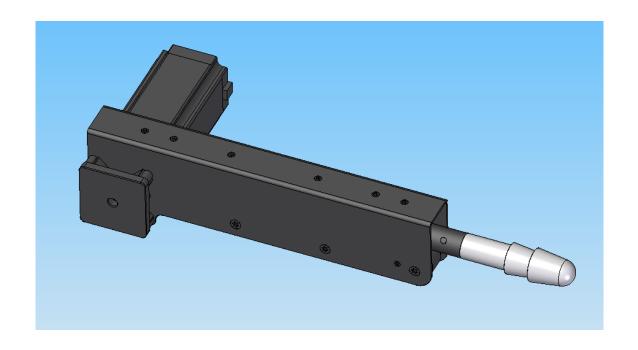
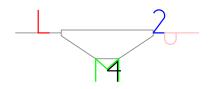
# LM42P

Love(L) Machine(M) For(4) Two(2) People(P)



# by an anonymous author

An open source document presenting the LM42P



Lausanne

June 23, 2025

lm42p.com

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# Part I DIY

This document is provided solely for the purpose of building your own personal machine. You are welcome to read it for educational use only. Any commercial use of this document is strictly prohibited. Copying any part of this project (including photos, videos, or plans) is not allowed without prior permission from me.

LM42P cannot be held responsible for any malfunction of the machine that may result in injury. You use this machine entirely at your own risk and responsibility.

Below you will find information on how to obtain an LM42P. Currently, two variants are available:

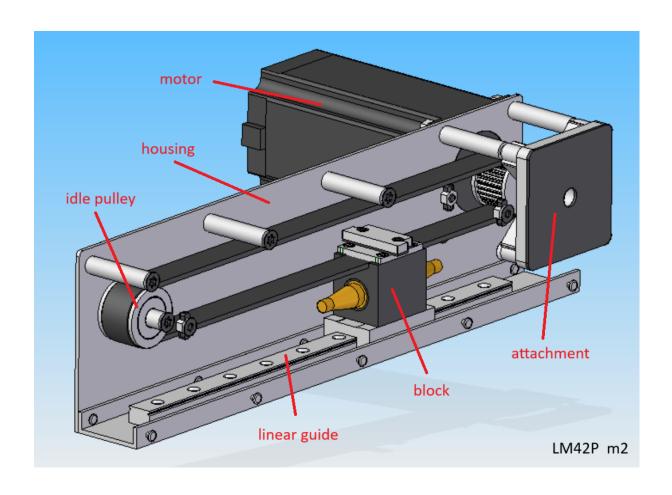
- M1
- M2

Before you begin building your machine, please take note of the following important information:

- For the 3D-printed parts, all files are located in the directory named 3d-print-files, which is inside the parent directory named after the corresponding part.
- All part names are marked in **bold**.
- Apply threadlock to the screws.

# Chapter 1

# m2



# 1.1 housing

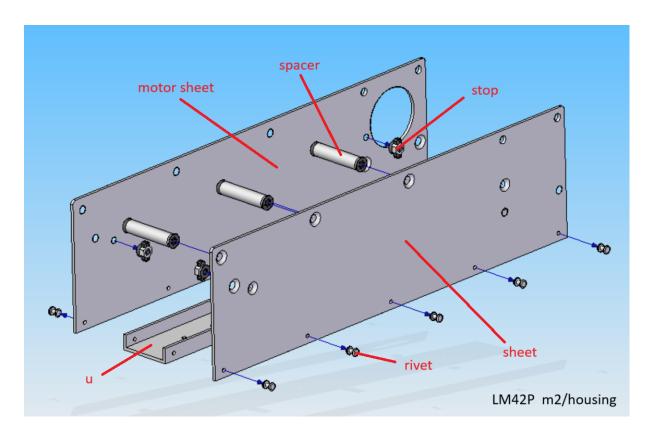


Figure 1.1: m2 housing parts

## 1.1.1 Parts list

Table 1.1: Parts list of housing

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	u	10x35x250	aluminium
1	sheet	86x305x2	aluminium
1	motor sheet	86x305x2	aluminium
4	$\operatorname{stop}$	13.7x33x4	aluminium
3	spacer	see section spacer	-
10	rivet	$2.4 \times 8 \text{ mm}$	aluminium

## 1.1.2 sheet

This section describes the manufacturing process for the part called **sheet**.

## Drawing

See Figure 1.2, page 13.

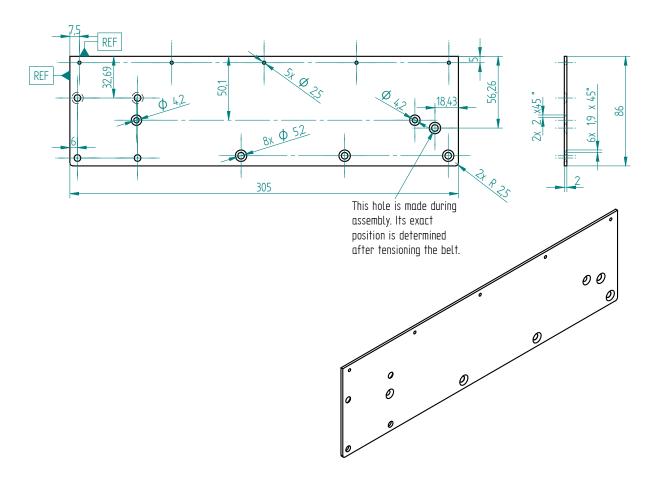


Figure 1.2: Drawing of the  $\mathbf{sheet}$  part

#### Required Tools and Components

Below is the list of materials required to produce the part named **sheet**.

- 1x sheet dimensions: 86x305x2 material: aluminium;
- 1x steel rule;
- 1x file;
- 1x drillator see section drillator 1.1.5, p. 20;
- 1x drillator-m see section drillator-m 1.1.6, p. 22;
- 4x clamp;
- 2x **2.5** mm drill bit ;
- 1x **4.2** mm drill bit ;
- 1x **5.2** mm drill bit ;
- 1x chamfering tool;
- 1x drill press.

#### **Manufacturing Instructions**

- 1. use a **file** to remove all sharp edges;
- 2. carefully determine which face requires protection before proceeding;
- 3. align and clamp the **drillator-m**, using the top-left corner as a reference, this is important for proper alignment;
- 4. center punch all holes using a **2.5 mm drill bit**;
- 5. remove the **drillator-m**;
- 6. using the same drill bit, drill the two holes positioned at the far-left edge, one at the uppermost and one at the lowermost position;
- 7. using two 2.5 mm drill bits, align and clamp the drillator;
- 8. center punch all holes;
- 9. remove the **drillator**;
- 10. drill all holes;
- 11. chamfer all holes (use a screw to check the chamfer depth);
- 12. use a file to create both R 2.5 mm radii;
- 13. remove the protective film or masking.

#### 1.1.3 motor-sheet

This section describes the manufacturing process for the part called **motor-sheet**.

#### Drawing

See Figure 1.3, page 15.

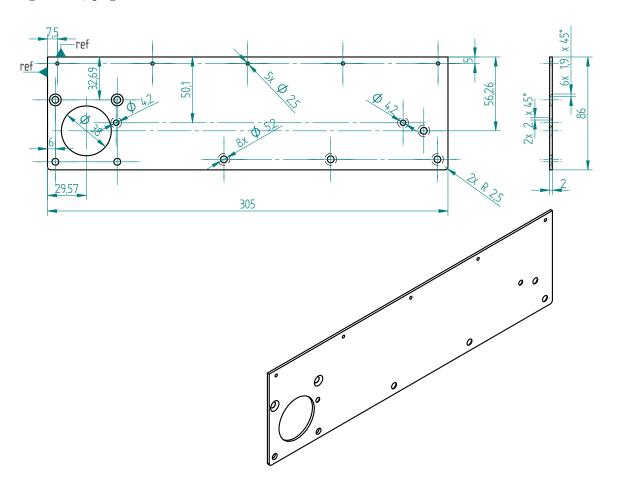


Figure 1.3: Drawing of the **motor-sheet** part

#### Required Tools and Components

Below is the list of materials required to produce the part named **motor-sheet**.

- 1x sheet dimensions: 86x305x2 material: aluminium;
- 1x flat/convex file;
- 1x drillator see section drillator 1.1.5, p. 20;
- 1x drillator-m see section drillator-m 1.1.6, p. 22;
- 1x scribe;
- 4x **clamp**;

- 2x **2.5** mm drill bit ;
- 1x **4.2** mm drill bit;
- 1x 5.2 mm drill bit;
- 1x jigsaw;
- 1x chamfering tool;
- 1x drill press.

#### **Manufacturing Instructions**

- 1. use a **file** to remove all sharp edges;
- 2. carefully determine which face requires protection before proceeding;
- 3. align and clamp the **drillator-m**, using the top-left corner as a reference, this is important for proper alignment;
- 4. using a **scriber**, mark the outline of the 38 mm diameter hole;
- 5. center punch all holes using a **2.5 mm drill bit**;
- 6. remove the **drillator-m**;
- 7. using the same drill bit, drill the two holes positioned at the far-left edge, one at the uppermost and one at the lowermost position;
- 8. using two **2.5 mm drill bits**, align and clamp the **drillator**;
- 9. center punch all holes;
- 10. remove the **drillator**;
- 11. drill all holes;
- 12. chamfer all holes (use a screw to check the chamfer depth);
- 13. use a file to create both R 2.5 mm radii;
- 14. using a jigsaw, cut as close as possible to the 38 mm diameter outline;
- 15. Using a flat/convex file, file the 38 mm hole until the motor fits through;
- 16. remove the protective film or masking.

#### 1.1.4 u

This section describes the manufacturing process for the part called **u**.

#### Drawing

See Figure 1.4, page 17.

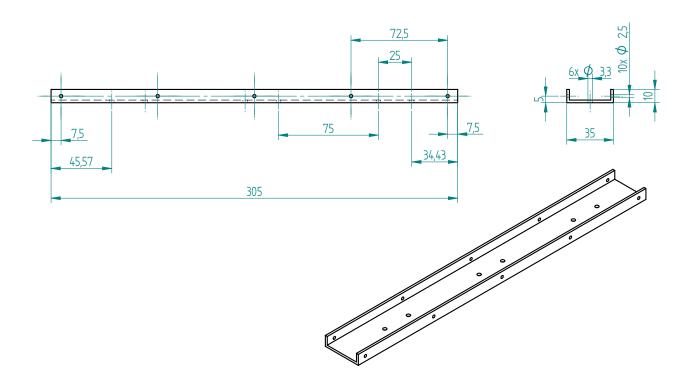


Figure 1.4: Drawing of the  ${\bf u}$  part

#### Required Tools and Components

Below is the list of materials required to produce the part named  $\mathbf{u}$ .

- 1x square tube dimension: 35x35x2x305 material: aluminium;
- 1x gauge minimum length: 305 mm;
- 1x try square;
- 1x steel rule;
- 1x scriber;
- 1x hand saw;
- 1x perpendicaltor;
- 1x file;
- 1x rail (see section linear-guide 1.2, p. 26);
- 2x clamp;
- 1x **3.5** mm drill bit ;
- 1x **3.3** mm drill bit ;
- 1x 2.5 mm drill bit;
- 1x chamfering tool;
- 1x drill press.

#### **Manufacturing Instructions**

- 1. scribe a line with a **scriber**, leaving approximately 0.3 mm of extra material beyond the final total length;
- 2. cut the square tube to length using a handsaw and a try square;
- 3. use the **perpendiculator** to ensure both ends are square;
- 4. scribe two lines using the **scriber**, each about 0.3 mm from the edge of the squared **square tube**;
- 5. cut the **square tube** along the scribed lines using the **handsaw**;
- 6. use a file to clean the cuts and chamfer the edges;
- 7. clamp the **rail** in the correct position using a **gauge** (make sure it's centered), see Figure 1.5, page 19;

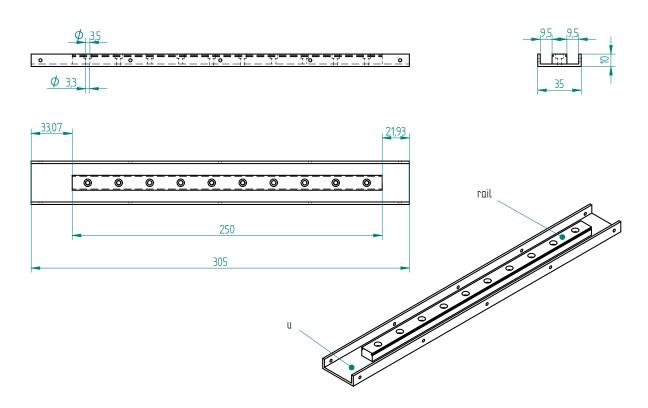


Figure 1.5: Center punch the 3.3 mm hole through the  ${\bf rail}$  using a  ${\bf 3.5}$   ${\bf mm}$   ${\bf drill}$   ${\bf bit}$ 

- 8. mark the positions of the six 3.3 mm holes using a **3.5 mm drill bit** to center punch;
- 9. drill the six holes using a **3.3 mm drill bit** (do not drill the 2.5 mm holes yet—those will be drilled with the sheets);
- 10. chamfer the six holes using a **chamfering tool**;
- 11. clamp the **sheet** in place;
- 12. center punch the five holes using a **2.5 mm drill bit**;
- 13. clamp the **motor sheet**;
- 14. center punch the five holes using a **2.5 mm drill bit**;
- 15. drill all ten holes using a **2.5 mm drill bit**;
- 16. chamfer the six holes using a **chamfering tool**.

#### 1.1.5 drillator

This section describes the manufacturing process for the part called **drillator**.

**Remark:** If your 3D printer has a large enough build volume, you can print the **drillator** and **drillator-m** in one piece, which improves alignment accuracy.

#### Drawing

See Figure 1.6, page 21.

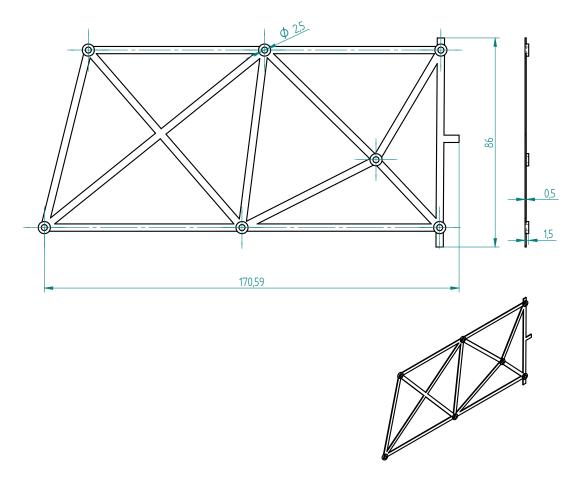


Figure 1.6: Drawing of the  ${\bf drillator}$  part

#### Required Tools and Components

Below is the list of materials required to produce the part named **drillator**.

- 1x 3d printer;
- 1x **PLA**;
- 1x file;
- 1x drill;
- 1x 2.5 mm drill bit.

#### **Manufacturing Instructions**

- 1. 3D print the part using the files located in the 3d-print-files directory;
- 2. chamfer the edges using a **file**;
- 3. drill the 2.5 mm holes using a **2.5 mm drill bit** and a **drill**.

#### 1.1.6 drillator-m

**Remark:** If your 3D printer has a large enough build volume, you can print the **drillator** and **drillator-m** in one piece, which improves alignment accuracy.

#### Drawing

See Figure 1.7, page 23.

