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UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION SEMESTER II SESSION 2011/2012

| COURSE NAME | : | INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION |
|------------------|---|-----------------------|
| COURSE CODE | : | BPC 41203 |
| PROGRAMME | : | 3 BPB |
| EXAMINATION DATE | : | JUNE 2012 |
| DURATION | : | 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES |
| INSTRUCTIONS | : | ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS |

THIS QUESTIONS PAPER CONSISTS OF FOUR (4) PAGES.

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- Q1 Automation can be defined as the technology by which a process or procedure is accomplished without human assistance
 - (a) Explain FOUR (4) conditions under which automated assembly technology should be considered.

(12 marks)

(b) List **FOUR (4)** system configurations for automated assembly

(4 marks)

(c) Describe **TWO (2)** typical hardware components of a workstation parts delivery system.

(4 marks)

- Q2 An industrial robot is a general-purpose, programmable machine possessing certain anthropomorphic characteristics, the most obvious of which is a mechanical arm that is used to perform various industrial tasks.
 - (a) Differentiate internal and external sensors for industrial robot arm.

(8 marks)

(b) Explain **TWO (2)** characteristics of industrial work situations that tend to promote the substitution of robots for human workers.

(6 marks)

(c) Label the notation scheme for defining manipulator configurations for the robots drawing in **Figure Q2**.

(6 marks)

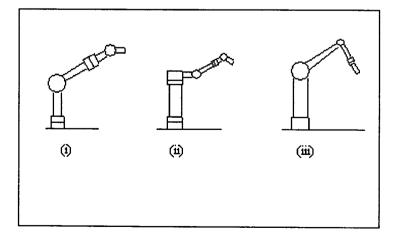


Figure Q2: Robots Drawing

2

- Q3 An automated production line consists of multiple workstations that are automated and linked together by a work handling system that transfers parts from one station to the next. A feeder-selector device at one of the stations of an automated assembly machine has a feed rate of 32 parts per minute and provides a throughput of one part in four. The ideal cycle time of the assembly machine is 10 sec. The low level sensor on the feed track is set at 10 parts, and the high level sensor is set at 20 parts.
 - (a) Calculate time taken for the supply of parts to be depleted from the high level sensor to the low level sensor once the feeder-selector device is turned off.

(8 marks)

(b) Calculate time taken for the parts to be re-supplied from the low level sensor to the high level sensor, on average, after the feeder-selector device is turned on.

(8 marks)

- (c) Calculate the proportion of the operating time of the feeder-selector device when it is
 - (i) turned on
 - (ii) turned off

(4 marks)

- Q4 Each aisle of a six-aisle Automated Storage/Retrieval System (AS/RS) is to contain 50 storage compartments in the length direction and 8 compartments in the vertical direction. All storage compartments will be the same size to accommodate standard size pallets of dimensions: x = 36 inches and y = 48 inches. The height of a unit load z = 30 inches. Using the allowances a = 6 inches, b = 8 inches, and c = 10 inches;
 - (a) Calculate number of unit loads can be stored in the AS/RS.

(5 marks)

(b) Calculate the width, length, and height of the AS/RS. The rack structure will be built 20 inches above floor level.

(15 marks)

Q5 A partially automated production line has a mixture of 3 mechanized and 3 manual workstations. There are a total of 6 stations, and the ideal cycle time of 1.0 min, which includes a transfer time of 6 sec. Data on these stations are listed in the table Q5. Cost of the transfer mechanism $C_{at} = \text{RM0.10/min}$, cost to run each automated station $C_{as} =$ RM0.12/min, and labor cost to operate each manual station $C_w = \text{RM0.17/min}$. It has been proposed to substitute an automated station in place of station 5. The cost of this station is estimated at C_{as5} = RM0.25/min and its breakdown rate p_5 = 0.02, but its process time would be only 30 sec, thus reducing the overall cycle time of the line from 1.0 min to 36 sec. Average downtime per breakdown of the current line, as well as for the proposed configuration, is 3.5 min. Assume the line operates without storage buffers, so when an automated station stops, the whole line stops, including the manual stations. Also, in computing costs, neglect material and tooling costs.

| Station | Туре | Process time | <i>p</i> _i |
|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Manual | 36 sec | 0 |
| 2 | Automatic | 15 sec | 0.01 |
| 3 | Automatic | 20 sec | 0.02 |
| 4 | Automatic | 25 sec | 0.01 |
| 5 | Manual | 54 sec | 0 |
| 6 | Manual | 33 sec | 0 |

Table Q5: Workstation process time data

| (-) | C-11-4-41- | C. 11 | C (1 | . 1* |
|-----|---------------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| (a) | Calculate the | iollowing | for the | current line |

| | (i) | Production rate | |
|-----|-------|---|-----------|
| | | | (4 marks) |
| | (ii) | Uptime efficiency | |
| | | | (1 marks) |
| | (iii) | Cost per unit | |
| | | | (4 marks) |
| (b) | Calc | ulate the following for the proposed line | |
| | (i) | Production rate | |
| | | | (4 marks) |
| | (ii) | Uptime efficiency | |
| | | | (1 marks) |
| | (iii) | Cost per unit | |
| | | | (4 marks) |
| (c) | Cond | clude the findings from the above exercise. | |
| | | | (2 marks) |

END OF QUESTION PAPER