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Makhambetova Zh.S., Master of Technical Sciences

NPJSC «Zhangir Khan West Kazakhstan agrarian-technical university», Uralsk, Republic of Kazakhstan

## PRINCIPLES OF SOLID TURNING INTO A MODERN BEARING PRODUCTION

### Abstract

In modern conditions, one of the main tasks in mechanical engineering is to improve the efficiency of the manufacturing process parts. The newest tool materials, technologies and designs of machines allow to introduce this type of processing into production more and more. Hard turning has been developed thanks to the works of such scientists as V. A. Kudinov, A.V. Krioukov, P.P. Grudov,. In the result of research in hard turning, there is a dependence on roughness of the processed surface from wear of the tool material. With the growth of the flank wear of the plate there is an increase in roughness of the processed surface.

With solid turning in the surface layer there are residual stresses and areas with altered hardness and structure. These zones are often the result of high temperatures and rapid cooling of the material near the cutting zone. Some studies have shown that the use of cooling allows to get rid of these zones, although other experiments confirm that the use of coolant does not have an effect, but leads to a deterioration in the quality of the surface of the part and to reduce tool life. New tool materials are more adapted to the formation of undamaged surfaces without zones with altered hardness and structure, but with increasing tool wear this problem appears again.

*Keywords: hard turning, roughness, grinding machine, solid turning, deterioration.*

In modern conditions, one of the main tasks in mechanical engineering is to improve the efficiency of the manufacturing process parts. In mechanical engineering, the quality indicators of products are very closely related to the accuracy of machining.

Among the processing technologies of materials, such a method of processing as solid turning [1] is widely used. A promising, fast-growing type of treatment, which is often a more cost-effective alternative to grinding. The newest tool materials, technologies and designs of machines allow to introduce this type of processing into production more and more.

The purpose of replacing grinding with hard turning is to reduce the complexity of manufacturing the part and, as a consequence, leading to an increase in the efficiency of the processing.

Efficiency gains are determined by the following factors:

1. Machining time for hard turning is several times less than when grinding.
2. Solid turning is the most flexible process - processing of complex-profile parts is possible, while on the grinding machine such processing requires replacement of the tool and the tool holder.
3. Material removal during hard turning is reduced by three times than during grinding.
4. The machining accuracy is the same for both hard turning and grinding.
5. The use of coolant is not provided.

Hard turning has been developed thanks to the works of such scientists as Lianmin Cao, Shunqiang Hou, Qingliang Zeng, Jintao Liu, V.A. Kudinov, A.V. Krioukov, P.P. Grudov. In the result of research in hard turning, there is a dependence on roughness of the processed surface from wear of

the tool material. With the growth of the flank wear of the plate there is an increase in roughness of the processed surface [1].

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The solution to the problem is a hardening rolling. This processing method allows you to create compressive stresses in the surface layer, increase the hardness of the boundary layer and improve the roughness.

The functional principle of the process is a combination of three physical effects:

- occurrence of compressive stresses in the boundary layer;
- the occurrence of work hardening;
- smoothing ( elimination of micronutrient deficiencies);

Hydrostatic tool is used for hardening rolling of parts with hardness up to 65 HRC. Microdeformation surface is a ceramic ball with a specially treated surface. The ball is pressed against the workpiece surface by liquid pressure, floating in it and being able to rotate in any direction. As a result of the action of the balls at the vertices of the profile formed compressive stresses that plasticize the surface layer of the part [3].

Solid machining is the machining of hardened materials with geometrically defined cutting edges. On the lathe can process almost any profile, while grinding requires a sufficiently long and complex changeover with the replacement of the circle, with its edit to the desired profile.

The flexibility of the numerical control lathe allows roughing of steel and hard turning on one machine. Two factors are important for the solid turning process: the rigidity of the technological system «Machine - tool - Part» and ensuring a low feed rate of 0,01 - 0,05 mm/Rev. From this point of view, interesting is the equipment of

Table 1 - Main technical specifications of Haas ST-40 lathe

Max 0 of processing, mm	648
The maximum length of processing, mm	1118
Maximum 0 of processed of bar, mm	102
Diameter of hydraulic cartridge, mm	380
Maximum spindle power, kW	30(40)
Maximum torque, rpm	1898
Landing spindle under the cartridge	A2-8
Weight of machine, kg	12200

the company Hass Automation [4] ( table 1) (Fig.1).



Figure 1 - Haas ST-40 lathe

Modern trends require the creation of machines with a high concentration of operations, with the possibility of obtaining the finished part in one setup, with the possibility of super-precision machining with an accuracy of 0,05 microns and a roughness parameter of less than 0,01 microns. To improve the accuracy of machining designers of machines and tools try to use new technical solutions aimed at increasing the rigidity of the technological system and reduce vibration during cutting. In this regard, the question of surface quality and its relationship with the dynamic characteristics of the lathe - tool - detail system (LTD) is relevant [2].

