

ENGINEERING RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
ANN ARBOR

A MACHINABILITY EVALUATION OF GROUPS XII—XVI OILS  
ON THE MULTIPLE-SPINDLE AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE

*Jan*  
J. W. Boston  
R. E. McKee

Department of Production Engineering

Project 2080

SINCLAIR RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC.  
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W.M.S. 76:2

CONCLUSIONS

1. The levels of 175 microinches for turning and 200 microinches for forming appear to be satisfactory in adjudging the tool life (number of pieces per tool grind) when evaluating cutting fluids on the multiple-spindle, automatic screw machine. In some cases, however, visual inspection of the samples was used to supplement the graphical data, as was explained in the "Test Results."
2. In the machining of various steels on a multiple-spindle, automatic screw machine, the 4316 oil shows better characteristics in heat transfer, and the resulting improvement in tool life (indicated by surface roughness as a criterion), than do the other oils, with oils L589 and 4332 running a close second in all-around performance.
3. Feeds of 0.0031 inch/revolution for turning and 0.001 inch/revolution for forming seem to give reasonable tool life on the various steels that are included in this study. The feed of 0.004 inch/revolution which was used on the second forming operation was definitely too heavy and resulted in short tool life in all cases. A cutting speed of 117.5 feet per minute is reasonable on the AISI 1141 and 4145 materials, but should be reduced for production on the 8620 steel to insure a larger number of parts per tool grind.

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## AN EVALUATION OF OILS NO. L581, L589, 4332, AND 4316 AS APPLIED TO THE OPERATION OF A NEW BRITAIN-GRIDLEY, 6-SPINDLE, AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE IN THE MACHINING OF AISI 1141, 4145, AND 8620 STEELS

### Operating Conditions

#### Machine

A New Britain-Gridley Model 60, 6-spindle, automatic screw machine was used in the testing of three steels and four oils for this series of tests.

#### Oils

Oils No. L581, L589, 4332, and 4316 as received from the company were used in the above machine. Test samples of each of the first two oils were sent to the laboratory for verification of condition.

#### Steels

The certification of analysis of each material from the supplier and the Brinell Hardness Number (BHN) are listed as follows:

Steel	C	Mn	P	S	Si	Cr	Mo	Ni	BHN 3000-kg load
1141	.41	1.37	.025	.090	.10				223
4145	.44	1.04	.021	.021	.28	1.05	.13		223
8620	.21	.86	.019	.023	.31	.49	.17	.50	217

The 4145 and 8620 steels were prepared in an annealed and cold-drawn condition and the 1141 in a cold-finished state. All materials were 13/16 inch outside diameter and from 10 to 12 feet in length.

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## Cutting Tools

Turning.—The turning tools were M-3-D High-Speed Steel (Universal Cyclops) of 6% Mo, 4% Cr, 2.4% V, and 6% W. The tools were ground to the following signatures:

Oil	1st turn	2nd turn
L581	17,2,8,8,6,0,1/64	17,2,8,8,6,0,1/64
L589	17,2,8,8,6,0,1/64	17,2,8,8,6,0,1/64
4332	17,2,8,8,6,0,1/64	8,15,8,8,6,0,1/64
4316	17,2,8,8,6,0,1/64	8,15,8,8,6,0,1/64

The signature was held constant on the first turning tool for all tests. However, the tool signature was varied on the second turning tool to observe any improvement in number of pieces produced before failure of the tool.

Forming.—The form tools were purchased as 18-4-1 High-Speed Steel (18% W, 4% Cr, 1% V). The following back-rake angles were ground on the tools:

Oil	1st form	2nd form
L581	15°	8°
L589	15°	0°
4332	15°	15°
4316	15°	15°

The back-rake angle on the first forming tool was held constant for all tests while the back rake on the second-form tool was varied to observe any improvement in number of pieces produced before failure of the tool and to determine if the feed rate of 0.004 inch per revolution was a deterrent to good performance.

## Test Method

The AISI 1141 steel was machined under the first machine setup at 117.5 feet per minutes (556 rpm) and feeds of 0.0031 inch/revolution on the turning tools, 0.001 inch/revolution on the first form, and 0.004 inch/revolution on the second form, using the L589 oil. All machine spindles were checked for accuracy and variations in surface finish on the machined parts.

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The No. 2 spindle was chosen as representative of the average of all six, and the work pieces that were retained for subsequent examination and surface-roughness inspections were taken from this same spindle at intervals of approximately thirty pieces throughout the life of the test. The three steels and four oils were tested under the above conditions.

## Test Criteria

It was determined that values of surface roughness (microinches, rms) would be obtained from the first and second turn and the first- and second-form surfaces by averaging the values of three readings on each surface as measured by a micrometrical profilometer. These values were plotted as ordinate vs number of pieces as abscissa for each of the roughness inspections throughout the life of the test.

The drills that were used in producing 5/16-inch-diameter holes did not show consistent evidence of tool wear and thus were not included in the evaluation of the test data. In running tests on oils 4332 and 4316, the drilling operation was eliminated altogether.

## Test Results

After all data had been plotted, it was observed that a value of 175 microinches, rms, was representative of average tool life for the turning tools and 200 microinches, rms, for the form tools. These values are shown on each of the Figs. 1 through 28 to indicate the number of pieces produced prior to tool failure (inability to produce desirable surface finish).

Figs. 1-6 show the results obtained in testing the L581 and L589 oils in turning 1141, 4145, and 8620 steel. Solid lines were used to show the trend of the first-turning operation while dashed or broken lines were used for the second turn.

Figs. 7-12 show the results obtained in testing the L581 and L589 oils in forming 1141, 4145, and 8620 steel. Solid lines were used to show the trend of the first-forming operation while dashed or broken lines were used for the second form.

Figs. 13-16 show the results obtained in testing the 4332 and 4316 oils in turning 1141 and 4145 steel. Solid lines were used to show the trend of

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the first-turning operation while dashed or broken lines were used for the second turn. In most cases, two sets of turning tools failed prior to the failure of one set of form tools.

Figs. 17-20 show the results obtained in testing the 4332 and 4316 oils in forming 1141 and 4145 steel. Solid lines were again used to show the trend of the first-forming operation while dashed or broken lines were used for the second form.

Figs. 21-24 show the results obtained in any one turning operation, using one steel, for the four different oils, i.e., Fig. 22, first-turning operation on 4145 steel, using oils L581, L589, 4332, and 4316.

Figs. 25-28 show the results obtained in any one forming operation, using one steel, for the four different types of oil, i.e., Fig. 26, first-forming operation on 4145 steel, using oils L581, L589, 4332, and 4316.

The following is a quick reference chart to assist in finding the graph for any one operation with any combination of oil and steel. The numbers on the chart represent the corresponding figure numbers on the graphs.

GRAPH REFERENCE CHART

		Oil				
		Steel	L581	L589	4332	4316
1st turn	1141	--	2,21	13,21	14,21	
	4145	3,22	4,22	15,22	16,22	
	8620	--	6	--	--	
2nd turn	1141	1,23	2,23	13,23	14,23	
	4145	3,24	4,24	15,24	16,24	
	8620	5	6	--	--	
1st form	1141	7,25	8,25	17,25	18,25	
	4145	9,26	10,26	19,26	20,26	
	8620	11	12	--	--	
2nd form	1141	7,27	8,27	17,27	18,27	
	4145	9,28	10,28	19,28	20,28	
	8620	11	12	--	--	

The following Table I shows the values of the number of pieces obtained prior to tool failure as defined by 175 microinches for turning and 200 microinches for forming. These values were found in the majority of cases by direct interpolation from the various graphs, in some cases, visual inspection superseded the graphical data. This was due to the

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tendency of the built-up edge on the tool to produce a rough surface (profilometer readings above the average in microinches, rms) for a few samples and then a return to normal after the built-up edge had changed. On the other hand, a tool which had failed sometimes showed a tendency to produce a burnished or torn surface, resulting in a good profilometer reading (below the average in microinches, rms), but an unsatisfactory finish as shown by visual inspection. Therefore, direct interpolation alone, in some cases, does not give clear and accurate results.

In Table I the machining of AISI 1141 steel with the 4316 oil shows the most improvement in the number of pieces produced before tool failure in both the turning and forming operations. The 4332 and L589 oils show very little difference in the turning operation, but the forming cuts favor the 4332 oil over the L589 and indicate a similarity in performance with the 4316 oil. The worst performance is shown by the L581 oil in both the turning and forming operations.

In the machining of AISI 4145 steel, oils L581 and L589 show the best performance of the four in the turning operation, with slight differences in the number of pieces produced before tool failure. Oil L589, however, is definitely superior to the others in the forming operation. Oil 4316 rates second to the L589 in the forming operation, and oils L581 and 4332 third and fourth, respectively.

In the machining of AISI 8620 steel, oil L589 shows ability to aid in producing more pieces per tool grind than the L581 oil in each of the cases shown. This steel was not tested with the 4332 and 4316 oils at the request of Mr. Ford Teeter.

TABLE I  
NUMBER OF PIECES OBTAINED PRIOR TO LOSS IN SURFACE FINISH

Steel	Oil	1st Turn	2nd Turn	1st Form	2nd Form
		0.0031 feed 175 microinches	0.001 feed 200 microinches	0.001 feed 200 microinches	0.004 feed
1141	L581	*	180	800+	88
1141	L589	555	335	900+	245
1141	4332	520	420	1080	525
1141	4316	660	660	1400+	750
4145	L581	405	485	440	80
4145	L589	380	135	850+  (Tool Failure)	115
4145	4332	190	230	230	75
4145	4316	220	220	525	65
8620	L581	*	125	0**	0**
8620	L589	180	190+	65	0**

\*No test results.

\*\*Roughness over 200 microinches, rms, at start.

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SURFACE FINISH VS. NO. OF PIECESMachine: New Britton Gridley Mod. 60  
Speed: R.P.M. 556 F.P.M. 117.5Feed: I.P.R. .0031  
Parts Per Hour: 171

Cutting Fluid: Sinclair L-581

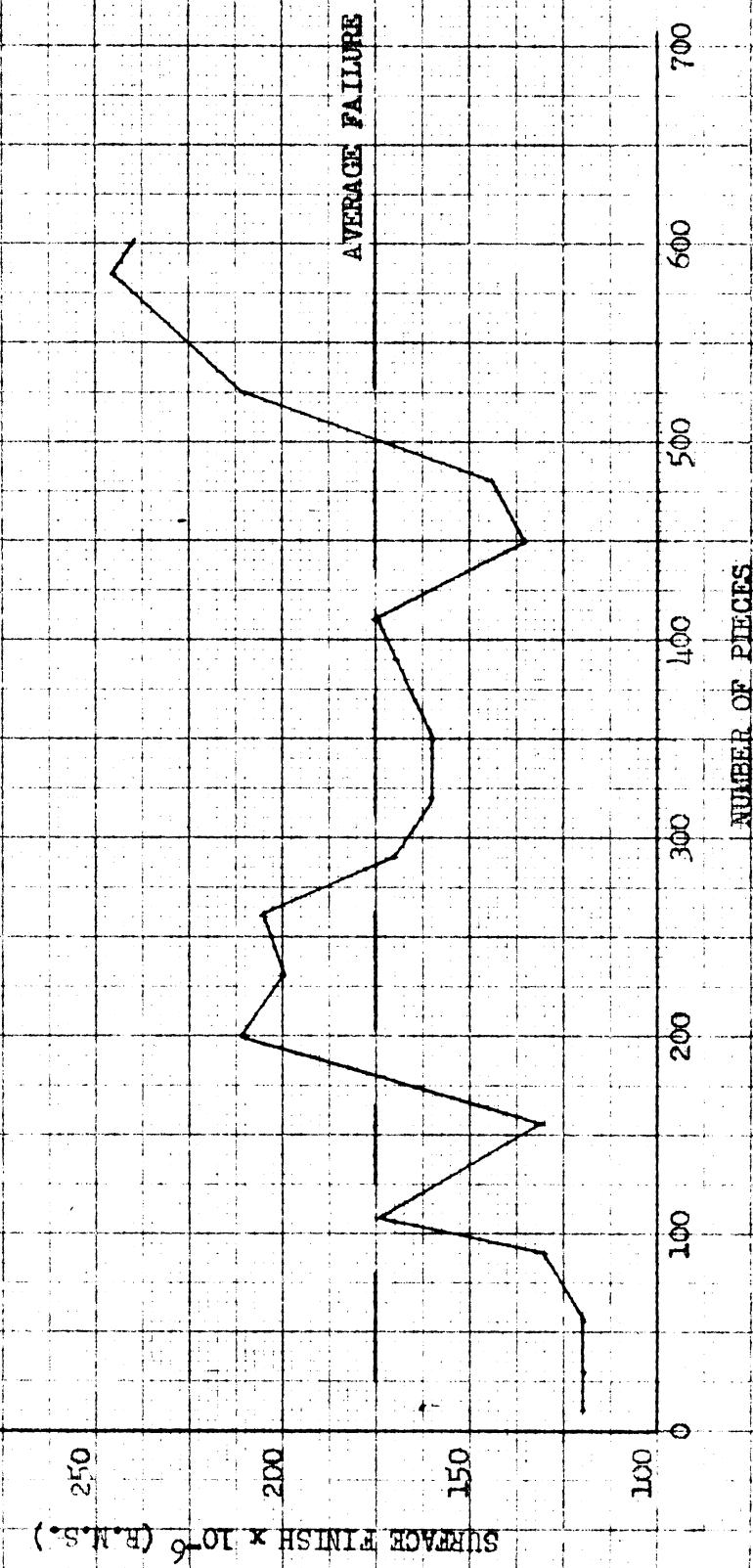
Material Cut: AISI 1141 Steel  
Tool Material: M-3-D H.S.S.Tool Type: Box, 2nd Turn  
Tool Signature: 17, 2, 8, 6, 0, 1/64

Fig. 1

PROJECT 2080  
SINGER RESEARCH LAB.  
SURFACE FINISH VS. RO. OF PIECES

Machine: New Briton Griddle Mod. 60  
Speed: R.P.M. 516 I.P.H. 117.5  
Feed: I.P.R. .0031  
Parts Per Hour: 171  
Cutting Fluid: Sinclair L-509  
Material Cut: AISI - 1111 Steel  
Tool Material: M-3-D H.S.S.  
Tool Type: Box, 1st Turn & 2nd Turn  
Tool Signature: 17, 2, 8, 6, 0, 1/64

350

300

250

200

150

100

75

SURFACE FINISH  $\times 10^{-6}$  (R.H.S.)

