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$$C = V^{-1} S^{-1} + M V^{k_V} S^{k_S}, \quad (1)$$

$$M = (t_c + A_u/A) t^{x/m} / C_T; \quad k_V = 1/m - 1; \quad k_S = y/m - 1; \quad - \\ , \quad - \quad ; \quad t_c - \\ ; \quad C - \quad x, y, m - \quad , \quad V.$$

:

$$34 \quad {}^{1.35} t^{0.77} (\sin 60^\circ / \sin \varphi)^{0.8} \geq C_P K_P S^{y_P} t^{x_P}, \quad (2)$$

— • ; C , K - x , y — -
z•

:

$$4P_z l^3 / Ed^4 \leq f_p; 4C_p K_p t^{x_p} s^{y_p} l^3 / Ed^4 \leq f_p, \quad (3)$$

$$l - ; d - ; f_p - ; f_p = 0,1 ; - f_p = 0,05 .$$

R_a :

$$k_o S^{k_1} r^{k_2} V^{k_3} \leq R_a, \quad (4)$$

$$k_0, k_1, k_2, k_3 - , S, r, V R_a :$$

$$C_1 S^{y_p} \leq 1; C_2 S^{y_p} \leq 1; C_3 S^{k_1} V^{k_3} \leq 1, \quad (5)$$

$$1, 2, 3 - , C_1 = C_p K_p t^{x_p} / 34^{1.35} t^{0.77} (\sin 60^\circ / \sin \varphi)^{0.8}; C_2 = 4C_p K_p t^{x_p} l^3 / f_p Ed^4; C_3 = k_o r^{k_2} / R_a .$$

$$S V :$$

$$S_o = \left(\frac{W_{01}^{k_V} W_{02} V(W)^{k_V+1}}{M} \right)^{1/(k_S - k_V)} ; V_o = \left(\frac{W_{01}^{k_S} W_{02} V(W)^{k_S+1}}{M} \right)^{1/(k_V - k_S)}, \quad (6)$$

$$V(W)_M = (1/W_{01})^{w_{01}} (M/W_{02})^{w_{02}} C^W - ; W_{01}, W_{02}, W - - :$$

$$W_{01} = \frac{k_V}{1+k_V}; W_{02} = \frac{1}{1+k_V}; W_1 = W_2 = \frac{W_{01}(1+k_S) - k_S}{y_p}. \quad (7)$$

$$W_{01} = \frac{k_S k_3 - k_V k_1}{k_S k_3 - k_V k_1 + k_3 - k_1}; W_{02} = \frac{k_3 - k_1}{k_S k_3 - k_V k_1 + k_3 - k_1}; W_3 = \frac{W_{01}(1+k_V) - k_V}{k_3}. \quad (8)$$

$$V S ,$$

$$(D = 100 , L = 50) . - 20 (190); 8, 6 - (\gamma = 0^\circ; =45^\circ; t = 4 ; t = 2 ; t =$$

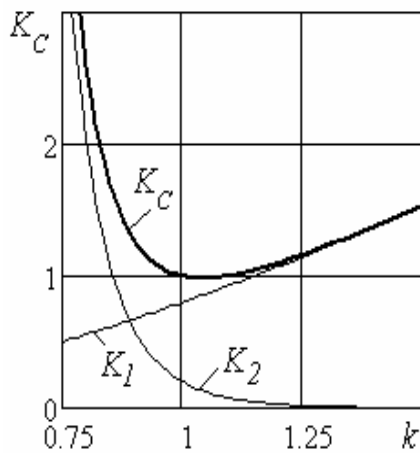
1 ; $R_a = 1$; $= 4,76$; $r = 1$;
 $= 5$ / ; $t_c = 1$.
 $= 15$ / ;
 $: C_V = 243; K_V = 0,66; m = 0,2; y_v = 0,40; x_v = 0,15; C_p = 92; K_p = 1; y_p = 0,75; x_p = 1;$
 $: C_V = 292; x = 0,15; y = 0,20; m = 0,2; k_V = 4, k_S = 0; k_0 = 21; k_I = 1,8;$
 $: C_V = 53,33 \cdot 10^3; K_V = 0,539; x_v = 0,194; y_v = 0,848; m_v = 0,645; k_I = 1,15; k_2 = 0,29; k_3$
 $= -0,18.$

$: W_{01} = 0,8; W_{02} = 0,2; W_{11} = 0,8;$
 $: W_{01} = 0,8; W_{02} = 0,2, W_{12} = 0,444;$
 $: W_{01} = 0,306; W_{02} = 0,639, W_{11} = 0,417.$

$: S = 0,62$ / ; $V = 91,3$ / ;
 $: S = 0,2$ / ; $V = 130$ / ;
 $: S = 0,1$ / ; $V = 244,5$ / .

$$S = kS_o, V = k^{(1-y_v)}V_o. (k -):$$

$$K_C = W_{01}k^{1-y_v+y_pW_{11}} + W_{02}k^{-k_V(1-y_v+y_pW_{11})+k_S-k_V} = K_1 + K_2. \quad (9)$$



