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Keywords: Taylor's model, ISO 3685, turning, cutting materials, durability

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This article is focused on the prediction of cutting material durability by Taylor's model. To create predictive models of the durability of cutting materials in the turning process, tools made of high-speed steel, sintered carbide without coating and with Titanium nitride (TiN) coating, cutting ceramics without coating and with TiN coating were applied. The experimental part was performed on reference material C45 using conventional lathe—type of machine SU50A and computer numerical control machine—CNC lathe Leadwell T-5 in accordance with International Organization for Standardization—ISO 3685. Implementation of the least-squares method and processing of regression analysis made predictions of cutting tool behaviour in the turning process. Using the method of regression analysis, a correlation index of 93.5% was obtained, indicating the functional dependence of the predicted relationship.

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Article

Prediction of Cutting Material Durability by $T = f(v_c)$ Dependence for Turning Processes

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Abstract: This article is focused on the prediction of cutting material durability by Taylor's model. To create predictive models of the durability of cutting materials in the turning process, tools made of high-speed steel, sintered carbide without coating and with Titanium nitride (TiN) coating, cutting ceramics without coating and with TiN coating were applied. The experimental part was performed on reference material C45 using conventional lathe—type of machine SU50A and computer numerical control machine—CNC lathe Leadwell T-5 in accordance with International Organization for Standardization—ISO 3685. Implementation of the least-squares method and processing of regression analysis made predictions of cutting tool behaviour in the turning process. Using the method of regression analysis, a correlation index of 93.5% was obtained, indicating the functional dependence of the predicted relationship.

Keywords: durability; cutting materials; turning; ISO 3685; Taylor's model

1. Introduction

The production process is influenced by a large number of factors, but it is possible to predict partial parts of the production process, such as the durability of the cutting tool [1], the geometrical accuracy of the machined surface [2], and so on [3–5]. The best prediction is based on the analytical expression, i.e., the formula, which is most likely to apply to specific situations. One of such formulas is also the F.W. Taylor formula, which is contained in STN ISO 3685, and which is intended to predict the durability of the cutting tool in the machining process:

$$T = \frac{c_T}{v_c^m} (\text{min}) \quad (1)$$

c_T —constant (derived from measured data or computed using the least squared method), (-)

v_c —cutting speed (m/min),

m —index (dependence of cutting speed on tool-life).

and the extended form of formula:

$$v_{cT} = \frac{c_T}{a_p^{x_v} \times f^{y_v}} (\text{m/min}) \quad (2)$$

v_{cT} —cutting speed (constant tool-life)

a_p —depth of cut (mm)

f —feed (mm)

x_v —index (expression of depth of cut effect)

y_v —index (expression of feed rate).

Several authors have addressed the issue of durability of cutting materials in their research area. In 2014, a team of authors presented at the ASME Congress, Congress of The American Society of Mechanical Engineers research aimed at studying the life of uncoated inserts utilized in the dry turning. Tool life was evaluated using flank wear (VB) measurement in accordance with ISO 3685 standard. The results showed that tool life decreases with the speed following a potential model [6]. The ISO 3685 standard was also applied to evaluate the machinability of turning steel marked as SAE 1020. Diaz et al. [7] introduced a new methodology for evaluating the machinability of this material (SAE 1020), which is produced in Venezuela. The results of the work were determined by the Taylor model and also the surface quality and chip type. The aim of the research of authors Dhabale et al. [8] was to investigate the effects of process parameters on the performance measure, namely material removal rate and surface roughness using the Taguchi method (a method used to find the minimum number of experiments to be performed within the permissible limit of factors and levels) and analysis of variance. The results revealed that spindle speed, feed rate and depth of cut are the most significant parameters that influence material removal rate and the most significant parameters which influence surface roughness are feed rate and depth of cut [8]. In the turning process, optimization of process parameters was also described by the Taguchi method by Chethan et al. [9].

Dubovska et al. [10] presented austenitic durability research with stainless steel coated carbide insert. The paper described the performance optimization of the turning process of the austenitic stainless steel AISI 304 used for special applications with their dominant functional areas. Also important was the research by Iliescu [11], who described the durability of the cutting tool through regression models. The specificity of the research consisted of examining a thermally sprayed coating tool. The author Iliescu [12] also described the durability of cutting tools with metallized coatings in turn by using regression models in his next research. A new proposal for tool-life analysis was also presented in the contribution which included generalizations of Taylor's model in accordance with ISO 3685 standard [13]. In 2015, a paper was published describing the study of hard material machining (Inconel 718 and Inconel 625) in the milling process [14]. Using a standard cost optimization model, process parameters were optimized considering the trade-off between material removal rate and tool life. The coefficients estimated for the extended Taylor's tool life model were also validated. In the next paper, author Nicolich [1] describes the comparison between two different experimental methods for predicting the cutting-edge tool life in turning: Standard ISO 3685 and the proposed one that is mentioned here, that make free the variation of cutting parameters, in particular the cutting speed. The issue of experimental determination of the durability of the cutting tool during machining was also discussed by Petru et al. [15] who experimentally determined the wear of three kinds of cutting tools during machining of the alloy. Based on the results obtained, it was concluded that it was advantageous to use positive geometry with the angle of the main cutting edge of 45° for machining of Titanium alloys. Additionally, round (large radius) inserts are suitable for machining of Titanium alloys, where the angle of the main cutting edge can be changed depending on the depth of machined material. In 2017, research was carried out describing tool-life modelling based on cutting parameters and hardness in the turning process. In this paper, the methodology for the development of a life prediction model for tool during the turning of hardened steel at different levels of hardness was presented [16]. The issue of cutting tool wear monitoring was discussed by Sadilek et al. [17], Čep et al. [18], Majernikova et al. [19] and Bakša [20]. Authors Chau and Rudnitskii [21,22] described the results of research focused on the influence of cutting conditions of cast-metal cutting tools on their wear and durability. In 2011, authors Gill et al. [23,24] presented studies focused on flank wear and machining performance. The comprehensive studies of machinability of alloy steels dealing with the durability of cutting tools were described by Caballero et al. [25], Hao et al. [26], Jaworski et al. [27] and so on [28–30]. In the turning process, the tool life issue was also described by Che-Haron [31]. In this research, the tool wear and surface integrity effects when machining titanium alloy Ti-6Al-2Sn-4Zr-6Mo

under a dry cutting condition was investigated. The issue of tool life in dry diamond turning of titanium alloys is described in [32] and [33], too. A similar issue (machinability and tool life) was discussed in the paper by Kamruzzaman et al. [34]. In this research, durability after the turning process of nickel-based superalloy using coated carbide inserts was described. The tool life and tool wear in taper turning of a nickel-based superalloy were discussed by Antonialli et al. [35]. Results showed that taper turning was not successful in terms of tool life, although the furrowing mechanism of the tool coating caused by the hard burr formed, that led to notch wear, was avoided. Prediction of tool life after the turning process was discussed by Priarone et al. [36] and Da Silva et al. [37] with the use of various forms of cooling and use of a minimum quantity of lubricant principle in [38–40].

In the aforementioned state of the art, previous studies have been presented, in which the possibilities for creating relations (formulas) for wear of cutting materials have been described. Individual proposals have been described with designs made using one type of machine or tool. In the present study, the proposal of mathematical methods for the durability of cutting materials is described in the scope of several cutting materials, followed by machining after conventional turning and CNC machining.

