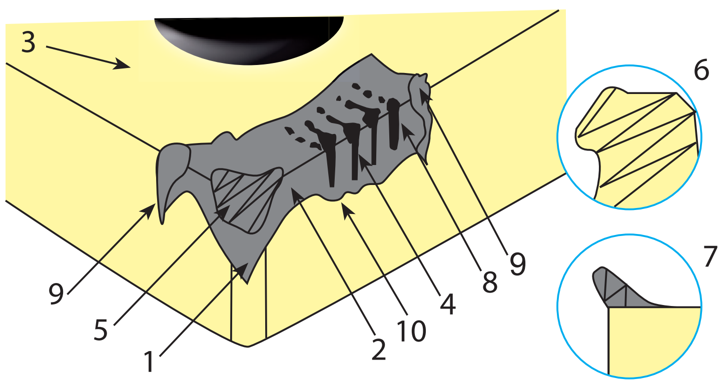
Trouble shooting – general turning

Fig.	Type of wear	Effects	Reason	Countermeasure
1+2	Flank wear	– Bad surface quality and dimensional stability – Increase of cutting force	– Grade not wear-resistant enough – Cutting speed too high – Clearance angle too small – Feed rate too low	– Grade with higher wear-resistance – Reduce cutting speed – Increase clearance angle – Reduce feed rate
3	Crater wear	– Bad surface quality and chip control	– Grade not wear-resistant enough – Cutting speed too high – Feed rate too low	– Grade with higher wear-resistance – Reduce cutting speed – Reduce feed rate
4	Chipping	– Unstable tool life – Sudden breakage of cutting edge	– Grade too hard – Feed rate too high – Cutting edge not stable enough – Stability of the holder or tension insuf-ficient	– Grade with higher toughness – Reduce feed rate – Change honing of cutting edge – Use a more stable tool holder
5	Breakage	– Increase of cutting force – Bad surface quality and dimensional stability	– Grade too hard – Feed rate too high – Cutting edge not stable enough – Stability of the holder or tension insuf-ficient	– Grade with higher toughness – Reduce feed rate – Change honing of cutting edge – Use a more stable tool holder
6	Plastic deformation	– Bad dimensional stability – Damage to cutting edge	– Grade not wear-resistant enough – Cutting speed too high – Cutting depth and/or feed rate too high – Temperature on the cutting edge too high	– Grade with higher toughness – Reduce cutting speed – Reduce cutting depth and feed rate – Grade with higher heat-resistance
7	Welding	– Increase of cutting force – Bad surface quality	– Cutting speed too low – Cutting edge not sharp enough – Grade not suitable	– Increase cutting speed – Increase rake angle – Use a more suitable grade
8	Thermal cracks	– Breakage due to thermal interaction, often caused when cutting is interrupted (milling)	– Temperature fluctuation when machining – Grade too hard	– Dry machining – Grade with higher toughness
9	Notch wear	– Burr formation – Increase of cutting force	– Damage through chips (jagged edges) – Feed rate and cutting speed too high	– Grade with higher wear-resistance – Increase rake angle to get a sharper cutting edge – Reduce cutting speed
10	Flaking (coating)	– Often appears when ma-chining hardened materials or caused by vibration	– Cutting edge adhesion and chipping – Bad chip removal	– Increase rake angle to get a sharper cutting edge – Chip breaker with bigger chip space

