

TECNOLOGIA MECCANICA





TECNOLOGIA MECCANICA

Docente F. Veniali

ORARIO

| | | | |
|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
| Lezioni: | lunedì | 8:30 – 10:00 | Aula 38 |
| | martedì | 8:30 – 10:00 | Aula 1 |
| | giovedì | 8:30 – 10:00 | Aula 1 |
| | venerdì | 8:30 – 10:00 | Aula 38 |

| | | |
|----------------|--------|-------|
| Question time: | Sabato | xxxxx |
| | Sabato | xxxxx |

Ricevimento: Lunedì 14:00 –16:00

INDIRIZZI

telefono: 25239

ufficio: stanza #26, Dipartimento di Meccanica e Aeronautica

e-mail: francesco.veniali@uniroma1.it

sito web: <http://www.ingmecc.uniroma1.it>



Testi

F. Mazzoleni, ***Tecnologia dei Metalli***, UTET

T. Spur, T. Stoferle, ***Enciclopedia delle Lavorazioni Meccaniche***, Tecniche Nuove

F. Giusti, M. Santochi, ***Tecnologia Meccanica e Studi di Fabbricazione***, Ambrosiana

S. Kalpakjian, S.R. Schmid, ***Tecnologia Meccanica***, Prentice Hall

M. P. Groover, ***Tecnologia meccanica***, Cittàstudi

Lucidi delle lezioni disponibili su file e su carta



Propedeuticità

- Disegno di macchine (laboratori)
- Metallurgia meccanica
- Meccanica dei solidi
- Meccanica applicata alle macchine
- Fisica tecnica

Struttura corso

- ~ 75 ore di lezioni teoriche
- ~ 15 ore di esercitazioni
- ~ 2 - 4 ore officina

Parte esercitativa

- in classe
- a casa: completamento, correzione, revisione

regole:

- il lavoro deve essere realizzato in gruppi da 4 ± 1 allievi
- ogni gruppo deve iscriversi scegliendo un nome
- ogni gruppo deve consegnare una copia di riferimento
- ogni allievo deve possedere la propria copia personale per la discussione orale
- i moduli per l'iscrizione sono disponibili in rete e devono essere inviati per e-mail

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Svolgimento e valutazione esame | compito scritto | 55÷60 % |
| | esercitazioni | 25 % |
| | discussione scritto e lavoro d'anno | ± 20 % |



| | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Svolgimento e valutazione esame | compito scritto | 55÷60 % |
| | esercitazioni | 25 % |
| | discussione scritto e lavoro d'anno | ± 20 % |

Esempio calcolo voto finale

| prova | voto | coefficiente | | voto |
|---------------|------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| esercitazioni | 27 | 0.25 | 27×0.25 | = 6.7 |
| scritto | 24 | 0.57 | 24×0.57 | = 13.7 |
| discussione | 25 | ±0.2 | $(25-15) : 15 \times 30 \times 0.2$ | = 4.0 |
| totale | | | | 24.4 |
| voto finale | | | | 24 |



Storia dei materiali e dei processi produttivi

| Period | Dates | Metals and casting | Various materials and composites | Forming and shaping | Joining | Tools, machining, and manufacturing systems |
|--------|------------------|--|--|---|---|---|
| | Before 4000 B.C. | Gold, copper, meteoric iron | Earthenware, glazing, natural fibers | Hammering | | Tools of stone, flint, wood, bone, ivory, composite tools |
| | 4000–3000 B.C. | Copper casting, stone and metal molds, lost-wax process, silver, lead, tin, bronze | | Stamping, jewelry | Soldering (Cu-Au, Cu-Pb, Pb-Sn) | Corundum (alumina, emery) |
| | 3000–2000 B.C. | Bronze casting and drawing, gold leaf | Glass beads, potter's wheel, glass vessels | Wire by slitting sheet metal | Riveting, brazing | Hoe making, hammered axes, tools for ironmaking and carpentry |
| | 2000–1000 B.C. | Wrought iron, brass | | | | |
| | 1000–1 B.C. | Cast iron, cast steel | Glass pressing and blowing | Stamping of coins | Forge welding of iron and steel, gluing | Improved chisels, saws, files, woodworking lathes |
| | 1–1000 A.D. | Zinc, steel | Venetian glass | Armor, coining, forging, steel swords | | Etching of armor |
| | 1000–1500 | Blast furnace, type metals, casting of bells, pewter | Crystal glass | Wire drawing, gold- and silversmith work | | Sandpaper, windmill-driven saw |
| | 1500–1600 | Cast-iron cannon, tinplate | Cast plate glass, flint glass | Water power for metalworking, rolling mill for coinage strips | | Hand lathe for wood |
| | 1600–1700 | Permanent-mold casting, brass from copper and metallic zinc | Porcelain | Rolling (lead, gold, silver), shape rolling (lead) | | Boring, turning, screw-cutting lathe, drill press |

Egypt: 3100 B.C. to 300 B.C.
Greece: 1100 B.C. to 146 B.C.
Roman Empire: 500 B.C. to 476 A.D.
Middle Ages: 476 to 1492
Renaissance: 14th to 16th centuries



| Period | Dates | Metals and casting | Various materials and composites | Forming and shaping | Joining | Tools, machining, and manufacturing systems | |
|------------------------|-----------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Industrial Revolution: | 1700–1800 | Malleable cast iron, crucible steel (iron bars and rods) | | Extrusion (lead pipe), deep drawing, rolling | | | |
| | 1800–1900 | Centrifugal casting, Bessemer process, electrolytic aluminum, nickel steels, babbitt, galvanized steel, powder metallurgy, open-hearth steel | Window glass from slit cylinder, light bulb, vulcanization, rubber processing, polyester, styrene, celluloid, rubber extrusion, molding | Steam hammer, steel rolling, seamless tube, steel-rail rolling, continuous rolling, electroplating | | Shaping, milling, copying lathe for gunstocks, turret lathe, universal milling machine, vitrified grinding wheel | |
| | 1900–1920 | | Automatic bottle making, bakelite, borosilicate glass | Tube rolling, hot extrusion | Oxyacetylene; arc, electrical-resistance, and thermit welding | Geared lathe, automatic screw machine, hobbing, high-speed-steel tools, aluminum oxide and silicon carbide (synthetic) | |
| | 1920–1940 | Die casting | Development of plastics, casting, molding, polyvinyl chloride, cellulose acetate, polyethylene, glass fibers | Tungsten wire from metal powder | Coated electrodes | Tungsten carbide, mass production, transfer machines | |
| | WWI | 1940–1950 | Lost-wax process for engineering parts | Acrylics, synthetic rubber, epoxies, photosensitive glass | Extrusion (steel), swaging, powder metals for engineering parts | Submerged arc welding | Phosphate conversion coatings, total quality control |
| | WWII | 1950–1960 | Ceramic mold, nodular iron, semiconductors, continuous casting | Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene, silicones, fluorocarbons, polyurethane, float glass, tempered glass, glass ceramics | Cold extrusion (steel), explosive forming, thermomechanical processing | Gas metal arc, gas tungsten arc, and electroslag welding; explosion welding | Electrical and chemical machining, automatic control |



