出國報告(出國類別:考察)

日本工具機之定位精度暨重現性 之量測與機械安全防護檢測標準 現況

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隨著自動化技術的發展日趨成熟及穩定,現階段也伴隨著 使與工具機相關之機械生產加工裝置及設施,不僅追求自動化也 逐漸朝複合化、機械間協同作業及智慧化發展,但也因此各界對 機械加工設備之作業安全的需求也不斷的提升,但若未在最初機 械設計、安裝及製造時即將機械「本質安全」設計的觀念導入產 品中,則供需以二次施工外加機械安全元件或設備來降低使用操 作時發生危害之風險,但若對使用者防護危害防護考量不足,更 易造成危害事故不斷的重複上演,因此機械安全相關之檢測技術 及標準更顯的日趨重要。

日本在金屬加工成型工具機產品之各項生產加工及機械安全等相關技術之發展,在全世界皆位於領先之先進國家,此行在安全檢測技術方面,於104年4月20日及22日,參訪日本較具規模及代表性之機械安全產品製造商OMROM公司東京安全推展事業總部,及日本工作機械工業會(JMTBA)等2單位,並與相關技術人員就現行機械安全防護技術相關標準之發展與產品測試之實務及工具機產品之安全檢測技術及標準之發展與產品測試之實務及工具機產品之安全檢測技術及標準之發展等方面進行交流與討論,吸取實務面之經驗。

另此行在工具機精度及量測技術及標準方面,於104年4月21日、23日及24日參訪日本東京大學放電加工工具機加工技術試驗室及精密量測技術試驗室,及慶應義塾大學精密機械及奈米加工

試驗室等3實驗室,並就機械精密加工及量測技術等相關議題進行 討論與實務交流,以瞭解日本精密切削工具機等技術與檢測標準 之現況。

壹、目的

一、主要目的

美歐日韓等國家皆已訂定「產品責任法」相關法規,能使其 相關產品符合相關安全規範及標準,並推動相關認證標標章,使 其產品具安全之認證標章例如韓國 S-Mark、歐盟 CE Marking 等, 但反觀目前我國並無相關「產品責任法」之規範及約束,僅依「消 費者保護法」,然保其保護對象侷限於一般消費者,對於機械設備 使用的勞工則不適用此法。因此,基本保護勞工的責任就應由雇 主承擔,而非機械設備的製造者。如此一來,機械設備的安全則 無法自源頭管制,機械設備在設計與製造階段即甚少被考量安 全,自然無法達到「本質安全」,因此在行政院勞動部推動之「臺 灣職業安全衛生促進方案」,依國內職業災害統計資料顯示,災害 類型以捲、割、夾、切等發生較多,其原因主要以動力衝剪機械、 紡織機械、金屬加工機械、塑膠加工機械、造紙機械等機械所造 成之傷害,我國雖推動機械器具型式檢定檢查制度多年,為確保 機械其本質安全,惟上述產品僅佔整體機械產品之一小部分之比 率,因此有必要建構與推動機械安全驗證制度及標準建置計畫來 擴充防護範圍,未來已朝向規劃推動實施綜合切削加工中心機、 銑床、鑽床、數值控制車床、研磨機器、塑膠射出成型機器等之 安全驗證,以落實機械安全源頭管理,降低機械危害,並強化主 任設計者及施工負責人管理機制,以確保危險性機械或設備製造

品質。並自 98 年 1 月 1 日起至目前已推動將動力衝剪機械等列入 進口及國內市場應施檢驗品目,對於不安全機械將產生明顯市場 區隔效果,有助於保護操作者安全。

工具機產品已成為我國機械產業極具影響力的出口機械產 品,因此以產品優良、耐用性佳的台灣工具機產品也因此在全世 界之出口市場不斷逆勢成長茁壯,因中國大陸市場內需不斷的拓 展且全球經濟景氣也不斷持續復甦中,相對著工具機也成為我國 機械產業極為重要的出口產品項目。我國金屬成型工具機業之產 值為全球排名第五大國家僅落後於中國大陸、日本、德國及韓國、 另其產量更為全球排名第五大之國家,有鑒於此本局 103 年度「參 與科技發展之國際標準化活動」科發基金計畫派員出國計畫中, 項目 5 即規劃「赴工具機製造、檢測單位及其研究機構,以瞭解 及掌握數值控制切削中心機進給、定位與重現精度與機械安全防 護建構等重要檢測標準及技術發展現況。」,目前日本為全世界 高精密及高附加價值之多軸高階工具機加工技術之領先國家,由 於隨著生產效能的需求,工具機產品也逐漸朝向高速及多軸同步 加工,並搭配自動連續加工及檢測自動化機器人系統,也產生諸 多工具機加工設備之機械安全事故及危害,目前日本已參考 ISO 23125「車床之機械安全」國際標準,逐步導入 JIS B6031「工作 機械-安全性-旋盤」標準,作為工具機產品安全評估檢測標準之依 據,藉由瞭解日方實務之經驗,有助於增進未來我國進行車床機 械安全及精度檢測等國家標準之推動。

二、行程重點

- 1.参訪日本具代表性之機械安全產品製造商 OMROM 公司東京研 發總部試驗室,瞭解現行機械安全防護技術相關標準之發展與 產品測試之實務。
- 2.參訪東京大學之工具機精密量測技術試驗室與放電加工工具機加工技術試驗室,以瞭解日本工具機密量測及精密放電加工機 之技術與檢測標準之現況。
- 3.參訪日本專責研擬工具機標準之一般社團法人日本工作機械工業會(JMTBA),其為日本參與 ISO 工具機產品性能及安全檢測等標準主要推動成員,瞭解日本工具機機械安全標準等發展現況。
- 4.參訪慶應義塾大學之精密機械及奈米加工試驗室,以瞭解日本 數值控制工具機溫升熱變形檢測技術之現況。

三、行程表及工作紀要

日期	起迄地點	工作紀要
104年4月19日		桃園國際機場 -日本東京成 田機場
104年4月20日	東京	參訪 OMRON 公司東京安全 推展事業總部
104年4月21日	東京	參訪東京大學精密量測試驗 室
104年4月22日	東京	參訪一般社團法人日本工作 機械工業會
104年4月23日	東京	參訪慶應義塾大學精密機械 及奈米加工試驗室
104年4月24日	東京	東京大學放電加工工具機加工技術試驗室
104年4月25日	日本東京→ 臺灣臺北	日本東京成田機場-桃園國際機場

貳、過程

一、日本歐姆龍 OMRON 公司簡介

歐姆龍 OMRON 公司創建於 1933 年,為高科技跨國企業團 體,事業領域包括 5 大領域,分支機構遍佈全球 80 國,有 300 多 個據點,員工人數約有 3 萬 5000 人。透過全球化據點,將各事業領域的最新技術、最優質產品、以及全球性服務提供客戶。 其主 要事業領域可分為下列五項:

(一)工業自動化事業(Industrial Automation Business)

歐姆龍公司以感測及控制『Sensing & Control』之應用技術, 生產各式產業用自動化控制組件如下分類:

- 1. 感 測 器
- 2.控制元件
- 3. 開關元件
- 4.基板外觀檢測設備

提供全方位的商品解決方案,並進而提供工業自動化水準為其企業理念。

(二)電子元件事業(Electronic Components Business)

歐姆龍公司開發高品質之電子元件,提供家庭應用、辦公室 自動化設備、行動電話裝置及資訊設備等和生活息息相關的高科 技產業,以期提供人們更舒適及安全的可信賴性資訊科技(IT)社 會。

(三)汽車電子事業(Automotive Electronic Components)

歐姆龍公司之汽車電子元件致力提供安全性及保護性、便利性及舒適性、環保性及省能源性。藉由探索汽車電子元件之新視野,而確保行車安全,以達到人和環境間的最佳協調性為其企業理念。

(四)社會系統事業(Social System Business)

歐姆龍公司跨足銀行業、零售業、大眾交通系統管理及控制各個社會基礎產業。並於 1964 年首創全世界「交通號誌系統」、1967 年首創「車站自動剪票機」、1971 年開發「自動提款機」;所有的系統實現與開發,皆以帶給大眾更舒適、便利及安全之生活環境為其理念。

(五) OMRON 健康事業(OMRON Healthcare)

歐姆龍公司是世界性醫療設備及家庭健康商品之領導者,致 力於創造和提供「塑造健康」新價值觀,提供個人疾病預防及健 康管理之最佳方案,以取代傳統「維持健康」之觀念為其企業理 念。國內較為熟知代表性之產品如血壓計、體脂器、計步器、體 溫計及/耳溫槍等。

會議重點摘要:

本次會議由 OMRON公司全球安全事業推展部部長 Anson Lee 與該部門井上正也副理及築山和成副理等相關技術人員與會,本次會議就瞭解「現行機械安全防護技術相關標準之發展與產品測試之實務」之議題進行交流,本次參訪之全球安全事業推展部以推展各種領域生產安全之各項最新技術及概念應用於該公司之相關產品及系統中,並能迅速對客戶提供全球性服務為主要服務目標及理念。部長 Anson Lee 表示有鑑於目前全球各國因由於人力短缺及工資成本等因素,也伴隨著提升並加速機械設備自動化日益的發展及擴充,原機械設備之使用設計大多為機械在本機中進行的加工處理,但由於人力不足等因素,以致目前許多工廠的生產製程逐漸轉換為使用自動物料供應系統,取代原先需由人工之上、下料之加工製程,但也相對延伸出相當多的意外事故。

有鑑於此現今已有部分企業生產方式由人與機械互動作業, 逐漸轉換變由機械與機械之互動作業,例如由衝剪加工機械之 上、下工件之工作,即為單調且乏味之工作,由於持續重複性的 動作易產生精神性疲勞,若操作者稍不注意又極易對操作者造成 嚴重之肢體傷害,目前在日本已有許多工廠運用工業機器人系統 替代相關高疲勞性、高傷害性及危險性之作業,參與生產協同作 業。

近年來日本因機械設備所造成之傷害事故,已嚴然躍升高居

為職業傷亡事故之第1位,因此日本並於2001年制定「機械性安全基準相關指引」,企圖藉由提昇機械的安全,進而降低危害風險的發生,並將要求設計製造者在設計、製造及安裝時提升機器設備之本質安全要求,而非僅由雇主承擔相關責任及風險,並可藉機械安全各種防護設備全面來提升作業環境的安全。

部長 Anson Lee 表示 OMRON 公司與安全性相關之主要產品及系統在設計時,均優先考量導入以 ISO/IEC Guide 51 指引中將「安全」之定義理念「無不能接受的風險」(Freedom from unacceptable risk)。因任何產品或設計並無法保證絕對性安全,應為相對性安全之概念,設計或製造者應先行將可能發生的危害風險降至最低可承受的範圍,即可視為「安全」。反言安全的前題下仍帶有殘餘危害之風險。製造者應先行評估其可能會引發之危害之可能性與危害之嚴重性,並為降低危害風險之發生,應進行危害風險鑑別、評估及分析,發現造成危害的因子予以消除或降至最低的風險,降低發生傷害的可能性。在 ISO/IEC Guide 51 之下,目前 ISO 國際安全標準可區分為以下 3 種類別:

- 1. A 類安全標準:為屬基本安全設計指引性標準。
- 2. B 類安全標準:為屬基本安全組件、裝置及設備等群組安全標準。
- 3. C 類安全標準: 為屬個別性機械安全標準如數值控制車床及放 電加工機械等。

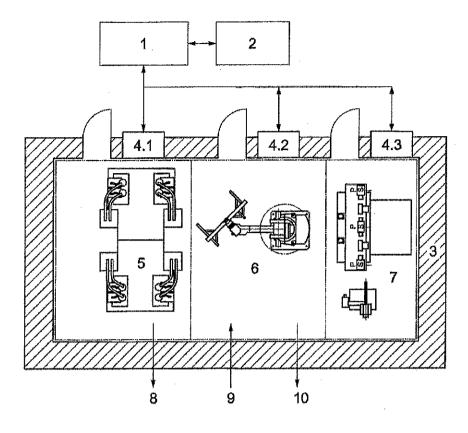
此3種類別之機械安全國際標準均以相同的安全理念為基礎,並使得多數的國際標準具整合及指引性。且亦建構成安全標準屬 A 類亦可作為制定 B 類或 C 類安全標準之基礎,更加深國際安全標準之連結性,不會產生各自為政或多頭馬車相互重違背衝突之現象。

目前該部門對 ISO 國際安全性標準之參與主要以 ISO TC 199 「機械安全」標準技術委員會、ISO TC 184「自動化系統與整合」 標準技術委員會及 IEC TC 44「機械安全」分組技術委員會等為主 要參與國際標準會議,因 ISO TC 199「機械安全」標準技術委員 會主要職掌「風險評鑑及風險降低」相關國際標準,其為各種領 域對機械安全主要參考引用之重要指標性標準,因此由該部門部 長 Anson Lee 親自率相關人員參與 ISO TC 199 機械安全相關國際 標準之制、修訂討論,另其他相關如 ISO TC 184「自動化系統與 整合」標準技術委員會等,該公司均派相關技術人員出席會議, 總計每年共派約 25 人次參加 ISO 安全相關標準會議,並每 3 個月 邀集各安全相關產品設計研發部門人員召開會議,提供目前國際 標準研議中有關安全相關標準草案之技術發展現況,及可能涉及 對該公司產品檢測產生影響的相關議題及其處理後續意見,研發 人員可適時瞭解及評估產品之設計是否需予以配合修正調整,及 有無相關技術障礙之意見或修正建議,若涉相關技術障礙之標準 意見,會將修正意見提送至該國 ISO 所對應之相關技術委員會,

再送交 ISO 標準會議中討論,此一措施對該公司各部門提供更緊密之垂直性技術交流與互動,整合並提升產品之國際相容性,該公司產品目前多已符合 EN、ISO、IEC 等國際標準規定之要求。

Anson Lee 部長並經驗分享參與 ISO TC 199「機械安全」標準技術委員會,「機械安全」標準之發展歷程,早期各國僅考量機械結構、控制設備、動力系統、能量的隔離等屬機械及電氣系統之危害,但隨著相關設備發展技術之提升亦產生其他的危害,因此將機械安全之風險評鑑及風險降低之策略觀念逐步導入相關標準中例如危害鑑別、風險估計、風險降低、本質安全設計及安全防護及補充保護措施等,才可逐步加強機械安全的防護層級,但亦不可忽略人因工程相關設計之導入,例如設計機械時應考慮人因工程原理,以減輕操作者心理、生理壓力和緊張程度。在初步設計階段,分配操作者與機器自動化程度時,應考慮此等原則,因其可改善操作性能和可靠性,從而降低在機器所有使用階段內的出錯機率,降低對使用者之危害風險。

目前 ISO 國際標準已有進行部分供特定應用(例:零件製造或組裝)的 ISO 整合式製造系統(integrated manufacturing systems, IMS)(示例如圖 1)之安全要求相關標準,整合式製造系統能將大小和複雜性差異甚多之設備整合並納入生產鏈中,並能將需要不同專業技能與知識技術之應用相結合,並提供相關整合性安全指引之評估,未來將是跨界面系統及設備安全性要求發展之重要依循的技術性指標標準。



Key

- 1 control
- 2 operator pendant
- 3 safeguarded space
- 4 local controls
- 5 hazard zone A

- 6 hazard zone B
- 7 hazard zone C
- 8 scrap and expendables flow
- 9 raw material flow
- 10 finished goods

圖 1 整合式製造系統示例(integrated manufacturing systems, IMS)

二、東京大學高增·高橋精密量測試驗室簡介

本次參訪日本在精密量測領域頗負盛名並具技術領導地位的 東京大學高增潔教授試驗室,高增教授試驗室主要專長及研究領 域如下:

- 1.精密測量:精密測量基本分析。
- 2. 奈米測量: 奈米技量測技術, 奈米計三次元測量儀。
- 3.三次元坐標量床:三次元坐標量床(Coordinate Measuring Machine, CMM)之精密測量分析。
- 4.測量不確定度評定:測量不確定度分析。
- 5.三次元坐標量床:三次元坐標量床校正機制。
- 6. 光學量測近場測量技術:生物及人體近場量測技術分析。

會議重點摘要:

