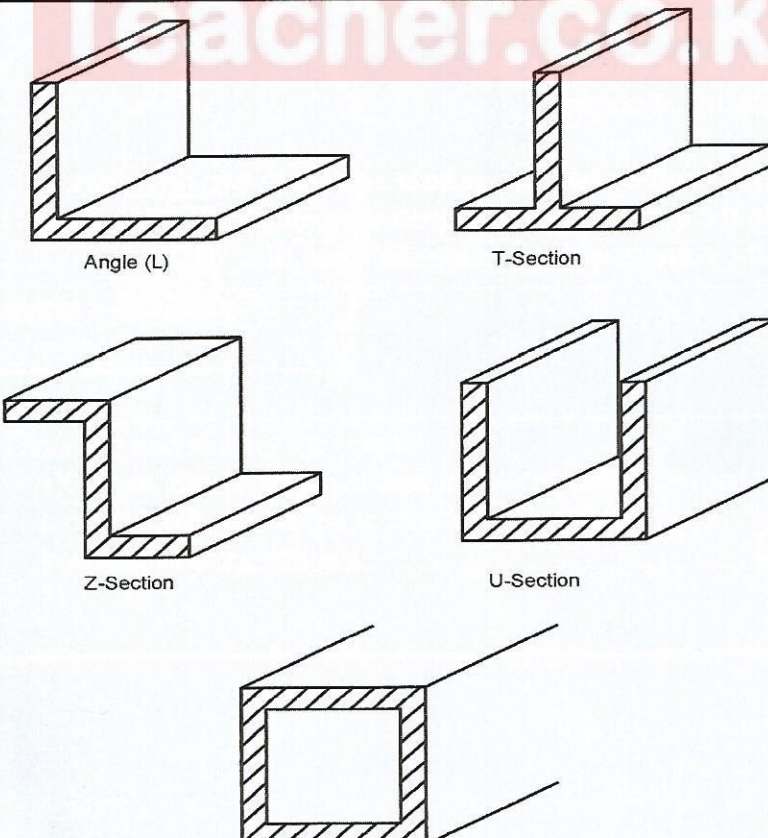
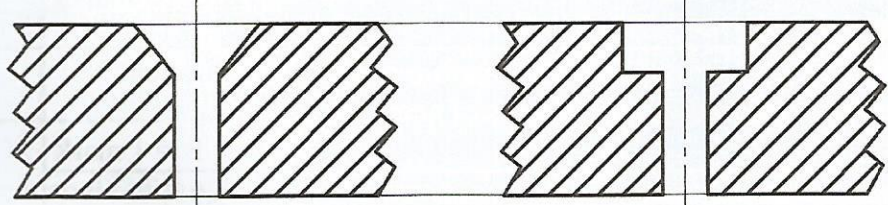


5.3 METAL WORK (445)

5.3.1 Metalwork Paper 1 (445/1)

1. (a)	<p>Sectors in metalwork industry Manufacturing industry. Service industry.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$ marks</p>	5 marks
(b)	<p>(i) Levels of training technical personnel: Artisan Craft/ certificat Technician/ diploma Degree</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ marks</p>	
	<p>(ii) The industries in private sector are the companies owned by individuals while the public ones either partially or wholly owned by government or shareholders</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$2 \times 1 = 2$ marks</p>	
2. (a)	<p>Safety precautions when using:</p> <p>(i) Hammer - Do not use a hammer with a loose head or a chipped one.</p> <p>(ii) Cold chisel - Do not use a chisel which is not sharp at the tip or with a mushroomed head</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$2 \times 1 = 2$ marks</p>	4 marks
(b)	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Angle (L) T-Section</p> <p>Z-Section U-Section</p> <p>Hollow Section</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ marks</p>	

