TECHNICAL REPORT ON

THE STUDENT INDUSTRIALWORKS EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)

HELD AT

DA HENRYSTECH WORD

NO 10, ALH OLAREWAJU STREET, AGBOOBA ILORIN, KWARA STATE

PRESENTED BY

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SUBMITTED TO:

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL /ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING,

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DEDICATION

This Siwes report is dedicated to Almighty God for his protection, kindness, strength over my life and also to my parents for their financial support and moral care towards me.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I acknowledge with gratitude to Almighty GOD for the successful completion of this Siwes.

My Appreciation goes to all staffs and H.O.D of Electrical Electronics Department who has contributed in one way or the other to the completion of this Siwes.

I also appreciate the effort of my parent in person of Mr. and Mrs. Olugbade for their morally, spiritually and financially support, i pray that almighty God should be with them.

Lastly i extend and express my appreciation to my friends for their moral support during the write up i say thank you to Da Henrystech Word and all my lecturers may God continue to bless you all abundantly.

PREFACE

The student industrial work Experience scheme (SIWES) helps in exposing students to the practical application of their course and to get used to equipment and machine that are utilize in the factory. The SIWES was established to promote student ability and skill in industrial Practice and pre-expose them to working experience in industrial settings.

The SIWES program covered a period of four month from September to December 2023 and it is a partial fulfillment of a two year academic program to obtain an OND certificate in Engineering. The report explains the description of the work here.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF SIWES

SIWES was established by industrial training fund (ITF) in 1973 to solve the problem of lack of adequate practical skills preparatory for employment in industries by Nigerian graduates of tertiary of institutions. That is, the needs to enable students match their theoretical school knowledge with the practical aspect of their training industry. The author stressed further that it was in realization of this that the ITF when it was established, set out to study the extent to which the theoretical knowledge that students in engineering technology and other allied fields In Nigerian Institutions offering technology-based courses related to the kind of work experience expected of them by employers. Also, it prepares student for employment and makes the transition from school to the world of work easier after graduation.

Over the years, SIWES has contributed immensely to building the common pool and allied skills available to the Nigerian economy which are needed for the nation's industrial development.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

Industrial Training (IT) provides an avenue for students in an institution higher learning to acquire industries skills and experience in their course of study.

THE OBJECTIVES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- It provides an avenue for students in institution of higher learning to acquire industrial skill and experience during their course of study
- The program teaches the students on how to interact effectively with other workers and supervisors under various conditions in organization
- It expose students to work methods and techniques in handling equipment and machine that may not be available in educational institution
- Introduce students to real work atmosphere so that they know what they would most likely meet once they graduate

- It makes the transition from school to the world of work easier and enhance students contact for later jobs placements and a chance to evaluate companies for which they might wish to work

AIMS OF SIWES

The SIWES is aimed at helping/training students in the Nigerian tertiary institution the practical aspect of their field of study by exposing students to machines and equipment, professional work.

CHAPTER 2

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ATTACHMENT

2.1 LOCATION AND BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

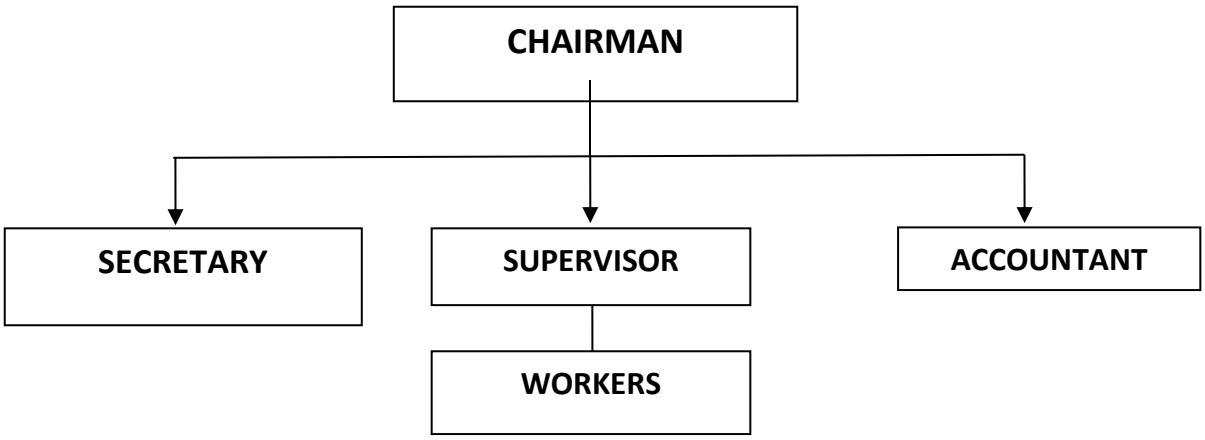
Da Henrystech, Ilorin is a Non-Governmental Business. A sole Proprietorship Business been operated in Ilorin, Kwara State.

The Department is located at No 10, Alh Olarewaju Street, Agbooba Ilorin, Kwara State

2.2 OBJECTIVES OF ESTABLISHMENT

The objectives of Da Henrystech includes provision of adequate amenities such as Provision of Electronics gadget and fixing of electrical faults within the state in other for the citizen to enjoy the betterment of the Non-Government operation.

