

Design and Machining John R. Leeman GEARS 2022



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

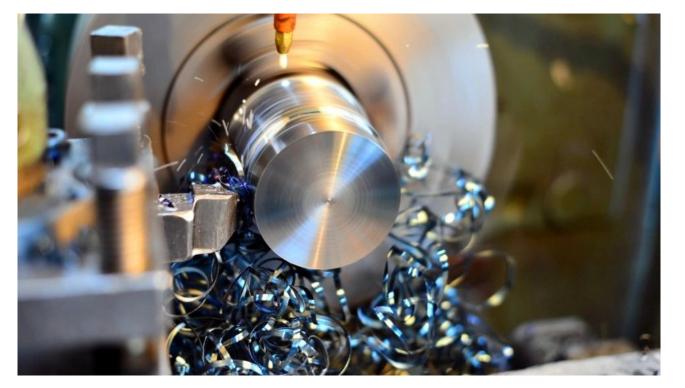
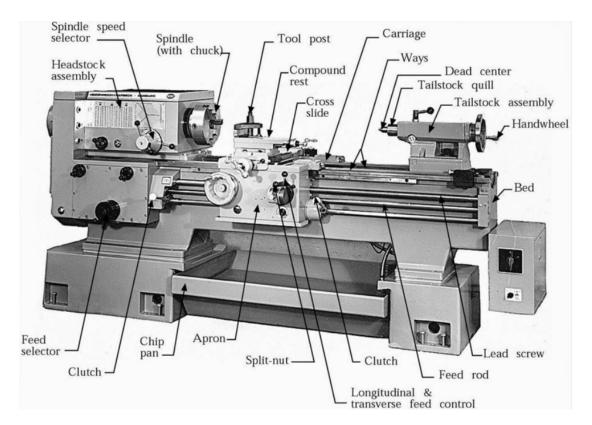




Image: Hackaday

Lathes rotate the work and use stationary cutting tools







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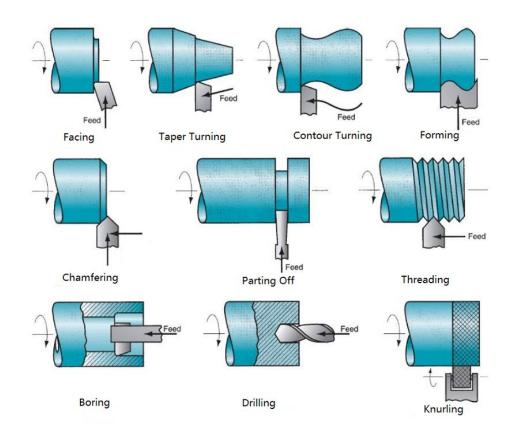
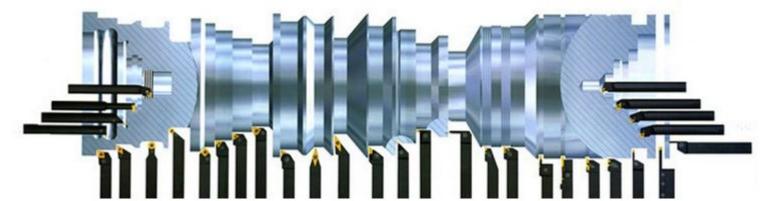




