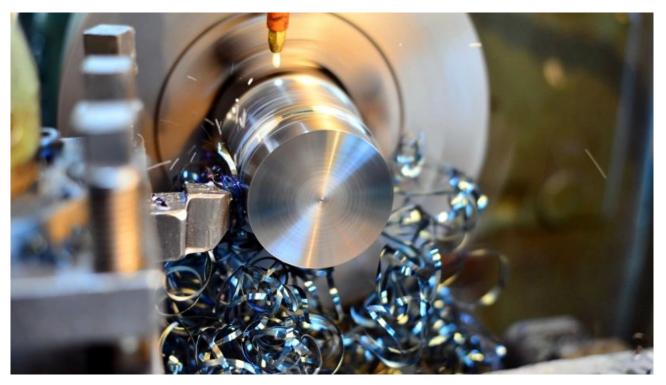


LEEMANGEOPHYSICAL

Design and Machining John R. Leeman GEARS 2023

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

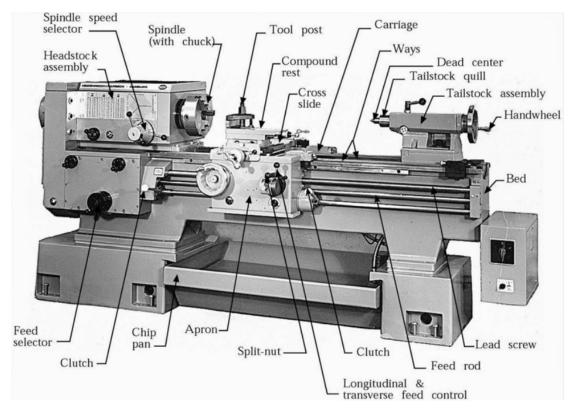




Image: crossmotormodification.tk



Lathes rotate the work and use stationary cutting tools

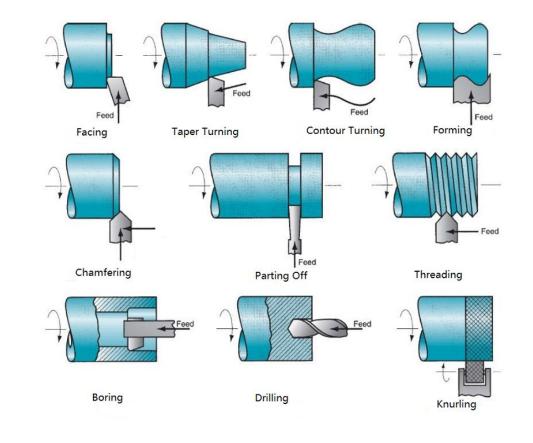
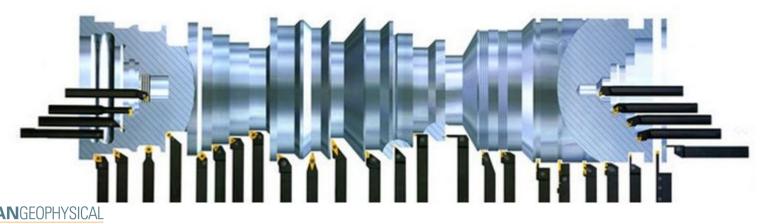




