

MACHINE DRAWING WITH AUTOCAD*

Course Name: B.Tech-ME

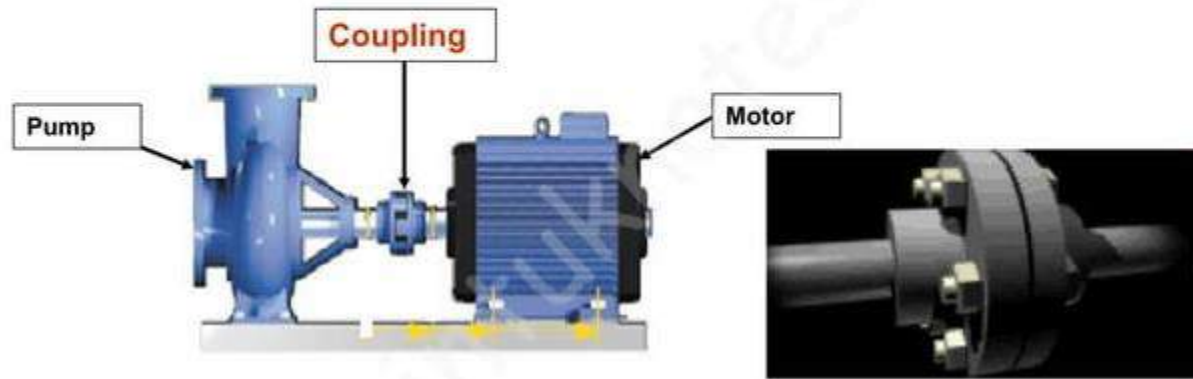
Semester: 3rd

Prepared by: Dr. Talwinder Singh Bedi

UNIT: III

Topic: Assembly and Disassembly

Coupling is a device used to connect two shafts together at their ends for the purpose of transmitting power



- To provide connection of shafts of units made separately
- To allow misalignment of the shafts or to introduce mechanical flexibility.
- To reduce the transmission of shock loads
- To introduce protection against overloads.
- To alter the vibration characteristics



Rigid coupling

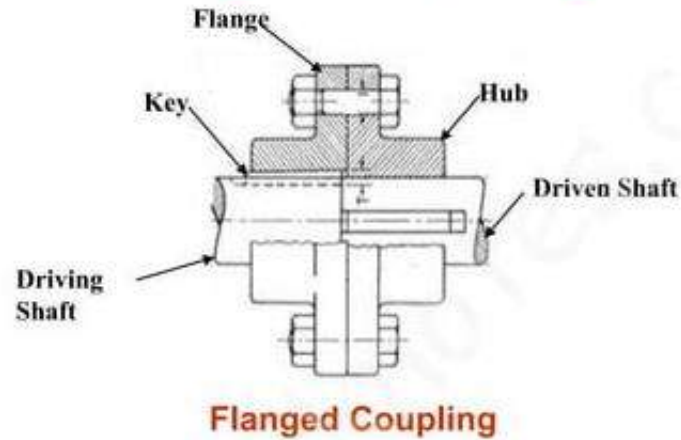


Flexible coupling

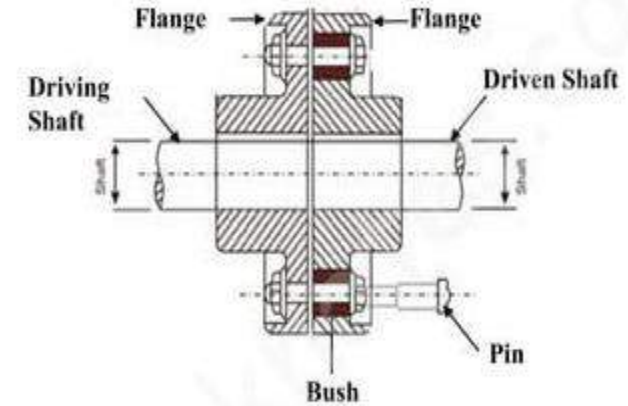


Universal coupling

Rigid coupling



Flexible Coupling

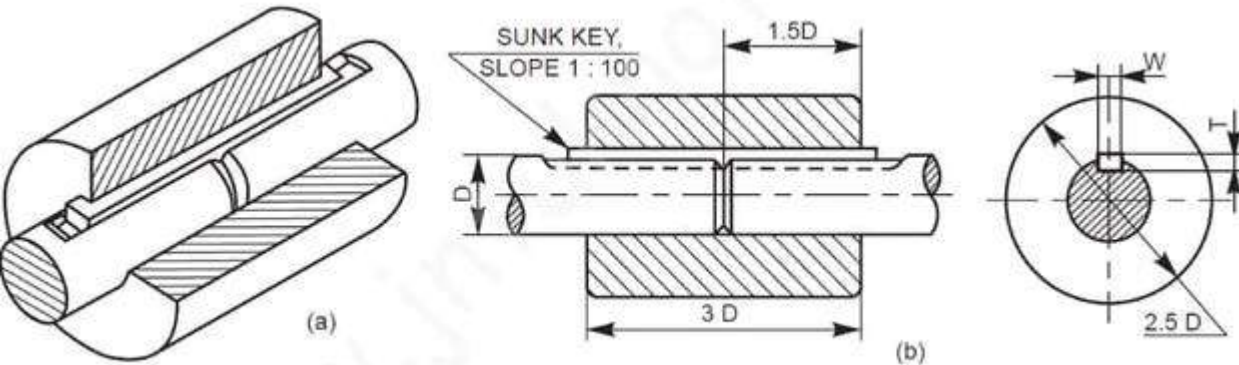


- Rigid couplings are used when precise shaft alignment is required
- Simple in design and are more rugged
- Generally able to transmit more power than flexible couplings
- Shaft misalignments cannot be compensated

- A flexible coupling permits with in certain limits, relative rotation and variation in the alignment of shafts
- Pins (Bolts) covered by rubber washer or bush is used connect flanges with nuts
- The rubber washers or bushes act as a shock absorbers and insulators.

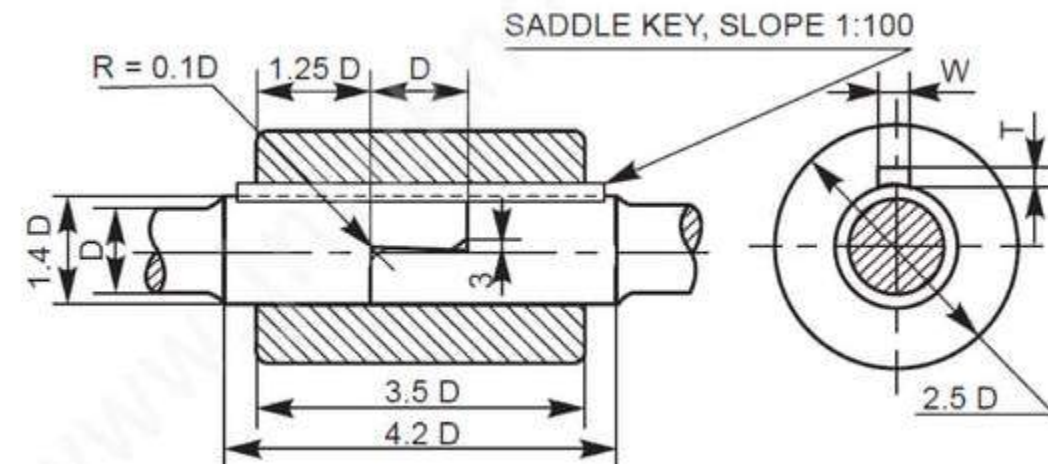
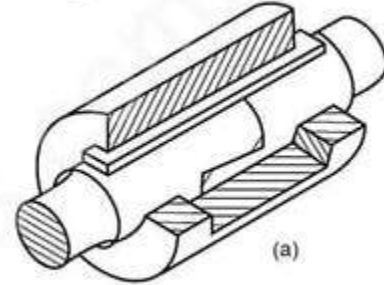
Butt-Muff Coupling

In this, the ends of the two shafts to be coupled butt against each other, with the sleeve keyed to them



Half-Lap Muff Coupling

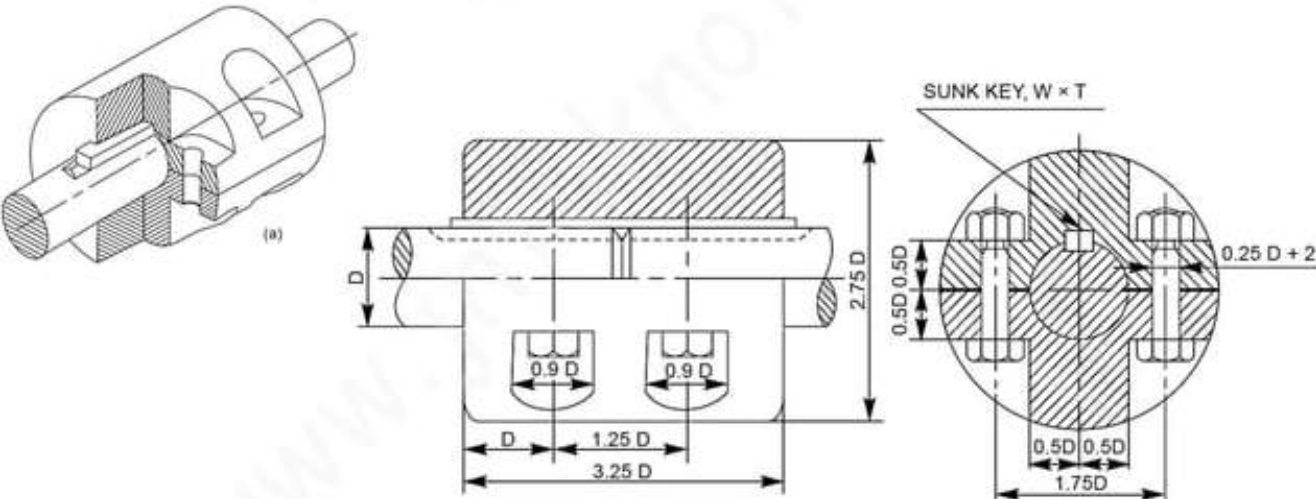
In this, the ends of the shafts overlap each other for a short length. The taper provided in the overlap prevents the axial movement of the shafts. Here too, after placing the muff over the overlapping ends of the shafts, a saddle key(s) is(are) used to make the coupling



