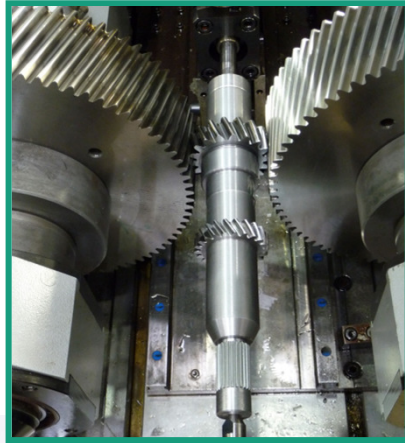

Forming manufacturing of Powertrain Components

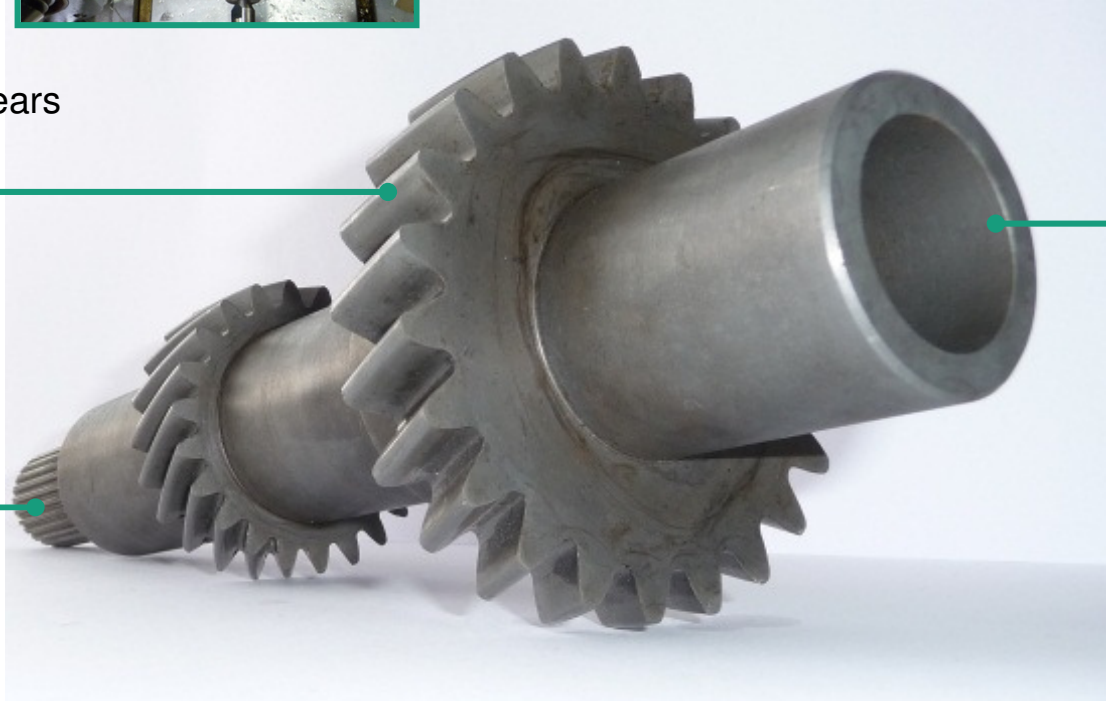
Dipl.-Ing. Sven Schiller
Dipl.-Ing. Mike Lahl
Dipl.-Ing. Matthias Milbrandt
Dipl.-Ing. Thomas Druwe



Manufacturing processes for hollow gear shafts



Manufacturing of Gears
by **Gear Rolling**



Manufacturing of
Hollow Geometry by
Spin Extrusion

Manufacturing of
straight gears by
Axial Forming

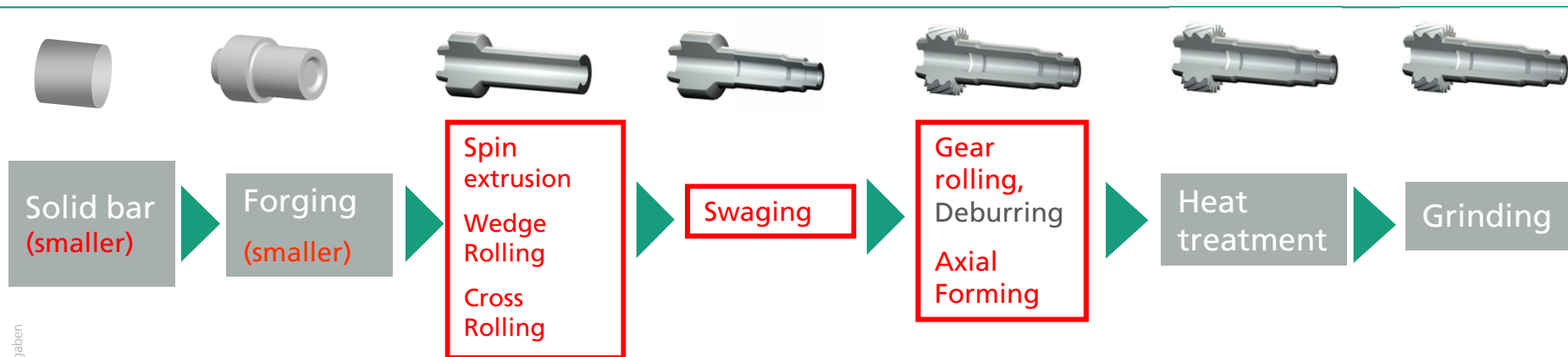
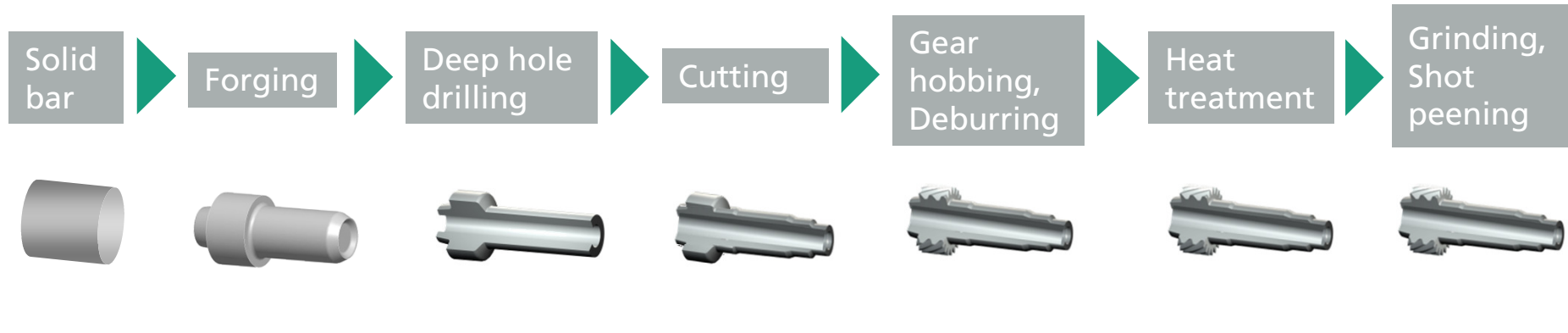
Manufacturing of
Diameter reductions
by **Swaging** or
Wedge Rolling or
Cross Rolling

Archivierungsangaben

Manufacturing processes for hollow gear shafts

Actual **cut manufacturing** of hollow gear shafts

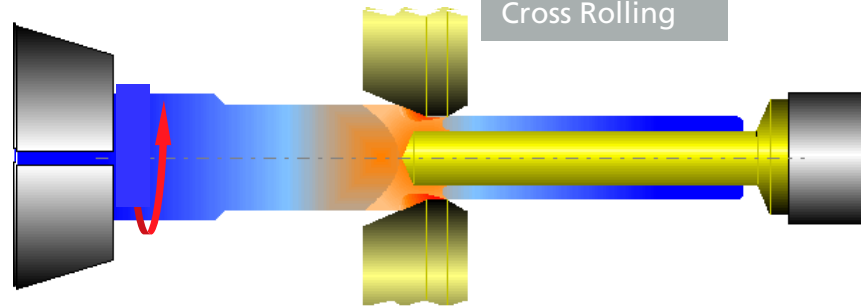
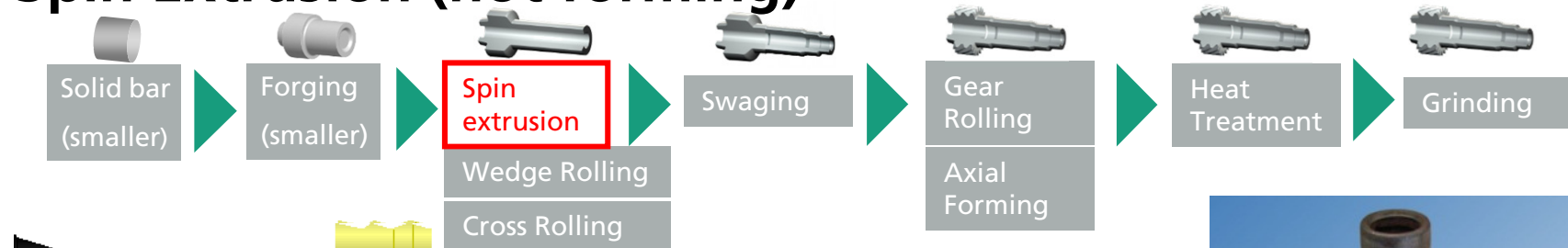
MACHINING (State of the art):



