



*sutton*tools

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- Engineering Black Book
- Material Grades
- Cutting Data
- Troubleshooting

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The ultimate reference book:

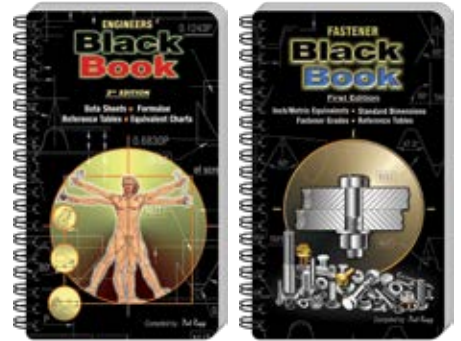
- Matt laminated grease proof pages
- Wire bound to stay flat on workbench when reading
- Ideal for engineers, trades people, apprentices, machine shops, tool rooms, technical colleges

Engineers Black Book

- Tables ▪ Standards ▪ Illustrations ▪ Grinding wheels ▪ Conversion factors ▪ Tapers
- Lubricants-coolants ▪ Spur gear calculations ▪ Hardening & tempering ▪ G Codes
- Geometrical construction ▪ Formulae ▪ Engineering drawing standards ▪ Plastics ▪ Tolerances
- Bolts & nuts ▪ Tungsten carbide ▪ Keys & keyways ▪ Weights of metal ▪ Tapping drill sizes
- Speeds & feeds ▪ Equivalent charts ▪ Sharpening information

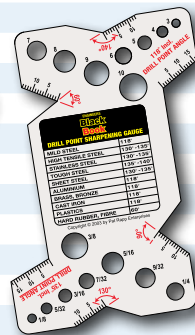
Fastener Black Book

- Screw thread fundamentals ▪ Standards ▪ Thread classes ▪ Thread terminology ▪ Grades
- Heat treatment ▪ Materials & coatings ▪ Failures & corrosion ▪ Fastener strengths & markings
- Tolerances ▪ Material selection ▪ Hydrogen embrittlement ▪ Screw thread profiles
- Torque control ▪ Galling ▪ Dimensional Specifications DIN / ISO / ANSI ▪ Platings
- Elevated temperature effects



Catalogue Code	L100	L200
Discount Group	Z0502	Z0502

Size Ref.	Description	Edition	Pages	Language	Merchandise	Item #	Item #
V2EN	Engineers Black Book	#2	164	English		499999803	L100 V3EN
V2DK	Engineers Black Book	#2	164	Danish			L100 V2DK
V2NL	Engineers Black Book	#2	164	Dutch		499999798	L100 V2NL
V2FI	Engineers Black Book	#2	164	Finnish			L100 V2FI
V2FR	Engineers Black Book	#2	164	French		499999797	L100 V2FR
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V2SE	Engineers Black Book	#2	164	Swedish		499999799	L100 V2SE
V1EN	Fastener Black Book	#1	248	English		499999803	L200 V1EN



BONUS:
Drill point sharpening gauge



BONUS:
Thread pitch identification gauge



499999803 - Merchandise
(books sold separately)

Material Group	WKR	DIN	BS	EN	AFNOR	UNI	UNE	SS	JIS	AISI / SAE / UNS	
ISO	VDI 3323	Germany	Germany	U.K.	U.K.	France	Italy	Spain	Sweden	Japan	USA
P	1	1.0402	C 22	050 A 20	2C	CC20	C 20 , C 21	F.112	1450		1020, G 10200
	1	1.0715	9 SMn 28	230 M 07		S250	CF 9 SMn 28	11SMn28	1912	SUM 22	1213, G 12130
	1	1.0722	10 SPb 20			10PbF2	CF 10 SPb 20	10SPb20			11 L 08
	1	1.0736	9 SMn 36	240 M 07	1B	S300	CF 9 SMn 36	12SMN35			1215, G 12150
	1	1.0737	9 SMnPb 36			S300Pb	CF 9 SMnPb 36	12SMnP35	1926		12 L 14, G 12144
	1	1.0401	C 15	080 M 15	CS	CC12	C16	F.111	1350	S 15 CK	1015, G 10170
	1	1.0718	9 SMnPb 28			S250Pb	CF 9 SMnPb 28	11SMnPb28	1914	SUM 22 L	12 L 13, G 12134
	1	1.1141	Ck 15	080 M 15	32C	XC12, XC15, XC18	C15		1370	S15C	1015, G 10170
	2	1.1170	28 Mn 6	150 M 28	14A	20M5	C 28 Mn			SCMn 1	1330
	2 / 3	1.0501	C 35	060 A 35		CC35	C 35	F.113	1550	S 35 C	1035, G 10350
	2 / 3	1.0503	C 45	080 M 46		CC45	C 45	F.114	1650	S45C	1045, G 10430
	2 / 3	1.1191	Ck 45	080 M 46			C 45	F.1140	1672	S48C	1045, G 10420
	2 / 3	1.0726	35 S 20	212 M 36	8M	35 MF 4		F.210.G	1957		1140, G 11400
	2 / 3	1.1157	40 Mn 4	150 M 36	15	35 M 5					1039, G10390
	2 / 3	1.1167	36 Mn 5	150 M 36		40 M 5		F.411	2120	SMn438(H)	1335, G 13350
	4 / 5	1.0535	C 55	070 M 55			C 55	F.1150	1655	S 55 C	1055
	4 / 5	1.0601	C 60	080 A 62	43D	CC 55	C 60			S 58 C	1060, G 10600
	4 / 5	1.1203	Ck 55	070 M 55		XC 55	C 50		1655	S 55 C	1055
	4 / 5	1.1221	Ck 60	080 A 62	43D	XC 60	C 60	F.1150	1665; 1678	S 58 C	1060, G 10640
	4 / 5	1.1545	C 105 W1	BW 1A			C 100 KU	F.5118	1880	SK 3	W 110, T 72301
	4 / 5	1.1274	Ck 101	060 A 96				F.5117	1870	SUP 4	1095, G 10950
	5 / 9	1.5120	38 MnSi 4								
	6 / 7	1.6657	10 NiCrMo 13-4	832 M 13	36C		15 NiCrMo 13	14NiCrMo131			
	6 / 7	1.5423	16 Mo 5	1503-245-420			16 Mo 5	16Mo5		SB 450 M	4520, G 45200
	6 / 7	1.7131	16 MnCr 5	527 M 17		16 MC 5	16 MnCr 5	F.1516	2511	SCR 415	5115, G 51170
	6 / 7	1.5622	14 Ni 6			16 N 6	14 Ni 6	15Ni6			A350LF5
	6 / 7	1.5415	15 Mo 3	1501-240		15 D 3	16 Mo 3	16Mo3	2912		A204GrA
	6 / 7	1.5752	14 NiCr 14	655 M 13	36A	12 NC 15				SNC 815 (H)	3310, 3415, 9314, G 33106
	6 / 7	1.6587	17 CrNiMo 6	820 A 16		18 NCD 6	18 NiCrMo 7				
	6 / 7	1.7262	15 CrMo 5			12 CD 4	12 CrMo 4	12CrMo4	2216		
	6 / 7	1.7335	13 CrMo 4-4	1501-620 Gr. 27		15 CD 3.5	14 CrMo 4 5	14CrMo45	2216		A 182-F11, F12
	6 / 7	1.7380	10 CrMo 9-10	1501-622 Gr. 31, 45		10 CD 9.10	12 CrMo 9 10	F.155	2218		A 182-F22, J 21890
	6 / 7	1.7715	14 MoV 6-3	1503-660-440							
	6 / 7	1.7015	10 Cr 3	523 M 15		12 C 3				SCr 415 (H)	5015, G 50150
	6 / 8	1.7033	34 Cr 4	530 A 32	18B	32 C 4	34 Cr 4 (KB)			SCr 430 (H)	5132, G 51320
	6 / 8	1.7218	25 CrMo 4	1717 CDS 110		25 CD 4 5	25 CrMo 4 (KB)	F.1251	2225	SCM 420, SCM 430	4130, G 41300
	6 / 8	1.6523	21 NiCrMo 2	805 M 20	362	20 NCD 2	20 NiCrMo 2	F.1522	2506	SNCM 220 (H)	8620, G 86170
	6 / 9	1.7220	34 CrMo 4	708 A 37		35 CD 4	35 CrMo 4		2234	SCM 432, SCrM 3	4135, 4137, G 41350
	6 / 9	1.7225	42 CrMo 4	708 M 40		42 CD 4	42 CrMo 4		2244	SCM 440 (H)	4140, 4142, G 41400
	6 / 9	1.8509	41 CrAlMo 7	905 M 39	41B	40 CAD 6.12	41 CrAlMo 7			SACM 645	A355GrA, K 24065
	6 / 9	1.0961	60 SiCr 7			60 SC 7	60 SiCr 8				9262
	6 / 9	1.2067	100 Cr 6	BL 3							L 3, T 61203
	6 / 9	1.2419	105 WCr 6			105 WC 13	107 WCr 5 KU		2140	SKS 31	
	6 / 9	1.2542	45 WCrV 7	BS 1			45 WCrV 8 KU		2710		S 1, T 41901
	6 / 9	1.2713	55 NiCrMoV 6			55 NCDV 7		F.520.5		SKT 4	L 6, T 61206
	6 / 9	1.7035	41 Cr 4	530 M 40	18	42 C 4	41 Cr 4			SCr 440 (H)	5140, G 51400
	6 / 9	1.7176	55 Cr 3	527 A 60	48	55 C 3	55 Cr 3		2253	SUP 9 (A)	5155, G 51550
	6 / 9	1.6546	40 NiCrMo 2-2	311-Type 7		40 NCD 2	40 NiCrMo 2 (KB)			SNCM 240	8740, G 87400
	6 / 9	1.6511	36 CrNiMo 4	816 M 40	110	40 NCD 3	38 NiCrMo 4 (KB)				9840, G 98400
	6 / 9	1.6582	34 CrNiMo 6	817 M 40	24	35 NCD 6	35 NiCrMo 6 (KW)		2541	SNCM 447	4340
6 / 9	1.7361	32 CrMo 12	722 M 24	40B	30 CD 12	32 CrMo 12		2240			
6 / 9	1.8159	50 CrV 4	735 A 50	47	50 CV 4	51 CrV 4	51CrV4	2230	SUP 10	6145, 6150	
6 / 9	1.8523	39 CrMoV 13-9	897 M 39	40C		36 CrMoV 13 9					
6 / 9	1.8161	58 CrV 4									
10 / 11	1.5680	12 Ni 19				Z 18 N 5				2515	
10 / 11	1.2363	X100 CrMoV 5-1	BA 2		Z 100 CDV 5	X 100 CrMoV 5 1 KU	F.5227	2260	SKD 12	A 2, T 30102	
10 / 11	1.2436	X210 CrW 12				X 215 CrW 12 1 KU	F.5213	2312	SKD 2	D 4	
10 / 11	1.2601	X165 CrMoV 12				X 165 CrMoV 12 KU		2310			
10 / 11	1.3343	S 6-5-2	BM 2		Z 85 WDCV 06.05.04.02	HS 6-5-2		2722	SKH 51	M 2, T 11302	
10 / 11	1.2344	X40 CrMoV 5-1	BH 13		Z 40 CDV 5	X 40 CrMo 5 1 1 KU	F.5318	2242	SKD 61	H 13, T 20813	

Material Group	WKR	DIN	BS	EN	AFNOR	UNI	UNE	SS	JIS	AISI / SAE / UNS	
ISO	VDI ¹ 3323	Germany	Germany	U.K.	U.K.	France	Italy	Spain	Sweden	Japan	USA
P	10 / 11	1.2581	X30 WCrV 9-3	BH 21		Z 30 WCV 9	X 30 WCrV 9 3 KU			SKD 5	H 21, T 20821
	10 / 11	1.2080	X210 Cr 12	BD 3		Z 200 C 12	X 210 Cr 13 KU			SKD 1	D 3, T 30403
	10 / 11	1.3243	S 6-5-2-5	BM 35		Z 85 WDKCV 06.05.05.04.02	HS 6-5-2-5	HS 6-5-2-5	2723	SKH 55	M35
	10 / 11	1.3348	S 2-9-2			Z 100 DCWV 09.04.02.02	HS 2-9-2	HS 2-9-2	2782		M 7, T 11307
	10 / 11	1.3255	S 18-1-2-5	BT 4		Z 80 WKC 18.05.04.0	HS 18-1-1-5	HS 18-1-1-5		SKH 3	T 4, T 12004
	10 / 11	1.3355	S 18-0-1	BT 1		Z 80 WCV 18.04.01	HS 18-0-1	HS 18-0-1		SKH 2	T 1, T 12001
	10 / 11	1.4718	X45 CrSi 9-3	401 S 45	52	Z 45 CS 9	X 45 CrSi 8			SUH 1	HNV 3, S 65007
	12 / 13	1.4104	X12 CrMoS 17	420 S 37		Z 10 CF 17	X 10 CrS 17	F.3117	2383	SUS 430 F	430 F, S 43020
	12 / 13	1.4000	X6 Cr 13	403 S 17		Z 6 C 13	X 6 Cr 13	F.3110	2301	SUS 403	403, S 40300
	12 / 13	1.4016	X6 Cr 17	430 S 15	60	Z 8 C 17	X 8 Cr 17	F.3113	2320	SUS 430	430, S 43000
	12 / 13	1.4113	X6 CrMo 17	434 S 17		Z 8 CD 17.01	X 8 CrMo 17			SUS 434	434, S 43400
	12 / 13	1.4006	X12 Cr 13	410 S 21	56A	Z10 C 13	X 12 Cr 13	F.3401	2302	SUS 410	410 S, S 41000
	12 / 13	1.4001	X7 Cr 14					F.8401		SUS 429	429
	12 / 13	1.4871	X53 CrMnNiN 21-9	349 S 52		Z 52 CMN 21.09	X 53 CrMnNiN 21 9			SUH 35	EV 8, S 63008
	12 / 13	1.4034	X46 Cr 13	420 S 45	56D	Z 40 C 14	X 40 Cr 14	F.3405	2304	SUS 420J2	
	12 / 13	1.4057	X19 CrNi 17-2	431 S 29	57	Z 15 CN 16.02	X 16 CrNi 16	F.3427	2321	SUS 431	431, S 43100
12 / 13	1.4313	X3 CrNi 13-4	425 C 11		Z 5 CN 13.4	X 6 CrNi 13 04		2385	SCS 5	CA 6-NM, J 91540	
12 / 13	1.4027	G-X20Cr14	420 C 24	56B	Z 20 C 13 M				SCS 2		
M	14.1	1.4436	X3 CrNiMo 17-13-3	316 S 33		Z 6 CND 18.12.03	X 5 CrNiMo 17 13 2		2343	SUS 316	316, S 31600
	14.1	1.4310	X10 CrNi 18-8	301 S 21		Z 12 CN 17.07	X2CrNi18 07	F.3517	2331	SUS 301	301, S 30100
	14.1	1.4401	X5 CrNiMo 17-12-2	316 S 31	58J	Z 6 CND 17.11	X 5 CrNiMo 17 12	F.3543	2347	SUS 316	316, S 31600
	14.1	1.4429	X2CrNiMoN 17-13-3	316 S 62		Z 2 CND 17.13 Az	X 2 CrNiMoN 17 13 3		2375	SUS 316 LN	316 LN, S 31653
	14.1	1.4583	X6 CrNiMoNb 18-12				X 6 CrNiMoNb 17 13				318
	14.1	1.4305	X10 CrNiS 18-10	303 S 21	58M	Z 10 CNF 18.09	X 10 CrNi 18 09	F.3508	2346	SUS 303	303, S 30300
	14.1	1.4301	X5 CrNi 18-10	304 S 15	58E	Z 6 CN 18.09	X 5 CrNi 18 11	F.3504	2332, 2333	SUS 304	304, 304 H, S 30400
	14.1	1.4571	X6 CrNiMoTi 17-12-2	320 S 31	58J	Z 6 CNT 17.12	X 6 CrNiMoTi 17 12	F.3535	2350	SUS 316 Ti	316 Ti, S 31635
	14.1	1.4311	X2 CrNiN 18 10	304 S 62		Z 2 CN 18.10	X2CrNiN18 10	F.3541	2371	SUS 304 LN	304 LN, S 30453
	14.1	1.4308	G-X6CrNi 18-9	304 C 15	58E	Z 6 CN 18.10 M			2333	SCS 13	CF-8, J 92590
	14.1	1.4408	G-X6CrNiMo 18-10	316 C 16					2343	SCS 14	CF-8M, J 92900
	14.1	1.4581	G-X5CrNiMoNb 18	318 C 17		Z 4 CNDNb 18.12	GX5CrNiMoNb19 11 2			SCS 22	
	14.2	1.4845	X12 CrNi 25-21	310 S 24		Z 12 CN 25.20	X 6 CrNi 25 20	F.331	2361	SUH 310; SUS 310 S	310 S
	14.2	1.4878	X12 CrNiTi 18-9	321 S 51	58B	Z6CNT18.12B		F.3523	2337	SUS 321	321
	14.2	1.4541	X14 CrNiTi 18-10	321 S 12		Z 6 CNT 18.10	X 6 CrNiTi 18 11	F.3523	2337	SUS 321	321 H, S 32100
	14.2	1.4550	X6 CrNiNb 18-10	347 S 17	58F	Z 6 CNNb 18.10	X 6 CrNiNb 18 11	F.3524	2338	SUS 347	347, S 34700
14.3	1.4545	X5CrNiCuNb15-5-4			EZ5CNU15-05					S15500, 15-5 PH	
14.3	1.4542	X5CrNiCuNb16-4			Z6CNU17-04					S17400, 17-4 PH; 630	
K	15 / 16	0.6020	GG 20	180, 200/220, 220, Grade180, Grade260		FGL200, Ft20D	G 20	FG20	120	FC200	200/225, 25B, 30, 30B
	15	0.6010	GG-10		100	FT 10 D	G10		0110-00	FC100	
	15	0.6015	GG 15	Grade 150		FT 15 D	G 15	FG 15	0115-00	FC150	NO 25 B
	15	0.6660	GGL-NiCr202	L-NiCuCr202		L-NC 202			0523-00		A436 Type 2
	15	0.7040	GGG 40	SNG 420/12		FCS 400-12	G5400-12	FGE 38-17	0717-02	FCD400	60-40-18
	16	0.6030	GG30	Grade 300		Ft 30 D	G30	FG30	01 30-00	FC300	300/325, 40B, 45/50, 45B
	16	0.6035	GG-35	GRADE 350		Ft35D	G 35	FG 35	135	FC350	A48-50
	16	0.6040	GG40	GRADE400		Ft 40 D			140		A48-60 B
	16	0.7070	GGG-70	SNG700/2	EN-JS1070	FGS 700-2	GGG 70	GGG 70	07 37-01	FCD700, FCD700-2	100-70-03
	17	0.7033	GGG35.3						07 17-15		Ni-ResistD-5B, S-NiCr35-3
	17	0.7043	GGG-40.3	370/7	EN-JS1025	FGS 370/17			0717-15	FCD400-18L	60/40/18
	17	0.7050	GGG50	SNG500/7	EN-JS1050	FGS 500/7	GGG 50	FGE50-7	0727-02	FCD500, FCD500-7	65-45-12, 70-50-05, 80-55-06
	17	0.7652	GGG-NiMn 13 7	S-NiMn 137		S-Mn 137					
	17	0.7660	GGG-NiCr 20 2	Grade S6		S-NC 202			0772-00		A43D2, Ni-ResistD-2, S-NiCr20-2
	18	0.6025	GG25	Grade260		Ft 25 D	G25	FG25	0717-12		250/275, 35, 35B, 40
	18	0.7060	GGG60	SNG600/3	EN-JS1060	FGS600-3	G 25	FG 25	07 32-03	FC250	100-70-03, 80-55-06, 80-60-03
18								0727-03	FCD600	A48 40 B	
19	0.8055	GTW55									
19	0.8135	GTS-35-10	B 340/2		Mn 35-10		GTS 35	810			
19	0.8145	GTS-45-06	P 440/7		Mn 450-6			0815-00		A220-40010	
19		GTS-35	B 340/12			0852-00	GMN 45				
19			8 290/6		MN 32-8						
19		GTS-35	B340/12		MN 35-10			0810-00		32510	

Material Group	WKR	DIN	BS	EN	AFNOR	UNI	UNE	SS	JIS	AISI / SAE / UNS	
ISO	VDI* 3323	Germany	Germany	U.K.	U.K.	France	Italy	Spain	Sweden	Japan	USA
K	20	0.8035	GTM-35	W340/3		MB35-7			814	AC4A	
	20	0.8040	GTW-40	W410/4		MB40-10			08 15	FCMW330	
	20	0.8045						GTM 35	852		
	20	0.8065	GTMW-65				GMB40	GTM 40			
	20	0.8155	GTS-55-04	P 510/4		Mn 550-4	GMB45	GTM 45			A220-50005
	20	0.8165	GTS-65-02	P 570/3		Mn 650-3			0854-00		70003
	20	0.8170	GTS-70-02	P 690/2		Mn 700-2	GMN 55, 65		0854-00	FCMP490	90001
	20		GTS-45	P440/7			20 Mn 7	F.1515-20 Mn 6		SMnC 420	400 10
	20		GTS-65	P 570/3		MP 60-3	C 36; C 38		1572	S 35 C	70003
N	21	3.0205							08 52		Al99
	21	3.0255	Al99.5	L31/34/36		A59050C	P-Al99.5		Al99.5	FCMP540	1000
	21	3.3315	AlMg1								
	21	3.0505	AlMn0.5Mg0.5								
	21	3.0275	Al99.7	4508, 9001-3, P-Al99.7		1070A	Al99.7			1070, A1070	1070A
	21	3.0285	Al99.8	1080A		1080A	4590, 9001-4, P-Al99.8			1080A, 1080A	1080A, 1080A
	22	3.1325	AlCuMg 1			2017A	P-AlCu4MgMnSi			2017	A92017
	22	3.1655	AlCuSiPb								
	22	3.2315	AlMgSi1								
	22	3.4345	AlZnMgCu0,5	L 86		AZ 4 GU/9051					7050
	22	3.1305	AlCuMg0.5	L86		A-U2G2117	P-AlCu2.5MgSi			2117	2117
	22	3.0517	AlMnCu								
	23	3.2381	G-AlSi 10 Mg	G-AlSi9Mg		A-510G			AlSi10Mg	AC4A, ADC3	A03590
	23	3.2382	GD-AlSi10Mg						811-04	ADC3	
	23	3.2581	G-AlSi12	LM20		A-512U	G-AlSi13CuMn		AlSi12Cu	AC3A	A04130
	23	3.3561	G-AlMg 5							AC7A, ADC5, Al-Mg6	
	23	3.5101	G-MgZn4sE1Zr1	MAG 5							ZE 41
	23	3.5103	MgSE3Zn27r1	MAG 6		G-TR3Z2					EZ 33
	23	3.5812	G-MgAl8Zn1	NMAG 1							AZ 81
	23	3.5912	G-MgAl9Zn1	MAG 7							AZ 91
	23	3.3549	AlMg5Mn								
	23	3.3555	AlMg5								
	23	3.3547	AlMg4.5, AlMg4.5Mn	5083		5183	P-AlMg4.4		AlMg4.5Mn	5082	A95083
	23-24	3.2383	G-AlSi0Mg(Cu)	LM9					4253		A360.2
	23-24			2789;1973		NF A32-201					A356-72
	23-24			LM25					4244	A5052	356.1
	23-24		G-AlSi12	LM 6					4261		A413.2
	23-24		G-AlSi 12 (Cu)	LM 20					4260	ADC12	A413.1
	23-24		GD-AlSi12						4247	A6061	A413.0
	23-24		GD-AlSi8Cu3	LM24					4250	A7075	A380.1
	24	2.1871	G-AlCu 4 TiMg								
	24	3.1754	G-AlCu5Ni1,5								
	24	3.2163	G-AlSi9Cu3							ADC10	
	24	3.2371	G-AlSi 7 Mg							AC4CH	4218 B
	24	3.2373	G-AlSi9MGWA			A-57G			4251	C4B5	SC64D
	24	3.5106	G-MgAg3SE2Zr1	mag 12							QE 22
	24		G-ALMG5	LM5		A-SU12			4252		GD-AlSi12
	26	2.1090	G-CuSn 7 5 pb			U-E 7 Z 5 pb 4					C93200
	26	2.1096	G-CuSn5ZnPb	LG 2							c 83600
	26	2.1098	G-CuSn 2 Znpb								C 83600
	26	2.1182	G-CuPb15Sn	LB1		U-pb 15 E 8					C23000
	27	2.0240	CuZn 15								
27	2.0321	CuZn 37	cz 108		CuZn 36, CuZn 37	C 2700				C27200	
27	2.0590	G-CuZn40Fe									
27	2.0592	G-CuZn 35 Al 1	U-Z 36 N 3		HTB 1					C 86500	
27	2.1293	CuCrZr	CC 102		U-Cr 0.8 Zr					C 18200	
28	2.0060	E-Cu57									
28	2.0375	CuZn36Pb3									
28	2.0966	CuAl 10 Ni 5 Fe 4	Ca 104		U-A 10 N					C 63000	
28	2.0975	G-CuAl 10 Ni								B-148-52	
28	2.1050	G-CuSn 10	CT1							c 90700	
28	2.1052	G-CuSn 12	pb 2		UE 12 P					C 90800	
28	2.1292	G-CuCrF 35	CC1-FF							C 81500	
28	2.4764	CoCr20W15Ni									

