

Re-engineering of Machine Tools in the Context of Sustainability and Industry 4.0

Case Study: Rotary Draw Bending Machines

Sara Salman Hassan Al-Maeeni

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Sustainability and Industry 4.0
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zur Erlangung des Grades eines Doktors
der Ingenieurwissenschaften

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Abstract

Natural resources limitation and emerging environmental regulations encourage the machinery manufacturing industry to be responsible for retrieving outdated machine tools of high value-added using sustainable methods like machine retrofitting, rebuilding, or remanufacturing. Besides, to cope with the era of Industry 4.0, industrial companies are presently seeking to modernize their manufacturing systems through the upgrading of existing machine tools to reduce time, effort, and cost while increasing profits. However, retrofitting, rebuilding, and remanufacturing of machine tools have not yet been standardized. They are still complicated and have many design constraints, such as absent original design specifications, uncontrolled failure condition, and intricate designs of old mechanical parts.

Many industrial companies offer recovered machine tools, but there is no methodology to predict the residual lifetime of old machine parts and ensure their reliability because the original design specifications of outdated machines are often unavailable. Based on the industrial survey conducted in this work, there is an urgent need in the industry to find an integrated methodology for predicting the life-span of reused components and ensuring their reliability capable of being applied by the machine users and independent remanufacturers who do not have access to the original design specifications of outdated machines.

In this work, an integrated approach was created to predict the remaining lifetime and the mechanical behavior of old components that belong to outdated machine tools before reusing them in a second lifecycle. With the help of the prediction approach presented in this dissertation, it is possible for the first time to predict this information when the original design specifications are unobtainable.

As a first step, an industrial survey was conducted among users and manufacturers of rotary draw bending machines, as an example of machine tools. The survey, which included 36 international companies, showed that old mechanical components could be reused if their reliable performance in the second lifecycle can be ensured. The results proved that the unavailability of the original design specifications of old machines is one of the main obstacles facing this approach. The survey results were verified by studying the VECTOR BEND (300C-MP) NC RDB machine. The machine was disassembled and analyzed; the investigations about predicting the expected useful life and mechanical behavior were concentrated on the bending shaft, which is the central part of the bending head drives the bending tool and transmits the bending moment, as a case study. Because no data were available, a reverse engineering methodology was built that includes many integrated and studied steps to extract the design characteristics of the studied shaft. This approach is the first

of its kind in this field, as previous studies did not focus on generating an integrated methodology capable of eliciting the engineering properties of old parts by machine users and independent remanufacturers. Then, the mechanical behavior of the old shaft under the real application load was investigated by designing and setting up a three-point bending experiment to estimate the fatigue life of the old shaft based on the measured strain. Then, its fatigue life was compared with the original fatigue life.

The created approach can be used for any kind of old mechanical parts after applying some adjustments related to the geometrical shape of the part, the type of used material, and the nature of the loads that the intended part is exposed to in the real application. Besides the fundamental work mentioned above, the self-administered questionnaire and the interviews with the industrial experts provided essential information about other design challenges. Industrial experts suggested effective design solutions that should be gradually included in the design phase of machine tools to prevent these barriers and ensure the production of reusable machines in the future in order to restrain industrial waste and reduce the use of material and energy for the building of new machines.

Zusammenfassung

Die begrenzte Verfügbarkeit an natürlichen Ressourcen und die immer zahlreicher werdenden Regulierungen zum Schutz der Umwelt verleiten die Maschinenbau Industrie dazu, veraltete aber dennoch wertvolle Maschinen durch Retrofitting, Instandsetzung und Wiederaufbereitung nachhaltig wieder nutzbar zu machen. Gleichzeitig suchen Unternehmen nach der Möglichkeit schon vorhandene Maschinen und Anlagen im Zuge der Industrie 4.0 zu modernisieren um den Aufwand, die Zeit und die Kosten der Fertigung zu senken während der Profit maximiert wird. Trotzdem gibt es noch keine Standardisierung oder Norm zum Retrofitting, Instandsetzen und Wiederaufbereiten von veralteten Maschinen und Anlagen. Durch konstruktive Einschränkungen, wie nicht vorhandene technische Dokumentationen, kompliziert Konstruierte Bauteile und unkontrollierbare Fehlerquellen stellen sich die Maßnahmen als kompliziert dar.

