

## 带底深孔空心件热成形工艺改进分析

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**摘要:** **目的** 研究带底深孔空心件热成形工艺现状与改进措施。**方法** 介绍分析了目前国内外所采用的新工艺、模具结构, 新型润滑剂、强制润滑方法, 新型模具材料、制造工艺及应用情况。**结果** 采用压型、预冲孔、冲孔、拔伸工艺及模口导向的效果良好, 通过高压将润滑剂从冲头内部流向冲孔冲头前端, 可实现冲孔强制润滑, 模具材料可用 3Cr3Mo3VNb, 4Cr2MoVNi, 3Cr3Mo3W2V 等, 并采用表面强化等工艺。**结论** 应用表明, 上述改进措施可降低壁厚差, 改进产品质量, 并减小摩擦, 降低成形力, 比传统材料及工艺显著提高了模具寿命。最后指出了还需进一步解决的问题。

**关键词:** 带底深孔空心件; 热成形; 冲孔; 拔伸; 润滑; 冲头; 模具寿命

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## Improvement Analysis of Thermoforming Technology for Bottomed Hollow Part with Deep Hole

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**ABSTRACT: Objective** The current status and improvement of thermoforming technology for bottomed hollow part with deep hole have been introduced in some papers and patents. **Methods** New technology and mould structure, new lubricants and forced lubrication, new mould materials as well as manufacturing processes and applications were introduced and analyzed in this paper. **Results** The results showed that the technology of pressing, pre-pierce, pierce, drawing and installing guiding assembly had good effect on the die orifice. Forced lubrication could be realized by communicating pressurized lubricant to the exterior of a piercing punch. Mould materials of 3Cr3Mo3VNb, 4Cr2MoVNi, 3Cr3Mo3W2V etc. and surface strengthening techniques could be utilized. **Conclusion** Applications showed that the measures could be used to reduce wall thickness variation, improve product quality, reduce friction and forming load, and improve the mould life compared with the conventional materials and processes. Some problems remaining to be solved were introduced at the end.

**KEY WORDS:** bottomed hollow part with deep hole; thermoforming; punching; drawing; lubrication; punch; mould life

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金属带底深孔空心件是工业生产中常见的零件,如高压气瓶、弹体等,常用热成形工艺生产。尽管国内生产工艺技术已有了一定进步,但部分企业仍存在工艺模具落后,模具寿命低,产品质量不高,材料利用率低,生产成本高等问题,与发达工业国家有较大差距。

文中介绍了国内目前部分金属带底深孔空心件生产现状,通过部分国内外论文、专利等介绍了工艺与模具、润滑、模具材料及加工工艺等方面的改进措施。

## 1 工艺与模具

金属带底深孔空心件生产常用工艺为冲孔、冲孔加拔伸的工艺方法。目前,国内不少企业已采用压型、冲孔、拔伸工艺来生产金属带底深孔空心件,个别企业引进了先进的国外组合式压力机,在一台设备上实现压型、预冲孔、冲孔、拔伸工艺,还有些企业采用2台设备,一台进行压型、冲孔,一台进行拔伸。

文献[1]介绍了一种半轴套管反挤压成形工艺及模具(见图1、图2),其工艺步骤为:将圆钢加热至 $1100 \sim 1250\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,正挤压镦粗,反挤压定位,冲孔预成形,冲孔终成形。该工艺下工件不会出现内孔倾斜,导致内外同轴度差的问题,极大提高产品质量,与原来工艺相比,材料节省 $2\text{ kg}$ ,减少了机械加工量,提高了生产效率,降低了企业运营成本。文献[2]介绍了在热反挤压杯形件时,通过将冲头伸入凹模,由凹模模腔导向限位(见图3),将杯形件壁厚差由原来的 $4\text{ mm}$ 减小至 $1.4\text{ mm}$ 以下,保证了后续工序的技术要求,生产 $10$ 万件可节约原材料 $18.75\text{ t}$ 。

