

Machining of Wood as a Natural Composite Material

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Abstract: In the paper, the wood as natural fibre-layered composite is used to study the principles of effect in machining of such composites and provide the suggestion how to eliminate the unwanted effects in composite material cutting. The suggestion is not in special tool geometry, cutting tool material, toolpath strategy etc. but is based on basically different principle of machining. The actual research in cutting of composites is focused on orthogonal cutting as 2D process. We have to take into account the 3D behaviour of chip forming, as the workpiece material is non-homogeneous and directionally oriented. Thus, we studied the idea of so-called free cutting or cutting by straight cutting edge. The principles of such cutting were tested on wood as natural fibre - layered composite and the results are presented in the paper.

Keywords: maximum height of profile; natural composite; straight cutting edge; tool tip radius

1 INTRODUCTION

The research of principles of the composites cutting is topical despite the nature of composite components fabrication, which is significantly different from the standard designed materials such as metals and alloys. For obtaining final geometry of the composites parts, machining operations such as edge trimming or drilling are often necessary [1].

A greater difficulty of machining is caused by anisotropic directionally oriented material properties of composites, alternating stiff fibre and soft matrix in toolpath, complex damage behaviour in cutting, high abrasiveness etc. Thus, the chip formation and cutting conditions are complicated. In general, the composites are of low machinability [2].

The main unwanted effect in composite cutting is surface damage by delamination, burning or cracks, rapid tool wear, accuracy affected by debonding, subsurface damage and bouncing back phenomenon of workpiece material [3]. The mentioned effects can cause premature failures of components made of composites. In present research, the approaches avoiding unwanted effects have been developed, e.g. by use of the vibrating cutting tool, use of special cutting materials (e.g. polycrystal diamond), use of specially shaped cutting tool etc.

The character of tree trunk anatomy is close to fibre composite structure organized in cylindrical layers. Naturally, the basic wood composition can vary in micro-scale depending on cell size, grain pattern (straight, wavy, irregular, interlocked) etc. The cells are reinforcing elements of composite and they can be of different shapes. The predominant shape is fibre-microfibrils (about 100 times larger than diameter [4, 8]). The shorter cells of fibrous shape and of small number are tracheids and parenchyma cells.

Finally, the specific gravity of wood is also important physical property regarding application as well as machining. In case of high specific gravity, the wood strength is also high and it is difficult to machine material [8].

The paper focuses on the turning using the turning tool based on idea of straight cutting edge and developing this idea to specially designed cutting tool.

2 CUTTING BY NON-STRAIGHT CUTTING EDGE

The non-straight cutting edge is of either curved or broken line shape. The research and development in the field of cutting tools came to use rounded tooltip and thus the cutting edge is not straight and includes, mostly, the radius. In cutting by non-straight cutting edge, the speed of individual elements of the cut material moves perpendicular to the cutting edge (Fig. 1). The resultant direction of chip flow speed (v_t) is not perpendicular to the cutting edge. That means that the process of plastic deformation is most complicated in tooltip. The force of cutting resistance is significant.

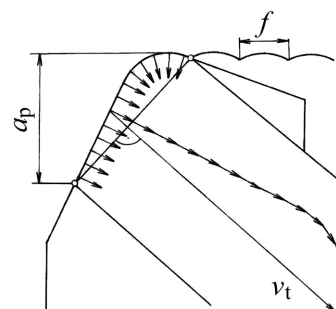


Figure 1 Cutting tool of non-straight cutting (up) and estimation of the resultant direction of chip flow speed vector v_t (a_p – cut depth, f – feed)

The mentioned facts characterizing cutting by the non-straight cutting edge are inappropriate for cutting of composites of fibre and/or layered structure since the complicated conditions in chip formation are even more complicated by the in-homogeneity of composite.

3 CUTTING BY STRAIGHT CUTTING EDGE

Major significant indicator of surface quality is surface roughness [6, 7]. It is well-known that by increasing the tool tip radius r_e , the quality of machined surface increases. This statement is confirmed by a standard theoretical equation for the determination of the maximum height of the machined surface profile Rz :

$$Rz = \frac{f^2}{8r_e} \quad (1)$$

where f is feed and r_e is tool tip radius.

