

插齿机运动曲线的研究

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摘 要 提出了具有急回效应的插齿机的运动曲线, 依据此曲线设计传动机构, 可使插齿机往复冲程速率提高 1.5 倍。

关键词 插齿机主轴, 冲程, 回程, 正弦曲线

中图分类号 TG613

插齿机是齿轮加工的通用设备, 它的效率取决于主轴的运动规律。德国劳伦茨公司 LS420 型插齿机采用双曲柄加速机构提高冲程速率。费洛斯公司利用数控液压系统使 FS180 型插齿机的冲程速率高达 1700 次/min^[1], 而我国生产的插齿机主轴往复速率仅为 500~800 次/min。对此, 我们提出具有急回效应的运动曲线, 可使其速率提高 1.5 倍。

1 主轴的运动曲线

1.1 运动分析

插齿机主轴的工作过程分为冲程和回程。冲程作切削运动, 刀具将所受的力与力矩传至主轴, 为保证切削精度, 要求等速切削, 切削速度 ≤ 35 m/min; 回程时不作切削运动, 为提高效率, 尽可能获得较大的回程速度。由此, 将冲程分为 5 个区间, 依据变形等速曲线设计^[2]; 回程分为三个区间, 依据变形正弦曲线设计^[2]。

首先, 为使计算简化, 作归一化处理^[2]。

即
$$S = s/h \quad (1)$$

式中 s ——主轴的行程位移; h ——行程的最大位移。

$$T = t/t_h \quad (2)$$

式中 t ——行程为 s 时所用的时间; t_h ——行程 h 所用的时间;

因而, 归一化处理后行程 S 表达式为:

$$S = s(T) \quad (0 \leq S \leq 1; 0 \leq T \leq 2) \quad (3)$$

式中 T ——归一化处理后的时间参数

1.2 冲程曲线

依据切削速度 35 m/min 的要求, 在冲程中插齿机的运动速度比动力输出轴的速度降低 1.5 倍, 据此, 取变形等速曲线的设计变量 $T_{1a} = \frac{1}{27}$, $T_{1b} = \frac{1}{6}$, 有关参数为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{1m} &= \frac{1}{\frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ (2 - \frac{8}{\pi}) T_{1a} T_{1b} + (\frac{4}{\pi} - 2) T_{1b}^2 + T_{1a} \right\}} = 11.10 \\
 V_{1a} &= \frac{2T_{1a} A_{1m}}{\pi} = 0.262 \\
 S_{1a} &= \frac{2T_{1a}^2 A_{1m}}{\pi} \left[1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \right] = 3.5 \times 10^{-3} \\
 V_{1m} &= \frac{2T_{1b} A_{1m}}{\pi} = 1.178 \\
 S_{1b} &= \frac{4(T_{1b} - T_{1a})^2 A_{1m}}{\pi^2} + V_{1a}(T_{1b} - T_{1a}) + S_{1a} = 0.113 \\
 S_{1c} &= 1 - S_{1b} = 0.887 \\
 S_{1d} &= 1 - S_{1a} = 0.9965
 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

冲程中位移 S 、速度 V 、加速度 A 及跃动 J 可分别是

区间 I ($0 \leq T_1 \leq \frac{1}{27}$, 其中 T_1 —— 冲程过程中的时间参数, 如附图(a)所示)

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \frac{2T_{1a} A_{1m} T_1}{\pi} - \frac{4T_{1a}^2 A_{1m}}{\pi^2} \sin \frac{\pi T_1}{2T_{1a}} = 0.262 T_1 - 6.17 \times 10^{-3} \sin 13.5\pi T_1 \\
 V &= S' = \frac{2T_{1a} A_{1m}}{\pi} (1 - \cos \frac{\pi T_1}{2T_{1a}}) = 0.262 (1 - \cos 13.5\pi T_1) \\
 A &= V' = A_{1m} \sin \frac{\pi T_1}{2T_{1a}} = 11.1 \sin 13.5\pi T_1 \\
 J &= A' = \frac{\pi A_{1m}}{2T_{1a}} \cos \frac{\pi T_1}{2T_{1a}} = 470.75 \cos 13.5\pi T_1
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

