

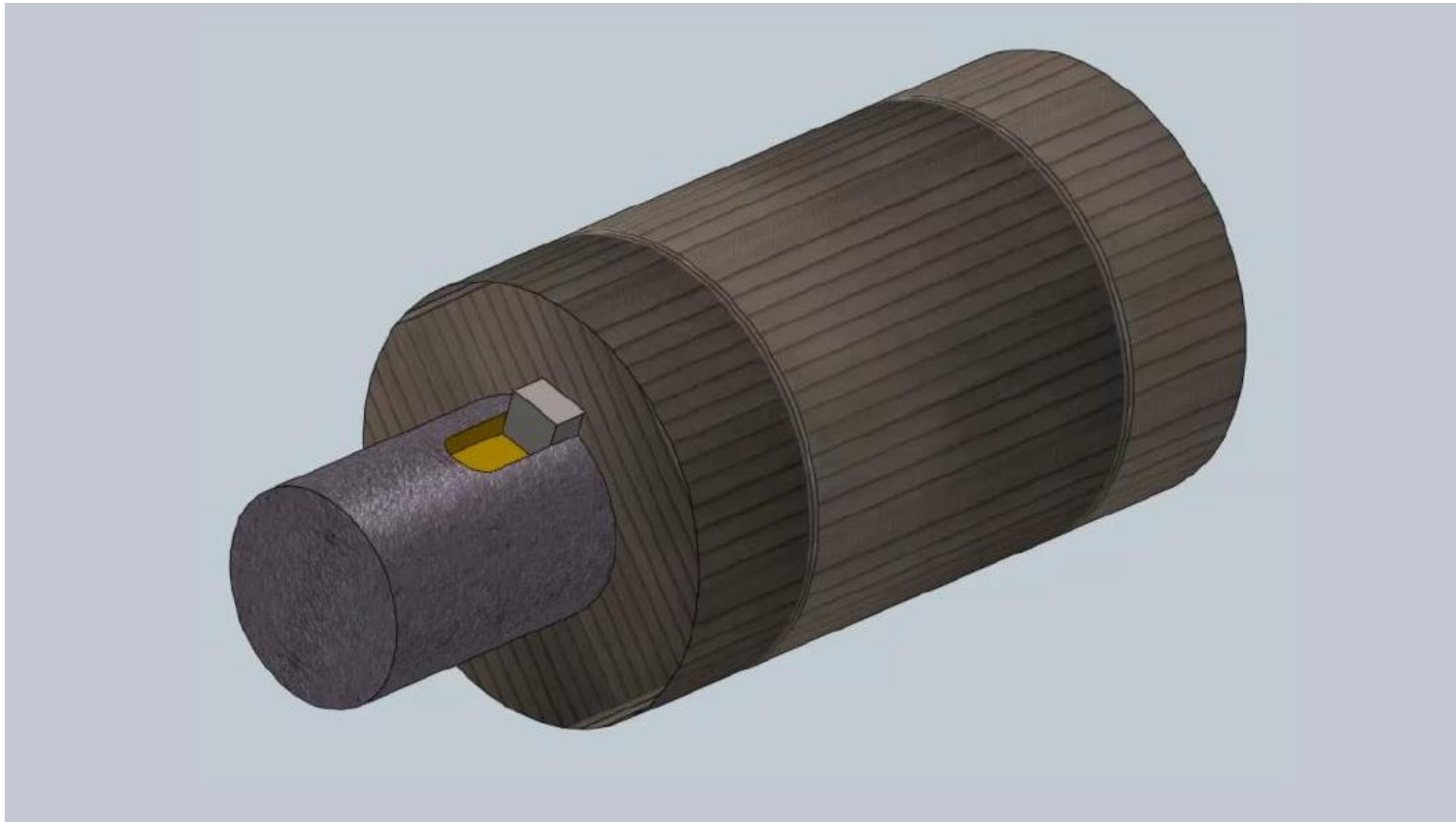
Machine Drawing

Lecture 6

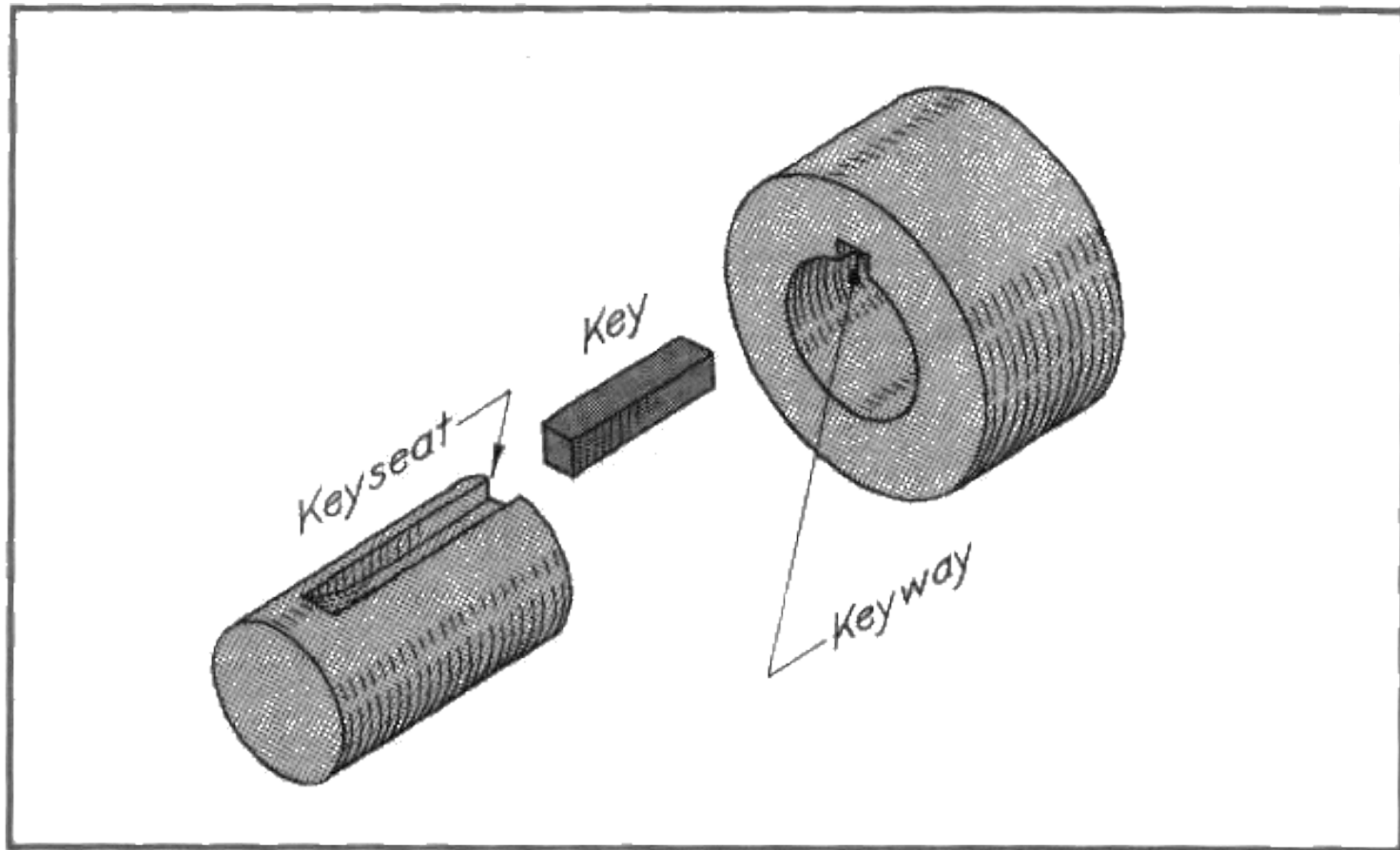
Dr./ Ahmed Nagib

Keys

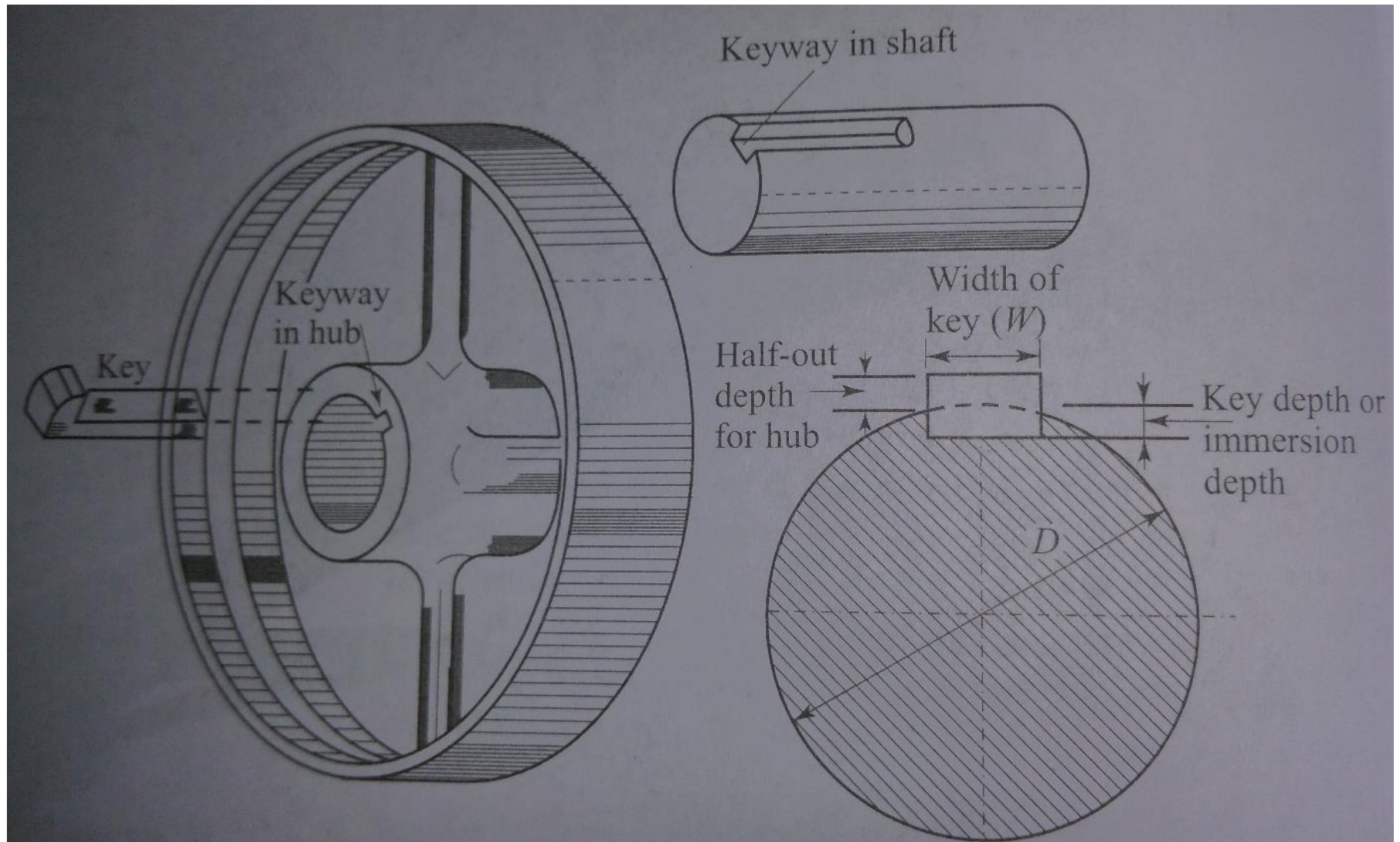
A key is a fastening component required to connect a rotational machine element to a shaft.



