GRAPHICAL INTEGRATION OF ROBOT PROGRAMMING AND SEQUENCE PLANNING FOR MECHANICAL ASSEMBLY

CENTRE FOR NEWFOUNDLAND STUDIES

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# Graphical Integration of Robot Programming and Sequence Planning for Mechanical Assembly

by

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A thesis submitted to the School of Graduate Studies in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE

> Department of Computer Science Memorial University of Newfoundland Newfoundland, Canada June, 1998

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by

Yunqing Gu

# Dedication

To my parents

for their encouragement and support throughout the course of my education.

# Abstract

A major problem plaguing programmable robot-based assembly systems today is the lack of communication between robot programming and assembly planning. Whereas a robot learns to perform assembly tasks through *programming*, it assembles mechanical parts into a product by following the assembly sequence determined by *planning*. Robot programming and assembly planning have been dealt with mostly as two separate research topics. Nevertheless, the internal representation of parts and their topological and geometrical relationship required by planning could be automattically synthesized from the information obtained in programming. This observation becomes a view in advanced assembly automation systems that integrate robot programming and assembly planning for better performance and higher efficiency.

This thesis addresses the issues of graphical integration of the robot programming process and the sequence planning process for mechanical assembly. It treats the robotic assembly sequencing as a motion-planning problem with special constraints. During the programming phase, the order of effective assembly actions is built once a robot effectively performs an assembly task. As a result, the information of an assembly scene and ordered robotic actions can be produced and stored. In the unified system presented in the thesis, the sequence planning process directly retrieves this information for automatic and fast planning. Since analyzing ordered robotic actions and executing partial geometric checks are usually much fast than performing full geometric checks, this integrated approach offers significant computational advantages in comparison with other 'full-automatic' planning approaches. In addition, the approach feeds all the feasible sequences generated from the planning process to the programming process, and provides the 'automatic re-programming' feature to the programming process. As a link between the programming and planning processes, this integrated approach presents a richer form of communication between them, which is necessary to efficiently solve real-world robot-based automation problem. The validity of this approach is justified with a prototype system, namely INTEG. Experimental results are also given in the thesis that include examples varying from simple to complex assembly tasks.

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# Chapter 1

# Introduction

Tomorrow's product systems need a radical change to the conduct of manufacturing business. With the revolutionary advances in information, telecommunication, and computing technologies, the impact on the Computer-Integrated Manufacturing(CIM) is shifting the tradition 'factory integration' philosophy to a 'virtual factory' management philosophy [31, 25, 56, 39]. A variety of supporting techniques for achieving the paradigm of 'virtual factory' is promising and has been attracted much attention. *Concurrent Engineering*(CE) is defined as a systematic approach to the integrated, simultaneous design of products and processes, including manufacturing and support [48, 29]. *Virtual Manufacturing*(VM), in comparison, is defined to be an integrated, synthetic manufacturing environment exercised to enhance all levels of decision and control [13, 14]. The work presented in this thesis, towards the application of CE and VM techniques to the development of robot-based assembly systems, investigates the integration of robot programming and sequence planning for assembly automation. The following sections of this chapter describe thesis scope and motivation, research issues and objectives, and the overall structure of the thesis.

# 1.1 Thesis Scope

This thesis addresses the problems of exploring robot-based assembly with fundamental capabilities required by an intelligent and autonomous system. Aithough robot-based assembly automation covers a wide range of processes [45, 8, 40, 18], the thesis concentrates mainly on the integration of the robot programming and sequence planning processes for 'optimal re-programming'. This is because they are two basic processes that not only robot-based assembly automation requires but also the concept of concurrent engineering applies to. While robot programming is a process of improving robotic operations [46], assembly planning is a process of determining a set of instructions for mechanically assembling a product from a set of subcomponents [35]. These two research areas have emphases of their own, and have been deal with as two different topics. This thesis posits at the interlacing problems – 'programming for planning' or 'planning for programming'. It endeavors to seek the intrinsic connections between them, and to incorporate them so that design, programming, planning, scheduling and re-programming activities can be better practiced.

### 1.2 Motivation

The research of an integration of robot programming and assembly sequencing is initiated for at least three reasons. First, recent strides toward *Concurrent Engineering* call for a tighter integration of assembly planning with robot task planning [58, 24]. This is because a significant amount of assembly cost can be cut by re-planning the assembly tasks, and re-programming robots. Secondly, there are close relationships between robot programming and sequence planning. In order to choose an assembly plan, as an example, one must know how the tasks will be executed; but the way tasks are executed depends on the choice of the assembly sequence. As a result, the output of assembly planners should be compatible with what is required by task and motion planners [36]. Finally, programming and planning can be performed more efficiently and can be further automated if they are compatible with each other. For instance, there are many common cases in which the re-design of a robot program is necessary or desirable. In these cases, 'automatic re-programming' is prefer-able. The premise of 'automatic re-programming' is that a robot can practice an assembly plan off-line, use that experience to generate other feasible assembly plans, and re-program itself for effectiveness and productivity [72].

The exchange of data between object modeling, assembly planning, robot programming, and motion planning is an open question although considerable efforts have been put in each of these areas. Publications on integrated models for robot programming and sequence planning are still rare, and the majority of related work rests either in assembly sequence planning [5, 47, 35, 50, 45], where the manipulator constraints or the virtual process of generating assembly sequences are not concerned, or in off-line robot programming [34, 23, 26, 12, 62], where the functions of assembly sequence planning are ignored. Discussions on 'automatic re-programming' as a complex problem-solving activity are uncommon, which suggests that generic robot programming techniques usually do not provide 'automatic re-programming' features. After an initial period of developing stand-alone programming and planning systems, the need of integrating them became apparent. Advanced industrial manufacturing requires the extension of existing robot programming and planning techniques, and further exploration of new techniques. The result will be the development of new robot programming techniques.

#### 1.3 Research Issues and Objectives

Two main objectives underlie this research: one is to investigate an integrated approach that makes the robot programming and planning processes as user-friendly as possible; the other is to design an integrated model for off-line robot assembly and to use it in robot programming and sequence planning. As the integration of programming and planning processes is focused in the thesis on the extension of off-line programming systems by adding functions of sequence planning, the following three questions are fundamental:

- What information is required to develop a schema for the integration of the robot programming process and the assembly planning process? Since generally a very large amount of information is required to synthesize these two processes, it is necessary to identify and extract the most relevant information for their integration.
- 2. What kind of methodology can be used to create a robot workcell that is capable of programming a robot off-line? The method must be convenient for programming a robot, and effective for solving assembly sequencing problems later.

3. How to design and develop an assembly planner that facilities sequence planning in an off-line programming system? Assembly planning is strongly dependent on manipulation machines. For example, an assembly plan that is ideal for assembling may not be suitable for machining. Hence, approaches to computer-aided assembly planning are influenced by the type of selected robot task processes.

These three questions are also the problems that this thesis research is to address. The first problem needs an integrated model for robot programming and sequence planning. Such a model is intended to integrate diversified expertise and to improve the flow of information from the programming and sequencing processes. The second problem needs an understanding of relations between robot and human so as to develop a scheme to program a robot off-line. The scheme should facilitate both interactive programming and automatic sequencing. And the third problem needs to study the effect of robot assembly operations on assembly planning at a higher level of abstraction without certain elements of detail. This research explores the possibility of implementing assembly sequencing algorithms for problems of a manageable size with special robot operations.

To sum up, this thesis research is to establish a mapping between robot programming and sequence planning and to identify basic issues related the systematic synthesis of these two processes. Relevant issues are taken as the specific objectives of the thesis study. In order to achieve the objectives, an integration of both robot programming and sequence planning is essential. The ultimate objective of this research is to develop an integrated approach of creating intelligent and autonomous robot-based assembly systems with a high degree of flexibility, which can be used directly to improve assembly processes of manufacturing.

#### 1.4 Thesis Structure

There are seven chapters in this thesis. The structure of the thesis reflects the structure of the research itself. A research introduction has been given in **this chapter**, while the rest of this thesis is organized as follows.

Chapter 2 presents a literature review of related areas. It has two sections. The first section describes various approaches to robot programming, especially to off-line programming. And the other section describes existing approaches to computer-aided assembly planning, with discussion about their limitations.

In Chapter 3, the thesis proposes an integrated approach to robot-based assembly automation through an integration model. This approach features an 'automatic re-programming' functionality. Problem-domain concepts, including robotic assembly definition and representation, are also given in this chapter.

Chapter 4 first gives a formal geometric definition to the robot assembly problem, then discusses the direct kinematics problem which determines the position and orientation of a robotic simulator from a given state of all the joints, and finally reaches to a definition of the 'teach-in' process.

Chapter 5 describes an approach to the extension of off-line programming systems by adding an assembly sequencing feature. As the core of this thesis, this chapter identifies the basic meaning of robotic assembly sequencing. And then it presents an assembly planner, which works in a 'semi-automatic' fashion and generates all the feasible assembly sequences for a robotic assembly from the result of off-line robot programming.

Chapter 6 describes the development of a proof-of-concept prototype, namely INTEG, for robotic assembly programming and sequence planning. It also provides a set of experiment examples to demonstrate the operation of INTEG.

The last chapter, Chapter 7, summarizes the main research accomplishments of this thesis, describes the anticipated impact, and highlights several contributions to computer-aided manufacturing and robot-based assembly automation. This chapter concludes with a discussion of the current limits of the thesis research and the directions for future research.

## Chapter 2

# **Review of Related Research Work**

This chapter presents a summary of research work in the area related to the topic of this thesis. In the last two decades, many researchers have addressed robot programming and assembly planning in different manufacturing applications. An overview of their work and the relative techniques is particularly useful to developing a schema for the integration of robot programming and sequence planning. The review starts with robot programming and then assembly planning. A number of approaches adopted or developed for off-line programming and assembly planning are also presented with discussions about their limitations.

#### 2.1 Robot Programming

A robot is a general purpose programmable manipulator. It can be used to perform tasks that it has been 'taught' to do. The process of teaching a robot is also called 'programming' the robot [38, 46, 44, 41]. There are different programming methods available to meet the requirements of different programmer skills and the complexity of the task, as well as the related productivity and safety issues. Teaching a robot is in fact to program it to perform a specific task. A large part of robot programming involves defining a path for the robot to follow. There are two main approaches of robot teaching: on-line programming and off-line programming. When using on-line methods, the robot itself has to be used during programming. In comparison, the off-line approach allows the user to program tasks on a different computer system and then download task application programs into the robot's control system. More discussions on on-line programming methods can be found in [71, 63]. The off-line methods, as of interest to this thesis research, are discussed below.

#### 2.1.1 Off-line Programming

Off-line programming suggests developing robotics control programs away from the robot system and perhaps on a different computer [63]. The idea has been around for years but it gained importance only recently due to the integration of simulation packages, computer-aided design, and computer graphics into one programming environment. There are more advantages when using off-line programming environment. Several reasons for programming robot off-line are listed as follows.

- Reduction in robot down-time: Using off-line programming, if an engineering change is made, the robot's programs may be developed off-line and loaded into the robot's system. Off-line programming makes programming possible even before the robot's work-cell is completely installed.
- · Ease of programming: Off-line programming considerably reduces the time

required to create a program and makes programming changes much easier. In addition, the programmed task may be visualized on the computer screen before being used to operate the real robot.

- Use of CAD systems: The availability of CAD systems means that computers can acquire design data specifications and derive procedures to implement a working program for the robot. The cost effectiveness of using personal computers with CAD systems is a decisive factor in the popularity of off-line programming.
- Visualization: With the aid of computer graphics and CAD representation of robots, machine tools, and different objects, it is possible to generate an animated simulation of robotic tasks. This simulation of positional data makes it easy to generate accurate robot programs.

#### 2.1.2 Approaches of Off-line Programming

There is a variety of different approaches to programming robots off-line. Depending on the application of a robot, different teaching methods may be used. These approaches are discussed below:

Textual programming Textual programming is often used in academic environments. A programmer stores a robot command sequence in a computer as a textual program [60]. It requires a long development period and expert programmers. A problem with this textual programming method is the difficulty to specify the movement points without the robot.

- Teach By Showing or PbD The 'teaching-by-showing' method consists of making a robot, for example, by means of a remote control. The method requires human to show robot movements and then a robot would have to repeat these movements. It suits quite well to early simple robot applications. Using this method, Kuniyoshi et al.[70], Suehiro et al.[65], and Friedrich et al. [15, 16] created autoprogramming methods which have been called Programming by Demonstration (PbD) or Demonstration for Programming (DfP). In PbD method, a human instructor demonstrates a task to a robot by performing it himself. However, PbD methods are based on vision and require a lot of computer power for the recognition of assembly states or the operator's movements.
- Teleoperation To explore hazardous environments, teleoperation methods have been proposed [43, 69, 1]. This method uses a master manipulator for teaching and a slave manipulator for execution. An engineer controls the master manipulator in a safe environment while monitoring the hazardous environment through a remote TV camera. By using this method, users can only teach a robot trajectory information. However, it is difficult to build a flexible robot system of planning and recovery capabilities.
- Automatic programming Automatic programming tries to develop geometric reasoning systems which can generate textual programs to control a robot from geometric information given by geometric models and task specifications. It is a promising direction. However, there are many issues to be addressed before a complete automatic programming system becomes possible; Problems with this

method arise due to the high complexity of the tasks which require planning systems that are currently not available for industrial applications[15].

- VR approach Takahashi et al.[67, 66, 17, 2] proposed a robot teaching interface which uses Virtual Reality(VR). An operator wearing a data glove device teaches an assembly task in a virtual workspace. A robot with sensors and macro command interpretation facility performs the assembly task in an actual workplace. This method requires not only a lot of hardware resources but also new methods to handle and to calibrate virtual objects.
- Interactive computer graphics Recent advances in computer graphics technology have made it possible to simulate the teaching of robots [59, 26, 62]. Software systems with off-line programming capabilities are commercially available [27, 7, 34]. These systems have many advanced features: collision detection, signature models, and dynamic simulation, as well as the ability to write device control codes. But these systems often cost more than the hardware on which they are running, and also too much focus on graphical simulation since they lack the ability to integrate with the assembly planning process.

### 2.2 Assembly planning

Assembly planning primarily concerns the feasible sequences that assemble a product. The field of computer-aided mechanical assembly planning has emerged in recent years from the progress in artificial intelligence and robotics, especially in the areas of planning, and geometric and physical reasoning. The importance of automating the planning of mechanical assembly is twofold. First, it gives industrial designers a tool with which they can assess their designs for easier assembly. It hence increases the efficiency of production process and drastically reduces redesigns due to manufacturing constraints. Second, it closes the gap between computer-aided design (CAD) and computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) by providing tools for automating the programming of robots and assembly work-cells. It therefore expedites the execution of these chores by reducing their cost and improving their quality[35]. Areas of assembly planning that are particularly relevant to this thesis research are as follows.

#### 2.2.1 Assembly Representation

An assembly planning relies on the representation of assembly parts and assembly operations. Several methodologies for representing assembly plans have been proposed and utilized. They include representations based on directed graphs, and AND/OR graphs, on establishment conditions, and on precedence relationships [37]. Among them, the last one includes two types: precedence relationship [37]. Among them, the last one includes two types: precedence relationship between the establishment of one part connection and the establishment of another, and precedence relationship between the establishment of one connection and the states of an assembly process. The methods based on directed and/or AND/OR graphs are explicit representations since there is a mapping from the assembly tasks into the elements of the representations. And the others based on establishment conditions and precedence relationships are implicit representations because they consist of conditions that must be satisfied by the assembly sequences. A clear understanding of these different representations and of how one maps into the others is important in the development of an assembly planner.

#### 2.2.2 Sequence Planning

Sequence planning considers the order in which the component parts will be assembled [55]. There has been considerable research in assembly sequencing during the past decade. Early assembly sequences were mainly interactive sequence editors; geometric reasoning was then added to generate assembly sequences automatically[9, 21]. This research first resulted in generate-and-test sequences, with a module guessing candidate sequences and several geometric reasoning modules checking their feasibility. More efficient techniques were later proposed to replace the time-consuming generate-and-test[47]. Assembly sequencing has been shown to be intractable[21]. This negative result has led researchers to consider restricted, but still interesting types of assembly sequences. Typically most research so far has focused on computing either monotone sequences, where each operation generates a final subassembly, or two-handed sequences, where every operation merges exactly two sub-assemblizs. Though restrictions vary slightly among the assembly sequences proposed so far, one is made in all of them: parts are uniquely defined by their nominal geometry.

#### 2.2.3 Approaches of Assembly Planning

Assembly planning is also a topic that has been addressed in the literature. Two basic approaches of dealing with geometry have been prevalent [72]:

Editor Planning 'Editor' approach is to avoid the problem of assembly planning by

not requiring automated geometric reasoning. In the systems first developed by Boujault [22] and later improved by DeFazio and Whitney[10], geometric reasoning was done by a human interacting with a computer-based system. The user specifies assembly plans by answering a series of questions about the 'liaison' relationships between components.

Automatic Planning 'Full-automatic' approach is emerging as an approach that facilitates the automation of planning. It performs full geometric reasoning with traditional CAD representations. Much work can be found in [5, 47, 50, 28, 57, 21].

Both approaches are intended to work with realistic assemblies, and hence require realistic representations of the components. In the human-based ('editor planning') systems, this representation is a mental model of the assembly, most similar to a relation graph. However, manual analysis of the 'liaison' relationships between components is laborious and time-consuming. In the automated systems, on the other hand, this representation is a CAD model. Due to the complexity of automated geometric reasoning, measures have to be taken to either eliminate automatic reasoning or perform it as infrequently as possible. In practice, the computational automated analysis of assembly operations is time consuming.

# Chapter 3

# Integration of Robot Programming and Sequence Planning

This chapter proposes a new scheme of a robot-based assembly system that integrates the planning process with the programming process in a unified system with a common database. The proposed approach is initiated from a novel idea – providing off-line programming system with 'automatic re-programming' features [72]. In this approach, assembly representation has been considered as a manipulation planning problem [50]. The succeeding sections give a definition of the problem and present in detail the framework of this integrated approach.

#### 3.1 Towards Integration

The use of programmable robot systems has enabled a partial or complete automation of product assembly. The performance of off-line robotic assembly tasks requires an integration of an assembly information with an internal representation of parts, together with geometries and relationships. More systematic approaches to the automatic synthesis of these information are needed to enhance their performance and enable their cost-effective implementation. This thesis investigates the integration of robot programming and sequence planning with an emphasis on exploring 'automatic re-programming'.

#### 3.1.1 'Automatic Re-programming'

There are many common cases in which a re-design of robot programs is necessary or desirable. They have a fixed set of assembly tasks with only their order needing to be changed to adapt to the changing conditions in an environment. For example, a supplied assembly task sequence is usually not the optimal solution as users seldom consider all assembly task sequences before choosing a sequence. These tasks, therefore, may need to be re-programmed for product improvement. In addition, programming chores in manufacturing are time consuming and error-prone. For small batches of a production, the cost of programming wighs heavily in the total production cost. Moreover, the time spent in programming, when carries out manually, may excessively delay the actual production. The automation of those chore will expedite their execution, reduce their cost, and improve their quality. As a result, an advanced programming system needs: to perform robot simulation concurrently with other planning processes and provide a feedback mechanism for 'automatic reprogramming ' whenever necessary.

The exploration of an 'automatic re-programming' feature requires an integrated model that allows a computer to generate all the feasible assembly sequences for a robotic assembly. These sequences are strictly from the simulation of robot's performing the same task. A theoretical work on geometric assembly planning suggests that an assembly sequencing problem can be seen as a motion planning problem with multiple moving objects [50]. Assembly information can thus be acquired by either a motion planner or an assembly planner; and the most reliable way is to simultaneously take both and to appropriately integrate the assembly information from the two methods.

#### 3.1.2 Relation to Other Work

An idea similar to the integrated approach of robot-based assembly automation has been presented and constructed through the aid of an assembly planner in robot-based CAM/CIM systems [45, 68]. Despite the incorporation of a feasible assembly planner based on the pre-planning conditions associated with planning before programming, the system was not capable of 'automatic re-programming'. The functionality of 'automatic re-programming' requires an assembly planner that uses the pre- and postconditions associated with robotic assembly planner that uses the pre- and postconditions associated with robotic assembly planner that uses the pre- and postconditions associated with robotic assembly planner systems facilitated the subsequent manufacture. However, they do not suit to the integration with off-line robot programming systems, in which assembly planners have to take into account the canabilities and limitations of task and motion planners.

# 3.2 An Integrated Model

The basic structure of the proposed integrated model (shown in Figure 3.1) consists of a programming model and a planning model. The programming model offers the user a graphics interface to program a robot off-line, and the planning model generates all the feasible robotic assembly sequences for automatic re-programming. As a means of reaching to integration, information regarding to an assembly scene and an order of robotic actions is directly stored in the programming phase, and then retrieved and re-used in the planning phase to help fast sequence generation. For instance, a precedence expression of assembly operations can be used to find other valid operation orders. In such a way, the check of geometric feasibility can be significantly reduced by introducing simple robot action analysis in the planning phase. Furthermore, all the feasible sequences generated from the planning model can be fed back to the programming model for 'optimal' programming.

Many approaches are possible for the development of a programming model and a planning model. They include 'teaching-by-showing', 'VR', and 'automatic programming' approaches for the programming, and 'editor' and 'full-automated' approaches for the planning. In this thesis, the programming model and planning model are developed with an 'interactive graphics' programming approach and a 'semi-automated' planning approach respectively. While detailed discussions on these two models will be provided in the succeeding chapters, a brief introduction is presented as follows.

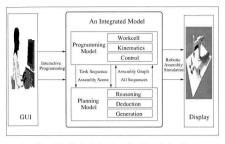


Figure 3.1: The basic structure of an integrated model.

# 3.2.1 Programming Model

The programming model is basically composed of a workcell module for the geometric definition of robot and component parts, a kinematics module for controlling manipulator positioning, and a control module for specifying robotic assembly tasks. This programming model creates a simple, useful, and problem-oriented programming interface.

# 3.2.2 Planning Model

The assembly planner model, concerning both assembly and manipulator constraints, composes of three basic components. They are the reasoning, deduction, and generation modules. The reasoning module performs geometric reasoning and detects geometric constraints between two parts; the deduction module deducts assembly precedence constraints among parts; and the generation module generates a feasible assembly tree based on a set of assembly precedence relationships.

# 3.3 Robotic Assembly Problem and Representation

### 3.3.1 Robotic Assembly Definition

A mechanical assembly, or assembly for short, is a composition of interconnected parts forming a stable unit. Each part is a solid object, and parts are interconnected whenever they have one or more surfaces in contact. In the thesis, a robotic assembly is referred to an assembly in which the product is assembled by a robot arm assigned with certain assembly tasks. In most robot-based assembly systems, part positioning is carried out sequentially, with only one part or a subassembly positioned at a time. A stable workstation, denoted by tab or  $P_0$ , is a place at which a robotic assembly takes place.  $P_0$  or tab is alway assumed to exist in a robotic assembly system. Figure 3.2 shows a robotic workcell for robotic assembly.

A robotic assembly process is therefore assumed to consist of a succession of robotic assembly tasks, each of which in turn consists of joining sub-assemblies to form a larger subassembly. It is also assumed that exactly one part is 'pick-and-placed' on other sub-assemblies or a stable workstation (i.e. table) at each assembly task, and that after parts have been put together, they remain together until the end of the assembly process. More formally, a robotic assembly is defined as follows:

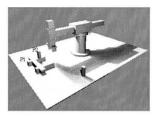


Figure 3.2: A robotic workcell for robotic assembly.

Definition 3.1 (Robotic Assembly) A robotic assembly is an assembly  $A(\mathcal{P}, T)$ , in which the product is assembled from a set of parts P by a robot arm assigned with an ordered assembly tasks T in a 3-dimensional workspace  $W_A$  and no obstacles exist. In the assembly,  $\mathcal{P} = P_0 + P$ , where  $P_0$  denotes a stable workstation and  $P = \{P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n\}$  is the set of parts of assembly, and  $T = \tau_1 \tau_2 \dots \tau_n$  is an ordered 'pick-and-place' operation task for assembly.

