

CNC MACHINING OF THE COMPLEX COPPER ELECTRODES

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Abstract: This paper presents the machining process of the complex copper electrodes. Machining of the complex shapes in copper is difficult because this material is soft and sticky. This research presents the main steps for processing those copper electrodes at a high dimensional accuracy and a good surface quality. Special tooling solutions are required for this machining process and optimal process parameters have been found for the accurate CNC equipment, using smart CAD/CAM software.

Key words: CAD/CAM, CNC machining, 3D complex copper electrodes

Introduction

CNC milling technology is one of the most important methods used in industry to manufacture different materials. CNC milling is proving to be productive and flexible for manufacturing complex 3D shapes [1, 2]. It has various distinct advantages over the other cutting technologies, such as: high machining versatility, high flexibility and has been proven to be an effective technology for processing various engineering materials [3, 4].

Current trends in the manufacturing industry require that parts must be manufactured in a short time, at a good surface quality, high dimensional accuracy and complex 3D shapes. To manufacture complex 3D parts is important to use CAD/CAM software [5, 6, 8]. This type of software is having various strategies for processing complex 3D shapes with fine details [9, 11, 12].

2. 3D modelling of the electrodes

In this study the 3D model presented in figure 1 has been used. This 3D model represents a copper electrode, designed for processing a complex mould.

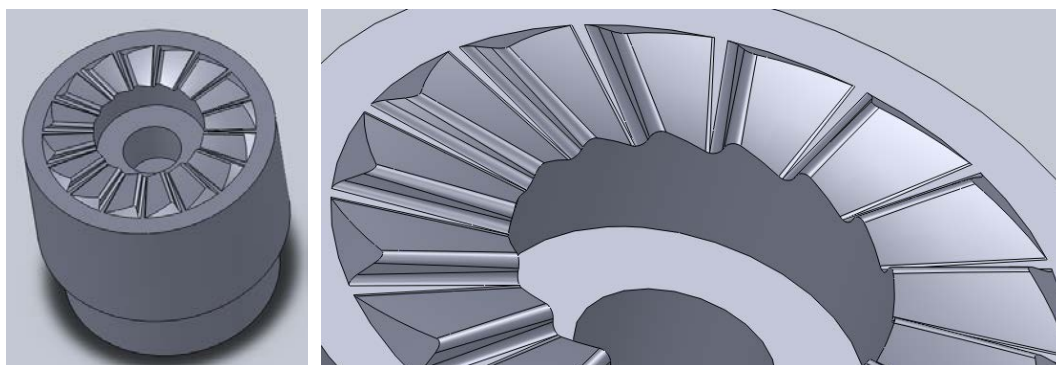


Figure 1. The 3D model of the electrode

3. Tooling solutions and process parameters

It is difficult to manufacture copper alloys parts by using normal tools, because this type of material is very sticky. For process this copper electrode was chosen a special type of end mill made by Mitsubishi. The end mills are made from carbide, with 2 flutes at 30° and CRN coating.

For roughing operation was selected an end mill, with code CRN2MB, as presented in figure 2.

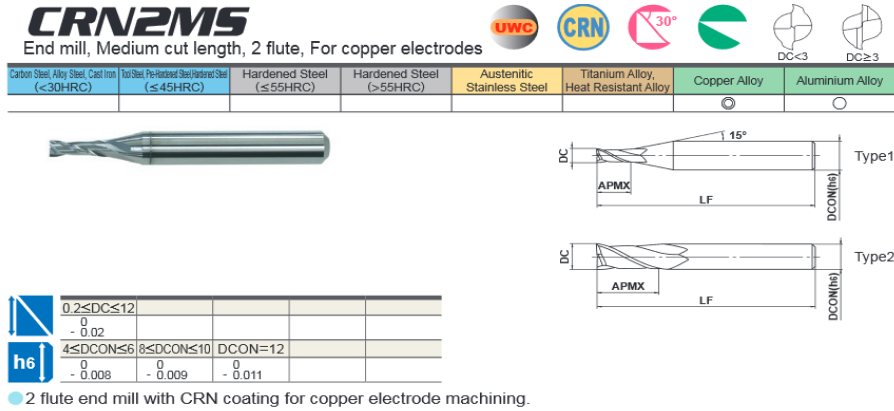


Figure 2: The tools for roughing operation [10]

