

Syllabus for the Post of Junior Engineering Assistant (Boiler) - Level F1

Essential Qualification: 3 years Diploma in Mechanical Engineering with 1st Class Boiler Attendant Certificate

Part (A): General Mental Ability and Aptitude	20% (20 questions carrying 1 mark each)
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General Mental Ability and Aptitude to test the following:

- Interpersonal Skills
- Logical reasoning/Analytical/Comprehension ability
- Basic Numeracy and Data Interpretation Skills
- General Awareness

Part (B): Subject/Domain Related	80 % (80 questions carrying 1 mark each)
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BASIC MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

UNIT-I: Introduction to Thermodynamics

Role of Thermodynamics in Engineering and Science, Types of Systems, Thermodynamic Equilibrium, Properties, State, Process and Cycle, Elementary introduction to Zeroth, First and Second laws of thermodynamics, Heat and Work Interactions for various non-flow and flow processes; Concept of Heat Engine, Heat Pump & Refrigerator, Efficiency/ COP; Kelvin-Planck and Clausius Statements, Carnot Cycle, Carnot Efficiency, T-S and P-V Diagrams, Concept of Entropy (Definition only).

Unit-II: Heat transfer & Thermal Power Plant:

Modes of Heat Transfer; Conduction: Composite Walls and Cylinders, Combined Conduction and Convection: Overall Heat Transfer Co-efficient, Simple Numerical Problems: Thermal Power Plant Layout; Rankine Cycle; Fire Tube and Water Tube boilers, Babcock & Wilcox, Cochran Boilers;

Unit-III: Steam Turbines:

Impulse and Reaction Turbines; Condensers: Jet & Surface Condensers, Cooling Towers; Internal Combustion Engines and Refrigeration: Otto, Diesel and Dual cycles; P-V and T-S Diagrams; IC Engines: 2 - Stroke and 4 - Stroke I.C. Engines, S.I. and C.I. Engines.

Unit-IV: Materials and Manufacturing Processes:

Engineering Materials, Classification and their Properties; Metal Casting, Moulding, Patterns, Metal Working: Hot Working and Cold Working, Metal Forming: Extrusion, Forging, Rolling, Drawing, Gas Welding, Arc Welding, Soldering, and Brazing.

Unit-V: Machine Tools and Machining Processes:

Machine Tools: Lathe Machine and types, Lathe Operations, Milling Machine and types, Milling Operations, Shaper and Planer Machines: Differences, Quick-Return Motion Mechanism, Drilling Machine: Operations, Grinding Machine:

MATERIAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

UNIT-I: Crystal structures and Bonds:

Unit cell and space lattice: Crystal system: The seven basic crystal systems; Crystal structure for metallic elements: BCC, FCC and HCP; Coordination number for Simple Cubic, BCC and FCC; Atomic radius: definition, atomic radius for Simple Cubic, BCC and FCC; Atomic Packing Factor for Simple Cubic, BCC, FCC and HCP; Simple problems on finding number of atoms for a unit cell.

Bonds in solids: Classification - primary or chemical bond, secondary or molecular bond; Types of primary bonds: Ionic, Covalent and Metallic Bonds; Types of secondary bonds: Dispersion bond, Dipole bond and Hydrogen bond.

Unit-II: Phase diagrams, Ferrous metals and its Alloys:

Isomorphs, eutectic and eutectoid systems; Iron-Carbon binary diagram; Iron and Carbon Steels; flow sheet for production of iron and steel; Iron ores – Pig iron: classification, composition and effects of impurities on iron; Cast Iron: classification, composition, properties and uses; Wrought Iron: properties, uses/applications of wrought Iron; comparison of cast iron, wrought iron and mild steel and high carbon steel; standard commercial grades of steel as per BIS and AISI; Alloy Steels – purpose of alloying; effects of alloying elements – Important alloy steels: Silicon steel, High Speed Steel (HSS), heat resisting steel, spring steel, Stainless Steel (SS): types of SS, applications of SS – magnet steel – composition, properties and uses

Unit-III: Non-ferrous metals and its Alloys:

Properties and uses of aluminium, copper, tin, lead, zinc, magnesium and nickel; Copper alloys: Brasses, bronzes – composition, properties and uses; Aluminium alloys: Duralumin, hinalium, magnelium – composition, properties and uses; Nickel alloys: Inconel, monel, nicPerome – composition, properties and uses. Anti-friction/Bearing alloys: Various types of bearing bronzes - Standard commercial grades as per BIS/ASME.

Unit-IV: Failure analysis & Testing of Materials:

Introduction to failure analysis; Fracture: ductile fracture, brittle fracture; cleavage; notch sensitivity; fatigue; endurance limit; characteristics of fatigue fracture; variables affecting fatigue life; creep; creep curve; creep fracture; Destructive testing: Tensile testing; compression testing; Hardness testing: Brinell, Rockwell; bend test; torsion test; fatigue test; creep test. Non-destructive testing: Visual Inspection; magnetic particle inspection; liquid penetrant test; ultrasonic inspection; radiography.

Unit-V: Corrosion & Surface Engineering:

Nature of corrosion and its causes; Electrochemical reactions; Electrolytes; Factors affecting corrosion: Environment, Material properties and physical conditions; Types of corrosion; Corrosion control: Material selection, environment control and design; Surface engineering processes: Coatings and surface treatments; Cleaning and mechanical finishing of surfaces; Organic coatings; Electroplating and Special metallic plating; Electro polishing and photo-etching ;– Conversion coatings: Oxide, phosphate and chromate coatings; Thin film coatings: PVD and CVD; Surface analysis; Hard-facing, thermal spraying and high-energy processes; Process/material selection. Pollution norms for treating effluents as per standards.

FLUID MECHANICS & HYDRAULIC MACHINERY

UNIT-I: Properties of fluid:

Density, Specific gravity, Specific Weight, Specific Volume, Dynamic Viscosity, Kinematic Viscosity, Surface tension, Capillarity, Vapour Pressure, Compressibility.

Fluid Pressure & Pressure Measurement: Fluid pressure, Pressure head, Pressure intensity, Concept of vacuum and gauge pressures, atmospheric pressure, absolute pressure, Simple and differential manometers, Bourdan pressure gauge, Concept of Total pressure on immersed bodies, center of pressure, Simple problems on Manometers.

Unit-II: Fluid Flow:

Types of fluid flows, Path line and Stream line, Continuity equation, Bernoulli's theorem, Principle of operation of Venturimeter, Orifice meter and Pitot tube, Derivations for discharge, coefficient of discharge and numerical problems.

Flow Through Pipes: Laminar and turbulent flows; Darcy's equation and Chezy's equation for frictional losses, Minor losses in pipes, Hydraulic gradient and total gradient line, Numerical problems to estimate major and minor losses

Unit-III: Impact of jets:

Impact of jet on fixed vertical, moving vertical flat plates, Impact of jet on curved vanes with special reference to turbines & pumps, Simple Numericals on work done and efficiency.

Unit-IV: Hydraulic Turbines:

Layout of hydroelectric power plant, Features of Hydroelectric power plant, Classification of hydraulic turbines, Selection of turbine on the basis of head and discharge available, Construction and working principle of Pelton wheel, Francis and Kaplan turbines, Draft tubes – types and construction, Concept of cavitation in turbines, Calculation of Work done, Power, efficiency of turbines, Unit quantities and simple numericals.

Unit-V: Centrifugal Pumps:

Principle of working and applications, Types of casings and impellers, Concept of multistage, Priming and its methods, Cavitation, Manometric head, Work done, Manometric efficiency,

Overall efficiency. Numericals on calculations of overall efficiency and power required to drive pumps.

