

Design, Modelling And analysis Of vegetable Cleaning machine For agriculture Use.

Ms. Supriya Gajbhiye¹, Dr. R. R. Gawande²

M-tech student¹, Associate Professor²

Department of Mechanical Engineering,

Bapurao Deshmukh College of Engineering, Sevagram. India

Submitted: 25-06-2021

Revised: 04-07-2021

Accepted: 07-07-2021

ABSTRACT: The root greens like radish, carrot and potatoes, etc., after harvesting need to be wiped clean off the soil and clay debris earlier than transporting them from discipline to market. Normally Indian farmers comply with a conventional approach of cleansing the carrots, radish wherein the roots are washed manually via way of means of fingers and feet. which appears to be very time ingesting and calls for greater variety of labours to process. In this venture the CAD version of vegetable cleansing system turned into generated and layout calculations turned into finished. After the CAD version generation, Finite Element Modelling and Finite Element Analysis turned into finished and the consequences have been mentioned with a purpose to finalize the layout for fabrication of bodily version with a purpose to smooth greens at inexpensive rate.

Keywords: Rotating Veg. cleaner

Root crops cleaning machine

I. INTRODUCTION

Washing of greens is critical step in any processing operation, which offers appealing and chemical loose greens. The greens like potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, radish, etc., after harvesting had to be wiped clean off the soil and clay debris earlier than transporting them from subject to the market.

Figure 1.1 Traditional method of vegetable cleaning

Normally many Indian farmers observe a conventional approach of cleansing the carrots, radish wherein the roots are washed manually with the aid of using arms and feet. There is want to layout a rotary kind vegetable cleanser which each farmer in India can afford. Washing of root vegetation earlier than promoting it into the market, is an vital process, which reduces the floor microbial load, at the same time as eliminating the sector soil, dirt or even residual pesticides, which ends up in the fee addition of the produce on the farm level.



Figure 1.2 Unwashed root crops

Contamination of veggies is typically because of unsanitary cultivation and advertising and marketing practices. The microorganisms and insecticides concerned with the meals if remained un-sanitized, may be vital from a public fitness factor of view, due to the fact they could result in fitness hazard.

1.1 Objectives:

- To conceptualize a layout for vegetable cleansing machine.
- To carry out layout calculations of vegetable cleansing machine.
- To carry out CAD modeling of the ideal layout.
- To lessen labour requirement and time for vegetable cleansing.
- To easy the vegetable very well and eliminate undesirable particles.



- To supply the vegetable to the marketplace as rapid as possible
- To lessen intake of water aid in comparison to cutting-edge methods
- To sanitize the veggies of diverse sizes

1.2 Problem Formulation:

Normally Indian farmers comply with a conventional approach of cleansing the vegetable carrots, radish wherein the roots are washed manually with the aid of using fingers and feet. Manually washing to be very time eating and calls for a more range of labors to process. Due to loss of time farmers, at once carry the greens to the marketplace for promoting and do not the well smooth greens, a huge amount of undesirable debris are connected at the surface, while fed on can also additionally reason fitness hazards. So, to triumph over this hassle Vegetable purifier is required.



II. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY:

The following methods can be used to achieve a cheap peeler design: In-depth research on previous agricultural research will guide you in the right direction. Analysis of existing needs and implementation of design and experimental design analysis methods will optimize the solution design with the least amount possible loads, CAD models, design optimization and manufacturing.

III. DESIGNING:

3.1 Design Calculations:

According to the following size requirements, it is assumed that the cleaning device casting technical data used to calculate the required performance = 18 mm in diameter, and the distance between two adjacent holes is 13 mm.

Showercasting technical data $\phi = 3$ mm

roller length - 1 meter

roller Diameter = 40 cm

Table height = 5 feet

Vegetable capacity = 10 kg

Vegetables over time - tomatoes, potatoes, carriers, chicken legs, bunches, peppers,

fruits 5 kg - volume - 15 liters (very) maximum.

Clean up to 50 kg/h. Single load = 10 kg.

Vegetable density = 1080 cubic meters.

Unit load = weight of one load / density of vegetables.

The volume of the load = $10/1080 = 0.00925 \text{ m}^3$.