Image: cncmachining

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

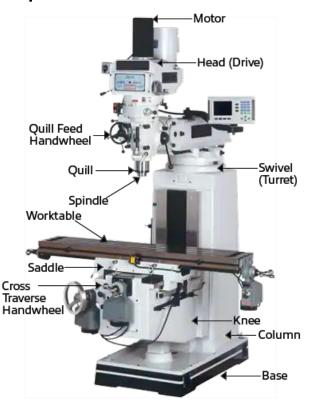




Image: MSC Industrial

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

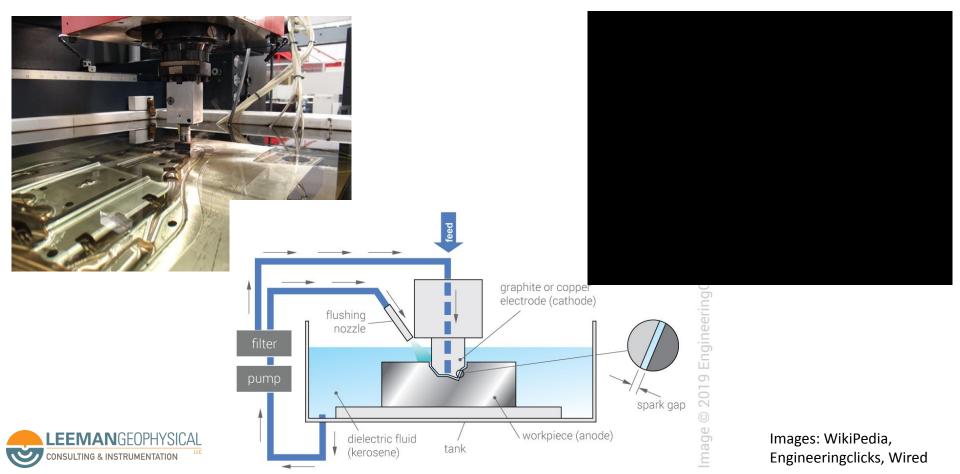




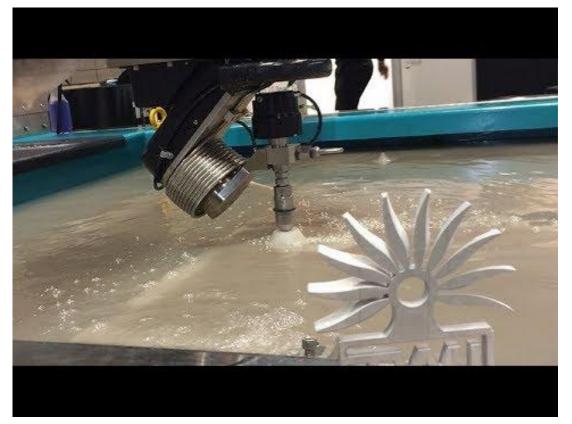


Images: Amazon, Clausing, Vintage Machinery

For ultra precision work the EDM is best



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





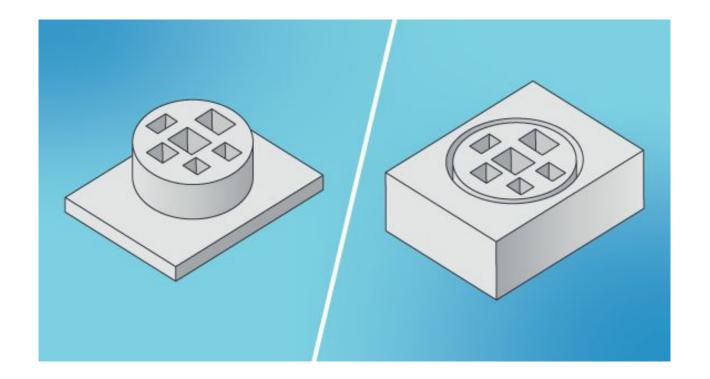
A few things you shouldn't do when designing parts