Reciprocating Pumps: Construction, working principle and applications of single and double acting reciprocating pumps, Concept of Slip, Negative slip, Cavitation and separation

MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING

UNIT-I: Cutting Fluids & Lubricants:

Introduction; Types of cutting fluids, Fluids and coolants required in turning, drilling, shaping, sawing & broaching; Selection of cutting fluids, methods of application of cutting fluid; Classification of lubricants (solid, liquid, gaseous), Properties and applications of lubricants.

Lathe Operations: Types of lathes – light duty, Medium duty and heavy duty geared lathe, CNC lathe; Specifications; Basic parts and their functions; Operations and tools – Turning, parting off, Knurling, facing, Boring, drilling, threading, step turning, taper turning.

Unit-II: Broaching Machines:

Introduction to broaching; Types of broaching machines – Horizontal type (Single ram & duplex ram), Vertical type, Pull up, pull down, and push down; Elements of broach tool; broach teeth details; Nomenclature; Tool materials.

Drilling: Classification; Basic parts and their functions; Radial drilling machine; Types of operations; Specifications of drilling machine; Types of drills and reamers.

Unit-III: Welding:

Classification; Gas welding techniques; Types of welding flames; Arc Welding – Principle, Equipment, Applications; Shielded metal arc welding; Submerged arc welding; TIG / MIG welding; Resistance welding - Spot welding, Seam welding, Projection welding; Welding defects; Brazing and soldering: Types, Principles, Applications.

Milling: Introduction; Types of milling machines: plain, Universal, vertical; constructional details – specifications; Milling operations: simple, compound and differential indexing; Milling cutters – types; Nomenclature of teeth; Teeth materials; Tool signature of milling cutter; Tool & work holding devices.

Unit-IV: Gear Making:

Manufacture of gears – by Casting, Moulding, Stamping, Coining Extruding, Rolling, Machining; Gear generating methods: Gear Shaping with pinion cutter & rack cutter; Gear hobbing; Description of gear hob; Operation of gear hobbing machine; Gear finishing processes; Gear materials and specification; Heat treatment processes applied to gears.

Press working: Types of presses and Specifications, Press working operations - Cutting, bending, drawing, punching, blanking, notching, lancing; Die set components- punch and die

shoe, guide pin, bolster plate, stripper, stock guide, feed stock, pilot; Punch and die clearances for blanking and piercing, effect of clearance.

Unit-V: Grinding and finishing processes:

Principles of metal removal by Grinding; Abrasives – Natural & Artificial; Bonds and binding processes: Vitrified, silicate, shellac, rubber, bakelite; Factors affecting the selection of grind wheels: size and shape of wheel, kind of abrasive, grain size, grade and strength of bond, structure of grain, spacing, kinds of bind material; Standard marking systems: Meaning of letters & numbers sequence of marking, Grades of letters; Grinding machines classification: Cylindrical, Surface, Tool & Cutter grinding machines; Construction details; Principle of centreless grinding; Advantages & limitations of centre less grinding; Finishing by grinding: Honing, Lapping, Super finishing; Electroplating: Basic principles, Plating metals, applications; Hot dipping: Galvanizing, Tin coating, Parkerising, Anodizing; Metal spraying: wire process, powder process and applications; Organic coatings: Oil base Paint, Lacquer base, Enamels, Bituminous paints, rubber base coating; Finishing specifications.

THERMAL ENGINEERING- I

UNIT-I: Sources of Energy:

Brief description of energy Sources: Classification of energy sources - Renewable, Non-Renewable; Fossil fuels, including CNG, LPG; Solar Energy: Flat plate and concentrating collectors & its applications (Solar Water Heater, Photovoltaic Cell, Solar Distillation); Wind Energy; Tidal Energy; Ocean Thermal Energy; Geothermal Energy; Biogas, Biomass, Biodiesel; Hydraulic Energy, Nuclear Energy; Fuel cell.

Unit-II: Internal Combustion Engines:

Assumptions made in air standard cycle analysis; Brief description of Carnot, Otto and Diesel cycles with P-V and T-S diagrams; Internal and external combustion engines; advantages of I.C. engines over external combustion engines; classification of I.C. engines; neat sketch of I.C. engine indicating component parts; Function of each part and materials used for the component parts - Cylinder, crank case, crank pin, crank, crank shaft, connecting rod, wrist pin, piston, cooling pins cylinder heads, exhaust valve, inlet valve; Working of four-stroke and two-stroke petrol and diesel engines; Comparison of two stroke and four stroke engines; Comparison of C.I. and S.I. engines; Valve timing and port timing diagrams for four stroke and two stroke engines.

Unit-III: I.C. Engine Systems:

Fuel system of Petrol engines; Principle of operation of simple and Zenith carburettors; Fuel system of Diesel engines; Types of injectors and fuel pumps; Cooling system - air cooling, water cooling system with thermo siphon method of circulation and water cooling system with radiator and forced circulation (description with line diagram). Comparison of air cooling and water cooling system; Ignition systems – Battery coil ignition and magneto ignition (description and working). Comparison of two systems; Types of lubricating

systems used in I.C. engines with line diagram; Types of governing of I.C. engines – hit and miss method, quantitative method, qualitative method and combination methods of governing; their applications; Objective of super charging.

Unit-IV: Performance of I.C. Engines:

Brake power; Indicated power; Frictional power; Brake and Indicated mean effective pressures; Brake and Indicated thermal efficiencies; Mechanical efficiency; Relative efficiency; Performance test; Morse test; Heat balance sheet; Methods of determination of B.P., I.P. and F.P.; Simple numerical problems on performance of I.C. engines.

Unit-V: Air Compressors:

Functions of air compressor; Uses of compressed air; Types of air compressors; Single stage reciprocating air compressor - its construction and working (with line diagram) using P-V diagram; Multi stage compressors – Advantages over single stage compressors; Rotary compressors: Centrifugal compressor, axial flow type compressor and vane type compressors.

Refrigeration & Air-conditioning: Refrigeration; Refrigerant; COP; Air Refrigeration system: components, working & applications; Vapour Compression system: components, working & applications; Air conditioning; Classification of Air-conditioning systems; Comfort and Industrial Air-Conditioning; Window Air-Conditioner; Summer Air-Conditioning system, Winter Air-Conditioning system, Year-round Air-Conditioning system.

MEASUREMENTS & METROLOGY

UNIT-I: Introduction to measurements:

Definition of measurement; Significance of measurement; Methods of measurements: Direct & Indirect; Generalized measuring system; Standards of measurements: Primary & Secondary; Factors influencing selection of measuring instruments; Terms applicable to measuring instruments: Precision and Accuracy, Sensitivity and Repeatability, Range, Threshold, Hysteresis, calibration; Errors in Measurements: Classification of errors, Systematic and Random error.

Measuring instruments: Introduction; Thread measurements: Thread gauge micrometre; Angle measurements: Bevel protractor, Sine Bar; Gauges: plain plug gauge, ring Gauge, snap gauge, limit gauge; Comparators: Characteristics of comparators, Types of comparators; Surface finish: Definition, Terminology of surface finish, Talysurf surface roughness tester; Co-ordinating measuring machine.

Unit-II: Transducers and Strain gauges:

Introduction; Transducers: Characteristics, classification of transducers, two coil self-inductance transducer, Piezoelectric transducer; Strain Measurements: Strain gauge, Classification, mounting of strain gauges, Strain gauge rosettes-two and three elements. **Measurement of force, torque, and pressure:** Introduction; Force measurement: Spring

Balance, Proving ring, Load cell; Torque measurement: Prony brake, Eddy current, Hydraulic dynamometer; Pressure measurement: Mcloed gauge.

