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MODELING AND 3D PRINTING OF JCB ARM

K. SRINIVAS[1],
[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, GNITC, Hyderabad, Telangana.
K. SREENU[2], A. RAHUL[3], G. SHESHU KUMAR[4]
UG Scholars Department of Mechanical Engineering, GNITC, Hyderabad, Telangana.

ABSTRACT
JCB arm manufacturing, emphasizing advanced materials and precision engineering. The Project enhances arm durability, customization, and cost- efficiency, showcasing the transformative potential in heavy machinery components. JCB arms can arise various factors such as material weaknesses, design flaws or manufacturing errors. By implementing rigorous quality control measures, conducting through inspections, utilizing high-quality materials, regular maintenance, and continuous feedback loops with users can help identify issues early, leading to timely corrections, improved designs, and enhanced product reliability.
3D printing is an additive manufacturing process that creates three-dimensional objects layer by layer from digital modals, revolutionizing prototyping, customization, and small-scale production across various industries.it enables the fabrication of complex designs, rapid prototyping, and cost-effective production of intricate parts with diverse materials and application.

Keywords:
JCB Arm, 3D printing, Rapid Prototyping

INTRODUCTION

Excavator arms are digging attachments with teeth that can be fixed to the arm of an excavator. The arms are controlled by the excavator operator using controls in the cabin. There are different types of excavator arms that are used depending on where the digging has to be done. Excavator arms can also be used to move dirt or load dump trucks for transportation to dumping sites. Excavators are used in conventional trenching methods for laying pipelines and also used for digging trial pits for geotechnical investigation.

An arm (also called a scoop to qualify shallower designs of tools) is a specialized container attached to a machine, as compared to a arm adapted for manual use by a human being. It is a bulk material handling component. The arm has an inner volume as compared to other types of machine attachments like blades or shovels. The arm could be attached to the lifting hook of a crane, at the end of the arm of an excavating machine, to the wires of a dragline excavator, to the arms of a power shovel or a tractor equipped with a backhoe loader or to a loader, or to a dredge. Excavator arm is the important part which is responsible for work. It is used for digging, trolley felling, Heavy duty work etc.

Applications for excavator in India include use as a utility machine at large construction site (roads and dams for example) and urban infrastructure projects as well as the loading of hoppers and trucks, trenching, the cleaning of canals and ditches, general excavation, solid waste management and even demolition and mining work. An excavator is an engineering vehicle consisting of a arm with cabin for the operator and tracked system for movement and engine is used for power generation. Hydraulic system is used for operation of the machine while digging or moving the material. Excavation is of prime importance in mining, earth removal and general earthworks. Hydraulic cylinders apply forces to boom, arm and the arm to actuate the mechanism. Depending on the mechanism position, working pressure and diameter of the hydraulic cylinders, the amount of excavation force changes. In practice, boom cylinders are used for adjusting the arm position not for digging. They may be used for lifting purpose. While arm and arm cylinder is used for excavation. Thus, calculation of digging force must be carried out separately when arm or arm cylinder is the active cylinder

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MODELLING OF JCB ARM

Methodology below shows the sequence activities for the project.

The methodology of a JCB (Joseph Cyril Bamford) arm refers to the design, construction, and functionality of the arm attachment used in JCB construction equipment, particularly in excavators and backhoe loaders. JCB arms are meticulously engineered to perform a variety of tasks in construction and earthmoving applications. The design process involves considering factors such as material strength, durability, and optimal shape to ensure efficient digging, lifting, and loading operations. High-quality materials, such as hardened steel, are often used to enhance the arm's resistance to wear and tear. The geometry of the arm, including its size, shape, and tooth configuration, is carefully crafted to maximize digging force and material retention while minimizing fuel consumption. The attachment mechanism is also a crucial aspect of the methodology, ensuring easy and secure connection to the JCB machine. Overall, the methodology of a JCB arm revolves around creating a robust, efficient, and versatile tool that enhances the overall performance of JCB construction equipment in various construction and excavation tasks.

