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1.

3].

2.

[1-3].

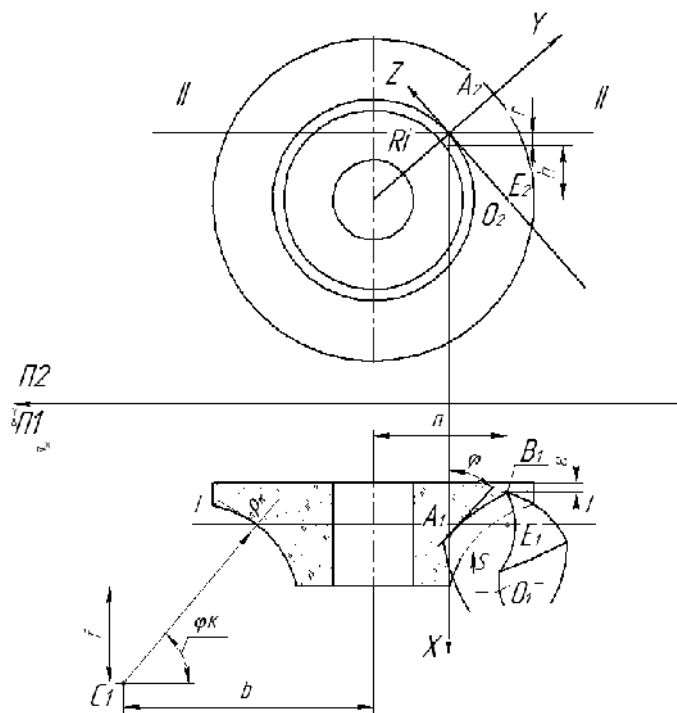
$\varphi$ ,

[3]

[4].

3.

1.



.1.

$\rho_k$ .  
 «b»  
 1/ 2.  
 II-II. II-II  
 « »  
 1, 2  
 «h»  
 s,  
 «r».  
 II-II,  
 h+r.  
 1 «l» I-I  
 2  
 $R_n$   
 $R_n$ . I-I  
 $R_n$   
 $\alpha_i$   
 $\alpha_i$  :  

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha_i) = \frac{h+r}{a-l}.$$
 $\varphi$  XY  
 $\bar{P}$ ,  

$$\bar{P} = i \cos \varphi_k - j \sin \varphi_k,$$
 $\varphi_k$   

$$\cos(\varphi_k) = \frac{b - R_n}{\rho_k}.$$
 $R_n$  :  

$$R_n = \frac{a-l}{\cos(\varphi_k)(\alpha_i)}.$$
 $\bar{AB}$ ,  

$$\bar{AB} = -i \operatorname{ctg}(\varphi) + j \cos(\alpha_i) - \bar{k} \sin(\alpha_i).$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \cos \varphi_k & -\sin \varphi_k & 0 \\ -\operatorname{ctg} \varphi & \cos \alpha_i & -\sin \alpha_i \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\cos \varphi_k \cos \alpha_i - \operatorname{ctg} \varphi \sin \varphi_k = 0.$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi_k = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \varphi_k}{\cos \alpha_i}.$$

$\alpha_i$  и  $\varphi$ ,

$$\operatorname{tg} \gamma_N = \operatorname{tg} \omega_x \frac{1 - \sin^2 \mu * \sin^2 \rho}{\sin \varphi_k * \cos \mu} - \operatorname{tg} \mu \cos \varphi_k,$$

R -  
R<sub>x</sub>-

$$\operatorname{tg} \mu = \frac{r}{l};$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \omega_x = \frac{R_x}{R} * \operatorname{tg} \omega;$$

$$R_x = \frac{r}{\sin \mu}.$$

$\alpha_i$

$\varphi$

$\varphi_i$

l.

$\alpha$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha_i = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \varphi}{\cos \mu} - \operatorname{tg} \mu,$$

$$\sin \mu = \frac{r}{R}.$$

“ ” ( . 1),

“h”

$$h = \operatorname{tg} \alpha_i (a - R \cos \mu) - r.$$

$\alpha_i$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha_i = \frac{h + r}{a - l}.$$

$\varphi_{ki}$  в двух рассматриваемых точках режущей кромки.





$$\operatorname{tg}(\varphi - \varepsilon) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \varphi_k}{\cos \alpha_i} \quad \text{III-III,}$$

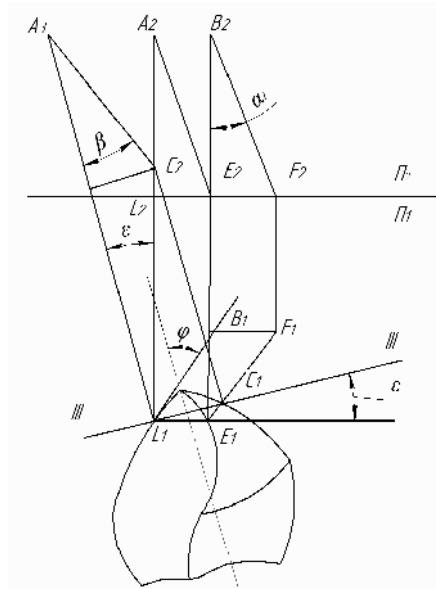
.3.

$\Pi_1/\Pi_2$

$\alpha_i$ .

BF,

EF.



.3.

EF

III-III

III-III.

$\Pi_1/\Pi_3$ .

$\Pi_1/\Pi_3$

III-III.

$A_3C_3$

$A_3C_3$

$\alpha_i$

$$: \frac{A_1 E_1}{A_1 C_1} = \frac{A_2 L_2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha_i}{A_1 C_1}$$

$A_1 E_1 C_1$

$$\frac{A_1 E_1}{\cos \varphi} = \frac{A_1 C_1}{\cos(\varphi - \varepsilon)}$$

$$A_1 C_1 = \frac{A_1 E_1 \cos(\varphi - \varepsilon)}{\cos \varphi}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha_i = \frac{A_1 C_1}{A_2 L_2} = \frac{A_2 L_2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha_i \cos(\varphi - \varepsilon)}{A_2 L_2 \cos \varphi}$$

$\alpha_i \quad \varphi_k$

[1, 4]

4.

- 1. ... / ... - : -  
, 1971. – 136 .
- 2. : ... 715228 ( ) / -  
... 1980, 5.
- 3. : ... 1046038 ( ) / -  
... 1984, 2.
- 4. // ... 24. – 1980. - . 23-84.
- 5. : ... 1162572 ( ) / -  
... 1985, 9.

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**FORMING BACK SURFACE DRILLS WITH RADIUS SHARPENING USING COPY METHOD**

*This publication describes a method of forming back-side surface of practical drills by copying with a wheel whose profile is outlined by circle arc, with parallel axes of circles and drills. Mathematical formulas for calculating geometrical parameters of the cutting hole using radius sharpening are derived. Direct and inverse problems are solved.*

**Keywords:** drill resistance, radius cutting edge, sharpening.