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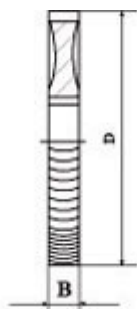
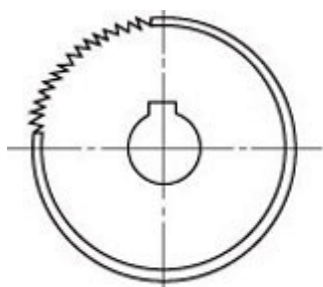
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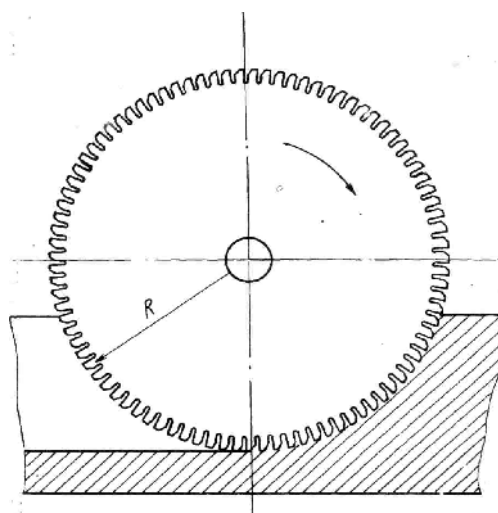
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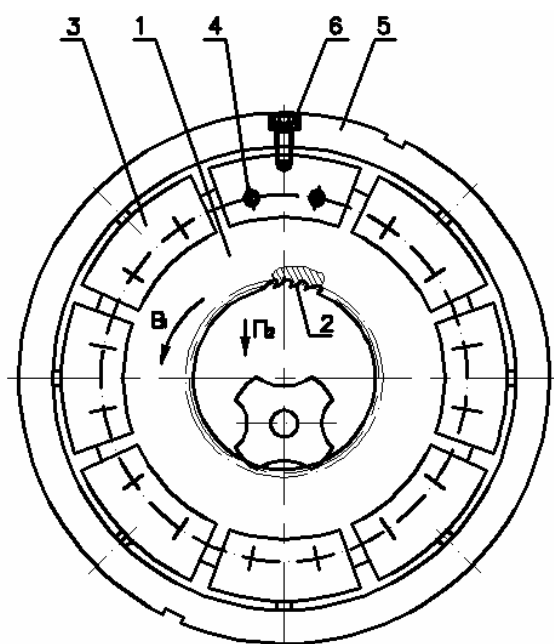
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$$Nu_o = C \varepsilon Re_o^m Pr_o^n Gr_o^p (Pr_o/Pr_s)^{0,25}, \quad (1)$$

, m, p, x, y, z – ; ε

φ :

$$\varepsilon = \exp \left[-4 \cdot 10^6 (90^\circ - \varphi)^3 \right]. \quad (2)$$

(1) :

$$Nu_o = \alpha l / \lambda; Re_o = wl / \nu; Pr_o = \nu / \omega; Gr_o = \beta (\Theta_s - \Theta_o) g l^3 / \nu^2, \quad (3)$$

Nu – ; Re – ; Pr_o – ;
 Gr – ; α – ; l – ; w –
 ; ν – ; ω –
 ; β – ; g –
 , Θ_s Θ_o –

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:

$$Nu_b = 0.28 \varepsilon Re_o^{0,6} Pr_o^{0,36} (Pr_o/Pr_s)^{0,25} \quad (4)$$

:

$$\alpha = 1,9 \cdot 10^3 \varepsilon w^{0,6} / l^{0,4}. \quad (5)$$

l -

:

$$l = d = 4F / P = BH / 2(B + H), \quad (6)$$

F – , P -

, , - .

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, 100° , -

- 120° -

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$$\alpha \approx 170 (\Theta_s - 100)^{1,86}. \quad (7)$$

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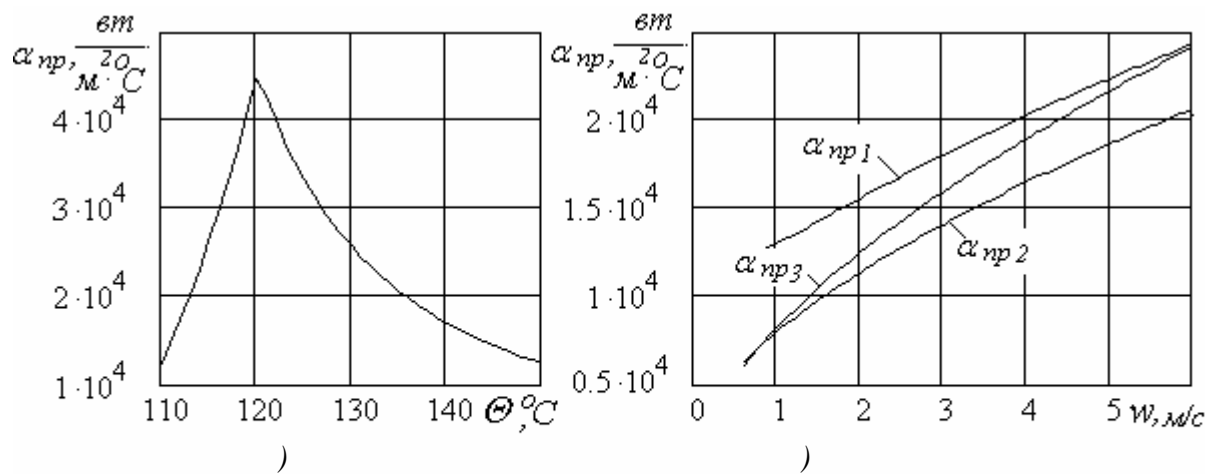
:

$$\alpha = 3,33 \cdot 10^6 (\Theta_s - 100)^{-1,43}. \quad (8)$$

235°
: $\alpha \approx 3 \cdot 10^3$.

