TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROJECT ON MAIZE DEVELOPMENT IN THAILAND: EXECUTION AND DESIGN INVESTIGATION REPORT

MARCH 1978

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AGENCY



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Introduction

This report covers a technical investigation for installation and designing of corn seed control equipment under a consultant contract between the Japan International Co-operation Agency and Nippon Sharyo Seizo Kaisha, Ltd., as a part of "The Technical Co-operation Project on Maize Development in Thailand" which was started upon signing the minutes of the agreement on September 17, 1976.

The said report clarifies the relationship between the design of plant machinery to be granted from Japan and the design of seed control plant buildings to be constructed by the Thai Government. At the same time the report summarizes the results of field investigation and consultation with the persons concerned from the Thai Government in order to smoothly carry out the designing of building facilities and installation of plant machinery.

We would be happy if this report is fully utilized for the construction of seed control equipment and installation of machines and is helpful to the persons concerned with the said work.

Chief of Agricultural Development Co-operation Division, Japan International Co-operation Agency 1. OUTLINE OF INVESTIGATION

1-1 Purpose of Investigation

As a part of the Japan-Thailand Technical Co-operation Project on Maize Development, this investigation is related to the construction of a seed center (corn seed control plant) in the said project center. In order to clarify the relationship between the design of plant machinery to be granted from Japan and the design of buildings (seed control machines are housed) to be constructed by Thailand and to smoothly carry out the construction and designing of the buildings and installation of the plant as well, the investigation committee discussed the following points with the persons concerned with the Thai Government after on-the-spot investigation.

- (1) Discussion about and amendment of a seed plant construction plan
- (2) Design considerations for seed plant buildings (building materials, foundations, cross-sections, etc.)
- (3) Type of power supplies for the center and requirements for water supply and improvement of land for the center
- (4) Problems which can arise during plant installation (Type and quantity of auxiliary materials, number of laborers and construction machines required)

1-2 Members of Investigation Committee

The investigation committee was made up of the following members:

Leader Minoru Kobayashi Chief of the Technical Section, Plant Division, Nippon Sharyo Seizo Kaisha, Ltd. Kazuo Oomomo

Technical Section, Plant Division, Nippon Sharyo Seizo Kaisha, Ltd.

Hiroshi Nishimura

Live-stock Development
Section, Agricultural
Development Co-operation
Dept., Japan International
Co-operation Agency

1-3 Investigation Schedule

The investigation committee left Tokyo on January 24, 1978 and returned to Japan on February 16. During their stay in Thailand for 24 days, the committee members followed the schedule almost as initially arranged.

The details are as shown in the daily work report. The following is the outline of the investigation schedule:

. January 24	Left	Tokyo	and	arrived	in	Bangkok
. -						

- Paid a courtesy visit to the Japan

 Embassy, the Bangkok Office of the Japan.

 International Co-operation Agency, the

 Co-operation Promotion Department, and
 the Department of Agricultural Extension.
- · January 26 Held a consultation with specialists dispatched for this project.
- January 27 Explained specifications for the seed plant brought from Japan at the Department of Agricultural Extension.
- January 28 Made an inspection of the Prabuthabad
 Agricultural Experiment Station, the
 land for the Seed Center and the
 January 29 Phitsanulok Seed Center.

. January 30

Held an internal consultation among Japanese members (about the design of an ear corn sorting process).

· January 31

Held a consultation about and made a plan for the ear corn sorting process at the Department of Agricultural Extension.

February 1

Held a consultation about the ear corn receiving method (type of receiving tank) at the Department of Agricultural Extension.

February 2

Held a consultation about the alteration of the type of ear corn drying blower and materials, structure and foundation of plant buildings at the Department of Agricultural Extension.

February 3

Discussed problems related to plant installation (electric machinery and appliances and the number of workers required) and confirmed the machines to be granted from Japan at the Department of Agricultural Extension.

- · February 4
- Arranged data.
- February 5
- Arranged data.
- · February 6
- Made a list of auxiliary materials required for seed plant installation.
- February 7

Listened to an explanation about the type of electric power supply to the seed center and discussed the method for receiving and drying ear corn requested by the Thai side, at the Department of Agricultural Extension.

· February 8

Discussion continued from the previous day about the method for receiving and drying ear corn at the Department of Agricultural Extension.

· February 9

Discussed ear corn drying fuel, the use of a private generator during power failure and insulating material for a low-temperature seed storage house at the Department of Agricultural Extension.

· February 10

Explained to the Thai side the foundation of a truck scale and studied the ear corn storing process at the Department of Agricultural Extension.

· February 11

Arranged data.

• February 12

Arranged data.

• February 13

Discussed the allocation of work between Japan and Thailand in the ear corn receiving division and the time for the arrival of materials from Japan at the Department of Agricultural Extension.

• February 14

Studied dust collection for the corn sheller at the Department of Agricultural Extension. Held an internal consultation about the results of the current investigation on the Japanese side.

February 15

Reported an outline of the results of investigation to the Japanese Embassy and the Bangkok Office of the Japan International Co-operation Agency and paid a farewell visit to the Co-operatives Promotion Department and the Department of Agricultural Extension.

Made preparations for returning to Japan.

February 16 Left Bangkok and arrived in Tokyo.

1-4 Contents of Investigation

The contents of this investigation are outlined as follows:

- (1) Field investigation
 - (a) Travelling and transfer period:

3 days

- Tokyo Bangkok (2 days)
- · Transfer in Thailand (1 day)
- (b) Courtesy visit, study, consultation, reporting, collection of data, mailing, etc. 19 days
- (c) Field investigation, inspection
 - Prabuthabad Agricultural Experiment Station and planned site for seed center
 - · Phitsanulok Seed Center
- (2) Domestic investigation
 - (a) Arrangement of this report.
 - (b) Modification of plant design drawing
 - (c) Selection of the type of plant machinery

2. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

2-1 Summary

2-1-1 Alteration of the Truck-scale

The truck which has been already granted is of "Isuzu SBR422" long-body type (movable load 4.5 tons). With a truck-scale of 5 or 10 tons, however, the wheel base extends beyond the scale stand. Provision, therefore, was made to use a 15-ton truck-scale.

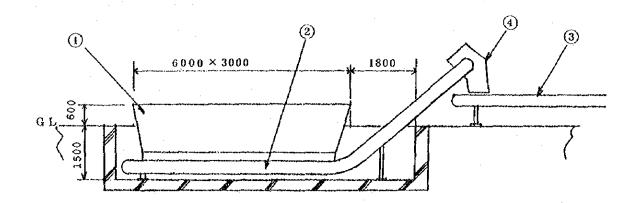
2-1-2 Extension of the Ear Corn Sorting Process

It is necessary to receive and sort ear corn of good quality at the seed center. For this purpose, provision was made to extend the ear corn sorting process.

This process is done by the following machines:

- (1) Receiving tank
- (2) Drag chain conveyor
- (3) Sorting belt conveyor
- (4) Chute

Items (1), (2) and (4) are to be designed and manufactured in Thailand, and only the sorting belt conveyor (3) is to be granted from Japan.



Illustrated above is a design of the ear corn sorting process tentatively agreed upon by Thailand and Japan. The receiving tank (1), drag chain conveyor (2) and chute (4) are to be independently designed by the Thai side in accordance with site conditions, and a copy of their design is to be sent to the Japanese side as soon as it is available.

The receiving tank (1) is capable of storing about 4 tons of ear corn, and provision has been made to prevent bridging when discharging.

The ear corn is discharged by means of the drag chain conveyor (2) and sorting belt conveyor (3) through the chute (4) and is sorted by man-power.

- Method of Carrying Ear Corn into the Receiving/Drying Bin 2-1-3 The ear corn is carried into the receiving/drying bin by a belt conveyor which can be manually transfered to distribute corn to different sections. According to the initial plan, a platform was to be installed by the side of the bin to carry the ear corn into each bin. However, installation of the platform required earth fill and a large amount of concrete as well, resulting in an increase in cost. Modification, therefore, was made as A tilting-type belt conveyor is installed at the end of the sorting belt, and the ear corn is carried to the upper part of the bin. After that the ear corn is received by a belt conveyor (combination of fixed and movable types) on the bin and is finally poured into each bin.
- 2-1-4 Number of Receiving/Drying Bin Blowers

 Two receiving/drying bin blowers (1 unit for drying 4 bins)

 are to be used for the following reasons:

- (1) In Thailand, it is difficult to obtain a motor of 20 h.p. or more. In case of trouble, therefore, it is impossible to renew such a large motor immediately.
- (2) When two motors are used, it is unlikely that both will break down simultaneously, thus reducing the chance of a loss of ear corn.
- (3) The amount received per day varies. When the amount received is small, only one motor need be used, resulting in reduced operating costs.

2-1-5 Alteration of Fuel to be Used for Drying

The fuel to be used for drying is to be changed from kerosene to light oil.

In Thailand kerosene is expensive. If it is used as fuel the operating cost will increase, making it uneconomical. Accordingly, provision was made to use equipment that can work with light oil.

2-1-6 Daily Ear Corn Volume Received

The ear corn volume received is to be as indicated in the plant specifications (within 11.2 tons per day).

The ear corn must be dried immediately after harvesting.

Otherwise the seed sprouting rate will be reduced. So, harvesting beyond the capacity of a drying bin should be avoided.

This plant is capable of receiving max. 11.2 tons of ear corn a day. In order to operate the plant efficiently, the persons concerned with the Thai Government are requested to carry out the following so that the daily volume received may be kept below 11.2 tons.

- (1) The seed producing farmer should be trained and encouraged to plan the planting of corn so as to even out the corn volume received per day during the harvesting season.
- (2) The inspector should visit each farmhouse, decide on the harvest time of each field and control the volume the seed center receives every day.
- (3) For about 3 weeks in the harvest season, ear corn of 11.2 tons or more may be received even if what is described in (1) and (2) is carried out. In the farmhouse and seed center, therefore, a temporary ear corn storage house is to be installed.

 In this case, in the seed center, ear corn of high water conetnt is put in the bin, and that of medium or low water content is put in the temporary storage house, so as to reduce temporary surplus supplied.
- 2-1-7 Alteration of the Type of Sheller
 When corn shelled with a corn sheller is transferred by
 an air transport system, the seed is liable to be damaged
 giving sprouting trouble, owing to friction between kernels,
 collision with pipe walls, etc. To prevent this, a corn
 sheller equipped with a gravity conveyor system should be
 employed.

The corn sheller generally produces a large amount of dust and to solve this problem, a sheller of enclosed type is to be used.

2-1-8 Structure of Building

(1) Receiving/Drying Bin
On the yard side, louvers (about 50cm high) are to
be installed under the eaves over the whole length,
and the lower part is to be made up of concrete block
walls. The other side is to be made up of pillars

and no wall is required, though it is necessary to make the roof overhang so that no rain blows into the interior.

It is better to use a tiled roof.

(2) Machine room

It will be sufficient if the machine room is of construction similar to the machine room in the Phitsanulok Seed Center and similar materials and machines are used.

(3) Low-temperature Warehouse

- a. For ceiling and wall insulating materials, glass wool (50m/m thick) was presented for reference. If difficulty is encountered in obtaining it in Thailand, material (foaming polystyrol) having an insulating effect equivalent to the said glass wool may be used.
- b. The floor should be constructed in such a way as to be kept free from water by placing a vinyl sheet between floor layers.
- c. The duct should be kept warm to prevent dew condensation. Heat insulating material for this is to be granted from Japan.
- d. The total weight of the duct is about 400kg and it is directly suspended from a beam. Hence, the beam should be strong enough to support it. The method for insulating the duct and wall of the low-temperature warehouse which is employed in Japan is illustrated below for reference.

e. Duct Spindle rivets are adhered to the duct, and then glass wool is attached to it. Angle steels are

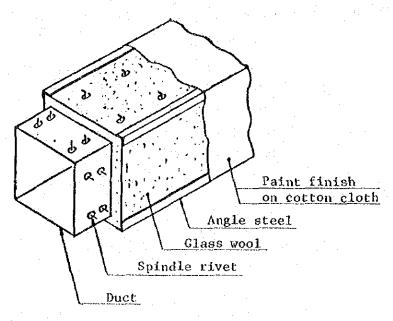
mounted at each corner. After that, each part is

wrapped with cotton cloth and finally finished with paint.

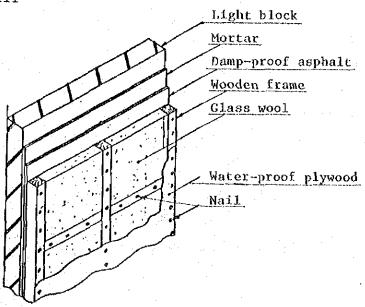
f. Wall

Mortar is applied to the inside of each block, and its upper part is coated with damp-proof asphalt. Wooden frames are mounted crosswise at a pitch of about 90cm and glass wool is adhered between each frame. Then water-proof plywood is attached for protection.

1. Duct

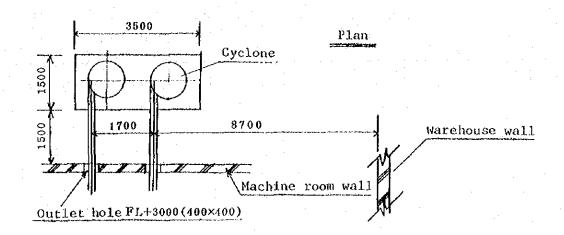


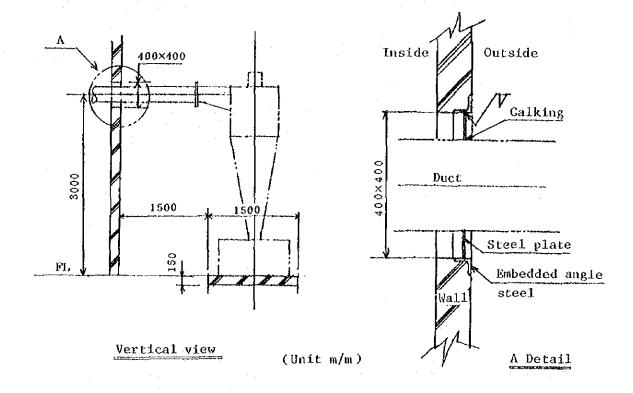
2. Wall



- (4) A skylight should be mounted on the truck-scale.

 It is important to provide the foundation under the scale with a drainage port.
 - (5) Building Cross-section a. Dust collecting duct

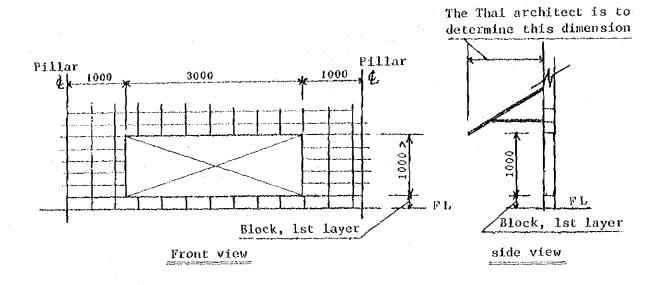




The ducts pass through the wall of the machine room in order to install 2 dust collecting cyclones outside to collect dust from the machine room. The ducts position and size were indicated. Also, the size of the foundation of each cyclone was indicated.

The outlet hole in the cross-section is a square hole of 400 × 400mm. Angle steel is embedded around the outside with drain steel welded to it. A hole suited to the duct diameter is cut in this steel plate. After that, the duct is passed through, and the seam is filled with a calking agent to prevent the intrusion of rain-water.

b. Yard belt conveyor



The ear corn dried in the yard is carried into the machine room by means of a belt conveyor and supplied to the corn sheller. In this case, it is necessary to pass the belt conveyor through the building wall. Hence, a preliminary arrangement was made to provide the wall with an opening as shown. Blocks are built I layer from the floor level (FL), and an opening of 1,000mm vartically and 3,000mm horizontally is provided in the blocks. Furthermore, eaves are mounted to prevent the intrusion of rainwater into the building. The Thai architect is to determine the dimensions of and materials for these eaves.

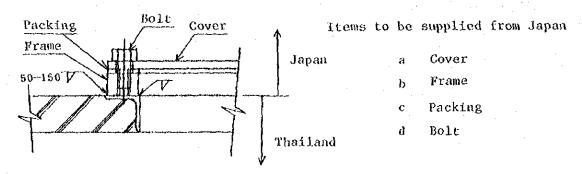
- 2-1-9 Building of Site
 - Taking into consideration a possible flood in the rainy season, the site for seed center buildings, was to be banked about 1m. However, existing facilities are not built up at all, and no flood has occurred in the past. Accordingly, the Thai side is to determine whether or not building up should be done after inspection of the site by the engineer of the Public Works Department.
- 2-1-10 Basic design and weight of equipment required for construction work and method of fastening required for installation.

In this respect, the following suggestions were made to the Thai side:

- (1) The weight of a receiving/drying bin should be 10.3 tons per unit, including its tare and contents.
- (2) The weight of a drying bin for finishing should be 8.2 tons per unit, including its tare and contents.
- (3) In the case of a flow tank, the load per supporting leg should be 1.2 tons.
- (4) Bucket elevator foundation bolts and "hole-in anchor" bolts are to be supplied from the Japanese side.

The Thai side is to provide concrete drills (10 ϕ $^{\circ}$ 20 ϕ) for drilling anchor holes.

- (5) The receiving/drying bin air duct outlet and section should be provided by the Thai side as shown in the drawing presented.
- (6) The foundation bolts of the final drying bin should be built into the floor by boxing by the Thai side as shown in the drawing.
- (7) Since 2 units of receiving/drying bins are used, the manhole mounting positions are also to be changed, and each manhole is to be installed outside the bins at both ends as shown in the drawing (section D-D').
- (8) Range of the allocation of work between Japan and Thailand in the receiving/drying bin manhole section.