Material Group		WKR	DIN	BS	EN	AFNOR	UNI	UNE	SS	JIS	AISI / SAE / UNS	
ISO	VDI [^] 3323	Germany	Germany	U.K.	U.K.	France	Italy	Spain	Sweden	Japan	USA	
S	31	1.4558	X 2 NiCrAlTi 32 20	NA 15							N 08800	
	31	1.4562	X 1 NiCrMoCu 32 28 7								N 08031	
	31	1.4563	X 1 NiCrMoCuN 31 27 4						2584		N 08028	
	31	1.4864	X 12 NiCrSi 36 16	NA 17		Z 12 NCS 35.16				SUH 330	INCOLOY DS,, N08330	
	31	1.4865	G-X40NiCrSi38 18	330 C 40			XG50NiCr39 19			SCH15	N 08004	
	31	1.4958	X 5 NiCrAlTi 31 20									
	31	2.4668	NiCr19NbMo				NC20K14					AMS 5544
	32	1.4977	X 40 CoCrNi 20 20				Z 42 CNKDOWNb					
	33	2.4360	NiCu30Fe	NA 13			NU 30					Monel 400
	33	2.4603					NC22FeD					5390A
	33	2.4610	NiMo16Cr16Ti									Hastelloy C-4
	33	2.4630	NiCr20Ti	HR 5,203-4			NC 20 T					Nimonic 75
	33	2.4642	NiCr29Fe				Nnc 30 Fe					Inconel 690
	33	2.4856	NiCr22Mo9Nb	NA 21			NC 22 FeDNb					INCONEL 625, N 26625
	33	2.4858	NiCr21Mo	NA 16			NC 21 Fe DU					Incoloy 825
	34	2.4375	NiCu30 Al	NA 18			NU 30 AT					Monel k-500
	34	2.4631	NiCr20TiAl	Hr40;601, NA 20			NC20TA					N 07080
	34	2.4668	NiCr19FeNbMo				NC 19 Fe Nb					Inconel 718
	34	2.4694	NiCr16fE7TiAl									Inconel
	34	2.4955	NiFe25Cr20NbTi									
	34	2.4668	NiCr19Fe19NbMo	HR8			NC19eNB					5383
	34	2 4670	S-NiCr13A16MoNb	3146-3			NC12AD					5391
	34	2.4662	NiFe35Cr14MoTi				ZSNCDT42					5660
	34	2.4964	CoCr20W15Ni				KC20WN					5537C
	34		COCr22W14Ni				KC22WN					AMS 5772
	34											N07725, Inconel 725
	35	2.4669	NiCr15Fe7TiAl				NC 15 TNb A					Inconel X-750
	35	2.4685	G-NiMo28									Hastelloy B
	35	2.4810	G-NiMo30									Hastelloy C
	35	2.4973	NiCr19Co11MoTi				NC19KDT					AMS 5399
	35	3.7115	TiAl5Sn2									
	36	3.7025	Ti 1	2 TA 1								R 50250
	36	3.7225	Ti 1 pd	TP 1								R 52250
	36	2 4674	NiCo15Cr10MoAlTi									AMS 5397
	37	3.7124	TiCu2	2 TA 21-24								
	37	3.7145	TiAl6Sn2Zr4Mo2Si									R 54620
	37	3.7165	TiAl6V4	TA 10-13;TA 28			T-A 6 V					
	37	3.7185	TiAl4Mo4Sn2	TA 45-51; TA 57								
	37	3.7195	TiAl 3 V 2.5									
	37		TiAl4Mo4Sn4Si0.5									
	37		TiAl5Sn2.5	TA14/17			T-A5E					AMS R54520
	37		TiAl6V4	TA10-13/TA28			T-A6V					AMS R56400
37		TiAl6V4ELI	TA11								AMS R56401	
H	38	1.1545	C 105 W1	BW 1A		Y1 105	C 100 KU	F-5118	1880	SK 3	W 1	
	38	1.2762	75 CrMoNiW 6 7									
	38	1.4125	X105 CrMo 17				Z 100 CD 17				440C	
	38	1.6746	32 nlcRmO 14 5	832 M 31			35 NCD 14					
	40	0.9620	G-X 260 NiCr 4 2	Grade 2 A				0512-00			Ni- Hard 2	
	40	0.9625	G-X 330 Ni Cr 4 2	Grade 2 B							Ni- Hard 1	
	40	0.9630	G-X 300 CrNiSi 9 5 2					0513-00			Ni-Hard 4	
	40	0.9640	G-X 300 CrMoNi 15 2 1									
	40	0.9650	G-X 260 Cr 27	Grade 3 D							A 532 III A 25% Cr	
	40	0.9655	G-X 300 CrNiMo 27 1	Grade 3 E							A 532 III A 25% Cr	
	40	1.2419	105 WCr 6	105WC 13				0466-00				
	40	1.4841	X15 CrNiSi 25 20	314 S31			Z 15 CNS 25-20				310	
41	0.9635	G-X 300 CrMo 15 3										
41	0.9645	G-X 260 CrMoNi 20 2 1						107 WCr 5 KU				

ISO	VDI	Material Group	Sutton
P	A	Steel	N
M	R	Stainless Steel	VA
K	F	Cast Iron	GG
N	N	Non-Ferrous Metals, Aluminiums & Coppers	AI W
S	S	Titaniums & Super Alloys	TI
H	H	Hard Materials (\geq 45 HRC)	H

^ VDI 3323 material groups can also be determined by referring to the workpiece material cross reference listing. Refer to main index of this section.

STUB				
D186 / D100	D151	D177	D155	D153
HSS	HSS Co	HSS Co	SPM	HSS Co
Blu	TiAlN	TiAlN	TiAlN	TiAlN
N	NH	WN	UNI	VA
R30	R40	R35	R40	R40
$\leq 3x\phi$	$\leq 3x\phi$	$\leq 3x\phi$	$\leq 3x\phi$	$\leq 3x\phi$

Catalogue Code
Material
Surface Finish
Sutton Designation
Geometry
Drilling Depth

ISO	VDI ³³²³	Material	Condition	HB	N/mm ²	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	
P	1	Steel - Non-alloy, cast & free cutting	~ 0.15 %C	A	125	440	25	5	40	6	35	4	65	6	64	6
	2			A	190	640	20	5	30	6	30	4	55	6	64	6
	3			QT	250	840	15	4	30	6	30	4	50	6	62	5
	4	~ 0.45 %C	~ 0.75 %C	A	270	910	15	4	30	6	30	4	50	6	62	5
	5			QT	300	1010	10	4	15	4	12	4	25	6	-	-
	6			A	180	610	15	4	30	6	30	4	50	6	62	5
	7	Steel - Low alloy & cast < 5% of alloying elements	QT	275	930	15	4	20	5	20	4	35	6	30	4	
	8		QT	300	1010	10	4	15	4	12	4	25	6	-	-	
	9		QT	350	1180	-	-	12	4	-	-	15	5	-	-	
	10		A	200	680	10	4	15	4	12	4	25	6	-	-	
	11	Steel - High alloy, cast & tool	HT	325	1100	-	-	12	4	-	-	15	5	-	-	
	12		A	200	680	-	-	20	4	-	-	14	4	12	4	
	13	Steel - Corrosion resistant & cast	Ferritic / Martensitic	QT	240	810	-	-	12	4	-	-	15	5	12	5
	Martensitic															
M	14.1	Stainless Steel	Austenitic	AH	180	610	10	4	20	5	15	3	16	5	30	5
	14.2		Duplex		250	840	8	4	15	5	10	4	12	5	20	5
	14.3		Precipitation Hardening		250	840	-	-	20	4	15	4	14	4	12	4
K	15	Cast Iron - Grey (GG)	Ferritic / Pearlitic		180	610	25	6	30	6	-	-	44	6	-	-
	16		Pearlitic		260	880	20	5	25	6	-	-	39	6	-	-
	17	Cast Iron - Nodular (GGG)	Ferritic		160	570	20	6	25	6	-	-	44	5	-	-
	18		Pearlitic		250	840	20	6	25	6	-	-	44	5	-	-
	19	Cast Iron - Malleable	Ferritic		130	460	20	6	25	6	-	-	44	5	-	-
20	Pearlitic			230	780	20	6	25	6	-	-	44	5	-	-	
N	21	Aluminum & Magnesium - wrought alloy	Non Heat Treatable		60	210	40	6	-	-	60	6	88	5	112	6
	22		Heat Treatable	AH	100	360	40	6	-	-	60	6	88	5	112	6
	23	Aluminum & Magnesium - cast alloy \leq 12% Si	Non Heat Treatable		75	270	-	-	40	5	40	5	53	5	70	7
	24		Heat Treatable	AH	90	320	-	-	40	5	40	5	53	5	70	7
	25	Al & Mg - cast alloy > 12% Si	Non Heat Treatable		130	460	-	-	30	7	30	8	-	-	-	-
	26	Copper & Cu alloys (Brass/Bronze)	Free cutting, Pb > 1%		110	390	-	-	60	5	50	5	39	4	50	5
	27		Brass (CuZn, CuSnZn)		90	320	-	-	40	5	35	5	44	5	-	-
	28		Bronze (CuSn)		100	360	-	-	30	5	45	5	33	4	80	3
	29	Non-metallic - Thermosetting & fiber-reinforced plastics				30	4	50	4	70	5	70	5	50	4	
	30	Non-metallic - Hard rubber, wood etc.				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S	31	High temp. alloys	Fe based	A	200	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	32			AH	280	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	33			A	250	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-
	34		AH	350	1180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	35		C	320	1080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	36	Titanium & Ti alloys	CP Titanium		400 MPa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	37.1				860 MPa		-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	10	3
	37.2			A	960 MPa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3
	37.3			AH	1170 MPa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.4	A			830 MPa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	
37.5	AH	1400 MPa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
H	38.1	Hardened steel		HT	45 HRC		-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	-
	38.2			HT	55 HRC		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	39.1			HT	58 HRC		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	39.2			HT	62 HRC		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	40	Cast Iron	Chilled	C	400	1350	20	5	25	6	-	-	39	6	-	-
41	HT			55 HRC		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Condition: A (Annealed), AH (Age Hardened), C (Cast), HT (Hardened & Tempered), QT (Quenched & Tempered)
 Bold = Optimal | Regular = Effective

Notes on Drilling

1. Step feeding or pecking is required for drilling greater than $3 \times \phi$.
2. When drilling cast surface & black (ie: not machined surface), reduce drilling speed by 20%.
3. For optimal positional accuracy and hole size, the use of spot drills is recommended prior to drilling desired hole, refer to our standard range (D175).
4. For hole depths greater than $7 \times \phi$, pre-drill initially to pilot start for more accurate hole position and eliminate drill wandering. The pilot can be drilled with short rigid drill, approx. $3 \times \phi$ in depth and reduced feed to ensure accurate pilot hole.

ISO	VDI	Material Group	Sutton
P	A	Steel	N
M	R	Stainless Steel	VA
K	F	Cast Iron	GG
N	N	Non-Ferrous Metals, Aluminiums & Coppers	Al W
S	S	Titaniums & Super Alloys	Ti Ni
H	H	Hard Materials (≥ 45 HRC)	H

^ VDI 3323 material groups can also be determined by referring to the workpiece material cross reference listing. Refer to main index of this section.

Catalogue Code
Material
Surface Finish
Sutton Designation
Geometry
Drilling Depth

LONG SERIES	
D113	D171
HSS	HSS Co
Blu	TIAIN
N	NH
R30	R40
$\leq 7x\phi$	

EXTRA LENGTH		
D194	D195	D196
HSS Co	HSS Co	HSS Co
TIAIN	TIAIN	TIAIN
NH	NH	NH
R40	R40	R40
$\leq 10x\phi$	$\leq 12x\phi$	$\leq 14x\phi$

TAPER SHANK			
D141	D115	D140	D116/D189
HSS Co	HSS	HSS	HSS
Colour Temp	Blu	Blu	Blu
Tough Mat	N	N	N
R30	R30	R30	R30
$\leq 5x\phi$	$\leq 5x\phi$	$\leq 8x\phi$	-

ISO	VDI ³³²³	Material	Condition	HB	N/mm ²	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	
P	1	Steel - Non-alloy, cast & free cutting	~ 0.15 %C	A	125	440	16	5	30	5	25	5	20	5
	2			A	190	640	13	5	16	5	13	5	10	5
	3			QT	250	840	10	5	16	5	13	5	10	5
	4	~ 0.75 %C	A	270	910	10	5	16	5	13	5	10	5	
	5		QT	300	1010	-	-	10	4	10	4	10	4	
	6	Steel - Low alloy & cast < 5% of alloying elements	A	180	610	10	5	16	5	13	5	10	5	
	7		QT	275	930	10	4	16	4	13	4	10	4	
	8		QT	300	1010	-	-	10	4	10	4	10	4	
	9		QT	350	1180	-	-	8	4	8	4	10	4	
	10	Steel - High alloy, cast & tool	A	200	680	10	5	10	4	10	4	10	4	
	11		HT	325	1100	-	-	8	4	8	4	10	4	
	12	Steel - Corrosion resistant & cast	Ferritic / Martensitic	A	200	680	-	-	10	4	10	4	10	4
	13		Martensitic	QT	240	810	-	-	8	4	10	4	10	4
M	14.1	Stainless Steel	Austenitic	AH	180	610	7	4	10	4	10	4	10	4
	14.2			Duplex	250	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14.3			Precipitation Hardening	250	840	-	-	10	4	10	4	10	4
K	15	Cast Iron - Grey (GG)	Ferritic / Pearlitic	AH	180	610	16	6	19	6	15	6	12	6
	16			Pearlitic	260	880	13	5	16	5	13	5	10	5
	17	Cast Iron - Nodular (GGG)	Ferritic	AH	160	570	13	6	16	6	13	6	10	6
	18			Pearlitic	250	840	13	6	16	6	13	6	10	6
	19			Pearlitic	230	780	13	6	16	6	13	6	10	6
20	Cast Iron - Malleable	Pearlitic	AH	130	460	13	6	16	6	13	6	10	6	
21			Pearlitic	230	780	13	6	16	6	13	6	10	6	
N	22	Aluminum & Magnesium - wrought alloy	Non Heat Treatable	AH	60	210	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	
	23			Heat Treatable	100	360	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	
	24	Aluminum & Magnesium - cast alloy $\leq 12\%$ Si	Non Heat Treatable	AH	75	270	-	-	26	5	20	5	16	5
	25			Heat Treatable	90	320	-	-	26	5	20	5	16	5
	26	Al & Mg - cast alloy $> 12\%$ Si	Non Heat Treatable	AH	130	460	-	-	18	5	18	5	16	5
	27			Free cutting, Pb > 1%	110	390	-	-	38	5	31	5	25	5
	28			Brass (CuZn, CuSnZn)	90	320	-	-	26	5	20	5	16	5
	29			Bronze (CuSn)	100	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30	Non-metallic - Thermosetting & fiber-reinforced plastics	-	-	-	-	40	4	40	4	40	4	40	4
	S	31	High temp. alloys	Fe based	A	200	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32		AH			280	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33		Ni / Co based			A	250	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34					AH	350	1180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35					C	320	1080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36		Titanium & Ti alloys	CP Titanium	AH	400	MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
37.1				Alpha alloys	860	MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
37.2				Alpha / Beta alloys	A	960	MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.3					AH	1170	MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.4				Beta alloys	A	830	MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.5	AH	1400	MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
H	38.1	Hardened steel	HT	A	45	HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	38.2			A	55	HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	39.1			A	58	HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	39.2			A	62	HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	40			Cast Iron	Chilled	C	400	1350	13	5	16	5	13	5
41	HT	55	HRC			-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Condition: A (Annealed), AH (Age Hardened), C (Cast), HT (Hardened & Tempered), QT (Quenched & Tempered)
Bold = Optimal | Regular = Effective

Notes on Drilling

1. Step feeding or pecking is required for drilling greater than $3 \times \phi$.
2. When drilling cast surface & black (ie: not machined surface), reduce drilling speed by 20%.
3. For optimal positional accuracy and hole size, the use of spot drills is recommended prior to drilling desired hole, refer to our standard range (D175).
4. For hole depths greater than $7 \times \phi$, pre-drill initially to pilot start for more accurate hole position and eliminate drill wandering. The pilot can be drilled with short rigid drill, approx. $3 \times \phi$ in depth and reduced feed to ensure accurate pilot hole.

REDUCED SHANK



D120 / D188

HSS

Blu

N

R30

≤ 5xØ

Vc	Feed #
32	5
32	5
25	5
25	5
15	4
25	5
25	4
15	4
-	-
15	4
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
8	4
6	4
-	-
32	5
-	-
20	5
-	-
20	5
-	-
80	6
80	6
60	5
60	5
-	-
25	6
16	3
32	6
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
25	5
-	-

NC SPOTTING



D175

D176

HSS Co

TiN

N

90°

120°

Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #
35	4	35	4
25	4	25	4
20	4	20	4
20	4	20	4
15	3	15	3
20	4	20	4
15	4	15	4
15	3	15	3
-	-	-	-
15	3	15	3
-	-	-	-
10	2	10	2
12	3	12	3
10	3	10	3
15	2	15	2
10	2	10	2
30	5	30	5
20	4	20	4
20	4	20	4
20	4	20	4
20	4	20	4
50	5	50	5
50	5	50	5
35	4	35	4
35	4	35	4
30	4	30	4
40	4	40	4
30	4	30	4
50	4	50	4
30	4	30	4
-	-	-	-
9	2	9	2
8	2	8	2
9	2	9	2
8	2	8	2
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
8	2	8	2
8	2	8	2
-	-	-	-
8	2	8	2
-	-	-	-
10	3	10	3
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
20	4	20	4
-	-	-	-

COUNTERBORES & COUNTERSINKS



C107

C108

C100

HSS Co

HSS Co

Brt

TiAlN

Brt

N

UNI

N

90°

-

Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	VDI^	ISO
36	3	44	3	30	3	1	P
30	3	36	3	30	3	2	P
30	2	36	2	30	3	3	P
30	2	36	2	30	3	4	P
14	1	16	1	12	1	5	P
30	2	36	2	30	3	6	P
18	2	22	2	15	2	7	P
14	1	16	1	12	1	8	P
-	-	10	1	10	1	9	P
14	1	16	1	12	1	10	P
-	-	10	1	10	1	11	P
10	1	12	1	14	1	12	P
-	-	10	1	10	1	13	P
12	2	14	2	16	2	14.1	M
10	1	12	1	12	1	14.2	M
10	1	12	1	14	1	14.3	M
24	2	28	2	25	2	15	K
24	2	28	2	16	2	16	K
20	2	25	2	20	2	17	K
20	2	25	2	20	2	18	K
20	2	25	2	20	2	19	K
20	2	25	2	20	2	20	K
48	4	58	4	80	4	21	N
48	4	58	4	80	4	22	N
36	4	44	4	60	3	23	N
36	4	44	4	60	3	24	N
30	4	44	4	-	-	25	N
78	2	94	2	80	2	26	N
48	2	58	2	-	-	27	N
60	2	72	2	80	2	28	N
30	4	44	4	-	-	29	N
-	-	-	-	-	-	30	N
5	2	8	2	-	-	31	S
4	2	5	2	-	-	32	S
5	2	8	2	-	-	33	S
-	-	5	2	-	-	34	S
-	-	5	2	-	-	35	S
8	3	10	3	-	-	36	S
7	3	9	3	-	-	37.1	S
7	3	9	3	-	-	37.2	S
-	-	8	2	-	-	37.3	S
7	3	9	3	-	-	37.4	S
-	-	8	2	-	-	37.5	S
-	-	-	-	-	-	38.1	H
-	-	-	-	-	-	38.2	H
-	-	-	-	-	-	39.1	H
-	-	-	-	-	-	39.2	H
24	2	28	2	16	2	40	H
-	-	-	-	-	-	41	H

Ø	Feed Table (f) (mm/rev)									
	Feed #									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.0	0.020	0.025	0.030	0.040	0.050	0.060	0.075	0.095	0.120	0.15
3.0	0.030	0.035	0.045	0.055	0.070	0.090	0.110	0.135	0.17	0.21
4.0	0.040	0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.115	0.140	0.18	0.22	0.27
5.0	0.045	0.055	0.070	0.090	0.110	0.135	0.17	0.21	0.26	0.32
6.0	0.055	0.065	0.080	0.100	0.125	0.16	0.19	0.24	0.30	0.37
8.0	0.070	0.085	0.105	0.130	0.16	0.20	0.25	0.31	0.38	0.47
10.0	0.085	0.105	0.125	0.16	0.19	0.24	0.30	0.37	0.46	0.56
12.0	0.095	0.120	0.15	0.18	0.23	0.28	0.34	0.42	0.52	0.64
16.0	0.125	0.15	0.19	0.23	0.29	0.36	0.44	0.54	0.66	0.82
20.0	0.15	0.18	0.23	0.28	0.34	0.42	0.52	0.64	0.80	0.98
25.0	0.18	0.22	0.27	0.33	0.41	0.50	0.60	0.74	0.90	1.10
32.0	0.23	0.27	0.33	0.41	0.50	0.60	0.74	0.88	1.10	1.30
38.0	0.26	0.32	0.38	0.46	0.56	0.68	0.82	1.00	1.20	1.45
45.0	0.30	0.36	0.43	0.52	0.64	0.76	0.92	1.10	1.35	1.60
52.0	0.33	0.40	0.48	0.58	0.70	0.84	1.00	1.20	1.45	1.75
63.0	0.39	0.47	0.56	0.67	0.80	0.96	1.14	1.35	1.65	1.95

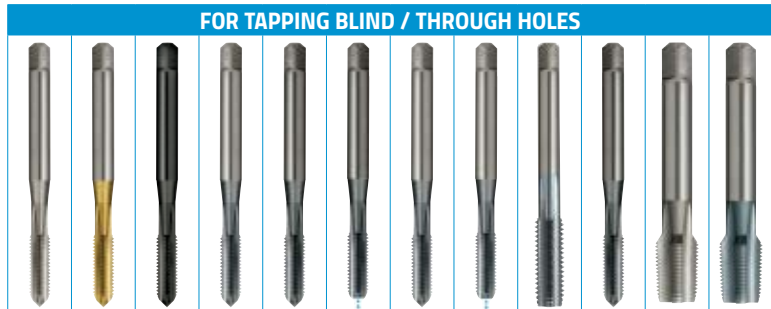
METRIC DRILLS (mm size)

\varnothing = nominal tap size (mm) $n = \frac{v_c \times 1000}{\varnothing \times \pi} \approx \frac{v_c}{\varnothing} \times 318$
 n = spindle speed (RPM)
 v_c = cutting speed (m/min) $v_c = \frac{n \times \varnothing \times \pi}{1000} \approx \frac{n \times \varnothing}{318}$
 f = feed (mm/rev)
 v_f = feed rate (mm/min) $v_f = f \times n$

ISO	VDI	Material Group	Sutton
P	A	Steel	N
M	R	Stainless Steel	VA
K	F	Cast Iron	GG
N	N	Non-Ferrous Metals, Aluminiums & Coppers	Al W
S	S	Titaniums & Super Alloys	Ti Ni
H	H	Hard Materials (≥ 45 HRC)	H

^ VDI 3323 material groups can also be determined by referring to the workpiece material cross reference listing. Refer to main index of this section.

