

School:\_\_\_\_\_

Total Score:\_\_\_\_\_

# 2017 Area IV & VIII Agricultural Technology & Mechanical Systems CDE **Team Activity**

Points are based on your performance of proper procedures as well as skill activities. Please practice safe methods while completing these activities. If you need any clarifications please ask for assistance.

**Scenario 1**: You are working at a grain farm and will be pouring concrete for a new grain bin. You have the area staked off where the grain bin is to be constructed. Before the forms are constructed, measurements will need to be check to ensure accuracy of your storage facility. Please respond to each **question/statement below with the most appropriate answer.** 

- 1. Measure the **Center to Center** distance between the stakes and record the measurements below +/- 1/8". (5 points each)
  - a. A to B-\_\_\_\_\_
  - b. B to C-\_\_\_\_\_
  - c. C to D-\_\_\_\_\_
  - d. D to A-\_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Measure and determine if the area marked is within <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" of being square? (7 points)

Square? Circle one: Yes No

**3.** Use one of the Philadelphia rods and levels to determine the height difference at points A and C. The rod should be placed on top of the stake at each point. (**7 points**)

Difference in height? Nearest .01 of a foot:\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** Assume your concrete slab is 100' wide x 250' long and an average of 8" thick. Determine the amount of concrete needed. (**7 points**)

Yardage needed? Round up to the next yard:\_\_\_\_\_



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**Scenario 2**: Along with your new flat concrete storage, you will also be purchasing a grain auger for an existing metal grain bin. However, a few things need to be calculated so the most appropriate size grain auger can be purchased. For each question or statement, the requested units are listed. (7 points each)

## Assumptions

- Your grain bin has 60' sidewalls
- The diameter of the grain bin is 30'
- You grain auger needs to go 6' over the sidewall height
- The distance from the base of the grain bin to the base of the auger is 80'
- The primary grain being stored is grain at 14.5% moisture, weight 56#/bu.
- Corn is harvested at 165bu/ac
  - 5. What is the surface area of the concrete floor in the grain bin?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(square feet)
  - 6. How many bushels can this grain bin hold when level full with the side walls? \_\_\_\_\_(bushels)
  - 7. When completely full of corn, what is the weight of the grain? \_\_\_\_\_(Pounds)
  - 8. When completely full of corn how much weight per square foot is exerted on the concrete floor? \_\_\_\_\_\_ (Pounds per square foot)
  - 9. How long does your auger need to be to reach the desired height? \_\_\_\_\_\_(Feet)
  - **10.** How many of these grain bins would it take to store a harvest of 1250 acres? \_\_\_\_\_\_ (number of bins)



Name:		 	
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**Scenario 3:** For this part of the contest you will be constructing a simulated mounting plate for a grain leg. The post of your grain leg will be welded to a plate then bolted to the concrete. Refer to the provided drawing of the weldment to complete this part of the activity. Once complete you will need to clean and cool your project before you turn it in.

The cutting process for this procedure will be oxy-fuel. The working pressure on the lines has been preset, and should not be adjusted.

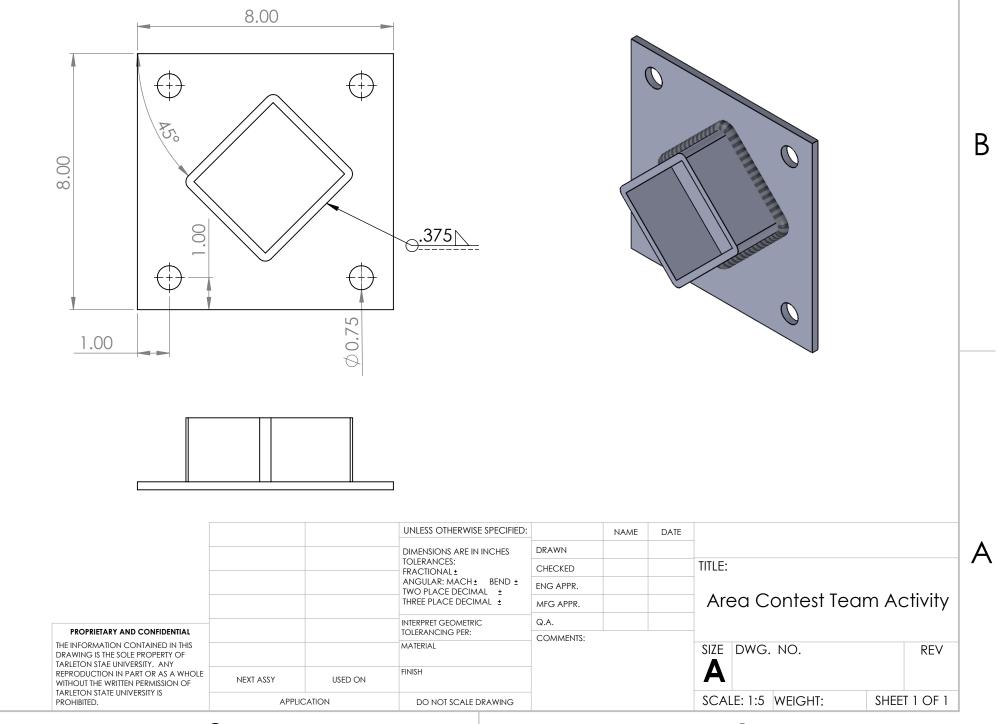
The welding process to be used is SMAW with 1/8" 7018 electrodes. Your welding machine is preset and should not be adjusted. If you desire you may run a practice bead on the backside of your mounting plate.