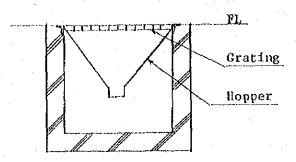


On the Thai side, holes should be made in the blower duct as shown in the drawing presented, and angle steel should be imbedded to mount the parts supplied from Japan.

2-1-11 Check of Plant Machines Supplied from Japan

Plant machines are to be supplied from Japan. For the following items there was confirmation from the Thai side as to whether or not they are to be supplied from Japan

(1) The hopper is to be supplied from Japan and mounted in the pit.



- (2) Grating for hopper mentioned above To be supplied from Japan.
- (3) Tank leg To be supplied from Japan.
- (4) Frames for No. 2, 4 and 5 Sorting Machines
 To be supplied from Japan.
- To be supplied from Japan.

 Depending on conditions in Thailand, it may happen that immature grains are produced in large quantities from the No. 2 grader. In the current plant, however, there is no provision for a conveyor to transfer immature grains from the No. 2 grader.

 If it is required at the time when the plant is put in operation, the Thai side should supply this conveyor.
- (6) Weighing tank and chute To be supplied from Japan.
- 2-1-12 Sewing Machine, Parts List

 There was a question from the Thai side as to the name
 of a sewing machine manufacturer, the type of a sewing

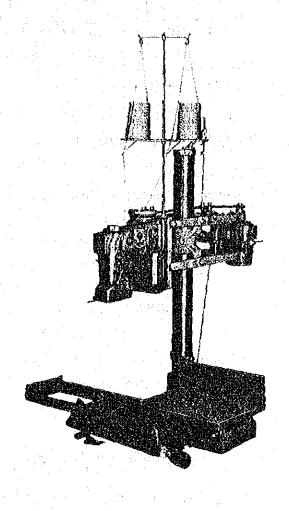
 machine and parts list (especially renewal parts).

- (1) The sewing machine should be of Type DS-2-II made by the Newlong Company.

 This sewing machine can be used to sew nut only thick but also thin paper bags.

 Place a bag on the truck and apply the mouth of the paper to the sewing machine and work the pedal.

 Then, the sewing machine will sew the bag.
- (2) The renewal parts list is to be presented to the Thai side after returning to Japan.
- 2-1-13 Data the investigation committee presented to the persons concerned with the Thai Government as to installation of the plant.
 - (1) Installation Manpower In Japan, it takes 14 days for 5 skilled workers to install bins. It takes 7 days for 5 skilled workers to install machines. This was reported to the Thai side for reference (refer to attached data 3-3-2).



(2) Auxiliary machines and materials (Thai Government supplied) that are considered to be required in construction works.

- a. Angle steel for embedded metal fixtures and round steel for anchor use.
- b. Flat steel and round steel for ladder use.
- c. Wire ropes, roller logs and tools.
- d. Mobile crane, fork lift, winch, electric welders and gas welders (For details, refer to attached data 3-5).
- (3) Electric power required for construction work and operation of plant.
 - a. Electric power of 60KVA is required for construction work.
 - b. The following electric power is required to operate the plant:

Since 3-phase electric power requires 129KW, the receiving capacity should be 175KVA. Single-phase electric power and illumination require 9KW, hence the receiving capacity should be 15KVA.

2-1-14 Type of Electric Power Supply

- A. The following questions were asked to the persons concerned with the Thai Government about the electric power supply at the planned site for the seed center:
 - (1) What phase is available, three-phase or single-phase? Or is it possible to use both of them?
 - (2) What frequency is available?
 - (3) What voltage is available?

The following answers were obtained:

- a. Three-phase 50Hx, 400/230V Maximum 400V, minimum 380V
- b. Single-phase 50Hz, 220V

 Maximum 230V, minimum 210V

 Voltage variation is in the range of 5%, and single-phase is usually 220V.

 Under the present circumstances, however, it seems that there is a considerable voltage change and motors overheat occasionally.
- B. Supply of 60KVA Diesel Generator

In the event of no power being supplied to the seed center from outside owing to an unexpected accident (such as power failure) when ear corn and corn are being dried, it is feared that the ear corn and corn seed being dried will lose quality, though there is no problem if it is for a short time. In order to prevent such a change in quality it is necessary to install a private generator for emergency use. This generator is to be supplied from Japan. The low-temperature warehouse will be provided with complete insulation, and it is considered that no

effect will be suffered by the seed in the warehouse for about 3 days as long as the door is not opened.

(This is the opinion of the person concerned with the Thai Government.)

This generator does not have sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of both the drying equipment and the low-temperature warehouse. In the event of a power failure, provision should be made to determine which equipment should take precedence. In this case, connecting to the private generator

In this case, connecting to the private generator can be easily accomplished by switch.

2-1-15 Shape of Yard Surface

In the dry season, it seems that ear corn will be mainly dried in the yard with the object of saving light oil which is otherwise used to dry it. As for the shape of the yard surface, the idea of a specialist in this project was presented to the Thai side for reference when constructing the site.

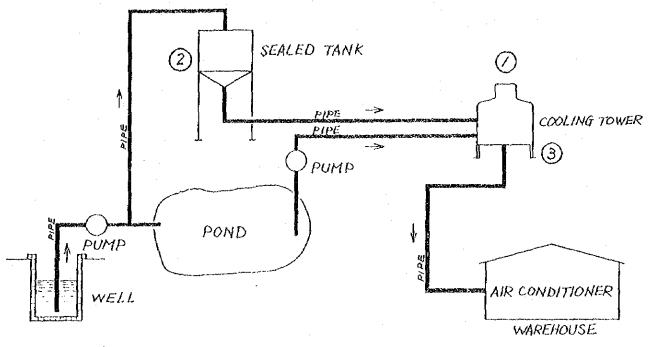
2-1-16 Water

In the Prabuthabad Agricultural Experiment Station, there is a reservoir which is used for irrigation and supply of cooler water to the low-temperature warehouse. If underground water is used as cooler water in the planned site, it seems that there is no problem as to the quality of the water, and the structure of the reservoir will also be adequate if the type used in this experiment station is employed. However, because the reservoir is of the open type, weeds are liable to grow. Some weeds block cooling pipes or attach to the pipe wall, resulting in reduced thermal

conductivity. When putting water in the cooling tower,

it will be necessary either to inject a sterilizer into the water which is in the tower or install a separate enclosed tank and supply the water directly to it from the well before the water pumped up from the well enters the reservoir thus isolating the tower from the pond, or to supply the water constantly in such a way as to overflow (92/min) from the cooling tower. (See following diagram.)

Alternative Methods for Preventing Weed Blockage of Pipes and Cooling Tower.



- (1) Inject sterlizer into cooling tower
- (2) Build separate sealed tank and by-pass pond by going directly from well to tank to tower
- (3) Supply constant excess to cooling tower to cause continual overflow.

2-1-17 Arrangement of Seed Center

The whole arrangement of the seed center is to be studied by the Thai side with the co-operation of the Public Works Department, and a copy of the plan is to be sent to the Japanese side as soon as a decision is made.

2-1-18 Construction Plan on the Thai Side

- In the beginning, two building and design engineers were available from the Department of Agricultural Extension. But these engineers were busy and could not devote time to the designing of a plant building. Hence the design engineer of the Public Works Department took charge of it, and the designing had to be started after March. It is assumed that it will take 4 months to design it.
- (2) Bidding : July 1978 ∿ August 1978
- Construction of building: September 1978 ∿ March 1979 (3) It is expected that bidding will take place between July and August. Construction of the building will be started in September and the building will be completed in March, next year. It is therefore desirable that the plant materials and equipment should arrive in Bangkok around March, 1979. was reported to Mr. P. Wannapee, Chief of the Seed Division of the Department of Agricultural Extension, and his approval was obtained. In the event of the construction of the building being started early, it was confirmed that the Japanese side would make arrangements to send the materials and equipment to Thailand as soon as possible.

When Mr. P. Wannapee visits Japan for inspection and training, the Japanese side is to confirm the progress of building construction on the Thai side. As soon as the designs of the building are available, 2 copies of them will be sent to the Japanese side. After studying the arrangement of plant machinery, amendments will be made in a copy of the design, which will then be returned to Thailand.

On the Thai side, construction work will be started on the basis of this drawing.

2-1-19 Others

- A. Other Requirements made by Thailand for Japan
 - (1) Preparation and presentation of a renewal parts list and price list.
 - (2) Preparation and presentation of a list of motors (three-phase or single-phase) with names.
 - (3) Presentation of a power wiring diagram.
 - (4) Presentation of an English foundation diagram for the 15-ton truck-scale.
- B. Requirements made by Japan for Thailand
 - (1) The use of either an osmosis-type or pumpingup type machine for draining of the truckscale foundation should be determined on the Thai side.
 - (2) It will take 3 months to manufacture plant machinery in Japan.

C. Others

- (1) A copy of the truck-scale installation and handling manual (in English) was presented.
- (2) The fuel tank should be of outdoor ground level type and have a capacity of about 5Kl (to be manufactured in Thailand).
- (3) It will be convenient if other service tanks (about 400% are available to be manufactured in Thailand).

2-2 Consideration for Plant Installation and Operation

2-2-1 Position of Truck-scale

The investigation committee held a consultation with the persons concerned from the Thai Government about the whole arrangement of the seed center. Owing to circumstances on the Thai side, it was impossible to determine and make clear the final location of the truck-scale. It is, however, necessary to install the truck-scale in a place adequate for drainage in the neighborhood of the plant so that no obstacle prevents carrying in the ear corn.

2-2-2 Receiving of Ear Corn

As described in the summary, it is necessary to handle all equipment in accordance with the requirements of this plant so as to operate it most efficiently. For instance, in case excess ear corn is received in the receiving/drying bin, it may be possible to absorb this excess if the next day's volume is below the required level, or make it impossible to receive any more ear corn at all. However, as the farmers demand a supply of ear corn from the seed center every day, such excess is not desirable. It is therefore necessary to adjust the input

volume in accordance with the requirements of the plant. In order to solve the problem of excess input the persons concerned with the Thai Government are strongly requested to guide the seed growing farmer to carry out planned planting and reduce peaking of supply during the harvest season. The Thai side is also requested to increase the number of seed inspectors, dispatch these inspectors to each farmhouse to determine the harvesting time of each field and control the amount of ear corn the center receives every day. However, even if such improvements are made, it is considered impossible to avoid temporary excess. As a countermeasure temporary storage houses should be built at farmhouses and at the seed center to store the ear corn of medium water content and low water content temporarily and only ear corn of high water content should be put in the receiving/drying bin immediately, thereby making it possible to prevent a change in quality of the ear corn owing to excess supply. Consequently it is necessary to install a temporary storage house and employ a system which will work according to the content of water in the ear corn. The drying process is designed to operate 24 hours a day, while conveyance, sorting, packing and other divisions are designed to operate for 8 hours a day. When the content of water in the ear corn received is low, the processing volume can be increased by extending the operating time of divisions other than the dryign process. Thus, in seed growing operations, it is necessary to strike a balance between drying production and adjusted production processes.

2-2-3 Plant Control Panel

It is desirable for efficient operation to start and stop all the machines in the plant from a control panel.

Taking into account the arrangement of each machine, it is impossible to watch all the machines from one control panel. Therefore provision has been made to employ two control panels. One of the control panels (refer to the plan diagram of the plant) is used to control the truck-scale, shelling, coarse sorting, finish drying, fine sorting, packing and low-temperature warehouse, while the remaining control panel is for receiving and receiving/drying bins.

A drag chain conveyor of hand switch type is to be used because it can be started or stopped while watching conditions in the receiving tank. From a stand-point of safe operation, the operator of each machine must be fully familiar with the function of each switch.

2-2-4 Sunlight Drying of Ear Corn

In this plant it is possible to dry the ear corn in the yard by sunlight and feed it directly into the corn sheller on a fine day, so as to save drying fuel. Then when the shelled corn is carried in, it is possible to dry the corn directly in the final drying bin. It is, therefore, desirable to employ the equipment according to the material to be carried in.

2-2-5 Handling of Plant Machinery

Since this plant is made up of various machines, it is necessary to fully understand the handling of each machine with reference to the instruction manual of each machine.

2-2-6 Private Generator for Emergency Use

The private generator is intended for use as an emergency power source in the low-temperature warehouse in the case of a power failure. According to the Thai side, however, it is said that no damage is suffered by the seed in storage, as long as the door is not opened; even if a power failure continues for 2 or 3 days. On the other hand, in the event of a power failure occurring during drying, the ear corn will be heavily damaged. In this situation the generator will be needed for drying bin power supply.

Accordingly, the generator is mainly intended for the drying bin. However, if there is need for using the generator in the low-temperature warehouse, a change-over switch can easily be connected to the generator. The generator must be used as needed.

2-2-7 Others

This plant is designed for corn seed use. But by changing parts (sorting nets) in the sorting section, the plant can also be used for other grains.

2-3 DESIGN DRAWINGS

2-3-1 SPECIFICATION FOR CORN SEED CONDITIONING PLANT

Introduction

This plant is aimed at conditioning the corn seeds and supplying seeds of superior quality to the corn grower.

Nippon Sharyo Seizo Kaisha, Ltd. has developed a special seed plant which keeps seeds in good condition and is free from sprouting trouble. This is based on many years of research, experimentation and accomplishment in the sorting, conditioning and drying of grains.

We are confident that this plant will greatly contribute to improvement in the quality of corn seeds, rationalization of seed production and stable supply of seeds in your country.

1. Outline of Project

This plant is intended to condition corn seeds of superior quality. Besides mechanical devices, the plant is equipped with a corn sheller, finish/drying bin, temporary storage tank, conveyor, etc.

Processing Capacity

Ear corn (with an air content of 24%) 2 T/H
Shelled corn (with air content of 24%) 2 T/H ∿ 1 T/H

This plant offers the following features:

All the machines are arranged on a plane to assure easy access for operation and inspection.

2. Estimate Items

The following items are included in the estimate of this plant:

- 1. Truck-scale equipment
- 2. Corn shelling equipment
- 3. Receiving hopper equipment
- 4. Seed drying equipment
- 5. Tank equipment
- 6. Seed sorting equipment
- 7. Seed sterlizing equipment
- 8. Weighing and packing equipment
- 9. Conveying equipment
- 10. Dust collecting and discharging equipment
- 11. Centralized control panel
- 12. Communication chute and other accessories
- 13. Self-inspection equipment
- 14. Diesel generator for auxiliary power supply
- 15. Accessory tools
- 16. Installation manual

3. Items Excluded from Estimate

The following items are excluded from the estimate:

- 1. Plant building construction work
- 2. Geological survey cost
- 3. Foundation and pile-driving works
- 4. Machinery foundation and pit works
- Special underground equipment excavations and excavation drainage
- 6. Plumbing work
- 7. Primary power supply and construction work expenses
- 8. Secondary power wiring and connection
- 9. Illumination work
- 10. Electric power and water for construction works

- 11. Field installation work and guidance
- 12. Guidance for test run

4. Equipment Specifications

. Truck-scale Equipment

(1) Truck-scale 1 unit

Type : PCS Type (dial type with

printing device)

Maximum weighing

capacity : 15,000kg

Minimum scale : 10kg

Minimum printing

unit : 10kg

Platform size : $2.44M \times 5.45M$

Accuracy (weighing.

printing) : +1/1,000

Power source : AC 230V, 50Hz

This truck-scale indicates on a dial the weight measured with a pendulum cam and makes digital conversion mechanically with a step cam, to print and record the measured weight. It offers the most stable accuracy, permits automatic weighing and recording and is also free from artificial error. The truck-scale is the system with which a push-button printing system can be operated most easily and efficiently.

2. Corn Shelling Equipment 1 unit

Type : No. 22 Type

Capacity : 1.5 T/H (shelled corn with water

content of 25%)

2.0 T/H (ear corn with water

content of 25%)

Motor : 400V, 11.0KW

The ear corn is semi-dried up to 14% \ 16% water content and sorted into cobs and grains. The cobs are carried outside with a fan, while the grains are discharged into the lower part of the corn sheller, thus preventing damage to seeds:

3. Receiving Hopper Equipment

(1) Receiving hopper

2 units

Туре

: Underground pyramid type

Construction

Steel-plated hopper

Dimensions

 $1.7M \times 1.3 \times 1.4M$

Capacity

Approx. 960kg (shelled corn

with water content of 25%)

Others

Flow adjusting gate

Screen

Anti-scattering plate

This hopper permits bringing in corn grains in the semidried state or finish-dried state from outside. Also, because of its large capacity (about 960kg), the hopper assures increased operating efficiency. The discharge volume can be easily adjusted by means of a flow adjusting gate.

4. Seed Drying Equipment

(1) Finish drying bin

2 units

Type

: NISSHA Stocker

Construction

: Steel-plated panel

Capacity

 $4,000 \text{kg} \times 2 \text{ units} = 8,000 \text{kg}$

(Shelled corn with water con-

tent of 25%)

Corn grains are dried by air while stationary thus preventing damage due to abrasion.

Also, the bin is equipped with an air discharge mechanism, to save labor when discharging.

(2) Drying blower

Type : Air wheel fan l unit

Airflow : 230m³/min

Static pressure : 220mmAq

Motor : 15KW 1 unit

The air required for finish drying can be supplied by means of this blower.

(3) Heater 1 unit

Type : Type HP-250

Calory rating : 95,000Kcal

Airflow : $30m^3/min$

Air speed : 8m/sec Fuel consumption : 102/hr

Fuel : Light oil

Temperature control: Thermostat type

The calory level required for drying corn grains can be supplied to the finish drying bin by means of this heater and blower.

Also, the heater offers outstanding safety and durability with very quiet combustion so that the operator can work without stress.

5. Tank Equipment

(1) Temporary storage tank 2 units

Type : Steel-plated square type

Capacity : 4,000kg (shelled corn with water

content of 25%)

This tank is for temporarily storing the corn grains dried in the finish drying bin before sorting them.

Also it is possible to lower the grain temperature, which has risen in the finish drying bin, by storing corn grains in this tank.

