



# higher education & training

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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.**

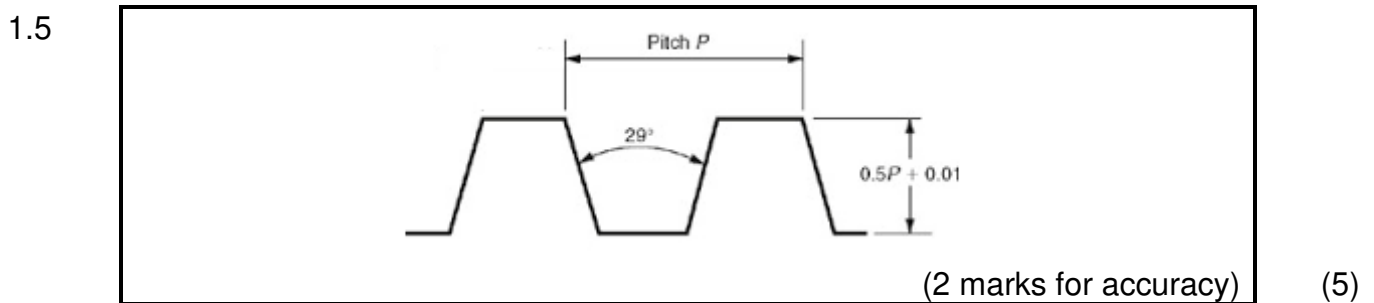
**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1      1.1.1      A  
           1.1.2      B  
           1.1.3      C  
           1.1.4      D  
           1.1.5      A  
(5 × 1)      (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)      (3)

- 1.3      • Straight  
           • Cylindrical  
           • Flaring cup  
           • Dish  
           • Saucer  
(5 × 1)      (5)

- 1.4      • Loading of the wheel  
           • Glazing of the wheel  
           • Wheel not running concentrically to the spindle  
(Any 2 × 1)      (2)



- 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]**

**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 × 1 000 = 25 000 mm/min ✓  
N = 300
- $$S = \pi \times d \times N \checkmark$$
- $$D = \frac{S}{\pi \times N} \checkmark$$
- $$= \frac{25\,000}{(\pi \times 300)} \checkmark$$
- $$= 26,522 \text{ mm} \checkmark$$
- Use = 27 mm (6)

- 2.3
- 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 (5)

- 2.4
- Width of the key
  - Thickness of the key
  - Diameter of the shaft
  - Length of the key
  - Keyway
  - Hub
- (Any 4 × 2) (8)  
**[25]**

**QUESTION 3**

- 3.1
- Dead centre
  - Pipe centre
  - Half centre
  - Ball centre
  - Revolving centre
  - Driving centre
- (Any 5 × 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)
- 3.3
- |       |   |  |
|-------|---|--|
| 3.3.1 | A |  |
| 3.3.2 | D |  |
| 3.3.3 | H |  |
| 3.3.4 | E |  |
| 3.3.5 | I |  |
| 3.3.6 | F |  |
- (6 × 1) (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 × 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 × 1) (5)

**[25]**

**QUESTION 4**

4.1	4.1.1	A – Column B – Arbor C – Milling cutter D – Overarm E – Table F – Knee G – Base		(7)
	4.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plain, horizontal milling machine</li> <li>• Universal milling machine</li> <li>• Vertical milling machine</li> <li>• Turret milling machine</li> </ul>	(Any 3 × 1)	(3)
4.2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To curb heavy chattering on the cutter</li> <li>• To support the overarm</li> <li>• To support the arbor against bending</li> </ul>	(3 × 2)	(6)
4.3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conventional (up-cut) milling</li> <li>• Climb milling</li> </ul>	(2 × 2)	(4)
4.4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engineer square</li> <li>• Vernier calliper</li> <li>• Machine vice</li> <li>• Plastic hammer</li> <li>• Parallel strips/bars</li> <li>• Clock gauge and stand</li> <li>• Machine clamps</li> <li>• Bolts, nuts and washers to fix the vice and clamps to the table</li> <li>• Spanners for bolts and nuts</li> <li>• Milling cutters</li> </ul>	(Any 5 × 1)	(5)
				<b>[25]</b>
			<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>100</b>