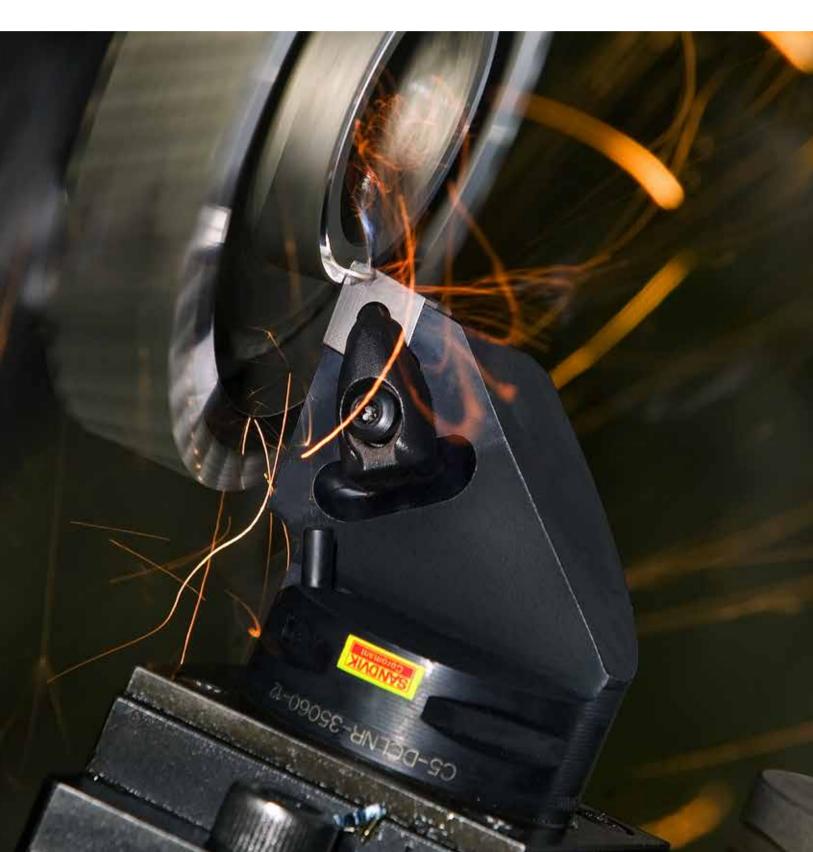


Hard part turning with CBN



Choose the right solution

Since it was first introduced as a cutting tool material in the 1980s, the use of cubic boron nitride (CBN) has evolved to become a common machining solution. The application areas include hardened steels, cast irons, heat resistant super alloys (HRSA) and powdered metals. These workpiece materials have one thing in common; they are generally recognized as being difficult to machine.

A CBN insert can withstand the high cutting temperatures and forces and still retain its cutting edge. This is why CBN delivers long, consistent tool life and produces components with excellent surface finish.

Sandvik Coromant offers a comprehensive program of unique CBN products for finish turning of case hardened steels. In this brochure you will find the correct grade, geometry and edge preparation for your application. Whatever your component design or surface finish requirements we will deliver high productivity and outstanding quality.



Did you know...

...that CBN is the second hardest known material in the world; the hardest being diamond. This, in addition to many other extreme properties makes it the ideal cutting tool material for hard, abrasive workpieces. CBN has greater chemical and thermal stability than diamond, which dissolves in iron and has a maximum temperature limit of approximately 700°C (1300°F). In contrast, CBN is chemically inert in ferrous materials and retains its hardness at temperatures in excess of 1000°C (1800°F) which is typical for HPT.

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Choose the right grade

Each CBN grade in our hard part turning range has been specifically designed for high performance in finish turning of case hardened steels.

- CB7015 for continuous to light interrupted cutting
- · CB7025 for light to medium interrupted cutting
- CB7525 for heavy interrupted cutting

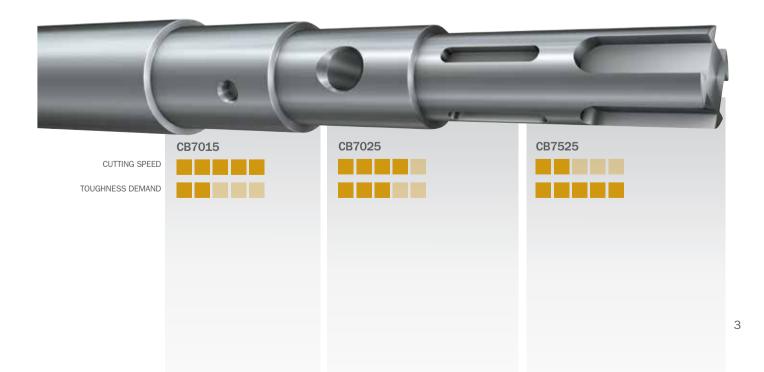
In order to select the most suitable grade, you must determine what type of cutting best describes your application. In the following pages we guide you through our CBN product range to find the best solution for your process.

What is hard part turning?

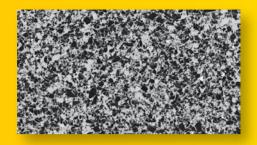
Using a very broad definition hard part turning refers to hardened steels at 55 HRC and above. There are many different types of steel (carbon steels, alloy steels, tool steels, bearing steels etc.) that can achieve these high levels of hardness. The common hardening methods are case hardening, induction hardening and through hardening. Hard part turning is usually a finishing or semi-finishing process with high dimensional accuracy and surface quality requirements.

Application areas

The illustration below helps you find the right grade for your application and relates to grade toughness and cutting speed capability.



CB7015

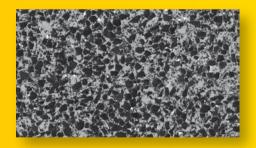


CB7015 contains 50% CBN with fine grain size in a unique ceramic binder. Maximum performance is achieved in continuous to light interrupted cutting where machine conditions are very stable. CB7015 is coated for easy wear detection.

Cutting data recommendations

Cutting speed, v _c m/min (ft/min)	50	(164)	100	(328)	150	(492)	200	(656)	250	(820)
Feed, f _n mm/r (inch/r)	0.1	(0.0039)	0.2	(0.0079)	0.3	(0.0118)	0.4	(0.0157)	0.5	(0.0197)
Depth of cut, AP mm (inch)	0.1	(0.0039)	0.2	(0.0079)	0.3	(0.0118)	0.4	(0.0157)	0.5	(0.0197)
							=	Recomme	nded	starting value

CB7025

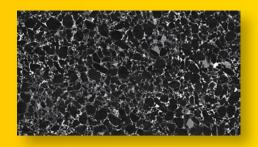


CB7025 is a unique, patented material (US 7670 980 B2) containing 60% CBN with a bimodal grain distribution ($1\&3 \mu m$) in a ceramic binder. High fracture resistance makes it a very versatile grade for hard part turning. It has excellent tool life in interrupted cutting and is also recommended for mixed production and when there is some instability in machine setup.

Cutting data recommendations

Cutting speed, v _c m/min (ft/min)	50	(164)	100	(328)	150	(492)	200	(656)	250	(820)
Feed, f _n mm/r (inch/r)	0.1	(0.0039)	0.2	(0.0079)	0.3	(0.0118)	0.4	(0.0157)	0.5	(0.0197)
Depth of cut, AP mm (inch)	0.1	(0.0039)	0.2	(0.0079)	0.3	(0.0118)	0.4	(0.0157)	0.5	(0.0197)
							 =	Recommer	nded	starting value

CB7525



CB7525 is a very tough grade and contains 90% CBN with fine grains in a ceramic binder. It is designed for gray cast iron machining and also performs well in hard part turning applications in heavy interrupted cuts (short contact time) as well as in very abrasive steels (tool steels, manganese steels).

Cutting data recommendations

Cutting speed, v_c m/min (ft/min)	50	(164)	100	(328)	150	(492)	200	(656)	250	(820)
Feed, f _n mm/r (inch/r)	0.1	(0.0039)	0.2	(0.0079)	0.3	(0.0118)	0.4	(0.0157)	0.5	(0.0197)
Depth of cut, AP mm (inch)	0.1	(0.0039)	0.2	(0.0079)	0.3	(0.0118)	0.4	(0.0157)	0.5	(0.0197)
							= Re	ecommend	ed st	tarting value

CB7925



CB7925 contains 75% CBN in a ceramic binder. It has a bimodal CBN grain size distribution with a mix of large and fine CBN grains (4 & 12 μ m). The main application area is high alloy cast irons but this grade will also perform well in turning of hardened steel and cast iron rolls. CB7925 CBN inserts are only available in solid format.