本次會議由高增教授等試驗室相關研究人員與會,本次會議 就瞭解「數值控制工具機軸線定位精度暨重現性檢測技術」之議 題進行交流會議,高教授表示他多次參與 ISO 230 工具機系列標 準精度量測國際會議,並已多次協助日本國內工具機廠商進行產 品之線性定位精度、旋轉定位精度等重要之精度偏差的要因分 析,來降低影響因子,並提升產品整體之精度等級,他並以現行 日本產業界較常使用之 ISO 工具機標準之定位精度量測標準為例 加以解說,因工具機加工時所需之精度等級需求不斷的提升,因 此對降低試驗環境之變異因子應符合 ISO 標準所規範之下列各項 檢驗條件:

- 1.理想環境狀態應設定為 20 ℃,若無法保持於 20 ℃需針對直線 軸進行補正。
- 2.工具機與量儀放置於檢測環境達熱穩定狀態(隔夜)。
- 3.避免熱源、陽光照射、氣流場之影響。
- 4.已完成水平、幾何之功能性量測。
- 5. 應在無負載及無夾持工件下進行。
- 6.機械升溫時間(暖機)應由買賣雙方協議指定。
- 7. 應紀錄檢驗前 12 小時及檢驗期間每小時環境溫度最大變化率。
- 8. 應紀錄安置儀器及溫度感測器位置。
- 9.設定之進給速度條件。
- 10.設定測試時目標點之停留時間。

上揭試驗條件均應加以遵循,才可確保工具機進行量測準確性可達最佳之準確度,現今 ISO 國際標準已使用校準球陣列量測線性定位誤差(Linear positioning error measurements using calibrated ball array),並將實際可能產生的量測的位移量測、機床溫度量測、測量裝置溫度量測、機床膨脹係數、測量裝置膨脹係數、環境變化誤差或熱漂移等,可能影響供工具機精度之相關測量不確定性的因子評估考量其中,增進量測值之可靠度。

高增教授更以採用 ISO 230 工具機系列國際標準實務之量測

說明分析,若工具機定位精度不良其數據若呈現為兩端與中央背隙(backlash)不均一時(如下圖 2),其應由下列各項工具機之傳動部的相關零組件進行分析予以修正:

- 軌道平行度確認。
- 滾珠導螺桿與軌道平行度確認。
- 確認軌道伸縮護蓋是否干涉。
- 壓板及斜鍥接觸率不均。

若相關量測數據產生突然變異點時更需針對如下之因素加以 修正:

- 滾珠導螺桿是否有傷痕。
- 軌道是否有傷痕。
- 是否有發生潤滑不良現象。
- 軌道伸縮護蓋是否鬆緊不均。
- 接合處是否結合不良。
- 軌道是否又異物進入。
- 軸承是否又異物進入。
- 確認量測系統設定。
- 機台是否確實與地面接觸。

本次會議高增教授對 ISO 工具機精度標準檢測時可能產生影響定位精度之變因以實際之操作展示,加以探討其發生之原因,並以檢測實務之經驗分析及追查變因之的方法令人印象深刻,且

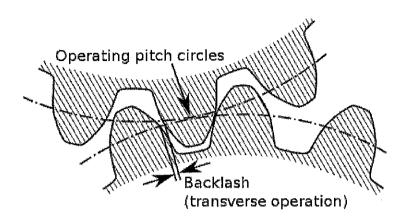


圖 2 傳動轉向時之背隙(backlash)發生示意圖

三、日本工作機械工業會(JMTBA)簡介

日本工作機械工業會(JMTBA)是一個非營利性協會,其由工具機業界共同籌組設立。它成立於 1951 年,成立之主要目的為推動並增長日本工具機整體產量、產值及技術之發展,並擔任整合日本全國工具機業界與政府間之橋樑及協助產業界技術訊息之蒐集及市場之發展,藉以對日本整體之經濟作出最大的貢獻。目前日本工作機械工業會(JMTBA)之主要工作任務如下:

- 1.調查工具機相關的產製訊息。
- 2.統合調查出口/進口工具機之資訊。
- 3.工具機標準規範之研擬及推廣。
- 4.共同舉辦日本國際工具機展覽(日本 JIMTOF)。
- 5.協助日本工具機業界參加國際工具機展覽及相關之活動。
- 6.促進工具機業界之國際合作。
- 7.派遣和邀請國內、外專家進行交流,促進國際交流與合作等。
- 8.工具機生產基礎研究及應用研究。
- 9.工具機相關的安全防護及公害預防之研究。
- 10.工具機相關技術資料之發行及出版。
- 11.對工具機業者推廣和宣導工具機之技術規範和標準。

JMTBA 為了確保順利執行發揮其功能,共設立9個常設委員會其主要職掌如下:

1.綜合規劃委員會

進行工具機基礎研究有關之事項。

2.技術委員會

研究及推廣工具機之產製技術。

3.環境與安全委員會

研究工具機行業之風險管理、環境控制與改善、污染控制、預 防及安全防護措施。

4.經濟研究委員會

研究工具機訂單、生產、貿易和需求之趨勢。

5.國際委員會

研究工具機產品行銷國際有關之問題及相關需配合之措施

6.市場銷售委員會

研究國內、外工具機市場發展分析。

7.管理委員會

研究各國對工具機之管理、稅賦制度及人力資源發展。

8.貿易交易會組委會

辦理及推廣日本 JIMTOF 工具機展覽會等事宜。

9.出口管制委員會

研究工具機出口管制信息收集與分析。

會議重點摘要:

本次會議由與該協會之技術部長大槻文芳與參與 ISO TC39/SC10 工具機安全技術委員會之日本代表團主席西條廣一先生,其亦為日本工具機知名廠商 OKUMA 之技術部技術長等相關技術人員與會,本次會議就瞭解「現行日本工具機機械安全標準之發展」之議題進行交流會議,該部門表示現今日本工具機機械安全標準大多以 ISO 際標準組織公布之機械安全相關標準為依循之目標,目前機械安全標準仍以 A、B 類種類標準較多為主,C 類國際標準與 A、B 類標準的數量仍有相當大的差異比例,故日本工作機械工業會(JMTBA)現行以參與 ISO 工具機相關機械安全標準技術分組會議為主,現今 JMTBA 參與較為積極的 ISO 工具機安全分組委員會之工作組,依其產品類別主要可區分如下:

- 1. TC39/SC10/WG2 工作組(磨床)
- 2. TC39/SC10/WG3 工作組(車床)
- 3. TC39/SC10/WG4 工作組(切削中心機)
- 4. TC39/SC10/WG5 工作組(放電加工機)
- 5. TC39/SC10/WG6 工作組(鋸床)

前述五項工作分組委員會,均為多屬於個別產品之 C 類標準的檢測標準,也因參與 ISO 會議之各會員國,因各國對機器設計的角度與機械安全防護之認知觀念及看法不同,因其涉及各國之勞工養成教育及相關法令之規定有所差異,因此需附加於機械設備之安全要求也不儘相同,亦間接造成各國對於 ISO 機械安全標

準所需檢測之項目仍有相當之意見需予以融合及整併,該協會並分享其參與 ISO /TC39/SC10/ WG3(車床)國際標準草案,並且使該國成功提案修正 ISO 23125 Machine tools - Safety - Turning machines (工具機-安全-車床)標準之經驗,目前在 ISO 23125 車床標準中共可約略區分小行車床及大型車床兩大區塊如下:小型車床之定義為下列尺度限制內的車床:

- 臥式主軸車床及車削中心機,其中心之間之距離在 2000mm(包括)以內,且其設計可容納外徑為 500mm(包括)以內的工件 夾持裝置。
- 立式車床、倒力式主軸車床(包括挑件機以及車削中心機), 且其設計可容納外徑為500mm(包括)以內的工件夾持裝置。 大型車床之定義為超過下列尺寸度限制的車床:
- 水平主軸式車床及車削中心機,其中心之間之距離在 2000mm 以上,且其設計可容納外徑為 500mm(包括)以上的工件夾持 裝置。
- 立式車床、倒立式主軸車床(包括車削中心機),且其設計可容納外徑為500mm(包括)以上的工件夾持裝置。

另 2 種車床均可再予以區分為 4 個群組:

群組 1:手動控制車床-非數值控制。

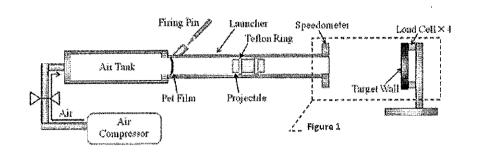
群組 2: 手動控制車床- 具備限制性數值控制功能。

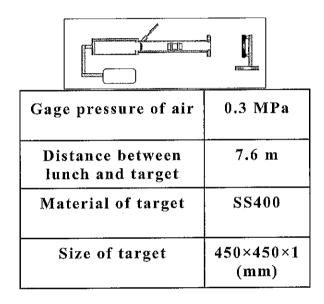
群組 3: 數值控制車床及車削中心機。

群組 4: 單軸或多軸自動車床。

但隨著自動化生產一貫化之整合,標準中亦對自動工件裝載 或卸載之搬運裝置,若與車床進行工件裝載或卸載作業時,所需 之搬運裝置,對人員防止進入搬運裝置之危險性運動範圍,應設 置固定式及/或連鎖活動式護板,或啟動保護裝置停止或抑制危險 性運動(例如,連鎖式護板或光柵)等緊急停止功能將低機械之 危害性風險,均應在產品設計時即導入設計中。

因隨著車床加工性能逐步攀升,若在其主軸之高轉速加工時萬一有任何組件或加工件碎片射出,車床自身相關防護板是否可承耐高速衝擊所帶來高危險性及而不致對使用者造成傷害,因此日本對 ISO 23125 標準提出增列「附錄 A:車床防護板之撞擊測試方法」等相關試驗法之標準草案,並提出進行相關試驗設備及測試數據至技術委員會說明(如圖 3 及圖 4),並對各會員國所提之檢測技術疑問一一加以說明,最終並獲該委員會審查通過之過程經驗分享,其過程中提案國所需投入的人力、物資及時間需各單位之合作及支持,才得以順利完成。





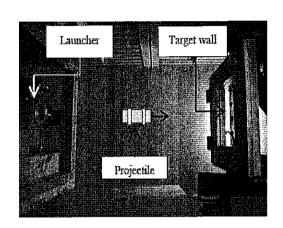


圖 3 防護板撞擊試驗裝置及試驗條件

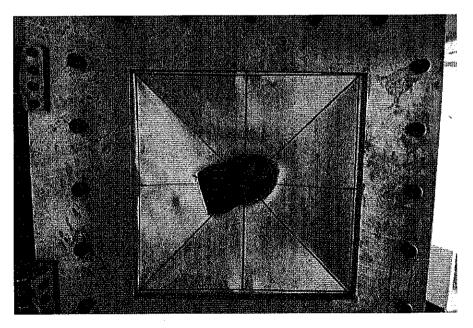


圖 4 防護板撞擊試驗結果呈現

四、參訪慶應義塾大學之精密機械及奈米加工試驗室簡介

本次參訪之日本慶應義塾大學之精密機械及奈米加工試驗室,在精密加工領域研究成果豐碩,本次由閻紀旺教授親自接待, 其試驗室主要專長及研究領域如下:

- 1.對硬脆材質之自由面切削
- 2.紅外線燒結玻璃成型及複合材料研發
- 3. 雷射加工及表面修復技術
- 4.三次元微細結構快速成型技術
- 5.精密微放電加工及精密機械精度結構分析

會議重點摘要:

本次會議由閻教授等試驗室相關研究人員與會,本次會議就瞭解「數值控制工具機溫升熱變形檢測技術」之議題進行交流會議,閻教授表示其曾協助業界對此一影響問題加以量測及分析,因此對日本產業界較常採用之 ISO 標準具相當程度的理解,其表示因加工時之溫升熱變形對精密加工之機械而言也儼然成為不得不加以重視及改善之重要課題,尤其是現行之數值控制工具機之因其主軸轉速及其各項零組件為滿足加工效率及自動化控制等之需求,相對著也由早期的3軸加工逐漸發展為5軸同動協調作業加工,且複合化加工與多樣性及加工精度之需求仍不斷加以提升,因此影響機械精度之溫升熱變形的量測方式及其數值,除可

供數值控制工具機對溫升熱變形之影響加以補正提升加工之重現 性,並可提升產品整體之精度等級。

閻教授並以現行 ISO 230 工具機熱效應之測定標準為例,目前 ISO 標準主要以下列 3 項主要影響為試驗之主軸:

- 環境溫度變動誤差試驗。
- 針對因心軸旋轉所致熱扭曲之試驗。
- 針對因線性軸移動所致熱扭曲之試驗。

但因線性軸移動所致熱扭曲之試驗(如圖 5),其僅適用於數值控制之機器,且在一般設計上是用來量化熱膨脹與收縮以及結構旋轉變形等的影響。就常見的實例而言,其較適用於線性軸長度在 2 m 以下的機器。當機器使用的軸心長度大於 2 m 時,可能必須在供試驗使用各軸的正常範圍內,選擇一個 2 m 的代表長度進行測試。因此進行量測時需考量之影響因子如下例:

- 受測物體熱膨脹係數。
- 熱膨脹的標稱係數。
- 熱膨脹係數的量測不確定度。
- 由於溫度量測所致之長度不確定度。
- 標稱差動熱膨脹。
- 環境溫度變動誤差。
- 標準熱不確定度。

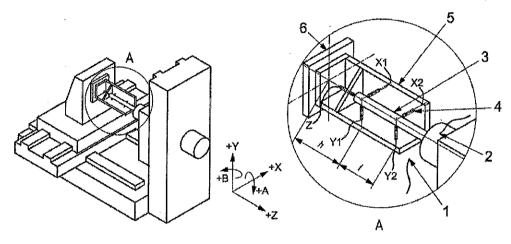
其試驗使用之量測儀器如針對因移動線性軸、電容、電感所致

熱扭曲使用的雷射干涉儀,或是供進行環境試驗及因旋轉心軸所致熱扭曲使用的可收回接觸位移感測器等,並需具有熱穩定性與量測不確定度的位移量測系統予以配合進行量測。此時其量測數據應包含下列各項:

- 横越速率。
- 暫停時間。
- 起始及終點位置。
- 所使用之儀器與設置。
- 溫度感測器位置。
- 採用之熱膨脹係數。
- 量測線的位置。
- 試驗時間與日期。
- 暖機程序歷時時間。
- 一般在位移試驗時多選用線性位移感測器來進行試驗,位移感測器一般可分區分為機械感測器、電子感測器及光學感測器等 3 種類型之感測器,該試驗室使用雷射光學三角量測感測器其是原理為運用脈波的雷射光束會投射在目標表面,然後反射回與發送器在同一外座上的接收器中。反射的雷射光束經由透鏡接收,然後聚焦在非常敏感的類比式線性探測器,探測器上之聚焦反射光束的位置,可以產生與發送器至目標之距離有關的信號,藉此獲取相關之量測數據,相關儀器之裝設位置應考量量測不確定度之

修正因子。

嚴教授並以符合 ISO 標準規定的實際之儀器設備進行解說相關原理及其量測目的,經由其深入淺出的說明更能使本人瞭解其 ISO 標準主要測試目的之精神。



Kev

- 1 ambient air temperature sensor
- 2 spindle bearing temperature sensor
- 3 test mandrel
- 4 linear displacement sensors
- 5 fixture
- 6 fixture bolted to table

圖 5 線性軸移動所致熱扭曲之試驗設置示例

五、參訪東京大學放電加工工具機加工技術試驗室簡介

本次參訪之東京大學之精密機械及奈米加工試驗室,在放電 加工工具機加工技術領域研究成果豐碩,本次由國枝正典教授親 自接待,其試驗室主要專長及研究領域如下:

- 1.電解液射流加工
- 2. 擴散接合層積模具加工
- 3.空氣放電切割加工
- 4.靜電感應供電法微放電加工

會議重點摘要:

本次會議由該試驗室主要負責人國枝正典教授及試驗室相關研究人員與會,本次會議就瞭解「放電加工工具機加工之技術及檢測標準」之議題進行交流會議,國枝教授表示一般較為常見之放電加工機形式可區分為單柱型及龍門型之線放電加工機,其目前主要對放電加工機進行之檢測性能試驗如下列各項:

- 幾何精度試驗。
- 定位精度試驗。
- 加工精度試驗。
- 圓弧運動試驗。

因試驗之環境條件、機器之暖機運轉、量測方法及量測儀器 之架設等均會對試驗數值具相當程度變異之影響,因此國枝教授 親自操作以日本產業界,目前常使用於進行評估放電加工工具機 性能之日本 JIS 標準的規定為基準(JIS 標準已參照 ISO 標準調和), 進行量測以工件固定架表面之平面度(幾何精度)(如圖 6), 其主要程序如下:

- 首先應先將精密水平儀置於工件固定架上面,並向 X 軸方向 或 Y 軸方向,一次移動相當水平儀之長度,並記錄相關讀取 數值。
- 另工件固定架分為左右兩側者,先測定左右各側之 Y 軸方向 平面度,然後再用跨橋測定 X 軸方向平行度記錄各測定點之 偏差讀取數值。

因此工件固定架為主要工件夾持的重要治具,需將其幾何平面之精度予以量測紀錄,屆時在加工時可配合使用軟體或硬體之補償技術將其整體精度予以提升。另因固定架之長度比 X 軸及 Y 軸之工作行程為長,通常不以固定於機頭之針盤指示錶來直接測定,以避免因機頭部分之誤差而影響量測準確度。除此之外國枝教授並另以 Y 軸運動之定位精度與重現性試驗,其所需應量測之雙向定位之精度、單向定位之重現性、雙向定位之系統偏差、逆向值及平均雙向定位偏差等均為允收檢驗之基本檢測項目,並以镭射干涉儀等相關設備進行模擬操作示範,並提醒其設置應與量測運動軸線平行校準設置之,另因加工時之溫升熱變形對精密加工之機械所產生之量測影響因子,亦應加以考量並與以納入數值控制修正補償要素之一,國枝教授詳細的解說各種量測時儀器裝

設之注意事項,並強調因量測儀器架設之偏差,亦可能造成影響 機械整體精度性能的判定不得不加以審慎留意。

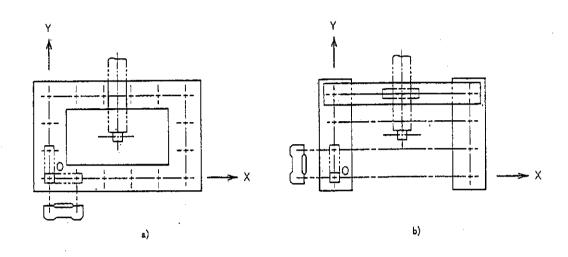


圖 6 工件固定架之量測示例

參、心得與建議

- 1.本次赴日本與相關單位會談時深刻瞭解及體會,因隨著機械加工 複合化、自動化、高速化等之發展需求,原設計單一用途之機械 變成需與其他機械設備相互搭配協同作業,因此單一用途機械設 計時所考量降低作業時可能發生之機械安全風險及危害等因 素,其安全防護已無法滿足整體之作業環境的需求,需藉助施加 二次安全防護,來防範及降低危害事故的發生,但縱然有萬全的 各種安全機制及設備來保護使用者避免發生危險,若使用者存著 僥倖之心態及為工作之便利而規避相關之防護裝置,完全不依照 各種安全作業之要求,那麼費心所建置之各種防護裝置及措施亦 無法發揮應有之安全防護功能,實應配合落實及強化對使用者推 行安全教育及安全實務訓練,方能降低使用者在工作場所之發生 危害之比例,事實上前述之方式依日方之經驗得知其所費成本較 為低廉,且為有效的方法來降低及防範工作場所發生危害發生之 比例及風險,對於面對機械安全此一問題,企業本身更需檢視是 否已落實相關安全教育等措施,而非一眛的僅考量機器的安全防 護效能,而忽略對使用者對安全方面的強化教育及訓練形成安全 漏洞,日本所得的經驗更值得我國產業借鏡及學習。
- 2.本次參訪日本兩所公私立之指標性大學為東京大學及慶應義塾大學相關試驗室,其研究設備及機具相當新穎且種類眾多,且大多屬加工精密度較高品級之設備感到訝異,以數值控制工具

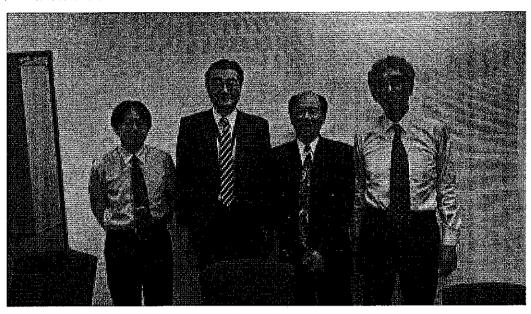
機加工設備為例,其大多均為日本首屈一指之世界著名廠商包 含 Mazak、Okuma、Amada 品牌之機具,其購置所需之費用廳大, 單一實驗室日後如何負擔其機具購入及維護費用,經詢問相關 教授後得知相關設備機具大多為相廠商無償提供及維護,因該 兩所大學的學生日後均為日本未來相關產業重要的領導或研發 成員,相關廠商用意在利用其學生於學校求學過程中熟悉並瞭 解各公司機具設備的特長及優點並建立信賴度,未來該等學生 畢業投入相關產業後,必將是該產品深具影響力的支持者及潛 在客戶,另若該試驗室對其使用機具之缺點或性能不良處,可 提供相關改良方案及措施,並可有效的落實及改善機器相關缺 失,該公司將會提供相關研究獎助給予該試驗室,日後並視其 需求優先予以更新汰換設備,本人認為此為另一種型式之產學 合作及未來潛在性客戶產品行銷的方式及作法,值得我國相關 業界參考,並考量其在我國推行之可行性。

3.本次參訪之日本工作機械工業會(JMTBA)為日本工業標準 JIS之工具機相關標準的研擬單位,其亦為代表日本參與 ISO 標準工具機相關國際標準會議之主要負責成員,目前日本的 JIS 工具機產品之相關標準,已逐步全面與 ISO 國際標準調和,現今工具機產品已成為我國機械產業極具影響力的出口機械產品,因此以產品優良、耐用性佳的台灣工具機產品也因此在全世界之出口市場不斷逆勢成長茁壯。我國 CNS 金屬成型工具機及機械安

全等相關之機械類國家標準,亦與 JIS 標準以相同之方相採與 ISO 國際標準為主要之調和項目及目標。本次參訪所涉及之工具 機之精度與安全性、製造系統整合機械安全及機械安全設計之 風險評鑑及風險降低等標準項目,目前本局均正在進行審查作 業中,如對於金屬成型工具機產品主要性能檢測標準部分,本 局目前正進行重要之工具機精度試驗規範 ISO 230-2「工具機之 試驗規範 - 第 2 部 - 數 值 控制 軸 定 位 精 度 及 重 現 象 之 決 定 ェ 標 準之修訂審查作業,另有關工具機安全性部分目前正進 ISO 23125「工具機-安全-車削機」國家標準制定之徵求意見中, 其他除有關於製造系統整合機械安全標準部分目前正進行 ISO 11167「機械安全-製造系統整合-基本要求」國家標準制定之 徵求意見中,尚有關於機械安全基本設計部分目前正進行 ISO 12100「機械安全-設計之一般原則-風險評鑑及風險降低」標 進之修訂審查作業中,上揭標準完成後將可成為我國工具機精 度、安全性及機械安全之設計與檢測之參考基礎標準,並與國 際標準一致性,更可進一步強化機械安全環境,本局後續並將 密切關注國際標準趨勢之發展配合制、修訂相關國家標準。

4.本次參訪均由各單位部門主管或試驗室的負責教授親自予以接 見,並對本次各項會議議題提供充分的解說,且藉由相關設備 呈現與標準操作實務之對應性另本人受益良多,此行在標準之 檢測技術方面均獲得相當之收穫,相信日後在標準相關業務之 推動,均能發揮極大之助益。

肆、相關照片



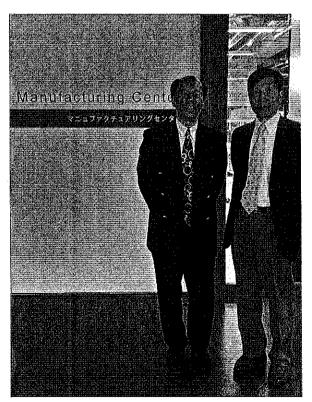
參訪 JMTBA 與日方人員留影



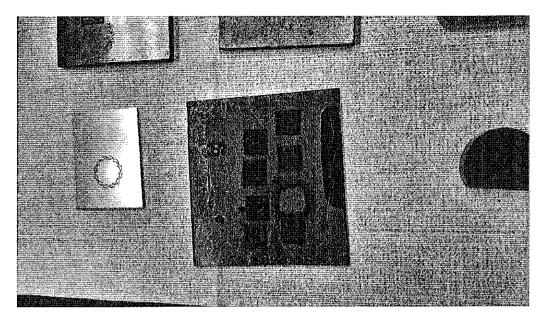
慶應義塾大學試驗室研究成果展示



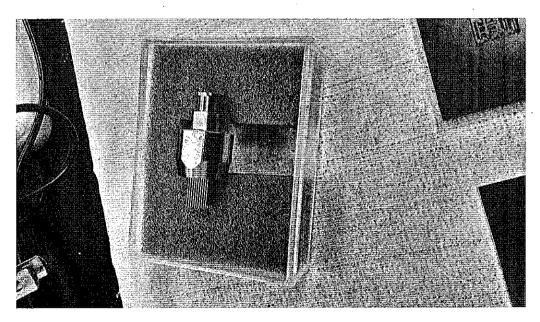
慶應義塾大學試驗室研究成果展示



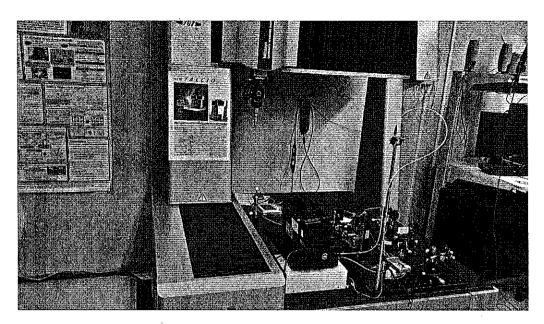
慶應義塾大學加工試驗室



東京大學放電加工成品



東京大學電解液放電加工用特殊噴頭



東京大學三次元坐標量床(CMM)

伍、相關資料

慶應義塾大学理工学部機械工学科 精密ナノ加工研究室







本研究室は高付加価値型ものづくりを実現するために、マイクロ・ナノ領域での材料除去・変形および物 性制御に基づく高精度・高効率・省エネ・省資源の加工技術の研究開発に取り組んでいます。特に超精 密機械加工、マイクロ成形加工、微細放電加工、レーザ加工、レーザ表面処理、ナノ材料複合などを中心 に新技術の提案ならびに原理の解明を進めています。

保有している主な設備

- 3軸同時制御超精密加工機
- 4軸同時制御超精密加工機
- 5軸同時制御超精密加工機
- 超精密プレス成形機
- 高速レーザ加工装置
- 超微小押し込み試験機
- マイクロ放電加工機
- 超精密研磨装置
- 赤外線高速焼結装置
- レーザプローブ超精密形状測定器
- 超精密白色干涉計
- 顕微レーザラマン分光計測システム

研究室運営方針

- 分野融合によるシーズ創出
- 産学連携による社会貢献
- 独創研究による人材育成

問い合わせ先:

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E-mail: yan@mech.keio.ac.jp

http://www.yan.mech.keio.ac.jp/

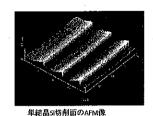
加工のこと何でもご相談ください

Precision Machining & Nano Processing

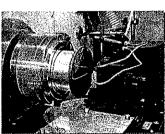
硬脆材料の超精密自由曲面切削

就性モード切削による赤外線非球面レンス・フレネルレンスの加工。



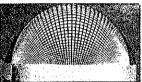


加工域の応力場と潤滑状態を 制御することで、硬脆材料で あっても金属のように塑性変形 によって除去し、超精密の表面 を創成します!





単結晶SI非球面レンズ



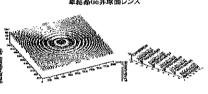
単結晶SI半球レンズ





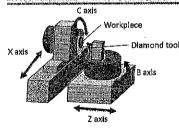
フレネルレンズの 延性モード切削

CaF 非球面レンズ中心部

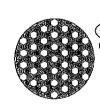


単結晶Geフレネルレンズ形状測定結果

Slow Tool Servo (STS)を用いた自由画面・大口径レンズアレイの分割切削



 $Z(\theta, X)$ Diamond Tool



形状誤差を /5に抑制します

超精密旋盤による旋削

超精密非球面・自由曲面加工機

従来法

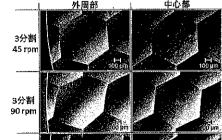
45 rpm

従来法

Slow Tool Servo を用いた切削加工

分割切削法の提案

工具加速度が最小となるようにパターン分割し切削



外周部まで エッジが形成 されている 切削速度:大で レンズ形状に 歪み

分割切削では、

加工機運動の遅れ

従来切削では エッジが鋭く 形成されていない (特に外周部) び エッジ部で 急遽・

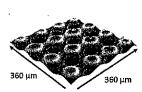
C軸・X軸に同期してZ軸が制御される



左右非対称形状の加工が可能

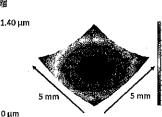
(例) 自由曲面、微細構造

- 工具移動距離の短縮
- 加工時間の短縮



CAMソフトによる

工具位置計算



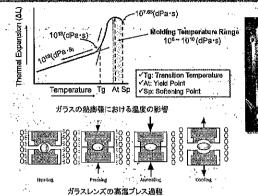


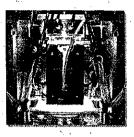
YAN LABORATORY

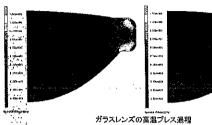
Precision Machining & Nano Processing

プレスによるガラス成形・複合材料創製

新外線加熱によるガラス光学素子の高温プレス成形







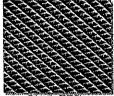
ガラス高温プレス風景

有限要素法を用いてガラスの伝

熟現象と熱変形を精密に予測し 形状誤差と残留応力の最小化と金 型寿命の最大化を達成します!

応用:程度射表面、光学素子、バイオテップなど

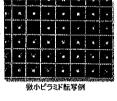






Glass: K-PG375, Molding temp.: 387°C Shape of lens: DOE a) Mold = 10.021 µm Deviation from aspherical 0 Radial Position [mm] Step halaht = 10.070 µm Radial Position [mm]

微細激のガラスへの転写例

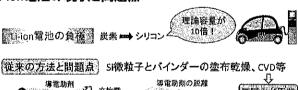


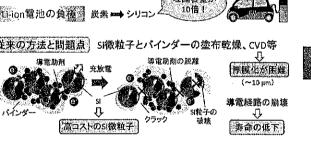


屈折・回折複合ガラスレンズのプレスな例

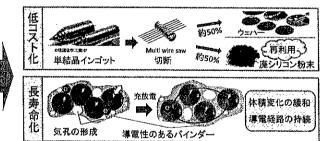
廃シリコン粉末・カーボンナノファイバーの焼餡によるLi-ion電池質種の創製

Li-ion電池の現状と問題点

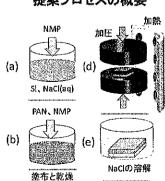




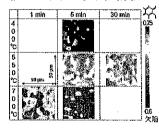
本研究の新しい提案



提案プロセスの概要



多孔質複合膜



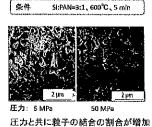
各条件の導電率

·烧精温度/°C

LI-ion電池として十分な値

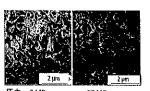
∲30 min 700

複合厚膜の導電性評価



ポーラス構造のSi/C複合厚膜を 効率よく形成し、膜の機械的・ 気的性能を自由に制御します

ポーラス構造の形成



ヤング率の増加や気孔率の低下



SI:PAN=3:1, 600°C, 5 min, 10 MPa

NaCl: 無(25%) 同じ圧力でも気孔率の増加が可能 体積変化の軽減じつつ緩和が可能。



YAN LABORATORY

(c)

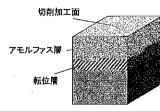


加工変質層のレーザ修復技術

機械加工における加工変質層



単結局SIの加工変質局形成原理

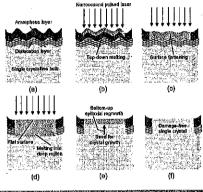


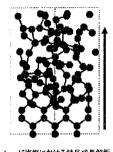
単結晶SIの加工変質層の断面構造

応用:各種半導体ウエハ製造、 センサー、光学素子、トライポ 表面、ディスプレイなど



加工変質層のレーザ修復原理





修復における結晶成長解析

500 K

・ザ修復における転位移動のMD解析

ノーザ修復装置の開発および最適化



開発したシーザ修復装置

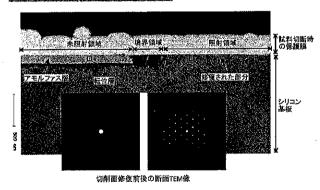


大口径Siウェハの修復

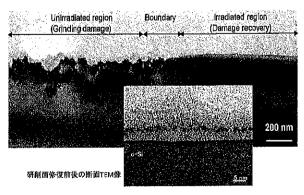
パルスレーザ を瞬間的に照射 するだけで加工変質層を完全な単 結晶へ修復します!