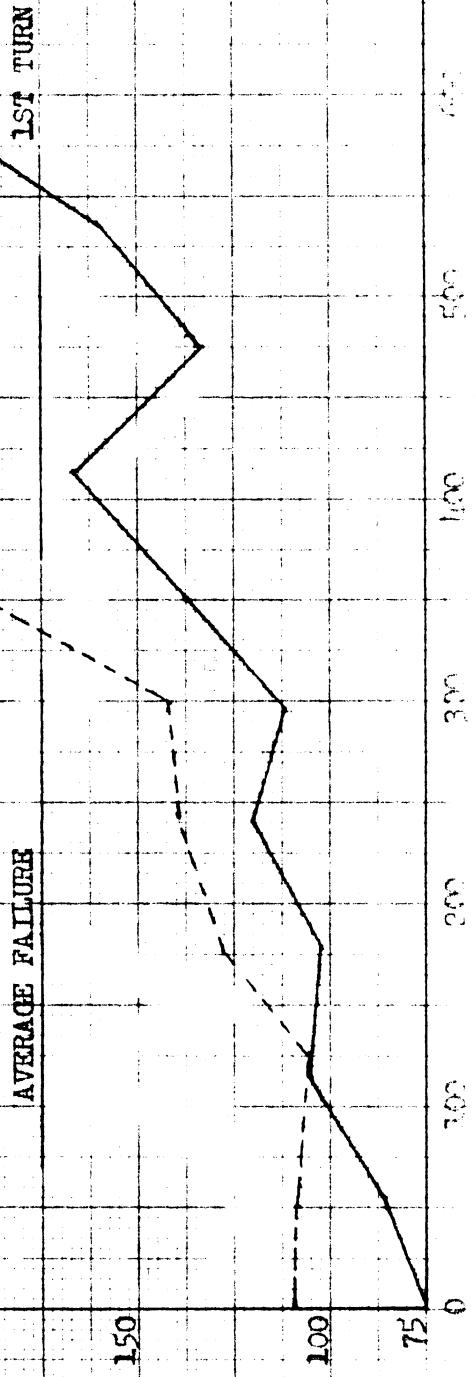


Fig. 2

## PROJECT 2080

SINCLAIR RESEARCH LAB.  
SURFACE FINISH VS. NO. OF PIECES

Machine: New Britton Gridley Mod. 60  
Speed: R.P.M. 556 F.P.M. 117.5  
Feed: I.P.R. .0031  
Parts Per Hour: 171  
Cutting Fluid: Sinclair L-581  
Material Cut: AISI - 4145 Steel  
Tool Material: M-3-D H.S.S.  
Tool Type: Box, 1st Turn & 2nd Turn  
Tool Signature: 17, 2, 8, 6, 0, 1/64

SURFACE FINISH  $\times 10^{-6}$  (R.M.S.)

300  
250  
200

150  
100  
75

## AVERAGE FAILURE

100  
200  
300  
400  
500

600  
700  
800

NUMBER OF PIECES

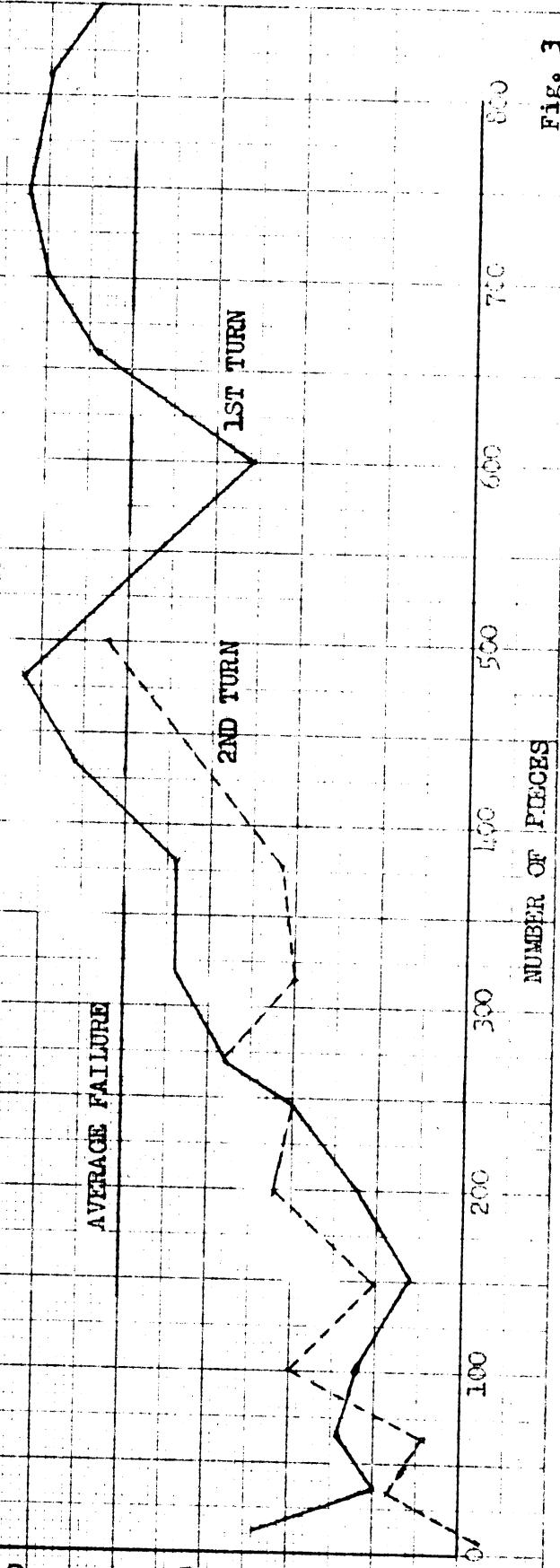


Fig. 3

PROJECT 2080  
SINCLAIR RESEARCH LAB.  
SURFACE FINISH VS. NO. OF PIECES

Machine: New Britton Gridley Mod. 60  
Speed: F.P.M. 556 F.P.M. 137.5  
Feed: I.P.R. .0031  
Parts Per Hour: 171  
Cutting Fluid: Sinclair L-509  
Material Cut: AISI - 4145 Steel  
Tool Material: H-3-D H.S.S.  
Tool Type: Box, 1st turn & 2nd turn  
Tool Signature: 17, 2, 8, 8, 6, 0, 1/64

