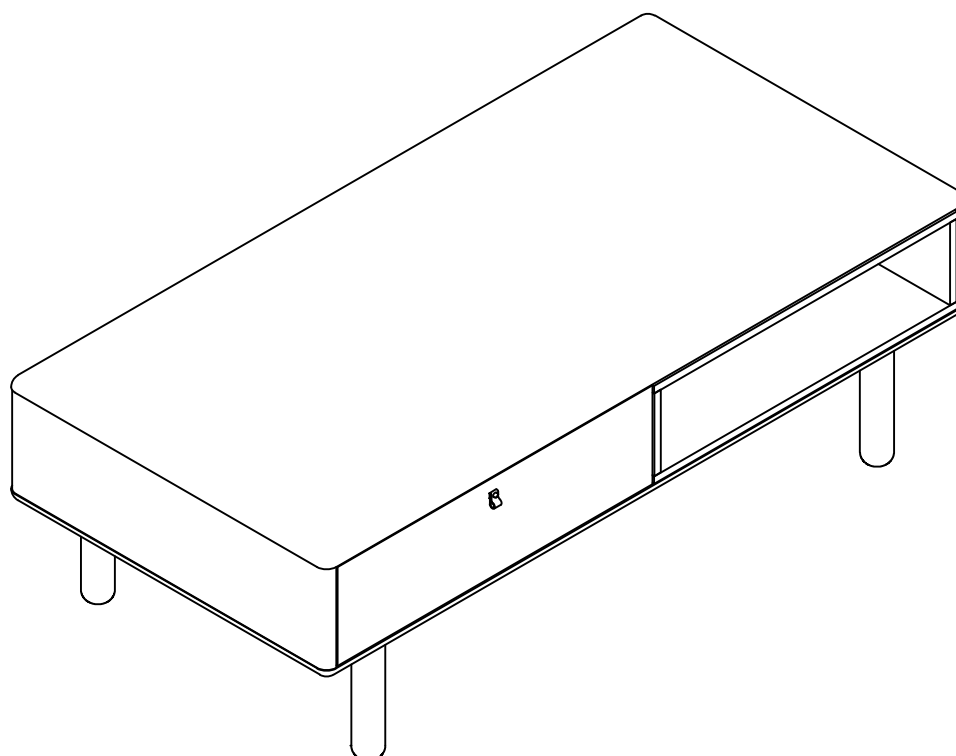
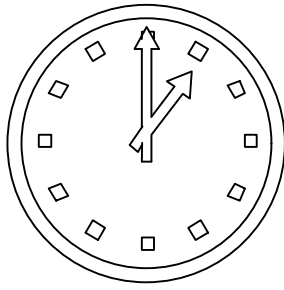
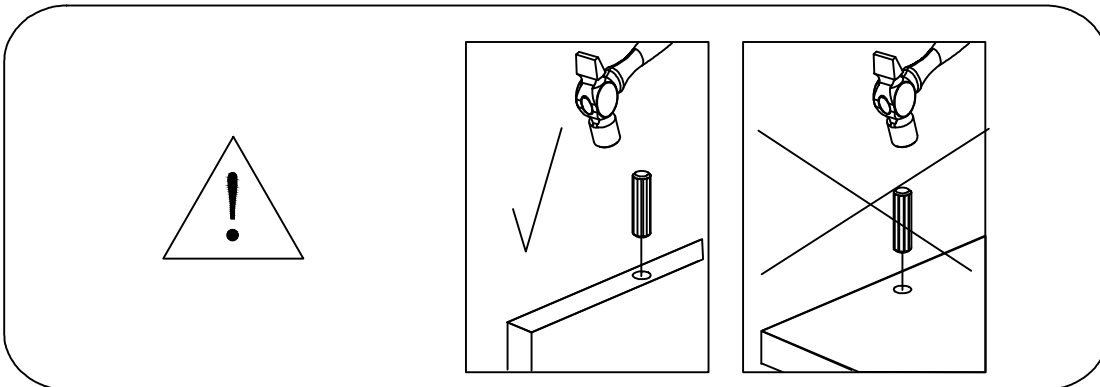
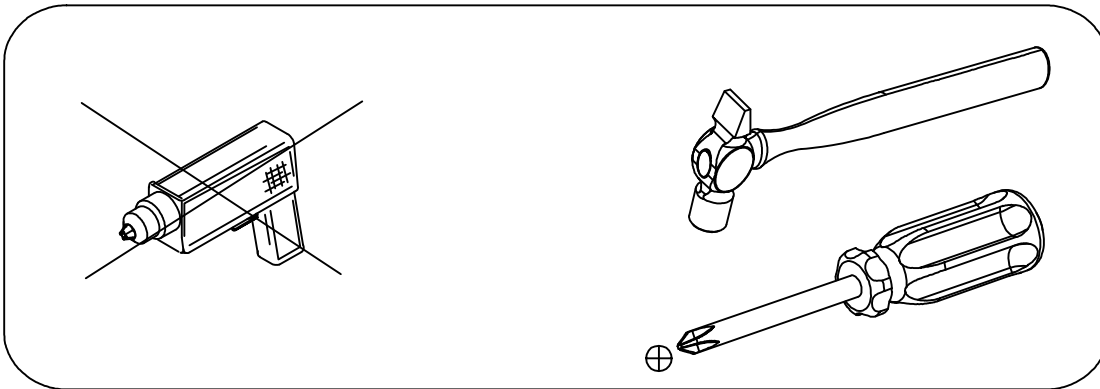
