

- iii) Factor of safety
- 4 a. What is Endurance limit? What are the factors that modify the Endurance limit approximation?
- b. A SAE 1025 water quenched steel rod ($\sigma_u = 620.8$ MPa, $\sigma_y = 400.1$ MPa and $\sigma_{en} = 345.2$ MPa) of circular circuit shown in Fig.4b is subjected to a load varying from *P* to *3P*. Determine the value of *P*. The stress concentration factor may be taken as 1.4. Analyze the member at the change of circuits. Use FOS = 3.

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UNIT - III

- 5 a. What are the different types of keys? Explain their application.
 - b. Design a cotter joint to carry an axial force of 12 kN. Use the following stress: Allowable stress in tension and bending = 40 MPa Allowable stress in crushing = 80 MPa Allowable shear stress = 32 MPa
 - c. Design a knuckle joint for a tie rod of circular circuits to sustain a maximum tensile load of 70 kN. The ultimate tensile strength of the rod against tension is 420 MPa. The ultimate tensile of shearing stress for the pin materials are 500 MPa and 360 MPa respectively. Take a factor of safety of 6.
- 6 a. Compare hallow shaft with solid shaft for strength, stiffness and weight.
- b. A shaft of a motor is supported at two points which are 800 mm apart. The armature of the motor can be considered as a uniformly distributed load of 15 N/mm, centrally spread over a length of 500 mm, selecting a suitable material and choosing appropriate value for 14 the factor of safety. Determine the diameter of the motor shaft. The motor develops 15 kN at 1500 rpm.

UNIT - IV

- 7 a. Explain different types of riveted joints and modes of failure in riveted joints.
 b. Design a double riveted lap joint with Zigzag riveting for 13 mm thick plates. The working stresses to be used are σ_t = 80 MPa, τ = 60 MPa and σ_c =120 MPa. Find the 14 efficiency of the joint.
- 8 a. Explain the design procedure for eccentrically loaded welded joint is bending.
- b. A 80 mm wide of 12 mm thick plate subjected to axial tensile load is welded to a vertical support by a single transverse fillet weld and a double parallel fillet weld shown in Fig. 8b. The maximum tensile and shear stress in the weld are 100 MPa and 70 MPa 14 respectively. Find the length of each parallel weld, if the joint is subjected to,
 - i) Fatigue loading ii) Static loading

UNIT - V

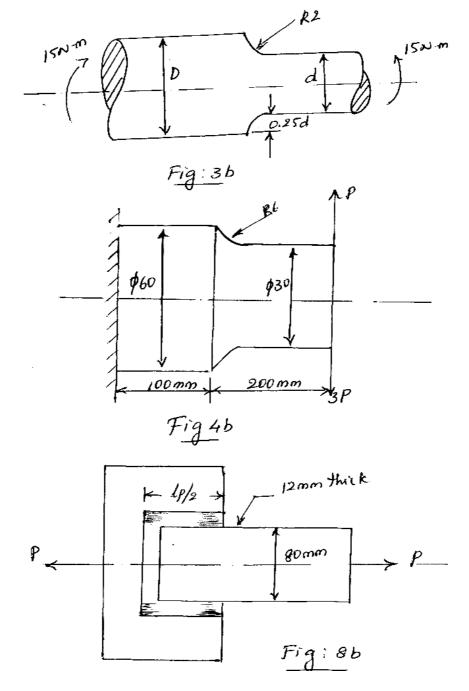
- 9 a. The cylinders head of a reciprocating air compressor is held in place by 10 bolts. The total joint stiffness is 4 times the total bolt stiffness. Each bolt is tightened to an initial tension of 5 kN. The total external forces acting to separate the joint is 20 kN. Find the size of the bolt so that the stress in the bolt is not to exceed 100 MPa.
 - b. A cylinder head is fastened to the cylinder of a compressor using 6 bolts of M20 size. Bolt material is C20. The maximum fluid pressure is 3.5 MPa, cylinder diameter is 75 mm. A soft gasket is used. Assuming the initial tension required in each bolt as 40 kN, determine the FOS.

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- 10 a. What is a self locking and overhauling in power screws?
 - b. A square threaded power screw has a nominal diameter of 30 mm and a pitch of 6 mm with double threads. The load on the screw is 6 kN and the mean diameter of the thread collor is 40 mm. The coefficient of friction for the screw is 0.1 and the collor is 0.09. Determine;
 - i) Torque required to raise the screw against the load
 - ii) Torque required to lower the screw with the load
 - iii) Overall efficiency
 - iv) Is the screw self-locking?



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