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*"There is  
nothing  
impossible to  
they who will  
try."*

# GATE 2024



**प्रचण्ड** Batch

**PRODUCTION**

**METAL CUTTING**

**LEC-6**

**Mechanical Engineering**



**GATE 2024**



GATE

**प्रत्न** Batch

**MECHANICAL ENGINEERING**



**MON/ TUE/ WED- 9PM**

**THEORY OF MACHINE (TOM)**



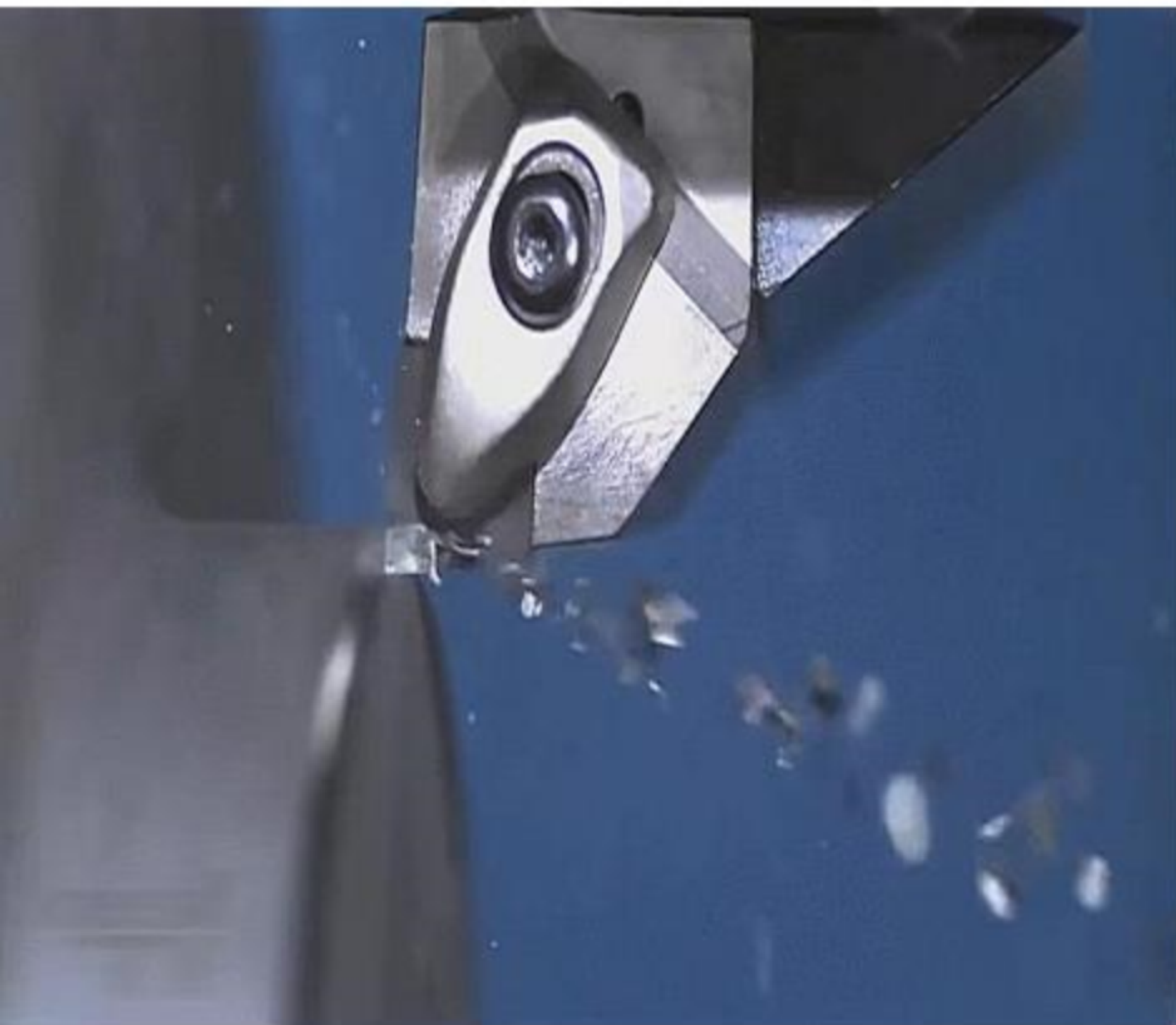
**THUR/ FRI/ SAT- 6PM**

**PRODUCTION ENGINEERING**

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## METAL CUTTING





1. Introduction to Metal cutting
2. Machining operation
3. Turning operation And analysis
4. Orthogonal Machining Analysis
5. Side cutting edge angle And end cutting edge angle
6. Nose Radius



