

Material Removal Processes (MCL 136)  
Minor II Exam

F.M. 20

Time 1 hr

All answers must be brief and to the point. Assume any relevant data wherever required. All parts of a question must be answered together.

1. Answer in brief the followings:

5x2=10

- Mention the major limitations of cutting force analysis by Merchant's Circle Diagram?
- Mention any two major detrimental effects of high cutting temperature on the work-piece and also on the cutting tool?
- What are the major principles normally adopted for measuring the cutting forces? *force diagram*
- Explain with proper reasoning, what type of cutting fluid is normally recommended for machining of High Strength Alloy steels using coated carbide tools?
- Define Gauge factor of strain gauges. Distinguish between a half bridge and full bridge Wheatstone bridge circuit used for measuring strains. *2* *1*

*Orthogonal turning*  
Orthogonal turning is performed on a cylindrical workpiece with the shear strength of 250 MPa. The following conditions are used: cutting velocity is 180 m/min, feed is 0.20 mm/rev, depth of cut is 3 mm, cutting ratio ( $r$ ) = 0.5. The orthogonal rake angle is  $7^\circ$ . Applying Merchant's theory for analysis, find out the main cutting force and the friction force. *3*

*analytically estimate*  
Analytically estimate the average shear zone temperature,  $\theta_s$  for plain turning of mild steel rod of diameter 200 mm by a carbide tool of geometry  $5^\circ, 4^\circ, 6^\circ, 5^\circ, 15^\circ, 75^\circ, 0.8$  (mm) ORS at rotational speed of 1000 rpm, feed 0.1 mm/rev and depth of cut 2.0 mm under dry condition when the followings were noted: Main cutting force component,  $P_z = 1200$  N, Frictional force at the rake surface,  $F = 500$  N, Chip thickness,  $a_2 = 0.5$  mm.  
Assume : 80% of mechanical energy gets converted into heat, 90% of the heat generated at the shear zone goes into the chips, Mechanical equivalent of heat,  $J = 4.2$  J/Cal, Volume specific heat of mild steel,  $C_v = 3600$  KJ/m<sup>3</sup> °C. Ambient temperature,  $\theta_a = 30^\circ$  C. *3*

4. With an example, define thermo-chemical wear of cutting tool during machining process. How is the rake crater depth measured after the machining operation? *1.5+0.5 = 2*

5. Mention how the cutting tool tip temperature can be evaluated during turning of a metallic alloy by a ceramic tool insert? What is cryo-machining? *1.5+0.5 = 2*

*tso*