4.1 MATERIALS AND METALLURGY

L T P 3 - 2

RATIONALE

Lot of developments have taken place in the field of materials. New materials are being developed and it has become possible to change the properties of materials to suit the requirements. Diploma holders in this course are required to make use of different materials for various applications. For this purpose, it is necessary to teach them basics of metal structure, properties, usage and testing of various ferrous and non ferrous materials and various heat treatment processes. This subject aims at developing knowledge about the characteristics, testing and usage of various types of materials used in industries.

DETAILED CONTENTS

1. Introduction

Material, History of Material Origin, Scope of Material Science, Overview of different engineering materials and applications, Classification of materials, Thermal, Chemical, Electrical, Mechanical properties of various materials, Present and future needs of materials, Overview of Biomaterials and semiconducting materials, Various issues of Material Usage-Economical, Environment and Social.

2. Crystallography

Fundamentals: Crystal, Unit Cell, Space Lattice, Arrangement of atoms in Simple Cubic Crystals, BCC, FCC and HCP Crystals, Number of atoms per unit Cell, Atomic Packing Factor.

Deformation: Overview of deformation behaviour and its mechanisms, behaviour of material under load and stress-strain.

Failure Mechanisms: Overview of failure modes, fracture, fatigue and creep.

3. Metals And Alloys

Introduction: History and development of iron and steel, Different iron ores, Raw Materials in Production of Iron and Steel, Basic Process of iron-making and steel-making, Classification of iron and steel,

Cast Iron: Different types of Cast Iron, manufacture and their usage.

Steels: Steels and alloy steel, Classification of plain carbon steels, Availability, Properties and usage of different types of Plain Carbon Steels, Effect of various alloys on properties of steel, Uses of alloy steels (high speed steel, stainless steel, spring steel, silicon steel)

(07 hrs)

(14 hrs)

(07 hrs)

Non Ferrous Materials: Properties and uses of Light Metals and their alloys, properties and uses of White Metals and their alloys.

4. Theory of Heat Treatment

Purpose of heat treatment, Solid solutions and its types, Iron Carbon diagram, Formation and decomposition of Austenite, Martensitic Transformation – Simplified Transformation Cooling Curves various heat treatment processeshardening, tempering, annealing, normalizing, Case hardening and surface hardening, Types of heat treatment furnaces required for above operations (only basic idea)

5. Engineering Plastics (03 hrs)

Important sources of plastics, Classification-thermoplastic and thermo set and their uses, Various Trade names of engg. Plastics, Plastic Coatings.

6. Advanced Materials (03 hrs)

Composites-Classification, properties, applications Ceramics-Classification, properties, applications Heat insulating materials

7. Miscellaneous Materials (06 hrs)

Properties and uses of Asbestos, Glass wool, thermocole, cork, mica. Overview of tool and die materials, Materials for bearing metals, Spring materials, Materials for Nuclear Energy, Refractory materials.

LIST OF PRACTICALS

- 1. Classification of about 25 specimens of materials/machine parts into
 - (i) Metals and non metals
 - (ii) Metals and alloys
 - (iii) Ferrous and non ferrous metals
 - (iv) Ferrous and non ferrous alloys
- 2. Given a set of specimen of metals and alloys (copper, brass, aluminium, cast iron, HSS, Gun metal); identify and indicate the various properties possessed by them.
- 3. Study of heat treatment furnace.
- 4. Study of a metallurgical microscope and a specimen polishing machine.
- 5. To prepare specimens of following materials for microscopic examination and to Examine the microstructure of the specimens of following materials:
 i) Brass ii)Copper iii)Grey iv)Malleable v)Low carbon steel vi)High carbon steel vii) HSS
- 6. To anneal a given specimen and find out difference in hardness as a result of annealing.
- 7. To normalize a given specimen and to find out the difference in hardness as a result of normalizing.
- 8. To harden and temper a specimen and to find out the difference in hardness due to tempering.

