

## Research Background

Processing efficiency improvement of the grooving process is difficult factors

- Maximum cutting depth in radial axis
- The contact surface between the peripheral flute and the workpiece is large
- The blade is restrained
- It is difficult to discharge chips

short tool life

## Research purpose

Deployment of an end milling machine with early prediction of tool failure and breakage prevention using cutting force

## Experimental device

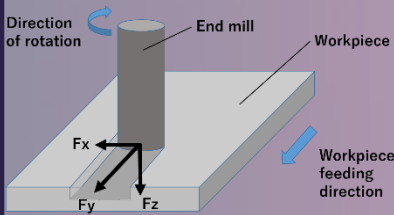
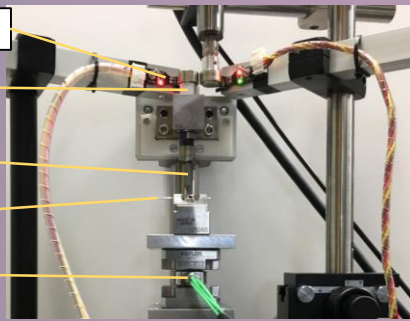
Hall element module

Magnetic gear

End mill

Workpiece

Three-component force link

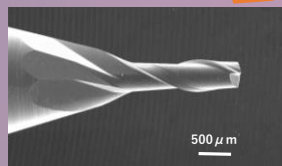


$F_x$  : Principal force  
 $F_y$  : Feed force  
 $F_z$  : Thrust force



### <Tool specification>

Cutting tool	CSS 2005-0150(Union Tool)
Material	Cemented carbide
Cutting diameter[mm]	0.5
Blade length[mm]	1.5

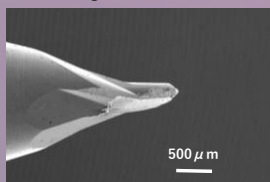


## Maximum torsional torque

<Processing conditions>

<SEM image of fracture side>

Workpiece	Aluminium alloy
Thickness[mm]	1
Feeding speed[mm/min]	120
Rotational speed[ $\text{min}^{-1}$ ]	5000
Cutting speed [m/min]	7.9
Coolant	none



Torsional breakage

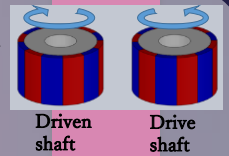
Cemented carbide end mill : 1.8~3.13[N·cm]

High-speed steel drill : 1.9~3.4[N·cm]

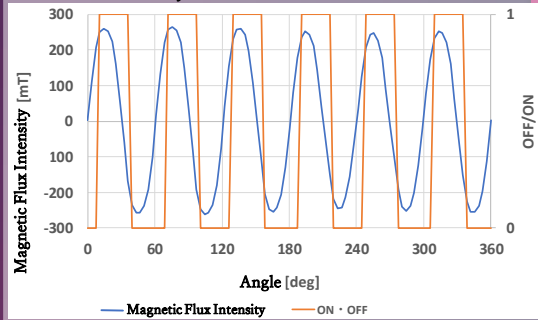
There is no difference in strength against twisting

## With magnetic gear

- S and N poles are alternately magnetized
- Rotary power transmission by meshing of magnetic force



<Relationship between Magnetic Flux Intensity and ON · OFF >



Output signal by Hall element module

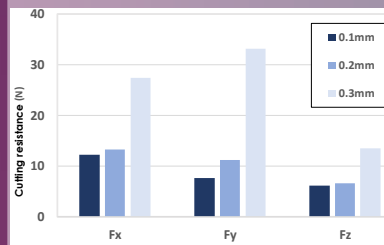


Switching ON / OFF with 225 [mT] as a threshold

Application to Break Avoidance Using Magnetic Gear Characteristics

## Cutting resistance in grooving

<Processing conditions>



Workpiece	Aluminium alloy
Thickness[mm]	1
Feeding speed[mm/min]	30
Scan distance[mm]	5
Rotational speed[ $\text{min}^{-1}$ ]	15000
Axial depth of cut[mm]	0.1 0.2 0.3
Coolant	none

Depth of cut affects 3 component forces

Increase in cutting resistance causes deterioration in machining accuracy and breakage of tools

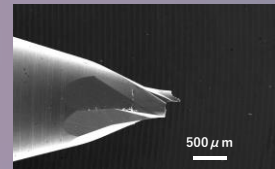
→ Tool breaks in the middle of processing of cutting depth 0.3 [mm]

## Thrust resistance

<SEM image of fracture side>

Cemented carbide end mill: 267.4~271.5 [N]

High-speed steel drill: 58~79 [N]



Bending breakage

Approximately 3.5 times the strength in the axial direction

## Consideration

It is thought that machining can be stopped and breakage can be avoided by utilizing the shift of the magnetic gear that occurs when the tool is subjected to excessive cutting resistance.

## Conclusion

- The cemented carbide end mill has almost the same maximum torsional torque as high-speed steel drills, but has about 3.5 times the thrust resistance.
- The depth of cut in the Z-axis direction affects the cutting resistance in groove processing.