

## Machine Drawing

Class 2: Machine Parts



### **Textbooks and References**

### • Textbook:

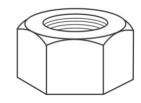
• N. D. Bhatt, Engineering Drawing – Plane and Solid Geometry, 51<sup>st</sup> Edition, 2012; Charotar Publishing House Private Limited, Anand, Gujarat 388 001, INDIA

### • References:

- N. Sidheswar, P. Kanniah and V.V.S. Sastry, Machine Drawing, Tata McGraw Hill, 2001
- SP 46: 1988 Engineering Drawing Practice for School & Colleges. Bureau of Indian Standards

### **Hexagonal and Square Nut**





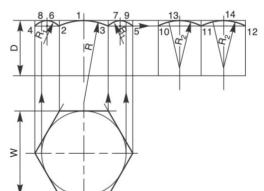
Empirical relations:

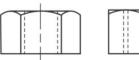
Major or nominal diameter of bolt = I

Thickness of nut, T = D

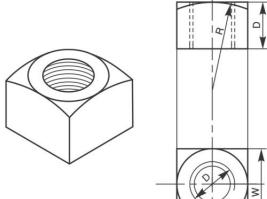
Width of nut across flat surfaces, W = 1.5D + 3 mm

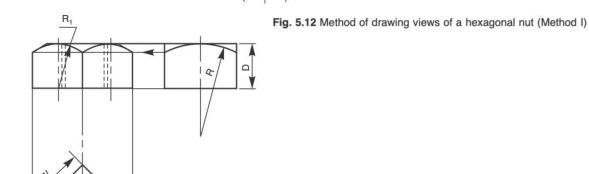
Radius of chamfer, R = 1.5D











Major or nominal diameter of bolt Thickness of nut, T Width of the nut across flats, W

Radius of chamfer arc, R

= D

= D= 1.5 D + 3 mm

= 2 D

Fig.5.14 Method of drawing the views of a square nut

### **Hexagonal and Square Headed Bolt**



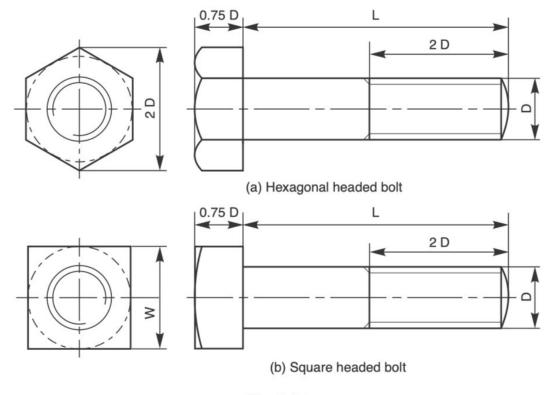
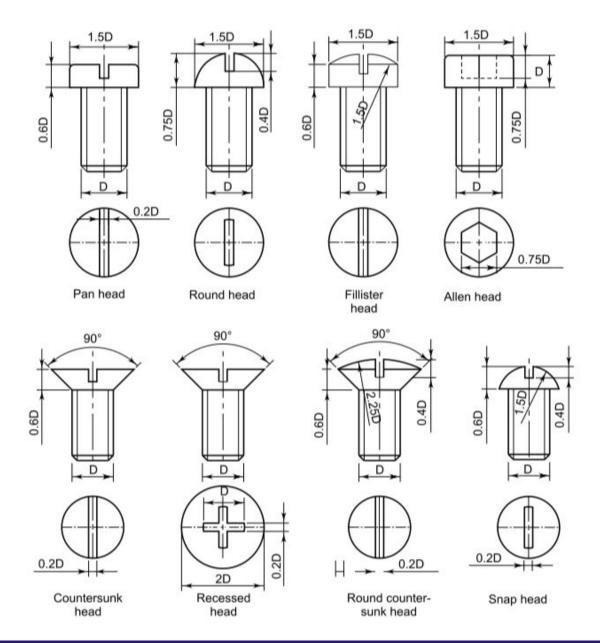


