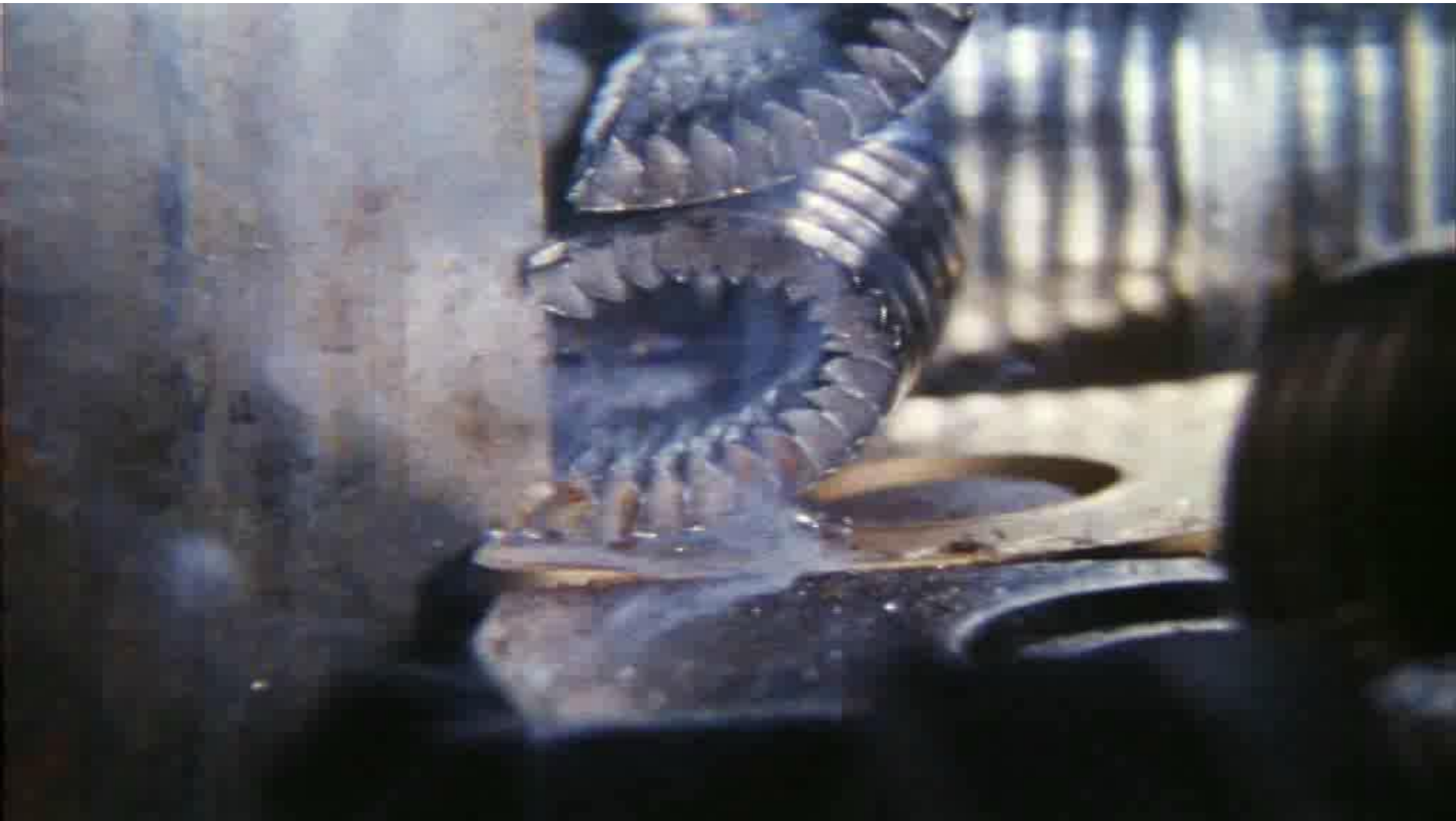


# TORNEAMENTO - GRANDEZAS

## Formação de cavacos



# TORNEAMENTO - GRANDEZAS

## Formação de cavacos

**P**

**Steel**



# TORNEAMENTO - GRANDEZAS

## Formação de