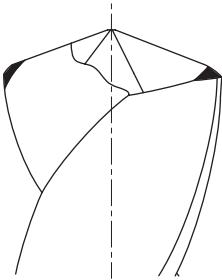


Common problems and solutions for drilling

	Problem	Cause	Solution
Drill	Drill breakage	Bend ,distortion and slippage of machine and workpiece	Increase the rigidity of drill, machine, workpiece and clamping rigidity
		Clearance angle is too small	Regrind and calibrate
		Feed rate is too high	Decrease the feed rate
		Excessive drill abrasion	Regrind drill
		Chip jamming	Select a suitable drill (considering flute geometry , helical angle etc) Change the cutting method (adjust feed rate, use step feed etc)
		Difficult entering the workpiece	Increase the rigidity of drill and machine Increase rigidity of workpiece and clamping. Select the drill with a sharp point for easy entry Pre-drill a centre hole Adjust the level of workpiece or pre-machined to horizontal before drilling Use guide bushing or bushing plate
	Chipping on the cutting corner	Unsuitable drill material	Select the suitable drill material
		Hard lump on the workpiece	Analyse the workpiece or select a suitable workpiece Change the cutting parameters(cutting speed , feed rate or machining method)
		Feed rate is too high	Reduce feed rate
		Insufficient coolant	Change coolant supply method, increase coolant volume
	Breakage	Poor clamping Large spindle run-out	Select the holder and chuck with high precision Calibrating the spindle
		Cutting speed and feed speed are too high	Reduce the cutting speed and feed speed.
		Clearance angle is too large	Regrind and calibrate
		Unsuitable drill material	Select the suitable drill material



	Problem	Cause	Solution
Drill	Abnormal abrasion on cutting corner 	Regrinding delay	Regrind in time
		Drill point does not align with the spindle center (lathe)	Check and adjust alignment carefully before drilling
		Cutting speed is too high	Reduce cutting speed
		Cutting edge shape is inappropriate	Select appropriate cutting edge shape
		Unsuitable drill material	Select suitable drill material
		Incorrect coolant type	Change coolant
	Abrasion and chipping on chisel edge	Feed speed is too high	Reduce feed speed.
		Cutting edge shape is inappropriate	Select appropriate cutting edge shape
		Unsuitable drill material	Select suitable drill material
		Clearance angle is too small	Regrind drill
	Breakage on margin	The size of guide bushing or drill bushing is too large	Select another bush with correct size
	Margin build-up	Excessive abrasion on cutting edge generates high heat	Regrind drill
		Insufficient coolant	Change coolant supply method, increase coolant volume
		Incorrect coolant type	Change coolant
		Workpiece material is too soft	Change drill or machining method
	High vibration	Clearance angle is too large	Regrind drill
		Drill rigidity is not enough	Increase drill rigidity
	Chips roll around the drill	Long chips Chip removal is not fluent	Change the drill and adjust machining method and cutting parameters
	One-side abrasion	Drill point does not align with the spindle center (lathe)	Check and adjust the alignment carefully before drilling
		Poor clamping	Fix drill carefully, control the radial run-out



Indexable shallow drill code key

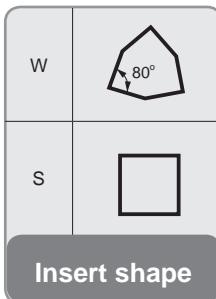


02, 03, 04, 05

The ratio of length and diameter

Range
130-580
13mm-58mm

Tool diameter



Insert shape



Insert clearance angle

Code	Edge length	
	W	S
03	3.8	
04	4.3	
05	5.4	5.0
06	6.5	6.0
07		7.94
08	8.7	
09		9.8
11		11.5

Cutting edge length(mm)

ZD 03-300-XP 32-W C 05-02

Tool type

Code	Description
ZD	Shallow drill
ZTD	Double helical inner coolant indexable shallow drill

Coupling structure and type

Code	Description
XP	Weldon shank

Coupling size(mm)

20, 25, 32, 40

Number of tooth

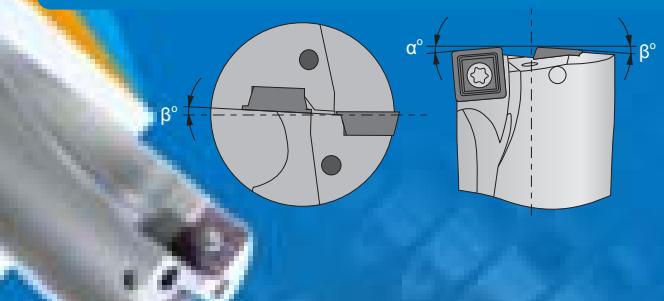


Silver fox -New indexable drills for shallow holes

① Internal coolant hose connector, which is used in lathe.

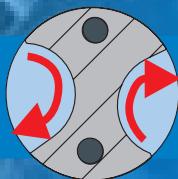
② New tool body material with greatly improved tool rigidity.

③ Tool body with specially treated coating for superior lubricating performance.



④ Optimized structure for better chip breaking, lower vibration during cutting, higher machining precision.

⑤ Extremely large chip pocket, innovative liquid angle, for smoother chip evacuation.



**Innovative technology
fully upgrading**

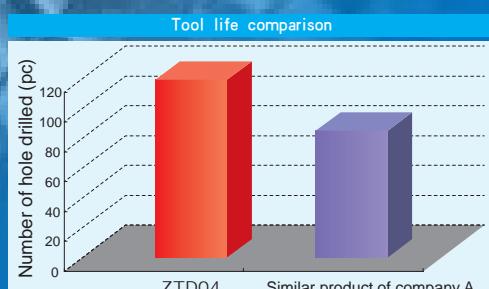
Optimized flutes and double spiraled internal coolant holes for high efficient drilling.

Case

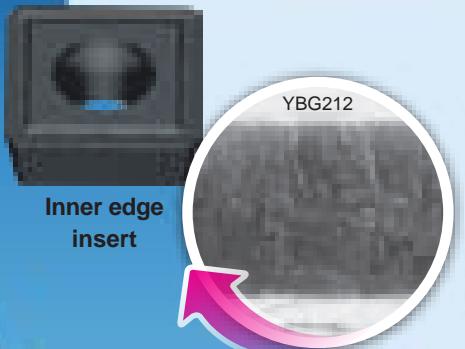
Tool applied ZTD04-260-XP25-SP07-02
Insert applied SPGT07T308-PM /YBG205(Peripheral edge)
SPGT07T308-PM /YBG212(Inner edge)
Workpiece material 50Mn(HB240)
Cooling system Double helical internal cooling
Cutting parameters $V_c=130\text{m/min}$ $f=210\text{mm/min}$ $a_p=90\text{mm}$



Machining situation

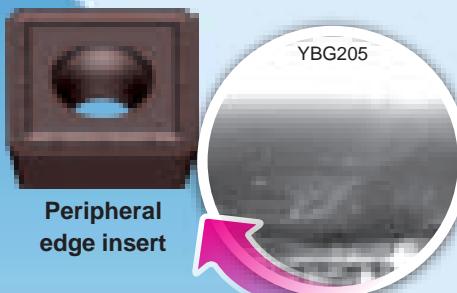


- Optimized cutting edge design ensures more stable cutting and better chip breaking.
- Meeting the requirements of central edge and peripheral edge with economy and efficiency.
- Perfect combination of grade and chipbreaker solves all your difficulties in machining.



YBG212

- Special coating technology makes insert surface smooth, reducing friction and ensuring unobstructed chip flow.
- Unique nano coating, stronger combination of substrate and highly wear-resistant TiAlN coating, higher toughness and hardness.
- Good thermal stability and chemical stability of coating provide more effective protection for the cutting edge.
- Ultra-fine solid carbide substrate with high toughness ensures high strength of cutting edge.

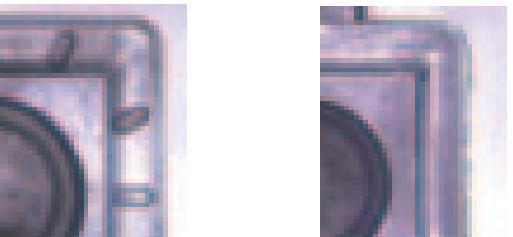


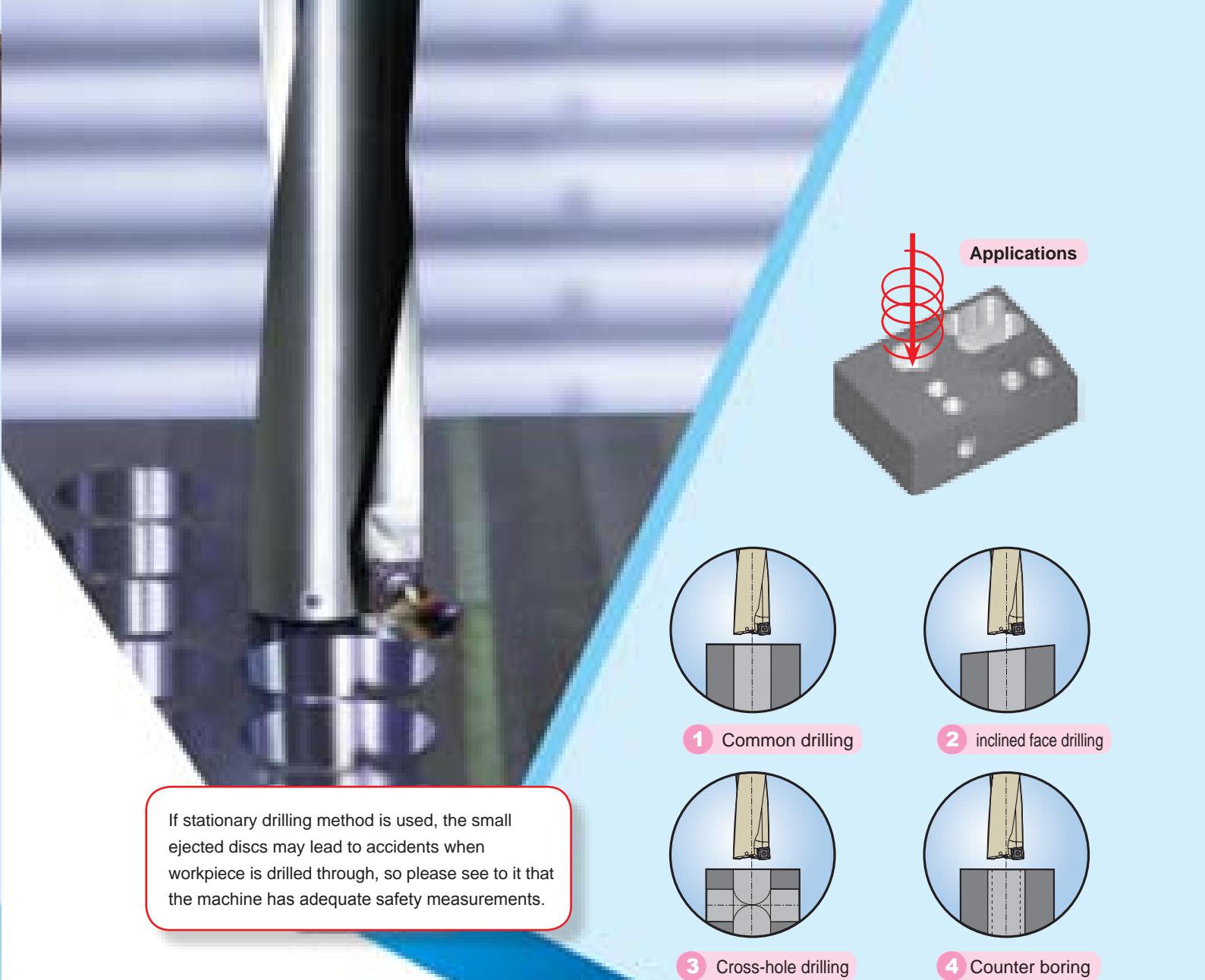
YBG205

- Ultra-fine TiAlN base nano coating added with wear-resistant and heat-resistant rare elements greatly improves over-all properties.
- Special coating technology ensures stronger combination of substrate and coating.
- Thin PVD coating, sharp cutting edge.
- Fine grain WC base solid carbide with high hardness and high toughness.
- Special surface treatment after coating improves surface finish while eliminating harmful stress.