3. (a)	Tools used for both measuring and checking Steel rule. Engineer's square. Vernier caliper Protractor Vernier height gauge $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ marks	
	(b) Care and maintenance practices related to the surface plate: Handle with care Always keep it clean and oiled Storage should be in a safe place $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$ mark	3 marks
4. (a)	(i) Marking out is the process of outlining the profile of an item to be fabricated on the material to be used (mostly in the workshop). $1 \times 1 = 1$ mark (ii) Marking out agents are: Copper sulphate solution Blue solution Chalk Any $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$ mark	
	(b) Uses of trammel are: Drawing arcs and grids of large radii Bisecting long arcs Transferring large measurements Any $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$ mark	3 marks
5.	 <p>The diagram shows two types of holes in a metal plate. On the left, a 'Counter sunk hole' is shown with a conical chamfered edge. On the right, a 'Counter bored hole' is shown with a cylindrical chamfered edge. Both holes are filled with diagonal hatching. Vertical dashed lines indicate the centerlines of the holes.</p> <p>Counter sunk hole Counter bored hole</p> $2 \times 1 = 2$ marks	2 marks
6. (a)	Use of: (i) Hatchet stake - Used for turning edges beyond . (ii) Creasing iron - Used for making angular bends, wiring, grooving. Any 2×1 (2 marks)	
	(b) Methods of coating sheet metal - Electroplating - Galvanizing - Hot dipping - Metal spraying - Lacquering Any $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ marks	4marks

7. (a)	Specifications fo rivets - Shape of head - Diameter of shank - Length of shank - Material used <p style="text-align: right;">Any 4 x ½ = 2 marks</p>	
	(ii) Type of rivet recommended for use in sheet metal is the pop rivet. <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1 = 1 mark</p>	
(b)	(i) “Burnt iron” is the soldering bit that is overheated and has become heavily scaled and pitted. <p style="text-align: right;">1 mark</p>	
	(ii) It can be corrected by cleaning with a file and tinning i . <p style="text-align: right;">2 x 1 = 2 marks</p>	6 marks
8. (a)	Safety precautions to be observed when arc welding - Use protective clothing including overalls and hand gloves - Use a welding shield to protect the eyes - Use clear goggles when removing the slag. - Make use of tongs and pliers for holding the metals. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks</p>	
(b)	(i) Parallel turning - is the lengthwise traverse of the tool, which produces a round face. (ii) Facing - is the cross-traverse of the tool, which produces a flat face. (iii) Knurling - forming patterns on surface of a workpiece <p style="text-align: right;">3 x 1 = 3 marks</p>	5 marks
9. (a)	Point of decalescence is when the temperature of steel being heated starts to remain stationery in the process of heating. <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1 = 1 mark</p>	
(b)	Factors to consider when tempering steel: - Type of tool or article - Function of tool or article - Degree of hardness to be attained <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks</p>	3 marks
10. (a)	Forging is the process of shaping and forming metals by hammering when red hot. <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1 = 1 mark</p>	5 marks
(b)	Functions of parts of an anvil (i) Hardie hole is the square hole which takes the shank of bottom tools e.g. fuller (ii) Punch hole is used as a clearance when punching holes in hot metal. <p style="text-align: right;">2 x 1 = 2 marks</p>	2 marks