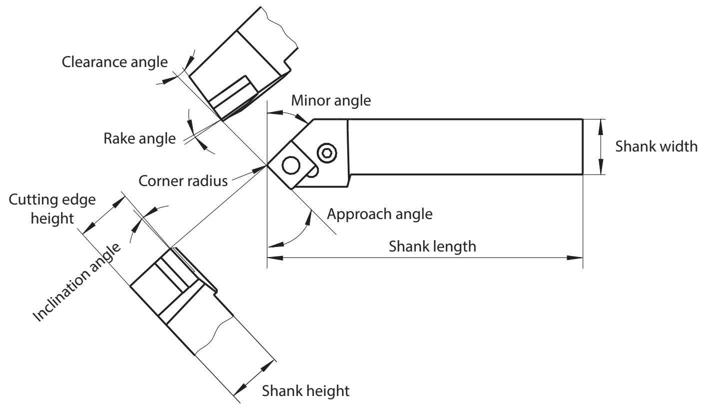


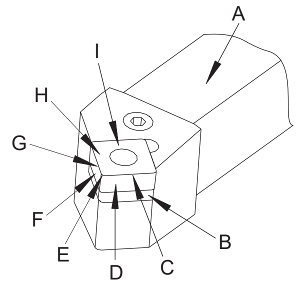
Trouble shooting – threading

Problème	Cause	Solution
Big flank wear	– Cutting speed too high	– Reduce cutting speed
	– Width of cut too small	– Reduce number of width of cut
	– Insert over/under centre line	– Adjust insert height
Asymmetric wear on left and right cutting edge	– Width of cut not optimal	– Adjust width of cut
	– Inclination angle and lead angle are not optimally aligned	– Change the shim to get the correct angle
Breakage	– Cutting speed too low	– Increase cutting speed
	– Cutting force too high	– Increase number of width of cut – Reduce width of cut
	– Unstable conditions	– Improve clamping and overhang to avoid vibrations
	– Bad chip control	– Increase coolant pressure for better chip removal
Déformation plastique	– Cutting speed and temperature too high	– Reduce cutting speed – Increase number of width of cut – Reduce width of cut
	– Insufficient coolant supply	– Improve coolant supply
Mauvais état de surface du filet	– Cutting speed too low	– Increase cutting speed
	– Insert over/under centre line	– Adjust insert height
	– Bad chip control	– Change feed rate and/or width of cut
Profil de filet incorrect	– Wrong insert height	– Change insert height
	– Tool holder doesn't form a 90° angle	– Adjust tool holder
	– Pitch error in machine	– Adjust machine
Profil de filetage de profondeur insuffisante	– Wrong insert height	– Change insert height
	– Breakage of cutting edge	– Change insert
	– Excessive wear	– Change insert
Formation d'arêtes rapportées	– Temperature on cutting edge is too low	– Increase cutting speed
	– Often occurs when machining of carbon steel and stainless steel	– Use grade with sufficient toughness (PVD coated)
Vibrations	– Wrong cutting data	– Increase or highly decrease cutting speed
	– Wrong insert height	– Change insert height
	– Insufficient clamping	– Improve clamping system and minimise overhang

Turning tools

Cutting tool geometry





- A Holder
- B Shim
- C Main cutting edge
- D Flank face
- E Nose radius
- G Minor cutting edge
- H Rake face
- I Insert

Rake angle

The rake angle is a cutting edge angle that has large effects on cutting resistance, chip disposal, cutting temperature and tool life. Increasing the rake angle in positive direction improves the sharpness of the cutting edge and the cutting force decreases but at the same time it lowers the strength. To increase the cutting resistance the rake angle must be increased in negative direction.

Rake angle	Applications
Small	Machining of fragile and hard materials, roughing and interrupted cut
Large	Machining of plastic materials and soft materials, precision machining

Clearance angle

The flank angle prevents friction between the flank face and work piece resulting in smooth feed. Increasing the flank angle decreases the cutting force and the surface roughness becomes better but on the other hand this lowers the cutting edge strength and decreases the flank wear occurrence.

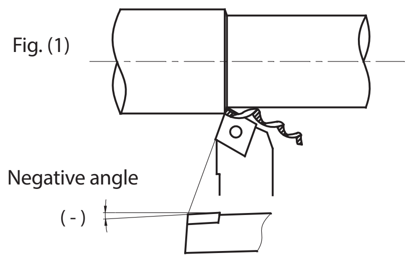
Clearance angle	Applications
Small	Machining of hard and demure materials, for roughing operation with stable cutting edge
Large	Precision machining with low cutting force, work pieces suffer from work hardening easily

Inclination angle

The positive and negative edge inclination angle determines the discharging direction of chips. In heavy cutting, the cutting edge receives extremely large shocks at the beginning of cutting. Cutting edge inclination keeps the cutting edge from receiving this shock and prevents fracturing. On the other hand the back force increases and occurs vibration. For a finishing operation a positive angle is more suitable.

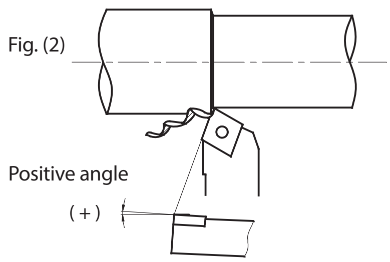
When the edge inclination angle is negative, i.e. the cutting edge is located at the lowest point relative to the bottom plane of the tool holder, the chips flow to the machined surface of workpiece.

