Steel Nozzle Glass Insulator Fusing Automation Manual Manufacturing Systems ENGR 480

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Instructions for loading

- 1. Clean all Nozzles and glass pieces
- 2. Wear clean gloves when handling clean parts
- 3. While the pneumatics are off, open clamps at Station 2 and push glass pieces up the shaft. Close pinchers so all pieces are above the highest clamp
- 4. Turn Pneumatics on by turning the E Stop button clockwise
- 5. Feed remaining nozzles into the top of station 1

Starting the Machine

The Machine will start with a full cycle as if it were running. Be sure to simulate the running environment before starting. Make sure there is a nozzle at station 2 and a nozzle/insulator pair at Station 3.

- 1. Turn on power strip
- 2. Turn PLC to run
- 2. Release E stop by turning clockwise
- 3. Index table twice, to make sure columns are centered
- 3. Flip on/off switch to on to start automation

Stopping the Machine

Emergency Stop

In case of emergency first hit the E Stop to disable pneumatics and turn off the power supply. Then flip the on/off switch to off to stop the PLC automation

Normal stop

- 1. Flip on/off switch
- 2. Push E-Stop button
- 3. Turn PLC to stop
- 4. Turn off Power Strip

Clearing Jams

Jams may occur at stations 1, 2, and 4 if the nozzles, or insulators don't get handled properly. The pneumatics are quite strong, so if a jam occurs, begin by turning them off with the E Stop Button. When restarting, it is best to completely Power off the PLC, then repower it so it is safe to assume the PLC will start at the right state

- 1. Push big red E Stop button, then flip the on/off switch
- 2. Nozzles and towers may be extremely hot after Tower 3
- 3. Return the machine to state described in "Starting the Machine"
- 4. Follow start-up procedure

Table Outline

Diagrams



Operation description

This table assembles a 3D printer nozzle with a glass insulator. Assembly is accomplished through four stages of operation. A part holder mounted on a pneumatic turret rotates at the center of the table moving the assembly to a new station.

- 1) Station 1 Nozzle Feeder
 - a) The nozzle is placed in the part holder mounted to the pneumatic turret.
- 2) Station 2 Insulation Feeder
 - a) The glass insulator is dispensed and placed on top of the nozzle in the part holder.
- 3) Station 3 Heater
 - a) The assembled nozzle and insulator are moved under a induction heating coil which lowers over the part holder. The heating processes bonds the nozzle and insulator.
- 4) Station 4 Off Loader
 - a) A pneumatic pincer grabs and removes the bonded assembly then drops it into a collection container.

State Diagram

This state diagram is for the main program. This program trigger and controls individual programs that run each stations.



Station 1 (Nozzle Feeder)

Diagrams



Operation Description

The function of Station 1, the nozzle feeder, is to place a nozzle into place on the pneumatic turret at the center of the table. It accomplishes this task with a four stage process starting from its waiting position. The waiting position of Station 1 has the nozzle feeder arm raised on the pneumatic slider and the pneumatic piston in the forward position.

- 1) Stage 1
 - a) The nozzle feeder arm lowers.
 - i) This brings the end of the nozzle feeder tube directly over top of part holder on the pneumatic turret.
- 2) Stage 2
 - a) The pneumatic piston retracts.

- This allows nozzles stored in the nozzle feeder tube to move downward. The lowest nozzle in the tube falls into the part holder with higher nozzles stacked on top of it.
- 3) Stage 3
 - a) The pneumatic piston extends.
 - i) This traps the second lowest nozzle in the nozzle tube against the wall of the tube.
- 4) Stage 4
 - a) The nozzle feeder arm raises.
 - i) The nozzle in the part holder is left while other nozzles raised away from the path of the pneumatic turret.

Stage Diagram



Maintenance Instructions

Warning: Turn off all table power source before performing any maintenance.

Nozzle Tube Realignment

Due to the jarring action of the pneumatics slider the the nozzle tube and the part holder might become unaligned over time.

- 1) Make sure the nozzle feeder arm is in the down position and the pneumatics turret is in the indexed position.
 - a) To insure the turret is in the indexed position the table will have to be turned on. After the turret is in position turn off all table power sources again.

- 2) Loosen the screws mounting the nozzle feeder assembly to the table.
 - a) This allows for the movement of the nozzle feeder assembly back and forth as well as slight rotation.
- Adjust the position of the nozzle tube directly above the part holder and tighten screws.
- 4) Drop nozzle through tube to ensure it falls into the part holder correctly. Repeat steps 2-3 until successful.
- 5) Run the table without the power supply to the heat on. Make sure the nozzle is dropping into the part holder reliably. Repeat steps 2-4 until successful.

Nozzle Tube Fatigue

The end of the nozzle tube is a 3D printed part that allows for the action of the nozzle stopper and accurate placement of the nozzle in the part holder. Due to the strength of the pneumatics and the properties of the plastic the connection of the plastic part with the aluminum extrusion above may fail. On fail 3D print a new part and mount in place of the old one. After the replacement nozzle tube realignment might be necessary.

Suggested Future Improvements

This system might be improved by a better nozzle tube and stopper geometry that is more precise. This will improve the overall reliability of the nozzle feeder.

Performance Data

After proper alignment the nozzle feeder was successful approximately 80% of the time.

Station 2 (Insulator Feeder)





Operation description

The function of Station 2, the glass (insulation) feeder, is to place a glass tube into place on the nozzle on the pneumatic turret at the center of the table. It accomplishes this task with a seven stage process starting from its waiting position. The waiting position of Station 2 has the glass feeder arm raised on the top and middle pneumatic pinchers pinched as well as the bottom pincher up and away from the rod.