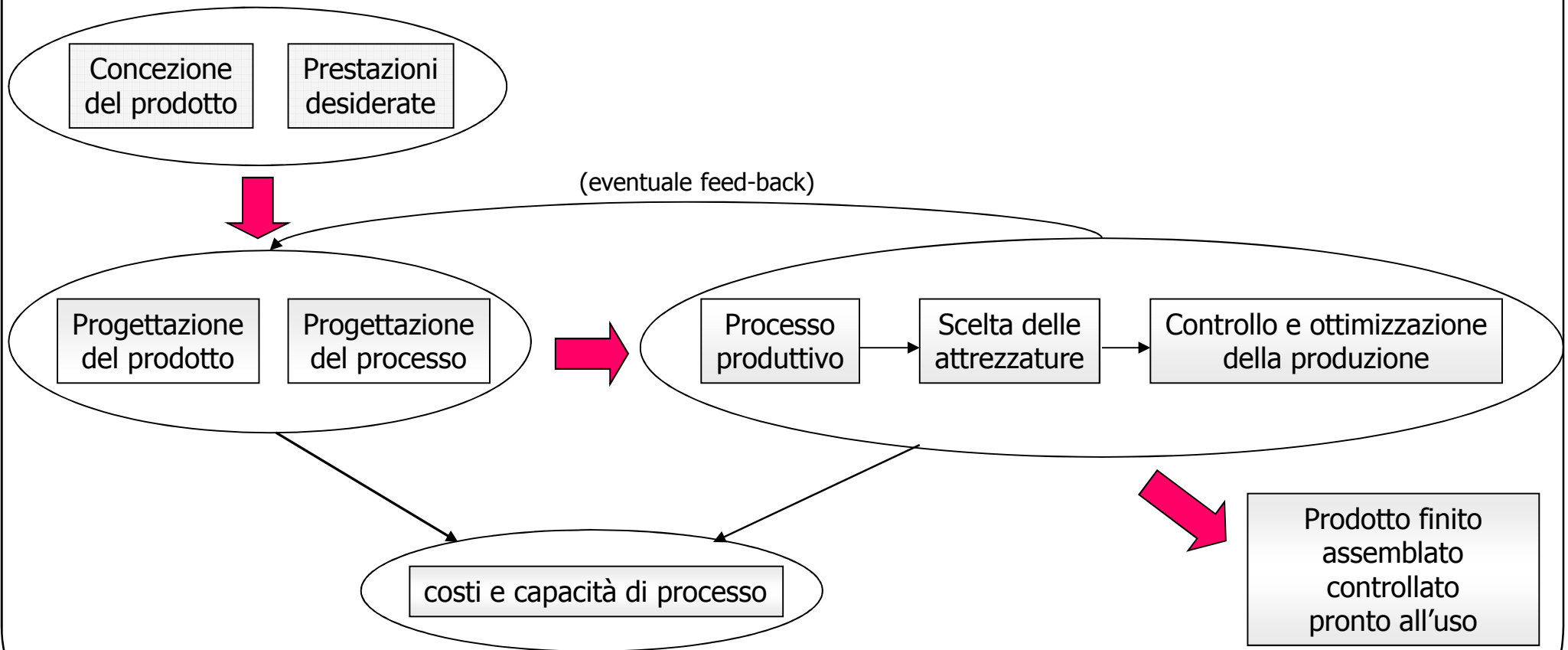
| Period | Dates | Metals and casting | Various materials and composites | Forming and shaping | Joining | Tools, machining, and manufacturing systems |
|-----------|------------|---|--|---|--|---|
| Space Age | 1960–1970 | Squeeze casting, single-crystal turbine blades | Acetals, polycarbonate, cold forming of plastics, reinforced plastics, filament winding | Hydroforming, hydrostatic extrusion, electroforming | Plasma-arc and electron-beam welding, adhesive bonding | Titanium carbide, synthetic diamond, numerical control, integrated circuit chip |
| | 1970–1990 | Compacted graphite, vacuum casting, organically bonded sand, automation of molding and pouring, rapid solidification, metal-matrix composites, semisolid metalworking, amorphous metals, shape-memory alloys (smart materials), computer simulation | Adhesives, composite materials, semiconductors, optical fibers, structural ceramics, ceramic-matrix composites, biodegradable plastics, electrically conducting polymers | Precision forging, isothermal forging, superplastic forming, dies made by computer-aided design and manufacturing, net-shape forging and forming, computer simulation | Laser beam, diffusion bonding (also combined with superplastic forming), surface-mount soldering | Cubic boron nitride, coated tools, diamond turning, ultraprecision machining, computer-integrated manufacturing, industrial robots, machining and turning centers, flexible-manufacturing systems, sensor technology, automated inspection, expert systems, artificial intelligence, computer simulation and optimization |
| | 1990–2000s | Rheocasting, computer-aided design of molds and dies, rapid tooling | Nanophase materials, metal foams, advanced coatings, high-temperature superconductors, machinable ceramics, diamondlike carbon | Rapid prototyping, rapid tooling, environmentally friendly metalworking fluids | Friction stir welding, lead-free solders, laser butt-welded (tailored) sheet-metal blanks, electrically conducting adhesives | Micro- and nano-fabrication, LIGA (a German acronym for a process involving lithography, electroplating, and molding), dry etching, linear motor drives, artificial neural networks, six sigma |

Source: J.A. Schey, C.S. Smith, R.F. Tylecote, T.K. Derry, T.I. Williams, S.R. Schmid, and S. Kalpakjian.



Sistemi produttivi

dalla concezione del prodotto alla sua immissione nel mercato





La singola tecnologia di fabbricazione

**forma/dimensione
tolleranze
finitura superficiale**

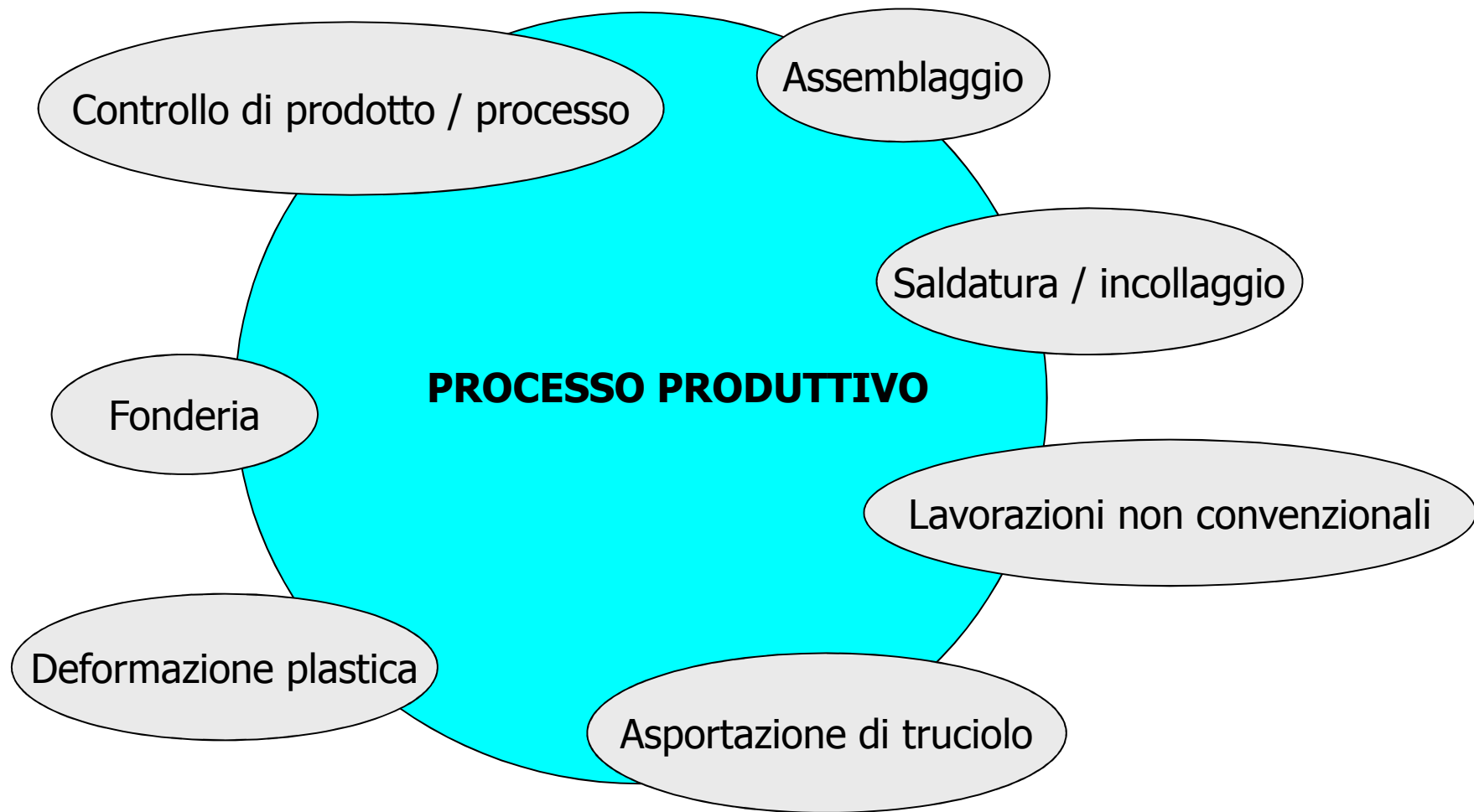
Ciclo di fabbricazione

- disegno del finito
- analisi dei materiali e dei trattamenti
- analisi critica del progetto
- tecniche di fabbricazione

