

MANUFACTURING PROCESSES: (TA-202)

TOOL WEAR, TOOL LIFE, HAND TOOLS AND MACHINE TOOLS

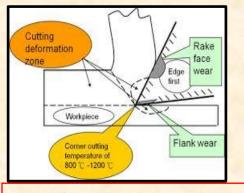
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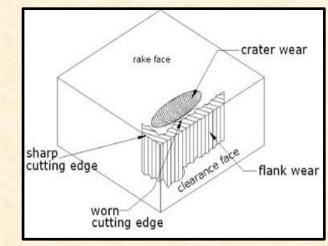
PROCESS OF CUTTING TOOL FAILURE

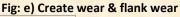
Cutting Tool Failure Mechanisms:

- 1. By Plastic deformation
- 2. By chipping due to mechanical breakage
- 3. Burning of the tool
- 4. By gradual wear



Typical wear pattern in cutting tool





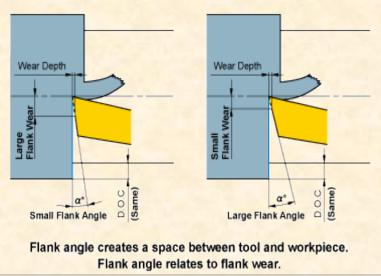


Fig: (f) small & Larger Flank wear

A tool that no longer performs the desired function can be declared as "failed"

FLANK WEAR AND TIME RELATIONSHIP

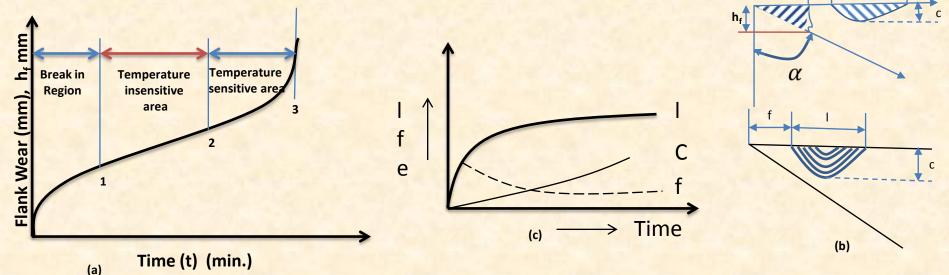
Three stages o flank wear:

- 1. Rapid growth region (Break in region)
- 2. Steady state region (Temperature Insensitive region)
- Catastrophe failure (Temperature sensitive region) 3.

Flank wear characterised by wear land (or Height) h_f of wear band

Flank wear formation depends on

- * Cutting Conditions (f, d, V, tool angles)
- * Properties of work material and tool material



Time (t) (min.)

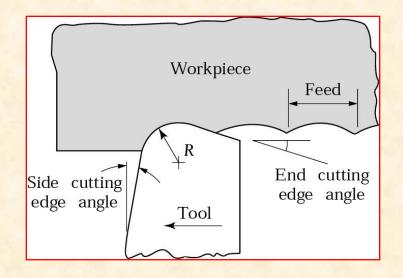
Fig: (a) Three stage flank wear curve, (b) Various elements of flank wear and crater wear, (c) Variation of various crater wear with time

Tool wear Index, feed marks and surface finish

> TYPE OF WEAR DEPENDS MAINLY ON CUTTING SPEED

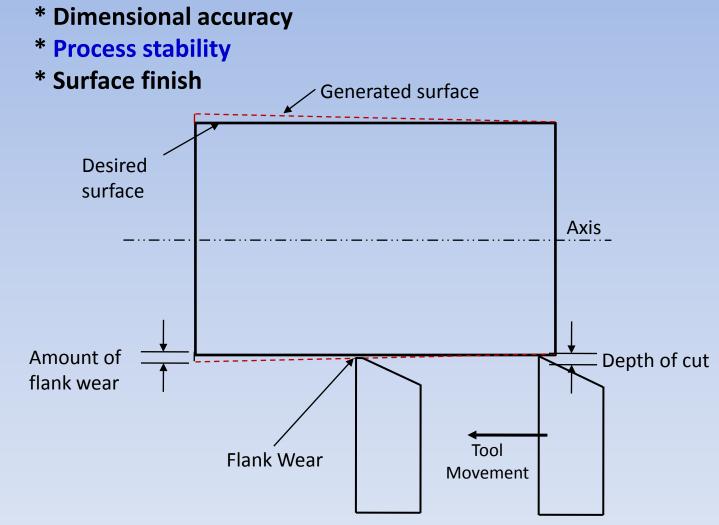
- If cutting speed increases, predominant wear may be "CRATER" wear else "FLANK" wear.
- Failure by crater takes place when index h_k reaches 0.4 value, before flank wear limit of h_f=1mm for carbide tools is attained.

