Developing Progressions for Nonsymmetrical Cold Forged Parts using Design Rules and FEA Simulation Software (NAGSIM.3D)

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Abstract

This paper presents an approach to develop the forging progression for a class of cold forged parts that are off-center or nonsymmetrical in shape. To form to net shape without flash loss, the design includes a performing step where the material is moved partially towards the final shape. Initial dimensions are based on forging rules. However, the final design is iteratively improved using the results of FEA simulation software (NAGSIM.3D) which shows that rules normally used for symmetric parts may not be applicable for nonsymmetrical parts. Two case examples, one of an eccentric part and the other of a nonsymmetrical part are presented. The progression design used for these two parts can be used for similar parts.

Introduction

The technique for developing forging performs for 2D-round parts are well established and relatively simple. Sequence design software program like NAGFORM can easily determine alternative forming sequence designs for round and symmetric parts. NAGFORM is linked with FEA simulation program NAGSIM.2D so tooling design can be easily verified and improved. For round parts, the material naturally flows equally in the radial direction for round parts. So theoretically only a section of the part needs to be considered for developing the forging progression. In actual production, the material flow is not completely symmetrical about the center line of the part. This is due to many reasons. The tools such as the punch and the die may not be mounted perfectly in center. The sheared blank does not have perfectly flat and perpendicular faces. The lubrication may not be uniform all round. All these factors may create some non-uniform flow. To take care of these factors, the process design rules such as unsupported length to diameter ratio in heading are used. These help to avoid issues such as buckling. So generally, the design can be based on commonly accepted forming rules like the Length-Diameter ratio in Heading or the maximum extrusion ratio in open extrusion.

When the metal flow during forging is nonsymmetrical, the design of the forging sequence becomes complicated. The generally accepted rules of forming which form the basis of sequence design may no longer apply. For complex parts, development of the forming sequence can become very time consuming and expensive if done purely through trials on the shop floor.

FEA simulation of the forging process can be used to minimize the costly trials on the shop floor to relatively inexpensive trials on the computer. The trial and error procedure is still used but the changes made are in the drawings and not in the hard tools. Also simulation of the forging process helps in understanding the material flow under the specified conditions. Changes made based on the simulation results allow much faster resolution of metal flow and tool life issues.

Forging Sequence for Nonsymmetrical Parts

Forging sequence is designed to progressively form the material to its final shape. One of the main objectives of progressive forming is to form in such a way that final geometry of the part is achieved with no scrap or minimal scrap. For most nonsymmetrical parts, it is possible only if the shape of the part is progressive changed to its final nonsymmetrical shape. There is no general design that can be followed for all nonsymmetrical parts. This article presents a class of parts where the head is nonsymmetrical with respect to the shank. The nonsymmetrical shape comes from an off-center head as shown in Figure 1 or the head shape is nonsymmetrical as shown in Figure 2. The forging progression includes gathering of the material in a sliding punch operation and then final heading in enclosed die and or punch to forge the final shape.

The basic unknown in this progression is the shape of the preform forged in the sliding punch so that the final shape can be forged without flash. The initial design is based on normal forging rules and then the design is modified based on the FEA simulation in NAGSIM.2D/ NAGSIM.3D FEA simulation programs. After each simulation, the resulting preform and final shape are studied to decide on the changes needed to the tooling for the next iteration.

Figure 1 - Off-Center Part Description

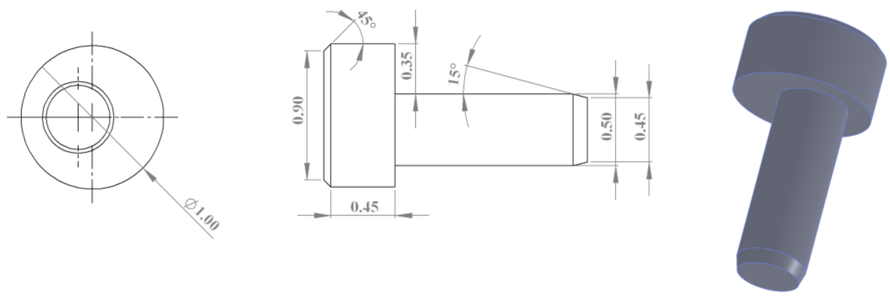
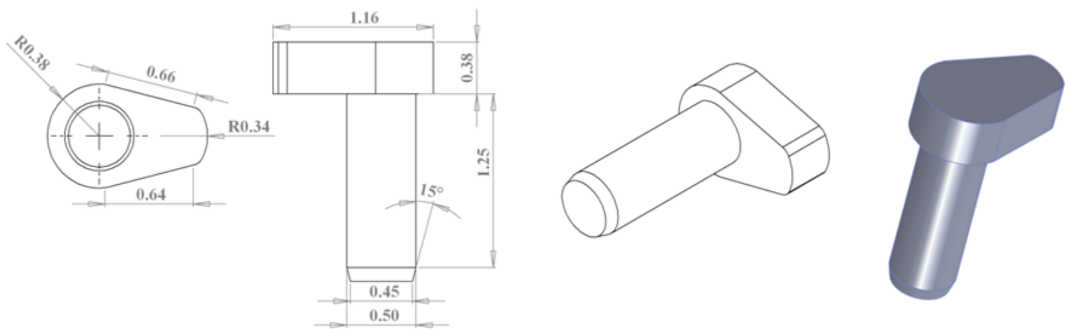