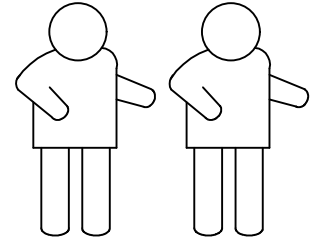
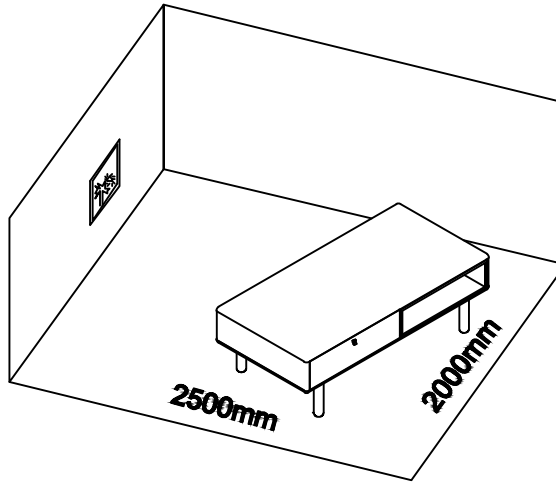
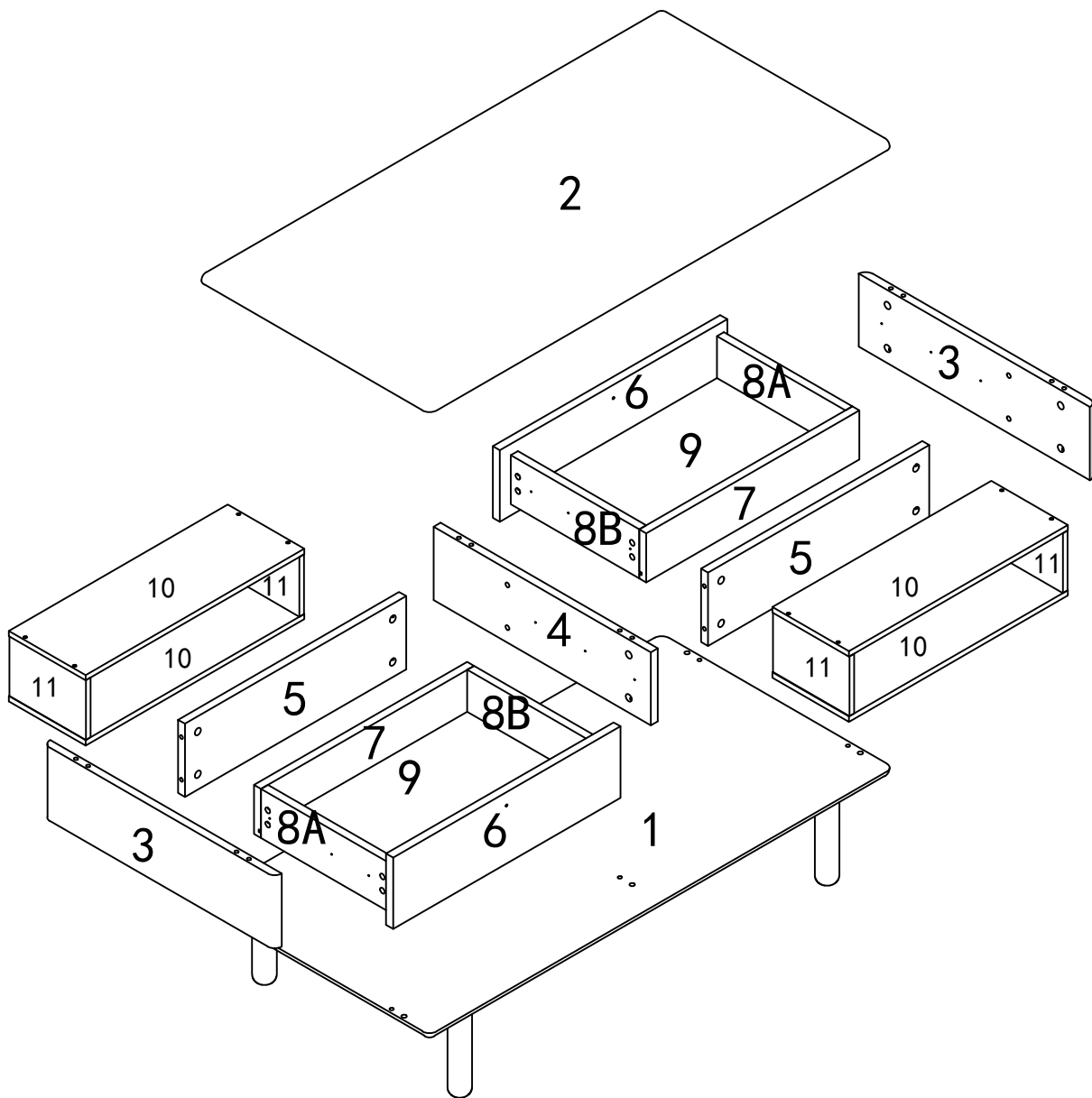