区间 II ($\frac{1}{27} < T_1 \leq \frac{1}{6}$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \frac{4(T_{1b} - T_{1a})^2 A_{1m}}{\pi^2} (1 - \cos \frac{\pi(T_1 - T_{1a})}{2(T_{1b} - T_{1a})}) + V_{1a}(T_1 - T_{1a}) + S_{1a} \\
 &= 0.075 (1 - \cos [3.85\pi(T_1 - 0.037)]) + 0.03398(T_1 - 0.037) + 3.5 \times 10^{-3} \\
 V &= \frac{2(T_{1b} - T_{1a}) A_{1m}}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi(T_1 - T_{1a})}{2(T_{1b} - T_{1a})} + V_{1a} \\
 &= 0.916 \sin [3.85\pi(T_1 - 0.037)] + 0.262 \\
 A &= A_{1m} \cos \frac{\pi(T_1 - T_{1a})}{2(T_{1b} - T_{1a})} = 11.1 \cos [3.85\pi(T_1 - 0.037)] \\
 J &= -\frac{\pi A_{1m}}{2(T_{1b} - T_{1a})} \sin \frac{\pi(T_1 - T_{1a})}{2(T_{1b} - T_{1a})} = -184.2 \sin [3.85\pi(T_1 - 0.037)]
 \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

区间 III ($\frac{1}{6} < T_1 \leq \frac{5}{6}$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= V_{1m}(T_1 - T_{1b}) + S_{1b} = 1.178(T_1 - 0.1667) + 0.113 \\
 V &= V_{1m} = 1.178 \\
 A &= 0 \\
 J &= 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

区间 N ($\frac{5}{6} < T_1 \leq \frac{26}{27}$)

$$S = \frac{4(T_{1b} - T_{1a})^2 A_{1m}}{\pi^2} \sin \frac{\pi(T_1 - 1 + T_{1b})}{2(T_{1b} - T_{1a})} - \frac{2(T_{1b} - T_{1a}) A_{1m}}{\pi} (T_1 - 1 + T_{1b}) + V_{1m}(T_1 - 1 + T_{1b}) + S_c$$

$$= 0.076 \sin[3.85\pi(T_1 - 0.833)] - 0.916(T_1 - 0.833) + 11.1(T_1 - 0.833) + 0.887$$

$$V = \frac{2(T_{1b} - T_{1a}) A_{1m}}{\pi} \cos \frac{\pi(T_1 - 1 + T_{1b})}{2(T_{1b} - T_{1a})} - \frac{2(T_{1b} - T_{1a})}{\pi} A_{1m} + V_{1m} \quad (8)$$

$$= 0.916 \sin[3.85\pi(T_1 - 0.833)] - 0.916 + 1.178$$

$$A = -A_{1m} \sin \frac{\pi(T_1 - T_{1b})}{2(T_{1b} - T_{1a})} = -11.1 \sin[3.85\pi(T_1 - 0.833)]$$

$$J = -\frac{\pi A_{1m}}{2(T_{1b} - T_{1a})} \cos \frac{\pi(T_1 - 1 + T_{1b})}{2(T_{1b} - T_{1a})} = -184.2 \cos[3.85\pi(T_1 - 0.833)]$$

区间 V ($\frac{26}{27} < T_1 \leq 1$)

$$S = \frac{4T_{1a}^2 A_{1m}}{\pi^2} \left\{ \cos \frac{\pi(T_1 - 1 + T_{1a})}{2T_{1a}} - 1 \right\} + V_{1a}(T_1 - 1 - T_{1a}) + S_{1a}$$

$$= 6.17 \times 10^{-3} \{ \cos[13.5\pi(T_1 - 0.963)] - 1 \}$$

$$+ 0.262(T_1 - 0.963) + 0.9965$$

$$V = -\frac{2T_{1a} A_{1m}}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi(T_1 - 1 + T_{1a})}{2T_{1a}} + V_{1a} \quad (9)$$

$$= -0.262 \sin[13.5\pi(T_1 - 0.963)] + 0.262$$

$$A = -A_{1m} \cos \frac{\pi(T_1 - 1 + T_{1a})}{2T_{1a}} = -11.1 \cos[13.5\pi(T_1 - 0.963)]$$

$$J = \frac{\pi A_{1m}}{2T_{1a}} \sin \frac{\pi(T_1 - 1 + T_{1a})}{2T_{1a}} = 470.75 \sin[13.5\pi(T_1 - 0.963)]$$