Because of the low speed of inner edge and the poor working condition, there is high requirement for insert toughness. Therefore, YBG212 with good over-all properties is recommended for inner edge and YBG205 with high wear resistance for peripheral edge.

Case

Workpiece		Cooling system	Double helical internal cooling	
Workpiece material	42CrMo (HRC25)	Insert applied	SPGT07T308-PM/YBG205	Similar product of company A
Cutting parameters	V _c =150m/min f _r =0.12mm/r a _p =80mm	Comparison of insert abrasion (after 15 minutes of machining)		



Safety information

■ Breakage

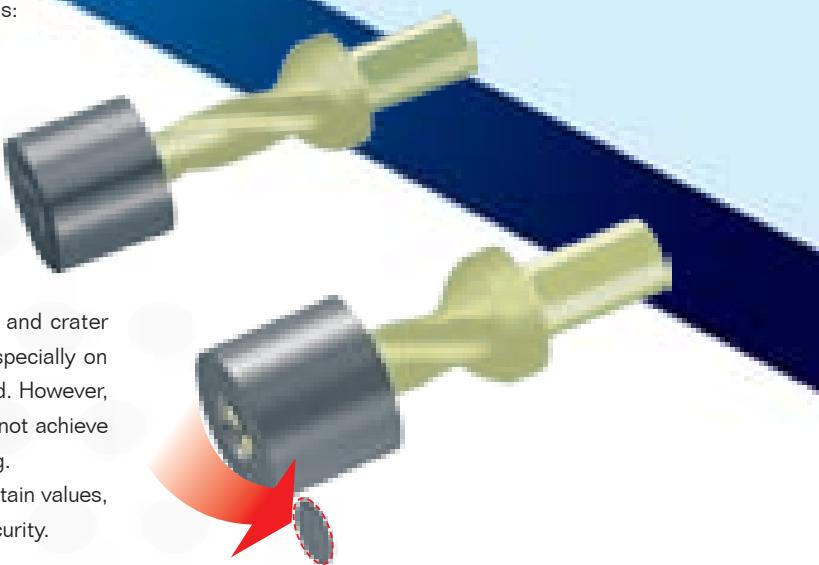
Chipping on cutting edges can be caused by various conditions:

- Off-center drill.
- Tool overhang or feed rate is too large.
- Incorrect inserts seating, tip seat was damaged.
- Poor insert stability.
- Insufficient coolant supply.
- Incorrect insert chipbreaker or grade.

■ Insert abrasion

The two most common types of insert abrasion are flank and crater abrasion. The flank abrasion is generally natural abrasion, especially on the peripheral insert which is applied with higher cutting speed. However, this abrasion will finally result that the insert cutting edge cannot achieve the tolerance and/or surface quality required for the machining.

In drilling operations, if flank and crater abrasion exceed certain values, the inserts should be changed without delay for production security.





Code	Length	
	W	S
03	3.8	
04	4.3	
05	5.4	
06	6.5	6.35
08	8.7	8.0
09		9.525
12		12.7

Length of cutting edge

Thickness is defined as the height from the bottom of insert to the highest part of cutting edge.

Code	Insert thickness (mm)	Code	Insert thickness (mm)
00	0.79	05	5.96
T0	0.99	T5	5.95
01	1.59	06	6.35
T1	1.98	T6	6.75
02	2.38	07	7.94
T2	2.58	09	9.52
03	3.18	T9	9.72
T3	3.97	11	11.11
04	4.76	12	12.70
T4	4.96		

Insert thickness

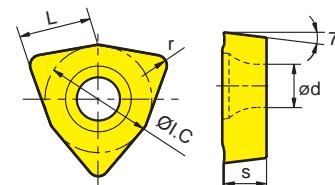
08 04 12 R - PG

Nose radius	
Code	Description
04	0.4mm
08	0.8mm
12	1.2mm

Cutting direction	
Code	Description
R	Right hand
L	Left hand
N	Neutral

Chipbreaker code



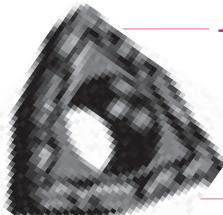
ZTD03applicable inserts

Type	Basic dimension(mm)					Grade
	L	ØI.C	S	d	r	
WCMX030208R-53	3.8	5.56	2.38	2.8	0.8	★
WCMX040208R-53	4.3	6.35	2.38	3.1	0.8	★
WCMX050308R-53	5.4	7.94	3.18	3.2	0.8	★
WCMX06T308R-53	6.5	9.525	3.97	3.7	0.8	★
WCMX080412R-53	8.7	12.7	4.76	4.3	1.2	★
WCMX030208R-PG	3.8	5.56	2.38	2.8	0.8	★
WCMX040208R-PG	4.3	6.35	2.38	3.1	0.8	★
WCMX050308R-PG	5.4	7.94	3.18	3.2	0.8	★
WCMX06T308R-PG	6.5	9.525	3.97	3.7	0.8	★
WCMX080412R-PG	8.7	12.7	4.76	4.3	1.2	★

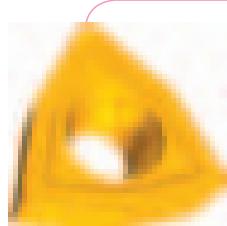
★ Recommended grade (always stock available)

● Available grade (always stock available)

○ Make-to-order

-PG chipbreaker characteristics

Unique design of corrugated edge ensures high edge strength and good chip breaking performance, for machining of carbon steel and alloy steel.



Sharp cutting edge beneficial to gaining low roughness surface, mainly applicable for low load cutting of aluminum alloy, mild steel and cast iron.

Optional accessories for ZTD drills (Ø13-Ø33)

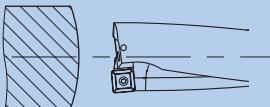
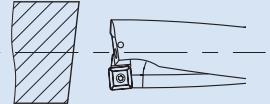
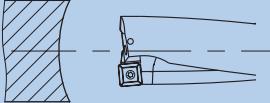
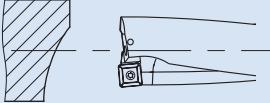
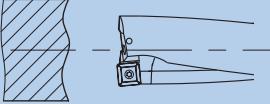
drill diameter	shank	adapter	D1	L1	L	H	Rc thread
Ø13-Ø16	XP20	ZTD-XP20-THIN	18	4.23	13	14	Rc 1/8
Ø17-Ø27	XP25	ZTD-XP25-THIN	22	4.65	17	17	Rc 1/8
Ø28-Ø33	XP32	ZTD-XP32-THIN	29	5.65	21	22	Rc 1/4

Note: As standard, ZTD drills do not include adapter. Please order separately if it is needed.

Technical information for shallow drills

Initial drill penetration

Initial drill penetration is an important factor for successful drilling. One way of ensuring good hole quality is to make sure the penetration surface of the workpiece is vertical to the drill centre axis. In addition, an indexable drill can carry out initial penetration of convex, concave, inclined and irregular surfaces by adjusting feed rates.

Workpiece surface	Countermeasures
	For a convex surface, the conditions are relatively good and the centre of the drill ideally makes contact with the workpiece first, thus normal feed can be adopted.
	When penetrating an inclined surface, the cutting edges will be unevenly loaded, which may result in the premature drill abrasion. If the angle of the inclined surface is larger than 2°, the feed should be reduced to 1/3 of the value recommended for the drill.
	When drilling into concave surface, drill center axis normally tends to go off-center, the feed should be reduced to 1/3 of the value recommended for the drill.
	When drilling into non-symmetric curved surfaces, the drill tends to deviate from the centre because it is penetrating an inclined surface. The feed should be reduced to lower than the value recommended for the initial penetration of concave surfaces.
	When drilling into irregular surface, the insert faces the risk of chipping, which may also occur when drilling through the workpiece. Therefore, the feed rate should be reduced.

Calculations for shallow drilling

Cutting speed(V_c)

$$V_c = \frac{D_c \times \pi \times n}{1000}$$

V_c (m/min): cutting speed
 D_c (mm): drill diameter
 n (rev/min): rotating speed

◆ Example

Spindle speed is 1600 rev/min, drill diameter is 20mm, thus cutting speed is:

$$V_c = \frac{D_c \times \pi \times n}{1000} = \frac{20 \times 3.14 \times 1600}{1000} = 100 \text{ (m/min)}$$

Machining time

$$T_c = \frac{I_d \times i}{n \times f}$$

T_c (min): machining time
 f_r (mm/rev): feed rate per revolution
 i : number of holes I_d (mm): drilling depth
 n (rev/min): spindle speed

◆ Example

Drilling a hole with a diameter of 20mm and a depth of 40mm, cutting speed is 100m/min and feed rate per revolution is 0.1mm/rev. Calculate the drilling time.

$$n = \frac{V_c \times 1000}{D_c \times \pi} = \frac{100 \times 1000}{20 \times 3.14} = 1600 \text{ (rev/min)}$$

$$T_c = \frac{I_d \times i}{n \times f_r} = \frac{40 \times 1}{1600 \times 0.1} = 0.25 \text{ (min)}$$

Feed speed

$$V_f = f_r \times n \text{ (mm/min)}$$

V_f (mm/min): feed speed
 f_r (mm/rev): feed rate per revolution
 n (rev/min): spindle speed

◆ Example

Spindle speed is 1500 rev/min, feed rate per revolution is 0.1mm/rev, thus feed speed is:

$$V_f = f_r \times n = 0.1 \times 1500 = 150 \text{ (mm/min)}$$

Metal removal rate

$$Q = \frac{V_f \times \pi \times D_c^2}{4 \times 1000}$$

Q (cm^3/min): metal removal rate
 D_c (mm): drill diameter
 V_f (mm/min): feed speed

◆ Example

Drill diameter is 20mm, feed speed is 160mm/rev, thus metal removal rate is:

$$Q = \frac{V_f \times \pi \times D_c^2}{4 \times 1000} = \frac{160 \times 3.14 \times 20^2}{4 \times 1000} = 50.24 \text{ (cm}^3/\text{min)}$$

Recommended cutting parameters for shallow drills

ISO	Materials	Hardness HB	Diameter Dc mm	Feed rate fn mm/r	Cutting speed Vc m/min
P	Carbon steel	80-200	13.0-21.0 22.0-33.0 34.0-41.0 42.0-50.0 51.0-58.0	0.05-0.09 0.05-0.09 0.06-0.10 0.07-0.11 0.08-0.12	200(170-240)
	Low alloy steel	150-260	13.0-21.0 22.0-33.0 34.0-41.0 42.0-50.0 51.0-58.0	0.05-0.09 0.05-0.12 0.06-0.14 0.08-0.16 0.10-0.20	170(140-220)
	Hign alloy steel	150-320	13.0-21.0 22.0-33.0 34.0-41.0 42.0-50.0 51.0-58.0	0.05-0.09 0.05-0.12 0.06-0.16 0.08-0.18 0.10-0.22	150(120-180)
	Cast steel	180-250	13.0-21.0 22.0-33.0 34.0-41.0 42.0-50.0 51.0-58.0	0.05-0.08 0.05-0.08 0.06-0.10 0.07-0.11 0.07-0.12	140(120-170)
M	Stainless steel Ferrite Martensite	150-270	13.0-21.0 22.0-33.0 34.0-41.0 42.0-50.0 51.0-58.0	0.05-0.09 0.05-0.12 0.06-0.16 0.08-0.18 0.10-0.22	160(110-230)
	Austenite	150-275	13.0-21.0 22.0-33.0 34.0-41.0 42.0-50.0 51.0-58.0	0.05-0.09 0.05-0.11 0.06-0.13 0.08-0.14 0.10-0.16	140(110-220)
K	Malleable cast iron	150-230	13.0-21.0 22.0-33.0 34.0-41.0 42.0-50.0 51.0-58.0	0.05-0.10 0.05-0.14 0.08-0.16 0.10-0.20 0.12-0.24	160(120-220)
	Gray cast iron	150-220	13.0-21.0 22.0-33.0 34.0-41.0 42.0-50.0 51.0-58.0	0.05-0.10 0.05-0.14 0.08-0.16 0.10-0.20 0.12-0.24	200(170-240)
	Nodular cast iron	160-250	13.0-21.0 22.0-33.0 34.0-41.0 42.0-50.0 51.0-58.0	0.05-0.09 0.05-0.12 0.06-0.14 0.08-0.16 0.10-0.20	160(130-200)
N	Non ferrous meatalls	60-110	13.0-21.0 22.0-33.0 34.0-41.0 42.0-50.0 51.0-58.0	0.05-0.10 0.05-0.14 0.08-0.16 0.10-0.20 0.12-0.24	300(250-350)



