DESIGN IMPROVEMENT OF POWER TOOL FOR SAFELY AND QUICKLY CUTTING AND BEVELLING PIPES

MOHD FAEIZ BIN M.NAWAWI

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

I admit that I have read this report and it has followed the scope and quality in partial fulfillment of requirement for the Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering (Design and Innovation)

	Ithan D
Signature	Willymi
First Supervisor	AHMAD FYAD BIN AS 6HANI
Date	:
Signature	
Signature	***************************************
First Supervisor	:
Date	:

DESIGN IMPROVEMENT OF POWER TOOL FOR SAFELY AND QUICKLY CUTTING AND BEVELLING PIPES

MOHD FAEIZ BIN M. NAWAWI

This report is written as a partial fulfilment of terms in achieving the awards for Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering (Design and Innovation)

Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

MAY 2010

"I hereby declare this thesis is the result of my own research except as cited in the references"

Signature :..

Name : Mohd Faeiz Bin M.Nawawi

Date : 11 | 05 | 19

A lot of thank I dedicated to my family, lectures and friends. Without your encouragement I will be here.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would like to thank to Allah SWT for giving me strength to complete this report and my Industrial Training successfully. A lot of thank, also to my parents and family that provide moral support for me to finish my Repot Projek Sarjana Muda 1. They have remained supportive to me to perform well in project until I complete this final report.

I would like to express my grateful thanks to my supervisor Mr Ahmad Fuad Bin Abd Ghani, for his guidance and advice during my project. I gained a lot of knowledge from him about project especially about pipe and cutting machine. They have been very patient, helpful and supportive during completing my Projek Sarjana Muda 1.

Besides that, I am also grateful to my classmate and housemate who is really helpful and always giving me advice. Without my friends I can not finish my report.

And finally, I would like to express my sincere thanks to other people who giving me cooperation during interview section.

Abstract

Over the last few decades much effort has been put into automation of different departments of the Investments Casting Industry, especially in wax and dipping. One area that is still in the "dark ages" in regards to automation is the cut off process. Cut off is an nightmare for companies due to the risk of injury that it presents for the employees. A lot of time and effort researching how to completely automate the process thus removing the human involvement. Removing the operator from the process completely however does present a new range of issues and this paper is designed to highlight these issues so that there can be better understanding of what is required to be able to facilitate automation. To this day, cut off in this industry involves either the operator holding the tree and presenting the tree to the abrasive wheel, or having the tree clamped and the operator controlling the motion of the tree remotely. The first is dangerous due to the close proximity of the operator to the abrasive wheel and the manual handling issues due to supporting the casting while cutting off. The second, whilst improving these issues, does not remove the operator from the process and consequently leaves it open to operator error. It is also very difficult to completely enclose the machine to protect the operator whilst giving them the visibility and functionality required to cut off successfully. Automation overcomes both of these issues as once the tree has been loaded into the machine the operator is then completely isolated. This allows for complete protection of the operator from coming in contact with the abrasive wheel and protects them from sparks and fragment of wheels that may shatter.

Abstrak.

Lebih sedekat lamanya pelbagai usaha telah dilakukan dalam bidang automasia dalam penyelidikan berkaitan mesin pemotong yang efektif dalam pelbagai lapangan yang berkaitan dengan minyak dan gas. Banyak masa diperuntukan dan usaha mengkaji bagaimana untuk mengalihkan terusa proses automasi menyingkirkan pengelibatan manusia.Menyingkirkan operator dari proses pemotongan akan menimbulkan satu isu yang baru dan kertas penyelidikan ini mengfokuskan permasalahan ini supaya kita lebih memahami apa yang diperlukan untuk memudahkan bidang automasi. Pada hari ini proses pemotongan melibatkan operator memegang besi atau papi yang hendak dipotong dan membawanya terus ke arah mata pemotong atau mengepit besi atau paip itu lalu pengendali mengawal pergerakan mata peotong semasa proses pemotongan. Cara kerja yang pertama adalah merbahaya disebabkan operator berkedudukan berhampiran dengan mata pemotong dan terdedah pada kecederaan disebabkan beberapa factor keselamatan yang tidak dapat dicelakan semasa mengendalikan jenteran pemotong. Cara yang kedua pula tidak menghindarkan operator dari pengendalian jentera dan mengakibatkan operator terdedah melakuakan kesilapan yang akan mengakibatkan besi atau paip mengalami kerosakan. Ia juga agak mustahil untuk melengkapi mesin yang dapat melindungi operator sewaktu memeberi jarak pengliatan dan berfungsi yang diperlukan dengan jayanya.Untuk kedua-dua permasalahan memotong menyelesaikan dengan mencipta alatan yang mengunakan tenaga kerja operator yang minimaserta cepat dan menambahbaik mesin yang sedia ada agar mesin yang digunakan lebih mudah dikawal yang dapat mengurangkan kesilapan operator dan melindungnya dari serpihan-serpihan besi dan serta percikan api.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
	COMPRESSION	
	CONFESSION	ii
	DEDICATION	iii
	ACKNOLEDGEMENT	iv
	ABSTRACT	v
	ABSTRAK	vi
	CONTENTS	vii
	LIST OF TABLE	xiii
	LIST OF FIGURE	xv
	LIST OF GRAPH	XX
	LIST OF APPENDIX	xi
CHAPTER 1	INTRODUCTION	
	1.1 Background	1
	1.2 Problem statement	2
	1.3 Objective	3
	1.4 Scope	4
	1.5 Case Study	4

