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RESEARCH OF THE PRODUCTIVITY OF PROCESS OF POLISHING OF WARES FROM NATURAL STONE

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Abstract: The question of productivity of abrading process of workpieces from a natural stone is investigated. The test plan is worked out. Technological tools, equipment and methods of researches are chosen. Results of experimental researches of abrading process of a granite are given. The mathematical model of prediction abrading process by its cutting rate and on operating axial force is given.

Key words: natural stone, abrasive wheel, modes, performance.

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$$\sim 350^0 \quad \frac{623}{295} \quad ,$$

7-8

$$2 = 1 \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^{\gamma-1} = 295 \cdot (7-8)^{1,4-1} = 642 - 678 \quad , \quad (1)$$

$$= / v - \frac{1000}{623} = 1,4, \quad - \quad 1,34-1,38. \quad [1]$$

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$$\sim 1000$$

$$0,75-1,75 \cdot 10^{-3} \quad [1].$$

$$2,76 \cdot 10^{-3} \quad [1].$$

$$(3,52-4,51) \cdot 10^{-3} \quad . \quad 4,51 \cdot 10^{-3}, \quad 2500 / - \quad \frac{2000}{\sim 3,52 \cdot 10^{-3}} \quad .$$

$$8, \quad () \quad , \quad 6 \quad , \quad 3,45 \cdot 10^{-4} \quad , \quad 8 \quad , \quad 4,31 \cdot 10^{-5} \quad ,$$

$$N = \frac{295}{8,58 \cdot 10^{21}}, \quad 1,303 \cdot 10^{-3} / \quad [1] \quad 2400$$

/ , ,

$$U = \frac{H_u \dot{m}}{2f} = 709 \quad , \quad (2)$$

$$= 2400 / \quad u = 10400 / \quad - \quad f = 2000 / \quad U = 850,47 \quad , \quad \dot{m} = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-3} / \quad f$$

$$2 = 1 + \frac{2U}{5k \quad N} = 678 + 2394 = 3071 \quad , \quad (3)$$

$$2 = 3377 \quad .$$

$$= \frac{N}{V} k \quad \sim 83,3 \quad ; \quad 91,6 \quad . \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & 2400 & / & & & \\ & & 12,5 & , & -3,52 & . & 2000 \\ / & - & 15 & 4,51 & . & . & . \end{array}$$

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$$2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2400} [\exp(at) - 1]. \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 678 & , & & & -3071 & . & 2000 \\ / & & (5) & = 335,1 & ^{-1} & . & \\ & & & = 367,15 & ^{-1} & . & 3377 , \end{array}$$

, . . .

$$\Delta U = A + \Delta Q' - \Delta Q'', \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \Delta & = & (t)\omega\Delta t & - & & & M(t) - \\ , & = & 2 f & - & ; & \Delta Q' & - \\ & & , . . & & & & Q'' - \end{array}$$

$$\Delta A = M(t)\omega\Delta t. \quad (7)$$

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$$P(t) = n(t)k \left[T(t) \left(\frac{V_1(t_1)}{V_2(t_2)} \right)^{\gamma-1} + \Delta T(t) \right], \quad (8)$$

$$(t) = \frac{(t_2) - (t_1)}{V(t_1) - V(t_2)}, \quad (5).$$

$$V(t_1) = \pi r^2 \{l_0 + L[1 - \cos(\omega t_1)]\}; \quad V(t_2) = \pi : 2 \{l_0 + L[1 - \cos(\omega t_2)]\}. \quad (9)$$

, $L =$ 2), ,

$$T(t_{n+1}) = T(t_n) \left(\frac{V_{n-1}}{V_n} \right)^{\gamma-1}, \quad (10)$$

2)

$$\Delta V_n = V_n - V_{n-1},$$

$$\Delta Q''_n = \frac{n-1}{\gamma-1} \left[1 - \left(\frac{V_{n-1}}{V_n} \right)^{\gamma-1} \right]. \quad (11)$$

$$\theta = \frac{4m/M}{(m + M)^2}, \quad (12)$$

$$m = \dots \quad M = \dots$$

$$\Delta Q'(t) = 2\theta n/v^2 S(t). \quad (13)$$

$$S_p = 0,4 \cdot 0,4^{-2},$$

$$\sim 50/100 \text{ / ,}$$

2400

$$/ \quad Q' = n/v S_p k \quad T/2f \sim 321 \quad , \quad 2000/210 \quad ()$$

$$_n = (t_n) - T(t_{n-1}).$$

$$, \dots T(t_{n-1}),$$

$$\Delta N_T = \frac{5\pi}{12} \frac{\theta N \sqrt{2k/T(t)/m_a} k \Delta(t) \{r + [l_0 + L(1 - \cos \omega t)]\}}{\{l_0 + L[1 - \cos(\omega t)]\} r}, \quad (14)$$

