

# MACHINING OF POLYETHELENE-ALUMINUM COMPOSITE FROM USED BEVERAGE CARTON WASTE BY MILLING USING HIGH-SPEED CUTTING TOOLS

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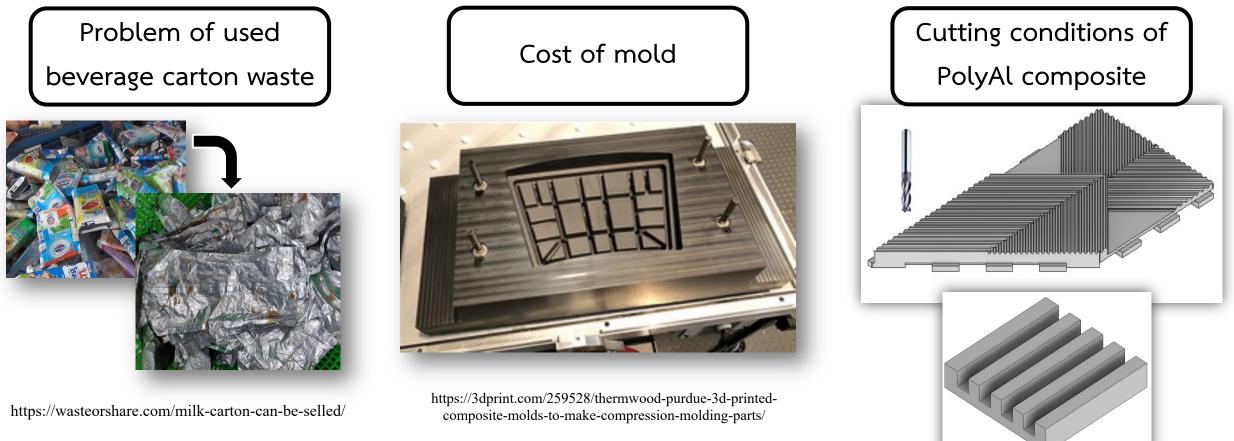
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Keywords: Polyethylene-aluminum composite, used beverage carton waste, Machining of PolyAl composite

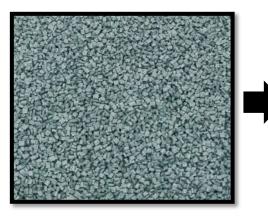




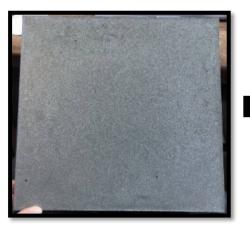
The problem of beverage carton waste, this research would like to use waste from beverage carton waste for making several products, but it found that mold for injection process is high cost. Therefore, it interests to use PolyAl composite for machining process. This research will focus on cutting condition of PolyAl composite



Methodology



**PolyAl Pellets** 



**PolyAl Composite** 

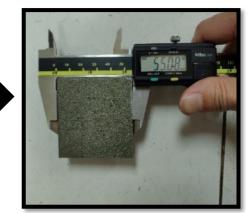
Two roll mill



**Preparation of specimens** 



**Compression molding** 



**Specimen for Ra measuring** 



#### Surface roughness tester



Machining position by CNC milling machine



Methodology

## **Cutting conditions for machining**

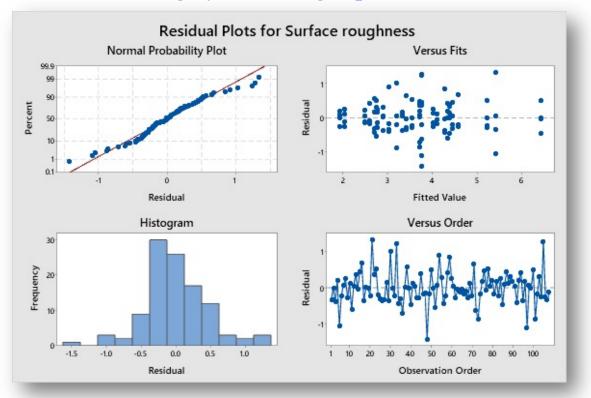
spindle speed (rpm)	500	1000	1500		
Feed rate (mm/min)	400	400 1000			
depth of cut (mm)	1	3	6		
cutting tools	high speed steel 2 flute, diameter of 6 mm				
spindle speed (rpm)	500	1000	1500		
Feed rate (mm/min)	400	1000	1600		
depth of cut (mm)	1	3	6		
cutting tools	high speed steel 4 flute, diameter of 6 mm				



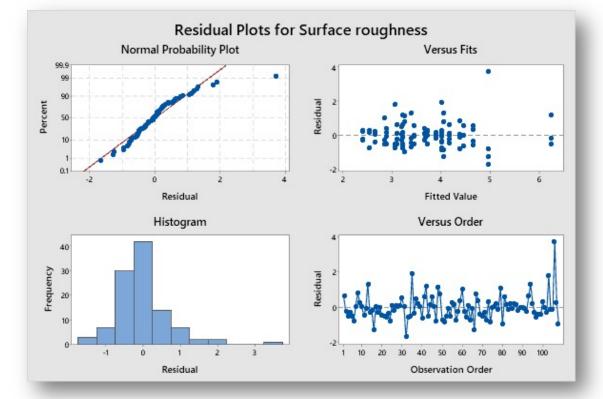


Results

### The machining by 2 flute high speed end mill



## The machining by 4 flute high speed end mill



These figures, they found that the results were normal distribution, and variances were constant.



