

TOOL LIFE MANAGEMENT FOR CNC MACHINE

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Abstract - The output from a computer numerical control machine tool can be increased to a large extent by using a tool life management system if and when the tool life management system is applied or implemented properly. When considering whether the system is right for the given applications, we consider that the ultimate goal of any tool life management system is to keep all tool maintenance offline. Tool maintenance includes any task done to keep tools cutting on size (measuring work pieces and sizing tools) as well as any task performed when tools get dull (tool/insert replacement, re-measuring program zero, trial machining, and more). By doing tool maintenance offline, the task must be done in conjunction with the production run, while the machine is in cycle. The design of machine should be done in such a way that a tool can easily and safely removed and replaced while performing the maintenance of the machine and the machine is running so as to neglect the unproductive time.

Key Words: Data Analysis for Tool Life, Tool usage per day, No. of Tool pre-setting, No. of Tool changes etc.

1. INTRODUCTION

With a proper, effective and efficient application, tool life management systems can increase the output from CNC machine tool to a great extent. While considering the fact that whether the system is suitable for various applications of tool life management systems, it is quite essential as well as necessary to keep all tool maintenances offline. Tool maintenances include the tasks of keeping the cutting size of tool within its range/limit, as well as it includes tasks which are required when tools get dull. By performing tool maintenance offline, the tasks are thus done in conjunction with the production run, while the machine is in cycle.

Also we need to consider a fact that tool life management in many applications could add a lot of production run time. For the matter of fact to avoid such circumstances many CNC machines, especially their turning centers are kept down while the dull cutting tools are being replaced. Thus if the tool maintenance are kept away from affecting the production run time, the jobs would get completed much faster and also the cycle time would be reduced visibly. Also tool life management do play a vital role in metal working processes, so that the information regarding the tool can be

uniformly managed or organized. Tool life management in general deals with two major parts which include documentation and transaction data; where the documentation handles the information required for trouble and impactful production processes. Tool life management provides flexibility in its working system by its ability of modifying the feeds and cutting speeds based on cutting tool material required for metal working processes. Thus due to this several functions such as processing, modifying, documenting ,managing etc. together as a whole can be handled through tool life management.

1.1 METHODOLOGY

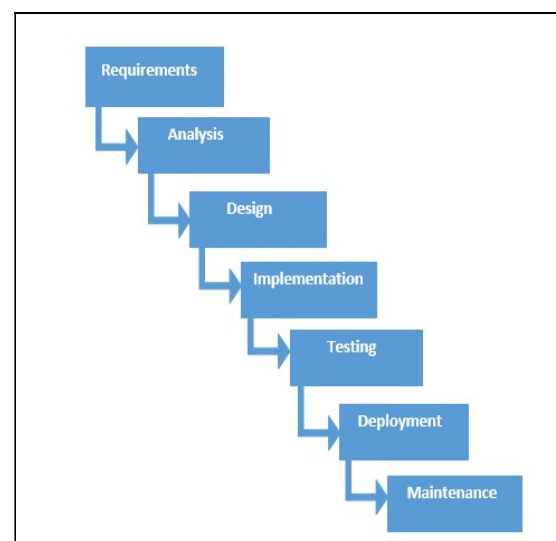


Fig-1: Flow Chart for Tool –Life Management

1.2 Tool-Life Definition

1. The tool life is the duration of actual cutting time after which the tool is no longer usable.
2. There are many ways of defining the tool life and the common way of quantifying the end of a tool life is by a limit on the maximum acceptable flank wear.
3. With a good application and when properly applied, a tool life management system can dramatically increase for a CNC machine tool.
4. Tool life management includes any task done to keep

tools cutting on size as well as any task performed when tools get dull.

5. Ultimate goal of Tool life management is to keep all tools offline. Thus by keeping tools offline all tasks should be done in conjunction in production run, while machine is in cycle.