today's  
topic

1. Shear Angle

2 Velocity in Metal cutting

3. Cutting shear strain

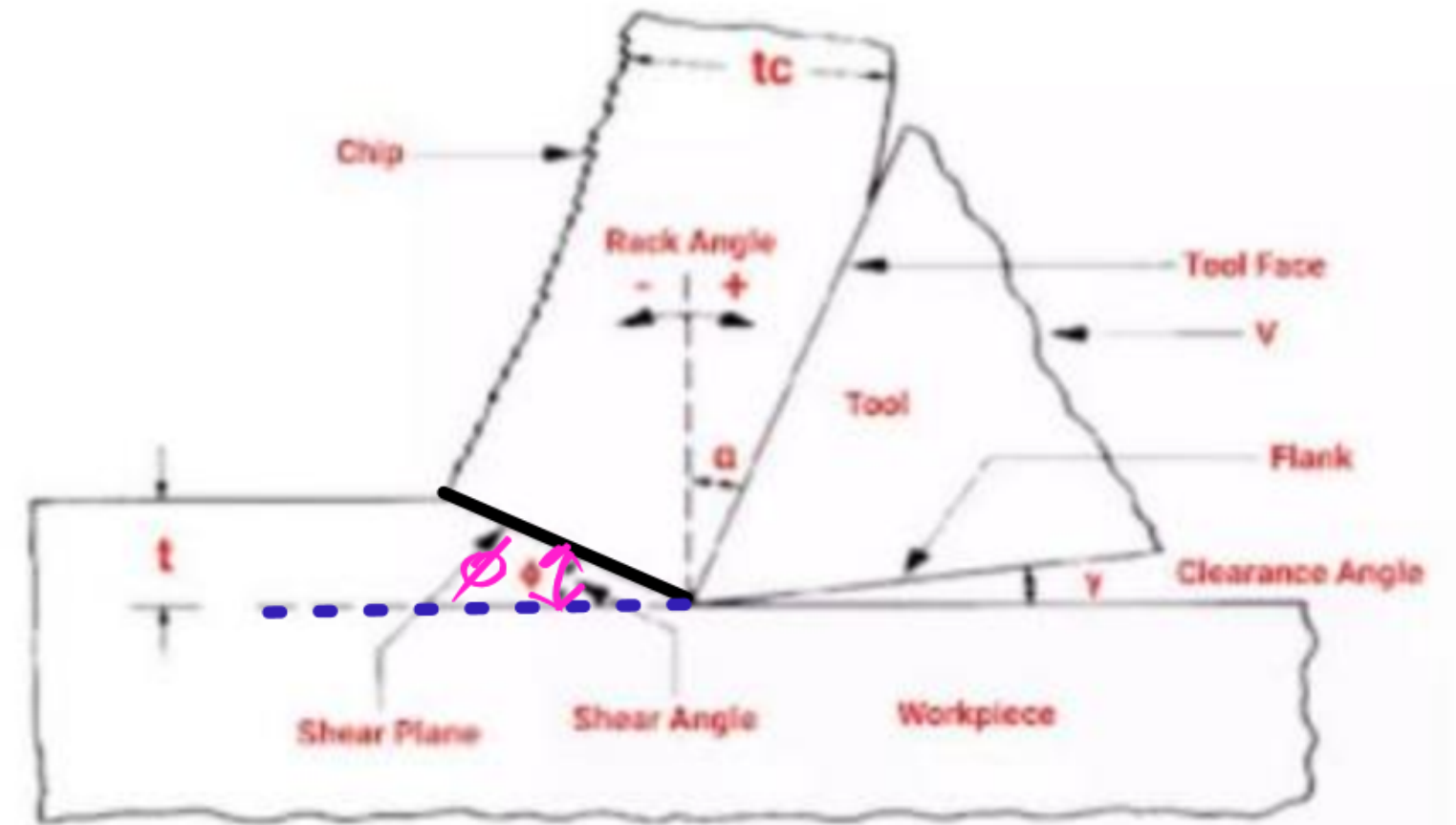
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## Shear Angle ( $\phi$ )

$$\tan \phi = \frac{\delta \cos \alpha}{1 - \delta \sin \alpha}$$

\*  $\delta \rightarrow$  chip Thickness Ratio

\*  $\alpha \rightarrow$  Rake Angle







$$* \quad \gamma = \frac{t}{t_c} = \frac{V_c}{V} = \frac{l_c}{l} = \frac{\sin \phi}{\cos(\phi - \alpha)}$$

