Simple Machines

Scientific View of simple machines:

The word machine comes from both the Greek and Roman languages. The Greek word 'machos' means something that 'makes work easy'. The Romans have a similar word 'machina' which means 'trick' or 'device' for making work less demanding.

The basic purpose for which most simple machines are designed is to reduce the effort required to perform a simple task.

The term 'simple machine' is commonly used by scientists to refer to one of six different types of devices which are often combined to form more complex machines.

Technical Vocabulary:

Beam: a length of material that doesn't bend. Wedge: a block of material that is shaped like a triangular prism.

Axle: a rod of material that joins two wheels together.

Screw thread: a ridge wrapped around a rod.

Plane: a flat surface.

Effort: the energy required to carry out work. Force: a push or pull action on an object.

The Wheel The Inclined The Wedge The Pulley The Lever The Screw and Axle Plane The lever consists of α The wedge is used to The use of a single This simple machine The rotation of a The inclined plane is combines a wheel stiff beam that convert a force threaded shaft commonly used to fixed pulley and cord allows for a change rotates around a applied in the with a central fixed (screw) can be raise or lower heavy fixed point located direction of the axle which ensures converted into objects. Given the in direction of the somewhere along the wedge's movement to that both must rotate movement in either friction on a ramp is force applied to an beam. Motion at one a splitting action that together. A small small, a small direction along the object. end of the beam acts at right angles length of the force applied at the amount of effort is causes motion at the to the blade. threaded shaft. needed to move an edge of the wheel is other end of the converted by rotation object down an to a more powerful inclined plane. beam. force at the smaller axle.