



Production Engineering (1)

Question 1

(24 Marks)

a) Using block diagram, show the general classification of the machining processes.

b) Using diagrams, show the main types of erosion machining processes.

Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of Engineering
Department of Mech. Eng.
1st year Mechanical Eng.
Dr. Ibrahim Maher



17 March 2021
Time allowed: 3 hours.
Full Mark: 75
Final exam
MDP1105

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c) Draw a block diagram to show the main variables of a machining process?

d) Draw a block diagram to show the classification of tool materials.

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e) Draw the following tool angle signature (7 16 6 8 18 16 1/8).

f) Explain the advantages of coated carbides over uncoated carbides. Name any three materials used for coatings.

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g) Explain the difference between orthogonal and oblique cutting.

h) Show diagrammatically the main parts and angles of a finish reamer.



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Question 2

(16 Marks)

- a) It is required to face a disk of 450 mm outer diameter with a central hole of 150 mm using a lathe machine. The spindle speed is 50 rpm, feed rate is 0.3 mm/rev, and the depth of cut is 2.5 mm. calculate the machining time.
- b) During machining a steel workpiece on the shaper machine using a quick return ratio of 3:2 with a workpiece of 200 mm in length and a cutting speed of 18 m/min, calculate the number of strokes/min.



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- c) A component is to be machined on the horizontal milling machine with a slab-milling cutter of 100 mm diameter. The cutter has 16 teeth, cutting speed is 100 m/min, and the feed per tooth is 0.025 mm. Calculate
- The rate of work feed in mm/min
 - The machining time for one travel if the part length is 500 mm

- d) A 300 mm wide strip 25 mm thick is fed through a rolling mill with two powered rolls each of radius = 250 mm. the work thickness is to be reduced to 22 mm in one pass at a roll speed of 50 rpm. The work material has a flow curve defined by $K = 275 \text{ MPa}$, $n = 0.15$, and the coefficient of friction between the rolls and the work is 0.12. Calculate the roll force, torque, and horsepower.



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Question 3 Mark true (T) or false (F) by shading a circle **(20 Marks)**

No.	Statement	T	F
1	The primary motion in turning operation is the linear motion of the tool	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	Up milling produces better surfaces than down milling.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	In planer machines, the tool reciprocates while the workpiece is fixed.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	Milling machines are more productive than mechanical shapers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5	Up milling is preferred if the horizontal milling machine is sufficiently rigid.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6	The feed movement of the shaper machine is performed at the end of the return stroke.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7	Ceramic tools are used on planers to produce the best surface finish.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8	Shaper machine used for small workpiece but for large workpiece, planer is used.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9	Milling machine used single point cutting tools.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10	In milling process, the main cutting motion carried out by the table.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11	Grinding can be followed by milling operation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12	Grinding-wheel grade represents the hardness of the abrasive grains.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13	High volume to area ratio is typical of the starting work geometry in sheet metal processes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14	The flow curve expresses the behavior of a metal in plastic region of the stress-strain curve	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15	Flash in impression-die forging serves no useful purpose and is undesirable because it must be trimmed from the part after forming	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16	The production of tubing is possible in indirect extrusion but not in direct extrusion	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17	Hot forging requires less forces than cold forging	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
18	The forces used for direct extrusion is larger than indirect extrusion	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
19	Free forging produces more accurate parts than die forging	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
20	The work is pulled through the die in extrusion process	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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Question 4 Chose the correct answer (Only one correct answer)

(15 Marks)

No.	Statement		A	B	C	D
1	Which of the following are bulk deformation processes?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	A Bending	C Deep drawing				
	B Extrusion	D Shearing				
2	Which of the following are advantages and characteristics of hot working relative to cold working?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	A less overall energy is required	C Friction is reduced				
	B strain-rate sensitivity is reduced	D increased strength properties				
3	The maximum possible draft in a rolling operation depends on which of the following parameters?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	A roll diameter	C roll velocity				
	B stock thickness	D strain				
4	Which of the following rolling mill types are associated with relatively small diameter rolls in contact with the work?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	A continuous rolling mill	C three-high configuration				
	B reversing mill	D four-high mill				
5	Production of pipes and tubes is associated with which of the following bulk deformation processes		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	A hobbing	C ring rolling				
	B roll forging	D tube sinking				
6	Increasing strain rate tends to have which one of the following effects on flow stress during hot forming of metal		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	A decreases flow stress	C has no effect				
	B increases flow stress	D				
7	The average flow stress is the flow stress multiplied by which of the following factors		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	A n	C $1/n$				
	B $1+n$	D $1/(1+n)$				
8	Hot working of metals refers to which one of the following temperature regions relative to the melting point of the given metal on an absolute temperature scale		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	A room temperature	C $0.4T_m$				
	B $0.2T_m$	D $>0.5T_m$				
9	The coefficient of friction between the part and the tool in cold working relative to hot working tends to be		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	A higher	C no different				
	B lower	D				



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No.	Statement		A	B	C	D
10	Theoretically, the maximum reduction possible in a wire drawing operation, under the assumptions of a perfectly plastic metal, no friction, and no redundant work, is which of the following		O	O	O	O
	A	0.632	C	2.72		
	B	1	D	Zero		
11	Johnson's ($\epsilon x = a + b \ln rx$) formula is associated with which one of the following deformation processes		O	O	O	O
	A	bar and wire drawing	C	forging		
	B	extrusion	D	rolling		
12	During a forming operation, the strength coefficient = 550 MPa, strain hardening exponent = 0.22, and the final true strain = 0.85. Determine the average flow stress that the metal experienced during the operation.		O	O	O	O
	A	531	C	435		
	B	561	D	335		
13	Determine the value of the strain-hardening exponent for a metal that will cause the average flow stress to be 3/4 of the final flow stress after deformation.		O	O	O	O
	A	0.22	C	0.44		
	B	0.33	D	0.55		
14	The basic difference between the bar drawing and wire drawing is		O	O	O	O
	A	Workpiece length	C	Workpiece shape		
	B	Workpiece material	D	Workpiece size		
15	The defects in extruded products are		O	O	O	O
	A	Centerburst	C	Surface cracking		
	B	piping	D	All of them		