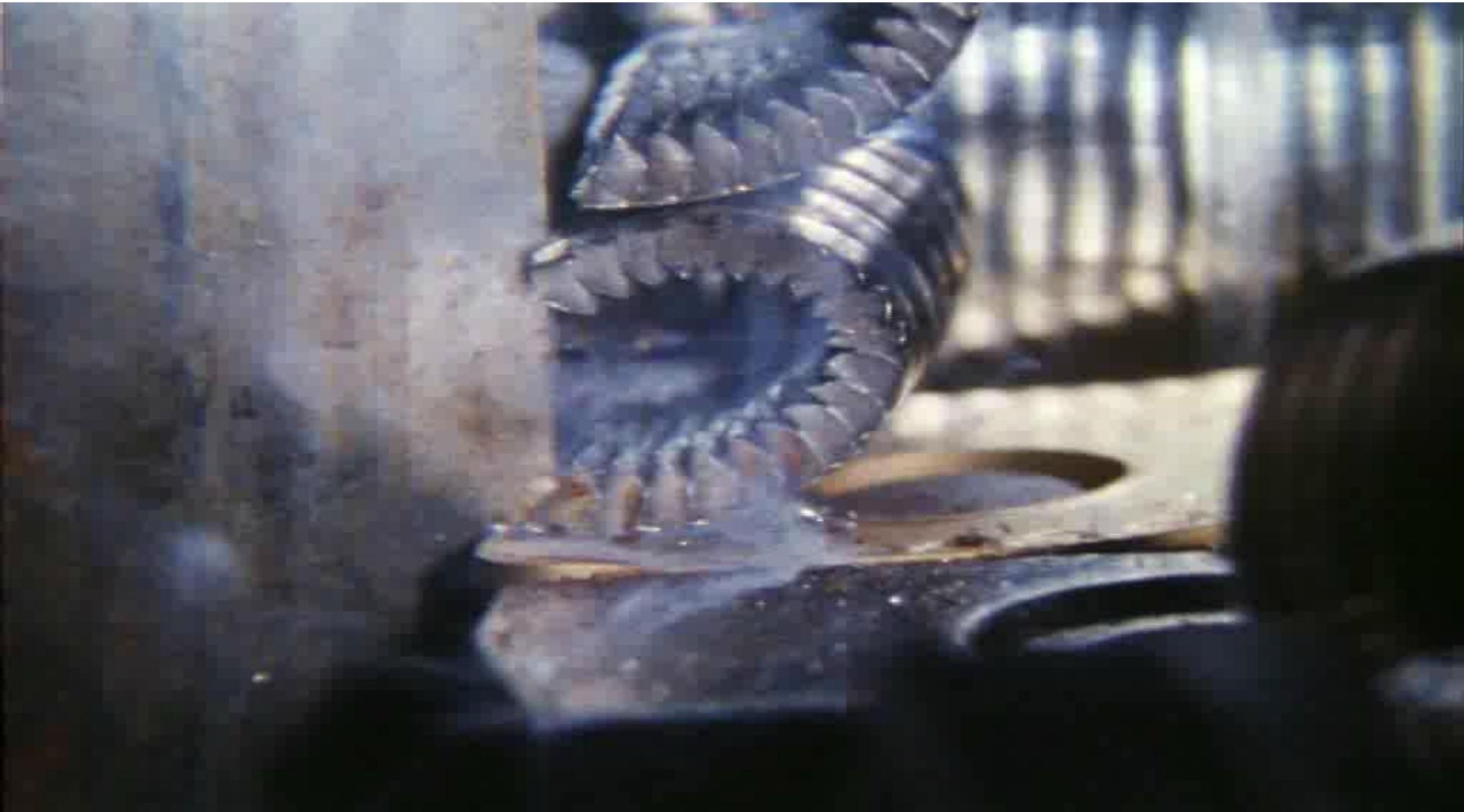


TORNEAMENTO - GRANDEZAS

Formação de cavacos



TORNEAMENTO - GRANDEZAS

Formação de cavacos

P

Steel



TORNEAMENTO - GRANDEZAS

Formação de cavacos

