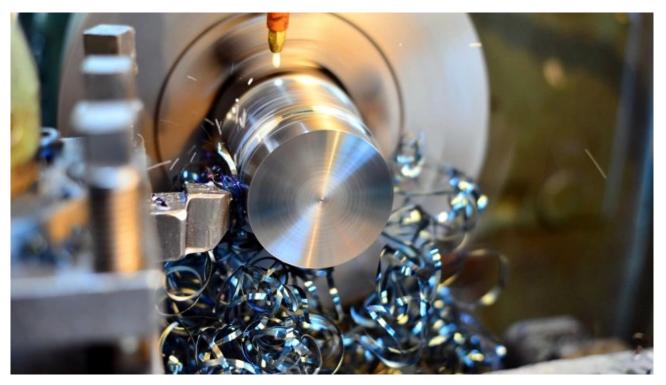


LEEMANGEOPHYSICAL

Design and Machining John R. Leeman 8/4/21

Image: crossmotormodification.tk

Machining is generally a subtractive process that can involve cutting tools or abrasives to remove material, often precisely





Lathes rotate the work and use stationary cutting tools

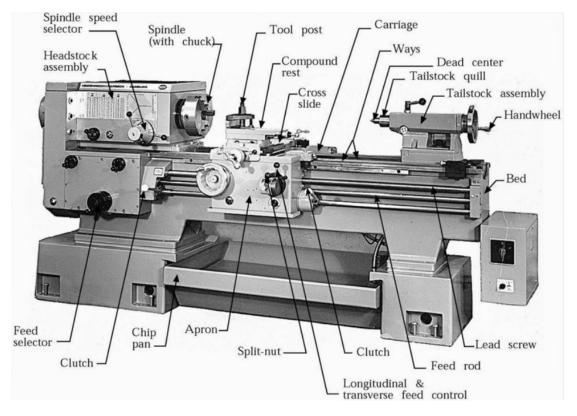




Image: crossmotormodification.tk



Lathes rotate the work and use stationary cutting tools

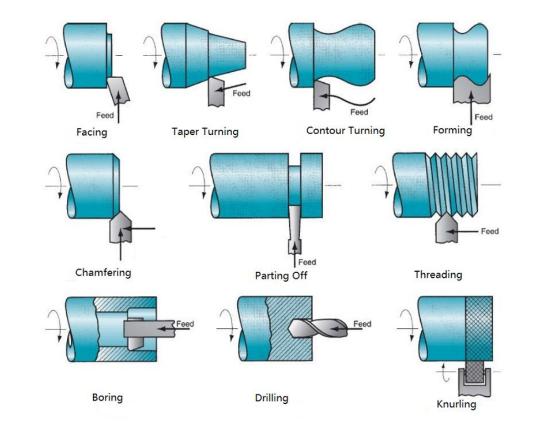
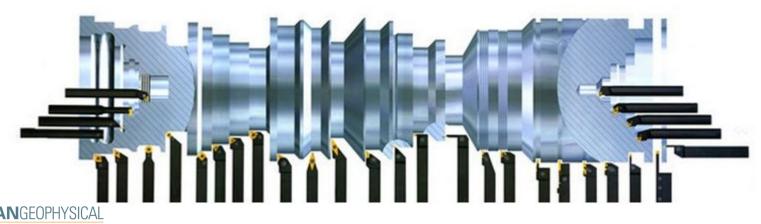




Image: cncmachining

Limitations of turning operations

- Can only turn radially symmetric parts
- Can't bore inside a part without a tool entry/exit path
- Part deflection on small diameters
- Stickout limitations
- Holding for 2nd operation/back side work
- Wasted stock for workholding
- Custom/expensive tooling possible



Milling turns the cutter while holding the work stationary and is better suited for non-symmetric parts

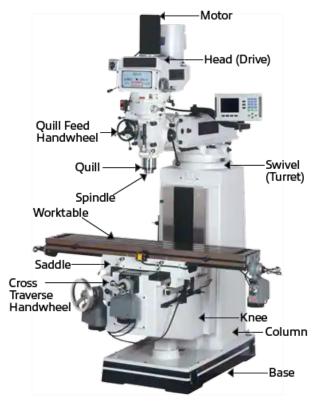




Image: MSC Industrial

Milling operations are much different from lathe, and generally more cartesian





Image: Madhav Univ.



