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In this article, you will learn about what type of lathe machine operation is performed on lathe machines. Operation Machine Lathe A lathe is a machine that twists the work of the paksi to perform different operations such as turning, facing, taper turn, knurling, grooving, separation, thread cutting, reaming, etc. Let's talk about all lathe machine operations one by one as follows. To perform different lathe machine operations on the lathece, the work can be supported and encouraged by one of the following methods: The workpiece is held between the center and the device driven by the carrier and the capture plate. The workpiece holds a mandrel that is supported between the center and driven by a carrier and a catch plate. Held and pushed by chuck with the other end supported at the tailstock center. Held and pushed by a chuck or faceplate or angle plate. The method of holding the above work can be classified under two headings: Works held between centers. The work held by chuck or any other lekapan. Lathe Operating Machine Type Operation lathe machine is classified into three main categories and is as follows. Here is a Lathe machine operation that is performed equally by holding the workplace between the center or by chuck: Turning OperationPlain or Straight TurningShoulder TurningShoulder TurningPecentric TurningEccentric Turning Facing OperationChamfering OperationKnurling Operation Cutting OperationFlishing Operation WindingForming Machine Lathe operations performed by holding work by chuck or faceplate or angular plate are: DrillingReamingBoringCounterboringTaper BoringTappingUndercutanInternal thread cutParting-off Operations performed using typical attachments : Also Read about Lathe Machine: 1. Operation Performed by Holding Workpiece Between Turning Centers: It is the most common type of operation in all lathe machine operations. Turning is the operation of removing excessive material from the work to produce a cylindric surface to the desired length. The work is held between the center or chuck and rotates at the required speed. The device moves in a longitudind direction to feed towards the head with the correct depth cut. The surface packaging is excellent. 1. Straight Turning: The work is held on chuck and he is made to spin about the paksi, and the tool is fed in line with the lathe paksi. Straight swapping produces a cylindric surface by removing excessive metal from the work. 2. Rough turn: It is the process of removal of excessive material from the work within a minimum period by using high-level bribes and the depth of weight cut. In rough change the average depth of 2mm to 4mm pieces can be given and food is from 0.3 to 1.5mm each work revolution. 3. Shoulder Turning: When the work has a different diameter and will be dislocated, the surface forms from one diameter to another is shoulders, and ordering parts of this work are called turned shoulders. Eccentric turns: When the cylindric surface of two separate rotational axes, with the first axis, is offset to another axis then such works are messed up by an operation called eccentric turn. Here three sets of central holes are drilled. By holding works in these three centres the operation of the resort for each surface can be completed. Taper Turning: The taper is a uniform increase or decrease in the diameter of the work and measured along with its length. Taper turns meaningfully to produce conceptive shapes by a gradual reduction of diameter from cylindric works. The amount of taper in the work is usually determined based on the difference in the diameter of the taper to its length. It is known as a cone and it is indicated by the letter K. It has a  $K = D-d/1$  formula to produce tappers on the works.  $D =$  Greater diameter taper. $d =$  Small diameter taper. In the case of lathece, tappers on the given work are obtained by tuning work and feeding the tools at an angle to produce a gradual improvement or decrease in the diameter of the work. Both important types of tappers are, The more taper here, the angle is very small and varies from 1.4 to 1.5°. Metric tappers are available in seven standard sizes with a standard taper angle. The tape method changes, the FormCombined tool method rest method or swivelling compound break methodTailstock is set on methodTaper changing the attachment method 1. The form tool method Here the length of the taper obtained is equal to the width of the form tool. To get the required size of the form tapping tool is fed slowly directly into the work by handling rampant cross slides to the lathe axis. This is the easiest method of tape turning. It is limited to getting a small taper length like charming the side of the work. This method is done at a faster rate. 2. The combined feed feed method is made with the movement of tools in the direction of longitume and lateral simultaneously while moving the work. Taper, which we will get, is similar to the result as the magnitude of longitary and lateral feeds. Changing feed rates in both directions can change direction and corners of the taper. 