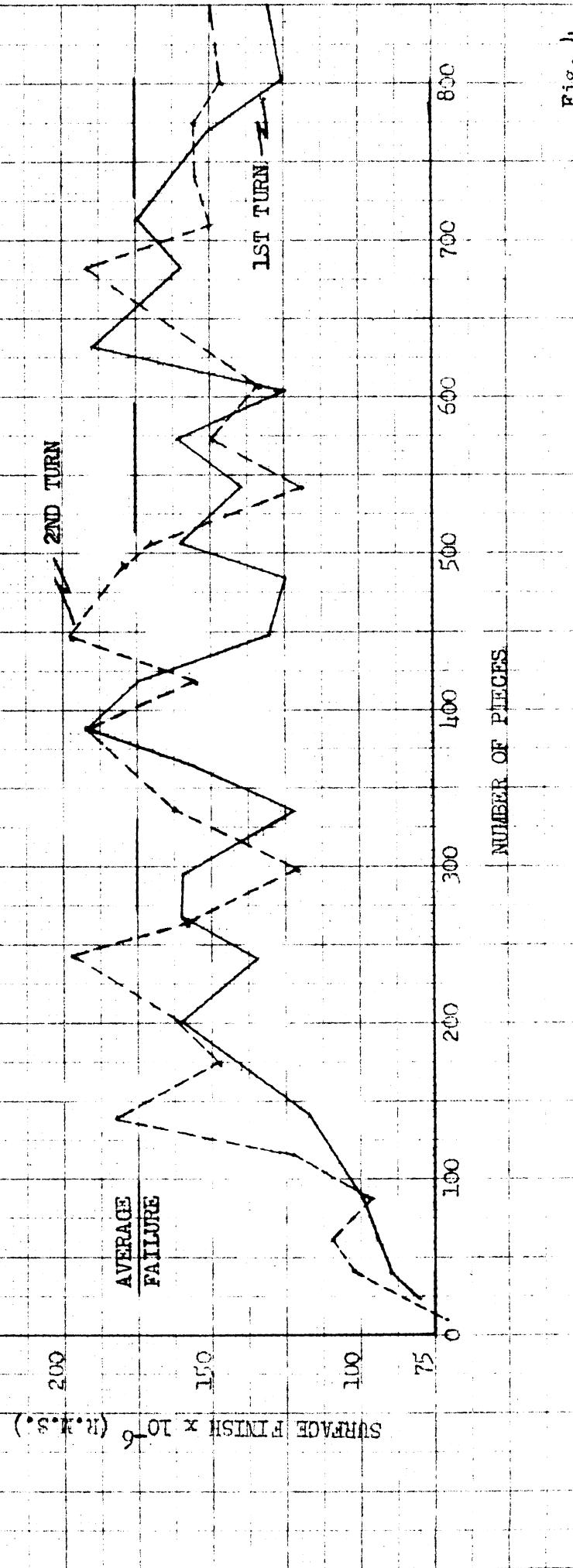


Fig. 4

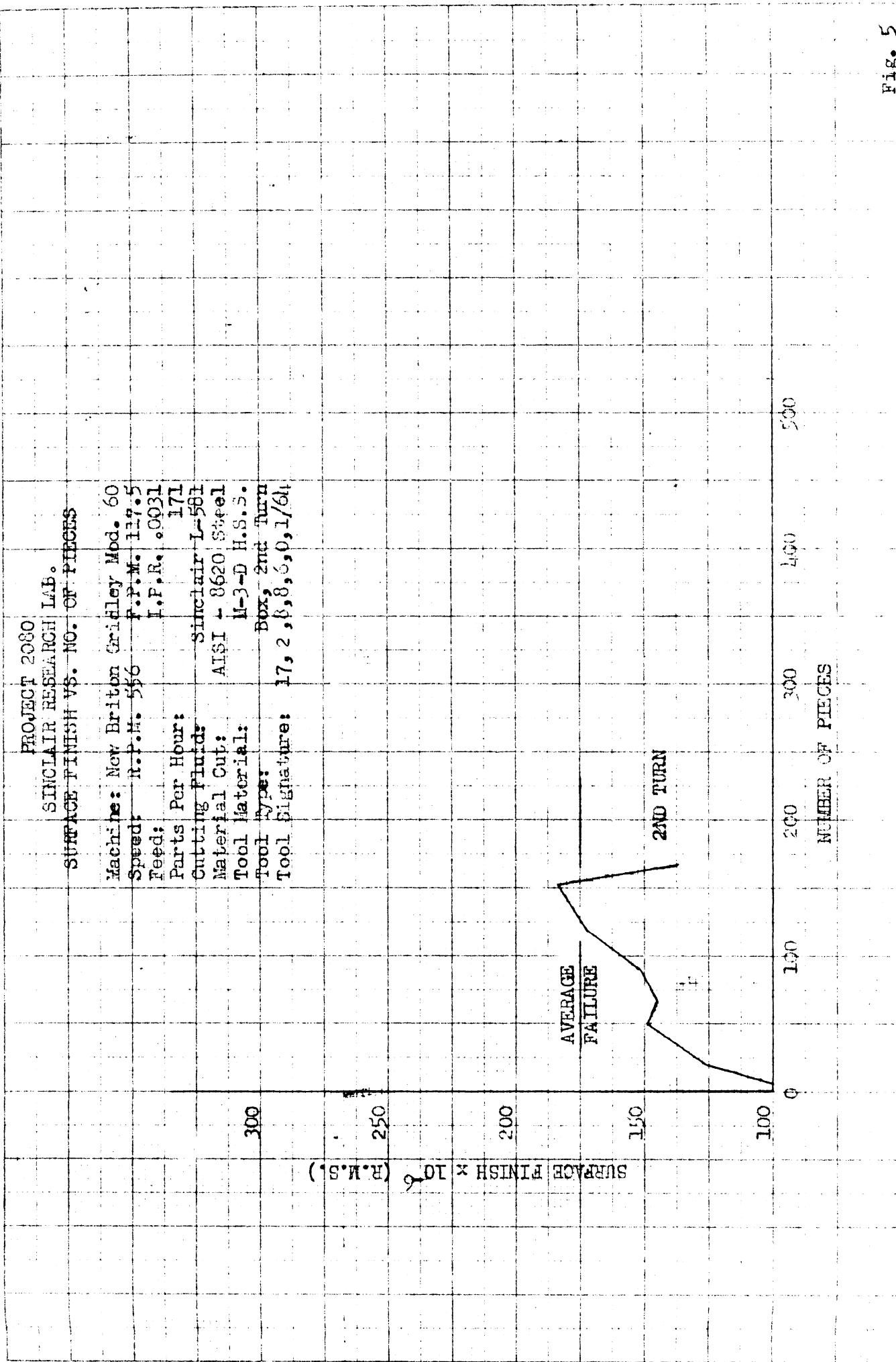


Fig. 5

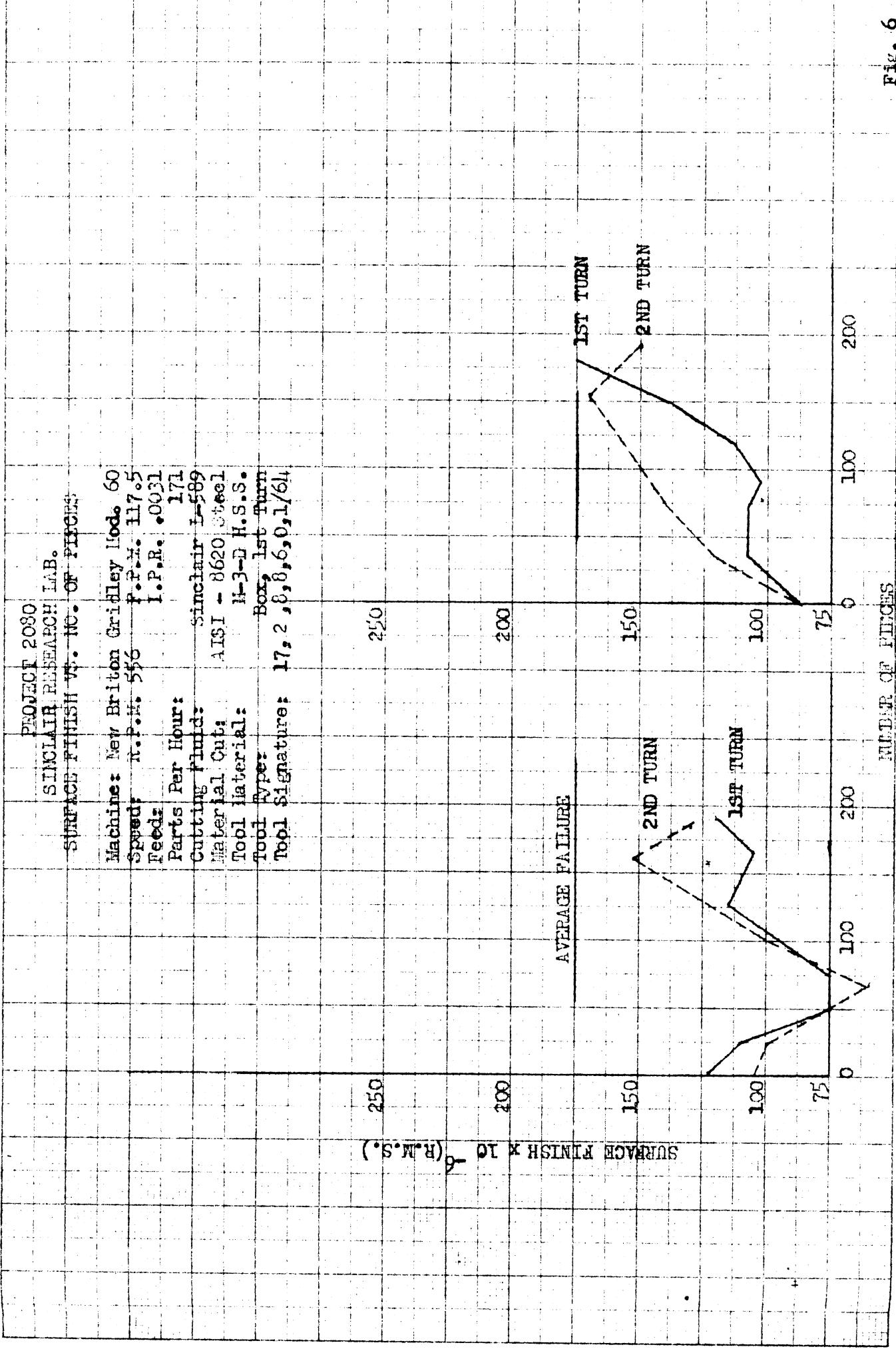


Fig. 6

PROJECT 2080  
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SURFACE FINISH VS. NO. OF PIECES

Machinist: New Briton Gridley Mod. 60  
 Speed: R.P.M. 556 I.P.M. 117.5  
 Feed: I.P.R. .001  
 Parts Per Hour: 171  
 Cutting Fluid: Sinclair L-581  
 Material Cut: AISI 1111 Steel  
 Tool Material: 18-4-1 S.S.  
 Tool Type: 1st & 2nd Form  
 Tool Signature: 5° Helix, 15° Rake

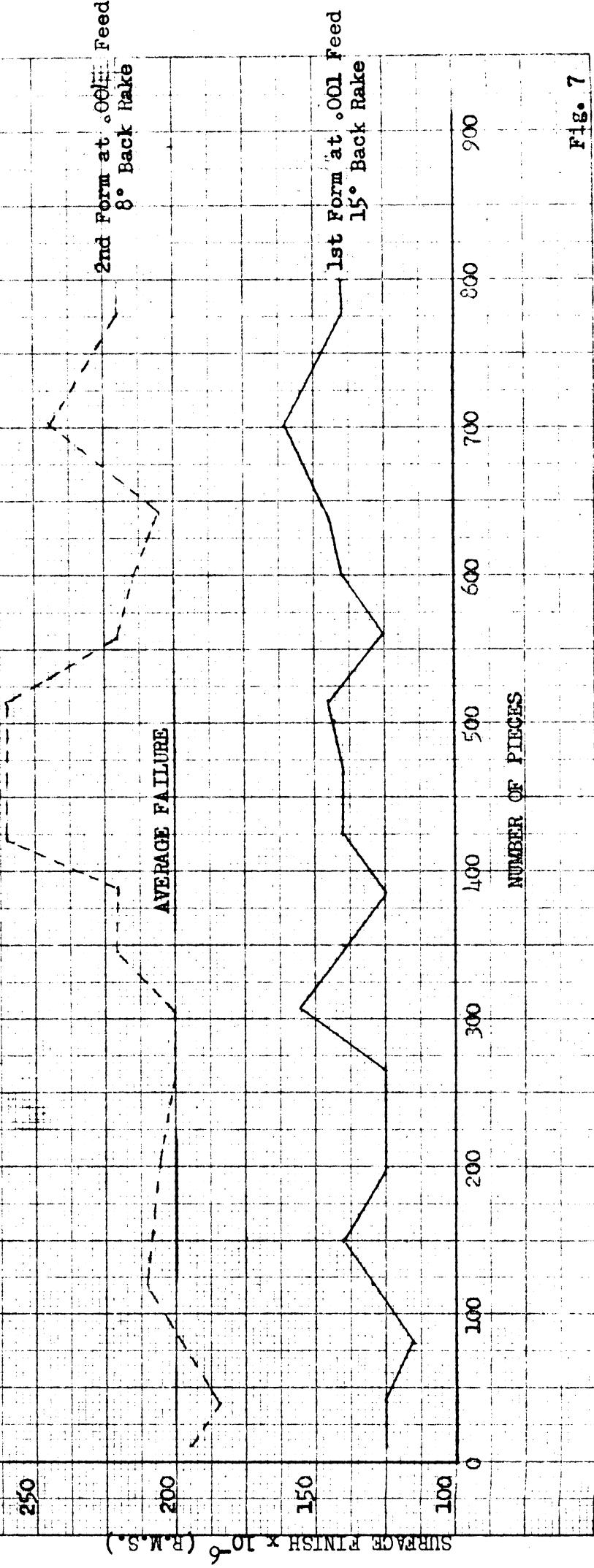


Fig. 7

## PROJECT 2080

SINCLAIR RESEARCH LAB.  
SURFACE FINISH VS. NO. OF PIECESMachine: New Briton Grizzly Mod. 60  
Speed: R.P.M. 556 I.P.M. 117.5Feed: I.P.R. .001  
Parts Per Hour: 171Cutting Fluid: Minchair L-589  
Material Cut: AISI 1111 SteelTool Material: 18-4-1 H.S.S.  
Tool Type: 1st & 2nd FormTool Signature: 5° Relief, 15° Rake  
300SURFACE FINISH X 10<sup>-6</sup> (H.R.S.)2nd Form at .001 Feed  
0° Back Rake

## AVERAGE FAILURE

200

150

100

75

0

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900  
NUMBER OF PIECES1st Form at .001 Feed  
15° Back Rake

## PROJECT 2080

SINCLAIR RESEARCH LAB.  
SURFACE FINISH VS. NO. OF PIECES

Machine: New Britton Gridley Mpd. 60  
Speed: R.P.M. 117.5  
Feed: I.P.R. .001  
Parts Per Hour: 171  
Cutting Fluid: Sinclair L-581  
Material Cut: AISI - 4140 Steel  
Tool Material: 1B-4-1 H.S.S.  
Tool type: 1st & 2nd Form  
Tool Signaturer: 5° Relief, 15° Rake

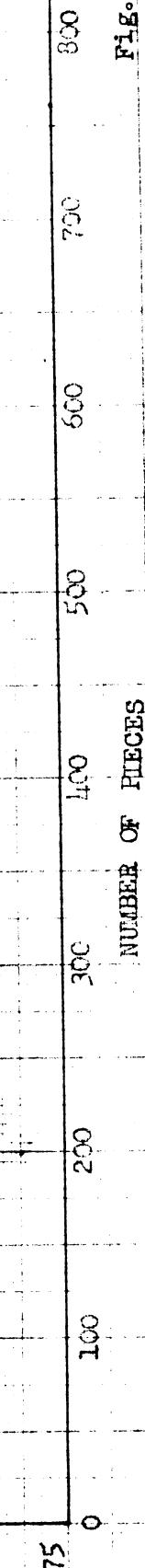
300

250  
200  
150  
100  
75

SURFACE FINISH (R.M.S.)

1st Form at .001 Feed  
15° Back Rake2nd Form at .001 Feed  
8° Back Rake

AVERAGE FAILURE

FIG. 9  
NUMBER OF PIECES

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SINCLAIR RESEARCH LAB.

SURFACE FINISH VS. NO. OF PIECES

Machine: New Britton Gridley Mod. 60  
Speed: R.P.M. 556 P.P.M. 117.5  
Feed: I.P.R. .001  
Parts Per Hour: 171  
Cutting Fluid: Sinclair L-589  
Material Cut: AISI + 4145 Steel  
Tool Material: 16-4-1 H.S.S.  
Tool Type: 1st Form  
Tool Signature: 5° Relief, 15° Rake

SURFACE FINISH  $\times 10^6$  (R.M.S.)

