



VI INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FORMING 2002

Centro de Inovação Tecnológica em Processos de Conformação Mecânica - CITECOM e

IGEA - Instituto Gaúcho de Estudos Automotivos

(LdTM/UFRGS)

Gramado, Brazil

Special Tool layout for the use of brittle material inserts in tools for cold forging

G.H. Arfmann, M. Twickler

CPM GmbH, Herzogenrath

K. Bloch, A.J. Sprang

Wallram Werkzeugtechnik GmbH, Essen

CPM GmbH and Wallram GmbH investigated in new materials and related methods for tool layout and tool production to use brittle materials in tool layouts for Cold forging.

Suitable construction and production methods as well as FEA calculations of the production process and the tools (done with Eesy-2-form) and shrink ring layout analysis by the Matria systems of Schweers were used.

October 2002

There is a discussion ongoing for some time to use not only carbide inserts in cold forging tools but also other materials like ceramics. Ceramics may offer significant advantages because of its physical data. The question of separating the forged material from the tool material which is important for steel materials is solved. By choosing the right lubrication a coating of the tools is no more necessary. Also the tool wear should be considerably better than with conventional materials. Corresponding attempts in the industry have not led to successes since the brittleness of these materials has already led to early breakage. Therefore no pertinent experiences over tool life could be gathered. Normally the cause for the premature failure was the sensitivity of these materials against any positive stresses. Tensile stresses could not be avoided completely by the chosen tool-layouts so that the tools failed early.

The task designation in the cooperation of CPM GmbH and Wallram GmbH was to find a suitable tool layout and construction to avoid tensile stress in tool inserts and therefore allows to use brittle materials in tools for cold forging. A way was chosen to do a suitable tool layout. This will be described in this presentation.

First, the intended process was analyzed with the help of FEA simulations. Corresponding analyses of the tools were enforced and a tension-analysis of the tool-components (in accordance with the intended construction) was performed.

From these examinations, realizations were won over minimum pre-stressing of the components in order to guarantee a pure pressure condition also under load in the brittle-material-component.

With these results, the intended four-ring-system was examined with help of the program Matria. Hereby, the suitable interferences, with which the tools must be built, could be determined in order to generate the necessary pressure-stresses in the assembly.

An “easy to change”-system, with which in the wear-case only the reduction insert must be replaced, should be built because of the planned high production-number of pieces. The brittle insert should be covered by a carbide ring to reach high pre-stressing. A four-ring-system was chosen which in the sequence ring 1 in ring 2, ring 3 in ring 4 and then ring 1+2 in ring 3+4 („Sequence 1+2 in 3+4 “) was joined..

In the first step the inside-pressure known from the FEM and the planned inside - and outside diameter were inputed and the tool-materials were selected. For standardization-reasons the joint-diameter D2 was fixed at 16 mm. The interferences and the diameters D3 and D4 were determined by using the available optimization-methods then.

The found interpretation seemed to be suitable to allow essential higher inner pressure as demanded. An examination of the producibility of the individual interferences made a correction of the interference in the first system necessary.

The interference S1 had to be limited to max. 0,12%. Using this a tool-system with a maximum loading capacity of 1500 N/mm**2 could be produced. The check of the stress-distributions in the tool-system showed that no altering Tensile/pressure-situations appeared.

Because of the different E-module of the brittle-material and the carbide-metal, another adaptation of the interferences was necessary in order to reach an uniform joint-pressure-distribution. With this the tool-system was laid out optimally.