Fig. (1)



As shown in Fig. (2), when the edge inclination angle is positive, i.e. the cutting edge is located at the highest point relative to the bottom plane of the tool holder, the chips flow to the un-machined surface of workpiece.

Fig. (2)

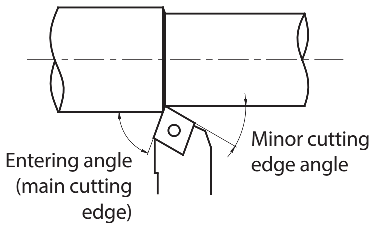


Turning tools

Entering angle (main cutting edge)

Reducing the lead angle increases the strength of the cutting edge. Because the lead angle is small, the cutting width is long, the force on the unit cutting edge length is small. At the same time, reducing the lead angle can increase the tool life. Normally, when turning thin long shaft and ladder shaft, the lead angle adapts 90°. The lead angle is increased, radial force is reduced, cutting is stable, cutting thickness is increased and chip breaking performance is good.

Entering angle	Applications
Small	For material with high tensile strength, high hardness or hardened layer on surface
Large	For machining with low rigidity



Minor cutting edge

The minor cutting edge angle is the main angle on influence surface roughness; its size is also influence strength of cutter. When the minor cutting edge angle is too small, the cutting force increases and results in chattering and vibration.
The selection principle for the minor cutting edge angle is under the condition of rough machining, or un-influencing friction and producing vibration, the smaller angle should be chosen; the bigger angle can be used for precision machining.

Nose radius

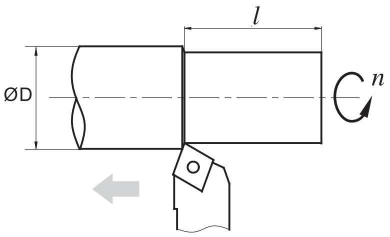
The nose radius effects the cutting edge strength and the finished surface. By increasing the nose radius the surface finish becomes better and the cutting edge strength improves. Flank and rake wear decreases. If the radius becomes too big, the cutting force increases and causes vibration which effects the chip control negative.

Radius	Applications
Small	Finishing with small cutting depth, machining thin long shaft, rigidity of machine is insufficient
Large	Rough machining, high cutting edge strength is required, rigidity of machine is good, machining hardened materials and interrupted cut

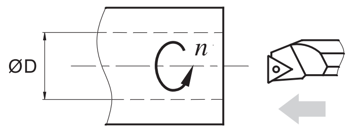
Turning tools

Cutting speed V_c

$$V_C = \frac{\pi \times D \times n}{1000} \text{ [m/min]}$$



External machining

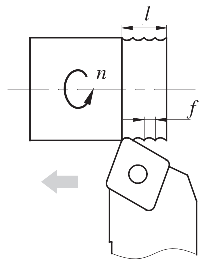


Internal machining

Vc:	Cutting speed [m/min]
n:	Revolution [1/min]
f:	Feed rate [mm]
Example:	n = 250 1/min, f = 0,2 mm, l = 150 mm
Result:	[insert values in formula Vc]

Feed rate F

$$f = \frac{l}{n} \text{ [mm/rev]}$$



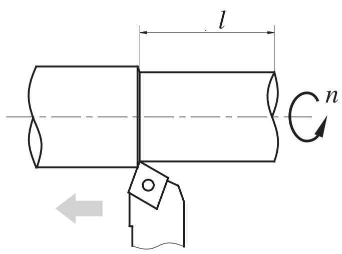
f: Feed rate [mm]
l: Cutting length [mm/min]
n: Revolution [1/min]

Example: n = 500 1/min, l = 100 mm/min
Result: [insert values in formula f]

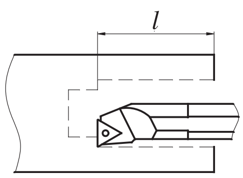
$$f = \frac{l}{n} = \frac{100}{500} = 0{,}2 \text{ mm}$$

Cutting time T_C

$$T_C = \frac{l}{f \times n} \text{ [min]}$$



External machining



Internal machining

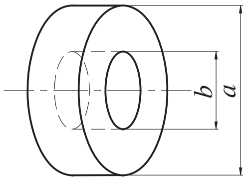
T_C: Cutting time [min]
l: Cutting length [mm/min]
f: Feed rate [mm]
n: Revolution [1/min]

