

MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

- AMEM 201 -

Lecture 5: Sheet Metal Cutting & Forming Processes

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Sheet Metal Cutting & Forming Processes

- General -



The raw material for sheet metal manufacturing processes is the output of the rolling process. Typically, sheets of metal are sold as flat, rectangular sheets of standard size. Therefore the first step in any sheet metal process is to cut the correct shape and sized 'blank' from larger sheet.

Sheet Metal Cutting & Forming Processes

- General -



Sheet metal processing is an important process for many industries, producing home appliances (fridge, washer, dryer, vacuum cleaners etc.), electronics (DVD- and CD-players, stereos, radios, amplifiers etc.), toys and PC's. Most of these products have metal casings that are made by cutting and bending sheet metal. We look at some of the basic sheet metal cutting and forming processes.

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Sheet Metal Cutting & Forming Processes

Definition

The operations are performed on relatively thin sheets of metal:

- Thickness of sheet metal = 0.4 mm to 6 mm
- Thickness of plate stock > 6 mm
- Operations usually performed as cold working

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Advantages of Sheet Metal Parts

- **High strength**
- **Good dimensional accuracy**
- **Good surface finish**
- **Relatively low cost**
- **Economical mass production for large quantities**

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Sheet Metal Cutting & Forming Processes Classification

- 1. Cutting Operations**
- 2. Bending Operations**
- 3. Drawing**

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Basic Types of Sheet Metal Processes

1. Cutting

- **Shearing** to separate large sheets
- **Blanking** to cut part perimeters out of sheet metal
- **Punching** to make holes in sheet metal

2. Bending

- Straining sheet around a straight axis

3. Drawing

- Forming of sheet into convex or concave shapes

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1. Cutting Operations

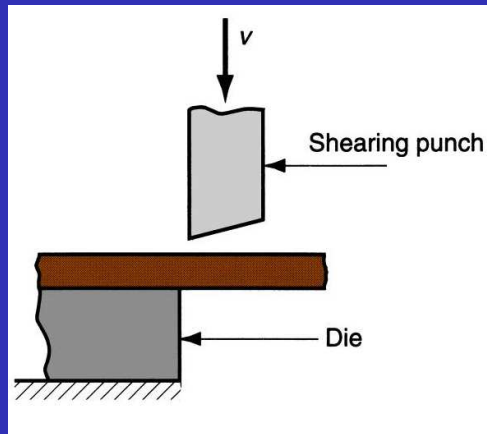
Three principal operations in pressworking that cut sheet metal:

- Shearing
- Blanking
- Punching

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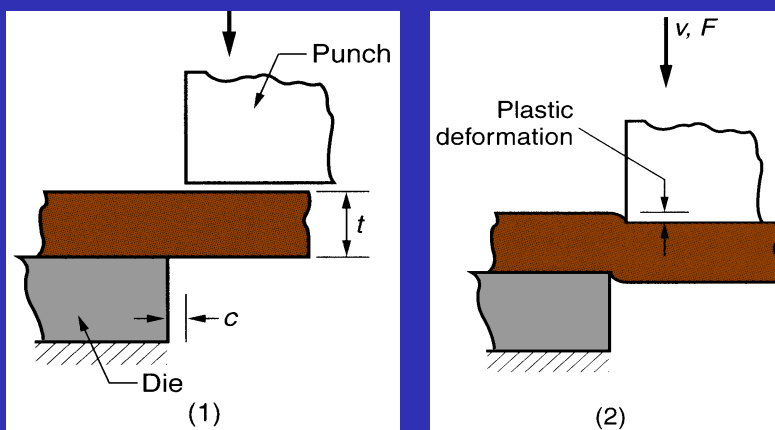
1.1 Shearing

Sheet metal cutting operation along a straight line between two cutting edges. Typically used to cut large sheets



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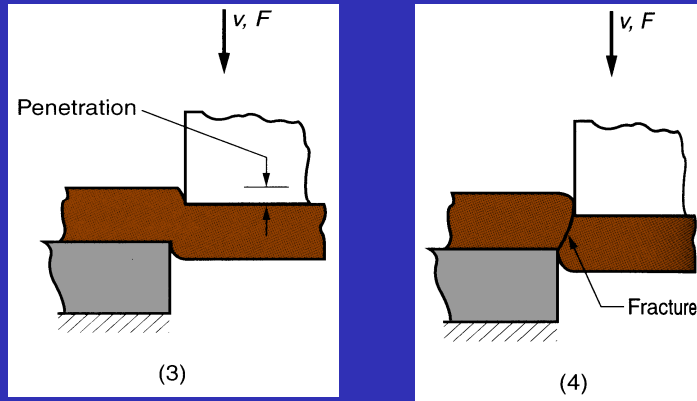
Sheet Metal Cutting



