



# Machine Drawing

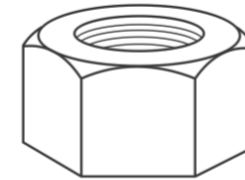
Class 2 : Machine Parts



# 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 =  $D$

Thickness of nut,  $T$  =  $D$

Width of nut across flat surfaces,  $W = 1.5D + 3 \text{ mm}$

Radius of chamfer,  $R = 1.5D$

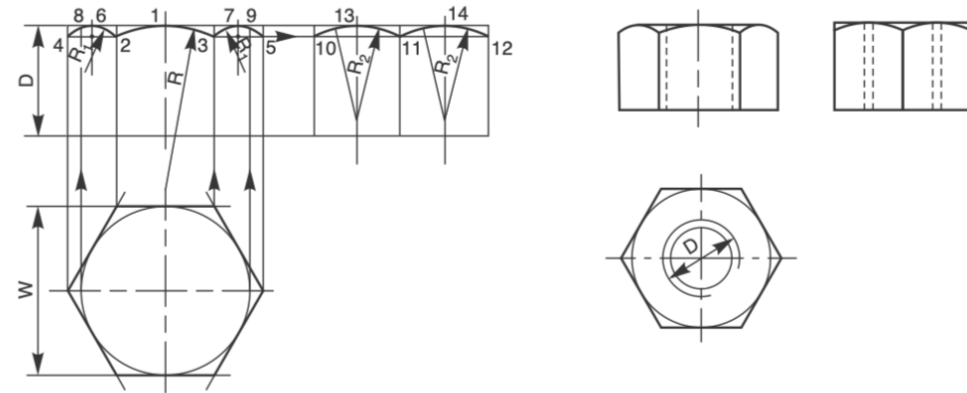


Fig. 5.12 Method of drawing views of a hexagonal nut (Method I)

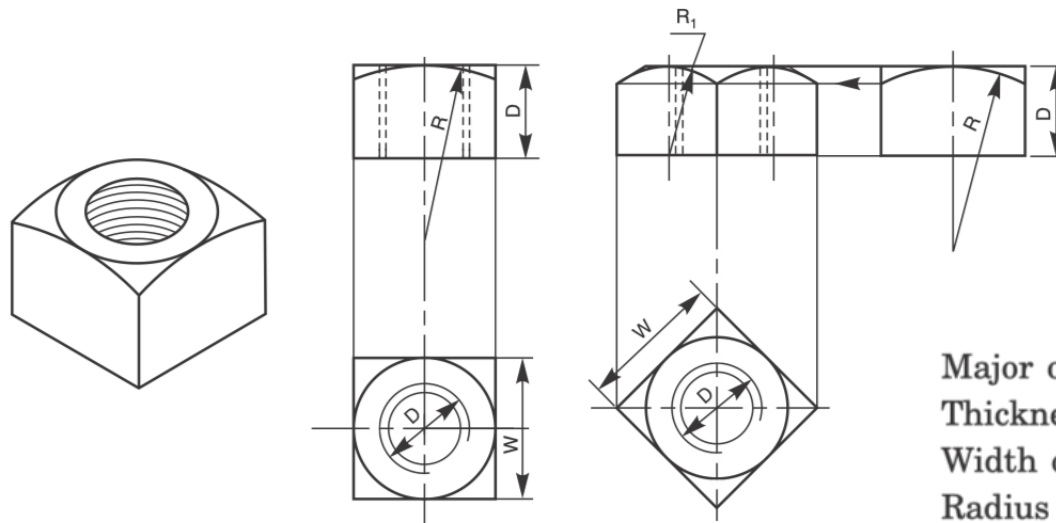


Fig.5.14 Method of drawing the views of a square nut

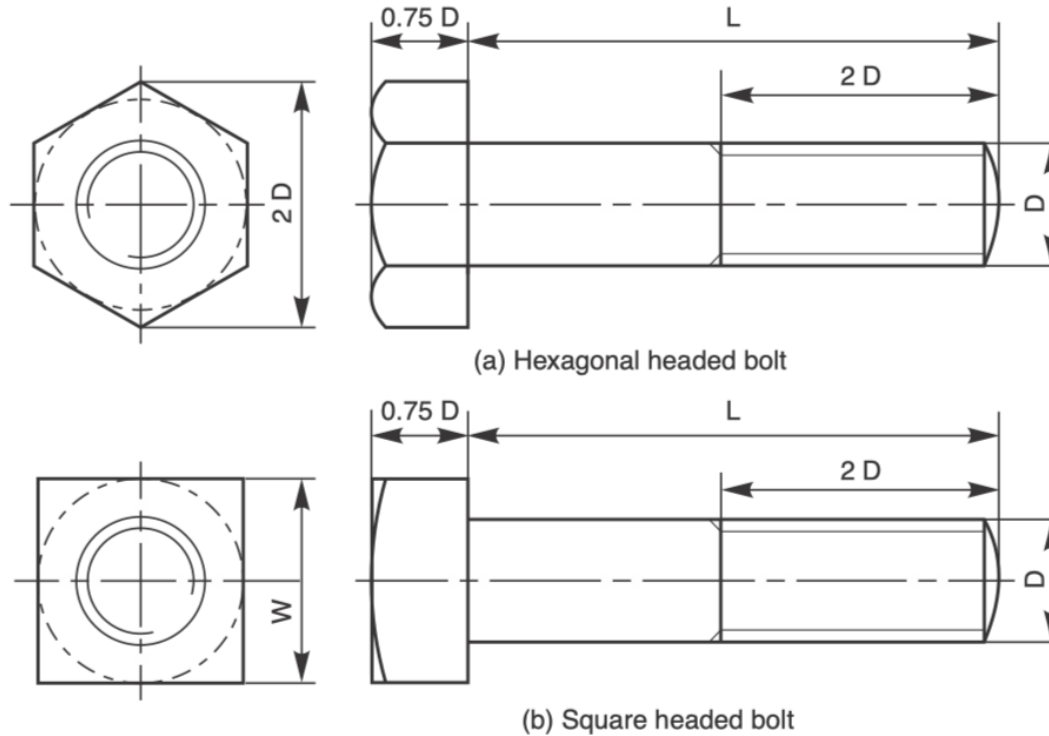
Major or nominal diameter of bolt =  $D$