**Tecnologie meccaniche come
successione di cambiamenti
di forma**



Dalla singola tecnologia al processo produttivo



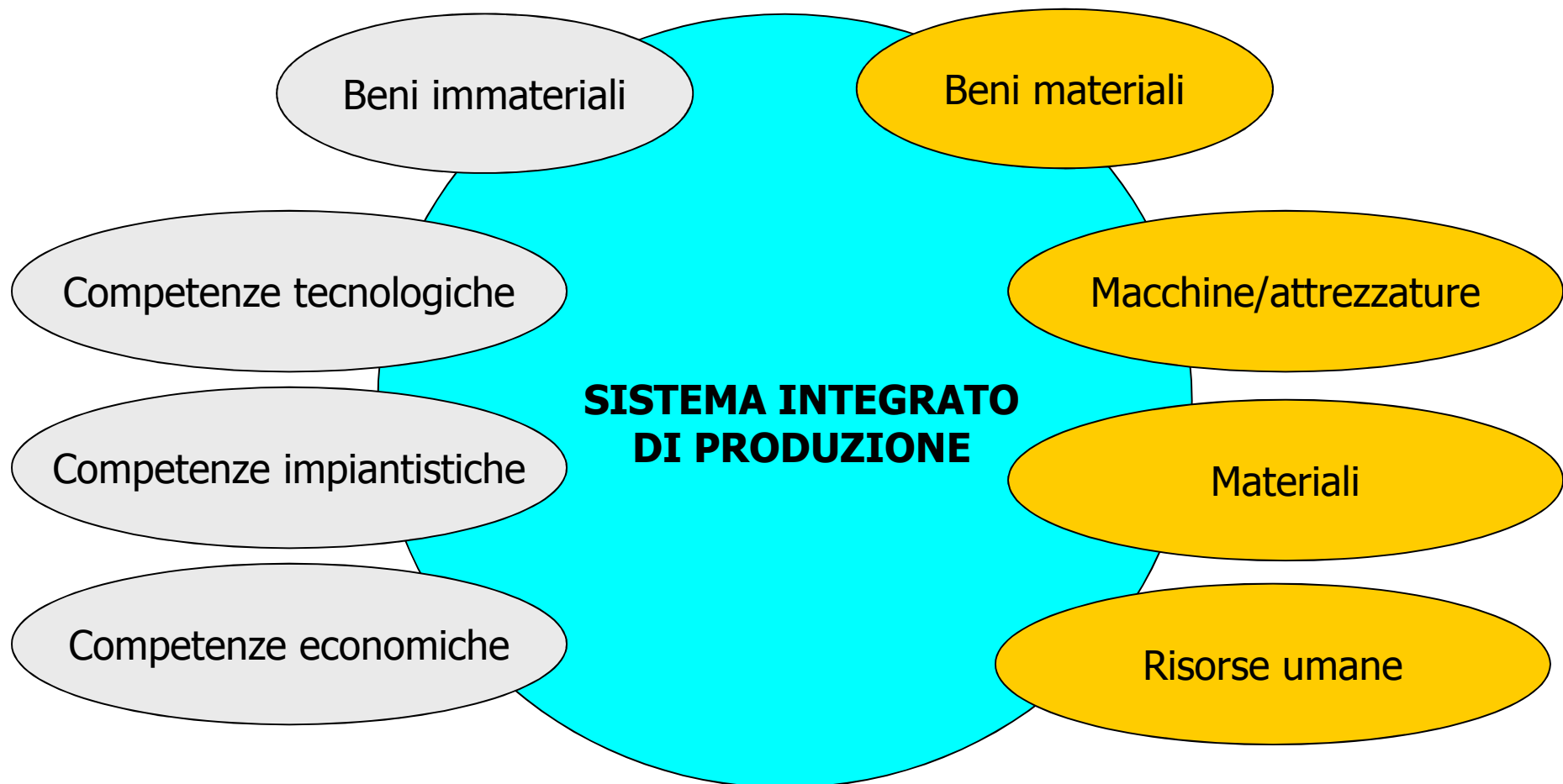


Dal processo produttivo al sistema produttivo





Dal sistema produttivo al sistema integrato di produzione





**Offerta formativa SSD ING/IND-16
Tecnologie e sistemi di lavorazione**

Laurea

Tecnologia meccanica

Laurea magistrale
Indirizzo produzione

Tecnologie speciali

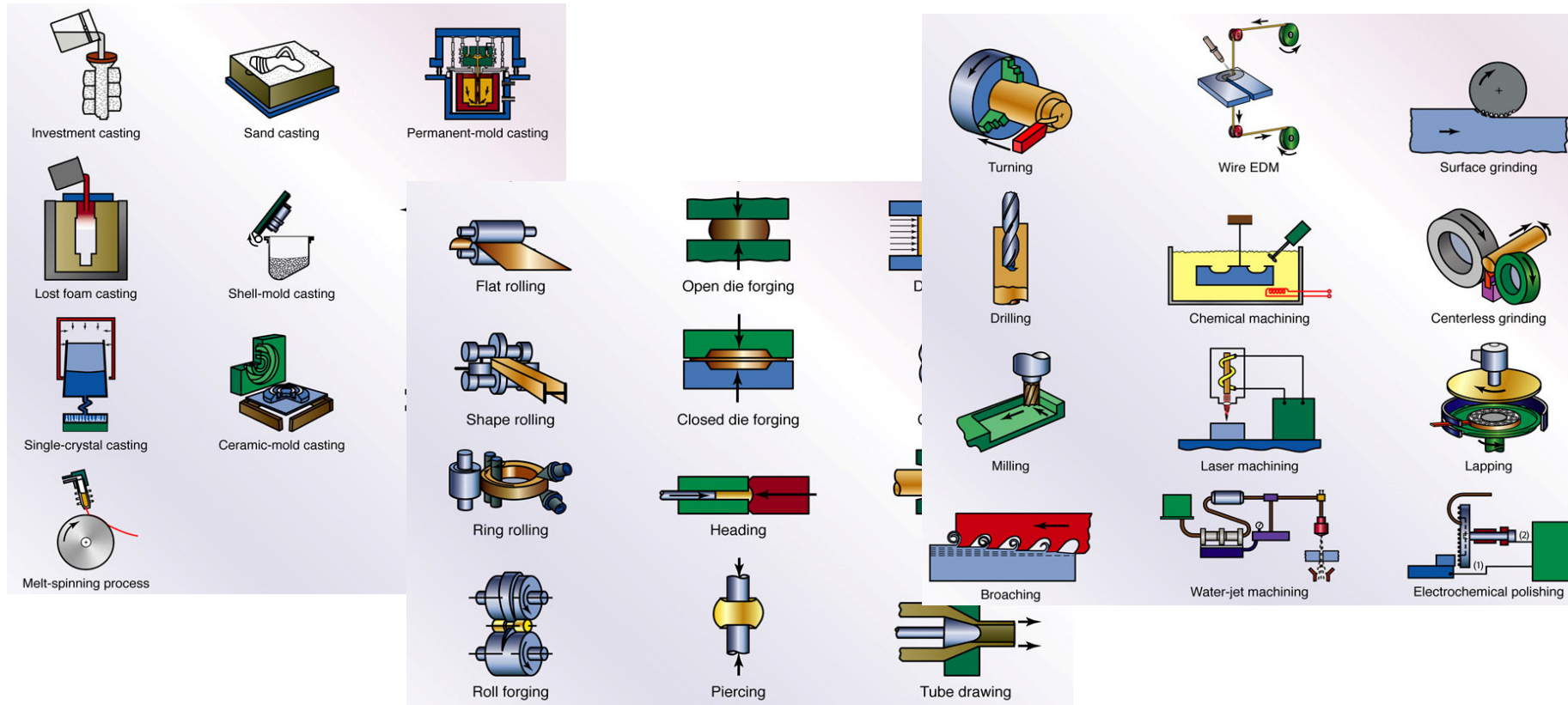
Additive manufacturing
and production systems