3. Compounds of the twisted method here the rotating works and cutting tools are fed at an angle with rest of the assembled compounds. The base of the compound break is a degree graduate. The corner of the taper is the angle in which the resting compound is calculated using the  $\tan\alpha$  formula =  $D-d/2l$ , where,  $D =$  greater diameter,  $d =$  smaller diameter,  $l =$  length of works. Compound breaks can be turned into the required angle of  $\alpha$ . Once the compound break is set to a certain angle then the tool is moved by compound breaks and wheels. 4.Taper changes the attachment method This method is equal to the compound break method. Here work or rotation and tools are fed at a taper angle of  $\alpha$ .In this case, the arrangement, which has a degree graduation guide block, with the help of this block can be required a tapping angle to the lathe axis. The taper angle is calculated equal to the compound break method using the formula:  $\tan\alpha = D-d/2l$ . Advantages of taper rotation attachments: Internal taper can be obtained precisely.the size of the size taper can be obtained easily. Once an attachment is set a taper round operation can be done at a faster rate. By setting a taper angle to 'zero' we can run a normal turn. Taper drawbacks exchange attachments: It requires additional mounting facilities. Installing and removing attachments takes more time. Attachments need to take superpowers. Tailstock set over the method: Here works on tilted work at the required tapping angle. This tool is fed parallel to the axis. The disadvantages of the work or work into the corners of the taper required are achieved by the movement of the tail with the help of the tail set on the screws. This method is useful for small tappers. Facing: It is the operation of reducing the length of the worker by feeding the perpendicular to the lathe axis. This operation reduces the flat surface at the end of the work. For this operation, regular turning tools or front-facing tools can be used. The advantages of cutting a tool should set the same height as the center of the work. Facing consists of 2 Gross operations: Here the depth of the cut is 1.3mm Finish: Here the depth of the cut is 0.2-0.1mm. Chamfering operation: It is a surface-getting operation uncrossed on the edge of the cylindric works. This operation is performed if the bolt ends and the tip of the aci. Chamfering helps avoid damage to sharp edges and protects hurt operations during other operations. Chamfering on bolts helps to rotate nuts easily. Knurling operation: It is a diamond-getting operation on a work for the purpose of painkilling. This is done to provide a better grip surface when handled by hand. It is done using a nanny tool. The tool consists of a set of hard steel rollers, and it is held rigidly on a toolpost. Knurling is done at the lowest speed available on lathe. It is done on the handle as well as in the case of the end of the gauge. Feeds vary from 1 to 2 mm per revolution. Two or three deductions may be necessary to have a full impact. Thread cutting: It's an important operation in lathe to get a constant helika grotestine or thread'. When a thread or helikel grotesteen is formed on the outer surface of the works is called an external thread cutting. When a thread or helikel grotesteen is formed on the inner surface of the work is called internal thread cutting. The work rotates between the two centres, the living centre and the dead center of os lathe. Here the tools are moved longest to get the type of thread required. When the gadget is from right to to we got the thread left. Likewise, when the tool is moved from left to right we get the right side thread. Here the movement of the wagon is provided by the lead screws. A pair of change gear prompted the lead screw and by twisting the depth handle the cut could be controlled. Filling: It's a finishing operation done after turning around. This is done on lathe to remove burrs, sharp angles, and feed marks on the work and also to bring it to size by removing very small amounts of metals. The operation consists of passing a single-piece file on a work that ranges at high speed. Speed usually doubles from turning. Polishing: This operation is carried out after the filing to improve the surface quality of the work. Polish with a finer grade of emery fabric in a row after filing the results in a very smooth and bright surface. Lathe runs at high speeds from 1500 to 1800m per mean, and the oil is applied to emery fabrics. Grooving: It is the process of reducing the diameter of the works on a very narrow surface. It is done by grotesteen tools. Grooving tools are similar to separation devices. It is often done at the end of a thread or next to the shoulder to leave a small margin. Spinning: it is the process of forming a thin sheet of metal by spinning work at high speed and pressing it against the head spin. Support is also given from the end of the tailstock. Spring winding up: spring winding up is the process of making spring floating by passing wires around the mandrel swirling over the chuck or between centers. Small holes are provided in the steel bar, which is supported by Post Tools and the wires are allowed through it. Forming: It is the process of changing convection, concave, or any form of illumination. Form rounds can be achieved by the following methods: Using formation tools. Combines crosses and endearing foods. Detect or copy templates. Forming a tool should not remove many substances and is used primarily to end the formed surface. Generally, two types of formation tools are used straight and circulars. Straight types are used for wider surfaces and circular types for narrow surfaces. 