Example: n = 250 1/min, f = 0,2 mm,
l = 150 mm
Result: [insert values in formula T_C]

Turning tools

Cutting time T_c for face milling

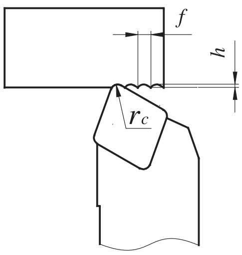
$$T_C = \frac{\pi \times (a^2 - b^2)}{4000 \times V_C \times f} \text{ [min]}$$



T_C: Cutting time [min]
V_C: Cutting speed [m/min]
f: Feed rate [mm]

Theoretical surface roughness R

$$R = \frac{f^2}{8r_c} \times 1000 \text{ [µm]}$$



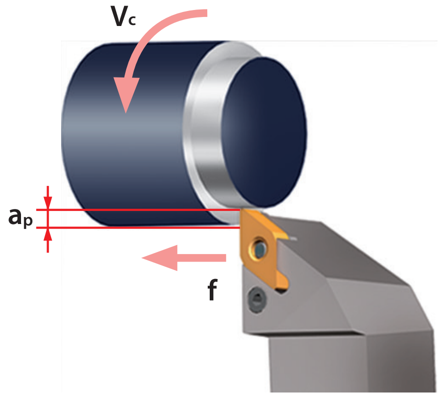
R: Surface roughness [µm]
f: Feed rate [mm]
r_C: Radius of insert [mm]

Example: f = 0,2 mm,
r_C = 0,4 mm

Turning tools

Three effects of cutting condition for turning

Today short machining time, long tool life and high machining accuracy is expected from modern tools. Based on the machine performance, material shape and hardness of the components the right choice of tool and cutting conditions are the premise for a successful machining process. Cutting speed, feed rate and depth of cut are what we call the "Three effects of cutting".



1. Cutting speed (V_c)

Cutting speed is defined as the rate (or speed) that the material moves past the cutting edge of the tool. The unit for V_c is meter per minute [m/min].

Cutting speed influence: Cutting speed is one of the three important effects of turning and has influence on tool life. Increasing the cutting speed also increases the cutting temperature and that decreases the tool life. Depending on the hardness and type of material the cutting speed varies. Therefore to choose a suitable grade for the cutting speed is necessary.
In general situation, when cutting speed is increased by 20 % the tool life will be reduced ½; when the cutting speed is increased by 50 % the tool life decreases ⅕. Lower cutting speed results in vibration which will shorten tool life.

2. Feed rate (f)

In turning application feed rate is the distance the tool holder moves per work piece revolution. That has influence to the surface quality. The unit for feed rate is millimetre per revolution [mm/rev]

Feed rate influence: Decreasing the feed rate will increase flank wear and tool life will be shortened. Increasing the feed rate increases the cutting temperature and also flank wear. On the other hand the efficiency will be improved.

3. Depth of cut (a_p)

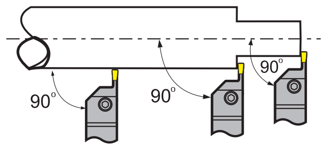
The depth of cut refers to the half different value between the diameter of the unmachined and machined work piece. The unit is millimetre [mm].

Depth of cut influence: Changing depth of cut has no big influence to the tool life. Machining hardened layer with small depth of cut results in friction and short tool life. Machining uncut surface or cast iron material, choose maximum depth of cut according to the machine power so that the cutting edge and corner radius is out of the hardened layer. That helps to prevent chipping and abnormal wear.

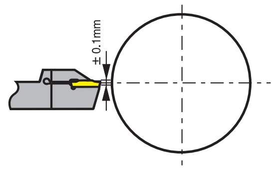
Parting & grooving

Adjusting the cutting edge height

– Mount the tool holder in a 90° angle to the central axis of the workpiece. This improves the surface quality and decreases the risk of vibrations.



– Height tolerance between the cutting edge of the insert and the centre of the work piece should be kept ± 0.1 mm, especially for parting of rods and grooving of materials with a small diameter. This extends the tool life and reduces the cutting forces as well as the formation of burrs.



