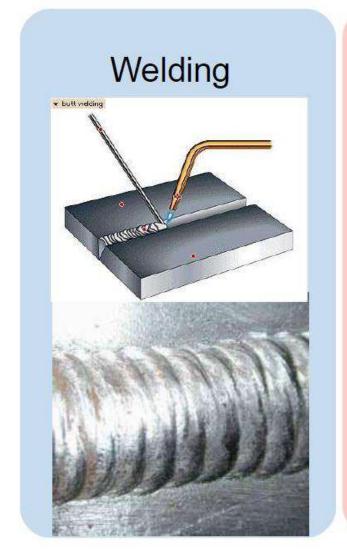
TOPICS

- Introduction
- Thread terminology
- Thread drawing and dimensioning
- Threaded fastener

FASTENING TYPE

1. Permanent







FASTENING TYPE

2. Temporary

1. Threaded fastener

- bolts
- studs
- screws



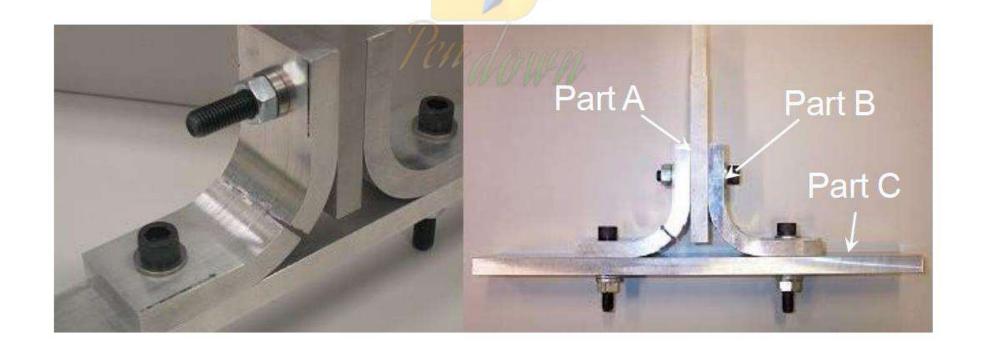
2. Non-threaded fastener

- keys
- pin



THREAD APPLICATION

- 1. To hold parts together.
- To move part(s) relative to others



THREAD APPLICATION

- To hold parts together.
- 2. To move part(s) relative to others.



Wood working vise

Palm fruit pressing machine

External (male) thread

Internal (female) thread A thread cut on the **outside** of a cylindrical body.

A thread cut on the *inside* of a cylindrical body.

External thread-



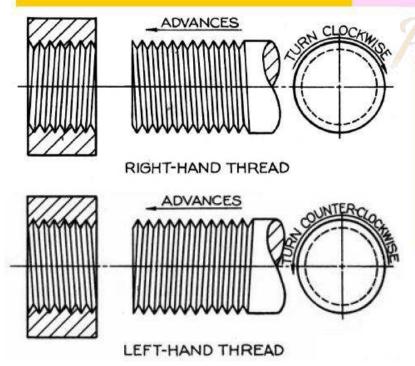
Internal thread

Right-hand thread

Left-hand thread

Thread that will **assemble** when turned **clockwise**.

Thread that will **assemble** when turned **counter-clockwise**.





Turnbuckle use RH and LH thread at each end to double displacement.

Crest

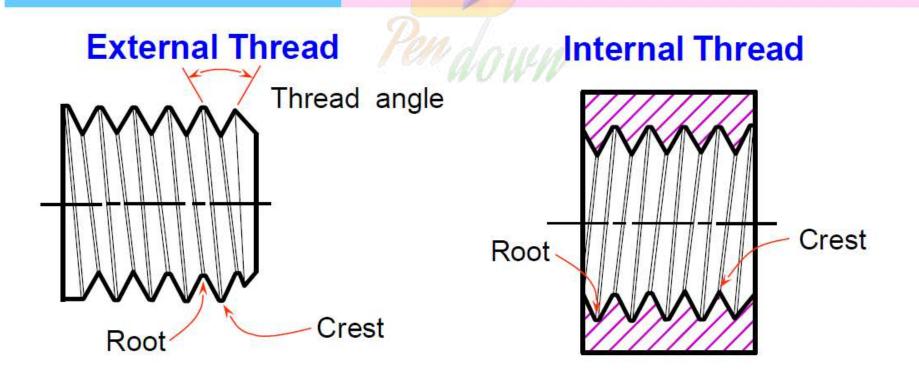
The **peak edge** of a thread.