(2) Flow adjusting tank for No. 245 seed cleaner 1 unit

Type : Steel-plated square type

Capacity : 120kg (shelled corn with

water content of 25%)

This tank is aimed at supplying corn grains to the No. 245 seed cleaner at a uniform rate.

(3) Product tank 1 unit

Type : Steel-plated square type

Capacity : 1,200kg (shelled corn with

water content of 25%)

This tank is aimed at temporarily storing sorted and sterilized corn grains for weighing and packaging.

6. Seed Sorting Equipment

(1) Seed cleaner 1 unit

Type : No. 245 seed cleaner

Capacity : 1.0 T/H (shelled corn with

water content of 25%)

Motor : 100V, 0.75KW

Accessories:

1.	Variable type quantitative feeder	l set
2.	Variable type suction sorter	1 set
3.	Pulley type stepless speed change gear	1 set
4.	Thickness sorting cylinder	1 set
5.	Interchangeable thickness sorting cylinder	2 sets
6.	Trestle	1

The functions of this No. 245 seed cleaner may be broadly divided into three stages.

In the first stage large foreign elements are removed with a scalping reel. In the second stage light grains and dust, dirt, etc. are discharged outdoors by means of an aspirator. In the third stage, immature grains below standard are rejected and discharged by means of 2 thickness sorting cylinders.

The two thickness sorting cylinders can be changed, depending on the kind of corn.

(2) Precision grader

1 unit

Type

: No. 2 Precision grader

Capacity

: 1.0 T/H (shelled corn with

water content of 25%)

Motor

400V, 0.4KW

l unit

Accessories:

1. Thickness sorting cylinder l unit

2. Interchangeable thickness sorting cylinder

2 sets

3. Trestle

1 unit

1 unit

The No. 2 precision grader is equipped with 2 thickness sorting cylinders. The semi-finish seeds that have passed through the No. 245 seed cleaner are fed into the No. 2 precision grader cylinder in which seeds are sorted into those within standard and those larger than standard.

7. Seed Sterlizing Equipment

(1) Seed cylinder

Type : Type SS-1

Construction : Stainless steel

Capacity : 1.0 T/H (shelled corn with

water content of 25%)

Motor : 400V, 0.4KW 2 units

Accessories:

Pre-mix tank

Trestle

1 unit

1 unit

The products sorted by the No. 2 precision grader are subjected to final treatment by seed sterlizing equipment.

The seed treater is equipped with a chemical pre-mi tank so that one or several kinds of mixed chemical can be sprayed on the seeds.

Also, it is possible to adjust the volume of chemicals sprayed automatically, according to the flow of seeds.

8. Weighing and Packing Equipment

Balance scale (1)

1 unit

Type SH-50 Type Maximum weighing capacity: 30kg

Minimum weighing capacity: 3 kg

Accessories:

1. Control panel

1 unit

- a. Voltmeter
- b. Counter
- c. Voltage adjustor
- 2. Platform weighing machine

1 unit

Trestle 3.

l unit

This weighing machine is of automatic type and has the following functions. When the switch is turned on by hand or foot, the auto-shutter mounted at the discharge outlet of the product tank opens to discharge seeds from the tank onto the platform weighing machine. When the discharge volume approaches the predetermined weight, the limit switch mounted on the platform weighing machine

operates to half-close the auto-shutter and it stays like this until the pre-determined weight is reached. This takes only 4 or 5 seconds. When the discharge volume reaches the predetermined weight, the limit switch closes the auto-shutter. This ends the weighing process. This weighing machine is equipped with a voltage adjuster, thus preventing weighing error owing to a change in voltage.

(2) Bag mouth sewing machine

l unit

Type

: Type B (DS-2 II)

Capacity

: 200 ∿ 300 bags/hr

Motor

Condenser motor, 230V, 0.2KW

1 unit

The seeds weighed with a balance scale are put in bags. The packing of these bags filled with seeds is finished by this bag-mouth sewing machine.

9. Conveying Equipment

(1) Corn sheller feed belt conveyor

1 unit

Туре

: V-trough type

Capacity

: 2 T/H (ear corn with water

content of 25%)

Pulley motor

: 400V, 1.0KW

1 unit

Conveyor length

10.0M

This conveyor is used to carry the ear corn half-dried in the yard to the corn sheller.

(2) Corn sheller discharge belt conveyor 1 unit

Туре

: V-trough type

Capacity

: 1.5 T/N (shelled corn with

water content of 25%)

Pulley motor

: 400V, 0.4KW

1 unit

Conveyor length

: 3.4M

This conveyor is used to carry the corn grains shelled in the corn sheller into the receiving hopper.

(3) Finish drying discharge belt conveyor 1 unit

Type : V-trough type

Capacity : 2 T/H (shelled corn with

water content of 25%)

Pulley motor : 400V, 0.4KW 1 unit

Conveyor length : 6.7M

This conveyor is used to carry the corn grains discharged from the finish drying bin up to the inlet of the temporary storage tank feed bucket elevator.

(4) Temporary storage tank discharge belt conveyor 1 unit

Type : V-trough type

Capacity : 1 T/H (shelled corn with water

content of 25%)

Pulley motor : 400V, 1.0KW l unit

Conveyor length : 8.0M

The corn grains discharged from the temporary storage tank are conveyed to one of the two receiving hoppers by forward or reverse rotation of the pulley motor.

(5) Finish drying bin feed bucket elevator 1 unit

Type : Steel-plated, centrifugal

discharge scoop-bucket type

spaced on belt

Bucket material : Nylon

Capacity : 1.5 T/H (shelled corn with

water content of 25%)

Motor : 400V, 0.4KW 1 unit

Length: 9.3M

The corn grains shelled by the corn sheller are conveyed to the receiving hopper by the corn sheller discharge belt conveyor. Then the corn grains discharged from the receiving hopper are fed into the finish drying bin by this bucket elevator. A two-way change-over device is attached to the discharge outlet of the bucket elevator so that corn grains can be fed into either of the two finish drying bins.

(6) Temporary storage tank feed bucket elevator 1 unit

Type : Steel-plated, centrifugal

discharge scoop-bucket type

spaced on belt

Bucket material : Nylon

Capacity : 2 T/H (shelled corn with water

content of 25%)

Motor : 400V, 0.4KW 1 unit

Length : 7.5M

The corn grains conveyed by the finish drying bin discharge belt conveyor are fed into the temporary storage tank by this bucket elevator.

A two-way change-over device is attached to the discharge outlet of the bucket elevator so that corn grains can be fed into one of the two temporary storage tanks.

(7) No. 245 seed cleaner flow adjusting tank feed bucket elevator 1 unit

Steel-plated, centrifugal

discharge scoop-bucket type

spaced on belt

Bucket material : Nylon

Туре

Capacity : 1 T/H (shelled corn with water

content of 25%)

Motor : 400V, 0.4KW 1 unit

Length : 8.4M

The corn grains conveyed to the receiving hopper by the temporary storage tank discharge belt conveyor are discharged out of the receiving hopper and then fed into the No. 245 seed cleaner flow adjusting tank by means of this bucket elevator.

(8) No. 2 Precision grader feed bucket elevator 1 unit

Type : Steel-plated, centrifugal

discharge scoop-bucket type

spaced on belt

Bucket material : Nylon

Capacity : 1 T/H (shelled corn with water

content of 25%)

Motor : 400V, 0.4KW 1 unit

Length : 6.6M

The semi-finished products discharged from the No. 245 seed cleaner are fed into the No. 2 precision grader by means of this bucket elevator.

(9) Seed treater feed bucket elevator 1 unit

Type : Steel-plated, centrifugal

discharge scoop-bucket type

spaced on belt

Bucket material : Nylon

Capacity : 1 T/H (shelled corn with

water content of 25%)

Motor : 400V, 0.4KW 1 unit

Length : 5.7M

The grains discharged from the No. 2 precision grader are fed into the seed treater by means of this bucket elevator.

Also, a two-way change-over device is attached to this bucket elevator so that connections from the No. 2 precision grader to other equipment can be made with ease in the future.

(10) Product tank feed bucket elevator 1 unit

Type

: Steel-plated, centrifugal discharge scoop-bucket type spaced on belt

Bucket material

Nylon

Capacity

: 1 T/H (shelled corn with water

content of 25%)

Motor

400V, 0.4KW

1 unit

Length

: 7.5M

The seeds sterilized by the seed treater are fed into the product tank by means of this bucket elevator.

10. Dust Collecting and Discharging Equipment

(1) No. 245 seed cleaner dust discharging equipment

l :set

Accessories:

Dust collecting cyclone

1 set

Dust discharging duct

1 set

The dust discharged from the No. 245 seed cleaner is separated from the air by means of the dust collecting cyclone mounted outdoors.

(2) Machine room dust collecting equipment 1 set Accessories:

Dust collecting motor cyclone

1 unit

Туре

Type C-3

Airflow

75m³/min

Static pressure: 200mmAq

Motor

3.7KW

1 unit

Dust collecting duct:

1 unit

Dust collecting areas:

Receiving hopper

Bucket elevator head

Corn sheller

Belt conveyor drop outlet

No. 245 Seed cleaner flow adjusting tank

No. 2 Precision grader

Seed treater

Product tank

The motor cyclone mounted outdoors extracts dust from the dust generating source in the machine room. In the machine room, therefore, there is little loss of operating efficiency due to dust.

11. Centralized Control Panel

1 unit

All control switches are arranged in this control panel.
All equipment, therefore, can easily be started and
stopped at a distance even by one person.

- 12. Communication chute and other accessories 1 set Communications from equipment to equipment can be easily made by chute, pipes (connected by clamps & elbows) and other accessories.
- 13. Self-inspection Equipment
 - (1) Corn crusher

1 unit

(2) Moisture meter

1 unit

Type

KETT PB-1K

The use of a corn crusher and moisture meter permits easy and accurate measurement of moisture at the site.

14. Diesel Generator for Auxiliary Power Supply 1 unit

Type : Type EDG 60

Frequency: 50Hz

Power: 60KVA, 48KW

Voltage : 230V

speed : 1,500 rpm

Engine type : 4-cycle water-cooled precombustion

chamber type

Number of cylinders : 6

Total displacement : 7.01%

Appropriate fuel : Light oil

Fuel consumption : 161/11

(at full load)

Fuel tank capacity : 120%

Control equipment: Generator control panel 1 set

Engine control panel

1 set

This generator uses no brushes, slip rings, etc., and the number of expendable parts has been greatly reduced. Also, the starting performance has been improved 5 to 10% over the conventional generator with brushes.

Moreover, the engine can be started with a single touch and constant-speed operation can be accomplished automatically, thus making it very easy to control the generator. In addition, the use of an automatic idling system has greatly increased the life of the engine.

15. Accessory Tools

1 set

Accessory tools: Monkey wrench, set wrench, screw-driver, hollow wrench, hammer, pincers, tool box

Simple repairs and adjustments of machines can be made with these tools.

16. Installation Manual

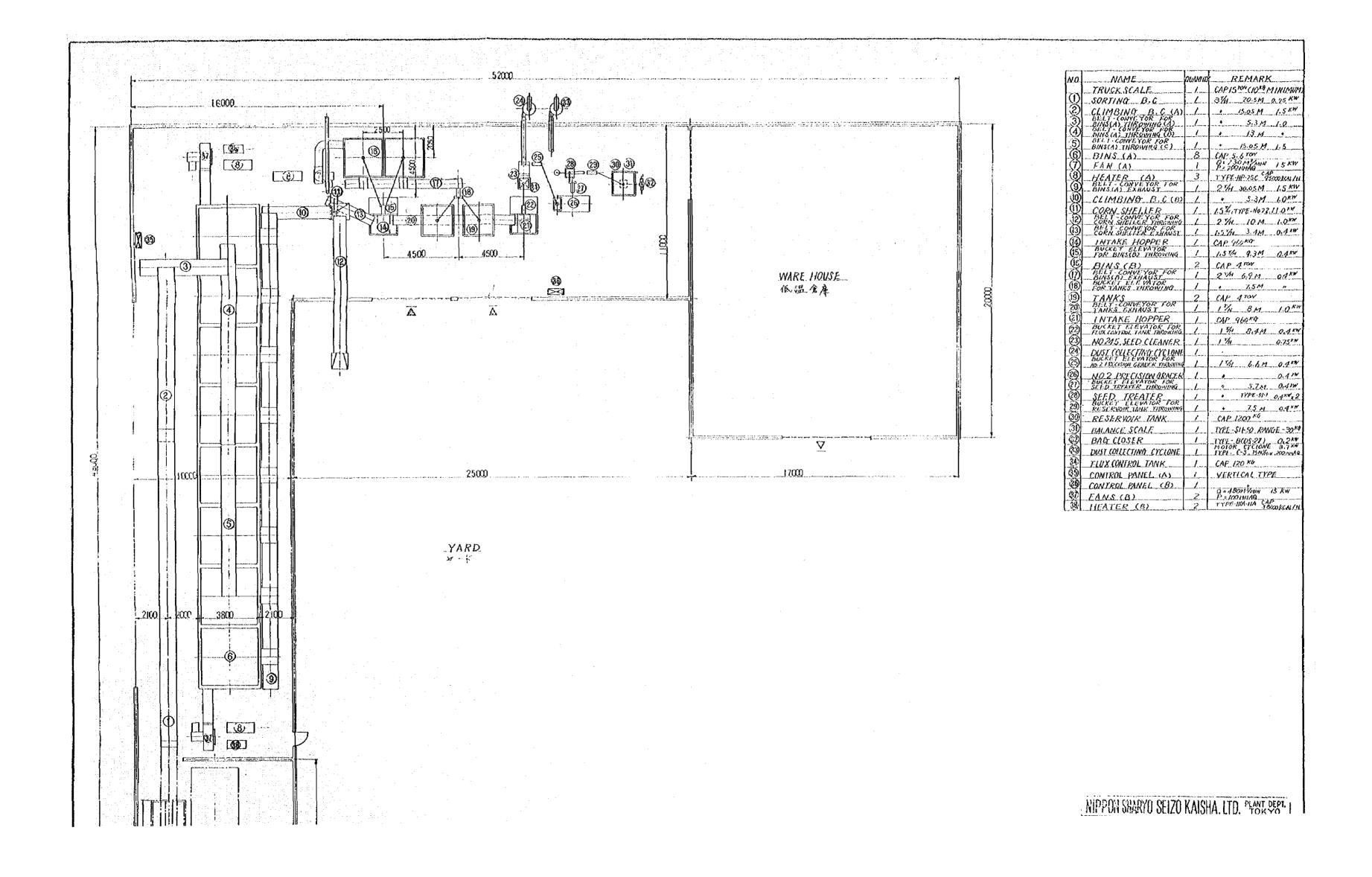
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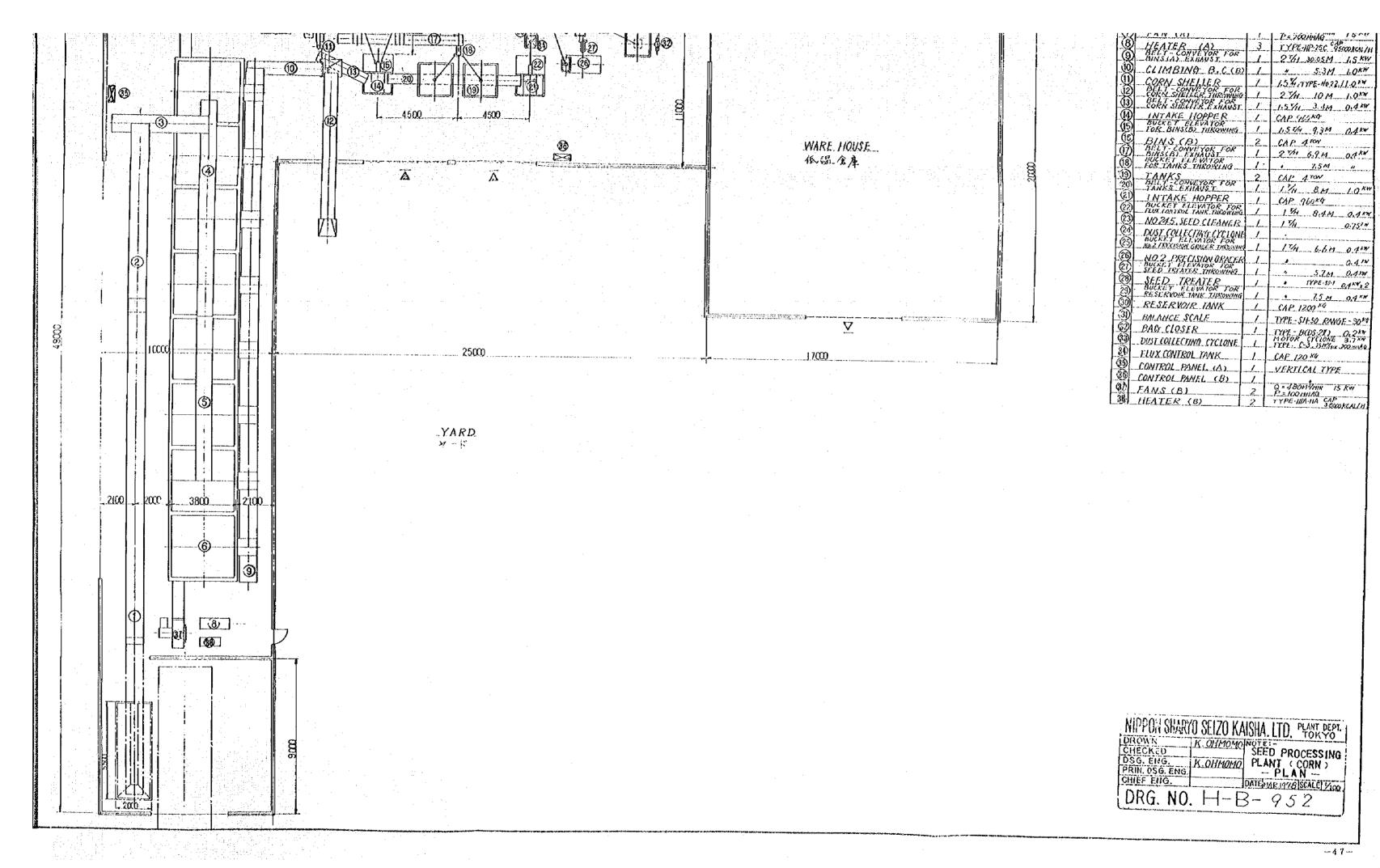
Operating procedures are carefully and precisely described in this manual in order to carry out the actual installation of equipment smoothly.

