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|-----|------|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q.5 | i. | What is FMS? How it overcomes the limitations of conventional manufacturing? Explain it. | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| | ii. | What is the transfer device? Explain the automated handling systems. | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| OR | iii. | Write the objectives, types and applications of automated storage and retrieval system. | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Q.6 | | Attempt any two: | | | | | |
| | i. | Write the difference between inspection and testing in Automated systems. | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| | ii. | Explain with neat sketch the construction and working of Coordinate measuring machine. | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| | iii. | Write a short note on 'Contact and Non-Contact Inspection Techniques'. | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 |

Total No. of Questions: 6

Total No. of Printed Pages:4

Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Engineering
End Sem Examination Dec 2024
ME3EL04 Manufacturing Automation

Programme: B.Tech.

Branch/Specialisation: ME

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d. Assume suitable data if necessary. Notations and symbols have their usual meaning.

| | | Marks | BL | CO | PO | PSO |
|-----|------|--|----|----|----|-----|
| Q.1 | i. | Which one of following is not the correct reason of automation? | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | (a) | Demand of high quality product | | | | |
| | (b) | High labour cost | | | | |
| | (c) | To produce more complex shapes | | | | |
| | (d) | Poor infrastructure of workshops | | | | |
| | ii. | What are the main components of a manufacturing automation system? | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | (a) | PLC, HMI and a control system | | | | |
| | (b) | Sensors, actuators and a control system | | | | |
| | (c) | Robots, conveyors and a control system | | | | |
| | (d) | All of these | | | | |
| | iii. | In which type of production system the unit cost of production is low? | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | (a) | Combined production | | | | |
| | (b) | Continuous production | | | | |
| | (c) | Intermittent production | | | | |
| | (d) | Custom production | | | | |
| | iv. | A system that uses a minimal amount of resources to produce a high volume, high quality goods with some variety is known as- | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | (a) | Lean production system | | | | |
| | (b) | Mass production system | | | | |
| | (c) | Continuous production system | | | | |
| | (d) | Repetitive production system | | | | |

[3]

- v. Which of the following is not a common input device in a control system? **1** 1 3 1 1
 (a) Speakers (b) Actuators
 (c) Sensors (d) Timers
- vi. What type of control system uses a set of pre-programmed instructions to control a process? **1** 1 3 1 1
 (a) Sequential control
 (b) Proportional control
 (c) Integral control
 (d) Programmable logic control
- vii. Which is NOT a reported benefit of FMS? **1** 1 4 1 1
 (a) Lead time and throughput time reduction
 (b) Increased quality
 (c) Increased utilization
 (d) More flexible than the manufacturing systems they replace
- viii. AGVs can be used as- **1** 1 4 1 1
 (a) Pallets
 (b) Load & unload stations
 (c) Work piece transport equipment
 (d) Workstations
- ix. Which of the following is not true about automatic inspection machine? **1** 1 5 1 1
 (a) Human intervention is required to judge the quality
 (b) Consists of a logic system
 (c) Self diagnostic system is present
 (d) Microprocessors are present
- x. CMM stands for - **1** 1 5 1 1
 (a) Coordinate measuring machines
 (b) Concrete measuring machines
 (c) Classical measuring methods
 (d) Coordinate measuring methods
- Q.2 i. Define automation. Explain the levels of automation **2** 1 1 1 1
 ii. What are the types of automation? Explain it. **3** 2 1 1 1

[4]

- iii. What are the reasons of automation? Also write the advantages and limitations of automation. **5** 2 1 1 1
- OR iv. Write the automation principles and strategies in detail. **5** 2 1 1 1
- Q.3 i. What are the different types of production system in automation? **3** 1 2 1 1
 ii. Three products are to be processed through a certain type of work center. Pertinent data are given in the following table- **7** 3 2 1 1
- | Product (unit/h) | Weekly demand | Production rate (unit/h) |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 600 | 10 |
| 2 | 1000 | 20 |
| 3 | 2200 | 40 |
- Determine the number of work centers required to satisfy this demand, given that the plant works 10 shifts per week and there are 6.5 h available for production on each work center for each shift. Assume suitable data if required.
- OR iii. A production machine is operated 65 h/week at full capacity. Its production rate is 20 units/h. During a certain week, the machine produced 1000 good parts and was idle the remaining time. **7** 3 2 1 1
 (a) Determine the production capacity of the machine
 (b) What was the utilization of the machine during the week under consideration?
- Q.4 i. Attempt any two:
 What is programmable logic controller (PLC)? Explain the components of PLC. **5** 2 3 1 1
 ii. Explain the basic concepts of control system. Also differentiate between open loop and closed loop control system. **5** 2 3 1 1
 iii. What do you understand by the term “Automation in continuous and discrete product industries”? Explain it. **5** 2 3 1 1

Marking Scheme
ME3EL04 (T) Manufacturing Automation (T)

- Q.1
- i) (d) Poor infrastructure of workshops **1**
 - ii) (d) All of these **1**
 - iii) (b) Continuous production **1**
 - iv) (a) Lean production system **1**
 - v) (a) Speakers **1**
 - vi) (d) Programmable logic control **1**
 - vii) (d) More flexible than the manufacturing systems they replace **1**
 - viii) (c) Work piece transport equipment **1**
 - ix) (a) Human intervention is required to judge the quality **1**
 - x) (a) Coordinate measuring machines **1**

- Q.2
- i. Definition – 1M **2**
levels -1M
 - ii. What are the types of automation? Explain it. 1mark for each
*3=3 M **3**
 - iii. reasons -2M **5**
advantages -1.5M
limitations -1.5M
- OR
- iv. principles -2.5M **5**
strategies -2.5M

- Q.3
- i. types of production system -2M **3**
Diagram-1M
 - ii. Three products are to be processed through a certain type of
work center. Pertinent data are given in the following table- **7**

| Product (unit/h) | Weekly demand | Production rate (unit/h) |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 600 | 10 |
| 2 | 1000 | 20 |
| 3 | 2200 | 40 |

Determine the number of work centers required to satisfy this demand, given that the plant works 10 shifts per week and there are 6.5 h available for production on each work center for each shift. Assume suitable data if required.

$$W = \frac{165}{65} = 2.54 \text{ work centers}$$

- OR
- iii. A production machine is operated 65 h/week at full capacity. Its
production rate is 20 units/h. During a certain week, the machine
produced 1000 good parts and was idle the remaining time. **7**
(a) Determine the production capacity of the machine 3.5 Marks
1300 units/week
$$U = \frac{1000}{1300} = 0.7692 = 76.92\%$$

(b) What was the utilization of the machine during the week
under consideration? **3.5 Marks**

$$H = \frac{1000}{20} = 50 \text{ h}$$

- Q.4
- Attempt any two:
 - i. Description (PLC) - 2M **5**
Components of PLC - 3M
 - ii. basic concepts of control system -2.5M **5**
Differentiate between open loop and closed loop control system.
-2.5M
 - iii. Automation in continuous -2.5 M **5**
Automation in discrete product industries -2.5M

- Q.5
- i. FMS -2M **4**

How it overcomes the limitations of conventional manufacturing
-2M
 - ii. Transfer device -2M **6**
automated handling systems -4M
- OR
- iii. Objectives- 2M **6**
Types -2M
Applications -2M

- Q.6
- Attempt any two:

[2]

- i. difference between inspection and testing in Automated systems. **5**
1Mark each (1*5=5)
- ii. Construction-2.5M **5**
Working -2.5M
- iii. Write a short note on 'Contact and Non-Contact Inspection Techniques'. 2.5 Mark each (2*2.5=5) **5**

[3]
