



TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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

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The ultimate reference book

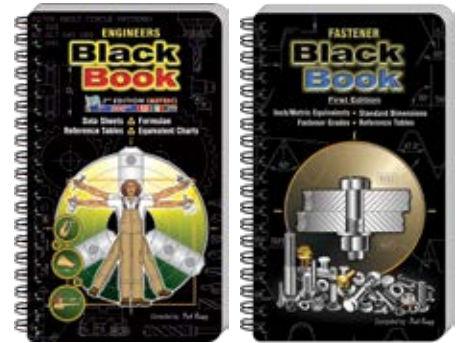
- Matt laminated grease proof pages
- Wire bound to stay flat on workbench when reading
- Ideal for engineers, trades people, apprentices, machine shops, tool rooms, technical colleges

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	#3	164	English		499999803	L100 V3EN
V2NL	Engineers Black Book	#2	164	Dutch		499999798	L100 V2NL
V2FR	Engineers Black Book	#2	164	French		499999797	L100 V2FR
V2DE	Engineers Black Book	#2	164	German		499999797	L100 V2DE
V1EN	Fastener Black Book	#1	248	English		499999803	L200 V1EN



BONUS:
Bookmarking tabs



BONUS:
Thread pitch identification gauge

ENDURANCE+ CUTTING FLUID



Venom Endurance+ Cutting Fluid

Venom Endurance+ Cutting Fluid is a highly efficient cutting and lubricating fluid. Formulated to increase tool life and enhance cutting performance in a broad range of metals including carbon steel, aluminium alloys, copper, brass, bronze and stainless steel.

Mild clinging action helps fluid adhere to the tool and part when vertical work is required.

Features

- Reduces torque and friction
- Extends tool life
- Improves surface finish
- Accurate thread quality
- Environmentally friendly mineral oil base with 10% organic coconut oil. Free from Trichloroethane – low odour

EXTREME POWER CUTTING PASTE



Venom Extreme Power Cutting Paste

Formulated for superior tool life and cutting performance in carbon steel, aluminium alloys, copper, bronze, stainless steel, nickels, titaniums and other super alloys. Venom Extreme Power Cutting Paste is a high performance low melting point lubricant specifically designed to adhere to the cutting edges, even when using additional coolants.

Features

- Low melting point – adheres to cutting edge for greater tool protection
- Not affected by coolant
- Lowest torque required for higher performance
- Reduced friction for extremely high quality surface finish



Fluide de coupe Venom Endurance +

Le fluide de coupe Venom Endurance + est un lubrifiant de coupe très efficaces. Formulé pour augmenter la durée de vie des outils et améliorer les performances de coupe dans un large panel de métaux, les aciers carbone, alliages d'aluminium, cuivres, laitons, bronzes et aciers inoxydables. Une légère action d'accrochage aide le fluide à adhérer à l'outil et à la pièce lors d'un travail vertical.

Fonctionnalités

- Réduit le couple et la friction
- Prolonge la durée de vie de l'outil
- Améliore la finition de l'état de surface
- Huile minérale écologique avec 10% d'huile de coco biologique. Sans trichloroéthane - une faible odeur



Venom, pâte de taraudage

Formulé pour une meilleure durée de vie et performance dans les aciers carbone, alliages aluminium, cuivres, bronzes, inox, titanes, inconels et les super alloys. Pâte de coupe. Le lubrifiant Venom Extreme Power a un point de fusion bas, il est conçu pour adhérer sur l'arête de coupe, même lors de l'utilisation liquides de refroidissement supplémentaires.

Fonctionnalités

- Bas point de fusion - adhère sur l'arête de coupe pour une meilleure protection d'outil
- Non affecté par le liquide de refroidissement
- Efforts de coupe réduit
- Couple et friction réduits, meilleur état de surface



Venom Fluido da Taglio

Venom Endurance + Cutting Fluid è un fluido lubrificante da taglio altamente efficiente. Formulato per aumentare la durata dell'utensile e migliorare le prestazioni di taglio in un'ampia gamma di metalli, compreso acciaio al carbonio, leghe di alluminio, rame, ottone, bronzo e acciaio inossidabile. Una leggera azione aderente aiuta il fluido ad aderire sul tagliente e sul materiale da tagliare, quando si lavora in verticale è obbligatorio.

Caratteristiche

- Riduce la coppia e l'attrito
- Allunga la vita dell'utensile
- Migliora la finitura superficiale
- Accurata qualità del filetto
- Olio minerale ecologico base con il 10% di olio di cocco biologico. Senza trichloroetano - odore debole



Venom Pasta da Taglio

Formulato per una superiore durata utensile e prestazione di taglio su acciai al carbonio, leghe di Alluminio, rame, bronzo, acciaio inossidabile, leghe a base nickel, titanio e tutte le super leghe. La Pasta da taglio Venom Extreme Power Cutting è un lubrificante studiato appositamente per aderire ai bordi del tagliente utensile consentendo di mantenere basso il punto di fusione durante alte prestazioni, anche quando si utilizzano refrigeranti aggiuntivi.

Caratteristiche

- Basso punto di fusione - aderisce al tagliente per una maggiore protezione dell'utensile
- Compatibile con l'utilizzo di altri refrigeranti
- Riduce gli sforzi per prestazioni più elevate e durature
- Attrito ridotto estremamente garantendo finitura superficiale di alta qualità



Fluido De Corte

Venom Endurance + Cutting es un fluido líquido de corte y lubricación de alta eficiencia. Adecuado para aumentar la vida útil de la herramienta y mejorar el rendimiento de corte en una amplia gama de metales, incluido el carbono acero, aleaciones de aluminio, cobre, latón, bronce y acero inoxidable. La acción de adherencia suave ayuda a que el líquido se adhiera a la herramienta y a la pieza cuando se trabaja en vertical es necesario.

Características

- Reduce el par y la fricción
- Alarga la vida de la herramienta
- Mejora el acabado superficial
- Calidad de hilo mas precisa
- Aceite mineral ecológico base con un 10% de aceite de coco orgánico. Libre de trichloroetano - poco olor



Pasta De Corte

Formula para una vida útil y rendimiento de corte superior en acero al carbono, aleaciones de aluminio, cobre, bronce, acero inoxidable, níquel, titanio y otras superaleaciones. La pasta de corte Venom Extreme Power tiene un punto de fusión bajo de alto rendimiento lubricante diseñado específicamente para adherirse a los filos de corte, incluso cuando se utiliza refrigerantes adicionales.

Características

- Punto de fusión bajo: se adhiere al filo para mayor protección de la herramienta
- No se ve afectado por el refrigerante
- El par más bajo requerido para mayor rendimiento
- Fricción reducida para un acabado superficial de alta calidad

ENDURANCE+ CUTTING FLUID

EXTREME POWER CUTTING PASTE



Suitable Applications

Cutting, drilling, tapping, milling, broaching, reaming, threading, sawing, boring, turning and holesaw cutting.



Applications appropriées

Perçage, taraudage, fraisage, brochage, alésage, filetage, sciage, alésage et découpage à la scie cloche.



Adatto ad Applicazioni di

Taglio, foratura, maschiatura, fresatura, brocciatura, alesatura, filettatura, sbavature, tornitura, sega e sega a tazza taglio



Aplicaciones adecuadas

Taladrar, roscar, fresar, brochado, escariado, roscado, serrado, torneado y corte con sierra de corona



M800 0250

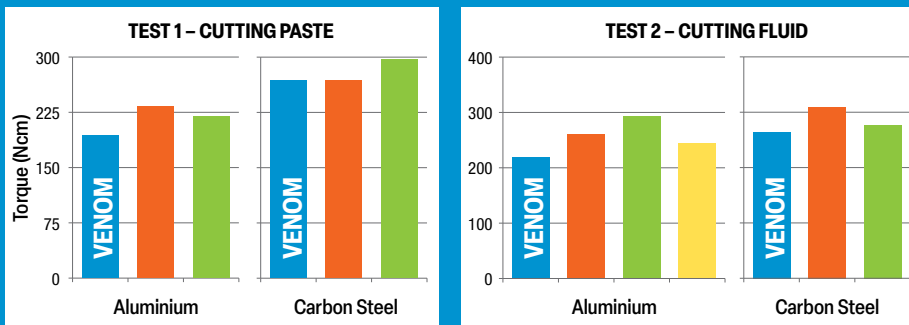


M800 0400

Catalogue Code	M800
Discount Group	Z1006

Size Ref.	Description	Item #
0250	Venom Cutting Fluid 250ml	M800 0250
0400	Venom Cutting Paste 400g	M800 0400

Tests indicate Sutton Tools Venom requires less torque – it performed up to 30% better than its competitors



Tests were conducted using a M6 forming tap in carbon steel and aluminium. The results clearly indicate less torque* was required using Sutton Tools Venom Cutting Fluid & Paste compared with leading brands on the market.

*Less torque indicates improved performance.



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, G10200	
	1	1.0715	9 SMn 28	230 M 07		S250	CF 9 SMn 28	11SMn28	1912	SUM 22	1213, G12130	
	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, G12150	
	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, G10170	
	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, G10170	
	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, G10350
	2 / 3	1.0503	C 45	080 M 46			CC45	C 45	F.114	1650	S45C	1045, G10430
	2 / 3	1.1191	Ck 45	080 M 46				C 45	F.1140	1672	S48C	1045, G10420
	2 / 3	1.0726	35 S 20	212 M 36	8M	35 MF 4			F.210.G	1957		1140, G11400
	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, G13350
	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, G10600
	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, G10640
	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, G10950
	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, G45200
	6 / 7	1.7131	16 MnCr 5	527 M 17			16 MC 5	16 MnCr 5	F.1516	2511	SCR 415	5115, G51170
	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 S	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, SCCrM 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.S		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			Z100 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 F, 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	Z 10 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	X 2CrNi18 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	X 2CrNiN18 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	1.4462	X2CrNiMoN 22.5.3			Z 3 CrNi 22.05 AZ					S31803 / S32205 (SAF2205)
	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	GS400-12	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					A43D2, Ni-ResistD-2, S-NiCr20-2
	17	0.7660	GGG-NiCr 20 2	Grade S6		S-NC 202			0772-00		
	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 ^A 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
		GTS-65	P 570/3		MP 60-3	C 36; C 38		1572	S 35 C	70003	
N	21	3.0205							08 52		AI99
	21	3.0255	AI99.5	L31/34/36		A59050C	P-AI99.5		AI99.5	FCMP540	1000
	21	3.3315	AlMg1								
	21	3.0505	AlMn0.5Mg0.5								
	21	3.0275	AI99.7	4508, 9001-3, P-AI99.7		1070A	AI99.7			1070, A1070	1070A
	21	3.0285	AI99.8	1080A		1080A	4590, 9001-4, P-AI99.8			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-AISI 10 Mg	G-AISI9Mg		A-S10G			AlSi10Mg	AC4A, ADC3	A03590
	23	3.2382	GD-AISI10Mg						811-04	ADC3	
	23	3.2581	G-AISI12	LM20		A-S12U	G-AISI13CuMn		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-AISI0Mg(Cu)	LM9					4253		A360.2
	23-24			2789;1973		NF A32-201					A356-72
	23-24			LM25					4244	A5052	356.1
	23-24		G-AISI12	LM 6					4261		A413.2
	23-24		G-AISI 12 (Cu)	LM 20					4260	ADC12	A413.1
	23-24		GD-AISI12						4247	A6061	A413.0
	23-24		GD-AISI8Cu3	LM24					4250	A7075	A380.1
	24	2.1871	G-AlCu 4 TiMg								
	24	3.1754	G-AlCu5Ni1,5								
	24	3.2163	G-AISI9Cu3							ADC10	
	24	3.2371	G-AISI 7 Mg							AC4CH	4218 B
	24	3.2373	G-AISI9MGWA			A-S7G			4251	C4BS	SC64D
	24	3.5106	G-MgAg3SE2Zr1	mag 12							QE 22
	24		G-ALMG5	LM5		A-SU12			4252		GD-AISI12
	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 FeNb					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-NiCr13Al16MoNb	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	UN
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	
H	H	Hard Materials (≥ 45 HRC)	H	Ni

^ 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

3 x D															
D323		D329		D356		D304		D310		D300		D306			
VHM				VHM				VHM				VHM			
AlCrN				HELICA				Brt				TiCN			
N				VA				NH				GG/H			
R30				R30 - IK				R30 - IK				R15			
≤ 3xØ				≤ 3xØ				≤ 3xØ				Straight Flute			
≤ 3xØ				≤ 3xØ				≤ 3xØ				≤ 3xØ			

ISO	VDI 3323	Material	Condition	HB	N/mm ²	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	
P	1	Steel - Non-alloy, cast & free cutting	- 0.15 %C	A	125	440	90	8	130	8	130-180	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2		- 0.45 %C	A	190	640	90	8	130	8	110-160	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3		- 0.75 %C	QT	250	840	85	8	110	8	110-160	7	80	4	100	4	-	-	-	-
	4	Steel - Low alloy & cast < 5% of alloying elements	- 0.75 %C	A	270	910	85	8	110	8	110-160	7	80	4	100	4	-	-	-	-
	5		QT	300	1010	50	6	70	6	70-100	7	55	3	70	3	-	-	-	-	
	6		A	180	610	85	8	110	8	110-160	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	7	Steel - High alloy, cast & tool	Ferritic / Martensitic	A	275	930	65	7	80	7	110-160	7	70	3	85	3	-	-	-	-
	8			QT	300	1010	50	6	70	6	70-100	7	55	3	70	3	-	-	-	-
	9			QT	350	1180	30	5	35	5	-	-	40	3	60	3	40	2	60	2
	10	Steel - Corrosion resistant & cast	Martensitic	A	200	680	-	-	30	4	40-50	5	40	3	60	3	-	-	-	-
	11			HT	325	1100	30	5	35	5	-	-	40	3	60	3	40	2	60	2
	12	Stainless Steel	Austenitic	AH	180	610	-	-	50	5	50-70	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14.1			Duplex	230	780	-	-	40	4	40-60	5	25	3	30	3	-	-	-	-
14.2	Precipitation Hardening			300	780	20	4	30	4	40-50	5	25	3	30	3	-	-	-	-	
14.3	Cast Iron - Grey (GG)	Ferritic / Pearlitic	AH	180	610	75	6	150	9	-	-	90	3	100	3	90	3	100	3	
15			260	880	65	6	120	8	-	-	80	3	85	3	80	3	85	3		
16			160	570	65	5	100	8	-	-	80	3	85	3	80	3	85	3		
17	Cast Iron - Nodular (GGG)	Ferritic	AH	250	840	65	5	100	8	-	-	80	3	85	3	80	3	85	3	
18			130	460	65	5	100	8	-	-	80	3	85	3	80	3	85	3		
19	Cast Iron - Malleable	Pearlitic	AH	230	780	65	5	100	8	-	-	80	3	85	3	80	3	85	3	
20			100	360	65	5	100	8	-	-	80	3	85	3	80	3	85	3		
21	Aluminum & Magnesium - wrought alloy	Non Heat Treatable	AH	60	210	-	-	-	-	300-400	8	100-160	4	140-200	4	-	-	-	-	
22			Heat Treatable	100	360	-	-	-	-	300-400	8	100-160	4	140-200	4	-	-	-	-	
23			75	270	-	-	-	-	220-320	8	100-160	4	140-200	4	80	5	100	6		
24	Aluminum & Magnesium - cast alloy <12% Si	Heat Treatable	AH	90	320	-	-	-	-	220-320	8	100-160	4	140-200	4	80	5	100	6	
25			130	460	-	-	200	7	200-280	7	100-160	4	140-200	4	80	5	100	6		
26	Al & Mg - cast alloy >12% Si	Non Heat Treatable	AH	110	390	-	-	200	7	-	-	100-160	4	140-200	4	80	5	100	6	
27	Copper & Cu alloys (Brass/Bronze)	Free cutting, Pb > 1%	AH	90	320	-	-	200	7	-	-	100-160	4	140-200	4	80	4	100	5	
28			100	360	-	-	200	7	-	-	100-160	4	140-200	4	-	-	-	-		
29	Non-metallic - Thermosetting & fiber-reinforced plastics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50-280	6	50-280	6	-	-	-	-	
30	Non-metallic - Hard rubber, wood etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
S	31	High temp. alloys	Fe based	A	200	680	-	-	35	4	30-40	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	32			AH	280	950	-	-	30	4	30-40	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	33		Ni / Co based	A	250	840	-	-	35	4	30-40	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	34			AH	350	1180	-	-	30	4	25	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	35			C	320	1080	-	-	30	4	30-40	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	36	Titanium & Ti alloys	CP Titanium	AH	400 MPa	40	4	45	5	50-70	4	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	37.1			Alpha alloys	860 MPa	35	3	40	4	40-60	4	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	37.2		Alpha / Beta alloys	A	960 MPa	35	3	40	4	40-60	4	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	37.3			AH	1170 MPa	-	-	35	4	30-50	4	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	37.4			A	830 MPa	35	3	40	4	40-60	4	-	-	-	-	-	-			
37.5	Beta alloys	AH	1400 MPa	-	-	35	4	30-50	4	-	-	-	-	-	-					
H	38.1	Hardened steel	HT	45 HRC	20	4	25	4	-	-	40	2	60	2	40	2	60	2		
	38.2			55 HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	2	40	2	-	-	-	-		
	39.1			58 HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	39.2			62 HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	40			Cast Iron	Chilled	C	400	1350	65	6	120	8	-	-	80	3	85	3	80	3
	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 x Ø.
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 x Ø, 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 x Ø in depth and reduced feed to ensure accurate pilot hole.