\*\*\*

- \*  $V_c \rightarrow$  chip velocity
- \*  $V \rightarrow$  cutting speed
- \*  $l_c \rightarrow$  chip length
- \*  $l \rightarrow$  uncut chip length



$\Delta ACB$

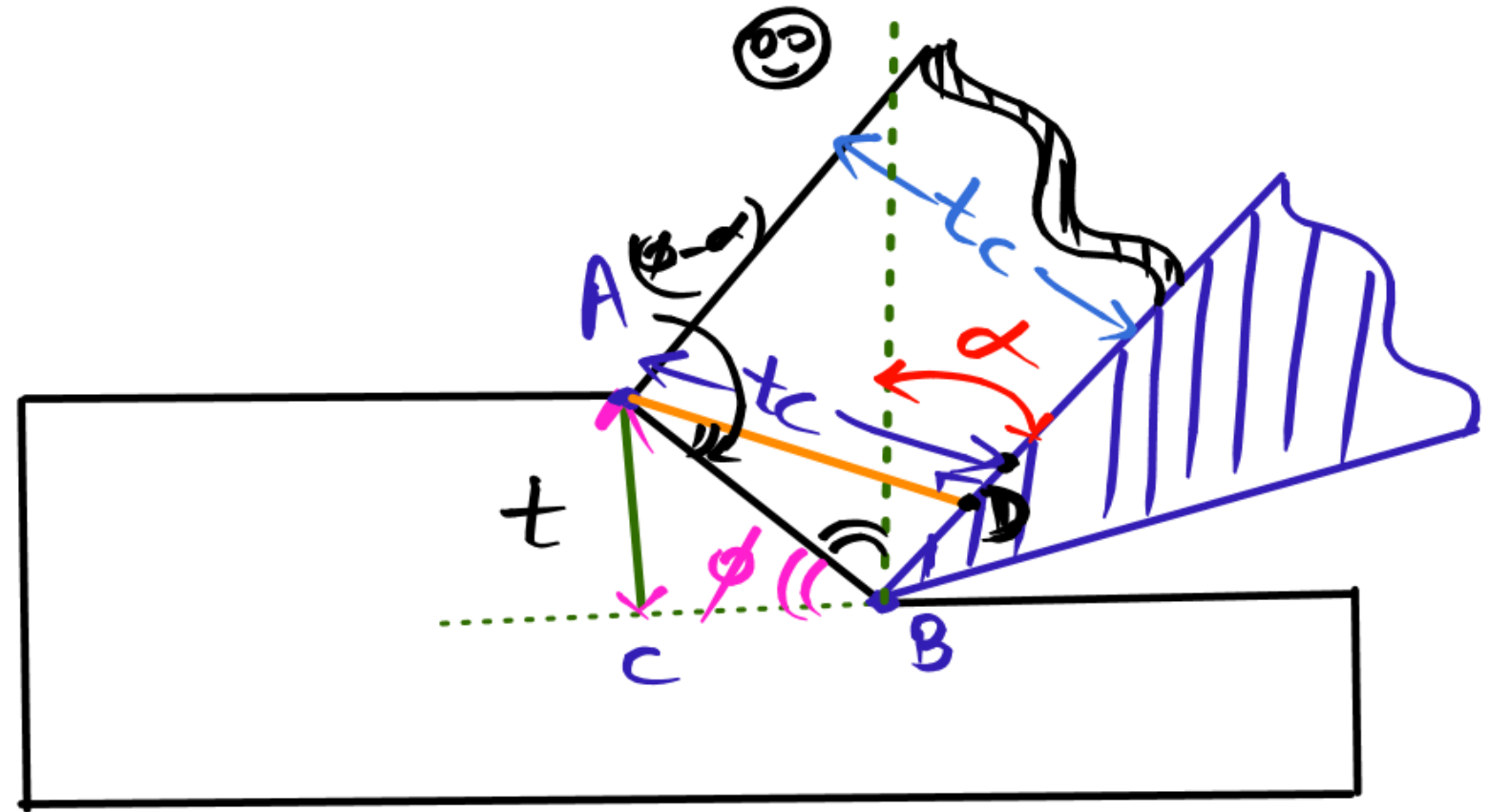
$$* \sin \phi = \frac{t}{AB}$$

$$* AB = \frac{t}{\sin \phi}$$

$$* t = AB \cdot \sin \phi \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$\Delta ADB$