If you need things really flat or they are very hard, abrasion is next



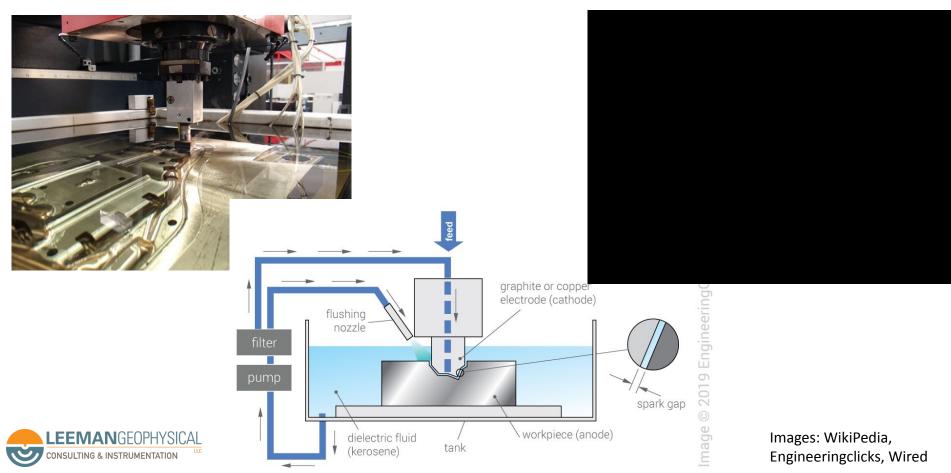




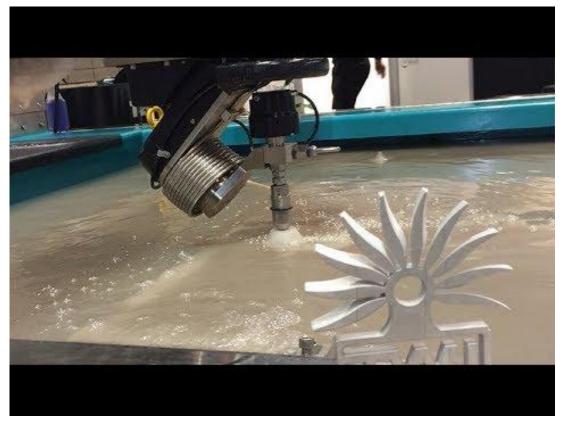
Images: Amazon, Clausing, Vintage Machinery



