

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF MULTI SPINDLE DRILLING SPECIAL PURPOSE MACHINE FOR PUMP COVER

¹Prof. K.K. Powar, ²Mr. S. D. Hasabnis, ²Mr. V. S. Zare, ²Mr. S. B. Kamble, ²Mr. V.A. Chavan

¹Assistant Professor, Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, DKTE's Textile and Engineering Institute, Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra, India

²4th Year Mechanical Engineering, DKTE's Textile and Engineering Institute, Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra, India

Abstract - This paper converse about the study of design of multi spindle drilling machine. In the case of mass production where variety of jobs is less and quantity to be produced is large, it is very essential to manufacture the job at a faster rate. This is not possible if we produce by using general purpose machines. The purpose is to minimize the production time for drilling multiple holes in a work piece of different Pitch Circle Diameters (PCD). In this work we have to drill 4 holes of different diameter at a time. This paper deals with design and development of multi spindle drilling head to maximize the improvement of cycle time of component

Key Words: design, drilling machine, mass production, multiple holes, multi spindle

1. INTRODUCTION

Multiple-spindle drilling machines are used for mass production as it saves large time where many pieces of jobs having many holes are to be drilled. In case of mass production where variety of jobs is less and quantity to be produced is huge, it is very essential to produce the job at a faster rate. This is not possible if we carry out the production by using general purpose machines. The best way to improve the production rate (productivity) along with quality is by use of special purpose machine. The most important aspect when using multi-spindle machines is the cycle time, due to parallel machining the total operating time is decreased. Added benefits include less chance for error, less accumulated tolerance error, and eliminate tools changes. The proposed work machine has four spindles driven by a single motor and all the spindles are in fixed position. The motion of feeding work piece obtained by using hydraulic operated cylinder moving towards the drills head. The centre distance between the spindles is fixed as job requirement. The overall work is to design special purpose machine which reduce cycle time of operation and main objective it to increase productivity in large extent as compared to conventional drilling machine.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

As many industries use radial drilling machines, it has many disadvantages like more cycle time, less production rate, less accuracy. Hence using automation for drilling machine special purpose machine is beneficial for them.

3. COMPONENT



Fig -1: 3-D view of part is shown in above

Red colour indicate holes to be drilled.

4. DESIGN

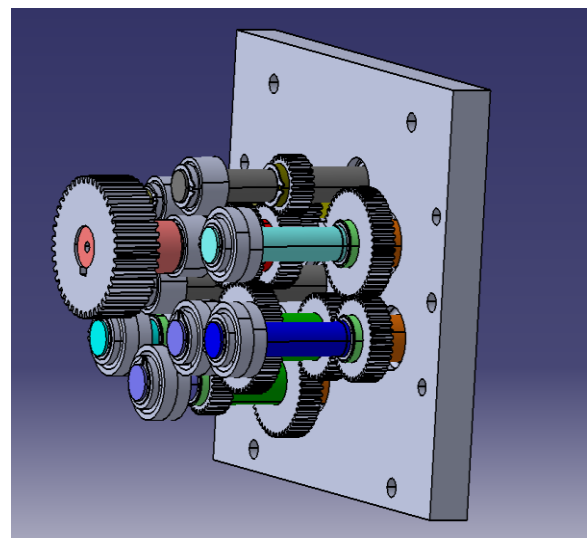


Fig-2: Three dimensional configuration diagram of Gearbox

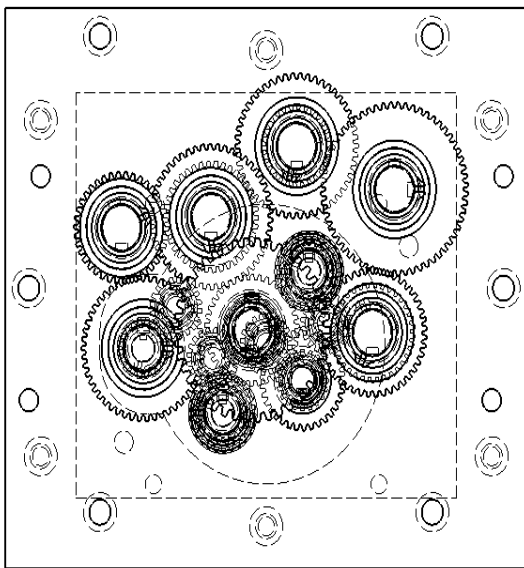


Fig-3: Two Dimensional configuration diagram of Gearbox

5. FORCE AND POWER CALCULATION

Component material: Aluminum alloy

From CMTI book,

cutting speed is 40 m/min

Therefore, rpm of spindle for 3 mm drill is $N = 4244$ rpm

feed is $S = 0.05-0.1$ mm/rev

Material factor (K):

