

higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

FITTING AND TURNING NQF LEVEL 2

04 March 2024

This marking guideline consists of 5 pages.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
PRIVATE BAG X110

7074 -03- --

PRETORIA 0001

LEFAPHA LA THURO E KGOLWANE LETHUPELELO

Approved 202403 DHET marking

Guide. No amendments or additions

Must be made on this guide

-2-FITTING AND TURNING L2

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 1.1.1 A 1.1.2 B
 - 1.1.3 C
 - 1.1.4 D
 - 1.1.5 A

 $(5 \times 1) \qquad (5)$

- 1.2 It is difficult to control the amount of material being removed.
 - The cutters wear away and have to be replaced.
 - It is difficult to keep the face of the wheel parallel to the edge of the wheel.
 - The tool rest has to be adjusted away from the wheel before dressing the wheel, and then has to be reset in position. (Any 3 × 1)
- 1.3 Straight
 - Cylindrical
 - Flaring cup
 - Dish
 - Saucer

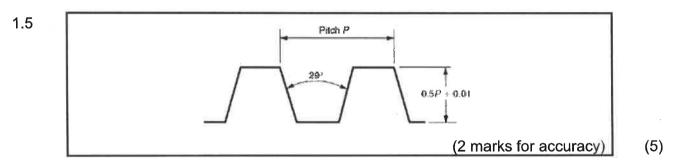
 $(5 \times 1) \tag{5}$

- 1.4 Loading of the wheel
 - Glazing of the wheel
 - Wheel not running concentrically to the spindle

(Any 2 × 1)

(2)

(3)



- 1.6 M = metric
 - 10 = diameter of the thread

1.25 = pitch of the thread

(3)

1.7 Spiral-fluted hand taper reamer Straight-fluted hand taper reamer

(2) [**25**]

-3-FITTING AND TURNING L2

QUESTION 2

2.1 A – Motor

B – Spindle speed selector

C - Hand feed lever

D - Pillar

E - Base

F - Table

(6)

2.2 D = ?

 $S = 25 \times 1000 = 25000 \text{ mm/min}\sqrt{}$

N = 300

 $S = \pi \times d \times N \checkmark$

D= S -----√ π×Ν

= 25 000 \(\square\) (π × 300)

= 26,522 mm√ Use = 27 mm

(6)

• The shape of the workpiece

- The rigidity of the workpiece
- The pressure exerted by the drill
- The ease of locating and removing the clamps
- The greatest pressure by the clamp without damaging the workpiece

• Width of the key

- Thickness of the key
- Diameter of the shaft
- Length of the key
- Keyway

• Hub $(Any 4 \times 2)$ (8)

[25]

(5)

FITTING AND TURNING L2

QUESTION 3

3.1	•	Dead centre
	•	Pipe centre

- Half centre
- Ball centre
- Revolving centre

Driving centre

 $(Any 5 \times 1)$ (5)

3.2 Adhere to all precautionary measures before switching on the machine.

• Make sure that the spindle rotates at the correct speed.

• Using the handles, advance the tool until it just touches the circular face and makes a very fine cut on the workpiece.

Withdraw the tool by using the compound slide handle.

Set the cross slide to zero. Make sure that no backlash is present.

(5)

(6)

3.4 · Workpieces can be bored.

Workpieces can be rigidly clamped to resist heavy cuts.

There are no moving parts that can lose their accuracy with wear.

• A wide range of regular and irregular components can be held.

Work on the end face of the job is possible.

Workpieces can be set to run concentrically or eccentrically.

Workpieces can be set to a datum surface.

 $(Any 4 \times 1)$ (4)

3.5 When loading or unloading a workpiece from the chuck or other holding device, the centre lathe should stand completely still.

Observe all precautionary measures and do not wear loose clothing.

Brushes or rags should be kept away from moving parts.

Chuck keys should not be left in the chuck.

· Always disconnect, remove or stand clear from handwheels and levers before setting the machine or feed in motion.

Never apply a wrench to revolving workpieces or parts.

Never adjust the cutting tool while the centre lathe is in motion.

Do not attempt to stop the machine by placing your hand on the chuck while the centre lathe is slowing down.

Give attention to cutting fluid control before switching the machine on.

 $(Any 5 \times 1)$ (5)

[25]

-5-FITTING AND TURNING L2

QUESTION 4

4.1 A – Column 4.1.1 B – Arbor C – Milling cutter D - Overarm E - Table F - Knee (7) G - Base 4.1.2 Plain, horizontal milling machine • Universal milling machine • Vertical milling machine • Turret milling machine $(Any 3 \times 1)$ (3) 4.2 • To curb heavy chattering on the cutter • To support the overarm • To support the arbor against bending (3×2) (6) 4.3 Conventional (up-cut) milling Climb milling (2×2) (4) 4.4 Engineer square Vernier calliper Machine vice Plastic hammer Parallel strips/bars Clock gauge and stand Machine clamps Bolts, nuts and washers to fix the vice and clamps to the table Spanners for bolts and nuts Milling cutters $(Any 5 \times 1)$ (5) [25] TOTAL: 100