

Manufacturing Lab Project

Automated Yoyo Assembly Manual

ENGR 480

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Contents

Introduction	3
Loading Machine	4
Starting Machine	4
Clearing Machine	4
Description of Operation	4
Indexing Turret.....	4
Station 0 – Yoyo half pick and place system/silicon ring placement	4
Station 1 – Bearing Feeder.....	7
Station 2 – Bearing Placement.....	8
Station 3 – Screw Feeder/Placement.....	9
Station 4 – Assembly of Two Yoyo Halves	10
Station 5 – Eject Station.....	11
Station 6 – Turret Position sensor	12
Maintenance	12

Table of Figures

Figure 1. Yoyo Pick and Place Station	5
Figure 2. Silicon Ring Station.....	6
Figure 3. Bearing Feeder Station.....	7
Figure 4. Bearing Placement Station.....	8
Figure 5. Screw Feeder/Placement Station	9

Introduction

This manual provides a list of instructions, diagrams, descriptions and important information for the operation and maintenance of the yoyo assembly machine.

Loading Machine

These are the necessary steps in order to load parts into the machine properly.

1. Slide bearings into track, make sure lower stop is in place before hand.
2. Place yoyo halves on conveyor.
3. Load a roll of silicon rings into place above conveyor.
4. Load screws into track.

The location of different tracks and conveyors are shown in figures below.

Starting Machine

These are the necessary steps in order to safely start the yoyo assembly machine.

1. Remove any obstructions.
2. Ensure parts are loaded.
3. Turn on power.
4. Turn red emergency stop button clockwise to turn on air flow.
5. Set PLC to run.

Clearing Machine

If machine malfunctions and jams immediately press the large red emergency button. Then verify that each part of the station has not been damaged. If a part of the machine has been damaged replace it and recalibrate machine.

Description of Operation

Indexing Turret

This is the main component of our system. It is what all the stations are centered around. It has 8 positions and rotates counter clockwise. The turret has the tendency to operate very slowly most of the time, if this occurs gently help the turret to rotate while being careful that fingers or hands do not get hurt. At each of the 8 positions there is a holder for the yoyo halves. The yoyo halves fit snugly on the holders and the holders can be rotated by gears so that different screwing operations can be performed by the stations.

Station 0 – Yoyo half pick and place system/silicon ring placement

This station feeds the yoyo assembly line. First, a conveyor belt is loaded with pre-machined yoyo halves. These yoyo halves travel under a ring applicator. The ring applicator, initiated by a sensor on the conveyor, pulls a paper roll of rings over an edge causing the rings to detach from the roll and stick to

the yoyo half. The yoyo half then travels on to be positioned under a pick and place. An optical sensor senses the yoyo half is in place and moves the yoyo half from the conveyor to a rotating turret.

Station 0 setup:

1. Match the speed of the stepper motor with the conveyor by adjusting the speed in the conveyor.
2. Adjust the horizontal linear cylinder stops to pick and place the yoyo precisely.

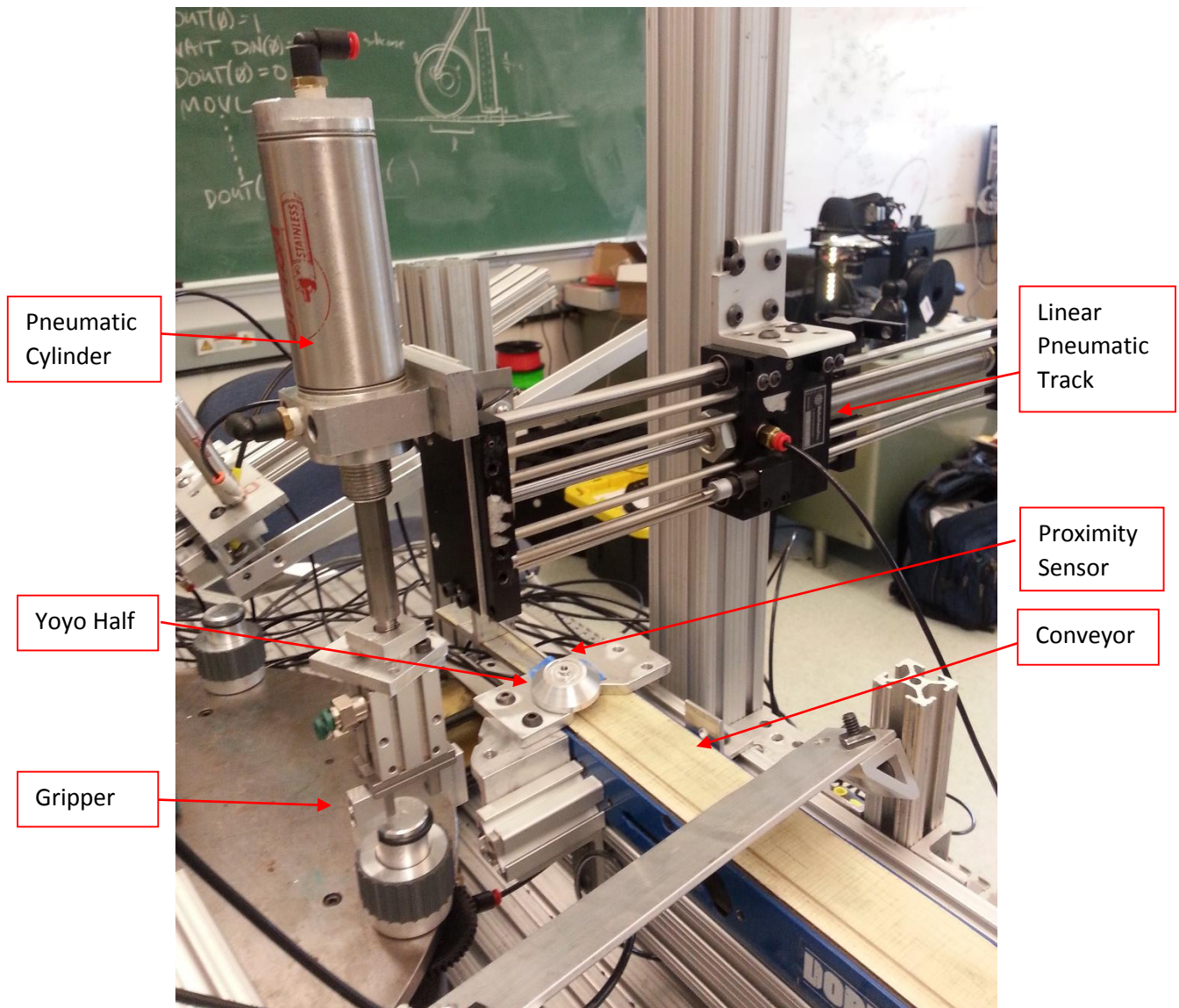


Figure 1. Yoyo Pick and Place Station



Figure 2. Silicon Ring Station

Station 1 – Bearing Feeder

The purpose of this station is to place a bearing onto a yoyo half. This station operates on every other turret rotation because we only want a bearing on one half of the yoyo. Once the gravity feeder at the station is loaded there are two pneumatic cylinders, one above and one on the side of the gravity feeder that control the release of a bearing as well as a sensor to see if a bearing is in place. The pneumatic cylinder that is on the side of the gravity feeder is on initially and when the sensor is triggered the cylinder that is above the gravity feeder is released and stops the bearing that is second in the line. There is also a third pneumatic cylinder that's purpose is to make sure the bearing falls into the right position, this cylinder is released at the same time as the cylinder above the gravity feeder. The side cylinder is then released and the bearing falls down onto the yoyo half. The sensor is no longer sensing and this returns the cylinders to the original positions.

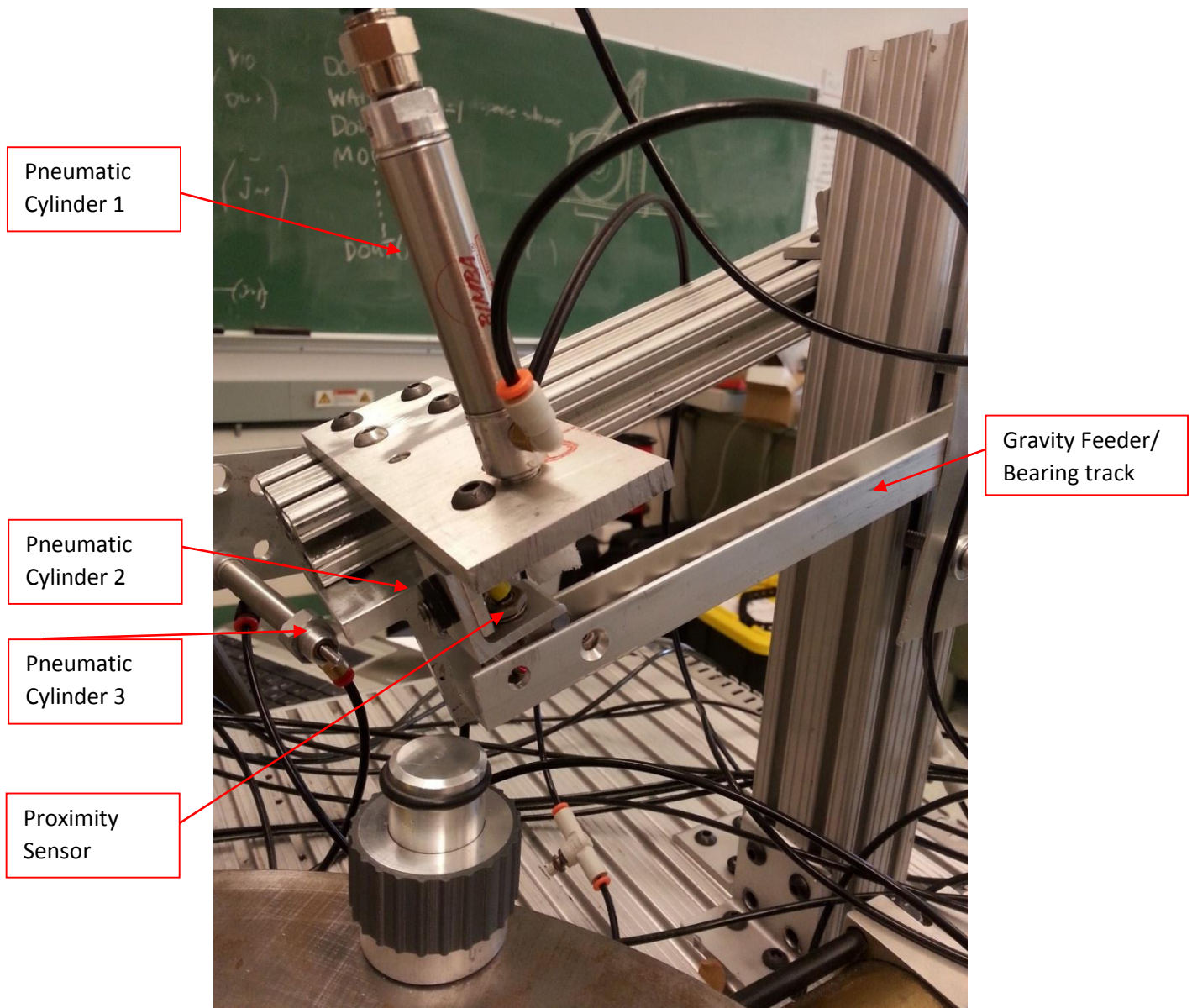


Figure 3. Bearing Feeder Station

Station 2 – Bearing Placement

The purpose of this station is to press fit the bearing on the yoyo. It operates on every other turret rotation but is the opposite rotation of station. There is a pneumatic cylinder with an aluminum block attached to the end. When the station goes the block presses down on the bearing press fitting the bearing onto the yoyo.