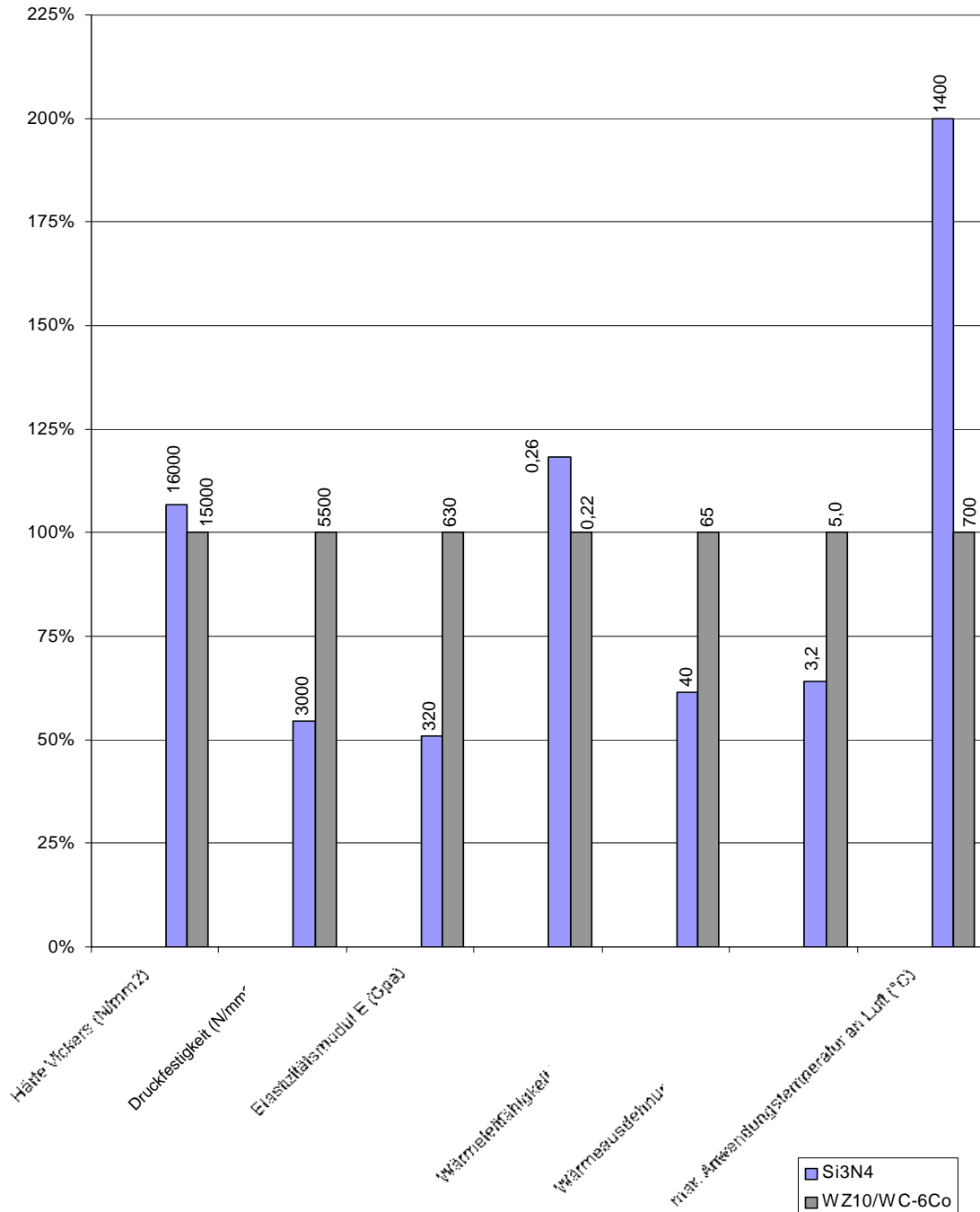
WALLRAM



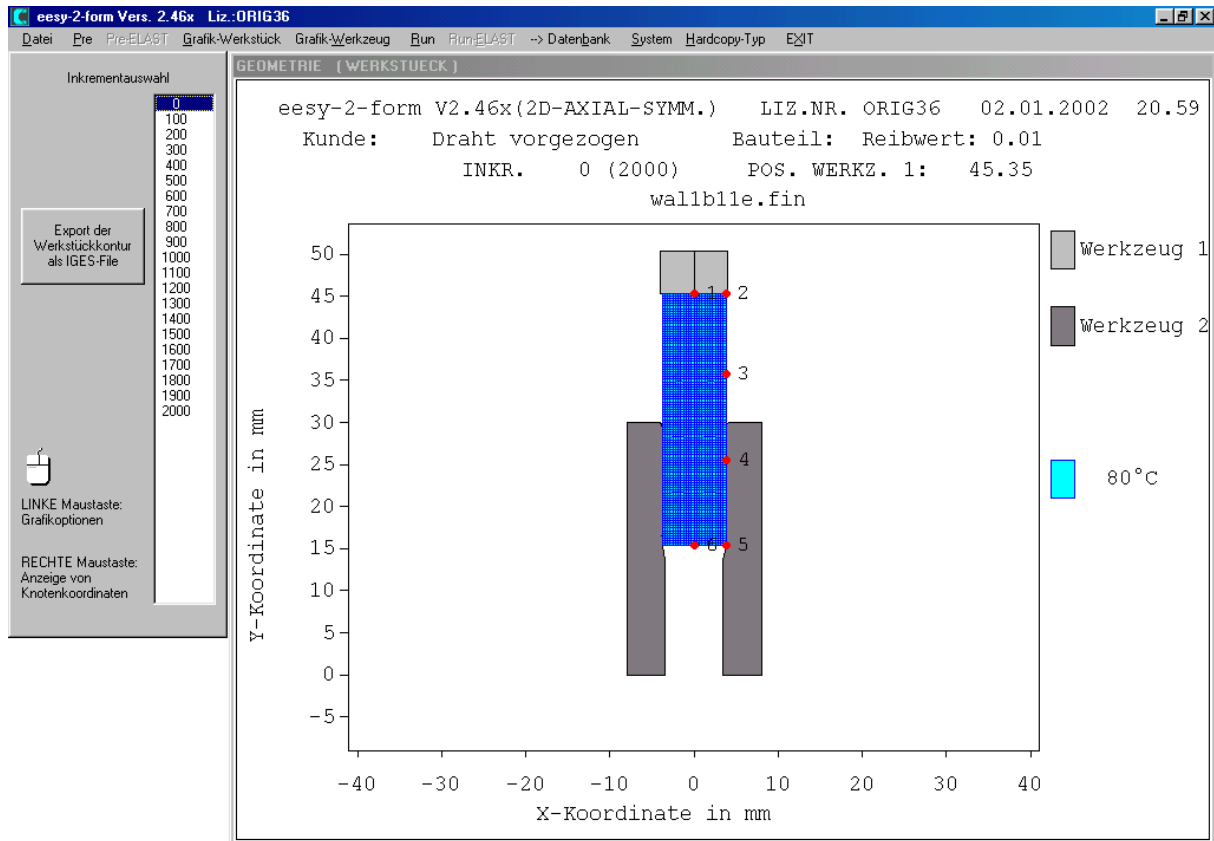
The to expected assembly- and disassembly-load was determined with the calculation-program Reibkra with 21 tons.

Last bad not least it needed a corresponding production-technology and assembly-method, that allowed to assemble the components with the demanded pre-stressing and precision.

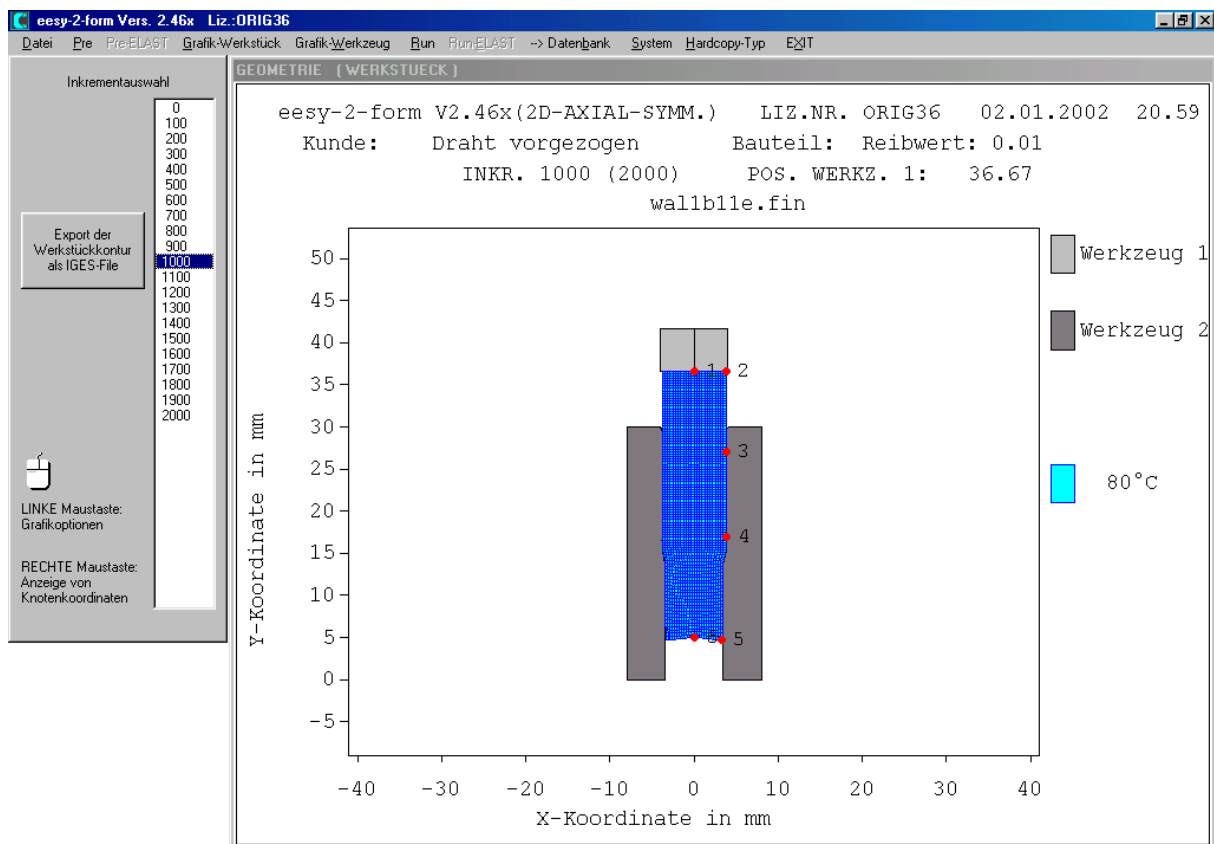
Mechanic and Thermic Material Properties Ceramik-Carbide



