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INVESTIGATION METHOD OF THERMAL FRICTION PROCESSING OF THE ECCENTRIC CONE CRUSHER PART

Abstract. The article presents the results of the study performance of cone crushers and the existing technology restoration of their parts.

The main reasons for the failure of cone crushers are the following: failure armor of the cone and the middle part, the protective cap, parts of the upper suspension, dust seal rings, bearing rings, the eccentric of the crusher. The most time-consuming is to restore the details of the eccentric crusher. A new technology restoration worn surfaces of the eccentric part and the results of an experimental study of thermal friction treatment (TFT) after surfacing are proposed.

It is revealed that despite the high level of temperature corresponding to intensive treatment modes it is possible to achieve effective hardening. Implementation of the proposed technology allows: eliminate the undesirable effects of softening due to re-riveting and reduce the oxidized layer; increase productivity relative to mechanical cutting methods in 2÷3 times and tool life of more than 10 times; the use of affordable cheap material steel 45, 50, 60G for the manufacture of tools and perform processing at more intensive modes $S=0,2\text{--}1\text{mm / Rev}$; $n=2000\text{--}3000\text{ rpm}$. It is established that the TFO of the deposited surface part eccentric, provides wear resistance of the treated surfaces parts in 2....8 times more than the factory processing technology, while the depth of the hardened layer can be 1.5....2 mm.

Key words: wear, surface restoration, hardness, roughness, thermal friction treatment, temperature, wear resistance.

Introduction. The mining and metallurgical industry is characterized by a high level of technical equipment, where more advanced technological schemes are used, requiring a large number of machines and devices in the production line. The development of enrichment technology occurs along the path of complication technological schemes while increasing the capacity of factories and the speed of processes. Up to 30-50 units operate in the buildings of concentrating plants with developed technological schemes in one serial chain.

A characteristic feature machines of mining and processing production is the flow of continuous technological process. All equipment is connected in a single technological chain, thus, the stop or failure of any machine that makes up this chain, leads to a stop of the entire chain. In order to prevent such emergency stops, without exception, all links of the chain, both machines and intermediate devices must meet the service life, i.e. withstand operational periods of operation.

The time spent on replacement parts of concentrating machines leads to downtime technological chain of the equipment, which leads to high economic costs and inefficiency of the concentrating equipment. Machines for medium and small crushing of ores in concentrators are cone type crushers. Figure 1 shows a cone type crusher. The advantage of these crushers relatively high degree grinding of the

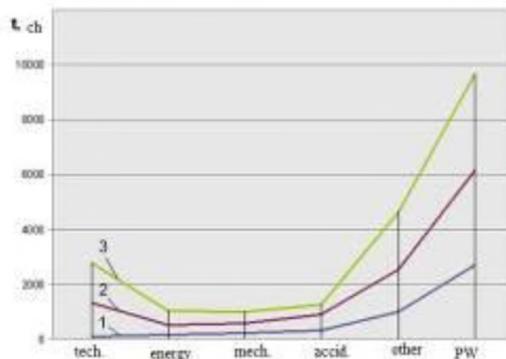
material, the uniform composition of the product in size, the possibility relatively wide regulation of the discharge gap.



1 - lower support; 2- upper support; 3- crusher cover; 4 - upper housing support;
5- cone; 6- lower housing support; 7- drive; 8- motor, 9- eccentric assembly support

Figure 1 – Cone type Crusher

At the concentrator Zhezkazgan (Kazakhstan) there was studied the level of technical use of cone crushers (2016-2018). Using statistical data on the operation of cone crushers at the enterprises of LLP "Kazakhmys Corporation" there were identified the causes of downtime. Figure 2 shows a graph of the causes of downtime cone crushers for 2016-2018y.



1-2016 y.; 2-2017 y.; 3-2018y.
Figure 2 – Causes of cone crusher downtime for 2016-2018

The main reasons for the failure of cone crushers are the following: failure armor of the cone and the middle part, the protective cap, parts of the upper suspension, dust seal rings, bearing rings, the eccentric of the crusher. The most time-consuming is to restore the details of the eccentric crusher. Figure 3 shows the eccentric of the crusher.