$$\alpha \geq 2\alpha \quad \alpha \approx \alpha; \quad 0,5\alpha \leq \alpha \leq 2\alpha: \quad \alpha = \alpha[(4\alpha + \alpha)/(5\alpha - \alpha)], \quad (9)$$

$\alpha - \alpha$



1. α ($\Theta \leq 150^{\circ}$) -)
 α_1 $\Theta = 170^{\circ}$; α_2 - $\Theta = 220^{\circ}$; α_3 - $\Theta > 235^{\circ}$.

Θ (. 1)
120°

$$\alpha \leq 0,5\alpha, \quad : \alpha \approx \alpha.$$

$$Nu_b = 0,021 Re_b^{0,8} Pr_b^{0,43} (Pr_b / Pr_s)^{0,25} \quad (10)$$

$$\alpha = 2,6 \cdot 10^3 w^{0.8} / l^{0.2} . \quad (11)$$

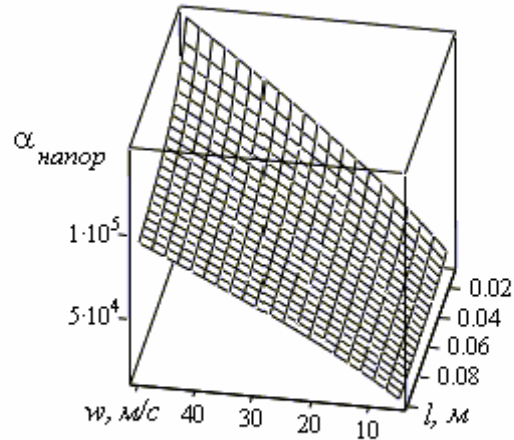
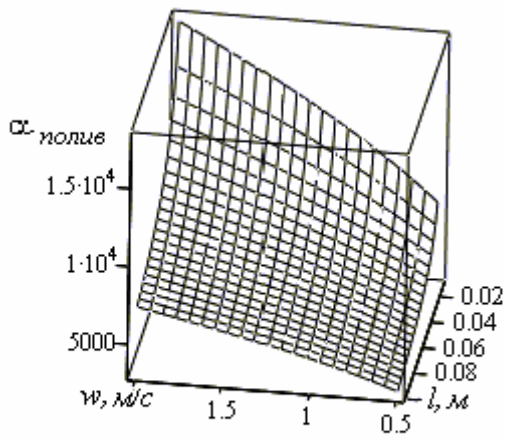
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$$\sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{x}{n_i} \right)^{\mu_i} = 1,$$

μ; n_i - μ_i; —

Turbo Pascal, ;

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(n_{min} n_{max}) . (n_{min} n_{max}) , (;

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355

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65

Nmax= 678 /

Nmin= 32 /

1 | n = 643

$$Y_{\max} = 0.00436$$
$$2 \mid n = 644$$
$$Y_{\max} = 0.00328$$

n = 644,

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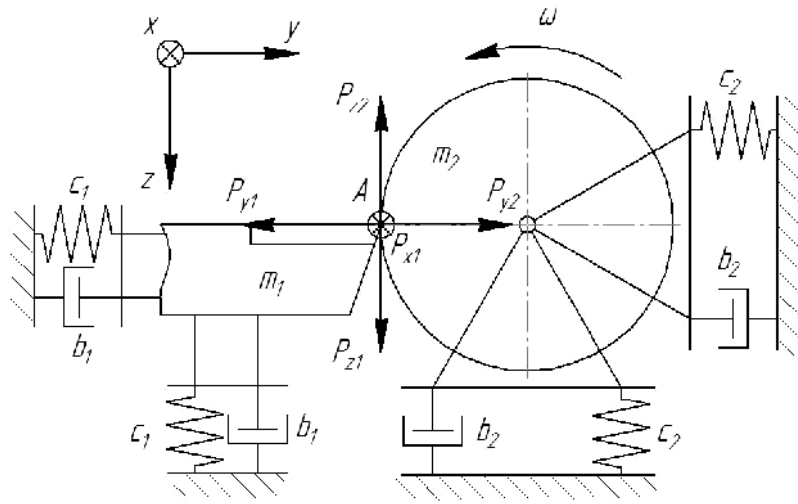
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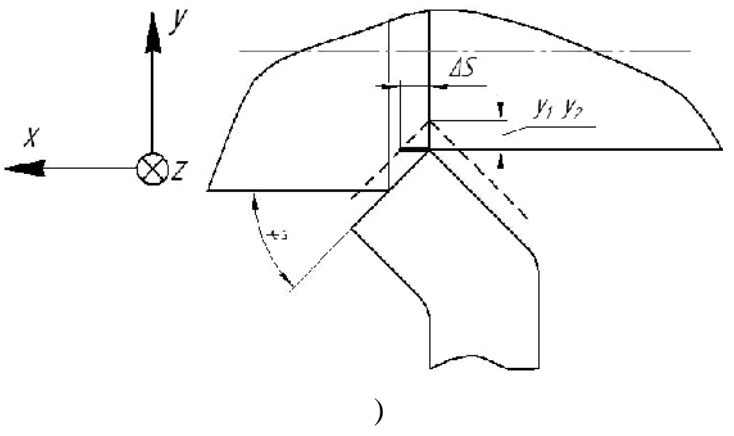
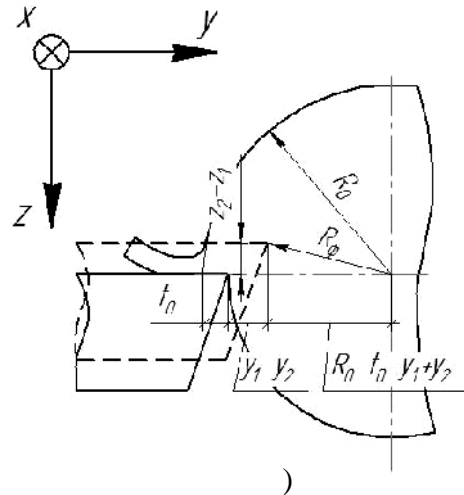
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 x, y, z , - y, z)
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$$V = (\omega + \dot{\phi}_2) \cdot \sqrt{(z_1 - z_2)^2 + (R_0 - t_0 - y_1 + y_2)^2} - \dot{z}_1 + \dot{z}_2;$$