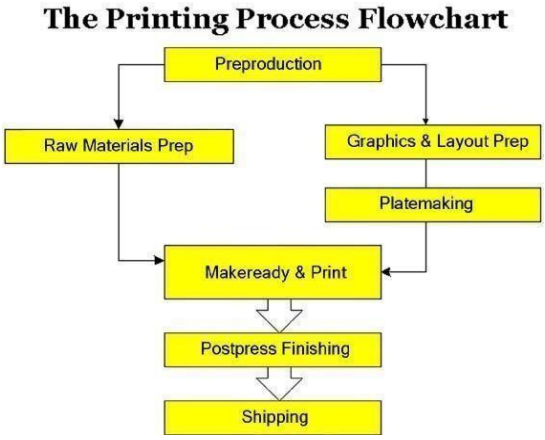

Fig1. Printing process flow chart

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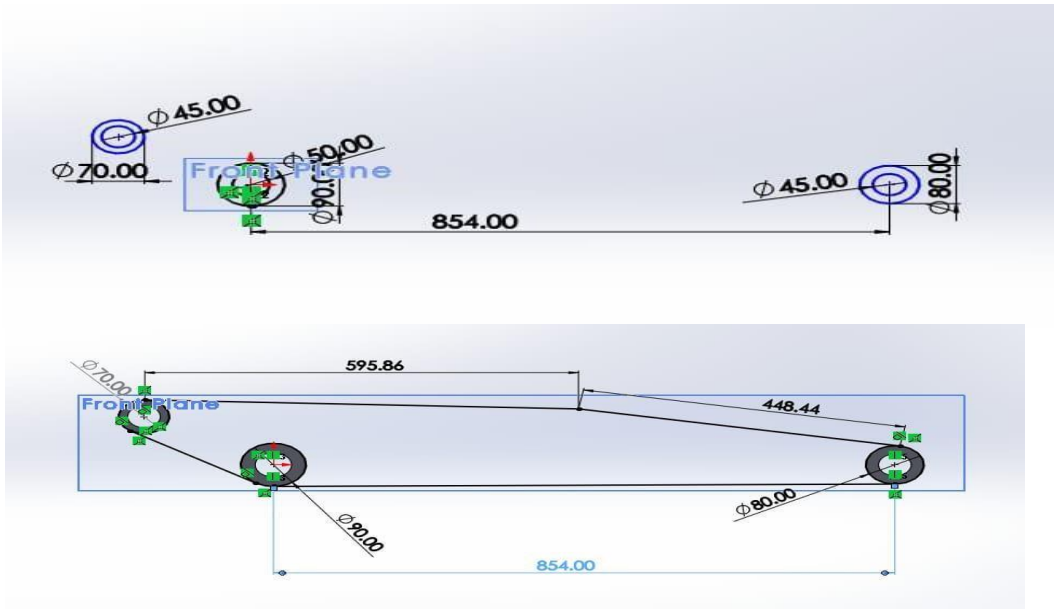
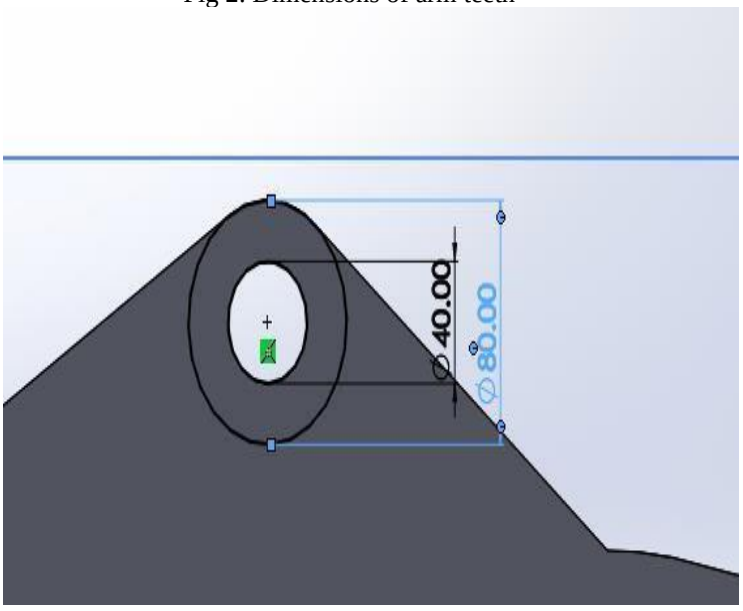


