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A Study on the cutting forces prediction using machining theory in end milling

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Key Words: Cutting forces(), End milling(가), Predictive machining theory()

Abstract

A new approach for modelling and simulation of the cutting forces in end milling processes is presented. In this approach, the cutting forces in end milling are modelled based on a predictive machining theory, in which the machining characteristic factors are predicted from input data of fundamental workpiece material properties, tool geometry and cutting conditions. In the model, each tooth of a end milling cutter is divided into a number of slices along the cutter axis. The cutting action of each of the slices is modelled as an oblique cutting process. For the first slice of each tooth, it is modelled as oblique cutting with end cutting edge effect, whereas the cutting actions of other slices are modelled as oblique cutting without end cutting edge effect. The cutting forces in the oblique cutting processes are predicted using a predictive machining theory. The total cutting forces acting on the cutter is obtained as the sum of the forces at all the cutting slices of all the teeth. A Windows-based simulation system for the cutting forces in end milling is developed using the model. Experimental milling tests have been conducted to verify the simulation system.

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가 100,000rpm
가
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가
가 가
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가 가 가
 가
 Oxley⁽¹⁾ 2
 (2-6) Oxley 2
 가
 가
 Oxley
 2.

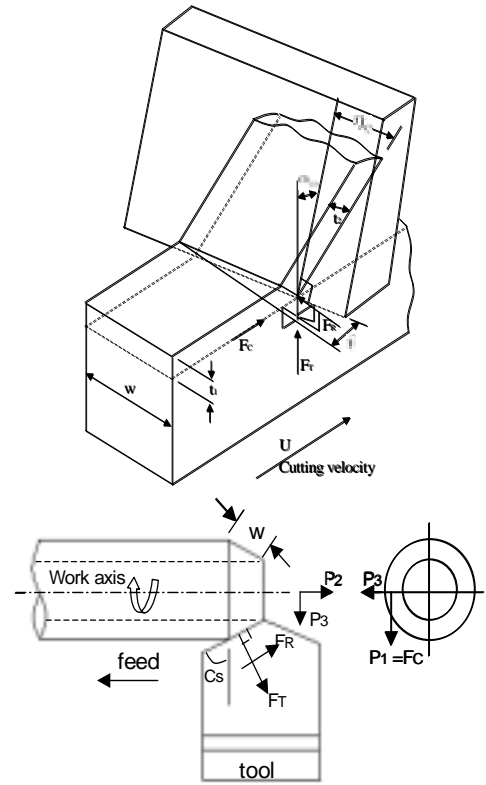


Fig.2 Model for simple oblique cutting

2.1 2

Fig. 1

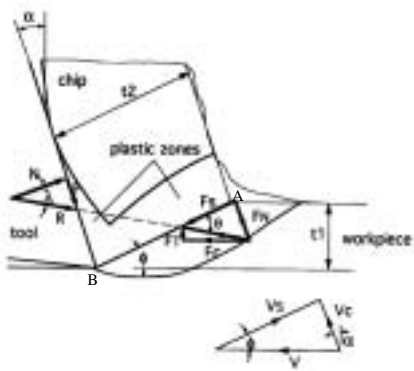


Fig.1 Orthogonal chip formation model

Oxley

가 , 1 AB
 가
 AB

, ϕ
 ϕ 가 (t₂) 2 3
 가
 2.2 3
 Oxley Fig. 2
 3
 P₁, P₂ P₃
 (1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1 &= F_C \\
 P_2 &= F_T \cos C_S + F_R \sin C_S \\
 P_3 &= F_T \sin C_S - F_R \cos C_S
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1}$$

C_s , F_c, F_T
 F_R cutting, feed radial
 Oxley C_s=0 (2)

$$F_C = R \cos(\lambda - \alpha_n) ,$$

$$F_T = R \sin(\lambda - \alpha_n) \quad (2)$$

$$F_R = \frac{F_C(\sin i - \cos i \sin \alpha_n \tan \eta_c) - F_T \cos \alpha_n \tan \eta_c}{\sin i \sin \alpha_n \tan \eta_c + \cos i}$$