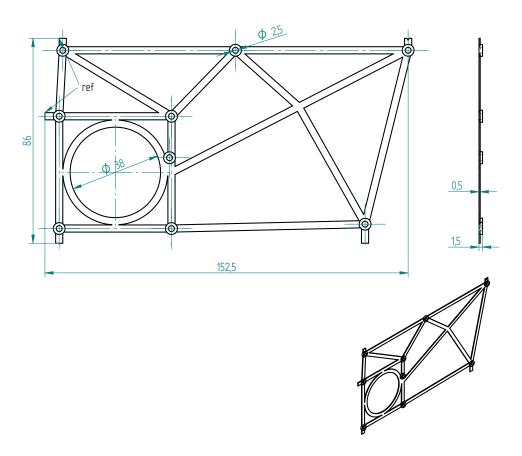


Figure 1.7: Drawing of the  $\mathbf{drillator-m}$ 

#### Required Tools and Components

Below is the list of materials required to produce the part named **drillator**.

- 1x 3d printer;
- 1x **PLA**;
- 1x file;
- 1x drill;
- 1x 2.5 mm drill bit.

#### **Manufacturing Instructions**

- 1. 3D print the part using the files located in the 3d-print-files directory;
- 2. chamfer the edges using a **file**;
- 3. drill the 2.5 mm holes using a **2.5 mm drill bit** and a **drill**.

#### 1.1.7 stop

#### Drawing

See Figure 1.8, page 24.

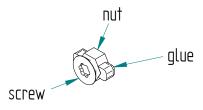


Figure 1.8: Drawing of the **stop** 

#### Parts list

Table 1.2: Parts list of housing/stop

quantity	name	specification	material
4x1=4	screw	$M4 \times 6$ mm Torx flat head screw	stainless steel
4x1=4	$\mathbf{nut}$	standard M4 hex nut	stainless steel
-	${f glue}$	black	Poliflex 444

# 1.1.8 spacer

## Drawing

See Figure 1.9, page 25.

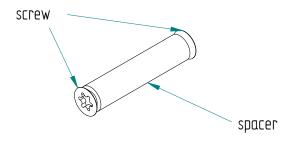


Figure 1.9: Drawing of the **spacer** 

#### Parts list

Table 1.3: Parts list of housing/spacer

Qty	Part	Description	Material
3x2=6	screw	$M5 \times 12 \text{ mm}$ Torx flat head screw	stainless steel
3x1=3	spacer	$M5 \times 8 \times 35 \text{ mm}$	aluminium

# 1.2 linear guide

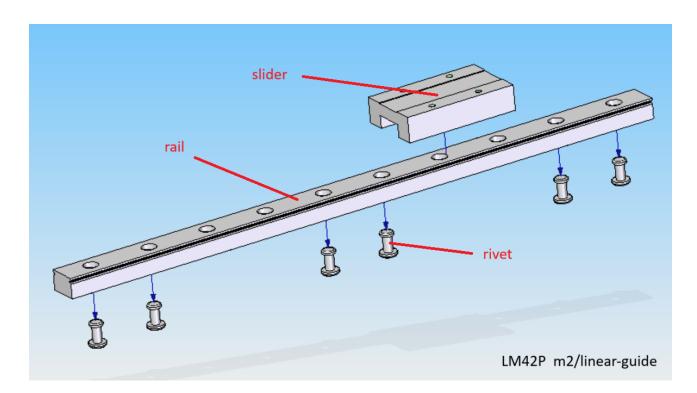


Figure 1.10: m2 linear guide parts

# 1.2.1 Parts list

Table 1.4: Parts list of linear guide

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	rail	MGN12H, length: 250 mm	-
1	slider	$MGN12H$ , $27 \times 45.4 \text{ mm}$	-
6	rivet	$3.2 \times 10 \text{ mm}$	aluminium

# 1.2.2 Drawing

See Figure 1.11, page 27.

1.2. LINEAR GUIDE 27

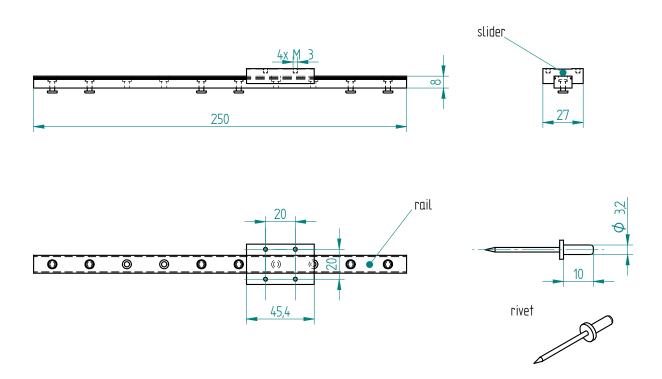


Figure 1.11: Drawing of the linear guide parts

# 1.3 block

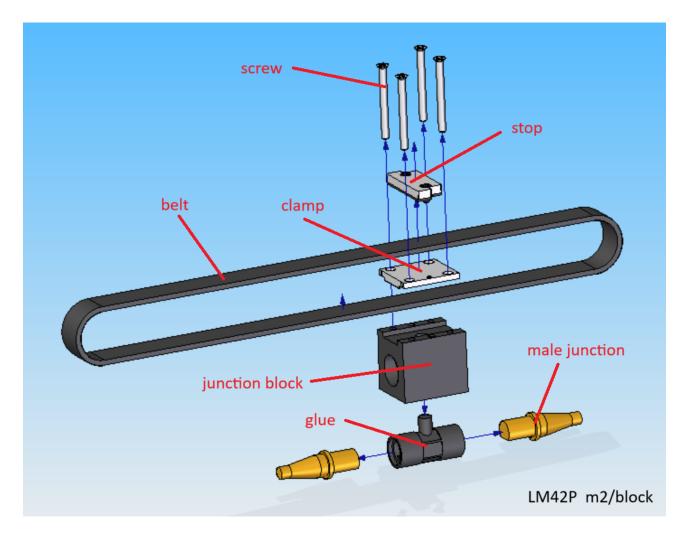


Figure 1.12: m2 block parts

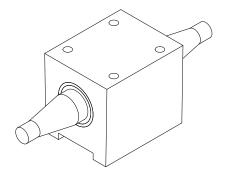
# 1.3.1 Parts list

Table 1.5: Parts list of block

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	junction block	3D printed	nylon
1	glue	casted	epoxy
2	male junction	google: pool cue junction	brass
1	belt	HTD 3	-
1	clamp	HTD 3	aluminium
1	$\operatorname{stop}$	subassemblie (see section)	see section $\mathbf{stop}$
4	screw	$M3 \times 36$ mm flat head screw	stainless steel

1.3. BLOCK 29

# 1.3.2 junction block



# Drawing

See Figure 1.13, page 30.

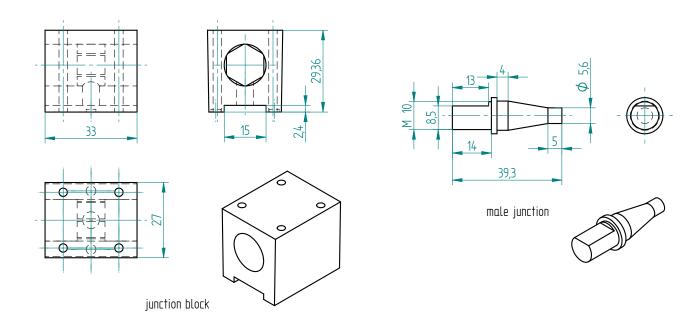


Figure 1.13: Drawing of the junction block parts  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

1.3. BLOCK 31

#### Required Tools and Components

- 1x 3D printer;
- 1x nylon filament;
- 1x STL file;
- 2x male junction;
- 1x file;
- 1x gauge;
- 4x screw (M3, length=36mm);
- 1x alignator;
- 1x glue;
- 2x rods;
- 2x elastic;
- 1x hot glue.

#### **Manufacturing Instructions**

- 1. 3D print the **junction block** using the STL file and nylon filament.
- 2. File a flat surface of 8.5 x 13 mm on the threaded M10 part (on both junction block.
- 3. Mount the **junction block** on the **alignator** (**slider**) with the **spacer** and the four **screw-3x**.
- 4. Insert a male junction on each end of the rod.
- 5. Place the **slider** on the **rail** and both **rods** on the **v**.
- 6. Attach using two **elastic** bands.
- 7. Press the **rods** against the **junction block**.
- 8. Fix them in place with **hot glue**. See Figure 1.14, page 32 and Figure 1.15, page 32.

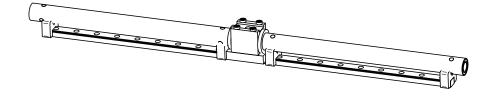


Figure 1.14: male junction aligning

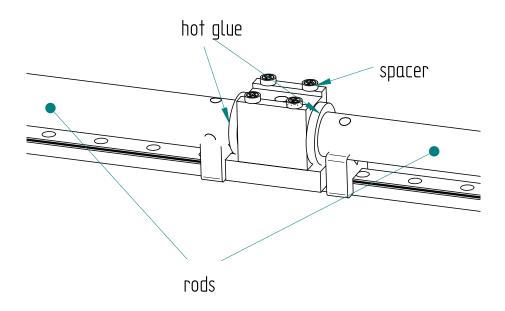


Figure 1.15: male junction aligning zoomed

1.3. BLOCK 33

- 9. Test the seal by blowing into the hole of the **junction block**.
- 10. Prepare the **glue**<sup>1</sup>:
  - (a) Quantity hardener: 2 g;
  - (b) Quantity **resin**: 5 g;
  - (c) Quantity graphite powder: 1.5 g.
- 11. Pour the mixture into the junction block.
- 12. Cure for 24 hours at 20°C or 4 hours at 40°C.
- 13. Remove the **hot glue**.
- 14. Remove the four **screw-3x** and the **spacer**.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Adjust the quantity of **resin** and **hardener** according to the type of glue used.

#### 1.3.3 belt

#### Drawing

See Figure 1.16, page 34.

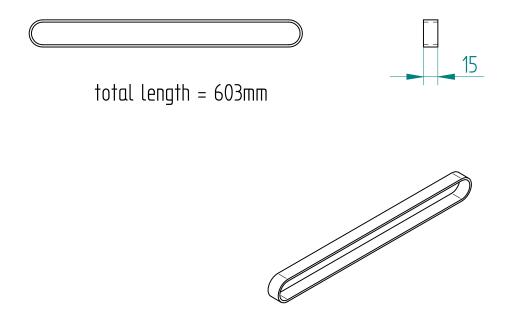


Figure 1.16: Drawing of the belt

#### Required Tools and Components

- $\bullet$  1x roll of belt standard HTD-5M;
- 1x double meter;
- 1x scissors.

#### **Manufacturing Instructions**

1. Cut a  $\mathbf{belt}$  with a length of 603 mm .

1.3. BLOCK 35

# 1.3.4 clamp

#### Drawing

See Figure 1.17, page 35.

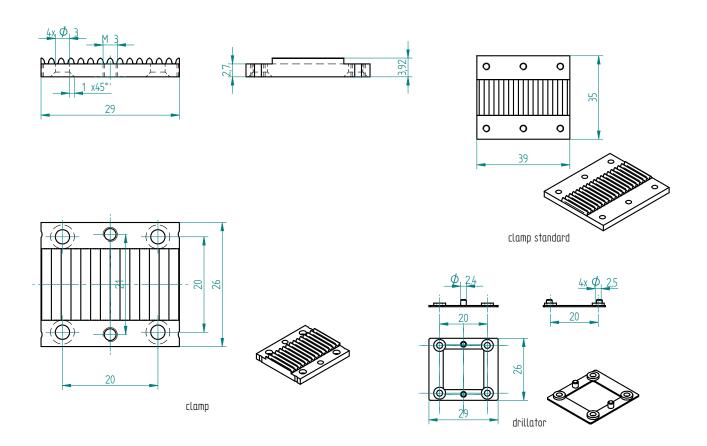


Figure 1.17: Drawing of the clamp

## Required Tools and Components

- 1x clamp standard ;
- 1x 3D printer;
- 1x PLA filament ;
- 1x STL file ;
- 1x drillator ;
- 2x clamp;
- 1x scriber;
- 1x file;

- 1x 2.5 mm drill bit;
- 1x 3 mm drill bit;
- 1x chamfer mill;
- 1x driller;
- 1x drill press;
- 1x gauge.

#### **Manufacturing Instructions**

- 1. 3D print the  $\mathbf{drillator}$  using the provided STL file and PLA filament.
- 2. Clamp the **drillator** onto the **clamp standard**.
- 3. Scribe the outer dimensions.
- 4. Center punch the four holes.
- 5. Mill or cut the shape to size using a handsaw, according to the **Drawing** section.
- 6. Chamfer all sharp edges.
- 7. Drill the four holes using a 3 mm drill bit.
- 8. Chamfer all four holes:  $1 \times 45^{\circ}$ .

1.3. BLOCK 37

#### 1.3.5 screw

These screws are used to assemble the **stop**, **belt**, **clamp**, and **junction block** onto the **slider**. Initially, the exact screw length cannot be determined. The objective is to ensure that the threaded portion engages as much as possible with the **slider**, so the **screw** holds securely.

#### Drawing

See Figure 1.18, page 37.

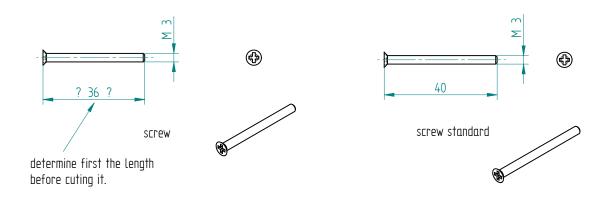


Figure 1.18: Drawing of the screw

#### Required Tools and Components

- 4x screw standard (M3, length = 40 mm);
- 1x junction block;
- 1x belt;
- 1x **clamp**;
- 1x depth gauge;
- 1x handsaw ;
- 1x file;

- 1x gauge;
- 1x Phillips screwdriver;
- 1x bench vise.

#### **Manufacturing Instructions**

- 1. Place the **belt** between the **clamp** and the **junction block**.
- 2. Use a **screw-40** to loosely secure the **belt** and the **junction block** onto the **slider**.

  Tighten the screw until it reaches the end of the internal thread in the slider.

  Warning: It's normal if the **junction block** is not fully tightened—this screw is slightly too long.
- 3. Using a **depth gauge** or ruler, measure how much of the **screw** needs to be cut off.
- 4. Cut the **screw standard** to the correct length using a **handsaw**. Tip: Use a **bench vise** to hold the screw steady while cutting. Deburr the end with a **file** for a clean finish.
- 5. Based on the first test, the ideal screw length is approximately **36 mm**.

1.3. BLOCK 39

## 1.3.6 stop

#### Drawing

See Figure 1.19, page 39.

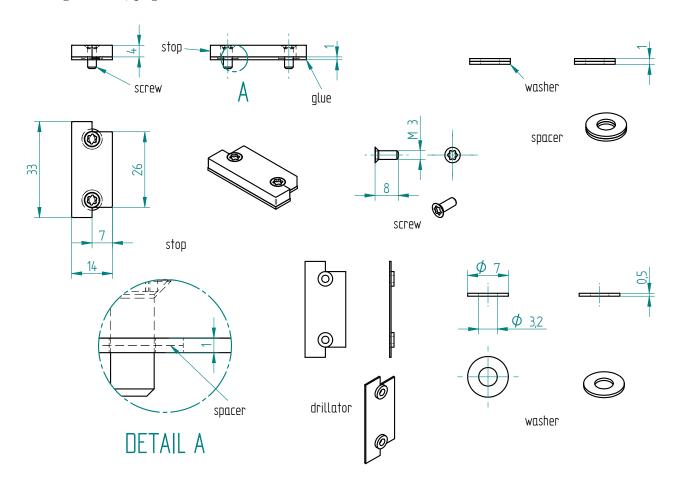


Figure 1.19: Drawing of the stop parts

#### Parts list

Table 1.6: Parts list of block/stop

quantity	name	specification	material
1	stop	14 x 4 x 33	aluminium
4	washer (2 spacer)	$3.2 \times 7 \times 0.5$	stainless steel
2	screw	$M3 \times 8$ mm Torx flat head screw	stainless steel
1	glue	-	Poliflex 444

## Required Tools and Components

- $\bullet$  1x 14 x 33 aluminium sheet thickness 4 mm;
- 2x clamps;

- 1x scriber;
- 1x drillator;
- 1x mill;
- 1x file;
- 1x 2.5 mm drill bit;
- 1x 3 mm drill bit;
- 1x chamfer mill;
- 1x driller;
- 1x drill press.