In the course of the research it was necessary to study the vibrations that occur during hard turning, as well as to determine the changes in the roughness of the resulting surface and the vibrations of the cutting plate having high damping properties.

Turning performed on a ST-40 HASS lathe cutter for finishing containing holders DDJNR2525M15, DDJNL2525M15, PDNNR2525M15, plate DNGA150412S010AWH7015, final bore diameter of the rim and pre-boring roller tracks of the rings 42926.01; pre-bore diameter of the trough of the rings 8320.01; final boring gutter of the rings 8320.02; pre-bore diameter of the trough of the rings 66326.01; 66326.02; 232.01; final bore diameter of the side rings 232.02; final bore diameter of the rim, pre-boring roller tracks and pre-boring of the width of the side rings 42724.01; pre-boring the width of the rim rings 42724.02; final bore diameter of the rim and pre-bore diameter of the trough of the rings 134.01; pre-bore diameter of the trough of the rings 134.02; 46324.02; pre-bore diameter lock and pre-bore diameter of the trough of the rings 46324.01 (table 2).

Measurements in hard-part turning was carried out by the devices UD-2B «SURTRONIK», CD 232, 324, 423.

Table 2 - The results of measurements in hard turning

Type	Surface	Regime		
		The instrument which produces the metering	Speed (S)	Feeding (F)
1	2	3	4	5
42926.01	Finally diameter of board 199 + 0,06 Ra 0,63	Device UD-2V «SURTRONIK»	140	0,1
42926.01	The diameter of the roller track pre 210,93±0,02	Device 289	150	0,18
	The wideness of board pre-16,1+0,05		150	0,14
8320.01	The diameter of the gutter pre	Device CD 232	280	0,12
8320.02	The diameter of the gutter finally		350	0,05
66326.01	The diameter of the raceway pre 249,708-0,05	Device CD 324	120	0,12
66326.02	The diameter of the raceway pre 160,70,04	Device CD 423	120	0,12

Continuation of table 2

1	2	3	4	5
232.01	The diameter of the raceway pre 259,67-0,05	Device CD 324	120	0,1
232.02	Finally diameter of board 246+0,09			
42724.01	Finally diameter of board 199+0,06, Ra 0,63	Device UD-2V "SURTRONIK" Device 289	130	0,1
	The diameter of the rollway pre 209,90,05		160	0,18
	The wideness of board pre 16,1+0,05	Control template	160	0,14
42724.02	The wideness of board pre 15,95+0,06	Control template	180	0,13
134.01	Finally diameter of board 232+0,07 The diameter of the raceway pre 241,78-0,05	Device UD-2V «SURTRONIK»	140	0,1
		Device CD 324	125	0,12
134.02	The diameter of the raceway pre 188,262+0,04	Device CD 423	130	0,11
46324.02	The diameter of the raceway pre 147,04+0,04	Device CD 423	120	0,12

The tool that was used to process these parts on the ST-40 HASS lathe holder DDJNR2525M15, holder DDJNL2525M15, holder PDNNR2525M15, plate DNGA150412S010AWH7015.

The results of measurements in hard-part turning devices UD-2B "SURTRONIK", CD 232, and CD 324, 423 KD, D 234, 485 M when cutting data S min = 120 Rev/min; S max = 350 Rev/min and F min = 0,05 mm/Rev; F max = 0,18 mm/Rev were made the following conclusions:

- use hard turning for the machining of bearing rings allows to reduce the processing time of the rings compared to the time for finish grinding is almost 4 times;
- a simpler production process, similar to conventional turning;
- flexible use of the machine; allows the use of the same machine for external and internal processing;
- productivity increase;
- the decrease in the unit cost detail;
- complex shapes of parts are processed with one setup.

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#### ТУНИН

В машиностроении показатели качества изделий весьма тесно взаимосвязаны с точностью обработки деталей.

Среди технологий обработки материалов широкое применение получил такой метод обработки, как твердое точение. Перспективный, быстро развивающийся вид обработки, который зачастую является экономически более целесообразной альтернативой шлифованию.

Новейшие инструментальные материалы, технологии и конструкции станков позволяют все шире внедрять этот вид обработки в производство.

Под твердой обработкой понимается обработка закаленных материалов резанием геометрически определенной кромкой. На токарном станке возможна обработка практически любого профиля, в то время как шлифовка требует достаточно долгой и сложной переналадки с заменой круга, с его правкой под

требуемый профиль.