$$t = R_0 - \sqrt{(z_1 - z_2)^2 + (R_0 - t_0 - y_1 + y_2)^2}; \quad S = S_0 + x_1 + (y_1 - y_2) \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \varphi,$$

ω, t_0, S_0 - ,
 ; V, t, S - , ; R_0 - -
 , φ - .

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 , : ,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m_1 \ddot{z}_1 + b_1 \dot{z}_1 + \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{z}_1) \dot{z}_1^2 + c_1 z_1 &= Pz(z_1, z_2, y_1, y_2, x_1, \dot{z}_1, \dot{z}_2, \dot{\psi}_2), \\ m_2 \ddot{z}_2 + b_2 \dot{z}_2 + \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{z}_2) \dot{z}_2^2 + c_2 z_2 &= -Pz(z_1, z_2, y_1, y_2, x_1, \dot{z}_1, \dot{z}_2, \dot{\psi}_2), \\ m_1 \ddot{y}_1 + b_1 \dot{y}_1 + \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{y}_1) \dot{y}_1^2 + c_1 y_1 &= -Py(z_1, z_2, y_1, y_2, x_1, \dot{z}_1, \dot{z}_2, \dot{\psi}_2), \\ m_2 \ddot{y}_2 + b_2 \dot{y}_2 + \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{y}_2) \dot{y}_2^2 + c_2 y_2 &= Py(z_1, z_2, y_1, y_2, x_1, \dot{z}_1, \dot{z}_2, \dot{\psi}_2), \\ m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + b_1 \dot{x}_1 + \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{x}_1) \dot{x}_1^2 + c_1 x_1 &= -Px(z_1, z_2, y_1, y_2, x_1, \dot{z}_1, \dot{z}_2, \dot{\psi}_2), \\ J_2 \ddot{\psi}_2 + b_2 \dot{\psi}_2 + \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{\psi}_2) \dot{\psi}_2^2 + c_2 \psi_2 &= M(z_1, z_2, y_1, y_2, x_1, \dot{z}_1, \dot{z}_2, \dot{\psi}_2), \end{aligned} \right\}$$

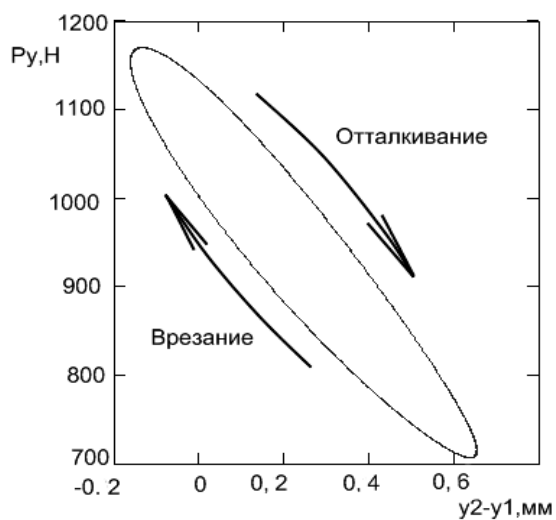
m, b, c - ,
 (1) (2); Px, Py, Pz - , -
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3. / – , 1955. - 516 .
4. / – , 1986. – 184 .