1.3 回程曲线

为提高生产率,回程中插齿机主轴速度与动力输出轴转速相同,由此,变形正弦曲线的设计变量 $T_{2a} = \frac{1}{10}$, 则有关参数为:

$$A_{2m} = \frac{1}{\frac{2T_{2a}}{\pi} + \frac{2 - 8T_{2a}}{\pi^2}} = 5.398$$

$$V_{2a} = \frac{2T_{2a} A_{2m}}{\pi} = 0.3436 \quad (10)$$

$$S_{2a} = \frac{2T_{2a}^2 A_{2m}}{\pi} - \frac{4T_{2a}^2 A_{2m}}{\pi^2} = 0.0125$$

$$S_{2b} = 1 - S_{2a} = 0.9875$$

回程中主轴的位移 S 、速度 V 、加速度 A 及跃动 J 分别为

区间 VI ($1 < T_2 \leq \frac{1}{10}$), 其中 T_2 ——回程时的时间参数,如图(a)所示)

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \frac{2T_{2a}A_{2m}}{\pi}(2 - T_2) - \frac{4T_{2a}^2A_{2m}}{\pi^2}\sin\frac{\pi(2 - T_2)}{2T_{2a}} \\
 &= 0.3436(2 - T_2) - 0.01095\sin 5\pi(2 - T_2) \\
 V &= \frac{2T_{2a}A_{2m}}{\pi}\{-1 + \cos\frac{\pi(2 - T_2)}{2T_{2a}}\} = 0.3436\{-1 + \cos[5\pi(2 - T_2)]\} \quad (11) \\
 A &= A_{2m}\sin\frac{\pi(2 - T_2)}{2T_{2a}} = 5.398\sin[5\pi(2 - T_2)] \\
 J &= -\frac{\pi A_{2m}}{2T_{2a}}\cos\frac{\pi(2 - T_2)}{2T_{2a}} = -84.79\cos[5\pi(2 - T_2)]
 \end{aligned}$$

区间Ⅵ ($1\frac{1}{10} < T_2 \leq 1\frac{9}{10}$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \frac{(1 - 2T_{2a})^2 A_{2m}}{\pi^2}\{1 - \cos\frac{\pi(2 - T_{2a} - T_2)}{1 - 2T_{2a}}\} + V_{2a}(2 - T_{2a} - T_2) + S_{2a} \\
 &= 0.35\{1 - \cos[1.25\pi(1.9 - T_2)]\} + 0.3436(1.9 - T_2) + 0.0125 \\
 V &= -\frac{(1 - 2T_{2a})A_{2m}}{\pi}\sin\frac{\pi(2 - T_{2a} - T_2)}{1 - 2T_{2a}} - V_{2a} \quad (12) \\
 &= -1.375\sin[1.25\pi(1.9 - T_2)] - 0.3436 \\
 A &= A_{2m}\cos\frac{\pi(2 - T_{2a} - T_2)}{1 - 2T_{2a}} = 5.398\cos[1.25\pi(1.9 - T_2)] \\
 J &= \frac{\pi A_{2m}}{1 - 2T_{2a}}\sin\frac{\pi(T_2 - T_{2a} - T_2)}{1 - 2T_{2a}} = 21.20\sin[1.25\pi(1.9 - T_2)]
 \end{aligned}$$

区间Ⅶ ($1\frac{9}{10} < T_2 \leq 2$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \frac{4T_{2a}^2A_{2m}}{\pi^2}\{\cos\frac{\pi(1 + T_{2a} - T_2)}{2T_{2a}} - 1\} + V_{2a}(1 + T_{2a} - T_2) + S_{2a} \\
 &= 0.0218\{\cos[5\pi(1.1 - T_2)] - 1\} + 0.3436(1.1 - T_2) + 0.9875 \\
 V &= \frac{2T_{2a}A_{2m}}{\pi}\sin\frac{\pi(1 + T_{2a} - T_2)}{2T_{2a}} - V_{2a} \\
 &= 0.3436\sin[5\pi(1.1 - T_2)] - 0.3436 \quad (13) \\
 A &= -A_{2m}\cos\frac{\pi(1 + T_{2a} - T_2)}{2T_{2a}} = -5.398\cos[5\pi(1.1 - T_2)] \\
 J &= -\frac{\pi A_{2m}}{2T_{2a}}\sin\frac{\pi(1 + T_{2a} - T_2)}{2T_{2a}} = -84.79\sin[5\pi(1.1 - T_2)]
 \end{aligned}$$