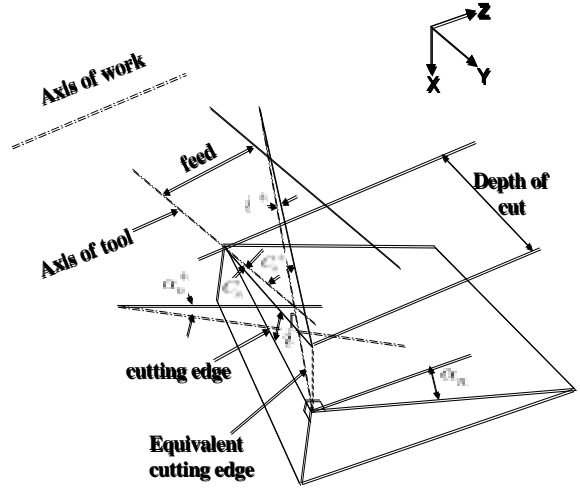


Fig. 3 Equivalent cutting edge

$$F_C = R \cos(\lambda - \alpha_n^*)$$

$$F_T = R \sin(\lambda - \alpha_n^*) \quad (5)$$

$$F_R = \frac{F_C(\sin i^* - \cos i^* \sin \alpha_n^* \tan \eta_c^*) - F_T \cos \alpha_n^* \tan \eta_c^*}{\sin i^* \sin \alpha_n^* \tan \eta_c^* + \cos i^*}$$

Stabler

$$R = \frac{k_{AB} t_1 w}{\sin \phi \cos \theta} \quad (3)$$

k_{AB} AB, t_1

, w , ϕ , θ , R

2.3
2

3 Stabler

가 .

Oxley

end effect Stabler 가

P_1, P_2 P_3 P_3

가

end effect
Colwell

가 .

3

end effect

C_s, i, α_n, η_c

(1), (2)

$$P_1 = F_C$$

$$P_2 = F_T \cos C_s^* + F_R \sin C_s^* \quad (4)$$

$$P_3 = F_T \sin C_s^* - F_R \cos C_s^*$$

C_s^* C_s

가

$$C_s^* = 0 \quad , F_C, F_T, F_R \quad (5)$$

Stabler가 가

가

"*" 가

end effect

R

가 .

가

3. 가

3.1

Li (6) 가

가

Fig. 4

가

β

slice

slice

i

3 가

가

가

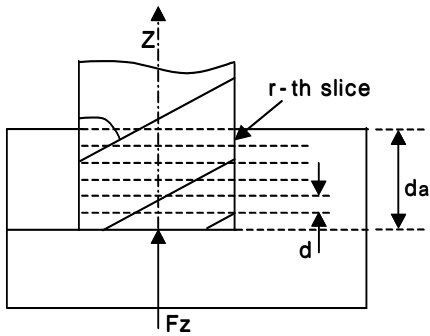


Fig 4. Model for end milling process

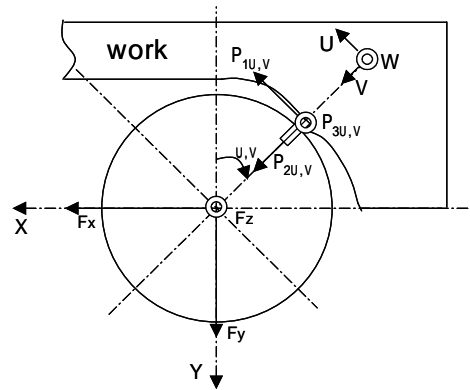


Fig 5. Coordinate systems for the vth slice of the milling cutter

effect slice slice end
 , slice
 ,
 f_t
 $h_{u,v} = f_t \sin \phi_{u,v}$ (6)
 $\phi_{u,v}$ u v slice
 $u = 1, 2, \dots, N_t$ N_t
 $v = 1, 2, \dots, r$ r slice
 $\phi_{u,v}$

$$\phi_{u,v}(t) = 2\pi n t - (u-1) \frac{2\pi}{N_t} - (v-1) \frac{2d_a \tan \beta}{rD} \quad (7)$$

n , t , D
 d_a
 UVW v slice
 Fig. 5

$P_{1u,v}, P_{2u,v}, P_{3u,v}$
 XYZ
 $(F_x, F_y,$
 $F_z)$

$$F_x(t) = \sum_{v=1}^r \sum_{u=1}^{N_t} (P_{1u,v} \cos \phi_{u,v} + P_{2u,v} \sin \phi_{u,v}) ,$$

$$F_y(t) = \sum_{v=1}^r \sum_{u=1}^{N_t} (-P_{1u,v} \sin \phi_{u,v} + P_{2u,v} \cos \phi_{u,v}) , \quad (8)$$

$$F_z(t) = \sum_{v=1}^r \sum_{u=1}^{N_t} P_{3u,v}$$

4.

