



**higher education  
& training**

Department:  
Higher Education and Training  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

# **MARKING GUIDELINE**

**NATIONAL CERTIFICATE**

**APRIL EXAMINATION**

**MECHANOTECHNOLOGY N3**

**5 APRIL 2016**

**This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.**

**QUESTION 1: POWER TRANSMISSION**

- 1.1 1.1.1 Speed Ratio =  $\frac{\text{Speed of faster pulley}}{\text{Speed of slower pulley}}$   
 $\therefore \text{SR} = \frac{1\,200}{700}$   
 $\therefore \text{SR} = 1,71 : 1$  (1)
- 1.1.2 Type of start = soft  
Hours per day = 11  
  
Read from TABLE 1  
The service factor (SF) is 1,2 (1)
- 1.1.3 Design power (P) = P × SF  
P = 30 × 1,2  
 $\therefore P = \underline{36 \text{ KW}}$  (1)
- 1.1.4 Refer to TABLE 2:  
  
Consider:  
  
N = 1 200 r/min  
Design power = 36 KW  
 $\therefore d = 160 \text{ mm}$  (1)
- 1.1.5  $\therefore$  No of belts =  $\frac{\text{Design power}}{\text{Corrected power/belts}}$   
 $= \frac{36}{20,89} \sqrt{\phantom{x}}$   
 $= 1.723 \text{ belts} \sqrt{\phantom{x}}$   
 $= \underline{\text{use 2 belts}}$  (2)
- 1.2
- It can greatly reduce **speed**. ✓
  - It can change direction of the **drive or rotation**. ✓
  - The drive is **silent** ✓ in operation.
  - We can obtain an **increase in drive**. ✓
- (4 x 1) (4)
- 1.3
- A Shaft A
  - B Yoke
  - C Key
  - D Shaft B
  - E Cross piece
- (5 x 1) (5)

- 1.4
- The **power** ✓ which must be transmitted
  - The **speed** ✓ at which the drive must take place
  - The **amount of torque** ✓ to be transmitted
  - The **duration** ✓ of slip needed
  - How often the machine will **engage and disengage** ✓
  - The **condition** ✓ under which the clutch is going to operate
- (Any 5 x 1) (5)  
**[20]**

## QUESTION 2: BRAKES

- They require frequent attention to keep it effective due to the large numbers of levers and pivot points.
  - Continuously wear of the lining means that the adjuster must be adjusted frequently.
  - Dust and water have a detrimental effect on its operation.
  - Cables and rods have a tendency to stretch which leads to loss in braking.
  - It is a slow-response braking system.
- (5 x 1) **[5]**

## QUESTION 3: BEARINGS

- 3.1
- Friction bearings operate on the principle of sliding friction. ✓
  - Anti-friction bearings operate on the principle of rolling motion. ✓
- (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.2
- 3.2.1 Spherical roller bearing ✓ (1)
- 3.2.2
- Very high radial loads ✓
  - Axial loads acting in both directions ✓
- (2)
- 3.2.3 The bearing is self-aligning. ✓ (1)
- 3.3
- They are **quiet** ✓ in operation
  - They are **cheap or low in cost** ✓.
  - They have great **rigidity** ✓.
  - They can be **easily repaired** ✓ when they are worn.
- (4 x 1) (4)  
**[10]**

**QUESTION 4: WATER PUMPS, COOLING AND LUBRICATION**

- 4.1 Water hammer is caused by a **sudden change in speed**✓ at which the fluid is moving, together with a proportional **change in pressure**.✓ This causes a loud hammer sound in the pipeline, which is called the '**knock**' sound.✓ (3)
- 4.2
- Splash lubrication ✓
  - Syphon-wick lubrication ✓
  - Sight-feed lubrication ✓
  - Force-feed lubrication ✓
  - Dry-sump lubrication ✓
  - Lubrication by mixing oil and petrol✓ (Any 5 x 1) (5)
- 4.3
- The length of the plunger is **longer than its stroke**. ✓
  - The length of the piston is **shorter than its stroke**. ✓
  - The packing of the plunger is housed **in a stuffing box** ✓ at the end of the housing
  - The piston has packing rings that are inserted on the **rim of the piston**✓ to prevent leakage. (Any 2 x 1) (2)
- 4.4
- Air in the pump casing or suction column that slips into the pump at the flanges or at the stuffing boxes.
  - The suction head may be too high, especially in recently installed pumps.
  - Blockage in the strainer.
  - The strainer may be exposed above the fluid level.
  - A faulty foot valve that stays open.
  - The pressure inside the pump may be too low because pumping velocity is too low.
  - Moving parts of the pump may be worn, so that clearance between the impeller and the casing is too big. (Any 5 x 1) (5)
- [15]**