Unit-III: Applied mechanical measurements: Speed measurement: Classification of tachometers, Revolution counters, Eddy current tachometers; Displacement measurement: Linear variable Differential transformers (LVDT); Flow measurement: Rotometers, Turbine meter; Temperature measurement: Resistance thermometers, Optical Pyrometer.
Miscellaneous measurements: Humidity measurement: hair hygrometer; Density measurement: hydrometer; Liquid level measurement: sight glass, Float gauge; Biomedical measurement: Sphygmo monometer.

Unit-IV: Limits, Fits & Tolerances: Concept of Limits, Fits, and Tolerances; Selective Assembly; Interchangeability; Hole And Shaft Basis System; Taylor's Principle; Design of Plug; Ring Gauges; IS 919-1993 (Limits, Fits & Tolerances, Gauges} IS 3477-1973; concept of multi gauging and inspection.

Angular Measurement: Concept; Instruments For Angular Measurements; Working and Use of Universal Bevel Protractor, Sine Bar, Spirit Level; Principle of Working of Clinometers; Angle Gauges (With Numerical on Setting of Angle Gauges).

Screw thread Measurements: ISO grade and fits of thread; Errors in threads; Pitch errors; Measurement of different elements such as major diameter, minor diameter, effective diameter, pitch; Two wire method; Thread gauge micrometer; Working principle of floating carriage dial micrometer.

Unit-V: Gear Measurement and Testing:

Analytical and functional inspection; Rolling test; Measurement of tooth thickness (constant chord method); Gear tooth vernier; Errors in gears such as backlash, runout, composite.

Machine tool testing: Parallelism; Straightness; Squareness; Coaxiality; roundness; run out; alignment testing of machine tools as per IS standard procedure.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS

UNIT-I: Simple Stresses and Strains:

Types of forces; Stress, Strain and their nature; Mechanical properties of common engineering materials; Significance of various points on stress – strain diagram for M.S. and C.I. specimens; Significance of factor of safety; Relation between elastic constants; Stress and strain values in bodies of uniform section and of composite section under the influence of normal forces; Thermal stresses in bodies of uniform section and composite sections; Related numerical problems on the above topics.

Strain Energy: Strain energy or resilience, proof resilience and modulus of resilience; Derivation of strain energy for the following cases: i) Gradually applied load, ii) Suddenly applied load, iii) Impact/ shock load; Related numerical problems.

Unit-II: Shear Force & Bending Moment Diagrams:

Types of beams with examples: a) Cantilever beam, b) Simply supported beam, c) Over hanging beam, d) Continuous beam, e) Fixed beam; Types of Loads – Point load, UDL and UVL; Definition and explanation of shear force and bending moment; Calculation of shear force and bending moment and drawing the S.F and B.M. diagrams by the analytical method only for the following cases: a) Cantilever with point loads, b) Cantilever with uniformly distributed load, c) Simply supported beam with point loads, d) Simply supported beam with UDL, e) Over hanging beam with point loads, at the centre and at free ends, f) Over hanging beam with UDL throughout, g) Combination of point and UDL for the above; Related numerical problems.

Unit-III: Theory of Simple Bending and Deflection of Beams:

Explanation of terms: Neutral layer, Neutral Axis, Modulus of Section, Moment of Resistance, Bending stress, Radius of curvature; Assumptions in theory of simple bending; Bending Equation $M/I = \sigma/Y = E/R$ with derivation; Problems involving calculations of bending stress, modulus of section and moment of resistance; Calculation of safe loads and safe span and dimensions of cross- section; Definition and explanation of deflection as applied to beams; Deflection formulae without proof for cantilever and simply supported beams with point load and UDL only (Standard cases only); Related numerical problems.

Unit-IV: Torsion in Shafts and Springs:

Definition and function of shaft; Calculation of polar M.I. for solid and hollow shafts; Assumptions in simple torsion; Derivation of the equation $T/J = fs/R = G\theta/L$; Problems on design of shaft based on strength and rigidity; Numerical Problems related to comparison of strength and weight of solid and hollow shafts; Classification of springs; Nomenclature of closed coil helical spring; Deflection formula for closed coil helical spring (without derivation); stiffness of spring; Numerical problems on closed coil helical spring to find safe load, deflection, size of coil and number of coils.

Unit-V: Thin Cylindrical Shells:

Explanation of longitudinal and hoop stresses in the light of circumferential and longitudinal failure of shell; Derivation of expressions for the longitudinal and hoop stress for seamless and seam shells; Related numerical Problems for safe thickness and safe working pressure.

THERMAL ENGINEERING – II

UNIT-I: Gas Turbines:

Air-standard Brayton cycle; Description with p-v and T-S diagrams; Gas turbines Classification: open cycle gas turbines and closed cycle gas turbines; comparison of gas turbine with reciprocating I.C. engines and steam turbines. Applications and limitations of gas turbines; General lay-out of Open cycle constant pressure gas turbine; P-V and T-S diagrams and working; General lay-out of Closed cycle gas turbine; P-V and T-S diagrams and working.

Jet Propulsion: Principle of jet propulsion; Fuels used for jet propulsion; Applications of jet propulsion; Working of a turbojet engine; Principle of Ram effect; Working of a Ram jet engine; Principle of Rocket propulsion; Working principle of a rocket engine; Applications of rocket propulsion; Comparison of jet and rocket propulsions.

Unit-II: Properties of Steam:

Formation of steam under constant pressure; Industrial uses of steam; Basic definitions: saturated liquid line, saturated vapour line, liquid region, vapour region, wet region, superheat region, critical point, saturated liquid, saturated vapour, saturation temperature, sensible heat, latent heat, wet steam, dryness fraction, wetness fraction, saturated steam, superheated steam, degree of superheat; Determination of enthalpy, internal energy, internal latent heat, entropy of wet, dry and superheated steam at a given pressure using steam tables and Mollier chart for the following processes: Isochoric process, Isobaric process, Hyperbolic process, Isothermal process, Isentropic process, Throttling process, Polytropic process; Simple direct problems on the above using tables and charts; Steam calorimeters: Separating, throttling, Combined Separating and throttling calorimeters – problems.

Unit-III: Steam Generators:

Function and use of steam boilers; Classification of steam boilers with examples; Brief explanation with line sketches of Cochran, Babcock and Wilcox Boilers; Comparison of water tube and fire tube boilers; Description with line sketches and working of modern high pressure boilers Lamont and Benson boilers; Boiler mountings: Pressure gauge, water level indicator, fusible plug, blow down cock, stop valve, safety valve, (dead weight type, spring loaded type, high pressure and low water safety alarm); Boiler accessories: feed pump, economiser, super heater and air pre-heater; Study of steam traps & separators; Explanation of the terms: Actual evaporation, equivalent evaporation, factor of evaporation, boiler horse power and boiler efficiency; Formula for the above terms without proof; Simple direct problems on the above; Draught systems (Natural, forced & induced).

Unit-IV: Steam Nozzles:

Flow of steam through nozzle; Velocity of steam at the exit of nozzle in terms of heat drop using analytical method and Mollier chart; Discharge of steam through nozzles; Critical pressure ratio; Methods of calculation of cross-sectional areas at throat and exit for maximum discharge; Effect of friction in nozzles and Super saturated flow in nozzles; Working steam jet injector; Simple numerical problems.

Unit-V: Steam Turbines:

Classification of steam turbines with examples; Difference between impulse & reaction turbines; Principle of working of a simple De-lavel turbine with line diagrams- Velocity diagrams; Expression for work done, axial thrust, tangential thrust, blade and diagram efficiency, stage efficiency, nozzle efficiency; Methods of reducing rotor speed; compounding for velocity, for pressure or both pressure and velocity; Working principle with line diagram of a Parson's Reaction turbine–velocity diagrams; Simple problems on

single stage impulse turbines (without blade friction) and reaction turbine including data on blade height. Bleeding, re-heating and re-heating factors (Problems omitted); Governing of steam turbines: Throttle, By-pass & Nozzle control governing.

