Abrasive wear pdf

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In this article, we will discuss what is unconventional machining process and its 9 Types of unconventional machining rocesses. Unconventional machining use for the machining use for the machining is also called as non-traditional machining. The unconventional machining use for the machining use for the machining process. Hastelloy, nitralloy, waspalloy, and any other that cannot be machined by a conventional machines such as lathe, milling, shaper, planer etc. These materials are widely used in the field of the nuclear industry, space research, missile technology and in other industries which requires high strength to weight ratio, heatresisting quality, hardness and toughness. By using the conventional machining is more and the fewer surface finishes, as well as no accuracy. Therefore by using unconventional machining it uses some form of energy for metal removal there is no direct contact between the tool and workpiece. his process is also uneconomical, time-consuming and sometimes impossible to machine direct contact between the tool and workpiece. higher tool life. The metal removal rate is high. Disadvantages of the unconventional machining process has the higher cost. It requires high operator skills. It is complicated in setup. Types of Unconventional Machining Process The following are the Types of Unconventional Machining process. machining processAbrasive jet machining (AJM)Ultrasonic machining (USM)Chemical energy based unconventional machining (ECM)Electrochemical grinding (ECG)Thermo-electric energy based unconventional machining (IBM)Plasma ARC machining (PAM)Electron-Beam machining (EBM)Laser-Beam machining (LBM)Mechanical energy based unconventional machining abrasive particles (typically~0.025mm) is aimed at the workpiece surface under controlled conditions. As particle impact the work surface, they cause small cracks, and the gas stream carries both the abrasive particles and is controlled by a valve. It consists of a mixing chamber in which abrasive particle such as aluminium oxide, silicon carbide, diamond powder, glass particles are used. Air or gas may be nitrogen or carbon dioxide is used to mix with the abrasive particles. From the mixing chamber, the mixture is supplied to the nozzle which is the high strength of a material i.e., tungsten carbide. From the nozzle, the abrasive particles with velocity 150 to 300m/min are made impact the workpiece due to the high-velocity metal removed from the workpiece with no contact with the tool. Advantages of Abrasive Jet MachiningIt has the ability to cut hard materials such as composites, ceramics, and glass. Good for materials that cannot withstand high temperature. The complex shape can be produced in the hard and brittle material. Ability to cut the heat sensitive materials. Low initial cost. Disadvantages of Abrasive Jet MachiningIT is an expensive process. Flaring can become large. This process not suitable for mass production because of the high maintenance requirement. the metal removal rate is slow. The nozzle wear rate is more. Additional cleaning is necessary.2. Ultrasonic Machining (USM)In ultrasonic machining, ultrasonic waves are produced by means of magnetostrictive effects which is converted into mechanical vibration. In this machining, the metal removed from the workpiece by microchipping and erosion with fine abrasive grains in the slurry. The tip of the tool vibrates at a frequency of 20kHz and low amplitude (0.0125mm - 0.075mm). The tool has the same shape as the cavity to be machined. It consists of an electromechanical transducer which is a mixture of abrasive grains and the water in between tool and workpiece interface under a pressure. Advantages of Ultrasonic MachiningWorkpiece after machining is free any stress. Extremely hard and brittle materials can be easily machined. Very good accuracy and surface finish can be obtained. The operational cost is low. The process is environmentally friendly as it is noiseless without any chemical reactions and heating. This process is economical. Better efficiency can be obtained. It is suitable for both conducting materials. Disadvantages of Ultrasonic machining cavities. Initial cost and cost of the tool is very high, frequency tool replacement is required as a tool wear takes place in this operation.Not for soft and ductile material due to their ductility.Power consumption is quite high. The slurry may have to be replaced frequently. The tool life is low. Chemical energy based unconventional machining. ECM)In this machining, an electrolyte acts as a current carrier and high rate of electrolyte movement in the tool and workpiece gas washes the metal ions away from the workpiece before they have to change to plate onto the tool. It is the reverse of electroplating. Modification of this process are used for turning, slotting, trepanning, and profiling operation in which the electrode becomes the cutting tool. The tool is made up of brass, copper, bronze, or stainless steel. which is used to perform the work on the workpiece. The electrolyte is a highly conductive inorganic salt solution, such as sodium nitrate. It is pumped at a high rate through the passage in the tool. A DC power supply in the range of 5 – 25 V maintains densities, which for most of the application are 1.5 – 8A/mm² of the active machined surface. Advantages of Electro-Chemical Machining Machining of hard and brittle material is possible with good quality of surface finish and accuracy. Complex shapes can be easily machined. There is almost negligible tool wear, so the cost of tool making is an only one-time investment for mass production. There is no use of force, no direct contact between tool and workpiece. Very close tolerances can be obtained. Disadvantages of Electro-Chemical MachiningAll non-conducting materials cannot be machined. The tool and workpiece should be chemically still with the electrolyte solution. Designing and making tool is difficult but its life is long recommended only for mass production. The accurate feed rate of the tool is required. 