DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF VACUUM FORMING MACHINE

CHIN CHUN YOK

This report is submitted in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering (Design and Innovation)

Faculty of Mechanical Engineering

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

MAY 2017

DECLARATION

I declare that this project report entitled "Design and Development of Vaccuum Forming Machine" is the result of my own work except as cited in the references

Signature : CHIN CHUN YOK

Date : 13/6/2017

APPROVAL

I hereby declare that I have read this project report and in my opinion this report is sufficient in terms of scope and quality for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering (Design and Innovation).

Signature

Name of Supervisor: Moth NIZAM SUDIN

Sh

Date : 13/6/17

DEDICATION

To my beloved mother and father

ABSTRACT

Vacuum forming machine is a machine that performs vacuum forming process in which a plastic sheet is heated to suitable temperature, stretched around into a mould and then comformed to the mould by creating vacuum pressure between the plastic sheet and surface of mould. There are many products manufactured by vacuum forming process. They are becoming increasing popular because of the low cost and convenient modification. However, the vacuum forming machine in the marketplace is expensive and large. This would be extremely unwise to buy an expensive vacuum forming machine just for personal use or the small amount of usage. Therefore, in this project, a simple and low cost vacuum forming machine was designed and developed for learning purpose. At first, the dominant requirements were determined, that is low manufacturing and maintenance cost, easy to operate, safe and etcetera. In this project four design concept of vacuum forming machines were designed with the methods such as brainstorming, objective tree, morphological chart and etc. The Pugh method was used to select the best design concept. All designs were evaluated based on product design specifications that are performance, appearance and economy. Finally, Design concept 4 was selected due to its outstanding features compared to others. Then, Design concept 4 was drawn in detail by Software CATIA V5R20. Product analysis were carried out in order to calculate and determine the required amount of power supply to heat the plastic sheet until it is soften. The results have known that 1.5mm thickness of ABS plastic sheet can be soften and formed after being heated at around 44 W in 3 min. After that, a prototype was fabricated and tested. The estimated price for the prototype of vacuum forming machine is about RM 108.89.

ABSTRAK

Vacuum forming merupakan sebuah tehnik sederhana yang menggunakan selembar plastic yang dipanaskan pada temperatur tertentu, dan kemudian diregangkan ke dalam sebuah mould atau cetakan. Vakum membentuk Mesin adalah sebuah mesin yang melaksanakan proses tersebut. Pada masa kini, banyak produk di sekeliling kita adalah dihasilkan oleh proses ini. Mereka menjadi semakin popular kerana kos rendah dan pengubahsuaian mudah. Walau bagaimanapun, vakum membentuk Mesin adalah mahal dan besar di pasaran. Oleh itu, kebanyakkan penguna tidak mampu membeli mesin ini untuk tujuan perobadi. Oleh itu, vakum membentuk Mesin yang mudah dan murah telah direka dan dibangunkan dalam projek ini. Keperluan pelanggan terhadap mesin ini telah ditentukan sebelum mesin direka dan dibentukan. Dalam projek ini, empat jenis mesin telah direka dengan menggunakan kaedah seperti brainstorming, objective tree, carta morfologi dan sebagainya, Kaedah Pugh telah digunakan untuk memilih reka bentuk yang terbaik. Semua rekabentuk telah dinilai berdasarkan spesifikasi produk seperti prestasi, rupa dan ekonomi. Akhirnya, konsep 4 telah dipilih kerana ciri-ciri yang cemerlang berbanding dengan konsep-konsep lain. Kemudian, konsep 4 telah dilukis secara terperinci dengan menggunakan Perisian CATIA V5R20. Analisis produk telah dijalankan untuk mengira dan menentukan jumlah bekalan kuasa yang diperlukan untuk memanaskan lembaran plastik sehingga ia melembutkan. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa lembaran plastik ABS yang ketebalan 1.5mm boleh dilembutkan dan dibentukkan selepas dipanaskan dengan 44 W selama 3 min. Prototaip telah dibina dan diuji. Harga anggaran prototaip mesin adalah RM 108.89.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly, I would like to express my outmost gratitude to Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka for providing me an opportunity to pursue Projek Sarjana Muda (PSM) or Final Year Project (FYP) as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering (Design and innovation). Next, I would like to express my deepest appreciations to my project supervisor; Dr Mohd Nizam bin Sudin, for consultants throughout the project. Thank you for always guide me and advise me in producing an excellent report. Besides that, I would like to thank my parents and friends that always motivate me and support me in accomplishing the project. Thank you for trying your best to assist me during prototype development.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER	CON	TENT	PAGE
	DECLARATION		ii
	APPROVAL		iii
	DED	ICATION	iv
	ABS	TRACT	v
	ABS	TRAK	vi
	ACK	NOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
	TABLE OF CONTENT		viii
	LIST	OF FIGURES	xii
	LIST	OF TABLE	xvi
	LIST	T OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvii
	LIST	T OF APPENDICES	xviii
CHAPTER 1	INT	RODUCTION	1
	1.1	Background	1
	1.2	Problem Statement	2
	1.3	Objective	3
	1.4	Scope of Project	3
	1.5	General Methodology	4
CHAPTER 2	LITI	ERATURE REVIEW	7
	2.1	History of Vacuum Forming	7
	2.2	Working Principle of Vacuum Forming	8
		Machine	
	2.3	The Function of Vacuum Forming Machine'	10
		Parts	
		2.3.1 Clamping Frame	10

