

waveform roughing

Maximum Material Removal

Waveform roughing strategy is a high speed machining technique that maintains a constant tool cutting load by ensuring the tool engagement into the material is consistent. The tool path moves in a smooth path to avoid sharp changes in direction which maintains the machine tool's velocity.

Benefits include :
Reduces cycle time

Tool life maximised

Full flute of tool utilised

Minimum tool vibration

Constant chip load

Intelligent toolpath linking

Cuts deeper and faster

Constant Engagement

Although the Concentric pattern looks much simpler at the first glance the problem is that the tool "digs" into each corner causing the tool to overload, leading to reduced tool life or tool breakage. In reality the machine tool operator may have to reduce the cycle feed rate to compensate and thus, increase manufacturing time.

As Waveform maintains a constant engagement with the material, the feed rate can remain at the optimal value throughout the cycle. This will improve the tool life and greatly reduce the risk of tool breakage - it is very simple to switch from traditional roughing to Waveform to see the toolpath pattern.

The Waveform Pattern

To maintain a constant chip load the cycle uses the philosophy that we machine from "Stock to part". This reduces the amount of intermittent cuts, particularly on external regions, which means the tool is engaged with the material for longer without lifting clear. Traditionally, cycles generally offset the component until they meet the stock. This can lead to the generation of sharp corners and discontinuous tool paths.

For pocket regions the tool will helical in to depth at the centre and open the pocket up so that it can create a continuous spiral cut until the edge of the pocket is reached. Any remaining corners are then removed. Waveform automatically detects open areas and uses them for tool entry, rather than cutting an open region like a closed region.

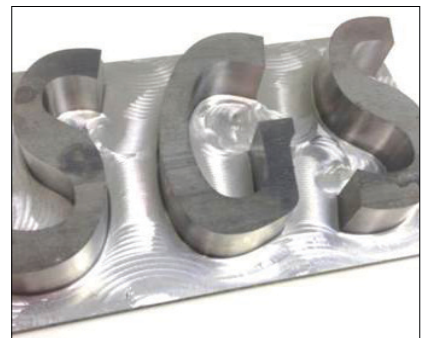
Adjusted Tool Engagement

To maintain the tool engagement and the chip load the tool path is automatically adjusted to compensate. When cutting into a concave area tool engagement is increased. The cycle adjusts the step over between the passes to compensate and maintain the desired engagement.

When cutting a convex area the opposite affect occurs. As the material falls away the tool path step over is increased to maintain the desired engagement.

Intelligent Linking

To improve cycle efficiency, Waveform provides the ability to stay at depth whilst moving between milling areas or go up and over and stepping off the component.



• waveform

Waveform Roughing greatly improves standard roughing cycles by removing a constant volume of material.

Cutting along as much of the flute length as possible distributes wear evenly along the entire flute length, rather than just the tip, massively reducing tool vibration. The radial cut depth is also reduced to ensure a consistent cutting force, allowing cut material to escape from the flutes. Tool life is further extended as most of the heat is removed in the chip.



- Variable pitch combined with an odd number of flutes suppresses chatter and produces better surface finishes
- Rigid construction minimizes deflection and increases part accuracy
- Optimized tool geometry allows for improved shearing and decreased loads



CAM Software	Edgecam-Waveform
Operation	Roughing Cycle With Finish Pass
Tool Details	V Carb 12mm 5 Flute 42680
Machine	DMG – DMU 75 Monobloc
Material	Steel 01
Speed (RPM)	5,500
Feed (mm/min)	8,000
Ap (mm)	20
Ae (mm)	2
Entry Strategy	Side Entry
Cycle Time	3m 1s (Incl Finish Pass)