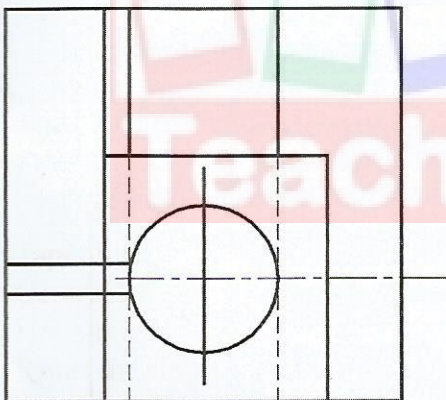
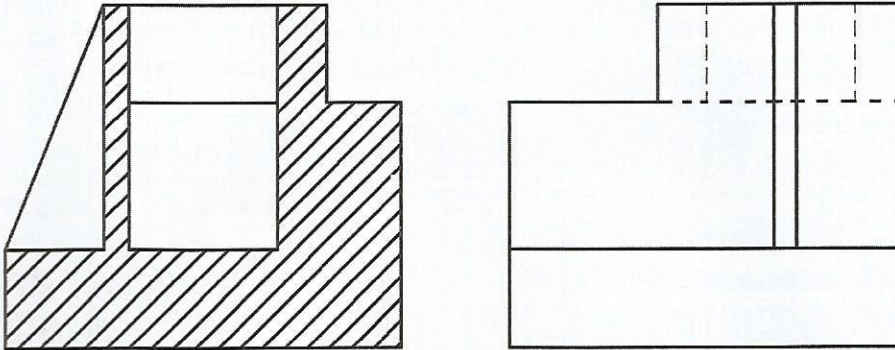
(c) Methods of finishing metal article

- Use of shellac
- Enameling
- Coating with zinc powder
- Bronzing
- Painting

Any 4 x ½ = 2 marks

2 marks

11.



Correct angle of projection = 2 marks

F.E

4 faces - $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ marks

Correct hatching = 1 mark

E.E

4 faces - $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ marks

2 features of hidden details - $2 \times 1 = 2$ marks

Plan

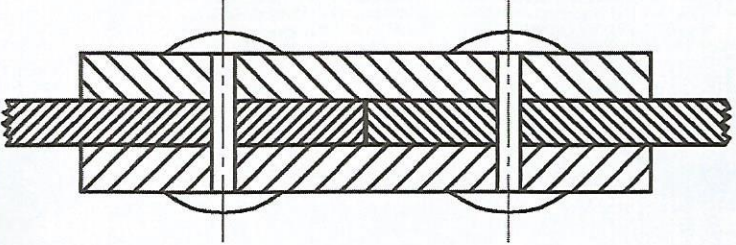
8 faces - $8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$ marks