#### **Manufacturing Instructions**

- 1. Mill or file the **stop** (using the tool **drillator**) according to the dimensions shown in the **Drawing**;
- 2. Using the shaped tool **drillator**, drill both holes;
- 3. Drill and chamfer the two 3 mm holes.

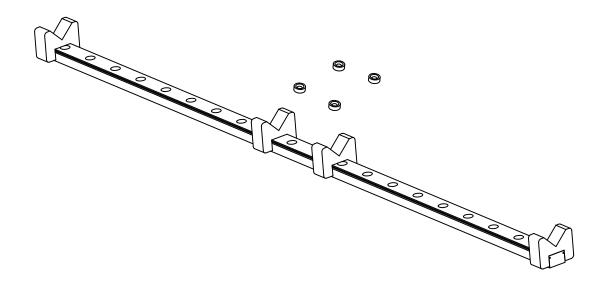
#### 1.3.7 Assembling Instructions

#### Required Tools and Components

- 1x glue pistol;
- 1x glue;
- 1x Torx screwdriver;
- 4x washer (2 spacer);
- 1x threadlocker.
- 1. Apply **threadlocker** to the four **screw**.
- 2. Secure the **belt** using the **clamp** and the four **screw-3x** onto the **slider**.
- 3. Apply mastic glue to the stop.
- 4. Ensure the two **spacers** are in place.
- 5. Apply **threadlocker** to the screws.
- 6. Fasten the **stop** onto the **clamp**.
- 7. Allow to cure for 24 hours.

1.3. BLOCK 41

## 1.3.8 alignator



The purpose of this tool is to align the **male junction** inside the **junction-bloc** during glueing. The **male junction** is screwed in the  $\mathbf{rod}$  the latter is placed on the  $\mathbf{v}$ .

**Assemblies** In the figure 1.20, page 42 we can see the **alignator** fully assembled with it's components.

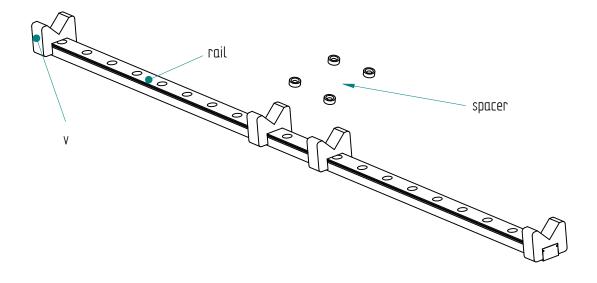


Figure 1.20: alignator assembled

Roadmap This paragraph shows how to build the alignator.

It's not necessary to follow straight all these points one after another, but I think it's the most logical to do it in these steps I thinks:

- 1. prepare all stuff in the **Parts list** with the tools showed in the **Tools list**;
- 2. assemble the **alignator**.

Parts list In this pargraph we can find the whole list of parts that the perpendiculator needs, like :

- 1 x **rail**;
- 4 x spacer;
- 1 x PLA (3d printing).

**Tools list** In this paragraph we can find the list of tools that we need to build the **alignator**, like:

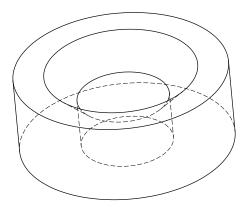
- 3d printer;
- torks screwdriver.

1.3. BLOCK 43

 ${f Shaped-parts}$  In this paragraph we can find the shaped parts that the  ${f alignator}$  requires, like :

- spacer;
- V.

spacer



This paragraph show how to build the **spacer**.

**Drawing** The figure 1.21, page 44, show the drawing of the **spacer**.

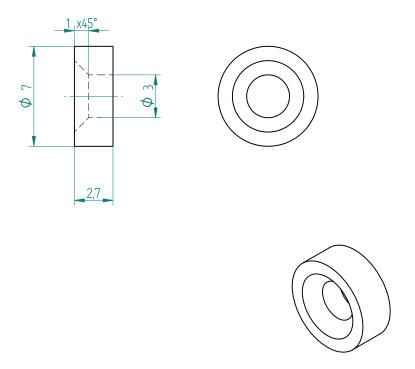


Figure 1.21: spacer drawing for alignator

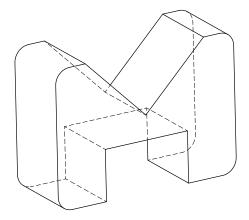
## Quantity 4;

Material PLA 3d printed.

## Roadmap

- 1. copy the file named  $UM2\_spacer.gcode$  from the  $3d\_print-files$  folder to the  $3d\_printer$ ;
- 2. print the 4 **spacer** with a 3d printer.

1.3. BLOCK 45



This paragraph show how to build the  ${\bf v}.$ 

**Drawing** The figure 1.22, page 45, show the drawing of the **spacer**.

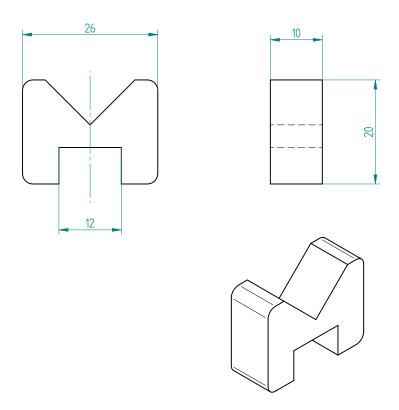


Figure 1.22:  $\mathbf{v}$  drawing for alignator

## ${\bf Quantity} \ 4 \ ;$

Material PLA 3d printed.

## Roadmap

1. copy the file named  $\mathbf{UM2\_v.gcode}$  from the  $\mathbf{3d\text{-}print\text{-}files}$  folder to the 3d printer ;

2. print the 4  ${f v}$  with a 3d printer.

1.4. MOTOR 47

# 1.4 motor

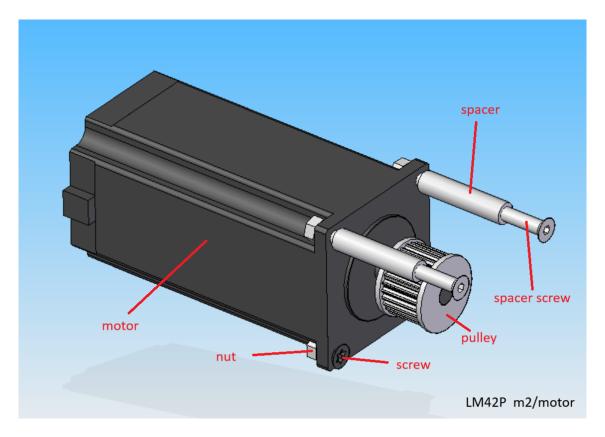


Figure 1.23: m2 motor parts

## 1.4.1 Parts list

Table 1.7: Parts list of **motor** 

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	motor	Nema 23 4.2A 3N.m 112mm	with cable
1	pulley	HTD M3 28T 16/8	aluminium
2	spacer	$M5 \times 8 \times 35 \text{ mm}$	aluminium
2	spacer screw	$\mathrm{M5} \times 65~\mathrm{mm}$ Torx flat head screw	stainless steel
2	screw	$M5 \times 12 \text{ mm}$ Torx flat head screw	stainless steel
4	nut	M5	stainless steel

# 1.4.2 Drawing

See Figure 1.24, page 48.

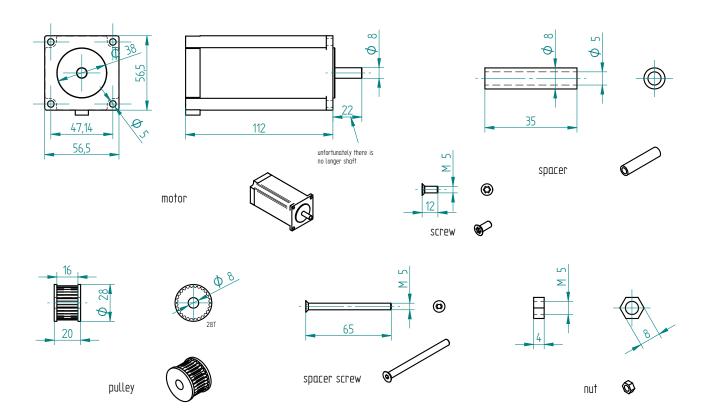


Figure 1.24: Drawing of the motor parts

1.4. MOTOR 49

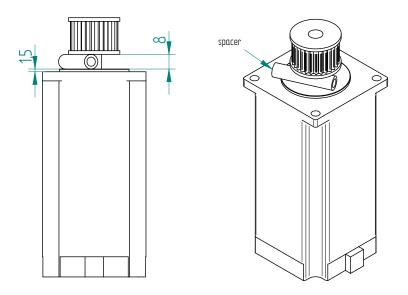


Figure 1.25: Position of the pulley on the motor shaft

#### 1.4.3 Assembling Instructions

#### Required Tools and Components

- 1x motor;
- 1x pulley;
- 1x spacer;
- 1x adjustable reamer, diameter 8 mm;
- 1x sandpaper;
- 1x acetone.
- 1x shaft glue (Loctite 238);
- 1. Test the **pulley** on the **motor** shaft. There should be a *slight gap* between them (for the shaft glue).
- 2. If there is no gap:
  - Use an adjustable reamer (diameter 8 mm) to carefully enlarge the hole in the **pulley** until the **pulley** fits with a slight gap.
- 3. Clean the shaft and the **pulley** with acetone.
- 4. Apply shaft glue to the shaft.
- 5. Press the **pulley** onto the **spacer**, using a **spacer** to ensure correct positioning (See Figure 1.25, page 49.
- 6. Let it cure for 4 hours.

# 1.5 idle pulley

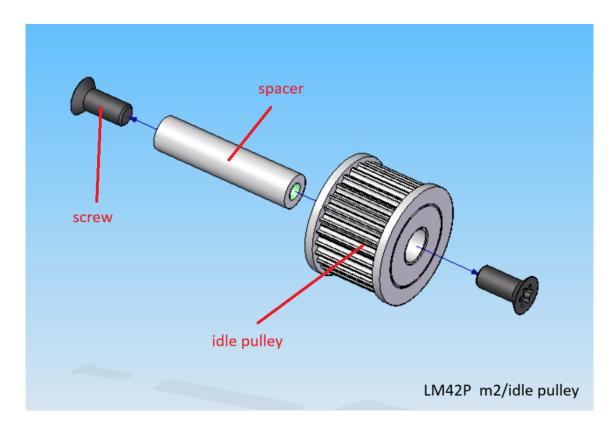


Figure 1.26: m2 idle pulley parts

## 1.5.1 Parts list

Table 1.8: Parts list of idle pulley

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	idle pulley	HTD3 28T / 8	Aluminium
2	screw	$\mathrm{M5} \times 12~\mathrm{mm}$ Torx flat head screw	stainless steel
1	spacer	$M5 \times 8 \times 35 \text{ mm}$	Aluminium

## 1.5.2 Drawing

See Figure 1.27, page 51.

1.5. IDLE PULLEY 51

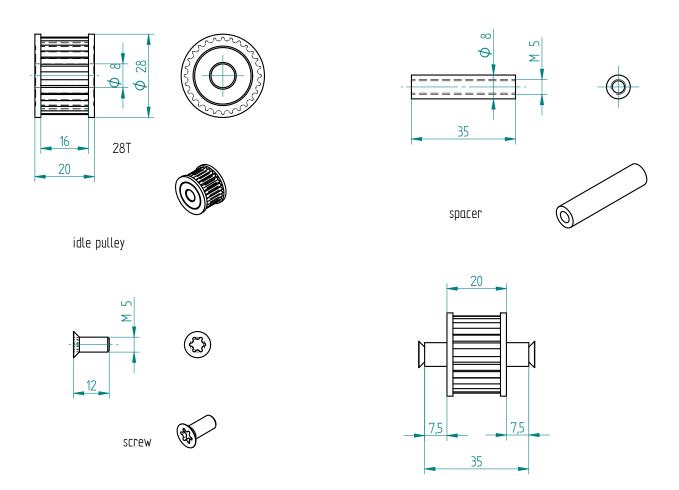


Figure 1.27: Drawing of the idle pulley parts

#### 1.5.3 Assembling Instructions

#### Required Tools and Components

- 1x idle pulley;
- 1x spacer;
- 1x depth gauge;
- 1x shaft glue (Loctite 238);
- 1x sandpaper;
- 1x driller;
- 1x M5 threader shaft;
- 1x acetone.
- 1. Test the **idle pulley** on the **spacer**. There should be a *slight gap* between them (for the shaft glue).
- 2. If there is no gap:
  - Insert the threaded shaft into the **spacer** and mount it in a drill.
  - Use **sandpaper** to carefully reduce the outer diameter of the **spacer** until the **idle pulley** fits with a slight gap.
- 3. Clean the **spacer** and the **idle pulley** with **acetone**.
- 4. Apply **shaft glue** to the **spacer**.
- 5. Press the **idle pulley** onto the **spacer**, using a depth gauge to ensure correct positioning (see position Drawing).
- 6. Let it cure for 4 hours.

1.6. ATTACHMENT 53

# 1.6 attachment

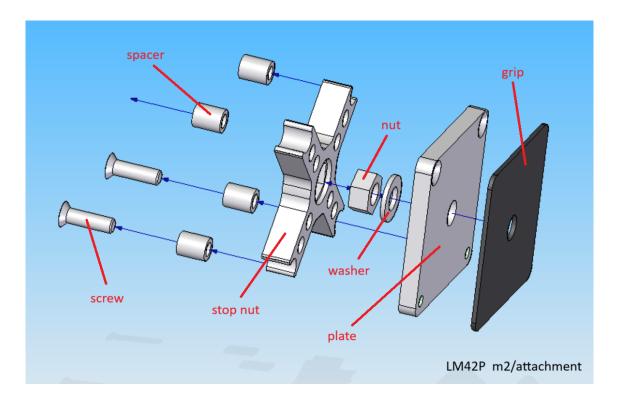


Figure 1.28: m2 attachment parts

## 1.6.1 Parts list

Table 1.9: Parts list of attachment

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	plate	57 x 57 x 6	aluminium
1	stop nut	3D Printed	PLA
1	$\mathbf{nut}$	M8	brass
1	washer	$M8 \times 8 \times 35 \text{ mm}$	stainless steel
4	spacer	$8 / 5 \times 10 \text{ mm}$	aluminium
2	$\mathbf{screw}$	$M5 \times 18 \text{ mm}$ Torx flat head screw	stainless steel
1	$\operatorname{grip}$	57 x 57	Griptape (skateboard)

## 1.6.2 Drawing

See Figure 1.29, page 54.

