



Washkewicz College  
of Engineering



## ELECTRODE ROD BENDER

# CHANNEL PRODUCTS

Rami Al-Shinnawi, Ratko Sinanovic, Marcus Short and Brian Orlando

**COMPANY LIASON: DR. MUHAMMED HASSANALI**

**FACULTY ADVISORS:  
DR. MAJID RASHIDI & DR. ANA STANKOVIC**

## PROJECT STATEMENT

-Create a mechanism to perform precision electrode bending.

-Design and assemble a table with 4 degrees of freedom along with a bending motor that can achieve 2 degrees of freedom

-Utilize stepper motors and slides to achieve linear and rotational motion.

-Control the system using an Arduino controller and EasyDrivers.



## PROJECT SCOPE

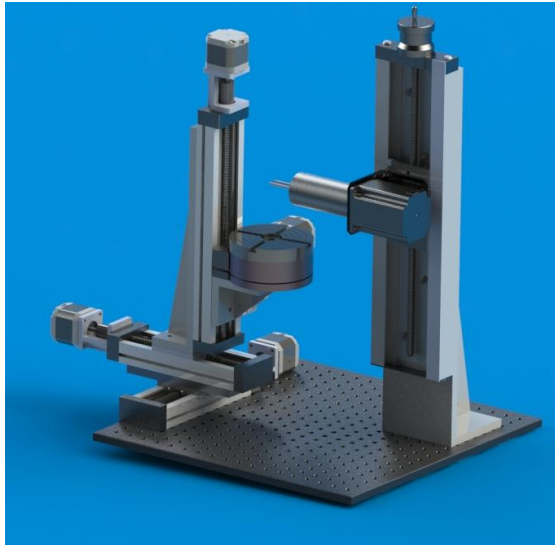
- Current rod bender was built in the 1980's and uses outdated technology.
- Process relies heavily on human operation.
- Sponsor requires updated technology to stay competitive.



## PROJECT BENEFITS

- A new unit will increase reliability and help introduce future innovations.
- System will be durable and perform precision bends to accommodate specific electrode configurations.
- Compact and robust design that can easily be modified and replicated.

## PROPOSED SOLUTION



## ENGINEERING ANALYSIS

### DETERMINING TORQUE FOR BENDING MOTOR:

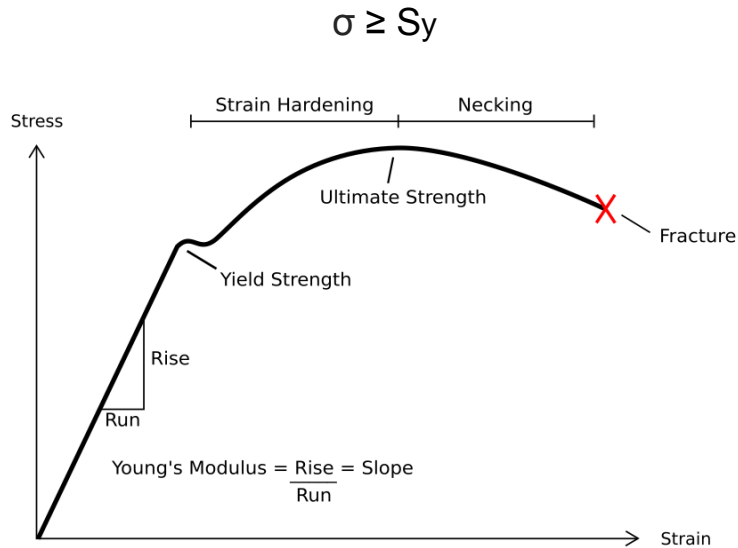
**Materials:** Kanthal D & Kanthal A-1

**Rod Diameters:** 0.052", 0.064", 0.081", 0.091", 0.114"

### Mechanical properties

Wire size	Yield strength	Tensile strength	Elongation	Hardness
Ø	R <sub>p0.2</sub>	R <sub>m</sub>	A	
mm	MPa	MPa	%	Hv
1.0	545	760	20	240
4.0	475	680	18	230

**Bending occurs when Stress is greater than or equal to Yield Strength.**



<b>Length between bending pins:</b>	<b>L</b>	19.812 mm
<b>Yield Strength:</b>	<b>Sy</b>	506.75 MPa
<b>Radius:</b>	<b>r</b>	1.448 mm
<b>Bending Moment:</b>	<b>Mb</b>	
<b>Stress:</b>	<b><math>\sigma</math></b>	
<b>Moment of area about neutral axis:</b>	<b>Izz</b>	
<b>Force:</b>	<b>F</b>	

$$\sigma = (M_b * r) / I_{zz} \quad M_b = F * L$$

$$\sigma = (F * L * r) / I_{zz}$$

$$I_{zz} = (\pi * r^4) / 2 = 6.902 \text{ E } -12$$

$$\sigma = F * (4.156 \text{ E } 6)$$

$$\sigma \geq S_y$$

$$\sigma = 506.75 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$F = (506.75 \text{ E}6) / (4.156 \text{ E} 6)$$

$$F = 121.930 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Torque} = F * L$$