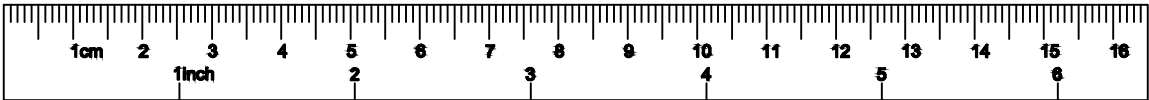
60 min



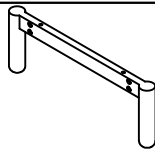
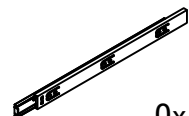


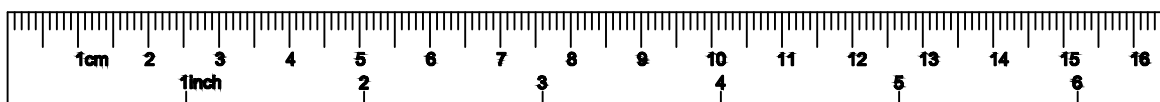


		732103 8
1	1	1200*600*18MM
2	1	1200*600*18MM
3	2	598*164*18MM
4	1	562*164*18MM
5	2	572*164*18MM
6	2	588*160*18MM
7	2	551*110*18MM
8A	2	332*110*18MM
8B	2	332*110*18MM
9	2	525*342*5MM
10	4	566*198*12MM
11	4	134*198*12MM

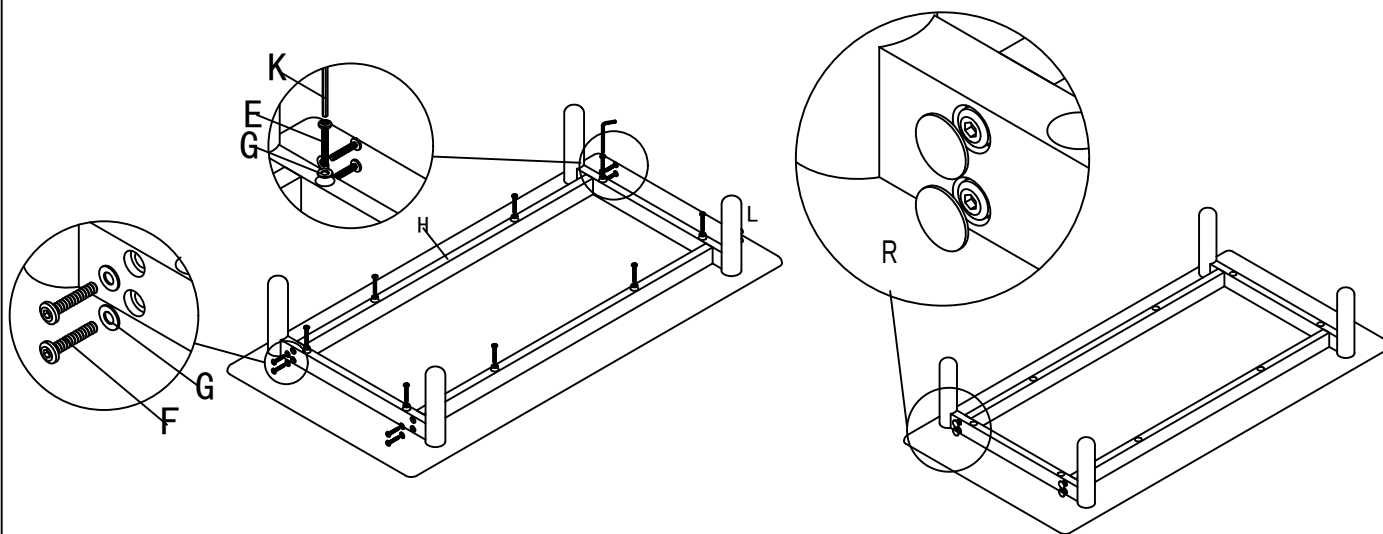
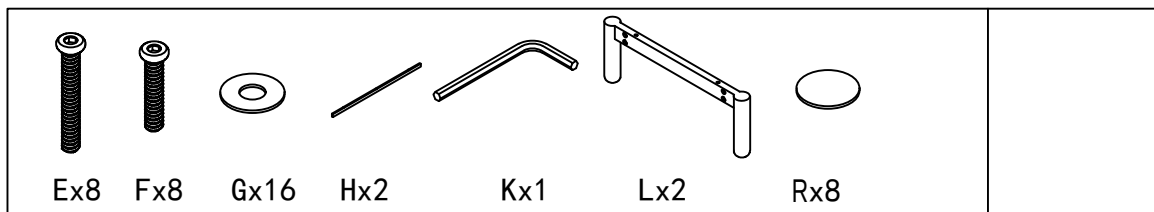