M

Stainless steel

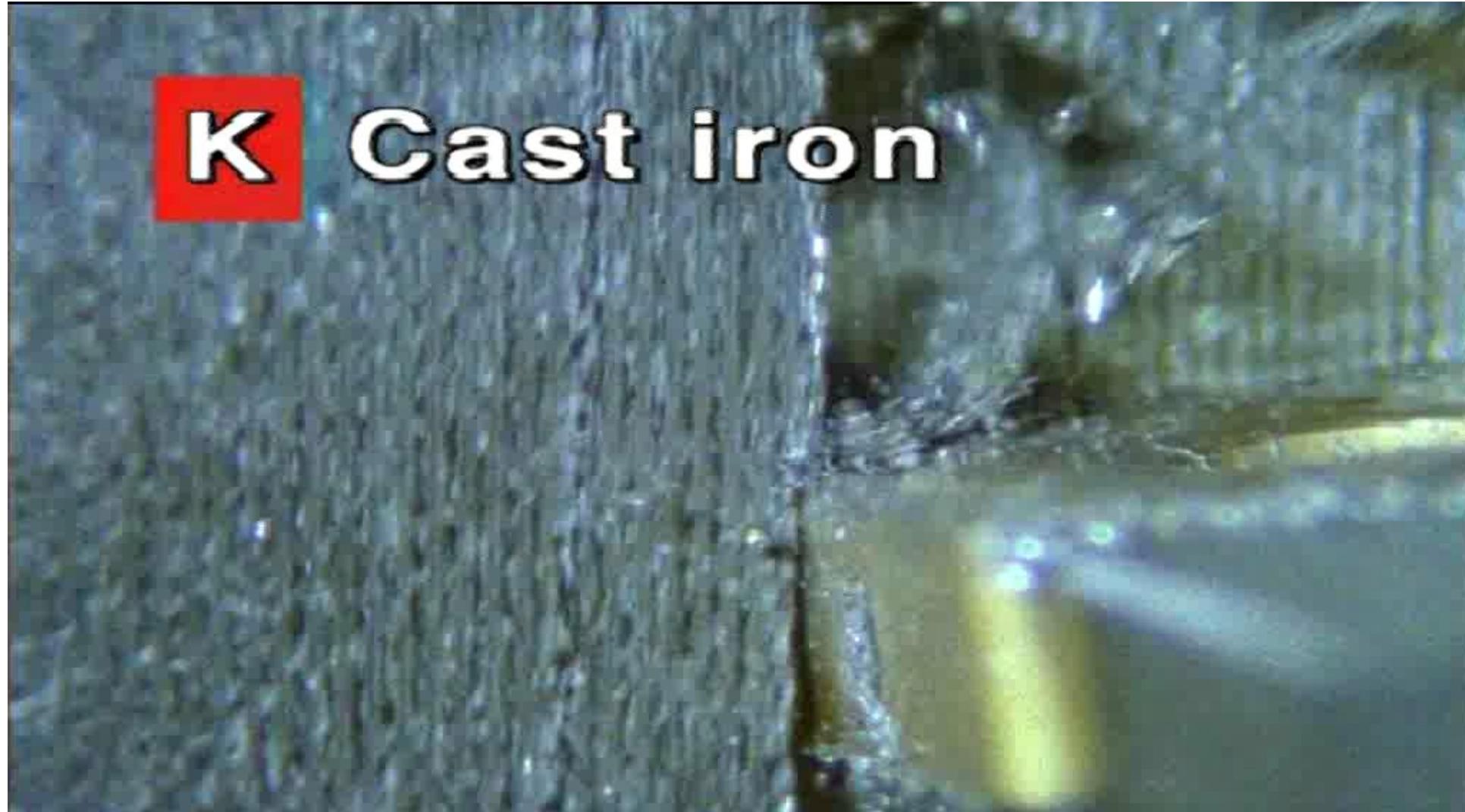


TORNEAMENTO - GRANDEZAS

Formação de cavacos

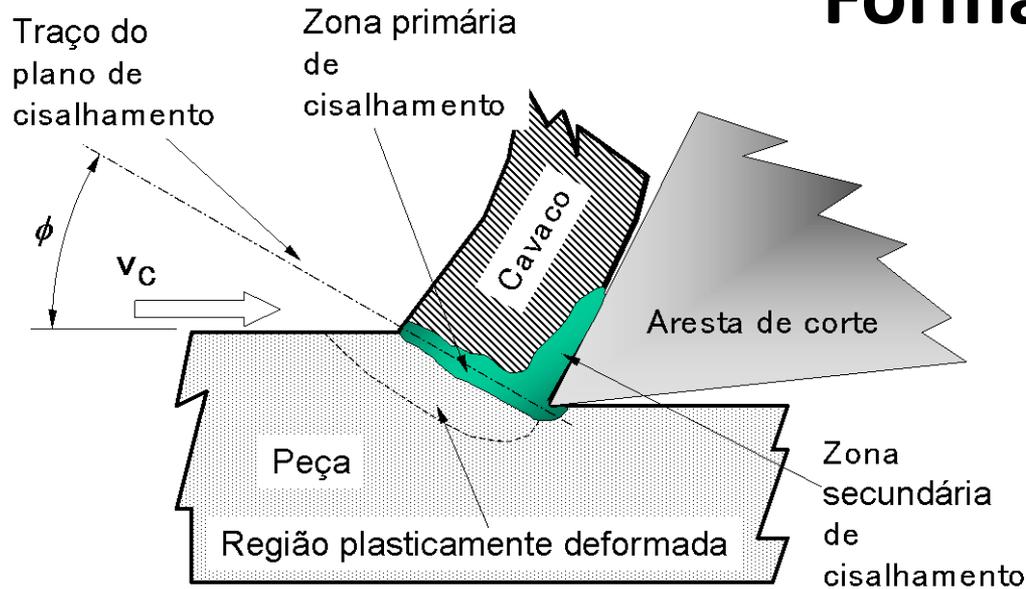
K

Cast iron



FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

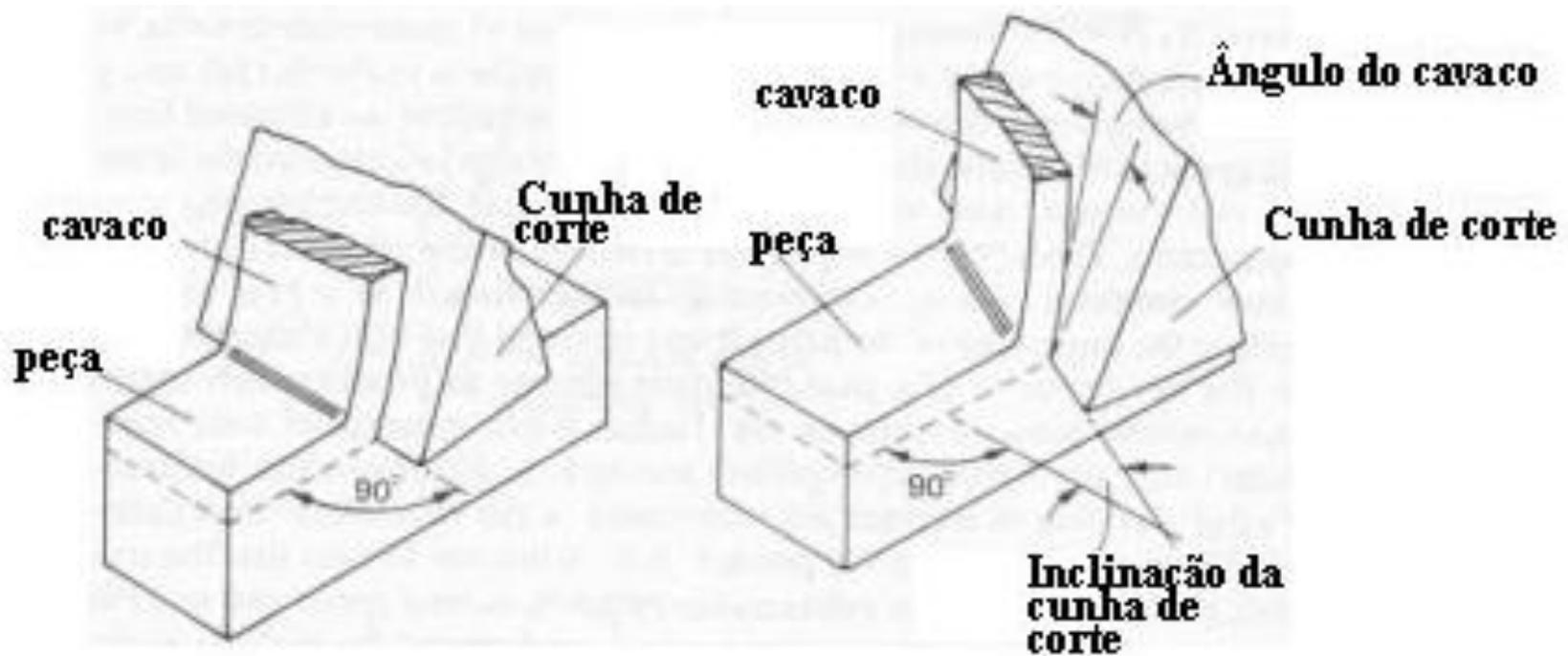
Formação do cavaco



- 1) Recalque inicial.
- 2) Deformação e ruptura
- 3) Deslizamento das lamelas
- 4) Saída do cavaco