For aluminium alloy component $K = 0.55$

Power at spindle is given by,

For $\varnothing 3$ mm hole,

$$P = \frac{1.25 \times d^2 \times K \times n \times (0.056 + 1.5 \times S)}{10^5} \dots \dots \dots \text{(From CMTI table no. 260)}$$

$$P = 0.05409 \text{ kw}$$

This power is required for one spindle, for two spindles,

$$\text{Total power} = 2 \times 0.05409$$

$$= 0.10818 \text{ kw}$$

Torque coming on spindle is given by,

$$T_s = \frac{975 \times P \times 9.81}{N} \dots \dots \dots \text{(From CMTI table no. 260)}$$

$$T_s = \frac{975 \times 0.10818 \times 9.81}{4244}$$

$$T_s = 243.8 \text{ N}$$

Thrust coming on single spindle is given by,

$$T_h = 1.16 \times k \times d \times (100 \times S)^{0.85} \times 9.81 \dots \dots \dots \text{(From CMTI table no. 260)}$$

$$T_h = 1.16 \times 0.55 \times 3 \times (100 \times 0.1)^{0.85} \times 9.81$$

$$T_h = 132.92 \text{ N}$$

Thrust coming two spindles = 2×132.92

$$= 265.84 \text{ N}$$

For drill $\varnothing 8$ mm,

cutting speed $V = 42$ m/min

Speed of spindle $N = 1671$ rpm

Feed range for $\varnothing 8$ mm hole, $S = 0.15$ mm/rev

Power at spindle = 0.2066 kw

Torque on spindle = 1182.5 N-mm

Thrust force coming on spindle $T_h = 500.33$ N

For drill $\varnothing 12$ mm,

Cutting speed $V = 40$ m/min

Speed of spindle $N = 1061$ rpm

Feed for $\varnothing 12$ mm hole $S_0, S = 0.20$ mm/rev

Power at spindle = 0.37393 kw

Torque on spindle = 3370.9 N-mm

Thrust force coming on spindle = 958.4 N

Hence total power = $0.10818 + 0.2066 + 0.37393$

$$= 0.68871 \text{ kw}$$

By considering 80% efficiency of whole gearbox,

Total power required $P = 0.68871 / 0.70 = 0.9838 \text{ kw} \approx 1.31 \text{ hp}$

So, we selected 2 hp motor.

6. SPEED CALCULATION

For $\varnothing 8$ hole two stage gear is designed.

i' = total transmission ratio

$$i' = \frac{\text{input speed}}{\text{output speed}} = \frac{2880}{1671} = 1.7235$$

i = speed reduction at each stage, for two stage $i = \sqrt{i} = 1.3128$

Speed of intermediate shaft = $(2880/1.3128) = 2193.78$ rpm

Speed of output shaft = $(2193.78/1.3128) = 1671.06$ rpm

From P.S.G design data book, for speed ratio of 1.3128 $Z_p = 38$ and $Z_g = 50$

For $\emptyset 3$ hole single stage gear is designed so, $i = \frac{\text{input speed}}{\text{output speed}} = \frac{2880}{4244} = 0.6788$

From P.S.G design data book, for speed ratio of 0.6788 $Z_p = 26$ and $Z_g = 38$

For $\emptyset 12$ hole we selected, for two stages $Z_p = 38$ and $Z_g = 50$ and $Z_p = 28$ and $Z_g = 44$

7. MODULE CALCULATION

$kw = 1.492$ kw, $S_{ut} = 11157$ MPa, $fos = 1.5$, $C_s = 1$, $n_p = 2188$ rpm

For 2nd gear pair of 38 & 50, assume pitch line velocity = 5m/s so $C_v = \frac{3}{3+v} = 0.375$

$$m = \left\{ \frac{60 \times 10^6 \times (kw) \times (cs) \times fos}{\pi \times Z_p \times n \times C_v \times \frac{b}{m} \times \frac{S_{ut}}{3} \times y} \right\}^{1/3}$$

$$m = 0.975 \approx 1 \text{ mm}$$

Calculation of bending strength

$$S_b = m \times b \times \sigma_b \times y$$

$$= 1 \times 10 \times \frac{1157}{3} \times 0.383 \dots\dots\dots \text{(Lewis form factor for 38 teeth)}$$

