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1.

[1],

[3] [5].

2.

$H_r(V, S)$

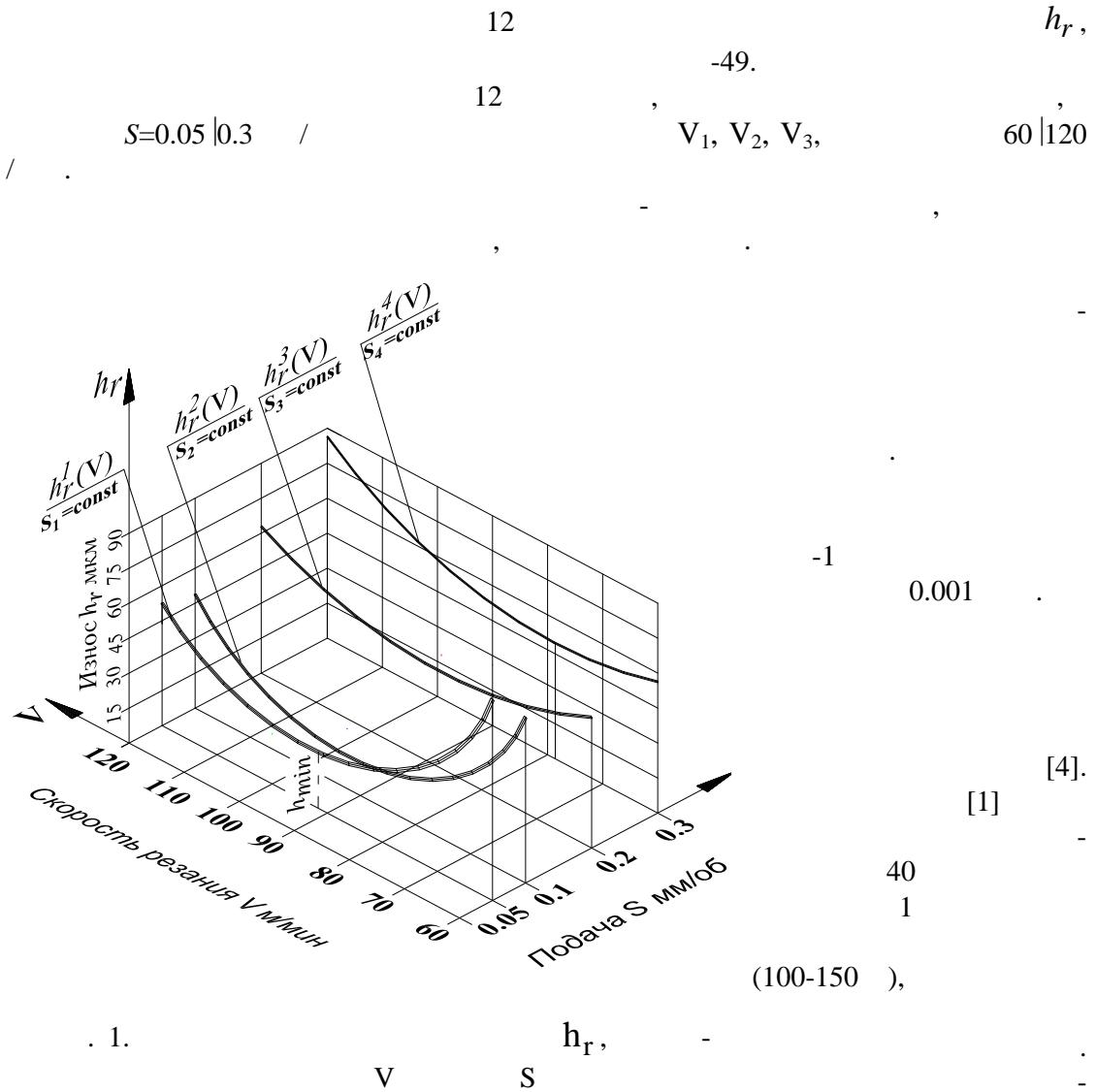
V $h_{r\text{Lim}}$
 $S.$

[1].

