Harvard PCM (Plate Cleaning Machine)

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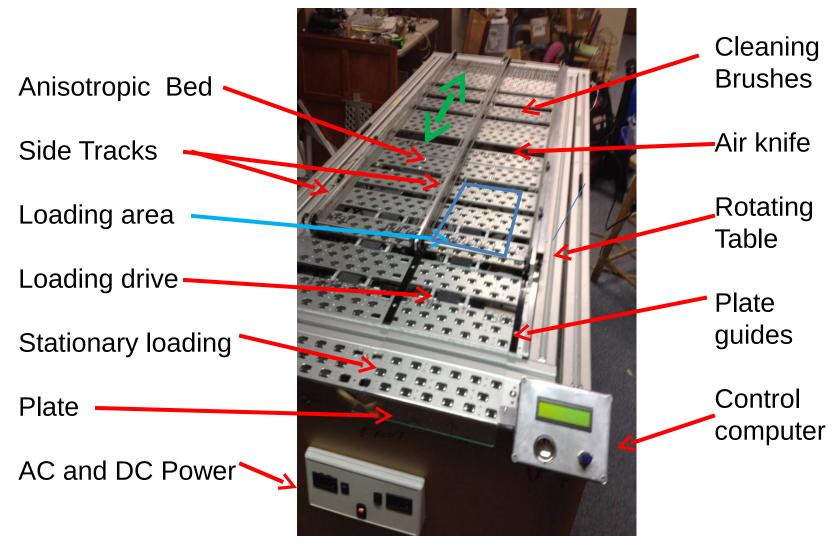
Motivation

- 500,000 plates
- Http://dasch.rc.fas.harvard.edu/project.php
- ~60,000+ plates scanned during development phase
- Plate cleaning 4-5 x longer than digitizing
- Want to match digitizer rate.
- Hand cleaning too much labor cost to support

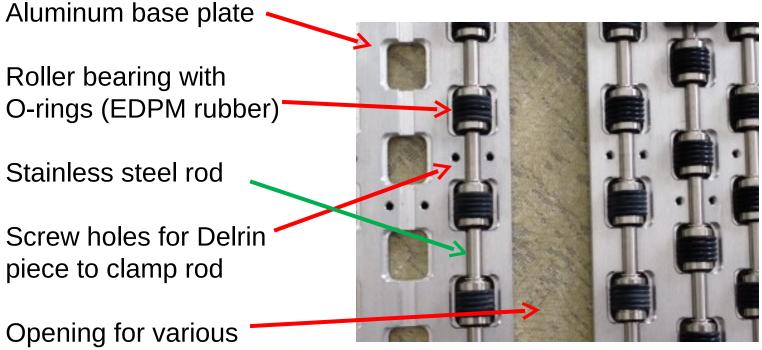
PCM overview

- Elements of the design
 - Transport bed
 - Fixture to capture, protect, and move the plate
 - 3 brushes to clean the plate
 - Air knife to blow dry the plate
 - Means to load/unload, the plate into the fixture.
 - Means to move the fixture with the plate

Overview of PCM components



Transport bed



stations

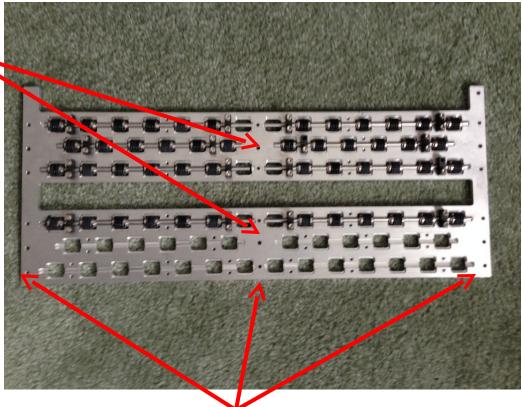
Modular plate for bed

Plate CNC machined in modular sections that could butt together (2 bed sections)

