



THE EFFECTS OF AHSS SHEAR EDGE CONDITION ON EDGE FRACTURE

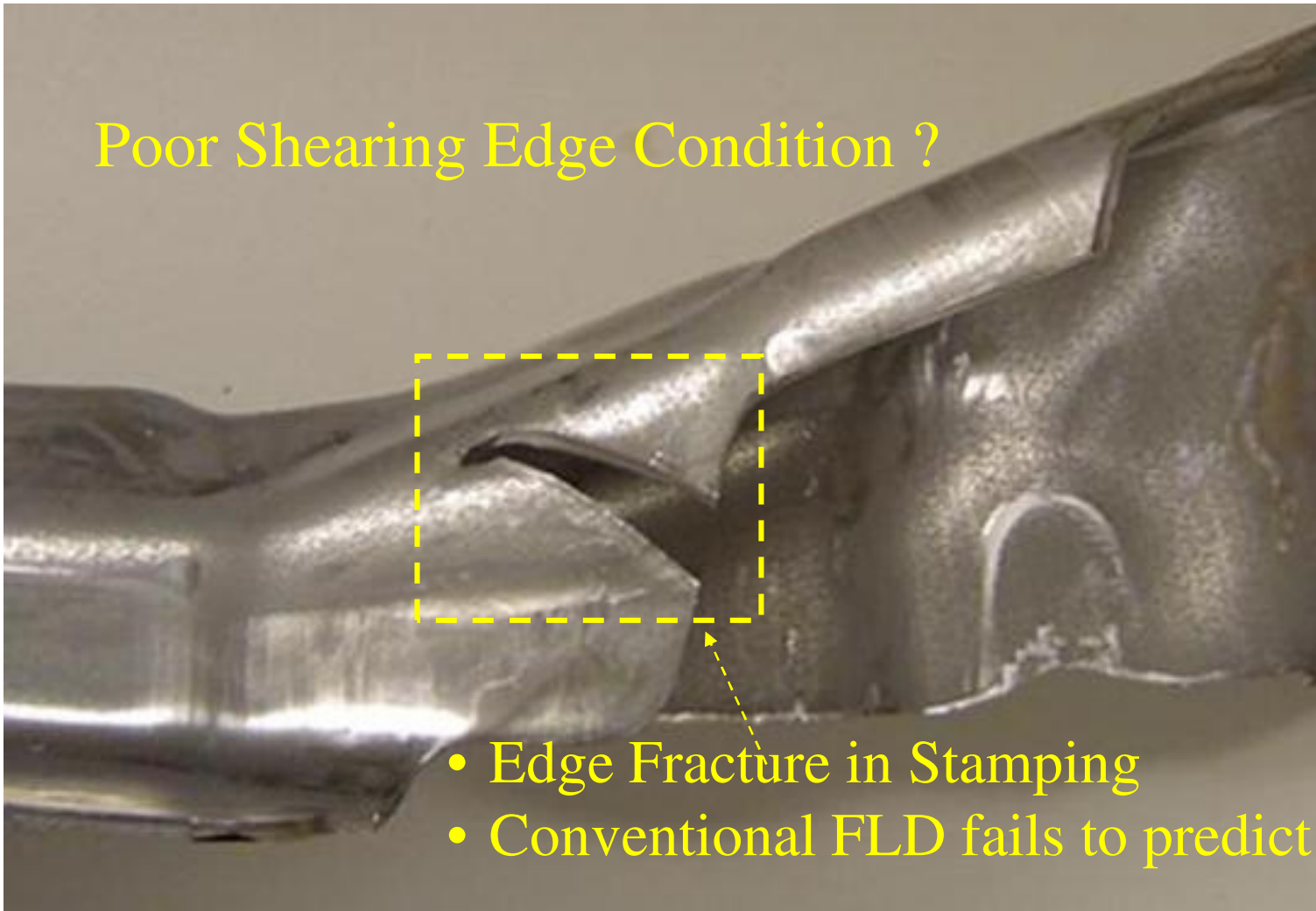
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Automotive Center



Edge Fracture

Poor Shearing Edge Condition ?



- Edge Fracture in Stamping
- Conventional FLD fails to predict



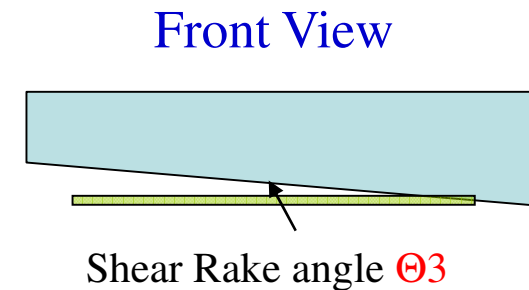
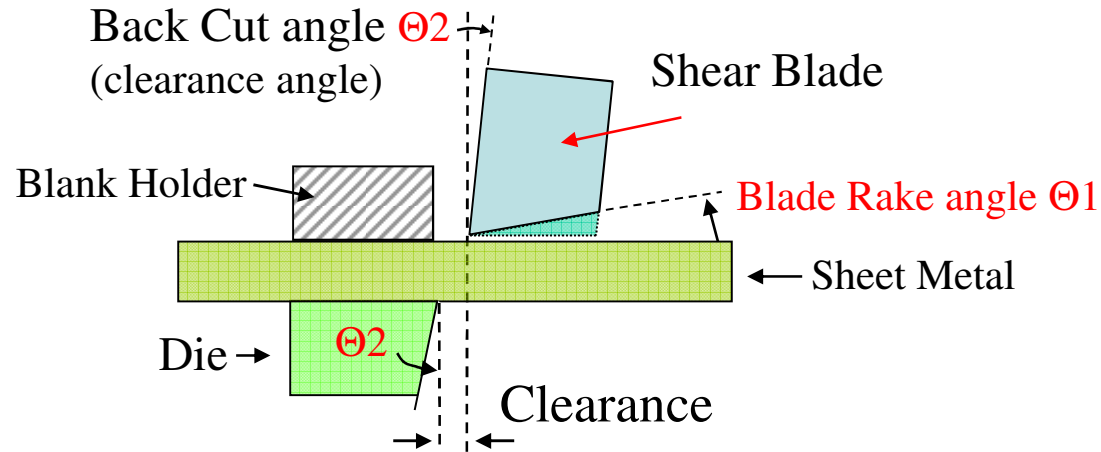
Outline

- Background
- Laboratory Shearing Test
 - Computer Control Hole Punch/Shear Process
- Evaluation of Punch/Shear Force
- Validation Edge Fracture Test
 - Hole Expansion Test
- Evaluation of Shear Edge Condition
- Conclusions

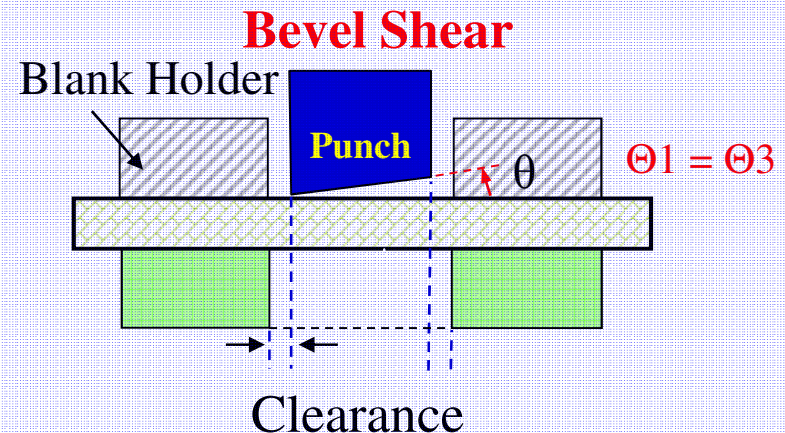
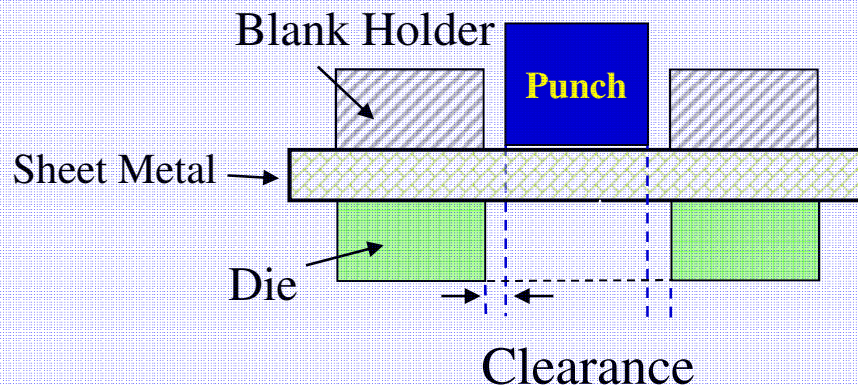


Background

Straight Edge Shearing (Blanking die , Trimming die)

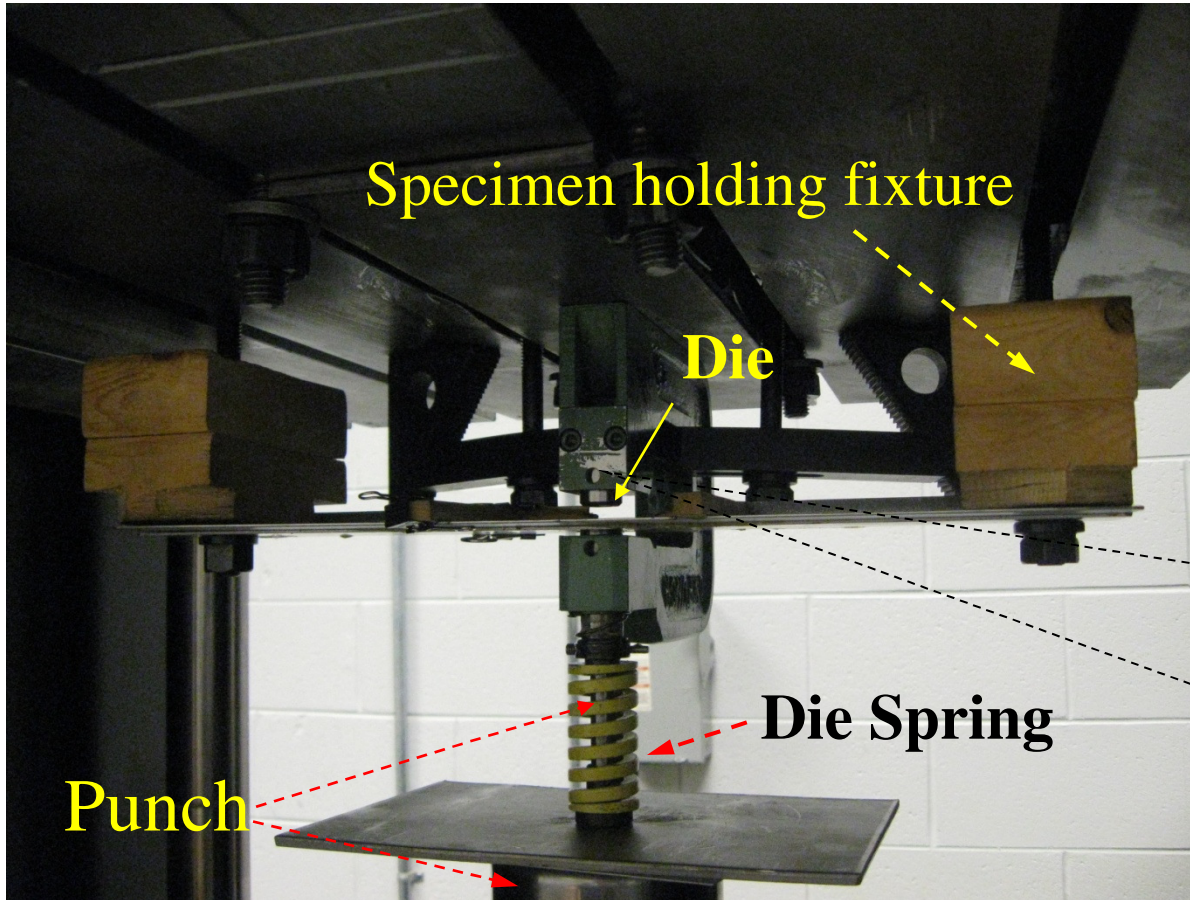


Hole Punching (Hole piercing die)

