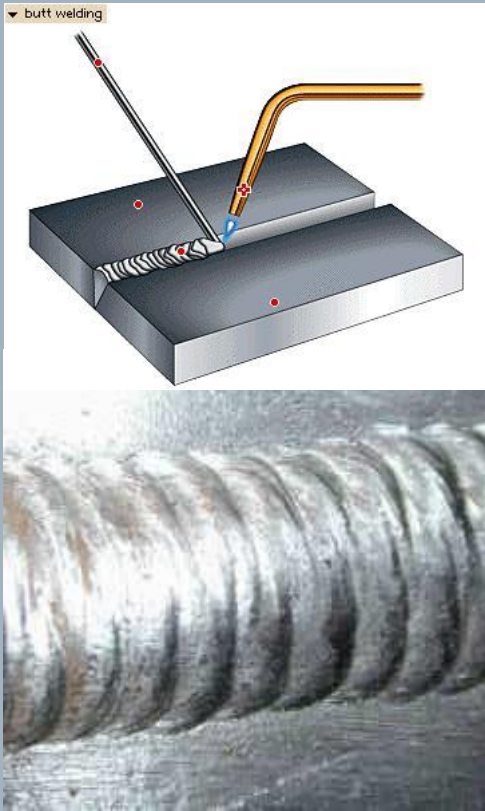


التدريب الصيفي

FASTENING TYPE

1. Permanent

Welding



Gluing



Riveting



FASTENING TYPE

2. Temporary

2.1 *Threaded fastener*

- bolts
- studs
- screws



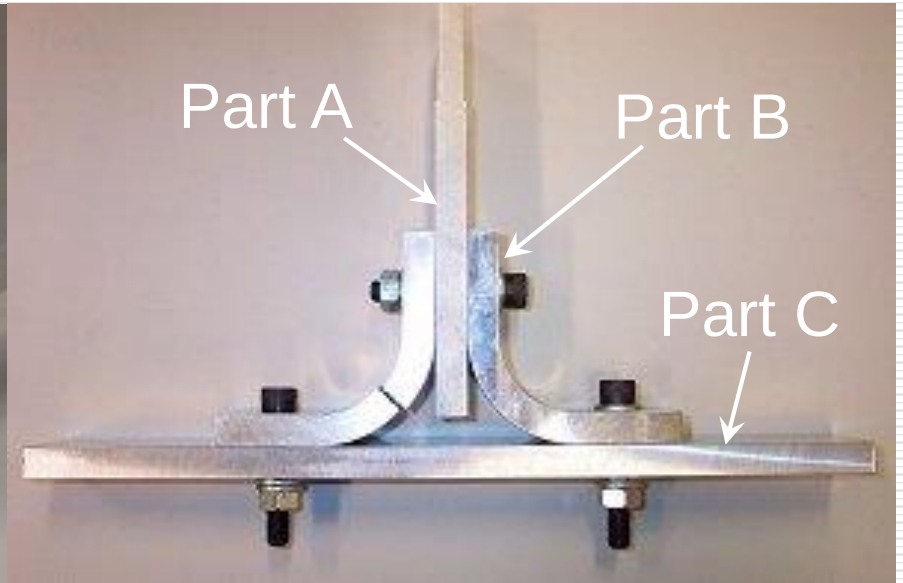
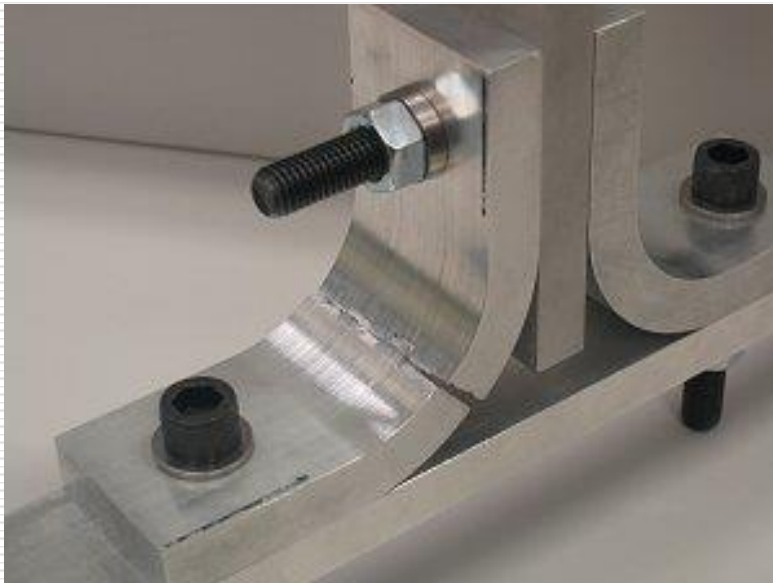
2.2 *Non-threaded fastener*

- keys
- pin



THREAD APPLICATION

1. To hold parts together.
2. To move part(s) relative to others.



THREAD APPLICATION

1. To hold parts together.
2. To move part(s) relative to others.



Wood working vise



Palm fruit
pressing machine



THREAD TERMINOLOGY

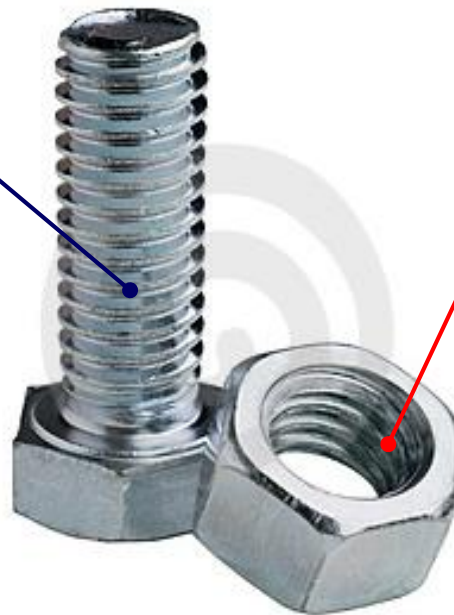
External thread

A thread cut on the *outside* of a cylindrical body.

Internal thread

A thread cut on the *inside* of a cylindrical body.

External thread



Internal thread

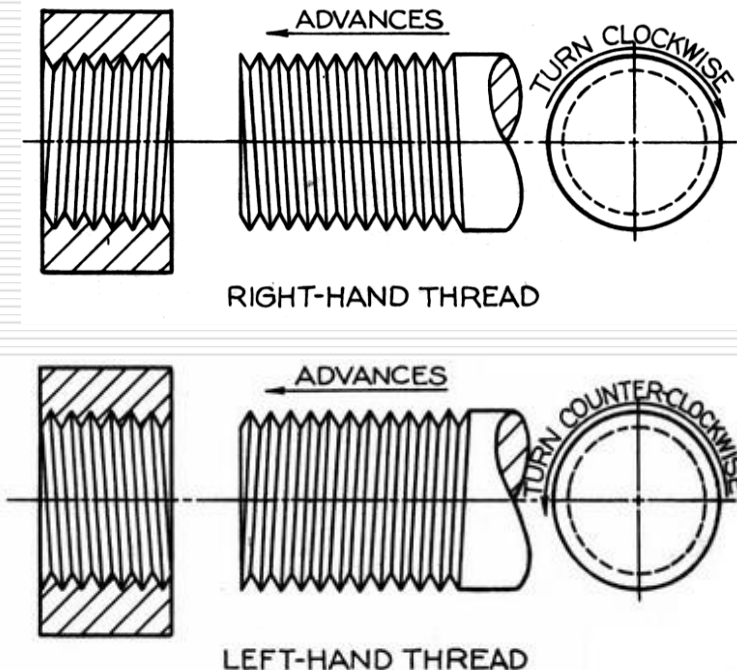
THREAD TERMINOLOGY

Right-hand thread

Thread that will *assemble* when turned *clockwise*.

Left-hand thread

Thread that will *assemble* when turned *counter-clockwise*.



Turnbuckle use RH and LH thread at each end to double displacement.

THREAD TERMINOLOGY

Crest

The *peak edge* of a thread.

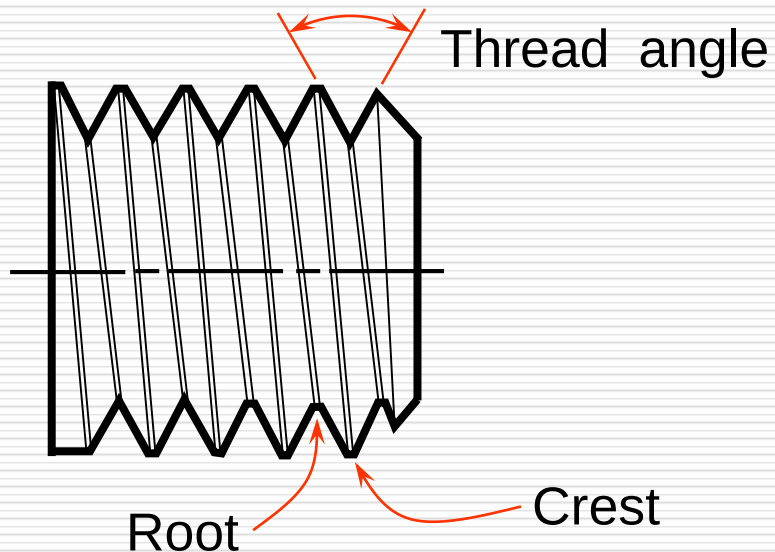
Root

The *bottom* of the thread cut into a cylindrical body.

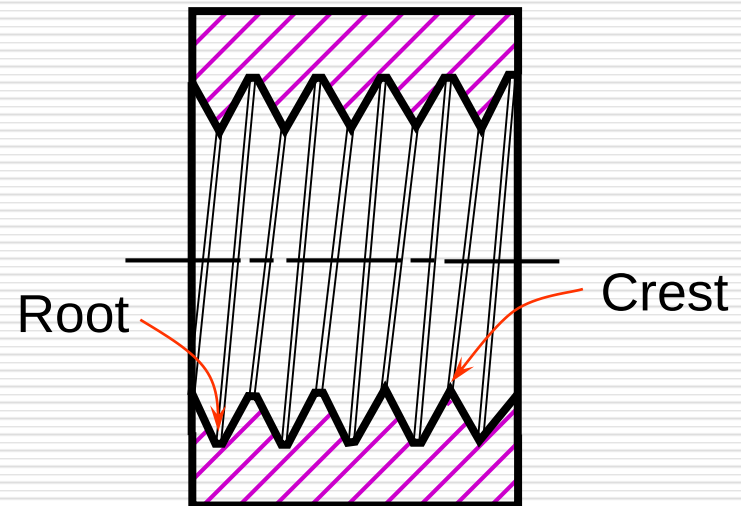
Thread angle

The angle between threads faces.

External Thread



Internal Thread



THREAD TERMINOLOGY

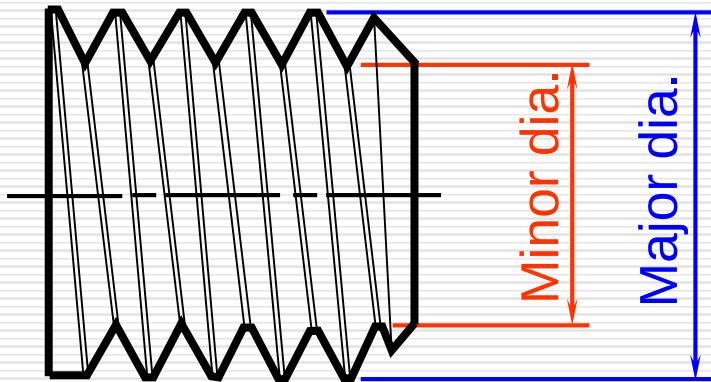
Major diameter

The ***largest diameter*** on an internal or external thread.

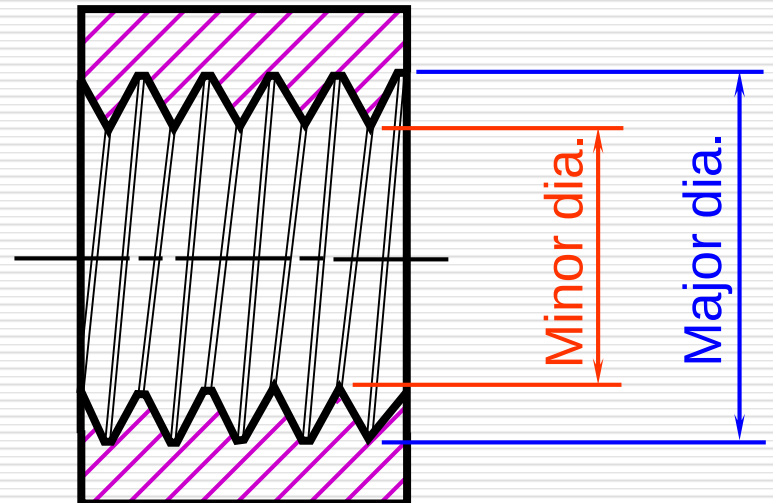
Minor diameter

The ***smallest diameter*** on an internal or external thread.

External Thread



Internal Thread



THREAD TERMINOLOGY

Pitch

The distance between crests of threads.

Thread pitch (English system)

The number of threads per inch

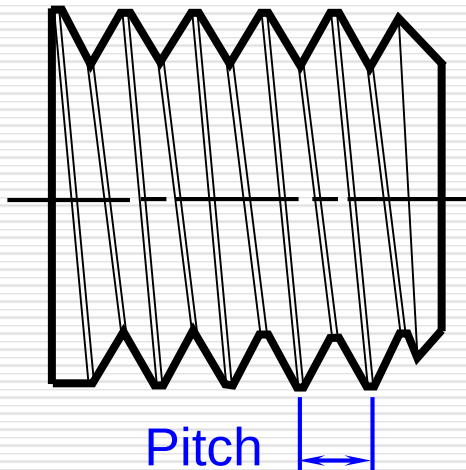
Thread pitch (Metric system)

The distance in millimeters between two adjacent threads

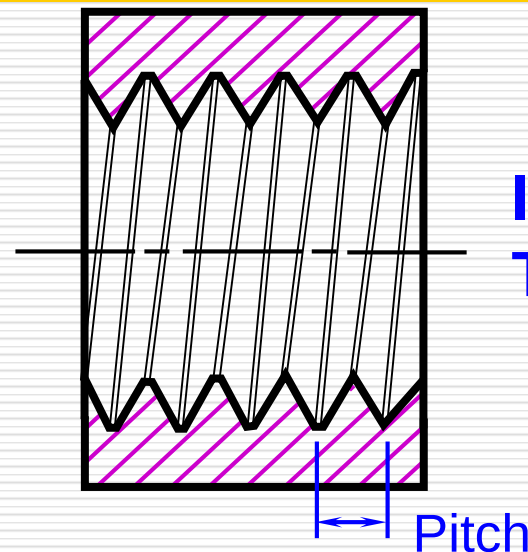
Lead

The distance a screw will advance when turned 360°.

External Thread



Internal Thread



EXTERNAL THREAD CUTTING

Tools

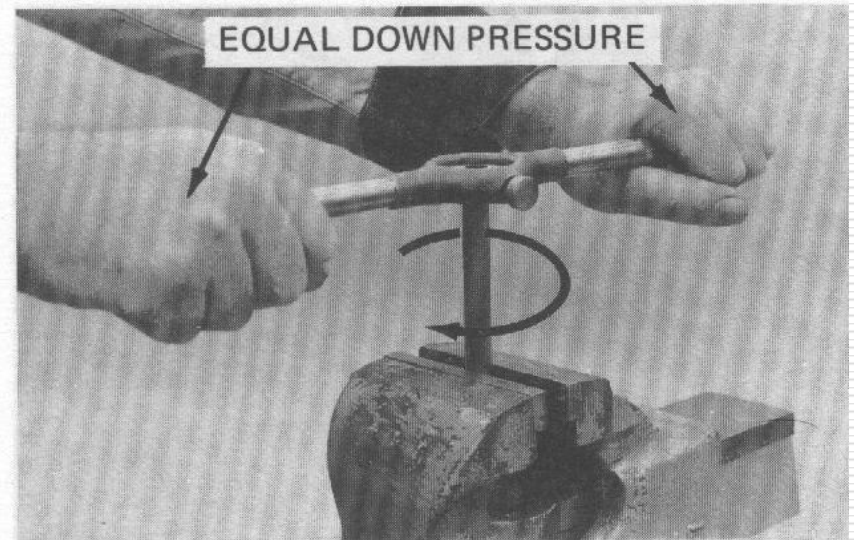
- Threading Die



- Die stock



Operation



INTERNAL THREAD CUTTING

Tools

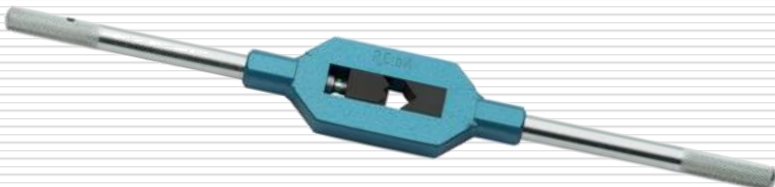
- Twist drill



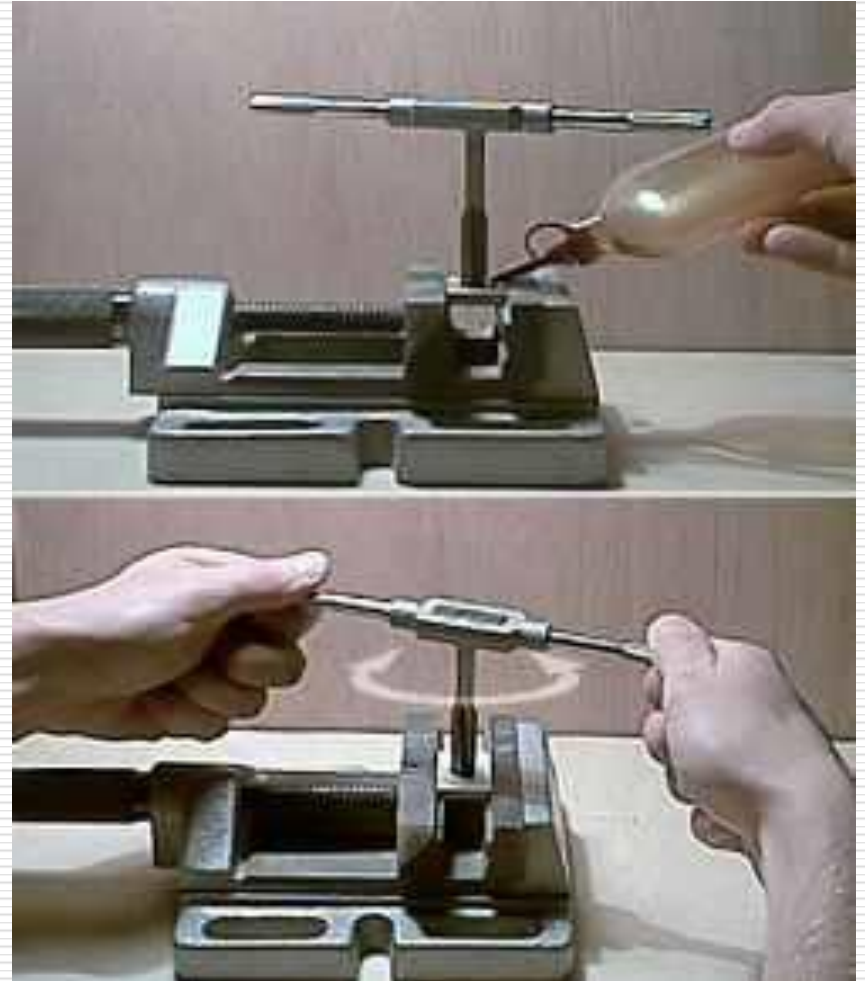
- Tap



- Tap wrench



Operation



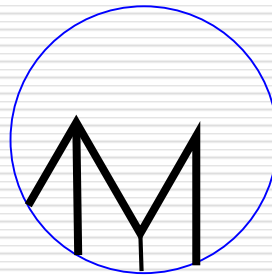
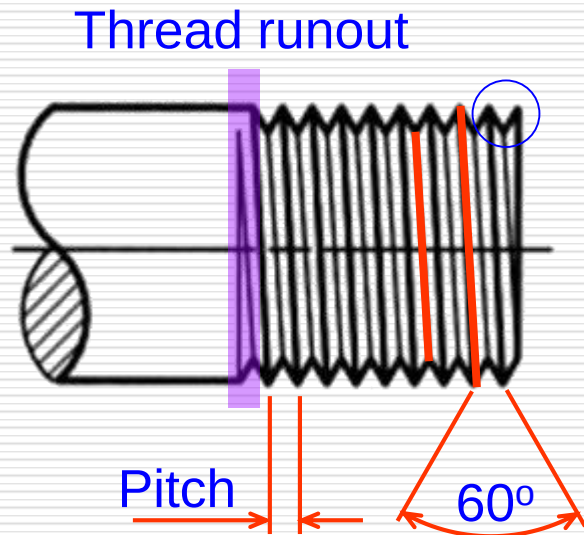
THREAD REPRESENTATION

1. *Detailed* representation
2. *Schematic* representation
3. *Simplified* representation

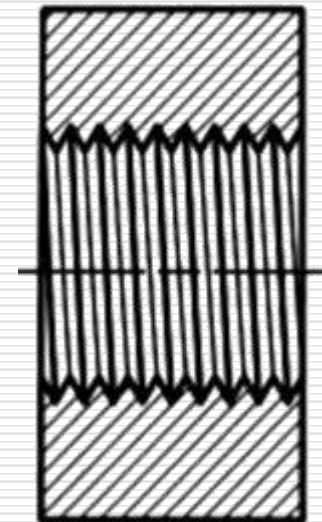
DETAILED REPRESENTATION

- Use *slanting lines* to represent crest and root.
- Roots and crest are drawn in *sharp* Vs.

