



## MULTI PURPOSE AGRICULTURAL TRUCK

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### Abstract

The design of carrier unit of the existing tippers must be modified to facilitate the collection of loads from the tippers into pockets or bags. The dropping of loads from a tipper can be done only at the rear side of the vehicle, it is to be modified to meet the requirements of dropping the loads on sides of the vehicle. While changing the direction of discharge from tippers the equilibrium of the vehicle must be considered to maintain the stability of the vehicle. So it requires special arrangements to maintain the equilibrium of the vehicle. Special vehicles are used to load heavy particles into the tippers, to increase the efficiency and to decrease the process cost a machine is to be attached with the vehicle to perform the loading operation..

### Introduction

Harvesting is a major operation in agricultural process. Now-a-days machines are used to harvest the crops. In such machines cutting, threshing and cleaning operations are performed to remove the grains from straw. The grains are collected in a tank that is kept inside the machine, the discharged grains from the machine is normally collected in tippers of a tractor. The collection and packaging of the grains from such normal tipper is difficult. By concerning this we have designed six discharge valves are attached to the bottom of the tipper. This discharge unit includes a control valve. The unloading of tippers can be done only in one direction, this is a great disadvantage. This can be over come by including two or more lifting pistons at the bottom of the tipper. The rotation of the tipper must be done to change the direction of the discharge, this rotation is possible by including a gear arrangement between the bottom of the tipper and its frame. Loading of heavy particle such as trees and other materials requires more man power. By introducing a weight lifting mechanism, the loading of such particles would be easy.

### Literature review

According to the design of the existing tippers, there is only one way to discharge or unload the particles present in the tipper. In some cases the particles present in the tipper must be collected and packed in bags. In the existing design such collection and packing is very difficult, so the introduction of discharging units will be helpful to perform such collection and packing operations. The rotation of tipper is not possible in the existing design. If the rotation is done on the existing tippers, due to overweight on one side and the imbalance in equilibrium, the tipper is disturbed in its position. Lifting of heavy particles to the surface level of the truck is very complicated. If a machine or mechanism is introduced to carryout such lifting it would be a great invention.



*Fig 2.1 existing tipper*



*Fig 2.2 single side lifting truck*

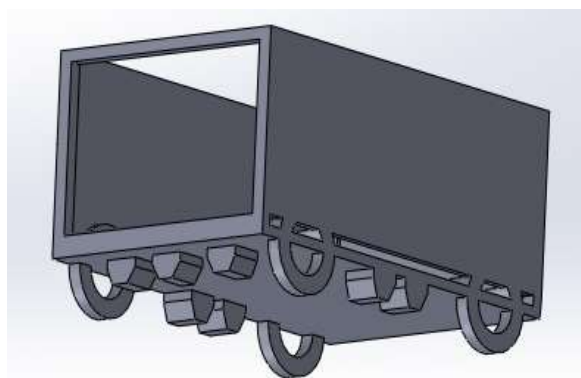
### **Objective**

To provide a discharging unit that suits for easier collection of the grains or particles present in the tipper. To control the rate of discharge at the discharging unit by introducing a control valve. To change the direction of unloading method use in the tipper. To make the particles dropped at the required places, rather than in only one direction. To perform the unloading operation at very small and complex positions present between buildings. To make the loading of heavy particles easier. To reduce the man power required loading of heavy particles. To reduce the time consumption required for loading the heavy particles. To lift any load easily without more man power.

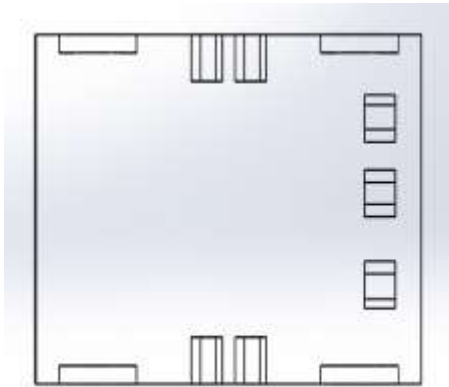
### **Features**

#### **Grains discharge**

The introduction of new discharging units in a tipper will be very helpful for the discharging the grains or loads that is packed in bags. Such a discharging unit designed and it as follows. The bottom of the tipper is made into holes and these holes are attached with a tunnel shaped object for easier collection of material. Each hole represents each discharging unit. These holes are closed with the help of a lid. This lid is technically termed to be a control valve, as it can control the rate of discharge of the grains or loads from the tipper. The discharging units are totally independent and they does not depends on each other. That implies the opening or closing of one discharging unit does not affects the operation of another discharging unit. All of the discharging units can be opened or closed at the same time, that is dependent upon the requirement.