Shearing of sheet metal between two cutting edges:
(1) just before the punch contacts work;
(2) punch begins to push into work, causing plastic deformation;

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Sheet Metal Cutting



Shearing of sheet metal between two cutting edges:

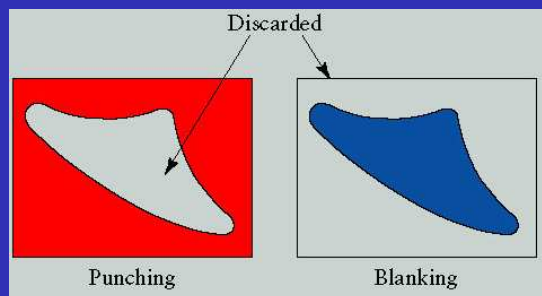
- (3) punch compresses and penetrates into work causing a smooth cut surface;
- (4) fracture is initiated at the opposing cutting edges which separates the sheet.

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1.2 Punching – 1.3 Blanking

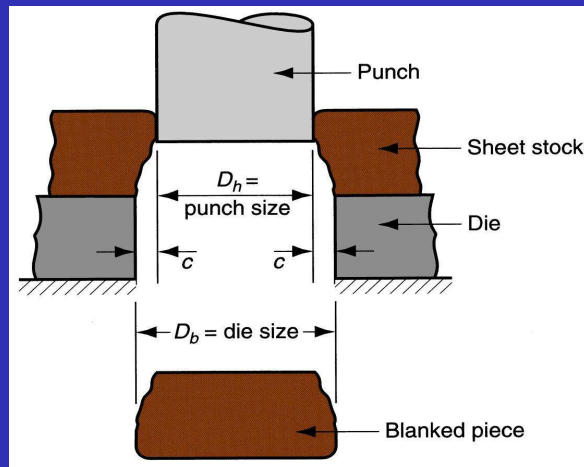
Punching - sheet metal cutting operation where the cut piece is scrap.

Blanking - sheet metal cutting to separate piece (called a *blank*) from surrounding stock



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Punch and Die Sizes



Die size determines blank size D_b
Punch size determines hole size D_h
 c = clearance

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Clearance in Sheet Metal Cutting

Distance between punch cutting edge and die cutting edge

Typical values range between 4% and 8% of stock thickness

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Clearance in Sheet Metal Cutting

- Recommended clearance is calculated by:

$$c = at$$

where,

c = clearance

a = allowance

t = stock thickness

- Allowance a is determined according to type of metal

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Punch and Die Sizes

- For a round blank of diameter D_b :**

– Blanking punch diameter = $D_b - 2c$

– Blanking die diameter = D_b

where c = clearance

- For a round hole of diameter D_h :**

– Hole punch diameter = D_h

– Hole die diameter = $D_h + 2c$

where c = clearance

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Cutting Forces

Important for determining press size (tonnage)

