



WELCOME
TO Adda247

*"There is
nothing
impossible to
they who will
try."*

ISRO | BHEL | DRDO & OTHER PSUs



PRODUCTION

MACHINE TOOL

MOST EXPECTED QUESTIONS

Live @ 11:30Am

PART-1



Gaurav sir



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GATE 2023 RESULT



Congratulations
FROM ADDA 247 FAMILY

AIR 03 ME KUSHAGRA DUTT	AIR 05 PI HARSHIT KUMAR	AIR 07 ME RUSHI PRADIPKUMAR KARIYA	AIR 11 CE VINAY JAIN	AIR 30 CE DITIK BANSAL	AIR 36 ECE SURIT KUMAR
AIR 64 CE UTKARSH MISHRA	AIR 71 EE SONESH SANJAY PAWAR	AIR 76 CE DIPANKAR DAS	AIR 87 EC SURAJIT RABI DAS	AIR 91 EE RISHABH GUPTA	AIR 111 ES ANIL GUPTA
AIR 130 EE SAURAV PATEL	AIR 136 CE RUPESH SACHDEVA	AIR 200 ECE WASIUZZAMA	AIR 212 IN WASIUZZAMA	AIR 217 ME VISHAL KUMAR	AIR 219 ME RITESH KUMAR
AIR 258 EE MANAV	AIR 348 EE AMAN NAMDEV	AIR 392 EE CAURAV MAHAJAN	AIR 403 EC MOHAN KUMAR SINGH	AIR 567 EE SHANKAR JHA	AIR 571 ME VIJENDER MEENA

You Tube Classes Schedule



MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

EXAM TARGET	SUBJECT	TIME	FACULTY
ALL PSUs	ENGINEERING MATHS	10:00 AM	ANANT SIR
ALL PSUs	PRODUCTION	11:30 AM	GAURAV SIR
ALL PSUs	THERMODYNAMICS	3:00 PM	KANISTH SIR
GATE 2024-25	HMT	4:30 PM	YOGESH SIR
GATE 2024-25	SOM	9:00 PM	MUKESH SIR

FREE APP CLASS SCHEDULE



MECHANICAL ENGINEERING



HMT	MONDAY Live @11AM	YOGESH SIR
PRODUCTION	TUESDAY Live @11AM	GAURAV SIR
SOM	WEDNESDAY Live @8PM	MUKESH SIR
THERMODYNAMICS	THURSDAY Live @11AM	KANISTH SIR
ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS	FRIDAY Live @11AM	ANANT SIR

Among the conventional machining processes, maximum specific energy is consumed in

- (a) Turning
- (c) planing

- (b) drilling
- (d) grinding $\rightarrow 20 \text{ J/mm}^3$

Non-conventional



ECM $\rightarrow 200 \text{ J/mm}^3$

Trepanning is performed for

- (a) finishing a drilled hole
- (b) producing a large hole without drilling
- (c) truing a hole for alignment
- (d) enlarging a drilled hole



Reamer is designed to have even number of flutes to:

- (a) Balance the cutting forces
- (b) Conform to shop floor standard
- (c) Enable measurement of the reamer diameter
- (d) Help in regrinding of reamer.