Cutting data recommendations

Cutting speed, v _c m/min (ft/min)	50	(164)	100 (328)	150 (492)	200	(656)	250	(820)
Feed, f _n mm/r (inch/r)	0.1	(0.0039)	0.2 (0.0079)	0.3 (0.0118)	0.4	(0.0157)	0.5	(0.0197)
Depth of cut, AP mm (inch)	0.1	(0.0039)	0.2 (0.0079)	0.3 (0.0118)	0.4	(0.0157)	0.5	(0.0197)
					= R	ecommend	led s	tarting value



Choose the right geometry

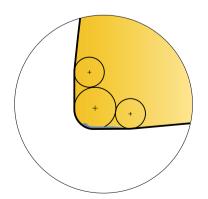
The insert geometry and edge preparation are extremely important in hard part turning as they have a significant influence on tool life and productivity. The Sandvik Coromant CBN product range includes inserts with standard nose radius, wipers and the unique Xcel design. The standard nose radius generates the lowest cutting forces and has the lowest stability requirements while wipers and Xcel give an unbeatable combination of high productivity and excellent surface finish.

Standard nose radius

Insert nose radius is an important performance parameter:

- A small nose radius: 02, 04 mm (0.008-0.016 inch) provides good chip breaking.
- A large nose radius: 08, 12 mm (0.031-0.047 inch) generates better surface finish and produces thinner chips, which reduces the degree of crater wear in hard part turning operations.
- The combination of a large nose radius with small depth of cut results in reduced entry and exit forces.

In general, a large nose radius provides greater edge strength and therefore extended tool life. Use the largest nose radius allowed based on your process requirements.



Wiper

The Sandvik Coromant patented wiper designs -WH and -WG are based on a number of blended radii and have been developed specifically for HPT. Wiper inserts provide two possibilities for process improvement:

- $\cdot\,$ Improved surface finish with standard cutting data.
- Maintained surface finish at substantially higher feed rate.

Xcel

The Xcel geometry has a straight cutting edge with a low entry angle. This produces thin chips and lower cutting temperatures, leading to reduced crater wear development. The benefits of Xcel are maximized when the entire cutting edge is used, so optimum performance is achieved on straight surfaces for one pass finishing at feed rate of 0.3 to 0.5 mm/r (0.012 to 0.02 inch/r). The maximum depth of cut is 0.25mm (.01 inch). It is possible to use eight cutting edges on an Xcel insert.



Insert geometries

The measured surface qualities below give an indication of what geometry to choose under specific conditions.



Hardness = 58-62 HRC AP = 0.15 mm(0.0059 inch) $v_{c} = 160 \text{ m/min}$ (525 ft/min)

1. Radius

 $f_{n}=0.1 \text{ mm/r}$ (0.0039 inch/r) r= 0.8 mm/

(0.0315 inch)

Ra 0.433 µm in 0.000017 Rz 1.72 µm in 0.000068



Standard geometry

- · Lowest requirements on stability
- Lowest cutting forces
- · Normal surface finish vs. feed

Why Hard Part **Turning?**

In the past, grinding was the common finishing process for hardened steel components. Today hard part turning is widely regarded as an efficient and cost effective alternative. Hard part turning can significantly boost productivity and at the same time deliver environmental benefits.

- High quality
- Reduced production time per component
- Process flexibility
- Lower machine investment costs
- Reduced energy requirements
- Coolant not required
- Easier chip handling
- Possibility to recycle chips

2. Wiper

 $f_{n} = 0.2 \text{ mm/r}$ (0.0079 inch/r) *r*= 0.8 + WH (0.0315 inch + WH)

Ra 0.391 µm in 0.000015 Rz 1.67 µm in 0.000066



WH geometry

- Versatile first choice
- Low cutting forces
- Low requirements on stability
- Improved surface finish vs. feed

3. Xcel[™]

 $f_n=0.5 \text{ mm/r}$ (0.0197 inch/r)

Ra 0.935 µm in 0.000037 Rz 4.60 µm in 0.000181



Xcel Very high stability requirements

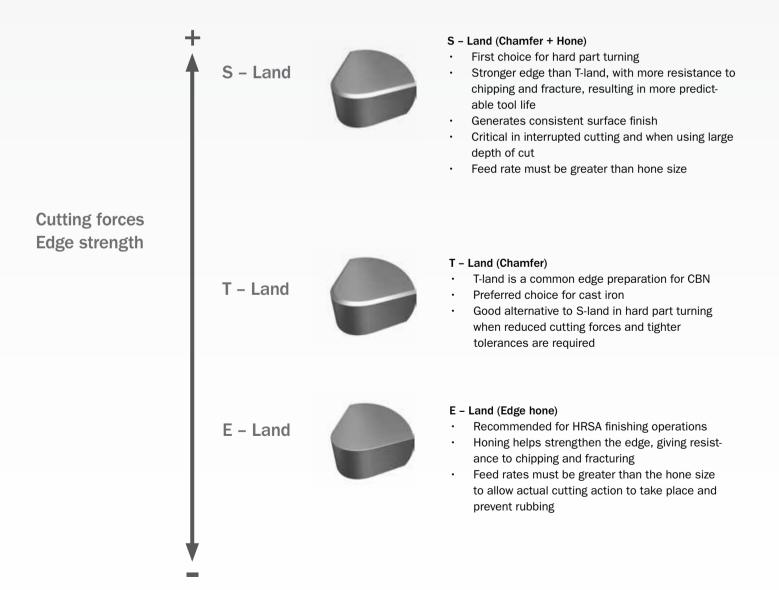
Good surface finish at high feed rate

Choose the right edge preparation

The combination of the nose radius and the edge preparation has a significant influence on tool life, surface finish and integrity of the machined part. It is very important to select the chamfer size and edge condition best suited to your application.

Edge condition

There are three edge conditions available in the Sandvik Coromant CBN range:



Safe-Lok

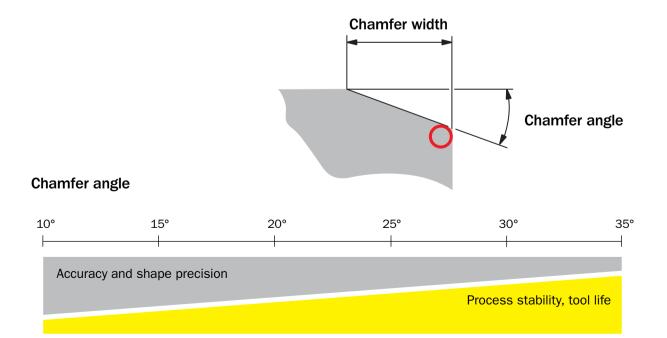
The Safe-Lok tip on our negative inserts is a unique Sandvik Coromant concept. It provides a mechanical interlock in addition to brazing which gives additional strength and security in aggressive cutting conditions.

Chamfer angle and width

In general, the strength of the cutting edge on CBN inserts increases with increasing chamfer angle and width, but also results in increased cutting forces and temperature.

A wide chamfer spreads the cutting forces over a larger area, which provides a more robust cutting edge, allowing for higher feed rates. Where process stability and consistent tool life are the most important factors, the best solution will be obtained using a large chamfer.

If surface finish and dimensional accuracy are the main requirements, a small chamfer will provide the best results. Cutting forces and temperature will be reduced and there will be less vibration. In some cases, where surface finish is critical, a honed edge (E-land) can be beneficial, even though the tool life will be shorter. Since hard part turning is usually employed as a finishing operation, it is necessary to find the optimum edge design which produces high quality components and a stable production process with good tool life.



