

IPRO 321

Fall 2007

Improving the Reliability and Efficiency of a Paper Shredder



THE
MANHATTAN
— GROUP —

The Team

Torque :

- Yuxiong Huang, Grad.
Information Technology & Management
- Vesna Pesik, Sr.
Electrical Engineering
- Nil Valls, Sr.
Physics, Aerospace Engineering

Torque Apparatus:

- Plamen Marinov, Sr.
Mechanical Engineering

Gear Train:

- Justin Choriki, Jr.
Mechanical Engineering
- Tyler Inouye, Sr.
Electrical Engineering
- Garrett Nielson, Sr.
Electrical Engineering
- Brandee Toyama, Jr.
Mechanical Engineering

Kyle Swaidner, Sr.
Aerospace Engineering

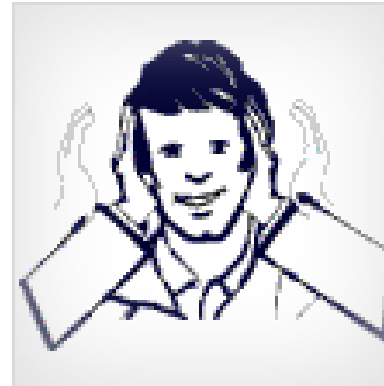
Sound :

- Stephen Flicek, Sr.
Mechanical Engineering
- Richard King, Sr.
Computer Engineering
- Angad Nagwan, Sr.
Mechanical Engineering
- Leslie Obst, Sr.
Mechanical Engineering

The Problem

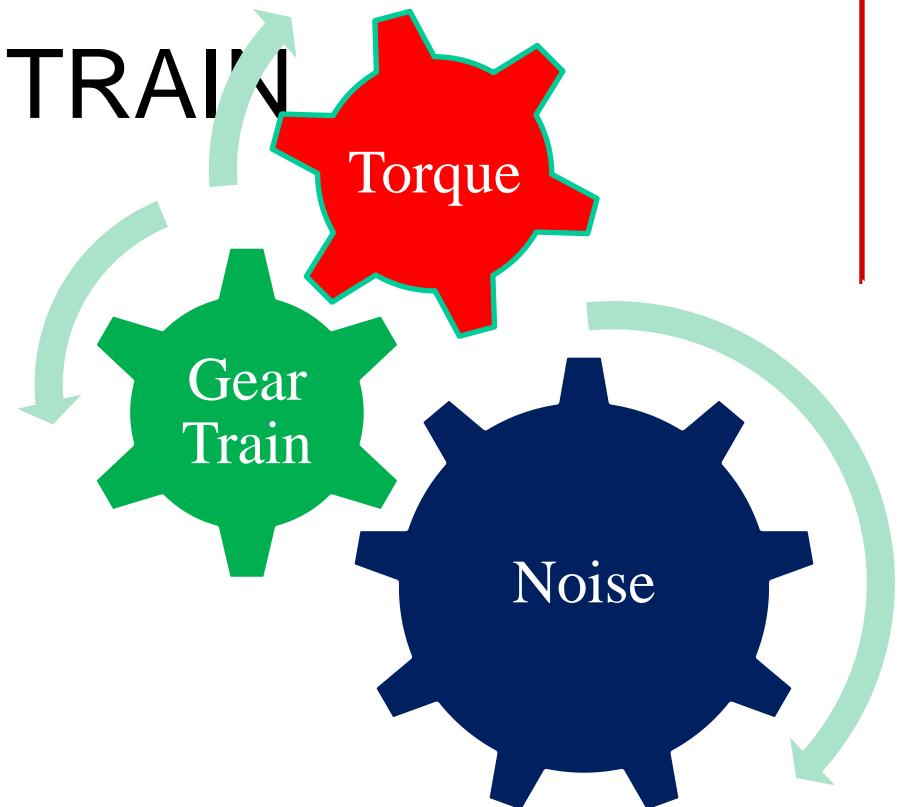
Paper shredders are:

- Noisy
- Cost sensitive
- Unreliable

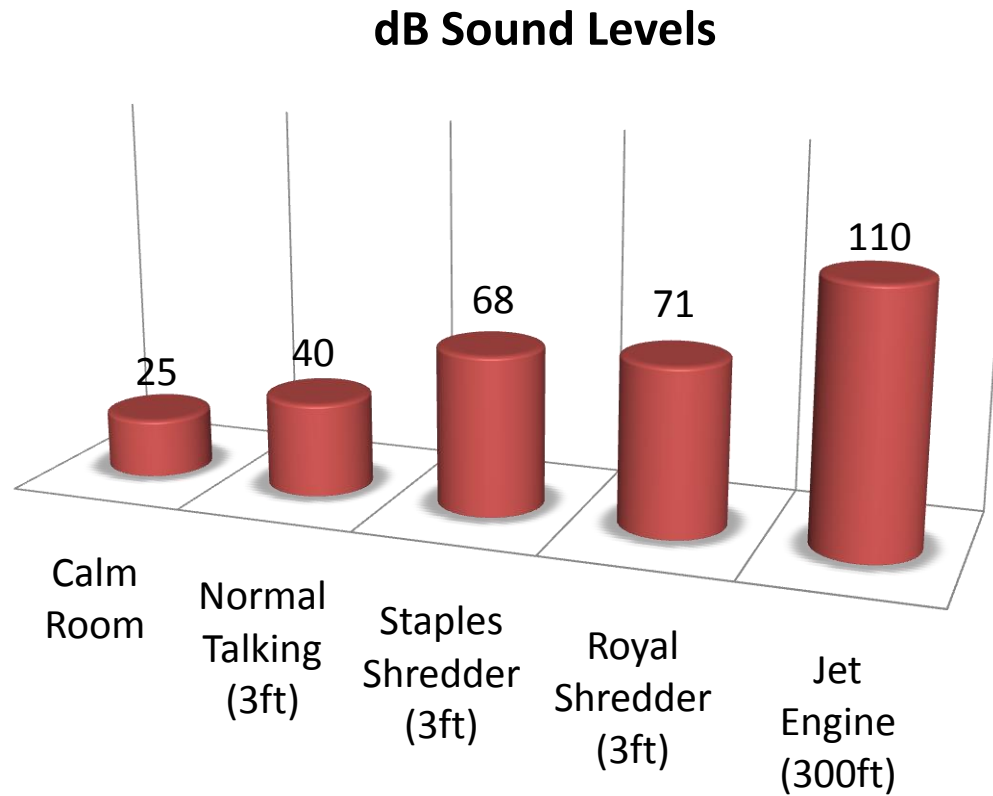


Objectives

- DETERMINE TORQUE
- OPTIMIZE GEAR TRAIN
- REDUCE NOISE



Noise Reduction

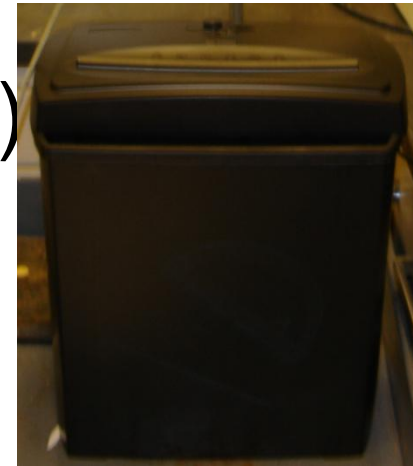