1.4 运动曲线

图(a)~(d)为插齿机主轴的运动曲线,其中T为运动周期($0 \leq T \leq 2$)且 $T = T_1 + T_2$,
 $T_1 = \frac{2}{3}T, T_2 = \frac{1}{3}T$,因为 $T_1 > T_2$,故在往复行程中有急回效应。

2 结束语

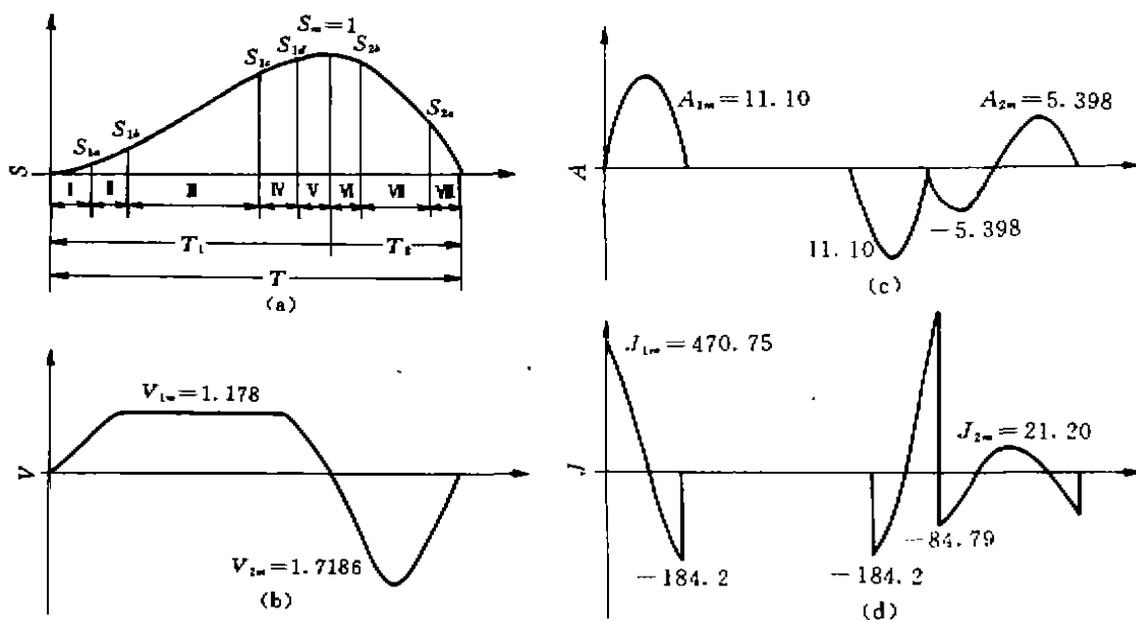
本文提出的插齿机运动曲线能在现有结构上加一对非圆齿轮实现。由非圆齿轮实现冲程与回程中的变速运动,由原平面连杆机构实现往复运动。

本文提出的插齿机运动曲线具有等速切削、急速返回的特点,其生产率提高了

$$\frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}T - \frac{1}{3}T}{\frac{2}{3}T} = \frac{1}{2} = 50\%。即在满足切削要求的条件下提高转速 50\%，可由原转速$$

600 转/min 提高至 900 转/min。

本文的研究基于由运动规律来设计结构的思想,有益于结构优化设计。



附图 非圆齿轮-正弦机构运动曲线

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The Motion Curve of Gear Shapers

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Abstract The motion curve of gear shapers with quick return effects has been presented in this paper, with which the transmission device designed can raise the speed rate of reciprocating stroke of gear shapers by 1.5 times.

Key words main axis of gear shaper, stroke, return-stroke, double continuous curve