cavacos

**M**

**Stainless steel**

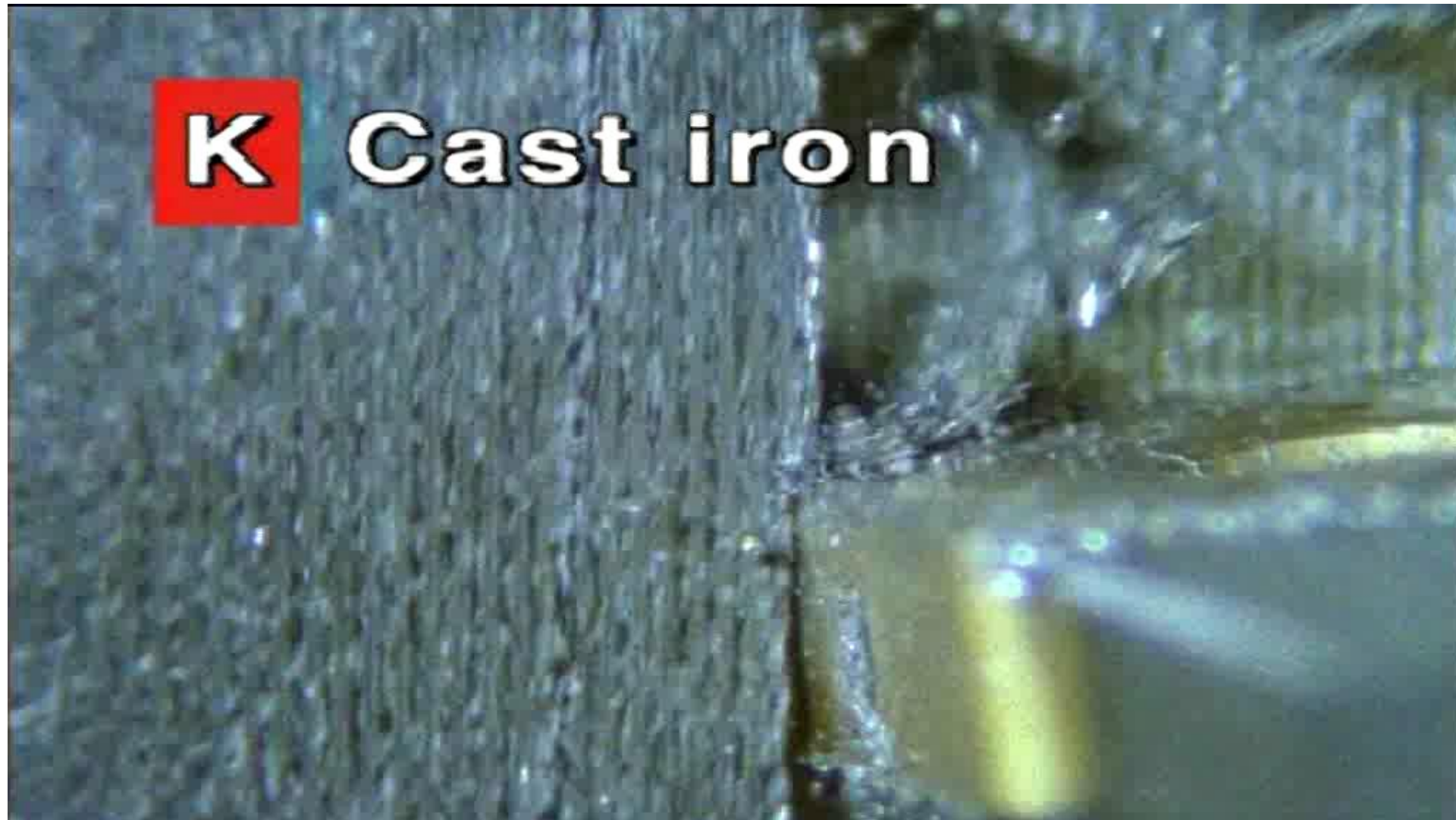


# TORNEAMENTO - GRANDEZAS

## Formação de cavacos

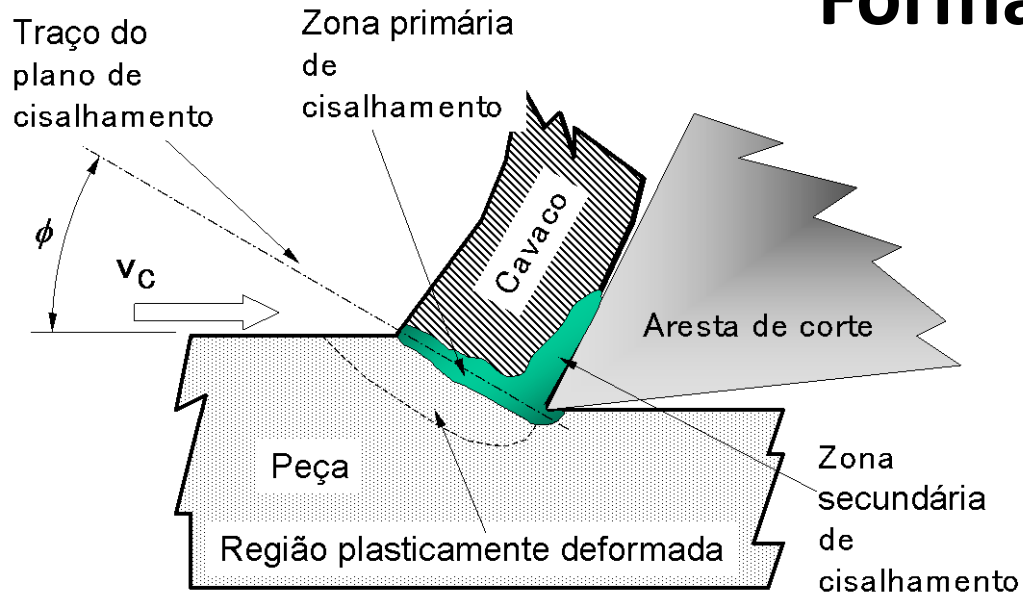
**K**

**Cast iron**



# FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

## Formação do cavaco

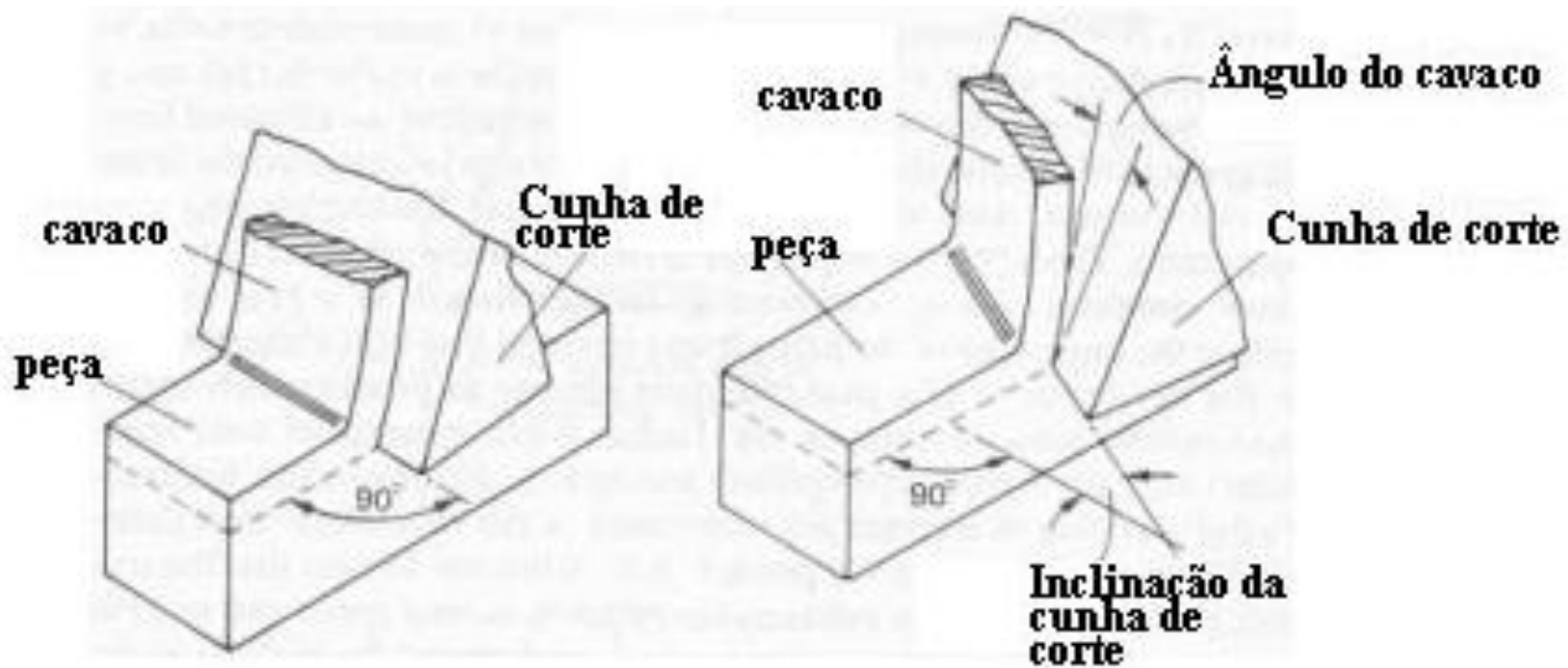


- 1) Recalque inicial.
- 2) Deformação e ruptura
- 3) Deslizamento das lamelas
- 4) Saída do cavaco