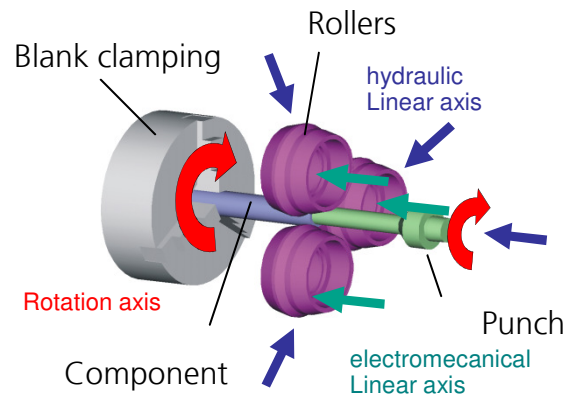
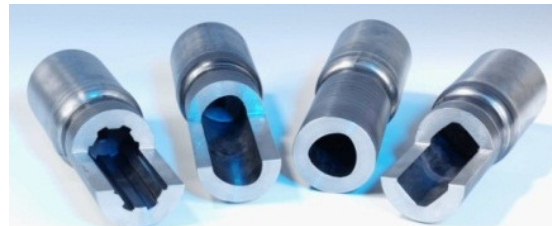
Holistic **Forming** of hollow shafts and gears

FORMING (State of research at Fraunhofer IWU)

Spin Extrusion (hot forming)

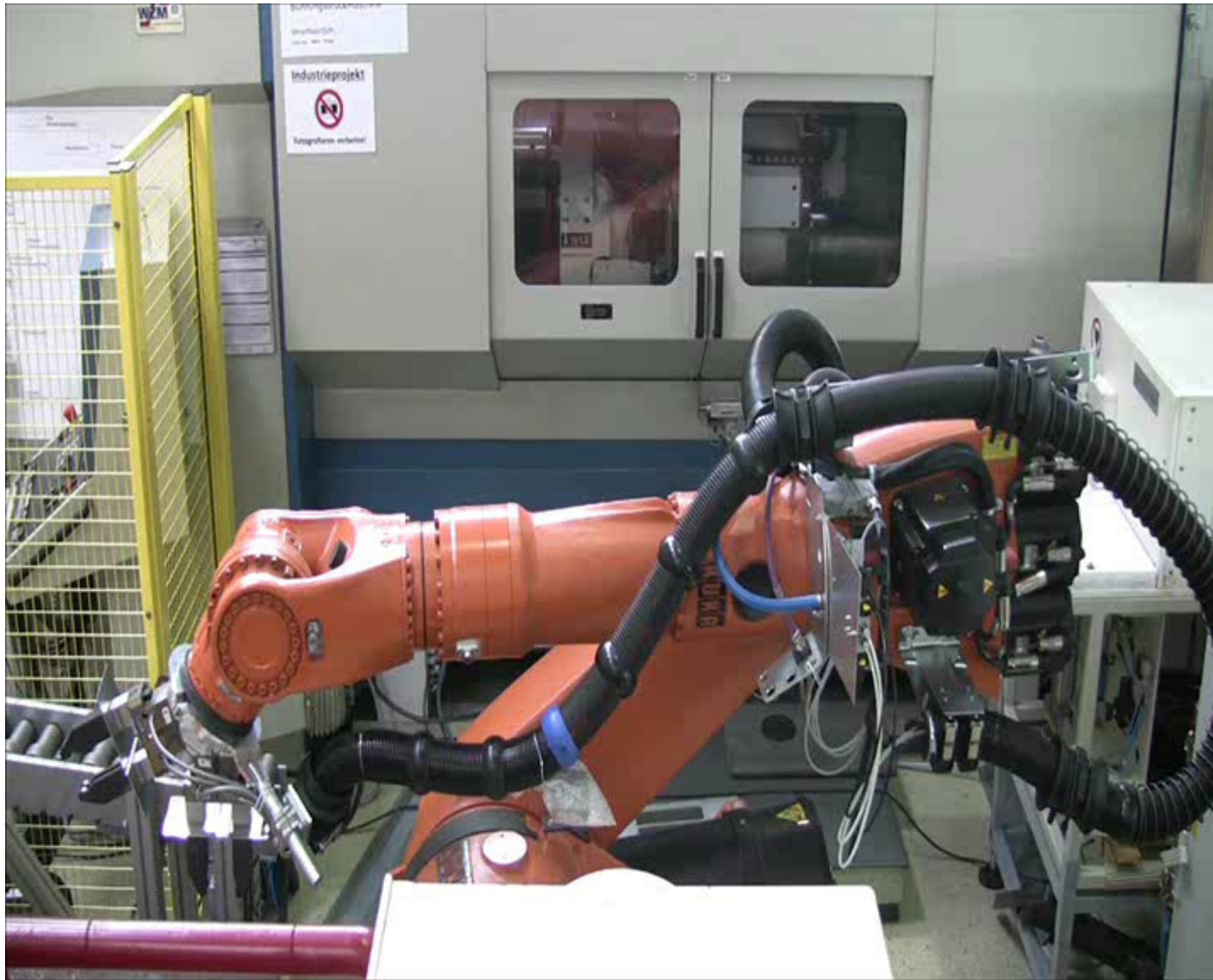


Max. blank diameter 80mm
 Outer diameter $20 \leq D \leq 70\text{mm}$
 Inner diameter $16 \leq d \leq 50\text{mm}$
 L-D-ratio $l : d \leq 15$
 Wall thickness $2 \leq s \leq 23\text{mm}$