Fig. 5.15

### **Screw Heads**





### **Washers**



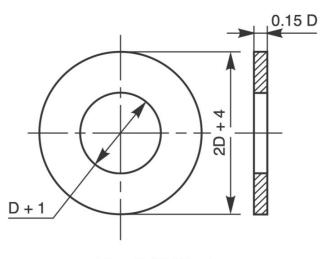


Fig. 5.16 Washer

## Nut, Bolt and Washer Together

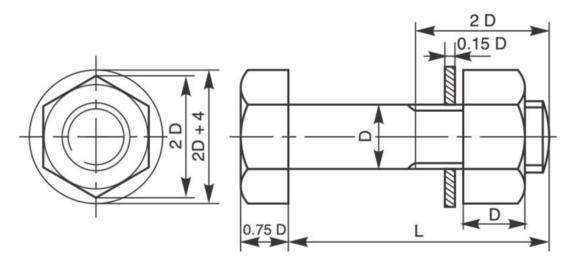


Fig. 5.17 A hexagonal headed bolt with a nut and a washer in position

# **Helical Compression** Springs

## **Springs**



#### A According to Deflection due to Load

Tension spring It gets elongated when load is applied. Compression spring It gets compressed when load is applied. Spiral spring It gets twisted when load is applied.

### **B** According to Geometrical Shape

Helical spring The wire is wound in a helical fashion (Fig. 23.1).

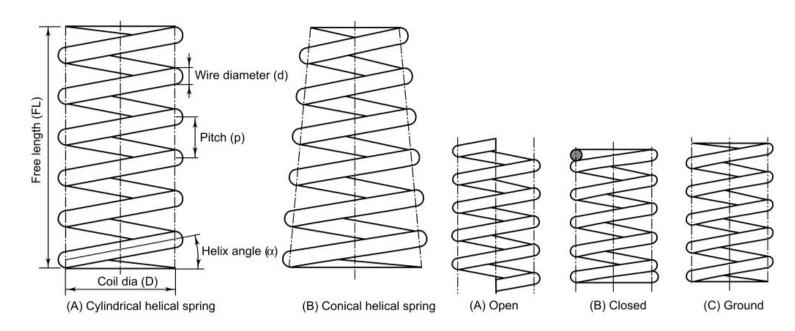
Leaf spring Rectangular strips of steel are bent in the shape of an arc and joined together

(Fig. 23.8).

Torsion spring A thin steel strip is wound in a spiral form (Fig. 23.9).

Torsion bar A long rod is fixed at one end and twisted at the other end.

Diaphragm spring A steel disk bent in the shape of a saucer (Fig. 23.11).



### **Springs**



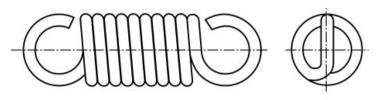


Fig. 23.3 A Tension Spring (Full Loop End)

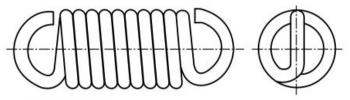


Fig. 23.4 Ends of a Tension Spring (Half Loop End)

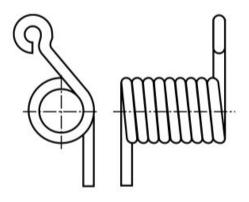


Fig. 23.5 A Torsion Spring

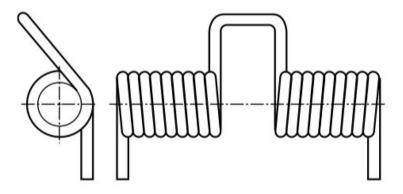
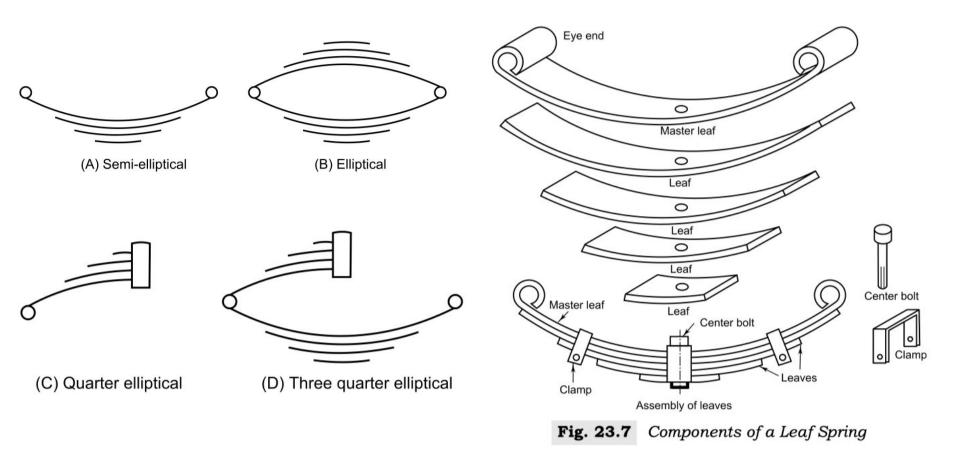


Fig. 23.6 A Dual Torsion Spring

Singh, Ajeet. Machine Drawing, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2007.

