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## DEPARTMENT: MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

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## COURSE: MECHANICS OF MACHINE II [MEE 321]

**FRICTION**: this can be defined as the resistance that one surface or object encounters when moving over another.

**TYPES OF FRICTION**

**DRY FRICTION**: Dry friction is the force that opposes one solid surface sliding across another solid surface. 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. An example of dry friction is when a person is riding a bicycle and presses the brakes, the rough edges on the brake pads rub against the bicycle rim and it ends up slowing down the rim. This example is static friction. There are two types of dry friction, static and kinetic.

**FLUID FRICTION**: fluid friction is the force that resists motion either within the fluid itself or of another medium moving through the fluid. There is internal friction, which is a result of the interactions between molecules of the fluid, and there is external friction, which refers to how a fluid interacts with other matter.  A seagull soaring through the air. Air resistance is an example of fluid friction caused by the particles that make up air.

**QUESTION 2**

**WEDGES**: A wedge is a triangular molded device, and is a versatile slanted plane, and one of the six old style basic machines. It very well may be utilized to isolate two items or parts of an article, lift up an item, or hold an item set up.

**SQUARE THREADED SCREWS**: The square thread form is a common [screw thread](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screw_thread) form, used in high load applications such as [leadscrews](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leadscrew%22%20%5Co%20%22Leadscrew) and [jackscrews](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jackscrew). It gets its name from the square cross-section of the thread.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Square_thread_form#cite_note-bhandari203-1) It is the lowest friction and most efficient thread form, but it is difficult to fabricate.

**JOURNALS BEARING**: also known a plain bearing, or all the more generally sliding bearing and slide bearing, is the least complex sort of bearing, involving only a course surface and no moving components. In this way, the diary slides over the bearing surface. The least difficult case of a plain bearing is a pole pivoting in a gap.