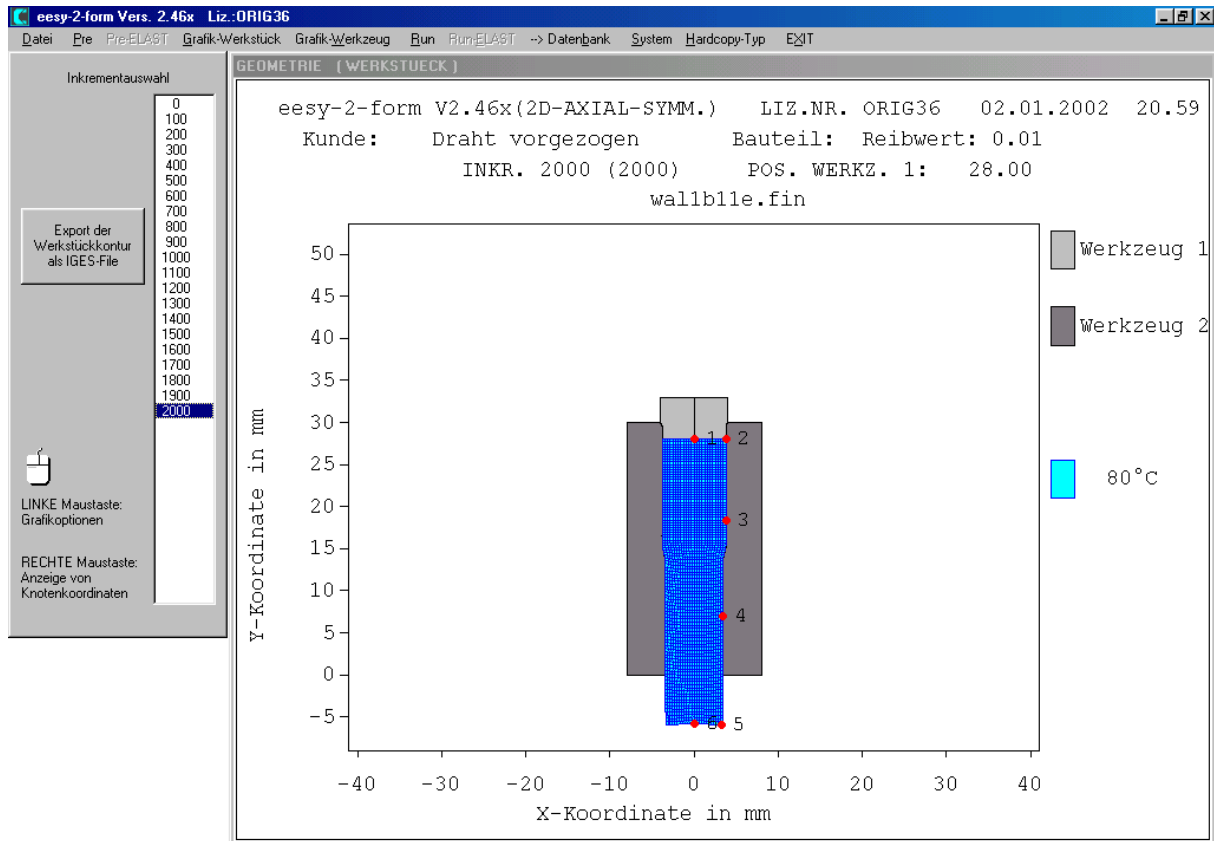
Die angegebenen Daten basieren auf Literaturangaben und sollten daher nur als Richtgrößen angesehen werden.



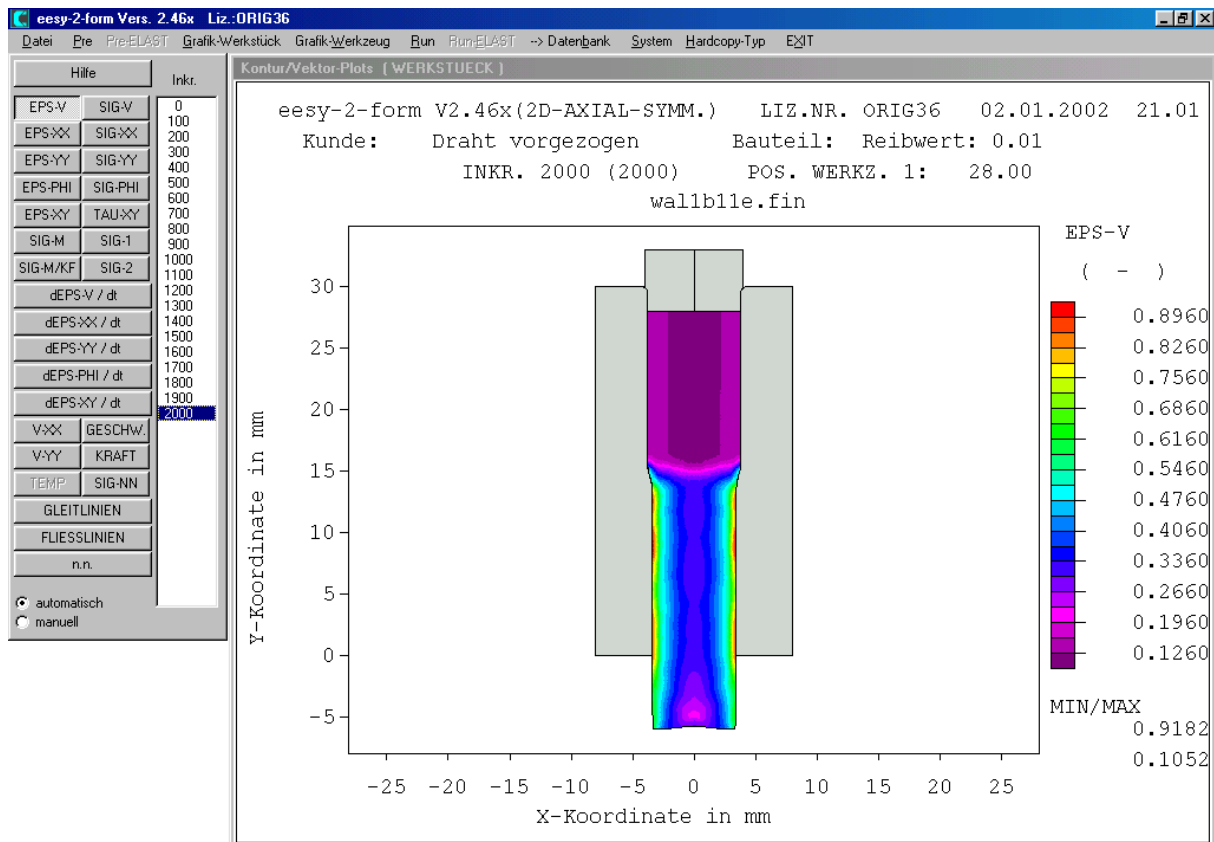
i:\alles\deutschland\wallram\1b\wallb11e.fin FIN-File eingelesen.