Keys



Keys



Keys – Belt Pulley



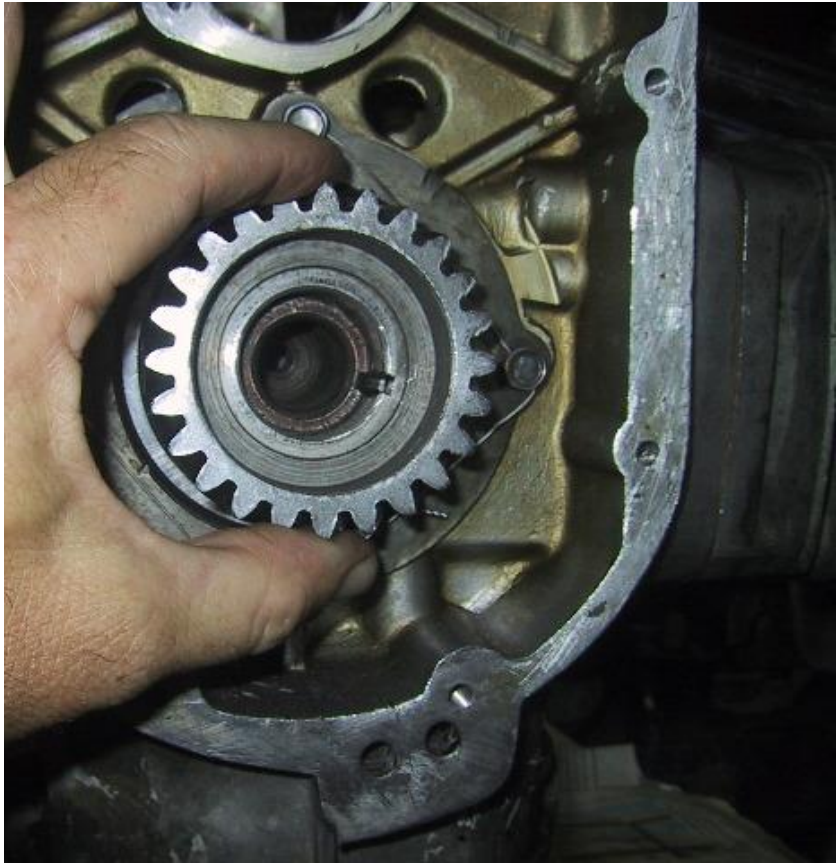
Keys – Belt Pulley



Keys – Flange Coupling



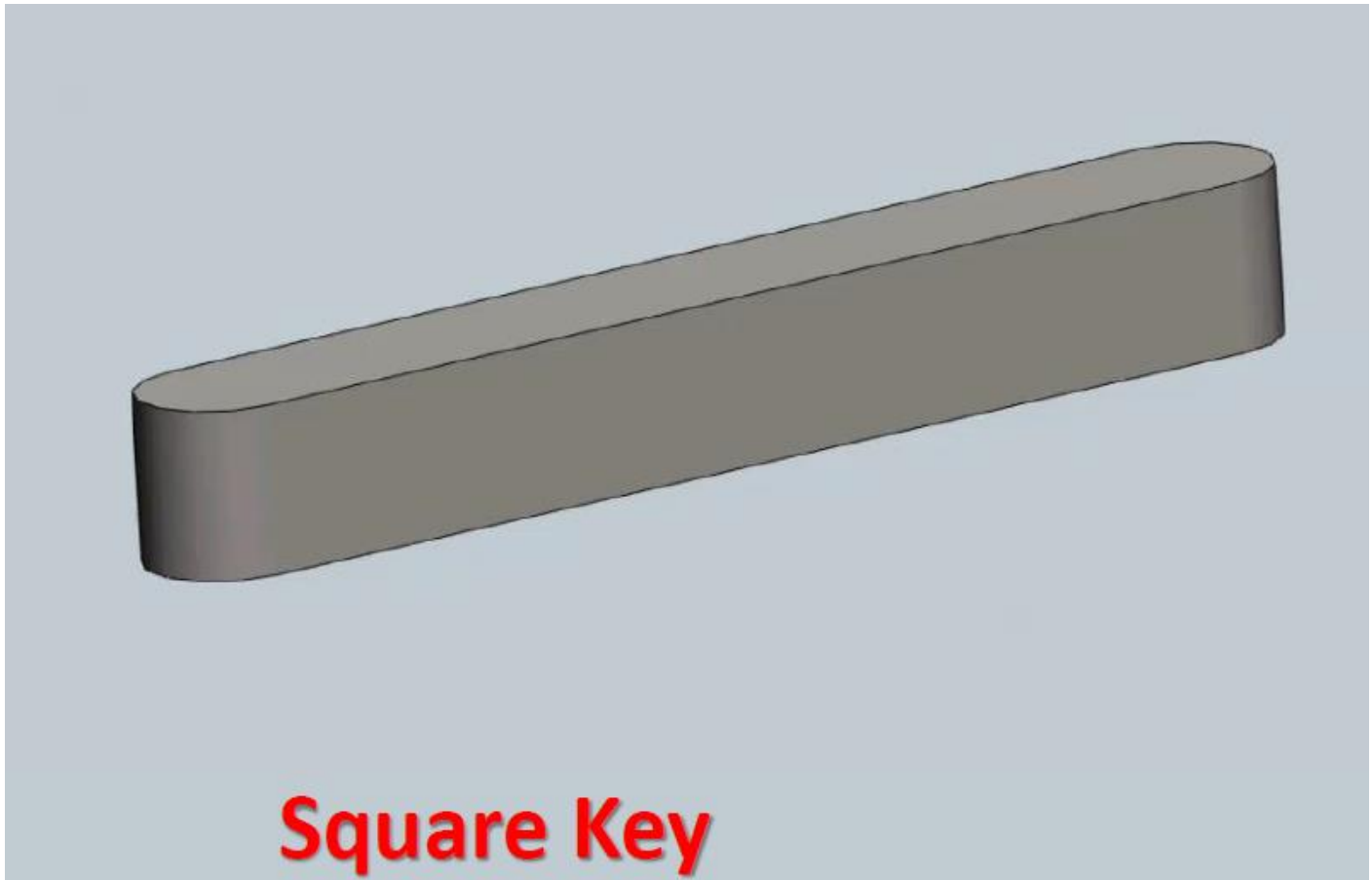
Keys – Gears



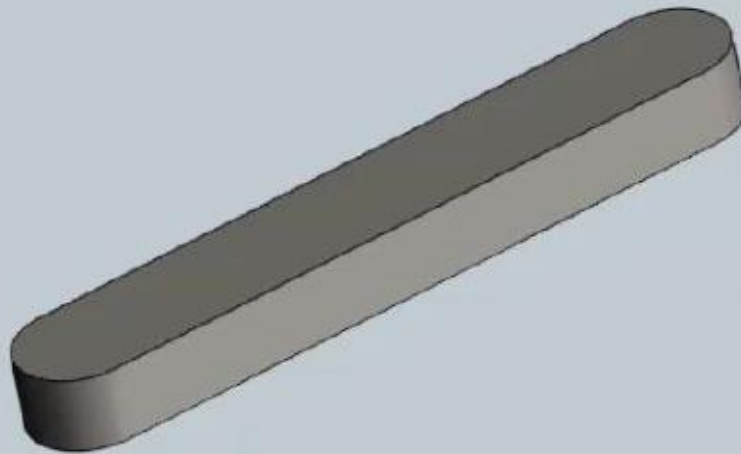
Type of Keys

1. Square Key
2. Rectangular Key
3. Gib Head Key (Square)
4. Gib Head Key (Rectangle)
5. Feather Key
6. Woodruff Key
7. Hollow Saddle Key
8. Flat Saddle Key
9. Round Key
10. Taper Key

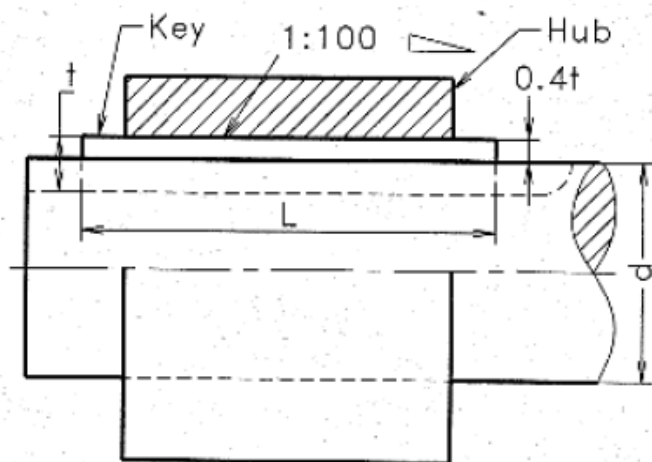
Square cross section



Rectangular cross section



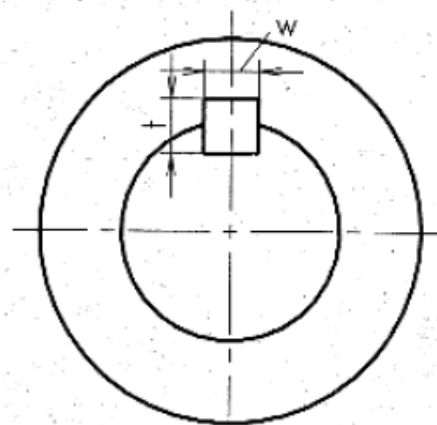
Rectangular Key



$$L = d \text{ to } 3.5d$$

(i) Elevation
(Top half in section)

Square Key

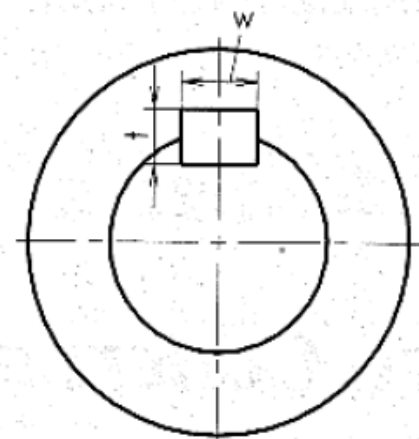


$$w = t = 0.25d + 1 \text{ mm}$$

for $d = 10 \text{ to } 22 \text{ mm}$

(ii) Side view
(Square key)

Rectangular Key

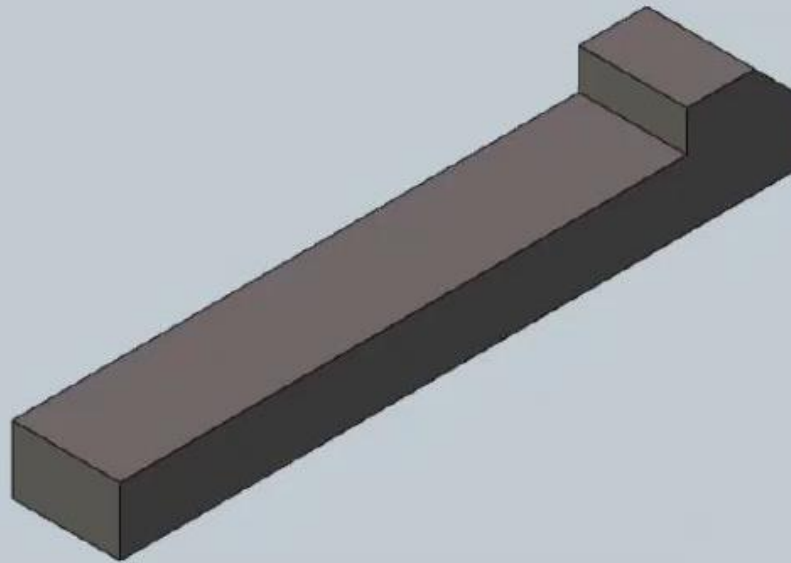


$$w = 0.25d + 2 \text{ mm}, t = 0.67w$$

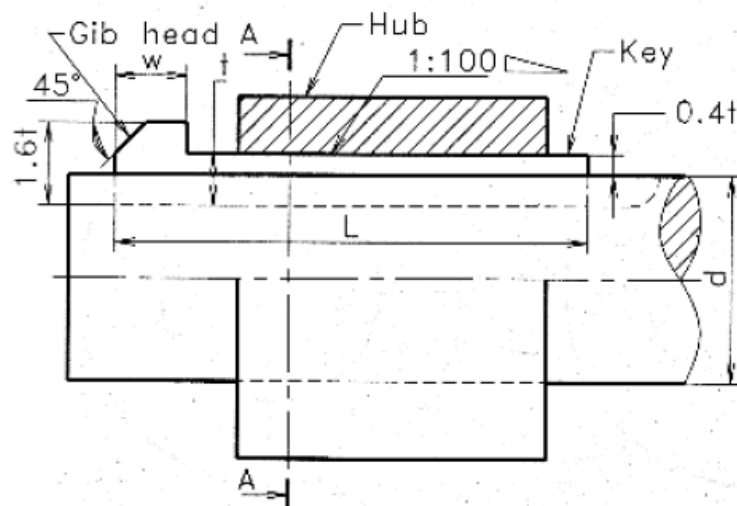
for $d = 22 \text{ to } 75 \text{ mm}$

(iii) Side view
(Rectangular key)

Taper sunk keys.