Thickness of nut,  $T$  =  $D$

Width of the nut across flats,  $W = 1.5 D + 3 \text{ mm}$

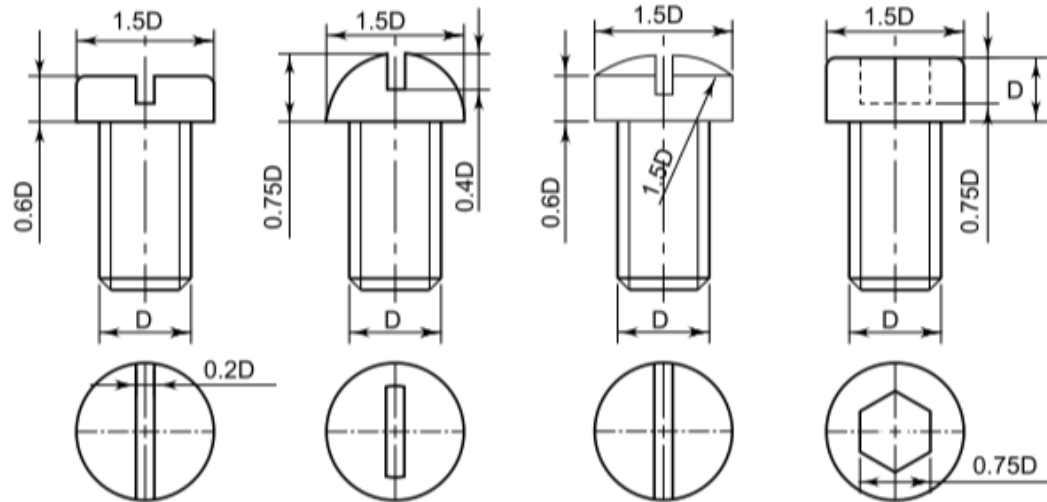
Radius of chamfer arc,  $R = 2 D$

# Hexagonal and Square Headed Bolt



**Fig. 5.15**

# Screw Heads

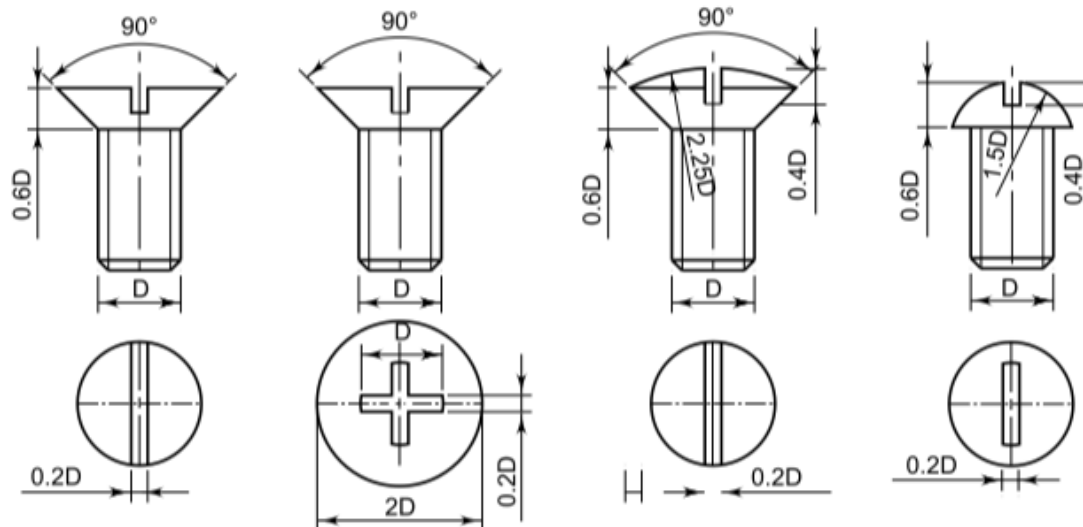


Pan head

Round head

Fillister head

Allen head



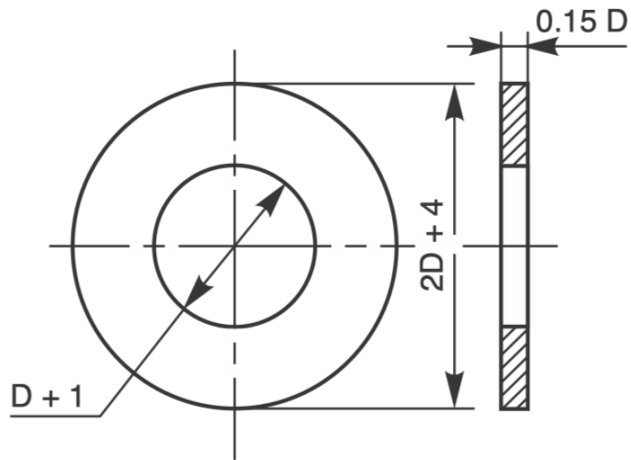
Countersunk head

Recessed head

Round counter-sunk head

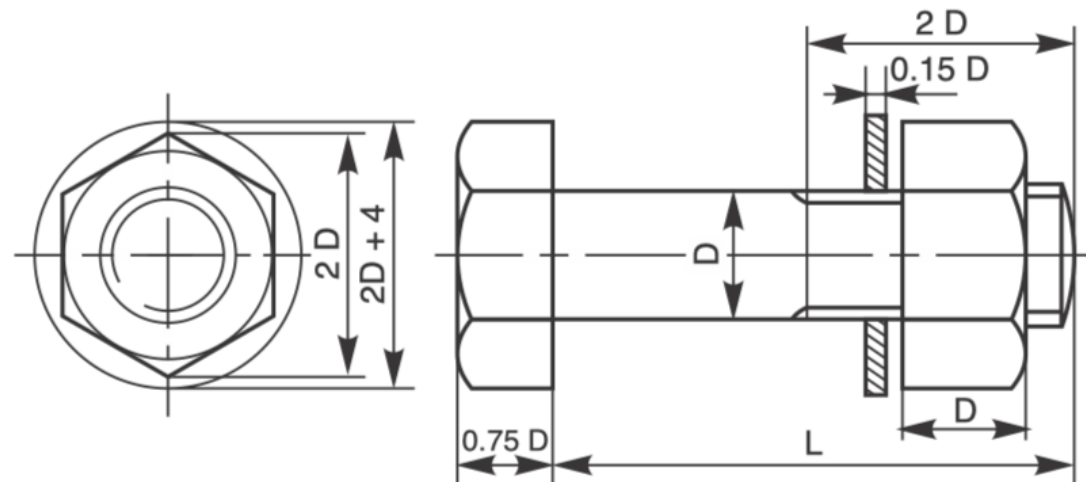
Snap head