Programmazione e controllo
della produzione



Tecnologia meccanica

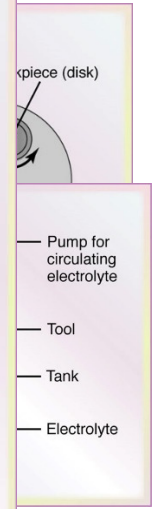
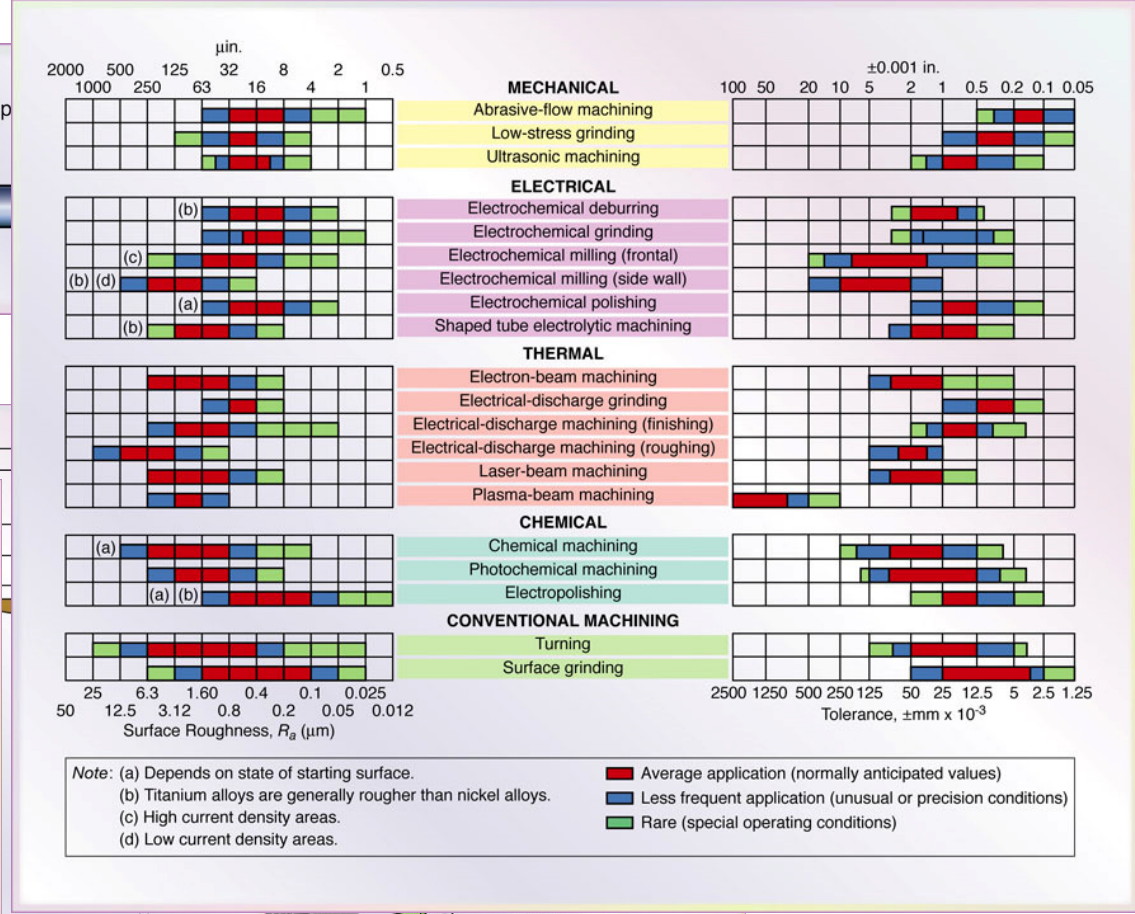
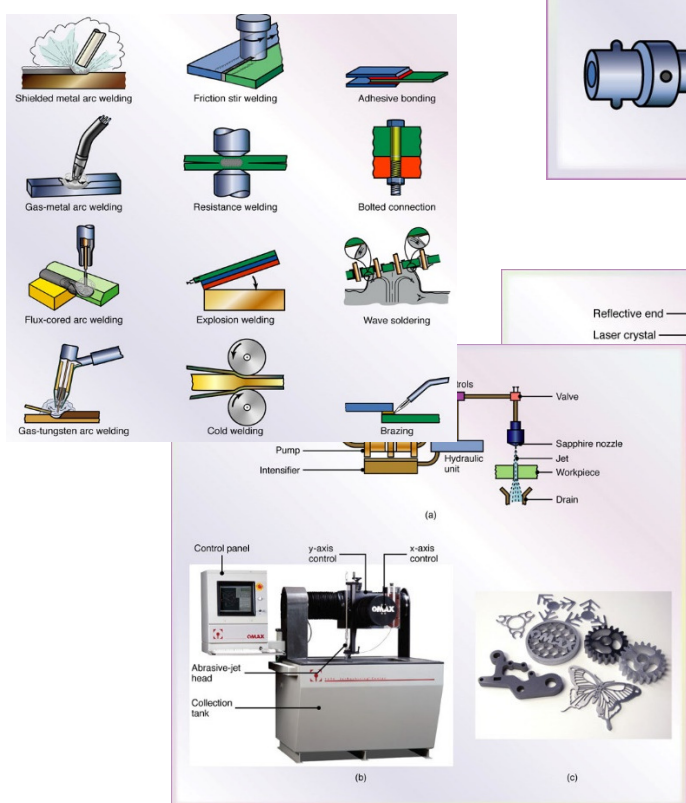
Offerta formativa SSD ING/IND-16
Tecnologie e sistemi di lavorazione





Tecnologie speciali

Offerta formativa SSD ING/IND-16
Tecnologie e sistemi di lavorazione





Additive manufacturing
and production systems

Offerta formativa SSD ING/IND-16
Tecnologie e sistemi di lavorazione

The collage illustrates various manufacturing concepts and systems:

- Process Flow:** A sequence of operations for a gear-like part: Machine 1 (Mill), Machine 2 (Mill, drill, ream, plunge mill), Machine 12 (Bore), Machine 11 (Drill, ream, bore), Machine 13 (Finish hollow mill, finish gun ream, finish generate), and Machi (Rear).
- 2-axis Contouring:** Diagrams showing 'Point-to-point Drilling and boring' on a 'Workpiece' and '2-axis contouring with switchable plane' and '2-axis contour milling'.
- 3-axis Contouring:** A diagram labeled '3-axis contouring' showing a part being machined.
- Robotics:** A photograph of a robotic cell and a robotic arm with dimensions (2498 mm and 3003 mm). Another photograph shows a robotic arm with a 'Collision' label.
- Process Flow Diagram:** A flowchart with nodes for L (Lathe), M (Milling), D (Drilling), G (Grinding), and A (Assembly), connected by arrows.
- Manufacturing Center Layout:** A diagram showing 'Machining center', 'Spindle', 'Tool magazine', 'AGV', and 'Pallet stations'.
- Coordinate measuring machine:** A diagram of a 'Coordinate measuring machine'.
- Shipping:** A diagram showing 'Shipping' as the final step in a process.



Programmazione e controllo
della produzione

Offerta formativa SSD ING/IND-16
Tecnologie e sistemi di lavorazione

(a) Frequency of occurrence (number of shafts) vs Diameter of shaft (mm). The histogram shows a distribution centered around 13.00 mm, with a lower specification limit at 12.95 mm.

(b) Frequency of occurrence vs Diam (mm). A curve shows the frequency of occurrence increasing as diameter increases, with a vertical dashed line indicating the lower specification limit.

(c) Average diameter, \bar{x} (mm) vs acceptance. A control chart shows the average diameter of 5 samples over time, with a dashed line for the Upper Control Limit ($UCL_{\bar{x}}$). An inset graph shows the acceptance rate decreasing as the average diameter increases.

(d) Contour plot of 20% Yield vs Temp. The plot shows yield levels of 30, 40, 50, 60, and 70, with a highlighted region indicating a 20% yield.

(e) Design of Experiments (DOE) Factor Assignment table:

| ① Factor Assignment | | ③ Interactions | | ④ | |
|---------------------|---|----------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| B | C | D (A-B) | E (A-C) | F (B-C) | G (A-B-C) |
| - | - | + | + | + | - |
| - | - | - | - | + | + |
| + | - | - | + | - | + |
| + | - | + | - | - | - |
| - | + | + | - | - | + |
| - | + | - | + | - | - |
| + | + | - | - | + | - |
| + | + | + | + | + | + |

(f) Gantt chart showing process steps: Coil storage, Take-up reel, Mill Stands, and Operator controls.