External thread



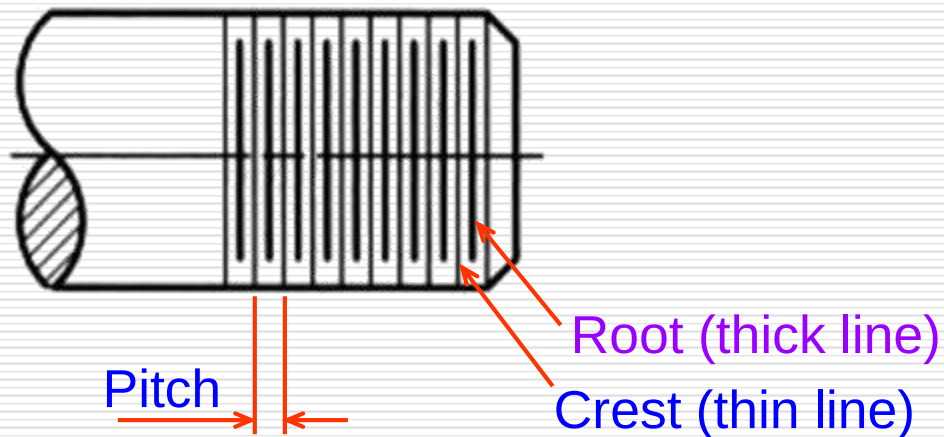
Internal thread



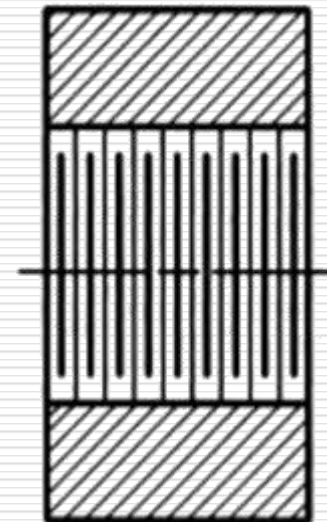
SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION

- Use alternate *long* and *short* lines for representing *crests* and *roots* of the thread, respectively.

External thread



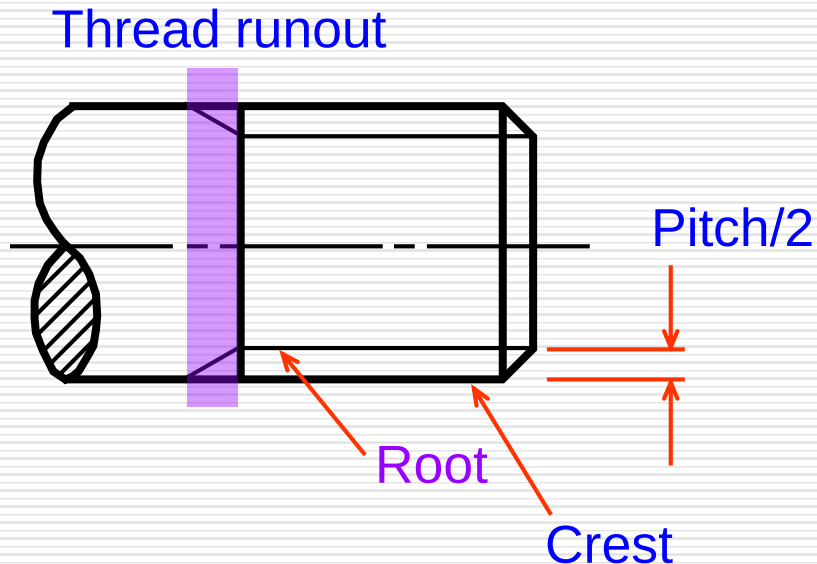
Internal thread



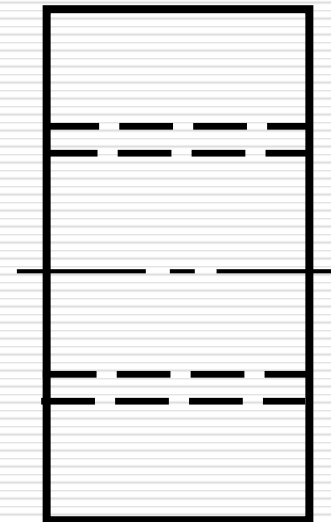
SIMPLIFIED REPRESENTATION

- Use *thick continuous lines* for representing *crest* and *thin continuous lines* for representing *root* of the thread, respectively.

External thread



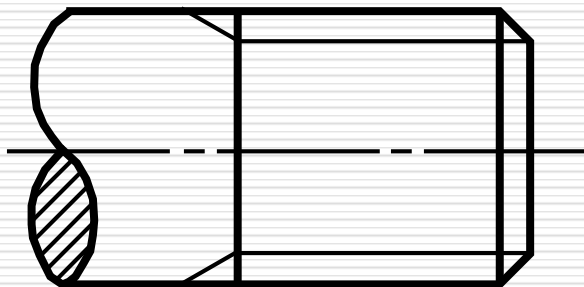
Internal thread



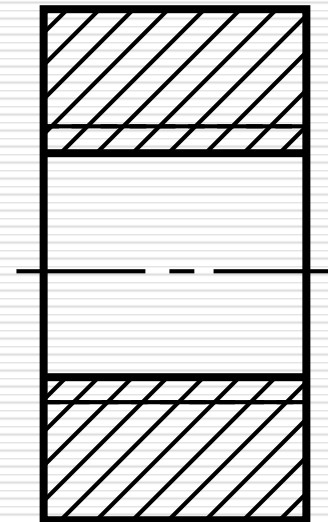
SIMPLIFIED REPRESENTATION

- Use *thick continuous lines* for representing *crest* and *thin continuous lines* for representing *root* of the thread, respectively.

External thread

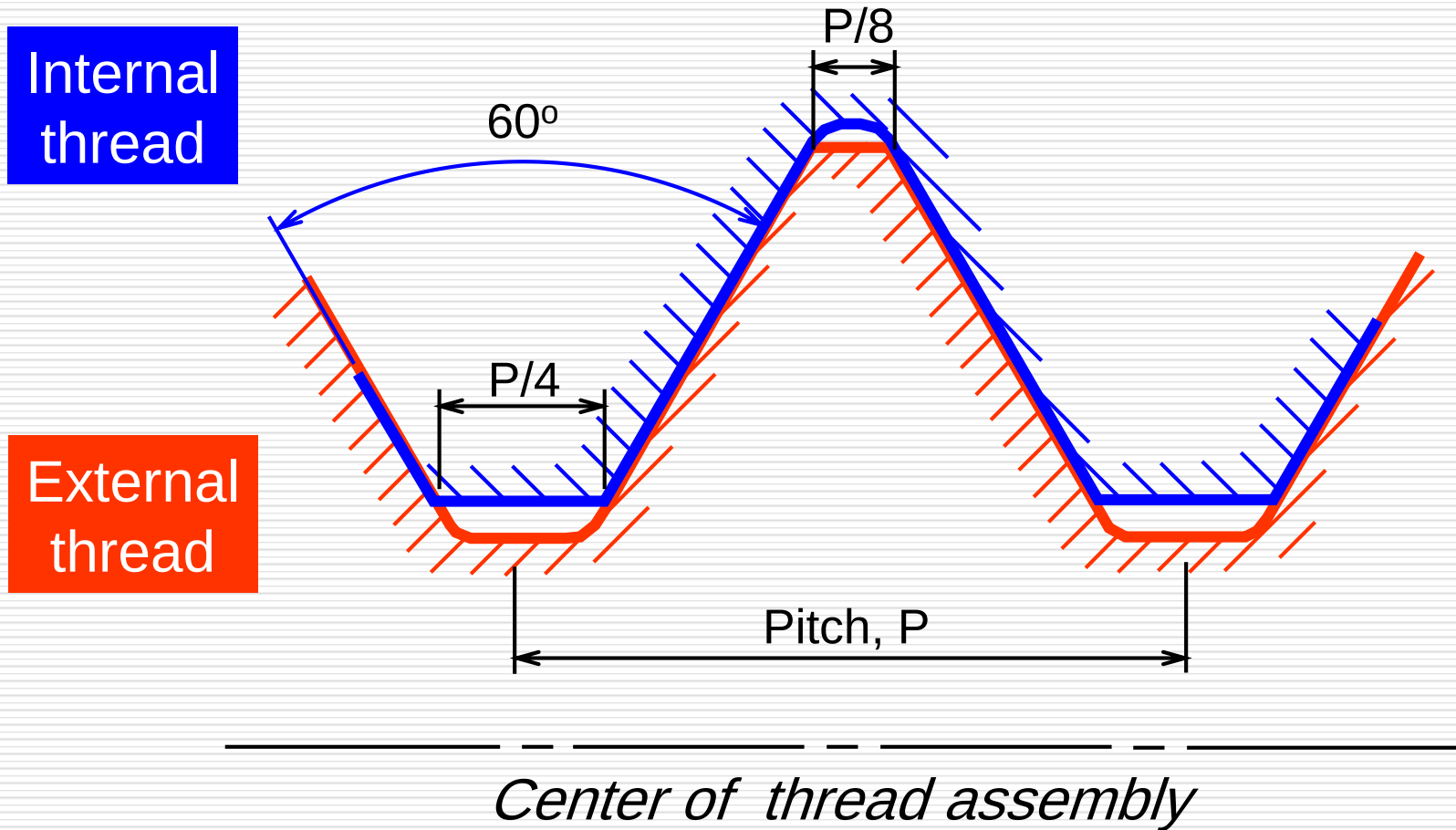


Internal thread



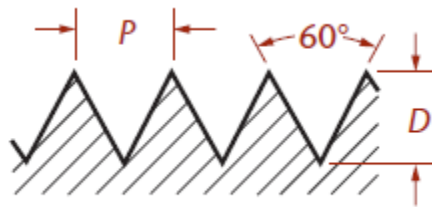
Sectional view

ISO (METRIC) THREAD

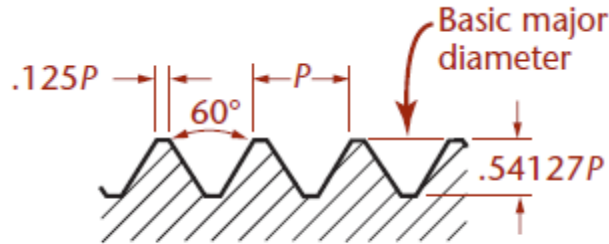


Thread assembly occurs if and only if both (internal & external) thread have an equal ***nominal size (or diameter)*** and ***pitch***.

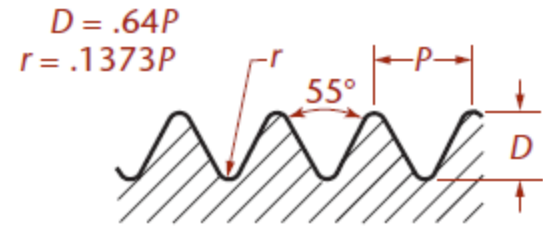
Screw Thread Forms



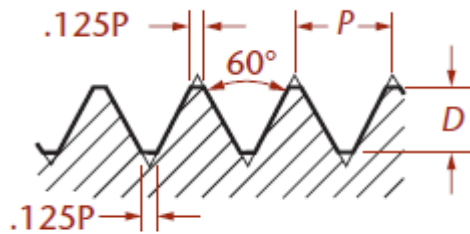
(a) Sharp V



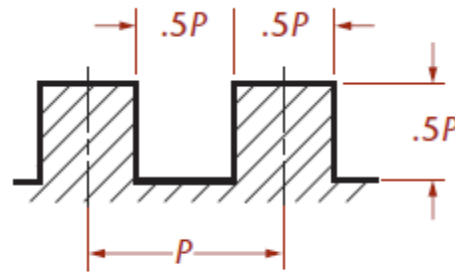
(a) Metric



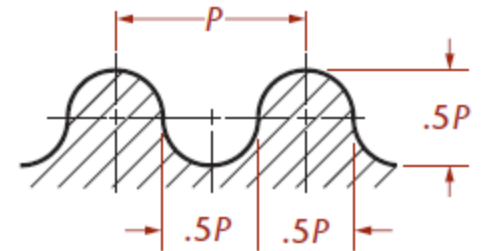
(a) Whitworth standard



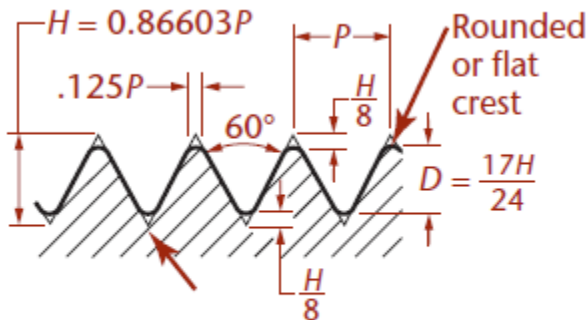
(b) American national



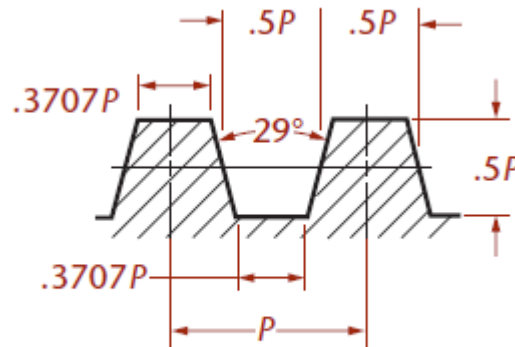
(b) Square



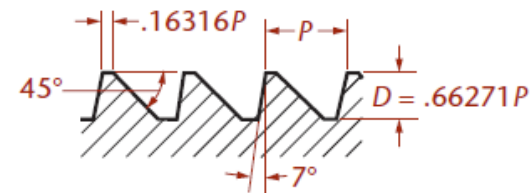
(b) Knuckle



(c) Unified (external)



(c) Acme (general-purpose)



(c) Buttress

METRIC COARSE THREAD

[Table 9.1]

Nominal size	Major diameter	Pitch	Minor diameter	Tap drill size
M6	6.00	1.00	4.92	5.00
M8	8.00	1.25	6.65	6.75
M10	10.00	1.50	8.38	8.50
M12	12.00	1.75	10.11	10.00

Metric thread

Minor diameter $\approx$ Tap drill size

In thread *drawing*, the following relationship is used.

$$\text{Minor diameter} = \text{Major diameter} - \text{Pitch}$$

METRIC FINE THREAD

[Table 9.2]

Nominal size	Major diameter	Pitch	Minor diameter	Tap drill size
M8	8.00	0.75	7.188	7.25
		1.00	6.917	7.00
M10	10.00	0.75	9.188	9.25
		1.00	8.917	9.00
		1.25	8.647	8.75



Minor diameter $\approx$ Tap drill size

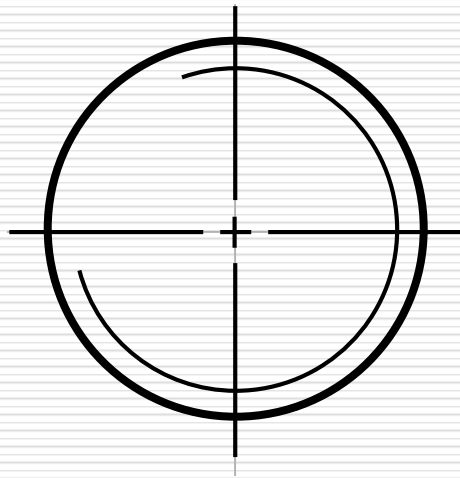
In thread *drawing*, the following relationship is used.

$$\text{Minor diameter} = \text{Major diameter} - \text{Pitch}$$

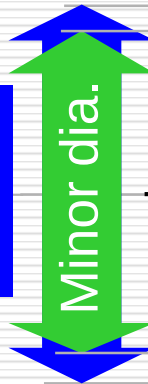
DRAWING STEPS OF EXTERNAL THREAD

Draw an arc that
represents a root.

Draw a circle that
represents a crest.