A tool with the infinite radius of cutting edge, it means the straight cutting edge, is a limit case of increasing the radius of tooltip. The turning principle with such a tool is shown in Fig. 2. The tool is inclined by the angle λ_s . The cutting edge is placed non-parallel to the workpiece axis. It is possible to implement bidirectional tool feed.

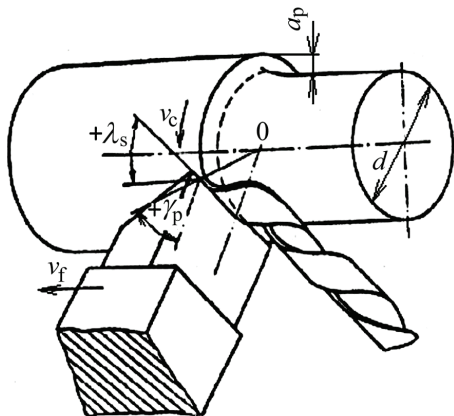


Figure 2 Scheme of turning by straight cutting edge tool, inclined by angle λ_s

In comparison with the tools with tip radius (non-straight cutting edge), the length of the engaged cutting edge is much greater.

4 TURNING OF A NATURAL FIBRE-LAYERED COMPOSITE

One of the cutting tools with straight cutting edge for experimental tests of turning the wood as a natural fibre-layered composite material is presented in Fig. 3. When the cutting tool becomes worn out it is possible to twist the cutting insert to a new position by use of the fixing screw. Even the worn out inserts from previous classical turning can be used for turning by straight cutting edge.

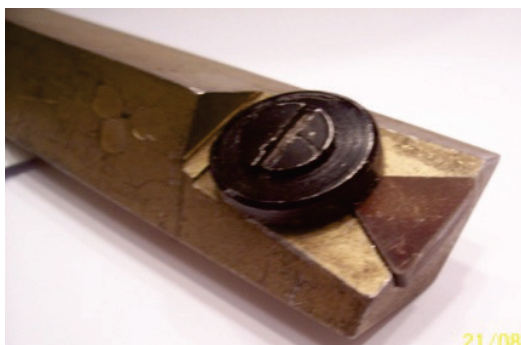


Figure 3 Cutting tool with straight cutting edge

Fig. 4 shows the experimental dependence of the maximum height of profile R_z on cutting speed in the range 50-170 m/min obtained during turning of wooden (natural composite) workpiece. The decrease of R_z is significant in the range of used cutting speeds. Fig. 4 involves also the graph of the typical performance of non-straight cutting edge tool of tool tip radius $r_e = 0,5$ mm in order to compare R_z for both cutting tools. Turning by the straight cutting edge, the cutting speed affects the R_z values minimally. This is one of the unique benefits. Similar result was

obtained for turning of different kinds of wood (beech, apple, cherry wood etc.).

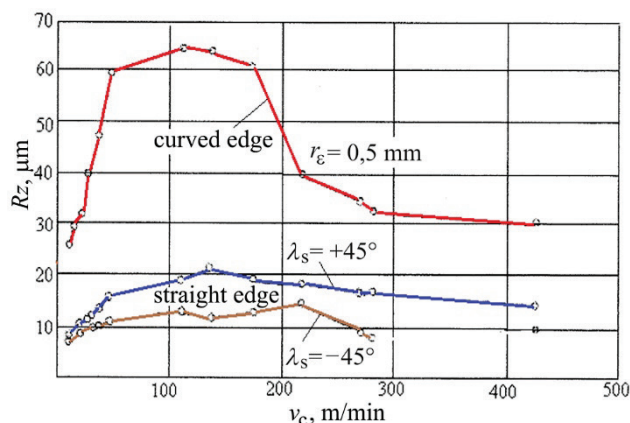


Figure 4 Experimental comparison of $R_z = f(v_c)$ for straight and curved cutting edges, horn beam wood, $a_p = 0,5$ mm, $f = 0,3$ mm, tool: sintered carbide SK P20

In addition to the improvement of machined surface roughness, the straight cutting edge enables to use much larger feeds f (Fig. 5). Comparing the R_z values of feed rate e.g. $f = 0.6$ mm, in case of non-straight (curved, $r_e = 0,4$ mm) cutting edge R_z is 116 μm , in case of straight cutting edge R_z is 30 μm (more than 4-times lower roughness, better quality).