250

200

150

100

AVERAGE FAILURE

Tool Failure

2nd Form at .001 Feed

0° Back Rake

1st Form at .001 Feed  
15° Back Rake

NUMBER OF PIECES

100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

Fig. 10

PROJECT 2080  
SINCLAIR RESEARCH LAB.  
SURFACE FINISH VS. NO. OF PIECES

Machine: New Briton Gridley Mod. 60  
Speed: R.P.M. 556 F.P.M. 117.5  
Feed: I.P.R. .001  
Parts Per Hour: 171  
Cutting Fluid: Sisheir L-581  
Material Cut: AISI 43620 Steel  
Tool Material: 18-4-1 U.S.S.  
Tool Type: 1st & 2nd Form  
Tool Signature: 5° Relief, 15° Rake

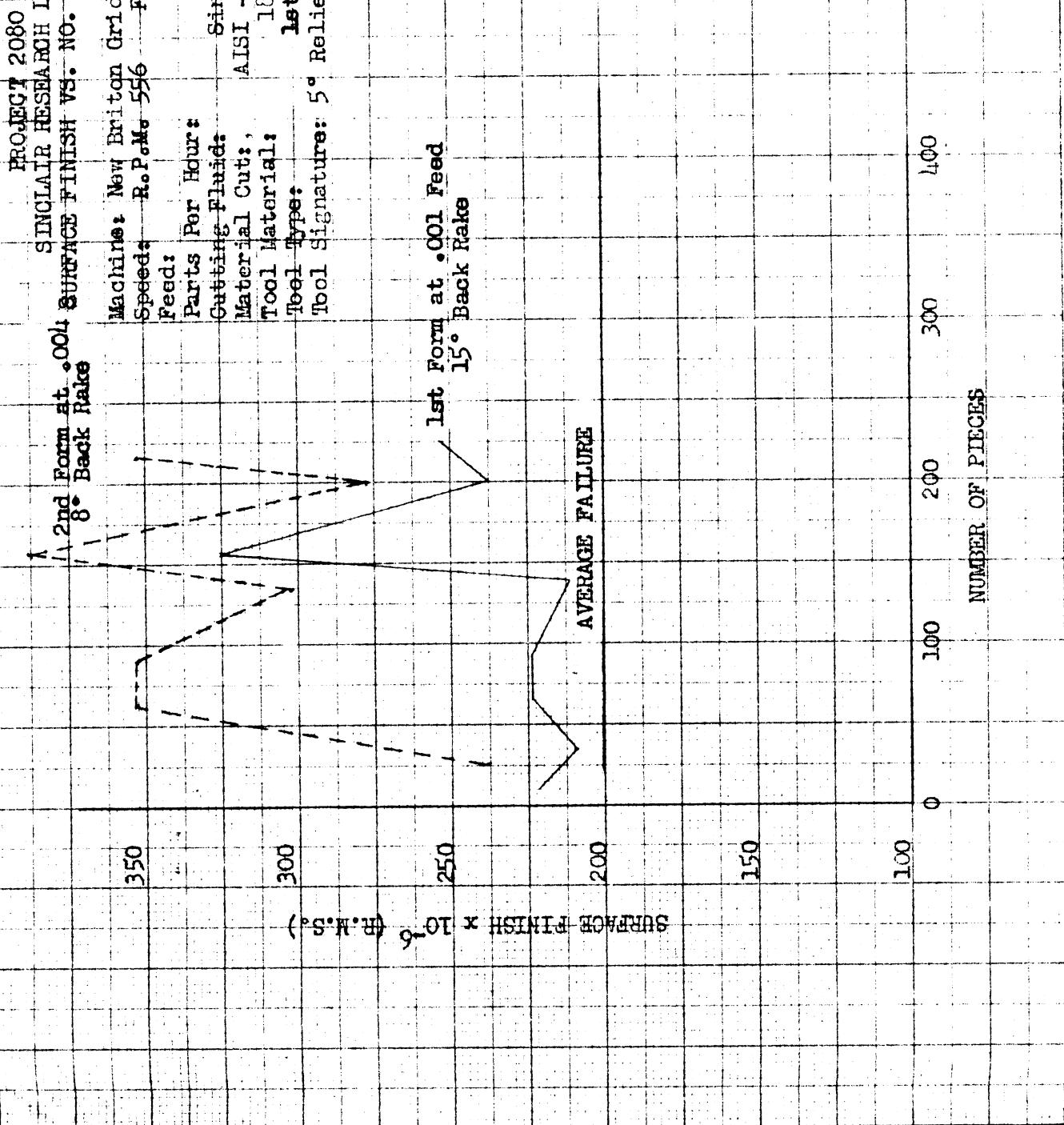
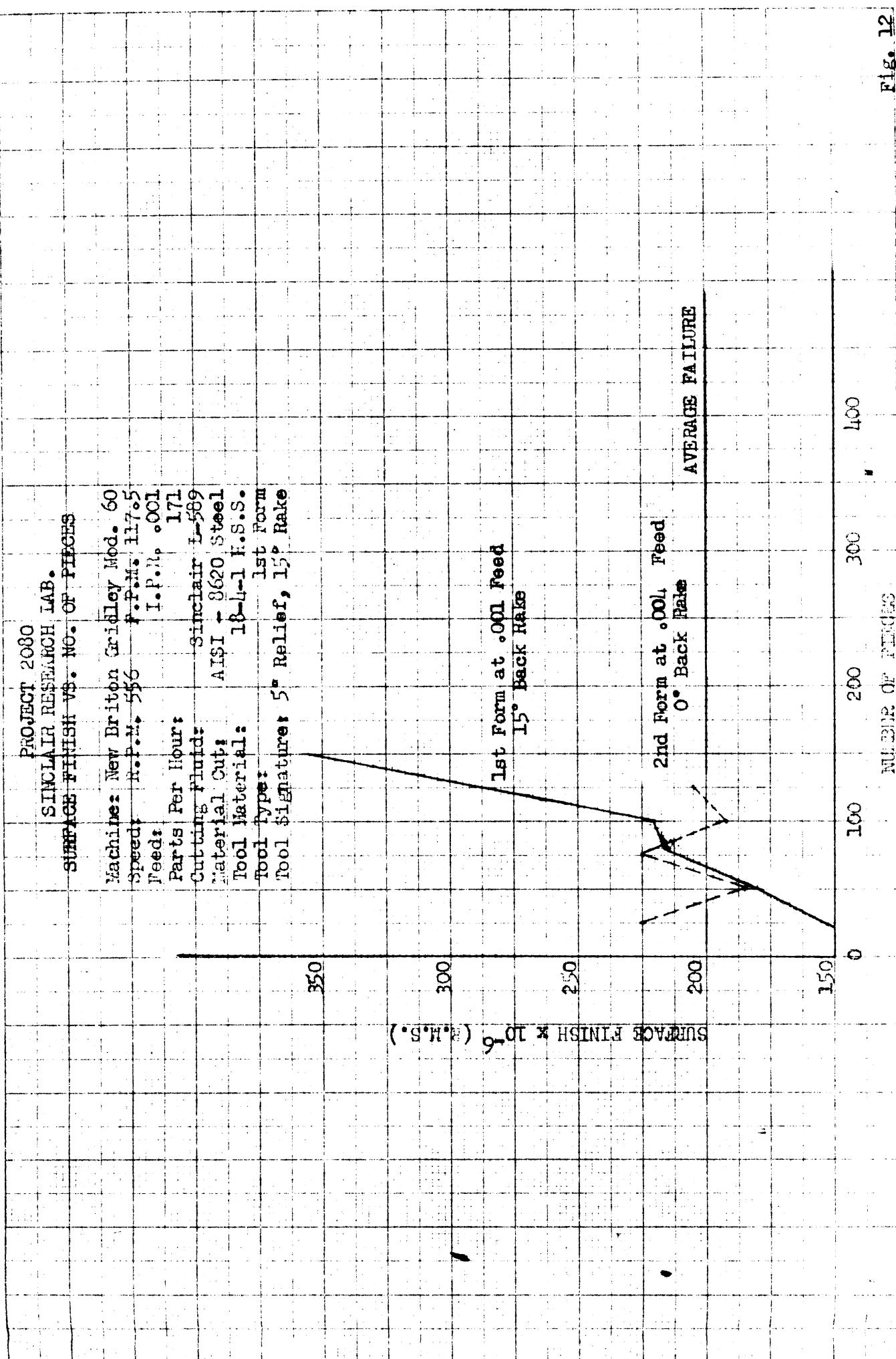


Fig. 11

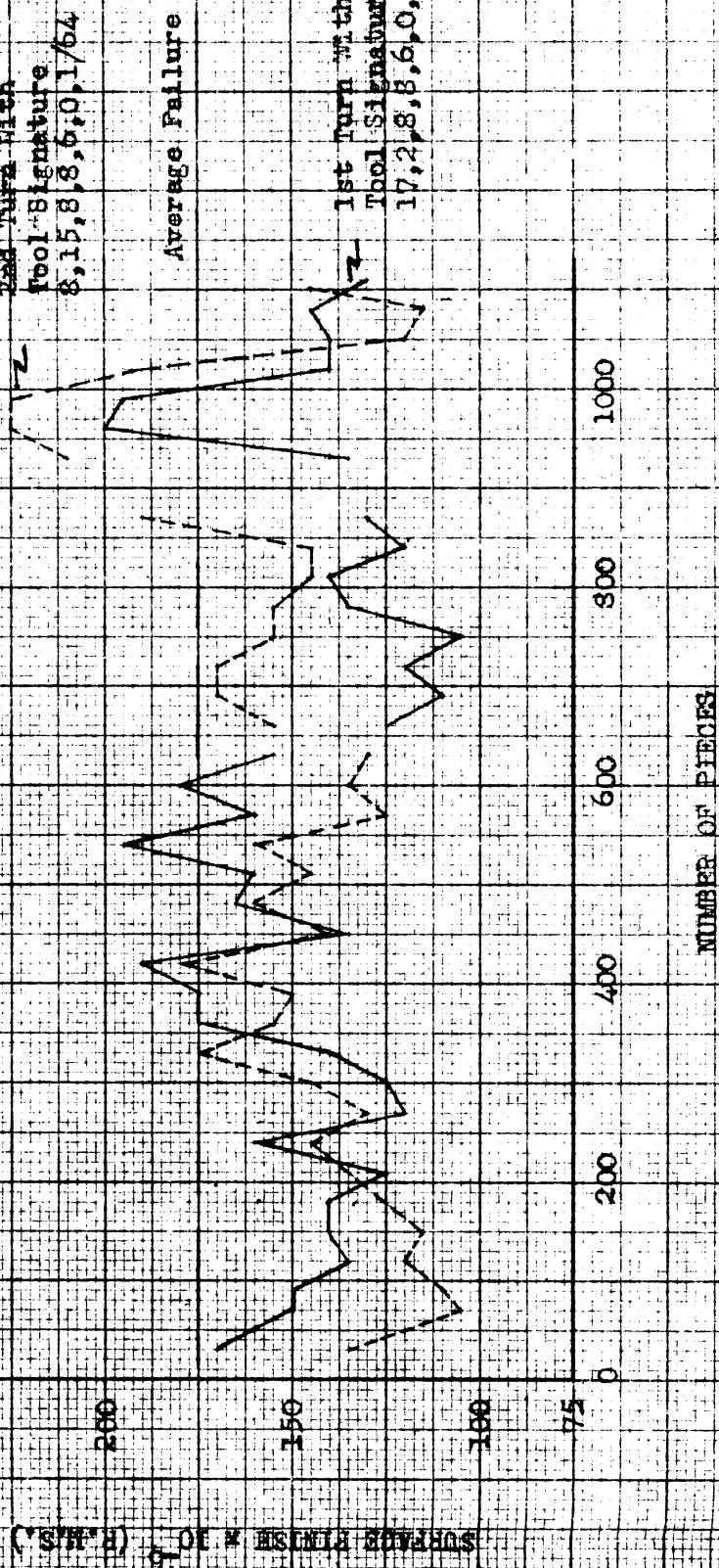
Fig. 12



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SENGLAIR RESEARCH LAB.  
SURFACE FINISH VS. NO. OF PIECES

Machines: New Briton Gridley Mod. 60  
 Speed: R.P.M. 555 F.P.M. 117.5  
 Feed: I.P.R. .0031 Parts Per Hour: 171  
 Cutting Fluid: 4332  
 Material: AISI - 114 Steel  
 Tool Material: M-3-D H.S.S.  
 Tool Type: Box, 1st & 2nd Turn



PROJ#01 2080  
SIMULATR RESEARCH LAB.  
SUBJ: THE EFFECT OF NO. OF PIECES

Machine: New British Grindel Mod. 60  
Speed: 2,000 F.P.M. 556 F.P.M. 117.5  
Feed: I.P.R. .0031  
Parts Per Hour: 171  
Cutting Fluid: LHM  
Material Cut: AISI 1111 Steel  
Tool Material: W-2-D HSS  
Tool Type: Bars, Lat & End Mill