Figure 3 – Photo of the crusher eccentric

According to the research operational indicators of mining and processing machines, the intensity downtime of KMDT - 2200 units is affected by the wear of the eccentric unit, which is 85% of the total abrasive wear. It has also been established that when the wear of the eccentric reaches 4-5 mm, the actual it will reach the limit of wear, as a result, the gaps in the mates increase and this will lead to a rapid swing of the cone shaft. Therefore, in 3 days or 8 months, the eccentric will reach the limit of wear or fail. Known work of researchers [1,2,3] to increase the service life cast eccentric restoration under the repair size, which was used at the enterprises of LLP "Corporation Kazakhmys" does not provide the necessary increase in the reliability of the restored parts. Wear resistance and durability parts of mining and processing machines depend on technological heredity associated with machining [4,5]. The conducted researches have shown that the existing technology restoration of a detail the eccentric does not provide necessary physical and mechanical properties of a surface which are the main at ensuring durability details of cars in the inter-repair period [6,7,8]. One of the widespread, inexpensive and effective methods restoration of worn surfaces of details is surfacing by the mechanized arc of a powder tape [9,10]. Surfacing is carried out by applying the molten metal to the surface of the product, heated to reflow or to the temperature of reliable wetting liquid surfaced metal. As a result interaction of the molten metal with the melted (or sufficiently heated) surface of the part, metal bonds are formed between them. The thickness of the deposited metal can be different: from 0.5 to 10 mm and more [11,12].

The research of technological process restoration details of the eccentric cone crusher, made of steel 35L led to the creation new technologies restoration of worn surfaces including: restoration geometric sizes of weld eccentric outer cylindrical surface of the mechanized arc powder tape; termofikacine cutting-hardening treatment [13,14,15,16,17] the deposited surface of the eccentric. It is known that the process of traditional TFT of metals by cutting discs is a combined method using the thermal and mechanical action of the tool on the cut layer of the workpiece material [18,19,20,21]. It is carried out by direct contact of the workpiece and rotating with a high circumferential speed (up to 80 m/s) smooth or rolled on the periphery of the steel disc (HB up to 150), with a diameter of 500-600 mm and a height of 40-60 mm. The proposed method of TFT [13] which allows to control the properties of deformable metal layers due to pulse cooling, and are resource-saving. The study of the applicability of this method in the treatment of the deposited surface of the eccentric is an **urgent task**.

Methods and equipment for the study. To conduct the study, a set methods for determining the parameters characterizing the quality of the treated surface in TFT was developed. The methods used in the work are: hardness and roughness measurements. Experimental studies were carried out on a circular grinding machine model 3B151. Special friction discs were manufactured for machining. Figure 4 shows pictures of the grinding machine and friction discs.



a)



b)

a - model 3B151 circular grinding machine; b – special friction discs
Figure 4 – Grinding machine and friction discs

For experimental studies, special samples were prepared, made material of the eccentric part of the cone crusher. The hardness of the treated surface was determined using the MET-U1 instrument by the Vickers method. The device is automatic-determines the hardness of the surface layer. With the help of a sensor installed inside the device, the ratio speeds of strikes and rebounds striker is determined and the value of the hardness surface layer appears on the screen of the device. At the moment of impact, the carbide ball mounted on the end of the striker contacts the measured surface. Inside the bike there is a

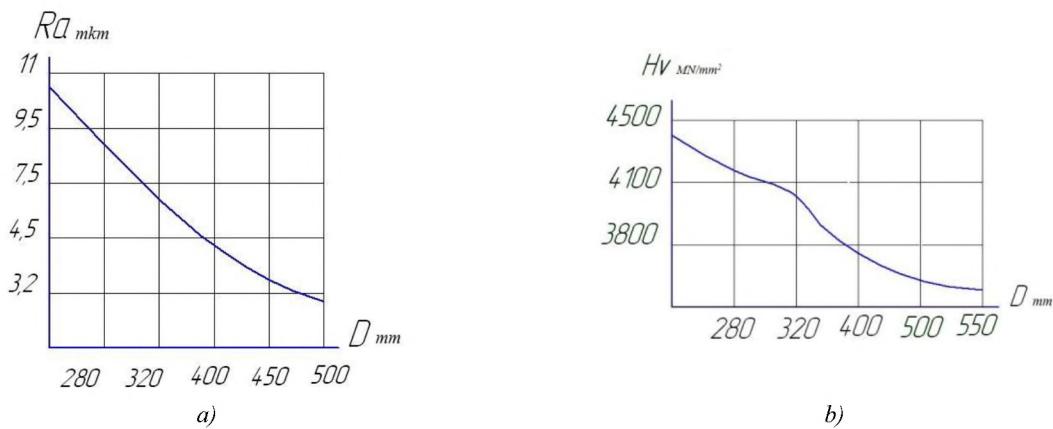
permanent magnet. The principle operation of the striker is as follows: the striker after the tension of the button (trigger) with the help of a pre-cocked spring is ejected to the measured surface. After moving inside the inductor and its magnetic field, induces an electromotive force in it. The signal from the output of the inductor is fed to the input of the electronic unit, where it is converted into the hardness value of the selected scale and displayed. The tests were carried out at room temperature, in the laboratory base of the Department "Technological equipment, mechanical engineering and standardization" of Karaganda state technical University. The duration starting the indicator was taken 15-20 seconds. The surface roughness of the treated samples was measured by the TR100 Surface Roughness Tester. The device has an electrical device with special sensors, which automatically determines the value of the standard deviation from the middle line of the profile machined surface of the part.