		2.3.2	Platen	10
		2.3.3	Heating Site	11
		2.3.4	Vacuum Site	12
	2.4	Vacuu	im Forming Techniques	12
		2.4.1	Drape forming	12
		2.4.2	Plug Assist forming	13
		2.4.3	Snap back forming	15
		2.4.4	Billow Forming	17
	2.5	Draw	Ratio	18
	2.6	Type	of Plastic Materials	19
		2.6.1	Thermoset and Thermoplastic	19
			2.6.1.1 Type of Thermoplastic	19
	2.7	Type	of Mould	21
	2.8	Patent	s for Vacuum Forming Apparatus	22
CHAPTER 3	MET	HODO	LOGY	28
	3.1	Introd	uction	28
	3.2	Engin	eering Design Process	28
		3.2.1	Identify Problem	29
		3.2.2	Background Research	30
			3.2.2.1 Market analysis	30
		3.2.3	Customer's Requirement	31
			3.2.3.1 Objective Tree	32
			3.2.3.2 Functional analysis	33
		3.2.4		35
			3.2.4.1 Morphological chart	35
			3.2.4.2 Concept Evaluation	38
		3.2.5		40
			3.2.5.1 CAD drawing	40
		3.2.6	Product Analysis	40
		3.2.7	Prototype Development	41
		3.2.8	Report Writing	41

CHAPTER 4	CO	ONCEPTUAL DESIGN	42
	4.1	Customer's Requirement	42
	4.2	Objective Tree Diagram	43
	4.3	Functional Structure	44
	4.4	Product Specification	45
	4.5	Morphological Chart	46
	4.6	Conceptual Design	47
	4.7	Comparison Between 4 Design Concepts	52
	4.8	Discussion on Characteristic of Designs	53
	4.9	Concept Evaluation and Selection	55
CHAPTER 5	DET	AIL DESIGN	58
	5.1	Introduction	58
	5.2	CATIA Drawing	58
	5.3	Cost Estimation of Prototype	62
CHAPTER 6	PRO	DUCT ANALYSIS	63
	6.1	Design of Heating Source In Vacuum Forming	63
		Machine	
	6.2	Design of Heating Element In Prototype	69
		Development	
CHAPTER 7	PRO	TOTYPE MANUFACTURING AND TESTING	71
	7.1	Apparatus And Materials	71
	7.2	Manufacturing Process	77
	7.3	Prototype Development	82
		7.3.1 Heater Building and Testing	82
		7.3.2 Structure Building	85
		7.3.3 Vacuum Box Building	87
		7.3.4 Vacuum Forming Machine Assembly	89
		7.3.5 Vacuum Forming Process	90
		7.3.6 Vacuum Formed Products	94

CHAPTER 8	DISCUSSION ON CONSTRAINTS AND PROBLEMS IN PROTOTYPE DEVELOPEMNT	97
CHAPTER 9	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	98
	9.1 Conclusion	98
	9.2 Recommendations for future work	99
	REFERENCE	
	APPENDICES	

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
1.1	Flow chart of the methodology	6
2.1	Sequence Drawing of Vacuum Forming Process.	9
2.2	Process of Vacuum Assisted Drape Forming	13
2.3(a)	Product of Straight Drape Forming	14
2.3(b)	Product of Plug Assist Forming- Plug Extended	14
2.4	Sequence of snap back forming techniques.	16
2.5	Billow forming process with plug assist.	18
2.6	Property of amorphous and crystalline thermoplastic changes over a range of temperature	20
2.7	Male mould	22
2.8	Female mould	22
2.9	Thinning effect of female and male mould during forming process.	22
2.10	H.E.Helwig of Rohm and Haas Corp filed for a Patent 11-27- 1936 using hot oil pressure for forming acrylic	23
2.11	H.E.Helwig filed for Patent 8-28-1942 using snapback forming	24
2.12	R.E.Leary of Dupont Corp filed for Patent 12-27-1940 for a vacuum forming apparatus	25
2.13	Patent 9-24-1946	26
2.14	F.E.Wiley of Plax Corp filed for Patent 6-1-1944for a method of deep drawing plastic sheets	27
3.1	Flow chart of the methodology	29