The above definition of a robotic assembly works with a general-purpose *linear* assembly. Other robot operations such as one-hand 'side-insert' and 'multi-hand' operations, which are allowed in a wide application domain, are not covered by Definition 3.1.

# 3.3.2 Assembly Programming

In robot-based assembly systems, the way that a manipulator handles component parts determines the efficiency of geometric operations. It is necessary to consider about collision-free trajectory between two objects which are the base part with its fixture and the secondary part with its handling device. With the assumption that one of the robotic assembly plans is known in advance, the user programs a robot for robotic assembly off-line by following the given assembly sequence. *Robot programming* then specifies the course of robotic actions and provides collision-free trajectory to achieve assembly goal. Currently, robot actions are restricted to 'pickand-place' operations. In such a case, the motion of a part is simply a translation in the x-y plane of a coordinate system. These assumptions commonly exist in some applications such as printed wiring assembly or loading assembly. They also reflects the limited motion freedom of industry robots.

### 3.3.3 Assembly Sequencing

A robotic assembly plan consists of a set of assembly tasks with ordering constraints among its elements. The assembly planning problem is actually a manipulation planning problem, in which the initial configuration satisfies Definition 3.1 and the result is an assembled product. Assembly sequencing focuses on the order that 'pickand-place' operations will follow to define a feasible assembly. For instance, it decides in what order the component parts should be needed for an assembly. The generated assembly sequences are also under various constraints regarding the robot and its surrounding world related to the underlying goal.

### 3.3.4 Robotic Assembly Representation

Robot programming and sequence planning requires a representation that is independent of the robot that will be performing robotic assemblies. This representation should also be used later for assembly sequence planning. To demonstrate the concept without being hindered by other computational problems, the manipulated objects will be limited to polyhedral objects. A moving object is attached to other stationary environmental objects to form a particular assembly relation with each other. Assembly relations are in turn defined with face contacts between a manipulated object and its stationary environmental objects. The essential goal of an assembly task is to establish a new face contact between a manipulated object and its environmental objects. For example in Figure 3.2, the goal of placing a cylindrical object P2 onto a stationary subassembly P1 is to make a face contact so that the bottom face of the P2 attaches to the top face of P1. The type of assembly relations becomes the central representation for defining assembly task models. This thesis research employs face contact relations [33] as its basic representations. It describes an assembly task as a transition from pre-assembly relations to post-assembly relations.

### 3.3.5 Component Representation

One way to represent objects is to use geometric data supplied by CAD models of objects. The complexity of this task depends on the complexity of the models and their representations. The simplest case is with polyhedral objects [4]. A more complex class of models involves objects produced by combining "nameable" surfaces such as planes and cylindrical surfaces, and solid shape primitives such as boxes, cylinders, and spheres [51]. The most complex case addressed to date involves objects with parameterized surface patches expressed as bicubic equations [52]. Such models are called boundary representation (B-rep) models. Most of mechanical parts can be represented with the CSG formalism [20, 51] or feature-based merging [6, 73].

#### 3.3.6 Assembly Constraint

The integrated model considers the generated assembly plans are *sequential* and monotone, without coherence constraints. The assembly planner adds in another constraint on linearity. A plan is *linear* if no more than one part is moved at a time [28]. Such a plan contains no sub-assemblies and is constructed entirely in a single fixture. There are many common assemblies in which the use of sub-assemblies is desirable. For such assemblies, the parts can be first broken down into sub-assemblies, and each subassembly is then treated as a separate linear plan.

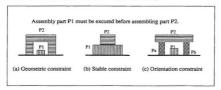


Figure 3.3: Illustrations of assembly constraints for robotic assembly.

A robotic assembly process has to follow some logic in order to avoid useless re-orientations or repeated tool changing. Assembly planning is also subjected to assembly constraints. The order of assembly operations depends on the feasibility of assembly steps. The following list specifies some of the most common constraints applied to robotic assembly tasks:

- Geometric constraint: When mating two parts there must be at least one collision-free trajectory allowing to bring the two parts in contact. For example, Figure 3.3 (a) shows two parts P1 and P2 in their goal position. Since P2 is 'external of' P1, it is necessary to assemble part P1 first. A notation PC(P1, P2) is used to indicate such a precedence relation. It means that part P1 must be assembled before part P2.
- Stable constraint: Each part produced in the course of an assembly process must be stable, and all the involved components have a fixed spatial relationship between each other. As shown in Figure 3.3 (b), to place part P2 on top of part P1, part P1 must be assembled first. Again, the resulting precedence constraint between P1 and P2 is denoted by PC(P1, P2);
- Orientation constraint: In the path of moving a component part, the orientation of part also imposes certain constraints. In fact, the concept of orientation constraints is relative as it depends largely upon the type of robot and the spatial relationship between component parts. When 'pick-and-place' operations are the operations to use, the orientation of assembling parts is along the z axis. After assembling Pa and Pb (Figure 3.3 (c)), part P1 under P2 must be assembled before P2. Consequently, the orientation constraint in this example is also denoted by PC(P1, P2).

The constraints on geometry, stability, and orientation work fine with the 'pickand-place' operations. However, other constraints will have to be introduced in order to bring robotic assembly systems closer to reality.

# Chapter 4

# Graphic Robot Programming

The basic goal in modern robot-based design is to make the teaching process as user-friendly as possible. Recent advances in computer graphics technologies have made it possible for robotic simulation. This chapter first gives a formal geometric definition to the robot assembly problem, then discusses the direct kinematics problem which determines the position and orientation of a robotic simulator from a given state of joints, and finally reaches to a definition of the 'teach-in' process. The objective of this chapter is to show how interactive graphics can be used in a virtual robot workcell.

# 4.1 Towards Off-line Programming

There is a growing tendency in the research community towards semi-autonomous systems, where a given task would be mediated by a human, leading to the concept of shared autonomy.

### 4.1.1 Interactive Graphic Programming

While researchers are developing automated systems, interactive programming is one of the new topics that has recently attracted the attention of many researchers. The user of an interactive system works within a graphical robot workcell environment to program a robot performing specific tasks. Working with a virtual simulator greatly simplifies the programming of assembly tasks. The interactive capability of a system makes difficult tasks easy to conduct, for example, in assembly sequence specification and path planning. The system understands the assembly operations that an operator performs. And it can discard unnecessary computing which are often necessary with automatic programming. In such a sense, an interactive programming system is more dextrous than automatic programming systems. Figure 4.1 shows the structure of a graphic programming system, which outlines the interactive graphics approach of the the basis research.

#### 4.1.2 Relation to Other Work

Efforts are currently underway to make robot easier to program. A major research activity aimed at the development of an off-line robot programming environment has been carried out in many places. For instance, HANDEY [64] is a vision-based system that is capable of planning for 'pick-and-place' operations. Several prototypes, using task-level programming methods, have been developed to ESPRIT 623 [45] and ROPSII [61]. They use task-level languages, instead of motions or other low-level robot related commands. Task-level systems, though useful, have not been completed

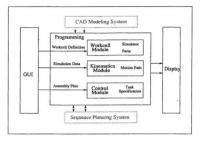


Figure 4.1: Structure of a graphic programming system for robotic assembly applications.

yet. Examples of interactive systems include the SMALL system [42] and the RV-M1 system [23], which provide a powerful graphics interface for easy-to-use robot programming. But these systems focus too much on graphical simulation and lack the ability to be integrated with the assembly planning process. Another prototype system RPD [15] has also been developed but it is more in the Programming by Demonstration (PbD) domain.

# 4.2 Geometric Robot Assembly Workcell

Generally speaking, a robot arm, a fixed station, and a set of workpieces are three basic components that composite a manufacturing workcell. The robot arm is required to perform assembly tasks. The fixed station (workstation) is a tabletop or a wall. It supports the assembly (in the presence of gravity) and defines the boundary of a workcell. Workpieces are component parts of a product. In the thesis research, the shapes of the robot arm, the workstation, and the workpieces are assumed to consist of planar surfaces only. They can be represented by polyhedral objects.

### 4.2.1 A Simulated Robot

In robotics, only rigid bodies are considered. They represent mechanical links. These links are interconnected by joints. Eleven types of joints may be considered between two links [53], and two of them are used in the thesis research. They are revolutionary joints for rotational motions and sliding joints for translation. Figure 4.2 (a) shows a simulated robot arm operating with these two types of joints. It has a base support, an arm, and an end effector(gripper). The arm can be further divided to two individual sections, including an upper arm and a forearm. The segments between joints are called links. Links are the rigid members of a robot that support the loads carried by the robot. Joints in the example are either rotating, or sliding (or a combination of both). In particular, the simulated robot has three joints. The base is rotary; the upper arm moves horizontally; and the forearm moves vertically. A robot with this characteristic is called a cylindrical-coordinate robot. Since the cylindrical structure of robot can be modeled, the simulated robot is stored in the database of the system, together with all the other information that describes machines, workpieces and the cell lavout.

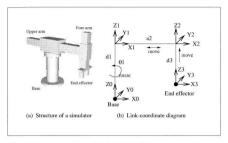


Figure 4.2: A robot simulator.

# 4.2.2 Object Modeling

The shapes and geometric relationships of the parts and robot arms are crucial in graphic assembly programming and planning. As polygon shapes are much less complex and can be rendered at higher rates than curved surfaces, they are used in the thesis to represent object models. For complex objects, they are constructed in forms of CSG structures [51, 11, 20] with a set of simple primitive objects by means of regularized Boolean set operators. Each of them is a tree with operations at the internal nodes and simple primitives at the leaves.

# 4.3 Robot Kinematics

Positioning the links of a robot involves finding a set of joint variables and link transformations for a particular manipulator goal point. This can be accomplished by either forward (or direct) kinematics, or inverse kinematics. While direct kinematics finds the position and orientation of a manipulator from the given states of all joints, inverse kinematics finds the states of all the joints from a given location and orientation of the manipulator. In general, inverse kinematics is much more difficult than forward kinematics because forward kinematics involves straightforward matrix multiplications, but inverse kinematics usually involves solving non-linear systems to obtain individual joint variables. More discussion on inverse kinematics can be found in [53, 49].

# 4.3.1 Homogeneous Transformations

To simulate the operation of a robot, a transformation from the Cartesian coordinate system to the robot coordinate system must be performed. The relative position and orientation between adjacent coordinate frames are determined by a homogeneous transformation. Mathematically, this transformation is represented by a 4×4 matrix in the following format:

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Rotation} & \text{Position} \\ \text{matrix} & \text{vector} \\ \text{Perspective} & \text{Scaling} \\ \text{transformation} & \text{factor} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_{3\times 1} & \mathbf{P}_{3\times 1} \\ \mathbf{f}_{1\times 3} & \mathbf{W}_{1\times 1} \end{bmatrix}$$
(4.1)

The upper-left 3  $\times$  3 submatrix describes the rotational relationship between the two coordinate systems. The upper-right 3  $\times$  1 column matrix describes the translation vector from the origin of the reference coordinate system to the origin of the rotated coordinate system. The lower-left 1  $\times$  3 row matrix provides the perspective transformation along the three coordinate axes. And the lower-right 1  $\times$  1 submatrix performs a scaling function. In manipulator kinematics, the elements of the perspective transformation matrix, **f**, are always set to zero ((000)] and the scaling matrix, **W**, is always set to one ((11)). Thus, Equation 4.1 can be simplified to Equation 4.2:

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_{3\times 3} & \mathbf{P}_{3\times 1} \\ \dots & \dots \\ \mathbf{0}_{1\times 3} & \mathbf{1}_{1\times 1} \end{bmatrix}$$
(4.2)

#### Transformations

The 4  $\times$  4 homogeneous transformation matrix **T** in Equation 4.2 is the primary mathematical function used in robot kinematics to transform an arbitrary vector from a moving coordinate frame to a reference coordinate frame.

#### a. Translational Transformation

The position vector of a homogeneous transformation matrix tells the location of the origin of a link-attached coordinate frame when translated away from a reference coordinate frame. Let  $\mathbf{p} = p_x \mathbf{i} + p_y \mathbf{j} + p_z \mathbf{k}$  corresponds to this translation vector. A transformation matrix **T** then takes the following form:

$$\mathbf{T} = Trans(p_x, p_y, p_z) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & p_z \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & p_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & p_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$
(4.3)

### b. Rotation Transformation

The rotation matrix of a homogeneous transformation matrix describes the directions of the link-attached coordinate axes when rotated around an axis in the reference coordinate frame. Let x'-y'-z' be a coordination system rotated about the x: axis of the reference frame x-y-z by an angle  $\theta$  without moving its origin. The homogeneous transformation matrix is given by

$$\mathbf{T} = Rot(x, \theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ 0 & \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$
 (4.4)

Similarly, the homogeneous transformation matrices for rotation about the y and z axes are given by:

$$\mathbf{T} = Rot(y, \theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 & \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & 0 & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (4.5)$$

and

$$\mathbf{T} = Rot(z, \theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 & 0\\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$
 (4.6)

### 4.3.2 Arm Kinematic Equation

A direct kinematics solution starts with assigning the link-attached coordinate frame to each link of the manipulator. The link parameters between the i - 1th and ith frames are used to establish the homogeneous transformation matrix  $\mathbf{T}_{i-1}^{i}$ . The state of the end effector, the nth link-attached frame, with respect to the base coordinate frame, frame 0, is found to be the chain products of the  $\mathbf{T}$  matrices. Let the nth frame be the coordinate system attached to the end effector and the 0th frame be the base coordinate system. Their spatial relationship is then represented by  $\mathbf{T}_{0}^{*}$ , which is a composition of n individual transformations

$$T_0^n = T_0^1 T_1^2 \cdots T_{n-1}^n$$
(4.7)

Figure 4.2 (b) shows a link-coordinate diagram for the simulator in Figure 4.2 (a). The simulator is an open kinematic chain consisting of three links  $L_i$  and three joints  $J_i$ , where i = 1, 2, 3. The state of the end effector, link-attached frame  $F_n$ , with respect to the base coordinate frame  $F_0$ , is determined by  $T_{black}^{offector}$  as follows:

$$\mathbf{T}_{base}^{effector} = \mathbf{T}_0^3 = \mathbf{T}_0^1 \mathbf{T}_1^2 \mathbf{T}_2^3,$$
 (4.8)

where  $\mathbf{T}_{0}^{1} = Trans(0, 0, d1)Rot(z0, \theta1)$ ,  $\mathbf{T}_{1}^{2} = Trans(a2, 0, 0)$ , and  $\mathbf{T}_{2}^{3} = Trans(0, 0, -d3)$ .

# 4.4 Assembly Task Specification and Control

Robot programming and planning require a representation for the plans which not only are independent of the operating robot but also can be transformed into a representation that includes the robot. Such a representation should model the world components that can be connected and disconnected to define various aspects of the world. A programming environment can be decomposed into three distinct entities: tasks, a robot, and objects. Tasks are actions on objects; a robot is the performer of actions; and objects are the recipients of actions. Among these entities, 'action' is the common denominator. In a robotic environment, these actions represent physical motion. These are some primitive actions that cause a basic physical motion, such as rotation, locomotion, etc. Figure 4.3 lists the primitive actions employed in assembly task specification.

Task control is to interpret application programs and to supervise task execution. A graphical user interface has to be developed in such a way that an operator can efficiently control assembly tasks. There are different human-computer interaction functionalities that can be used in the specification of functional parameters. For

Move	move along a plane to rotate around an axis grasp and raise an object			
Rotate				
Pick				
Place flip down (release) an obj				

Figure 4.3: Primitive actions employed in assembly task specification

example, clicking a 'pick-up' butter may be used to specify the 'grasp' of an object. And the motion of a robot can be controlled by a robot control box and several menus. A robot 'teach-in' box (processor), controlled with a keyboard, can be used to manually move robot joints, to record frame variables, and to specify trajectory segments. With a 'teach-in' box, the users can interactively specify sequences of tasks (the courses of actions) to program robot off-line. Given a robotic assembly  $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{T})$ as in Figure 4.4, a sequence of tasks to accomplish the assembly is as follows:

AT 1: Fixing of P1 to Table.

AT 2: Fixing of P2 to Table.

AT 3: Assembly of P3 on P1 and P2.

AT 4: Assembly of P4 on P2.

In the programming process, each assembly task (AT) will be further refined to a sequence of elementary robot task operations (ERATO). For instance, the assembly task AT1 consists of the following ERATO sequence:

ERATO 1: Pick up P1.

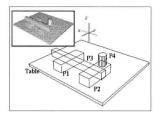


Figure 4.4: A robotic assembly scene for task specification.

ERATO 2: Move P1 to Table.

ERATO 3: Place P1 on Table with compliance.

# Chapter 5

# **Robotic Assembly Sequencing**

A feasible assembly sequence consists of a set of assembly operations that satisfy certain assembly constraints. The capability of an assembly system to find feasible assembly sequences is particularly useful in improving the efficiency of robotic assembly. It is not a new concept and has been discussed in both assembly planning and the design of object-level task programming languages. Instead of using the existing 'full-automatic' and 'editor' approaches, this chapter presents a novel method, called 'semi-automatic', for robotic assembly sequence planning [72]. This method uses the input module of off-line programming and thus significantly reduces the number of geometric reasoning steps. Presented in Section 5.1 is a model of robotic assembly sequencing that utilizes the concepts of assembly precedence graphs and feasible assembly trees. The strategy of 'semi-automatic' sequence planning is then illustrated with detail in Section 5.2.

# 5.1 A Model for Robotic Assembly Sequencing

Given a robotic assembly  $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{P}, T)$ , since there are no two tasks applying on the same part, an ordered assembly tasks  $\tau_1\tau_2...\tau_n$  corresponds to an ordered sequence  $P_i^i P_i^j...P_n^i$  of a *n*-parts product. In the sequence,  $P_i^i$  is the first part to pick-andplace and  $P_i^j$  is the last. Therefore, a *robotic assembly* can also be defined in a simple way as follows:

Definition 5.1 (Robotic Assembly) A robotic assembly is an assembly  $A(\mathcal{P})$ , in which the product is assembled from n parts by a robot arm. An ordered set of parts P is assigned with n sequential 'pick-and-place' operation assembly tasks in a 3-dimensional workspace  $\mathbf{W}_A$  with no additional obstacles.  $\mathcal{P} = P_0^i P_1^i P_1^i \dots P_n^i$  is a feasible assembly sequence, where  $P_0$  denotes a stable workstation and  $\bigcup_{j=1}^n P_j^i$  $= P = \{P_1, \dots, P_n\}$  is a set of parts to assemble.

The above definition shows that the problem of robotic assembly sequencing is a manipulation planning problem, where the initial configuration satisfies the constraints in Definition 5.1 and the goal is to assemble a product from a set of distinct parts. Each assembly task defines a 'pick-and-place' operation. Motion planning however is not concerned because the paths of robot motions have been generated by an operator in off-line programming.

### 5.1.1 Precedence Constraints

An assembly plan consists of a set of assembly tasks with ordered constraints among its elements. These constraints are called *precedence constraints* that are used to find a valid order of assembly operations. They are caused by either the tasks themselves or from other resources such as robot, gripper, etc. that execute the tasks. The order of assembly operations depends on the feasibility of assembly steps.

In fast planning, precedence constraints are further categorized into two different types: direct precedence constraints and implicit precedence constraints. Let PCdenote a set of precedence constraints for a robot assembly A(P) that has n parts, direct precedence constraints and implicit precedence constraints can be defined as follows.

Definition 5.2 (Direct Precedence Constraints) Given a set of precedence constraints PC, a precedence constraint  $PC(P_i, P_j) \in PC$  is a direct precedence constraint if there is no  $P_k \in \mathcal{P}$  such that  $\exists PC(P_i, P_k) \in PC$  and  $\exists PC(P_k, P_j) \in PC$ . DPC then denotes a set of direct precedence constraints, i.e.,  $DPC \stackrel{\text{def}}{\equiv} \{PCP_{(i, P_j)} | PC(P_k, P_j) \in PC \land PC(P_k, P_k) \in PC \land PC(P_k, P_k) \in PC)\}$ .

Given any two parts, they have a direct precedence constraint if one part overlaps with the other one and there is no other parts in between them. Direct precedence constraints are expressed as explicit constraints. They are detected by applying geometric reasoning but not to be inferred from constraint propagation.

Definition 5.3 (Implicit Precedence Constraints) Given a set of precedence constraints PC, a precedence constraint  $PC(P_i, P_j) \in PC$  is called an implicit precedence constraint if there exists  $P_k \in \mathcal{P}$  such that  $\exists PC(P_i, P_k) \in PC$  and  $\exists PC(P_k, P_j) \in$ PC. IPC then denotes a set of direct precedence constraints, i.e.,  $IPC \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (PC(P_i, P_j)|PC(P_i, P_j) \in PC \land \exists P_k \in \mathcal{P}(PC(P_i, P_k) \in PC \land PC(P_k, P_j) \in PC)\}.$ 

Implicit precedence constraints represent the precedence relationships that can be inferred from explicit precedence constraints. For example, by applying constraint propagation, PC(i, j) can be deduced from PC(i, k) and PC(k, j).

### 5.1.2 Robotic Assembly Sequence

Given a robotic assembly  $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{P}, T)$  that has n parts, an ordered set of n robotic assembly tasks  $\tau_1 \tau_2 \dots \tau_n$  is an assembly task sequence if there are no two tasks applying on the same part. The output of the tasks is a product. For example, an assembly sequence that accomplished for the assembly in Figure 5.1 (a) is:

Table 
$$\xrightarrow{\tau_1}$$
 P1  $\xrightarrow{\tau_2}$  P2  $\xrightarrow{\tau_3}$  P3  $\xrightarrow{\tau_4}$  P4 (5.1)

An assembly sequence is said to be *feasible* if all its assembly tasks are geometrically and mechanically feasible, and the sub-assemblies of all tasks are stable. The assembly sequence in Equation 5.1 is feasible. An infeasible assembly sequence for the same assembly could be:

Table 
$$\xrightarrow{\tau_1} P1 \xrightarrow{\tau_2} P3 \xrightarrow{\tau_3} P2 \xrightarrow{\tau_4} P4$$
 (5.2)

It is infeasible because the third task  $\tau_3$  is not geometrically feasible. There is no collision free path to position P2 onto the *Table* as in Figure 5.1 (a), once both P1 and P3 are joined into a subassembly.

### 5.1.3 Representation of Robotic Assembly Plan

There are many approaches for the representation of product assembly. They include representations based on directed graphs, on AND/OR graphs, on establishment conditions, and on precedence relationships [35, 37]. The following discussion presents

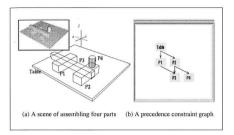


Figure 5.1: A sample robotic assembly and its constraint graph.

a method of the representation of robot's assembling a product based on a precedence constraint graph and an assembly tree.

#### Precedence constraint representation

In the thesis research, precedence constraint graphs are used to represent robotic assemblies. A precedence constraint graph(CG) is an acyclic directed graph, in which the initial node represents a stable workstation, and the other nodes correspond to the set of assembly parts. An edge in a CG graph links two ordered nodes, and indicates the precedence relationship between them. In addition, a directed edge  $P_i \rightarrow P_j$  corresponds to a direct precedence constraint  $DPC(P_i, P_j) \in DPC$ .

Definition 5.4 (Precedence Constraint Graph) A precedence constraint graph of a robotic assembly  $A(\mathcal{P})$  is an acyclic directed graph  $CG(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{E})$ , in which each node of graph corresponds to a distinguished element of  $\mathcal{P}$ .  $\mathcal{E}$  is the set of n directed edges. If  $E_{R,P_j}$  is a directed edge from  $P_i$  to  $P_j$ , then  $\mathcal{E} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{E_{R,P_j} | \exists P_i \exists P_j (P_i, P_j \in \mathcal{P} \land DPC(P_i, P_j) \in DPC)\}$ .