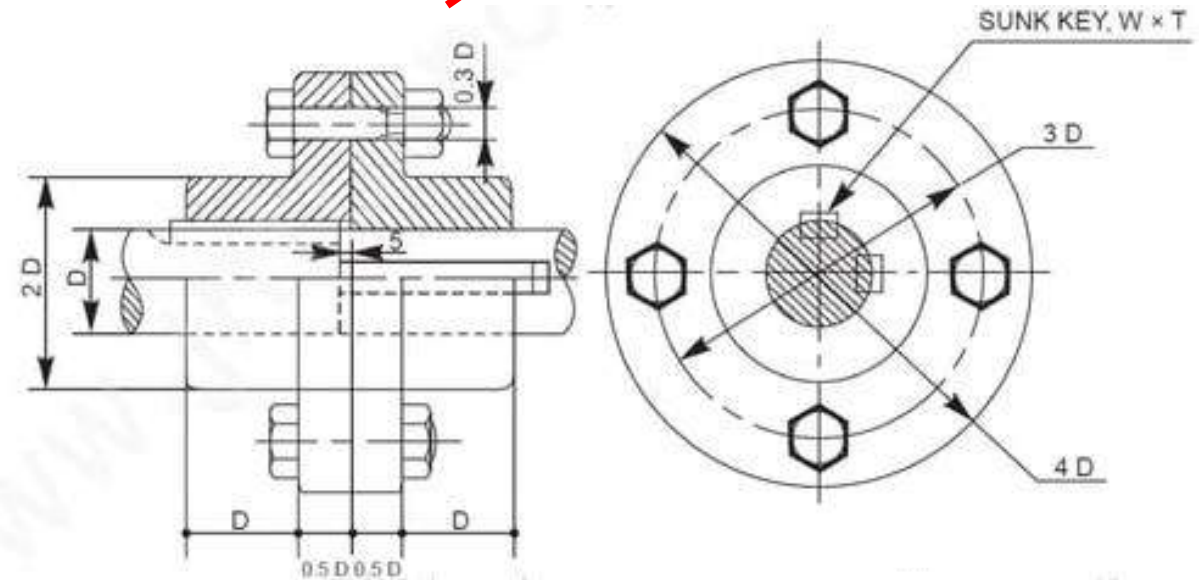
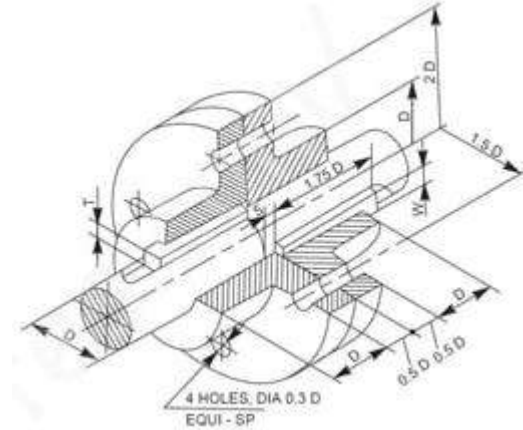
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Split-Muff Coupling

- In this, the muff is split into two halves and are recessed. A number of bolts and nuts are used to connect the muff halves and the recesses provided accommodate the bolt heads and nuts.
- For making the coupling, a sunk key is first placed in position and then the muff halves are joined by bolts and nuts
- This type of coupling is used for heavy duty work, since both the key and friction grip transmit the power (torque).

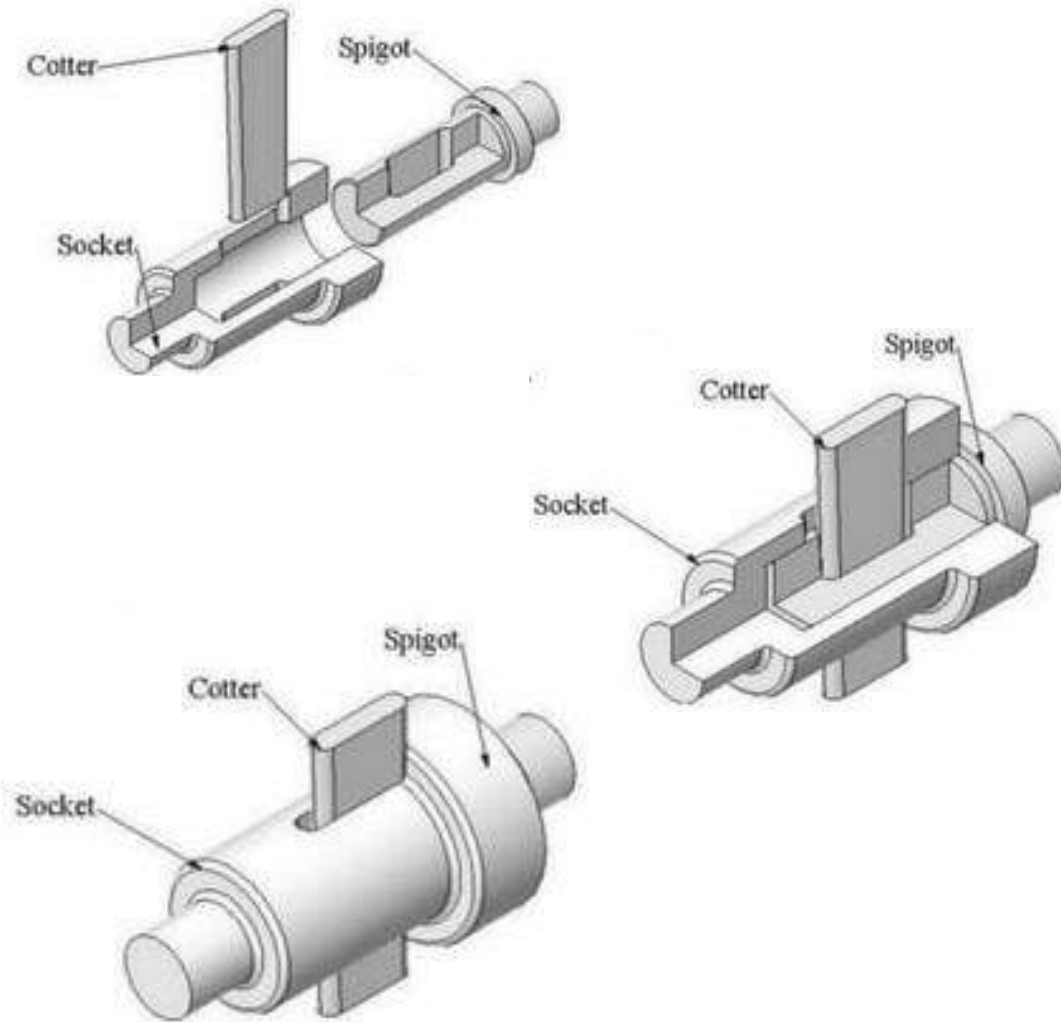


Flanged Coupling



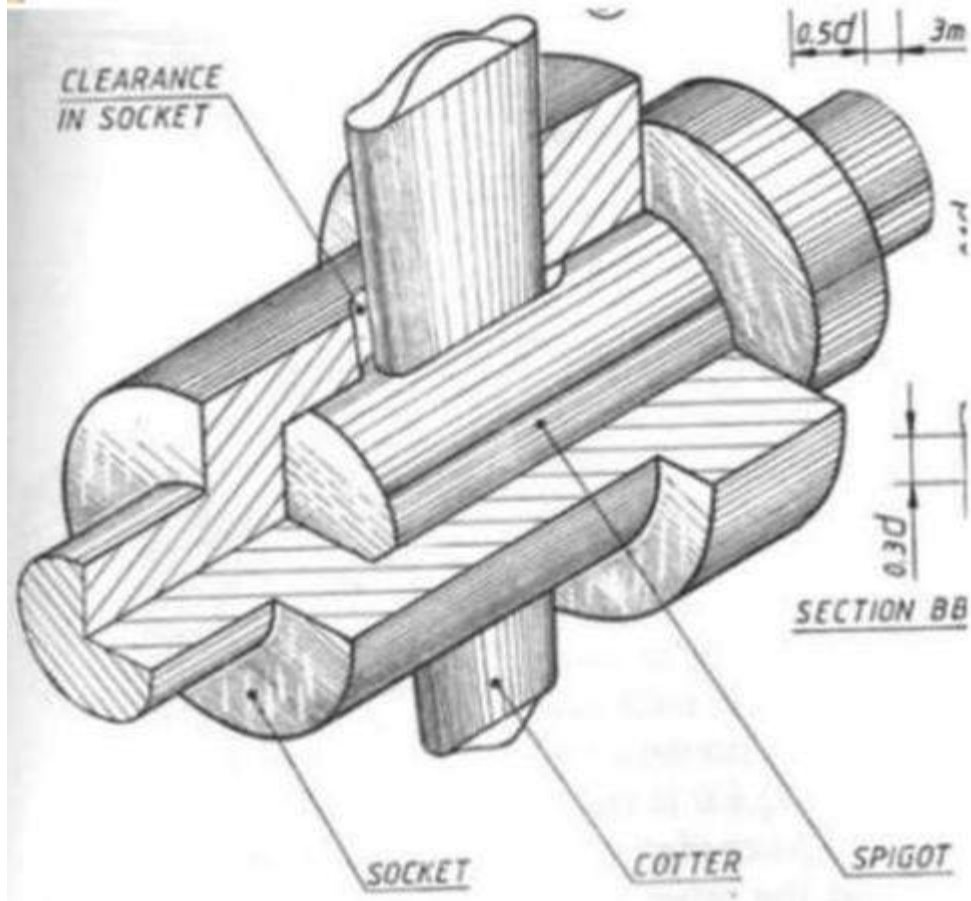
Cotter Joints

- ❖ A cotter is a flat wedge-shaped piece of steel as shown in figure.
- ❖ This is used to connect rigidly two rods which transmit motion in the axial direction, without rotation.
- ❖ These joints may be subjected to tensile or compressive forces along the axes of the rods.
- ❖ Examples of cotter joint connections are: connection of piston rod to the crosshead of a steam engine, valve rod and its stem etc.
- ❖ A typical cotter joint is as shown in figure.
- ❖ One of the rods has a socket end into which the other rod is inserted and the cotter is driven into a slot, made in both the socket and the rod.