$0.00925 = \pi / 4 d^2 \times 0.5$

$d = 0.375 \approx 0.38 \text{ m}$

Cylinder diameter 0.38 m (380 mm)

3.2 Speed of motor roller

$N_1 = 30 \text{ rpm}$ drum speed

$N_2 = \text{drum speed}$

$D_1 = \text{drum diameter } 350 \text{ mm}$

$D_2 = \text{drum diameter } 110 \text{ mm}$

$N_1 D_1 = N_2 D_2$

$N_2 = (30 \times 350) / 110 = 96 \text{ rpm}$

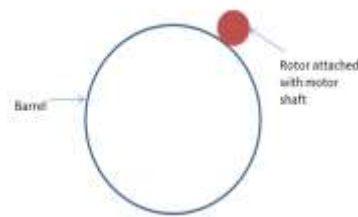
drum directly connected to the motor shaft $80 \times 9.81 = 784.8 \text{ N}$

3.3 Torque calculation

When you consider that the total weight of the swing is 80 kg.

$$T = F \times r$$

$$T = 784.8 \times 0.02 = 15.696 \text{ N.m}$$



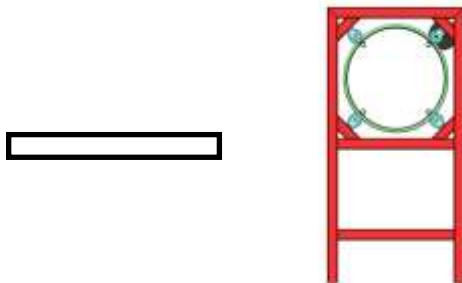
3.4 Power calculation

$$P = 2\pi NT / 60$$

$$P = (2 \times \pi \times 96 \times 15.696) / 60 = 158 \text{ watt}$$

3.5 Frame Calculations

Deformation calculation



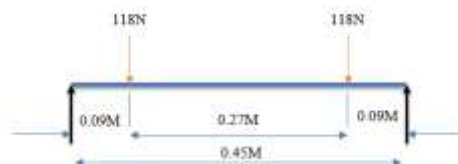
i) There are 2 horizontal elements carrying the total load at 4 points.

$$\text{force} = \text{mass} \times \text{acceleration}$$

Total load = load + drum + other

$$\text{force} = 12 \text{ kg} \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2 = 117.72 \text{ N} = 118 \text{ N}$$

Total load = 15 kg + 13 kg + 20 kg = 48 kg / 4 = 12 kg



$$R_A + R_B = 236 \text{ N}$$

$$R_B \times 0.45 - 118 \times 0.36 - 118 \times 0.09 = 0$$

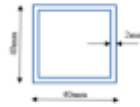
$$R_A = 118 \text{ N}$$

$$R_A = R_B = 118 \text{ N}$$

Maximum Biegemoment in span

$$M = 118 \times 0.225 - 118 \times 0.135$$

$$M = 10.62 \text{ N.m} = 10620 \text{ N.mm}$$



$$Y = 40/2 = 20\text{M}$$

$$I = (BD^3 - bd^3) / 12$$

$$I = ((40 \times 40)^3 - (36 \times 36)^3) / 12$$

$$I = 73365,4 [\text{MM}]^4$$

$$\sigma = M / I \times Y$$

$$\sigma = (10620 \times 20) / 73365,34 = 2.89\text{mpa}$$

The frame material is low carbon steel, and the yield strength is 215-250MPa.

The stress of the frame under full load is much lower than the elastic limit, so the construction is safe.

3.6 CAD Modeling:

Solidworks is used to create CAD models. Through engineering calculations

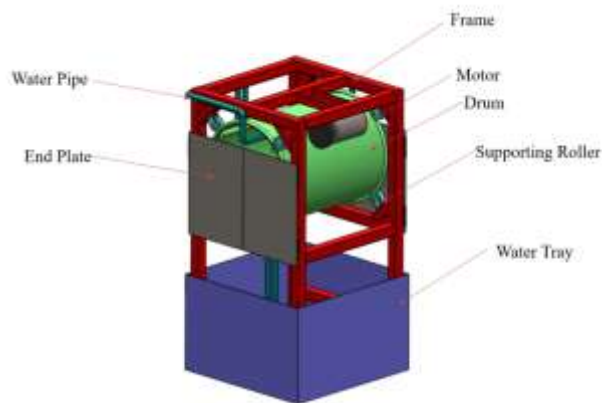


Figure 3.1 Isometric view of CAD model

The barrel is made of 2 mm perforated steel plate. Barrel diameter-380mm, length-500 mm. One end of the roller is carried by a bearing, and the other end is open. The flat MC, measuring 25x3 mm, is mounted in the form of a drum from the inside. The high-voltage motor base is made of MS tube Sq 40x40x2 mm, which supports the entire installation, including the water tank below. The open end of the bucket provides framed support so that the vegetables will not fall during harvest.