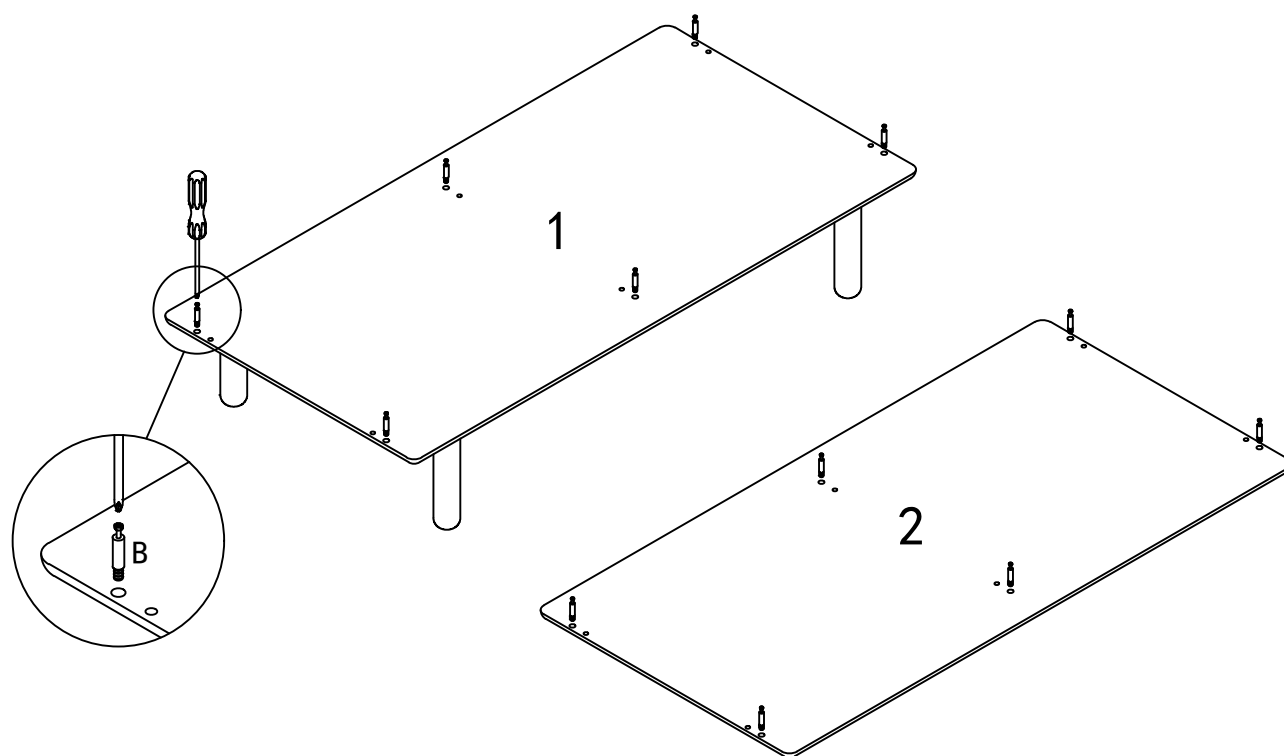
 ϕ 15x12 Ax20	 M6x35 Bx20	 ϕ 8x40 Cx12	 M3. 5x15 Dx24
 M6x40 Ex8	 M6x30 Fx8	 ϕ 12xM6x1 Gx16	 Hx2
 Ix8	 Jx16	 Kx1	 Lx2
 Mx16	 Nx16	 Ox2	 Px2
 Qx4	 Rx16	 Sx28	



1



2



 QX4	 PX2	
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$Q = Q_1 + Q_2$



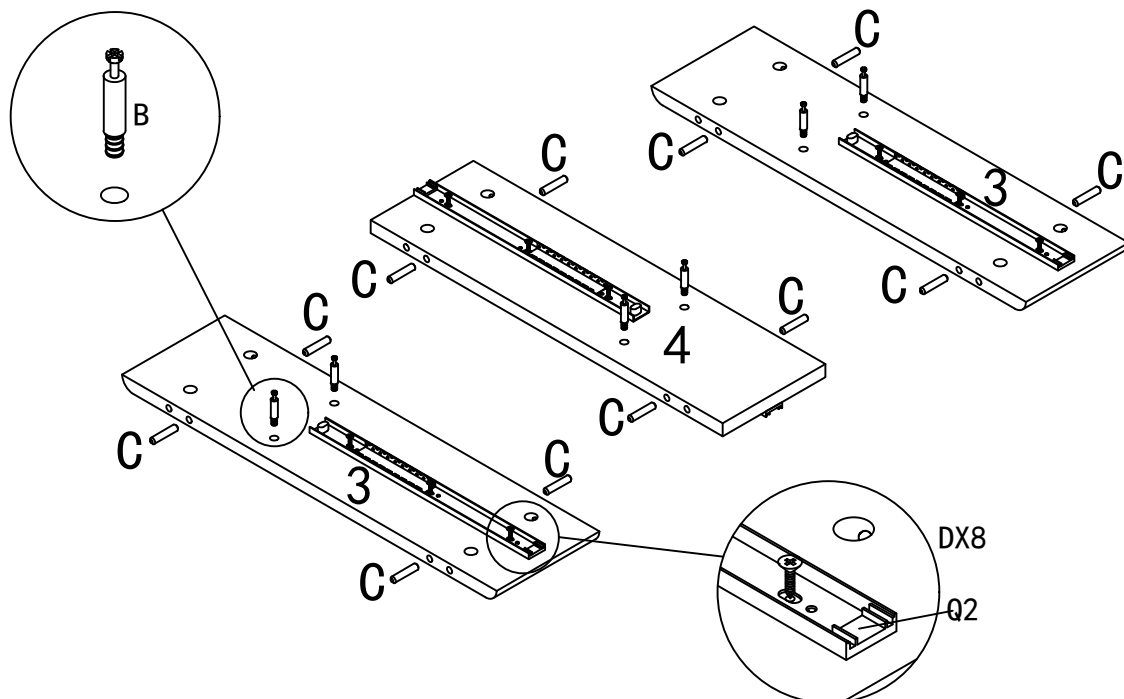
The diagram shows a horizontal beam with a sliding support at its left end. A curved arrow indicates a counter-clockwise rotation of the beam. The beam is labeled with 'Q' at the left end and 'Q1 + Q2' at the right end.

Q2

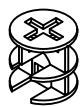
$P = P_1 + P_2$

The diagram shows a horizontal force vector P_1 and a vertical force vector P_2 originating from the same point. A right-angled triangle is formed by these two vectors. The resultant force vector P is represented by the hypotenuse of this triangle, starting from the common origin. A curved arrow indicates the direction of the resultant force P .