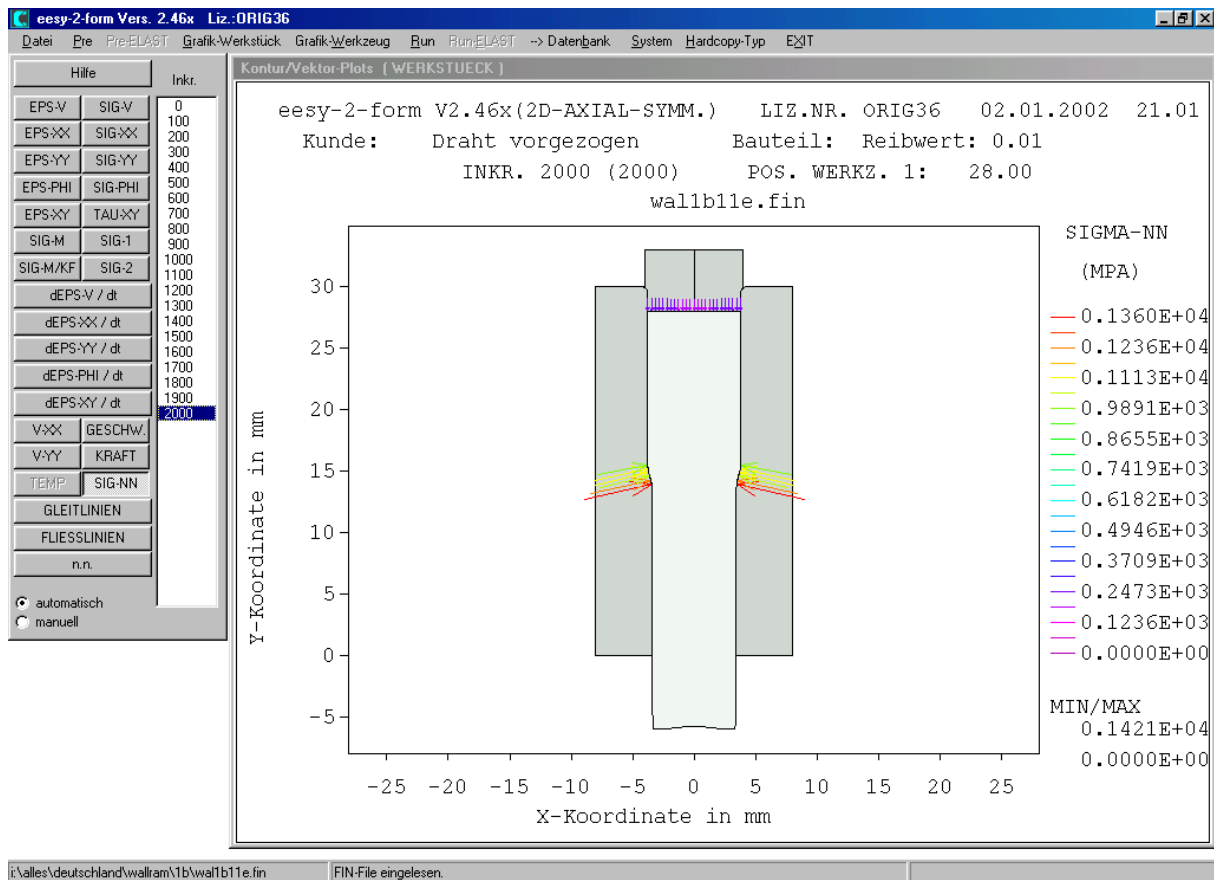
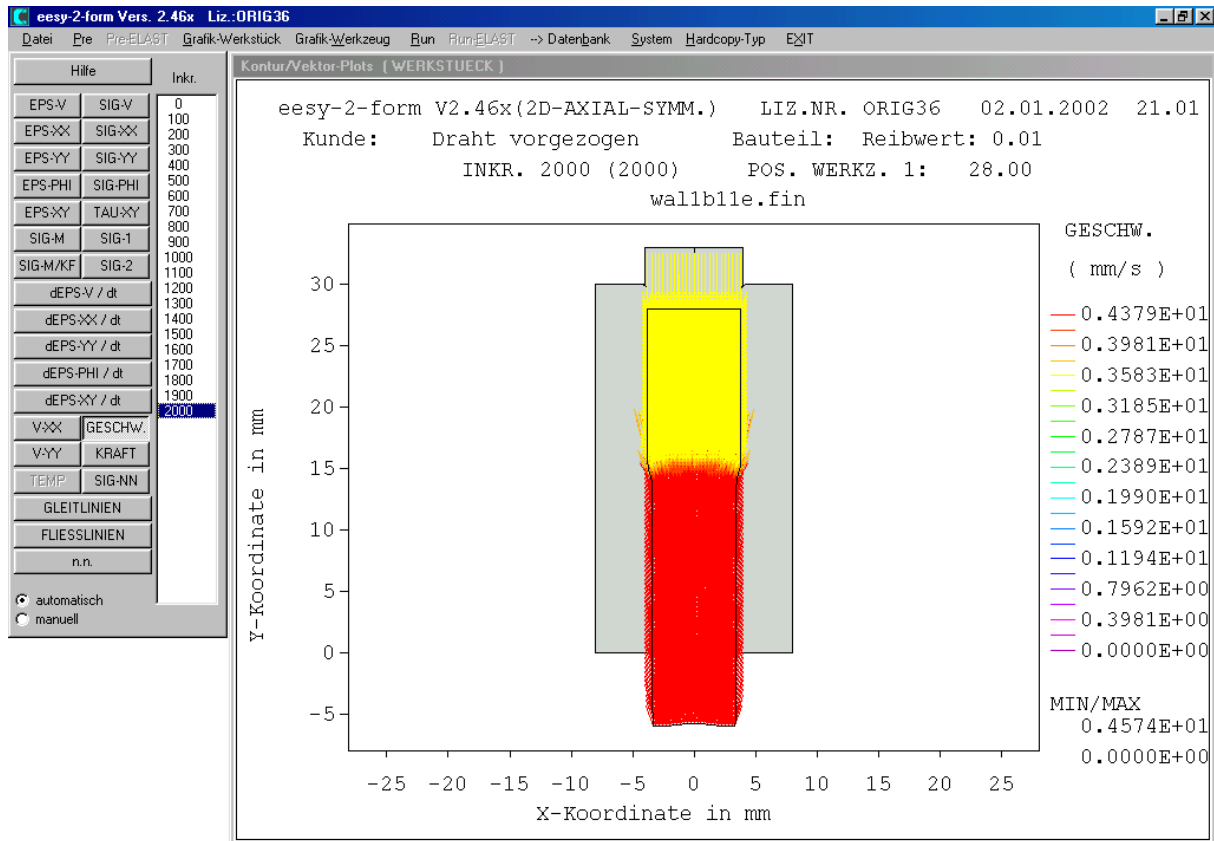
i:\alles\deutschland\wallram\1b\wallb11e.fin FIN-File eingelesen.