## **Springs**





Singh, Ajeet. Machine Drawing, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2007.



## Symbolic representation of springs

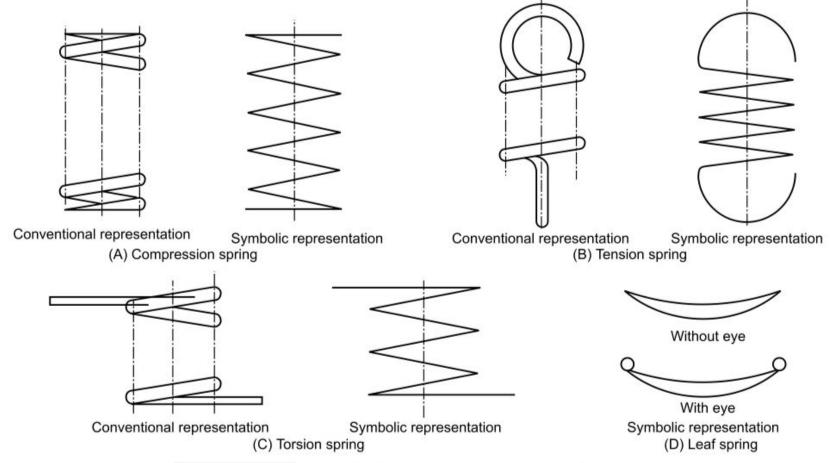
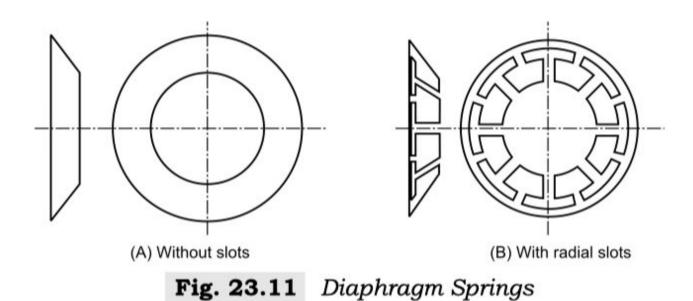


Fig. 23.10 Symbolic Representations of Springs
Singh, Ajeet. Machine Drawing, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2007.

### **Diaphragm Springs**



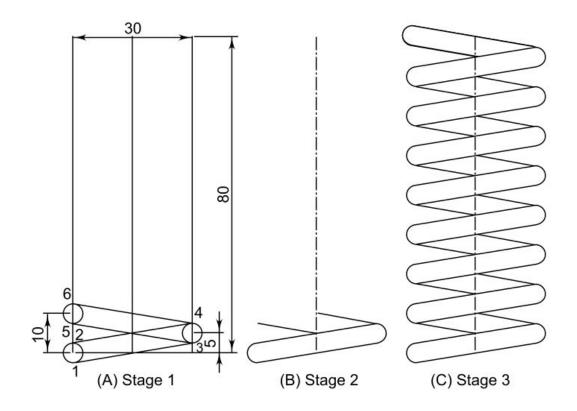


Singh, Ajeet. Machine Drawing, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2007.

## **Springs**



Draw a helical coil compression spring of 8 turns for a wire diameter of 5 mm and coil diameter 30 mm. Gap between the coils is 5 mm.



Singh, Ajeet. Machine Drawing, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2007.

## **Bearing**



### A. According to load bearing media

- Hydrodynamic Working fluid (generally oil) is supplied at atmospheric pressure.
- Hydrostatic Working fluid oil or air is supplied at high pressure.
- Rolling Rolling elements like balls/rollers/needles are provided. (Anti-friction bearings).

### B. According to type of load

- Radial Axis of load is radial (90° to axis).
- Axial Axis of load is along the shaft axis.
- Radial and axial Load is radial and also along shaft axis.

### C. According to material used for bearing

- Cast iron
- Aluminum
- Brass or Bronze
- Teflon/Nylon
- Babbit (Tin and lead base alloys)

### D. According to relative movement between bearing and shaft

- Rotating Majority of the shafts rotate in the bearings.
- Oscillating Shaft oscillates in the bearing like small end of connecting rod of an engine.
- Sliding Movement is linear along an axis, e.g. carriage of type writer, CNC M/C slides.

Singh, Ajeet. Machine Drawing, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2007.