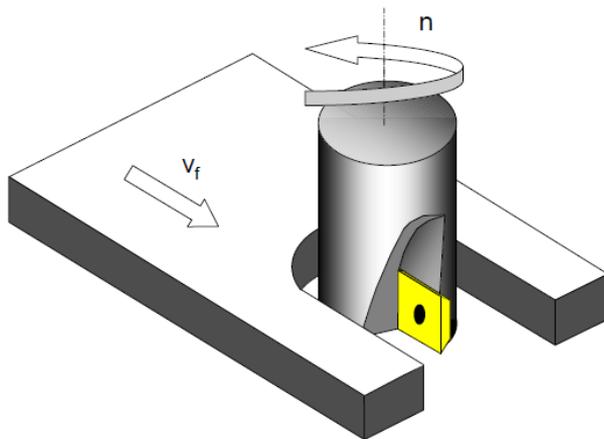
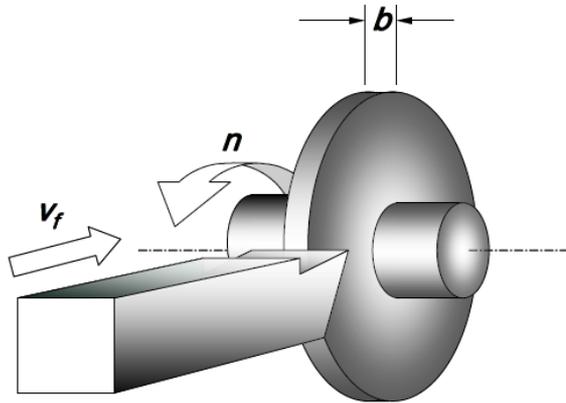
FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

CORTE ORTOGONAL E OBLÍQUO

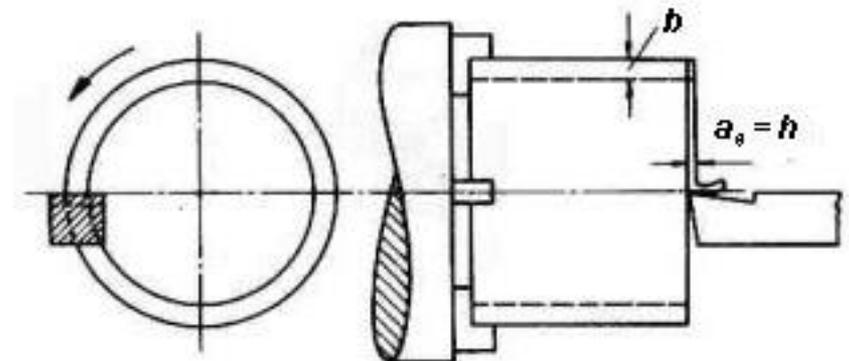
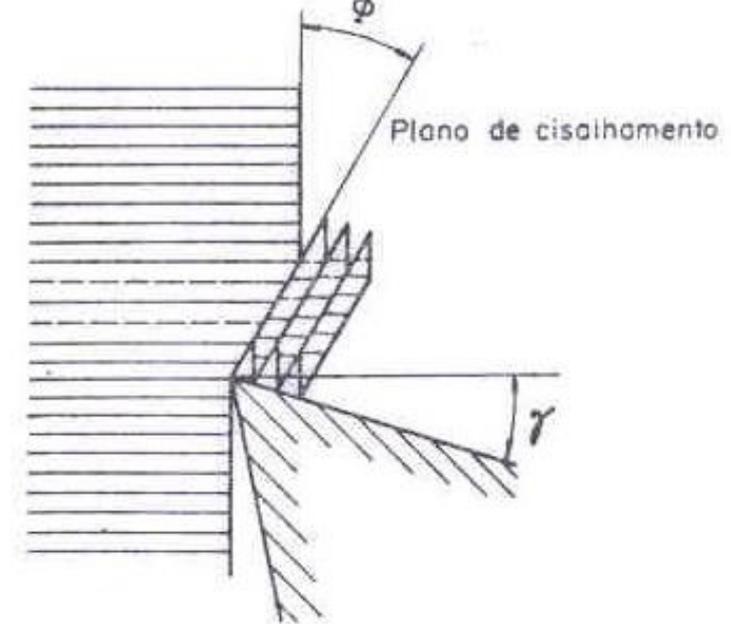


FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

Corte ortogonal



Modelo Teórico



FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

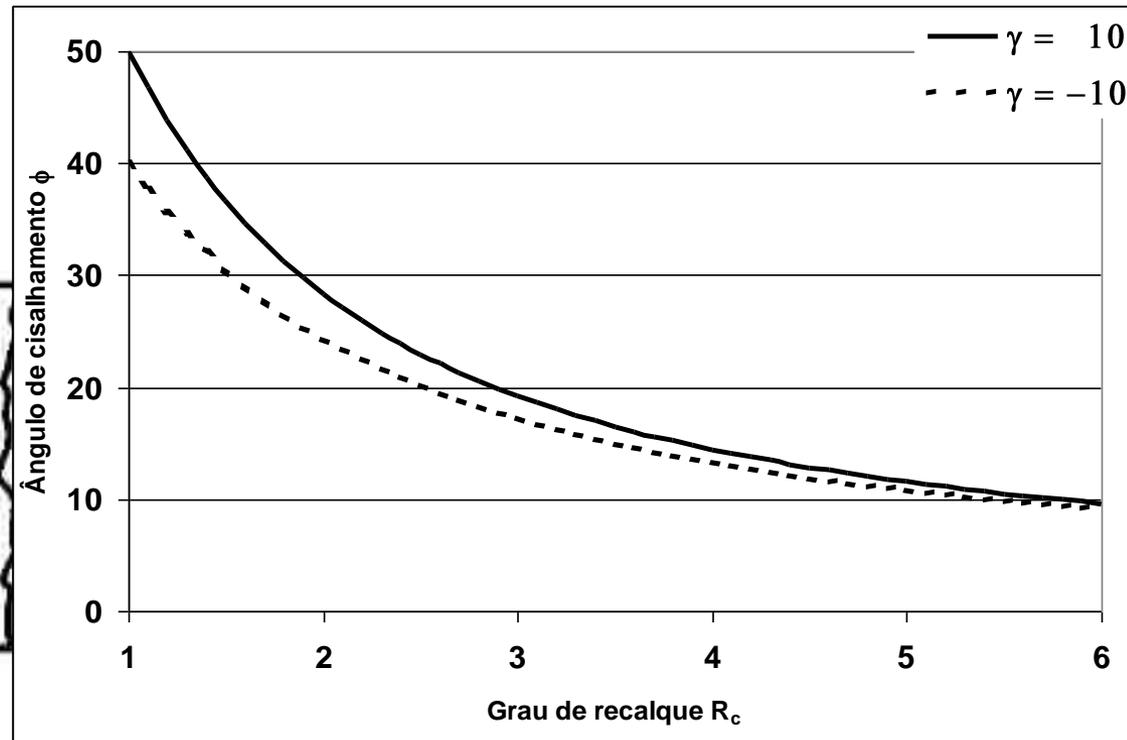
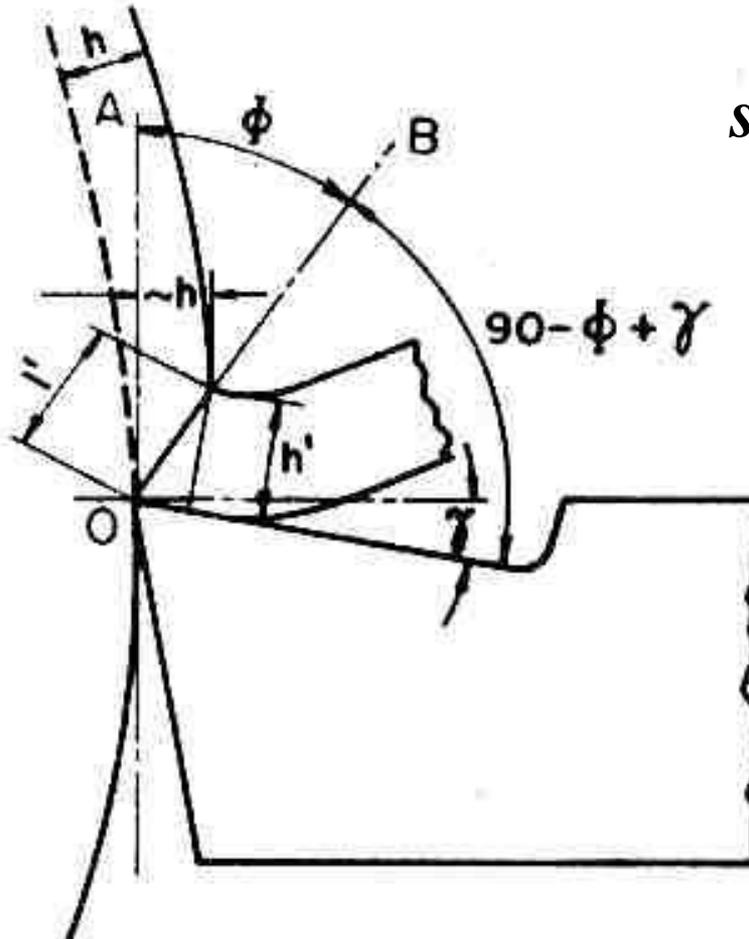
Modelo Teórico

$$\operatorname{tg} \phi = \frac{\cos \gamma}{R_c - \operatorname{sen} \gamma}$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(90 - \phi + \gamma) = \frac{h'}{l'}$$