2. TOOL DESCRIPTION FOR VARIOUS MODELS

Table -1:

MODEL NUMBER	TOOL DESCRIPTION
JZ/Sprint/JV/BM100	Dia 9.5 x 25 mm Drill cum face spot (Spark Plug Hole)
B104D	Dia 2mm Drill
K1K2	M10x1 Tap
K11	Dia 7x45 Step Drill
Super 100	Dia 9 x 100 x 160 mm Drill
Ku Head	Dia 8mm drill
Lombardini Block	Dia 8.5 X 10 X 117 mm Drill (clamping hole)
M4WL	Dia 8.5mm WIDIA TC drills
Piaggio	Dia 8 mm End Drill
Manifold	Dia 9.15 End mill
Flange	Dia 4 mm Gun Drill
MMAC1, AC2	Dia 11.95 x 15.17 mm hole mill

2.1 Data Analysis for Tool Life

CPC Tracking: For the Month of Aug 2016

Line	Model	1			2			3			4			5			6		
		Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC
JZ/Sprint/JV/BM100		450	1855.5	8.56	501	0.00	0.00	796	0.00	0.00	764	642.44	0.84						
B104D Head		365	0.00		390	3653.4	9.37	488	0.00	0.00	540	3083.44	5.67	500	46	0.09			
K1, K2		576	0.00		745	31886.41	45.49	902	49861.59	55.28	901	3628.65	4.25	996	40	0.04			
K11		90	0.00		290	0.00	0.00	385	836.8	2.12	361	1414.87	3.92	362	2235.67	13.78			
Super 100		78	0.00		612	15772.18	24.96	876	3298.75	3.77	814	0.00	490	12634.55	40.07				
Aluminium	Total	1189	0	0.00	2967	57945.49	22.80	3152	59977.34	17.22	3412	8096.81	2.41	2912	38826.45	15.16			
Export	KU Head	80	0.00		213	319.44	15.36	345	17895.36	51.27	345	25279.5	80.20	420	8860.00	21.06			
	Lombardini Block	123	430.4	3.58	240	50	0.21	119	0.00	0.00	130	512	3.97	150	3.36				
	M4WL	181	685.5	4.21				45	956.2	21.25	110	2296.4	35.97	104	650	6.25			
	Piaggio				47	3956.4	71.41	71	1579.8	22.25	213	213.5			363.5				
	Manifold							39											
	Flange	74	0.00					87	1579.8	18.10	13	0.00	20	0.00					
	MMAC1, AC2																		
Export	Total	444	3995.9	2.47	0	0	0	641	6725.84	10.46	638	22291.85	33.88	858	30913.4	36.03	931	14846.53	15.47
Total		4611	62463.87	12.8	0	0	0	6952	100773.65	16.4	7565	154465.08	15.1	8506	84280.21	9.9	8002	81786.42	10.2

Fig-2: Data analysis for August month (day 1 to 6)

CPC Tracking: For the Month of Aug 2

Line	Model	7			8			9			10			11			12		
		Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC
JZ/Sprint/JV/BM100		551	10613.38	19.26	483	0.00	0.00				543	0.00	0.00	547	270	0.49	316	0.00	0.00
B104D Head		494	3952.4	8.00	578	0.00	0.00	520	0.00	0.00	520	46	0.09	514	0.00	0.00	562	0.00	0.00
K1, K2		1015	22204.7	21.88	1120	9186.14	8.20	335	1353.5	4.04	992	8778.5	8.85	925	1785.84	1.93	1030	0.00	0.00
K11		75	2421	32.28	126	0.00	0.00				222	5745.05	25.88				246	0.00	0.00
Super 100		888	0.00	0.00	846	0.00	0.00										586	470	0.80
Aluminium	Total	3023	39191.48	12.96	3153	9186.14	2.91	475	1353.50	2.85	2272	14570.15	6.40	2572	2525.84	0.98	2746	207	0.08
Export	KU Head	393	12290.66	31.27	406	11790.81	29.04	1150			993	10051.22	25.66	357	9880.5	27.88	318	5007.6	28.07
	Lombardini Block	223	410.9	1.84	650						352	280.69	1.46	116	0.00	0.00	301	96	0.32
	M4WL	135	789.9	5.85	118	22068.05	187.02				144	0.00	0.00	133	19003.68	142.88	82	0.00	0.00
	Piaggio																200.00	0.00	0.00
	Manifold	46	2369.7	51.53							34	1579.8	46.46	44	323.39	7.25	43	1579.8	36.74
	Flange										54			72			0.00	45	
	MMAC1, AC2																		
Export	Total	797	15861.16	19.90	524	34508.86	65.86	0	1150	0	815	11891.61	14.59	922	29207.53	31.68	931	11295.4	12.13
Total		8390	82135.48	9.8	8272	72788.78	8.9	875	24167.38	27.6	7802	52626.18	6.7	8511	42877.97	5.0	8196	48012.18	6.0

