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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 power that contradicts one strong surface sliding over another strong surface. Dry grinding consistently contradicts the surfaces sliding comparative with each other and can have the impact of either restricting movement or causing movement in bodies. A case of dry rubbing is the point at which an individual is riding a bike and presses the brakes, the unpleasant edges on the brake cushions rub against the bike edge and it winds up hindering the edge. This model is static grating. There are two kinds of dry friction, static and dynamic.

**FLUID FRICTION**: fluid friction is the power that opposes movement either inside the liquid itself or of another medium traveling through the liquid. There is inner grinding, which is a consequence of the collaborations between atoms of the liquid, and there is outer grating, which alludes to how a liquid cooperates with other issue. 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.