

STANDARD CUTTING CONDITIONS

ISO	Workpiece materials	Hardness	Priority	Grades	Max. depth of cut (mm)	Cutting speed Vc (m/min)	Feed per tooth: fz (mm/t)							
							D8	D10	D12	D16	D20	D25	D30	D32
P	Low carbon steel, alloy steel	85 - 180 HB	First choice	AH725	≤ 0.04D	180 - 260	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.35	0.35
		85 - 180 HB	For wear resistance	AH710	≤ 0.04D	180 - 260	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.35	0.35
	High carbon steel, alloy steel	180 - 280 HB	First choice	AH725	≤ 0.03D	150 - 230	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.35	0.35
		180 - 280 HB	For wear resistance	AH710	≤ 0.03D	180 - 230	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.35	0.35
	Prehardened steel Die & mold tool steel	40 - 48 HRC	First choice	AH710	≤ 0.03D	180 - 300	0.15	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.3
		40 - 48 HRC	For fracture resistance	AH725	≤ 0.03D	180 - 300	0.15	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.3
M	Stainless steel	135 - 200 HB	First choice	AH725	≤ 0.03D	100 - 250	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.3
K	Cast iron	150 - 240 HB	First choice	AH710	≤ 0.04D	90 - 350	0.2	0.2	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.35	0.4	0.4
		150 - 240 HB	For fracture resistance	AH725	≤ 0.04D	90 - 350	0.2	0.2	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.35	0.4	0.4
N	Aluminium	-	First choice	AH725	≤ 0.03D	200 - 400	0.25	0.25	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.4	0.4	0.45
H	High hardened steel	48 - 65 HRC	First choice	AH710	≤ 0.02D	100 - 350	0.08	0.08	0.1	0.13	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.25

· Remove excessive chip accumulation with an air blast.
 · For the operation with depth of cut which varies (ex. casting skin) and machining of workpiece materials with interrupted surface, the feed per tooth (fz) should be set to the lower recommended value shown in the above table.

· Cutting conditions maybe limited depending on machine power, workpiece rigidity, and spindle output. When the cutting width, depth, or overhang length is large, set Vc and fz to the lower recommended values and check the machine power and vibration.

How to clamp the insert

1. Clear chips and dust from the pocket.
2. Place the insert in the pocket. The insert can be placed only in one direction.
3. Tighten the screw while pressing the insert into the pocket.

How to check the run-out

1. Clamp the insert on the shank.
2. Clamp the shank on a high-precision arbor.
3. Measure the run-out on tool presetter or by dial gauge.

Notes:

1. Due to the helical cutting edge, it is important that the run-out is inspected with the insert clamped on the shank.
2. Do not use micrometer or caliper to inspect the insert diameter as inaccurate dimensions may be provided.