### Materials needed:

- <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" thick mounting plate
- 4"x4"x1/4" square tube
- 7018 Electrode

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>Points Possible</b>	<b>Points Earned</b>
Appropriate weld size	0-7	
Visual appearance	0-7	
Hole cut quality	0-7	
Hole diameter within 1/8"	0 or 3	
Square tube location within 1/8	3" 0 or 3	
Square tube is square to plate	0 or 3	
Passes dye penetrant test	0 or 7	
Safety procedures followed	0 or 5	

**Points Total** 



В

Α

2

2

Name:\_

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2017 Area IV & VIII Agricultural Technology & Mechanical Systems CDE

Score:

# **Energy Systems Skill Area**

Points are based on your performance of proper procedures as well as skill activities. Please practice safe methods while completing these activities, as some points may be allocated to safety. If you need any clarifications, please ask for assistance. Read instructions carefully and thoroughly before completing each question or section. **Each item is worth 2 points.** 

**Part 1 Directions-** On the workstations you will find various engine components. Observe the components and perform the task or answer questions as instructed below. You will have approximately 8 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> minutes to complete this portion of the skill.

#### **Assumptions:**

- Engine basic model series: 90000
- Crankshaft Orientation: Horizontal

1.	Determine if the engine is timed correctly. Circle one:	Serviceable	Reject/Repair
2.	Measure and determine if the intake valve clearance is within specification. <b>Circle one</b> :	Serviceable	Reject/Repair
3.	Measure and record the cylinder bore diameter. (Center of cylinder, in line with the crankshaft)		
4.	What is the maximum allowable bore diameter?		
5.	Make a recommendation based on the measurements of the cylinder.	Serviceable	Reject/Repair

#### **Part 2 Directions:**

Please observe the components and parts on the tables. Identify each of the components. You will have approximately  $8\frac{1}{2}$  minutes to complete this portion of the skill.

6	 	 	 
7	 	 	 
8	 	 	 
9	 	 	 
10	 	 	 
11	 	 	 
12	 	 	 
13	 	 	 
14	 	 	 
15			

#### **SPECIFICATION TABLES**

TABLE NO. 1

Model Series	Standard Bore Size Diameter				
Aluminum Cylinder	Max. Inches (Max. mm)	Min. Inches (Min. mm)			
60000 after Ser. #5810030	2.3750 (60.33)	2.3740 (60.30)			
80000	2.3750 (60.33)	2.3740 (60.30)			
90000, 9K400, 100700	2.5625 (65.09)	<mark>2.5615</mark> (65.06)			
100200, 100900	2.5000 (63.50)	2.4990 (63.47)			
110000	2.7812 (70.64)	2.7802 (70.62)			
120000	2.6885 (68.288)	2.6875 (68.263)			
130000, 135400, 13K400	2.5625 (65.09)	2.5615 (65.06)			
170000, 190000, 19K400	3.0000 (76.20)	2.9990 (76.17)			
220000, 250000, 280000	3.4375 (87.31)	3.4365 (87.29)			
Cast Iron Cylinder					

Cast Iron Cylinder					
230000	3.4375 (76.20)	3.4365 (76.17)			
240000	3.0625 (77.786)	3.0615 (77.762)			
300000	3.4375 (87.31)	3.4365 (87.29)			
320000, 32K400	3.5625 (90.488)	3.5615 (90.462)			