Bed section and work station Openings flexible

Total bed is 15 ½ bed sections and 12 open areas

Full bed is 564 roller bearings with 2820 EDPM rubber O-rings



Tied together here with long outer rails and the center rail

Plate fixture without rubber

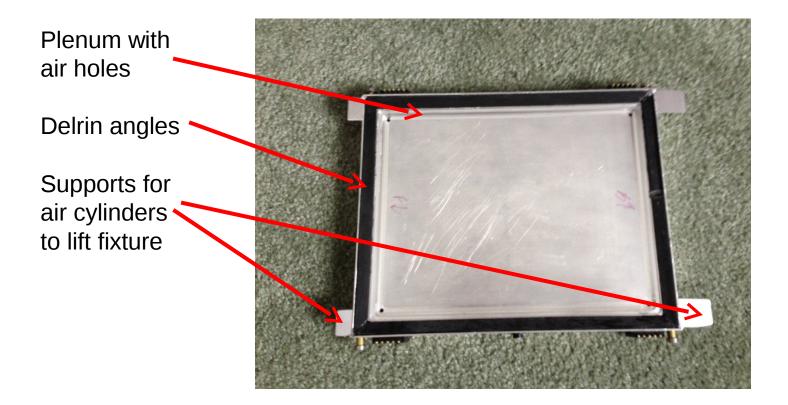
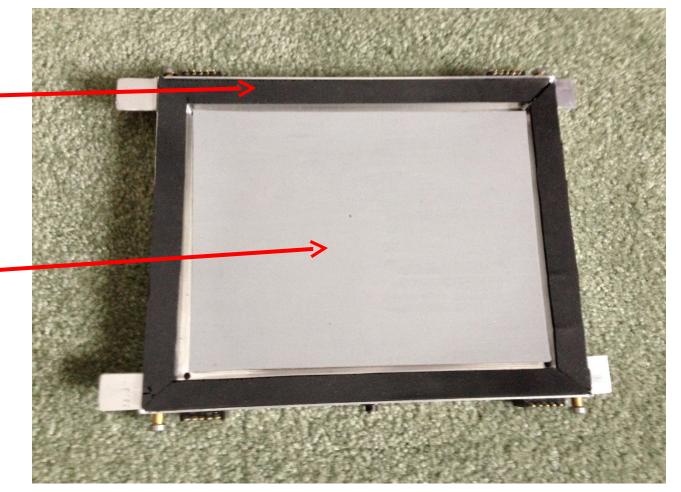


Plate fixture with silicone rubber

Grey silicone rubber that is _____ harder and protects emulsion



Top side of fixture

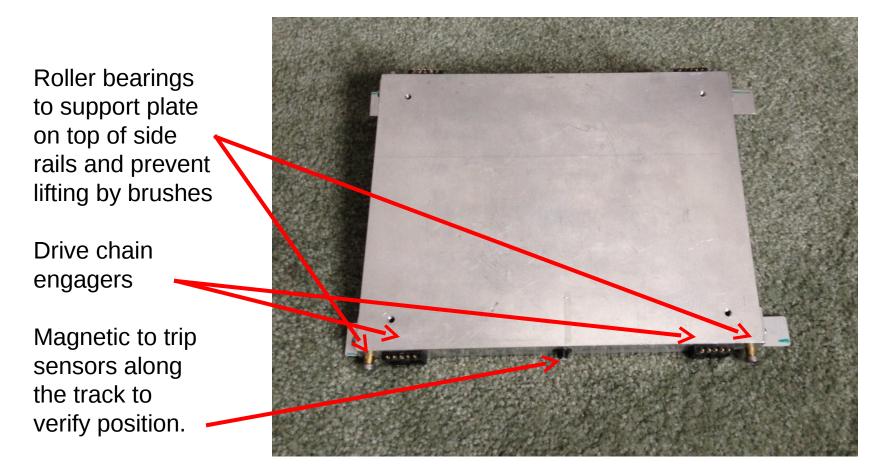
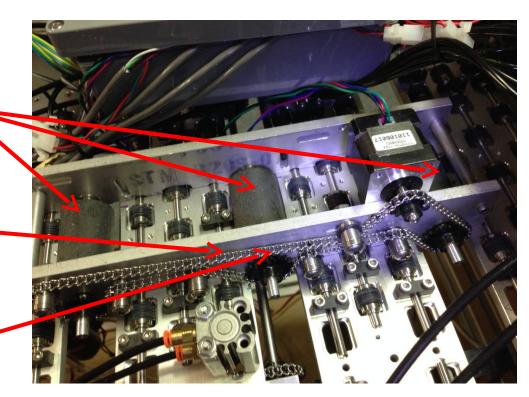