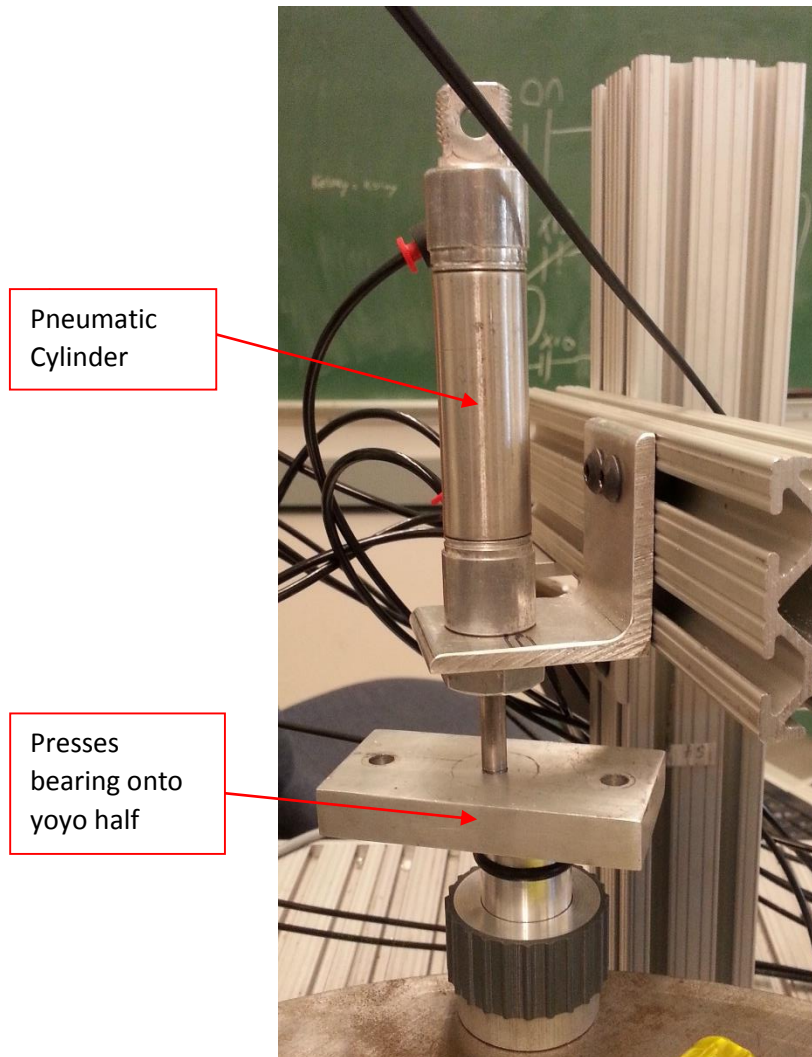


Figure 4. Bearing Placement Station

Station 3 – Screw Feeder/Placement

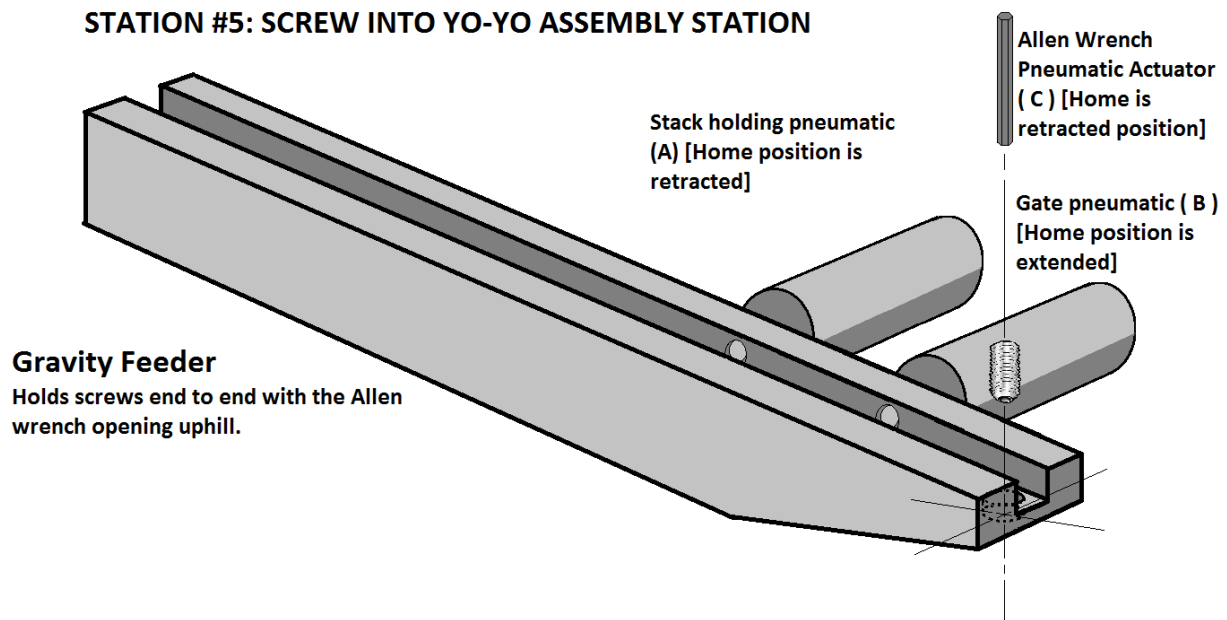


Figure 5.Screw Feeder/Placement Station

Description: The purpose of this station is to screw a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch diameter screw into an aluminum yo-yo half. In order to do that many sub-actions must take place. First a line of screws are placed in the gravity-feeder. This is a state that is only for loading and will not be used once the station gets going. This first state has all of the pneumatics retracted except for the gate pneumatic. In regards to how the gravity feeder works, screws are lined up end to end with their hex-bit ends facing uphill. The 2nd screw from the bottom end is pinned when the station reaches its 2nd state, holding the rest back. When this station receives its Station Go signal, the gate at the bottom of the gravity feeder opens and the 1st screw slides down into an alignment hole. The screw stops when it runs into the yo-yo half, which will have had to been in place for the Station Go signal to be sent. Then, an Allen wrench is actuated on a pneumatic to push down where the aligned screw is such that the Allen wrench enters the screw and applies pressure. The yo-yo half is mounted on a rotating mount and when a stepper motor turns on, the yo-yo half begins to spin at a slow and steady rate. The screw, if it isn't already entered by the Allen wrench, it will now be. The spinning of the mount combined with the screw being held steady and having pressure applied on it results in the screw being driven at a steady rate into the yo-yo half. After a set amount of time for the motor and Allen wrench pneumatic, the motor deactivates (allows free spinning) and the pneumatic retracts. After a short time, the Allen wrench pneumatic is back in home position. The screw feeder then closes its gate and after a short time, opened the holding pin pneumatic and the screws increment down the gravity feeder by 1 position further. The pin pneumatic then "re-clamps" the 2nd screw. The Station Done signal and then sent to the PLC. The actions can now repeat from the 2nd state. Note that a screw is placed in every other yo-yo half.

Station 4 – Assembly of Two Yoyo Halves

This station is responsible for screwing two yoyo halves together. One yoyo half contains the bearing and the screw and the other contains neither. The yoyo half that contains neither will be picked up using a pneumatic gripper and a stepper motor and rotated up-side-down with a pneumatic actuator. Then this station waits for the turret to rotate so that another yoyo half is in place below the gripped yoyo half. The station then lowers the one yoyo half onto the other while turning the lower yoyo half with a stepper motor so that they screw together.

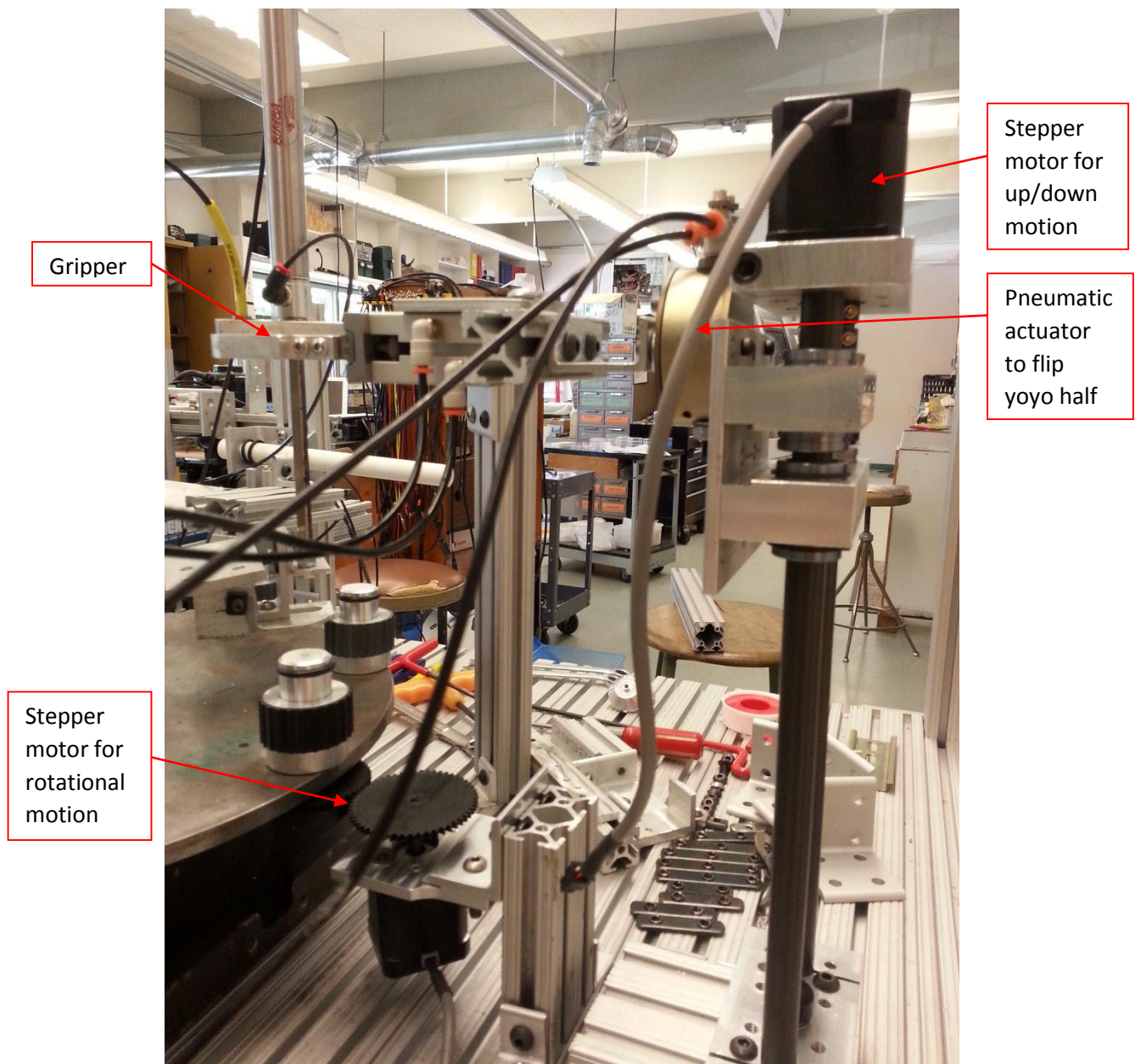


Figure 6. Assembly of Yoyo Halves Station

Station 5 – Eject Station

This station ejects a complete assembly of two yoyo halves. This is accomplished by one pneumatic cylinder which lifts the edge of the yoyo off that is on the turret causing it to fall off of the turret. This station contains a sensor to tell when the cylinder is in the upward position.

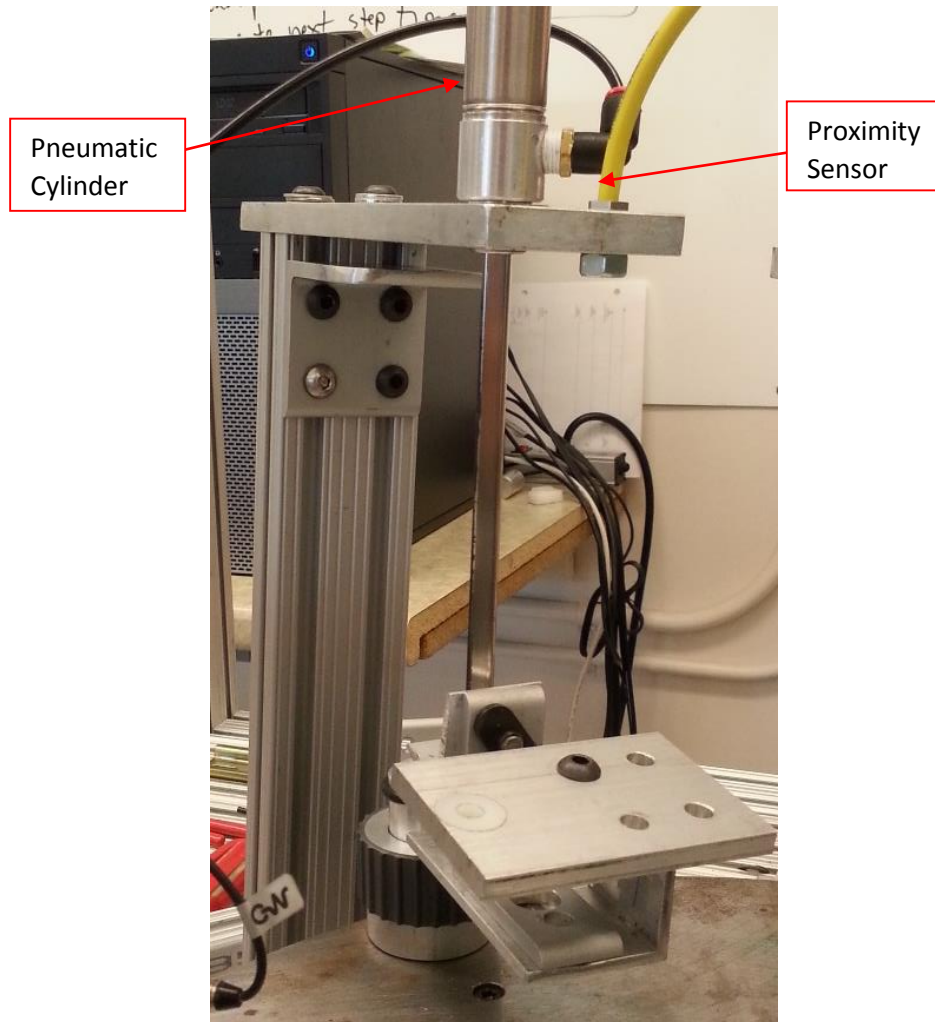


Figure 7. Eject Station

Station 6 – Turret Position sensor

This station contains only a sensor that senses if a yoyo holder on the turret is in position. We used a break-beam sensor for this station. This signal is used to tell the turret to index.