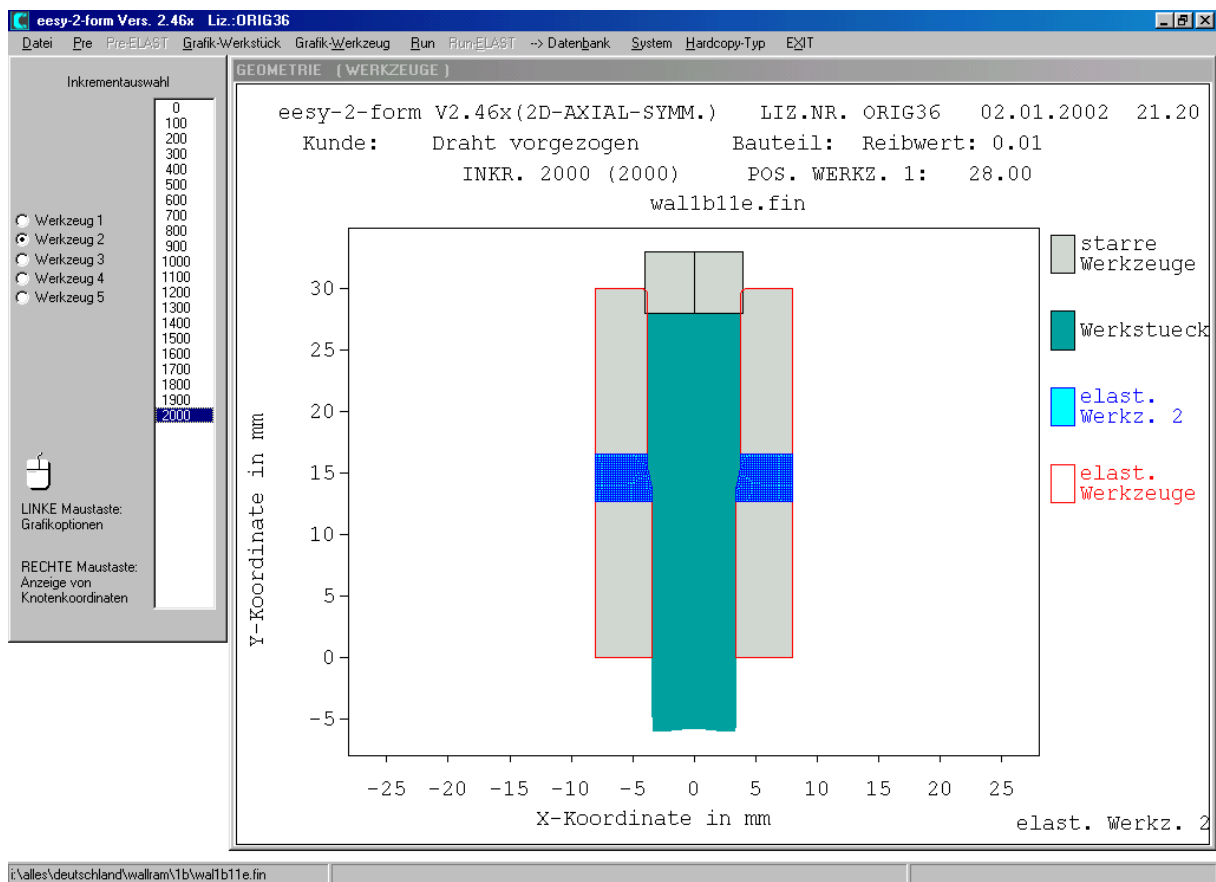
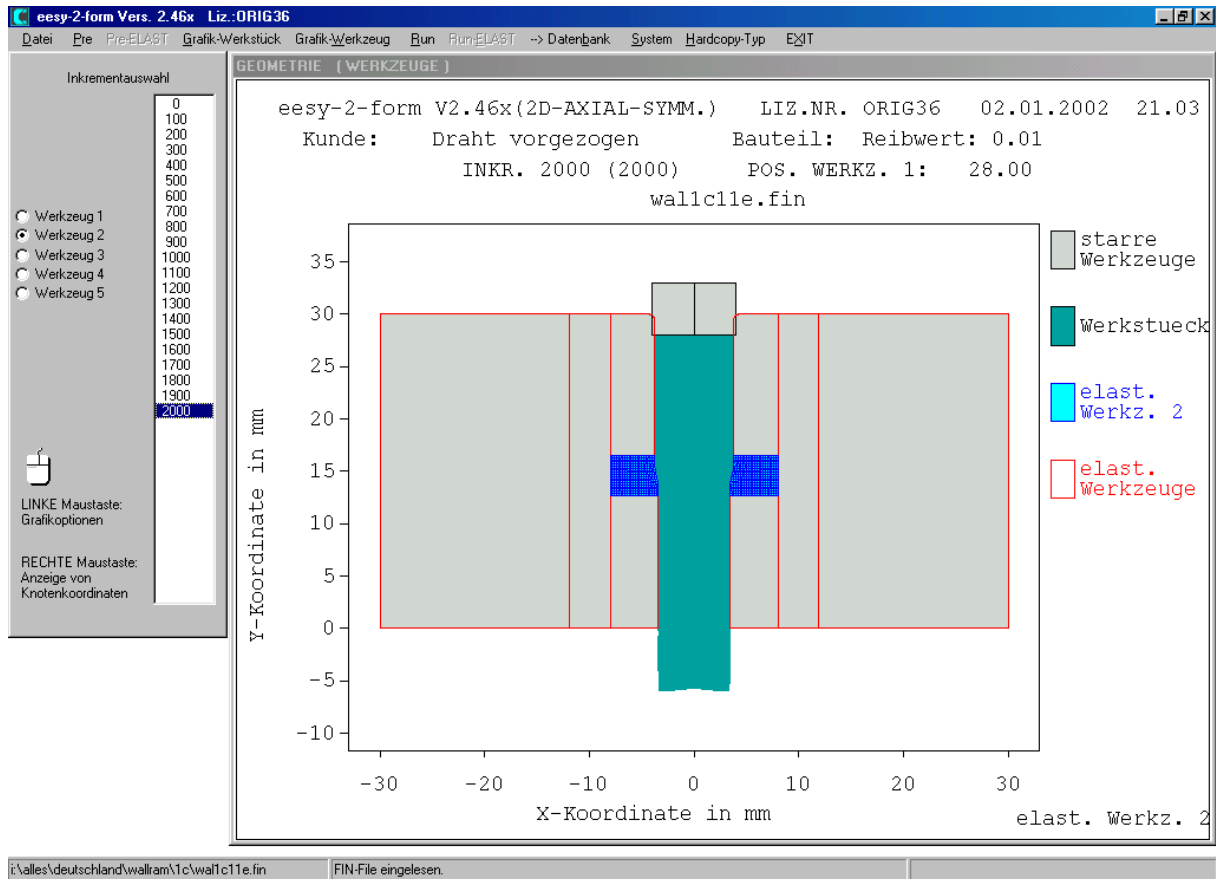


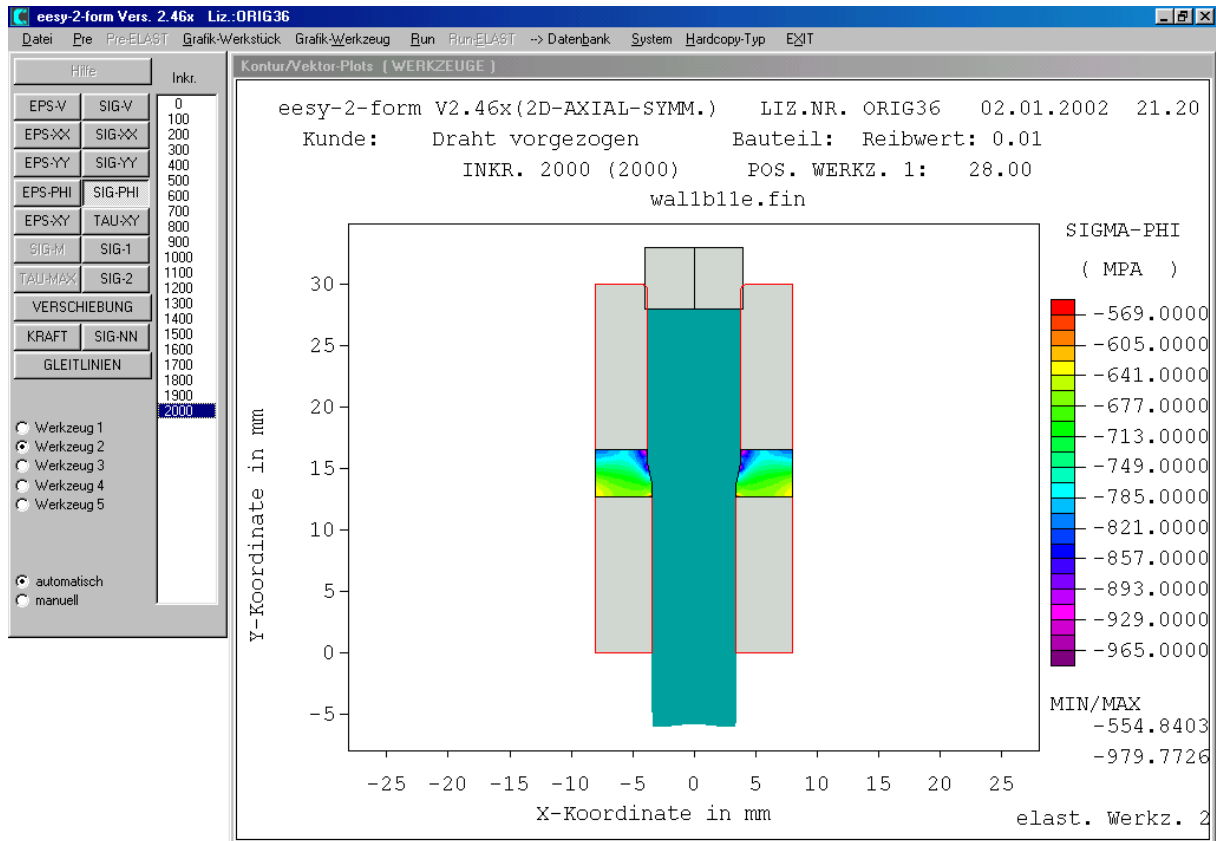
i:\alles\deutschland\wallram\1b\wallb11e.fin FIN-File eingelesen.