**QUESTION 5: HYDRAULICS AND PNEUMATICS**

5.1 5.1.1 For distance that plunger moved (S):

Work done (W) = Force  $\times$  Distance

$$W = F \times S$$

$$250 = 1\,200 \times S \checkmark$$

$$S = 250/1\,200$$

$$0,208 \text{ m} = 208 \text{ mm} \checkmark$$

5.1.2 For volume of fluid displacement (v):

$$V = A \times S$$

$$V = \frac{\pi \times d^2}{4} \times S$$

$$= \frac{\pi \times 0,075^2}{4} \times 0,208 \checkmark$$

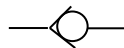
$$= 9,189 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3 \checkmark$$

(2 x 2) (4)

- 5.2
- They are infinitely flexible.  $\checkmark$
  - Hydraulic fluid cannot be compressed.  $\checkmark$
  - The pressure which is supplied to the system is available for work at any junction in the hydraulic system.  $\checkmark$

(Any 2 x 1) (2)

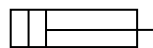
5.3 5.3.1



5.3.2



5.3.3



5.3.4

(4 x 1) (4)  
**[10]**

**QUESTION 6: INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES**

- 6.1 A – Blower supplies air to intake ✓  
B – Intake port ✓  
C – Exhaust port ✓ (3 x 1) (3)
- 6.2 • Induction phase ✓  
• Exhaust phase ✓ (2 x 1) (2)
- [5]**

**QUESTION 7: CRANES AND LIFTING MACHINES**

- 7.1 • They can move from point A to point B under their own power while carrying the load. ✓  
• Mobile cranes are allowed to move from one stand to another on public roads, as long as they comply with traffic regulations. ✓  
• Heavy loads can be lifted to great heights. ✓  
• Because mobile cranes can move forward and backward under their own power, heavy load can be reached and removed from difficult to reach points. ✓  
• The crane jib can reach and pick up loads far from the crane. ✓ (Any 4 x 1) (4)
- 7.2 • The number **6** indicates the **number of strands** ✓ that makes up the steel ropes.  
• The number **36** indicates the **number of wires** ✓ each strand contains. (2)
- 7.3 • It can be exposed to **high temperatures** ✓.  
• The **strength** ✓ of the rope is increased. (2)
- [8]**

**QUESTION 8: MATERIAL AND MATERIAL PROCESSES**

- 8.1
- It contains no irons ✓
  - Non-magnetic ✓
  - Corrosion resistant ✓
- (3 x 1) (3)
- 8.2
- Copper
  - Aluminium
  - Tin
  - Lead
  - Zinc
  - Antimony
- (Any 2 x 1) (2)
- 8.3
- |       |             |  |  |
|-------|-------------|--|--|
| 8.3.1 | Very soft ✓ |  |  |
| 8.3.2 | Stiff ✓     |  |  |
- (2 x 1) (2)  
**[7]**

**QUESTION 9: INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION AND PLANNING**

- 9.1
- Clock cards ✓
  - Job cards ✓
  - Requisition cards ✓
  - Production flow cards ✓
  - Maintenance schedules ✓
- (5 x 1) (5)
- 9.2
- Interdepartmental meeting ✓
  - Co-operation incentive ✓
  - Social meeting ✓
- (3 x 1) (3)
- 9.3
- Fear of discipline
  - Concern about record
  - Concern about reputation
  - Fear of medical treatments
  - Dislike of medical personnel
  - Desire to prevent work interruption
  - Desire to keep personal record clear
  - Avoidance of red tape
  - Concerned about relationship with others
  - Poor understanding of importance
- (Any 4 x 1) (4)  
**[12]**

**QUESTION 10: ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

- 10.1
- Self-confidence
  - Persistence
  - Opportunity-seeking ability
  - Commitment strength
  - Risk-taking ability
  - Good setting ability
  - Demand for quality and efficiency
  - Information ability
  - Systematic planning and monitoring
  - Persuasion and networking
- (Any 5 x 1) (5)
- 10.2
- Trade show and exhibitions
  - Visit a factory or manufacturer
  - Flea markets
  - Research expired patent
  - Check overseas products
  - Manipulate existing product or services or modify old products
  - Be a copycat
  - Visit places where people gather
- (Any 3 x 1) (3)
- [8]**
- TOTAL: 100**