

## DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF MINI MACHINE MIXER FOR CEMENT



# BACHELOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY (MAINTENANCE TECHNOLOGY) WITH HONOURS



## UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

## **BORANG PENGESAHAN STATUS LAPORAN PROJEK SARJANA**

TAJUK: Design And Fabrication Of Mini Machine Mixer For Cement

SESI PENGAJIAN: 2020/21 Semester 1

Saya MUHAMMAD ASYRAF BIN ZAHFARSHAM

mengaku membenarkan tesis ini disimpan di Perpustakaan Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) dengan syarat-syarat kegunaan seperti berikut:

- 1. Tesis adalah hak milik Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka dan penulis.
- 2. Perpustakaan Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka dibenarkan membuat salinan untuk tujuan pengajian sahaja dengan izin penulis.
- 3. Perpustakaan dibenarkan membuat salinan tesis ini sebagai bahan pertukaran antara institusi pengajian tinggi.

4.	**Sila	tandaka	n (✔)

at JNIVERSITI TERHAD (N	Mengandungi maklumat yang berdarjah keselamatan au kepentingan Malaysia sebagaimana yang termaktub alam AKTA RAHSIA RASMI 1972) Mengandungi maklumat TERHAD yang telah ditentukan eh organisasi/badan di mana penyelidikan dijalankan)
√ TIDAK TERHAD	
<del>_</del>	Disahkan oleh:
Angs	Sirk
Alamat Tetap:	Cop Rasmi:
POS 19, KAMPUNG SERI DA	LAM SITI NORBAYA SAHADAN
JALAN YUSOF, SEMERAH, 8	Jabatan Teknologi Kejuruteraan Mekanikal  Fakulti Teknologi Kejuruteraan Mekanikal dan Pembuatan
BATU PAHAT, JOHOR	Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka
Tarikh: 18/01/7301	 Tarikh: 18/01/2022

<sup>\*\*</sup> Jika tesis ini SULIT atau TERHAD, sila lampirkan surat daripada pihak berkuasa/organisasi berkenaan dengan menyatakan sekali sebab dan tempoh laporan PSM ini perlu dikelaskan sebagai SULIT atau TERHAD.



## Faculty of Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering Technology



## MUHAMMAD ASYRAF BIN ZAHFARSHAM

Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering Technology (Maintenance Technology) with Honours

## DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF MINI MACHINE MIXER FOR CEMENT

## MUHAMMAD ASYRAF BIN ZAHFARSHAM

A thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering Technology (Maintenance Technology) with



Faculty of Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering Technology

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

## **DECLARATION**

I declare that this Choose an item. entitled "Design and Fabrication of Mini Mixer For Cement" is the result of my research except as cited in the references. has not been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in the candidature of any other degree.

	MALAYSIA
Signature	
	MUHAMMAD ASYRAF BIN ZAHFARSHAM
Name	Win .
	اونيوسيتي تبكنيكل ملبسيا ملاك
Date	: 18/01/2022
	UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

## **APPROVAL**

I hereby declare that I have checked this thesis and in my opinion, this thesis is adequate in terms of scope and quality for the award of the Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering Technology (Maintenance Technology) with Honours.

Signature :

Supervisor Name : Puan Siti Norbaya Binti Sahadan

Date : 18/01/2021

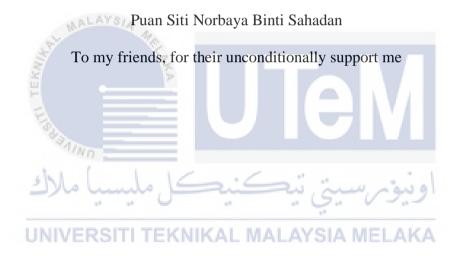
UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

## **DEDICATION**

To my beloved mother and father who always there for me Zahfarsham Bin Ishak and Faridah Binti Rosman

To my siblings

To my lecturer and supervisor, for their guidance and encouragement



#### **ABSTRACT**

A cement mixing machine is a mechanical device used to make a mixture of stone, sand, water, and cement powder to be used as concrete material during the construction process. These machine features are usually large to be used in large construction industry areas. In the early stages, cement mixing is done manually using human energy. However, over time, technologies such as machines have been created to facilitate the process of mixing cement. This study shows that usually this mixer machine is only used in large construction industries. While small construction will only use manpower. This can cause it to take a long time as human energy will experience fatigue compared to machines. Cement mixing will also be uneven compared to a machine that moves consistently. With this study, a mini cement mixing machine was produced to facilitate small-scale construction work. We identify the best methods in producing portable machines with small sizes. We were able to find out the right taste by making sketches using Solidworks. Selection of the best sketch by comparing the characteristics of the criteria of each sketch. The production method also we choose the best material and installation method. Finally, many components make a good mini cement mixer machine.