ISO	VDI 3323	Material Group	Sutton	
P	A	Steel	N	UNI
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	
H	H	Hard Materials (≥ 45 HRC)	H	Ni

^ 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

Image	D151	D177	D155	D153	D179	D180	D109
	HSS Co	HSS Co	SPM	HSS Co	HSS	HSS	HSS Co
	TiAIN	TiAIN	TiAIN	TiAIN	TiAIN Tip	TiAIN Tip	Colour Temp
	NH	WN	UNI	VA	N	VA	Hard Materials
	R40	R35	R40	R40	R30	R40	R25
	≤ 3xØ	≤ 3xØ	≤ 3xØ	≤ 3xØ	≤ 5xØ	≤ 3xØ	-

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

- Step feeding or pecking is required for drilling greater than 3 x Ø.
- When drilling cast surface & black (ie: not machined surface), reduce drilling speed by 20%.
- 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).
- For hole depths greater than 7 x Ø, 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 x Ø 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 M
MF
UNC
UNF
G (BSPF)
Material
Surface Finish
Sutton Designation
Geometry
Thread Depth

SYNCHRO TAPPING									
T377	T379	T373	T375	T365	T367	T369	T371	T381	T383
T766	T768	T762	T764	T754	T756	T758	T760	T770	T772
PM-HSSE V3		PM-HSSE V3		PM-HSSE V3		PM-HSSE V3		PM-HSSE V3	
TiCN		TiCN		TiCN		CrN		TiN	
High Speed Cutting		High Speed Cutting		High Speed Cutting		High Speed Cutting		High Speed Cutting	
IK		R50 R50 IK		L20 L20 IK		R45 R45 IK		IK	
≤ 2xØ		≤ 2xØ		≤ 2xØ		≤ 2xØ		≤ 2xØ	

ISO	VDI 3323	Material	Condition	HB	N/mm ²	Vc (m/min)										
P	1	Steel - Non-alloy, cast & free cutting	- 0.15 %C	A	125	440	39	47	31	31	31	37	-	-	25	30
	2			A	190	640	39	47	31	31	31	37	-	-	25	30
	3		QT	250	840	32	39	26	26	26	31	-	-	21	25	
	4	- 0.75 %C	A	270	910	36	43	29	29	29	34	-	-	23	27	
	5		QT	300	1010	29	35	23	23	23	28	-	-	-	-	
	6	Steel - Low alloy & cast < 5% of alloying elements	A	180	610	39	47	31	31	31	37	-	-	25	30	
	7		QT	275	930	26	31	21	21	21	25	-	-	17	20	
	8		QT	300	1010	19	23	16	16	16	19	-	-	-	-	
	9		QT	350	1180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	10	Steel - High alloy, cast & tool	A	200	680	26	31	21	21	21	25	-	-	17	20	
	11		HT	325	1100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	Steel - Corrosion resistant & cast	Ferritic / Martensitic	A	200	680	16	19	13	13	13	16	-	-	-	-	
13		Martensitic	QT	240	810	10	12	8	8	8	9	-	-	-	-	
M	14.1	Stainless Steel	Austenitic	AH	180	610	19	23	16	16	16	19	-	-	12	15
	14.2		Duplex		230	780	13	16	10	10	12	-	-	8	10	
	14.3		Precipitation Hardening		300	780	10	12	8	8	8	9	-	-	-	-
K	15	Cast Iron - Grey (GG)	Ferritic / Pearlitic		180	610	39	47	31	31	31	37	-	-	-	-
	16		Pearlitic		260	880	32	39	26	26	26	31	-	-	-	-
	17	Cast Iron - Nodular (GGG)	Ferritic		160	570	39	47	31	31	31	37	-	-	-	-
	18		Pearlitic		250	840	32	39	26	26	26	31	-	-	-	-
	19	Cast Iron - Malleable	Ferritic		130	460	49	58	39	39	39	47	-	-	-	-
20	Pearlitic			230	780	39	47	31	31	31	37	-	-	-	-	
N	21	Aluminum & Magnesium - wrought alloy	Non Heat Treatable		60	210	39	47	31	31	31	37	31	31	25	30
	22		Heat Treatable	AH	100	360	49	58	39	39	39	47	39	39	31	37
	23	Aluminum & Magnesium - cast alloy ≤12% Si	Non Heat Treatable		75	270	49	58	39	39	39	47	39	39	31	37
	24		Heat Treatable	AH	90	320	49	58	39	39	39	47	39	39	31	37
	25	Al & Mg - cast alloy >12% Si	Non Heat Treatable		130	460	32	39	26	26	26	31	-	-	-	-
	26	Copper & Cu alloys (Brass/Bronze)	Free cutting, Pb > 1%		110	390	26	31	21	21	21	25	21	21	-	-
	27		Brass (CuZn, CuSnZn)		90	320	58	70	47	47	47	56	47	47	-	-
	28	Bronze (CuSn)			100	360	45	54	36	36	36	44	36	36	29	35
	29	Non-metallic - Thermosetting & fiber-reinforced plastics					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30	Non-metallic - Hard rubber, wood etc.					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S	31	High temp. alloys	Fe based	A	200	680	10	12	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	
	32			AH	280	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	33		Ni / Co based	A	250	840	8	10	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	
	34			AH	350	1180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	35		C	320	1080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	36	Titanium & Ti alloys	CP Titanium		400 MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	37.1		Alpha alloys		860 MPa	-	-	-	-	13	16	-	-	-	-	
	37.2		Alpha / Beta alloys	A	960 MPa	-	-	-	-	13	16	-	-	-	-	
37.3	AH			1170 MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
37.4	Beta alloys		A	830 MPa	-	-	-	-	8	9	-	-	-	-		
37.5	AH	1400 MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
H	38.1	Hardened steel	HT	45 HRC			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	38.2			55 HRC			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	39.1			58 HRC			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	39.2			62 HRC			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	40	Cast Iron	Chilled	C	400	1350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
41	HT			55 HRC			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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, Feed rate = 950mm/min.
- Forming taps are suitable for materials with >10% elongation

ISO	VDI	Material Group	Sutton	
P	A	Steel	N	UNI
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
Type of Cut: **Slotting**
Finishing
Universal
Trochoidal/Dynamic
Roughing
Ramping
Profiling
↕ $ap \times \varnothing$
↔ $ae \times \varnothing$

HARMONY UNI	
E482	E535
VHM-ULTRA	VHM-ULTRA
AICrN	AICrN
UNI	UNI
•	•
•	•
•	•
	•
	•
	•
	•
1.0	1.0
1.0	0.3
	2.0
	0.1
	Refer Ramp Angle
	1.0
	2.0
	1.5
	0.1
	0.4

ISO	VDI 3323	Material	Condition	HB	N/mm ²	Vc	Feed#	Vc	Feed#	Vc	Feed#	Angle	Vc	Feed#	Vc	Feed#			
P	1	Steel - Non-alloy, cast & free cutting	- 0.15% C	A	125	440	130-150	11	150-180	11	160-200	16	45°	100-120	5	210	11	8	
	2			A	190	640	130-150	11	150-180	11	160-200	16	45°	100-120	5	210	11	8	
	3		QT	250	840	90-110	8	120-150	9	110-130	14	15°	55-75	3	175	11	8		
	4		- 0.75% C	A	270	910	90-110	8	120-150	9	110-130	14	15°	55-75	3	175	11	8	
	5			QT	300	1010	90-110	8	120-150	9	110-130	14	15°	55-75	3	175	11	8	
	6	Steel - Low alloy & cast < 5% of alloying elements		A	180	610	130-150	11	150-180	11	160-200	16	45°	100-120	5	210	11	8	
	7			QT	275	930	90-110	8	120-150	9	110-130	14	15°	55-75	3	175	11	8	
	8			QT	300	1010	90-110	8	120-150	9	110-130	14	15°	55-75	3	175	11	8	
	9			QT	350	1180	50-70	8	60-80	7	80-100	12					120	11	8
	10	Steel - High alloy, cast & tool		A	200	680	130-150	11	150-180	11	160-200	16	15°	55-75	3	175	11	8	
	11			HT	325	1100	50-70	8	60-80	7	80-100	12					120	11	8
	12	Steel - Corrosion resistant & cast	Ferritic / Martensitic	A	200	680	130-150	11	150-180	11	160-200	16	15°	55-75	3	90	11	8	
	13		Martensitic	QT	240	810	90-110	8	120-150	9	110-130	12	15°	55-75	3	80	11	8	
M	14.1	Stainless Steel	Austenitic	AH	180	610	70-90	8	90-110	7	110-130	14	10°	60-80	4	-	11	8	
	14.2			Duplex	230	780	50-70	5	60-80	6	80-100	12	10°	60-80	4	-	11	8	
	14.3			Precipitation Hardening	300	780	50-70	5	60-80	6	80-100	12	5°	45-65	3	-	-	-	
K	15	Cast Iron - Grey (GG)	Ferritic / Pearlitic	AH	180	610	90-130	8	120-150	7	150	14	15°	60-80	4	150	11	8	
	16			AH	260	880	90-130	8	120-150	7	150	14	15°	60-80	4	150	11	8	
	17	Cast Iron - Nodular (GGG)	Ferritic	AH	160	570	90-110	8	120-150	7	150	14	15°	60-80	4	150	11	8	
	18		Pearlitic	AH	250	840	90-110	8	120-150	7	150	14	15°	60-80	4	150	11	8	
	19	Cast Iron - Malleable	Ferritic	AH	130	460	70-90	8	90-110	7	110	14	10°	45-65	3	110	11	8	
20	Pearlitic		AH	230	780	70-90	8	90-110	7	110	14	10°	45-65	3	110	11	8		
N	21	Aluminum & Magnesium - wrought alloy	Non Heat Treatable	AH	60	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	11	8		
	22			Heat Treatable	AH	100	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	11	8	
	23	Aluminum & Magnesium - cast alloy <12% Si	Non Heat Treatable	AH	75	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	11	8		
	24			Heat Treatable	AH	90	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	11	8	
	25	Al & Mg - cast alloy >12% Si	Non Heat Treatable	AH	130	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	11	8		
	26	Copper & Cu alloys (Brass/Bronze)	Free cutting, Pb > 1%	AH	110	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	27			Brass (CuZn, CuSnZn)	AH	90	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	11	8	
	28	Bronze (CuSn)	AH	100	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	29	Non-metallic - Thermosetting & fiber-reinforced plastics	AH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	30	Non-metallic - Hard rubber, wood etc.	AH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
S	31	High temp. alloys	Fe based	A	200	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	11	8		
	32			AH	280	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	11	8	
	33			Ni / Co based	A	250	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	11	8
	34				AH	350	1180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35				C	320	1080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	11	8
	36	Titanium & Ti alloys	CP Titanium	AH	400	MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	11	8	
	37.1			AH	860	MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	11	8	
	37.2			Alpha / Beta alloys	A	960	MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	11	8
	37.3				AH	1170	MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	11	8
	37.4			Beta alloys	A	830	MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	11	8
	37.5				AH	1400	MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	38.1	Hardened steel		HT	45	HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	11	8		
	38.2			HT	55	HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	39.1			HT	58	HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	39.2			HT	62	HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	40	Cast Iron	Chilled	C	400	1350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	11	8		
	41			HT	55	HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	11	8	

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

Notes on Milling

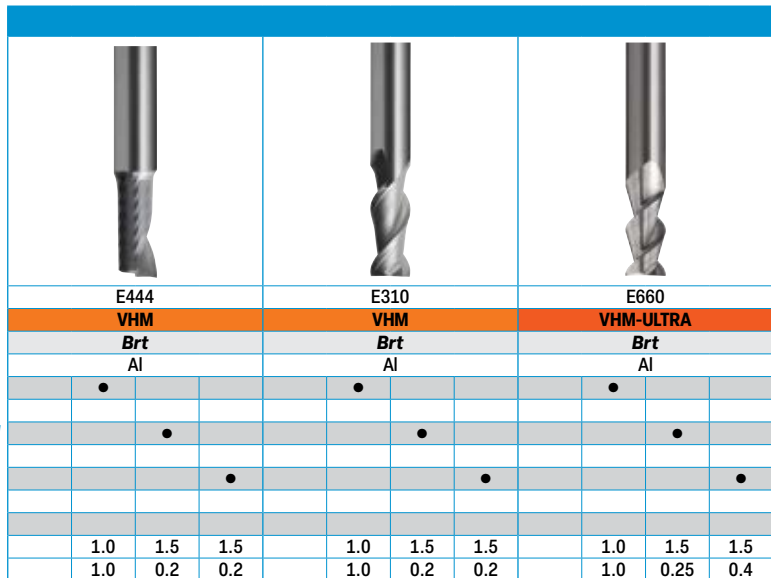
- Above values are guidelines for the size and type of cut nominated.
- For long series tools, reduce speed by 40% and feed by 20%.

Ø	Feed Table (fz) (mm/tooth)																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.010	0.011	0.013	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.020	0.022	0.024	0.026	0.030
3	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.020	0.023	0.025	0.028	0.032	0.034	0.038	0.042
4	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.009	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.021	0.023	0.026	0.030	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.044	0.045	0.050
5	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.013	0.015	0.017	0.020	0.023	0.025	0.030	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.044	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.065
6	0.006	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.013	0.016	0.018	0.021	0.024	0.028	0.030	0.034	0.038	0.042	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.075
8	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.017	0.019	0.022	0.025	0.028	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.065	0.075	0.080	0.085	0.095
10	0.013	0.015	0.018	0.021	0.024	0.028	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.075	0.085	0.090	0.100	0.11	0.12
12	0.016	0.019	0.022	0.026	0.030	0.034	0.038	0.044	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.065	0.075	0.080	0.090	0.100	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14
16	0.020	0.024	0.028	0.034	0.038	0.044	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.080	0.085	0.095	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.18
20	0.022	0.028	0.032	0.038	0.044	0.050	0.060	0.065	0.075	0.085	0.095	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.23
25	0.025	0.032	0.038	0.045	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.29

ISO	VDI	Material Group	Sutton	
P	A	Steel	N	IN
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
Type of Cut: **Slotting**
Finishing
Universal
Trochoidal/Dynamic
Roughing
Ramping
Profiling
↑ ap × Ø
↓ ae × Ø
↔ ae × Ø



ISO	VDI ³³²³	Material	Condition	HB	N/mm ²	Vc	Feed #				Vc	Feed #						
P	1	Steel - Non-alloy, cast & free cutting	- 0.15 %C	A	125	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2		- 0.45 %C	A	190	640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	3			QT	250	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	4		- 0.75 %C	A	270	910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	5			QT	300	1010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	6	Steel - Low alloy & cast < 5% of alloying elements		A	180	610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	7			QT	275	930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	8			QT	300	1010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	9			QT	350	1180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	10	Steel - High alloy, cast & tool		A	200	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	11			HT	325	1100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	12	Steel - Corrosion resistant & cast	Ferritic / Martensitic	A	200	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	13		Martensitic	QT	240	810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
M	14.1	Stainless Steel	Austenitic	AH	180	610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	14.2		Duplex		230	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	14.3		Precipitation Hardening		300	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
K	15	Cast Iron - Grey (GG)	Ferritic / Pearlitic		180	610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	16		Pearlitic		260	880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	17	Cast Iron - Nodular (GGG)	Ferritic		160	570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	18		Pearlitic		250	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	19	Cast Iron - Malleable	Ferritic		130	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
20	Pearlitic			230	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
N	21	Aluminum & Magnesium - wrought alloy	Non Heat Treatable		60	210	220	3	11	16	220	8	14	18	400-500	16	18	17
	22		Heat Treatable	AH	100	360	220	3	11	16	220	8	14	18	400-530	16	18	17
	23	Aluminum & Magnesium - cast alloy <12% Si	Non Heat Treatable		75	270	220	3	11	16	220	8	14	18	230-360	15	17	16
	24		Heat Treatable	AH	90	320	220	3	11	16	220	8	14	18	230-360	15	17	16
	25	Al & Mg - cast alloy >12% Si	Non Heat Treatable		130	460	220	3	11	16	220	8	14	18	230-360	15	17	16
	26	Copper & Cu alloys (Brass/Bronze)	Free cutting, Pb > 1%		110	390	160	3	11	16	160	8	14	18	100-210	14	16	15
	27		Brass (CuZn, CuSnZn)		90	320	160	3	11	16	160	8	14	18	100-210	14	16	15
	28		Bronze (CuSn)		100	360	160	3	11	16	160	8	14	18	100-210	14	16	15
	29	Non-metallic - Thermosetting & fiber-reinforced plastics					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	490-600	18	20	19
	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	38.2			55 HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	39.1		58 HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	39.2		62 HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	40	Cast Iron	Chilled	C	400	1350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	41			HT	55 HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

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

Notes on Milling

- Above values are guidelines for the size and type of cut nominated.
- For long series tools, reduce speed by 40% and feed by 20%.