$$* \angle B = (90 - \phi + \alpha)$$



$$* \quad \alpha + 90^\circ - \phi + \alpha + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$* \quad \alpha = \phi - \alpha$$

$$* \quad \cos(\phi - \alpha) = \frac{t_c}{AB}$$

$$* \quad t_c = AB \cdot \cos(\phi - \alpha) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Divide eq<sup>n</sup> (1) by eq<sup>n</sup> (2)

$$* \quad \frac{t}{t_c} = \frac{AB \cdot \sin \phi}{AB \cdot \cos(\phi - \alpha)}$$

$$* \quad \frac{t}{t_c} = \frac{\sin \phi}{\cos(\phi - \alpha)}$$

$$* \quad \frac{t}{t_c} = \frac{\sin \phi}{\cos(\phi - \alpha)}$$

$$* \quad \sigma = \frac{\sin \phi}{\cos(\phi - \alpha)}$$

$$* \quad \sin \phi = \sigma \cos(\phi - \alpha)$$

$$* \quad \sin \phi = \sigma [\cos \phi \cdot \cos \alpha + \sin \phi \cdot \sin \alpha]$$

$$* \quad \sin \phi = \sigma \cos \phi \cdot \cos \alpha + \sigma \sin \phi \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$* \quad \sin \phi - \sigma \sin \phi \cdot \sin \alpha = \sigma \cos \phi \cdot \cos \alpha$$



$$* \sin\phi - \delta \sin\phi \cdot \sin\alpha = \delta \cos\phi \cdot \cos\alpha$$

$$* \sin\phi (1 - \delta \sin\alpha) = \delta \cos\phi \cdot \cos\alpha$$

$$* \frac{\sin\phi}{\cos\phi} = \frac{\delta \cos\alpha}{1 - \delta \sin\alpha}$$

$$* \tan\phi = \frac{\delta \cos\alpha}{1 - \delta \sin\alpha} \quad ***$$

$$* \phi = f(\delta, \alpha)$$

😊 If  $\alpha = 0$

$$* \tan\phi = \frac{\delta \cdot \cos 0}{1 - \delta \cdot \sin 0}$$

$$* \tan\phi = \delta$$

$$* \phi = \tan^{-1}(\delta)$$



Given data  $\rightarrow$  Orthogonal

$$* \alpha = 10^\circ$$

$$* r = 0.4$$

$$* \phi = ?$$

Solution  $\rightarrow$

$$* \tan \phi = \frac{r \cos \alpha}{1 - r \sin \alpha}$$

$$* \tan \phi = \frac{0.4 \times \cos 10}{1 - 0.4 \times \sin 10}$$

$$* \phi = 22.94^\circ$$

Q During orthogonal cutting of mild steel with a  $10^\circ$  rake angle tool, the chip thickness ratio was obtained as 0.4. The shear angle (in degrees) evaluated from this data is

(a) 6.53

(b) 20.22

(c) 22.94

(d) 50.00

Given data  $\rightarrow$  Orthogonal Machining  $\frac{Q}{2}$

$$* \alpha = 12^\circ$$

$$* d_{oc} = 0.81 \text{ mm} = t^{****}$$

$$* t_c = 1.8 \text{ mm}$$

$$* \phi = ?$$

Solution  $\rightarrow$   $* \tan \phi = \frac{\delta \cos \alpha}{1 - \delta \sin \alpha}$

$$* \tan \phi = \frac{\left(\frac{0.81}{1.8}\right) \cdot \cos 12}{1 - \left(\frac{0.81}{1.8}\right) \cdot \sin 12}$$

$$* \phi = 25.90^\circ$$

A single - point cutting tool with  $12^\circ$  rake angle is used to machine a steel work - piece. The depth of cut, i.e. uncut thickness is 0.81 mm. The chip thickness under orthogonal machining condition is 1.8 mm. The shear angle is approximately