ADVANCED MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

UNIT-I: Jigs & Fixtures:

Definition of jig; Types of jigs: Leaf jig, Box and Handle jig, Template jig, Plate jig, Indexing jig, Universal jig, Vice jigs - constructional details of the above jigs; General consideration in the design of drill jigs; Drill bush; Types of fixtures: Vice fixtures, Milling fixtures, Boring fixtures, Grinding fixtures - constructional details of the above fixtures; Basic principles of location; Locating methods and devices; Basic principles of the clamping; Types of clamps: Strap clamps, Cam clamps, Screw clamps, Toggle clamps, Hydraulic and Pneumatic clamps.

Unit-II:

Jig Boring: Introduction; Jig boring on vertical milling machine; Types jig boring machines: Open front machine, Cross rail type machine - constructional details & their working; System of location of holes.

Plastic Processing: Processing of plastics; Moulding processes: Injection moulding, Compression moulding, Transfer moulding; Extruding; Casting; Calendering; Fabrication methods-Sheet forming, Blow moulding, Laminating plastics (sheets, rods & tubes), Reinforcing; Applications of Plastics.

Unit-III: Modern Machining Processes:

Introduction – comparison with traditional machining; Ultrasonic Machining: principle, Description of equipment, applications; Electric Discharge Machining: Principle, Description of equipment, Dielectric fluid, tools (electrodes), Process parameters, Output characteristics, applications; Wire cut EDM: Principle, Description of equipment, Controlling parameters; applications; Abrasive Jet Machining: principle, description of equipment, application; Laser Beam Machining: principle, description of equipment, application; Electro Chemical Machining: description of equipment, application.

Unit-IV: CNC Milling Machines:

Vertical and horizontal machining center: Constructional features, Axis identification, Electronic control system. Automatic tool changer and tool magazine. CNC programming: Preparatory functions (G code), miscellaneous functions (M code), Part programming including subroutines and canned cycles. Principles of computer aided part programming. **Machine Tool Automation:** Introduction and Need; (A) Single spindle automates, transfer lines.

(B) Elements of control system, Limit switches, Proximity switches, Block diagram for feedback and servo control system, Introduction to PLC, Block diagram of PLC.

Unit-V: Special Purpose Machines (SPM):

Concept, General elements of SPM, Productivity improvement by SPM, Principles of SPM design.

Maintenance of Machine Tools: Types of maintenance, Repair cycle analysis, Repair complexity, Maintenance manual, Maintenance records, Housekeeping. Introduction to Total Productive Maintenance (TPM)

THEORY OF MACHINES & MECHANISMS

UNIT I: Cams and Followers:

Concept; Definition and application of Cams and Followers; Classification of Cams and Followers; Different follower motions and their displacement diagrams like uniform velocity, SHM, uniform acceleration and Retardation; Drawing of profile of radial cam with knife-edge and roller follower with and without offset with reciprocating motion (graphical method).

UNIT II: Power Transmission:

Types of Drives – Belt, Chain, Rope, Gear drives & their comparison; Belt Drives - flat belt, V-belt & its applications; Material for flat and V-belt; Angle of lap, Belt length. Slip and Creep; Determination of Velocity Ratio, Ratio of tight side and slack side tension; Centrifugal tension and Initial tension; Condition for maximum power transmission (Simple numericals); Chain Drives – Advantages & Disadvantages; Selection of Chain & Sprocket wheels; Methods of lubrication; Gear Drives – Spur gear terminology; Types of gears and gear trains, their selection for different applications; Train value & Velocity ratio for compound, reverted and simple epicyclic gear train; Methods of lubrication; Law of gearing; Rope Drives – Types, applications, advantages & limitations of Steel ropes.

UNIT III: Flywheel and Governors:

Flywheel - Concept, function and application of flywheel with the help of turning moment diagram for single cylinder 4-Stroke I.C. Engine (no Numericals); Coefficient of fluctuation of energy, Coefficient of fluctuation of speed and its significance; Governors - Types and explanation with neat sketches (Centrifugal, Watt and Porter); Concept, function and applications & Terminology of Governors; Comparison between Flywheel and Governor.

UNIT IV: Brakes, Dynamometers, Clutches & Bearings:

Function of brakes and dynamometers; Types of brakes and Dynamometers; Comparison between brakes and dynamometers; Construction and working of i) shoe brake, ii) Band Brake, iii) Internal expanding shoe brake iv) Disc Brake; Concept of Self Locking & Self energizing brakes; Numerical problems to find braking force and braking torque for shoe & band brakes; Construction and working of i) Rope Brake Dynamometer, ii) Hydraulic Dynamometer, iii) Eddy current Dynamometers; Clutches- Uniform pressure and Uniform Wear theories; Function of Clutch and its application; Construction and working of i) Single plate clutch, ii) Multiplate clutch, iii) Centrifugal Clutch iv) Cone clutch and v) Diaphragm clutch. (Simple numericals on single and Multiplate clutch); Bearings – i) Simple Pivot, ii)

Collar Bearing, iii) Conical pivot. Torque & power lost in friction (no derivation). Simple numericals.

UNIT V: Balancing & Vibrations:

Concept of balancing; Balancing of single rotating mass; Graphical method for balancing of several masses revolving in same plane; Concept and terminology used in vibrations, Causes of vibrations in machines; their harmful effects and remedies.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT

UNIT-I: Plant Engineering:

Plant; Selection of site of industry; Plant layout; Principles of a good layout; Types; Process; Product and Fixed position; Techniques to improve Layout; Principles of Material handling equipment; Plant maintenance; Importance; Break down maintenance; Preventive maintenance and Scheduled maintenance.

Plant Safety: Importance; Accident: Causes and Cost of an Accident, Accident Proneness, Prevention of Accidents; Industrial disputes; Settlement of Industrial disputes; Collective bargaining; Conciliation; Mediation; Arbitration; Indian Factories Act 1948 and its provisions related to health, welfare and safety.

UNIT-II:

Work Study: Productivity; Standard of living; Method of improving Productivity; Objectives; Importance of good working conditions.

Method Study: Definition; Objectives; Selection of a job for method study; Basic procedure for conduct of Method study; Tools used; Operation process chart; Flow process chart; Two handed process chart; Man Machine chart; String diagram and flow diagram.

Work Measurement: Definition; Basic procedure in making a time study; Employees rating factor; Application of time allowances: Rest, Personal, Process, Special and Policy allowances; Calculation of standard time; Numerical Problems; Basic concept of production study; Techniques of Work Measurement; Ratio delay study; Synthesis from standard data; Analytical estimating and Pre determined Motion Time System (PMTS).

UNIT-III: Production Planning and Control: Introduction; Major functions of Production Planning and Control; Pre planning; Methods of forecasting; Routing and Scheduling; Dispatching and Controlling; Concept of Critical Path Method (CPM); Types of Production: Mass Production, Batch Production and Job Order Production; Characteristics; Economic Batch Quantity (EBQ); Principles of Product and Process Planning; Make or Buy decision; Numerical problems.

Quality Control: Definition; Objectives; Types of Inspection: First piece, Floor and Centralized Inspection; Advantages and Disadvantages; Statistical Quality Control; Types of Measurements; Method of Variables; Method of Attributes; Uses of X, R, p and c charts;

Operating Characteristics curve (O.C curve); Sampling Inspection; Single and Double Sampling plan; Concept of ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management System Registration/Certification procedure; Benefits of ISO to the organization.