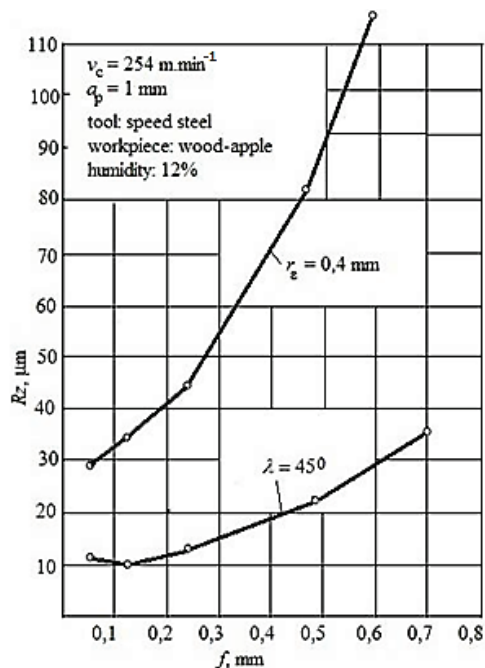


Figure 5 Experimental dependence of $R_z = f(f)$ for straight and curved cutting edges, apple-tree wood, $a_p = 1$ mm, $v_c = 254$ m/min, tool: high-speed steel

The plastic deformation observed on the upper part of the chip in Fig. 6, up, is similar to that of steel chip. Fig. 6, down, schematically presents the orientation of cut regarding the growth rings, forming the concentric layers, and longitudinal fibres in the heartwood. In this case, the wood chip compression is $k = 4$.

The comparison of the material ratio curves is also interesting as their character is different. The experimental measurements indicate that increasing the tool tip radius,

the material ratio is also increasing. This makes the component performance of higher quality.

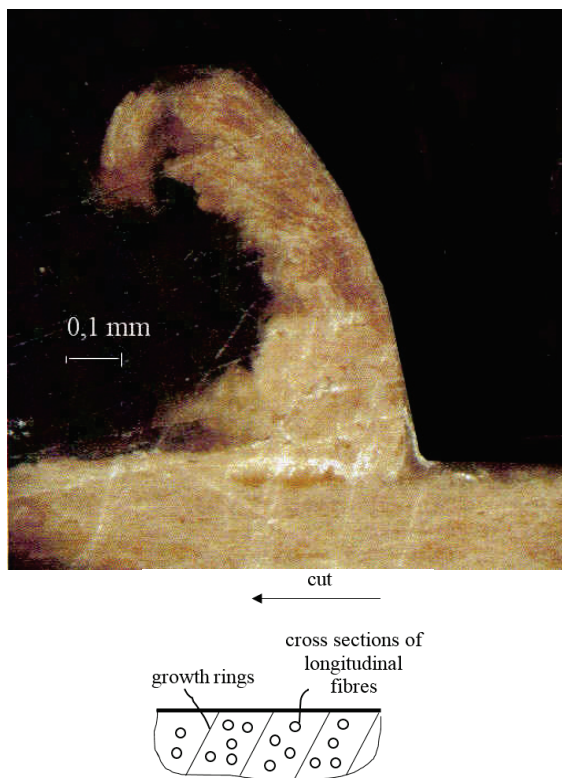


Figure 6 Wooden chip root (up), schema of wood fibre-layered structure (down), cutting speed 100 m/min

4.1 The Bowl-Shaped Rotating Tool

The quality of machined surface, mainly the roughness, improves with increased tool tip radius. The special bowl-shaped rotating cutting tool with large (quasi-straight) cutting edge radius was designed and made in 1980 for applications in bearing production (more in [8]), Fig. 7. We used such cutting tool for turning of wood to observe and confirm our previous statements in chapter 3 and 4. The cutting edge of bowl-shaped rotating cutting tool is of large radius (quasi-straight) and the mechanics of turning is similar to that of straight cutting tool.