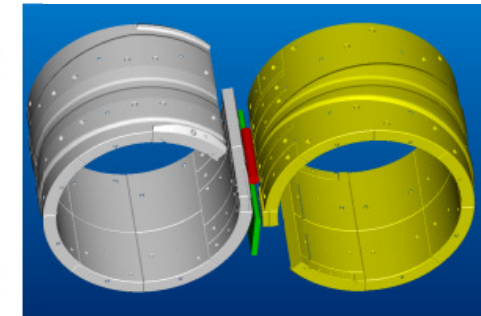
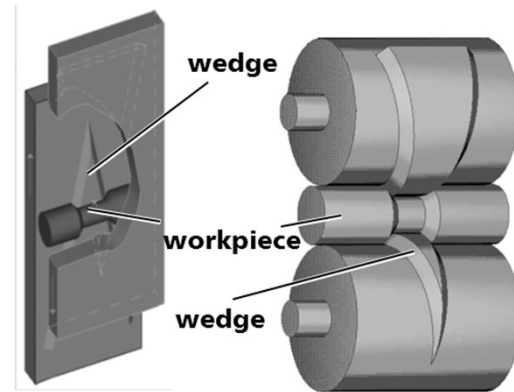
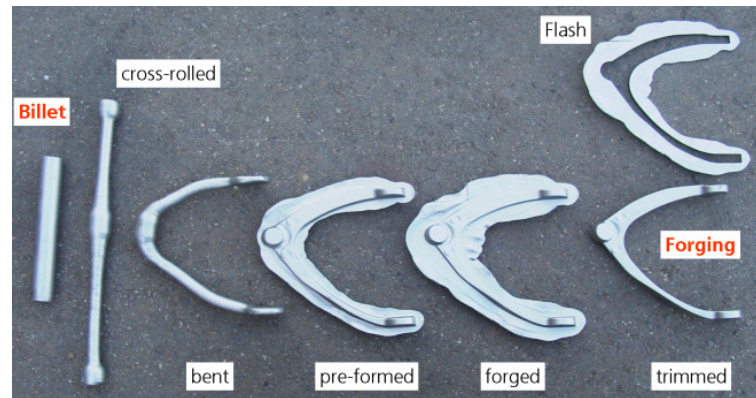
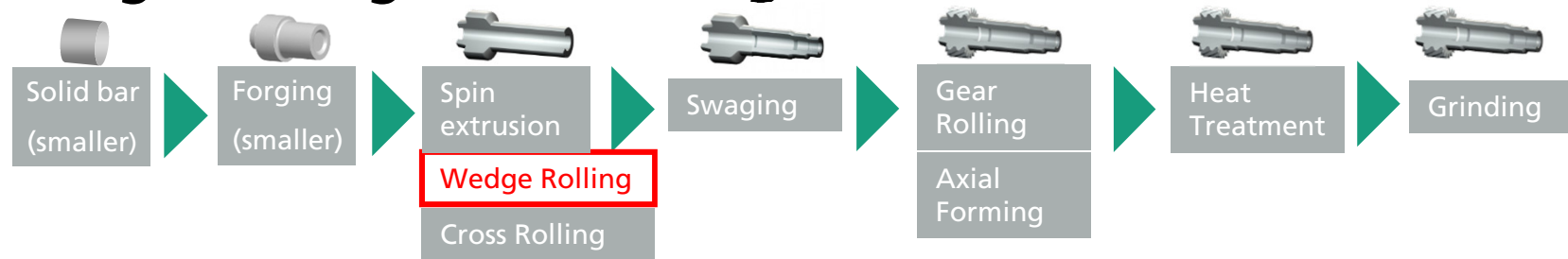
- **Efficient material utilisation** (< 40% comp. to deep drilling)
- **Short process cycles** (up to 50% of deep drilling)
- Forming possibility of **length-diameter ratios of $L : d < 15$**
- **Forming of high strength steels, e.g. titanium alloys**
- **Forming of inner profiles**
- **Low forming forces** because of incremental forming

Spin Extrusion (hot forming)



Archivierungsangaben

Wedge Rolling (hot forming)



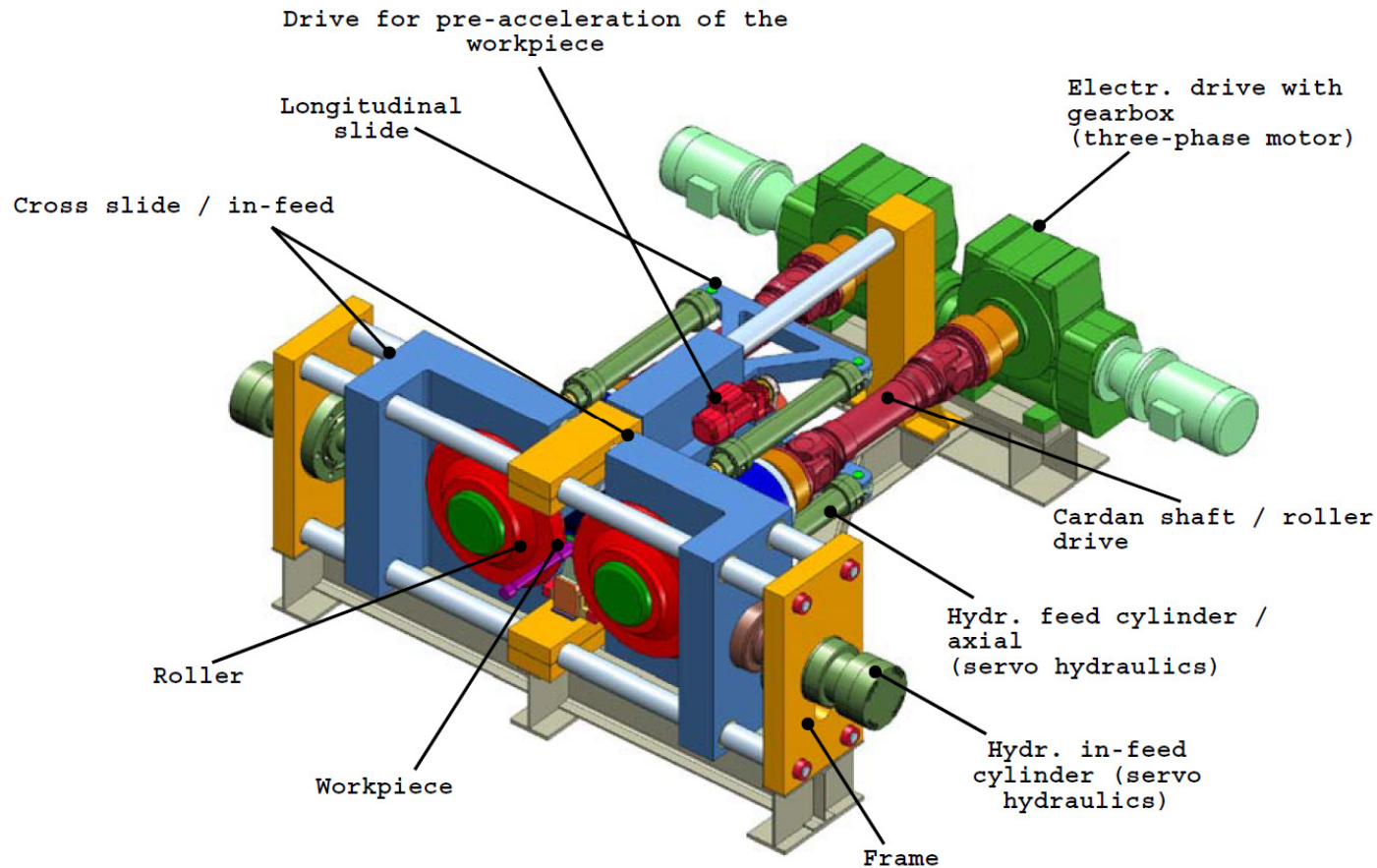
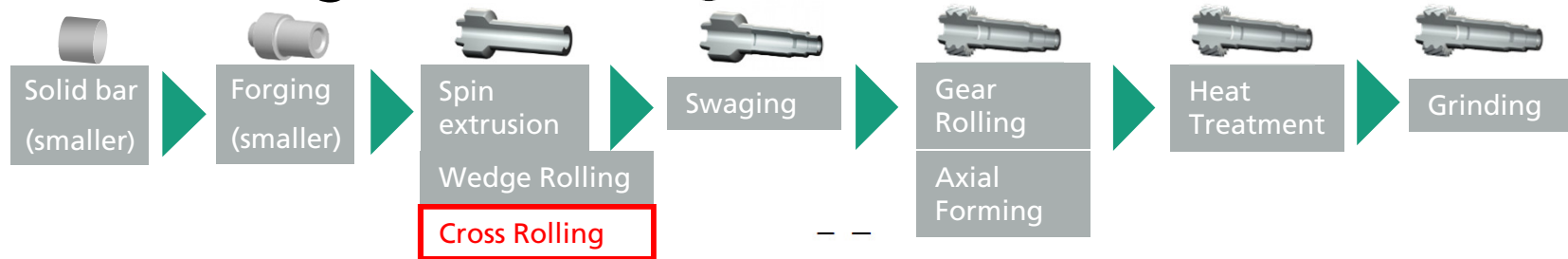
Steps to form a control arm

Advantages of Cross Wedge Rolling

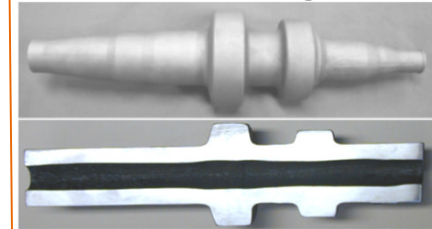
- High productivity (average process time 4 sec/part)
- Excellent material utilization
- Wide range of rotation-symmetrical geometries
- Long tool life of the production dies



Cross Rolling (hot forming)