TABLE NO. 2 Cylinder Bearing Reject Size Chart

11

Model Series	Magneto Bearing	PTO Bearing				
Aluminum Cylinder	Inches (mm)	Inches (mm)				
60000, 80000*	.878 (22.30)	.878 (22.30)				
90000*, 9K400	.878 (22.30)	.878 (22.30)				
100700, 120000	.878 (22.30)	1.065 (27.50)				
100200, 100900, 130000, 135400, 13K400	.878 (22.30)	.878 (25.50)				
110000*	.878 (22.30)	.878 (22.30)				
170000#, 190000#, 19K400	1.004 (25.50)	1.185 (30.10)				
220000, 250000, 280000	1.383 (35.13)	1.383 (35.13)				
Cast Iron Cylinder						
230000♦	1.382 (35.10)	1.382 (35.10)				
240000, 300000, 320000, 32K400	BALL	BALL				

♦ Gear Reduction PTO – 1.185" (30.10 mm)

\* Auxiliary drive models PTO Bearing Reject Size 1.003" (25.50 mm)

# Synchro-Balanced® Magneto Bearing Reject Size 1.185" (30.10 mm)

TABLE NO. 3 – DU® Bearing Depth

Model Series	Depth Mag.	Depth P.T.O.
60000, 80000, 90000, 9K400, 1002000, 100900, 110000, 130000, 135400, 13K400	1/32" (0.79 mm)	1/32" (0.79 mm)
170000, 190000, 19K400	3/32" (2.36 mm)	1/32" (0.79 mm)
171700, 191700, 193700, 195700, 196700	1/64" (0.38 mm)	*
220000, 250000, 280000	7/64" (2.77 mm)	1/8" (3.18 mm)

\*Replace sump if PTO bearing is worn or use steel backed aluminum bearing. See Illustrated Parts List for part number.

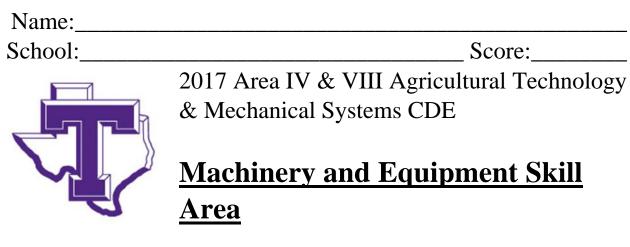
# CHECK

### COMMON SPECIFICATIONS FOR

	BASIC	OIL CAPACITY	ARMATURE		TORQUE SP	ECIFICATIONS		VALVE C	LEARANCE
	MODEL SERIES	Fl. Ozs.	AIR GAP INCHES	FLYWHEEL NUT FT. LBS.	CYLINDER HEAD IN. LBS.	CONN. ROD IN. LBS.	CRANKCASE COVER OR SUMP IN. LBS.	INTAKE INCHES	EXHAUST INCHES
	60000	H 21	<u>.006</u> .010	55	140	100	85	<u>.005</u> .007	<u>.007</u> .009
	80000	H 21	<u>.006</u> .010	55	140	100	85	<u>.005</u> .007	<u>.007</u> .009
	90000	H 21 V 18	<u>.006</u> .010	55	140	100	85	<u>.005</u> .007	<u>.007</u> .009
	10A900, 10B900, 10C900	V 18	<u>.006</u> .010	55	140	100	85	<u>.005</u> .007	<u>.007</u> .009
	100200, 100900	H 21 V 28	<u>.006</u> .010	60	140	100	120	<u>.005</u> .007	<u>.007</u> .009
	100700	V 18	<u>.006</u> .010	55	140	100	85	<u>.005</u> .007	<u>.007</u> .009
AL	110000	H 21 V 18▼	<u>.006</u> .010	55	140	100	85	<u>.005</u> .007	<u>.007</u> .009
U M	120000	V 28	<u>.006</u> .010	55	140	100	85	<u>.005</u> .007	<u>.007</u> .009
I N U	130000	H 21 V 28	<u>.010</u> .014	60	140	100	120	<u>.005</u> .007	<u>.009</u> .011
М	170000	H 44 V 36	<u>.010</u> .014	65	165	165	140	<u>.005</u> .007	<u>.009</u> .011
	190000	H 48 V 48	<u>.010</u> .014	65	165	185	140	<u>.005</u> .007	<u>.009</u> .011
	220000	H 48 V 48	<u>.010</u> .014	65	165	185	140	<u>.005</u> .007	<u>.009</u> .011
	250000	H 48 V 48	<u>.010</u> .014	65	165	185	140	<u>.005</u> .007	<u>.009</u> .011
	280000 except 286700	V 48	<u>.010</u> .014	100	165	See Section 9, Page 8, Table No. 4	140▲ 200▲	<u>.005</u> .007	<u>.009</u> .011
	286700	V 48	<u>.010</u> .014	100	165	See Section 9, Page 8, Table No. 4	140▲ 200▲	<u>.004</u> .006	<u>.009</u> .011
C A	230000	H 64	<u>.010</u> .014	145	190	190	90 mag. 190 PTO	<u>.007</u> .009	<u>.017</u> .019
S T	240000	H 64	<u>.010</u> .014	145	190	190	90 mag. 190 PTO	<u>.007</u> .009	<u>.017</u> .019
l R	300000	H 64	<u>.010</u> .014	145	190	190	90 mag. 190 PTO	<u>.007</u> .009	<u>.017</u> .019
O N	320000	H 64	<u>.010</u> .014	145	190	190	90 mag. 190 PTO	<u>.007</u> .009	<u>.017</u> .019