Fig-3: Data analysis for August month (day 7 to 12)

CPC Tracking: For the Month of Aug 2

Line	Model	13			14			15			16			17			18		
		Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC
JZ/Sprint/JV/BM100		579	0.00	0.00	594	640.44	1.27							405	0	0.00	221	0.00	0.00
B104D Head		574	0.00	0.00	510	642.46	1.26							540	0	0.00	554	3952.4	7.13
K1, K2		953	22133.69	23.23	1131	5219.5	4.61							1091	570	0.52	1099	5170.52	2.93
K11		60	560	9.33	100	6416.19	64.16							201	628	3.12			
Super 100		836	0.00	0.00	856	22184.88	25.89							490	0.00	0.00	270		
Aluminium	Total	3002	22693.69	7.56	3101	35985.27	11.31							2722	1198.00	0.44	1855	7392.52	3.96
Export	KU Head	360	11895.41	38.60	215	18707.1	87.01							550	6688.9	26.88	363	11657.5	32.13
	Lombardini Block	175	0.00	0.00	245	635.6	2.59							228	0	0.00	180	0.00	0.00
	M4WL	163	531.8	3.26	74	2285.6	30.89							72	289.6	3.90	107	842.07	7.87
	Piaggio	135.00	244.65	1.81	81.00	941.8	11.63							171	0	0.00	126	5620.4	21.81
	Manifold	35	305.2	8.72	23	0	0.00							21	196.8	9.37	48	0.00	0.00
	Flange	41	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00							0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	MMAC1, AC2				0	0	0.00							0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Export	Total	909	17727.06	19.9646	638	22570.1	35.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	6661	2740.67	3.97	864	16119.97	18.7
Total		7861	64772.66	8.24	7339	76562.77	10.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	6861	2740.67	3.97	8175	58254.00	9.4

Fig-4: Data analysis for August month (day 13 to 18)

CPC Tracking: For the Month of Aug 2

Line	Model	19			20			21			22			23			24			25		
		Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC	Prodn	Tool Cost	CPC
JZ/Sprint/JV/BM100		541	2390.00	0.44	537	4594.8	12.87	305	642.44	2.11	475	478	1.01	746	8270	11.09	696	2421	3.48			
B104D Head		530	7904.80	15.20	344	239	0.69	126			384	0.00	0.00	548	0	0.00	445	4492.4	10.10			
K1, K2		1085	19235.50	17.77	1070	52119.94	48.71	1055	1441.44	1.37	1724	478	0.28	1065	7023.49	6.59	1252	2695.08	21.15			
K11		60	2540.00	4.23	255	0.00	0.00	109	0.00	0.00				364	4618.24	17.49	112	881.44	7.87			
Super 100		676	11089.78	25.40	590	0.00	0.00				580	239	0.41	920	11400	12.39	748	0	0.00			
Aluminium	Total	2982	22411.08	8.36	2696	58307.24	21.63	1595	2893.88	1.31	3165	1295.00	0.38	3770	33131.73	8.31	3253	10495.52	3.22			
Export	KU Head	366	6589.80	18.00	375	25171.25	67.12	380	13635.12	36.95	316	888.7	28.00									

It basically refers to the number of products that were produced in a day. It is based on the working capacity of the tool life and its functionality.

2. Tool Cost

It is basically based on production and it is the estimation cost of the tool required for producing products in a single day.

3. CPC

Cost per Capital is a ratio of Total Tool Cost to Production and it varies if either of the parameters changes.

2.2 TOOL COST SPENT

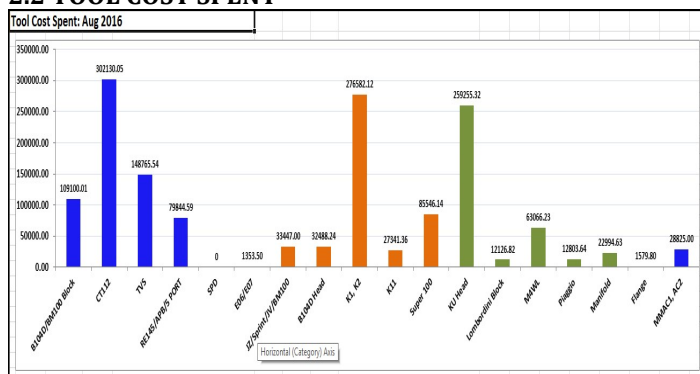


Fig-6: Data analysis for tool cost spent for month of August


The above graph shows the amount of money spent on tool for performing various operations. The X axis represents the name of the component whereas Y-axis represents the cost spent on tool.