Plate loader

Synchronized rubber rollers move the plate by friction on the no emulsion side,

Stepper motor to load and unload the plates

Chain drive runs all three rollers



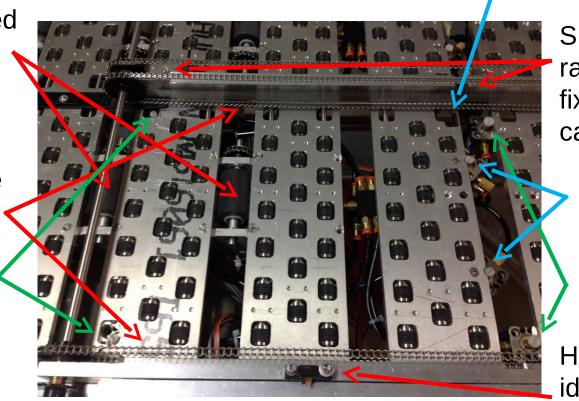
Capture station

Reflective sensor below

Synchronized Plate drive rollers

Fixture drive ladder chain

Air cylinder **<** lifters



Slots in side rails where fixture rollers can go thru

Plate stops

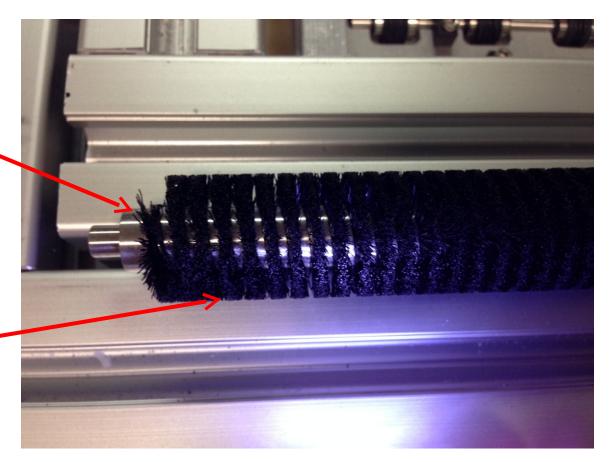
Air cylinder lifters

Hall sensor to identify home position

Custom rotary brush

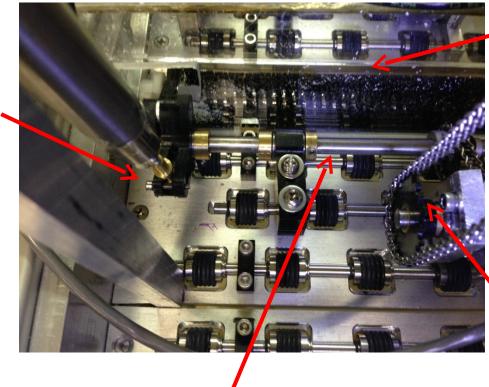
The brush is made from a stainless steel rod that has a spiral groove that holds the bristle with a steel wire

The length, ends, and bristle type and diameter are all custom specified



Controlling the brushes

The brushes are mounted to a Delrin arm at attached to an air-pot "frictionless" air cylinder