Solid carbide reamers overview

Name	Type	Shape	Diameter range	Workpiece material							Page	
				P	M	K	N	S	H	High hardness steel		
	Mild steel	Common steel	Stainless steel	Cast iron	Aluminum alloy	Copper alloy	Heat resistant alloy					
Right helical flute reamer	3101H7		Ø4-Ø20			○	○	○			C107	C110
Straight flute reamer	3102H7		Ø4-Ø20			○	○	○			C108	C110
Left helical flute reamer	3103H7		Ø4-Ø20			○	○	○			C109	C110

○Very suitable ○Suitable

Solid carbide reamers icons information

Precision class of reamed hole



The precision class of reamed hole reaches H7 specified in GB/T1800-1804

Shank type



Straight shank

Solid carbide reamer code key

Code	Description
3	Reamer

Code	Description
1	Right chip flute
2	Straight flute
3	Left chip flute

Code	Description
H7	The precision class of reamed hole reaches H7 specified in GB/T1800-1804

3 1 0 1 H7 -0850

Code	Description
1	Straight shank
2	Square straight shank as per DIN10
5	Straight shank as per DIN6535ha
9	Tapered shank

Code	Description
0	External coolant
1	Internal coolant

Code	Description
0850	Diameter is 8.5mm



Recommended cutting parameters

3101H7★3102H7★3103H7

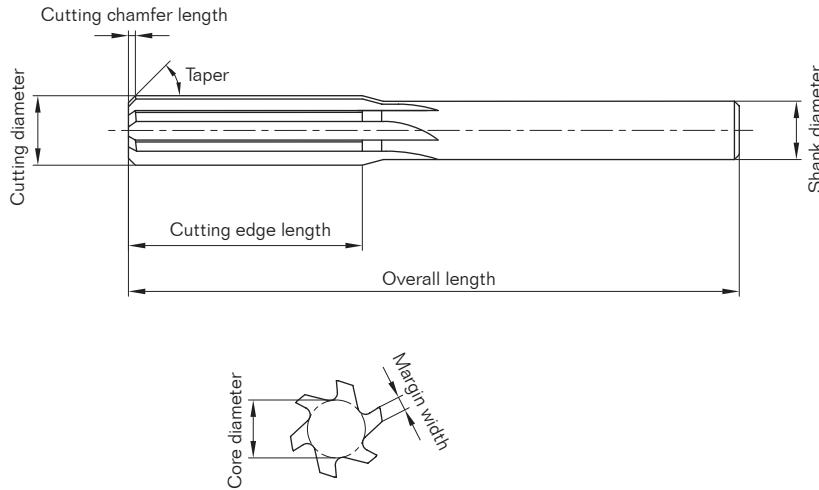
Workpiece material	Cast iron Nodular cast iron			Copper alloy			Casting aluminium alloy		
Cutting speed	8~16m/min			10~25m/min			15~30 m/min		
Diameter (mm)	Rotating speed (min ⁻¹)	Feed rate (mm/r)	Allowance (mm)	Rotating speed (min ⁻¹)	Feed rate (mm/r)	Allowance (mm)	Rotating speed (min ⁻¹)	Feed rate (mm/r)	Allowance (mm)
4	950	0.04~0.06	0.1~0.2	1600	0.04~0.06	0.1~0.2	2000	0.04~0.06	0.1~0.2
5	760	0.05~0.09	0.1~0.2	1300	0.05~0.09	0.1~0.2	1600	0.05~0.09	0.1~0.2
6	640	0.06~0.12	0.1~0.2	1050	0.06~0.12	0.1~0.2	1300	0.06~0.12	0.1~0.2
7	550	0.07~0.14	0.1~0.2	910	0.07~0.14	0.1~0.2	1150	0.07~0.14	0.1~0.2
8	480	0.08~0.16	0.1~0.2	800	0.08~0.16	0.1~0.2	1000	0.08~0.16	0.1~0.2
9	430	0.09~0.18	0.1~0.2	710	0.09~0.18	0.1~0.2	890	0.09~0.18	0.1~0.2
10	380	0.10~0.20	0.1~0.2	640	0.10~0.20	0.1~0.2	800	0.10~0.20	0.1~0.2
11	350	0.11~0.22	0.1~0.2	580	0.11~0.22	0.1~0.2	720	0.11~0.22	0.1~0.2
12	320	0.12~0.24	0.1~0.2	530	0.12~0.24	0.1~0.2	660	0.12~0.24	0.1~0.2
13	290	0.13~0.26	0.1~0.2	490	0.13~0.26	0.1~0.2	610	0.13~0.26	0.1~0.2
14	270	0.14~0.28	0.1~0.2	460	0.14~0.28	0.1~0.2	570	0.14~0.28	0.1~0.2
15	250	0.15~0.30	0.1~0.2	430	0.15~0.30	0.1~0.2	530	0.15~0.30	0.1~0.2
16	240	0.16~0.32	0.1~0.2	400	0.16~0.32	0.1~0.2	500	0.16~0.32	0.1~0.2
17	225	0.18~0.34	0.1~0.2	380	0.18~0.34	0.1~0.2	470	0.18~0.34	0.1~0.2
18	210	0.20~0.36	0.1~0.2	350	0.20~0.36	0.1~0.2	440	0.20~0.36	0.1~0.2
19	200	0.22~0.38	0.1~0.2	340	0.22~0.38	0.1~0.2	420	0.22~0.38	0.1~0.2
20	190	0.24~0.40	0.1~0.2	320	0.24~0.40	0.1~0.2	400	0.24~0.40	0.1~0.2

1. Please select the holder with high rigidity and high precision.

2. Make sure coolant supply is sufficient.

3. Please adjust cutting parameters according workpiece and machine rigidity.

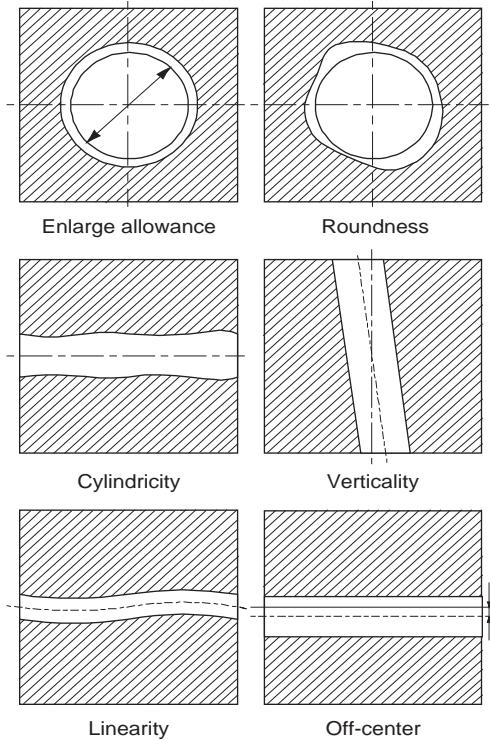
Terminology of reamer



Reaming is the semi-finishing and finishing of an existing hole to achieve precise size, high surface quality, perfect roundness and cylindricity, etc.

In order to gain precise hole in reaming process, the reamer diameter must be defined correctly. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the allowance which is determined by workpiece material and machining conditions. It is also necessary to select the cutting conditions correctly in addition to using high precision reamer to achieve good surface quality.

The reaming precision is mainly determined by diameter and radial run-out. With respect to cutting condition, it is better to select low speed cutting to improve machining precision, but the upper limit should be considered carefully for higher machining efficiency.



Common problems and solutions for reaming

Common problems	Solutions
Oversized holes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Reduce diameter of reamer. 2.The center of reamer is not in alignment with hole center. Adjust the concentricity of hole and reamer. 3.Radial run-out of reamer is too large. Good radial run-out is a key to successful reaming. 4.Scratches on reamer shank. 5.When using bushing and bushing, ensure shank is clean. 6.Select a suitable coolant. 7.Adjust cutting parameters.
Undersized holes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Increase diameter of reamer. 2.Reduce rotating speed. 3.Reduce the margin width. 4.Excessive tool abrasion, please conduct cutting after regrinding. 5.Thermal expansion coefficient of workpiece is too large. Please keep it cooled enough.
Poor hole roundness and linearity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Ensure better roundness of reamer chamfer. 2.Reamer rigidity is low. Make the overhang as short as possible in conditions of non-inference. 3.Check radial run-out after clamping reamer. 4.Adjust the concentricity of hole and reamer. 5.Ensure reaming allowance equality.
Poor hole surface quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The hole surface roughness of entering part is bad. 2.Reduce rotating speed. 3.Ensure correct reaming allowance. The allowance being too large or too small would result in bad surface roughness. 4.Select the reamer with large chip pocket to avoid chip jamming. 5.Increase clearance angle of reamer entering part. 6.Check whether there is built-up on chamfer and margin land. 7.Increase the rigidity of machine, holder and reamer. 8.Check out whether the type of reamer head is suitable for the workpiece. 9.Increase the margin width and land width appropriately.
Hole precision is low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.In return pass, the reamer should be pulled out of hole rotating at the same direction as before. Opposite rotation must be prohibited. 2.Reduce rotating speed. 3.Select the reamer with more lips. 4.Increase the margin width appropriately to enhance the guiding performance and extrusion effect. 5.Improve reamer lubricating property by surface treatment. 6.Select a suitable coolant.

Common problems and solutions for reaming

Common problems	Solutions
Reamer breakage, thermal damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The guide hole is defective before reaming, for example, linearity is not good. 2.Adjust machining allowance to avoid tool breakage caused by too large allowance. 3.If the chip removal is obstructed, select a reamer with larger chip pocket. 4.Ensure sufficient coolant supply. 5.Adjust rotating speed and feed speed appropriately. 6.Increase the rigidity of machine, holder and reamer. 7.Improve the sharpness of reamer to make cutting easy and fast. 8.Excessive abrasion occurs on cutting edge, which means tool life has expired. It is recommended to change or regrind tool.
Damage on reamer shank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Check whether the shank hardness is enough. Too low hardness would cause deformation, and too high hardness may cause breakage. 2.Check the conjunction of holder and bushing. Do not use a defective holder.
Short tool life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Enhance the hardness of reamer cutting edge. 2.Select the reamer made by advanced material. 3.Check the coolant. 4.Use surface treatment for reamer such as nitride process. 5.Change the straight flute to helical flute. 6.Check all factors affecting machining precision.
Scratches on hole surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Make sure no built-up is on the reamer surface. 2.Improve workpiece holding.
Trumpet-shaped entry hole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Improve workpiece holding. 2.Check radial run-out after clamping reamer. 3.The center of reamer is not in alignment with the hole center. Adjust the concentricity of hole and reamer.
Oversized holes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The center of reamer is not in alignment with hole center. Adjust the concentricity of hole and reamer. 2.Improve workpiece holding.



*New product of hole
making*

Forming Taps

Chip-free internal threading tools

- ◆ Super micro grain cemented carbide with good toughness and abrasion resistance has long tool life.
- ◆ With particularly section-sharp design has good rigidity and strength.
- ◆ Thanks to the special technique treatment on cutting edge surface, threading quality is good and dimensional accuracy is high.

It is apply for high efficiency through-hole and blind-hole machining of high tensility material such as soft steel, stainless steel, Al alloys and cast Al alloy, etc.