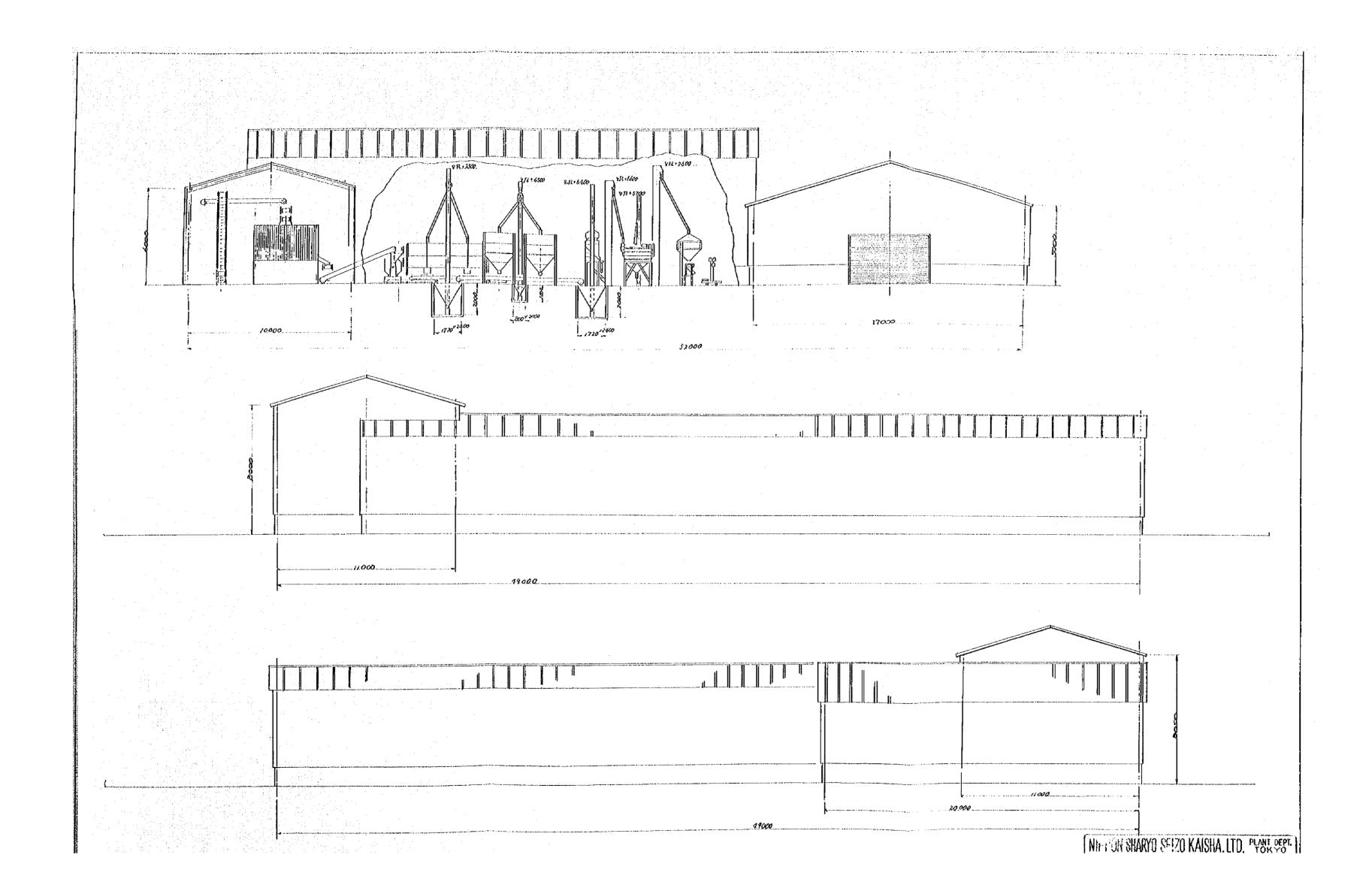
2-3-2 DESIGN DRAWING FOR CORN SEED CONDITIONING PLANT

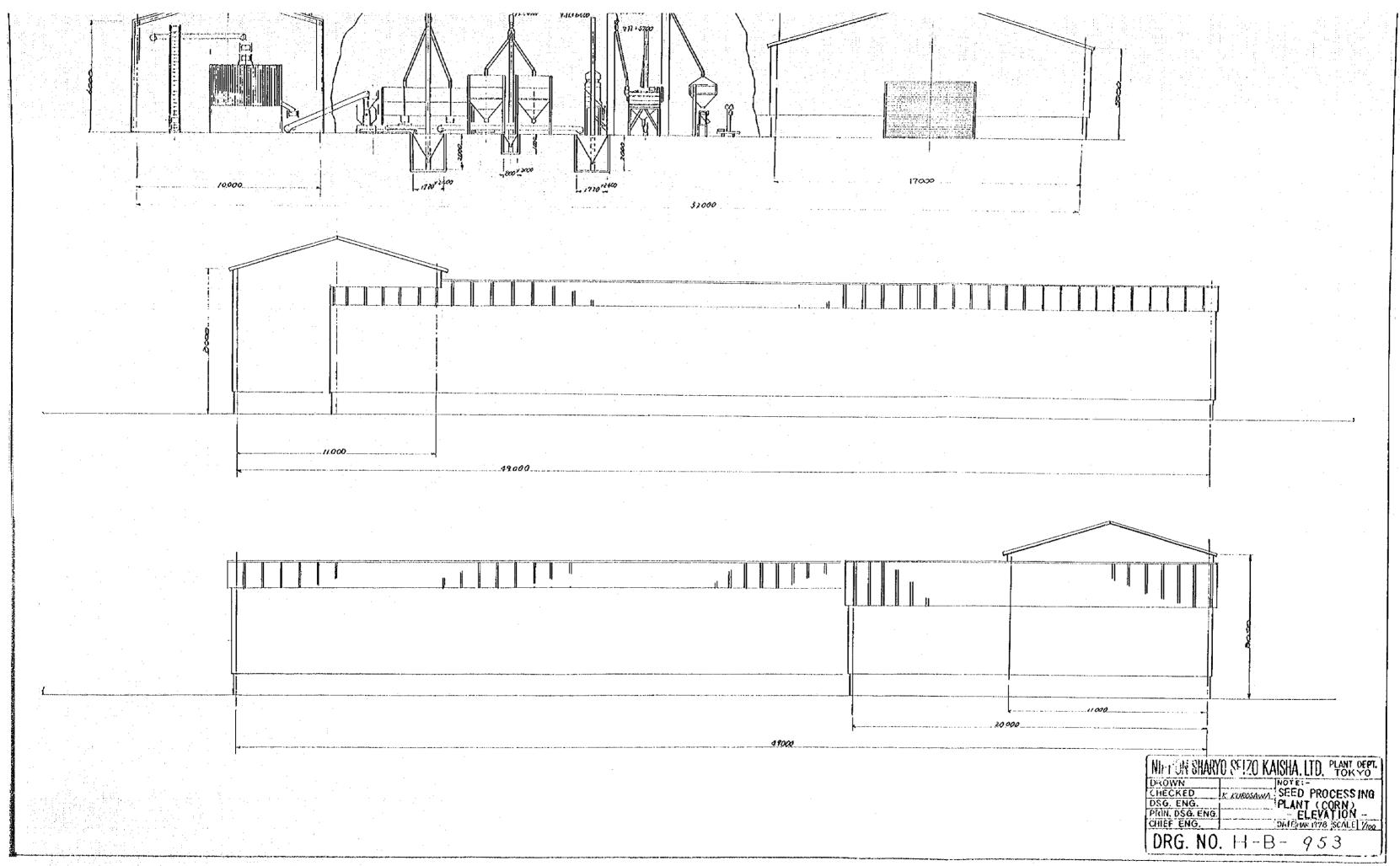
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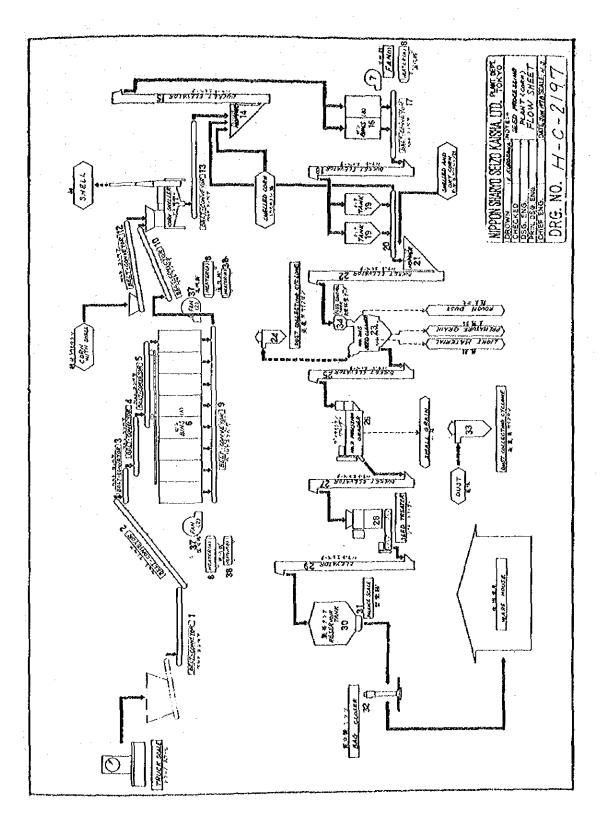
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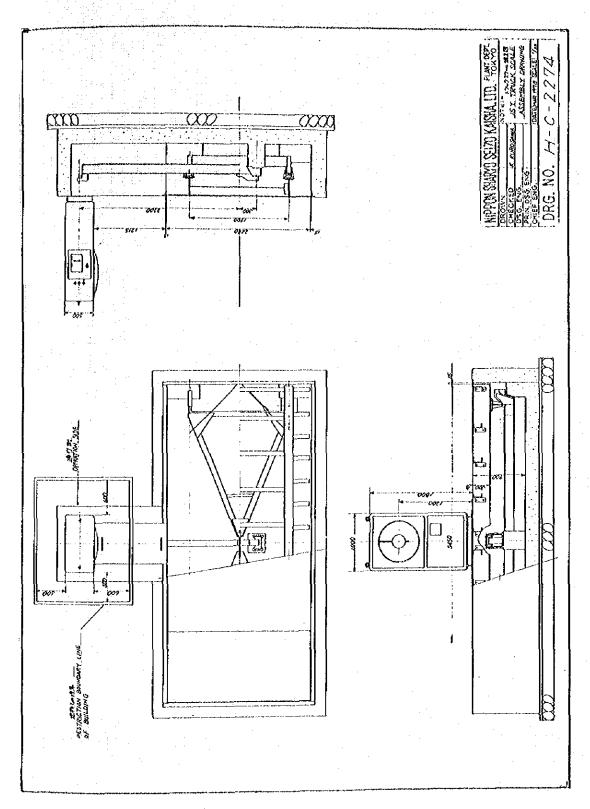