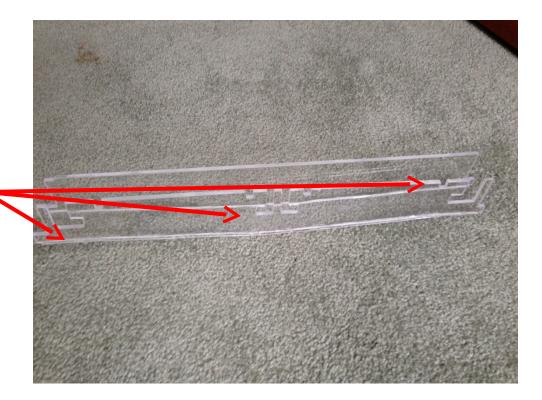
The brush is inside a clear acrylic case to catch excess cleaning fluid as the brush is sprayed with cleaning fluid

The brush is rotated by a stepper motor thru a chain and gear drive system

A rod that is rotated by the stepper motor also acts as the pivot point for the brush to raise and lower the brush

The acrylic catch tank

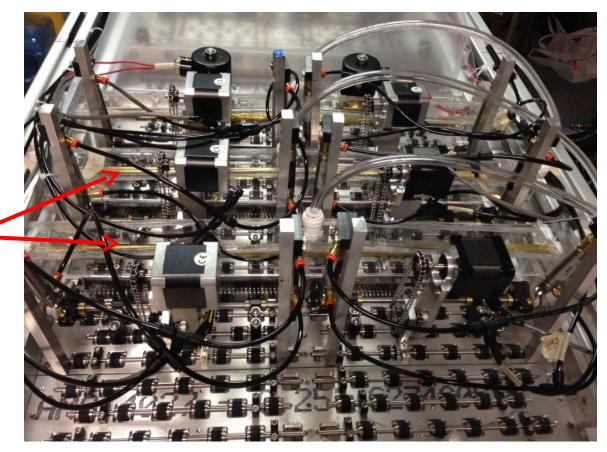
Each set of brushes at the same position on the two tracks has a custom made cleaning fluid catch tank. The sides of the tank allow the brush mechanisms to lift and lower the brushes



The six brushes (three for each side)

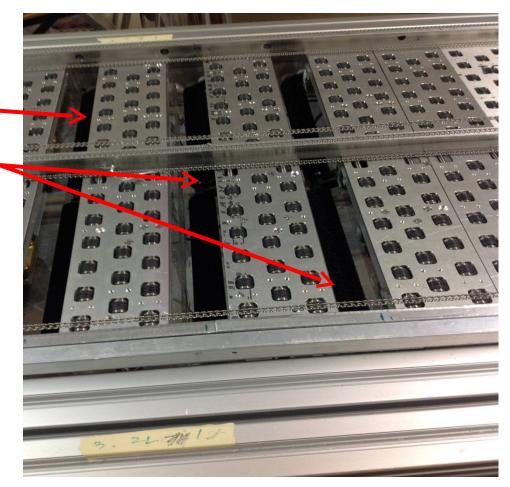
The acrylic catch tubs are shared across two tracks

The brushes are wet by brass tubes with a series of . 015 holes that spray up against a lowered brush



The three Brush cleaning stations

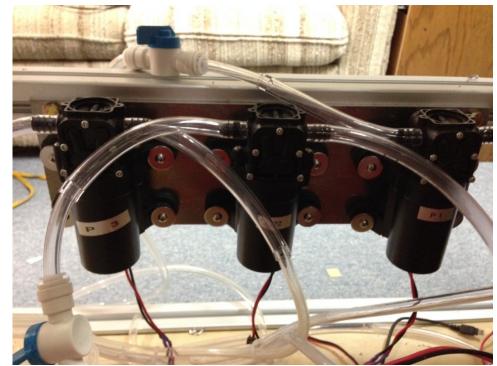
The three bushes for each track are raised against the plates and rotated to scrub the plates clean.