Catalogue Code M
MF
UNC
UNF
G (BSPF)
Material
Surface Finish
Sutton Designation
Geometry
Thread Depth



T286	T288	T290	T292	T670	T741	T335	T357	T294	T296		
T298	T299	T300	T301	T743	T744	T668	T669	T343	T345		
		T302	T303								
T304	T305	T306	T307							T308	T808
HSSE		HSSE		VHM		HSSE		SPM	VHM	HSSE	
Br	TIN	Blu	TICN	TICN		TICN		TICN		Br	TICN
N		GG		GG		DC		XH	VH	UNI	
≤ 1.5xØ		Low Relief		Low Relief	IK	IK		Special Relief			

ISO	VDI 3323	Material	Condition	HB	N/mm²	Vc (m/min)															
P	1	Steel - Non-alloy, cast & free cutting	~ 0.15 %C	A	125	440	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	
	2		~ 0.45 %C	A	190	640	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	
	3		~ 0.75 %C	QT	250	840	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	
	4			A	270	910	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	
	5			QT	300	1010	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	5	5	
	6	Steel - Low alloy & cast < 5% of alloying elements	A	180	610	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	
	7		QT	275	930	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	
	8		QT	300	1010	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	4	4		
	9		QT	350	1180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-		
	10	Steel - High alloy, cast & tool	A	200	680	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	
	11		HT	325	1100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	-	-	-		
	12	Steel - Corrosion resistant & cast	Ferritic / Martensitic	A	200	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	13		Martensitic	QT	240	810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-		
M	14.1	Stainless Steel	Austenitic	AH	180	610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	14.2		Duplex		250	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	14.3		Precipitation Hardening		250	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
K	15	Cast Iron - Grey (GG)	Ferritic / Pearlitic		180	610	7	11	8	11	22	26	11	13	-	-	-	7	7		
	16		Pearlitic		260	880	6	9	7	9	18	22	9	11	12	-	-	6	6		
	17	Cast Iron - Nodular (GGG)	Ferritic		160	570	7	11	8	11	22	26	11	13	-	-	-	7	7		
	18		Pearlitic		250	840	6	9	7	9	18	22	9	11	12	-	-	6	6		
	19		Ferritic		130	460	9	14	10	14	27	32	14	16	-	-	-	9	9		
20	Pearlitic		230	780	7	11	8	11	22	26	11	13	-	-	-	7	7				
N	21	Aluminum & Magnesium - wrought alloy	Non Heat Treatable		60	210	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7		
	22		Heat Treatable	AH	100	360	9	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9		
	23	Aluminum & Magnesium - cast alloy ≤ 12% Si	Non Heat Treatable		75	270	9	14	-	-	-	-	14	16	-	-	-	9	9		
	24		Heat Treatable	AH	90	320	9	14	-	-	-	-	14	16	-	-	-	9	9		
	25	Al & Mg - cast alloy > 12% Si	Non Heat Treatable		130	460	-	-	-	9	18	22	9	11	-	-	-	-			
	26	Copper & Cu alloys (Brass/Bronze)	Free cutting, Pb > 1%		110	390	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5		
	27		Brass (CuZn, CuSnZn)		90	320	11	16	-	-	32	39	16	19	21	32	11	11			
	28		Bronze (CuSn)		100	360	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8		
	29	Non-metallic - Thermosetting & fiber-reinforced plastics					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	30	Non-metallic - Hard rubber, wood etc.					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
S	31	High temp. alloys	Fe based	A	200	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	32			AH	280	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	33		Ni / Co based	A	250	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	34			AH	350	1180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	35			C	320	1080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	36	Titanium & Ti alloys	CP Titanium		400 MPa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	37.1		Alpha alloys		860 MPa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	37.2		Alpha / Beta alloys	A	960 MPa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	37.3			AH	1170 MPa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	37.4		Beta alloys	A	830 MPa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
37.5	AH	1400 MPa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
H	38.1	Hardened steel	HT	45 HRC			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-				
	38.2			55 HRC			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-				
	39.1			58 HRC			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-			
	39.2			62 HRC			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-			
	40	Cast Iron	Chilled	C	400	1350	-	-	-	-	14	17	7	9	9	14	-	-			
41	HT			55 HRC			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-				

Condition: A (Annealed), AH (Age Hardened), C (Cast), HT (Hardened & Tempered), QT (Quenched & Tempered)

Bold = Optimal | Regular = Effective

Notes on Tapping

- The speeds listed above are a recommendation only, and are based on depth of thread listed, speeds can be adjusted on application.
 - As a general rule;
 - If hole depth required is less than above mentioned = increase speed
 - If hole depth required is more than above mentioned = reduce speed
- Taps must be driven by the square to eliminate slippage, eg, ER-GB collets (square drive).
- When using spiral flute taps with length compensation tapping attachment, it is recommended to short pitch the feed 95%, to eliminate tap cutting oversize, eg. M6x1 @ 1000RPM, Feedrate= 950mm/min.
- Forming taps are suitable for materials with >10% elongation

E440		E442		E456		E457		E458		E444			E310			E400			VDI 3323	ISO		
VHM-ULTRA		VHM		VHM		VHM		VHM		VHM			VHM			VHM-ULTRA						
AlCrN		TiAlN		TiAlN		TiAlN		TiAlN		BrT			BrT			CrN						
UNI		N		N		N		N		Al			Al			Al						
Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #			
-	-	-	-	180	16	180	15	180	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	180	16	180	15	180	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
175	18	175	18	100	16	100	15	100	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
175	18	175	18	100	16	100	15	100	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
175	18	175	18	100	16	100	15	100	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
-	-	-	-	180	16	180	15	180	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
175	18	175	18	100	16	100	15	100	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
175	18	175	18	100	16	100	15	100	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
120	18	120	18	80	16	80	15	80	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
175	18	175	18	100	16	100	15	100	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
120	18	120	18	80	16	80	15	80	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
-	-	-	-	90	16	90	15	90	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
-	-	-	-	80	16	80	15	80	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
-	-	-	-	90	16	90	15	90	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.1	
-	-	-	-	90	16	90	15	90	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.2	
-	-	-	-	80	16	80	15	80	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	
150	18	150	18	140	16	140	15	140	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
150	18	150	18	140	16	140	15	140	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
150	18	150	18	140	16	140	15	140	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	
150	18	150	18	140	16	140	15	140	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
110	18	110	18	100	16	100	15	100	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	
110	18	110	18	100	16	100	15	100	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	3	11	16	220	8	14	18	200	8	17	13	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	3	11	16	220	8	14	18	200	8	17	13	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	3	11	16	220	8	14	18	200	8	17	13	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	3	11	16	220	8	14	18	200	8	17	13	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	3	11	16	220	8	14	18	200	8	17	13	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	3	11	16	160	8	14	18	500	8	17	13	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	3	11	16	160	8	14	18	500	8	17	13	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	3	11	16	160	8	14	18	500	8	17	13	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	
50	18	50	18	50	16	50	15	50	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	
50	18	50	18	50	16	50	15	50	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	
50	18	50	18	50	16	50	15	50	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	
50	18	50	18	50	16	50	15	50	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	
50	18	50	18	50	16	50	15	50	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	
70	18	70	18	70	16	70	15	70	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	
70	18	70	18	70	16	70	15	70	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.1	
70	18	70	18	70	16	70	15	70	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.2	
70	18	70	18	70	16	70	15	70	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.3	
70	18	70	18	70	16	70	15	70	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.4	
70	18	70	18	70	16	70	15	70	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.5	
120	18	120	18	80	16	80	15	80	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.1	
120	18	120	18	60	16	60	15	60	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.2	
100	18	100	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.2	
-	-	-	-	60	16	60	15	60	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	
100	18	100	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	

METRIC ENDMILLS (mm size)

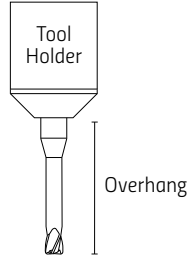
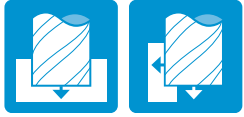
∅	= nominal tool diameter (mm)	$n = \frac{v_c \times 1000}{\pi \times \phi} \approx \frac{v_c}{\phi} \times 318$
n	= Spindel speed (RPM)	
v _c	= Cutting speed (m/min)	
f _z	= Feed rate per tooth (mm/tooth)	$v_c = \frac{n \times \phi \times \pi}{1000} \approx \frac{n \times \phi}{318}$
v _f	= Feed rate (mm/min)	$f_z = \frac{v_f}{z \times n}$
z	= No. cutting edges	$v_f = f_z \times z \times n$
Q	= Metal removal rate (cm ³ /min)	
a _p	= Cutting depth (mm)	$Q = \frac{a_p \times a_e \times v_f}{1000}$
a _e	= Cutting width (mm)	



E650 Carbide, 4 Flute, up to 6mm



E650 Carbide, 6 Flute, over 6mm



Application Notes:

- Above conditions based on 5x \emptyset overhang
- For 6x \emptyset overhang, reduce ap by 10%
- For 8x \emptyset overhang, reduce ap by 25%
- For 10x \emptyset overhang, reduce ap by 50%
- For plunge in Z-Axis direction or ramping at 1° incline, reduce feed rate between 60% to 70%

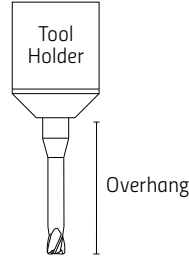
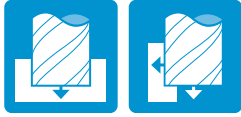
LEGEND

- \emptyset = nominal tool diameter (mm)
- n = Spindle speed (RPM)
- v_c = Cutting speed (m/min)
- F_z = Feed rate per tooth (mm/tooth)
- v_f = Feed rate (mm/min)
- a_p = Cutting depth (mm)
- a_e = Cutting width (mm)

ISO			P			H			H		
VDI			35 ≤ HRC ≤ 45			45 ≤ HRC ≤ 52			≥ 52 - 68 HRC		
Material			Pre-hardened Steel			Hardened Steel			Hardened Steel		
\emptyset	$a_e \times \emptyset$	$a_p \times \emptyset$	V_c	n	V_f	V_c	n	V_f	V_c	n	V_f
2	0.31	0.05	90	14300	2150	80	12700	1910	70	11100	1670
3	0.31	0.05	90	9500	2280	80	8500	2040	70	7400	1780
4	0.31	0.05	90	7200	2880	80	6400	2560	70	5600	2240
6	0.31	0.05	90	4800	2220	80	4200	1940	70	3700	1710
8	0.31	0.05	90	3600	4050	80	3200	3600	70	2800	3150
10	0.31	0.05	90	2900	3520	80	2500	3040	70	2200	2670
12	0.31	0.05	90	2400	3130	80	2100	2740	70	1900	2480



E598 Carbide, Micro, 4 Flute, Long Reach, Corner Rad



Application Notes:

- Above conditions based on 5x ϕ overhang
- For 6x ϕ overhang, reduce ap by 10%
- For 8x ϕ overhang, reduce ap by 25%
- For 10x ϕ overhang, reduce ap by 50%
- For plunge in Z-Axis direction or ramping at 1° incline, reduce feed rate between 60% to 70%

LEGEND

- ϕ = nominal tool diameter (mm)
- n = Spindle speed (RPM⁻¹)
- v_c = Cutting speed (m/min)
- F_z = Feed rate per tooth (mm/tooth)
- v_f = Feed rate (mm/min)
- a_p = Cutting depth (mm)
- a_e = Cutting width (mm)

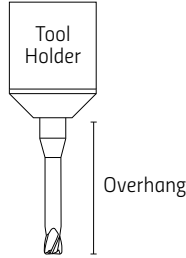
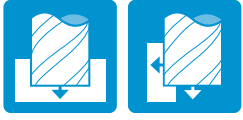
ISO	P					H					H				
VDI	35 ≤ HRC ≤ 45					45 ≤ HRC ≤ 52					≥ 52 - 68 HRC				
Material	Pre-hardened Steel					Hardened Steel					Hardened Steel				
ϕ	a_p	v_c	F_z	n	v_f	a_p	v_c	F_z	n	v_f	a_p	v_c	F_z	n	v_f
1	0.030	96	0.020	30600	2480	0.025	85	0.018	27000	1940	0.023	79	0.016	25200	1590
1	0.019	78	0.020	24800	2000	0.016	69	0.018	21900	1570	0.014	64	0.016	20400	1280
1	0.019	69	0.020	22000	1780	0.016	61	0.018	19400	1400	0.014	57	0.016	18100	1140
1	0.012	61	0.020	19300	1560	0.010	53	0.018	17000	1220	0.009	50	0.016	15900	1000
1	0.012	54	0.016	17100	1080	0.010	47	0.016	15100	950	0.009	44	0.013	14100	760
1	0.010	54	0.015	17100	1040	0.008	47	0.015	15100	880	0.007	44	0.012	14100	700
1	0.007	54	0.015	17100	1000	0.006	47	0.013	15100	810	0.005	44	0.011	14100	630
1	0.005	41	0.015	12900	750	0.004	36	0.013	11300	610	0.004	33	0.011	10600	480
1.5	0.052	106	0.022	22500	2000	0.042	94	0.019	20000	1550	0.039	87	0.017	18500	1270
1.5	0.048	101	0.022	21400	1900	0.039	89	0.019	18900	1470	0.036	83	0.017	17600	1210
1.5	0.048	81	0.022	17100	1520	0.039	71	0.019	15100	1170	0.036	66	0.017	14100	970
1.5	0.036	72	0.020	15200	1220	0.029	63	0.018	13400	990	0.027	59	0.016	12500	810
1.5	0.024	63	0.017	13300	920	0.020	56	0.017	11800	810	0.018	52	0.015	11000	640
2	0.064	123	0.042	19600	3310	0.052	109	0.034	17300	2340	0.048	102	0.029	16200	1910
2	0.056	112	0.042	17900	3010	0.046	99	0.034	15800	2120	0.042	92	0.029	14700	1730
2	0.044	102	0.040	16200	2600	0.036	90	0.034	14300	1920	0.033	84	0.03	13300	1570
2	0.032	91	0.038	14500	2190	0.026	80	0.034	12800	1720	0.024	75	0.029	11900	1400
2	0.032	86	0.038	13700	2070	0.026	75	0.034	12000	1620	0.024	70	0.03	11200	1330
2	0.032	81	0.038	12900	1950	0.026	71	0.034	11300	1530	0.024	67	0.029	10600	1250
2	0.030	75	0.038	12000	1830	0.025	67	0.032	10600	1370	0.023	62	0.028	9900	1110
2	0.028	70	0.038	11200	1710	0.023	62	0.030	9900	1200	0.021	58	0.026	9300	980
2	0.020	70	0.038	11200	1710	0.016	62	0.030	9900	1200	0.015	58	0.026	9300	980
2	0.014	67	0.038	10700	1620	0.011	59	0.030	9400	1140	0.010	55	0.026	8800	930
2.5	0.077	119	0.038	15100	2290	0.062	104	0.034	13300	1820	0.058	97	0.03	12400	1490
2.5	0.072	114	0.038	14500	2190	0.059	101	0.034	12800	1720	0.054	93	0.029	11900	1400
2.5	0.067	108	0.038	13800	2100	0.055	96	0.033	12200	1620	0.050	90	0.029	11400	1320
2.5	0.062	104	0.038	13200	2000	0.051	91	0.033	11600	1510	0.047	85	0.028	10800	1230
2.5	0.058	98	0.038	12500	1900	0.047	87	0.032	11100	1410	0.043	81	0.028	10300	1150
2.5	0.053	93	0.038	11900	1800	0.043	82	0.031	10500	1310	0.040	77	0.027	9800	1070
2.5	0.048	88	0.038	11200	1710	0.039	78	0.030	9900	1200	0.036	73	0.026	9300	980
2.5	0.036	86	0.038	11000	1660	0.029	76	0.030	9700	1170	0.027	71	0.027	9000	960
2.5	0.024	84	0.038	10700	1620	0.020	74	0.030	9400	1140	0.018	69	0.026	8800	930
3	0.072	128	0.053	13600	2860	0.059	113	0.042	12000	2020	0.054	106	0.037	11200	1650
3	0.064	128	0.053	13600	2860	0.052	113	0.042	12000	2020	0.048	106	0.037	11200	1650
3	0.056	128	0.053	13600	2860	0.046	113	0.042	12000	2020	0.042	106	0.037	11200	1650
3	0.048	128	0.053	13600	2860	0.039	113	0.042	12000	2020	0.036	106	0.037	11200	1650
3	0.040	128	0.053	13600	2860	0.033	113	0.042	12000	2020	0.030	106	0.037	11200	1650
3	0.040	115	0.053	12200	2570	0.033	100	0.042	10600	1790	0.030	95	0.037	10100	1490
3	0.040	104	0.053	11000	2320	0.033	91	0.042	9700	1640	0.030	86	0.037	9100	1340
3	0.036	92	0.050	9800	1970	0.029	81	0.041	8600	1400	0.027	76	0.035	8100	1140
3	0.032	81	0.047	8600	1620	0.026	72	0.038	7600	1160	0.024	67	0.033	7100	930
4	0.184	147	0.065	11700	3060	0.150	131	0.052	10400	2160	0.138	122	0.045	9700	1760
4	0.164	134	0.065	10700	2780	0.133	117	0.052	9300	1940	0.123	109	0.046	8700	1590
4	0.144	121	0.065	9600	2510	0.117	103	0.052	8200	1720	0.108	98	0.046	7800	1420
4	0.136	109	0.062	8700	2170	0.111	96	0.049	7600	1500	0.102	89	0.044	7100	1240
4	0.120	99	0.058	7900	1830	0.098	87	0.046	6900	1280	0.090	80	0.041	6400	1050
4	0.104	88	0.054	7000	1500	0.085	78	0.043	6200	1060	0.078	73	0.037	5800	860



E580 Carbide, Micro, 2 Flute, Long Reach, Sq End



E581 Carbide, Micro, 2 Flute, Corner Rad



Application Notes:

- Above conditions based on 5xØ overhang
- For 6xØ overhang, reduce ap by 10%
- For 8xØ overhang, reduce ap by 25%
- For 10xØ overhang, reduce ap by 50%
- For plunge in Z-Axis direction or ramping at 1° incline, reduce feed rate between 60% to 70%

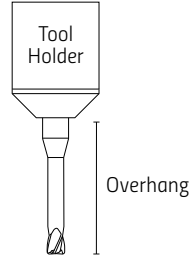
LEGEND

- Ø = nominal tool diameter (mm)
- n = Spindle speed (RPM·l)
- v_c = Cutting speed (m/min)
- F_z = Feed rate per tooth (mm/tooth)
- v_f = Feed rate (mm/min)
- a_p = Cutting depth (mm)
- a_e = Cutting width (mm)

ISO			P					M					S					H				
VDI			5, 8, 9, 10, 11					14.2, 14.3					34, 35, 37.3, 37.5					38.1				
Material			Steel - Low alloy & cast Steel - High alloy, cast & tool					Stainless Steel					High temp. alloys Titanium & Ti alloys					Hardened Steel				
Ø	l ₃	ae x Ø	ap	Vc	Fz	n	Vf	ap	Vc	Fz	n	Vf	ap	Vc	Fz	n	Vf	ap	Vc	Fz	n	Vf
0.2	0.5	1.0	0.028	25	0.003	40000	240	0.028	25	0.003	40000	240	0.028	25	0.003	40000	240	0.040	25	0.003	40000	240
0.2	1	1.0	0.011	23	0.003	37400	210	0.011	23	0.003	37400	210	0.011	23	0.003	37400	210	0.016	23	0.003	37400	210
0.2	1.5	1.0	0.008	22	0.003	34800	182	0.008	22	0.003	34800	182	0.008	22	0.003	34800	182	0.011	22	0.003	34800	182
0.4	2	1.0	0.022	47	0.004	37400	280	0.022	47	0.004	37400	280	0.022	47	0.004	37400	280	0.032	47	0.004	37400	280
0.4	4	1.0	0.011	37	0.003	29600	175	0.011	37	0.003	29600	175	0.011	37	0.003	29600	175	0.016	37	0.003	29600	175
0.5	2	1.0	0.035	62	0.007	39099	513	0.035	62	0.007	39099	513	0.035	62	0.007	39099	513	0.050	63	0.004	40000	320
0.5	4	1.0	0.018	50	0.005	31474	332	0.018	50	0.005	31474	332	0.018	50	0.005	31474	332	0.025	51	0.003	32200	207
0.5	6	1.0	0.012	42	0.004	26391	234	0.012	42	0.004	26391	234	0.012	42	0.004	26391	234	0.017	43	0.003	27000	146
0.6	4	1.0	0.028	59	0.007	31246	423	0.028	59	0.007	31246	423	0.028	59	0.007	31246	423	0.040	63	0.007	33554	443
0.6	6	1.0	0.017	50	0.006	26577	306	0.017	50	0.006	26577	306	0.017	50	0.006	26577	306	0.024	54	0.006	28540	321
0.8	4	1.0	0.045	65	0.007	26042	410	0.045	65	0.007	26042	410	0.045	65	0.007	26042	410	0.064	75	0.007	29762	466
0.8	6	1.0	0.032	61	0.007	24231	355	0.032	61	0.007	24231	355	0.032	61	0.007	24231	355	0.046	70	0.007	27693	404
0.8	8	1.0	0.022	52	0.006	20610	257	0.022	52	0.006	20610	257	0.022	52	0.006	20610	257	0.032	59	0.006	23555	292
1.0	6	1.0	0.047	61	0.008	19385	337	0.047	61	0.008	19385	337	0.047	61	0.008	19385	337	0.067	70	0.008	22155	383
1.0	8	1.0	0.035	56	0.008	17937	289	0.035	56	0.008	17937	289	0.035	56	0.008	17937	289	0.050	64	0.008	20499	328
1.0	10	1.0	0.028	52	0.007	16489	244	0.028	52	0.007	16489	244	0.028	52	0.007	16489	244	0.040	59	0.007	18844	277
1.0	12	1.0	0.023	47	0.006	15040	203	0.023	47	0.006	15040	203	0.023	47	0.006	15040	203	0.033	54	0.006	17189	231
1.0	16	1.0	0.018	38	0.005	12144	132	0.018	38	0.005	12144	132	0.018	38	0.005	12144	132	0.025	44	0.005	13878	150
1.2	6	1.0	0.067	65	0.010	17361	357	0.067	65	0.010	17361	357	0.067	65	0.010	17361	357	0.096	75	0.010	19841	406
1.2	10	1.0	0.042	56	0.008	14947	265	0.042	56	0.008	14947	265	0.042	56	0.008	14947	265	0.060	64	0.008	17083	301
1.2	12	1.0	0.034	52	0.008	13740	224	0.034	52	0.008	13740	224	0.034	52	0.008	13740	224	0.048	59	0.008	15703	254
1.5	6	1.0	0.105	70	0.013	14855	391	0.105	70	0.013	14855	391	0.105	70	0.013	14855	391	0.150	80	0.013	16977	444
1.5	8	1.0	0.084	65	0.012	13889	341	0.084	65	0.012	13889	341	0.084	65	0.012	13889	341	0.120	75	0.012	15873	388
1.5	12	1.0	0.053	56	0.010	11958	253	0.053	56	0.010	11958	253	0.053	56	0.010	11958	253	0.075	64	0.010	13666	287
1.5	16	1.0	0.042	52	0.009	10992	214	0.042	52	0.009	10992	214	0.042	52	0.009	10992	214	0.060	59	0.009	12563	243
1.5	20	1.0	0.032	47	0.008	10027	178	0.032	47	0.008	10027	178	0.032	47	0.008	10027	178	0.046	54	0.008	11459	202
2.0	6	1.0	0.187	70	0.015	11141	350	0.187	70	0.015	11141	350	0.187	70	0.015	11141	350	0.267	80	0.015	12733	398
2.0	8	1.0	0.140	70	0.015	11141	350	0.140	70	0.015	11141	350	0.140	70	0.015	11141	350	0.200	80	0.015	12733	398
2.0	10	1.0	0.112	65	0.014	10416	306	0.112	65	0.014	10416	306	0.112	65	0.014	10416	306	0.160	75	0.014	11905	348
2.0	12	1.0	0.093	61	0.013	9692	265	0.093	61	0.013	9692	265	0.093	61	0.013	9692	265	0.133	70	0.013	11077	301
2.0	16	1.0	0.070	56	0.012	8968	227	0.070	56	0.012	8968	227	0.070	56	0.012	8968	227	0.100	64	0.012	10250	258
2.0	20	1.0	0.056	52	0.011	8244	192	0.056	52	0.011	8244	192	0.056	52	0.011	8244	192	0.080	59	0.011	9422	218
2.0	25	1.0	0.047	47	0.010	7520	159	0.047	47	0.010	7520	159	0.047	47	0.010	7520	159	0.067	54	0.010	8594	181
2.5	8	1.0	0.233	70	0.018	8913	336	0.233	70	0.018	8913	336	0.233	70	0.018	8913	336	0.333	80	0.018	10186	382
2.5	12	1.0	0.175	70	0.018	8913	336	0.175	70	0.018	8913	336	0.175	70	0.018	8913	336	0.250	80	0.018	10186	382
3.0	16	1.0	0.168	65	0.020	6944	285	0.168	65	0.020	6944	285	0.168	65	0.020	6944	285	0.240	75	0.020	7936	325
3.0	20	1.0	0.140	61	0.018	6461	247	0.140	61	0.018	6461	247	0.140	61	0.018	6461	247	0.200	70	0.018	7385	281
3.0	25	1.0	0.105	56	0.017	5979	212	0.105	56	0.017	5979	212	0.105	56	0.017	5979	212	0.150	64	0.017	6833	241



E582 Carbide, Micro, 2 Flute, Long Reach, Ballnose



Application Notes:

- Above conditions based on 5x \emptyset overhang
- For 6x \emptyset overhang, reduce ap by 10%
- For 8x \emptyset overhang, reduce ap by 25%
- For 10x \emptyset overhang, reduce ap by 50%
- For plunge in Z-Axis direction or ramping at 1° incline, reduce feed rate between 60% to 70%

LEGEND

- \emptyset = nominal tool diameter (mm)
- n = Spindle speed (RPM⁻¹)
- v_c = Cutting speed (m/min)
- F_z = Feed rate per tooth (mm/tooth)
- v_f = Feed rate (mm/min)
- a_p = Cutting depth (mm)
- a_e = Cutting width (mm)