2. Materials and Methods

Experiments have been implemented in accordance with ISO 3685 standard, which is designated for durability tests in machining (turning) of workpieces made of steels, cast iron and ceramics. According to the standard, the reference material and the conditions defined by this standard were used in the experiments. The standard specifies the durability tests of single cutting edge tools for the following factors: workpieces, tools, cutting fluid, cutting conditions, accessories, assessment of tool life, test procedures, recording, evaluation, and reporting of results. The following section describes the individual parts of the machine-tool-work piece system.

Experiments were carried out on a conventional universal tipping lathe (SU 50 A, TOS Kuřim, Kuřim, Czech Republic), as recommended by the standard and the experiments were also re-implemented on the CNC machine (Leadwell T-5, LEADWELL CNC MACHINES MFG. CORP., Taichung, Taiwan) for practice requirements. The machine tools are presented in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Machine tools: SU 50 A (a) a CNC Leadwell T-5 (b).

In the experiment, the conventional lathe was used for the following reasons:

- Standard provides the guide for this type of machine;
- Adequate swing diameter;
- Adequate stiffness of the machine;
- The adequate power output of the machine;
- Adequate turn range.

In the experiment, a CNC machine was used from the following reasons:

- Possibility to set the constant cutting speed;
- Adequate swing diameter;
- The adequate power output of the machine;
- Adequate turn range;
- Frequently used in practice.

During the experiments, experimental tool and a tool for preparation of the surface was used. The experimental tool was a lathe holder with geometry, which was determined by STN ISO 3685, into which the tested cutting inserts were successively inserted. The tool for preparation of the surface was a conventional lathe holder with commonly used geometry, which was used to reprocess the surface of the machined material and ensure the same conditions for the test inserts before each transition. The view of the application of tools is presented in Figure 2.

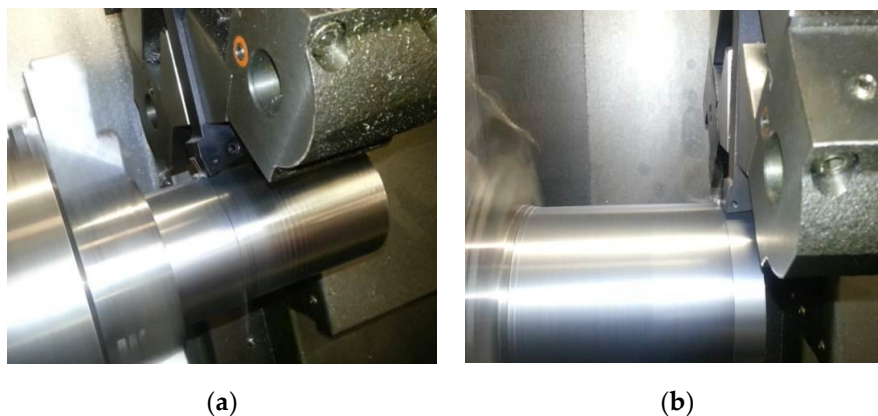


Figure 2. Application of experimental tool (a) and tool for preparation of surface (b).

In the experiments, the CSRNR2020K-12 holder was used for the experimental tool, and the SCLCR1616-H09 holder as a tool for preparation of the surface (Figure 3), with a description of the basic properties listed in Table 1. Used tools are made by Kyocera, Hendersonville, North Carolina.

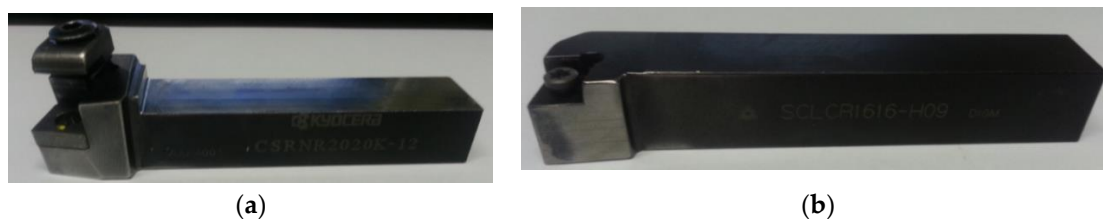


Figure 3. CSRNR2020K-12 (a) and SCLCR1616-H09 (b).

Table 1. The geometry of used tools.

	CSRNR2020K-12	SCLCR1616-H09
Rake angle (γ)	-6°	0°
Flank angle (α)	6°	4°
The cutting edge inclination angle (λ_s)	-6°	0°
Tool cutting edge angle (κ_r)	75°	95°
Wedge angle (ϵ_r)	90	80°

According to ISO 3685 standard, cutting tools made from high-speed steel (HSS), tungsten carbide and cutting ceramics were selected for experiments (Figure 4). The experiment was expanded with a coated modification of sintered carbide and cutting ceramics.

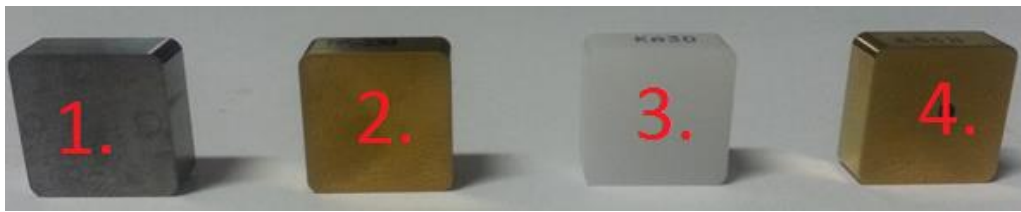


Figure 4. Cutting inserts (1) P20—Sintered carbide; (2) P20 + TiN—Sintered carbide with a standard coat—Korloy company; (3) Al₂O₃—Cutting ceramics; (4) Al₂O₃ + TiN—Cutting ceramics with a standard coat—Korloy company.

For the preparation of the tested workpieces' surface after experimental transitions, the cutting inserts made by sintered carbide was used (Figure 5).

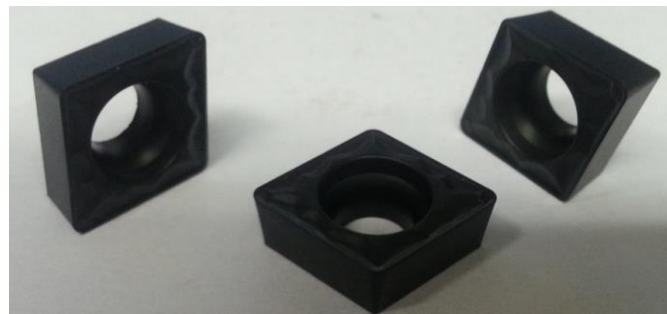


Figure 5. Cutting inserts used for the preparation of the tested workpieces.

According to ISO 3685, C45 material was used for carrying out the experiments (Figure 6). C45 steel is medium carbon steel offering moderate tensile strengths. This material is used in the manufacturing of shafts and axles, studs and spindles, and in different engineering applications. Chemical composition and mechanical properties are presented in Tables 2 and 3.



(a)



(b)

Figure 6. NJC 160 metallographic microscope (a) and Digi Micro 2.0 Scale microscope (b).

Table 2. C45—chemical composition.