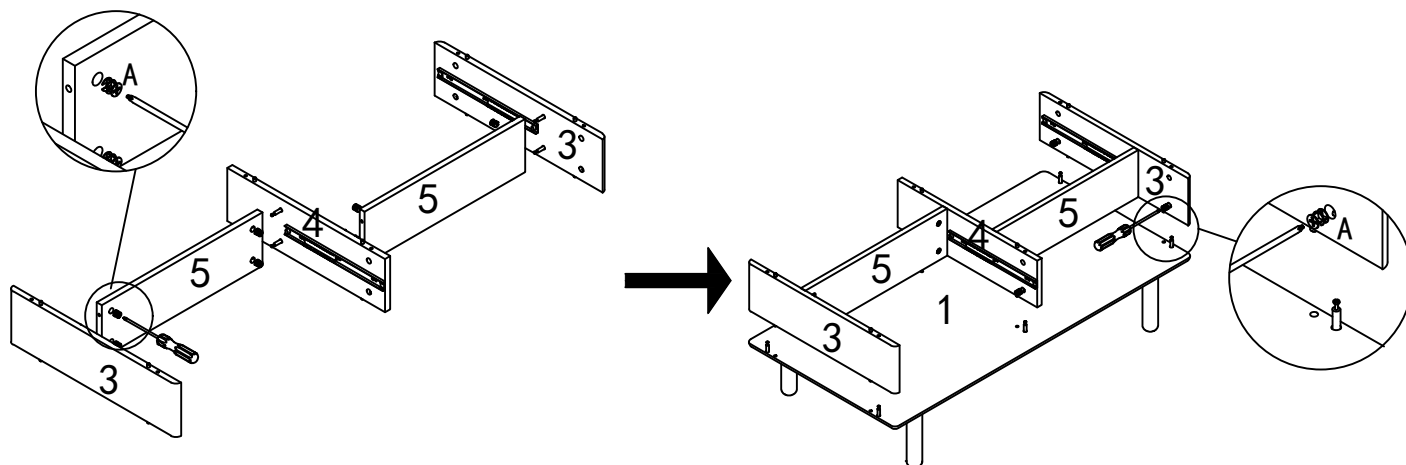
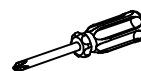
			
