

USER GUIDE

Turn Table Assembly Station

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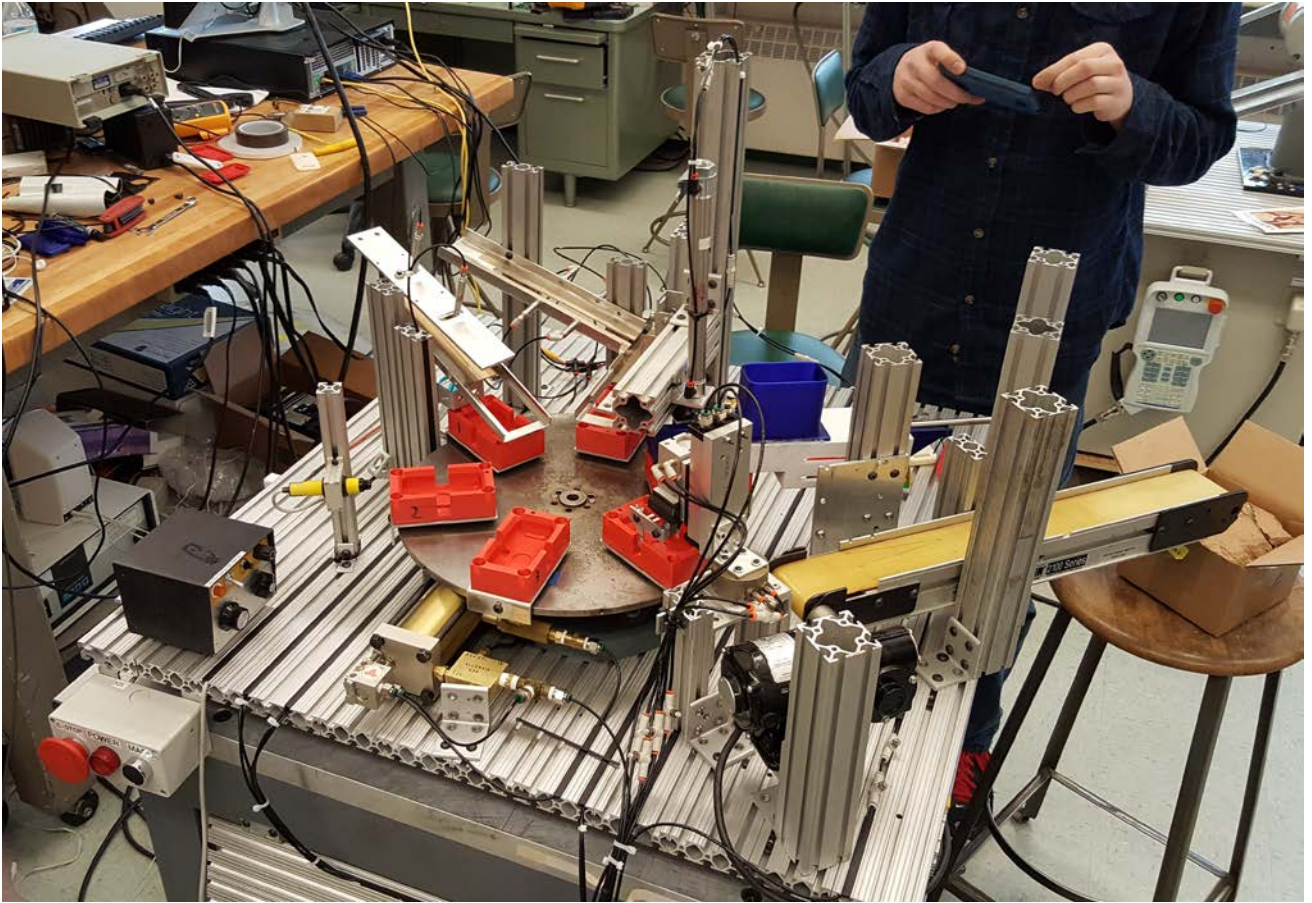
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1 Introduction



1.1 Scope and Purpose

The turn table assembly station is used to assemble parts with as short of a cycle time as possible. This station has the added features of being configured to assemble headlamps with four stages at a rate of one headlamp assembled every 7 seconds approximately. It features three gravity fed magazines in the assembly process as well as a stage that picks up and places the assembled headlamps on a moving conveyer belt to be counted and packaged.

This guide is here to help with the use of this assembly station and aid in your configuration of the station to fit your needs. We will cover how the station is assembled, the electronic management of the process, and the code that is used to control the station. It is expected that users will be familiar with PLC programming and basic manufacturing processes.

