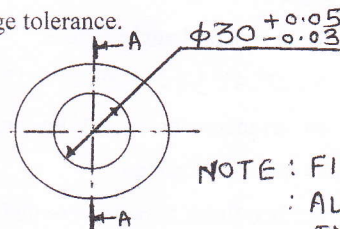
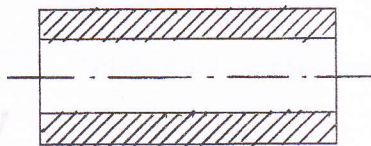
	Sanjay Ghodawat University, Kolhapur Established as State Private University under Govt. of Maharashtra. Act No XL, 2017	2018-19 EXM/P/09/01
Year and Program: SY B. Tech	School: Technology	Department: Mechanical Engg.
Course Code: MET 210	Course Title: Metrology	Semester: IV
Day and Date: Saturday 01-06-2019	End Semester Examination (ESE)	Time: Max Marks : 100 10:30 am to 1:30 pm

Instructions:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Assume suitable data wherever necessary.
- 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 4) Statistical table for factors in control chart and IS Code indicating fundamental deviation is allowed.

Q.1	Solve the following	Marks	Bloom's Level	CO
a)	i) Describe Taylor's Principle of gauge design.	03	L ₂	CO1
	ii) Design a plug gauge for inspection on shop floor for checking the hole in the following component. Consider gauge tolerance as 10% of work tolerance and wear allowance as 10% of gauge tolerance.	04	L ₂	CO1



NOTE: FIGURE NTS
: ALL DIMENSIONS ARE
IN mm

OR

- | | | | | |
|----|---|----|----------------|-----|
| a) | Discuss the characteristics of line standard and end standard. Which standard do you recommend for its use in engineering workshop? Give example of each. | 07 | L ₂ | CO1 |
| b) | Differentiate between comparator and measuring instrument. | 08 | L ₂ | CO2 |
- OR
- | | | | | |
|----|--|----|----------------|-----|
| b) | Explain with neat sketch, how will you measure the angle of taper plug gauge with help of sine bar? State limitations of sine bar. | 08 | L ₂ | CO2 |
|----|--|----|----------------|-----|

Q.2 Solve the following

- | | | | | |
|----|--|----|----------------|-----|
| a) | Explain working of Taylor Hobson Talysurf for surface roughness measurement with sketch. | 07 | L ₂ | CO3 |
|----|--|----|----------------|-----|
- OR
- | | | | | |
|----|--|----|----------------|-----|
| a) | Describe the qualitative methods for measurement of surface finish | 07 | L ₁ | CO3 |
|----|--|----|----------------|-----|

ESE

Page 1/3

- b) Explain with neat sketch the use of gear tooth vernier caliper to measure the chordal thickness of gear tooth on the pitch circle. 08 L₂ CO4

OR

- b) Explain the following pitch errors with neat sketch. 08 L₂ CO4
- Periodic pitch error
 - Progressive pitch error

Q.3 Solve any Two

- a) i) Calculate upper limit, lower limit, tolerance for hole and shaft from the following designation. Also find the type of fit between the mating parts. $\Phi 120H_7g_6$ 04 L₃ CO1
- ii) Draw a neat sketch of shaft basis system to represent different types of fits. Why hole basis system is preferred over shaft basis system. 04 L₂ CO1
- b) i) What are angle gauges? State procedure to set the gauges.. 04 L₂ CO2
- ii) An angle of $33^{\circ}10'12''$ is to be measured and to be set with the help of following standard angle gauges. 04 L₃ CO2
- $[1^{\circ}, 3^{\circ}, 9^{\circ}, 27^{\circ}, 41^{\circ}], [1', 3', 9', 27'], [3'', 6'', 18'', 30'']$
- Show an arrangement to set up angle gauges with a sketch. Select minimum number of gauges.
- c) i) How surface finish to be represented on drawing? 02 L₂ CO3
- ii) In the measurement of surface roughness, heights and depth of 20 points measured from datum are as follows 45, 25, 35, 40, 25, 16, 40, 22, 25, 34, 25, 40, 20, 36, 28, 18, 20, 25, 30, 38 microns. If these measurements were made over a length of 20 mm, determine CLA value and RMS value of surface roughness. 06 L₃ CO3
- d) i) Explain the following errors in the gear i) Backlash ii) Runout 04 L₂ CO4
- ii) Explain the significance of backlash and the process of checking backlash. 04 L₃ CO4

Q.4 Solve any Two

- a) Describe in brief with neat sketch three different types of configuration for coordinate measuring machine 09 L₂ CO5
- b) Explain in brief different types of probes used in CMM? 09 L₂ CO5
- c) Explain the construction of digital instrument with Block Diagram. State, advantages and limitations. 09 L₂ CO5

ESE

Q5

Solve any Two

- a) Draw the control chart representing the following pattern. Suggest possible causes of the same. 09 L₃ CO6
- Large shift from average
 - Trends
 - Over-control
- b) In a study on lathe used in turning a to a diameter of 25.75 ± 0.10 sample of 4 consecutive pieces was taken each day for 10 days. The diameter of these shafts are as given below. 09 L₃ CO6

Construct the X bar chart and R Chart and comment on the process.

	1	2	3	4
Day 1	25.77	25.76	25.77	25.79
Day 2	25.78	25.80	25.80	25.76
Day 3	25.76	25.78	25.77	25.77
Day 4	25.78	25.79	25.73	25.73
Day 5	25.72	25.75	25.74	25.76
Day 6	25.76	25.78	25.80	25.82
Day 7	25.74	25.75	25.78	25.74
Day 8	25.76	25.80	25.77	25.79
Day 9	25.80	25.78	25.75	25.76
Day 10	25.78	25.77	25.76	25.77

- c) Table given below shows number of defectives found in inspection of aa lot for 100 selector fork. 09 L₃ CO6

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No of defectives	6	3	1	4	3	0	11	5	2	3

- Draw P chart and check whether process is control or not?
- If the point that goes outside the control limits is analyzed and eliminated what will be the value of new control limits and revised fraction defective?

Q6

Solve any Three

- a) Explain different industrial uses of machine vision. 06 L₂ CO5
- b) What is meant by in-process inspection? Explain in brief with neat sketch any one method of in process inspection. 06 L₂ CO5
- c) State purpose of control charts. Also state limitations of control chart. 06 L₂ CO6
- d) Compare variation due to assignable causes and variation due to chance causes. 06 L₂ CO6

ESE

Page 3/3