CoroTurn[®] TR

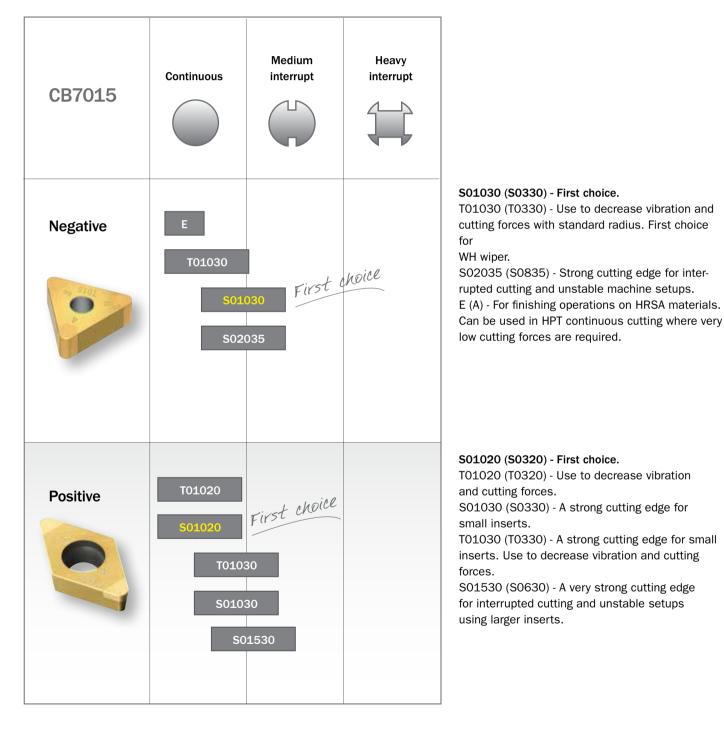
CoroTurn® TR provides a unique solution for high precision profiling of hardened steel components. The iLock interface ensures extremely secure and stable positioning of the insert in the seat. In this way, CoroTurn® TR eliminates micro-movement of the insert which can occur during profiling operations where the insert is subjected to multi-directional cutting forces when the tool path changes. CoroTurn® TR is available in CBN grades CB7015 and CB7025.

- · Maximum insert stability in the tool holder
- Repeatable insert indexing
- · Closer tolerances and high quality surfaces
- Long, predictable tool life



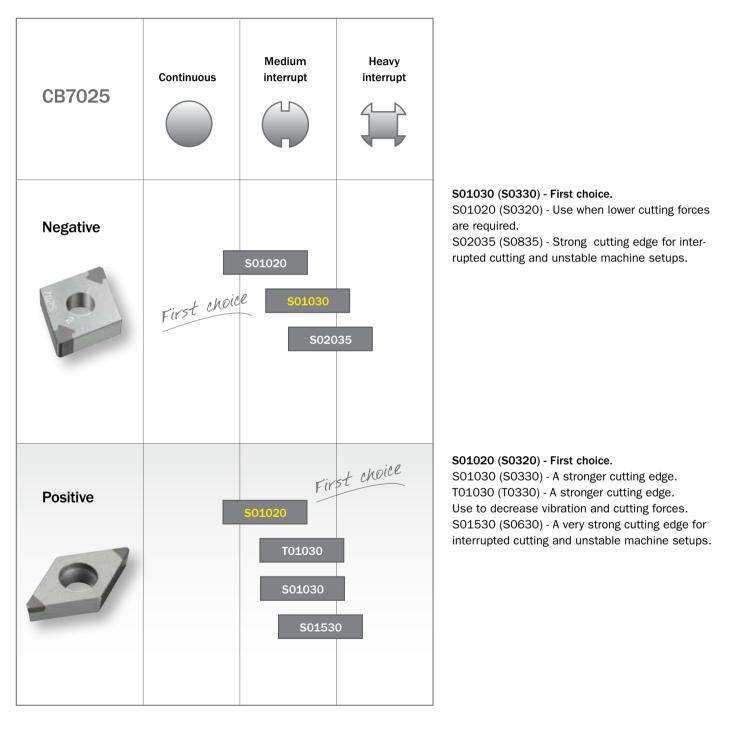
Edge preparation guide

Edge Geometry Selection CB7015





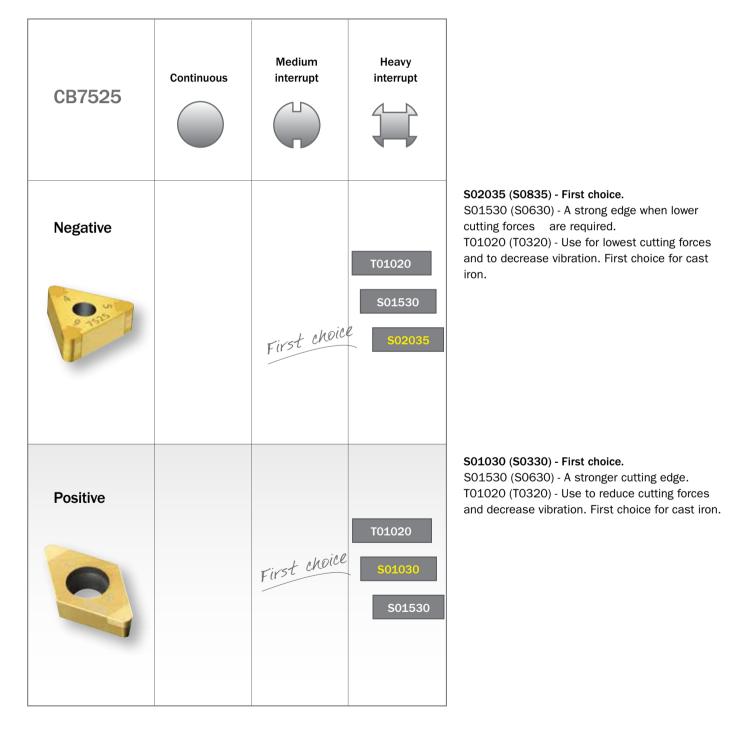
Edge Geometry Selection CB7025





Even more edge geometry options are available through our Tailor Made program.

Edge Geometry Selection CB7525 (for ISO-H materials)



CBN in other insert families

In addition to the general turning assortment our CBN range also includes inserts for parting and grooving, threading and small part machining.

CoroCut® 1-2 System

CoroCut 1-2 is your first choice for parting, profiling and grooving. The system is based on a patented rail and V-shaped design which together with a long insert gives exceptional stability. This combination makes it possible to run at high cutting data and still achieve better productivity and close tolerances than any other system on the market. Use CoroCut inserts with -GE geometry for grooving and -RE for profiling. Insert widths available from 2.5 to 8.0 mm (0.098-.315 inch) in grades CB7015 and CB20.

CoroThread ® 266

CoroThread[®] 266 delivers high precision threading performance. The unique iLock interface between the insert and the tip seat eliminates insert movement caused by cutting force vibration. Available in grade CB7015.

CoroTurn® XS

Precision inserts in small sizes, down to 7.0 mm (0.276 inch) for threading operations and 6.2 mm (0.244 inch) for grooving and threading. Its unique clamping system makes it reliable and easy to use. All CoroTurn XS grooving inserts produce grooves with flat bottom and sharp corner radii. Available in grade CB7015.

CoroCut[®] MB

CoroCut MB is a high-precision grooving, turning, and threading system for hole diameters from 10 mm (0.394 inch) and more. The edge line of the insert is sharp, and together with a thin-layered coating, it is suitable for internal machining. Available in grade CB7015.

Success with CoroCut[®]

- Cutting data start values
- speed: 120m/min (390 ft/min)
- feed: 0.04mm/r (.0016 inch/r)
- Use coolant for long cutting times
- Use short tool overhang
- Use largest possible insert seat size



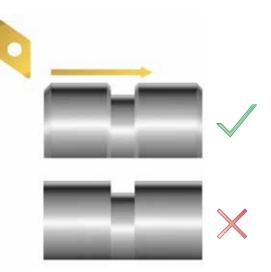
Prepare for success

Component design and preparation

Careful preparation of the component in the soft (unhardened) state will benefit the hard part turning process. Due to the relatively small depths of cut used in hard part turning, tight dimensional tolerances in soft machining are key to achieving a consistent process. This delivers longer tool life and high quality components. The use of features such as chamfers and radii on the component will optimize entry and exit paths for maximum tool life.

Points to remember when planning your soft machining conditions include:

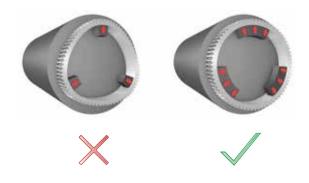
- Avoid burrs
- Keep close dimensional tolerances
- Chamfer and make radii in the soft state
- Do not enter or leave cut abruptly
- Enter or leave by programming radius movements



Component Clamping

Wide clamping jaws offer many benefits compared to ordinary three point jaws. This is particulary true for thin walled components which require extremely secure clamping.