IV. DESIGN VALIDATION:

4.1 Pre-processing:

In finite element analysis, the stability of the structure/machine is observed under given load conditions, in which all structural elements representing stability or load sources are taken into account to reduce the number of equations to be solved. Apply the loads and constraints to the FEM model as shown below. The bottom of the frame is fixed to the floor and is represented by a red triangle.



Figure 4.1 Constraints

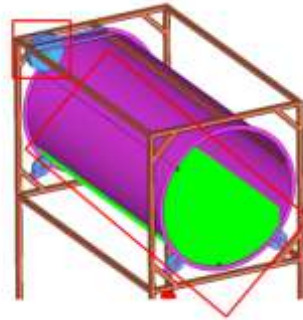


Figure 4.2 Forces and Torque

Force through the weight of the system
 Total weight of the load = 10 kg
 Force = $10 \times 9.81 = 98.1 \text{ N}$
 One unit load = $98.1 / 42486 = 0.00235 \text{ N}$
 Torque = 15.696 N.m

4.2 Post-processing:

The results of the finite element analysis are shown as displacement, stress and strain.

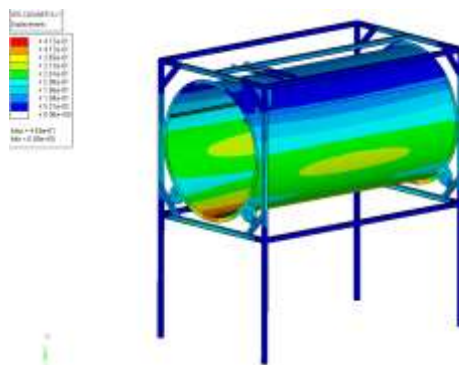


Figure 4.3 Maximum Displacement = 0.46 mm

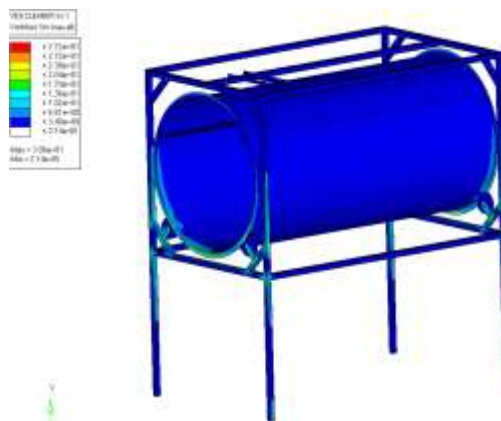


Figure 4.4 Maximum Stresses = 144 MPa

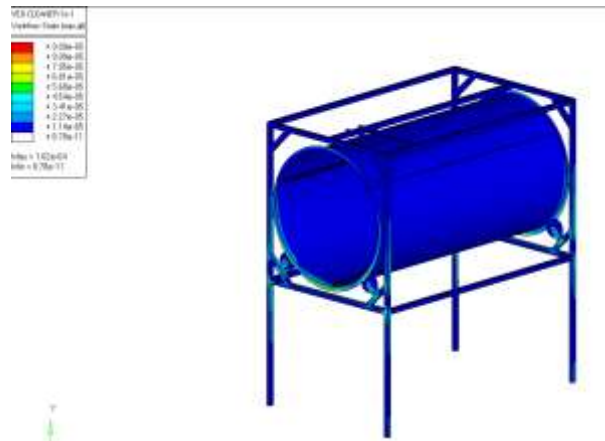


Fig 4.5.: Maximum Strain = 0.000102

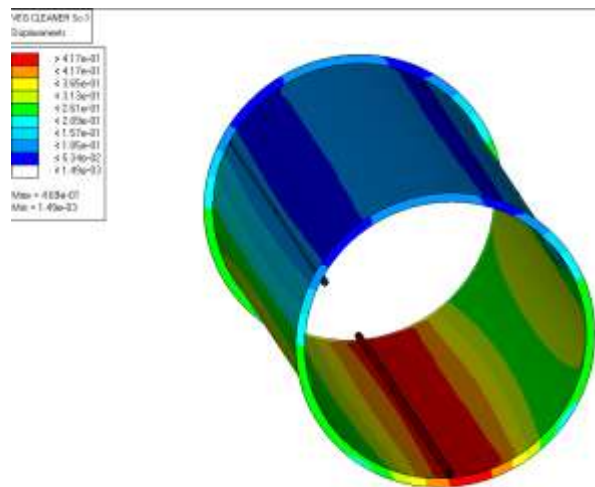


Fig 4.6: Maximum Displacement = 0.46 mm

Fig 4.7: Maximum Stresses = 30.6 MPa

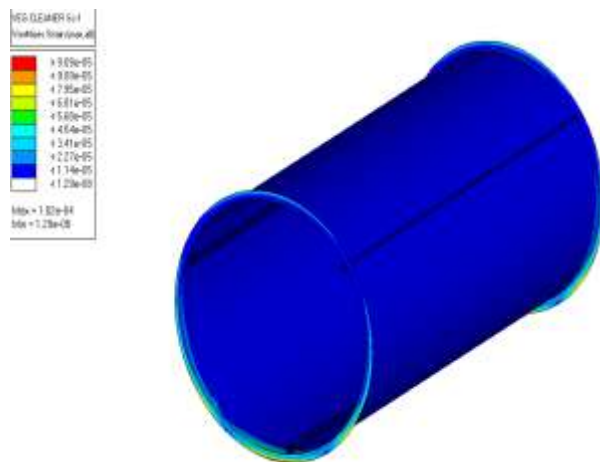


Fig 4.8: Maximum Strain = 0.000102

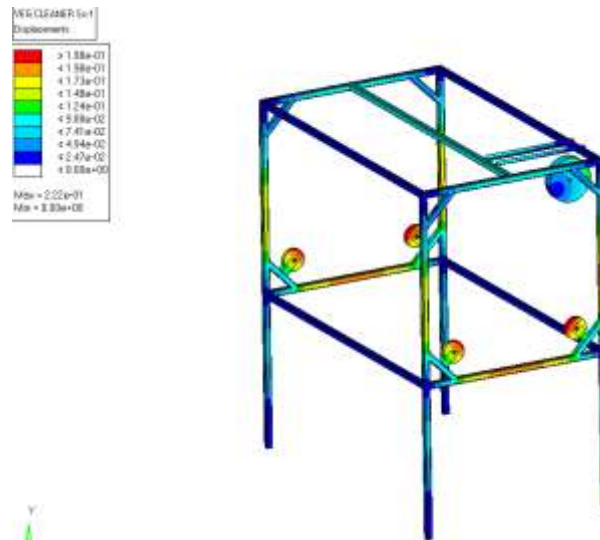


Fig 4.9: Maximum Displacement = 0.2 mm

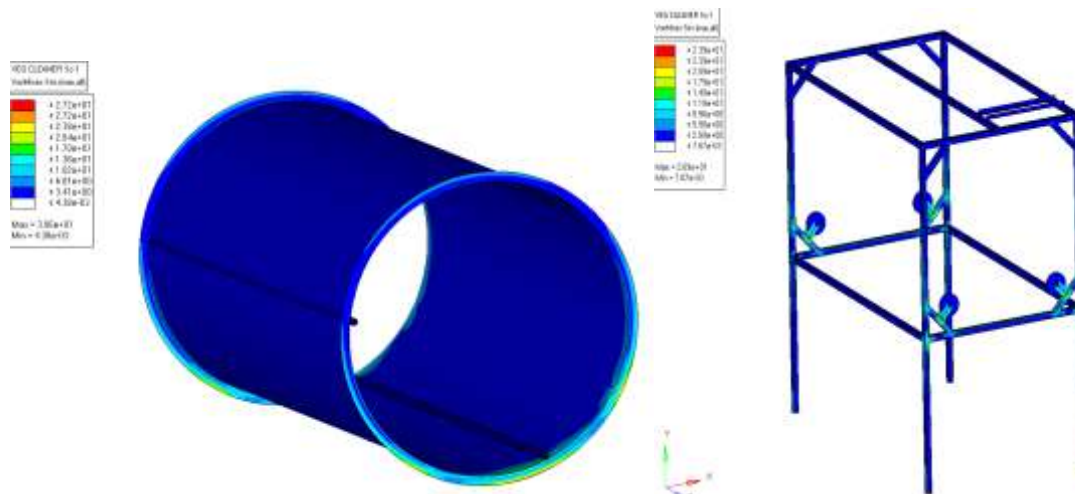