The process parameters for roughing operation are:

- End mill 12mm, code: CRN2MSD1200S12:
 - Rotation speed: 5400 [RPM]; Feed Rate: 820 [mm/min];
 - Depth of processing: $A_p=1$ [mm]; Width of processing: $A_e=12$ [mm].
- End mill 2mm, code: CRN2MSD0200S06 :
 - Rotation speed: 11000 [RPM]; Feed Rate: 300 [mm/min];
 - Depth of processing: $A_p=0.18$ [mm]; Width of processing: $A_e=2$ [mm].

For finishing operations was chosen a ball mill with code CRN2MB, as in figure 3.

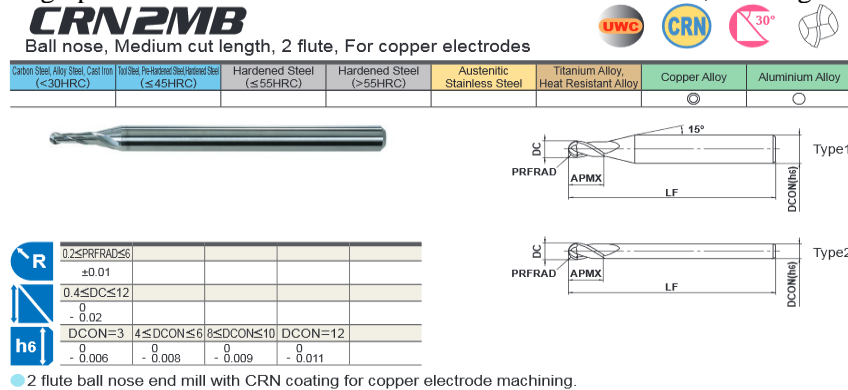


Figure 3: The tool for finishing operation [10]

The process parameters for finishing operation are: Ball mill 1[mm], code: CRN2MBR0100S06; Rotation speed: 11000 [RPM]; Feed Rate: 1000 [mm/min]; Depth of processing: $A_p=0.11$ [mm];

The width of processing [A_e] is a very important parameter in finishing of 3D complex surfaces. It has a direct influence on the surface quality. For calculating this parameter, the next formula could be used.

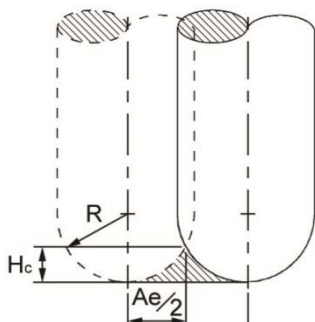


Figure 4: The width of processing [A_e] [7]

$$H_c = R - \sqrt{R^2 - \left(\frac{A_e}{2}\right)^2} \quad (1)$$

$$A_e = 2 \sqrt{R^2 - (R - H_c)^2}$$

In formula (1) exists a parameter H_c , which represents the height of surface roughness. For converting H_c [μm] in a general parameter for surface quality R_a [μm] can be use the Table 1 [7].

Table 1: Roughness parameters

H_c (μm)	0,2	0,4	0,7	1,25	2,2	4	8	12,5
R_a (μm)	0,03	0,05	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,8	1,6	3,2

In our study was calculated the width of processing, $A_e=0.05$ mm.

4. Computer aided manufacturing

For manufacturing a complex part (as presented in figure 5) was used a CAD/CAM software applications, SolidWorks and SolidCAM. The first step in this process was the roughing operation. For computer aided manufacturing was started with the defining of the work piece (1 mm bigger than the final part) and setting the zero point (was choose in the top and middle of the part), as in figure 5.

