

PROCESSING OF SHAFTS WITH LOW STRENGTH

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Abstract: *The article describes the process of shaft grinding, all the constituent elements of this process, the optimization of this process.*

Key words: *low strength shafts, production, grinding process, cylindrical grinding machines*

An analysis was made according to the degree of development of Engineering Technology in the Republic of Uzbekistan, modernization and automation of this industry in the republic. Modern machine-building enterprises that exist on the territory of the republic have been studied.

The object of this study is the optimization of the grinding process of shafts with low strength.

The analysis of methods for the production and processing of cylindrical surfaces in the modern world is carried out, the shortcomings of this process are studied, which implies several stages of processing to achieve the roughness requirements, based on the fact that cylindrical surfaces work in friction with the parts placed on them.

For the processing of external cylindrical surfaces, several types of grinding are used:

- Roughing
- Accurate (preliminary and finishing)
- Thin

Thus, to carry out this process, one of the important points will be the selection and study of equipment, i.e. grinding machine. This required an in-depth study of the range of grinding machines and their capabilities:

Grinding equipment is one of the most important tools used for surface grinding by machining parts. Details are processed on grinding machines, depending on the operating conditions. This article provides information about the different types of grinders and their advantages and disadvantages, as well as the importance of machining parts on the inside and outside. In addition, the accuracy of processing is important.

Basic Cylindrical Grinding Operations

The main operations include:

- rough (rough) grinding
- preliminary grinding
- final grinding

- fine grinding

Roughing (roughing) grinding involves processing without preliminary turning operation with the removal of an enlarged (from 1 mm or more) allowance for diameter. It is expedient to carry out this operation in the modes power and high-speed grinding at $v_{Kp}=50...60$ m/c. Unlike turning grinding rough grinding provides higher accuracy (8...9th grade) and lower surface roughness ($R_a = 2,5...5$ μm), does not require subsequent pre-grinding. His the use is advisable in the presence of precise blanks or blanks, poorly processed with a blade tool. Pre-grinding is usually performed after turning processing with increased cutting speed ($v_{kp}= 40...60$ m/c).

Carry out before heat treatment to create base surfaces or as intermediate operation to prepare the surface for the final processing. Pre-grinding achieves precision, corresponding to 6 ... 9 grades, and surface roughness $R_a = 1,2...2,5$ μm .

The optimal choice of equipment for this process is made on the basis of all factors affecting quality and requirements.

Theoretical part

In the theoretical part of this study, the factors affecting the accuracy of cylindrical surfaces during grinding are studied.

The processing accuracy is influenced by the following production factors: the properties of the material being processed and its dimensions; the accuracy of the machines used; the accuracy of the tool and fixture; selection of technological bases; processing methods and techniques; qualification of the worker-operator.

For comparative analysis, other types of processing of cylindrical surfaces with a stepped design were also studied. Basically, multi-cutting processing of a stepped shaft on a lathe has been studied.

The most likely impact on the grinding process of cylindrical surfaces is the optimization of cutting conditions. To achieve this goal, the existing cutting conditions for cylindrical grinding of cylindrical surfaces have been studied. Suchas:

- *Work with cooling;*
- *The frequency of rotation of the part n and the longitudinal feed S_{pr} ;*
- *The circle works as a periphery or end face.*

Workpiece rotation frequency (min^{-1}): 63...400 (adjustable steplessly). Grinding wheel speed - 1112 min^{-1} . The speed of the longitudinal stroke of the table is 0.1 ... 6 m / min (adjustable steplessly).

Grinding wheel intermittent feed (mm/table travel): 0.0025; 0.005; 0.0075; 0.01; 0.0125; 0.015; 0.0175; 0.02; 0.0225; 0.025; 0.0275; 0.03; 0.0325; 0.035; 0.0375; 0.04; 0.0425; 0.045; 0.05.

Sizes of the grinding wheel (new): $D_k=600\text{mm}$; $V_k=63\text{mm}$. Grinding speed for a wheel of this type $V_{kr} = 35 \text{ m / s}$ On the machine, the circle rotates with a speed of $n = 1112 \text{ min}$.

The calculations of cutting conditions of several external cylindrical grinding processes were studied.

The next step was to identify the shortcomings of cutting modes, and subsequently eliminate these shortcomings. Thus, the expected optimization of the grinding process was obtained.

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