Image: Pixels

Avoid unnecessary machining





Avoid small or raised text





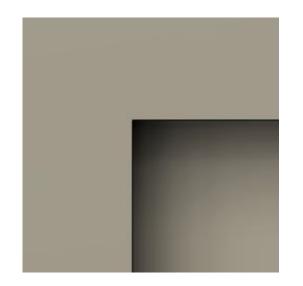


Avoid tall thin walls

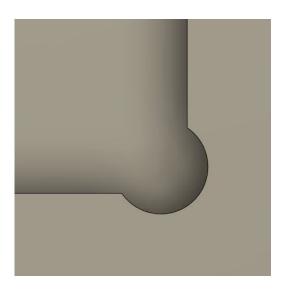




Avoid sharp internal corners

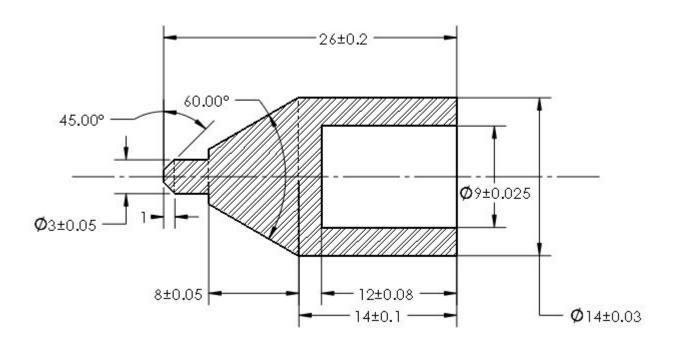






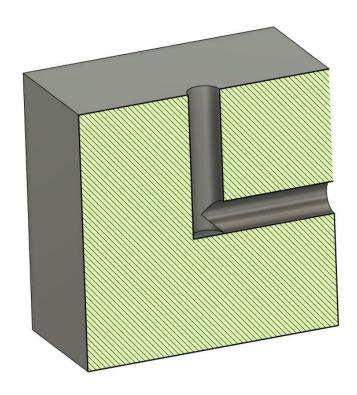


Specify tolerances always



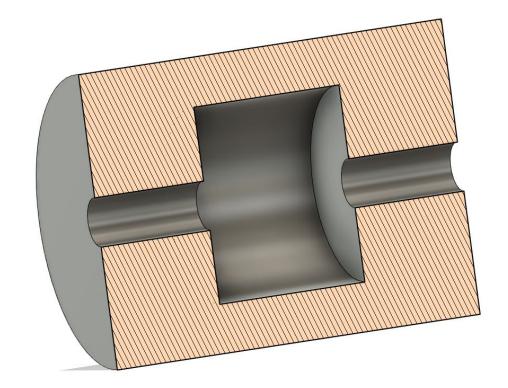


Consider intersection of holes and if they can be simplified





We can't teleport tools into work





Consider how many clampings are required

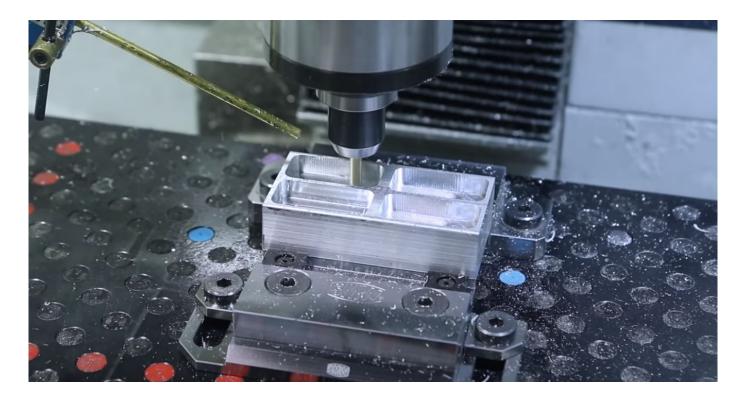




Image: NYCCNC

Watch the diameter/depth ratio

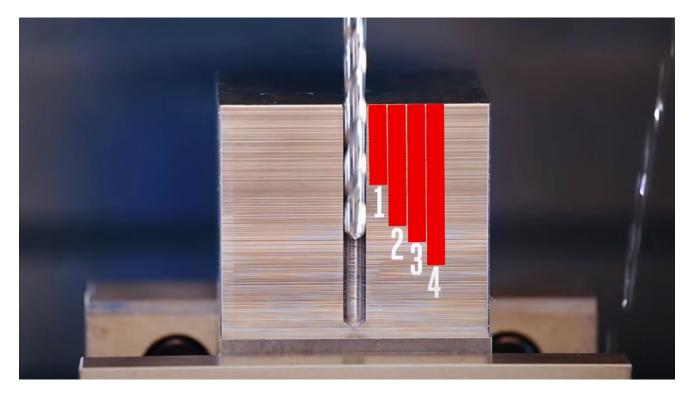
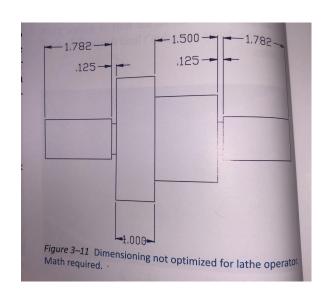
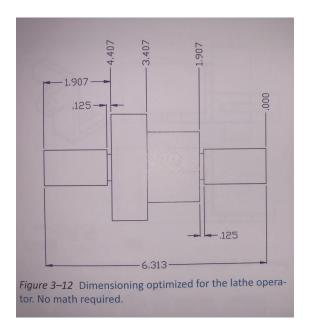




Image: Haas

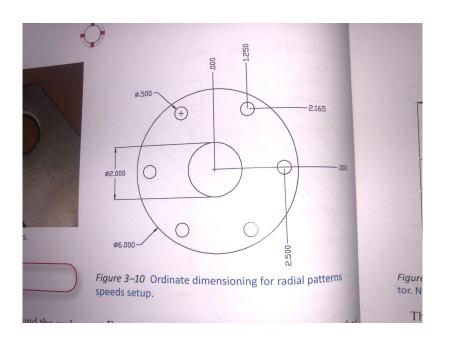
Dimension so your machinist doesn't have to do math

