



DISCLOSURE OF USED MATERIALS ON THE SUBJECT OF SEPARATE COMPOUNDS

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Annotation

This article discusses the differentiating compounds and their types, assignments and visual aids used to provide insights into the learning process.

Keywords: Higher Education, Mechanical Drawing, Detachable Joint, Bolt Joint, Pin Joint, Screw Joint, Pedagogical Technology, Technique. computer, student.

Introduction

Compounds are important visual aids in the science of drawing. His sketches are significant as they come in handy in basic training. They are divided into two in science: separable and inseparable. When a part of a joint is broken into pieces without breaking, tearing, bending, that is, without damaging it, it is called a detachable joint. If it is not possible to disassemble the parts within the joint without causing damage, it is called an integral joint. The detachable compound is further subdivided into two: the immobile compound and the excitable compound. Fixed joints include all threaded joints (bolted, stud, screw, fitting joints). The drive joint is divided into keyed, slotted and pinned connection types. Inseparable joints include welded joints, nail rivet joints and joints formed by welding, gluing.

Bolted connection; Fastening details in bolted joint. Bolt, washer, nut and splint are used when necessary. The bolts and nuts are loosened so that their three screws are visible in the main view . According to GOST 2305-96 bolts, screws, studs are described without cutting in the longitudinal shear. Nuts and washers are also depicted without being cut in the assembly drawing. In all images of a single detail, the shear of the shear bar should be to one side. In a bolted joint, the fastening details are drawn in a conditional cross- section as shown in this figure . (Figure 1)



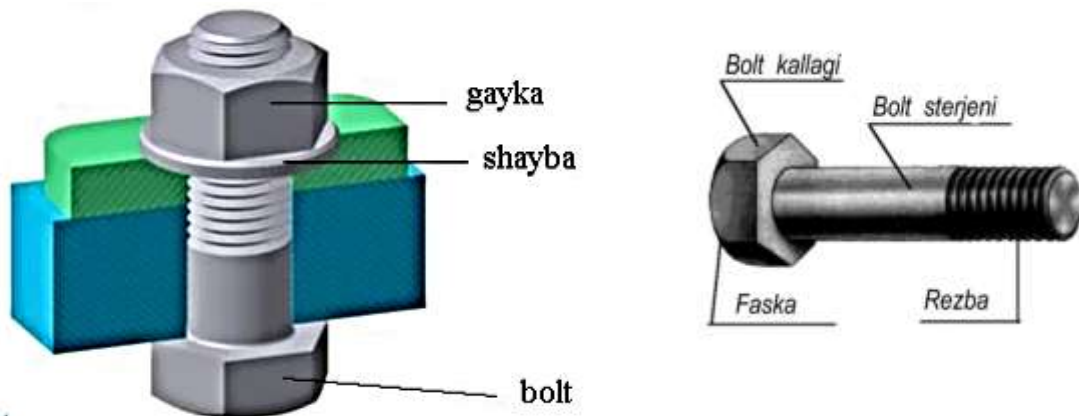


Figure 1; Fastening details in bolted joint

Threaded connection Threaded connection is used when the connecting parts are too thick or it is not possible to fasten with a bolt. To attach the details with a pin, one of the details is not completely drilled, that is, a hole is drilled in it and a thread is threaded into it. The threaded end of the pin is screwed onto it (Fig. 2).

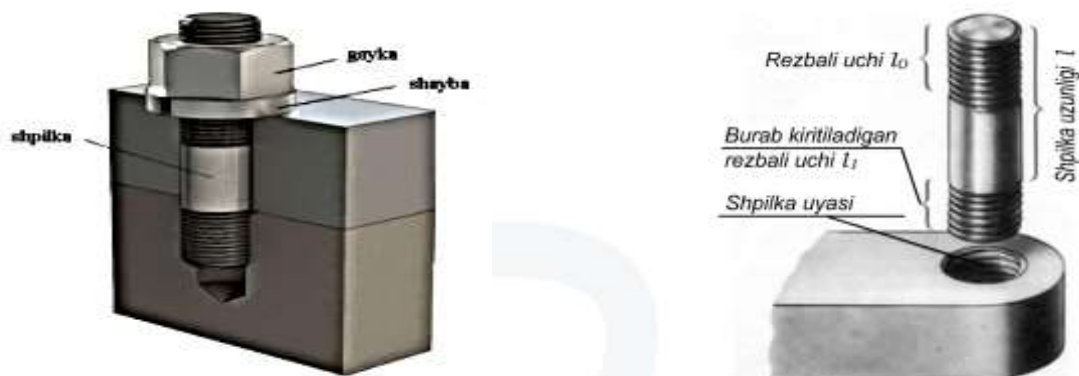


Figure 2; The possibility of attaching the stud stud connection when the details are much thicker or with a bolt