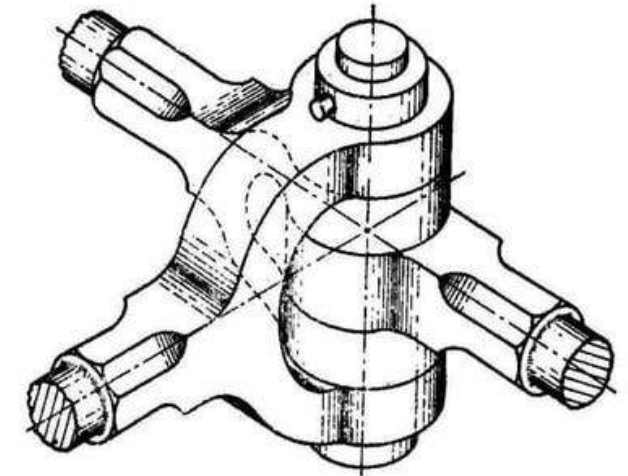
UNIT: III

Cotter Joints

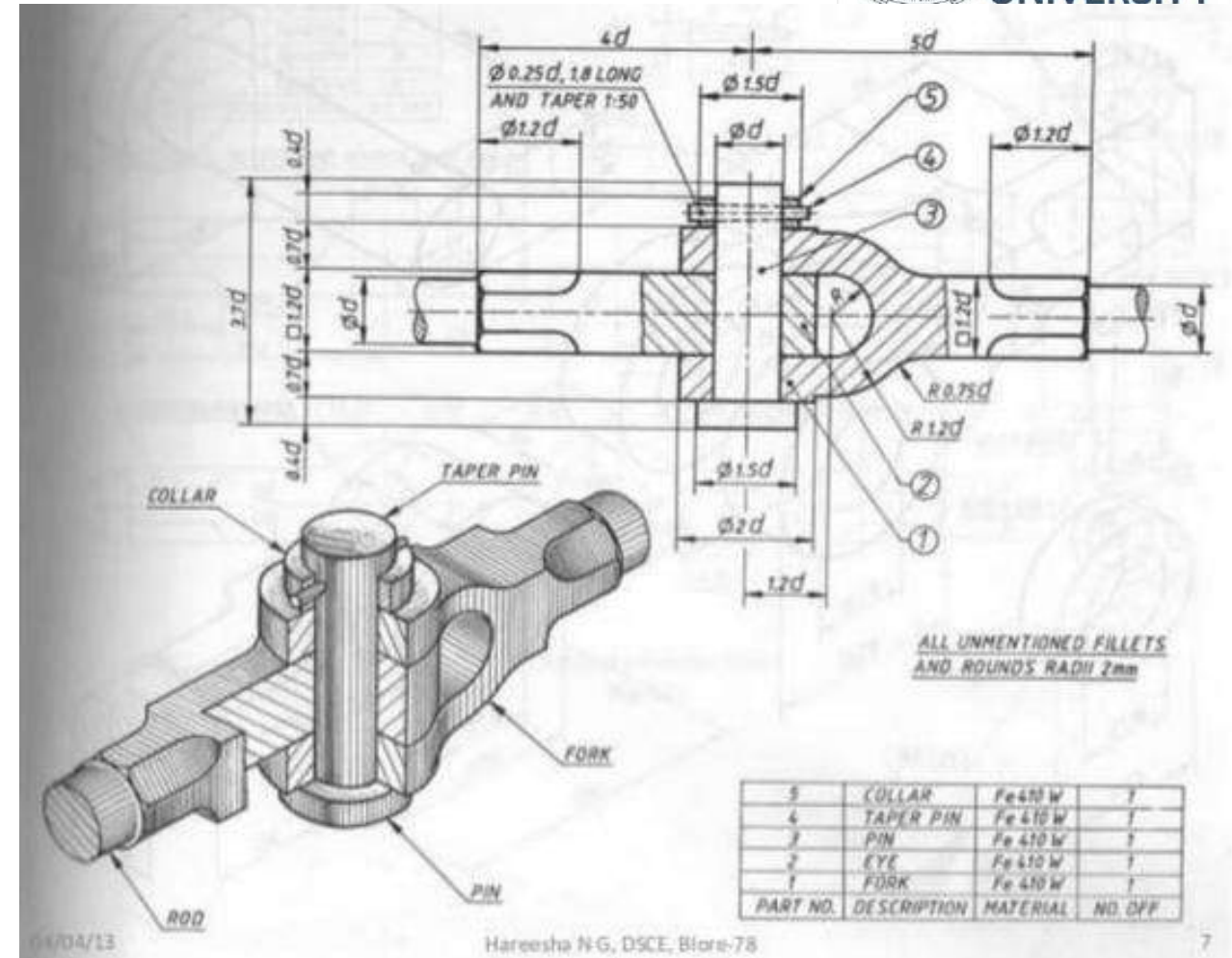
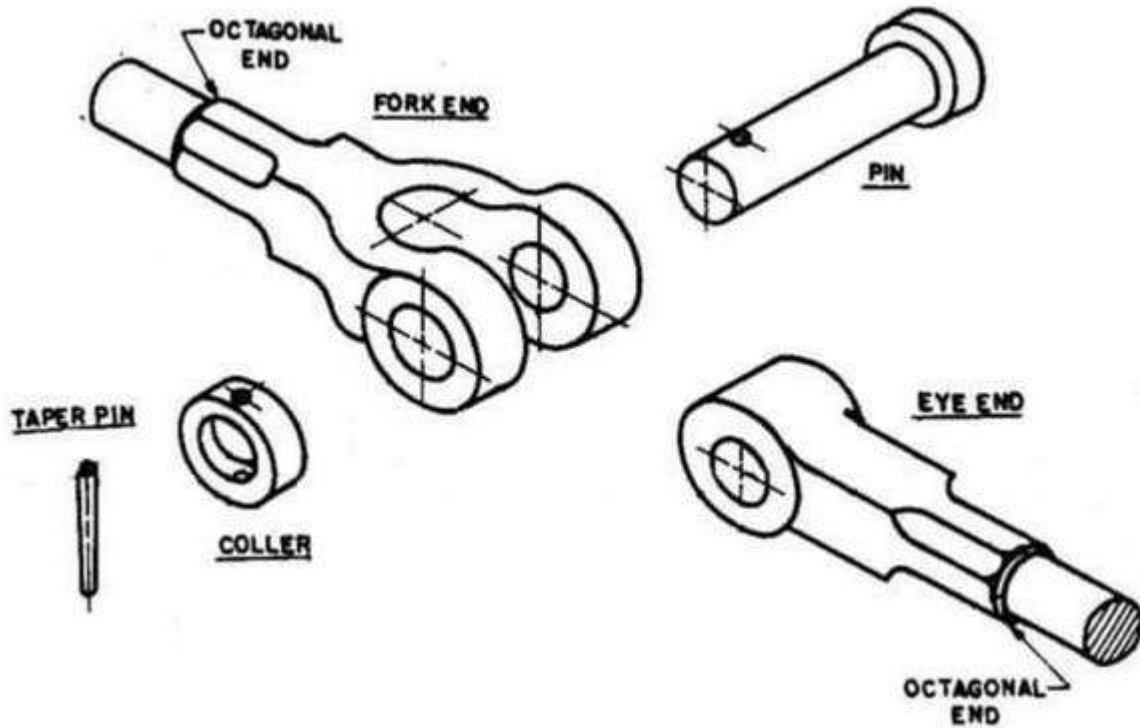


Knuckle Joint

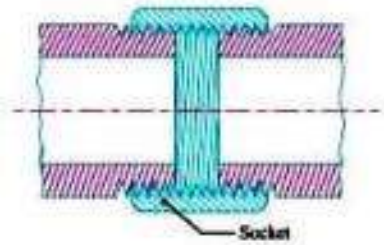
- ❖ Two or more rods subjected to tensile and compressive forces are fastened together
- ❖ Their axes are not in alignments but meet in a point
- ❖ The joint allows a small angular moment of one rod relative to another
- ❖ It can be easily connected and disconnected
- ❖ Applications: Elevator chains, valve rods, etc