(g) Photograph of a factory floor with operator controls.

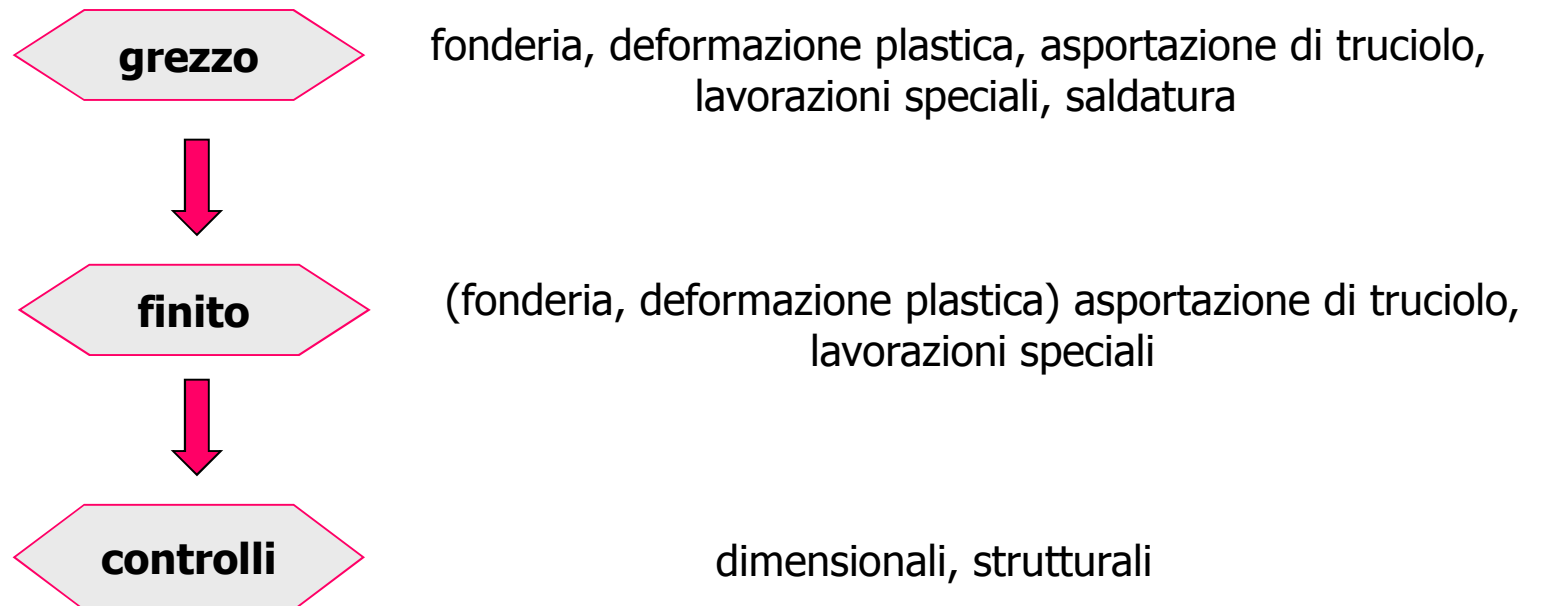


Tecniche di fabbricazione

Progettazione
prodotto/processo

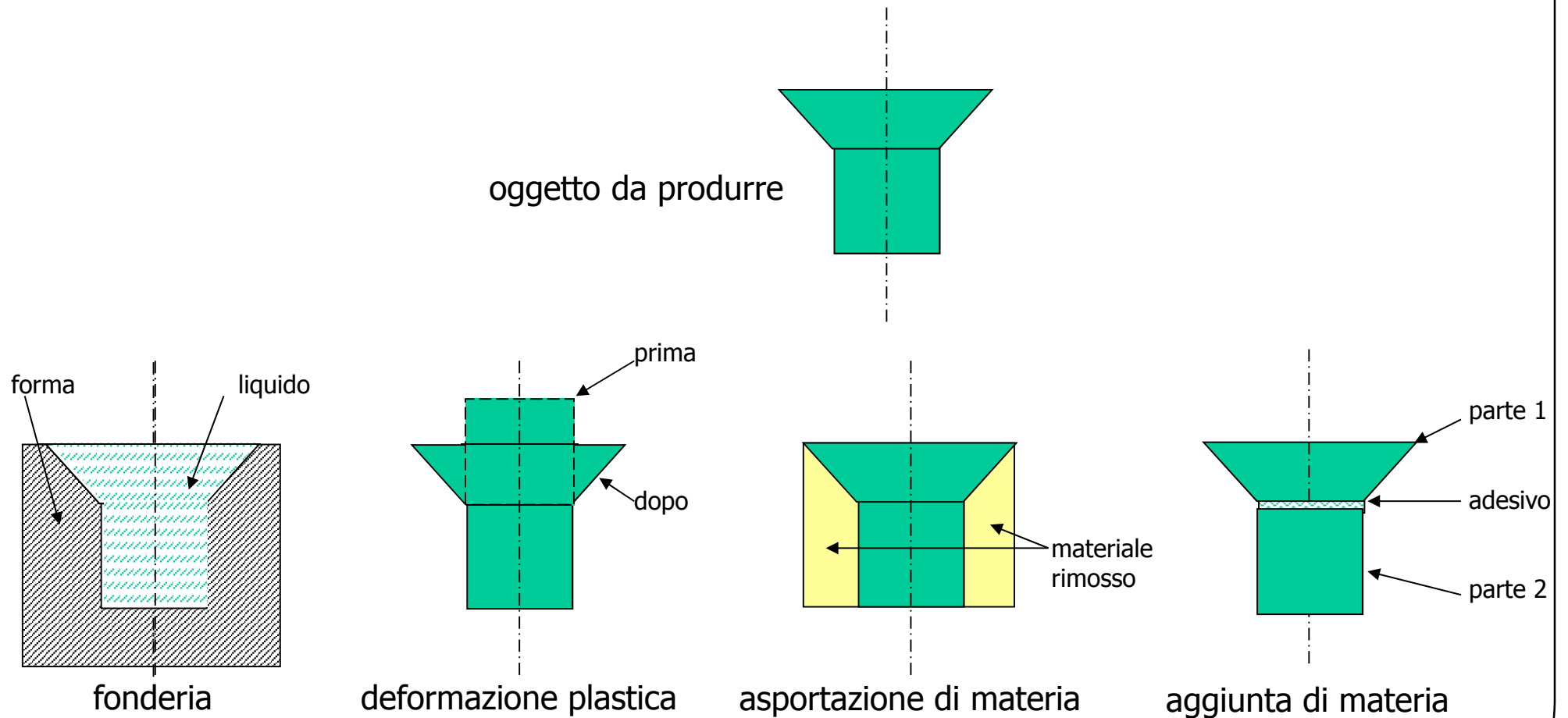


Realizzazione
prodotto



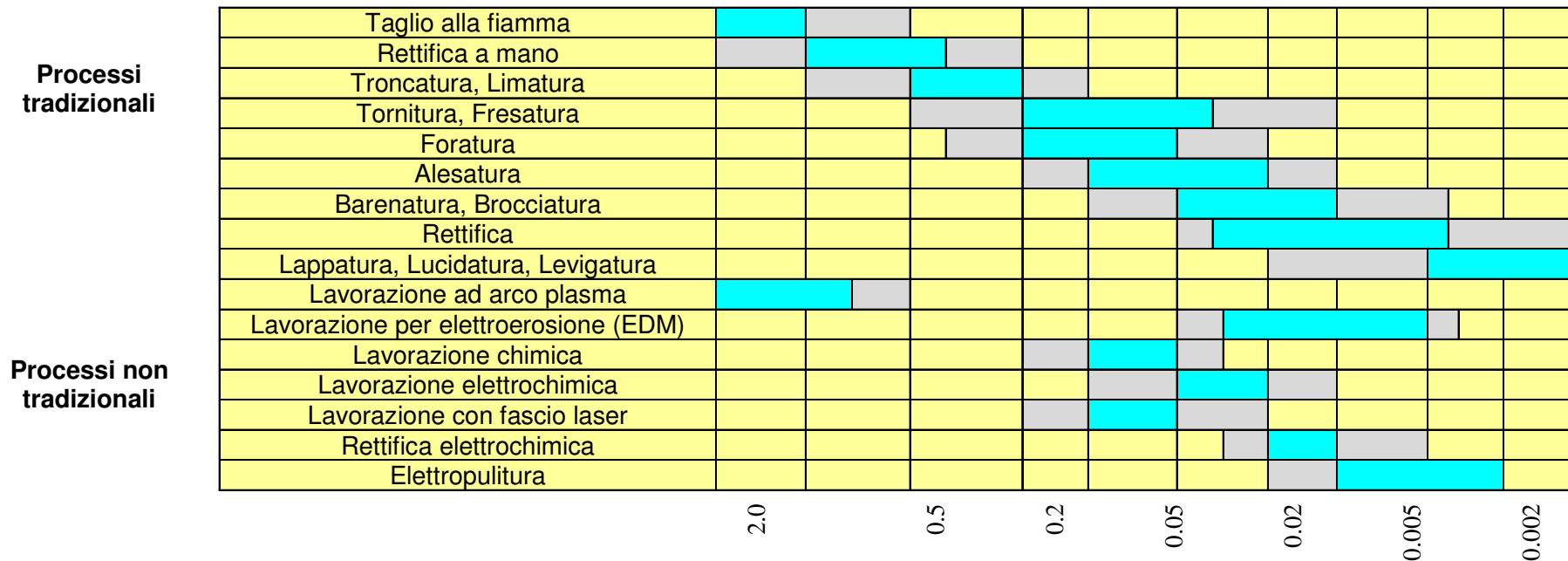


Scelta della tecnologia al fine di ottenere una determinata forma finale



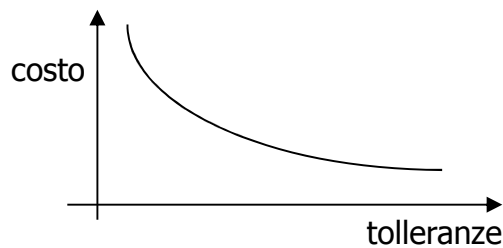


Tolleranze e tecnologie



± Tolerance, mm

Costo delle tolleranze

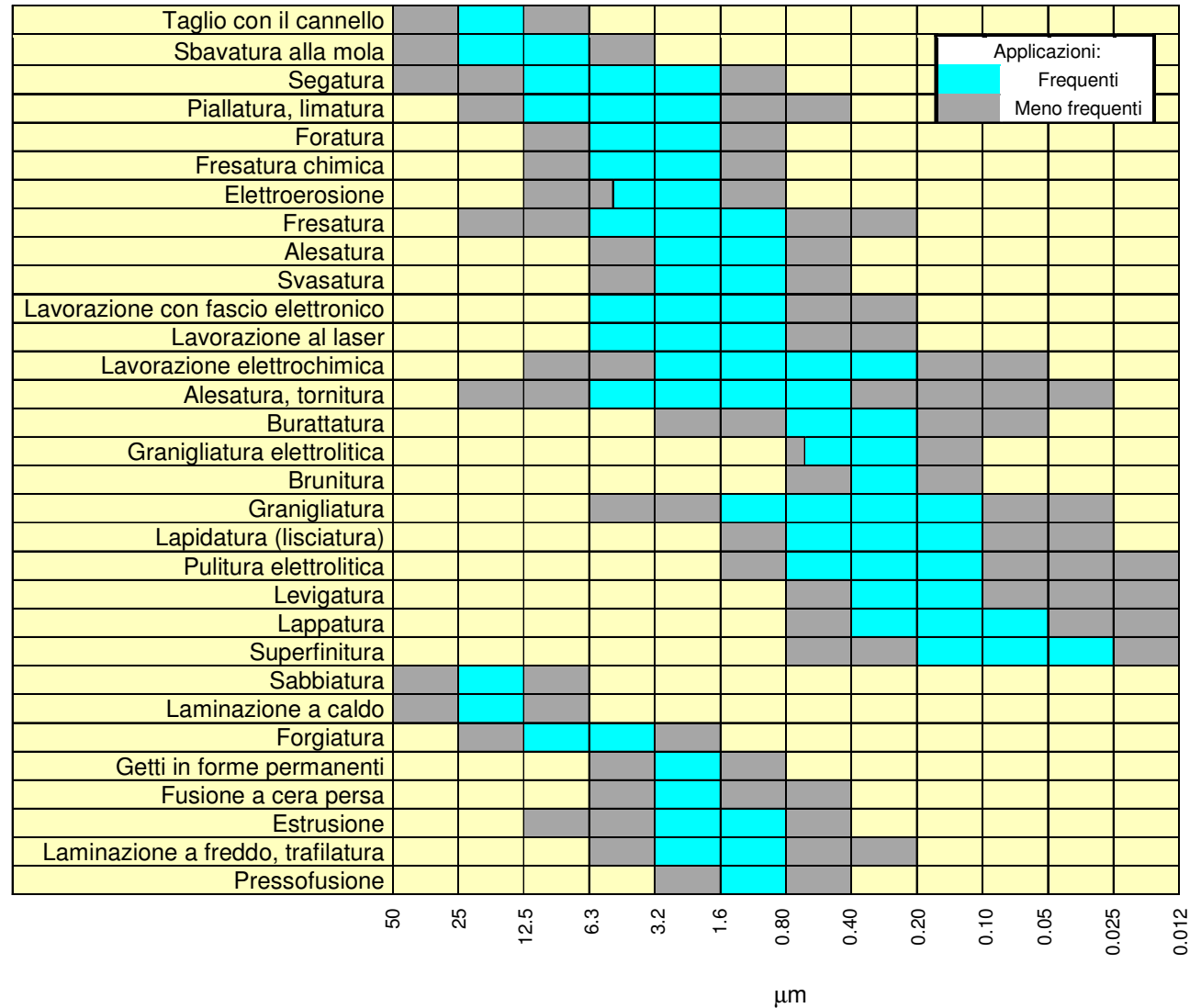


tipica

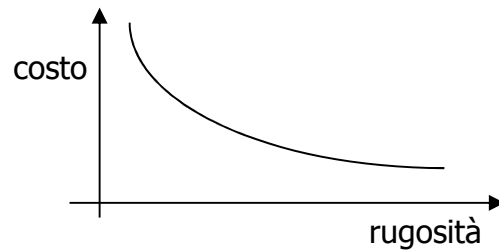
possibile



Rugosità e tecnologie

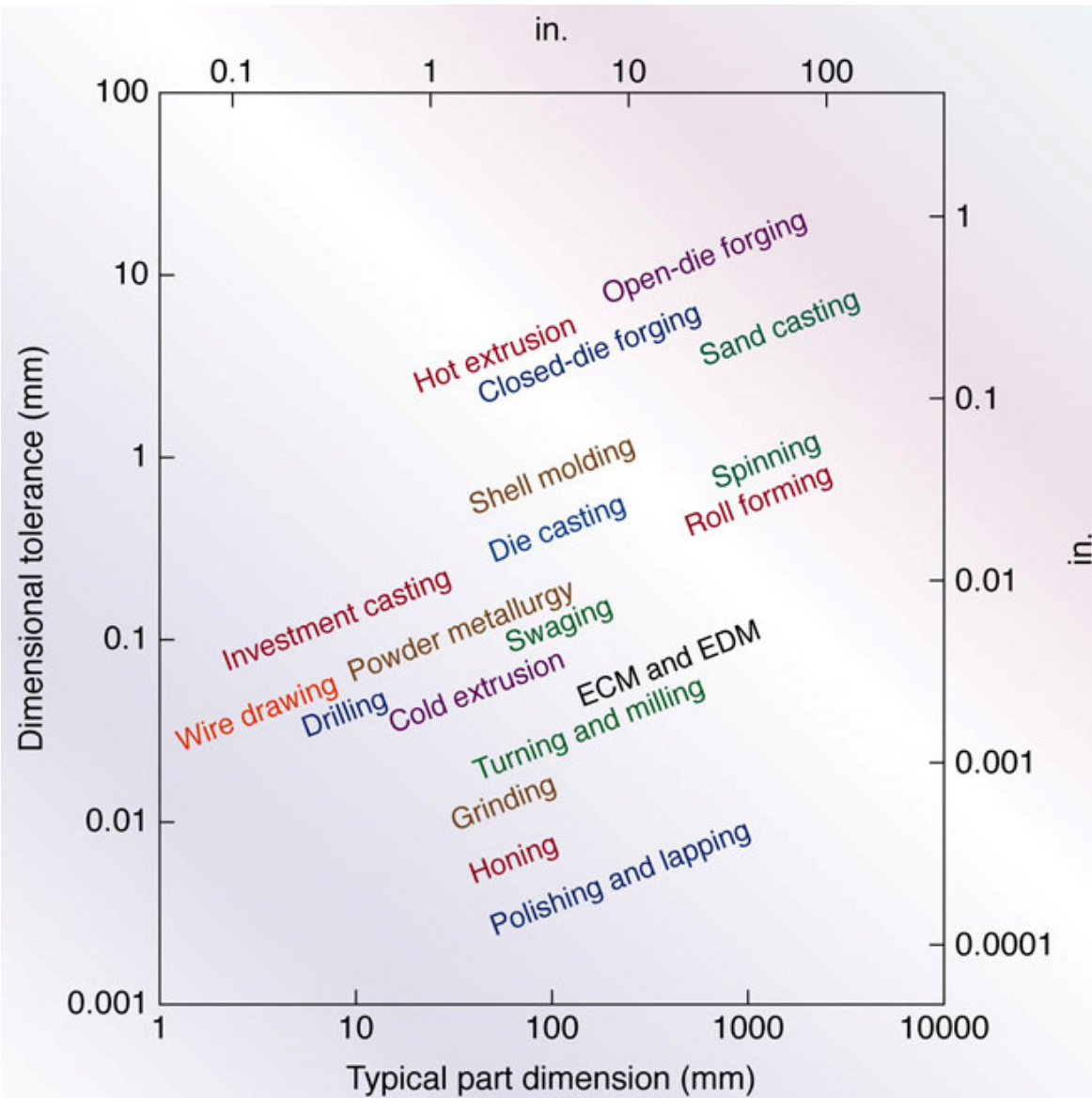


Costo della rugosità



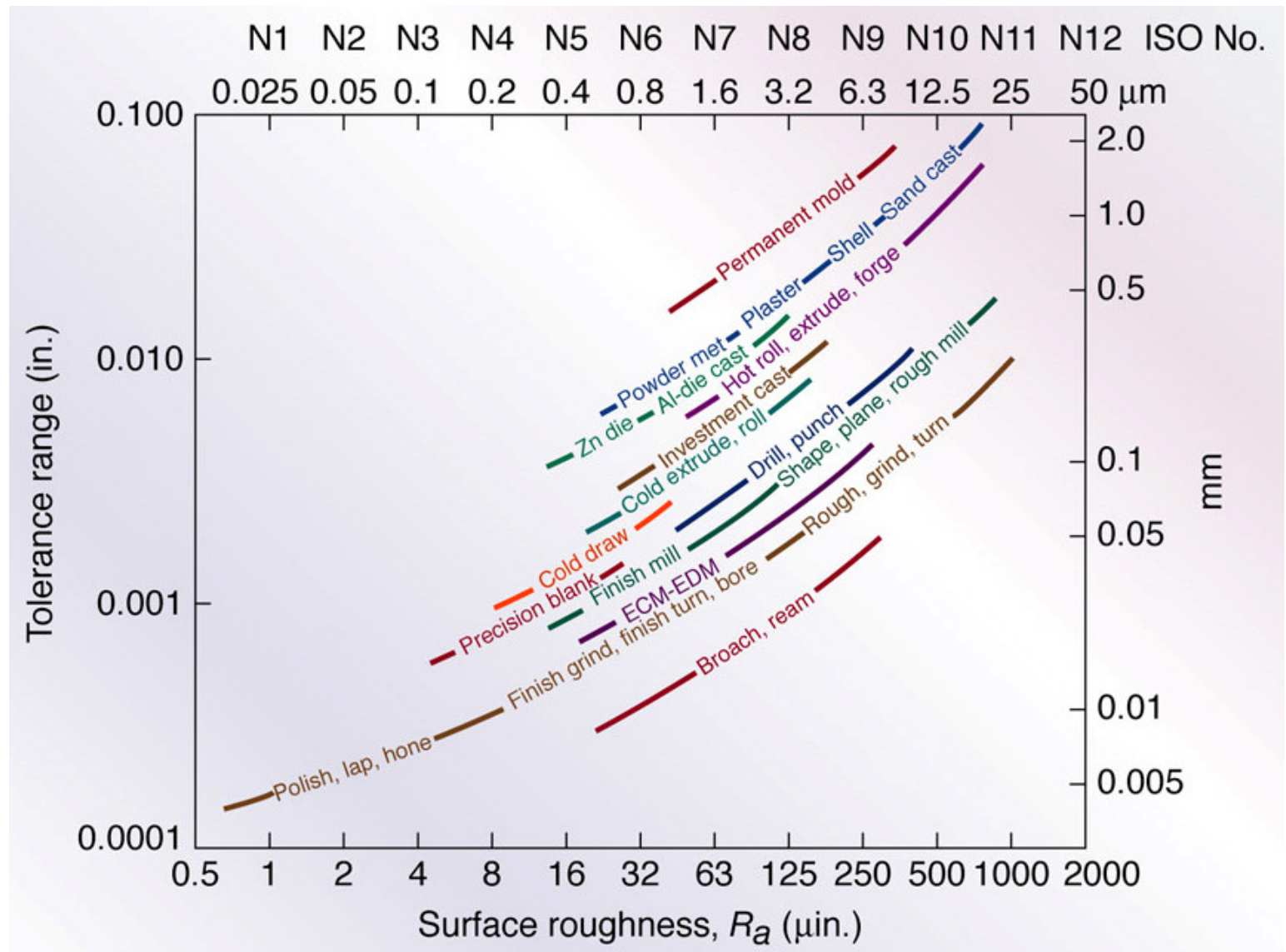


Tolleranze e dimensioni





Tolleranze e rugosità





Processi e materiali

Manufacturing Processes for Commonly Used Metals and Alloys

| Type of part | Material | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|------|----------|-----------------|
| | Iron | Carbon steel | Alloy steel | Stainless steel | Tool steel | Aluminum alloys | Copper alloys | Magnesium alloys | Nickel alloys | Zinc alloys | Tin alloys | Lead | Titanium | Precious metals |