## **Hydrodynamic Bearing**



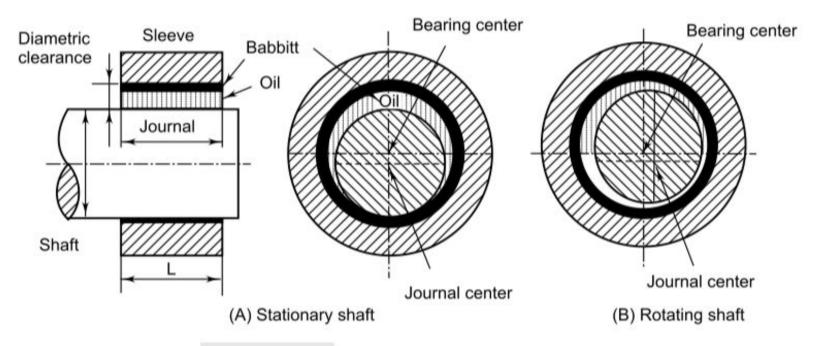
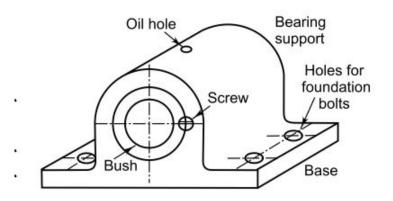


Fig. 25.1 Hydrodynamic Bearing

Singh, Ajeet. Machine Drawing, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2007.

### **Bearing Support**





**Fig. 25.3** Isometric View of a Simple Bearing Support

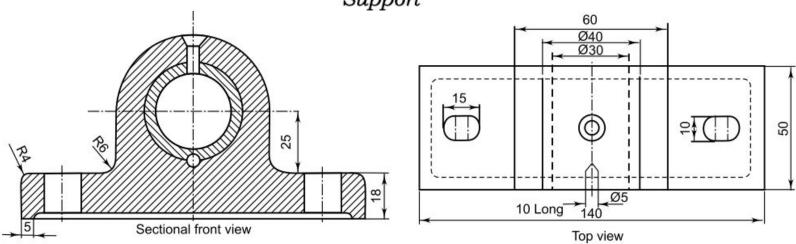


Fig. 25.4 Sectional View of a Simple Bearing Support

Singh, Ajeet. Machine Drawing, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2007.





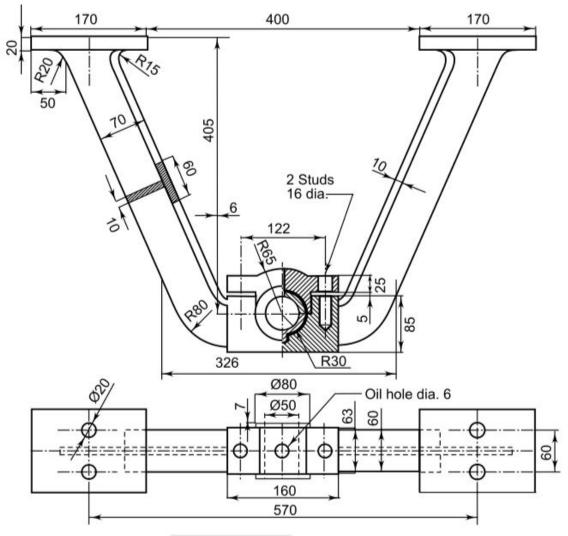


Fig. 25.10 U Hanger

Singh, Ajeet. Machine Drawing, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2007.





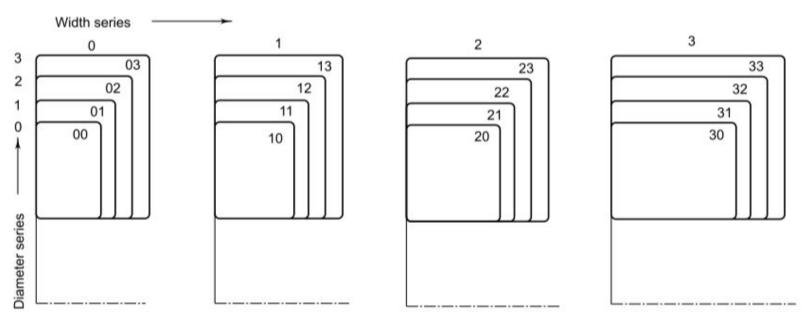


Fig. 25.15 Specifications of Rolling Bearings

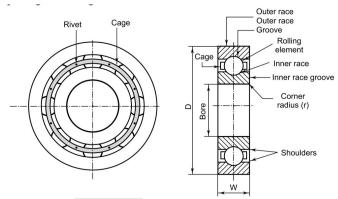


Fig. 25.12 A Rolling Ball Bearing

Singh, Ajeet. Machine Drawing, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2007.