Image: cncmachining

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

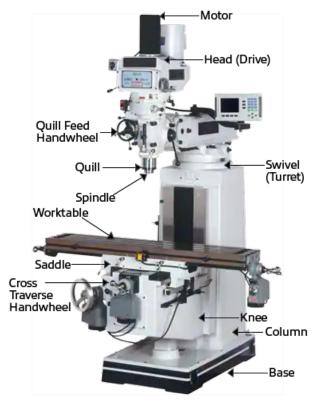




Image: MSC Industrial

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



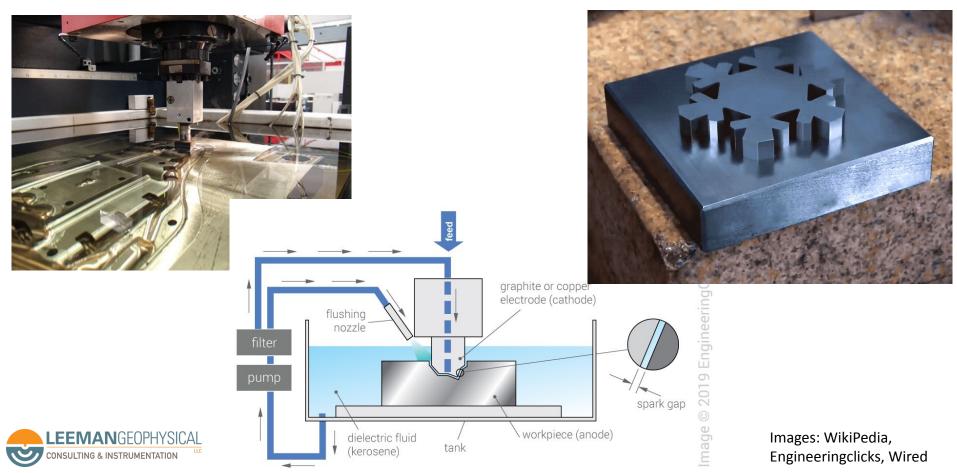




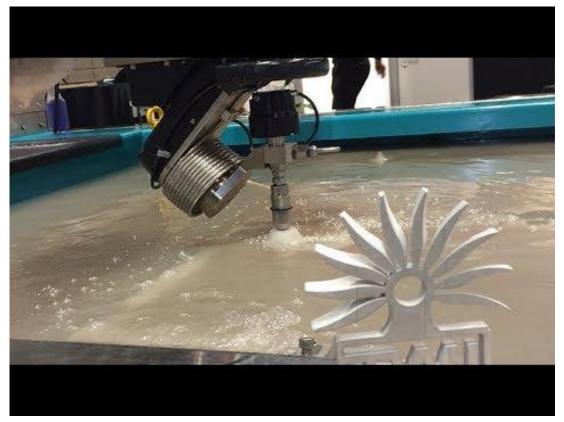
Images: Amazon, Clausing, Vintage Machinery



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

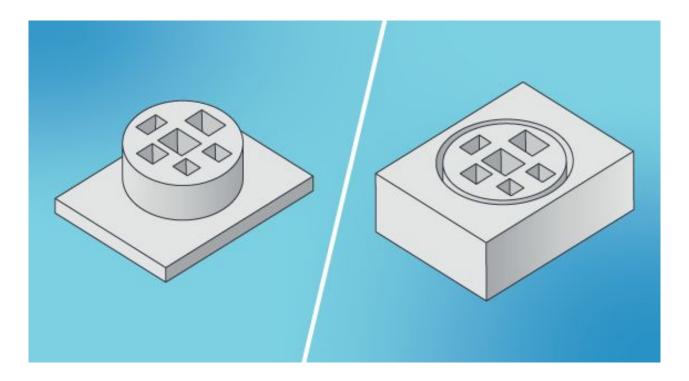




Image: Protolabs

Avoid small or raised text







Avoid tall thin walls





Avoid sharp internal corners





Specify tolerances always

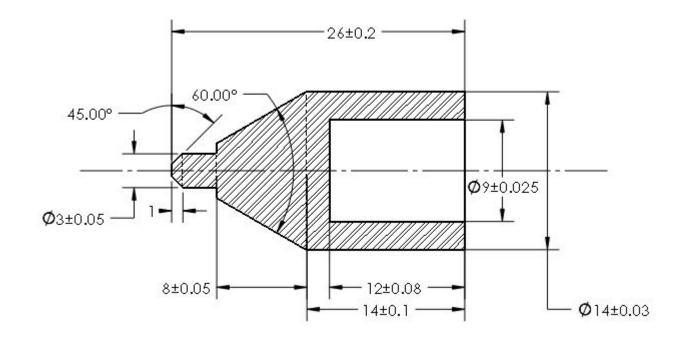
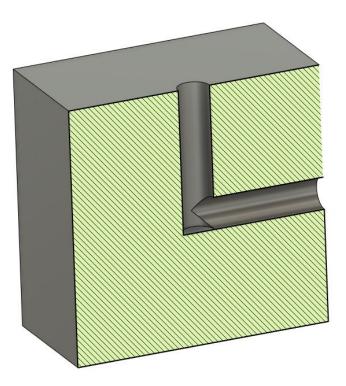