Root

The **bottom** of the thread cut into a cylindrical body.

Thread angle

The angle between threads faces.



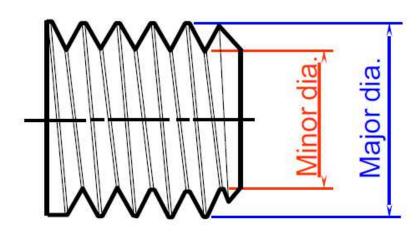
Major diameter

Minor diameter

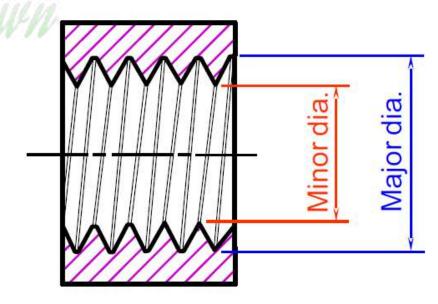
The *largest diameter* on an internal or external thread.

The *smallest diameter* on an internal or external thread.

External Thread



Internal Thread



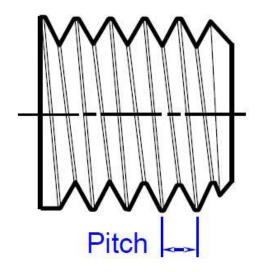
Pitch

Lead

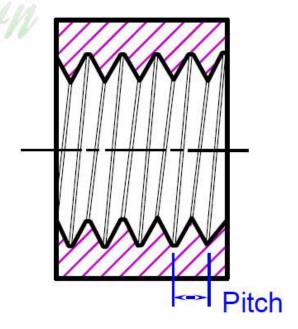
The distance between crests of threads.

The distance a screw will advance when turned 360°.

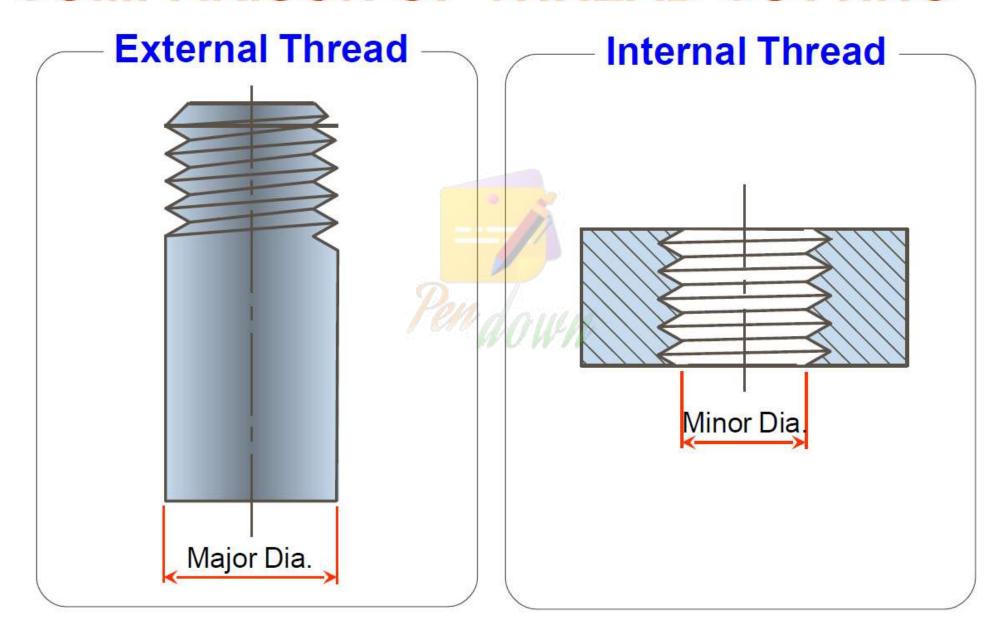
External Thread



Internal Thread



COMPARISON OF THREAD CUTTING



THREAD REPRESENTATION

- 1. Detailed representation
- 2. Schematic representation
- 3. Simplified representation

Important Note:

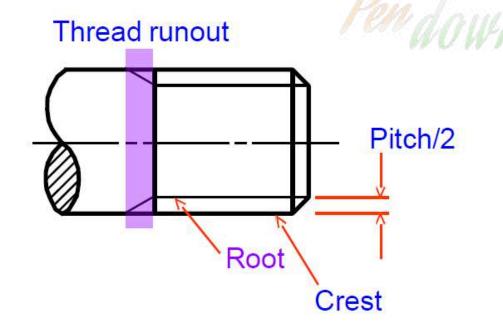
Simplified representation is used in the practical class

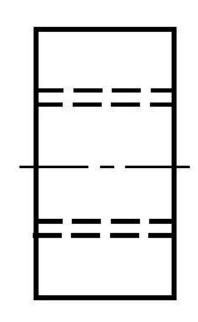
SIMPLIFIED REPRESENTATION

Use thick continuous lines for representing crest and thin continuous lines for representing root of the thread, respectively.