UNIT-IV: Principles of Management: Definition of Management; Administration; Organization; F.W. Taylor's and Henry Fayol's Principles of Management; Functions of Manager; Types of Organization: Line, Staff, Taylor's Pure functional types; Line and staff and committee type; Directing; Leadership; Styles of Leadership; Qualities of a good leader; Motivation; Positive and Negative Motivation; Modern Management Techniques; Just In Time; Total Quality Management (TQM); Quality circle; Zero defect concept; 5S Concept; Management Information Systems.

Personnel Management: Responsibility of Human Resource Management; Selection Procedure; Training of Workers; Apprentice Training; On the Job training and Vestibule School Training; Job Evaluation and Merit Rating; Objectives and Importance; Wages and Salary Administration; Components of Wages; Wage Fixation; Type of Wage Payment: Halsey's 50% Plan, Rowan's Plan and Emerson's efficiency plan; Numerical Problems.

UNIT-V:

Financial Management: Fixed and Working Capital; Resources of Capital; Shares Preference and Equity Shares; Debentures; Type of debentures; Public Deposits; Factory Costing: Direct Cost; Indirect Cost; Factory Overhead; Selling Price of a product; Profit; Numerical Problems; Depreciation; Causes; Methods: Straight line, sinking fund and percentage on Diminishing Value Method; Numerical Problems.

Material Management: Objectives of good stock control system; ABC analysis of Inventory; Procurement and Consumption cycle; Minimum Stock, Lead Time, Reorder Level-Economic Order Quantity problems; Supply Chain.

Design of Machine Elements

UNIT-I: Introduction to Design:

Machine Design philosophy and Procedures; General Considerations in Machine Design; Fundamentals: Types of loads, concepts of stress, Strain, Stress – Strain Diagram for Ductile and Brittle Materials, Types of Stresses; Bearing pressure Intensity; Crushing; Bending and Torsion; Principal Stresses; Simple Numericals; Creep strain and Creep Curve; Fatigue; S-N curve; Endurance Limit; Factor of Safety and Factors governing selection of factor of Safety; Stress Concentration: Causes & Remedies; Converting actual load or torque into design load or torque using design factors like velocity factor, factor of safety & service factor; Properties of Engineering materials; Designation of materials as per IS and introduction to International standards & advantages of standardization; Use of design data book; Use of standards in design and preferred numbers series; Theories of Elastic Failures; Principal normal stress theory; Maximum shear stress theory & Maximum distortion energy theory.

UNIT-II: Design of simple machine parts:

Cotter Joint; Knuckle Joint; Turnbuckle; Design of Levers: Hand/Foot Lever & Bell Crank Lever; Design of C-Clamp; Off-set links; Overhang Crank; Arm of Pulley.

Antifriction Bearings: Classification of Bearings; Sliding contact & Rolling contact; Terminology of Ball bearings: Life Load relationship, Basic static load rating and Basic dynamic load rating, limiting speed; Selection of ball bearings using manufacturer's catalogue.

UNIT-III: Design of Shafts, Keys, Couplings and Spur Gears:

Types of Shafts; Shaft materials; Standard Sizes; Design of Shafts (Hollow and Solid) using strength and rigidity criteria; ASME code of design for line shafts supported between bearings with one or two pulleys in between or one overhung pulley; Design of Sunk Keys; Effect of Keyways on strength of shaft; Design of Couplings – Muff Coupling, Protected type Flange Coupling, Bush-pin type flexible coupling; Spur gear design considerations; Lewis equation for static beam strength of spur gear teeth; Power transmission capacity of spur gears in bending.

UNIT-IV: Design of Power Screws:

Thread Profiles used for power Screws - Relative merits and demerits of each; Torque required to overcome thread friction; Self-locking and overhauling property; Efficiency of power screws; Types of stresses induced; Design of Screw Jack; Toggle Jack.

Design of springs: Classification and Applications of Springs; Spring terminology; Materials and Specifications; Stresses in springs; Wahl's correction factor; Deflection of springs; Energy stored in springs; Design of Helical, Tension and Compression springs subjected to uniform applied loads like I.C. engine valves, Weighing balance, Railway buffers and Governor springs; Leaf springs: Construction and Application.

UNIT-V: Design of Fasteners: Stresses in Screwed fasteners; Bolts of Uniform Strength; Design of Bolted Joints subjected to eccentric loading; Design of Parallel and Transverse fillet welds; Axially loaded symmetrical section; Merits and demerits of screwed and welded joints.

Ergonomics & Aesthetic consideration in design: Ergonomics of Design: Man-Machine relationship; Design of Equipment for control, environment & safety; Aesthetic considerations regarding shape, size, color & surface finish

PRODUCTION & OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

UNIT-I: Process Planning and Process Engineering:

Process Planning: Introduction, Function, Pre-requisites and steps in process planning, Factors affecting process planning, Make or buy decision, plant capacity and machine capacity. Process Engineering: Preliminary Part Print Analysis: Introduction, Establishing the General Characteristics of work piece, determining the principal Process, Functional surfaces of the work piece, Nature of the work to be Performed, Finishing and identifying operations.

Dimensional Analysis: Introduction, types of dimensions, measuring the Geometry of form, Baselines, Direction of specific dimensions. Tolerance Analysis: Causes of work piece variation, Terms used in work piece dimensions, Tolerance stacks. Work piece Control: Introduction, Equilibrium Theories, Concept of location, Geometric Control, Dimensional control, Mechanical control.

UNIT-II: Production Forecasting:

Introduction of production forecasting, The strategic role of forecasting in supply chain, Time frame, Demand behavior, Forecasting methods- Qualitative and Quantitative, Forecast accuracy.

Scheduling: Introduction, Objectives in scheduling, Loading, Sequencing, Monitoring, Advanced Planning and Scheduling Systems, Theory of Constraints, Employee scheduling.

UNIT-III: Break-Even Analysis: Introduction, Break-even analysis charts, Breakeven analysis for process, plant and equipment selection.

Aggregate Operations Planning: Aggregate production planning, Adjusting capacity to meet the demand, Demand management, Hierarchical and collaborative planning, Aggregate planning for services.

UNIT-IV: Assembly Line Balancing:

Assembly lines, Assembly line balancing, Splitting tasks, Flexible and U-shaped line layouts, Mixed model line balancing, Current thoughts on assembly lines, Computerized assembly line balancing.

UNIT-V: Material Management:

Introduction, Importance and objectives, Purchasing and Stores: policies and procedures, Vendor development, selection, analysis and rating

TOOL ENGINEERING

UNIT-I: Metal Cutting:

Mechanics of Metal cutting; requirements of tools; cutting forces; types of chips; chip thickness ratio; shear angle ; simple numericals only; types of metal cutting process; orthogonal; oblique and form cutting;

Cutting fluids: types; characteristics and applications.

Tool wear: Types of wear; Tool life; Tool life equations.

Unit-II: Machinability:

definition; factors affecting machinability; machinability index. **Tool materials:** Types; characteristics; applications; Heat treatment of tool steels; Specification of carbide tips;

Types of ceramic coatings. **Cutting Tool Geometry:** Single point cutting tool; drills; reamers; milling; cutters.

Unit-III: Types of dies and construction:

Simple Die; Compound Die; Progressive Die; Combination Die. **Punch & Die mountings:** pilots; strippers; misfeed detectors; Pressure Pads; Knock outs; stock guide; Feed-Stop; guide bush; guide pins.