Screw Connection

To attach the parts using a screw, one of the parts (1) is not completely perforated and a thread is removed from it. To the second connecting detail (2): if the connecting screw has a cylindrical head and a concealed head and a semi-circular and semi-concealed head, a special groove for installation of the head in accordance with GOST 12876-96 and a diameter of $1.1 * d$ cylindrical hole: if the connector has a semi-circular head, a hole with a truncated conical bevel equal to diameter I. I ad is cut. Since the fastening screw has a hidden head, the second detail is a groove for the head and a



cylindrical hole with a diameter of $1.1 \cdot d$. The screw enters freely through the first detail hole. turns to the second detail. In a screw connection with a concealed head, the screw head must not protrude beyond the surface of the part. (Figure 3)

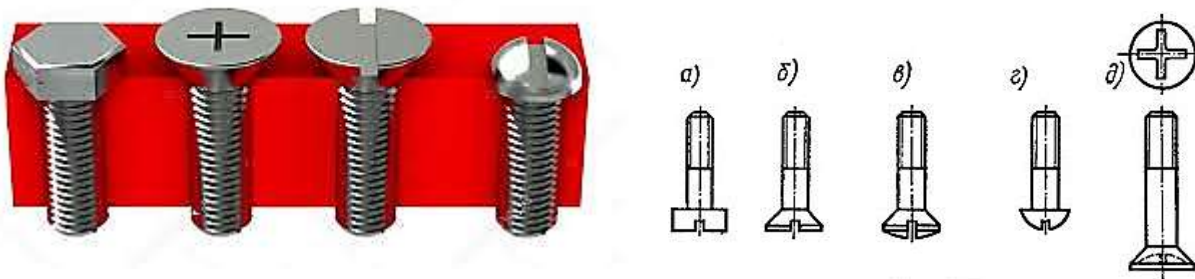


Figure 3; Screw connection.

Fitting connection; Pipe joints are used for pipelines carrying water, gas, air and various liquids. Pipe joints can be detachable (e.g. threaded, flanged, flanged) and non-detachable (e.g. welded or welded). Pipe joints are described without simplification. The fitting connection is further subdivided into the following types of flange connection, in which two pipes whose axes are in a straight line and a third pipe whose axis is perpendicular to them are attached. The threaded part of the pipe connecting detail is described without reaching the end 2-4 mm. Therefore, the threaded part of the pipe protrudes from the connecting detail. Also consider the installation of a countertop on one of the connecting pipes. 4-6 mm of thread is removed from the pipes. (Fig. 4)

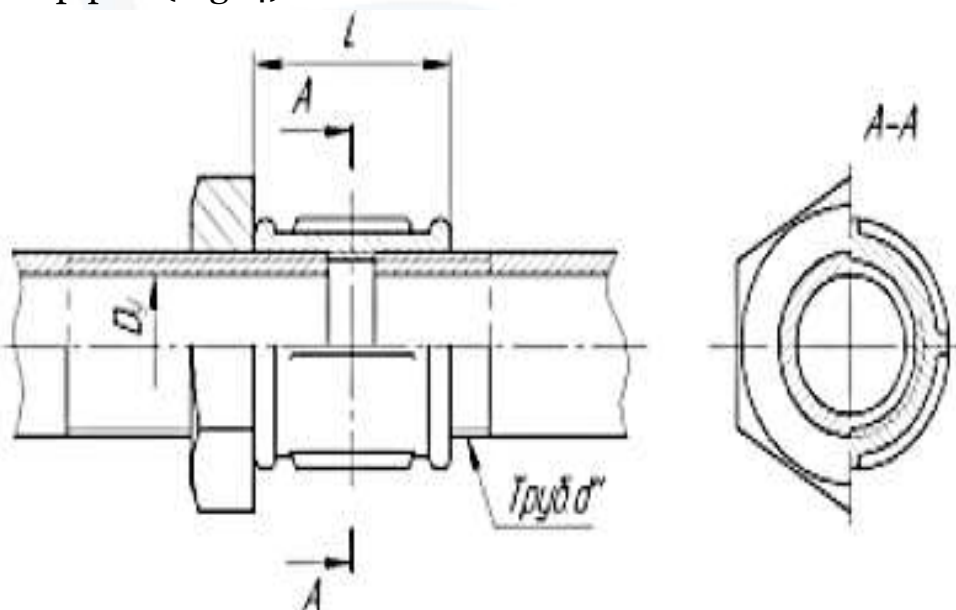


Figure 4; Fitting connection



Dowel connection; The dowel is used to transmit rotational motion from the shaft to the pulley, gear, flywheel, and the like (Figure 2.34). The dowel is mounted in the grooves of the two interlocking parts to prevent them from twisting or sliding relative to each other. The key is ponasimon (headless, headless) depending on its structure. divided into prismatic and segmental dowels. In practice, the most commonly used prismatic and ponasimon dowels. Prismatic dowel in accordance with GOST 23360-96 and GOST 8790-96 b ; head and headless ponytail GOST 24068-96; segmental dowel is made in accordance with GOST 24071-96. Prismatic and segment dowels only rotate transmits power. Therefore, the working surfaces of these are the sides. Leaving space between them is intended in the radial direction. Ponasimon dowels transmit rotational force and force along the axis. Therefore, the working surface of such a dowel is the upper and lower sides. The joint is provided between the intermediate sides. The prismatic dowel and the grooves carved into the shaft and bushing for it do not have a slope. The dowel is inserted into the shaft groove, and the bushing is attached to the shaft. Power falls on the sides of the key. A typical prismatic dowel is designed to transmit rotational motion. The guide prismatic dowel serves to guide the part along the shaft axis. For a pile dowel, the length of the groove in the shaft is equal to the length of the dowel. If the piston is installed between the dowel shafts, the groove is made twice as long. The bushing will be fully open. (Figure 5)