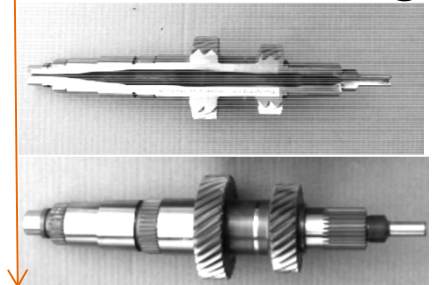
Wedge rolling or Cross rolling



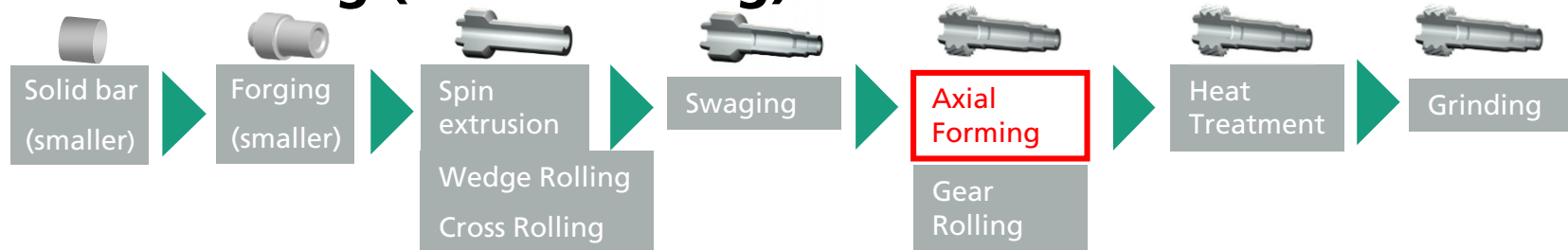
Soft machining/ Gear rolling



Hard machining

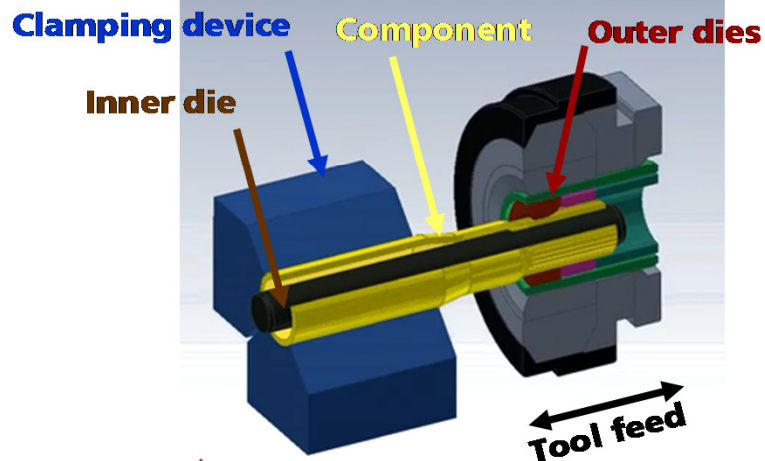


Axial Forming (cold forming)

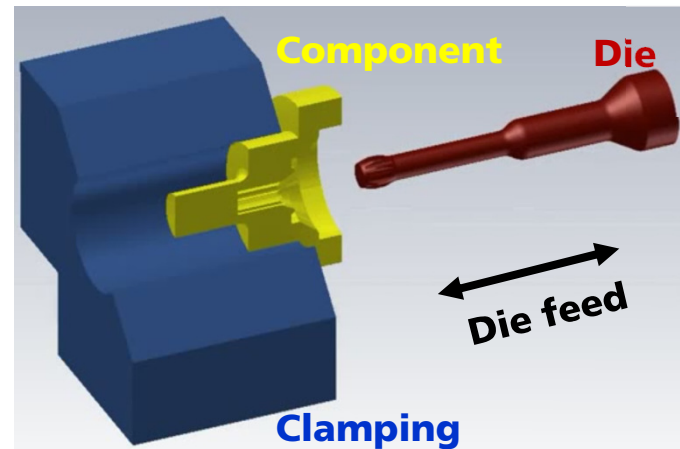


- Modular cold forming technology for hollow and massive components
- Incremental precision forming of complex parts
- Max. force in alternating machine operation: 400kN at a frequency 10-30 Hz
- Axial feed 30mm/s (main axis), 300mm work area (workpiece length)
- Cold forming of inner and outer geometries

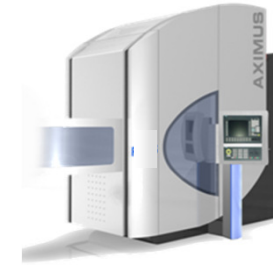
Axial forming principle (external geometries)



Axial forming principle (internal geometries)

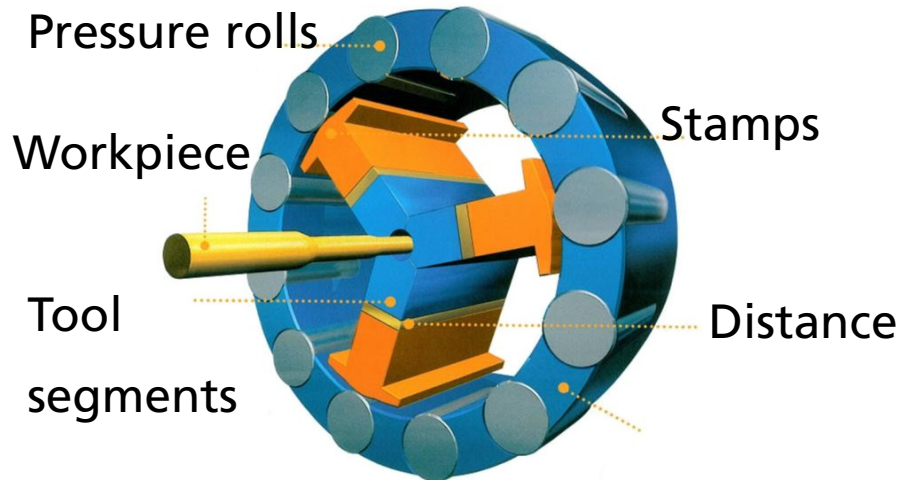
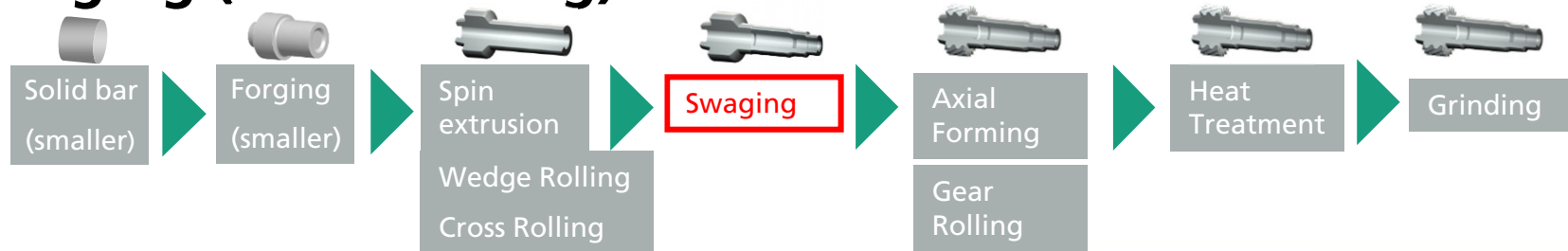


Axial Forming (cold forming)

