

Validation of Taguchi Design using Quality Parameters of Toilet Soap Manufactured in a Local Industry

By

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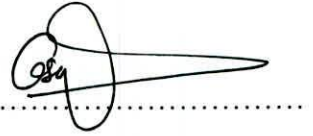
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award of the Degree of Master of Science in Industrial Mathematics

The work described in this thesis was carried out by me under the supervision of Prof. R. A. Dayananda, Mr. P. Dias and Mr. S. B. Nawarathne. A report on this has not been submitted in whole or in part to any University or any other institution for another Degree / Diploma.

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A handwritten signature in black ink, featuring a large, stylized 'C' and 'P' followed by a long horizontal stroke.

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We certify that the above statement made by the candidate is true and that this thesis is suitable for submission to the University for the purpose of evaluation.

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to investigate the applicability of Taguchi method to the production process of a local industry. Harishchandra Mill Ltd, a local industry is engaged in soap manufacturing process, was selected as this process is entangled different kinds of variables.

Four critical variables – two types of oils coconut (a^1) and palm oil (a^0) on the basis of high and low saponification values, two levels of caustic soda (b^0 , b^1), two different saponification temperatures 70^0C (c^0) and 80^0C (c^1) with and without stirring process for saponification (d^1 , d^0) were adopted.

The results obtained for TFM, foam height, and moisture content was used to calculate optimum value (Y_{opt}) for each of which with respect to best combination of each of variables. This trial was conducted with and without replicates. The results for Y_{opt} for TFM, foam height and moisture content with and without replicates were 75.98%, 960.66 cm, 26.06% and 76.66%, 959.14 cm 24.50% respectively. The best treatment combinations under this method were $a^1b^1c^1d^1$ (high saponification value of oil, high concentration of NaOH (18%), high saponification temperatures (80^0C) and with stirring), $a^0b^1c^1d^0$ (low saponification value of oil, high concentration of NaOH (18%), high saponification temperatures (80^0C) and without stirring), $a^1b^0c^1d^1$ (high saponification value of oil, low concentration of NaOH (12%), high saponification temperatures (80^0C) and with stirring) for same sequence of quality parameters (TFM, foam height, and moisture) given above.

The values obtained for validation test – four factor factorial design and block design with and without replicates also revealed that above treatment combinations were the best except TFM, where best treatment combination was $a^0b^0c^1d^1$. But when comparing numerical values obtained for $a^1b^1c^1d^1$ and $a^0b^0c^1d^1$ are much closed to each other (73.50% and 73.60%) and standard TFM value (76.5%) as well.

Relationships between significantly different variables were also determined by plotting response surface and contour plots.

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