C	Mn	Si	Cr	Ni	Cu	P	S
0.42–0.50	0.50–0.80	0.37	upper limit 0.25	upper limit 0.30	upper limit 0.30	upper limit 0.040	upper limit 0.040

Table 3. C45—mechanical properties.

Yield Strength (MPa)	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Fracture Elongation (%)	Brinell Hardness	Youngs Module (GPa)	Shear Module (GPa)
lower limit 305	lower limit 530	16	max. 225	221	79

Three devices (Figure 6) were used to measure the wear of cutting tools, and thus the final evaluation of the experiment. The wear generated during machining was observed with the NJC 160 metallographic microscope (Nanjing Jiangnan Novel Optics Co., Ltd., Nanjing, China) and the DigiMicro 2.0 Scale microscope (DNT, New Taipei City, Taiwan).

During the evaluation of the experiment, the following formulas were used:

- Tool-life of cutting materials (Equation (1));
- Tool-life of cutting materials (extended formula) (Equation (2));
- Correlation index [41]:

$$IK = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y'_i - y_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{y}_i - y_i)^2}} \quad (3)$$

y'_i —calculated values according the selected function for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

\bar{y}_i —arithmetic mean of the measured values

y_i —measured values.

- General equation of regression:

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \beta_2 x_i^2 + \varepsilon_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \quad (4)$$

x_i —independent variable

$\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2$ —parameters

ε_i —error.

3. Carrying Out of the Experiments

After the analysis of ISO 3685 standard, the following discrepancies were found:

- Limited area for recording the measured outputs of the resulting dependence;
- Common characteristics and its course for all defined cutting tools;
- Interpolation of the dependence into an unmeasured area of cutting speeds;
- Interpolation of a straight line through the measured points by estimation, or by eye.

These have been the subject and main purpose of experiments. The cutting parameters of the experiments were strictly based on ISO 3685 for machining by using conventional and CNC lathes. The cutting conditions are listed in Table 4.

The semi-finished product was cut with a band saw to the required sample sizes for both types of machines separately. For a conventional lathe, the samples had dimensions $\Phi 97.5 \times 530$ mm and CNC lathe $\Phi 97.5 \times 175$ mm (Figure 7). After the individual samples were cut, centring holes were drilled. The centring holes were drilled on both sides of the samples due to their rotation in the chuck during preparation. The sample (Figure 7 (left)) was machined to a length of 480 mm but the whole length of sample was 530 mm due to the clamping requirement. The sample (Figure 7 (right)) was machined to a length of 130 mm but the whole length of the sample was 175 mm for the same reason.

Table 4. Cutting conditions.

Cutting Parameters	Cutting Inserts	
	Tungsten Carbide, Tungsten Carbide + Coating, Cutting Ceramics, Cutting Ceramics + Coating	High-Speed Steel (Poldi—Marked as Radeco)
Cutting speed (m/min)	20–768.8	3.95–101.25
Feed (mm)	0.1	0.1
Depth of cut (mm)	0.5	0.5
Wear (mm)	0.3	0.3

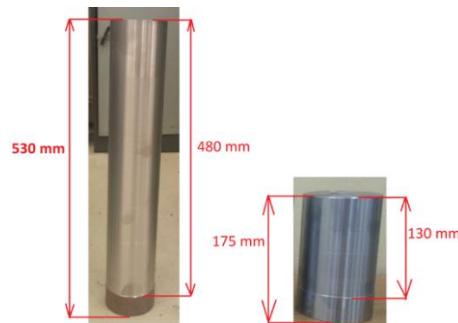


Figure 7. Samples for experiments –conventional lathe sample (left), CNC lathe (right).

After the material was cut into experimental samples, the workpieces were then machined to the same dimensions. Gradually, on the individual samples, the faces were aligned and also the turning diameter to obtain the same dimensions and properties of the test pieces. The example of the experiment is presented in Figure 8.



Figure 8. Carrying out of experiments – material cutting (a), face alignment (b).

After that, the test sample was tightened to the chuck using a deviation device to prevent the creation of the incomplete cylindrical surface. Subsequently, the experimental samples were rounded to the same diameter also to ensure the same initial properties. After performing the defined operations, individual pieces were prepared for CNC lathe experiments.

Based on the available speed and also the known cutting speed, the diameters for the cutting speed under investigation were derived, which could be turned into one experimental sample. The Table 5 shows a sample of the relevant data, based on which the $T-v_c$ diagram was compiled.

After setting the required speed and defined travel speed, the depth of cut was also preset. When the machine was switched on, the stopwatch was also switched on. After 5 min, the machine was stopped; the cutting insert was taken out. Through the microscope, the cutting insert was recorded and the current state of wear of the cutting tool's back was measured. This process was repeated until the prescribed wear $VB = 0.3$ mm was achieved. If wear occurred between the intervals of two

measurements, i.e., during a five-minute unmarked interval, formula (1) was used to determine the exact time of wear. However, if the wear was not yet sufficient, it was measured, recorded and the experiment continued.

Table 5. Example of results—conventional lathe.

Diameter D (mm)	Spindle Speed n (min^{-1})	Feed Speed v_f (mm/min)	Time τ_s (min)
89.7	71	7.1	67.59
88.7	71.8	7.18	66.84
70.5	90.3	9.03	53.12
70.2	90.7	9.07	52.9
57.2	111.3	11.13	43.1
45.5	139.9	13.99	34.28

An experiment to obtain complex T - v_c dependence for selected cutting materials was performed on a CNC Leadwell T-5 lathe using a CNC program that was designed by the FANUC control system produced by Fanuc corporation, Oshino-mura, Yamanashi Prefecture Japan. The experiment was performed by turning the surface on an experimental instrument at a specific diameter, and then, after replacing the tool, the test piece was pre-calibrated to ensure a constant condition for all transitions, tools and cutting speeds. The cutting parameters for the comparison tool were not changed throughout the experiment. Table 6 provides a sample of the calculations required to run the experiment.

Table 6. Demonstration of data calculations—CNC machine.

D (mm)	n (min^{-1})	v_f (mm/min)	τ_s (min)	Tool
96.2	66.21	6.62	19.63	tungsten carbide
95.2	468.34	93.66		tool for preparation of the surface (SCLCR1616-H09)
94.9	67.11	6.71	19.36	tungsten carbide + coating
93.9	474.82	94.96		tool for preparation of the surface (SCLCR1616-H09)
93.6	68.04	6.80	19.1	cutting ceramics
92.6	481.49	96.29		tool for preparation of the surface (SCLCR1616-H09)
92.3	69	6.9	18.83	cutting ceramics + coating
91.3	488.34	6.62		tool for preparation of the surface (SCLCR1616-H09)

As with experiments on a conventional lathe, the experiments were performed five times for each tested cutting tool, each time a single cutting insert was inserted into the holder.

4. Prediction of Cutting Material Durability

After performing all the defined experiments on both machine types, the results were marked in a linear and logarithmic scale in accordance with the ISO 3685 standard. To determine the durability of cutting materials for Taylor dependence, the application of the least-squares method was also proposed, as well as the regression analysis.

4.1. Design of Data Processing by the Least-Squares Method

By using the least-squares method, the analytical relations for all experimentally tested cutting materials were sequentially calculated. The following Table 7 shows the complex T - v_c dependence of all cutting materials that have been experimentally tested on a conventional lathe.

