509, Er.PERUMAL MANIMEKALAI POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE
NBA Accredited : Chemical | CSE | ECE | EEE | Mech | T&D | E(Robotics) | ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified
(Approved by AICTE, New Delhi and Government of Tamil Nadu)
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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (TOOL AND DIE)

2025-26

TD- MAGAZINE

VISION AND MISSION

INSTITUTE

PMC TECH POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE SHALL EMERGE AS A PREMIER INSTITUTE FOR VALUED ADDED TECHNICAL EDUCATION COUPLE WITH INNOVATION, INCUBATION, ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL VALUES

- **TO FOSTER THE PROFESSIONALCOMPETENCE THROUGH EXCELLENCE IN TEACHING AND LEARNING**
- **TO NURTURE OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS BY PROVIDING QUALITY EDUCATION & TRAINING.**
- **TO PROVIDE INNOVATIVE ENVIRONMENT TO LEARN, INNOVATE AND CREATE NEW IDEAS FOR THE BETTERMENT OF ONESELF AND SOCIETY.**

DEPARTMENT

TO DEVELOP EMINENT INNOVATIVE PROFESSIONAL TOOL AND DIE DIPOLMA HOLDERS BY IMPARTING VALUE ADDED EDUCATION EMBEDDED WITH EMPOLYABLE SKILLS.

- **TO PROVIDE COMPETENCY BASED QUALITY TOOL AND DIE ENGINEERS BY STRONG THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL TRAINING.**
- **TO PROVIDE BREEDING GROUND FOR INNOVATION A LEADERSHIP THROUGH SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN TOOL DESIGN.**
- **TO ENHANCE CONTINUAL CAREER DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVE EMPOLY ABILITY SKILLS.**

From the Chairman

It is the matter of pride to know the release of annual magazine “METD” of Mechanical Engineering (T o o l & D i e) Department. The name and fame of an institute depends on the competence and achievements of the students and the faculty. In addition to thenumerous achievements of the year is yet another mile stone in their curricular. I hope this magazine will bring out creative talents of the students of the institute. I congratulate the Principal, HOD, Staffs and Students for publishing “METD Magazine”. My best wishesfor the success of the effort of the department.

Mr. KUMAR P
Chairman
PMC Tech Group of Institutions, Hosur

From the Secretary

I am happy that “METD” of Mechanical Engineering (T o o l & D i e) of our Er. Perumal Manimekalai Polytechnic College is releasing annual magazine “METD”. Apart from achieving excellence in academics and sharpening technical skills it is important for students to develop leadership skills and capacity to innovate for social causes to make them resourceful and employable. I extend my best wishes to the team to make this magazine“METD” a memorable one.

Smt. MALLAR .P
Secretary
PMC Tech Group of Institutions, Hosur

From the Director

I feel extremely amusement to observe that of Department of Mechanical Engineering (Tool& Die) is bringing out annual magazine "METD" with the dedicate and committed efforts of faculty and students of the department. This magazine is the reflection of the students, involved in various activities. I congratulate the HOD, the faculty members and the students of mechanical engineering (Tool and Die) department for their ingenuity and enthusiasm for this magazine and wish them all success.

Prof. SUDHAKARAN.N
Director
PMC Tech Group of Institutions, Hosur

From the Principal

It is always a pleasure to be a part of a team which strives to bring out the talents of students and staff. Mechanical engineering (Tool and Die)department has always been striving to keep itself ahead of the competition. The essential purpose of a magazine is to inform, engage, inspire and entertain a diverse readership including alumni, parents, students, faculty, staff and other friends of the college by telling powerful stories that present a compelling, timely and honest portrait of the college andits extended family. This Magazine has made an earnest attempt in this direction and brought out certain aspects to the eyes of the public so that they may understand and know the MECH(T-D) department even better.

Er.BALASUBRAMANIAM N
.Principal
PMC Tech Polytechnic College, Hosur

From the HOD

I feel privileged in presenting the magazine "METD" of our department. This magazine is intended to bring out the hidden literary talents among the students and the faculty and also to inculcate leadership skills among them. I am sure it will be a source of inspiration for the budding poets and writers among the students and will direct their creativity to new dimensions of mature expression. I extend my sincere thanks to the editorial team for their constant effort and support in bringing out the magazine in the present form. I acknowledge my gratitude to our principal for their continuous support toprepare these issues of magazine. Last but not least; I am thankful to all the authors who have sent their articles

Er. PRAKASH C
Head of the Department
Mechanical Engineering (Tool and Die)