$$F = S t L$$

where,

S = shear strength of metal

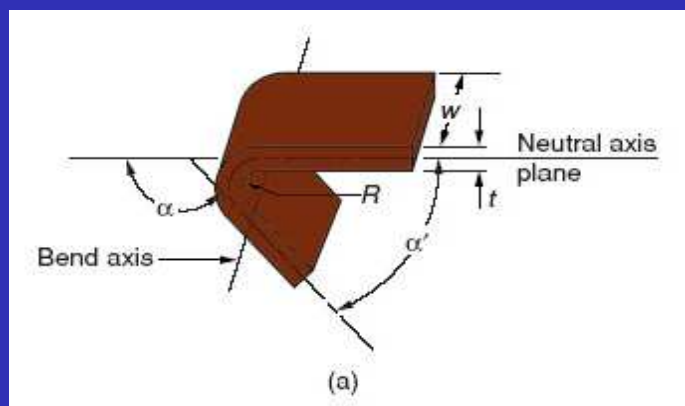
t = stock thickness

L = length of cut edge

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2. Sheet Metal Bending

Straining sheetmetal around a straight axis to take a permanent bend

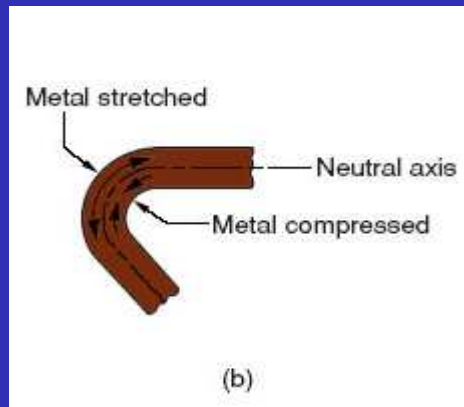


(a) Bending of sheet metal

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2. Sheet Metal Bending

Metal on inside of neutral plane is compressed, while metal on outside of neutral plane is stretched



(b) both compression and tensile elongation of the metal occur in bending.

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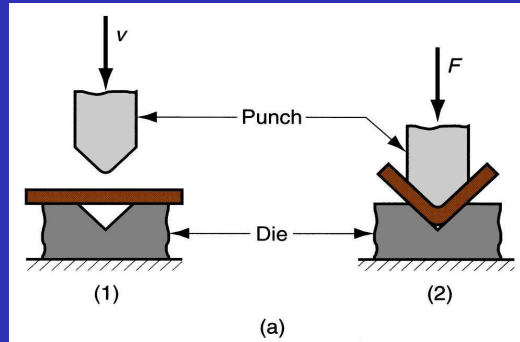
Types of Sheet Metal Bending

- V-bending - performed with a V-shaped die
- Edge bending - performed with a wiping die

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V-Bending

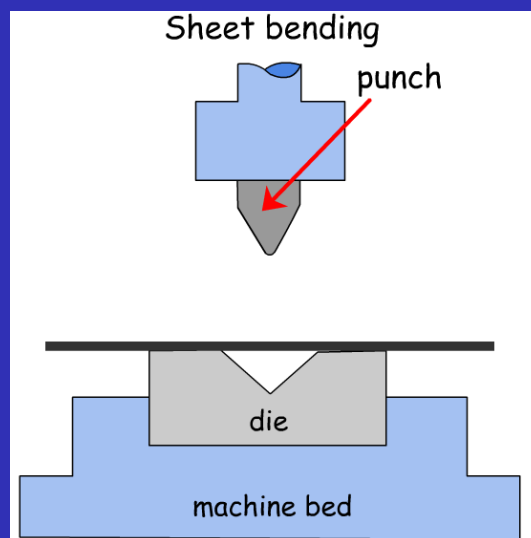
- For low production
- Performed on a *press brake*
- V-dies are simple and inexpensive



(a) V-bending;

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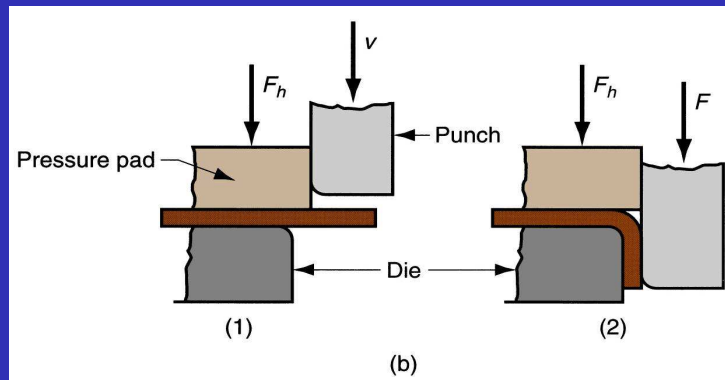
V-Bending (animation)



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Edge Bending

- For high production
- Pressure pad required
- Dies are more complicated and costly



(b) edge bending.

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CD: Shearing / Bending

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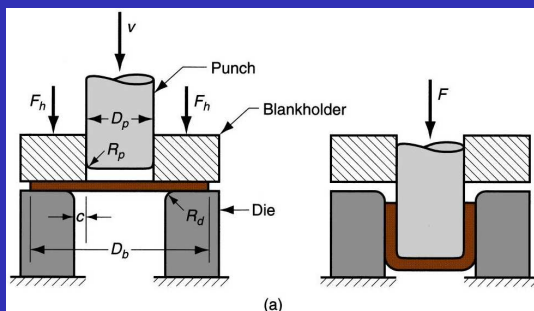
3. Drawing

Sheet metal forming to make cup-shaped, box-shaped, or other complex-curved, hollow-shaped parts