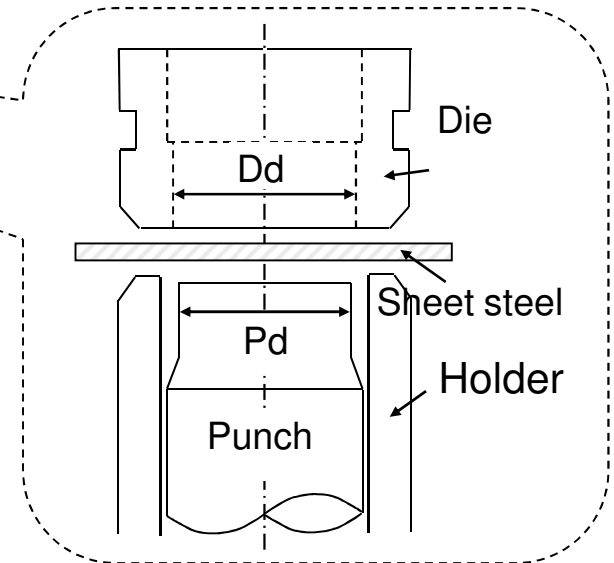


Laboratory Shearing Test

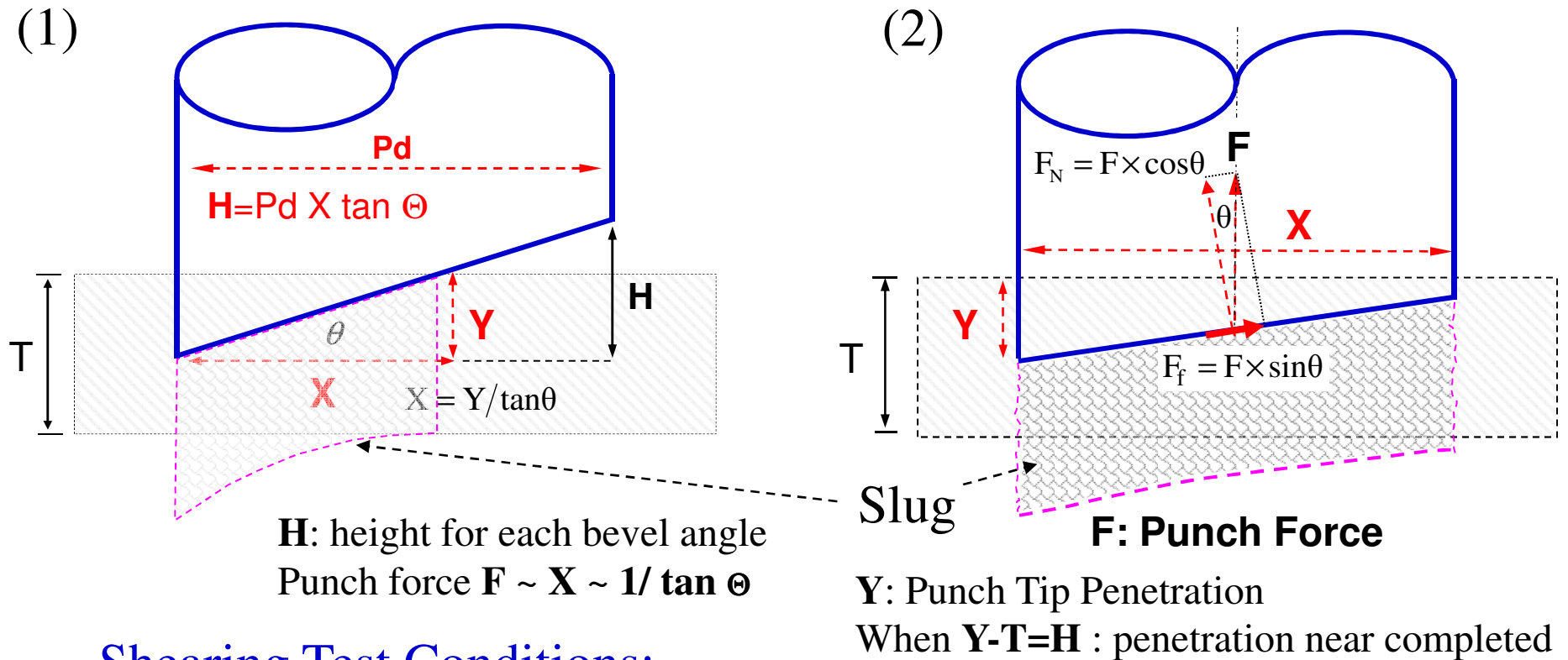
Computer control hole punch/shear process



- Computer control
- Bevel angle
- Die clearance
- Shear speed
- Shear load



Schematic of Bevel Shear



Shearing Test Conditions:

- Bevel Shear Angle: 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 18, 24 degrees
- Die Clearance: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 % of test steel thickness
- Low speed



MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF TESTED STEELS

Material	Thickness (mm)	Yield Strength (MPa)	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Total Elong. (%)	n Value
DP780	1	511	876	16.9	0.118
DP980	1.2	573	1003	15.1	0.106



Hole Punch/Shear Conditions

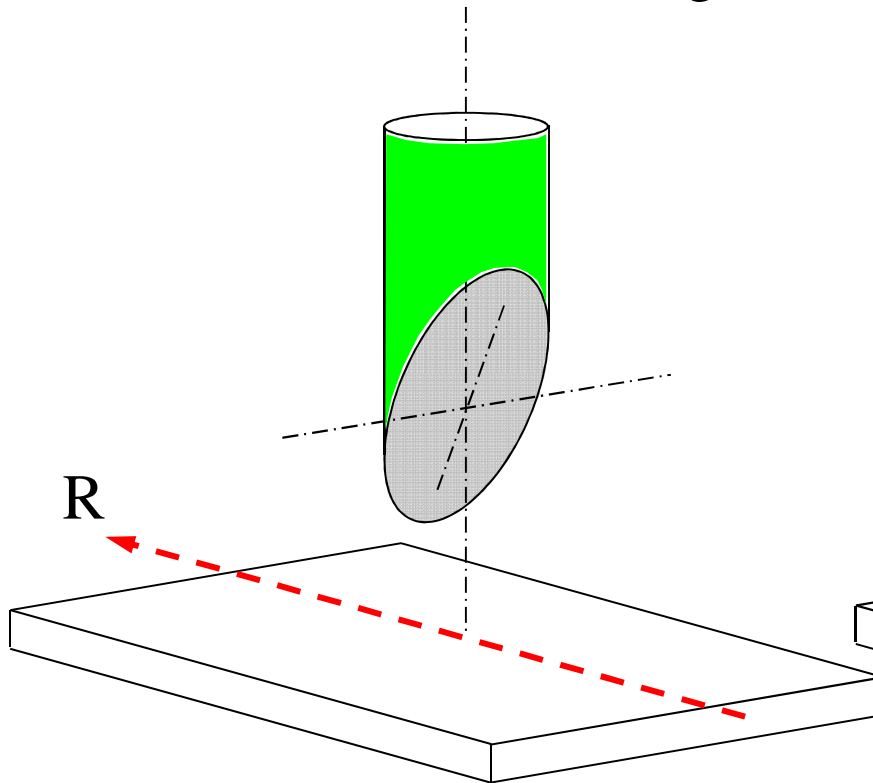
Grade	Thickness [mm]	Punch diameter [mm]	Die diameter [mm]	Clearance [%]
DP780	1.0	10.0	10.1	5
DP780	1.0	10.0	10.2	10
DP780	1.0	10.0	10.3	15
DP780	1.0	10.0	10.4	20
DP780	1.0	10.0	10.5	25
DP780	1.0	10.0	10.6	30
DP980	1.2	10.0	10.2	8
DP980	1.2	10.0	10.3	13
DP980	1.2	10.0	10.4	17
DP980	1.2	10.0	10.5	21

$$D_{die} = 2Cl \times t / 100 + D_{punch}$$

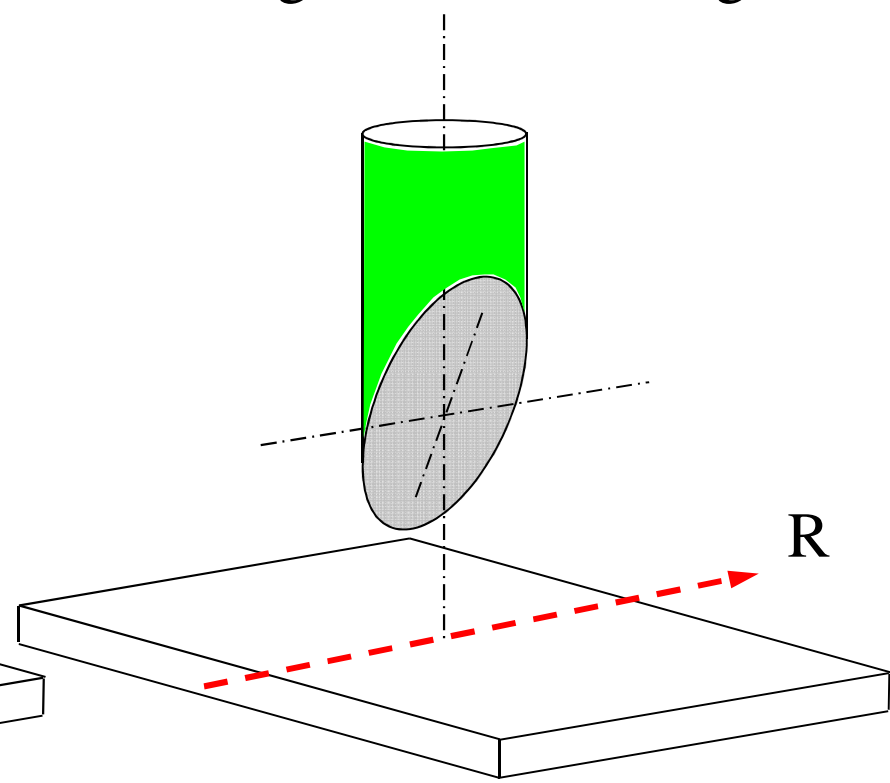


Hole Shearing Orientations

Transverse Shearing



Longitudinal Shearing



Material Rolling Direction

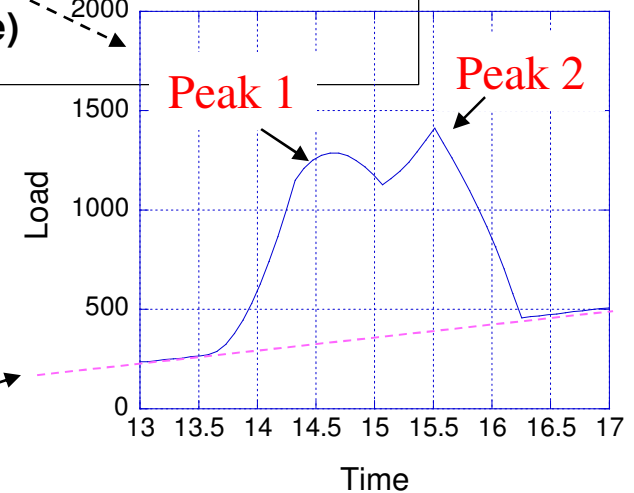
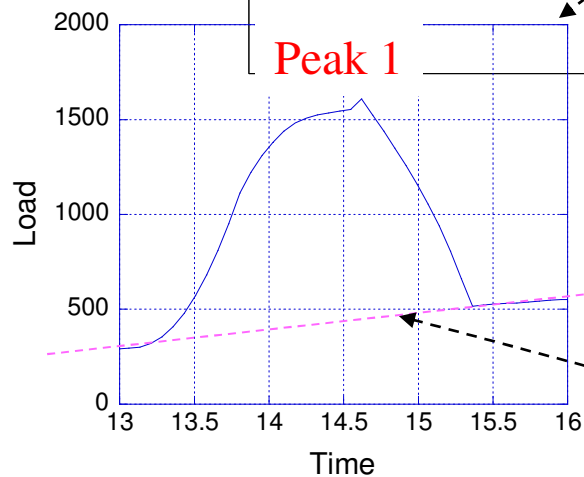
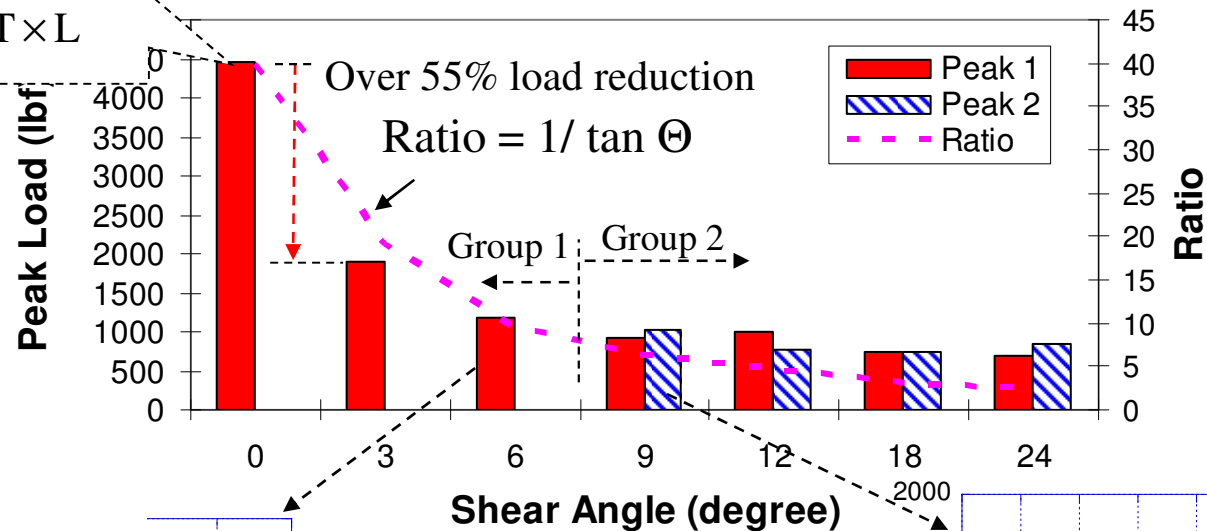


Evaluation of Punch / Shear Force

Conventional Empirical formula :