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

- **Department of Mechanical Engineering (Tool & Die) was established in the year 1999 to offer a quality education for the students hailing from rural area and meet the industrial demands.**
- **The Department consists of 216 students admitted as 90 intake.**
- **Mechanical Engineering (Tool & Die) is the branch of engineering that applies the principles of physics and material science for analysis, design, manufacturing and maintenance of mechanical system.**
- **It is the branch of engineering that involves the production and usage of making design for the tool production and operation of machines.**
- **The engineering field requires an understanding of core concept including mechanics, thermodynamics, material science, jigs and fixtures, press tools, forging dies and plastic engineering.**
- **Tool & die engineers use these core principles along with the tool like computer aided manufacturing, computer integrated manufacturing, product life cycle management to design and analyze plants, equipment's and machineries.**
- **Different carrier opportunities available for a diploma holder in tool and die making are Tool room engineers, Tool designer, plastic mould maker, Quality control engineers, Production engineers, Maintenance engineers, and CNC programmer.**
- **Higher studies opportunities are they can go for Mechanical Engineering, Production engineering, Aeronautical engineering and Post diploma in plastic technology offered by CIPET and Post Diploma Tool Design offered by NTTF.**

ACHIEVEMENT

THE DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (TOOL & DIE) A P P L I E D NBA ACCREDITATION FROM NATIONALBOARD OF ACCREDITATION, NEW DELHI IN THE YEAR 2022.

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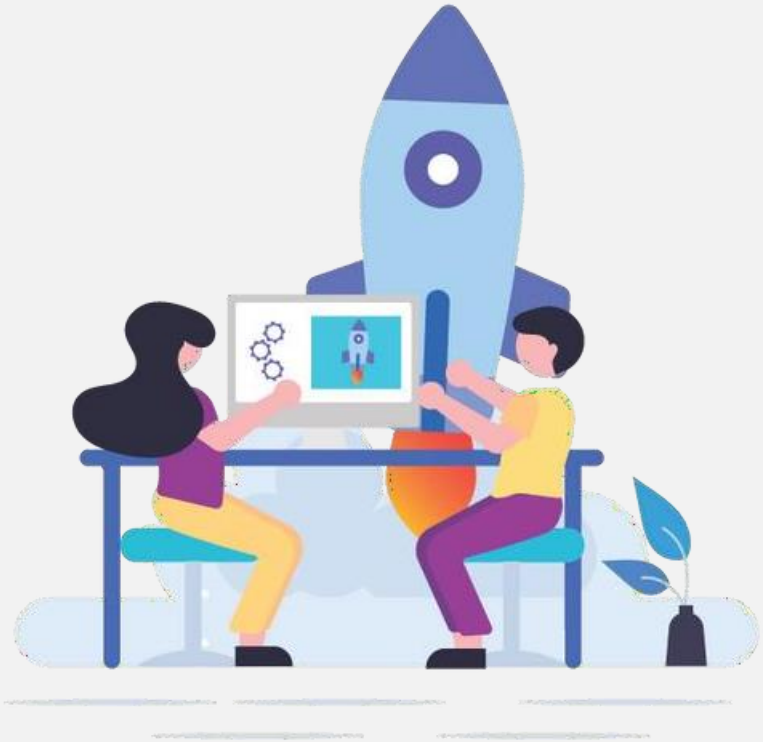

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PRESS TOOLS – TYPES, COMPONENTS AND OPERATIONS

1. Introduction to Press Tools

Press tools are specialized tools used in sheet metal industries to produce components by applying pressure through a press machine. These tools are widely used for manufacturing metal parts in large quantities with high accuracy and consistency.

Press tools consist mainly of **punches and dies** which shape or cut sheet metal when force is applied through a press machine. The sheet metal is placed between the punch and die, and when the press operates, the punch moves downward and forces the metal into the die cavity, producing the desired shape.

Press tools are commonly used in the production of components such as washers, brackets, automobile body parts, electrical panels, and metal containers.

Modern manufacturing industries rely heavily on press tools because they provide:

- High production rate
- Consistent product quality
- Reduced manufacturing cost
- High dimensional accuracy

---

2. Basic Principle of Press Tool Operation

The basic principle of press tool operation is based on **shearing and deformation of metal**.

When a punch presses the sheet metal against the die, the metal experiences stress. When this stress exceeds the shear strength of the material, the metal is cut or formed into the desired shape.

The process involves three stages:

1. Elastic deformation of metal
2. Plastic deformation
3. Fracture or cutting of material

This process allows the sheet metal to be cut, bent, or shaped into different components.

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3. Main Components of Press Tool

A press tool consists of several parts that work together during operation.

Punch

The punch is the cutting or forming tool that moves downward during the press stroke. It applies pressure to the sheet metal.