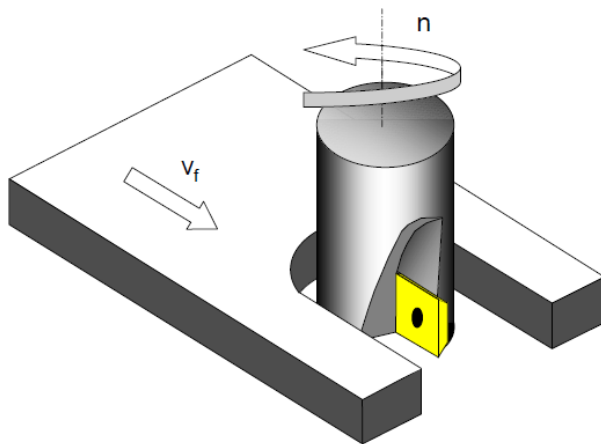
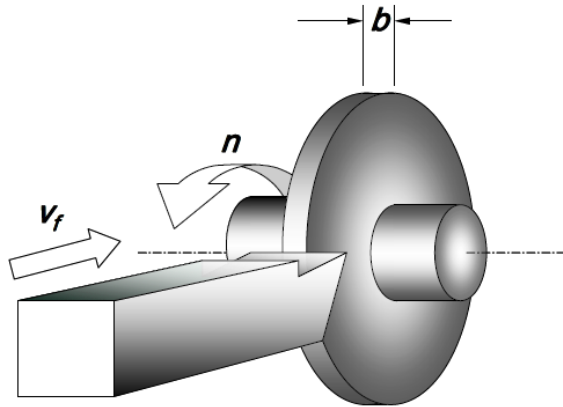
# FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

## CORTE ORTOGONAL E OBLÍQUO

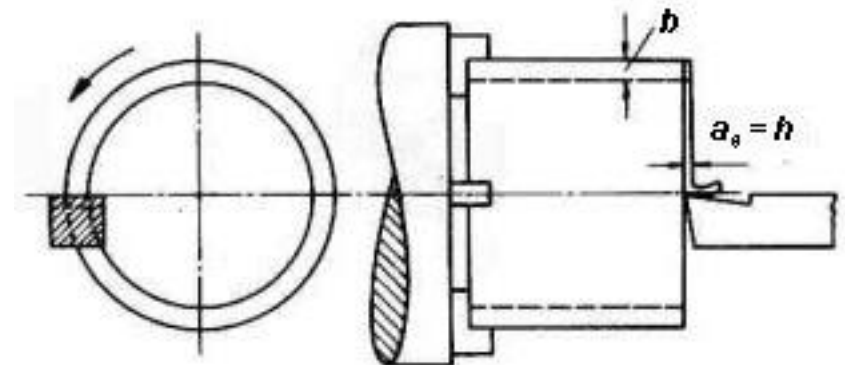
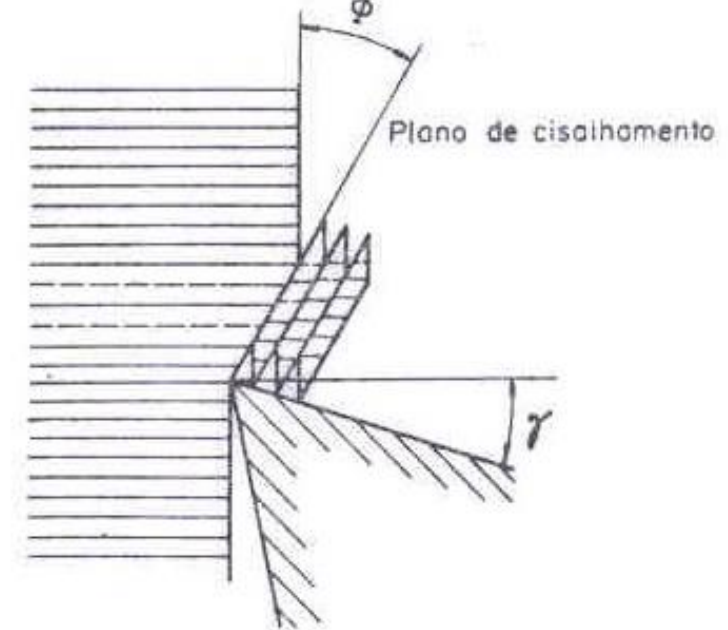


# FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

## Corte ortogonal



## Modelo Teórico





# FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

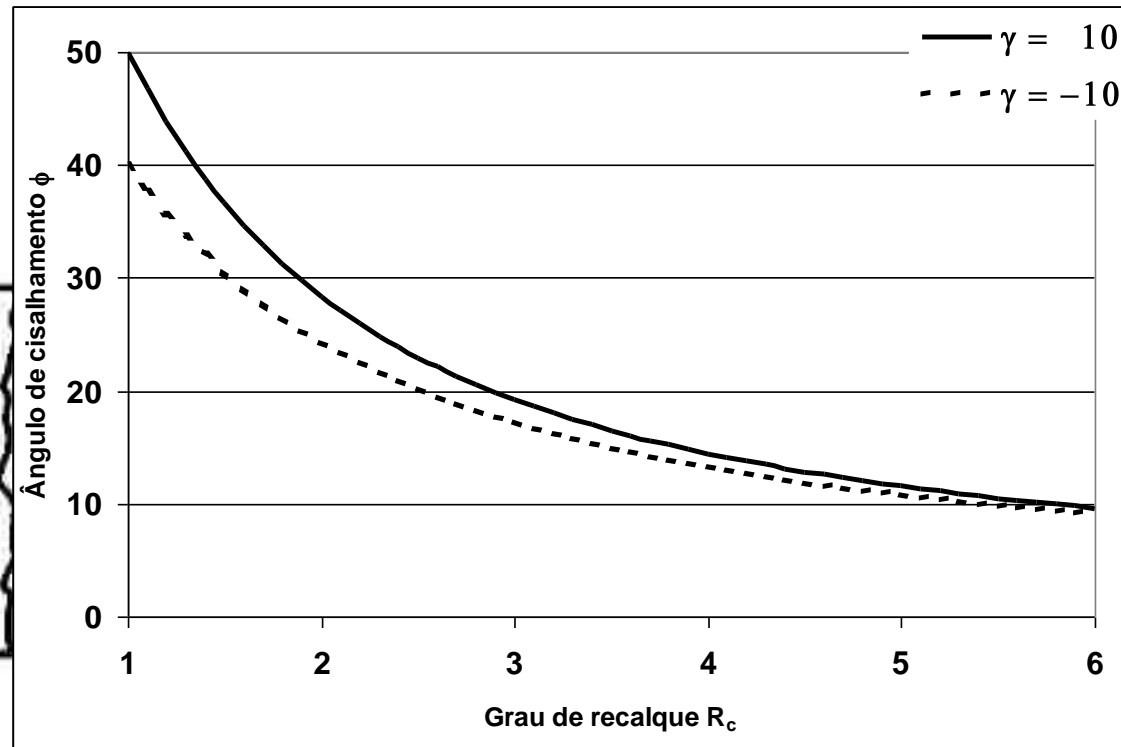
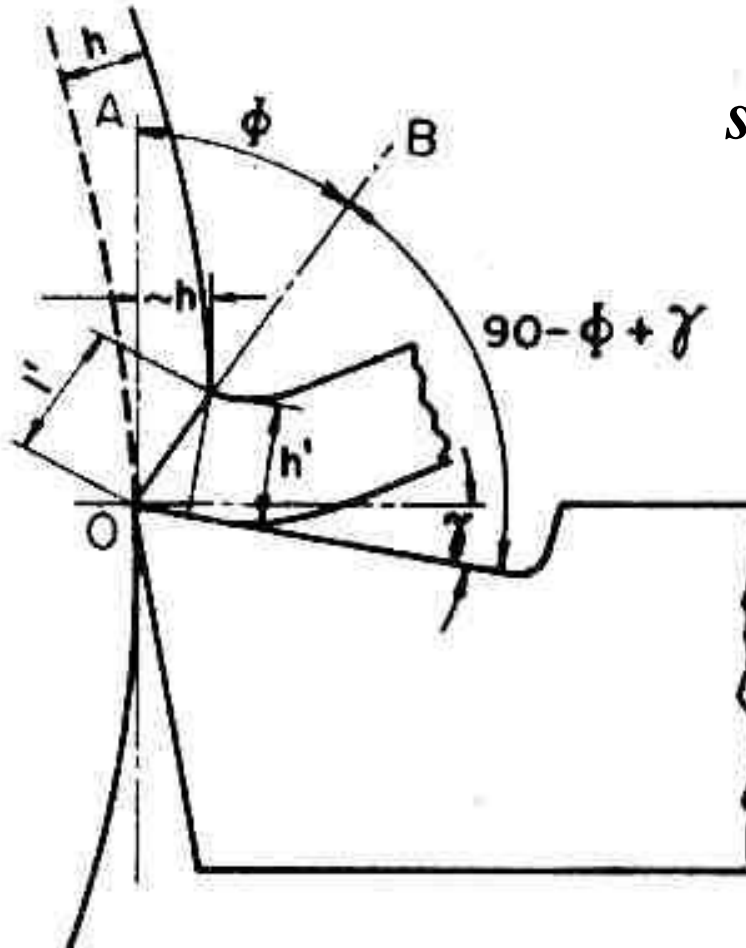
## Modelo Teórico