Application case

Work piece: auto engine shell

Work piece material: Al alloy (HB90~120)

Tool type: 4222ACS-M10×1.25-6H

Cutting parameters: n=1300r/min

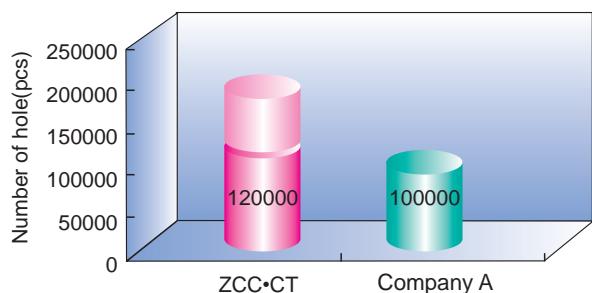
F=1625mm/min

h=29mm, through hole or blind hole machining

Machining tool: horizontal machining center

Cooling style: emulsified liquid cooling

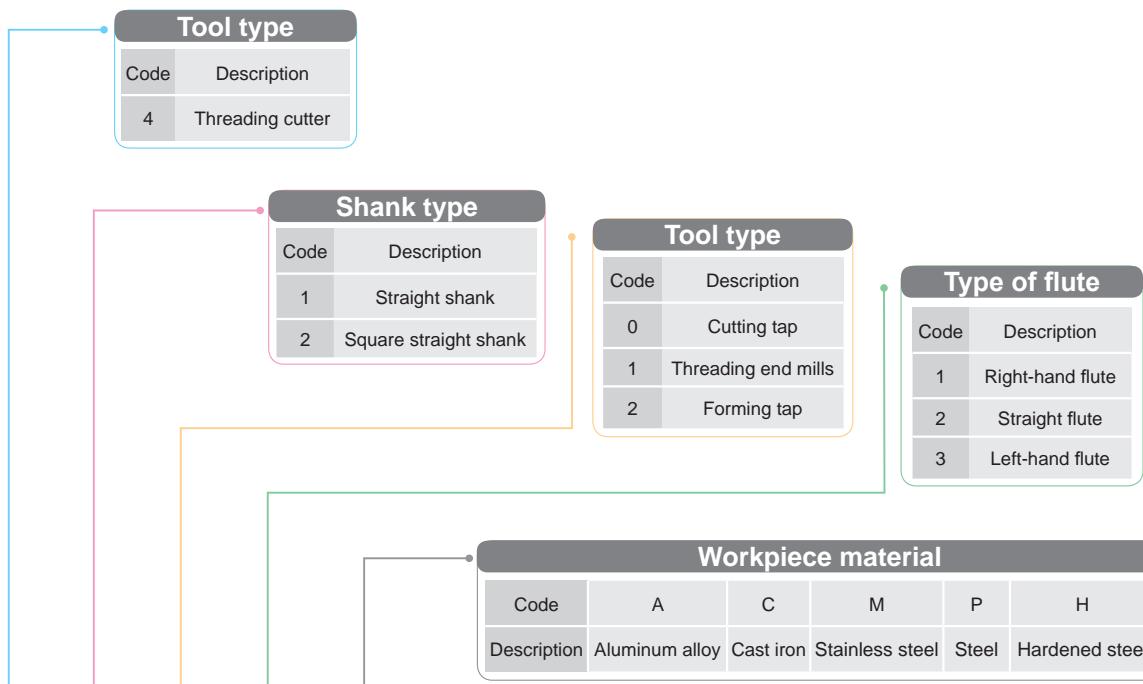
Comparison of hole number



ZCC•CT: 120000 holes (still usable)
Company A: 100000 holes (failure)



Threading cutter code key



4 2 0 1 A C S -M5x0.5 -6H

Cooling mode	
Code	Description
Default	External coolant
C	Internal coolant

Types of machined holes	
Code	Description
Default	Through-hole machining
S	Blind-hole machining

Precision class	
Code	Description
6H	ISO metric thread
6HX	General thread

Specification	
Code	Description
M5	Nominal diameter of threading
0.5	Pitch (P)

Drilling tools

Reaming Tools

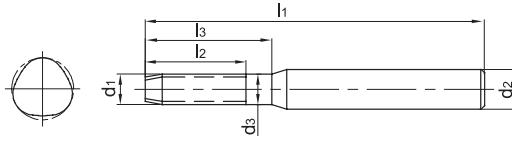
Threading Cutter

Threading cutter code key

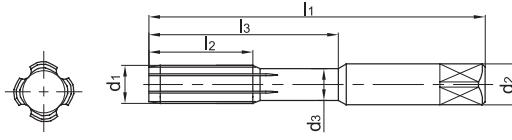


Forming taps -Al alloys machining

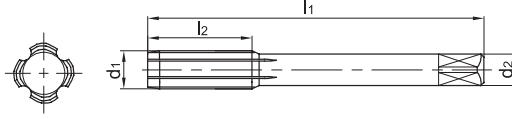
Forming taps -Al alloys machining



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3



Type	Cooling mode	Basic dimension(mm)												Grade	Pre-hole diameter
		Length of Forming taper	d ₁	P	d ₂	d ₃	l ₁	l ₂	l ₃	a×a	Thread profile	Geometry	Number of teeth		
4122A-M1*0.25-6H		3P	M1	0.25	3		40	5					Picture 1	3	● 0.9
4122AS-M1*0.25-6H		1.5P													
4122A-M1.2*0.25-6H		3P	M1.2	0.25	3		40	5					Picture 1	3	● 1.1
4122AS-M1.2*0.25-6H		1.5P													
4122A-M1.6*0.35-6H		3P	M1.6	0.35	3	1.1	40	5	11				Picture 1	3	● 1.47
4122AS-M1.6*0.35-6H		1.5P													
4122A-M2*0.4-6H		3P	M2	0.4	3	1.5	45	6	12				Picture 1	3	● 1.85
4122AS-M2*0.4-6H		1.5P													
4122A-M2.5*0.45-6H		3P	M2.5	0.45	3	1.9	50	6	14				Picture 1	3	● 2.33
4122AS-M2.5*0.45-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M3*0.5-6H		3P	M3	0.5	3.5	2.3	56	6	18	2.7			Picture 2	4	● 2.8
4222AS-M3*0.5-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M4*0.5-6H		3P	M4	0.5	4.5	3.1	63	8	21	3.4	60°	Picture 2	4	● 3.8	
4222AS-M4*0.5-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M4*0.7-6H		3P	M4	0.7	4.5	3.1	63	8	21	3.4					
4222AS-M4*0.7-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M5*0.5-6H		3P	M5	0.5	6	4.3	70	10	25	4.9					
4222AS-M5*0.5-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M5*0.8-6H		3P	M5	0.8	6	4	70	10	25	4.9					
4222AS-M5*0.8-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M6*0.75-6H		3P	M6	0.75	6	5	80	12	30	4.9					
4222AS-M6*0.75-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M6*1-6H		3P	M6	1	6	4.7	80	12	30	4.9					
4222AS-M6*1-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M7*1-6H		3P	M7	1	7	5.7	80	14	30	5.5					
4222AS-M7*1-6H		1.5P													

● Stock available ○ Make-to-order

Type	Cooling mode	Basic dimension(mm)												Grade	Pre-hole diameter
		Length of Forming taper	d ₁	P	d ₂	d ₃	l ₁	l ₂	l ₃	a×a	Thread profile	Geometry	Number of teeth		
4222A-M8*1-6H	External coolant	3P	M8	1	8	6.7	90	16	35	6.2		Picture 2	4	●	7.6
4222AS-M8*1-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M8*1.25-6H		3P	M8	1.25	8	6.4	90	16	35	6.2		Picture 2	4	●	7.45
4222AS-M8*1.25-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M10*1-6H		3P	M10	1	10	8.7	100	20	39	8		Picture 2	5	●	9.6
4222AS-M10*1-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M10*1.25-6H		3P	M10	1.25	10	8.4	100	20	39	8		Picture 2	5	●	9.45
4222AS-M10*1.25-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M10*1.5-6H		3P													
4222AS-M10*1.5-6H		1.5P	M10	1.5	10	8.1	100	20	39	8		Picture 2	5	●	9.35
4222AC-M10*1.5-6H	Internal coolant	3P													
4222ACS-M10*1.5-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M12*1.25-6H		3P	M12	1.25	9		110	24				Picture 3	5	●	11.45
4222AS-M12*1.25-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M12*1.5-6H		3P	M12	1.5	9		110	24				Picture 3	5	●	11.35
4222AS-M12*1.5-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M12*1.75-6H	External coolant	3P													
4222AS-M12*1.75-6H		1.5P	M12	1.75	9		110	24							
4222AC-M12*1.75-6H		3P										Picture 3	5	●	11.25
4222ACS-M12*1.75-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M14*1.5-6H		3P	M14	1.5	11		110	26				Picture 3	6	●	13.35
4222AS-M14*1.5-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M14*2-6H	External coolant	3P	M14	2	11		110	26				Picture 3	6	●	13.1
4222AS-M14*2-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M16*1.5-6H		3P	M16	1.5	12		110	27				Picture 3	6	●	15.35
4222AS-M16*1.5-6H		1.5P													
4222A-M16*2-6H		3P	M16	2	12		110	27				Picture 3	6	●	15.1
4222AS-M16*2-6H	Internal coolant	1.5P													
4222AC-M16*2-6H		3P													
4222ACS-M16*2-6H		1.5P													

● Stock available ○ Make-to-order

Applicable material table

○Very suitable ○Suitable

Grade	Workpiece material										
	Pre-hardened steel, Hardened steel			Stainless steel	Cast iron	Nodular cast iron	Aluminum alloy	Copper alloy	Heat resistant alloy		
YK40F	Mild steel HB≤180	Carbon steel, Alloy steel	~40HRC	~50HRC	~60HRC						
YK40F									○		

Code key

C119

Cutting parameters

C134

Technical information

C135-C140

Drilling tools

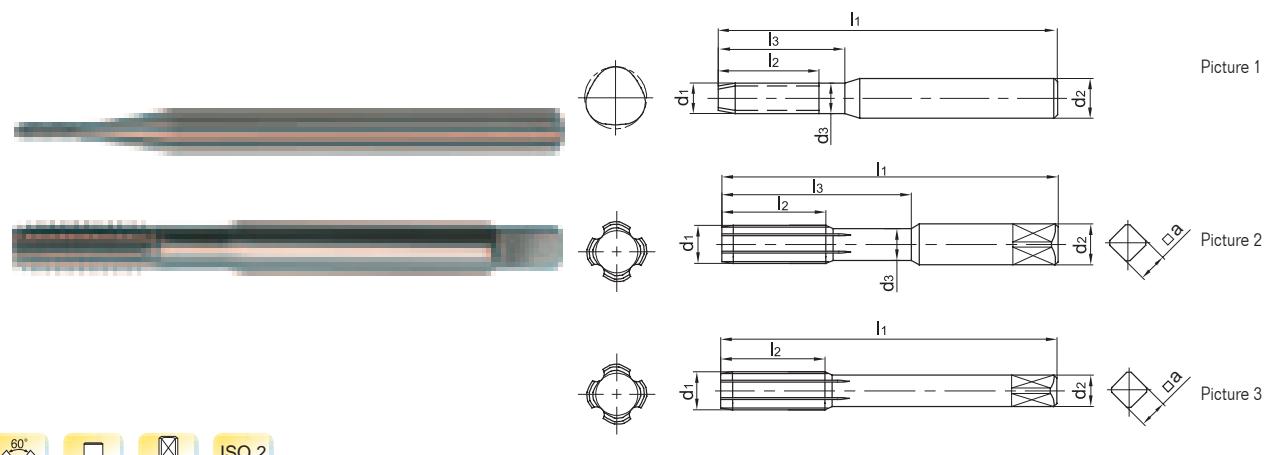
Reaming Tools
Threading Cutter

Forming taps-Al alloys machining

C BORING TOOL Threading Cutter

Forming taps -stainless steel machining

Forming taps -**stainless steel machining**



ISO 2 (6H)