External thread

Internal thread

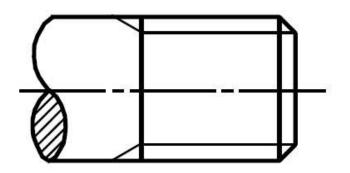




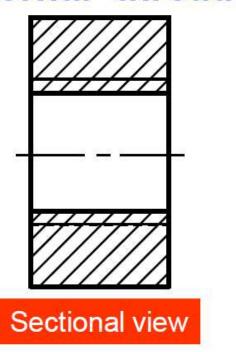
SIMPLIFIED REPRESENTATION

Use thick continuous lines for representing crest and thin continuous lines for representing root of the thread, respectively.

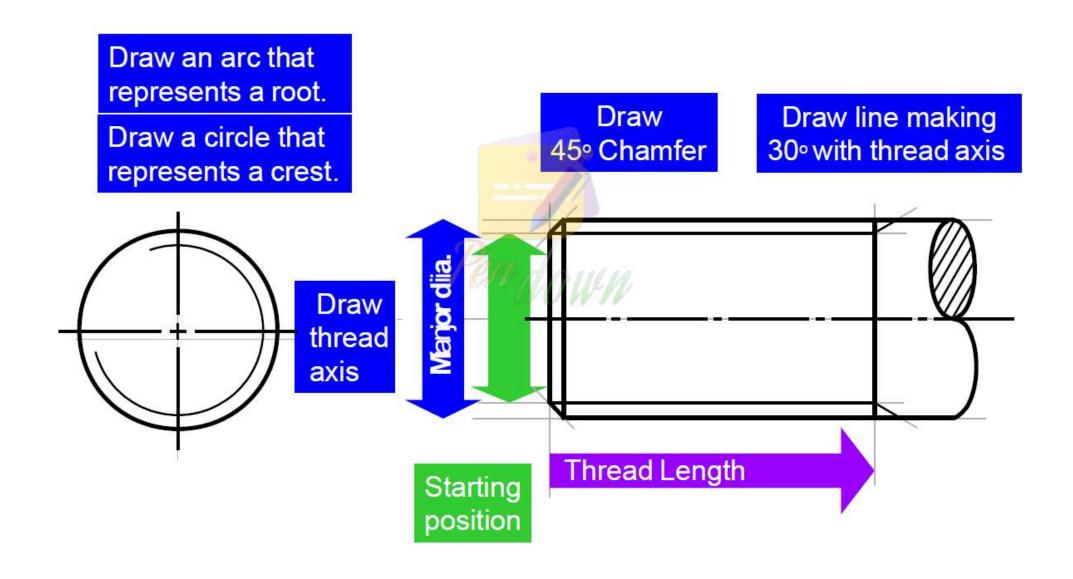
External thread



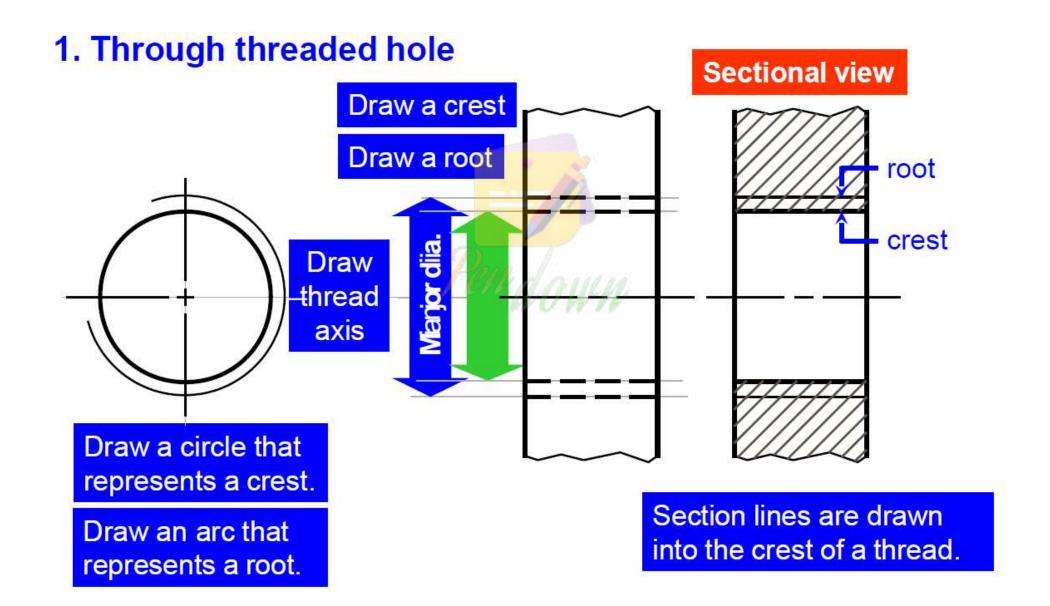
Internal thread



DRAWING STEPS OF EXTERNAL THREAD

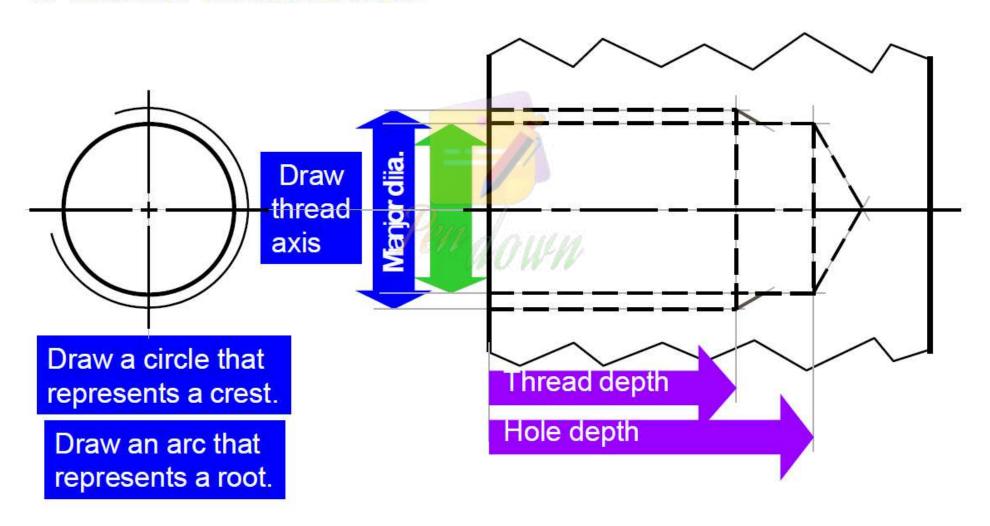


DRAWING STEPS OF THREADED HOLE



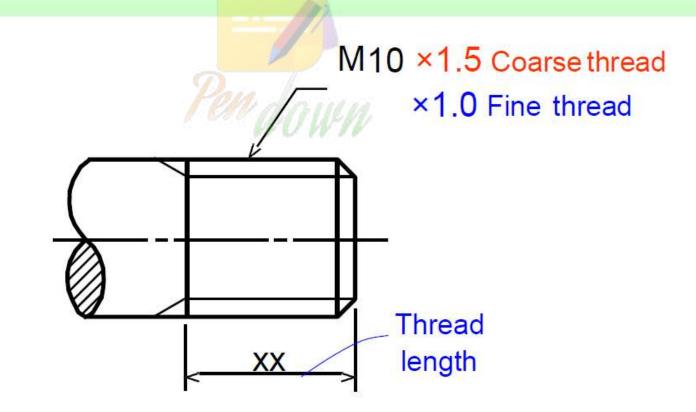