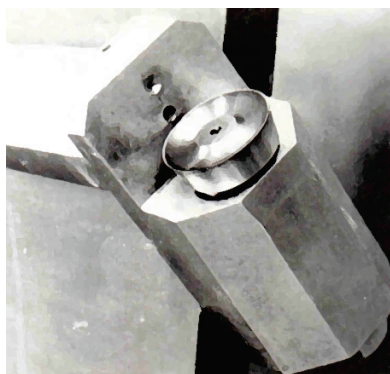


Figure 7 The bowl-shaped tool in working position

The design of the bowl-shaped rotating cutting tool is based on a special conical plain bearing with circumferential groove for oil. The rotation makes the oil moving up. The oil returns through a central hole to the bottom of the housing. The tool is driving by the tangential

velocity v_t and the friction force. Fig. 8 shows the bowl-shaped rotating tool in the process of turning of the wooden workpiece.



Figure 8 Performance of rotating bowl-shaped tool in turning the wood

The cutting tool can rotate driven either by the velocity of cutting or by the external drive (in Fig. 8 without external drive). Moreover, the cutting tool can be oriented so that the cutting edge inclination angle λ_s is positive or negative (Fig. 9). An immediate active section of cutting edge which is in engagement with the workpiece is under the level of workpiece axis. If the rake angle equals zero, the face working angles will be negative at every point of active cutting edge (Fig. 9, up). Fig. 9, down, illustrates an opposite case. Moreover, Fig. 9 presents the velocity vector components addition where v_f is velocity of feed, v_t is tangential velocity of rotating tool, v_w is tangential velocity of workpiece and v_c is cutting speed.

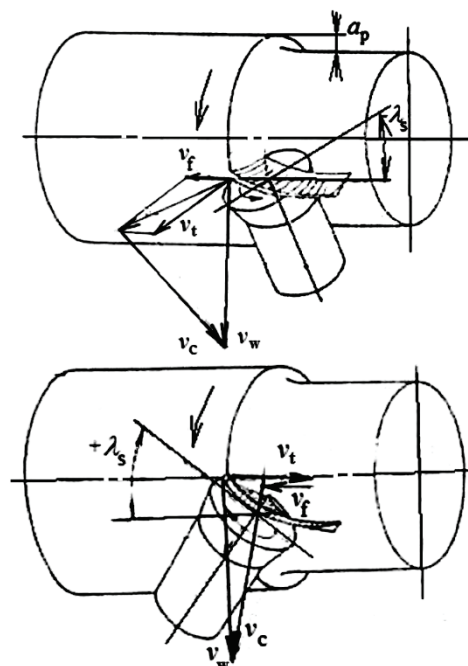


Figure 9 Turning with the bowl-shaped rotating cutting tool of negative (up) and positive angle of cutting edge inclination λ_s

To determine the maximum height of profile Rz , it is necessary to use the scheme of cutting edge position in the basic plane, according to Fig. 10.

Starting with the equation of ellipse 1 in coordinate system x - y and ellipse 2 that represents the position of the tool after one turn, using substitutions, we obtained the relation for Rz :

$$Rz = r_\varepsilon \cdot \cos \gamma_p - \frac{1}{2 \cdot \cos \lambda_s} \sqrt{4 \cdot r_\varepsilon^2 \cdot \cos \lambda_s - f^2} \quad (1)$$

Rz depends on four parameters: $Rz = f(r_\varepsilon, \gamma_p, \lambda_s, f)$, i.e. r_ε tool tip radius (large), back rake angle γ_p , angle of cutting edge inclination λ_s and feed rate f . The Eq. (1) does not include cutting speed because it is not a geometric characteristic. Such dependence can be determined only experimentally.