| Extrusions | — | ○ | ○ | ○ | — | ● | ● | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | — |
| Metal stampings | — | ● | ● | ○ | — | ● | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | — | — | — | ● |
| Metal spinings | — | ● | ○ | ● | — | ● | ● | ○ | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | — | — |
| Cold-headed parts | — | ● | ○ | ○ | — | ● | ● | — | ○ | — | — | ○ | — | — |
| Impact extrusions | — | ● | ○ | — | — | ● | ● | ● | ○ | ● | ● | ● | — | — |
| Swaged and bent tubing | — | ● | ● | ● | — | ● | ● | ○ | ● | ○ | ○ | — | ○ | — |
| Roll-formed sections | — | ● | ● | ● | — | ● | ● | — | — | ● | — | — | — | — |
| Powder-metal parts | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ● | — | ○ | — | — | — | ○ | — |
| Forgings | — | ● | ● | ● | ○ | ● | ● | ● | ○ | — | — | — | ○ | — |
| Screw-machine parts | ○ | ● | ○ | ○ | — | ● | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | — | — | ○ | — |
| Electrical-discharge-machined parts | — | ○ | ○ | ○ | ● | ○ | ○ | — | ○ | — | — | — | ○ | — |
| Electrochemically machined parts | — | ○ | ● | ○ | ● | — | ○ | — | ● | — | — | — | ● | — |
| Chemically machined parts | — | ● | ○ | ● | ○ | ● | ● | ● | ○ | — | — | — | ○ | — |
| Sand-mold castings | ● | ● | ● | ● | ○ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | — | — |
| Permanent-mold castings | ● | ○ | — | — | — | ● | ● | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | — | — |
| Ceramic-mold castings | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ○ | ● | ○ | ● | ○ | — | — | — | — |
| Plaster-mold castings | — | — | — | — | — | ● | ● | ○ | — | ● | ○ | ○ | — | — |
| Centrifugal castings | ● | ● | ● | — | — | ● | ● | — | ● | — | — | — | — | — |
| Investment castings | — | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ○ | ● | — | — | — | — | ○ |
| Die castings | — | — | ○ | ○ | ○ | ● | ○ | ○ | — | ● | ○ | ○ | — | — |

Note: ●, frequently processed with this method; ○, sometimes processed with this method; —, seldom or never processed with this method.