ISO				P				M				S				H			
VDI				5, 8, 9, 10, 11				14.2, 14.3				34, 35, 37.3, 37.5				38.1			
Material				Steel - Low alloy & cast Steel - High alloy, cast & tool				Stainless Steel				High temp. alloys Titanium & Ti alloys				Hardened Steel			
\emptyset	l_3	$a_e \times \emptyset$	$a_p \times \emptyset$	V_c	F_z	n	V_f	V_c	F_z	n	V_f	V_c	F_z	n	V_f	V_c	F_z	n	V_f
0.2	0.5	0.05	0.20	25	0.003	40000	240	25	0.003	40000	240	25	0.003	40000	240	25	0.003	40000	240
0.2	1	0.05	0.20	25	0.003	40000	240	25	0.003	40000	240	25	0.003	40000	240	25	0.003	40000	240
0.2	1.5	0.05	0.15	21	0.002	34000	144	21	0.002	34000	144	21	0.002	34000	144	21	0.002	34000	144
0.4	2	0.05	0.20	50	0.004	40000	320	50	0.004	40000	320	50	0.004	40000	320	50	0.004	40000	320
0.4	4	0.02	0.10	35	0.003	28000	160	35	0.003	28000	160	35	0.003	28000	160	35	0.003	28000	160
0.5	2	0.05	0.20	62	0.006	39099	433	62	0.006	39099	433	62	0.006	39099	433	63	0.004	40000	320
0.5	6	0.02	0.10	43	0.004	27369	217	43	0.004	27369	217	43	0.004	27369	217	44	0.003	28000	160
0.6	2	0.05	0.20	68	0.006	35916	448	68	0.006	35916	448	68	0.006	35916	448	73	0.006	38568	469
0.6	4	0.05	0.15	57	0.004	30528	269	57	0.004	30528	269	57	0.004	30528	269	62	0.004	32783	281
0.6	6	0.02	0.10	47	0.004	25141	224	47	0.004	25141	224	47	0.004	25141	224	51	0.004	26998	234
0.6	8	0.02	0.10	47	0.004	25141	224	47	0.004	25141	224	47	0.004	25141	224	51	0.004	26998	234
0.8	4	0.05	0.20	70	0.007	27852	406	70	0.007	27852	406	70	0.007	27852	406	80	0.007	31831	462
0.8	6	0.05	0.15	60	0.005	23674	244	60	0.005	23674	244	60	0.005	23674	244	68	0.005	27056	277
0.8	8	0.02	0.10	49	0.005	19496	203	49	0.005	19496	203	49	0.005	19496	203	56	0.005	22282	231
1.0	4	0.05	0.20	70	0.009	22282	395	70	0.009	22282	395	70	0.009	22282	395	80	0.009	25465	449
1.0	6	0.05	0.15	60	0.006	18940	237	60	0.006	18940	237	60	0.006	18940	237	68	0.006	21645	269
1.0	8	0.05	0.15	60	0.006	18940	237	60	0.006	18940	237	60	0.006	18940	237	68	0.006	21645	269
1.0	10	0.02	0.10	49	0.006	15597	197	49	0.006	15597	197	49	0.006	15597	197	56	0.006	17826	224
1.0	12	0.02	0.10	49	0.006	15597	197	49	0.006	15597	197	49	0.006	15597	197	56	0.006	17826	224
1.0	14	0.02	0.10	49	0.006	15597	197	49	0.006	15597	197	49	0.006	15597	197	56	0.006	17826	224
1.0	20	0.02	0.10	42	0.006	13369	158	42	0.006	13369	158	42	0.006	13369	158	48	0.006	15279	179
1.2	8	0.05	0.15	60	0.006	15783	210	60	0.006	15783	210	60	0.006	15783	210	68	0.006	18037	239
1.2	10	0.05	0.15	60	0.006	15783	210	60	0.006	15783	210	60	0.006	15783	210	68	0.006	18037	239
1.2	12	0.02	0.10	49	0.006	12998	175	49	0.006	12998	175	49	0.006	12998	175	56	0.006	14854	199
2.0	6	0.05	0.20	70	0.014	11141	315	70	0.014	11141	315	70	0.014	11141	315	80	0.014	12733	359
2.0	8	0.05	0.20	70	0.014	11141	315	70	0.014	11141	315	70	0.014	11141	315	80	0.014	12733	359
2.0	12	0.05	0.15	60	0.010	9469	189	60	0.010	9469	189	60	0.010	9469	189	68	0.010	10823	215
2.0	16	0.05	0.15	60	0.010	9469	189	60	0.010	9469	189	60	0.010	9469	189	68	0.010	10823	215
2.0	20	0.02	0.10	49	0.010	7798	158	49	0.010	7798	158	49	0.010	7798	158	56	0.010	8913	179
2.0	30	0.02	0.10	49	0.010	7798	158	49	0.010	7798	158	49	0.010	7798	158	56	0.010	8913	179
3.0	10	0.05	0.20	70	0.019	7427	289	70	0.019	7427	289	70	0.019	7427	289	80	0.019	8488	328
3.0	16	0.05	0.20	70	0.019	7427	289	70	0.019	7427	289	70	0.019	7427	289	80	0.019	8488	328
3.0	25	0.05	0.15	60	0.013	6313	173	60	0.013	6313	173	60	0.013	6313	173	68	0.013	7215	197
3.0	30	0.02	0.10	49	0.013	5199	144	49	0.013	5199	144	49	0.013	5199	144	56	0.013	5942	164

E201		E202		E140		E141		E134		E151		E251					
HSS Co.8				HSS Co.8				SPM				SPM		SPM			
BrT		TiCN		BrT		TiCN		TiAlN				TiAlN		TiCN			
N		N		NR				UNI				UNI		VA			
R30 NF		R30 NF		R30 NR		R30 NR		R30/32				R45 HRS		R30 VA-R			
1.5		1.5		1.0		1.0		1.5		1.5		1.0		1.0			
0.25		0.25		0.5		0.5		0.1		0.25		0.5		0.5			
Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	VDI ³³²³	ISO
40	9	50	9	36	5	40	5	70	7	55	8	70	6	40	4	1	
40	9	50	9	36	5	40	5	70	7	55	8	70	6	40	4	2	
40	9	50	9	36	5	40	5	70	6	55	7	60	6	40	4	3	
40	9	50	9	36	5	40	5	70	6	55	7	60	6	40	4	4	
25	7	40	7	-	-	40	5	50	6	40	7	40	4	40	4	5	
40	9	50	9	36	5	40	5	70	6	55	7	60	6	40	4	6	
30	9	50	9	-	-	40	5	60	6	50	7	40	5	40	4	7	
25	7	40	7	-	-	40	5	50	6	40	7	40	4	40	4	8	
-	-	25	6	-	-	-	-	40	4	30	5	30	4	-	-	9	
25	7	40	7	-	-	-	-	50	6	40	7	40	4	40	4	10	
-	-	25	6	-	-	-	-	40	4	30	5	30	4	-	-	11	
10	4	15	4	-	-	-	-	18	3	15	4	15	3	25	6	12	
22	6	25	6	-	-	-	-	40	4	30	5	30	4	30	4	13	
-	-	25	5	-	-	-	-	30	4	25	5	25	4	40	10	14.1	
-	-	20	5	-	-	-	-	22	2	20	3	15	2	40	10	14.2	
-	-	15	4	-	-	-	-	18	3	15	4	15	3	25	6	14.3	
35	9	30	9	-	-	50	8	60	4	50	5	60	8	-	-	15	
25	9	30	9	-	-	-	-	50	3	40	4	40	8	-	-	16	
22	9	30	9	-	-	20	8	40	2	30	3	25	8	-	-	17	
22	9	30	9	-	-	-	-	40	2	30	3	25	8	-	-	18	
22	9	30	9	-	-	20	8	40	2	30	3	25	8	-	-	19	
22	9	30	9	-	-	-	-	40	2	30	3	25	8	-	-	20	
70	15	90	15	80	9	90	9	100	5	80	6	-	-	-	-	21	
70	15	90	15	80	9	90	9	100	5	80	6	-	-	-	-	22	
55	15	60	15	55	8	65	8	70	4	55	5	80	8	-	-	23	
55	15	60	15	55	8	65	8	70	4	55	5	80	8	-	-	24	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	
40	14	60	14	30	6	35	6	70	4	55	5	-	-	-	-	26	
-	-	80	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	
70	14	70	14	40	6	50	6	100	5	80	6	-	-	-	-	28	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	
-	-	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	4	31	
-	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	32	
-	-	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	4	33	
-	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	34	
-	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	35	
-	-	22	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	5	36	
-	-	18	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	37.1	
-	-	18	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	37.2	
-	-	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	37.3	
-	-	18	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	37.4	
-	-	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	37.5	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	3	38.1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.2	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.2	
25	9	30	9	-	-	-	-	50	4	40	4	40	8	-	-	40	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	

METRIC ENDMILLS (mm size)

n = Spindel speed (RPM) $n = \frac{V_c \times 1000}{\pi \times \phi} \approx \frac{V_c}{\phi} \times 318$
 v_c = Cutting speed (m/min)
 f_z = Feed rate per tooth (mm/tooth) $f_z = \frac{n \times \phi \times \pi}{1000} \approx \frac{n \times \phi}{318}$
 v_f = Feed rate (mm/min) $f_z = \frac{v_f}{z \times n}$ $v_f = f_z \times z \times n$
 z = No. cutting edges
 Q = Metal removal rate (cm³/min)
 a_p = Cutting depth (mm)
 a_e = Cutting width (mm) $Q = \frac{a_p \times a_e \times v_f}{1000}$



Code		Problem								Possible Reason	Solution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
1	Breaking of drill										
2	Outer corner breaks down										
3	Cutting edges chip										
4	Drill splits up centre										
5	Drill will not enter work										
6	Hole rough										
7	Hole oversize										
8	Tang breaks										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Possible Reason	Solution		
■				■	■			Dull point	Sharpen		
■								Drill has front taper due to wearing	Sharpen		
■			■	■				Insufficient lip clearance on point	Grind correctly		
■		■						Lip clearance too great	Regrind to correct clearance angle		
■								Drill in incorrectly point ground	Regrind correctly		
■	■							Flutes clogged with chips	Remove drill from hole and to clear flutes		
■								Spring or backlash in drill press, fixture or work	Check each item for rigidity and alignment		
■		■	■		■			Feed too heavy	Reduce Feed		
	■							Cutting speed too high	Reduce speed		
	■				■			Dry cutting, no lubricant at cutting edges	Apply cutting fluid		
				■				Drill web (core) diameter too big	Thin web to original size		
					■			Fixture/Clamping not rigid	Secure job firmly		
						■		Unequal angle or uneven length of cutting edges	Regrind to same lip lengths and angles		
						■		Spindle run-out/Loose spindle	Check machine		
							■	Bad fit between shank taper & socket. The drive & alignment is controlled by the taper fit	Remove dirt, nicks or burrs, or replace worn socket		



Code		Problem						
1		Thread is oversize						
2		Axial miscutting of thread						
3		Thread is undersize						
4		Thread has bellmouthed entry						
5		Thread surface is rough and unclean						
6		Low tool life						
7		Partial or complete tap breakage on FORWARD or BACKWARD movement						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Possible reason	Solution
■		■	■	■	■	■	Wrong tap, cutting geometry of the tap is not suitable for this operation	Use correct tap for the material group (see Expert Tool System, at www.suttontools.com)
■				■	■		Tap hole diameter is undersize	Tap hole diameter should be in accordance to DIN336 or respective standard. For cold forming taps, a special hole diameter is needed.
■			■			■	Misalignment - tap hole position, or angle is not correct	a) check workpiece clamping b) check machine settings
■							The axial machine spindle movement is not free and easy	a) use mechanical feed b) use tap holder with length compensation
■							Cold welding on the thread flanks of the tap	a) use a new tap b) improve and check lubrication c) remove cold welding area from tap d) use tap with surface treatment or coatings
■							Poor guidance of the tap because of little thread depth	a) use mechanical feed b) use tap that has better guiding characteristics
■				■	■		Speed is too high	a) improve lubrication b) lower speed
■				■	■		Chip clogging	a) use tap with different flute form b) use coated taps c) use tap set
■				■	■		The lubrication wrong, additives or the coolant supply is not sufficient	Make sure that the coolant is correct and that the supply is sufficient
	■						Spiral fluted taps are over pressured in the initial cutting phase (retracting pulling force)	Spiral fluted taps should only be lightly pushed into the tap hole until it begins to cut. The tap holder should immediately begin to apply tension to the tap.
	■						Spiral pointed taps (gun taps) are not receiving enough pressure in the initial cutting phase	Spiral pointed taps and even left hand spiral flute taps must have a stronger pressure until they begin to cut. The tap holder should immediately begin to apply pressure to the tap (pushing force)
■		■					Tolerance on the tap is not identical to the tolerance on the drawing or on the gauge	Use a tap which has a correct tolerance
			■				Wrong initial cutting pressure has been used or the machine spindle is not moving along its axis free and easy	a) use mechanical feed b) use tap holder with length compensation
				■	■		Tap is over loaded, either from coarse pitch and/or tough material	Use set of taps
					■		Cold welding, material build-up (pick-up)	a) improve coolant supply, use taps with surface treatments or coatings b) check if surface treatment is correct for this application
					■	■	Hardened walls in drilled hole	a) use drill best suited to material being drilled b) use new drill or boring tool c) resharpen drilling or boring tools d) if possible, heat treatment and coatings should only be made after threading
						■	Over loading of teeth in the chamfer area	a) use a longer chamfer (check if the tap hole is blind hole or through) b) use increased number of teeth in the chamfer area by selecting tap with increased number of flutes
						■	Tap hole chamfer is missing or wrong	Countersink tap hole chamfer with correct angle
						■	Tap crashed against the bottom of tap hole	Use tap holder with length compensation and over load clutch



Code	Problem										Possible Reason
1	Poor workpiece finish										Cutting edge wear, cutter radial run-out
2	Splintering of workpiece edge										Unsuitable cutting conditions, unsuitable shape of cutting edge
3	Non-parallel or uneven surface										Low stiffness of the cutter or of the workpiece (loose)
4	Extreme flank wear										Unsuitable cutting conditions, unsuitable shape of cutting edge
5	Extreme crater wear										
6	Breaks and shelling due to thermal shock										
7	Formation of built-up edges										
8	Poor chip clearance, chip blockage										
9	Lack of Rigidity										Difficult cutting conditions, clamping of the workpiece
10	End mill cutter breaks										Unsuitable cutting conditions, flute length of the cutter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Solution	
■						■	■			increase cutting speed	
			■	■				■		reduce cutting speed	
						■	■			increase feed rate	
■	■	■		■	■		■	■	■	reduce feed rate	
■	■	■		■	■			■	■	reduce cutting depth	
							■	■	■	change cutter diameter and cut width	
■			■	■		■	■			check use of cooling lubricant, flush swarf away	
	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		increase clearance angle (Radial relief)	
	■			■	■					increase wedge angle (Rake angle)	
	■									increase number of teeth	
		■					■	■	■	reduce number of teeth	
							■			select larger chip space (Cutter)	
■	■	■	■		■					change shape of minor cutting edge	
		■			■					cutter - change radial run-out	
	■	■			■			■	■	change cutter stiffness, flute length (l/D ratio)	
	■	■			■			■		select machine with higher power and stiffness	



Code		Problem				
1		Breakage				
2		Excessive wear				
3		Chattering				
4		Poor surface finish				
1	2	3	4	Possible reason	Solution	
■		■		Dirt or burrs in spindle or socket in which reamer is held	clean spindle	
■	■			Misalignment of two or more parts of the set-up. This condition can cause a bell-mouthed hole	align holes or use bridge style reamer	
■	■	■	■	Too fast or too slow speeds	adjust	
■	■	■	■	Too much or too little feed	adjust	
	■			Wrong type of coolant	refer to lubricant supplier's literature	
■				No lubricant between guide bushing and reamer	apply	
	■		■	Lack of lubricant	increase	
■				Bottoming in blind holes	reduce depth travel of reamer	
		■		Lack of sufficient stock to ream	drill smaller hole	
■	■		■	Too much stock to ream	drill larger hole	
■		■		Entering work too fast	slow down the approach feed, until all cutting edges are located in the hole	
■	■	■	■	Badly drilled holes – too rough, tapered or bell-mouthed. Bell-mouthed holes may cause the reamer to wedge rather than cut	replace drill	
■		■		Oversize or undersize bushings	use suitable bush	
■		■		Lack of rigidity in machine or work holder	improve rigidity	
■	■		■	Improperly designed reamer for the job	use a different reamer	

Trade Name	Coating	Coating Structure	Micro-hardness	Coeff. of Friction vs Steel	Thermal Stability	Colour	Application and Benefits
Alcrona (AlCrN)	Aluminium Chromium Nitride	Mono Layer	3200 HV	0.35	up to 2012°F	Blue - Grey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low alloy steels and high tensile steels • Hardened steels up to 54 HRC • Ideal for carbide tools
Aldura	TiAlN + AlCrN	Multi Layer	3300 HV	<0.4	>1100°C	Blue - Grey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High speed machining • Suitable for minimum quantity lubrication (MQL) and dry machining • Machining of hardened steels (>60HRC) • Ideal for carbide tools
AlNova	Alcrona based	Multi Layer	3200 HV	0.35	>1100°C	Light Grey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even high thermal stresses hardly effect the superior hardness of the coating • Its high hot hardness results in excellent abrasion resistance even at high cutting speeds
Blu	Steam Oxide	-	-	0.8 – 1.0	-	Blue - Black	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For ferrous metals • Prevents chip build-up on the cutting edges, especially in low carbon steels • Oxide layer protects surface • Good carrier of lubricants
Brt	-	-	-	0.8 – 1.0	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For general purpose applications
CrN	Chromium Nitride	Gradient Coating	1750 HV	0.5	up to 1292°F	Silver - Grey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutting and forming of copper, nickel, and monel metal • Enhanced thermal stability and oxidation resistance • Excellent corrosion resistance • Low internal stress of coating results in excellent adhesion under high loads
Futura Nano (TiAlN)	Titanium Aluminium Nitride	Nano Layer	3300 HV	0.3 – 0.35	up to 1652°F	Violet - Grey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasive materials – cast iron and heat treated steel • Difficult to machine materials, such as stainless steel • Higher speeds and feeds • Reduces or eliminates use of coolants
Hardlube	TiAlN + WC/C	Nano Layer	3000 HV	0.15 – 0.20	up to 1472°F	Dark Grey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent friction and lubricating properties of the coating provide optimal chip flow • Tapping and drilling of hard to machine materials • Suitable for minimum quantity lubrication (MQL) and dry machining
Helica	Alcrona based	Multi Layer	3000 HV	0.25	up to 1100°C	Copper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longer tool life • Higher cutting speeds and feeds • Superb chip evacuation • Greater number of regrinds • Improved drill hole quality • Excellent performance in abrasive material
Ni	Plasma Nitride	-	-	0.8 – 1.0	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases surface hardness • Better lubricant carrying properties • Abrasive materials – cast iron and aluminium alloys
Pertura	AlTiN	Nano Layer	3300 HV	0.3	1000 deg C	Aubergine - Grey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Versatile application in highend drilling • High tool lifetimes • Trouble-free chip transport • Reduction of cutting forces • Extremely high service life, even with deep-hole and dry drilling
TiCN	Titanium Carbonitride	Gradient Coating	3000 HV	0.4	up to 752°F	Blue - Grey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High performance applications • Difficult to machine materials • Abrasive materials - cast iron and aluminium alloys • Adhesive materials - copper and copper based alloys
TiN	Titanium Nitride	Mono Layer	2300 HV	0.4	up to 1112°F	Gold - Yellow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General purpose use • Wide range of materials • 3 to 8 times longer tool life than uncoated tools • Higher tool speeds and feeds than uncoated tools
TiSiN	TiSi based	Multi Layer	3600 HV	0.3	<1200°C	Copper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable for high speed (wet / dry) and hard machining for difficult materials above 52 HRC. • Suitable for high speed machining with hardened steels above 60 HRC to maximum of 63 HRC • Vc and Vf = +50%
Xceed	AlTiN	Nano Layer	3300 HV	0.4	up to 900°C	Blue - Grey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard materials • Difficult to machine materials, eg. Ti alloys, Inconel • High speeds and feeds • Dry or MQL machining • Machining of hardened steels (>52HRC)

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Abbreviations	Type	Application	Description
HSS	Conventional high speed steel	Standard tool material for most common applications	Used for the manufacturing of cutting tools such as twist drills, end mills and taps.
HSS Co	5% cobalt grade of high speed steel	High-heat resistance, especially suited for roughing or when coolant insufficient	Cobalt alloyed, tungsten-molybdenum high speed steel possessing high hardness, excellent cutting properties, high-red hardness and good toughness.
HSSE Co 8%	8% cobalt grade of high speed steel	Increased heat resistance and hardness, suitable for difficult-to-machine materials	Available for applications that require a strong resistance to softening at elevated cutting temperatures. The ability of the steel to maintain its "red-hot hardness" is provided by the addition of cobalt. The high hot hardness is required for machining difficult materials such as nickel-base, titanium and highly alloyed steel.
HSSE	Premium grade of high speed steel	Wide range of machine taps	Vanadium grade gives high wear resistance and toughness for most tapping applications.
PM-HSSE V3	Powdered metallurgy - vanadium grade of high speed steel	Materials with hardness up to 40 HRC Difficult-to-machine materials eg. stainless steels	PM-HSS V3 for higher performance tools, incorporates very fine and uniform grain structure allowing a high hardness to be achieved, whilst maintaining good toughness.
PM-HSS Co	Powdered metallurgy - 8% Cobalt grade of high speed steel	Materials with hardness up to 45 HRC	The addition of cobalt provides this material with the ability to maintain its strength and hardness level when exposed to extremely high cutting temperatures. This makes PM-HSS Co suitable for heavy duty tapping, in materials such as high alloyed steels to non-ferrous metals like Ni-base alloys & Ti-alloys.
SPM	Powdered metallurgy - 11% Cobalt grade of high speed steel	Special applications, requiring very high edge hardness. Cutting tools with the appropriate geometry can be applied to workpiece materials with hardness up to 55 HRC	An excellent bridge material between high speed steel and carbide. SPM offers very high red hardness, wear resistance and the highest compressive strength of any high speed steel.
VHM	Sub-micron grade of solid Carbide (ISO K15-K30)	Tapping hardened steel	Ultra fine grain type (0.8µm) with maximum toughness & high hardness, therefore especially recommended for rotating tools to machine hardened parts.
VHM	Sub-micron grade of solid Carbide (ISO K40)	Sutton standard grade for endmills & drills	Ultra fine grain type (0.6µm) offers the ideal combination of hardness & toughness for high performance drilling & general milling applications
VHM-ULTRA	Sub-micron grade of solid Carbide (ISO K40-K50)	High performance grade for endmills	Ultra fine grain type (0.5µm) offers the best wear resistance for high performance milling applications.

Computer controlled vacuum heat treatment ensures consistent high quality



Metric	Imperial	Inch	Gauge
0.010		0.0004	
0.100		0.0039	
0.150		0.0059	97
0.160		0.0063	96
0.170		0.0067	95
0.180		0.0071	94
0.190		0.0075	93
0.200		0.0079	92
0.210		0.0083	91
0.220		0.0087	90
0.230		0.0091	89
0.240		0.0094	88
0.254		0.0100	87
0.270		0.0106	86
0.280		0.0110	85
0.290		0.0114	84
0.300		0.0118	
0.305		0.0120	83
0.317		0.0125	82
0.330		0.0130	81
0.343		0.0135	80
0.368		0.0145	79
0.397	1/64	0.0156	
0.400		0.0157	
0.406		0.0160	78
0.457		0.0180	77
0.500		0.0197	
0.508		0.0200	76
0.533		0.0210	75
0.572		0.0225	74
0.600		0.0236	
0.610		0.0240	73
0.635		0.0250	72
0.660		0.0260	71
0.700		0.0276	
0.711		0.0280	70
0.742		0.0292	69
0.787		0.0310	68
0.794	1/32	0.0313	
0.800		0.0315	
0.813		0.0320	67
0.838		0.0330	66
0.889		0.0350	65
0.900		0.0354	
0.914		0.0360	64
0.940		0.0370	63
0.965		0.0380	62
0.991		0.0390	61
1.000		0.0394	
1.016		0.0400	60
1.041		0.0410	59
1.067		0.0420	58

Metric	Imperial	Inch	Gauge
1.092		0.0430	57
1.181		0.0465	56
1.191	3/64	0.0469	
1.321		0.0520	55
1.397		0.0550	54
1.500		0.0591	
1.511		0.0595	53
1.588	1/16	0.0625	
1.613		0.0635	52
1.702		0.0670	51
1.778		0.0700	50
1.854		0.0730	49
1.900		0.0748	
1.930		0.0760	48
1.984	5/64	0.0781	
1.994		0.0785	47
2.000		0.0787	
2.057		0.0810	46
2.083		0.0820	45
2.184		0.0860	44
2.261		0.0890	43
2.375		0.0935	42
2.381	3/32	0.0938	
2.438		0.0960	41
2.489		0.0980	40
2.500		0.0984	
2.527		0.0995	39
2.578		0.1015	38
2.642		0.1040	37
2.705		0.1065	36
2.778	7/64	0.1094	
2.794		0.1100	35
2.819		0.1110	34
2.870		0.1130	33
2.946		0.1160	32
3.000		0.1181	
3.048		0.1200	31
3.100		0.1220	
3.175	1/8	0.1250	
3.200		0.1260	
3.264		0.1285	30
3.300		0.1299	
3.400		0.1339	
3.454		0.1360	29
3.500		0.1378	
3.569		0.1405	28
3.572	9/64	0.1406	
3.600		0.1417	
3.658		0.1440	27
3.700		0.1457	
3.734		0.1470	26
3.797		0.1495	25

Metric	Imperial	Inch	Gauge
3.800		0.1496	
3.861		0.1520	24
3.900		0.1535	
3.912		0.1540	23
3.969	5/32	0.1563	
3.988		0.1570	22
4.000		0.1575	
4.039		0.1590	21
4.089		0.1610	20
4.100		0.1614	
4.200		0.1654	
4.216		0.1660	19
4.300		0.1693	
4.305		0.1695	18
4.366	11/64	0.1719	
4.394		0.1730	17
4.400		0.1732	
4.496		0.1770	16
4.500		0.1772	
4.572		0.1800	15
4.600		0.1811	
4.623		0.1820	14
4.700		0.1850	13
4.762	3/16	0.1875	
4.800		0.1890	12
4.851		0.1910	11
4.900		0.1929	
4.915		0.1935	10
4.978		0.1960	9
5.000		0.1969	
5.055		0.1990	8
5.100		0.2008	
5.105		0.2010	7
5.159	13/64	0.2031	
5.182		0.2040	6
5.200		0.2047	
5.220		0.2055	5
5.300		0.2087	
5.309		0.2090	4
5.400		0.2126	
5.410		0.2130	3
5.500		0.2165	
5.556	7/32	0.2188	
5.600		0.2205	
5.613		0.2210	2
5.700		0.2244	
5.791		0.2280	1
5.800		0.2283	
5.900		0.2323	
5.944		0.2340	A
5.953	15/64	0.2344	
6.000		0.2362	

Metric	Imperial	Inch	Gauge
6.045		0.2380	B
6.100		0.2402	
6.147		0.2420	C
6.200		0.2441	
6.248		0.2460	D
6.300		0.2480	
6.350	1/4	0.2500	E
6.400		0.2520	
6.500		0.2559	
6.528		0.2570	F
6.600		0.2598	
6.629		0.2610	G
6.700		0.2638	
6.747	17/64	0.2656	
6.756		0.2660	H
6.800		0.2677	
6.900		0.2717	
6.909		0.2720	I
7.000		0.2756	
7.036		0.2770	J
7.100		0.2795	
7.137		0.2810	K
7.144	9/32	0.2813	
7.200		0.2835	
7.300		0.2874	
7.366		0.2900	L
7.400		0.2913	
7.493		0.2950	M
7.500		0.2953	
7.541	19/64	0.2969	
7.600		0.2992	
7.671		0.3020	N
7.700		0.3031	
7.800		0.3071	
7.900		0.3110	
7.938	5/16	0.3125	
8.000		0.3150	
8.026		0.3160	O
8.100		0.3189	
8.200		0.3228	
8.204		0.3230	P
8.300		0.3268	
8.334	21/64	0.3281	
8.400		0.3307	
8.433		0.3320	Q
8.500		0.3346	
8.600		0.3386	
8.611		0.3390	R
8.700		0.3425	
8.731	11/32	0.3438	
8.800		0.3465	
8.839		0.3480	S