1.2 Process Overview

The assembly station is composed of six main parts: four assembly stations, a clockwise turn table set to rotate $1/12^{\text{th}}$ of the circumference when triggered, and a PLC. The PLC controls all the movement of the stages through use of air powered pneumatics. The turn table is used to hold the parts in a jig as they are being assembled and move each partial

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assembly to the next stage as needed. Each stage is numbered 1-4 and help to complete an additional part of the assembly. Stage one is used to feed the face of the headlamp into the jig, stage two adds the electronics assembly, stage three places and secures the back, and stage 4 picks the completed assembly out of the jig and places it on a running conveyor belt.

2 Turn Table

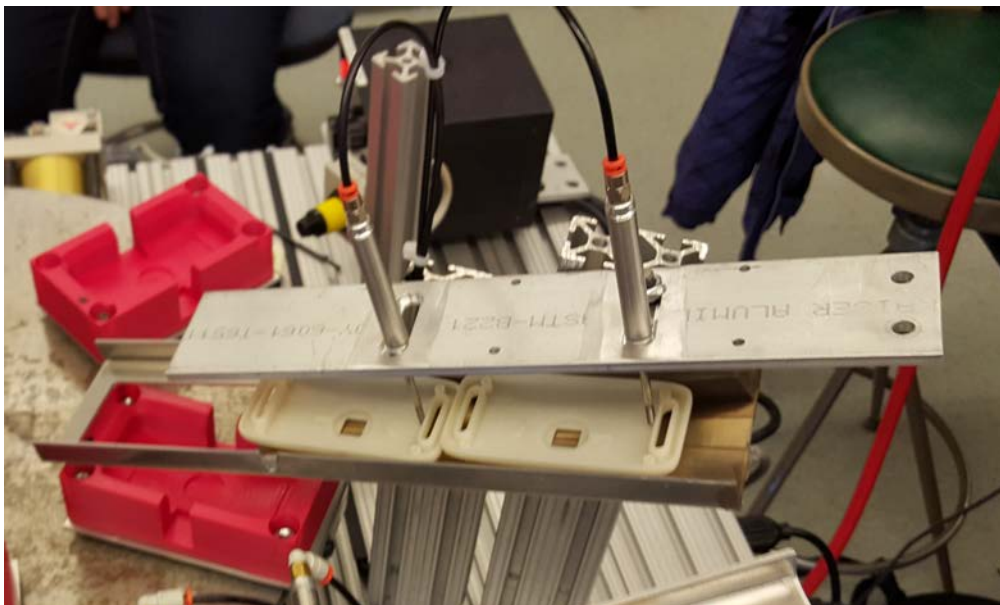
The turntable that is being used should rotate clockwise and have 12 separate mounts available. Six parts made of 16-gauge aluminum have been provided. Each part has a 90-degree bend with four holes drilled in the large face and one hole drilled in the small face. The single hole is used to attach the part to the turn table. The four holes are used to mount your jig to the turn table. This will help allow for consistent and repeatable results as each jig can then be adjusted to be in the same orientation with a fair amount of precision.

In the current setup, the jigs have been mounted on every other mount point to allow for the size restriction. To allow for other configurations, use $\frac{1}{4}$ in.-20 bolts to mount the parts to the turn table. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ in.-20 cap head bolts to mount the jigs to the parts.

3 Stage 1 – Front Face

Stage one is used to feed the front face into the jig. The stage is composed of the following parts: one magazine made of 16-gauge aluminum, two small pneumatic cylinders approximately 2 inches in length, one aluminum sheet for mounting the pneumatics with two slots machined out used for mounting to the frame as well, Teflon tape, rubber sponge tape approx. $\frac{3}{8}$ in thick.