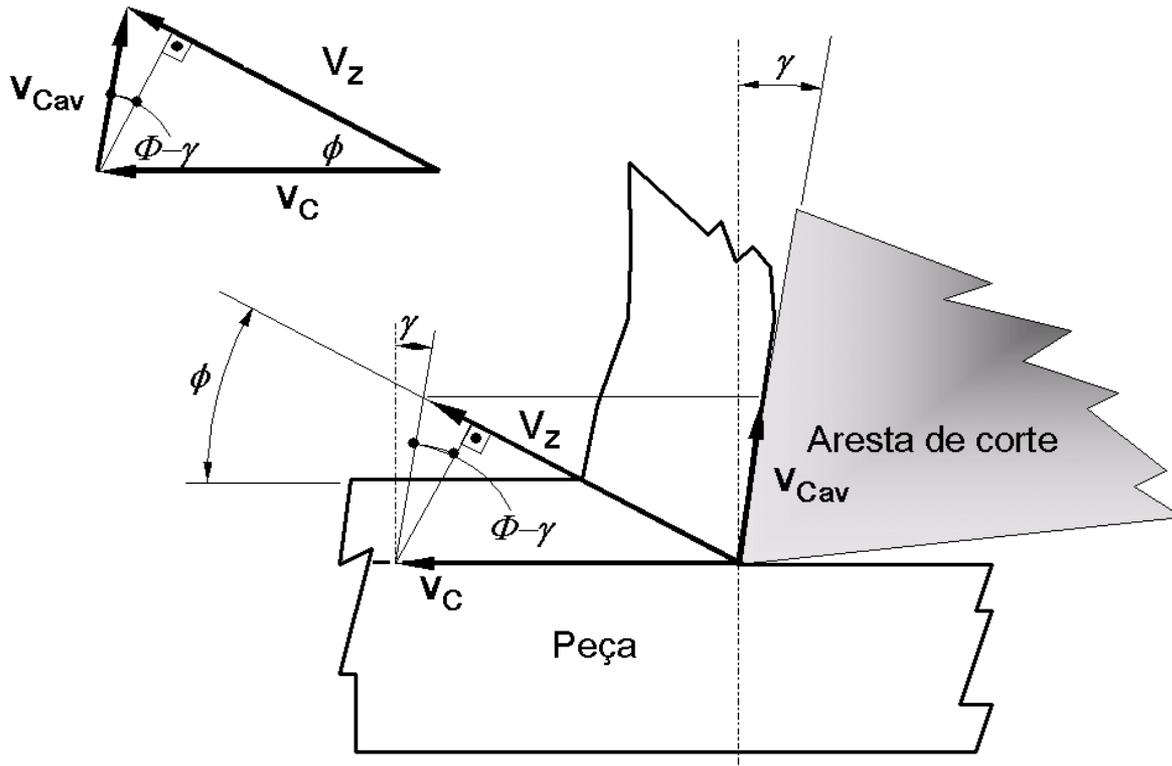
$$\operatorname{sen} \phi = \frac{h}{l'}$$