Die
The die is the cavity that gives the required shape to the metal component.
Die Block
The die block holds the die cavity and supports the cutting operation.
Punch Plate
This plate holds the punch firmly in position.
Stripper Plate
The stripper plate removes the sheet metal from the punch after the cutting operation.
Guide Pillars and Guide Bushes
These components ensure proper alignment between the punch and die.
Back Plate
The back plate supports the punch holder and absorbs shock during operation.
Bolster Plate
The bolster plate supports the entire press tool assembly.

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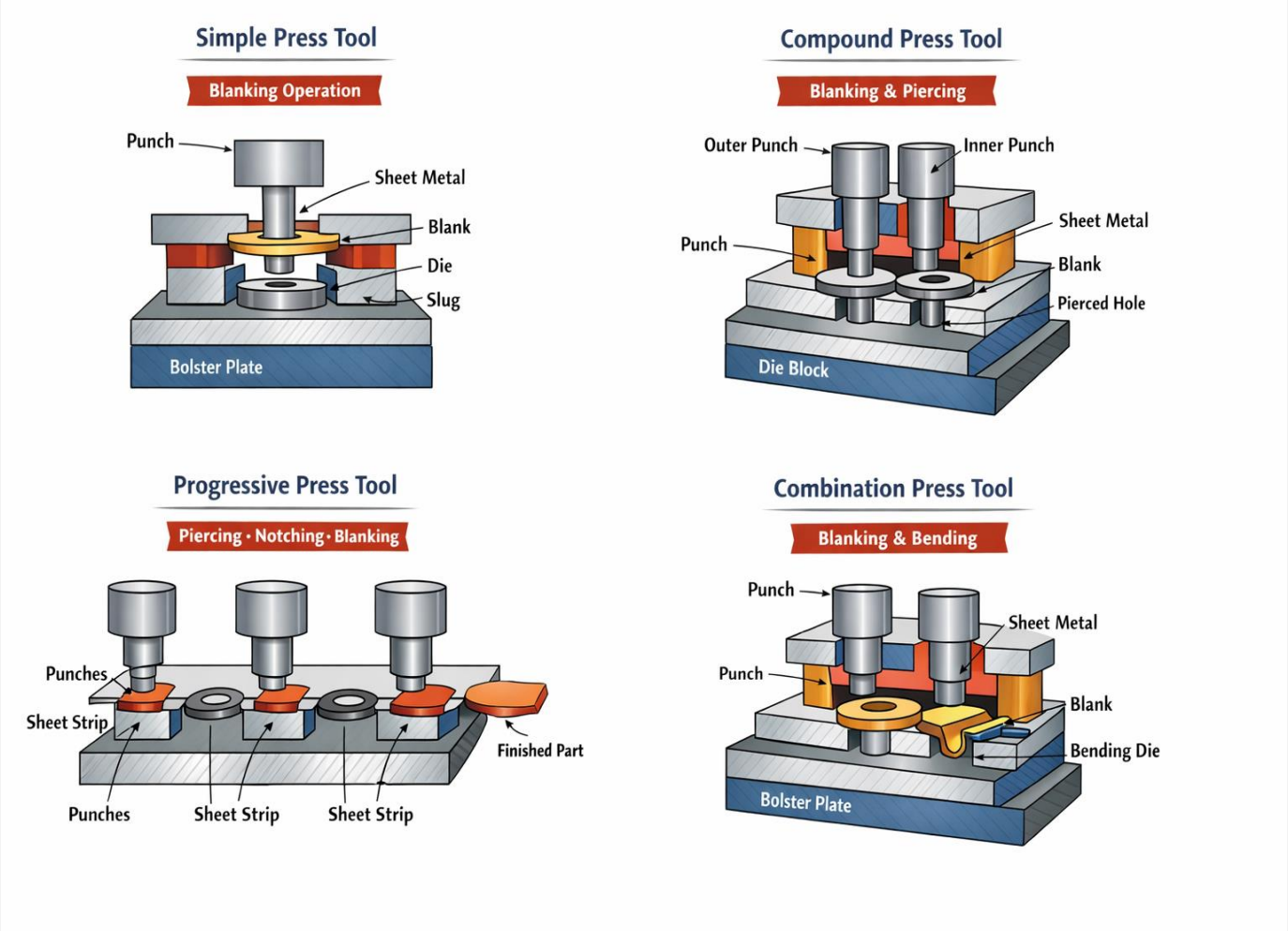
4. Types of Press Tools

Press tools are classified based on the type of operation performed.



1. Simple Press Tool

A simple press tool performs **only one operation in a single stroke of the press machine**.

