

# Design of boring bar damper

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# Damped *Silent tools* boring tools from Sandvik

## Benefits

- Increase productivity by 50-200%
- Improved surface finish
- Increased safety and reliability of the machining process
- Reducing the cost of machined part

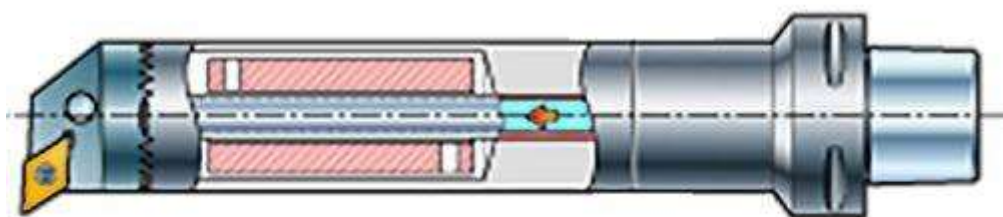
## Technical characteristics

- Unique damping mechanism Silent Tools
- Internal coolant throw boring bars body
- Flexibility with a choice between three different ways of organizing tool assembly
- Long range, up to 6 x D

## Application

- Boring operations: roughing and finishing
- Capacity to significantly increase cutting parameters thanks to suppress tendencies to oscillation
- Increase in productivity since the length of the overhang 4 x bar diameter

# Damped *Silent tools* boring tools from Sandvik



## Video demonstration damped boring tools Sandvik



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## Video demonstration damped boring tools Sandvik



<https://publisher.qbrick.com/Embed.aspx?mid=1E1E219F>

## Video demonstration of milling tools damped Sandvik



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## Video demonstration damped turning tools Sandvik



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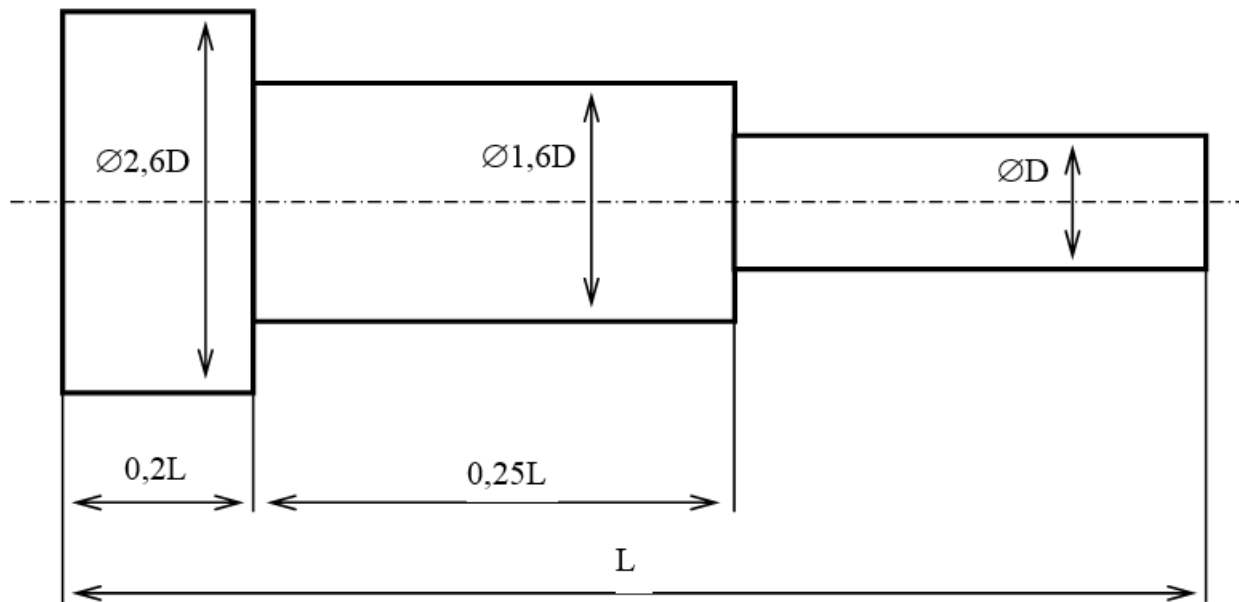
# Task

For boring bar specified dimensions determine:

1. Deflection of the rod (in general),
  2. Stiffness of the rod,
  3. Self frequency of the rod,
  4. Flexibility of the rod.
- Design of boring bar damper and draw drawings of damper.
  - They are given the following values :  $\varnothing D$ , ratio  $L/D$ , revolutions  $n$ , damper neck length  $l_4$