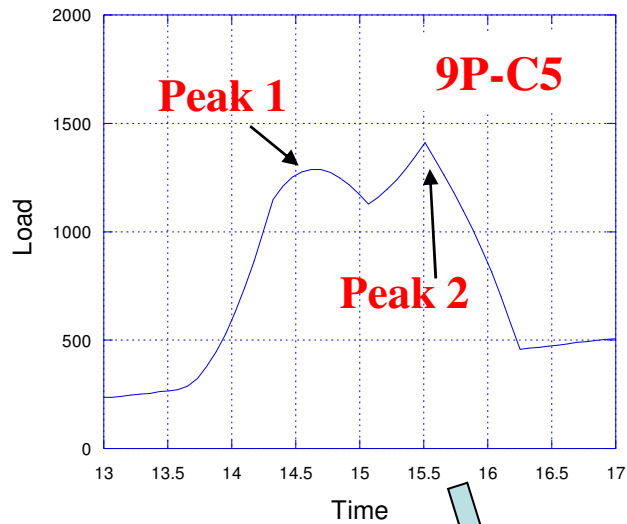
$$F = 0.7 \times \text{UTS} \times T \times L$$

Punch Load vs. Shear Angle
(DP780 1mm, transverse, die clearance 5%)



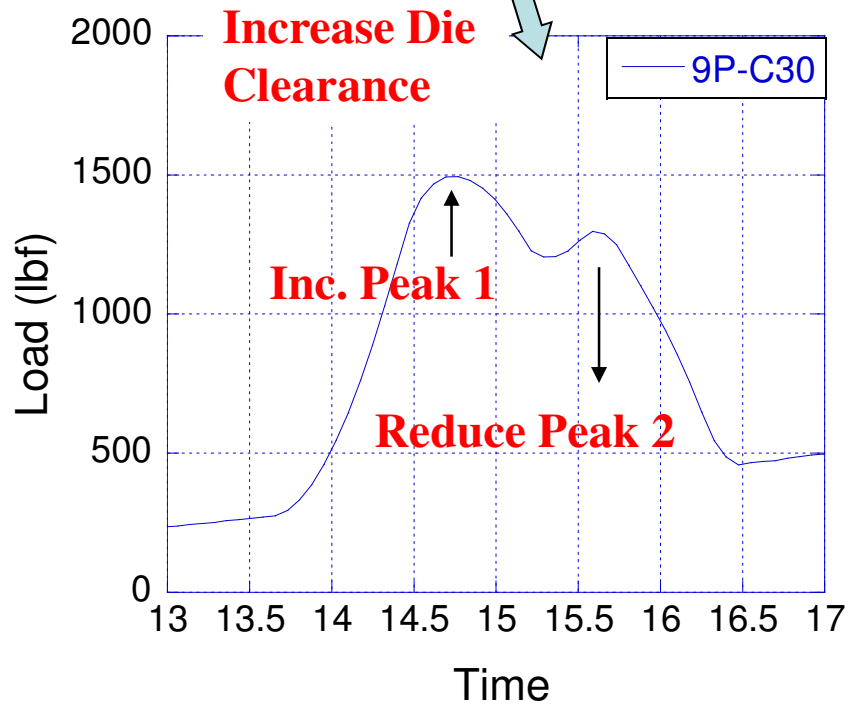
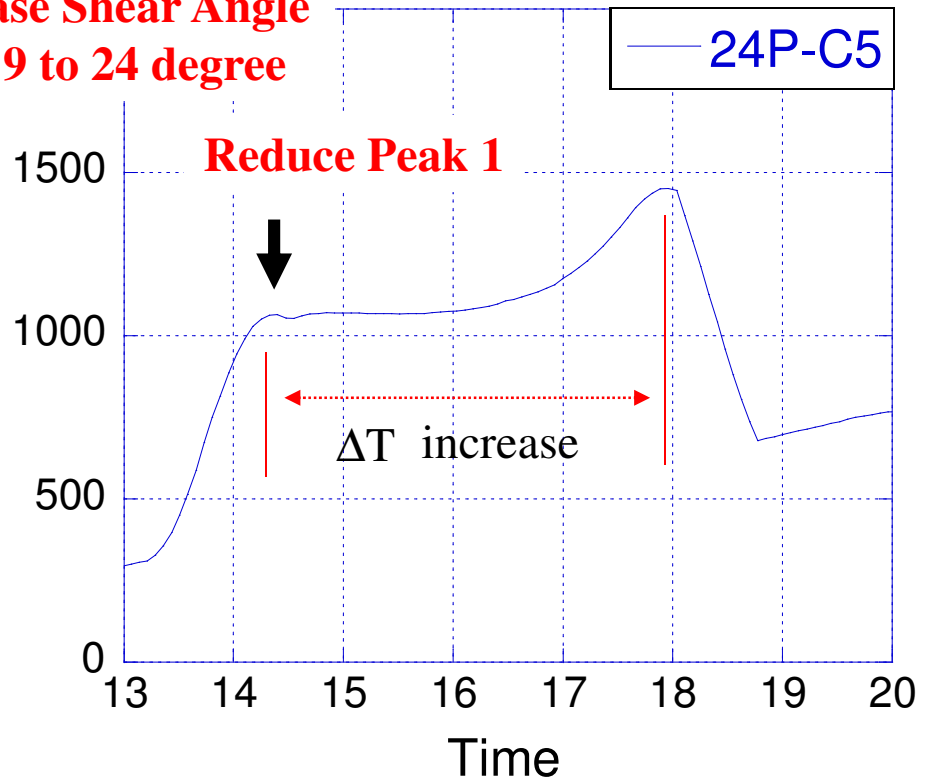
Die Spring Force





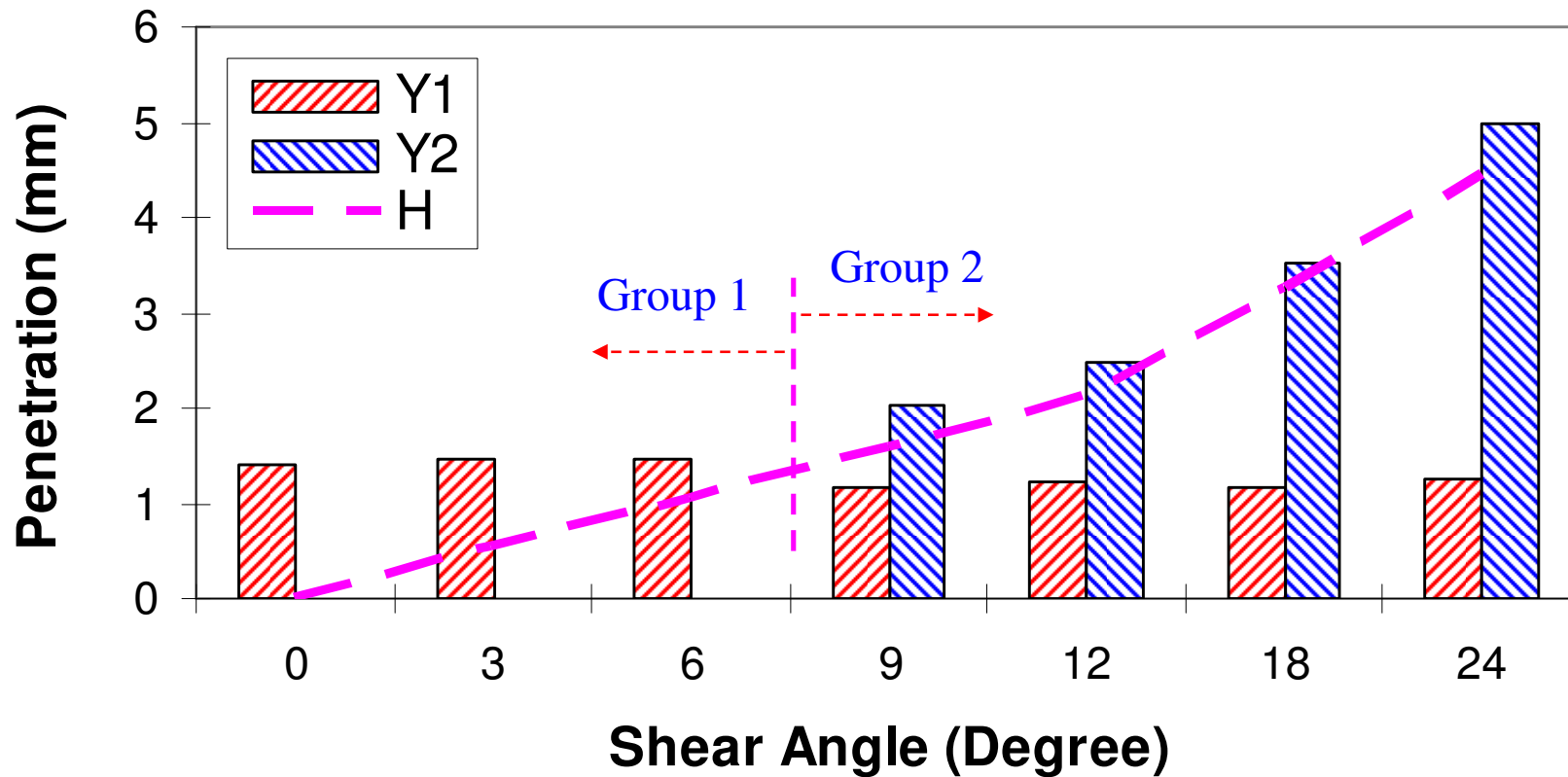
**Increase Shear Angle
From 9 to 24 degree**

Load (lbf)