DRAWING STEPS OF THREADED HOLE

2. Blinded threaded hole



DIMENSIONING EXTERNAL THREAD

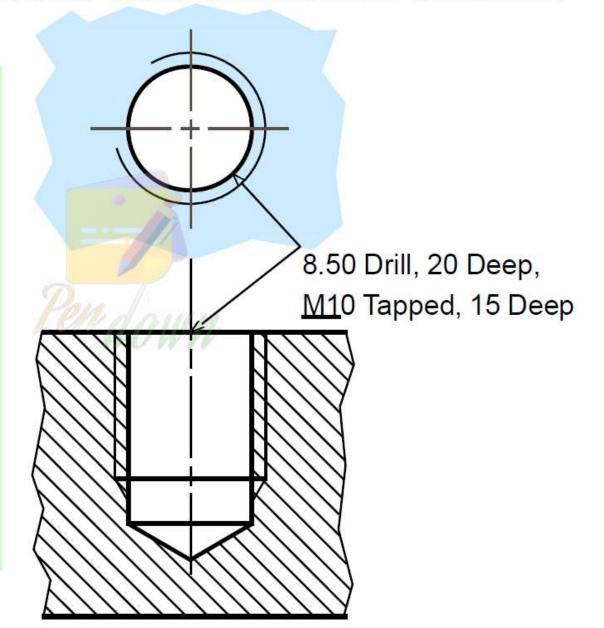
- Use *local note* to specify:- *thread form*, *nominal size*, *pitch* (if it is a fine thread)
- Use typical method to specify: thread length.



DIMENSIONING THREADED HOLE

Use *local note* to specify

- 1. Tap drill size
- 2. Drill depth
- 3. Thread form
- 4. Nominal size
- 5. Pitch
- 6. Thread depth



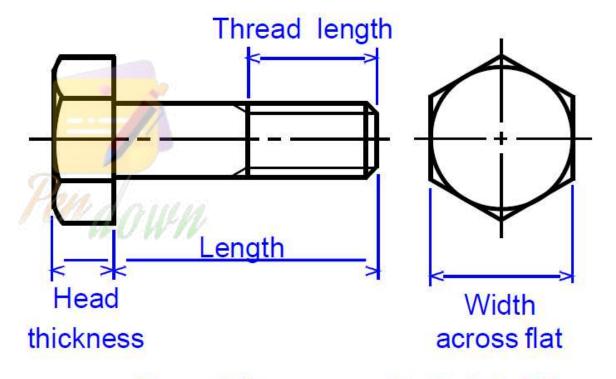
BOLT: Terminology

Bolt is a threaded cylinder with a head.