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[1].

$$P_y = \left[\frac{\sqrt{1+M^2} a_z(\tau) \cos \omega}{\sin \beta} + K M \mu l(\tau) \right] z(\tau) b(\tau) \left(C - \frac{4\alpha a \cdot 60V \sqrt{H} \alpha}{\lambda V S \sqrt{\pi}} P_z \right), \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_z(\tau) - & \quad , \quad ; \\ \beta, \omega - & \quad ; \\ K - & \quad , \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu - & \\ l(\tau) - & , \quad ; \\ z(\tau) - & ; \\ b(\tau) - & , \quad ; \\ a, \lambda - & , \quad ^2 / , \quad - \\ & , \quad / (\cdot K), \quad ; \\ H - & ; \\ \alpha - & , \quad , \quad ^2 ; \\ S - & , \quad ^2 ; \\ C, \alpha - & , \end{aligned}$$

$$L = R \quad \varphi_0, \quad [2].$$

117

R – ; φ_0 – .

R_{\max} .

$$t = \begin{cases} t, & t > R_{\max}; \\ R_{\max} + t, & t \leq R_{\max}, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$a_{z \max} R_{\max}$.

, R_{\max}
 $a_{z \max}$.

[2]:

$$a_{z \max} = \begin{cases} a_{z \max}, & a_{z \max} > R_{\max}; \\ a_{z \max} + R_{\max}, & a_{z \max} \leq R_{\max}. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$a_{z \max} = R - \sqrt{R^2 + H^2 - 2R H \cos \left[\arccos \frac{(R (+) - R)(R (+) - t)}{60V R \pi} - \frac{V l 180}{60V R \pi} \right]}, \quad (5)$$

R – , ; $H = R (+) - R (-) + t$;

$$a_{z \max} = R - \sqrt{\left(\frac{V l}{60V} \right)^2 + R^2 - 2 \frac{V l R}{60V} \sqrt{\frac{2t}{R}}}. \quad (6)$$

(6), (7) l – .

$$b'_z = 2 \left(\sqrt{2 \rho a_z - a_z^2} + (a'_z - a_z) \operatorname{tg} \varepsilon_m \right) \quad (7)$$

b'_z – m ;

ρ – ;

ε_m – ;

a_z, a'_z – ,

S_x

$S_x \times a_{z \max}$.

:

$$S_x = \frac{S^2}{l F(t) K}, \quad (8)$$

$$S = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l f(x) dx; F(t) = \dots;$$

(4)-(8), $K = \dots$

$$\cdot \quad (\quad)$$

14 [3].

14

$$\begin{matrix} & 6 & 5 & 3 \\ & , & 1,4-1,5 & \end{matrix} \quad .$$
$$R_a \leq R_{\max},$$

(1)-(2)

6 5 3 14.

1.

1. 1 1 250×76×15×5 6-
100/80-4- 2-01 6 5 3
14,

	-	-
	P_z ,	P_y ,
6 5 3	11,4	24,2
14	15,0	29,1
, %	32	20

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6 5 3

14 1.2-1.3 . , -

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$b/l (b/l - ...)$.

[1]:

$$\Theta(x, y, z, \tau) = \frac{\beta q l}{4\pi\lambda} \int_0^l dx \int_{-0,5b}^{0,5b} \frac{\left(1 - \operatorname{erf}\left[\frac{\sqrt{(x-x_u)^2 + y^2 + (z-z_u)^2}}{\sqrt{4\omega\tau}}\right]\right)}{\sqrt{(x-x_u)^2 + y^2 + (z-z_u)^2}} dz, \quad (1)$$

K_β - $\beta = 90^\circ, K_\beta = 6$ $\beta = 60^\circ; q$ - $K_\beta = 4$; -

; R - (x, y, z) -

$$J(x, y, z): R = \sqrt{(x-x_u)^2 + (y-y_u)^2 + (z-z_u)^2}.$$

- $(x_u = 0, y_u = 0, \eta = 0)$,

:

$$T(F_o) = \int_0^1 d\psi_u \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{\left(1 - \operatorname{erf}\left[\frac{\sqrt{\psi_u^2 + \zeta_u^2}}{2\sqrt{F_o}}\right]\right)}{\sqrt{\psi_u^2 + \zeta_u^2}} d\zeta_u. \quad (2)$$

$= x/l, x_u = x_u/l, y = z/l, y_u = z_u/l, \eta = y/l$; $\alpha = 0,5b/l$ -

; $F_o = \omega\tau/l^2$ -

$$P = K_\beta q l / 4\pi \lambda,$$

$$\Theta(x, y, z, \tau) = PT(\psi, \eta, \zeta, F_o).$$

t_p ,

t_p .

[1]:

$$\Theta_o(F_o) = \Theta(\infty) \exp[-0.04F_o]; \quad T_o = T(\infty) \quad [-0.04F_o], \quad (3)$$

$\Theta()$, $()$ -

, . 2, :

$$T(\tau) = \begin{cases} T_i(\tau), & t_{(i-1)} \leq \tau \leq (t_p + t_i), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n; \\ T_i(\tau), & (t_p + t_{(i-1)}) \leq \tau \leq t_i. \end{cases}$$