Drilling



Boring



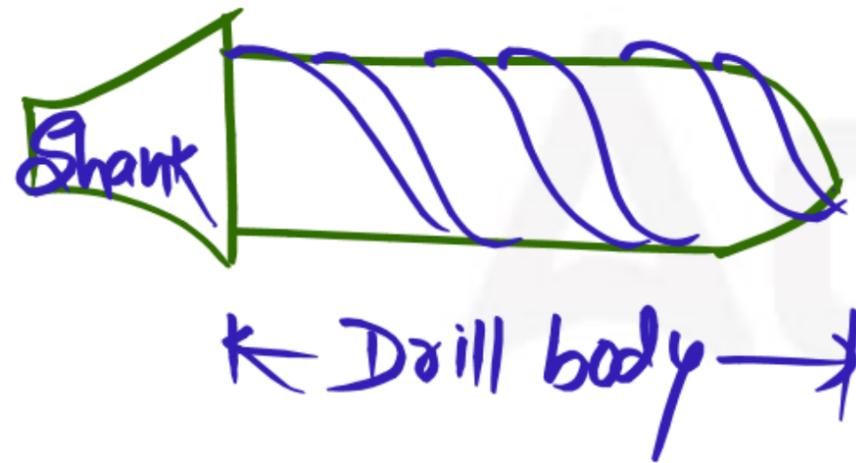
Reaming

⇒ To obtain excellent surface finish

The cutting portion of a drill is to be welded to its shank.

The process best suited for this is

- (a) ultrasonic welding
- (b) electron beam welding
- ✓ (c) friction welding
- (d) laser welding



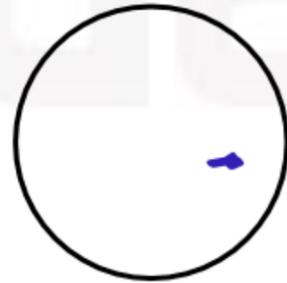
Grinding wheel



Regrind

Tool life in the case of a grinding wheel is the time

- (a) between two successive regrinds of the wheel
- (b) taken for the wheel to be balanced
- (c) taken between two successive wheel dressings
- (d) taken for a wear of 1 mm on its diameter



The teeth of both external and internal spur gears can be cut on

(a) ~~milling~~ machine

(b) gear shaping machine

(c) gear hobbing machine

~~(d) gear shaving machine~~

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Surface Roughness (h)

$$* \downarrow h = \frac{\downarrow f^2}{8R}$$

* $h \downarrow \Rightarrow$ Surface finish \uparrow

In turning operation the surface finish can be improved by decreasing

- (a) cutting speed
- (b) Feed per revolution ✓
- (c) Rake angle
- (d) Nose radius

The final finishing process for the surface plate made of cast iron which is used as a reference surface is

- (a) Buffing → Super finishing operation
- (b) Grinding → finishing operation
- (c) Hand scraping
- (d) honing → Super finishing operation

⇓
Cylindrical/Internal finishing

Superfinishing operation



Honning < Lapping < Buffing

Which of following gear manufacturing processes is based on generation principle.

- (a) Gear hobbing
- (b) Gear shaping
- (c) Gear milling
- (d) gear shaving

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Which of the following powder production methods produces spongy and porous particles?

(a) Atomization

(b) Reduction of metal oxides

(c) Electrolytic deposition

(d) Pulverization

Spongy or Porous Particles

Given data: →

* $D = 125 \text{ mm}$

* $Z = 10$

* $V = 14 \text{ m/min}$

* Table Traverse = 100 mm/min

* feed/teeth = ?

↓
↓
 $f_t = ?$

A side and face cutter 125mm diameter has 10 teeth. It operates at a cutting speed of 14m/min with a table traverse 100 mm/min. the feed per tooth of the cutter is

(a) 10 mm

(b) 2.86 mm

(c) 0.286 mm

(d) 0.8 mm

* $f_m = f_t \times Z \times N$

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
mm/min mm/tooth teeth/rev rev/min

Solution: →

$$* f_m = f_t \times Z \times N$$

$$* f_t = \frac{f_m}{Z \times N}$$

$$* f_t = \frac{100 \rightarrow \text{mm/min}}{10 \times 35.67}$$

$$* f_t = 0.28 \text{ mm/tooth}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{smiley}} \quad V = \frac{\pi D N}{1000} \text{ m/min}$$

$$* N = \frac{V \times 1000}{\pi \times D} = \frac{14 \times 1000}{\pi \times 125}$$

$$* N = 35.67$$



Blind hole 10mm diameter, 50mm deep are being drilled in steel block, drilling spindle speed is 600rpm, feed 0.2mm/rev, point angle of drill is 120.