Figure 2 - Nonsymmetrical Part Description

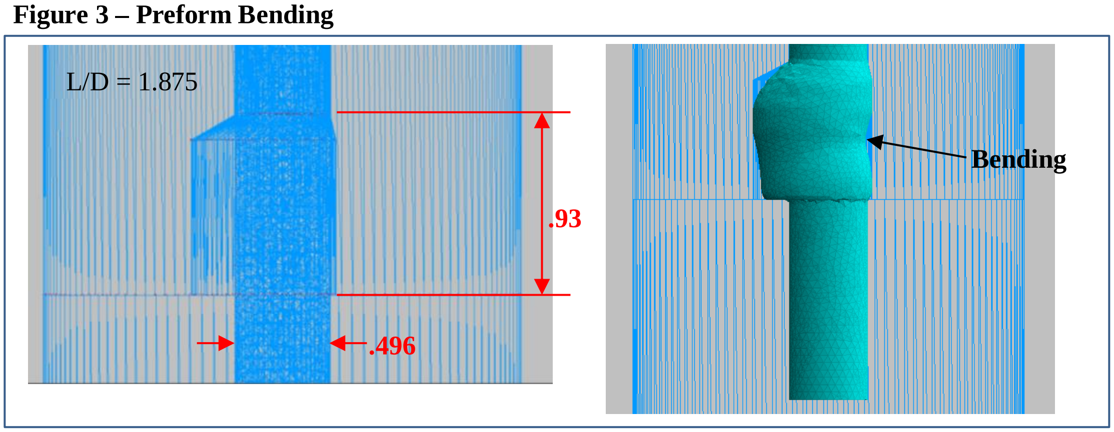


FEA Simulation Results

a) <u>Part with Off-Center Head</u>

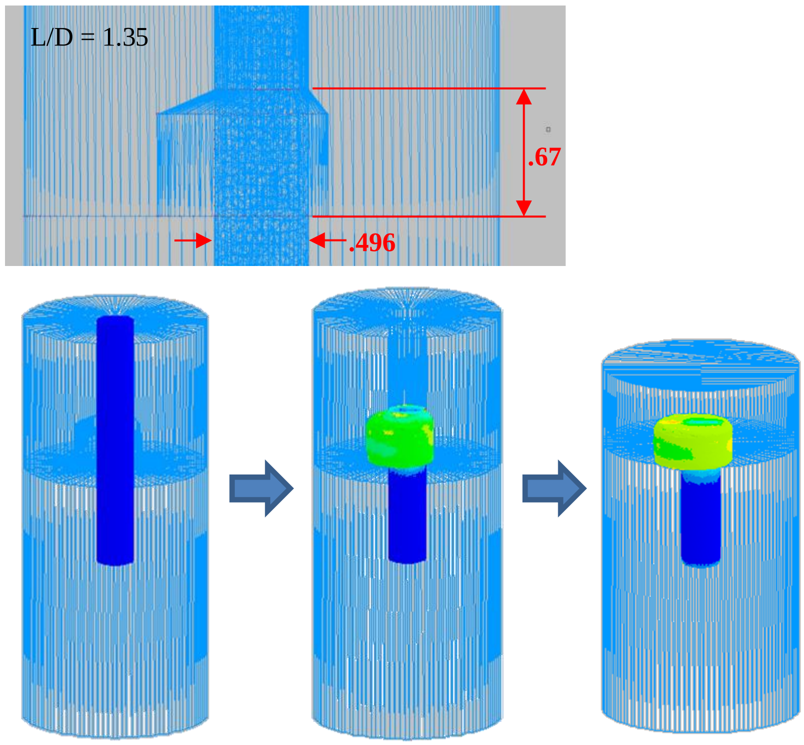
Initially the unsupported length to diameter ratio (L/D) of 1.875 was kept in the sliding punch operation which is less than the normal heading rule of 2.0 -2.5. For symmetric shapes, no bucking is expected for L/D ratio of 1.875. The shape in sliding punch operation has the eccentricity of 0.1, same as in final shape. The simulation results showed bending / buckling of the preform as shown in Figure 3. The offcenter shape of the tool cavity causes the metal in the middle of the unsupported length to move out leading to a buckling type of deformation.