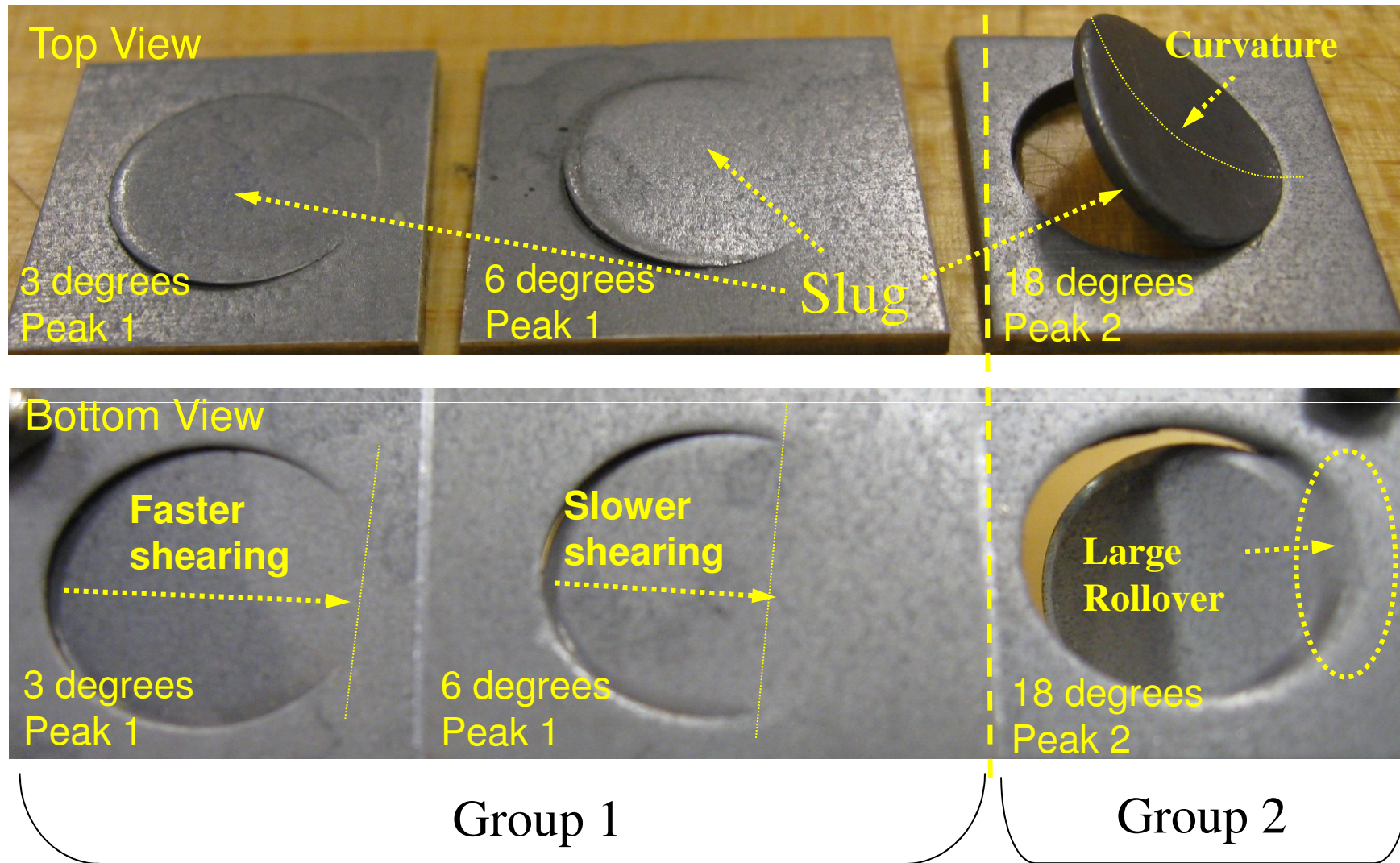


Punch Penetration

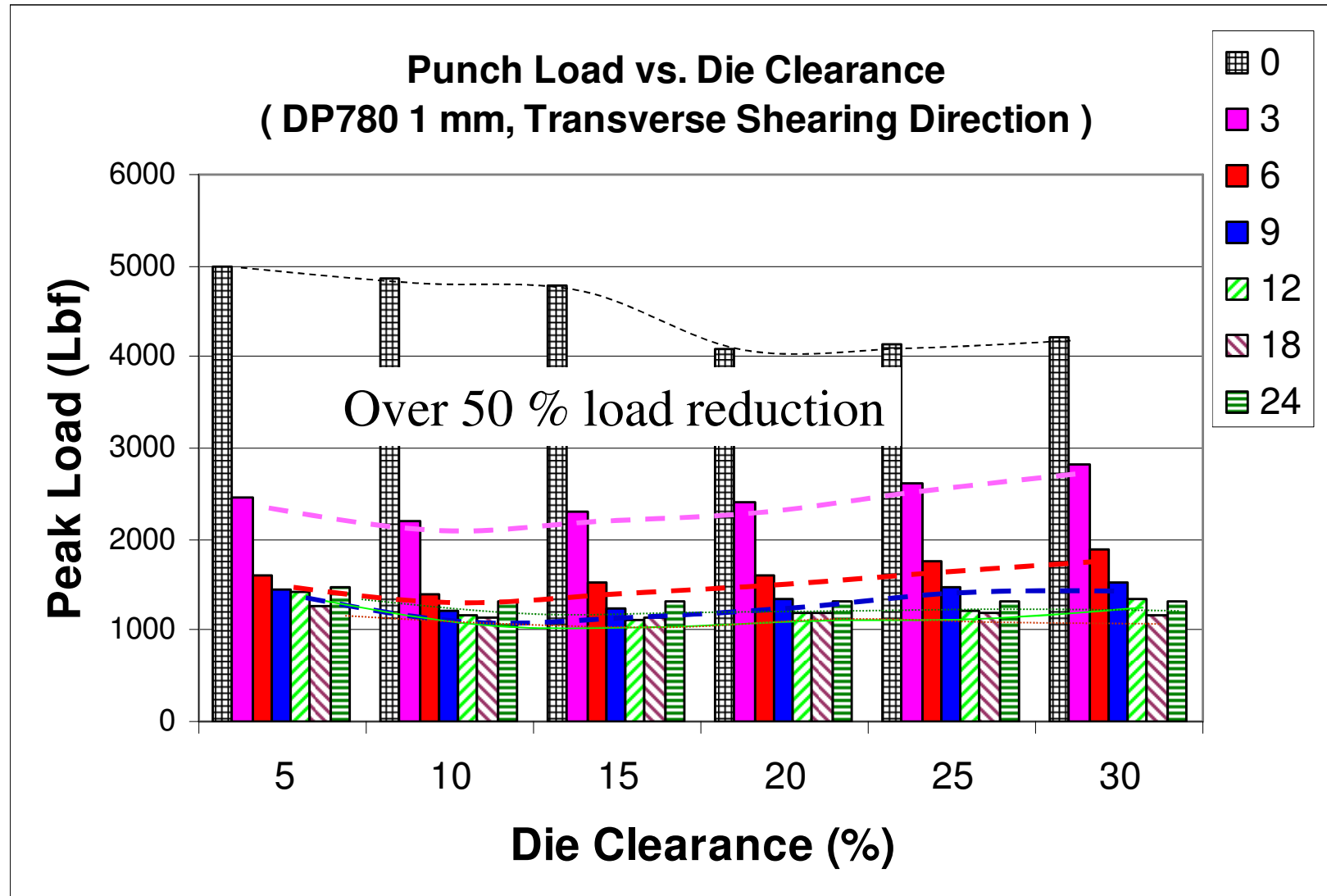
Comparison of Punch Penetration at Load Peak 1 and Peak 2