Two Paper

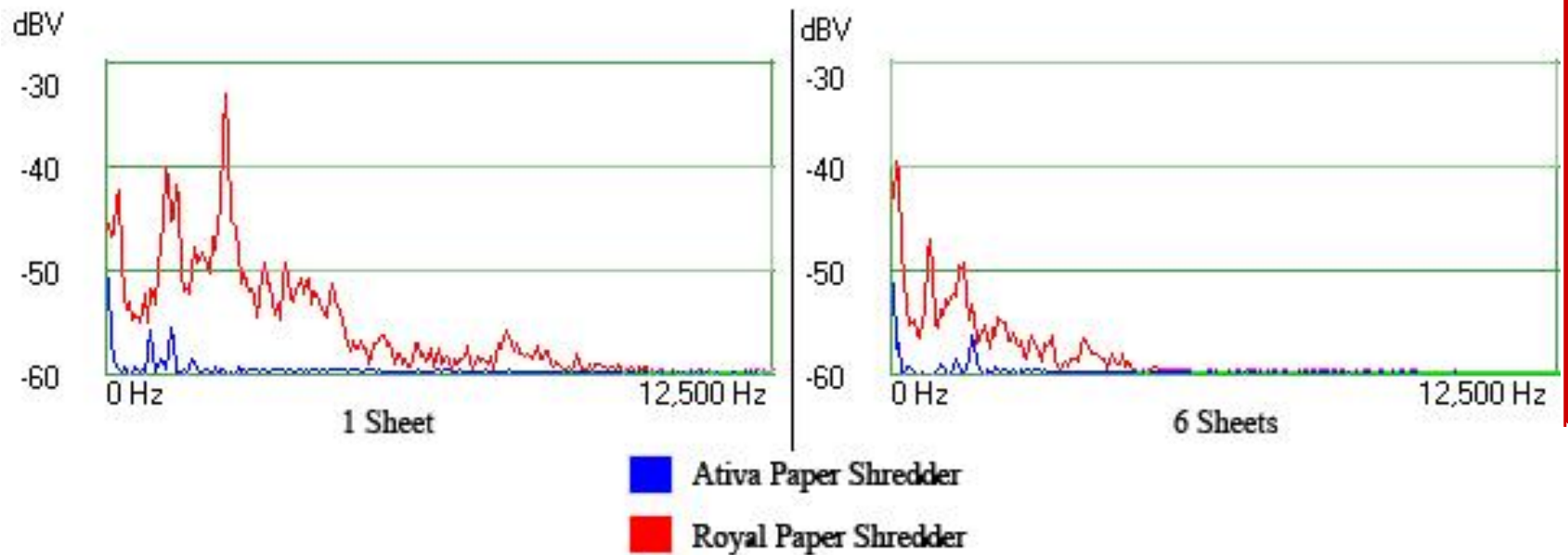
Shredders

- Royal Paper Shredder (\$30)
 - Cross Cut
 - AC Motor

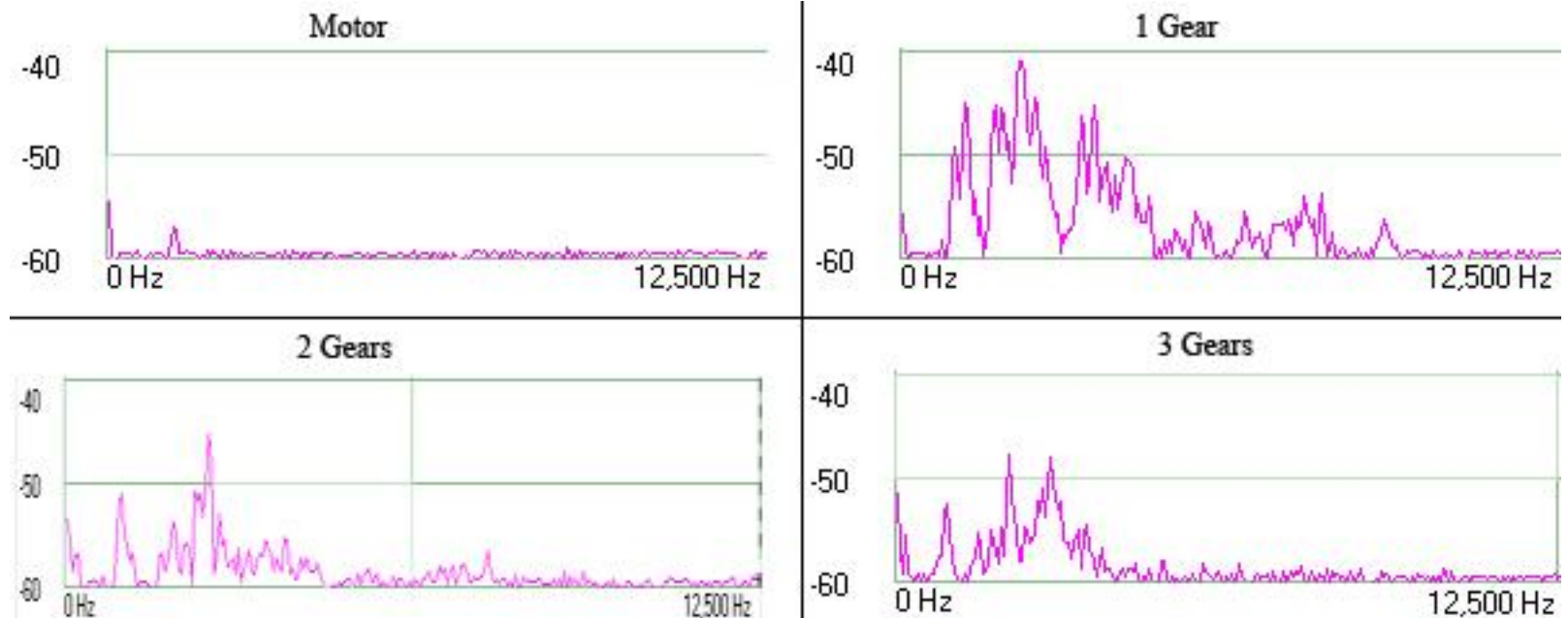
- Ativa Paper Shredder (\$70)
 - Diamond Cut
 - DC Motor