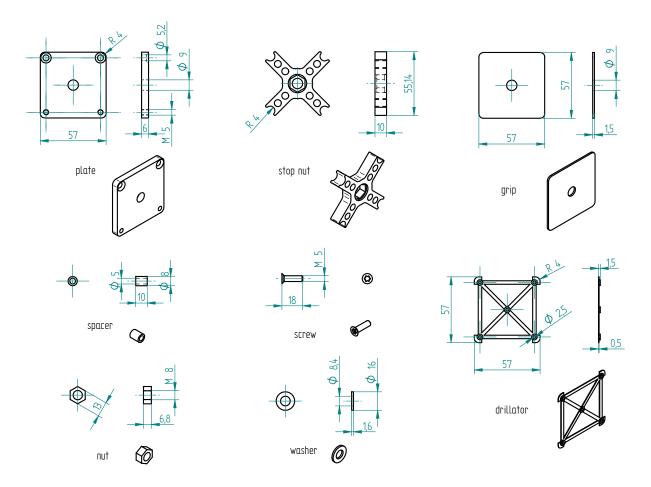


Figure 1.29: Drawing of the attachment parts

## 1.6.3 Manufacturing Instructions

#### Required Tools and Components

- 1x aluminium plate 57 x 57 x 6 mm;
- 1x 3D printer;
- 1x PLA;
- 1x STL file (stop nut);
- 1x STL file (drillator);
- 2x clamp;
- 1x scriber;
- 1x file;

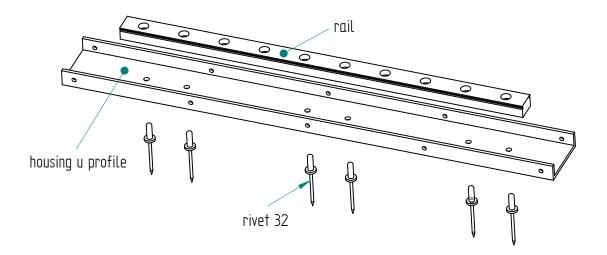
```
• 1x 2.5 mm drill bit;
• 1x 5.2 mm drill bit;
• 1x 4.2 mm drill bit;
• 1x 9 mm drill bit;
• 1x M5 tap;
• 1x Griptape 57 x 57 mm (use for skate board);
• 1x drill press;
• 1x driller.
1. 3D print the drillator;
2. 3D print the stop nut;
3. clamp the drillator on the aluminium plate;
4. scribe the 4x radii and the holes;
5. drill and tap all holes;
6. file the 4 radii;
7. file the sharp edges;
```

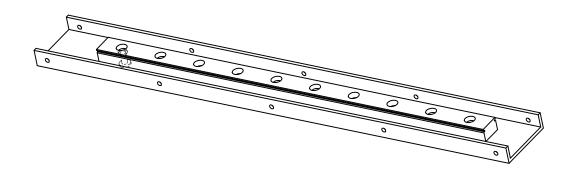
## 1.7 Assembling Instructions

8. cut and drill the **grip**.

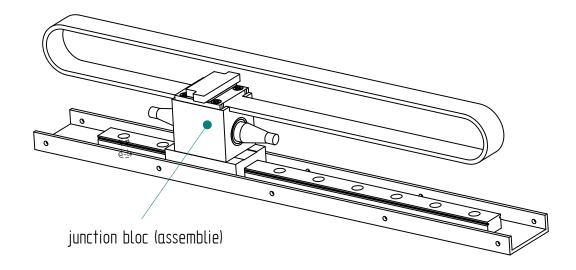
**Remark** All screws must be glued using threadlock glue.

- 1. Fabricate the shaped tools: the **tensionator** and the **drillator** (refer to section **tensionator** and **drillator**).
- 2. Rivet the rail onto the housing U-profile.

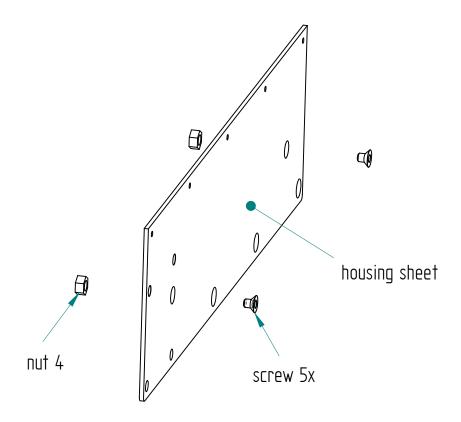


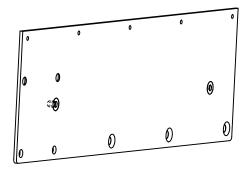


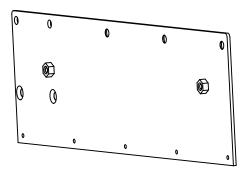
3. Slide the **junction block** (assembly) onto the **rail**.

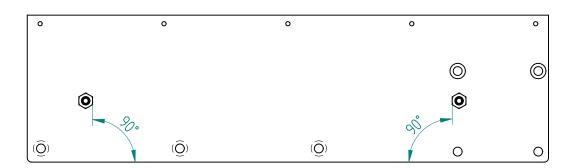


4. Mount the **stop screw nut**, ensuring proper alignment. Glue with **threadlock glue** and **mastic glue**. After curing, file the **5x screw** so it does not protrude.

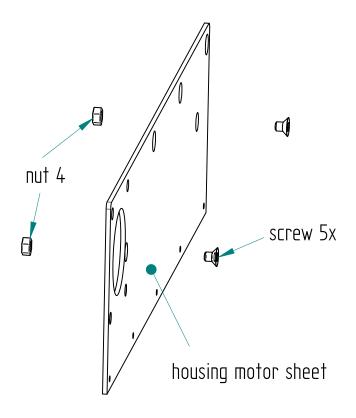


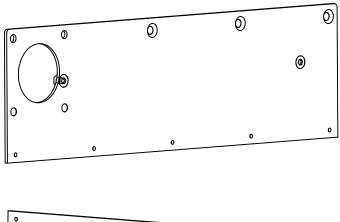


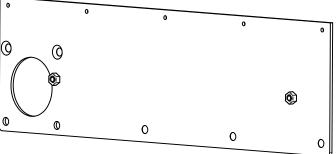


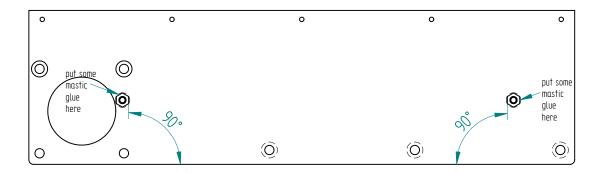


5. Repeat the previous step to mount the second **stop screw nut**.



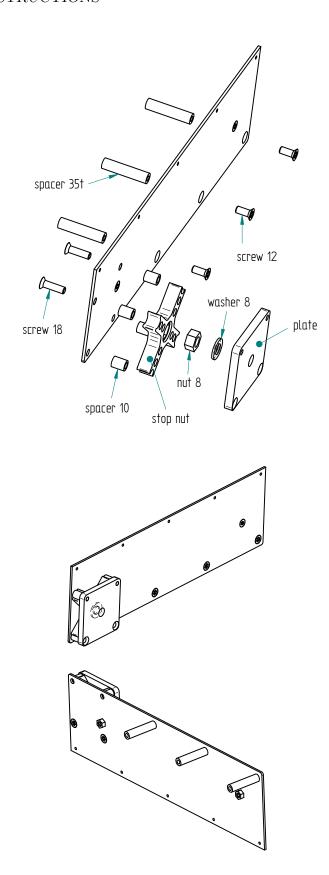






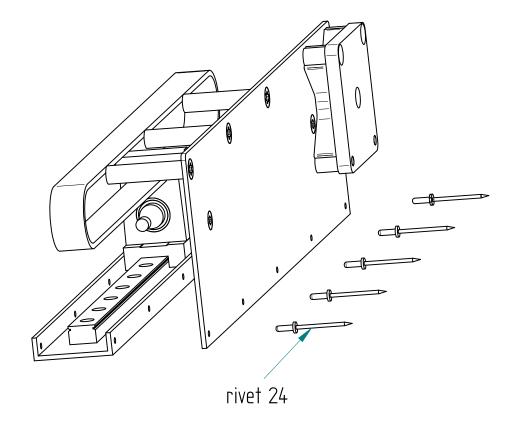
## 6. Assemble the following components:

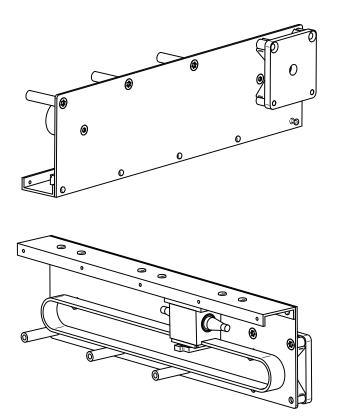
- $3 \times \text{spacer } 35$
- $3 \times \text{screw } 12$
- $4 \times \text{spacer } 10$
- $2 \times$ screw 18
- $1 \times \text{stop nut}$
- $1 \times \text{nut } 8$
- $1 \times$ washer 8
- $1 \times \mathbf{plate}$



## 7. Rivet the following:

•  $5 \times \text{rivet } 24$ 

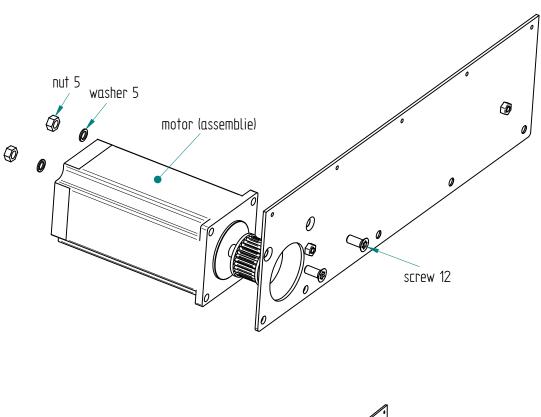


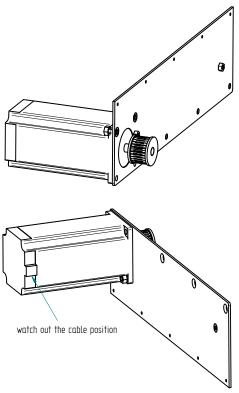


- 8. Secure the **motor** (assembly) with:
  - $2 \times$ screw 12

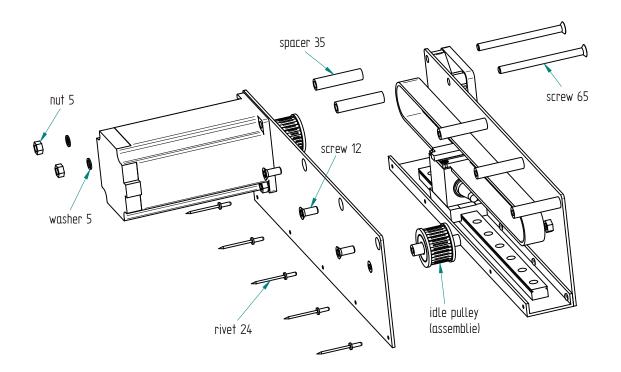
- $2 \times$ washer 5
- 2 × nut 5

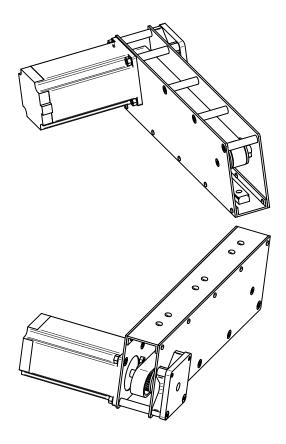
Ensure the cable is properly oriented.



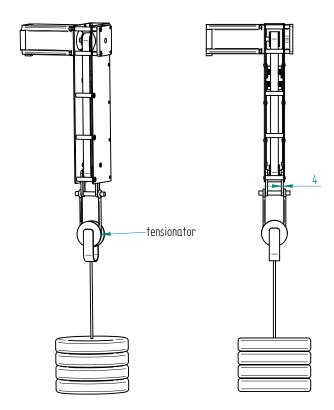


- 9. Close the housing using the **idle pulley** (assembly), with:
  - 2 × screw **65**
  - $2 \times$ spacer 35
  - $2 \times$ washer 5
  - 2 × nut 5
  - 3 × screw **12**
  - $5 \times \text{rivet } 24$
  - 1 × idle pulley (assembly)



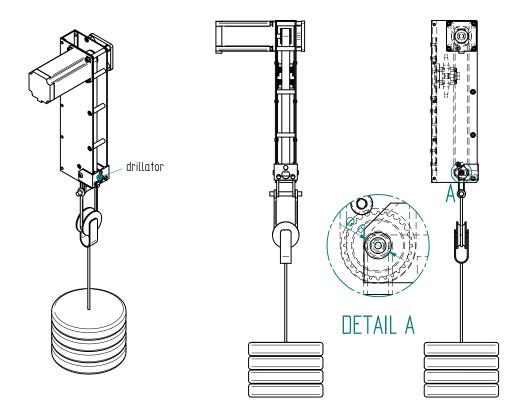


10. Attach the shaped tool **tensionator** to the **idle pulley** using  $2 \times$ **colson** 4.



11. Place a weight of approximately 17 kg (e.g.,  $11 \times 1.5$  L bottles).

12. Mount the shaped tool **drillator**.



- 13. Mark drill points using a **2.5 mm drill** on both sheets.
- 14. Drill with a **5 mm drill**, then chamfer the holes. Test the depth using a screw.
- 15. Tighten the **idle pulley** using  $2 \times$ **screw 12**.
- 16. Well Done you've finished the m2!

#### 1.7.1 drillator

This section shows how to make the shaped tool named **drillator** The purpose of this tool is to point the holes of the **idle pulley** shaft during tensioning the **belt**.

#### Drawing

The figure 1.30, page 67, shows the drawing of the **drillator**.

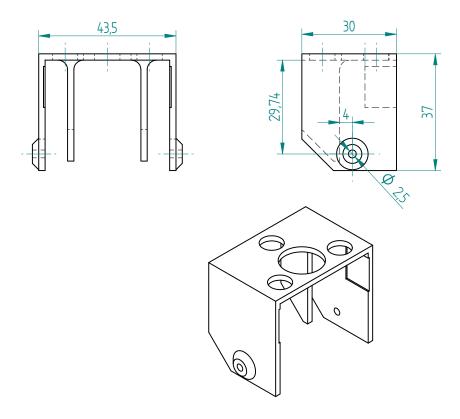


Figure 1.30: drawing of the **drillator** 

Details

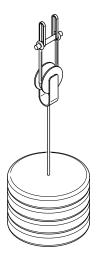
Quantity 1;

 ${\bf Material\ PLA}\ ;$ 

## **Manufacturing Instructions**

1. 3d print the **drillator** the files are in the folder named **3d-print-files**.

## 1.7.2 tensionator



This section explains how to build the shaped tool called the  ${\bf tensionator}$  for the assembly of the  ${\bf m2}$  machine.

**Drawing** The figure 1.31, page 68, shows the drawing of the **tensionator** with all its elements.

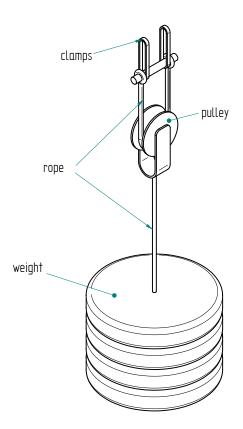


Figure 1.31: **tensionator** and its elements

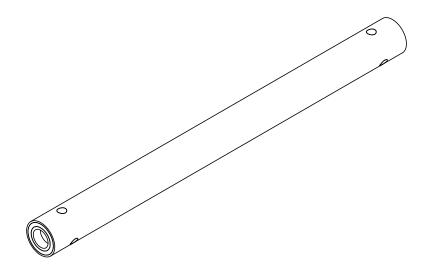
Table 1.10: Parts list of **tensionator** 

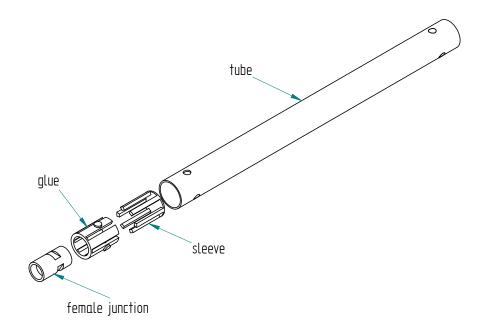
Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	pulley	D50  mm	-
1	colson	$4 \mathrm{mm}$	-
2	rope	-	-
1	weight	17 kg	

# Chapter 2

# m2 accessories

# 2.1 rod





## 2.1.1 Parts list

Table 2.1: Parts list of the **rod** 

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	tube	20/18, length: 250 mm	carbon
1	female junction	$\operatorname{google}: \mathtt{pool}$ cue junction	brass
1	sleeve	3D printed	PLA
1	glue	resin, hardner, graphite powder	

2.1. ROD 73

#### 2.1.2 Drawing

See Figure 2.1, page 73.