(a)  $22^\circ$

(b)  $26^\circ$  ✓

(c)  $56^\circ$

(d)  $76^\circ$

$$* \quad \delta = \frac{t}{t_c}$$

$$* \quad \delta = \frac{0.81}{1.8}$$

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## Velocity in Metal cutting

\*  $V \rightarrow$  cutting Speed

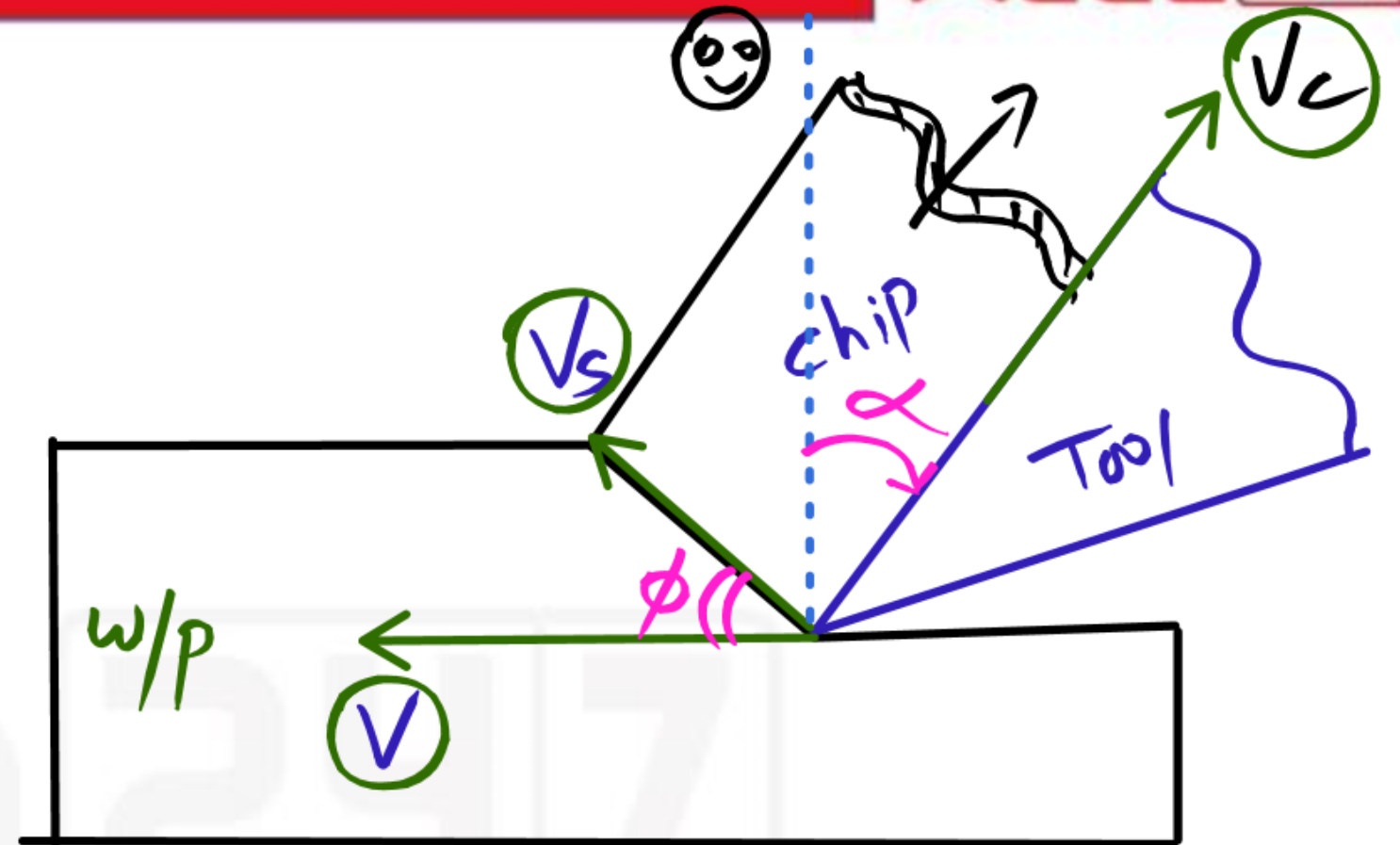
\*  $V_c \rightarrow$  chip velocity

\*  $V_s \rightarrow$  shear velocity

☺ \* velocity of Tool Relative to w/p called as cutting speed.

☺ \* velocity of chip Relative to Tool called as chip velocity.