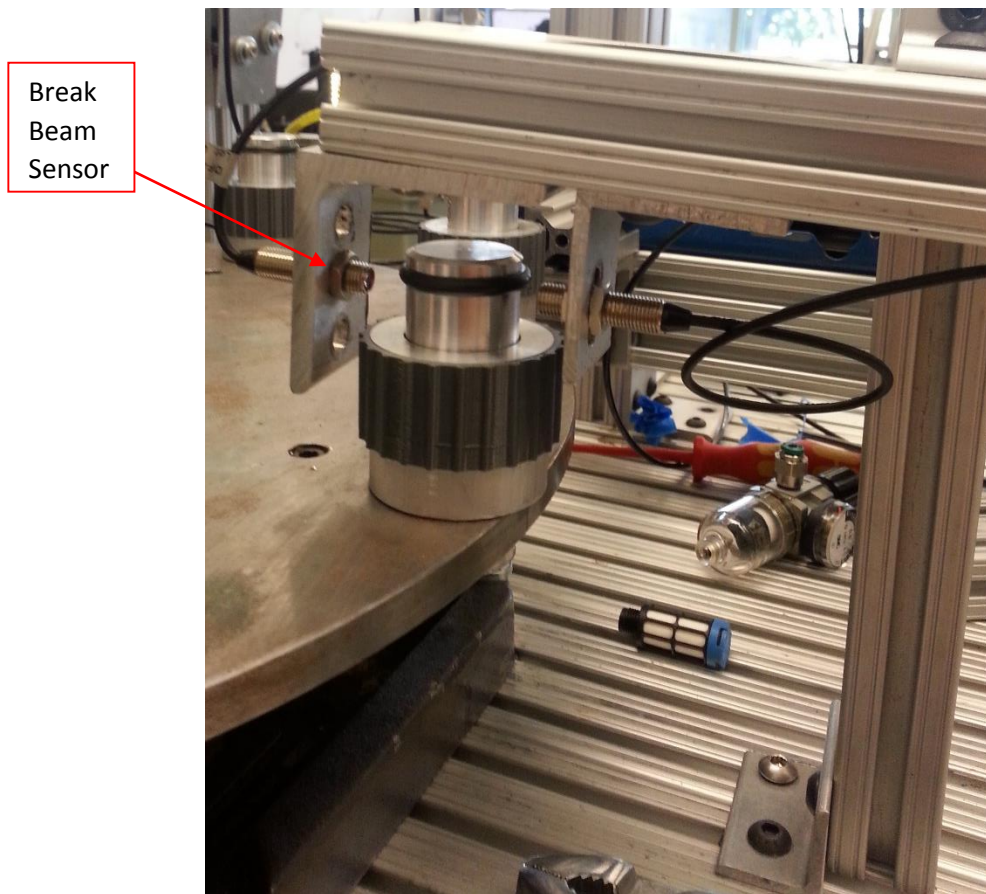


Figure 8. Turret Position Sensor Station

Maintenance

The indexing turret is the component that needs the most maintenance. It needs to be checked a minimum of every month to see if all parts are working. It also needs to be cleaned and re-lubricated every month as well.

Stepper Motor Configuration

The PLC and CITRO Workbench were used to operate our stepper motors. This seemed like the best way to control the stepper motors since we had multiple motors being operated at the same station but controlling different components. Different profiles were created for the different motions the motors would need to perform but when these profiles were loaded from PLC they would not run. An improvement that could be made for our system would be to figure out why the stepper motors will not run when controlled by the PLC or possibly switch and use Linux CNC to control the stepper motors in our system.

Wiring Table

	PLC OUTPUT	PLC INPUT
Pneumatic Cylinder		
Turret	Y101	
Station 0		
Station 0 Cylinder 1	Y112	
Station 0 Cylinder 2	Y113	
Station 0 Cylinder 3	Y116	
Station 0 Sensor 1		X1
Station 1		
Station 1 Cylinder 1	Y103	
Station 1 Cylinder 2	Y104	
Station 1 Cylinder 3	Y105	
Station 1 Sensor 1		X3
Station 2		
Station 2 Cylinder 1	Y106	
Station 3		
Station 3 Cylinder 1	Y117	
Station 3 Cylinder 2	Y114	
Station 3 Cylinder 3	Y115	
Station 4		
Station 4 Cylinder 1	Y110	
Station 4 Cylinder 2	Y107	
Station 4 Stepper motor 1	Module 1	
Station 4 Stepper motor 2	Module 2	
Station 5		
Station 5 Cylinder 1	Y109	
Station 5 Sensor 1		X2
Station 6		
Station 6 sensor 1		X0

Future Improvements

The major improvement that could be made would be to replace the indexing turret. The turret that has been used is very slow. We attempted to fix it by cleaning it and re-lubricating it and this seemed to work for a short amount of time but then started working poorly again. Another improvement that could be made would be to add an attachment to the third pneumatic cylinder in the bearing feeder station. We also need to improve the stepper motor control so that they work better.

PLC Ladder Logic

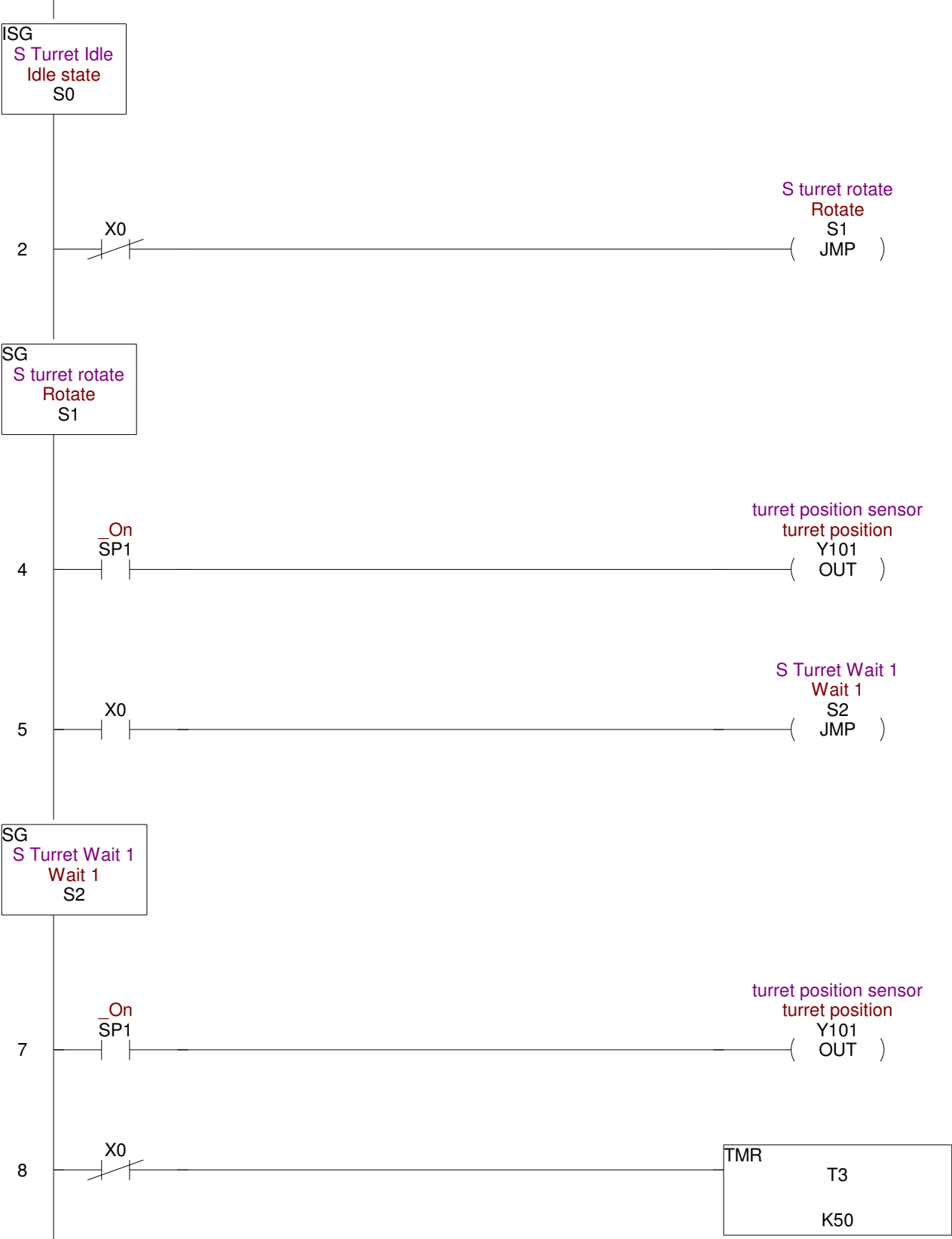
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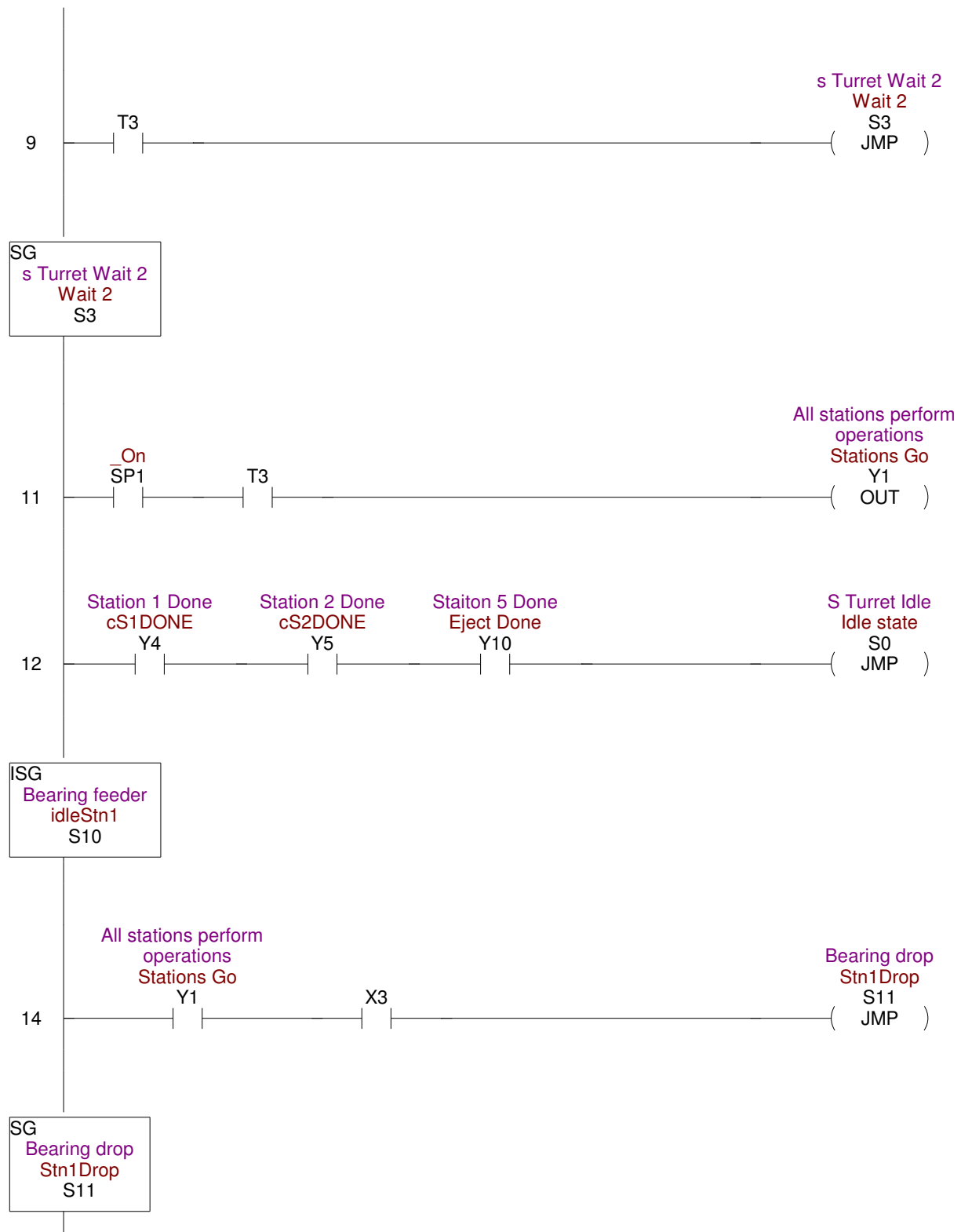
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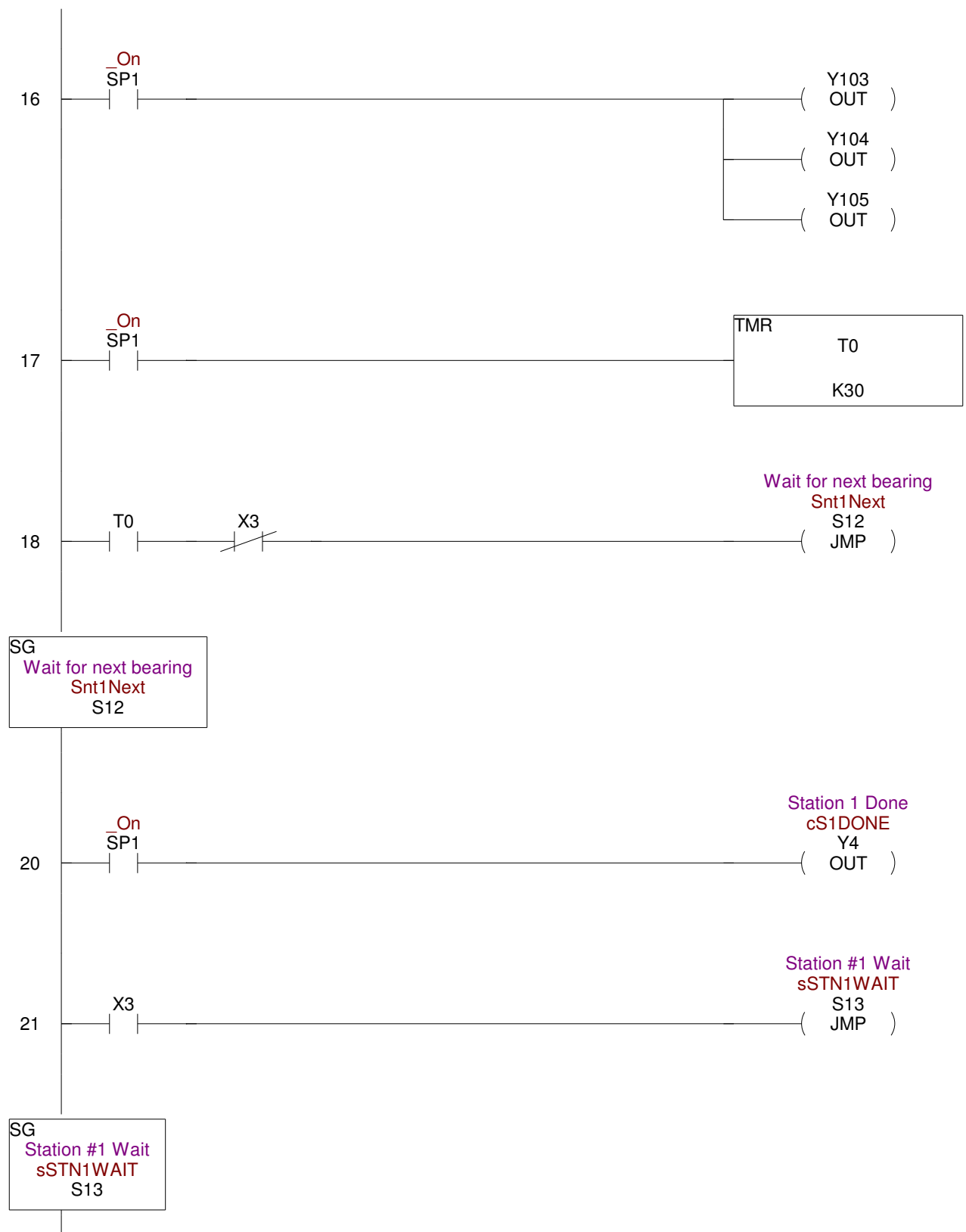
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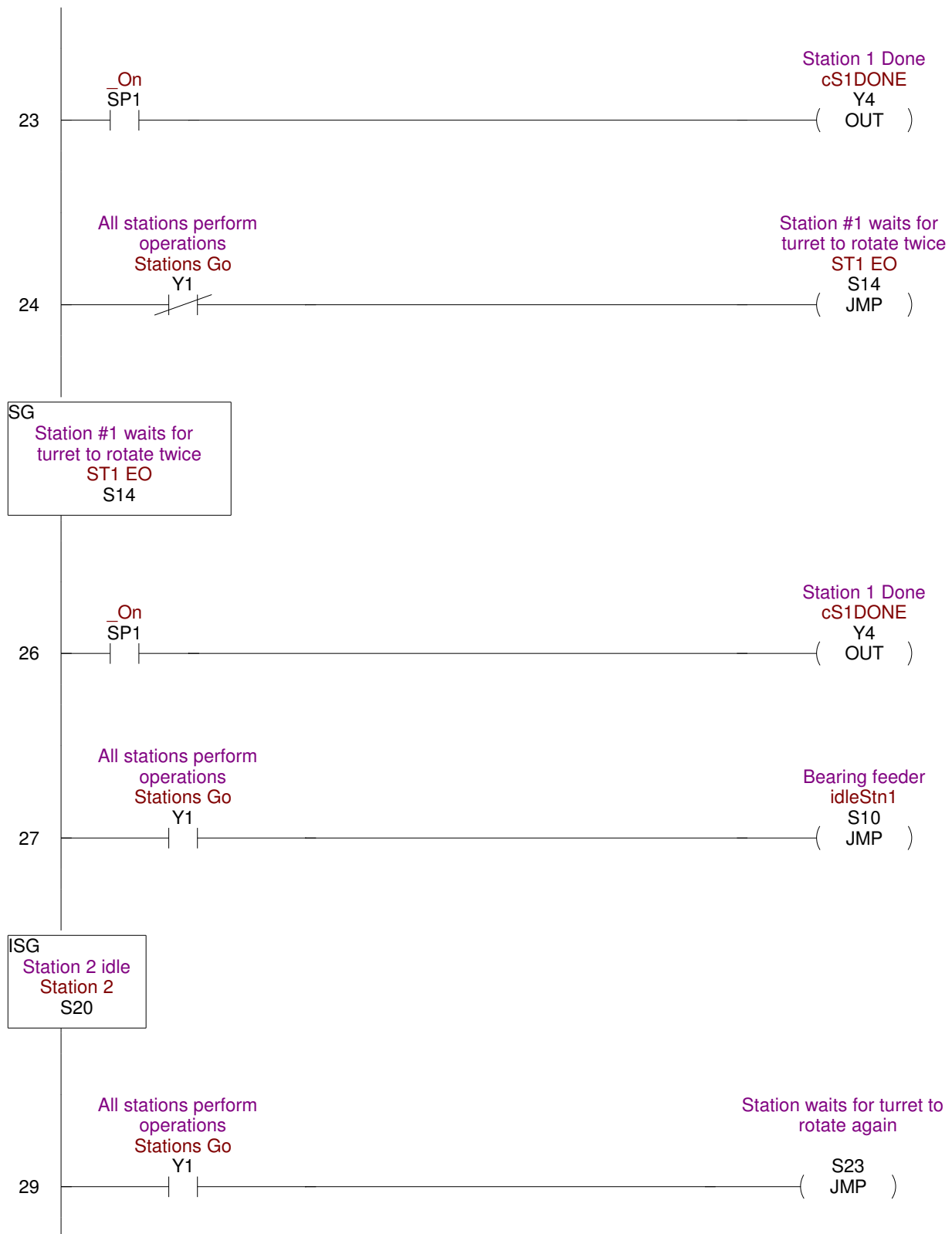
BK JM Turret rotate