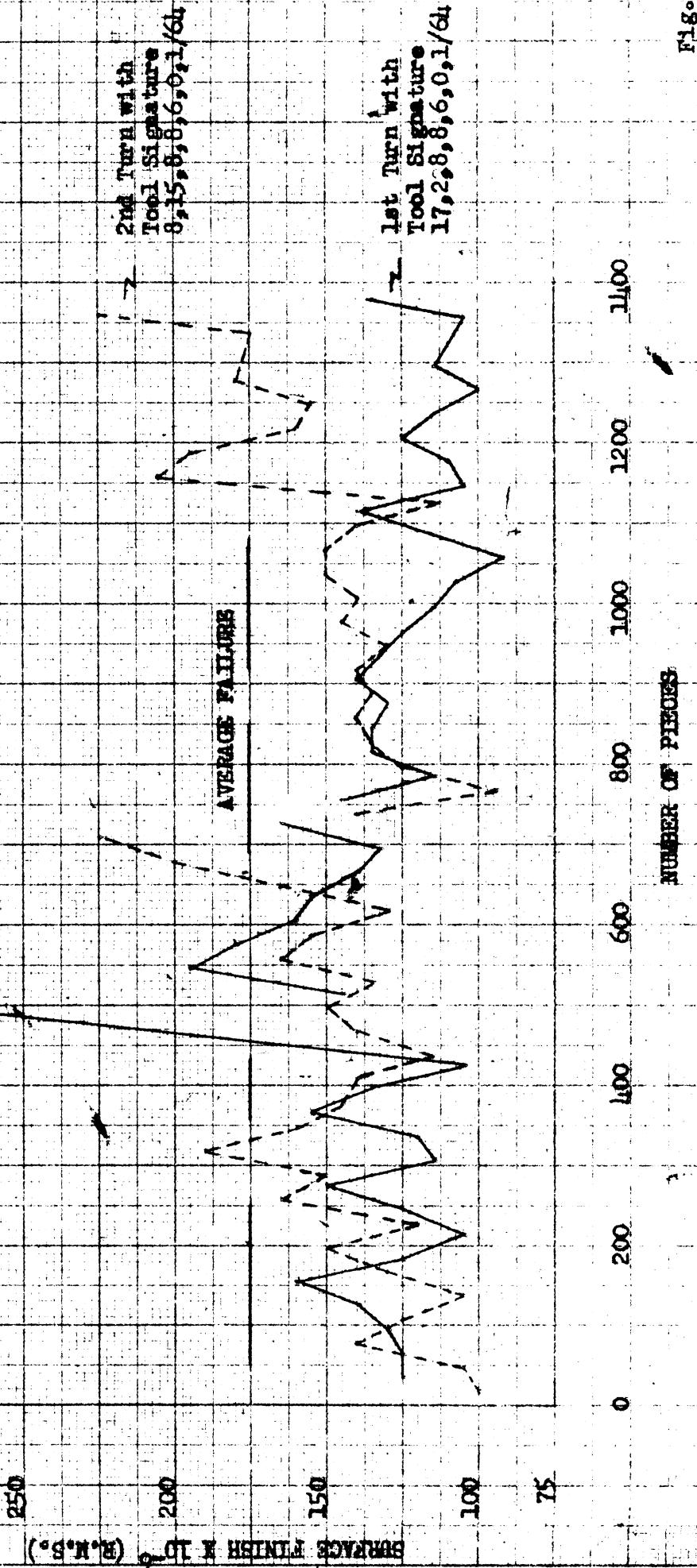


Fig. 1

## PROJECT 2080

SURFACE FINISH VS. NO. OF PIECES

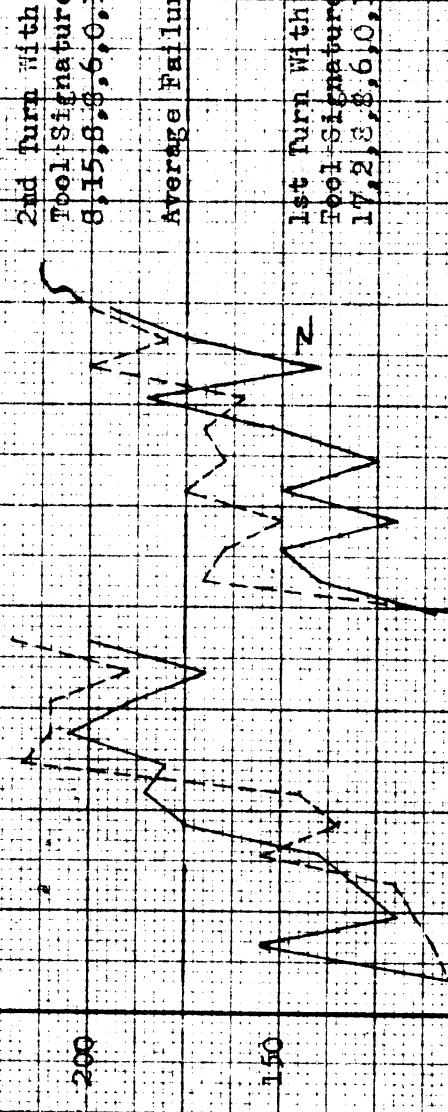
Machine: New Britton Gridley Mod. 60  
Speed: 2.P.M. 556 F.P.M. 117.5Feed: I.P.M. .0031  
Parts Per Hour: 171Cutting Fluid: 4332  
Material Cut: AISI - 4145 Steel

Tool Material: M-3 H.S.S.

Tool Type: Box, 1st &amp; 2nd Turn

250

(S.W.B) 90° 2 INSIDE BORES



Number of Pieces

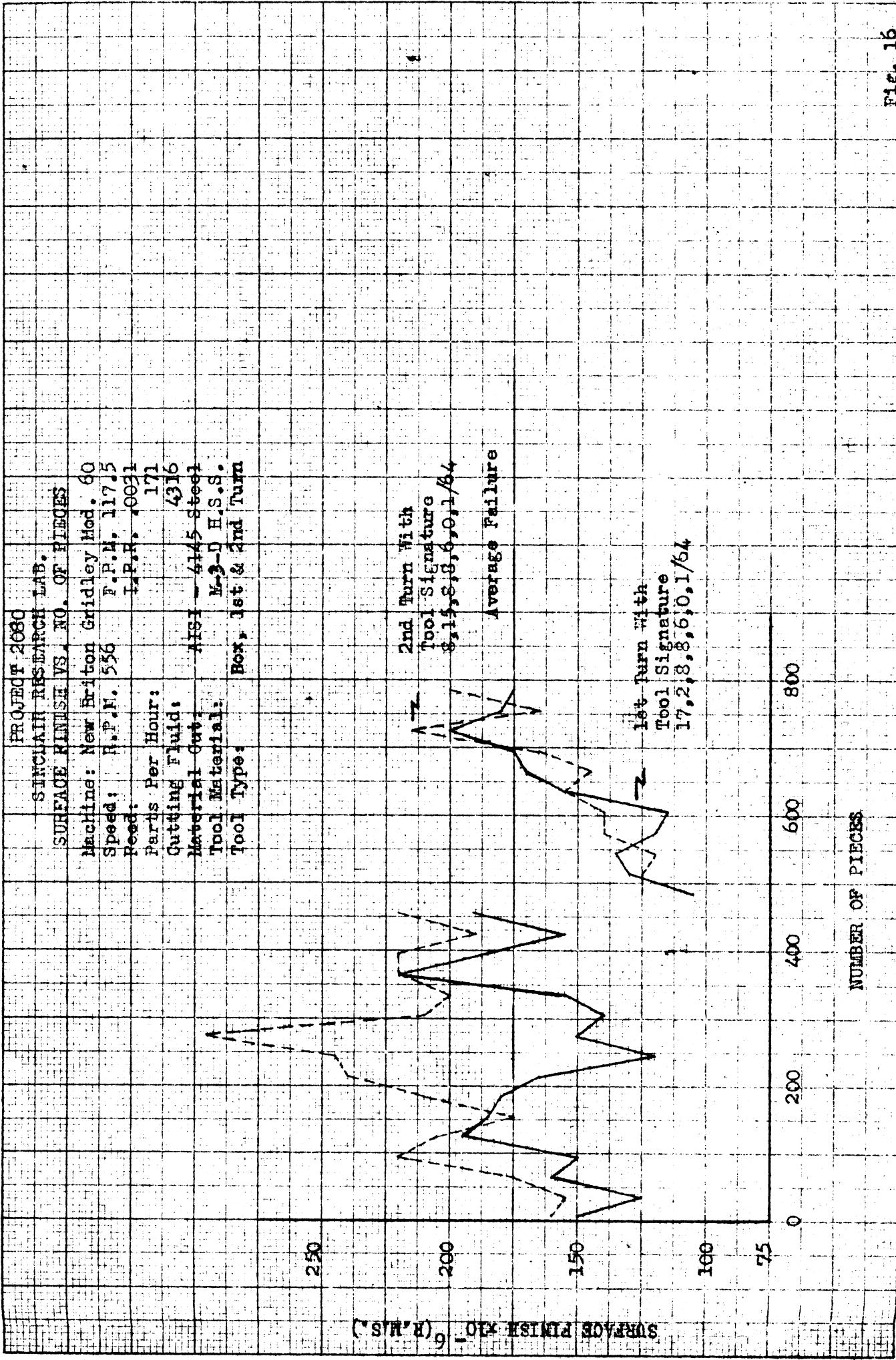
800

600

400

200

0



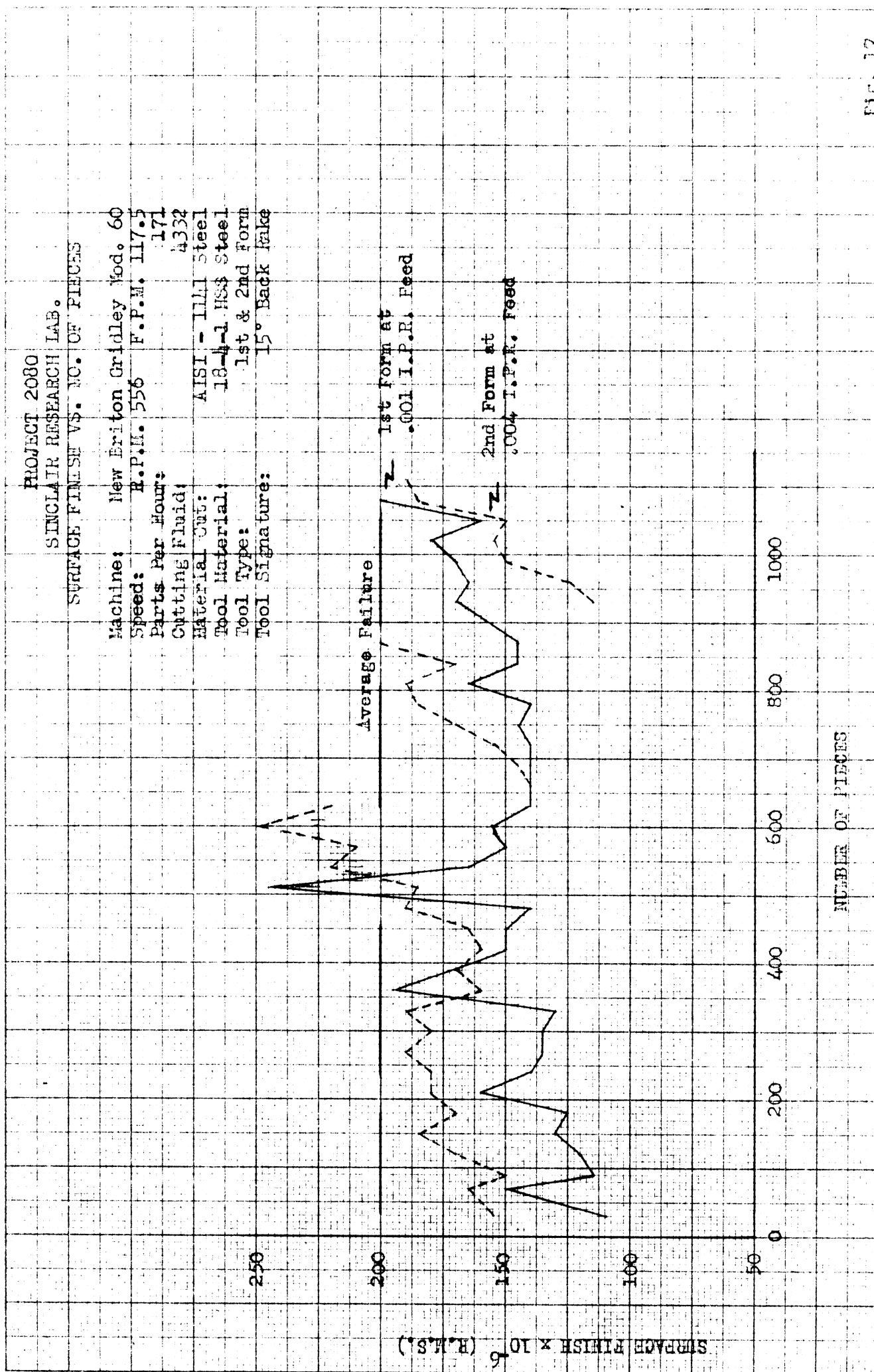
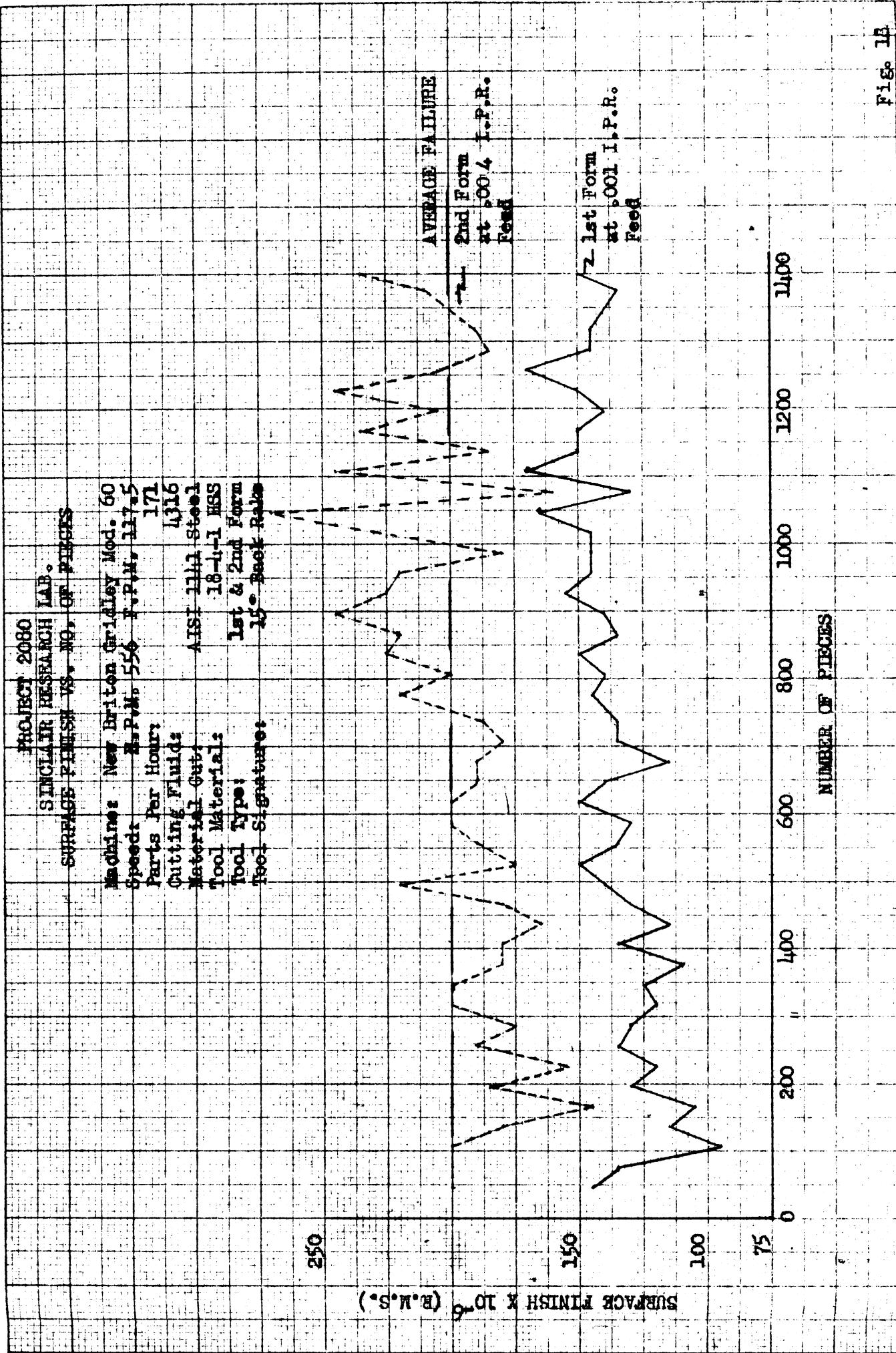