2. Electrical Discharge Machining (EDM) The electrical discharge machining is also called as electro-discharge or spark erosion. machining based on the erosion of metal by spark discharges. The basic EDM system consists of the shaped tool (electrically non-conducting) fluid. When the potential difference between the tool and workpiece is high, spark discharges through the fluid, removing a very small amount of metal from the work surface. In this process the voltage between 50V and 980V and currents from 0.1A to 500A. the workpiece is fixed in the tank containing the dielectric fluid. The gap between the tool and workpiece is fixed in the tank containing the dielectric fluid. maintains the constant gap. The spark gap normally varies from 0.005mm to 0.50mm. The most common electric fluid are minerals oil such as kerosene and distilled & deionised water is used in special applications. The present trend is the use of clear low viscosity fluids. conductor.Advantages of Electro Discharge MachiningCostlier for machining very hard material. Maintain the high degree of dimensional accuracy, so it is recommended for tool and die making. Complex geometries can be produced. Highly critical sections and weak materials can also be processed without any risk of their deformation because in this process applies direct pressure on the workpiece. Fine holes can be drilled easily and accurately. The adequate form of the high value of MRR can be achieved as compared to other non-conventional machining processes. Disadvantages of Electro Discharge Machining This process cannot be applied to the large-sized workpiece, as size for the workpiece is helpless by the size of setup. Electrically non-conducting materials cannot be processed by EDM. Due to the use of very high temperature at the machining zone, there are chances of deformation of the workpiece in case of these sections. EDM process is not capable to produce sharp corners. MRR achieved in EDM process is enough lower than the MRR in case of the conventional machining processes at all.Redressing of the tool is required for deep holes.Thermo-electric energy based unconventional machining1. Electron Beam Machining (EBM)The electron beam machining arrangement is made as shown in the figure. The cathode is made of tungsten or tantalum.Cathode filaments are heated to a temperature of around 2500°C, which leads to the thermo-ionic emission of electrons, which is further increased by maintaining a very low vacuum within the chamber.Just after the cathode, there is a grid. A high negative bias is applied to this grid so that the electrons generated by this cathode do not diverge and approach the next element. The anode which is in the form of a beam attracts the electron beam MachiningEBM provides very high drilling rates when small holes with large aspect ratio are to be drilled. It can machine almost any material irrespective of their mechanical properties. Work holding and fixturing cost is very less because of the absence of mechanical cutting force. So, fragile and brittle materials can also be processed. Heat affected zone in EBM is less due to shorter pulse. EBM can provide holes of any shape by combining beam deflection using electromagnetic coils with high accuracy. It is a fast process. Utilizing the CNC table for the machining. Disadvantages of Electron Beam Machining. Disadvantages of the equipment using the vacuum system. A valuable amount of non-productive pump down period for attaining the desired vacuum. Only small cuts are possible. A hole shape is affected by the depth of the workpiece. It requires a highly skilled operator. Laser Beam Machining (LBM) A laser is an optical transducer which converts the electrical energy into coherent light. Laser stands for "light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation". The laser being coherent or consistent in nature a specific property to generate high power density. The laser is man-made ruby crystal, containing chromium or Aluminium oxide. LBM uses the light energy of a laser beam to remove material by vaporization and ablation. In this process, the coherent or consistent light beam is focused optically for a particular period of time. The beam is pulsed so that the released energy results in an impulse against the work surface that does melting and evaporation. In this process, the metal removing is the same as that of the EDM process but the method of generation of heat is very focused in case of LBM as compared to EDM. The LDM setup consists of a laser tube, a pair of reflectors, one at each end of the tube, a flash tube or lamp, an amplification source, a power supply unit and a cooling system. This whole setup is fitted inside an enclosure, which carries good quality reflecting surface inside. Advantages of Laser Beam MachiningMaterials which cannot be machined by conventional methods are machined by LBM.There is no tool, so no tool wear.Application of heat is focused, so rest of the workpiece is latest affected by the heat.Precise holes and cavities are obtained.Micro-drilling is possible.Rubber and plastics can be machined.No tool wear.Disadvantages of Laser Beam MachiningInitial cost and operating cost is high.Recommended for some specific operations only, as production rate is low.Cannot be used for high light reflecting materials only. The materials only. The materials only. The materials only. The materials only as production rate is slow. Download PDF of this articleConclusionSo now, we hope that we have clear all your doubts about Unconventional Machining Process. If you have still any doubts about the "Types of Unconventional Machining Process" you can contact us or ask in the community, here is the link to our Facebook group. That's it thanks for reading. If you like our article then please share it with your friends. If you have any questions about any topic you can ask in the comment section. Subscribe to our newsletter to get notified when we upload new posts. Read more:

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