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The Kaizen philosophy in the aluminium products improvement

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Kaizen strategy is the most important Japanese management concept. Supporters of this by all means an interesting management philosophy consider it as a basis for achieving success by the company. The analyzed company X Stainless motivated by others companies market successes decided to deepen the knowledge of the Kaizen philosophy, which resulted in the implementation of this method of management in its ranks. The essence of Kaizen is to change ways of thinking and way of production management. Underlying this theory, there is the gradual but constant improvement of the status quo with the active involvement of every management employee and the rest of the company workers. Kaizen educates employees towards finding ways to better perform their duties. Performance of work is closely connected with the observance of standards and the introduction of small improvements in order to continue its improvement.

Keywords: Kaizen, quality, improvement

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Fatigue life and surface integrity measurements of EN S355J2 steel used in hydraulic components

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This article is aimed at studying the impact of surface integrity – surface roughness, hardness and residual stress – on fatigue performance of EN S355J2 steel. The test specimens were manufactured by turning. A longer fatigue life for the machined components can be obtained by applying such cutting conditions as a low feed rate. The fatigue limit of the specimen with the surface roughness Ra 1,6 µm is approximately 7 % higher than that of the specimen with Ra 3,2 µm. From the residual stress results it can be seen that the cutting conditions used for producing surface finish Ra 1,6 µm will introduce mainly compressive residual stress whereas the cutting conditions used for producing surface finish Ra 3,2 µm will introduce tensile residual stress. The measurements were carried out at Aalto University at the Departments of Engineering Design and Production and Material Science and Engineering in Espoo. The main purpose of the study is to find proper surface finishing techniques and fatigue improvements for hydraulic components.

Keywords: fatigue life, roughness, hardness, residual stress, Wohler curve (S-N curve)

Acknowledgements

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Phase and structure characteristics of recycled AlZn10Si8Mg cast alloy

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The contribution describes effect of the temperature (20–400°C) on structure and mechanical properties (Brinell hardness and bending impact toughness) of the recycled AlZn10Si8Mg cast alloy. AlZn10Si8Mg cast alloy are used for engine and vehicle constructions, hydraulic unit and mould making without heat treatment. Improved mechanical properties are strongly dependent upon the morphologies, type and distribution of the phases, which are in turn a function of alloy composition and cooling rate. A combination different analytical techniques (light microscopy upon black-white and colour etching, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) upon deep etching, energy dispersive X-ray analysis (EDX) and HV 0.01 microhardness measurement) were therefore been used for the identification of the various phases. It is therefore necessary to study their structure and impact of intermetallic phases on the mechanical properties of aluminium alloys. The paper evaluates change of absorbed energy of impact at different temperature and the effect of structural change and hardness change in alloy during the test. The experiment was realized out using Charpy hammer and Brinell hardness tester.

Keywords: recycled aluminium cast alloy, SEM, intermetallic phases, Brinell hardness, bending impact toughness

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Analysis of influence of structure on mechanical properties of AlSiMg aluminium alloy processed by ECAP

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Microstructure and texture development of an AlSiMg alloy during equal channel angular pressing (ECAP) was investigated and correlated with the mechanical properties. The micro-structure was effectively refined by ECAP, and the original fibre texture of the extruded aluminium alloy was disintegrated and a new texture was gradually developed by repetitive ECAP pressing. After 6 ECAP passes following the route Bc, the yield stress was lower than that of the as-extruded aluminium alloy, indicating that the texture softening was dominant over the strengthening due to grain refinement. Cross-section of original samples was ϕ 12 mm and their length was 80 mm. Deformation forces were measured during extrusion, resistance to deformation was calculated and deformation speed was determined approximately. Analysis of structure was made with use of light microscopy, TEM and SEM. Mechanical properties of the samples after extrusion were determined by tensile test and by the so called penetration test.