$V_1 < V < V_n$ $S_1 < S < S_n$,
 h_r^n

$$\begin{aligned}
& H_r(V, S) \\
& ((S_1, V_1, h_r^1), (S_2, V_2, h_r^2), \dots, (S_n, V_n, h_r^n)) \\
& \quad [5] \\
& M(V_0, S_0) \quad H_r(V_0, S_0) < H_r(V_n, S_n) \\
& (V_n, S_n) \quad M(V_0, S_0) \\
& h_r(V) \\
& h_r(V), \\
& T \quad V, \quad [2] \\
& S: \\
& T(V) = C_t \cdot V^{b_t} \cdot e^{-c_t \cdot V}. \quad (1) \\
& [3] \\
& h_r(T) = J_h \cdot T^m \cdot V^n. \quad (2) \\
& h_r(V), \\
& (3.1) \quad (3.2): \\
& h_r(V) = J_h \cdot C_t^m \cdot V^{m \cdot b_t + n} \cdot e^{-c_t \cdot m \cdot V} = C_h \cdot V^k \cdot e^{-q \cdot V} \quad (3) \\
& C_h = J_h \cdot C_t^m, \quad k = m \cdot b_t + n, \quad q = c_t \cdot m \\
& V = V_0 \\
& \frac{dh_r(V)}{dV} = C_h \cdot e^{-q \cdot V} \cdot V^k \cdot (k \cdot V^{-1} - q) = 0. \\
& k \cdot V^{-1} - q = 0 \quad h_r(V), \\
& V_0 = V_{min} = \frac{k}{q}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$h_r(V_{min}) = h_r\left(\frac{k}{q}\right) = C_h \cdot \left(\frac{k}{e \cdot q}\right)^k = h_{rmin}. \quad (4)$$



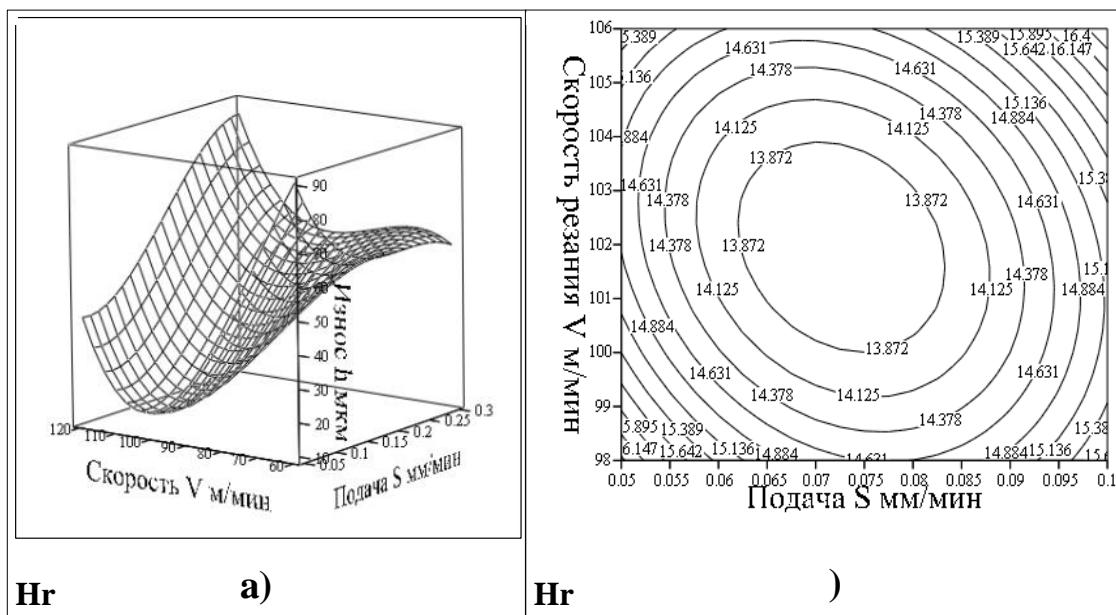
$$\begin{cases} \ln h_{r1} = \ln C_h + k \cdot \ln V_1 - q \cdot V_1 \\ \ln h_{r2} = \ln C_h + k \cdot \ln V_2 - q \cdot V_2 \\ \ln h_{r3} = \ln C_h + k \cdot \ln V_3 - q \cdot V_3 \end{cases}, \quad (5)$$