- (1)材料除去なし,形状精度維持
- (2) 大口径工作物でも短時間で修復可能
- (3)環境に悪影響なし
- (4)複雜形状適用可能, 選択的修復可能
- (5)様々な材料(Ge, SIC, GaAs...)への応用が可能

単結晶SI切削面の修復

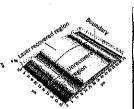


単結晶SI研削面の修復

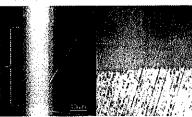


自由曲面および微細形状のレーザ修復





自由曲面のレーザ修復



SIウエハエッジのレーザ修復



修復・未修復境界付近のTEM像

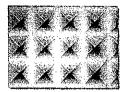


3次元微細構造体の高速形成技術

マイクロレンズアレイ・ビラミドアレイの高速エンドミル加工







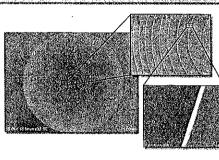


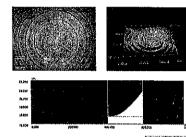


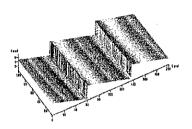
単結晶ダイヤモンドエンドミル

マイクロレンズアレイ会型

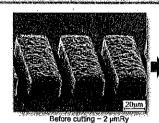
旋削加工とMEMS技術との融合によるX線マイクロフレネルレンズ製作







3次元LSI積層用並属バンブの平坦化切削





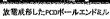
厚さ10mmの起薄型X線フレネルレンズ製作に世界初めて成功

工作物の形状と材質に合せ、加 工精度と加工能率を両立させる最 適な加工技術を提案します!

放電成形PCD工具による超硬合金金型の複合加工

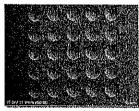




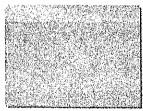




放電成形したPCDスクエアエンドミル



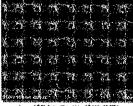
エンドミル加工した超硬合金金型

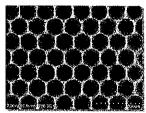


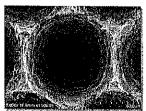
エンドミル加工した円弧法(超硬合金)

レーザ照射による表面テクスチャリング









マイクロ液電加工によるセラミックス微縮金型要作







マイクロ球状電極

マイクロ円柱状質極

マイクロ4角柱状電標

マイクロ3角柱状電極

ディンブルアレイの放電加工





拡散反応援用ダイヤモンドの微細放電加工

ダイヤモント材料の放電加工

ダイヤモンドの -精密加工

工具として の利用

マイクロ 放電加工

加工応力 がかからない



ダイヤモンド材料の マイクロ放電加工



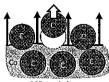
般的なPCDの故電加工表面



理想的なPCDの放電加工表面

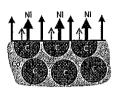
ダイヤモンドは導電性がないため放電加工が困難

炭素拡散を利用した放電加工。





(a) Tungsten/copper electrode



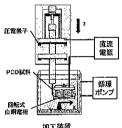


(b) Cupronickel electrode

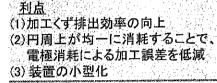
加工原理の比較

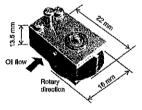
電極として 白銅(銅二ッケル合金) を用いることで炭素拡散反応を援用し た放電加工を提案

回転式放電加工の視察



加工装置

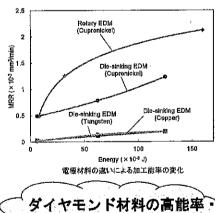




回転式放電加工ユニット



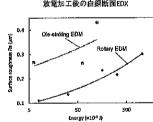
加工能率の比較と加工原理の発明



超精密加工を実現!

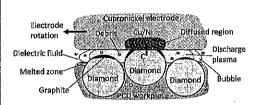
Surface Subsurface Ö

放電加工後の白銅断面EDX

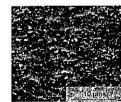


加工方式の遠いによる表面知さの変化

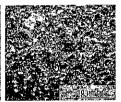
炭素拡散反応による放電 加工メカニズムを解明!



炭素拡散反応を利用した放電加工

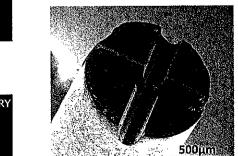


(a) 回転式放電加工



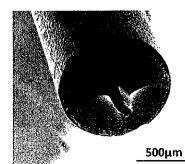
(b) 形彫り放電加工

加工面の観察

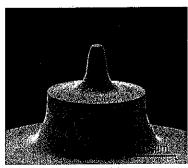


PCD畝作加工

微細溝加工



マイクロビラー加工



ボール先端形状加工



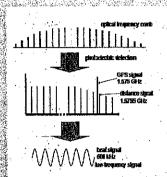


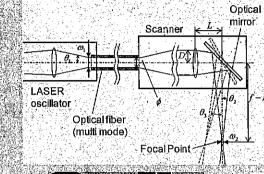
東京大学大学院工学系研究科 精密工学専攻 知的ナノ計測分野

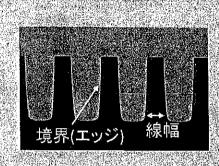
高増・高橋研究室

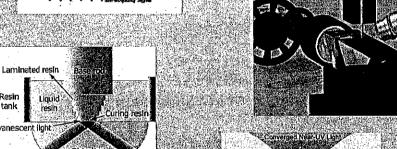
Takamasu-Takahashi Lab.

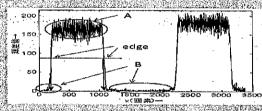
http://www.nanolab.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp/

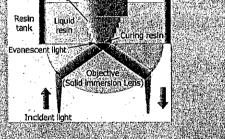


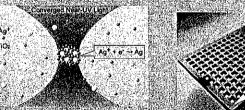




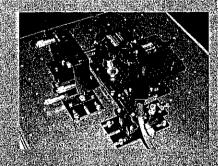


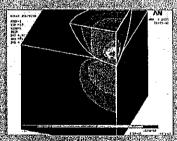


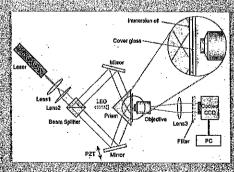


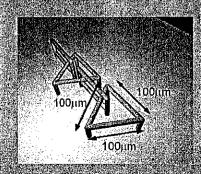




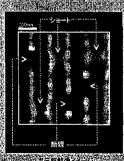


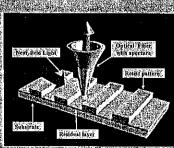














メンバー(2014年5月)

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研究テーマ

不確かさ評価

- 1. ソフトウェアの誤差伝播を利用したCMMの不確かさ推定
- 2. STEM画像による半導体線幅の測定

光ナノ計測

- 3. 光周波数コムレーザを利用した絶対距離計測に関する研究
- 4. メカノオプトプローブを用いた薄膜表面形状の広範囲計測
- 5. 近接場光を利用したナノインプリント残膜厚測定法に関する研究
- 6. 定在波シフトによる半導体ウエハ表面の超解像光学式欠陥検査
- 7. 定在エバネッセント光を用いた超解像光学顕微法に関する研究

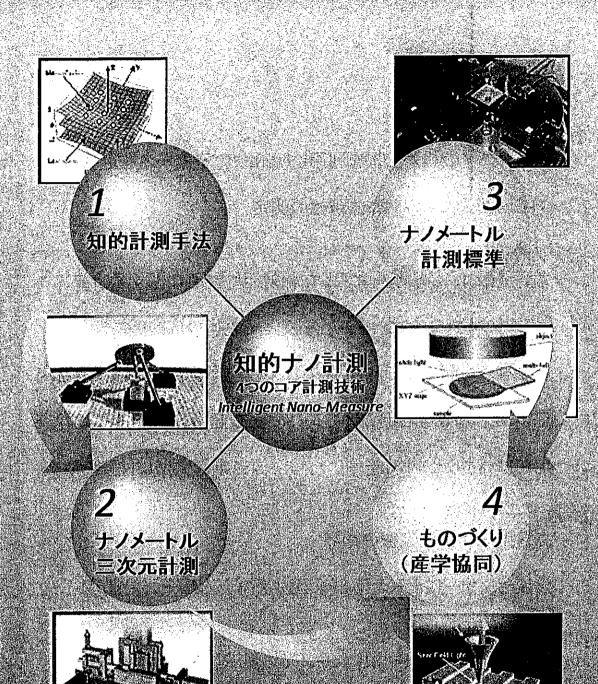
計測データ処理. 校正

- 8. 高精度三次元測定機の開発
- 9. 角度センサーによる大型非球面形状のナノメートル計測

光による形状創成

- 10. エバネッセント光を利用したナノ光造形法に関する研究
- 11. 光触媒ナノ粒子による金属マイクロ構造の新創成法

研究の方向付け



ソフトウェアの誤差伝播を利用したCMMの不確かさ推定 Estimation of Uncertainty of CMM by Software Error Propagation

背景と目的

三次元計測では、三次元測定機本体の不 確かさ以外にも、測定対象、測定環境. 測定戦略などの影響により,不確かさが 変わるため、不確かさを正確に推定する ことが難しい.

本研究では、種々の条件における不確か さを推定する手法を研究する.

基本的な手法の概要

提案手法は基本的にソフトウェアの 誤差伝播に基づいて測定の不確かさを 推定する、測定点座標の不確かさ行列S が推定できれば、測定値の不確かさは 誤差伝播によって計算できる.

そこで、この手法のキーとなる技術。 は、誤差行列Sの推定である、測定点座 標の持つ多くの不確かさ要因を解析す ることで, できるだけ実際に近い誤差 行列の推定を行う.

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} P_{1x} & P_{1y} & \cdots & P_{nx} & P_{ny} \end{pmatrix}^t$$

 $\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} D_1 & \cdots & D_m \end{pmatrix}^t$

D = F(P) A: ソフトウェアの誤差伝播のヤコ

 $A = \frac{\partial F}{\partial P}$ ど行列 S: 測定点座標の誤差行列.

P: 測定点座標

T=A'SA T:パラメータの不確かさ行列 F:測定値を計算するソフトウェア

ヤコビ行列Aの推定

ヤコビ行列Aは, 各測定点P,のX座標 P_{ix} , Y座標 P_{iy} と測定値 D_{j} の関係につい て、数値的な差分を取ることで求め

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{P}} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & \cdots & a_{1,mP} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{2n,1} & \cdots & a_{2n,m} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{D}_{tx} = \mathbf{F} \begin{pmatrix} P_{1x} & \cdots & P_{tx} + d & \cdots & P_{ny} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{2t-1,j} = \frac{D_{j,tx} - D_{j}}{d}, \quad a_{2t,j} = \frac{D_{j,ty} - D_{j}}{d}$$



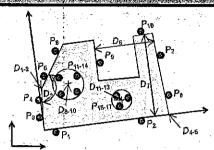


図1 測定点と測定値の関係:P1~P17は測定点.D1 ~D13は測定値を示す

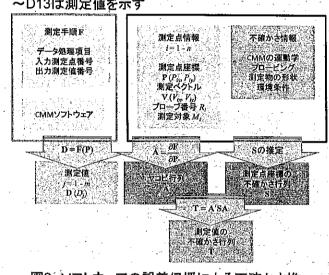


図2 ソフトウェアの誤差伝播による不確かさ推 定の基本的な流れ

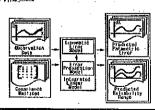
測定点座標の不確かさ行列Sの推定

各測定点の座標が持つ不確かさとして, 以下の要因を考えることとする.

- (1) CMMの運動学補正
- (2) プロービング
- (3) 測定物の形状偏差

(4) 測定環境





今後の検討事項

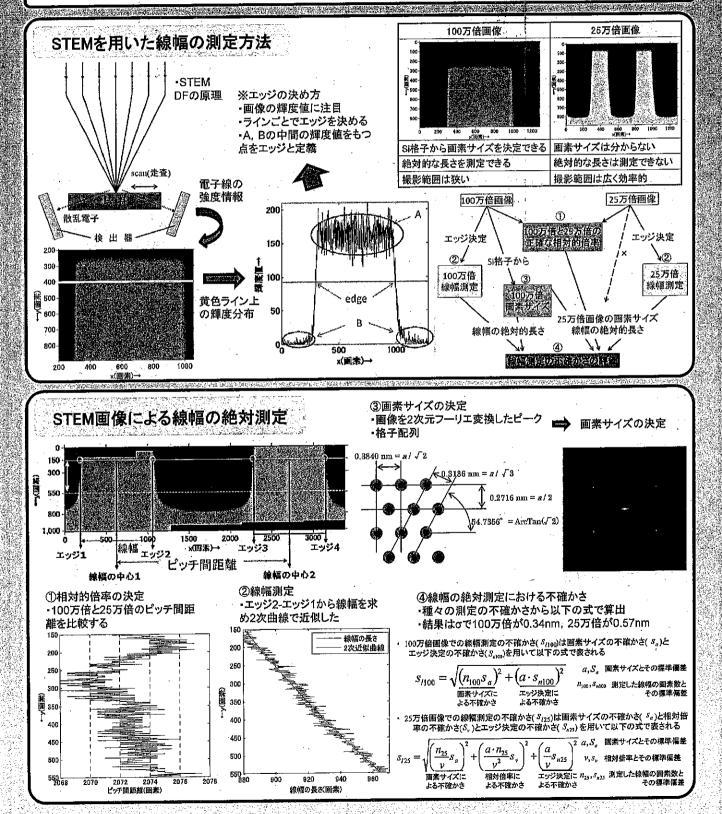
- (1) 理論的な検討とヤコビ行列の計算
 - (2) 測定点座標の不確かさ行列の推定
 - (3) 結果の検証

STEM画像による半導体線幅の測定

The Measurement of the Critical Dimension (line width) by the STEM Images

目的

本研究では、STEM (Scanning Transmission Electron Microscopes)画像を解析することで線幅の絶対的な長さを測定し、同時に測定における不確かさを評価する。さらに、不確かさを1nm以下に抑えることを目標に、不確かさの向上とその方法の検討を目的としている。



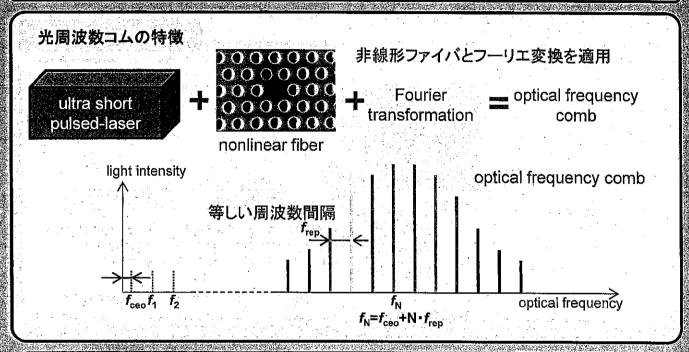
参考文献: () 菅原健太郎 走査型ブローブ顕微鏡による線幅標準に関する調査研究 2005産総研計量標準報告 4(4)2006,285 2)桑原一樹、澤内佑介、高橋哲、高増潔 半導体の線幅標準に関する研究 (第3報) 2008年 精密工学会春季大会学術講演会講演論文集

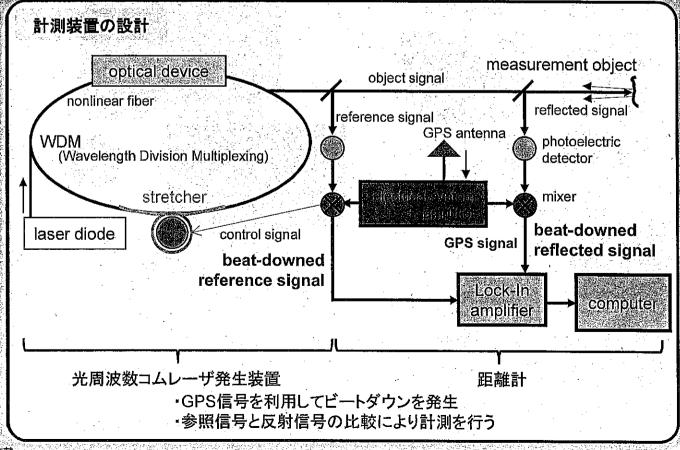
光周波数コムレーザを利用した絶対距離計測に関する研究

Study on Absolute Distance Measurement Using Optical Frequency Comb

目的

単一な周波数のみを発生させる従来のレーザに比べて、多数の周波数を同時に 発生させる光周波数コムレーザに着目し、光周波数コムレーザを用いた精密な 計測手法の確立を目指す.