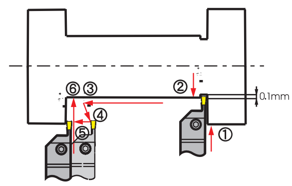
Parting off

– When the cutting edge nears the central axis of the work piece, reducing the feed rate by 30 % can extend the tool life of the insert.

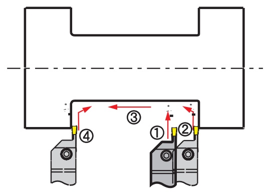
– Pick a tool holder with the smallest possible overhang to avoid vibrations and tool deflection.

Longitudinal turning and profile turning

– Machining sequence 0.5 mm:
1. Bring radial feed rate to required cutting depth (ap max. 0.75 × cutting edge width)
2. Radial relocating by 0.1 mm
3. Longitudinal turning to opposite shoulder
4. Diagonal relocating by 0.5 mm outward axial feed rate to the starting point
5. Radial feed rate to required cutting depth, etc.

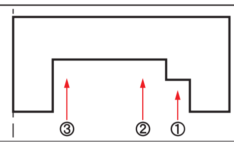


– When machining the chamfer or the base of the slot follow the steps as shown in figure. This reduces tool deflection and avoids cutting edge chipping.

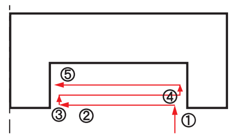


Surface grooving and turning

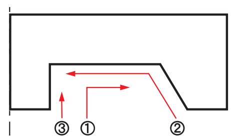
– Roughing:
Processing from largest diameter to the axis. When returning it's recommended to bend the tool slightly.



– Flute turning:
Depth of axial turning less than 0.75 × S (width of insert). When the pocket width is bigger than the depth follow the working steps as shown. When the pocket depth is bigger than the width, we recommend to go to the required diameter step by step.

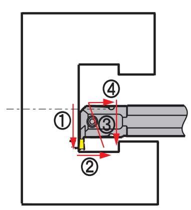


– Finishing:
When finishing begin with the outer diameter and the bottom. Then go on with the inner diameter to the required size.



Internal machining

– Procedure according to figure. For better chip removal in blind holes machine from the inside out.



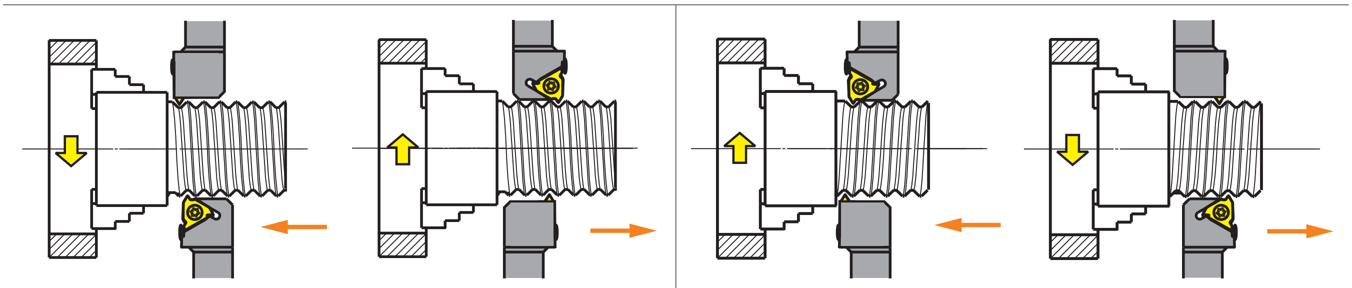
Threading

Steps for best results when thread-cutting

1. Choice of threading method
2. Choice of angle and shim
3. Choice of tool holder and inserts
4. Choice of cutting data
5. Choice of cutting direction