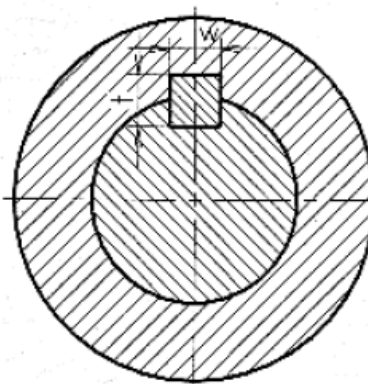
Gib Head Key (Rectangle)



$$L = d \text{ to } 3.5d$$

(i) Elevation
(Top half in section)

**Gib Head Key
(Square)**

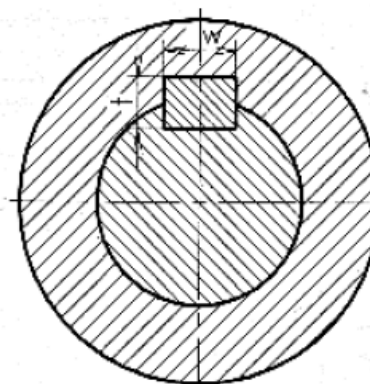


$$w = t = 0.25d + 1 \text{ mm}$$

for $d = 10 \text{ to } 22 \text{ mm}$

(ii) Side view
(Square key)

**Gib Head Key
(Rectangle)**



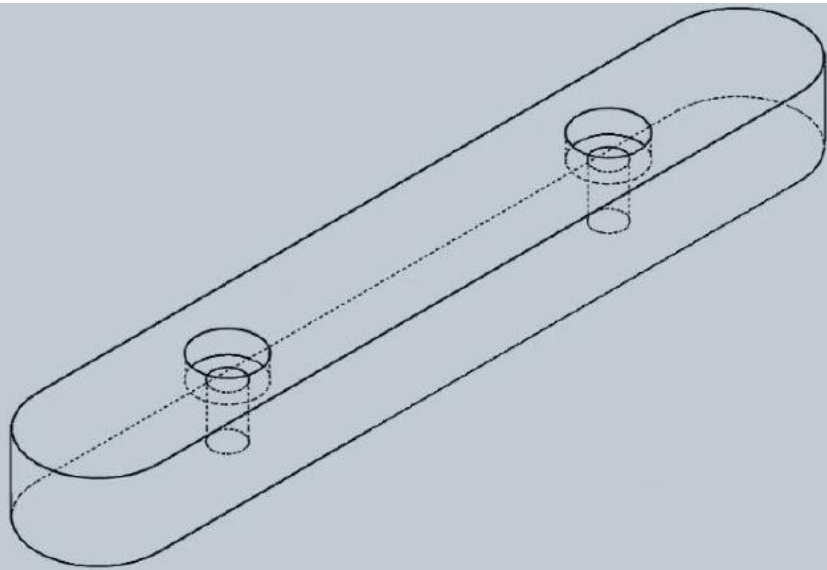
$$w = 0.25d + 2 \text{ mm},$$

$$t = 0.67w$$

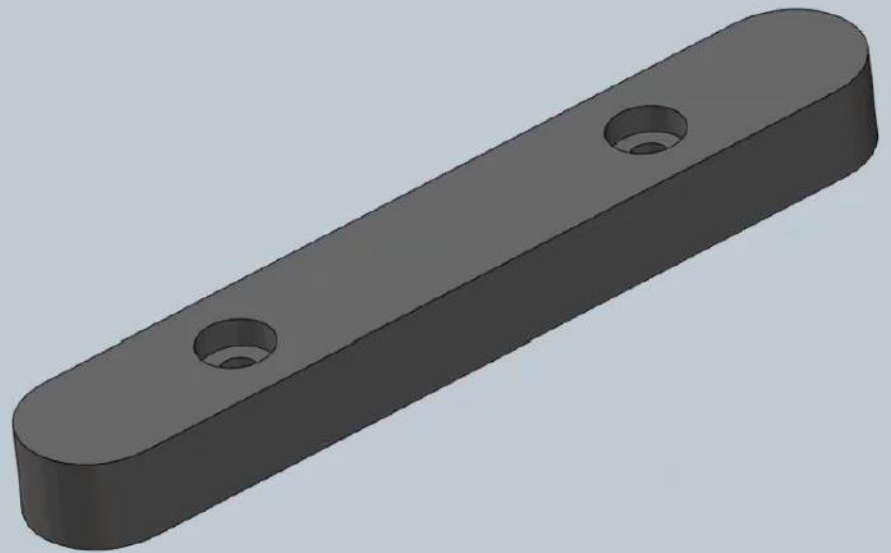
for $d = 22 \text{ to } 75 \text{ mm}$

(iii) Side view
(Rectangular key)

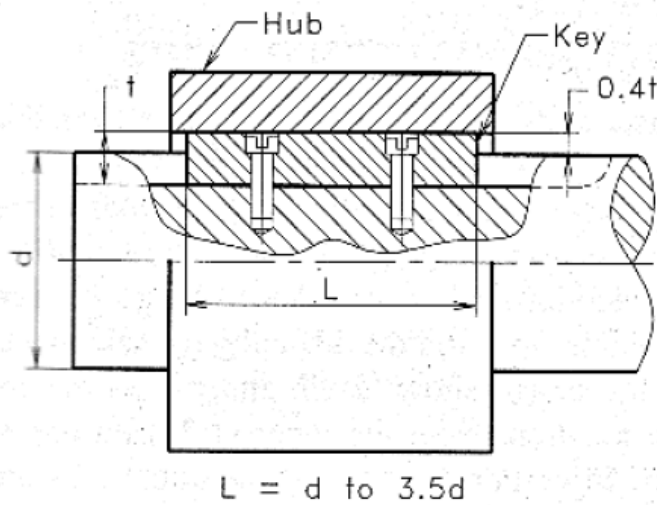
Taper sunk keys with gib head.



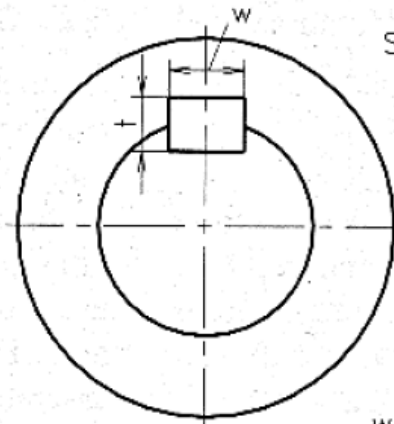
Feather Key



Feather Key

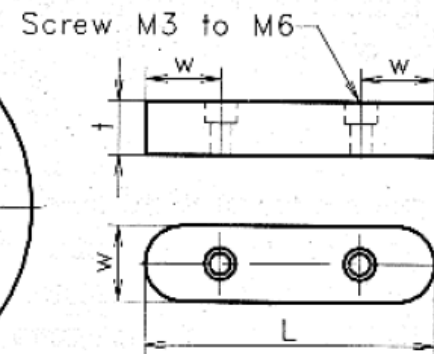


(i) Elevation
(Lockal section)



(ii) Side view

Feather Key

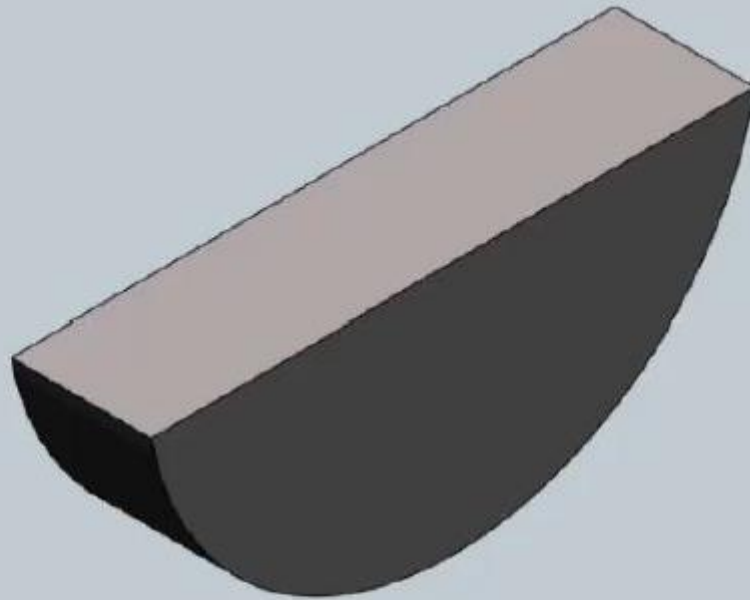


$$w = 0.25d + 2 \text{ mm}, t = 0.67w$$

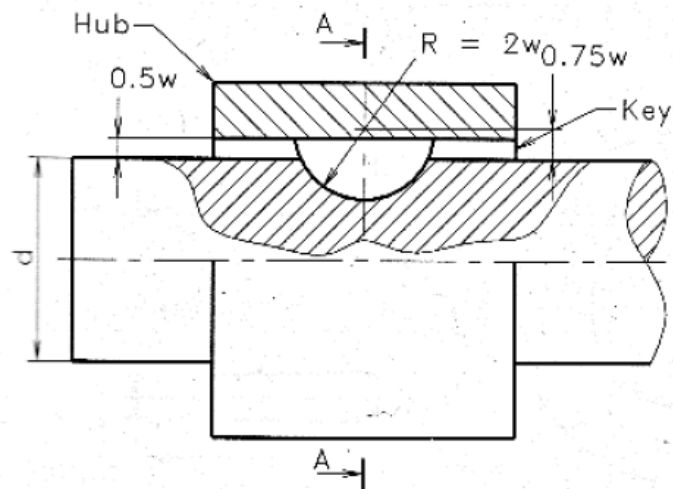
for $d = 22 \text{ to } 75 \text{ mm}$

(iii) Key details

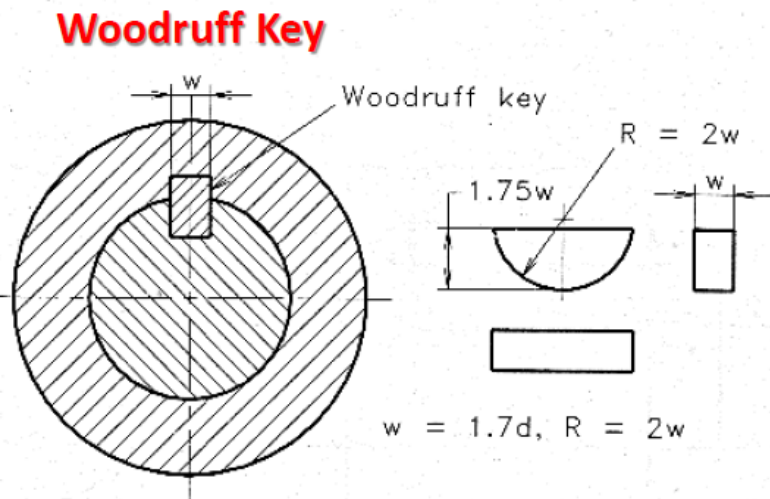
Parallel (feather) sunk keys.