\* velocity of chip Relative to w/p called as Shear velocity.



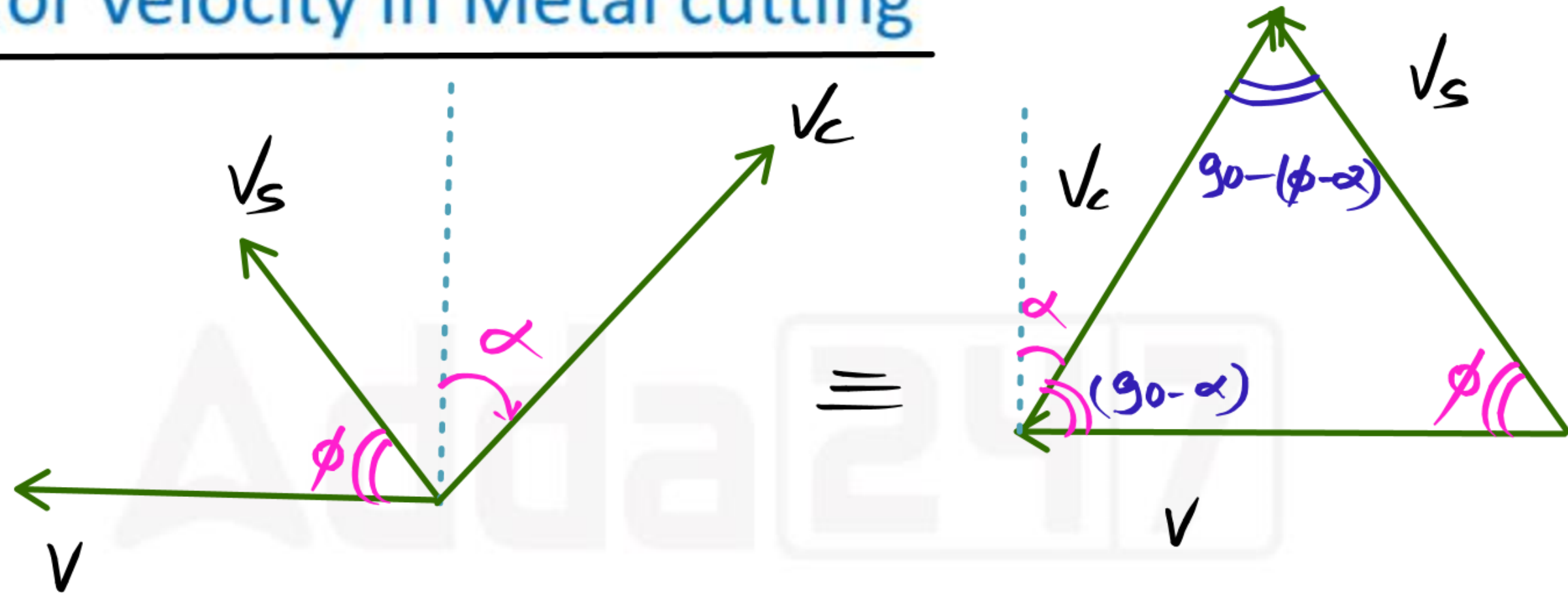


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## Expression for velocity in Metal cutting



$$* \quad \alpha + 90 - \alpha + \phi = 180$$

$$* \quad \alpha = 180 - 90 + \alpha - \phi$$

$$* \quad \alpha = 90 + \alpha - \phi$$

$$* \quad \alpha = 90 - (\phi - \alpha)$$

😊 A/c to Lame's Rule or "Sine" Rule

$$* \frac{V}{\sin[90-(\phi-\alpha)]} = \frac{V_s}{\sin(90-\alpha)} = \frac{V_c}{\sin\phi}$$

$$* \frac{V}{\cos(\phi-\alpha)} = \frac{V_s}{\cos\alpha} = \frac{V_c}{\sin\phi}$$

$$😊 * \frac{V_c}{V} = \frac{\sin\phi}{\cos(\phi-\alpha)}$$

$$* \frac{V_s}{V} = \frac{\cos\alpha}{\cos(\phi-\alpha)}$$

Given data  $\circ \rightarrow$

$$* \alpha_s = \alpha$$

$$* \phi = \lambda$$

Solution  $\circ \rightarrow * \alpha_s \rightarrow \text{ASA}$

\*  $\alpha \rightarrow \text{ORS}$



$$\tan \alpha = \tan \alpha_s \cdot \sin \lambda + \tan \alpha_b \cdot \cos \lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \lambda &= 1 \\ \lambda &= 90^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Q In a single point turning tool, the side rake angle and orthogonal rake angle are equal.  $\Phi$  is the principal cutting edge angle and its range is

$0^\circ \leq \phi \leq 90^\circ$ . The chip flows in the orthogonal plane.