Fig 2. Dimensions of arm teeth



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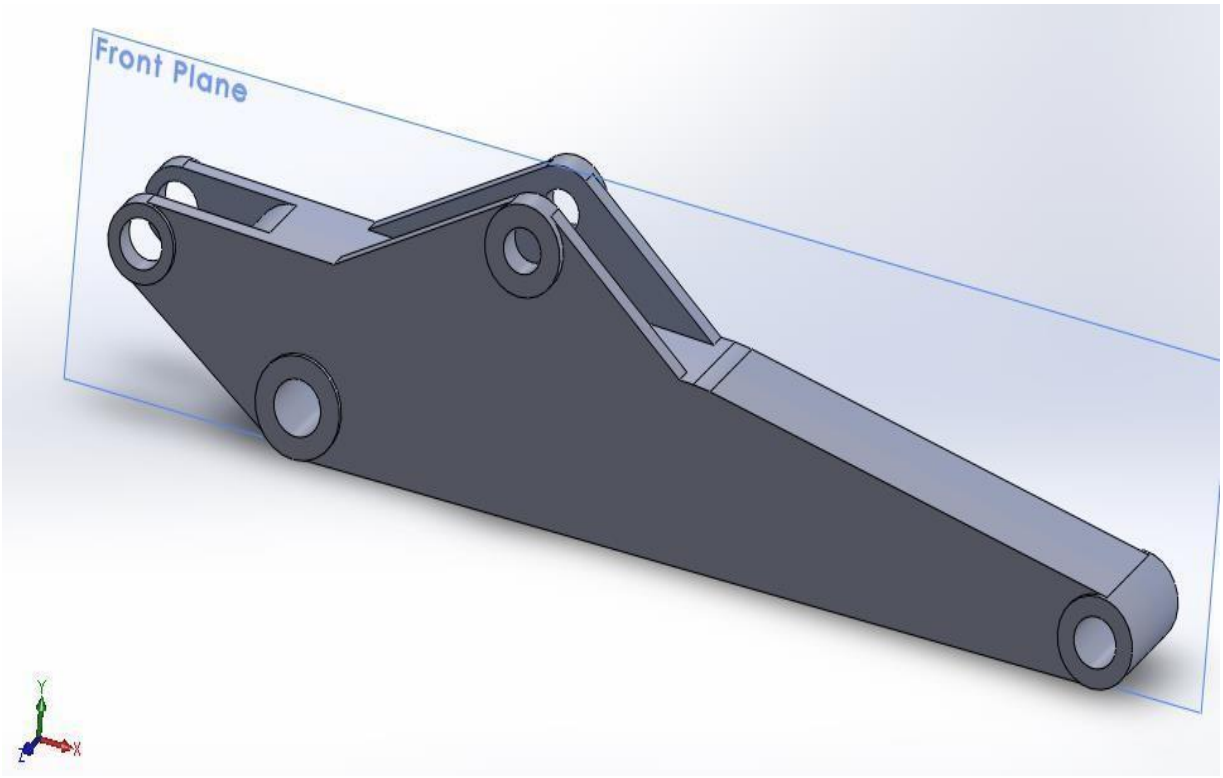