CT112, K11, Super 100 etc. are the name of the motorcycle and the cost spent on tool is the cost of tool used to produce the parts of those motorcycles. The Manhattan of the CT112, KL K2 and KU head is highest as seen in the graph.

2.3 TOOLING REVIEW AND PREVENTIVE MEASURE COST SPENT

Table -2:

MODEL NUMBER	TOOL DESCRIPTION	CONCERN DERIPTION / ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS	ACTION PLAN TAKEN
JZ / Sprint / JV / BM100	Dia 9.5 x 25 mm Drill cum face spot (Spark Plug Hole)	Quality issue (Regrinding issue) in cutting edges which creates burr sticking in the drill gashing, spot face	Informed to supplier to do the corrective measure regarding finishing and grinding.

B104D	Dia 2mm Drill	Tool broken. Observation: Vc - 13m/min; tool life in mtrs. - 8 mtrs.	As a corrective action, every shift beginning - the tools are getting changed. Tool breakage frequency is reduced.
K11	Dia 7x45 Step Drill	Fully Aluminum got welded in cutting edges 	Uncoated tools with polished flute to be used. Straight flute drills will have better chip evacuation. Coolant pressure to be increased. 2 tools were modified geometry for better Burr evacuation; performed well.
Super 100	Dia 9 x 100 x 160 mm Drill	Tool broken and created abnormal noise. Burning marks observed (dry cut). When checked the machine, the coolant pipes not focused.	As like CT112 - 8.5 drill, double margin drill will be developed. (based on the performance of Dia. 8.5 drill, it will be done)
Lombardini Block	Dia 8.5 X 10 X 117 mm Drill (clamping hole)	Frequent tool breakage issue	Set tool life is on higher side.
M4WL	Dia 8.5mm WIDIA TC drills	Trough coolant drills	Trough coolant drills after 2nd Re-sharpening loaded on machine Drill1 = 600 Cycles, Drill 2 = 369 Cycles O/s issue, Drill 3 = 280 Cycles wear out, Drill 4 = 500Cycles
Piaggio	Dia 8.3 mm Drill	At exit of the hole, it is opening out in Cross Hole on the same feed	At Exit, feed rate to be reduced to 1/3 of the feed rate. Feed should be 200mm/min for 2~3mm at exit
Manifold	Dia 9.15 End mill	Continuous breakage - Checked clamping	With same tool 2 more drill cycles added to avoid

		pressure Found 50 Bar, For another machine its 40 bar, Milling cutter path need to change as its failing with clamping nut	excess load. End mill 2.Milling path changed.
Flange	Dia 4 mm Gun Drill	New tool is loaded, when truing the drill - hit in the fixture got bend. Observation: When tightening the gun drill in the spindle, it deflects and rubbing inside bush	The gun drill was inserted in guide bush, and after that gun drill is tightened in the spindle.
MMAC1, AC2	Dia 11.95 x 15.17 mm hole mill	Observation: Regrinding tools are creating problem	Check the diameter and corner chamfer.

2.4. NUMBER OF TOOL CHANGES

Month	1-Aug	2-Aug	3-Aug	4-Aug	5-Aug	6-Aug	7-Aug	8-Aug	9-Aug
Schedule	35	34	36	37	32	38	43	36	
Un-Schedule	7		7	8	12	10	11	16	
Total	42	34	43	45	44	48	54	52	0
% of Un-Schedule	17%	0%	16%	18%	27%	21%	20%	31%	#DIV/0!