文献[3]介绍了一种冲孔冲头带芯棒的冲孔成形工艺,冲孔时,芯棒在冲头内部往复运动,在坯料

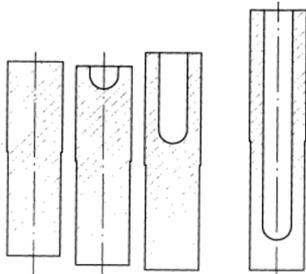


图1 半轴套管热挤压成形毛坯

Fig. 1 Semiaxle bushing blank formed by hot extrusion

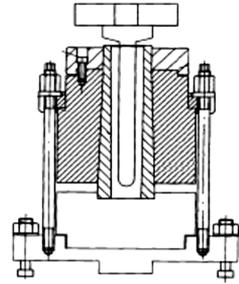


图2 半轴套管热挤压成形模具

Fig. 2 Hot extrusion mould for Semiaxle bushing blank

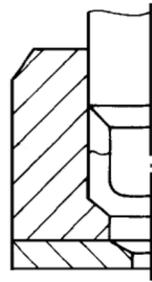


图3 热挤压杯形件模具示意

Fig. 3 Hot extrusion mould for cup

上不断冲出定位孔,实现导向,以减少壁厚差(见图4)。图5所示为Lasco公司先进的带底深孔空心件生产线示意图,主机为一台组合式压力机,坯料加热后由高压水去氧化皮,然后由定径装置校正坯料外形尺寸。机械手将坯料送入凹模,压力机主滑块上有一移动滑台,装有2个或3个冲头,一个冲头用于压型、预冲孔,两个用于冲孔(轮流工作),或一个冲头用于压型,一个冲头用于预冲孔,一个冲头用于冲孔,压型、预冲孔、冲孔在一个凹模中完成。冲孔完后,坯料取出后反转,用高压水或压缩空气去除孔内氧化皮及润滑剂,再送至拔伸工位,由机身侧面一辅助装有拔伸圈的滑块及拔伸冲头对冲孔件进行拔伸。该生产线占地面积小,效率高,产品质量好,已被欧洲发达国家普遍采用,美国则采用了多个凹模的多工位机械压力机,效率更高<sup>[4]</sup>。国内部分厂家已通过技术改造,用2台设备完成深盲孔空心件热成形,一台压力机主滑块上有一移动滑台,装有2个冲头,凹模数量为一个,用该设备进行压型、冲孔,另一台设备进行拔伸。用一个凹模进行压型冲孔会使坯料在凹模中的时间较长,从而对凹模高温强度提出了很高要求。

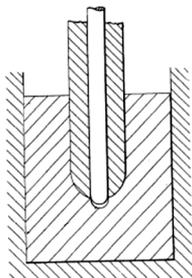


图4 带芯棒的冲孔冲头  
Fig. 4 Punch with plug

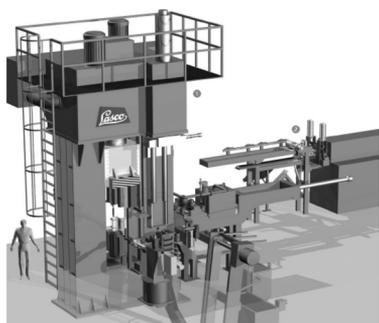


图5 Lasco 公司空心件生产线示意  
Fig. 5 Lasco production line for axle tubes

文献[5]和[6]介绍了拔伸与三旋轮辊压(或多旋轮辊压)的复合成形工艺(见图6、图7),可有效减小壁厚差。

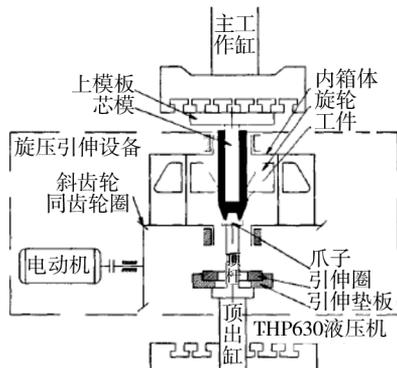


图6 三旋轮滚压拔伸复合成形  
Fig. 6 Rolling-drawing compound forming by three rollers

文献[7]介绍了钢质无缝气瓶制造用拔伸机的滚动模(见图8),通过滚轮滚压实现拔伸,滚轮的数量为6~8个,相邻的2个滚动模错开30°,拔伸得到的气瓶外表面圆滑过渡、没有凸筋,满足产品的使用要求。另外,该滚动模结构紧凑,拆装方便。

