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**DEPARTMENT: MECHANICAL ENGINEERING**

1. DRY FRICTION: This a force that opposes the relative lateral motion of two solid surfaces in contact. Dry friction always opposes the surfaces sliding relative to one another and can have the effect of either opposing motion or causing motion in bodies. Dry friction is subdivided into static friction and kinetic friction. Dry friction generally arises from the interaction of surface features known as asperities with the exception of atomic or molecular friction.

Examples:

1. A block being slid across the floor
2. A bottle being pushed across a table.

FLUID FRICTION: This is the force that resists motion either within the fluid itself or of another medium moving through the fluid. Also this describes the friction between layers of a viscous fluid that are moving relative to each other.

Examples:

1. A swimmer’s body and surface of water.
2. Skydiving- parachute is slowed down by air resistance.
3. WEDGES: This is a triangular shaped tool, and is a portable inclined plane, and one of the six classical simple machines. It can be used to separate two objects or portions of an object, lift up an object in place.

SQUARE-THREADED SCREWS: These are screws that get their name from the square cross-section of the thread. It is the lowest friction and most efficient thread form, but it is difficult to fabricate.

JOURNAL BEARINGS: This is the simplest type of bearing, comprising just a bearing surface and no rolling elements. Journal bearings are the least expensive type of bearing. They are also compact and lightweight, and they have a high load carrying capacity.