Fig-7: Number of Tool Changes (day 1 to 9)

Month	10-Aug	11-Aug	12-Aug	13-Aug	14-Aug	15-Aug	16-Aug	17-Aug	18-Aug
Schedule	35	55	41	49	37			35	36
Un-Schedule	10	12	18	14	13			8	14
Total	45	67	59	63	50	0	0	43	50
% of Un-Schedule	22%	18%	31%	22%	26%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	19%	28%

Fig-8: Number of Tool Changes (day 10 to 18)

Month	19-Aug	20-Aug	21-Aug	22-Aug	23-Aug	24-Aug	25-Aug	26-Aug	27-Aug
Schedule	41	44	35	46		44	41	34	48
Un-Schedule	18	11	8	11		9	14	10	13
Total	59	55	43	57	0	53	55	44	61
% of Un-Schedule	31%	20%	19%	19%	#DIV/0!	17%	25%	23%	21%

Fig-9: Number of Tool Changes (day 19 to 27)

Month	28-Aug	29-Aug	30-Aug	31-Aug	MTD
Schedule					912
Un-Schedule					254
Total	0	0	0	0	1166
% of Un-Schedule	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	22%

Fig-10: Number of Tool Changes (day 28 to 31)

The above sheet shows the no. of tools changes that were made on that particular day. The above sheet is further divided into two more categories i.e. scheduled an un-scheduled

Scheduled – It is the actual no. of changes that were meant to happen as decided by the company. Those changes were compulsory and had to be done.

Un-scheduled – It is the no. of tool changes that weren't decided but made due to some adverse conditions that were faced on that particular day. Or else the job to be done was completed before the expected time. Due to which the tool had to be changed. Thus Un-scheduled tool may be a good sign or bad depending upon the situation.

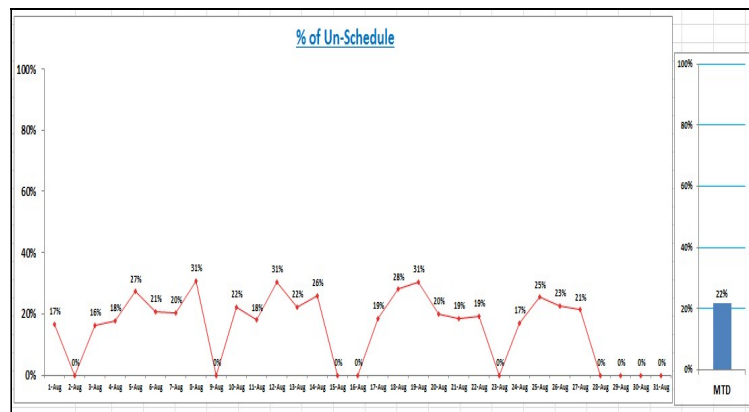


Fig-11: Graph of Data Analysis for No. of Change of Tool for un-scheduled Tooling

3. TOOL USAGE PER DAY

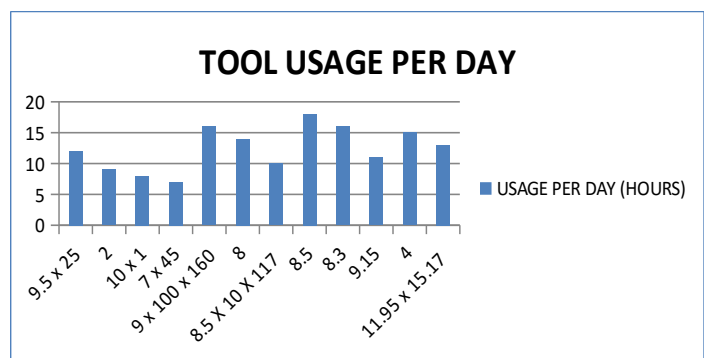


Fig-12: Graph of Tool usage per day

The above graph shows a brief description of the drill tool usage per day. The X-axis represents the various diameters

of drills used in performing operations on the component; whereas the Y-axis represents the number of hours for which the tool is used per day.

4. CONCLUSIONS

This project provides detail knowledge and study about tool life analysis of the tools used in an industry for the month of august. It also describes the names of various tools and jobs that have been used for this project. Analysis of data of tool life is done and recorded in an excel sheet. The collected data is summarized in the form of various graphs and different results are concluded. A table of type/name of tool, reason of failure and along with the action plan taken is for the above analysis is shown in this paper.



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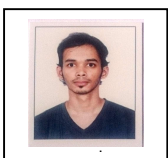
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BIOGRAPHIES



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