Cleaning fluid pumps

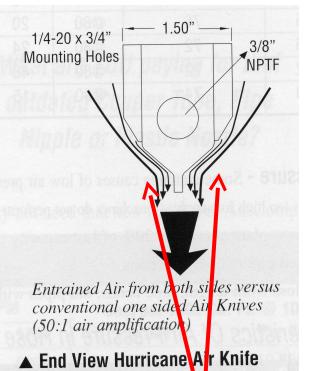
The cleaning fluid pumps are individually controlled one for each brush

Fluid moves in a series of tanks from the brush closest to the air knife to the one furthest back



The air knife dryer

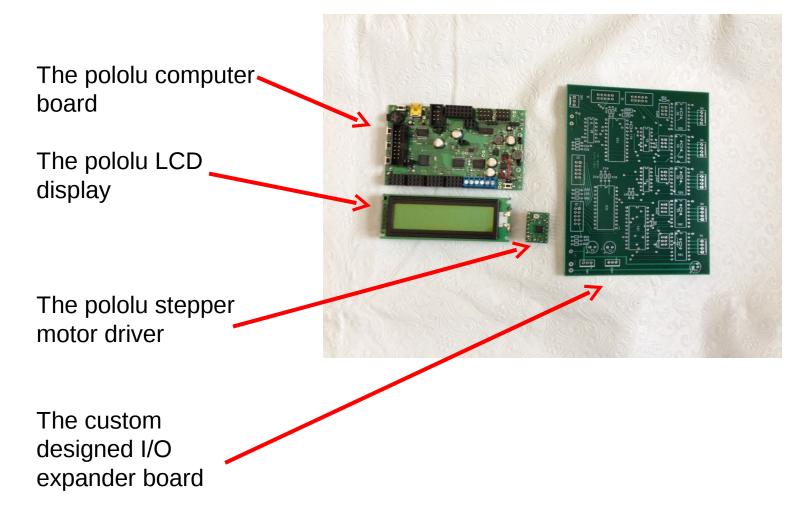
Drying is done by a curtain of air created by an air knife designed to use compressed air to move 40-50 x the volume of compressed air consumed. (the Coanda effect)



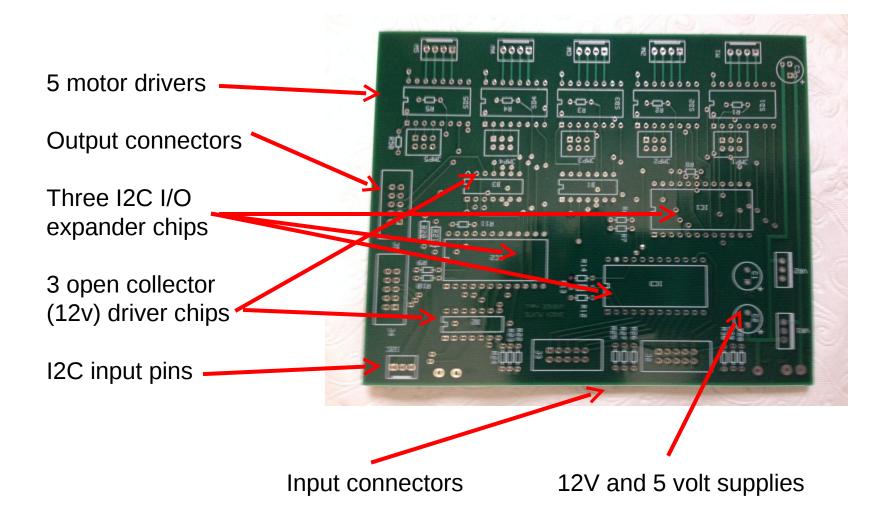


Compressed air comes out two .001 in(.02mm) slots

Electronic control boards



The custom I/O expander board



Cleaning cycle