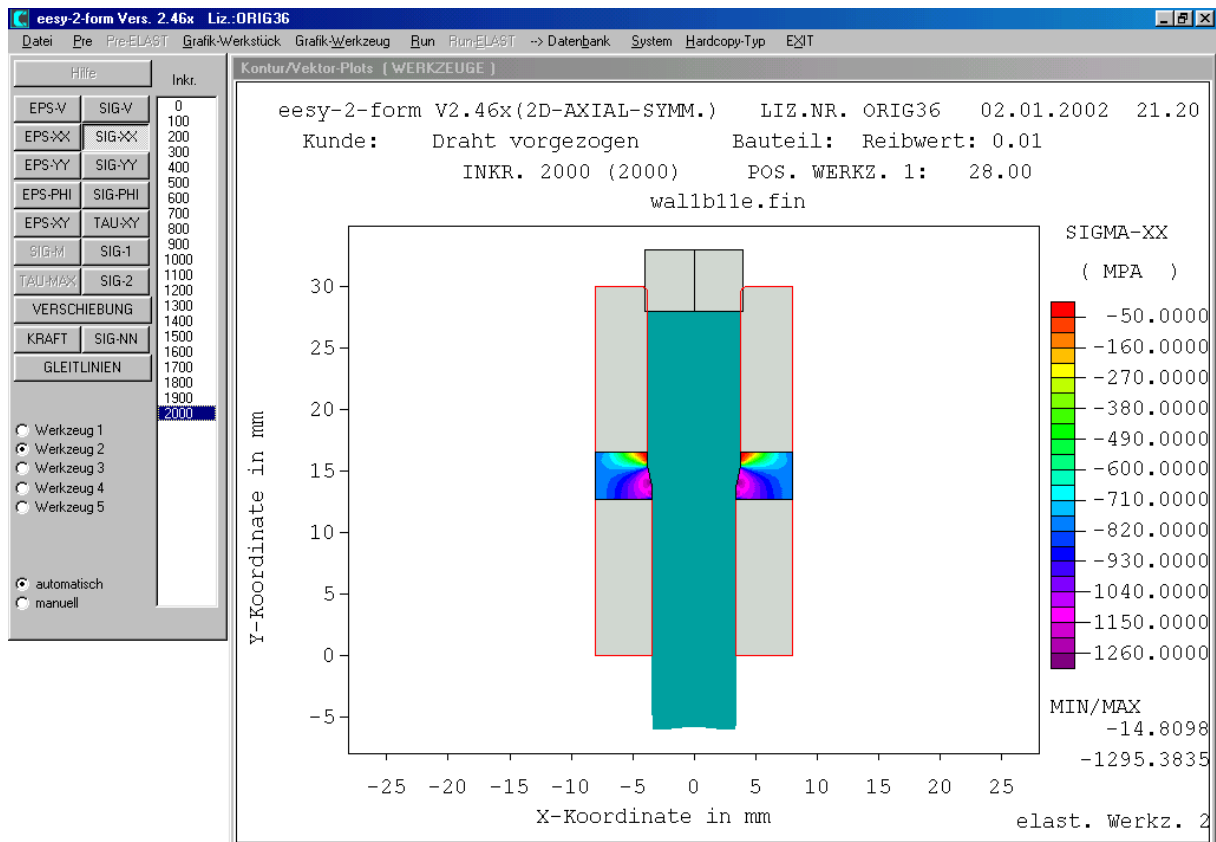
i:\alles\deutschland\wallram\1b\wallb11e.fin FIN-File eingelesen.







i:\alles\deutschland\wallram\1b\wallb11e.fin



i:\alles\deutschland\wallram\1b\wallb11e.fin

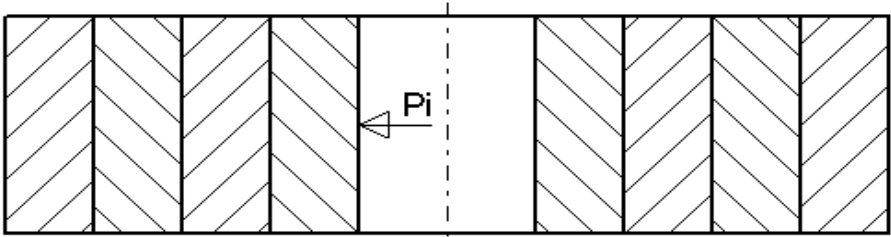
D1 mm
D5 mm
Pi N/mm²

Willkommen im Schweers-Matrizen-Programm
 für Dreifacharmierung (Vierringsystem)
 Version: MatriB4.2 für WIN 95 und NT von 2001

(c) Copyright: Karl Schweers+Brigitte Königs
 Vertrieb: CPM, Kaiserstr.100, 52134 Herzugebrath

Alle Rechte vorbehalten
 Dieses Programm darf nur bei CPM Herzogenrath benutzt werden

Bitte Werte eingeben



Werkstoffdaten	Ring 4	Ring 3	Ring 2	Ring 1
Werkstoffbenennung	X40CrMoV51	X40CrMoV51	B40	SiN
Werkstoffnummer	1.2344	1.2344		
E-Modul in kN/mm ²	216	216	510	320
Poissonsche-Zahl	0,28	0,28	0,27	0,26
Festigkeit in N/mm ²	1670	1800		
Streckgrenze in N/mm ²	1470	1600		
Anlaßtemperatur in °C	600	585		
OK	Andere	Andere	Andere	Andere
Die Zahl nach dem / = die Festigkeit	1.2343 / 1570 1.2343 / 1800 1.2343 / 1900 1.2344 / 1330 1.2344 / 1670 1.2344 / 1800 1.2344 / 1900 1.2344 / 2050			

Die D3/4-Optimierung errechnet die optimalen Schrumpfmaße und die optimalen D3+D4-Fugendurchmesser für den größten Innendruck

Max.Tangentialspannung in N/mm² für den Innenring (Ring 1)
 Max.Tangentialspannung in N/mm² Ring 2
 Max.Vergleichsspannung in N/mm² Ring 3
 Max.Vergleichsspannung in N/mm² für den Außenring (Ring 4)

Min.Wandstärke in mm Ring 2
 Min.Wandstärke in mm Ring 3
 Min. Wandstärke in mm für den Außenring (Ring 4)

Fügefølge = 12/34 Ringe 1+2 in 3+4

Optimierungsart TTW

TTW optimiert die beiden Außenringe mit der Vergleichsspannung und die Anderen nach der Tangentialspannung

Software Brigitte Königs D-41061 Mönchengladbach Gneisenastr.3 Tel. 0175 8519576

MatriB4

CPM Herzogenrath

D1	<input type="text" value="6.8"/> mm		<Ps3	<Ps2	<Ps1	<Pi	Ring1	Ring2	Ring3	Ring4	
D2	<input type="text" value="16"/> mm		S3	S2	S1		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
D3	<input type="text" value="23"/> mm		Schweers-Vierringsystem				Ring1	Ring2	Ring3	Ring4	
D4	<input type="text" value="38"/> mm		Werkstoff	SiN	B40	1.2344	1.2344				
D5	<input type="text" value="60"/> mm		Poissonsche-Zahl	0,26	0,27	0,28	0,28				
S1	<input type="text" value="2.2"/> Promill		E-Modul	kN/mm ²	320	510	216	216			
S1	<input type="text" value="0.035"/> mm		Anlaßtemperatur	°C		585	600				
S2	<input type="text" value="7.3"/> Promill		Streckgrenze	N/mm ²		1600	1470				
S2	<input type="text" value="0.169"/> mm		Bruchfestigkeit	N/mm ²		1800	1670				
S3	<input type="text" value="3.7"/> Promill		Vergleichsspannung	N/mm ²	1946	1149	1440	1323			
S3	<input type="text" value="0.14"/> mm		Tangentialspannung	N/mm ²	0	0	587	927			

Fügefølge: Ringe 1+2 in 3+4

Pi N/mm²

Atmung D1 f(Pi) = 0.052 mm
 Verengung D1 f(S1+S2+S3) = 0.041 mm

Fugendruck Ps1 = 1149 N/mm²
 Fugendruck Ps2 = 852 N/mm²
 Fugendruck Ps3 = 396 N/mm²