Woodruff Key



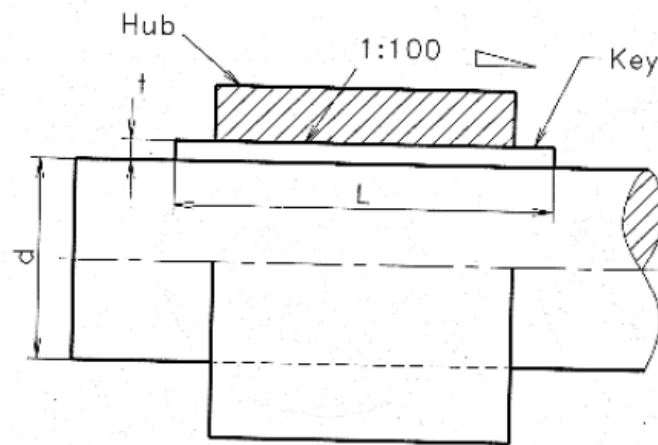
(i) Elevation
(Lockal section)



(ii) Side view

(iii) Key details

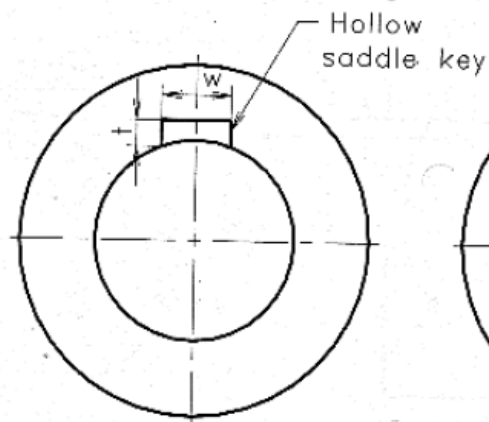
Woodruff key.



$$L = d \text{ to } 3.5d$$

(i) Elevation
(Top half in section)

Hollow Saddle Key

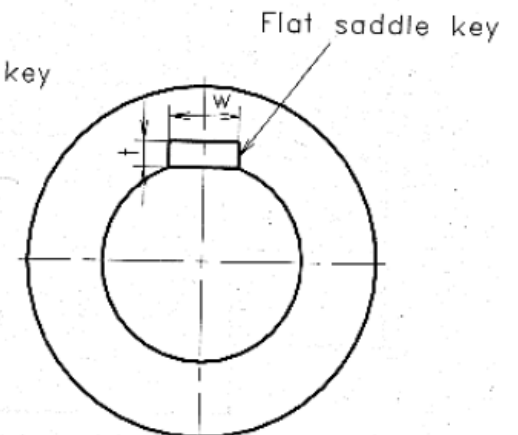


$$w = 0.25d + 2 \text{ mm}, t = 0.4w$$

for $d = 10 \text{ to } 75 \text{ mm}$

(ii) Hollow saddle key
(Side view)

Flat Saddle Key

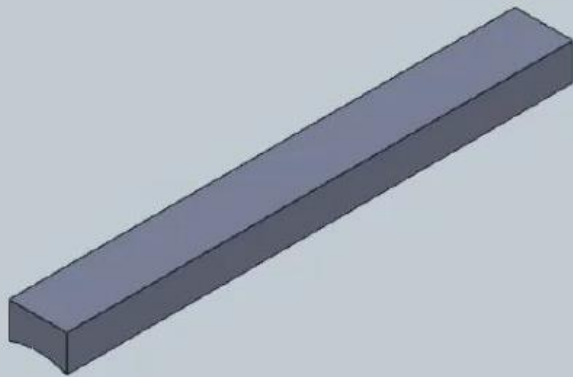


$$w = 0.25d + 2 \text{ mm}, t = 0.4w$$

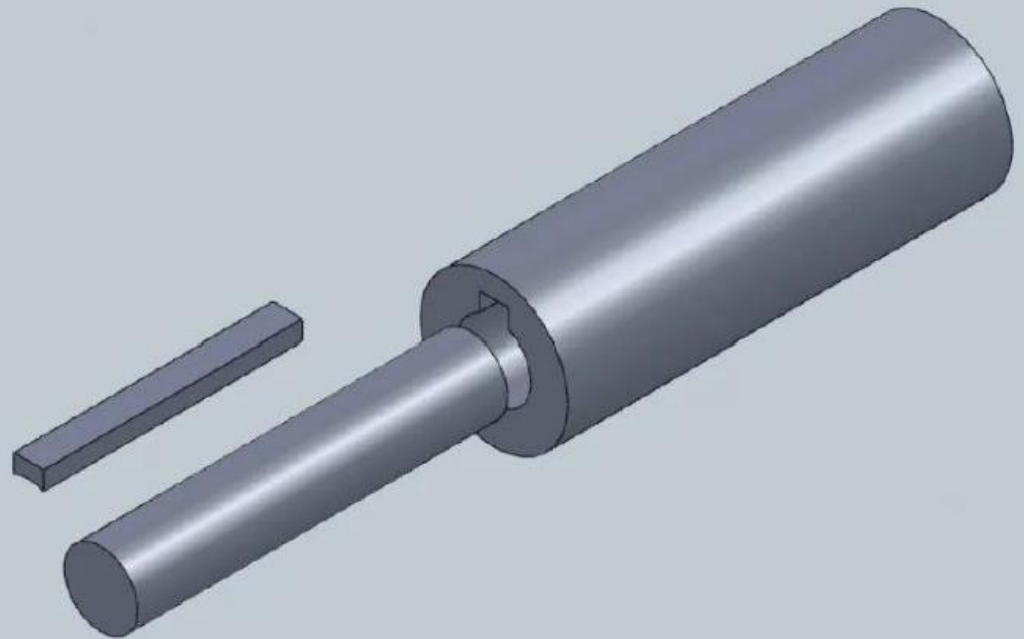
for $d = 10 \text{ to } 75 \text{ mm}$

(iii) Flat saddle key
(Side view)

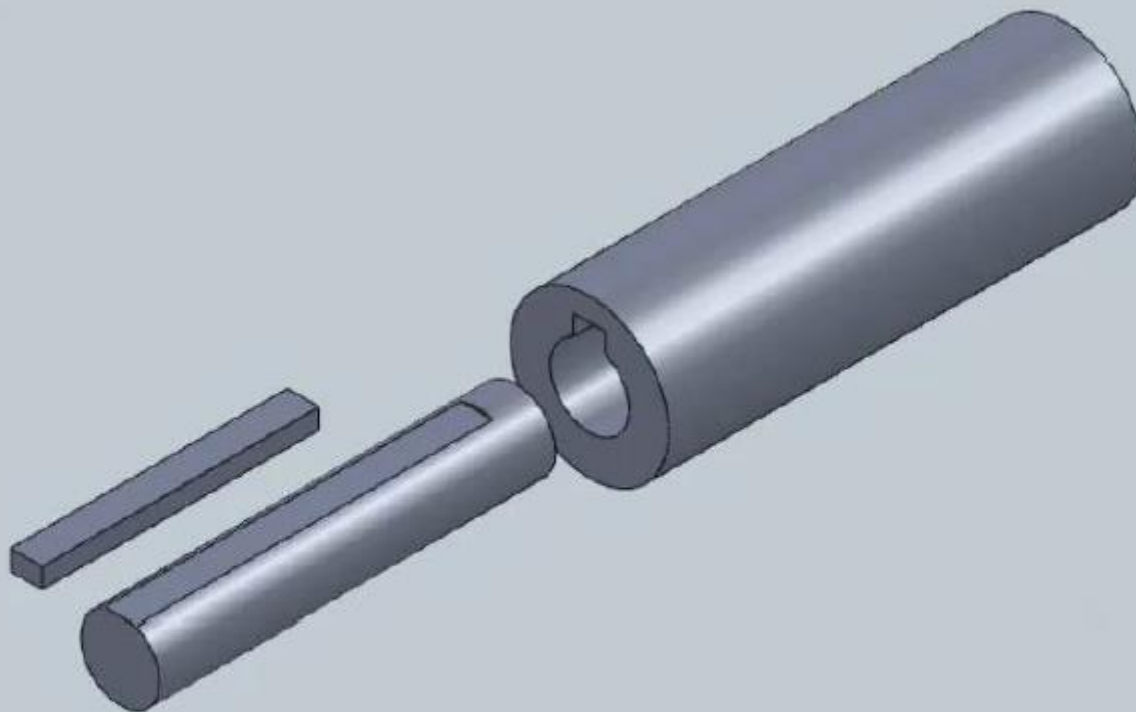
Saddle keys.



