

Возможные пути снижения влияния факторов износа шлифовального инструмента при обработке древесины и древесных материалов

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15), 30–35 %
1,25

Possible ways to reduce the wear factors of the grinding tool when processing wood and wood materials

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Operations of grinding can be presented by a calibration or draft grinding and fair grinding. The effectiveness of grinding operations depends on the properties of the cutting tool and the processing mode, which determine the productivity of the grinding process. According to modern ideas, the main reason for the decrease in efficiency and wear resistance of grinding skins in the processing of wood is salting, which occurs as a result of pinching of ground particles of wood in intergranular space, the adhesion of particles of grinding dust to the surface of the skin, which is caused by stickiness of grease and the release of tarry substances of wood with heating, accumulation on the skin of electrostatic charge, insufficient volume of free intergranular space. To clarify the relationship between the abrasion resistance of the grinding belt and the factors affecting the duration of work, the process of placing the ground volume of chips in intergranular space is considered. Increasing the wear resistance of grinding tapes can be achieved either by reducing staining, that is, by decreasing the proportion of chips stuck in the intergranular space from the total quantity of ground material, or by changing the profile of the abrasive layer of the skin to increase its free inter-grain space. The results of the tests showed that the wear resistance of an abrasive belt equipped with grains with an embankment in an electrostatic field according to the developed scheme (the grains are arranged in rows with a width of 3 grains at a distance between them of 15 grain sizes) exceeds the wear resistance of ordinary skins by 30-35%. The productivity of the grinding process increased by 1.25 times.

Keywords: grinding; grinding abrasive paper; wear resistance; grinding process productivity.

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[2].

[3]:

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. 1.

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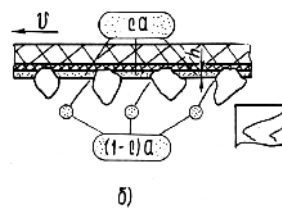
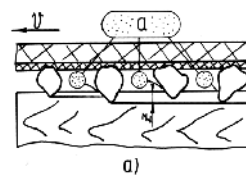
[6].

a (. 1).

$$\rho = \frac{a}{V_c}, \quad (1)$$

V_c —

[7].



$$\lambda\tau = \ln 2. \tag{10}$$

(1).

$$dV = ca, \tag{2}$$

V —
3; —

(2)

$$V'_c = V_c - dV. \tag{3}$$

V'_c

a , a' ,

$$\rho = \frac{a'}{V'_c} = \frac{a}{V_c} = \text{const}. \tag{4}$$

[8]:

$$a = a_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda\tau}, \tag{5}$$

, 0 —

$$1 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 2^{-\tau} \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 2^{-\tau},$$

, ; λ —

$$dV = a_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda\tau}, \tag{6}$$

$$V = \int_0^{\tau} a_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda\tau} d\tau = \frac{ca_0}{\lambda} (1 - e^{-\lambda\tau}). \tag{7}$$

, ... :

$$\frac{a_0}{a} = 2. \tag{8}$$

$$(5) \quad , \quad : \frac{a_0}{a} = e^{\lambda\tau}.$$

$$\frac{\ln a_0}{a} = \lambda\tau. \tag{9}$$

,) , :

$$V = \frac{0}{\ln 2} (1 - e^{-\ln 2})$$

$$V = \frac{0}{2 \ln 2}. \tag{11}$$

Z_0 Z .

$$V_z = z \cdot S_1, \tag{12}$$

$$S_1 = 1 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 2^{-\tau}.$$

[9],

$$= k \cdot Q, \tag{13}$$

k — ; Q —

$$1 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 2^{-\tau} \cdot S_1$$

$$(5), \quad z.$$

$$Z = Z_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda\tau}, \tag{14}$$

z, z_0 —

$$V_z = V_{z_0} \cdot e^{-\lambda\tau}. \tag{15}$$

$$V_c = V_0 - V - V_z, \tag{16}$$

V_c —

$$, \quad ; \quad V_0 \text{ — } , \quad ; \quad V \text{ — } , \quad ; \quad V_z \text{ — } , \quad ;$$

(1) (4) :

$$\rho = \frac{a}{V_c} = \frac{a_0}{V_{c0}}, \tag{17}$$

$$V_{c0} \text{ — } , \quad ;$$

$$V_{c0} = V_0 - V_{z0}. \tag{18}$$

(5) (17), :
$$T = \frac{0,693 \cdot V_0 \cdot l}{C_z \cdot v_0 \cdot L}, \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{V_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda \tau}}{V_c} = \rho$$

$$V_c = \frac{a_0}{\rho} e^{-\lambda \tau}.$$

$$C_z = 1,25$$

(23)

$$V_c = V_{c0} \cdot e^{-\lambda \tau} \quad (19)$$

(7), (15), (19) (18), :

$$(V_0 - V_{z0}) \cdot e^{-\lambda \tau} = V_0 - \frac{ca_0}{\lambda} (1 - e^{-\lambda \tau}) - V_{z0} \cdot e^{-\lambda \tau}$$

$$V_0 = \frac{ca_0}{\lambda} \quad (20)$$

(10):

$$\lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{T}$$

$$T = \frac{V_0 \ln 2}{ca_0}$$

$$T = \frac{0,69 V_0}{ca_0} \quad (21)$$

$$a_0 = a_z \cdot a \frac{101,8Q}{10^6 \gamma \sqrt{z}}, \quad (24)$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{\lambda} (1 - e^{-\lambda \tau}) =$$

$$= \frac{V}{\lambda}, \quad (25)$$

[10].

[11].

[12].

[13].

[14].

[14].

1,5–2

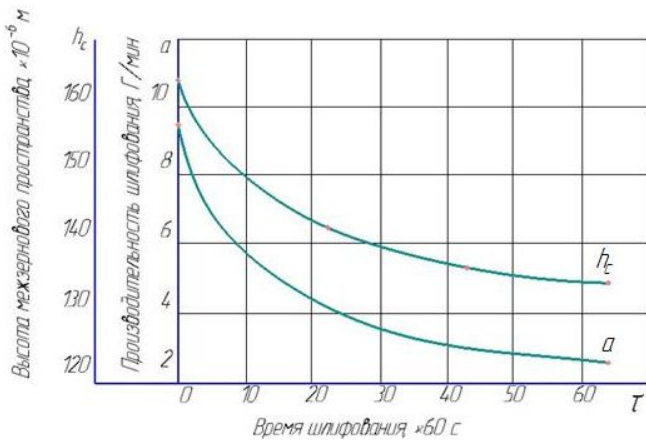
40–70 ° ,
160–200 ° .

8–10

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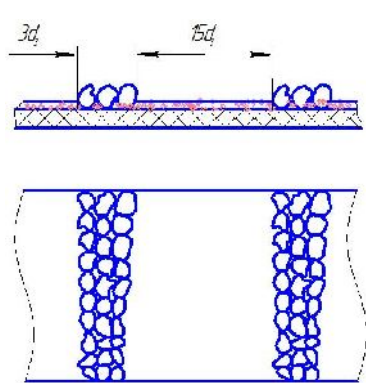
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20–30 %

[18].

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 [19]. ()
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 (0,6)
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 30-35 %.

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