(08 hrs)

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY

While imparting instructions, teacher should show various types of engineering materials to the students. Students should be asked to collect samples of various materials available in the market. Visits to industry should be planned to demonstrate use of various types of materials or Heat Treatment Processes in the industry.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

- 1. Text book of Material Science by R.K. Rajput; Katson Pubs, Ludhiana
- 2. Text book of Material Science by Varinder Kumar, Eagle Publisher, Jalandhar
- 3. Text book of Material Science by V.K. Manchanda; India Publishing House, Jalandhar.
- 4. Engg. Metallurgy by R.A. Higgens, Standard Publishers, New Delhi
- 5. Introduction to Material Science by A.R. Gupta, Satya Prakashan, New Delhi.

Topic No.	Time Allotted (Hrs)	Marks Allotted (%)
1.	07	15
2.	07	15
3.	14	30
4.	08	16
5.	03	06
6.	03	06
7.	06	12
Total	48	100

4.2 HYDRAULICS AND HYDRAULIC MACHINES

RATIONALE

Diploma holders in this course are required to deal with problems of fluid and use of hydraulics and pneumatics in power generation. For this purpose, knowledge and skills about fluid mechanics and machinery, hydraulics and pneumatics systems are required to be imparted for enabling them to perform above functions.

DETAILED CONTENTS

1. Introduction

> Fluid, types of fluid; properties of fluid viz mass density, weight density (specific weight), specific volume, capillarity, specific gravity, viscosity, compressibility, surface tension, kinematic viscosity and dynamic viscosity and their units.

- 2. Pressure and its Measurement
 - 2.1 Concept of pressure (Atmospheric Pressure, gauge pressure, absolute pressure), Pascal's Law, Static Pressure
 - 2.2 Pressure measuring devices: peizometer tube manometers - simple U-tube, differential single column, inverted U-tube, micromanometer including simple problems
 - 2.3 Bourdon pressure gauge, Diaphragm pressure gauge, dead weight pressure gauge

3. Flow of Fluids

> Types of fluid flow - steady and unsteady, uniform and non-uniform, laminar and turbulent; rate of flow and their units; continuity equation of flow; potential energy of a flowing fluid; total head; Bernoulli's theorem (statement and proof) and its applications. Discharge measurement with the help of venturi-meter, orifice meter, pitot-tube, limitations of Bernoulli's theorem simple problems.

- 4. Flow through Pipes
 - 4.1Definition of pipe flow, wetted perimeter, hydraulic mean depth, hydraulic gradient; loss of head due to friction; Chezy's equation and Darcy's equation of head loss (without proof), Reynold's number and its effect on pipe friction; siphon, Nozzle - definition, velocity of liquid flowing through the nozzle, power developed. Water hammer, anchor block, syphon, surge tank (concept only).
 - Loss of head in pipes due to sudden enlargement, sudden contraction, 4.2 obstruction on flow path, change of direction and pipe fittings (without proof)

(04hrs)

L T P 3 -

2

(08 hrs)

(07 hrs)

(08 hrs)

5. Flow through Orifices

> C_c, C_v, C_d, flow through drowned, partially drowned orifices, time for emptying a tank through a circular orifice. Simple problems.

6. Hydraulic Machines

> Description, operation and application of hydraulic systems - hydraulic ram, hydraulic jack, hydraulic brake, hydraulic accumulator, hydraulic door closer, hydraulic press, selection of specification of above systems for different applications

- 7. Water Turbines and Pumps
 - Concept of a turbine, types of turbines -impulse and reaction type (concept 7.1 only), difference between them. Construction and working of pelton wheel, Francis turbine, Propeller and Kaplan turbines. Unit speed, unit power, unit discharge, specific speed of turbines, selection of turbines based on specific speed.
 - 7.2 Concept of hydraulic pump, single acting reciprocating pump (construction and operation only), vane, screw and gear pumps.
 - 7.3 Construction, working and operation of centrigual pump. Performance, efficiencies and specifications of a centrifugal pump. Trouble shooting and problems in centrifugal pumps and remedial measures, pitting, cavitation, priming.