Ø	Feed Table (fz) (mm/tooth)																			
	Feed #																			
2	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.010	0.011	0.013	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.020	0.022	0.024	0.026	0.030
3	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.020	0.023	0.025	0.028	0.032	0.034	0.038	0.042
4	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.009	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.021	0.023	0.026	0.030	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.044	0.045	0.050
5	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.013	0.015	0.017	0.020	0.023	0.025	0.030	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.044	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.065
6	0.006	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.013	0.016	0.018	0.021	0.024	0.028	0.030	0.034	0.038	0.042	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.075
8	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.017	0.019	0.022	0.025	0.028	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.065	0.075	0.080	0.085	0.095
10	0.013	0.015	0.018	0.021	0.024	0.028	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.075	0.085	0.090	0.100	0.11	0.12
12	0.016	0.019	0.022	0.026	0.030	0.034	0.038	0.044	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.065	0.075	0.080	0.090	0.100	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14
16	0.020	0.024	0.028	0.034	0.038	0.044	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.080	0.085	0.095	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.18
20	0.022	0.028	0.032	0.038	0.044	0.050	0.060	0.065	0.075	0.085	0.095	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.23
25	0.025	0.032	0.038	0.045	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.29

HARMONY																				ISO															
E674					E675					E446				E662		E663			E665			E667			Slotting Finishing Universal Tro/Dyn Roughing Ramping Profiling ↕ ap ↔ ae										
VHM-ULTRA					VHM-ULTRA					VHM				VHM-ULTRA		VHM-ULTRA			VHM-ULTRA																
HCR					HCR					Brt				CrN		HRC			HRC			HRC													
Al					Al					Al				Al - IK		Al			Al			Al													
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1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.25		2.0		2.0		1.0		1.5		0.5		4.0		2.0		0.5		4.0		2.0			
1.0		0.6		0.3		1.0		0.6		0.3		1.0		0.4		0.4		1.0		1.0		1.0		0.25		0.4		1.0		0.25		0.4			
Vc	F#	Vc	F#	Vc	F#	Vc	F#	Vc	F#	Vc	F#	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	VDI 3323	ISO		
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500	11	500	18	500	20	350	11	350	18	350	20	220	14	17	19	*Up to 2500	15	16	400-500	16	18	17	400-500	16	18	17	400-500	16	18	17	20	21	N		
500	11	500	18	500	20	350	11	350	18	350	20	220	14	17	19		15	16	400-530	16	18	17	400-530	16	18	17	400-530	16	18	17	22				
500	11	500	18	500	20	350	11	350	18	350	20	220	14	17	19		14	15	230-360	15	17	16	230-360	15	17	16	230-360	15	17	16	23				
500	11	500	18	500	20	350	11	350	18	350	20	220	14	17	19		14	15	230-360	15	17	16	230-360	15	17	16	230-360	15	17	16	24				
500	11	500	18	500	20	350	11	350	18	350	20	220	14	17	19		14	15	230-360	15	17	16	230-360	15	17	16	230-360	15	17	16	25				
500	11	500	18	500	20	350	11	350	18	350	20	160	14	17	19		14	15	100-210	14	16	15	100-210	14	16	15	100-210	14	16	15	26				
500	11	500	18	500	20	350	11	350	18	350	20	-	-	-	-		14	15	100-210	14	16	15	100-210	14	16	15	100-210	14	16	15	27				
500	11	500	18	500	20	350	11	350	18	350	20	160	14	17	19		14	15	100-210	14	16	15	100-210	14	16	15	100-210	14	16	15	28				
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METRIC ENDMILLS (mm size)

\varnothing = nominal tool diameter (mm)
 n = Spindle speed (RPM) $n = \frac{v_c \times 1000}{\varnothing \times \pi} \approx \frac{v_c}{\varnothing} \times 318$
 v_c = Cutting speed (m/min)
 f_z = Feed rate per tooth (mm/tooth) $v_f = \frac{n \times \varnothing \times \pi}{1000} \approx \frac{n \times \varnothing}{318}$
 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) $Q = \frac{a_p \times a_e \times v_f}{1000}$
 a_e = Cutting width (mm)

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
Type of Cut: **Slotting**
Finishing
Universal
Trochoidal/Dynamic
Roughing
Ramping
Profiling
↕ ap × Ø
↔ ae × Ø

TECLINE																				
E609		E547		E450		E453		E454												
VHM		VHM		VHM		VHM		VHM												
BrT		TiAlN		TiAlN		BrT		TiAlN												
N		N		WN		N		N												
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	70	6	5	180	12	180	3	5	9	80-140	19	110-200	20	
	2			A	190	640	70	6	5	180	12	180	3	5	9	80-140	19	110-200	20	
	3		QT	250	840	60	6	5	100	12	100	3	5	9	45-100	19	60-145	20		
	4		- 0.75 %C	A	270	910	60	6	5	100	12	100	3	5	9	45-100	19	60-145	20	
	5			QT	300	1010	60	6	5	100	10	100	3	5	9	-	-	60-145	20	
	6	Steel - Low alloy & cast < 5% of alloying elements		A	180	610	70	6	5	180	12	180	3	5	9	80-140	19	110-200	20	
	7			QT	275	930	60	6	5	100	12	100	3	5	9	45-100	19	60-145	20	
	8			QT	300	1010	60	6	5	100	10	100	3	5	9	-	-	60-145	20	
	9			QT	350	1180	40	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45-95	20	
	10	Steel - High alloy, cast & tool		A	200	680	60	6	5	100	10	100	3	5	9	45-100	19	60-145	20	
	11			HT	325	1100	40	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45-95	20		
	12			A	200	680	45	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	13	Steel - Corrosion resistant & cast	Ferritic / Martensitic	QT	240	810	40	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Martensitic		QT	240	810	40	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
M	14.1	Stainless Steel	Austenitic	AH	180	610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40-60	19	55-90	20		
	14.2		Duplex		230	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40-60	19	55-90	20		
	14.3		Precipitation Hardening		300	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
K	15	Cast Iron - Grey (GG)	Ferritic / Pearlitic		180	610	60	6	5	140	10	140	3	5	9	70-100	19	95-145	20	
	16		Pearlitic		260	880	60	6	5	140	10	140	3	5	9	70-100	19	95-145	20	
	17	Cast Iron - Nodular (GGG)	Ferritic		160	570	60	6	5	140	10	140	3	5	9	70-100	19	95-145	20	
	18		Pearlitic		250	840	60	6	5	140	10	140	3	5	9	70-100	19	95-145	20	
	19	Cast Iron - Malleable	Ferritic		130	460	40	6	5	100	10	100	3	5	9	55-80	19	80-110	20	
20	Pearlitic			230	780	40	6	5	100	10	100	3	5	9	55-80	19	80-110	20		
N	21	Aluminum & Magnesium - wrought alloy	Non Heat Treatable		60	210	100	6	5	300	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	22		Heat Treatable	AH	100	360	100	6	5	300	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	23	Aluminum & Magnesium - cast alloy <12% Si	Non Heat Treatable		75	270	100	6	5	300	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	24		Heat Treatable	AH	90	320	100	6	5	300	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	25	Al & Mg - cast alloy >12% Si	Non Heat Treatable		130	460	100	6	5	300	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	26	Copper & Cu alloys (Brass/Bronze)	Free cutting, Pb > 1%		110	390	80	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	27		Brass (CuZn, CuSnZn)		90	320	80	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	28		Bronze (CuSn)		100	360	80	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	29	Non-metallic - Thermosetting & fiber-reinforced plastics																		
	30	Non-metallic - Hard rubber, wood etc.																		
S	31	High temp. alloys	Fe based	A	200	680	-	-	-	-	-	50	3	5	9	-	-	-		
	32			AH	280	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	3	5	9	-	-		
	33		Ni / Co based	A	250	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	3	5	9	-	-		
	34			AH	350	1180	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	3	5	9	-	-		
	35			C	320	1080	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	3	5	9	-	-		
	36	Titanium & Ti alloys	CP Titanium		400 MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	3	5	9	-	-			
	37.1		Alpha alloys		860 MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	3	5	9	-	-			
	37.2		Alpha / Beta alloys	A	960 MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	3	5	9	-	-			
	37.3			AH	1170 MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	3	5	9	-	-			
	37.4		Beta alloys	A	830 MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	3	5	9	-	-			
37.5	AH	1400 MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	3	5	9	-	-					
H	38.1	Hardened steel		HT	45 HRC		25	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	38.2			HT	55 HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	39.1			HT	58 HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	39.2			HT	62 HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	40	Cast Iron	Chilled	C	400	1350	-	-	-	-	-	100	3	5	9	-	-			
41	HT			55 HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

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

Notes on Milling

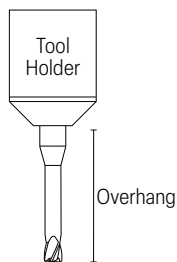
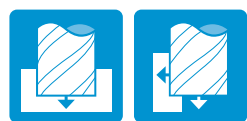
- Above values are guidelines for the size and type of cut nominated.
- For long series tools, reduce speed by 40% and feed by 20%.

Ø	Feed Table (fz) (mm/tooth)																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.010	0.011	0.013	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.020	0.022	0.024	0.026	0.030
3	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.020	0.023	0.025	0.028	0.032	0.034	0.038	0.042
4	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.009	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.021	0.023	0.026	0.030	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.044	0.045	0.050
5	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.013	0.015	0.017	0.020	0.023	0.025	0.030	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.044	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.065
6	0.006	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.013	0.016	0.018	0.021	0.024	0.028	0.030	0.034	0.038	0.042	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.075
8	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.017	0.019	0.022	0.025	0.028	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.065	0.075	0.080	0.085	0.095
10	0.013	0.015	0.018	0.021	0.024	0.028	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.075	0.085	0.090	0.100	0.11	0.12
12	0.016	0.019	0.022	0.026	0.030	0.034	0.038	0.044	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.080	0.085	0.095	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16
16	0.020	0.024	0.028	0.034	0.038	0.044	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.080	0.085	0.095	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.18
20	0.022	0.028	0.032	0.038	0.044	0.050	0.060	0.065	0.075	0.085	0.095	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.23
25	0.025	0.032	0.038	0.045	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.29



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

E581 Carbide, Micro, 2 Flute, **Corner Rad**



Application Notes:

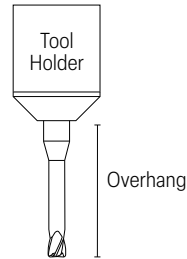
- Above conditions based on 5x \emptyset overhang
- For 6x \emptyset overhang, reduce ap by 10%
- For 8x \emptyset overhang, reduce ap by 25%
- For 10x \emptyset overhang, reduce ap by 50%
- For plunge in Z-Axis direction or ramping at 1° incline, reduce feed rate between 60% to 70%

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	$ae \times \emptyset$	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	a_p	V_c	F_z	n	V_f
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 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%

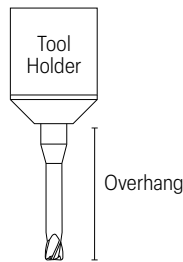
LEGEND

- Ø = nominal tool diameter (mm)
- n = Spindle speed (RPM)
- 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	a _e x Ø	a _p x Ø	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



E489 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

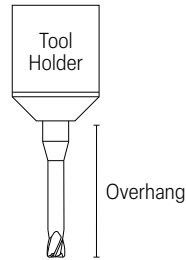
- \emptyset = nominal tool diameter (mm)
- n = Spindle speed (RPM)
- v_c = Cutting speed (m/min)
- F_z = Feed rate per tooth (mm/tooth)
- v_f = Feed rate (mm/min)
- a_p = Cutting depth (mm)
- a_e = Cutting width (mm)

ISO			H		H	
VDI			45-55 HRC		55-62HRC	
Material			Hardened Steel		Hardened Steel	
\emptyset	l_3	$ap \times \emptyset$	n	Vf	n	Vf
1.0	2	0.04	40000	4000	40000	4000
1.0	3	0.04	40000	4000	40000	4000
1.0	4	0.02	40000	4000	40000	4000
1.0	6	0.02	35000	2000	35000	2000
1.0	8	0.01	30000	1600	30000	1600
1.0	10	0.01	20000	1000	20000	1000
1.0	14	0.008	18000	600	18000	480
1.0	18	0.004	13000	300	13000	240
1.0	20	0.004	13000	250	13000	200
1.0	25	0.004	13000	200	13000	160
1.2	4	0.05	40000	4000	35000	3500
1.2	6	0.05	40000	4000	35000	3500
1.2	8	0.05	40000	3000	27000	2000
1.2	10	0.03	27000	1900	24000	1700
1.2	12	0.02	16000	1100	16000	1000
1.2	16	0.01	16000	500	14000	400
1.2	20	0.005	12000	350	10000	300
1.2	24	0.004	12000	300	10000	250
1.4	6	0.06	40000	4500	28000	3200
1.4	8	0.06	40000	4500	28000	3200
1.4	12	0.03	32000	3000	19000	1800
1.4	16	0.02	15000	1000	14000	800
1.5	3	0.07	40000	5000	32000	4000
1.5	4	0.07	40000	5000	32000	4000
1.5	6	0.06	40000	5000	32000	4000
1.5	8	0.06	40000	5000	28000	3500
1.5	10	0.04	40000	4500	21000	2400
1.5	12	0.04	32000	3400	19000	2000
1.5	16	0.02	13000	1200	13000	1200
1.5	20	0.02	12000	900	9000	700
1.5	25	0.01	10000	750	8000	600
1.5	30	0.01	8000	500	7000	400
1.6	6	0.07	40000	5000	26000	3200
1.6	8	0.07	40000	5000	26000	3200
1.6	12	0.04	35000	3800	20000	2100
1.6	16	0.03	13000	1200	12000	1100
1.6	20	0.015	10000	750	8000	600
1.8	6	0.08	40000	5000	25000	3100
1.8	8	0.08	40000	5000	25000	3100
1.8	12	0.04	36000	3800	18000	1900
1.8	16	0.025	25000	2500	14000	1300
1.8	20	0.02	10000	1000	8000	800
2.0	4	0.1	40000	6000	24000	3400
2.0	6	0.1	40000	6000	24000	3400
2.0	8	0.1	40000	5000	24000	3000

ISO			H		H	
VDI			45-55 HRC		55-62HRC	
Material			Hardened Steel		Hardened Steel	
\emptyset	l_3	$ap \times \emptyset$	n	Vf	n	Vf
2.0	10	0.07	40000	5000	24000	3000
2.0	12	0.05	40000	5000	24000	2600
2.0	16	0.03	32000	3500	16000	1700
2.0	20	0.03	10000	1000	10000	1000
2.0	25	0.02	10000	1000	8000	800
2.0	30	0.015	10000	800	8000	800
2.0	40	0.01	10000	500	8000	400
2.5	8	0.11	36000	5000	20000	2600
2.5	10	0.11	36000	5000	20000	2600
2.5	12	0.075	36000	5000	20000	2600
2.5	16	0.075	36000	4600	18000	2000
2.5	20	0.05	26000	3000	13000	1400
2.5	25	0.04	10000	1100	8000	800
2.5	30	0.03	8000	800	7000	700
2.5	35	0.03	8000	500	5000	400
3.0	6	0.15	32000	6400	16000	3000
3.0	10	0.13	32000	5100	16000	2200
3.0	16	0.13	32000	4500	16000	1800
3.0	20	0.13	27000	3800	14000	1600
3.0	30	0.09	9000	1000	7000	700
3.0	35	0.08	6000	700	6000	600
3.0	40	0.07	6000	600	5000	400
3.0	45	0.06	5000	500	4000	350
3.0	50	0.05	4000	400	3000	300
3.0	60	0.04	4000	350	3000	250
4.0	10	0.2	24000	4800	12000	2200
4.0	16	0.15	24000	3800	12000	1500
4.0	20	0.15	24000	3800	12000	1500
4.0	30	0.08	20000	3000	10000	1100
4.0	35	0.08	12000	1700	8000	900
4.0	40	0.06	11000	1500	5000	500
4.0	45	0.05	10000	1300	5000	500
4.0	50	0.04	8000	1000	4000	400
4.0	55	0.03	7000	800	3000	300
4.0	60	0.03	6000	700	3000	250
5.0	15	0.2	19000	3400	10000	1400
5.0	20	0.2	19000	3400	10000	1400
5.0	25	0.2	19000	3400	10000	1400
5.0	30	0.15	19000	3200	8000	1000
5.0	40	0.13	16000	2700	8000	1000
5.0	45	0.1	14000	2000	8000	900
5.0	50	0.1	12000	1500	7000	800
5.0	60	0.08	10000	1200	6000	700
6.0	15	0.2	16000	3500	8000	1000
6.0	30	0.15	16000	3000	8000	800



E598 Carbide, Micro, 4 Flute, Long Reach, 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)
- 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)

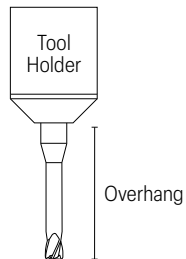
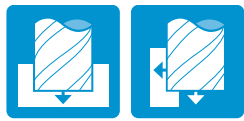
ISO	P					H					H				
VDI	35 ≤ HRC ≤ 45					45 ≤ HRC ≤ 52					≥ 52 - 68 HRC				
Material	Pre-hardened Steel					Hardened Steel					Hardened Steel				
Ø	a _p	V _c	F _z	n	V _f	a _p	V _c	F _z	n	V _f	a _p	V _c	F _z	n	V _f
1	0.030	96	0.020	30600	2480	0.025	85	0.018	27000	1940	0.023	79	0.016	25200	1590
1	0.019	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



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



E490 Carbide, Micro, 2 Flute, Long Reach, Ballnose



LEGEND

- \varnothing = 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				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			
\varnothing	l_3	$a_e \times \varnothing$	$a_p \times \varnothing$	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
0.8	6	0.05D	0.15D	68	0.005	27056	277	60	0.005	23674	244	60	0.005	23674	244	51	0.003	20292	153
0.8	8	0.02D	0.10D	56	0.005	22282	231	49	0.005	19496	203	49	0.005	19496	203	42	0.003	16711	127
1.0	6	0.05D	0.15D	68	0.006	21645	269	60	0.005	18940	237	60	0.006	18940	237	51	0.004	16234	136
1.0	8	0.05D	0.15D	68	0.006	21645	269	60	0.005	18940	237	60	0.006	18940	237	51	0.004	16234	136
1.0	12	0.02D	0.10D	56	0.006	17826	224	49	0.005	15597	197	49	0.006	15597	197	42	0.004	13369	113
1.2	8	0.05D	0.15D	68	0.006	18037	239	60	0.006	15783	210	60	0.006	15783	210	51	0.004	13528	121
1.2	12	0.02D	0.10D	56	0.006	14854	199	49	0.006	12998	175	49	0.006	12998	175	42	0.004	11141	101
1.4	12	0.05D	0.15D	68	0.007	15461	239	60	0.007	13528	210	60	0.007	13528	210	51	0.005	11595	113
1.5	8	0.05D	0.20D	80	0.011	16977	372	70	0.011	14855	327	70	0.011	14855	327	60	0.007	12732	191
1.5	12	0.05D	0.15D	68	0.007	14430	223	60	0.007	12626	196	60	0.007	12626	196	51	0.005	10822	115
1.5	16	0.02D	0.10D	56	0.008	11884	186	49	0.008	10398	163	49	0.008	10398	163	42	0.005	8912	96
1.6	16	0.02D	0.10D	56	0.008	11141	183	49	0.008	9748	161	49	0.008	9748	161	42	0.005	8356	95
1.8	16	0.05D	0.15D	68	0.008	12025	212	60	0.008	10522	187	60	0.008	10522	187	51	0.006	9019	108
2.0	8	0.05D	0.20D	80	0.014	12733	359	70	0.014	11141	315	70	0.014	11141	315	60	0.009	9550	181
2.0	10	0.05D	0.15D	68	0.010	10823	215	60	0.010	9469	189	60	0.010	9469	189	51	0.006	8117	109
2.0	16	0.05D	0.15D	68	0.010	10823	215	60	0.010	9469	189	60	0.010	9469	189	51	0.006	8117	109
2.0	20	0.02D	0.10D	56	0.010	8913	179	49	0.010	7798	158	49	0.010	7798	158	42	0.006	6685	91
3.0	16	0.05D	0.20D	80	0.019	8488	328	70	0.019	7427	289	70	0.019	7427	289	60	0.013	6366	169
3.0	25	0.05D	0.15D	68	0.013	7215	197	60	0.013	6313	173	60	0.013	6313	173	51	0.009	5411	101
4.0	16	0.05D	0.20D	80	0.024	6366	313	70	0.024	5571	275	70	0.024	5571	275	60	0.016	4775	161
4.0	20	0.05D	0.20D	80	0.024	6366	313	70	0.024	5571	275	70	0.024	5571	275	60	0.016	4775	161