Type	Cooling mode	Basic dimension(mm)											Grade		Pre-hole diameter d	
		Length of Forming taper	d1	P	d2	d3	l1	l2	l3	a × a	Thread profile	Geometry	Number of teeth	KTG402	YK40F	
4122M-M1*0.25-6H		3P	M1	0.25	3		40	5			60°	Picture 1	4	●	○	0.9
4122MS-M1*0.25-6H		2P														
4122M-M1.2*0.25-6H		3P	M1.2	0.25	3		40	5			60°	Picture 1	4	●	○	1.1
4122MS-M1.2*0.25-6H		2P														
4122M-M1.6*0.35-6H		3P	M1.6	0.35	3	1.1	40	5	11		60°	Picture 1	4	●	○	1.47
4122MS-M1.6*0.35-6H		2P														
4122M-M2*0.4-6H		3P	M2	0.4	3	1.5	45	6	12		60°	Picture 1	4	●	○	1.85
4122MS-M2*0.4-6H		2P														
4122M-M2.5*0.45-6H		3P	M2.5	0.45	3	1.9	50	6	14		60°	Picture 1	4	●	○	2.33
4122MS-M2.5*0.45-6H		2P														
4222M-M3*0.5-6H		3P	M3	0.5	3.5	2.3	56	6	18	2.7	60°	Picture 2	4	●	○	2.8
4222MS-M3*0.5-6H		2P														
4222M-M4*0.5-6H		3P	M4	0.5	4.5	3.1	63	8	21	3.4	60°	Picture 2	4	●	○	3.8
4222MS-M4*0.5-6H		2P														
4222M-M4*0.7-6H		3P	M4	0.7	4.5	3.1	63	8	21	3.4	60°	Picture 2	4	●	○	3.7
4222MS-M4*0.7-6H		2P														
4222M-M5*0.5-6H		3P	M5	0.5	6	4.3	70	10	25	4.9	60°	Picture 2	4	●	○	4.8
4222MS-M5*0.5-6H		2P														
4222M-M5*0.8-6H		3P	M5	0.8	6	4	70	10	25	4.9	60°	Picture 2	4	●	○	4.65
4222MS-M5*0.8-6H		2P														
4222M-M6*0.75-6H		3P	M6	0.75	6	5	80	12	30	4.9	60°	Picture 2	4	●	○	5.7
4222MS-M6*0.75-6H		2P														
4222M-M6*1-6H		3P	M6	1	6	4.7	80	12	30	4.9	60°	Picture 2	4	●	○	5.6
4222MS-M6*1-6H		2P														
4222M-M7*1-6H		3P	M7	1	7	5.7	80	14	30	5.5	60°	Picture 2	4	●	○	6.6
4222MS-M7*1-6H		2P														

● Stock available ○ Make-to-order

Drilling tools
Reaming Tools

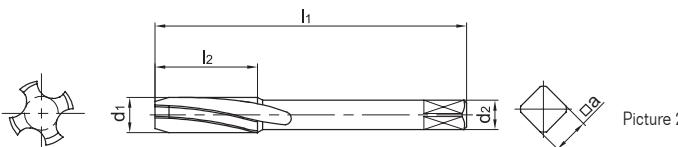
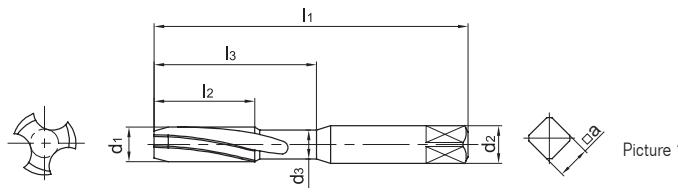
Threading
Cutter

Forming taps-stainless steel
machining



Helical-flute cutting taps - cast iron machining

Helical-flute cutting taps - cast iron machining



Type	Basic dimension(mm)											Grade	Pre-hole diameter	
	Length of Cutting tap	d ₁	P	d ₂	d ₃	l ₁	l ₂	l ₃	a×a	Thread profile	Geometry	Number of teeth		
4201C-M3*0.5-6H	3P													
4201C-M3*0.5-6HX	3P	M3	0.5	3.5	2.3	56	11	18	2.7			Picture 1	3	● 2.5
4201CS-M3*0.5-6H	1.5P													
4201CS-M3*0.5-6HX	1.5P													
4201C-M4*0.7-6H	3P													
4201C-M4*0.7-6HX	3P	M4	0.7	4.5	3.1	63	13	21	3.4			Picture 1	3	● 3.3
4201CS-M4*0.7-6H	1.5P													
4201CS-M4*0.7-6HX	1.5P													
4201C-M5*0.8-6H	3P													
4201C-M5*0.8-6HX	3P	M5	0.8	6	4	70	16	25	4.9			Picture 1	3	● 4.2
4201CS-M5*0.8-6H	1.5P													
4201CS-M5*0.8-6HX	1.5P													
4201C-M6*0.75-6H	3P													
4201C-M6*0.75-6HX	3P	M6	0.75	6	5	80	19	30	4.9			Picture 1	3	● 5.25
4201CS-M6*0.75-6H	1.5P													
4201CS-M6*0.75-6HX	1.5P													
4201C-M6*1-6H	3P													
4201CC-M6*1-6H	3P	M6	1	6	4.7	80	19	30	4.9	60°		Picture 1	3	● 5
4201C-M6*1-6HX	3P													
4201CS-M6*1-6H	1.5P													
4201CCS-M6*1-6H	1.5P													
4201CS-M6*1-6HX	1.5P													
4201C-M7*1-6H	3P	M7	1	7	5.7	80	19	30	5.5			Picture 1	3	● 6
4201CS-M7*1-6H	1.5P													
4201C-M8*1-6H	3P	M8	1	8	6.7	90	20	35	6.2			Picture 1	3	● 7
4201CS-M8*1-6H	1.5P													
4201C-M8*1.25-6H	3P	M8	1.25	8	6.4	90	22	35	6.2			Picture 1	3	● 6.75
4201CC-M8*1.25-6H	3P													
4201C-M8*1.25-6HX	3P													
4201CS-M8*1.25-6H	1.5P													
4201CCS-M8*1.25-6H	1.5P													
4201CS-M8*1.25-6HX	1.5P													

● Stock available ○ Make-to-order

Drilling tools

Reaming Tools

Threading Cutter

Helical-flute cutting taps-cast iron machining

Type	Basic dimension(mm)												Grade	Pre-hole diameter
	Length of Cutting tap	d ₁	P	d ₂	d ₃	l ₁	l ₂	l ₃	a×a	Thread profile	Geometry	Number of teeth		
4201C-M10*1-6H	3P	M10	1	10	8.7	100	20	39	8	60°	Picture 1	4	●	9
4201CS-M10*1-6H	1.5P												●	
4201C-M10*1.25-6H	3P	M10	1.25	10	8.4	100	24	39	8		Picture 1	4	●	8.75
4201CS-M10*1.25-6H	1.5P												●	
4201C-M10*1.5-6H	3P	M10								60°	Picture 1	4	●	
4201CC-M10*1.5-6H	3P												●	
4201C-M10*1.5-6HX	3P	M10	1.5	10	8.1	100	24	39	8		Picture 1	4	●	8.5
4201CS-M10*1.5-6H	1.5P												●	
4201CCS-M10*1.5-6H	1.5P													
4201CS-M10*1.5-6HX	1.5P													
4201C-M12*1.25-6H	3P	M12	1.25	9		110	29		7	60°	Picture 2	4	●	10.75
4201CS-M12*1.25-6H	1.5P												●	
4201C-M12*1.5-6H	3P	M12	1.5	9		110	29		7		Picture 2	4	●	10.5
4201CS-M12*1.5-6H	1.5P												●	
4201C-M12*1.75-6H	3P	M12								60°	Picture 2	4	●	10.25
4201CC-M12*1.75-6H	3P												●	
4201C-M12*1.75-6HX	3P	M12	1.75	9		110	29		7		Picture 2	4	●	
4201CS-M12*1.75-6H	1.5P												●	
4201CCS-M12*1.75-6H	1.5P													
4201CS-M12*1.75-6HX	1.5P													
4201C-M14*1.5-6H	3P	M14	1.5	11		110	30		9	60°	Picture 2	4	●	12.5
4201CS-M14*1.5-6H	1.5P												●	
4201C-M14*2-6H	3P	M14	2	11		110	30		9		Picture 2	4	●	12
4201CS-M14*2-6H	1.5P												●	
4201C-M16*1.5-6H	3P	M16	1.5	12		110	32		9	60°	Picture 2	4	●	14.5
4201CS-M16*1.5-6H	1.5P												●	
4201C-M16*2-6H	3P	M16								60°	Picture 2	4	●	14
4201C-M16*2-6HX	3P												●	
4201CS-M16*2-6H	1.5P	M16											●	
4201CS-M16*2-6HX	1.5P												●	

● Stock available ○ Make-to-order

Drilling tools

Reaming Tools

Threading Cutter

Helical-flute cutting taps-cast iron machining

Applicable material table

○Very suitable ○Suitable

Grade	Workpiece material										
	Mild steel HB≤180	Carbon steel, Alloy steel	Pre-hardened steel, Hardened steel ~40HRC	~50HRC	~60HRC	Stainless steel	Cast iron	Nodular cast iron	Aluminum alloy	Copper alloy	Heat resistant alloy
YK40F							○	○			

Code key

C119

Cutting parameters

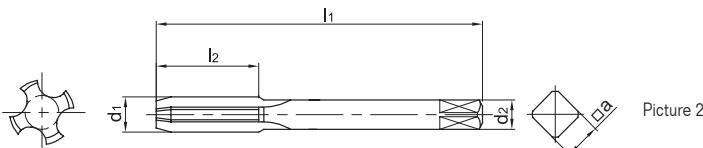
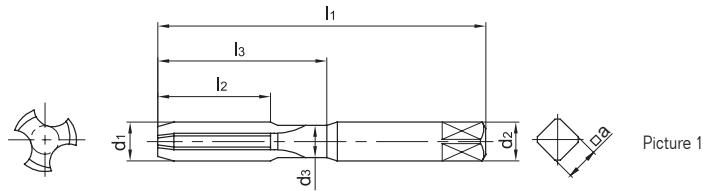
C134

Technical information

C135-C140

Straight-flute cutting tap - cast iron machining

Straight-flute cutting tap - cast iron machining



Type	Basic dimension(mm)											Grade	Pre-hole diameter
	Length of Cutting tap	d_1	P	d_2	d_3	l_1	l_2	l_3	$a \times a$	Thread profile	Geometry	Number of teeth	
4202C-M3*0.5-6H	3P												
4202C-M3*0.5-6HX	3P	M3	0.5	3.5	2.3	56	11	18	2.7		Picture 1	3	● 2.5
4202CS-M3*0.5-6H	1.5P												
4202CS-M3*0.5-6HX	1.5P												
4202C-M4*0.7-6H	3P												
4202C-M4*0.7-6HX	3P	M4	0.7	4.5	3.1	63	13	21	3.4		Picture 1	3	● 3.3
4202CS-M4*0.7-6H	1.5P												
4202CS-M4*0.7-6HX	1.5P												
4202C-M5*0.8-6H	3P												
4202C-M5*0.8-6HX	3P	M5	0.8	6	4	70	16	25	4.9		Picture 1	3	● 4.2
4202CS-M5*0.8-6H	1.5P												
4202CS-M5*0.8-6HX	1.5P												
4202C-M6*0.75-6H	3P												
4202C-M6*0.75-6HX	3P	M6	0.75	6	5	80	19	30	4.9		Picture 1	3	● 5.25
4202CS-M6*0.75-6H	1.5P												
4202CS-M6*0.75-6HX	1.5P												
4202C-M6*1-6H	3P												
4202CC-M6*1-6H	3P												
4202C-M6*1-6HX	3P	M6	1	6	4.7	80	19	30	4.9		Picture 1	3	● 5
4202CS-M6*1-6H	1.5P												
4202CCS-M6*1-6H	1.5P												
4202CS-M6*1-6HX	1.5P												
4202C-M7*1-6H	3P	M7	1	7	5.7	80	19	30	5.5		Picture 1	3	● 6
4202CS-M7*1-6H	1.5P												
4202C-M8*1-6H	3P	M8	1	8	6.7	90	20	35	6.2		Picture 1	3	● 7
4202CS-M8*1-6H	1.5P												
4202C-M8*1.25-6H	3P	M8	1.25	8	6.4	90	22	35	6.2		Picture 1	3	● 6.75
4202CC-M8*1.25-6H	3P												
4202C-M8*1.25-6HX	3P												
4202CS-M8*1.25-6H	1.5P												
4202CCS-M8*1.25-6H	1.5P												
4202CS-M8*1.25-6HX	1.5P												