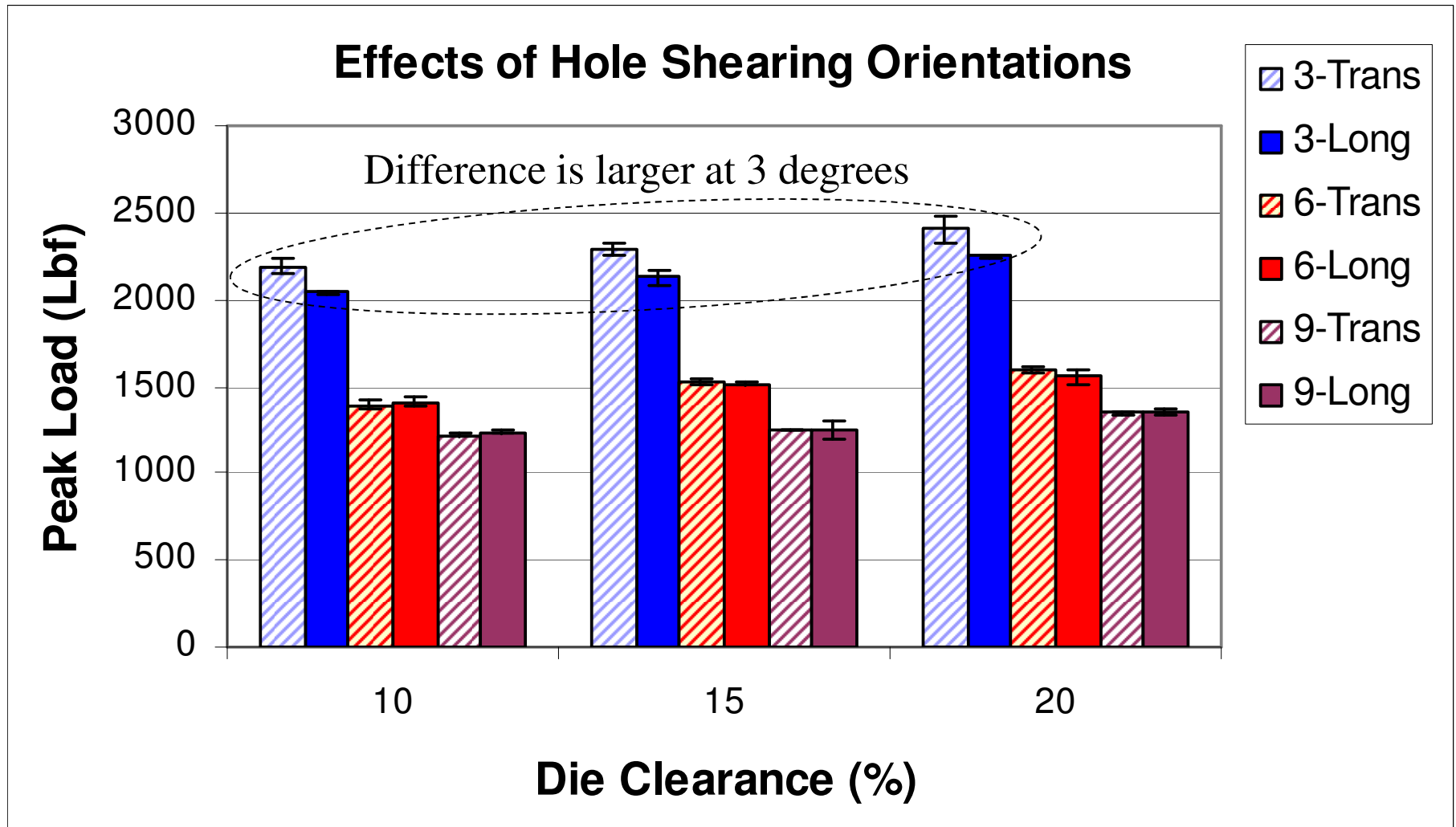
Photograph of Punch/Shear Samples



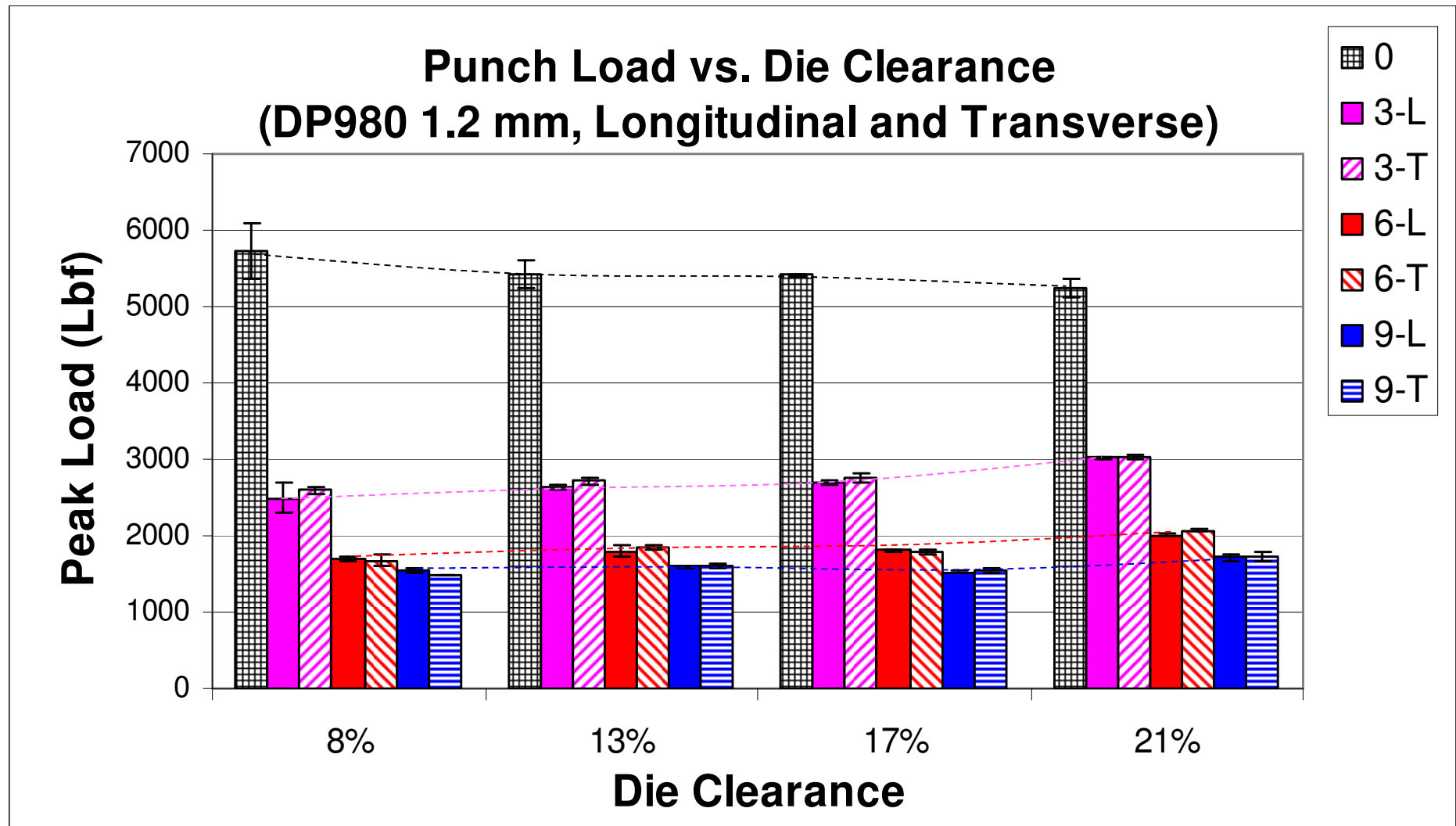
Punch Force – DP780 1mm



Punch Force – DP780 1mm

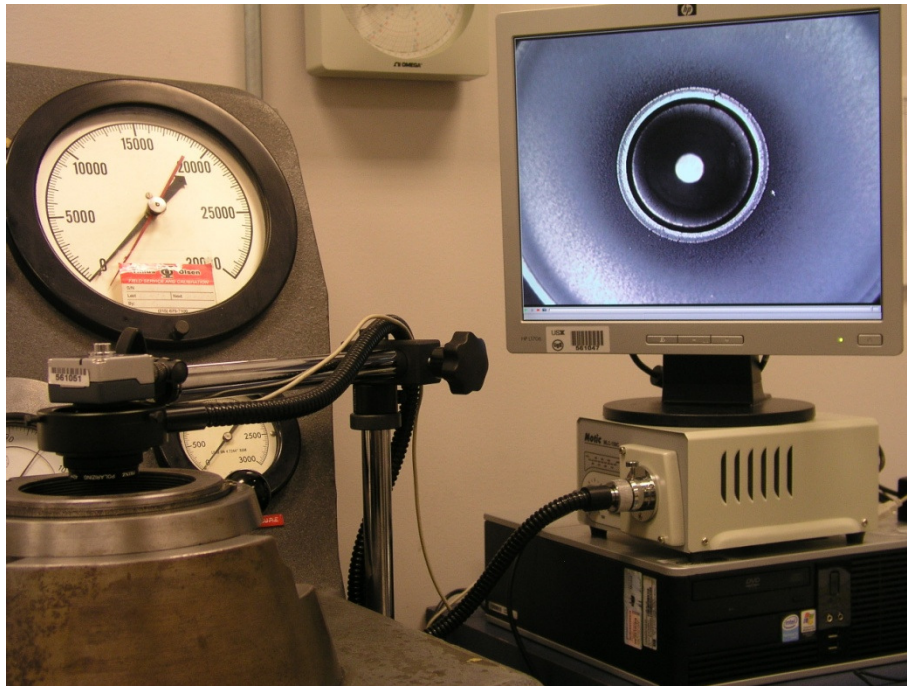


Punch Force – DP980 1.2 mm

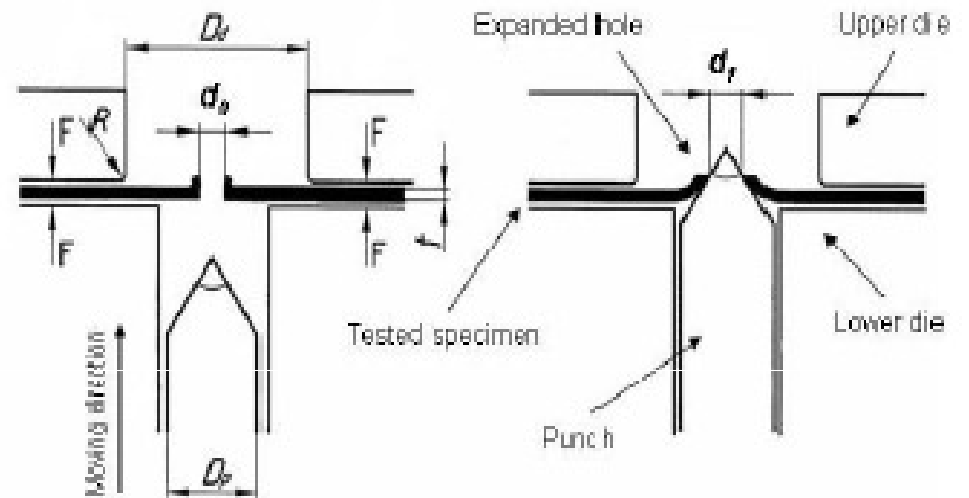


Validation Edge Fracture Test

Hole Expansion Test



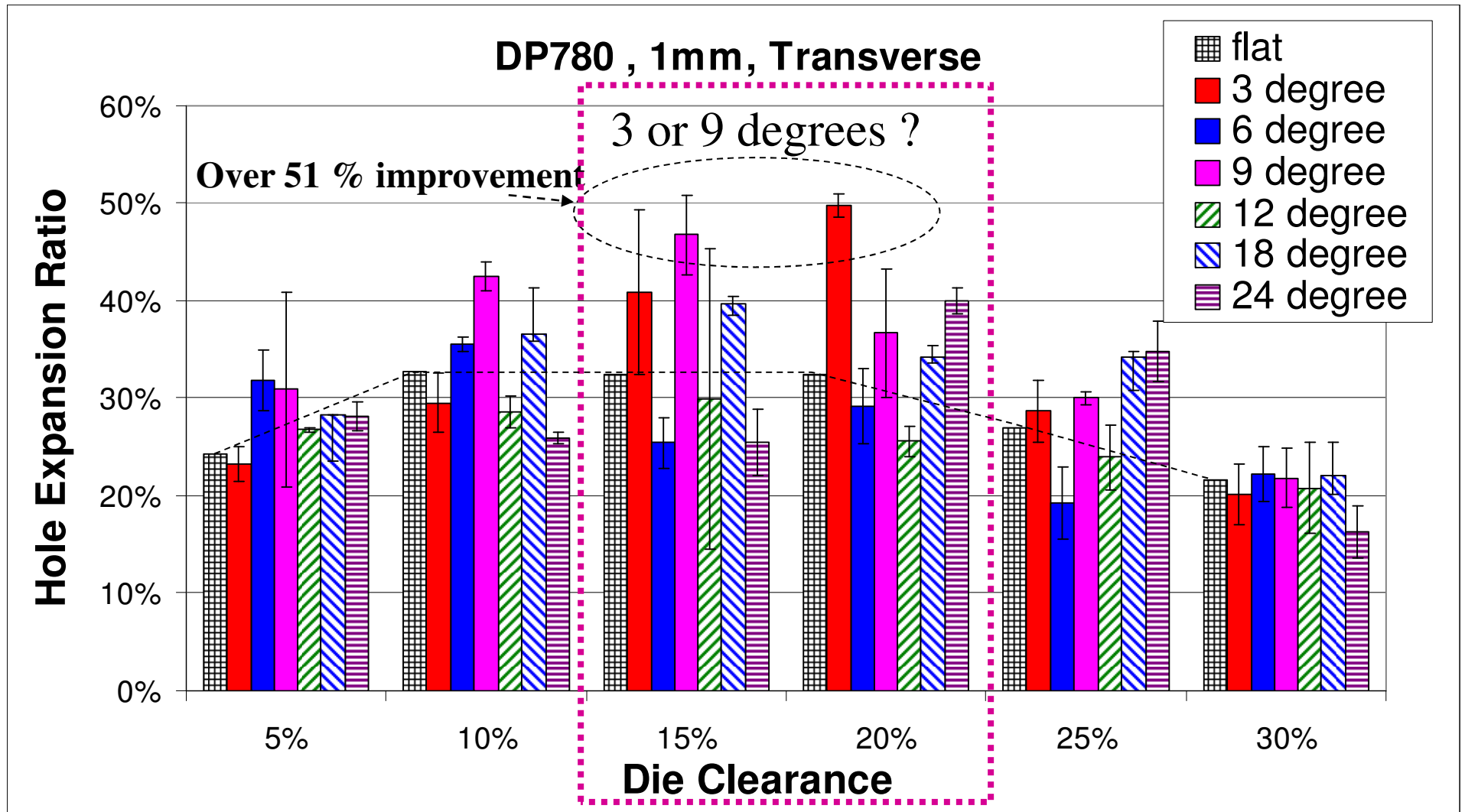
Tinus-Olsen formability machine



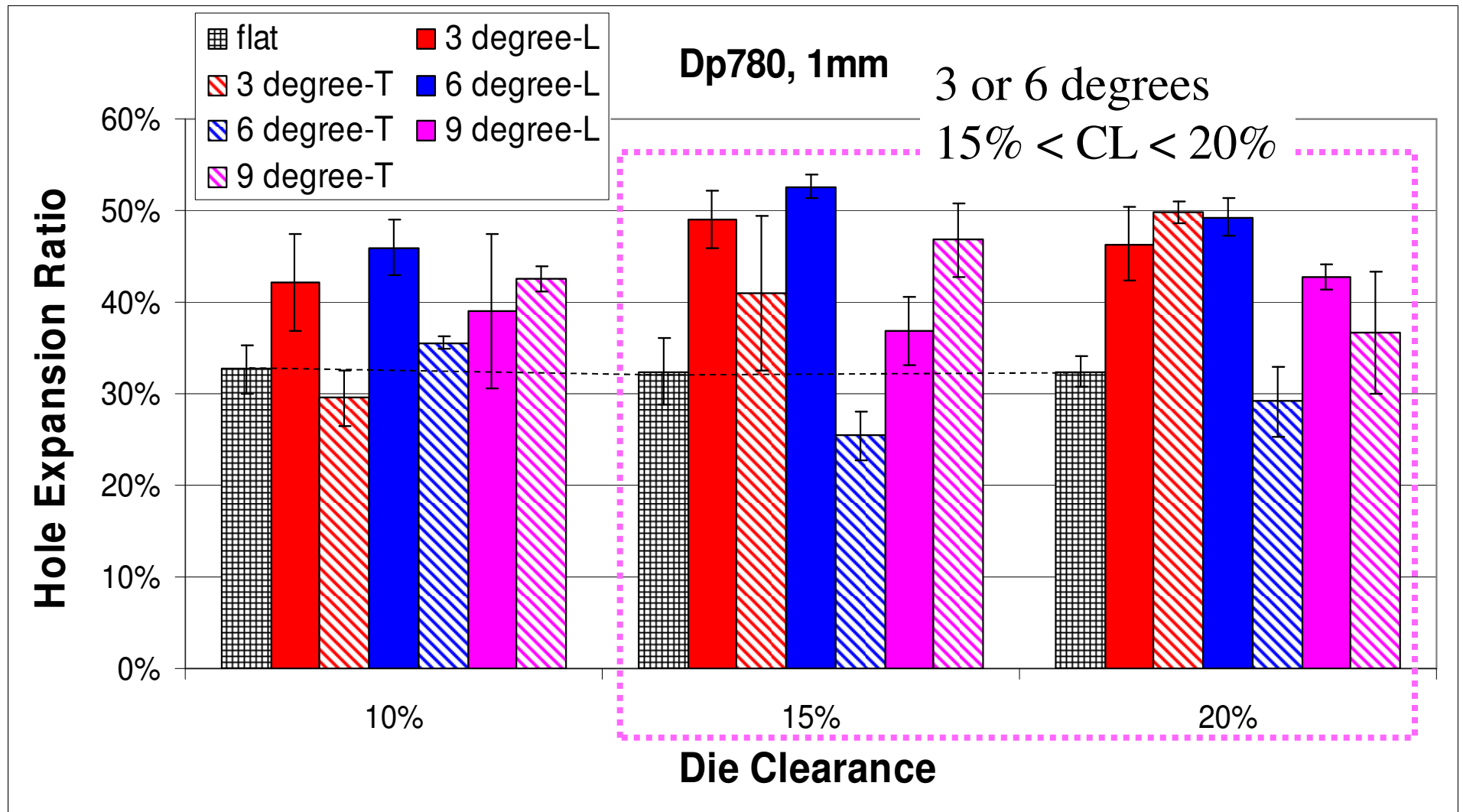
- Hole expansion test
- Specimen orientation : Burr Up
- Conical punch
- 1 inch/min



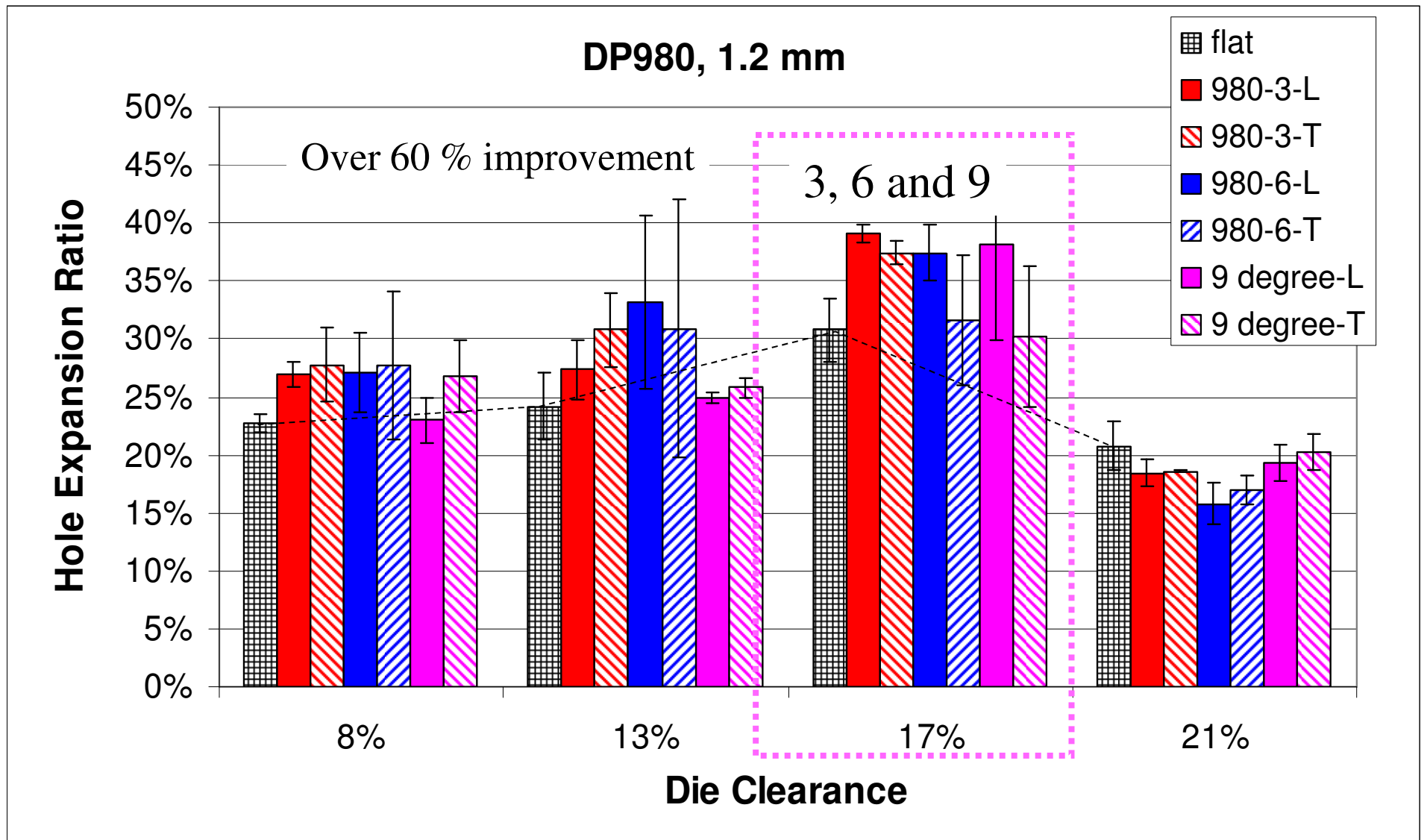
Effects of Bevel Shear Angle and Die clearance