FIG. 12



PROJECT 2080

## SINCLAIR RESEARCH LAB.

## SUBSURFACE FINISH VS. NO. OF PIECES

Machine: New Briton Gridley Mod. 60  
Speed: R.P.M. 556 F.P.M. 117.5Parts Per Hour: 171  
Cutting Fluid: 4332Material Cut: AISI - 4145 Steel  
Tool Material: 18-4-1 H.S.S.Tool Type: 1st & 2nd Form  
Tool Signature: 15° Bevel Rake1st Form at  
•001 I.P.R. Feed2nd Form at  
•004 I.P.R. Feed

Average Failure

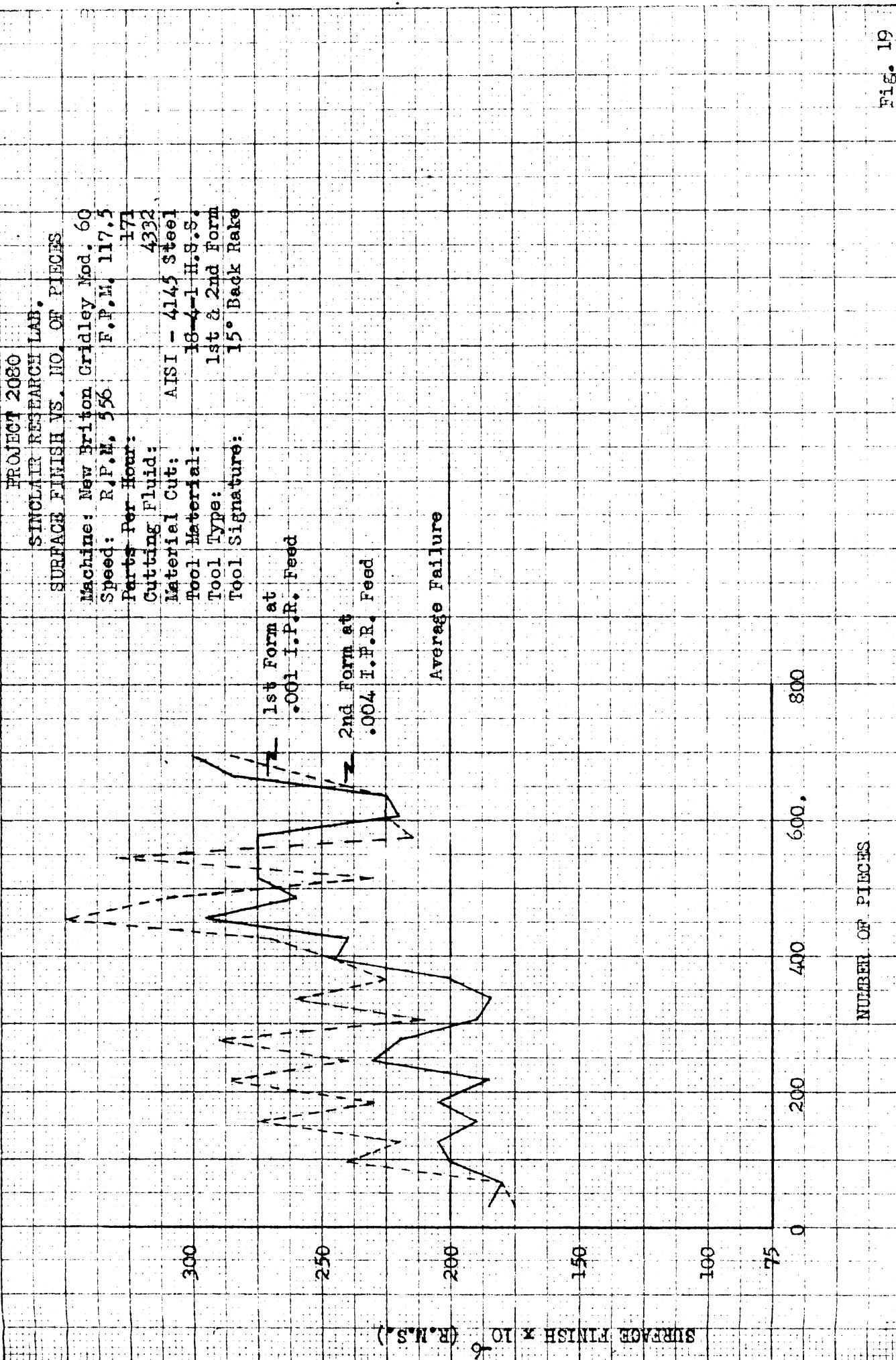


Fig. 19

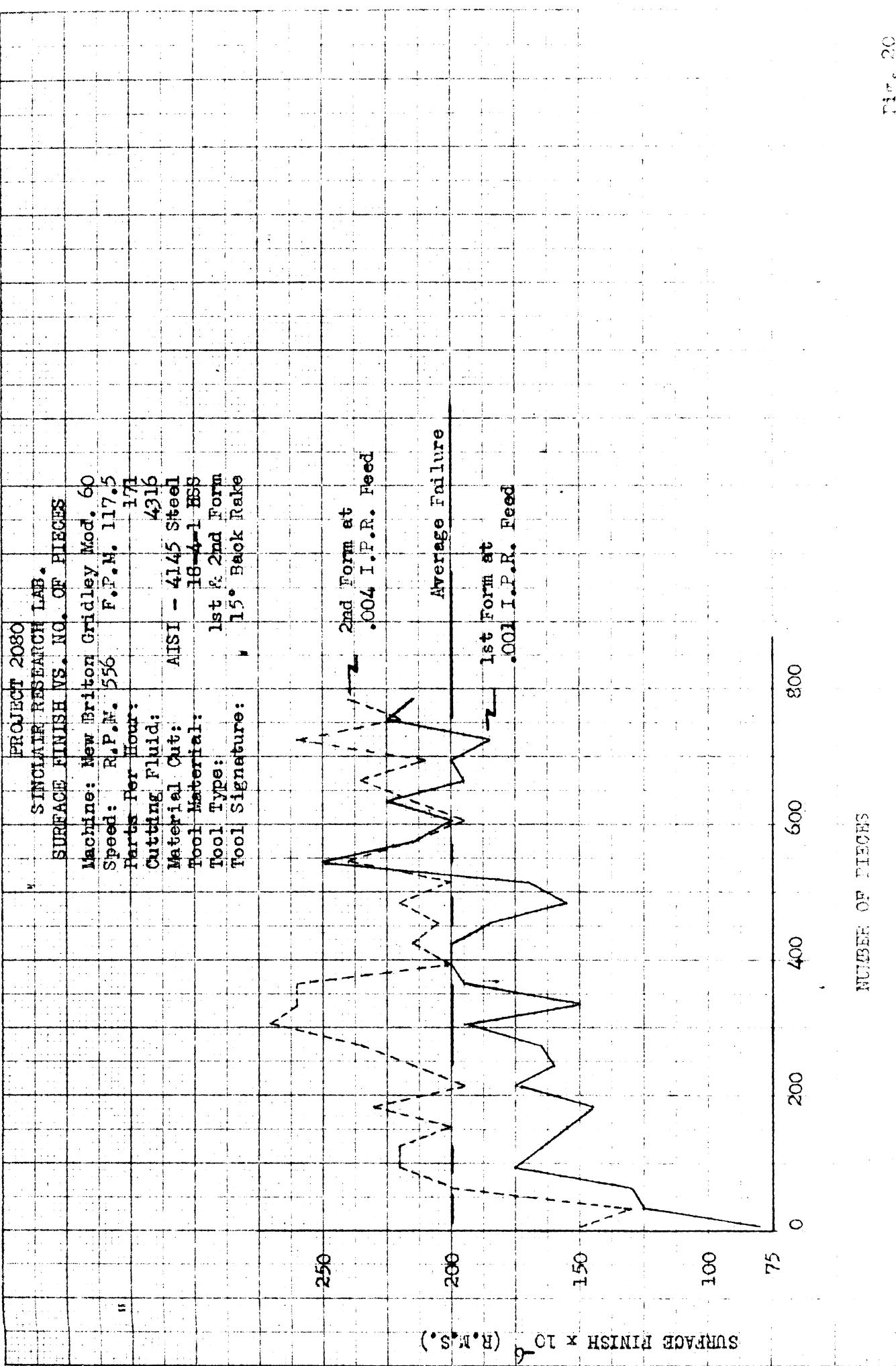


Fig. 20

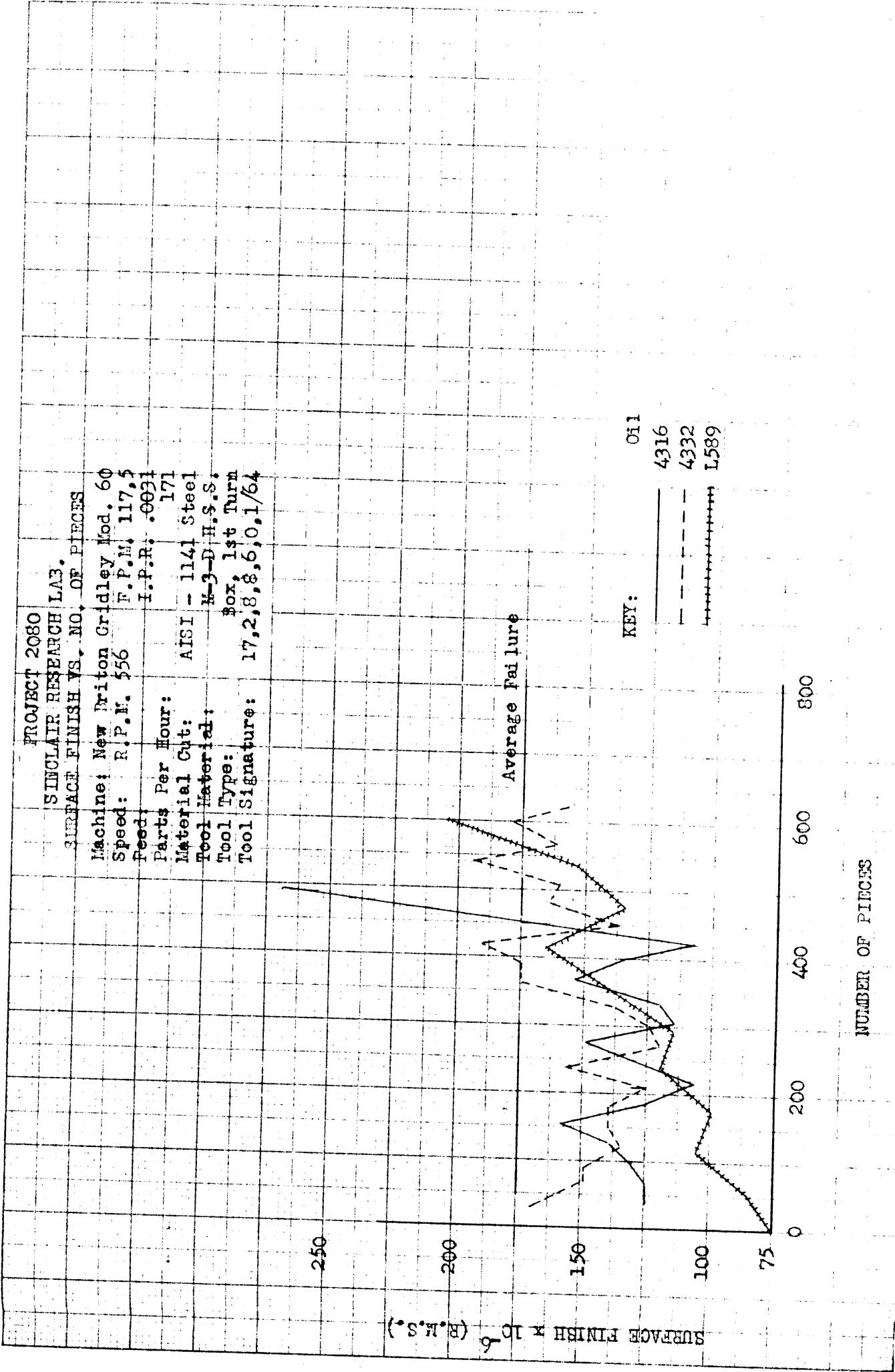
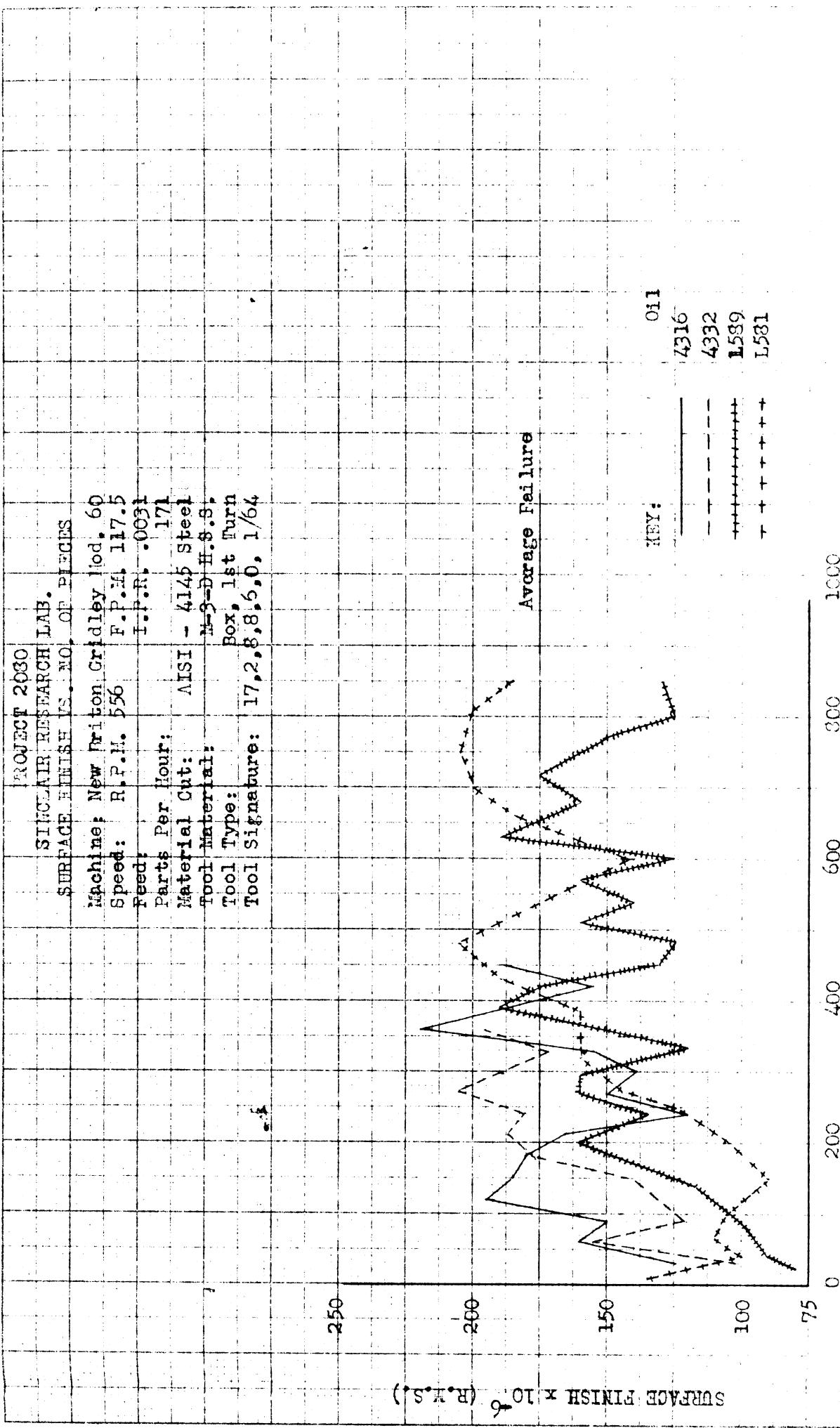
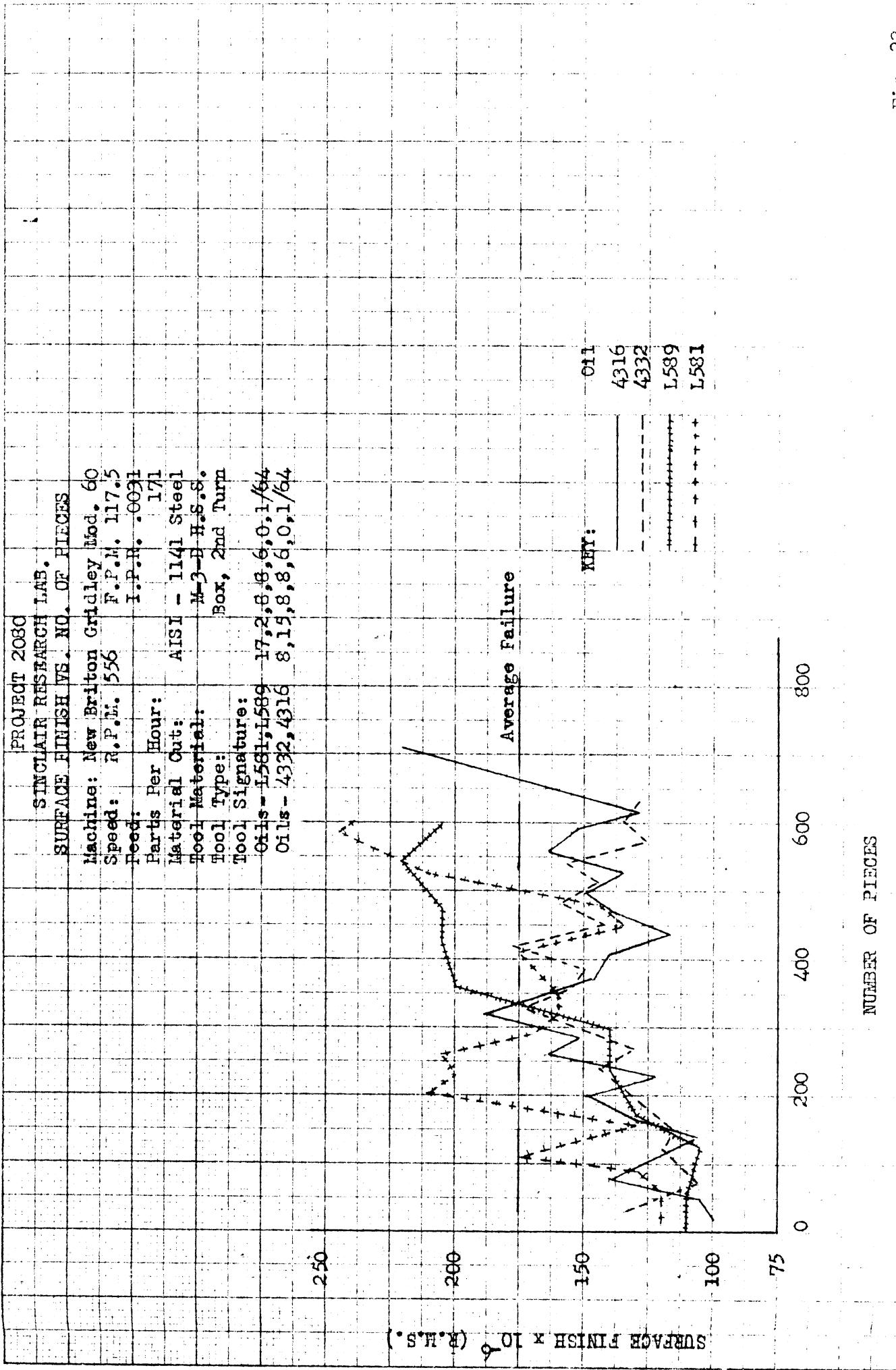