$$N_T = \int_0^{1/2f} \Delta N_T dt. \quad (15)$$

$$m = \dots \quad 29 \quad \dots$$

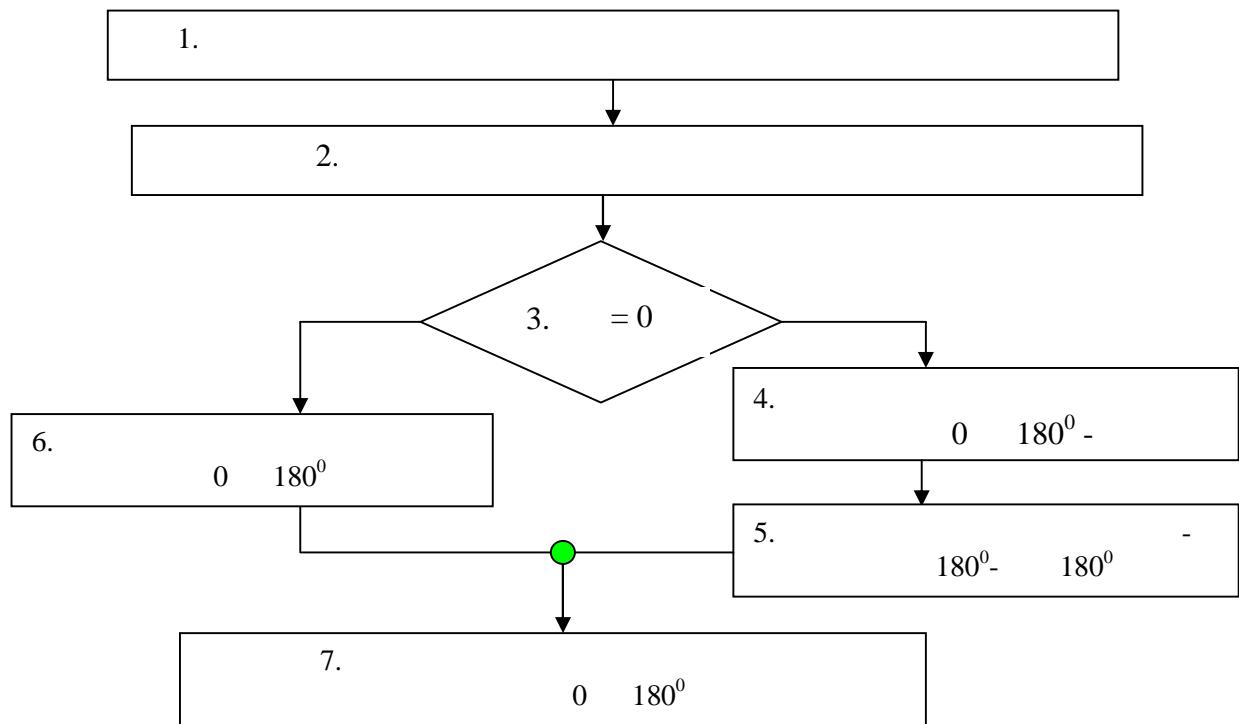
$$N' = N_T.$$

$$, \\ , \\ \vdots \\ - = 8\pi F^2 \int_0^{1/2f} M(t) dt . \quad (16)$$

$$M(t) = n(t)k \left[T(t) \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^{\gamma-1} + \Delta T(t) \right] \pi r^2 L \sin(\omega t) . \quad (17)$$

2. (15) (16)

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$180^0 - , 5 \quad 180^0 - \quad 180^0 .$

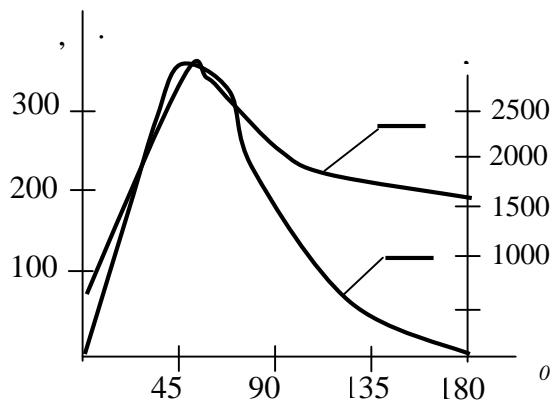
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$180^0 \quad 6 \quad 5$

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(11).

