

**A MULTI - PURPOSE ELECTRIC MIXER:
A TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY STUDY**

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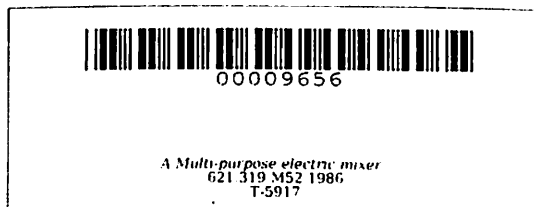
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A ~~MULTI~~-PURPOSE ELECTRIC MIXER:
A TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY STUDY

A Thesis

Presented to

the Faculty of the Graduate School
Marikina Institute of Science and Technology
Marikina, Metro Manila

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Technician Education
Civil Technology



By

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April, 1986

ABSTRACT

For the purpose of alleviating the problem inadequacy of tools and equipment in technician institutions, this technical feasibility study of a multi-purpose electric mixer was designed, constructed, tested, and revised based on the defects found.

The research made use of locally available materials in developing the multi-purpose electric mixer. The materials are purely made of metal. The main features of the mixer are as follows: 1) it is electrically operated; 2) it is functional since it can perform the operation it is really intended for which is mixing; 3) it is economical since the total production cost amounts only to P5.817.10; and 4) it has two kinds of stirrers adaptable to the shape of the bottom of the container.

The findings of the study shows that it is technically feasible for technician instructors to fabricate a functional and economical multi-purpose electric mixer.

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the origin and justification of the study, its objectives and scope and delimitation.

A. Origin and Justification of the Study

The industrialization process which began in a large number of developing countries with their achievement of independence immediately following World War II onwards, brought with it the growing realization that if developing nations are to have political independence, they must evolve technological self-reliance, which shall, in turn, attain for them a firmer control of their economic development.

According to Arizabal (1983:63), in developing countries, as a rule, the scientific and technological infrastructure for industrial development is inherently weak, as this is highly dependent on foreign technology, which exploits the relatively cheap labor and the usually protected internal market. This industrial set-up, however, does not contribute significantly in the long term to the expansion of a nation's economy, much less the establishment of a local industrial technological capability. Until such time that the country can build up its own capability and train its local engineers and technologists to introduce innovation on engineering design and to fabricate equipment to make technology fit local conditions, the country will be a market