Metric	Imperial	Inch	Gauge
8.900		0.3504	
9.000		0.3543	
9.093		0.3580	T
9.100		0.3583	
9.128	23/64	0.3594	
9.200		0.3622	
9.300		0.3661	
9.347		0.3680	U
9.400		0.3701	
9.500		0.3740	
9.525	3/8	0.3750	
9.576		0.3770	V
9.600		0.3780	
9.700		0.3819	
9.800		0.3858	
9.804		0.3860	W
9.900		0.3898	
9.922	25/64	0.3906	
10.000		0.3937	
10.084		0.3970	X
10.200		0.4016	
10.262		0.4040	Y
10.319	13/32	0.4063	
10.490		0.4130	Z
10.500		0.4134	
10.716	27/64	0.4219	
10.800		0.4252	
11.000		0.4331	
11.112	7/16	0.4375	
11.200		0.4409	
11.500		0.4528	
11.509	29/64	0.4531	
11.800		0.4646	
11.906	15/32	0.4688	
12.000		0.4724	
12.200		0.4803	
12.303	31/64	0.4844	
12.500		0.4921	
12.700	1/2	0.5000	
12.800		0.5039	
13.000		0.5118	
13.097	33/64	0.5156	
13.494	17/32	0.5313	
13.500		0.5315	
13.891	35/64	0.5469	
14.000		0.5512	
14.288	9/16	0.5625	
14.500		0.5709	
14.684	37/64	0.5781	
15.000		0.5906	
15.081	19/32	0.5938	
15.478	39/64	0.6094	

Metric	Imperial	Inch	Gauge
15.500		0.6102	
15.875	5/8	0.6250	
16.000		0.6299	
16.272	41/64	0.6406	
16.500		0.6496	
16.669	21/32	0.6563	
17.000		0.6693	
17.066	43/64	0.6719	
17.462	11/16	0.6875	
17.500		0.6890	
17.859	45/64	0.7031	
18.000		0.7087	
18.256	23/32	0.7188	
18.500		0.7283	
18.653	47/64	0.7344	
19.000		0.7480	
19.050	3/4	0.7500	
19.447	49/64	0.7656	
19.500		0.7677	
19.844	25/32	0.7813	
20.000		0.7874	
20.241	51/64	0.7969	
20.500		0.8071	
20.638	13/16	0.8125	
21.000		0.8268	
21.034	53/64	0.8281	
21.431	27/32	0.8438	
21.500		0.8465	
21.828	55/64	0.8594	
22.000		0.8661	
22.225	7/8	0.8750	
22.500		0.8858	
22.622	57/64	0.8906	
23.000		0.9055	
23.019	29/32	0.9063	
23.416	59/64	0.9219	
23.500		0.9252	
23.812	15/16	0.9375	
24.000		0.9449	
24.209	61/64	0.9531	
24.500		0.9646	
24.606	31/32	0.9688	
25.000		0.9843	
25.003	63/64	0.9844	
25.400	1	1.0000	

Tensile Strength vs Hardness (≈)

Tensile Strength			Hardness	
N/mm ²	Kg/mm ²	Tons/Inch ²	Brinell [HB]	Rockwell [HRC (HRB)]
400	40.8	26.0	119	69 HRB
450	45.9	29.0	133	75 HRB
500	50.1	32.4	149	81 HRB
550	56.0	35.6	163	85.5 HRB
600	61.0	38.9	178	89 HRB
650	66.2	42.1	193	92 HRB
700	71.4	45.3	208	95 HRB
750	76.5	48.5	221	97 HRB
800	81.6	51.8	238	22 HRC
850	86.7	55.1	252	25 HRC
900	91.8	58.3	266	27 HRC
1000	102.0	64.7	296	31 HRC
1100	112.2	71.2	325	35 HRC
1200	122.4	77.7	354	38 HRC
1300	132.6	84.1	383	41 HRC
1400	142.8	90.5	408	44 HRC
1500	152.9	97.0	444	47 HRC
1600	163.1	103.5	461	49 HRC
1700	173.3	109.9	477	50 HRC
1800	183.5	116.4	514	52 HRC
1900	193.7	122.9	549	54 HRC
2000	203.9	129.3	584	56 HRC
2100	214.1	135.8	607	57 HRC
2200	224.3	142.2	622	58 HRC
2300	233.1	148.7	653	60 HRC

Conversion of values depends on the actual alloy content; this chart therefore indicates a general conversion only.

Manufacturing Tolerances

Nominal Diameter in mm above	up to and including	Tolerance Grade in Microns									1 Micron = 0.001mm			
		e8	h5	h6	h7	h8	h9	h10	js12	js14	k8	k9	k10	m7
0	3	-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	+50	+125	+14	+25	+40	+12
		-18	-4	-6	-10	-14	-25	-40	-50	-125	0	0	0	+2
3	6	-20	0	0	0	0	0	+60	+150	+18	+30	+48	+16	
		-38	-5	-8	-12	-18	-30	-48	-60	-150	0	0	0	+4
6	10	-25	0	0	0	0	0	+75	+180	+22	+36	+58	+21	
		-47	-6	-9	-15	-22	-36	-58	-75	-180	0	0	0	+6
10	18	-32	0	0	0	0	0	+90	+215	+27	+43	+70	+25	
		-59	-8	-11	-18	-27	-43	-70	-90	-215	0	0	0	+7
18	30	-40	0	0	0	0	0	+105	+260	+33	+52	+84	+29	
		-73	-9	-13	-21	-33	-52	-84	-105	-260	0	0	0	+8
30	50	-50	0	0	0	0	0	+125	+310	+39	+62	+100	+34	
		-89	-11	-16	-25	-39	-62	-100	-125	-310	0	0	0	+9
50	80	-60	0	0	0	0	0	+150	+370	+46	+74	+120	+41	
		-106	-13	-19	-30	-46	-74	-120	-150	-370	0	0	0	+11
80	120	-72	0	0	0	0	0	+175	+435	+54	+87	+140	+48	
		-126	-15	-22	-35	-54	-87	-140	-175	-435	0	0	0	+13

Conversion: 1 micron equals .00004 inches

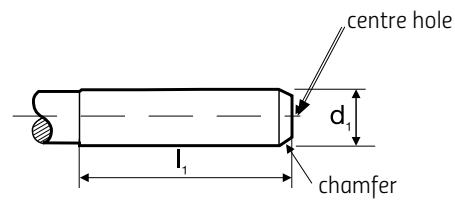
High Speed Steel Straight Shanks

DIN 1835

Form A (plain)

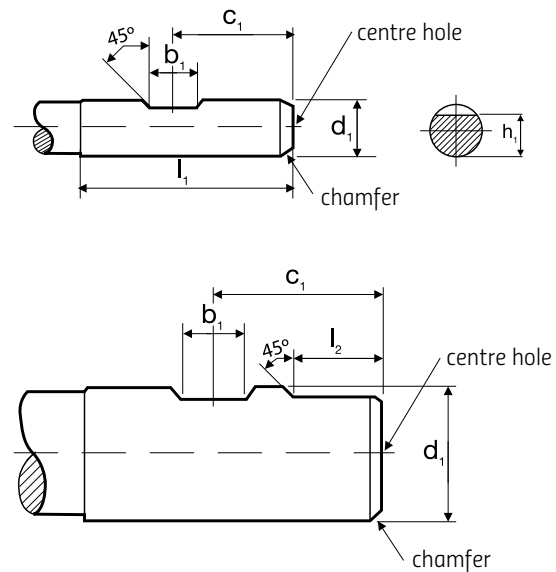
d_1 h6	l_1 +2 -0
3	28
4	28
5	28
6	36
8	36
10	40
12	45

d_1 h6	l_1 +2 -0
16	48
20	50
25	56
32	60
40	70
50	80
63	90



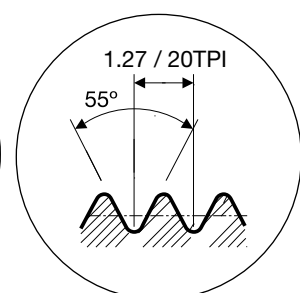
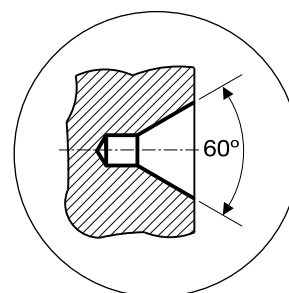
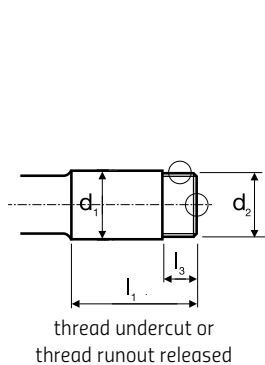
Form B (with drive flat)

d_1 h6	b_1 +0.05 -0	c_1 0 -1	h_1 h13	l_1 +2 -0	l_2 +1 -0
6	4.2	18	4.8	36	-
8	5.5	18	6.6	36	-
10	7	20	8.4	40	-
12	8	22.5	10.4	45	-
16	10	24	14.2	48	-
20	11	25	18.2	50	-
25	12	32	23	56	17
32	14	36	30	60	19
40	14	40	38	70	19
50	18	45	47.8	80	23
63	18	50	60.8	90	23



Form D (screwed shank)

d_1	l_1 +2 -0	l_3 +1 -0	d_2
6	36	10	5.9
10	40	10	9.9
12	45	10	11.9
16	48	10	15.9
20	50	15	19.9
25	56	15	24.9
32	60	15	31.9



thread undercut or thread runout released

centering hole

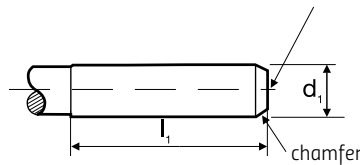
thread profile
DIN ISO 228
Whitworth Form

Carbide Straight Shanks

Form HA (plain)

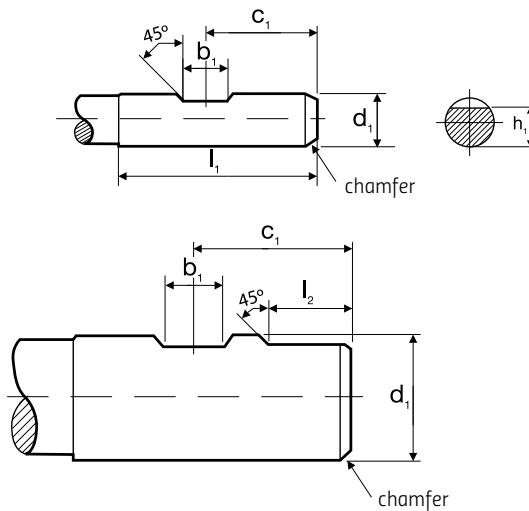
DIN6535

d_1 h6	l_1 +2 -0	d_1 h6	l_1 +2 -0
2	28	12	45
3	28	14	45
4	28	16	48
5	28	18	48
6	36	20	50
8	36	25	56
10	40	32	60



Form HB (with drive flat)

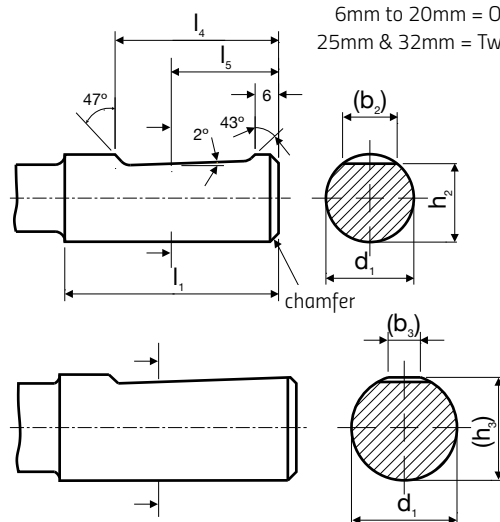
d_1 h6	b_1 +0.05 -0	c_1 0 -1	h_1 h11	l_1 +2 -0	l_2 +1 -0
6	4.2	18	5.1	36	-
8	5.5	18	6.9	36	-
10	7	20	8.5	40	-
12	8	22.5	10.4	45	-
14	8	22.5	12.7	45	-
16	10	24	14.2	48	-
18	10	24	16.2	48	-
20	11	25	18.2	50	-
25	12	32	23	56	17
32	14	36	30	60	19



6mm to 20mm = One Drive Flat
25mm & 32mm = Two Drive Flats

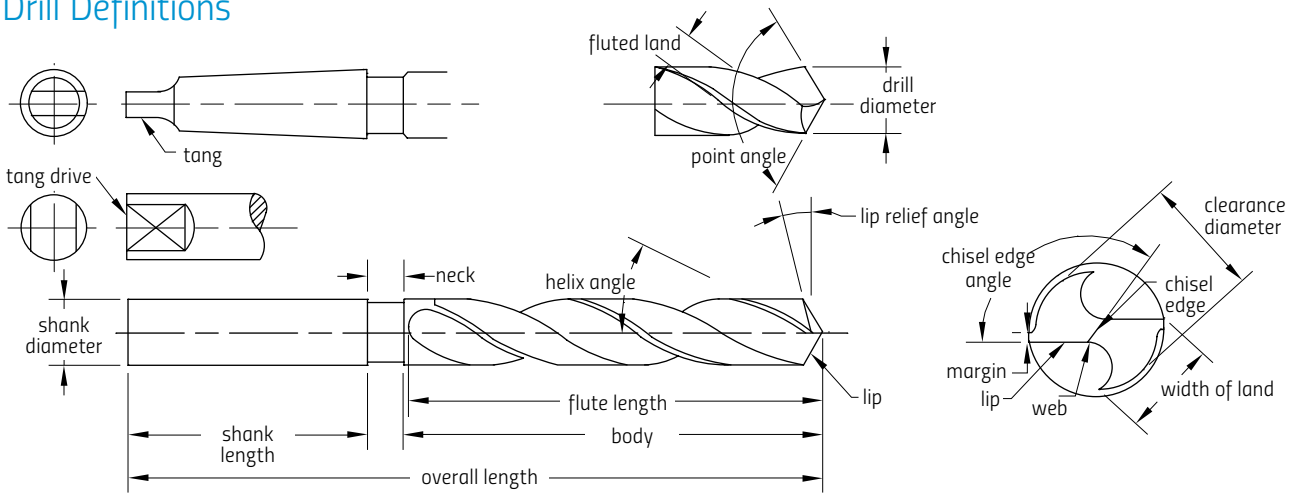
Form HE (with whistle notch flat)

d_1 h6	b_2	b_3	h_2 h11	h_3	l_1 +2 0	l_4 0 -1	l_5
6	4.3	-	5.1	-	36	25	18
8	5.5	-	6.9	-	36	25	18
10	7.1	-	8.5	-	40	28	20
12	8.2	-	10.4	-	45	33	22.5
14	8.1	-	12.7	-	45	33	22.5
16	10.1	-	14.2	-	48	36	24
18	10.8	-	16.2	-	48	36	24
20	11.4	-	18.2	-	50	38	25
25	13.6	9.3	23	24.1	56	44	32
32	15.5	9.3	30	31.2	60	48	35



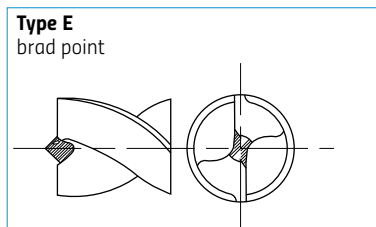
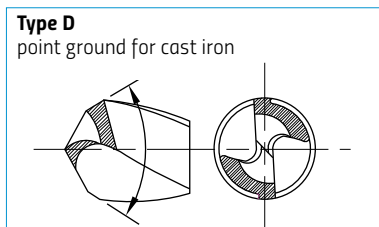
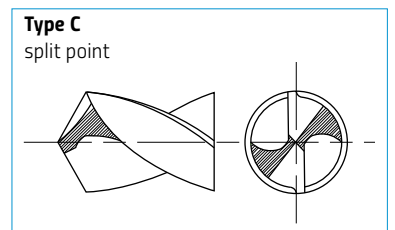
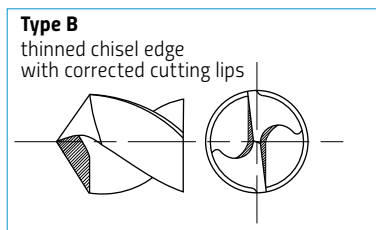
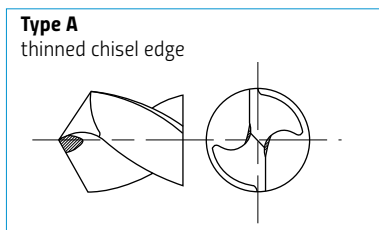
6mm to 20mm = One Drive Flat
25mm & 32mm = Two Drive Flats

Drill Definitions



*Drills manufactured to ANSI B94-11. The overall length and flute length are measured to the corner of the outer lip.

Drill Point Types (DIN1412)



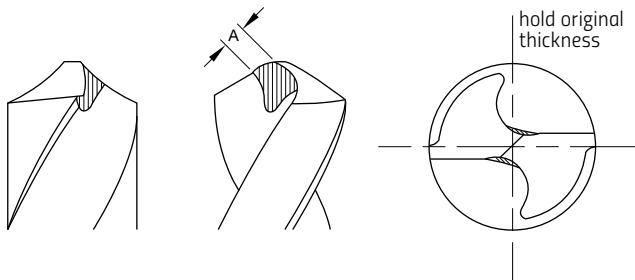
Drill Tolerances DIN / ISO 286, Part 2

Drill Diameter at Point (mm)		Diameter Tolerance h8 (mm)		Back Taper (mm) (Tapering of Diameter) [†]		
Over	Inclusive	Plus (+)	Minus (-)		to	
0.20	3.00	0.000	0.014	0.000		0.008
3.00	6.00	0.000	0.018	0.002		0.008
6.00	10.00	0.000	0.022	0.002	to	0.009
10.00	18.00	0.000	0.027	0.003	to	0.011
18.00	30.00	0.000	0.033	0.004	to	0.015
30.00	50.00	0.000	0.039	0.004	to	0.015

[†] The Drill diameter usually reduces towards the shank end; tolerance per 10mm of flute length.

Web Thinning

On most drills the web increases in thickness towards the shank with the result that, as the drill is shortened by repeated sharpening, the chisel edge will become wider. As the chisel edge does not cut but forces the metal out of the way, too wide a chisel edge will result in more pressure required for penetration, leading to greater heat generation and a resultant loss of life.



Cutting Fluids

The use of cutting fluids is an advantage in most drilling operations and an essential in some. The two main functions of the cutting fluid are lubrication and cooling. The purpose of lubrication is to reduce friction by lubricating the surfaces tool and work, to facilitate easier sliding of the chips up the flute and to prevent the chips welding to the cutting edges. In production work, particularly when drilling deep holes, the cooling action of the fluid is often more important than the lubrication. Overheating will shorten the life of the drill. Intermittent feed on deep holes, where possible, not only clears the chips but permits more effective cooling.

Speeds

The speed of a drill is the rate at which the periphery of the drill moves in relation to the work being drilled. As a rule, with a drill working within its speed range for a specific material, more holes between sharpenings will be achieved if the speed is reduced and less holes if the speed is increased. Thus, for each production run, a speed must be established which will result in the highest rate of production without excessive breakdown time or drill usage. The factors governing speed are: component material, hardness of material, depth of hole, quality required, condition of drilling machine, efficiency of cutting fluid.

Feeds

The feed of the drill is governed by the drill size and the component material. As with speeds, an increase in feed will lessen the number of holes produced sharpening but it is essential that a constant feed be maintained. If a drill is allowed to dwell, breakdown of the cutting edges will result.

Small Drill Feeds and Speeds

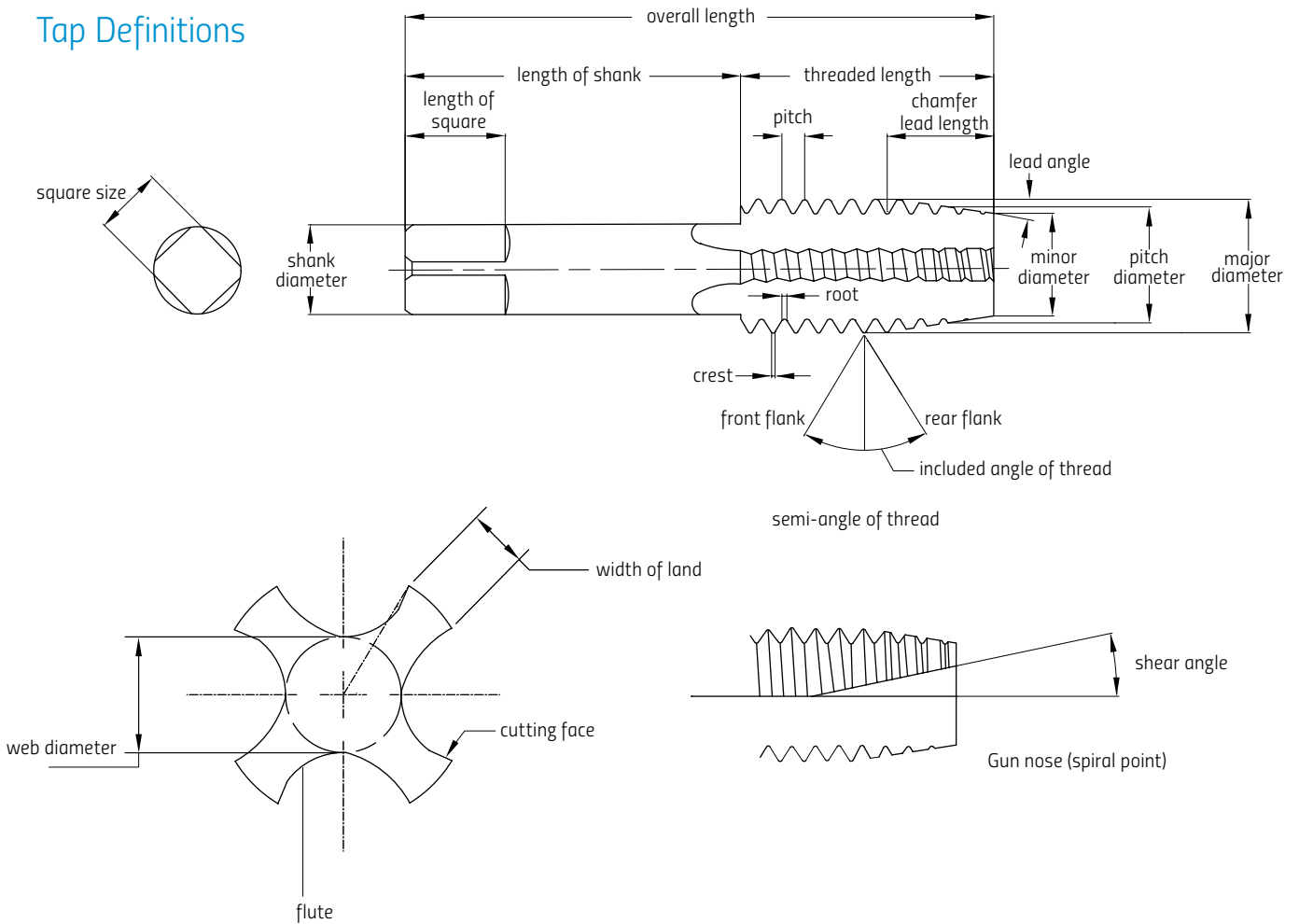
Breakdown of small drills can most often be attributed to two faults: speed too high and feed too low. A feed which will produce CHIPS not POWDER, coupled with a speed compatible with the strength of the drill is essential for small hole drilling. Feeds must be based on thickness of chip, not mm/min, and speeds adjusted accordingly. EXAMPLE: A 1mm drill is to operate at a feed of 0.013mm /rev, drilling steel. While the material may permit a speed of 30m/min or 9,500 RPM it is obvious that the drill could not withstand a load of 0.013mm feed at this speed; a penetration rate of 124mm/min. The correct procedure is to retain the feed but reduce the speed to obtain a penetration within the capacity of the strength of the drill.