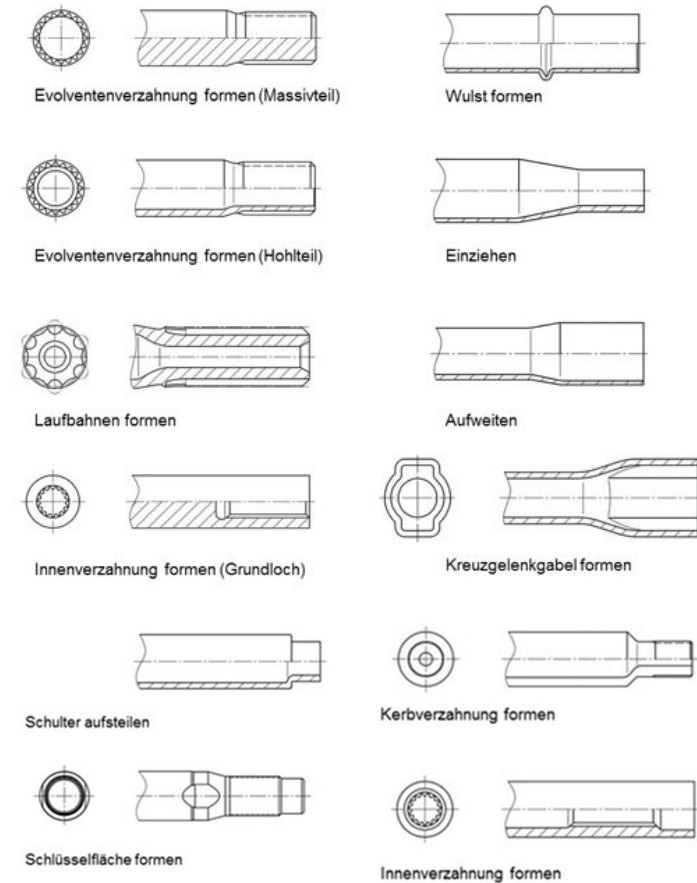


Archivierungsangaben

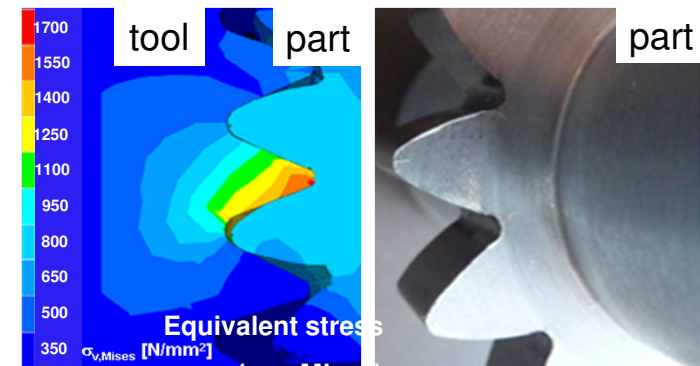
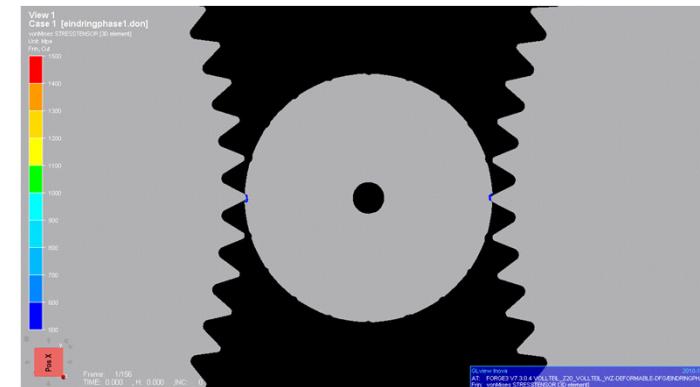
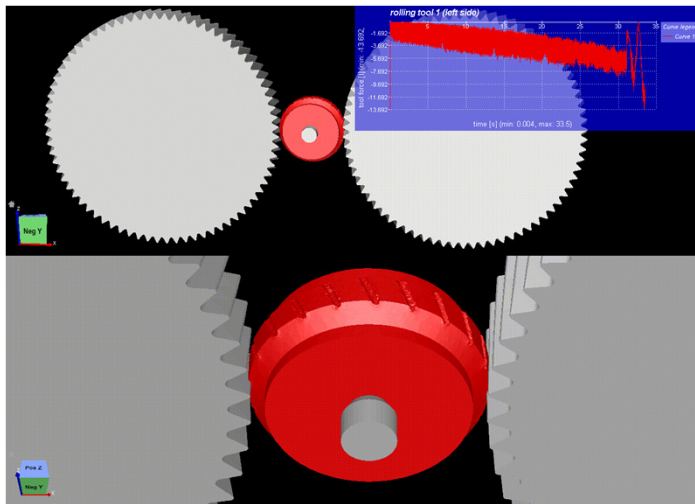
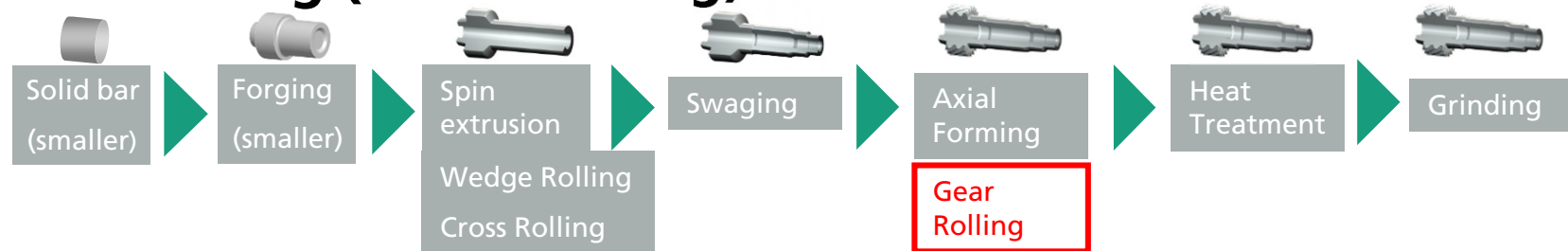
Swaging (cold forming)



- Different geometries feasible, flexible
- Weight reduction by overall constant wall thickness
- Tolerances IT 8-9 ($<0,1\text{mm}$)
- high surface quality, minimized notch effect
- strain hardening effects
- nealy all steels / alloys feasible
- available by end of 2013 at Fraunhofer IWU

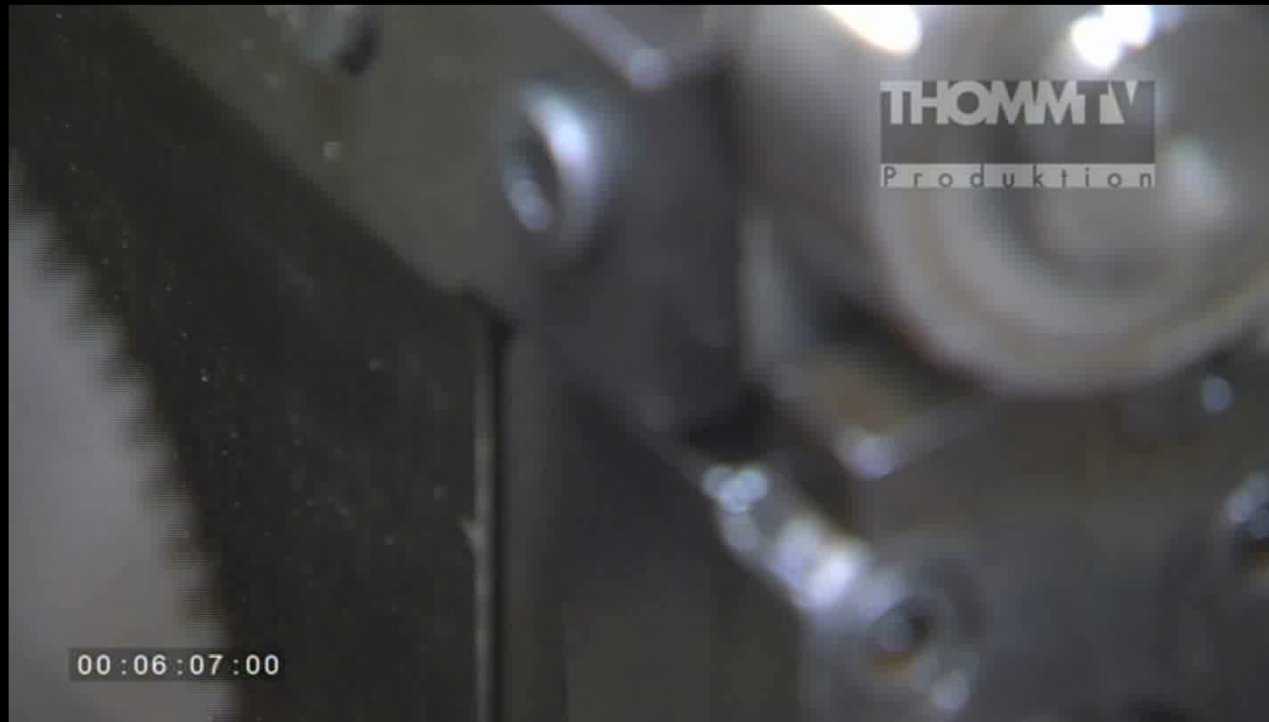


Gear Rolling (cold forming)



- Material flow analysis
- Optimization of tool and blank design
- Tool load optimization
- Choice of optimal tool steel
- Excellent compliance of simulation and reality