The component should be as close as possible to the spindle bearings. As a general guideline, a length-to-diameter ratio of 2:1 is recommended for workpieces supported on one end only, with acceptable maximum of 4:1. Where there is additional tailstock support, the ratio can be extended to 8:1. Correct alignment of the headstock and tailstock also adds to the rigidity of the setup.



Toolholder and insert clamping

Use Coromant Capto for maximum stability. Alternatively, carbide bars are preferred to steel bars, because of their inherent stiffness. Use a rigid tool with a large cross-section and keep the overhang as short as possible. The security and stability provided by the CoroTurn® RC clamping system is recommended for CBN inserts.



Wet or dry machining

Dry cutting is one of the key advantages of hard part turning. CBN inserts can tolerate cutting temperatures in excess of 1,000°C (1800°F). In general, the use of CBN in dry conditions has a positive effect on tool life, particularly in interrupted cutting.

Elimination of coolant:

- Reduces costs
- $\cdot\,$ Leads to easier chip handling
- · Is more environmentally friendly

However, there are some situations where coolant is required:

- $\cdot~$ To facilitate chip breaking
- $\cdot\;$ To control the thermal stability of the workpiece
- $\cdot\;$ To remove heat when machining big components

The coolant must always be applied as a consistent flow over the entire cutting length.



One or two cut strategy

When deciding between a one- or a two cut strategy, these factors must be considered:

- Machine capability
- · What the most important process measures are.

It is very often a balance between accuracy and productivity.

One-cut strategy

With a high quality machine tool and a stable setup, a single cut can produce acceptable levels of surface quality and dimensional tolerance.

Two-cut strategy

When the machine setup is unstable, if there is any inconsistency in the component or if a very high final tolerance or surface quality is required, a two-cut strategy is likely to be the best option.



One-cut strategy



Two-cut strategy



Tool wear

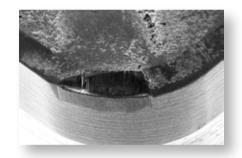
In hard part turning the most common forms of CBN tool wear are crater and flank wear. The wear process depends on a number of factors:

- Workpiece material
- · CBN grade
- Cutting conditions
- Edge geometry
- Machine stability.



Crater wear

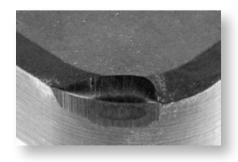
Crater wear is dominant when machining case hardened steels and is mainly caused by chemical wear, due to the extremely high temperature and the forces at the contact point between the workpiece and the CBN insert. Crater wear development weakens the cutting edge which can lead to inconsistent tool life.



Flank wear

Flank wear is more common at lower cutting speeds and when machining more abrasive steels such as bearing or tool steels. The primary wear mechanism is abrasion. Large flank wear has a negative effect on surface integrity and dimensional accuracy.

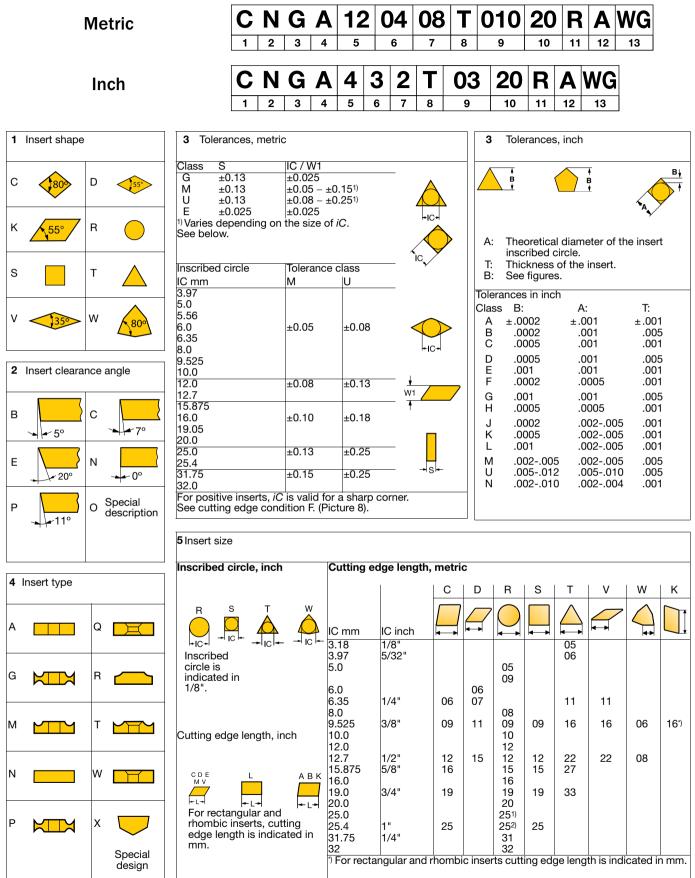
Even though wear is complex, there are ways to control it and maintain a consistent and reliable machining operation.



Troubleshooting recommendations

Tool wear	Solution
Flank wear	 Increase cutting speed. Increase feed.
Crater wear	 Reduce cutting speed. Increase feed.
Chipping	 Check stability, eliminate vibration. Do not use coolant. Use a stronger cutting edge; S-edge geometry Increase chamfer size (angle and /or width) Use larger nose radius.
Cracking /fracture	 Use uncoated inserts. Check stability, eliminate vibration. Check/ replace shim. Make sure tool is aligned to center. Do not use coolant. Decrease feed. Decrease depth of cut. Use a stronger cutting edge; S-edge geometry Increase chamfer size (angle and /or width) Use larger nose radius. Use wiper.
Notch wear	 Increase speed. Reduce feed. Reduce/ vary depth of cut.

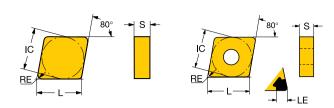
Code key



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E (A)		ER treated cutting edge A (inch)	А	CBN, Multi Corn - Fully indexable - CBN top to bot		er corners
т		E (metric) Negative land	в	CBN, Multi Corn – Fully indexable	er Inserts	
к		Double negative lands		- CBN brazed to	the top and bottom of t	he carbide carrier corners.
S		Negative land and ER treated cutting edge	E	CBN, Single tip in - Non-indexable - CBN brazed to	nserts the top of one of the ca	rbide carrier corners
9	Chamfer width		F	CBN, Multi tip in: - Indexable		ide comitor
	ISO mm 010 BN = 0.10 015 BN = 0.15 020 BN = 0.20 025 BN = 0.25 070 BN = 0.70 150 BN = 1.50	ANSI inch 03 BN = (.003) 06 BN = (.006) 08 BN = (.0078) 08 BN = (.0098) 30 BN = (.009) 60 BN = (.060) 80 BN = (.080)	D	CBN, Full Top ins - Indexable	o the complete top surfa	ace of the carbide carrier
10	Chamfer angle, c	legrees		- Complete inser	t mode from CBN	
GB GB	15 GB = 15° 20 GB = 20° 25 GB = 25°	30 GB = 30° 35 GB = 35°	gene	erate superior surf	ace finish. for general purpose mag	be used to boost productivity and
11	Hand of insert			Allows high feed	rates in HPT machining of GCI	-
Inserts designed so direction are indica		in left or right	WH	Low cutting force	optimized for HPT es for superior surface fi ak performance at HPT f	inish finishing feed rates
R	Right hand desig	n		Allows the use of Maintains surface	f higher feed rates than	other wiper geometries
L	Left hand design		~~	Maintains SuildC		

Negative basic shape inserts

T-Max® P Rhombic 80°

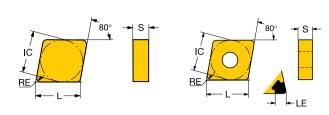


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				2.3	.091	CNGA120412S02035A			☆	☆		CNGA433S0835A
				2.8	.110	CNGA120412S02035B					☆	CNGA433S0835B
				2.6	.102	CNGA120416S01030A			☆	☆		CNGA434S0330A
				2.7	.106	CNGA120416S02035A				☆		CNGA434S0835A
		1				1						