For ultra precision work the EDM is best



Waterjet is one of the fastest and most versatile tools if available





A few things you shouldn't do when designing parts





Avoid unnecessary machining

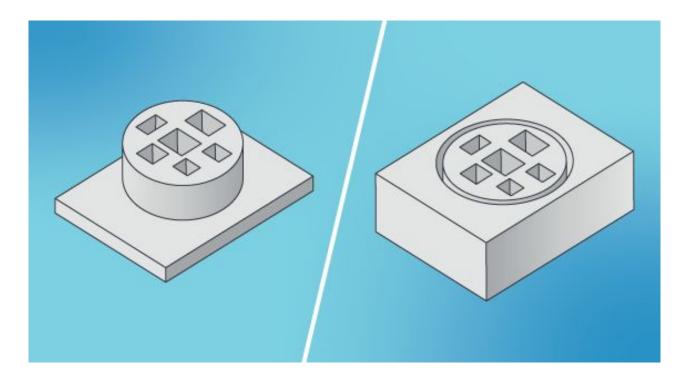




Image: Protolabs

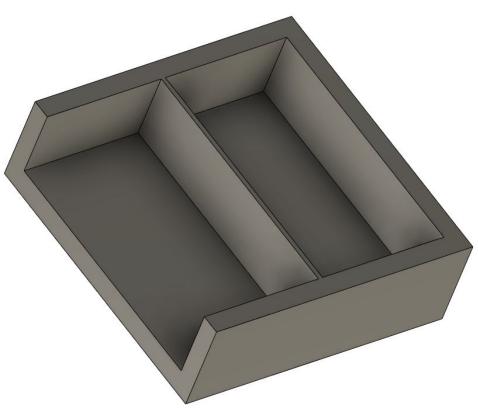
Avoid small or raised text







Avoid tall thin walls





Avoid sharp internal corners





Specify tolerances always

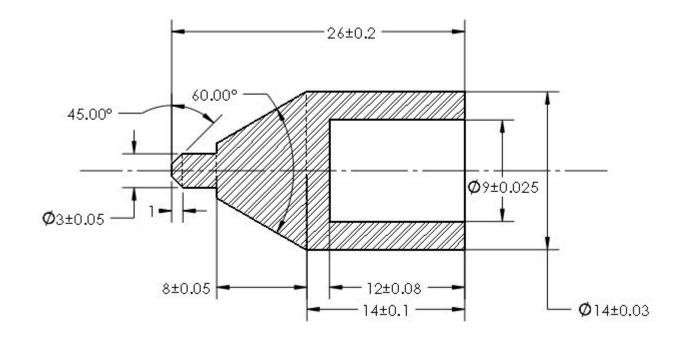
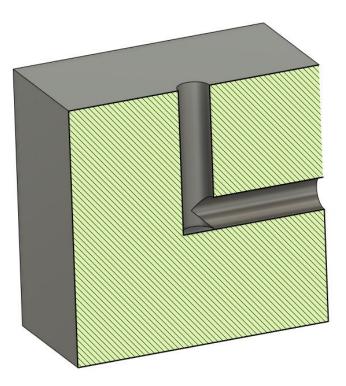




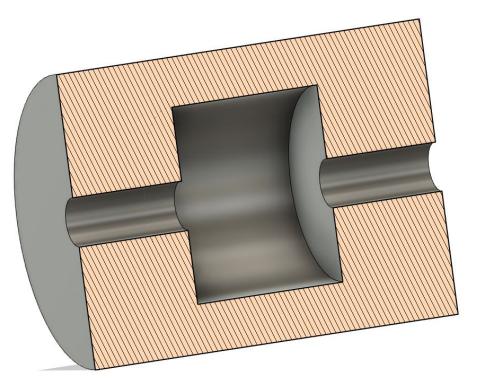
Image: Solidworks

Consider intersection of holes and if they can be simplified



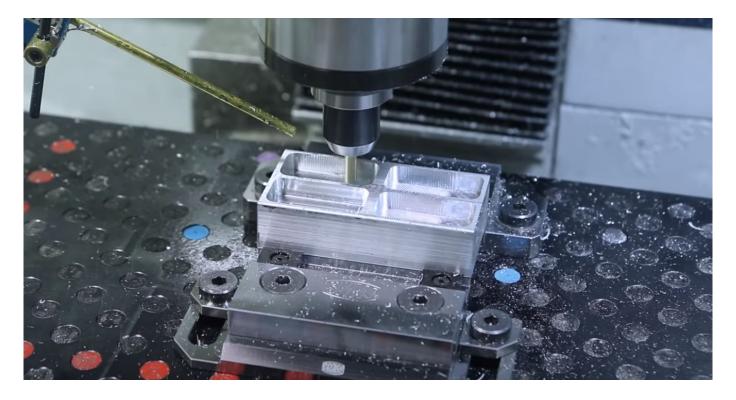


We can't teleport tools into work



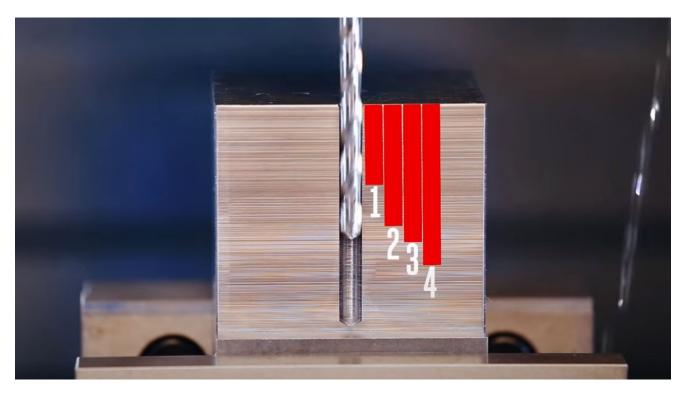


Consider how many clampings are required



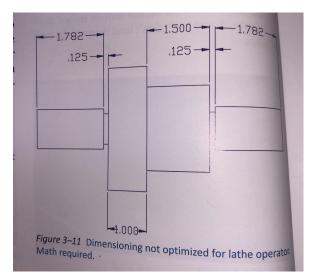


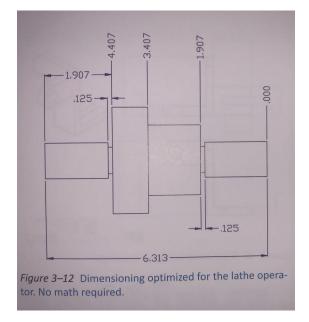
Watch the diameter/depth ratio





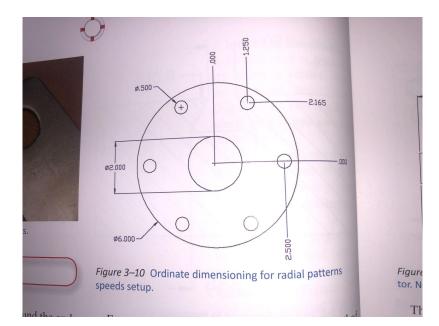
Dimension so your machinist doesn't have to do math