- 1) Stage 1
 - a) The Glass feeder lowers.

i) This brings the end of the rod directly in contact with the nozzle.

2) Stage 2

- a) Top pincher opens
 - i) This allows one glass to fall onto the middle pincher.
- 3) Stage 3
 - a) Middle pincher opens

i) This closes the top pincher and waits a second then opens the middle pincher allowing the one glass to fall onto the nozzle at the end of the rod.

- 4) Stage 4
 - a) Bottom pincher opens

i) This closes the middle pincher waits a second and opens the bottom pincher.

- 5) Stage 5
 - a) Bottom pincher down

i) This this pushes the lower pincher down to make sure the glass seats on the nozzle well.

- 8) Stage 6
 - a) Glass feeder up

i) This this raises the glass feeder.

- 7) Stage 7
 - a) Bottom pincher return
 - i) This raises the lower pincher as well as closes it.
- 0) Stage 0
 - a) Wait
 - i) This waits for the table to index to the correct position.



Maintenance Instructions

Warning: Turn off all table power source before performing any maintenance.

Slider Rod Realignment

Due to the jarring action of the pneumatics or loading and unloading the slider rod and the part holder might become unaligned over time.

- 1) Index the table with a nozzle in the holder for alignment. Then turn off pneumatics. Manual raise and lower the glass feeder as necessary.
 - a) To insure the turret is in the indexed position the table will have to be turned on. After the turret is in position turn off all table power sources again.
- 2) Gently flex the rod in the direction it needs to go in little adjustments until it matches up with the nozzle in the holder.
- 3) If height needs adjusted slightly loosen the screws necessary and adjust with the main piston in full down.

4) Run the table without the power supply to the heat on. Make sure the glass is seating into the nozzle reliably. Repeat steps 1-4 until successful.

Pincher Foam Gripper Fatigue

The pinchers are equipped with grip foam. Should this foam fall off or get to old replace it with a new square of one sided foam as needed.

Suggested Future Improvements

Have the glass be precision glass so that it fits the nozzles better. Replace the foam pads with soft molded rubber.

Performance Data

Successful in 9.5 out of 10 placements of the glass tube to the nozzle. Can keep up with the heater just fine.

Station 3 (Heater)

Diagrams



Operation description

The heater function is the task that this whole device is made to automate. As current goes through the heater coil, it creates heat in any magnetic object inside the field. The heating coil lowers on top of an assembled part, and heats the steel nozzle to a temperature above the melting point of glass. The glass is only heated where it contacts the nozzle, so it forms a seal. The coil is set to heat for 4 minutes. Water coolant helps to keep the copper coil cool, while the fan helps to keep the circuit cool. The pneumatic piston liftin allows the table to rotate a new part in after completing a heating segment. It is a four stage system.

Stage 1

- b) The inductive heater coil arm lowers.
 - i) This brings the part holder right in the center of the inductive heater coil.

Stage 2

- c) The inductive coil and cooling system comes on for 4 minutes.
 - i) This allows nozzles and glass pieces to heat up and bond

Stage 3

- d) The heater arm goes back up to home position
 - i) This shuts off the heater coil and the cooling system

Stage 4

- e) The heater coil cycle is done
 - i) This intermediate stage makes sure that the trigger has gone off.



Maintenance Instructions

Check to be sure there are no coolant leaks in the tubes or coil.

Suggested Future Improvements

The timing for ideal melting periods can use optimization, but that requires many disposable insulators and nozzles.

Performance Data

The heater works successfully every time, Four minute baking time with insulation is enough to form a proper glass steel bond.

Station 4 (Offloader)

Diagrams



Operation description

At this station the fused nozzle will be taken from the turret so a new piece may begin to be assembled. The turner will rotate the entire assembly to face over the turret. The lifter will drop, and the pincers will squeeze to grab the completed nozzle. The Assembly lifts, rotates and then releases the nozzle into a collector.



Maintenance Instructions

May need new styrofoam pads periodically.

Suggested Future Improvements

This station functions as designed and is not a bottleneck in the process.

Performance Data

No imperfections have been observed.

Inputs	Inputs		Outputs
Pick up arm turn sensor (prox)	X0	Y0	Glass feeder middle pincher open
Pick up arm up position sensor (prox)	X1	Y1	Turn table index
Pick up arm pinch sensor (magnetic)	X2	Y2	Pick up arm turn left
Pick up arm down position sensor (prox)	X3	Y3	Pick up arm pincher close
Turn table index sensor (optical)	X4	Y4	Glass feeder top pincher open
Pick up arm failure sensor (optical)	X5	Y5	Glass feeder bottom pincher go down
Nozzle feeder piston off sensor (magnetic)	X6	Y6	Pick up arm go down
Heater coil arm up sensor (magnetic)	X7	Y7	Heater coil arm go down
Glass feeder middle pincher on sensor (magnetic)	X8	Y8	Nozzle feeder arm go down
Glass feeder arm up sensor (magnetic)	X9	Y9	Nozzle feeder piston off
Glass feeder top pincher on sensor (magnetic)	X16	Y10	Glass feeder bottom pincher open
Glass feeder bottom pincher down sensor (magnetic)	X17	Y11	Glass feeder arm go down
Glass feeder bottom pincher on sensor (magnetic)	X18	Y12	Heater/cooling system on (relay)
Nozzle feeder arm down sensor (optical)	X19		
Main on/off switch (mechanical flip type)	X20		



Main

















Insulation Feeder











Offloader