$$= 1477.103 \text{ N}$$

Tangential load on gear $P_t = 342.72$ N, Pitch line velocity = 4.3534m/s, $C_v = \frac{6}{6+v} = 0.5795$

$$Fos = \frac{S_b}{P_{eff}} = \frac{1477.103}{591.4} = 2.49$$

Dynamic load on gear

$$P_d = \frac{e \times n_p \times z_p \times b \times r_1 \times r_2}{2530 \times \sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2}} = 96.2 \text{ N} \dots\dots \text{(grade 6)}$$

$$P_{eff} = C_s \times P_t + P_d = 1 \times 342.72 + 96.2 = 438.88 \text{ N}$$

$$Fos = \frac{S_b}{P_{eff}} = 3.36 \text{ hence required gear pair is safe}$$

Required BHN

$$S_w = P_{eff} \times fos = 438.88 \times 1.5 = 658.32 \text{ N}$$

$$Q = \frac{2 \times Z_g}{Z_g + Z_p} = \frac{2 \times 50}{50 + 38} = 1.1363$$

$$S_w = b \times Q \times d_p \times k$$

$$658.32 = 10 \times 1.1363 \times 38 \times 0.16 \times \left(\frac{BHN}{100} \right)^2$$

BHN = 308.68 Material for gear En 353

	GEAR	PC	TEETH	HOLE	SPEED	OUTER DIA
	mm	mm	H	mm	rpm	mm
DIA 3mm	1	38	38	Idler	2880	39
	2	26	26	Idler	4209	27
	3	26	26	Idler	4209	27
	4	20	20	Idler	4209	21
	5	20	20	3	4209	21
	6	20	20	Idler	4209	21
	7	20	20	3	4209	21
DIA 8mm	8	38	38	Idler	2880	39
	9	50	50	Idler	2188	51
	10	50	50	Idler	2188	51
	11	38	38	Idler	2188	39
	12	50	50	Idler	1663	51
	13	20	20	Idler	1663	21
	14	20	20	8	1663	21
	15	38	38	Idler	2188	39
	16	50	50	Idler	1663	51
DIA 12mm	17	28	28	Idler	1663	29
	18	44	44	Idler	1058	45
	19	32	32	Idler	1058	33
	20	32	32	Idler	1058	33
	21	20	20	Idler	1058	21
	22	20	20	12	1058	22

Table -1: Gear Information

8. CONCLUSION

By using multi spindle drilling head productivity will increase. The improved productivity can be understood in various perspectives. One of which is the level of rejection in older method was higher than the new method, due to which the cost of rejection was reduced.

REFERENCES

[1] A.S.Udgave and Prof.V.J.Khot, "Design & development of multi spindle drilling head (msdh)", IOSR Journal of mechanical and civil engineering, ISSN: 2278-1684, PP: 60-69.

[2] Prof. P.R. Sawant and Mr. R. A.Barawade, "Design and development of SPM-a case study in multi drilling and tapping machine", International Journal of Advanced Engineering Research and Studies. Volume 1, Issue 2, January-March, 2012, 55-57.

[3] Prof.K.K.Powar, Prof. (Dr) V.R.Naik and Prof.G.S.Joshi, "Design & development of multi orientation drilling special purpose machine subsystem", International journal of engineering research and development, Volume 11, Issue 04, April 2015.

[4] Bajirao H. Nangare Patil, and Prof. P. R. Sawant, "Design And Development Of Gearbox For Multi-Spindle Drilling Machine (SPM)", International journal of engineering research & technology (IJERT) Volume 2, Issue 5, ISSN: 2278-0181, May-2013.

[5] Manish Kale, Prof. D. A. Mahajan and Prof. (Dr.) S. Y. Gajjal, "Design, Fabrication and analysis of special purpose machine for drilling and riveting operation", International journal of research and scientific innovation, Volume 2, Issue 6, June 2015

[6] Book of Design of machine elements by V.B.Bhandari.

[7] Book of –Machine tool design handbook|| by central machine tool institute (CMTI).



Mr. V.A. Chavan
4th Year Mechanical Engineering,
DKTE's Textile and Engineering
Institute, Ichalkaranji

BIOGRAPHIES



Mr. Shrinidhi D. Hasabnis
4th Year Mechanical Engineering,
DKTE's Textile and Engineering
Institute, Ichalkaranji



Mr. V. S. Zare
4th Year Mechanical Engineering,
DKTE's Textile and Engineering
Institute, Ichalkaranji



Mr. S. B. Kamble
4th Year Mechanical Engineering,
DKTE's Textile and Engineering
Institute, Ichalkaranji