Table 7. T - v_c dependences created by the least-squares method (conventional lathe).

v_c (m/min)	Cutting Materials				
	HSS	P20	P20 + TiN	Al ₂ O ₃	Al ₂ O ₃ + TiN
	T (min)	T (min)	T (min)	T (min)	T (min)
3.95	88.5				
5.93	66.1				
8.89	42.3				
13.33	34.1				
20	23.8	97.26	175.88	23.3	62.3
30	13.5	44.46	154.3	16.26	43.9
45	5.2	30.48	92.66	32.24	39.02
67.5	2.7	114.28	137.08	41.64	130.28
101.25	0.5	67.68	91.62	72.14	153.44
151.8		17.24	57.2	41.1	92.4
227.8		6	46.92	14.82	68.46
341.7		2.542	25.44	8.4	48.3
512.5		1.508	8.16	5.38	19.48
768.8		0.622	3.78	1.76	6.56

Based on values (Table 7), all analytical derivations of the investigated dependence on the correlation index were determined. After obtaining complete analytical derivations and correlation indexes of the tested cutting materials for the conventional lathe, the formulas were overwritten to form T - v_c , so y was replaced by T and x^2 was replaced with v_c , Table 8. There was one more parameter in the formula, and it was determined as the K_{RM} —constant of used cutting material. This parameter was determined as the second most important factor influencing durability. Other factors were constant (feed rate, depth of cut, tool geometry). If the calculated formulas contained other parameters, these parameters were ignored as their values were close to zero (e.g., 10^{-8}), so even after inserting specific data into the formula, the value was still ignored.

Table 8. T - v_c equations for the conventional lathe.

Cutting Material	The Least-Squares Method Equation	Correlation Index (%)
HSS	$T = 0.086 v_c^2 - 5.03 K_{RM} + 93.52$	96.7
P20	$T = 0.0008 v_c^2 - 0.47 K_{RM} + 88.396$	76.9
P20 + TiN	$T = 0.002 v_c^2 - 0.96 K_{RM} + 174.5$	95.6
Al ₂ O ₃	$T = -0.001 v_c^2 + 0.218 K_{RM} + 25.48$	71.4
Al ₂ O ₃ + TiN	$T = -0.003 v_c^2 + 0.699 K_{RM} + 50.43$	74.6
The final equation for all cutting materials—conventional lathe		
	$T = -0.00054 v_c^2 + 0.009 K_{RM} + 64.55$	49.4

Using the least-squares method, the analytical derivations with a calculated correlation index were created for all tested cutting materials on a conventional lathe. By performing the analysis of the results achieved, it can be observed that depending on high-speed steel and tungsten carbide, it is a functional dependency ($I > 90\%$) and for other cutting tools a very significant degree of statistical dependency ($0.50 \leq |I| < 0.90$).

The method was also applied to experiments to obtain $T-v_c$ dependence that was performed on a CNC lathe. In Tables 9 and 10, the $T-v_c$ dependences and equations created by the least-squares method is presented.

Table 9. $T-v_c$ dependences created by the least-squares method (CNC machine).

CNC. v_c (m/min)	Cutting Materials				
	HSS T (min)	P20 T (min)	P20 + TiN T (min)	Al ₂ O ₃ T (min)	Al ₂ O ₃ + TiN T (min)
3.95	87.2				
5.93	65.7				
8.89	41.5				
13.33	33.6				
20	22.9	89.46	157.71	19.148	54.63
30	12.6	37.5	142.426	12.846	35.798
45	4.9	23.84	87.664	23.252	32.556
67.5	2.1	104.44	127.974	30.298	120.7
101.25	0.4	64.22	86.238	62.148	135.59
151.8		12.2	53.69	33.524	89.28
227.8		3.534	39.71	10.556	56.932
341.7		2.438	20.32	7	41.756
512.5		0.586	6.408	3.578	16.71
768.8		0.344	2.156	1.048	5.21

Table 10. $T-v_c$ equations for CNC machine.

Cutting Material	The Least-Squares Method Equation	Correlation Index (%)
HSS	$T = 0.085 v_c^2 - 5.01 K_{RM} + 92.58$	96.8
P20	$T = 0.0007 v_c^2 - 0.43 K_{RM} + 79.43$	74.5
P20 + TiN	$T = 0.002 v_c^2 - 0.88 K_{RM} + 160.8$	96.3
Al ₂ O ₃	$T = -0.0008 v_c^2 + 0.19 K_{RM} + 19.39$	68.7
Al ₂ O ₃ + TiN	$T = -0.003 v_c^2 + 0.655 K_{RM} + 43.32$	73.7
The final equation for all cutting materials—CNC machine		
	$T = -0.0004 v_c^2 - 0.02 K_{RM} + 59.67$	49.3

By obtaining the formulas describing all tested cutting tools, as in the previous case, the shapes of the equations were transcribed into $T-v_c$ dependencies.

For all cutting materials, formulas of the dependence were created and determined on the experiments performed on the conventional lathe and CNC machine. Demonstration of data calculation by the least-squares methods in MS Excel is presented in Figure 9. Finally, the analytical expression of the studied dependence was also derived for all cutting materials on both machine types together, however, in terms of the least-squares method principle, the resulting correlation index was less

than 50%, mainly due to a large number of values corresponding to the respective coordinate (ten different durations corresponding to one cutting speed.). The final formula is presented in the following equation:

$$T = -5.10^{-4}v_c - 0.005 \times K_{RM} + 62.11; I = 48\% \tag{5}$$

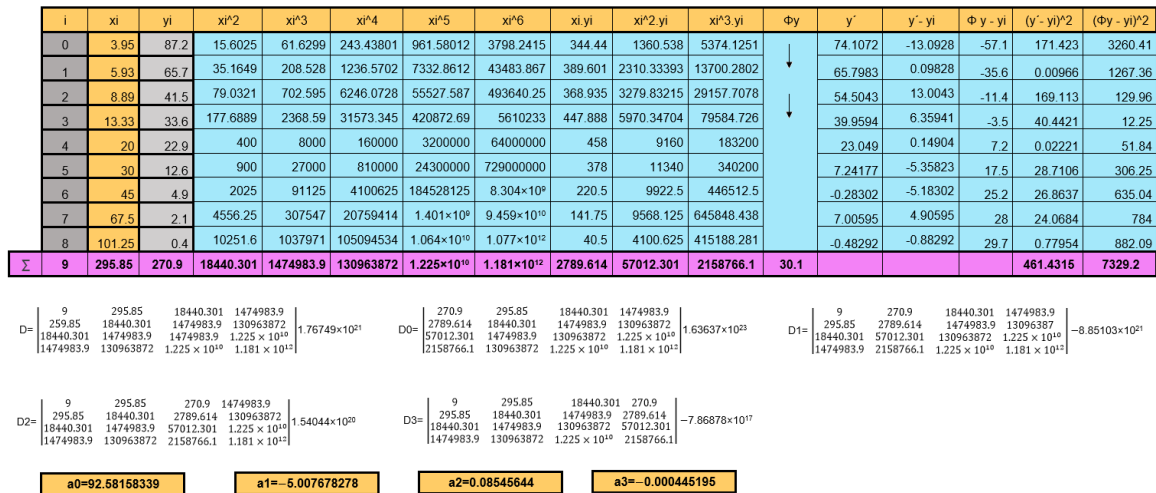


Figure 9. Demonstration of data calculation by the least-squares method (MS Excel).