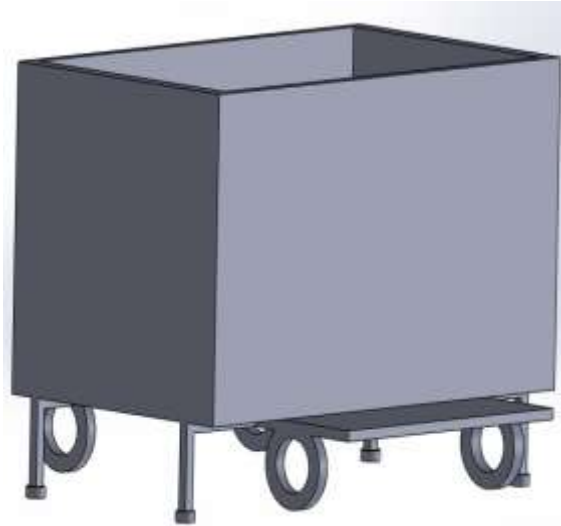
*Fig 4.1.1. grain discharge valve*



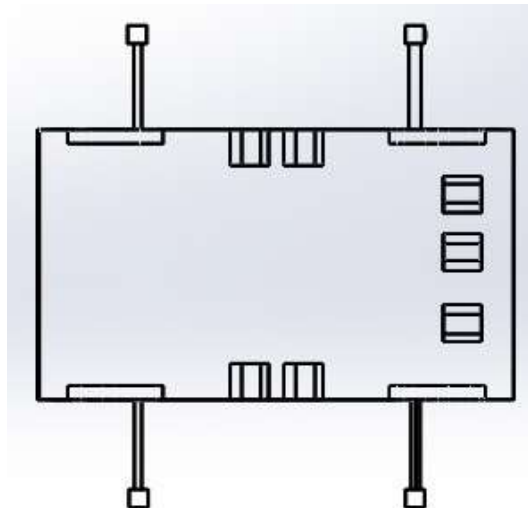
*Fig 4.1.2 tipper bottom*

### **Tipper rotation**

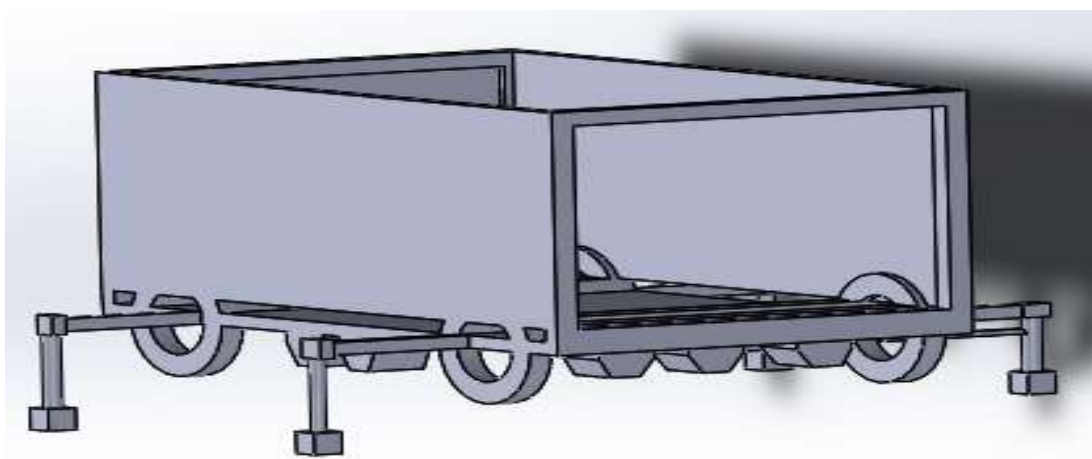
The unloading of the tipper is done in only one method and it consists of lifting the front portion of the tipper means of a hydraulic pressure. In some cases the load is to be dropped in sides of the vehicles, such unloading is not possible in the present tippers. In our design the tipper can be rotated, so that the end of the tipper will be kept as facing the sides of the vehicle. The rotation of the tipper is done by a gear arrangement present between the body of the tipper and its frame. The gear present in the frame is the driving gear and it is operated by the power given to it from the engine, the gear present in the body is the driven gear. Thus the tipper can be rotated by the usage of this gear arrangement. The lifting source that is used to lift the tipper is increased as three. The lifting source is an arrangement of piston that is powered by hydraulic pressure. According to the direction to the direction where the load is to be dropped, the tipper is rotated and the lifting source is operated for the dropping of load. During the rotation of tipper the equilibrium of the vehicle is disturbed due to the rectangular shape of the tipper. If the shape of the tipper is a square then there will no effect on the equilibrium during the rotation. But the tippers which are in use is of rectangular shape, therefore a support is needed to resist the equilibrium from being disturbed. In our design the tipper is provided with a arrangement of rod in its sides, when the tipper is to be rotated the rods present on the opposite direction of the direction of rotation is operated. The operation of rods includes the extraction of rod from the body of the tipper, and another extraction from the tip of that rod to the ground. When the gears present at the mid-span of the tipper rotates the body of the tipper also rotates with respect to the gear rotation. At that time two horizontal piston are used to lift the body of the tipper, one piston is present at the left side and another one at the right side. When these pistons are activated it gets locked with the vertical frame of the tipper. For safety purpose two pistons are introduced at the sideways of the body of the tipper, when the tipper is rotated, both the pistons gets activated. Initially the pistons moves horizontally, after attaining its complete extrusion, an attachment with the pistons moves vertically downwards until it contacts the ground surface. All the pistons present in the arrangement is powered by a single motor and compressor present at the bottom of the tipper.