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	0	20	40	60	90	110	130	160	180
$Q,$	201	370	682	752	617	562	525	496	491
A,	0	21,7	91,3	204	339	394	432	461	466
Q',	0,18	18,8	52,7	90,9	90,9	90,9	90,9	90,9	90,9
, .	0	130	266	331	192	130	83	30	0
P,	18,4	25	27	25	12,6	9,0	7,1	5,8	5,6
T, K	678	1113	1817	2539	2085	1895	1773	1675	1657

$\sim 0,15$

,

(5).

$$T_2 = T_1 \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^{\gamma-1} = T_1 \left(\frac{V_1}{V_1 - \Delta V} \right)^{\gamma-1}, \quad (26)$$

$$T_n = T_{n-1} \left(\frac{V_n}{V_n - \Delta V} \right)^{\gamma'-1} + \Delta T_n. \quad (27)$$

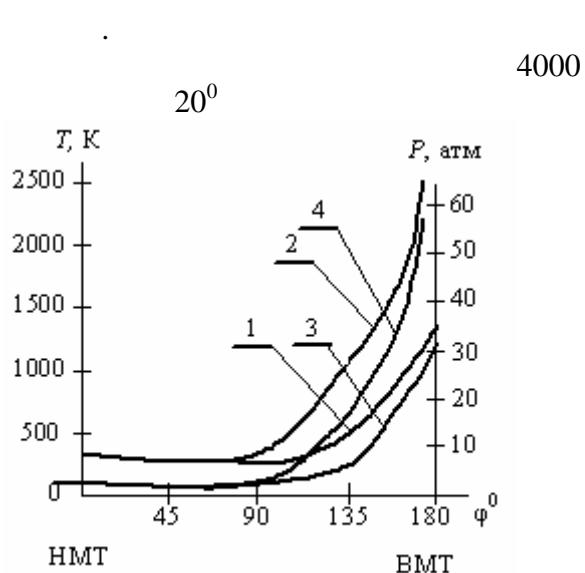
$n = 3$

60^0

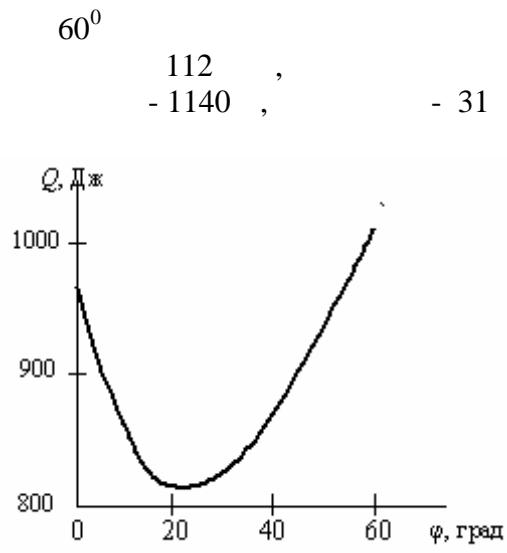
20^0

21%

60^0

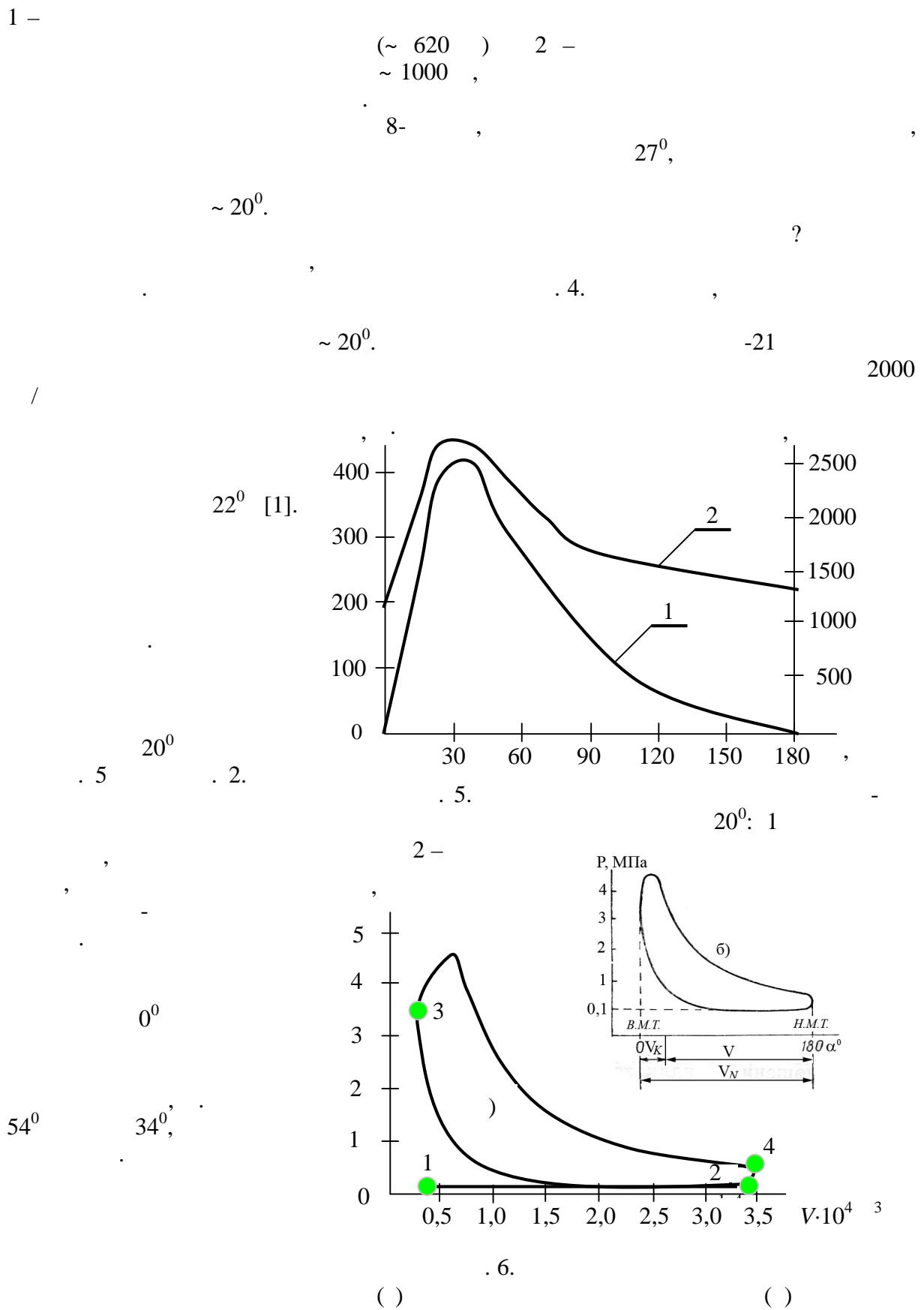


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$1,3 -$
 $20^0 \quad 2,4 -$
 60^0



~ 90 . . , , , , , , , , ,
 $(34,2^0).$
 $\cdot 2$
 $\cdot 3$ (. . 6),
 $\cdot 1-2 - , 2-3 - , 3-4 - , 4-1$
 $\cdot 6$
 \cdot ,
 $\cdot 2$
 $= 1 - Q/(U+A_2+Q') = 60\%;$
 $= \frac{3}{(Q' + U + A_2)} = 28\%.$

2.

	0	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	170	180
$Q,$	337	566	775	657	572	523	473	448	433	429
$A,$	113	38	154	272	357	417	456	482	496	500
Q'	9,1	45	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
,	0	224	384	290	203	138	92	56	27	0
$P,$	31	43	39	22	14	9	7	6	5	5
$T,$	1140	1911	2617	2219	1932	1731	1598	1512	1464	1448

33% . ,
 $25-30\% [1].$

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^{*)} $34,2^0 Q = 815, A = 115, Q' = 100, M = 400, P = 46,5, T = 2751$

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MOLECULAR KINETIC THEORY OF INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE WITH EXTERNAL IGNITION

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Abstract: It was developed a new molecular-kinetic theory of the internal combustion engine with external ignition, which is allowed to make complete calculation of the display diagram, to develop algorithms and software documents for computer simulation of closed thermodynamic cycles, to perform scientific and technical comparative analysis of different energy parameters of the engine and determine the basic requirements for internal combustion engines with external ignition.

Key words: molecular kinetic theory, the indicator diagram, computer simulation.

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