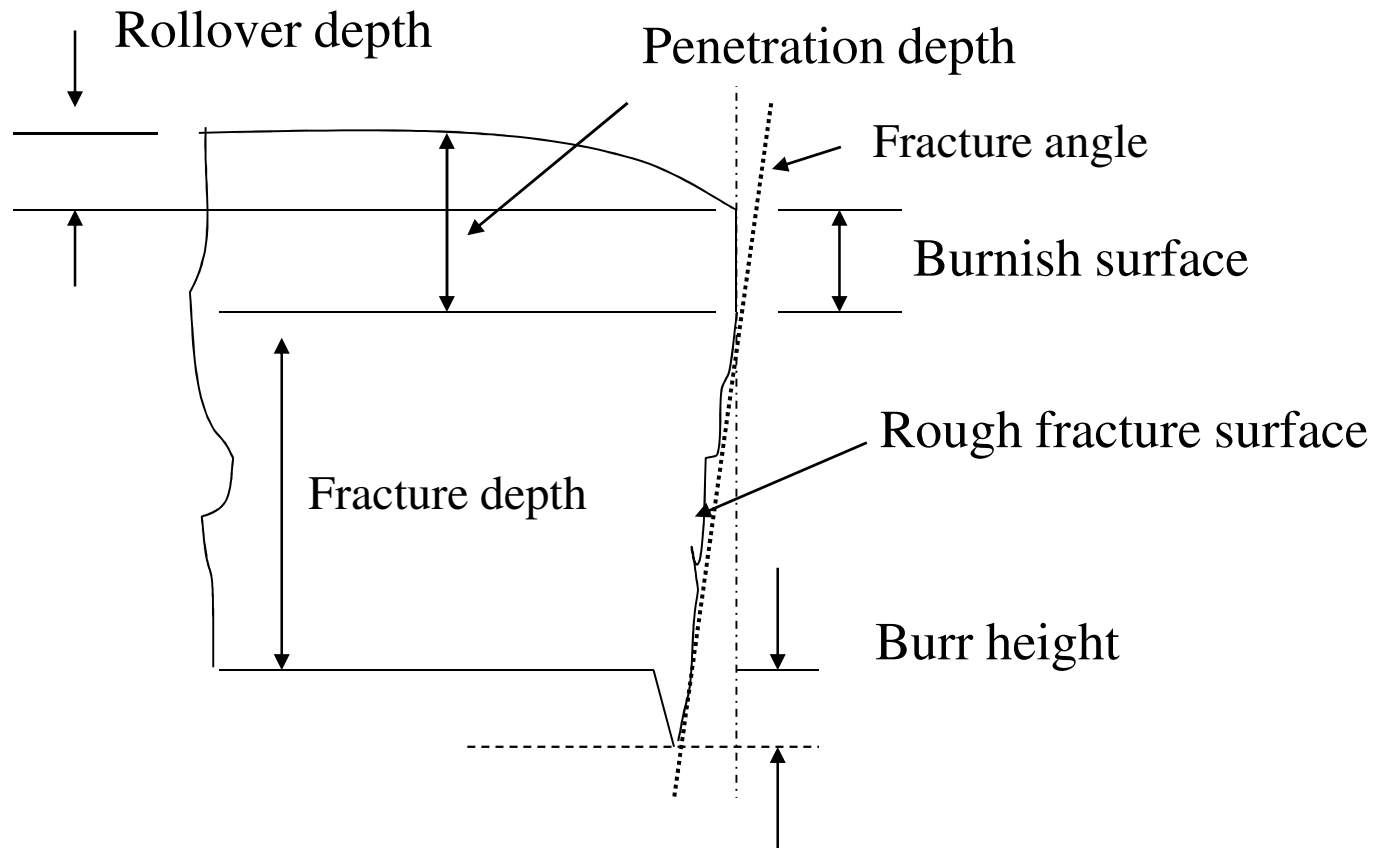
Effects of Material Shearing Orientations