Keywords: micro-structures, properties, aluminium alloy, ECAP

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Cavitation erosion resistance of the chosen aluminum alloys

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The cavitation erosion is a process of material deterioration as a result of materialization, increase and decrease of the cavitation bubbles in different types of liquid. The cavitation erosion materials are used to prevent the devastating effect of imploding bubbles. The aluminum alloys are often used on the parts of machines exposed to cavitation erosion phenomenon. The following article brings up the study of the results of investigation cavitation erosion resistance aluminum alloys: EN AW-2017A, EN AW-5754 and EN AW-7075.

Keywords: cavitation, cavitation erosion, aluminium alloys.

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Application of magnetic correlation analysis on the choice and correction of cutting parameters for automated manufacturing systems

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The paper is focused on the optimization of cutting parameters and their correction using magnetic correlation kinetic analysis to determine the workability of the material machined. The integrity of the surface layers, dimension and shape accuracy and cost of production is primarily dependent on the input parameters of the cutting process with particular workpiece material and its workability, the required quality, working conditions, type of cutting tool, workpiece material and machine tool. Different homogeneity causing uneven machinability, its early detection and quantitative assessment before entering into the semi-machining process is an important factor to stabilize and optimize the cutting process, especially in automated manufacturing. The identification of variations in machinability of the desired state can use the principle magnetic correlation analysis of the material and the values used to control and optimize the cutting process. This principle can be applied to adaptive control of modal commands direct change in the control program.

Keywords: Magnetic correlation analysis, optimization, theory of cutting, cutting tools, kinetic machinability

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Alternative machining procedures of hardened steels

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This paper outlines the hard machining procedures, their applicability, the increase of their efficiency and the possibilities provided through their combination. It focuses on the advantages of the cutting and grinding compared to each other and also on the cases when it is appropriate to apply them or possibly combine them.

Keywords: grinding, hard turning, alternative machining, hardened steel

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Microstructure and Mechanical Properties of the AlSi13Mg1CuNi Alloy With Ecological Modifier

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A homogenous modifier obtained by the rapid solidification at a cooling rate equal to v=200 K/s was applied to the modification of the AlSi13Mg1CuNi alloy. The different modifiers were obtained by means of the Al-Si alloys containing 0, 7 and 12 at. % Si, respectively. The components Al, Al-7Si, Al-12Si were put into crucible containing the liquid AlSi13Mg1CuNi alloy. Both, effect of cooling rate applied to obtain modifier and weight in weight modifier concentration in the melt on microstructure, tensile strength and hardness of AlSi13Mg1CuNi alloy are determined. A structural, physical and mechanical properties resulting from the AlSi13Mg1CuNi alloy treatment by modifiers are studied in details.

Key words: Al-Si alloy, silumin, mechanical properties, ecological modification, homogenous modifier

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Use Properties of the AlSi9Mg Alloy With Exothermal Modifier

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The improvement in mechanical properties generally has been attributed of the morphology and size of the α - and β -phase. Chemical elements and compounds, both added to the alloy and formed as a result of exothermic reactions, “pass” into the alloy, changing the course of its crystallization. Selection of the mixture components allows – to a degree – to decide about the starting moment of crystallization and change the range of solidification of alloy or its individual phases. Control over crystallization by acceleration or deceleration of the equilibrium process enables to affect the alloy structure. Another advantage may be addition of the desired components. Properly selected, they can influence crystallization and after alloy solidification – play an important role in its further use. This work present results modification AlSi9Mg alloy with modifier contained Na, F and Cl. It modifier was has taken down was with components: NaCl, Na_3AlF_6 i NaF. The influence of modifier in reference to pulp of worked alloy on elongations, Brinell hardness, impact strength was introduced in graphic method. The analysis modification process of eutectic alloy AlSi9Mg with compound modifier showed the modifying influence on studied proprieties of AlSi9Mg alloy.