Fig.3. Select Front plane

The design process usually involves the following steps:

-Identify the model requirements
-Conceptualize the model based on the identified needs
-Develop the model based on the concepts
-Analyze the model
-Prototype the model
-Construct the model Edit the model, if needed

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LITERATURE SURVEY

- **R Mitrev and Marinkovic (2019)** conducted a numerical study on the overturning stability of hydraulic excavators during lifting operations. Their research, published in Advances in Mechanical Engineering, investigated factors influencing stability, such as load distribution, hydraulic forces, and structural characteristics of the excavator arm. By employing numerical simulations, the authors provided insights into potential risks and mechanisms leading to overturning accidents, contributing valuable knowledge to enhance the design and operation of JCB arms.
- **Reddy and Babu (2018)** conducted a structural analysis of excavator buckets with various design modifications, aiming to enhance their performance and durability. Published in the International Journal & Magazine of Engineering, Technology, Management, and Research, their study focuses on evaluating the structural integrity of excavator buckets under different loading conditions and design configurations.
- **Shaikh and Mulla (2015)** conducted an analysis of bucket teeth for backhoe excavator loaders, focusing on weight optimization to enhance performance and efficiency. Published in the International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT), their study addresses the importance of bucket teeth design in excavation and loading operations, aiming to reduce material usage while maintaining structural integrity and functionality.
- **Patel and Prajapati** investigated the dynamics of mini hydraulic backhoe excavators using a Lagrange-Euler (L-E) approach. Their study delves into the dynamic behavior of these compact construction machines, providing insights into their motion, stability, and control mechanisms. While the publication year is not available, the study offers valuable contributions to understanding the dynamic characteristics of mini hydraulic backhoe excavators
- **Yamaguchi and Yamamoto (2006)** conducted a motion analysis of hydraulic excavators during excavating and loading work, with a focus on autonomous control systems. Their study, presented at the International Symposium on Automation and Robotics in Construction (ISARC), explores the dynamic behavior of hydraulic excavators and proposes methods for autonomous control to enhance efficiency and productivity in construction and excavation operations.
- **Sachin B. Bende and Nilesh P. Awate** This paper likely presents a detailed modeling and analysis of the excavator arm using computational tools and techniques. It may discuss aspects such as load distribution, structural integrity, and fatigue analysis to ensure the arm's reliability under operational conditions.
- **A. V. Pradeep, CH. Jagadeesh and S. V. S. Satya Prasad** the authors likely focus on the overall design and analysis of the excavator, considering various components such as the bucket, arm, chassis, and hydraulic systems. The study may include performance evaluation, structural optimization, and efficiency enhancement techniques.
- **P. Govinda Raju, Md. Salman Ahmed, Md. Bilal** This paper likely presents a detailed analysis of the excavator arm, focusing on aspects such as stress distribution, fatigue life estimation, and structural optimization. The study may propose design modifications to enhance the arm's performance and longevity.