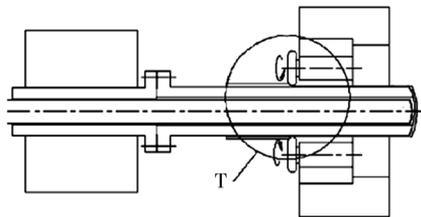


图7 多旋轮滚压拔伸复合成形  
Fig. 7 Rolling-drawing compound forming by multiple rollers

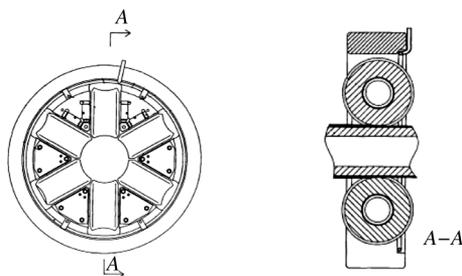


图8 滚动拔伸模  
Fig. 8 Rolling-drawing mould

目前对于底部较厚的工件,拔伸时由于壁厚差、摩擦力不均匀等原因,会产生底部歪斜导致的超差现象,还需从工艺及模具等方面采取措施。

国内目前也在开展深盲孔空心件热旋压技术研究,热旋压的工件壁厚差小,加工余量小,但因芯棒受高温负载时间长,对材料提出了很高要求,且坯料还需补充加热。

## 2 润滑

合理的润滑对保证空心件热成形质量、降低成形力起着非常重要的作用。传统的润滑剂用水基或油基石墨,近年来,研究者们进行了改进。文献[8]介绍了环保型高温润滑剂,组成原料(质量分数)为碱金属盐20%~70%,磷酸盐5%~50%,硼酸0.5%~30%,杀菌剂0.01%~2%,再加入1~20倍质量的水,加工成无色透明的溶液,将配制好的润滑剂涂布在温度大于80℃的工模具上干燥成膜。该润滑剂在高温下有稳定的黏度,具有较小的剪切力,可以进行液体润滑,有良好高温润滑性能,并具有良好的隔热性能。文献[9]介绍了非晶态镀层,这是很有发展前途的固体润滑剂,它是通过电镀或化学镀的方法,将

金属与一种或多种非金属微粒共同沉积于坯料表面而获得复合镀层,具有良好的耐磨、润滑性能。文献[10]介绍了一种热挤压润滑剂,其成分构成为:真空分馏残余物硬沥青质量分数不超过70%,其软化点为100~140℃,硬沥青呈粒状或盘状、板状,使用时要将硬沥青加热成粘稠状态,另加不超过30%的添加剂,可以是磷酸盐、硅酸盐、氯化物、石墨或上述物质的混合物,据称该润滑剂更清洁、环保。

文献[11]、[12]介绍了冲头前加润滑剂,使得冲孔时冲头实现润滑。文献[11]介绍的是将润滑垫封在一环中,冲孔时冲头将润滑垫冲入坯料,润滑垫起润滑作用。文献[12]介绍的是将润滑材料放入一杯中,冲孔时,冲头冲入杯中,润滑材料起润滑作用。

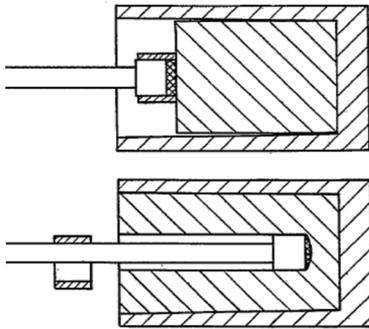


图9 用环封闭润滑材料

Fig. 9 Enclosing lubricant by ring

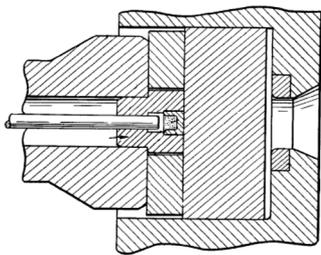


图10 用杯封闭润滑材料

Fig. 10 Enclosing lubricant by cup

文献[13]~[15]介绍了实现冲孔强制润滑的方法。以文献[15]为例,通过高压系统将润滑液输入冲孔冲头前端,如图11所示,液体压力大于材料成形的屈服应力,从而实现强制润滑。输入冲孔冲头前端的润滑液还有自对中效果,从而阻止冲头偏离轴心,使冲孔坯料壁厚均匀。图12为冲头前端详细图及工作过程,冲头前端有一尖头,未工作时,在液