LIST OF PRACTICALS

- 1. Measurement of pressure head by employing.
 - Piezometer tube i)
 - Single and double column manometer ii)
- 2. To find out the value of coefficient of discharge for a venturimeter.
- 3. Measurement of flow by using venturimeter.
- 4. Verification of Bernoulli's theorem.
- To find coefficient of friction for a pipe (Darcy's friction). 5.
- 6. To study hydraulic circuit of an automobile brake and hydraulic ram.
- 7. Study the working of a Pelton wheel and Francis turbine.
- 8. To study a single stage centrifugal pump for constructional details and its operation to find out its normal head and discharge.

(06 hrs)

(10 hrs)

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY

- 1. Use computer based learning aids for effective teaching-learning
- 2. Expose students to real life problems
- 3. Plan assignments so as to promote problem solving abilities and develop continued learning skills

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

- 1. Fluid Mechanics by KL Kumar; S Chand and Co Ltd., Ram Nagar, New Delhi.
- 2. Hydraulics and Fluid Mechanics Machine by RS Khurmi ; S.Chand & Co. Ltd., New Delhi.
- 3. Fluid Mechanics through Problems by RJ Garde; Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.
- 4. Fluid Mechanics by Dr AK Jain, Khanna Publishers, New Delhi.
- 5. Hydraulic and Pneumatic Control by K Shammuga Sundaram, S. Chand & Co. Ltd., New Delhi
- 6. Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machinery by Dr. Jagadish Lal; Metropolitan Book Company Ltd., Delhi.
- 7. Hydraulic and Pneumatic Power and Control Design, Performance and Application by Yeaple, McGraw Hill, New York..
- 8. Pneumatic Controls by Festo Didactic; Bangalore.
- 9. Pneumatics Control: An Introduction to the Principles by Werner Deppert and Kurt Stoll; Vogel Verlag.

Topic No.	Time Allotted (Hrs)	Marks Allotted (%)
1	04	08
2	07	16
3	08	16
4	08	16
5	05	15
6	06	15
7	10	16
Total	48	100

4.3 I.C. ENGINES

RATIOANLE

A diploma holder in this course is supposed to know about testing of IC Engines, fuel supply, ignition system, cooling and lubrication of engines. Hence this subject

DETAILED CONTENTS

1. IC Engines

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Working principle of two stroke and four stroke cycle, SI engines and CI engines, Otto cycle, diesel cycle and dual cycle
- 1.3 Location and functions of various parts of IC engines and materials used for them
- 1.4 Concept of IC engine terms: bore, stroke, dead centre, crank throw, compression ratio, piston displacement, piston speed
- 2. Fuel Supply in Petrol Engine
 - 2.1 Concept of carburetion
 - 2.2 Air fuel ratio
 - 2.3 Simple carburetor and its application, MPFI, Common rail system, super charging and turbo charger
- 3. Fuel System of Diesel Engine
 - 3.1 Components of fuel system
 - 3.2 Description and working of fuel feed pump
 - 3.3 Fuel injection pump
 - 3.4 Injectors

4. Ignition System of IC Engines

- 4.1 Description of battery coil and magnet ignition system
- 4.2 Electronic ignition system
- 4.3 Fault finding in ignition system and remedial action
- 5. Cooling and Lubrication
 - 5.1 Function of cooling system in IC engine
 - 5.2 Air cooling and water cooling system, use of thermostat, radiator and forced circulation in water cooling (description with line diagram)
 - 5.3 Function of lubrication
 - 5.4 Types and properties of lubricant
 - 5.5 Lubrication system of engine
 - 5.6 Fault finding in cooling and lubrication and remedial action

(09 hrs)

L T P 3 - 2

(08 hrs)

(06 hrs)

(06 hrs)

(10 hrs)

6. Testing of IC Engines

- 6.1 Engine power indicated and brake power
- 6.2 Efficiency mechanical, thermal. relative and volumetric
- 6.3 Methods of finding indicated and brake power
- 6.4 Morse test for petro1 engine
- 6.5 Heat balance sheet
- 6.6 Concept of pollutants in SI and CI engines, pollution control, norms for two or four wheelers BIS I, II, III and IV methods of reducing pollution in IC engines, alternative fuels like CNG and LPG

