

USN 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



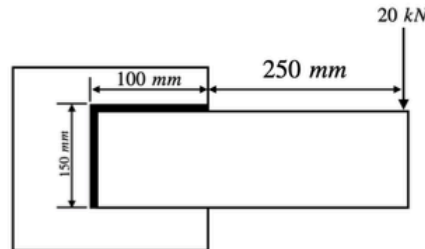
**Internal Assessment Test 4 –Feb. 2022**

Sub:	Design of Machine Elements - 1	Sub Code:	18ME52	Branch:	Mech
Date:	2.2.22	Duration:	90 min's	Max Marks:	50
		Sem/Sec:	V/A&B		

**Answer All the Questions**  
**Usage of Design data handbook is permitted**

		MARKS	OBE	
			CO	RBT
1.	A shaft made up of C40 steel is subjected to a bending moment of 10 KN-m and a twisting moment of 8 kN-m. factor of safety used is 2.5. Determine the required diameter of the shaft according to: a) Maximum shear stress theory of failure. b) Maximum distortion energy of failure.	[10]	CO1 CO2	L2
2.	A round rod of diameter 1.2d has semi-circular groove of diameter 0.2d. The rod is subjected to a bending moment of 10 kN-m. The material of the rod is C30 steel (yield strength is 294 MPa). Determine the safe value of 'd', if the factor of safety is 2.	[10]	CO1 CO2	L3

3.	A plate of 80 mm wide and 15 mm thick is joined with another plate by means of a single transverse weld and double parallel weld. Determine the length of parallel fillet weld if the joint is subjected to both static and fatigue loading. Take $\sigma_t = 90$ MPa, $\tau = 55$ MPa as the allowable stresses and stress concentration factor as 1.5 for transverse and 2.7 for parallel weld.	[15]		CO5	L3
4.	A 16 mm thick plate is welded to a vertical support by two fillet welds as shown in figure. Determine the size of the weld, if the permissible shear stress for the weld material is 75 MPa.	[15]		CO5	L3



**Internal Assessment test - 4**  
**18ME52 - Design of machine Elements - 1**  
**Solutions key**

Q.No	Solution
1	<p>A shaft made up of C40 steel is subjected to a bending moment of 10 KN-m and a twisting moment of 8 kN-m. factor of safety used is 2.5. Determine the required diameter of the shaft according to:</p> <p>a) Maximum shear stress theory of failure.  b) Maximum distortion energy of failure.</p> <p>C40 steel  Yield stress = 328.6 MPa  FOS = 2.5</p> $\text{design stress} = \sigma = \frac{328.6}{2.5} = 131.44 \text{ MPa}$ <p>Bending moment <math>M_b = 10 \text{ kN-m} = 10 \times 10^6 \text{ N-mm}</math>  Torque = <math>M_t = 8 \times 10^6 \text{ N-mm}</math></p> $\therefore \sigma_b = \frac{32M_b}{\pi d^3} = \frac{101.85 \times 10^6}{d^3} \text{ MPa}$ $\text{Shear stress } \tau = \frac{16M_t}{\pi d^3} = \frac{16 \times 8 \times 10^6}{\pi d^3} = \frac{40.74 \times 10^6}{d^3} \text{ MPa}$ $\text{Max principal stress } \sigma_1 = \frac{127.82 \times 10^6}{d^3}$ $\text{Min Principal stress } \sigma_2 = \frac{-25.96 \times 10^6}{d^3}$ <p>i) According to maximum shear stress theory,  <math>\tau_{max} = \text{Max} \left[ \left  \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}{2} \right , \left  \frac{\sigma_1}{2} \right , \left  \frac{\sigma_2}{2} \right  \right]</math></p> <p>Also,  <math>\tau_{max} = \frac{\sigma_{yt}}{2 \times FOS}</math></p> <p>On substituting and simplifying,  <b>d = 105.8 mm</b></p> <p>ii) Distortion energy theory,  For Bi-axial Stress state:</p> $\left( \frac{\sigma_{yt}}{FOS} \right)^2 = \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - \sigma_1 \sigma_2$ <p>On substituting and simplifying,  <b>d = 102.86 mm</b></p>

2

$$M_b = 10 \text{ kNm} = 10^7 \text{ N-mm}$$

$$D = 1.2 d ; r = \frac{0.2d}{2} = 0.1d$$

$$D/d = 1.2 \text{ and } r/d = 0.1$$

From Fig 4.20 DDB,  $K_\sigma = 1.885$

$$\text{Also } \sigma_{max} = \frac{\sigma_y}{FOS} = 147 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{Now, } K_\sigma = \frac{\sigma_{max}}{\sigma_{nom}}$$

$$1.885 = \frac{147}{\sigma_{nom}}$$

$$\sigma_{nom} = 77.894 \text{ MPa}$$

For bending load,

$$\sigma_{nom} = \frac{32M_b}{\pi d^3}$$

on simplifying,

$$d = 109.3 \approx 110 \text{ mm}$$

3 (i) For static loading

$$\text{Allowable shear stress } \tau = \frac{P}{0.707wl}$$

consider leg dimension = thickness of plate i.e  $w = h = 10 \text{ mm}$

now,

$$50 = \frac{50 \times 10^3}{0.707 \times 10 \times l}$$

$$l = 141.44 \text{ mm}$$

Adding 15 mm for starting and stopping,

$$l = 156 \text{ mm}$$

(ii) For dynamic loading,

for parallel fillet weld stress concentration  $K_{-\sigma} = 2.7$

$$\text{Permissible shear stress, } \tau = \frac{55}{2.7} = 20.32 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{Permissible tensile stress} = \frac{90}{1.5} = 60 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P = 0.707 w l_n \sigma + 0.707 w l_p \tau$$

On simplifying,

$$l_p = 264.3 \text{ mm}$$

4 From 12.3 DDB, CG of weld is found as

Step 1:

$$C_x = 45 \text{ mm}$$

$$C_y = 20 \text{ mm}$$

Step 2:

$$r = 91.79 \text{ mm}$$

$$\cos \theta = 0.8716$$

$$\text{eccentricity } e = 250 + 80 = 330 \text{ mm}$$

Step 3:

$$P_d = \frac{P}{l} = 80 \text{ N/mm}$$

Step 4:

$$P_n = \frac{P \cdot e \cdot r}{J} = 710.98 \text{ N/mm}$$

Step 5:

$$P_R = \sqrt{(P_d^2 + P_n^2 + 2 \cdot P_d \cdot P_n \cdot \cos \theta)} = 781.69 \text{ N/mm}$$

Step 6:

Allowable shear stress of weld,

$$\tau = \frac{P_R}{0.707w(1)}$$

Substituting the values,

$$w = 14.74 \text{ mm} \approx 15 \text{ mm}$$