4.1 가

가

Table 1

Table 2

0.2% C
 990 rpm, 41 mm/min 127mm/min,
 2 mm 가
 6 mm, 30°
 Fig. 5
 (up-milling)

Table 1 Experiment apparatuses

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Milling machine | Hwacheon HMV-F |
| Dynamometer | KISTLER Type 9275B |
| Charge Amplifier | KISTLER Type 5019 |
| A/D converter | NI 6035E |
| datacorder | LabVIEW(freq. 2kHz) |

Table 2. Cutting conditions

| Cutter body | Spindle speed [rpm] | Feedrate [mm/min] | CASE | Axial depth of cut [mm] |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------------|
| Diameter: 6mm Helix angle: 30° | 990 | 41 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | 2 | |



Fig. 5 Experiment set-up

4.2

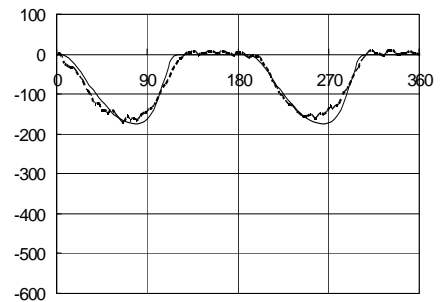
Fig. 7~ Fig. 8 2 가

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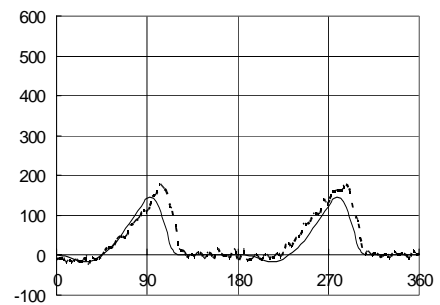
90°

. Fig. 7 Fig. 8

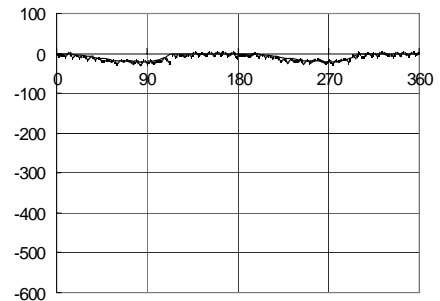
1



(a) Fx

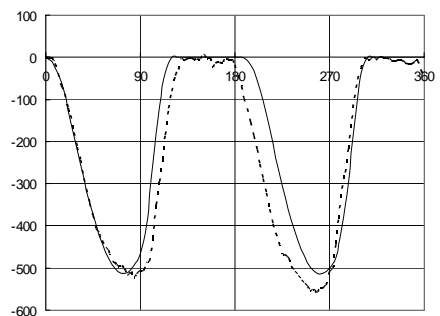


(b) Fy

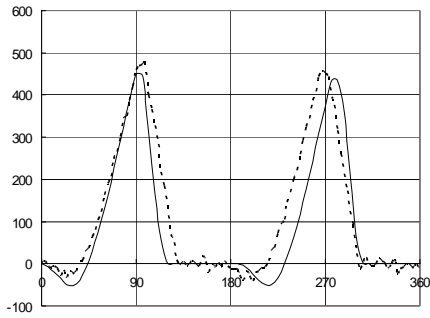


(c) Fz

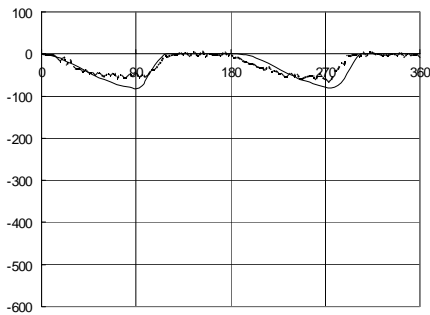
Fig. 7 Predicted(solid line) and experimental(dot line) cutting forces for CASE 1



(a) Fx



(b) Fy



(c) Fz

Fig. 8 Predicted(solid line) and experimental(dot line) cutting forces for CASE 2

Fig. 7 CASE 1
가

Fig. 8 CASE 2
feedrate가 3

CASE 1

가 CASE

1

3

가

가

가

5.

1.

가

가

Oxley

가

2.

slice

slice end effect

slice

slice

slice

3

3.

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