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THE GROUND OF THE RATIONAL FORM OF THE CUTTING TOOL FLANK SURFACE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERCOMMUNICATION OF THE WEAR AND CUTTING TEMPERATURE

General conformities to the law of change of temperature of cutting depending on the wear of instrument are set in the process of his exploitation. The improved form of the cutting tool flank surface, which allows during great while to support the permanent value of wear on the flank surface, providing the minimum cutting temperature, is offered.

Key words: thermal stream, cutting temperature, flank surface, wear.

1.

[1].

[2, 3, 4].

[3, 4]

[2]

[5].

2.

$$\Theta(h) = [\Theta_1(h)l + \Theta_2(h)h] / (l + h); \quad (h) \quad [5]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_1(h) &= [q_1(h)M_1l + q_2(h)N_2(h)h] / \lambda; \\ \Theta_2(h) &= [q_2(h)M_2(h)h + q_1(h)N_1(h)l] / \lambda, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

l - ; h - ; q1 q2 - ; N1,2(h) - ; l,2(h), ; q1 q2 - [5]:

$$q_1(h) = \frac{K_1K_3\lambda_u - K_2(h)N_2(h)h + K_1M_2(h)h}{K_3(h)K_4\lambda_u + M_2(h)K_4h - N_1(h)N_2(h)h/\lambda_u}; \quad q_2(h) = \frac{(K_1 - K_4q_1(h))\lambda_u}{N_2(h)h}, \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 &= \frac{(1+c)\omega kb'q}{\lambda V} + \frac{K_{c1}q_{1T}}{\lambda} \sqrt{\frac{\omega kl}{V}}; \quad K_2(h) = \frac{(1+c)\omega kb'q T}{\lambda V} + \frac{K_{c2}q_{2T}}{\lambda} \sqrt{\frac{\omega h}{V}}; \\ K_3(h) &= 1,82K_{c2}\sqrt{\omega h/V} / \lambda; \quad K_4 = 1,3K_{c1}\sqrt{\omega kl/V} / \lambda + M_1l/\lambda_u; \quad ; V - \\ ; q, q_1, q_2 - ; b' - ; l, 2 - \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

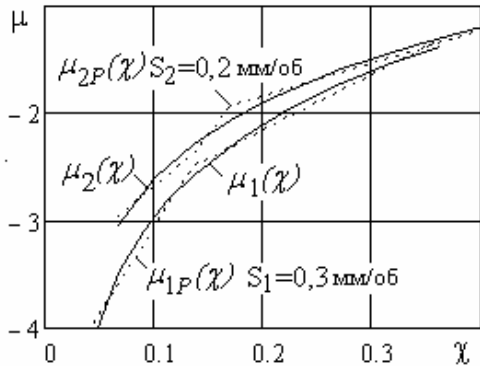
$\Theta(h) = PT(\chi):$

$$\begin{aligned} T(\chi) &= [T_1(\chi) + \chi\mu(\chi)T_2(\chi)] / (1 + \chi); \\ T_1(\chi) &= M_1 + \chi\mu(\chi)N_2(\chi); \\ T_2(\chi) &= N_1(\chi) + \chi\mu(\chi)M_2(\chi), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$\chi = h/l - ; \mu(\chi) = q_2(h)/q_1(h) - ; P = q_1(h)l - ; l,2(\chi) =$

$$(4,88+2,64 \lg_{1,2}^{0,5} \lg_{1,2}^{-0,85}; N_{1,2}(\chi) = (0,04+0,02 \lg_{1,2}^{0,6} \lg_{1,2} \chi) -$$

($\chi_1 = b/l$, $\chi_2 = b/h$ ($\chi_2 > 1$)); - ; $\chi_2(\chi)$ - .



(2)

$$\mu(\chi) = q_2(h)/q_1(h) \quad (1).$$

750 ;
15 б:

$\varphi = \varphi_1 = 45^\circ$;
 $\alpha = 7^\circ$;

$\gamma = 12^\circ$;
 $\beta = 90^\circ$.

$\mu(\chi)$

$t = 1$,
 $= 0,2$ / ;

$S_1 = 0,3$ / ; S_2
 $V = 150$ / .