Unit-IV: Die Design Fundamentals:

Die Operations; blanking; piercing; shearing; cropping; notching; lancing; coining; embossing; stamping; curling; drawing; bending; forming; Die set; Die shoe; Die area; Calculation of clearances on die and punch for blanking and piercing dies; Strip layout; Calculation of material utilization factor.

Unit-V: Forming Dies:

Bending methods; Bending Dies; bend allowance; spring back; springing; bending pressure; pressure pads; development of blank length. **Drawing:** operations; Metal flow during drawing; Calculation of Drawing blank size; variables affecting metal flow during drawing; single action and double action dies; combination dies. **Fundamentals of other Tools:** Constructional features of - Pressure Die casting dies; metal extrusion dies; injection molding dies; forging dies; plastic extrusion dies

COMPUTER INTEGRATED MANUFACTURING

UNIT-I: Concept of Computer Integrated Manufacturing (CIM); Basic components of CIM; Distributed database system; distributed communication system, computer networks for manufacturing; future automated factory; social and economic factors

Unit-II: Computer Aided Design (CAD): CAD hardware and software; product modelling, automatic drafting; engineering analysis; FEM design review and evaluation; Group Technology Centre.

Unit-III: Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM), Computer assisted NC part programming; Computer assisted robot programming; computer aided process planning (CAPP); computer aided material requirements planning (MRP)

Unit-IV: Computer aided production scheduling; computer aided inspection planning; computer aided inventory planning, Flexible manufacturing system (FMS); concept of flexible manufacturing.

Unit-V: Integrating NC machines, robots, AGVs, and other NC equipment; Computer aided quality control; business functions, computer aided forecasting; office automation

COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING

UNIT-I: Fundamentals of CAD/CAM:

Automation; Design process; Application of computers for design; Benefits of CAD; Computer configuration for CAD applications; Design workstation; Graphic terminal; CAD Software: Definition of system software and application software; CAD database and structure. **Geometric Modeling:** 3D-Wire frame modeling; Wire frame entities and their definitions; Interpolation and Approximation of curves; Concept of Parametric and Non-parametric representation of curves; Curve fitting techniques.

Unit-II: Surface Modeling:

Algebraic and Geometric form; Parametric space of surface; Blending functions; Parametrization of surface patch; Subdividing; Cylindrical surface; Ruled surface; Surface of revolution; Spherical surface; Composite surface; Bezier surface; Solid Modelling: Definition of cell composition and spatial occupancy enumeration; Sweep representation; Constructive solid geometry; Boundary representations.

Unit-III: NC Control Production Systems:

Numerical control; Elements of NC system; NC part programming; Methods of NC part programming; Manual part programming, Computer assisted part programming; Post processor; Computerized part program.

Unit-IV: Group Technology:

Part families; Parts classification and coding; Production analysis; Machine cell design; Computer aided process planning: Retrieval type and Generative type; Machinability data systems; MRP and its Benefits.

Unit-V: Flexible manufacturing system:

F.M.S equipment; Layouts; Analysis methods and benefits; Computer aided quality control; Automated inspection: Off-line, On-line, Contact, Non-contact; Coordinate measuring machines; Machine vision; CIM system and Benefits.

INDUSTRIAL ROBOTICS & AUTOMATION

UNIT-I: Fundamentals of Robotics:

Introduction; Definition; Robot anatomy (parts) and its working; Robot Components: Manipulator, End effectors; Construction of links, Types of joints; Classification of robots; Cartesian, Cylindrical, Spherical, Scara, Vertical articulated; Structural Characteristics of robots; Mechanical rigidity; Effects of structure on control work envelope and work Volume; Robot work Volumes, comparison; Advantages and disadvantages of robots.

Unit-II: Robotic Drive System and Controller: Actuators; Hydraulic, Pneumatic and Electrical drives; Linear actuator; Rotary drives; AC servo motor; DC servo motors and Stepper motors; Conversion between linear and rotary motion; Feedback devices; Potentiometers; Optical encoders; DC tachometers; Robot controller; Level of Controller; Open loop and Closed loop

controller; Microprocessor based control system; Robot path control: Point to point, Continuous path control and Sensor based path control; Controller programming.

Unit-III: Sensors:

Requirements of a sensor; Principles and Applications of the following types of sensors: Position sensors (Encoders, Resolvers, Piezo Electric); Range sensors (Triangulation Principle, Structured lighting approach); Proximity sensing; Force and torque sensing. **Introduction to Machine Vision:** Robot vision system (scanning and digitizing image data); Image processing and analysis; Cameras (Acquisition of images); Videocon camera (Working principle & construction); Applications of Robot vision system: Inspection, Identification, Navigation & serving.

Unit-IV: Robot kinematics and Robot Programming:

Forward Kinematics; Inverse Kinematics and Differences; Forward Kinematics and Reverse Kinematics of Manipulators with Two Degrees of Freedom (In 2 Dimensional); Deviations and Problems. Teach Pendant Programming; Lead through programming; Robot programming Languages; VAL Programming; Motion Commands; Sensor Commands; End effector commands; and Simple programs

Unit-V: Automation:

Basic elements of automated system, advanced automation functions, levels of automation. **Industrial Applications:** Application of robots in machining; welding; assembly and material handling.

HEAT TRANSFER

UNIT-I: Conduction:

Fourier law of heat conduction for isotropic material; Thermal conductivity; Derivation of the energy equation in three dimensions including transient effect; Nondimensional - thermal diffusivity and Fourier number; Types of boundary conditions (Dirchlet, Neumann, mixed type); One dimensional solution with and without heat generation; Analogy with electrical circuits.

Unit-II: Fins:

rectangular and pin fins. Fin effectiveness and efficiency. Critical thickness of insulation. Lumped parameter approach and physical significance of time constant, Biot number, Validity of lumped parameter approach. Introduction to Heissler Chart.

Unit-III: Convection:

Introduction, Newton's law of cooling; Momentum and energy equations in two dimensions; nondiemnsionalisation, importance of nondimensional quantities and their physical significance. Velocity and thermal boundary layer thickness by integral method.

Analogies between momentum, heat and mass transfer. Natural convection, effect of coupling on the conservation equations.

Unit-IV: Radiation :

Physical mechanism of thermal radiation, laws of radiation, definition of black body, emissive power, intensity of radiation, emissivity, reflectivity, transmittivity, irradiation, radiosity. Radiation exchange between black bodies, concept of Gray-Diffuse Isotropic (GDI) surface. Radiation exchange between GDI surfaces by radiation network and radiosity matrix method. Radiation shielding.

Unit-V: Heat exchangers:

Types of heat exchangers, parallel and counterflow types, Introduction to LMTD. Correction factors, fouling factor. NTU method for heat exchangers.

REFRIGERATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING

UNIT-I: Introduction to Refrigeration:

Definition of Refrigeration; Refrigerating effect-unit of refrigeration- Coefficient of performance; Types of Refrigeration-Ice, dry ice, Steam jet, Throttling, Liquid nitrogen refrigeration; Carnot refrigeration Cycle; Air refrigeration- Bell - Coleman cycle, PV& TS diagram; Advantage and disadvantages in air refrigeration; Simple problems

Unit-II: Refrigeration systems:

Basic Components, Flow diagram of working of Vapour compression cycle; Representation of the vapour compression cycle on P-H, T-S & P-V Diagram; Expression for Refrigerating effect, work done and power required; Types of Vapour Compression cycle; Effects of super heating and under cooling, its advantages and disadvantages; Simple Vapour absorptions cycle and its flow diagram; Simple Electrolux system for domestic units; Comparison of Vapour absorption and vapour compression system; Simple problems on vapour compression cycle.