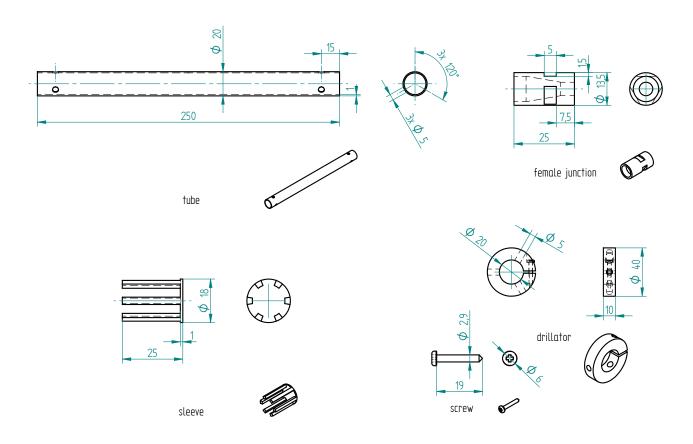


Figure 2.1: Drawing of the **rod** parts

#### 2.1.3 Manufacturing Instructions

#### Required Tools and Components

- 1x carbon tube length: 500 mm;
- 1x paper;
- 1x tape;
- 1x handsaw;
- 1x perpendiculator;
- 1x drillator;
- 1x 5mm drill bit;
- 1x driller;

- 1x sandpaper;
- 1x 3D printer;
- 1x PLA filament;
- 2x female junction;
- 1x file;

#### tube

- 1. Scribe a mark at the exact middle of the carbon tube.
- 2. Wrap a piece of paper around the tube and secure it with tape (to guide the cut).
- 3. Use a handsaw to cut the tube into two equal parts.
- 4. Make both ends of each tube perpendicular using the **perpendiculator** tool.
- 5. Remove the sharp edges with sandpaper.
- 6. Drill the 6 holes using the driller and the **drillator** tool (refer to the Drawing section).
- 7. Remove the sharp edges again with sandpaper.

#### sleeve

- 1. 3D print the part using the files located in the 3d-print-files directory.
- 2. Chamfer the edges using a file.
- 3. Insert the female junction into the sleeve and gently push it into the tube. Adjust if there is too much friction or too large a gap.

#### female junction

1. File the three 5/1.5mm flats—see dimensions in the **Drawing** section.

#### 2.1.4 Assembly Instructions

#### Required Tools and Components

- 1x hot glue;
- 1x male junction;
- 1x tape;
- 1x scale;
- 1x glue :
  - resine:

2.1. ROD 75

```
Brand ?;
Type ?.
- hardner:
Brand ?;
Type ?.
```

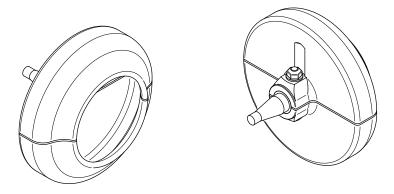
• 1x graphite powder:

```
Brand Suter Kunstoff AG;Type West Graphit-Pulver 423.
```

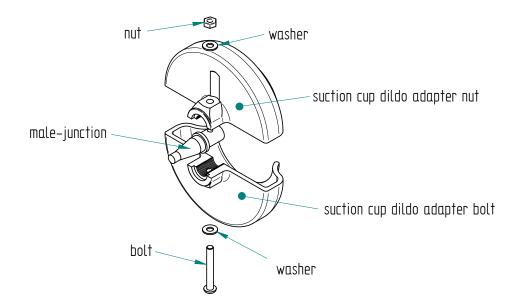
- 1x clamp;
- 1x piano wire;
- 1x oven;
- 1x perpendicalor.
- 1. Screw the male junction into the female junction.
- 2. Seal the hole with hot glue.
- 3. Trim any excess hot glue using a scalpel.
- 4. Unscrew the male junction.
- 5. Thoroughly clean the outside and top of the **female junction** with acetone.
- 6. Seal the hole with tape.
- 7. Using a scalpel, carefully cut the tape around the **female junction**.
- 8. Insert the **female junction** into the **sleeve**, ensuring the flat side aligns with the canals inside the **sleeve**.
- 9. Push the assembly into the **tube** until the **female junction** is aligned with the end of the **tube**. Use a ruler for accuracy. Press on the tape it's normal for the **female junction** to move slightly inward due to the tape's thickness.
- 10. Wrap tape around the end of the **tube**, with the tape's edge extending about 1 mm above the end of the **tube**.
- 11. To glue two **female junctions**, prepare the following mixture:
  - 1.5 g of hardener;
  - 3.75 g of **resin**;
  - 1.125 g of graphite powder.
- 12. Prepare glue, as described in the shaped-parts section, and mix it with graphite powder.

- 13. Use a clamp to hold the **tube** vertically.
- 14. Pour the glue mixture above the tape, letting it slightly overflow past the end of the tube.
- 15. Use piano wire to enter each canal of the **sleeve**, removing any bubbles and ensuring **glue** flows properly into the canals.
- 16. Let the **glue** set for 2 hours.
- 17. After 2 hours, check the level of the composite. Add more if necessary.
- 18. Allow to cure for 24 hours, or place in an oven to accelerate curing.
- 19. Use the **perpendiculator** to grind the end of the **tube** until the tape sealing the **female junction** is removed (you should see a shiny ring appear).
- 20. Repeat the same steps for the other end of the **tube**.

## 2.2 suction cup dildo adapter



This section explain how to build the suction cup dildo adapter for the m2 machine.



#### 2.2.1 Parts list

Table 2.2: Parts list of suction-cup-adapter

1 suction cup dildo adapter nut 3D printed PLA 1 suction cup dildo adapter bolt 3D printed PLA 1 male junction google: pool cue junction brass	Qty	Part	Description	Material
<u> </u>	1	suction cup dildo adapter nut	3D printed	PLA
1 male junction google : pool cue junction brass	1	suction cup dildo adapter bolt	3D printed	PLA
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	male junction	google: pool cue junction	brass

continued on next page ...

	1
continuec	1
 COmmunic	ı.

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	bolt	$M4 \times 30 \text{ mm}$	stainless steel
1	nut	M4	brass
2	washer	M4	stainless steel

#### 2.2.2 Drawing

See Figure 1.27, page 51.

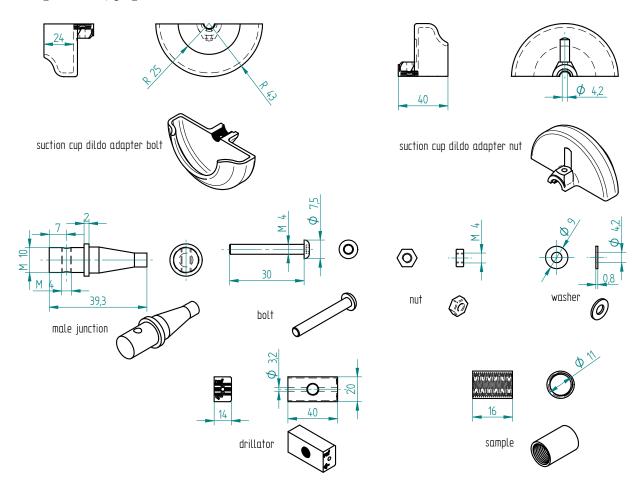


Figure 2.2: Drawing of the suction cup dildo adapter parts

#### 2.2.3 Manufacturing Instructions

#### Required Tools and Components

- $\bullet$  1x 3D printer;
- 1x CAD software (to a juste M10 tap in case);
- 1x PLA;
- 1x STL file suction cup dildo adapter nut;

- 1x STL file suction cup dildo adapter bolt;
- 1x STL file **drillator**;
- 1x STL file sample;
- 1x male junction;
- 1x bolt ;
- 2x washer;
- 1x nut ;
- 1x file;
- 1x 3.2 mm drill bit;
- 1x chamfer mill;
- 1x M4 tap;
- 1x tap wrench;
- 1x boltdriver;
- 1x drill press;
- 1x driller;
- 1x water pump pliers;
- 1x allen key;
- 1x threaderlock glue;
- 1x bench vise.
- 1. Skip the next three steps if all 3D printers used print with the same accuracy as an Ultimaker.
- 2. 3D print the sample.
- 3. Test if the M10 tap fits into the **sample**.
- 4. Adjust the M10 tap size on the suction cup dildo adapter nut, suction cup dildo adapter bolt, and drillator 3D models as needed.
- 5. Remark: Before printing the suction cup dildo adapter nut and the suction cup dildo adapter bolt, adjust the starting position of the M4 thread. The drillator was originally designed for a 2mm male junction, but since the actual male junction is located at 0.5 mm, I had to shift the thread start by 0.5 mm to compensate. themale juction was not at 2mm but at 2.5mm. 3D print the suction cup dildo adapter nut, suction cup dildo adapter bolt, and drillator.

- 6. Screw the **male junction** into the **drillator** (the large diameter with a width of 2 mm should be flush against the reference plane). Use water pump pliers.
- 7. On a drill press, drill a 3.2 mm hole.
- 8. File or chamfer the hole.
- 9. Tap an M4 thread.
- 10. Assemble the **male junction** and **suction cup dildo adapter bolt** with the **bolt**. Don't forget to apply thread locker.

## 2.3 tenga adapter

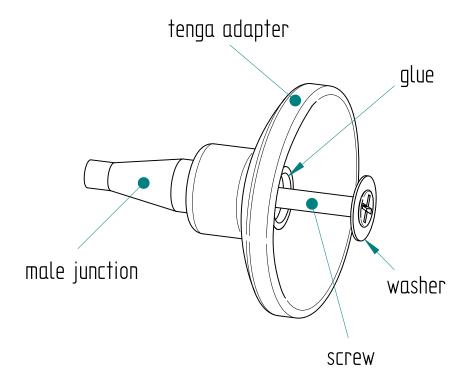


Figure 2.3: m2 accessories tenga-adapter parts

#### 2.3.1 Parts list

Table 2.3: Parts list of tenga-adapter

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	tenga adapter	3D Printed	PLA
1	male junction	$M10 \times 39.3 \text{ mm}$	PLA
1	glue	casted	epoxy and grafite powder
2	screw	$M4 \times 25 \text{ mm}$ Torx flat head screw	stainless
1	washer	$M7 \times 13 \times 0.5 \text{ mm}$	stainless steel
1	drillator	3D Printed	PLA

#### 2.3.2 Drawing

See Figure 2.4, page 82.

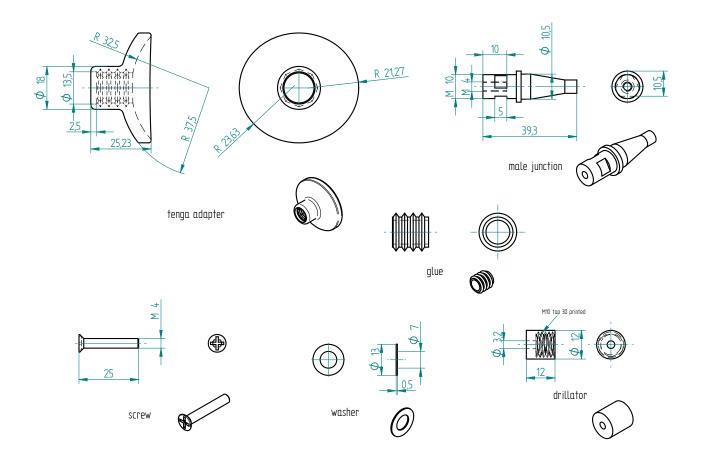


Figure 2.4: Drawing of the tenga adapter parts

#### 2.3.3 Required Tools and Components

- 1x 3D printer;
- 1x PLA;
- 1x STL file (tenga adapter);
- 1x STL file (drillator);
- 1x male junction;
- 1x female junction;
- 1x screwdriver;
- 1x 3.2 mm drill bit;
- 1x 4.2 mm drill bit;

- 1x chamfer cutter;
- 1x M4 tap;
- 1x left-hand tap;
- 1x drill press;
- 1x driller;
- 1x file;
- 1x tape;
- 1x cutter;
- 1.5 g of hardener;
- 3.75 g of resin;
- 1.125 g of grafite powder;
- 1x wood chisel.

#### 2.3.4 Manufacturing Instructions

See also video: https://youtu.be/Vnh40WeMOiQ

- 1. 3D print the **drillator**.
- 2. 3D print the **Tenga adapter**.
- 3. Drill a 4.2 mm hole in the Tenga Fleshlite.
- 4. Insert the male junction into the female junction.
- 5. Using a drill press, drill a 3.2 mm hole.
- 6. Tap an M4 thread into the hole.
- 7. File three flat surfaces on the M10 thread.
- 8. Wrap tape around the M4 thread.
- 9. Trim the tape using a cutter.
- 10. Insert the male junction into the Tenga adapter.
- 11. Prepare the **glue** mixture:
  - 1.5 g of hardener;
  - 3.75 g of resin;
  - 1.125 g of graphite powder.
- 12. Pour the **glue** into the assembly.

- 13. Remove any excess glue from the top of the  ${\bf male\ junction}.$
- 14. Assemble the Tenga Fleshlite using the **screw**.