LIST OF PRACTICALS

- 1. Study of a two stroke engine using cut section model, note the function and material of each part.
- 2. Study of a four stroke engine using cut section model. Note the function of each part
- 3. Study of battery ignition system of a multi-cylinder petrol engine stressing ignition timings, setting, fixing order and contact breaker; gap adjustment.
- 4. Study of cooling of IC engine.
- 5. Study of lubricating system of IC engine.
- 6. Determination of BHP by dynamometer.
- 7. Morse test on multi-cylinder petrol engine.
- 8. Local visit to roadways or private automobile workshops.

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY

- 1. Use computer based learning aids for effective teaching-learning
- 2. Expose students to real life problems
- 3. Plan assignments so as to promote problem solving abilities and develop continued learning skills

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

- Elements of Heat Engines by Pandey and Shah; Charotar Publishing House, Anand.
- 2. Thermal Engineering by PL. Ballaney; Khanna Publishers, New Delhi.
- 3. Engineering Thermodynamics by CP. Arora; Tata McGraw Hill Publishers, New Delhi.
- 4. Thermal Engineering by RK Purohit; Standard Publishers Distributors, New Delhi.

Topic No.	Time Allotted (Hrs)	Marks Allotted (%)
1	09	20
2	08	16
3	06	12
4	06	12
5	10	20
6	09	20
Total	48	100

4.4 MACHINE DESIGN AND DRAWING

RATIONALE

A diploma holder in this course is required to assist in the Design and Development of Prototype and other components. For this, it is essential that he is made conversant with the principles related to design of components and machine and application of these principles for designing. The aim of the subject is to develop knowledge and skills about various aspects related to design of machine components.

DETAILED CONTENTS

1. Introduction

(08 hrs)

(05 hrs)

(06 hrs)

- 1.1 Design Definition, Type of design, necessity of design
 - 1.1.1 Comparison of designed and undesigned work
 - 1.1.2 Design procedure
 - 1.1.3 Characteristics of a good designer
- 1.2 Design terminology: stress, strain, factor of safety, factors affecting factor of safety, stress concentration, methods to reduce stress concentration, fatigue, endurance limit.
 - 1.2.1 General design consideration
 - 1.2.2. Codes and Standards (BIS standards)
- 1.3 Engineering materials and their mechanical properties :
 - 1.3.1 Properties of engineering materials: elasticity, plasticity, malleability, ductility, toughness, hardness and resilience. Fatigue, creep, tenacity, strength
 - 1.3.2 Selection of materials, criterion of material selection

2. Design Failure

- 2.1 Various design failures-maximum stress theory, maximum strain theory, maximum strain energy theory
- 2.2 Classification of loads
- 2.3 Design under tensile, compressive and torsional loads.
- 3. Design of Shaft

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- 3.1 Type of shaft, shaft materials, Type of loading on shaft, standard sizes of shaft available
- 3.2 Shaft subjected to torsion only, determination of shaft diameter (hollow and solid shaft) on the basis of :
 - Strength criterion
 - Rigidity criterion
- 3.3 Determination of shaft dia (hollow and solid shaft) subjected to bending
- 3.4 Determination of shaft dia (hollow and solid shaft) subjected to combined torsion and bending .

90

4. Design of Key

- 4.1 Types of key, materials of key, functions of key
- 4.2 Failure of key (by Shearing and Crushing).
- 4.3 Design of key (Determination of key dimension)
- 4.4 Effect of keyway on shaft strength. (Figures and problems).