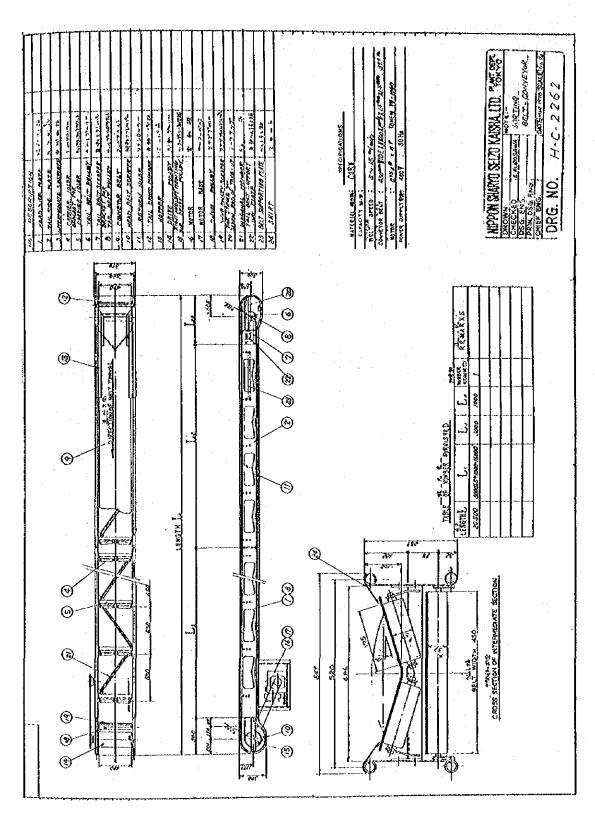


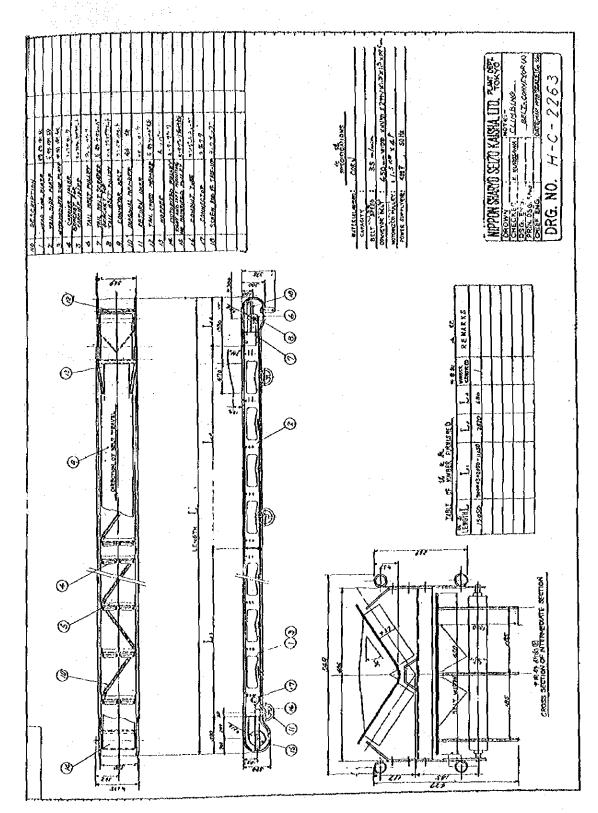


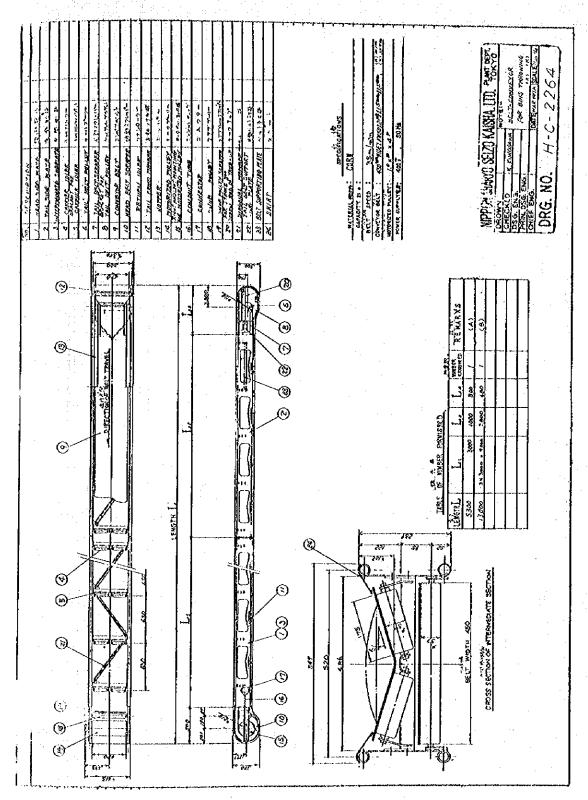


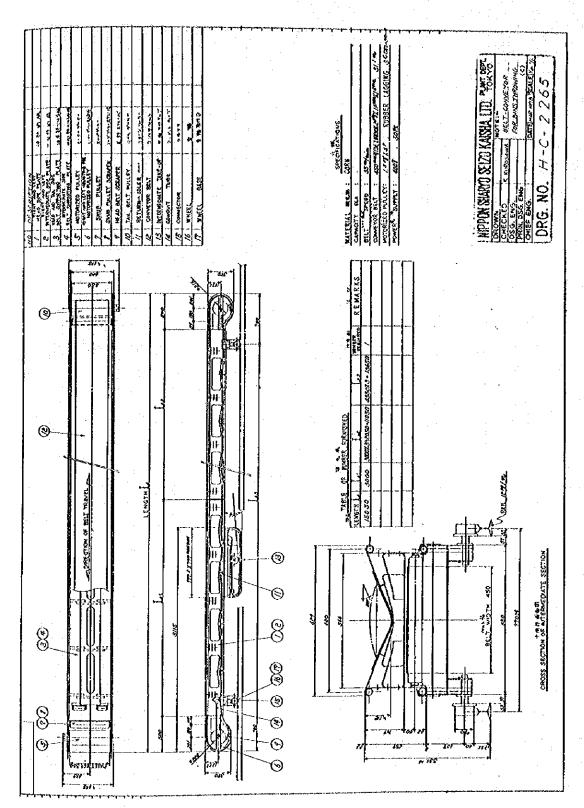


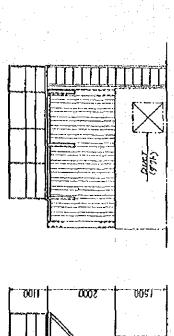




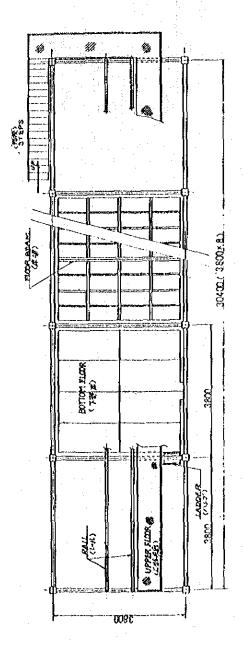


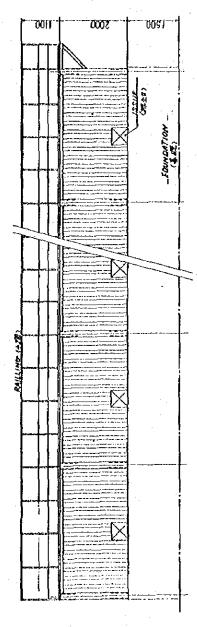


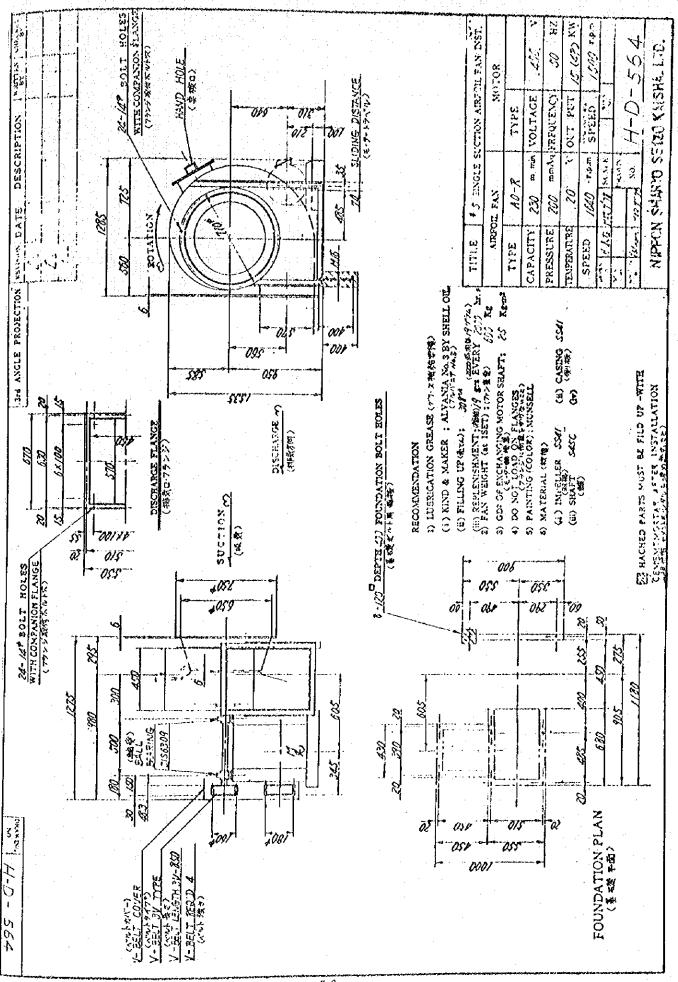


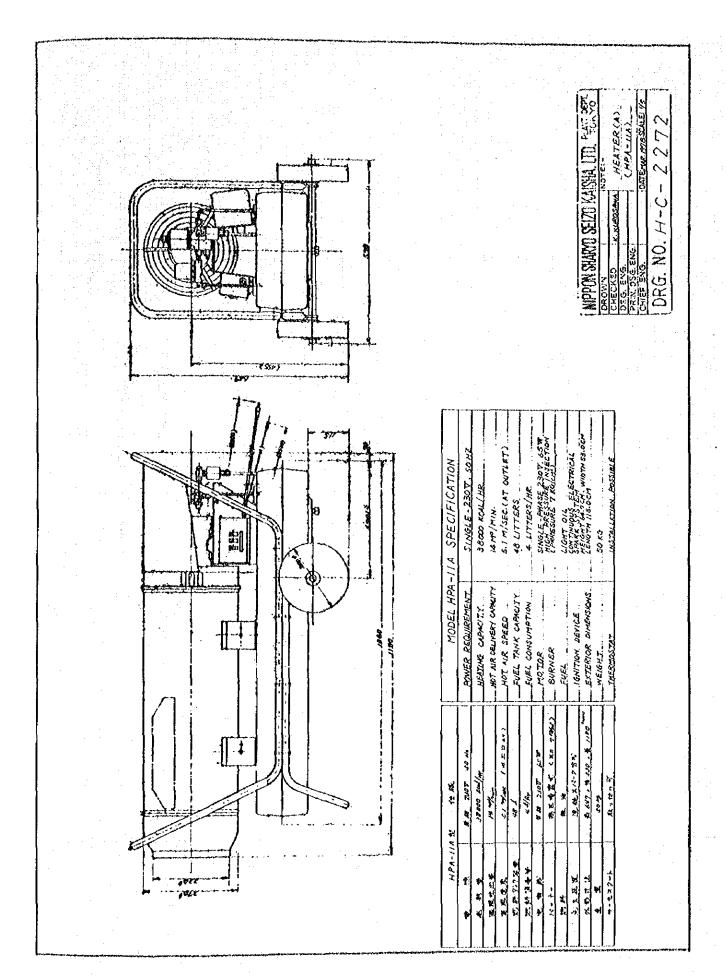


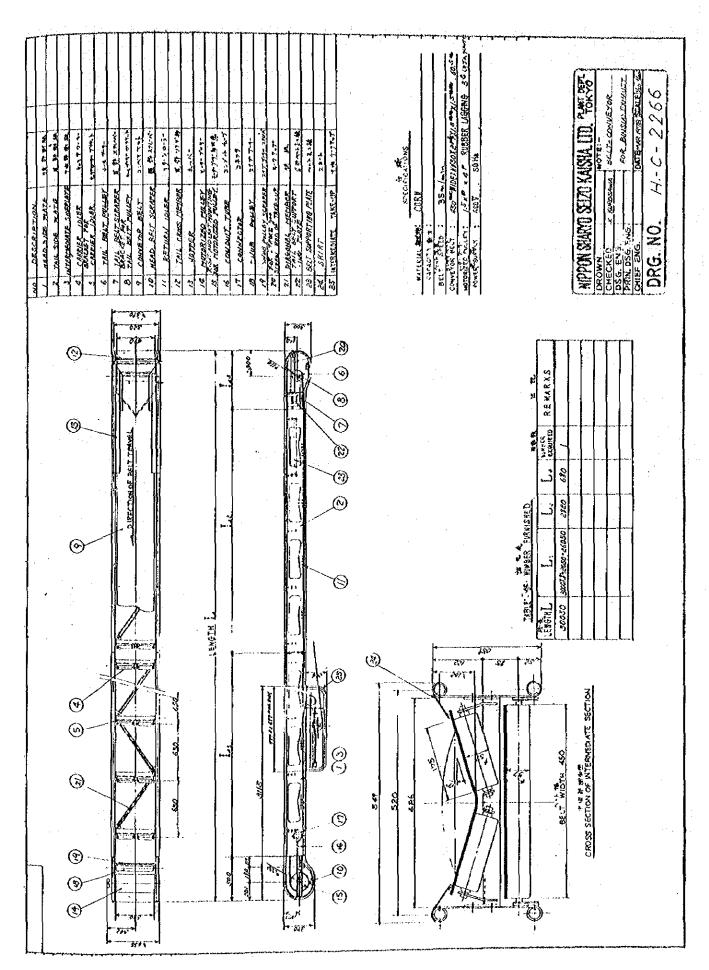


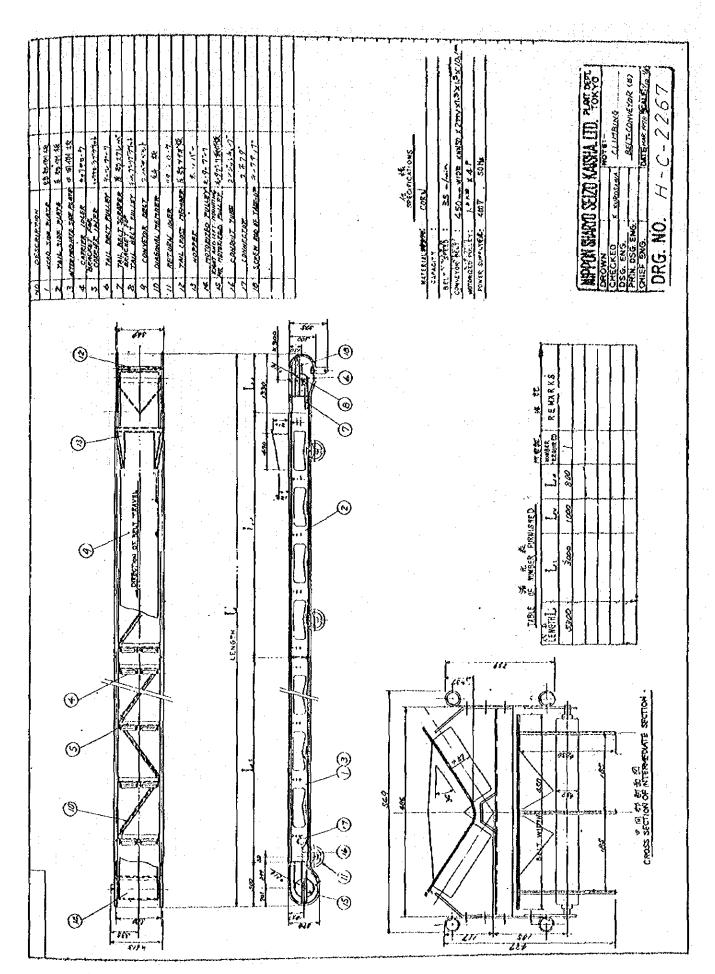


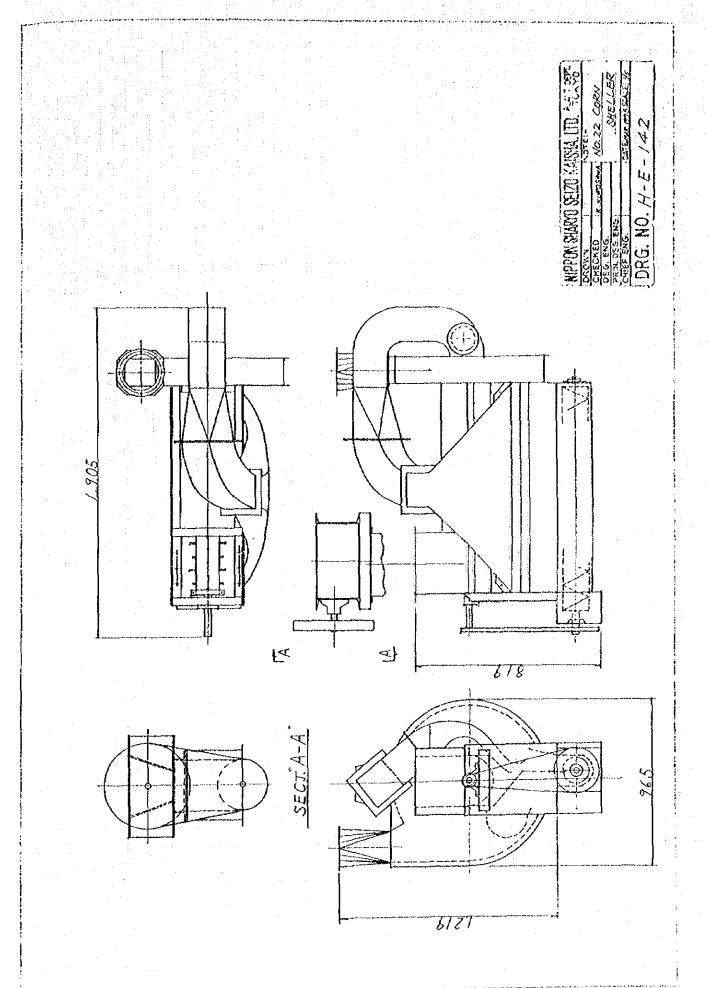


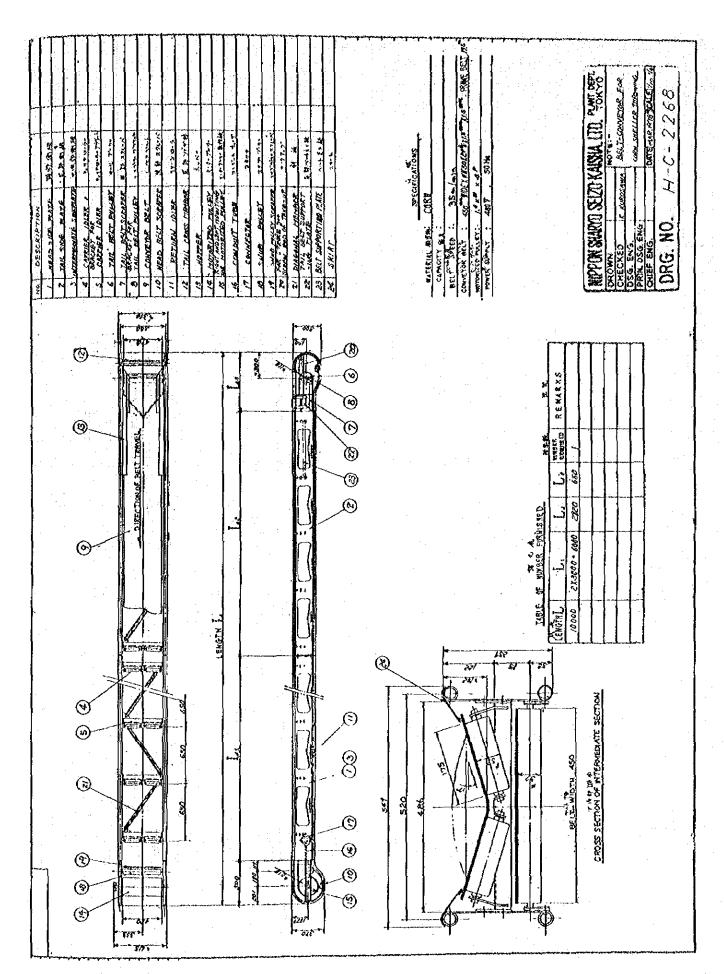


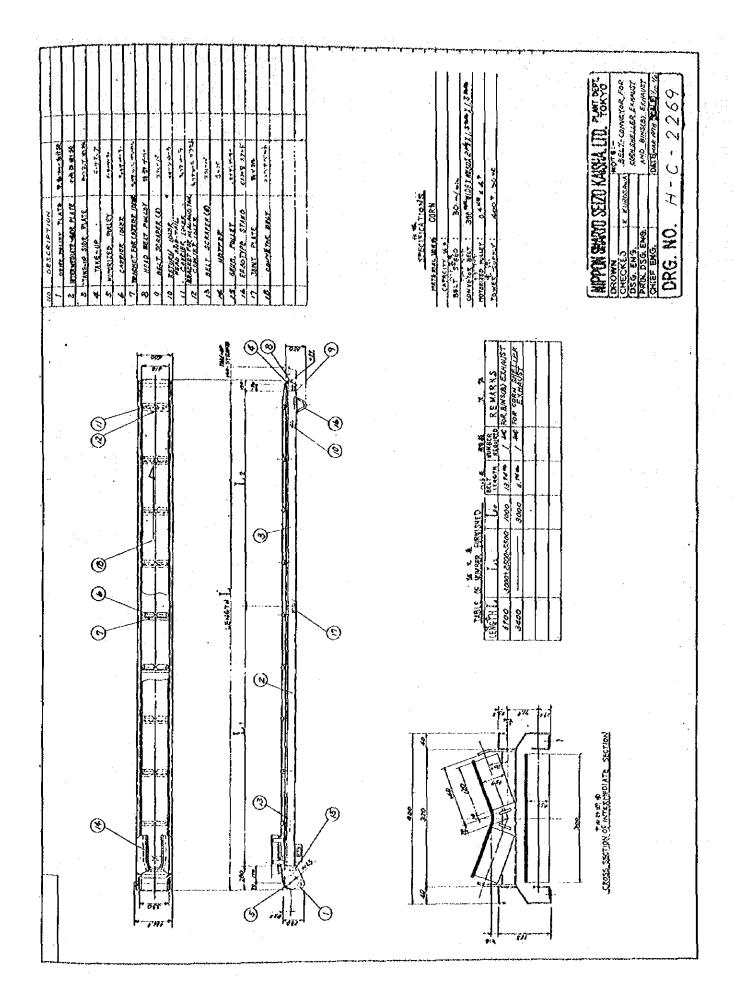


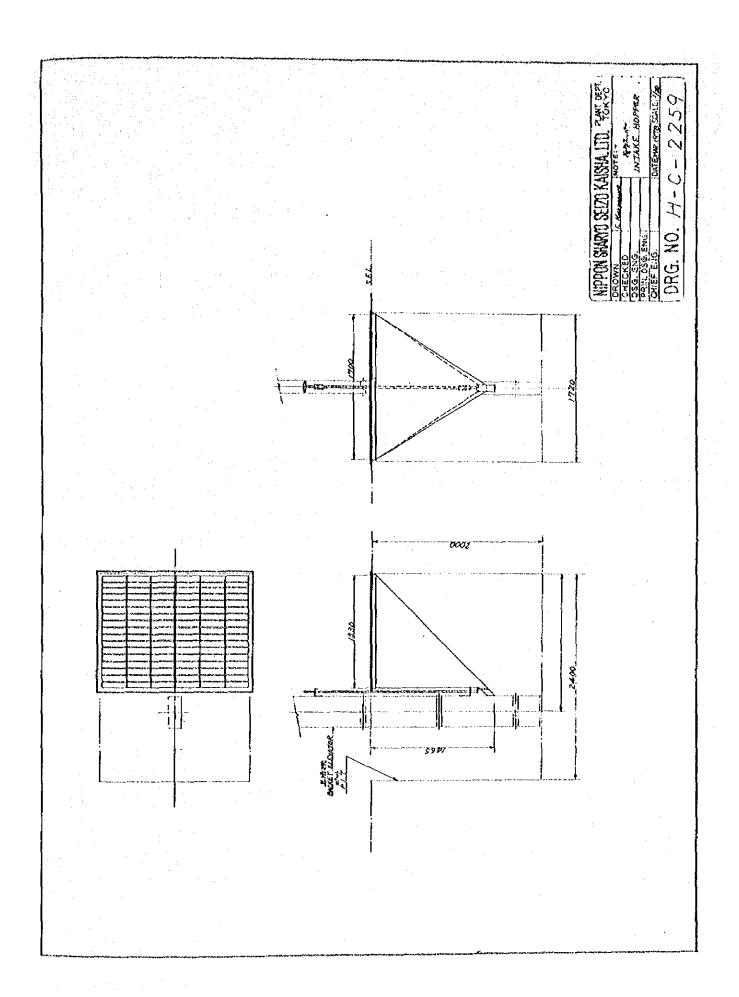