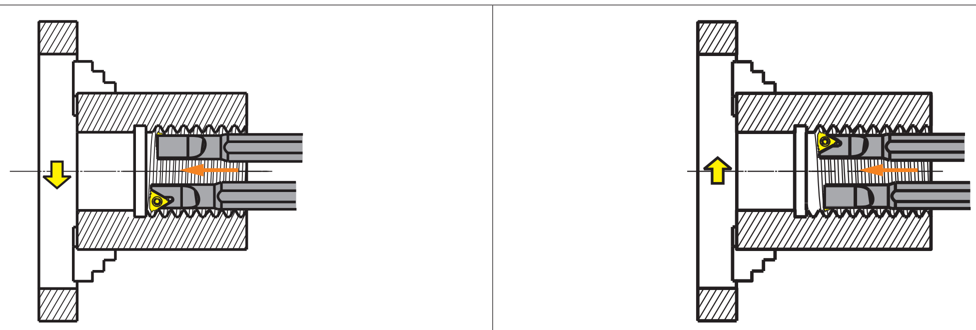
Thread turning method

External machining



Right hand type | Left hand type

Internal machining



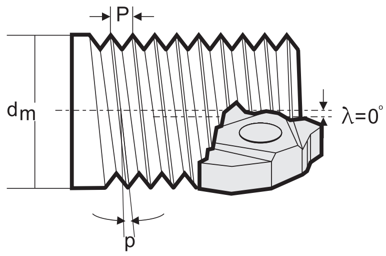
Right hand type | Left hand type

Choice of angle and shim

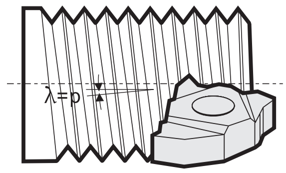
Choice of angle

The flank clearance angles of the thread profile depend on the helical angle of the thread. The helical angle of the thread must coincide with the insert's angle of inclination angle as far as possible to get the ideal profile, to avoid longer unfavourable wear on one of the flanks and thus to ensure tool life.

$$\lambda = \arctan \frac{p}{d_2 \times \pi}$$



Helix angle (p)



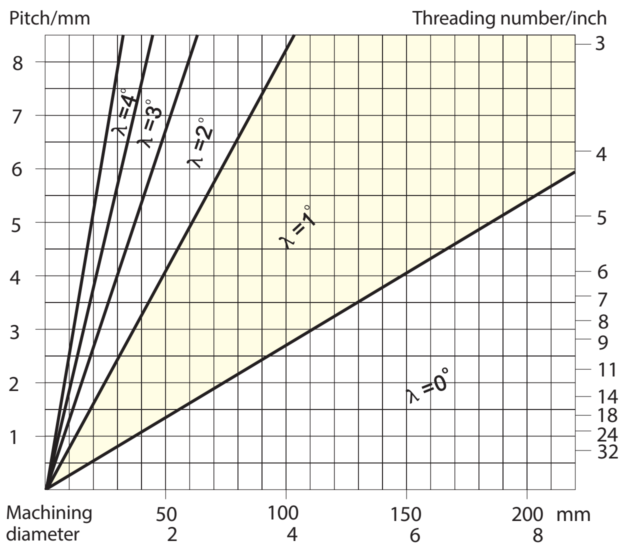
Pitch angle (λ)

p Pitch
d_2 Flank diameter
λ Pitch angle

Choice of shim

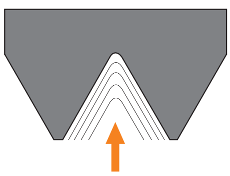
Pitch range	Dimension	Pitch angle	Shim
0,5–0,3	16	0	MT16-00M
		1	MT16-01M
		2	MT16-02M
		3	MT16-03M
3,5–6,0	22	0	MT22-00M
		1	MT22-01M
		2	MT22-02M
		3	MT22-03M

The shim λ = 1° is delivered with the tool holder.

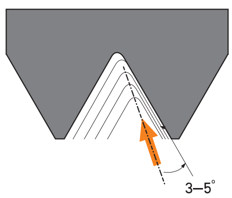


Infeed way of threading

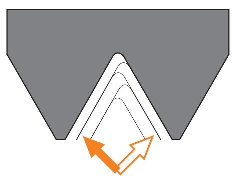
The number of passes and widths of cut are the key points of threading operation. Please choose the cutting parameters with the recommended form according to experience data. In case of breakages or too much wear please have a look at page A447 (trouble shooting).



Radial width of cut



Modified flank width of cut



Alternating width of cut

Radial width of cut	Modified flank width of cut	Alternating width of cut
Radial width of cut requires low cutting depth, sharp cutting edge and tough grade. It is recommended when the pitch is smaller than 2 mm, not ideal for material with long chips.	Infeed at an angle of 3–5° to the flank of the teeth. It is easy for chips flow. Suitable for long chip material and internal threading.	Alternating width of cut is mainly used for large pitches and long chip materials. To get equal insert wear on both edges.