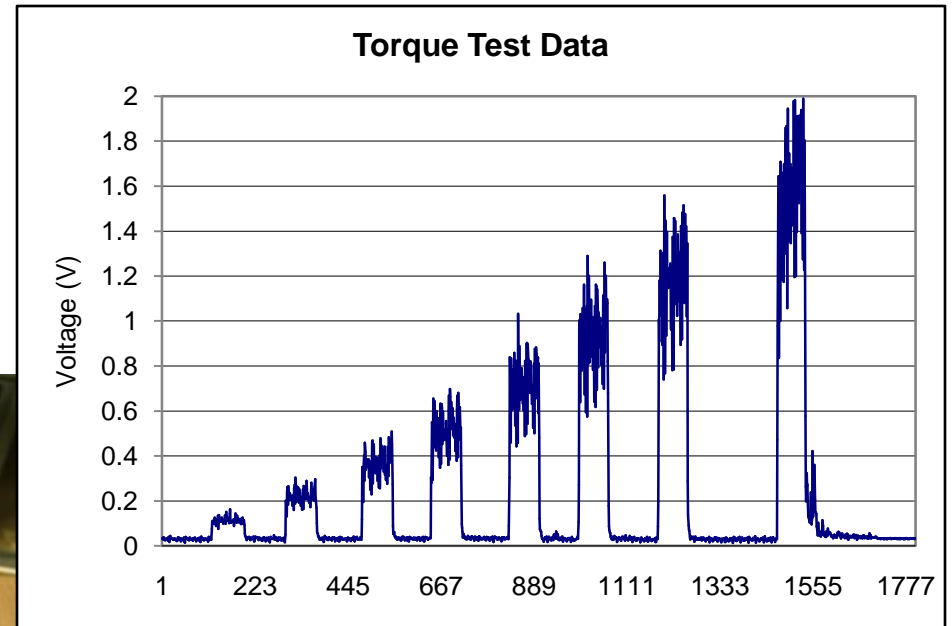
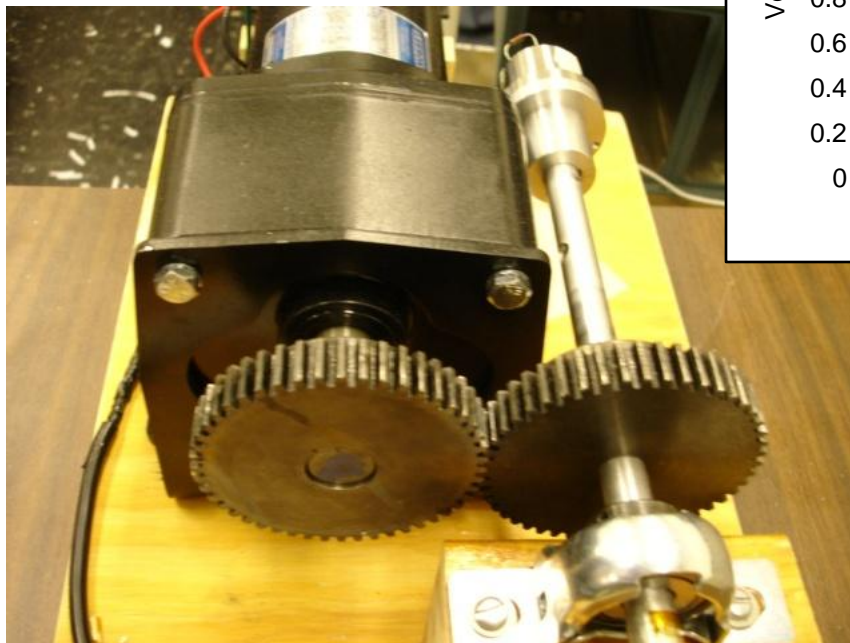
Noise levels of Shredders



Noise level vs. No. of Gears



Torque



Torque Testing

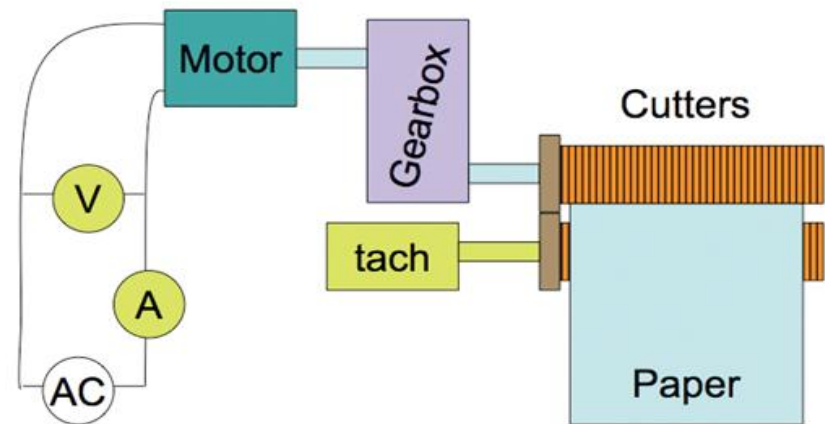
The torque necessary to shred paper was determined by:

1. Electrical Method
2. Mechanical Method

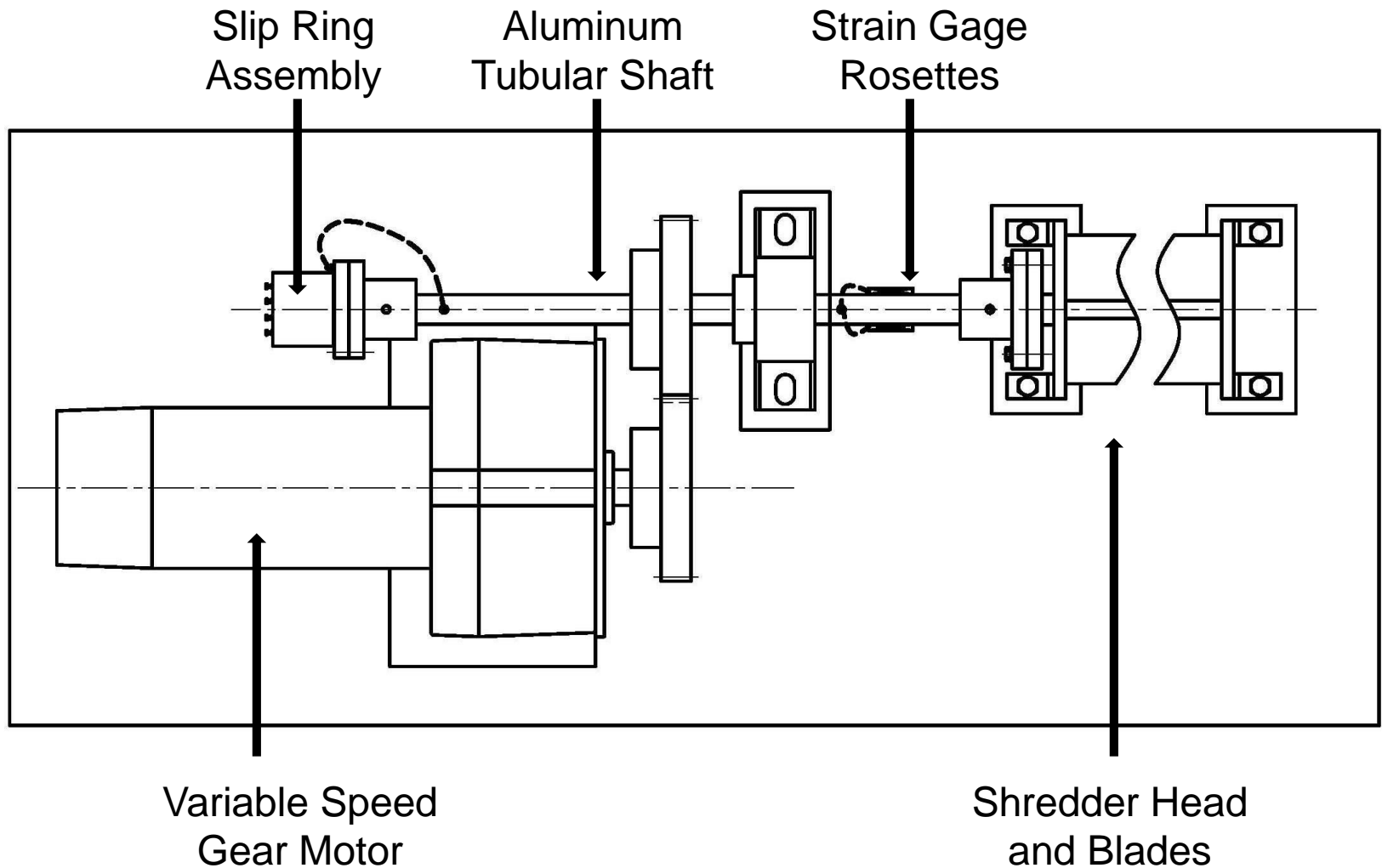
Electrical Method

- Input power ($V_{rms} \cdot I_{rms}$) was measured with a voltmeter and ammeter.
- Rotational speed (ω) was measured with a tachometer.