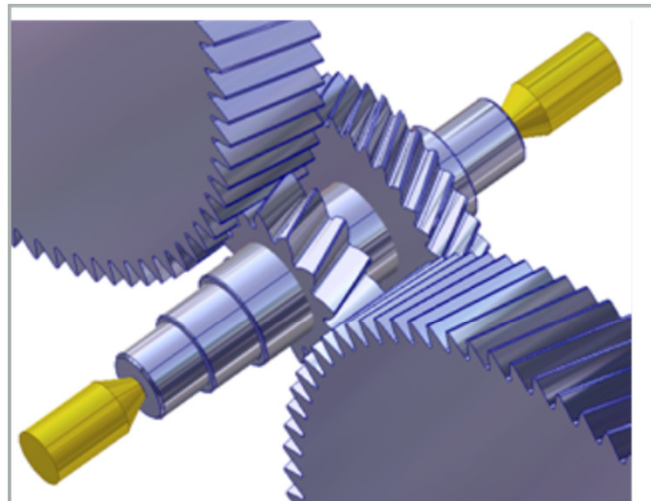
Gear Rolling (cold forming)



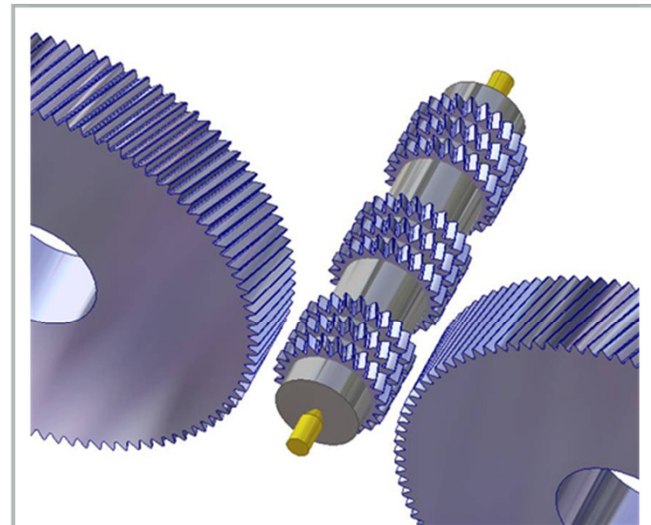
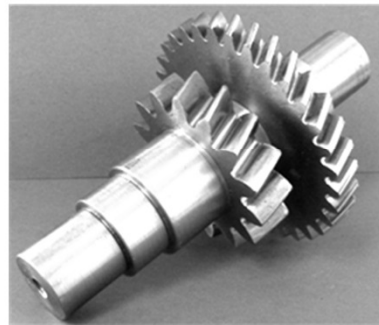
Archivierungsaufgaben

Gear Rolling - Advantages regarding machine and process

- **Short process cycles** (up to 50% of gear hobbing, depending on the gear geometry)
- **Material saving** by forming process
(no chips, initial work piece diameter for rolling < initial work piece diameter for hobbing)
- **Low forming forces** because of incremental forming (small contact area between gear & tools)
- Rolling of **narrow located gears** on shafts (no joining of gears on the shaft necessary)
- **Rolling of multiple gears in one cycle**



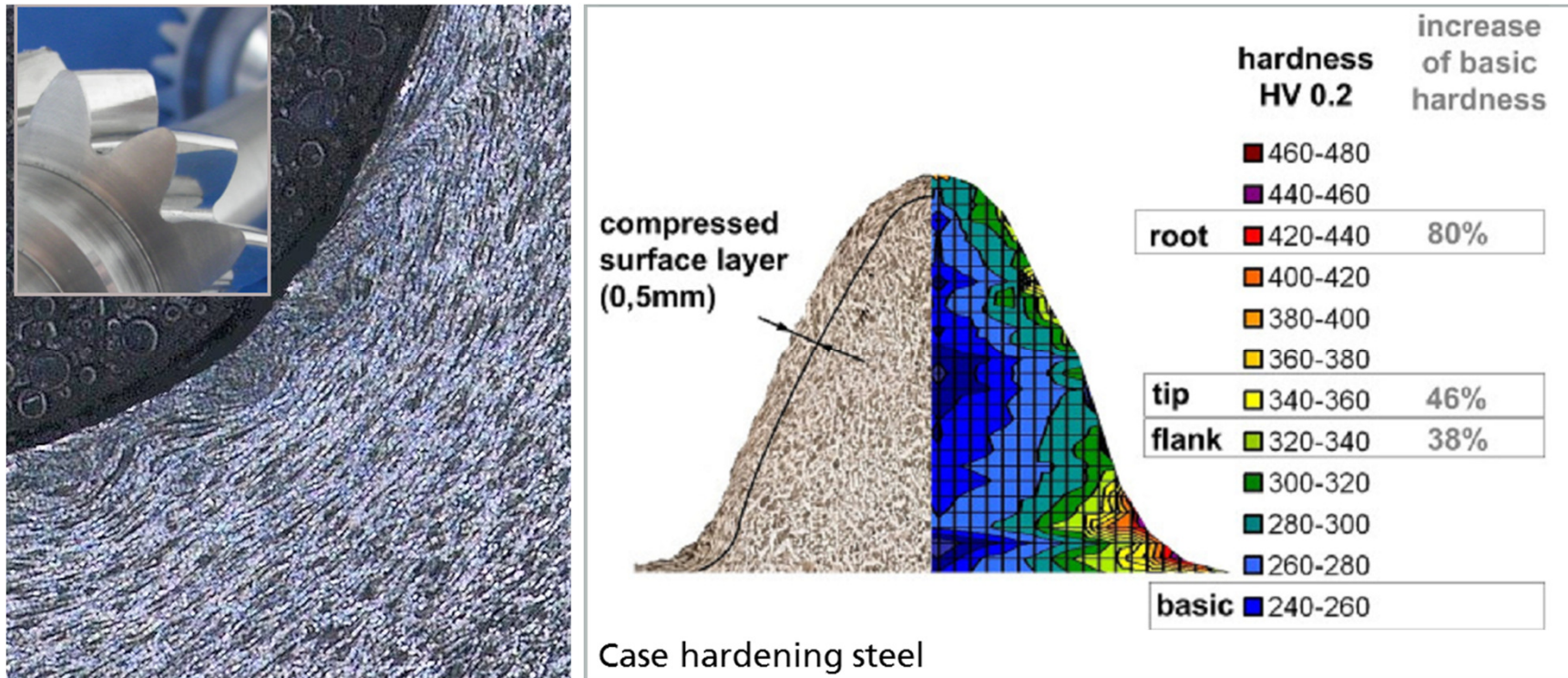
Narrow located gears on shafts



Single gears with distance rings and clamping

Gear Rolling - Advantages regarding components

- **Strain hardened surface layer** (for low loaded components, elimination of hardening)
- **Contour related and not cutted material texture**
- **Excellent contour stability after case hardening**
- **Increased tooth root strengths and flank load capacity** compared to cutted gears
- **Excellent surface roughness after rolling** ($R_a = 0,3 - 0,5\mu\text{m}$; $R_z = 1,9 - 3\mu\text{m}$)



Component examples

Special profiles *cold rolled into „solid material“*

- Worms
- Pinions
- Threads
- Drill bits
- Rotor profiles



Component examples

High gears *cold rolled into „solid material“*

■ Module:	2 ... 4	[mm]
■ Pressure angle:	16 ... 24	[°]
■ Tooth height:	5 ... 11	[mm]
■ Helix angle:	12 ... 34	[°]
■ Tooth height coefficient:	up to 2.7	
■ Quality (DIN3962):	8 ... 11 (pregearing)	
	6 / 7 (finished)	
■ Materials:	case hardening steel, heat treatable steels	



Archiv

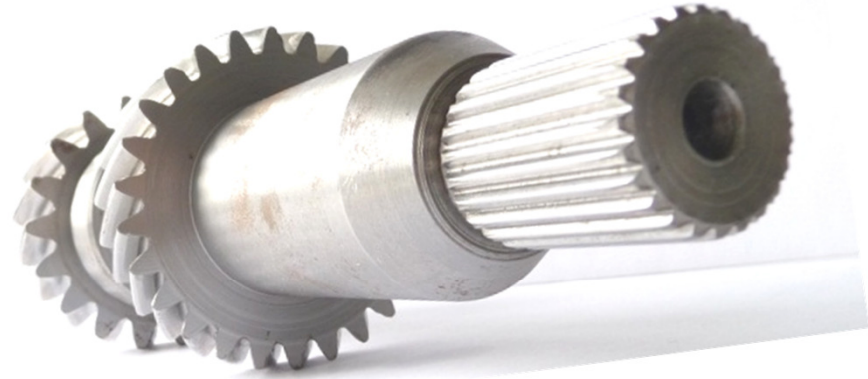
Component examples

Gears cold rolled directly on the shaft (no assembly of gear and shaft)