Precedence constraint graphs are a convenient method to represent the flow of assembly operations. In a CG graph, the directed edges define the chronological order of assembly operations. For example,  $P_i \rightarrow P_j$  means that part  $P_j$  can only be assembled after the operation on another part  $P_i$  is completed. The information of parts and edges is stored in a constraint matrix CM. An example of precedence constraint graph is in Figure 5.1 (b), which represents a 4-parts assembly as in Figure 5.1 (a).

#### Assembly tree representation

Since each assembly sequence is an ordered list, all the assembly sequences can be represented by a set of ordered lists, each of which corresponds to a different assembly sequence. As many assembly sequences have common subsequences, attempts have been made to create more compact representations that encompass all assembly sequences [37]. A *feasible assembly tree* (AT) is developed in the thesis to represent all feasible sequences of a robotic assembly.

Definition 5.5 (Assembly Tree) An assembly tree is a set of 3-tuples  $AT(P, N, \mathcal{E})$ . In the tree,  $P = P_0 + P$ , where  $P_i$  is a stable workstation and P is the set of assembly parts. All the nodes of tree are in  $N = \sum_{k=0}^{n} N^k$ , where  $N^4$  is a set of nodes whose depth in tree is d, and  $d \in \{0, ..., n\}$  indicates the number of robotic assembly task that has been executed. The initial node  $N_0^6$  is associated with  $P_0$ , and every node  $N_1^6 \in N - \{N_0^8\}$  corresponds to a part  $P_j \in P$ .  $N_1^n$  is a tip node which stands for the last part to assemble. Moreover,  $\mathcal{E}$  denotes the set of directed edges, each of which corresponds a facible robotic assembly task. A feasible assembly tree is a tree with depth n. Each of its nodes has at most one parent. Each path of length n that walks through a sequence of nodes $(N_i^q N_i^q \dots N_i^n)$ corresponds to a feasible assembly sequence. When a robotic assembly is represented with an assembly tree AT, finding a feasible assembly sequence becomes finding a path of length n in the tree. Consequently, finding all the feasible assembly sequences is simplified to generating an assembly tree for that assembly.

# 5.2 Automatic Sequence Planning

In practice it is difficult for the operator to visualize the concept of precedence constraint. It relies on an automatic approach to deduct assembly constraints and generate feasible sequences. Figure 5.2 shows the structure of a planning system for automatic assembly sequencing. The system consists of a reasoning module for detecting the geometric intersection of parts, a deduction module for deducting assembly precedence constraints, and a generation module for generating feasible assembly sequences. The following sections discuss the three modules in details.

#### 5.2.1 Geometric Reasoning for Detecting Intersection of Parts

In order to automatically generate sequences, it is necessary to perform geometric reasoning in search of assembly precedence constraints. In the integrated model, geometric reasoning is only required to search DPC constraints. When a robot performs 'pick-and-place' operations, only the projection along the z axis is needed to check the feasibility of moving a mechanical part in a working environment. The projection

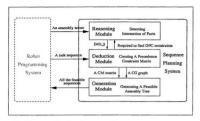


Figure 5.2: Structure of a planning system for automatic assembly sequencing. plane perpendicular to the z axis is the XY plane. Therefore, in a 'pick-and-place' assembly system, geometric reasoning for determining the assembly precedence relation between two parts is simply to examine if their projections on the XY plane intersect.

Furthermore, with the restriction that all objects in the assembly space are merged from a set of polyhedral objects, the projection of an object on the XY plane is either a simply polygon or an arbitrary polygon. A simple polygon, called as a polygon for simplicity, is a primitive polygon without internal holes. On the contrary, an arbitrary polygon is constructed with a set of simple polygons by means of regularized Boolean set operators. For example, in the Figure 6.9(a), the project of the part Spiece on the XY plane is an arbitrary polygon that is composed from one large polygon subtracted other two small polygons. Here, without loss of generality, the thesis treats a cycle as a special polygon. Divously, along with calculating the corresponding Boolean set operators, a basic algorithm for checking the intersection of two simple polygons can examine whether the projections of two objects are intersection on a plane.

By notation, a polygon p is represented as a set of vertices (or points)  $\mathcal{V}^{p}$ .  $\mathcal{V}^{p} = \{\mathcal{V}^{p}_{0}, \cdots, \mathcal{V}^{p}_{0}\}$ , where  $n^{p}$  is the number of vertices in the polygon p. An edge of p is a line  $\mathcal{L}^{p}_{1}$ , composed of its two end points  $(\mathcal{V}^{p}_{-1}, \mathcal{V}^{p}_{1})$ . One way to check the intersection of two polygons is to apply the 'scan-line' algorithm. This method checks if a point on the scan-line is inside both of the two polygons. This scan-line method is useful to check the intersection of two arbitrary shapes. But, to the problem of the intersection of two polygons, this method is computationally expensive. The following algorithm uses geometric reasoning, and is more efficient than the scan-line method to check the intersection of two polygons.

Algorithm 5.1 (Intersection of polygons)

Input:	Two polygons $p_1$ and $p_2$ , and they have been constructed with $n^{p_1}$ vertices and $n^{p_2}$ vertices respectively, where $n^{p_1}, n^{p_2} \ge 3$ .
Output:	1, if they intersect, or 0, if they don't intersect.
Description:	It is easy to observe that $p_1$ and $p_2$ intersect if and only if at least one of the following conditions is satisfied.
	1. Do the boundaries of $p_1$ and $p_2$ intersect?
	2. Is there a vertex of $p_1$ in $p_2$ ?
	3. Is there a vertex of $p_2$ in $p_1$ ?
Procedure:	$ \begin{array}{l} \text{for each } \mathcal{L}_{i}^{p_{1}}, i \in [0, n^{p_{1}}] \\ \text{for each } \mathcal{L}_{i}^{p_{1}}, j \in [0, n^{p_{2}}] \\ \text{ if } (\mathcal{L}_{i}^{p_{1}}) \text{ intersect } \mathcal{L}_{i}^{p_{1}}) \\ \text{ Return 1 ( the boundaries of } p_{1} \text{ and } p_{2} \text{ intersect }); \end{array} $
	$TimeIntsect \leftarrow 0$ ;
	take a point $\mathcal{V}_{int}^{p_1}$ in $p_1$ ;

```
make a line \mathcal{L}_{md} connecting two vertices \mathcal{V}_{int}^{p_1} and \mathcal{V}_k^{p_2}, \mathcal{V}_k^{p_2} \in \mathcal{V}^{p_2};
for each \mathcal{L}_i^{p_i}, i \in [0, n^{p_i}]
     if (L<sup>p1</sup> intersect Lmd )
        TimeIntsect + TimeIntsect + 1 .
If ( TimeIntsect is an even number )
   Return 1 (p_2 lies in p_1);
TimeIntsect \leftarrow 0;
take a point \mathcal{V}_{int}^{p_2} in p_2;
make a line \mathcal{L}_{md} connecting two vertices \mathcal{V}_{int}^{p_2} and \mathcal{V}_{k}^{p_1}, \mathcal{V}_{k}^{p_1} \in \mathcal{V}^{p_1};
for each \mathcal{L}_i^{p_2}, i \in [0, n^{p_2}]
     if (LP2 intersect Lmd )
        TimeIntsect \leftarrow TimeIntsect + 1:
If ( TimeIntsect is an even number )
   Return 1 ( p, lies in p-2);
Return 0 (p_1 \text{ and } p_2 \text{ don 't intersect});
end: {Procedure}
```

Algorithm 5.1 is a basic algorithm for checking the intersection of two simple polygons. For a polygon  $p_1$  with  $n^{p_1}$  vertices, and a polygon  $p_2$  with  $n^{p_2}$  vertices, the time bound of checking their intersection is  $O(n^{p_1}n^{p_2})$ . To check the intersection of two polygons which include an arb itrary polygon, the planner then requires to calculate the Boolean set operators along with this basic algorithm.

In the geometric reasoning process, the planner uses an *intersection matrix (IM)* to store the information of intersection obtained from Algorithm 5.1. An element IM(i,j) of 1 or 0, where  $0 \le i, j \le n$ , indicates the intersection or non-intersection status between the ith and *j*th parts respectively. Similarly, IM(i,j) shows an implicit relationship when marked with -1 or an invalid relationship when marked with -9. An implicit relationship between two parts means that this relationship can be inferred from *IM* elements, rather than being directly obtained from geometric reasoning. To a sequence planning process, the number of its geometric reasoning checks is equal to the total number of the positive elements in its IM matrix because the geometric reasoning is only required to determine these elements. At the left side of Figure 5.3 is the intersection matrix for the sample assembly in Figure 5.1, and it shows the intersection relationships between the parts and the table.

IM	Table	P1	P2	P3	P4
Table	-9	-1	-1	-1	-1
P1	-9	-9	0	1	0
P2	-9	-9	-9	1	1
P3	-9	-9	-9	-9	0
P4	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9

CM	Table	P1	P2	P3	P4
Table	-9	3	3	2	2
P1	-9	-9	0	3	0
P2	-9	-9	-9	3	3
P3	-9	-9	-9	-9	0
P4	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9

Figure 5.3: IM matrix and CM matrix of the sample robotic assembly

### 5.2.2 Deduction of Assembly Precedence Constraints

The planning process uses another matrix, namely a constraint matrix(CM), to specify precedence constraints. The rows and columns of its elements  $CM(i,j), 0 \le i, j \le$ n, are ordered by an initial feasible assembly sequence. An entry CM(i,j) represents the precedence constraint relationship between the ith and jth parts. CM(i,j) is 0 when there is no precedence constraint between them. When CM(i,j) is marked with -9, it indicates a situation that can never take place in the current model. If, however, CM(i,j) is marked with 3 or 2, it indicates that either there exists a precedence constraint relation between the ith and the jth parts or part  $P_i$  can only be assembled after part  $P_i$ . The former is a *direct precedence constraint* and the latter is an *implicit precedence constraint*. At the right side of Figure 5.3 is the precedence constraint matrix for the sample assembly in Figure 5.1.

A constraint matrix keeps all the information about what is obtainable from both the symbolic and geometric reasonings. Geometric reasoning is useful in finding direct precedence constraints. Symbolic reasoning, on the other hand, can be used to search for implicit precedence constraints. Symbolic reasoning has higher priority than geometric reasoning because it is faster. Only when symbolic reasoning fails to find the precedence constraints will the geometric reasoning be used. Searching precedence constraints starts with re-using an initial feasible assembly sequence, which is directly obtained from the analysis of an ordered robot action in off-line programming. So, instead of using full checks in 'full-automatic' planning systems, it only requires partial checks within the upper-right half of a CM matrix. Besides, most of the robotic assembly operations perform 'face-contact' operations, in which one part is assembled onto another (Figure 6.6 (a)). Therefore, a more promising way of searching is to select an element CM(i, j) on the diagonal line in a CM. An algorithm for automatically detecting precedence constraints is presented below.

#### Algorithm 5.2 (Creation of Precedence Constraint Matrix)

- Input: An intersection matrix IM, obtained from geometric reasoning.
- Output: a precedence constraint matrix CM.
- Description: For every  $CM(P_i, P_i)$  on a diagonal line in the upper-right half of CM, search for an implicit precedence constraint between  $P_i$  and  $P_j$ . If there is not such implicit precedence constraint, geometric reasoning is performed to determine a direct precedence constraint based on their projection intersection. The row of elements for the table

```
Tab and Pa.
            for each CM(P_i, P_j) \leftarrow -9, where i \in [0, n], j \in [0, n];
Procedure:
             for each i \in [0, n-1]
                 i \leftarrow 0;
                 for each q \in [i+1,n]
                     j = j + 1;
                     if CM(P_i, P_o) < 0 (search for implicit constraint)
                       for each k \in [i+1, q-1]
                           if CM(P_i, P_k) + CM(P_k, P_a) > 3
                              CM(P_i, P_e) = 2;
                              break:
                     if CM(P_i, P_a) < 0 (search for direct constraint)
                       CM(P_i, P_g) = 3 \times IM(P_i, P_g);
                 CM(Tab, P_i) \leftarrow 3:
                 for each i \in [1, i]
                     if CM(P_i, P_{i+1}) > 2 (find P_{i+1} on P_i)
                       CM(Tab, P_{i+1}) = 2;
             end: {Procedure}
```

is also determined according to the precedence constraints between

Algorithm 5.2 is presented to enrich the communication between the assembly sequencer (Algorithm 5.3) and the geometric reasoner (Algorithm 5.1). The number of calls to the geometric reasoner in Algorithm 5.2 is the overriding factor for the total running time of the automatic sequence planning. Using the concept of a IM matrix, the number of calls to the geometric reasoner will be easily computed for a *n*-parts assembly. Consider the worst situation where there is no implicit precedence constraint between the assembled parts, such as in Figure 6.7(a), the geometric reasoning is required to determine all of the elements IM(i, j), where  $1 \le i \le n - 1$  and  $i + 1 \le j \le n$ . Thus, in the worst case, the number of calls to the geometric reasoner  $= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i = n(n-1)/2 = O(n^2).$ 

From the constraint matrix CM of a robotic assembly  $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{P})$ , its constraint graph can be easily created. The first step is to create an initial node for the table. Undementh the *Table* node is a list of *n* nodes representing all the component parts. Then, for  $0 \le i, j \le n$ , there is a directed edge from a node  $P_i$  to another node  $P_j$  if  $CM(P_i, P_j) = 3$ . Figure 5.1(b) shows the constraint graph obtained from a constraint matrix CM shown in the right side of Figure 5.3.

#### 5.2.3 Generation of Feasible Sequences

From a constraint matrix or constraint graph, all the feasible assembly sequences can be generated in forms of an assembly tree. For example, the assembly tree in Figure 5.4 is generated from the constraint graph in Figure 5.1 (b). It starts with the Tab node (Figure 5.4 (a)), and then expands to include nodes P1 and P2 as its two successors in the tree (Figure 5.4 (b)) since P1 and P2 are the two direct children of Tab in the graph (Figure 5.1 (b)). To further expand node P1, its brother node P2 is directly placed to the next level in the tree(Figure 5.4 (c)). However, node P3, which is a child of P1 in the graph(Figure 5.1 (b)), has to be abandoned since P2 and P3 have a precedence restriction in the graph. Otherwise, a child node in the graph become a child node in the tree if there are not precedence constraints attached, as in the case of P4 for expanding nodes at P2 (Figure 5.4 (c)). The tree construction is finished when each path contains all the parts. Figure 5.4 (c) shows the generation of the assembly tree, where its nodes are numbered in the order of their expansion. The tree is finished with a breadth-first search because the expansion of nodes in the tree is finished with a breadth-first search because the expansion of nodes in the tree proceeds along a "contours" of equal depth. But it may also be a deep-first searching. A general algorithm of generating a feasible assembly tree from a constraint matrix is given below.

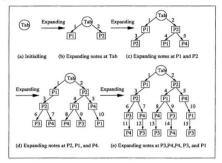


Figure 5.4: Generating an assembly tree for the sample robot assembly.

#### Algorithm 5.3 (Generation of feasible assembly tree AT)

- Input: A precedence constraint matrix CM.
- Output: A feasible assembly tree AT.

Description: The steps of generating an assembly tree AT is as follows:

- Choose the root node Tab as the current expanding node N<sup>d</sup><sub>i</sub> for expansion, where i = 0, d = 0.
- Select the sibling (brother) nodes of N<sup>d</sup><sub>i</sub>, i.e., S<sup>N<sup>d</sup></sup>, with respect to the expanding subtree as its new children for expansion.

- Search for the parts that have direct precedence constraints with the expanding node N<sup>d</sup><sub>i</sub> and do not have precedence constraints with the sibling nodes of N<sup>d</sup><sub>i</sub>, and expand them as its additional children.
- Take one by one the outgoing nodes as the current expanding node N<sup>d</sup><sub>i</sub>, and then go to Step 2 for the next round of expansion.

#### Procedure: CreateFeasibleAssemblyTree

```
\begin{split} N_{i}^{0} &= Tab; N^{i} \leftarrow \emptyset; \\ \text{PROCEDURE CreateChildONode} (N_{i}^{0}); \\ \text{for each } d \in [1, n - 1] \\ N^{d+i} \leftarrow \emptyset; \\ \text{for each } N_{i}^{d} \in N^{d}, \text{ where } N^{d} \text{ is a set} \\ & \text{of the nodes whose depth are } d \text{ in the tree.} \\ \text{PROCEDURE CreateChildONode} (N_{i}^{t}); \\ \text{end; } \{\text{Procedure}\} \end{split}
```

Procedure: CreateChildOfNode  $(N_i^d)$ 

$$\begin{split} &Kid^{N_1^4} \longleftarrow \emptyset; \\ S^{N_1^4} \longleftarrow a \text{ set of the sibling nodes of } N_i^d; \\ &for each P_j \in \{P_j| P_j \in P [CM(N_i^d, P_j) = \\ &3 \land 3S_k^{N_1^d} \in S^{N_1^d} (CM(S_k^{N_1^d}, P_j) \neq 2 \text{ or } 3)] \} \\ &Kid^{N_1^d} = Kid^{N_1^d} \cup Kid^{N_1^d}; \\ &return N_i^{d+1} = N_i^{d+1} \cup Kid^{N_1^d}; \\ &return N_i^{d+1} = N_i^{d+1} \cup Kid^{N_1^d}; \\ &redi, \{Procedure\} \end{split}$$

Because of the complex ways in which the geometry of an assembly can affect the size of its assembly tree AT, it is difficult to find meaningful bounds on the computation required to build it. For instance, given an assembly with n parts, the number of nodes in an assembly tree AT can range from n + 1 when there is only one legal sequence (as in Figure 6.6), to  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\prod_{j=n+i-i}^{n} j) + 1$  when all sequences are legal (as in Figure 6.7). Consider the situation in which all sequences of assembly are valid, such as in Figure 6.7, the total number of assembly sequences is n!. Therefore, the complexity of the presented assembly sequencing can be a NP-complete problem.

## Chapter 6

# Implementation and Examples

To illustrate the operation of the assembly system developed in this thesis, a prototype system called INTEG has been designed and implemented. A complete description of the development of the whole system could be rather lengthy as it requires discussions on GUI design with C/C++ programming and X-toolkits on Unix systems. For simplicity, Section 6.1 gives a brief overview on the current system INTEG with an emphasis on its functionality and its interface to the users. A set of experiment examples follows in Section 6.2.

## 6.1 A Prototype INTEG

A prototype is useful for the discovery of system specifications and helps to reduce the overall development cost [19]. To illustrate the integrated approach of robot assembly programming and sequence planning, a prototype system called INTEG has been designed and developed. A proof-of-concept implementation of basic procedures has been completed with the C/C++ programming language and the SRGP/SPHIG graphics toolkits [20]. C/C++ programming language is used to define data structures and to implement algorithms, while SRGP/SPHIG toolkits is used to build a graphics interface and to display simulations. The INTEG currently runs under Unix/X-window and Sun-OS environments.

#### 6.1.1 Structure of INTEG

INTEG prototype is a CAD/CAM tool for robot-based assembly automation. Its completed system should eventually integrate model designing, robot programming, and sequence planning processes with a common database. Figure 6.1 shows the architecture of INTEG, which is composed of several subsystems. They are the modeling, programming, and sequencing subsystems. The modeling subsystem handles object modeling, object selection, and the specification of functional parameters for workpieces arrangement. The programming subsystem allows the user to define a workstation and a robot, to specify assembly tasks, and to control robot paths within a graphics interface. And the sequencing subsystem provides symbolic reasoning and geometric reasoning. It deducts assembly precedence relations, creates precedence constraint graphs, and generates all the feasible assembly sequences for robotic assembly tasks. In the INTEG system, diversified expertise can be integrated to improve the flow of information among design, programming, and sequencing. For example, the information generated in the sequencing subsystem can be fed back to the programming subsystem for re-programming or to the modeling subsystem for the DFA/DFM (Design for Assembly and Design for Manufacturing [46, 30]) task analysis.

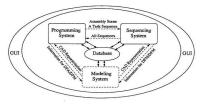
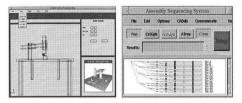


Figure 6.1: The architecture of INTEG.

#### 6.1.2 Interface Controls and Functions

A proof-of-concept implementation of basic procedures focuses on the development of programming and sequencing subsystems. In the programming subsystem, the basic layout of the graphics interface is divided into four main regions, as shown in Figure 6.2 (a). The main portion of the screen is taken up by a viewing window, which displays the virtual robot-based assembly scene. On the top is a set of buttons for function specification, which, when being clicked upon, pop-up submenus for users to select items such as "file", "view", "coler", "syles", "select", and "help". The upperright is the 'teach-in' box area for path control and task specification. The lower right of the screen opens up a window for real-time robot simulation. The robot simulator can be zoomed, viewed, and controlled in the main window. Figure 6.3 shows an example of multiple views of the simulator, which is also provided within the main window. In the sequencing subsystem, the interface consists of three regions, as shown in Figure 6.2 (b). The upper region, which displays a set of mem-buttons and control-buttons, allows the input of commands and parameters. The lower region, on the other hand, displays sequencing results such as CG graphs, AT graphs, and feasible sequences. The small region in between is a message window for feedback messages.



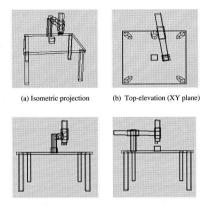
(a) Programming system

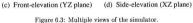
(b) Sequencing system

Figure 6.2: A screen display of programming and sequencing systems.

## 6.2 Experiment Examples

The following three sections demonstrate the implementation results of the assembly system INTEG. Section 6.2.1 gives a robotic assembly task to assemble eight randomly placed disjoint parts. To evaluate the performance, Section 6.2.2 gives the best case and worst case for the task of assembling seven simple parts. Section 6.2.3 exercises the system with the pendulum assembly task, which is a widely tested example in robotics research and application.





## 6.2.1 An Assembly of Eight Random Parts

An assembly instance can be represented unambiguously by a collection of solid models (i.e., unambiguous representations of rigid solids), each of which has a geometric transformation that defines its position in a workcell. Figure 6.4 (a) illustrates an assembly of eight randomly placed parts. The parts are assembled in the programming subsystem in an order given below. AssTask 1: Fixing of P1 to Table.

AssTask 2: Fixing of P2 to Table.

AssTask 3: Fixing of P3 to Table.

AssTask 4: Fixing of P4 to Table.

AssTask 5: Assembly of P5 on P4 and P3.

AssTask 6: Assembly of P6 on P5 and P2.

AssTask 7: Assembly of P7 on P6 and P1.

AssTask 8: Assembly of P8 on P7.

The precedence constraint graph and feasible assembly sequences are generated by the sequencing subsystem. In the sequence planning, the system first generates the intersection matrix and the precedence matrix, and then the precedence constraint graph and a feasible assembly tree. Figure 6.5 shows the IM matrix and the CM matrix for this 8-parts assembly. Figure 6.4 (b) and Figure 6.4 (c) show the precedence constraint graph and the feasible assembly tree respectively. The information gained from the test ahows that the total number of feasible assembly sequences is 48, which requires only 16 geometric reasoning checks for the deduction of assembly precedence constraints. The geometric reasoning checks are only performed on those positive elements in the intersection matrix IM, as shown in the left side of Figure 6.5.

#### 6.2.2 Two Special Assembly Cases

To evaluate the performance, the INTEG system has been tested in several special cases. One of them is the best case of assembling seven simple parts, such as in Figure 6.6. Within this example, seven geometric reasoning checks are used to deduct assembly constraints. The total number of feasible assembly sequences is one only. In the worst case of assembling seven parts, shown in Figure 6.7, 21 geometric reasoning checks are used to deduct assembly constraints and the total number of feasible assembly sequences reaches to 5,040.