Experimental studies and discussion of results. Processing of blanks (samples) was performed under the following modes: spindle speed $n=2000-2700$ rpm; friction disc speed $v=30-40$ m / s; workpiece feed $S = 250-280$ mm / min; removable allowance $t = 1-3$ mm. Processed materials-Steel 35L, cutting disc-Steel 60G. Figures 5 show the TFT processes and processed workpieces.



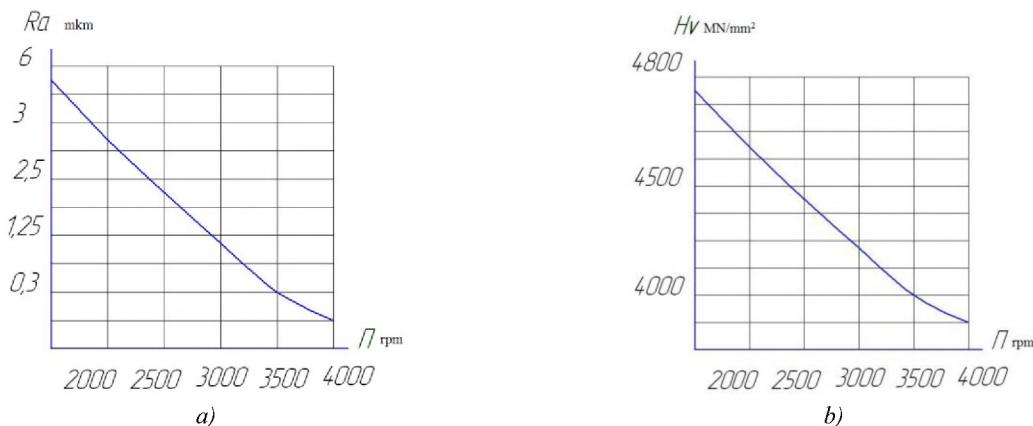
a - processing process; b - processed samples
Figure 5 – TFT Processes

The influence of the tool geometry on the surface roughness and hardness when changing the diameter of the friction disc was investigated. Figure 6 shows graphs of experimentally obtained dependences changes in roughness and hardness when the disc diameter changes from 300 mm to 550 mm.



a - the influence of the diameter of the cutting disk on the roughness; b- the effect of the diameter of the blade on hardness
Figure 6 – The effect of the diameter of the cutting disc on roughness and hardness, at $S = 0.3$ mm / min; $n = 2500$ rpm

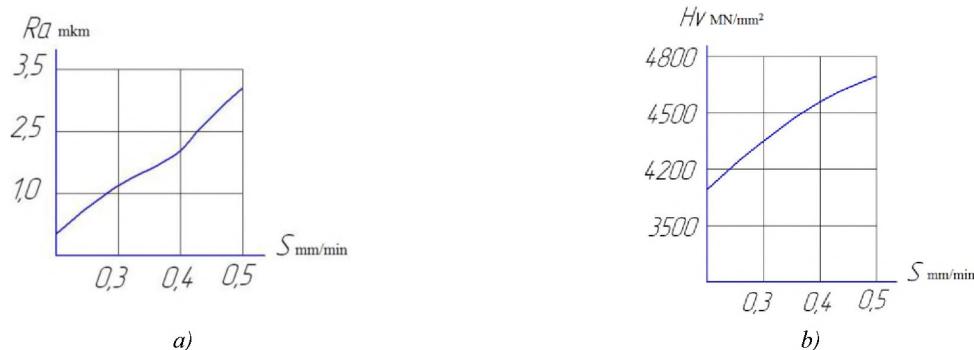
From the graph (see figure 6 b) it follows that the increase in diameter D and > 500 mm, practically does not lead to hardening of the cutting surface. The results indicate an ambiguous effect of the friction disc size on the processes hardening of the cutting surface. The results obtained when changing the deformation zone and sliding speed due to cutting modes allow to clarify the question. Figure 7 shows the results obtained by changing the frequency rotation of the friction disk.