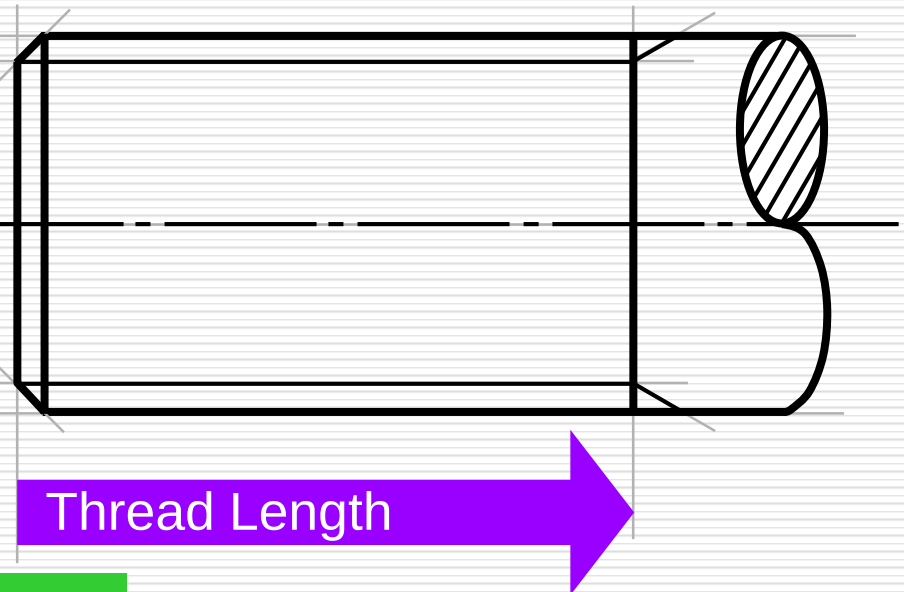


Draw
thread
axis



Draw
45° Chamfer

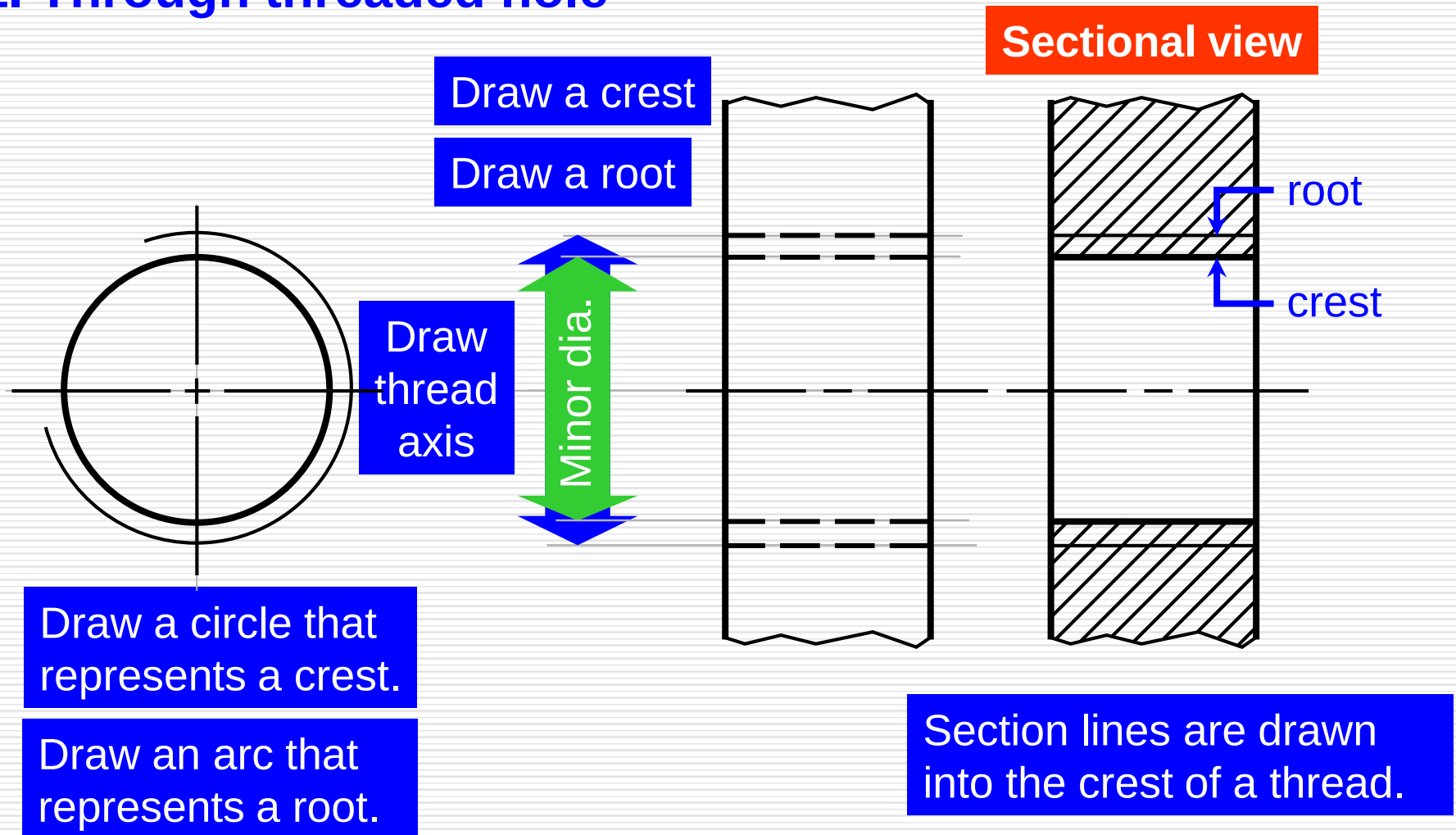
Draw line making
30° with thread axis



Starting
position

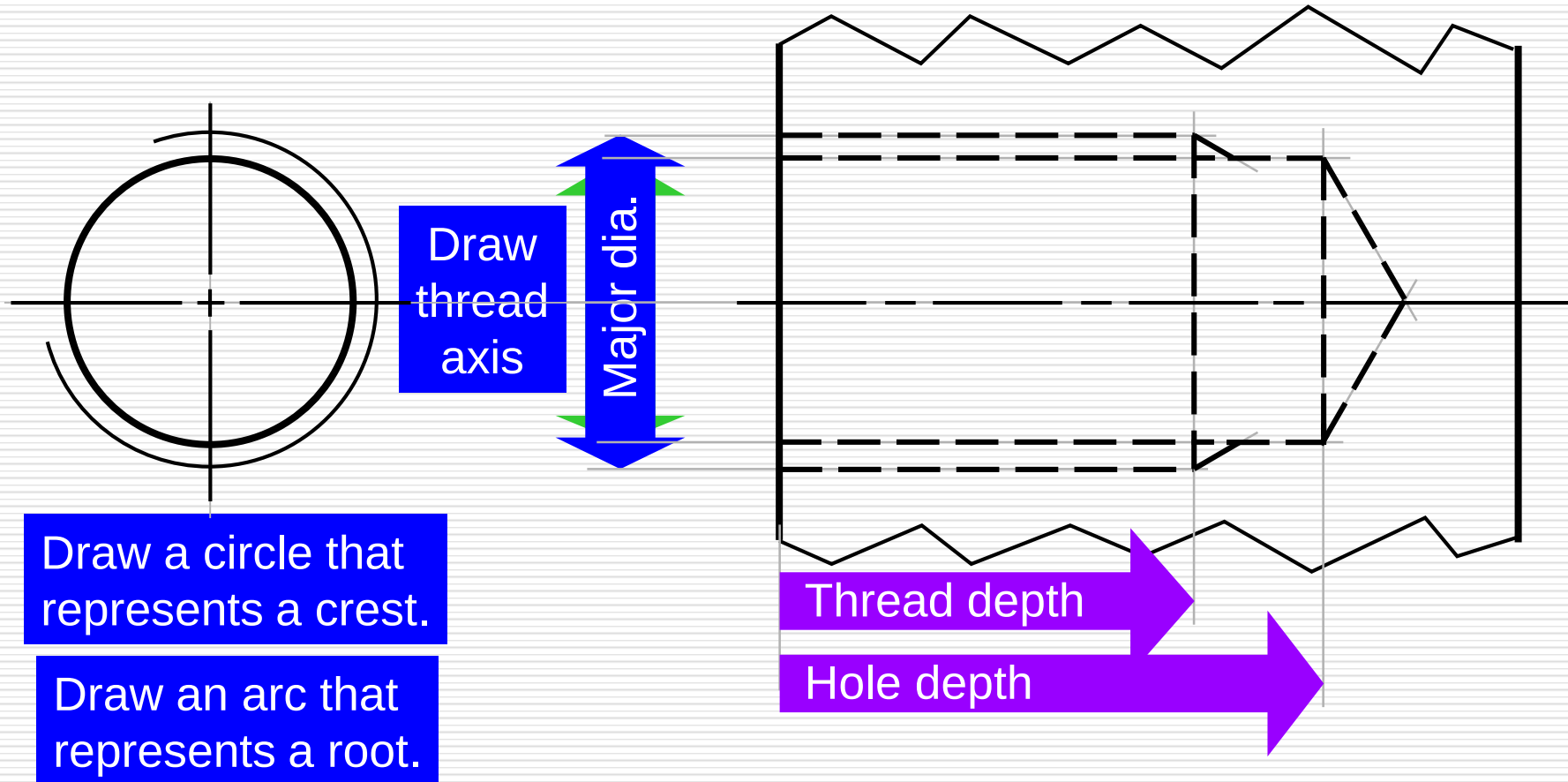
DRAWING STEPS OF THREADED HOLE

1. Through threaded hole



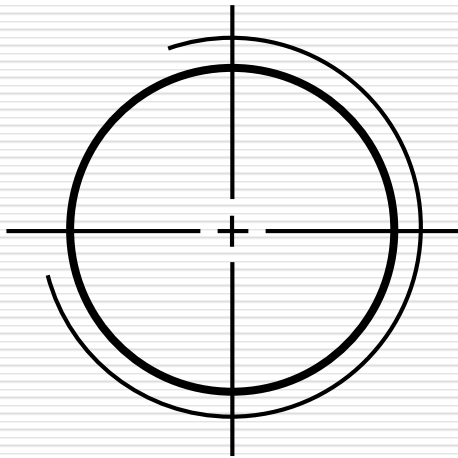
DRAWING STEPS OF THREADED HOLE

2. Blinded threaded hole

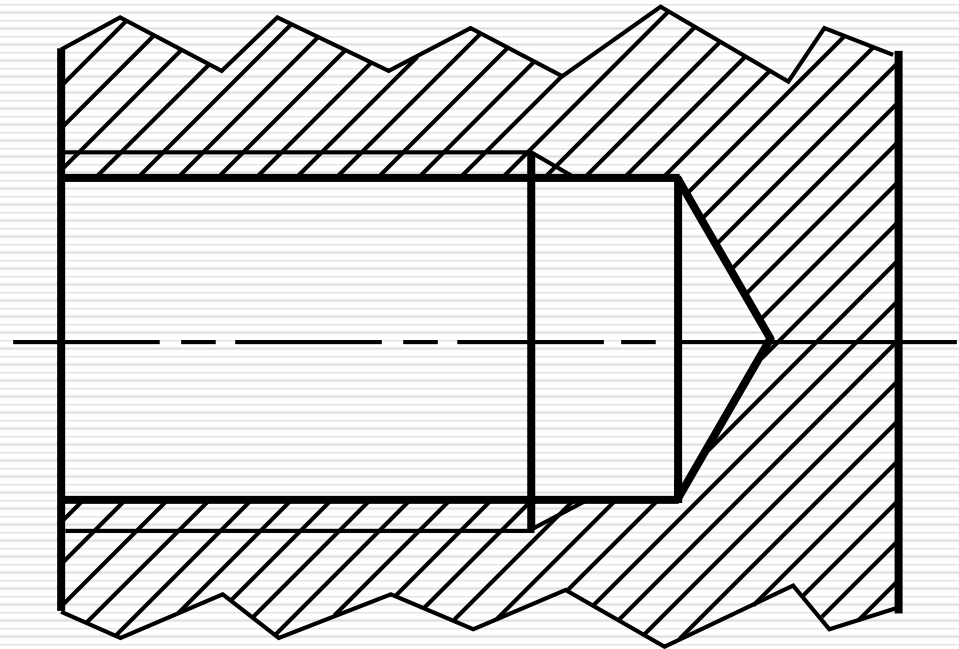


DRAWING STEPS OF THREADED HOLE

2. Blinded threaded hole

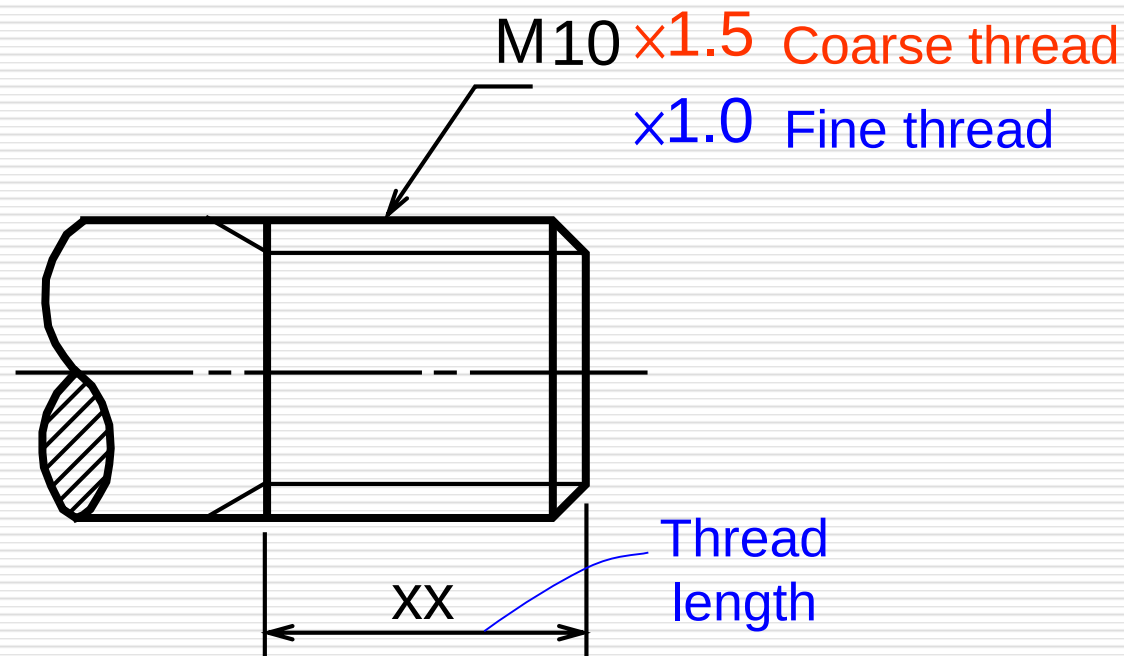


Sectional view



DIMENSIONING EXTERNAL THREAD

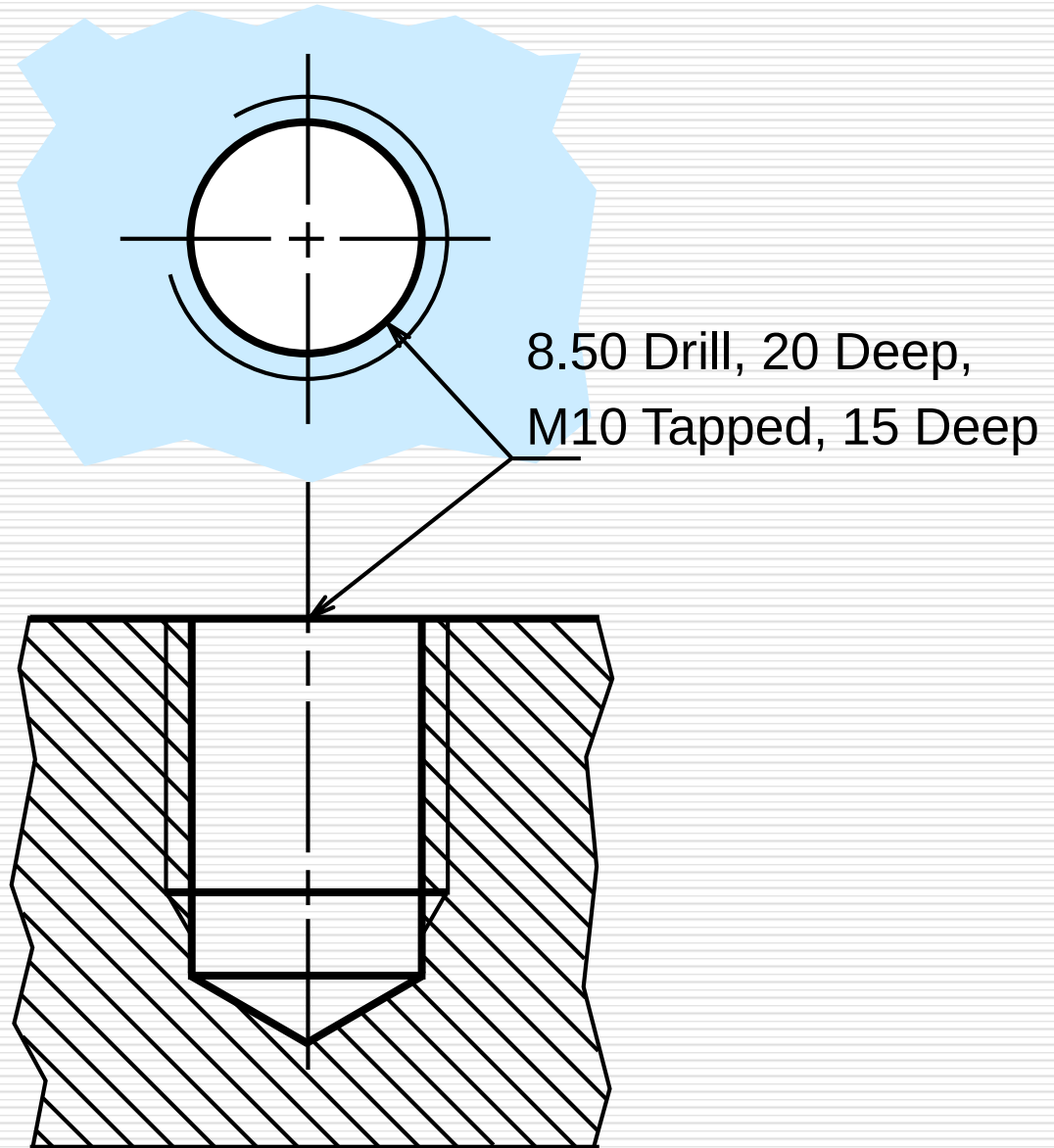
- Use *local note* to specify :- *thread form*, *nominal size*, *pitch* (if it is a fine thread)
- Use *typical method* to specify :- *thread length*.



DIMENSIONING THREADED HOLE

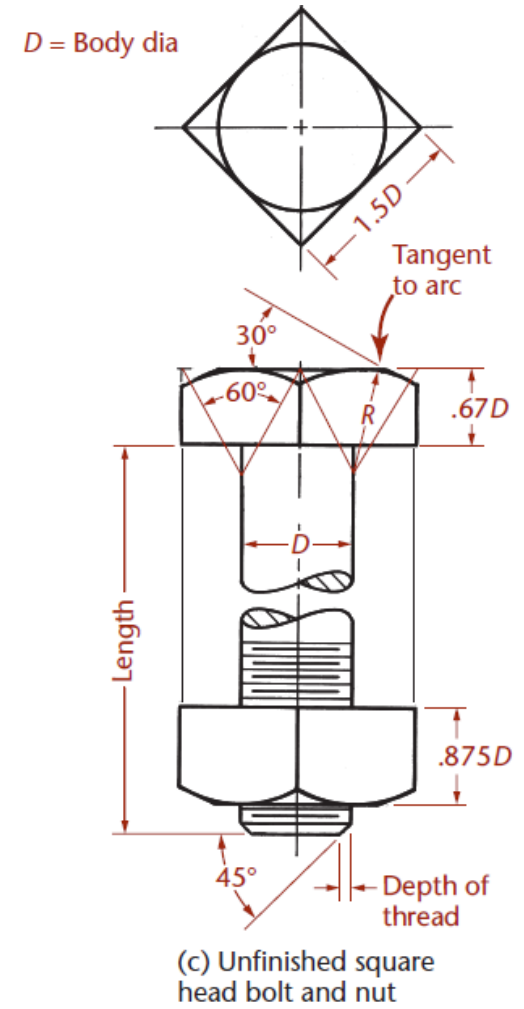
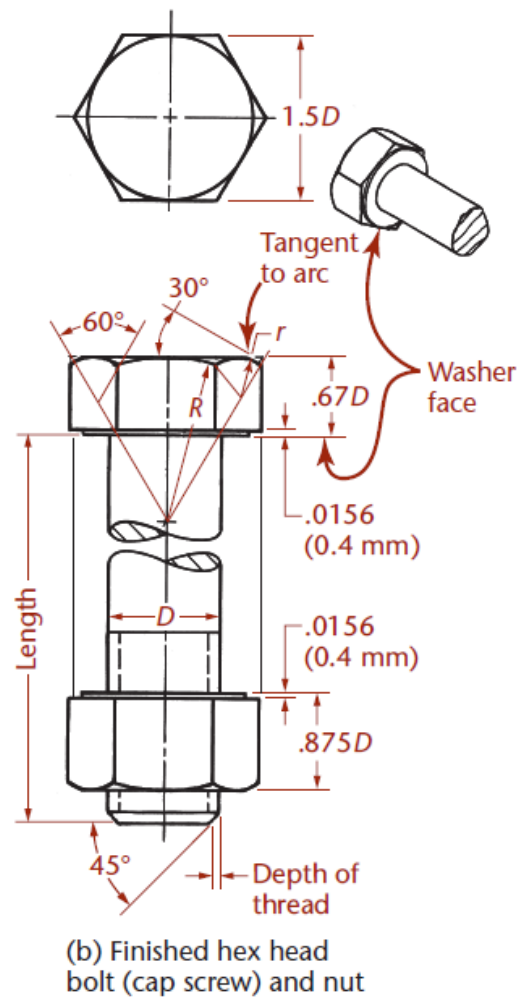
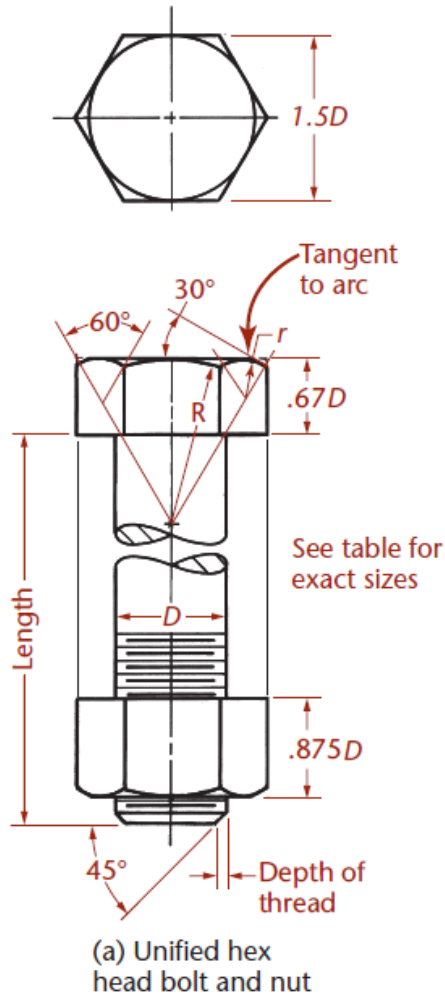
Use *local note* to specify