اونیونر سیتی تیکنیکل ملیسیا ملاك

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

#### **ABSTRAK**

Mesin pembancuh simen adalah alat mekanikal yang digunakan untuk membuat bancuhan batu, pasir, air dan serbuk simen untuk dijadikan bahan concrete sewaktu menjalankan proses pembinaan. Ciri mesin ini kebiasaannya bersaiz besar untuk digunakan untuk di kawasan industri pembinaan yang besar. Pada peringkat awal, pembancuhan simen dilakukan secara manual dengan menggunakan tenaga manusia. Namun, setelah masa makin meningkat teknologi seperti mesin telah dicipta bagi memudahkan proses pembancuhan simen. Dalam kajian ini menunjukkan kebiasaanya machine mixer ini hanya digunakan pada industri pembinaan yang besar sahaja. Manakala pembinaan yang kecil akan hanya menggunakan tenaga manusia. Hal ini boleh menyebabkan mengambil masa yang lama kerana tenaga manusia akan mengalami keletihan berbanding mesin. Pembancuhan simen juga akan jadi tak sekata berbanding mesin yang bergerak konsisten. Dengan kajian ini mini mesin pembancuh simen dihasilkan bagi memudahkan kerja pembinaan yang berskala kecil. Kami mengenal pasti kaedah yang terbaik dalam menghasilkan mesin yang mudah alih dengan saiz yang kecil. Kami dapat mengetahui citarasa yang sesuai dengan membuat lakaran dengan menggunakan Solidworks. Pemilihan lakaran terbaik dengan membuat perbandingan ciri-ciri kretiria setiap lakaran. Kaedah penghasilannya juga kami pilih bahan dan cara pemasangan yang terbaik. Akhirnya, terdapat banyak komponen yang menghasilkan mini mesin pembancuh simen yang baik.

> اونيوسيتي تيكنيكل مليسياً ملاك UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

Alhamdulillah, First I want to thank Allah SWT for his blessing so that I can finish this report on the project. My supervisor, Puan Siti Norbaya Binti Sahadan is particularly grateful. For guidance and advice, I have received from Puan Siti Norbaya Binti Sahadan during this project report. Not to miss a technician who has always helped me to solve certain problems in my thesis and all JTKM technicians, supportive of me. On the contrary, I should like to thank my loved friends for their assistance and moral support. And thank you very much to those who contributed directly or indirectly to this research.



## **BLE OF CONTENTS**

		PAGE
DECL	LARATION	
APPR	OVAL	
DEDI	CATION	
ABST	TRACT	i
ABST	<b>TRAK</b>	ii
ACKN	NOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
BLE (	OF CONTENTS AYS	iv
	OF TABLES	vi
	OF FIGURES	vii
	OF APPENDICES	X
	PTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Problem Statement	2
1.3	Research Objective	2 3
1.4	Scope of Research UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA	3
CHAP	PTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	4
2.1	Introduction	4
2.2	Introduction To Engineering Design	5
2.3	Machine Mixer Concrete	6
	2.3.1 Introduction	6
	2.3.2 Types Of Machine Mixer Concrete	6
	2.3.2(a) Batch Mixers	7
	2.3.2(b) Continuous Mixers	11
	2.3.3 Difference Design Of Machine Mixer Concrete	11
2.4	Engineering Design Process	13
2.5	Product Development	15
	2.5.1 Prototype	15
	2.5.2 Differences In Creating a Prototype VS A Final Product	17
	2.5.3 Characteristics And Limitations Of Prototypes	18
2.6	Market Investigation	19
2.7	Product Design Specifications	20
2.8	Conceptual Designs	21
CHAF	PTER 3 METHODOLOGY	23