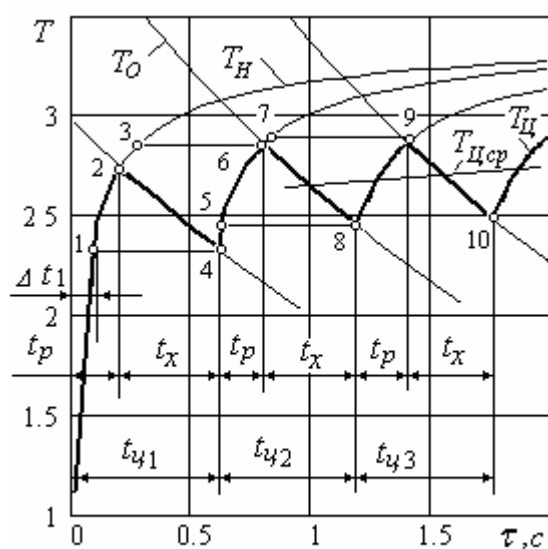
$$T_i(\tau) = \int_0^1 d\psi_u \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{\left(1 - \operatorname{erf}\left[\frac{\sqrt{\psi_u^2 + \zeta_u^u}}{2\sqrt{\omega_o}(\tau - (t_p + \Delta t_{i-1}))}\right]\right)}{\sqrt{\psi_u^2 + \zeta_u^2}} d\zeta_u; \quad (4)$$

$$T_i(\tau) = T_i(t_p + \Delta t_{i-1}) \quad [-0.04\omega_o(\tau - t_p)]; \quad \Delta t_{i-1} = 0,$$

$\omega = \omega/l^2$; t -

: $t = t_p + t$; $\Delta \tau_i$ -
 $_{(i+1)}(t + t_i + \Delta \tau_i)$
 $_i(t_i)$: $\Delta \tau_i = x_i$ -
 :

$$\int_0^1 d\psi_u \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{\left(1 - \operatorname{erf}\left[\frac{\sqrt{\psi_u^2 + \zeta_u^u}}{2\sqrt{\omega_o}(t_p + x_i)}\right]\right)}{\sqrt{\psi_u^2 + \zeta_u^2}} d\zeta_u = T_i(t_p +$$



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$$15 \cdot 6 \left(\omega = 0,100 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ } ^2/ \right)$$

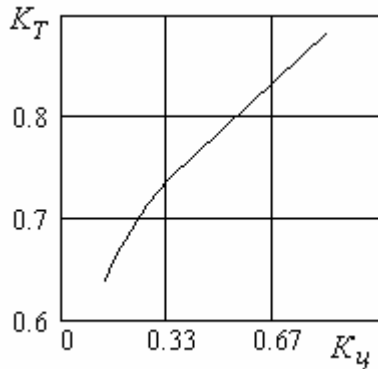
$$= 1, \quad b = 2, \quad t_p = 0,2, \quad t = 0,4.$$

$$t_p \quad 2 \left(t_p \right) = 2,75$$

$$t_x \quad (t) = 2,34$$

$$\Delta \tau_l = 0,08.$$

$t) = 2,86)$, t_2 , $1-3$ t_p , 4 $6 (\quad_2(t_p +$
 $8 (\quad_2(2t) = 2,44).$ $\Delta\tau_2 = 0,617.$
 t_3 $8,$ t_p -
 $8-9 (\quad_3(t_p + 2t) = 2,88),$ $5-7,$
 $10 (\quad_3(3t) = 2,45),$ $\Delta\tau_3 = 1,203$
 $0,3\%$ -



. 2.

$$K_T = T / T(\infty) .$$

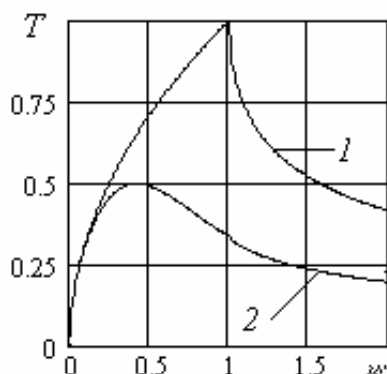
$$t = c \text{ nst},$$

$$(\quad) \cong (100) \cong 3,5.$$

$$h (L = h).$$

[1]:

$$\Theta(x, y) = P_o \int_0^{\Delta} \frac{f(\psi_u) d\psi_u}{\sqrt{\psi - \psi_u}} \exp\left(-\frac{Pe}{4} \cdot \frac{v^2}{\psi - \psi_u}\right), \quad (5)$$



. 3.

$$P_o = ql / \lambda \sqrt{\pi Pe} - ; f_1(\psi_u) = 1 ,$$

$$f(\psi_u) = \exp[-k_0(\psi_u)^2] -$$

$$Pe = Vl / -$$

$$(\quad 1)$$

$$(\quad 2)$$

$$(\psi) (\quad -$$

$$v=0).$$

$$I_{\max}$$

$$2_{\max}$$

$$\Theta_{\max}$$

. 3:

$$T_{2\max}(0.5, 0) = 0.5; T_{I\max}(1, 0) = 1; \Theta_{\max} = \max.$$

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DETERMINATION OF THE CALCULUS RELATION OF THE CUTTING TOOL WEAR AT DRILLING OF THE STAINLESS STEEL 10TiMoNiCr175

Vlase A., Bl jin O., Vlase B. (PUB, Bucharest, Romania)

1. INTRODUCTION

The metallic material processing is determined by physical-chemical and technological properties of material and cutting tool [4]. The researches in cutting domain have as purpose the cutting process economic optimization. In time, these allowed to create new materials for tools and sensible choice for the tools geometric parameters and cutting regime [6].