Table 25.1 Ball bearing dimensions in mm of series 02

Bore	Outside diameter	Width	Shoulder diameter	1 Shoulder diameter 2	Fillet radius
10	30	9	12.5	27	0.6
12	32	10	14.5	28	0.6
15	35	11	17.5	31	0.6
17	40	12	19.5	34	0.6
20	47	14	24	41	0.6
25	52	15	30	47	0.6
30	62	16	35	55	1.0
35	72	17	41		Outer rac
40	80	18	46	Rivet Cage	Outer rac Groove
45	85	19	52		Roll
50	90	20	56		Cage
55	100	21	63		Inner
60	110	22	70		Coradi
65	120	23	74		o e radi
70	124	24	79		<u> </u>
75	130	24	86		Sh
80	140	26	93		<u>* ////</u>
85	150	28	99	<b>T. A.</b> 10 17 1	W N
90	160	30	104	<b>Fig. 25.12</b> A Rol	ling Ball Bearing
95	170	32	110	156	2.0

Singh, Ajeet. Machine Drawing, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2007.

### **Ball Bearing**



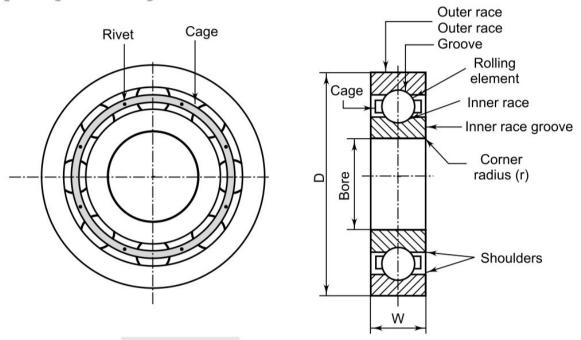


Fig. 25.12 A Rolling Ball Bearing

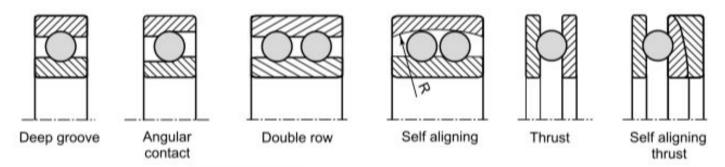
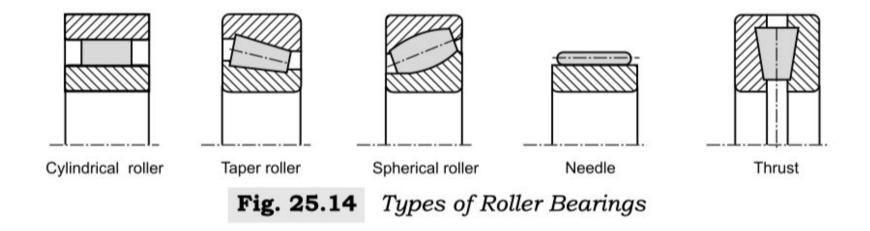


Fig. 25.13 Types of Ball Bearings
Singh, Ajeet. Machine Drawing, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2007.

## **Roller Bearing**





Singh, Ajeet. Machine Drawing, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2007.

### MOUNTING



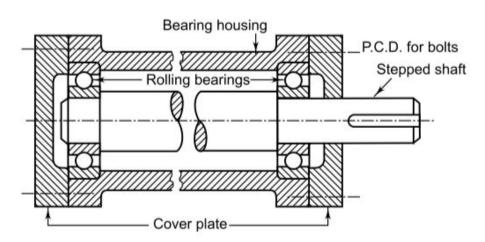


Fig. 25.16 Mounting of Ball Bearings in a Housing

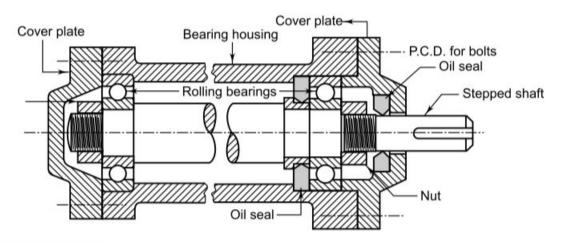


Fig. 25.18 Mounting of Ball Bearings in a Housing with Seals

Singh, Ajeet. Machine Drawing, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2007.



## Thank you!!!