# The computational model of bar



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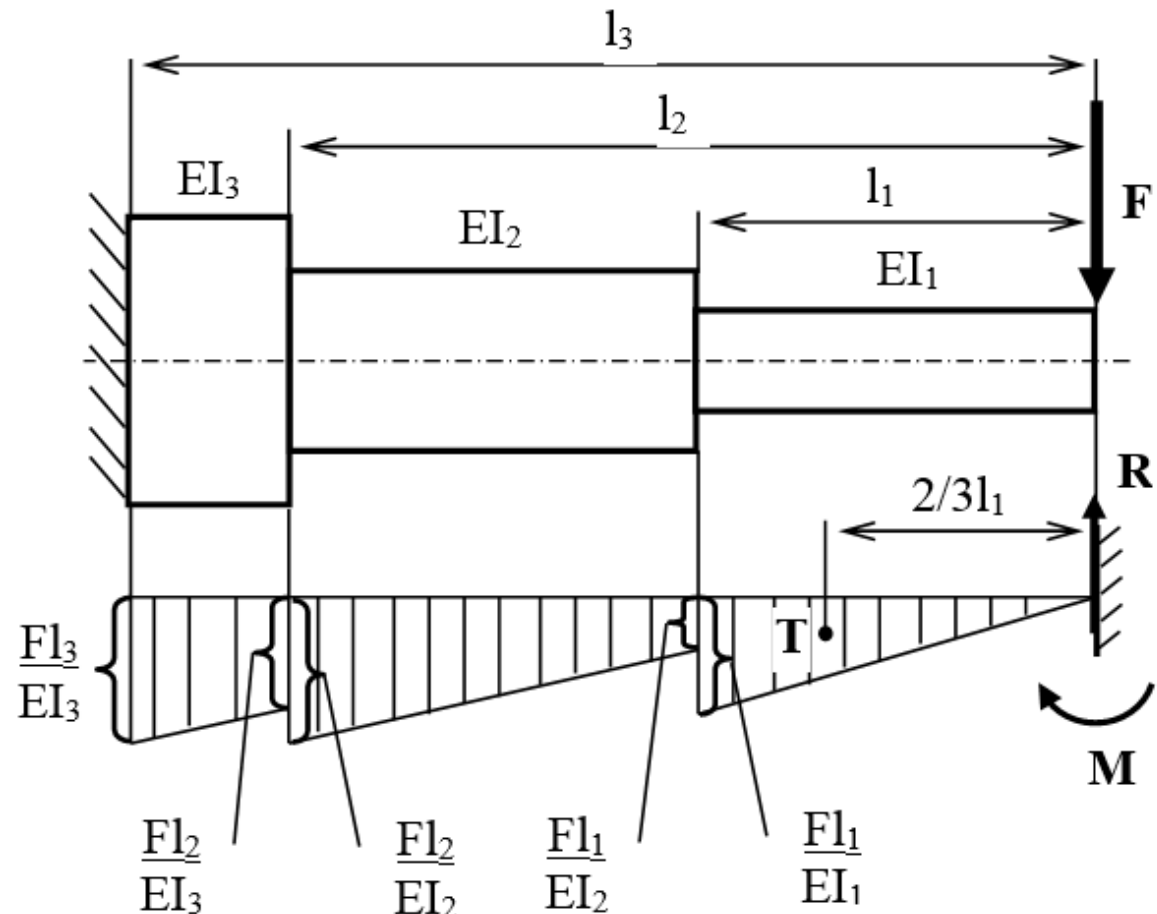
## The calculation procedure

Equation for deformation of bar:

torque areas  $\Rightarrow$  imaginary beam

$$y \approx M = M_1 + M_2 + M_3$$

$$M_1 = \frac{Fl_1}{EI_1} \cdot l_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} l_1$$



$$y = \frac{F \cdot (l_3^3 - l_2^3)}{3EI_3} + \frac{F \cdot (l_2^3 - l_1^3)}{3EI_2} + \frac{F \cdot (l_1^3)}{3EI_1} ; \quad I = \frac{\pi \cdot D^4}{64}$$

Equation for calculation of the stiffness

$$k = \frac{dF}{dy} = \frac{1}{\left( \frac{l_3^3 - l_2^3}{3EI_3} + \frac{l_2^3 - l_1^3}{3EI_2} + \frac{l_1^3}{3EI_1} \right)}$$