# Chapter 3 power unit p

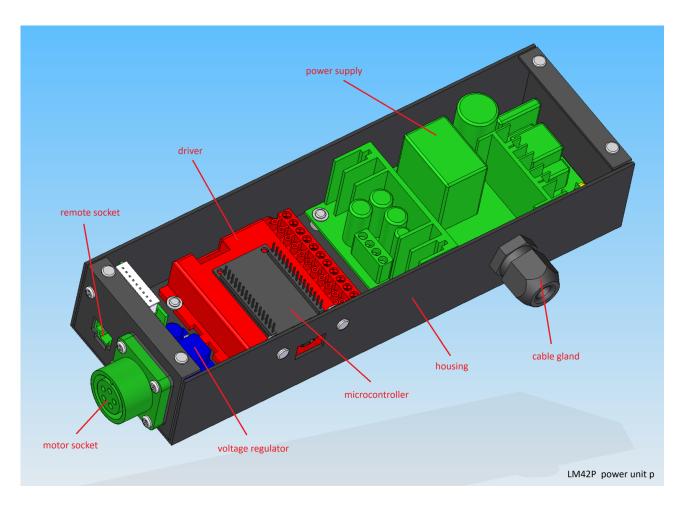


Figure 3.1: power unit p parts

## 3.1 Parts list

Table 3.1: Parts list of  $\bf power~unit~p$ 

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	housing	78 x 47 x 240 mm	aluminium
1	power supply	110V/220V 36V 180W	-
1	driver	G201X Digital Step Drive	-
1	microcontroller	ESP32 30 pins	_
1	voltage regulator	LM2596	-
1	motor socket	amphenol female 5 poles	aluminium
1	remote socket	$34 \times 28 \times 18 \text{ mm RJ}45$	-
1	cable gland	$17 \times 34 \times 8 \text{ mmm}$	-
1	motor plug	amphenol male 5 poles	aluminium
1	power supply cable	3-core $0.5$ mm $2$ length : $2$ m	_
1	power supply plug	depends on country 110 V or 220 V $$	-
1	motor cable	4-cores $0.5 \text{mm} 2 \text{ length} : 1 \text{ m}^{-1}$	
1	wire	0.5 mm 2  length : 1  m	cooper
1	wire	0.75mm $2$ length : $0.50$ m	cooper

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>in case the motor is not supplied with its own

3.2. HOUSING 87

# 3.2 housing

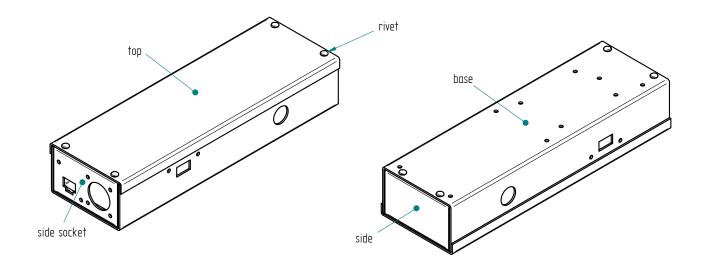


Figure 3.2: housing parts

## 3.2.1 Parts list

Table 3.2: Parts list of **housing** 

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	base	U 75 x 44 x 1.5 length : 240 mm	aluminium
1	$\mathbf{top}$	U $78 \times 10 \times 1.5 \text{ length} : 240 \text{ mm}$	aluminium
1	side socket	U $43 \times 10 \times 1.5$ length : $70 \text{ mm}$	aluminium
1	${f side}$	U $43 \times 10 \times 1.5$ length : $70 \text{ mm}$	aluminium
8	$\operatorname{rivet}$	3 x 8 mm	aluminium

## 3.2.2 Drawing

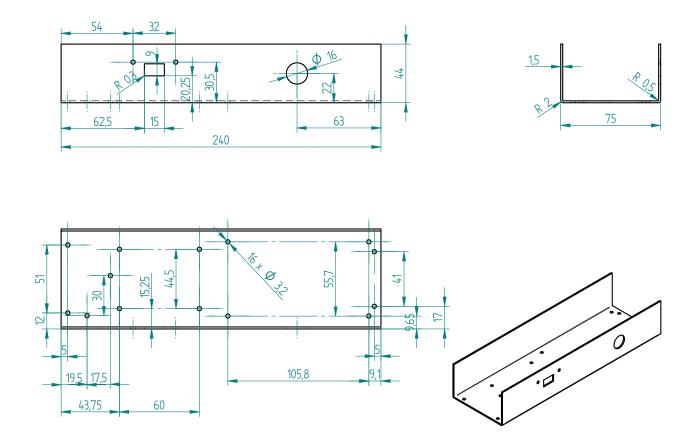


Figure 3.3: power unit p housing base drawing

3.2. HOUSING 89

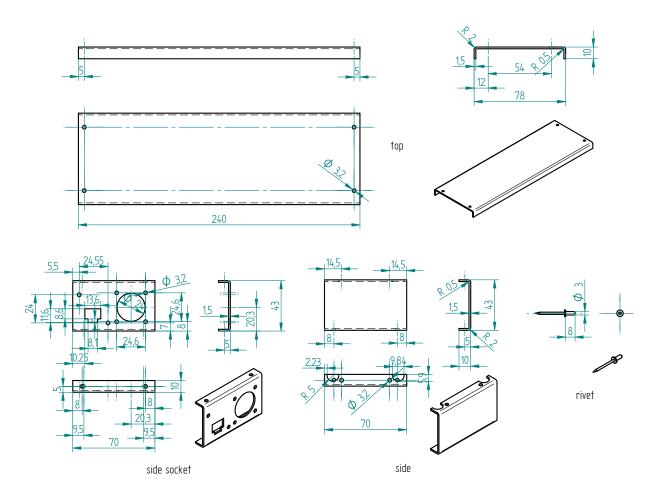


Figure 3.4: power unit p housing parts drawing

# 3.3 power supply

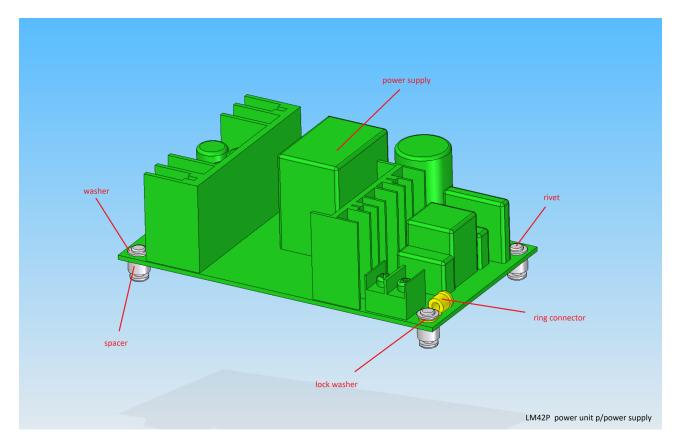


Figure 3.5: power supply parts

#### 3.3.1 Parts list

Table 3.3: Parts list of **power supply** 

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	power supply	AC/DC WXDC2416 220-110/36V	-
1	ring connector	M3	-
1	lock washer	$3.3 \times 5.1 \times 0.8$	stainless steel
4	spacer	$3.2 \times 7 \times 5$	aluminium
4	washer	$3.2 \times 7 \times 0.5$	stainless steel
4	rivet	$3 \times 14 \text{ mm}$	aluminium

## 3.3.2 Drawing

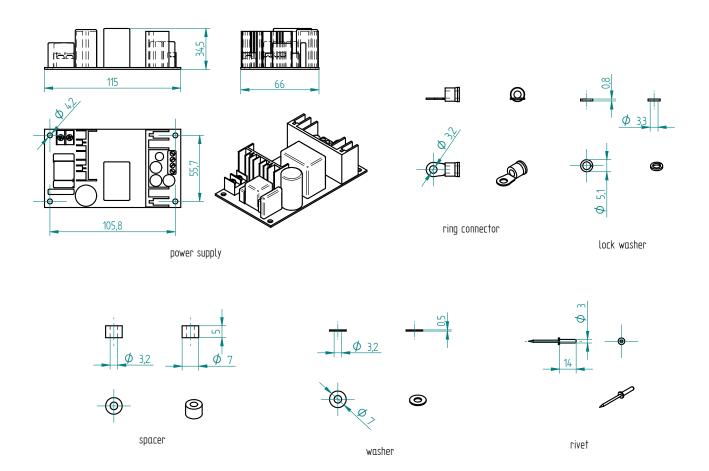


Figure 3.6: power unit p/housing/power supply/parts drawing

## 3.4 driver

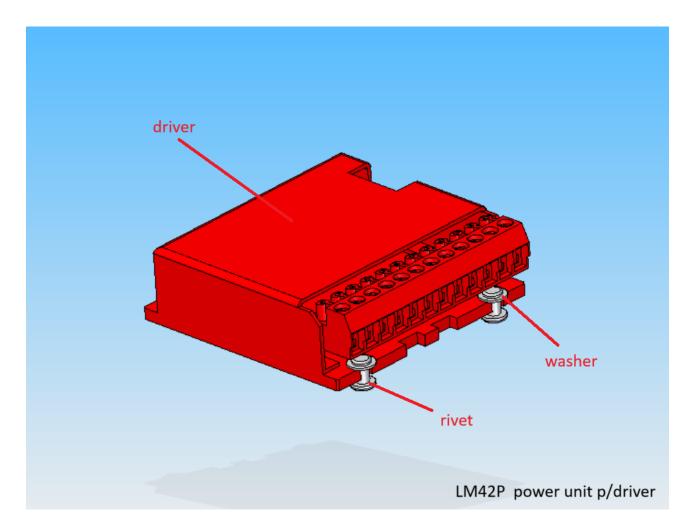


Figure 3.7: driver parts

#### 3.4.1 Parts list

Table 3.4: Parts list of **driver** 

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	driver	G201X Digital Step Drive	-
4	washer	$3.2 \times 7 \times 0.5$	stainless steel
4	$\mathbf{rivet}$	$3 \times 10 \text{ mm}$	aluminium

3.4. DRIVER 93

## 3.4.2 Drawing

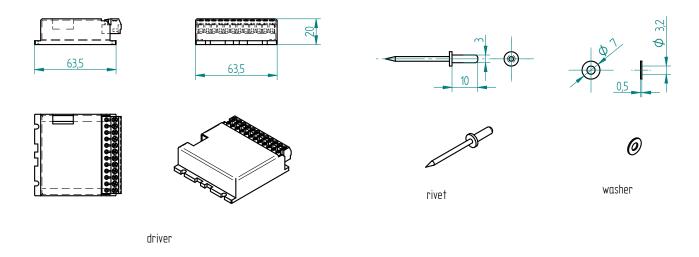


Figure 3.8: power unit p/housing/driver parts drawing

## 3.5 microcontroller

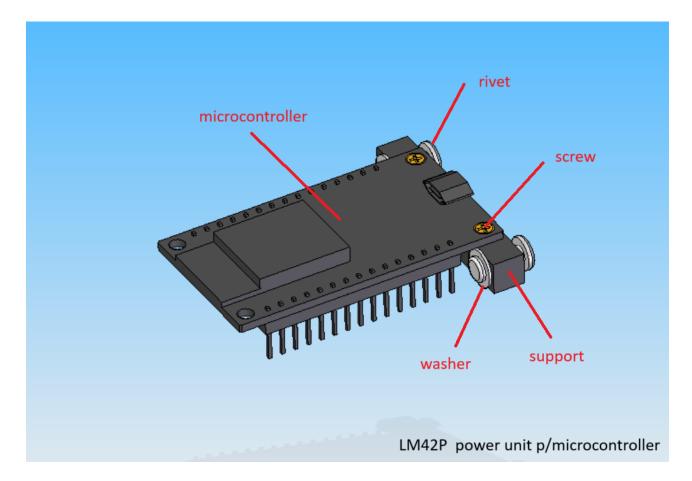


Figure 3.9: microcontroller parts

#### 3.5.1 Parts list

Table 3.5: Parts list of microcontroller

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	microcontroller	ESP32 30 pins	-
1	$\operatorname{support}$	3D printed	PLA
2	screw	$2 \times 8$	brass
2	washer	$3.2 \times 7 \times 0.5$	stainless steel
2	rivet	$3 \times 12 \text{ mm}$	aluminium

## 3.5.2 Drawing

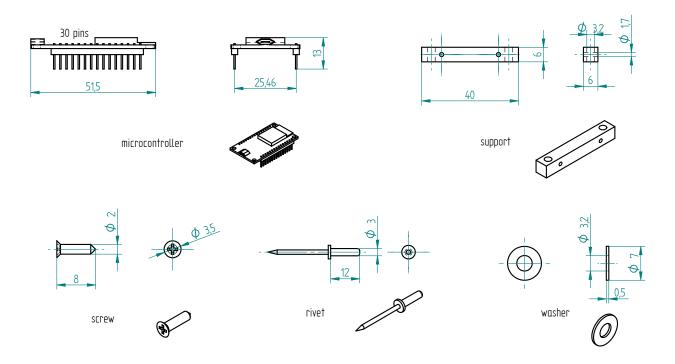


Figure 3.10: power unit p/housing/microcontroller parts drawing

## 3.6 voltage regulator

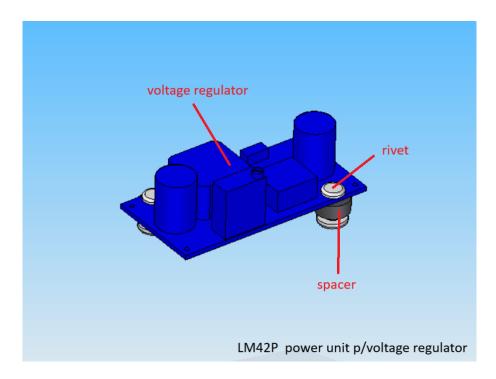


Figure 3.11: voltage regulator parts

#### 3.6.1 Parts list

Table 3.6: Parts list of voltage regulator

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	voltage regulator	LM2596	_
2	spacer	$3.2 \times 7 \times 3$	nylon
2	rivet	$3 \times 8 \text{ mm}$	aluminium

## 3.6.2 Drawing

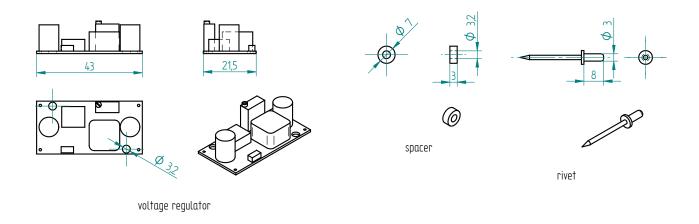


Figure 3.12: power unit p/housing/voltage regulator parts drawing

## 3.7 motor socket

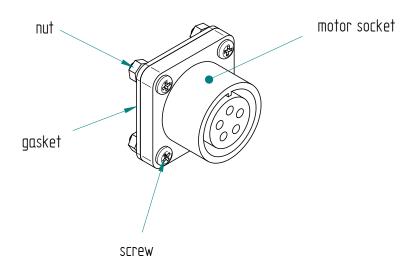


Figure 3.13: motor socket parts

#### 3.7.1 Parts list

Table 3.7: Parts list of motor socket

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	motor socket	amphenol female 5 poles	aluminium
1	$\operatorname{gasket}$	$32.5 \times 32.5 \times 1.5$	rubber
4	screw	$M3 \times 12 \text{ mm}$	stainless steel
4	$\mathbf{nut}$	M3	stainless steel

## 3.7.2 Drawing

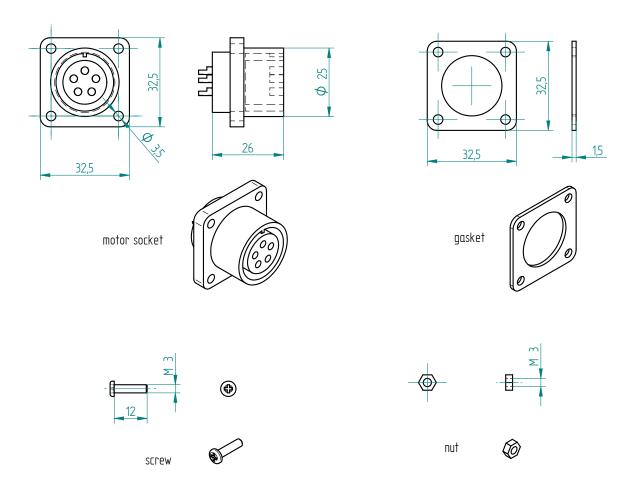


Figure 3.14: power unit p/housing/motor socket parts drawing

## 3.8 remote socket

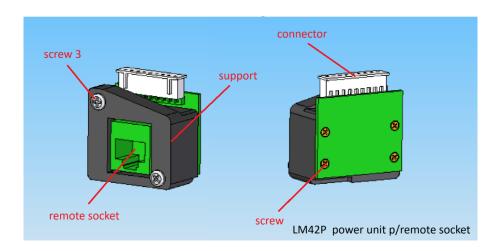


Figure 3.15: remote socket parts

#### 3.8.1 Parts list

Table 3.8: Parts list of **remote socket** 

$\mathbf{Qty}$	Part	Description	Material
1	remote socket	34 x 28 x 18 RJ45	-
1	$\operatorname{support}$	3D printed	PLA
4	screw	$2 \times 10 \text{ mm}$	brass
2	screw 3	$2.9 \times 10 \text{ mm}$	stainless steel
2	connector	24.3 x 7 x 4 mmm 9 poles	-

