Which of these apply to electrochemical machining (ECM) or chemical machining (CM), neither, or both.

Burr free operation — Choose...

High power requirements

Can only cut conductive materials

Tool and part can be damaged by accidental contact with each other.

Requires a mask

Choose...
CM
Neither
Both
ECM

Requires high frequency alternating current. — Choose...

Slow metal removal rates — Choose...

Produces harmful or problematic byproducts — Choose...

Match whether the following describe conventional machining or electrochemical machining (ECM)

High metal removal rates — Choose...

Is classified as a forming process

The tool must be harder than the workpiece.

Is classified as a separating process.

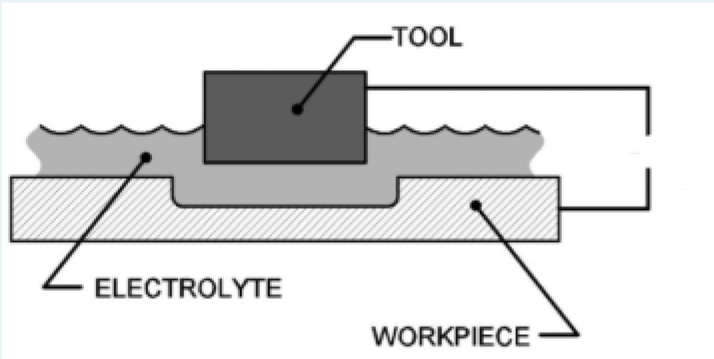
The tool must be electrically conductive

Choose...
Neither
Both
Conventional Machining
ECM

Burr-free operation — Choose...

\

Match the following:



This must conduct electricity. Choose...

Contains hydroxide molecules of dissolved material.

The positive lead of the power supply is connected here.

The negative lead of the power supply is connected here.

Reduction occurs here. It is the cathode.

Oxidation occurs here. It is the anode. Choose...

Choose...
Electrolyte
Tool
Workpiece
All of these

Digital light processing (DLP) eliminates what step in the chemical machining process?

Which process is most similar to electrochemical machining (ECM) in terms of workpiece configuration/shape & electrode design?

The purpose of a "mask" in chemical machining is:

__________ is a light-sensitive material used in chemical machining processes to form a patterned coating on a surface.

In typical electrochemical machining, is the action on the workpiece oxidation or reduction?

The fluid used to conduct electricity in the ECM process is known as the _______.