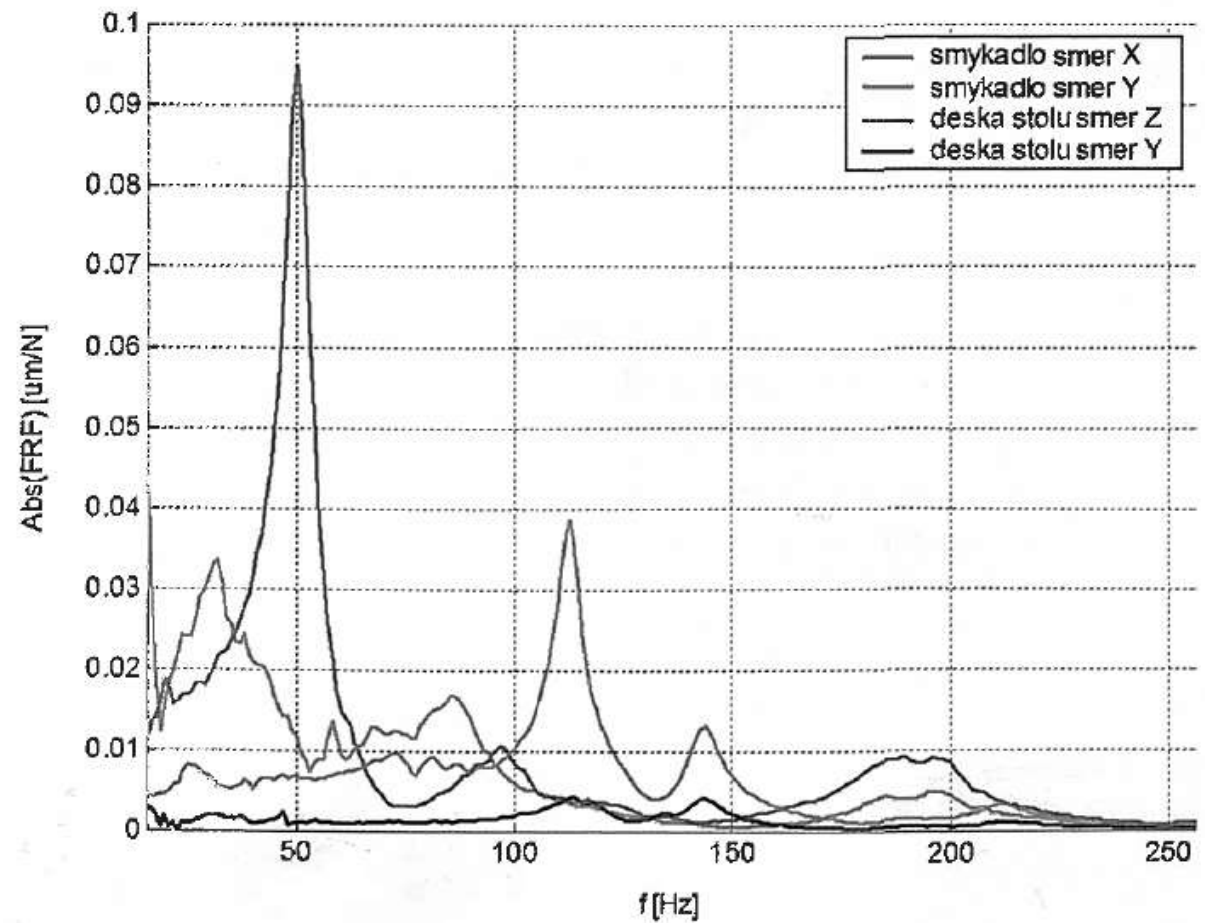
Equation for natural frequency

$$\Omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad [s^{-1}] \quad ; \quad f = \frac{\Omega}{2\pi} \quad [Hz]$$