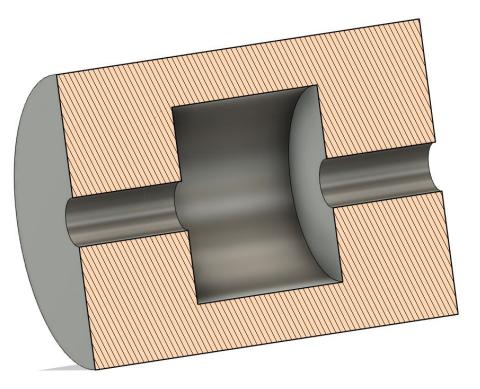
Image: Solidworks

Consider intersection of holes and if they can be simplified



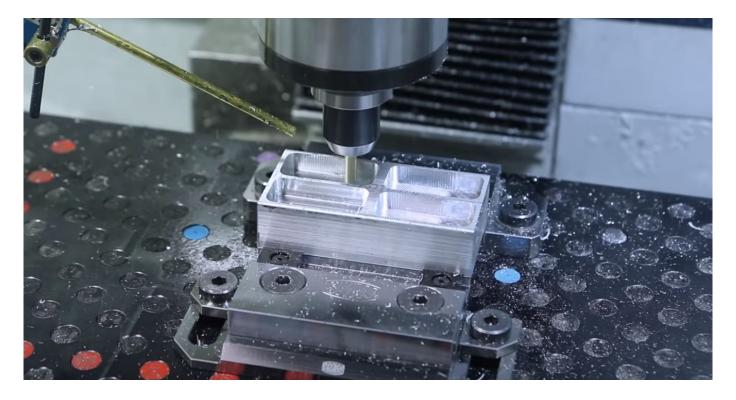


We can't teleport tools into work



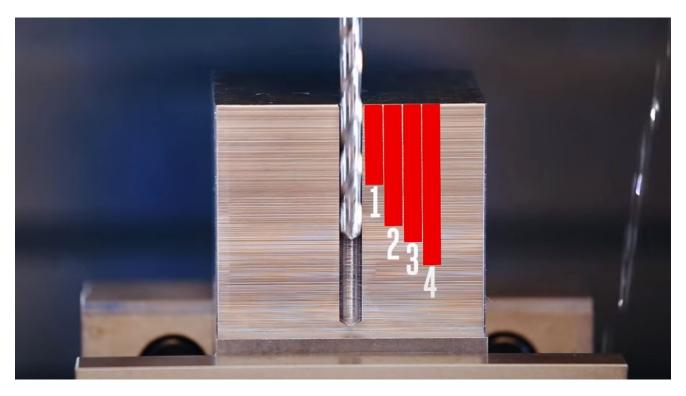


Consider how many clampings are required



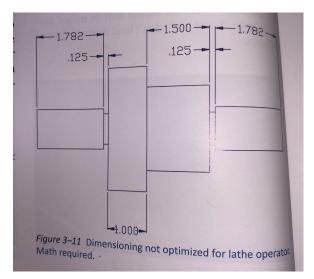


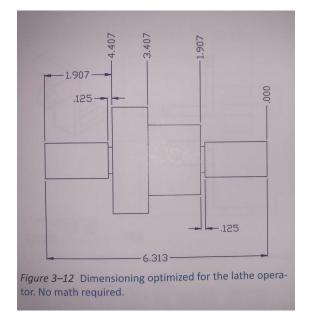
Watch the diameter/depth ratio





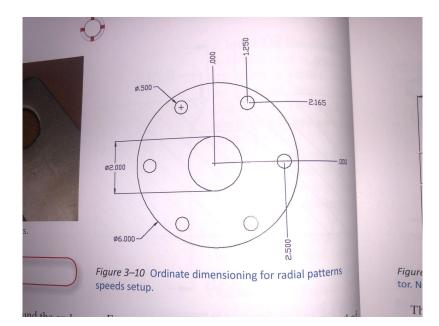
Dimension so your machinist doesn't have to do math