1. Tap drill size
2. Drill depth
3. Thread form
4. Nominal size
5. Pitch
6. Thread depth



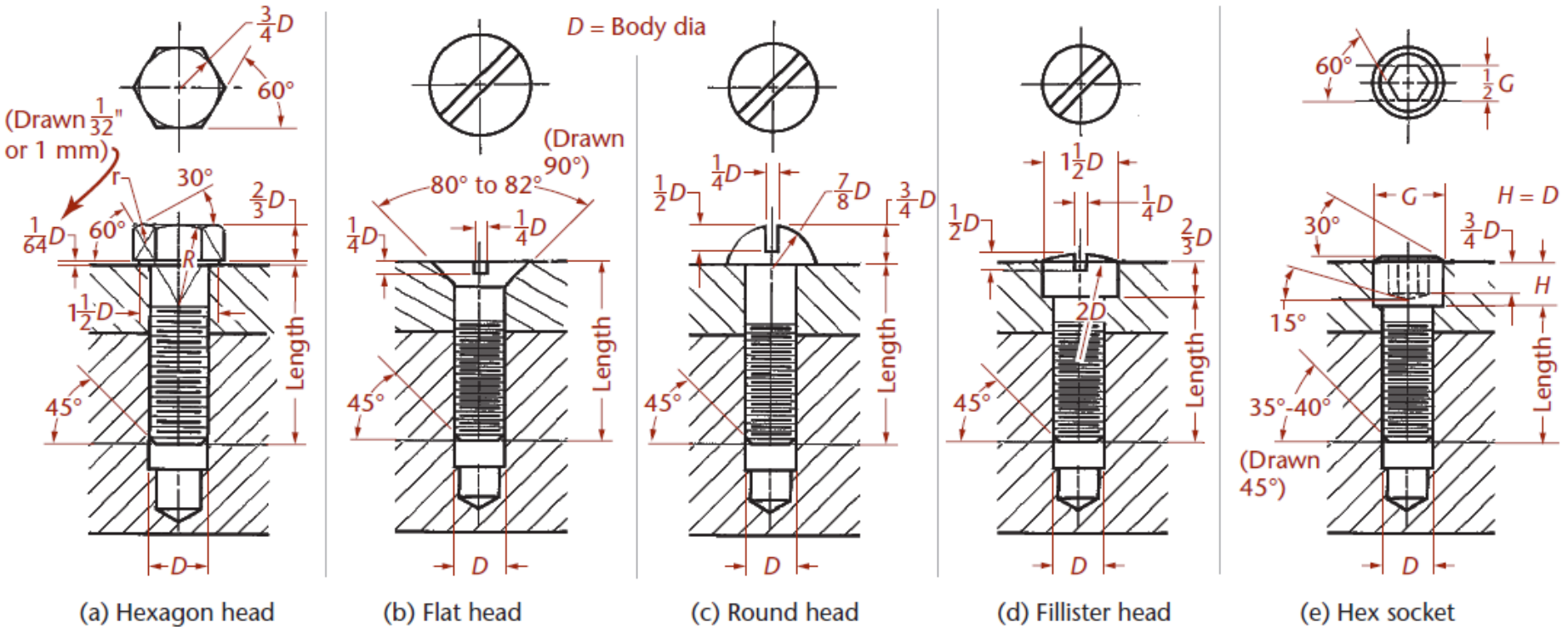
DRAWING STANDARD BOLTS

Bolt Proportions (Regular)

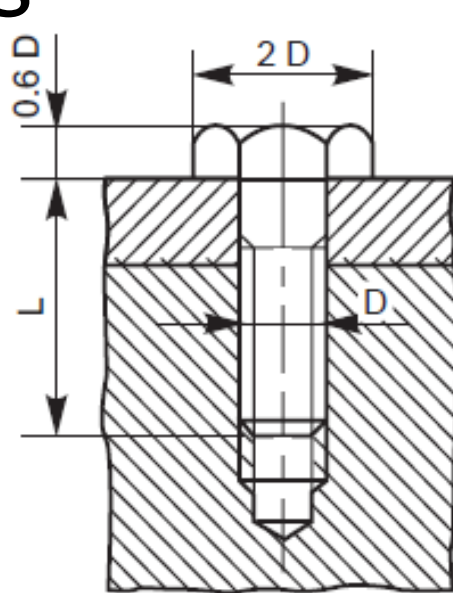


STANDARD CAP SCREWS

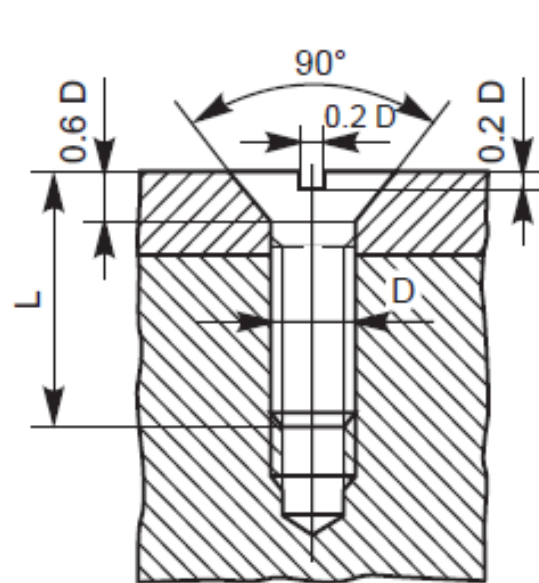
Cap screws are normally finished and are used on machine tools and other machines when accuracy and appearance are important.



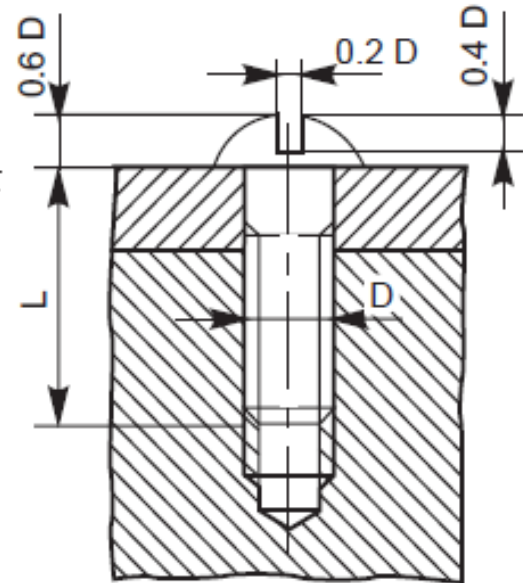
Screws



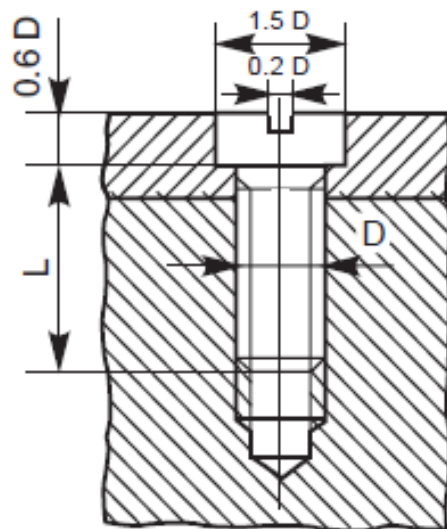
Hexagonal head



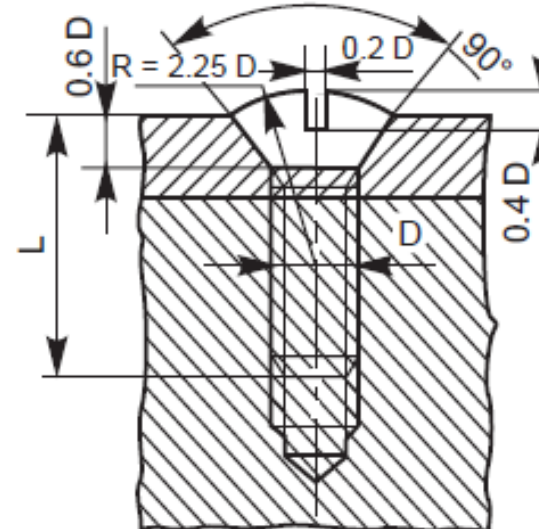
Flat head



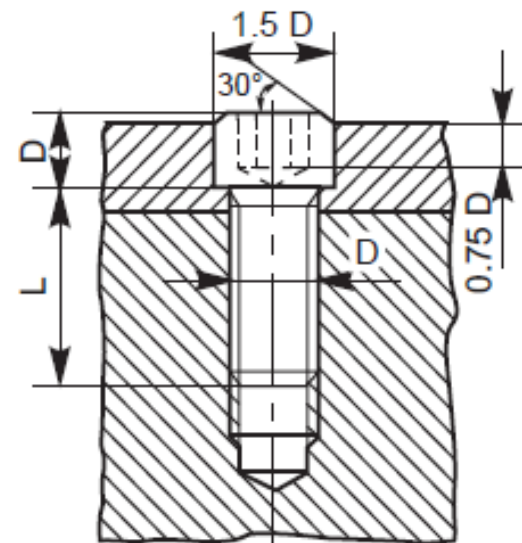
Round head



Cheese head



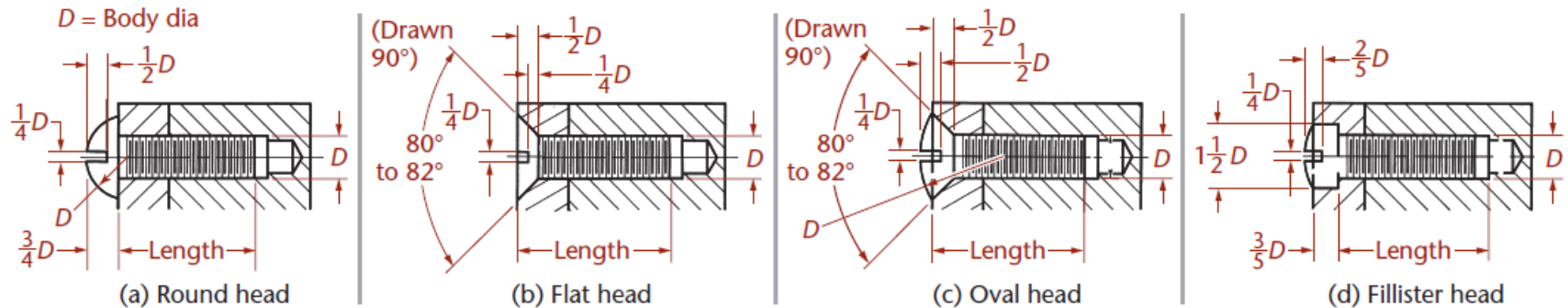
Oval head



Socket head

STANDARD MACHINE SCREWS

Machine screws are similar to cap screws but are usually smaller (.060" to .750" diameter) and the threads generally go all the way to the head.



Clearance holes and counterbores should be made slightly larger than the screws.

Typical machine screw notes are...

Example (complete)

NO. 10 (.1900) -32 NF-3 $\times \frac{5}{8}$

FILLISTER HEAD MACHINE SCREW

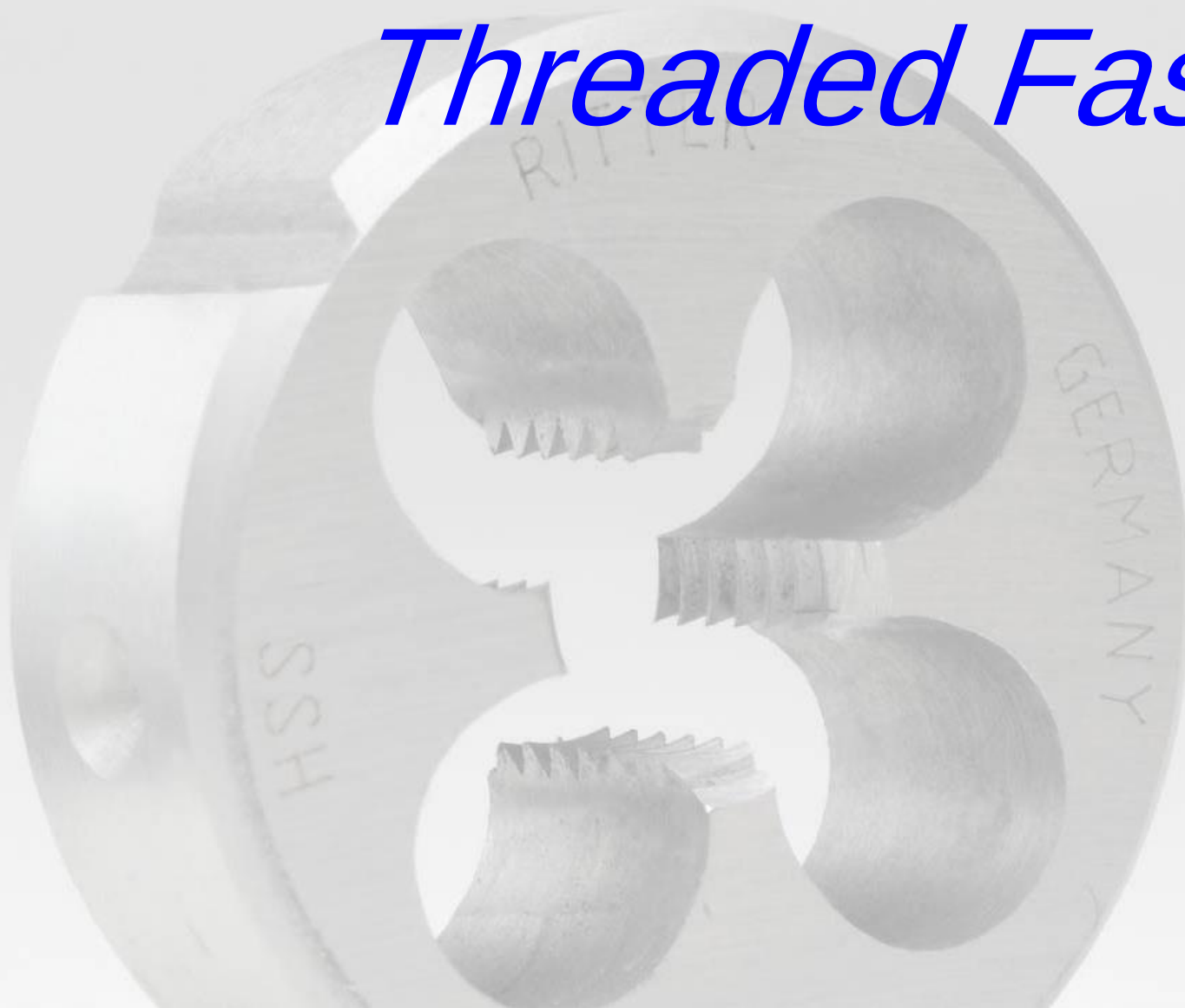
Example (abbreviated)

NO. 10 (.1900) $\times \frac{5}{8}$ FILH MSCR

Example (metric)

M8 $\times$ 1.25 $\times$ 30 SLOTTED PAN
HEAD MACHINE SCREW

Threaded Fastener

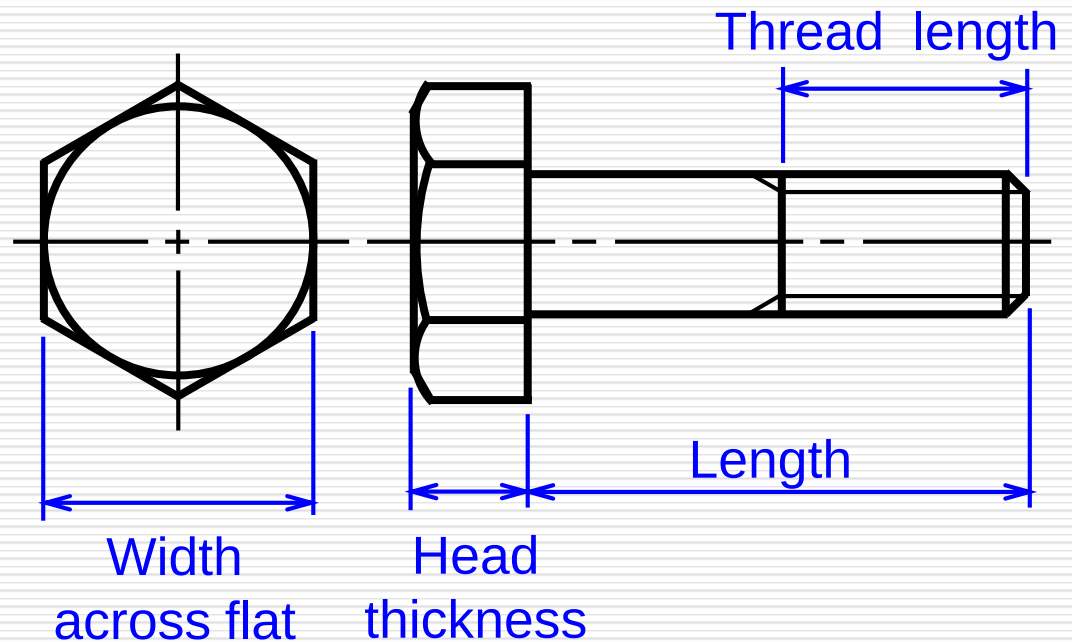


BOLT : Terminology

Bolt is a threaded cylinder with a head.

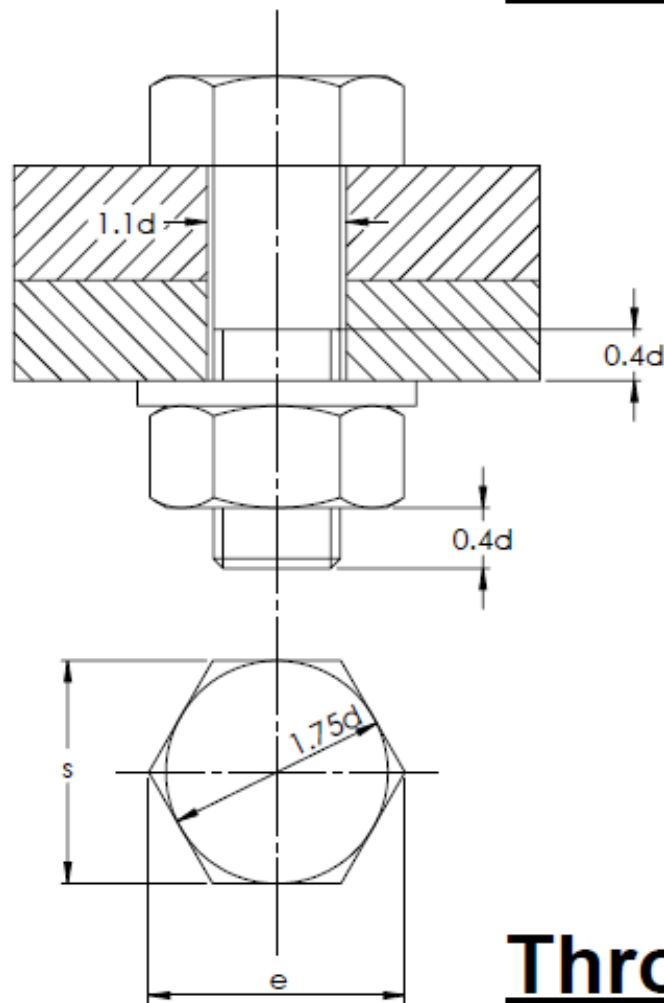


Hexagonal head
bolt and nut



Dimensions of bolt's head are listed in table 9.4.

