

Механизация технологического процесса формирования лицевого покрытия паркетных изделий

... ^a, ... ^b, ... ^c
 . 5, - ,
^abirman1947@mail.ru, ^bugr-s@yandex.ru, ^cbirman1947@mail.ru
^a<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1693-0515>, ^b<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8077-3542>,
^c<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3967-6174>
 14.01.2019, 8.02.2019

0,3...0,4

Mechanization of the technological process of forming the front coating of parquet products

A.R. Birman^a, S.A. Ugryumov^b, N.A. Belonogova^c

St. Petersburg State Forest Technical University under name of S.M. Kirov; 5, Institutsky Per., St. Petersburg, Russia

^abirman1947@mail.ru, ^bugr-s@yandex.ru, ^cbirman1947@mail.ru

^a<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1693-0515>, ^b<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8077-3542>,

^c<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3967-6174>

Received 14.01.2019, accepted 18.02.2019

The article deals with the technology of formation of the front cover with laying parquet planks orthogonally arranged quadras on the production line, which provides an increase in the quality of assembly in the absence of manual labor. In the proposed line, a number of prepared strips are divided into quadras with a mutually perpendicular arrangement due to the periodic action of the pusher of a special shape and the rotation of the quadras relative to the stop due to the action of friction forces on the conveyor belt. In the technological process of forming the front cover a number of prepared strips move along the belt conveyor between the guides, the division into quadras is carried out due to the impact of the pusher of a special shape relative to the stop. A theoretical description of the process of reversal of the quadras, due to the friction forces between them and the conveyor belt in the longitudinal and transverse directions, as well as the friction forces between the quadras and the stop is given. Differential equations of quadra motion are obtained taking into account the acting forces and location coordinates on a belt conveyor, on the basis of which it is established that the angle of rotation of quadras mainly depends on the ratio of the friction coefficients between them and the conveyor belt, and the greatest angle of rotation of quadras on the stop is achieved with the maximum increase of the coefficient of friction in the zone of the instantaneous center of rotation of the quadra. The optimum height of the stop lies within 0.3 ... 0.4 bar length. On the basis of theoretical positions the rotary device for formation of a front parquet as a part of the mechanized production line for production of a panel parquet is developed. The use

of a rotary device ensures the exclusion of manual operations at all stages of the production process, increasing productivity and improving the quality of products.

Keywords: wood; parquet products; quadr; shield; parquet production line; mechanization.

[1].
31%,

12% [2].

[3].

[4].

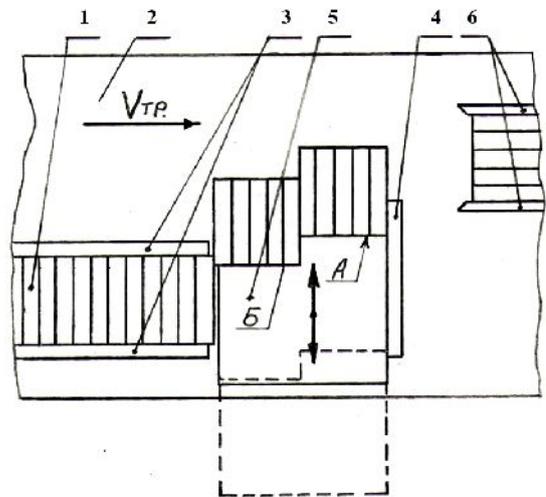
[5;6].

« », . . .
() ,

[7].

(. 2).

[8].



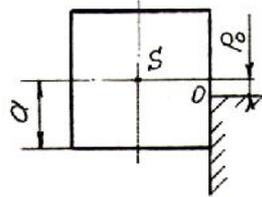
. 1.