3.1	Introduction	23
3.2	Flow Chart	24
3.3	Innovation	26
3.4	Manufacture	32
3.5	Evaluation	37
3.5.1	Procedure	37
3.5.2	Data	38
CHAI	PTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	39
4.1	Introduction	39
4.2	Results	39
4.3	Quantity and Quality Of The Cements Mixed	43
4.4	Calculation Analysis	45
4.5	Analysis of the marketing for this project	46
CHAI	PTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	52
5.1	Introduction	52
5.2	Conclusion	52
5.3	Recommendation	53
REFE	CRENCES	54
APPE	NDICES	57
APPE	NDICES	58
	اونونرسيتي تيكنيكل مليسيا ملا NDICES	59 60
TIL		UU

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Table 2.1	Morphological Chart	11
Table 3.1	Evaluation of 4 concepts depending on the criteria	28
Table 3.2	Bill of Material (BOM) of the components used	31
Table 3.3	Experiment on the weight of the workplace for strentghness	38
Table 3.4	experiment to obtain the quality of concrete that has been mixed	38
Table 4.1:	Experiment on the weight of the workpiece for strentghness	40
Table 4.2:	experiment to obtain the quality of concrete that has been mixed	41
	UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA	

## LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE	
Figure 2.1:	cross-section of drum mixers	7	
Figure 2.2	Cross-section of a non-tilting mixer (1)	8	
Figure 2.3	Cross-section of a tilting mixer	9	
Figure 2.4	Various configurations for pan mixers. The arrows indicate the direction	n	
	of rotation of the pan, blades, and scraper.	10	
Figure 2.5	Engineering design process	14	
Figure 3.1	Flow Chart	25	
Figure 3.2	Design 1	26	
Figure 3.3	Design 2	27	
Figure 3.4	Design 3	27	
Figure 3.5	اويورسيتي بيڪييڪل مليسيا مالاڪ Design 4	28	
Figure 3.6	Final Design For The Project AL MALAYSIA MELAKA	30	
Figure 3.7 measurement process performed according to pre-determined			
	measurements using measuring tools and markers	32	
Figure 3.8 the process of cutting project material by following the specified			
	measurements using a cutting tool	32	
Figure 3.9	the process of joining the frame part of the project body by using the		
	arc/tig welding process	33	
Figure 3.10 project motor site part connection process using arc/tig welding			
	process	33	

Figure 3.11 process of joining part of the project material site by using arc/tig	
welding process	33
Figure 3.12 process of connecting project tool points on motor parts using	
arc/tig welding process	34
Figure 3.13 process of connecting project motor adjuster parts using arc/tig	
welding process	34
Figure 3.14 the process of connecting the door part and the project holder by	
using the arc/tig welding process	35
Figure 3.15 process of connecting wheelbase and motor foot parts of a project by	
using arc/tig welding process	35
Figure 3.16 the process of joining the outer body of the project using aluminum	
sheets and arc/tig welding joints	36
Figure 3.17 electrical wiring process for motor connection on the project part	36
Figure 3.18 finishing process by using spray and frame body to look neat and	
beautiful	36
Figure 4.1: Graph experiment to obtain the quality of concrete that has been mixed	42
Figure 4.2: This picture one per third and two per third for the quantity of cement	
before being mixed	43
Figure 4.3: The cement has been mixed 80% from one per third quantity cement	43
Figure 4.4: The cement has been mixed 60% from two per third quantity cement	44
Figure 4.5: The cement has been mixed 90% from two per third quantity cement	44
Figure 4.6: Gender and Age	46
Figure 4.7: Employment	47
Figure 4.8: Experience making cement mixes for small construction	47

Figure 4.9:The time is taken to make the cement mixture	48
Figure 4.10:The amount of energy required to create the cement mixture	48
Figure 4.11: The stage of the cement mixture after it has been thoroughly mixed	49
Figure 4.12: The need for a mini cement mixing machine	49
Figure 4.13: The need for large machines to mix cement only for large scale	
construction	50
Figure 4.14: approval of the production of mini cement mixing machines in the	
industry	50
Figure 4.15: reasonable machine price	51
UTEM المسين تيكنيكل مليسيا ملاك	
UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA	

## LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
APPENDIX A Gant Chart		57
APPENDIX B Concept design		58
APPENDIX C Finalize Project		60



#### **CHAPTER 1**

#### INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The title that has been chosen for the project is Design and Fabrication of Mini Mixer for Cement. It is one of the initiatives to improve the mixer machine in mixing the cement which has always been used in the construction site. For the record, the function of a concrete mixer is more to mix cement, sandstone, and granite to form concrete according to the confirmed ratio so then it can harden to form an object. The ratio needs to be precise since the solidity of concrete depends on it. Therefore, it is common to find concrete mixers mostly in the civil construction sector as this sector is responsible for house building and more.

Concrete mixers are frequently used to make concrete on the construction site, providing workers plenty of time to use it before it hardens. Concrete can also be mixed by hand as an alternative to using a machine. These devices are used in a variety of industries to prepare concrete on the construction site, giving employees enough time to use the mixture before it hardens. However, using a gigantic mixer machine in a small sector such as billboard and wall floor installation can be troublesome hence the idea of using a mini mixer comes forward. The topic is specifically to identify the importance of mini-mixer machines in the small sector. Since the quantity ratio in small construction being used is far less in comparison to civil construction sites, the installation can be done by contractor manually even though it is time-consuming. The process will be longer because the cement needs to be evenly mixed which can take hours.

Therefore, according to the reasons mentioned above, it is beneficial to provide a mini mixer to small industries and communities as it indirectly helps them to come out with new projects. This concept is a small-scale concept in the construction sector either in the country or abroad. Other than helping small industries, it can also reduce the cost, time, and energy hence this project needs to be implemented seeing to the benefits it can give to everyone.

#### 1.2 Problem Statement

Everything has its downside and advantage. The same thing happens to mini mixer machines. Since the existing mixer machine is compatible only with big construction, many people use their energy by doing it manually. One of the drawbacks of mixing manually is time-consuming because the longer the duration, the longer the process is being taken. In addition, a human's calculation is not as precise as the machine, thus the ratio can be mistakenly assumed by humans. Eventually, it will lead the cement to not be evenly mixed. These are the reasons why the prototype of the mini-mixer machine project has to be invented.

## 1.3 Research Objective

The objective for this project:

- a) To create and design a small-scale prototype for a mini mixer machine for concrete in construction
- b) To analyze the function of a mini mixer machine for concrete
- c) To get a rate for this mini machine mixer concrete in marketing industries construction.

## 1.4 Scope of Research

The scope of this research are as follows:

- Utilization that has been focused on small sectors such as billboard installation
- The size of the mini mixer is equivalent to 4 liters/8-kilogram load of the paint bucket
- Using motor every time the mixer is being used



#### **CHAPTER 2**

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Introduction

Industrial Design is field involved in the production of products for industry. Products are born of the industry through process design and production process. Engineering Design is a combined technical and scientific field of producing a product that meets the needs functions and achievements. The field of Industrial Design and Engineering Design has an approach almost the same in performing the work production of design ideas. A combination of the two this field has been proven to produce a product mthat eets the tastes of users in terms of functionality, performance, static value, safety, and comfort. Engineering design serves a specific goal. The approach always starts with a specific purpose in mind. It wouldn't be a random sightseeing tour if it were a voyage with a particular destination.

## UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

So this project must be related to the engineering design to make the design and fabrication of mini machine mixer concrete that must be followed. A concrete mixer is motorised equipment that homogeneously mixes concrete, material such as sand or gravel, and water to generate concrete. Concrete mixers range in size from big industrial mixing trucks to small, portable concrete mixers known as micromixers. A concrete mixer is made up of three main components: a motor, a revolving drum, and, in some cases, a chute. The materials for making concrete spin around inside the drum, mixing uniformly and remaining soft for application and shaping (Ifeanyi, 2018).

## 2.2 Introduction To Engineering Design

Industrial design has become one of the fields which is important among the available fields in this country. In developed countries, this field is among areas that can develop the country's economy such as European countries, the United States, and Japan. Engineering design is a procedure that must be followed. This effective problem-solving strategy is adaptable enough to function in practically any situation. At each stage or phase of the process, engineers get valuable knowledge about the problem and alternative solutions.