a - the effect of rotation speed on roughness; b - the effect of speed on hardness

Figure 7 – Influence of rotation speed on roughness and hardness, at $S=0,2$ mm / min; $D_u=380$ mm

Figure 8 shows the effect of feed on the hardness and roughness cutting surface. Cutting modes and tool geometry in TFT have a very noticeable effect on the strength properties of the deformed layer and the machined surface of the part. These properties, along with the geometry of the machined surface, ultimately determine the functional properties of the part when it is in contact with other parts of a particular mechanism Assembly. Therefore, the management of these properties will improve the quality of the machine as a whole. Increasing the "n" from 2000 to 3000 rpm leads to a 500-600 Mn/mm² softening. In this case, a more noticeable softening is observed after $n = 3500$ rpm. Therefore, an increase in the sliding speed in the friction contact favorably affects the hardness factor.



a - the effect of feed on the roughness; b - the effect of feed on hardness

Figure 8 – Influence on the hardness and roughness of the cutting surface, $D_u=380$ mm; $n=3500$ rpm

Indeed, regardless of how the increase in linear velocity is obtained by V-increasing the rotational speed or the diameter of the friction disk will be softening. The choice of parameter for regulation V should be made taking into account their impact on quality indicators. From the experimental results it can be stated that TFT manage to get rid of the appearance perekleennogo or oxidized layer adjacent to the treated surface, in addition important is the fact that the gradient of hardness can be adjusted by changing modes. The increase in flow should lead to an increase in heat dissipation and an increase in the deformation zone h_{d} . Analysis of the results obtained by changing the feed (figure 3.20) shows an increase in hardness by 300 Mn / m² when changing the "S" from 0.3 to 0.4 mm/min.

The results of the experimental studies have shown that TFT allows to provide the necessary roughness and hardness of the surface which are the main in ensuring the durability of machine parts in the overhaul period.

Conclusion. 1. The results of the research led to the creation of a new thermo-frictional cutting-hardening method for processing the cylindrical surface of the eccentric cone crusher part and the processing modes and the design of the tool were determined.

2. It is established that the cutting modes and tool geometry at TFT very significantly affect the strength properties of the deformed layer and the treated surface:

- the increase in flow has a positive effect to the increase in heat dissipation and the increase in the deformation zone h_h . When the feed is changed from 0.3 to 0.4 mm/min, the hardness increases by 300 MN/mm²;

- with increasing speed and diameter of the tool, the quality of the cutting surface improves, i.e. the surface roughness Ra = 4,5-1,2 microns and the depth of hardening of the surface layer is 0,5-2,5 mm;

3. It is revealed that despite the high level of temperature corresponding to intensive treatment modes it is possible to achieve effective hardening.

4. Implementation of the proposed technology allows:

- eliminate the undesirable effects of softening due to re-riveting and reduce the oxidized layer;

- increase productivity relative to mechanical cutting methods in 2÷3 times and tool life of more than 10 times.

- the use of affordable cheap material steel 45, 50, 60G for the manufacture of tools and perform processing at more intensive modes $S=0,2\text{--}1\text{mm / Rev}$; $n=2000\text{--}3000\text{ rpm}$;

5. TFT offered as mechanical treatment after surfacing, provides wear resistance of the processed surfaces of details in 2...8 times more than factory technology of processing, thus depth of the strengthened layer can make 1,5...2 mm.

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КОНУС УАТҚЫШТАРДЫң ЭКСЦЕНТРИК ТЕТІГІН ТЕРМОФРИКЦИЯЛЫ ӨҢДЕУ ӘДІСІН ЗЕРТТЕУ

Аннотация. Макалада конус уатқыштардың пайдалану көрсеткішін зерттеу нәтижилері және тетіктерін қайта қалпына келтіру технологиясы келтіріледі.

Конус уатқыштарды істен шығаратын негізгі себептер мыналар: конус броны және ортанғы бөліктің, корғаныс қақпағының, үстіңгі ілгек тетіктерінің, шаңды тығызыдағы сақинасының, уатқыш эксцентрикінің істен шығуы.

Қайта қалпына келтіру тетіктерінің еңбек шығындысы – уатқыш эксцентрикі. Эксцентриктің тозуы 4-5 мм жеткенде шекті тозу шамасына жетеді, осының әсерінен жанасудағы санылау ұлғаяды, ал ол конусты білікті шамадан тыс шайқалтады.