# 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



# Springs

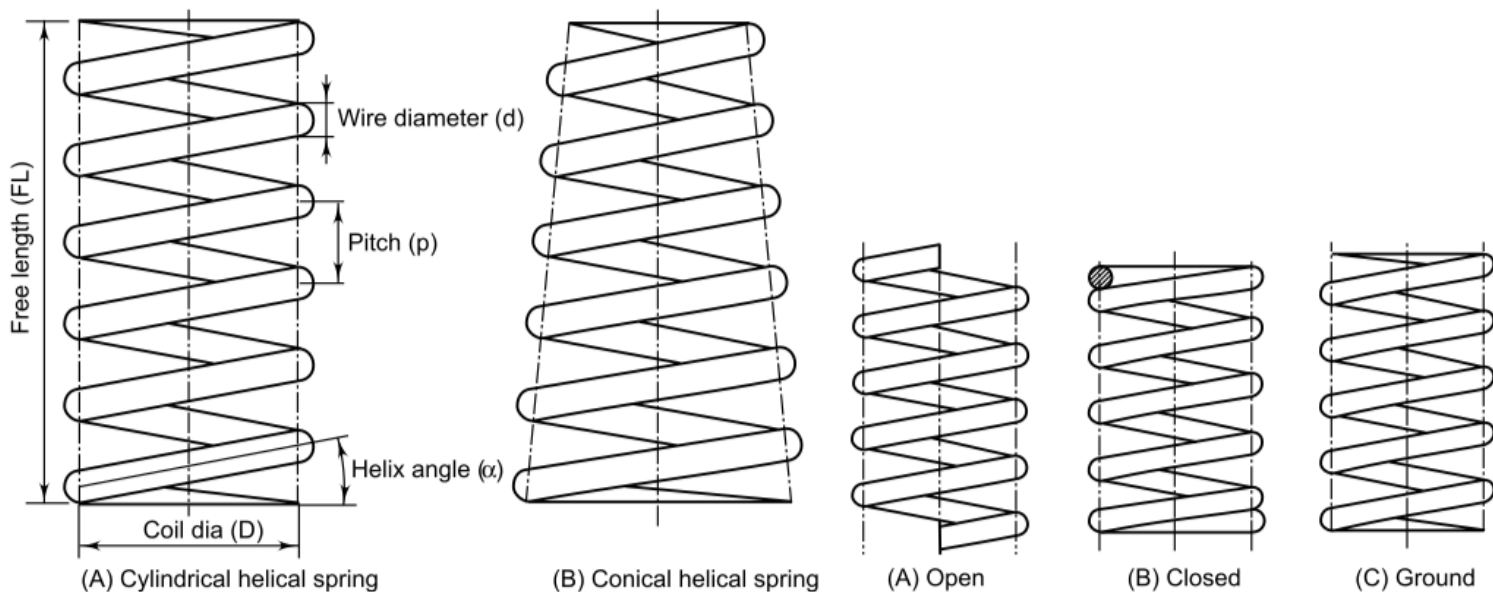
## A According to Deflection due to Load

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.

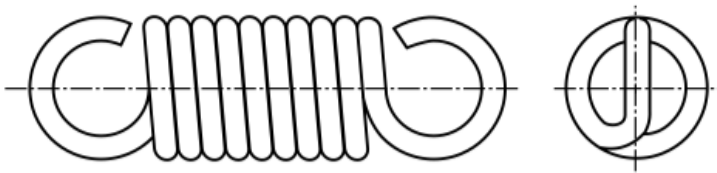
## B According to Geometrical Shape

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).

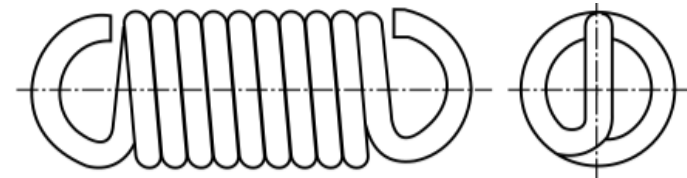
## Helical Compression Springs



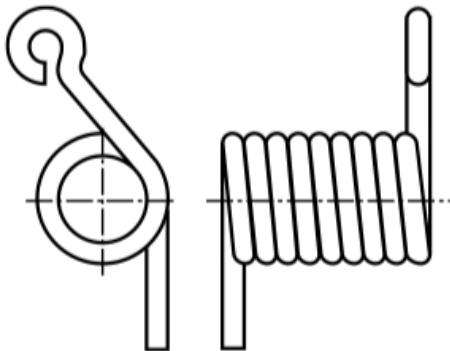
# Springs



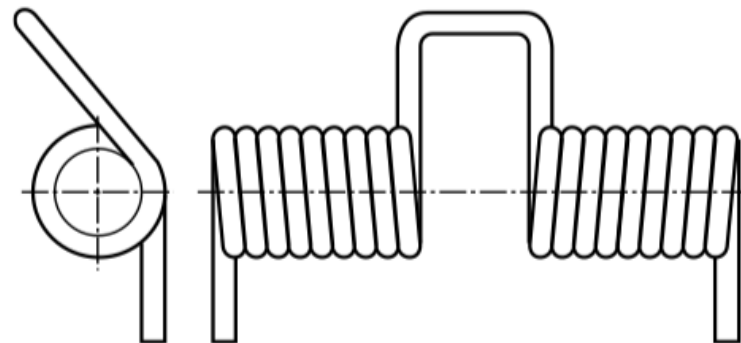
**Fig. 23.3** *A Tension Spring (Full Loop End)*