5. Design of Screwed Joints

- 5.1 Introduction, Advantages and Disadvantages of screw joints, location of screw joints.
- 5.2 Important terms used in screw threads, designation of screw threads
- 5.3 Initial stresses due to screw up forces, stresses due to combined forces
- 5.4 Design of power screws (Press, screw jack, screw clamp)

6. Cams

- 6.1 Types of cams and followers (theoretical)
- 6.2 Profile of cams for imparting following motion with knife edge and roller followers
 - Uniform motion
 - Simple harmonic motion
 - Uniformity accelerated and retarded motion

7. Gears

- 7.1 Nomenclature of gears and conventional representation
- 7.2 Drawing the actual profile of involute teeth gear by different methods
- **Note :** The paper setter should provide all the relevant data for the machine design numericals in the question paper.

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY

- 1. While imparting instructions, focus should be on concepts.
- 2. Presentation should be arranged for various topics.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

- Machine Design by R.S. Khurmi and JK Gupta, Eurasia Publishing House (Pvt.) Limited, New Delhi.
- 2. Machine Design by V.B.Bhandari, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- 3. Engineering Design by George Dieter; Tata McGraw Hill Publishers, New Delhi.
- 4. Mechanical Engineering Design by Joseph Edward Shigley; McGraw Hill, Delhi.
- 5. Machine Design by Sharma and Agrawal; Katson Publishing House, Ludhiana.
- 6. Design Data Handbook by D.P. Mandali, SK Kataria and Sons, Delhi.

(04 hrs)

(03 hrs)

(02 hrs)

- 7. Machine Design by A.P.Verma; SK Kataria and Sons, Delhi
- 8. Machine Design by AR Gupta and BK Gupta ; Satya Parkashan, New Delhi.

Topic No.	Time Allotted (Hrs)	Marks Allotted (%)
1	08	12
2	05	06
3	06	16
4	04	10
5	04	32
6	03	12
7	02	12
Total	32	100

4.5 WORKSHOP TECHNOLOGY-II

RATIONALE

Diploma holders are responsible for supervising production processes to achieve production targets and for optimal utilization of resources. For this purpose, knowledge about various machining processes, modern machining methods, processing of plastic, tools, jigs and fixtures and processing of plastics is required to be imparted. Hence the subject of workshop technology.

DETAILED CONTENTS

- 1. Cutting Tools and Cutting Materials
 - 1.1. Cutting Tools Various types of single point cutting tools and their uses, Single point cutting tool geometry, tool signature and its effect, Heat produced during cutting and its effect, Cutting speed, feed and depth of cut and their effect
 - 1.2 Cutting Tool Materials Properties of cutting tool material, Study of various cutting tool materials viz. High-speed steel, tungsten carbide, cobalt steel cemented carbides, stellite, ceramics and diamond.

2. Lathe

- 2.1 Principle of turning
- 2.2 Function of various parts of a lathe
- 2.3 Classification and specification of various types of lathe
- 2.4 Work holding devices
- 2.5 Lathe tools and operations :- Plain and step turning, facing, parting off, taper turning, eccentric turning, drilling, reaming, boring, threading and knurling, form turning, spinning.
- 2.6 Cutting parameters Speed, feed and depth of cut for various materials and for various operations, machining time.
- 2.7 Speed ratio, preferred numbers of speed selection.
- 2.8 Lathe accessories:- Centers, dogs, different types of chucks, collets, face plate, angle plate, mandrel, steady rest, follower rest, taper turning attachment, tool post grinder, milling attachment, Quick change device for tools.
- 2.9 Introduction to capstan and turret lathe

3. Drilling

- 3.1 Principle of drilling.
- 3.2 Classification of drilling machines and their description.
- 3.3 Various operation performed on drilling machine drilling, spot facing, reaming, boring, counter boring, counter sinking, hole milling, tapping.
- 3.4 Speeds and feeds during drilling, impact of these parameters on drilling, machining time.
- 3.5 Types of drills and their features, nomenclature of a drill
- 3.6 Drill holding devices.