 $h_k = \frac{C}{(l/2) + f}$ *Where*, C = Depth1 = Width $f = Dis \tan ce$ for HSS $h_k = 0.6$ $R_{CLA} = \frac{8f^2}{R18\sqrt{3}}$ $R_{\rm max} = 4R_{CLA}$ Where, f = FeedR = Tool Nose Radius



Effect of tool wear on machined surface

FLANK WEAR AFFECTS:



Effect of tool wear on machined component dimensions (Exaggerated view)

TOOL LIFE & MACHINABILITY

Tool no longer performs desired function ______ failed **Re-sharpen and use it again.** TOOL LIFE:

- Useful life of a tool expressed in terms of time from start of a cut to termination point (defined by failure criterion). Sometimes also expressed in terms of no. Of the parts machined.
- Tool failure criterion depends on
- 1. The requirements of the component being produced.
- 2. Type of Operation:
 - Roughing: force and power requirement.
 - Finishing : Surface finish & dimensional accuracy.

TAYLOR'S TOOL LIFE EQUATION

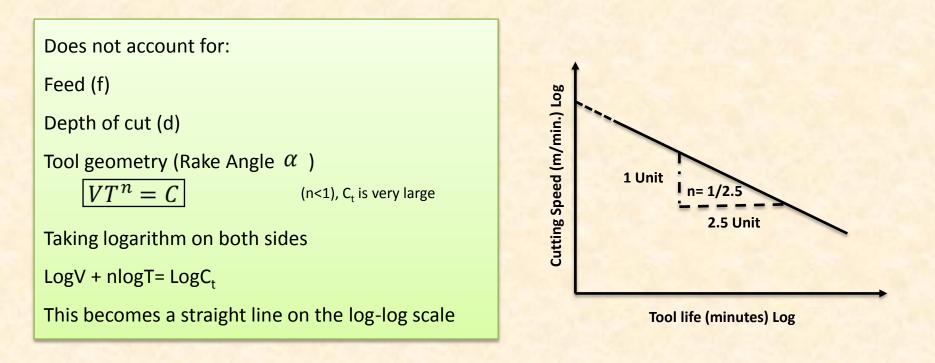
After 12 Years of Experiments

Where, *V* = *CuttingSpeed*

 $VT^n = C$

- $T = Tool \ life \ (Minutes)$
- n = Exponent for conditions tested
- $C_t = Taylor's \ constant$
- $C_t \rightarrow$ represents cutting speed for 1 minute as tool life

TOOL LIFE & MACHINABILITY



VTⁿfⁿ¹dⁿ²=C

N, n1, n2: Constants depending upon tool material (=0.1 to 0.4). C: constant that depends on tool-work material combination and tool geometry (>100)

VARIABLES AFFECTING TOOL LIFE

- Cutting Conditions (V, d, f)
- Tool Geometry (all six angles, and nose radius)
- Workpiece Material
- Cutting fluid
- Machine tool and Work piece region
- Tool Material

MACHINABILITY

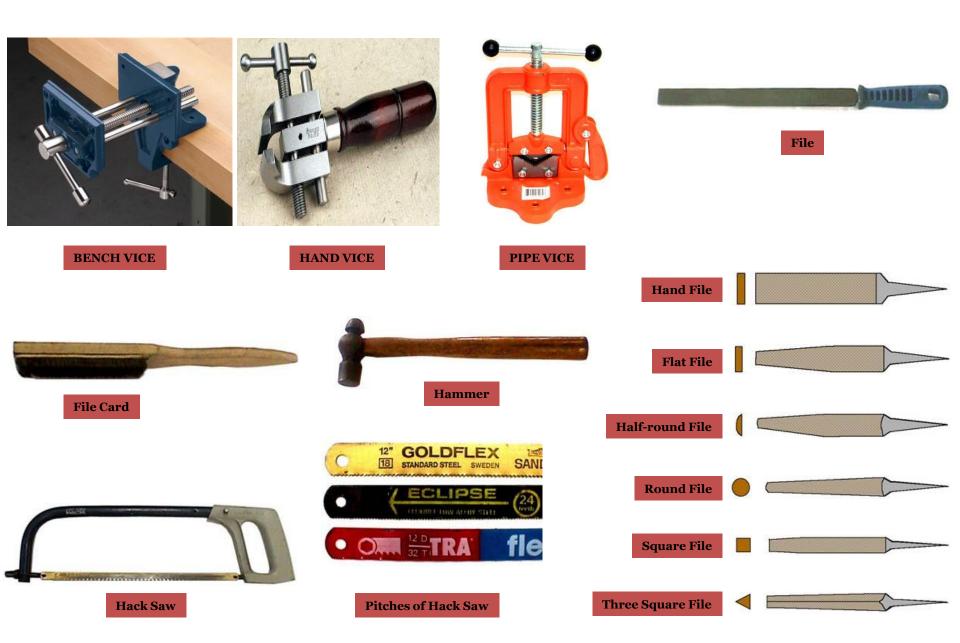
. Mainly concerned with workpiece material properties not the tool properties. It depends on workpiece material properties and good machinability means:

- 1. Low tool wear
- 2. Good surface finish produced
- 3. Low cutting forces

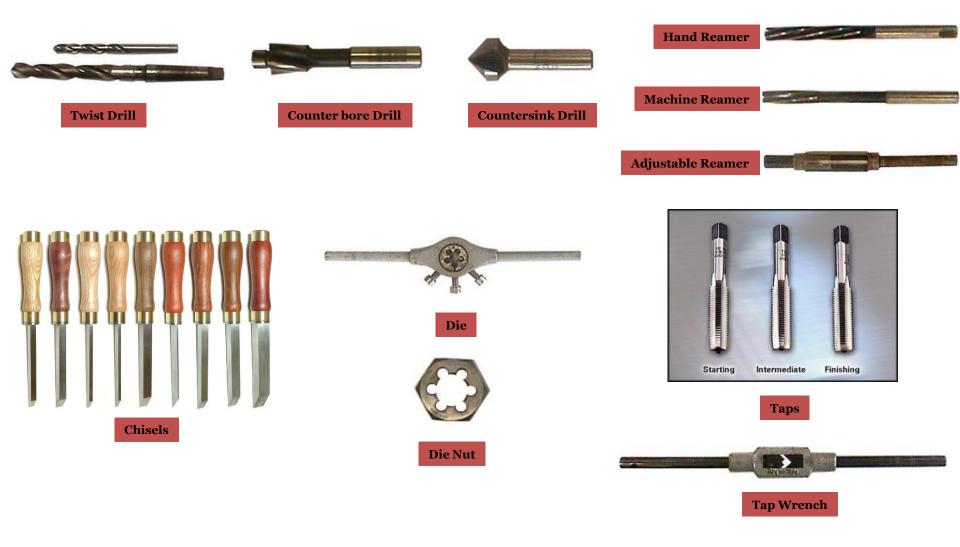
Machinability is defined as "THE EASE WITH WHICH A GIVEN WORKPIECCE MATERIAL CAN BE MACHINED WIT A SPECIFIED CUTTING TOOL.

- Apart from tool material, one has to give tool angles and tool nose
 radius in the following sequence while going to purchase or asking
 some one to make a tool :
- Tool specifications (all six angles, and nose radius) :7-8-5-6-9-4-1mm.
- Back rake angle (7⁰),
- Side rake angle (8⁰),
- End clearance (relief) angle (5^o),
- Side clearance (relief) angle (6⁰),
- End cutting edge angle (9⁰),
- Side cutting edge angle (4⁰),
- Nose radius (1 mm)

FITTING SHOP EQUIPMENT



Fitting Shop Equipment



Measuring Equipment

SCALE

By V.Ryan

LCD DISPLAY



Ruler Scale





INTERNAL JAWS

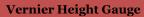
0, 10

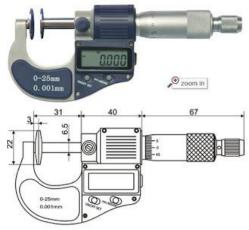
METRIC/INCH LOCKING BUTTON SCREW

20.14 mm

ON ZERO









Outside Micrometer







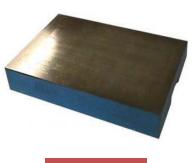
Measuring & Marking Equipment







Combination Set



Surface Plate









Wire Gauge





Center Square



Striking Tools/Hammers



Angle Plate



Universal Marking Surface Gauge



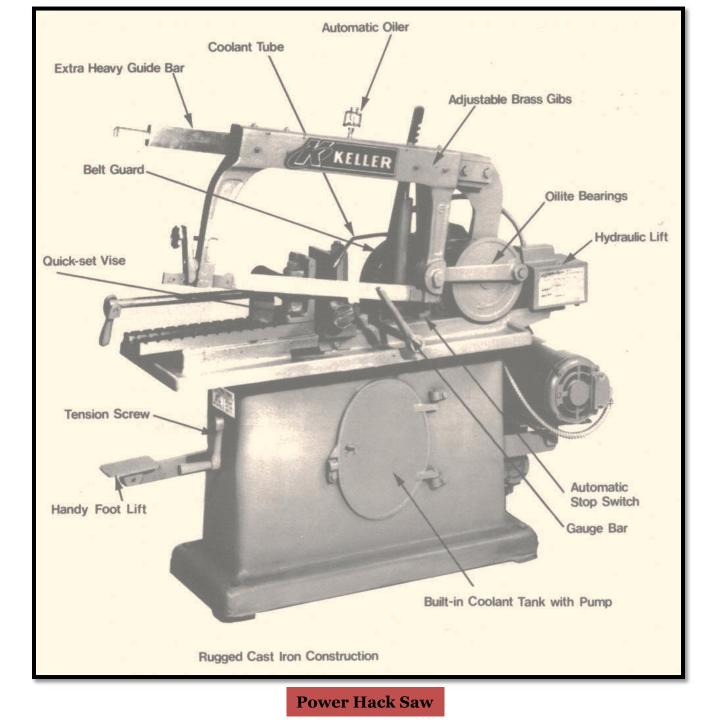
 This end struck with hammer and is softer