Vero Software Limited
45 Boulton Road
Reading
Berkshire
RG2 0NH
United Kingdom

tel. +44 (0) 118 922 6633
email. info@edgecam.com
web. www.edgecam.com

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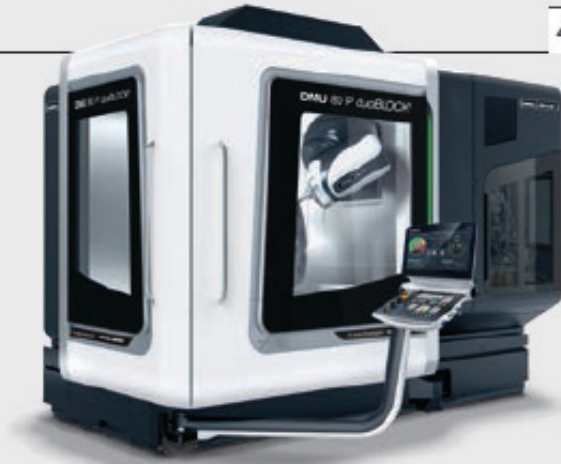


DMU duoBLOCK®

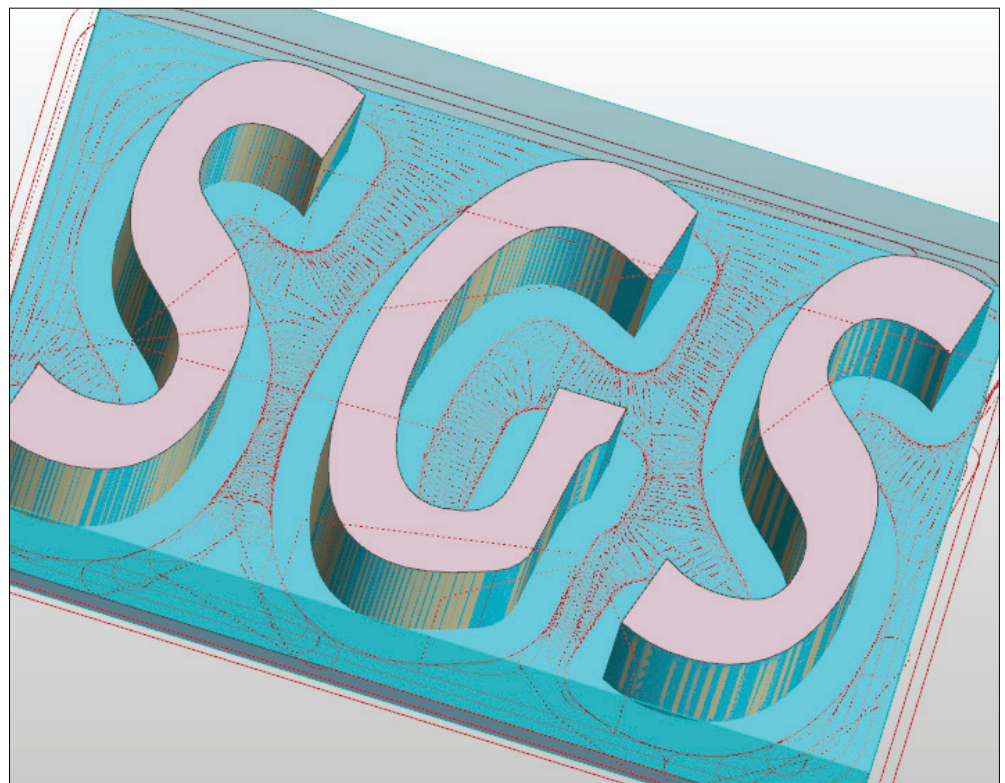
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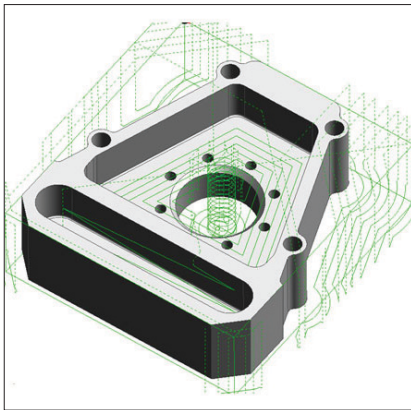
DMU 80 P duoBLOCK®

The 4th Generation duoBLOCK® – the new, completely redesigned duoBLOCK® concept is the new benchmark for the greatest precision, milling performance and productivity.