¹⁾ 美農島薫: 洪鋒雷, 稲場甕, 大苗敦:光コム:シンセサイザー, 応用物理, 76, 2 (2007) 169-173. 2) H. Matsumoto, K. Minoshima, and S. Telada: High-precision long-distance measurement using a frequency comb of a femiosecond mode-locked laser, SPIE, 5190, (2003) 308-315 3) 松本弘一: 産業を支える長さ標準とその進化戦略, 計量管理, 53, 2, (2003) 14-17

メカノオプトプローブを用いた薄膜表面形状の広範囲計測

Profile Measurement for Wide-Area Thin Film Surface Using Mechano-Opto-Probe

目的

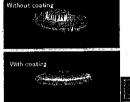
広い範囲のレジスト薄膜表面形状を高速、高精度に計測する方法として、光計測と 機械的接触を組み合わせた、メカノオプトプローブによる新しい計測手法の確立を 月指している.

光計測と機械的接触を組み合わせた計測法

従来の計測手法

- 非接触型計測法(白色干涉計,共焦点顕微鏡)
 - 高速計測
 - 垂直方向分解能高い
 - 計判に影響がない
 - 薄膜試料に多重干渉





多重干渉の例

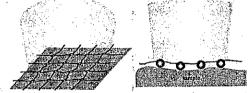
- 機械接触型計測法(AFM. 表面粗さ計)
 - 高精度(垂直, 横分解能高い)
 - 薄膜計測できる
 - やわらかい試料に探針の接触による変 形器九
 - 計測範囲狭いから計測速度が低い

AFM探針の接触による傷

広範囲のレジスト薄膜形状を高速に計測することを 目的とする

提案する計測手法

非接触法と機械的接触法の問題点を相補的に解決する、光計測 と機械的接触を組み合わせたメカノオプトプローブを用いる新しい 計測手法

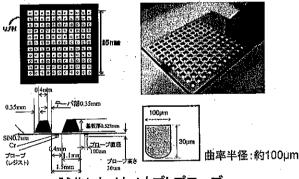


- ・透明薄膜試料の上に光を反射することのできる物体を接触させる。
- ・接触させた状態で光計測し、物体上面の高さ情報を検出.
- ・物体自身の厚みを引き、薄膜の高さ情報を算出する.



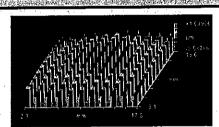
広範囲のレジスト薄膜形状の一括計測が可能

メカノオプトプローブを用いた計測

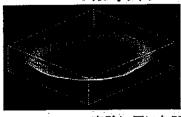








メカノオプトプローブの計測例





実験に用いた凹状サンプル ・メカノオブトブローブを 用いた測定結果 23 Ē 21 指 19 17 [mm]

凹状サンプルの断面プロファイルの比較

光計測と機械的接触を用いたメカノオプトプローブの計測により. 広範囲 (15mm×15mm)なナノ表面形状の計測可能性があることを確認した

構成した実験装置

- 参考文献: 1) 劉淑杰、波邊健太郎、高橋哲、高増潔:マルチポールカンチレパーのナノ計測特性、日本機械学会講演会、2006, 127-128 2) 波邊健太郎、長澤秀一、劉淑杰、高橋哲、高増潔:レジスト表面の形状計測(第三報)―マルチポールカンチレパー実験装置の特性評価―、精密工学会誌, 2006, 19 20 3) 劉淑杰:走査型メカノオプトプロープを用いた形状計測に関する研究、博士論文、2007

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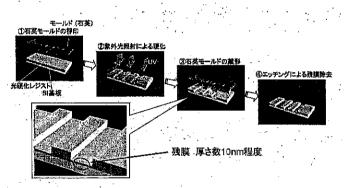
近接場光を利用したナノインプリント残膜厚測定法に関する研究

Study on Thin-Film Thickness Measurement for Nano-Imprint by using Near-Field Optics

目的

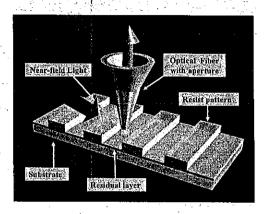
近接場光を利用した、ナノインプリント時に生じる残膜厚測定法の確立を目指す. 現在は、更なる高分解能化に向けた、金属プローブを用いた散乱検出法の検討を 行っている.

近接場光学に基づいた膜厚測定原理



次世代リングラフィー技術として期待されている

実用化には高精度残膜厚測定技術が必須



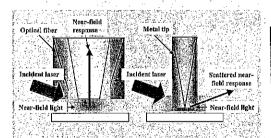
相互作用で近接場光学応答が変化



膜厚測定可能性

散乱型検出法の検討(FDTD解析)

airgap=プローブ先端とレジスト膜表面との距離



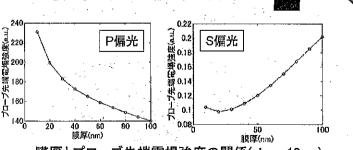
膜厚評価指標の提案

efficiency signal = (実効シグナル)

Intensity of P - polarization
Intensity of S - polarization

- 膜厚情報を含む

左: 開口検出法 右: 散乱検出法



膜厚とプローブ先端電場強度の関係(airgap10nm)

膜厚と実効シグナルの関係(airgap10nm)

膜厚に対して近接場光学応答が変化



10%以下のばらつきで実効シグナルを検出できれば、 100nmまでの膜厚を10nm以下の精度で計測できる可能性が示された。

参考文献:

- 1) Stephen. Y. Chou, Peter. R. Krauss, Preston. J. Renstrom, J. Vac. Sci. Technol. B, Vol. 14, No. (1996), 1744-1746
- 2) S. Minamiguchi, S. Usuki, S. Takahashi, K. Takamasu. Proc. of 9th International Symposium on Measurement and Quality Control (ISMQC 2007) 167-172 3) 高橋哲,南口修一,臼杵深,高增潔,中尾敏之,2007年度精密工学会春季大会学俯講演会講演論集(2007),301-302

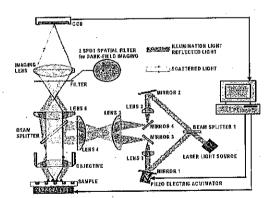
定在波シフトによる半導体ウエハ表面の超解像光学式欠陥検査

Super-Resolution Optical Inspection for Semiconductor Defects Using Standing Wave Shift

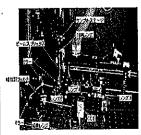
高い解像力を持つ光学式半導体欠陥検査技術の開発にあたって、PZTを用いて定 在波をシフトさせ、散乱光変調情報を含む複数画像を取得し、計算機による後処 理を加えることで、レイリー限界を超えた解像を行う方法を開発する.

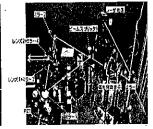
計算機による複数イメージの後処理 定在波照明シフトによる解像度向上法の概要 計算機による結像 実験による結像 1. 二光東干渉→定在波照明 2. PZTによる定在波照明のナノシフト 推定サンブル 3. シフトにより変調される散乱光の検 再構成サンブルを改めて推定サンブルとする -4. 計算機による複数イメージの後処理 収束NG 定在波照明シフト 定在波照明シフ 誤差を推定サンブル にフィードバック 複数の算出像 水東OK 照明位置に応じて散乱光 定在波照明 結像分布が変調 のナノシフト 実験による複数イメージ → 計算機による逐次的サンプル再構成 → 定在波照明の高周波帯域情報を解に反映させる → 超解像

実験装置の開発および超解像結果

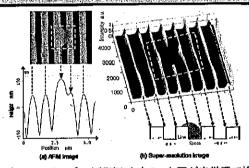


実験装置の模式図



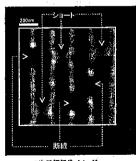


実験装置の写真



左図がAFMでサンプルを観察したもの、右図が光学系で検出した 像を超解像処理した結果である. レイリー限界647nmの結像系に おいても超解像処理によって500nm間隔のラインエッジに影響を 及ぼす欠陥を明確に検出した.





2次光超解像イメージ

定在波の2方向シフトによる2次元超解像シミュレーションの例. -様照明でのぼやけた像が, 超解像処理によりサンプルに近い形に 再構成されている.

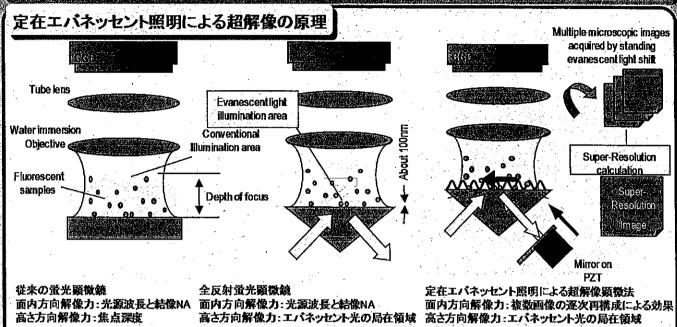
参考文献: 1) 工藤良太、臼杵深、高橋哲、高増潔: 定在波シフトによる半導体ウエハ表面の超解像光学式欠陥検査(第4報)―ライン&スペースパターンを用いた解像特性および欠陥検出特性の検討― 2007年度精密工学会秋季大会学術講演会講演論文集、(2007)、pp895-696. 2) 工藤良太、臼杵深、高橋哲、高増潔: 定在波シフトによる半導体ウエハ表面の超解像光学式欠陥検査(第5報)―定在波照明の2方向シフトを用いた2次元超解像特性の検討―

定在エバネッセント光を用いた 超解像光学顕微法に関する研究

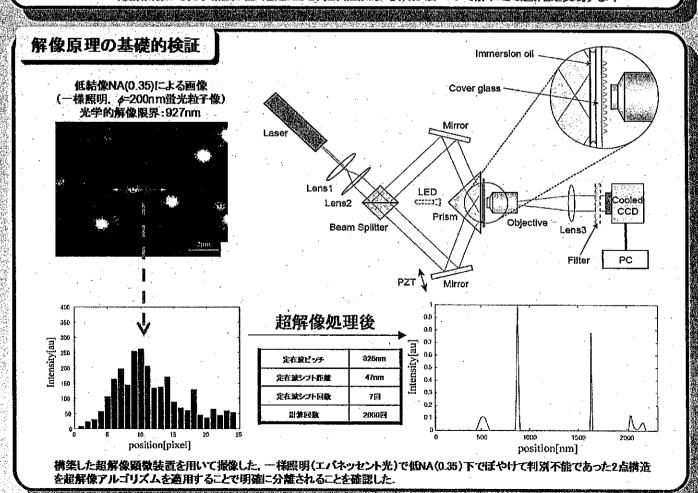
A Study of Super-Resolution Microscopy with Standing Evanescent Light

概要

定在エバネッセント光照明分布を空間的にシフトさせることにより得られた複数枚の画像から像を復元する新しい全反射顕微法を提案した^[1]. 基礎実験装置を構築し、提案手法の解像原理の基礎的検証を行った。



定在エバネッセント照明を空間シフトさせることにより得られる複数の画像に対して超解像処理することで実現 (複数画像から光学結像方程式を連立させ、逐次近似的に試料分布について解くことで超解像を実現する)



nasu: A Super-Resolution Microscopy with Standing Evanescent Light and Image Reconstruction Method, Proc. of IMEKO World Congress, 12, TC2, 2006

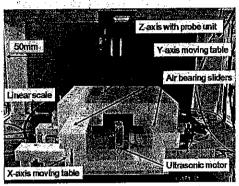
高精度三次元測定機の開発

Study on Development of High Precision Micro Coordinate Measuring Machine

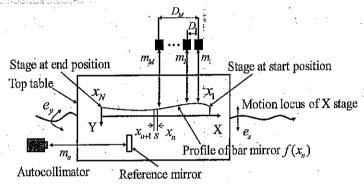
目的

高精度三次元測定機を開発するために、XYステージの評価を行った. ステージ にミラーを搭載し、レーザ干渉計を複数配置して、多点法によるミラー形状測定し とステージ運動誤差の評価を同時に行った.

多点法によるステージの運動誤差の校正



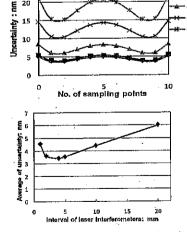
Structure of XY stage and probe unit



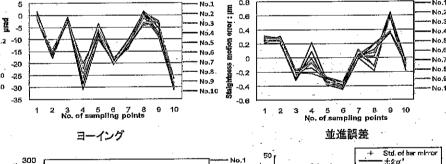
Principle of the multi-probe method

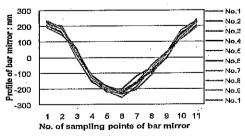
多点法によるXYステージの評価のための予備実験を行った。一台のオートコリメータを配置し て、複数レーザ干渉計のある間隔に基づいて、ステージのヨーイングと並進誤差を評価する

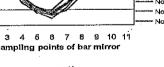
多点法の開発

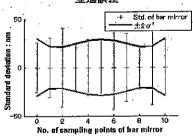


シミュレーションにより、多 点法の不確かさは干渉計 配置の間隔と干渉計の標 準偏差を関連することが 分かった.









ミラーの形状

予備実験で、多点法により、参照ミラーの形状とス -ジ運動誤差は同時に測れることが確認した.