Unit-III: Refrigeration equipments:

Compressor - types of compressors; Hermetically sealed and Semi hermetically sealed compressor; Condensers - Air Cooled, water cooled, natural and forced draught cooling system; Advantages and disadvantages of air cooled and water cooled condensers; Evaporators -natural, convection, forced convection types. **Refrigerants and lubricants:** Introduction to refrigerants; Properties of good refrigerants; Classification of refrigerants by group number and commonly used refrigerants in practice; Detection of refrigerants leakage; Charging the system with refrigerant; Lubricants used in refrigeration and their properties.

Unit-IV: Refrigerant flow controls: Capillary tube; Automatic Expansion valve; Thermo static expansion valve; High side and low side float valve; Solenoid valve; Evaporator pressure

regulator. **Application of refrigeration:** Slow and quick freezing; Cold storage and Frozen storage; Dairy refrigeration; Ice making industry; Water coolers.

Unit-V: Air conditioning: Introduction to Air conditioning; Factors affecting Air conditioning; Psychometric chart and its use; Psychometric process-sensible heating and cooling, Humidifying and dehumidifying; Adiabatic saturation process; Equipments used in air conditioning cycle; Air conditioning units and plants. **Refrigeration and Air-conditioning tools:** Tools used in refrigeration and Air conditioner installation; Installation procedure; Faults in refrigeration and air conditioning system; Servicing procedure

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING

UNIT-I: Introduction to basic structure of an automobile:

Basic engine components; Cylinder block; Cylinder head; Gaskets; cylinder liners, types of cylinder liners; Piston and piston pin; piston rings, types of piston rings; Connecting rod; Crank shaft; Cam shaft; Crankcase; Engine valves; Flywheel and Governor.

Unit-II: Cooling and lubrication system:

The necessity of cooling system; Types of cooling system-air cooling and water cooling; Air cooling system; Types of water cooling system –Thermosyphon system and pump circulation system; Advantages and disadvantages of air cooling and water cooling systems; The components of water cooling system –fan, radiator, pump and thermostat; The necessity of lubrication system; S.A.E rating of lubrication system; Types of lubrication system; Petrol lubrication and high pressure lubrication system. **Fuel feed system:** Conventional fuels and alternative fuels: Cetane and octane numbers; Types of carburettors; Working of simple carburettor; Multi point and single point fuel injection systems; Different fuel transfer pumps; Working of S.U electrical and A.C mechanical pump; Fuel filters; Fuel injection pump; Fuel injectors.

Unit-III: Ignition system:

Introduction to ignition system; Battery Ignition systems and magneto Ignition system; Electronic Ignition system; Construction and working of lead acid battery; Elements of charging system; Elements of starting system; Types of lights used in the automobile; **Transmission and steering system:** General arrangement of clutch; Principle of friction clutches; Constructional details of Single plate clutch; Constructional details of multi-plate clutch; Constructional details of centrifugal clutch; Necessity for gear ratios in transmission; Types of gear boxes; Working of sliding mesh gear box; Working of constant mesh gear box; Working of propeller shaft Working of propeller shaft; Working of universal joint; Working of differential; Types of rear axle; Purpose of front axle; Necessity of steering system; Caster, camber and king pin inclination; Rack and pinion steering system; Power steering.

Unit-IV: Suspension system:

Necessity of suspension system; Torsion bar suspension systems; Leaf spring and coil spring suspension system; Independent suspension for front wheel and rear wheel; Working of telescopic shock absorber; Functions of brakes; Types of brakes; Working of internal expanding brake; Working of disc brake

Unit-V: Special vehicles:

Introduction to Special vehicles; Tractor; Motor grader; Scrappers; Excavators; Duper trucks

POWER PLANT ENGINEERING

UNIT-I: Introduction to Power plant:

Introduction to power plant; Indian Energy scenario in India; Location of power plant; Choice of Power plant; Classification of power plants.

Unit-II: Economics of power plant:

Terminology used in power plant: Peak load, Base load, Load factor, Load curve; Various factor affecting the operation of power plant; Methods of meeting the fluctuating load in power plant; Load sharing- cost of power-tariff methods; Performance and operating characteristics of power plant.

Unit-III: Hydro power plant:

Introduction to Hydro electric power plant; Rainfall, Runoff and its measurement, Hydrograph, flow duration curve; Selection of sites for hydro electric power plant; General layout of Hydro electric power plant and its working; Classification of the Plant-Run off river plant, storage river plant, pumped storage plant; Advantages and disadvantages of hydro electric power plant.

Unit-IV: Diesel and Gas turbine plant:

The layout of diesel power plant; Components and the working of diesel power plant; Advantages and disadvantages of diesel power plant; Gas turbine power Plant-Schematic diagram, components and its working; Combined cycle power generation- Combined gas and steam turbine power plant operation (only flow diagram). **Nuclear power plant:** Introduction; Nuclear Power-Radio activity-Radioactive charge-types of reactions; Working of a nuclear power plant; Thermal fission Reactors- PWR, BWR and gas cooled reactors; Advantages and Disadvantages of Nuclear power plant.

Unit-V: Environmental impact of Power plant: Social and Economical issues of power plant; Green house effect; Acid precipitation-Acid rain, Acid snow, Dry deposition, Acid fog; Air, water, Thermal pollution from power plants; Radiations from nuclear power plant effluents. **Power plant safety:** Plant safety concept; Safety policy to be observed in power plants; Safety practices to be observed in boiler operation; Safety in oil handling system; Safety in Chemical handling system; Statutory provision related to boiler operation

FARM EQUIPMENT AND FARM MACHINERY

UNIT-I: Introduction to farm mechanization. Classification of farm machines. Unit operations in crop production. Identification and selection of machines for various operations on the farm. Hitching systems and controls of farm machinery.

Unit-II: Calculation of field capacities and field efficiency. Calculations for economics of machinery usage, comparison of ownership with hiring of machines. Introduction to seed-bed preparation and its classification. Familiarization with land reclamation and earth moving equipment

Unit-III: Introduction to machines used for primary tillage, secondary tillage, rotary tillage, deep tillage and minimum tillage. Measurement of draft of tillage tools and calculations for power requirement for the tillage machines. Introduction to tillage machines like mould-board plough, disc plough, chisel plough, sub-soiler, harrows, puddler, cultivators, identification of major functional components. Attachments with tillage machinery

Unit-IV: Introduction to sowing, planting & transplanting equipment. Introduction to seed drills, no-till drills, and strip-till drills. Introduction to planters, bed planters and other planting equipment like sugarcane, potato. Study of types of furrow openers and metering systems in drills and planters. Calibration of seed-drills/ planters. Adjustments during operation.

Unit-V: Introduction to materials used in construction of farm machines. Heat treatment processes and their requirement in farm machines. Properties of materials used for critical and functional components of agricultural machines. Introduction to steels and alloys for agricultural application. Identification of heat treatment processes specially for the agricultural machinery components.

MATERIAL HANDLING SYSTEM

UNIT-I: Introduction to Material Handling System:

Main types of Material handling equipments & their applications; Types of load to be handled; Types of Movements; Methods of stacking, loading & unloading systems; Principles of Material Handling Systems; Modern trends in Materials handling.

UNIT-II: Hoisting Machinery & Equipments:

Construction, Working & Maintenance of different types of hoists such as Lever operated hoist, Portable hand chain hoist, Differential hoists, Worm geared and Spur geared hoists, Electric & Pneumatic hoists, Jumper; Construction, Working & Maintenance of different types of cranes such as Rotary cranes, Trackless cranes, Mobile cranes, Bridge cranes, Cable cranes, Floating cranes & Cranes traveling on guide rails; Construction, Working & Maintenance of Elevating equipments such as Stackers, Industrial lifts, Freight elevators, Passenger lifts, and Mast type's elevators, Vertical skip hoist elevators.