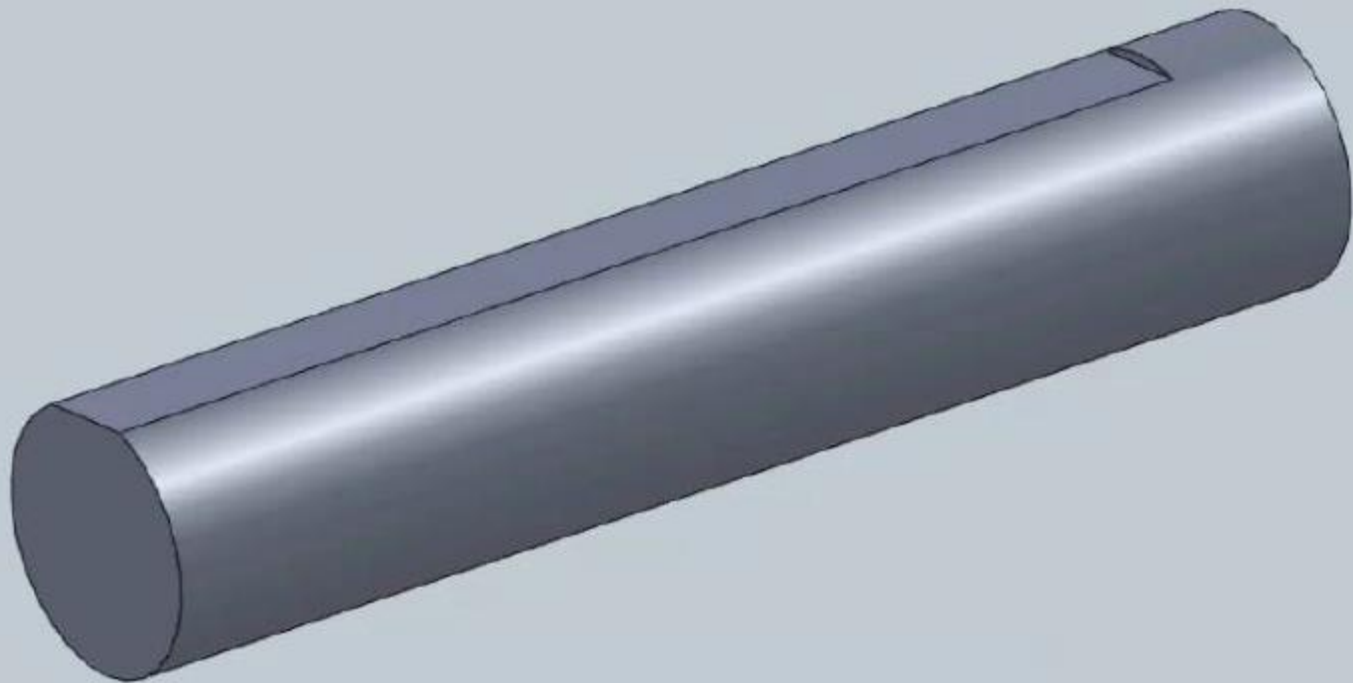
Hollow Saddle Key



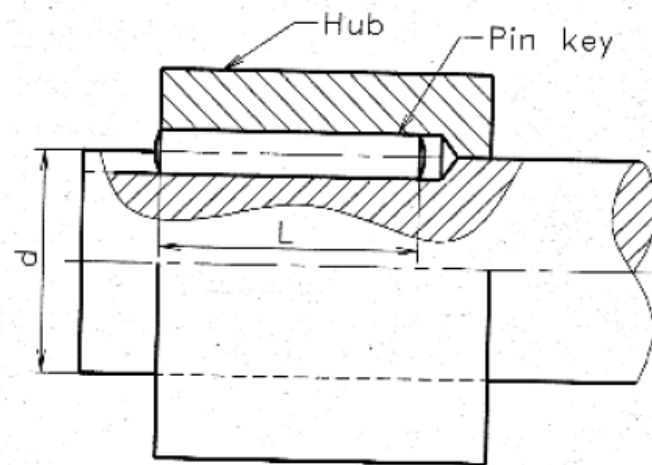
Hollow Saddle Key



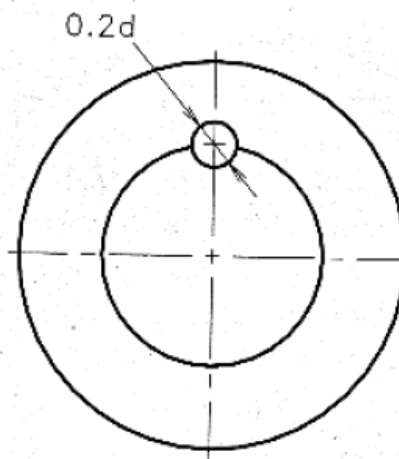
Flat Saddle Key



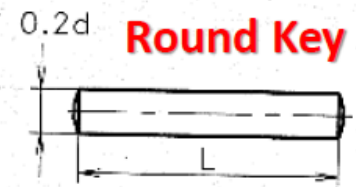
Shaft for Flat Saddle Key



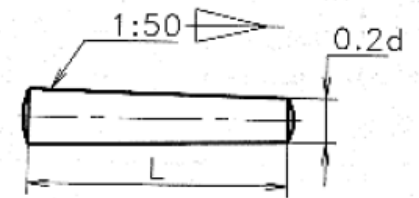
(i) Elevation (local section)



(ii) End view
Round or pin keys.



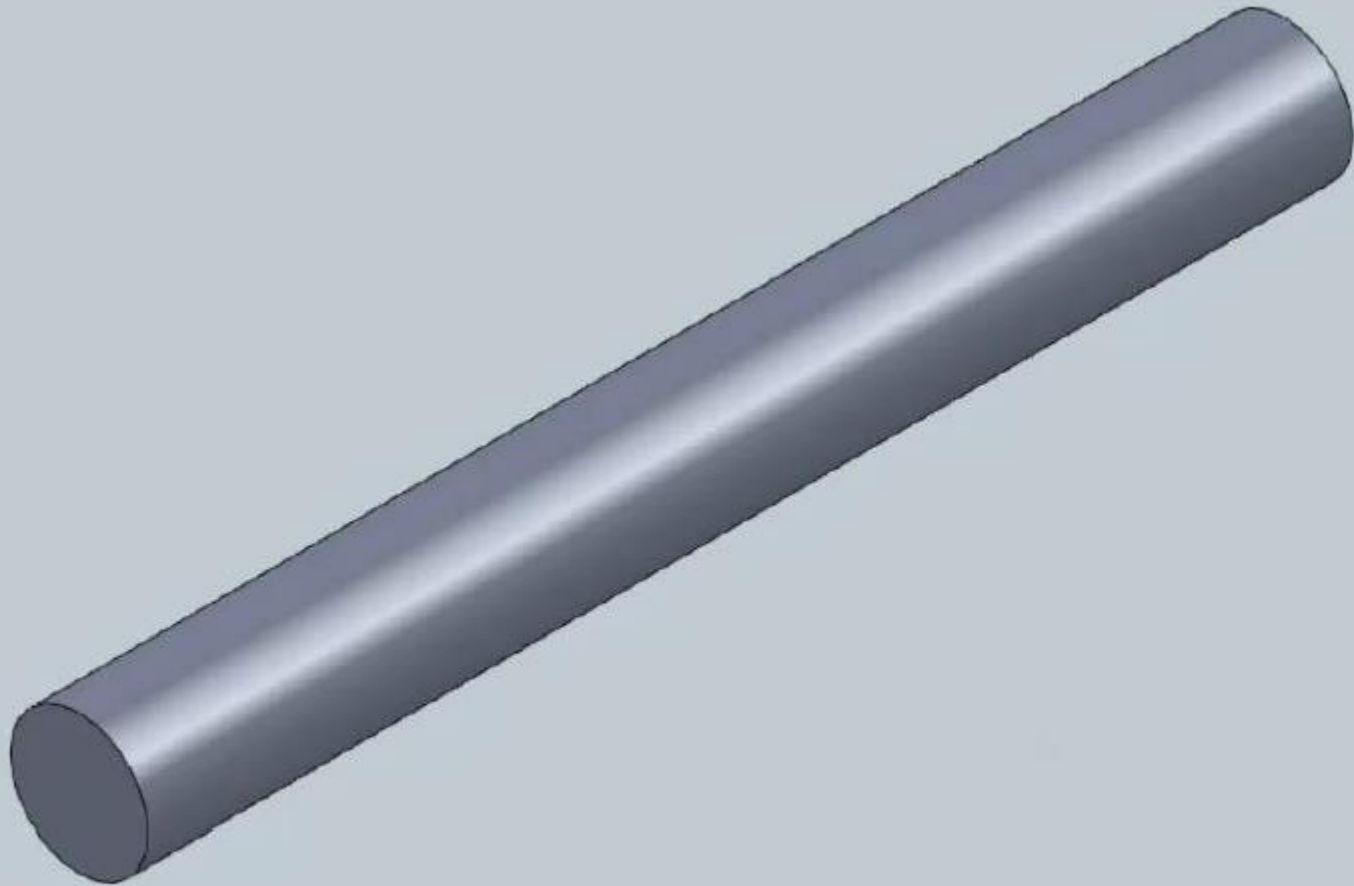
Round key



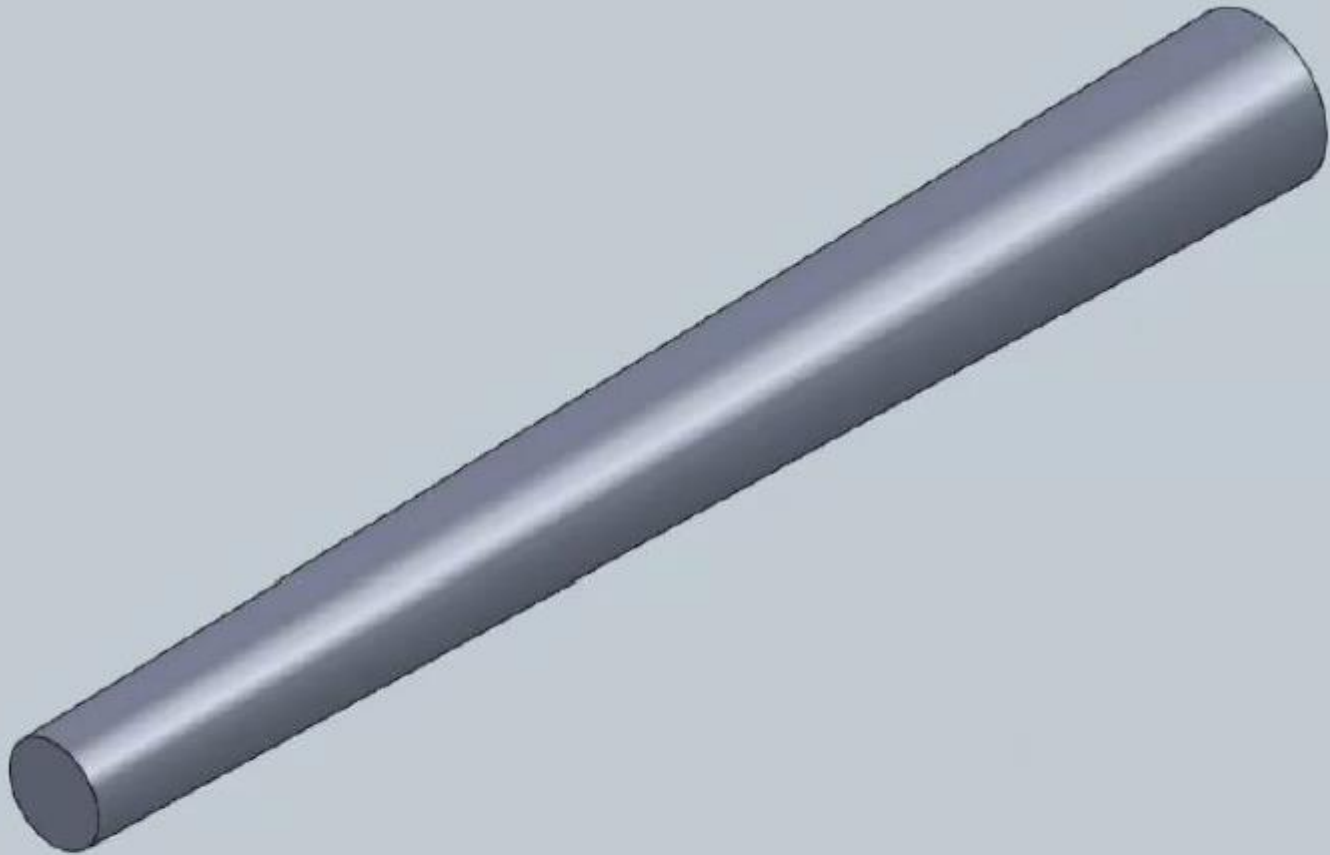
Taper pin key

(iii) Key details

Taper Key



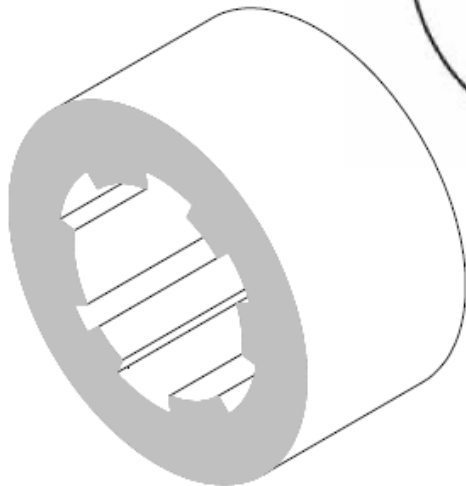
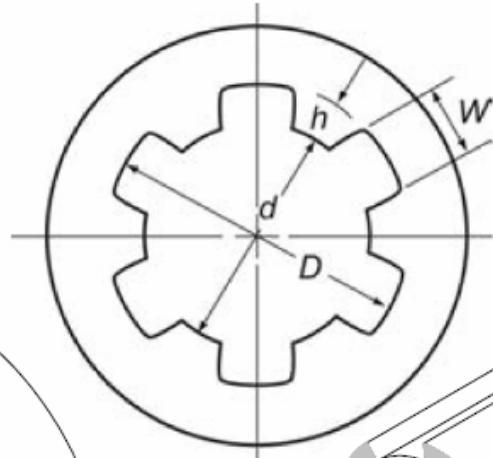
Round Key