F_1

$F_2,$
 $F_3:$

$$F_1 = f_1 G, \quad (1)$$

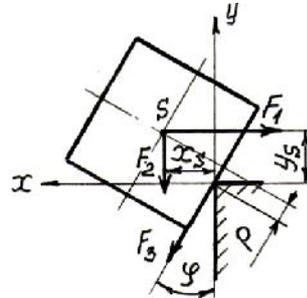
$$F_2 = f_2 G, \quad (2)$$



$$F_3 = f_3(F_1 \cos \varphi + F_2 \sin \varphi) = G(f_3 f_1 \cos \varphi + f_3 f_2 \cos \varphi), \quad (3)$$

f_1, f_2, f_3 —

G —



2. Процесс разворота кв:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{P}} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial P} = Q, \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \phi} = M, \quad (5)$$

Q —

ϕ .

$$x_s = a \cos \varphi - P \sin \varphi, \quad (6)$$

$$y_s = a \sin \varphi - P \cos \varphi. \quad (7)$$

Дифференцируя по времени выражения (6), (7), получим:

$$\dot{x}_s = -\dot{\phi} a \sin \varphi - \dot{\phi} P \cos \varphi - \dot{P} \sin \varphi, \quad (8)$$

$$\dot{y}_s = \dot{\phi} a \cos \varphi + \dot{\phi} P \sin \varphi - \dot{P} \cos \varphi. \quad (9)$$

Энергия системы будет иметь вид:

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}_s^2 + \dot{y}_s^2) + I \frac{\dot{\phi}^2}{2}, \quad (10)$$

m — масса; I —

момент инерции относительно центра тяжести.

Подставив (8), (9) в выражение (10), получим:

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \left(\dot{\phi}^2 a^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 P^2 + 2 \dot{\phi} \dot{P} a + \dot{P}^2 \right) a + I \frac{\dot{\phi}^2}{2}. \quad (11)$$

(4), (5)

$$Q = F_1 \sin \varphi - F_2 \cos \varphi - F_3 = mg(f_1 - f_2 f_3) \sin \varphi - mg(f_1 + f_2 f_3) \cos \varphi, \quad (11)$$

$$M = F_1 y_s - F_2 x_s = mg(a f_1 + P f_2) \sin \varphi + mg(P f_1 - a f_2) \cos \varphi. \quad (12)$$

Используя (11), (12), уравнения (4), (5)

получим дифференциальные уравнения:

$$a \ddot{\phi} + \ddot{P} - P \dot{\phi}^2 = g[(f_1 - f_2 f_3) \sin \varphi - (f_1 + f_2 f_3) \cos \varphi], \quad (13)$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{3} a^2 + P^2 \right) \ddot{\phi} + 2P \dot{P} \dot{\phi} + a \ddot{P} = g[(a f_1 + P f_2) \sin \varphi + (P f_1 - a f_2) \cos \varphi]. \quad (14)$$

(13), (14)

$t=0, \varphi=0, P=P_0$ (начальные условия),

$\varphi=\varphi(t) = \eta(t)$,

$$\eta = \frac{f_1 - f_2}{1 - \eta f_3} [9].$$

$\eta = \frac{f_1 - f_2}{1 - \eta f_3}$ [9].