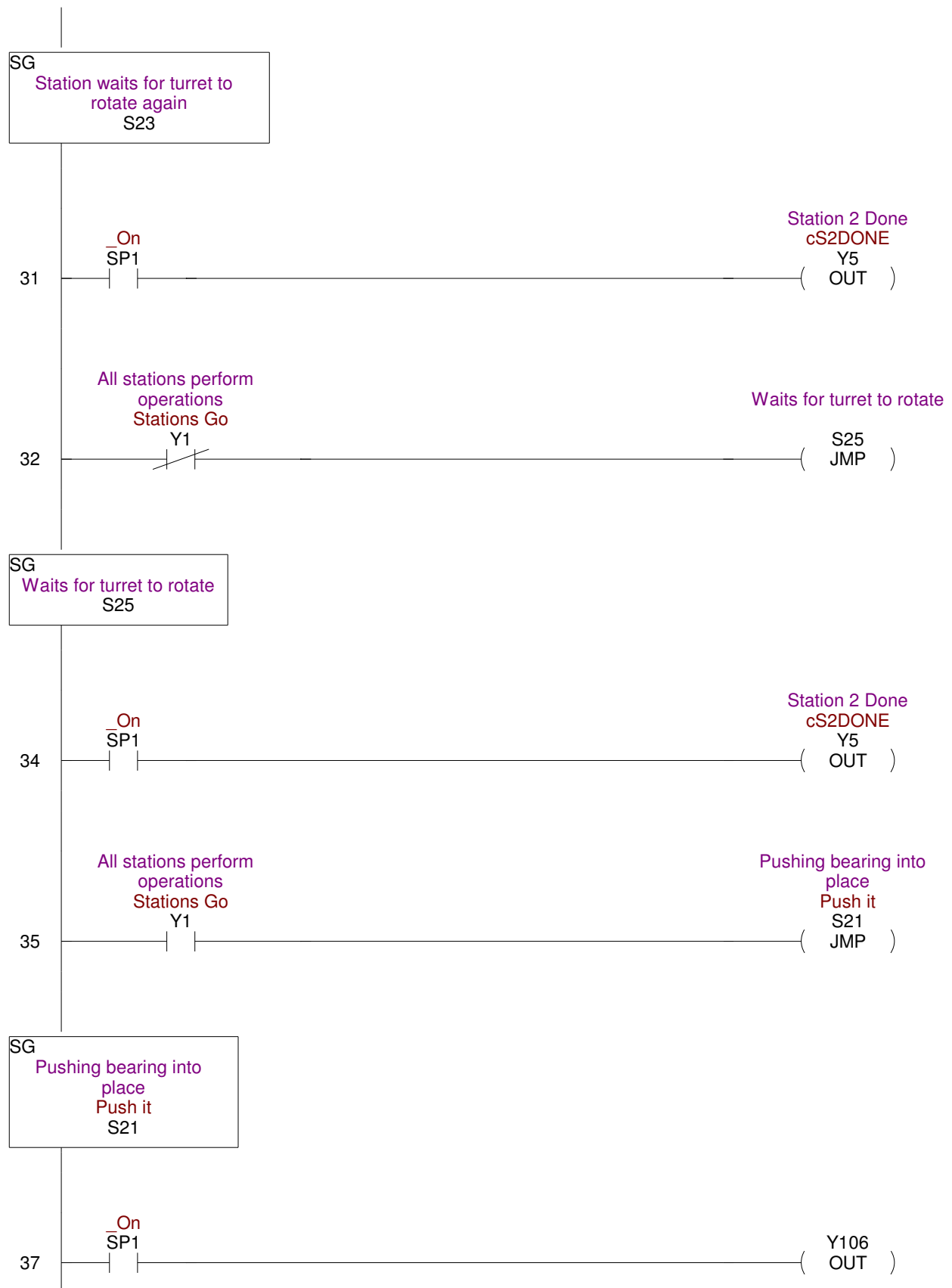
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Link Name: 06 KSeq