UNIT-III: Conveying Machinery:

Construction, Working & Maintenance of Traction type conveyors such as Belt conveyors, Chain conveyors, Bucket elevators, Escalators; Construction, Working & Maintenance of Traction less type conveyors such as Gravity type conveyors, Vibrating & Oscillating conveyors, Screw conveyors, Pneumatic & Hydraulic conveyors, Hoppers gates & Feeders.

Surface Transportation Equipment: Construction, Function, Working of Trackless equipment such as Hand operated trucks, Powered trucks, Tractors, Automatic Guided vehicle, Industrial Trailers; Construction, Function, Working of Cross handling equipment such as Winches, Capstans, Turntables, Transfer tables, Monorail conveyors.

UNIT-IV: Components of Material Handling Systems:

Flexible hoisting appliances such as Welded load chains, Roller chains, Hemp ropes, Steel wire ropes, Fastening methods of wire & chains, Eye bolts, Lifting tackles, Lifting & Rigging practices; Load handling attachments: a) Various types of hooks-Forged, Triangular eye hooks, Appliances for suspending hooks b) Crane grab for unit & piece loads c) Electric lifting magnet, vacuum lifter. d) Grabbing attachment for loose materials e) Crane attachment for handling liquids/molten metals; Construction & Working of Arresting gear & Brakes; Construction & use of electromagnetic shoe brakes, Thruster operated shoe brakes, Control brakes.

UNIT-V: Mechanism used in Material Handling Equipment:

Steady state motion; Starting & stopping of motion in following mechanisms: Hoisting mechanism, Lifting Mechanism, Traveling Mechanism, Slewing Mechanism, Rope & chain operated Cross- Traverse Mechanism. **Selection of Material Handling Equipment:** Factors affecting choice of material handling equipment such as Type of loads, Hourly capacity of the unit, Direction & length of travel, Methods of stocking at initial, final & intermediate points, Nature of production process involved, Specific load conditions & Economics of material handling system\

HYBRID VEHICLES

UNIT-I: Electric Vehicles:

Introduction; History of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles; Social and Environmental importance of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles; Components, Vehicle mechanics: Roadway fundamentals, Vehicle kinetics, Dynamics of vehicle motion; Propulsion System Design.

Unit-II: Battery:

Basics; Types; Parameters: Capacity, Discharge rate, State of charge, State of Discharge, Depth of Discharge; Technical characteristics, Battery pack Design, Properties of Batteries.

Unit-III: DC & AC Electrical Machines:

Motor and Engine rating; Requirements; DC machines; Three phase A/c machines; Induction machines; Permanent magnet machines; Switched reluctance machines.

Unit-IV: Electric Vehicle Drive Train:

Transmission configuration; Components: Gears, Differential, Clutch, Brakes; Regenerative braking, Motor sizing; Fuel efficiency analysis.

Unit-V: Hybrid Electric Vehicles:

Types: Parallel, Series, Parallel and Series configurations; Drive train; Sizing of components; Basics of Micro, Mild, Mini, Plug-in and Fully hybrid

MECHATRONICS

UNIT-I: Introduction to Mechatronics:

Mechatronics; Importance of Mechatronics; Systems: Measurement systems; Control systems and their types; Closed-loop control System; Automatic water level controller; Sequential controllers-washing machine

Measurement System terminology: Displacement, Position & Proximity Sensors; Velocity and Motion Sensors; Force Sensors; Fluid Pressure Sensors; Flow Sensors; Liquid Level Sensors; Temperature Sensors; Light Sensors; Selection of Sensors.

Unit-II: Mechanical Actuation Systems:

Types of motion; Freedom and constraints; Loading; Gear Trains; Pawl & Ratchet; Belt & Chain drives; Bearings: Selection, Ball & Roller bearings; Mechanical aspects of motor selection.

Electrical Actuation Systems: Switches & Relays; Solenoids; D.C Motors; A.C.Motors; Stepper Motors: Specifications and Control of stepper motors; Servomotors: D.C Servomotor and A.C Servomotor.

Pneumatic & Hydraulic Systems: Power supplies; DCV; PCV; Cylinders; Rotary actuators.

Unit-III: Mathematical Model:

Introduction to Mathematical model; Mechanical System building blocks; Electrical System building blocks; Fluid System building blocks; Thermal System building blocks. **System Model:** Engineering.Systems: Rotational, Translational Systems; Electro-Mechanical System; Hydro-Mechanical System. **Input/Output Systems:** Interfacing; Input/output ports; Interface requirements: Buffers, Handshaking, Polling and interrupts, Serial interfacing; Introduction to PIA; Serial communications interface; Example of interfacing of a seven-segment display with a decoder.

Unit-IV: Programmable Logic Controller (PLC):

Definition; Basic block diagram and structure of PLC; Input/Output processing; PLC Programming: Ladder diagram, its logic functions, Latching and Sequencing; PLC mnemonics; Timers; Internal relays and Counters; Shift registers; Master and Jump Controls; Data handling; Analog input/output; Selection of PLC.

Unit-V: Design Examples & Advanced Applications in Mechatronics:

Design process stages; Traditional Vs Mechatronics designs; Possible design solutions: Timed switch, Wind-screen wiper motion, Bath room scale; Case studies of Mechatronics systems: A pick-and-place robot, Car park barrier, Car engine management system, Automatic Camera and Automatic Washing Machine only. **Sensors for Condition Monitoring Systems of Production Systems:** Examples of Monitoring methods: Vibration monitoring, Temperature monitoring, Wear behavior monitoring; Mechatronics control in automated manufacturing: Monitoring of Manufacturing processes, On-line quality monitoring, Model based systems, Hardware in-the-loop simulation, Supervisory control in manufacturing inspection, Integration of heterogeneous systems.

Topics related to First Class Boiler Attendant

(As per Rule-34 of Boiler Attendant Rules, 2011)

A rudimentary knowledge of the principal elementary facts relating to combustion, heat and steam and

- a) The working and management of steam boilers, super heaters and economizer;
- b) The use and purpose of various valves, cocks, mounting fitting and other mountings fitting and other safety devices;
- c) Description and the functions of feed pumps, feed injector, feed regulators, feed water filters and softeners, feed heaters, air heaters, calorifiers, steam accumulators, force draught, induced draught and automatic draught control devices.
- d) Answer to question on fact relating to combustion, heat and steam and calculate consumption of coal and water and quantity of steam that may be generated from a given grate area of heating surface under the various systems of draught, in any land boiler and also calculate the overall efficiency of boiler plant;
- e) The significance of principal appliance in use for the prevention of smoke and the principle on which they work and give description of the principal mechanical strokes, pulverizers, gas, oil, and pulverized fuel systems in use;
- f) The need for periodical cleaning, the methods used for prevention of scale or other deposits of heating surfaces and the necessity for maintaining a certain PH value in feed water;
- g) Detection of defects in boilers and state the means and methods of rectifying them;
- h) The precautions to be taken for starting a boiler an economizer from cold or from banked fire condition;
- i) The procedure to be adopted in putting an economizer out of commission while the boilers on steam;
- j) The methods adopted for the achievements of fuel economy and the use of various instruments used in a Boiler House.
- k) The principal causes and effects of corrosion and incrustation and the usual remedies employed;
- l) The object of the use of water softeners;
- m) The principles on which feed pumps and injectors work;
- n) The principles on which appliances for the prevention of smoke works; and the purpose of super-heaters, economizers, feed heaters, feed filters, forced and induced draft appliances and mechanical stokers.

Note: The above syllabus is indicative and the questions in the test may include similar other topics pertaining to the level and content of essential qualification.