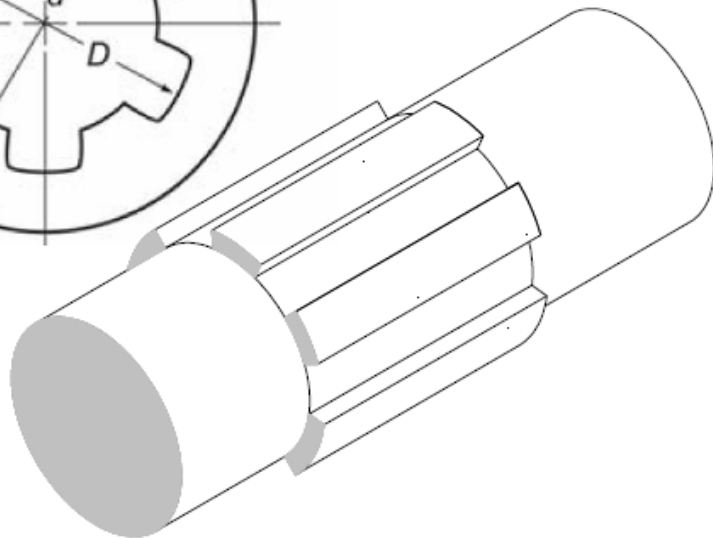
Taper Key



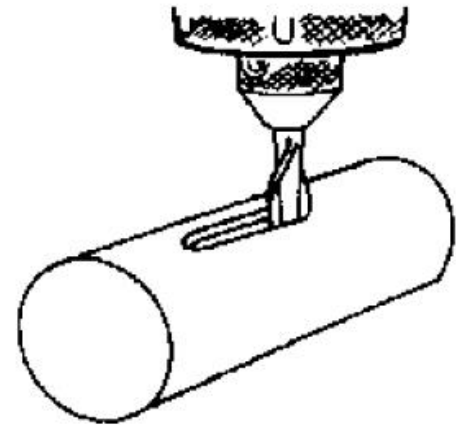
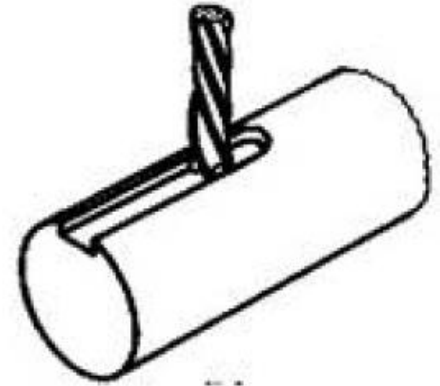
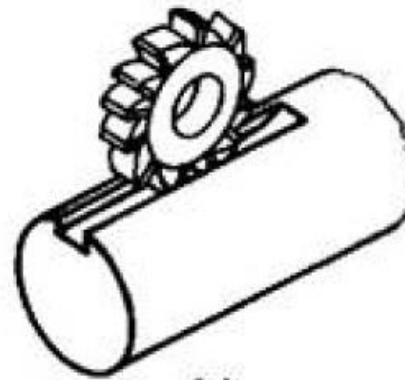
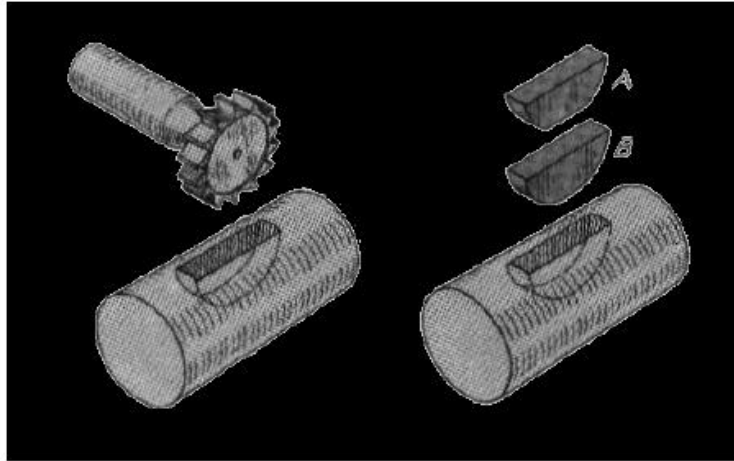
Splines



Splined Hole



Splined Shaft



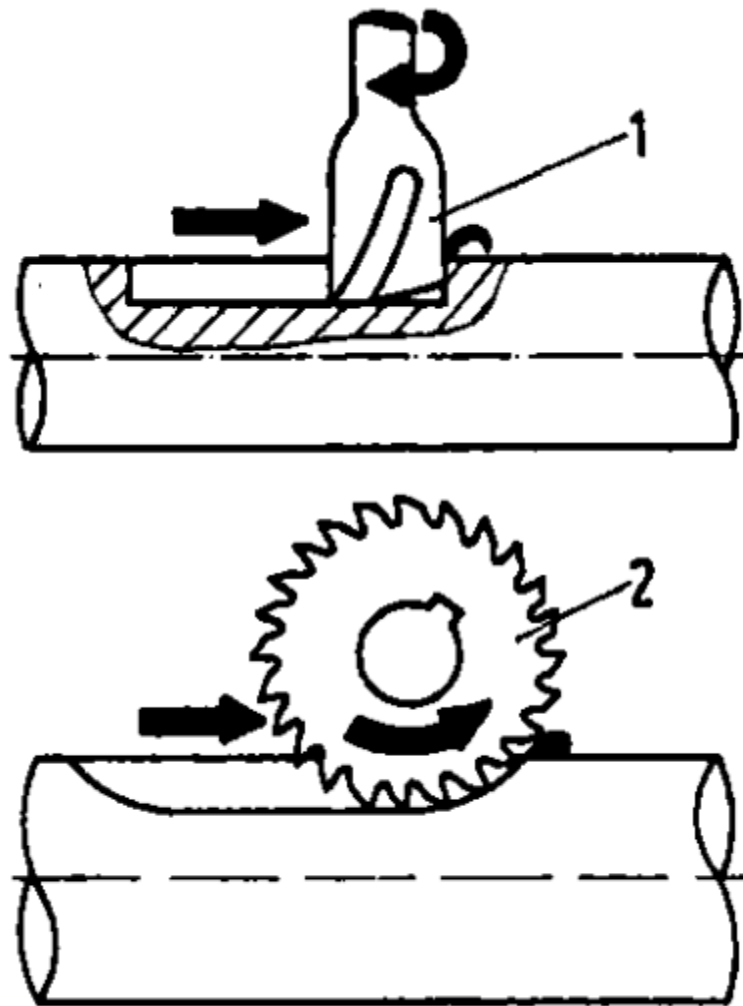


Figure 12 – Making of shaft keyways with the help of

1 end mill cutter, 2 cylindrical cutter

Key Material

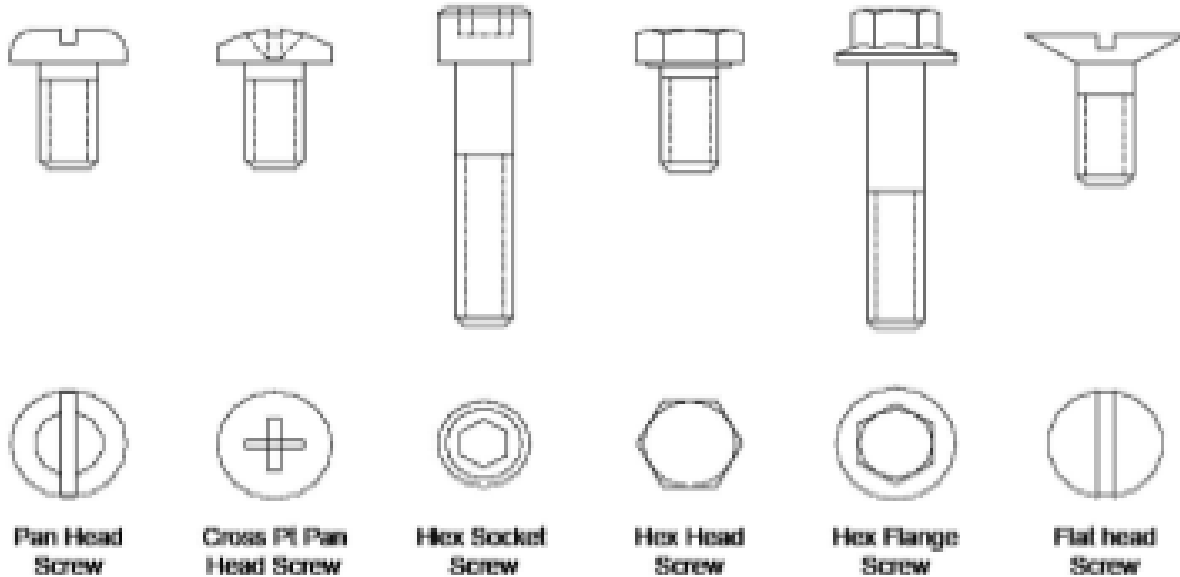
Steel, since they are subjected to heavy shear and crushing loads.

Set Screws



Set Screws

Cap screws



Set Screws

Screws head



FULL-BEARING



WASHER-FACED



DOUBLE-CHAMFERED



SQUARE



SLOTTED-HEXAGON



COUNTERSUNK



RAISED-COUNTERSUNK



ROUND



PAN



CHEESE



RAISED-CHEESE (PHILLISTER)



MUSHROOM (TRUSS)