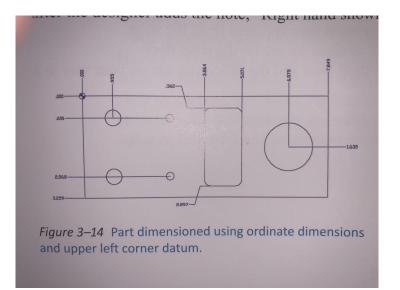






Dimension so your machinist doesn't have to do math





CONSULTING & INSTRUMENTATION

Image Concept: Tom Lipton

Draw in a sensible orientation

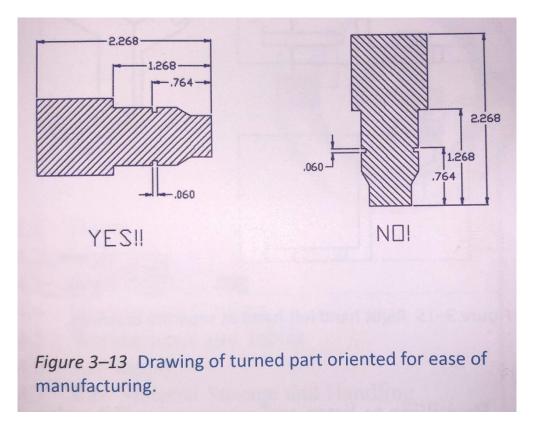




Image Concept: Tom Lipton

Consider radiusing in a way to make any misalignment less obvious

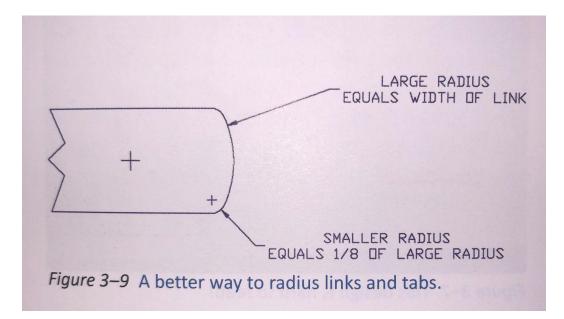
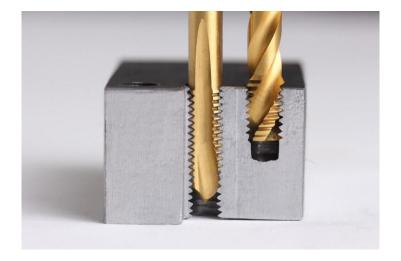
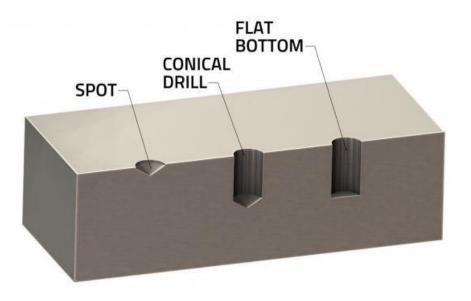




Image Concept: Tom Lipton

Avoid blind holes or square bottom holes if possible







Images: Threadingtoolsguide.com, PH Tools

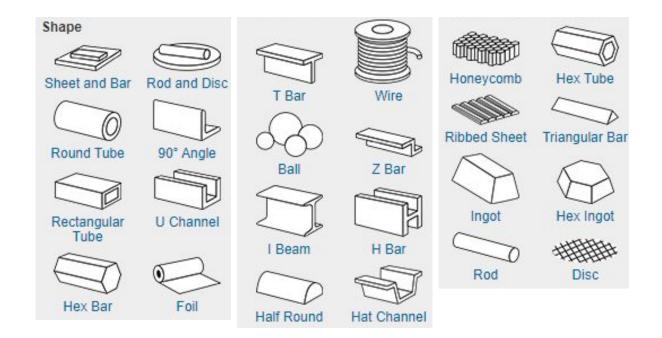
Avoid mixing metals unless you know what you're doing



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?





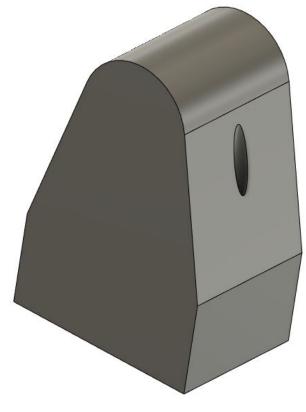
What about finish?





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

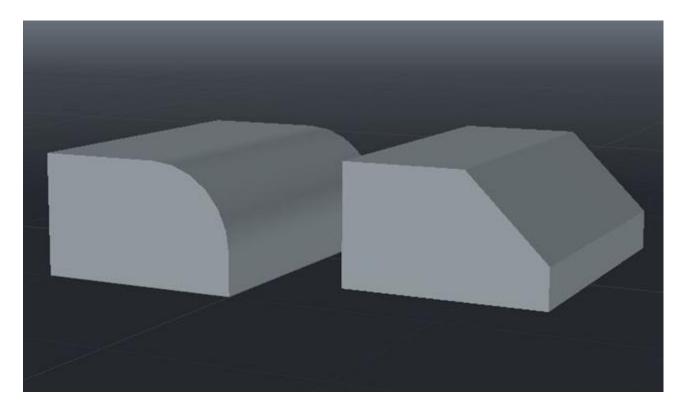




Image: engineering.com

Fit inside standard STOCK dimensions





Image: McMaster-Carr