2. Operations Performed By Holding Work By the operation of the Chuck Lathe machine performed by holding work by chuck or faceplate or corner plate are: Drilling is an operation producing cylinder holes in the works. It is done by a rotating tool, a rotating part of the cutter, known as a drilling drill. In this operation, works rotate in chuck or faceplate and drills are held in tailstock drill holders or drill chuck. Nutrition is adopted affected by the movement of the tail spindle. This method is adopted for drilling ordinary shaped works. Reaming: Reaming is a finishing operation size of the hole that has been drilled or bored. This tool is used called reamer, which has multi-plate cutting The reamer is held on the tail spindle, both directly or through chuck gerudi, and is held in a sculable while the work rotates at a very slow speed. Boring: Boring is the operation of raising holes that have been bullied, pounded or faked. It can't produce holes. Boring is similar to outside turn surgery and can be done by broadcast. In this operation, the work rotates in a chuck or faceplate and the tool mounted on the tool post is fed into the work. It consists of a boring bar having a single eye cutting tool that raises a hole. It also tules out of the round of holes. This method is used for boring small-sized work only. The speed of this process is slow. Counterboring: Counterboring is the operation of raising the end of a hole through a certain distance. It's the same as shoulder work in an outside turn. This operation is just like the usual boring and boring tools or counters can be used. This tool is used called counterbore. The speed is a little less than the derailment. Taper Boring: The principle of turning a tapered hole is the same as an outer taper turn operation and is finished by rotating the work on a chuck or faceplate. The eating device is at an angle to the round of the work pack. The tedious tool is mounted on the tool post and by looking at the compound slaid to the desired angle, a short tape hole in the machine by feeding the hands. Menoreh: Menoreh is a small diameter inner thread cutting operation using a multipoint cutting tool called a pipe. In lathes, the work is mounted on the chuck or in advance and froths at a very slow speed. The required size paip held on a typical curve is mounted on the tail spindle. Reduce: Reducing is similar to grooving surgery when performed in a hole. It is the tedious process of grooves or large holes at a fixed distance from the end of the hole. This is the same as a tedious operation, except that a square nose parting is used. Undercutting is done at the end of an in-thread or counter to provide a release for the tool or any part. Operation Lathe Performed Using Typical Attachments Lathe machine operation is performed using a typical attachment: Refining: The refinery is a metal removing operation by feeding the work against a rotating cutter that has several cutting edges. To cut a key or groove, the work is supported on a cross slaid by a distinctive attachment and fed against a rotating refining cutter held by the chuck. The cutting depth is provided by the vertical alignment of work provided by the attachment. The cutting depth is provided by the working verticle alignment provided by the attachment. The movement of the food is provided by the transport and the movement of the vertical cutter is arranged in the attachment. Awareness: Awareness is removing metal in the form of a minute chip by feeding work against spinning wheels known as the rotation wheel. Both the interior and outer surfaces of the works can be ground using special attachments installed on the cross slide. For external surfaces of rotation, work can range between the center or on the chuck. For internal contagion, work must rotate on chuck or faceplate. Nutrition is done by transportation and the depth of the cuts provided by the cross slide. The declaration is done vigitically to end the job, sharp the cutter, or the size of the work after it has been hardened. Conclusion: As we discuss lathe has a wide range of applications in the manufacturing industry. Doing any operation in lathe is easier than other machines and learning about these machines is equally easier. That's it, thanks for reading. If you like our article on the operation of the lathe machine then please share it with your friends. If you have any questions about this topic ask in the comments. Subscribe to newsletters to get the latest updates via email. Now you can Download a free PDF file from below: Read Next: Credit images for lathe machines:

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