■ Reverse Gear Shaft



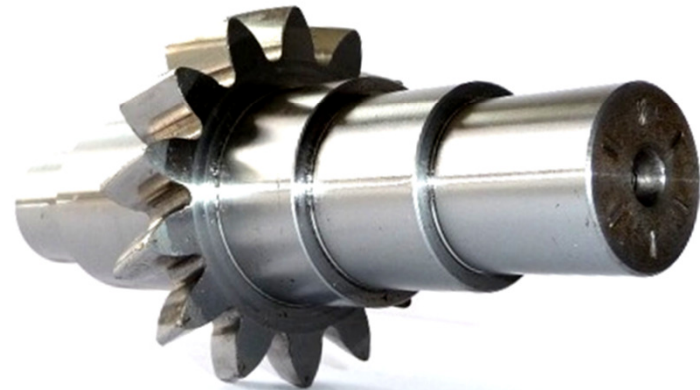
■ Transmission Gear Shaft



■ Hollow Gear Shaft



■ Reverse Gear Shaft



Component examples



Funded by BMWi

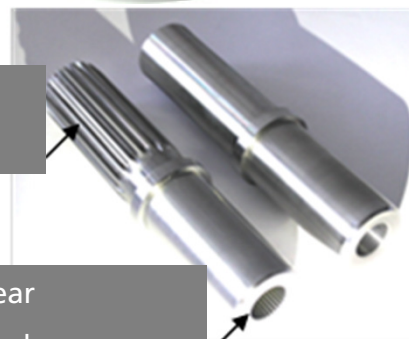


Bundesministerium
für Wirtschaft
und Technologie

**(German Federal Ministry
of Economics & Technology)**

External gear
axial formed

Internal gear
axial formed



Diameter reduction,
Internal and External gear
swaged



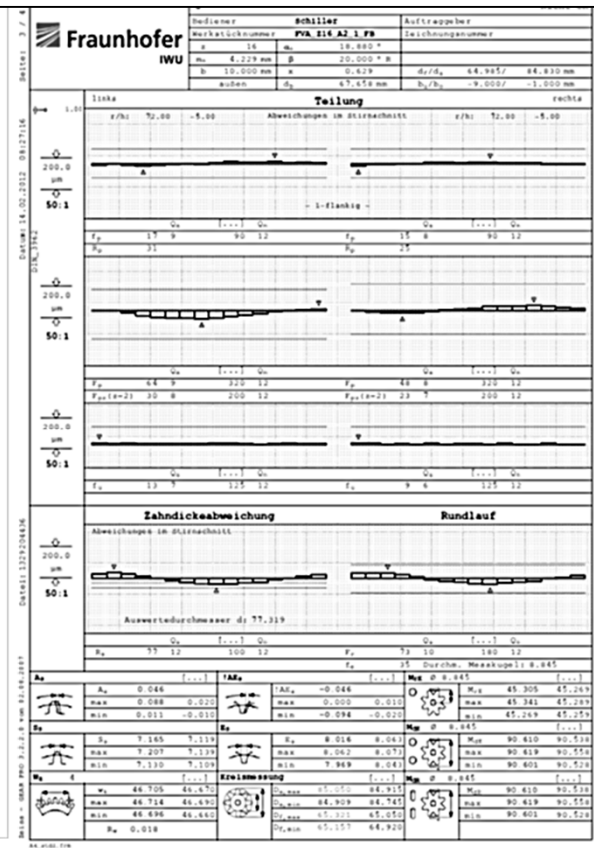
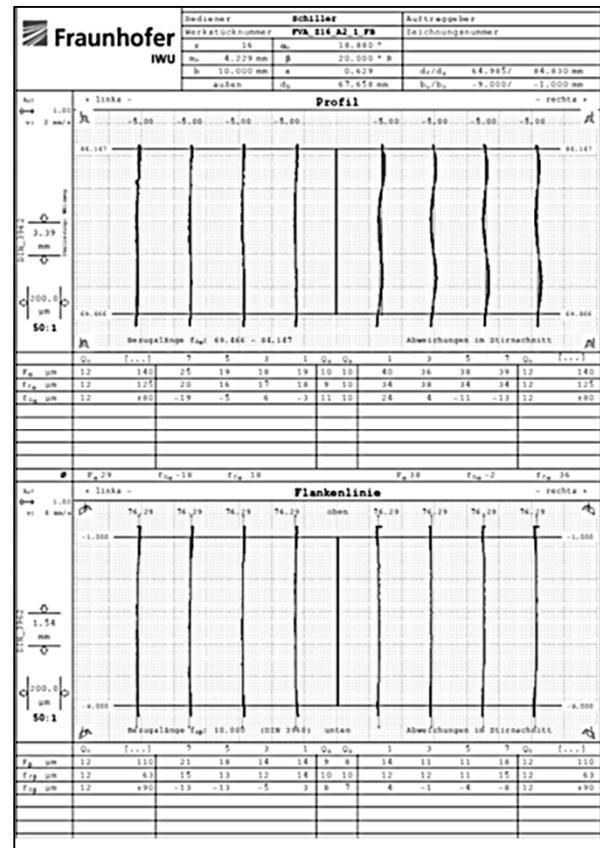
Gear testing at Fraunhofer IWU

Gear measurements acc. to DIN standard 3960-3962



Measurements acc. to DIN 3960-3962

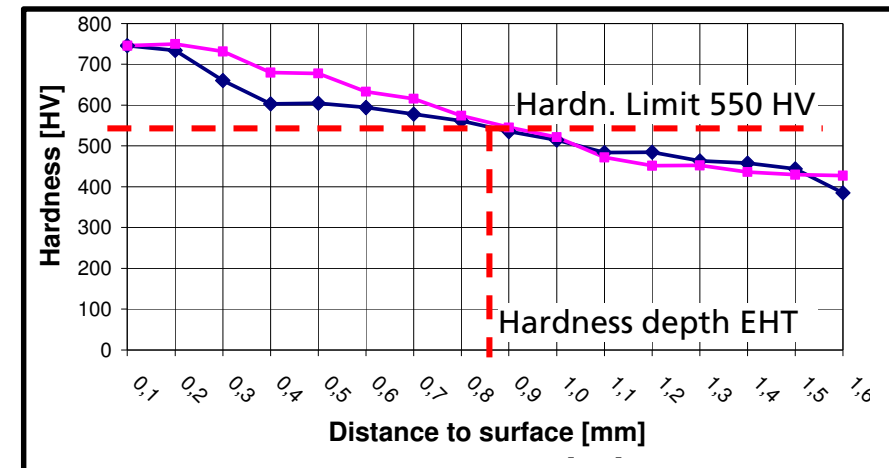
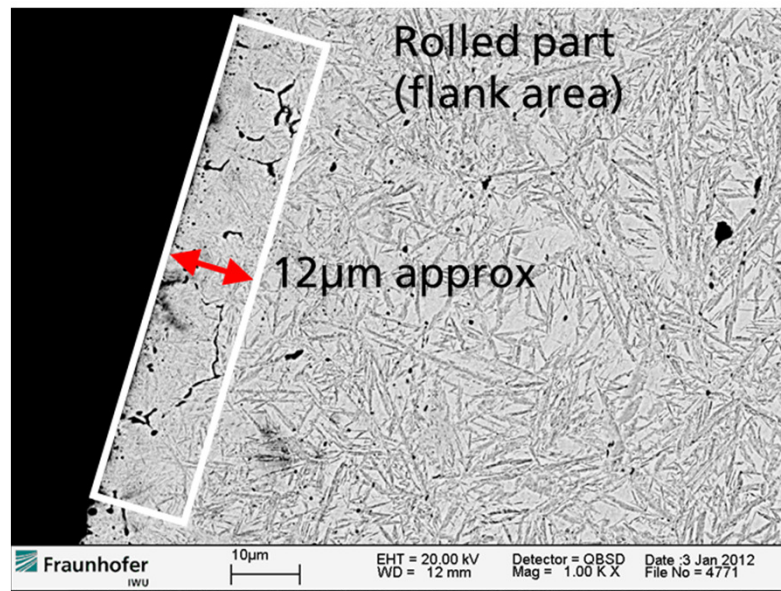
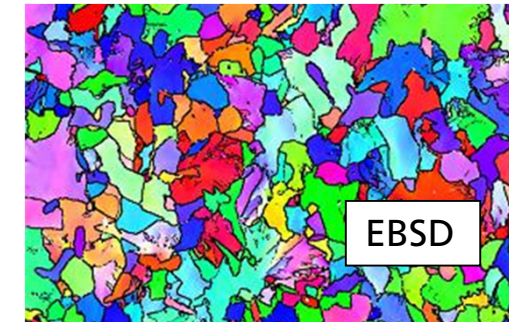
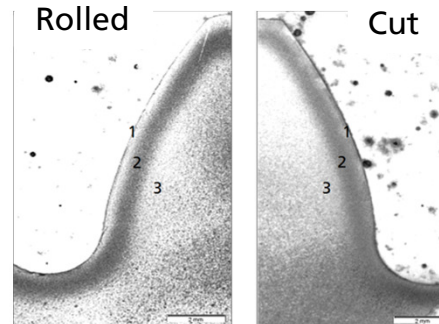
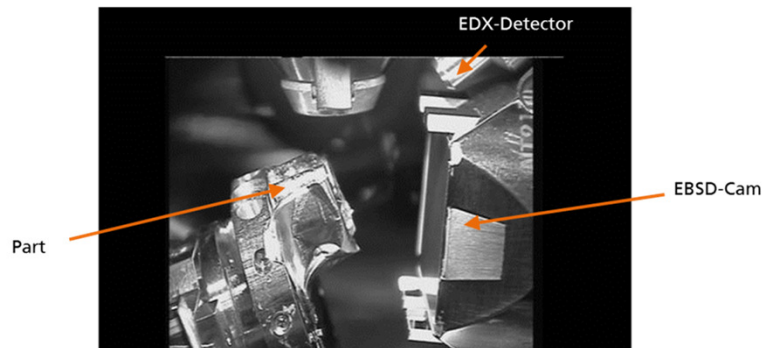
- Profile
- Lead / Flank
- Pitch
- Concentricity
- Diameters, etc