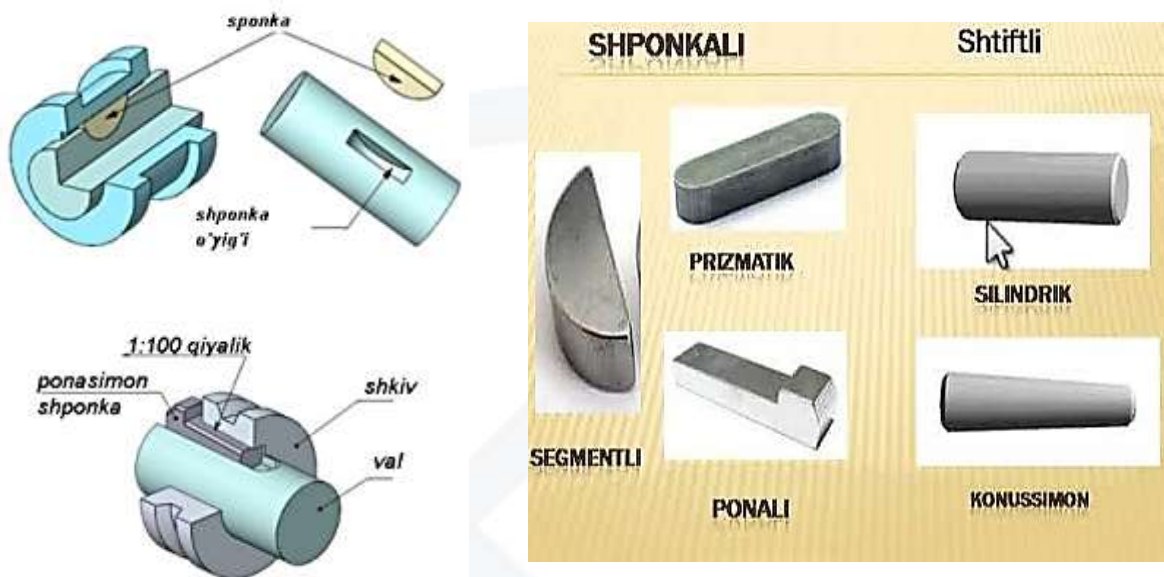


Figure 5; Dowel connection

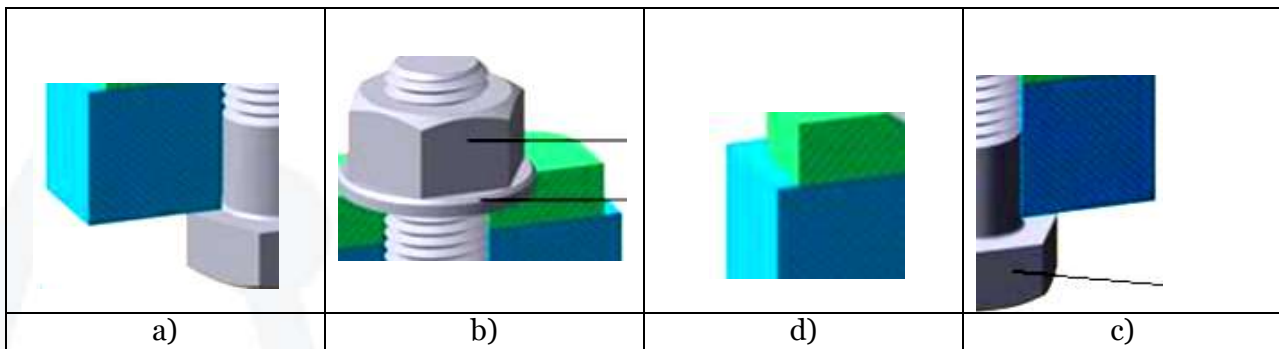


Into wood is carried out by the reader in detail in order to demonstrate the use of detachable compounds in the lessons through visual aids and, of course, their use in practice. The use of threaded compounds in practical work creates a reader's imagination. Handouts will be used throughout the lesson to compare, rename, fill in pictures, and interpret sequences.

Table 1

Detachable compounds	Inseparable compounds
Bolted connection	Welded joints.
Pin joint	Rivet nail joints
Screw connection.	Adhesive compound
Fitting connection	Adhesive compound

Table 1.1



Based on this Table 1, the types of compounds are distinguished. The child's understanding is also formed by summarizing the puzzles.

These tasks help the child to understand the field, to perform visual tasks. During the lesson, visual aids are used to help the child perform tasks such as separating compounds and applying them in the field.

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