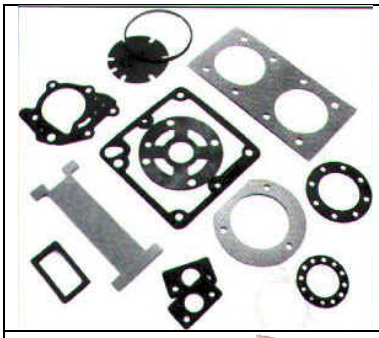
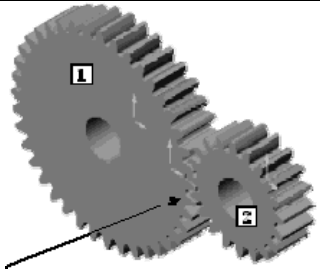
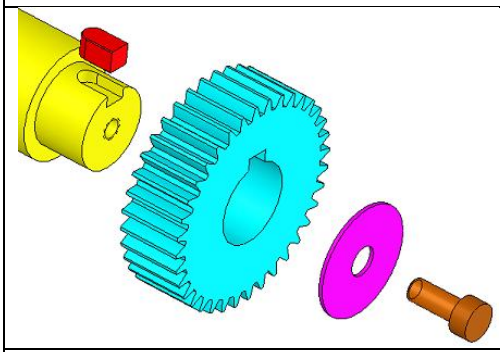
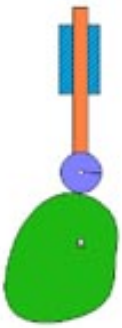
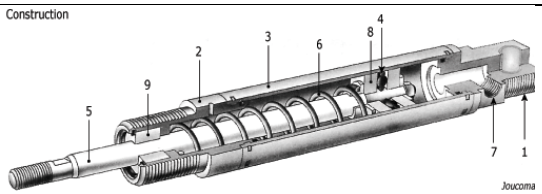
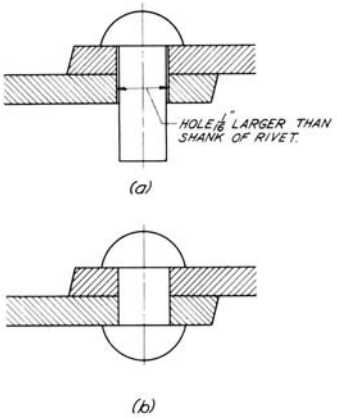
Lycée Jules Ferry Versailles	**Standard components**	Section Euro STI2D

	Name: Function: A **gasket** is a mechanical seal that fills the space between two objects, generally to prevent leakage between the two objects while under compression.
	Name: Function: A **bearing** is a device which lowers friction between two parts. Bearings may be classified broadly according to the motions they allow and according to their principle of operation as well as by the directions of applied loads they can handle.
	Name: Function: It spread load. It can be used to avoid the nut from unscrewing.
	Name: Function: A **spring** is a flexible elastic object used to store mechanical energy. Depending on load they may be classified as: • Tension/Extension spring • Compression spring • Torsional spring
	Name: Function: A **gear** is a component within a transmission device that transmits rotational force to another gear or device. A gear wheel has teeth (cogs) round the outside that lock into the teeth on an adjacent wheel; allowing force to be fully transferred without slippage.
	Name: Function: A rack is a toothed bar or rod that can be thought of as a sector gear with an infinitely large radius of curvature. The pinion turns; the rack moves in a straight line.

	Name: Function: Bevel gears are conically shaped. With two bevel gears in mesh, the vertices of their two cones lie on a single point, and the shaft axes also intersect at that point. The angle between the shafts can be anything except zero or 180 degrees.
	Name: Function: A worm is a gear that resembles a screw. A worm is usually meshed with an ordinary looking, disk-shaped gear. The prime feature of a worm-and-gear set is that it allows the attainment of a high gear ratio with few parts, in a small space.
	Name: Function: Unlike most gears, an **internal gear** (shown here) does not cause direction reversal. An external gear is one with the teeth formed on the outer surface of a cylinder or cone. Conversely, an internal gear is one with the teeth formed on the inner surface of a cylinder or cone
	Name: Function: A key is a piece inserted in an axial direction between a shaft and a hub to prevent relative rotation.
	Name: Function: the screw is a plain cylindrical metal bar used for holding two parts tightly together. One end is generally provided with a head, while the other end is drilled to receive the nut
	Name: Function: A plate or cylinder which communicates motions to a follower by means of its edge or a groove cut in its surface.

	Name: Function: A **shock absorber** in common parlance (or **damper** in technical use) is a mechanical device designed to smooth out or dampen shock impulse, and dissipate kinetic energy.
	Name: Function: Hydraulic cylinders get their power from pressurized hydraulic fluid, which is typically oil. The cylinder consists of a cylinder barrel, in which a piston connected to a piston rod is moving. The hydraulic pressure acts on the piston to do linear work.
	Name: Function: A **Belt** is a looped strip of flexible material, used to mechanically link two or more rotating shafts. Circular, with groove round outside edge; pulleys can transmit rotary motion over a long distance; different sizes give different speeds.
	Name: Function: roller chains are used to transmit mechanical energy between sprockets in power transmission applications. Common applications which use roller chains are bicycles, motorcycles and conveyor systems used within industry.
	Name: Function: A **rivet** is a mechanical fastener. Before it is installed it consists of a smooth cylindrical shaft with a head on one end. The end opposite the head is called the buck-tail. On installation, the rivet is placed in a pre-drilled hole. Then the tail is "upset" (i.e. deformed) so that it expands to about 1.5 times the original shaft diameter and holds the rivet in place.