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



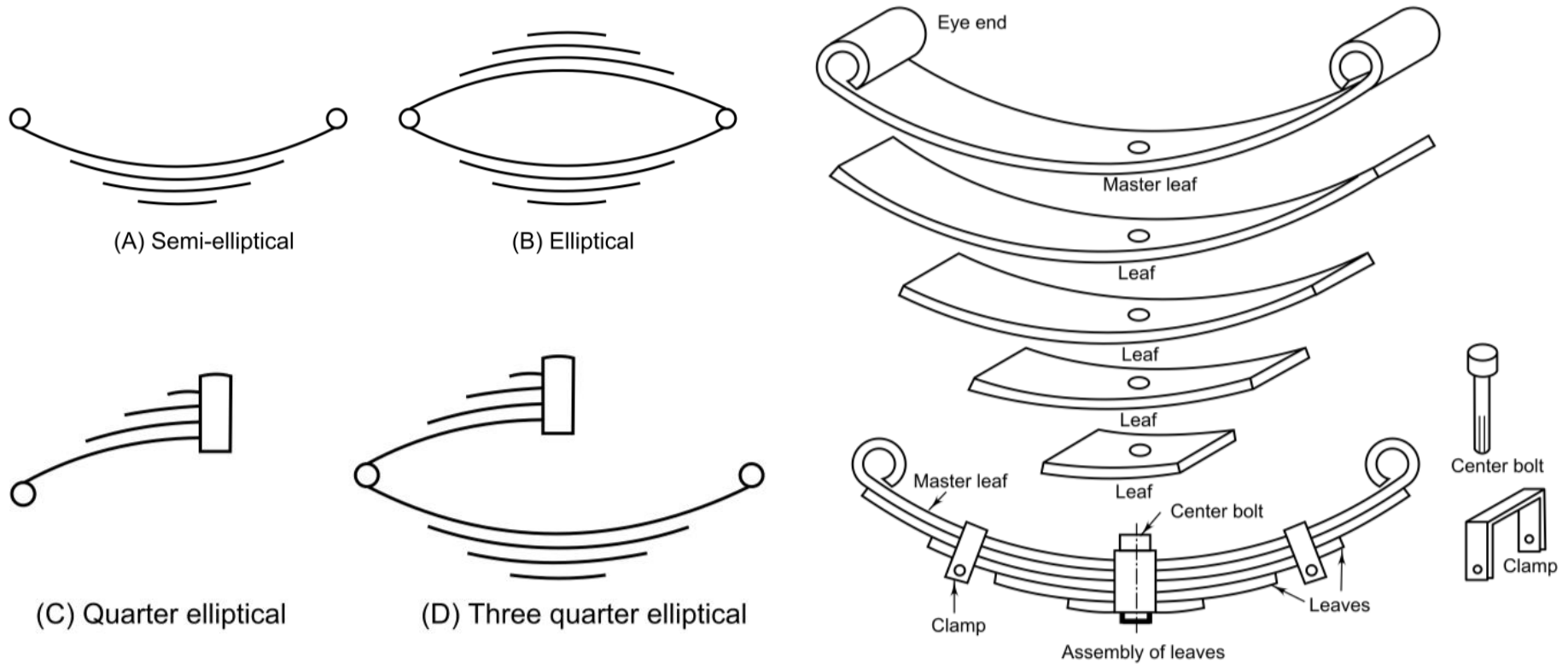
**Fig. 23.5** *A Torsion Spring*



**Fig. 23.6** *A Dual Torsion Spring*

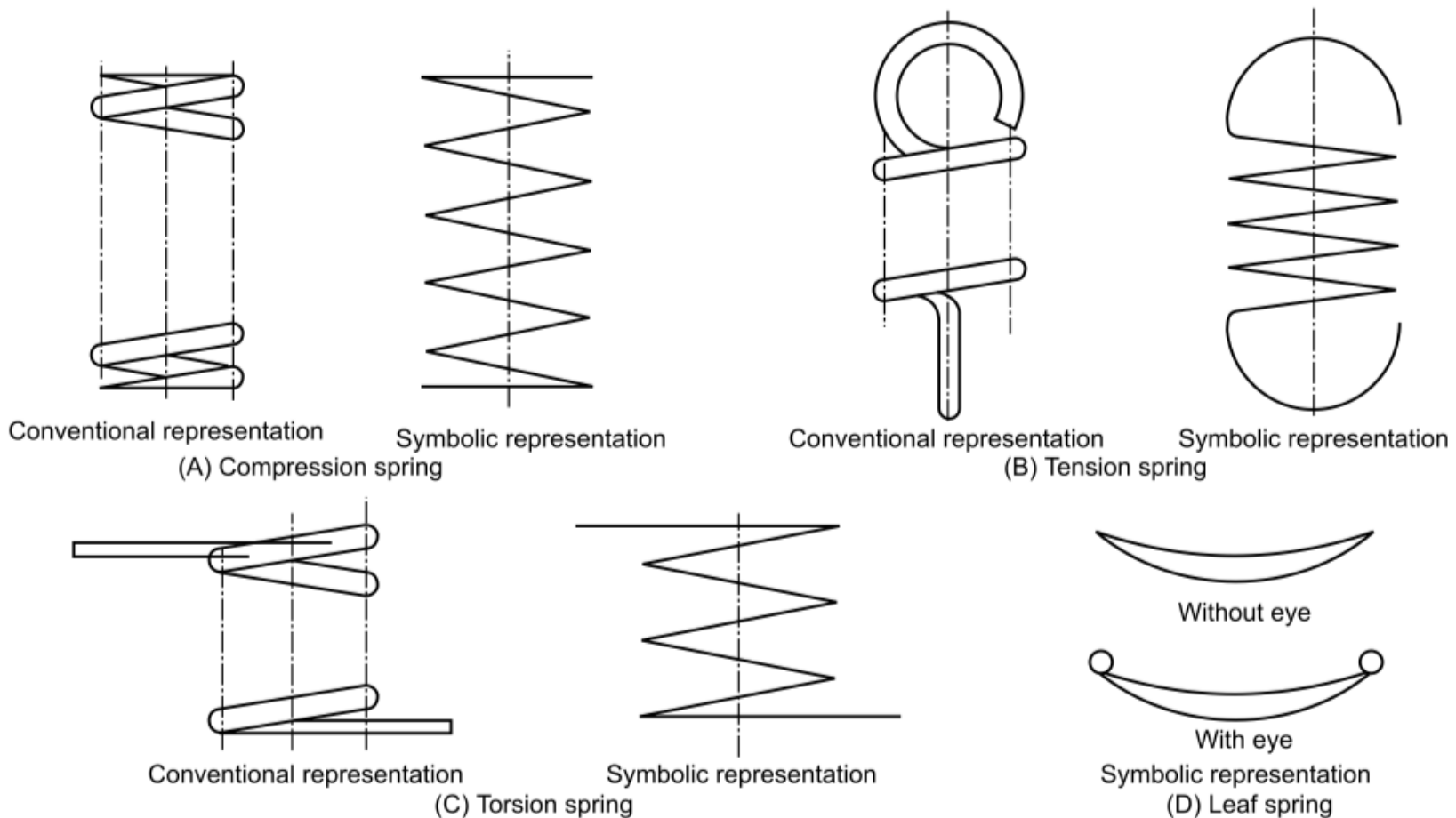


# Springs



**Fig. 23.7** *Components of a Leaf Spring*

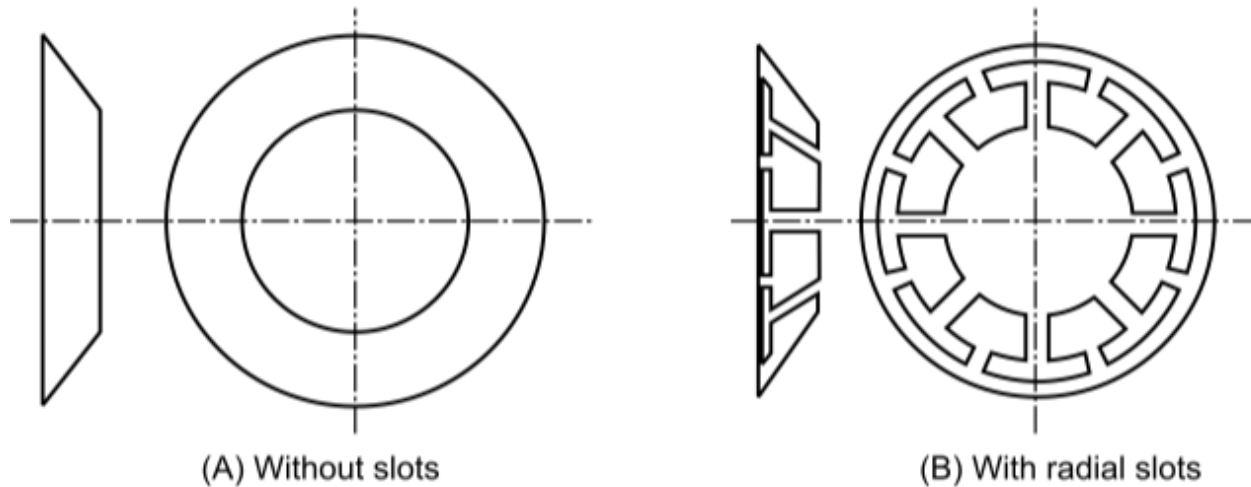
# Symbolic representation of springs



**Fig. 23.10** *Symbolic Representations of Springs*

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