Figure 4.10 Maximum Stresses = 26.9 MPa

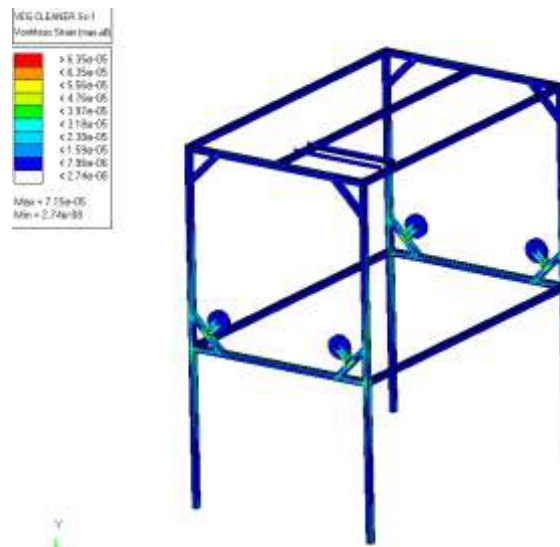


Fig 4.11: Maximum Strain = 0.0000715

V. RESULT DISCUSSION:

According to the company's requirements, we designed a vegetable peeling machine and analyzed it with the finite element method. Using linear static analysis, it is found that the stress generated in the model is 30 MPa, and the elastic limit is 215 MPa. ... It can be seen from the results that the stress

of 30 MPa is much lower than the elastic limit. Linear static analysis shows that the displacement in the structure under the maximum load is 0.3 mm. The results show that the displacement is very small and negligible compared to the size of the structure. From these results, it is clear that the structure is safe for the given loading conditions.

Type	Value	Remark
Preload	0.46mm	Insignificant compared to the size of the structure
pressure	144 MPa	144 MPa < 215 MPa. Within yield point
Frame tension	26.9 MPa	26.9 MPa < 215 MPa, within the yield point

Table 5.1 Analysis observations

VI. DEVELOPMENT:

6.1 Construction:

The barrel is made of 2 mm perforated steel plate. Barrel diameter-380mm, length-500 mm. One end of the roller is carried by a bearing, and the other end is open. The flat MC, measuring 25x3 mm, is framed in the form of a drum from the inside. The PS

motor base is made of 40x40x2mm MS pipe, which supports the entire installation, including the water tank below. The open end of the barrel is provided with a bracket with a frame, so that the vegetables will not fall out of the barrel during washing. ... The installation height is 1030 mm.

6.2 Construction:

Part No.	Parts	Cost
1	Frame [Material + Fabrication]	5300
2	Tray [Material + Fabrication]	1200

3	Rollers	800
4	Water Pump	350
5	Battery 12V	820
6	Motor	5000
	Total	13500

Table 6.1 Cost estimation

ADVANTAGES:

The this machine is portable and can be used for small scale level.

maintenance cost of this machine is very less

This machine can be handle by unskilled labor

The intial cost of this machine is very less

The production rate of this machine is machine is more as compared to conventional machine.

VII. CONCLUSION

After completing this task, the vegetables are thoroughly washed with water, and the pesticides and residues are removed in a short time with a vegetable cleaner. Stacking and washing vegetables in a vegetable peeler is easy and convenient. It takes less time. According to the performance of the vacuum cleaner, multiple vegetables can be cleaned at the same time.

Future Work:

- Water sprinkle system can be changed.
- Driving system of the system can be changed to increase the efficiency.
- Capacity and speed of the system can be change according to the requirement.

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