	Fage No.
	Dete
_	
	Name: Shreerang Mhatre
	class: Mechanics Practical
	ROLL DO: 111056
	Division: 11
	Batch: k3
	is part of an employ contains to the
	submitted to : Arunabh Pandey Sir
	The state of the s
	The state of the s
-	Every part to part of the part of the second
	Experiment No-2
	was a mily a padroni and an abatimon and
200	lax noitonar forman adt at other touton
	Determination of coefficient of
	friction between flat Beit & Pulley
0 4	an agait com at reach and indite our affile
	i santino ad to southern
2011	and to trabipanabaic in anitain to any at a
	or apport inchange the ind garlages
	mouse and privary starts what and pates a
	of the specific and a place of the second and the s
1	
1007	is loss than that of himiting faction and is
00	a constant take with period forcenting val
	salled econociont of dynamic hickor.

* Questions

(31) State the laws of Friction?

Ans > The laws of friction are-

O The force of friction always acts in a direction opposite to that in which body tends to more.

@ Till the limiting value is reached, the magnitude of friction is exactly equal to the force which trends to move the body.

(3) The magnitude of the limiting friction becaus a constant ratio to the normal reaction between the two surfaces of contact and this ratio is called coefficient of friction.

1) The force of friction depends upon the voughness /smoothness of the surfaces:

(5) The force of friction is independent of the area of contact between the two surfaces.

6 After the body starts moving, the dynamic friction comes into play, the magnitude of which is loss than that of limiting friction and it beaks a constant ratio with normal force. This vatio is called coefficient of dynamic friction.

Page f	10.	
Date		

or and dynamic friction?

at rest (no relative motion between bodies in contact) and is dependent on the magnitude of force being applied for sliding to let in It linearly increases to maximum value right before sliding cocurs and thus is a self-adjusting opposing force that restricts the movement of an object.

between the bodies that are in relative motion with seespect to each other. It is independent of the magnitude of force on velocities of the sliding object and remains constant over the cause of motion.

03) Define the coefficient of the faction, and angle of friction.

Ans) coefficient of friction—

coefficient of friction is defined as the ratio of the force required to move tow sliding sorfaces over eachother, and the force holding them together.

Angle of friction
Angle made by the resultant of normal reaction and limiting friction with the normal reaction is called angle of friction.

	Paga No. Date
04)	what do you mean by the angle of lap?
Ans	The angle of lap is defined as the angle subtented by the portion of the belt which is in contact at the pulley surface of the pulley. It is denoted by (B'.
5 YOY 0	nizono politetibo-lipo pera di fon associ
(35)	what is the relationship between tight tension and slack tension for a flat belt passing over a stationary pulley?
Ans-	mathematical expression for the relationship
Me	between light and slack side is given by: -
	course of realien
Olone	tight side - ours
Spre	mo mortan stack gidenia in an in an india (62
	where angle Bis is known as Angle of lap
	and wis termed as coefficient of Richon
	and eis constant
	Total of the force required to move total
210	ingo together.
	- अपना कार्या के के कार्या कार्या के कार्या
	the trades and the resultent of
1,01	man and the moltang melion with time more
	reaction is called angle of hidian