| Name: <br> Enrolment No: |  |  |  |
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| Course: Mechanics of Vehicle <br> Semester: IV <br> $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Program: B.Tech ADE } & \text { Time }: 03 \mathrm{hr} \\ \text { Course Code: MEAD-2008 } & \text { Max. Marks: } 100\end{array}$ <br> Instructions: |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION A } \\ \text { (5Qx4M=20Marks) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| S. No. |  | Marks | CO |
| Q 1 | Draw line diagram of Reverted Gear Train. | 5 | CO1 |
| Q. 2 | Define following terms <br> A) Pitch Circle of Gear <br> B) Pitch Circle of Cam | 5 | CO1 |
| Q. 3 | Balancing of rotating parts are necessary in vehicle, Justify. | 5 | CO2 |
| Q. 4 | Discuss the three types of instantaneous centers for a mechanism. | 5 | CO2 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION B } \\ (4 \mathrm{Q} \times 10 \mathrm{M}=40 \text { Marks }) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Q. 5 | What is the significance of degrees of freedom of a kinematic chain when it functions as a mechanism? Give examples. | 10 | $\mathrm{CO3}$ |
| Q. 6 | What is the difference between ideal mechanical advantage and actual mechanical advantage? | 10 | $\mathrm{CO3}$ |
| Q. 7 | In an epicyclic gear of the 'sun and planet' type shown in Figure, the pitch circle diameter of the internally toothed ring is to be 224 mm and the module 4 mm . When the ring D is stationary, the spider A, which carries three planet wheels C of equal size, is to make one revolution in the same sense as the sunwheel B for every five revolutions of the driving spindle carrying the sun wheel B. Determine suitable numbers of teeth for all the wheels | 10 | CO 2 |


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| Q. 8 | Explain three types of constrained motions. Illustrate your answer using neat sketches and example. | 10 | $\mathrm{CO3}$ |
|  | OR |  |  |
| Q. 9 | Explain different kinds of kinematic pairs giving example for each one of them. | 10 | CO 3 |
| SECTION-C(2Qx20M=40 Marks) |  |  |  |
| Q 10 | A disc cam rotating in a clockwise direction is used to move a reciprocating roller with Uniform acceleration and retardation in a radial path, as given below : <br> A. Outstroke with maximum displacement of 25 mm during $120^{\circ}$ of cam rotation, <br> B. Dwell for $60^{\circ}$ of cam rotation, <br> C. Return stroke with maximum displacement of 25 mm during $90^{\circ}$ of cam rotation, and <br> D. Dwell during remaining $90^{\circ}$ of cam rotation. <br> The line of reciprocation of follower passes through the camshaft axis. The maximum radius of cam is 20 mm . If the cam rotates at a uniform speed of $300 \mathrm{r} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. find the maximum velocity and acceleration during outstroke and return stroke. The roller diameter is 8 mm . Draw the profile of the cam when the line of reciprocation of the follower is offset by 20 mm . towards right from the cam shaft axis. | 20 | CO 4 |
| Q. 11 | Four masses A, B, C and D are attached to a shaft and revolve in the same plane. The masses are $12 \mathrm{~kg}, 10 \mathrm{~kg}, 18 \mathrm{~kg}$ and 15 kg respectively and their radii of rotations are $40 \mathrm{~mm}, 50 \mathrm{~mm}, 60 \mathrm{~mm}$ and 30 mm . The angular position of the masses $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$ and D are $60^{\circ}, 135^{\circ}$ and $270^{\circ}$ from the mass A. Find the magnitude and position of the balancing mass at a radius of 100 mm . | 20 | CO4 |
|  | OR |  |  |
| Q. 12 | Four masses A, B, C and D revolve at equal radii and are equally spaced along a shaft. The mass B is 7 kg and the radii of C and D make angles of $90^{\circ}$ and $240^{\circ}$ | 20 | $\mathrm{CO4}$ |

respectively with the radius of B . Find the magnitude of the masses A, C and D and the angular position of A so that the system may be completely balanced.