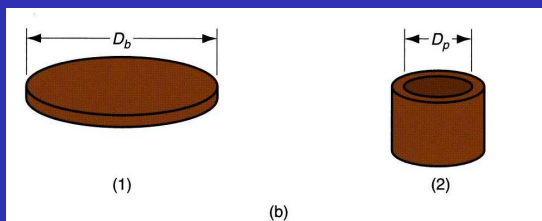
- Sheet metal blank is positioned over die cavity and then punch pushes metal into opening.
- Products: beverage cans, ammunition shells, automobile body panels.
- Also known as *deep drawing* (to distinguish it from wire and bar drawing)

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3. Drawing



- (a) Drawing of cup-shaped part:
(1) before punch contacts work
(2) near end of stroke.



- (b) workpart:
(1) starting blank
(2) drawn part.

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Clearance in Drawing

- Sides of punch and die separated by a clearance c given by:

$$c = 1.1 t$$

where t = stock thickness

- In other words, clearance is about 10% greater than stock thickness

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Tests of Drawing Feasibility

- Drawing ratio
- Reduction
- Thickness-to-diameter ratio

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Drawing Ratio DR

Most easily defined for cylindrical shape:

$$DR = \frac{D_b}{D_p}$$

where D_b = blank diameter

D_p = punch diameter

– Upper limit: $DR \leq 2.0$

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Reduction r

- Defined for cylindrical shape:

$$r = \frac{D_b - D_p}{D_b}$$

- *Value of r should be less than 0.50*

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Thickness-to-Diameter Ratio t/D_b

Thickness of starting blank divided by blank diameter:

$$t / D_b$$

- Desirable for t/D_b ratio to be greater than 1%
- As t/D_b decreases, tendency for wrinkling increases

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CD: Drawing

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Dies and Presses for Sheet Metal Processes

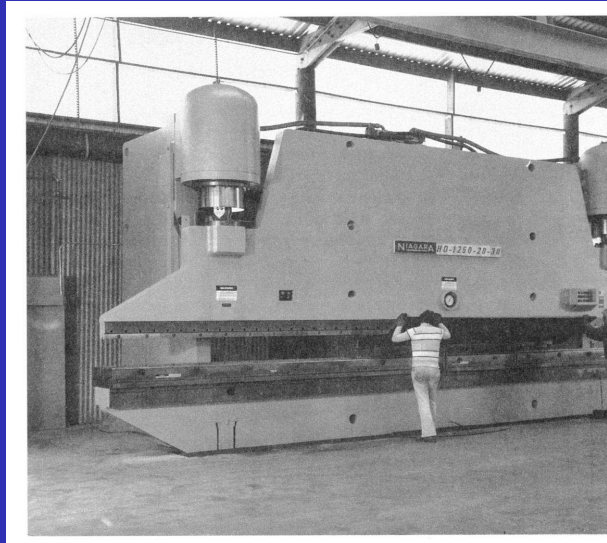
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Gap frame press for
sheet metalworking
capacity = 1350 kN
(150 tons)

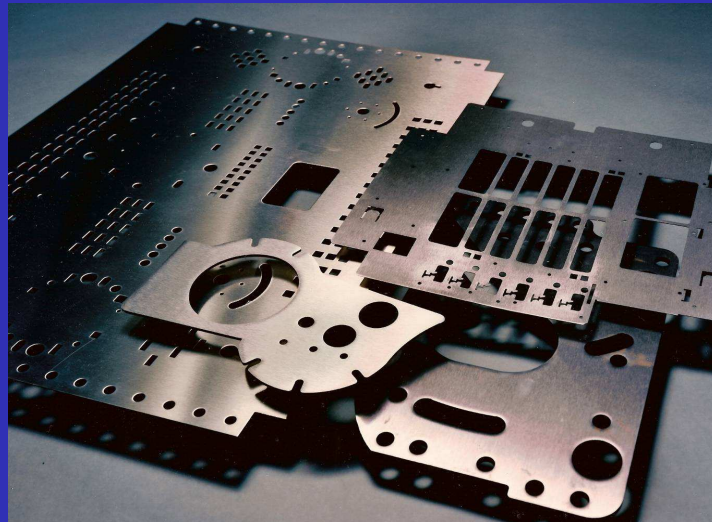


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Press brake
bed width = 9.15 m
and **capacity = 11,200**
kN (1250 tons).



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Sheet metal parts produced on a turret press,
showing variety of hole shapes possible

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Computer numerical control turret press