The stainless steels require specific methods for the determination of the relations of the cutting process [1]. But the process difficulty is due to the cutting tool wear which growths in comparison with ordinary steels [7]. For the stainless steels processing it is very important to know the cutting tool wear function. It can be presented in terms of four independent variables: the diameter D , the feed f , the tool speed v and the time of cutting t . This paper presents a method to determine the cutting tool wear function $VB = f(D, f, v, t)$ for drilling of the analyzed stainless steel, with respect to the specific working conditions.

2. MEANS AND CONDITIONS DURING THE EXPERIMENTS

The means and the cutting conditions during the experiments are given below:

- the machine tool: a GC₀ 32 DM3 drilling device with a Morse cone 4;
- the cutting tool: Rp5 high-speed steel spiral drill with the Rockwell Hardness Number = 62; the geometric features of the drill have met the requirements of the R1370/2-69 standard, A₁ type cutting, with diameters within the range 10 through 30 mm;
- the cooling and lubricating fluid: P 20% emulsion.

The Table 1 shows the chemical characteristics of the stainless steel 10TiMoNiCr175 (STAS 3583-87). The Table 2 shows the mechanical characteristics of this studied steel.

Table 1. Percentage chemical characteristics [%]

C	Si	Mn	Cr	Mo	Ni	Ti	S	P
0.08	1.0	2.0	17.5	2.5	12	0.4	0.02	0.04

Table 2. Mechanical characteristics (at 20⁰ C)

Tensile strength R _m [MPa]	Flowing limit R ₀₂ [MPa]	Elongation A [%]	Hardness [HB]
560	210	36	220

3. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DATA PROCESSING

The technical literature [3, 4, 5] provided the equation (1), which has been the starting point in the analysis of the cutting tool wear for drilling:

$$VB = C_{VB} \cdot D^x \cdot f^y \cdot v^z \cdot t^w \quad [\text{mm}] \quad (1)$$

where: D is the diameter; f is the feed; v is the tool speed; t is the time of cutting; C_{VB} is a constant; x, y, z, w are polytropic exponents.

In order to the C_{VB} constant and the x, y, z, w polytropic exponents were estimated, the equation (1) has been linearized by using the logarithm. It obtained the equation:

$$\lg VB = \lg C_{VB} + x \cdot \lg D + y \cdot \lg f + z \cdot \lg v + w \cdot \lg t \quad (2)$$

The Table 3 shows a selection of the most conclusive experimental results for this steel.

Table 3. Experimental results

Exp. No.	D [mm]	f [mm/rot]	n [rot/min]	v [m/min]	t [min]	VB [mm]
1	12	0.12	355	13.38	27.4	0.72
2	16	0.20	280	14.06	13.8	0.49
3	20	0.12	280	17.59	17.6	0.75
4	12	0.20	355	13.38	14.4	0.74
5	20	0.20	280	17.59	10.2	0.77
6	24	0.32	224	16.88	18.3	0.48
7	18	0.12	355	20.06	23.6	1.66

If the data of the first five experiments from the Table 3 are substituted in the equation (2), then a linear inhomogeneous system of five equations with five unknowns (x, y, z, w, lg C_{VB}) is obtained:

$$\begin{cases} \lg 0.72 = \lg C_{VB} + x \lg 12 + y \lg 0.12 + z \lg 13.38 + w \lg 27.4 \\ \lg 0.49 = \lg C_{VB} + x \lg 16 + y \lg 0.20 + z \lg 14.06 + w \lg 13.8 \\ \lg 0.75 = \lg C_{VB} + x \lg 20 + y \lg 0.12 + z \lg 17.59 + w \lg 17.6 \\ \lg 0.74 = \lg C_{VB} + x \lg 12 + y \lg 0.20 + z \lg 13.38 + w \lg 14.4 \\ \lg 0.77 = \lg C_{VB} + x \lg 20 + y \lg 0.20 + z \lg 17.59 + w \lg 10.2 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

The system (3) has the solution: C_{VB} = 2.58·10⁻³; x = -2.16; y = 0.126; z = 4.72; w = 0.057.

The formula of the cutting tool wear on the tool putting surface at drilling of the stainless steel 10TiMoNiCr175 is obtained by inserting the above solution in the equation (1):

$$VB = 2.58 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot D^{-2.16} \cdot f^{0.126} \cdot v^{4.27} \cdot t^{0.057} \quad [\text{mm}] \quad (4)$$

The data of the last two experiments, included in the Table 3, allow the verification of the relation (4).

The relation (4) permits the determination of the wear on the putting surface, in the case of a couple: stainless steel 10TiMoNiCr175 - Rp5 high-speed spiral drill, depending on the work parameters and cutting conditions. It allows to establish values for the tool speed, the feed, the tool diameter and the durability, in conditions of a certain wear.

For different admissible values of the cutting tool wear, given by the specialized literature, from the relation (4) it can be obtained the cutting tool speed. For example, for spiral drills with the diameter $D \leq 10$ mm, it is recommended $VB = 0.4$ mm [7]; for $t = T$, where T is the economical durability of the cutting tool, is obtained:

$$v_{VB=0.4} = \frac{3.25 \cdot D^{0.51}}{T^{0.013} \cdot f^{0.029}} \quad [\text{m/min}] \quad (5)$$

By tracing the cutting tool wear function diagrams with respect to the work parameters, using Maple software [2], the diagrams resulted are shown in Figures 1 to 4 valid only for drilling of the stainless steel 10TiMoNiCr175 with a Rp5 high-speed steel spiral.