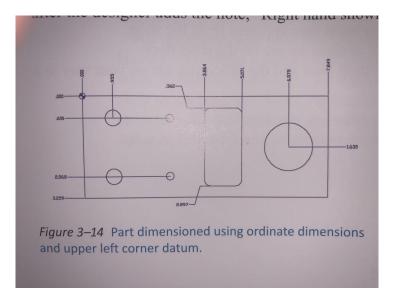






Dimension so your machinist doesn't have to do math





CONSULTING & INSTRUMENTATION

Image Concept: Tom Lipton

Draw in a sensible orientation

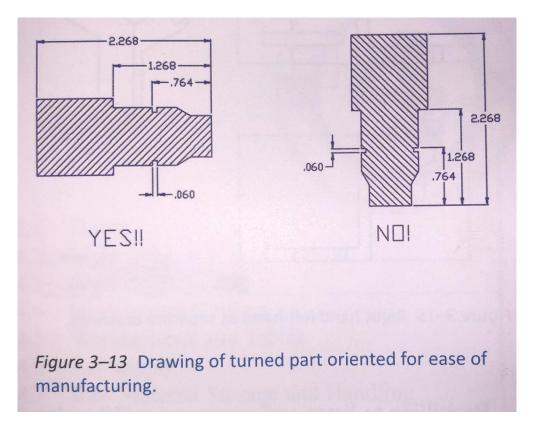




Image Concept: Tom Lipton

Consider radiusing in a way to make any misalignment less obvious

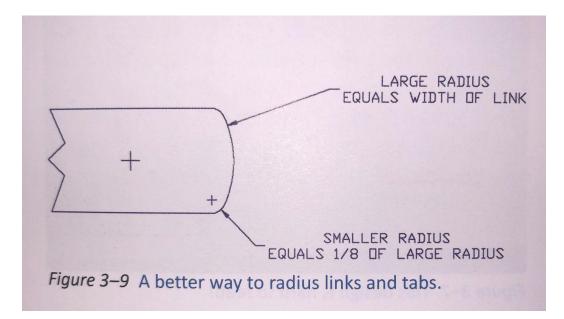
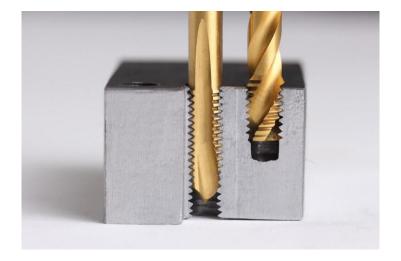
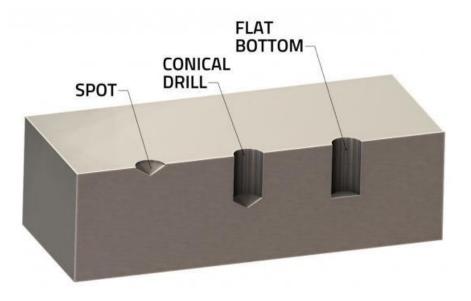




Image Concept: Tom Lipton

Avoid blind holes or square bottom holes if possible







Images: Threadingtoolsguide.com, PH Tools

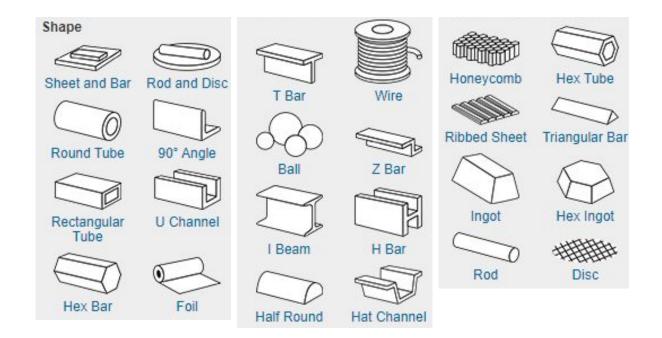
Avoid mixing metals unless you know what you're doing