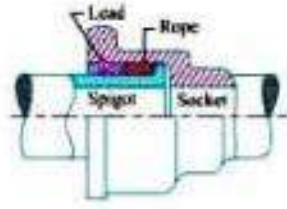
UNIT: III



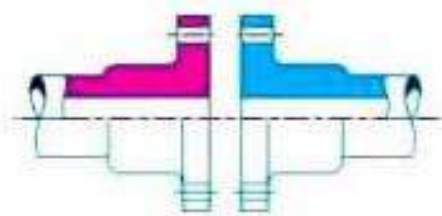
Pipe and Pipe Joints



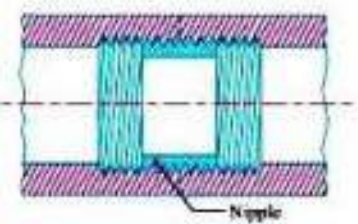
Socket or a coupler joint



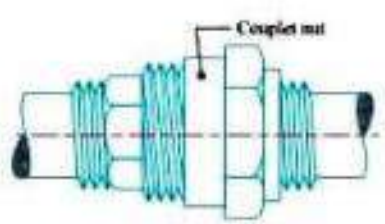
Spigot and socket joint



Flanged joint

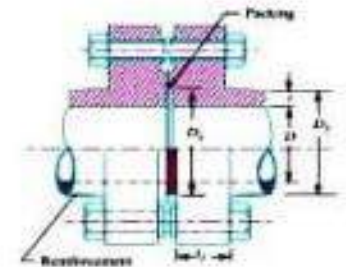


Nipple joint

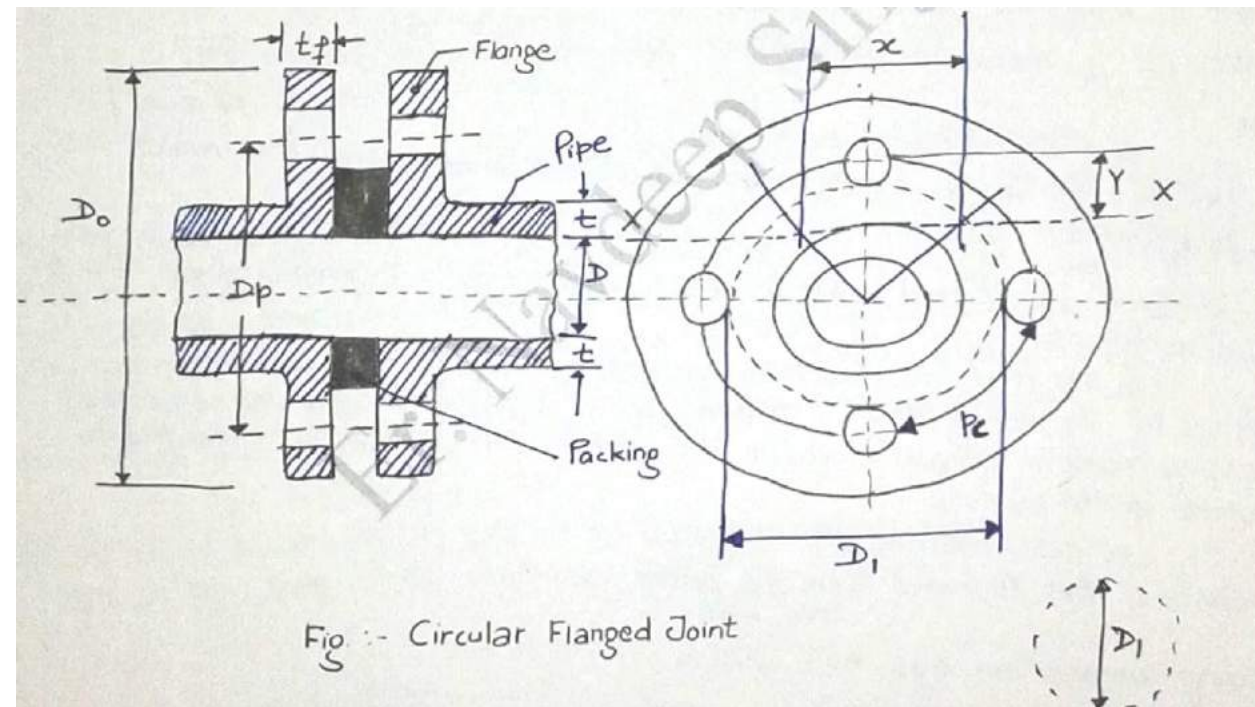


Union joint

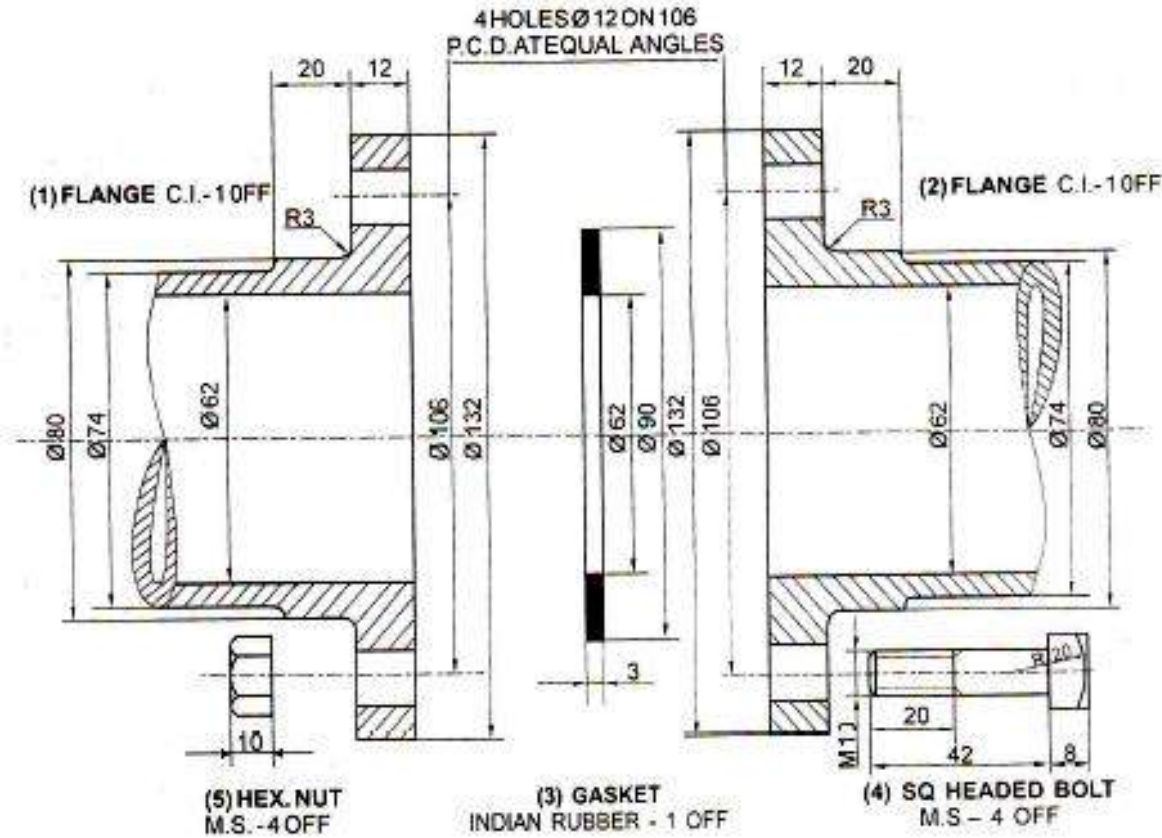
Types of Pipe Joint



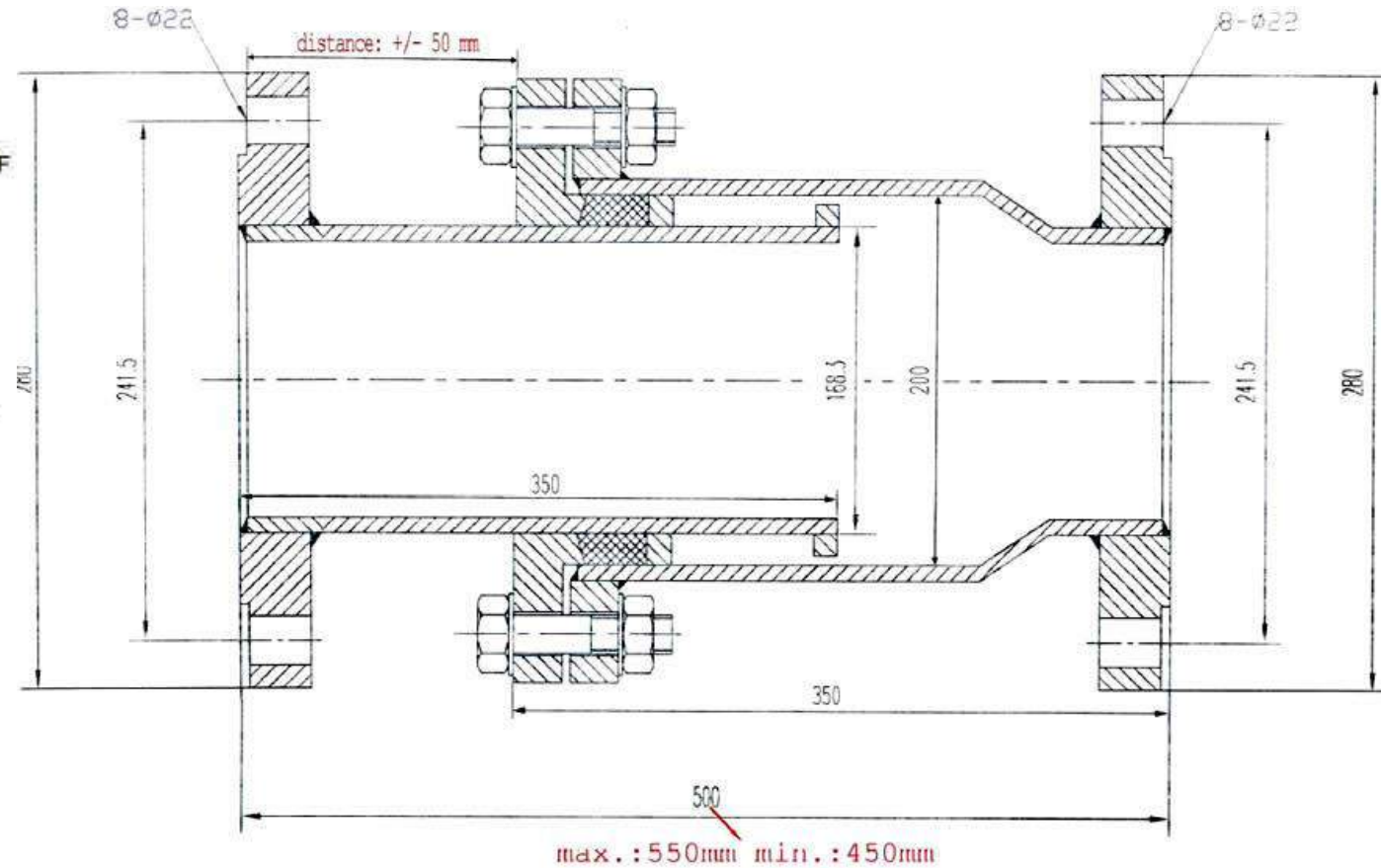
Hydraulic pipe joint



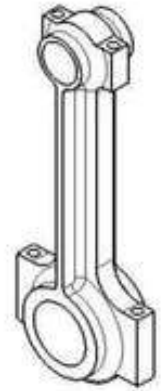
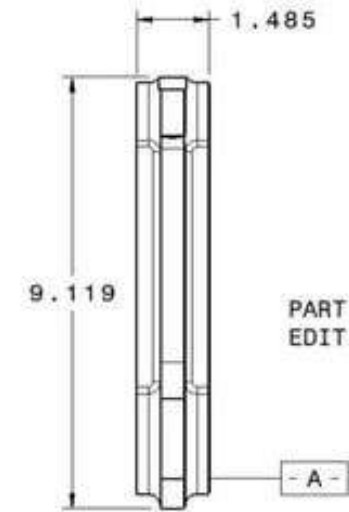
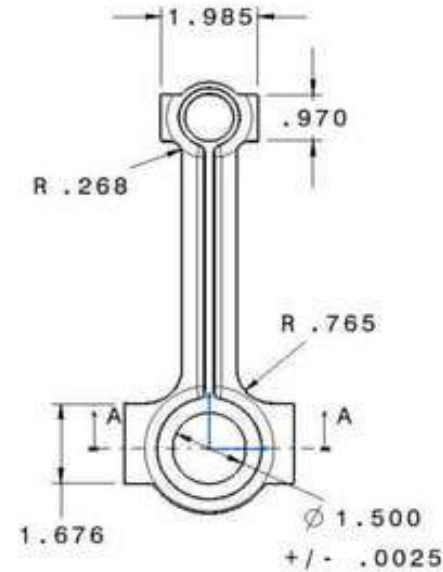
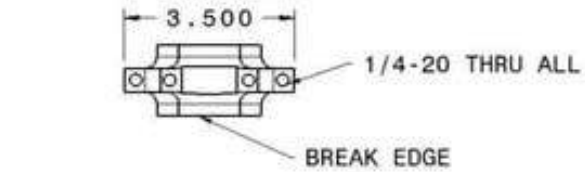
Pipe and Pipe Joints



DETAILS OF A FLANGED PIPE JOINT

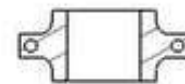


Connecting rod



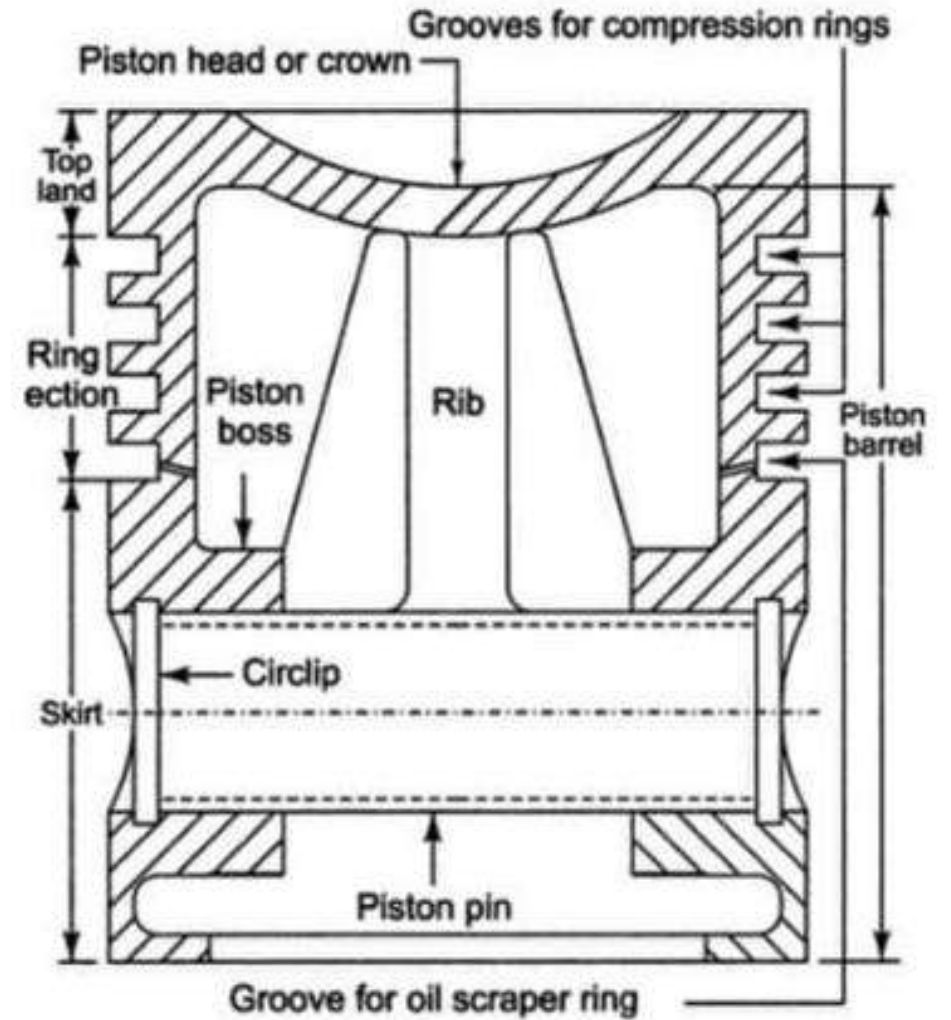
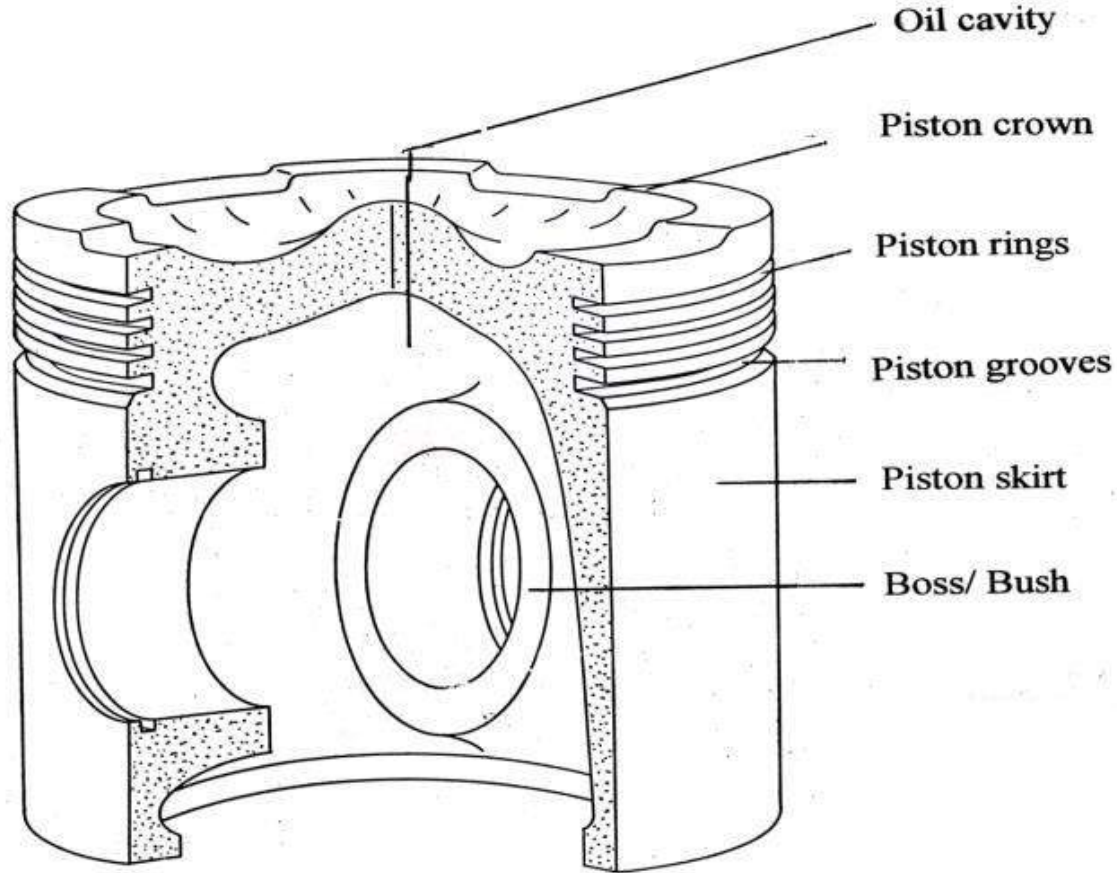
Isometric view
Scale: 2:5