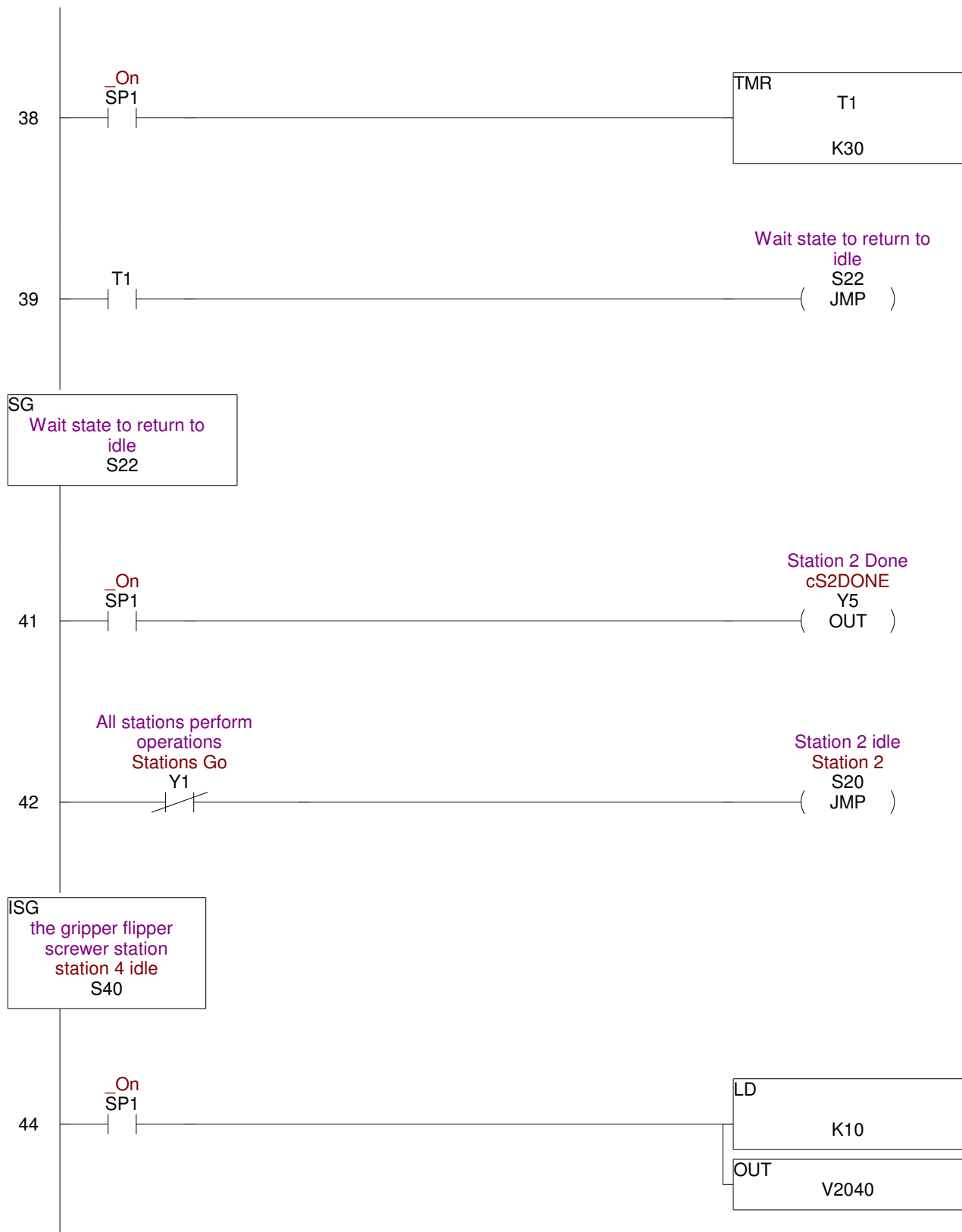


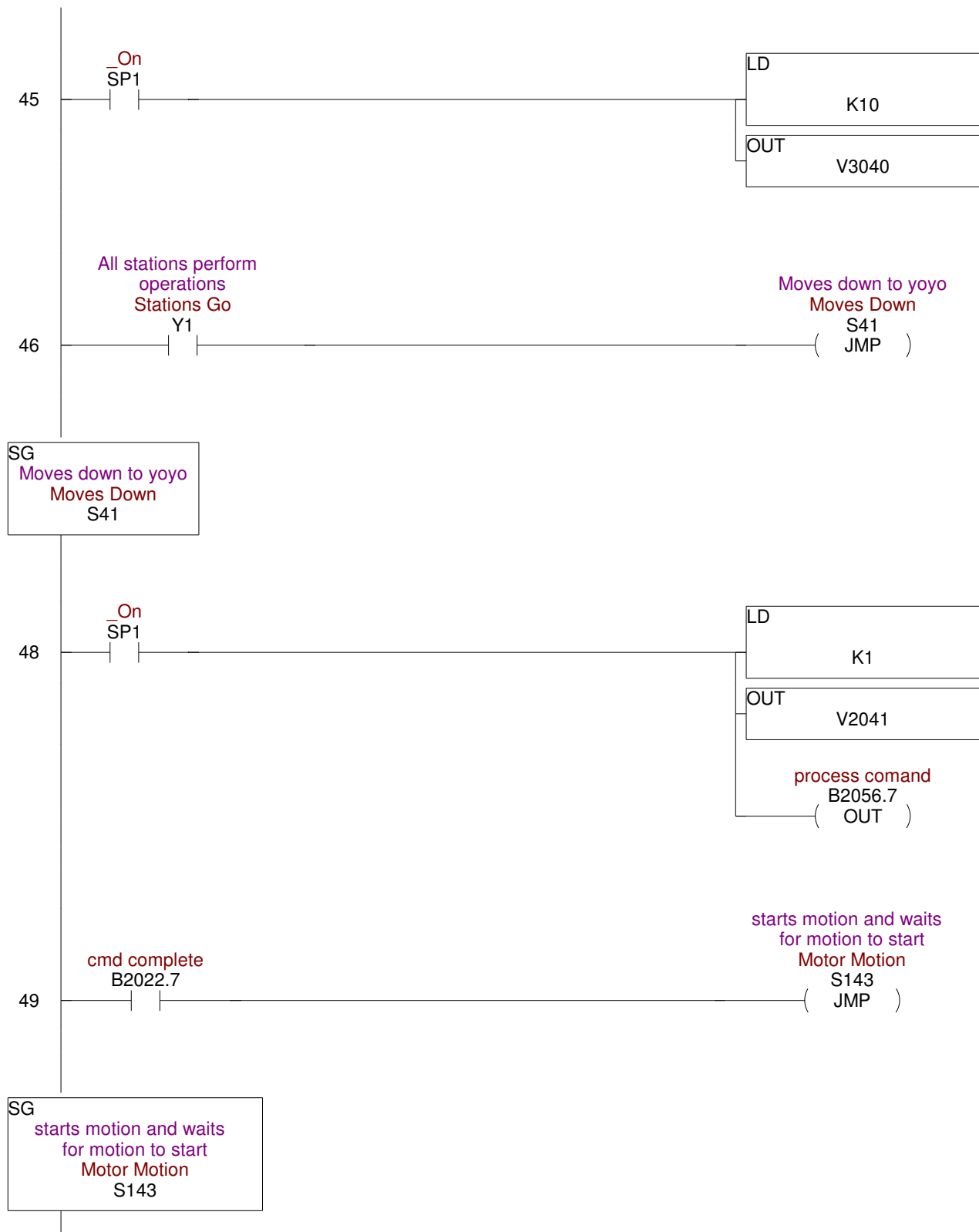


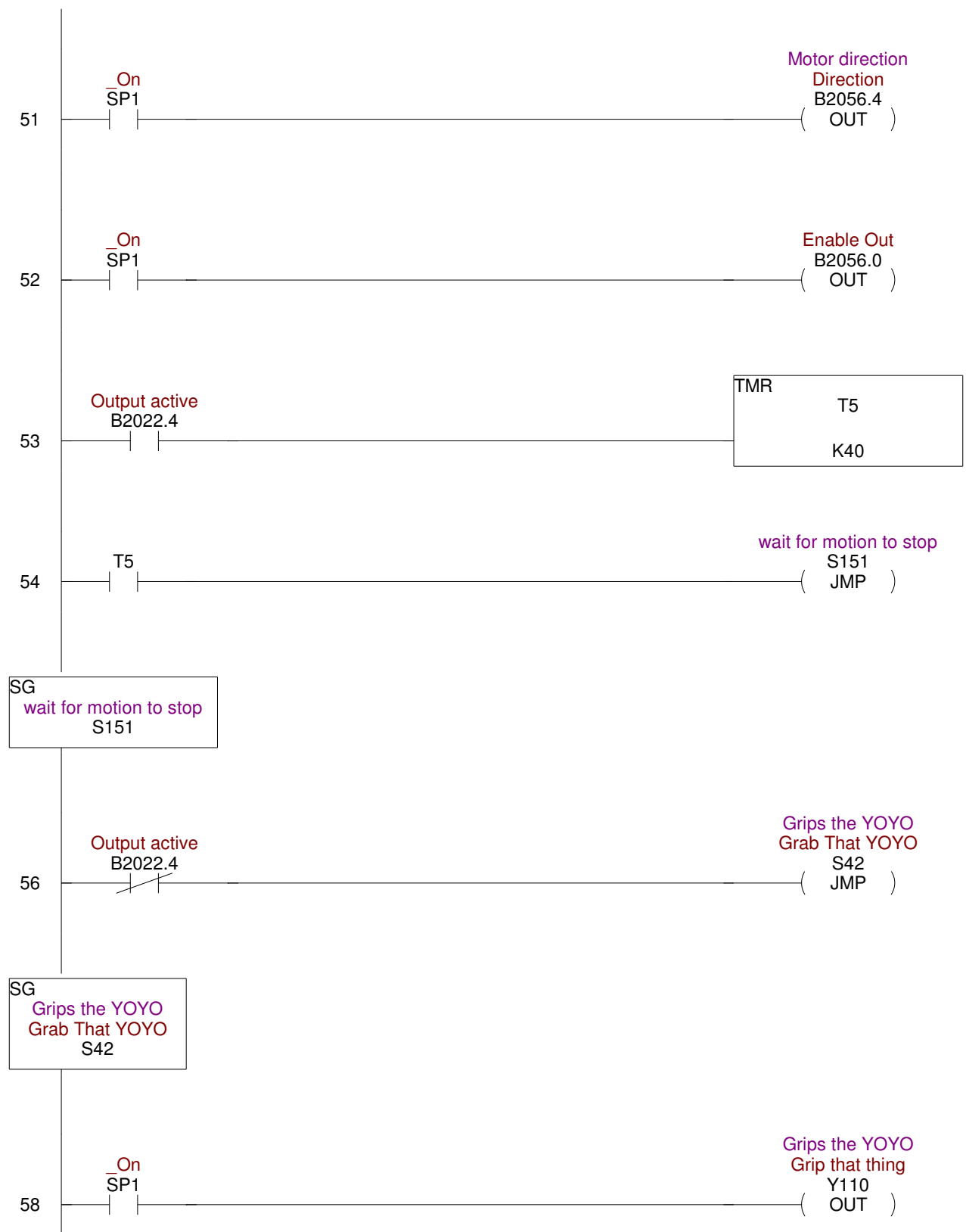


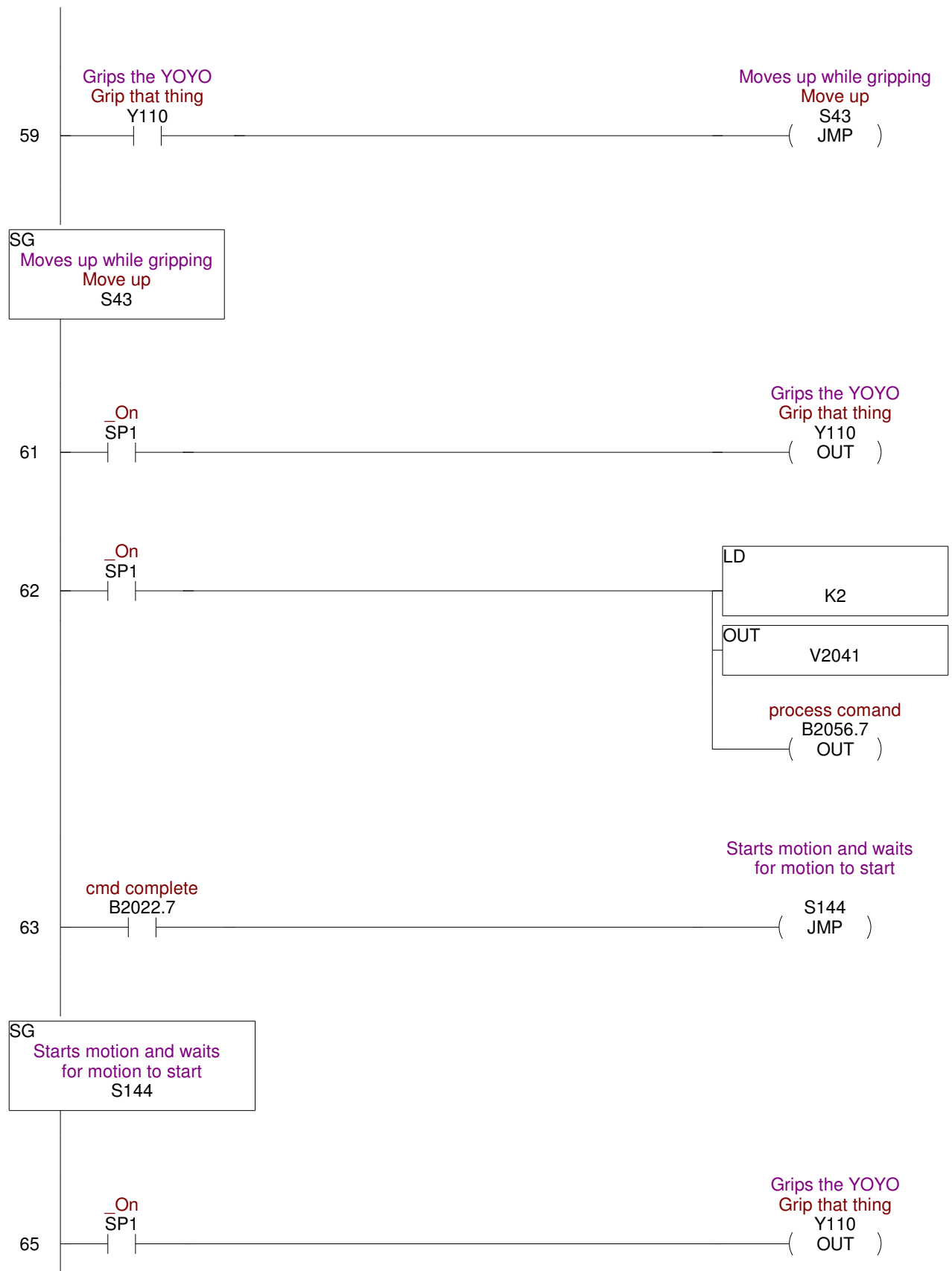