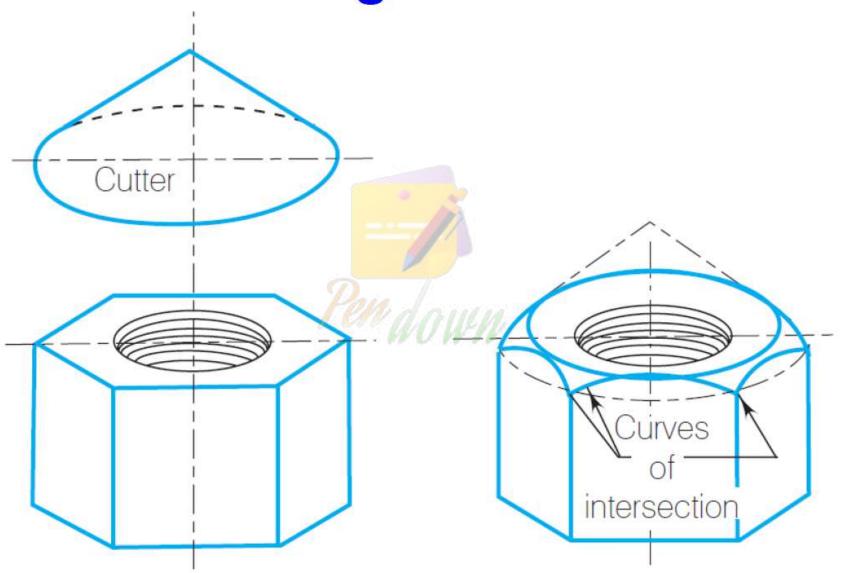
Hexagonal head bolt and nut



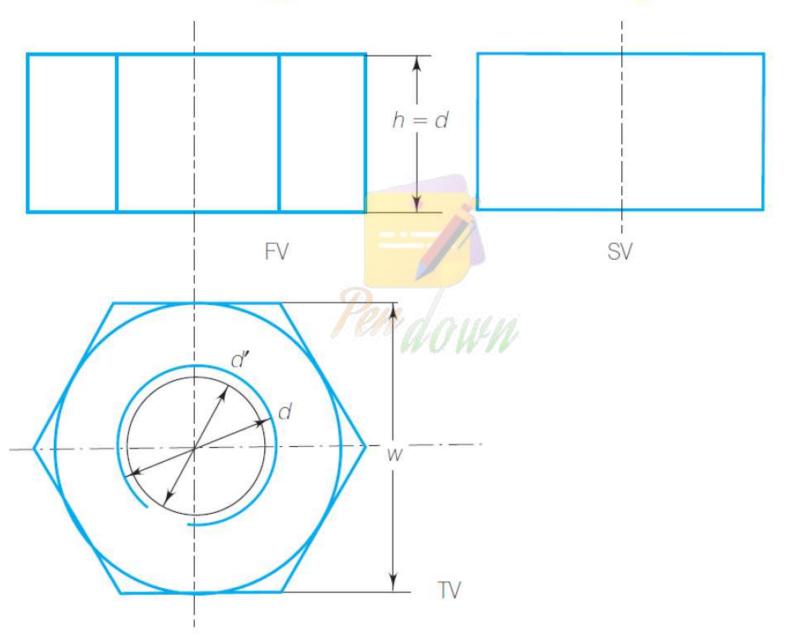


Front View Left side View First angle projection

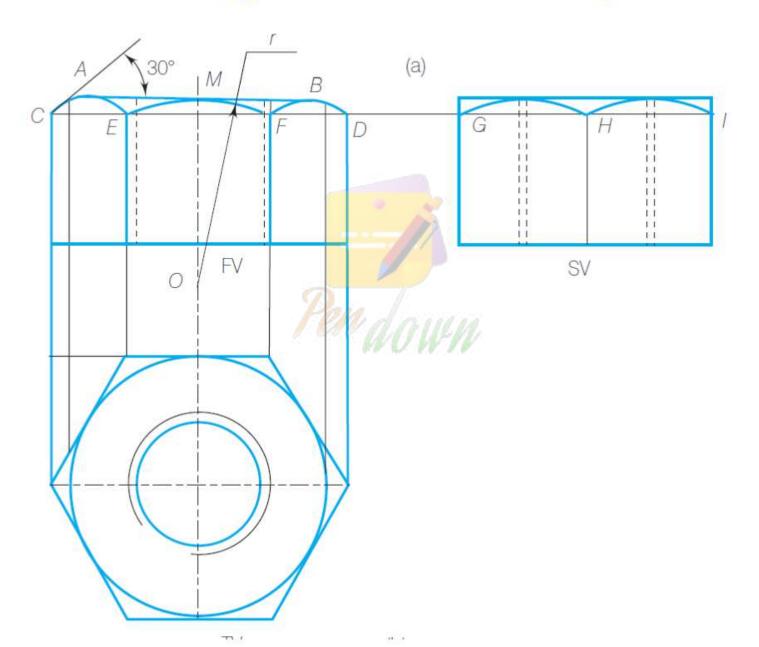