Negative basic shape inserts

T-Max[®] P

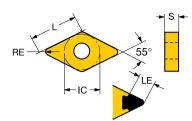
Rhombic 80°



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				LE	LE"	ISO CODE	7525	7925	7015	7025	7525	CB20	ANSI CODE
		12	1/2	2.8	.110	CNGA120404T01020B	☆				☆		CNGA431T0320B
				2.7		CNGA120408T01020B	☆				☆		CNGA432T0320B
				2.0		CNGA120408T01030A			☆				CNGA432T0330A
				2.7		CNGA120412T01020B	☆				☆		CNGA433T0320B
				2.3	.091	CNGA120412T01030A			☆				CNGA433T0330A
		12	1/2	2.0		CNGA120408EA			☆			_	CNGA432AA
				2.3	.091	CNGA120412EA			☆				CNGA433AA
bu													
Finishing		10	1/0	0.0	110	01111100404000					-	0	011144 404 000005
ï	5355.5	12	1/2	2.8 2.8		CNMA120404S01020E CNMA120408S01020E						-	CNMA431S0320E CNMA432S0320E
"				2.8		CNMA120408501020E					_		CNMA432S0320E CNMA433S0320E
				2.1	.100	CNMA120412501020E						X	GNMA43350320E
ŀ		12	1/2			CNGN120412S02520M	1	☆					CNG433S0820M
		12	1/2			CNGN120416S02520M		24					CNG434S0820M
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Negative basic shape inserts T-Max® P

Rhombic 55°

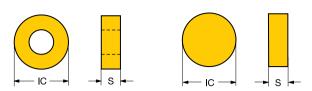


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				LE	LE"	ISO CODE	7525	7015	7025	7525 CB20	ANSI CODE
		15	1/2	3.4	.134	DNGA150408S01030AWH		Σţ	☆		DNGA432S0330AWH
				2.1	.083	DNGA150408S02035AWH			☆		DNGA432S0835AWH
				3.0	.118	DNGA150412S01030AWH		☆	☆		DNGA433S0330AWH
				2.4	.094	DNGA150412S02035AWH		☆			DNGA433S0835AWH
	and the second second										
		11	3/8	1.8	.071	DNGA110404S01020A			☆		DNGA331S0320A
				3.0		DNGA110404S01030A		☆	☆		DNGA331S0330A
				2.1	.083	DNGA110408S01020A			☆		DNGA332S0320A
				2.6		DNGA110408S01030A		☆	☆		DNGA332S0330A
	and the second s			2.1	.083	DNGA110408S02035A			☆		DNGA332S0835A
				2.2	.087	DNGA110412S01030A		☆			DNGA333S0330A
		15	1/2	1.8	.071	DNGA150404S01020A			☆		DNGA431S0320A
				3.8	.150	DNGA150404S01030A		☆	☆		DNGA431S0330A
				1.8	.071	DNGA150404S02035A			☆		DNGA431S0835A
				2.1	.083	DNGA150408S01020A			☆		DNGA432S0320A
				3.4	.134	DNGA150408S01030A		☆	☆		DNGA432S0330A
				2.1	.083	DNGA150408S01530B				☆	DNGA432S0630B
				2.1		DNGA150408S02035A		☆	☆		DNGA432S0835A
5				3.0		DNGA150412S01030A		☆	☆		DNGA433S0330A
Finishing				2.4	.094	DNGA150412S01530B				☆	DNGA433S0630B
is.				2.4	.094	DNGA150412S02035A		☆	☆		DNGA433S0835A
Ë				2.9	.114	DNGA150416S01030A		☆	公		DNGA434S0330A
		11	3/8	3.4	.134	DNGA110404T01020B	☆			☆	DNGA331T0320B
				3.0	.118	DNGA110408T01020B	☆			☆	DNGA332T0320B
	the second s										
		15	1/2	2.1	.083	DNGA150408EA		☆			DNGA432AA
				2.4	.094	DNGA150412EA		☆			DNGA433AA
	e. 7			2.9	.114	DNGA150416EA		☆			DNGA434AA
		15	1/2	3.3	.130	DNMA150404S01020E					DNMA431S0320E
				2.9	.114	DNMA150408S01020E					DNMA432S0320E
	NEW /			2.6	.102	DNMA150412S01020E				\$	DNMA433S0320E
		I									

Negative basic shape inserts

T-Max®

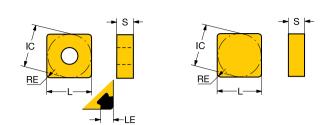




			ISO CODE	7925 <mark>স</mark>		CB50 H	ANSI CODE
	06		RNGN060300S02520M RNGN060400S02520M	\$ \$			RNG22S1020M RNG23S1020M
	09 12	1/2	RNGN090300S02520M RNGN120300S02520M RNGN120400S02520M				RNG32S1020M RNG42S1020M RNG43S1020M
Finishing	15 25	5/8	RNGN150400S02520M RNGN250400S02520M	x 22 X	·		RNG5351020M RNG83S1020M
Finis	12	1/2	RNGN120400FD			\$	7 RNG43FD
ε	09	3/8	RNGA090300S01020D		☆		RNGA32S0320D
Medium							

Negative basic shape inserts T-Max[®] P

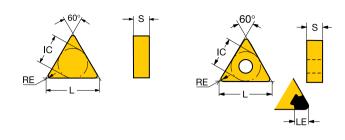
Square



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							.0	10	0			0	0	
			+iC≯	LE	LE"	ISO CODE	7525	7925	CB5	701	702	752		
-		09	3/8	2.1	.083	SNGA090308S01030A					☆			SNGA322S0330A
				1.4	.055	SNGA090308S02035B						☆		SNGA322S0835B
				2.1		SNGA090312S02035B						☆		SNGA323S0835B
		12	1/2	2.7	.106	SNGA120408S01030A					☆			SNGA432S0330A
				2.7		SNGA120412S01030A				☆ '	☆			SNGA433S0330A
				2.7		SNGA120412S02035A					☆			SNGA433S0835A
				2.8		SNGA120412S02035B						☆		SNGA433S0835B
		09	3/8	2.1	.083	SNGA090308T01020B					4	☆		SNGA322T0320B
				2.1	.083	SNGA090312T01020B						☆		SNGA323T0320B
		12	1/2	2.7	.106	SNGA120408T01020B	$\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$					☆		SNGA432T0320B
	N			2.7	.106	SNGA120412T01020B	☆					☆		SNGA433T0320B
		12	1/2	3.4	.134	SNMA120404S01020E							☆	SNMA431S0320E
_				3.4	.134	SNMA120408S01020E							☆	SNMA432S0320E
Finishing				3.4	.134	SNMA120412S01020E							☆	SNMA433S0320E
ish														
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		09	3/8			SNGN090312S02520M		☆						SNG323S1020M
		12	1/2			SNGN120412S02520M		☆						SNG433S1020M
						SNGN120416S02520M		☆						SNG434S1020M
		12	1/2			SNGN120408FD			☆				4	SNG432FD
						SNGN120412FD			☆					☆ SNG433FD
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Negative basic shape inserts T-Max® P

Triangular



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		\wedge	Â				.0	0	5			0	
			+iC+	LE	LE"	ISO CODE	7925	CB50	7015	7025	7525	CB50	ANSI CODE
		11	1/4	1.6	.063	TNGA110304S01030A				☆			TNGA221S0330A
				1.3	.051	TNGA110308S01030A			☆	☆			TNGA222S0330A
		16	3/8	2.9	.114	TNGA160404S01030A			☆	☆			TNGA331S0330A
				2.6	.102	TNGA160408S01030A			☆	☆			TNGA332S0330A
				2.0	.079	TNGA160408S01530B					☆		TNGA332S0630B
				2.0	.079	TNGA160408S02035A				☆			TNGA332S0835A
	57.6			2.8	.110	TNGA160408S02035B					☆		TNGA332S0835B
				2.3	.091	TNGA160412S01030A			公	☆			TNGA333S0330A
				2.3	.091	TNGA160412S02035A				公			TNGA333S0835A
		16	3/8	3.6	.142	TNMA160404S01020E					2		TNMA331S0320E
	-			3.3	.130	TNMA160408S01020E					7	24	TNMA332S0320E
				3.0		TNMA160412S01020E					7	2	TNMA333S0320E
		22	1/2	3.2	.126	TNMA220408S01020E					2	×2	TNMA432S0320E
ğ				2.9	.114	TNMA220412S01020E					7	2	TNMA433S0320E
ji.													
Finishing													
ίΞ		16	3/8			TNGN160408S02520M	22						TNG332S1020M
	2					TNGN160412S02520M	公						TNG333S1020M
		22	1/2			TNGN220412FD		Ř				☆	TNG433FD