$$Torque = \frac{V_{rms} \cdot I_{rms}}{\omega}$$



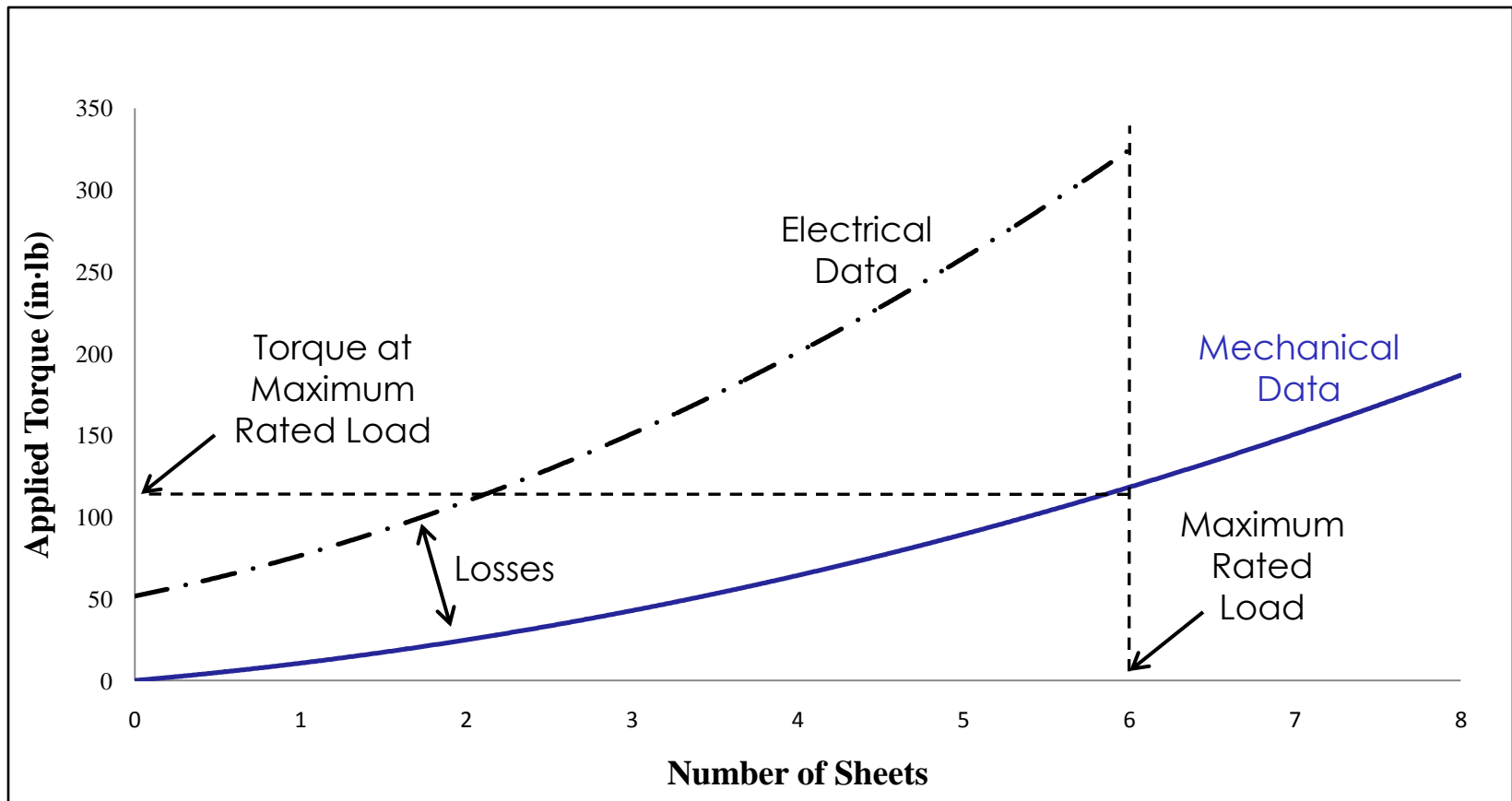
Mechanical Method



Key Features

- Gear reduced DC motor
 - Adjustable speed
- Strain gage rosettes
 - Allow torque measurements by computer software
- Calibrated with known weights and a measured moment arm
 - Ensures high accuracy
- Allows the mounting of other shredding heads

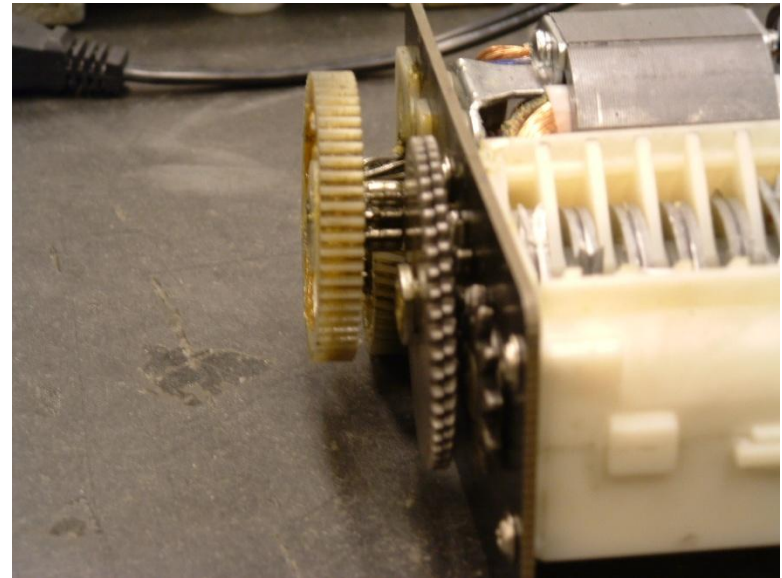
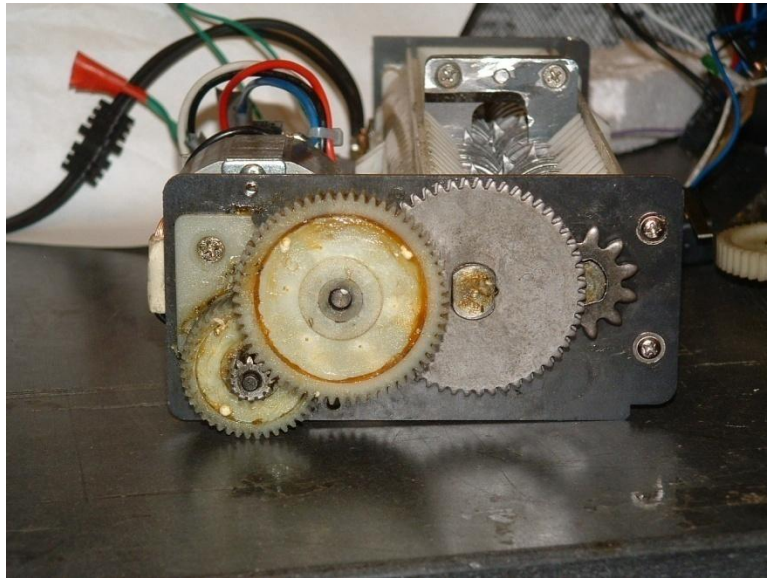
Power Curve for Shredding