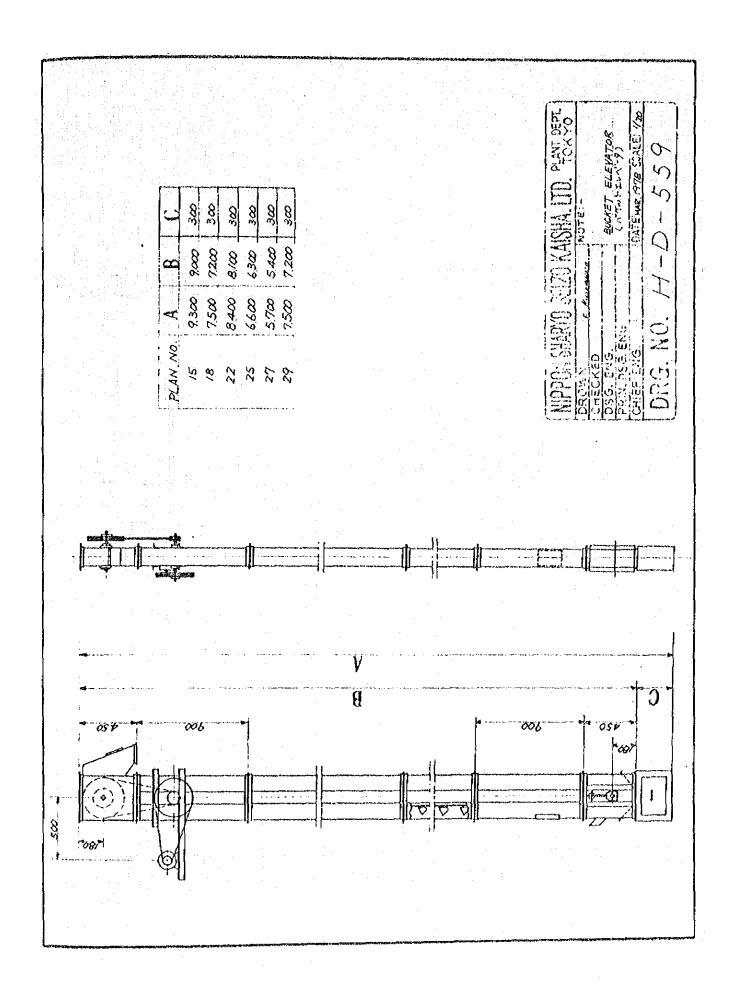


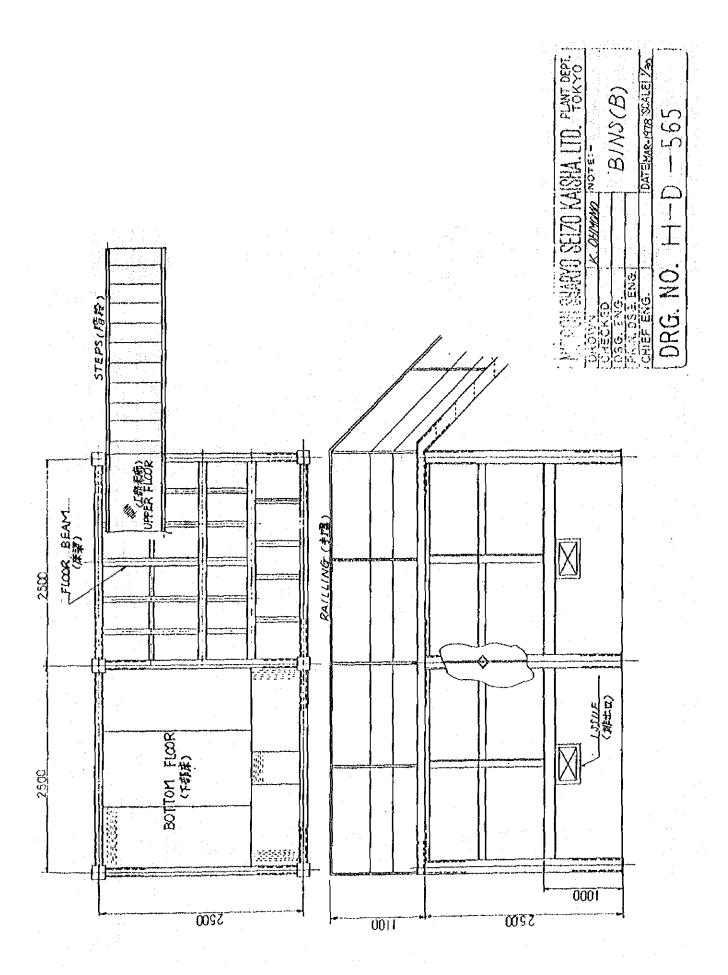


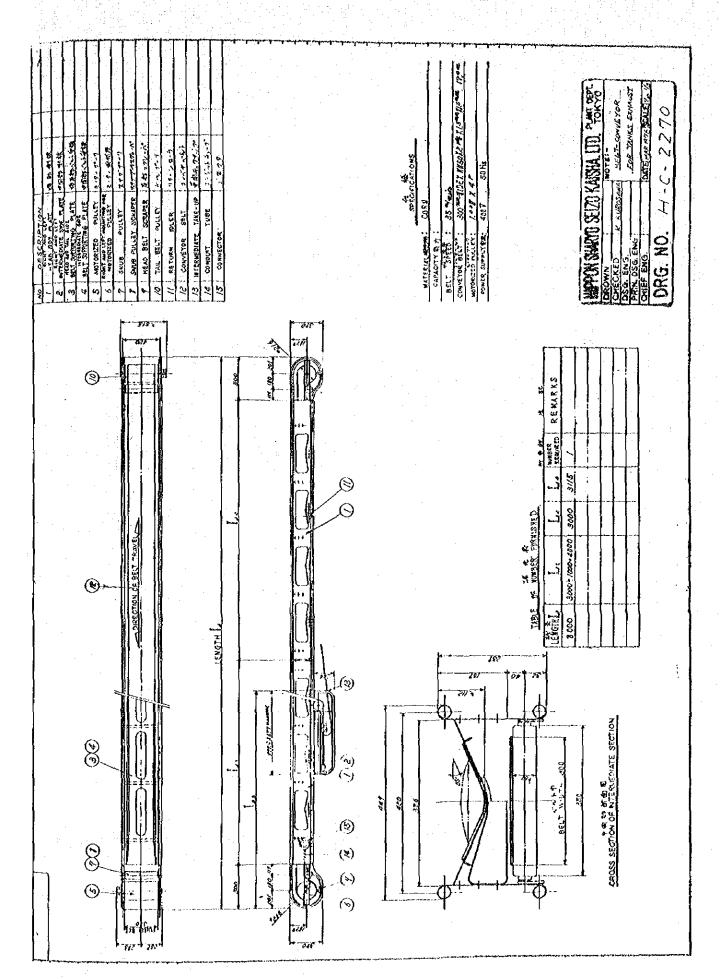


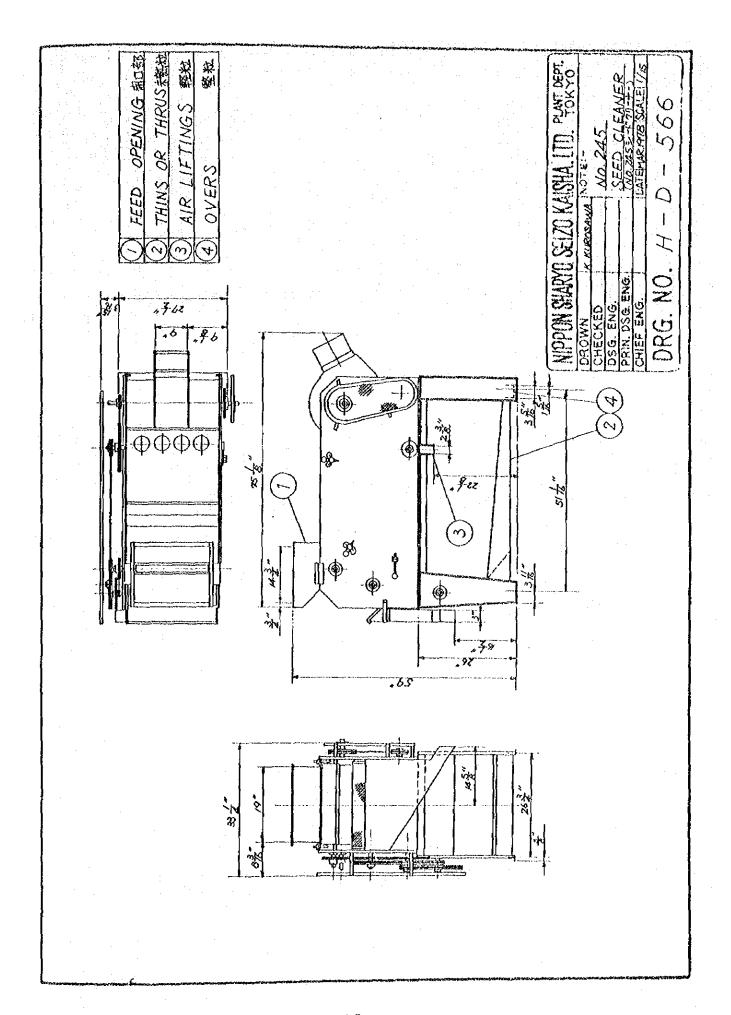


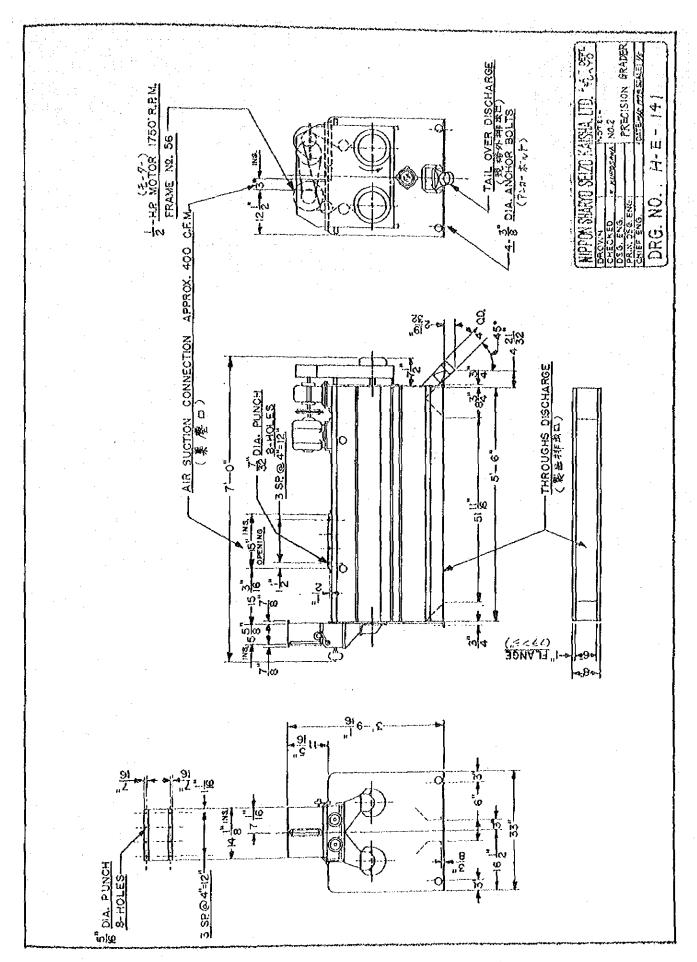


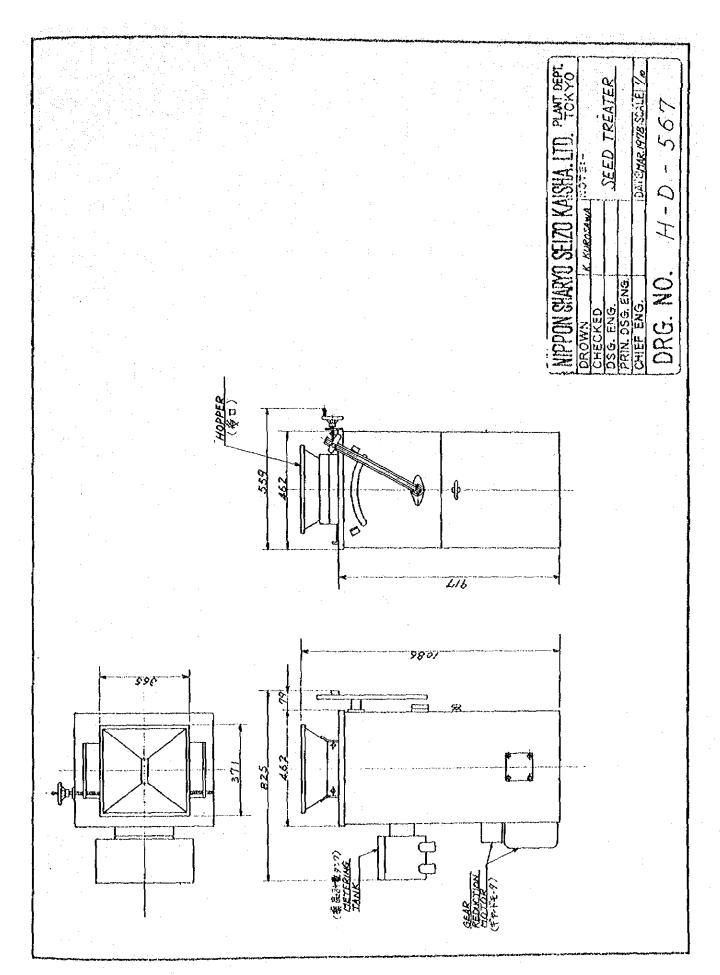


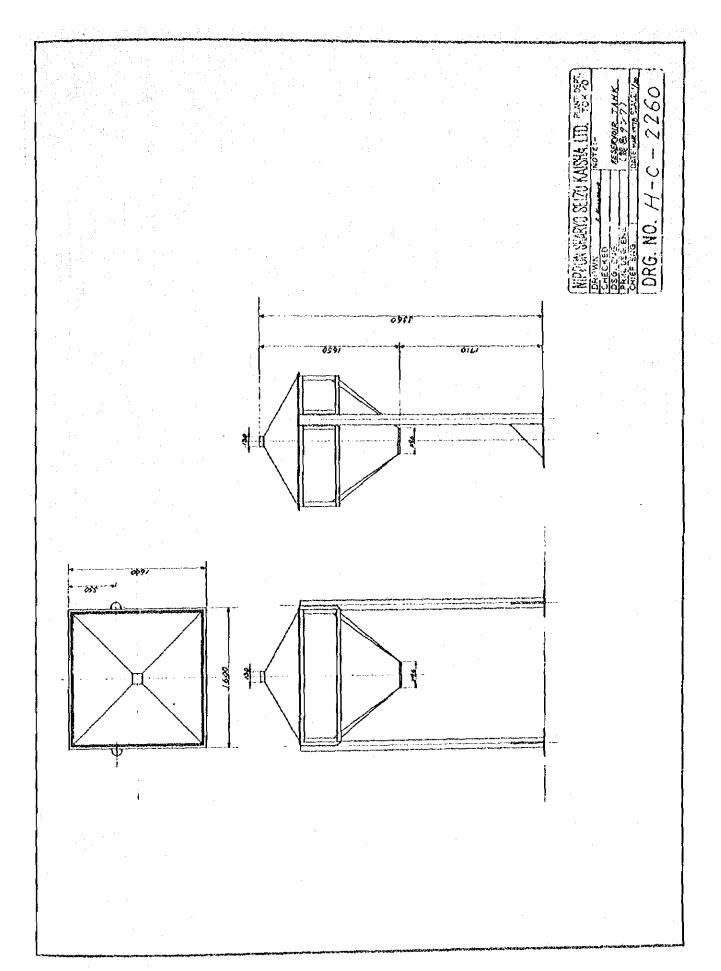


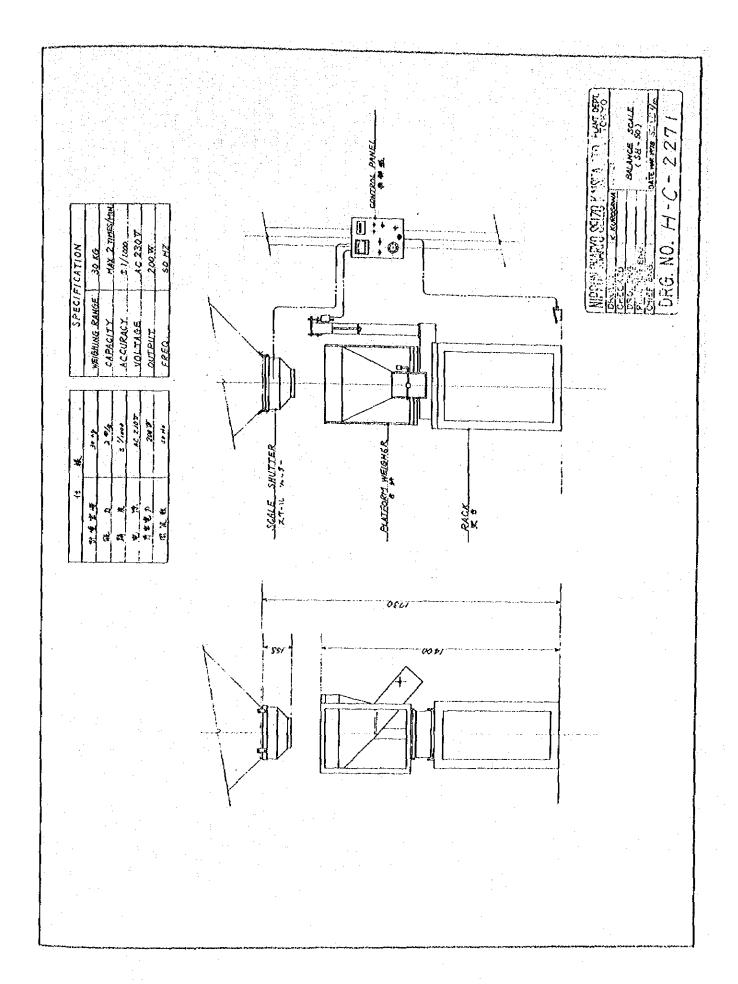


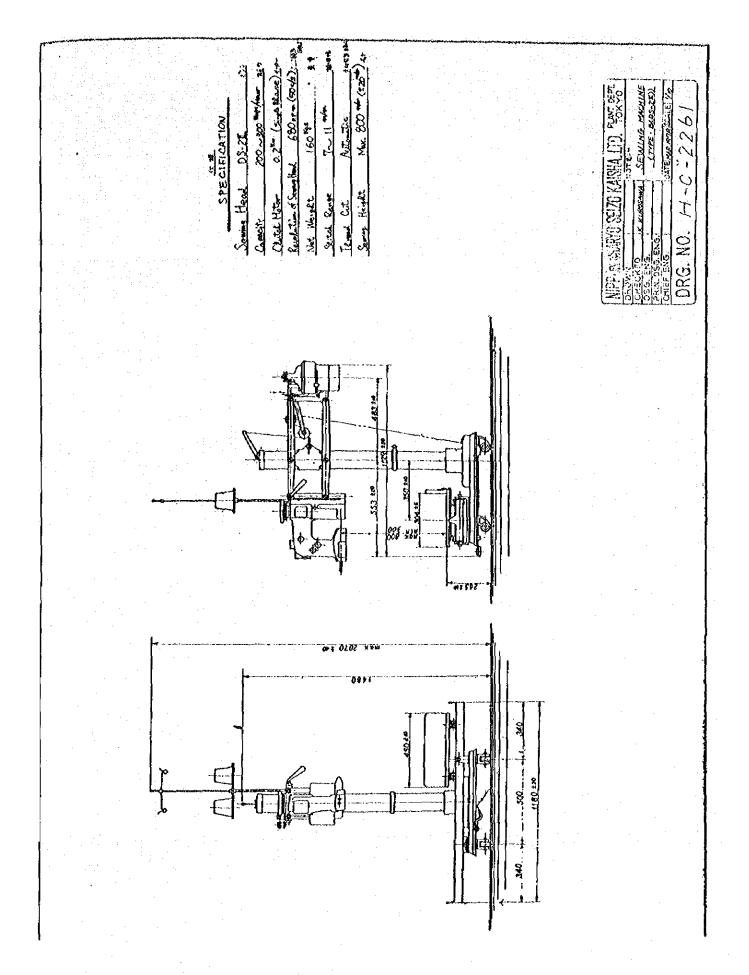


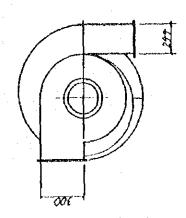












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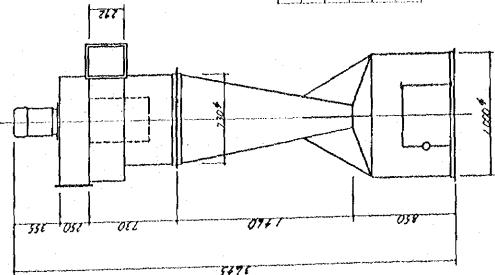
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CAPOCITY	PRESSURE	FREQUENCY	VOLTAGE	OUT PUT	370d