Deep Hole Drilling

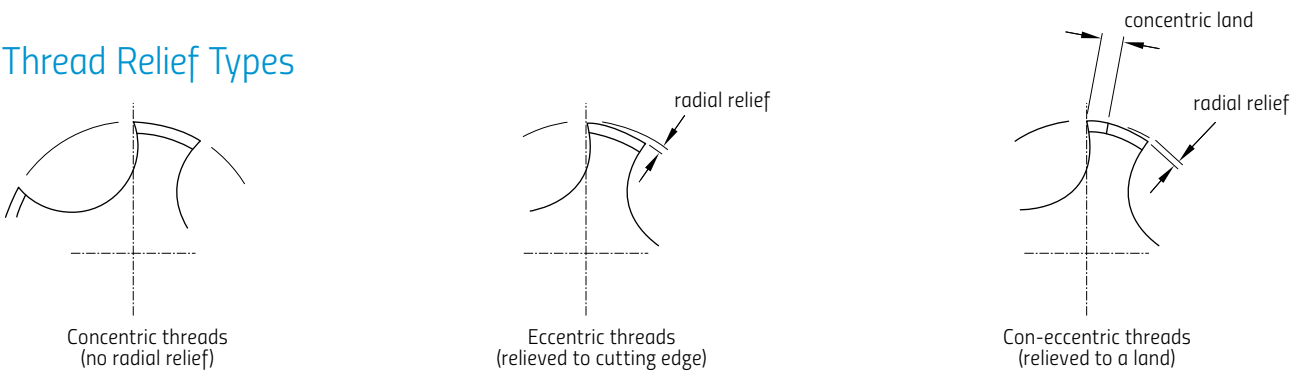
When drilling deep holes, speeds and feeds should be reduced as follows:

Depth of hole	Reduction percent %	
	Speed	Feed
3 times drill diameter	10	10
4 times drill diameter	30	10
5 times drill diameter	30	20
6 to 8 times drill diameter	35 to 40	20

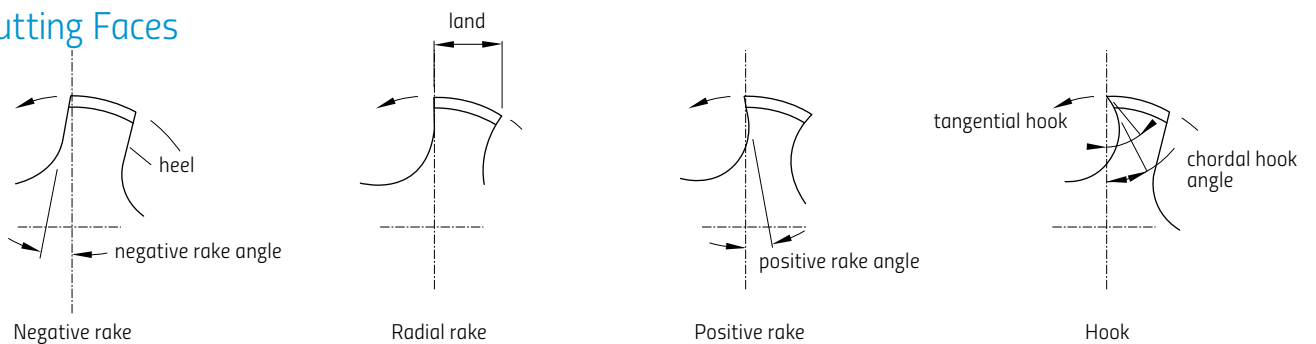
Tap Definitions



Thread Relief Types



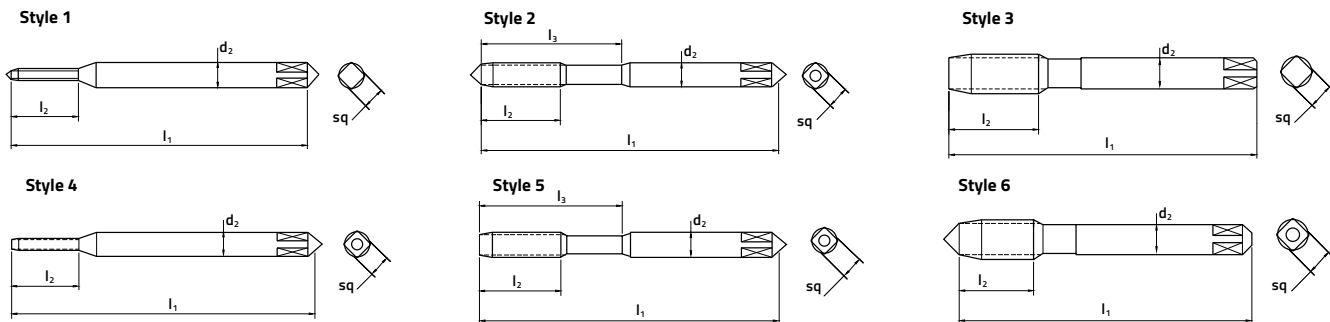
Cutting Faces



Construction dimensions / designs

Short Machine & Hand Taps	ISO 529 JIS (J TYPE)	
Reinforced Shank Taps	DIN371	
Reduced Shank Taps	DIN374 / DIN376 / DIN5156	
Machine Nut Taps	ANSI B949 Standard	
Pipe Taps	Rc(BSPT), G (BSPF), Rp (BSPPL) - ISO2284 Standard NPT, NPTF, NPSF - ANSI B949 Standard	

Tap Styles



Chamfer Type / Length

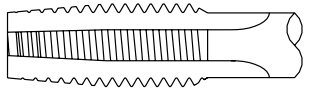
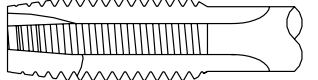
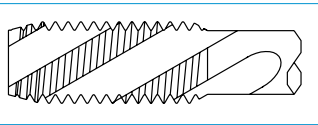
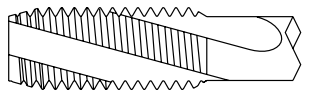
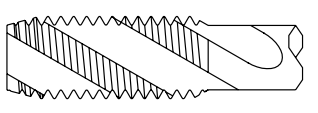
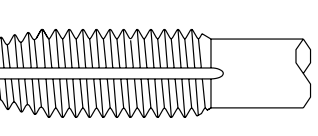
Table below is in accordance with ISO8830 / DIN2197

Terminology	Form	Number of threads on lead	Chamfer angle (≈)	Type of flute	Main area of application	Illustration
TAPER	A	6 to 8	5°	Hand or straight flutes	Short through holes	
INTERMEDIATE	D	3.5 to 5	8°	Hand or straight	Generally for through holes	
BOTTOMING	E*	1.5 to 2	23°	Hand or straight flutes	Blind holes with very short thread runout	
INTERMEDIATE	B	3.5 to 5	10°	Straight, with spiral point	Through holes in medium & long chipping materials	
BOTTOMING	C	2 to 3	15°	Spiral fluted	Generally for blind holes	

* Use of this type is not recommended

Tap Types - Helix direction/ Helical pitch / Fluteless

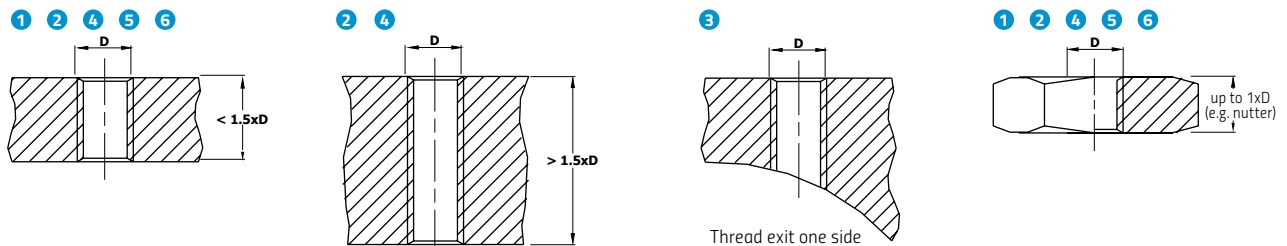
The helix angle depends primarily upon the hole form, eg. Through hole, blind hole, deep blind hole, etc., but the material, eg short chips, long chips, also has a strong influence on the direction of the helix. The following basic forms have derived during the development of taps:

Description	Illustration
<p>1 Straight Flutes (Hand) - Suitable for through or blind holes. The flutes only have room for a small amount of chips. The chips are not transported axially. Therefore, it is not advisable to cut deep through or blind holes (except in short chipping materials), with this type.</p>	
<p>2 Straight Flutes with (Gun) – Suitable for through holes, the gun point curls the chip forward ahead of the tap & out of the hole. Therefore, chip clogging is avoided and coolant can flow without problems.</p>	
<p>3 Spiral Flutes (LH Spiral, right hand cutting) – Suitable for interrupted through holes, where cross-holes exist. The direction of the flutes, curls & transports the chips forward of the tap, similar to Gun taps (also, opposite to RH spiral flutes). However, in applications where another hole intersects with the tapped hole, the helical flutes maintain the pitching of the thread.</p>	
<p>4 15° Spiral Flutes (RH Spiral) – Suitable for blind holes, best suited to tough short chipping materials, up to 1.5 x D in depth. This particular tap design has no advantages for soft, and long chipping materials, especially over 1.5 x d, in depth. Due to the slow helix angle not transporting the chips well, clogging is possible.</p>	
<p>5 40° to 50° Spiral Flutes (RH Spiral) – Suitable for blind holes, best suited to long chipping materials, the high helix angle & the direction of the flutes, curls & transports the chips back out of the hole. This particular tap style is required to cut on reversal; therefore flute rake is required on the both front & back flute faces.</p>	
<p>6 Threadflo/Roll taps (fluteless) - Suitable for blind & through holes. This type of tap internally rolls a thread, therefore displacing the metal rather than cutting, like the above mentioned styles. Due to torque generated when producing roll threads, much higher machine power is required. Roll threads also produce much stronger threads than cut threads, as the grain structure of the thread remains uniform through the thread form profile. Note! Tapping drill size is not the same as a cut thread tap.</p>	

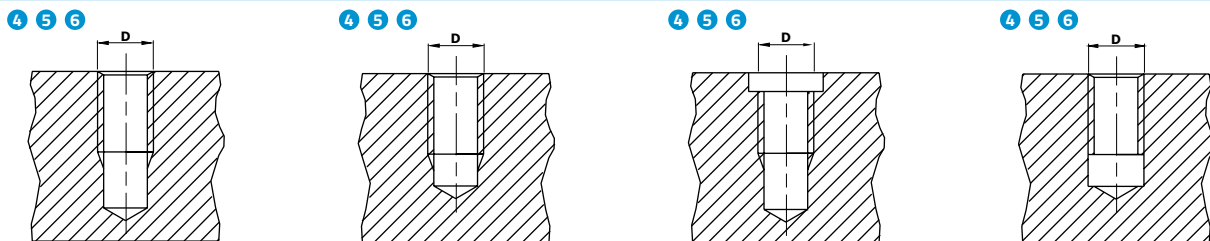
The above basic tool types are available in different variations, which have been designed & developed in respect to the specific materials and working conditions.

Tap Hole Types

Through Holes



Blind Holes



For blind holes, there are generally two thread runout forms used at the bottom of the tap hole. One form has a recessed diameter at the bottom of the hole, and the other form has a standard runout. Other types of holes are respective to construction designs, eg.

- a) The bore is smaller than the tap hole diameter (typical for pipes)
- b) As step hole, where the following diameter (second step), is smaller than the tap hole diameter.

Geometry

Sutton Designation	Description	Tap geometry	Surface
GG	For cast iron – iron is a very abrasive material, therefore to increase tool life the taps are always surface treated or coated to resist the abrasion. The thread limit for this range is 6HX, which is high limit of the 6H tolerance allowing for longer wear life.	Straight flutes with low rake angle	TiCN Plasma Nitride Ni
N	For normal, general purpose type materials – suited to a wide range of materials, with normal rakes & relief's. This is existing geometry that Sutton Tools has historically manufactured.	Normal rake angle & normal thread relief	Bright Blu TiN
UNI	For normal, general purpose type materials – suited to a wide range of materials, with normal rakes & high relief's. However tap material is powder metal high speed steel (PMHSS), which due to its finer grain structure than that of conventional HSS, higher hardness can be achieved with excellent toughness, along with TiAlN surface coating allowing for better tool life than normal taps.	Normal rake angle & high thread relief	Bright TiAlN
VA	For stainless and tough steels – to avoid clogging in tough, long chipping materials such as stainless steel, it is essential that the chip flows continuously in an axial direction. Best suited to rigid tapping applications due to high thread relief. TiCN & TiN coating has proven to be best suited for these materials.	High rake angle & thread relief	TiCN Blu
VAPM	For stainless and tough steels – geometry similar to VA range, however tap material is powder metal high speed steel (PMHSS), which due to its finer grain structure than that of conventional HSS, higher hardness can be achieved with excellent toughness, allowing for better tool life than VA taps.	High rake angle & thread relief	TiCN
H	For hard materials forming short chips – the low rakes & relief's combined with a hard surface coating, allow excellent tool life.	Low rake angle & thread relief	TiCN
W	For soft materials – due to the very high rake angle with a low thread relief, allows for excellent chip flow & gauging in soft materials.	High rake angle & low thread relief	Bright CrN
AI	For malleable aluminium with long chips – to avoid clogging when threading in aluminium which forms long chips, it is essential that the chip flows continuously in an axial direction. Generally these taps have 1 less flute than normal taps & therefore have larger flute space, which more adequate for large volumes of chips to help avoid clogging.	High rake angle, high helix, 2 flutes, low thread relief	Bright Plasma Nitride

Lubricants

Use:

Use of a suitable lubricant or cutting compound is necessary on most tapping operations. The type of lubricant as well as the method of application is often of extreme importance and can be responsible for the success or failure of a tapping operation.

Recommendation:

Better results can sometimes be obtained by the use of one of the many modified or specialised lubricants recommended by cutting oil specialists. The general principle is to have more EP (Extreme Pressure) additives added with the degree of difficulty, usually hardness increase. Oils stick, and improve frictional properties essential in tapping tough applications.

Application:

Proper application of the lubricant is just as important as the type used. To be effective, ample quantities of lubricant must reach the chamfer or cutting portion of the tap during the entire tapping operation. In many cases, the lubricant must also aid in controlling or disposing of the chips.

Flow:

The flow of lubricant should be directed into the hole rather than at the tap and should have sufficient pressure to wash the chips away from the hole as much as possible. Also, if the flow is not continuous, it should start before the tap enters the hole and continue until the tap is completely reversed out of the hole. In this way, ample oil is provided at the start of the cut and loose chips will be suspended in the oil so that they do not interfere with the tap backing out of the hole. On machines where the work revolves and the tap is stationary, it is desirable to use several streams of lubricant on opposite sides of the tap, especially on horizontal tapping.

Cleanliness:

Tapping lubricants must always be clean. If filter equipment is not used, the lubricant must be replaced periodically to eliminate fine chips, grit and foreign matter that accumulate in the tank. Also, it is very important that the piping and tank are thoroughly flushed and cleaned before filling with new lubricant. The dilution of lubricants often changes during use so that additions may be necessary to maintain the recommended proportion of active materials.

Tapping drill

The tapping drill hole diameter should be drilled as large as possible, within the respective fitting just under the upper permissible dimension of the tolerance. If the tapping drill hole diameter is too small, then this will cause the thread root diameter (minor diameter) to cut the material. This should be avoided, because the small chips which derive from the root of thread, clog the normal chip flow and rip pieces of material out of the finished thread. Consequently, the tap is overloaded and often breaks because of the high torque.

Another problem which occurs in certain materials due to thread root diameter cutting, is when a chip-bulge has been formed around the root radius. The minor diameter of the tap is clogged with small chips, which leads to a clamping of the tool teeth are ripped out, which leads to tool breakage. It is therefore, necessary that the material which is to be tapped, be taken into account when determining the tap hole diameter. Typical materials which do not squeeze or clamp are iron, brass and bronze and materials which squeeze are steels, steel castings and malleable steels. The tap cuts more economically, when the tap drill hole diameter is within the upper range of the permissible tolerance.

Warning: When drilling holes in materials which tend to work harden, care is needed to ensure the drills are sharp otherwise tap life is decreased.

Tapping drill formula

The correct size of drill to give the desired percentage of thread can be calculated by using the following formula:

Thread Type	Formula	Example
Metric (ISO)	Drill Size = Nom, Tap Dia, in mm – Pitch	M6 x 1 = 5.00mm drill
Whitworth Form Threads (inch calculation)	Drill Size = Nom, Tap Dia, – $\frac{1.28}{TPI} \times \% \text{ of thread depth}$	1/4 BSW 75% thread required: Drill Size = $0.250 - \frac{1.28}{20} \times \frac{75}{100} = 0.250 - 0.048$ Therefore Drill Size = 0.202 Nearest Standard Drill = 5.1mm = 0.2007 inch
Unified Form Threads (inch calculation)	Drill Size = Nom, Tap Dia, – $\frac{1.30}{TPI} \times \% \text{ of thread depth}$	1/4 UNC 75% thread required: Drill Size = $0.250 - \frac{1.30}{20} \times \frac{75}{100} = 0.250 - 0.049$ Therefore Drill Size = 0.201 Nearest Standard Drill = 5.1mm = 0.2007 inch

All sizes are "suggested sizes" only and may be varied to suit individual requirements

M ISO Metric Coarse (60°)		
Tap Size	Pitch mm	Tapping Drill mm
M1.6	0.35	1.25
M2	0.4	1.6
M2.5	0.45	2.05
M3	0.5	2.5
M3.5	0.6	2.9
M4	0.7	3.3
M4.5	0.75	3.7
M5	0.8	4.2
M6	1.0	5.0
M8	1.25	6.8
M10	1.5	8.5
M12	1.75	10.2
M14	2.0	12.0
M16	2.0	14.0
M18	2.5	15.5
M20	2.5	17.5
M22	2.5	19.5
M24	3.0	21.0
M27	3.0	24.0
M30	3.5	26.5
M33	3.5	29.5
M36	4.0	32.0
M42	4.5	37.5
M45	4.5	40.5
M48	5.0	43.0
M52	5.0	47.0
M56	5.5	50.5

MF ISO Metric Fine (60°)		
Tap Size	Pitch mm	Tapping Drill mm
M4	0.5	3.5
M5	0.5	4.5
M6	0.75	5.3
M8	1.0	7.0
M10**	1.0	9.0
M10	1.25	8.8
M12**	1.25	10.8
M12	1.5	10.5
M14**	1.25	12.8
M14	1.5	12.5
M16*	1.5	14.5
M18**	1.5	16.5
M20*	1.5	18.5
M22	1.5	20.5
M24	2.0	22.0
M25*	1.5	23.5
M32*	1.5	30.5
M40*	1.5	38.5
M50*	1.5	48.5

*Metric Conduit **Spark Plug

8UN (8 TPI) Unified National Form (60°)		
Tap Size	T.P.I.	Tapping Drill mm
1-1/8	8	25.5
1-1/4	8	28.5
1-3/8	8	31.75
1-1/2	8	35.0
1-5/8	8	38.0
1-3/4	8	41.5
1-7/8	8	44.5
2	8	47.5

UNC Unified National Coarse (60°)		
Tap Size	T.P.I.	Tapping Drill mm
#2 (0.086)	56	1.85
#3 (0.099)	48	2.1
#4 (0.112)	40	2.3
#5 (0.125)	40	2.6
#6 (0.138)	32	2.8
#8 (0.164)	32	3.4
#10 (0.190)	24	3.8
#12 (0.216)	24	4.5
1/4	20	5.1
5/16	18	6.6
3/8	16	8.0
7/16	14	9.4
1/2	13	10.8
9/16	12	12.2
5/8	11	13.5
3/4	10	16.5
7/8	9	19.5
1	8	22.2
1-1/8	7	25.0
1-1/4	7	28.0
1-3/8	6	31.0
1-1/2	6	34.0
1-3/4	5	39.5
2	4.5	45.0

UNF Unified National Fine (60°)		
Tap Size	T.P.I.	Tapping Drill mm
#3 (0.099)	56	2.1
#4 (0.112)	48	2.35
#5 (0.125)	44	2.65
#6 (0.138)	40	2.9
#8 (0.164)	36	3.5
#10 (0.190)	32	4.1
#12 (0.216)	28	4.6
3/16*	32	4.0
1/4	28	5.5
5/16	24	6.9
3/8	24	8.5
7/16	20	9.8
1/2	20	11.5
9/16	18	12.8
5/8	18	14.5
3/4	16	17.5
7/8	14	20.5
1	12	23.5
1*	14	24.0
1-1/8	12	26.5
1-1/4	12	29.5
1-3/8	12	33.01
1-1/2	12	36.0

*UNS

UNEF Unified National Form (60°)		
Tap Size	T.P.I.	Tapping Drill mm
1/4	32	5.6
5/16	32	7.2
3/8	32	8.8
1/2	28	11.8
5/8	24	14.75
3/4	20	18
1	20	24.2

BSW British Standard Whitworth (55°)		
Tap Size	T.P.I.	Tapping Drill mm
1/16*	60	1.2
3/32*	48	1.85
1/8	40	2.55
5/32*	32	3.2
3/16	24	3.7
7/32*	24	4.5
1/4	20	5.1
5/16	18	6.5
3/8	16	7.9
7/16	14	9.3
1/2	12	10.5
9/16	12	12.1
5/8	11	13.5
3/4	10	16.25
7/8	9	19.25
1	8	22.0
1-1/8	7	24.75
1-1/4	7	28.0
1-1/2	6	33.5
1-3/4	5	39.0
2	4-1/2	44.5

*WHIT. Form

BSF British Standard Fine (55°)		
Tap Size	T.P.I.	Tapping Drill mm
3/16	32	4.0
7/32	28	4.6
1/4	26	5.3
5/16	22	6.8
3/8	20	8.3
7/16	18	9.8
1/2	16	11.0
9/16	16	12.7
5/8	14	14.0
11/16	14	15.5
3/4	12	16.75
7/8	11	19.75
1	10	22.75
1-1/8	9	25.5
1-1/4	9	28.5
1-1/2	8	34.5
1-3/4	7	41.0

BSB British Standard Brass (55°)		
Tap Size	T.P.I.	Tapping Drill mm
1/4	26	5.2
5/16	26	6.8
3/8	26	8.4
7/16	26	10.0
1/2	26	11.6
9/16	26	13.2
5/8	26	14.8
3/4	26	18.0
7/8	26	20.8
1	26	24.3

Rc (BSPT)* ISO Rc Taper Series 1:16 (55°)			
Tap Size	T.P.I.	Drill Only*	Drill & Reamer
Rc 1/16	28	6.4	6.2
Rc 1/8	28	8.4	8.4
Rc 1/4	19	11.2	10.8
Rc 3/8	19	14.75	14.5
Rc 1/2	14	18.25	18.0
Rc 3/4	14	23.75	23.0
Rc 1	11	30.0	29.0
Rc 1-1/4	11	38.5	38.0
Rc 1-1/2	11	44.5	44.0
Rc 2	11	56.0	55.0

G (BSPF) ISO G Parallel Series (55°)		
Tap Size	T.P.I.	Tapping Drill mm
G 1/16	28	6.8
G 1/8	28	8.8
G 1/4	19	11.8
G 3/8	19	15.3
G 1/2	14	19.0
G 5/8	14	21.0
G 3/4	14	24.5
G 7/8	14	28.5
G 1	11	31.0
G 1-1/4	11	39.5
G 1-1/2	11	45.5
G 1-3/4	11	51.5
G 2	11	57.5
G 2-1/2	11	72.5

Rp (BSPPL) Sealing pipe thread parallel (55°)		
Tap Size	T.P.I.	Tapping Drill mm
Rp 1/8	28	8.6
Rp 1/4	19	11.5
Rp 3/8	19	15.0
Rp 1/2	14	18.5
Rp 3/4	14	24.0
Rp 1	11	30.2
Rp 1-1/4	11	39.0
Rp 1-1/2	11	45.0
Rp 2	11	56.4

Pg Steel conduit (80°)		
Tap Size	T.P.I.	Tapping Drill mm
Pg7	20	11.3
Pg9	18	13.9
Pg11	18	17.3
Pg13.5	18	19.1
Pg16	18	21.2
Pg21	15	26.8

Thread forming (Fluteless taps)		
Tap Size	T.P.I.	Tapping Drill mm
Metric coarse		
M1	0.25	0.9
M1.1	0.25	1.0
M1.2	0.25	1.1
M1.4	0.3	1.28
M1.6	0.35	1.45
M1.7	0.35	1.55
M1.8	0.35	1.65
M2.0	0.40	1.8
M2.2	0.45	2.0
M2.3	0.4	2.1
M2.5	0.45	2.3
M2.6	0.45	2.4
M3	0.5	2.8
M3.5	0.6	3.2
M4	0.7	3.7
M5	0.8	4.6
M6	1.0	5.5
M8	1.25	7.4
M10	1.5	9.3
M12	1.75	11.2
BSW		
1/8	40	2.9
5/32	32	3.6
3/16	24	4.3
1/4	20	5.8
5/16	18	7.3
3/8	16	8.8

NPT-NPTF* National Pipe Taper 1:16 (60°)			
Tap Size	T.P.I.	Drill Only*	Drill & Reamer
1/16	27	6.3	6.0
1/8	27	8.5	8.2
1/4	18	11.0	10.8
3/8	18	14.5	14.0
1/2	14	18.0	17.5
3/4	14	23.0	23.0
1	11-1/2	29.0	28.5
1-1/4	11-1/2	37.5	37.0
1-1/2	11-1/2	44	43.5
2	11-1/2	55.5	55.0

NPSF National Pipe Straight (60°)		
Tap Size	T.P.I.	Tapping Drill mm
1/8	27	8.6
1/4	18	11.3
3/8	18	14.5
1/2	14	18.0

Thread forming (Fluteless taps)		
Tap Size	T.P.I.	Tapping Drill mm
UNC		
#1 (0.073)	64	1.7
#2 (0.086)	56	2.0
#3 (0.099)	48	2.3
#4 (0.112)	40	2.6
#5 (0.125)	40	2.9
#6 (0.138)	32	3.2
#8 (0.164)	32	3.8
#10 (0.190)	24	4.4
#12 (0.216)	24	5.0
1/4	20	5.8
5/16	18	7.3
3/8	16	8.8
7/16	14	10.2
1/2	13	11.7
UNF		
#1 (0.073)	72	1.7
#2 (0.086)	64	2.0
#3 (0.099)	56	2.3
#4 (0.112)	48	2.6
#5 (0.125)	44	2.9
#6 (0.138)	40	3.2
#8 (0.164)	36	3.9
#10 (0.190)	32	4.5
#12 (0.216)	28	5.1
1/4	28	6.0
5/16	24	7.5
3/8	24	9.0
7/16	20	10.6
1/2	20	12.1
G (BSPF)		
1/8	28	9.25
1/4	19	12.5
3/8	19	16.0
1/2	14	20.0
5/8	14	22.0
3/4	14	25.5
7/8	14	29.25
1	11	32.0

BA (47.5°)		
Tap Size	Pitch mm	Tapping Drill mm
0	1	5.1
1	0.9	4.5
2	0.81	4.0
3	0.73	3.4
4	0.66	3.0
5	0.59	2.65
6	0.53	2.3
7	0.48	2.05
8	0.43	1.8
9	0.39	1.55
10	0.35	1.4
11	0.31	1.2
12	0.28	1.05
13	0.25	0.98
14	0.23	0.8
15	0.21	0.7
16	0.19	0.6

*Taper pipe threads of improved quality are obtained when taper is pre-formed using Sutton Tools Taper Pipe Reamers.