BX8	CX12	DX12	Q2X4



5



AX14



6



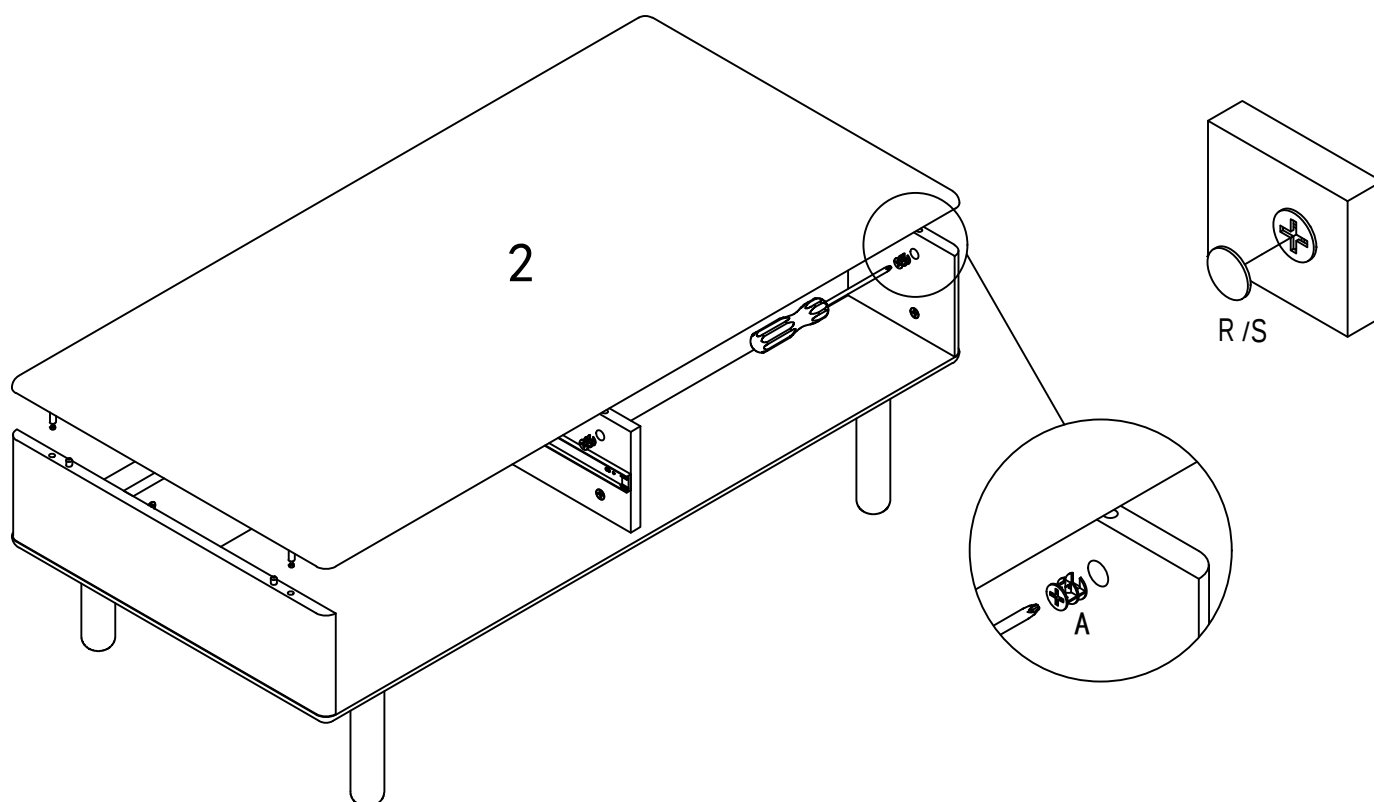
AX6



Rx8



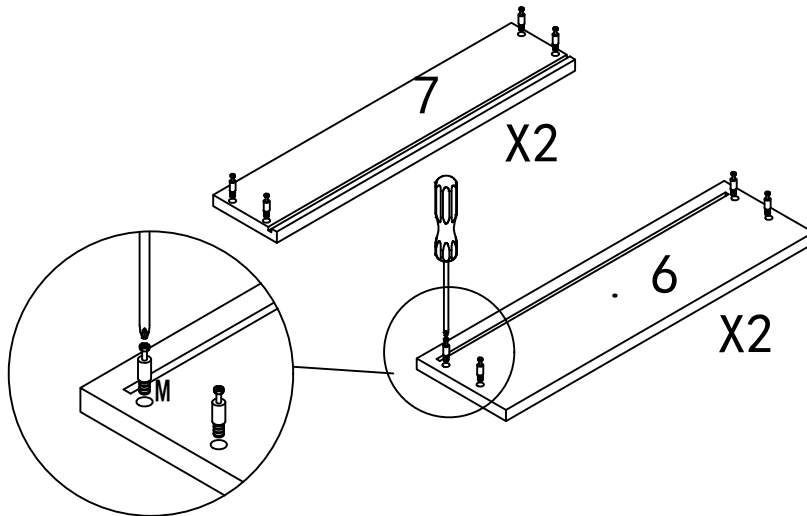
Sx12



7



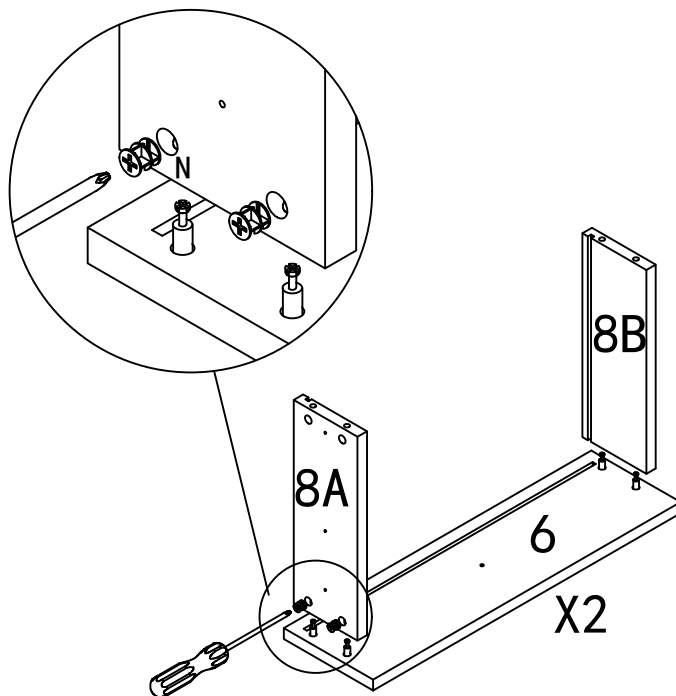
Mx16



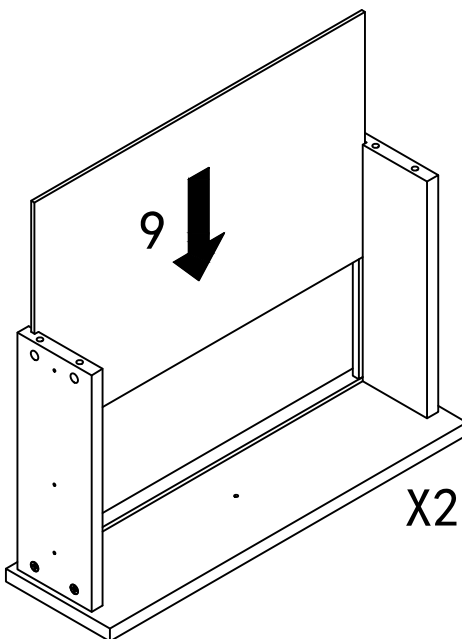
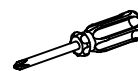
8



Nx8



9



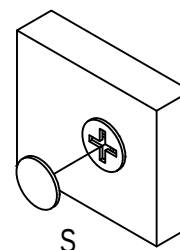
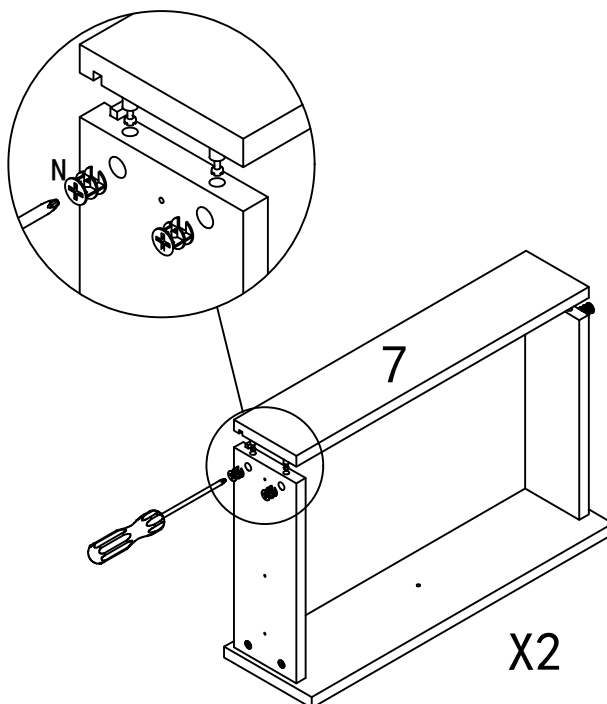
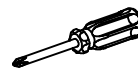
10



