B.TECH/ME/7TH SEM/ MECH 4143/2018

QUANTITY PRODUCTION METHOD (MECH 4143)

Time Allotted : 3 hrs

Full Marks: 70

Figures out of the right margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to answer Group A and <u>any 5 (five)</u> from Group B to E, taking <u>at least one</u> from each group.

Candidates are required to give answer in their own words as far as practicable.

Group – A (Multiple Choice Type Questions)

Choose	e the correct alternative for the following:	10 × 1 = 10
(i)	Tool inserts are usually made by (a) Casting (c) Bulging	(b) Explosive forming (d) Powder metallurgy.
(ii)	Final operation in the track of a ball beari (a) Rolling (c) Super finishing	ng race is (b) Turning (d) Grinding.
(iii)	Quantity production of small shaft like con (a) Single or Multi-spindle automat (c) General purpose lathe	mponent is best done using (b) Milling machine (d) Machining centre.
(iv)	For quantity production of bolts, threadin (a) Rolling (c) Grinding	g can be done by (b) Broaching (d) Forging.
(v)	 In centreless grinding, the workpiece centre will be (a) above the line joining the two wheel centres (b) below the line joining the two wheel centres (c) on the line joining the two wheel centres (d) at the intersection of the line joining the wheel centres with the work plate plane. 	
(vi)	Gear cutting by hobbing can be classified a (a) rolling process (c) broaching	as (b) forming process (d) generation process.
	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)	 (a) Casting (c) Bulging (ii) Final operation in the track of a ball beari (a) Rolling (c) Super finishing (iii) Quantity production of small shaft like condition (a) Single or Multi-spindle automat (c) General purpose lathe (iv) For quantity production of bolts, threading (c) Grinding (v) In centreless grinding, the workpiece cending (b) below the line joining the two wheel of (c) on the line joining the two wheel cented (d) at the intersection of the line joining the work plate plane. (vi) Gear cutting by hobbing can be classified (a) rolling process

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(vii) When inspection of all products become impossible in mass production, following process is used:

(a) Group technology

- (b) Quality function deployment
- (c) Statistical quality control
- (d) Total Productivity management.
- (viii) Mass production of cooking utensils are usually done by
 (a) metal spinning
 (b) deep drawing
 (c) coining
 (d) embossing.
- (ix) A job shop can manufacture
 (a) few type of jobs in large numbers
 (b) variety of jobs in small numbers
 (c) a particular job in small number
 (d) a particular job in large number.
- (x) Fixture is a device for
 - (a) holding a work piece in machine
 - (b) holding appropriate tool in machine
 - (c) drilling holes in a work piece
 - (d) fixing a number of loose components together.

Group - B

- 2. Briefly describe the following bulk deformation processes with suitable sketches:
 - i. Closed Die Forging
 - ii. Extrusion
 - iii. Wire drawing

Name a suitable product made by each of these processes.

4 + 4 + 4 = 12

6 + 6 = 12

- 3. (a) Classify various manufacturing processes (casting, forming and welding) indicating therein the finished products that are being manufactured against each of these processes.
 - (b) Explain an input-output model for an Automobile Industry with a neat sketch.

Group - C

4. (a) Describe with neat sketch the steps of production of 'connecting rod' from raw material.

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(b) Briefly explain with sketches the steps for production of 'inner race' of a ball bearing from a pipe as raw material.

6 + 6 = 12

- 5. (a) Discuss briefly the Gear Shaping process for manufacturing gears with suitable sketches.
 - (b) Outline the steps of quantity production of "bolts" from raw materials to finished product with neat sketch.

6 + 6 = 12

Group - D

- 6. (a) What is the purpose of "Process Planning" ? List the information that should appear in a process planning sheet.
 - (b) Explain the concept of "Group Technology" with suitable examples and sketches.
 - (c) Name two classifications used in Group Technology and their respective attributes.

6 + 3 + 3 = 12

- 7. (a) What is a Jig and what is a fixture? Explain with suitable sketches.
 - (b) With regard to fixture design, define and explain
 - i. Location Surface
 - ii. Support Surface and
 - iii. Clamping Surface.

6 + 6 = 12

Group - E

- 8. (a) Illustrate the functions of the major components of a robot.
 - (b) Mention the applications of a robot in respect of
 (i) transfer of materials
 (ii) machine loading and unloading.

6 + 6 = 12

- 9. (a) Describe the differences between mechanization and automation. Give specific examples for each.
 - (b) Define and explain the 5 (five) steps of Powder Metallurgy Process. Name a component that is produced by powder metallurgy process.

4 + 8 = 12

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