Datum 18.12.01 Zeit 00:05:52

Bemerkung

CPM Herzogenrath

Warmtafel
Schweers-Zweiringsystem

 Innendurchmesser mm
 Verengung 0,007 mm
 Atmung 0,000 mm

 Fugendurchmesser mm

 Außendurchmesser mm

 Innendruck N/mm²

 Schrumpfmaß Promill

 Schrumpfmaß mm

 Einführspiel %
 0,051 mm

 Schrumpftemperatur °C

 Kernwerkstoff SiN
 Werkstoffnummer
 Poissonsche-Zahl 0,26
 E-Modul 320 kN/mm²
 Vergleichsspannung 310 N/mm²
 Tangentialspannung -310 N/mm² Druck

 Fassungswerkstoff B40 nur für Händling
 Werkstoffnummer

 Poissonsche-Zahl 0,27
 E-Modul 510 kN/mm²

Anlaßtemperatur 750 °C

 Bruchfestigkeit 850 N/mm²
 Streckgrenze 650 N/mm²

 Vergleichsspannung 491 N/mm²
 Tangentialspannung 365 N/mm²

 Fugendruck 127 N/mm²

Datum 18.12.01 Zeit 01:21:02

Bemerkung

CPM Herzogenrath

 D1 mm

 D2 mm

 D3 mm

 D4 mm

 D5 mm

 S1 Promill

 S1 mm

 S2 Promill

 S2 mm

 S3 Promill

 S3 mm

	<Ps3	<Ps2	<Ps1	<Pi	Ring1	Ring2	Ring3	Ring4	
	S3	S2	S1		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5

Schweers-Vierlingsystem

	Ring1	Ring2	Ring3	Ring4
Werkstoff	SiN	B40	1.2344	1.2344
Poissonsche-Zahl	0,26	0,27	0,28	0,28
E-Modul kN/mm ²	320	510	216	216
Anlaßtemperatur °C			585	600
Streckgrenze N/mm ²			1600	1470
Bruchfestigkeit N/mm ²			1800	1670
Vergleichsspannung N/mm ²	1500	909	1261	1144
Tangentialspannung N/mm ²	-57 Druck	-264 Druck	519 Zug	802 Zug

 Fügefolge: Ringe 1+2 in 3+4

 Pi N/mm²

 Fugendruck Ps1 = 909 N/mm²

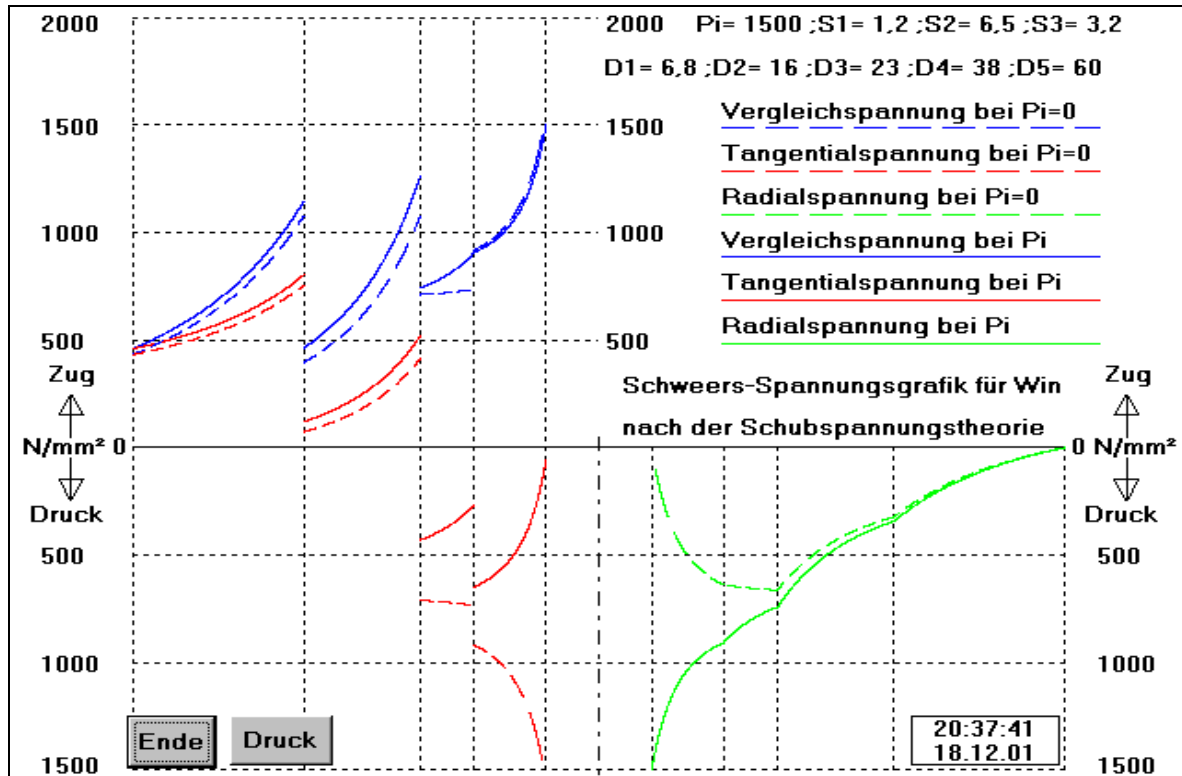
 Fugendruck Ps2 = 742 N/mm²

 Fugendruck Ps3 = 343 N/mm²

 Atmung D1 f(Pi) = 0,04 mm
 Verengung D1 f(S1+S2+S3) = 0,033 mm

Datum 18.12.01 Zeit 20:37:41

Auslegung für Reduzierstelle



Software Brigitte Königs D-41061 Mönchengladbach Gneisenaustr.3 Tel. 0175 8519576 **MatriB4**

CPM Herzogenrath

D1 mm <Ps3 <Ps2 <Ps1 <Pi Ring1 Ring2 Ring3 Ring4

D2 mm S3 S2 S1 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5

D3 mm

D4 mm

D5 mm

S1 Promill

S1 mm

S2 Promill

S2 mm Fügefolge: Ringe 1+2 in 3+4

S3 Promill Pi N/mm²

S3 mm Atmung D1 f(Pi) = 0 mm

Verengung D1 f(S1+S2+S3) = 0.033 mm

Schweers-Vierringsystem		Ring1	Ring2	Ring3	Ring4
Werkstoff		SiN	B40	1.2344	1.2344
Poissonsche-Zahl		0,26	0,27	0,28	0,28
E-Modul	kN/mm²	320	510	216	216
Anlaßtemperatur	°C			585	600
Streckgrenze	N/mm²			1600	1470
Bruchfestigkeit	N/mm²			1800	1670
Vergleichsspannung	N/mm²	1558	736	1077	1077
Tangentialspannung	N/mm²	-1558	-736	413	754
		Druck	Druck	Zug	Zug

Fugendruck Ps1 = 638 N/mm²
Fugendruck Ps2 = 664 N/mm²
Fugendruck Ps3 = 322 N/mm²

Datum 18.12.01 Zeit 21:41:32

Der Fugendruck PS1 beträgt an der Reduzierstelle 638 N/mm²

CPM Herzogenrath

D1 mm

D2 mm

D3 mm

D4 mm

D5 mm

S1 Promill

S1 mm

S2 Promill

S2 mm

S3 Promill

S3 mm

	<Ps3	<Ps2	<Ps1	<Pi	Ring1	Ring2	Ring3	Ring4
--	------	------	------	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------

