

<<数控技术专业英语>>

图书基本信息

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## &lt;&lt;数控技术专业英语&gt;&gt;

## 前言

今天,从乡镇企业的小车间到大城市的500强企业,数控机床无处不在。这些创新性的机床触及制造业的方方面面,因此从事制造业的每个人都必须很清楚这些复杂的机床的功能。

在快速发展的数控技术专业领域,大量的原版英文技术资料 and Internet提供的最新技术信息与动态,使得英语的掌握对于专业的学习和提高有着举足轻重的作用。

专业英语课程同高职院校的其他课程一样,注重实践性和应用性,讲究能力的训练。其实践性并不体现在专用的实验实训设备上,而应通过大量的阅读、大量的习题训练来体现。习题为专业知识的任务型习题不仅能够培养学生英语应用能力和解决实际问题的能力,而且体现了用英语学技术的双语教学理念。

本教材采用项目教学思想组织,分数控就业、数控概念、数控基础、数控机床、插补类型、补偿类型、编程结构、CAD/CAM、高速加工、数控操作、数控机床维护、自动化工厂、数控营销等13个项目,涵盖数控相关技术及其涉及的语言点和词汇。

在第2版的编写过程中,力求体现下列特点: 1. 该书取材源于英美文献原著、美国数控机床制造厂商文件以及网上提供的最新技术信息。

编写时对原文只作删节,不作改写。

对选取的文章,力求文笔流畅,用简单形象的比喻来说明数控机床的工作原理和功能,具有一定的趣味性,让读者感觉轻松。

2. 该书较第1版增加了大容量的习题。

采用具体的机床数控产品为例,相关信息在习题中以背景资料的形式出现,图文并茂,使学生克服专业理解的困难。

习题形式多样,有判断题、选择题、填空题、翻译题、看图说话题、问答题和综合运用题等题型,重点设计了工作任务式习题,考查学生的专业英语应用能力。

3. 在语境中学习词汇。

采取在上下文中找近义词、反义词等方式,或在一定的语境下进行词类形式的变换,或用英语解释英语的方式锻炼学生“think in English”的能力,实用性强。

4. 各个单元配以相关插图,图文并茂,更直观,易于理解。

5. 书的最后列附录,如将常用缩略语、词汇按字母顺序列表,便于读者查询。

6. 结合教学内容,穿插介绍专业英语翻译的基本技巧。

本书的读者群为将来直接从事数控机床工作的人员,学完本书,读者将对cNc功能和原理、数控机床的功能有一个良好的理解。

本书也适合将来并不直接与数控设备打交道的人员,学完本书,这些读者将对数控技术具备一些实用性的知识,能够在公司里顺畅地与同事交流数控机床方面的知识。

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### 内容概要

本书是一本英文版的数控技术入门教材，主要介绍数控基础、数控机床、数控操作与编程、金属切削加工与刀具、CAD/CAM应用、数控机床维护、自动化工厂、数控产品营销等方面的数控技术知识。

本书取材基本上源于英美文献原著、美国数控机床制造厂商文件以及网上提供的最新技术信息。文章内容新颖，文笔流畅，图文并茂，采用简单形象的比喻来说明数控机床的工作原理和功能，具有一定的趣味性。