Fig. 11 presents an example of the experimental dependence of the maximum height of profile Rz on tangential velocity of workpiece v_w . This speed is not cutting speed (see Fig. 9).

At a low tangential velocity of workpiece v_w (5-45 m/min), Rz values are within wide limits. At higher velocity (more than 45 m/min), Rz is almost constant in both cases of cutting tool position (above, under workpiece axis).

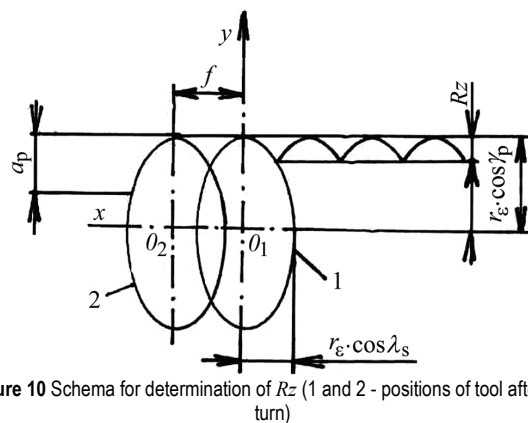


Figure 10 Schema for determination of Rz (1 and 2 - positions of tool after one turn)

5 CONCLUSION

The application of idea of straight cutting for machining of wooden workpieces shows the interesting perspective for turning of the composites with layers, fibres or combination. The hierarchical typology and oriented material properties of wood are similar to a typology of a fibre-layered composite. Moreover, the paper analyses the machining results obtained in turning by cutting tools with straight and quasi-straight (large tool tip radius) and confirms the suitability of such cutting tools for machining of natural fibre-layered composite, i.e. wood.

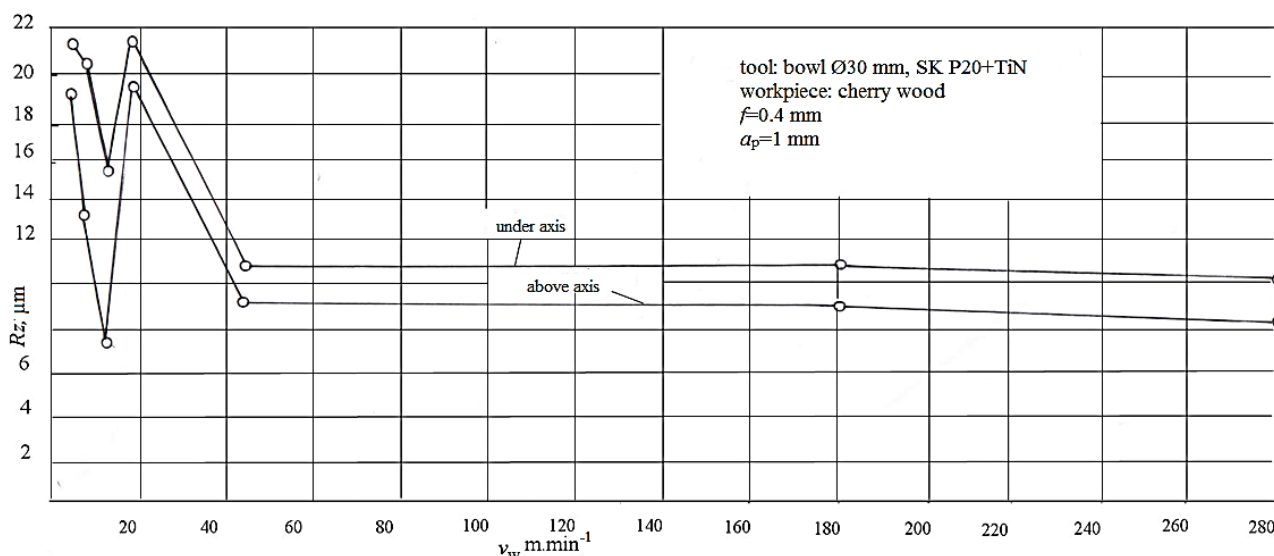


Figure 11 Experimental dependence of $Rz = f(v_w)$ for wood turning

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