Machining time in mm) per hole will be

(a) 0.08

(c) 0.44

(b) 0.31

(d) 0.86

During the above operation, the drill wears out after producing 200 holes. Taylor's tool life equation is of the form $VT^{0.3} = C$, where V cutting speed in m/min and $T =$ tool life in mm. Taylor's constant C will be

(a) 15

(b) 72

(c) 93

(d) 490

In a single pass drilling operation, a through hole of 15 mm diameter is to be drilled in a steel plate of 50 mm thickness. Drill spindle speed is 500 rpm, feed is 0.2 mm/rev and drill point angle is 118° . Assuming 2mm clearance at approach and exit, the total drill time (in seconds) is

- (a) 35.1 (b) 32.4 (c) 31.2 (d) 30.1



Given Data: →

$$* Z = 8$$

$$* N = 150 \text{ rpm}$$

$$* f_t = 0.1 \text{ mm/teeth}$$

$$* f_m = (\text{mm/min}) = ?$$

A milling cutter having 8 teeth is rotating at 150 rpm. If the feed per tooth is 0.1 mm, the speed in mm per minute is

(a) 120

(b) 187

(c) 125

(d) 70

Solution: →

$$* f_m = f_t \times Z \times N$$

$\text{mm/min} \quad \text{mm/teeth} \quad \text{teeth/rev} \quad \text{rev/min}$

$$* f_m = 0.1 \times 150 \times 8$$

$$* f_m = 120 \text{ mm/min}$$

Helix angle of fast helix drill is normally

(a) 35 deg

✓ (b) 60 deg

(c) 90 deg

~~(d) 5 deg~~

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The hardness of a grinding wheel is determined by the

- (a) hardness of abrasive grains
- (b) ability of the bond to retain abrasives
- ✓ (c) hardness of the bond
- (d) ability of the grinding wheel to penetrate the work piece

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Strong screw threads are produced by

- (a) thread milling
- (b) thread chasing
- (c) thread cutting with single point tool
- (d) thread rolling

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Given Data: → Through Hole

* $D = 10\text{mm}$

* $t = 20\text{mm}$

* $N = 300\text{rpm}$

* $f = 0.2\text{mm/rev}$

* $\alpha = 120^\circ$

* $o = 2\text{mm}$

* $t_m = ?$

Through holes of 10 mm diameter are to be drilled in steel plate of 20 mm thickness. Drill spindle speed is 300 rpm, feed 0.2 mm/rev and drill point angle is 120° . Assuming drill over travel of 2mm the time for producing a hole will be