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MIPPIN SHAPPI SELZO KAISHA, ITD. PLANT GEPT.
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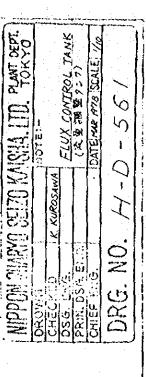
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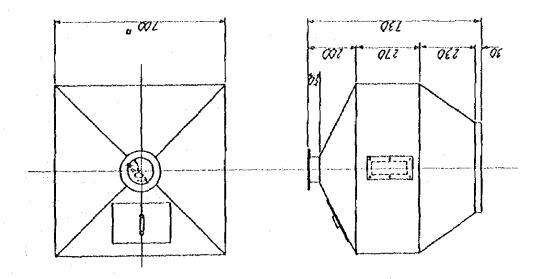
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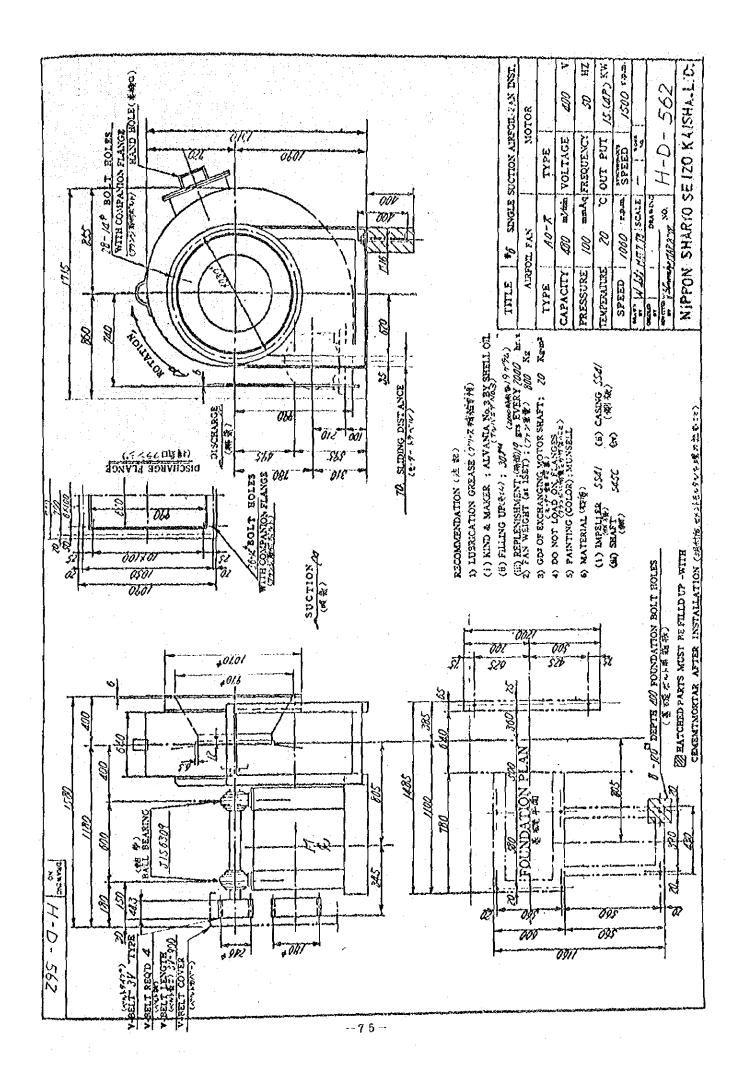
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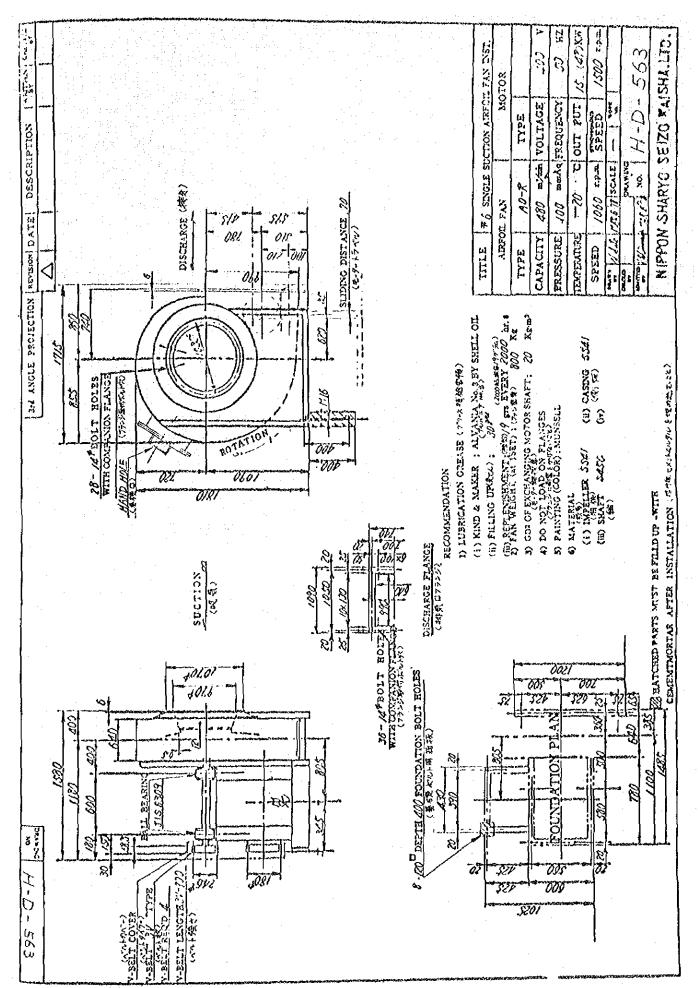


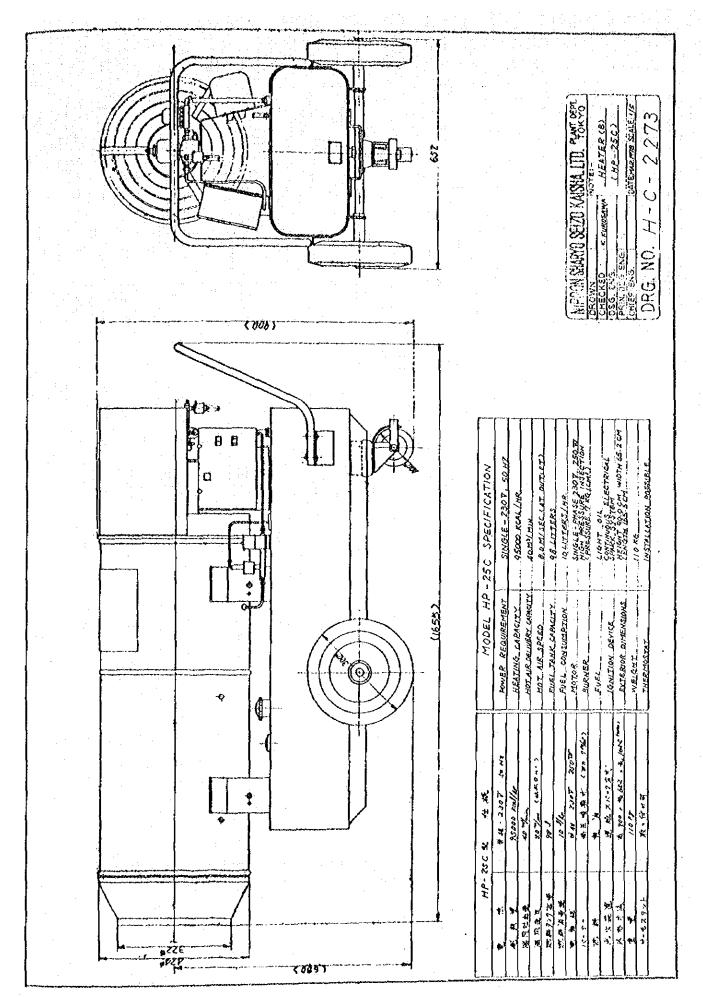
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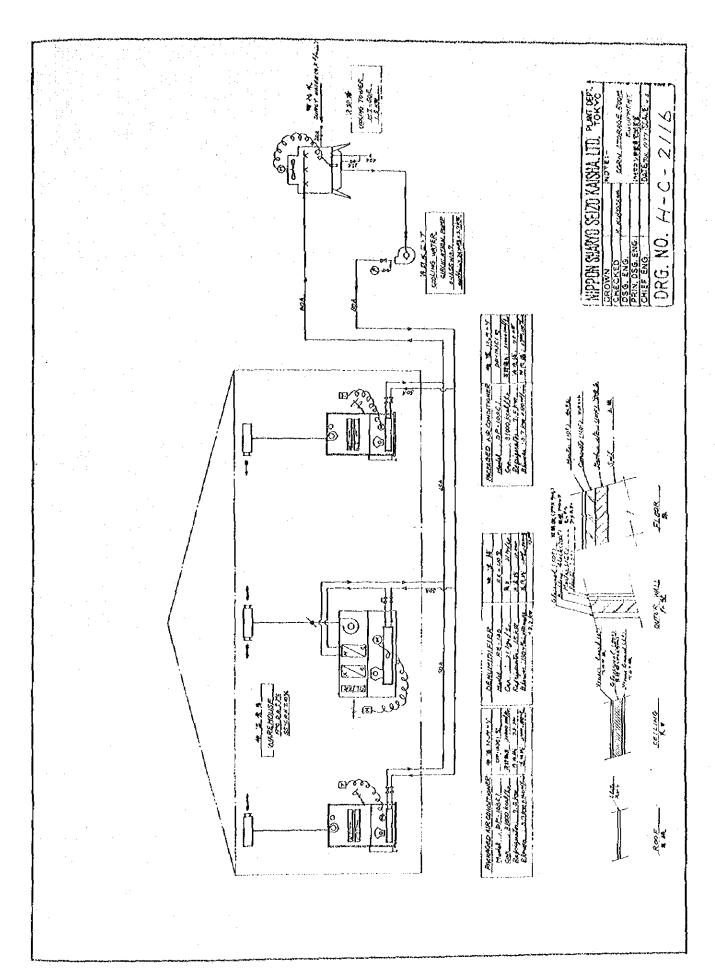