Examples of operations include:

- Blanking
- Piercing
- Bending

Advantages

- Simple design
- Low manufacturing cost
- Easy maintenance

Applications

Simple press tools are used for manufacturing small and simple sheet metal components.

---

2. Compound Press Tool

A compound press tool performs **two or more cutting operations in one stroke of the press machine**.

Example:

Blanking and piercing can be performed simultaneously.

Advantages

- High production rate
- Improved accuracy
- Reduced handling time

Applications

- Washers
- Metal gaskets
- Flat sheet components

---

3. Progressive Press Tool

A progressive press tool performs **multiple operations in sequence at different stations**.

The sheet metal strip moves through several stations where different operations are performed step by step until the final component is produced.

Operations performed in progressive tools

- Piercing
- Notching
- Bending
- Blanking

Advantages

- High production efficiency
- Suitable for mass production
- Reduced manual labour

Applications

- Automobile parts
- Electrical components
- Electronic connectors

---

4. Combination Press Tool

Combination press tools perform **both cutting and forming operations in a single stroke**.

Example operations include:

- Blanking and bending
- Piercing and drawing

Advantages

- Reduced production time
- High productivity

---

5. Inverted Press Tool

In this type of tool, the **punch is fixed and the die moves**.

This arrangement is useful for certain special sheet metal operations.

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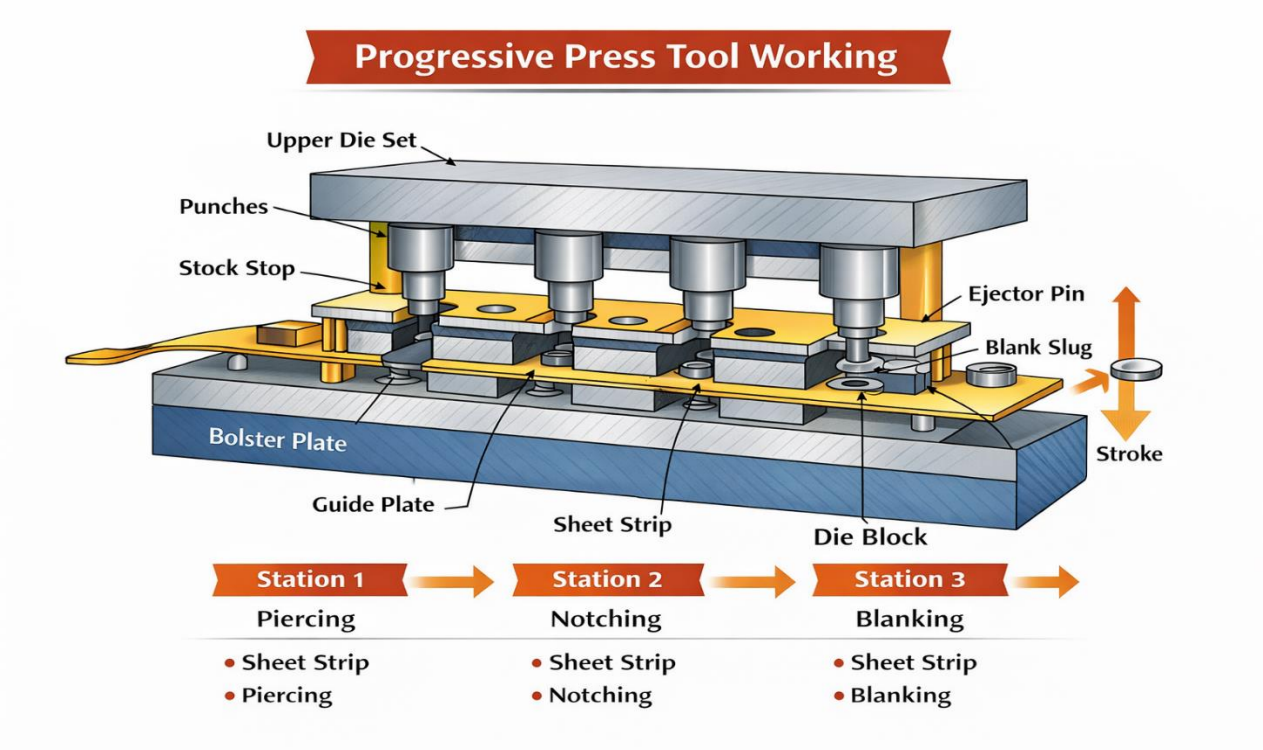
5. Press Tool Cutting Operations

Cutting operations involve removal of material from sheet metal.



Blanking

Blanking is the operation of cutting a flat piece from sheet metal. The removed piece is called a blank and is the final product.

Applications

- Metal discs
- Washers
- Sheet metal plates

Piercing

Piercing is the operation of creating holes in sheet metal.
The removed metal is scrap and the sheet with holes is the required component.