## 3.8.2 Drawing

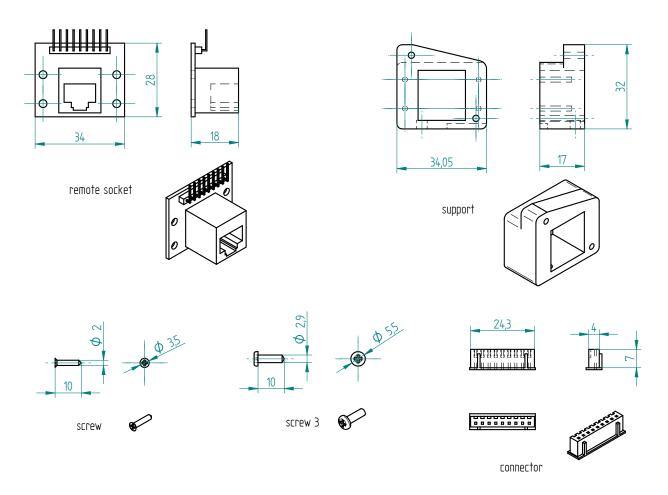


Figure 3.16: power unit p/housing/remote socket parts drawing

# 3.9 cable gland

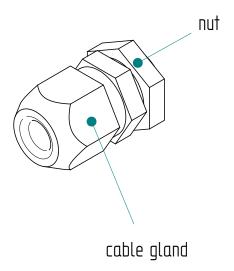


Figure 3.17: cable gland parts

## 3.9.1 Parts list

Table 3.9: Parts list of cable gland

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	cable gland	$17 \times 34 \times 8 \text{ mm}$	nylon
1	$\mathbf{nut}$	$17 \times 5 \text{ mm}$	nylon

3.9. CABLE GLAND

## 3.9.2 Drawing

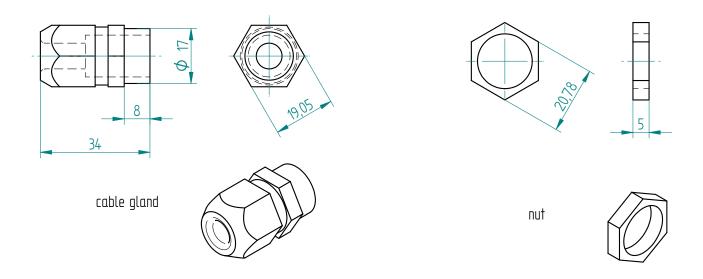


Figure 3.18: power unit p/housing/cable gland parts drawing

# 3.10 motor plug

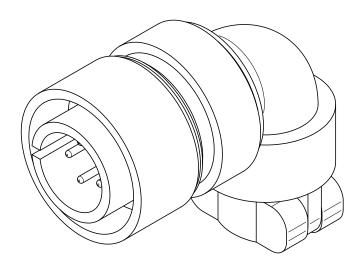


Figure 3.19: motor plug

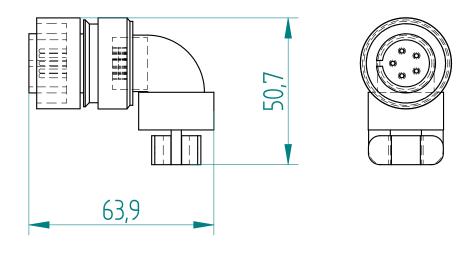
## 3.10.1 Parts list

Table 3.10: Parts list of motor plug

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	motor plug	amphenol male 5 poles	aluminium

3.10. MOTOR PLUG 105

## 3.10.2 Drawing



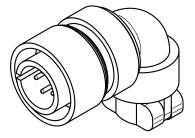


Figure 3.20: power unit p/housing/motor plug drawing

## 3.11 Wiring

#### 3.11.1 Wiring diagram

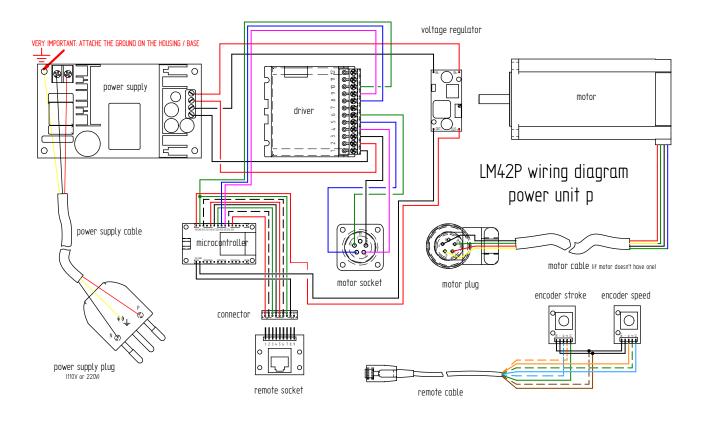


Figure 3.21: Wiring diagram

## 3.11.2 Parts list

Table 3.11: Parts list of **power unit p** 

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	power supply cable	3  poles  0.75 mm2 length : 2  m	-
1	power supply plug	depends on country 110 V or 220 V	-
1	motor cable	4 poles $0.5 \text{mm} 2 \text{ length} : 1 \text{ m}^2$	
1	wire	0.5 mm 2  length : 1  m	cooper
1	wire	0.75 mm 2  length: 0.50  m	cooper

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ in case the motor is not supplied with its own

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#### Required Tools and Components

- 1x wire cutter;
- 1x wire stripper;
- 1x terminal crimping tool;
- 1x multimeter;
- 1x soldering iron;
- 1x solder;
- 1x gauge;
- 1x screwdriver 0;
- 1x rivet gun;
- 1x water pump pliers;
- 1x electrical tape.

#### 3.11.3 Wiring Instructions

The lengths and cross-sectional areas of the wires are listed in table 3.12, page 109.

1. File the bottom of the **base** (only the part where the red framed hole is) so that the grounding contact faces well. This operation is not necessary if you are using non anodized sheets (anodized surfaces are none-conductive). See Figure 3.22, page 107.



Figure 3.22: Make the housing base conductive

- 2. Strip the **power supply cable** 3 cores at 10cm.
- 3. Tighten the **ring connector** on the ground wire (yellow).
- 4. Fix the cable gland to the base.

- 5. Tighten cable gland.
- 6. Control the **power supply**: control the voltage of the output of the **power supply** with a voltmeter. It should be 36V.
- 7. Install the **power supply** in the **base**, ensuring that the ground connection is correctly made (see Figure 3.23, page 108).

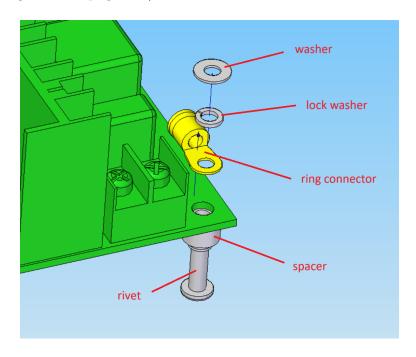


Figure 3.23: Connect the power supply ground to the base and power supply cable ground

- 8. Connect and tighten the **phase** and **neutral** wires to the 36V "IN" terminals of the **power supply**.
- 9. Connect the **power supply plug** to the **power supply cable**.
- 10. Use a multimeter (in resistance mode) to verify that the ground of the **power supply plug** is properly connected to the **base**.
- 11. Solder the four wires to the corresponding pins on the **voltage regulator**:
  - Connect the wire to IN+ (input positive).
  - Connect the wire to IN- (input negative).
  - Connect the wire to OUT+ (output positive).
  - Connect the wire to OUT- (output negative).
- 12. Install the voltage regulator in the base.
- 13. Adjust voltage regulator voltage:
  - (a) Connect the voltage regulator IN to the power supply OUT;
  - (b) Connect the voltmeter to voltage regulator OUT

3.11. WIRING 109

- 14. Solder the four wires to the **motor socket**.
- 15. Install all other components in the base.

16. Wire them properly (see Terminals Connection and Wires details in Table 3.12, page 109 and Wiring diagram 3.21, 106).

#### 17. Wire the **motor plug**:

- (a) Strip the outer cable sheath over a length of 3 cm.
- (b) Strip the four inner wires and solder them as required.
- (c) At 5 cm from the edge, wrap 10 layers of electrical tape around the cable.
- (d) Assemble the plug and tighten the flange.

## 3.11.4 Terminals Connections and Wires details

Table 3.12: Connections and wire details

Connections	wire length [cm]	wire section [mm2]
D35_microcontroller - 1_connector	9	0.25
D32_microcontroller - 2_connector	9	0.25
D33_microcontroller - 9_driver	9	0.25
D25_microcontroller - 8_driver	9	0.25
D26_microcontroller - 3_connector	9	0.25
D27_microcontroller - 4_connector	9	0.25
D14_microcontroller - 5_connector	9	0.25
D13_microcontroller - 6_connector	9	0.25
10_driver - 7_connector	15 (don't cut)	0.25
10_driver - GND_microcontroller	$9^{3}$	0.5
3_driver - A_motor socket	15	0.75
4_driver - B_motor socket	15	0.75
5_driver - C_motor socket	15	0.75
6_driver - D_motor socket	15	0.75
8_connector - VIN_microcontroller	?	0.25
OUTvoltage regulator - GND_microcontroller	7	0.5
OUT+_voltage regulator - VIN_microcontroller	12	0.5
<pre>IN+_voltage regulator - OUT+_power supply</pre>	16	0.5
<pre>INvoltage regulator - OUTpower supply</pre>	15	0.5

 $<sup>^3</sup>$ Wired according to precedent and tightly bundled within the 10-driver

#### 3.12 Firmware

After all components have been installed and wired inside the **housing**, it is time to upload the firmware to the **microcontroller**.

#### 3.12.1 Code

The firmware source code is located in the code directory. A portion of the firmware code is shown below.

To upload the firmware, please follow the steps described in Appendix B (page 135).

```
//speed rotary encoder
2 #define ROTARY_ENCODER_A_PIN 27 //CLK
 #define ROTARY_ENCODER_B_PIN 26 //DT
4 #define ROTARY_ENCODER_BUTTON_PIN 32 //SW
 #define ROTARY_ENCODER_STEPS 4
 #define ROTARY_ENCODER_ACCELERATION 2000 //30000 3000
  AiEsp32RotaryEncoder rotaryEncoder = AiEsp32RotaryEncoder(
     ROTARY_ENCODER_A_PIN, ROTARY_ENCODER_B_PIN,
    ROTARY_ENCODER_BUTTON_PIN, -1, ROTARY_ENCODER_STEPS);
  // stroke rotary encoder
10 #define ROTARY_ENCODER2_A_PIN 13 //CLK
#define ROTARY_ENCODER2_B_PIN 35 //DT
#define ROTARY_ENCODER2_BUTTON_PIN 14 //SW
#define ROTARY_ENCODER2_STEPS 4
#define ROTARY_ENCODER2_ACCELERATION 7000
  AiEsp32RotaryEncoder rotaryEncoder2 = AiEsp32RotaryEncoder(
     ROTARY_ENCODER2_A_PIN, ROTARY_ENCODER2_B_PIN,
     ROTARY_ENCODER2_BUTTON_PIN, -1, ROTARY_ENCODER2_STEPS);
  void IRAM_ATTR readEncoderISR()
17
18
    rotaryEncoder.readEncoder_ISR();
19
    rotaryEncoder2.readEncoder_ISR();
20
  }
21
22
  // IO pin assignments
 const int MOTOR_STEP_PIN = 33;
  const int MOTOR_DIRECTION_PIN = 25;
25
  // Speed and stroke settings
  const int MIN_SPEED = 2000; //set min speed in us/step
  const int MAX_SPEED = 10; // no diff 5 and 20 5 10 15 25 45 speed/
     accelration for 1kg toy: 45/320000
                            // higher the acceleration and lower value
30
                               of speed can be set to be
                            // more speedy
 const int MIN_STROKE = 10; // 10 vibro_stroke = 10
  const int MAX_STROKE = 4800; //4850 4650 4600 4500 4000
34
```

3.12. FIRMWARE 111

```
35 // Motor acceleration
36 int MOTOR_ACCELERATION = 320000; // 640000 for small toy 850000
    decroche 640000 320000; // speed/acceleration for 1kg toy:
    45/320000
37
 FastAccelStepperEngine engine = FastAccelStepperEngine();
FastAccelStepper *stepper = NULL;
40
 long target = 0; // it's the target
41
int previousDirection = 1;
43 bool stopped = true; //machine stopped
unsigned long lastButtonPress = 0; // avoid rebounce when button is
    pressed
bool green = false; // green side of the machine is used
46 bool red = false; // red side of the machine is used
 const int GAP = 50; // gap between the end of machine and mobile part
48
 void setup() {
49
   Serial.begin(115200);
50
    pinMode(ROTARY_ENCODER_A_PIN, INPUT_PULLUP);
    pinMode(ROTARY_ENCODER_B_PIN, INPUT_PULLUP);
   pinMode(ROTARY_ENCODER2_A_PIN, INPUT_PULLUP);
54
   pinMode(ROTARY_ENCODER2_B_PIN, INPUT_PULLUP);
```

Listing 3.1: Partial code: firmware.ino

# Chapter 4

# remote control

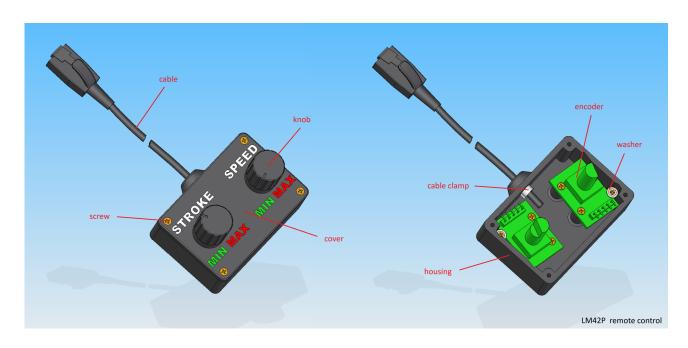


Figure 4.1: remote control parts

## 4.1 Parts list

Table 4.1: Parts list of remote control

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	housing	3D printed	PLA
1	cover	3D printed	PLA
2	$\operatorname{encoder}$	with switch	
2	knob	$14 \times 16.5 \text{ mm}$	aluminium
1	cable	$3 \times 2500 \text{ mm LAN RJ45}$	-
1	cable clamp	2.5  mm	nylon
10	screw	$2 \times 10 \text{ mm}$	brass

continued on next page ...

# ... continued

Qty	Part	Description	Material
1	stroke inscription	molded into cavity	pigmented white epoxy
1	speed inscription	molded into cavity	pigmented white epoxy
1	min inscription	molded into cavity	pigmented green epoxy
1	max inscription	molded into cavity	pigmented red epoxy

4.2. DRAWING 115

## 4.2 Drawing

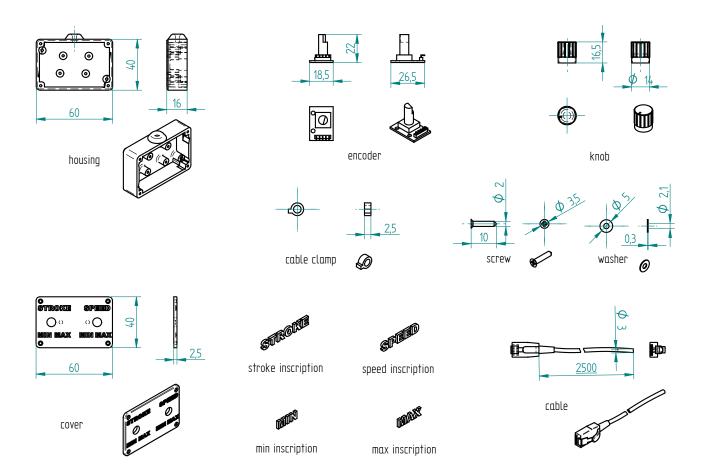


Figure 4.2: **remote control** parts drawing

# Appendix A

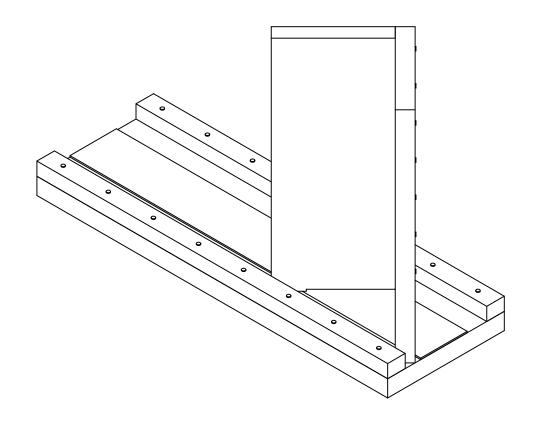
# **Shaped Tools**

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In this chapter, I introduce the tools required to build all the machines described in this building plan. I present the **perpendiculator**—a tool used to make the ends or faces of a tube, or any part, perfectly perpendicular.