4.2. Design of Data Processing by the Regression Analysis

Due to the low correlation index values, another method of processing the measured values and the subsequent analytical representation of observed dependencies was also proposed. The regression analysis by the Mathcad software is a comprehensive set of functions that just optimizes the method selection according to the inputs, and thus can more accurately express the dependence. Another advantage of this software is to predict the behaviour of the cutting tool based on the inputs entered and to perform a regression analysis to estimate its overall service life. The following graphs (Figures 10–12) present two curves: red curve—values obtained from experiment and blue curve—values determined in accordance with ISO 3685.

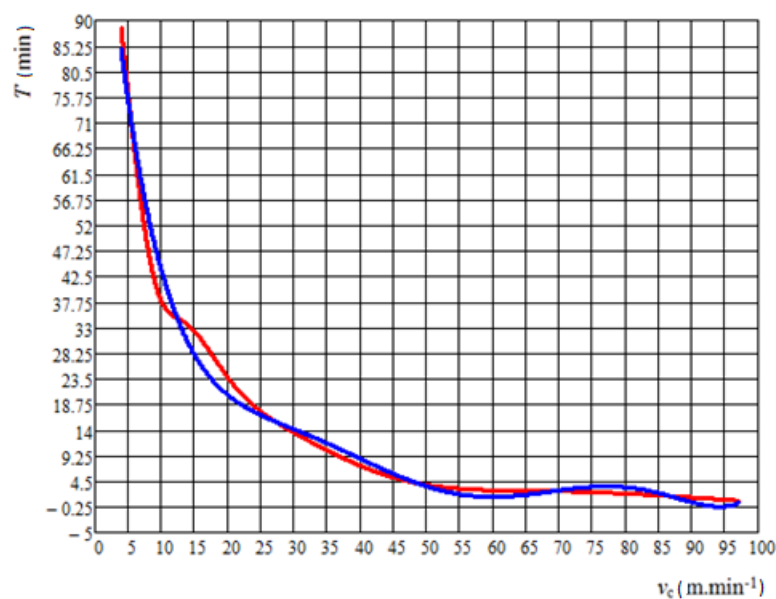


Figure 10. Regression analysis of T-v_c dependence for HSS—conventional lathe (red curve—values obtained from experiment; blue curve—values determined in accordance with ISO 3685).

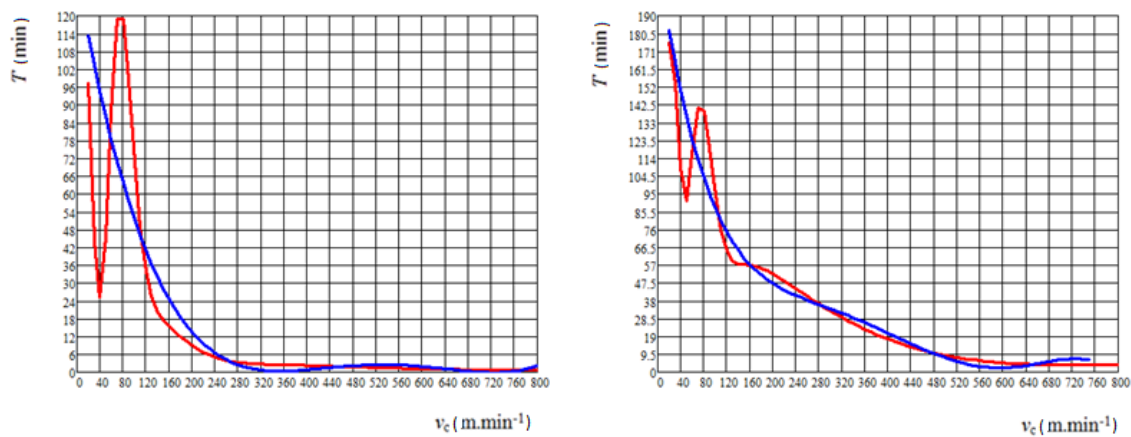


Figure 11. Regression analysis of T - v_c dependence for P20 (left) and P20 + TiN (right)—conventional lathe (red curve—values obtained from the experiment; blue curve—values determined in accordance with ISO 3685).

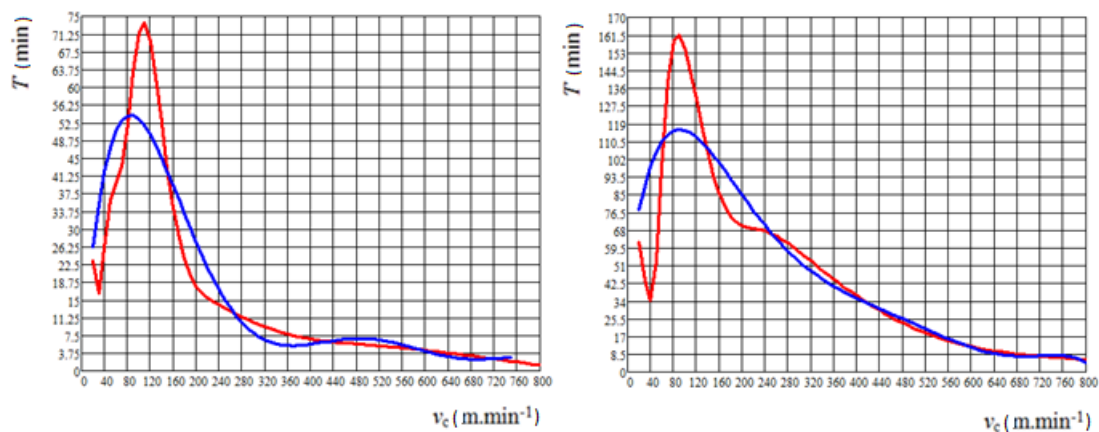


Figure 12. Regression analysis of T - v_c dependence for Al₂O₃ (left) and Al₂O₃ + TiN (right)—conventional lathe (red curve—values obtained from experiment; blue curve—values determined in accordance with ISO 3685).

Processing of the measured values using the regression analysis in MathCad 14 software produced by PTC, Boston, MA, United States obtained analytical representations of the obtained waveforms, which are presented in Table 11.

Table 11. T - v_c equations for the conventional lathe.

Cutting Material	The Least-Squares Method Equation	Correlation Index (%)
HSS	$T = 0.813 v_c^2 - 14.97 K_{RM} + 132.45$	99.7
P20	$T = 0.003 v_c^2 - 1.109 K_{RM} + 132.067$	90.6
P20 + TiN	$T = 0.011 v_c^2 - 2.17 K_{RM} + 221.402$	97.7
Al ₂ O ₃	$T = -0.015 v_c^2 + 1.534 K_{RM} + 0.919$	93.1
Al ₂ O ₃ + TiN	$T = -0.017 v_c^2 + 1.902 K_{RM} + 46.087$	91.6
The final equation for all cutting materials—conventional lathe		
	$T = 0.0004 v_c^2 - 0.345 K_{RM} + 95.756$	94.0

By comparing the previous results with the results obtained by the regression analysis method, it is clear that by this method the correlation indexes in each of the solved cases are above the 90% threshold, and thus the given analytical expression of T - v_c dependence can be said to be a functional relationship

for a given type of used technological parameter. The method was further applied sequentially to all the results obtained in CNC machine experiments; it was used for all tested cutting materials. The regression analysis of T - v_c dependence is presented in Figures 13–15.

