## CoDA Curriculum – Design + Innovation Engineering Manufacture (OCR Cambridge National Certificate)



Improving the life chances of all students

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Y10	Mechanical properties of materials Difference between pure metals and alloys	Carry out a risk assessment Select and safely use equipment for marking out	Marking out, Manually controlled processes, Joining Techniques	NEA - R015 – Plan, Risk Assessment, Marking out	NEA - R015 –Marking out, manually controlled processes, Joining Techniques. Manufacture and use of	Safely use processes and equipment to make products in quantity Setting up of CNC equipment –
	Types of ferrous metal: cast iron, low carbon steel, high carbon steel, stainless steel	Select and use measuring instruments Manually controlled machining			templates, jigs, Go-no go gauges. Fusion 360 Refresh	Tooling, Work holding, Setting datum points, Safety procedures
	1.2 Details of different manufacturing processes	operations - Drilling, Turning using a centre lathe, Milling Tools and equipment - hacksaw, junior backsaw, Guillotine, Files				Operating CNC equipment, Operate CNC equipment safely
	Press forming Interpret an engineering drawing and prepare a production plan	Tap and die, Press (sheet bending)				Apply quality control methods for volume manufacture
	Phone Stand	FPT – Nylon Holder Spinning top	Spinning top	NEA - R015 - Practical	NEA - R015 - Practical NEA – R015 – Deadline + Submission	R016 - Phone holder Sample assessment as a task
Y11	Types of Polymers and how they are processed. Difference between thermoplastic and thermosetting polymers. Types of thermoplastic polymer: Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS), High Impact Polystyrene (HIPS), Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA/Acrylic), Polycarbonate, Polylactic acid (PLA). Types of thermosetting polymer: urea formaldehyde, melamine formaldehyde, epoxy resin, polyester resin. <b>1</b>		Influence of the scale of manufacture on the production method. Scales of manufacture; one-off, batch, mass. Advantages and limitations of jigs, fixtures, templates and moulds . Level of automation; manual control, CAM processes, fully automated robotic control. Advantages and limitations of using CAM machines to manufacture parts. Quality. Reasons for implementing a quality system in engineering; early intercept of problems in production, reducing waste and associated costs, consistency of finished products, conformity to industry standards and regulations, reduce issues at customer and returns. Quality	<ul> <li>Inventory management, Just in time (JIT) manufacturing, Material requirements planning (MRP)</li> <li>Lean manufacturing. The seven categories of waste; transportation, inventory, movement, waiting, over- processing, over-production, defects. How reducing each waste improves the performance of manufacturing.</li> <li>Globalisation. Requirement for transportation. International standards. Influence on employment opportunities. Differences in employment conditions. Influence on product cost. Implications for sustainability. Consideration of economic, social, ethical and</li> </ul>	Types of Ceramics and how they are processed. Types of engineering ceramic: silicon carbide, tungsten carbide, silicate glass. Types of Composite materials and how they are processed. Difference between metal alloys and composite materials. Types of composite material; glass reinforced polymer (GRP/fibreglass), carbon reinforced polymer (CRP) Types of Smart materials and how they are processed. Definition of a smart material. Types of smart material; shape memory alloy (SMA), thermochromic pigment,	
	NEA – R015 – Dea	dline + Submission	control as a reactive approach, measuring parts. Quality assurance as a preventative approach putting in place systems to reduce occurrence of defects	environmental implications.	photochromic pigment, Quantum Tunnelling Composite (QTC). EXAM - R014 End of term	