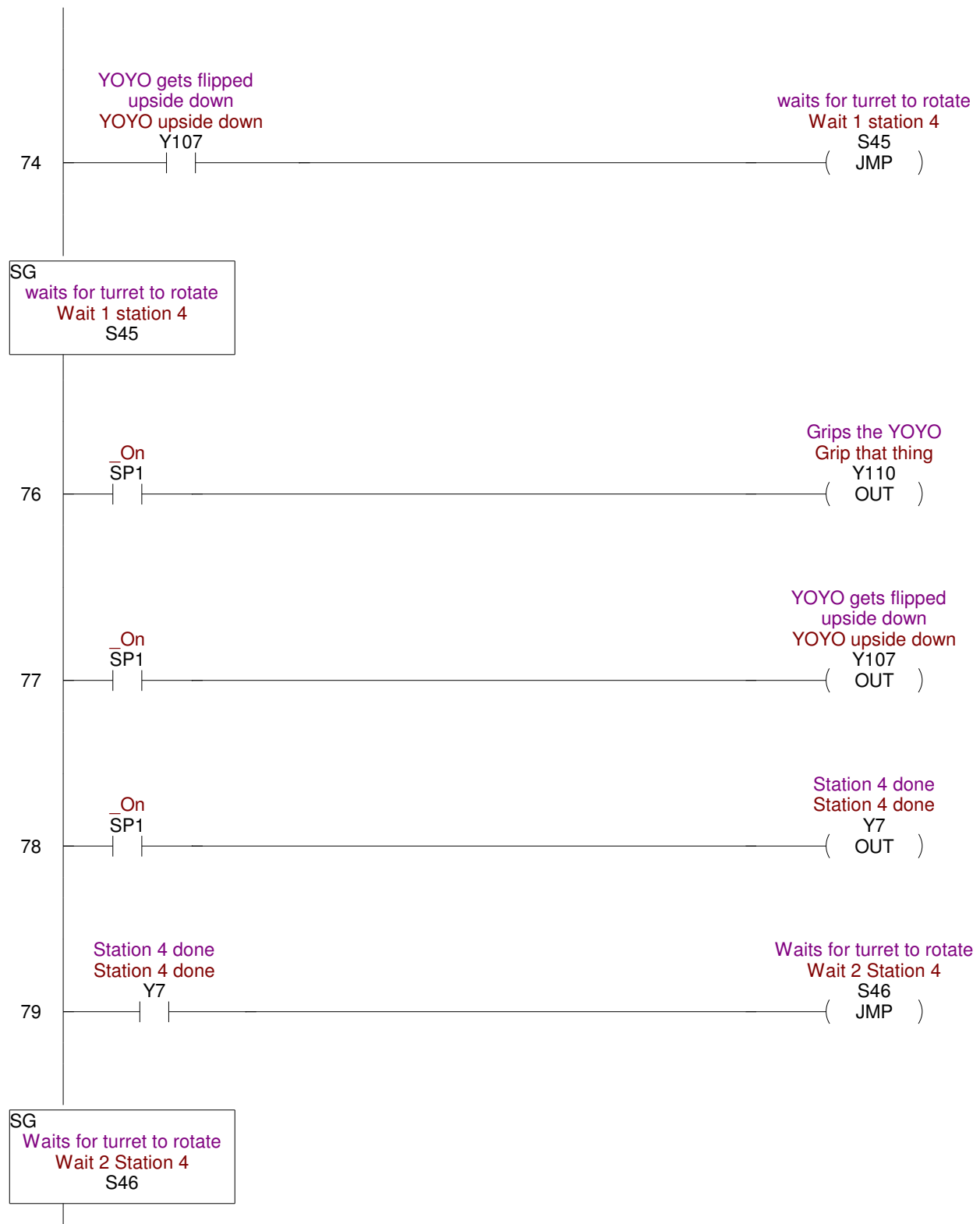


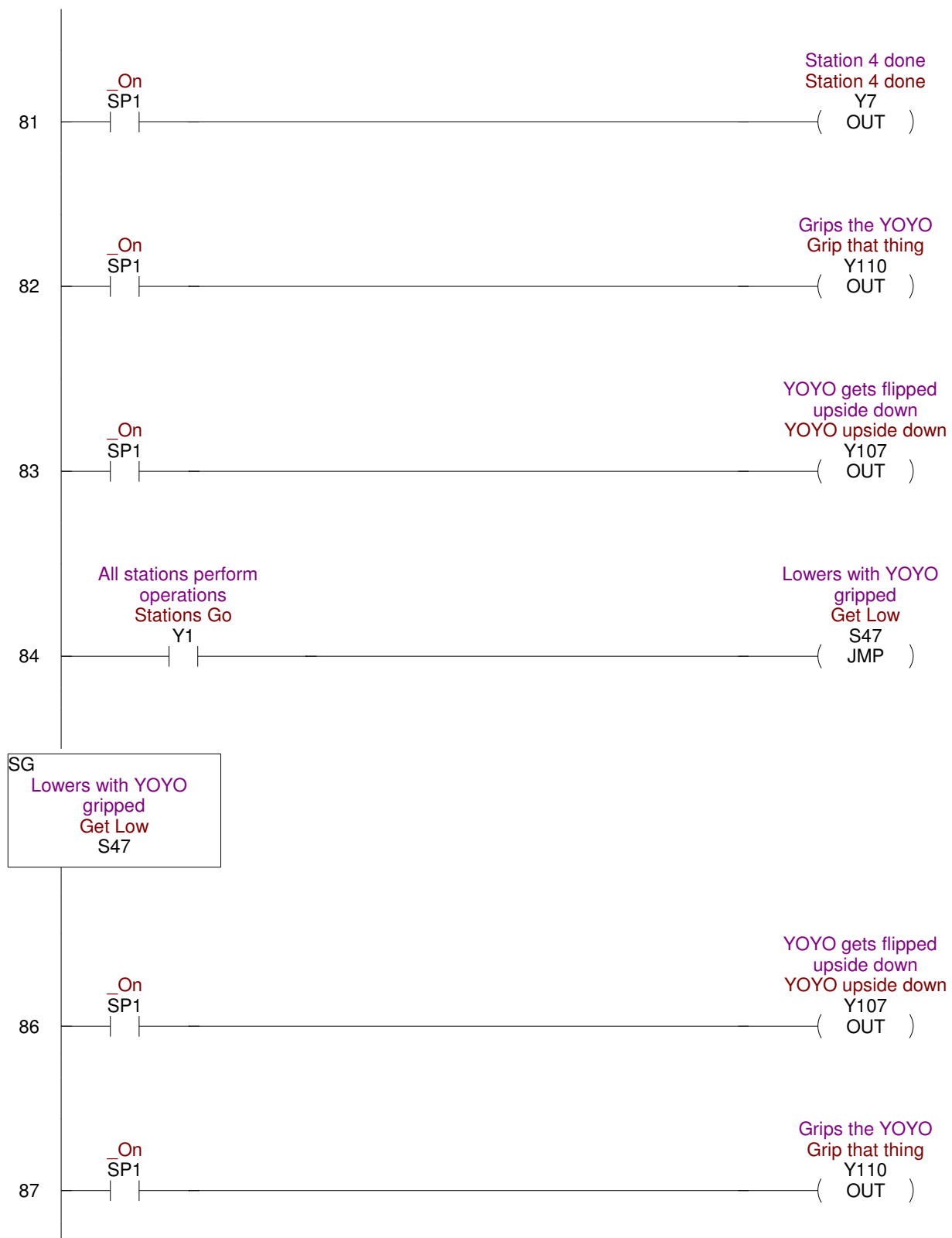


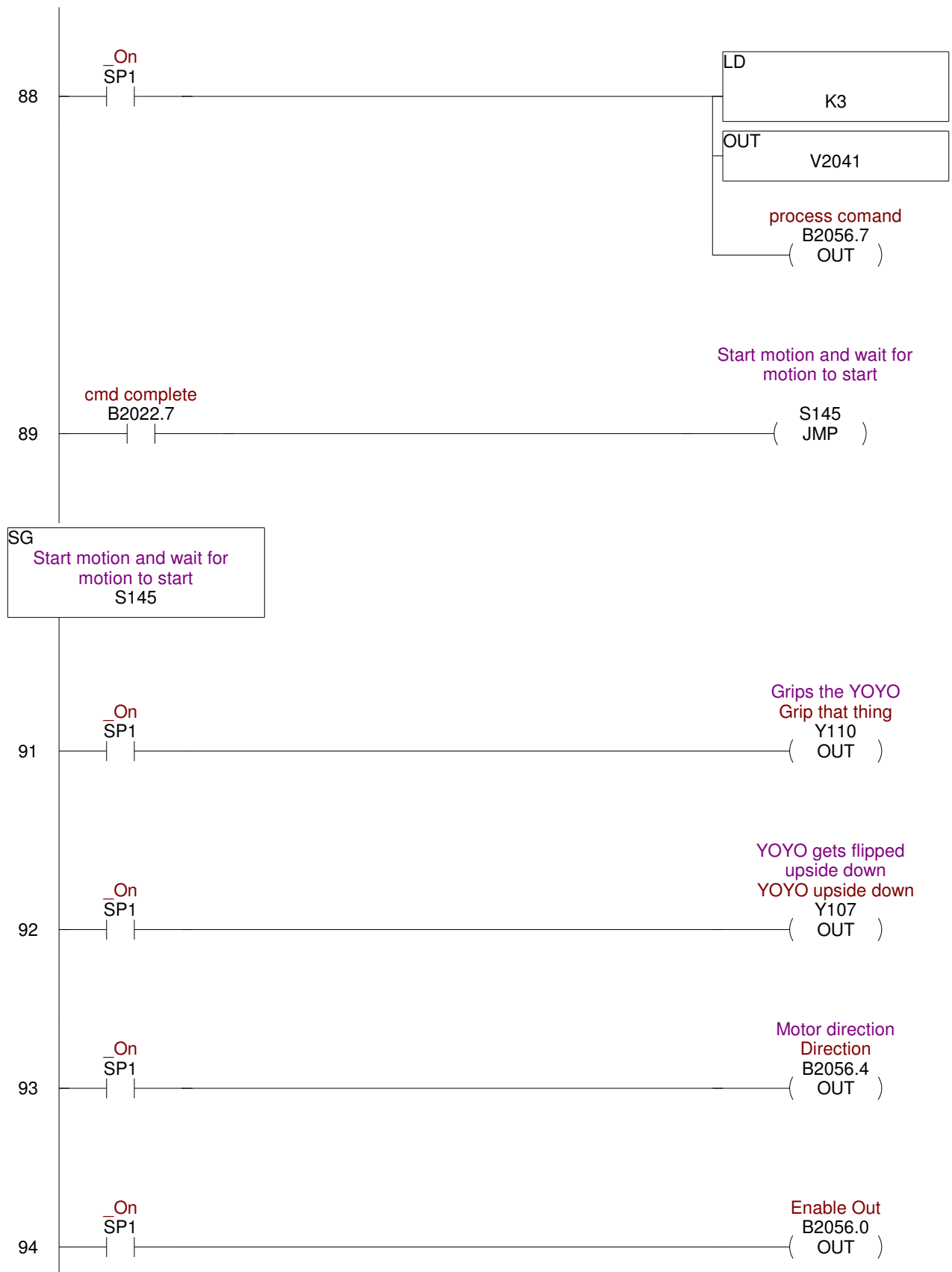


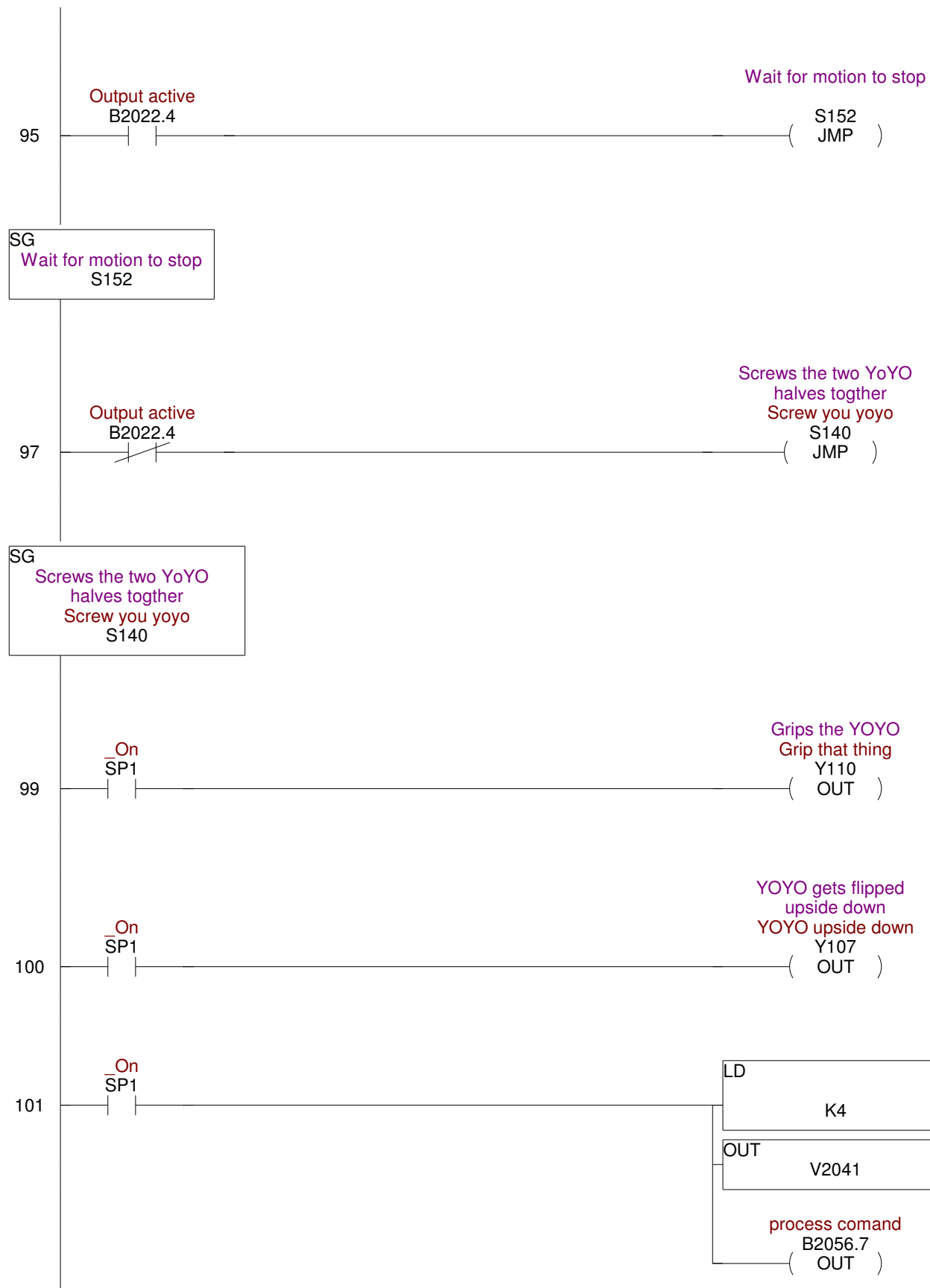


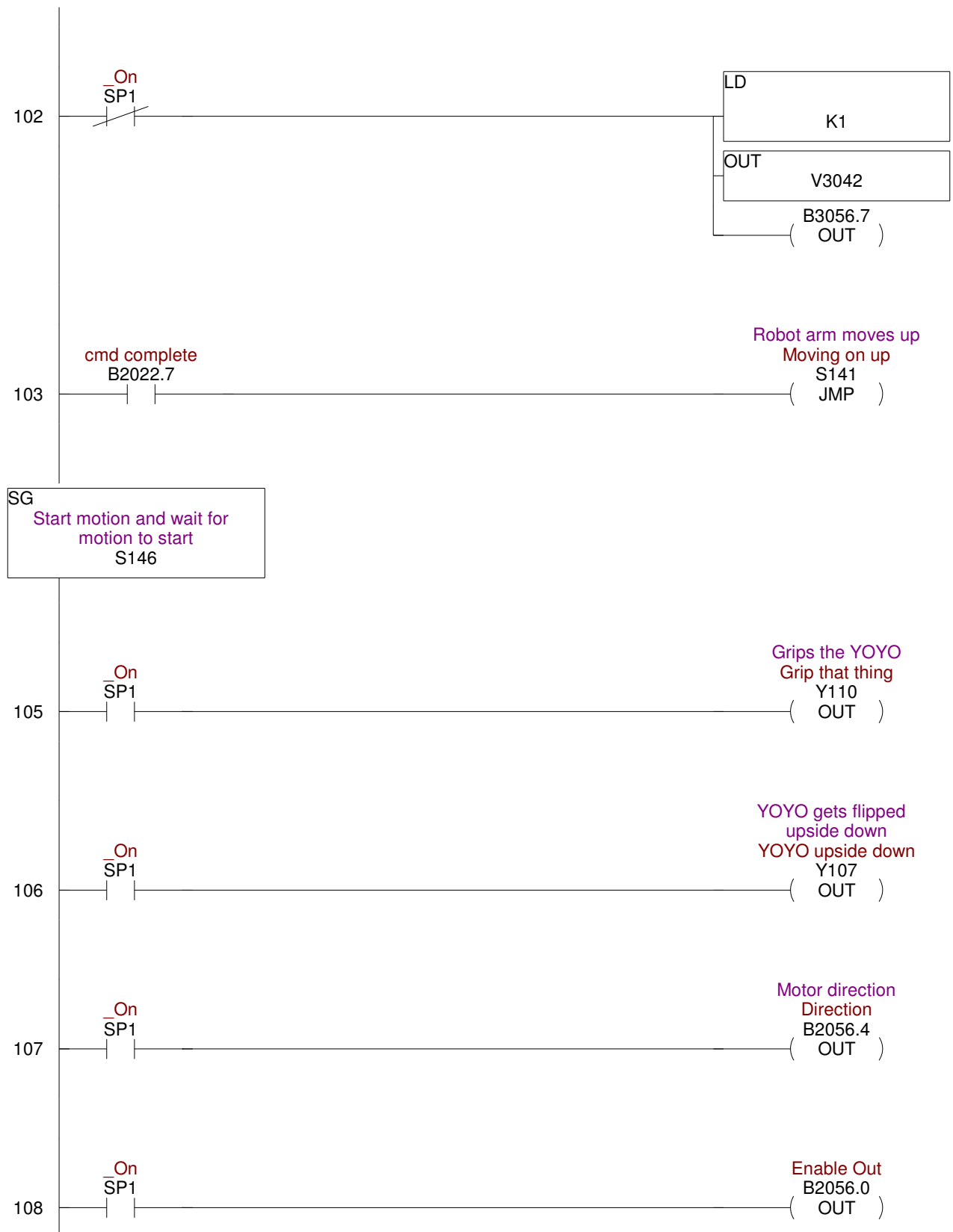


