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## **GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

BE - SEMESTER-III (New) EXAMINATION – WINTER 2018

Subject Code: 2131906 Date: 12/12/2018

**Subject Name: Kinematics of Machines** 

Time: 10:30 AM TO 01:00 PM Total Marks: 70

**Instructions:** 

- 1. Attempt all questions.
- 2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
- 3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

|            |            |  | MARKS     |
|------------|------------|--|-----------|
| <b>Q.1</b> | (a)        | Types of Constrained Motion.   | 03        |
|            | <b>(b)</b> | Define:- Mechanism, higher Pair, Fluid Link, Kinematics  | 04        |
|            | (c)        | Explain Various Inversion of single Slider Kinematic Chain with Examples.  | 07        |
| <b>Q.2</b> | (a)        | Derive freudenstein's equation.  | 03        |
|            | <b>(b)</b> | Explain Velocity Analysis of a Slider Crank Mechanism.   | 04        |
|            | (c)        | Explain in brief Function, Path & Motion Generation.  OR   | 07        |
|            | (c)        | Explain synthesis of function generation.  | 07        |
| Q.3        | (a)        | Types of Instantaneous Centers.  | 03        |
|            | <b>(b)</b> | What is Pantograph? Explain in Details of Pantograph.  | 04        |
|            | <b>(c)</b> | What is straight line motion mechanism with neat sketch?   | <b>07</b> |
| 0.0        |            | OR   | 0.2       |
| <b>Q.3</b> | (a)        | Define: Circular pitch, Tooth thickness, Addendum.   | 03        |
|            | (b)        | Explain Law of Gearing with neat sketch. Classification of Gears with Advantages & Disadvantages.                            | 04<br>07  |
| Q.4        | (c)<br>(a) | Explain with a neat sketch of the Differential Gear Box.   | 03        |
| Ų.+        | (a)<br>(b) | Explain Reverted gear Train with a neat sketch.  | 03<br>04  |
|            | (c)        | Two gear wheels of 10 cm and 15 cm pitch diameter have involute  | 07        |
|            | (0)        | teeth of 1.6 DP and pressure angle 20°. The addenda are 3 mm.  | 0,        |
|            |            | Determine (i) Length of path of contact (ii) Contact ratio (iii) angle turned by pinion, while any pair of teeth in contact. |           |
|            |            | OR   |           |
| <b>Q.4</b> | (a)        | Types of Cams with Examples.   | 03        |
|            | <b>(b)</b> | Explain in brief simple harmonic motion of follower.   | 04        |
|            | (c)        | A crank and rocker mechanism ABCD has the following dimensions.  | 07        |
|            |            | AB=0.75 m, BC=1.25 m, CD=1 m, AD=1.5 m. E is the mid point of  |           |
|            |            | the coupler link BC. AD is the fixed link. Crank AB has an angular   |           |
|            |            | velocity of 20 rad/s counter clockwise and deceleration of 280 rad/s2  |           |
|            |            | at the instant angle DAB=60°. Find   |           |
|            |            | 1. Instantaneous linear velocity and acceleration of midpoint E of link BC.  |           |
| 0.5        | ( )        | 2. Instantaneous angular velocity and acceleration of link CD.   | 0.2       |
| <b>Q.5</b> | (a)        | Explain Linear velocity & Velocity of rubbing.   | 03        |
|            | (b)        | Explain working & construction of hook's joint.  In a four bar chain ABCD, AO is fixed link. Crank AB rotates in             | 04<br>07  |
|            | (c)        | clockwise direction at an angular velocity of 10 rad/sec. Link AB = 60   | U/        |
|            |            | mm, BC = CD = 70 mm, DA = 120 mm. when angle DAB = $60^{\circ}$ and  |           |
|            |            | the points B and D are on one side of the link AD, Find angular  |           |
|            |            | velocity of link CD and link BC.   |           |
|            |            |  |           |

|     |            | OR   |    |
|-----|------------|--|----|
| Q.5 | (a)        | Define: - Dwell angle, Pressure angle and Pitch curve.   | 03 |
|     | <b>(b)</b> | Classification of followers.   | 04 |
|     | (c)        | A flat face follower is moved with S.H.M by a disc cam. Follower rises for 30 mm during the cam rotation of 120°, remains in the same position during 30° of cam rotation, follower returns to original position during further 120° of rotation of cam and then for last 90° of rotation follower remains stationary. Minimum radius of cam is 25 mm and the diameter of the circular flat face of follower is 25 mm. Draw the cam profile. | 07 |