#### 6.2.3 Pendulum Assembly Task

One typical example of robotic assembly is the Pendulum Assembly Task [3]. It was evolved from the Cranfield Assembly Benchmark Kit [32, 45, 68] (Figure 6.8(b)) by reducing the 18 involved parts to nine (Figure 6.9(a)). The assembly benchmark shown in Figure 6.8 is a famous robotic assembly example that was used by Cranfield Institute of Technology (England) for on-line testing of robot programming. An assembly sequence of programming the nine-parts Pendulum task off-line with INTEG could be 7:7575...7575.

- $\tau_1$ : Fixing of Splate1 into table.
- $\tau_2$ : Insertion of Spacer1 into Splate1.
- $\tau_3$ : Insertion of Spacer2 into Splate1.
- τ<sub>4</sub>: Insertion of Spacer3 into Splate1.
- $\tau_5$ : Insertion of Spacer4 into Splate1.
- $\tau_6$ : Assembly of Shaft on Splate1.
- 77: Insertion of Spiece into Spacer1 and Spacer2.
- 78: Assembly of Lever on Shaft.
- $\tau_9$ : Assembly of Splate2.

Its corresponding feasible assembly sequence is

$$Table \xrightarrow{n} Splate1 \xrightarrow{n} Spacer1 \xrightarrow{n} Spacer2 \xrightarrow{n} Spacer3 \xrightarrow{n}$$

Spacer4 
$$\xrightarrow{\neg 6}$$
 Shaft  $\xrightarrow{\neg 7}$  Spiece  $\xrightarrow{\neg 6}$  Lever  $\xrightarrow{\neg 6}$  Splate2,

or

Table 
$$\xrightarrow{\tau_1} P1 \xrightarrow{\tau_2} P2 \xrightarrow{\tau_3} P3 \xrightarrow{\tau_4} P4 \xrightarrow{\tau_3} P5 \xrightarrow{\tau_6} P6 \xrightarrow{\tau_7} P7 \xrightarrow{\tau_8} P8 \xrightarrow{\tau_9} P9$$
.

In the sequence, P1 is for Splate1, P2 for Spacer1, P3 for Spacer2, P4 for Spacer3, P5 for Spacer4, P6 for Shaft, P7 for Spicec, P8 for Lever, and P9 for Splate2. In sequence planning, the geometric intersection matrix and precedence matrix are first created; then the precedence graph and feasible assembly sequences are generated from the CM matrix. Figure 6.10 shows the IM matrix and the CM matrix for the pendulum assembly; and Figure 6.9 (b) shows its precedence graph. A full assembly tree and all the feasible sequences for pendulum assembly are provided in detail in Appendix. The resulting information gained from this experiment shows that the total number of feasible assembly sequences is 840, during which only 30 geometric reasoning checks are needed for constraint deduction. The geometric reasoning checks are only required to determine those positive elements in the intersection matrix IM, as shown in the left side of Figure 6.10.

#### 6.2.4 On Optimal Planning and Re-programming

The thesis does not explicitly discuss on optimal planning and re-programming issues. This is because the thesis research focuses on finding all the feasible solutions first. The users then use this general solution to solve their own special interesting problems with applying the specific extrinsic constraints. Normally, there are two approaches of finding optimal sequences. One, qualitative approach, is to develop rules to eliminate assembly plans that include difficult tasks or awkward intermediate sub-assemblies. Another quantitative approach is to introduce an evaluation to compute the merit of assembly plans. It may be based on the cost of the resources needed to complete an assembly, on the total time required, or on the difficulty of execution. Concerning assembly stability here, we have a scheme that assembling large part has higher priority than assembling small one. Then the optimal assembly sequence of Pendulum assembly (shown in Figure 6.9), for instance, can be searched from the assembly tree and found as follows.

 $\begin{array}{cccc} Table \xrightarrow{r_1} Splate1 \xrightarrow{r_2} Shaft \xrightarrow{r_3} Lever \xrightarrow{r_2} Spacer1 \xrightarrow{r_3} \\ Spacer2 \xrightarrow{r_1} Spiece \xrightarrow{r_4} Spacer3 \xrightarrow{r_3} Spacer4 \xrightarrow{r_3} Splate2 \end{array}$ 

Furthermore, consider a fixed set of robotic assembly task with only their order needing to be changed to perform a re-program of robot, the ordered robotic assembly tasks  $\tau_1 \tau_8 \tau_8 \tau_5 \tau_7 \tau_4 \tau_5 \tau_9$  can be directly used for automatically re-programming a robot.

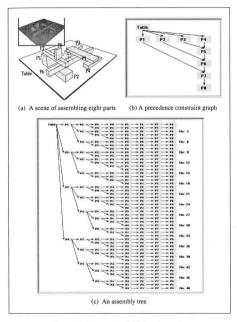


Figure 6.4: An assembly of eight random parts.

М	Tab	PI	Pt	PS	P4	PS	P6	PT	P8
ab.	-9	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
P1	-9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1
Pt	-9	-9	-9	0	0	0	1	-1	-1
PJ	-9	-9	-9	-9	0	1	-1	-1	-1
Ρ4	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	1	-1	-1	-1
PS	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	T	-1	-1
P6	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	1	-1
P7	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	Π
P8	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9

Figure 6.5: IM matrix and CM matrix for the 8-parts assembly task

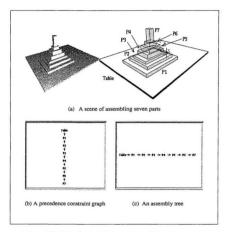


Figure 6.6: A simple assembly case for assembling seven parts.

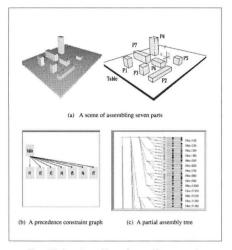


Figure 6.7: A worst assembly case for assembling seven parts.



Figure 6.8: A robotic assembly for Cranfield Assembly Benchmark Kit.

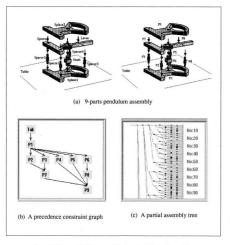


Figure 6.9: A robotic assembly for Pendulum Assembly.

IM	Tað	P1	PE	PS	P4	PS	P6	P7	P8	P9
	-9									
	-9									
	-9									
	-9									
	-9									
	-9									
	-9									
	-9									
	-9									
P9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9

CM	Tab	PI	PE	P3	P4	PS	P6	P7	P8	PŞ
Tab	-9	3		2					2	2
PI	-9	-9	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Pt	-9	-9	-9	0	0	0	0	3	0	2
PS	-9			-9				3	0	2
P4	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	0	0	0	0	3
PS	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	0	0	0	3
PS	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	0	3	2
PT	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	0	3
P8	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	3
P9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9

Figure 6.10: IM matrix and CM matrix for the pendulum assembly task.

# Chapter 7

# Conclusions

This thesis presents an integrated approach to robotic assembly programming and sequence planning for the development of robot-based assembly automation systems. This approach recognizes the importance of off-line programming techniques in robot assembly. By applying off-line programming methods as a sequence planner's input modus, it develops an integrated model to automatically generate different robotic assembly sequences and explores the feature of 'automatic re-programming'. The validity of this integrated approach is justified with a prototype system INTEG. Two of the INTEG's processes have been implemented. They are the programming process and the sequence planning process. The main research contributions of this thesis research are summarized in Section 7.1. Its anticipated impact on assembly automation is given in Section 7.2. Future research is also discussed in Section 7.3.

#### 7.1 Research Contributions

Off-line programming and assembly sequence planning are two different research areas that have been addressed by many researchers. However, few attempts have been devoted to a tight integration of both the areas. Most research approaches assume that the sequence planning process finishes before executing the off-line programming process, and therefore deals with the two processes separately. The related work rests either in assembly sequence planning, where the manipulator constraints or the virtual process of generating assembly sequences are not concerned [5, 47, 35, 50, 45], or in off-line robot programming, where the functions of assembly sequence planning are ignored [34, 23, 26, 12, 62]. In these systems, programming and sequencing modules are loosely coupled.

The integrated approach presented in this thesis overcomes the problems of isolated approaches. Its advantages come mainly from the following two aspects.

#### Dextrous and Intelligent Programming

The interactive graphics capability enables the system to understand the assembly operations that an operator performs. It, for instance, avoids unnecessary computations which are often required with an automatic programming system. The system also allows the visualization of assembly operation processes and sequence planning processes. Therefore, this integrated approach is more dextrous than isolated approaches. With a sequence planner integrated in the system, feasible assembly sequences can be automatically generated and directly used to re-program robots to achieve higher efficiency. This 'automatic re-programming' feature is one of main capabilities that an intelligent robotic assembly system should have.

#### Automatic and Efficient Sequencing

Since the results of off-line programming are used as an input to the assembly planner in the integrated system, the planner can directly retrieve necessary information from the programming subsystem and therefore performs sequence planning without human intervention. In addition, this integrated approach significantly reduces the number of geometric reasoning steps by utilizing precedence constraint expressions such as an ordered robot assembly task sequence. Evaluating the precedence expressions and executing partial geometric checks are usually much faster than performing full geometric checks. Therefore, this integrated approach offers significant computational advantages over those 'full-automatic' planning approaches. It is more efficient to conduct geometric reasoning with the INTEG system.

## 7.2 Anticipated Impact

This research explores a way to integrate off-line programming with sequence planning for the ultimate goal of robot-based assembly automation. It helps improving the productivity of operators by allowing them to program assembly tasks through a graphic interface and providing them with automatic re-programming. The planning algorithms developed in the thesis are also useful in other planning and scheduling applications, including VLSI design, high-volume repetitive handling and assembling. autonomous robot navigation, and work-flow control.

The research results, presented in the previous chapters lead to a new paradigm for the development and practical application of virtual robot-based systems in mechanical assembly automation. These systems will allow the users to program robots off-line for assembly tasks, to derive different solutions for productivity and manufacturability analysis, to select an optimal sequence for 'automatic re-programming', and to instruct robots to follow the computed paths and perform assembly tasks on-line.

The thesis research is an effort of systematically developing design, planning, and programming processes for robot-based assembly automation. The experience gained in the development of the prototyping system can be used to carry out further development. The developed prototype provides a subset of the total functionality. The prototype makes it possible to demonstrate and assess new techniques for the investigation of robotic assembly problems such as the integration of robot programming and sequence planning. This prototype can also be refined into an industrial prototype.

#### 7.3 Future Research

The integration of robotic assembly programming and sequence planning is an area of research that is still in a research phase. These are still many problems in developing practical off-line robot-based automation systems. Following are some directions for future research.

- Improving off-line programming models The control model should have exactly the same behavior of a real controller. It is necessary to use the algorithms that drive real controllers. Solutions to problems such as the singularity of a robot are controller-specific. The system has to have different robot simulators and to allow a simulation of different controllers within a workcell.
- Incorporating other planning approaches The presented approach assumes that one of the assembly task sequences is known in advance. In less structured, more dynamic manufacturing systems, the context of an assembly plan is not known in advance and there is a need to conduct planning before the teaching process. In such cases, the presented approach needs to incorporate 'editor' or 'full-automatic' approaches for pre-planning.
- Integration of planning The integration of assembly and task planning is receiving great attentions recently[58]. Task planning determines a sequence of tasks (the course of actions) to be performed by a robot to achieve some desirable state in the robot's world (the goal). Task planners often deal with high level issues and thus rely on lower level planners to complete lower level tasks. In particular, gross motion planning for assembly operations and fine motion planning in general are the two technologies that are usually utilized in assembly and task planning systems.
- Complexity study In the example given in chapter 6, the number of distinct feasible assembly plans can be very large even for assemblies made up of a small number of parts. If the planning task involves many objects, the complexity

will be very high. A proper selection of all possible operations is therefore needed. Moreover, the time needed to compute a possible plan to realize a task increases rapidly when the complexity of the task increases. If the planning problem is not restricted by other means, the complexity of planning can be a NP-complete problem. When it happens, there is no guarantee that a plan will be generated within a given time. Since a complete enumeration of assembly plan is prohibitive in most real applications, finding systematic ways to narrow down the alternatives is crucial for the automatic planning of assembly [54]. To overcome the problems associated with the complexity of planning for exception handling, the following requirements must be met: (1) The planning space must be limited. This implies that a limited number of sequences is needed to bring the robot system from its initial state into the desired goal state. (2) Heuristic knowledge concerning the application environment is needed to guide the planning activity. In this way, the planner can be tailored to the application and thus yield a better performance.

 Hight level robot operations Testing a simulator with operations other than 'pick-and-place' is much more complicated. This thesis does not work on general algorithms to deduct all the feasible sequences for other types of robotic operations. Existing technologies still face great difficulties when attempting to create an integrated model for general-purpose operations. Although many industrial automation applications do not require the sophistication of robot operations, the introduction of different robots' operations — ranging from 'side-insert' to 'multi-hands' operations — points to a strong need of a wide application domain.

• Finding optimal sequences In this thesis, optimal planning issues are not considered. In order to explore the 'automatic re-programming' feature, a planner capable of finding the optimal assembly sequence within a set of feasible assembly sequences is needed [54]. Two approaches are being tried. One, qualitative approach, is to develop rules to eliminate assembly plans that include difficult tasks or awkward intermediate sub-assemblies. Another quantitative approach is to introduce an evaluation function to compute the merit of assembly plans. It may be based on the cost of the resources needed to complete an assembly, on the total time required, or on the difficulty of execution. A combination of the two approaches may attain the advantages of both.

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sequences. In Proc. of IEEE Int. Workshop on Intelligent Robots and System, pages 567-574, 1990.

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# Appendix A

# Testing Results of The Pendulum Assembly Task

## A.1 A Feasible Assembly Tree

## A.2 All Feasible Sequences

SeaNo: 1 Table = Solate1 = Spacer1 = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Spacer4 = Shaft = Spiece = Lever = Spiate2 SeqNo: 2 Table  $\Rightarrow$  Splate1  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer1  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer2  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer3  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer4  $\Rightarrow$  Shaft  $\Rightarrow$  Lever  $\Rightarrow$  Splate2 SeqNo 13 Table = Splatel => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Spacer4 => Spicer => Shaft => Splate2 SeqNo: 4 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Shaft => Spacer4 => Splace => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo:5 Table = Splate1 = Spacer1 = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Shaft = Spacer4 = Lever = Splate2 SeqNo:6 Table => Splatel => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Shaft => Spicer => Spacer4 => Lever => Splate2 SeeNe 17 Table = Splatel = Spacer1 = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Shaft = Spicer = Lever = Spacer4 = Splate2 SeqNo:8 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer4 => Spiece => Splate2 SerNo 19 Table > Solatel > Sourcer1 > Sourcer2 > Shaft > Shaft > Lover > Solare > Solare > Solate2 SeqNo: 10 Table - Splatel - Spacer1 - Spacer2 - Spacer3 - Spicee - Spacer4 - Shaft - Lever - Splate2 SeqNo : 11 Table = Splatel = Spacer1 = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Splece = Shaft = Spacer4 = Lever = Splate2 SeeNo : 12 Table > Splatel > Spacerl > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Spiece > Shaft > Lever > Spacer4 > Splate2 SeqNo : 13 Table - Splate1 - Spacer1 - Spacer2 - Spacer3 - Shaft - Spiece - Lever - Splate2 SeqNo : 14 Table - Splatel - Spacer1 - Spacer2 - Spacer3 - Shaft - Lever - Spice - Sulate2 SeqNo : 15 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Spiece => Shaft => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo: 16 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Spiece => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo : 17 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Shaft - Spaceri - Lever - Splatei SegNo : 18 Table = Splate1 = Spacer1 = Spacer2 = Spacer4 = Shaft = Spice = Spacer3 = Lever = Splate2 SeqNo : 19 Table > Splate1 > Spacer1 > Spacer2 > Spacer4 > Shaft > Spicee > Lever > Spacer3 > Splate2 SeqNo : 20 Table = Splatel = Spacer1 = Spacer2 = Spacer4 = Shaft = Lever = Spacer3 = Splace = Splate2

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San No : 21 Table in Sulatel in Success in Success in Shaft in Lange in Sulate in Success in Sulate Sea No: 22 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spice - Spaceri - Shaft - Lever - Splate SeaNo 123 Table to Sulatel to Sugger? to Sugger? to Sugger? to Sugger to Sulate? SeeNo - 24 Table & Subject & Support & Support & Support & Support & Shaft & Lover & Support & Support SegNo : 25 Table + Splatel + Spacerl + Spacerl + Shaft + Spacer3 + Spacer4 + Spicet + Lever + Splate2 SeaNo: 26 Table > Splatel > Spacerl > Spacer2 > Shaft > Spacer2 > Spacer4 > Lever > Spice > Spiate2 SeeNa 127 Table to Sulatel to Sugarer to Shaft to Sugarer to Spice to Sugaret to Lever to Sulate? Sea No - 28 Table on Soletel on Soncert on Sharer on Chait on Soncert on Soleter on Soncerd on Calater Can No. 19. Table a Calatel a Concept a Charles a Concept a James a Concept a Colora a Calated SeaNo : 30 Table > Splatel > Spaceri > Spaceri > Shaft > Spaceri > Lever > Spicer > Spaceri > Splatel SeaNo 131 Table a Sulatel a Succeri a Shaft a Succeri a Succeri a Succeri a Succeri a Sulater SeqNo : 32 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spacer2 - Shaft - Spacer4 - Spacer3 - Lever - Splete2 SegNo : 33 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Shaft - Spaceri - Spice - Spaceri - Lever - Splatel SeeNo : 34 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Shaft - Spaceri - Spicer - Lever - Spaceri - Splatei Sealla : 35 Table & Solatel & Sourcerl & Sourcerl & Shaft & Sourcerd & Lever & Sourcerl & Source & Solatel See No . 26. Table in Sulatel in Sunceri in Sunceri in Shaft in Sunceri in Louer in Sulatel in Sunceri in Sulatel SeaNo : 27 Table - Sulatel - Spacerl - Spacerl - Shaft - Spiece - Spacerl - Spacerl - Lever - Spiele SeaNo : 38 Table = Splatel = Spaceri = Spaceri = Shaft = Spicer = Spaceri = Lever = Spaceri = Splatel SegNo : 39 Table - Solatel - Soucerl - Soucerl - Shaft - Swiere - Swarert - Soucerl - Lever - Sulatel Sea No : 40 Table - Solatel - Sourceri - Sourceri - Shaft - Sourceri - Sourceri - Lever - Sourceri - Solatel Sea No - 41 Table in Substel in Supremi in Supremi in State of Supremi in Sup SegNo : 42 Table + Splatel + Spacerl + Spacer2 + Shaft + Spice + Lever + Spacer4 + Spacer3 + Splate2 Sea No : 43 Table > Splatel > Spacerl > Spacer2 > Shaft > Lever w Swacer3 > Spacer4 > Spicer > Splate2 Sea No: 14 Table > Sulatel > Succerl > Succerl > Shaft > Lever > Succerl > Succerl > Succerl > Select SeqNo : 45 Table to Splatel to Spacerl to Spacer2 to Shaft to Lever to Spacer4 to Spacer3 to Splate2 SeqNo : 46 Table → Splatel → Spacerl → Spacer2 → Shaft → Lever → Spacer4 → Splate2 → Splate2 Can No : 47 Table at Calatel at Cancers at Charles & Charles at Salars at Cancers at Cancers at Palatet Sea No : 45 Table to Solatel to Soucerl to Soucerl to Shaft to Lever to Soucers to Soucers to Soucers to Soucers SeqNo : 49 Table & Splatel & Spacerl & Spacer2 & Spicee > Spacer3 & Spacer4 & Shaft & Lever & Splate2 SeqNo : 50 Table & Splatel & Spacer 1 & Spacer 2 & Spice & Spacer 3 & Shaft & Spacer 4 & Lever & Splate 2 SegNo : 51 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Splatel See No : 52 Table > Splatel > Spacer1 > Spacer2 > Spice > Spacer4 > Spacer3 > Shaft > Lever > Splate2 SeqNo : 53 Table = Splatel = Spacerl = Spacerl = Spicer = Spacer4 = Shaft = Spacer3 = Lever = Splatel SeqNo : 54 Table + Splatel + Spacerl + Spacer2 + Spice - Spacer4 + Shaft + Lever + Spacer3 + Splate2 SegNo : 55 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Shaft - Spaceri - Spaceri - Lever - Splatel SeqNo: 56 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Splate => Shaft => Spacer3 => Lever => Splate2 SeaNo: 57 Table & Solatel & Soucerl SeqNo : 58 Table = Splatel = Spacer1 = Spacer2 = Spice = Shaft = Spacer4 = Lever = Spacer3 = Splate2 SeqNo : 59 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spicer - Shaft - Lever - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spiceri SeaNo : 60 Table + Splatel + Spacerl + Spacer2 + Spicer > Shaft = Lever + Spacer4 + Spacer3 + Splate2 SeaNo : 61 Table to Sulatel to Sugger ] to Sugger 2 to Sugger 2 to Sugger 4 to Shaft to Spiece to Lever to Sulate? SeqNo : 62 Table to Splatel to Spaceri to Spaceri to Spaceri to Spaceri to Shaft to Lever to Splatei SegNo : 63 Table > Splatel > Spacerl > Spacerl > Spacerl > Spacerl > Spicer > Shaft > Lever > Splatel SeaNo : 64 Table + Splatel + Spacerl + Spacer3 + Spacer2 + Shaft + Spacer4 + Spice + Lever + Splate2 SeqNo: 65 Table => Splatel => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer4 => Lever => Spiece => Splate2 SeqNo : 66 Table + Splatel + Spacerl + Spacer2 + Shaft + Spiece + Spacer4 + Lever + Splate2 SeqNo: 67 Table > Splatel > Spacerl > Spacerl > Spacerl > Shaft + Spiece > Lever > Spacerl + Spielel