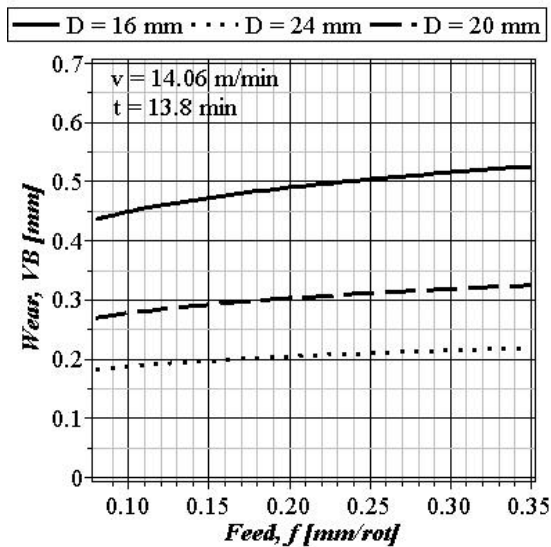


Fig.1. The wear variation depending on the feed for different diameters

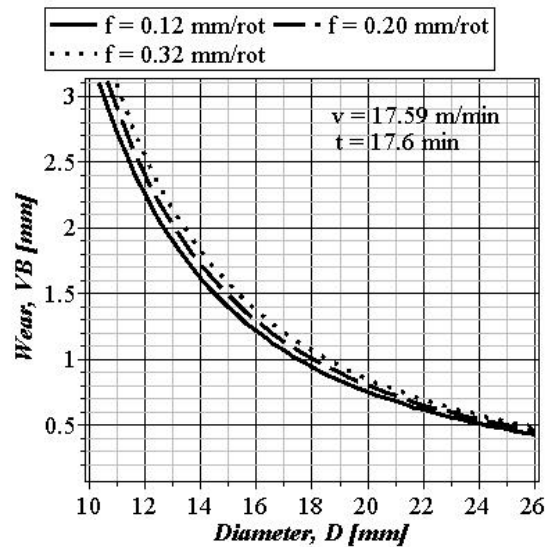


Fig.2. The wear variation depending on the diameter for different feeds

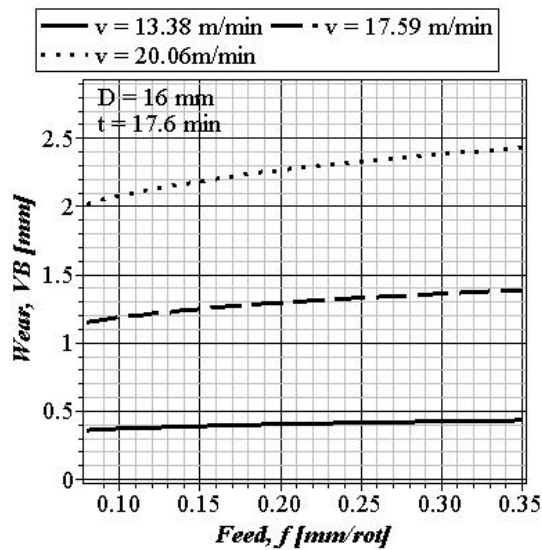


Fig.3. The wear variation depending on the feed for different tool speeds

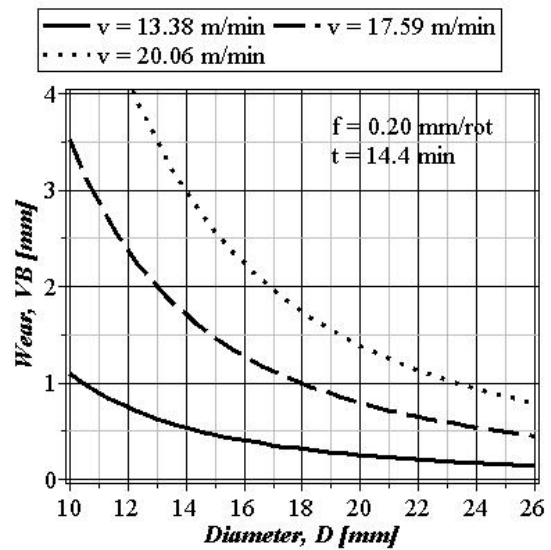


Fig.4. The wear variation depending on the diameter for different tool speeds

4. CONCLUSION

The analysis of the formula of the cutting tool wear (4) and the diagrams from Figures 1 to 4, has lead to the following conclusions:

- the wear increases with the feed, for different tool diameters or tool speeds;
- the wear decreases exponentially with the diameter, for different feeds or tool speeds;
- the wear increases exponentially with the tool speed, for different feeds or tool diameters.

This presented method for the calculus of the tool wear VB, in certain processing conditions, has the advantages: the reduction of the time for experimental determination of the material and tools amount, that it is more economic than other methods; the determinations can be relatively easily obtained and the wear may be measured starting with the first pass.

The results of this paper can be taken into consideration in the theoretical technical research. They can be implemented in the manufacturing activity. Our further studies aim these problems for another steels classes.

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