17549

15162

3 Hours / 100 Marks

Seat No.								
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Instructions:

- (1) All questions are compulsory.
- (2) Answer each next main question on a new page.
- (3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
- (4) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.
- (5) Assume suitable data, if **necessary**.
- (6) Use of Non-programmable Electronic Pocket Calculator is permissible.
- (7) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are **not** permissible in Examination Hall.
- (8) Use of Steam tables, logarithmic, Mollier's chart is permitted.

Marks

1. Answer any ten:

 $(10 \times 2 = 20)$

- a) Define runner. List type of runners.
- b) Draw diagram of a sprue.
- c) Name any four products for which split mould is used.
- d) What do you mean by side core? Name any two plastic products in which side core is used.
- e) Distinguish between two plate conventional mould and two plate split mould.
- f) Explain principle of hydraulic actuation.
- g) List the types of split design. List the factors to be considered to design split.
- h) Draw a diagram of flash type of compression mould.
- i) Name the mould materials used for compression and transfer mould.
- i) Define three plate mould.
- k) List the types of underfeed three plate mould.
- 1) What are the factors to be considered while designing a three plate mould?
- m) What is heat treatment? Why is it necessary for injection mould?
- n) Where are multicavity moulds used?

2. Answer any four:

 $(4 \times 4 = 16)$

- a) Define gate. Name types of gate. Draw diagram of a sprue gate.
- b) Draw a labelled diagram of any product for which split mould is used? Explain it in brief.
- c) List the factors to be considered while designing a threaded article.
- d) Draw a labelled diagram of three plate mould. State functions of each part.
- e) Describe the working of a positive type of compression mould.
- f) Explain principle of nickle-plating.

Marks

3. Answer any four:

 $(4 \times 4 = 16)$

- a) Draw diagram of a two plate mould. Write the function of each part.
- b) List the factors to be considered while designing a split mould. Explain any one with example.
- c) Name types of internal thread design. Explain the fix thread design with an example.
- d) Explain internal pot type of transfer mould.
- e) What do you mean by hardening? Why is it necessary for steel?

4. Answer any four:

 $(4 \times 4 = 16)$

- a) Explain purpose of split mould.
- b) Why is split mould is necessary for certain plastic product? List the types of mechanism used to operate split.
- c) What do you mean by unsourcing mould? List the types of unsourcing mechanisms.
- d) Differentiate between three plate and two plate injection mould.
- e) Distinguish between compression and transfer mould.
- f) Why is nitration necessary for injection mould? How is it different from hardening?

5. Answer any four:

 $(4 \times 4 = 16)$

- a) Explain with an example of position of a gate.
- b) Describe the finger leg cam method for operation of split.
- c) List types of layout used for multi-impression mould. Explain pitch circle layout with an example.
- d) Describe a feeding method used for three plate mould.
- e) Describe the factors to be considered to design a transfer mould.
- f) Name the types of polish method used for injection mould. Explain any one method.

6. Answer any four:

 $(4 \times 4 = 16)$

- a) What do you mean by ejection? Why is it necessary to have ejection for plastic product?
- b) Explain dog-leg cam method to actuate split mould.
- c) Compare: internal thread and external thread.
- d) List the different three plate mould designs. Explain any one.
- e) Draw labelled diagram of auxiliary ram type of mould.
- f) List the types of non ferrous materials used for injection mould. Write properties of any one nonferrous material used for injection mould.