3.2	Example of objective free	33
3.3	Sample Black box diagram	34
4.1	Objective tree diagram of vacuum forming machine	43
4.2	Functional analysis of vacuum forming machine	44
4.3	Design Concept 1	47
4.4	Design Concept 2	49
4.5	Design Concept 3	50
4.6	Design Concept 4	51
5.1	Assembly View of Vacuum Forming Machine	59
5.2	Exploded View of Vacuum Forming Machine	60
6.1	Heating Source and Plastic Sheet	63
6.2	Heisler Chart	67
6.3	Circuit of heater	70
7.1	Plywood	71
7.2	Stainless steel hinge	72
7.3	Type A Nichrome wire with 24gage	73
7.4	Steel wire	74
7.5	Hand drill and its drill bits	74
7.6	Other Materials and Apparatus	76
7.7	Wood Cutting	77
7.8	Drilling	78
7.9	Heavy Duty Adhesive Clay	79
7.10	Screwing	79
7.11	Hot Glue Gun	79
7.12	Soldering PCB board of hot gun blower	80

7.13	Soldering PCB board of bread toaster	80
7.14	Half round steel file	81
7.15	Sand Paper	81
7.16	Circuit of CPU	82
7.17	Exhaust of heater	83
7.18	Indicator Light	83
7.19	Nichrome Wire connected to the Power Supply	83
7.20	Nichrome Wire glows when connected to CPU	84
7.21	Laptop Adapter with Cut End	84
7.22:	Nichrome Wire glows when connected to Adapter	85
7.23	Unstable Structure	85
7.24	Foldable Feature Structure	86
7.25	Adding Extra frame by slotting method	86
7.26	Stable Structure	87
7.27	Vacuum box made of cardboard	88
7.28	Vacuum box made of PVC	88
7.29	Prototype of Vacuum Forming Machine	89
7.30	Prototype of Vacuum forming machine when plastic is lift up	91
731	Vacuum forming machine wrapped with Aluminium foil	91
7.32(a)	Plastic hanging down.	92
7.32(b)	Plastic hanging down.	92
7.33(a)	Vacuum Forming Process	93
7.33(b)	Vacuum Forming Process	93
7.34(a)	Product of Failure	94
7.34(b)	Product of Failure	95

7.34(c)	Product of Failure	95
7.34(d)	Product of Failure	95
7.35(a)	Successful product	95
7.35(c)	Successful vacuum formed product.	96
7.35(b)	Successful vacuum formed product.	96
7.35(d)	Successful vacuum formed product.	96

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Amorphous and crystalline materials and their respective	21
	temperature	
3.1	Basic structure of a classification scheme with the sub-functions	36
	of an overall function and associated solutions	
3.2	Example of Morphological Analysis	37
3.3	Example of Decision Matrix	39
4.1	Customer's requirement on vacuum forming machine	42
4.2	Product design specification of vacuum forming machine	45
4.3	Morphological Chart of vacuum forming machine	46
4.4	Comparison between the characteristic of four design concepts	53
4.5	Decision matrix of vacuum forming machine	56
5.1	Bill of Material of Vacuum forming machine	61
5.2	Cost Estimation of Prototype	62
7.1	Comparison between different type of Nichrome wire	73
7.2	Other Materials and Apparatus	75

LIST OF ABBEREVATIONS

UTEM Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

FKM Faculty of Mechanical Engineering

ABS Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene

PVC Polyvinyl chloride

PS Polystyrene

PP Polypropylene

PC Polycarbonates

FIG Figure

Eq Equation

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX

A	Material Properties of Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)
В	Metric Series Head Dimension Chart
C	Properties of air at 1 atm pressure
D	Hinge Drawing Specification
E	Assembly Drawing of Vacuum Forming Machine
F	Exploded Drawing of Vacuum Forming Machine
G	Part Drawing of Vacuum Forming Machine

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

According to Collins Dictionary, vacuum forming is a process in which a heated thermoplastic sheet is shaped by pressing it toward a mould and applying suction. Vacuum forming machine is a machine that performs vacuum forming process in which a plastic sheet is heated to suitable temperature, stretched around into a mould and then comformed or fit to the mould by creating vacuum pressure between the plastic sheet and surface of mould.

There are few steps and process involved in vacuum forming process. First, a mould is made and put on the platens of the vacuum forming machine. Then, a thermoplastic sheet is clamped in place and placed above the mould. The heater, which is positioned above the plastic, will heat up to warm the plastic. Then, the mould is moved up to the hot flexible and mouldable plastic sheet. The vacuum is switched on and all the air which is under the plastic will be expelled out, allowing the plastic to form the shape of the mould. Finally, the sheet is moved from its mould and excess parts are cut and trimmed.