D陽平、柴田周作、高橋哲、高増潔、佐藤理、大澤尊、光高辻利之、高精度CMMの開発(第1報 XYステージの評価) 2)楊平、柴田周作、高橋哲、高増潔、佐藤理、大澤尊、光高辻利之 高精度CMMの開発(第2報 多点法によるXYステ -ジの評価) 2009年 精密工学会秋季大会学術講演会講演論文集 --ジの評価のための予備実験) 2010年 精密工学会春季大会学祝講演会講演論文集

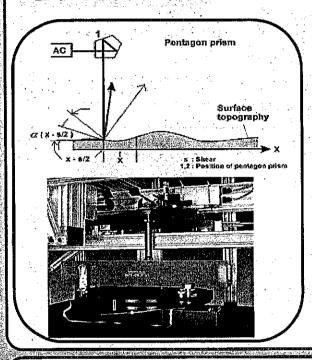
角度センサーによる大型非球面形状のナノメートル計測

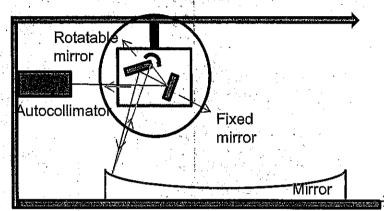
Nanometer Measurement of Large Aspheric Surface by autocollimator

目的

オートコリメータとペンタプリズムによる平面度の計測手法が提唱されている。我々はその原理に基づいて回転ステージと反射ミラーによる大型非球面の表面の角度を計測する方法を提案した。

基本的な手法の概要

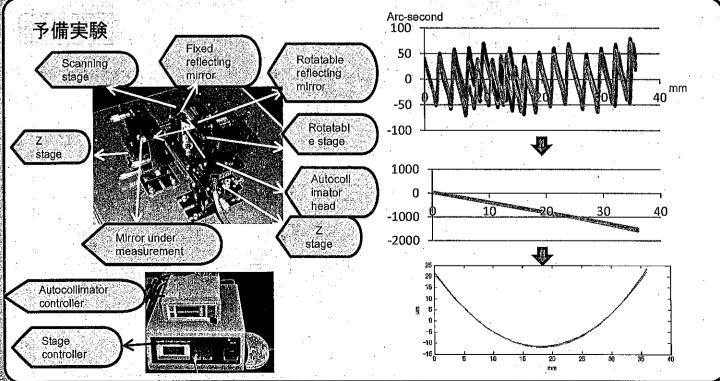




Angle measurement with a pentagon prism with one rotatable mirror and one fixed mirror

①回転ミラーによって角度センサの計測範囲 を広がる

②二つのミラーの反射はペンタプリズムと同じように走査ステージの回転の影響を抑えることができる



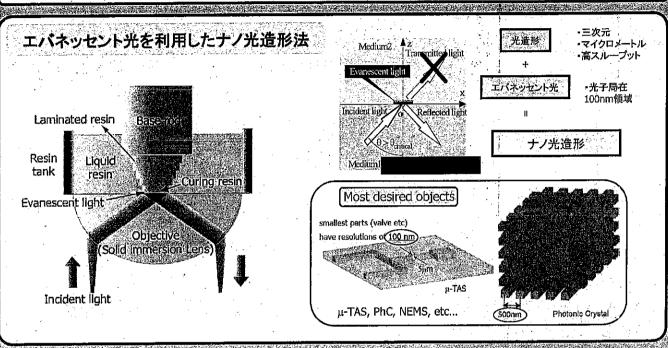
[1] I Muzheng Xiao Salomi Jujo, Salomi Jakahashi Kiyoshi Takamasu. Nanometer Profile Measurement of Large Aspheric Surface (2nd report). Simulation of Error Analysis and Experimental Verification of Measuring Method Using Autocollimator and Rotatable Mirror Page 371-372. Collected papers of 2010 ISPE Spring Meetings.

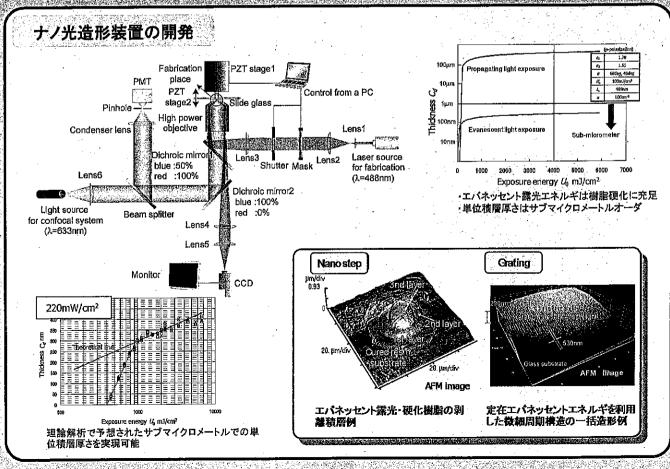
エバネッセント光を利用したナノ光造形法に関する研究

Study on nano-stereolithography using evanescent light

目的

生産性の高い一括面露光型マイクロ光造形法に着目し、エバネッセント光を露光エネルギーとして適用する新しいマイクロ光造形法(ナノ光造形法)の確立を目指す





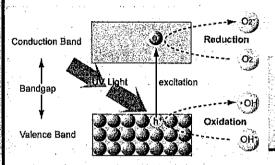
参考スト 1) Y. Kajihara, et.al.,; Evanescent light photopolymerization and measurement of cure depth in nanostereolithography, Appl. Phys. Lett. 92, 1 (2008) 2) 梶原優介 : 他: エバネッセント光を利用したナノ光造形法に関する研究(第2報) 一定在エバネッセント光を利用した教細周期構造創製 : 精密工学会誌 : 73, 8, (2007) 934-939.

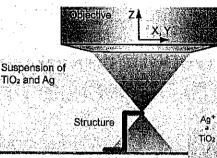
光触媒ナノ粒子による金属マイクロ構造の新創成法

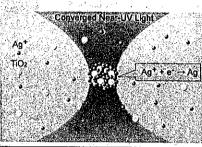
Novel Microfabrication Technique for Three-Dimensional Metal Structures by Photocatalysis Nanoparticles

光触媒と金属イオンの混合液中において集光レーザを走査することで数十µmス ケールの金属を含むマイクロ三次元複雑構造体を直接創成できる手法の確立を

光触媒を利用した金属三次元マイクロ複雑構造創成

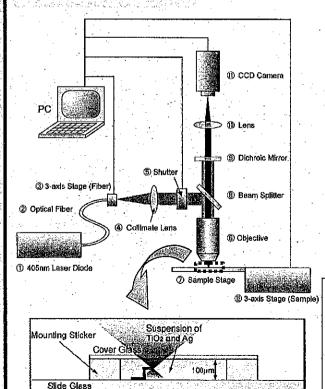


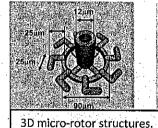


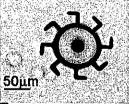


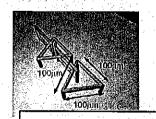
- TiO2のナノ粒子懸濁液中の紫外線ビームウェストにおいてのみ 還元反応が起こり、金属が三次元空間に局所的に現れる.
- ビームウェストを走査することで銀の線状構造物が創成できる可 能性がある.
- 次粒径10~20nmのブルッカイ ト型TiO₂ 15wt%溶液 0.1mol/I 硝酸銀水溶液

ナノ光造形装置の開発











3D complex wire-framed structures.

・ビーム集光位置の制御特性

		ビーム走査方式	サンプルステージ駆動方式
分解能	xy方向	ΰ.2μm	25nm.
	z方向	20nm	25nm
創成可能領域		横120μm×縦90μm×高さ50μm	各方向に4mm

・インプロセス観察可能



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ISO/TC39/SC10/WG2

Berlin, September 23th-25th, 2014

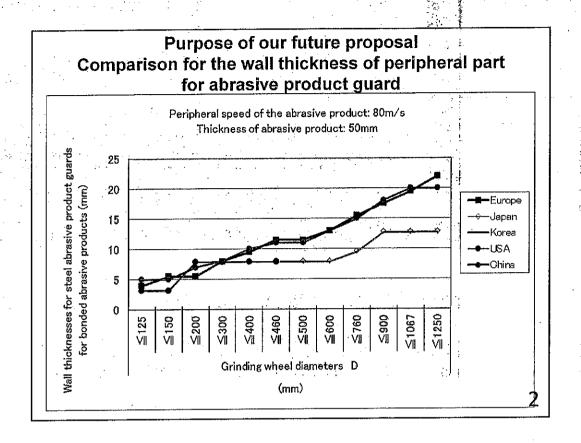
Future proposal from Japan Wall thickness of abrasive product guards

Japan Machine Tool Builders' Association

1

We have already informed that Japan is preparing future proposal about wall thickness of abrasive product guards.

Today I am reporting about our first trial collision test.



The wall thickness for steel abrasive product guard is regulated by in Europe, Japan, Korea, USA, and China respectively. This document shows degree of the difference.

Overview

- The wall thickness is almost same for USA, Korea, and Japan.
- The wall thickness is almost same for Europe and China.

Conclusion:

The wall thickness test should be implemented to explain technically about necessary wall thickness.

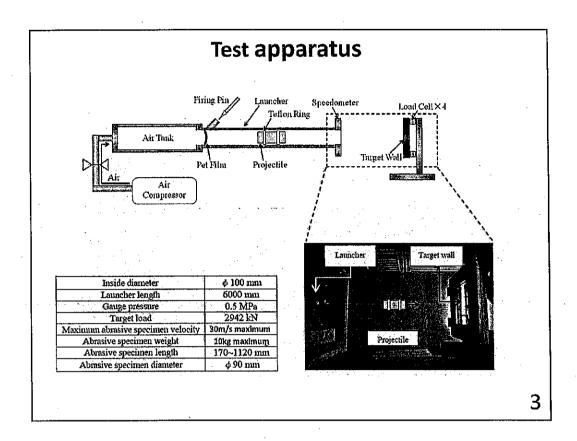
Europe: EN13218:2002, Table A.1

Japan: Construction Code for Grinding machine 1971 Mar 18, Clause 22

Korea: KCs marking

USA: Standard Number: 1910.215 Abrasive wheel machinery.

China: GB4674-2009 (Grinding machines)



This is apparatus for collision test.

Here is an air compressor.

Air is sent into the air tank.

A film dams up air.

The air accumulates in the air tank up to the pressure of the compressor.

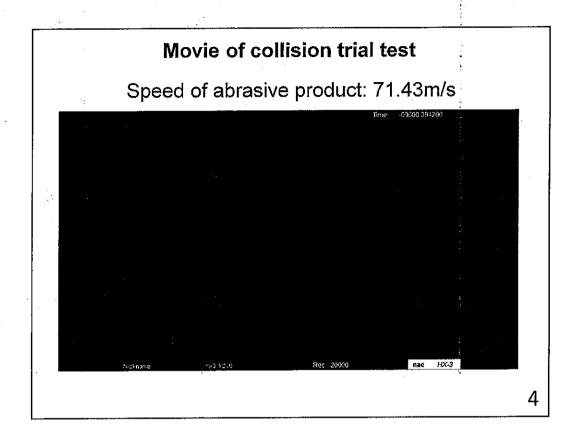
Then the pet film is broken by the firing pin.

Projectile is accelerated in the launcher.

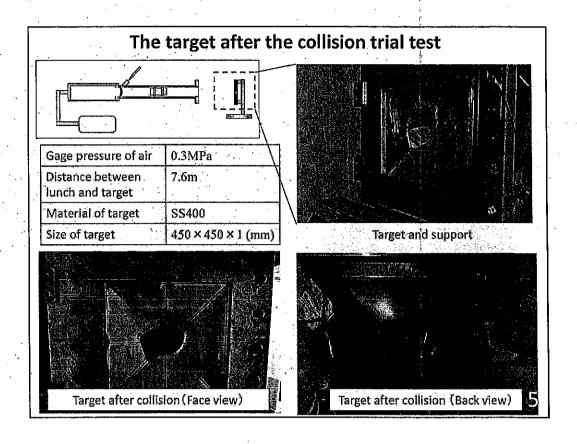
Speed meter is set at the end of launcher,

And 4 load cells are set at the target wall.

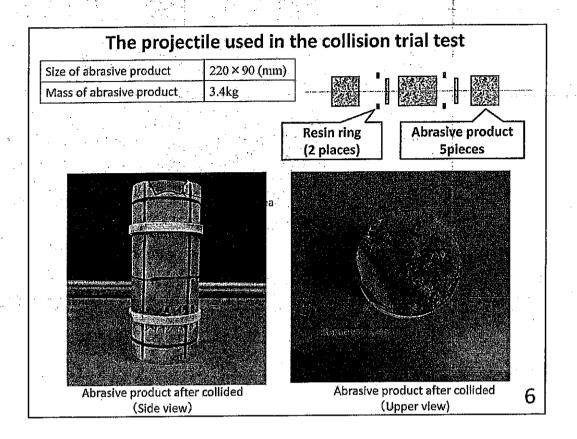
The cam records the movie of the collision that reflected in a mirror



The cam records the movie of the collision that reflected in a mirror Therefore, the projectile flies to the left from the right.



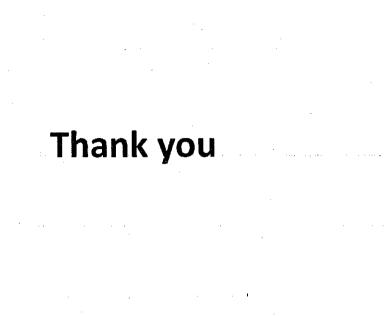
The thickness of the target was 1mm. And it was very thin. The projectile easily punched a target.



This is the projectile used in the test.

The projectile took almost no damage through the collision.

The projectile has a ring of the resin in two places so that the projectile slips in the launcher smoothly.



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Fire safety guideline for machine tools (for machine tool manufacturers)

JMTBA

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1. General

1.1 Object

This document aims to define the industrial guideline on fire safety for the users and the machine tool manufacturers to prevent fire accident using oil based coolant, because there have been fire accidents starting from the machine tool, and in most of the cases, machine tool is operated for long period without the operator using oil based coolant.

This guideline aims to prevent fire accident of machine tool and secure safety of the operator and related persons and consists of "Standard for use of the machine tool" for the user, "Function, structure standard" for the machine tool manufacturer and "Actions after the fire occurrence" for preventing recurrence to prevent fire accident of the machine tool in the case it occurred.

1.2 Scope

This guideline defines safety guideline to prevent the fire on the machine tool using oil based coolant. The safety standard to prevent the fire on electro discharge machine is defined by "MAS810-1996, the safety standard to prevent fire on electro discharge machine". The application of this guideline is limited for domestic use of the machine tool, and if used in abroad, the laws, regulations and/or standards of the country used should be obeyed.

1.3 The relation with the fire protection laws

Fire protection laws, ordinance for fire prevention and guidance by fire stations of jurisdiction should be obeyed notwithstanding this guideline.

- Standard for use of the machine tool
- 2.1 Attention for use
- (1) Oil based coolant

Fire on the machine tool occurs by various causes as heat at cutting, troubles at electric systems, etc. It is recommended to use water based coolant as far as possible to lower the possibility of such phenomena and to prevent extension of the fire.

However, for machining easily igniting metal like magnesium, etc., exclusive oil and/or oil based coolant should be used, because use of water based coolant may generate hydrogen which may easily ignite and induce danger of explosive fire at outbreak.

It is recommended to prevent the fire by introducing appropriate way of use, maintenance, monitoring and attaching safety system referring this guideline when using oil based coolant to secure accuracy and/or efficiency, or to secure safety for

machining easily igniting metal like magnesium, etc., recognizing increasing danger of fire occurrence.

(2) Actions for operation without the operator

It is necessary to periodically monitor the condition if the machine tool is normally operating at the operation without the operator.

Although it is recommended to install "Automatic fire extinguishing system" to the machine tool and the peripheral systems if necessary to prepare for fire accident, it is also necessary to prepare fire detecting and alarm system and fire extinguishing system to the place the machine tool is installed considering the case fire extinguishing effort fails.

(3) Machining condition

The severe machining condition to raise machining efficiency may induce high temperature chip by high cutting resistance. As this may cause the danger of fire occurrence, an appropriate machining condition for the combination of the material and the tool should be selected. It is also recommended to control the life of the tool to maintain such condition.

(4) Confirmation of NC program

When making machining program for the machine tool with CNC system, it is necessary to avoid making program resulting in heat generation and/or fire, for example, not to order the tool path generating interference, or not to order continuous motion and/or machining condition resulting in overload of the machine.

Also, it is necessary to confirm the possibility of interference for the case of wrong value of adjustment of tool profile, even if program order is correct, before executing program. Moreover, it is important to control the most appropriate tool life in the program, because overload condition may happen when machining condition is not satisfied by wear or failure of the tool.

Considering above situation, it is necessary to confirm the program completely if there is any defect in the program by checking beforehand using program diagnosis function, etc., before executing machining.

(5) Confirmation at setting

It is important to completely confirm the setting condition. It is necessary to surely control tool projection and/or tool diameter. It is also necessary to confirm that tool set position, tool selection and work clamping position agree with the corresponding values of NC program.

Neglecting confirmation at setting may cause danger of heat generation and/or the

fire by collision of the spindle with the work and/or overload condition.