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

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

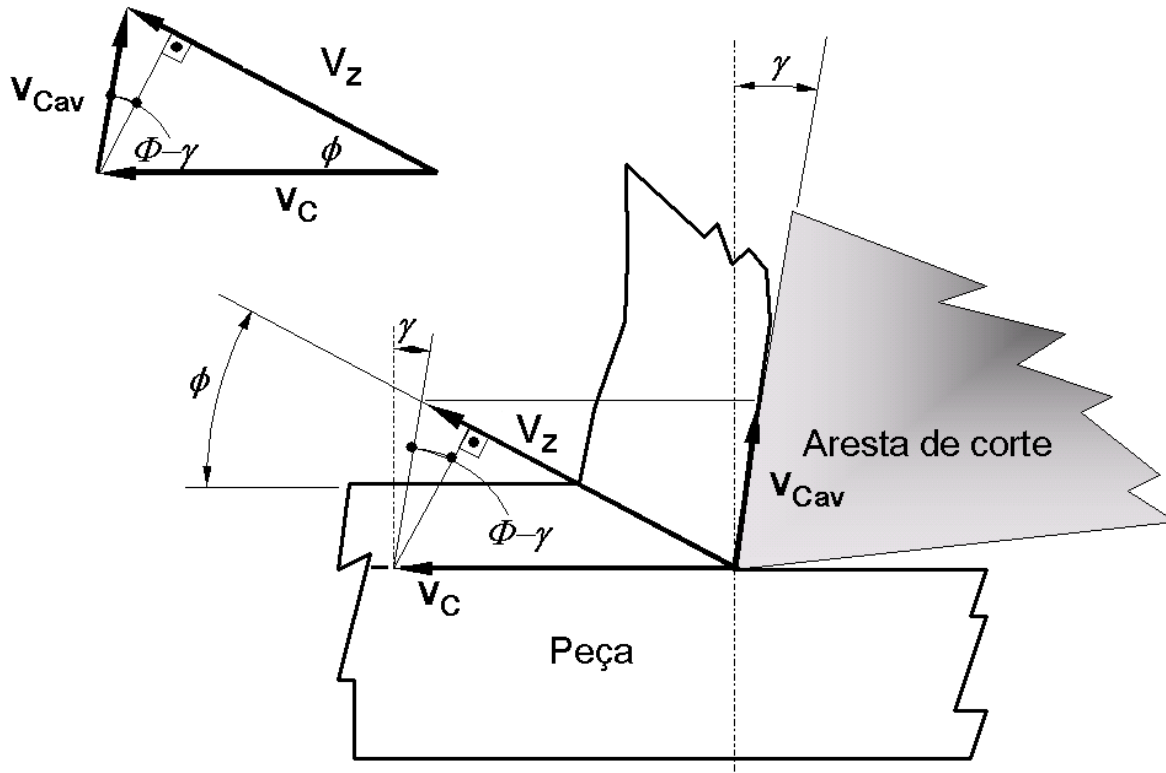
$$\operatorname{sen} \phi = \frac{h}{l'}$$

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



# FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

## Modelo Teórico



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

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

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

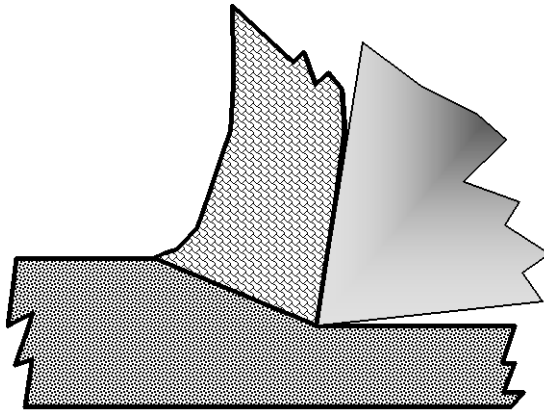
$v_{cav}$  = Velocidade de saída do cavaco

$v_{cs}$  = Velocidade de cisalhamento

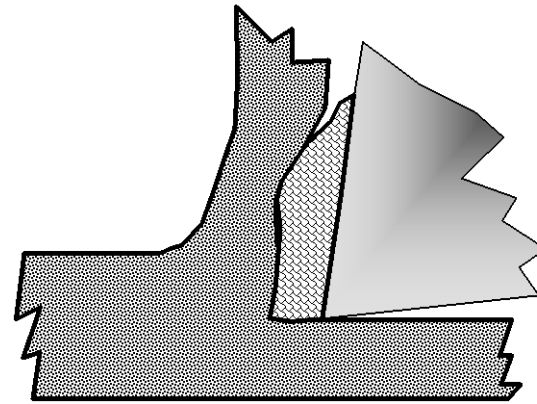
# FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