Figure 3 – Preform Bending



The shape of the preform shape in sliding punch operation was modified in two respects. The L/D ratio was reduced to 1.35 and a cone type transition was provided at the top as shown. The idea of providing a cone transition was to keep the unsupported length from bending. The simulation of the forging sequence showed successful forging of this part in the two operations (Figure 4).

Figure 4 – Trial 2 – Reduced L/D Ratio



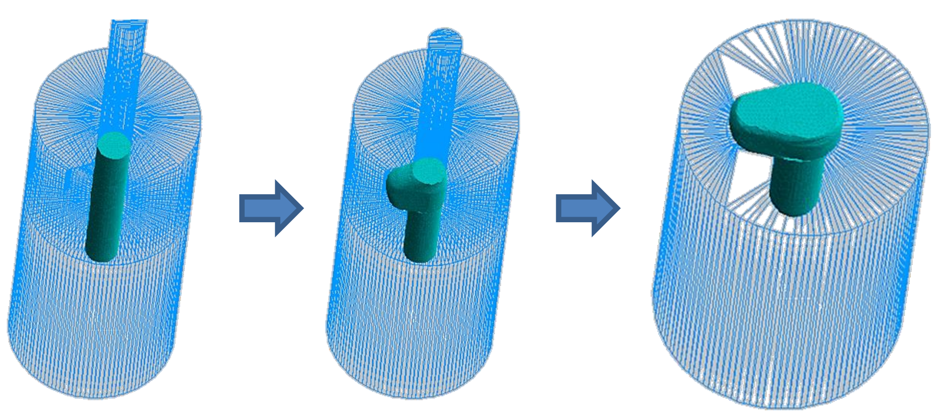
Using Simulation to determine the correct Preform shape

b) Nonsymmetrical Part

With the knowledge gained from the design and FEA simulation of Eccentric Head Part, same type of changes like lower L/D ratio and the cone transition were made to the perform design shape in sliding punch operation. In the preform, the smaller end was moved towards the final shape to the extent that in final heading operation, the material moved almost equally to fill the final shape (Figure 5).

The presented designs may not be the optimum designs in terms of the metal flow and tool life. Determination of the optimal design requires a further series of trials with design changes and their effect on metal flow and tool stresses determined through a FEA simulation program (NAGSIM.3D).