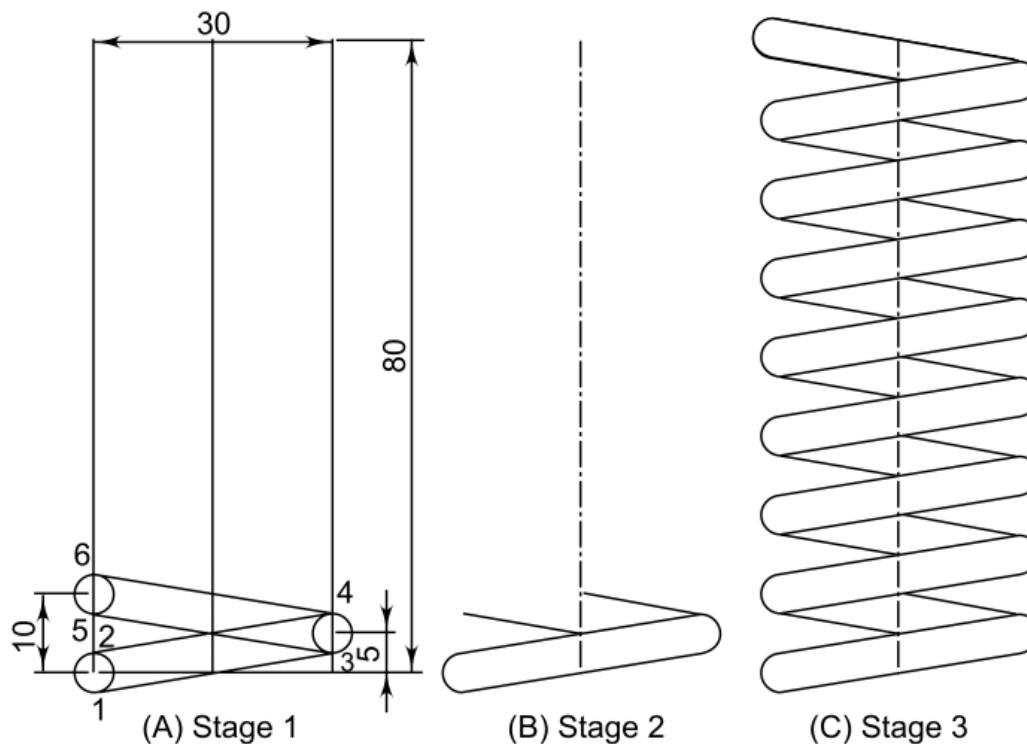
# Diaphragm Springs



**Fig. 23.11** *Diaphragm Springs*

# 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.**





# 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 ( $90^\circ$  to axis).
- Axial – Axis of load is along the shaft axis.
- Radial and axial – Load is radial and also along shaft axis.

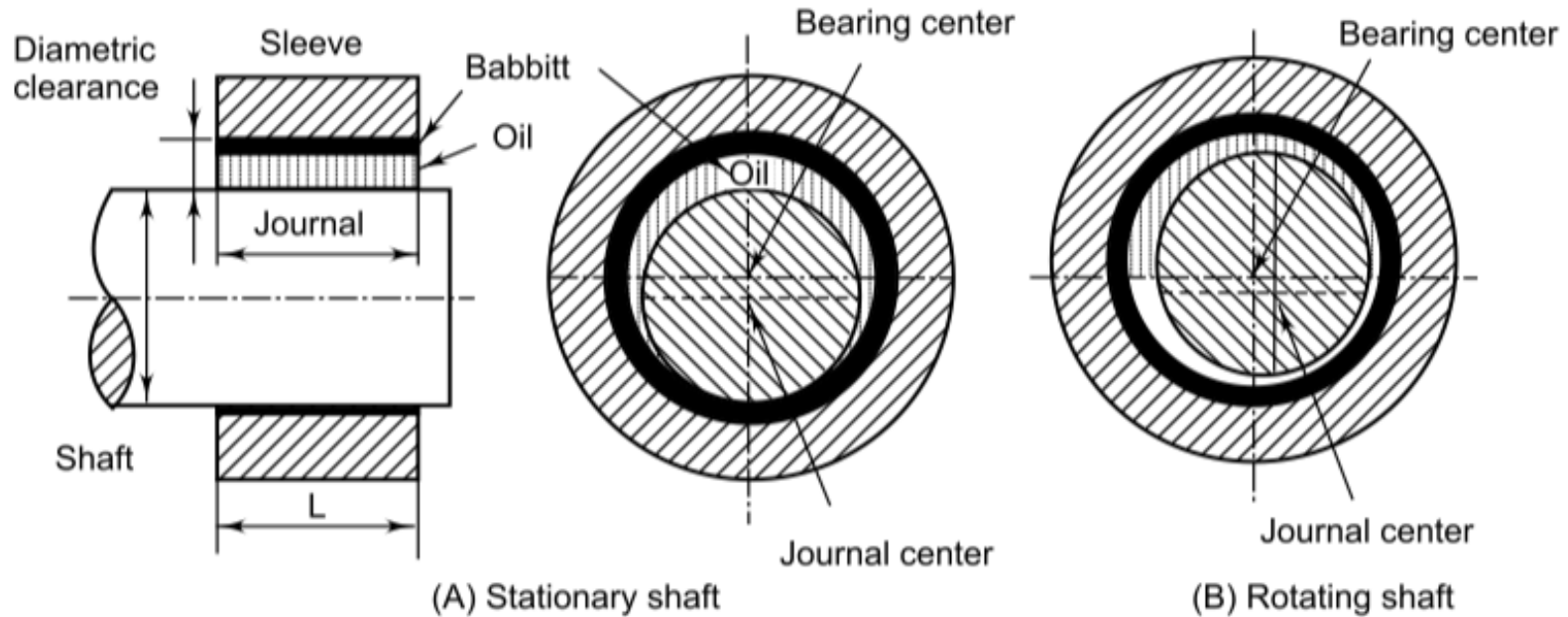
## **C. According to material used for bearing**