PART 4A-1087
EDIT 2/14/2011

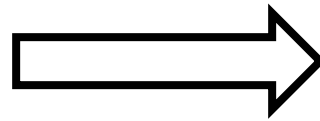
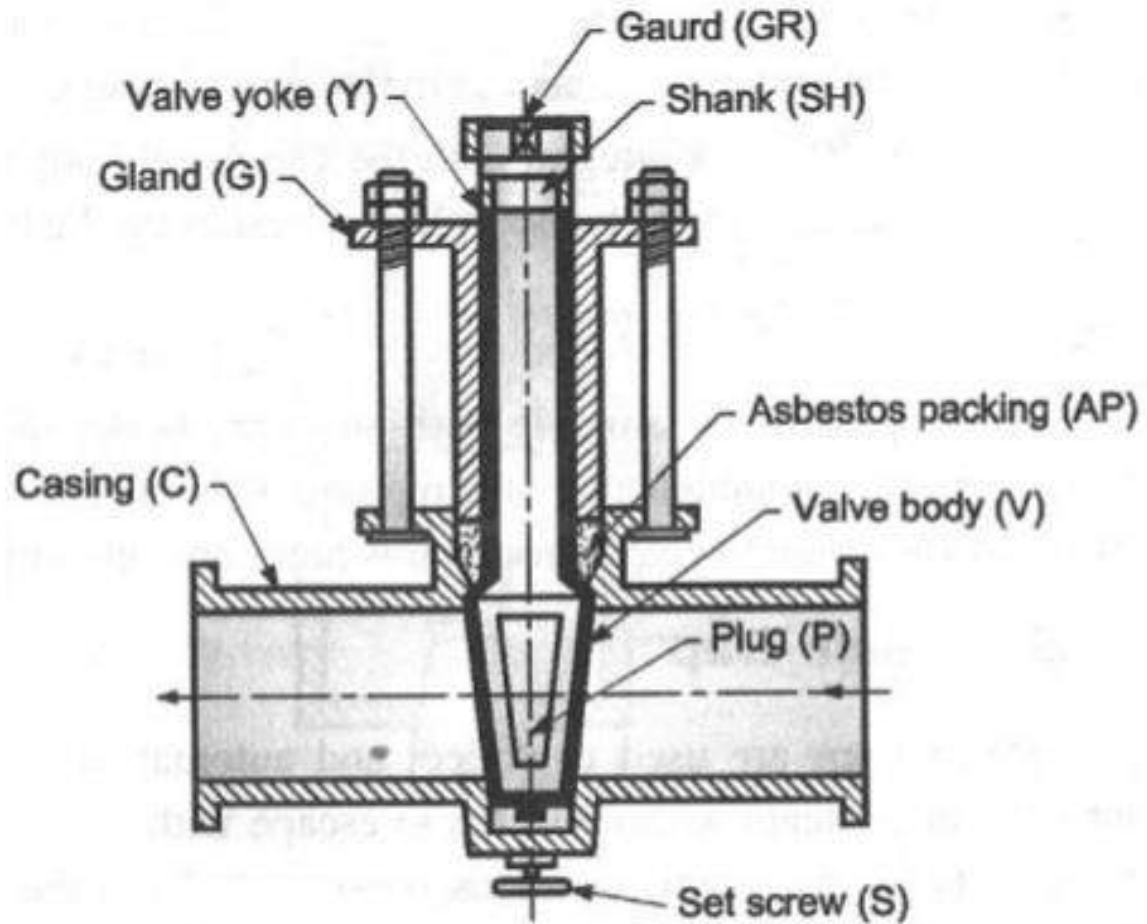


Section view A-A
Scale: 2:5

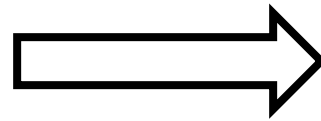
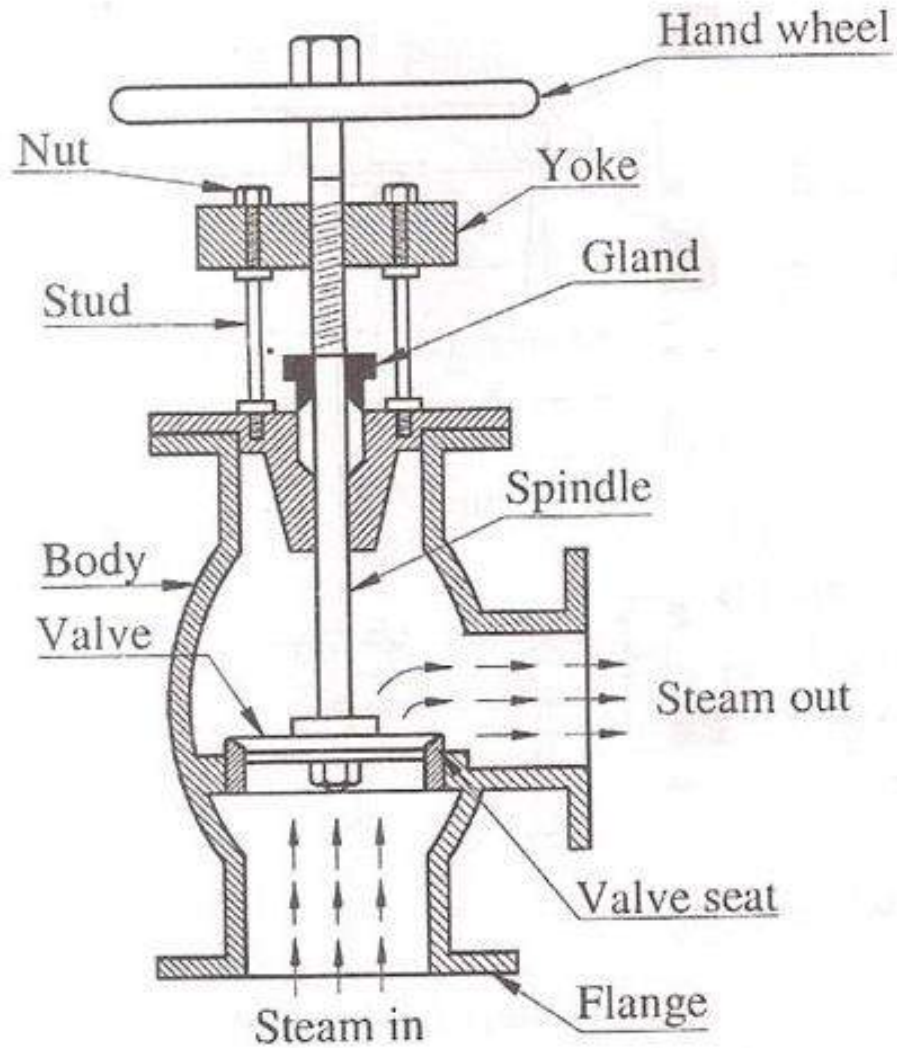
Piston



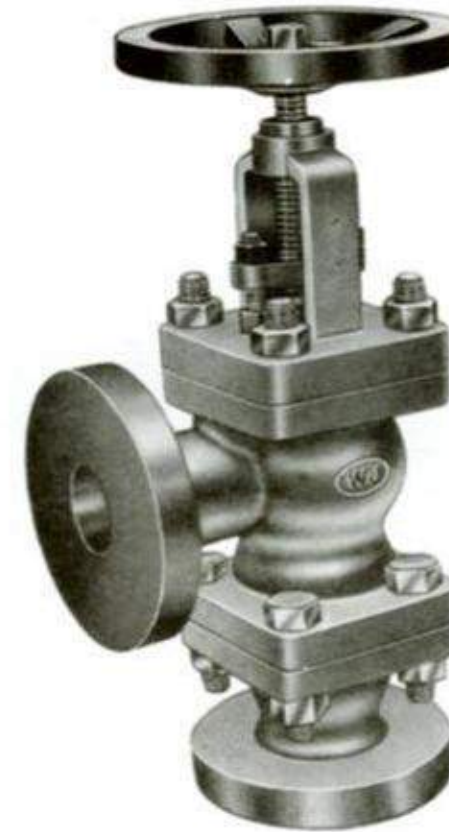
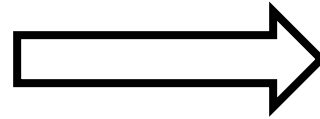
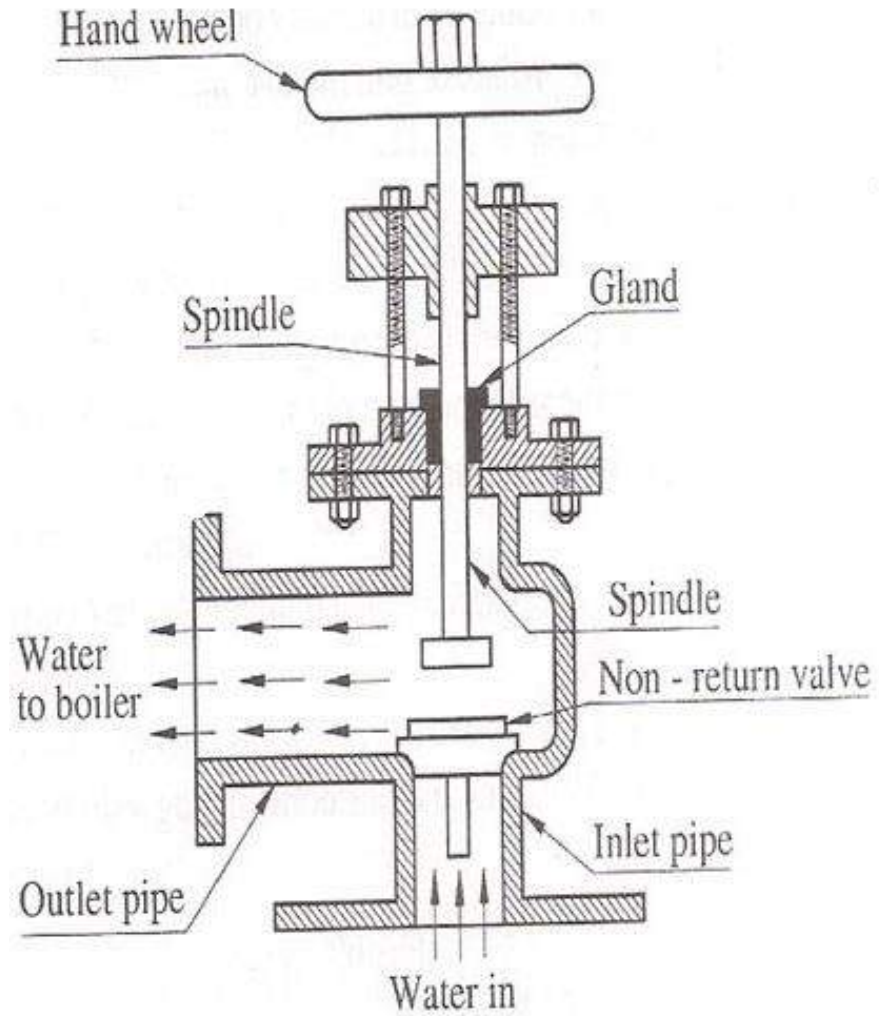
Blow off Cock