SeaNo : 68 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Shaft - Lever - Spaceri - Spicer - Spicer SeqNo : 69 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Shaft - Lever - Spiece - Spaceri - Splatei SegNo : 70 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri + Shaft - Lever - Splatel SeaNo : 71 Table + Splatel + Spaceri + Spaceri + Spaceri + Spicer + Shaft + Spaceri + Lever + Splatei SeqNo : 72 Table + Splatel + Spacerl + Spacer3 + Spacer2 + Splece + Shaft + Lever + Spacer4 + Splate2 SeqNo : 73 Table > Splatel > Spaceri > Spacer3 > Spacer4 > Spacer2 > Shaft > Spicee > Lever + Splate2 SegNo : 74 Table + Spistel + Spacer + Spacer + Spacer + Spacer + Spacer + Shaft + Lever + Spiece + Spiate2 SeeNo : 75 Table & Sulatel & Succeri & Succeri & Succeri & Succeri & Succeri & Shaft & Lever & Sulatel SeqNo : 76 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Shaft - Spaceri - Lever - Spiece - Spiatel SeqNo: 177 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Shaft - Spaceri - Splatei SeaNo : 78 Table + Splatel + Spaceri + Spaceri + Spaceri + Shaft + Lever + Spaceri + Splatei See No 179 Table in Sulatel in Success in Shafe in Success in Success in Lover in Spices in Sulates SeqNo : 80 Table → Splatel → Spaceri → Spacer3 → Shaft → Spacer2 ⇒ Spacer4 → Splece → Lever → Splate2 Can No. 21 Table on Calatal on Concept on Charles on Concept on Longer on Concept on Con SeqNo : 82 Table → Splatel → Spacerl → Spacer3 → Shaft → Spacer2 → Lever → Spiece → Spacer4 → Splate2 SeqNo : 83 Table + Splatel + Spacer1 + Spacer3 + Shaft + Spacer2 + Spiece + Spacer4 + Lever + Splate2 SeqNo : 84 Table → Splatel → Spacerl → Spacer3 → Shaft → Spacer2 ⇒ Spiece → Lever → Spacer4 → Splate2 SeeNo : 85 Table + Splatel + Spacer1 + Spacer3 + Shaft + Spacer4 + Spacer2 + Lever - Splate2 SeqNo:86 Table → Splatel → Spacerl → Spacerl → Shaft → Spacerl → Spacerl → Splatel SeqNo : 87 Table - Splatel - Spacerl - Spacerl - Shaft - Spacerl - Lever - Splatel - Splatel Seq No : 88 Table > Splatel > Spacerl > Spacerl > Shaft > Lever > Spacerl > Spacerl > Spice > Splatel SeaNo: 89 Table & Splatel & Spacerl & Spacer3 & Shaft & Lever & Spacer2 & Spicer & Spacer4 & Splate2 SeqNo: 90 Table = Splatel = Spacerl = Spacer3 = Shaft = Lever = Spacer4 = Spacer2 = Splate2 SeeNo : 91 Table & Splatel & Spacer1 & Spacer2 & Spacer3 & Shaft & Spice & Lever & Splate2 SeeNo : 92 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Shaft - Lever - Spiece - Splatel SeeNo : 93 Table + Splatel + Spacer1 + Spacer2 + Spacer3 + Spice + Shaft + Lever + Splate2 SeaNo : 94 Table to Solatel to Souceri to Souceri to Souceri to Shaft to Souceri to Solater to Solater See No. - 25. Table on Salatel in Success in Success in Success in Shaft in Success in Lower in Sulates Seq No : 96 Table = Splatel = Spacerl = Spacerl = Spacer2 = Shaft = Spicer = Spacer3 = Lever = Splate2 See No : 97 Table + Spintel + Spacer1 + Spacer1 + Spacer2 + Shaft + Spices + Lever + Spacer2 + Spinte2 SeaNo : 98 Table - Sulatel - Sugart - Sugart - Sugart - Shaft - Lever - Sugart - Sugart SeqNo : 99 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Shaft - Lever - Spiece - Spaceri - Spielei SeqNo: 100 Table - Spintel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Shaft - Lever - Spintel SeeNo: 101 Table = Spintel = Spaceri = Spaceri = Spaceri = Spincer = Shaft = Spaceri = Lever = Spintel SeqNo: 102 Table & Splatel & Spaceri & Spaceri & Spaceri & Spice & Shaft & Lever & Spaceri & Splatel SeqNo: 103 Table = Splate1 = Spaceri = Spaceri = Spaceri = Spaceri = Shaft = Spiece = Lever = Spiate2 SegNo : 104 Table - Splate1 - Spacer1 - Spacer3 - Spacer3 - Shaft - Lever - Splate2 SeqNo: 105 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Spacer2 => Spiece => Shaft => Lever => Splate2 SeeNa : 106 Table in Sulatel in Succeri in Succeri in Succeri in Shaft in Succeri in Lover in Sulater SeqNo: 107 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Splace => Lever => Splate2 SeaNo : 108 Table > Splatel > Spaceri > Spaceri > Shaft > Lever > Spaceri > Spiceri > SeqNo: 109 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo: 110 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Spiece => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo: 111 Table - Splatel - Spacerl - Spacerd - Shaft - Spacer2 - Lever - Spacer3 - Spice - Splate2 SeqNo:112 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Lever => Spiece => Spacer3 => Splate2 See No : 113 Table to Sulatel to Success to Success to Shafe to Success to Success to Success to Lower to Sulate SegNo: 114 Table > Splate1 > Spacer1 > Spacer4 > Shaft > Spacer2 > Spice > Lever > Spacer3 > Splate2

SeqNo: 115 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Spacer2 => Lever => Spiece => Splate2 SeeNo : 116 Table = Splatel = Spaceri = Spaceri = Shaft = Spaceri = Spaceri = Spiece = Lever = Splatei SeqNo: 117 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Lever => Spacer2 => Splate2 SeqNo: 118 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Splate2 SegNo : 119 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer2 => Spicer => Spicer3 => Splate2 Seq No : 120 Table  $\Rightarrow$  Splate1  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer1  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer4  $\Rightarrow$  Shaft  $\Rightarrow$  Lever  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer3  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer2  $\Rightarrow$  Spiece  $\Rightarrow$  Splate2 SeqNo : 121 Table = Splate1 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Spacer4 = Lever = Spiece = Splate2 SeqNo: 122 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Shaft - Spacer2 - Spacer3 - Spacer4 - Spice - Lever - Splate2 SeqNo: 123 Table  $\Rightarrow$  Splate1  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer1  $\Rightarrow$  Shaft  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer2  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer3  $\Rightarrow$  Lever  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer4  $\Rightarrow$  Spicee  $\Rightarrow$  Splate2 SeqNo: 124 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Lever => Spicce => Spacer4 => Splate2 SeqNo: 125 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Spiece => Spacer4 => Lever => Splate2 SegNo: 126 Table > Splate1 + Spacer1 + Shaft + Spacer2 + Spacer3 + Spice + Lever > Spacer4 + Splate2 SeqNo: 127 Table = Splate1 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Spacer2 = Spacer4 = Spacer3 = Lever = Spiece = Splate2 SeqNo: 128 Table > Splate1 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Spacer2 > Spacer4 > Spacer3 > Spice > Lever > Splate2 SeqNo: 129 Table > Splate1 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Spacer2 > Spacer4 > Lever > Spacer3 > Spicer > Splate2 SegNo: 130 Table > Spistel + Spacer1 + Shaft > Spacer2 + Spacer4 + Lever + Spiece > Spacer3 + Spiate2 SeaNo : 131 Table + Splatel + Spaceri + Shaft + Spaceri + Spaceri + Spice + Spiceri + Lever + Spiatez SeqNo : 132 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Spicce => Lever => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeqNo: 133 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Lever => Spacer3 => Spacer4 => Splate2 SeqNo: 134 Table > Splate1 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Spacer2 > Lever > Spacer3 > Spicer > Spacer4 > Splate2 SeeNo: 135 Table = Splatel = Spacer1 = Shaft = Spacer2 = Lever = Spacer4 = Spacer3 = Spiece = Splate2 SeqNo: 138 Table > Splate1 + Spacer1 + Shaft + Spacer2 + Lever + Spacer4 + Spice > Spacer3 + Splate2 SeqNo: 137 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Lever => Spicer3 => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeqNo: 138 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Lever => Spicer => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeqNo: 139 Table + Splatel + Spacerl + Shaft + Spacer2 + Spiece + Spacer3 + Spacer4 + Lever + Splate2 SeqNo: 140 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Spiece => Spacer3 => Lever => Spacer4 => Splate2 SeqNo: 141 Table = Splate1 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Spacer2 = Spiece = Spacer4 = Spacer3 = Lever = Splate2 SeqNo: 142 Table => Splatel => Spacerl => Shaft => Spacer2 => Spicce => Spacer4 => Lever => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeaNo: 143 Table > Splate1 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Spacer2 > Spice > Lever > Spacer3 > Spacer4 > Splate2 SeqNo: 144 Table => Splatel => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Spiece => Lever => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeqNo: 145 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Shaft - Spaceri - Spaceri - Lever - Splatei - Splatei SeqNo: 146 Table > Splate1 > Spacer1 + Shaft + Spacer3 + Spacer2 + Spacer4 + Spicer + Lever + Splate2 SeaNo: 147 Table + Splate1 + Spacer1 + Shaft - Spacer3 + Spacer2 + Lever - Spacer4 + Spices + Splate2 SeqNo: 148 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Spacer2 => Lever => Spicer => Spacer4 => Splate2 SeqNo: 149 Table - Splate1 - Spacer1 - Shaft - Spacer3 - Spacer2 - Spicer - Spacer4 - Lever - Splate2 Seq No : 150 Table > Splatel > Spaceri > Shaft > Spaceri > Spaceri > Spice > Lever > Spaceri > Splatei SeqNo: 151 Table  $\Rightarrow$  Splate1  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer1  $\Rightarrow$  Shaft  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer3  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer4  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer2  $\Rightarrow$  Lever  $\Rightarrow$  Splate2 SeqNo: 152 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Spacer4 => Spacer2 => Splate2 => Splate2 SeqNo: 183 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Spacer4 => Lever => Spacer2 => Splate2 SegNo : 154 Table - Spiatel - Spaceri - Shaft - Spaceri - Lever - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spiatez SeqNo : 155 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Lever => Spacer2 => Spicce => Spacer4 => Splate2 SeqNo: 158 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Lever => Spacer4 => Spacer2 => Spiece => Spiece SeqNo: 157 Table > Splate1 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Spacer4 > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Lever > Spice > Splate2 SeqNo: 158 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer4 => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Spiece => Lever => Splate2 See No 1 159 Table to State 1 to State 1 to Shall to State at State 2 to Lever to State 3 to State 3 SeqNo: 160 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer4 => Spacer2 => Lever => Spicer => Spicer3 => Splate2 SeqNo: 161 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Spicer => Spacer3 => Lever => Splate2

SeqNo: 162 Table > Splatel > Spaceri > Shaft > Spaceri > Spacer2 > Spiece > Lever > Spacer3 > Splate2 SeqNo: 163 Table > Splatel > Spacerl > Shaft > Spaceri > Spaceri > Spaceri > Lever > Splatel SeqNo: 164 Table = Splate1 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Spacer3 = Spacer2 = Spiece = Lever = Splate2 SeqNo: 165 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Lever => Spacer2 => Spiece => Splate2 SeqNo : 105 Table = Splate1 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Spacer4 = Lever = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Splate2 SeqNo: 167 Table = Splatel = Spacerl = Shaft = Spacer4 = Lever = Spacer2 = Spicer = Spacer3 = Splate2 SeqNo : 168 Table = Splatel = Spaceri = Shaft = Spaceri = Lever = Spaceri = Spaceri = Splatei SeqNo: 160 Table = Splate1 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Lever = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Spacer4 = Spiece = Splate2 SeqNo: 170 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Spiece => Spacer4 => Splate2 SeqNo: 171 Table = Splate1 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Lever = Spacer2 = Spacer4 = Spacer3 = Spiece = Spiate2 SeqNo: 172 Table > Splate1 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Lever > Spacer2 > Spacer4 > Spicce > Spacer3 > Splate2 SeeNo : 173 Table & Splatel & Spacerl & Shaft > Lever & Spacerl & Spicer & Spacerl & Spicer & Spicerl SeqNo: 174 Table = Splate1 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Lever = Spacer2 = Spiece = Spacer4 = Spacer3 = Splate2 SeqNo: 175 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer3 => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Splate2 SeqNo: 176 Table > Splate1 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Lever > Spacer3 > Spacer2 > Spicer > Spacer4 > Splate2 SegNo : 177 Table - Splatel - Spacerl - Shaft - Lever - Spacerl - Spacerl - Spacerl - Splatel SeqNo : 178 Table = Splate1 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Lever = Spacer4 = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Spiece = Splate2 SeeNo: 179 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer4 => Spacer2 => Spiece => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeqNo : 180 Table > Splate1 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Lever > Spacer4 > Spacer3 > Spacer2 > Spicee > Splate2 SeqNo: 181 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Spacer3 > Spacer4 > Shaft > Spice > Lever > Splate2 SeqNo : 182 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Lever => Spiece => Splate2 SeqNo : 183 Table > Splate 1 > Spacer 2 > Spacer 3 > Spacer 3 > Spacer 4 > Spice > Shaft > Lever > Splate 2 SeqNo: 184 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Shaft => Spacer4 => Splate2 SeeNo : 185 Table - Splatel - Spacer2 - Spacer1 - Spacer3 - Shaft - Spacer4 - Lever - Spiece - Spiate2 SeqNo: 186 Table > Splatel > Spacer2 > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Shaft > Spiece > Spacer4 > Lever > Splate2 SeqNo: 187 Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Spacer3 = Shaft = Spiece = Lever = Spacer4 = Splate2 SeqNo : 188 Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Spacer3 = Shaft = Lever = Spacer4 = Spiece = Splate2 SeqNo : 189 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Shaft => Lever => Spiece => Spacer4 => Splate2 SeqNo : 190 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Spacer3 > Spacer3 > Spacer4 > Shaft > Lever + Splate2 SeqNo : 191 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Spacer3 => Splate2 => Shaft => Spacer4 => Lever => Splate2 SegNo : 192 Table + Splatel + Spacer2 + Spacer1 + Spacer3 p Spices w Shaft w Lover p Spacer4 p Splate2 SeqNo: 193 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Shaft => Splace => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo : 194 Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Spacer3 = Shaft = Lever = Spiece = Splate2 SeqNo : 195 Table > Splate1 + Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Spacer3 + Spacer3 + Spice + Shaft + Lever + Splate2 SeqNo: 196 Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Spacer4 = Shaft = Spacer3 = Spiece = Lever = Splate2 SeqNo : 197 Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Spacer4 = Shaft = Spacer3 = Lever = Spiece = Splate2 SeqNo: 198 Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Spacer4 = Shaft = Spiece = Spacer3 = Lever = Splate2 SeqNo: 199 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Spacer4 + Shaft > Spicer + Lever + Spacer3 + Splate2 SeqNo: 200 Table > Splatel > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Smceri > Shaft > Lever > Smacer3 > Splate2 SeqNo: 201 Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Spacer4 = Shaft = Lever = Spiece = Spacer3 = Splate2 SeqNo: 202 Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Spacer4 = Spice = Spacer3 = Shaft = Lever = Splate2 SeqNo: 203 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spicer => Shaft => Spacer3 => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo: 204 Table => Splatel => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Spice => Shaft => Lever => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeqNo: 205 Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Spacer3 = Spacer4 = Spiece = Lever = Splate2 SeqNo: 206 Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Spacer3 = Spacer4 = Lever = Splate2 SeqNo: 207 Table = Splate1 = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Spacer3 = Spiece = Spacer4 = Lever = Splate2 SeqNo: 208 Tuble > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Spacer3 > Spicer > Spicer > Spacer4 > Splate2

SeqNo: 209 Table - Splatel - Spacer2 - Spacer1 - Shaft - Spacer3 - Lever - Spacer4 - Spiece - Splate2 See No. : 210. Table on Solatel on Soucer2 on Soucer2 on Shaft on Soucer3 on Lever on Soucer on Soucers on Solate? SeeNo: 211 Table - Splate1 - Spacer2 - Spacer1 - Shaft - Spacer4 - Spacer3 - Splete - Lever - Splate2 SeeNo : 212 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Spacer4 > Spacer3 > Lever > Spice > Spiate2 SeeNo: 313 Table & Solatel & Sourcer's & Sourcer's & Shaft & Sourcer's & Sourcer's & Lover & Solate's SegNo : 214 Table - Splatel - Spacer2 - Spacer1 - Shaft - Spacer4 - Spiece - Lever - Spacer3 - Splate2 SeaNo: 215 Table -> Splate1 -> Spacer2 -> Spacer1 -> Shaft -> Spacer4 -> Lever -> Spacer3 -> Spiace -> Spiace2 SeeNa : 216 Table > Solate1 > Soncer2 > Soncer1 > Shaft > Soncer4 > Lever > Spice > Soncer3 > Solate2 Sealar: 217 Table & Sulatel & Suscer2 & Suscer1 & Shaft & Suice & Suscer3 & Suscer4 & Lever & Sulate2 SegNo: 218 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Spiece > Spacer3 > Lever > Spacer4 > Splate2 SegNo: 210 Table - Splate1 - Spacer2 - Spacer1 - Shaft - Spice - Spacer4 - Spacer3 - Lever - Splate2 SeeNo : 220 Table > Solatel > Soncer2 > Soncer1 > Shaft > Spice > Spacer4 > Lever > Spacer3 > Solate2 SeaNa : 221 Table - Salate) - Smoort - Salate - Shaft - Salate - Lever - Smoort - Salate SeqNo: 222 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Spiece > Lever > Spacer4 > Spacer3 > Splate2 Parks - 1997 Table - Calatel - Council - Council - Chains - Council - Council - Council - Colors - Calate SeaNo: 224 Table & Splatel & Spacer2 & Spacer1 & Shaft & Lever & Spacer3 & Spice & Spacer4 & Splate2 SeqNo: 225 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Spiece => Splate2 SegNo: 226 Table - Splatel - Spacer2 - Spacer1 - Shaft - Lever - Spacer4 - Spicer - Spacer3 - Splate2 See No : 227 Table - Splatel + Spacerl + Spacerl + Shaft + Lever + Spice + Spacer3 + Spacer4 + Splate2 SeaNo: 228 Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Lever = Spicer = Spacer4 = Spacer3 = Splate2 See No : 229 Table > Solate1 > Soucer2 > Soucer1 > Soucer3 > Soucer4 > Shaft > Lever > Solate2 SeeNo : 230 Table & Sniete1 & Sniete2 & Sniete1 & Sniete & Sniete2 & Shaft & Snoet1 & Lever & Sniete2 SeqNo : 231 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Spicce > Spacer3 > Shaft > Lever > Spacer4 > Splate2 SeeNa: 232 Table - Solatel - Specerl - Specerl - Specerd - Specerd - Specerd - Shaft - Lever - Splatel SeaNo: 233 Table > Solatel > Soucerl > Soucerl > Soucerl > Soucerl > Shaft > Soucerl > Lever > Solatel SeqNo: 234 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spicer => Spacer4 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer3 => Splate2 SegNo: 232 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Spiece > Shaft > Spacer3 > Spacer4 > Lever > Splate2 Seg No : 236 Table - Splatel - Spacer2 - Spacer1 - Spice - Shaft - Spacer3 - Lever - Spacer4 - Splate2 SeeNo: 237 Table => Splate1 => Spacer1 => Splace => Shaft => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Lever => Splate2 SeaNo : 238 Table > Solatel > Soncer2 > Soncer1 > Soicer > Shaft > Soncer4 > Lever > Soncer3 > Solate2 SeqNo: 239 Table > Splatel > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Spicer > Shaft > Lever > Spacer3 > Spacer4 > Splate2 SegNo : 240 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spiece => Shaft => Lever => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Splate2 Seg No : 241 Table - Spintel - Spacer2 - Spacer3 - Spacer1 - Spacer4 - Shalt - Spince - Lever - Spinte2 See No : 242 Table > Splatel > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Spacer1 > Spacer4 > Shaft > Lever > Spice > Spiate2 SeqNo : 243 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Splete2 SeqNo: 244 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Spacer4 > Spice > Lever > Splate2 SegNo : 245 Table > Splatel > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Spacer4 > Lever > Splate2 See No : 246 Table > Splatel > Spacer2 > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Spice > Spacer4 > Lever > Splate2 SeqNo: 247 Table => Splatel +> Spacer2 +> Spacer3 +> Spacer1 +> Shaft +> Spiece +> Lever +> Spacer4 +> Splate2 SeqNo: 248 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Lever > Spacer4 > Spiece > Spiate2 SeeNo : 249 Table = Spiate1 = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Lever = Spiacer = Spiacer4 = Spiate2 SeqNo: 250 Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Spacer1 = Spiece = Spacer4 = Shaft = Lever = Splate2 SeqNo: 251 Table => Splatel => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Splate2 => Shaft => Spacer4 => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo: 282 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Spacer1 > Splece > Shaft > Lever > Spacer4 > Splate2 SegNo : 253 Table = Splate1 = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Spacer4 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Spice = Lever = Splate2  $SeqNo: 254 \quad Table \Rightarrow Splate1 \Rightarrow Spacer2 \Rightarrow Spacer3 \Rightarrow Spacer4 \Rightarrow Spacer1 \Rightarrow Shaft \Rightarrow Lever \Rightarrow Splate2 \Rightarrow Splate2$ SeqNo: 255 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Splece => Shaft => Lever => Splate2

SeqNo : 256 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Lever => Spiece => Splate2 SeeNa 1227 Table & Smiletel & Smiler? a Smiler? & Smiler? & Sharert & Shaft & Smiler & Smiler & Smiler SeqNo: 258 Table = Splate1 = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Spacer4 = Shaft = Lever = Spacer1 = Spiece = Splate2 See No : 259 Table = Splate1 = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Shaft = Spacer1 = Spacer4 = Lever = Splate2 SeaNo 1260 Table > Solate1 > Sourcer2 = Sourcer3 = Shaft = Sourcer1 = Sourcer4 = Sourcer4 = Sourcer = Solate2 SeqNo: 261 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Lever => Spacer4 => Splate2 See No : 262 Table = Splate1 = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Shaft = Spacer1 = Lever = Spice = Spacer4 = Splate2 SeqNo: 263 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spiece => Spacer4 => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo: 264 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spice => Lever => Spacer4 => Splate2 SeaNo : 265 Table = Splate1 = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Shaft = Spacer4 = Spacer1 = Lever = Splate2 SeqNo : 266 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Shaft > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Spiece > Lever > Splate2 SeqNo: 267 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Shaft > Spacer4 > Lever > Spacer1 > Spiece > Splate2 SegNo : 268 Table - Splatel - Spacer 2 - Spacer 3 - Shaft - Lever - Spacer 1 - Spacer 4 - Splace - Splate2 SeqNo: 200 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Shaft > Lever > Spacer1 > Spicee > Spacer4 > Splate2 See No : 270 Table - Selatel - Saucest - Saucest - She ft - Lever - Saucest - Saucest - Saucest - Saucest SegNo 1271 Table - Spiatel - Spacer2 - Spacer4 - Spacer1 - Spacer3 - Shaft - Spiece - Lever - Spiate2 SeqNo: 272 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Shaft => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo : 273 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Spacer3 > Spicee > Shaft > Lever > Spiste2 SeqNo : 274 Table > Splatel > Spacer2 > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Spacer3 + Spicer + Lever > Splate2 SeqNo: 275 Table  $\Rightarrow$  Splate1  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer2  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer4  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer1  $\Rightarrow$  Shaft  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer3  $\Rightarrow$  Lever  $\Rightarrow$  Splete2  $\Rightarrow$  Splate2 SeqNo: 276 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spiece => Spacer3 => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo: 277 Table > Splatel > Spacer2 > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Spicee > Lever > Spacer3 + Splate2 SeqNo: 278 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer3 => Spiece => Splate2 SeaNo : 279 Table to Splatel to Smacer2 to Smacer1 to Shaft to Lever to Swieve to Smacer3 to Splate2 SeqNo : 280 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Spicee > Spacer3 > Shaft > Lever > Splate2 SegNo: 281 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Spiece => Shaft => Spacer3 => Lever => Splate2 SeaNo: 282 Table => Splatel => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spiece => Shaft => Lever => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeqNo : 283 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spiece => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo: 284 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Spacer4 > Spacer3 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Lever > Spiece > Splate2 SegNo : 285 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer2 => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spice => Shaft => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo: 286 Table > Splate1 = Spacer2 = Spacer4 = Spacer3 = Shaft = Spacer1 = Lever = Splate2 SeqNo: 287 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spiece => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo: 288 Table => Splatel => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer1 => Splate2 SeaNo: 289 Table > Splatel > Spacer2 > Spacer4 > Shaft > Spacer1 > Spacer3 > Lever > Spicer > Spicer SeqNo: 200 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Spiece => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo: 291 Table => Splatel => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Lever => Spacer3 => Spiece => Splate2 SeaNo: 292 Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Spacer4 = Shaft = Spacer1 = Lever = Spicer = Spacer3 = Splate2 SeqNo : 203 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spiece => Spacer3 => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo: 294 Table => Splatel => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spiece => Lever => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeqNo: 295 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Lever => Spiece => Splate2 SeqNo : 206 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Spiece => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo: 297 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Lever => Spacer1 => Spices => Splate2 SeqNo: 208 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeqNo : 299 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer1 => Spiece => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeqNo: 300 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Splate2 SeeNo: 301 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Spacer4 => Lever => Splate2 SeaNo : 302 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Spacer4 => Splece => Lever => Splate2

