

**ANALIZA STANJA POHABANOSTI NAJUGROŽENIJIH ELEMENATA
TMS-a LINIJA ZA EKSTRUZIJU GUME I PLASTIKE**

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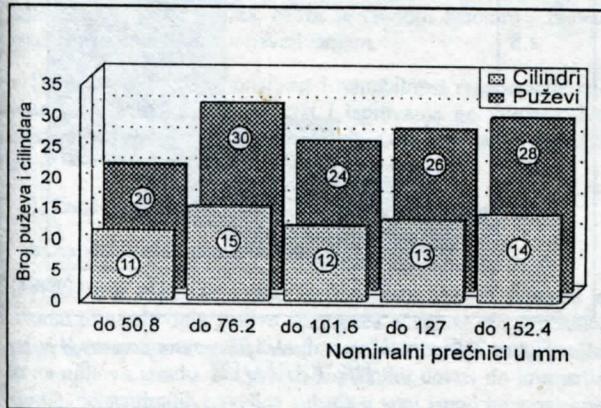
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Danas, najveći jugoslovenski proizvođač kablovskih proizvoda, kablovskog pribora, konektora, kablovske konfekcije i lak žice, Holding kompanija "KABLOVI" iz Jagodine, u svoja četiri deonička društva - FEK, TK, REKOVAC i ELMOS, raspolaže sa ukupno 65 linija različitih kapaciteta za ekstruziju svih materijala koji podležu ekstruzionim postupcima prerade. Tržišna vrednost svih instaliranih ekstruzionih linija, u ovoj kompaniji, iznosi cca 35 miliona US.

Poznato je da centralne delove svake ekstruzione linije čine vitalni sklopovi puža sa cilindrom nominalnih prečnika grupisanih prema slici 1. Ovi sklopovi, zajedno sa ekstruzionim materijalom predstavljaju tzv. tribomehaničke sisteme (TMS) od čijeg stepena pohabanosti zavisi funkcionalnost i proizvodnost ekstruzione opreme kao i kvalitet ekstrudovanog gumenog i plastičnog materijala.

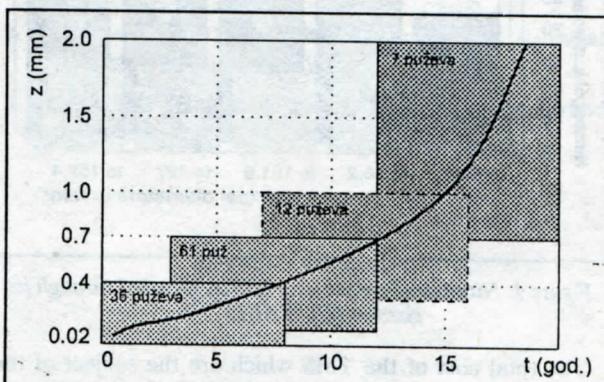


Slika 1. Identifikovani broj puževa u cilindara u HK "KABLOVT"

Ukupna vrednost habanjem ugroženih elemenata TMS-a iznosi približno tri miliona US od čega dva miliona US otpada na puževe (ugradene i rezervne), a jedan milion US investiran je u cilindre. Kako tokom vremena eksploracije dolazi do habanja elemenata TMS-a, odnosno puževa i cilindara, to se ovi skupi elementi smatraju potrošnim materijalom. S obzirom da je vek trajanja pomenutog TMS-a relativno dug - kreće se od 8 do 12 godina pri punoj eksploraciji ove opreme, a nadzor nad stanjem pohabanosti ove opreme nedovoljno kontrolisan, dolazi do otkaza koji prouzrokuju dugotrajne zastoje na ekstruzionim linijama. Danas, u vreme trajanja sankcija u našoj zemlji, ekstruziona oprema radi sa približno jednočetvrtinskim kapacitetom, pa je ovakve otkaza moguće često izbeći prelaskom na ispravnu istonamensku liniju, dok ekstruziona linija u otazu čeka bolja vremena.

Dosadašnja praksa je bila takva da su se pohabani elementi TMS-a nabavljali po potrebi od proizvođača uvozne opreme (49.5% iz USA, 16.5% iz bivše SRN, 25% iz drugih zapadnih zemalja) dok su nabavke iz bivše SFRJ bile pokrivene sa svega 9%.

U cilju održavanja ekstruzionih linija u mobilnom stanju, ne čekajući uvoz vitalnih rezervnih delova, pokušaji su da se postojeći puževi i cilindri regenerišu, a i proizvode u domaćim uslovima. Mogućnost regeneracije oštećenih i izrade novih puževa u domaćim uslovima u nekoliko slučajeva potvrđio je Mašinski fakultet u Kragujevcu, koji namerava da, u zajednici sa DD "INSTITUTOM FKS" i DD "FEK" HK "KABLOVI" iz Jagodine i specijalizovanog PP "MULTICOMP" iz Kragujevca, sistematski pride razrešavanju ovog, za našu kablovsku industriju, važnog problema.