$$\text{Torque} = 2.416 \text{ N-m}$$

## STEPPER MOTOR QUALITIES

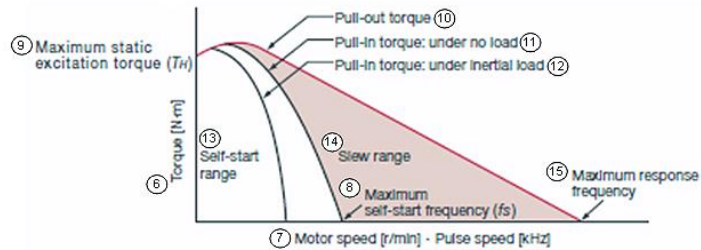
### Pros

- Stepper Motors have very accurate movements that allow very precise controls
- They can operate at lower voltages than other motors with similar torque
- They have high torque when operating at low RPMs
- They are relatively cheap and easy to control

### Cons

- There is no integrated feedback (Open-loop feedback)
- They require drivers that can be costly.
- Bipolar or Unipolar drive (allows power to be delivered to one or two sets of windings)
- Resonance between the motors can cause instability in the system

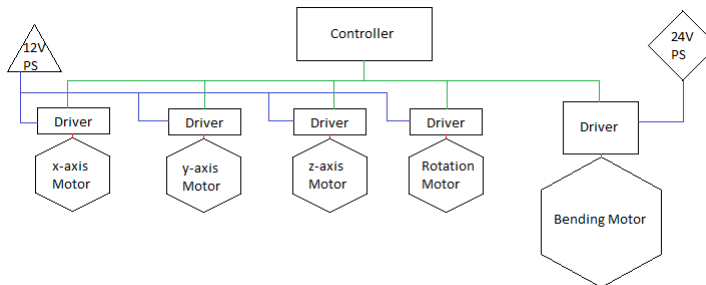
## STEPPER MOTOR TORQUE CHART



Speed - Torque Chart

## STEPPER MOTOR CONNECTION

How we will control the stepper motors:

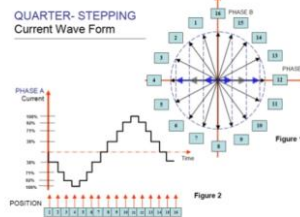


The controller will be connected to the drivers and the drivers will be connected to the positioning motors. The Bending motor will have a higher torque and require a larger power supply to power the driver controlling it.

## STEPPER MOTOR CONNECTION

How the stepper motors work:

- Each 'step' rotates the motor a set amount.
- The driver can operate in micro-steps allowing more accurate control
- Our motors are 200 steps/revolution (1.8 degrees per step)
- Our drivers can break a step into 8 microsteps
  - This allows us to have a functional 1600 steps/revolution (0.225 degrees per step).
- Bipolar windings allows us to deliver more torque from the motor with the same driver (if needed)
- The sign of the current going through the motor will determine the direction the motor spins



## BILL OF MATERIAL

Quantity	Item	Supplier	Catalog	Unit Price	Total
2	NEMA 17 Motor-Mount Slide   XY 0.125"	McMaster-Carr	6734K1	\$ 889.60	\$ 1,779.20
1	NEMA 17 Motor-Mount Slide   Z 0.125"	McMaster-Carr	6734K2	\$ 996.71	\$ 996.71
1	Ultra-Precision Slide   Bender	McMaster-Carr	5242A34	\$ 895.00	\$ 895.00
1	Sherline 4" Rotary Table	Amazon/Sherline		\$ 336.00	\$ 336.00
4	NEMA 17 Stepper Motor	McMaster-Carr	6627T66	\$ 56.10	\$ 224.40
1	NEMA 23 Stepper Motor (3Nm)	StepperOnline	127	\$ 30.54	\$ 30.54
1	Multipurpose 6061 Aluminum Bar 3" X 3" X 36"	McMaster-Carr	9872T236	\$ 146.75	\$ 146.75
1	Multipurpose 6061 Aluminum Sheet (Brushed) 12" X 12" X 3/8"	McMaster-Carr	1651T917	\$ 148.82	\$ 148.82
1	Arduino UNO Rev 3	Amazon/Arduino		\$ 19.95	\$ 19.95
4	NEMA 17 EasyDriver Stepper Motor Driver	Amazon/SparkFun		\$ 9.80	\$ 39.20
1	NEMA 17 Power Supply 50W 12V 4.2A	StepperOnline	311	\$ 8.42	\$ 8.42
1	NEMA 23 Stepper Motor Driver Max 80VAC or 110VDC with 2.4-7	StepperOnline	MA860H	\$ 54.88	\$ 54.88
1	NEMA 23 Power Supply 350W 24V 14.6A	StepperOnline	177	\$ 26.80	\$ 26.80
1	In-house Machining	Cleveland State		\$ -	\$ -
1	Various Hardware Budget	Misc.		\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 5,706.67</b>

## MARKET POTENTIAL

**Optimization of rod bender can lead to increase in production for sponsor.**

- Increases in speed
  - Motors speed will be increased, affecting overall production rate
- Less human interface
  - Employee only has to place electrode then initiate program

**Design allows for easy modifications that can lead to more complex electrode assemblies.**

## PROJECT TIMELINE