● Stock available ○ Make-to-order

Type	Basic dimension(mm)											Grade	Pre-hole diameter	
	Length of Cutting tap	d ₁	P	d ₂	d ₃	l ₁	l ₂	l ₃	a×a	Thread profile	Geometry	Number of teeth	YK40F	d
4202C-M10*1-6H	3P	M10	1	10	8.7	100	20	39	8		Picture 1	4	●	9
4202CS-M10*1-6H	1.5P													
4202C-M10*1.25-6H	3P	M10	1.25	10	8.4	100	24	39	8		Picture 1	4	●	8.75
4202CS-M10*1.25-6H	1.5P													
4202C-M10*1.5-6H	3P	M10									Picture 1	4	●	8.5
4202CC-M10*1.5-6H	3P													
4202C-M10*1.5-6HX	3P	M10	1.5	10	8.1	100	24	39	8		Picture 1	4	●	8.5
4202CS-M10*1.5-6H	1.5P													
4202CCS-M10*1.5-6H	1.5P	M12									Picture 2	4	●	10.75
4202CS-S10*1.5-6HX	1.5P													
4202C-M12*1.25-6H	3P	M12	1.25	9		110	29		7		Picture 2	4	●	10.5
4202CS-M12*1.25-6H	1.5P													
4202C-M12*1.5-6H	3P	M12	1.5	9		110	29		7		Picture 2	4	●	10.25
4202CS-M12*1.5-6HX	1.5P													
4202C-M12*1.75-6H	3P	M12									Picture 2	4	●	10.25
4202CC-M12*1.75-6H	3P													
4202C-M12*1.75-6HX	3P	M12	1.75	9		110	29		7		Picture 2	4	●	10.25
4202CS-M12*1.75-6H	1.5P													
4202CCS-M12*1.75-6H	1.5P	M14									Picture 2	4	●	12.5
4202CS-M12*1.75-6HX	1.5P													
4202C-M14*1.5-6H	3P	M14	1.5	11		110	30		9		Picture 2	4	●	12.5
4202CS-M14*1.5-6H	1.5P													
4202C-M14*2-6H	3P	M14	2	11		110	30		9		Picture 2	4	●	12
4202CS-M14*2-6H	1.5P													
4202C-M16*1.5-6H	3P	M16	1.5	12		110	32		9		Picture 2	4	●	14.5
4202CS-M16*1.5-6H	1.5P													
4202C-M16*2-6H	3P	M16									Picture 2	4	●	14
4202C-M16*2-6HX	3P													
4202CS-M16*2-6H	1.5P	M16	2	12		110	32		9		Picture 2	4	●	14
4202CS-M16*2-6HX	1.5P													

● Stock available ○ Make-to-order

► Applicable material table

◎Very suitable ○Suitable

Grade	Workpiece material								
	Mild steel HB≤180	Carbon steel, Alloy steel	Pre-hardened steel, Hardened steel ~40HRC ~50HRC ~60HRC	Stainless steel	Cast iron	Nodular cast iron	Aluminum alloy	Copper alloy	Heat resistant alloy
YK40F						◎	◎		

Code key
C119

Cutting parameters
C134

Technical information
C135-C140

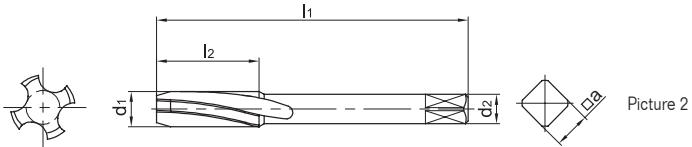
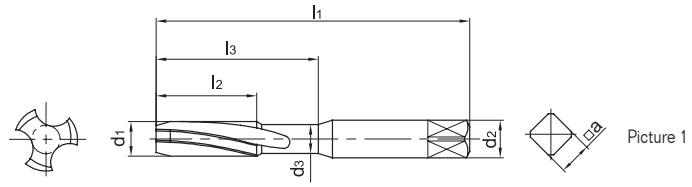
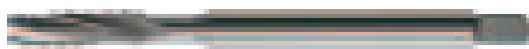
C127

Drilling tools
Reaming Tools
Threading Cutter

Straight-flute cutting tap-cast iron
machining



Helical-flute cutting taps - Al alloys machining



Type	Basic dimension(mm)											Grade	Pre-hole diameter	
	Length of Cutting tap	d ₁	P	d ₂	d ₃	l ₁	l ₂	l ₃	a×a	Thread profile	Geometry	Number of teeth	YK40F	d
4201A-M3*0.5-6H	3P													
4201A-M3*0.5-6HX	3P													
4201AS-M3*0.5-6H	1.5P	M3	0.5	3.5	2.3	56	11	18	2.7		Picture 1	3	●	2.5
4201AS-M3*0.5-6HX	1.5P													
4201A-M4*0.7-6H	3P													
4201A-M4*0.7-6HX	3P	M4	0.7	4.5	3.1	63	13	21	3.4		Picture 1	3	●	3.3
4201AS-M4*0.7-6H	1.5P													
4201AS-M4*0.7-6HX	1.5P													
4201A-M5*0.8-6H	3P													
4201A-M5*0.8-6HX	3P	M5	0.8	6	4	70	16	25	4.9		Picture 1	3	●	4.2
4201AS-M5*0.8-6H	1.5P													
4201AS-M5*0.8-6HX	1.5P													
4201A-M6*0.75-6H	3P													
4201A-M6*0.75-6HX	3P	M6	0.75	6	5	80	19	30	4.9	60°	Picture 1	3	●	5.25
4201AS-M6*0.75-6H	1.5P													
4201AS-M6*0.75-6HX	1.5P													
4201A-M6*1-6H	3P													
4201AC-M6*1-6H	3P	M6	1	6	4.7	80	19	30	4.9		Picture 1	3	●	5
4201A-M6*1-6HX	3P													
4201AS-M6*1-6H	1.5P													
4201ACS-M6*1-6H	1.5P													
4201AS-M6*1-6HX	1.5P													
4201A-M7*1-6H	3P													
4201AS-M7*1-6H	1.5P	M7	1	7	5.7	80	19	30	5.5		Picture 1	3	●	6
4201A-M8*1-6H	3P													
4201AS-M8*1-6H	1.5P	M8	1	8	6.7	90	20	35	6.2		Picture 1	3	●	7

● Stock available ○ Make-to-order

Type	Basic dimension(mm)												Grade	Pre-hole diameter		
	Length of Cutting tap	d ₁	P	d ₂	d ₃	l ₁	l ₂	l ₃	a × a	Thread profile	Geometry	Number of teeth				
4201A-M8*1.25-6H	3P	M8	1.25	8	6.4	90	22	35	6.2	60°			Picture 1	3	●	6.75
4201AC-M8*1.25-6H	3P															
4201A-M8*1.25-6HX	3P	M10	1	10	8.7	100	20	39	8	60°			Picture 1	4	●	9
4201AS-M8*1.25-6H	1.5P															
4201ACS-M8*1.25-6H	1.5P	M10	1.25	10	8.4	100	24	39	8	60°			Picture 1	4	●	8.75
4201AS-M8*1.25-6HX	1.5P															
4201A-M10*1-6H	3P	M10	1.5	10	8.1	100	24	39	8	60°			Picture 1	4	●	8.5
4201AS-M10*1-6H	1.5P															
4201A-M10*1.25-6H	3P	M12	1.25	9		110	29		7	60°			Picture 2	4	●	10.75
4201AS-M12*1.25-6H	1.5P															
4201A-M12*1.5-6H	3P	M12	1.5	9		110	29		7	60°			Picture 2	4	●	10.5
4201AS-M12*1.5-6H	1.5P															
4201A-M12*1.75-6H	3P	M12	1.75	9		110	29		7	60°			Picture 2	4	●	10.25
4201AS-M12*1.75-6H	1.5P															
4201ACS-M12*1.75-6H	1.5P	M14	1.75	11		110	30		9	60°			Picture 2	4	●	12.5
4201AS-M14*1.5-6H	1.5P															
4201A-M14*1.5-6H	3P	M14	1.5	11		110	30		9	60°			Picture 2	4	●	12
4201AS-M14*2-6H	1.5P															
4201A-M16*1.5-6H	3P	M16	1.5	12		110	32		9	60°			Picture 2	4	●	14.5
4201AS-M16*1.5-6H	1.5P															
4201A-M16*2-6H	3P	M16	2	12		110	32		9	60°			Picture 2	4	●	14
4201A-M16*2-6HX	3P															
4201AS-M16*2-6H	1.5P	M16	2	12		110	32		9	60°			Picture 2	4	○	Stock available
4201AS-M16*2-6HX	1.5P															

● Stock available ○ Make-to-order

Applicable material table

◎Very suitable ○Suitable

Grade	Workpiece material										
	Mild steel HB≤180	Carbon steel, Alloy steel	Pre-hardened steel, Hardened steel ~40HRC	~50HRC	~60HRC	Stainless steel	Cast iron	Nodular cast iron	Aluminum alloy	Copper alloy	Heat resistant alloy
YK40F											

Code key

C119

Cutting parameters

C134

Technical information

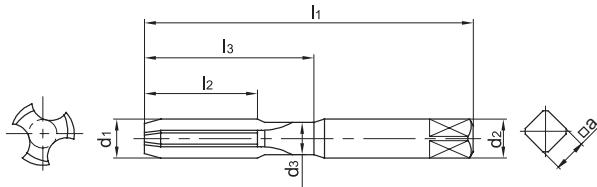
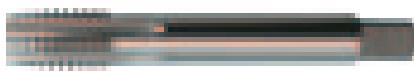
C135-C140

Helical-flute cutting taps - Al alloys machining

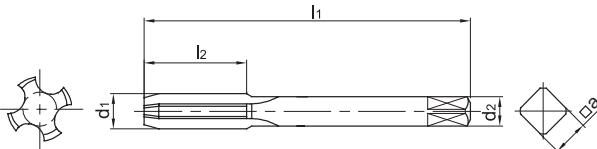
Drilling tools
Reaming Tools
Threading Cutter



Straight-flute cutting tap - Al alloys machining



Picture 1



Picture 2



Type	Basic dimension(mm)											Grade	Pre-hole diameter	
	Length of Cutting tap	d ₁	P	d ₂	d ₃	l ₁	l ₂	l ₃	a×a	Thread profile	Geometry	Number of teeth	YK40F	d
4202A-M3*0.5-6H	3P													
4202A-M3*0.5-6HX	3P	M3	0.5	3.5	2.3	56	11	18	2.7		Picture 1	3	●	2.5
4202AS-M3*0.5-6H	1.5P													
4202AS-M3*0.5-6HX	1.5P													
4202A-M4*0.7-6H	3P													
4202A-M4*0.7-6HX	3P	M4	0.7	4.5	3.1	63	13	21	3.4		Picture 1	3	●	3.3
4202AS-M4*0.7-6H	1.5P													
4202AS-M4*0.7-6HX	1.5P													
4202A-M5*0.8-6H	3P													
4202A-M5*0.8-6HX	3P	M5	0.8	6	4	70	16	25	4.9		Picture 1	3	●	4.2
4202AS-M5*0.8-6H	1.5P													
4202AS-M5*0.8-6HX	1.5P													
4202A-M6*0.75-6H	3P													
4202A-M6*0.75-6HX	3P	M6	0.75	6	5	80	19	30	4.9	60°	Picture 1	3	●	5.25
4202AS-M6*0.75-6H	1.5P													
4202AS-M6*0.75-6HX	1.5P													
4202A-M6*1-6H	3P													
4202AC-M6*1-6H	3P	M6	1	6	4.7	80	19	30	4.9		Picture 1	3	●	5
4202A-M6*1-6HX	3P													
4202AS-M6*1-6H	1.5P													
4202ACS-M6*1-6H	1.5P													
4202AS-M6*1-6HX	1.5P													
4202A-M7*1-6H	3P													
4202AS-M7*1-6H	1.5P	M7	1	7	5.7	80	19	30	5.5		Picture 1	3	●	6
4202A-M8*1-6H	3P													
4202AS-M8*1-6H	1.5P	M8	1	8	6.7	90	20	35	6.2		Picture 1	3	●	7