$f_2 = f_1$,

$$\operatorname{tg} \phi = \frac{f_3 + \eta}{1 - \eta f_3}. \quad (15)$$

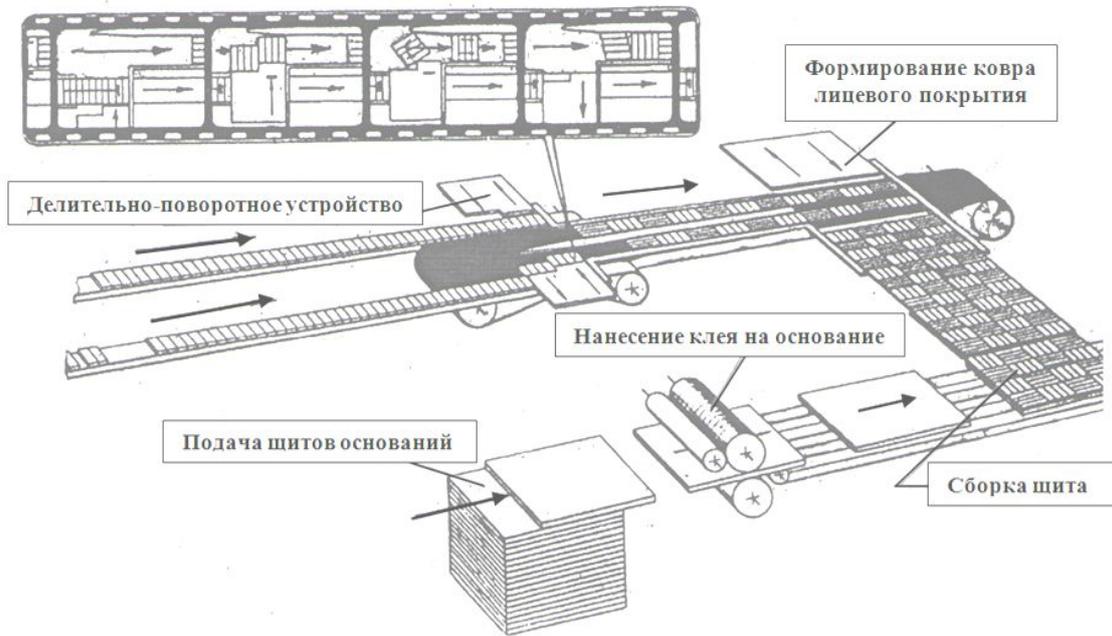
(15)

($\eta \approx 0,025$), и f_1, f_2 , φ_{max} , $1,57$ (90°) $\varphi_{max}=1,57$, [10].

$\text{tg } \phi \approx f_3 \rightarrow \text{tg } \phi \approx \text{tg } \phi_{\tau p} \rightarrow \phi = \phi_{\tau p}$, (16)

ϕ —
0,3±0,4

(. 3).



. 3.

6. ... , 2001. 124 .
7. ... // . 2014. 4. 180 .
8. ... // . 2003. 1. 16-17. //
1. ... , 2000. 336 . 9. ... //
2. ... 1999. 224 .
3. ... , 2008. 449 . 10. ... / ... , 1980. . 7. 54-56.
4. ... 10. ...
5. ... 2003. 48 . //
1982. . 9. . 64-68. //
... , 2001. 156 .

References

1. Alinin B.K. Parquet floors. M.: Adelant. 2000. 336 p.
2. Telichko A.A. Parquet works. – M.: Gamma Press. 1999. 224 p.
3. Matvienkov G.M. Wooden floors: monograph. M.: MSFU. 2008. 449 p.
4. Bazanov L.F. Technology for the production of parquet. Parquet structures, composition, technical characteristics and planning images of the equipment. M.: MSFU. 2003. 48 p.
5. Birman A.R. Theoretical and experimental substantiation of the technology and parameters of the equipment for facing wooden coverings. SPb: SPbFTA, 2001. 156 p.
6. Birman A.R. Production of wood-based coatings from low-grade wood. SPb: SPbFTA, 2001. 124 p.
7. Kosheleva N.A. Sheikman D.V. Parquet floors with high strength properties of low-value sheet wood // Modern problems of science and education. 2014. No. 4. 180 p.
8. Birman A.R. Mechanization of the process of formation of the face covering of the panel parquet // Woodworking industry. 2003. No. 1. P. 16-17.
9. Birman A.R., Gucev R.I., Eroshkin, A.N., Efimov Y.P. Kinematics of the device to set the surface layer vapor-chum // Machinery and tools of woodworking industry: interuniversity collection of scientific papers. L.: FTA. 1980. Vol. 7. . 54-56.
10. Birman A. R., Gucev R. I., Eroshkin, A. N., Efimov Y.P. Study of the process of turning parts in conway-re by using the focus // Machinery and tools of woodworking industry: interuniversity collection of scientific papers. L.: FTA, 1982. Vol. 9. P. 64-68.