Seq No : 303	Table ⇒ Splate1 ⇒ Spacer2 ⇒ Shaft ⇒ Spacer1 ⇒ Spacer3 ⇒ Lever ⇒ Spacer4 ⇒ Spice	te => Splate2
Seq No : 304	Table => Splatel => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Lever => Spiece => Spacer	4 => Splate2
Seq No : 305	Table => Splatel => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Spiece => Spacer4 => Leve	+ + Splate2
Seq.No : 306	Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Spiece => Lever => Spacer	4 => Splate2
Seq No : 307	Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Shaft = Spacer1 = Spacer4 = Spacer3 = Lever = Spice	e => Splate2
Seq.No : 308	Table = Splatel = Spacerl = Shaft = Spacerl = Spacerd = Spacerd = Spiece = Leve	r => Splate2
Seq No : 309	Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Shaft = Spacer1 = Spacer4 = Lever = Spacer3 = Spice	e => Splate2
Seq.No : 310	Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Shaft = Spacer1 = Spacer4 = Lever = Spiece = Spacer	3 - Splate2
Seq.No : 311	Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Spiece => Spacer3 => Leve	r = Splate2
Seq No : 312	Table => Splatel => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Spiece => Lever => Spacer	3 - Splate2
Seq No : 313	Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Lever => Spacer3 => Spacer4 => Spice	a = Splate2
SeqNo : 314	Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Lever => Spacer3 => Spiece => Spacer	4 => Splate?
	Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Lever => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Spice	
Seq No : 316	Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Lever => Spacer4 => Spiece => Spacer	3 => Splate2
Seq No : 317	Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Lever => Spicce => Spacer3 => Spacer	4 = Splate2
	Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Shaft = Spacer1 = Lever = Spice = Spacer4 = Spacer	
	Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spiece => Spacer3 => Spacer4 => Leve	
	Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Shaft = Spacer1 = Spiece = Spacer3 = Lever = Spacer	
	Table ⇒ Splatel ⇒ Spacer2 ⇒ Shaft ⇒ Spacer1 ⇒ Spiece ⇒ Spacer4 ⇒ Spacer3 ⇒ Leve	
	Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spiece => Spacer4 => Lever => Spacer	
	Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spiece => Lever => Spacer3 => Spacer	
	Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spiece => Lever => Spacer4 => Spacer	
	Table $\Rightarrow$ Splate1 $\Rightarrow$ Spacer2 $\Rightarrow$ Shaft $\Rightarrow$ Spacer3 $\Rightarrow$ Spacer1 $\Rightarrow$ Spacer4 $\Rightarrow$ Lever $\Rightarrow$ Spice	
	Table ⇒ Splatel ⇒ Spacer2 ⇒ Shaft ⇒ Spacer3 ⇒ Spacer1 ⇒ Spacer4 ⇒ Spiece ⇒ Leve	
	Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Lever => Spacer4 => Spice	
Seq No 1 328	Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Sha/t => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Lever => Spiece => Spacer	4 m Sulate2
	Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Shaft > Spacer3 > Spacer1 + Spiece > Spacer4 + Leve	
	Table to Splatel to Spacer2 to Shaft to Spacer3 to Spacer1 to Spiece to Lever to Spacer	
	Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Shaft > Spacer3 > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Lever > Spice	
	Table = Splate1 = Spacer2 = Shaft = Spacer3 = Spacer4 = Spacer1 = Spiece = Lever	
	Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Shaft = Spacer3 = Spacer4 = Lever = Spacer1 = Spice	
	Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Sha/t => Spacer3 => Lever => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Spicer	
	Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Shaft = Spacer3 = Lever = Spacer1 = Spiece = Spacer	
	Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Lever => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Spicer	
	Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Shaft > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Spacer3 > Lever > Spice	
	Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Sha/t => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Spiece => Lever	
	Table = Splatel = Spacer2 = Shaft = Spacer4 = Spacer1 = Lever = Spacer3 = Spicer	
	Table $\Rightarrow$ Splate1 $\Rightarrow$ Spacer2 $\Rightarrow$ Shaft $\Rightarrow$ Spacer4 $\Rightarrow$ Spacer1 $\Rightarrow$ Lever $\Rightarrow$ Spiece $\Rightarrow$ Spacer3	
	Table ⇒ Splate1 ⇒ Spacer2 ⇒ Shaft ⇒ Spacer4 ⇒ Spacer1 ⇒ Spiece ⇒ Spacer3 ⇒ Lever	
	Table $\Rightarrow$ Splate1 $\Rightarrow$ Spacer2 $\Rightarrow$ Sha/t $\Rightarrow$ Spacer4 $\Rightarrow$ Spacer1 $\Rightarrow$ Spiece $\Rightarrow$ Lever $\Rightarrow$ Spacer3	
	Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Shaft > Spacer4 > Spacer3 > Spacer1 > Lever > Spice	
	Table >> Splate1 >> Spacer2 >> Shaft >> Spacer4 >> Spacer3 >> Spacer1 >> Spiece >> Lever	
	Table ⇒ Splatel ⇒ Spacer2 ⇒ Shaft ⇒ Spacer4 ⇒ Spacer3 ⇒ Lever ⇒ Spacer1 ⇒ Spice	
	Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer4 => Lever => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Spicer	
	Table $\Rightarrow$ Splate1 $\Rightarrow$ Spacer2 $\Rightarrow$ Shaft $\Rightarrow$ Spacer4 $\Rightarrow$ Lever $\Rightarrow$ Spacer1 $\Rightarrow$ Spiece $\Rightarrow$ Spacer3	
	Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Shaft > Spacer4 + Lever + Spacer3 + Spacer1 + Spice	
	Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Shaft > Lever > Spacer1 > Spacer3 > Spacer4 > Spicer	

SeqNo : 350 Table = Splate1 = Spacer2 = Shaft = Lever = Spacer1 = Spacer3 = Spice = Spacer4 = Splate2 Seq No : 351 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Shaft > Lever > Spacer1 > Spacer4 > Spacer3 > Spice > Splate2 SeqNo : 352 Table > Splate1 > Spacer2 > Shaft > Lever > Spacer1 > Spacer4 > Spicer + Spacer3 > Splate2 SeeNo: 353 Table & Solatel & Suscer2 & Shaft > Lever & Soucer1 & Spice & Spacer3 > Spaceri > Solate2 Sealar 354 Table & Sulatel & Succest & Shaft & Lover & Succest & Succest & Succest & Sulatel SeqNo: 355 Table - Splatel - Spacer2 - Shaft - Lever - Spacer3 - Spacer1 - Spacer4 - Splece - Splate2 SeqNo: 354 Table = Splate1 = Spacer2 = Shaft = Lever = Spacer3 = Spacer1 = Spiece = Spacer4 = Splate2 SeaNo : 357 Table to Sulate1 to Succer2 to Shaft to Lever to Succer3 to Succer4 to Succer4 to Spices to Sulate2 SeqNo : 358 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeqNo : 359 Table to Splatel to Spacer? to Shaft to Lever to Spacer? to Spacer? to Spice to Spacer? To Splate? Seq No : 360 Table => Splate1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Splate2 SeeNo : 361 Table to Solatel to Spacer1 to Spacer2 to Spacer4 to Shaft to Spice to Lever to Solate2 Seq No : 362 Table - Splatel - Spacer3 - Spacer1 - Spacer2 - Spacer4 - Shaft - Lever - Spice - Splate2 Sealer 363 Table on Salatel in Success on Success in Success in Swiere in Shaft in Lover in Salate? SeqNo 1364 Table + Spintel + Spacer3 + Spacer1 + Spacer2 + Shaft + Spacer4 + Spince + Lever + Spinte2 SeeNo : 365 Table > Splatel > Spacer3 > Spacer2 > Shaft > Spacer4 > Lever > Splate2 SeqNo: 366 Table => Splate1 => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spiacer3 => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo: 367 Table > Splate1 > Spacer3 > Spacer1 > Spacer2 > Shaft > Spice > Lever > Spacer4 > Splate2 Seq No : 368 Table - Splatel - Spacer3 - Spacer1 - Spacer2 - Shaft - Lever - Spacer4 - Spiece - Splate2 SeqNo : 349 Table = Splatel = Spacer3 = Spacer2 = Shaft = Lever = Spicer = Spacer4 = Splate2 SeaNo : 370 Table > Splatel > Spacer1 > Spacer2 > Spicer > Spaceri > Shaft > Lever > Splate2 SeqNo: 371 Table = Splate1 = Spacer3 = Spacer1 = Spacer2 = Spiece = Shaft = Spacer4 = Lever = Splate2 SeqNo: 372 Table = Splatel = Spacer3 = Spacer1 = Spacer2 = Spice = Shaft = Lever = Spacer4 = Splate2 SeqNo: 373 Table - Splatel - Spacer3 - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Shaft - Spiece - Lever - Splate2 SeqNo: 374 Table > Splatel > Spacer3 > Spacer1 > Spacer4 > Spacer2 > Shaft > Lever > Spice > Splate2 SeeNo : 375 Table > Solatel > Spacerl > Spacerl > Spacerl > Spacer2 > Spice > Shaft > Lever > Splate2 SeqNo: 376 Table & Splatel & Spacer3 & Spacer1 & Spacer4 & Shaft & Spacer2 & Lever & Splate2 Seq No : 377 Table > Splatel > Spacer3 > Spaceri > Spaceri > Shaft > Spacer2 > Splace > Lever > Splate2 SeqNo: 278 Table - Splatel - Spacer3 - Spacer1 - Spacer4 - Shaft - Lever - Spacer2 - Spice - Spice SeqNo: 379 Table = Splatel = Spacer3 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Spacer2 = Spacer4 = Lever = Spiece = Spiate2 See No : 380 Table > Solatel > Sourerl > Shaft = Sourerl > Sourer SeqNo : 381 Table => Splate1 => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Lever => Spacer4 => Splate2 See No : 382 Table - Splatel - Spacers - Spacers - Shaft - Spacers - Lever - Spicer - Spicers - Spicers - Spicers SeqNo: 343 Table & Splatel & Spacer3 & Spacer1 & Shaft & Spacer2 & Spice & Spacer4 & Lever & Splate2 See No : 384 Table > Solate1 > Sourcer1 > Sourcer1 > Shaft = Sourcer2 > Sourcer > Lever > Sourcer4 > Solate2 SeqNo : 385 Table & Splatel & Spacer3 & Spacer1 & Shaft & Spacer4 & Spacer3 & Lever & Splate2 SeqNo : 388 Table - Splatel - Spacer3 - Spacer1 - Shaft - Spacer4 - Spacer2 - Splece - Lever - Splate2 Seq No : 287 Table & Splatel & Spacer3 & Spacer1 & Shaft & Spacer4 & Lever & Spacer2 & Spice & Splate2 SeqNo: 388 Table = Splate1 = Spacer3 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Lever = Spacer2 = Spacer4 = Splate2 SeeNo : 389 Table - Splatel - Spacer3 - Spacer1 - Shaft - Lever - Spacer2 - Spiece - Spacer4 - Splate2 SeqNo : 390 Table - Splatel - Spacer3 - Spacer1 - Shaft - Lever - Spacer4 - Spacer2 - Spiece - Splate2 SeqNo: 391 Table => Splatel => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Spiece => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo: 392 Table = Splatel = Spacer3 = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Spacer4 = Shaft = Lever = Splate2 SterNo: 393 Table - Splatel - Splater3 - Splater2 - Splater1 - Splater4 - Splatee - Shaft - Lever - Splate2 Ste No : 394 Table - Splatel - Spacer3 - Spacer2 - Spacer1 - Shaft - Spacer4 - Spiece - Lever - Splate2 SeeNo : 305 Table = Splatel = Spacer3 = Spacer3 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Spacer4 = Lever = Splate2 Seq No: 396 Table = Splatel = Spacer3 = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Spacer4 = Lever = Splate2

Takle = Splatel = Spacer3 = Spacer2 + Shaft + Spacer1 = Lever = Spacer4 = Spiece = Splate3 Take & Splatel & Spacer3 + Spacer2 + Shaft + Spacer1 + Lever + Spiece + Spacer4 + Splate3 Table is Splatel is Specerd is Specerd is Shaft is Specerl is Splece is Lever is Specerd is Splated Take & Splatel & Spacer3 + Spacer2 + Shaft + Spacer4 + Spacer1 + Lever + Spicce + Splate2 Table is Splatel is Specer3 is Specer2 is Shaft is Lever is Spacer1 is Spacer4 is Spiece is Splate2 Table in Splatel in Spacer2 in Spacer2 in Shaft in Lever in Spacer1 in Spiece in Spacer4 in Splate2 Take = Splatel = Spacer3 = Spacer4 = Spacer1 = Spacer2 = Shaft = Spiece = Lever = Splate2 Take & Sylatel & Spacer3 & Spacer4 & Spacer1 & Spacer2 & Shaft & Lever & Spiece & Splate3 - Spiate \* Spacer2 + Spacer4 + Shaft + Lever + Spacer1 + Spiece + Splate Table # Splatel # Spacer3 # Spacer3 # Spacer1 # Spacer4 # Lever # Spiece # Splate ⇒ Spacer2 ⇒ Shaft ⇒ Spacer1 ⇒ Spacer4 ⇔ Spicce ⇒ Lever ⇒ Splate Table & Splatel & Spacer3 & Spacer3 & Spacer4 & Spacer1 & Splate & Lever & Splate Takle & Splatel & Spacerd & Spaceri & Spaceri & Splace & Shaft & Lever & Splate Takle + Splatel + Spacer3 + Spacer4 - Spacer1 - Shaft + Spacer3 + Lever + Spiece + Splate Take 🌣 Splatel 📮 Spacerd 🖶 Spacerd 🖶 Spacerd 🖶 Splated 🐺 Splated m Splatel m Spacer3 m Spacer4 m Spacer2 m Shaft m Spacer1 m Lever m Spiece m Splate1 a Splatel a Spacerd a Spacer4 a Shaft a Lever a Spacer1 a Spacer2 a Spicee a Splate2 # Spiat Take & Splatel & Spacer2 & Spacer2 & Spacer1 & Shaft & Lever & Spice & Spacer4 & Splat # Spiele Take + Splatel = Spacer3 = Spacer3 + Spacer4 = Spacer1 = Splate Table = Splatel = Spacer3 = Spacer2 = Spacer4 = Shaft = Spacer1 = Splace = Lever = Splate Takie = Splatel = Spacer3 = Spacer3 = Shaft = Spacer1 = Spiece = Spacer4 = Lever = Splate SeeNo:417 Table -> Splatel -> Spacer3 -> Spacer2 -> Shaft -> Spacer4 -> Lever -> Spacer1 -> Spice -> Splate Take 4 Spiatel # Spacer3 # Spacer2 # Shaft # Lever # Spacer4 # Spacer1 # Spiece # Spiat Table to Splatel to Spacerd to Spacerd to Spacerl to Shaft to Spacerd to Splace to Lever to Splate Takle & Splatel & Spacer3 & Spacer4 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Lever & Spacer2 & Spiece & Splate Takle in Splatel in Spacer3 in Spacer4 in Spacer3 in Shaft in Lever in Splate in Splate a Splatel a Spacerd a Spacer4 a Spacer2 a Spacer1 a Spiece a Shaft a Lever a Splate Takle = Splatel = Spacer3 = Spacer4 = Spacer3 = Shaft = Spacer1 = Sprice = Lever = Splate w Splatel w Spacerd w Spacerd w Spacer2 w Shaft w Lever w Spacerl w Spiece w Splate ⇒ Splatel ⇒ Spacer3 ⇒ Spacer4 ⇒ Shaft ⇒ Spacer1 ⇒ Spacer2 ⇒ Lever ⇒ Splace ⇒ Splate Take + Splatel + Spacer3 + Spacer4 + Shaft + Spacer1 + Spacer3 + Spice + Lever + Splate ⇒ Splatel ⇒ Spacer3 ⇒ Spacer4 ⇒ Shaft ⇒ Spacer1 ⇒ Lever ⇒ Spacer2 ⇒ Spiece ⇒ Splate a Splatel a Spacer3 a Spacer4 a Shaft a Spacer2 a Spacer1 a Lever a Spicce a Splate Take & Splatel & Spacer3 & Spacer4 & Shaft & Spacer2 & Spacer1 & Spice & Lever & Splate Splatel = Spacer3 = Spacer4 = Shaft = Spacer2 = Lever = Spacer1 = Spiece = Splate · Splatel + Spacer3 + Sheer4 + Sheft + fever + Spacer2 + Spacer1 + Spiece + Splate \*\* Spiate - Spinte Pass # = Spintel = Spacer2 = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Spince = Shaft = Lever = Spacer4 = Spin Table & Splatel + Spacer3 + Spacer2 + Spacer4 + Shaft + Spacer1 + Lever + Spice + Spia Splatel = Spacer3 = Shaft = Spacer1 = Spacer2 = Spacer4 = Lever = Splace = Splat the Splatel to Spacer3 to Spacer1 to Spiece to Spacer4 to Shaft to Lever to Spla - Shaft - Spiece - Lever - Spacer4 In Shaft in Lever in Spacer4 in Spiece ⇒ Spiece ⇒ Shaft ⇒ Spacer4 ⇒ Lever Splatel ⇒ Spacer3 ⇒ Spacer2 ⇒ Spacer4 ⇒ Spacer1 ⇒ Shaft ⇒ Spiece ⇒ Lever # Spacer1 # Shaft # Lever # Spicce # Spacer4 # Spiece # Lever - Spiece ID Spacer4 ab Lever ⇒ Spacer3 ⇒ Shaft ⇒ Spacer1 ⇒ Spacer2 the Shaft to Spaceri th Spacer2 ID Spacer1 ab Spacer1 it Spacer1 # Spacer2 # Spacer4 Spacer3 in Spacer2 + Spiatel + Spacer3 + Spacer2 \$ Spietel \$ Spiecera Table in Spiatel in Spacer3 Table in Spiatel in Spacer3 # Spacer3 . - Spiatel -# Spiatel - Splatel Splatel 1 . 6 Table : Table : Table -Table Table Table Table Table : Table : Takle Table Table Table Table Table Table Take Table Table - 397 Seq No : 403 Seq No : 405 Seq No : 398 Seq No : 399 Sec No : 400 SeqNo : 401 Seq No : 402 Seq No : 404 Seq No 1 406 Seq No : 407 Seq No : 408 Seq No : 409 SeqNo : 410 SeqNo : 411 Seq No : 412 SeqNo : 413 SeqNo : 414 SeqNo: 415 Seq No : 416 Seq No : 418 SeqNo : 419 SegNo : 420 Seq No : 421 SeqNo : 422 Seq No : 423 SeqNo : 424 SeqNo: 425 Seq No : 426 Seq No : 427 SeqNo: 428 SeqNo: 429 SeqNo: 430 SeqNo: 431 Seq No : 432 Seq No : 433 Seq No : 434 Seq No : 435 Seq No : 436 Seq No : 437 SeqNo: 440 53 5eq No : 438 SeqNo: 439 Seq No : 441 Seq No : 442 SeqNo: 4 SeqNo