Яғни, 240 күнде немесе 8 айда эксцентрик шекті тозу шамасына жетеді немесе істен шығады. Жүргізілген зерттеулер эксцентрик тетігін қайта қалпына келтіру технологиясының қажетті беттік физика-механикалық қасиеттерін қамтамасыз етпейтінін көрсетті, ал бұл көрсеткіштер жөндеу аралығындағы машина тетіктерінің ұзак мерзімділігін қамтамасыз ететін негізгі көрсеткіштердің бірі болып саналады.

35Л болаттан әзірленетін конусты уатқыш эксцентрик тетігін қайта қалпына келтіру технологиясына жүргізілген зерттеулер жанасатын тозған тетік беттерін қайта қалпына келтірудің жаңа технологиясын құруды талап етті, оның құрамына мыналар кіреді: эксцентриктің сыртқы беттерін механизацияланған ұнтақты таспамен дәнекерлеп, геометриялық өлшемдерін қайта қалпына келтіру; эксцентриктің дәнекерлелеген беттерін кесу – беріктендіріп термофрикционлық өңдеу.

Зерттеудерді жүргізу үшін беттерді термофрикционлық өңдеу сапасын сипаттайтын параметрлерді анықтайтын әдістер кешені құрастырылды. Жұмыста мына әдістер колданылды: қаттылықты және кедір-бұдырылықты өлшеу. Тәжірибелік зерттеулер ЗБ151 мод. дөңгелек ажарлаушы станогында орындалды. Арнайы үйкеліспен өндайтін диск әзірленді. Тәжірибелік зерттеулерді жүргізу үшін конус уатқыш эксцентрикінің материалынан арнайы углілер әзірленді.

Алғынан зерттеу нәтижелері кесу беттің беріктендіру процесіне үйкеліс дискі өлшемінің әсер ететінін анықтады. Мәселені нақтылау үшін деформациялау аумағы мен кесу мәзірлерімен сырғанау жылдамдығын өзгерту қажет.

Термофрикционлық өндөу кезінде кесу мәзірлері мен құрал геометриясы деформацияланған қабаттың және тетіктің өндөлген беттің беріктік қасиетіне эсері анықталады. Бұл қасиеттер өндөлген беттің геометриясымен қатар, ақырында осы бетпен басқа тетіктердің жанасау кезінде оның функционалды қасиеттерін анықтайды. Сондықтан, бұл қасиеттерді басқару тұтас машинаның функционалды қасиеттерін жақсартады.

Тәжірибе нәтижелері бойынша келесі нақтыланды: ТФӨ кезінде күйген немесе қышқылданған қабаттан құтылуға болады, сондай-ақ, қаттылық шегі мәзірді өзгерту арқылы реттеуге болады.

Берілісті жоғарылату жылудың бөлінісін көбейтуге және деформациялану аумағының h_n ұлғауына әкелді. Берілісті өзгерту кезінде алынған нәтижелерді саралтағанда берілісті «S» 0,3 тан 0,4 мм/мин дейін өзгерткенде қаттылықтың 300 Mn/mm^2 дейін жоғарылайтынын көрсетті.

Карқынды мәзірге сәйкес жоғары температураға қарамастан жеткілікті беріктендіруге кол жеткізуғе болатыны айқындалды.

Эксцентрик тетігінің балқытылған беттерін ТФӨ оның зауыттық өндөу технологиясымен салыстырғанда өндөлген беттердің тозуға тәзімділігін 2...8 есе жоғарылату және құралдың шыдамдылығын 10 есе арттыру; құралды әзірлеу үшін қолжетімді арзан 45, 50, 65Г болат маркаларын қолдану және $S = 0,2\text{-}1\text{mm}/\text{об}$; $n=2000\text{-}3000 \text{ об}/\text{мин}$ мәзірлерімен өндөу.

Дәнекерлеуден кейін механикалық кесудің орынына жүргізілетін ТФӨ өндөлген беттердің тозуға тәзімділігін 2...8 есе 2...8 есе жоғары қамтамасыз ететін анықталды, беріктендіру қабаты 1,5...2 мм.

Жүргізілген тәжірибелік зерттеу нәтижелері ТФӨ-дің қажетті кедір-бұдырлықты және қаттылықты қамтамасыз ететін көрсетті.

