金属材料の型鍛造における摩擦係数の測定

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Measurement of Friction Coefficient in Metal Forging

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Abstract

In metal forging, relative sliding arises involving high pressure to contact between work material and die; therefore enormous frictional force is produced. Friction coefficient is parameter to respect the frictional conditions. There is ring compression test as a method to evaluate friction coefficient between work-material and die. The summary of ring compression test is, shape ring specimen from work-material and compress the ring specimen in symmetrical axial direction with parallel and flat dies and friction coefficient is determined from change in sizes of ring specimen. When friction coefficient is high level, internal diameter decreases and expanding of external diameter is small, but when friction coefficient is low level, internal diameter increases and expanding of external diameter is large. Friction coefficient changes in the middle of deformation process; therefore it needed to examine change of friction coefficient against to reduction in height of ring specimen. Usually change of friction coefficient is read by actual measurement of worked ring specimen taken from testing machine to various deformation levels. In si-tu measurement is method to read data of reduction in height and change in external diameter of ring specimen by testing machine automatically during compressing. Using this method, testing times are cut down. In this paper we deal with effectiveness of in situ measurement applied to ring compression test by means of doing ring compression test under conditions of pure aluminum as work-pieces and nickel-base alloys as dies with some types of lubricants, and then comparing friction coefficients obtained by in si-tu measurement and actual measurement.

Keywords: metal forging, friction coefficient, ring compression test, in si-tu measurement

1. はじめに

金属材料の型鍛造においては、被加工材は高い圧力でダイスと接触しながら流動する。そのためダイスとの間で相対滑りを起こし摩擦力を発生する(1)。大きな摩擦力は加工力及び加工エネルギを増加させ、また型材の摩耗・損傷を誘引しダイスの寿命を短縮させる。そこで摩擦力を低下させるためにダイスと被加工材の間に潤

滑剤を供給することが不可欠となる。加工条件に適した潤滑剤を選定するためには摩擦係数の測定は不可欠であると思われる。型鍛造における被加工材とダイスとの摩擦係数を求める方法の1つにリング圧縮試験がある(²)。リング圧縮試験とは被加工材をリング状円筒形に成形したものを試料とし、それを平行平坦工具を用いて中心軸方向に圧縮加工して試料の寸法変化かが大きい場合には内径が縮小し外径の拡大も減少するが、摩擦係数が小さい場合には内径が拡大し外径の拡大も増加する。従って試料の圧下率に対する内径あるいは外径の変化率を測定するこ

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