# A.1 perpendiculator



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	Worldmap	131
	slider	133
	Worldmap	133

In this section I introduce how to build the **perpendiculator**. This tool has two assemblies the **plane** and the **slider**. They have both a paragraph in which all details are explained. In the paragraph **Assemblies** the whole tool are assembled with the sub-assemblies **plane** and **slider**. And in the paragraph **Normalized parts** are showed all the normalized parts which are used for the **plane** and the **slider** (for example **wooden glue**, **nails**).

### A.1.1 Roadmap

In this section we can find the roadmap to build the **perpendiculator**. It's not necessary to follow straight all these points after another, but I think it's the most logical to do it like this:

- 1. prepare all stuff in the **Parts-list** with the tools showed in the **Tools-list**;
- 2. assemble the **slider**;
- 3. assemble the base.

#### A.1.2 Parts list

In this section we can find the whole list of parts that the **perpendiculator** needs, like:

- 1x base size 133x400x19 in MDF;
- 1x rectangular-wooden-list size 15x20x1000 in beech for :
  - 2x guide.
- 1x sandpaper;
- 1x face-1 size 100x250x16 in MDF;
- 1x face-2 size 116x250x16 in MDF;
- 1x **nails** (box) size 1.4x30;
- 1x wooden glue;
- 1x amidon glue.

#### A.1.3 Tools list

In this section we can find the list of tools that we need to build the **perpendiculator**, like:

- 1x hammer;
- 1x drill press;
- 1x 1.4mm diameter drill;
- 2x clamps;
- 1x ruler;
- sandpager.

## A.1.4 Shaped parts

In this paragraph we can find all the shaped parts of the **perpendiculator**, like :

- base;
- guide;
- sandpaper;
- face-1;
- face-2.

#### base

Here is shown the information for the shaped part base.

#### Roadmap

1. order in a carpentry.

That's all for this part.

**Drawing** See figure A.1, page 121

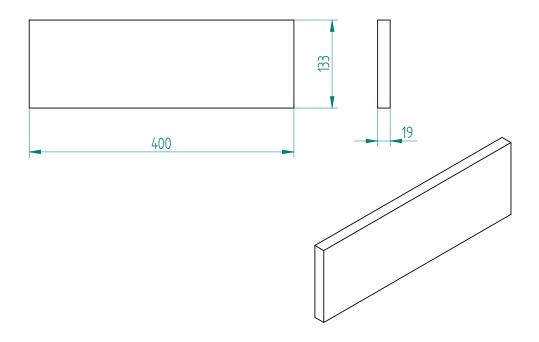


Figure A.1: Shaped part: base for perpendiculator tool

```
quantity 1;
material MDF;
provider carpentry;
price ?.
```

#### guide

This section shows how to build the **guide** of the **perpendiculator** tool.

#### Roadmap

- 1. order the **rectangular-wooden-list** see section A.1.5, 127;
- 2. ask at the carpentry to cut it at the good length (see the length on the figure A.2, page 122);
- 3. drill the holes with diameter 1.4mm (see figure A.2, page 122 for the positions).

**Drawing** See figure A.2, page 122

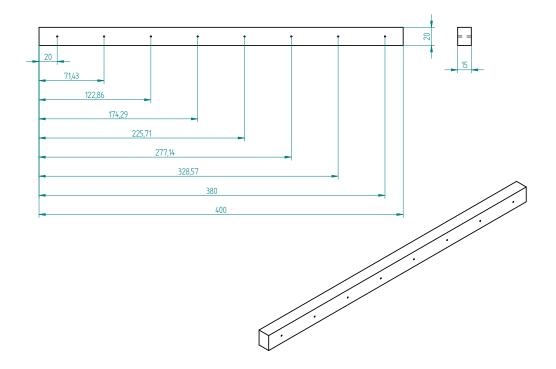


Figure A.2: Shaped part : **guide** for **perpendiculator** tool

```
quantity 2;
material beech;
provider ironmongery;
price ? .
sandpaper
Drawing See figure A.3, page 123
```

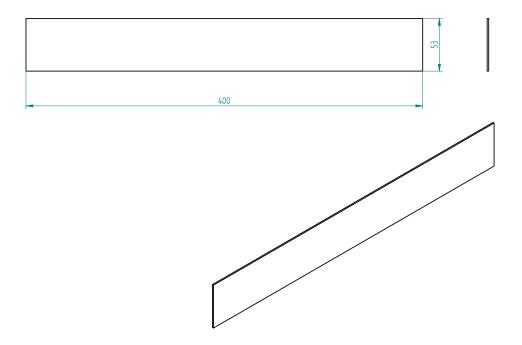


Figure A.3: Shaped part : sandpaper for perpendiculator tool

```
quantity 1;
material emery granularity : 80;
provider ironmongery;
price ?.
```

## face-1

## Roadmap

1. order the part in a joinery see figure A.4, page 124 for dimensions.

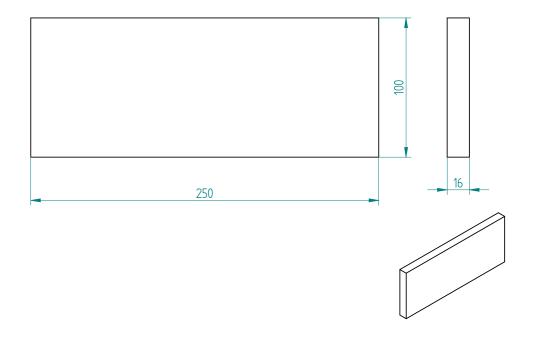


Figure A.4: Shaped part : **face-1-outsourcing** for **perpendiculator** tool

**Drawing** This is how the **face-1** looks at the end. See figure A.5, page 125

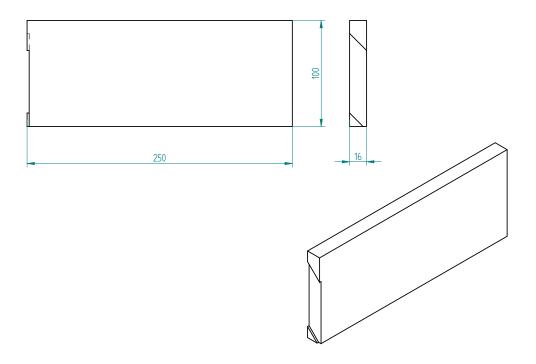


Figure A.5: Shaped part :  ${\bf face\text{-}1}$  for  ${\bf perpendiculator}$  tool

```
quantity 1;
material MDF;
provider joinery;
price ?.
```

## face-2

## Roadmap

1. order the part in a joinery see figure A.6, page 126 for dimensions;

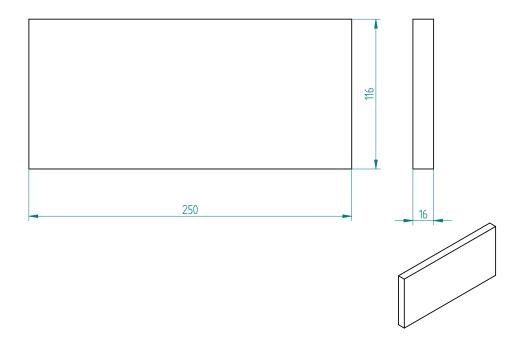


Figure A.6: Shaped part : face-2-outsourcing for perpendiculator tool

2. drill the holes for dimension of the hole and positions see figure A.7, page 127.

**Drawing** See figure A.7, page 127

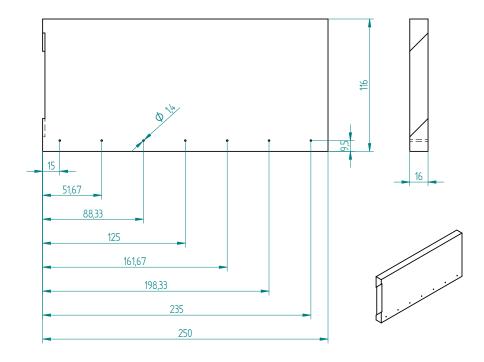


Figure A.7: Shaped part: face-2 for perpendiculator tool

```
quantity 1;
material MDF;
provider ironmongery;
price ?.
```

## A.1.5 Normalized parts

In this paragraph the normalized parts of the **perpendiculator** are showed. Like:

- sandpaper;
- nails.

#### rectangular-wooden-list

Here are some information of the **rectangular-wooden-list** which are used to build the **perpendiculator**.

**Drawing** See figure A.8, page 128

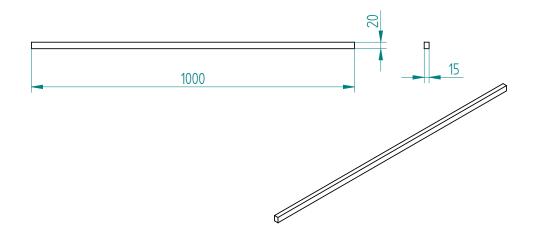


Figure A.8: Normalized part: rectangular-wooden-list for perpendiculator tool

```
quantity 1;
material beech;
provider ironmongery ;
price 5.20frs.
sandpaper
Here are some information of the sandpaper which are used for the perpendiculator.
```

#### Size ?;

Provider any ironmongery;

Price ?

#### nails

Here are some information of the **nails** which are used to build the **perpendiculator**.

**Drawing** See figure A.9, page 129

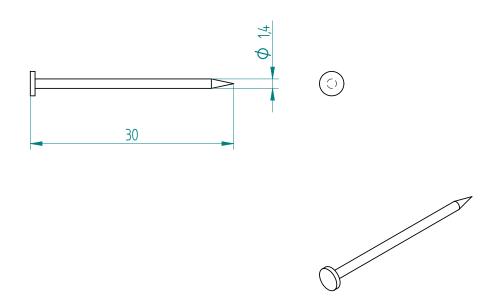
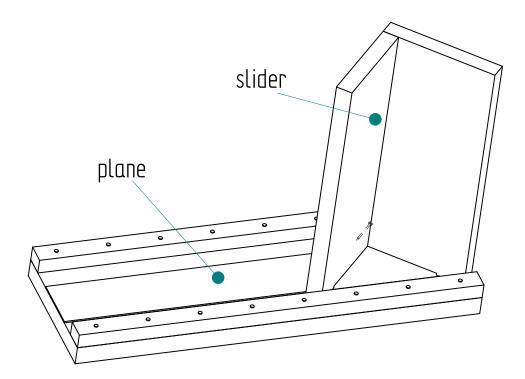


Figure A.9: Normalized part : nail for perpendiculator tool

```
quantity 1 box;
material steel;
provider ironmongery;
price ?.
amidon-glue
quantity a bit;
provider any ironmongery;
price ?
```

## A.1.6 Assemblies



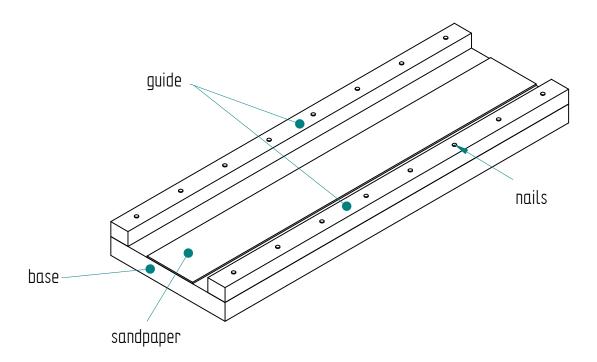
After built all the  ${f Shaped-parts}$  and get all  ${f Normalized-parts}$ , it's time now to assemble the sub-assemblies :

- plane;
- slider.

## Roadmap

- 1. assemble the **plane**;
- 2. assemble the **slider**;
- 3. assemble the **perpendiculator** with **plane** and **slider**.

## plane



In this section we explain how to assemble the **plane** which is a sub-assemblie of the **perpendiculator**.

## Worldmap

1. with amidon glue glue the sandpaper at the right position (see figure A.10, page 132);

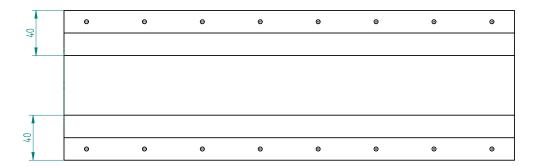
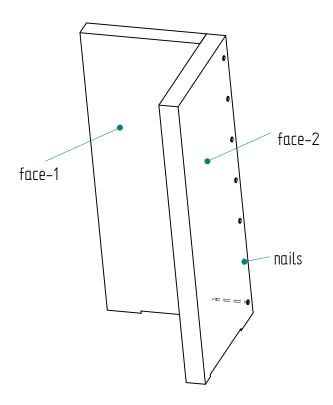


Figure A.10: position of the **sandpaper** on the **base** 

- 2. align the **guide** to the edge of the **base**;
- 3. once well aligned, **clamp** with two **clamps**;
- 4. put the **nails** in the holes of the **guide**;
- 5. hammer the **nails** maybe 2 or 3mm inside the **base**;
- 6. make a mark to know the direction of guide on the base;
- 7. remove the **clamps** and the **guide** from the **base**;
- 8. put some wooden glue on the guide;
- 9. then align the **guide** with the holes made with the **nails** in the **base**;
- 10. hammer the nails deep into the base to tight the guide;
- 11. repeat these steps for the second guide;

#### slider



In this section we explain how to assemble the **slider** which is a sub-assemblie of the **perpendiculator**.

#### Worldmap

- 1. put the **nails** in the holes of **face-2**;
- 2. align the face-2 on the face-1;
- 3. press both parts with a **clamp**;
- 4. hammer the **nails** 3 to 4mm into the **face-1**;
- 5. remove the clamps and unjoin face-1 and face-2;
- 6. put some **wooden-glue** on the **face-2**;
- 7. join both part again taking care that that the **nails** go into the hole of 3 to 4mm depth done at the previous point;
- 8. hammer the whole length of the **nails** so that both parts are pressed for glueing.

# Appendix B

# How to upload firmware

- 1. Install the Arduino IDE from https://www.arduino.cc/en/software.
- 2. In the Arduino IDE, go to **File**  $\rightarrow$  **Preferences**, and in the "Additional Board Manager URLs", add:

```
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/espressif/arduino-esp32/gh-pages/package_esp32_index.json
```

- 3. Go to Tools  $\rightarrow$  Board  $\rightarrow$ ; Boards Manager, search for esp32, and install the board package by Espressif Systems.
- 4. Connect your ESP32 board via USB and select the correct board from **Tools**  $\rightarrow$  **Board**, e.g., ESP32 Dev Module.
- 5. Select the correct COM port under Tools  $\rightarrow$  Port.
- 6. Open the firmware source code from the code directory.
- 7. Click the **Upload** button. If it fails to connect, press and hold the **BOOT** button on the ESP32 during the upload process.