Slika 2. Globalna kriva habanja puževa u HK "KABLOVT"

Analizom stanja pohabanosti puževa na nivou HK "KABLOVI" došlo sa do globalne aproksimativne krive habanja, slika 2, koja daje funkcionalnu zavisnost zazora (z) između puža i cilindra u toku vremena eksploracije (t) izraženog u godinama. Konsultujući literaturne podatke, maksimalni dozvoljeni zazor između puža i cilindrata, a da kvalitet ekstruderu ostaje u tolerantnim granicama, kreće se do 0.7 mm pri prosečnoj eksploraciji ekstruzionih linija od oko deset godina.

Literatura:

1. Fenner, R. T., "Extruder Screw Design", London, Iliffe book LTD., 1970.
2. Tadmor, Z., Klein, I. "Engineering Principles of Plasticating Extrusion", Robert E. Krieger publishing Co., Florida, 1982.

ANALYSES OF THE LEVEL OF THE WEAR OF THE MOST DANGEROUS ELEMENTS OF TMS OF AN EXTRUDER LINES

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The greatest Yugoslav manufacturer, HC "KABLOVI", Jagodina, has 65 different extrusion lines trade value is almost 35 millions US.

It is well-known that vital parts of each extrusion line is a system barrel - screw (extruder actually) which are grouped according to their sizes as it can be seen on fig. 1. This system barrel - screw together with extrusion materials represents trybo - mechanical system (TMS) whose degree of wear greatly influences the lines production rates quality of the polymer being extruded.

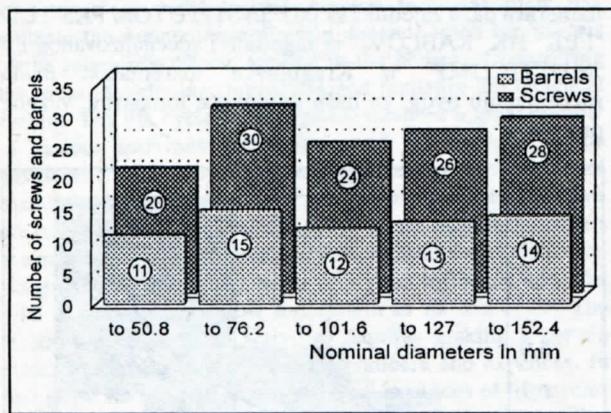


Figure 1. Number of screws and barrels grouped through its sizes in HK "KABLOVT"

The total cost of the TMS which are the subject of the wear is almost 3 millions US where 2 millions US of above figure were invested into the screws but 1 millions US into barrels. During operation these elements are subjected to wear and these expensive elements are to be considered as a consumable (disposable) parts. Since the lasting period of the above stated TMS is a relatively long, 8 - 12 years under full operation but supervision over the wear level is not sufficient which causes long - term stoppage of the extrusion lines.

Today, these long - term stoppage can be avoided using another line which can fulfill the same requirements as the line which is in the long - term stoppage since extrusion lines are not fully employed at this moment.

So far every day practice in HC "KABLOVI" has been to import the new elements of TMS instead of the worn-out ones (49.5% has been imported from USA, 16.5% from former W. Germany, 25% from another west countries) but only 9% were supplied from former Yugoslavia.

In order to keep the extrusion lines in a good operating conditions but not waiting for the import of the vital spare parts, it is tried to regenerate the existing screws and barrels and to produce new ones in our domestic industry. The possibility of the regeneration of the damage screws and production of the new ones in our domestic industry has been proven several times by faculty of Mechanical engineering, Kragujevac, which is now intending in cooperation with DD "FKS-INSTITUTE", DD "FEK" (organizing parts of HC "KABLOVI") and specialized comp. "MULTICOMP", Kragujevac, to start solving systematically this very important problem for our cable industry.

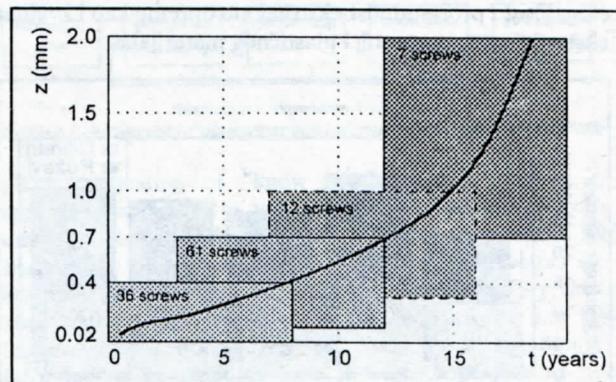


Figure 2. General "wear curve" for screws possessed by HK "KABLOVT"

According to available dates, the general approximate "wear curve" has been obtained by analyzing the level of the screw wear in HC "KABLOVI" as it can be seen on fig. 2. This "wear curve" gives the functional dependence of the radial clearance (the gap between barrel and screw) on exploitation time expressed in years. Citing the literature date, the maximum allowed clearance between screw and barrel being at the same time within acceptable limits of an extruder performance, is 0.7 mm for average level of exploitation of around 10 years.

Literature:

1. Fenner, R. T., "Extruder Screw Design", London, Iliffe book LTD., 1970.
2. Tadmor, Z., Klein, I. "Engineering Principles of Plastics Extrusion", Robert E. Krieger publishing Co., Florida, 1982.