Gear testing at Fraunhofer IWU

Microstructure evaluation

- Microstructure
- Surface oxidation
- EDX / EBSD analyses
- Hardness

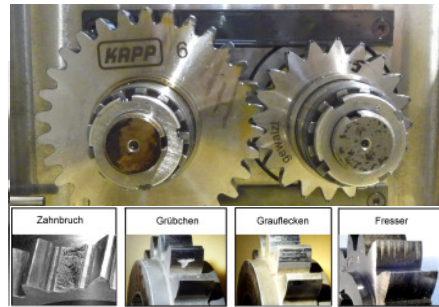


- **half tooth height:** $E_{ht} = 0,9\text{mm}$
 $\rightarrow \max. 0,2 \cdot m_n = 0,2 \cdot 4,5 = 0,9\text{mm}$

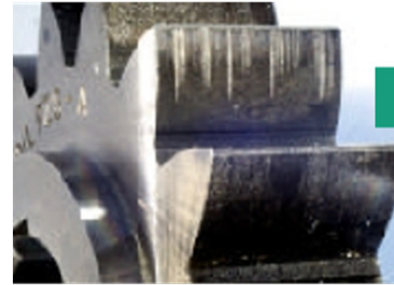
Gear testing at Fraunhofer IWU

Gear analyses

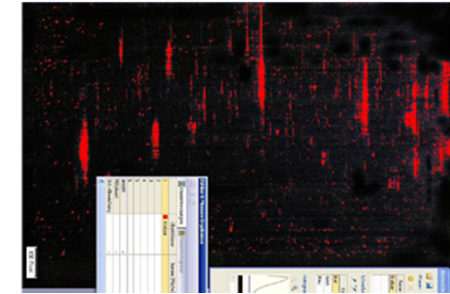
■ Scuffing / Pitting / Micropitting



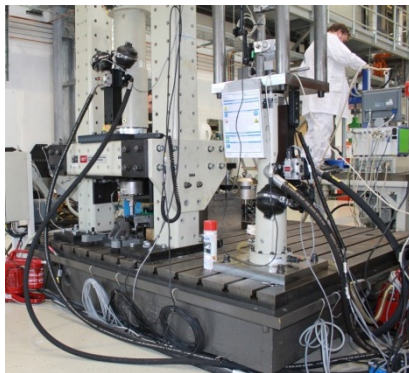
Scuffing failure



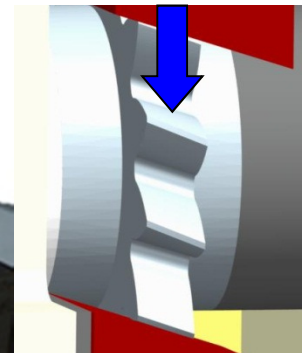
Greyscale correlation



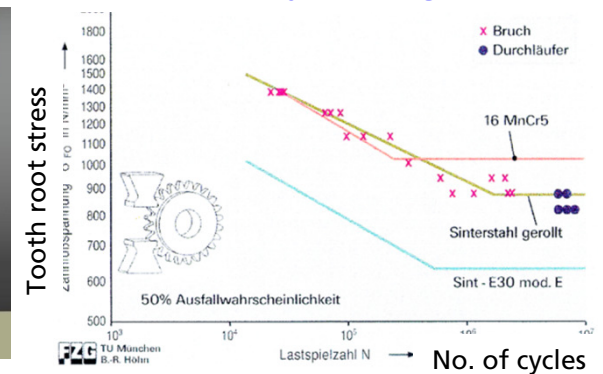
■ Tooth root strength / Tooth bending load



Pulsator Force



Wöhler life cycle diagram

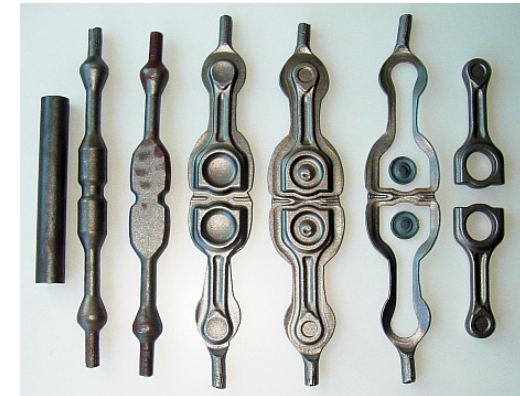


French business partners



Centre technique des industries mécaniques – St. Etienne
Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Arts et Métiers – Metz
Ateliers des Janves – Bogny sur Meuse

CROSS-WEDGE ROLLING



process sequence

Research and Development

simulation of cross wedge rolling

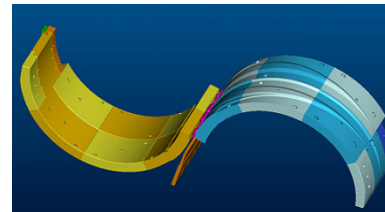
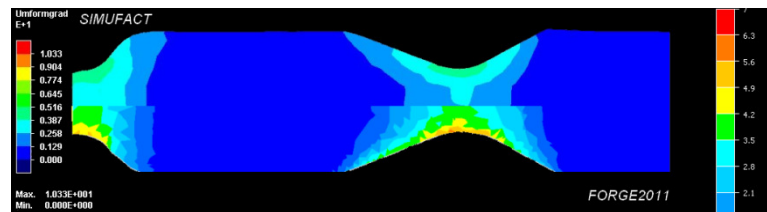
- making a test roll tooling
- comparison of parts and simulation
- doctoral thesis (Mr. MANGIN)
- diploma thesis (Mr. GHIDUCI)
- european net-work (F, ES, I, PL, BY, G)

Automotive Industry

a set of roll tooling for cross wedge rolling

- hammer forging connecting rods
- preforming in a automated forging line
- training a group of employees
- initial operation together with machine tool supplier in France

Archivierungsaangaben



Thank you very much for your attention!

Fraunhofer IWU Chemnitz

Competences

- Gear rolling (single gears, gear shafts)
- Profile rolling (hollow profiles, groove profiles)
- Rolling of worm gears
- Thread rolling

Equipment

- Two rolling machines (cross rolling with 2/3 tools)
- Lab for metallographic investigations
- FZG-torque change device (load capacity test)
- Pulsator test bench for tooth root strength analyses
- ZEISS gear measurement machine (acc. DIN 3960 / 3962)
- Xstess 3000 test bench (x-ray residual stress analyses)
- Simulation software: Forge 2009, Simufact

Project cooperation (Industry, public research)

- Research from development studies to the serial production