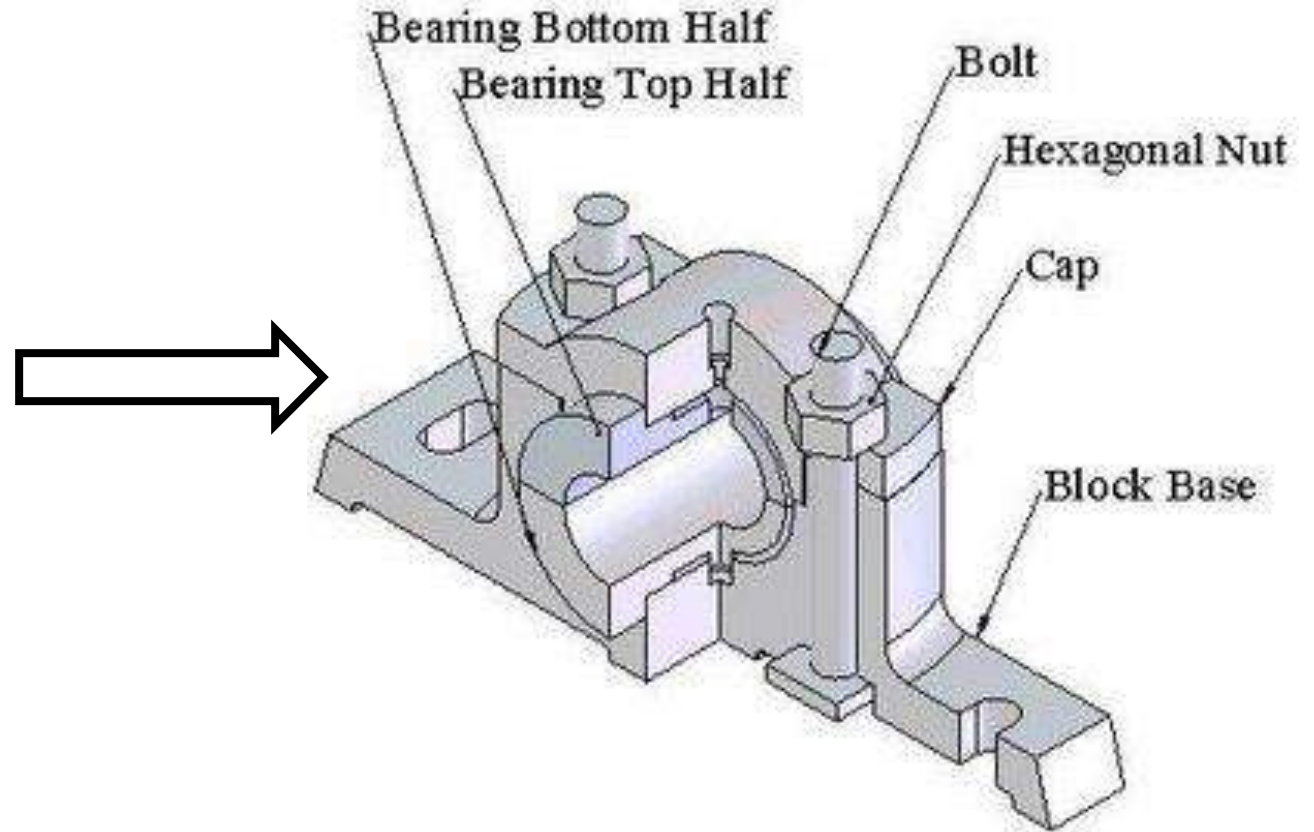
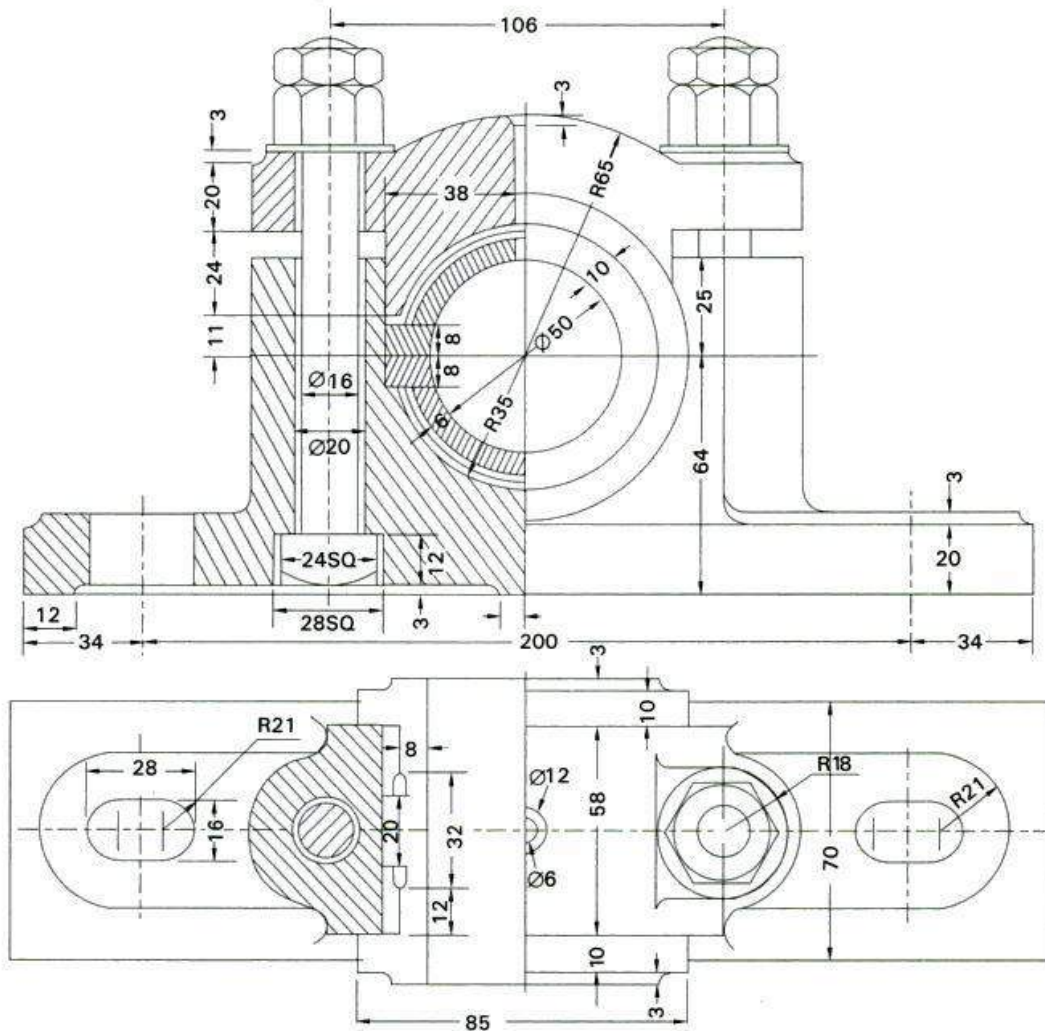
Steam stop valve