压作用下,尖头向外运动,将液体封住,工作时,尖头受外力坯料力作用向内运动,使得润滑液体流出,实现润滑。实施例中,介绍了挤压直径为15.9 mm的3003铝合金,其成形时的屈服强度约为55.2 MPa,用该方法挤压,空心件壁厚差小于0.025 mm。

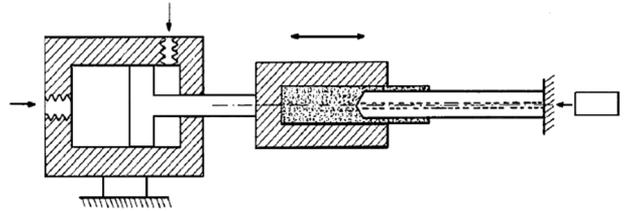


图11 冲孔强制润滑

Fig. 11 Forced lubrication in punching

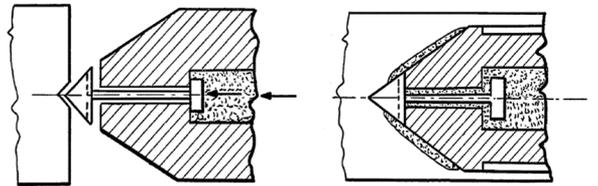


图12 强制润滑冲头前端结构及工作原理

Fig. 12 Front-end structure of punch by forced lubrication and its operating principle

### 3 模具材料与工艺

国内热冲孔常用3Cr2W8V,目前还有部分企业在应用,一些企业开始用H13钢,并应用表面强化工艺如软氮化、激光表面强化等来提高寿命。某厂用激光表面强化处理H13钢冲头,其寿命提高了50%以上;王贤敏用4Cr3Mo2NiVNb作冲孔冲头,其寿命比用3Cr2W8V提高了2倍<sup>[16]</sup>;王慧群等人用4Cr3Mo2NiVNbB作冲孔冲头,其寿命比用3Cr2W8V提高了2~3倍<sup>[17]</sup>;王玲等人利用B2钢4Cr2MoVNi制作热挤压模具,其寿命高出5CrMnMo制作的模具寿命的10倍以上<sup>[18]</sup>;何鹤林等人用3Cr3Mo3W2V钢制作钢管热冲孔凸模,凸模采用双重淬火和表面硫氮共渗处理工艺,冲孔时将凸模冷却方式由强制水冷却改用PF冷却介质冷却,使凸模寿命提高了2~3倍<sup>[19]</sup>;王荣滨等人对4Cr3Mo3W2V钢采用改锻-锻热固溶淬火、渗硼-等温淬火、多次高温回火工艺制造热挤压冲头,消除了常规热处理的早期失效,

寿命提高了5~10倍<sup>[20]</sup>。文献[21]介绍了一种延长高合金钢冲孔冲头寿命的方法,在加热坯料前,在冲孔端连接一块一定面积、体积的碳钢或低合金钢板,由于钢板起到隔热作用,生成的氧化皮起到润滑作用,使得冲头寿命延长,实施例表明,寿命是原来的3~8.5倍。

笔者对用3Cr3Mo3VNb做冲头进行了研究,结果表明,热冲压高合金钢,冲头寿命未重磨就达到800件以上;用作某高强度钢的热冲压冲头,其寿命是3Cr2W8V的2倍以上,经与国外HOTVAR材料共同使用对比,发现3Cr3Mo3VNb冲头寿命与HOTVAR材料冲头寿命相当;将3Cr3Mo3VNb作为高合金钢热冲孔凹模,其寿命达到3Cr2W8V的4倍以上。

## 4 结语

带底深孔空心件热成形工艺可以从3个方面改进:工艺和模具方面,可采用压型、预冲孔、冲孔、拔伸工艺及模口导向等措施改进;在润滑方面,可采用高性能润滑剂、将润滑剂封闭在冲头与坯料间、高压强制润滑等方式进行改善;在模具材料与工艺方面,可采用3Cr3Mo3VNb,4Cr3Mo2NiVNb,4Cr2MoVNi,3Cr3Mo3W2V等材料及相关热处理、表面强化工艺来提高模具寿命。

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