H for Horizontal Crankshaft & V for Vertical Crankshaft, 🗢 Governed Idle, See Section 5 for adjustment procedures, 🛡 Right Angle Drive 21 Fl. Ozs.,

▲ See Section 11, page 11, TABLE NO. 5.



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**Part 1 Directions-** You will need to observe one of the five electrical motors on the tables. All the motors are the same. From those motors, you will need to provide the most appropriate response to each of the questions/statements below.

1.	What is the maximum amperage draw on high voltage?	
2.	What is the RPM of the electric motor?	
3.	What is the shaft diameter of the electric motor?	
4.	What is the width of the key slot on the electric motor?	
5.	When wiring for high voltage, L1, L2, and L3 should be connected to which terminals inside the electric motor?	

**Part 2 Directions** – For this section of the activity you will need to observe the grain auger and provide the most appropriate response to each of the questions/statements below. The smallest diameter auger found in Table 2-3 should be used for the calculations. Measurements of the components should be taken to the neatest  $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

6. Identify the component tagged <b>A</b> .	
7. Identify the component tagged <b>B</b> .	
8. Identify the component tagged <b>C</b> .	
9. What is the diameter of the electric motor pulley?	
10. What is the diameter of the auger shaft pulley?	

11. What type of thermal protection does the motor have?
12. Determine the speed (RPM) of the auger based on the electric motor speed and the pulley ratio.
13. Assume the auger is turning 900 RPM. What horsepower electric motor would be needed based on the length and diameter of this auger?
14. Assume the auger is turning at 500 RPM and the angle is 35. How many bushels of corn can be moved in one hour?
15. Using the unloading rate in the previous question, how long would it take to unload an 800bu grain truck?

Table 2-3. Estimated auger capacity and power. For dry (14% maximum moisture content) corn. Values for 4" and 6" augers are based on a lot of data. Values for 8" and 10" augers are based on very limited data. Values for 12"-16" augers were extrapolated. Actual auger performance may vary so use manufacturer's data for designing auger systems. Multiply dry corn values by 0.6 for wet corn capacity. Use the table values for wheat, grain sorghum, cats, barley, and rye because actual values are only slightly less. For soybeans, multiply capacity by 0.75 and power by 1.10. Multiply bu/hr by 50 for approximate lb/hr capacity for meal or concentrate feed.

Auger dia., in.	Auger speed <sup>1</sup> rpm	00		25°		incline angle 35°		45°		90°	
		bu/hr	hp/10'	bu/hr	hp/10'	bu/hr	hp/10'	bu/hr	hp/10'	bu/hr	hp/10'
A	900 2	560	0.6	500	0.9	. 480	. 0.9	450	1.0	270	0.8
6	600	1,500 2,210	1.0	1,350	1.5	1,290 1,890	1.6	1,190 1,760	1.6 2.3	710 1,050	1.3
8	450 360	3,300	1.4 2.0	1,990 2,970	2.2 3.1	2,830	3.2	2,620	3.2	1,570	2.5
12	300	4,520	2.5	4,070	3.9	3,870	4.0	3,590	4.0	2,150	3.2
14	260	6,230	3.4	5,610	5.3	5,340	5.4	4,950	5.5	2,960 3,820	4.3
16	225	8,040	4.4	7,240	6.8	6,870	7.0	6,390	7.1	3,020	0.0

<sup>1</sup>Auger speeds for 3,600 in/min flighting velocity along auger length (theoretical grain velocity) for all diameters. <sup>2</sup>4" auger at 900 rpm vibrates excessively. 900 rpm values are for converting with Tables 2-4 and 2-5.

# 2017 Area IV & VIII Agricultural Technology & Mechanical Systems CDE Exam

The exam is created by Dr. Kirk Edney, for use by the areas across the state. If you would like a copy of the written exam, you will need to contact him directly at <u>kc-edney@tamu.edu</u>