Enrollment No: _____

PARUL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY B.Tech. Winter 2022 - 23 Examination

| Sub | ester: 7 ject Code: 203109403 ject Name: Automation in Manufacturing | Date: 06/10/2022 Time: 10:30 am to 01:0 Total Marks: 60 | 0 pm |
|-------------|--|---|------|
| | ructions: | | |
| | ll questions are compulsory. | | |
| 2. F | gures to the right indicate full marks. | | |
| | ake suitable assumptions wherever necessary. | | |
| 4. S | art a new question on new page. | | |
| 0.1 | A) Multiple Choice Questions - | | (15) |
| V •1 | 1. Machine Vision is an approach used for: | | (10) |
| | a) Computer-Aided Process Planning | b) Computer-Aided Inspection | |
| | c) Computer-Aided Quality Control | d) Computer-Aided Design | |
| | 2. MRP-1 refers to- | | |
| | a) Material Resource Planning | b) Material Requirement Planning | |
| | c) Manufacturing Requirement Planning | d) Manufacturing Resource Planning | |
| | 3. The advantage/s of automation is/are- | | |
| | a) Lower initial costs | b) Lower maintenance | |
| | c) High Productivity | d) Improved empathy | |
| | 4. Which of the following actuator is suitable for | | |
| | a) Hydraulic actuator | b) Pneumatic actuator | |
| | c) Electric actuator | d) None of the above | |
| | 5. OPTIZ part coding is an example of: | d) None of the above | |
| | a) mono-code | b) poly-code | |
| | c) hybrid code | d) none of the above | |
| | B) Fill in the blanks - | d) none of the above | |
| | 6. CMM stands for | | |
| | 7. An example of non-contact type of measureme | nt toohniquo is | |
| | 8. An example of contact type of measurement te | chrique is | |
| | 9. DFM/A stands for | | |
| | 10. An example of a work transport system used | in industries is | |
| | C) Very Short Questions - | | |
| | 11. What is line balancing? | | |
| | 12. Define Process Planning. | | |
| | 13. What is a storage buffer? | | |
| | 14. List components of FMS. | | |
| | 15. What is cellular manufacturing? | | |
| 02 | Answer the following questions. (Attempt any th | ree | (15) |
| Q.2 | | e of Z. Y is made of one unit of A and two units of | (13) |
| | | f C. Lead time for X is one week; Y, two weeks; Z, | |
| | three weeks; A, two weeks; B, one week; and C, | | |
| | a) Draw the bill-of-materials (product structure tr | | |
| | | velop a planning schedule showing when each item | |
| | should be ordered and in what quantity. Assume | | |
| | B) What are the conditions where it is not feasibl | | |
| | C) Explain any three reasons for including a stora | • | |
| | D) With reference to the automated assembly line | | |
| | suitable examples. | e, define the terms starving and blocking with | |
| Q.3 | A) There are three basic types of automation defi | ned in the literature. Explain them with their | (07) |
| Q.3 | features and advantages. | ned in the interature. Explain them with their | (07) |
| | • | machining workstations plus a load/unload station. | (08) |
| | | ver (human worker). Station 2 consists of one CNC | (00) |
| | | press. The three stations are connected by a part- | |
| | - | mean transport time is 2.0 min. The FMC produces | |
| | | and process routings for the three parts are presented | |
| | in the table below. The operation frequency is fijl | | |
| | (a) the maximum production rate of the FMC, | | |
| | (a) the maximum production rate of the FWIC, | | |

(b) the corresponding production rates of each product,

(c) the utilization of each machine in the system, and

(d) the number of busy servers at each station.

| Part j | Part mix Pj | Operation k | Description | Station i | Process time tijk (min) |
|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| A | 0.4 | 1 | Load | 1 | 4 |
| | | 2 | Mill | 2 | 30 |
| | | 3 | Drill | 3 | 10 |
| | ê | 4 | Unload | 1 | 2 |
| В | 0.6 | 1 | Load | 1 | 4 |
| | | 2 | Mill | 2 | 40 |
| | 1 | 3 | Drill | 3 | 15 |
| | | 4 | Unload | 1 | 2 |

OR

B) What do you mean by Computer Aided Process Planning? Explain different approaches used in (08) Computer Aided Process Planning.

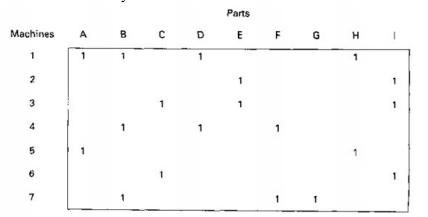
Q.4 A) The table below defines the precedence relationships and element times for a new model toy. (07) (a) Construct the precedence diagram for this job.

(b) If the ideal cycle time = 1.1 min. repositioning time = 0.1 min, and uptime proportion is assumed to be 1.0, what is the theoretical minimum number of workstations required to minimize the balance delay under the assumption that there will be one worker per station? (c) U

| Work Element | Te | Immediate Predecessors |
|--------------|------|------------------------|
| 3 | 0.7 | 1 |
| 8 | 0.6 | 3,4 |
| 11 | 0.5 | 9,10 |
| 2 | 0.4 | |
| 10 | 0.38 | 5,8 |
| 7 | 0.32 | 3 |
| 5 | 0.3 | 2 |
| 9 | 0.27 | 6,7,8 |
| 1 | 0.2 | |
| 12 | 0.12 | 11 |
| 6 | 0.11 | 3 |
| 4 | 0.1 | 1,2 |
| | OR | • |

| | Use | the l | argest | candidate | rule to | assign | work | elements | to stations. |
|--|-----|-------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|------|----------|--------------|
|--|-----|-------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|------|----------|--------------|

A) Apply the rank-order clustering technique to the part-machine incidence matrix in the following (07) table to identify logical part families and machine groups. Parts are identified by letters, and machines are identified numerically.



B) With reference to Group Technology, define part family and machine cell. Also, explain the methods to form part families.

(08)