The value of  $\Phi$  is closest to

- (a)  $0^\circ$                       (b)  $45^\circ$   
 (c)  $60^\circ$                       ✓ (d)  $90^\circ$

## Cutting shear strain ( $\epsilon$ )

$$* \quad \epsilon = \cot\phi + \tan(\phi - \alpha)$$

$$* \quad \epsilon = \frac{\cos\alpha}{\sin\phi \cdot \cos(\phi - \alpha)}$$

😊 If  $\alpha = 0$

$$* \quad \epsilon = \cot\phi + \tan\phi$$

$$* \quad \epsilon = \cot\phi + \tan\phi$$

$\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
 $\lambda$   $\frac{1}{\lambda}$


$$* \quad \epsilon = \lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$A.M \geq G.M$$

$$* \quad \frac{\lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda}}{2} \geq \sqrt{\lambda \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda}}$$

$$* \quad \frac{\lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda}}{2} \geq 1$$

\*  $x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 2$



\*  $\varepsilon \geq 2$

😊  $(\varepsilon)_{\min} = 2$  only when  $\alpha = 0$

AT

$\phi = 45^\circ$


😊 If  $\alpha \neq 0$




\*  $\varepsilon = \cot \phi + \tan(\phi - \alpha)$

For Minimum Shear strain ( $\varepsilon_{\min}$ )

\*  $\frac{d\varepsilon}{d\phi} = 0$



\*  $-\operatorname{cosec}^2 \phi + \operatorname{Sec}^2(\phi - \alpha) = 0$



$\phi = \text{---}$

\*

$$\phi = \frac{\theta_0 + \alpha}{2}$$



Shear-Angle Relationship for  
Minimum Shear Strain



Given Data  $\rightarrow$

$$* \tau = 0.3$$

$$* \alpha = 10^\circ$$

$$* \varepsilon = ?$$

Solution  $\rightarrow$

$$* \varepsilon = \cot \phi + \tan(\phi - \alpha)$$

$$* \varepsilon = \cot 17.31 + \tan(17.31 - 10)$$

$$* \varepsilon = 3.34$$

Q In a machining operation chip thickness ratio is 0.3 and the rake angle of the tool is  $10^\circ$ . What is the value of the shear strain?

(a) 0.31

(b) 0.13

(c) 3.00

(d) 3.34

$$\text{😊} * \tan \phi = \frac{\tau \cos \alpha}{1 - \tau \sin \alpha} = \frac{0.3 \cdot \cos 10}{1 - 0.3 \sin 10}$$

$$* \phi = 17.31^\circ$$





$$\times \quad \alpha = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\times \quad \epsilon_{\min} = 2$$

At

$$\phi = 45^\circ$$

**Minimum shear strain in orthogonal turning with a cutting tool of zero rake angle is**

(a) 0.0

(b) 0.5

(c) 1.0

(d) 2.0

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Given Data  $\rightarrow$

$$\ast \alpha = 12^\circ$$

$$\ast \phi = ? \text{ for } \epsilon_{\min}$$

Solution  $\rightarrow$

$$\ast \epsilon = \cot \phi + \tan(\phi - \alpha)$$

$$\ast \epsilon = \cot \phi + \tan(\phi - 12)$$

$$\text{For Minimum Shear Strain } \left( \frac{d\epsilon}{d\phi} = 0 \right)$$

A single point cutting tool with  $12^\circ$  rake angle is used for orthogonal machining of a ductile material. The shear plane angle for the theoretically minimum possible shear strain to occur