$$R_c = \frac{h'}{h}$$



FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

Modelo Teórico



$$v_{cav} = v_c \cdot \frac{\sin \phi}{\cos(\theta - \gamma)}$$

$$v_z = v_c \cdot \frac{\cos \gamma}{\cos(\theta - \gamma)}$$

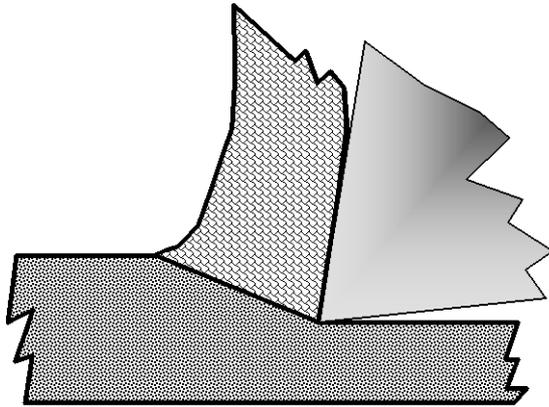
$$v_{cav} = \frac{v_c}{R_c}$$

v_{cav} = Velocidade de saída do cavaco

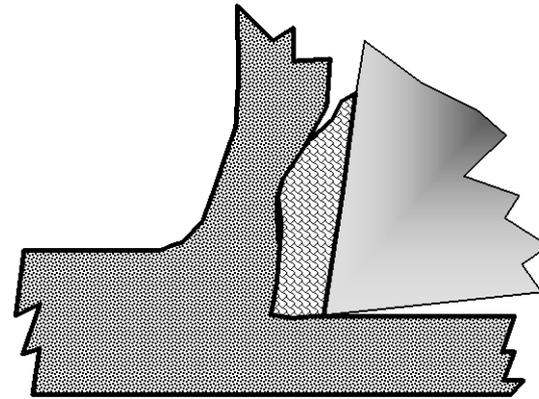
v_{cs} = Velocidade de cisalhamento

FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

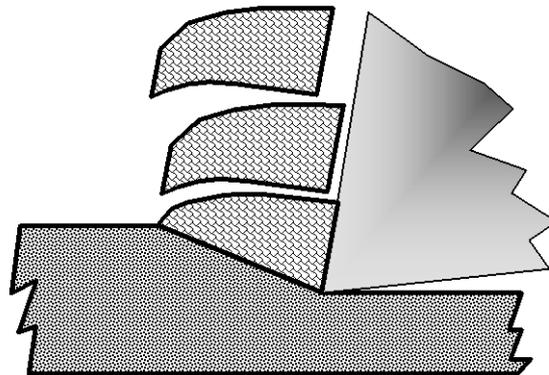
Tipos de cavacos e sua formação



(a) Cavaco Contínuo



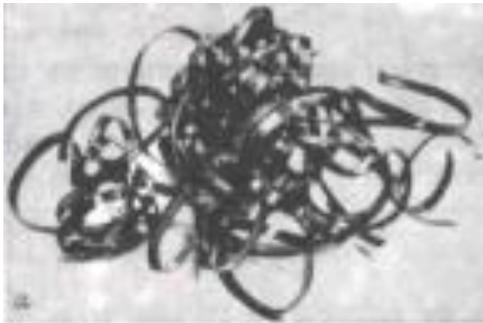