HARMONY Ni

E472-E475 Carbide, 5 Flute, R40/42, DIN6527L, Harmony Ni

ROUGHING

ISO	VDI 3323	Material	Condition	HB	N/mm ²	Common Grades	Vc (m/min)	Tool Engagement Angle	Recommended ae	Max ap	6mm	8mm	10mm	12mm	16mm	20mm	
P	1	Steel - Non-alloy, cast & free cutting	- 0.15 %C	A	125	440	1020, S1214L	270	53°	0.2x d1	l ₂	0.044	0.070	0.088	0.106	0.140	0.176
	2			A	190	640	1045	270				0.044	0.070	0.088	0.106	0.140	0.176
	3		- 0.45 %C	QT	250	840		270				0.044	0.070	0.088	0.106	0.140	0.176
	4			A	270	910	1055, 1060	270				0.044	0.070	0.088	0.106	0.140	0.176
	5		- 0.75 %C	QT	300	1010		210				0.042	0.063	0.081	0.096	0.129	0.159
	6	A		180	610	4140, 4340	270	0.044				0.070	0.088	0.106	0.140	0.176	
	7	QT		275	930		270	0.044				0.070	0.088	0.106	0.140	0.176	
	8	Steel - Low alloy & cast < 5% of alloying elements		QT	300	1010		210				0.042	0.063	0.081	0.096	0.129	0.159
	9			QT	350	1180		210				0.042	0.063	0.081	0.096	0.129	0.159
	10			A	200	680	A2, H13 (SKD61), D2	270				0.044	0.070	0.088	0.106	0.140	0.176
	11	Steel - High alloy, cast & tool		HT	325	1100		210				0.042	0.063	0.081	0.096	0.129	0.159
	12			A	200	680	SS430, 431, 440C	210				0.042	0.063	0.081	0.096	0.129	0.159
	13	Steel - Corrosion resistant & cast	Ferritic / Martensitic	QT	240	810		210				0.042	0.063	0.081	0.096	0.129	0.159
M	14.1	Stainless Steel	Austenitic	AH	180	610	303, 304, 316	150	46°	0.15 x d1	l ₂	0.039	0.054	0.066	0.081	0.105	0.132
	14.2			Duplex	230	780	321, 341	100	37°	0.1 x d1		0.048	0.063	0.081	0.096	0.129	0.162
	14.3			Precipitation Hardening	300	780	15-5Ph, 17-4Ph	100				0.048	0.063	0.081	0.096	0.129	0.162
S	31	High temp. alloys	Fe based	A	200	680		60	31°	0.08 x d1	l ₂	0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150
	32			AH	280	950		50				0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150
	33		Ni / Co based	A	250	840	Inconel 625	50				0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150
	34			AH	350	1180	Inconel 718	40				0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150
	35			C	320	1080	Inconel 718	30				0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150

UNIVERSAL

ISO	VDI 3323	Material	Condition	HB	N/mm ²	Common Grades	Vc (m/min)	Tool Engagement Angle	Recommended ae	Max ap	6mm	8mm	10mm	12mm	16mm	20mm	
P	1	Steel - Non-alloy, cast & free cutting	- 0.15 %C	A	125	440	1020, S1214L	290	46°	0.15x d1	l ₂	0.051	0.084	0.105	0.126	0.168	0.210
	2			A	190	640	1045	290				0.051	0.084	0.105	0.126	0.168	0.210
	3		- 0.45 %C	QT	250	840		290				0.051	0.084	0.105	0.126	0.168	0.210
	4			A	270	910	1055, 1060	290				0.051	0.084	0.105	0.126	0.168	0.210
	5		- 0.75 %C	QT	300	1010		230				0.051	0.075	0.096	0.114	0.153	0.189
	6	A		180	610	4140, 4340	290	0.051				0.084	0.105	0.126	0.168	0.210	
	7	QT		275	930		290	0.051				0.084	0.105	0.126	0.168	0.210	
	8	Steel - Low alloy & cast < 5% of alloying elements		QT	300	1010		230				0.051	0.075	0.096	0.114	0.153	0.189
	9			QT	350	1180		230				0.051	0.075	0.096	0.114	0.153	0.189
	10			A	200	680	A2, H13 (SKD61), D2	290				0.051	0.084	0.105	0.126	0.168	0.210
	11	Steel - High alloy, cast & tool		HT	325	1100		230				0.051	0.075	0.096	0.114	0.153	0.189
	12			A	200	680	SS430, 431, 440C	230				0.051	0.075	0.096	0.114	0.153	0.189
	13	Steel - Corrosion resistant & cast	Ferritic / Martensitic	QT	240	810		230				0.051	0.075	0.096	0.114	0.153	0.189
M	14.1	Stainless Steel	Austenitic	AH	180	610	303, 304, 316	170	37°	0.10 x d1	l ₂	0.048	0.063	0.081	0.096	0.129	0.162
	14.2			Duplex	230	780	321, 341	110	31°	0.08 x d1		0.054	0.069	0.087	0.105	0.141	0.174
	14.3			Precipitation Hardening	300	780	15-5Ph, 17-4Ph	110				0.054	0.069	0.087	0.105	0.141	0.174
S	31	High temp. alloys	Fe based	A	200	680		60	26°	0.05 x d1	l ₂	0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150
	32			AH	280	950		50				0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150
	33		Ni / Co based	A	250	840	Inconel 625	50				0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150
	34			AH	350	1180	Inconel 718	40				0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150
	35			C	320	1080	Inconel 718	30				0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150

FINISHING

ISO	VDI 3323	Material	Condition	HB	N/mm ²	Common Grades	Vc (m/min)	Tool Engagement Angle	Recommended ae	Max ap	6mm	8mm	10mm	12mm	16mm	20mm	
P	1	Steel - Non-alloy, cast & free cutting	- 0.15 %C	A	125	440	1020, S1214L	300	18°	0.02x d1	l ₂	0.039	0.063	0.078	0.093	0.123	0.153
	2			A	190	640	1045	300				0.039	0.063	0.078	0.093	0.123	0.153
	3		- 0.45 %C	QT	250	840		300				0.039	0.063	0.078	0.093	0.123	0.153
	4			A	270	910	1055, 1060	300				0.039	0.063	0.078	0.093	0.123	0.153
	5		- 0.75 %C	QT	300	1010		250				0.039	0.057	0.069	0.084	0.111	0.141
	6	A		180	610	4140, 4340	300	0.039				0.063	0.078	0.093	0.123	0.153	
	7	QT		275	930		300	0.039				0.063	0.078	0.093	0.123	0.153	
	8	Steel - Low alloy & cast < 5% of alloying elements		QT	300	1010		250				0.039	0.057	0.069	0.084	0.111	0.141
	9			QT	350	1180		250				0.039	0.057	0.069	0.084	0.111	0.141
	10			A	200	680	A2, H13 (SKD61), D2	300				0.039	0.063	0.078	0.093	0.123	0.153
	11	Steel - High alloy, cast & tool		HT	325	1100		250				0.039	0.057	0.069	0.084	0.111	0.141
	12			A	200	680	SS430, 431, 440C	250				0.039	0.057	0.069	0.084	0.111	0.141
	13	Steel - Corrosion resistant & cast	Ferritic / Martensitic	QT	240	810		250				0.039	0.057	0.069	0.084	0.111	0.141
M	14.1	Stainless Steel	Austenitic	AH	180	610	303, 304, 316	170	18°	0.02 x d1	l ₂	0.030	0.039	0.048	0.060	0.078	0.099
	14.2			Duplex	230	780	321, 341	120	11°	0.01 x d1		0.039	0.051	0.063	0.075	0.102	0.126
	14.3			Precipitation Hardening	300	780	15-5Ph, 17-4Ph	120				0.039	0.051	0.063	0.075	0.102	0.126
S	31	High temp. alloys	Fe based	A	200	680		70	11°	0.01 x d1	l ₂	0.033	0.042	0.054	0.066	0.087	0.108
	32			AH	280	950		60				0.033	0.042	0.054	0.066	0.087	0.108
	33		Ni / Co based	A	250	840	Inconel 625	60				0.033	0.042	0.054	0.066	0.087	0.108
	34			AH	350	1180	Inconel 718	50				0.033	0.042	0.054	0.066	0.087	0.108
	35			C	320	1080	Inconel 718	40				0.033	0.042	0.054	0.066	0.087	0.108

Guide to the cutting conditions

CAM programming software is required to control the cycle/toolpaths, with different information needed to suit the various conditions, such as material type.

These cutting conditions are a guide for Dynamic & Trochoidal applications & will vary subject to the users own machine conditions & set-up variables.

Careful consideration has been given to chip loads based on the step over (ae) size of cut to ensure chip thinning is eliminated, with deflection kept to a minimum.

Workpiece Material

- LOW MACHINABILITY / HARDER TO MACHINE = increase in process reliability
- HIGH MACHINABILITY / EASY TO MACHINE = increase in productivity

Machine Size

- Larger Machines = high spindle torque, stable feed, ideal for medium & larger tools
- Smaller Machines = higher spindle speed, shorter acceleration & deceleration, ideal for small to medium tools

Workpiece Clamping



E486/E493 & E487/E494 Carbide, 7 & 9 Flute,
R40/42 Ni, Extra Long

ROUGHING

ISO	VDI ¹ ₃₃₂₃	Material	Condition	HB	N/mm ²	Common Grades	Vc (m/min)	Tool Engagement Angle	Recommended ae	Max ap	6mm	8mm	10mm	12mm	16mm	20mm	
P	1	Steel - Non-alloy, cast & free cutting	- 0.15 %C	A	125	440	1020, S1214L	270	53°	0.2x d1	l ₂	0.044	0.070	0.088	0.106	0.140	0.176
	2			A	190	640	1045	270				0.044	0.070	0.088	0.106	0.140	0.176
	3		QT	250	840		270	0.044				0.070	0.088	0.106	0.140	0.176	
	4		A	270	910	1055, 1060	270	0.044				0.070	0.088	0.106	0.140	0.176	
	5		QT	300	1010		210	0.042				0.063	0.081	0.096	0.129	0.159	
	6	A	180	610	4140, 4340	270	0.044	0.070				0.088	0.106	0.140	0.176		
	7	Steel - Low alloy & cast < 5% of alloying elements	QT	275	930		270	0.044				0.070	0.088	0.106	0.140	0.176	
	8		QT	300	1010		210	0.042				0.063	0.081	0.096	0.129	0.159	
	9		QT	350	1180		210	0.042				0.063	0.081	0.096	0.129	0.159	
	10	Steel - High alloy, cast & tool	A	200	680	A2, H13 (SKD61), D2	270	0.044				0.070	0.088	0.106	0.140	0.176	
	11		HT	325	1100		210	0.042				0.063	0.081	0.096	0.129	0.159	
	12	Steel - Corrosion resistant & cast	Ferritic / Martensitic	A	200	680	SS430, 431, 440C	210				0.042	0.063	0.081	0.096	0.129	0.159
	13			QT	240	810		210				0.042	0.063	0.081	0.096	0.129	0.159
M	14.1	Stainless Steel	Austenitic	AH	180	610	303, 304, 316	150	46°	0.15 x d1	l ₂	0.039	0.054	0.066	0.081	0.105	0.132
	14.2		Duplex		230	780	321, 341	100	37°	0.1 x d1		0.048	0.063	0.081	0.096	0.129	0.162
	14.3		Precipitation Hardening		300	780	15-5Ph, 17-4Ph	100				0.048	0.063	0.081	0.096	0.129	0.162
S	31	High temp. alloys	Fe based	A	200	680		60	31°	0.08 x d1	l ₂	0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150
	32			AH	280	950		50				0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150
	33		A	250	840	Inconel 625	50	0.045				0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150	
	34		Ni / Co based	AH	350	1180	Inconel 718	40				0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150
	35			C	320	1080	Inconel 718	30				0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150

UNIVERSAL

ISO	VDI ¹ ₃₃₂₃	Material	Condition	HB	N/mm ²	Common Grades	Vc (m/min)	Tool Engagement Angle	Recommended ae	Max ap	6mm	8mm	10mm	12mm	16mm	20mm	
P	1	Steel - Non-alloy, cast & free cutting	- 0.15 %C	A	125	440	1020, S1214L	300	46°	0.15x d1	l ₂	0.051	0.084	0.105	0.126	0.168	0.210
	2			A	190	640	1045	300				0.051	0.084	0.105	0.126	0.168	0.210
	3		QT	250	840		300	0.051				0.084	0.105	0.126	0.168	0.210	
	4		A	270	910	1055, 1060	300	0.051				0.084	0.105	0.126	0.168	0.210	
	5		QT	300	1010		250	0.051				0.075	0.096	0.114	0.153	0.189	
	6	A	180	610	4140, 4340	300	0.051	0.084				0.105	0.126	0.168	0.210		
	7	Steel - Low alloy & cast < 5% of alloying elements	QT	275	930		300	0.051				0.084	0.105	0.126	0.168	0.210	
	8		QT	300	1010		250	0.051				0.075	0.096	0.114	0.153	0.189	
	9		QT	350	1180		250	0.051				0.075	0.096	0.114	0.153	0.189	
	10	Steel - High alloy, cast & tool	A	200	680	A2, H13 (SKD61), D2	300	0.051				0.084	0.105	0.126	0.168	0.210	
	11		HT	325	1100		250	0.051				0.075	0.096	0.114	0.153	0.189	
	12	Steel - Corrosion resistant & cast	Ferritic / Martensitic	A	200	680	SS430, 431, 440C	250				0.051	0.075	0.096	0.114	0.153	0.189
	13			QT	240	810		250				0.051	0.075	0.096	0.114	0.153	0.189
M	14.1	Stainless Steel	Austenitic	AH	180	610	303, 304, 316	170	37°	0.10 x d1	l ₂	0.048	0.063	0.081	0.096	0.129	0.162
	14.2		Duplex		230	780	321, 341	120	31°	0.08 x d1		0.054	0.069	0.087	0.105	0.141	0.174
	14.3		Precipitation Hardening		300	780	15-5Ph, 17-4Ph	120				0.054	0.069	0.087	0.105	0.141	0.174
S	31	High temp. alloys	Fe based	A	200	680		70	26°	0.05 x d1	l ₂	0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150
	32			AH	280	950		60				0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150
	33		A	250	840	Inconel 625	60	0.045				0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150	
	34		Ni / Co based	AH	350	1180	Inconel 718	50				0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150
	35			C	320	1080	Inconel 718	40				0.045	0.060	0.075	0.090	0.120	0.150

FINISHING

ISO	VDI ¹ ₃₃₂₃	Material	Condition	HB	N/mm ²	Common Grades	Vc (m/min)	Tool Engagement Angle	Recommended ae	Max ap	6mm	8mm	10mm	12mm	16mm	20mm	
P	1	Steel - Non-alloy, cast & free cutting	- 0.15 %C	A	125	440	1020, S1214L	300	18°	0.02x d1	l ₂	0.039	0.063	0.078	0.093	0.123	0.153
	2			A	190	640	1045	300				0.039	0.063	0.078	0.093	0.123	0.153
	3		QT	250	840		300	0.039				0.063	0.078	0.093	0.123	0.153	
	4		A	270	910	1055, 1060	300	0.039				0.063	0.078	0.093	0.123	0.153	
	5		QT	300	1010		250	0.039				0.057	0.069	0.084	0.111	0.141	
	6	A	180	610	4140, 4340	300	0.039	0.063				0.078	0.093	0.123	0.153		
	7	Steel - Low alloy & cast < 5% of alloying elements	QT	275	930		300	0.039				0.063	0.078	0.093	0.123	0.153	
	8		QT	300	1010		250	0.039				0.057	0.069	0.084	0.111	0.141	
	9		QT	350	1180		250	0.039				0.057	0.069	0.084	0.111	0.141	
	10	Steel - High alloy, cast & tool	A	200	680	A2, H13 (SKD61), D2	300	0.039				0.063	0.078	0.093	0.123	0.153	
	11		HT	325	1100		250	0.039				0.057	0.069	0.084	0.111	0.141	
	12	Steel - Corrosion resistant & cast	Ferritic / Martensitic	A	200	680	SS430, 431, 440C	250				0.039	0.057	0.069	0.084	0.111	0.141
	13			QT	240	810		250				0.039	0.057	0.069	0.084	0.111	0.141
M	14.1	Stainless Steel	Austenitic	AH	180	610	303, 304, 316	170	18°	0.02 x d1	l ₂	0.030	0.039	0.048	0.060	0.078	0.099
	14.2		Duplex		230	780	321, 341	120	11°	0.01 x d1		0.039	0.051	0.063	0.075	0.102	0.126
	14.3		Precipitation Hardening		300	780	15-5Ph, 17-4Ph	120				0.039	0.051	0.063	0.075	0.102	0.126
S	31	High temp. alloys	Fe based	A	200	680		70	11°	0.01 x d1	l ₂	0.033	0.042	0.054	0.066	0.087	0.108
	32			AH	280	950		60				0.033	0.042	0.054	0.066	0.087	0.108
	33		A	250	840	Inconel 625	60	0.033				0.042	0.054	0.066	0.087	0.108	
	34		Ni / Co based	AH	350	1180	Inconel 718	50				0.033	0.042	0.054	0.066	0.087	0.108
	35			C	320	1080	Inconel 718	40				0.033	0.042	0.054	0.066	0.087	0.108

- Stable = optimised metal removal rate can be achieved
- Unstable = reduce feed for increased process reliability

Tool Clamping

- HA shank style = higher concentricity aids in longer tool life, but with increased pull out in extremely tough materials when heavy cuts are taken.
- HB shank style = lower concentricity but eliminates pull out, ideal for larger machines & tool diameters.

Tool engagement angle

- For Concave milling paths, engagement angle increases, therefore tool stress increases - ae & fz must be reduced by 20%
- 90° Corner radius milling paths = tool radius, conditions affected dramatically - vc & fz must be reduced by 70%.
- 90° Corner radius milling paths < tool radius, condition is stable - ae & fz must be reduced by 30%
- For Convex milling paths, engagement angle decreases, therefore tool stress decreases - ae & fz can be increased.

