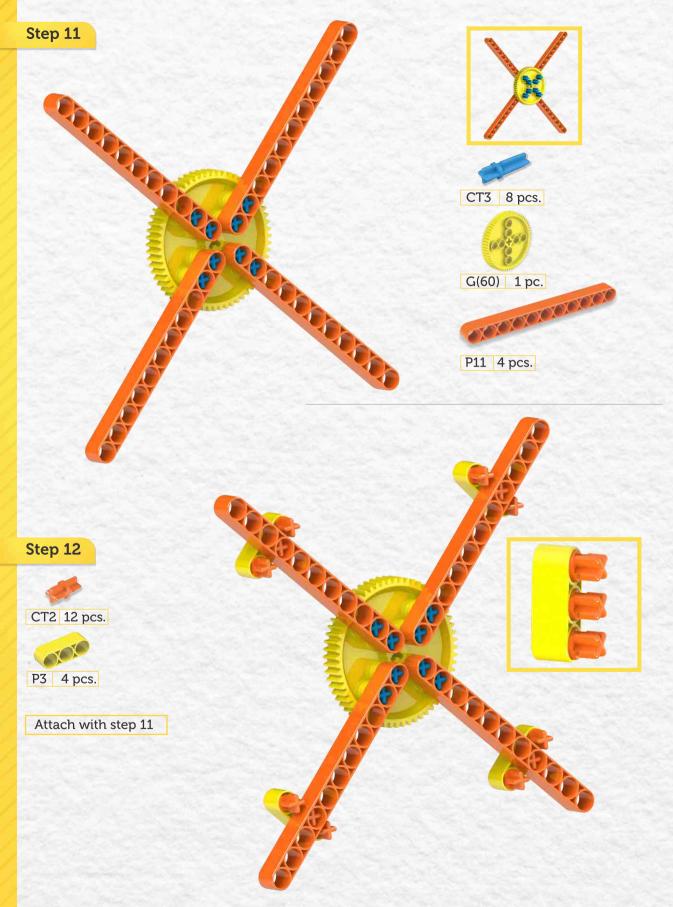
TW1 2 pcs.



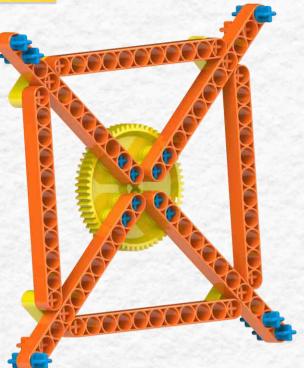
G(60) 1 pc.



P11 1 pc.







CT2 2 pcs.





P11 4 pcs.

Step 15

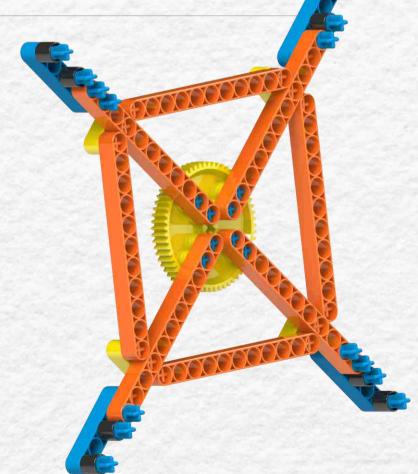


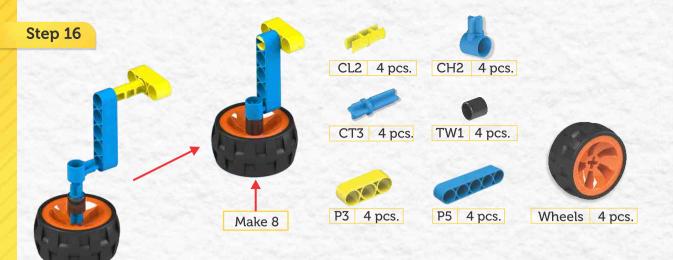
TW1 8 pcs.

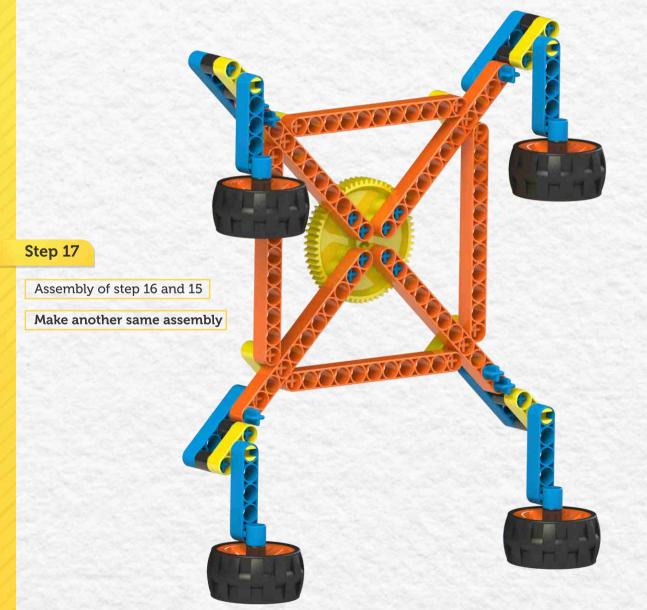


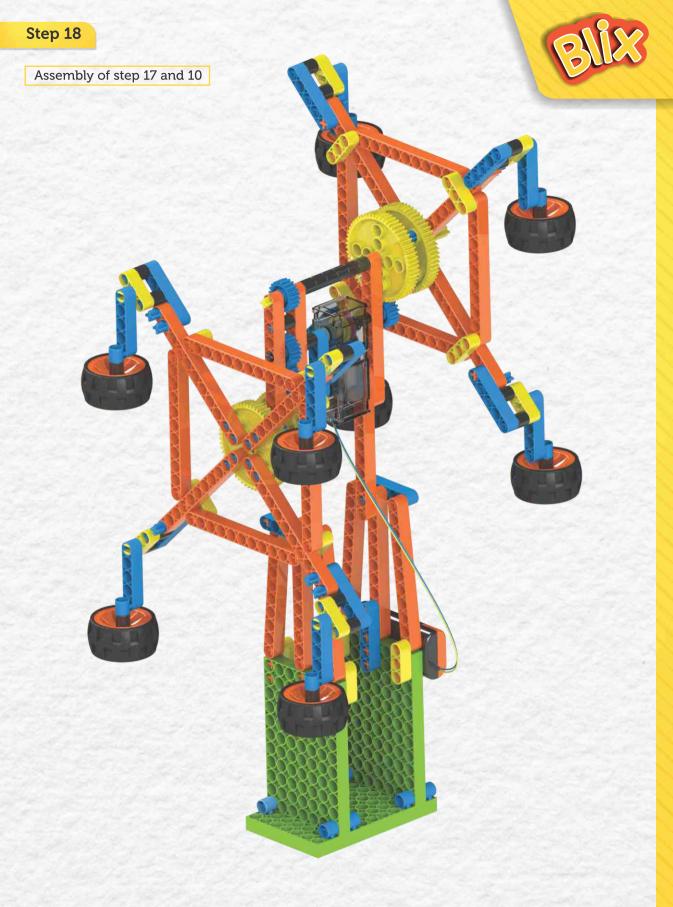


P5 4 pcs.









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