Fluteless taps

Fluteless taps do not cut threads in the same manner as conventional taps – but actually FORM and FLOW the threads with an absence of chips. Used under suitable conditions, these taps produce threads with a high degree of finish not possible with ordinary taps. Ductile materials are most appropriate for forming of threads and must have a minimum 10% elongation.

Benefits of thread forming

- Higher speeds and tool life
- Reduced possibility of breakage due to no cutting edges and robust tool construction

Figure 1. No chips produced

Figure 2. Higher tensile strength threads produced due to grain structure following the thread form

Figure 3. For use in through and blind holes applications

Figure 1.

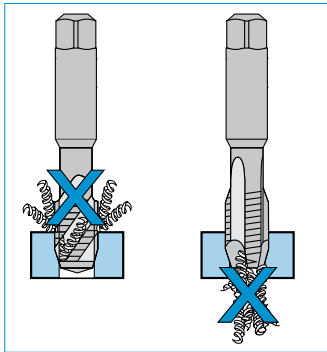


Figure 2.

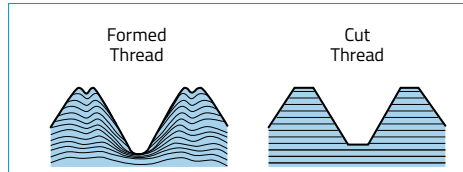
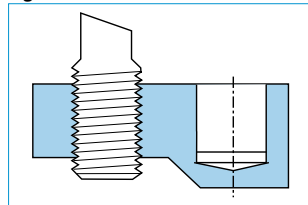


Figure 3.



Whats New?

Figure 4. New polygon profile

Figure 5. New radiused blend on polygon profile

Figure 6. Thread profile with radius crest

Figure 7. Polished tool surface, surface finish

Figure 4.

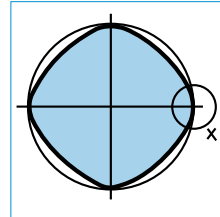


Figure 5.

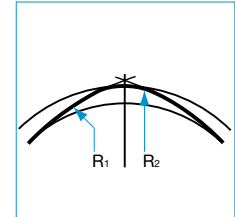


Figure 6.

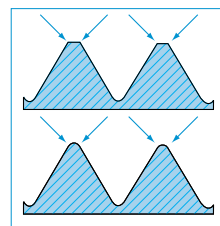
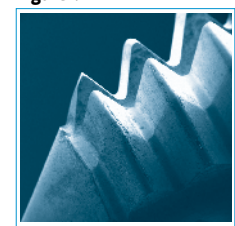


Figure 7.



Suitable for wide range materials

- Low carbon steels
- Leaded steels
- Austenitic stainless steels
- Alloy steels; typically up to 1200 N/mm², (36 Rc) with a minimum 10% elongation

- Aluminium die castings alloys (low silicon, 10% max;)
- Wrought aluminium alloys (Ductile)
- Zinc die casting alloys
- Copper and copper alloys

Percentage of thread required

Because the thread produced by a fluteless tap is substantially stronger than a conventional thread, greater tool life and efficiency may be obtained when forming up to 65% thread.

Threads may be formed up to 80% of depth, but tool life will be reduced and work clamping pressure necessarily increased. Greater tapping speeds allow the metal to flow for more readily, so 60 feet per minute minimum may be used as a guide, but this could increase with the type of material being tapped. A depth of 65% is recommended for the ductile materials mentioned, but this percentage will be reduced for less ductile materials to maintain all-round efficiency.

Tapping drill formula for fluteless taps

Refer Tapping Drill Size Chart for recommended sizes (Suitable for Unified, Whitworth and Metric sizes only).

The formula to calculate the theoretical hole size for a required percentage of thread is:

Formula	Example
Drill size = nominal thread dia. (in mm)– (0.007 x % of thread x pitch)	Drill size for 65% of thread in a M6 x 1.0 threaded hole would be: Drill size = 6 – (0.007 x 65 x 1.0 (pitch)) = 5.54mm (Use 5.50mm drill (Stockable drill) = 71%)

It is to be noted that the drill size for fluteless tapping is always larger than the P.D. of the thread. A drill size equal to the P.D. of the thread would produce 100% of thread, but this is NOT recommended.

As the additional driving torque is only up to 50% increase, any conventional driving equipment using the square as a drive is suitable for fluteless tapping.

Lubrication

In general it is best to use a good cutting oil or lubricant rather than a coolant for fluteless tapping. Sulphur base and mineral oils, along with most friction reducing lubricants recommended for use in cold extrusion or metal drawing, have proven best for this work. Make sure lubricant is clean, free from chips swarf and filings in suspension, which produce a poor finish and jamming, sometimes breakage – extra filtration may be required.

Countersinking

Because the fluteless tap displaces metal, some metal will be displaced above the mouth of the hole during tapping, countersink or chamfer the hole prior to tapping will reduce the extrusion within the countersink and not interfere with the mating part.

(Fluteless) Roll Taps:

Thread Size			ISO Coarse		UNC		BSW	
Metric	Fraction	M/C Screw Gauge	Pitch mm	Tapping Drill mm	T.P.I.	Tapping Drill mm	T.P.I.	Tapping Drill mm
M1.0			0.25	0.90				
M1.1			0.25	1.00				
M1.2			0.25	1.10				
M1.4			0.3	1.25				
M1.6			0.35	1.45				
M1.7			0.35	1.55				
M1.8			0.35	1.65				
M2.0			0.4	1.80				
M2.2			0.45	2.00				
M2.3			0.4	2.10				
M2.5			0.45	2.30				
M2.6			0.45	2.40				
M3.0			0.5	2.75				
	1/8						40	2.90
M3.5			0.6	3.20				
		#6			32	3.10		
	5/32						32	3.60
M4			0.7	3.70				
		#8			32	3.80		
	3/16						24	4.30
		#10			24	4.30		
M5			0.8	4.60				
M6			1.0	5.55				
	1/4				20	5.80	20	5.80
	5/16				18	7.30	18	7.30
M8			1.25	7.40				
	3/8				16	8.80	16	8.80
M10			1.50	9.30				

Thread Systems

The ISO standard is the international standard intended to be adopted throughout the world to unify and rationalise screw threads at an international level. The ISO standard recognises two groups of screw threads, (a) ISO metric, a complete thread system in metric units and (b) ISO inch Unified which is covered by British Standard BS 1580 and American Standard ANSI – B1-1 – Unified screw thread systems. The Whitworth and BA screw threads are obsolete but still widely used during the period of transition.

All measurements must have a controlling point or base from which to start. In the case of a screw thread, this control point is called BASIC or theoretically correct size, which is calculated on the basis of a full thread form. Thus, on a given screw thread, we have the Basic Major Diameter, the Basic Pitch Diameter, and the Basic Minor Diameter. The Basic Profile is the profile to which the deviations, which define the limits of the external and internal threads, are applied. While it is impossible in practice to form screw threads to their precise theoretical or BASIC sizes, it is possible and practical to establish limits to which the deviation must not exceed. These are called the "Maximum" and "Minimum" Limits. If the product is no smaller than the "Minimum Limit" and no larger than the "Maximum Limit", then it is within the size limits required. This difference between the Maximum and Minimum Limits is the TOLERANCE. In actual practice, the Basic size is not necessarily between Maximum and Minimum Limits. In most cases, the Basic Size is one of the Limits. In general, tolerances for internal threads will be above Basic and for external threads, below Basic.

Basic Profile for ISO Inch (Unified) and ISO Metric

The basic form is derived from an equilateral triangle which is truncated 1/8 of the height at the major diameter and 1/4 of the height at the minor diameter. The corresponding flats have a width of P/8 and P/4 respectively. **Figure 1.**

In practice major diameter clearance is provided by the tap beyond the P/8 flat on internal threads and beyond the P/4 flat on external threads. These clearances are usually rounded.

ISO Metric Tolerance Positions

Three tolerance positions are standardised for bolts and two for nuts. These are designated e, g and h for bolts and G and H for nuts. As in the ISO System for limits and fits, small letters are used to designate tolerance positions for bolts and capital letters are used for nut tolerance positions. Also the letters h and H are used for tolerance positions having the maximum metal limit coincided with the basic size, i.e., with a fundamental deviation of zero. **Figure 2.**

ISO Metric Tolerance Grades

A series of tolerance grades designated 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 for nut pitch diameters.

An extended series of tolerance grades, designated 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, for bolt pitch diameters.

An important factor here is that for the same tolerance grade the nut pitch diameter tolerance is 1.32 x the corresponding bolt pitch diameter tolerance.

Size and recommendations of fits can be obtained from the Australian Standards AS 1275 or AS 1721.

Figure 1

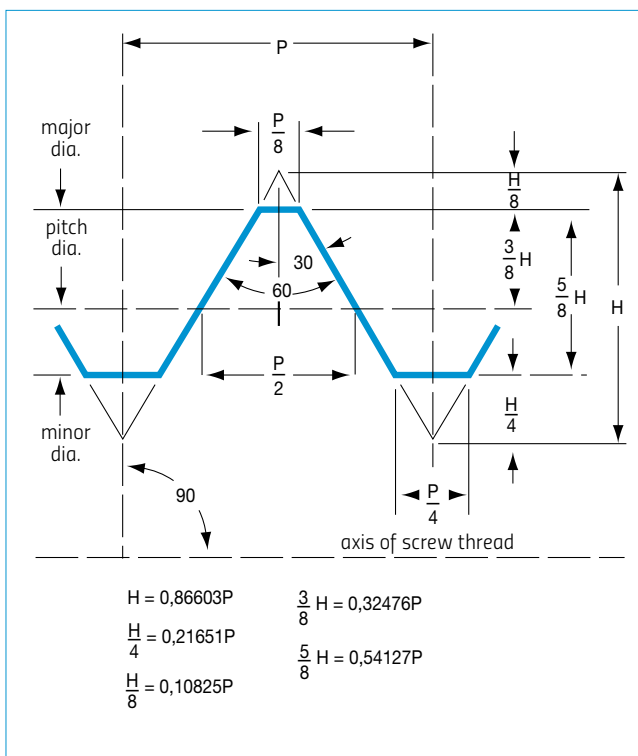
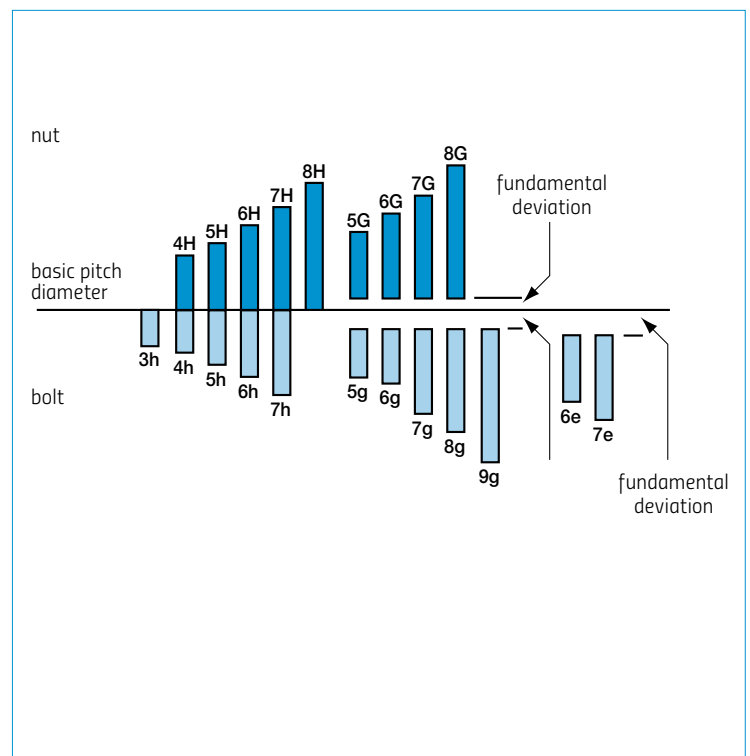


Figure 2



Metric Taps; Comparison Tap Limits & Product Classes and Grades

		Product Tolerance			Tap Limits					
Tap Size mm	Pitch	ISO	6H	JIS 2	ISO		Recommended Limit			
		Tolerance Class	Upper Deviation Tolerance µm	Old/JIS Product Tolerance µm	Tap Grade	Tap Limits Microns µm	P 1 µm	P 2 µm	P 3 µm	P 4 µm
M1.0	x 0.25	5H	56	60	ISO 1	+ 6 / 17	+ 10 / 25			
M1.1	x 0.25	5H	56	60	ISO 1	+ 6 / 17	+ 10 / 25			
M1.2	x 0.25	5H	56	60	ISO 1	+ 6 / 17	+ 10 / 25			
M1.4	x 0.3	5H	60	60	ISO 1	+ 6 / 18	+ 10 / 25			
M1.6	x 0.35	5H	67	85	ISO 1	+ 7 / 20	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40		
M1.7	x 0.35	6H	85	85	ISO 2	+ 20 / 34	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40		
M1.8	x 0.35	6H	85	85	ISO 2	+ 20 / 34	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40		
M2.0	x 0.4	6H	90	70	ISO 2	+ 21 / 36	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40		
M2.2	x 0.45	6H	95	95	ISO 2	+ 23 / 38	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40		
M2.3	x 0.4	6H	90	95	ISO 2	+ 21 / 36	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40		
M2.5	x 0.45	6H	95	95	ISO 2	+ 23 / 38	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40		
M2.6	x 0.45	6H	95	95	ISO 2	+ 23 / 38	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40		
M3.0	x 0.5	6H	100	100	ISO 2	+ 24 / 40	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40		
M3.5	x 0.6	6H	112	90	ISO 2	+ 27 / 45	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40		
M4.0	x 0.7	6H	118	118	ISO 2	+ 29 / 48	+ 20 / 40			
M5	x 0.8	6H	125	125	ISO 2	+ 30 / 50	+ 20 / 40			
M6	x 1.0	6H	150	120	ISO 2	+ 35 / 59	+ 20 / 40			
M7	x 1.0	6H	150	120	ISO 2	+ 35 / 59	+ 20 / 40			
M8	x 1.25	6H	160	130	ISO 2	+ 38 / 63	+ 20 / 40	+ 40 / 60		
M10	x 1.5	6H	180	140	ISO 2	+ 42 / 70	+ 20 / 40	+ 40 / 60		
M12	x 1.75	6H	200	160	ISO 2	+ 48 / 80		+ 40 / 60	+ 60 / 80	
M14	x 2.0	6H	212	170	ISO 2	+ 51 / 85		+ 40 / 60	+ 60 / 80	
M16	x 2.0	6H	212	170	ISO 2	+ 51 / 85		+ 40 / 60	+ 60 / 80	
M18	x 2.5	6H	224	190	ISO 2	+ 54 / 90		+ 40 / 60	+ 60 / 80	
M20	x 2.5	6H	224	190	ISO 2	+ 54 / 90		+ 40 / 60	+ 60 / 80	
M22	x 2.5	6H	224	190	ISO 2	+ 54 / 90		+ 40 / 60	+ 60 / 80	
M24	x 3.0	6H	265	200	ISO 2	+ 64 / 106		+ 40 / 60	+ 60 / 80	

P limits; they stock the smaller P limit for SP Taps, and the larger P limit for PO taps.
Where there is only the one "P" limit; it is the same limit for both SP & PO Taps

The ISO metric system of tap tolerances comprises three classes of tap sizes which are calculated from the Grade 5 nut tolerance, irrespective of the nut grade to be cut as follows:

ISO, Class 1 – Class 2 – Class 3

The tolerances of these three classes are determined in terms of a tolerance unit t , the value of which is equal to the pitch tolerance value TD2 grade 5 of nut (extrapolated up to pitch 0.2mm):

$$t = TD_2 \text{ grade 5}$$

The value of the tap pitch diameter tolerance is the same for all three classes 1, 2 and 3: it is equal to 20% of t .

The position of the tolerance of the tap with respect to the basic pitch diameter results from the lower deviation the values of which are (see **Figure 3**):

for tap class 1: $+0.1 t$

for tap class 2: $+0.3 t$

for tap class 3: $+0.5 t$

Choice of tolerance class of the tap with respect to the class of thread to be produced.

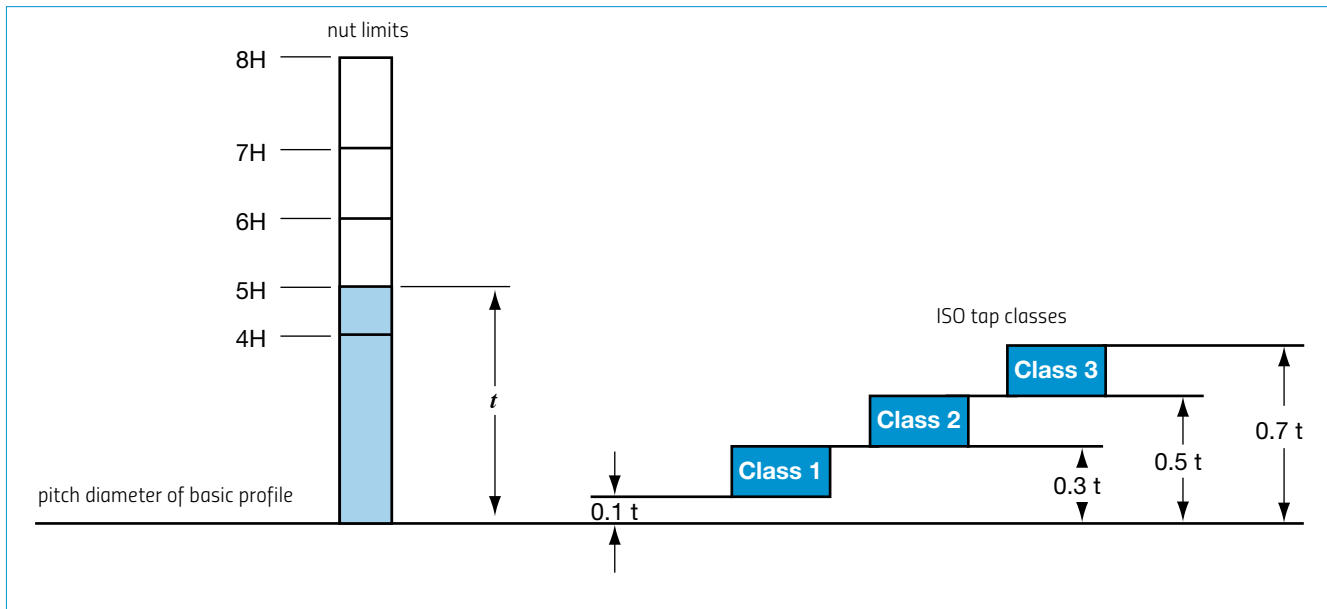
Unless otherwise specified, the taps of classes 1 to 3 will generally be used for the manufacture of nuts of the following classes:

ISO, Class 1: for nuts of limits 4H and 5H

ISO, Class 2: for nuts of limits 6H and 5G

ISO, Class 3: for nuts of limits 7H – 8H and 6G.

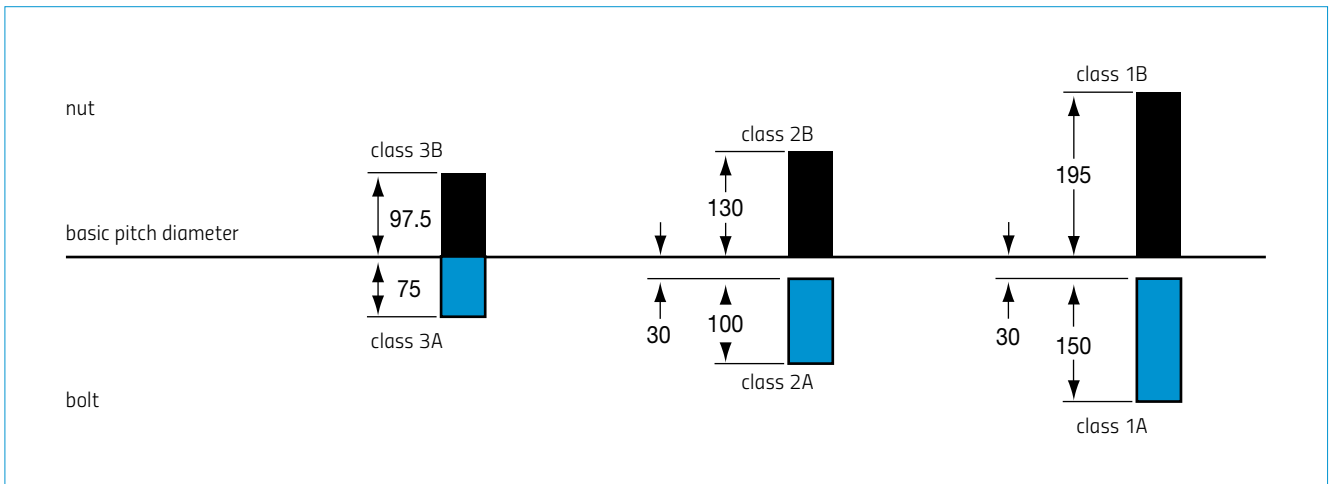
Figure 3



This system is well known. It has now been accepted by ISO as the recommended tolerance for ISO inch threads down to 0.06 inch nominal diameter. The arrangement of the allowance and the various classes of pitch diameter tolerance for a normal length of engagement of the mating threads is shown in this diagram.

The pitch diameter tolerance for Class 2A bolts is shown as 100 units, and the fundamental deviation and other tolerances are shown as percentages of the Class 2A tolerance. **Figure 4.**

Figure 4



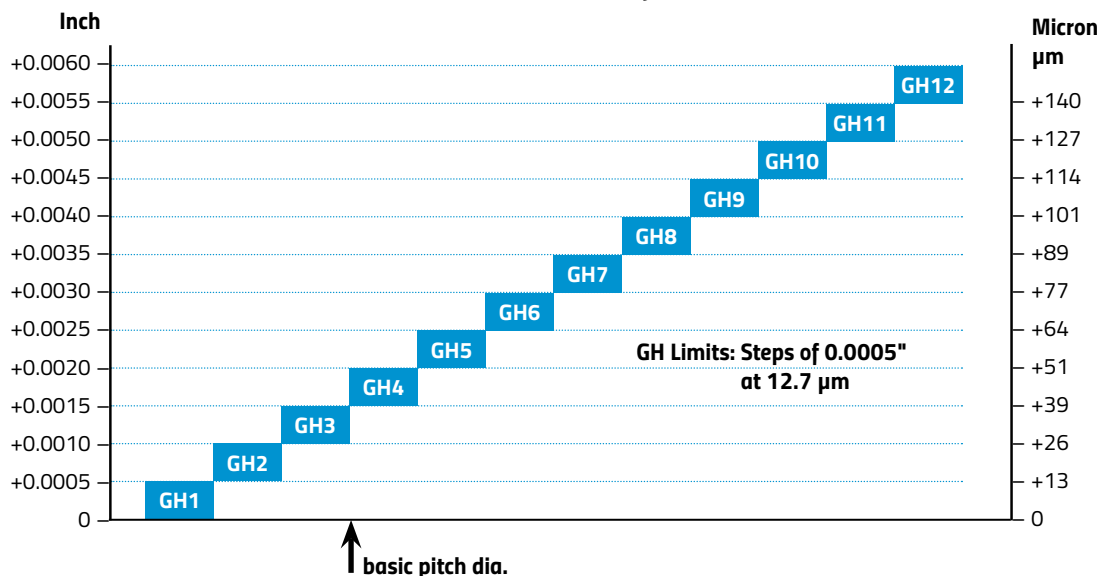
Unified Taps The "GH" System

This system provides for a range of pitch diameters for each size of tap: the height limit of pitch diameters being the basic pitch diameter plus increments or units of .0005". It is designated by the letter "GH" followed by a numeral indicating the number or units applying to the particular "GH" size. The tap manufacturer's tolerance is applied as minus.

This is the limit which will normally be supplied. Alternative "GH" limits other than those shown in the price list can be made to special order.

GH Limits for JIS Roll Taps

GH Limits are applied to JIS Metric and Unified Thredflo Tap Threads due to market demands in the JIS standard.



