

SINUMERIK live: Turn-milling with C and Y axes Principle of operation and application with SINUMERIK Operate

6

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Turn-milling with C and Y axesSIEMENSPrinciple of operation and application with SINUMERIK OperateIngenuity for Life

1	Fundamentals of turn-milling	
	1.1	Overview of turning fundamentals
	1.2	Turn-milling in detail
	1.3	C-axis applications
	1.4	Y-axis applications
2	Turn-milling with SINUMERIK Operate	
	2.1	TRANSMIT and TRACYL
3	Practical experience at a Doosan machine tool	
	3.1	Sample workpiece
4	Summary	

1 Fundamentals of turn-milling Development of CNC lathes





1 Fundamentals of turn-milling Turning technology



Turning:

- A stationary tool (turning tool, specific cutting edge) is used to machine a rotating workpiece to the appropriate specifications
- To machine parts that are symmetrical around the axis of rotation
- Turning operations: X and Z axes







1 Turn-milling fundamentals Turn-milling in detail



C axis:

• Switching from the spindle mode into the **controlled C**axis mode

Driven tool:

- Expanded machining options by using rotating tools in the turret
- Drilling and milling only in the area around the workpiece center point

Y axis:

- Drilling and milling **outside** the workpiece center point
- The Y axis "rides" on the X axis and is perpendicular to the X and Z axes



1 Turn-milling fundamentals C-axis applications



- Face side drilling outside the turning center of rotation however, the tool does not leave the turning center!
- Drilling on the **cylinder (peripheral) surface** (center point of the workpiece axis)
- Milling on the face side
- Milling on the cylinder surface
- Pockets/grooves automatically occur with curved bases (on the cylinder surface)







The C-axis already enormously extends machining options when using a lathe!

1 Turn-milling fundamentals Y-axis applications



- Applications are mainly cubic on the cylinder surface
- Pockets/grooves with flat base
- Machining grooves/slots with parallel walls
- Drilling and milling outside the workpiece center axis in the radial direction
- Cutter radius compensation





= 100% pure milling!

1 Turn-milling fundamentals Y-axis applications?

Cutter radius compensation: Compensation of the cutter tool data.







1 Turn-milling fundamentals Y-axis applications?

Cutter radius compensation: Compensation of the cutter tool data.







² Turn-milling with SINUMERIK Operate TRACYL and TRANSMIT



Real traversing motion Transformation Programming traversing motion

Kinematic transformation

With a kinematic transformation, positions can be programmed in the Cartesian coordinate system.

The control transforms (= converts) the programmed traversing motion of the Cartesian coordinate system into traversing motion of the real machine axes (machine coordinate system - MCS)

TRACYL = cylinder surface transformation (**cyl**inder surface **tra**nsformation) Allows the cylinder surface of a turning workpiece to be machined (= cylinder) – circular and also straight contours.

TRANSMIT = face transformation (**Trans**form **M**illing Into **T**urning) Allows contours at the face of a turned workpiece to be drilled and milled using axial tools.

² Turn-milling with SINUMERIK Operate Face side transformation TRANSMIT without Y axis



- All lathes with driven tool are suitable for face side machining
- For this purpose, the CNC control requires a kinematic transformation to map the workpiece coordinate system (WCS) to the machine coordinate system (MCS) without Y axis

FRANSMIT



Cartesian (graphic) programming (WCS)



Machining on the face side in the real MCS



² Turn-milling with SINUMERIK Operate Cylinder surface transformation TRACYL



- All lathes with driven tool are suitable for cylinder surface machining operations
- Cylinder surface transformation TRACYL for interpolating the Z axis and rotary axis.
- A Y axis is required for cylinder surface transformation with **tool radius compensation**

TRACYL facilitates a full range of drilling and milling machining operations for the peripheral surface of turned workpieces!



Linear axis in the MCS: Y



Machining on a cylinder (peripheral) surface in the





² Turn-milling with SINUMERIK Operate Cylinder surface transformation TRACYL



TRACYL without tool radius compensation



- Suitable for drilling and milling on cylinder surfaces with curved pocket bases
- In addition to the rotary axis, requires two geometry axes in the machine (X,Z)

TRACYL with tool radius compensation



- Only used for machining **slots with flat bases** with parallel walls
- Requires a 3rd geometry axis (Y axis) in the machine

³ Practical experience at a DOOSAN machine tool Sample workpiece









The following must be taken into consideration from an end users perspective:

Increased...

- capital investment and maintenance costs for the machine as well as the tools
- training costs for operators, wage levels
- ... possibly procurement of a CAD-CAM system for complex contours

Advantages for end users:

- Time saving through...
 - Shorter setup times
 - Shorter/less machine downtimes
 - Shorter machining times
- Shorter delivery times
- Optimized machine fleet





Increased flexibility regarding Range of machining operations

Thank you for your attention





Digital Experience and Application Center Erlangen

Link zum YouTube-Video: https://youtu.be/oFt6kblUiw8?list=PL45872A31E6FECBD0

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