Viele Unternehmen bieten alte gebrauchte Maschinen an, jedoch besteht aufgrund häufig nicht verfügbarer technischer Unterlagen keine Möglichkeit die restliche Nutzungsdauer und Zuverlässigkeit dieser zu bestimmen. Basierend auf den Recherchen in dieser Arbeit, besteht in der Industrie ein dringender Bedarf nach einer Methodik zur Bestimmung der Zuverlässigkeit und Lebensdauer von gebrauchten Maschinen und Maschinenteilen. Diese sollte für Maschinennutzer und Instandsetzungsunternehmen zugänglich sein, welche keinen Zugriff auf originale und ursprüngliche Daten oder Zeichnungen der veralteten Maschinen haben.

In dieser Arbeit wurde ein ganzheitliches Konzept entwickelt um die verbleibende Nutzungsdauer und das mechanische Verhalten alter gebrauchter Komponenten hervorzasagen, bevor diese wiederverwendet werden. Mit Hilfe der in der vorliegenden Arbeit präsentierten Methodik ist es möglich, diese Faktoren zu bestimmen insofern keine technischen Dokumentationen vorliegen.

Im ersten Schritt wurde eine Umfrage durchgeführt, welche sich an Maschinennutzer und Hersteller von Rotationszugbiegemaschinen richtet, exemplarisch für Werkzeugkomponenten. Die Umfrage an der sich 36 internationale Unternehmen beteiligt haben zeigte, dass alte gebrauchte Maschinenteile wiederverwendet werden können, wenn die Zuverlässigkeit für eine zweite Betriebsdauer gewährleistet werden kann. Des Weiteren zeigten die Ergebnisse, dass die oftmals nicht verfügbaren technischen Dokumentationen zu den originalteilen das größte Problem für diese Methodik sind. Eine genaue Analyse der VECTOR BEND (300C-MP) NC RDB Biegemaschine stützt die Ergebnisse der Umfrage. In dieser Fallstudie wurde die Maschine demontiert und untersucht, wobei das Hauptaugenmerk zur Bestimmung der Nutzungsdauer und des mechanischen Verhaltens dabei auf der Biegewelle lag, als das zentrale Element zur Übertragung von Kräften und

Momenten. Aufgrund nicht vorhandener technischer Dokumentationen wurde eine „reverse engineering“ Methodik entwickelt, bestehend aus mehrfach integrierten und untersuchten Strukturen, um die Konstruktionselemente der Welle zu bestimmen.

Die Vorgehensweise ist einzigartig in diesem Bereich, denn vorangegangene Studien konzentrierten sich nicht auf die Entwicklung einer integrierten Methodik, welche es ermöglicht Konstruktionseigenschaften alter Bauteile durch Maschinennutzer und Instandsetzungsunternehmen zu bestimmen. Anschließend wurde das Verhalten der Welle unter Krafteinwirkung beobachtet welche den realen Nutzungsbedingungen entsprechen. Mithilfe eines drei Punkt Biegeversuch wurde die Ermüdungsgrenze der alten Welle anhand der gemessenen Kräfte ermittelt. Letztlich wurde die Ermüdungsgrenze der gebrauchten mit der ursprünglichen Ermüdungsgrenze verglichen.

Diese Herangehensweise ist für alle möglichen mechanischen Bauteile anwendbar, nachdem Faktoren wie die geometrischen Eigenschaften des Bauteils, der Werkstoff und die Art und Größe der wirkenden Kräfte angepasst wurden. Neben der oben genannten grundlegenden Arbeit zeigten die eigens durchgeführten Umfragen und Gespräche mit den entsprechenden Experten auch andere Konstruktionsdefizite auf. Experten empfehlen die Etablierung effektiver Konstruktionslösungen in den Entwicklungsphasen der Maschinen um die oben angesprochenen Herausforderungen zu umgehen und eine zukünftige Produktion von wiederverwendbaren Maschinen zu ermöglichen.

Eidesstattliche Erklärung

Hiermit erkläre ich an Eides Statt, dass ich diese Arbeit selbstständig und nur unter Zuhilfenahme der angegebenen Hilfsmittel angefertigt habe. Ich habe noch keinen Promotionsversuch unternommen.