1 feature of hidden details $1 \times 1 = 1$ mark

Neatness - 1 mark

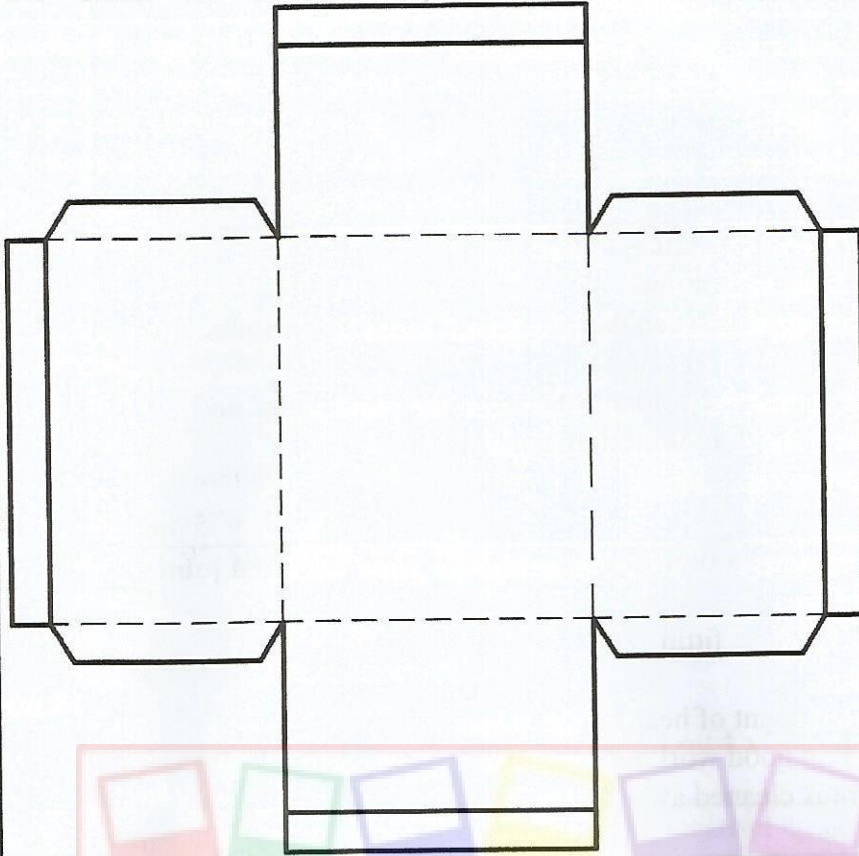
15 marks

15 marks

12. (a)	<p>Reasons for applying finish on metal articles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To improve the physical appearance of the product (aesthetics) - To prevent them from rusting - To improve the surface of an article - To increase the lifespan of the product - To prevent tarnishing. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks</p>	
(b)	<p>(i) Properties of cast iron:</p> <p>Cast iron :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is brittle - is grey in colour - is self lubricating - can be cast into intricate shapes - is heavy - has high machineability - has high compression strength <p style="text-align: right;">Any 4 x ½ = 2 marks</p>	
	<p>(ii) Electric furnace can produce high quality steel because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heat can be controlled - Regulation of oxygen in the system can be done finely. <p style="text-align: right;">2 x 1 = 2 marks</p>	
(c)	<p>Thread forms and their application:</p> <p>(i) Buttress - for quick release mechanisms as in carpenter's vices. (ii) Acme - for transmission of power and motion (iii) Square thread - for transmission of power (iv) Vee thread - for general use.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks</p>	
(d)	<p>A riveted double cover plate butt joint</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">6 parts correctly shown × ½ = 3 marks</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">15 marks</p>

13. (a)	(i) Procedure for tinning a soldering bit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clean the soldering iron - file if necessary - Heat to the correct temperature - Clean with the flux - Rub the solder on the iron to tin it. <p style="text-align: right;">4 x 1 = 4 marks</p>	
	(ii) Procedure of sweat soldering a joint: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clean the faces to be joined. - Fit the parts together, such that the tinned faces lie on each other. - Apply heat so that the solder in-between the parts melts, and hold the parts together until they bond - Remove any excess solder <p style="text-align: right;">5 x 1 = 5 marks</p>	
(b)	Precautionary measures in order to achieve a good soldered joint <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clean the joint area - The joint must be close fitting - Use correct flux - Use the correct amount of heat for the solder - The bit must be in good working condition and properly tinned - Ensure the joint is cleaned after soldering <p style="text-align: right;">6 x 1 = 6 marks</p>	15 marks
14. (a)	The procedure of making the bush: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Face both sides A and B - Parallel turn the diameter of the portion to be knurled - Parallel turn the smaller diameter on both sides - Taper turn side A - Centre drill side A - Hold side B in the chuck and support side A with the dead centre - Knurl the ring - Fix the drill on the tail stock chuck and drill the hole - Cut the taper on side B with a drill or tool bit <p style="text-align: right;">9 x 1 = 9 marks</p>	
(b)	Case hardening the bush: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove all burrs and polish the bush - Heat to a bright red colour - Dip in cyanide compound (carbon) - Allow it to cool slowly - Reheat to a bright red colour - Quench in oil/ brine/ water to harden the skin. <p style="text-align: right;">6 x 1 = 6 marks</p>	15 marks

15. (a)



5 faces correctly represented – $5 \times 1 = 5$ marks

4 hidden detail lines – $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ marks

Flaps correctly represented = 1 mark

Total = 8 marks

(b) **Reasons for making wired edges:**

- For strength
- For safety
- For aesthetics

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

(c) **Procedure for making a wired edge:**

- Mark out the allowance for the edge
- Bend along the folding line to a right angle using folding bars
- Tap over the edge further down over a metal bar with a rounded edge
- Place the wire in the groove and using a mallet, tap the edge further down
- Close down the edge using a hand groove
- Tuck in the end using a hatchet stake and tucking hammer.

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

15 marks