为了训练学习者用英语获得专业信息的能力，各单元都配有大量的习题。

同时，为了帮助读者顺畅地阅读英文资料，本书还介绍科技英语翻译的一般技巧。

本书可作为高等职业院校数控技术应用类专业、机电一体化类专业的教材，也可作为机械制造业及自动化领域有关技术人员或销售人员的参考书。

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## 书籍目录

Unit 1 What Computer-Control Programmers And Operators Do Part A Text ( 数控就业 ) Part B Practice Part C Grammar And Translation ( 科技英语的特点 ) Unit 2 What Is Cnc Part A Text ( 数控概念 ) Part B Practice Part C Grammar And Translation ( 被动语态的译法 ) Unit 3 Fundamentals Of Cnc Part A Text ( 数控基础 ) Part B Practice Part C Grammar And Translation ( 定语的译法 ) Part D Supplementary Reading (Programming With Codes) Unit 4 Know Your Machine Part A Text ( 数控机床 ) Part B Practice Part C Grammar And Translation ( As的用法 ) Unit 5 Understand The Motion Types Part A Text ( 运动类型 ) Part B Practice Part C Grammar And Translation ( 词义的正确选择 ) Part D Supplementary Reading (Example Program Showing Three Types Of Motion) Unit 6 Master The Forms Of Compensation Part A Text ( 补偿形式 ) Part B Practice Part C Grammar And Translation ( 省译 ) Part D Supplementary Reading (How To Program Cutter Radius Compensation) Unit 7 Format Your Programs Part A Text ( 程序结构 ) Part B Practice Part C Grammar And Translation ( 增译 ) Part D Supplementary Reading (Program Structure) Unit 8 Integrate Cad/Cam And Cnc Part A Text ( Cad/Cam 和cnc集成 ) Part B Practice Part C Grammar And Translation ( 连词的用法 ) Unit 9 High Speed Machining Part A Text ( 高速加工 ) Part B Practice Part C Grammar And Translation ( 转译 ) Part D Supplementary Reading (Characteristics Of High Speed Cutting) Unit 10 Learn The Haas Control Panel Part A Text ( 机床控制面板的操作 ) Part B Practice Part C Grammar And Translation ( 用户说明书的阅读 ) Unit 11 Maintenance And Troubleshooting Part A Text ( 机床维护和故障诊断 ) Part B Practice Part C Grammar And Translation ( 长句的译法 ) Part D Supplementary Reading (Vibration) Unit 12 Elements Of The Computer-Controlled Factory Part A Text ( 自动化工厂的要素 ) Part B Practice Part C Grammar And Translation ( 科技英语翻译小技巧 ) Unit 13 At Cimt Part A Text ( 机床展览会 ) Part B Practice Part C Writing ( 如何写英文求职书 ) Part D Supplementary Reading (At A Dinner Party) Assessment 1 ( 测试1 ) Assessment 2 ( 测试2 ) Assessment 3 ( 测试3 ) Assessment 4 ( 测试4 ) Assessment 5 ( 测试5 ) Appendix A Suggested Translations ( 参考译文 ) Appendix B List Of G Code And M Code ( G代码和m代码表 ) Appendix C Technical Vocabulary ( 专业词汇表 ) Appendix D Abbreviations ( 缩略语 ) References ( 参考文献 )

## 章节摘录

For machines that have the ability to perform operations with several tools , there are four kinds of program format : program start-up format , tool ending format , tool start-up format , and program ending format. The programmer will begin every program with program start-up format. At the completion of program start-up format , the tool will be ready to begin cutting. At this point , the programmer will program the cutting operations with the first tool. When finished cutting , the programmer will follow the format to end the tool ( tool ending format ) . Then tool start-up format to begin the second tool. The programmer will then toggle among cutting information , tool ending format and tool start-up format until the finished cutting with the last tool. At this point , the programmer will follow the format to end the program. For an example of the four kinds of program format , refer to the program given during our discussion of tool length compensation in Unit 6. This program uses two tools and follows the strict format we are now discussing. Let's determine what commands are related to each kind of format. The first four commands ( beginning with the program number ) make up the program start-up format. At the completion of line N015 , the tool is ready to begin machining. Lines N020 and N025 make up the cutting commands for the first tool. ( In line N020 , the feedrate should be considered part of program start-up format. ) Lines N030 and N035 form the tool ending format. Lines N040 through N055 are tool startup format. ( In line N060 , the feedrate should be considered part of tool startup format. ) Lines N060 and N065 are the cutting commands for the second tool. And lines N070 and N075 are program ending format. By breaking up the program in this manner , you should be able to see just how much of the program is nothing more than program format that can be copied from one program to another. Of course , certain word values like spindle speeds , feedrates , axis positions , and tool station and offset numbers will change based on the program you are currently writing. But the basic structure can be copied , keeping you from leaving out important information. Note that there are only four commands that do any cutting in this program. The bulk of the program is just format.

How you come up with program format information for your machine The best way is to take an example program that is currently running successfully and break it up in the manner shown above. When doing this , analyze just what each tool is doing to determine the various types of format. Ensure that each tool contains all information needed to run independently.

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