| Anodic (Corrodes) | Cathodic | Magnesium & Alloys | Zinc & Alloys | Aluminum & Alloys | Cadmium | Steel (Carbon) | Cast Iron | Stainless Steels | Lead, Tin & Alloys | Nickel | Brasses, Nickel-Silvers | Copper | Bronzes, Cupro-Nickels | Nickel Copper Alloys | Nickel-Chrome Alloys | Titanium | Silver | Graphite | Gold | Platinum |
|-------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|----------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|--------|----------|------|----------|
| Magnesium & Alloys | | \times | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zinc & Alloys | | | Χ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum & Alloys | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cadmium | | | | | / | | | | | | | | \bigcirc | | | / | | | | |
| Steel (Carbon) | | | | | | | | | | | GAL | .VAN | IIC C | ORR | OSI | ON R | ISK | | | |
| Cast Iron | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stainless Steels | (| - | K. | | (- | | | / | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lead, Tin & Alloys | | | 킨 | | | | 1 | | / | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Nickel | | | | | | | | | | \times | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brasses, Nickel-Silvers | | | | | | | | | | | \times | | | | | | | | _ | |
| Copper | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bronzes, Cupro-Nickels | | | | | | | | | | | | | \times | | | | | | | |
| Nickel Copper Alloys | | | | | | | | | | | | | | \smallsetminus | | | | | | |
| Nickel-Chrome Alloys | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Titanium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Silver | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Graphite | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gold | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | / | |
| Platinum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



Can you start with material closer to shape?





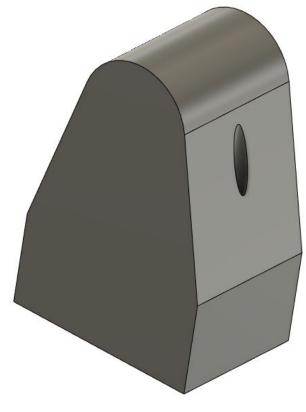
What about finish?





Image: Protolabs

Avoid drilling on angled surfaces







Use standard drill sizes when possible

| #10 | 0.1935 | 4.9149 |
|------------|--------|-----------------------|
| # 9 | 0.1960 | 4.9784 |
| 5 mm | 0.1969 | 5.0000 |
| #8 | 0.1990 | 5.0546 |
| 5.1 mm | 0.2008 | 5.1000 |
| #7 | 0.2010 | 5.1054 |
| 13/64 in | 0.2031 | 5.1594 |
| #6 | 0.2040 | 5.1816 |
| 5.2 mm | 0.2047 | 5.2000 |
| #5 | 0.2055 | 5.2197 |
| 5.3 mm | 0.2087 | 5.3000 |
| #4 | 0.2090 | 5.3086 |
| 5.4 mm | 0.2126 | 5.4000 |
| #3 | 0.2130 | 5. <mark>41</mark> 02 |
| 5.5 mm | 0.2165 | 5.5000 |
| 7/32 in | 0.2188 | 5.5563 |
| 5.6 mm | 0.2205 | 5.6000 |
| #2 | 0.2210 | 5.6134 |
| 5.7 mm | 0.2244 | 5.7000 |
| #1 | 0.2280 | 5.7912 |
| 5.8 mm | 0.2284 | 5.8000 |
| 5.9 mm | 0.2323 | 5.9000 |
| A | 0.2340 | 5.9436 |
| 15/64 in | 0.2344 | 5.9531 |
| 6 mm | 0.2362 | 6.0000 |
| В | 0.2380 | 6.0452 |
| 6.1 mm | 0.2402 | 6.1000 |



Chamfer instead of fillet when possible

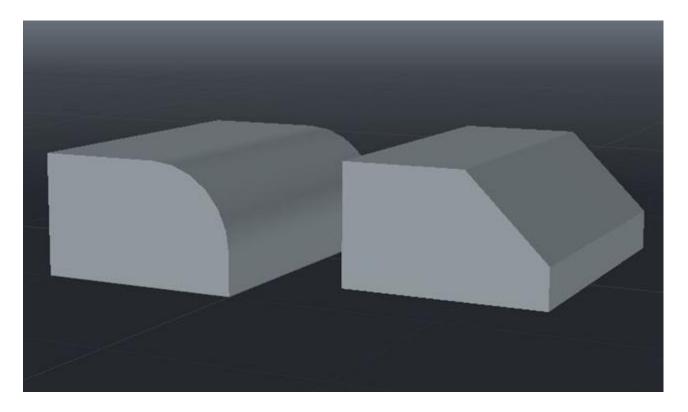




Image: engineering.com

Fit inside standard STOCK dimensions





Image: McMaster-Carr