(12 hrs)

(04 hrs)

(06 hrs)

L T P 3 - -

4.	Borin	g	(04 hrs)
	4.1 4.2 4.3	Principle of boring Classification of boring machines and their brief description. Boring tools, boring bars and boring heads.	
5.	Shaping, Planing and Slotting		(04 hrs)
	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 5.5	Working principle of shaper, planer and slotter. Type of shapers Type of planers Types of tools used and their geometry. Speeds and feeds in above processes.	
6. Broaching		hing	(04 hrs)
	6.1 6.2 6.3	Introduction Types of broaching machines – Single ram and duplex ram horize vertical type pull up, pull down, push down. Elements of broach tool, broach tooth details – nomenclature, tool material.	•••
7.	Jigs a	nd Fixtures	(06 hrs)
	7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5	Importance and use of jigs and fixture Principle of location Locating devices Clamping devices Advantages of jigs and fixtures	
8.	Cuttin	g Fluids and Lubricants	(08 hrs)
	8.1 8.2 8.3 8.4 8.5	Function of cutting fluid Types of cutting fluids Difference between cutting fluid and lubricant Selection of cutting fluids for different materials and operations Common methods of lubrication of machine tools.	

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY

- 1. Teachers should lay emphasis in making students conversant with concepts and principles of manufacturing processes.
- 2. Focus should be on preparing jobs using various machines in the workshop

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

- 1. Workshop Technology by B.S. Raghuwanshi; Dhanpat Rai and Sons; Delhi
- 2. Elements of Workshop Technology by SK Choudhry and Hajra; Asia Publishing House
- A Text Book of Production Engineering by PC Sharma; S Chand and Company Ltd. Delhi
- 4. Workshop Technology by R.C. Jindal; North Publication, Ishan Publishers

Topic No.	Time Allotted (Hrs)	Marks Allotted (%)
1	04	8
2	12	26
3	06	14
4	04	8
5	04	8
6	04	8
7	06	12
8	08	16
Tot1al	48	100

4.6 WORKSHOP PRACTICE – II

L T P - - 9

PRACTICAL EXERCISES

Turning Shop

- Job 1. Grinding of single point turning tool.
- Job 2. Exercise of simple turning and step turning.
- Job 3. A composite job involving, turning, taper turning, external thread cutting and knurling.

Advance Fitting Shop

- Job 1. Exercise on drilling, reaming, counter boring, counter sinking and taping
- Job 2. Dove tail fitting in mild steel
- Job 3. Radius fitting in mild steel
- Job 4. Pipe threading with die

Machine Shop

- Job 1. Prepare a V-Block up to ± 0.5 mm accuracy on shaper machine
- Job 2. Exercise on key way cutting and spline cutting on shaper machine.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Industrial training, provides an opportunity to students to experience the environment and culture of industrial production units and commercial activities undertaken in field organizations. It prepares student for their future role as diploma engineers in the world of work and enables them to integrate theory with practice.

For this purpose, students at the end of fourth semester need to be sent for industrial training for a minimum of 4 weeks duration to be organised during the semester break starting after IV Semester examinations. The concerned HODs along with other teachers will guide and help students in arranging appropriate training places relevant to their specific branch. It is suggested that a training schedule may be drawn for each student before starting of the training in consultation with the training providers. Students should also be briefed in advance about the organizational setup, product range, manufacturing process, important machines and materials used in the training organization.

Equally important with the guidance is supervision of students training in the industry/organization by the teachers. A teacher may guide a group of 4-5 students. A minimum of one visit per week by the teacher is recommended. Students should be encouraged to write daily report in their diary to enable them to write final report and its presentation later on.

An internal assessment of 50 and external assessment of 50 marks have been provided in the study and evaluation scheme of V Semester. Evaluation of professional industrial training report through viva-voce/presentation aims at assessing students understanding of materials, industrial process, practices in industry/field organization and their ability to engage in activities related to problem solving in industrial setup as well as understanding of application of knowledge and skills learnt in real life situations. The formative and summative evaluation may comprise of weightage to performance in testing, general behaviour, quality of report and presentation during viva-voce examination. It is recommended that such evaluations may be carried out by a team comprising of concerned HOD, teachers and representative from industry. The components of evaluation will include the following.

a)	Punctuality and regularity	15%
b)	Initiative in learning new things	15%

- c) Relationship with workers 15%
- d) Industrial training report 55%