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
Type
Type of Cut: **Slotting**
Finishing
Universal
Roughing
Profiling
Stock Allowance:

HARMONY 5 AXIS			
E700	E701	E702	E703
VHM-ULTRA	VHM-ULTRA	VHM-ULTRA	VHM-ULTRA
AICrN	AICrN	AICrN	AICrN
UNI	UNI	UNI	UNI
Oval	Barrel	Taper	R30
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
0.05-0.3mm	0.05-0.2mm	0.05-0.2mm	0.05-0.2mm

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	200	0.008	200	0.008	200	0.007	280	0.008
	2			A	190	640	190	0.007	190	0.007	190	0.007	250	0.007
	3		QT	250	840	180	0.007	180	0.007	180	0.006	240	0.007	
	4		- 0.75 %C	A	270	910	160	0.006	160	0.006	160	0.005	210	0.006
	5			QT	300	1010	150	0.006	150	0.006	150	0.005	200	0.006
	6	Steel - Low alloy & cast < 5% of alloying elements	A	180	610	180	0.007	180	0.007	180	0.006	240	0.007	
	7		QT	275	930	180	0.007	180	0.007	180	0.006	240	0.007	
	8		QT	300	1010	150	0.006	150	0.006	150	0.005	200	0.006	
	9		QT	350	1180	150	0.006	150	0.006	150	0.005	200	0.006	
	10	Steel - High alloy, cast & tool	A	200	680	180	0.007	180	0.007	180	0.006	240	0.007	
	11		HT	325	1100	150	0.006	150	0.006	150	0.005	200	0.006	
	12	Steel - Corrosion resistant & cast	Ferritic / Martensitic	A	200	680	140	0.005	140	0.005	140	0.004	160	0.005
	13		Martensitic	QT	240	810	130	0.005	130	0.005	130	0.004	150	0.005
M	14.1	Stainless Steel	Austenitic	AH	180	610	80	0.005	80	0.005	80	0.004	120	0.005
	14.2		Duplex		230	780	80	0.005	80	0.005	80	0.004	120	0.005
	14.3		Precipitation Hardening		300	780	40	0.004	40	0.004	40	0.003	60	0.004
K	15	Cast Iron - Grey (GG)	Ferritic / Pearlitic		180	610	200	0.008	200	0.008	200	0.007	300	0.007
	16		Pearlitic		260	880	200	0.008	200	0.008	200	0.007	300	0.007
	17	Cast Iron - Nodular (GGG)	Ferritic		160	570	180	0.007	180	0.007	180	0.006	270	0.006
	18		Pearlitic		250	840	180	0.007	180	0.007	180	0.006	270	0.006
	19		Ferritic		130	460								
20	Cast Iron - Malleable	Pearlitic		230	780									
21		Non Heat Treatable		60	210									
N	22	Aluminum & Magnesium - wrought alloy	Heat Treatable	AH	100	360								
	23		Non Heat Treatable		75	270								
	24	Aluminum & Magnesium - cast alloy <12% Si	Heat Treatable	AH	90	320								
	25		Non Heat Treatable		130	460								
	26	Copper & Cu alloys (Brass/Bronze)	Free cutting, Pb > 1%		110	390								
	27		Brass (CuZn, CuSnZn)		90	320								
	28		Bronze (CuSn)		100	360								
	29	Non-metallic - Thermosetting & fiber-reinforced plastics												
	30	Non-metallic - Hard rubber, wood etc.												
S	31	High temp. alloys	Fe based	A	200	680	30	0.004	30	0.004	30	0.003		
	32			AH	280	950	30	0.004	30	0.004	30	0.003		
	33		Ni / Co based	A	250	840	30	0.004	30	0.004	30	0.003		
	34			AH	350	1180	30	0.004	30	0.004	30	0.003		
	35			C	320	1080	30	0.004	30	0.004	30	0.003		
	36	Titanium & Ti alloys	CP Titanium		400 MPa		100	0.006	100	0.006	100	0.005	150	0.006
	37.1		Alpha alloys		860 MPa		80	0.005	80	0.005	80	0.004	120	0.005
	37.2		Alpha / Beta alloys	A	960 MPa		80	0.005	80	0.005	80	0.004	120	0.005
	37.3			AH	1170 MPa		80	0.005	80	0.005	80	0.004	120	0.005
	37.4		Beta alloys	A	830 MPa		80	0.005	80	0.005	80	0.004	120	0.005
37.5	AH	1400 MPa		60	0.005	60	0.005	60	0.004	90	0.005			
H	38.1	Hardened steel		HT	45 HRC									
	38.2			HT	55 HRC									
	39.1			HT	58 HRC									
	39.2			HT	62 HRC									
	40	Cast Iron	Chilled	C	400	1350								
41	HT			55 HRC										

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

Notes on Milling

- Above values are guidelines for the size and type of cut nominated.
- For long series tools, reduce speed by 40% and feed by 20%.

Ø	Feed Table (fz) (mm/tooth)																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.010	0.011	0.013	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.020	0.022	0.024	0.026	0.030
3	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.020	0.023	0.025	0.028	0.032	0.034	0.038	0.042
4	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.009	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.021	0.023	0.026	0.030	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.044	0.045	0.050
5	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.013	0.015	0.017	0.020	0.023	0.025	0.030	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.044	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.065
6	0.006	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.013	0.016	0.018	0.021	0.024	0.028	0.030	0.034	0.038	0.042	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.075
8	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.017	0.019	0.022	0.025	0.028	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.065	0.075	0.080	0.085	0.095
10	0.013	0.015	0.018	0.021	0.024	0.028	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.075	0.085	0.090	0.100	0.11	0.12
12	0.016	0.019	0.022	0.026	0.030	0.034	0.038	0.044	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.065	0.075	0.080	0.090	0.100	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14
16	0.020	0.024	0.028	0.034	0.038	0.044	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.080	0.085	0.095	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.18
20	0.022	0.028	0.032	0.038	0.044	0.050	0.060	0.065	0.075	0.085	0.095	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.23
25	0.025	0.032	0.038	0.045	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.29

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
Type of Cut: **Slotting**
Finishing
Universal
Roughing
Profiling
↑↓ ap × Ø
↔ ae × Ø

E179	E183	E180	E184	E191	E192
HSS Co.8		HSS Co.8		HSS Co.8	
Brt		TiAlN		Brt	
N		N		N	
R30		R30		R30	
•		•		•	
				•	
				•	
0.5		0.5		1.5	
1.0		1.0		0.1	

ISO	VDI	Material	Condition	HB	N/mm ²	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	Vc	Feed #	
P	1	Steel - Non-alloy, cast & free cutting	-0.15 %C	A	125	440	30	6	36	6	40	4	40	5	50	4	40	5
				A	190	640	30	6	36	6	40	4	40	5	50	4	40	5
				QT	250	840	30	6	36	6	40	4	40	5	50	4	40	5
				A	270	910	30	6	36	6	40	4	40	5	50	4	40	5
				QT	300	1010	20	5	25	5	25	3	25	4	30	3	25	4
	6	Steel - Low alloy & cast < 5% of alloying elements	-0.45 %C	A	180	610	30	6	36	6	40	4	40	5	50	4	40	5
				QT	275	930	25	5	30	5	30	3	30	4	40	4	35	5
				QT	300	1010	20	5	25	5	25	3	25	4	30	3	25	4
				QT	350	1180	-	-	18	4	-	-	-	-	25	3	20	4
	10	Steel - High alloy, cast & tool	-0.75 %C	A	200	680	20	5	25	5	25	3	25	4	30	3	25	4
				HT	325	1100	-	-	18	4	-	-	-	-	25	3	20	4
	12	Steel - Corrosion resistant & cast	Ferritic / Martensitic	A	200	680	-	-	-	-	10	2	10	3	12	2	10	3
				QT	240	810	15	4	18	4	22	3	22	4	25	3	20	4
QT				240	810	15	4	18	4	22	3	22	4	25	3	20	4	
M	Stainless Steel	Austenitic	AH	180	610	-	-	18	5	-	-	-	-	20	3	16	4	
			AH	230	780	-	-	15	3	-	-	-	-	15	1	12	3	
			AH	300	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	10	3	
K	Cast Iron - Grey (GG)	Ferritic / Pearlitic	AH	180	610	30	5	35	5	35	3	35	4	40	3	32	4	
			AH	260	880	25	4	30	4	25	2	25	3	30	2	24	3	
			AH	160	570	20	3	25	3	22	2	22	3	-	-	-	-	
			AH	250	840	20	3	25	3	22	2	22	3	-	-	-	-	
			AH	130	460	20	3	25	3	22	2	22	3	-	-	-	-	
N	Aluminum & Magnesium - wrought alloy	Non Heat Treatable	AH	100	360	70	6	85	6	70	5	70	6	75	5	60	6	
			AH	75	270	50	5	55	5	55	4	55	5	60	4	45	5	
			AH	90	320	50	5	55	5	55	4	55	5	60	4	45	5	
			AH	130	460	30	6	35	6	-	-	-	-	50	4	35	5	
			AH	110	390	25	5	30	5	40	4	40	5	40	4	32	5	
			AH	90	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			AH	100	360	50	6	55	6	70	5	70	6	75	5	60	6	
			AH	100	360	50	6	55	6	70	5	70	6	75	5	60	6	
S	High temp. alloys	Fe based	A	200	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			AH	280	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			A	250	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			AH	350	1180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			C	320	1080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Titanium & Ti alloys	CP Titanium	Alpha alloys	A	400	MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				AH	860	MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				A	960	MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				AH	1170	MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				A	830	MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				AH	1400	MPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	Hardened steel	Chilled	HT	45 HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			HT	55 HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			HT	58 HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			HT	62 HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			HT	55 HRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

METRIC ENDMILLS (mm size)

\varnothing = nominal tool diameter (mm)
 n = Spindle speed (RPM) $n = \frac{v_c \times 1000}{\varnothing \times \pi} \approx \frac{v_c}{\varnothing} \times 318$
 v_c = Cutting speed (m/min)
 f_z = Feed rate per tooth (mm/tooth) $v_f = \frac{n \times \varnothing \times \pi}{1000} \approx \frac{n \times \varnothing}{318}$
 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) $Q = \frac{a_p \times a_e \times v_f}{1000}$

ISO	VDI	Material Group	Sutton	
P	A	Steel	N	IN
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
Type of Cut: **Slotting**
Finishing
Universal
Roughing
Profiling
↑↓ $ap \times \phi$
↔ $ae \times \phi$

Image	E202	E206	E151	E251	E255	E252
	HSS Co.8	HSS Co.8	SPM	SPM		SPM
	TiAlN	TiAlN	TiAlN	AlCrN		AlCrN
	N	N	UNI	VA		VA
	R30 NF	R30 NF (Long)	R45 HRS	R30 VA-R		R30 VA-R (Long)
	•	•	•	•		•
	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0		1.0
	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5		0.5

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

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

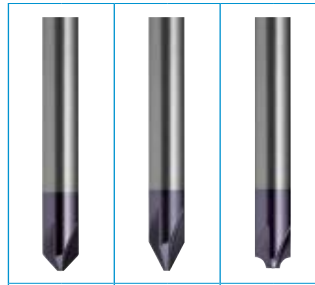
Notes on Milling

- Above values are guidelines for the size and type of cut nominated.
- For long series tools, reduce speed by 40% and feed by 20%.

Ø	Feed Table (fz) (mm/tooth)																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.010	0.011	0.013	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.020	0.022	0.024	0.026	0.030
3	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.020	0.023	0.025	0.028	0.032	0.034	0.038	0.042
4	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.009	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.021	0.023	0.026	0.030	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.044	0.045	0.050
5	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.013	0.015	0.017	0.020	0.023	0.025	0.030	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.044	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.065
6	0.006	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.013	0.016	0.018	0.021	0.024	0.028	0.030	0.034	0.038	0.042	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.075
8	0.010	0.012	0.014	0.017	0.019	0.022	0.025	0.028	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.065	0.075	0.080	0.085	0.095
10	0.013	0.015	0.018	0.021	0.024	0.028	0.032	0.036	0.040	0.045	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.075	0.085	0.090	0.100	0.11	0.12
12	0.016	0.019	0.022	0.026	0.030	0.034	0.038	0.044	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.080	0.085	0.095	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16
16	0.020	0.024	0.028	0.034	0.038	0.044	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.080	0.085	0.095	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.18
20	0.022	0.028	0.032	0.038	0.044	0.050	0.060	0.065	0.075	0.085	0.095	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.23
25	0.025	0.032	0.038	0.045	0.055	0.060	0.070	0.080	0.090	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.29

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.



E456	E457	E458
VHM		
TiAlN		
N		
Finishing		



C107	C108	C110
HSS Co		HSS Co
BrT		TiAlN
N		UNI
UNI		UNI
90°		

Catalogue Code
Material
Surface Finish
Sutton Designation
Type of Cut:

Cat Code
Material
Surf Fin
Sutton Des
Standard

ISO	VDI-3323	Material	Condition	HB	N/mm ²	Vc	Feed#	Vc	Feed#	Vc	Feed#	
P	1	Steel - Non-alloy, cast & free cutting	- 0.15 %C	A	125	440	180	16	180	15	180	16
	2		- 0.45 %C	A	190	640	180	16	180	15	180	16
	3		- 0.75 %C	QT	250	840	100	16	100	15	100	16
	4			A	270	910	100	16	100	15	100	16
	5	QT		300	1010	100	16	100	15	100	16	
	6	A		180	610	180	16	180	15	180	16	
	7	QT		275	930	100	16	100	15	100	16	
	8	Steel - Low alloy & cast < 5% of alloying elements	QT	300	1010	100	16	100	15	100	16	
	9		QT	350	1180	80	16	80	15	80	16	
	10		A	200	680	100	16	100	15	100	16	
	11	Steel - High alloy, cast & tool	HT	325	1100	80	16	80	15	80	16	
	12		A	200	680	90	16	90	15	90	16	
	13	Steel - Corrosion resistant & cast	Ferritic / Martensitic	A	200	680	90	16	90	15	90	16
14.1	Stainless Steel		Martensitic	QT	240	810	80	16	80	15	80	16
14.2		Austenitic	AH	180	610	90	16	90	15	90	16	
14.3		Duplex		230	780	90	16	90	15	90	16	
K	15	Cast Iron - Grey (GG)	Ferritic / Pearlitic		180	610	140	16	140	15	140	16
			Pearlitic		260	880	140	16	140	15	140	16
	17	Cast Iron - Nodular (GGG)	Ferritic		160	570	140	16	140	15	140	16
			Pearlitic		250	840	140	16	140	15	140	16
19	Cast Iron - Malleable	Ferritic		130	460	100	16	100	15	100	16	
20		Pearlitic		230	780	100	16	100	15	100	16	
N	21	Aluminum & Magnesium - wrought alloy	Non Heat Treatable		60	210	-	-	-	-	-	-
	22		Heat Treatable	AH	100	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
	23	Aluminum & Magnesium - cast alloy <12% Si	Non Heat Treatable		75	270	-	-	-	-	-	-
	24		Heat Treatable	AH	90	320	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25	Al & Mg - cast alloy >12% Si	Non Heat Treatable		130	460	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26	Copper & Cu alloys (Brass/Bronze)	Free cutting, Pb > 1%		110	390	-	-	-	-	-	-
	27		Brass (CuZn, CuSnZn)		90	320	-	-	-	-	-	-
	28		Bronze (CuSn)		100	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
	29	Non-metallic - Thermosetting & fiber-reinforced plastics					-	-	-	-	-	-
	30	Non-metallic - Hard rubber, wood etc.					-	-	-	-	-	-
S	31	High temp. alloys	Fe based	A	200	680	50	16	50	15	50	16
				AH	280	950	50	16	50	15	50	16
			Ni / Co based	A	250	840	50	16	50	15	50	16
				AH	350	1180	50	16	50	15	50	16
				C	320	1080	50	16	50	15	50	16
	36	Titanium & Ti alloys	CP Titanium		400 MPa		70	16	70	15	70	16
	37.1		Alpha alloys		860 MPa		70	16	70	15	70	16
	37.2		Alpha / Beta alloys	A	960 MPa		70	16	70	15	70	16
	37.3			AH	1170 MPa		70	16	70	15	70	16
	37.4		Beta alloys	A	830 MPa		70	16	70	15	70	16
37.5	AH			1400 MPa		70	16	70	15	70	16	
H	38.1	Hardened steel	HT	45 HRC		80	16	80	15	80	16	
			HT	55 HRC		60	16	60	15	60	16	
			HT	58 HRC		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			HT	62 HRC		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	40	Cast Iron	Chilled	C	400	1350	60	16	60	15	60	16
	41		HT	55 HRC		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ISO	VDI-3323	Vc	Feed#	Vc	Feed#	Vc	Feed#
P	1	36	3	44	3	20	3
	2	30	3	36	3	20	3
	3	30	2	36	2	20	3
	4	30	2	36	2	20	3
	5	14	1	16	1	20	3
	6	30	2	36	2	20	3
	7	18	2	22	2	20	3
	8	14	1	16	1	20	3
	9	-	-	10	1	20	3
	10	14	1	16	1	20	3
	11	-	-	10	1	20	3
	12	10	1	12	1	20	3
	13	-	-	10	1	20	3
M	14.1	12	2	14	2	20	3
	14.2	10	1	12	1	20	3
	14.3	10	1	12	1	20	3
K	15	24	2	28	2	15	4
	16	24	2	28	2	15	4
	17	20	2	25	2	15	4
	18	20	2	25	2	15	4
	19	20	2	25	2	15	4
	20	-	-	25	2	15	4
	21	48	4	58	4	50	5
N	22	48	4	58	4	50	5
	23	36	4	44	4	50	5
	24	36	4	44	4	50	5
	25	30	4	44	4	50	5
	26	78	2	94	2	50	5
	27	48	2	58	2	50	5
	28	60	2	72	2	50	5
	29	30	4	44	4	50	5
	30	-	-	-	-	50	5
	S	31	5	2	8	2	15
32		4	2	5	2	15	3
33		5	2	8	2	15	3
34		-	-	5	2	15	3
35		-	-	5	2	15	3
36		8	3	10	3	15	3
37.1		7	3	9	3	15	3
37.2		7	3	9	3	15	3
37.3		-	-	8	2	15	3
37.4		7	3	9	3	15	3
37.5	-	-	8	2	15	3	
H	38.1	-	-	-	-	10	2
	38.2	-	-	-	-	10	2
	39.1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	40	24	2	28	2	10	-
41	-	-	-	-	10	-	

METRIC ENDMILLS (mm size)	
Ø	= nominal tool diameter (mm)
n	= Spindel speed (RPM)
v _c	= Cutting speed (m/min)
f _c	= Feed rate per tooth (mm/tooth)
v _f	= Feed rate (mm/min)
z	= No. cutting edges
Q	= Metal removal rate (cm ³ /min)
a _p	= Cutting depth (mm)
a _e	= Cutting width (mm)

$$n = \frac{v_c \times 1000}{\phi \times \pi} \approx \frac{v_c}{\phi} \times 318$$

$$f_c = \frac{n \times \phi \times \pi}{1000} \approx \frac{n \times \phi}{318}$$

$$v_f = \frac{v_c}{z \times n} \quad v_f = f_c \times z \times n$$

$$Q = \frac{a_p \times a_e \times v_f}{1000}$$

Ø	Feed Table (f) (mm/rev)									
	Feed #									
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