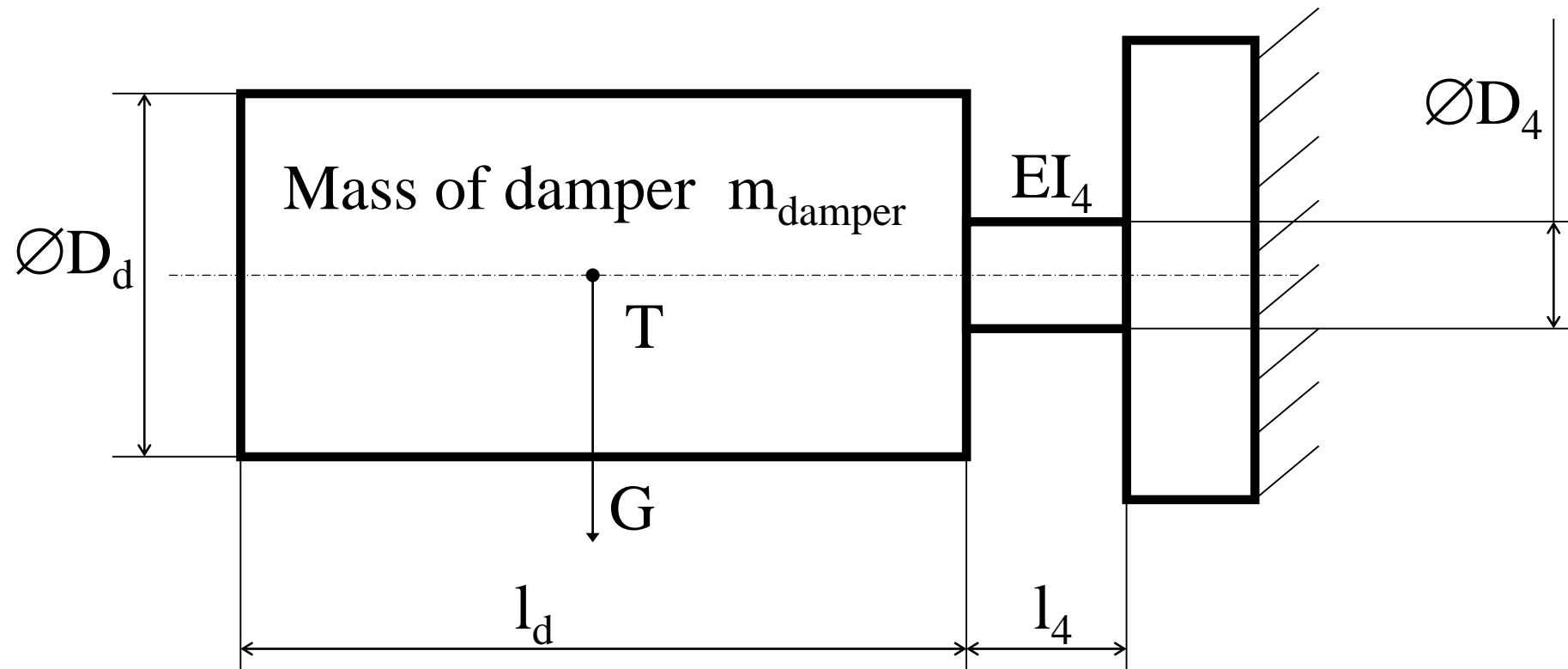
$$m = \rho \cdot V = \rho \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left( D_1^2 \cdot l_1 + D_2^2 \cdot (l_2 - l_1) + D_3^2 \cdot (l_3 - l_2) \right)$$

Equation for dynamic flexibility  $\longrightarrow R_{dc} = \frac{1}{k} \cdot \frac{\Omega^2}{\Omega^2 - \omega^2}$

Demonstration of dynamic flexibility of the machine's workspace :



## Damper design



The mass and dimensions of the damper is necessary to properly choose the size relative to the boring bar while keeping the assumption:

$$\underline{\Omega_{bar} = \Omega_{damper}}$$

$$\Omega_d = \sqrt{\frac{k_d}{m_d}} \Rightarrow k_d = m_d \cdot \Omega_d^2$$

$$k_d = \frac{3EI_4}{\left(l_4 + \frac{l_d}{2}\right)^3} \quad (\text{neglecting the stiffness of the mass damper})$$

Given :  $l_4 = 10 \text{ mm}$  ; We choose:  $\phi D_d; l_d; \rho_d; E$

$$m_d \cdot \Omega_d^2 = \frac{3EI_4}{\left(l_4 + \frac{l_d}{2}\right)^3} ; \quad I_4 = \frac{\pi D_4^4}{64} \Rightarrow D_4 = \sqrt[4]{\frac{64}{3\pi} \cdot \frac{m_d \cdot \Omega_d^2}{E} \cdot \left(l_4 + \frac{l_d}{2}\right)^3}$$

Range of results is  $D_4 = 5 \div 10 \text{ mm}$



## Example of task

- Assignment for each student is different and is based on a specified ratio  $L / D$  of boring bar (ranging  $L/D > 8$ ), diameter  $D$  of boring bar (ranging  $\varnothing D = 30 \div 60$  mm) and revolution (the same for all students, for example  $n = 150$  rpm).
- Elastic modulus  $E = 2,1 \cdot 10^5$  MPa, density  $\rho = 7850$  kg.m<sup>-3</sup>, length of damper neck  $l_4 = 10$  mm