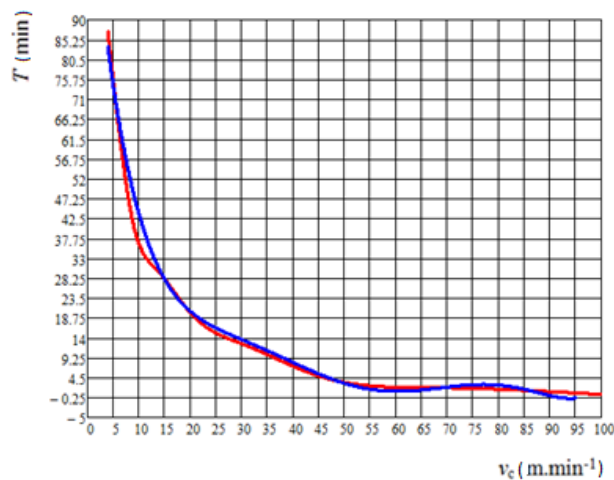


Figure 13. Regression analysis of T - v_c dependence for HSS-CNC machine (red curve—values obtained from experiment; blue curve—values determined in accordance with ISO 3685).

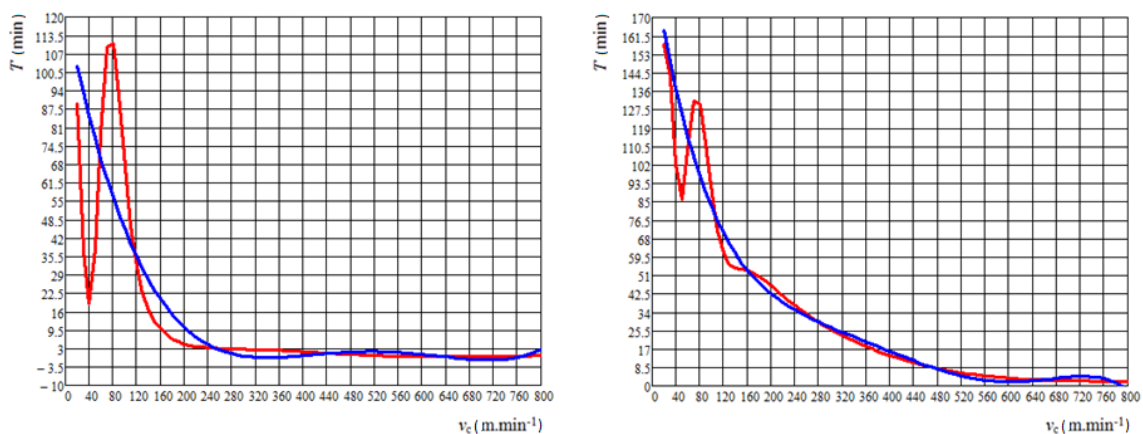


Figure 14. Regression analysis of T - v_c dependence for P20 (left) and P20 + TiN (right)—CNC machine (red curve—values obtained from experiment; blue curve—values determined in accordance with ISO 3685).

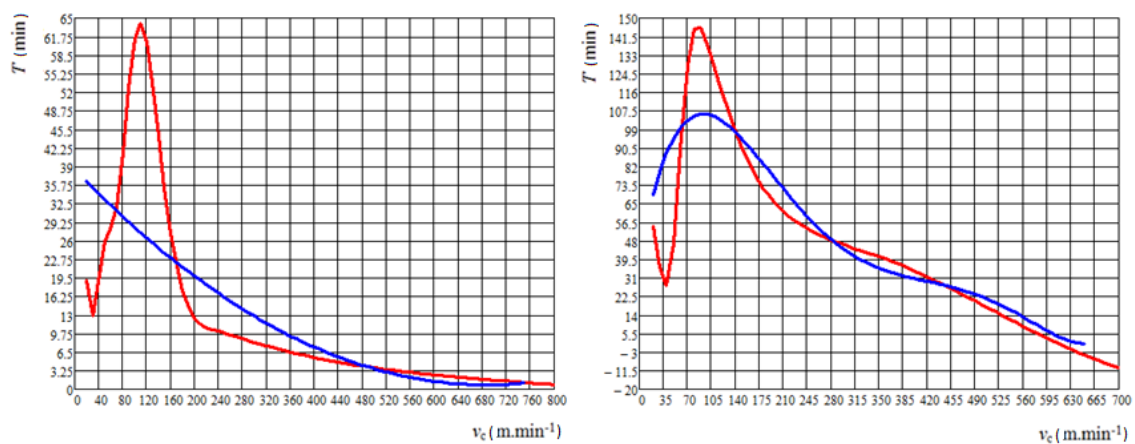


Figure 15. Regression analysis of T - v_c dependence for Al_2O_3 (left) and Al_2O_3 + TiN (right)—CNC machine (red curve—values obtained from experiment; blue curve—values determined in accordance with ISO 3685).

Figures 11, 12, 14 and 15 show the red line values obtained from the experiment. In the area of lower cutting speeds (maximum for value up to 100 m/min) an increase in durability was recorded, due to the range of optimal cutting parameters for the given cutting tools. Subsequently, for cutting speeds with values higher than 100 m/min, a decrease in durability was recorded due to the values of the cutting parameters different from the optimal values. However, the aim of the experiments was to describe the whole course of available cutting parameters, not just optimal ones.

Using the regression analysis method in Mathcad, the cutting materials were separately tested and the analytical expressions of observed dependence also created, followed by correlation indexing, Table 12.

Table 12. T- v_c equations for CNC machine.

Cutting Material	The Least-Squares Method Equation	Correlation Index (%)
HSS	$T = 0.779 v_c^2 - 14.558 K_{RM} + 130.184$	99.7
P20	$T = 0.003 v_c^2 - 1.073 K_{RM} + 122.908$	90.6
P20 + TiN	$T = 0.008 v_c^2 - 1.765 K_{RM} + 196.255$	97.9
Al ₂ O ₃	$T = 0.00008 v_c^2 - 0.11 K_{RM} + 38.588$	91.9
Al ₂ O ₃ + TiN	$T = -0.014 v_c^2 + 1.707 K_{RM} + 40.034$	90.7
The final equation for all cutting materials—CNC machine		
	$T = 0.003 v_c^2 - 0.31 K_{RM} + 86.213$	93.3

In addition to evaluating input data, the software can predict further behaviors of a specified set of values, which is just predicting the durability of the cutting tool in the machining process with the specified technological parameters. In the following two graphs (Figures 16 and 17), such predictions are presented, so it is possible to determine when the cutting tool reaches zero durability, that is, at what cutting speed it is no longer able to functionally machine with the input technological parameters and the determined wear criterion.