$\mu(\chi)$

χ ,

$\mu(\chi)$;

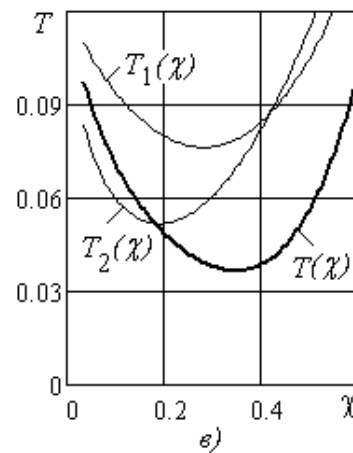
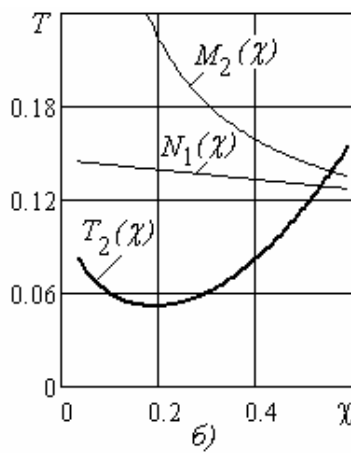
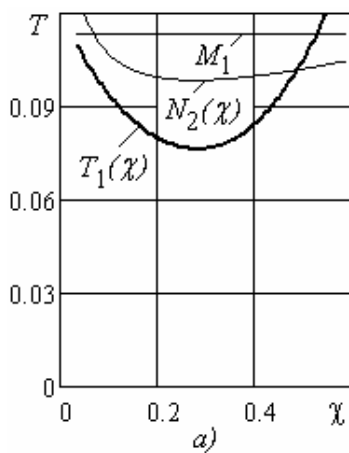
$(\mu_1(\chi))$

$S_1 =$

0,3 / ; $\mu_2(\chi)$ - $S_2 = 0,2$ /):

$$\mu_{1P}(\chi) = \begin{cases} -4,7 + 14,8\chi & \text{при } \chi \leq 0,14; \\ -3,2 + 4,7\chi & \text{при } \chi > 0,14; \end{cases} \quad \mu_{2P}(\chi) = \begin{cases} -3,5 + 11,4\chi & \text{при } \chi \leq 0,12; \\ -2,5 + 4,2\chi & \text{при } \chi > 0,12. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

. 2.



2 -

$\mu_1(\chi)$ -)

$\mu_2(\chi)$ -)

$(\mu_1(\chi))$

χ

(χ) -
 $(\chi = 0)$.
 $T_1(\chi)$, $T_2(\chi)$,
 (χ) .
 [5],
 χ ,

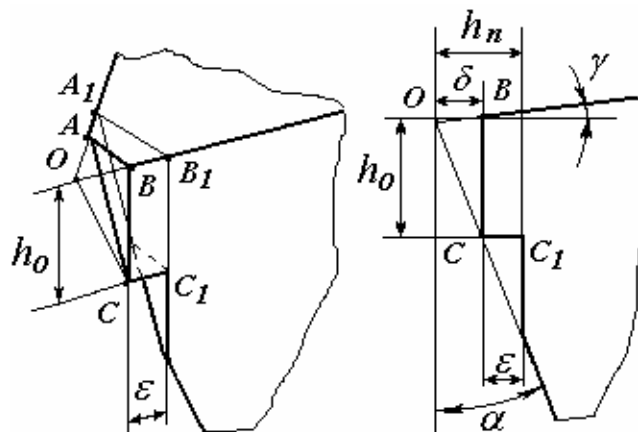
$\partial T(\chi)/\partial \chi$

$$\frac{\partial [T_1(\chi) + \chi \mu(\chi) T_2(\chi)] / (1 + \chi)}{\partial \chi} = 0. \tag{5}$$

$\chi = 0,3$,

$= l\chi$.

$l = 1,33$, $h = 0,4$.



3 -

(. 3).

$= h / \cos$;
 $h_n = + = h \operatorname{tg} +$.

h
 . 4.

$= 0,08 + 0,013$.

$I = 0,13$ / .

$h = 0,5$

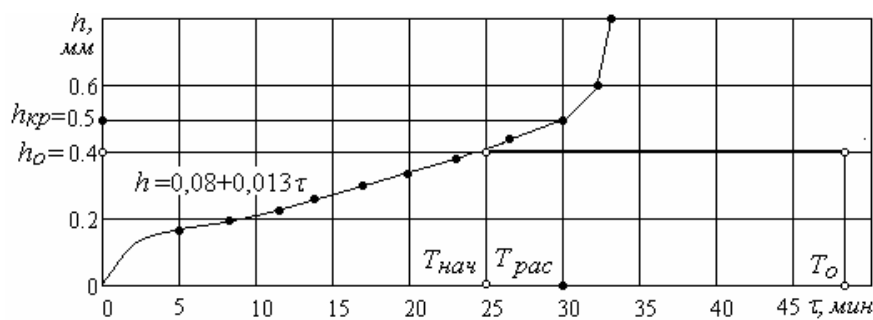
$= 0,3$ ($h = 0,4$)

$= 30$

$= 25$

$= / I = 23$

$= 48$, $1,6$,



4 -

h

1. . . . / . . . -
2. . . . , 1990. - 288 . // -
3. : , 2008. - 5. - . 23-29. // -
4. . - : , 2009. - 37. - . 84 - 89. // -
5. : , 2009. - 6. - . 49 - 55. // -
- 4(50). - . 102-106. - : , 2014. - //

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