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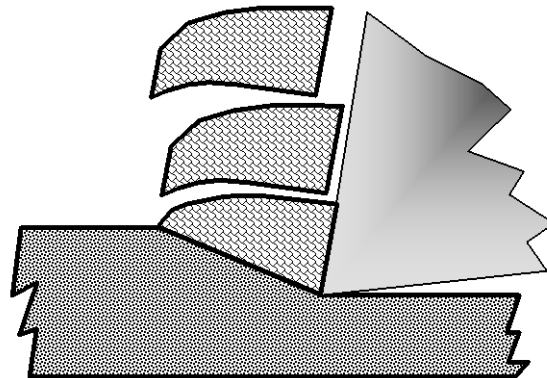
## Tipos de cavacos e sua formação



(a) Cavaco Contínuo



(b) Cavaco Contínuo com APC



(c) Cavaco Descontínuo

# FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

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## Tipos de cavaco



**(a) Cavaco em fita**



**(b) Cavaco helicoidal**



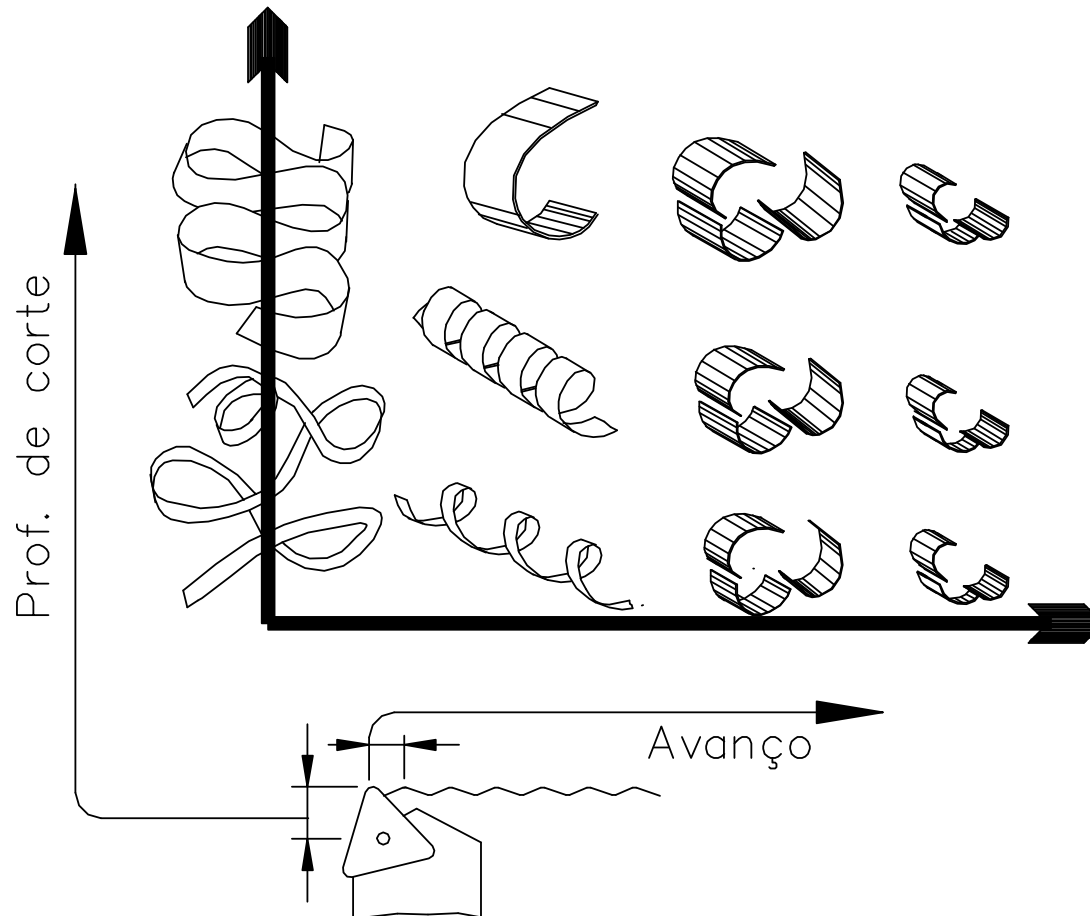