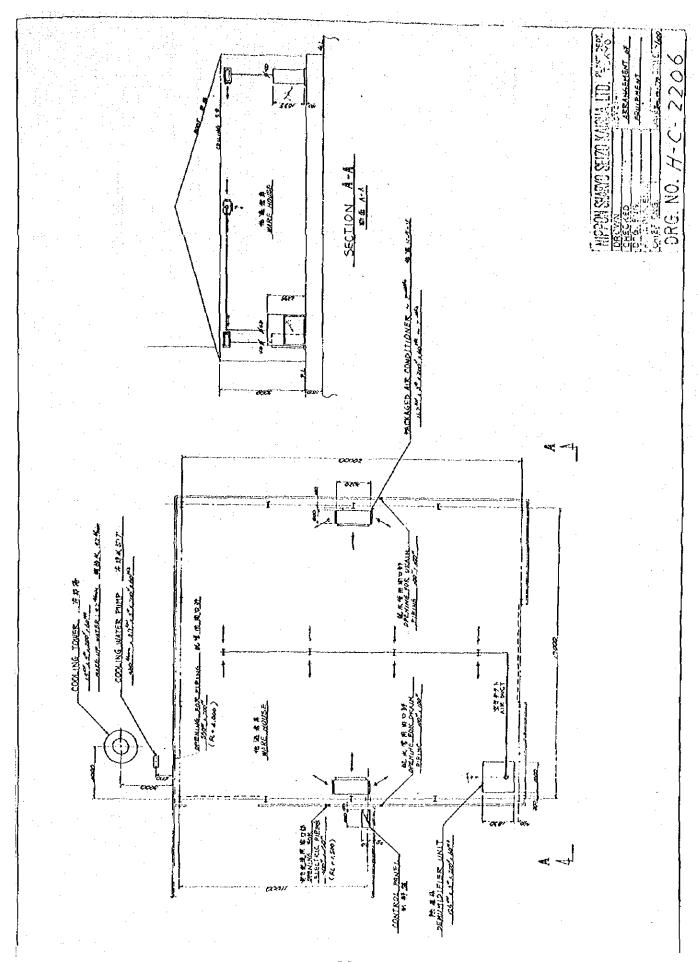


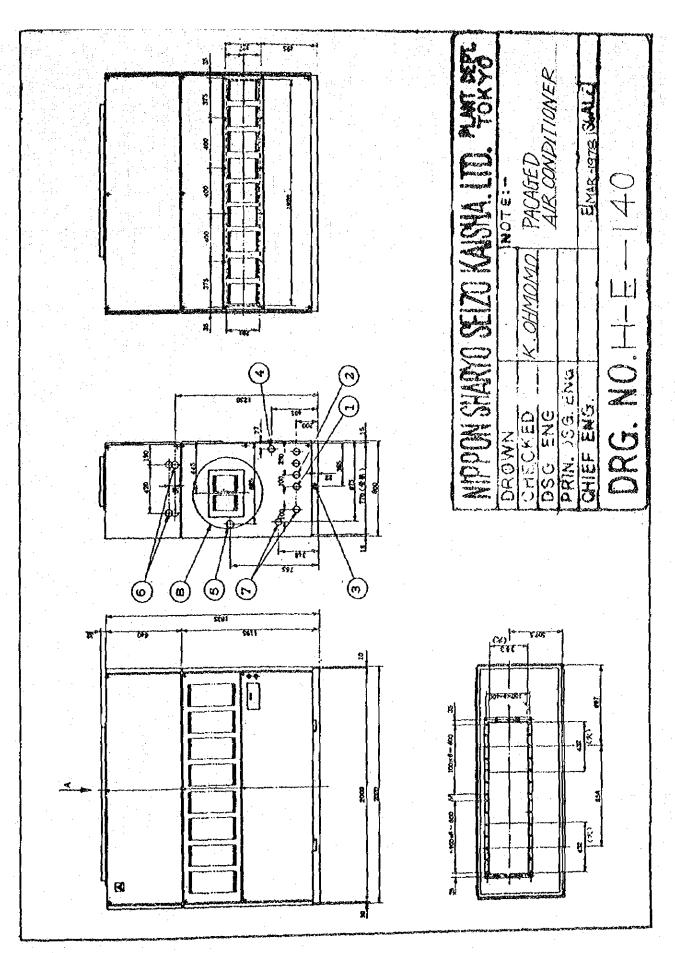


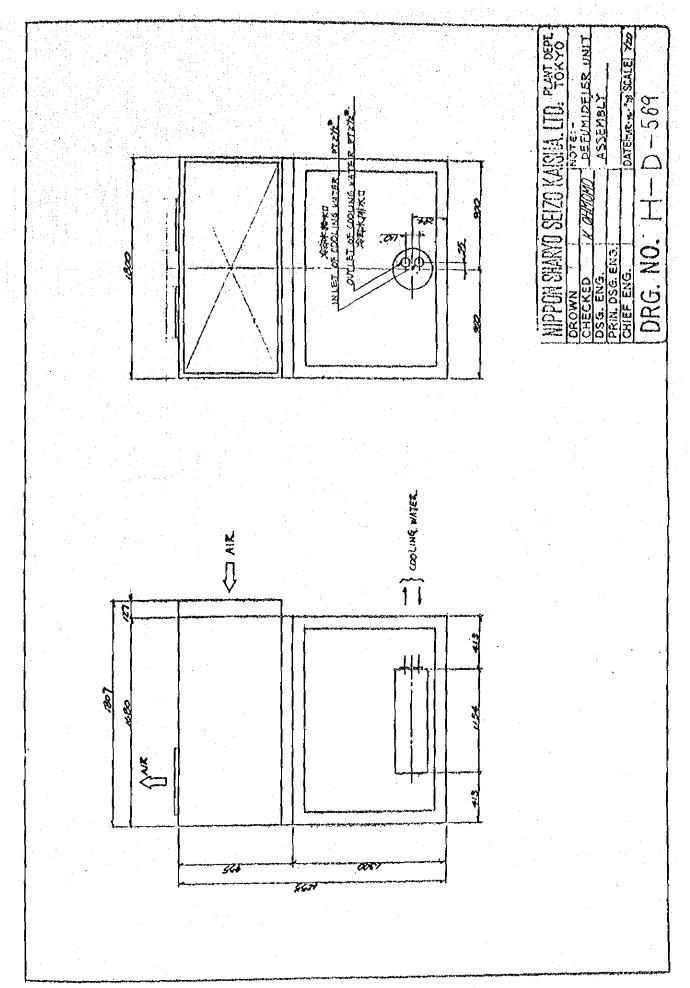


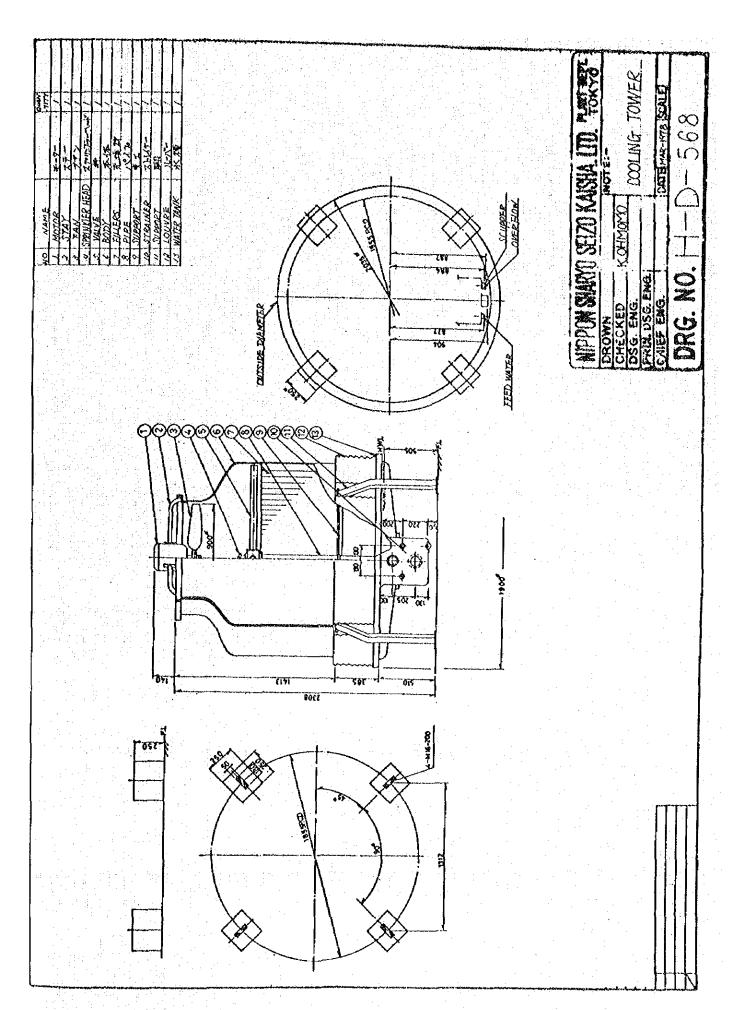




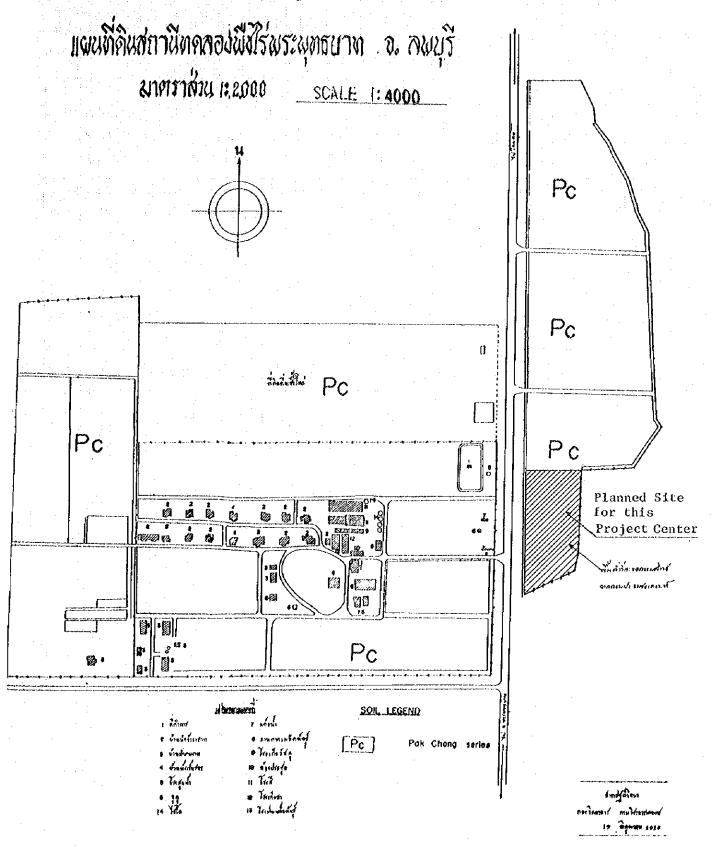








3. ATTACHED DATA



3-2 Meteorological Data for the Planned Site for this Project Center

Test Place -PRABUTHABAD SEED CENTER

(1)Rainfall (m/m)

(Classified by												1 1
Year	Classification month Division	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау.	June	July_	Aug.	Seet.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Monthly rainfall Average rainfall		12.4	19.8	63.0	191.3	301.0	144.3	181.6	141.8	62.9	42.2	
1968	Average rainfall per month		0.4	0.6	1.8	5.5	10.0	4.9	5.8	4.7	2.0	14	
	Days of rainfall		2		.5	12	14	/3	12	12	7	1	
		8.4		88.0	16.4	91.0	131.6	3029	89,9	299.8	204.2	16.9	0.8
1969	Ditto	0.3		2.8	0.5	2.9	5.0	9.7	2.0	9.9	6.5	0.5	0.2
		2		2	2	6	/3	16	7	10	6	2	/.
	for the formation of the factor of the second of the secon		10.0	147.0	52.6	189.9	310.4	256.3	186.9	266.0	63.6	3.5	58.9
1970	Ditto	_	0.3	4.7	1.7	6.1	100	8.2	6.0	8.8	2.5	0.1	1.9
			3	5	5	9	20	17	16	16	11	1	4
			22.4	92.2	66.6	121.4	2/9.8	98.3	293./	89.0	140.9	6.5	4.9
1971	Ditto		0.8	2.3		,		·	,		\		0.1
,,,,,	27000		3	3	5	\mathcal{S}	/3	14.	19	10	8	1	/
				55.8	1/3.6	450		196.6	93.2	602.0	180.8	65.6	6.2
1972	Ditto			1.8				63			٠.		[
1/12	Dicco			3	6	4	11		8	17	12	6	1
				1				145.8					
1973	Ditto			1	0.02	1		4.7					
1413	Dicco			/	/	11		/2	//	75	7	2	
<u></u>		-		16.1	228.2			130.7					5/3
10074	Duta			1.5	. .	ł	1	4.2	i . '		1	}	1.6
1974	Ditto		-	5	10	13	7	8		12	13	5	2
			220				,	1					
	2.61	1	123.7		3.6	Į.	ľ	<u> </u>	ţ :: I			ŧ	363
1975	Ditto	1	0.8				10	5.2 9	1	\	i	2.2	1,0 2
		4_	2_	<u> </u>	4	//			/2	(3)	10	1	
			4,5			J .	100	142.6	i .	ł	4		
1976	Ditto		0.2	. 1.1 ≥			1	4.6	l	6.5 13			
		-	/_	//	4	13]		1	73	2	2	30 f
			6.2		1	1		Į.	1	ļ	[ļ	39.5
1977	Ditto		0.2	2.2	5	1		13	11	16	1.127. 6	1.2.2	1.2
L	1			1	7	1//	8	T-75	111	L / 6	L 6	<u> L.</u>	1/

(2) Average relative humidity per month

Year	Jan.	Feb_	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1968	79	82	83	83	83] :	84.	83	86	83	8/	78
1969	8/	<i>8</i> 5	86	84	84	87	88	85	82	80	79	73
19.70	76	68	79	73	79	80	82	84	86	80	69	. 73
 1971	68	70	79	80	82	80	86	85	85	89	78	74
1972	72	.79	82	73	82	82	84	80	89	87	8/	8/
1973	82	74	89	88	8/	81	89	.91	.89	79.	27	.8/
1974	72	83	79	84	86	86	85	89	85	87	84	80
1975	83	86	81	83	84.	84.	89	90	86	80	73	80
 1976	73	8/	80	80	94	89	89	89	89	87	84	84
1977	68	77	776	74	78	76	81	84	85	76	74	76

3-3 The list of needed laborers and construction machines in installation of the seed processing plant

Prepared by Japanese seed plant design team, 31, January, 1978

When we install the same seed processing plant in Japan as plant which we are going to send in Thailand, we need the numbers of laborer shown in table 1 and construction machines and electrisity shown in talbe 2.

This electrisity is required for the use of welding machines.

please use this data for your information when you install the seed processing plant in the building.

Division	Needed numbers of laborer
Bins	5 men x 14 days 70 men. day
Machines	5 men x 7 days 35 men. day
Total	105 men. day

Table 1. Needed laborers

(Remarks) 1. This 5 men should be skilled laborers.

2. One installation instructor does not included in this 5 men.

3 - 4 THE LIST OF NEEDED ELECTRIC POWER FOR THE SEED PROCESSING PLANT

Prepared by Japanese seed plant design team, 6th, February, 1978

The necessary electric power for the seed processing plant is as following table 1, table 2.

But, as there is the possibility that more machines will be installed in the building to power up the performance of the plant (for multi-purpose), it is wise to increase the total electric power to 150 KW in three phase, to 15 KW in single phase respectively, by considering the spare electric power.

Table 1. The needed electric power in three phase

	and the second s
Ear drying equipment (Blower, 20 HP x 2)	37KW(18.5KW x 2)
Shelling equipment (Corn-sheller, Motor)	7.5KW
Corn drying equipment (Blower, Motor)	15KW
Seed cleaning equipment (Seed-cleaner,	2.25KW
Seed-separator, Motor)	
Seed dressing equipment (Sterilizer	0.4KW
for seed, Motor)	
Bagging and scale equipment (Bag closer,	0.2KW
Motor)	<u>.</u>
Conveying equipment (Belt conveyer,	17.8KW
Motor-pulley)	
Dust collecting equipment	4.4KW(2.2KW x 2)
(Sub total)	84.55KW
Packaged air conditioner (Refrigerator,	22.4KW
Blower)	
Dihumidifier (Refrigerator, Blower)	17.2KW
Cooling tower (Air blower)	1.5KW
Cooling water circulation (Motor)	3.7KW
(Sub total)	44.8KW
Total	129KW
TOGOL	

Table 2. The needed electric power in single phase

Drying with ventilation (heater x 2)	1KW(0.5KW x 2)
Ventilation-drying (Heater)	0.5KW
Bagging and scaling equipment	0.4KW
(Automatic weigher)	
Voluntary test-equipment	0.1KW
Illumination (In room)	5KW
Illumination (Yard)	2KW
Total	9KW

3-5 The necessary materials and tools in installation of the plant

Prepared by Japanese seed plant design team, 13th, February, 1978

(i) Supplementary materials and tools

Item	Standard	Q'ty	Remarks
Angle steel(L type)	50mm × 50mm × 4mm	24.2m	for Pits $2.5m \times 4$ $1.8m \times 4$ $2.1m \times 2$ $1.4m \times 2$
Angle steel(L type)	65mm × 65mm × 6mm	16.2m	for the truck scale foundation 5.5m × 2 2.6m × 2
Angle steel(L type)	100mm × 100mm × 7mm	27.2m	for Bins 1.7m×2×8
Angle steel(L type)	50mm × 50mm × 6mm	15.2m	for Manholes. 3.8m×4
Flat steel bar	50mm × 6mm	6.8m	for Pit ladder 2.2m×2 1.2m×2
Steel bar	19mmø	7m	for Pit ladder 0.35m×20
Anchor	19mmø L: 0.27m	30	for Pits
Anchor	16mmø L: 0.25m	12	for truck scale
Anchor	6mmø L: 0.1 m	80	for Mancholes
Anchor	6mmø L: 0.1 m	160	for Bins
Wire attachment	12mmø	5	for suspension
Wire rope	12mmø	3	10m × 2.30m × 1
Shackle	for 12mm wire rope	13	
Thimble	for 12mm wire rope	5	
Pulley block	for 12mm wire rope	5	
Winch	for 1.5 ton	1	Electromotive
Wood log	100nmø L: 1.2m	5	·
Hook	for 12mm wire rope	1 ₂ 1	
Tools (Pipe wrench,	Adjustable wrench, S	Bet sapr	ners, Spanner,
Plier, Screw driver	(+, -, each large, m	nedium,	small), Pench,
Double offset box wi			
Fork lift	2 ton	1	

(2) Machines Item	Standard	Q'ty	Remarks
Wrecker Welding machine Gas welding machine Temporary electric power for the con- struction work	16 ~ 20 tons 15 KVA each for cutting the steel 60 KVA	1 1 1	
		,1	<u>1:1: 1:1: 1:1: 1:1: 1:1: 1:1: 1:1: 1:1</u>

3-6 On the number of the illumination lamp for the seed processing plant

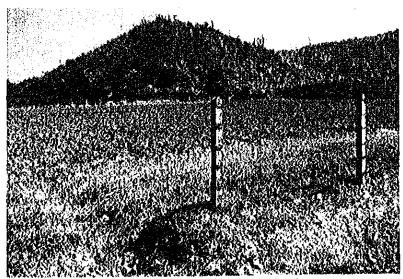
Prepared by Japanese seed plant design team, 7th, February, 1978

- 1. Same seed processing plant (included warehouse) consumes about 5 KW electric power for the illumination in Japan. Therefore, if we estimate the number of the illuminator for your information, the needed numbers is as followings.
 - 1.1 If you use the fluorescent light(40W) as the illuminator, this number is 125. (5000 ÷ 40 = 125)
- 2. When you light up the yard which you dry earcorn in dry season, it is better to install the 4 mercury-vapor lamps (with long pole) on the four corners of the yard.

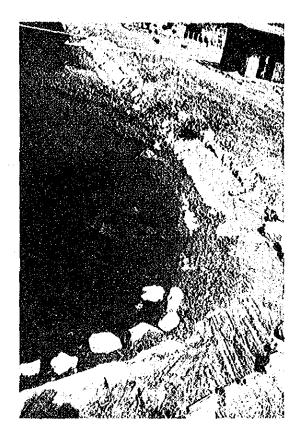
 (500 W each)



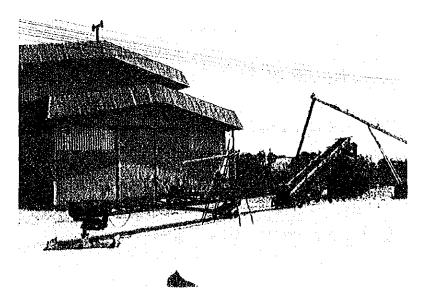
Planned site for the present project center (View from east side)



Planned site for the present project center (View from west side)



Artificial pond of prabuthabab Agricultural Experimental Station



Sorting Belt Division of phitsanulok Seed Center

