




**SURFACE INTEGRITY OF SKD 61 MACHINED WITH ELECTRICAL
DISCHARGE MACHINING (EDM) USING TAGUCHI METHOD**

**RAZMI BIN ABDULL RAZAK
(2005606785)**

**BACHELOR ENGINEERING (HONS) MECHANICAL
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA (UiTM)**

MAY 2009

“I declared that this thesis is the result of my own work except the ideas and summaries which I clarified their sources. The thesis has not been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any degree”.

Signed : 
Date : 29/05/09

RAZMI BIN ABDULL RAZAK

UiTM No: 2005606785

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I am expressing my thankfulness and praise to Allah S.W.T for His guidance and blessings throughout my entire final year project research. I would also like to sincerely thank to my Project Advisor, Pn. Norliana Binti Mohd Abbas for giving me this wonderful opportunity to do the research that I really interest on and her guidance, generosity to share her tremendous knowledge, for giving continuous and unlimited motivation as well as for their courage as superb educator.

My appreciation and gratitude is extended to Professor Madya Dr. Ismail bin Nasiruddin, my Final Year Project Cordinator who has teach and guided me on how to do a thesis and share his priceless experience about what are the mistakes that students usually done during this project.

My appreciation would be incomplete without giving credit to UiTM, especially Mechanical Engineering Department who has equipped me with essential skills for self-learning. Its well-grounded graduate philosophy has proven to be useful in the industry.

Last but not least, I would thank all of my colleagues from for their unlimited comforting supports.

ABSTRACT

Advanced machining techniques are frequently being used nowadays because of high quality product produced and high production rate as well. One of the famous advanced machining techniques is Electrical Discharged Machining (EDM) Die Sinking. EDM can be used to cut hard metals and those that would be difficult or impossible to machine with traditional machining such as Kovar and Hastalloy. In Malaysia's industries, EDM is widely used for machining plastic injection moulds, stamping dies and parts for automotive. The principle used in EDM is based on the erosion of metals (workpiece) by spark discharge; come from basic knowledge where conducting materials separate with small gap and will form arc. Surface integrity is a study about feature of surfaces and their physical and chemical as well as metallurgical properties. This is the continuity study after the workpiece have undergone machining process. The study aims are to study the characteristics related to surface integrity. Other than that, it also to understand and conduct tests related to surface integrity as well as to study the relationship between the parameters selected with the effect on the surface integrity exhibits after the EDM machining. The machining parameter used to machine the sample with Taguchi Method are electrodes (Copper and Copper Tungsten), current (3A, 6A, 9A), polarity (positive or negative), and dielectric fluid (Kerosene, Amoil, Novis), as well as Capacitance ($0\mu\text{F}$, $3.3\mu\text{F}$ and $10\mu\text{F}$). All the effects on the parameter used will be discussed in term of surface roughness, roundness, hardness, microstructure and white layer thickness. Based on the result obtained, when high current is used, the machined surface will be rougher and the depth of cut is deeper because the MRR is higher. In term of polarity, positive polarity always will better surface finish compare to negative polarity but the machining time will be longer.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	CONTENTS	PAGE
	PAGE TITLE	i
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
	ABSTRACT	iii
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
	LIST OF ABBREVIATION	vii
	LIST OF FIGURE	viii
	LIST OF TABLE	xi
CHAPTER 1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Problem Statement	2
	1.2 Objective	2
	1.3 Significant of Project	3
	1.4 Scope of Study	3
	1.5 Organization of Thesis	3
CHAPTER 2	LITERATURE REVIEW	5
	2.1 Electrodes	7
	2.1.1 Copper Electrode	7
	2.1.2 Copper Tungsten Electrode	7
	2.2 Workpiece	9
	2.3 Dielectric Fluid	9
	2.4 Polarity	10
	2.5 Taguchi Method	11
	2.6 Surface integrity	11