Applications

- Bolt holes
- Rivet holes
- Electrical panels

Notching

Notching removes material from the edge of the sheet metal.

Applications

- Corner shaping
- Sheet metal fabrication

Slitting

Slitting cuts sheet metal into narrower strips.

Applications

- Coil processing
- Strip manufacturing

Trimming

Trimming removes excess material from formed components.

Applications

- Automobile body panels
- Forged components

---

6. Press Tool Forming Operations

Forming operations change the shape of metal without removing material.

Bending

Bending deforms the metal along a straight axis to create angles or shapes.

Applications

- Brackets
- Channels
- Frames

Drawing
Drawing converts flat sheet metal into hollow shapes.

Applications

- Metal cups
- Containers
- Automobile parts

Flanging
Flanging bends the edges of sheet metal to form a flange.

Applications

- Structural components
- Automotive panels

Embossing
Embossing creates raised or recessed designs on sheet metal surfaces.

Applications

- Decorative panels
- Name plates

Coining
Coining is a precision forming operation used to produce fine details on metal surfaces.

Applications

- Coins
- Medals
- Precision components

---

7. Press Machines Used in Press Tool Operations
Press machines supply the required force to operate press tools.

Mechanical Press
Mechanical presses use a crankshaft and flywheel mechanism to produce force.

Advantages

- High production speed
- Suitable for mass production

Hydraulic Press
Hydraulic presses use hydraulic pressure to generate force.

Advantages

- Smooth operation
- High pressing force

Pneumatic Press

Pneumatic presses use compressed air for operation.

Advantages

- Simple design
- Suitable for light operations

8. Materials Used for Press Tools

Press tools are made from strong materials to withstand high pressure and wear.
Common materials include:

- High Carbon Steel
- High Speed Steel
- Tool Steel
- Carbide materials

These materials provide hardness, strength, and wear resistance.

---

9. Advantages of Press Tool Manufacturing

Press tool manufacturing offers several advantages.

- High production rate
- Consistent product quality
- Reduced manufacturing cost
- High dimensional accuracy
- Suitable for mass production

---

10. Applications of Press Tools

Press tools are widely used in many industries.

Automobile Industry

Production of body panels, brackets, and structural components.

Electrical Industry

Manufacturing of switch components and electrical panels.

Electronics Industry

Production of connectors and precision parts.

Aerospace Industry

Manufacturing of lightweight metal components.

---

11. Safety Measures in Press Tool Operations

Safety is very important when working with press machines.
Important safety measures include:

- Use of protective equipment
- Proper machine guarding
- Regular tool inspection
- Proper training of operators

These precautions help prevent accidents and ensure safe working conditions.

---

12. Modern Developments in Press Tool Technology

Modern manufacturing industries use advanced technologies in press tool design and manufacturing.

Some important developments include:

- CAD/CAM based tool design
- CNC machining of dies
- High precision EDM machining
- Automation in press operations
- Computer controlled press machines

These technologies improve accuracy, efficiency, and productivity.

---

13. Future Scope of Press Tool Engineering

The demand for press tools continues to grow due to the expansion of manufacturing industries.

Future developments include:

- Smart manufacturing systems
- Automated press lines
- Industry 4.0 integration
- Advanced tool materials

Tool & Die engineers will play an important role in designing and developing modern press tools for high precision manufacturing.

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14. Conclusion

Press tools are essential in modern manufacturing industries for producing sheet metal components with high precision and efficiency.

Different types of press tools such as **simple, compound, progressive, and combination tools** are used depending on the manufacturing requirements.

With the advancement of technologies like **CAD/CAM, CNC machining, and automation**, press tool manufacturing has become more advanced and efficient.

Therefore, press tool engineering continues to be an important field in mechanical and manufacturing engineering.

JIGS, FIXTURES AND GAUGES
Important Tools in Manufacturing and Quality Control

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1. Introduction

In modern manufacturing industries, high precision, accuracy, and productivity are very important. To achieve these objectives, special devices called **jigs, fixtures, and gauges** are widely used.

These devices help in:

- Increasing production rate
- Improving accuracy of components
- Reducing manufacturing time

- Ensuring product quality

Jigs and fixtures are mainly used in machining operations to hold and guide the workpiece, while gauges are used to inspect and verify the dimensions of manufactured components.

These tools are commonly used in industries such as:

- Automobile manufacturing
- Aerospace engineering
- Tool and die industries
- Mass production industries
- Machine tool industries

---

2. Jig

Definition

A **jig** is a special type of tool used to hold and locate the workpiece and guide the cutting tool during machining operations.