● Stock available ○ Make-to-order

Type	Basic dimension(mm)												Grade	Pre-hole diameter
	Length of Cutting tap	d ₁	P	d ₂	d ₃	l ₁	l ₂	l ₃	a×a	Thread profile	Geometry	Number of teeth	YK40F	d
4202A-M8*1.25-6H	3P													
4202AC-M8*1.25-6H	3P													
4202A-M8*1.25-6HX	3P	M8	1.25	8	6.4	90	22	35	6.2		Picture 1	3	●	6.75
4202AS-M8*1.25-6H	1.5P													
4202ACS-M8*1.25-6H	1.5P													
4202AS-M8*1.25-6HX	1.5P													
4202A-M10*1-6H	3P	M10	1	10	8.7	100	20	39	8		Picture 1	4	●	9
4202AS-M10*1-6H	1.5P													
4202A-M10*1.25-6H	3P	M10	1.25	10	8.4	100	24	39	8		Picture 1	4	●	8.75
4202AS-M10*1.25-6H	1.5P													
4202A-M10*1.5-6H	3P	M10	1.5	10	8.1	100	24	39	8		Picture 1	4	●	8.5
4202AS-M10*1.5-6H	1.5P													
4202ACS-M10*1.5-6H	1.5P													
4202AS-S10*1.5-6HX	1.5P													
4202A-M12*1.25-6H	3P	M12	1.25	9		110	29		7		Picture 2	4	●	10.75
4202AS-M12*1.25-6H	1.5P													
4202A-M12*1.5-6H	3P	M12	1.5	9		110	29		7		Picture 2	4	●	10.5
4202AS-M12*1.5-6H	1.5P													
4202A-M12*1.75-6H	3P	M12	1.75	9		110	29		7		Picture 2	4	●	10.25
4202AS-M12*1.75-6H	1.5P													
4202ACS-M12*1.75-6H	1.5P													
4202AS-M12*1.75-6HX	1.5P													
4202A-M14*1.5-6H	3P	M14	1.5	11		110	30		9		Picture 2	4	●	12.5
4202AS-M14*1.5-6H	1.5P													
4202A-M14*2-6H	3P	M14	2	11		110	30		9		Picture 2	4	●	12
4202AS-M14*2-6H	1.5P													
4202A-M16*1.5-6H	3P	M16	1.5	12		110	32		9		Picture 2	4	●	14.5
4202AS-M16*1.5-6H	1.5P													
4202A-M16*2-6H	3P	M16	2	12		110	32		9		Picture 2	4	●	14
4202A-M16*2-6HX	3P													
4202AS-M16*2-6H	1.5P													
4202AS-M16*2-6HX	1.5P													

● Stock available ○ Make-to-order

Applicable material table

◎Very suitable ○Suitable

Grade	Workpiece material										
	Mild steel HB≤180	Carbon steel, Alloy steel	Pre-hardened steel, Hardened steel ~40HRC	~50HRC	~60HRC	Stainless steel	Cast iron	Nodular cast iron	Aluminum alloy	Copper alloy	Heat resistant alloy
YK40F									○		

Code key

C119

Cutting parameters

C134

Technical information

C135-C140

Helical-flute cutting taps -Al
alloys machining

Drilling tools

Reaming Tools

Threading
Cutter

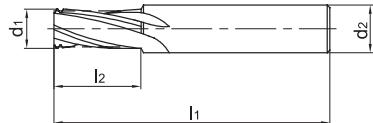


Solid carbide

Threadend mills

Newly upgraded!

Thread end mills



Type	Basic dimension(mm)							Recommended grade		Pre-hole diameter
	D	d1	P	d2	l1	l2	Number of teeth	KTG4015	YK40F	d
4111-M3*0.5	M3	2.35	0.5	4	50	6	3	●	○	2.5
4111-M4*0.7	M4	3.15	0.7	4	50	8	3	●	○	3.3
4111-M5*0.5	M5	4.3	0.5	6	50	10	3	●	○	4.5
4111-M5*0.8	M5	4	0.8	6	50	10	3	●	○	4.2
4111-M6*0.75	M6	5	0.75	6	60	12	4	●	○	5.25
4111-M6*1	M6	4.75	1	6	60	12	4	●	○	5
4111-M8*1	M8	6.65	1	8	60	16	4	●	○	7
4111-M8*1.25	M8	6.45	1.25	8	60	16	4	●	○	6.75
4111-M10*1	M10	8.55	1	10	75	20	4	●	○	9
4111-M10*1.5	M10	8.1	1.5	10	75	20	4	●	○	8.5
4111-M12*1.25	M12	10.25	1.25	12	75	24	4	●	○	10.75
4111-M12*1.75	M12	9.75	1.75	12	75	24	4	●	○	10.25
4111-M14*1	M14	12.35	1	14	75	20	4	●	○	13
4111-M14*1.5	M14	11.9	1.5	14	75	28	4	●	○	12.5
4111-M14*2	M14	11.4	2	14	75	28	4	●	○	12
4111-M16*2	M16	13.3	2	16	90	32	6	●	○	14
4111-M18*1	M18	16.15	1	18	90	20	6	●	○	17
4111-M18*2.5	M18	14.75	2.5	18	90	36	6	●	○	15.5
4111-M20*2	M20	17.1	2	18	100	40	6	●	○	18
4111-M20*2.5	M20	16.65	2.5	18	100	40	6	●	○	17.5

● Stock available ○ Make-to-order

Applicable material table

Very suitable ○ Suitable

Grade	Workpiece material										
	Mild steel HB≤180	Carbon steel, Alloy steel	Pre-hardened steel, Hardened steel			Stainless steel	Cast iron	Nodular cast iron	Aluminum alloy	Copper alloy	Heat resistant alloy
			~40HRC	~50HRC	~60HRC						
KTG4015	○	○	○				○	○			
YK40F							○		○	○	

Code key

C119

Cutting parameters

C134

Technical information

C135-C140



Recommended cutting parameters

Forming tap

Workpiece material	Cutting speed (m/min)
Stainless steel / Mild steel	5~20
Aluminium alloy	20~50
Cast aluminium alloy(Si<10%)	15~40

Cutting tap

Workpiece material	Cutting speed (m/min)
Grey cast iron	15~30
Nodular cast iron	10~20
Aluminium alloy	20~50
Cast aluminium alloy (Si < 10%)	20~45
Cast aluminium alloy (Si ≥ 10%)	15~40

Drilling tools

Reaming Tools

Threading Cutter

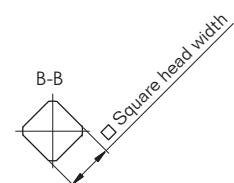
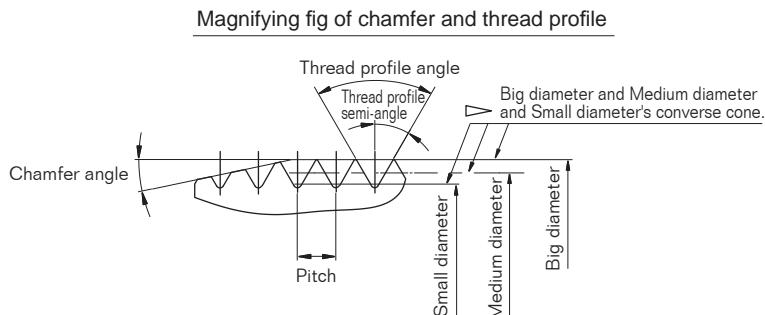
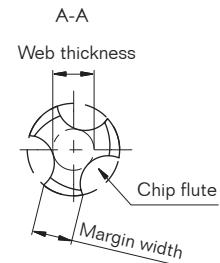
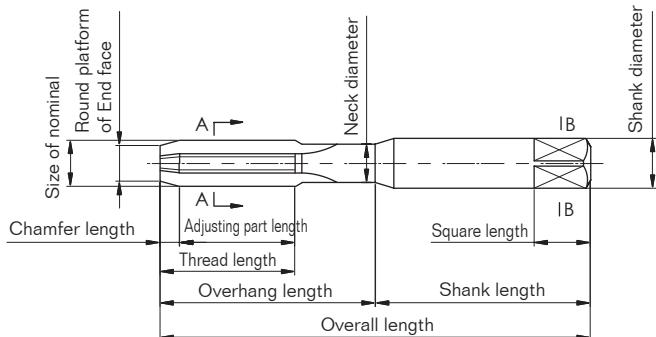
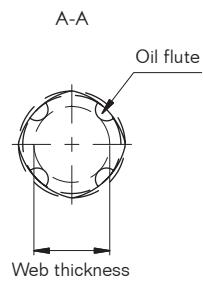
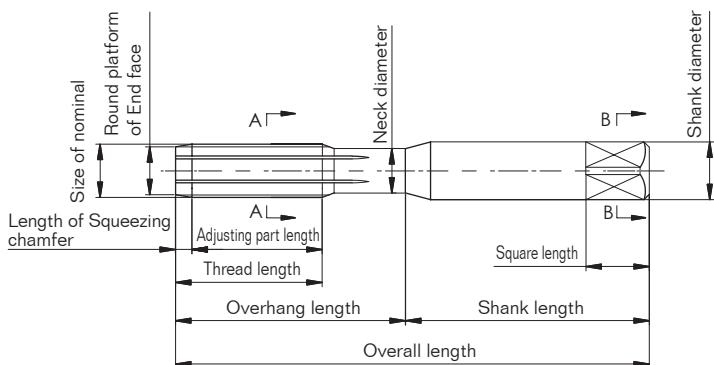
Recommended cutting parameters

Thread end mills

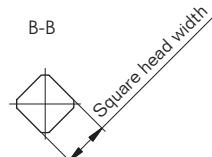
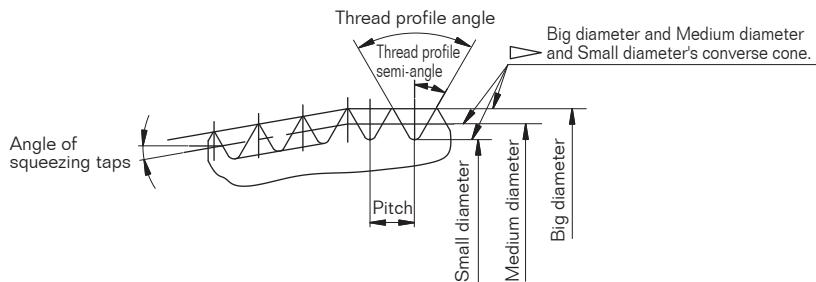
Workpiece material	Cutting speed (m/min)		Feed rate (mm/z)	
	Uncoated	Coated	D≤8	D>8
Alloy steel、Common steel	20~60	40~120	0.02~0.05	0.04~0.12
Aluminium alloy	100~250	---	0.05~0.2	

Note:

The tool entering feed is less than 70% of threading feed. It is in direct proportion to the diameter of the tap. The above cut parameters are suitable for thread cutters with helical flute. Please reduce feed rate and cutting speed by 20% ~ 40% if it is straight-flute tools.