Siegen, den 23.12.2020

Sara Salman Hassan Al-Maceni

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Nomenclature

The essential spellings, abbreviations, and symbols used in this work are listed below. Further names or differences from this list are explained in the text.

Writing wise

CARL MUSTERMANN GMBH	Personal, company, association, and organization names are highlighted in the text by capital letters.
AIRE et al. (2016)	References are made by entering the surname of the first-named author or publisher in capital letters, followed by the year of publication in round brackets. If there are several references by the same author in one year, a suffix will be added. The cooperation of other authors is expressed by the suffix "et al.". If only two authors are involved, they are separated with the character "&."
Eq.1.1	Equations are identified by the abbreviation "Eq." followed by the number of the appearing chapter and an ascending numbering separated by a dot.
<i>Designation</i>	The italic written form identifies the respective designation.

Formula symbols

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	[mm ²]	Area
A _c	[N]	Hydraulic cylinder area
C _{load}	[-]	Load factor
C _{reliability}	[-]	Reliability factor
C _{size}	[-]	Size factor
C _{surf}	[-]	Surface factor
C _{temp}	[-]	Temperature factor
d	[mm]	Inner diameter
D	[mm]	Outer diameter
d _s	[mm]	Shaft diameter
E	[N/m ²]	Modulus of elasticity
F	[N]	Force
F _B	[N]	Hydraulic cylinder force
G	[GPa]	Shear modulus of elasticity
h	[mm]	Height
I	[mm ⁴]	Cross section's area moment of inertia
J	[mm ⁴]	Polar moment of inertia
L _d	[mm]	Torsional deflection length
M	[N.mm]	Moment
M _b	[N.mm]	Bending moment
N	[cycle]	Number of cycles
n	[-]	Design safety factor
P _C	[N/mm ²]	Maximum hydraulic cylinder pressure
R ₁	[N]	Needle bearing reaction force
R ₂	[N]	Chain reaction force
R ₃	[N]	First ball bearing reaction force
R ₄	[N]	Second ball bearing reaction force
R ₅	[N]	Key reaction force
R _a	[μm]	Average roughness
R _{max}	[μm]	Maximum roughness depth

R_q	[μm]	Root mean squared of roughness heights
R_s	[N]	Reaction forces
R_{ZDIN}	[μm]	Average roughness depth
S	[MPa]	Strength of material
S_e	[MPa]	Corrected fatigue endurance limit
S_e'	[MPa]	Theoretical fatigue endurance limit
S_m	[MPa]	Material strength at $N \leq 10^3$
S_{ut}	[MPa]	Ultimate tensile strength
S_{yp}	[MPa]	Yield strength
T	[N.mm]	Torque
t	[s]	Time
T_m	[N.mm]	Steady torsional moment
δ	[mm]	Deflection
ϵ	[%]	Strain
θ	[rad]	Angular deflection
θ_s	[rad]	Slope
σ	[MPa]	Stress
σ_b	[MPa]	Bending stress
σ_d	[MPa]	Mises stress
σ_{max}	[MPa]	Maximum stress
τ	[MPa]	Shear stress

Abbreviations

AC	Alternating current
ADCBI	Acc/dec control before interpolation
ASTM	American society for testing and materials
CAD	Computer-aided design
CAM	Computer-aided manufacturing
CNC	Computer numerical control
CPS	Cyber-physical systems
DBB	Distance between bends
DC	Direct current
DIN	German institute for standardization
DNC	Direct numerical control
DOB	Degree of Bend
DoF	Degrees of freedom
EOL	End of life
ESIS	European structural integrity society
FEA	Finite element analysis
FEM	Finite element method
FMEA	Failure mode and effects analysis
HMI	Human machine interface
ICTM	International center for turbomachinery manufacturing
IIoT	Industrial internet of things
IoT	Internet of things
IPP	Integrated product policy
MCU	Machine control unit
NC	Numerical control
NCK	Numerical control kernel
NURBS	Non-uniform rational b-spline
OPC-UA	Open platform communications unified architecture
PC	Personal computer

PLC	Programmable logic control
POB	Plane of Bend
QFD	Quality function development
RDB	Rotary draw bending
RE	Reverse engineering
UV	Ultraviolet
VDI	Association German Engineering (Verein Deutscher Ingenieur)
WEEE	Waste electronic and electrical equipment
3D	Three dimensions
6R	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover, Redesign, Remanufacture