

(. . . . ,)

1.

[1].

2.

115 / , . 135 / , .
-8 6- , 120 / ,

3,5 5 . , 2,5 3

[2],

1)
2) 2 3,5 ;

2) 15%.

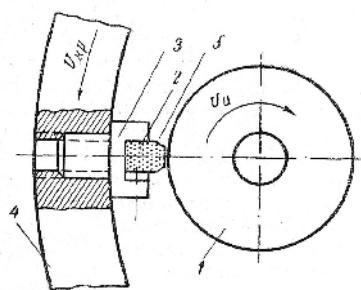
, 2 3,5 ,
 ,
)

$$q_o = q \cdot \frac{v}{v} \cdot \frac{L}{L}, \quad (1)$$

V —

L L —

[3].



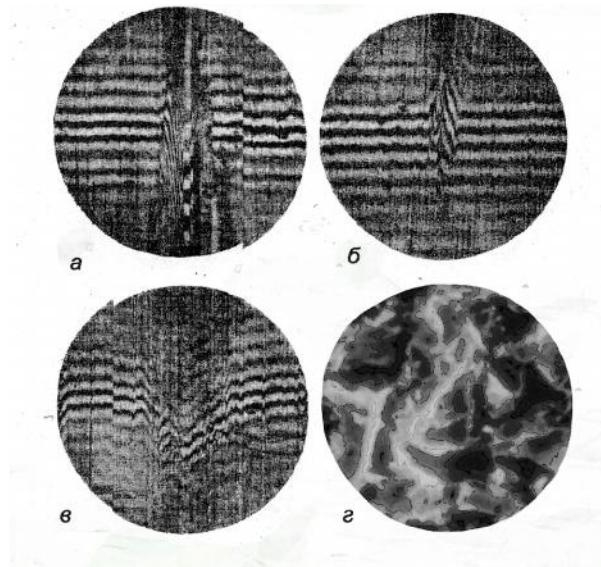
. 1.

1 (. 1)
2 3 (60),
3, 4, 5.
97%, , ().
5—3%, , 95—

(. 2).

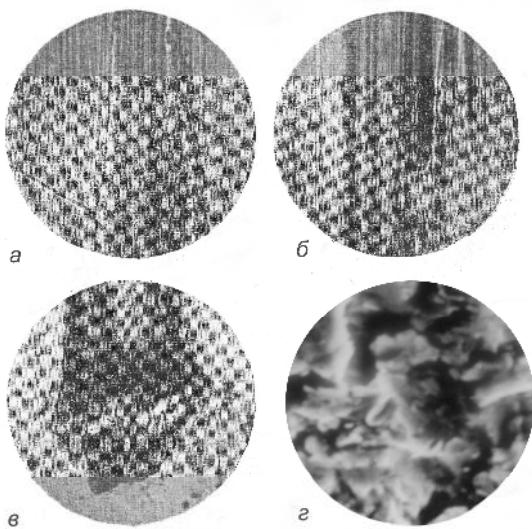
(<0,05)
(. 2, 2,): 3, -

, ,
, ,
,
38-108 / .

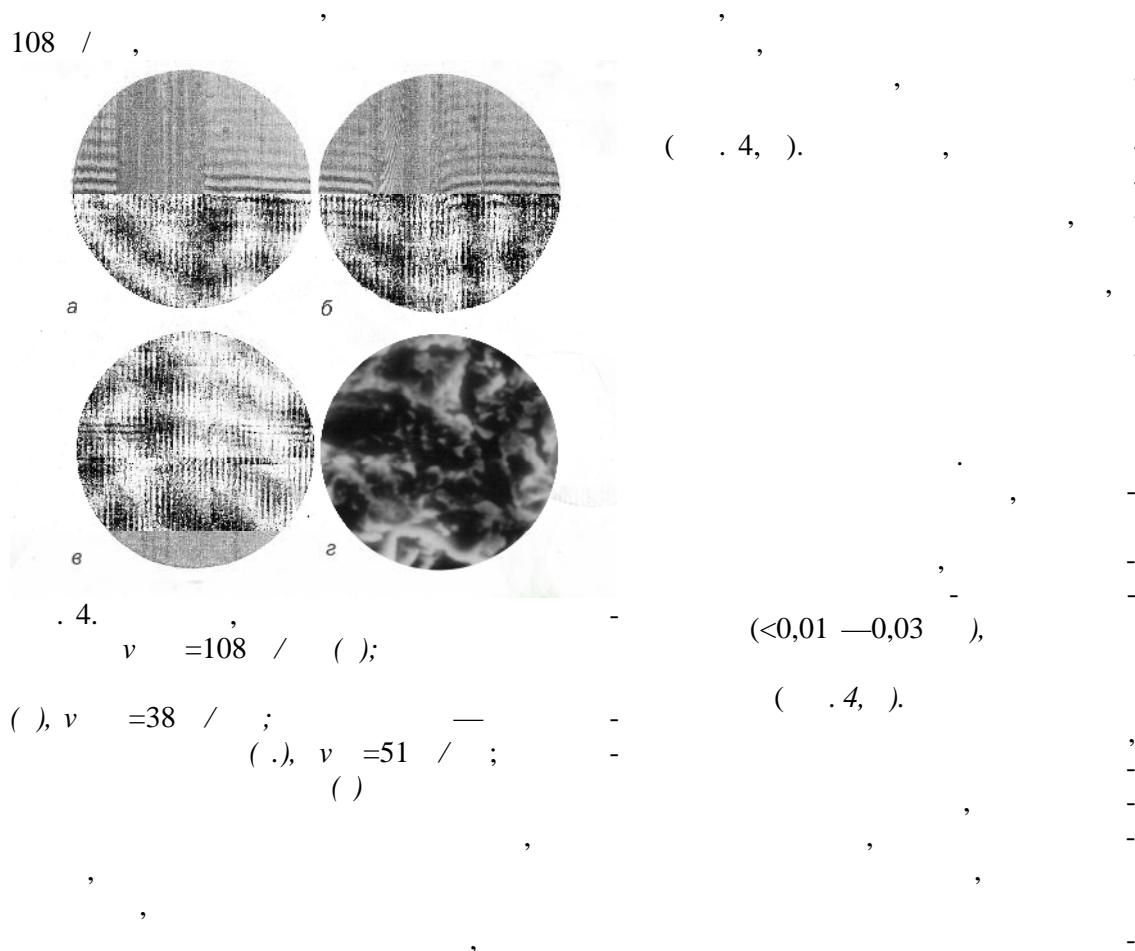


. 2. (), ()
 $v = 70$ / ; ()

, 38 / ,
, (. 3,).
,
,
, (. 4,).
,
74 / ,
— 74 /
— ,
,
, 38 / ,
,
(. 3,),
, (. 3,).



. 3. (), (), ()
 $v = 38 \text{ / } (\times 320)$, ()



$$L = \frac{60v}{v} \cdot L_o . \quad (2)$$

$v : v = 0,05$ $S = 20$

250 60

2,5 50

: 1.

, 1960. 2. Mac

, 1951. 3.

3.

, 1957.

08.06.2010 .

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES OF FINISH TREATMENT Provolutskiy A.E., Mokheb Mokhammad

In the article theoretical and experimental researches of polishing are resulted with hydroabrasive treatment. Researches which will be inculcated on industrial enterprises are presented. The association of two interesting methods of treatment of details is offered.

Key words: polishing, hydroabrasive treatment, process of assembling, technological systems.