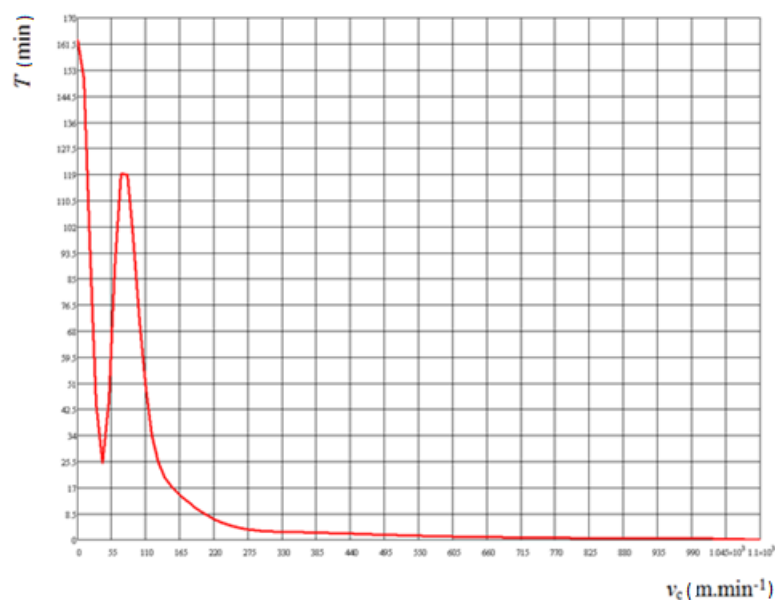


Figure 16. T- v_c dependence for P20-conventional lathe.

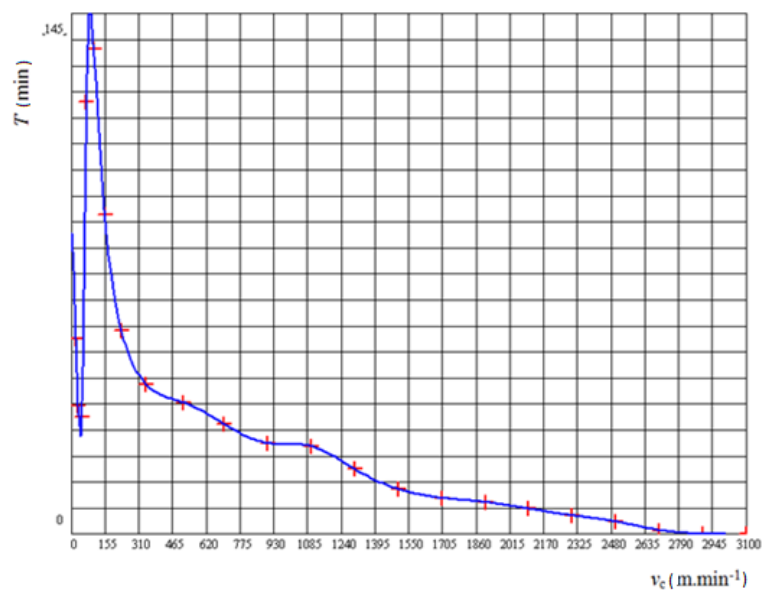


Figure 17. T-vc dependence for P20-conventional lathe.

The final step, which was performed in the evaluation and determination of analytical $T-v_c$ dependence by the regression analysis method in Mathcad software, the determination of the resulting regression line for all tested cutting materials on both types of machines in the experiment was used. The process consisted of applying all the results from the individual measurements for both tested machines and all used cutting tools into one common graph, where one curve characterized the resulting $T-v_c$ dependence on cutting tools tested on a conventional lathe and the other line characterized the resulting T depending on the cutting tools tested on the CNC machine.

From these graphs, the cumulative diameter was obtained, as presented by the graph in Figure 18, and the regression line presented in Figure 19 was then created with this summed mean. The regression line thus constructed was then assigned an equation that characterized the course of this line as well as with a corresponding correlation index. The relationship that was established was the rule of the resulting $T-v_c$ dependence of the experiment.

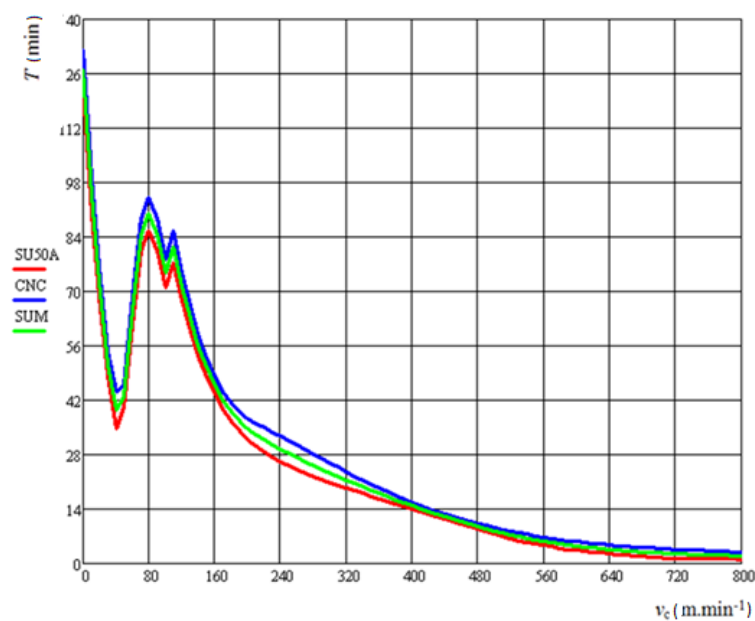


Figure 18. T-vc dependence—an average of all tested materials for conventional lathe and CNC machine.

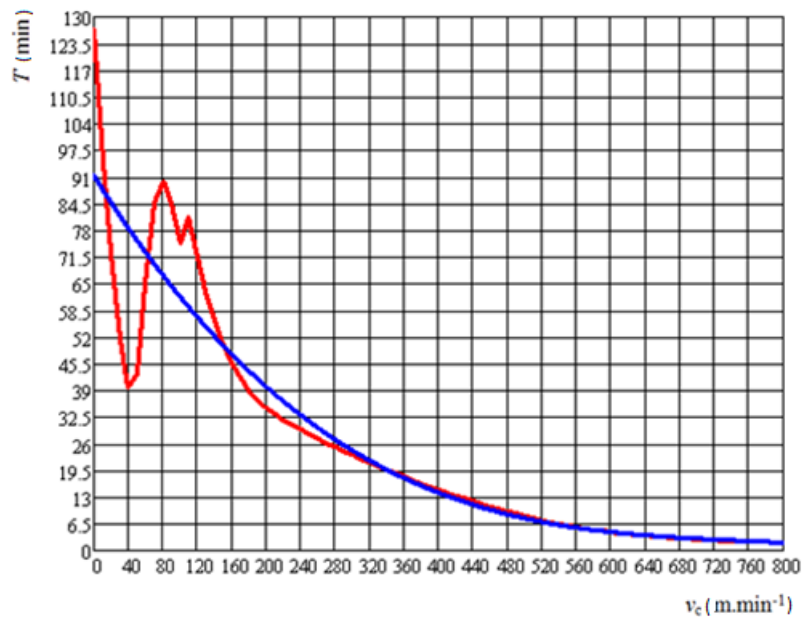


Figure 19. Final regression analysis of T-vc dependence (red curve—values obtained from experiment; blue curve—values determined in accordance with ISO 3685).

The comprehensive formula for T-vc dependence:

$$T = 0.0004v_c^2 - 0.337K_{RM} + 91.33; I = 93.5\% \quad (6)$$

In the obtained analytical formulas, one constant was created, which influenced the functionality of the whole formula and the dependence itself most. It was marked as K_{RM} . It is the constant of the cutting tool. The obtained dependence was experimentally verified on only one type of machined material, on the C45 steel. It is possible to assume that the change of the material to be machined would also increase its constant.