Hexagonal nut



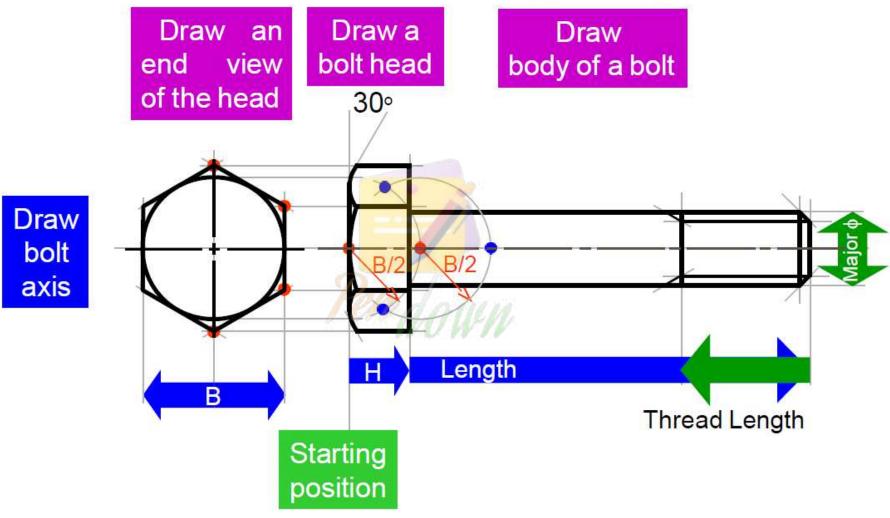
Hexagonal nut- Step 1



Hexagonal nut- Step 2



BOLT: Drawing steps



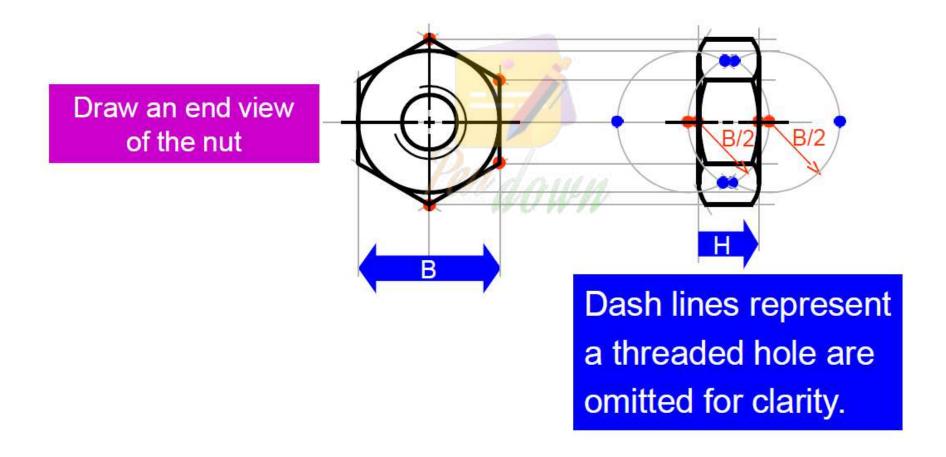
Right side View