CHAPTER	TITLE		PAGE
CHAPTER II	LITER	ITURE REVIEW	
	2.1	Pipe and Beveling Machine/Cut off machine	:5
	2.1.1	What is Cut Off Machine	5
	2.2	Design Improvement	6
	2.2.1	What is Design Improvement	6
	2.2.1.1	What is Aesthetics	7
	2.2.1.2	What is Ergonomic	7
	2.3	Power Tool For Safely	8
	2.3.1	What is Power Tool for Safely	8
	2.4	Power Tool For Quickly	9
	2.4.1	What is Power Tool for Quickly	9
	2.5	Power Tool for Safely and Quickly	10
	2.5.1	What is Power Tool for Safely and Quickly	10
	2.6	The Improvement	10
	2.6.1	Safety Machine	10
	2.6.2	Improve the Safety level	19
	2.6.3	Vibration of the Machine	20
	2.6.4	Deflection During Cutting	22
	2.6.5	Pipe Beveling Attachment for a Power Tool	24

CHAPTER	TITL	E	PAGE
CHAPTER 3	METI	HODOLOGY	25
	3.1	Overview	25
	3.2	Value Analysis	26
	3.3	Scope of Work	27
	3.4	Concept Generation	28
	3.5	Product Design Specification	28
	3.6	Concept Development	29
	3.6.1	Concept-Screening Matrix	30
	3.6.1.	1 Rate the Concepts	31
	3.6.1.	2 Rank the Concepts	31
	3.6.2	Concept Scoring Matrix	31
	3.6.3	Weight Equability	32
CHAPTER	TITL	E	PAGE
CHAPTER 4	RESU	ULT & DISCUSSION	34
	4.1	Concept Generation	34
	4.1.2	Design Outcome	36
	4.1.3	Interview	37
	4.1.4	Phase 1: Concept Planning Master	
		Plan Schedule	52
	4,1,5	Methodology Phase 3	53
	4.2	Product Design Specification	54
	4.2.1	Product Characteristic	54
	4.2.2	Function Design	54

	4.2.3	Design Constraint	55
	4.3	Conceptual Design	56
	4.3.1	Concept A	57
	4.3.2	Concept B	58
	4.3.3	Concept C	59
	4,3.4	Concept D	60
	4.3.5	Concept E	61
	4.3.6	Concept F	62
	4.4	Concept Evaluation	63
	4.4.1	3 Best Concept	64
	4.4.2	Final Concept	65
	4.4.3	Concept Planning Conclusion	66
	4.5	Phase 2: Structure Model Master Plan	
		Schedule	67
	4.5.1	Methodology Phase 2	68
	4.5.2	3D Rough Modeling	69
	4.5.3	3D Detail Design	70
	4.5.4	Numbering Part	71
	4.5.5	Product Structure Tree	72
	4.5.6	Engineering Bill of Material (E-BOM)	77
	4.5.7	Costing	78
	4.5.8	Structure Modeling Conclusion	79
	4.6	Phase 3:Manufacturing & Testing	
		Master Plan Schedule	80
4.6 .1	Manufacturi	ng Bill of Material (M-BOM) 81	
	4.6.2	Manufacturing Costing	82
	4.6.2	.1 Material Cost	82
	4.6.2	.2 Labor Cost	83
	4.6.2	.3 Working Capital	83
	4.6.3	Manufacturing Process Flow	84

4.6.4	Manufacturing	90
4.6.4.1	Progressive Data	90
4.6.4.2	Manufacturing Process	92
4.6.5	Manufacturing Cluster 3	93
4.6.5.1	Main Frame	93
4.6.5.2	Procedure	94
4.6.5.3	Precaution	100
4.6.6	Manufacturing Cluster 1 and 2	101
4.6.6.1	Wing 1 and 2	101
4.6.6.2	Procedure	101
4.6.6.3	Welding Process	106
4.6.6.3.	1 Welding Mild Steel	106
4.6.6.4	Properties That need To Consider	
	Before Welding	106
4.6.6.4.	1Stress	106
4.6.6.4	2Strain	107
4.6.6.4	.3Strength	107
4.6.6.4	4Malleability	107
4.6.6.4.	.5Thickness	108
4.6.6.5	Procedure	108
4.6.7	Manufacturing Cluster 4 and 5	110
4.6.7.1	Arm Left and right	110
46.7.2	2 Procedures	110
4.6.8	Testing Prototype	119

CHAPTER5	DISCUSSION	123
	5,1 Discussion	123
CHAPTER 6	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	124
	6.1 6.1 Conclusion and recommendation	
	REFERENCE PURI LOCK A PLYN	125
APPENDIX	BIBLIOGRAPHY 127	126