The term "engineering design" refers to "design under restraint." Designers must select solutions with the most desirable traits and the fewest drawbacks. However, they must adhere to the scenario's constraints, which may include time, money, and the physical limitations of tools and materials. Engineering design is a methodical and iterative process. It's a series of steps that can be repeated in any order, though not always in the same order. Planning, modeling, testing, and improving designs are examples of steps. Engineering design is a collaborative and social endeavor. This procedure is frequently carried out in small groups comprised of people with varying levels of knowledge and experience. Designers communicate with clients, team members, and others regularly.

Ethics and risk are intertwined, according to Martin and Schinzinger (1983), and identifying dangers is the first step: "Thus, for engineers, measuring risk is a difficult problem. The risks associated with a project or product must first be identified. This necessitates anticipating both intended and unintended interactions between people and technologies and systems. Second, the project's or product's objectives must be determined and prioritized. Third, the costs of risk reduction must be calculated. Fourth, expenses must be weighed against both organizational goals (e.g., profit, quality reputation, avoiding lawsuits) and levels of acceptance of risks to clients and the general public. Finally, the project or product must be tested before being implemented or manufactured (Stacey, 2009)."

#### 2.3 Machine Mixer Concrete

#### 2.3.1 Introduction

A concrete mixer (concrete mixer) is a machine that produces concrete by mixing cement, aggregates such as sand or gravel, and water in equal amounts. The components are mixed in the drum of a conventional concrete mixer. Portable concrete mixers are usually used for small batch projects. Concrete can be mixed on-site, allowing workers enough time to use it before the concrete hardens. Traditional concrete mixes were made by hand, which took a long time and lacked accuracy(Wankhede & Sahu, 2015). Due to growing demand and technical developments, concrete mixers are now utilized to create concrete mixes, even in small size applications. Concrete mixers are equipment that can accurately and quickly mix concrete mixtures of varying strengths. Some concrete mixers are capable of dispensing concrete directly on the building site. Concrete mixers come in a variety of sizes and kinds, depending on their use. Portable concrete mixers can be used in small and medium-sized applications, whereas concrete batching facilities built on the building site can be used in large-scale applications.

## 2.3.2 Types Of Machine Mixer Concrete

The two main types of mixers are batch and continuous mixers. The first type of mixer produces concrete in batches, whilst the second produces concrete continuously. The first type must be fully emptied, cleaned (if feasible), and reloaded with components for the next batch of concrete after each mixing cycle(Kaitukov et al., 2018). In the first kind, the materials are continuously introduced at one end, while fresh concrete is ejected at the other. The various designs of each type of mixer will now be discussed.

#### 2.3.2(a) Batch Mixers

The direction of the axis of rotation distinguishes two types of discontinuous mixers: horizontal or inclined (drum mixer) and vertical (tray mixer). Drum mixers have a rotating drum on the shaft with fixed blades, while pot mixers have blades or spools that rotate around the shaft.

#### a. Drum Mixers

A container with a cross-section similar to that shown in Figure 1 is used in all drum mixers. The blades are linked to the moveable drum's inside. Their primary function is to lift items off the drum as it revolves. The elevated material falls back into the mixer at the bottom of the drum with each rotation, and the cycle begins again. The rotation speed of the drum and, in some mixers, the angle of inclination of the rotation axis are controllable parameters. There are three main types of drum mixers that non-tilting drum, reversing drum, and tilting drum.

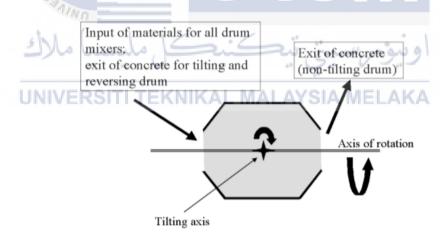


Figure 2.1: cross-section of drum mixers

The non-tilting drum mixer denotes that the drum's alignment is fixed. At one end, materials are added, and at the other, they are expelled (Figure. 2). The reversing drum (Figure. 2) is similar to the non-tilting mixer except that the constituents and concrete are added and discharged through the same aperture. For mixing, the drum revolves in one