## Results

## The machining by 2 flute high speed end mill

DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F- value	P- value
2	3.368	1.684	5.98	0.004
2	66.381	33.191	117.79	0.000
2	15.371	7.686	27.27	0.000
4	4.832	1.208	4.29	0.003
4	4.582	1.145	4.07	0.005
4	4.619	1.154	4.10	0.004
8	15.904	1.988	7.06	0.000
81	22.824			
107	137.88 1			
	2 2 4 4 4 8 81	2 3.368   2 66.381   2 15.371   4 4.832   4 4.582   4 4.619   8 15.904   81 22.824   107 137.88	MS     2   3.368   1.684     2   66.381   33.191     2   15.371   7.686     4   4.832   1.208     4   4.582   1.145     4   4.619   1.154     8   15.904   1.988     81   22.824   107	MS   value     2   3.368   1.684   5.98     2   66.381   33.191   117.79     2   15.371   7.686   27.27     4   4.832   1.208   4.29     4   4.582   1.145   4.07     4   4.619   1.154   4.10     8   15.904   1.988   7.06     81   22.824   1   137.88

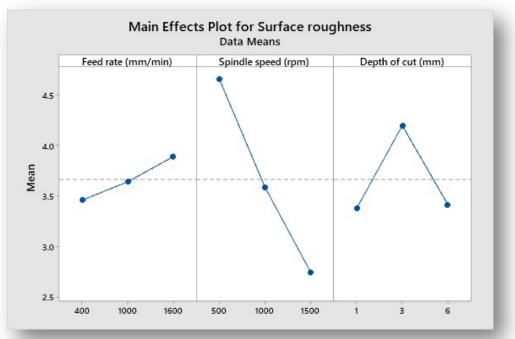
### The machining by 4 flute high speed end mill

Source	DF	Adj	Adj	F-	P-
		SS	MŠ	value	value
Feed rate (mm/min)	2	1.723	0.861	1.29	0.282
Spindle speed (rpm)	2	35.126	17.563	26.24	0.000
Depth of cut (mm)	2	15.156	7.578	11.32	0.000
Feed rate (mm/min)* Spindle speed (rpm)	4	2.048	0.512	0.77	0.551
Feed rate (mm/min)* Depth of cut (mm)	4	1.619	0.404	0.60	0.660
Spindle speed (rpm)* Depth of cut (mm)	4	6.575	1.644	2.46	0.052
Feed rate (mm/min)* Spindle speed (rpm)* Depth of	8	11.436	1.430	2.14	0.041
cut (mm) Error	81	54.207	0.670		
Total	107	127.89			
S = 0.818 R-Sq = 57.61% R-Sq(adj) = 44.01%					



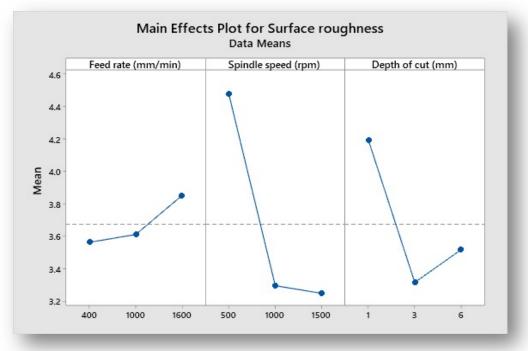
Results

### The machining by 2 flute high speed end mill



### The optimal conditions for machining

## The machining by 4 flute high speed end mill

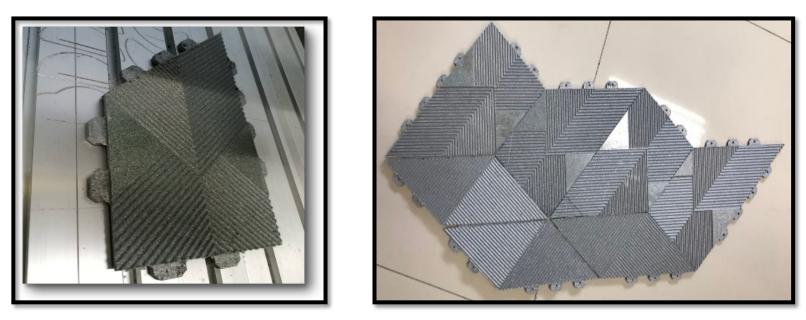


High speed end mill	Feed rate(mm/min)	Spindle speed(rpm)	Depth of cut (mm)	R <sub>a</sub>
2 flute	400	1500	1	1.91
4 flute	1000	1500	3	2.38



## CONCLUSIONS

The results, every conditions can be machining of PolyAL. The value of  $R_a$  increased with an increase of feed rate,  $R_a$  value decreased with an increase of spindle speed, and  $R_a$  value had a tendency to decrease at high depth of cut. In addition,  $R_a$  value of machining by 2 flutes end mill was better  $R_a$  value than of machining by 4 flutes



**3D** wall from PolyAl composite by optimal condition