EX/PRN/PC/B/T/212/2024

[Turn over

B. PRINTING ENGINEERING EXAMINATION, 2024

(2ND Year, 1ST Semester)

PRINTING MACHINE DESIGN

Time: 3hrs.		Bhrs.	(Attempt any five questions)	Full marks: 100.		
	(Attempt any one from (a) and (b) in Question No. 1.)					
	1a.	(i)	What do you mean by factor of safety?	(4)		
		(ii)	List the important factors that influence the magnitude factor of safety.	(8)		
		(iii)	A mild steel rod of $\phi 15$ mm was tested for tensile strength with gauge length of 55mm. Following observations was r Final length = 85 mm; Final diameter = $\phi 7.5$ mm; Yield Ultimate load= 6.5kN.	recorded:		
			Calculate: 1. Yield stress(σy), 2. Ultimate tens	sile stress(σut),		
			3. % reduction in area, 4. % elongat	tion. (8)		
	1b.	(i) (ii)	Define the terms: Load, stress and strain. Discuss the various types of stresses with	(8)		
		(11)	neat sketches.	(12)		
			(Attempt any one from (a) and (b) in Question	<u>1 -2.)</u>		
	. 2a.	(i)	What are the important terms used in screw threads ? Explain with neat sketch .	(12)		

(ii) Two shafts are connected by means of a flange coupling to transmit

		torque of 25 N-m. The flanges of the coupling are fa bolts of the same material at a radius of 30 mm. Find of the bolts if the allowable shear stress for the bolt m	the core diameter	3)
2b.	(i)	Write the name of various forms of screw threads.		
-~*	(-)	Explain with neat sketches and standard design		
		parameters.	(12)
	(ii)	What are the advantages and disadvantages of screwe	ed	
		joints?	(4))
	(iii)	What is meant by a bolt of sizes M30 X 3.0		
		and M30 X 3.5 ?	(4)	
3a.	(III)	V) unilateral and bilateral system of tolerance.	(12)	
		Hole: 25.00 mm. Shaft: 2	4.97 mm.	
		25.02 mm.	24.95 mm. (8)	
3b.	(i	what do you understand by the nominal size , basic Explain with sketch.	e size and actual size?	
	(i	ii) What are the various types of fits according to India	nn standard? Explain	
		these with the help of neat sketches.	(12)	

(Attempt any one from (a), (b) and (c) in Question No. 4.)

4a.	(i)	Discuss briefly the various types of belt used for the power transmission with neat sketches.	(10)
	(ii)	obtain an expression for the length of a belt in open belt drive. Also determine the angle of contact any one of them.	(10)
4b.	(i)	Discuss the different types of pulleys used in flat belt drives.	(10)
	(ii)	Discuss the procedure used in designing a cast iron pulley with a neat sketch.	(10)
		OR	
	(iii)	Two pulleys. One φ450 mm diameter and the other φ200 m diameter, on parallel shafts 1.95 m apart are connected by a crossed belt. Find the length of the belt required and the arcontact between the belt and each pulley. Also calculate the power transmitted by the belt when the pulley rotates at 200 r.p.m. If the maximum permissible te the belt is 1000 N, and the coefficient of friction between the and pulley is 0.25.	ngle of large nsion in
			(10)
		(Attempt any one from (a) and (b) in Question No. 5.) .
5a.	(i)	what are the different types of chains? Explain with neat sketches, the power transmission of chain.	(10)
	(ii)	Obtain an expression for the length of a chain.	(10)

5b.	(i)	What do you understand by simplex, Duplex and triplex cha	ins? (10)
	(ii) (A	 In chain drives find the relation between: Chain speed(v) and angular velocity(ω) of sprocket; 	(5)
	(E	B) Establish the relation: p= D.sin(180°/T), Where p=pitch of the chain and D= pitch circle diameter of the sprocket. T = No of teeth.	(5)
	•	OR	
	(iii)	A chain drive is used for speed reduction from 180rpm. to 90rpm. The number of teeth on the driving sprocket is 18T. The centre to centre distance between two sprocket is 600 mm and the pitch circle diameter of the driving sprocket is φ480 mm Determine: (A) number of teeth on the driven sprocket (B) pitch of the chain, (C) length of the chain.	
		(Attempt any one from (a) and (b) in Question No. 6.)	
6a.	(i)	What is a Bearing? How will you classify the Bearings?	(6)
	(ii)	What are the four main parts of a Ball Bearing?	(4)
	(iii)	In a particular application, the radial load acting on a ball bearing is 5 kN and the expected life for 90% of the bearing is 10000 hr. Calculate the dynamic load carrying capacity of the bearing, when the shaft rotates at 1450 rpm.	(10)

6b. (i) How the shaft is designed when it is subjected to combined twisting and bending moment only?

(10)

(ii) A line shaft is driven by means of a motor placed vertically below it.
The pulley on the line shaft is φ1500 mm and has belt tension 5.4 kN and 1.8 kN on the tight and slack side of the belt respectively. Both these tension may be assumed to be vertical. If the pulley be overhang from the shaft, the distance of the centre line of the pulley from the centre line of the bearing being 400 mm. Draw the space diagrams of these setup (Front and side views) and design the shaft.
Given: Maximum allowable shear stress (τ)= 42 N/mm²

(10)

OR

(iii) Name the various rollers used in inking system of a OFF-SET printing machines and mention their dimensions, types of covering use.

(10)

(Attempt any one from (a) and (b) in Question No. 7.)

- 7a. (i) Explain the terms with neat sketch:
 - (A) Circular pitch
- (B) base circle
- (C) pressure angle
- (D) module

(10)

(ii) What condition must be satisfied in order that a pair of spur gears may have a constant velocity ratio(Law of gearing)?

(10)

7b. (i) What do you understand by 'gear train'? Discuss the various type of gear trains with neat sketches.

How the velocity ratio of this train is obtained.

(12)

(ii) The gearing of a machine tool is shown in <u>FIGURE -1</u>. The motor shaft is connected to gear A and rotates 975 rpm. The gear wheels **B,C, D** and E are fixed to parallel shafts rotating together. The final gear F is fixed on the output shaft. What is the speed of gear F? The number of teeth on each gear are as given below:

Gear : A B C D E F

Number of teeth : 20 50 25 75 26 65

(8)

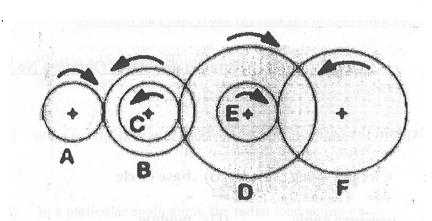


FIGURE -1.