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

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

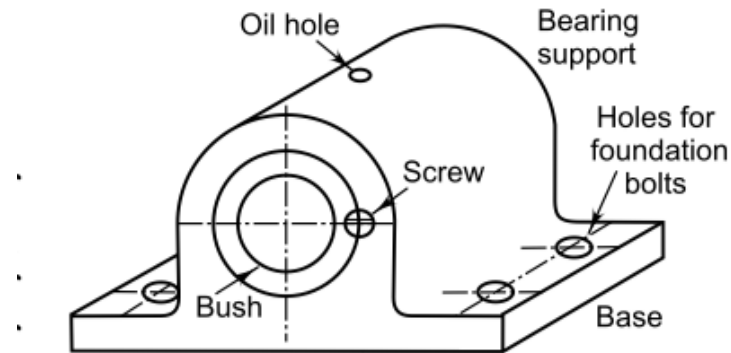
- Rotating – Majority of the shafts rotate in the bearings.
- Oscillating – Shaft oscillates in the bearing like small end of connecting rod of an engine.
- Sliding – Movement is linear along an axis, e.g. carriage of type writer, CNC M/C slides.

# Hydrodynamic Bearing

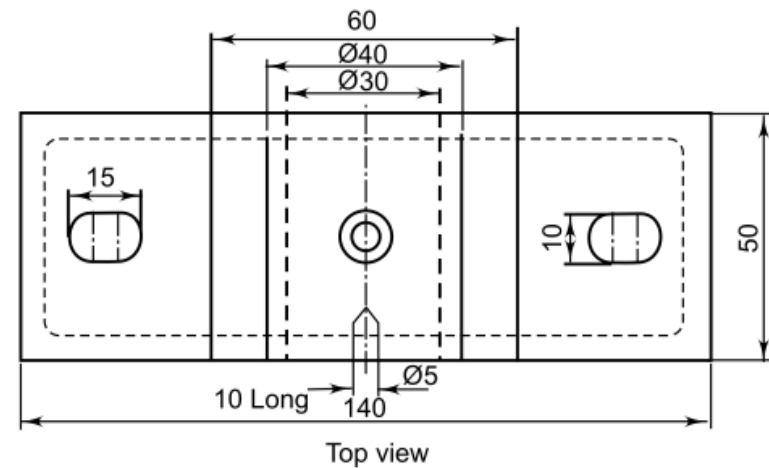
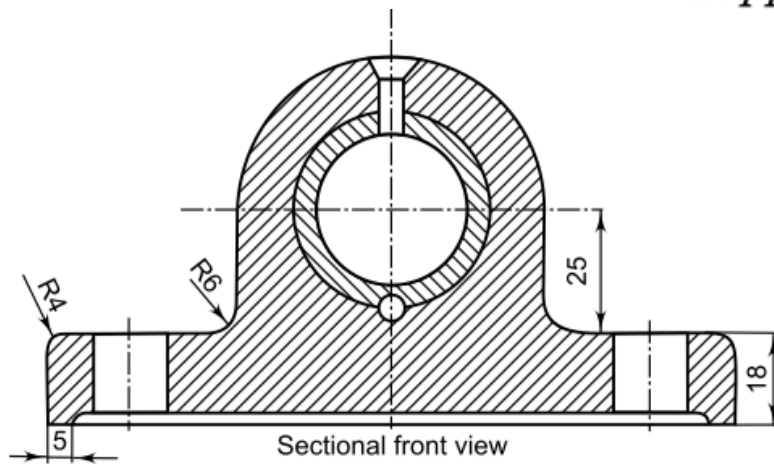


**Fig. 25.1** *Hydrodynamic Bearing*

# Bearing Support



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



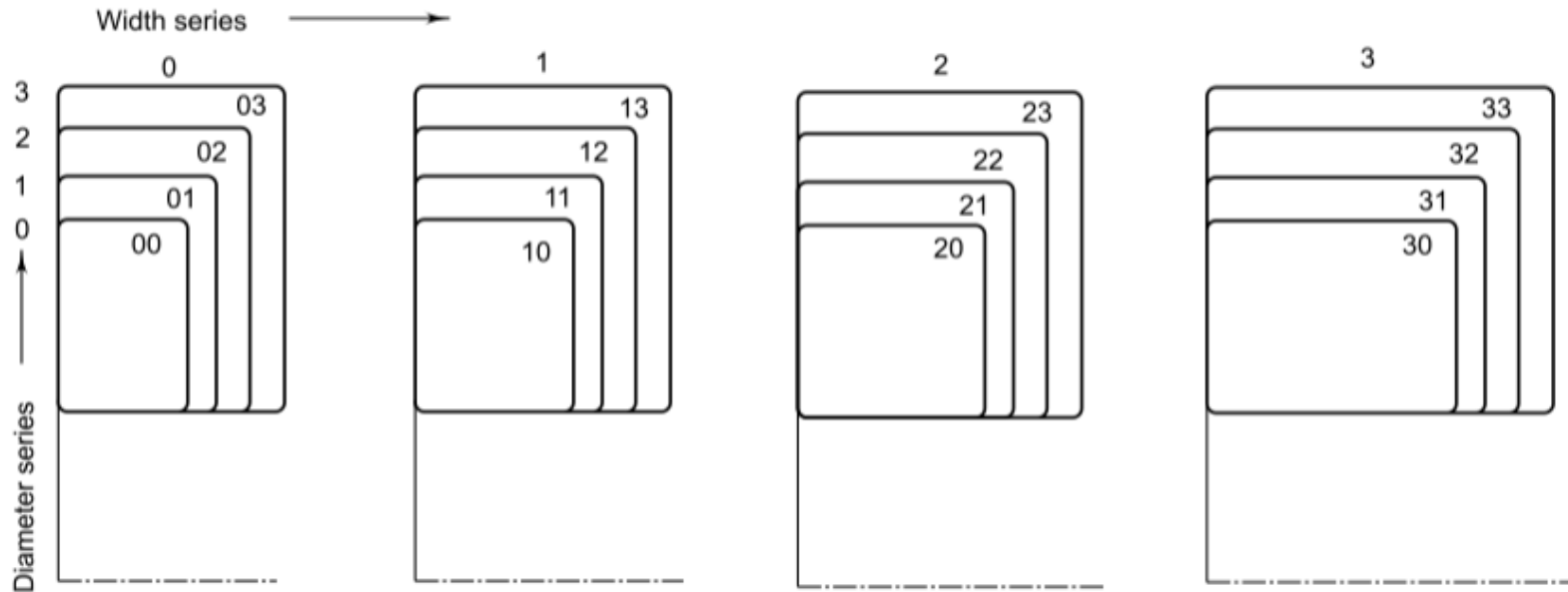
**Fig. 25.4** *Sectional View of a Simple Bearing Support*