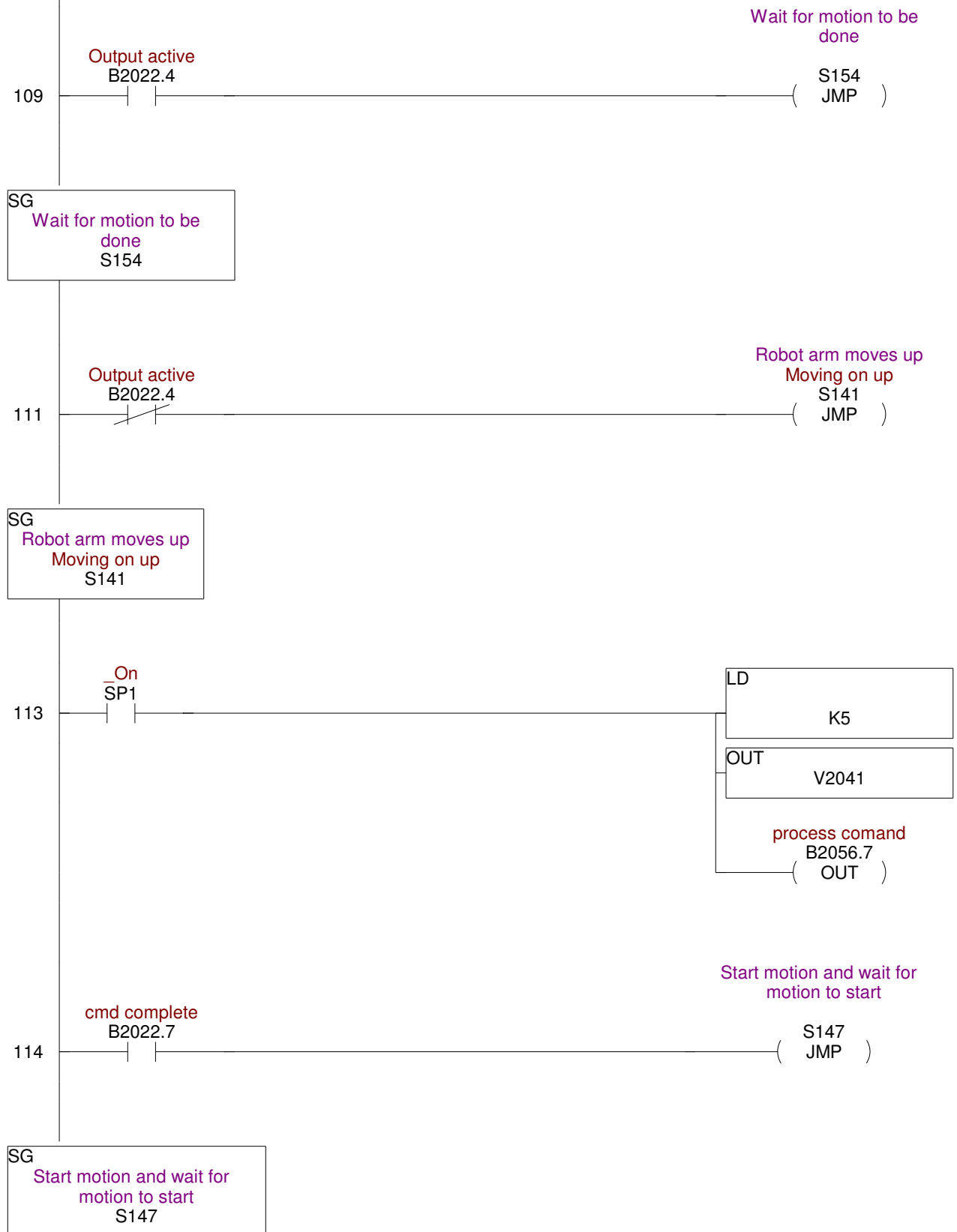


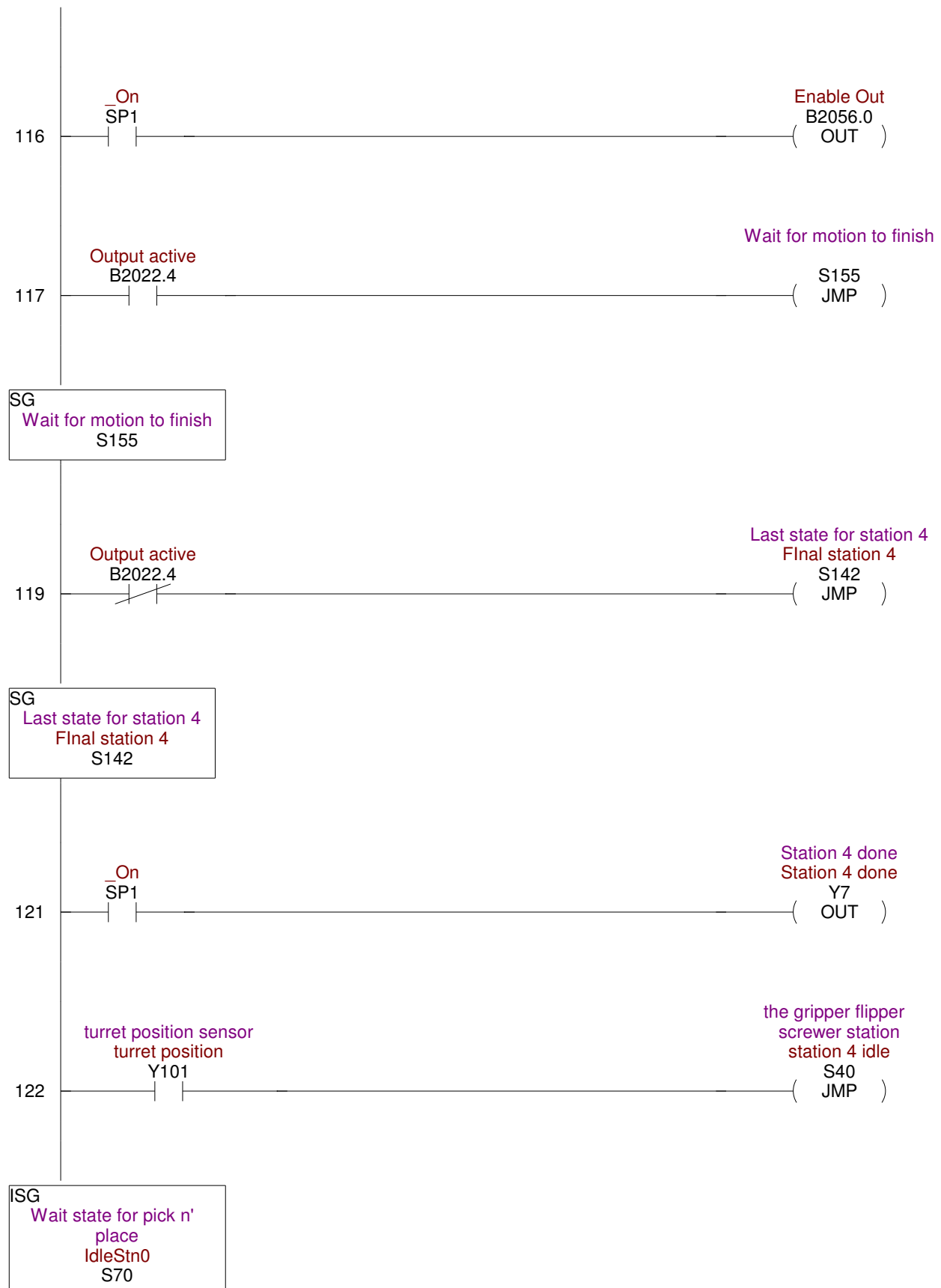


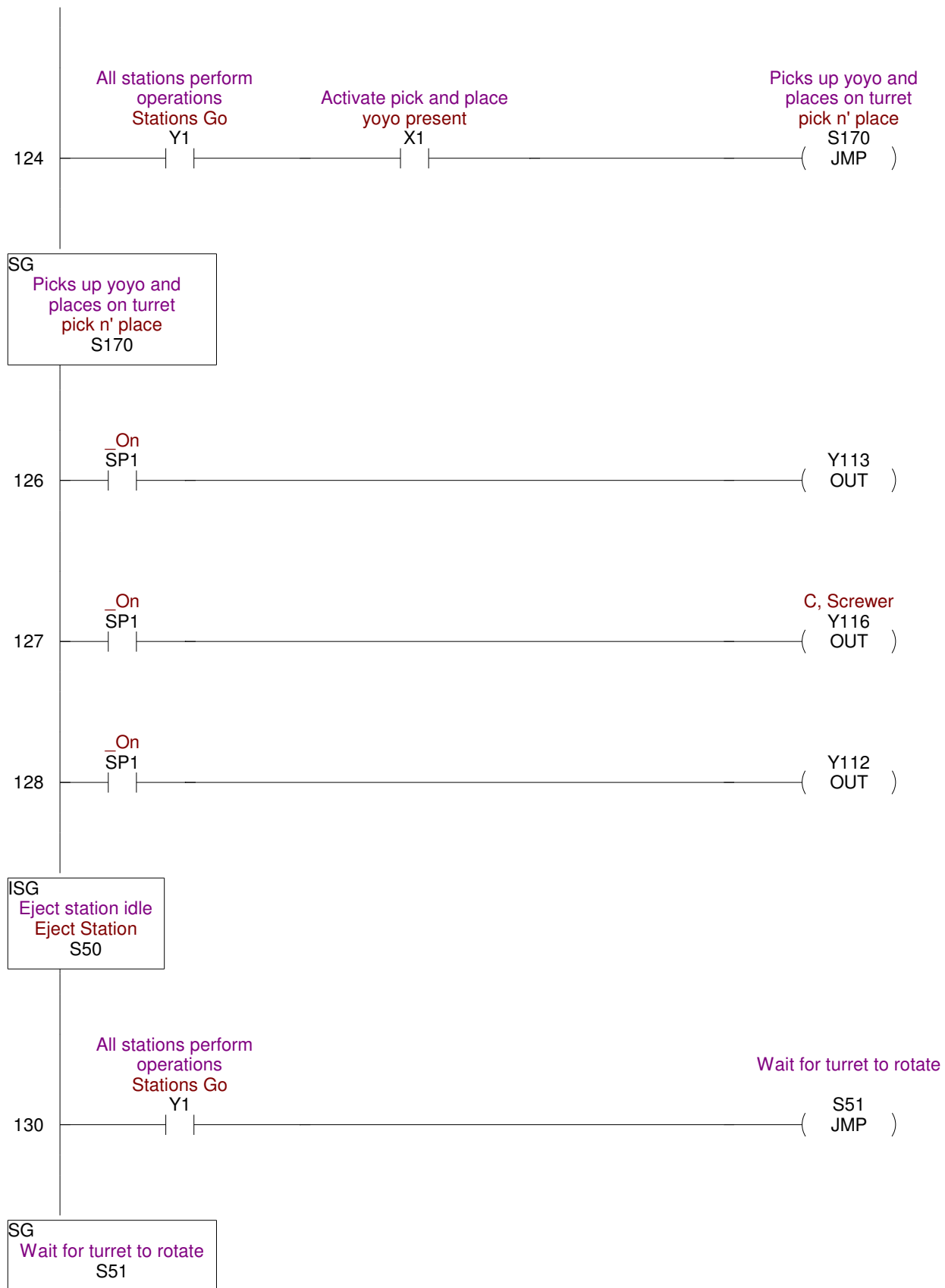


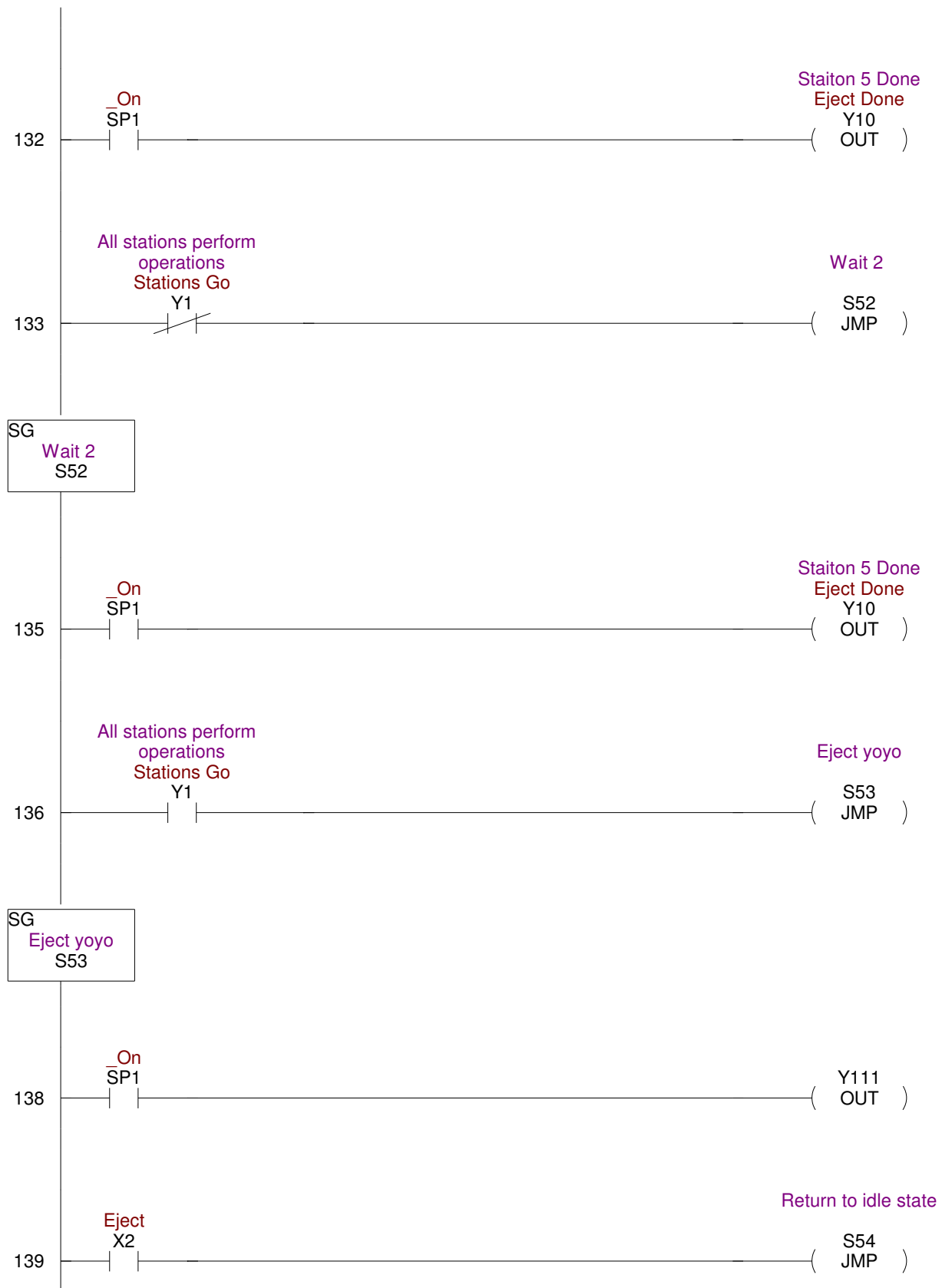