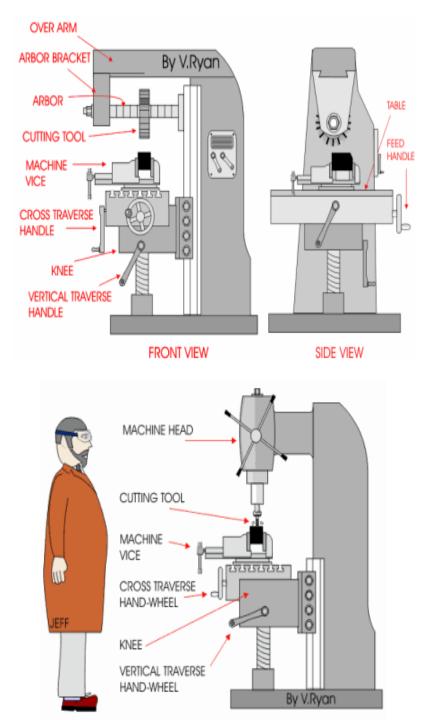
> 60 degree point for marking accurately

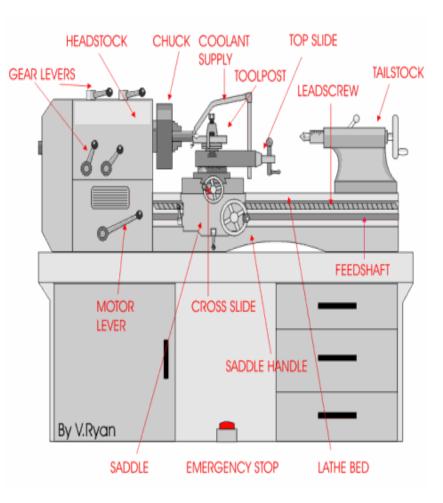
Dot Punch

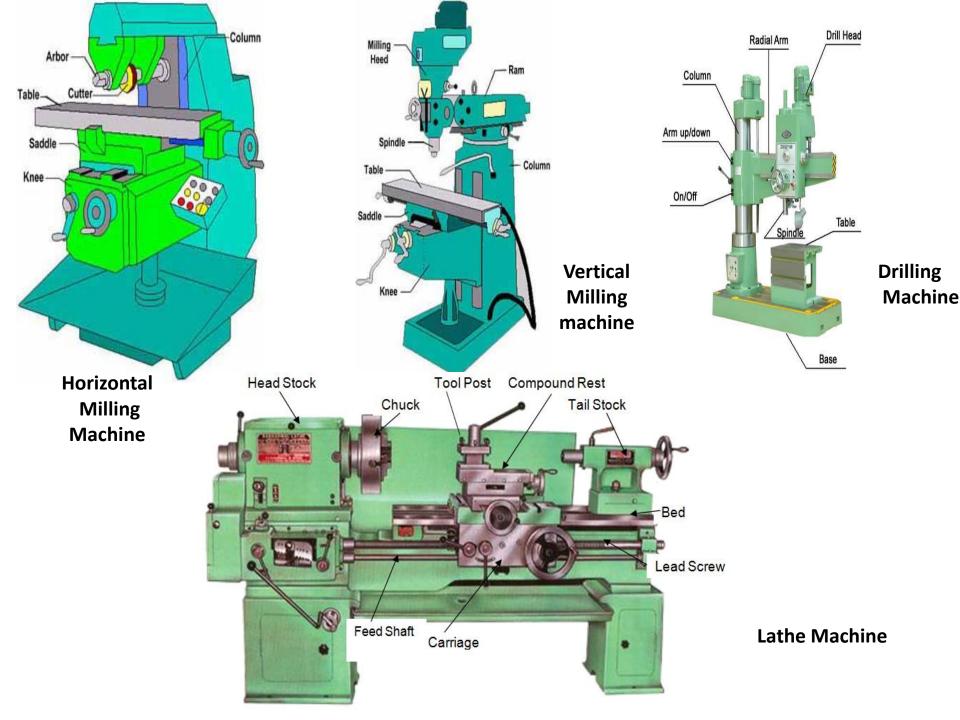
Measuring, Marking Equipment, tools and cutters













SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