Nx8

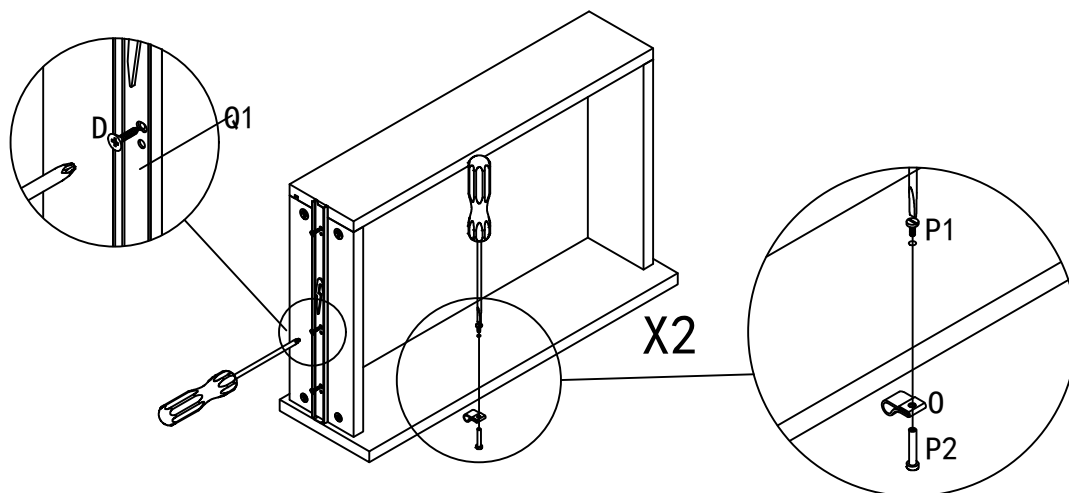
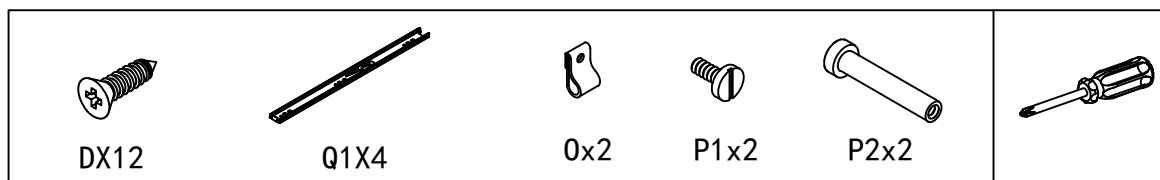


Sx16

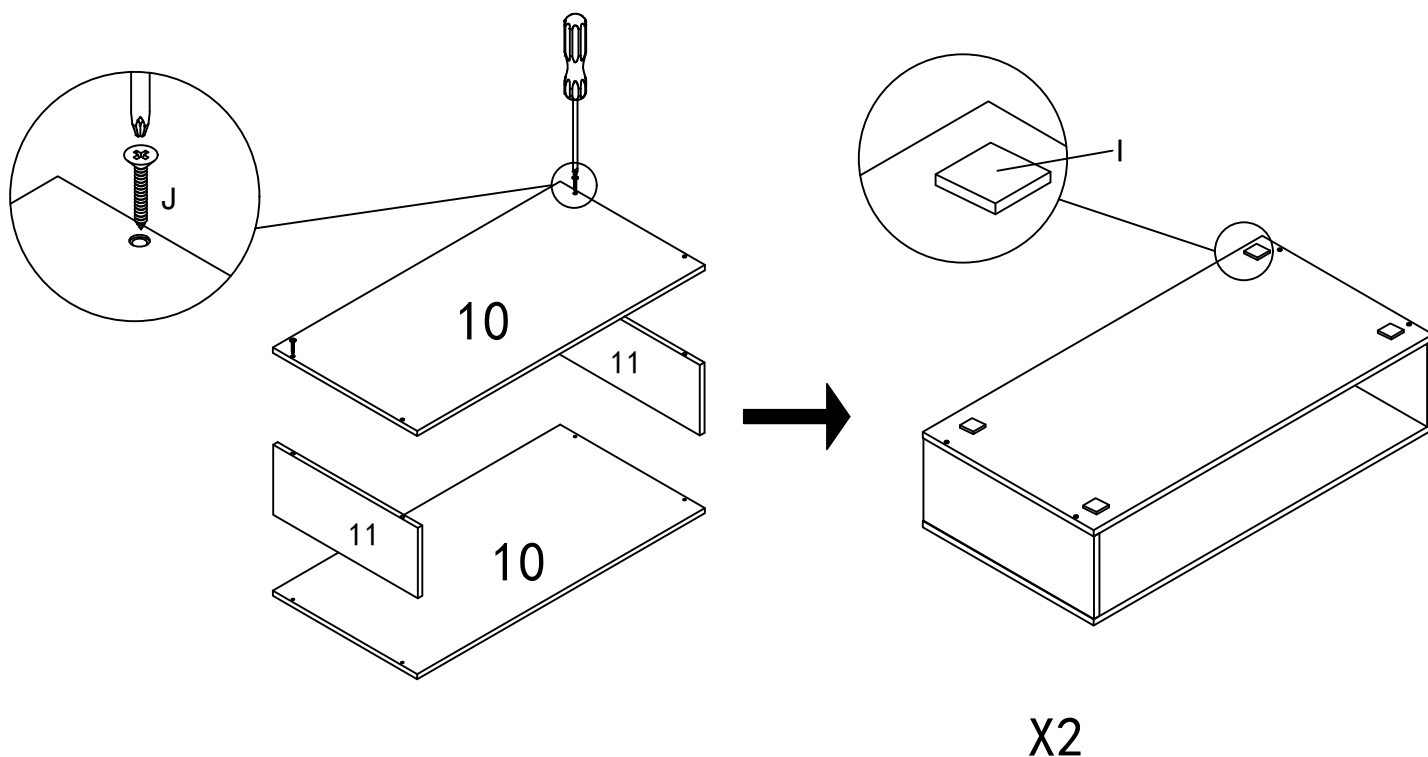
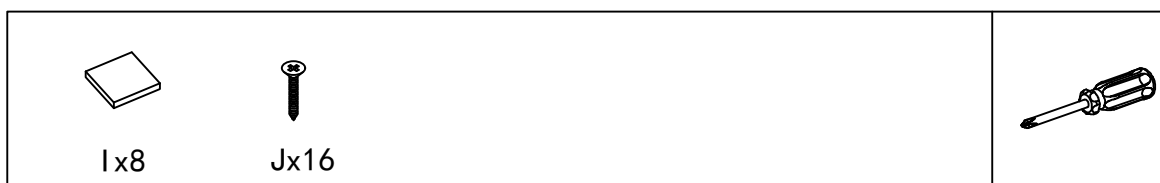