Гибкость токарного станка с числовым программным управлением позволяет производить черновую обработку незакаленных сталей и твердое точение на одном станке.

По результатам замеров при твердом точении приборами УД-2В «SURTRONIK», КД 232, КД 324, КД 423, Д 234, М 485 при режимах резания минимальной подачей 120 об/мин; максимальной подачей 350 об/мин и минимальными оборотами 0,05мм/об; максимальными оборотами 0,18мм/об были сделаны выводы: использование твердого точения для обработки колец подшипников позволяет сократить время обработки колец по сравнению со временем на финишное шлифование почти в 4 раза; более простой производственный процесс, схожий с обычным точением; гибкое использование станка; позволяет использовать один и тот же станок для наружной и внутренней обработки; повышение производительности; снижение удельных затрат на деталь; сложные формы деталей обрабатываются с одной наладкой;

#### РЕЗЮМЕ

Машина жасауда ешмиң сапа керсеткіштері белшект ендеудің дәлдігі мен ете тығыз байланысты.

Материалдарды ендеу технологияларының шіде ете кешпен таралғаны - қатан жону эдіог Бул мүмкіншілігі жағынан тез дамып келе жатқан ендеу түрі кебшесе ажарлауға Караганда экономикалық тиімді болып табылады. Жана аспаптар, материалдар, станоктардың технологиясы мен қурылымдары бул ендеу түрін кенінен ендіріске енгізуге мүмкіндік береді.

Қатан ендеу эдісі дегеніміз - бул шыңдалған материалдарды белгіш бір геометрикалық кырмен кесіп ендеу. Токарлық станокта кез-келген пішінді ендеуге мүмкіндік бар болса, ажарлау эдіог узак эрі күйделі қайта келіруді шенберді ауыстыруды және оны қажет пішінге түзетуді керек етеді.

Станок белшек бұйым токарлық станоктың шымшп шыңдалмаған болаттарды қаралай ендеу мен қатан жонуды бір станокта орындауға мүмкіндік береді.

Қатан жону кезіндегі келесідей кесу режимдерін минималды беріспен 120 мм/айн; максималды беріспен 350 мм/айн және минималды айнылыммен 0,05 мм/айн; максималды айнылыммен 0,18 мм/айн ендеу нәтежелерш УД-2В «SURTRONIK», КД 232, КД 324, КД 423, Д 234, М 485) аспаптарымен елшеуден келебей қорытындылар жасалады: қатан жонуды мойынпрек сакиналарын ендеу үшін пайдалану сакиналарды ендеу уақытын фиништің ажарлаумен ендеуге қараганда шамамен 4 есе қысқартады, қарапайым жонуга ұқсас ете жеңіл ендірістік процесс, станокты ілімді пайдалану ішкі және сыртқы ендеу үшін бір станокты пайдалануға мүмкіндік береді, енімділіктің жоғарлауы, белшекке орташа шығынның темендеуі, білшектің күйделі пішіндері бір реттеумен еңделеді.  
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Дуйсекенов А.М., магистрант

Кухта В.С., кандидат технических наук, доцент

НАО «Западно-Казахстанский аграрно-технический университет имени Жангир хана», г.

Уральск, Республика Казахстан

#### СИСТЕМНЫЙ ПОДХОД К УПРАВЛЕНИЮ ОХРАНОЙ ТРУДА И НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ ЕГО РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ В ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ ПРИ ПРОВЕДЕНИИ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО ДИАГНОСТИРОВАНИЯ ГАЗОПРОВОДОВ

##### Аннотация

В настоящей статье выбран и кратко рассматривается системный подход в управлении охраной труда. Особенность системного подхода состоит в том, что он не содержит набора каких-либо руководящих принципов, а свидетельствует лишь о том, что предприятие является открытой системой, которая состоит из большого числа взаимосвязанных подсистем, взаимодействующих с окружающей социальной и производственной средой. В рамках системного подхода выделяется несколько основных концептуальных направлений, на основе которых целесообразно выстраивать управление охраной труда на предприятиях в ближайшем будущем: совершенствование организации производства работ на всех стадиях и этапах трудовых и производственных процессов; изменение стратегии обеспечения безопасности труда на основе перехода к управлению производственным риском. Экономика Казахстана, ориентируясь на экономику развитых стран, минимизирует затраты на охрану труда предприятия. Эти затраты идут на выявление и предупреждение чрезвычайной ситуации. На первое место выходит не само мероприятие, а риск его возникновения. Принципиально изменился подход к работе над предвидением чрезвычайной ситуации. Она уже не полностью исключается, а доводится до достаточного минимума, исходя из финансовых