(a) 4 seconds

(b) 25 seconds

(c) 100 seconds

(d) 110 seconds

Solution $\circ \rightarrow$

$$* t_m = \frac{t + x + A + 0}{f \times N}$$

$$* t_m = \frac{L_e}{f \times N}$$

$$* L_e = t + x + \cancel{A} + 0$$

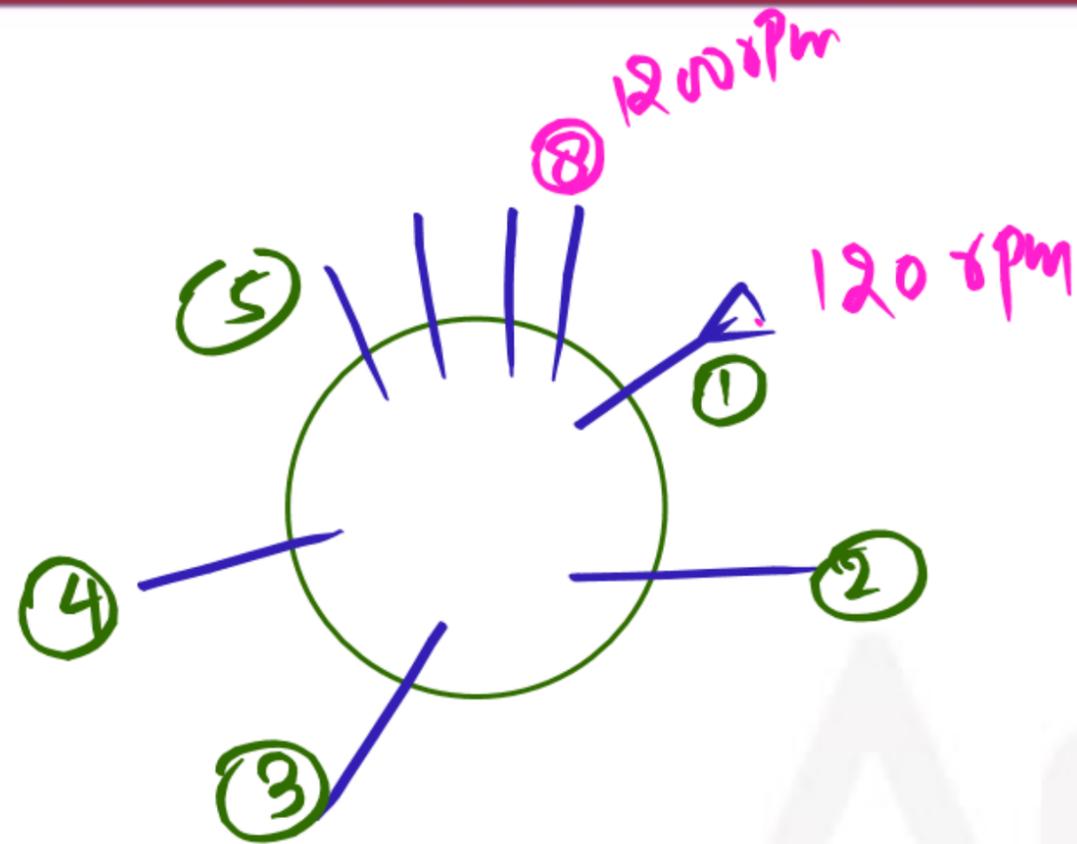
$$* L_e = t + x + 0$$

$$* L_e = 20 + 2 + x$$

$$* x = \frac{D/2}{\tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$* x = \frac{5}{\tan 60}$$





A drilling machine has to be designed with 8 spindle speeds ranging approximately between 120 to 1200 rpm. The 5th spindle speed is

- (a) 445
- (c) 620

- (b) 480
- (d) 865

Solution: \Rightarrow G.P \Rightarrow Drilling spindle speed

* $N_{min} = 120 \text{ rpm}$

* $N_{max} = 1200 \text{ rpm}$

* $N_5 = ?$

$$* t_m = a(\delta)^{n-1}$$

$$* N_{max} = N_{min}(\delta)^{n-1}$$

$$* \delta^{8-1} = \frac{N_{max}}{N_{min}}$$

$$* \delta^7 = \frac{N_{max}}{N_{min}}$$

$$* \delta = \left(\frac{1200}{120}\right)^{1/7} = 1.389$$

$$* N_1 = 1200 \text{ rpm}$$

$$* N_2 = 120 \times 1.389$$

$$* N_3 = 120 \times 1.389 \times 1.389$$

$$* N_4 = 120 \times 1.389 \times 1.389 \times 1.389$$

$$* N_5 = 120 \times 1.389 \times 1.389 \times 1.389 \times 1.389$$

$$* N_6 =$$

$$* N_7 =$$

$$* N_8 = 1200 \text{ rpm}$$



$$* N_5 = N_1 \times (r)^{n-1}$$

$$* N_5 = 120 \times (1.387)^{5-1}$$

$$* N_5 = 120 \times (1.387)^4 = 447.8 \text{ pm}$$



Find the speed range ratio for the drilling machine spindle if the minimum and maximum diameters of drills used are 5 mm and 25 mm respectively and if the machinability indices for the work materials are 120 (brass) and 40 (alloy steel)

(a) $3/5$

(b) $5/3$

(c) 5

(d) 15

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