Negative basic shape inserts T-Max[®] P

Trigon 80°

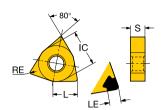
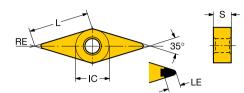


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Off 3/8 2.3 091 WNGA060404501030AWH Image: WNGA080408501030AWH Image: WNGA080404501030AWH Image: WNGA080404501030A Image: WNGA080404501030A Image: WNGA080404501030A Image: WNGA080404501030A Image: WNGA080404501030A Image: WNGA080404501				۵.							
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Ofg 3/2 3.091 WNGA080408S01030AWH Image: Constraint of the second										☆	
View 2.7 .106 WNGA080412S01030AWH Image: Constraint of the state of th			08	1/2							
Of 3/8 2.3 .091 WNGA060404T01030AWH Image: Construction of the state of the sta											
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2.2 .087 WNGA060408S01030A ☆ ☆ WNGA332S0330A 08 1/2 2.8 .110 WNGA080404S01030A ☆ ☆ WNGA431S0330A 2.7 .106 WNGA080408S01030A ☆ ☆ WNGA432S0330A 2.0 .079 WNGA080408S02035A ☆ WNGA432S0835A 2.7 .106 WNGA080412S01030A ☆ WNGA432S0835A 2.7 .106 WNGA080412S01030A ☆ WNGA432S0835A 2.7 .106 WNGA080412S01030A ☆ WNGA433S0330A 06 3/8 2.3 .091 WNGA060404T01020B ☆ WNGA331T0320B 2.2 .087 WNGA060408T01020B ☆ ☆ WNGA332T0320B	ш										
2.2 .087 WNGA060408S01030A ☆ ☆ WNGA332S0330A 08 1/2 2.8 .110 WNGA080404S01030A ☆ ☆ WNGA431S0330A 2.7 .106 WNGA080408S01030A ☆ ☆ WNGA432S0330A 2.0 .079 WNGA080408S02035A ☆ WNGA432S0835A 2.7 .106 WNGA080412S01030A ☆ WNGA432S0835A 2.7 .106 WNGA080412S01030A ☆ WNGA432S0835A 2.7 .106 WNGA080412S01030A ☆ WNGA433S0330A 06 3/8 2.3 .091 WNGA060404T01020B ☆ WNGA331T0320B 2.2 .087 WNGA060408T01020B ☆ ☆ WNGA332T0320B											
08 1/2 2.8 .110 WNGA080404S01030A \(\alpha\) + \(\alpha\)} \(\mathcal{W}\) + \(\mathcal{M}\) + \(\mathcal(\mathcal\) + \(\mathcal{M}\) + \(\mathcal{M}\) + \(\mathcal{M}\)			06	3/8	2.3	.091	WNGA060404S01030A		☆	☆	WNGA331S0330A
2.7 .106 WNGA080408S01030A					2.2	.087	WNGA060408S01030A		☆	☆	WNGA332S0330A
2.0 .079 WNGA080408S02035A ☆ ☆ WNGA432S0835A 2.7 .106 WNGA080412S01030A ☆ ☆ ☆ WNGA433S0330A 06 3/8 2.3 .091 WNGA060404T01020B ☆ ☆ ☆ WNGA331T0320B 2.2 .087 WNGA060408T01020B ☆ ☆ ☆ WNGA332T0320B			08	1/2	2.8	.110	WNGA080404S01030A		☆	☆	WNGA431S0330A
2.7 .106 WNGA080412S01030A ☆ ☆ WNGA433S0330A 06 3/8 2.3 .091 WNGA060404T01020B ☆ ☆ WNGA331T0320B 2.2 .087 WNGA060408T01020B ☆ ☆ WNGA332T0320B					2.7	.106	WNGA080408S01030A		☆	☆	WNGA432S0330A
06 3/8 2.3 .091 WNGA060404T01020B ☆ ☆ WNGA331T0320B 2.2 .087 WNGA060408T01020B ☆ ☆ WNGA332T0320B									☆	☆	
2.2 .087 WNGA060408T01020B ☆ WNGA332T0320B					2.7	.106	WNGA080412S01030A		☆	☆	WNGA433S0330A
2.2 .087 WNGA060408T01020B ☆ WNGA332T0320B											
			06	3/8						Z	
				1 (0							
08 1/2 2.8 .110 WNGA080404T01020B ☆ ☆ WNGA431T0320B			80	1/2							
2.7 .106 WNGA080408T01020B ☆ ☆ WNGA432T0320B								Ŕ			
2.7 .106 WNGA080412T01020B ☆ WNGA433T0320B					2.7	.106	WNGA080412101020B	E.		Z	(WNGA43310320B
								1			

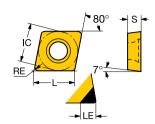
Negative basic shape inserts T-Max® P

Rhombic 35°



			- ↓ /CI+-	LE		ISO CODE	7015 🖵	7025	ANSI CODE
		16	3/8	2.1	.083	VNGA160404S01020A		☆	VNGA331S0320A
_				4.2	.165	VNGA160404S01030A	\$	☆	VNGA331S0330A
Ľ,	-			2.4	.094	VNGA160408S01020A		☆	VNGA332S0320A
Finishing				3.3	.130	VNGA160408S01030A	☆	☆	VNGA332S0330A
Ē				2.4	.094	VNGA160408S02035A	☆	☆	VNGA332S0835A
-									

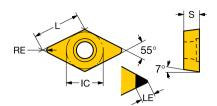
CoroTurn[®] 107 Rhombic 80°



							κ		н	
			Â							
			\bigcirc				7525	15	7525	
		H	++iC++	LE	LE"	ISO CODE	75			
		09	3/8	2.6		CCGW09T304S01020FWH			☆	CCGW3(2.5)1S0320FWH
				1.8		CCGW09T304S01530FWH			☆	CCGW3(2.5)1S0630FWH
				2.6		CCGW09T308S01020FWH			☆	CCGW3(2.5)2S0320FWH
				2.6	.102	CCGW09T312S01020FWH		☆		CCGW3(2.5)3S0320FWH
		00	- / /	1.0	074		-			
		06	1/4	1.8	.071	CCGW060204T01030FWH			\$ \$	CCGW2(1.5)1T0330FWH
		00	0./0	2.0		CCGW060208T01030FWH		\$	22	CCGW2(1.5)2T0330FWH
		09	3/8	2.6 2.5		CCGW09T304T01020FWH		☆ ☆		CCGW3(2.5)1T0320FWH
				2.5	.098	CCGW09T308T01020FWH		23		CCGW3(2.5)2T0320FWH
6										
Finishing		06	1/4	1.8	.071	CCGW060204S01020F		☆	☆	CCGW2(1.5)1S0320F
list				1.8		CCGW060204S01030F			☆ z	
Fir				2.0	.079	CCGW060208S01030F			☆	CCGW2(1.5)2S0330F
		09	3/8	2.6	.102	CCGW09T304S01020F		☆	☆	CCGW3(2.5)1S0320F
				1.8	.071	CCGW09T304S01530F		\$	\$ 2	CCGW3(2.5)1S0630F
				2.5	.098	CCGW09T308S01020F		☆	☆	CCGW3(2.5)2S0320F
				2.0	.079	CCGW09T308S01530F		公	なえ	CCGW3(2.5)2S0630F
				2.6	.102	CCGW09T312S01020F		公		CCGW3(2.5)3S0320F
				2.3	.091	CCGW09T312S01530F		Ŕ	☆	CCGW3(2.5)3S0630F
		06	1/4	1.5	.059	CCGW060202T01030F		公	☆	CCGW2(1.5)0T0330F
				2.6	.102	CCGW060204T01020F	☆		Z	CCGW2(1.5)1T0320F
	(1)			1.8	.071	CCGW060204T01030F		公		CCGW2(1.5)1T0330F
				2.0	.079	CCGW060208T01030F		☆		CCGW2(1.5)2T0330F
		09	3/8	2.6		CCGW09T304T01020F	☆		ŕ,	
				2.5	.098	CCGW09T308T01020F	☆		Z	CCGW3(2.5)2T0320F
								+		