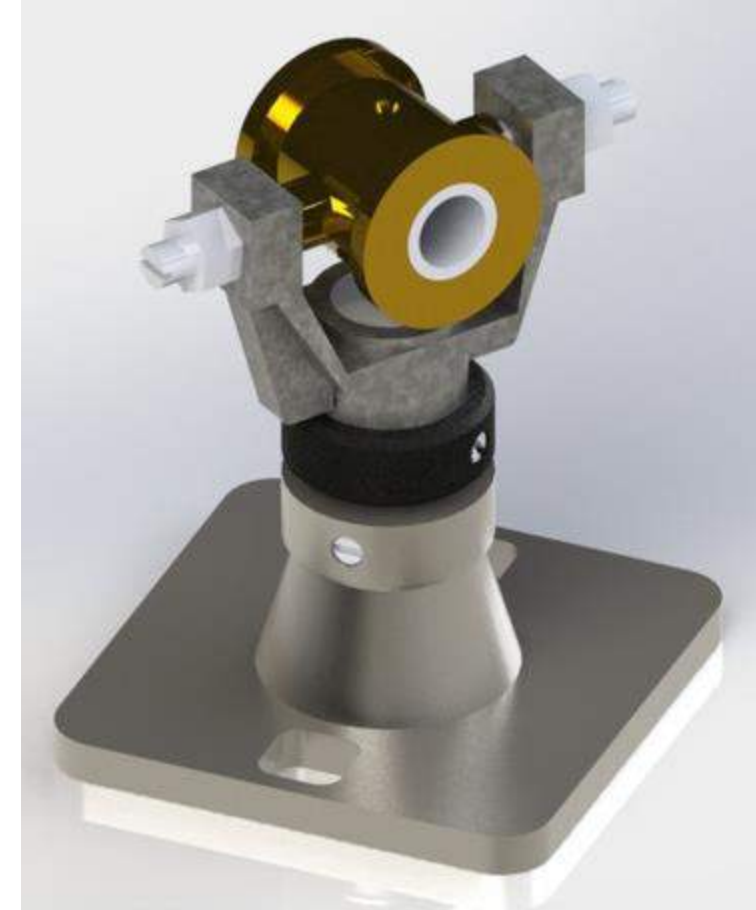
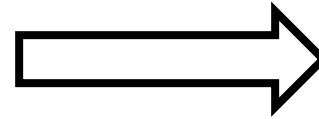
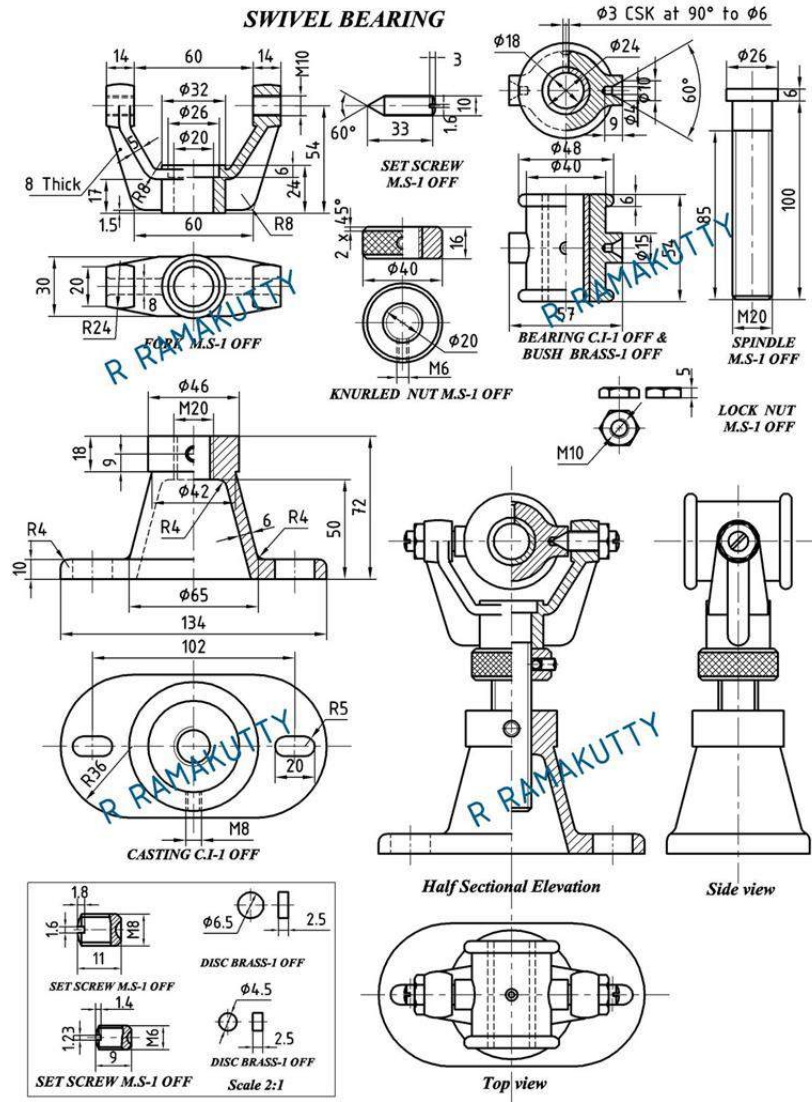


Feed check valve



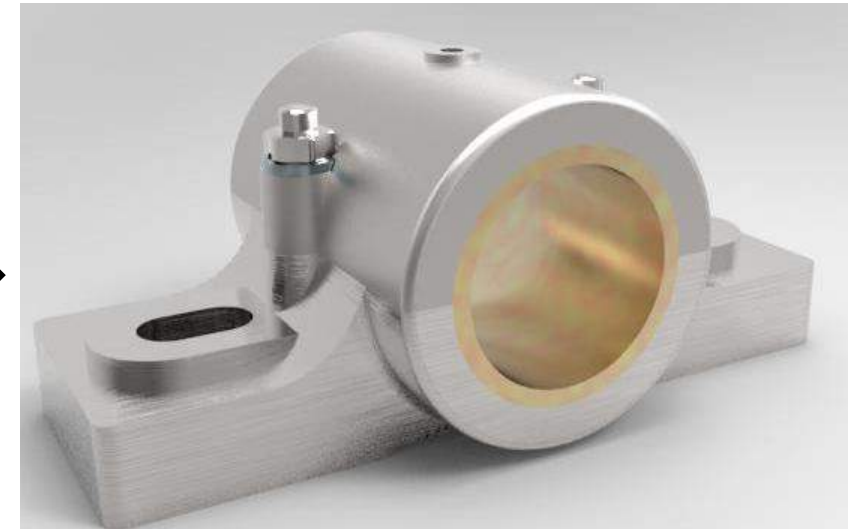
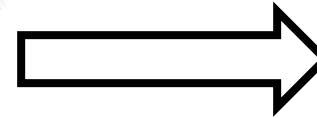
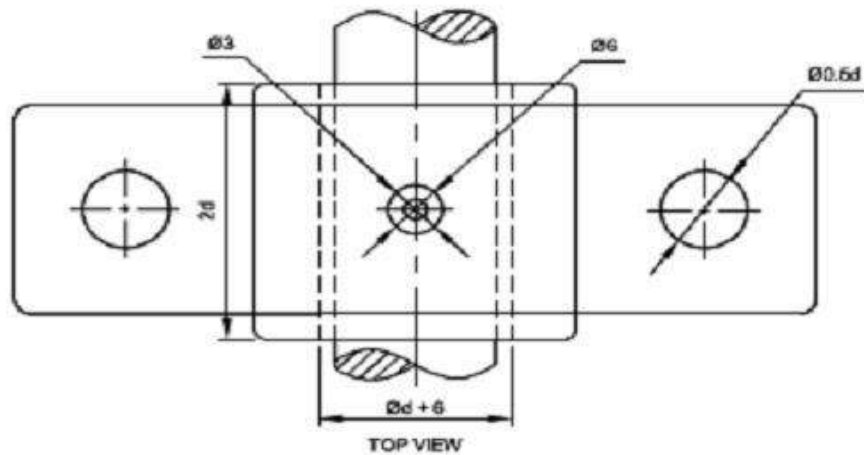
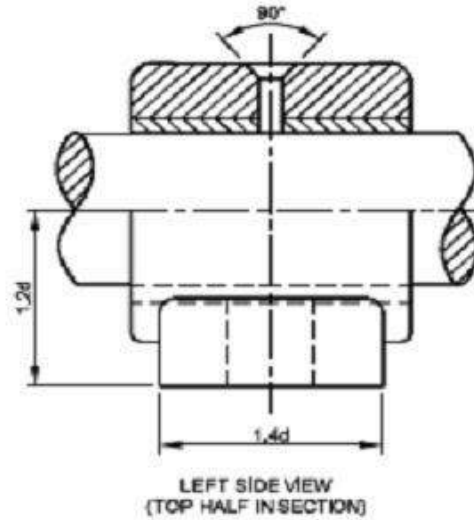
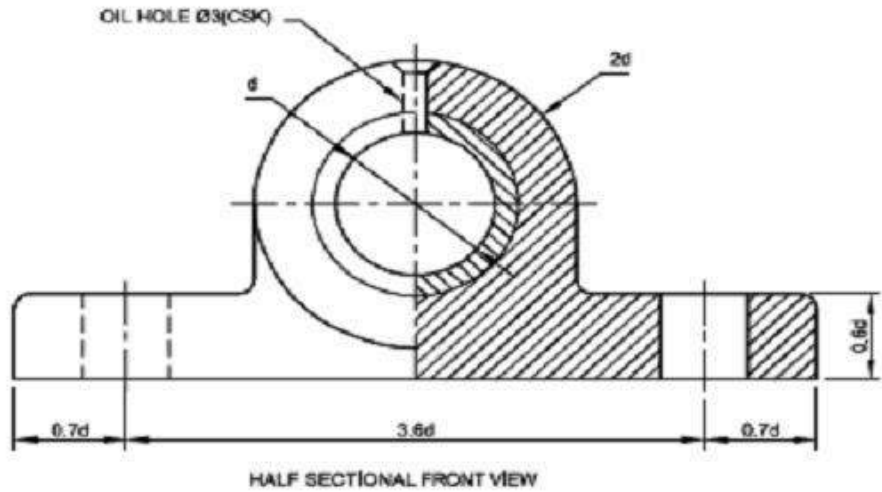
Plummer block





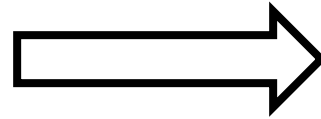
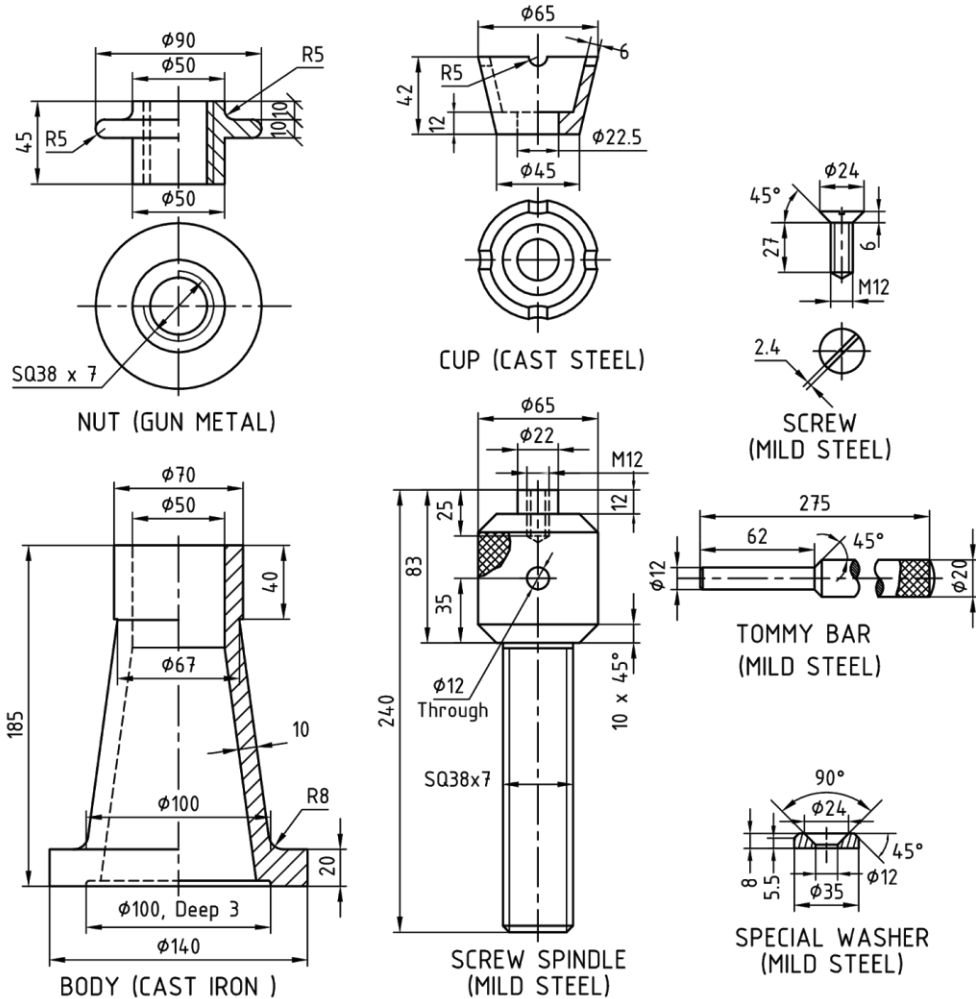
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Journal bearing