The V-Carb end mill is the finishing touch that you can expect more from. The geometry produces superior surface finishes in ferrous materials with a high level of accuracy needed for semi-finishing and finishing of components. However, the chatter suppressing design allows you to push the tool well beyond the limits of light finishing cuts. Tackle a range of applications with this tool.





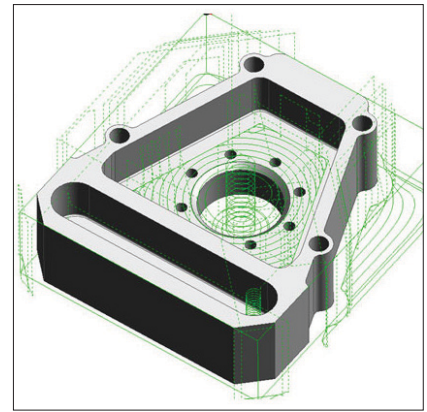
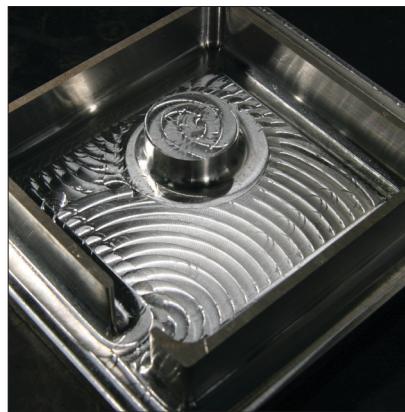
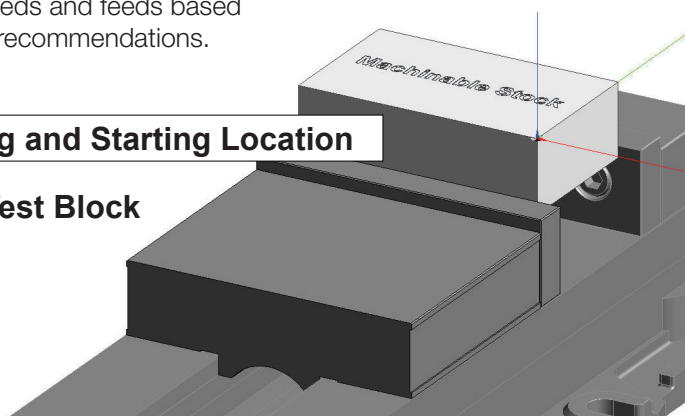
Traditional Toolpath

Starting with tooling, using an odd number of flutes helps with rigidity. Recommendations are to use 5 to 7 flute cutters on Steel and 3 to 5 flute cutters on Aluminium. Using hydraulic, shrink fit or collet chucks are highly recommended. Weldon chucks are not recommended because they don't encompass the full diameter of the cutter, throwing the cutter out of balance.

Place the designated material in your machine's fixture leaving a machinable amount of stock above the work fixture. Assigning the work offset at the lower right corner will simplify the NC code. Looking into the machine, we will test cut the front of the stock from right to left creating a straight line climb cut. A large lead-in will ensure machine acceleration to proper feed rate before entering the cut. Starting with a depth of cut (DoC) of 1 to 1.5 X diameter, calculate speeds and feeds based on suppliers recommendations.

Fixturing and Starting Location

Test Block



Waveform Toolpath

Sample Straight Line Test Code

```
%O1000
N1 G90 G20 G00 G40
N2 T1 M6
N3 S[RPM] M3
N4 M8
N5 X3. Y[%Stepover X Tool Dia]
N6 G43 Z0.25 H01
N7 Z[Depth of Cut]
N8 G1 X-10 F[Feedrate]
N9 G0 Z0.25
N10 G28 Z0
N11 G28 X0
N12 M30
```

Key factors to consider for straight-line test cuts are chip colour, chip edges, load meter, and sound.

Proper chips should have a smooth edge from start to end (see photos). In Steel, heat from machining will be removed with the chips, leaving them a bluish brown colour.



Desirable Result



Undesirable Result

Based on your tool type and material, adjusting one parameter at a time, depth of cut or width of cut, will optimise feeds and speeds.