Keywords: Al-Si alloy, silumin, mechanical properties, metallothermy

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Unconventional machining method for enhancing the durability of tools and strength of the specimens bonded

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The article presents the results from the application of a new method for raising the exploitation characteristics of metal-cutting tools, which includes preliminary combined magnetic field and ultrasound processing of the instrument. The indirect effect of the processing on the cutting force as well as on the roughness of the processed surface and on the wearing of the instruments during the drilling and milling processes has been studied. Demonstrated the effectiveness of the method on shear strength of the metal samples bonded

Key words: magnetic-ultrasound, wear-resistance, dependent variables, shear strength

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Surface quality of hardened steels after grinding

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Problems about hardened steels grinding is presently very important part of engineering. Many applications of these materials using in practice, machine, devices and in different industry like automotive, aviation, cosmonautics and in area of health, safety and protection of passengers in vehicles, planes, aircrafts, ships, trains and many others. Because of these areas that used the passengers is very important surface quality and durability of these parts of machines. Topic of surface quality changes in working of the parts is especially important in dynamic load parts. These parts are very loaded by alternating stress in cases of double axis stress (torsion and bend). Such materials are for example bearing, shafts and gears. In all cases the production technology influences surface quality.

Keywords: Cutting Conditions, Grinding, Microstructure, Residual Stress, Surface Quality

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Weldability problems of the technical AW7020 alloy

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The article presents problems related to welding alloys of the 7000 series at an example of the AW 7020 grade alloy, by relating the obtained properties to their microstructure. Welded joints were performed with use of the weld metals according to the PN-EN ISO 18273:2007 Standard. The welded joints were subjected to evaluation of their modifiability by heat treatment.

Keywords: aluminium alloys, 7000 series, AW7020, weldability, microstructure

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The impact of the cast-iron semi-finished product hardness on the surface quality after the machining process

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This paper deals with the assessment of the impact of the semi-finished product hardness and the cutting conditions of machining process on the surface roughness of the workpiece after machining. The paper shows that the hardness of the material machined layer and also its inhomogeneity have an impact on the resultant quality of the machined surface. The appreciable impact on the surface quality has also the cutting conditions size affecting at the same time the machining temperature. The machining process took place in the company WIKOV MGI J.S.B. in Hronov on the machine Hedelius BC 100 with the face-milling cutter that was attached with the replaceable cutting tips made from the sintered carbide by the company KENNAMETAL. The machining material was a cast-iron.

Keywords: surface roughness, hardness, machining

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Quality control of microstructure in recycled Al-Si cast alloys

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Using recycled aluminium cast alloys is profitable in many aspects. Secondary aluminium produced from recycled metal requires only 2.8 kWh/kg of metal produced and creates only about 5 % as much CO₂ as by primary production. Improved mechanical properties of recycled (secondary) hypoeutectic Al-Si cast alloys are strongly dependent upon the distribution and the shape of the silicon particles; the morphology, type and distribution of the second phases, which are in turn a function of alloy composition and cooling rate. The presence of additional elements as Mg, Mn, Fe, or Cu allows many complex intermetallic phases to form, which make characterisation non-trivial. They are added deliberately to improve and to provide special material properties. Controlling the microstructure is, therefore, very important. A combination of different analytical techniques (light microscopy upon black-white etching; scanning electron microscopy (SEM) upon deep etching and energy dispersive X-ray analysis (EDX); quantitative phase analyse upon Image analyzer NIS Elements 3.0) were therefore been used for the quality control of microstructure in recycled AlSi9Cu3 cast alloy.

Keywords: recycled Al-Si cast alloys, microstructure, intermetallic phases

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Identification of „natural“ breaker cut during the machining of carbon steels

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Tool wear is generally considered a negative fact, which worsens machining results. According to theories it causes the growth of cutting forces, cutting temperature worsens the quality of machined surface. Closer study of the process of the wear leads to the need to distinguish between the effects of the wear on the back and on the face of the tool. The paper deals with the study of the mechanism of wear on the face in time relation. It shows that the groove on the face, which is created by leaving chip, can have positive aspect. It can be used as „natural chip shaper“.

Keywords: cutting tool, tool wear, machining time, tool life

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