(6) Actions for failure and/or abnormal wear of the tool

When the tool breaks out or at the abnormal wear of the tool point in machining, the load of the tool point by cutting will increase and the tool point will be abnormally heated, and occasionally spark may occur at the tool point.

Also, at the next tool to the failed tool, abnormally deep cutting stroke may occur and spark may happen possibly resulting in fire. It is recommended to use abnormal load detecting function to detect abnormal load while cutting in real time and stop machining.

Although tool failure detection device and/or wear detection device only execute action after the end of machining, abnormal load detecting device can detect abnormal load of the tool point at the instance of occurrence, stop machining and prevent ignition at the tool point.

(7) Actions for removing chips

Fire may occur by piling up of chips by machining inside the machine, which will disturb coolant reaching the cutting point and may induce overheat. Chips may also pile up when the direction of coolant nozzle is not appropriate because chips are not removed.

Thus, it is necessary to maintain the condition inside of the machine normally by often cleaning the inside of the machine, adjusting the direction of the coolant nozzle and/or installing automatic chip removing equipment (i.e., chip conveyor), etc. Care should be taken for storing and disposal of the chips.

(8) Supply of coolant

Possibility of fire occurrence may increase when the amount of coolant inside the coolant tank decreases which will result in the phenomena like lowering of exhaust pressure, etc., and enough coolant will not be supplied to the cutting point. It is necessary to usually control coolant exhaust pressure or exhaust flow rate and periodically supply the coolant.

When using oil based coolant, it is necessary to install oil level detecting function and exhaust detecting function of the coolant, etc.

(9) Actions at changing the kinds of coolant (from water based to oil based)

When changing coolant from water based to oil based, following actions should be taken with enough recognition of increasing possibility of fire and communication with the objected machine tool manufacturers.

- to change the coolant pump into the one with larger volume because viscosity of the

coolant will increase and lessen the exhaust volume

- to install the mist collector to remove mist which may cause fire
- to install automatic fire extinguishing system to rapidly extinguish the fire if it occurs
- to appropriately use the coolant material confirming Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) issued by material supplier or coolant supplier because there may be different condition of burning at fire and different way of extinguishing fire is required by the kinds of material of the work and/or the coolant material etc.
- (10) Confirmation of installation of automatic fire extinguishing system and guidance to the operator

On the delivery of the machine, it is necessary to witness the starting test of fire extinguishing system and release of stopping function for exhausting fire extinguishing material after the test executed by automatic fire extinguishing system manufacturer or machine tool manufacturer, and confirm that fire extinguishing system is under normal fire monitoring condition.

It is also necessary to guide the machine operator on daily inspection and the actions for emergency.

(11) Actions when it is made clear that fire prevention measures are not enough When it is made clear that fire prevention measures are not enough, the condition should be reported to the machine tool manufacturer. Also, the measurement should be studied and appropriate actions should be taken.

2.2 Maintenance and inspection

Following inspection and maintenance actions should be periodically executed to prevent fire and decrease the damage caused by fire.

(1) Inspection and cleaning of the machine tool (daily inspection)

Before starting the machining, following items should be inspected. Those should be executed with the maintenance and inspection items for maintaining machine performance.

Coolant tank	1) if oil level of the coolant is in the normal range
	2) Is there leakage of coolant from the tank?
	3) Is there piling up of the chips around the coolant
	pump?
	4) Is the filter of the coolant tank packed?
Coolant supply	1) Are there abnormal vibration, noise, smell and/or heat

equipment	at supply equipment?			
(coolant pump)	2) Are the pressure and flow rate normal?			
	3) Is there any leakage of coolant from the piping of each			
	part?			
Coolant nozzle	1) Is it broken?			
	2) Is there any shortage of supply of exhausted coolant?			
	3) Is enough coolant supplied at tool point?			
Attachment of the	1) Is the work appropriately attached to the jig or the			
work	chuck?			
Condition of the tool	1) Is there any breakage or progress of wear at tool point?			
	2) Are the chips not winding around the tool?			
	3) Is the tool appropriately set to the tool holder?			
Exhausting of Chips	1) Are the chips not piling up in the machine or at			
	exhausting route?			
	2) Are the chips exhausted by chip conveyor in right way?			
Harness and hose 🚐	1) Is the harness not drained by oil?			
THE 1 등 일본 경기를 받는 것을 줄 같다. 조심한 등 기계를 받는 것이 없는 것이다.	2) Is the harness not trapped by something, pushed			
	down or folded and bent?			
	3) Is there any breakage of shield or electric exposure of			
	harness?			
	4) Is there decrease of resistance or electric leakage?			
	5) Is there any crack and rustle of the hose?			
Control box,	1) Is the dust piling up?			
Operating board,	2) Are the terminals drained by the dust and/or oil?			
Terminal box	3) Are there loosening or rattle at the terminals and/or			
	connectors?			
	4) Is the filter of the cooling device, etc. not drained?			
	5) Is the maintenance socket used for normal operation?			
	6) Are multiple plugs put into the maintenance socket?			
Oil, etc.	1) Is the quality of the coolant, lubrication oil and			
	running oil appropriate?			
Cleaning	1) Removal of chips inside the machine			
	2) Cleaning of mist collector, air exhaust duct, etc.			
	3) Cleaning of control box, operating board and terminal			
	box			
	4) Cleaning of oil of the machine itself and around.			

(2) Inspection and maintenance of automatic fire extinguishing system
Adding to the daily inspection, automatic fire extinguishing system should
periodically inspected, and the parts and the system should be changed during the
recommended period by the manufacturer of automatic fire extinguishing system.

and the charge of the management of automatic fire charge abiling system.						
Daily inspection	1) Is the power lamp switched on?					
	2) Is the emergency or alarm not reported?					
	3) Is the material for fire extinguishing material within					
	the usable period?					
	4) Is there any problem on fire extinguishing nozzle or					
	piping?					
	5) Is there any problem on the fire sensor?					
	6) Are the valves for fire extinguishing material and/or					
	pressurized gas open?					
Periodical	Execution of periodical inspection during the					
inspection	recommended period should be asked to and done by the					
	manufacturer of automatic fire extinguishing system.					
Changing	Execution of changing maintenance parts during the					
maintenance parts	recommended period should be asked to and done by the					
	manufacturer of automatic fire extinguishing system.					
Changing fire	Execution of changing fire extinguishing material during					
extinguishing	the recommended period should be asked to and done by					
material	the manufacturer of automatic fire extinguishing system.					
Changing fire	Execution of changing fire extinguishing system during					
extinguishing	the recommended period should be asked to and done by					
system	the manufacturer of automatic fire extinguishing					
	system.					

- 3. Function, structure and indication standard for the machine tool
- 3.1 Points to be concerned for fire protection design on the machine tool

Although many of the cause of fire on the machine tool come from inappropriate use and/or trouble, the machine tool manufacturer is requested to take necessary measures for fire protection not depending on the way of use by the users.

(1) Selection of the material to be used

Non inflammable material should be used as far as possible for the material composing the machine tool to prevent extension of fire to the machine tool when the fire occurs.

Special care should be taken on the cover of bellows and the duct hose for mist collector because there were the examples of the fire before.

(2) Prevention of tracking fire phenomena

To prevent tracking fire which happens when the dust piles up on the terminal table of electric harness, the terminal box and control box, etc. should be made as closed structure (follow IP54 standard).

The necessity of cleaning inside of the machine should be described in the operation manual letting the users to periodically clean inside of the terminal box and control box, etc.

(3) Installation of interlock function for safety

Interlock function which will stop the machine at the trouble should be prepared and recommended to use to the users to prevent the fire caused by continuing machining even when the trouble happens at the machine tool.

Concrete examples can be shown as follows: "detecting tool breakage", "detecting spindle overload", "detecting coolant flow rate" to detect trouble of the coolant, and "detecting choking of the filter of the coolant", etc.

(4) Securing the exhaust flow rate of the coolant

When using oil based coolant or when changing the coolant from water based to oil based, it should be considered to allow changing the coolant pump to the one with larger volume to secure appropriate exhaust volume for the larger viscosity of the coolant.

(5) Installation of chip conveyor

It should be considered that the chip conveyor can be installed to rapidly convey the chips out of the machine because the fire may occur by the heat caused by the chips piling up in the machine.

(6) Installation of automatic fire extinguishing system

The interface should be prepared for the installation of automatic fire extinguishing system.

(7) Securing the strength of the cover

The structure of the cover should be such that breakage or falling out of the cover does not happen by the impact of ignition.

3.2 Detecting systems for various troubles

Although it is desirable to select and install appropriate support function (detecting function) for machining as described below according to each application, it is

recommended to grasp well the specification of them of each machine tool manufacturer and install them because there is the limit as fire prevention measures.

(1) Automatic tool length measuring function

"explanation of function"

The function to automatically or semi-automatically measure the length of the tool at setting the tool.

"effect of installation"

To prevent overload by the increase of cutting depth due to mistake on tool length measurement.

"Limit on fire prevention action"

It cannot prevent heat and/or fire by overload if there are mistakes on the program, cutting condition (cutting depth, feed distance and/or rotation speed) and/or lack of exhaust volume of coolant.

(2) Tool breakage detecting function

"explanation of function"

The function to automatically check if the tool used for machining is broken by adding the order to execute tool breakage detection in the machining program.

"effect of installation"

It can continue automatic machining changing the tool to reserved one by detecting breakage (detecting cutter breakage, breakage of small size end mill, drill and/or reamer for milling machine).

When tapping is following drilling, detecting breakage of drilling will prevent breakage of tapping tool and will prevent overload.

"Limit on fire prevention action"

There is a limit of the kinds of tools to be detected.

(3) Monitoring function of tool wear

"explanation of function"

Function to adjust wear amount by measuring tool point and the function to adjust a constant length by machining volume and machining time (turning machine).

"effect of installation"

To prevent overload at continuing machining by the tool with wear.

"Limit on fire prevention action"

As it is normally the function to use for securing the machining accuracy (to use in the range not reaching increase of cutting resistance), it is rather rare to continue machining with the tool with wear.

(4) Spindle and cutting load monitoring function (load monitor)

"explanation of function"

The function to monitor the load of spindle motor or servo motor in machining, and prevent overload by comparing the load with preset target values and automatically change the feed speed when the load exceeds it.

"effect of installation"

To machine smoothly and prevent overload.

"Limit on fire prevention action"

It cannot prevent heat and/or fire by the mistake of setting upper limit value or lack of exhaust volume of coolant even under the upper limit, etc.

(5) Tool life control function

"explanation of function"

The function in which the tool life is registered to NC and when the tool reaches the end of the life, either machining is continued changing it to the reserved tool or stop machining with alarm if there is not reserved one.

"effect of installation"

To prevent continuing machining with overload condition when the tool reaches the end of the life and is broken at the worst case resulting in overload.

"Limit on fire prevention action"

It cannot prevent heat and/or fire by the overload due to the mistake of setting tool life and/or chipping, etc.

(6) Monitoring function of exhaust pressure of coolant

"explanation of function"

The function to monitor the pressure of coolant in the piping by pressure sensor, etc. during exhausting of coolant, and stop machining when the pressure is out of the preset value.

In the international safety standard for the machine tool (ISO23125, Machine tools-Turning machines- Safety), it is defined that if the trouble as such is detected, it is necessary to stop machining, and detach the work from the tool if required.

"effect of installation"

It can detect troubles on motions of coolant supply equipment (coolant pump and valve) and lack of coolant, etc.

"Limit on fire prevention action"

It cannot confirm the condition if the coolant is normally exhausted from the coolant nozzle, and if the coolant is supplied to the target zone.

(7) Coolant flow rate monitoring function

"explanation of function"

The function to monitor the flow rate of the coolant and stop machining when the flow rate does not reach the preset value.

In the international safety standard for the machine tool (ISO23125, Machine tools-Turning machines Safety), it is defined that if the trouble as such is detected, it is necessary to stop machining, and detach the work from the tool if required.

"effect of installation"

It can detect troubles on motions of coolant supply equipment (coolant pump) and lack of coolant, etc. Also, it can monitor the choke of exhaust outlet, etc.

"Limit on fire prevention action"

It cannot confirm the condition if the coolant exhausted from the outlet is supplied to the target zone, because it only monitors the flow of the coolant inside the piping.

(8) Coolant level monitoring function

"explanation of function"

The function to monitor that the coolant level in the tank is over the defined value. The function to prohibit machining when the level is below the defined value, or to stop machining in the appropriate timing when the level falls down below the defined value during machining.

"effect of installation"

It can stop machining by detecting beforehand the condition falling into machining without exhaust of coolant due to lack of coolant.

Or, it can order the operator to supply the coolant.

"Limit on fire prevention action"

It cannot confirm the condition if the coolant is supplied to the target machining zone, because it only monitors if the volume of the coolant inside the tank is enough.

(9) Coolant filter choking detecting function

"explanation of function"

The function to detect choking of the filter at inlet or on the way of the piping for coolant supply equipment (coolant pump) and to stop machining when it is choked over the defined condition.

"effect of installation"

It can detect the condition beforehand that the coolant is not inhaled or not flowing in by the choking of the filter, and urge cleaning of the filter to the operator.

"Limit on fire prevention action"

It can solve the problem of filter choking, but it cannot guarantee that the coolant is surely supplied.

3.3 Installation of automatic fire extinguishing system

Installation of automatic fire extinguishing system is the effective measurement for fire prevention in the case of fire occurrence.

(1) Judgment criteria for installation of automatic fire extinguishing system

It is recommended to install the automatic fire extinguishing system when the possibility of fire exists in such case as to machine easily igniting metal (i.e., titan, magnesium, etc.) or to use oil based coolant, etc.

Especially, it is necessary to install the automatic fire extinguishing system when the operator cannot always monitor the condition like long period operation without the operator, etc.

(2) Selection criteria for automatic fire extinguishing system

Appropriate sensor and/or fire extinguishing material may differ according to the target object for fire extinguishing and the kinds of machine tool.

Selection of wrong kinds may fall in the trouble of not detecting fire occurrence and/or inability to extinguish fire, etc.

An appropriate kind should be selected according to the recommended condition by the automatic fire extinguishing system manufacturer (kind of machine tool, material of the work, kind of the coolant and/or volume of the machining room, etc.)

(3) Way of installation of automatic fire extinguishing system

The automatic fire extinguishing system should be located at an appropriate place

based on the recommended condition by the manufacturer.

Special attention should be paid to the location of the fire detecting sensor to correctly detect occurrence of fire.

Inappropriate location may lead to the condition that the system does not act as supposed because of detecting defect.

Enough care should be taken to wrong connection because there may be difference in the specification of interface according to the manufacturer and/or system.

The emitting nozzle of the fire extinguishing material should be located at the recommended place by the fire extinguishing system manufacture, because inappropriate location may lead to the danger of failure of fire extinguishing.

When receiving the signal of fire occurrence, immediately shut down the electricity and stop all motions of the machine tool to prevent enlarging the damage.

The electric power for automatic fire extinguishing system should be supplied by the separate system from the one for the machine tool, or by the primary power source of the machine tool, because the power source is necessary for fire extinguishing material ejection, hazard (rotating) lamp, and siren, etc. even after the fire occurrence and power supply for the machine tool is shut down.

(4) Preparation for the interface for the fire extinguishing system

It is necessary to prepare the interface enabling installation of the automatic fire extinguishing system to the machine tool which may machine easily igniting metal (i.e., titan, magnesium, etc.) or to use oil based coolant.

(5) The way of detecting the fire

An appropriate sensor for detecting the fire should be selected considering the work material and/or the way of machining, because there are various type of fire detecting sensors like heat detector, flame detector, smoke detector and infrared ray detector, etc. Wrong selection may fall in the danger that the system does not act as supposed because of error in detection.

(6) The kind of fire extinguishing material

Usually, "Bubble type fire extinguishing material" is used for electro discharge machine, and "Inert gas type fire extinguishing material" is used for other type of machine tools.

However, it is necessary to consult with the fire extinguishing system manufacture, because appropriate kind and volume of the fire extinguishing material should be selected according to the structure of the machine tool and/or volume of the machining room, etc.

(7) Installation of mist collector and fire protection dumper

When installing the mist collector, it is necessary to install fire protection dumper, and emergency stop of mist collector and motion of the fire protection dumper should be so controlled as to be executed at the moment of fire detection.

