

**City University London**  
**Term 2 Assessment, 2003/2004**

**School of Engineering and Mechanical Sciences**

<b>ME1105 Engineering Drawing &amp; Design</b>
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Student Name: ....., Group: .....
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Max. No of Marks: <b>30</b>
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**Examination duration:** 1 hour  
**Reading time:** 5 minutes  
**This paper has:** 5 pages

**Authorized materials:**

Electronic calculators and drawing instruments may be used.

**Instructions to invigilators:** Candidates are to complete the examination by writing and drawing **in this examination paper**, which must be collected at the end of the examination. The data required for solutions are attached to this paper. Therefore, no additional script books should be required.

**Instructions to students:**

Attempt **all** of the three questions. All questions are of equal value.  
Space is provided **in this paper** to complete all the questions. No additional script books should be required. The whole paper must be left for collection by the invigilators at the end of the examination.

**DO NOT DETACH PAGES FROM THIS PAPER!**

**REMEMBER: WRITE YOUR NAME AND GROUP in the provided space.!**

### Question 1

Indicate whether the following statements are True or False by **ticking** the appropriate selection box.

T	F	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engineering design process is an individual task performed to meet some requirement of humankind.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mechanical design process is the use of scientific principles and technical information to define machine that will optimally perform a required function.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	General-purpose elements are components of the same machine which are different in the shape and geometry and carry out different tasks.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The isolated system together with all forces and moments due to any external effects and the reactions with the main system is called equilibrium.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strength is an inherent property of a material built into the part because of the use of a particular material and process.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stress is a state property of a body which is not a function of load, geometry, temperature and manufacturing processing.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A static load is a force or moment with frequent change in magnitude, point of application and direction that acts on a member of a machine or mechanism
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A static load can be axial tension, compression, a shear load, a bending load, a torsional load or any combination of these.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If the time of application of load is shorter than three times its natural period, dynamic effects are neglected and the load can be considered static.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Factor of safety is ratio between loss of a function load and allowable load. strength and stress of a material.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Factor of safety is ratio between strength and stress of a material.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thread pitch is a distance between adjacent thread forms measured parallel to the thread axis.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Metric threads are usually pipe threads.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Both metric and unified threads can have coarse and fine pitch.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A component that prevents relative motion between two bodies is called bearing.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ball bearings take more load then cylindrical bearings.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rating life of a bearing, $L_{10}$ is number of revolution or hours of operation that 90% of a group of identical bearings will achieve or exceed before the failure.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	An axle is a rotating element that carries torque and is supported by rotating bearings.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The reason to use gears in speed reducers is because torque is easy to generate, while speed is not.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The fundamental premise of gearing is to maintain a constant relative rotation rate of gears.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trusses are structures composed entirely of members that are loaded with forces in two points
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The method of joints employs the summation of forces at a joint to calculate forces in members.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A failure mode is any event that prevents a functional failure of a machine or a system.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Failure effects describe what happens when a failure mode occurs

**Question 2**

There are eleven (11) general considerations which should be taken into account during a mechanical design of a component or system. These are related to its most important design and manufacturing features. List at least five (5) of these and give their brief explanations.

**Answer**

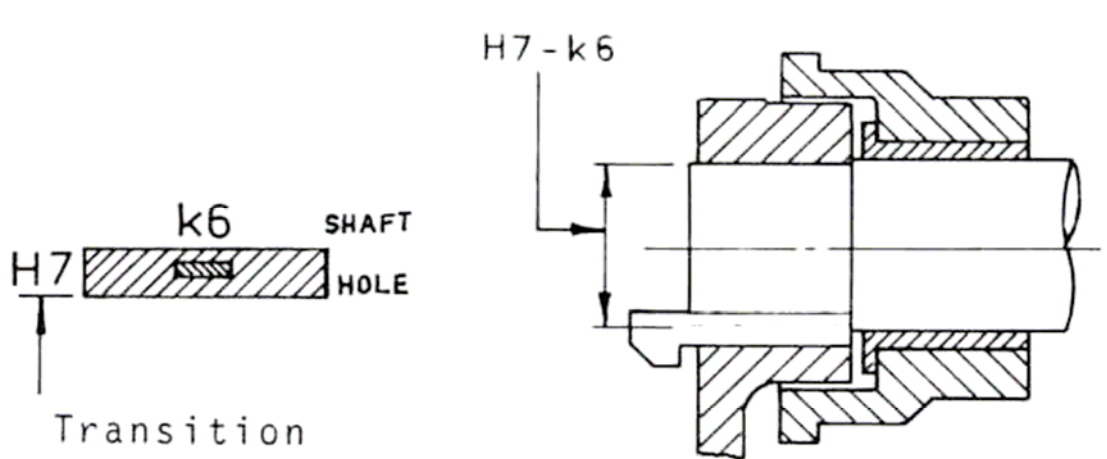
### Question 3

The design of the assembly in Figure is a 'Transition fit', class H7-k6, between the shaft and the crank housing. The transition fit ensures accurate location and stability under varying loads. Some form of mechanical assistance may be required to fit the crank to the shaft.

Using the BS4500A data sheet provided on the next page complete the table given below determining the max. and min. working limits for the diameter of the hole (bush) and shaft end diameter using:

- Class of fit: **H7 - k6**
- Basic size of **35** mm
- Basic size of **85** mm
- Basic size of your own choice

Also, fill in fields for a maximum and minimum clearance



Hole					Shaft					Clearance	
Basic size	Upper tol.	Lower tol.	Max. size	Min. size	Basic size	Upper tol.	Lower tol.	Max. size	Min. size	Min	Max
$\phi$ 35					$\phi$ 35						
$\phi$ 85					$\phi$ 85						
$\phi$					$\phi$						