Fasteners Bolts

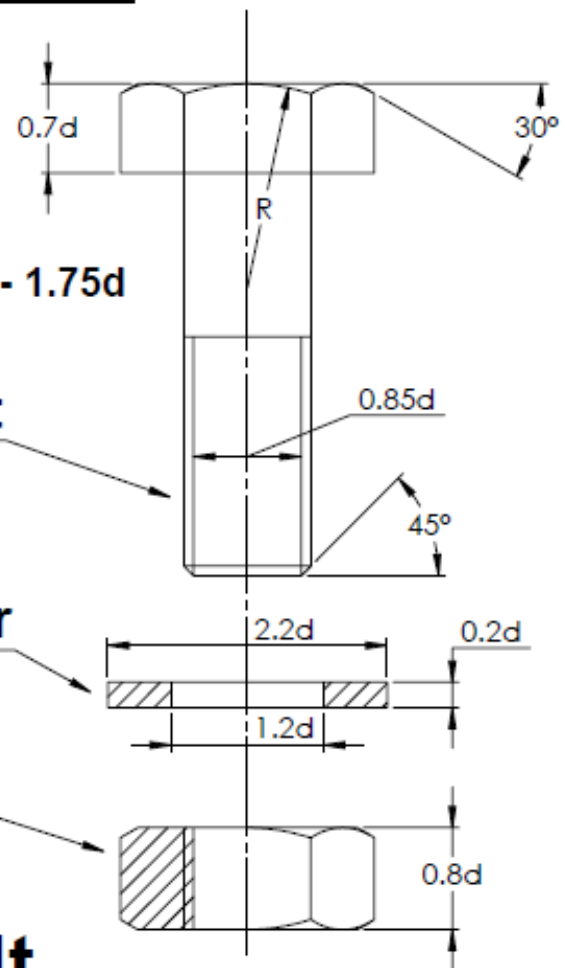


$$R = 1.5d - 1.75d$$

Bolt

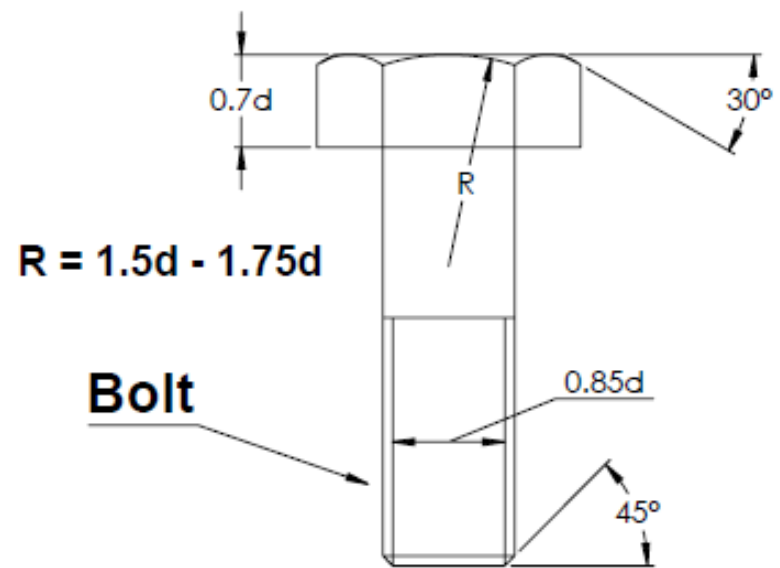
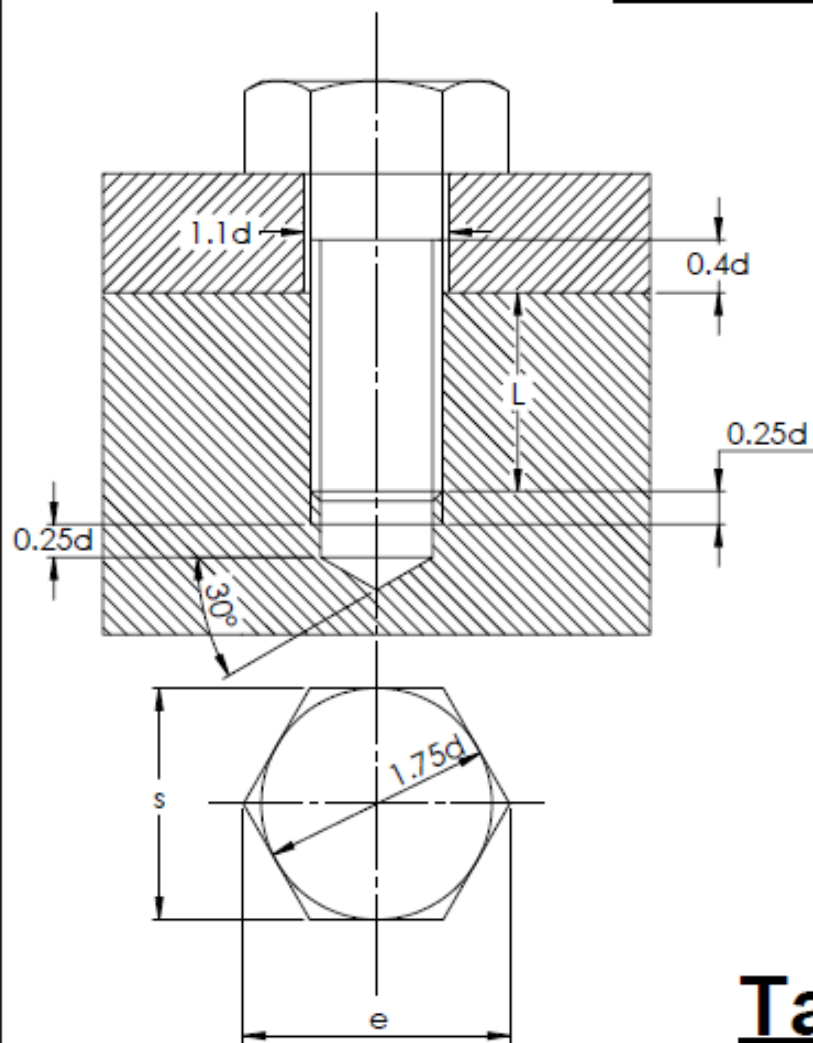
Washer

Nut



Through Bolt

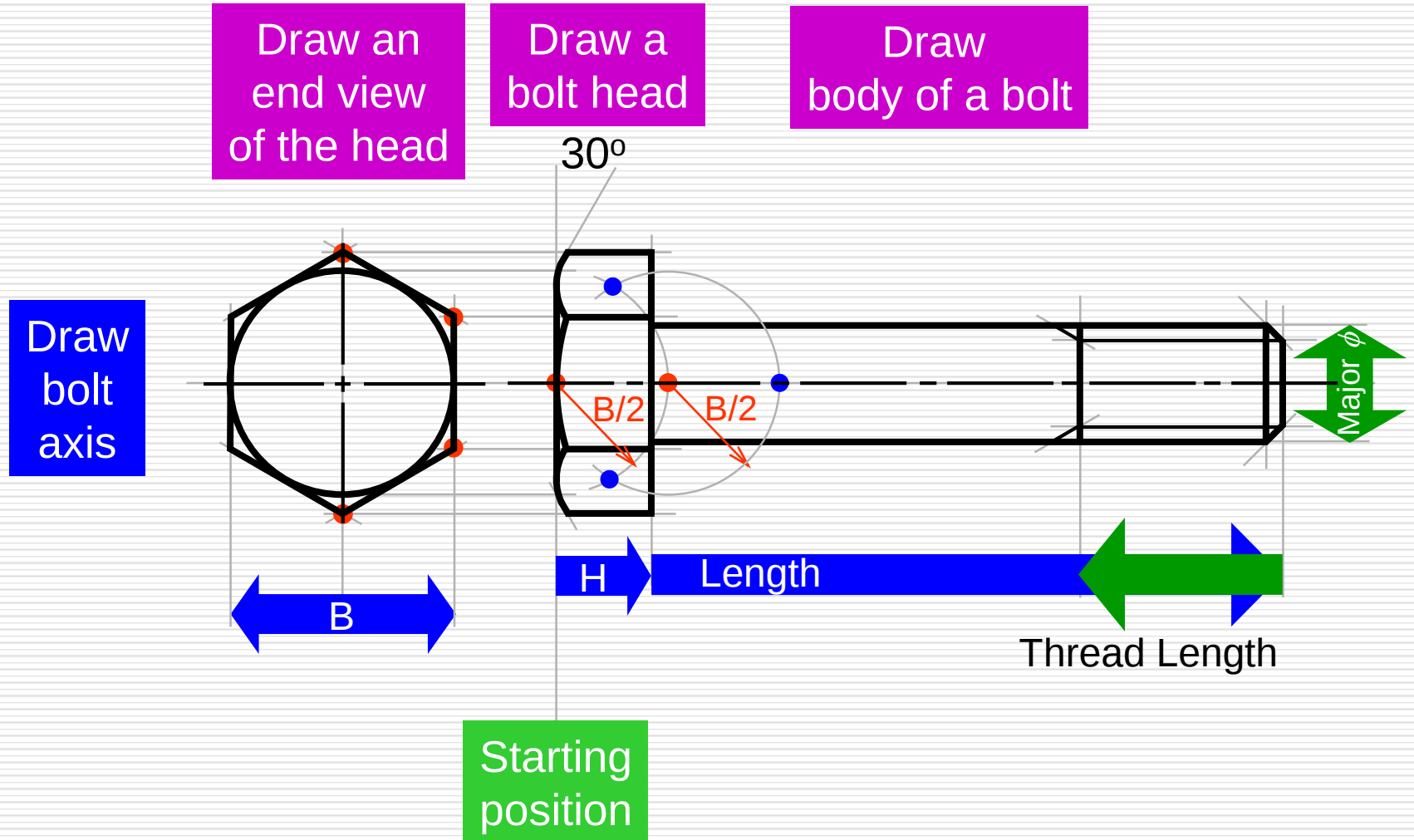
Fasteners Bolts



$L = d$ for Steel
 $L = 1.5d$ for Cast Iron (C.I.)

Tap Bolt

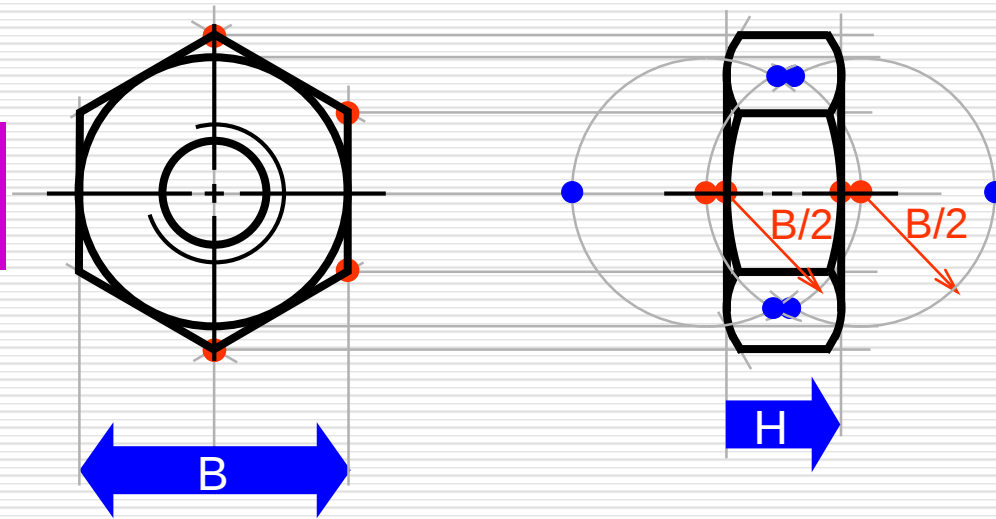
BOLT : Drawing steps



NUT : Drawing steps

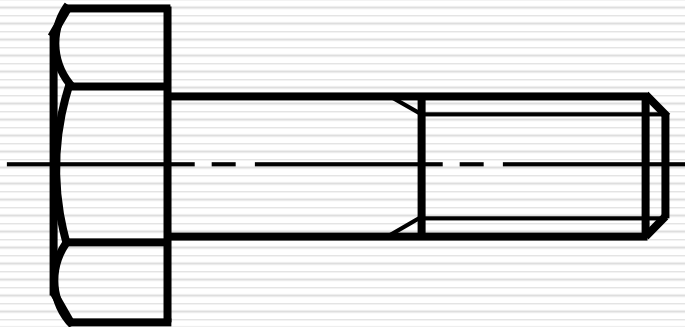
Dimensions of the nut are given in Table 9.14.

Draw an end view
of the nut

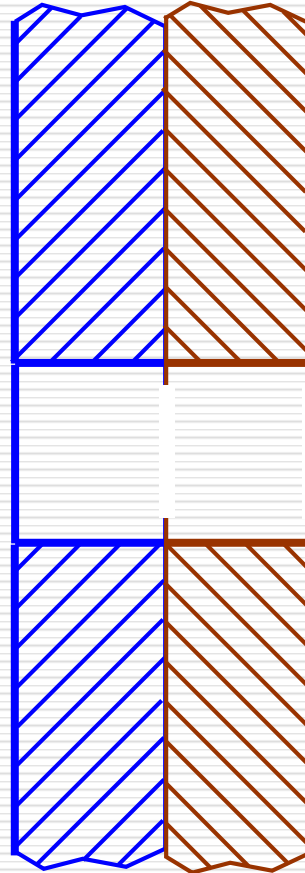


Dash lines represent
a threaded hole are
omitted for clarity.

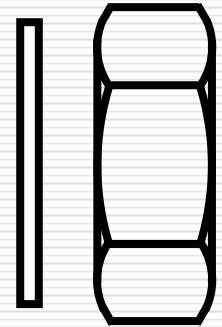
BOLT : Application



1. Insert a bolt into a *clearance hole*



2. Insert a *washer*.

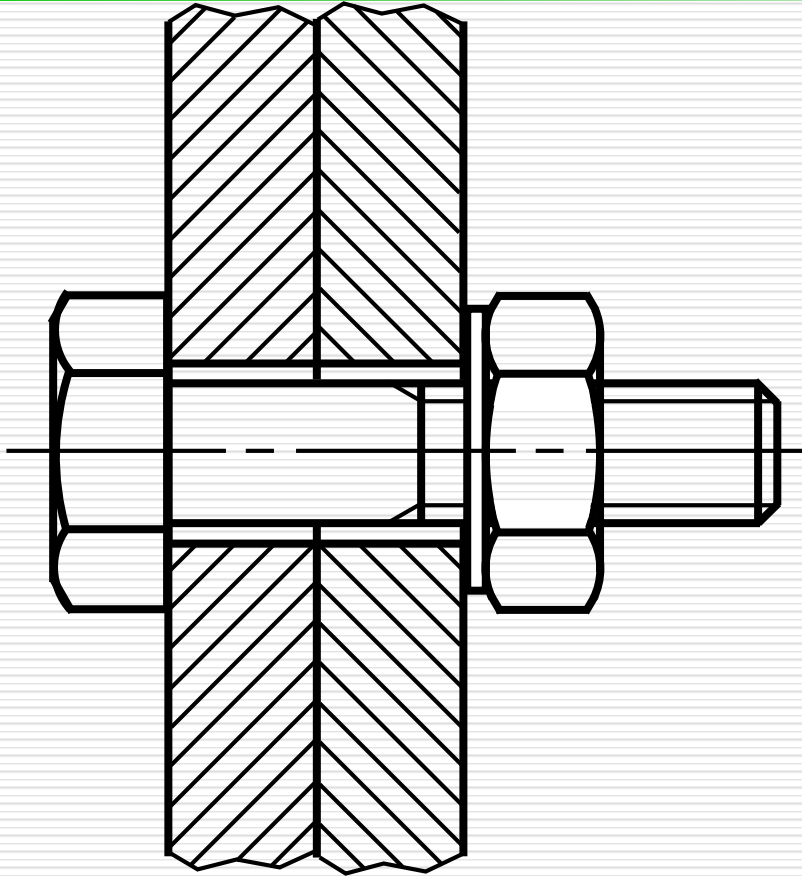


3. Screw a *nut*.

Let's think together...



◆ What do you think about the following suggestions for design *improvement*?



(A) Nothing have to be changed.

(B) Use shorter bolt with the same thread length.

(C) Reduce the thread length.

(D) Add washer or nut.

Correct

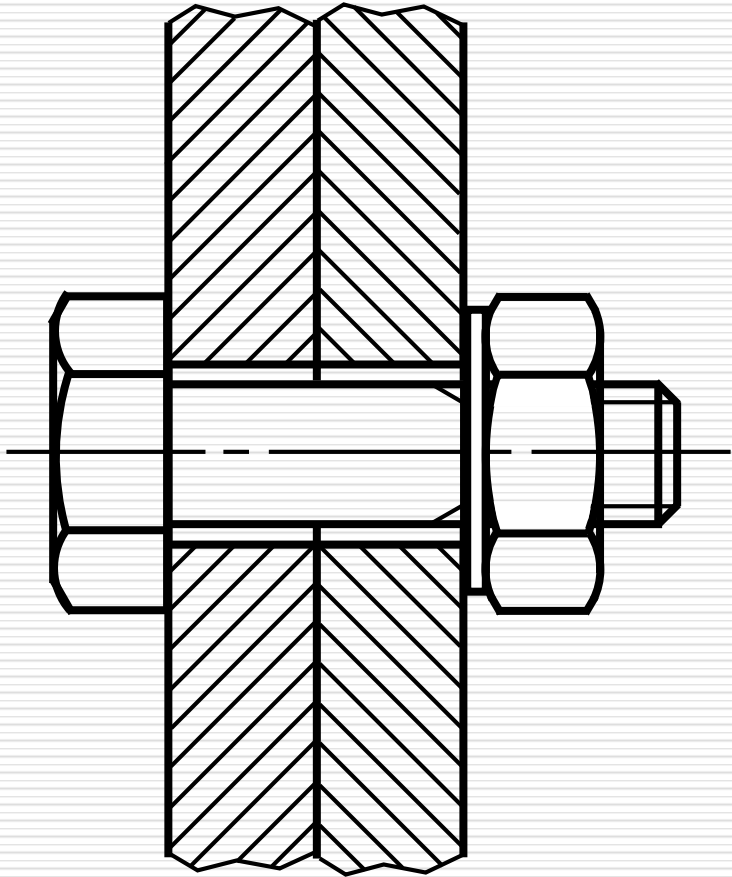
Inappropriate

Wrong

Let's think together...



- ◆ What do you think about the following suggestions for design *improvement*?



(A) Nothing have to be changed.

(B) Use a bolt of this length but has a longer thread length.

(C) Use a longer bolt with the same thread length.

(D) Add washer.

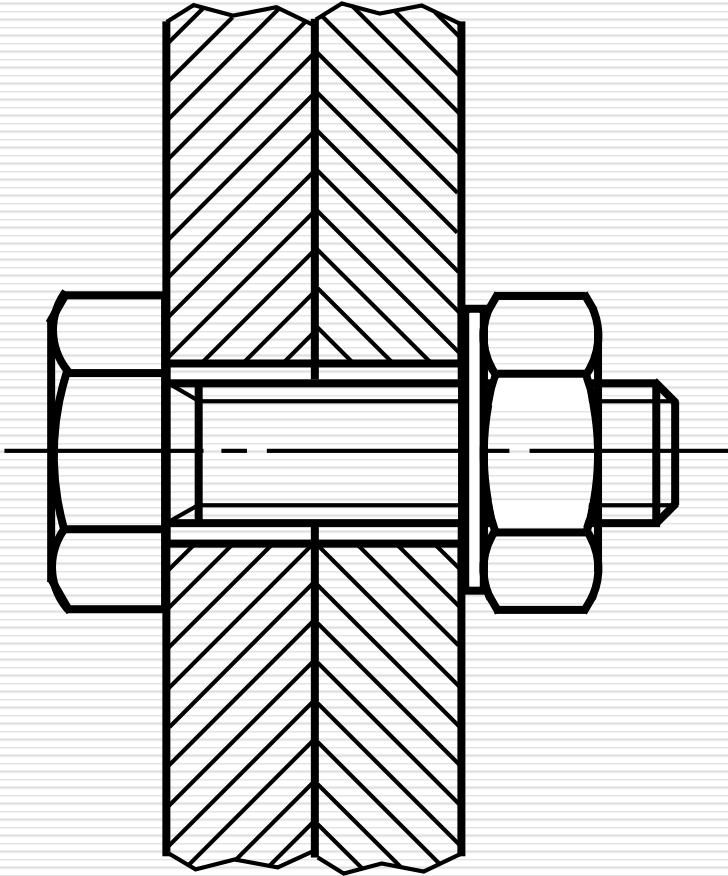
Correct

Inappropriate

Wrong

Let's think together...