(a) 51

(b) 45

(c) 30

(d) None of these

$$* -\operatorname{cosec}^2 \phi + \sec^2(\phi - 12) = 0$$

$$* \operatorname{cosec}^2 \phi = \sec^2(\phi - 12)$$

$$* \sin^2 \phi = \cos^2(\phi - 12)$$

$$* \sin \phi = \cos(\phi - 12)$$

$$* \sin \phi = \cos \phi \cdot \cos 12 + \sin \phi \cdot \sin 12$$

$$* \sin \phi - \sin \phi \cdot \sin 12 = \cos \phi \cdot \cos 12$$

$$* \sin \phi [1 - \sin 12] = \cos \phi \cdot \cos 12$$

$$* \frac{\sin \phi}{\cos \phi} = \frac{\cos 12}{1 - \sin 12}$$

$$* \tan \phi = \frac{\cos 12}{1 - \sin 12}$$

$$* \phi = 21^\circ$$

$$* (E)_{\min} = \cot 21 + \tan(21 - 12)$$

$$* E_{\min} = 1.6$$

for  $(E)_{\min}$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\phi = \frac{90 + \alpha}{2} = \frac{90 + 12}{2}$$

$$* \phi = 51^\circ$$

$$* E_{\min} = \cot 51 + \tan(51 - 12)$$

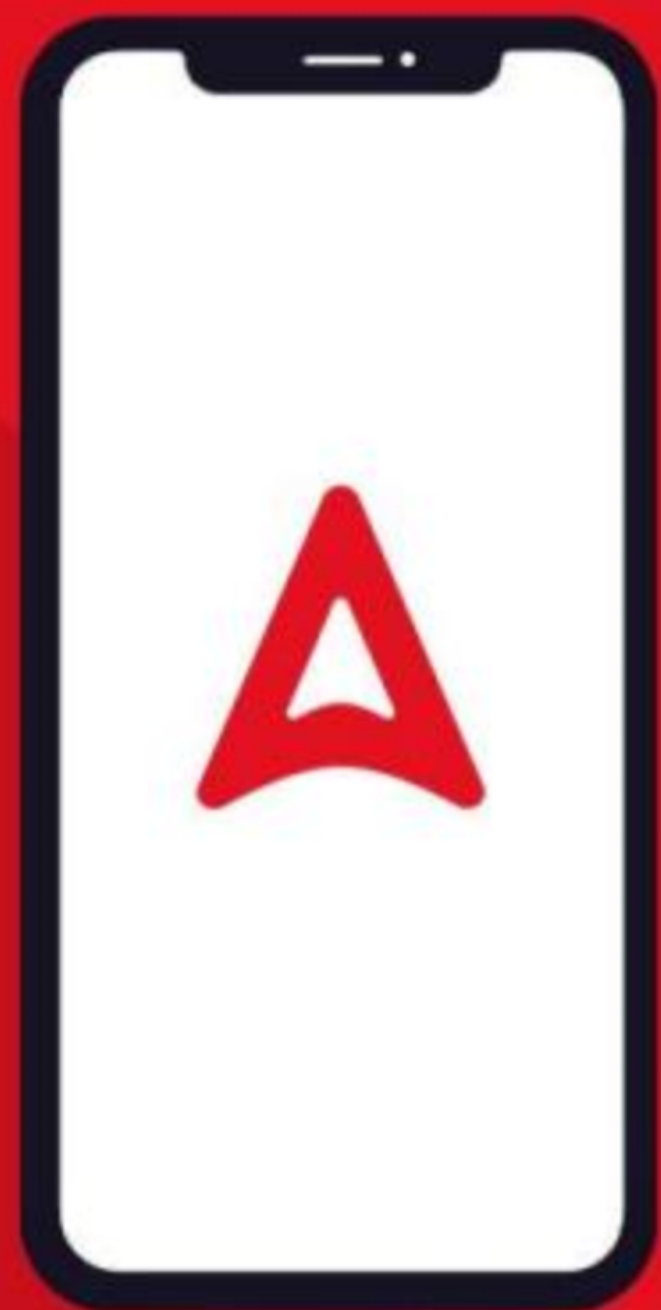
$$* E_{\min} = 1.6$$

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BARC MECHANICAL Marathon schedule					
TIME	03-Apr	04-Apr	05-Apr	06-Apr	07-Apr
10:00am- 1:00pm	Fluid Mechanics	Production	Fluid Mechanics	Engineering Mechanics	SOM
	part-1	part-2	part-2		
	Yogesh Tyagi sir	Gaurav sir	Yogesh Tyagi sir	Kanisth sir	Mukesh sir
1:00pm- 5:00pm	Production	Thermodynamics	Application of Ther	TOM	Machine Design
	part-1				
	Gaurav sir	Kanisth sir	Kanisth sir	Mukesh sir	Gaurav sir

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