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
BrT	-	-	-	0.8 – 1.0	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For general purpose applications
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
ASX	TiB ₂ -based	Mono Layer	>4000 HV	<0.1	up to 900°C	Silver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For high-performance machining of aluminum and aluminum alloys ASX prevents the formation of built-up edges to a particularly large extent Reduces friction on the face and makes machining easier High degree of hardness also guarantees excellent wear protection
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
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
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
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
Latuma	AlTiN based	Arc	>3500 HV	-	upto 1000°C	Grey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For challenging conditions Highly resistant to crater wear and oxidation Ideal for wet and dry machining
Pertura	Highly resistant to crater wear and oxidation	Nano Layer	3300 HV	0.3	1000 deg C	Aubergine - Grey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Versatile application in high end drilling High tool lifetimes Trouble-free chip transport Reduction of cutting forces Extremely high service life, even with deep-hole and dry drilling
Xceed	Ideal for wet and dry machining	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)
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
Durana	AlTiN/ TiSiXN	Mono Layer	>3800 HV	<0.4	up to 1000°C	Bronze	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AlTiN-based and TiSiXN layers gives Durana a high degree of ductility and superior abrasive wear resistance Hugely improved performance during demanding machining operations.
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
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%
TiSiNos	AlTiSiN based	Mono Layer	>3800 HV	<0.4	up to 1000°C	Bronze	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latest generation PVD coating for long tool life in difficult to machine materials, such as Super Alloys & Stainless Steels
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
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
HCR	ta-C-based	Advanced Arc	>5000 HV	<0.1	up to 500°C	Rainbow-dark grey-black	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For machining non-ferrous metals as well as composite and plastic materials. sp³ content of 60 – 70% Hard coating maintains cutting edge sharpness in machining abrasive materials

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, endmills 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	Metric	Imperial	Inch	Gauge	Metric	Imperial	Inch	Gauge
6.045		0.2380	B	8.900		0.3504		15.500		0.6102	
6.100		0.2402		9.000		0.3543		15.875	5/8	0.6250	
6.147		0.2420	C	9.093		0.3580	T	16.000		0.6299	
6.200		0.2441		9.100		0.3583		16.272	41/64	0.6406	
6.248		0.2460	D	9.128	23/64	0.3594		16.500		0.6496	
6.300		0.2480		9.200		0.3622		16.669	21/32	0.6563	
6.350	1/4	0.2500	E	9.300		0.3661		17.000		0.6693	
6.400		0.2520		9.347		0.3680	U	17.066	43/64	0.6719	
6.500		0.2559		9.400		0.3701		17.462	11/16	0.6875	
6.528		0.2570	F	9.500		0.3740		17.500		0.6890	
6.600		0.2598		9.525	3/8	0.3750		17.859	45/64	0.7031	
6.629		0.2610	G	9.576		0.3770	V	18.000		0.7087	
6.700		0.2638		9.600		0.3780		18.256	23/32	0.7188	
6.747	17/64	0.2656		9.700		0.3819		18.500		0.7283	
6.756		0.2660	H	9.800		0.3858		18.653	47/64	0.7344	
6.800		0.2677		9.804		0.3860	W	19.000		0.7480	
6.900		0.2717		9.900		0.3898		19.050	3/4	0.7500	
6.909		0.2720	I	9.922	25/64	0.3906		19.447	49/64	0.7656	
7.000		0.2756		10.000		0.3937		19.500		0.7677	
7.036		0.2770	J	10.084		0.3970	X	19.844	25/32	0.7813	
7.100		0.2795		10.200		0.4016		20.000		0.7874	
7.137		0.2810	K	10.262		0.4040	Y	20.241	51/64	0.7969	
7.144	9/32	0.2813		10.319	13/32	0.4063		20.500		0.8071	
7.200		0.2835		10.490		0.4130	Z	20.638	13/16	0.8125	
7.300		0.2874		10.500		0.4134		21.000		0.8268	
7.366		0.2900	L	10.716	27/64	0.4219		21.034	53/64	0.8281	
7.400		0.2913		10.800		0.4252		21.431	27/32	0.8438	
7.493		0.2950	M	11.000		0.4331		21.500		0.8465	
7.500		0.2953		11.112	7/16	0.4375		21.828	55/64	0.8594	
7.541	19/64	0.2969		11.200		0.4409		22.000		0.8661	
7.600		0.2992		11.500		0.4528		22.225	7/8	0.8750	
7.671		0.3020	N	11.509	29/64	0.4531		22.500		0.8858	
7.700		0.3031		11.800		0.4646		22.622	57/64	0.8906	
7.800		0.3071		11.906	15/32	0.4688		23.000		0.9055	
7.900		0.3110		12.000		0.4724		23.019	29/32	0.9063	
7.938	5/16	0.3125		12.200		0.4803		23.416	59/64	0.9219	
8.000		0.3150		12.303	31/64	0.4844		23.500		0.9252	
8.026		0.3160	O	12.500		0.4921		23.812	15/16	0.9375	
8.100		0.3189		12.700	1/2	0.5000		24.000		0.9449	
8.200		0.3228		12.800		0.5039		24.209	61/64	0.9531	
8.204		0.3230	P	13.000		0.5118		24.500		0.9646	
8.300		0.3268		13.097	33/64	0.5156		24.606	31/32	0.9688	
8.334	21/64	0.3281		13.494	17/32	0.5313		25.000		0.9843	
8.400		0.3307		13.500		0.5315		25.003	63/64	0.9844	
8.433		0.3320	Q	13.891	35/64	0.5469		25.400	1	1.0000	
8.500		0.3346		14.000		0.5512					
8.600		0.3386		14.288	9/16	0.5625					
8.611		0.3390	R	14.500		0.5709					
8.700		0.3425		14.684	37/64	0.5781					
8.731	11/32	0.3438		15.000		0.5906					
8.800		0.3465		15.081	19/32	0.5938					
8.839		0.3480	S	15.478	39/64	0.6094					

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			m7
		e8	h5	h6	h7	h8	h9	h10	js12	js14	k8	k9	k10	
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

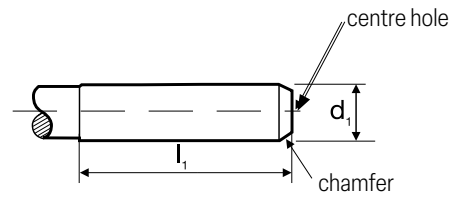
High Speed Steel Straight Shanks

DIN 1835

Form A (plain)

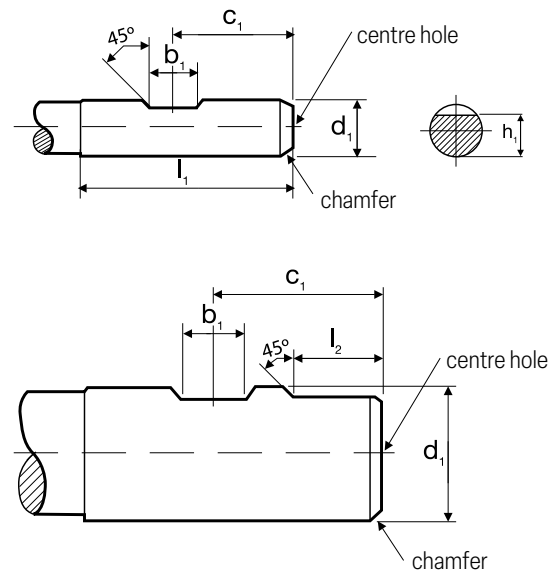
d_1 h6	l_1 +2 -0
3	28
4	28
5	28
6	36
8	36
10	40
12	45

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



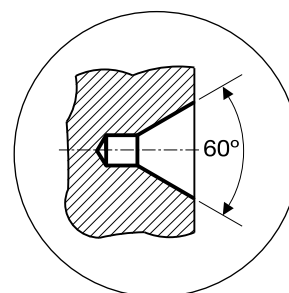
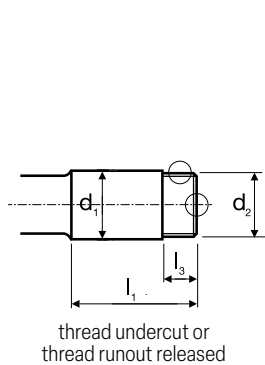
Form B (with drive flat)

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

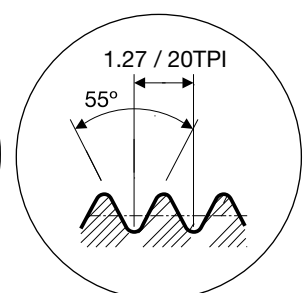


Form D (screwed shank)

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



centering hole



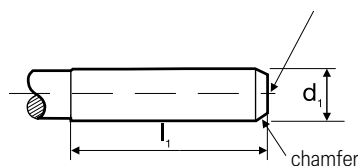
thread profile
DIN ISO 228
Whitworth Form

Carbide Straight Shanks

Form HA (plain)

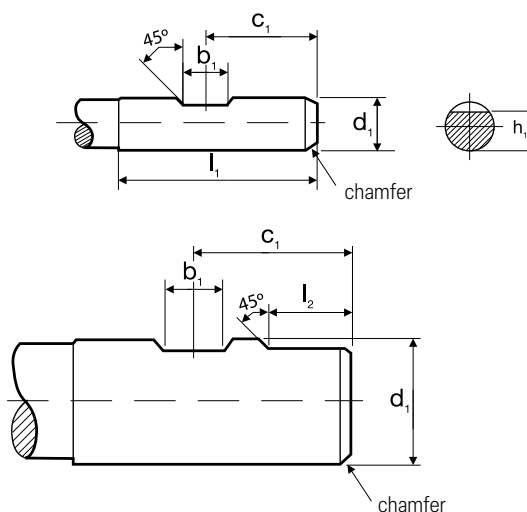
DIN6535

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)

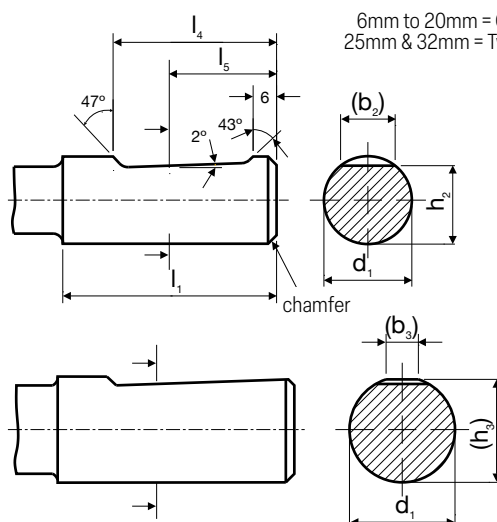
d_1 h6	b_1 +0.05 -0	c_1 0 -1	h_1 h11	l_1 +2 -0	l_2 +1 -0
6	4.2	18	5.1	36	-
8	5.5	18	6.9	36	-
10	7	20	8.5	40	-
12	8	22.5	10.4	45	-
14	8	22.5	12.7	45	-
16	10	24	14.2	48	-
18	10	24	16.2	48	-
20	11	25	18.2	50	-
25	12	32	23	56	17
32	14	36	30	60	19



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

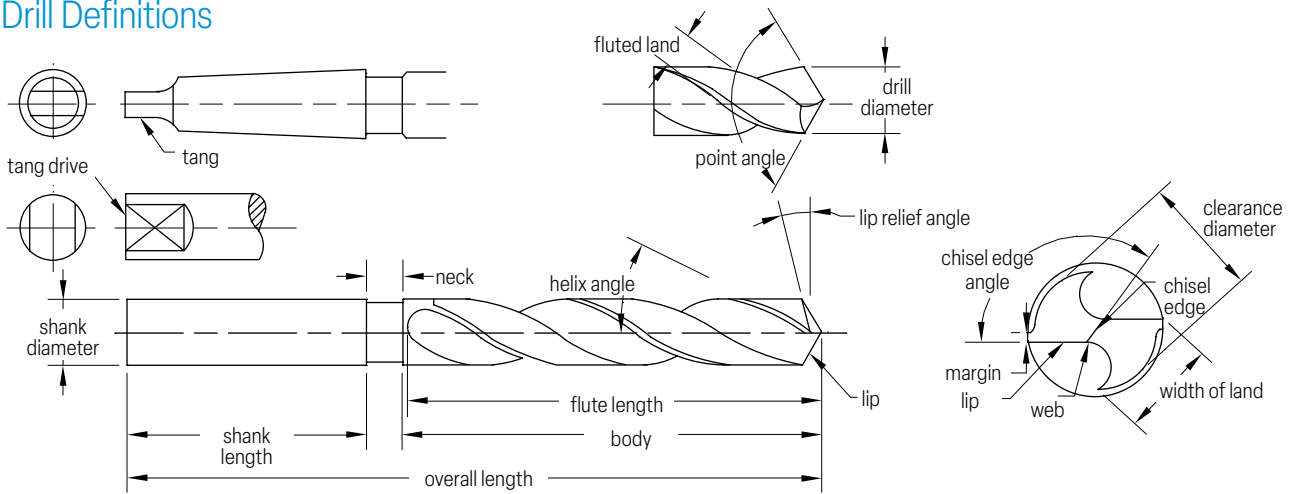
Form HE (with whistle notch flat)

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



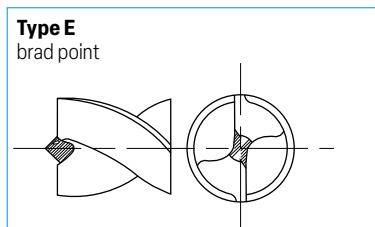
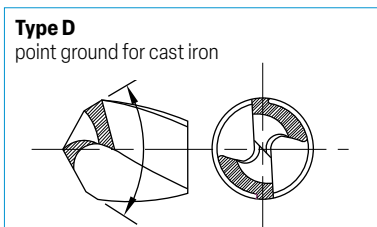
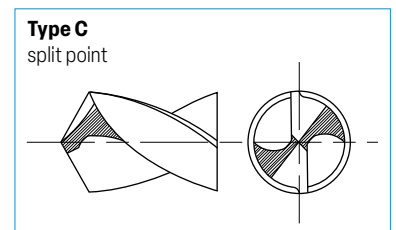
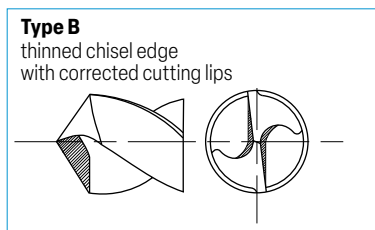
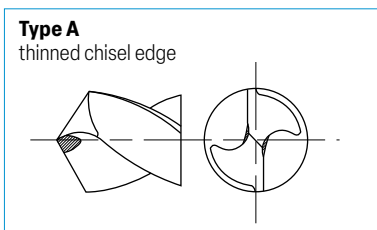
6mm to 20mm = One Drive Flat
25mm & 32mm = Two Drive Flats

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)



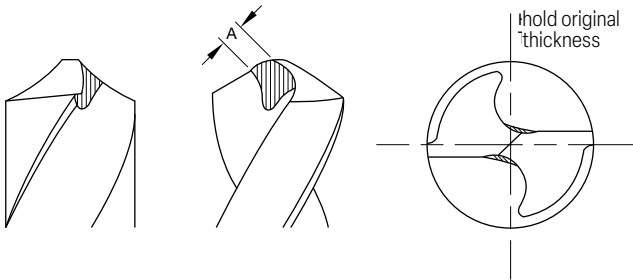
Drill Tolerances DIN / ISO 286, Part 2

Drill Diameter at Point (mm)		Diameter Tolerance h8 (mm)		Back Taper (mm) (Tapering of Diameter)†		
Over	Inclusive	Plus (+)	Minus (-)			
0.20	3.00	0.000	0.014	0.000	to	0.008
3.00	6.00	0.000	0.018	0.002	to	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

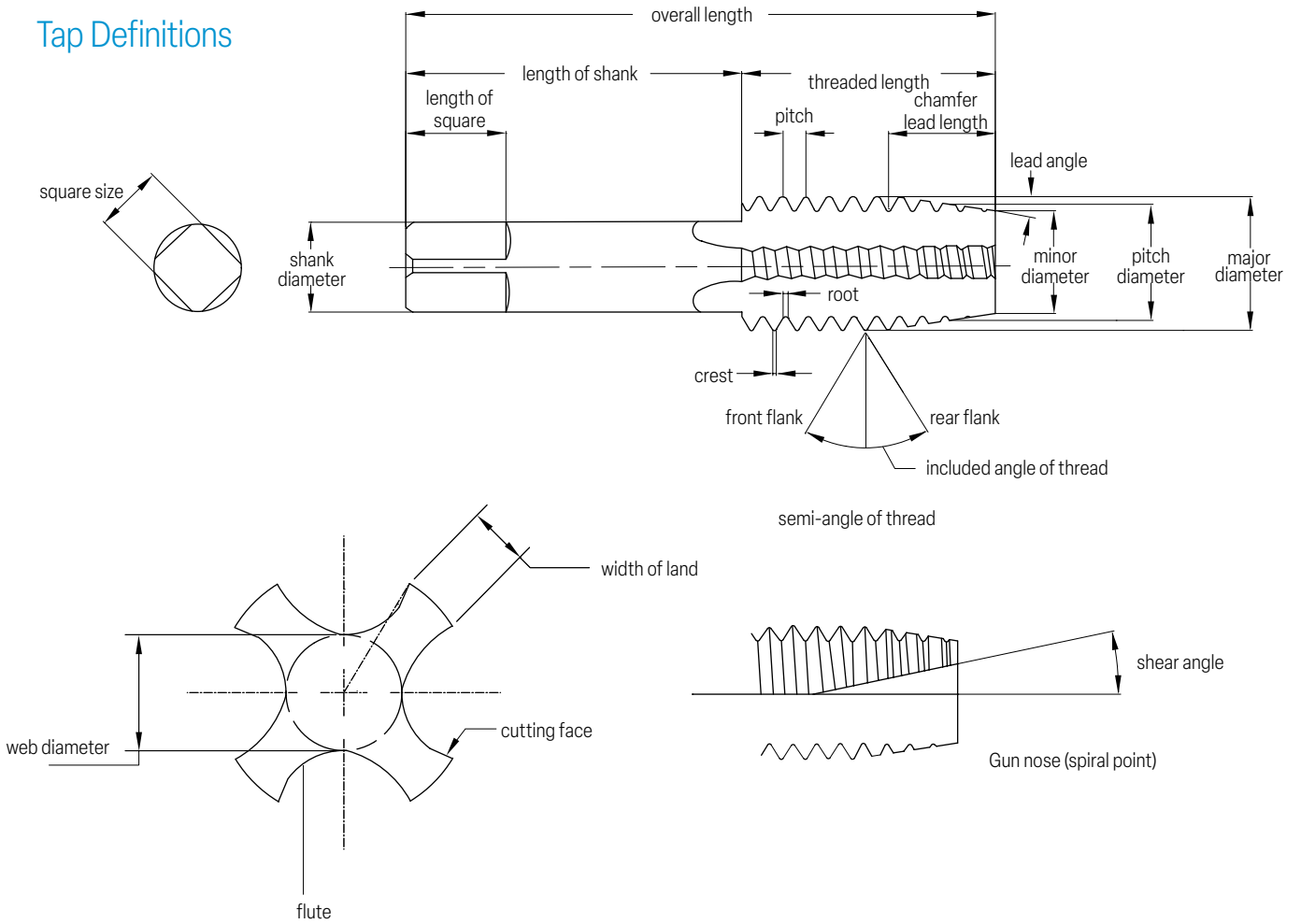
Breakdown of small drills can most often be attributed to two faults: speed too high and feed too low. A feed which will produce CHIPS not POWDER, coupled with a speed compatible with the strength of the drill is essential for small hole drilling. Feeds must be based on thickness of chip, not mm/min, 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

