2501/206 TOOL ROOM PROCESSES TECHNOLOGY II AND METROLOGY Oct/Nov. 2022

Time: 3 hours



### THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

## DIPLOMA IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (PRODUCTION OPTION)

### MODULE II

TOOL ROOM PROCESSES TECHNOLOGY II AND METROLOGY

3 hours

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

You should have the following for this examination:

Answer booklet:

Mathematical tables/ Scientific calculator;

Drawing instruments.

This paper consists of EIGHT questions in TWO sections; A and B.

Answer FIVE questions taking at least TWO questions from each section.

All questions carry equal marks.

Maximum marks for each part of a question are indicated.

Candidates should answer the questions in English.

This paper consists of 5 printed pages.

Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.

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# SECTION A: TOOL ROOM PROCESSES TECHNOLOGY II

Answer at least TWO questions from this section.

1.	(a)	Describe each of the following types of chips formed in metal cutting and state two conditions that favour their formation:										
		(i) continuous; (ii) segmented.	(6 marks)									
	(b)	With the aid of a sketch, explain the forces that act at the cutting point of a cutt during a turning operation.										
	(c) ,	State two advantages and two limitations of broaching.	(4 marks)									
	(d)	Illustrate the vertical pull up broaching,	(5 marks)									
2.	(a)	Outline the procedure for cutting a spur gear on a milling machine.	(8 marks)									
	(b)	List three advantages of lectrochemical machining process.     State two applications of electrochemical machining process.	(5 marks)									
	(c)	(i) Illustrate the abrasive jet machine set up. (ii) Explain the abrasive jet machining process.	(7 marks)									
3.	(a)	(i) List three advantages of centreless grinding.  (ii) With the aid of a sketch, describe the infeed centreless grinding.	(9 marks)									
	(b)	Illustrate each of the following types of grinding:										
		(i) traverse cylindrical grinding; (ii) internal cylindrical grinding.	(6 marks)									
	(c)	With the aid of a sketch describe vertical spindle rotary table surface grinder.	(5 marks)									
4.	(a)	Explain each of the following parts of a press:										
		(i) die; (ii) upper shoe;										
		(iii) back-up plate; (iv) stripper.	(6 marks)									
	(b)	With aid of a sketch, describe the operation of a tripple action press.	(6 marks)									
	(c)	(i) State two reasons for boring operation. (ii) Illustrate boring operation.	(5 marks)									
	(d)	Illustrate grinding as a gear finishing process.	(3 marks)									
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## SECTION B: METROLOGY

Answer at least TWO questions from this section.

- (a) Define each of the following terms as applied to gear measurement:
  - (i) circular pitch;
  - (ii) tooth thickness.

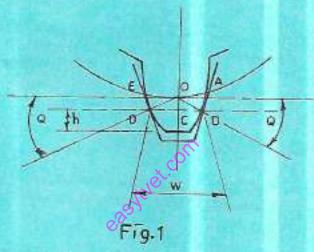
(4 marks)

(b) Figure 1 shows a gear tooth measurement at constant cord. Show that:

$$W = \pi M \cos 2\psi$$
  
and

$$h = M \left( 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \psi \sin \psi \right)$$

(8 marks)



- (c) A plug gauge and a ring gauge are to be used to check the size of a hole and shaft combination given as 48 H/k6. Use BS 4500A data sheet provided to determine:
  - the maximum and minimum limits of both shaft and hole;
  - (ii) the diameters of the GO plug gauge and that of ring gauge. (5 marks)
- (d) Sketch a double jaw caliper gauge.

(3 marks)

6. (a) Define a comparator.

(2 marks)

(b) List three classes of general work comparators.

(3 marks)

- (c) (i) List three requirements for a comparator to work effectively.
  - (ii) With the aid of a sketch, describe the construction and operation of the Johansen Mikrokator.

(II marks)

- (d) A 105 mm sine bar is to be used to check the angle  $\theta$  of the component shown in Figure 2 using two piles of slip gauges. One pile of slip gauge is 19.54 mm high and the other one is 40.28 mm.
  - (i) Illustrate the set up for checking the angle θ.
  - (ii) Calculate the angle θ on the component.

(4 marks)

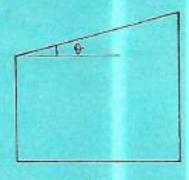


Fig. 2

7. (a) Explain why white light is not suitable for interferometry.

(3 marks)

- (b) With the aid of a diagram, describe the constrution and operation of the NPL flatness interferemeter. (10 marks)
- (c) List three benefits of statistical quality control.

(3 marks)

- (d) Explain how a quality inspector may apply statistical quality control in the course of his duty when bushes of specified tolerenaced diameters are bing produced in his workshop. (4 marks)
- (a) Explain how control of surface texture affets the following in machined components:
  - (i) fatigue life;
  - (ii) bearing properties.

(4 marks)

(5 marks)

- (b) (i) Define standardisation.
  - (ii) Explain three benefits of interchangeability in manufacturing.
- (c) Illustrate the set up for testing the flatness of a machined component using a dial test indicator. (5 marks)
- (d) Use a sketch to determine the measurement over wires for M30 × 3.5 ISO metric thread using a 2 mm diameter wire. (6 marks)

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