1/4-TORQUE



PHILLIPS COUNTERSUNK



PHILLIPS RAISED COUNTERSUNK



PHILLIPS ROUND-PAN



PHILLIPS ROUND



COUNTERSUNK HEXAGON SOCKET



BUTTON HEXAGON SOCKET

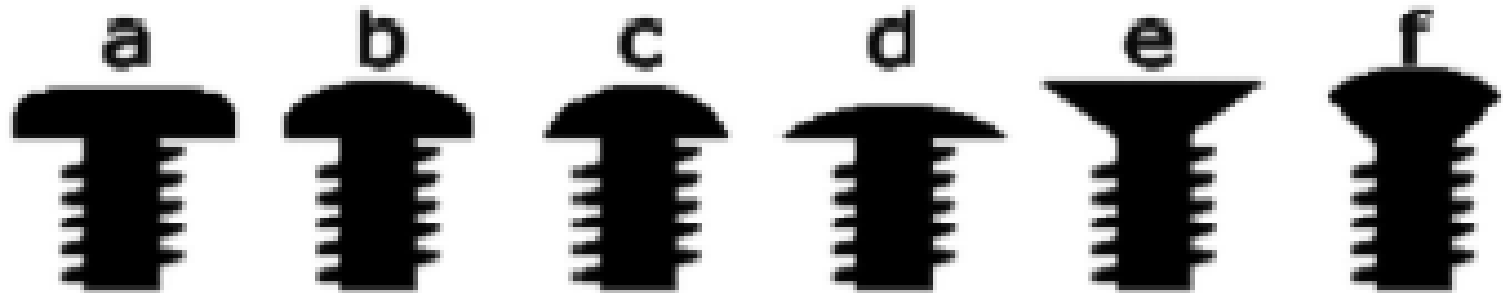


FLAT OR CAP HEXAGON SOCKET



KNURLED HEAD

Set Screws

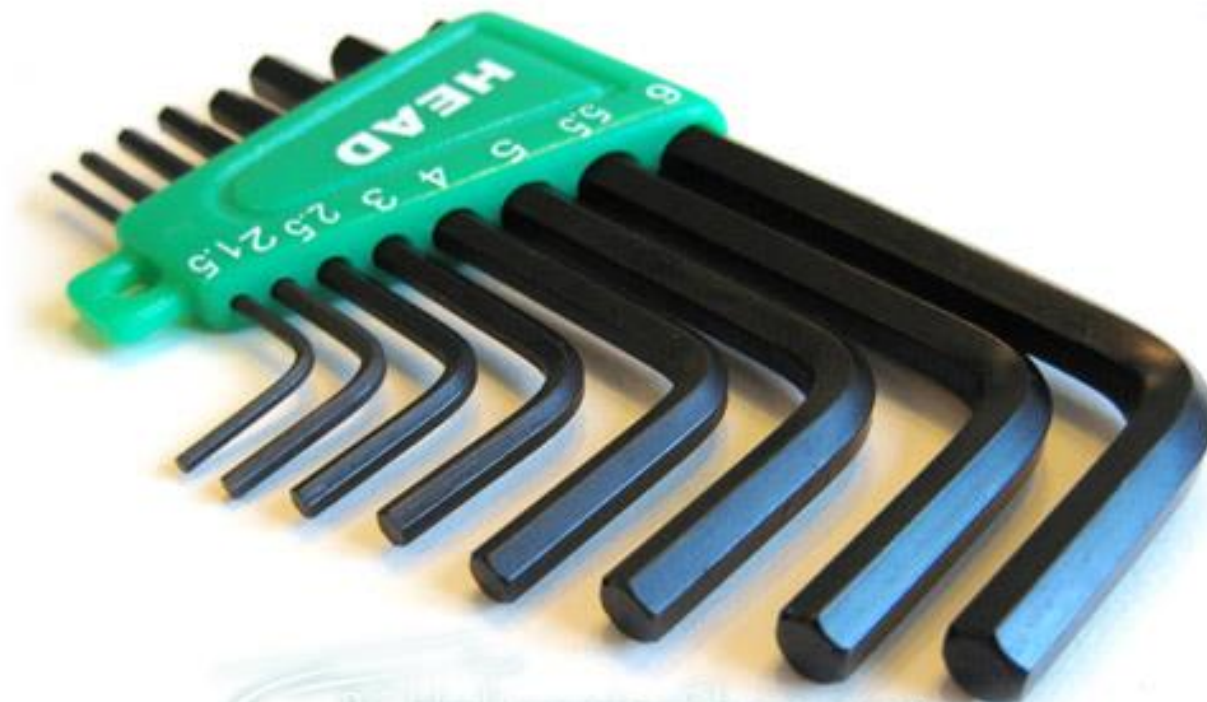


(a) pan, (b) button, (c) round, (d) truss, (e) flat, (f) oval

Set Screws



Set Screws



RCHelicopterShop.com

Set Screws

Set screws

Types of set screw ends



oval end



flat end



cone end



cup end



half dog end



full dog end

Types of set screw heads



headless



flattened head



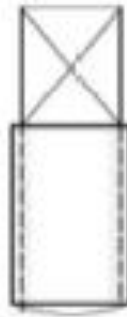
square head

Set Screws

Examples of set screw



headless set
screw with
cone end

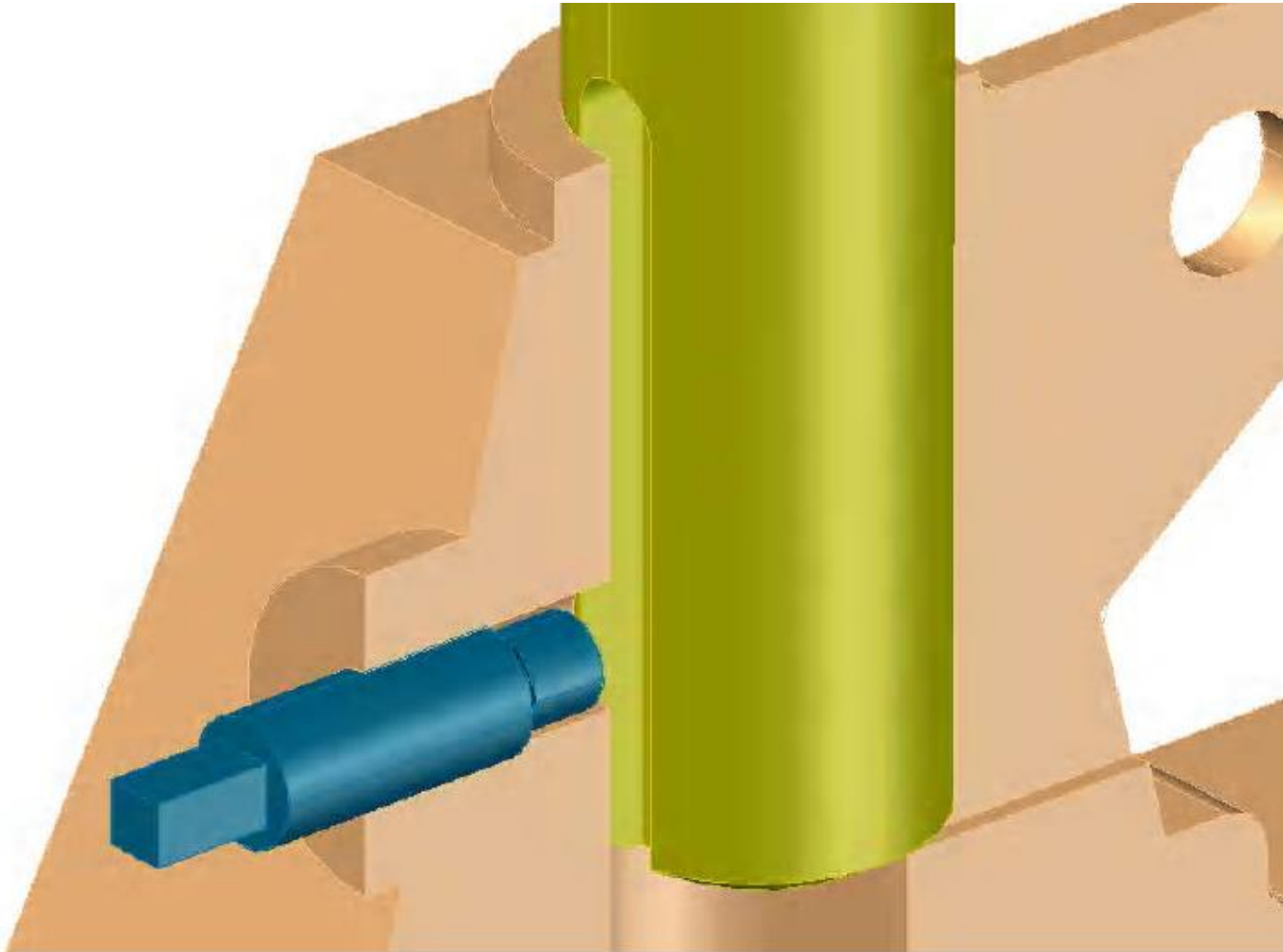


flattened head
set screw with
oval end



square head
with full dog
end

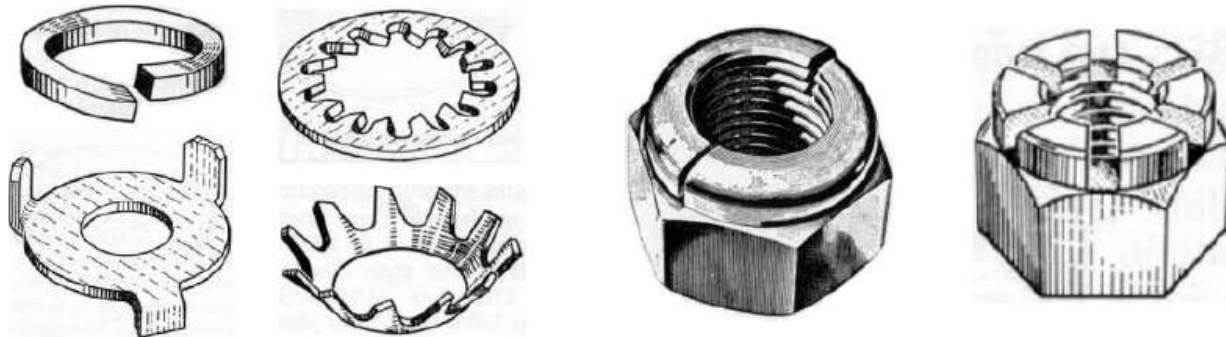
Set Screws



Locking Devices

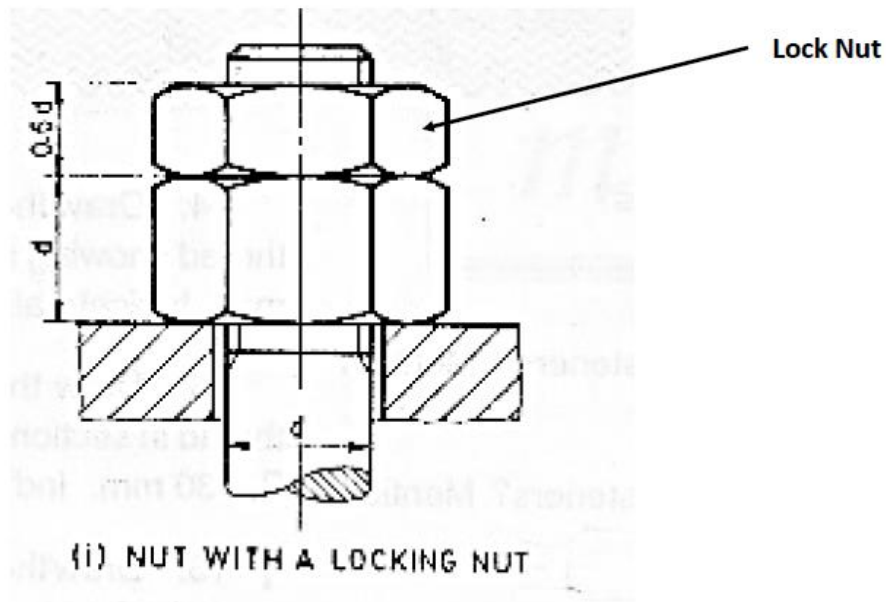
Many different locking devices are used to prevent nuts from working loose. The following figure illustrates various locking devices. A screw thread holds securely unless the parts are subject to impact and vibration (e.g. as in a car engine).

Special Washers & Nuts



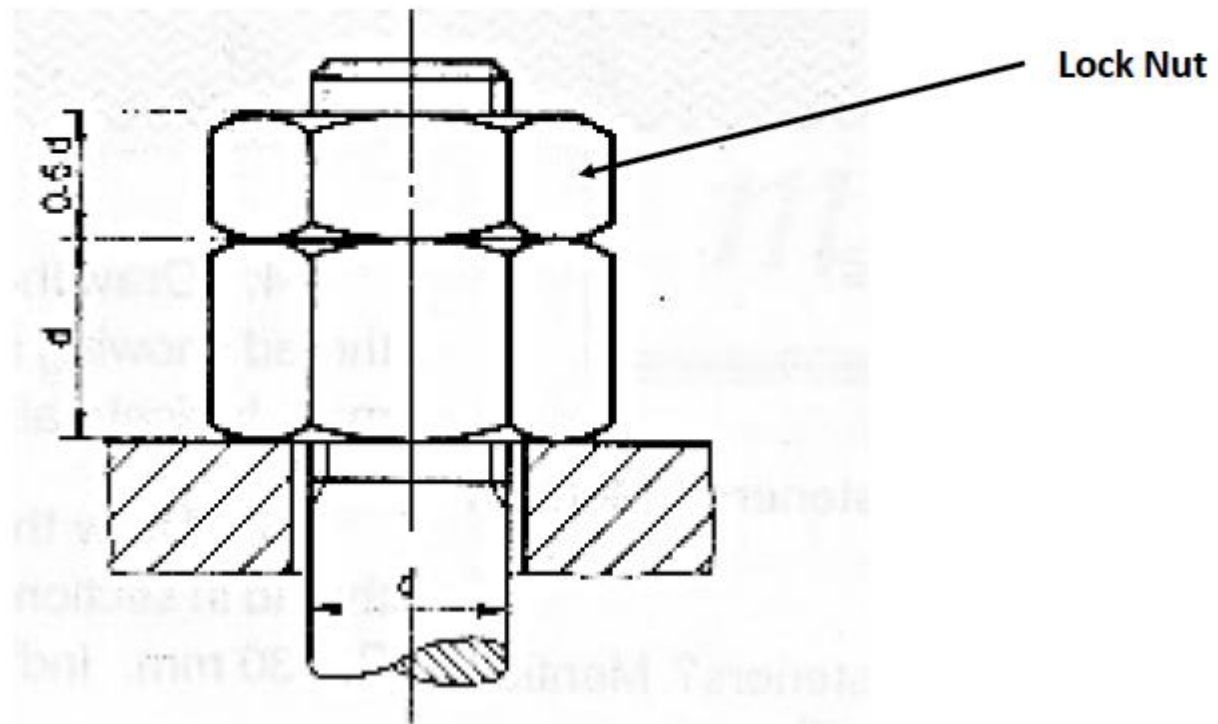
Locking Devices – Locking Nut

NUT WITH A LOCKING NUT



Locking Devices – Locking Nut

NUT WITH A LOCKING NUT



(i) NUT WITH A LOCKING NUT

Locking Devices – Spring Washer

These are low cost items with questionable reliability generally considered only suitable for non-critical consumer items.

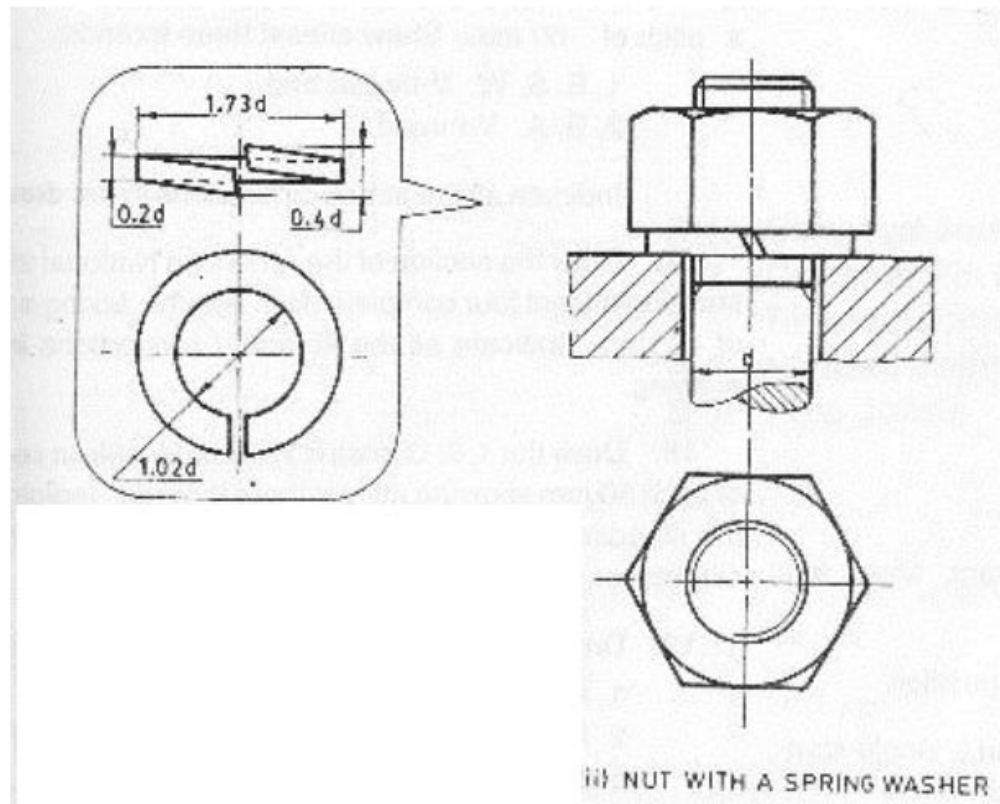
These are double or single coils of rectangular section spring steel. These washers are used in place of plain washers. The washers prevent rotation of the nut or bolt by the two ends digging into the surface of the two adjacent faces. The free height of the coil washer is about 5 times the compressed height.

NUT WITH A SPRING WASHER



Locking Devices – Spring Washer

NUT WITH A SPRING WASHER

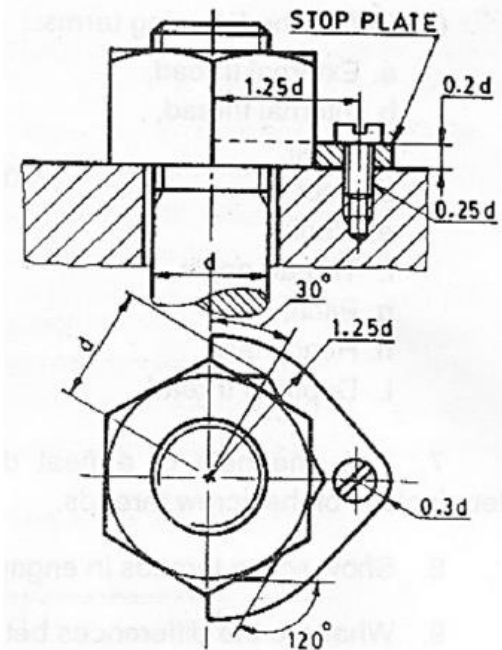
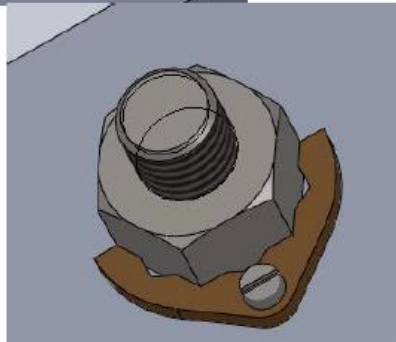
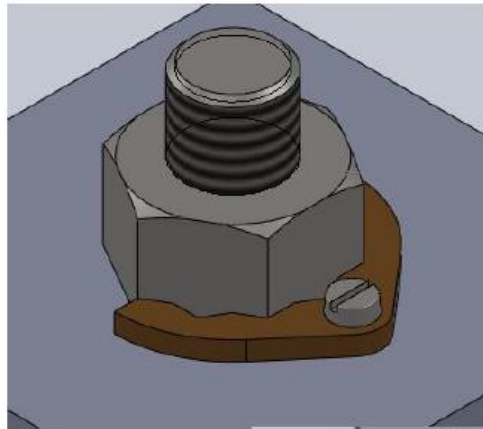


Locking Devices – Locking Plate

NUT WITH A STOP PLATE



STOP PLATE



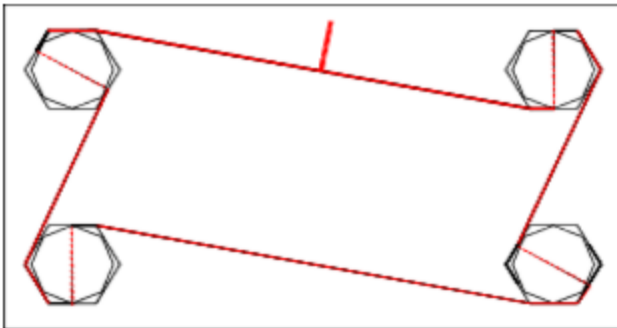
(iii) NUT WITH A STOP PLATE

Locking Devices – Wire Locking

Wire locking is a very low cost and entirely effective method locking nuts or hex headed screws and bolts screwed into surfaces. It is mainly used when a number of screws have to be locked. Holes are predrilled in the items being locked and when all of the items have been fully tightened the wire is threaded through the holes and the ends are twisted to prevent loosening.. The routing of the wire is such that it prevents the screws from unscrewing.

The wire is selected as non-corrodible ductile steel or brass wire of suitable small gauge is used for this purpose.

The method is labour intensive and inhibits maintenance activities...



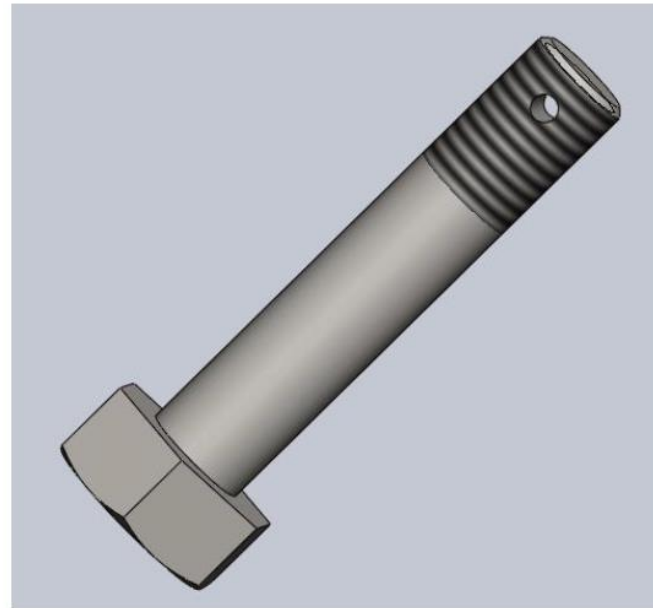
Locking Devices – Wire Locking



Locking Devices – Slotted/Castle Nut

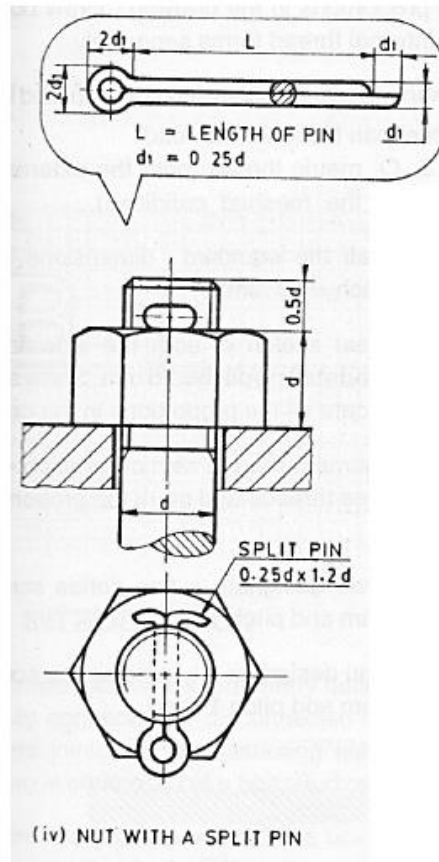
These nuts have slots in the top face. The nuts are fully tightened and a hole is drilled through the male thread to align with one of the slots. Split cotter pins are then inserted through the nut and the male thread and bent to hold it in position. This is a very effective and positive locking device but is expensive to install. It can also be difficult to install due to poor accessibility.

NUT WITH A SPLIT PIN



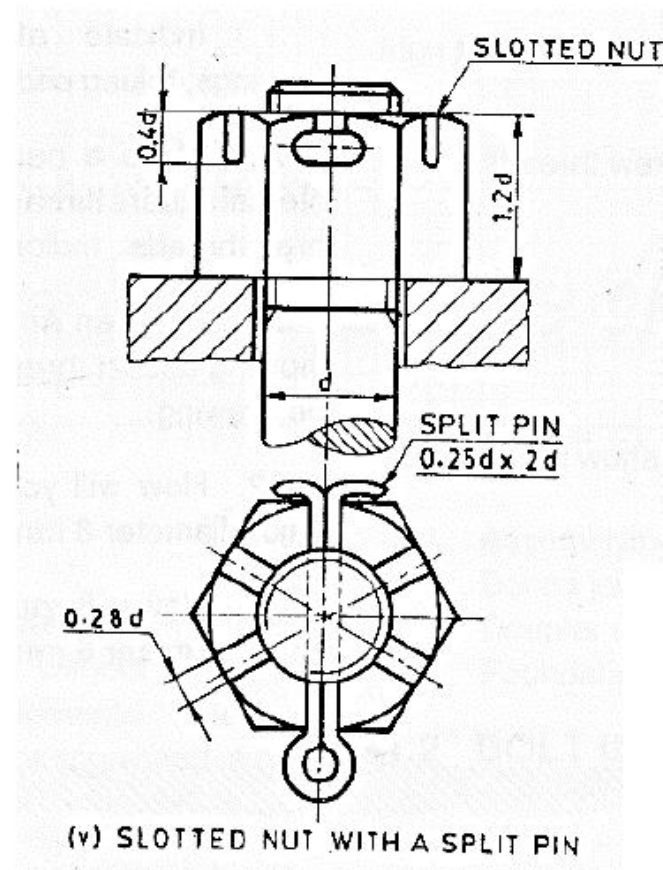
Locking Devices – Slotted/Castle Nut

NUT WITH A SPLIT PIN



Locking Devices – Slotted/Castle Nut

SLOTTED NUT WITH A SPLIT PIN



Locking Devices – Slotted/Castle Nut

SLOTTED NUT WITH A SPLIT PIN



Locking Devices – Slotted/Castle Nut

CASTLE NUT WITH A SPLIT PIN