Effects of Material Shearing Orientations

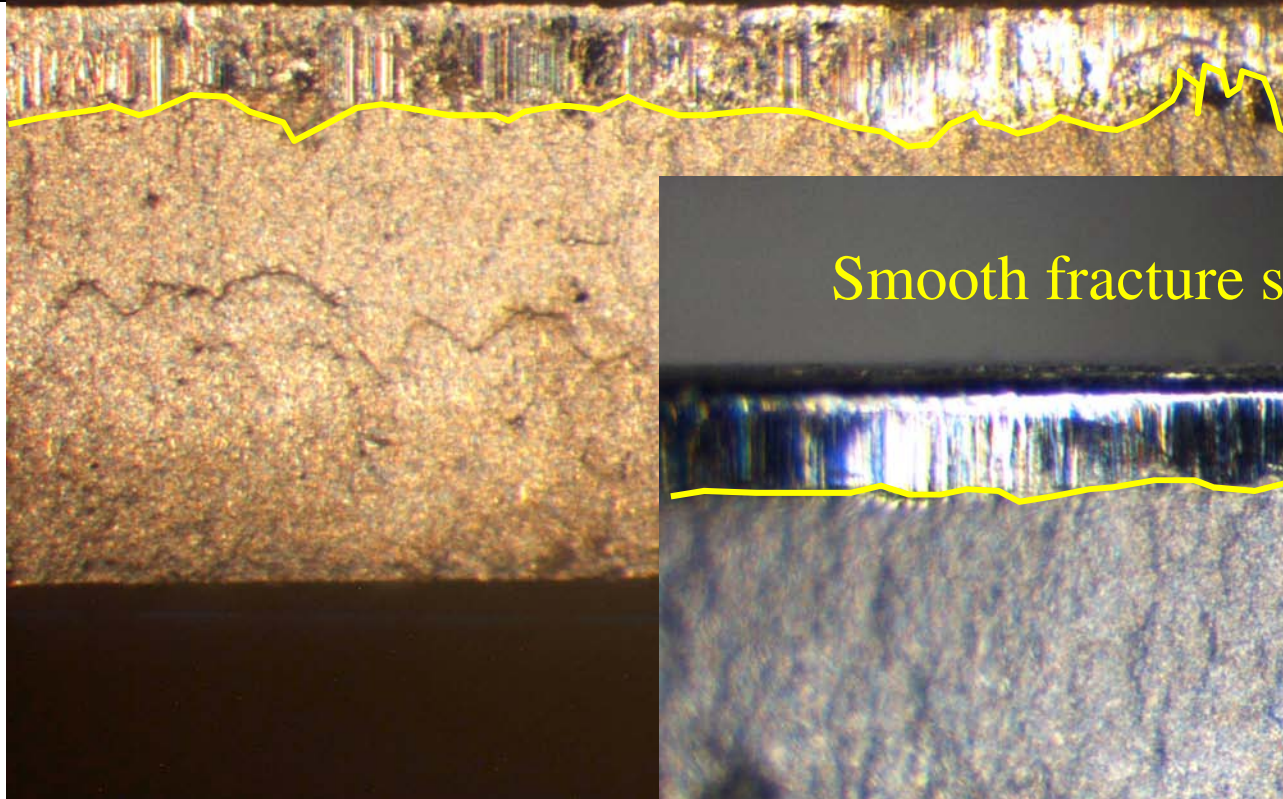


Evaluation of Shear Edge Condition



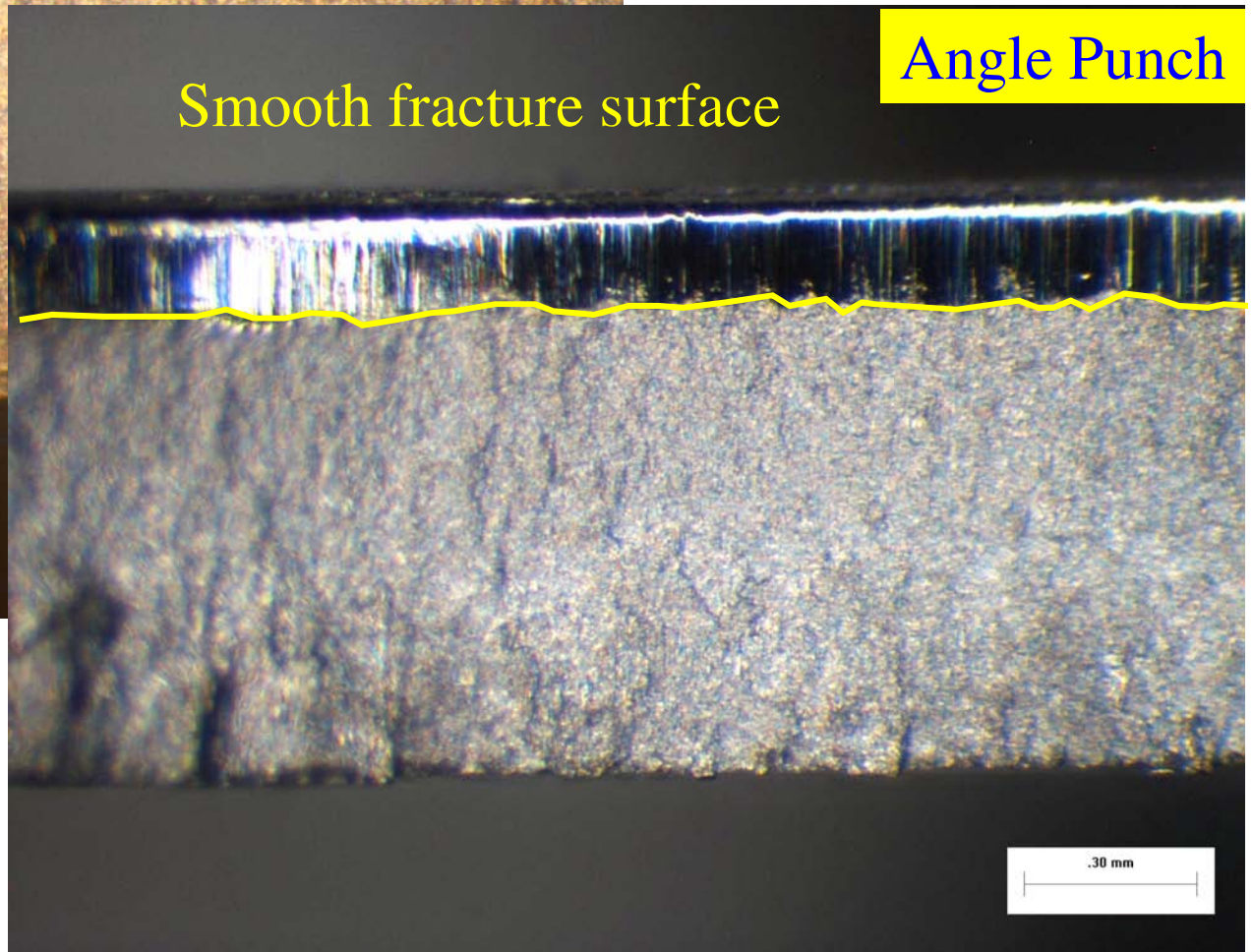
Rough fracture surface

Flat Punch

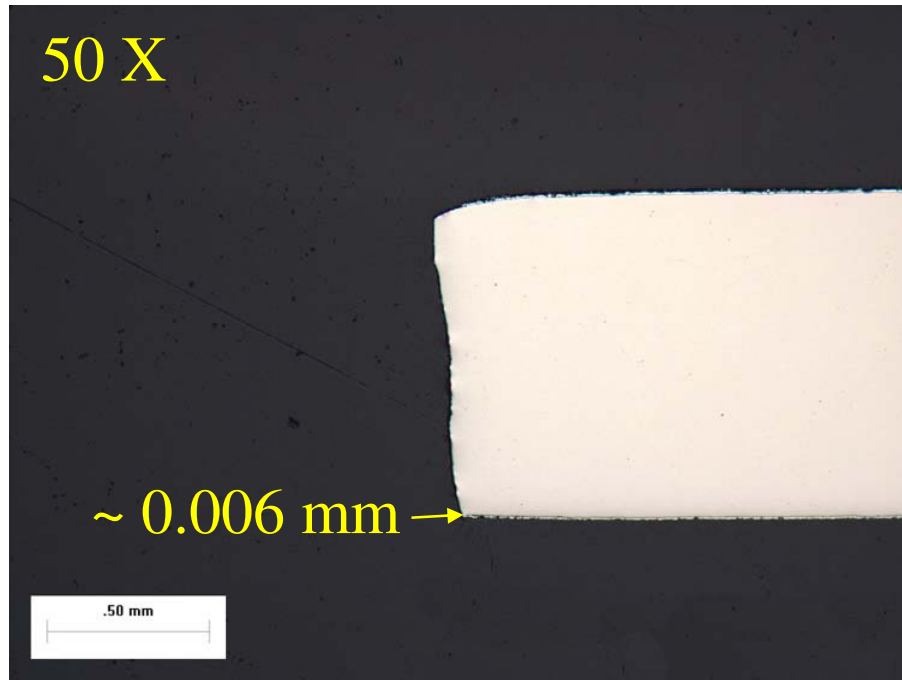


Smooth fracture surface

Angle Punch



No Visible Burr



Die Clearance $\leq 20\%$

With Visible Burr

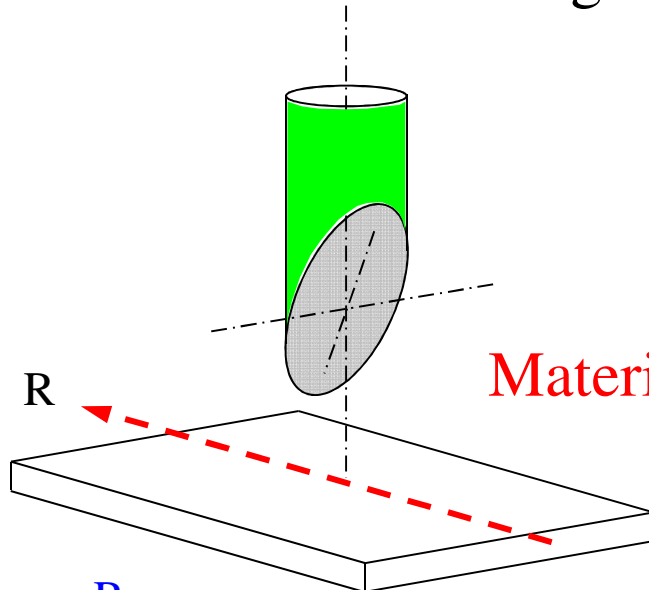


Die Clearance $\geq 25\%$

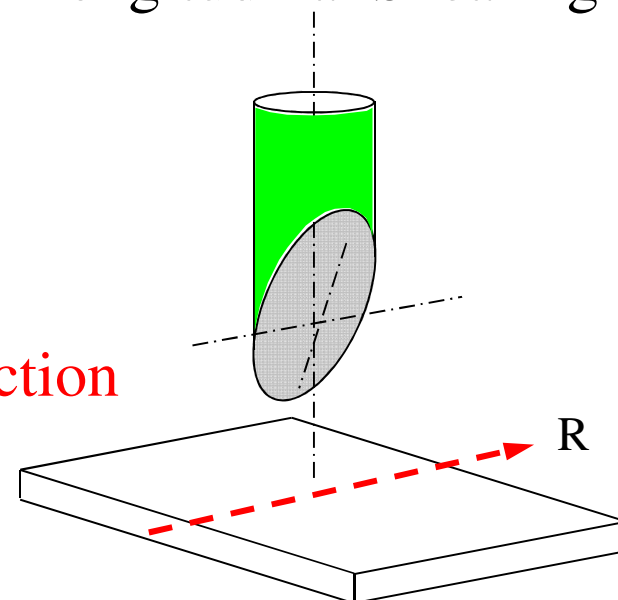


HET Fracture Locations / Surface

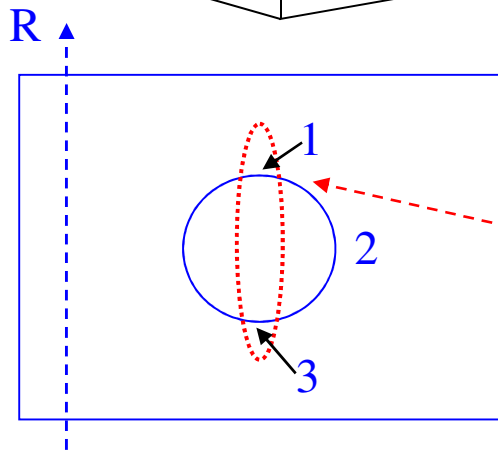
Transverse Shearing



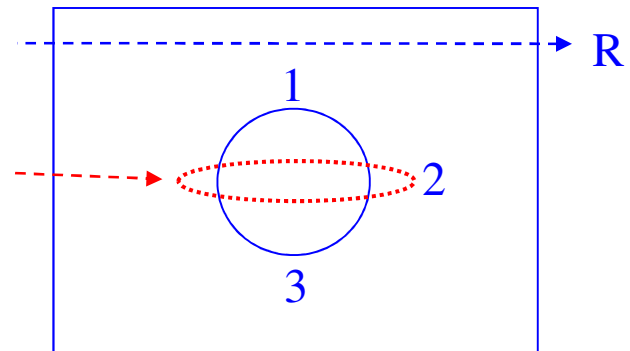
Longitudinal Shearing



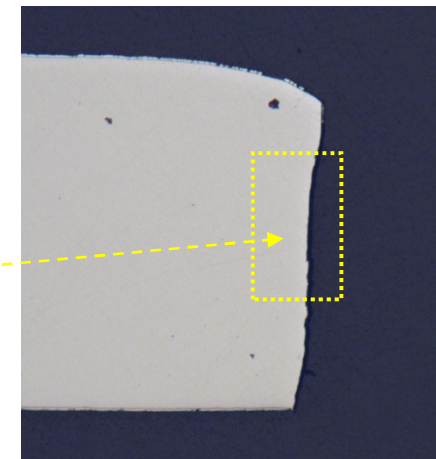
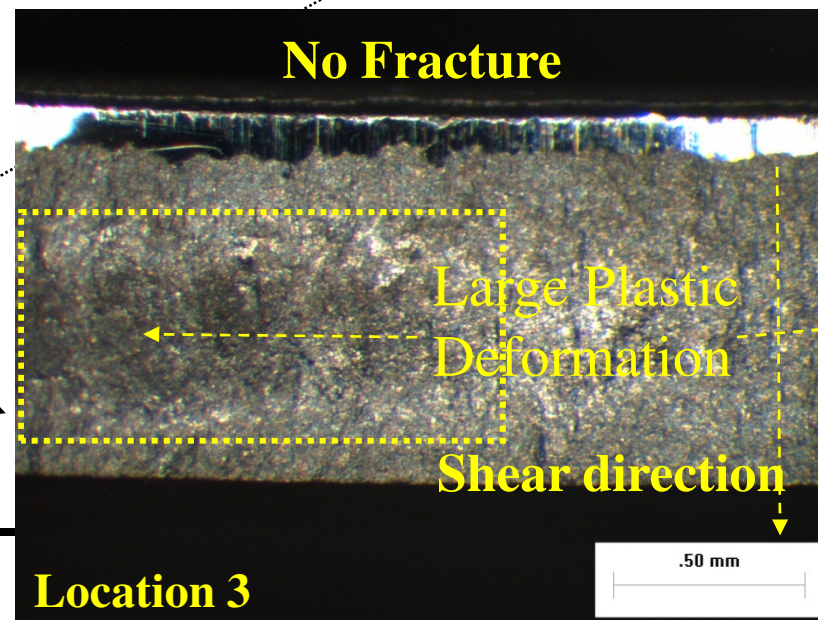
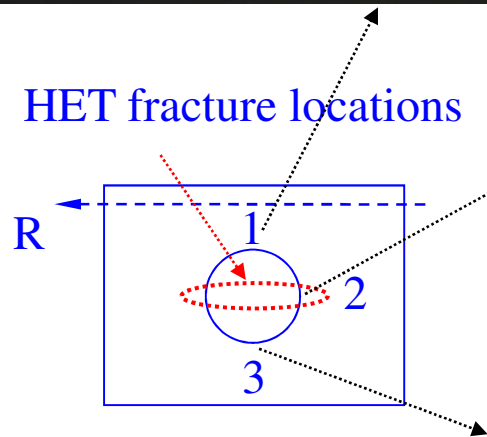
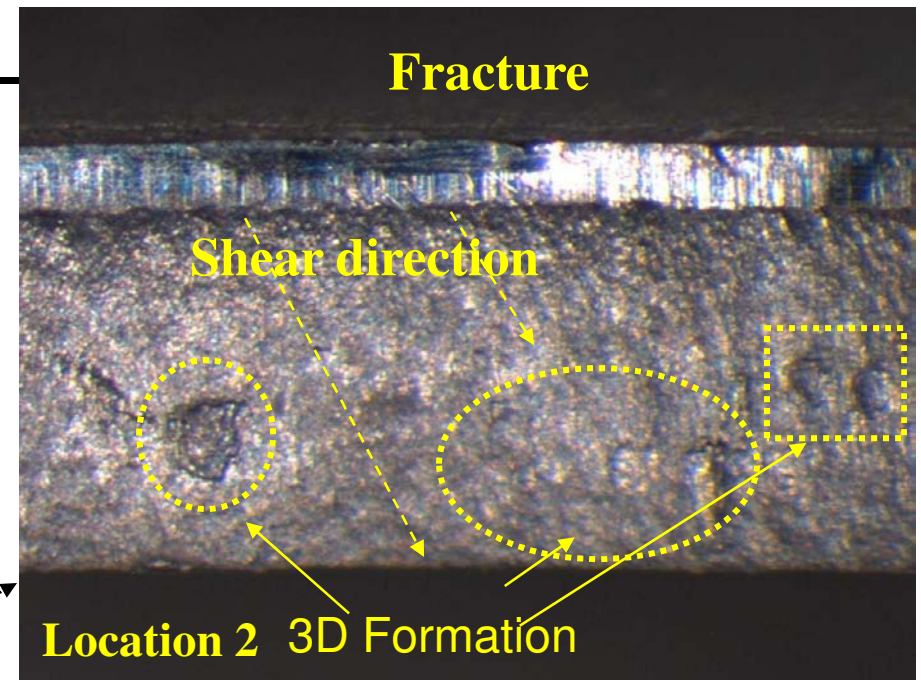
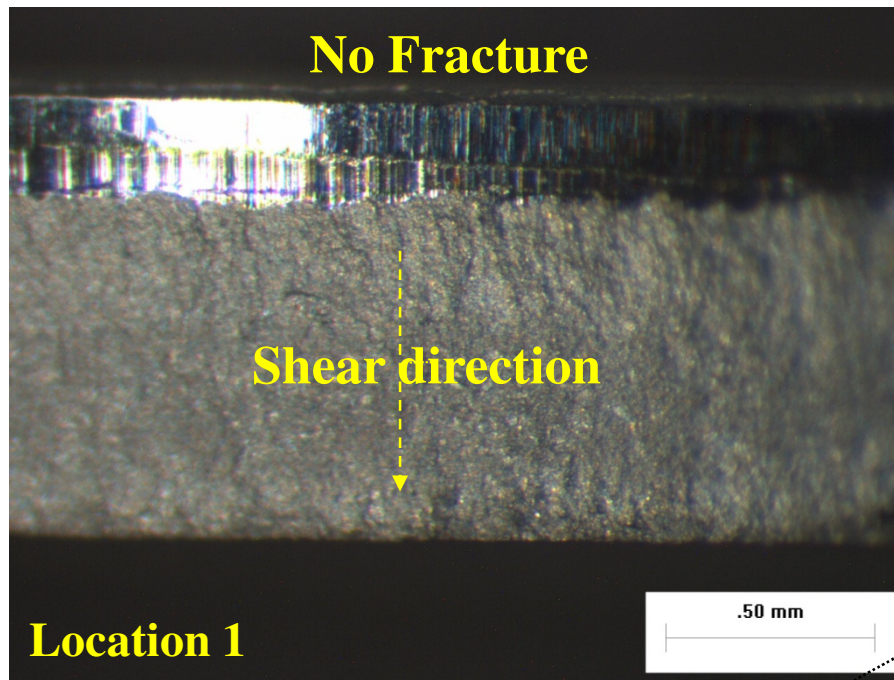
Material Rolling Direction



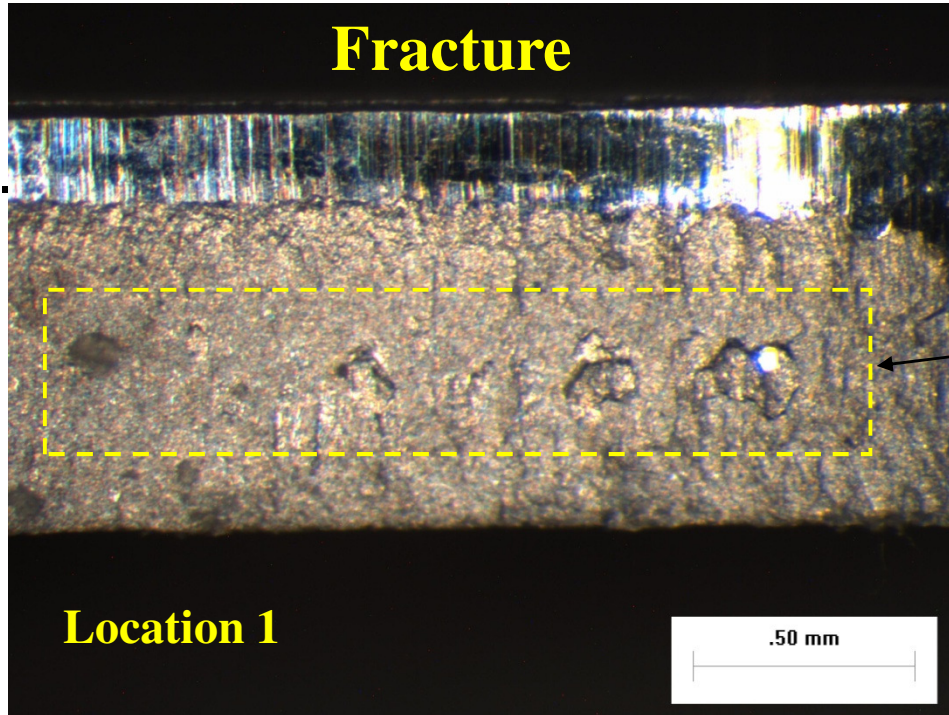
HET fracture locations
along rolling direction