Seq No : 444	Table =	Splatel =	Spacer3 =>	Shaft ⇒	Spacer1 m	Spacer2	to Lever to	Spiece => S	pacer4 => S	plate2
Seq No : 445	Table m	Splatel =	Spacer3 =>	Shaft m	Spacer1 m	Spacer2	- Spiece -	Spacer4 =>	Lever = S	plate2
Seq No : 445	Table =	Splatel =	Spacer3 m	Shaft ++	Spacer1 a	Spacer2	- Spiece -	Lever IP S	pecer4 => S	plate2
Seq No : 447	Table =	Splatel u	Spacer3 a	Shaft =>	Spacer1 m	Spacer4	- Spacer2	> Lever >	Spiece = S	plate2
Seq No : 448	Table m	Splatel m	Spacer3 a	Shaft m	Spacer1 m	Spacer4	+ Spacer2	the Spince the	Lever > S	plate?
SegNo : 449										
Seq No : 450										
Seq No : 451										
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Seq No : 460										
Seq No : 461	Table ⇒	Splate1 =>	Spacer3 =>	Shaft =>	Spacer2 +>	Spacer4	+ Lever +	Spacer1 => 1	Spiece => Sp	plate2
Seq No : 452										
Seq No 1 463	Table =	Splatel no	Spacer3 =>	Shaft ⇒	Spacer2 +>	Lever so	Spacer1 =>	Spiece => Sp	sacer4 => S	plate2
Seq No : 484	Table =	Splate1 =>	Spacer3 =>	Shaft =	Spacer2 =>	Lever a	Spacer4 ⇒	Spacer1 = 3	Spiece => Sp	plate2
SeqNo: 465	$Table \Rightarrow$	Splatel m	Spacer3 ⇒	Shaft =	Spacer4 10	Spacer1 :	D Spacer2 :	⇒ Lever ⇒ :	Spiece ⇒ Sp	plate2
Seq No : 466	Table =	Splatel =>	Spacer3 =>	Shaft =	Spacer4 =>	Spacert	· Spacer2	⇒ Spiece ⇒	Lever => Sy	plate2
SeqNo: 467	Table =>	Splatel =>	Spacer3 =>	Shaft =	Spacer4 =>	Spacer1 :	> Lever >	Spacer2 = 3	Spiece ⇒ Sp	plate2
SeqNo : 468	Table =>	Splatel m	Spacer3 =>	Shaft =	Spacer4 10	Spacer2	· Spacer1 :	+ Lever = 1	Spiece => Sp	plate2
SeqNo : 489	Table =	Splatel =>	Spacer3 =>	Shaft -	Spacer4 a	Spacer2 :	· Spacer1 :	⇒ Spiece ⇒	Lever = St	plate2
SeqNo : 470	Table 10	Splatel 10	Spacer3 =>	Shaft =	Spacer4 =>	Spacer2	+ Lever +	Spacer1 m 1	Spiece => Sy	plate2
Seq No : 471	Table =	Splatel 10	Spacer3 +>	Shaft =	Spacer4 a	Lever +	Spacer1 m	Spacer2 + 5	Spiece => Sp	plate2
Seq No : 472	Table =	Splatel =>	Spacer3 =>	Shaft =	Spacer4 =>	Lever =	Spacer2 =	Spacer1 => 3	Spiece => Sy	plate2
Seq No : 473	Table =>	Splate1 +	Spacer3 m	Shaft =	Lever = S	pacer1 m	Spacer2 10	Spacer4 m 5	Spiece = Sp	plate2
Seq No : 474	Table =	Splatel m	Spacer3 =>	Shaft =	Lever = S	pacer1 =	Spacer2 =	Spiece ⇒ Sp	nacer4 ⇒ Sy	plate2
Seq No : 475	Table =>	Splate1 m	Spacer3 =>	Shaft =	Lever = S	pacert m.	Spacer4 =	Spacer2 => 3	Spiece => Sp	plate2
Seq No : 475	Table =	Splatel up	Spacer3 ++	Shaft =	Lever = S	pacer2 -	Spacer1 =	Spacer4 => 5	Spiece => Sp	slate2
SegNo : 477	Table =	Splatel =>	Spacer3 =>	Shaft =	Lever = S	pacer2 a	Spacer1 => :	Spiece as Sp	scer4 => Sp	plate2
Seq No : 478	Table +	Splatel 10	Spacer3 m	Shaft =	Lever = S	pacer2 m	Spacer4 m	Spacer1 => 3	Spiece => Sp	plate2
Seq No : 479	Table =	Splatel =>	Spacer3 -	Shaft +	Lever => S	pacer4 ab	Spacer1 =	Spacer2 => 5	Spiece => Sp	slate2
Seq No : 480	Table =	Splatel m	Spacer3 =>	Shaft m	Lever => S	pacer4 =>	Spacer2 ab	Spacer1 => 5	Spiece => Sp	slate2
Seq No : 481	Table =	Splatel m	Spacer4 at	Spacer1 =	Spacer2	> Spacer1	s > Shaft =	Spiece m	Lever = St	slate2
Seg No : 482	Table =	Splatel as	Spacer4 m	Spacer1 -	- Spacer2	· Spacer	- Shaft	Lever + S	Spiece = Sa	Note2
Seq No : 483	Table =	Splatel m	Spacer4 =>	Spacer1 a	Spacer2	> Specer1	Into Spiece		Lever > Sa	ate2
Seq No : 484										
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SeeNa : 101 Table - Salatel - Success - Success - Success - Shalt - Success - Salatel SegNo: 492 Table = Splatel = Spacer4 = Spacer2 = Spicer = Shaft = Lever = Spacer3 = Splate2 SeaNo : 493 Table = Splate1 = Spaceri = Spaceri = Spaceri = Spaceri = Shaft = Spice = Lever = Splate2 SeaNa : 104 Table & Solatel & Smorth & Smorth & Smorth & Smorth & Shaft & Lever & Solatel SeqNo: 495 Table => Splate => Spaceri => Spaceri => Spaceri => Spaceri => Splate SeaNo: 496 Table > Splatel > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Spacer3 > Shaft > Spacer2 > Lever > Spice > Splate2 SeaNo: 497 Table > Solatel > Souceri > Souceri > Shaft > Souceri > Shaft > Souceri > Soicer > Lever > Solatel See No - 108 Table to Salatel to Success to Success to Shaft to Lover to Success to Succes to Salate SeqNo: 499 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Shaft - Spaceri - Spaceri - Lever - Spicee - Splatel SeeNo: 500 Table > Splate1 > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Spice > Lever > Splate2 SeeNo: 501 Table to Solatel to Souceri to Souceri to Shaft to Souceri to Lever to Souceri to Solatel SeqNo: 102 Table > Splate1 > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Spacer2 > Lever > Spice > Spacer3 > Splate2 SeqNo: 503 Table - Splatel - Spacer4 - Spacer1 - Shaft - Spacer2 - Spicer - Spacer3 - Lever - Splate2 SeqNo : 504 Table => Splate1 => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Spicer => Lever => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeeNo: 505 Table to Sulatel to Sugart to Sugart to Shaft to Sugart to Sugart to Lever to Sulate Sea No : 506 Table - Salatel - Saucert - Saucert - Shaft - Saucert - Saucert - Saucert - Salatel SeeNo : 507 Table > Sulate1 > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Spacer3 > Lever > Spacer2 > Spice > Spice SeqNo : 508 Table > Splate1 > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Lever > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Spicce > Splate2 SeaNo: 509 Table & Sulate1 & Spaceri & Spaceri > Shaft & Lever & Spacer2 > Spicer > Spacer3 > Splate2 Sea No : 510 Table to Sulatel to Succerd to Succerd to Shaft to Lever to Succerd to Suncerd to Suice to Sulated Sealar Still Table a Salatel as Saucerd as Saucerd as Saucerd as Saucerd as Shaft as Salete as Lever as Salated SeqNo: 512 Table & Splatel & Spacert & Spacer2 & Spacer1 & Spacer3 & Shaft & Lever & Spiece & Splate2 SegNo: \$13 Table > Splate1 > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Spacer1 > Spacer3 > Spice + Shaft > Lever > Splate2 SeeNo: 514 Table > Solate1 > Soucer1 > Soucer2 > Soucer1 > Shaft = Soucer3 > Spice > Lever > Solate2 SeqNo : 515 Table > Splate1 > Spacer4 > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Shaft > Spacer3 > Lever > Spiece > Spiate2 SeqNo: 516 Table => Splatel => Spaceri => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Shaft => Spicer2 => Spacer3 => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo: \$17 Table + Spintel + Spacer4 + Spacer2 + Spacer1 + Shaft + Spince + Lever + Spacer3 + Spinte2 See No : 518 Table > Solate1 > Spaceri > Spaceri > Shaft > Lever > Spaceri > Spice > Spice SeqNo: 519 Table = Splatel = Spacer4 = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Lever = Spicer = Spacer3 = Splate2 SeqNo: 520 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spice - Spaceri - Shaft - Lever - Splatel SeqNo: 521 Table > Spintel > Spaceri > Spaceri > Spaceri > Spinter > Shaft > Spaceri > Lever > Spintel See No : 522 Table > Splatel > Spaceri > Spaceri > Spaceri > Spice > Shaft > Lever > Spaceri > Splatel SeqNo: 523 Table & Splatel & Spaceri & Spaceri & Spaceri & Shaft & Spiece > Lever & Splatel SeqNo: 524 Table = Splate1 = Spacer4 = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Spacer1 = Shaft = Lever = Spicce = Splate2 SeqNo: 525 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spice - Shaft - Lever - Splatel See No : 526 Table & Splatel & Spacer4 & Spacer2 & Spacer3 & Shaft & Spacer1 & Lever & Spice & Splate2 SeeNo: 527 Table > Solate1 > Souceri > Soucer2 > Soucer2 > Shalt > Shalt > Souceri > Solate2 > Lever > Solate2 SeqNo : 528 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Shaft - Lever - Spaceri - Spice - Splatel SeqNo : 529 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Shaft - Spaceri - Spaceri - Lever - Spiece - Splatel SeqNo : 530 Table + Splatel + Spacer4 + Spacer2 + Shaft + Spacer1 + Spacer3 + Spice + Lever + Splate2 SeeNo : 531 Table to Solate1 to Stateri to Stateri to Shaft to Smeet to Lever to Stateri to Stateri to Solate2 SeqNo : 532 Table > Splate1 > Spacer4 > Spacer2 > Shaft > Spacer1 > Lever > Spicer > Spacer3 > Splate2 SeqNo: 533 Table to Splatel to Spaceri to Spaceri to Spaceri to Spicer to Spiceri to Lever to Splatel SeqNo : 534 Table => Splate1 => Spacer4 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spicer => Lever => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeqNo : 535 Table => Splatel => Spacer4 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo : 538 Table => Splate1 => Spacer4 => Spacer2 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Splece => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo: 537 Table > Splatel > Spacer4 > Spacer2 > Shaft > Spacer3 > Lever > Spacer1 > Spicer > Splate2

SeaNo: 538 Table as Solatel as Spacer4 as Spacer2 as Shaft as Lever as Spacer1 as Spacer3 as Spicer as Spicer SeaNo : 530 Table as Salatel as Sauceri as Sauceri as Shaft as Lever as Sauceri as Sauceri as Salatel SeeNo : 540 Table - Solatel - Sourcest - Sourcest - She ft - Lever - Sourcest - Sourcest - Sourcest - Solatel SeqNo : 541 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Shaft - Spicce - Lever - Splatel Sea No : 542 Table as Sulatel as Succers as Succers as Succers as Succers as Sulatel See No - 543 Table in Sulate1 in Sourcerd in Sourcerd in Sourcerd in Sourcerd in Sourcer in Solate2 SeqNo: 144 Table to Splatel to Spacer4 to Spacer3 to Spacer1 to Shaft to Spacer2 to Lever to Splate2 Can Man. 645 The bits of Canada and SecNo: 546 Table a Sulatel & Souceri > Souceri > Souceri > Shaft > Lever > Souceri > Solatel SeeNo - 547 Table an Sulatel an Saucerd an Saucerd an Saucerd an Saucerl an Shaft an Saicer an Salated SeqNo : 548 Table as Splate1 as Spacer4 as Spacer3 as Spacer2 as Spacer1 as Shaft as Lever as Splece as Splate2 SeeNo: 549 Table > Splate1 + Spacer4 + Spacer3 + Spacer2 + Spacer1 + Spicee + Shaft + Lever + Splate2 SeaNo: 550 Table a Solatel a Souceri a Souceri a Souceri a Souceri a Souceri a Lever a Solatei Sea No : 551 Table a Salatel a Sauceri a Sauceri a Sauceri a Shaft a Sauceri a Salatel See No : 557 Table - Salatel - Sacrest - Sacrest - Shaft - Lever - Sacrest - Salate SegNo : 553 Table - Splatel - Spacer4 - Spacer3 - Shaft - Spacer1 - Spacer2 - Lever - Spice - Spiate2 Sea No: 554 Table > Splatel > Spacer4 > Spacer3 > Shaft > Spacer1 > Spacer2 > Spice > Lever > Splate2 Sea No : 555 Table - Solatel - Sourcerd - Sourcerd - Sharerd - Sharerd - Lever - Sourcerd - Solated See No . MA Table - Solatel - Sourcest - Sourcest - Shaft - Sourcest - Sourcest - Lever - Solatel Seq No : 557 Table - Splatel - Spacer4 - Spacer3 - Shaft - Spacer2 - Spacer1 - Spice - Lever - Splate2 Seg No : 555 Table - Splatel - Spacer4 - Spacer3 - Shaft - Spacer2 - Lever - Spacer1 - Spice - Splate2 Sea No : 559 Table & Solate1 > Swareri > Swareri > Shaft > Lever > Swareri > Swareri > Solate2 SeaNa : 500 Table to Sulatel to Success to Shaft to Lever to Success to Success to Sulates SeqNo: 551 Table a Splatel a Spacer4 a Shaft a Spacer1 a Spacer3 a Lever a Splece a Splate2 SeqNo: 562 Table - Splatel - Spacer4 - Shaft - Spacer1 - Spacer3 - Spacer3 - Spice - Lever - Splatel SeaNo: 563 Table to Sulatel to Spaceri to Shaft to Spaceri to Spaceri to Lever to Spaceri to Spice to Spice SeqNo: 564 Table to Splatel to Spacer4 to Shaft to Spacer1 to Spacer2 to Lever to Spiece to Spacer3 to Splate2 SeeNa . MS. Table in Sulatel in Success in Shafe in Success in Success in Success in Success in Sulated San No - 166 Table in Calatel in Country in Charten in Country in Country in Lanes in Country in Calated SeaNo : 167 Table > Splate1 + Spacer4 + Shaft + Spacer1 + Spacer3 + Spacer2 + Lever + Spice + Spice See No : 558 Table > Sulatel > Spaceri > Shaft > Spaceri > Spaceri > Spaceri > Spicer > Spicer > Spiceri > SeqNo : 500 Table - Splatel & Spacer4 & Shaft & Spacer1 & Spacer3 & Lever & Spacer2 & Splate2 SeqNo: 570 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Shaft - Spaceri - Lever - Spaceri - Spaceri - Splatei SeqNo : 571 Table - Splatel - Spacer4 - Shaft + Spacer1 + Lever + Spacer2 + Spicee + Spacer3 + Splate2 SeaNo : 572 Table to Solatel to Spaceri to Shaft to Spaceri to Lever to Succeri to Spaceri to Spacer to Splatel See No : 573 Table in Solatel in Sourcest in Shaft in Sources? in Sourcest in Sourcest in Lover in Source in Solate? SeaNo : 574 Table a Sulatel & Spaceri & Shaft & Spaceri & Spaceri & Spaceri & Spiece & Lever & Splatei SeqNo : 575 Table & Splatel & Spacert & Shaft + Spacert & Spacert & Lever & Spacers + Splatet Sec No : 576 Table > Splate1 > Spacer4 > Shaft > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Lever > Spicer > Spacer3 > Solate2 SeaNo : 577 Table = Splatel = Spacer4 = Shaft = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Spiece = Spacer3 = Lever = Splate2 SeqNo: 578 Table - Splatel - Spaceri - Shaft - Spacer2 - Spaceri - Spice - Lever - Spacer3 - Splate2 SeqNo : 570 Table - Splatel - Spacer4 - Shaft - Spacer2 - Spacer3 - Spacer1 - Lever - Spice - Splate2 See No : 580 Table to Sulatel to Spacer4 to Shaft to Spacer2 to Spacer1 to Spacer to Spices to Lever to Spice SeqNo : 581 Table - Splatel - Spacer4 - Shaft - Spacer2 - Spacer3 - Lever - Spacer1 - Spiece - Splate2 SeqNo : 582 Table to Splatel to Spacer4 to Shaft to Spacer2 to Lever to Spacer1 to Spacer3 to Splete2 SeqNo : 583 Table - Splatel - Spacert - Shaft - Spacert - Lever - Spacert - Spicer - Spacert - Spicert - S SeqNo: 584 Table - Splatel - Spacer4 - Shaft - Spacer2 - Lever - Spacer3 - Spacer1 - Spiece - Spiate2

SeqNo : 585 Table → Splatel → Spacer4 → Shaft → Spacer3 → Spacer1 → Spacer2 → Lever → Splace → Splate2
SeqNo:586 Table => Splate1 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Spiece => Lever => Splate2
SeqNo:1887 Table → Splatel → Spacer4 → Shaft → Spacer3 → Spacer1 → Lever → Spacer2 → Spicee → Splate2
$SeqNo: 583  Table \Rightarrow Splate1 \Rightarrow Spacer4 \Rightarrow Shaft \Rightarrow Spacer3 \Rightarrow Spacer2 \Rightarrow Spacer1 \Rightarrow Lever \Rightarrow Spicce \Rightarrow Splate2$
SeqNo : 389 Table - Splatel - Spacer4 - Shaft - Spacer3 - Spacer2 - Spacer1 - Spiece - Lever - Splate2
SeqNo: 390 Table → Splatel → Spacer4 → Shaft → Spacer3 → Spacer2 → Lever → Spacer1 → Spiece → Splate2
SeqNo : 891 Table - Splate1 - Spacer4 - Shaft - Spacer3 - Lever - Spacer1 - Spacer2 - Spiece - Splate2
$SeqNo: 592  Table \Rightarrow Splate1 \Rightarrow Spacer4 \Rightarrow Shaft \Rightarrow Spacer3 \Rightarrow Lever \Rightarrow Spacer2 \Rightarrow Spacer1 \Rightarrow Spiece \Rightarrow Splate2$
SecNo: 103 Table = Splatel = Spacer4 = Shaft = Lever = Spacer1 = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Splate2
SeqNo: 594 Table → Splatel → Spacer4 → Shaft → Lever → Spacer1 → Spacer2 → Splacer3 → Splate2
SeqNo: 505 Table = Splate1 = Spacer4 = Shaft = Lever = Spacer1 = Spacer3 = Spacer2 = Splate2
SeqNo : 595 Table → Splate1 → Spacer4 → Shaft → Lever → Spacer2 → Spacer1 → Spacer3 → Spiece → Splate2
SeqNo : 597 Table → Splate1 → Spacer4 → Shaft → Lever → Spacer2 → Spacer1 → Splace → Splace3 → Splate2
SeeNo : 508 Table => Splate1 => Spacer4 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Spiece => Splate2
SeqNo : 599 Table → Splate1 → Spacer4 → Shaft → Lever → Spacer3 → Spacer1 → Spacer2 → Spiece ∾ Splate2
SeqNo: 600 Table > Splate1 > Spacer4 > Shaft > Lever > Spacer3 > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Spicce > Splate2
SeqNo : 601 Table to Splate1 to Shaft to Spacer1 to Spacer3 to Spacer4 to Lever to Spiece to Splate2
$SeqNo: 502  Table \Rightarrow Splate1 \Rightarrow Shaft \Rightarrow Spacer1 \Rightarrow Spacer2 \Rightarrow Spacer3 \Rightarrow Spacer4 \Rightarrow Spiece \Rightarrow Lever \Rightarrow Splate2$
$SeqNo: 603  Table \Rightarrow Splate1 \Rightarrow Shaft \Rightarrow Spacer1 \Rightarrow Spacer2 \Rightarrow Spacer3 \Rightarrow Lever \Rightarrow Spacer4 \Rightarrow Spiece \Rightarrow Splate2$
SeqNo : 604 Table → Splate1 → Shaft → Spacer1 → Spacer2 ⇒ Spacer3 → Lever → Spiece → Spacer4 ⇒ Splate2
$SeqNo: 605  Table \Rightarrow Splate1 \Rightarrow Shaft \Rightarrow Spacer1 \Rightarrow Spacer2 \Rightarrow Spacer3 \Rightarrow Spiece \Rightarrow Spacer4 \Rightarrow Lever \Rightarrow Splate2$
$SeqNo: 606  Table \Rightarrow Splate1 \Rightarrow Shaft \Rightarrow Spacer1 \Rightarrow Spacer2 \Rightarrow Spacer3 \Rightarrow Spiece \Rightarrow Lever \Rightarrow Spacer4 \Rightarrow Splate2$
$SeqNo: 607$ Table $\Rightarrow$ Splate1 $\Rightarrow$ Shaft $\Rightarrow$ Spacer1 $\Rightarrow$ Spacer2 $\Rightarrow$ Spacer3 $\Rightarrow$ Lever $\Rightarrow$ Spiece $\Rightarrow$ Splate2
SeqNo: 608 Table > Splatel > Shaft > Spacerl > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Spacer3 > Spiece > Lever > Splate2
$SeqNo: 609$ Table $\Rightarrow$ Splate1 $\Rightarrow$ Shaft $\Rightarrow$ Spacer1 $\Rightarrow$ Spacer2 $\Rightarrow$ Spacer4 $\Rightarrow$ Lever $\Rightarrow$ Spacer3 $\Rightarrow$ Spicce $\Rightarrow$ Splate2
$SeqNo: 610$ Table $\Rightarrow$ Splate1 $\Rightarrow$ Shaft $\Rightarrow$ Spacer1 $\Rightarrow$ Spacer2 $\Rightarrow$ Spacer4 $\Rightarrow$ Lever $\Rightarrow$ Spiece $\Rightarrow$ Spacer3 $\Rightarrow$ Splate2
SeqNo:611 Table → Splatel → Shaft → Spacerl → Spacerl → Spacerl → Spacerl → Lever → Splatel
SeqNo:612 Table → Splate1 → Shaft → Spacer1 → Spacer2 → Spacer4 → Spiece → Lever → Spacer3 → Splate2
SeqNo:613 Table = Splate1 = Shaft = Spacer1 = Spacer2 = Lever = Spacer3 = Spacer4 = Spiece = Splate2
SeqNo:614 Table ⇒ Splate1 ⇒ Shaft ⇒ Spacer1 ⇒ Spacer2 ⇒ Lever ⇒ Spacer3 ⇒ Splacer3 ⇒ Splate2
$SeqNo: 615$ Table $\Rightarrow$ Splate1 $\Rightarrow$ Shaft $\Rightarrow$ Spacer1 $\Rightarrow$ Spacer2 $\Rightarrow$ Lever $\Rightarrow$ Spacer3 $\Rightarrow$ Spicce $\Rightarrow$ Splate2
SeqNo:616 Table = Splate1 = Shaft = Spacer1 = Spacer2 = Lever = Spacer4 = Splace = Spacer3 = Splate2
$SeqNo: 617$ Table $\Rightarrow$ Splatel $\Rightarrow$ Shaft $\Rightarrow$ Spacerl $\Rightarrow$ Spacerl $\Rightarrow$ Lever $\Rightarrow$ Spiece $\Rightarrow$ Spacerl $\Rightarrow$ Spacerl $\Rightarrow$ Splatel $\Rightarrow$
$SeqNo: 618$ Table $\Rightarrow$ Splatel $\Rightarrow$ Shaft $\Rightarrow$ Spacer $1 \Rightarrow$ Spacer $2 \Rightarrow$ Lever $\Rightarrow$ Spiece $\Rightarrow$ Spacer $4 \Rightarrow$ Spacer $3 \Rightarrow$ Splate $2 \Rightarrow$ Spacer $3 \Rightarrow$ Splate $2 \Rightarrow$ Spiece $3 \Rightarrow$ Spi
SeqNo:619 Table > Splatel > Shaft > Spacerl > Spacer2 > Spiece > Spacer3 > Spacer4 > Lever > Splate2
SeqNo: 620 Table & Splatel & Shaft & Spacerl & Spacerl & Spicer & Spacerl & Lever & Spacerl & Splatel
SeqNo: 621 Table ⇒ Splate1 ⇒ Shaft ⇒ Spacer1 ⇒ Spacer2 ⇒ Splace ⇒ Spacer4 ⇒ Spacer3 ⇒ Lever ⇒ Splate2
SeqNo : 622 Table to Splatel to Shaft to Spacer 1 to Spicer to Spicer to Spicer 4 to Lever to Spicer 3 to Splate 2
$SeqNo: 623$ Table $\Rightarrow$ Splatel $\Rightarrow$ Shaft $\Rightarrow$ Spacerl $\Rightarrow$ Spacer2 $\Rightarrow$ Spiece $\Rightarrow$ Lever $\Rightarrow$ Spacer3 $\Rightarrow$ Spacer4 $\Rightarrow$ Splate2
SeqNo : 624 Table → Splatel → Shaft → Spacer 1 → Spicer 2 → Spicer ⇒ Lever ≫ Spacer 4 → Spacer 3 → Splate 2
$SeqNo: 625  Table \Rightarrow Splatel \Rightarrow Shaft \Rightarrow Spacer 1 \Rightarrow Spacer 3 \Rightarrow Spacer 4 \Rightarrow Lever \Rightarrow Spiece \Rightarrow Splate 2$
SeqNo: 626 Table ⇒ Splate1 ⇒ Shaft ⇒ Spacer1 ⇒ Spacer3 ⇒ Spacer2 ⇒ Spacer4 ⇒ Spiece ⇒ Lever ⇒ Splate2
$SeqNo: 627$ Table $\Rightarrow$ Splate! $\Rightarrow$ Shaft $\Rightarrow$ Spacer! $\Rightarrow$ Spacer! $\Rightarrow$ Spacer! $\Rightarrow$ Lever $\Rightarrow$ Spacer! $\Rightarrow$ Splate!
$SeqNo: 628$ Table $\Rightarrow$ Splate1 $\Rightarrow$ Shaft $\Rightarrow$ Spacer1 $\Rightarrow$ Spacer3 $\Rightarrow$ Spacer2 $\Rightarrow$ Lever $\Rightarrow$ Spiece $\Rightarrow$ Splate2
SeeNo : 629 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Spiece => Spacer4 => Lever => Splate2
$SeqNo: 630 Table \Rightarrow Splate1 \Rightarrow Shaft \Rightarrow Spacer1 \Rightarrow Spacer3 \Rightarrow Spacer2 \Rightarrow Spiece \Rightarrow Lever \Rightarrow Spacer4 \Rightarrow Splate2$
$SeqNo: 631 Table \Rightarrow Splate1 \Rightarrow Shaft \Rightarrow Spacer1 \Rightarrow Spacer3 \Rightarrow Spacer4 \Rightarrow Spacer2 \Rightarrow Lever \Rightarrow Splate2$