(8) The items to be executed (confirmed) by the machine tool manufacturer before the shipment of the machine tool

At shipping of the machine, stopping the ejection function of the fire extinguishing material (locking the cylinder) and shutting down the electric power should be executed to prevent unintended motion during the transportation.

(9) The items to be executed (confirmed) at the delivery of the machine tool
On delivery, starting test of the fire extinguishing system should be executed, and
after the test, stopping function of fire extinguishing material ejection should be
cancelled.

It should be done with the users as witness and be confirmed by the user in written form that the action is executed and finished.

- 3.4 Explanation and indication of the danger of fire occurrence and measurements for fire protection
- (1) Explanation and indication

It is necessary for the user to operate the machine tool in appropriate way to prevent fire of the machine tool.

Followings are the efficient way to universally inform the danger of fire occurrence and the necessity of fire protection to the users from the machine tool manufacturer.

- the operation manual of the machine tool
- the label and the sticker attached to the machine tool
- specification and/or estimate of the machine tool
- pamphlet for fire protection

(2) Indication on the operation manual

The summary of the second chapter of this guide line "Standard for use of the machine tool", especially the items to be executed and the items not to be executed, should be simply described in the operation manual.

There should be the items in the chapter for the safety in the operation manual, and the content should be described with readable size and form of the letter.

Followings are the examples of the description. The content should be fully examined by the machine tool manufacturer.

"the examples of the description on the operation manual"

Items to be taken care for fire prevention;

- Do not execute the work causing spark ejection such as smoking or welding near the machine tool.
- Do not locate inflammable materials such as wood, paper, cloth and gas cylinder, etc. near the machine tool. Do not put such materials into the machine tool and/or the chip.
- · To use water based coolant is recommended
- · When machining easily inflammable metal like magnesium, etc., it is recommended to use exclusive or oil based coolant.
- When using oil based coolant, high ignition temperature coolant should be selected, and sufficient amount of it should be supplied to the cutting point.
- Do not operate machine without the operator when using oil based coolant. If it is run without the operator by sufficient reason, the machine motion should be monitored periodically and followed by action at emergency.
- · Use an appropriate tool for the material of the work, and set suitable cutting condition.
- Confirm the program motion not to intervene with the work or not to be overloaded.
- Confirm that the tool diameter, tool ejection length and the work are matching with the program.
- · Adjust the coolant nozzle so that the chips do not pile up in the machine.
- Periodically supply the coolant not to be in short.
- · Use the tools without breakage or unusual wear.
- When danger for fire occurrence appears, or when measures for fire prevention is found not to be prepared adequately, immediately stop machining and contact the dealer or the machine tool manufacturer.
- When changing the coolant from water based to oil based, communicate with the machine tool manufacturer and add and/or change the necessary equipment.
- The terminal table and connector should be periodically checked because loose connector and/or tracking phenomena may bring about spark and cause fire.
- When fire occurs at the machining with the operator, he or she should notify the fire occurrence to the people around, and report it to the fire station at once.
- When fire occurs at the machining with the operator, he or she should try to extinguish the fire at early stage by fire extinguisher or by manual operation of automatic fire extinguishing system, judging the situation securing the safety of oneself.
- On the fire of metal, an appropriate way of fire extinguishing should be chosen because water on the burning metal may cause explosion or enlarging the fire.
- Be careful for the case in which water is splashed to the electric harness with broken shielding by fire, because electric leakage and/or short may happen, and may

cause electric shock.

- Prepare the right fire extinguishing material of the fire extinguishing system suitable for the electric fire and use it appropriately.
- Danger in remodeling by the user of the machine tool

 Do not remodel the machine tool by the user solely because the danger as follows for example can be conceived when the machine tool is remodeled.
- 1) When harness material is changed and/or the unit is added or changed, over currency may happen and it may result in electric fire.

When using non flame resistant shielding material for harness, it may cause extension of the fire.

2) If the automatic fire extinguishing system is continuously used while detecting, reporting and fire extinguishing functions are not effective, fire may not be extinguished when happened.

Also, if the machine cover of the system having automatic fire extinguishing system using gas is taken out, or if the opening is made for the cover and/or the window of the machining room, then ability of fire extinguishing will decrease and fire cannot be extinguished by losing airtight atmosphere of the machine room.

(3) Indication on the machine at noticeable point

The sticker and/or the labels relating to the fire should be attached to the location where the operator can confirm, i.e., near the operation board of the machine tool, etc. Followings are the examples.

The manufacturer should fully examine the contents.

- Keep out the fire from the machine.
- Take full care on the supply of the coolant, the troubles like inappropriate attaching, breakage and/or wear of the tool, tangling and piling up of the chips, etc.
- When the fire occurs, it should be extinguished by an appropriate way, not splashing water at random.
- "Do not splash water" should be indicated if the fire on metal is conceived.

(4) Specification and estimate of the machine tool

The specification and estimate paying attention to the following items should be submitted except the case that it is definite that the machine tool user will use water based coolant.

- Estimate
 - Describe "use of oil based coolant may result in high potential of danger of fire". Strongly recommend to install the automatic fire extinguishing system.
- Specification

 Describe "use of oil based coolant may result in high potential of danger of fire".

Describe that if the automatic fire extinguishing system is not installed then other fire extinguishing system substituting it should be prepared.

(5) A pamphlet on fire protection

JMTBA distributes the guideline summarized for the users based on the second chapter "Standard for use of the machine tool" of this safety guideline to each machine tool manufacturer.

The machine tool manufacturer will distribute the pamphlet to the machine tool users and the dealers, etc. at submitting the estimate and specification, or on delivery test run, etc., and let them recognize the content.

4. Actions after the fire occurrence

When the fire occurs, it should be notified by the user to the fire station, machine tool manufacturer and the automatic fire extinguishing system manufacturer notwithstanding the size of the damage, and the user should take necessary actions for investigating the cause.

The machine tool manufacturer, the automatic fire extinguishing system manufacturer and the user all together should cooperate to investigate the cause. After that, fire protection measures based on this guideline should be rechecked

4.1 Sharing the information

(1) Reporting to the fire station of jurisdiction Report to the fire station of jurisdiction and obey the order.

(2) Preservation of the fire spot

Do not touch the machine tool until the cause is made clear.

Such action as taking the pictures of the spot, etc. should be taken to investigate the cause.

Clear pictures should be taken to judge the situation.

(3) Reporting to the machine tool manufacturer

and necessary measures should be taken.

Condition of fire occurrence and damage should be reported to the machine tool manufacturer.

(4) Reporting to the automatic fire extinguishing system manufacturer Condition of fire occurrence and damage should be reported to the automatic fire extinguishing manufacturer and the user should ask the manufacturer to repair the fire extinguishing system.

- 4.2 Investigation of the cause of fire occurrence

 Following items should be investigated to find out the cause of fire.
 - 1) The place of fire occurrence (the work and the tool, the jig and the tool, inside of the machining room, the coolant tank, piping of lubrication oil, rotary joint, the primary electric power supply, each motor and power supplying harness, auxiliary equipment, etc.)
 - 2) time of occurrence and existence of the operator
 - 3) damage condition (sole machine tool, extended fire, etc.)
 - 4) content of machining (work profile, material, etc.)
 - 5) machining condition (program, splashing of coolant, etc.)
 - 6) the tool used (appropriateness of selection, tool point condition, etc.)
 - 7) piling up condition of the chips
 - 8) operating condition of the machine tool (each unit like conveyor and/or mist collector, etc. is working or not)
 - 9) machining condition before occurrence of the fire
 - 10) the kind and condition of the coolant (oil based or water based, mist coolant, volume of the coolant, etc.)
 - 11) activated condition of the automatic fire extinguishing system (sensor, exhaust of fire extinguishing material, etc.) and success or failure on extinguishing the fire
 - 12) nozzle position of fire extinguishing material
 - 13) Are there any problems on operation (setting, etc.)?
 - 14) Are there any problems in the program?
 - 15) Are there any problems on management (coolant, tool, operating condition, maintenance, etc.)?
 - 16) Are there any problems on machine tool construction?
 - 17) Are there any problems on function (motion of the conveyor)?

"Reference" Examples of fire occurrence

Example 1: Fire by the tool breakage

The tool point was broken during the operation without the operator. Oil based coolant ignited because of the temperature rise at cutting point by the fact that tool breakage detecting function was not installed and machine was overloaded.

Example 2: fire by program mistake

The tool holder intervened with the work by program mistake at the operation without the operator. Oil based coolant ignited because of the heat by rubbing of the holder with the work.

Example 3: fire by piling up of the chips

Large amount of the chips was piled up on the work because the chips were not removed for long period of operation.

Oil based coolant ignited because of the temperature rise at cutting point by the fact that enough amount of the coolant was not supplied to the cutting point.

Example 4: fire by tangling of the chips

Temperature at cutting point rose because enough coolant was not supplied to the cutting point by the fact that the chips tangled at an operation without the operator. Oil based coolant ignited because of high temperature of the chips.

Example 5: fire by machining with overloaded condition

Oil based coolant ignited by the high temperature chips because the machine was operated under the severe machining condition with deep cutting and high feed speed.

Example 6: fire by operation mistake

The temperature of the chips become high because machining was executed without switching on the coolant supply button.

Oil based coolant attached to the chips with oil inside the machine ignited by the splashed chips.

Example 7: fire by inefficient check

The machine was operated for long period without the operator and enough coolant volume because of neglecting check of left volume of the coolant. Fire occurred by the heat because enough volume of the coolant was not supplied.

Example 8: fire by inefficient maintenance

The machine, in which the automatic fire extinguishing system had been activated beforehand, was continued to operate without refilling the fire extinguishing material.

At the time the fire occurred again, the automatic fire extinguishing system did not work enlarging the damage.

Example 9: fire by the use of old program

Machining was executed with the former program not editing it although the tool was changed. Oil based coolant ignited because of the heat made by inappropriate machining condition and intervention of the tool, etc.

Example 10: fire by confirmation mistake of design change of the work

The machining was executed without changing the machining program although there was a design change at the work.

Oil based coolant ignited by too deep cutting and intervention of the tool, etc.

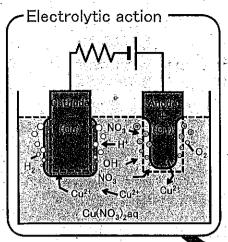
This paper is made as a guideline and does not prove the safety as a result.

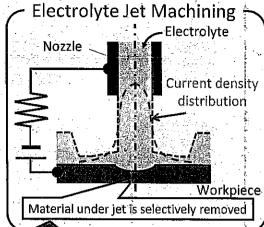
We ask that the reader of the paper should judge how to use it by checking and reviewing the information of other sources.

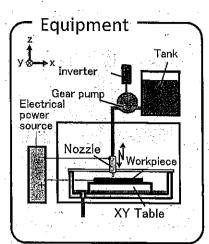
JMTBA will never share the responsibility of any damage caused by the use of this paper.

Electrolyte Jet Machining









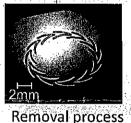
Principle

Electrolyte jet machining is carried out by jetting electrolytic aqueous solution from the nozzle toward the workpiece while applying voltage to the gap

Characteristics

- The material removal mechanism can be used for selective machining without the use of a mask
- Using same equipment, 3D additive manufacturing can be performed by reversing the polarity. Furthermore, this process can be used for coloring process by anodic oxidation
- Three-dimensional shapes can be machined by controlling the current and dwelling time of the jet over the workpiece without precise gap control, hence the equipment can be produced inexpensively.
- No thermal damage such as a recast layer nor residual stress is caused.

Samples



Additive process

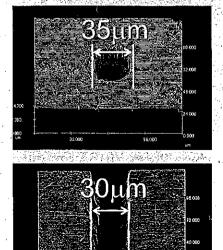


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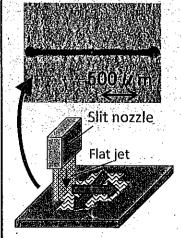
Coloring process

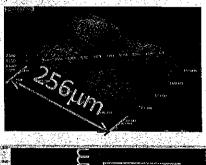
Turning process

Micro machining



Flat iet



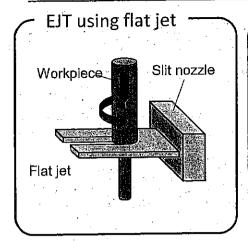


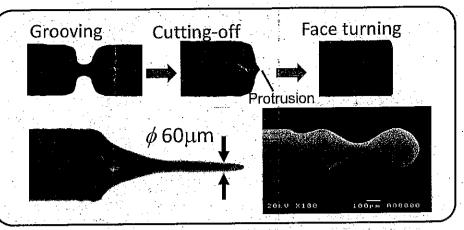


 Use of the flat jet increases the machining speed without sacrificing the macro machining capability. By synchronizing the machining current with the translating motion of the jet, complicated shapes could be fabricated.

Electrolyte Jet Turning (EJT)





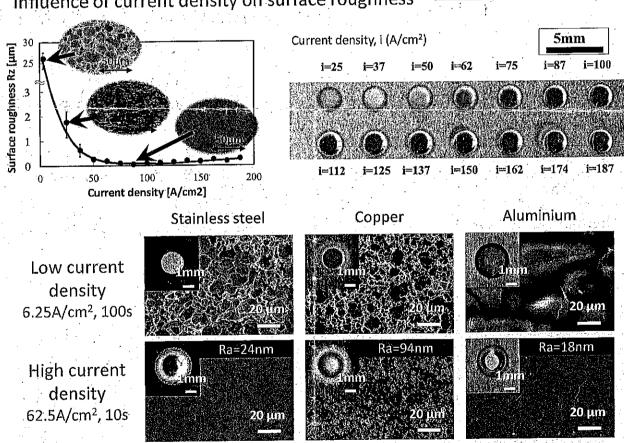


Principle

Turning process is realized when the surface of the rotating cylindrical workpiece is hit by the electrolyte jet. Initial positioning of the tool against the workpiece is not necessary.

Texturing using EJM

Influence of current density on surface roughness



This process is characterized by the ability to control the surface finish of the removed micro patterns by the current density in the electrolyte jet. Higher current density results in a mirror-like surface, while lower current density causes significantly rough and complicated structures which are difficult to obtain with other machining processes.

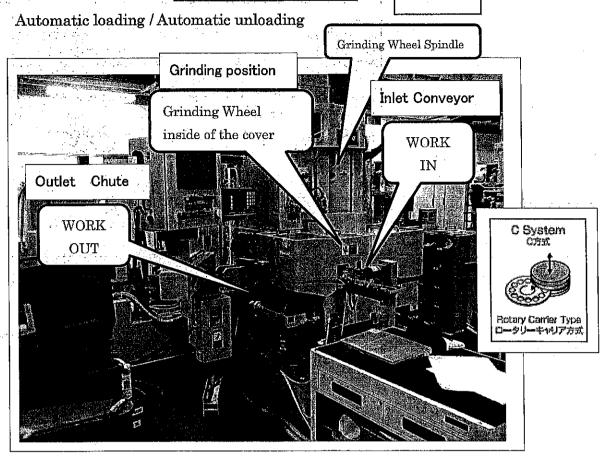
SURFACE GRINDING MACHINE

· Case 1

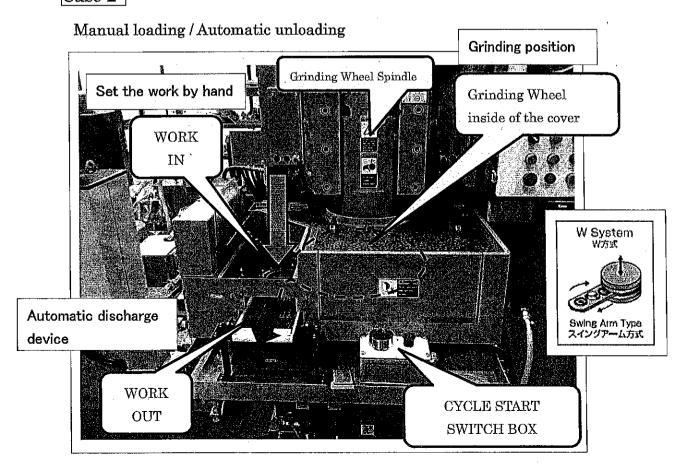
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· Case 2



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