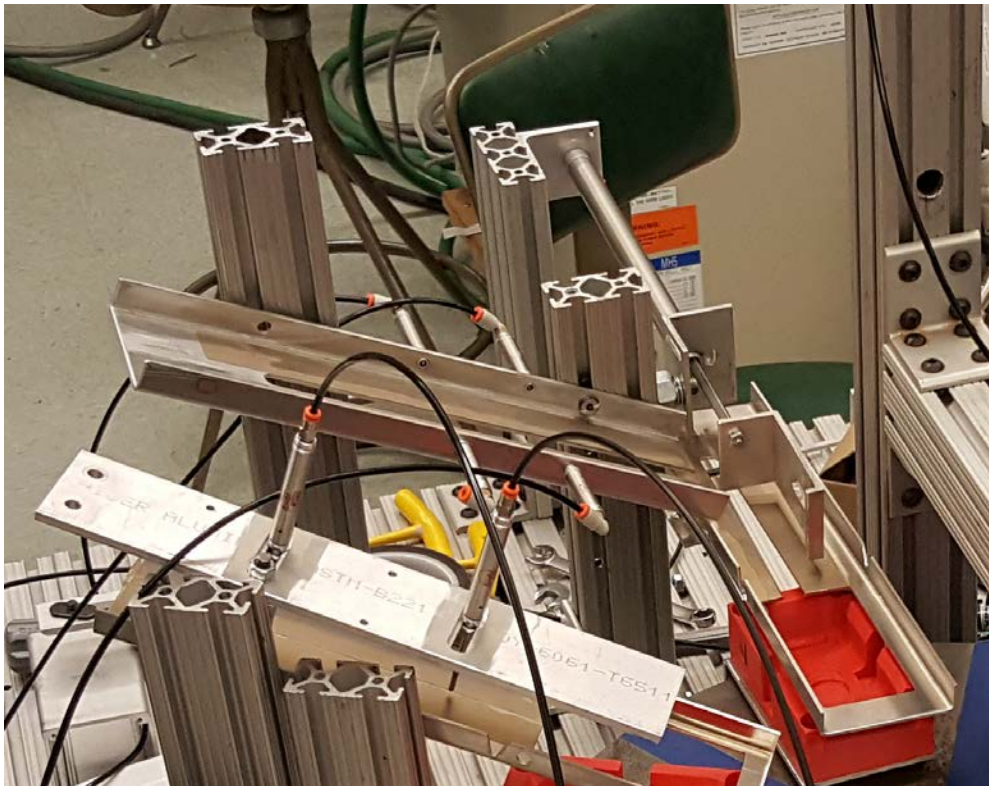
The magazine is slightly wider than the height of the front face, with rubber sponge tape on either edge of it to aid in alignment. The Teflon tape is placed on the sides and bottom of the magazine to help the parts slide smoothly. The two pneumatic cylinders (the one on the left being called first and the one on the right being called second) are mounted above the magazine in such a way that when their pistons are extended they catch the edge of the front face. A hole has been machined out of the end of the magazine to allow the parts to drop through into the jig.



4 Stage 2 – Electronics Package

Stage two is used to feed the electronics package into the jig where the front face is already sitting. This stage is composed of the following parts: one magazine manufactured out of 16-gauge aluminum, one feeder tray, four small 1in. pneumatic cylinders, one medium approximately 8 in pneumatic cylinder, one alignment pneumatic head, Teflon tape, and 3/8in rubber foam tape.

The magazine is mounted at 90-degrees to the feeder tray and at an angle to allow gravity to feed the parts. The four small pneumatic cylinders are set to allow the first electronics package down to feeder tray, then move the second package to the first packages place. The magazine tray has a channel cut into it that is approx. 11 mm wide where the electronics lens fits. The magazine is also lined with Teflon tape to aid with gravity feeding. Once the electronics package makes it to the feeder tray, it is enclosed in the alignment pneumatic head which is mounted to the end of the medium pneumatic. This head pushes the electronics package down the feeder tray and keeps it in the proper orientation for assembly. The feeder tray has rubber foam tape lining the sides to ensure that the electronics are placed as accurately and reliably as possible and Teflon tape to aid in movement. A rectangular hole has been machined out of the end of the feeder tray to allow the electronics into the jig.



5 Stage 3 – Back Face

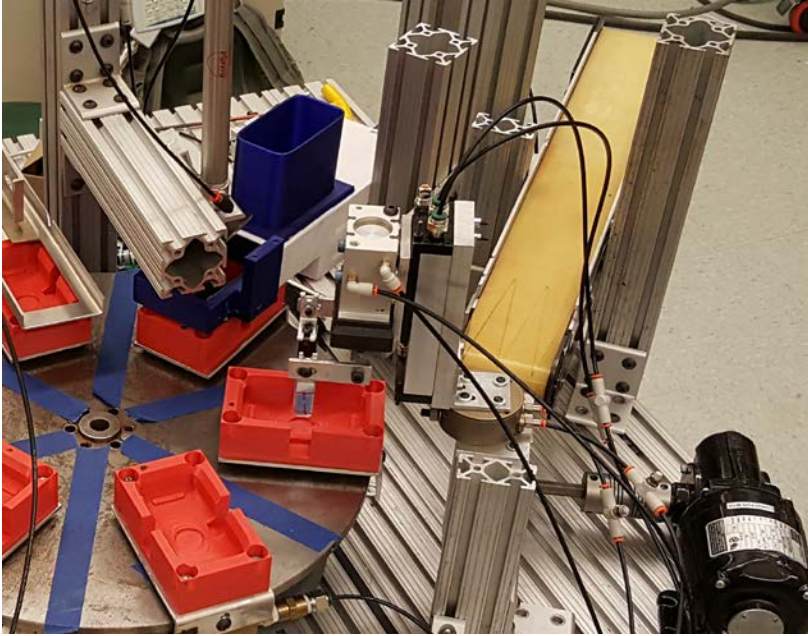
Stage three is used to place the back face into the jig and secure it, completing the assembly. This stage is composed of the following parts: a spring-return pneumatic cylinder, a 3D printed magazine, a 3D printed loader, a 3D printed mount, a 3D printed brush part holder, a double-acting pneumatic cylinder, and a plate to distribute the force of the double-acting cylinder across the headlamp.