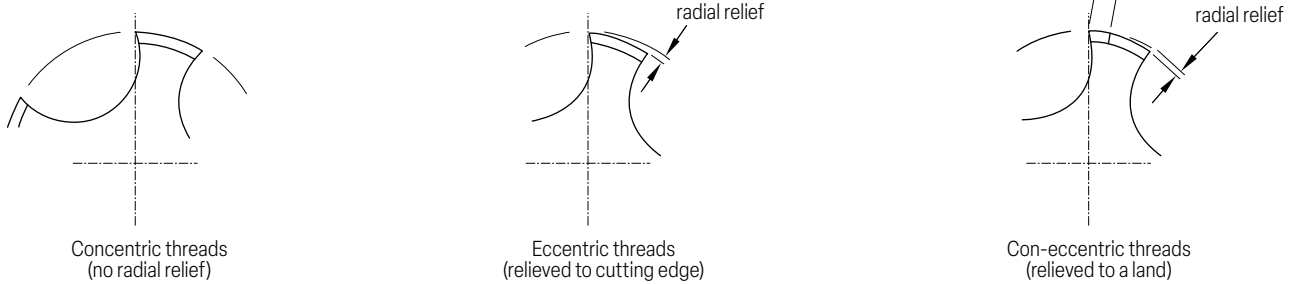
When drilling deep holes, speeds and feeds should be reduced as follows:

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

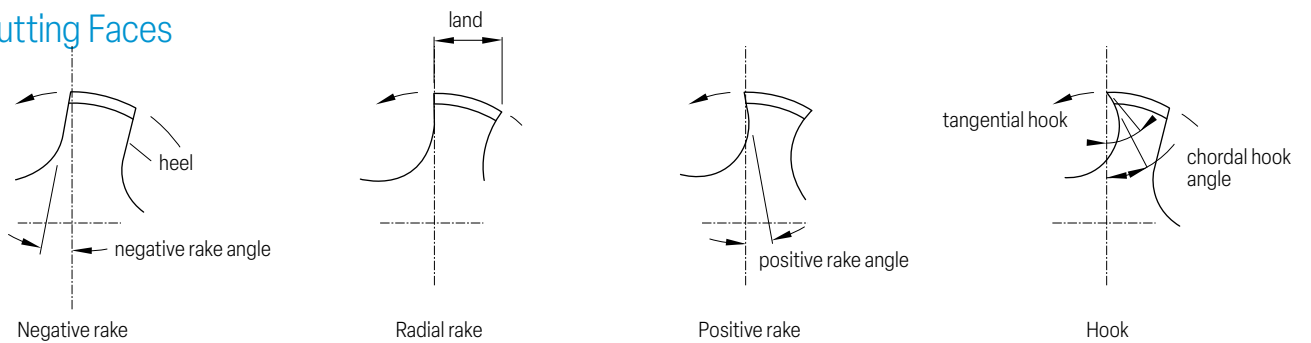
Tap Definitions



Thread Relief Types



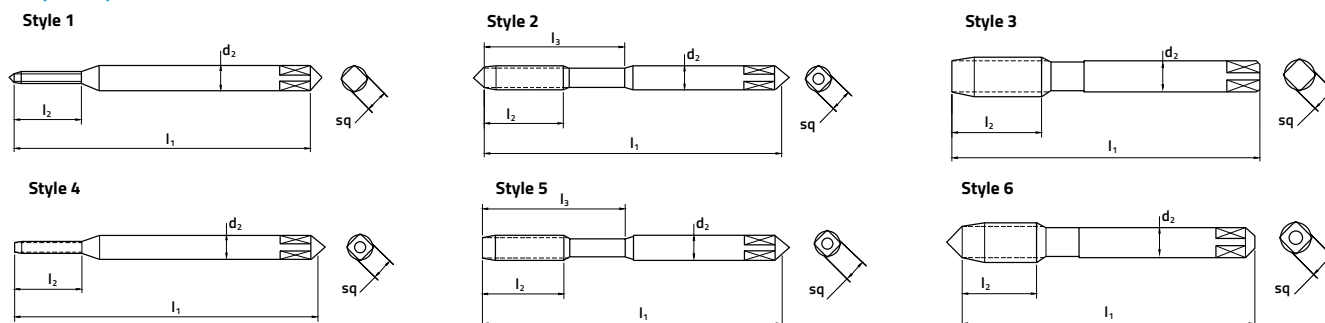
Cutting Faces



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

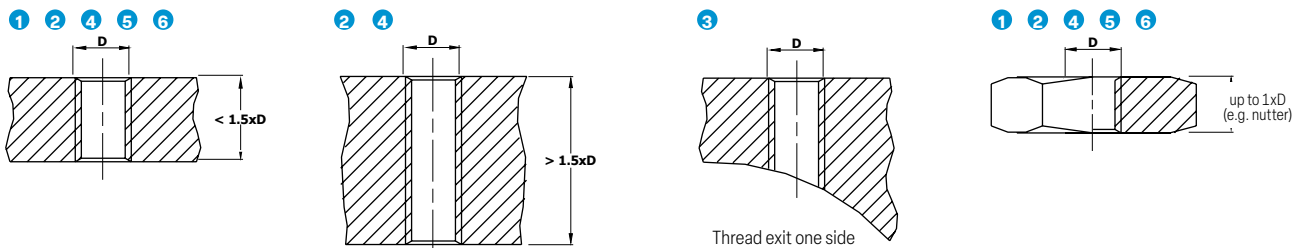
The helix angle depends primarily upon the hole form, eg. Through hole, blind hole, deep blind hole, etc., but the material, eg short chips, long chips, also has a strong influence on the direction of the helix. The following basic forms have derived during the development of taps:

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_i 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 Thredflo/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>	

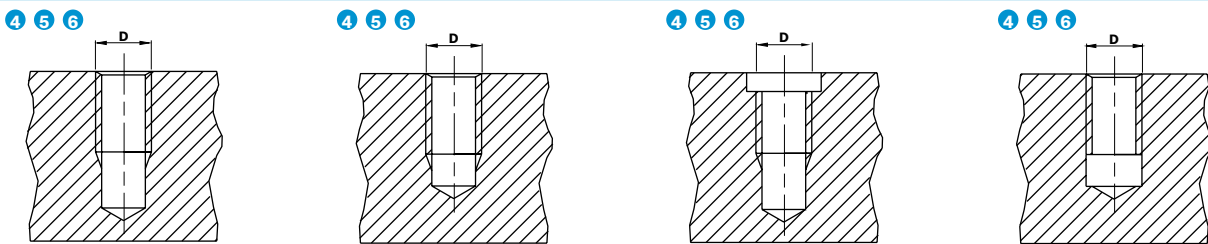
The above basic tool types are available in different variations, which have been designed & developed in respect to the specific materials and working conditions.

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 × 1 = 5.00mm drill
Whitworth Form Threads (inch calculation)	Drill Size = Nom, Tap Dia, – $\frac{1.28}{TPI}$ % 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, – $\frac{1.30}{TPI}$ % 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.

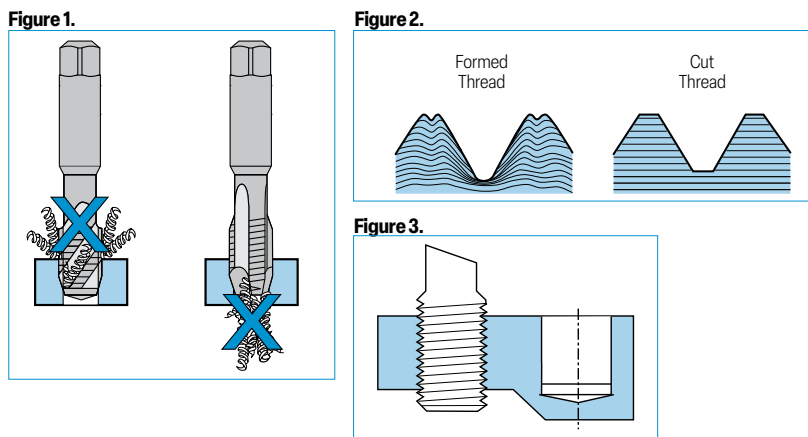
Benefits of thread forming

- 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



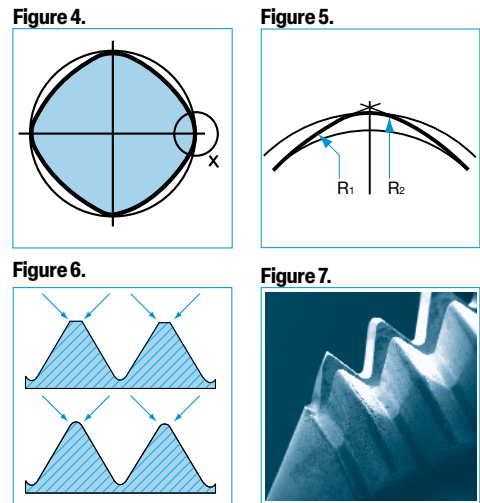
What's New?

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



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 far 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

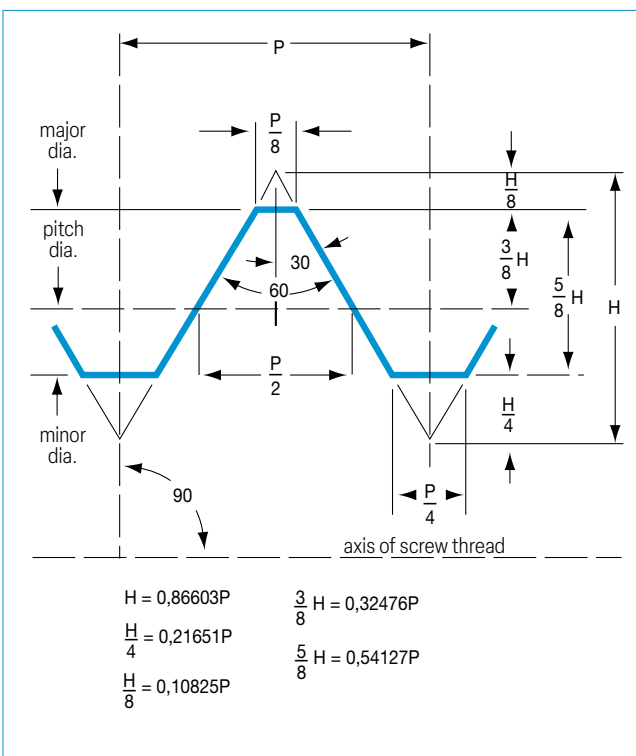
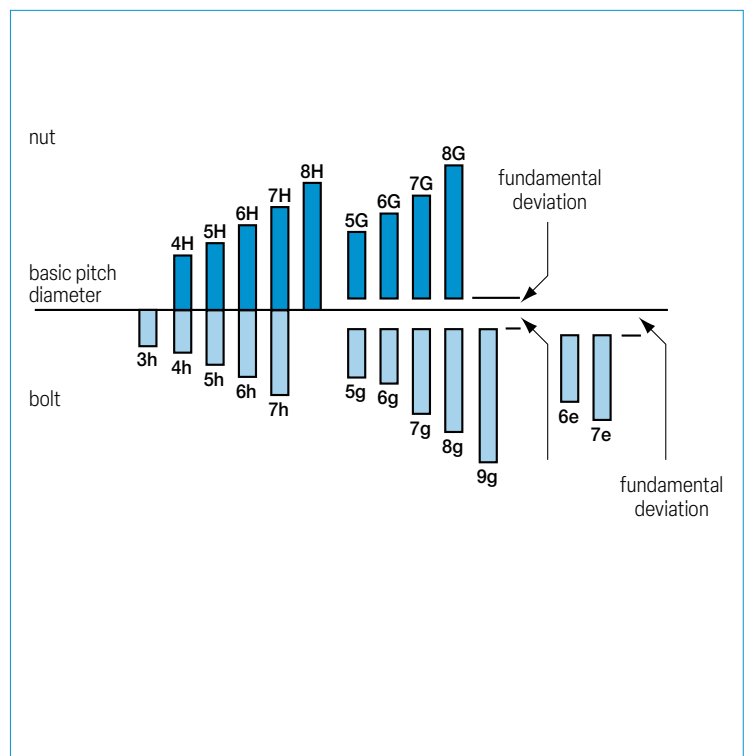


Figure 2



Metric Taps; Comparison Tap Limits & Product Classes and Grades

Product Tolerance					Tap Limits						
Tap Size mm	Pitch	ISO	6H	JIS 2	ISO Tap Grade	Tap Limits Microns μm	Recommended Limit				
		Tolerance Class	Upper Deviation Tolerance μm	Old/JIS Product Tolerance μm			P 1 μm	P 2 μm	P 3 μm	P 4 μm	
M1.0	x0.25	5H	56	60	ISO 1	+ 6 / 17	+ 10 / 25				
M1.1	x0.25	5H	56	60	ISO 1	+ 6 / 17	+ 10 / 25				
M1.2	x0.25	5H	56	60	ISO 1	+ 6 / 17	+ 10 / 25				
M1.4	x0.3	5H	60	60	ISO 1	+ 6 / 18	+ 10 / 25				
M1.6	x0.35	5H	67	85	ISO 1	+ 7 / 20	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40			
M1.7	x0.35	6H	85	85	ISO 2	+ 20 / 34	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40			
M1.8	x0.35	6H	85	85	ISO 2	+ 20 / 34	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40			
M2.0	x0.4	6H	90	70	ISO 2	+ 21 / 36	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40			
M2.2	x0.45	6H	95	95	ISO 2	+ 23 / 38	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40			
M2.3	x0.4	6H	90	95	ISO 2	+ 21 / 36	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40			
M2.5	x0.45	6H	95	95	ISO 2	+ 23 / 38	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40			
M2.6	x0.45	6H	95	95	ISO 2	+ 23 / 38	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40			
M3.0	x0.5	6H	100	100	ISO 2	+ 24 / 40	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40			
M3.5	x0.6	6H	112	90	ISO 2	+ 27 / 45	+ 10 / 25	+ 25 / 40			
M4.0	x0.7	6H	118	118	ISO 2	+ 29 / 48		+ 20 / 40			
M5	x0.8	6H	125	125	ISO 2	+ 30 / 50		+ 20 / 40			
M6	x1.0	6H	150	120	ISO 2	+ 35 / 59		+ 20 / 40			
M7	x1.0	6H	150	120	ISO 2	+ 35 / 59		+ 20 / 40			
M8	x1.25	6H	160	130	ISO 2	+ 38 / 63		+ 20 / 40	+ 40 / 60		
M10	x1.5	6H	180	140	ISO 2	+ 42 / 70		+ 20 / 40	+ 40 / 60		
M12	x1.75	6H	200	160	ISO 2	+ 48 / 80			+ 40 / 60	+ 60 / 80	
M14	x2.0	6H	212	170	ISO 2	+ 51 / 85			+ 40 / 60	+ 60 / 80	
M16	x2.0	6H	212	170	ISO 2	+ 51 / 85			+ 40 / 60	+ 60 / 80	
M18	x2.5	6H	224	190	ISO 2	+ 54 / 90			+ 40 / 60	+ 60 / 80	
M20	x2.5	6H	224	190	ISO 2	+ 54 / 90			+ 40 / 60	+ 60 / 80	
M22	x2.5	6H	224	190	ISO 2	+ 54 / 90			+ 40 / 60	+ 60 / 80	
M24	x3.0	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.