$$h_{r1}, h_{r2}, h_{r3} \\ 10 \cdot 10^6.$$

$$(5) \quad \begin{aligned} & - C_h, k \quad q \quad (3). \\ & (3) \quad , \\ & - C_h, k \quad q. \\ & (5) \quad : \end{aligned}$$

$$k = \frac{(\ln h_{r1} - \ln h_{r2}) \cdot (V_3 - V_2) - (\ln h_{r2} - \ln h_{r3}) \cdot (V_2 - V_1)}{(\ln V_1 - \ln V_2) \cdot (V_3 - V_2) - (\ln V_2 - \ln V_3) \cdot (V_2 - V_1)}, \quad q = \frac{\ln h_{r1} - \ln h_{r2} - b \cdot (\ln V_1 - \ln V_2)}{V_2 - V_1}$$

$$C_h \quad V \quad h_r, \\ h_{r1} - V_1: \\ C_h = \frac{h_{r1}}{V_1^k \cdot e^{-q \cdot V_1}}.$$



. 2.

$$S \quad V_{\min} = \frac{k}{q}, \quad h_{r\min}(4)$$

$$\cdot \quad .1 \quad h_r(V), \\ , \quad S=0.1-0.4 \quad / \quad .$$

$$W_r(V, S, h_r) = \begin{vmatrix} S_1 & S_1 & S_1 & S_1 & , & , & , & , & , & , & , & , & , & S_4 & S_4 & S_4 & S_4 \\ V_1 & V_{\min}^1 & V_2 & V_3 & , & , & , & , & , & , & , & , & , & V_1 & V_{\min}^4 & V_2 & V_3 \\ h_r^1 & h_{r\min}^1 & h_r^2 & h_r^3 & , & , & , & , & , & , & , & , & , & h_r^{10} & h_{r\min}^4 & h_r^{11} & h_r^{12} \end{vmatrix} \quad (6)$$

$$H_r(V, S)$$

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$$W_r(V, S, h_r),$$

Matchcad

$$H_r(V, S) \quad (\quad .2, \quad)$$

$$H_r^{\min}(V^{\min}, S^{\min}).$$

$$H_r^{\min} = 13.6 \quad ,$$

$$S^{\min} = 0.075 \quad / \quad , \quad V^{\min} = 102 \quad / \quad .$$

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$$H_r(V, S)$$

$$(Control \ Plot) \quad (\quad .2, \quad),$$

$$V \quad S,$$

$$h_{r\text{Lim}} < 14 \quad , \quad : \quad ,$$

$$(100.6 < V < 104) \quad / \quad (0.065 < S < 0.85) \quad / \quad .$$

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28.04.2010 .

OPTIMIZATION OF FIRMNESS OF INSTRUMENT AT TREATMENT OF ROLLERS FROM HIGH-TENSILE CAST-IRON

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Annotation. The mathematical algorithm of optimization of the modes of treatment, serve and cutting speed is offered, on the basis of experimental information,, at the set maximum value of size wear. The generalized method of calculation, allowing to bind the cutting modes to exactness of treatment of high-tensile cast-iron ceramic plates, is developed.

Keywords: rolls, exactness of treatment, optimization