Figure 5 – Using Simulation to determine the correct Preform shape

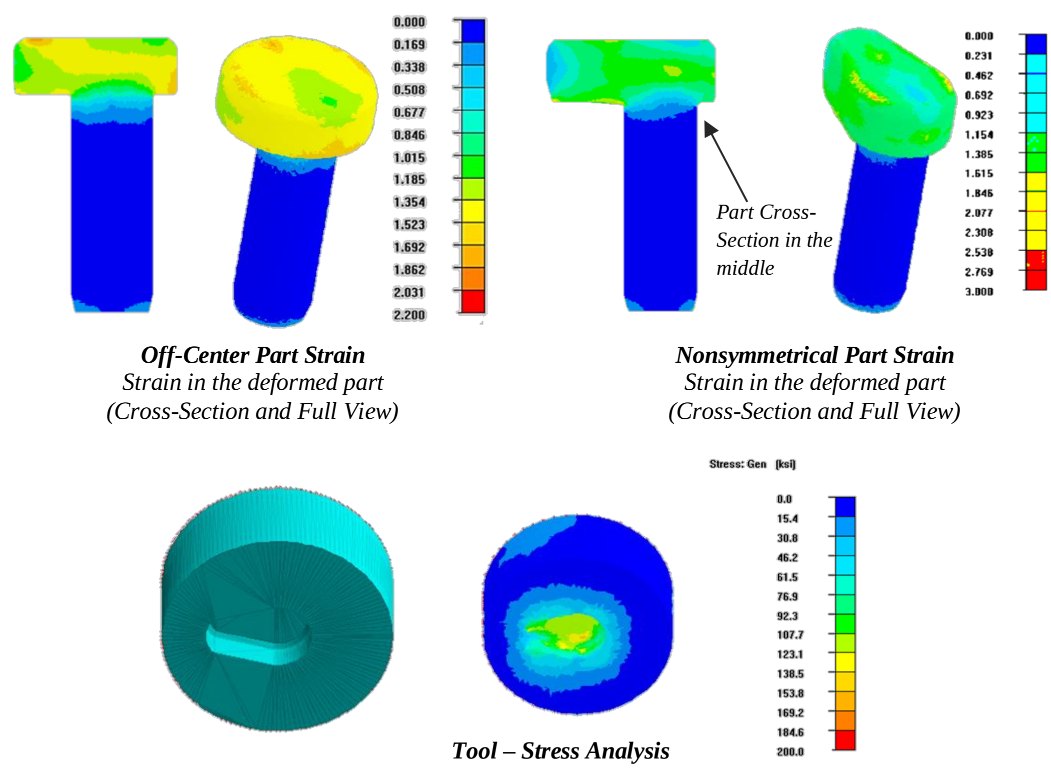


Concluding Remarks

The general rules for designing operations such as Heading may not apply to forging of nonsymmetrical shapes. In order to come up with a successful design of the forging sequence for nonsymmetrical parts, a FEA simulation software is needed to avoid costly trials on the shop floor. Following are some of the benefits of using a simulation software:

1. Helps in determining the correct preform shape
2. Predicts metal flow including non-fill and laps
3. Identifies high stress / strain areas in forged part (Figure 6)
4. Helps in deciding the tooling design (Figure 7)
5. Predicts the tool stresses so tool life can be improved
6. Provides load-stroke information for machine selection (Figure 8)

Figure 6– Stress Strain Analysis



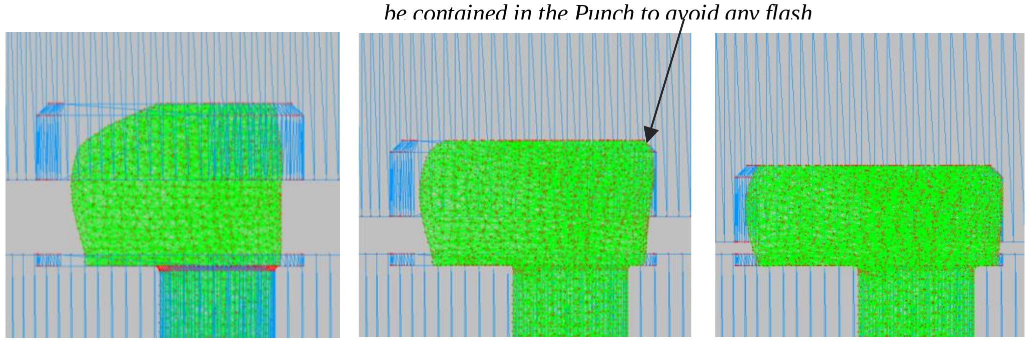
Off-Center Part Strain
Strain in the deformed part
(Cross-Section and Full View)

Nonsymmetrical Part Strain
Strain in the deformed part
(Cross-Section and Full View)

Tool – Stress Analysis

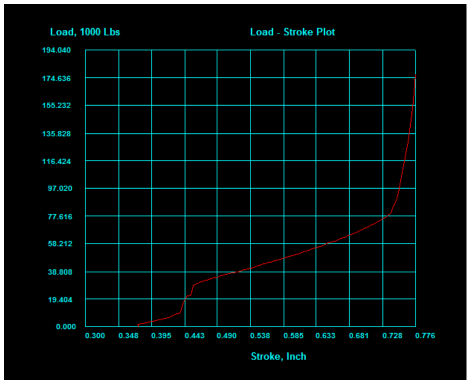
Figure 7 – Help decide the correct tooling

Material flowing outwards on top, therefore the part needs to be contained in the Punch to avoid any flash



Determine the Right Tooling
(In this case, whether to enclose the part in the Punch or in the Die)

Figure 8 – Load Stroke Curve



For more information on the progression design (NAGFORM) and FEA simulation software (NAGSIM), please visit www.nagform.com or contact us at (734)658-1716