Fig. 21

NUMBER OF PIECES





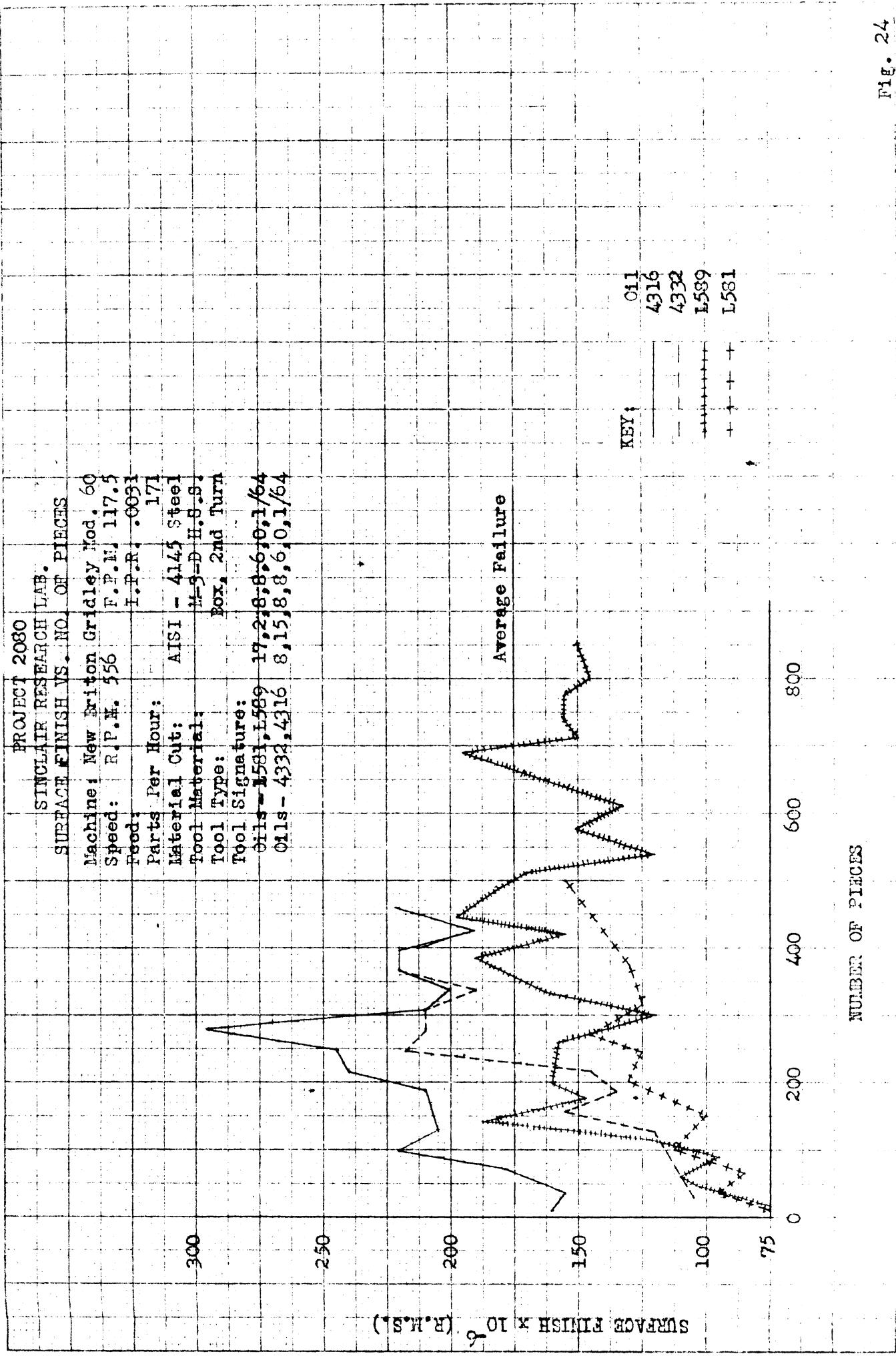


Fig. 24

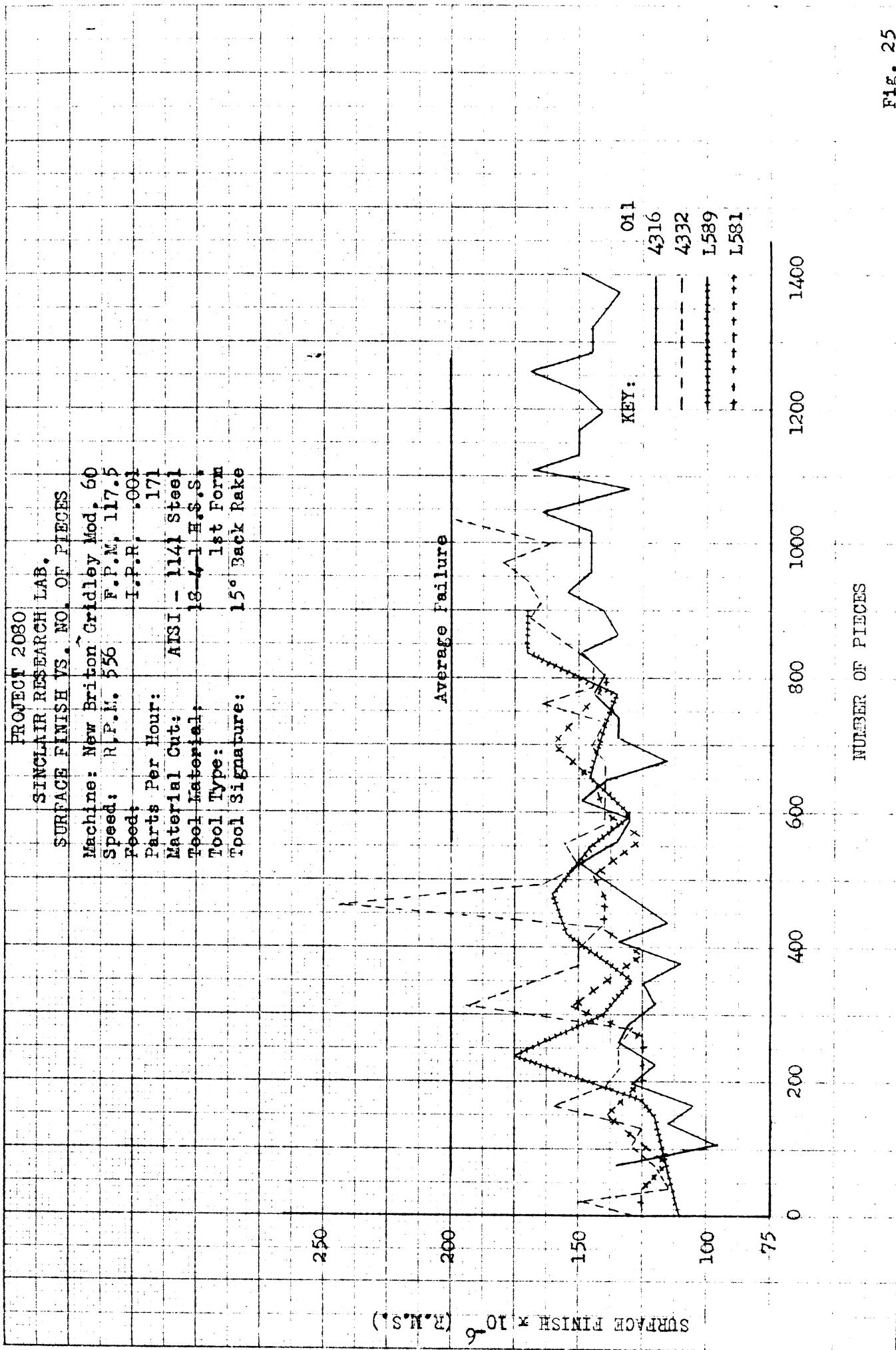


Fig. 25

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SINGLAIR RESEARCH LAB.

## SURFACE FINISH VS. NO. OF PIECES

Machine: New Britton Gridley Mod. 60

Speed: R.P.M. 556

Feed: I.P.R. .001

Parts Per Hour: 171

Material Cut: AISI - 4145 Steel

Tool Material: 16-4-1 H.S.S.

Tool Type: 1st Form

Tool Signature: 15° Back Rake

*(Note: The following graph shows Average Surface Finish vs. Number of Pieces for five different tool signatures. The Y-axis is labeled "AVERAGE SURFACE FINISH X 10<sup>-6</sup> (R.H.S.)" and ranges from 75 to 360. The X-axis is labeled "NUMBER OF PIECES" and ranges from 0 to 800. The curves are labeled with their respective tool signatures: 011, 4316, 4332, L589, and L581. The curves show a general upward trend as the number of pieces increases, with some fluctuations. Tool signature 011 appears to have the highest surface finish, while L581 has the lowest.)*

AVERAGE SURFACE FINISH X 10<sup>-6</sup> (R.H.S.)

PROJECT 2080  
SINCLAIR RESEARCH LAB.  
SURFACE FINISH VS. NO. OF PIECES

Machine: New Britton Gridley 160  
Speed: R.P.M. 556 F.P.M. 117.5  
Feed: I.P.P. .004

Parts Per Hour: 171  
Material Cut: AISI - 1141 Steel  
Tool Material: 18-4-1 E.S.S.

Tool Type: 2nd Form  
Tool Signature:  
Oil: L589 0° Back Rake  
Oil: L581 8° Back Rake  
Oils: 4332, 4316 15° Back Rake

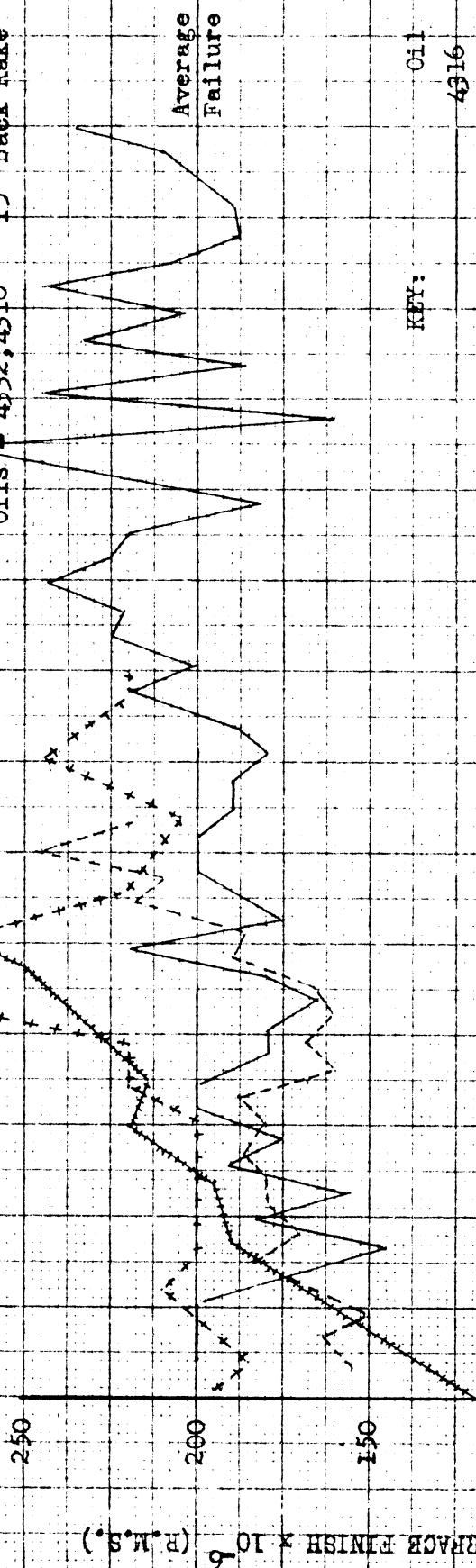


FIG. 27

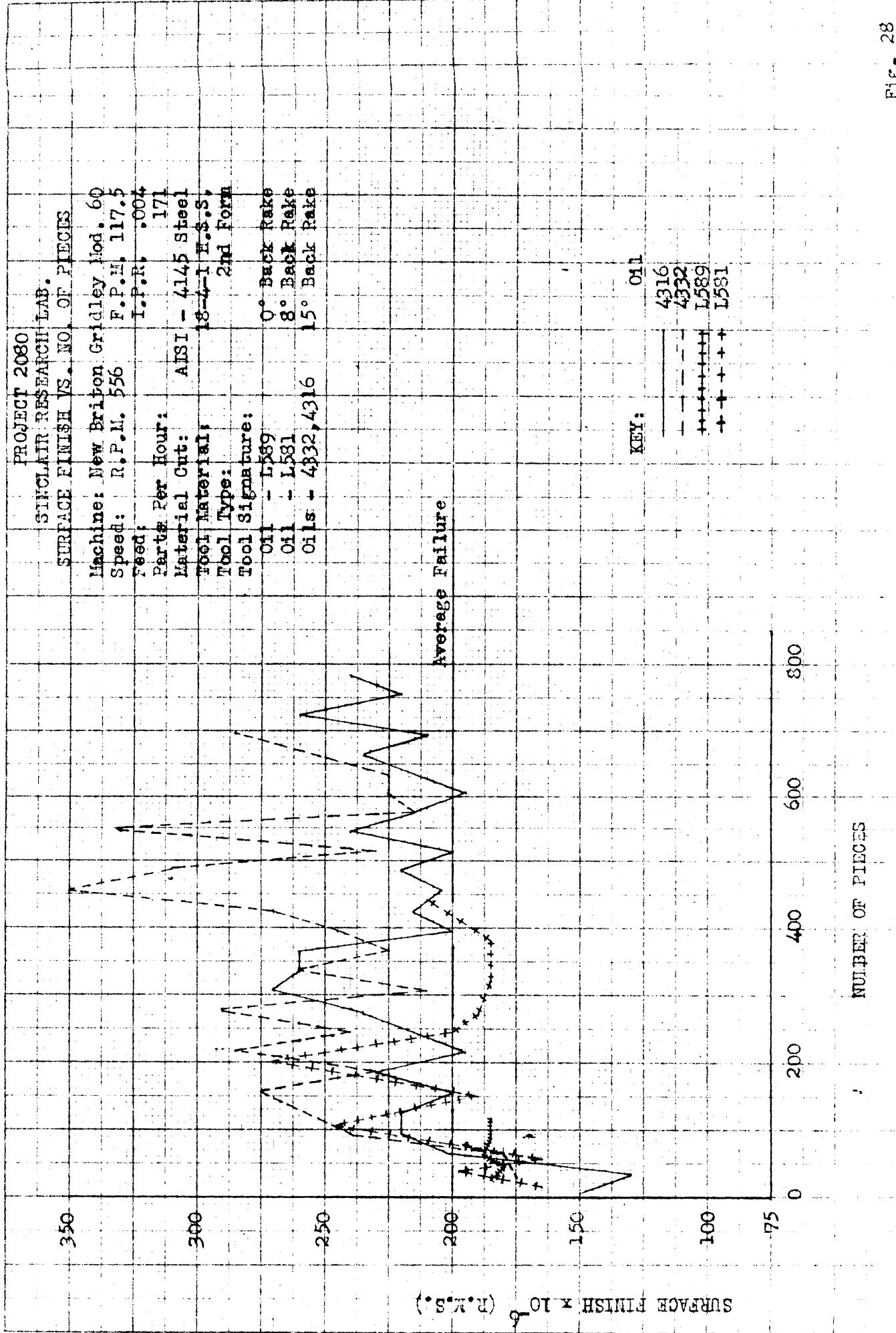


Fig. 28

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