Front View

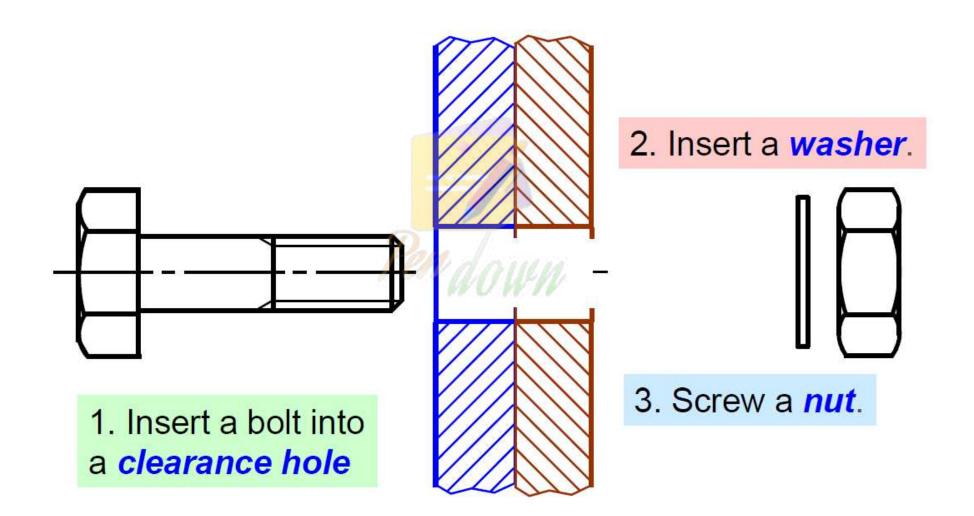
Third angle projection

NUT: Drawing steps

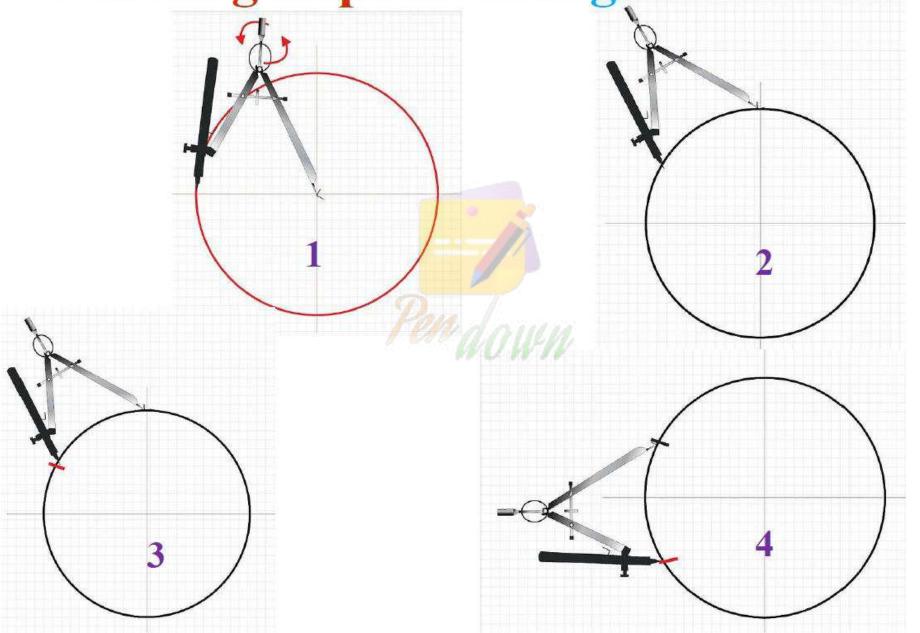
Dimensions of the nut are given in Table 9.14.