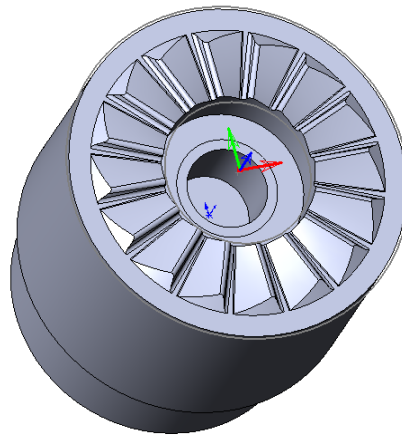


Figure 5: The zero point

The first step in this manufacturing was roughing operation. To obtain a short time for processing from SolidCAM was chose the *High Speed Machining* application and the *Contour Roughing* processing strategy. The rouging operation was made in 2 steps. At the beginning was used and end mill of 12 mm diameter, for quickly remove of material. For completing the roughing operation the *Rest Roughing* strategy was used and a smaller tool, of 2 mm diameter (see figure 6). For finishing the 3D surface remained 0.2 mm.

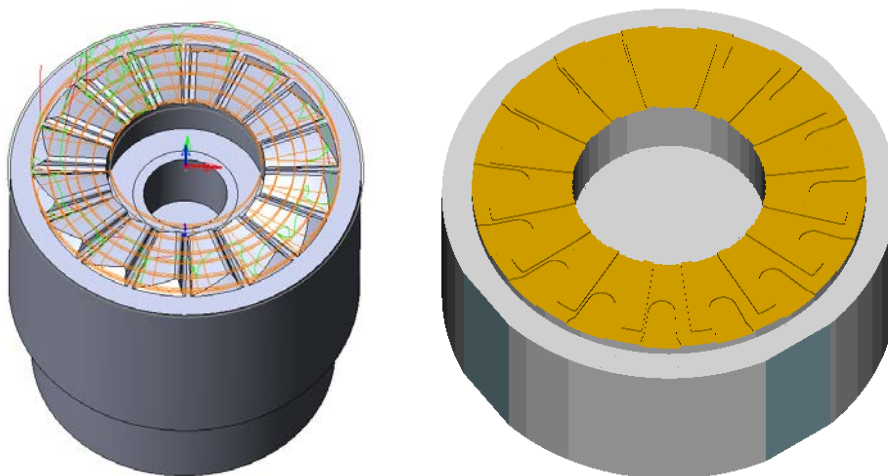


Figure 6: The simulation of the roughing operation

The last operation for manufacturing of the part was the finishing operation. From SolidCAM software was chosen the *Constant Z* strategy for finishing. Because this strategy could not process very well flat surfaces, was completed with *Linear strategy*. The distance between two steeps was 0.5 mm.

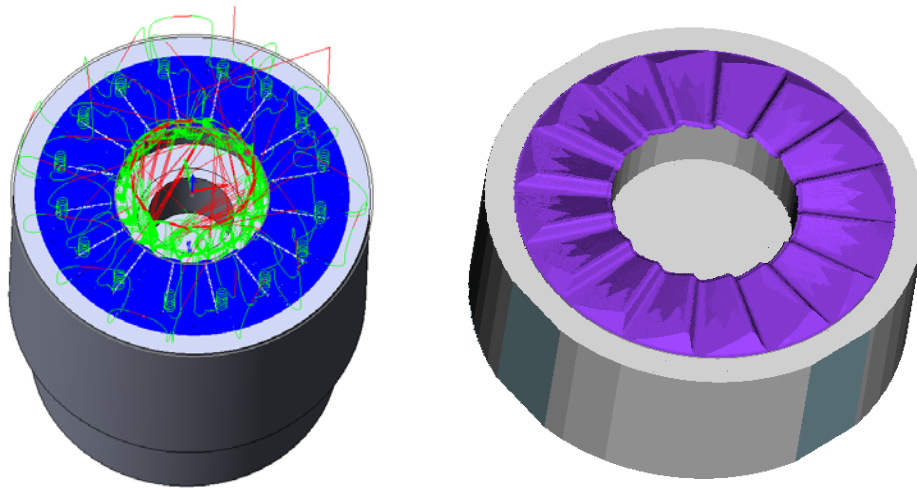


Figure 7: The finishing simulation

To check if the strategy and the distance between steps are well selected was analysed in details the tool trajectory on the graphical simulation.