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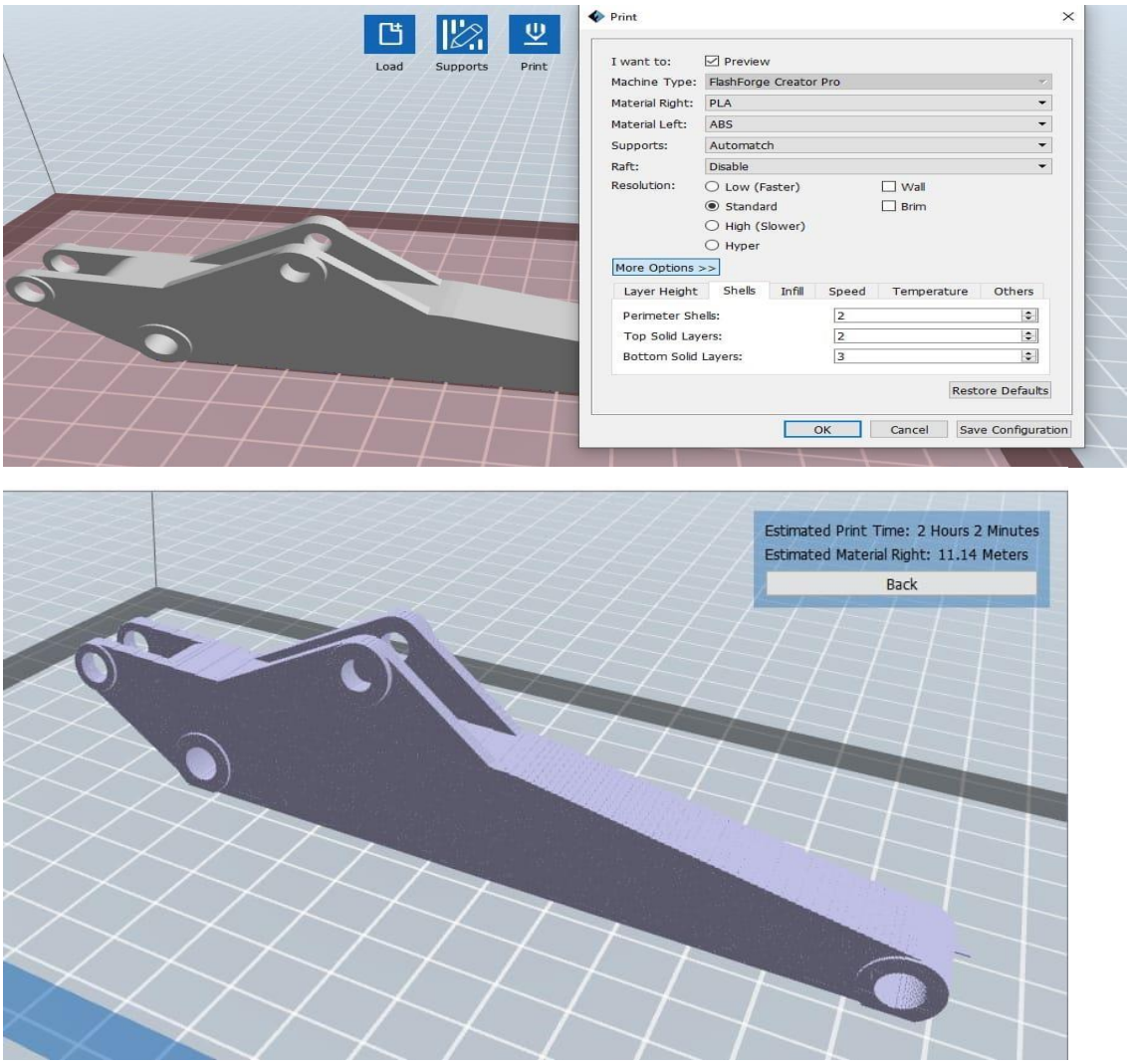

Fig.4. Time to taken print the component

CONCLUSION

The prototype of jcb arm is designed in solid works software and then it is printed by using 3d printer. The proposed has the reduced weight by changing the manufacturability. Designing this new arm reduces the number of parts for simplifying the assembly process.

The ability to create intricate and tailored designs using 3D printing technology provides a level of flexibility previously unseen in traditional manufacturing processes. This adaptability allows for the optimization of JCB arm specifications to meet specific project requirements, ultimately improving performance and productivity on construction sites.

This digital 3d modal is converted into a set of instructions for the 3d printer which is called slicing process. Then the 3d printer will take the input and it will build the required jcb arm. A simple model of jcb arm is designed which is very stable and can take enough load on uneven surfaces and somewhat inclination is also allowed. This jcb arm model is properly designed in the designing software i.e., Solid Works and perfectly printed by the 3d Printer

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