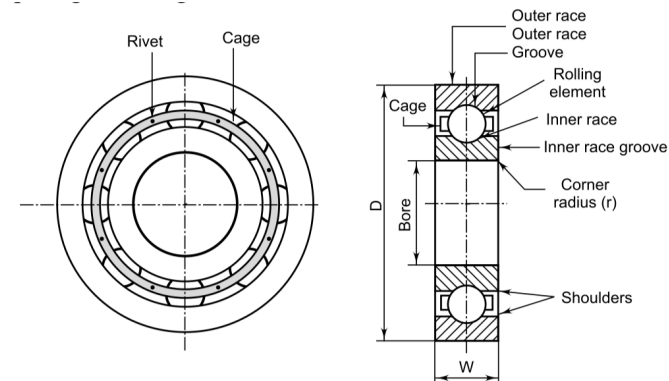
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# Bearing Specifications



**Fig. 25.15** Specifications of Rolling Bearings



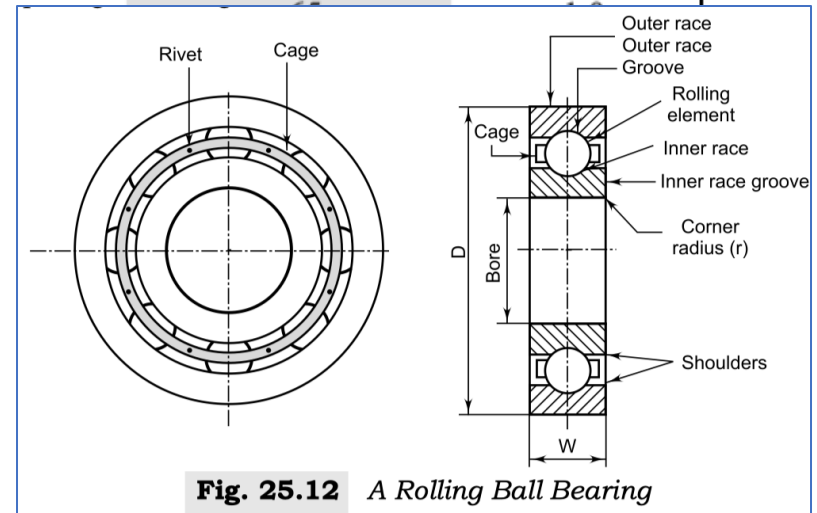
**Fig. 25.12** A Rolling Ball Bearing

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

# Bearing Specifications

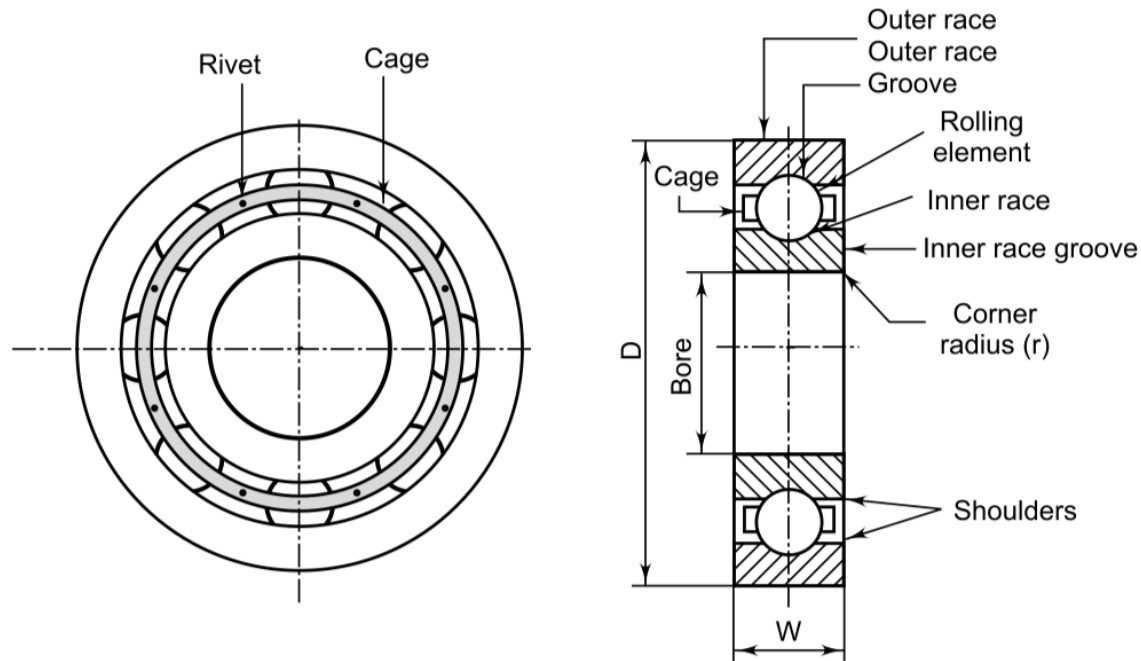
**Table 25.1** Ball bearing dimensions in mm of series 02

<i>Bore</i>	<i>Outside diameter</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Shoulder diameter 1</i>	<i>Shoulder diameter 2</i>	<i>Fillet radius</i>
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		
40	80	18	46		
45	85	19	52		
50	90	20	56		
55	100	21	63		
60	110	22	70		
65	120	23	74		
70	124	24	79		
75	130	24	86		
80	140	26	93		
85	150	28	99		
90	160	30	104		
95	170	32	110		
				156	2.0