(b) Cavaco Contínuo com APC



(c) Cavaco Descontínuo

FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

Tipos de cavaco



(a) Cavaco em fita



(b) Cavaco helicoidal



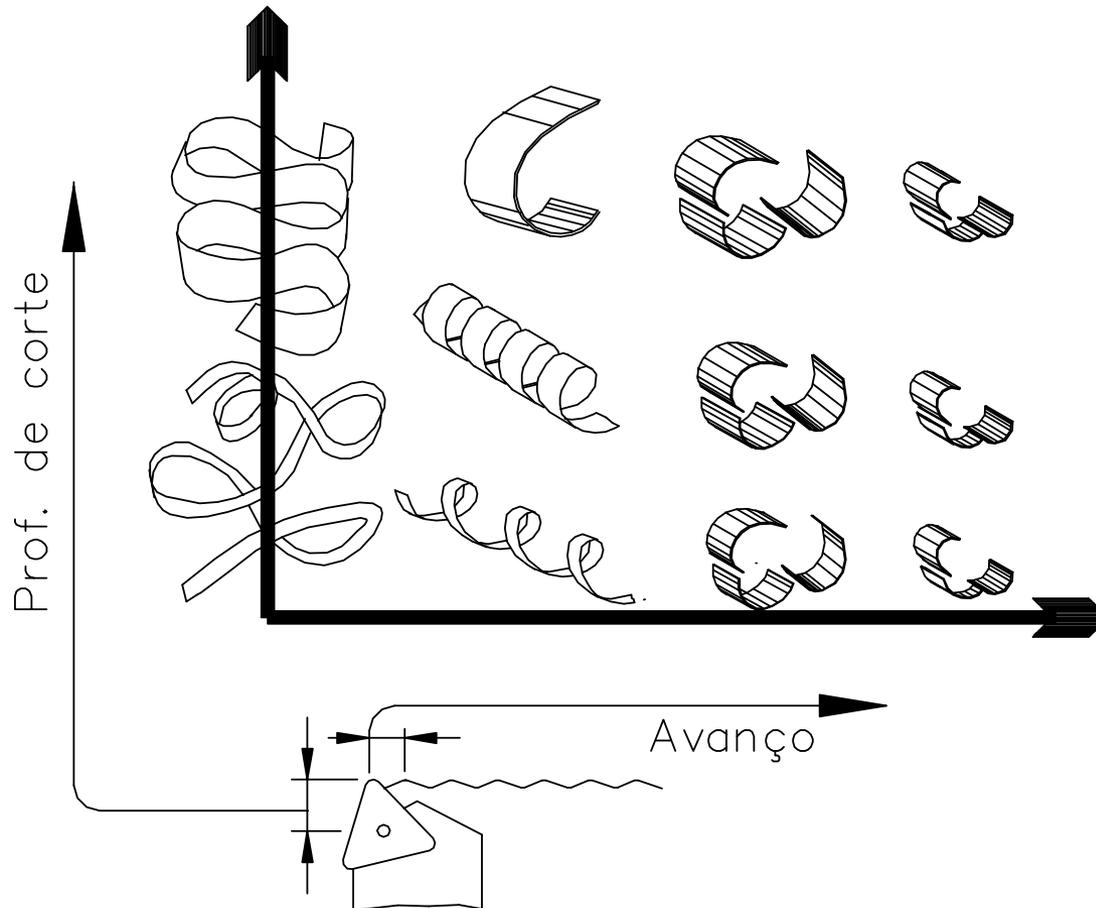
(c) Cavaco espiral



(d) Cavaco em lascas

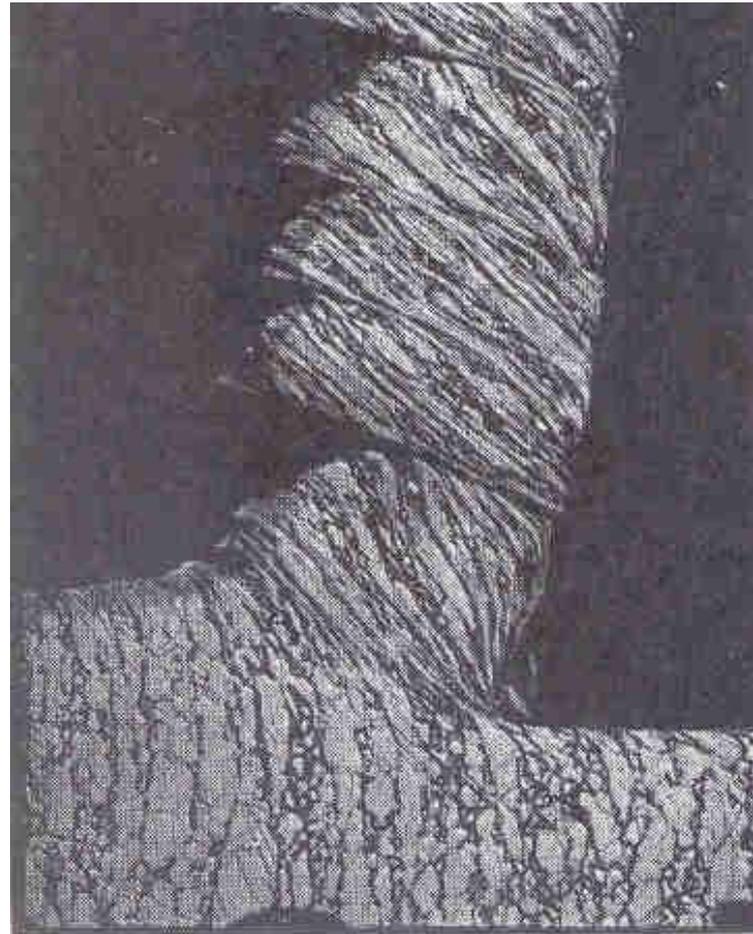
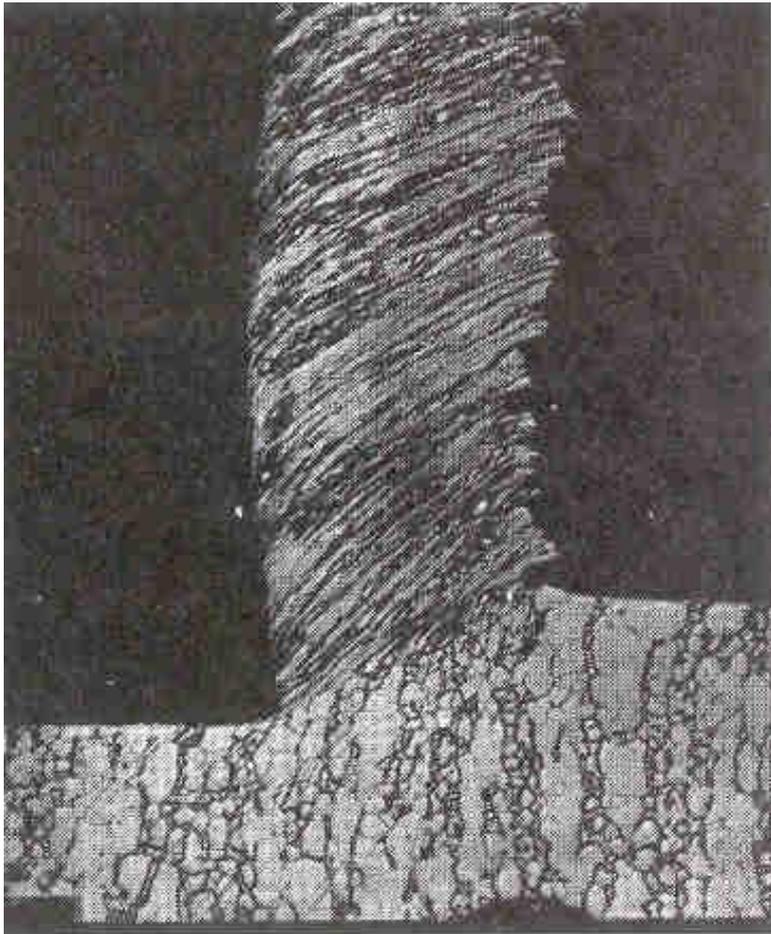
FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

Tipos de cavaco em função das condições de corte



FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

Estudo da formação de cavacos



FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

Interface Cavaco-Ferramenta