◆ What do you think about the following suggestions for design *improvement*?



(A) Nothing have to be changed.

(B) Use a bolt of this length but has a shorter thread length.

(C) Use a longer bolt with the same thread length.

(D) Add washer.

Correct

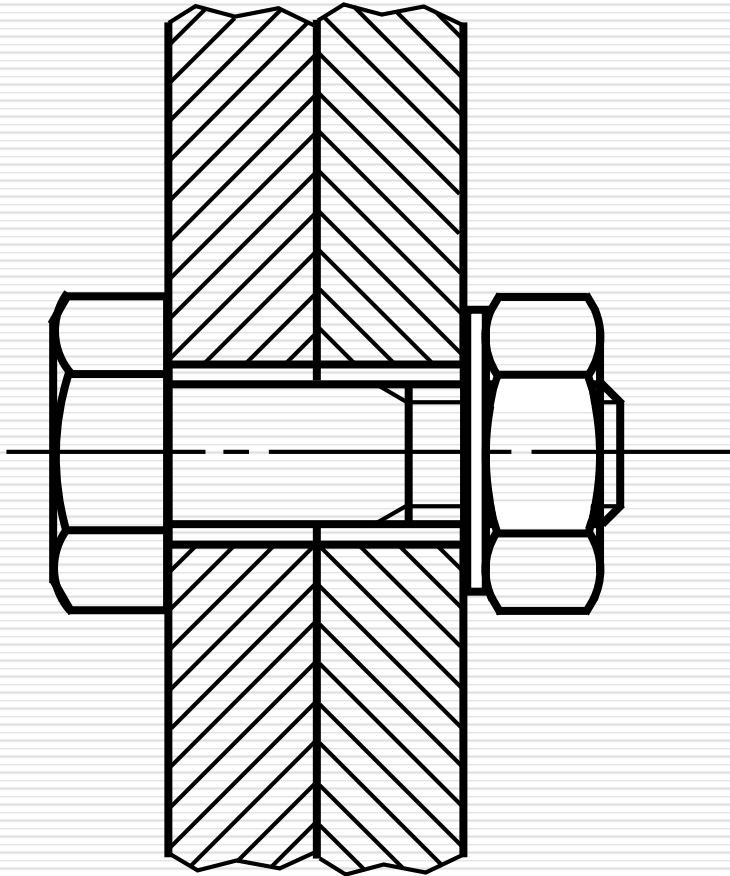
Inappropriate

Wrong

Let's think together...



◆ What do you think about the following suggestions for design *improvement*?



(A) Use a bolt of this length but has a shorter thread length.

(B) Use a longer bolt with the same thread length.

(C) Use a longer bolt by increasing a thread length

(D) Remove washer.

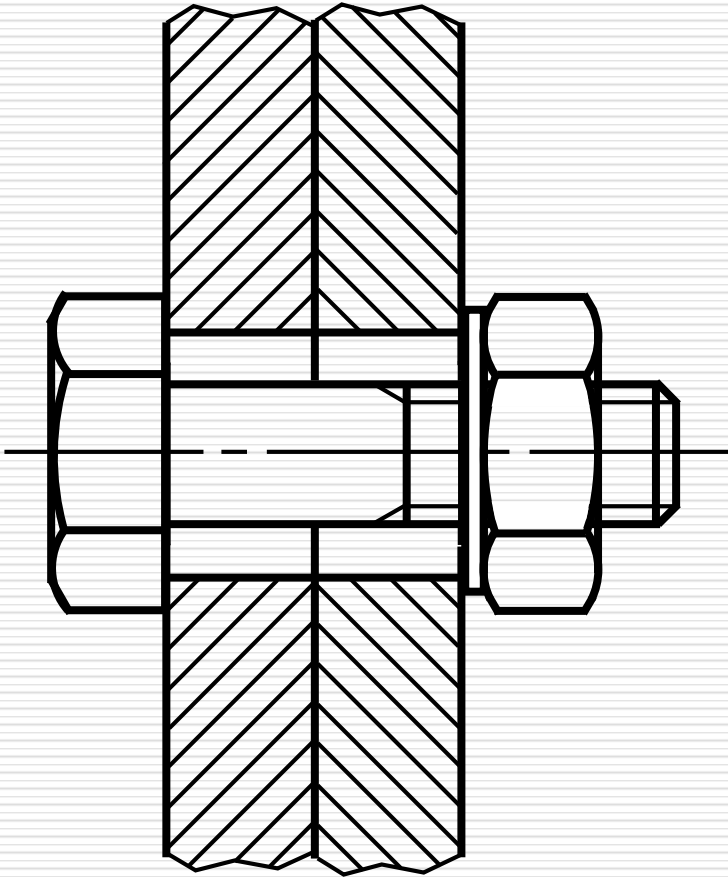
Correct

Inappropriate

Wrong

Let's think together...

◆ What do you think about the following suggestions for design *improvement*?



(A) Increase the bolt diameter.

(B) Use washer with larger outside diameter.

(C) Reduce the hole diameter.

(D) Add washer at bolt head.

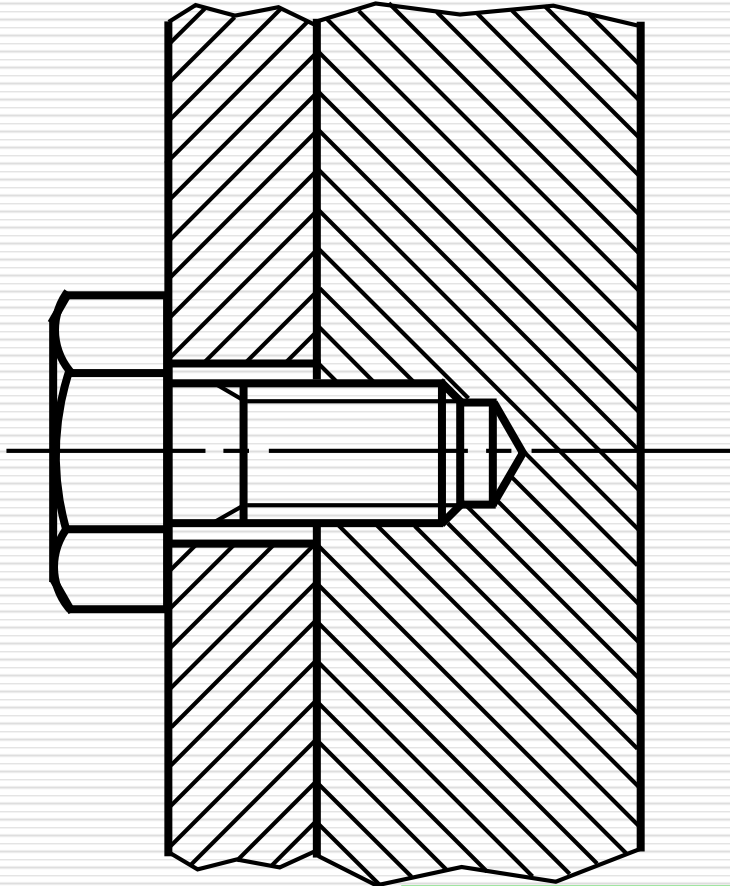
Correct

Inappropriate

Wrong

Let's think together...

◆ What do you think about the following suggestions for design *improvement*?



(A) Nothing have to be changed.

(B) Use a bolt with shorter thread length.

(C) Add washer.

(D) Increase drill and thread depths.

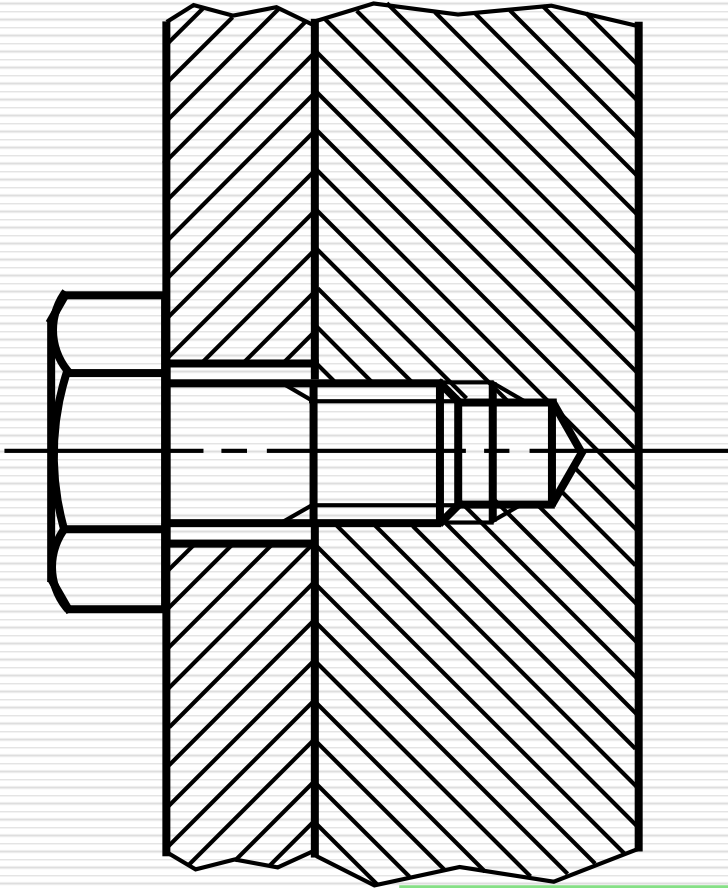
Correct

Inappropriate

Wrong

Let's think together...

- ◆ What do you think about the following suggestions for design *improvement*?



(A) Nothing have to be changed.

(B) Use a bolt with slightly longer thread length.

Correct

Inappropriate

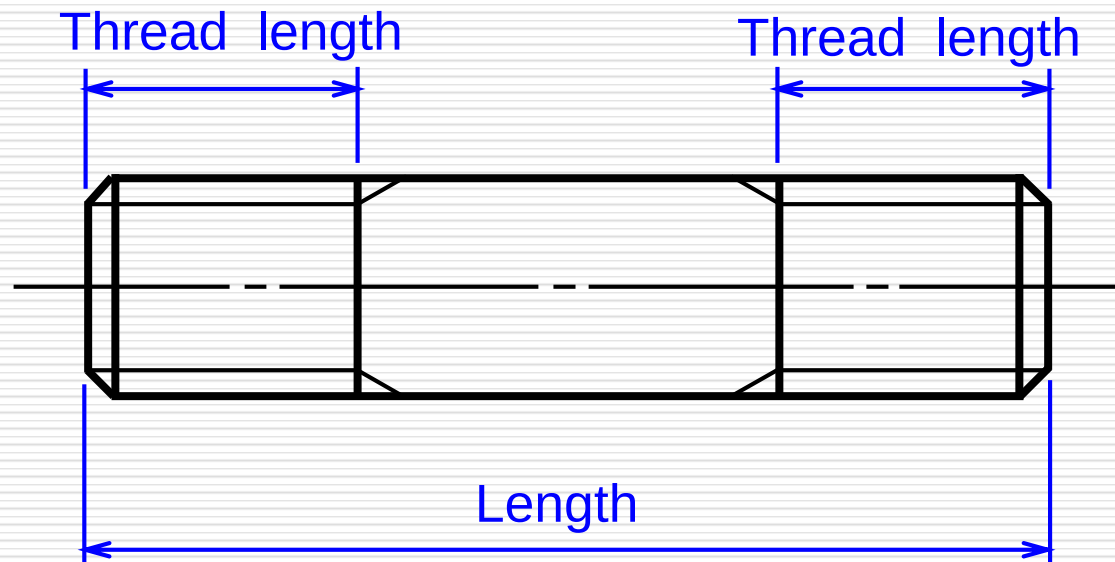
Wrong

STUD : Terminology

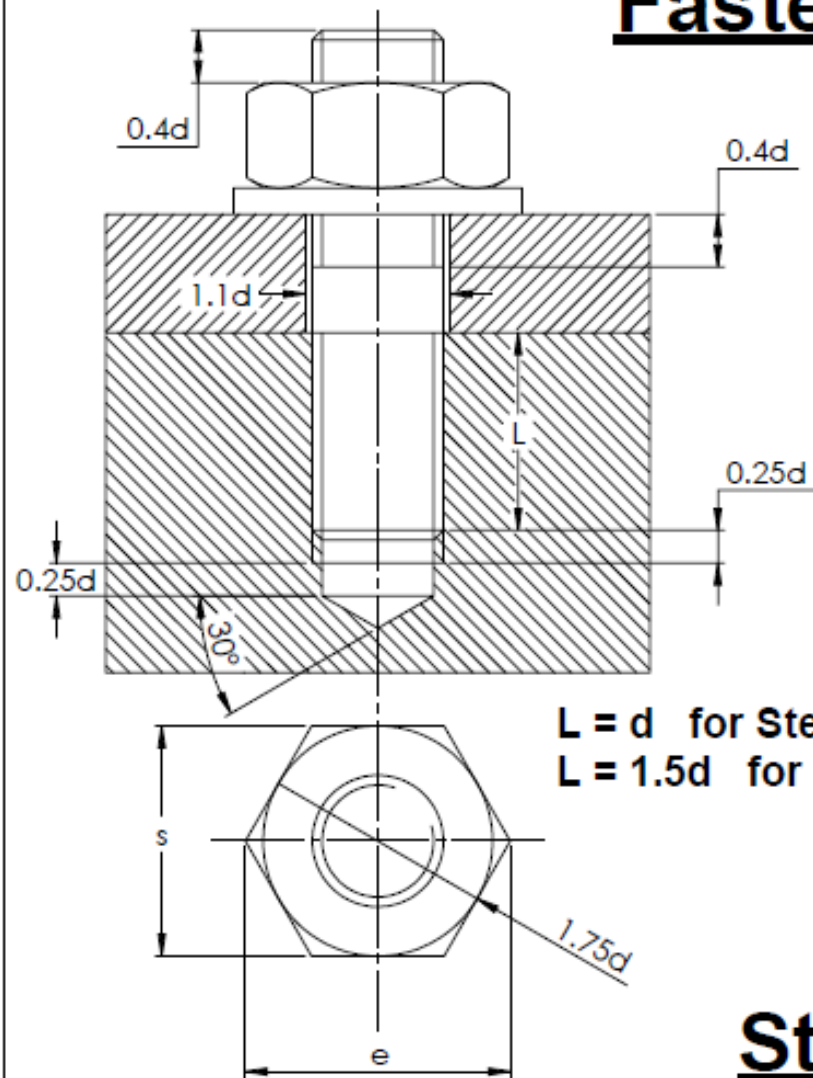
Stud is a *headless* bolt, threaded at both ends.



*Drawing
representation*



Fasteners Bolts



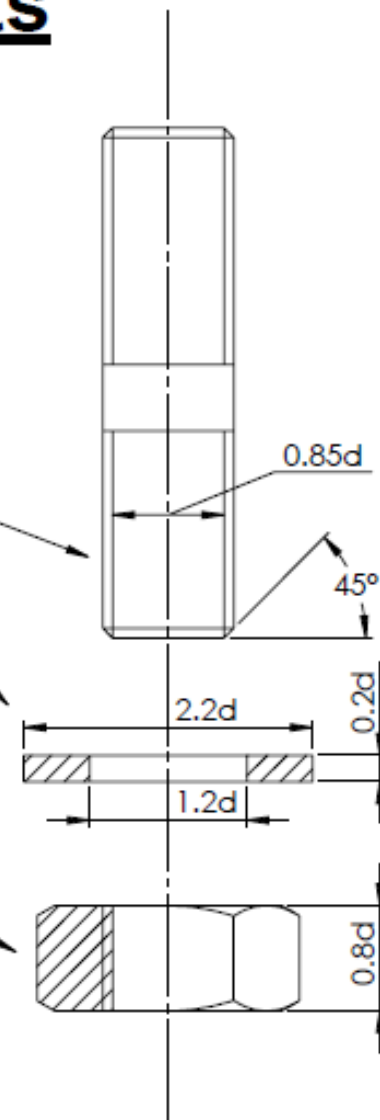
$L = d$ for Steel

$L = 1.5d$ for Cast Iron (C.I.)