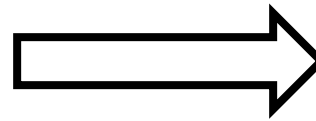
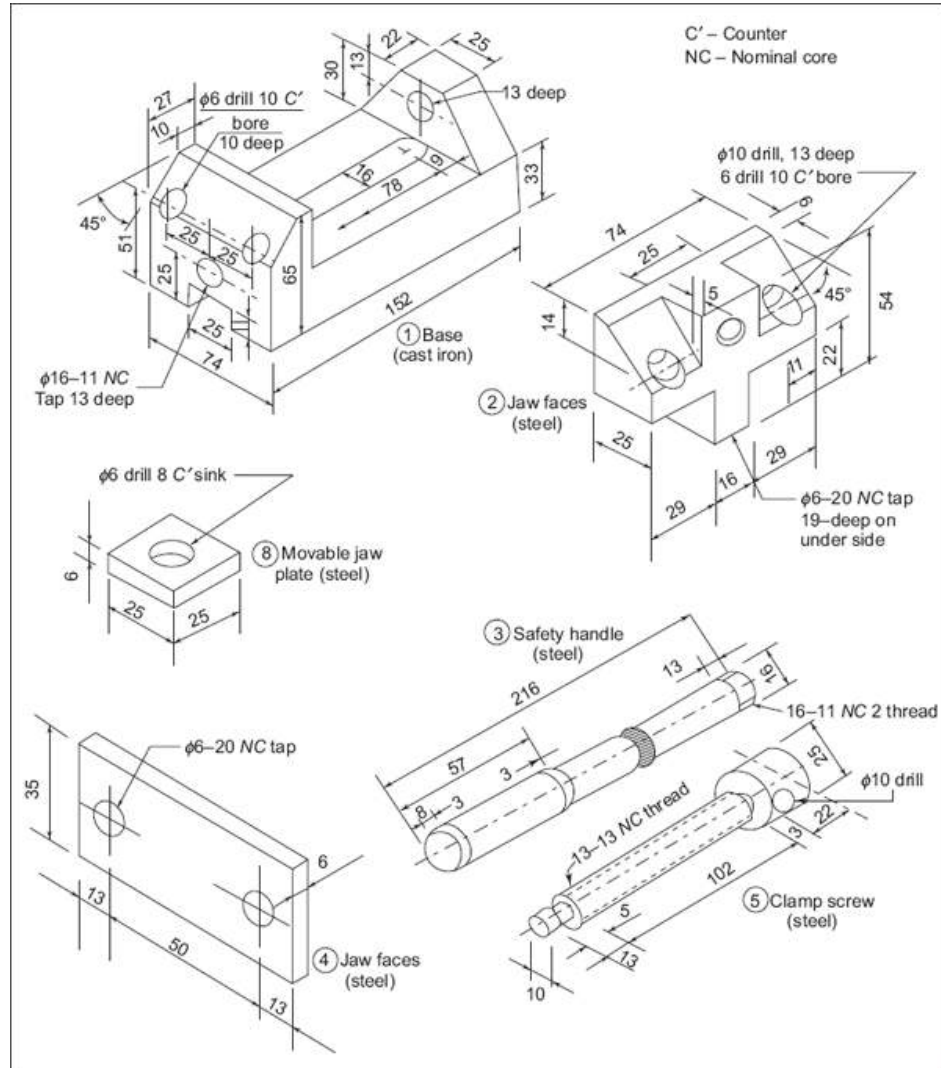


Screw Jack

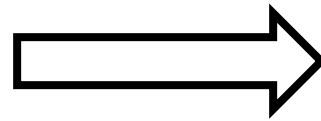
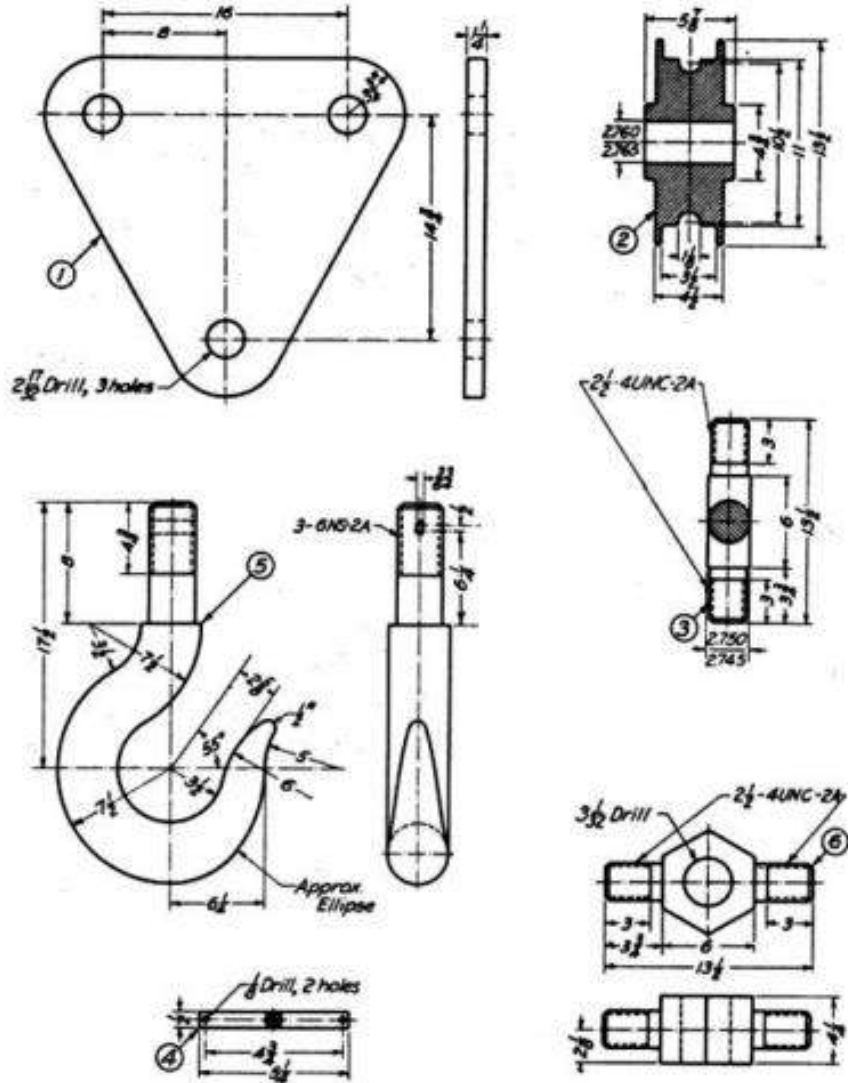
DETAILS OF SCREW JACK



Drill Jig



Crane Hook



Tail stock

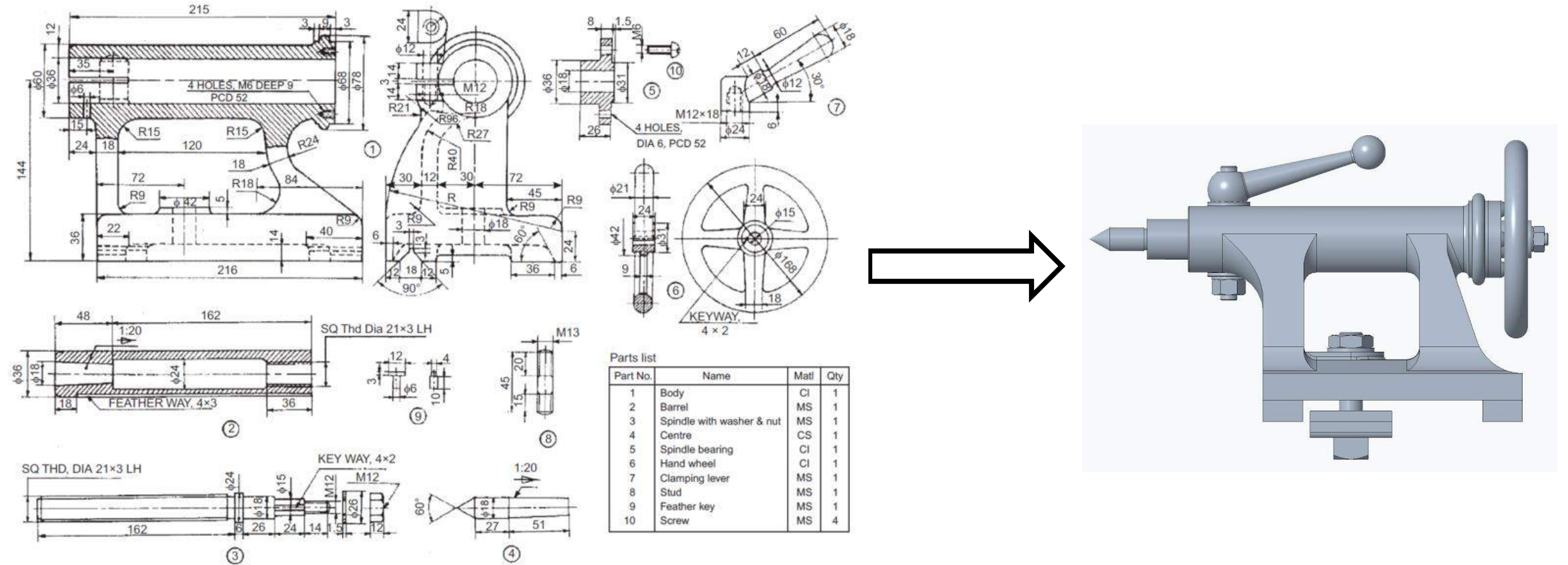
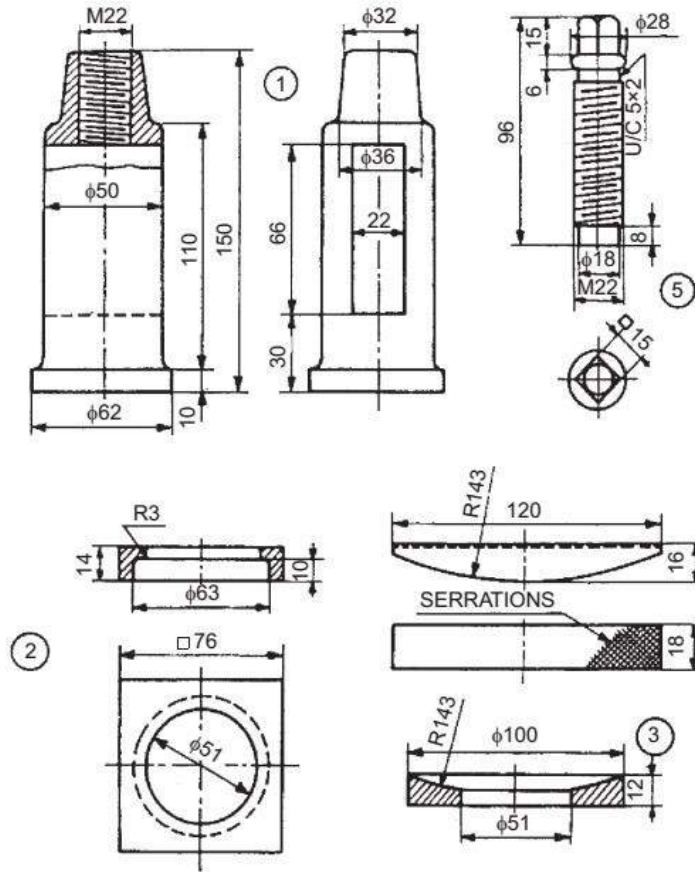


Fig. 18.18 Lathe tail-stock

Tail post



Parts list

No.	Name	Matl	Qty
1	Pillar	MCS	1
2	Block	MCS	1
3	Ring	MS	1
4	Wedge	MCS	1
5	Screw	TS	1