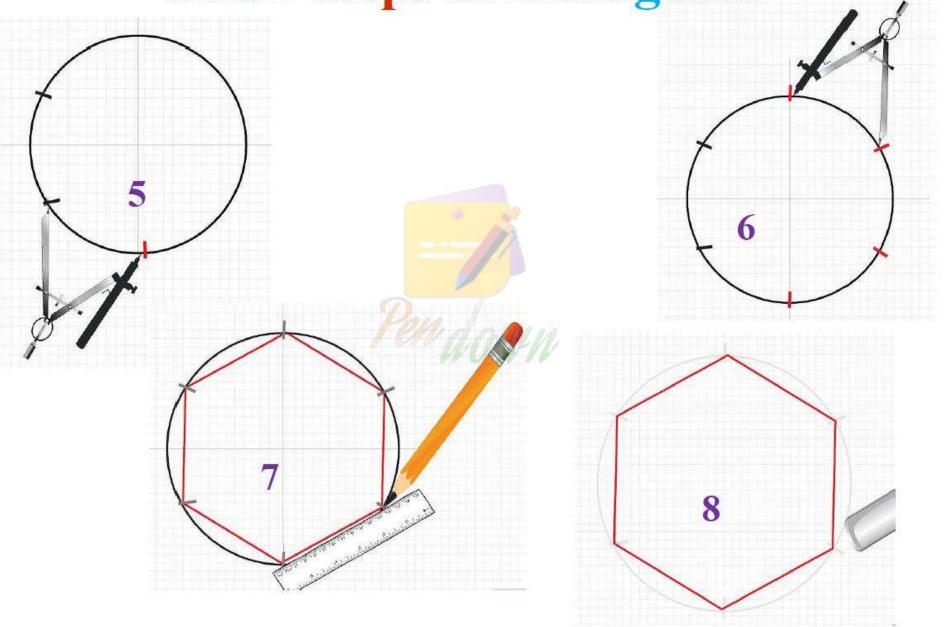
BOLT: Application



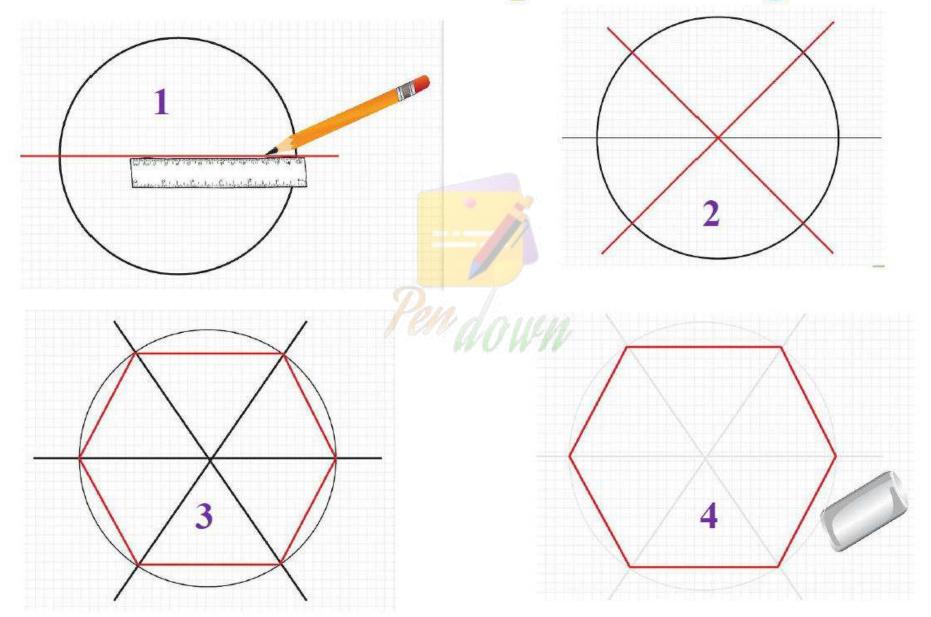
Drawing steps of Hexagonal of K. J.



Draw steps of Hexagonal



Other method -Steps of Hexagonal



DIMENSIONING THREADED HOLE

Use *local note* to specify

- 1. Tap drill size
- 2. Drill depth
- 3. Thread form
- 4. Nominal size
- 5. Pitch
- 6. Thread depth