In jigs, the cutting tool is guided through a **drill bush**, ensuring accurate positioning of holes.

Jigs are mainly used in **drilling, reaming, tapping, and boring operations**.

---

3. Functions of Jigs

The main functions of a jig include:

- Holding the workpiece firmly
- Locating the workpiece in the correct position
- Guiding the cutting tool accurately
- Improving machining accuracy
- Increasing production rate

---

4. Types of Jigs

Different types of jigs are used depending on the machining operation and component design.

---

1. Plate Jig

Plate jig is the simplest type of jig used for drilling holes in flat workpieces.

Features

- Consists of a plate with drill bushes
- Workpiece is clamped under the plate
- Drill passes through the bush to produce holes

Applications

- Drilling holes in plates
- Small components

---

2. Channel Jig

Channel jigs are used for machining components with **rectangular or box shapes**.

Features

- Workpiece is placed inside a channel-shaped body
- Drill bush guides the cutting tool

Applications

- Drilling operations on prismatic components

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3. Leaf Jig

Leaf jigs contain a **hinged plate called a leaf** which opens and closes for easy loading and unloading.

Advantages

- Faster loading and unloading
- Suitable for mass production

---

4. Box Jig

Box jigs completely enclose the workpiece and allow drilling operations from different sides.

Applications

- Complex components
- Multi-hole drilling operations

---

5. Fixture

Definition

A **fixture** is a work-holding device used to hold and locate the workpiece during machining operations.

Unlike jigs, fixtures **do not guide the cutting tool**.

Fixtures are mainly used in operations such as:

- Milling
- Turning
- Grinding
- Planing

---

6. Functions of Fixtures

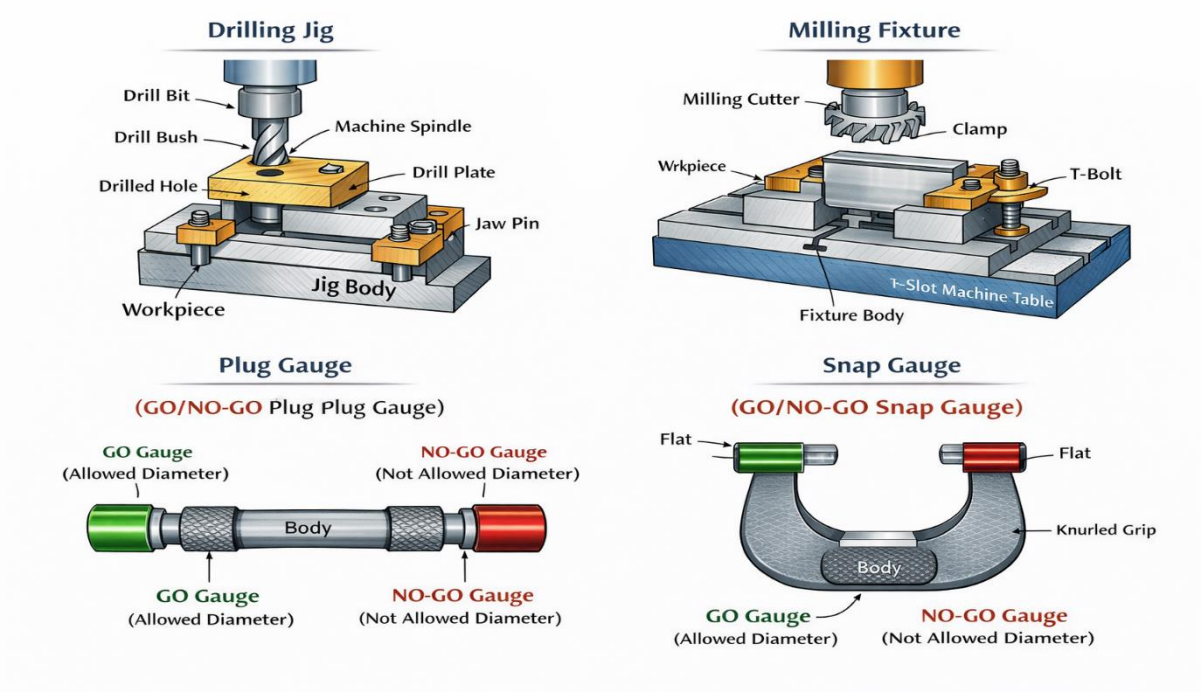
Fixtures perform the following functions:

- Holding the workpiece firmly
- Locating the workpiece accurately
- Supporting the workpiece during machining
- Ensuring repeatability of parts

---

7. Types of Fixtures

Fixtures are classified based on the type of machining operation.



1. Milling Fixture

Milling fixtures are used to hold the workpiece during milling operations.