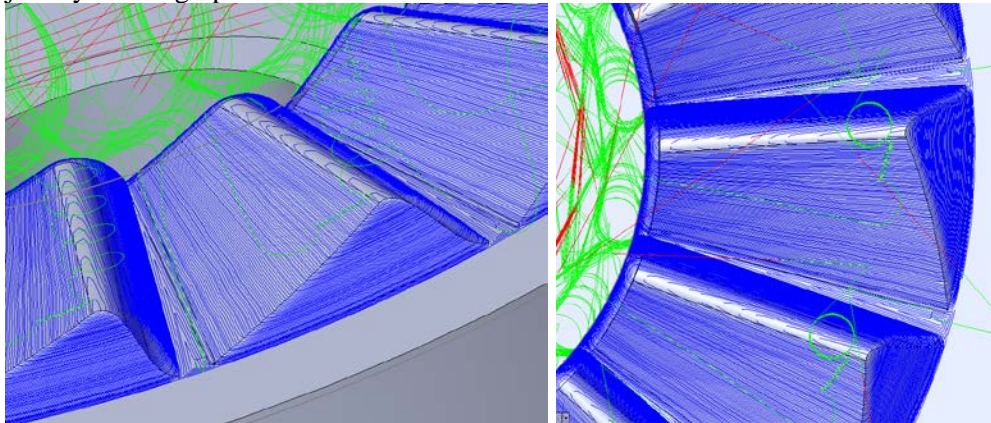


Figure 8: The tool trajectory

For analysing the surface quality was made a 3D simulation, as presented figure 7 and 8. On this type of simulation we can see exactly the final surface and we can improve it, if it is necessary.

5. Experimental research

For this experimental study was selected 3 axis CNC equipment, HAAS VF2, with HAAS controller, from Tehnical University of Cluj-Napoca, Manufacturing Engineering Department (DME). The CNC program, generated by SolidCAM software was loaded on the CNC controller. For fixing the workpiece was manufacture a special clamping system, presented in figure 9.



Figure 9: The clamping system



Figure 10: The taking the 0 point

Using a 3D taster was taken the origin and was measured the cutting tools (see figure 10). The first step in this process is roughing operation. At beginning was used an end mill of 12 mm diameter for cylindrical and flat milling (figure 11).



Figure 11: Roughing operation with 12 mm end mill



Figure 12: Roughing operation with 2 mm end mill

An end mill with 2 mm diameter was used for roughing the complex surfaces of the electrode (figure 12). The total time for roughing operation was 0.3 hours. The last part of the process was the finishing operation. For this was used a small ball mill with 1 mm diameter, because in 3D model exist radius of 0.5 mm (figure 13).

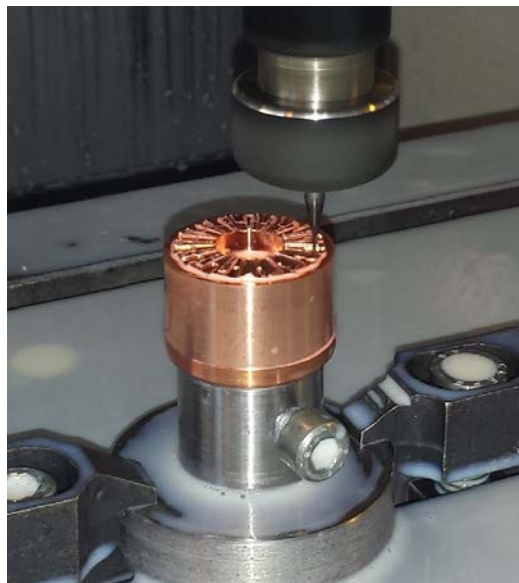


Figure 13: Roughing operation with 2 mm end mill

The total time for finishing operation was 5.2 hours.

6. Dimensional accuracy

In this process, the copper electrode from figure 14 was manufactured. During the measurements was obtained a good dimensional accuracy (maximum deviation=0.04 mm) and a good surface quality ($R_a \text{ max}=0.16 \mu\text{m}$).



Figure 14: The cooper electrode

Conclusions

This paper presents an experimental study for manufacturing a complex copper electrode.

To manufacture complex 3D shapes from copper alloy are given the following recommendations:

- CAD/CAM software with smart processing strategies;
- Tools solution dedicated for processing coppers;
- The optimal process parameters;
- Faster and precise CNC equipment.

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