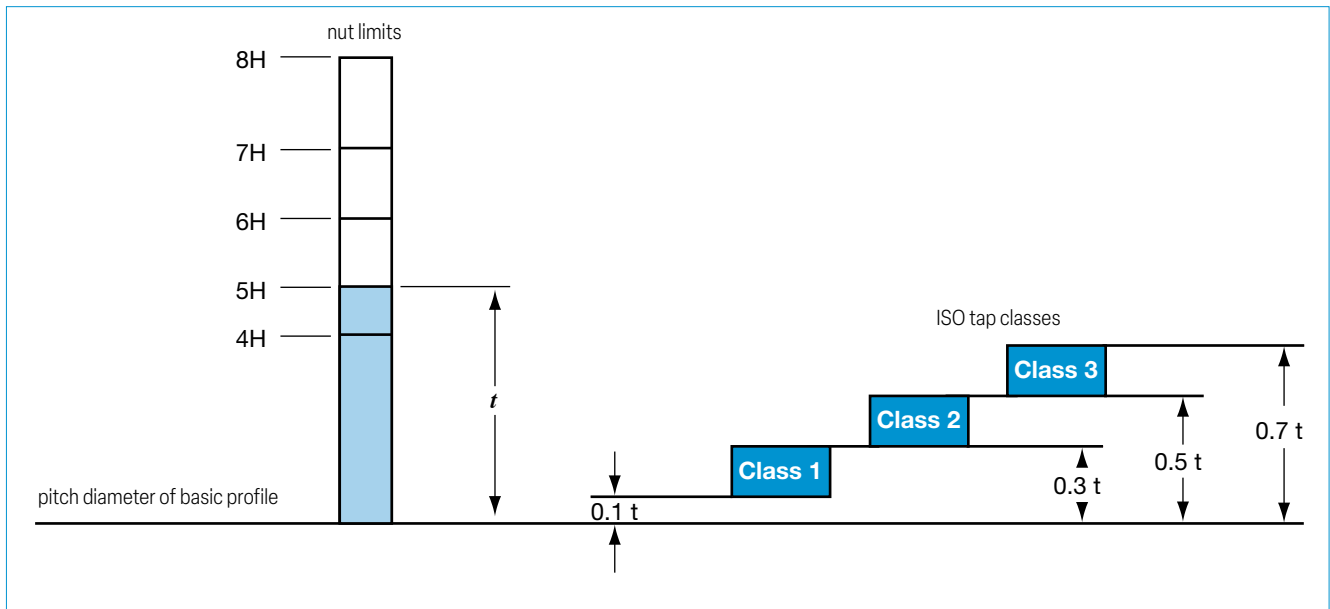
Unless otherwise specified, the taps of classes 1 to 3 will generally be used for the manufacture of nuts of the following classes:

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

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

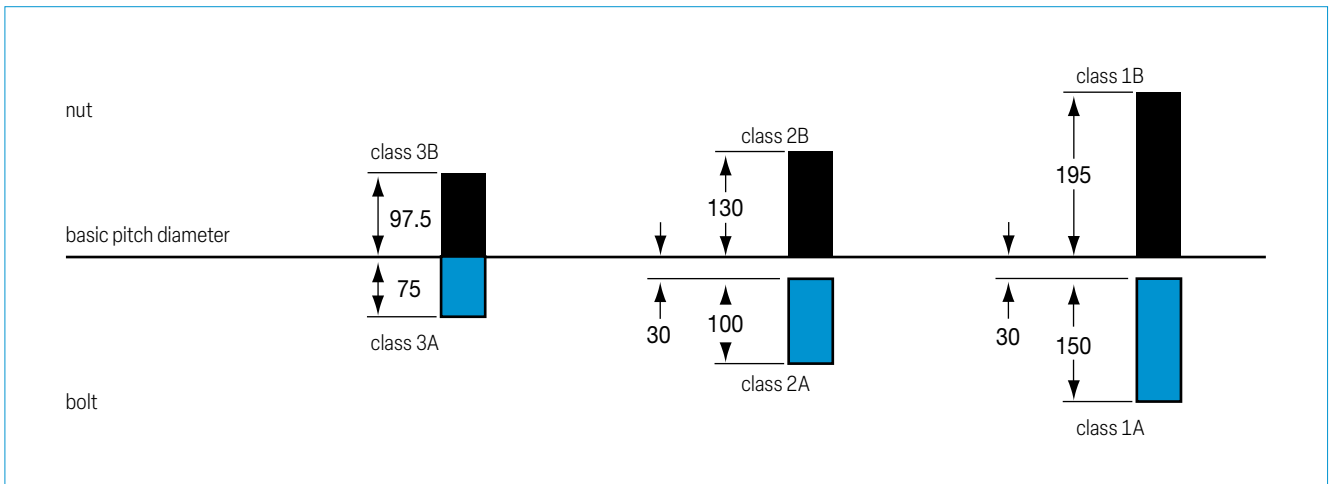
ISO, Class 3: for nuts of limits 7H – 8H and 6G.

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



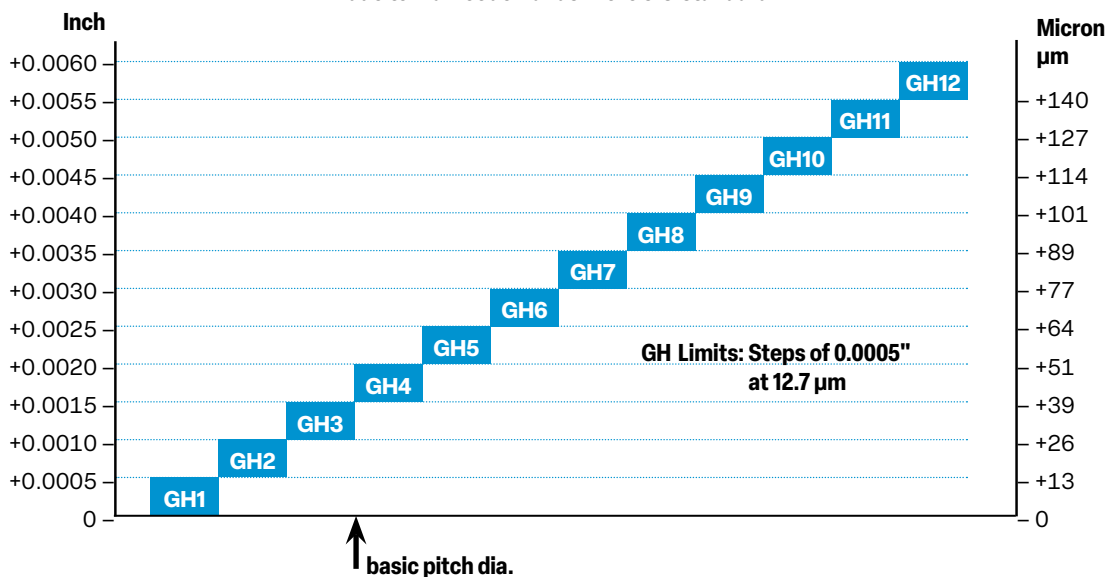
Unified Taps The “GH” System

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

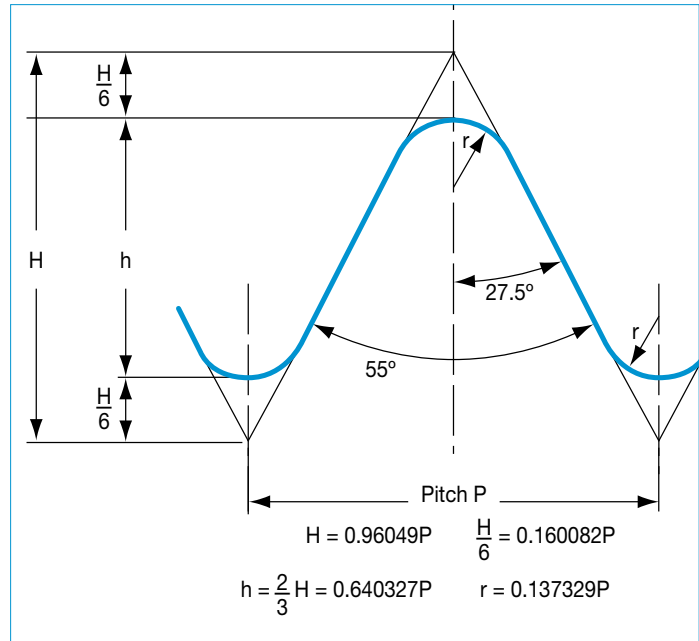
Upper limit: 0.0005" x N
 Lower limit: (0.0005" x N) - 0.0005

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

British Standard Whitworth Form

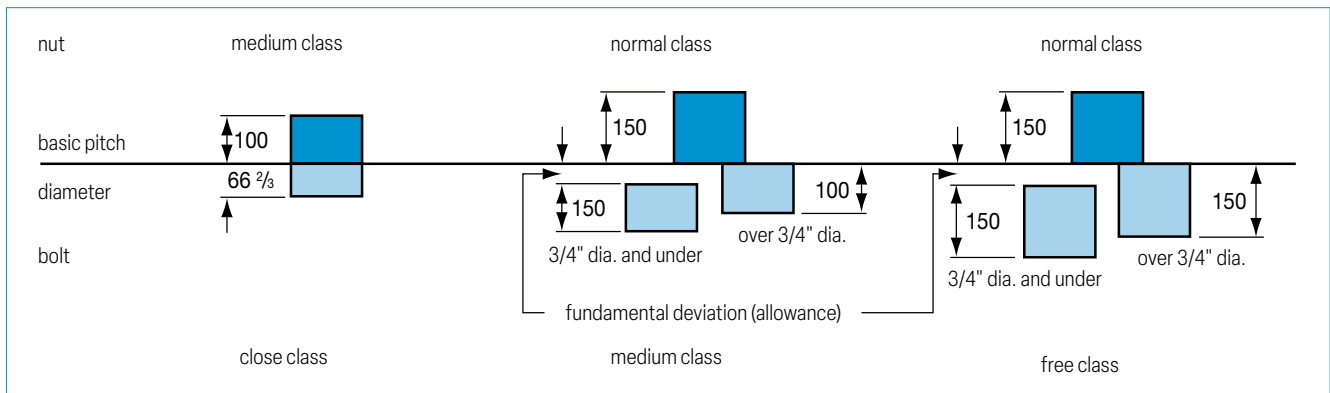
The sides of the thread form an angle of 55° with one another, and the top and bottom of the full triangle are truncated one-sixth of the height. The actual depth of the thread is equal to two-thirds of the height of the generating triangle and is equal to 0.6403 times the pitch. The crests and roots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

Figure 5



The Whitworth Screw Thread Tolerance System

Figure 6

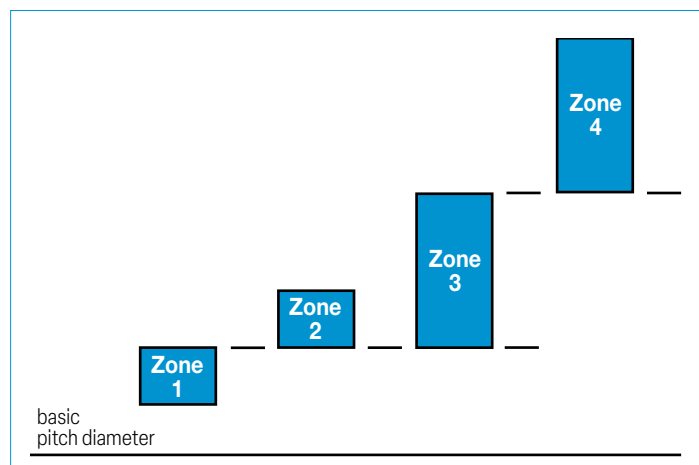


Pitch diameter tolerance zones of recommended combinations of classes of bolts and nuts having Whitworth screw threads. **Figure 6.**

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.**

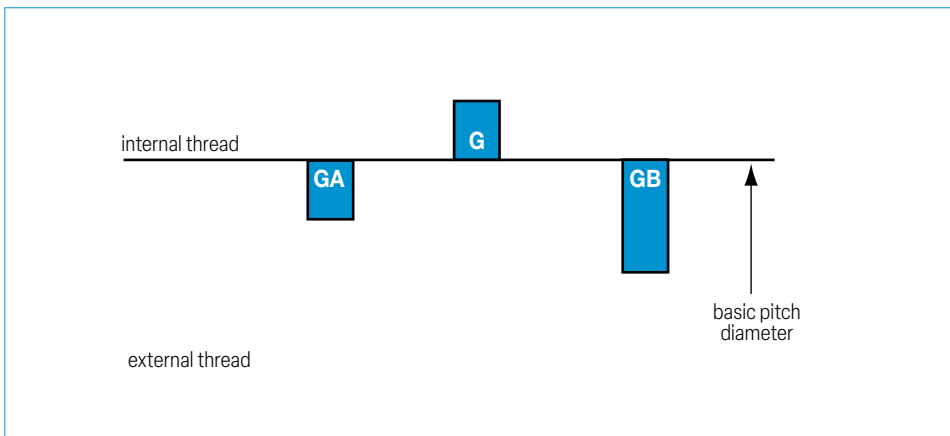
Figure 7



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.

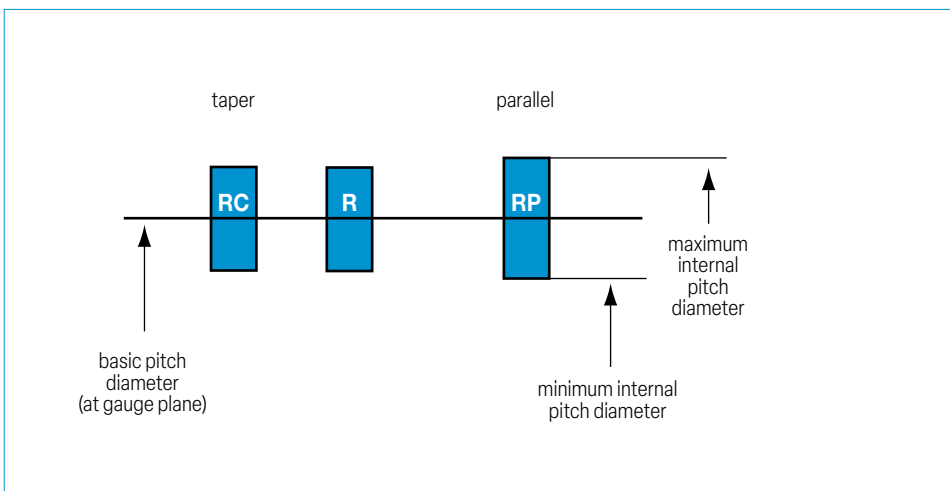
“G” Fastening Parallel Pipe Threads – ISO 228, AS1722 PT2 and BS2779.

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.

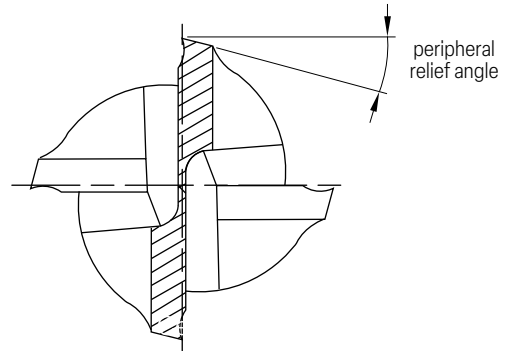
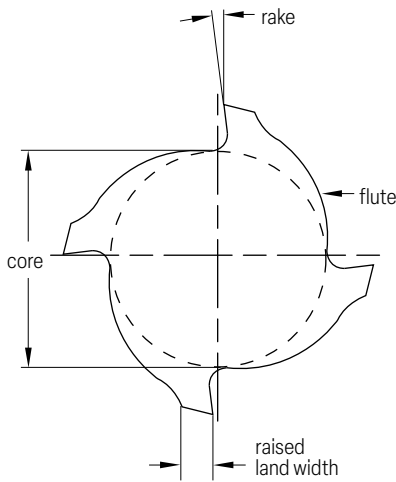
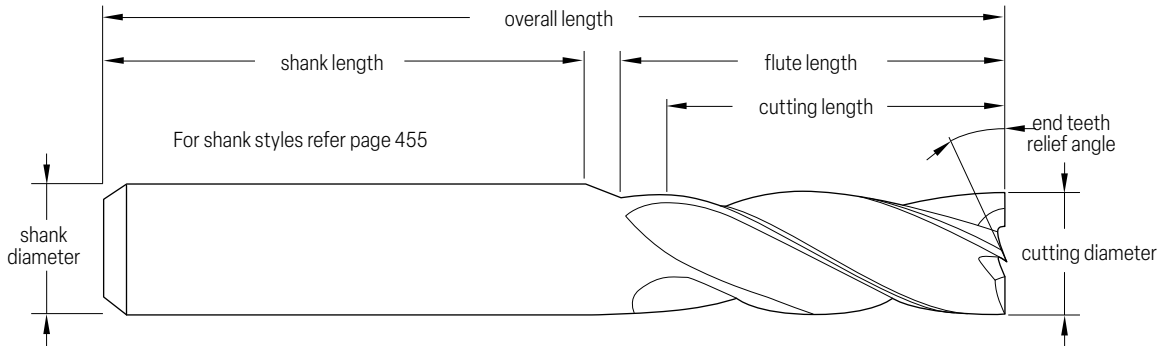


“R” Sealing Taper Pipe Threads – ISO 7, AS1722 PT1 and BS21. The taper rate is 1-16 on diameter.

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

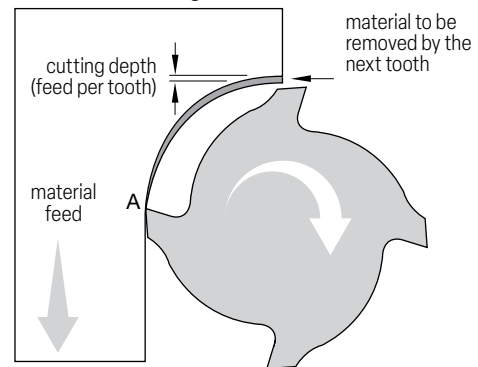


Conventional milling versus climb milling

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

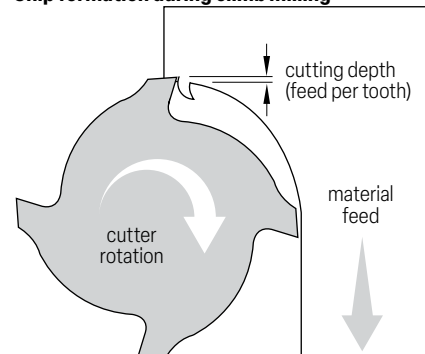
Conventional milling: The depth of the cut starts at zero thickness, and increases up to the maximum. The cut is so light at the beginning that the tool does not cut, but slides across the surface of the material, until sufficient pressure is built up and the tooth suddenly bites and begins to cut. This 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.

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.

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.

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

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:

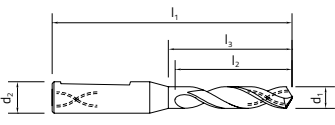
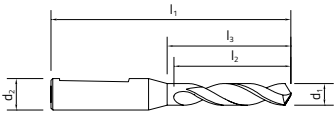
- Reinforced
- Without Flat
- With Flat
- Parallel Straight Shank
- Morse Taper
- other _____

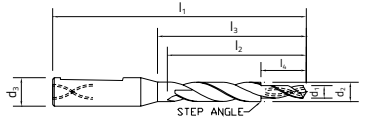
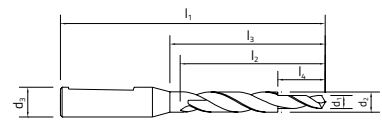
Drawing / Notes

Drawing / Notes

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	\$ _____	\$ _____

	WITH Internal Cooling	WITHOUT Internal Cooling
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	\$ _____	\$ _____

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

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 TiAN 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

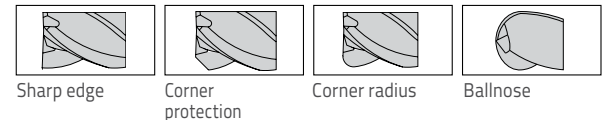
Corner Preparation

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



Drawing / Notes