S3 S2 S1 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5

Schweers-Vierlingsystem		Ring1	Ring2	Ring3	Ring4
Werkstoff		B40	B40	1.2344	1.2344
Poissonsche-Zahl		0,27	0,27	0,28	0,28
E-Modul	kN/mm ²	510	510	216	216
Anlaßtemperatur	°C			585	600
Streckgrenze	N/mm ²			1600	1470
Bruchfestigkeit	N/mm ²			1800	1670
Vergleichsspannung	N/mm ²	1527	902	1155	1105
Tangentialspannung	N/mm ²	-1527	-902	458	774
		Druck	Druck	Zug	Zug

Fügefølge: Ringe 1+2 in 3+4

Pi N/mm²

Fugendruck Ps1 = 626 N/mm²

Fugendruck Ps2 = 697 N/mm²

Fugendruck Ps3 = 331 N/mm²

Atmung D1 f(Pi) = 0 mm
Verengung D1 f(S1+S2+S3) = 0.02 mm

Datum 18.12.01 Zeit 21:53:25

Der Fugendruck PS1 beträgt an Stützkern 626N/mm²

Berechnung der Auswerferkraft

Software Königs

AnzD Anzahl der Druckzonen (min. = 1, max. =6)

H mm

DF mm

PS N/mm²

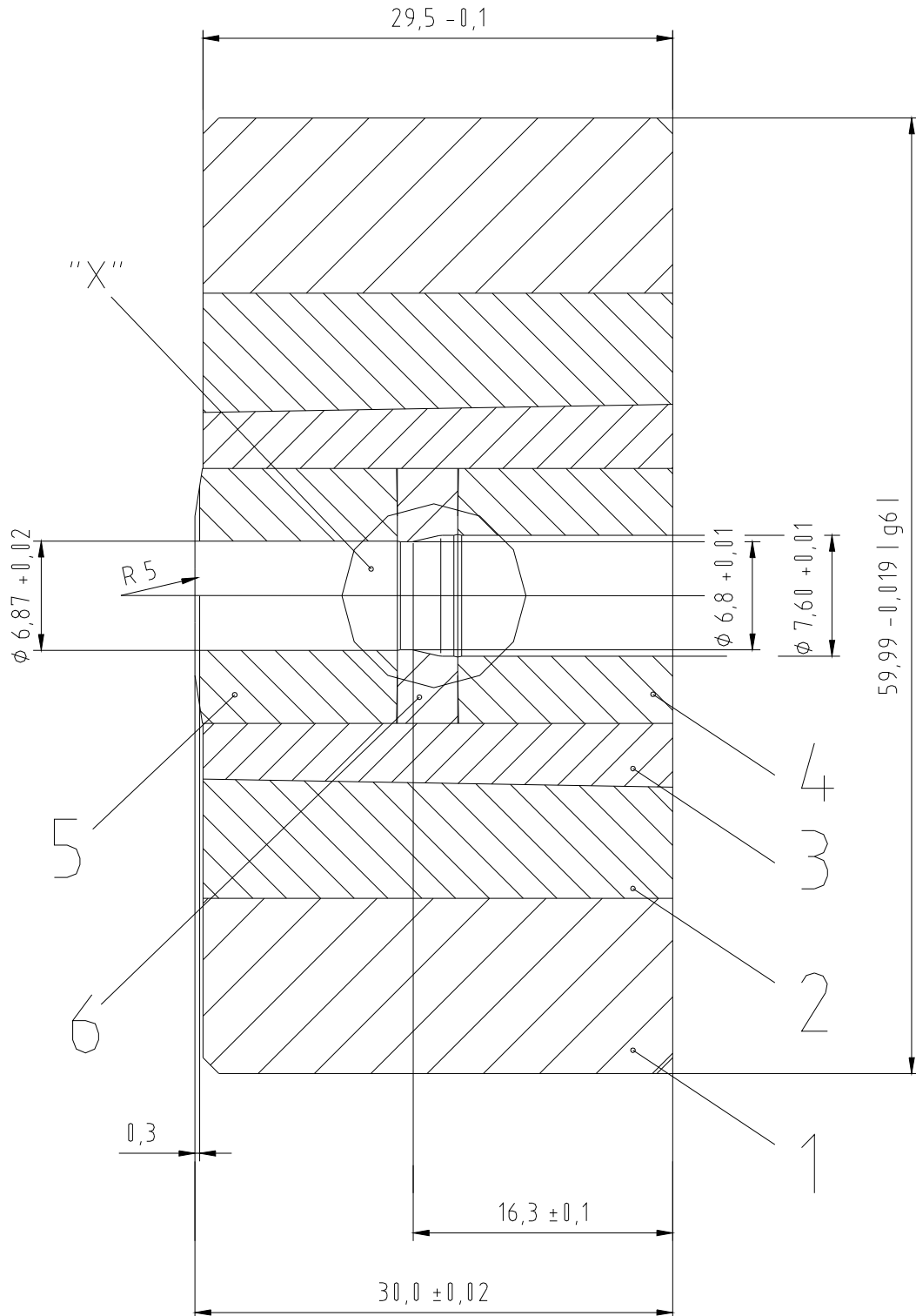
Re

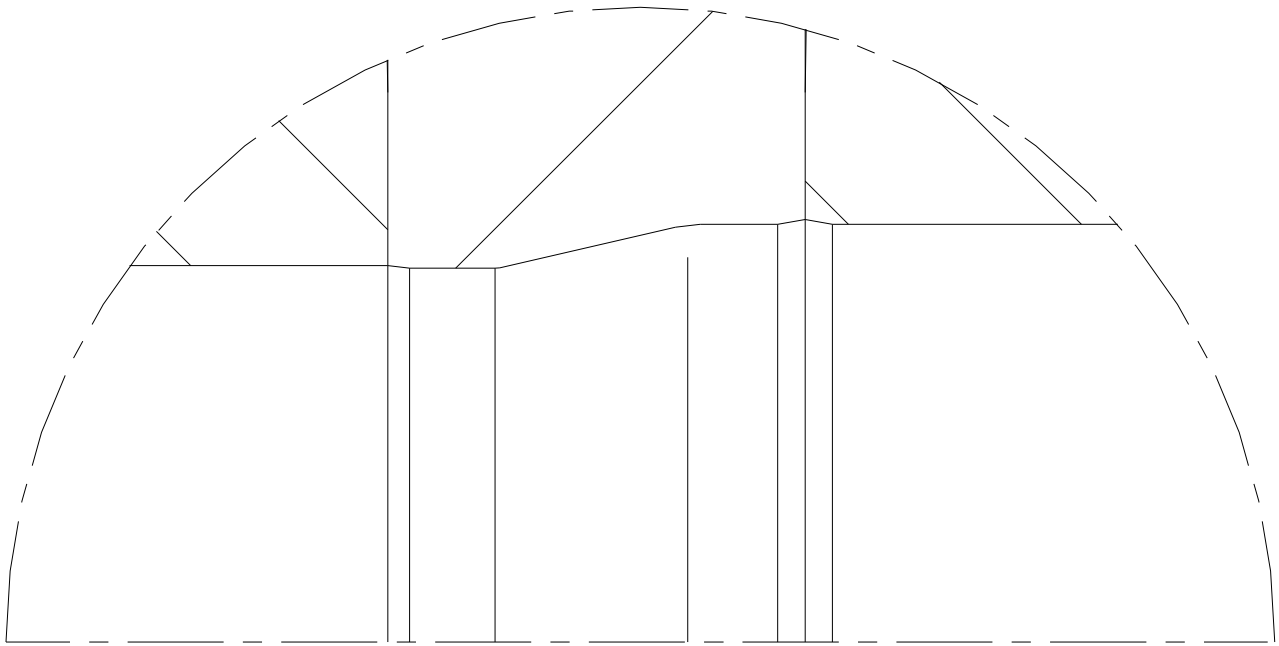
CPM Herzogenrath Fg= 20789 dN (kp)

Zeit 00:30:10 Datum 19.12.01

Eingabe 1					
H	29.5				
DF	23				
PS	697				
Re	0.14				
F	20789.32				

Bemerkung





Einzelheit "X"