Longitudinal Shearing (9 degrees, 10% CL)



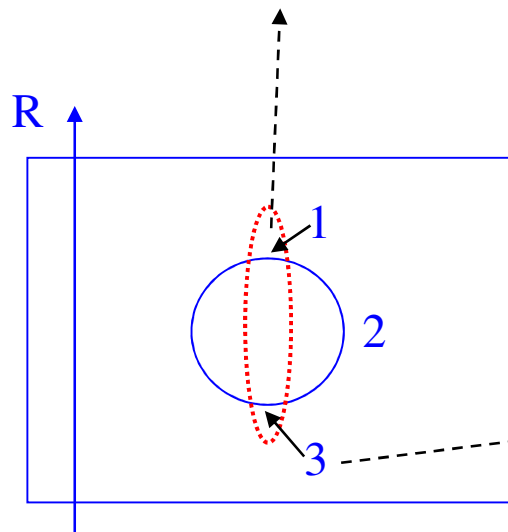
Fracture



Transverse Shearing
(12 degrees, 15% CL)

3D Formation

Fracture location
at 1 or 3



Fracture

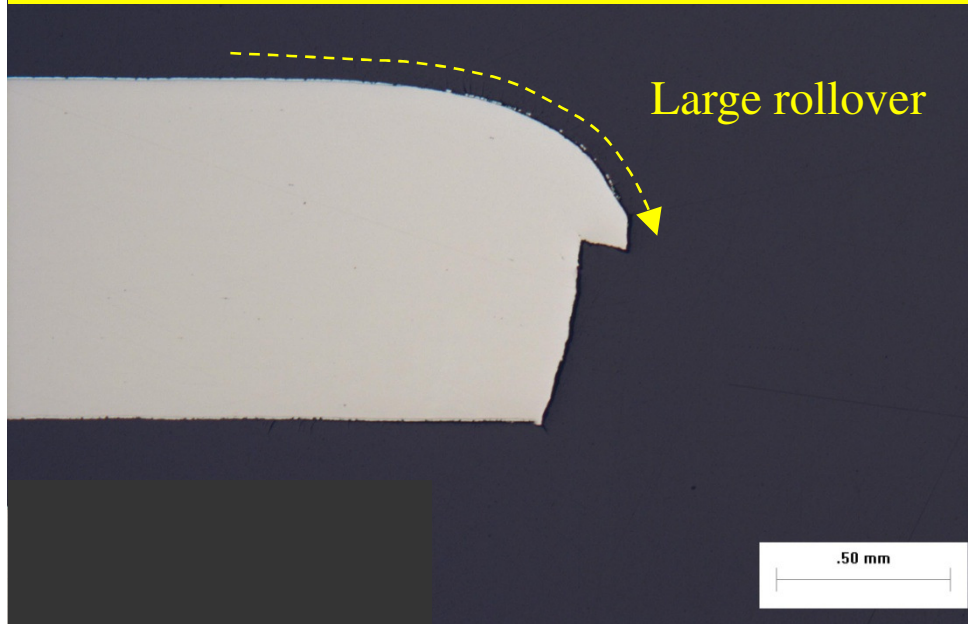
Large Rollover
On trailing edge of the bevel shear punch
(Bevel Shear Angle > 9 degrees)



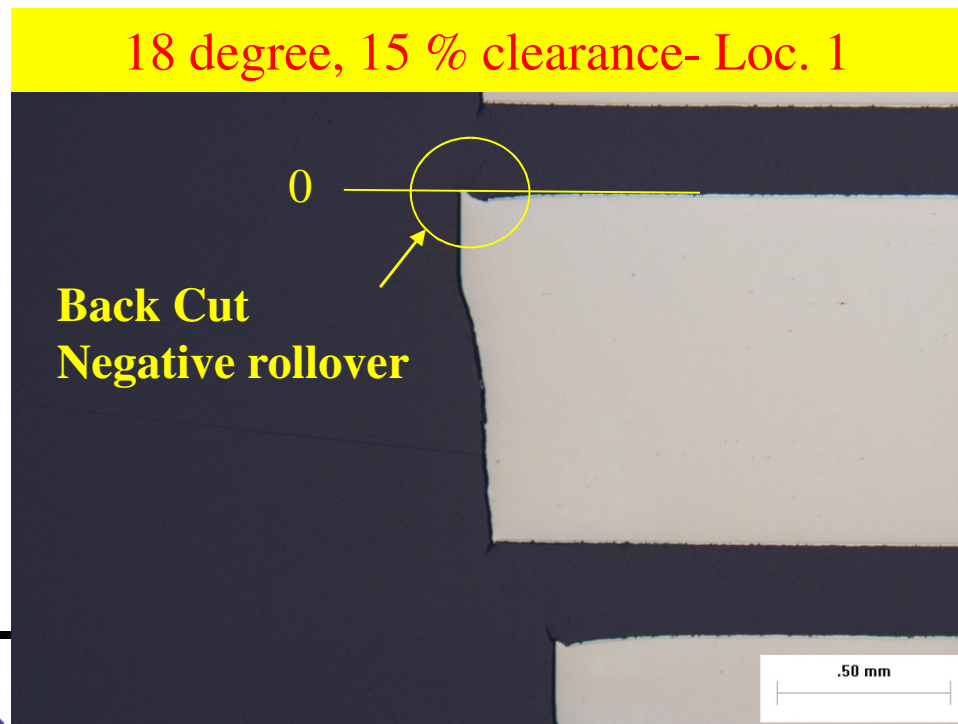
Tensile mixed type failure

Location 3

12 degree, 15 % clearance- Loc. 3

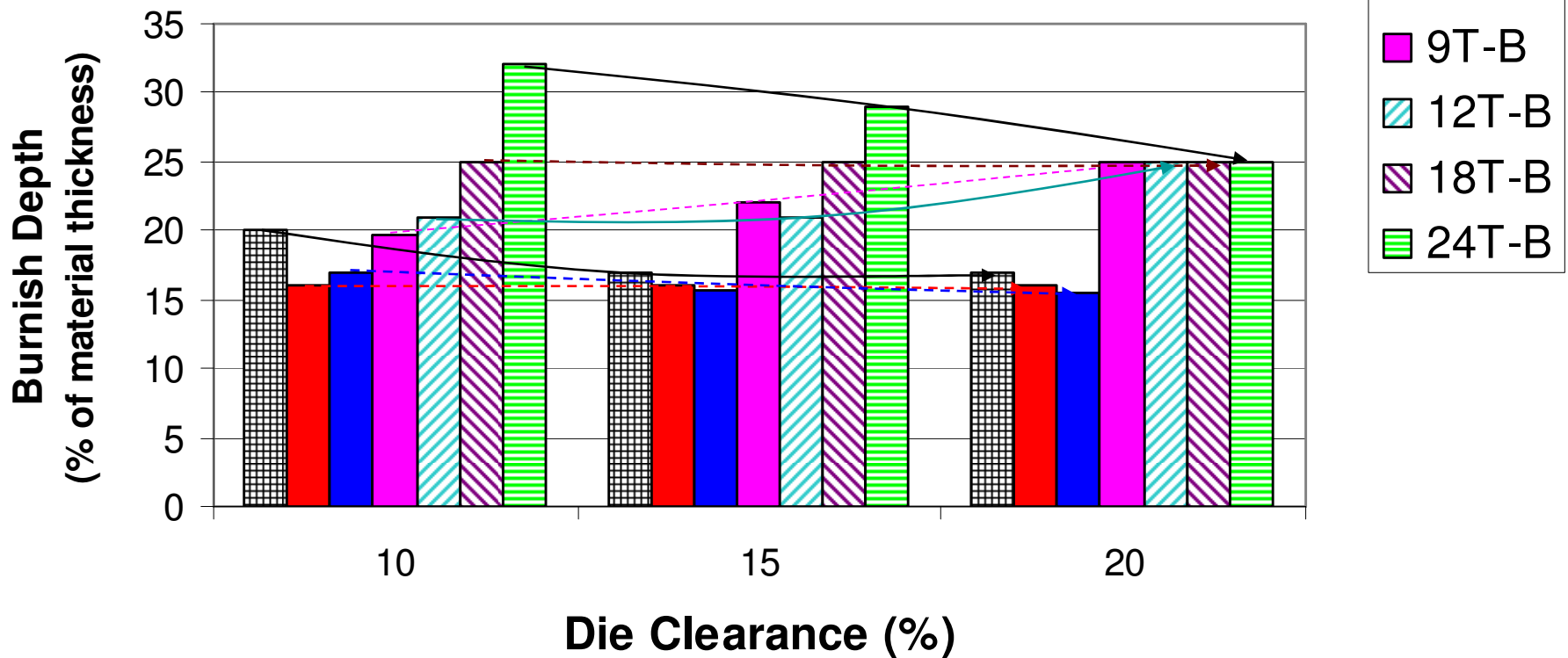


18 degree, 15 % clearance- Loc. 1



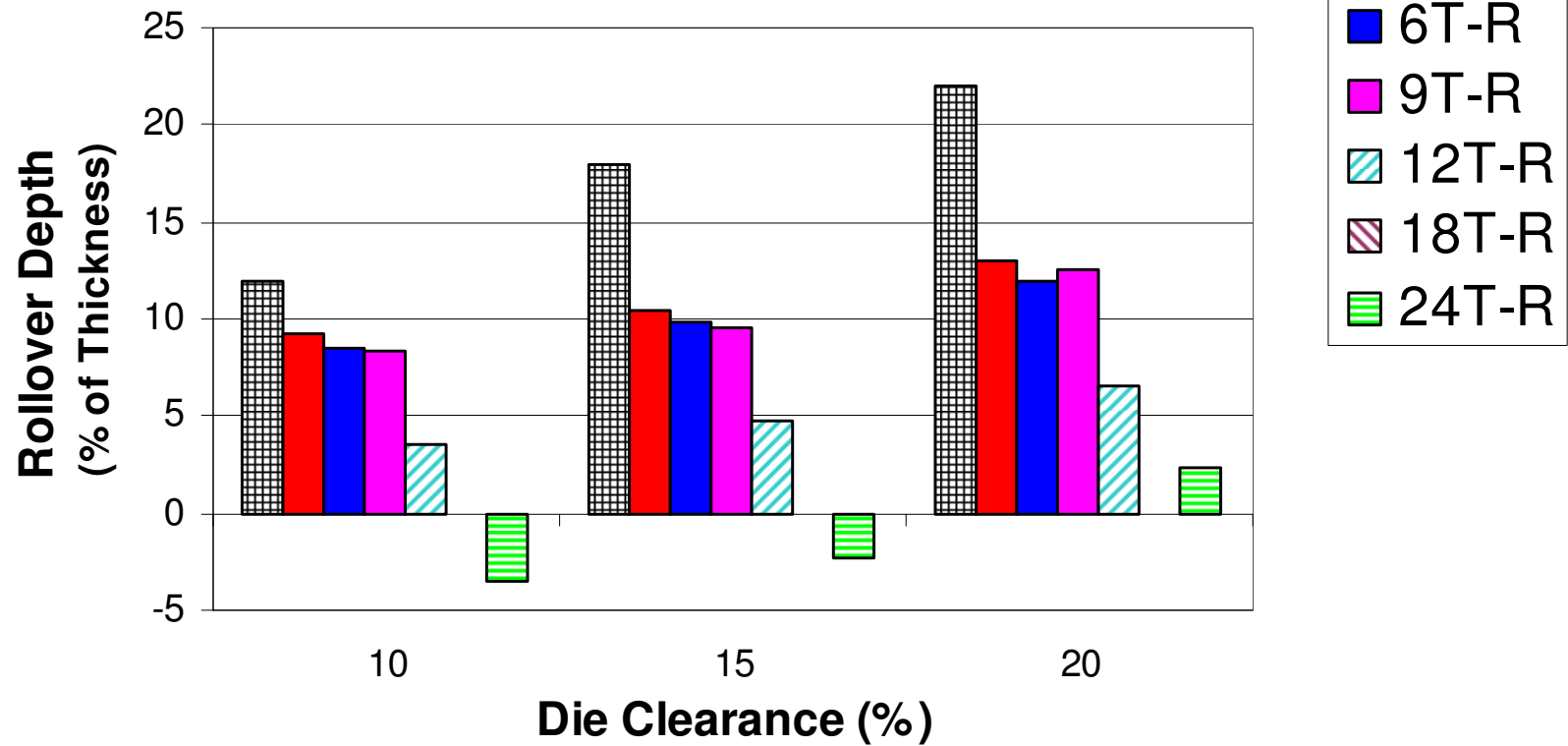
Burnish Depth

**Burnish Depth vs. Die clearance
(Dp780, Location 1, Transverse)**



Rollover Depth

**Rollover Depth vs. Die Clearance
(DP780, Location 1, Transverse)**



Conclusions

- Beveling shearing/piercing process has been developed at a lab base hydraulic press and has been successfully used for piercing holes for AHSS.
- The maximum shearing force can be significantly reduced more than 50% when a beveling angle is used during shearing. The shearing force depends also upon the die clearance during shearing.
- The optimal shearing condition results in more than 60% improvement in the hole expansion ratio when compared to conventional flat head punching process.
- The optimized shearing condition for piercing and shearing AHSS is the combination of a beveling angle between 3 and 6 degrees and a 17% die clearance and the shearing direction parallel to the material rolling direction.



Thank you