Features

- Rigid construction
- Clamping arrangements
- Accurate location of workpiece

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2. Turning Fixture

Turning fixtures are used on lathe machines to hold irregularly shaped workpieces.

Applications

- Machining of non-cylindrical parts

---

3. Grinding Fixture

Grinding fixtures are used for holding components during grinding operations.

Advantages

- High dimensional accuracy
- Improved surface finish

---

4. Welding Fixture

Welding fixtures hold the parts in proper position during welding.

Applications

- Automobile chassis
- Structural components

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8. Difference Between Jig and Fixture

Jig	Fixture
Guides the cutting tool	Does not guide the tool
Used in drilling operations	Used in milling and turning
Usually lighter	Heavier and more rigid
Contains drill bushes	Does not contain bushes

---

9. Principles of Jig and Fixture Design

While designing jigs and fixtures, certain principles must be followed.

1. Rigidity

The tool must be strong enough to withstand machining forces.

2. Proper Location

Workpiece must be accurately located using locating pins.

3. Easy Clamping

Clamping should be simple and quick.

4. Accuracy

Tool must ensure consistent accuracy for all components.

5. Safety

Design must ensure safe operation for workers.

---

10. Gauges

Definition

A **gauge** is a measuring device used to check whether a component meets the specified dimensions.

Gauges are mainly used in **inspection and quality control**.

Unlike measuring instruments, gauges do not give numerical values but indicate whether the dimension is within acceptable limits.

---

11. Types of Gauges

Several types of gauges are used in manufacturing industries.

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1. Plug Gauge

Plug gauges are used to check the diameter of holes.

They consist of two ends:

- GO end
- NO-GO end

Working Principle

GO gauge should enter the hole while NO-GO gauge should not.

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2. Snap Gauge

Snap gauges are used to check the external dimensions of shafts.

Applications

- Shaft diameter checking
- Production inspection

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3. Ring Gauge

Ring gauges are used to check the external diameter of cylindrical components.

Applications

- Checking shafts and rods

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4. Thread Gauge

Thread gauges are used to inspect screw threads.

Applications

- Bolt and nut inspection

---

12. Taylor's Principle of Gauging

Taylor's principle is widely used in gauge design.

According to this principle:

GO Gauge

- Checks the maximum material condition
- Should check all dimensions simultaneously

NO-GO Gauge

- Checks the minimum material condition
- Should check only one dimension at a time

This principle ensures accurate inspection of components.

---

13. Materials Used for Jigs, Fixtures and Gauges

These tools must be strong and wear resistant.

Common materials include:

- Tool steel
- High carbon steel
- High speed steel
- Alloy steel

These materials provide:

- High hardness
- Wear resistance
- Long service life

---

14. Advantages of Jigs, Fixtures and Gauges

Using these tools provides several advantages.

- Increased production rate
- Improved accuracy
- Reduced manufacturing time
- Reduced labour effort

- Improved product quality

These tools are essential in **mass production industries**.

---

15. Applications in Industry

Jigs, fixtures and gauges are widely used in industries such as:

Automobile Industry

Manufacturing of engine components and body parts.

Aerospace Industry

Production of precision aircraft components.

Tool and Die Industry

Manufacturing of dies, moulds, and precision tools.

Electronics Industry

Manufacturing of electronic components.

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16. Modern Developments

Modern manufacturing uses advanced technologies in jig and fixture design.
Some developments include:

- CAD/CAM based design
- CNC machining of fixtures
- Modular fixtures
- Automated inspection systems

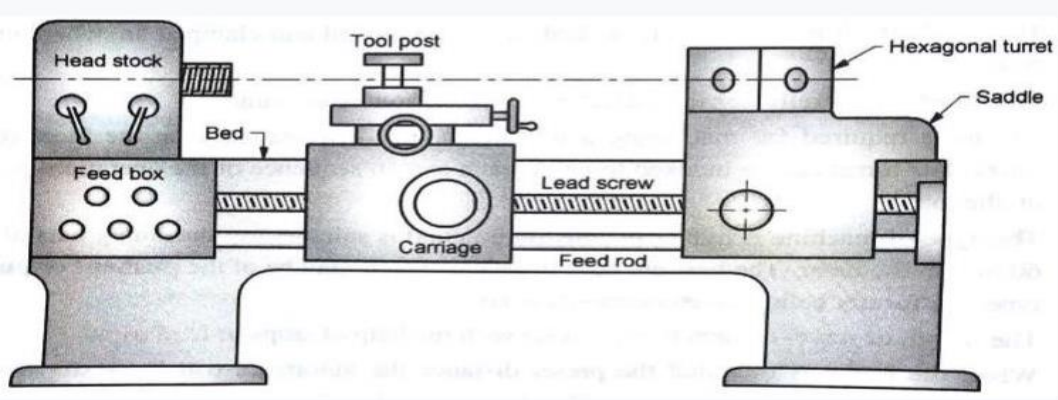
These technologies improve accuracy, productivity, and efficiency.