10-12

11

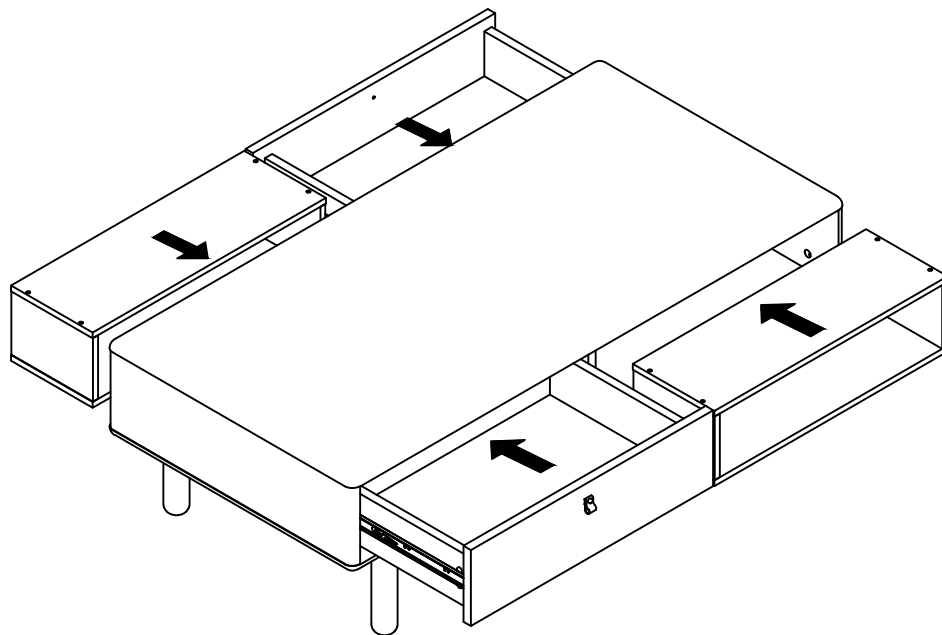


12

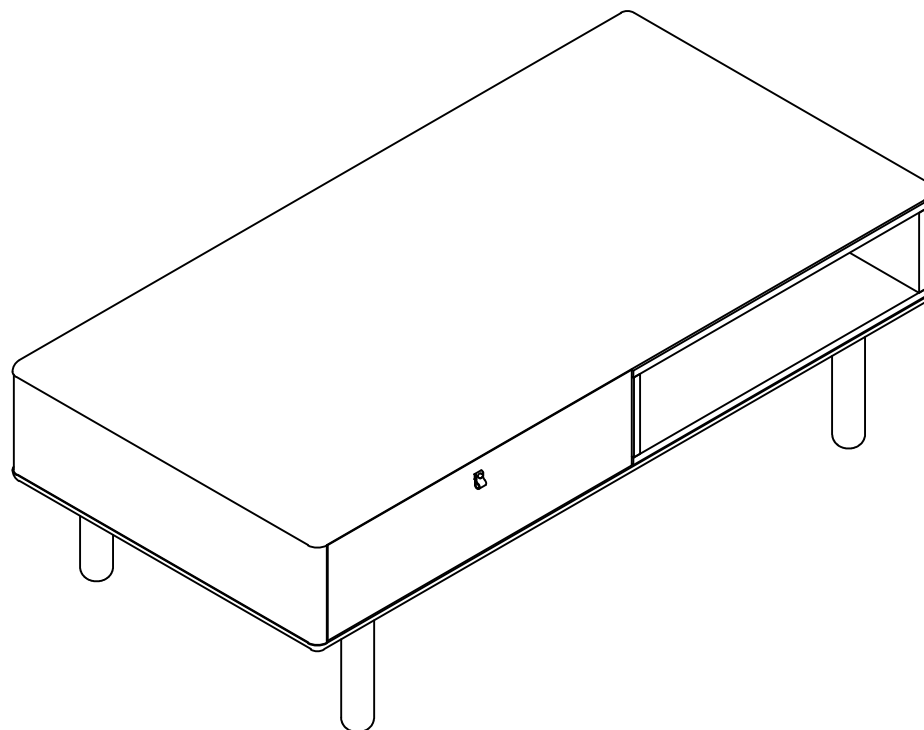


11-12

13



14



12-12