2.3 ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE/ORGANOGRAM OF THE ESTABLISHMENT



2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE ESTABLISHMEENT OF ATTACHEMENT

The four months industrial training program was carried out at Da Henrystech the establishment take operation on both solar power system and electrical /electronic installation. Sell, with repair/maintenance within the premises.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 WORK DONE AND EXPERIENCE GAINED AT THE PLACE OF ATTACHMENT

3.1 SITE INVESTIGATION

One of the experienced gained after been recognized and introduced to the workers on site was how to identify some of the Equipment Use.

3.2 WORK DONE DURING THE SIWES TRAINNING

1. Installation and Repair of Ceiling Fan

2. Fixing and repairing of Pumping Machine

3. Fixing and Installation of Electric Poles: An electric pole, also known as a utility pole, is a tall, upright structure used to support overhead power lines, cables, and wires, and can also accommodate other equipment like traffic lights or decorations.

5. Fixing and Installation of Street Light: A street light, light pole, lamp pole, lamppost, streetlamp, light standard, or lamp standard is a raised source of light on the edge of a road or path.

3.3 SOME OF THE EQUIPMENTS USED; SAFETY GLOVE

Safety gloves are a type of personal protective equipment (PPE) worn on the hands to protect them from various hazards such as cuts, punctures, chemicals, heat, cold, and vibrations, among others. They are designed to provide a barrier between the skin and the hazardous material or environment, reducing the risk of injury or illness.

Safety gloves come in various materials such as latex, nitrile, vinyl, leather, and rubber, and different types are suited for different applications. For example, leather gloves are ideal for protection against abrasions and cuts, while chemical-resistant gloves made from nitrile or neoprene are ideal for handling chemicals.

Plier: Pliers are a hand tool used to hold objects firmly, possibly developed from tongs used to handle hot metal in Bronze Age Europe.

Safety Kits: Eye and head protection · Hand protection · Body protection · Foot protection · Insulating blankets · Lighting · Work at height · Protection kits for electrical.

3.4 IDENTIFICATION OF ELECTRICAL PANELS AND THEIR POWER SUPPLY

1. Main Electrical Panel: This is the main electrical panel that receives power from the electrical utility company. It is usually located outside the building and is responsible for distributing power to other sub-panels within the building.

2. Sub-Panels: These are smaller electrical panels that are connected to the main electrical panel. They are located in different parts of the building and are responsible for distributing power to different areas of the building.

3. Service Panels: These are electrical panels that are installed to provide power to specific equipment or machinery.

3.5 THE METHOD OF RUNNING ELECTRICAL CABLE

Running electrical cable from one connecting point to another involves a few steps to ensure that the wiring is safe and efficient. Here's a general overview of the process:

1. Plan the route: Determine the best path for the cable to take, taking into account any obstacles or hazards.

2. Choose the appropriate cable: Select the correct type and size of cable for the application. This will depend on factors such as the voltage, amperage, and environment.
3. Turn off the power: Before beginning any work, turn off the power at the breaker or fuse box to prevent any electrical shock or damage.
4. Route the cable: Run the cable through any conduits or channels that have been installed. Be sure to leave enough slack at both ends for making connections.
5. Connect the cable: At each connecting point, strip the ends of the cable and attach them to the terminals or connectors using the appropriate tools and techniques.
6. Test the connections: Once all the connections are made, test the circuit with a voltage tester to ensure that it is working properly.

3.6 REPLACING DAMAGED RUBES AND BULBS.

Replacing damaged tubes and bulbs typically involves the following steps:

1. Turn off the power to the fixture: Before you start replacing any bulbs or tubes, make sure to turn off the power to the fixture at the circuit breaker or fuse box. This will prevent any accidental electrical shocks or short circuits.
2. Remove the old tube or bulb: Depending on the type of fixture, the old tube or bulb may simply need to be unscrewed or pulled out of the socket. Some fixtures, such as fluorescent tubes, may require you to twist or push the tube before it can be removed.
3. Install the new tube or bulb: Take the new tube or bulb and carefully insert it into the socket. Make sure it is securely in place and not loose. If you are replacing a fluorescent tube, be sure to match the wattage and size of the old tube to the new one.
4. Turn on the power and test the fixture: Once the new tube or bulb is installed, turn the power back on at the circuit breaker or fuse box. Test the fixture to make sure it is working properly.

3.7 MOTOR DRIVE

Motor drive refers to the mechanism that powers and controls the movement of an electric motor. It involves using an electrical energy source to power the motor and a control system to manage the motor's speed, torque, and direction.

3.8 SENSORS

Sensors are devices that detect and respond to physical inputs from the environment. They are used in a wide variety of applications to measure and monitor different types of physical phenomena such as temperature, pressure, light, sound, motion, and proximity. Sensors work by converting the physical input they detect into an electrical or digital signal that can be processed and analyzed by a computer or other electronic device.

CHAPTER FOUR

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

4.1 Problems encountered during the program

The major problems encountered during my stay at the Da Henrystechs are the longevity of working hours, working from 8am to 6pm with only an hour rest. Also, the lack of storage and processing facilities is a major setback on site.

4.2 Conclusion

Da Henrystechs initiate Electrical/Electronics students into knowing the key importance in Eelectronics Gadgets and other home appliances in use at home, offices and everywhere.

4.3 Recommendation

Da Henrystechs which happen to be a Non-Government firm should be encourage in all states and also the citizen should embrace them for better construction and maintenance of Electronics.