---

17. Conclusion

Jigs, fixtures and gauges are essential tools used in manufacturing industries to improve productivity and maintain quality standards.
Jigs guide the cutting tool, fixtures hold the workpiece, and gauges inspect the final product.
With advancements in manufacturing technologies, these tools continue to play a vital role in modern production systems.
They help industries achieve **high precision, mass production, and quality assurance**.

DRAWINGS



ACTIVITY

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PLACEMENT:

Placement 2025-2026

S.No	Reg No	Name of the Students	Company	Salary
1	24219873	ARAVINDAN S	International Aerospace manufacturing Pvt Ltd, Hosur	3.20 CTC
2	24219875	ASWANTH S		
3	24219889	HARIHARASUDHAN L		
4	24219902	MANUCHARAN C		
5	24219916	REEHAN I		
6	24219926	SRIKANTH R		
7	24219927	SRIKANTH V		
8	24219935	VINAY KUMAR M		
9	24219937	YASWANTH R		
10	24295743	AKASH M		
11	24295745	DHARANISH M		
12	24295751	SEKAR T		
13	24295754	VIJAY K		
14	24295755	YOGANANTHAN C		
1	24219870	ANAND Y	TVS Training , Hosur	2.80CTC
2	24219875	ASWANTH S		
3	24219883	DILIP K		
4	24219886	GNANAPRAKASH M		
5	24219891	HEMANTH S		
6	24219893	KARTHICK K		
7	24219899	LOKESH L		
8	24219902	MANUCHARAN C		
9	24219912	PURUSHOTHAMAN K		
10	24219915	RAKESH RAM P		
11	24219928	SUGAVANAM T		
12	24219933	UDHAYA KUMAR A		
13	24219935	VINAY KUMAR M		
14	24219940	YUVARAJ S		
15	24295754	VIJAY K		
1	24219891	HEMANTH S	Essae Gears and Transmission Pvt Ltd, Hosur	3.2 CTC
2	24219893	KARTHICK K		
3	24219901	MAGESHKUMAR S		
4	24219905	MUTHU SELVAN N		
5	24219911	PUNITKUMAR S		
6	24219921	SANTHOSH S		
7	24219929	SUJITH M		
8	24219931	SURESH E		
9	24219933	UDHAYA KUMAR A		
10	24219939	YESWANTHA I		
11	24219941	YUVARAJ T		
12	24295753	VENKATESH M		

1	24219870	ANAND Y	Brakes India Pvt Ltd, Chennai	2.80 CTC
2	24219877	ATUL S		
3	24219883	DILIP K		
4	24219888	HARIHARAN N		
5	24219890	HARISH S		
6	24219912	PURUSHOTHAMAN K		
7	24219915	RAKESH RAM P		
8	24219928	SUGAVANAM T		
9	24219930	SUMAN P		
10	24219932	UDHAY K		
11	24219934	VEDADRI P		
12	24219940	YUVARAJ S		
13	24295745	DHARANISH M		
14	24295750	NIRANJAN S		
1	24219930	SUMAN P	Mylan Ltd, Krishnagiri	2.4 CTC
1	24219870	ANAND Y	Webtac Pvt Ltd, Hosur	2.4 CTC
2	24219872	APSARKHAN Y		
3	24219884	DINAGARAN C		
4	24219898	LIKITH M		
5	24219899	LOKESH L		
6	24219913	PUSPHPALINGAM A		
7	24219922	SATHISH S		
8	24219924	SIVAKUMAR N		
9	24219932	UDHAY K		
10	24219936	VINAY S		
11	24295747	LOKETHKUMAR P		
1	24219877	ATUL S	Nissan Pvt Ltd, Chennai	2.80 CTC
2	24219882	DHARSHAN M		
3	24219883	DILIP K		
4	24219888	HARIHARAN N		
5	24219897	KISHORE M		
6	24219899	LOKESH L		
7	24219912	PURUSHOTHAMAN K		
8	24219927	SRIKANTH V		
9	24219932	UDHAY K		
10	24219940	YUVARAJ S		
11	24219941	YUVARAJ T		
12	24295752	THIMMARAJ S		
1	24219886	GNANAPRAKASH M	Manjusree Packaging Pvt Ltd, Bangalore	3.20 CTC
2	24295746	KATHIRVEL T		