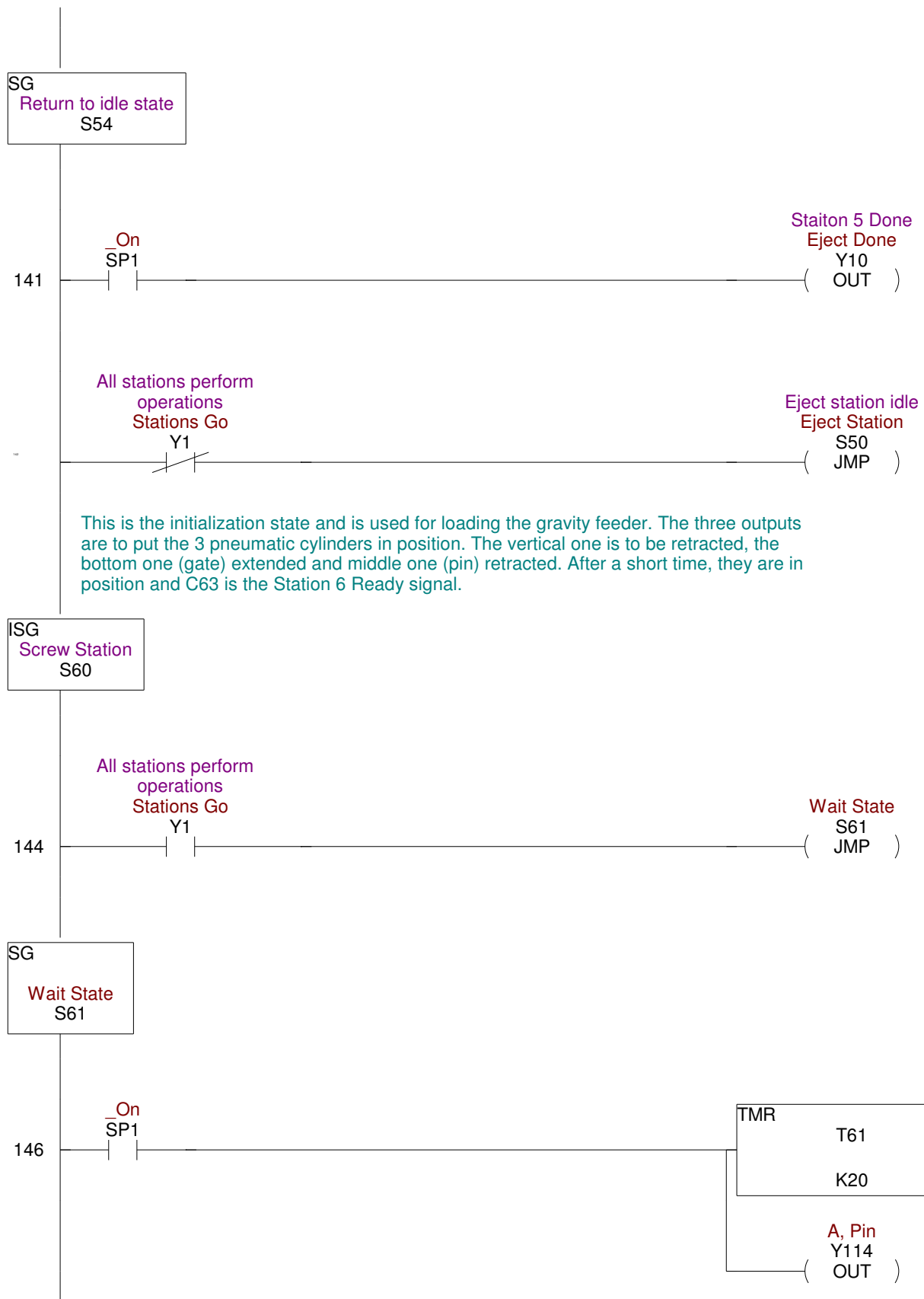


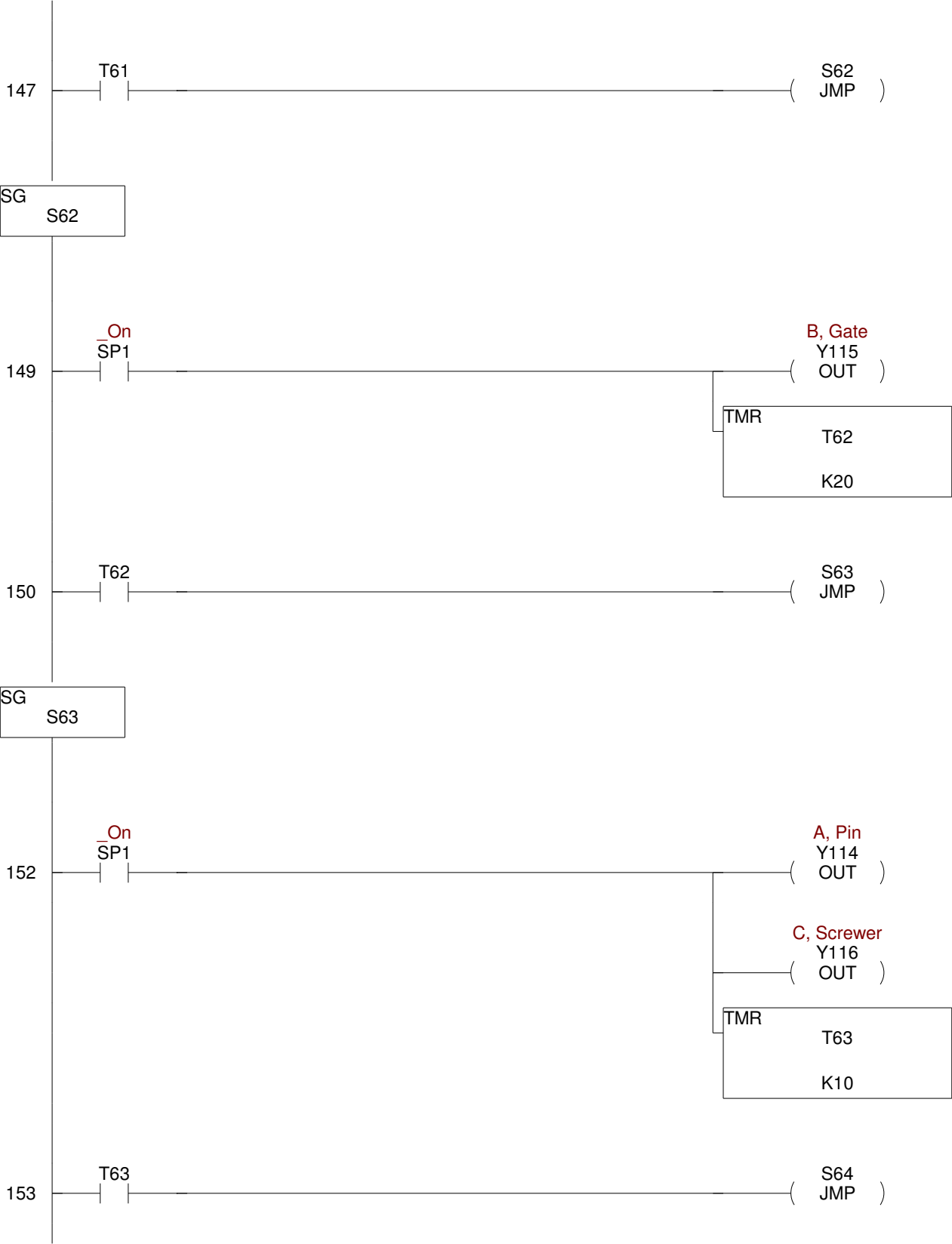


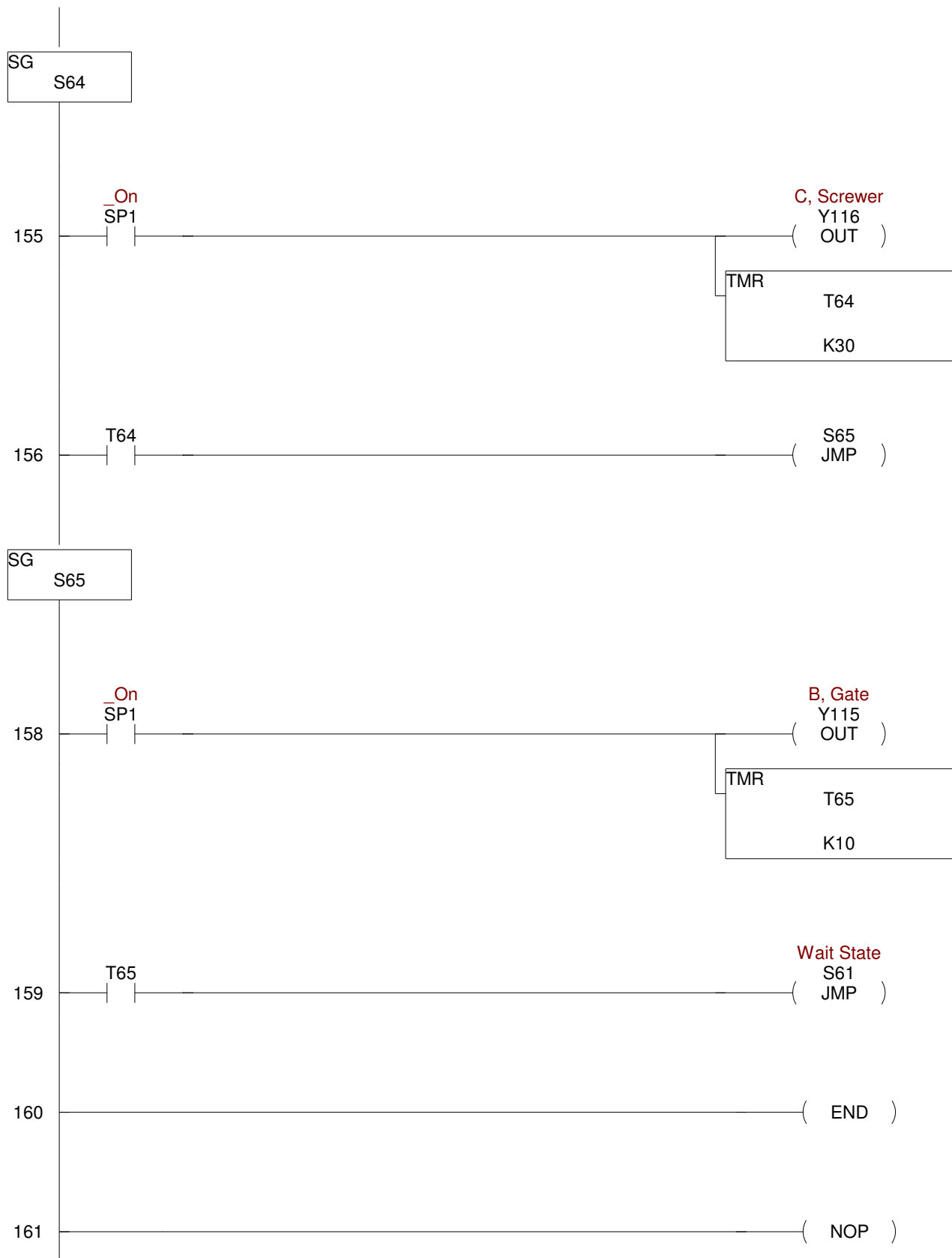












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BK JM Turret rotate