CoroTurn® 107

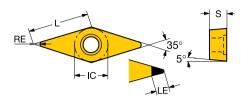
Rhombic 55°



							к		ł	н	
			~						ż		0
		\leftarrow		LE	LE"	ISO CODE	7525	7015	7025	7525	ANSI CODE
		11	3/8	2.1	.083	DCGW11T308S01020FWH			Σ_{i}^{p}		DCGW3(2.5)2S0320FWH
	0.7										
-					074						
		07	1/4	1.8	.071	DCGW070204S01020F	_		☆.		DCGW2(1.5)1S0320F
				1.8	.071	DCGW070204S01030F		☆		☆	DCGW2(1.5)1S0330F
		4.4	3/8	2.0	.079	DCGW070208S01030F		☆	☆~		DCGW2(1.5)2S0330F
		11	3/8		.071	DCGW11T304S01020F		☆	*		DCGW3(2.5)1S0320F
				1.8 2.8	.071	DCGW11T304S01530F DCGW11T308S01020F		☆☆	자 자	☆	DCGW3(2.5)1S0630F DCGW3(2.5)2S0320F
_				2.0	.083	DCGW11T308S01020F		× ☆	X} X	☆	DCGW3(2.5)250520F DCGW3(2.5)2S0630F
in c				2.1		DCGW11T312S01020F		X X	X7 X		DCGW3(2.5)230630F
ish				2.4	.094	DCGW11T312S01530F		쇼	X		DCGW3(2.5)3505207
Finishing		07	1/4	1.5		DCGW070202T01030F		X X	\$		DCGW2(1.5)0T0330F
_		01	17 1	3.2	.126	DCGW070204T01020F	☆	~	X	☆	DCGW2(1.5)1T0320F
		11	3/8	3.4	.134	DCGW11T302T01020F	24			☆	DCGW3(2.5)0T0320F
				3.2	.126	DCGW11T304T01020F		☆		\$	DCWG3(2.5)1T0320F
				2.1	.083	DCGW11T308T01020F		☆		☆	DCGW3(2.5)2T0320F
ĺ		11	3/8	3.6	.144	DCMW11T304S01020E				. 4	☆ DCMW3(2.5)1S0320E
				3.4	.132	DCMW11T308S01020E				5	☆ DCMW3(2.5)2S0320E
	600										
		I				ļ					

CoroTurn® 107

Rhombic 35°

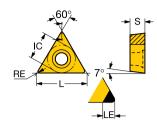


							ĸ		н	1	
				LE	LE"	ISO CODE	7525	7015	7025	7525	ANSI CODE
		16	3/8	4.2	.165	VBGW160404S01020F		장	☆		VBGW331S0320F
				3.0	.118	VBGW160404S01030F			公		VBGW331S0330F
	C . /			3.1	.122	VBGW160404S01530F		☆			VBGW331S0630F
				3.3	.130	VBGW160408S01020F		☆	公		VBGW332S0320F
				3.1	.122	VBGW160408S01530F		☆	公		VBGW332S0630F
Ð	-										
Finishing											
nis		16	3/8	4.2	.165	VBGW160404T01020F	☆			☆	VBGW331T0320F
iΞ				3.3	.130	VBGW160408T01020F	☆			☆	VBGW332T0320F
	C . /										
		I									

Note: Grade 7025 is uncoated.

CoroTurn® 107

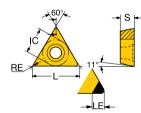
Triangular



						Κ		ŀ	1	
		+iC+	LE	LE"	ISO CODE	7525	7015	7025	7525 CR20	ANSI CODE
	09	7/32	3.2	.126	TCGW090202S01020F		껆	☆		TCGW1.8(1.5)0S0320F
			3.0	.118			公	$\stackrel{\wedge}{\simeq}$		TCGW1.8(1.5)1S0320F
			1.8		TCGW090204S01030F		Ŕ			TCGW1.8(1.5)1S0330F
			1.8	.071	TCGW090204S01530F			$\stackrel{\circ}{\simeq}$	☆	TCGW1.8(1.5)1S0630F
	11	1/4	3.0		TCGW110204S01020F		$\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$	☆		TCGW2(1.5)1S0320F
			1.8	.071	TCGW110204S01530F		☆	☆		TCGW2(1.5)1S0630F
			2.7	.106	TCGW110208S01020F		Å	公		TCGW2(1.5)2S0320F
			2.0	.079			☆	☆		TCGW2(1.5)2S0630F
			3.0		TCGW110304S01020F		☆	☆		TCGW221S0320F
			1.8	.071	TCGW110304S01530F			☆		TCGW221S0530F
			3.0		TCGW110308S01020F		☆	☆		TCGW222S0320F
g			3.0		TCGW110308S01530F			☆	☆	TCGW222S0630F
Finishing			3.2			☆			☆	TCGW2(1.5)0T0320F
inis			3.0		TCGW110204T01020F	☆			☆	TCGW2(1.5)1T0320F
Ē			2.8		TCGW110304T01020F				☆	TCGW221T0320F
			3.0	.118	TCGW110308T01020F				☆	TCGW222T0320F
	09	7/32	3.0		TCMW090204S01020E					TCMW1.8(1.5)1S0320E
	11	1/4	3.0		TCMW 110304S01020E					TCMW221S0320E
			3.0	.118						TCMW222S0320E
			3.0	.118	TCMW110204S01020E					TCMW2(1.5)1 S0320E
			3.0	.118	TCMW110208S01020E				Ľ.	TCMW2(1.5)2S0320E

CoroTurn® 111

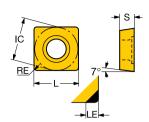
Triangular



		LE	LE"	ISO CODE	7525 <mark>></mark>	7015	7025	CB20	ANSI CODE
	11 1/4	3.0		TPGW110304S01020F		쟈	자		TPGW221S0320F
5		2.7	.106	TPGW110308S01020F		☆	☆	_	TPGW222S0320F
Finishing									
nis									
ίĒ									

Positive basic shape inserts ^{T-Max®}

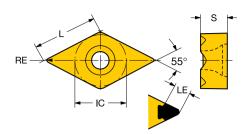
Square



		≁iC≯	LE	LE"	ISO CODE	7015	7025 H	7525	ANSI CODE
	09	3/8	1.8		SCGW09T304S01030F		☆		SCGW3(2.5)1S0330F
			2.1	.083	SCGW09T308S01030F	☆			SCGW3(2.5)2S0330F
			3.1	.122	SCGW09T308S01530F			☆	SCGW3(2.5)2S0630F
Finishing									
lsin	09	3/8	2.8	.110	SCGW09T304T01020F			☆	SCGW3(2.5)1T0320F
ιĒ			3.1	.122	SCGW09T308T01020F			☆	SCGW3(2.5)2T0320F
			3.1	.122	SCGW09T308T01530F			公	SCGW3(2.5)2T0530F

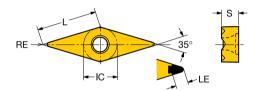
CoroTurn® TR

Rhombic 55°



								Η	
				LE	LE"	ISO CODE	7015	7025	ANSI CODE
		13	13	3.0	.118	TR-DC1304S01020F	22	X}	TR-DC1304S01020F
-	-			3.0	.118	TR-DC1308S01020F	\$2	\$	TR-DC1308S01020F
ing	0								
ish									
Finishir									
-									

Rhombic 35°



			LE		ISO CODE	7015		ANSI CODE
	13	13	3.0		TR-VB1304S01020F TR-VB1308S01020F			TR-VB1304S01020F TR-VB1308S01020F
ing			3.0	.110	TR-VB1306301020F	X	X	In-VD1306301020F
Finishing								
ιĒ								

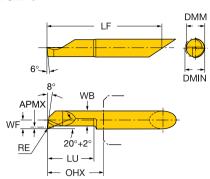
Note: Grade 7025 is uncoated.

For code key, see Turning tools catalog 2011.