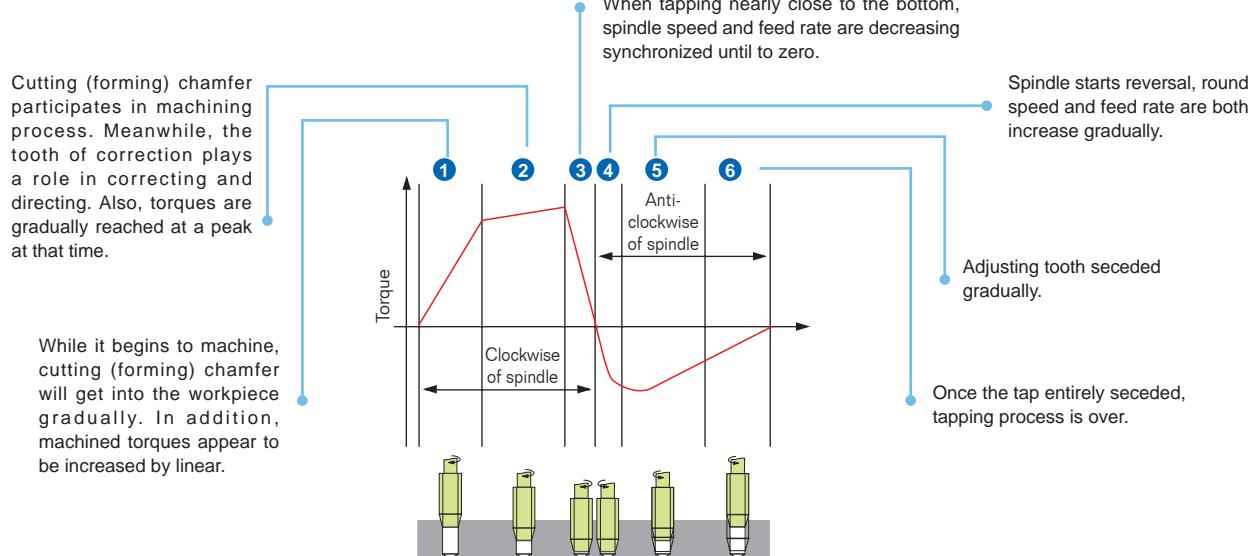
Tap**Parts terminology of cutting taps****Parts terminology of forming taps**

Magnifying fig of squeezing chamfer and guided threads

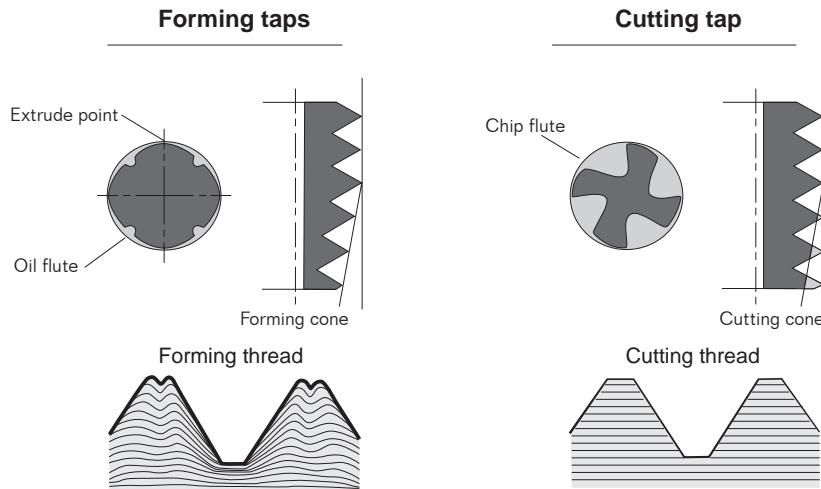




Process of tapping and tapping torques



Comparison of forming taps and cutting taps



Tapping types of cutting taps

Due to different machines, tapping types of cutting taps can be broadly divided into flexible tapping and rigid tapping. Due to different pre-hole, it can also be divided into through-hole tapping and blind-hole tapping.

Rigid tapping: Machine tool has good precision, the spindle feed rate is consistent with the tap pitch. Used general chunks.

Flexible tapping: Machine tool has poor precision, the spindle feed rate cannot be strictly in accordance with the pitch. Compensating floating chucks should be used to compensate the error between the tapping feed and the tap pitch, so that the tap can feed in accordance with the pitch.

Through-hole tapping: chip removal along the direction of tapping feed, so that the chip clogging and scratching and squeezing on the machined surface caused by chips can be reduced and the accuracy of thread processing can be improved.

Bind-hole tapping: chips removal along the direction of tap shank. Increase of cutting force, which is caused by chips blocked in the groove, can be prevented.



Features and applications of tap flute

Classification	Advantages	Disadvantages	Recommend applications
Straight-flute taps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● general performance is good ● high cutting edge strength ● easy to regrind 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● large cutting torque by machining ● bad chip-breaking and chip removal ability ● cannot tapping to the bottom of blind holes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● for machining of high hardness material ● material generating powdered chips ● material easy to cause abrasion ● tap shot through and blind hole
Helical-flute taps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● small cutting torque by machining ● better chip-breaking and chip removal ability ● available for tapping to the bottom of blind holes ● penetrate to pre-hole easily 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● bad cutting edge strength ● easily fall in tooth when seceding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● tap long through and blind hole ● material generating long curling chips ● the hole with axial slot on inner wall
Forming taps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● no chips ● high precision of internal thread ● high tool strength ● available for tapping to the bottom of blind holes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● only for machining of specific material ● high requirement of pre-hole ● high requirement of lubrication liquid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● for soft materials with good toughness and ductility ● tap through and blind hole

Drilling tools

Reaming Tools

Threading Cutter

Technical information



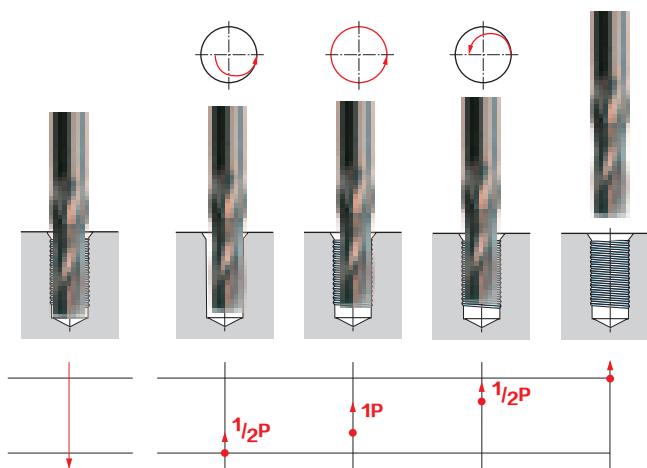


The common problems in tapping

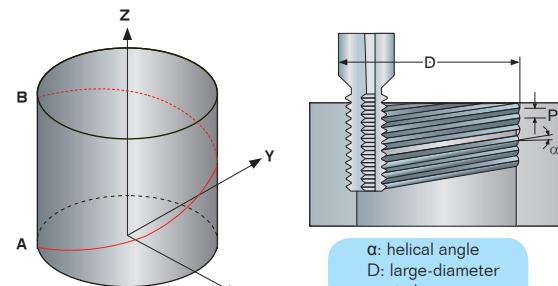
Common problems	Reasons	Solutions
Too large Internal thread	Wrong tap type selection	Selecting right tap according to work materials and requirement
	Pre-hole is too large	Select appropriate prehole drills
	Pre-hole is off center	Improve prehole quality Change to floated tapping method
	Axial feed not equable	Mechanical feed Use flexible tapping
	Build-up edge	Regrinding in time or change taps Adopt coated taps Fully lubricated
	Extremely high cutting speed	Lower cutting speed
	Insufficient lubrication or cooling	Check lubricating oil density Increase cooling liquid pressure and volume
	Wrong selection of tap tolerance level	Select taps with right tolerance
	Wrong selection of tap tolerance level	Select taps with right tolerance
	Wrong tapping	Avoid taps bear higher axial stress in the process of tapping
Too small internal thread	The rigidity of machine tool spindle is too well	Adopt axial floated chuck
	When starts tapping, force too much press on right helical taps	Decrease pressure when starts tapping
	When starts tapping, force too small press on left helical taps	Increase pressure when starts tapping
Thread disorderly buckle	Unmatched of machine tool feed and thread pitch	Change to floated tapping
	Wrong selection of taps	Selecting right tap according to work materials and requirement
	Too high Cutting speed	Lower cutting speed
Unsmooth on internal thread surface	Insufficient cooling	Use right cooling liquid and enough volume or select taps with inner coolant
	Obstructed chip removal	Select helical flute taps
	Too small pre-hole diameter	Adjust pre-hole drill
	Build-up edge	Adopt coated taps Fully lubricated
	Too small pre-hole	Adjust pre-hole drill
	Torque is too large when tapping	Increase length of cutting chamfer Increase cutting edge
Tap breakage	Tap touch hole bottom	Check the depth of pre-hole Adopt floated tapping
	Pre-hole chamfer is too small, pre-hole location or angle error	Check pre-hole Adopt floated tapping
	Cutting speed is too high	Lower cutting speed
		Select helical flute taps

Threading end mills

Thread end mills (graphic demonstration)



Thread milling is composed of tool rotation and helical interpolate mill of machine tool. In a circle interpolation process, required threads are machined by using the geometry shape of tool and moving axially with a pitch.



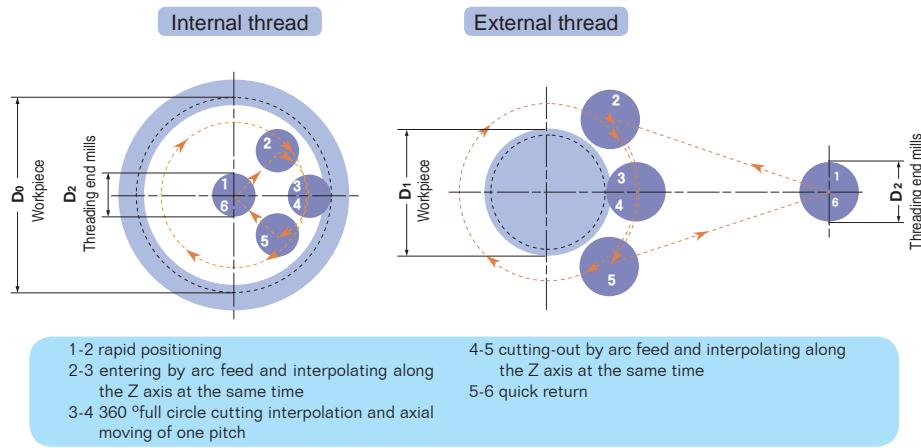
Picture A

Picture B

Arc entering method

Thread milling can use arc entering method and radial entering method.

Arc entering: placidly entering and out leads to almost no cutting traces or vibration, so that it is particularly suitable for materials difficult to be machined and precise threading.

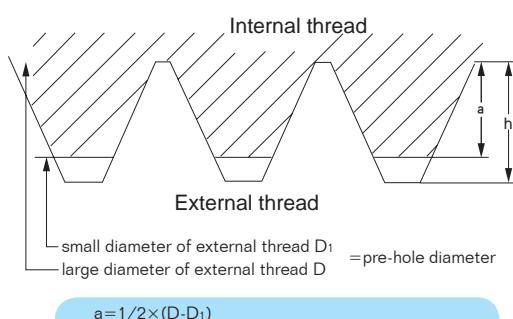


Thread overlap ratio

The thread overlap ratio is the ratio of effective chimeric height of external thread and internal thread and the height of standard tooth. It must be considered before machining of internal thread pre-hole.

$$\text{Thread overlap ratio} = \frac{\text{Reference dimension of large diameter of external thread} - \text{pre-hole diameter}}{2 * (\text{height of standard tooth type})} \times 100\%$$

while external thread appears to be standardized tooth





The solutions of common problems in thread milling

	Common problems	reasons	solutions
Thread milling cutter	Roughness on internal thread milling cutter surface	Too long overhang	Decrease the length of overhang
		Select wrong type	Select appropriate tool(e.g. tool with helix flute)
		Poor chip removal	Select helix flute tap
		Too large cutting force	Adopt inner cooling
		Unreasonable cutting parameter	Adjust cutting parameter
	Severe tool wear	Unreasonable cutting parameter	Lower cutting speed
			Increase the feed rate per tooth
		Unreasonable machining mode	Adopt down milling
		Uncoated tools/inappropriate coated	Adopt Arc cut-in milling.
	Falling on cutting edge	Too large overhang	Adopt Coated tool/ instead coat
		Unreasonable cutting parameter	Decrease length of overhang
		Unreasonable machining mode	Decrease the feed rate per tooth
		Uncoated tools/inappropriate coated	Adopt down milling
	Thread is taper	Too large overhang	Adopt Arc cut-in milling
		Unreasonable cutting parameter	Decrease length of overhang
		Unreasonable machining mode	Adopt Coated tool/instead coat
		Too large overhang	Decrease length of overhang