LIST OF TABLE

NO.	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Silent Features of Available Vibration Standards of Assessing the Machine Health Based on Overall Vibration Level	21
3.1	Product Design Specification	29
3.2	Sample of Concept Screening Matrix	30
33	Sample of Concept Scoring Matrix	31
4.1	Product Characteristic	54
4.2	Functional Design	54
4.3	Design Constrain	55
4.4	Morphology Chart	56
4.5	Selection Matrix	65

4.6	Phase 2 Master Plan Schedule	67
4.7	Numbering Part	71
4.8	Engineering Bill Of Material (E-BOM)	77
4.9	Material Cost	78
4.10	Phase 3 Master Plan Schedule	80
4.11	Manufacturing Bill of Material (M-BOM)	81
4.12	Material Cost	82
4.13	Labor Cost	83
4.14	Working Capital	83
4.15	Progressive table	91

LIST OF FIGURE

NO.	TITLE	PAGE
2.1.1	Cut Off Machine (source: STIHL TS 410 instruction Manual)	5
2.6.1	Risky Hand Position	11
2.6.1	Design Improvement	12
2.6.2	Position of Dust Vacuum.	19
2.6.2	Vacuum Filter.	19
3.3	Scope of Work	27
3.5	Brainstorming of Product Design Specification.	28
4.1	Methodology Flow Chart	53
4.2	Concept A	57
4.3	Concept B	58
4.4	Concept C	59
4.5	Concept D	60

4.6	Concept E	61
4.7	Concept F	62
4.8	3 Best Concept	64
4.9	Final Concept	65
4.10	Methodology Phase	68
4.11	3D Rough Modeling	69
4.12	3D Detail Design	70
4.13	Cluster 1	72
4.14	Cluster 2	73
4.15	Cluster 3	74
4.16	Cluster 4	75
4.17	Cluster 5	76
4.18	Manufacturing Process Flow	85
4.19	Mild Steel Plate	86
4.20	Precision Gauge	86

4.21	L Square	86
4.22	Steel Ruler	86
4.23	Hand Drill	87
4.24	Welding Point	87
4.25	Roll Bending	88
4.26	Measuring	88
4.27	Welding	88
4.28	Final Product	89
4.29	Mild Steel	93
4.30	Shear Machine	94
4.31	Folding machine	95
4.32	The Position Of Mild Steel To Be Placed	95
4.33	Folding reading	96
4.34	Shaft Thread Position (Inside View)	96
4.35	The Roller Bracket	97

4.36	Adjustable Shaft Bracket.	98
4.37	Adjustable Shaft.	98
4.38	The Position Of Roller Bracket And Adjustable Bracket	99
4.39	The Welding Point.	
4.40	Length Of Bending From Bending Line To End Of Main Frame.	100
4.41	Slotting	101
4.42	Roller 1 ¾ inc	103
4.43	The Position Of Roller Shaft At The Roll Bending.	104
4.44	Tap weld (circle) were used to join the hinge on both mild steel plate	105
4.45	Welding Process	109
4.46	Mild Steel	110
4.47	Stopper	111
4.48	Platform	112
4.49	Mild steel 50mmx20mmx3mm	112

4.50	Hole	113
4.51	Nuts M10	113
4.52	Arm	114
4.53	Position Of Nuts And Mild Steel Plate.	114
4.54	Position of mild steel 1.2mm,3mm and NutsM10 after welding.	115
4.55	Roll Bending	116
4.56	Screw M6	116
4.57	Arm	117
4.58	Arm Mechanism	118
4.59	Clamping PVC Pipe	119
4.60	Position of Cutting Machine	120
4.61	Bending	121
4.62	Bending	12

LIST OF GRAPH

NO.	TITLE	PAGE
1.	Types of machines which were most frequently involved in fatal accidents.	13
2	Types of events which most often resulted in fatal injuries to individuals working with machines.	14
3	Machines which were most often involved in serious injuries.	14
4	Type of events which most often caused serious injuries.	15
5	Type and share of technical factors which caused fatal and serious accidents during working with machines.	16
6	Types of causes of work accidents during the use of machine, connected with overall work organization.	17
7	Types of accident causes resulting from work organization at the workstations where accidents occurred.	17

LIST OF APPENDIX

NO.	TITLE	PAGE
1	Appendix A	128
2	Appendix B	138
3	Appendix C	141
4	Appendix D	146
5	Appendix E	150
6	Appendix F	162
7	Appendix G	163

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This project is about to design and improve the power tool machine such as pipe cutting machine with an additional system for safety and quickly.

There are various types of powered machines for cutting and beveling machine functioned cutting large diameter pipes. Some machine that sold have rotary cutting tools which are that could affect the working action. Other use inclined torches similarly advanced both to cut and bevel metal pipes. Some rotary tool machine is powered by motor which supplied to electricity source. Other are powered by compressed air or by hydraulic fluids.

Various commercially cutting machine available may function satisfactorily for their intended needs, they all have certain limitations rendering them less than entirely satisfactory for cutting large diameter pipes.