heg.	VO.	25 El	. 5	64	6	e :	9.	9 5	2 6	ŧ	 . 2	-	12	ξ	G	E	×	5	g;	W.	0	Æ	¥	ū	돧	21	175	ā	R	76	ı	2	5	
Name	-																	,																

First Semester M.Tech. Degree Examination, March 2013 (2008 Scheme)

Branch: Mechanical Engineering
STREAM: MDC 1004: INDUSTRIAL TRIBOLOGY

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: 1) Answer any five full questions.

- 2) All questions carry equal marks.
- 3) **Any** missing data may be assumed suitably.
- 4) All assumptions shall be clearly stated.
- 5) Approved design data handbook is permitted.
- 1. a) Differentiate between hydrodynamic and hydrostatic bearings.
 - b) Explain the mechanism of pressure development in hydrodynamic bearings.
- 2. a) What are the methods of failure of rolling element bearings?
 - b) A ball bearing is to carry a radial load of 2.5 kN and a thrust load of 750 N. The bearing is to operate 40 hours per week for 3 years with light shock conditions. The shaft speed is 1440 rpm. Select a suitable bearing and calculate the probability of survival of the selected bearing.
- 3. a) Derive an expression for the viscous flow through a capillary tube.
 - b) Derive an expression for the pressure distribution of plane slider bearing.
- 4. a) List the different types of antifriction bearings and discuss their applications.
 - b) Select a single row deep groove ball bearing to withstand a radial load of 2.5 kN and a thrust load of 5 kN. The shaft runs at 1500 rpm. The expected average life for the bearing is 1700 days at 9 hours per day. Assume mild shock loads.



- 5. a) Discuss Reynold's theory of lubrication.
 - b) Discuss the advantages of hydrostatic bearings with reference to their lubrication.
- 6. Write short notes on the following:
 - a) Viscosity and its variables
 - b) Factors affecting wear
 - c) Dry friction
 - d) Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids
 - e) Lubricants and importance of lubrication.