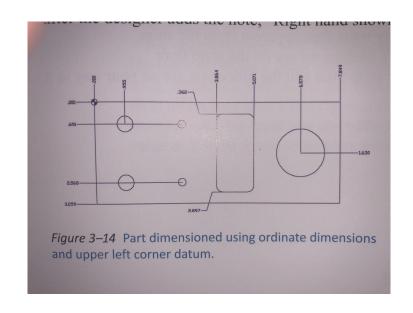






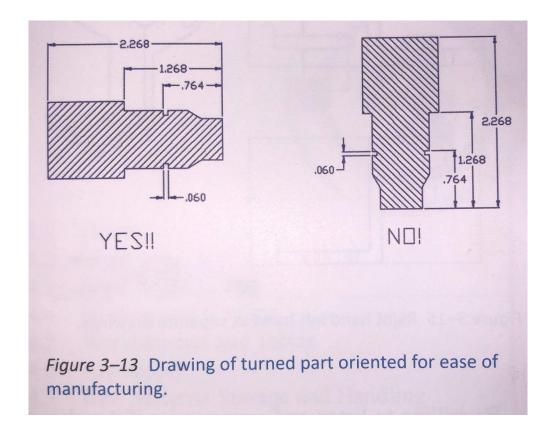
Dimension so your machinist doesn't have to do math





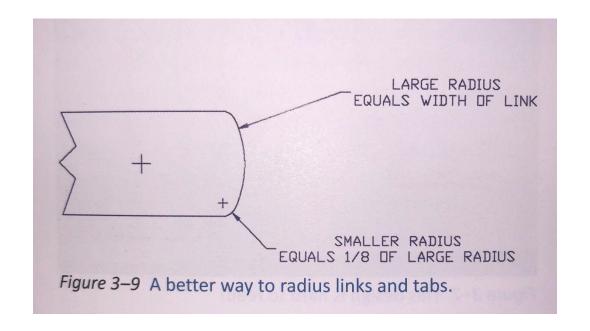


Draw in a sensible orientation





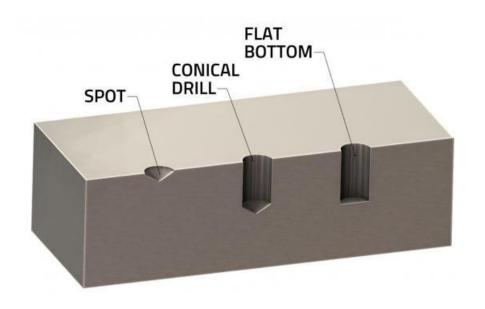
Consider radiusing in a way to make any misalignment less obvious





Avoid blind holes or square bottom holes if possible







Avoid mixing metals unless you know what you're doing



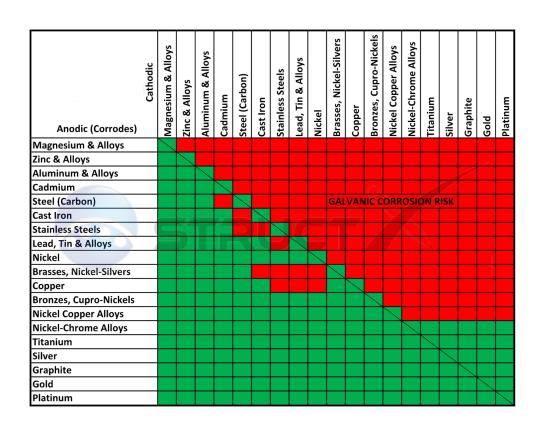




Image: Belmont Metals, StrutX

Can you start with material closer to shape?





What about finish?

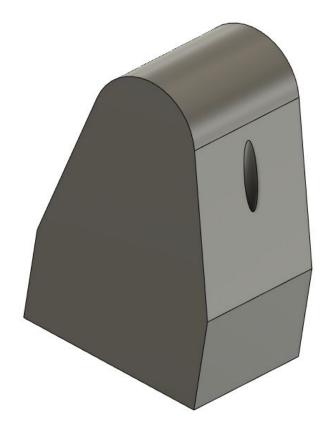








Avoid drilling on angled surfaces







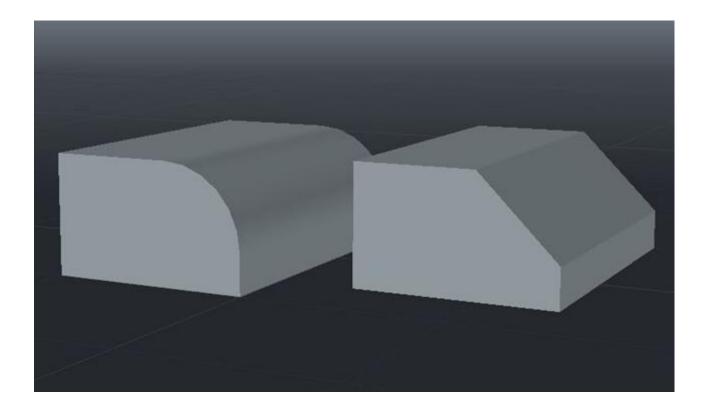
Use standard drill sizes when possible

#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	5.4102
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
Α	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



Image: CustomPartNet

Chamfer instead of fillet when possible





Fit inside standard STOCK dimensions