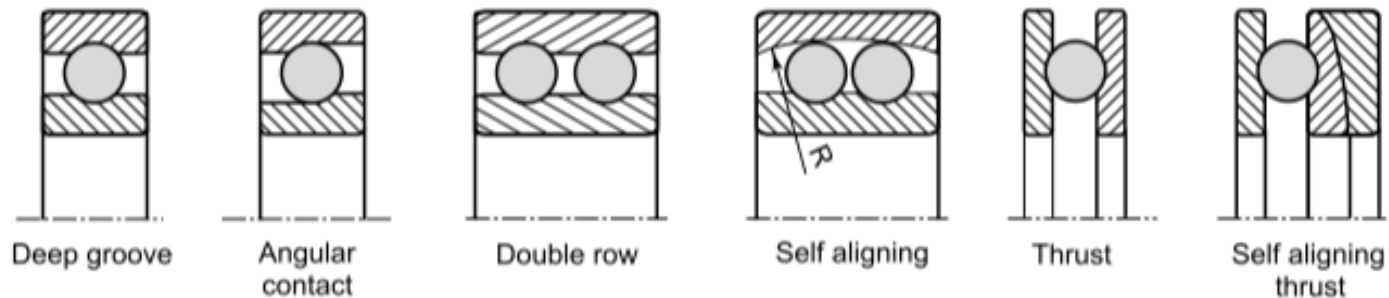


**Fig. 25.12** A Rolling Ball Bearing

# Ball Bearing



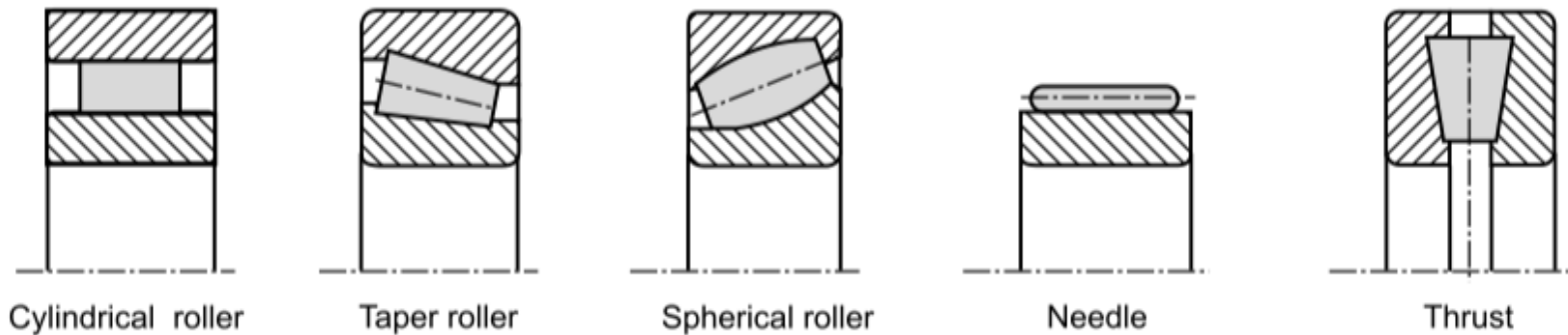
**Fig. 25.12** *A Rolling Ball Bearing*



**Fig. 25.13** *Types of Ball Bearings*

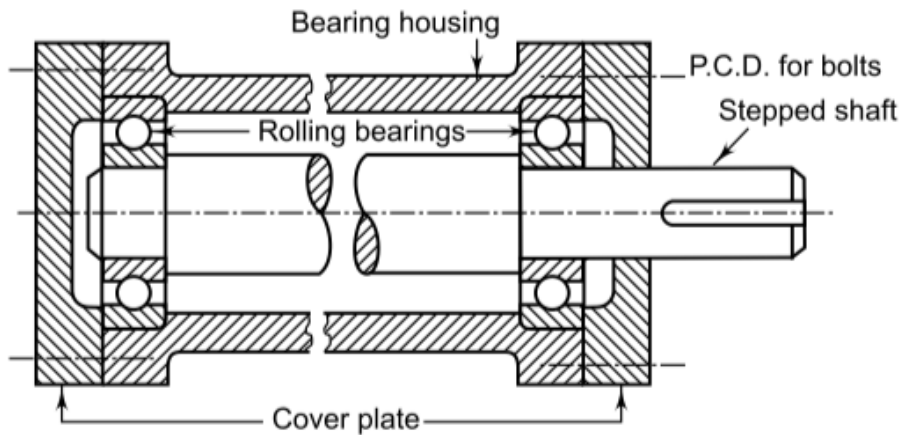
Singh, Ajeet. Machine Drawing, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2007.

# Roller Bearing

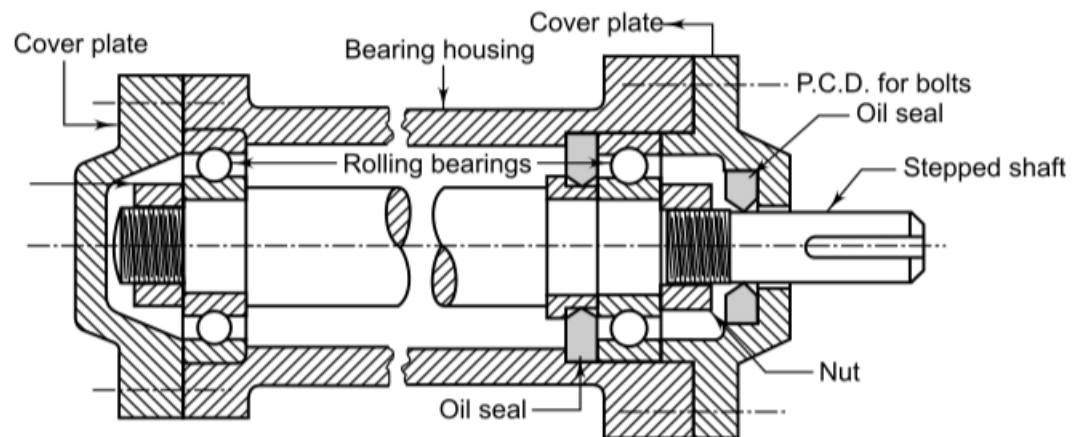


**Fig. 25.14** *Types of Roller Bearings*

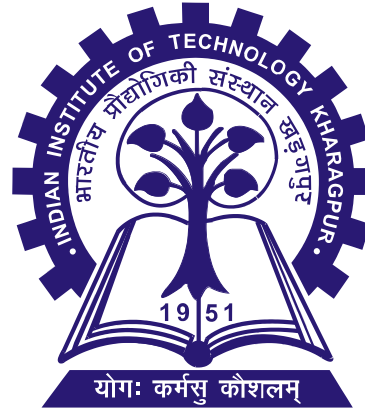
# MOUNTING



**Fig. 25.16** *Mounting of Ball Bearings in a Housing*



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



# Thank you !!!