In the following Table 13, the basic values of the K_{RM} constant are presented and can be matched to the obtained dependencies for determining the durability (T- v_c dependence).

Table 13. Values of K_{RM} constant—T- v_c dependence.

HSS	P20	P20 + TiN	Al ₂ O ₃	Al ₂ O ₃ + TiN
3–4	2–3	1–2	3–4	1–2

5. Results and Discussion

Due to the results of the experiments, it is evident that the statement of the STN ISO 3685 standard, which states that the cutting tool life depends on the cutting speed has a linear course in the logarithmic scale is not true. The standard outside of the measured areas recommends that the lines be extended, since the measurements were not performed, only estimated, which it is also not the correct recommendation given the results of the experiment. In Figure 20, the comprehensive T- v_c dependence for all tested cutting materials in logarithmic scale is presented.

The shape of comprehensive T- v_c dependence is an array of line segments or lines, but in any case, it cannot be a single line because at the minimum cutting speed the shelf life would be several hours, which is also inconsistent with the experiments. The standard defines, for each cutting material, that it contains one common dependence that distinguishes it only by the different rake of the given line. This is also false with regard to the results because the structural composition of the type of different cutting materials, such as, for example, tungsten carbide and cutting ceramics, and therefore the statement and recommendation of the standard cannot be true at this point either. In terms

of evaluating the experimentally obtained values, the standard recommends the evaluation by the eye, the least-squares method, or the extension of the resulting line to unmeasured areas, which, given the fact that the resulting dependence on the logarithmic scale would be linear, was sufficient, but referring to the results of the experiments, two methods of evaluating the results, namely the least-squares method (due to the recommendation of the standard) and the regression analysis method in Mathcad (because it is considered more accurate due to a large number of automatic computational procedures of the program). In the previous parts of the article, all partial analytical formulas were specified, from which the resulting relationships characterizing the dependencies were created for both proposed methods.

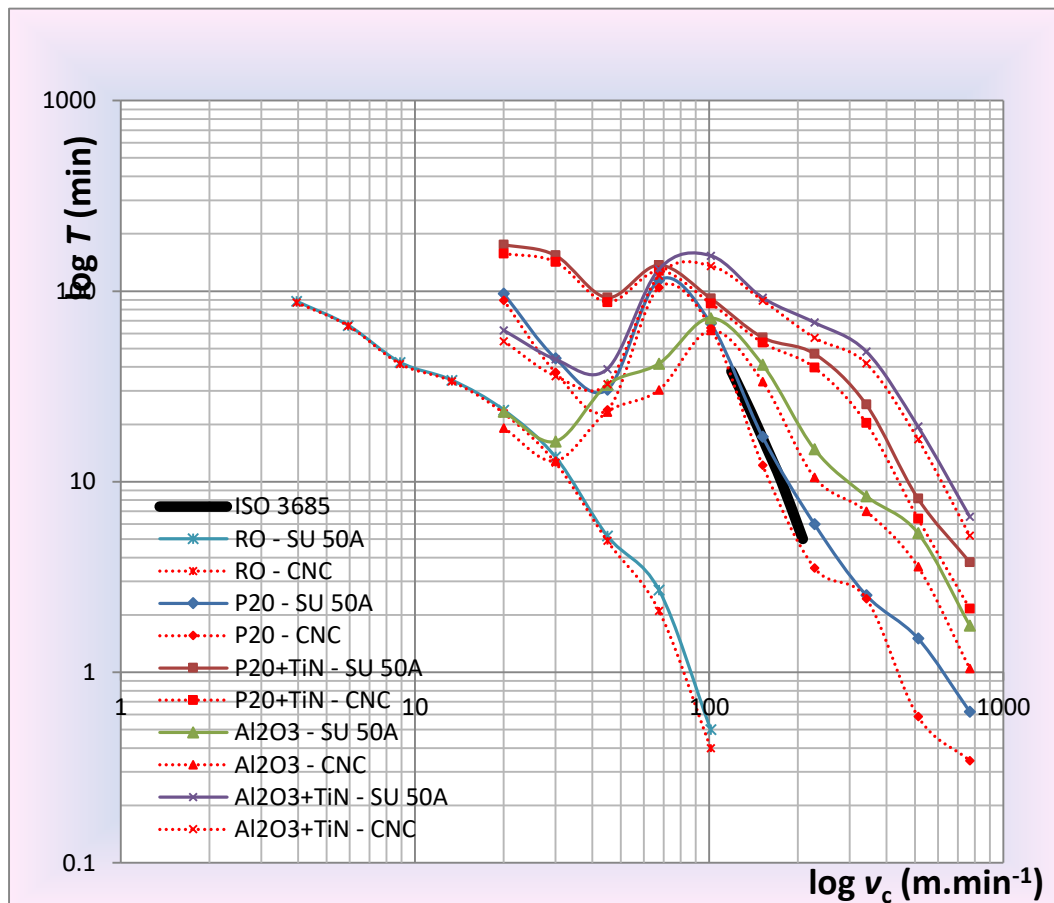


Figure 20. Comprehensive T-vc dependence for all tested cutting materials in logarithmic scale.

- The least-squares method:

$$T = -5.10^{-4}v_c - 0.005K_{RM} + 62.11; I = 48\%$$

- Regression analysis:

$$T = 0.0004v_c^2 - 0.337K_{RM} + 91.33; I = 93.5\%$$

According to analytical expressions, there is a more accurate regression analysis method, where the correlation index is 93.5%, which explains the functional dependence of the given formula.

6. Conclusions

The presented article was focused on the proposal of mathematical methods for the durability of cutting materials by using the dependence $T = f(v_c)$. By implementing the defined experiments and

deriving the analytical expressions of the individual dependencies, functional rules of the behaviour of the cutting tool in the machining process were created in terms of its durability. The general mathematical prescription was evaluated based on average values for each v_c and subsequently was calculated general equation based on mean values from the experimental part to obtain the equation for posterior estimation of durability but only with informative character due to different types of cutting material. In practice, it means that the operation can fast calculate estimated durability time in the case do not know the exact composition of the material. Based on the formulas, it is possible to predict the behaviour of the cutting tool in the machining process and thus to predetermine the machining time of the selected cutting edge, which can serve to improve the logistics in the manufacturing process in designing the technological processes. The possible further improvement of this model consists of the expansion of formula by other variables. The point of the research was to generalize the prescription for durability within the examined cutting materials for the turning process. Further research is being done to study other influences and parameters related to the process. The process is also being extended to other materials.

Carrying out the experiments described in this article brings the following benefits:

- Comprehensive knowledge of the T - v_c dependence for the most commonly used cutting tools;
- Analytical description of experimental measurements;
- Experimental invalidity confirmation of ISO 3685;
- Through analytical expressions, it provides a proposal for correcting the standard used today by manufacturing companies;
- Identification of optimum cutting speed in terms of maximum tool life;
- Prediction of the behaviour of the cutting tool in the machining process.

Another investigation of this issue is extremely important and highly topical, as only one material, namely C45 steel, was tested in this work. In the future, it would be advisable to extend the knowledge of other technical materials. The consistent comprehensive knowledge of the durability of the cutting tool and the determination of cutting parameters based on the tool's optimum durability is of significant importance in terms of the efficient economy of the manufacturing plants.

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