SegNo: 532 Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spaceri = Spaceri = Spaceri = Spaceri = Splatel SeaNo : 633 Table to Solatel to Shaft to Souceri to Spaceri to Spaceri to Lever to Spaceri to Solatel SeqNo: 634 Table >> Splate1 >> Shaft >> Spacer1 >> Spacer3 >> Lever >> Spacer2 >> Spacer4 >> Spicce >> Spiste2 SeqNo : 635 Table => Splatel => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Lever => Spacer2 => Spicer => Spacer4 => Splate2 SeaNo: 526 Table to Solatel to Shaft to Spacer 1 to Spacer 3 to Lever to Spacer 4 to Spacer 2 to Spice to Solate? SeqNo: 637 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo: 638 Table -> Splatel -> Shaft -> Spaceri -> Spaceri -> Spaceri -> Spaceri -> Splatel Sea No : 539 Table to Sulatel to Shaft to Spacer 1 to Spacer 2 to Lever to Spacer 3 to Spice to Sulate 2 See No : 640 Table to Sulatel to Shaft to Succeri to Stareri to St SeqNo:641 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Spacer2 => Spiece => Spacer3 => Lever => Splate2 See No : 642 Table - Spintel - Shaft - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spince - Lever - Spaceri - Spintel See No : 643 Table > Splatel > Shaft > Spacer1 > Spacer3 > Spacer2 > Lever > Spicer > Splate2 Seq No : 644 Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spacer1 = Spacer4 = Spacer3 = Spacer2 = Spiece = Lever = Splate2 SegNo : 645 Table > Splate1 > Shaft > Spacer1 > Spacer4 > Spacer3 > Lever > Spacer2 > Splate2 See No : 646 Table > Splatel > Shaft > Spacer1 > Spacer4 > Lever > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Spice > Splate2 Seq No : 647 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Lever => Spacer2 => Spicer => Splate2 Seq No : 648 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Lever => Spacer3 => Spacer2 => Splate2 See No 1649 Table - Splatel - Shaft - Spacer 1 - Lever - Spacer 2 - Spacer 3 - Spacer 4 - Splate2 SeeNo : 640 Table > Splatel > Shaft > Spacer1 > Lever > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Spicer > Spacer4 > Splate2 SeqNo : 451 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Lever => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Spiece => Splate2 See No : 652 Table in Solate1 in Shaft in Source1 in Lover in Sourcer2 in Sourcer4 in Sourcer3 in Sourcer3 in Sourcer3 See No 1653 Table & Splatel & Shaft & Spacer ) & Lever & Spacer 2 & Spicer & Spacer 3 & Spacer 4 & Splate2 SeeNo : 654 Table > Splatel > Shaft > Spacer1 > Lever > Spacer2 > Spicer > Spacer4 > Spacer3 > Solate2 Sea No : 655 Table > Solate1 > Shaft > Spacer1 > Lever > Spacer3 > Spacer2 > Spacer4 > Spicer > Spicer > Spicer SeqNo: 656 Table > Splate1 > Shaft > Spacer1 > Lever > Spacer3 > Spacer2 > Spicer > Spicer4 > Spiste2 SegNo : 657 Table > Splatel > Shaft > Spacerl > Lever > Spacer3 > Spacer4 > Spacer2 > Spicer > Splate2 SeaNo: 638 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer1 => Lever => Spacer4 => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Spicer => Spicer => Spicer SeeNa : 659 Table to Sulate 1 to Shaft to Succer1 to Lover to Succer4 to Succer2 to Suices to Succer3 to Sulate? SeqNo: 660 Table > Splate1 > Shaft > Spacer1 > Lever > Spacer4 + Spacer3 + Spacer2 > Spiece > Spiece SegNo : 661 Table - Splatel - Shaft - Spacer2 - Spacer1 - Spacer3 - Spacer4 - Lever - Splate2 SeaNo: 652 Table > Splatel + Shalt > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Spacer3 > Spacer4 > Spicer > Lever > Splate2 SeeNa : 663 Table to Sulate1 to Shaft to Succer2 to Succer1 to Succer4 to Succer4 to Succer4 to Succer4 to Succer4 SeqNo: 664 Table > Splate1 + Shaft > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Spacer3 > Lever > Spicer > Spacer4 > Spine2 SegNo : 665 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Spicer => Spacer4 => Lever => Splate2 SeqNo:666 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Spicce => Lever => Spacer4 => Splate2 SeqNo: 667 Table = Splate1 = Shaft = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Spacer4 = Spacer3 = Lever = Splate2 Sealing 1988 Table in Salatel in Shaft in Sancer? in Sancer! in Sancer! in Sancer? in Salate SeaNo : 669 Table = Splate 1 = Shaft = Spacer 2 = Spacer 1 = Spacer 4 = Lever = Spacer 3 = Spicer = Salate 2 SeqNo: 670 Table - Splatel - Shaft - Spacer2 - Spacer1 - Spacer4 - Lever - Spice - Spacer3 - Splate2 SeqNo:671 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Spicer => Spicer3 => Lever => Splate2 SegNo: 672 Table - Splatel - Shaft - Spacer2 - Spacer1 - Spacer4 - Spicer - Lever - Spacer3 - Splate2 SeqNo:673 Table > Splate1 > Shaft > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Lever > Spacer3 > Spacer4 > Spiece > Splate2 See No + 674 Table to Sulatel to Shaft to Suscer2 to Suscer1 to Lever to Suscer3 to Suiser to Suscer6 to Sulate? Sealar Arts Table in Solatel in Shaft in Smerr? in Concert in Lawre in Support in Support in Support in Support SeaNo: 576 Table > Splate1 > Shaft > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Lever > Spacer4 > Spicce > Spacer3 > Sulate2 SeqNo:677 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Lever => Spicer3 => Spacer4 => Splate2 See No + 628 Table to Sulate1 to Shaft to Succer? to Lever to Suice to Succeri to Succeri to Sulate?

Table & Spistel & Shaft & Spacer2 & Spacer3 & Spacer1 & Spiece & Lever & Spacer4 & Spiate2 Take in Spietel in Shaft in Spiecer2 in Spiecer in Spiece in Spiecer3 in Lever in Spiecer4 in Spiete \* Splatel + Shaft + Spacer2 + Spacer1 + Spiece + Spacer4 + Spacer3 + Lever + Splate = Splatel = Shaft = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Spiece = Spacer4 = Lever = Spacer2 = Splate Table = Splatei = Shaft = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Spicee = Lever = Spacer3 = Spacer4 = Splate Table to Splatel to Shaft to Spacer2 to Spacer3 to Spacer1 to Spacer4 to Lever to Spiece to Splate Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Spacer1 = Spacer4 = Spicee = Lever = Splate Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Spacer1 = Lever = Spacer4 = Spiece = Splate - Splate Table + Splatel + Shaft + Spacer2 + Spacer3 + Spacer4 + Spacer1 + Lever + Spiece + Splate Take to Splatel to Shaft to Spacer2 to Spacer3 to Spacer4 to Spacer1 to Splate to Lever to Splate Table & Splatel & Shaft & Spacer2 & Spacer3 & Spacer4 & Lever & Spacer1 & Spiece & Splate # Spiate! IP Splate ⇒ Shaft = Spacer3 = Spacer1 = Spacer2 = Lever = Spacer4 = Spiece = Splate2 = Lever = Spiece = Spacer4 = Spiate2 - Spiate # Spiate = Spiate # Spiate Table & Splatei > Shaft > Spacer2 = Spacer4 = Spacer1 = Lever > Spacer3 = Spiece = Splate # Spiate Table = Splatet = Shaft = Spacer2 = Spacer4 = Spacer1 = Spiece = Spacer3 = Lever = Splate = Splate Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spacer2 = Spacer4 = Spacer3 = Spacer1 = Lever = Splace = Splate Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Spiece => Lever => Splate Table 🕁 Splatel 🖶 Shaft 🏶 Spacer2 🖶 Spacer4 🖶 Spacer3 🗭 Lever 🕁 Spacer1 🖶 Splace 🖶 Splate = Spiate - Splate a Splate Table => Splatel => Shaft => Spacer2 => Lever => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Splece => Splate - Splate = Splate Table # Splatel = Shaft = Spacer2 = Lever = Spacer1 = Spacer3 = Spacer4 = Splate ab Splate Table = Splatet to Shaft = Spacer2 = Lever = Spacer3 = Spacer1 = Spacer4 = Spiece = Splate Table & Splatel & Shaft & Spacer2 & Lever & Spacer3 & Spacer1 & Spice & Spacer4 & Splate Table # Splatel # Shaft # Spacer2 # Lever # Spacer3 # Spacer4 # Spacer1 # Spiece # Splate Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spacer2 = Lever = Spacer4 = Spacer1 = Spacer3 = Spiece = Splate # Spiate ⇒ Splatel ⇒ Shaft ⇒ Spacer2 ⇒ Lever ⇒ Spacer4 ⇒ Spacer3 ⇒ Spacer1 ⇒ Spiece ⇒ Splate Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spacer3 = Spacer3 = Spacer2 = Spacer4 = Lever = Spiece = Splate: Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spacer3 = Spacer3 = Spacer3 = Spacer4 = Splace = Lever = Splate Splate # Spacer3 # Spacer4 # Lever # 1 ï ⇒ Splatel ⇒ Shaft ⇒ Spacer2 ⇒ Spacer1 ⇒ Spiece ⇒ Lever ⇒ Spacer4 ⇒ Spacer3 Table & Spintel & Shaft & Spacer2 & Spacer3 & Spacer1 & Spiece & Spacer4 & Lever Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Lever = Spacer1 = Spiece = Spacer4 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Lever => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Spiece = Table & Splatel & Shaft & Spacer2 & Spacer3 & Spacer1 & Lever & Spiece & Spacer4 Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Lever = Spacer1 = Spacer4 = Spiece Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Lever = Spacer4 = Spacer1 = Spiece Table => Splatel => Shaft => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Lever => Spiece Table + Splatel + Shaft + Spacer2 + Spacer4 + Spacer1 + Spacer3 + Spiece + Lever Table # Splatel # Shaft # Spacer2 # Spacer4 # Spacer1 # Lever # Spicce # Spacer3 Table => Splatel => Shaft => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Spiece => Lever => Spacer3 Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spacer2 = Spacer4 = Lever = Spacer1 = Spiece = Spacer3 Table # Splatel # Shaft # Spacer2 # Spacer4 # Lever # Spacer3 # Spacer1 # Spiece Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spacer2 = Lever = Spacer1 = Spacer3 = Spicce = Spacer4 Table => Splatel => Shaft => Spacer2 => Lever => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Spiece Table is Splatel is Shaft is Spacer2 is Lever is Spacer1 is Spacer4 is Spiece is Spacer3 Table = Spiatel = Sha/t = Spacer2 = Lever = Spacer1 = Spiace = Spacer4 = Spacer3 Table & Splatel in Shaft in Spacer2 in Lever in Spacer4 in Spacer1 in Spiece in Spacer3 IP Spiece IP Spacer4 IP Lever ⇒ Splatel ⇒ Shaft ⇒ Spacer3 ⇒ Spacer1 ⇒ Spacer2 ap Spacer2 # Spiece a Spacerl a Shaft a Spacer3 a Spacer1 Shaft in Spacer2 . m Splatet # Spintel Spiatel . Table Table Table . Table Table : Table : Table : Table SeqNo: 698 7 SeqNo: 698 7 SeqNo: 700 -SeqNo: 703 SeqNo: 705 5 SeqNo: 706 5 SeqNo: 708 7 SeqNo: 709 7 SeqNo: 710 7 Seq No : 724 7 Seq No : 680 Seq No : 683 Seq No : 084 Seq No : 685 Seg No : 686 5cq No : 688 Geq No : 689 eqNo: 690 1eq No : 692 1eq No : 693 100 : 004 540 1 995 1eq No : 696 Seq No : 699 teq No : 702 111 : oNpai ieq No : 712 eqNo: 713 eqNo : 714 eqNo:715 eqNo : 716 111 : 0Nps eqNo: 718 eqNo: 719 eqNo: 720 Seq No : 679 Seq No : 681 Seg No : 082 Seq No : 687 led No : 691 eqNo: 721 eqNo: 722 eq No : 723

SeqNo : 726 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Spiece => Lever => Spacer4 => Splate1 SegNo : 727 Table → Splatel → Shaft → Spacer3 → Spacer1 → Spacer4 → Spacer2 → Lever → Splate2 SeaNo: 728 Table > Splate1 > Shaft > Spacer3 > Spacer1 > Spacer4 > Spacer2 > Spice > Lever > Splate2 SeaNo : 729 Table to Solatel to Shaft to Spacerl to Spacerl to Spacer4 to Lever to Spacer2 to Spice to Solate2 SegNo : 730 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Lever => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Spiece => Splate2 SegNo: 731 Table - Splatel - Shaft - Spacer: - "paceri - Lever - Spacer2 - Spice - Spacer4 - Splate2 SeaNo: 732 Table = Splate1 = Shaft = Spacer3 = Spacer1 = Lever = Spacer4 = Spacer2 = Spicer = Spiale2 SeaNo . 733 Table in Sulatel in Shaft in Sunceria in Sunceria Sunceria in Sunceria in Lover in Suisce in Sulate See No : 734 Table - Solatel - Shaft - Saucer3 - Saucer3 - Saucer1 - Saucer4 - Saucer - Salate3 SegNo : 735 Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spacer3 = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Lever = Spacer4 = Splate2 Carlos - THE Table - Calatal - Cha R - Carcart - Carcart - Carcart - Care - Calata SeaNo . 127 Table to Solatel to Shaft to Spacer3 to Spacer1 to Spacer to Spaceri to Lever to Solate2 San No - 738 Table in Solate1 in Shaft in Superia Superia Superia Superia Superia Superia Sulate2 SegNo : 739 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Lever => Splate2 Parks - 740 Walter + Salatat + Sha II + Sararat + Sararat + Sararat + Salata + Incare + Salata SeaNa : 741 Table > Splate1 > Shaft > Spacer2 > Spacer2 > Spacer4 > Lever > Spacer1 > Spice > Splate2 Seq No: 742 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Spacer2 => Lever => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Splate2 SegNo : 743 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Spacer2 => Lever => Spacer1 => Spiacer4 => Splate2 See No : 744 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Spacer2 => Lever => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Spiace => Spiate2 SeeNo : 745 Table > Splate1 > Shaft > Spacer3 > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Spacer2 > Lever > Spice > Splate2 See No : 746 Table > Splate1 > Shaft > Spacer3 > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Spacer2 > Spice > Lever > Splate2 SegNo : 747 Table & Splate1 & Shaft & Spacer3 & Spacer4 & Spacer1 & Lever & Spacer2 & Spiece & Splate2 SegNo : 748 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Spacer4 => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Lever => Splate2 Can No . 746 Table of Coloral on Cha It of Concert of Concert of Concert of Concert of Colora of Lange of Colora See No 1750 Table to Splatel to Shaft to Spacer3 to Spacer3 to Lever to Spacer1 to Spice to Splate2 See No . 751 Table in Splatel in Shaft in Spaceri in Seareri in Lever in Spaceri in Spac See No - 757 Table in Solate) in Shaft in Supers's in Supers' in Supers' in Supers' in Supers' in Supers in Sulate? See No : 753 Table - Splatel - Shaft - Spacer3 - Lever - Spacer1 - Spacer2 - Spacer4 - Spiece - Spiece SeeNo : 754 Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spacer3 = Lever = Spacer1 = Spacer2 = Spiece = Spacer4 = Splate2 See No 1755 Table > Splate1 > Shaft > Spacer3 > Lever > Spacer1 > Spacer4 > Spacer2 > Spice > Spice See No - 756 Table - Splatel - Shaft - Spaceri - Lever - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spaceri - Spice - Spiate SeqNo: 757 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Lever => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spicer => Spacer4 => Splate2 SegNo : 758 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer3 => Lever => Spacer2 => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Spicee => Spiate2 SeaNo : 759 Table > Splatel > Shaft > Spacer3 > Lever > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Spacer2 > Spice > Splate2 SeqNo: 760 Table => Splatel => Shaft => Spacer3 => Lever => Spacer4 => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Splate2 SegNo : 761 Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spacer4 = Spacer1 = Spacer2 = Spacer3 = Lever = Splate2 SegNo : 762 Table => Splate1 >> Shaft => Spacer4 >> Spacer1 => Spacer2 >> Spacer3 => Spice => Lever => Splate2 SeaNo : 753 Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spacer4 = Spacer1 = Spacer2 = Lever = Spacer3 = Spice = Spiate2 SeqNo : 764 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Lever => Spicer => Spicer3 => Splate2 SeqNo: 765 Table => Splatel => Shaft => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Spicer => Lever => Splate2 SegNo : 766 Table > Splate1 > Shaft > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Spacer2 > Spicer > Lever > Spacer3 > Splate2 SeaNo : 767 Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spaceri = Spaceri = Spaceri = Spaceri = Lever = Splatel SeeNo : 758 Table > Splatel > Shaft > Spaceri > Spaceri > Spaceri > Spaceri > Spicer > Lever > Splatei SeqNo: 769 Table = Splatel = Shaft = Spacer4 = Spacer1 = Spacer3 = Lever = Spacer2 = Splate2 SegNo : 770 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Lever => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeaNo: 771 Table = Splate1 = Shaft = Spacer4 = Spacer1 = Lever = Spacer2 = Spicer = Spacer3 = Spiate2 SeqNo: 772 Table  $\Rightarrow$  Splate1  $\Rightarrow$  Shaft  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer4  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer1  $\Rightarrow$  Lever  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer3  $\Rightarrow$  Spacer2  $\Rightarrow$  Splate1  $\Rightarrow$ 

SeeNa : 773 Table to Sulate1 to Shaft to Succerd to Succerd to Succerd to Succerd to Lover to Suisce to Sulate2 SeqNo : 774 Table ⇒ Spistel → Shaft → Spacer4 → Spacer2 → Spacer1 ⇒ Spacer3 → Spiece → Lever → Spiate2 See No : 775 Table > Splate1 > Shaft > Spacer4 > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Lever > Spacer3 > Spicer > Splate2 See No : 176 Table > Sulate1 = Shaft = Smarri = Smarri = Smarri = Lever = Smarri = Smarri = Solate2 See No : 777 Table m Sulatel m Chatten Concert m Concert m Sulater m Concert m Lever m Sulater SegNo : 778 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer4 => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spicer => Lever => Spacer3 => Splate2 See No : 779 Table > Splate1 > Shaft > Smeer4 > Smeer2 > Spacer3 > Smeer1 > Lever > Spice > Splate2 SeqNo: 180 Table > Splate1 > Shaft > Spacer4 > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Spacer1 > Spice > Lever > Splate2 SeqNo : 781 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer4 => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Lever => Spacer1 => Splate2 Can No. 789 Table - Calatel - Charles - Connect - Connect - Connect - Connect - Connect - Calatel Sealar 1783 Table to Salate1 to Shaft to Sancer4 to Sancer2 to Letter to Sancer1 to Salate2 to Salate2 SeqNo: 784 Table > Splate1 + Shaft + Spacer4 + Spacer2 + Lever + Spacer3 + Spacer1 + Spiece + Splate2 SegNo : 785 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Lever => Splate2 Seals 1785 Table > Solatel > Shalt > Smoort > Sm SeqNo : 787 Table > Splatel > Shaft > Spacer4 > Spacer3 > Spacer1 > Lever > Spacer2 > Spiece > Spiate2 SeqNo : 788 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Lever => Splate2 SetNo: 1780 Table > Solate1 > Shaft > Soucer4 > Soucer3 > Soucer2 > Soucer1 > Swices > Lever > Solate2 SeeNa : 700 Table to Sulate1 to Shaft to Succest to Succest to Succest to Succest to Succest to Succest Sulate2 SeqNo : 701 Table > Splate1 + Shaft > Spacer4 > Spacer3 > Lever > Spacer1 > Spacer2 > Splate2 SegNo : 792 Table - Splatel - Shaft - Spacer4 - Spacer3 - Lever + Spacer2 - Spacer1 - Spicer + Splate2 SeaNo : 703 Table > Splate1 > Shaft > Spacer4 > Lever > Spacer1 > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Spices > Splate2 SeaNo: 704 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer4 => Lever => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Spicer => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeqNo: 705 Table > Splate1 + Shaft + Spacer4 + Lever + Spacer1 + Spacer3 + Spacer2 + Splate2 SeeNe : 706 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer4 => Lever => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeaNo: 707 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Spacer4 => Lever => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spicer => Spicer3 => Splate2 SeeNo : 708 Table in Solate1 in Shaft in Sourcest in Lower in Sources? in Sources1 in Sources in Solate2 SeqNo: 799 Table > Splate1 > Shaft + Spacer4 > Lever > Spacer3 > Spacer1 > Spacer2 > Spicee > Splate2 SeeNo : 800 Table > Splatel > Shaft > Spacer4 > Lever > Spacer3 > Spacer2 > Spacer1 > Spice > Splate2 SeeNe : 801 Table > Sulate1 = Shaft = Lever > Succer1 = Succer2 = Succer3 > Succer4 > Suice = Sulate2 SeqNo: 802 Table > Splate1 > Shaft > Lever > Spacer1 > Spacer2 > Spacer3 > Spicer > Spicer + Spicer4 > Splate2 SeqNo: 803 Table > Splate1 + Shaft + Lever + Spacer1 + Spacer2 + Spacer3 + Spacer3 + Spice + Splate2 SeaNo: 804 Table > Solatel > Shaft + Lever + Smerel > Smerel + Smeret + Smeret + Smeret + Smeret + Smeret + Smeret SeaNo: 805 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Spicer => Spacer3 => Spacer4 => Splate2 SeqNo: 806 Table -> Splate1 -> Shaft -> Lever -> Spacer1 -> Spacer2 -> Spicer -> Spacer4 -> Spacer3 -> Splate2 SecNo: 807 Table - Splate1 - Shaft - Lever - Spacer1 - Spacer3 - Spacer2 - Spacer4 - Spice - Splate2 SeqNo: 808 Table >> Splate1 +> Shaft +> Lever +> Spacer1 +> Spacer3 +> Spacer2 +> Spiece +> Spiacer4 +> Splate2 SeqNo: 809 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Spacer4 => Spacer2 => Splate2 SeqNo | 810 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Splate2 SegNo: 811 Table = Splatel = Shaft = Lever = Smarer1 = Smarer2 = Smarer2 = Smarer3 = Smarer3 = Smarer3 SeqNo : 812 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Spacer2 => Splate2 SeqNo:813 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Spacer4 => Spiece => Splate2 SeeNo : 814 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Lever => Snacer2 => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Spacer4 => Splate2 SeaNo : 815 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeqNo:816 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Spice => Spacer3 => Splate2 SegNo : 817 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spicer => Spacer3 => Spacer4 => Splate2 SeqNo:818 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spiece => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeqNo : 819 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer2 => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Spacer4 => Spiece => Spiate2

SeeNo : 120 Table = Solate1 = Shaft = Lever = Sourcer2 = Sourcer1 = Sourcer1 = Sourcer4 = Solate2 SeeNo 1821 Table a Salatel a Shaft a Lever a Smooth a Sancert a Sancert a Sancert a Sancert a Salatet SeqNo : 822 Table -> Splate1 -> Shaft -> Lever -> Spacer2 -> Spacer4 -> Spacer1 -> Spacer3 -> Splate2 SeeNo : \$23 Table > Splate1 > Shaft > Lever > Spacer2 > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Spicer > Spicer3 > Splate2 SeaNa + 824 Table to Sulate1 to Shalt to Lever to Suncer2 to Suncer3 to Suncer1 to Sulate2 SeeNo + 825 Table - Solate1 - Chaft - Lever - Space1 - Space2 - Space2 - Space2 - Space2 - Space2 SeqNo : 826 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer3 => Spacer2 => Spicer => Spicer4 => Splate2 SeaNo: 827 Table > Sulate1 > Shaft > Lever > Spacer1 > Spacer1 > Spacer4 > Spacer2 > Spicer > Spiate2 StaNo : 828 Table = Sulate1 = Shaft = Lever = Smort3 = Smort3 = Smort1 = Smort4 = Swiece = Sulate2 SeqNo: 829 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Spicer => Spicer +> Splate2 SeqNo: 830 Table > Splate1 > Shaft > Lever > Spacer3 > Spacer2 > Spacer4 > Spacer1 > Spicer > Splate2 SeeNo : 831 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer3 => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Splate2 SeeNo : \$22 Table = Solate1 = Shaft = Lever = Soucer1 = Soucer4 = Soucer2 = Soucer1 = Solate2 SeaNo : \$33 Table in Solate1 in Shaft in Lever in Succest in Succes2 in Succes3 in Suices in Solate2 SeqNo: #34 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Spicer => Spacer3 => Splate2 SeqNo : 835 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer4 => Spacer1 => Spacer3 => Spacer2 => Splate2 SeaNo : \$36 Table > Splate1 > Shaft => Lover >> Spacer4 >> Spacer2 >> Spacer1 >> Spacer3 >> Spicer >> Splate2 SeqNo : \$37 Table = Splate1 = Shaft = Lever = Spacer4 = Spacer2 = Spacer1 = Spiece = Spacer3 = Splate2 SeeNo : \$38 Table - Salate1 - Shaft - Lever - Sancert SeqNo : 839 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Spacer1 => Spacer2 => Splate2 SeqNo : 840 Table => Splate1 => Shaft => Lever => Spacer4 => Spacer3 => Spacer2 => Spacer1 => Spiece => Splate2

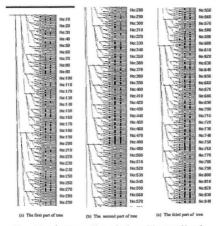


Figure A.1: A feasible assembly tree for the pendulum assembly task.