In conclusione

ampia scelta di tecnologie possibili

ampia versatilità delle singole tecnologie

ampia disponibilità di materiali

La domanda nasce spontanea: qual'è la migliore combinazione?

La risposta a questa domanda è un'altra domanda: migliore per che cosa?

Costi?

Finiture?

Tolleranze?

Qualità?

Tempi?

Flessibilità?

.....?



Decision making framework for manufacturing

Le decisioni devono essere prese con una adeguata combinazione di competenze tecnologiche e gestionali

basate su

4 attributi

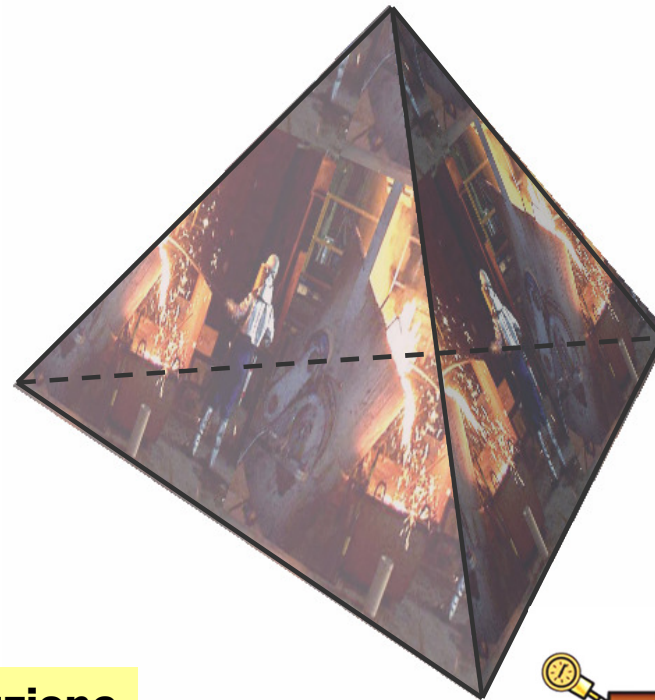
- costi
- tempi
- flessibilità
- qualità

tetraedro della produzione

costi



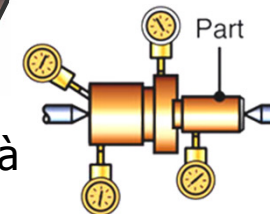
tempi



flessibilità



qualità





equazioni tecnologiche
equazioni economiche

- processi
- macchine
- parametri
- materiali

modelli

tecnoeconomici

variabili decisionali

costi



tempi

flessibilità

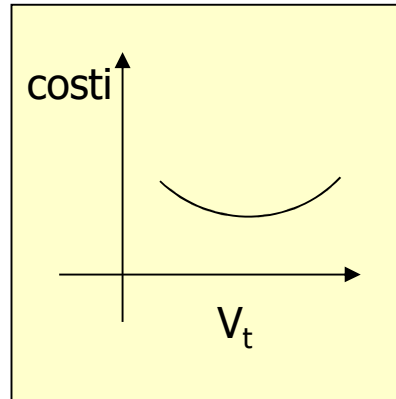
qualità

attributi decisionali



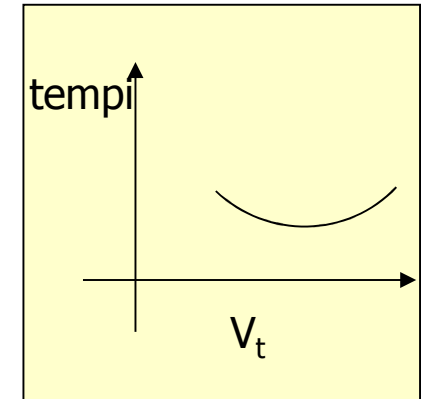
costi

attrezzature
materiali
manodopera
manutenzione
infrastrutture
capitali



tempi

tempo di lavorazione
cambio utensili
attrezzaggio
manutenzione
capacità di reagire a
perturbazioni (volute
o non volute)



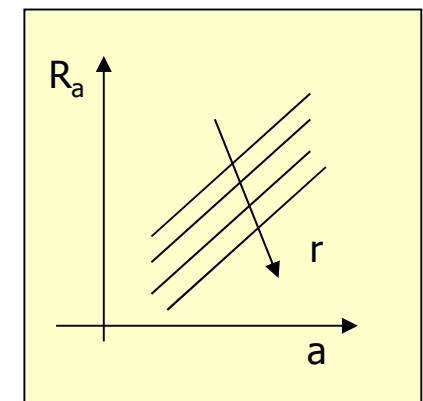
flessibilità

macchine
processi
prodotti
quantità
espandibilità
ordinativi

PPC = penale * probabilità
(PPC = penale per il cambio)

qualità

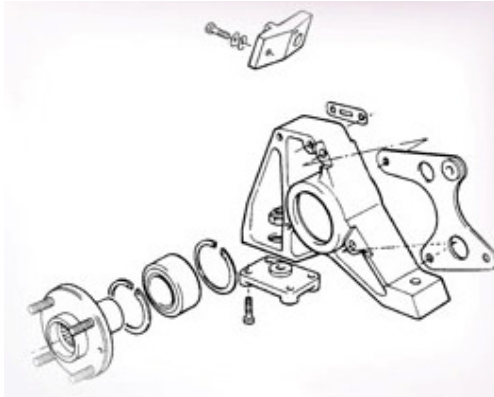
finitura superficiale
tolleranze
ripetibilità
ciclo di vita
accettazione/rifiuto
soddisfazione del cliente





Progetto del corso :

| | TEORIA | Parte esercitativa |
|---|---|---|
| Metrologia dimensionale e superficiale | Richiami: tolleranze e rugosità nei processi di fabbricazione | uso del calibro uso del rugosimetro |
| Fonderia | solidificazione, analisi termica, sovrametalli, tensioni residue, tecniche di fonderia, forni fusori | progettazione del processo produttivo di un grezzo di fonderia |
| Taglio dei metalli | meccanismi di taglio, forze di taglio, utensili ed usura degli utensili, lavorazioni, macchine utensili, parametri di lavorazione | visita in officina lavorazione di semplici oggetti progettazione di un ciclo di lavorazione |
| Deformazione plastica | meccanismi di deformazione, lavoro di deformazione, attrito, lavorazioni, macchine | progettazione di un ciclo di stampaggio |



PARTE ESERCITATIVA

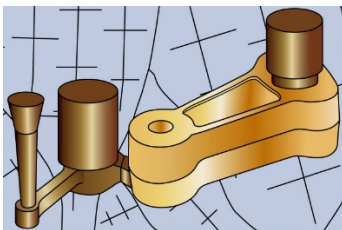
progettazione del processo produttivo di alcuni componenti a partire dal complessivo di un organo meccanico



grezzo di fonderia



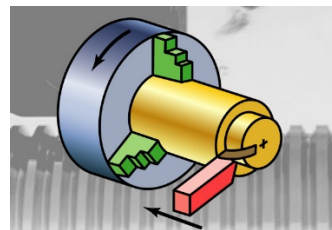
studio termico
sovrametalli
spinte metallostatiche
canali di colata
disegno del grezzo



lavorazioni per asportazione di truciolo



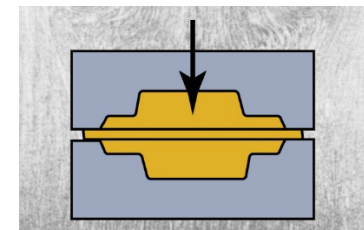
ciclo di lavorazione
utensili
macchine
parametri di taglio
forze / potenze



deformazione plastica



scelta processo
sovrametalli
forze
potenze





Produrre un manufatto non è difficile

Difficile è produrre un manufatto

- *di alta qualità*
- *a basso costo*
- *in tempi brevi*
- *con grande flessibilità*