Түйін сөздер: тозу, беттерді қайта қалпына келтіру, қаттылық, кедір-бұдырлық, термофрикционлық өндөу, температура, тозуға тәзімділік.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СПОСОБА ТЕРМОФРИКЦИОННОЙ ОБРАБОТКИ ДЕТАЛИ ЭКСЦЕНТРИКА КОНУСНОЙ ДРОБИЛКИ

Аннотация. В статье приводятся результаты исследования эксплуатационных показателей конусных дробилок и существующей технологии восстановления их деталей.

Основными причинами отказа конусных дробилок являются следующие: выход из строя брони конуса и средней части, защитного колпака, деталей верхнего подвеса, колец пылевого уплотнения, колец подпятника, эксцентрика дробилки. Самым трудоемким является восстановление детали эксцентрика дробилки. Установлена, что когда износ эксцентрика достигает 4-5 мм, фактически он достигнет предельного износа, вследствие этого увеличиваются зазоры в сопряжениях, а это приведет к быстрому качанию конусного вала. Следовательно, за 240 дня или 8 месяцев эксцентрик достигнет предельного износа или выйдет из строя. Проведенные исследования показали, что существующая технология восстановления детали эксцентрик не обеспечивает необходимые физико-механические свойства поверхности, которые являются основными при обеспечении долговечности деталей машин в межремонтный период.

Выполненное исследование технологического процесса восстановления детали эксцентрика конусной дробилки, изготовленный из стали 35Л, привело к созданию новой технологии восстановления изношенных поверхностей сопрягаемых деталей включающей: восстановление геометрических размеров эксцентрика наплавкой наружной цилиндрической поверхности механизированной дугой порошковой ленты; термофрикционная режуще-упрочняющая обработка наплавленной поверхности эксцентрика.

Для проведения исследования был разработан комплекс методик определения параметров, характеризующих качество обработанной поверхности при ТФО. В работе использованы методы: измерение твердости и шероховатости. Экспериментальные исследования выполнялись на круглошлифовальном станке модели ЗБ151. Были изготовлены специальные диски трения для обработки. Для проведения экспериментальных

исследований были подготовлены специальные образцы, изготовленные из материала детали эксцентрика конусной дробилки.

Полученные результаты указывают на неоднозначное влияние размеров диска трения на процессы упрочнения поверхности резания. Уточнить вопрос позволяют результаты, полученные при изменении зоны деформации и скорости скольжения за счет режимов резания.

Режимы резания и геометрия инструмента при ТФО весьма заметно влияют на прочностные свойства деформированного слоя и обработанной поверхности детали. Эти свойства, наряду с геометрией обработанной поверхности, определяют, в конечном счете, функциональные свойства детали при контактировании по этой поверхности с другими деталями конкретного узла механизма. Следовательно, управление этими свойствами позволит улучшить качественные показатели машины в целом.

По результатам экспериментов можно констатировать, что при ТФО удается избавиться от появления перенаклепанного или окисленного слоя прилежащего к обработанной поверхности, кроме этого немаловажным является тот факт, что градиент твердости может регулироваться за счет изменения режимов.

Увеличение подачи должно привести к росту тепловыделения и увеличению зоны деформации h_n . Анализ результатов, полученных при изменении подачи, показывает на увеличение твердости на 300 МН/мм² при изменении « S » с 0,3 до 0,4 мм/мин.

Выявлено, что несмотря на высокий уровень температуры, соответствующий интенсивным режимам обработки, можно добиться эффективного упрочнения.

Реализация предложенной технологии позволяет: исключить нежелательные явления разупрочнения вследствие перенаклена и уменьшить окисленный слой; увеличить производительность относительно механических способов резания в 2÷3 раз и стойкость инструмента в более 10 раз; применение доступного дешевого материала – сталь 45, 50, 60Г для изготовления инструмента и выполнить обработку на более интенсивных режимах $S=0,2\text{--}1\text{мм}/\text{об}$; $n=2000\text{--}3000\text{ об}/\text{мин}$.

ТФО, предлагаемая в качестве механической обработки после наплавки, обеспечивает износостойкость обработанных поверхностей деталей в 2…8 раз больше, чем при технологии заводской обработки, при этом глубина упрочненного слоя может составлять 1,5…2 мм.

Результаты выполненных экспериментальных исследований показали, что ТФО позволяет обеспечить необходимую шероховатость и твердость поверхности, которые являются основными условиями обеспечения долговечности деталей машин в межремонтный период.

Ключевые слова: износ, восстановление поверхности, твердость, шероховатость, термофрикционная обработка, температура, износостойкость.

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