Stud

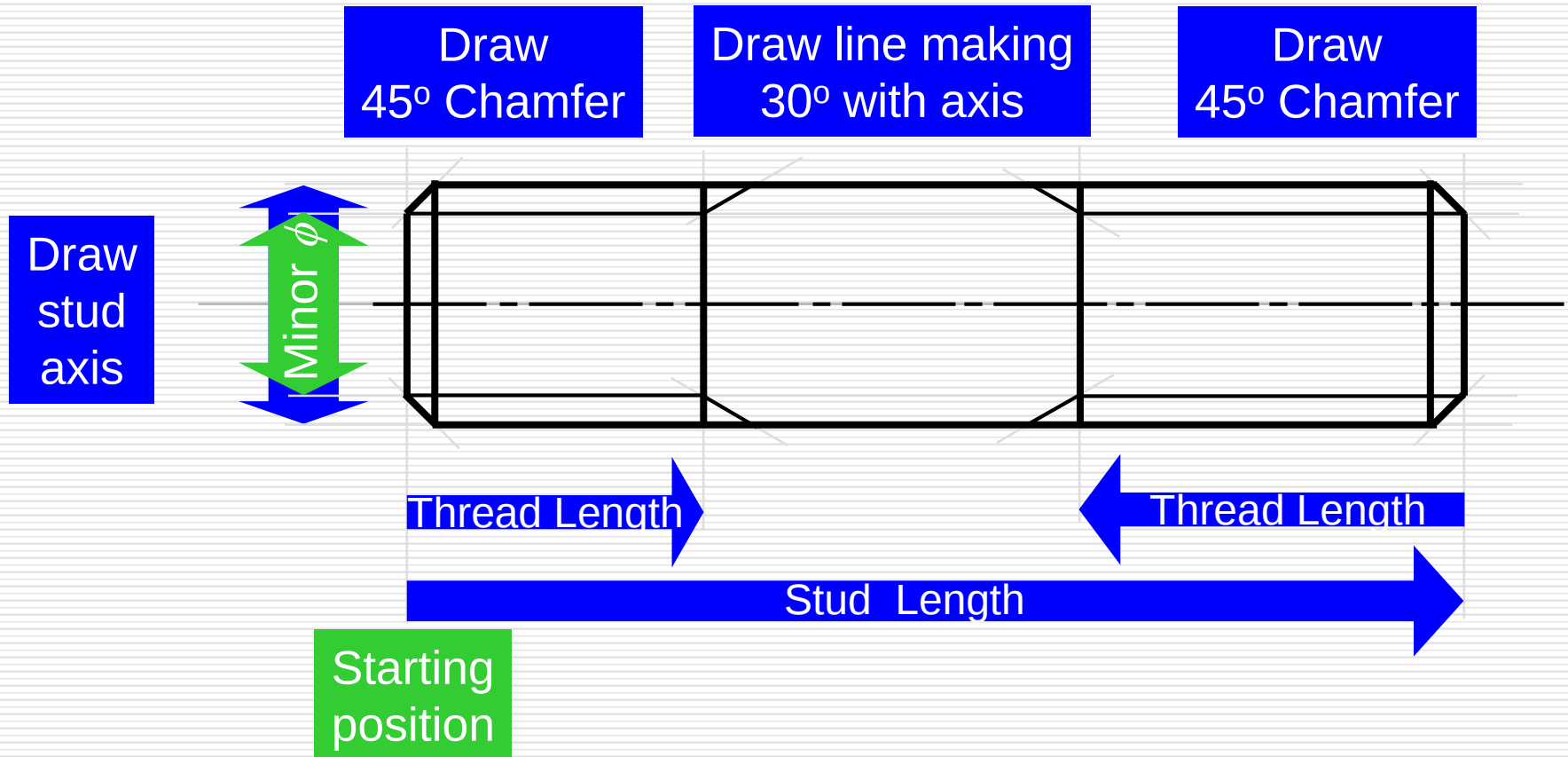
Washer

Nut

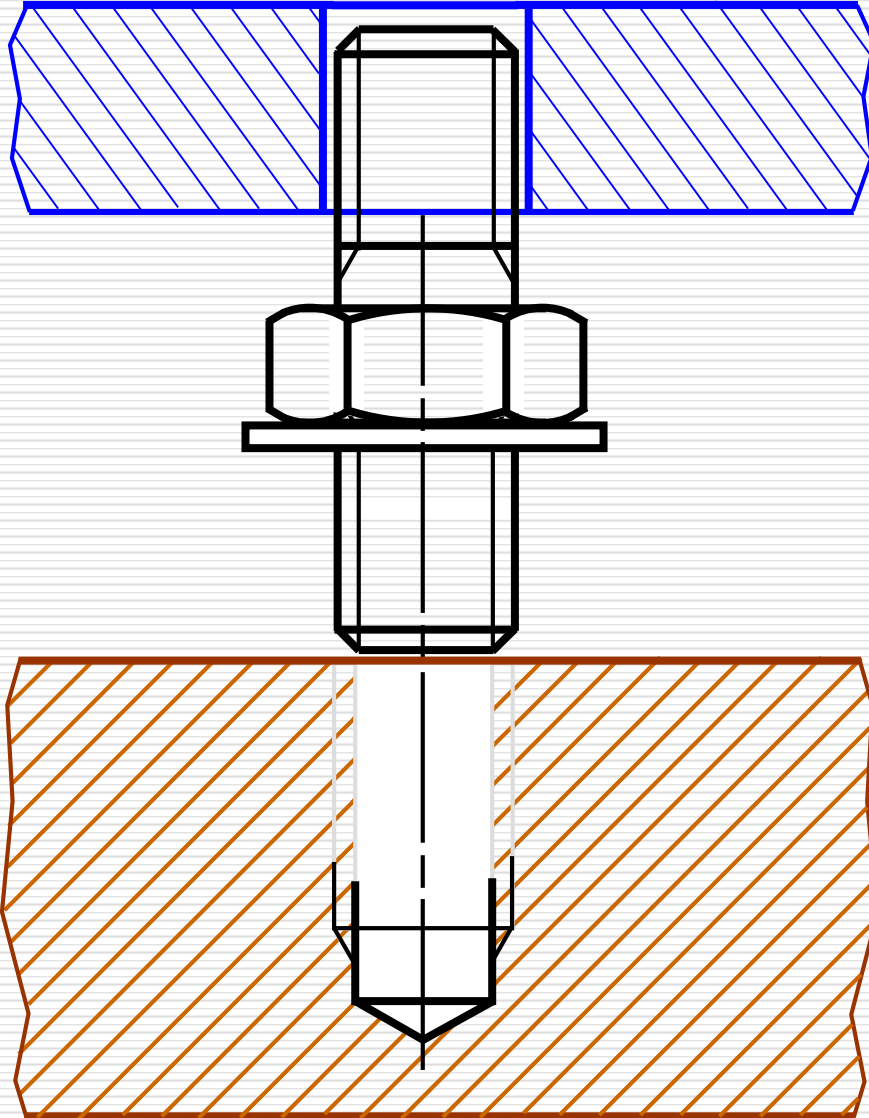


Stud Bolt

STUD : Drawing steps



STUD : Application



1. Drill a hole.

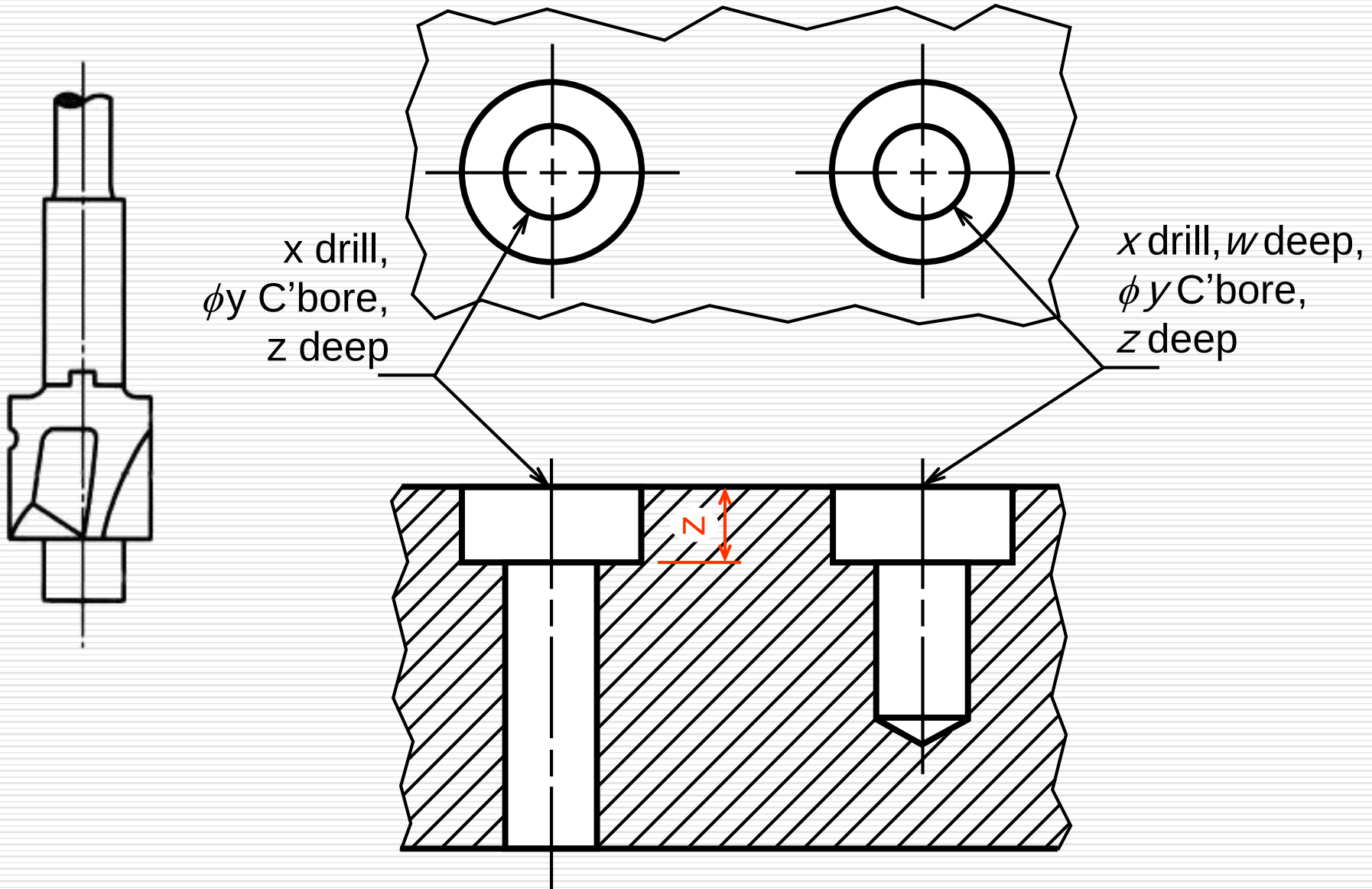
2. Tap a hole.

3. Screw a stud.

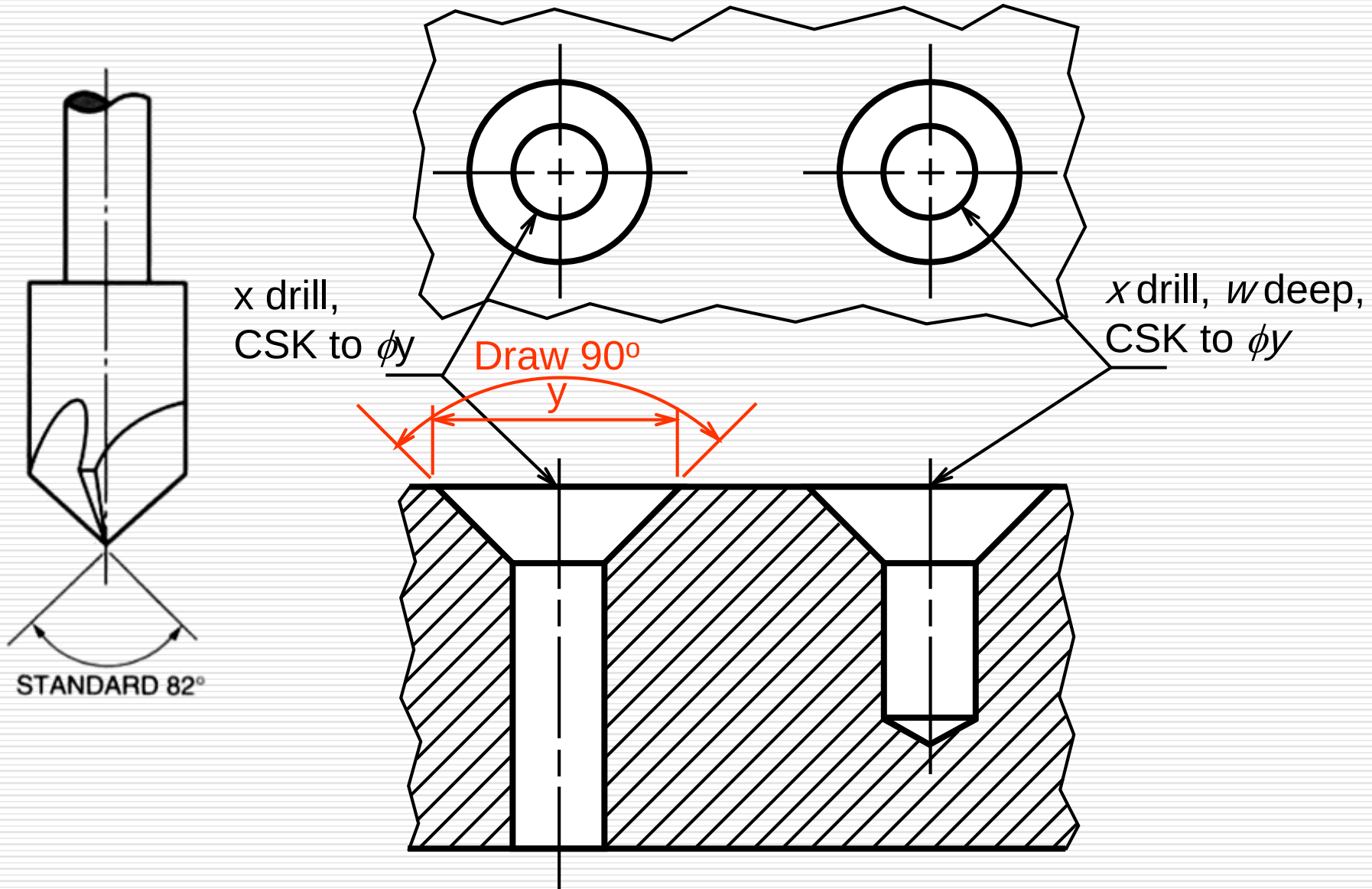
4. Place the part to be fastened.

5. Insert washer and fastened a nut.

CAP SCREW : Counterbore hole



CAP SCREW : Countersink hole



SET SCREW : Terminology

Set screw is a threaded cylinder used to prevent rotation or movement between parts.



Slotted



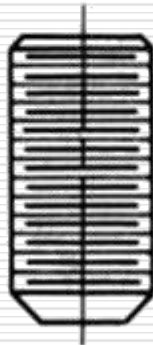
*Hexagonal
Socket*



*Fluted
Socket*



*Cone
Point*



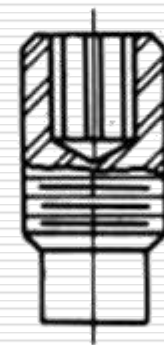
*Flat
Point*



*Oval
Point*



*Cup
Point*

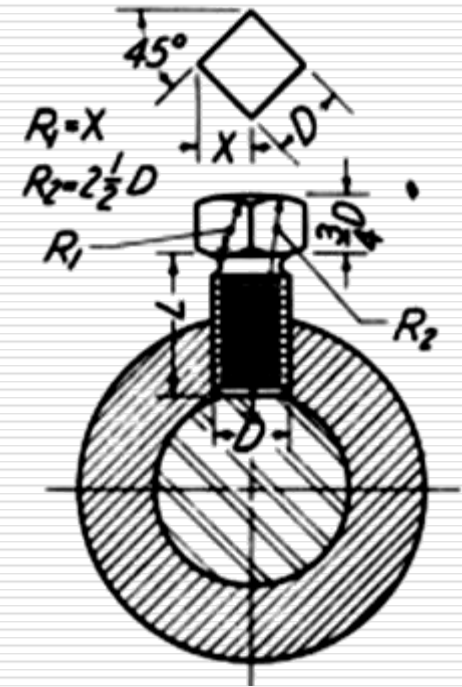
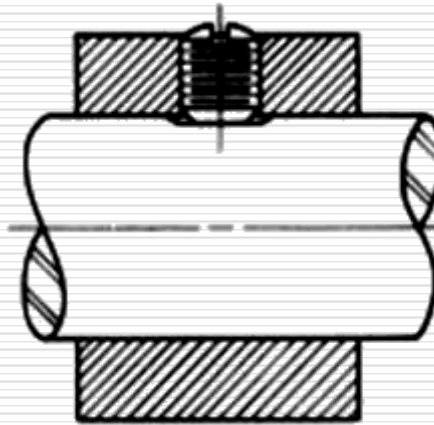
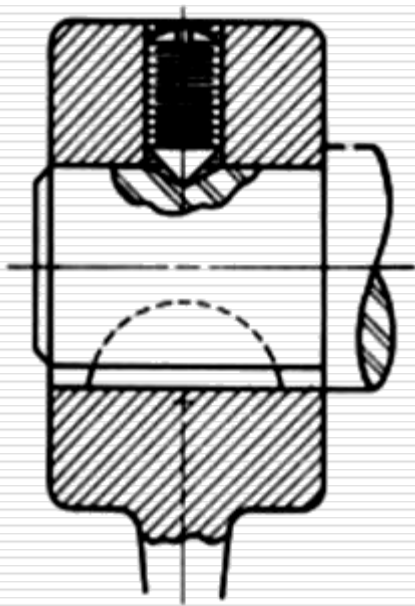


*Full Dog
Point*



*Half Dog
Point*

SET SCREW : Application



- Setscrew



- washer



Split Lock



External Tooth Lock



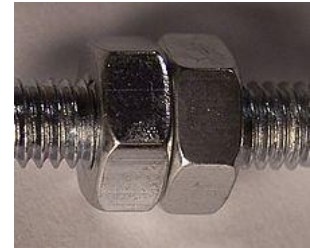
Internal Tooth Lock

- Nuts

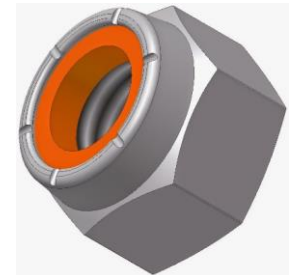
- Slotted nut



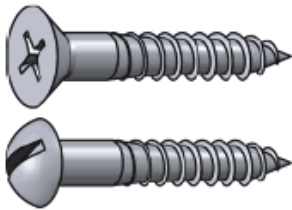
jam nut



- Prevailing torque locknut

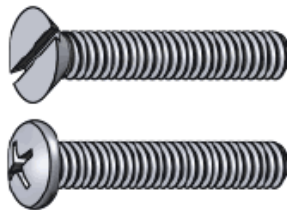


Design (Configuration)



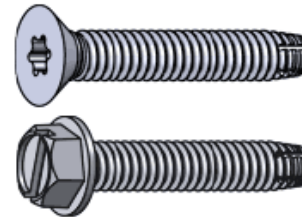
Wood Screws

Screws with a smooth shank and tapered point for use in wood. Abbreviated WS



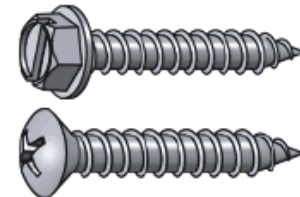
Machine Screws

Screws with threads for use with a nut or tapped hole. Abbreviated MS



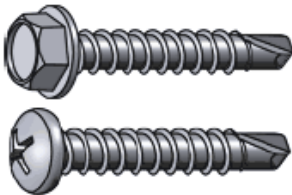
Thread Cutting Machine Screws

Machine screws with a thread cutting (self tapping) point.



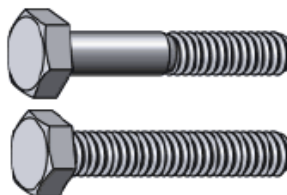
Sheet Metal Screws

Fully threaded screws with a point for use in sheet metal. Abbreviated SMS



Self Drilling SMS

A sheet metal screw with a self drilling point.



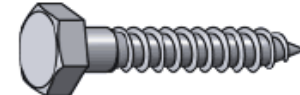
Hex Bolts

Bolts with a hexagonal head with threads for use with a nut or tapped hole. Abbreviated HHMB or HXBT.



Carriage Bolts

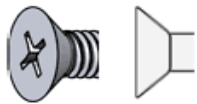
Bolts with a smooth rounded head that has a small square section underneath.



Lag Bolts

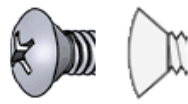
Bolts with a wood thread and pointed tip. Abbreviated Lag.

Design (Head Style)



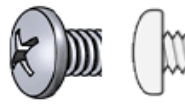
Flat

A countersunk head with a flat top.
Abbreviated FH



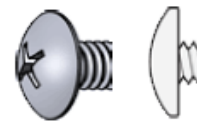
Oval

A countersunk head with a rounded top.
Abbreviated OH or OV



Pan

A slightly rounded head with short vertical sides.
Abbreviated PN



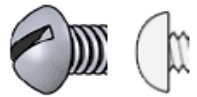
Truss

An extra wide head with a rounded top.



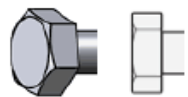
Socket Cap

A small cylindrical head using a socket drive.



Round

A domed head.
Abbreviated RH



Hex

A hexagonal head
Abbreviated HH or HX



Hex Washer

A hex head with built in washer.



Slotted Hex Washer

A hex head with built in washer and a slot.



Button

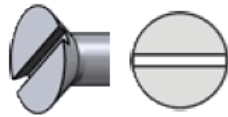
A low-profile rounded head using a socket drive.

Design (Drive Type)



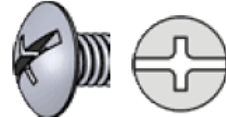
Phillips and Frearson

An X-shaped drive.
Abbreviated PH



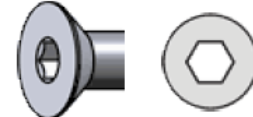
Slotted

A slot in the head.
Abbreviated SL



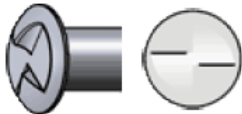
Combination

A combination of slotted and
Phillips drives.
Abbreviated combo



Socket, Hex or Allen

A hexagonal hole for use with
an Allen wrench.



One Way

Installs with a normal slotted
driver but can not be removed
without special tools.



Square

Also known as Robertson drive.
Abbreviated SQ or SD.

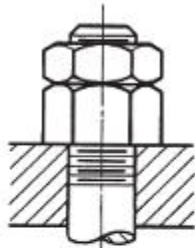


Torx

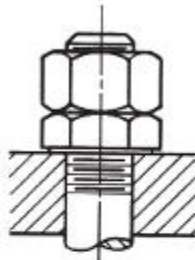
A six-pointed star pattern,
specifically designed to
prevent cam-out and stripped
heads.

Locknuts and Locking Devices

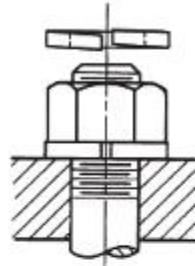
Many types of special nuts and devices to prevent nuts from unscrewing are available, and some of the most common are Shown below.