Application of Torque Data

- Motor and gear sizing
- Maximum load ratings
- Creation of new models
- Comparison with competing manufacturers

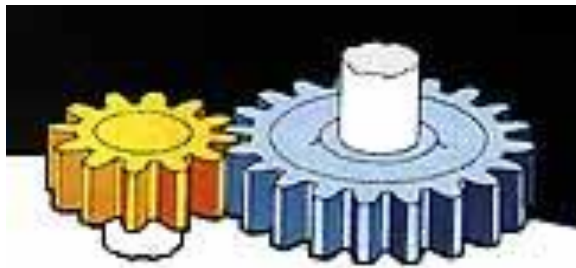
Gear Train



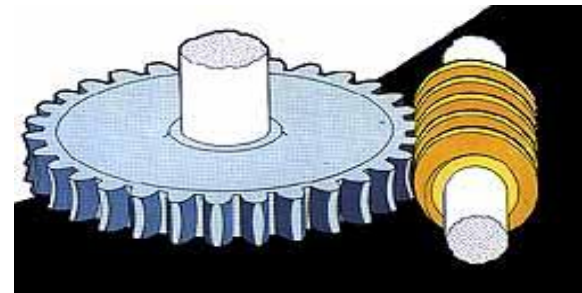
Research

- Group research on basics of gear types and uses
- Leveraged previous IPRO work where possible
- Contacted and collaborated with gear companies for gear train analysis