Nowadays, many products around us are manufactured by vacuum forming process. They are becoming increasing popular because of the low cost and convenient modification. The most common products that made from vacuum forming include open plastic containers, food packaging, sink units, and others. The vacuum forming process has many advantages over blow moulding, injection

moulding and other plastic forming processes. However, it is too expensive and large; it is unwise to buy it just for the small amount of usage. Therefore, in this project, a low cost, small size vacuum forming machine will be designed and analyzed for educational purpose.

According to Plasticpedia, vacuum forming is "comparatively low cost tooling" it requires less sophisticated tools and relatively inexpensive materials to produce the mould. Large parts can be produced from one sheet of plastic to save the quantity cost. Besides that, small runs can be prototyped economically compared to other processes. Furthermore, vacuum forming is also a time efficient plastic forming process. Engineer don't need to spend many time on the designing the product because the vacuum forming process is a simple manufacturing process. Nowadays, vacuum forming has become technically controlled through the simulation process with the necessary expertise. Therefore, vacuum forming is a great potential for development of processing methods in the plastic processing field.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The existing vacuum forming machine in the marketplace is expensive and large. This would be extremely unwise to buy an expensive vacuum forming machine just for personal use with the small amount of usage. Therefore, a simple and low cost vacuum forming machine will be designed and developed for learning purpose.

1.3 OBJECTIVE

The objective of this research project is to design and develop a simple and low cost vacuum forming machine which can produce many different products from thermoplastic effectively.

1.4 SCOPE OF PROJECT

The scopes of this project are:

This project will focus primarily on the design and development of the vacuum forming machine. A simple and low cost vacuum forming machine will be designed and drawn with the aid of CATIA software. Engineering design method and tools such as the morphological chart, Decision Matrix, and others may be applied in designing the vacuum forming machine. Finally, a simple and low cost prototype will be built up as a teaching aid in university. Project Limits/Boundaries/Work Elements:

The vacuum forming machine will be designed for manual operation. The type of plastic material will be used is ABS plastic. ABS is a thermoforming plastic that can easily be vacuum-formed or shaped by heating and bending. It is thin enough that it can be cut with scissors or a utility knife. In this project, the temperature of heating will be fixed to around 150 degree Celsius; this is based on the formability of selected materials. Besides that, this project will not cover simulation of air flow inside the vacuum forming machine. Due to the limitation of budget, the size and materials used in prototype development will not identical to the proposed solution. Therefore, the result of product testing may be different due to the difference in materials.

1.5 GENERAL METHODOLOGY

In order to achieve the objectives of the project, there are few tasks that need to be carried out, those actions are listed as below.

i. Identify Problem

The existing problem will be identified by conducting the literature review to many reading sources such as journals, research papers, articles and other relevant reading materials.

ii. Customers' Requirements

A market analysis will be carried out to identify and clarify the customer's needs. After that, all the customers' requirements will be organized in an objective tree for a better view. Then, a functional analysis will be conducted to know the main function and sub-functions of the product. Finally, and product design specification will be set according to market analysis results and objective tree.

iii. Conceptual Design

Brainstorming will be used to generate a large quantity of alternative for each function of the proposed solution. All the proposed solutions will be evaluated by Decision Matrix in order to select the best solution.

iv. Detail Design

After the best conceptual design is chosen, the researcher will design their product in more detail way which includes types of materials used for the product, manufacturing cost, manufacturing process and the geometric dimension of the product. Lastly, the product will be drawn by using CATIA V5R20.

v. Product Analysis

Once the product is well defined, a complete analysis is conducted. In the analysis process, the integrity of the design in terms of its safety, material, manufacturing process and cost concerns will be evaluated

vi. Prototype Development

A simple and low cost prototype will be built up based on the final solution. The size and materials used in the prototype will not identical to the actual product due to budget.

vii. Report writing

All the study and knowledge regarding design and development of vacuum forming machine will be recorded in the paperwork for future reference. The methodology of this study is summarized in the flow chart as shown in Figure 1.1.

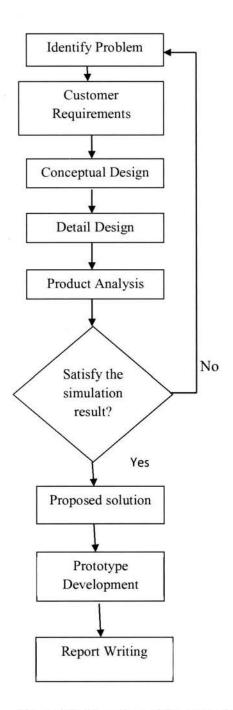


Figure 1.1: Flow chart of the methodology