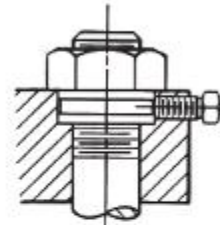
(a) Regular unfinished jam nut (Amer Std)



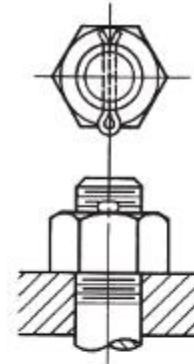
(b) Regular semifinished jam nut (Amer Std)



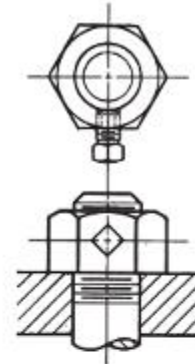
(c)



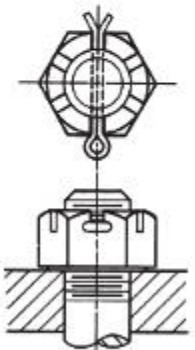
(d)



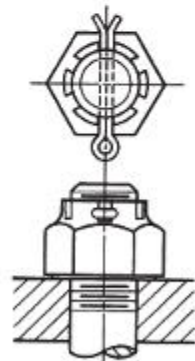
(e)



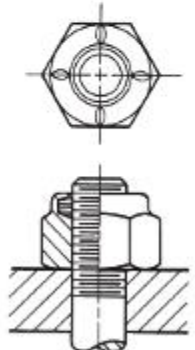
(f)



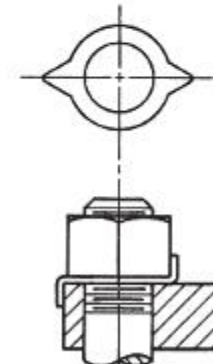
(g) Finished slotted nut (Amer Std)



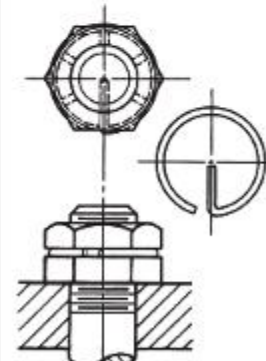
(h) Finished castle jam nut (Amer Std)



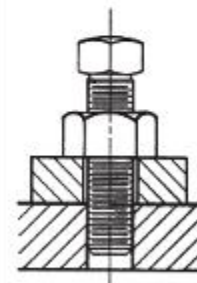
(i) ESNA stop nut



(j)

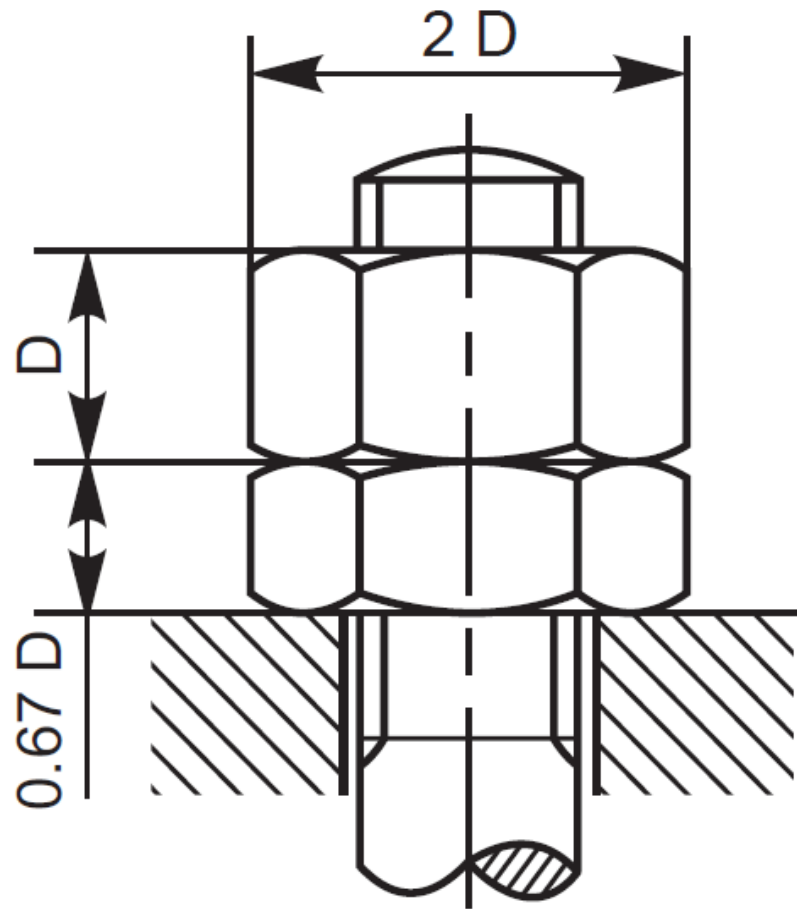


(k)

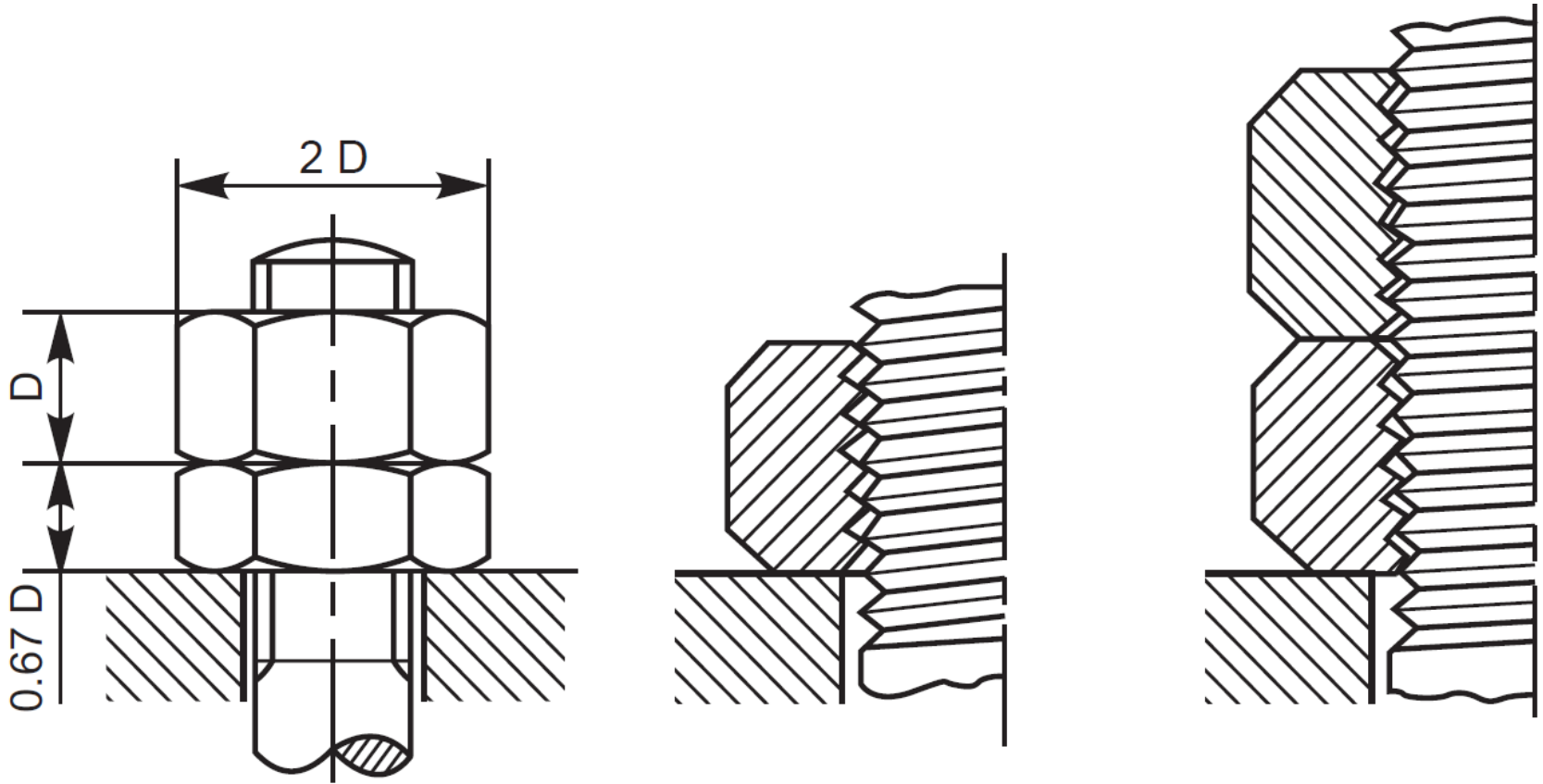


(l)

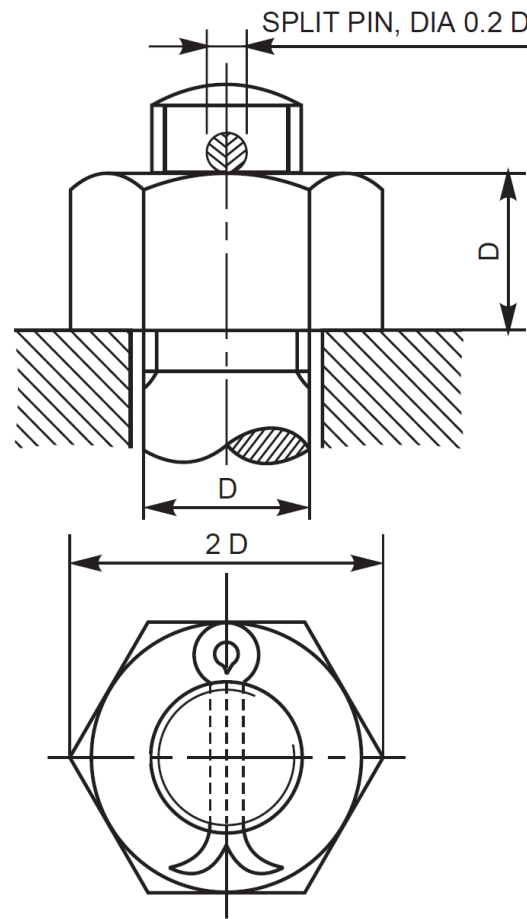
Lock nut



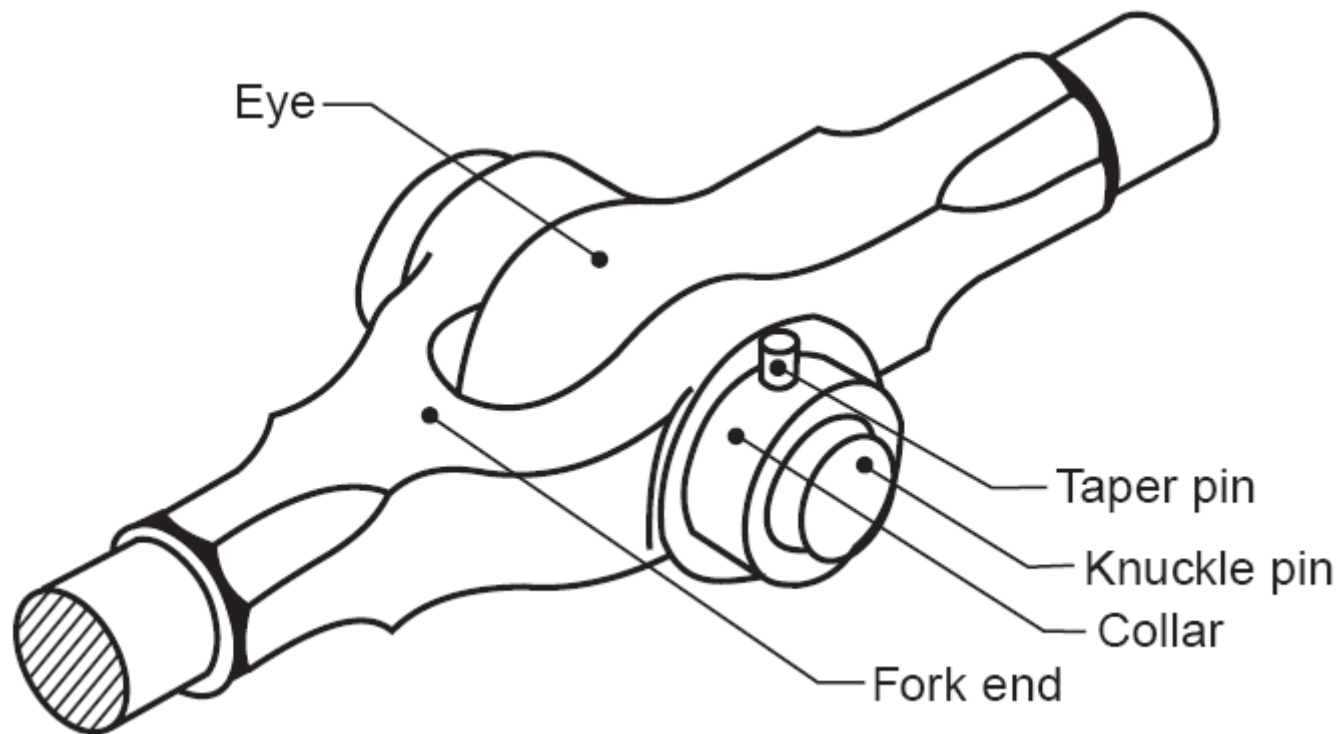
Lock nut



Locking by split pin



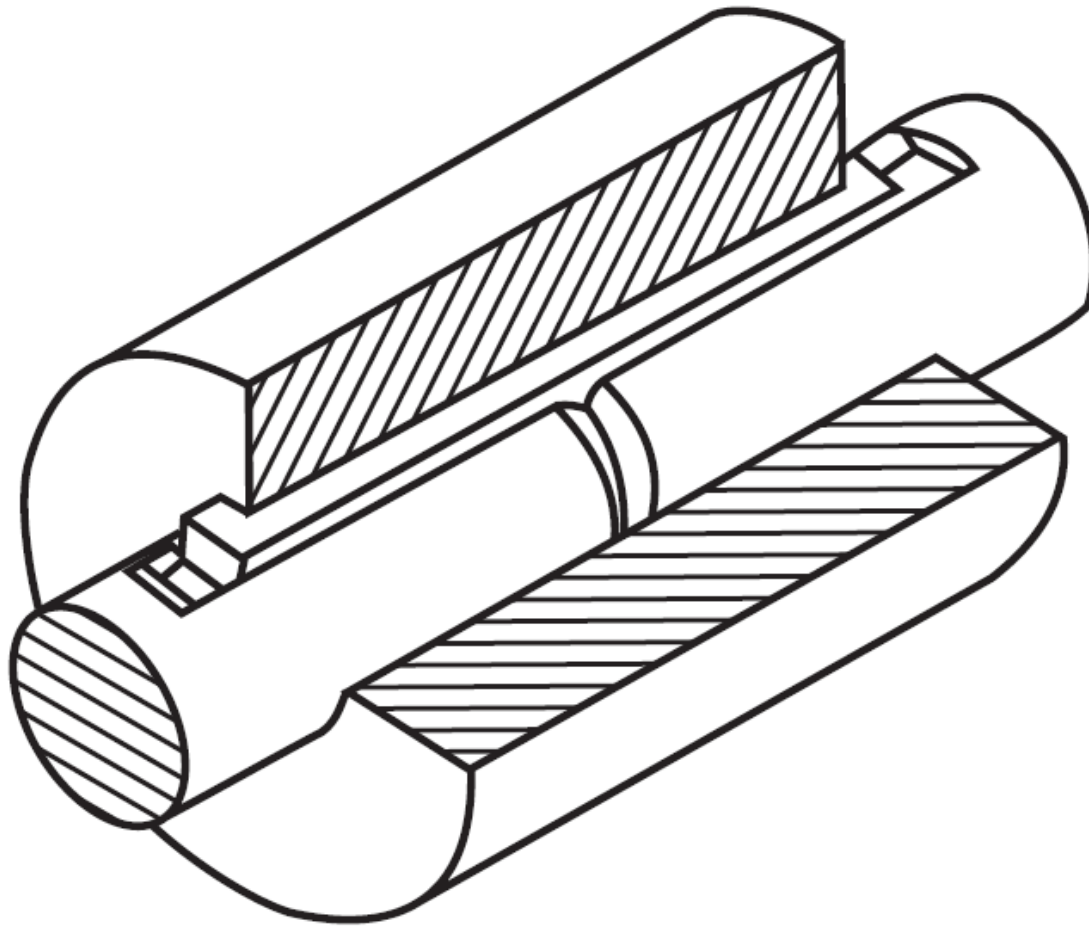
Knuckle Joint



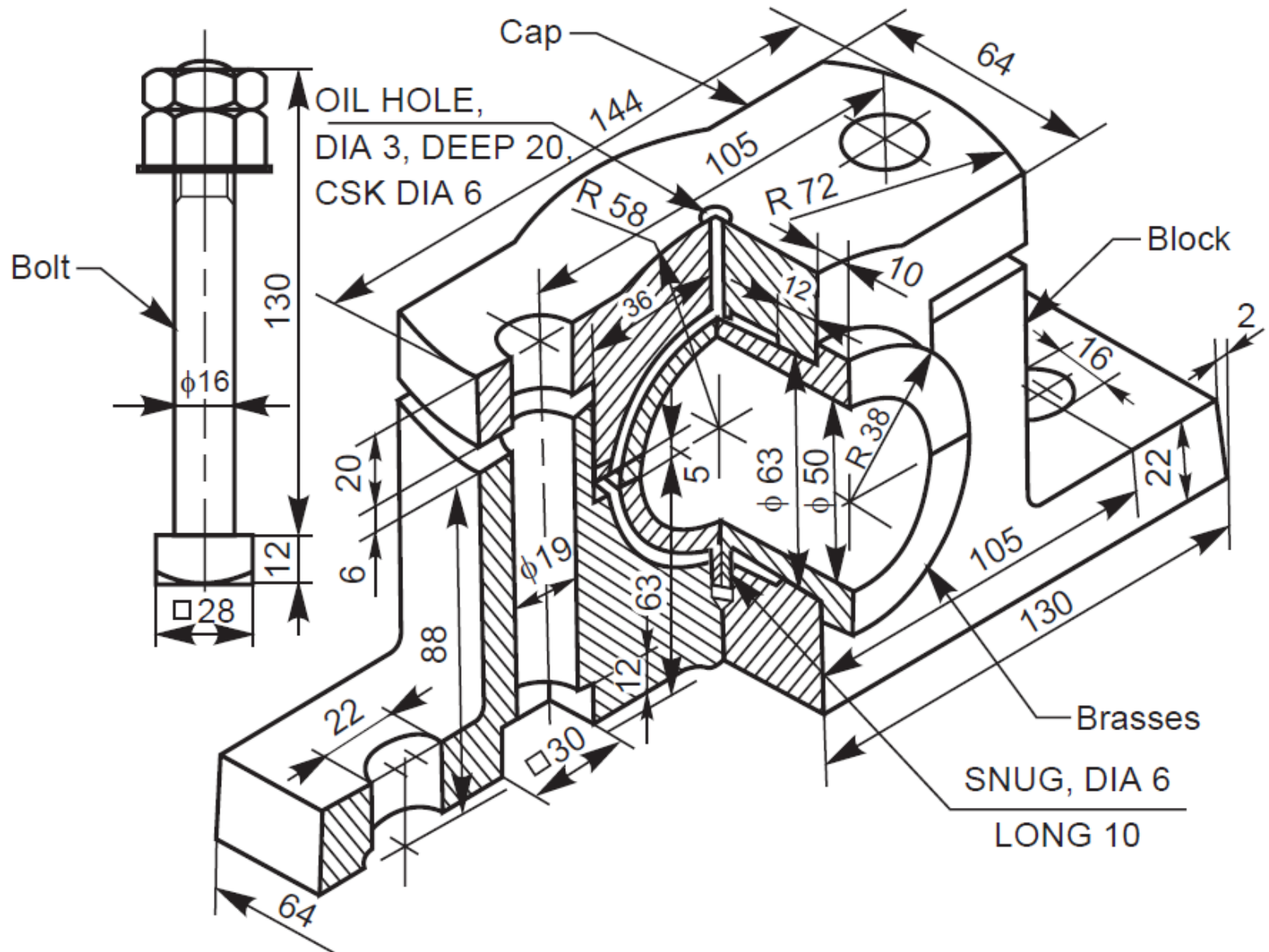
The drawing shows a mechanical part with the following dimensions:

- Front View (Top):**
 - Overall length: $4D$ (left) + $0.25D$ (center) + $4D$ (right) = $8.25D$
 - Inner diameter of the central hole: D
 - Outer diameter of the central hole: $1.2D$
 - Radius of the central hole: $0.25D$
- Top View (Bottom):**
 - Overall width: $4D$ (left) + $1.2D$ (center) + $4D$ (right) = $9.2D$
 - Overall height: $4D$
 - Radius of the central hole: $1.35D$
 - Width of the central hole: D
 - Width of the central hole (inner): D
 - Width of the central hole (outer): $1.5D$
 - Width of the central hole (inner): $0.75D$
 - Width of the central hole (outer): $0.5D$
 - Width of the central hole (inner): $1.5D$
 - Width of the central hole (outer): $0.5D$

Muff coupling



Plummer block



Screw jack

