H-1123

Total No. of Printed Pages:3

## SUBJECT CODE NO:- H-1123 FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY S.Y. B.Tech. (Mech./Prod) (Sem-IV) Manufacturing Processes-II [Old]

|              | [Out] AND  | 2 6 6 6 1 6 6 6 V                        |
|--------------|--|--|
| [Time: Thre  | ee Hours]  | [Max. Marks: 80]                         |
|              | Please check whether you have got the right question paper.  |  |
| N.B          | 1) Q.1from section A & Q.6 from section B are compulsory.  |  |
|              | 2) Solve any two questions from each section other than Q no   | 1 & Q. no 6                              |
|              | 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.   | 1, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 1 |
|              | Section A  |  |
| Q.1 Attem    | npt any Five   | 10                                       |
| 1.           | Cutting fluids mostly used for machining steel is  |  |
|              | a) Soluble oil   |  |
|              | b) Water   |  |
|              | c) Heavy oil   |  |
|              | d) Dry   | y  |
|              |  |  |
| 2.           | As the cutting speed increase tool cutting forces  |  |
|              | a) Increases   |  |
|              | b) Decreases   |  |
|              | c) Remains constant  |  |
| 2            |  |  |
| 3.           | To reduce the wear of tool on harder material it should be machined at   |  |
|              | a) I awar authing speed & higher food.   |  |
|              | a) Lower cutting speed & higher feed;  |  |
|              | <ul><li>b) Higher cutting speed &amp; lower feed;</li><li>c) Lower cutting speed &amp; smaller feed;</li></ul> |  |
| S            | c) Lower cutting speed & smaller feed,   |  |
| 100°         |  |  |
| 4.5          | A flat surface can be produced by a lathe machine, if the cutting tool moves                                   |  |
| 300, 14 to 0 | a) Perpendicular to the axis of rotation of workpiece  |  |
|              | b) Parallel to the axis of rotation of workpiece   |  |
|              | c) At an angle of 45 degree  |  |
| 5.           | is used for holding bored parts for machining their outside surfaces   | on Lathe:                                |
|              | a) Angle plate   |  |
| 97.77.72.4Z  | b) Mandrel   |  |
| 600000       | c) Driving plate   |  |
|              | d) Dogs  |  |

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|     | 6.       | The process of beveling sharp ends of a workpiece is called as  a) Knurling b) Facing c) Chamfering  |                                       |
|-----|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
|     |          | d) Grooving  |                                       |
|     | 7.       | A left hand tool on a lathe cuts most efficiently when it travels  a) From left to right end of the lathe bed b) From right to left end of the lathe bed c) With the help of a compound slide d) Across the bed      | 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 |
| Q.2 | a)<br>b) | What are the three basic categories of material removal processes? Explain in details Explain various types of chips with neat sketches  | 08                                    |
| Q.3 | a)<br>b) | With the help of a line diagram, describe the gear mechanism of an engine lathe Name different methods of taper turning? Describe these methods using neat sketches  | 08                                    |
| Q.4 | a)       | Define the following terms used in lathe operation  i) Cutting speed  ii) Feed  iii) Depth of cut  iv) Machining time  | 08                                    |
|     | b)       | Name the different types of the lathes available in machine shop? Describe the working of a center lathe   | 0                                     |
| Q.5 | a)<br>b) | Explain the construction and working of Horizontal Boring Machine Sketch a twist drill and name its different parts.   | 08                                    |
|     |          | Section B  |                                       |
| Q.6 |          | pt any five Down milling is also called a) Face milling b) End milling c) Climb milling d) Conventional milling  | 10                                    |
|     | 2.       | The process of removing materials in the form of chips from a workpiece by mechanical actio of many small abrasive particles bonded together in a wheel is called as  a) Turning b) Grinding c) Milling d) Broaching | n                                     |

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| 3.          |                                       | The process of removing metal by a milling cutter, which is rotated against the direction of the feed of the workpieces |      |  |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|---|------|--|
|             |                                       | a) Face milling   | A A  |  |
|             |                                       | b) Up milling   | 10/2 |  |
|             |                                       | c) End milling  |      |  |
|             |                                       | d) Down milling   | 363  |  |
|             |                                       |   |      |  |
|             | 4.                                    | In unconventional Machining process, tool material must be harder than workpiece  | DAN  |  |
|             |                                       | material  | 5000 |  |
|             |                                       | a) True   | 30/1 |  |
|             |                                       | b) False  |      |  |
|             | 5.                                    | The process to expose fresh cutting action by removing glaze or adhesion particles is called                            |      |  |
|             |                                       | by  |      |  |
|             |                                       | a) Clearing   |      |  |
|             |                                       | b) Dressing   |      |  |
|             |                                       | c) Turning  |      |  |
|             |                                       | d) Facing   |      |  |
|             | 6.                                    | In ultrasonic machining, the material is removed by   |      |  |
|             |                                       | a) Anodic dissolution   |      |  |
|             |                                       | b) Thermal melting  |      |  |
|             |                                       | c) Abrasive action  |      |  |
|             |                                       | d) Electrochemical oxidation  |      |  |
|             |                                       |   |      |  |
|             | 7.                                    | In Electron beam machining, workpiece is held in  |      |  |
|             |                                       | a) Vacuum clamber   |      |  |
|             |                                       | b) Dielectric medium  |      |  |
|             |                                       | c) Electrolyte  |      |  |
|             |                                       |   |      |  |
| Q.7         |                                       | How does a universal milling machine differ from a conventional knee-and-column machine?                                | 07   |  |
|             | b)                                    | Define the following terms used in milling operation  | 08   |  |
|             |                                       | a) Cutting speed  |      |  |
| (F)         |                                       | b) Feed   |      |  |
| 300         |                                       | c) Depth of cut   |      |  |
| 73 1 75 E   | 500                                   | d) Machining time   |      |  |
| 00          |                                       | With the help of sketch explain the center-less grinding operation  | 08   |  |
| Q.8         | $\wedge$ $^{\vee}$ $\cap$ $^{\prime}$ |   | 07   |  |
| S. S. S. S. | (0)                                   | Explain construction and working of planer machine  | 07   |  |
| Q.9         | a)                                    | Explain Laser beam machining  | 07   |  |
|             | (b)                                   | What are the different types of grinding machines? Explain one in details   | 08   |  |
| Q.10        | a)                                    | Explain principal parts of shaper   | 08   |  |
| JOSON K     |                                       | Explain electro discharge machining. Also state its applications  | 07   |  |
| 9,170,0     | OD K                                  |   | -    |  |
| 200         | 1200                                  | ``````````````````````````````````````  |      |  |