*Fig 4.2.1 tipper rotation*



*Fig 4.2.2 bottom view*

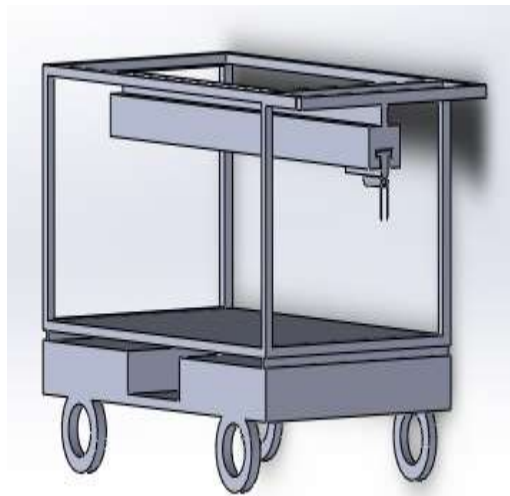


*Fig 4.2.3 hydraulic stand with tipper*

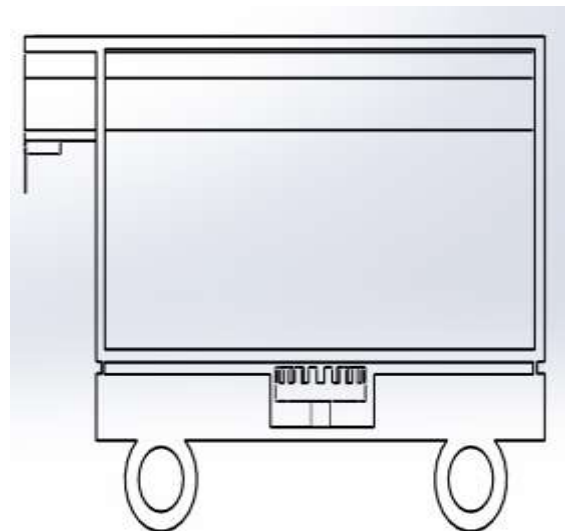


**Weight lifting**

The loading of heavy particles on a tipper is very difficult as it requires more man power or any other special lifting vehicles.. If a machine or a mechanism that can lift such heavy particles is attached to the tipper, that would be greatly helpful. Our mechanism fulfills such requirements . The roof of the tipper, that is the top covering unit is attached to a motor that can move horizontally over the roof. The supports used to fix the roof must be tough enough to withstand the fractures done while lifting heavy loads. The motor has a arrangement of chain that is used to tie the heavy particle which is to be lifted. When the motor is operated it drives the chain and lifts the load to the surface of the tipper.



*Fig 4.3.1 weight lifting rail wheel*



*Fig 4.3.2.side view of rail*

**Brief description of drawing**

Fig 2.1 and 2.2 represents the existing truck models, with lifting facility at only one side using hydraulic piston.  
 Fig 4.1.1 Denotes the bottom of the tipper, that is provided with grain discharge units and control valves.  
 Fig 4.1.2 Represents the two-dimensional layout of bottom view of the newly designed tipper  
 Fig 4.2.1 Represents the rotation of the tipper and the horizontal, vertical movements of the supporting pistons present at the sides of the tipper.



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Fig 4.2.2 Intimates the two dimensional bottom view of the tipper that can rotate.

Fig 4.2.3 Represents the actions of the additional hydraulic frames that takes place before the rotation of the tipper.

Fig 4.3.1 Represents the isometric view of the weight lifting device that is designed in the tipper.

Fig 4.3.2 Represents the side view of the weight lifting rail and the rotating gears present in the mid portion.

### Conclusion

Our design is reasonable , and it will overcome the existing problems in loading and unloading of tippers. The rotation of tippers is provided with necessary arrangements to prevent the vehicle from being disturbed from its equilibrium position

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