Research



Spur Gear



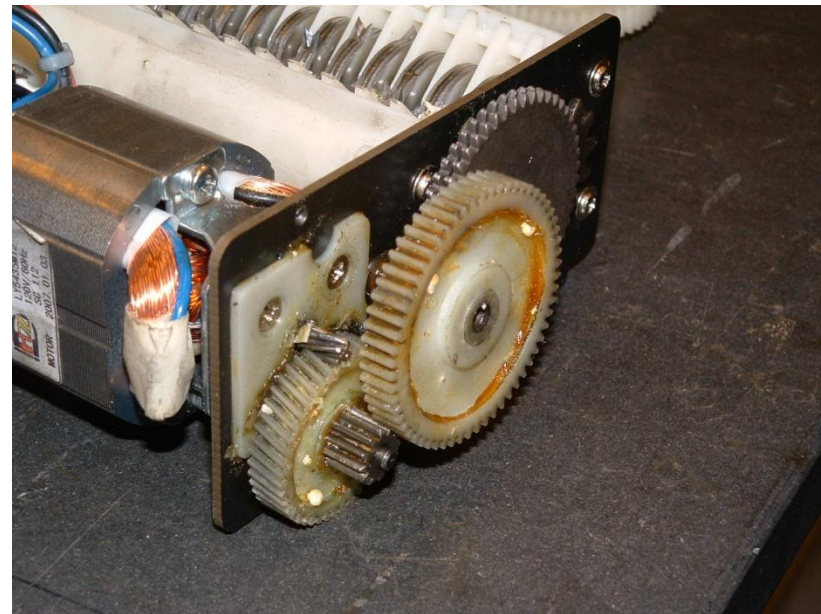
Worm Gear



Helical Gear



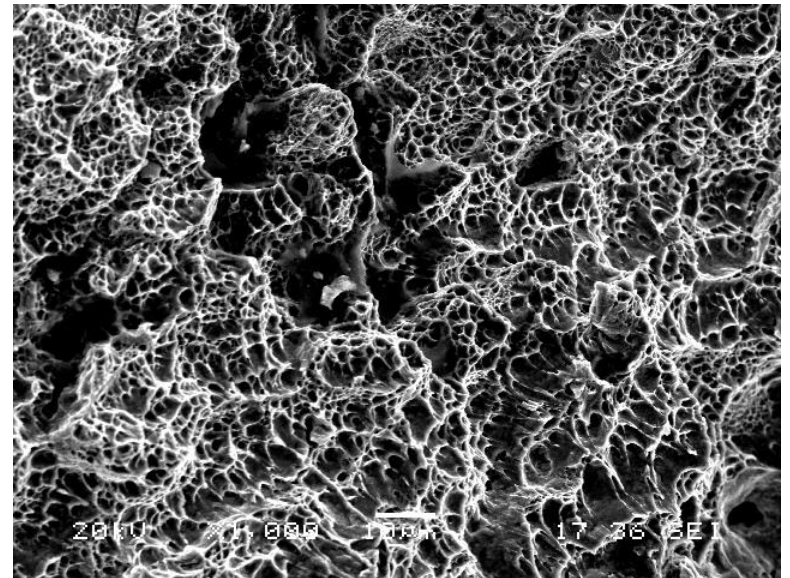
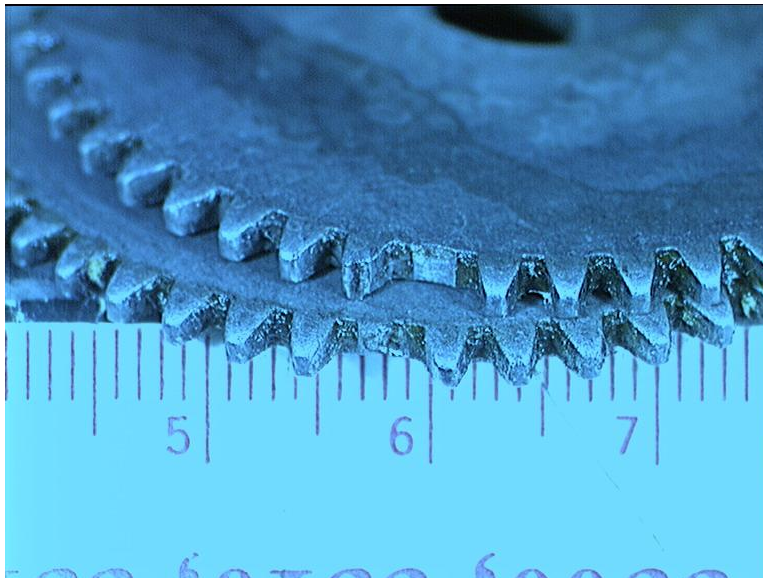
Double Helical Gear



Shredder Gear Set

Work and Results

- Tested Gear Train to find maximum load before break



- Group compiled research into two excel files for calculations

Work and Results

gear 1		gear 2	
RPM	15000.00	RPM	1630.43
Torque(Nm)	0.16	Torque (Nm)	1.47
mesh 1			
Frequency (kHz)		75.00	
Normal		69.72	
Tangent		65.51	
Separation		23.84	
Stress at Root 1 (N/mm ²)		3.70	
Stress at Root 2 (N/mm ²)		3.60	

Forces Table Snapshot

Work and Results

	Material.....	Specification.....	Ultimate Tensile Strength	Yield Tensile Strength	Tooth Hardness - Core
			Rm	Rp(0.2)	VPN
			MPa	MPa	HV
1	Grey Cast Iron	BS EN 1561:1997 EN-GJL-200	200	100	200
2	Grey Cast Iron	BS EN 1561:1997 EN-GJL-250	250	125	220
3	Grey Cast Iron	BS EN 1561:1997 EN-GJL-300	300	150	240
4	Ductile Cast Iron	BS EN 1563:1997 EN-GJS 600-2	600	370	190
5	Ductile Cast Iron	BS EN 1563:1997 EN-GJS 700-2	700	420	230
6	Ductile Cast Iron	BS EN 1563:1997 ENGJS 800-2	800	480	250
7	Carbon Cast Steel Normalized	BS 3100:1991 A3, A5 **	500	260	150

Gear Strength Table Snapshot

Recommendations/Res

ults

- Gear train:
 - sufficient strength,
 - can be modified to reduce noise,
 - improve gear manufacturing process,
 - install bearing on first gear.

- Maximum shredding capacity should not be increased: (2 Extra sheets → 60% increase in Torque)

- Slower, higher torque motor to reduce noise, & provide more consistent operating speeds

Acknowledgements

- Mr. Seth Lewis, President, The Manhattan Group
- Professor Sheldon Mostovoy
- Mr. Russell Janota, Director, MMAE Laboratories
- IIT Machine Shop
- Arrow Gear

Thank You