**(c) Cavaco espiral**



**(d) Cavaco em lascas**

# FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

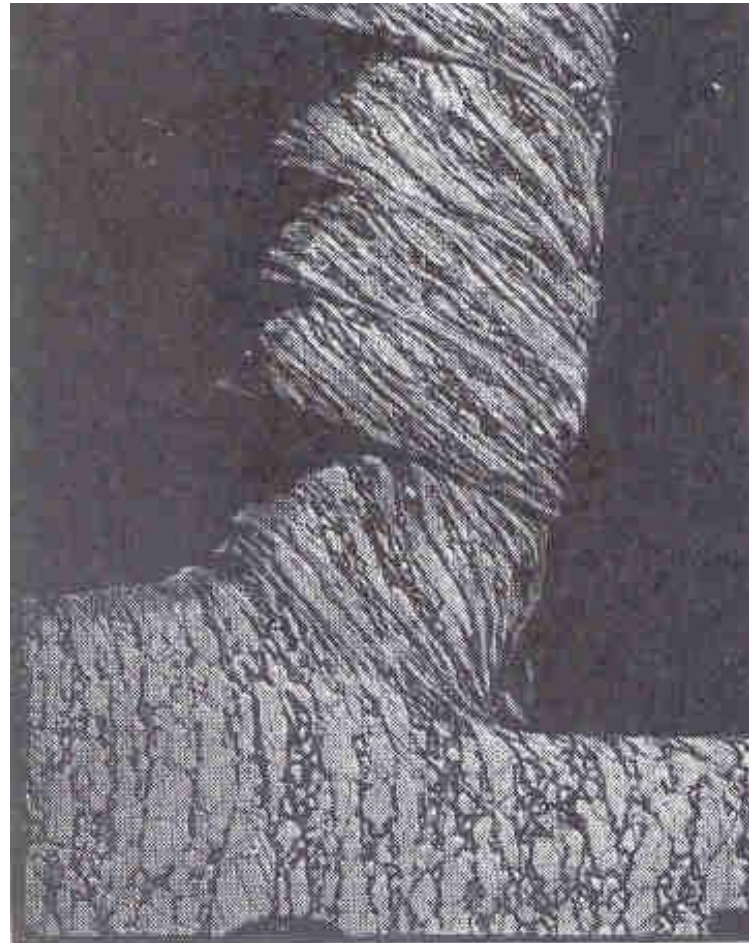
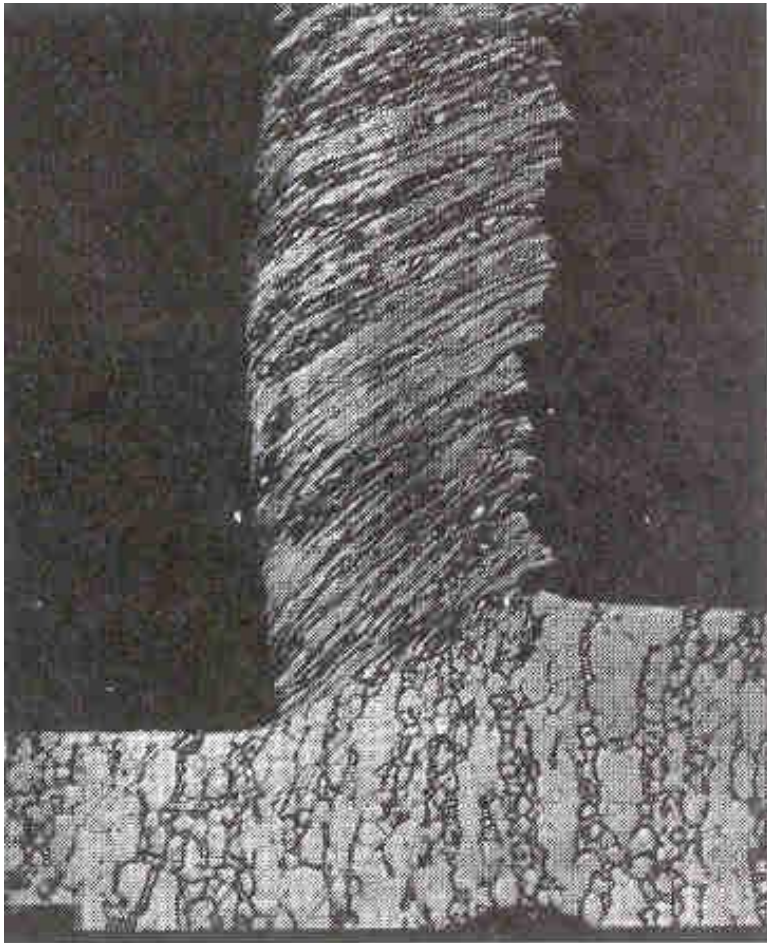
Tipos de cavaco em função das condições de corte



# FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

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## Estudo da formação de cavacos



# FORMAÇÃO DE CAVACOS

## Interface Cavaco-Ferramenta