For Sutton Tools Metric (mm) Roll / Fluteless Taps (Limit same as the "RH" & "G" Limits)
GH Limits: Steps of 0.0127 mm
N = GH number

GH LIMITS

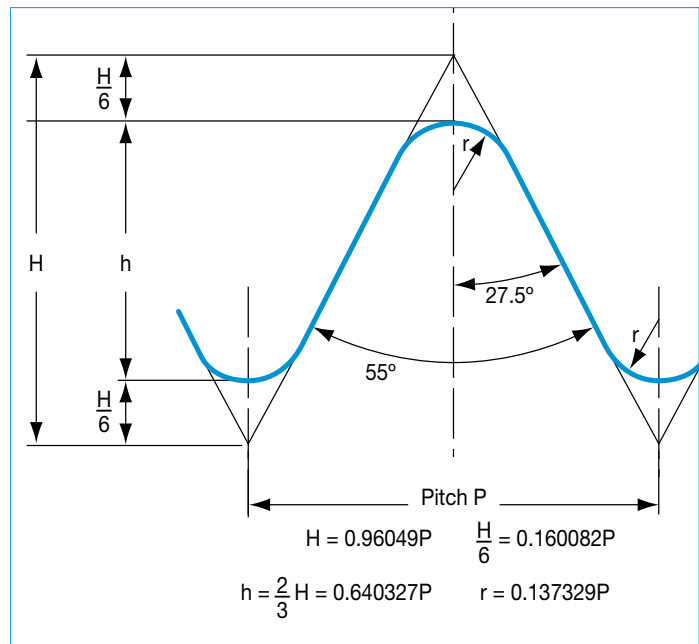
Upper limit: 0.0005" x N
Lower limit: (0.0005" x N) - 0.0005

Basic Profile for Whitworth (BSW, BSF and WHIT.) Thread forms

British Standard Whitworth Form

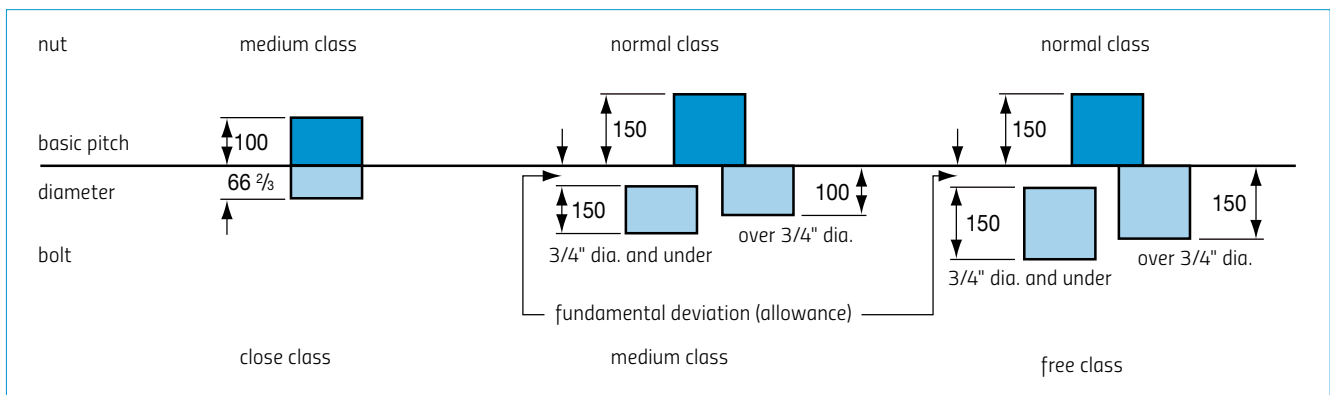
The sides of the thread form an angle of 55° with one another, and the top and bottom of the full triangle are truncated one-sixth of the height. The actual depth of the thread is equal to two-thirds of the height of the generating triangle and is equal to 0.6403 times the pitch. The crests and roots are rounded to a radius of 0.137329 times the pitch. **Figure 5.**

Figure 5



The Whitworth Screw Thread Tolerance System

Figure 6



Pitch diameter tolerance zones of recommended combinations of classes of bolts and nuts having Whitworth screw threads. **Figure 6.**

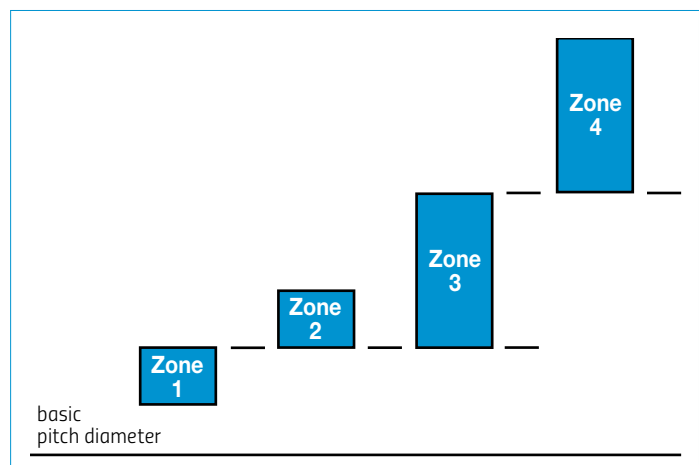
British Tap Size Zone Limits

British Standard Zone 3 and Zone 4 limits are normally applied to Whitworth and BA taps.

The values for position and tolerances are formulated and must be obtained from the standard's tables.

The accompanying chart shows the zone limits relationship for ground threads. **Figure 7.**

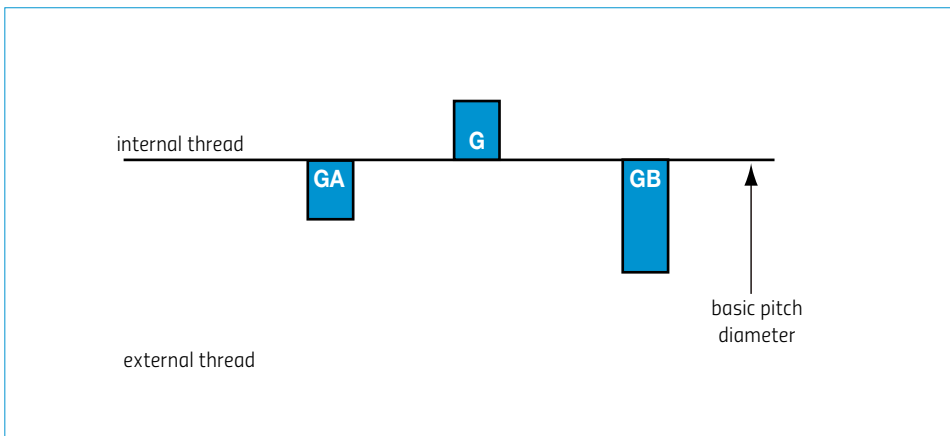
Figure 7



The International Standard Pipe Tap Thread System (ISO) has been derived from the original Whitworth gas and water pipe tap threads, formerly known as BSPF (Fastening) and BSPT (Taper), these systems have been so widely used throughout Europe and the United Kingdom that they have been metricated, whilst still retaining the Whitworth thread form. These popular thread systems are the basis for the ISO parallel "G" series and the taper "R" series, these systems are endorsed and in agreement with the current British and Australian standards. For comparison, the pitch diameter tolerance zones are given for both the parallel and taper systems.

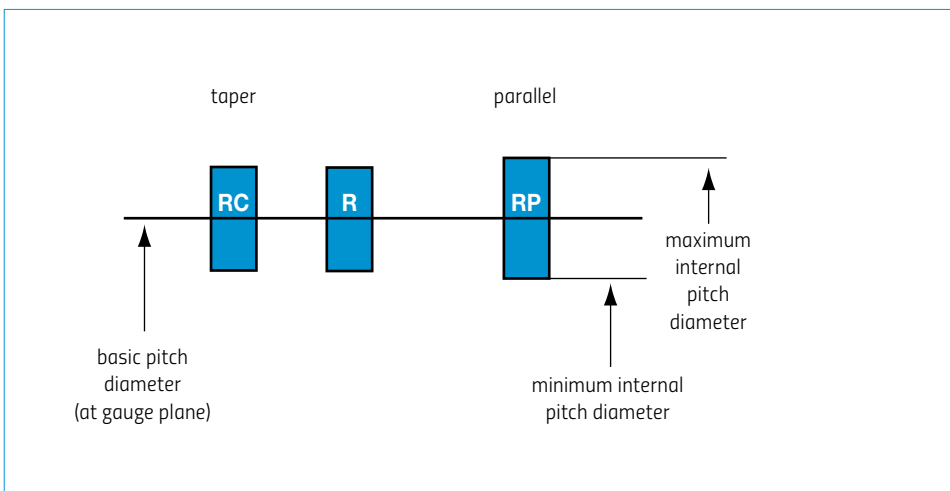
"G" Fastening Parallel Pipe Threads – ISO 228, AS1722 PT2 and BS2779.

This parallel thread system has only one positive internal thread tolerance and two classes of external tolerances. This series constitutes a fine series of fastening connecting pipe threads for general engineering purposes, the assembly tolerances on these threads are such as to make them unsuitable for pressure tight seal by the threads themselves. For the conveying of fluids, the seal may be produced by gaskets, flanges, or "O" rings etc.

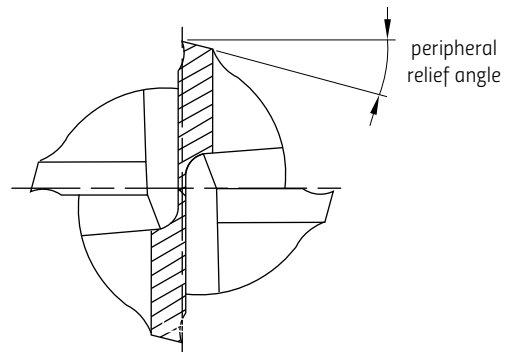
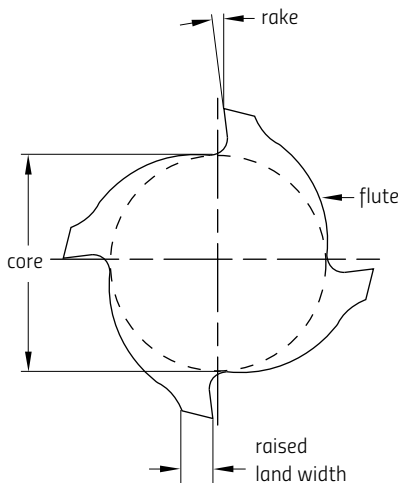
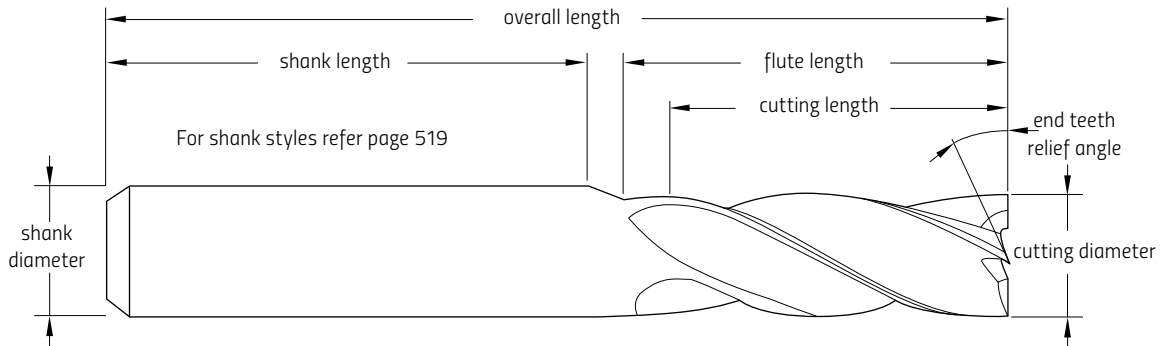


"R" Sealing Taper Pipe Threads – ISO 7, AS1722 PT1 and BS21. The taper rate is 1-16 on diameter.

This series is for tubes and fittings where pressure tight joints are made by threads, these threads therefore must have a full form profile (no truncations). The series include a taper external thread (R) for assembly with either taper internal (Rc) or parallel internal (Rp) threads. The Rp series has a unilateral tolerance (+/-) which normally requires a special below basic low limit tap, to allow for sizing deviations at the start of the internal thread, the size is gauged at this position, with an Rc taper gauge. The low limit Rp tap size, allows a minimum accommodation length to be machined, with an equivalent material saving possible.



Endmill Definitions

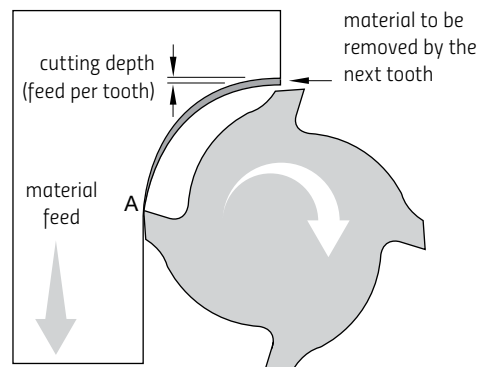


Conventional milling versus climb milling

A milling cutter can cut in two directions, sometimes known as climb or conventional.

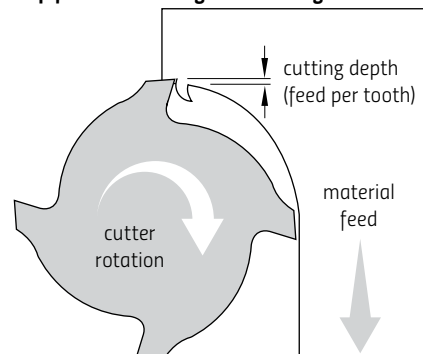
Conventional milling: The depth of the cut starts at zero thickness, and increases up to the maximum. The cut is so light at the beginning that the tool does not cut, but slides across the surface of the material, until sufficient pressure is built up and the tooth suddenly bites and begins to cut. This deforms the material (at point A on the diagram, left), work hardening it, and dulling the tool. The sliding and biting behaviour leaves a poor finish on the material.

Conventional milling. Point A become work hardened



Climb milling: Each tooth engages the material at a definite point, and the width of the cut starts at the maximum and decreases to zero. The chips are disposed behind the cutter, leading to easier swarf removal. The tooth does not rub on the material, and so tool life may be longer. However, climb milling can apply larger loads to the machine, and so is not recommended for older milling machines, or machines which are not in good condition. This type of milling is used predominantly on mills with a backlash eliminator.

Chip formation during climb milling



Type	Description	Application	Illustration
N	Finishing Form		
W	Slotting & Finishing - Use in soft materials, quick spiral 45° up to 600 N/mm ²		
VA	Optimised geometry for Austenitic Stainless Steels & other long chipping materials up to 1000 N/mm ²		
AI & CU	For slotting wrought aluminium alloys with efficient chip evacuation, due to high relief angles and 40° spiral		
NR	Normal Roughing Form - general purpose		
NF	Semi Roughing Form - Ideally suited to soft, long chipping materials.		
WR	Coarse Form - ideally suited to soft, non-ferrous materials.		
HR	Fine Pitch Roughing Form - ideally suited to hard, short chipping materials		
HRS	Special Fine Pitch Roughing Form - Universal use		
Ti	Wave Form - ideally suited to titanium & nickel alloys		
STF	Special tooth form - Semi Roughing Form, ideally suited to materials up to 1400 N/mm ²		



Hints on use

Feeds

In reaming, feeds are usually much higher than those used for drilling. The amount per feed may vary with the material, but a good starting point would be between 0.038mm and 0.10mm per flute per revolution. Too low a feed may result in glazing, excessive wear, and occasionally chatter. Too high a feed tends to reduce the accuracy of the hole and may lower the quality of the finish. The basic idea is to use as high a feed as possible and still produce the required accuracy and finish.

Stock to be removed

For the same reason, insufficient stock for reaming may result in a burnishing rather than a cutting action. It is very difficult to generalise on this phase as it is closely tied with the type of material the finish required, depth of hole, and chip capacity of the reamer. For machine reaming 0.20mm for a 6mm hole, 0.30mm for a 12mm hole, and 0.50mm for a 50mm hole, would be a typical starting point guide. For hand reaming, stock allowances are much smaller, partly because of the difficulty in hand forcing the reamer through greater stock. A common allowance is 0.08mm to 0.13mm.

Speeds

The most efficient speed for machine reaming is closely tied in with the type of material being reamed, the rigidity of the set-up, and the tolerance or finish required. Quite often the best speed is found to lie around two-thirds the speed used for drilling the same material.

A lack of rigidity in the set-up may necessitate slower speeds, while occasionally a very compact, rigid operation may permit still higher speeds.

When close tolerances and fine finish are required it is usually found necessary to finish the reamer at considerably lower speeds.

In general, reamers do not work well when they chatter. Consequently, one primary consideration in selecting a speed is to stay low enough to eliminate chatter. Other ways of reducing chatter will be considered later, but this one rule holds: SPEEDS MUST NOT BE SO HIGH AS TO PERMIT CHATTER.

Limit of tolerance on cutting diameter

The tolerance on the cutting diameter measured immediately behind the bevel or taper lead for parallel reamers listed is M6 as specified in BS122-PT2-1964. It is not practicable to standardise reamer limits to suit each grade of hole and the limits chosen are intended to produce H7 holes.

The following charts gives recommended surface meter per minute values which may be used as a basis from which to start.

	m/min
Aluminium and its alloys	20 – 35
Brass and Bronze, ordinary	20 – 35
Bronze, high tensile.....	18 – 22
Monel Metal	8 – 12
Cast Iron, soft.....	22 – 35
Cast iron, hard.....	18 – 22
Cast Iron, chilled	7 – 10
Malleable Iron.....	18 – 20
Steel, Annealed.....	13 – 18
Steel, Alloy.....	12 – 13
Steel, Alloy 300-400 Brinell.....	7 – 10
Stainless Steel.....	5 – 12

Chatter

The presence of chatter while reaming has a very bad effect on reamer life and on the finish of the hole. Chatter may be the result of several causes, some of which are listed:

1. Excessive speed.
2. Too much clearance on reamer.
3. Lack of rigidity in jig or machine.
4. Insecure holding of work.
5. Excessive overhang of reamer in spindle.
6. Excessive looseness in floating holder.
7. Too light a feed.

Correcting the cause can materially increase both reamer life and the quality of the reamed holes.

Coolants for Reaming

In reaming, the emphasis is usually on finish and a lubricant is normally chosen for this purpose rather than for cooling. Quite often this means a straight cutting oil.

Nominal Diameter Range				Cutting Edge Diameter			
Inch		mm		Inch		mm	
Over	Up to and including	Over	Up to and including	High +	Low +	High +	Low +
0.0394	0.1181	1	3	0.0004	0.0001	0.009	0.002
0.1181	0.2362	3	6	0.0005	0.0002	0.012	0.004
0.2362	0.3937	6	10	0.0006	0.0002	0.015	0.006
0.3937	0.7087	10	18	0.0007	0.0003	0.018	0.007
0.7087	1.1181	18	30	0.0008	0.0003	0.021	0.008
1.1811	1.9085	30	50	0.0010	0.0004	0.025	0.009
1.9085	3.1496	50	80	0.0012	0.0004	0.030	0.011

APPLICATION HSS DRILLS - SPECIAL ENQUIRY

Customer No.: _____	New Customer <input type="checkbox"/>	Order No.
Company: _____	Contact: _____	
Address: _____	Phone: _____	
State / Province: _____	Fax: _____	
Country: _____	Email: _____	

Drill Details

Quantity:

Basic Geometry

Tool Type:

Drill
 Step Drill
 Countersinks
 Subland Drills
 Core Drills
 Centre Drills

Total Length (mm): _____

Number of Steps:
 Without
 With _____ steps

Step Diameter (mm):

d₁ _____ d₂ _____
 d₃ _____ d₄ _____
 d₅ _____ d₆ _____

Point Design

Point Geometry:

Relieved Cone
 For Grey Cast Iron
 Centre Point
 Facet Point Grind
 other _____

Special Point Grind, Form: A B C

Spiral: RH LH

Tool Material:

HSS
 HSSE
 PM-HSSE V3
 other _____

Plus Coating:

Yes No

TiN
 TiCN
 TiAlN
 Steam Oxide
 other _____

Plus Internal Cooling:

Yes No

Shank Design:

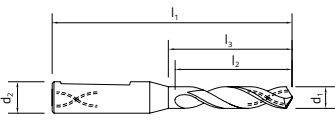
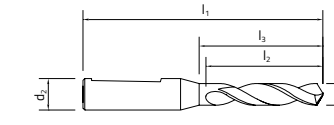
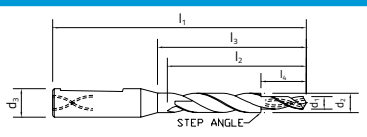
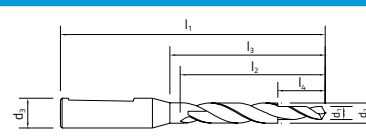
Reinforced
 Without Flat
 With Flat
 Parallel Straight Shank
 Morse Taper
 other _____

Drawing / Notes

Please copy and fax to our Special Sales Dept. on (61 3) 9464 0015

APPLICATION CARBIDE DRILL - SPECIAL ENQUIRY

Customer No.: _____	New Customer <input type="checkbox"/>	Order No.
Company: _____		Contact: _____
Address: _____		Phone: _____
State / Province: _____		Fax: _____
Country: _____		Email: _____

	WITH Internal Cooling	WITHOUT Internal Cooling
SOLID CARBIDE DRILL WITHOUT STEP	Quantity: _____	Quantity: _____
		
Carbide grade	(specify if known)	(specify if known)
Norm-Ø d ₁	(4 – 20mm)	(3 – 20mm)
Shank-Ø d ₂	(DIN 6535)	(DIN 6535)
Shank length l ₃	(DIN 6535)	(DIN 6535)
Shank form	<input type="checkbox"/> HA <input type="checkbox"/> HE (DIN 6535)	<input type="checkbox"/> HA <input type="checkbox"/> HE (DIN 6535)
Drilling depth l ₃	(maximum 7 x D)	(maximum 7 x D)
Flute length l ₂	(9.5 – 155mm)	(9.5 – 155mm)
Total length l ₁	(60 – 205mm)	(60 – 205mm)
Point angle	<input type="checkbox"/> 120° <input type="checkbox"/> 130° <input type="checkbox"/> 140°	<input type="checkbox"/> 120° <input type="checkbox"/> 130° <input type="checkbox"/> 140°
Point geometry	(specify if known)	(specify if known)
Surface finish/coating	<input type="checkbox"/> Uncoated <input type="checkbox"/> TiN <input type="checkbox"/> TiCN <input type="checkbox"/> TiAN <input type="checkbox"/> AlCrN	<input type="checkbox"/> Uncoated <input type="checkbox"/> TiN <input type="checkbox"/> TiCN <input type="checkbox"/> TiAN <input type="checkbox"/> AlCrN
Cost per tool	\$ _____	\$ _____
SOLID CARBIDE STEP DRILL	Quantity: _____	Quantity: _____
		
Carbide grade	(specify if known)	(specify if known)
Step-Ø d ₁	(4 – 20mm)	(3 – 20mm)
Body-Ø d ₂	(4 – 20mm)	(3 – 20mm)
Shank-Ø d ₃	(DIN 6535)	(DIN 6535)
Shank length l ₃	(DIN 6535)	(DIN 6535)
Shank form	<input type="checkbox"/> HA <input type="checkbox"/> HE (DIN 6535)	<input type="checkbox"/> HA <input type="checkbox"/> HE (DIN 6535)
Step length l ₄	(3 – 100mm)	(3 – 100mm)
Drilling depth l ₃	(maximum 7 x D)	(maximum 7 x D)
Flute length l ₂	(9.5 – 155mm)	(9.5 – 155mm)
Total length l ₁	(60 – 205mm)	(60 – 205mm)
Point angle	<input type="checkbox"/> 120° <input type="checkbox"/> 130° <input type="checkbox"/> 140°	<input type="checkbox"/> 120° <input type="checkbox"/> 130° <input type="checkbox"/> 140°
Step angle	<input type="checkbox"/> 60° <input type="checkbox"/> 90° <input type="checkbox"/> 120°	<input type="checkbox"/> 60° <input type="checkbox"/> 90° <input type="checkbox"/> 120°
Point geometry	(specify if known)	(specify if known)
Surface finish/coating	<input type="checkbox"/> Uncoated <input type="checkbox"/> TiN <input type="checkbox"/> TiCN <input type="checkbox"/> TiAN <input type="checkbox"/> AlCrN	<input type="checkbox"/> Uncoated <input type="checkbox"/> TiN <input type="checkbox"/> TiCN <input type="checkbox"/> TiAN <input type="checkbox"/> AlCrN
Cost per tool	\$ _____	\$ _____

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APPLICATION MILLING - SPECIAL ENQUIRY

Customer No.: _____	New Customer <input type="checkbox"/>	Order No.
Company: _____		Contact: _____
Address: _____		Phone: _____
State / Province: _____		Fax: _____
Country: _____		Email: _____

Endmill Details

Quantity:

Basic Geometry

		Range
Norm- $\emptyset d_2$		(3 - 20mm)
Shank- $\emptyset d_2$ to DIN 6535		(4 - 20mm)
Shank length l_3 to DIN 6535		mm
Total length	$l_1 \emptyset 3 - 10$ mm	(28 - 100mm)
	from $\emptyset 10 - 20$ mm	(56 - 150mm)
Cutting length	$l_2 \emptyset 3 - 10$ mm	(3 - 40mm)
	from $\emptyset 10 - 20$ mm	(10 - 65mm)
Helix angle	$w_2 \emptyset 3 - 6$ mm	(20° - 45°)
	from $\emptyset 6 - 20$ mm	(20° - 55°)
No. of cutting edges	$\emptyset 3 - 6$ mm	(2 - 4mm)
	from $\emptyset 6 - 20$ mm	(2 - 6mm)
	from $\emptyset 16 - 20$ mm	(2 - 8mm)

Plus Internal Cooling

Yes No

($\emptyset 4 - 20$ mm)

Plus Coating

Yes No

TiN TiCN TiAlN AlCrN ($\emptyset 4 - 20$ mm)

Tool Material

Specify grade (if known)

- Carbide
 PM-HSSE
 HSS-Co
 HSS

Detail Regarding Application

Range of applications _____

Material description _____

Material hardness _____ (N/mm² or HRC)

Application types

- Slotting
 Roughing
 Finishing
 Copy milling



Slotting



Roughing



Finishing



Copy milling

Shank Design

Straight Shank (DIN 6535)

HA



HB



HE



Peripheral Geometry

Finishing endmills
($\emptyset 3 - 20$ mm)



N



with Chip Breaker

Roughing endmills
($\emptyset 6 - 20$ mm)



Fine



Coarse

Face Geometry

Point angle w_s _____ (180° + 5°)

Cutting to Centre Yes No

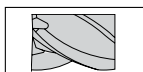
Corner Preparation

Sharp edge Yes No

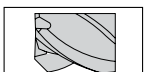
Corner protection _____ mm x 45° ($\emptyset 0.03 - 1.5$ mm)

Corner radius _____ mm x d_1 ($\emptyset 0.3 - 2/3$ mm)

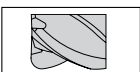
Ballnose Yes No



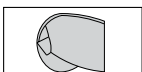
Sharp edge



Corner protection



Corner radius



Ballnose

Drawing / Notes