The purpose of this stage is to place and press on the back piece of the headlamp assembly. First, a back piece falls down in the magazine and is pushed into the 3D printed brush part holder by the spring-return cylinder which is connected to the 3D printed loader which makes sure that only one part comes from the magazine at a time. The brushes then hold the back part in the right place, ready for the double-acting cylinder to come down from the top, pushing the back piece through the brushes and into the jig on top of the rest of the assembly. The double-acting cylinder retreats for a fraction of a second and then presses again to ensure that the back and front pieces are snapped together as well as possible. The plate attached to the double-acting cylinder is used to distribute the force to the corners of the back piece instead of just the center. The 3D printed mount and t-slot aluminum extrusion hold this all together.

6 Stage 4 – Removal from Jig

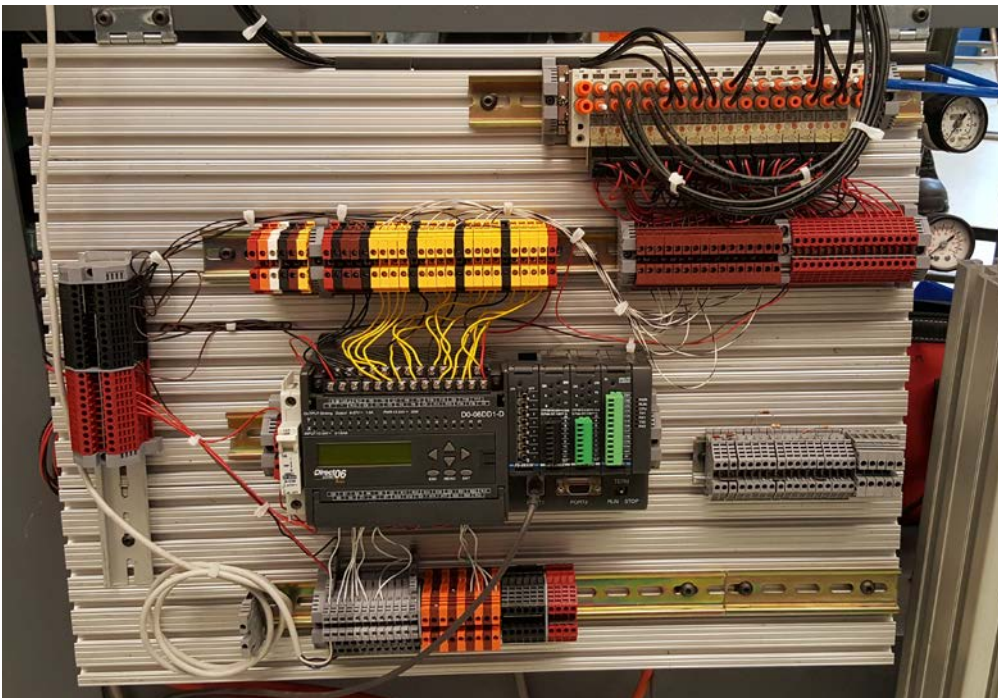
Stage 4 is used to remove the completed assembly from the jig and place it on a conveyor belt. This stage is composed of the following parts: one grabber, one pneumatic linear actuator, one pneumatic rotator, one conveyor belt and motor.

The grabber is mounted to the linear actuator so that the grabber is vertical with the tongs on the lower end. The linear actuator is mounted so that the movement it creates is vertical and is attached at the lower end to the pneumatic rotator. The rotator is set to rotate between the jig and the conveyor belt, and can be adjusted as needed to achieve the desired angle. The process that this stage undergoes is the linear actuator lowers, the grabber closes, grabbing the assembly. The linear actuator lifts and the rotator rotates. At this point the linear actuator lowers and the grabbers release placing the part on the conveyor belt. The linear actuator raises and rotates back to the starting position.



7 PLC

The Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) for this project is a Direct Logic 06 D0-06DD1-D with a F0-08SIM switch module installed.



A copy of the code used with additional comments is found on the following pages:

