## 3. Workshop Knowledge.

Hand tools used in engineering workshops, in the forge, pattern-shop, and foundry, their construction, production, and use. Measurement, scales, calipers, micrometers, surface-gauges. Taps, dies, &c. Elementary account of workshop practice in fitting, turning, machining, patternmaking, founding, riveting and boilermaking, forging, coppersmithing, &c.

# 4. Materials.

Properties of various timbers used in patternmaking (hardness, ease of working, durability, warping, cost, &c.); of cast iron, wrought iron, mild steel, tool steel, aluminium alloys, brass, and bronze. Hardening and tempering of steel.

### SYLLABUS OF FINAL EXAMINATION.

## 1. Design.

Including drawing, mechanism, dynamics of machinery, and strength of materials as applies to the design of machinery.

#### 2. Trade Practice and Theory.

(A) Fitters, Turners, and Machinists:

(a) Measurement.—Standards of length, subdivision, gauging-systems, limits, measuring-machines and methods. Screw-gauging, &c. Production

of straight edges and surface plates.

(b) The Simple Machine Tools.—Centre lathes, facing and boring lathes, boring-machines, drilling-machines, planers, shapers, slotters, plain millers, plain grinders, power saws, and presses. The small tools and fittings (e.g., chucks, vices, drills) used with these machines. The mechanism and detailed construction of these machines, including clutches.

(c) Tool-room.—Universal miller. Universal grinder, &c. Jigs, design and making. Sub-presses and press tools. Checking accuracies of machine tools. Refitting and adjusting machine tools. Lapping. The making of

small tools and gauges. Templates.

(d) Quantity Machines. — Capstans. Automatic machines. machines. Continuous-process machines. Gear-cutters (including gene-The mechanism of such machines, their rating-machines). Broaching.

small tools and equipments.

(e) Details of Workshop Practice.—Lubricants, "coolants," Speeds and feeds and their calculation. Screw-cutting. Tapers and taperturning. Methods of holding work; milling, grinding, lapping; brazing, soldering, "acetone" cutting and welding. Adjustments for wear; working-limits. Considerations governing running, push, and forced fits.

(f) Treatment of Materials.—Heat treatment. Case-hardening of pro-

ducts; colouring.

(g) Erection and Assembly. Methods of obtaining correct alignments; testing and adjustment of machines; use of testing-instruments; painting and finishing and repairs to worn machinery.

(h) Design for Easy Manufacture.—Shop systems.
(i) Factory Lay-out.—Lighting, heating, power production.

(B) Patternmakers and Moulders:

(a) Patterns and Moulding.—Timber, seasoning, defects. Contraction allowances, drafts, machining allowances. Types of patterns, prints, core-boxes, loose pieces, drawbacks, patterns requiring more than one parting; patternmaking accessories. Green sand, dry sand, and loam moulding; materials and accessories used in foundries. Core-making. Moulding-boxes. Methods of moulding. Arrangement of gates, ventilation, pouring. Metal patterns. Use of plaster-of-paris.

Pig irons, mixtures, use of scrap. Nature of castings produced. Chilled, malleable, semi-steel, steel, aluminium alloy, brass, bronze, and white-

metal castings, die castings.

- (b) Pattern work and methods of quantity casting.—Moulding machines, their equipment and methods of securing accurate work. Pattern-making machines and tools used in them. Defects in castings, their causes and methods of avoiding them. Modern methods of ventilating and coremaking for intricate work. Centrifugal casting. Effects of temperature control and hot moulds. Die castings. Mixtures for various purposes; analyses; quality of the resulting material. Cupolas and equipments. methods of melting metal. Power production, lighting, heating, and ventilation to meet pattern shop and foundry requirements. (C) Boilermakers:
- (a) Methods and tools required for bending plates, for straightening plates, for taking the buckle out of a plate. Punching and drilling plates.