CoroTurn[®] XS inserts

Turning

KAPR 98° PSIR -8°



							н	Dimensio	ons, mm,	inch			
	070												
	CZC MS	APMX	DMIN	DMM	LU	Ordering code	7015	RE	WB	WF	LF	OHX	
	04	0.20	1.7	4	6.0	CXS-04T098-10-1706R	Ŕ	0.1	1.05	0.70	27.2	9	
S		.008	.067	.157	.236			.004	.041	.028	1.073	.354	
		0.20	2.2	4	9.0	CXS-04T098-10-2209R	\$	0.1	1.55	0.95	27.2	12	
		.008	.087	.157	.354			.004	.061	.037	1.073	.472	
		0.20	2.7	4	10.0	CXS-04T098-15-2710R	Ŕ	0.2	2.05	1.20	27.3	13	
		.008	.106	.157	.394			.006	.081	.047	1.073	.512	
		0.20	3.2	4	15.0	CXS-04T098-15-3215R	☆	0.2	2.55	1.45	32.3	18	
		.008	.126	.157	.591			.006	.100	.057	1.270	.709	
		0.20	3.7	4	15.0	CXS-04T098-15-3715R	☆	0.2	3.05	1.70	32.2	18	
		.008	.146	.157	.591			.006	.120	.067	1.270	.709	
		0.30	4.2	4	10.0	CXS-04T098-15-4210R	\$	0.2	3.45	1.95	27.3	13	
		.012	.165	.157	.394			.006	.136	.077	1.073	.512	
		0.30	4.2	4	15.0	CXS-04T098-15-4215R	☆	0.2	3.45	1.95	32.3	18	
		.012	.165	.157	.591			.006	.136	.077	1.270	.709	
		0.30	4.2	4	20.0	CXS-04T098-15-4220R	Ŕ	0.2	3.45	1.95	37.3	23	
		.012	.165	.157	.787			.006	.136	.077	1.467	.906	
		0.30	4.2	4	25.0	CXS-04T098-15-4225R	☆	0.2	3.45	1.95	43.3	28	
		.012	.165	.157	.984			.006	.136	.077	1.703	1.102	
	05	0.50	5.2	5	10.0	CXS-05T098-20-5210R	☆	0.2	4.25	2.4	32.2	13	
		.020	.205	.197	.394			.008	.167	.096	1.270	.512	
		0.50	5.2	5	20.0	CXS-05T098-20-5220R	☆	0.2	4.25	2.45	42.2	23	
		.020	.205	.197	.787			.008	.167	.096	1.663	.906	
		0.50	5.2	5	25.0	CXS-05T098-20-5225R	☆	0.2	4.25	2.45	47.2	28	
		.020	.205	.197	.984			.008	.167	.096	1.860	1.102	
		0.50	5.2	5	30.0	CXS-05T098-20-5230R	☆	0.2	4.25	2.45	57.2	33	
	00	.020	.205	.197	1.181	010 007000 00 00155		.008	.167	.096	2.254	1.299	
	06	0.50	6.2	6	15.0	CXS-06T098-20-6215R	☆	0.2	5.25	2.95	37.2	18	
		<i>.020</i> 0.50	.244 6.2	.236 6	.591 20.0	CXS-06T098-20-6220R	-A-1	.008 0.2	.207 5.25	.116 2.95	1.467 42.2	.709 23	
		.020	.244	.236	.787	CA3-001098-20-0220H	X	.008	.207	.116	42.2	.906	
		0.50	.244 6.2	.230	25.0	CXS-06T098-20-6225R	\$	0.2	5.25	2.95	47.2	28	
		.020	.244	.236	.984	CA3-001098-20-0223h	×	.008	.207	.116	1.860	1.102	
		0.50	6.2	.230	30.0	CXS-06T098-20-6230R	\$	0.2	5.25	2.95	52.2	33	
		.020	.244	.236	1.181	070-001030-20-023011	~	.008	.207	.116	2.057	1.299	
		0.50	6.2	6	40.0	CXS-06T098-20-6240R	55	0.2	5.25	2.95	62.2	43	
		.020	.244	.236	1.575	0/0 001030 20 024011	2	.008	.207	.116	2.451	1.693	
	07	0.50	7.2	7	25.0	CXS-07T098-20-7225R	\$	0.2	6.25	3.45	47.2	28	
	07	.020	.283	.276	.984		~	.008	.246	.136	1.860	1.102	
		0.50	7.2	7	30.0	CXS-07T098-20-7230R	\$	0.2	6.25	3.45	52.2	33	
		.020	.283	.276	1.181		~	.008	.246	.136	2.057	1.299	
		0.50	7.2	7	40.0	CXS-07T098-20-7240R	\$	0.2	6.25	3.45	62.2	43	
		.020	.283	.276	1.575			.008	.246	.136	2.451	1.693	
		0.50	7.2	7	50.0	CXS-07T098-20-7250R	\$	0.2	6.25	3.45	72.2	53	
		.020	.283	.276	1.968			.008	.246	.136	2.844	2.087	
				-					-				

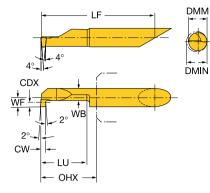
R = Right hand

For code key, see Turning tools catalog 2011

	Tolerances	, metric			Tolerances	, inch		
TSYC	RETOLL	RETOLU	LLTOLL	LLTOLU	RETOLL"	RETOLU"	LLTOLL"	LLTOLU"
CXS-xxT098R/L	-0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0008	.0008	0008	.0008

LLTOLL, LLTOLU Tolerances LF

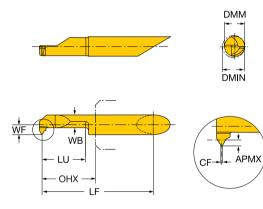
CoroTurn[®] XS inserts Grooving



 CZC						15 H	Dimensio	ons, mm,	inch			
MS	CDX	DMIN	DMM	LU	Ordering code	.02	WB	WF	LF	OHX	CW	
06	1.8	6.2	6.0	15.0	CXS-06G100-6215R	저	3.95	2.95	37.3	18	1.0	
	.071	.244	.236	.591			.156	.116	1.469	.709	.039	
	1.8	6.2	6.0	15.0	CXS-06G150-6215R	\$	3.95	2.95	37.3	18	1.5	
	.071	.244	.236	.591			.156	.116	1.469	.709	.059	

Threading

V-profile 60°



	CZC						5 H	Dimensio	ons, mm,	inch			
	MS	APMX	DMIN	DMM	LU	Ordering code	701	WB	WF	LF	ОНХ	CF	
	06	0.55	6.2	6.0	15.0	CXS-06TH100VM-6215R	5	3.55	2.95	37.3	18	0.12	
X60°		.022	.244	.236	.591			.140	.116	1.469	.709	.005	
$\forall \land \lor$		0.81	6.2	6.0	15.0	CXS-06TH150VM-6215R	公	3.55	2.95	37.3	18	0.18	
		.032	.244	.236	.591			.140	.116	1.469	.709	.007	

For code key, see Turning tools catalog 2011

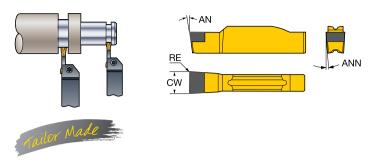
	Tolerances	, metric			Tolerances	, inch		
TSYC	CWTOLL	CWTOLU	LLTOLL	LLTOLU	CWTOLL"	CWTOLU"	LLTOLL"	LLTOLU"
CXS-xxT098R/L	-0	0.05	-0.02	0.02	-0	.002	0008	.0008

LLTOLL, LLTOLU Tolerances LF

R = Right hand

CoroCut[®] 1- and 2-edge

Grooving



	Dime	nsions	, mm, i	inch					н	
	SSC	CW	CW"	ANN	AN	RE	RE"	Ordering code	7015 CB20	
	 G	3.00	.118	7°	7°	0.20	.008	N123G1-0300-0002-GE	☆	
		3.18	.125	7°	7°	0.20	.008	N123G1-0318-0002-GE	☆	
	Н	4.00	.157	7°	7°	0.20	.008	N123H1-0400-0002-GE	☆	
		4.70	.185	7°	7°	0.20	.008	N123H1-0470-0002-GE	☆	
-		5.00	.197	7°	7°	0.20	.008	N123H1-0500-0002-GE	☆	
sed	J	6.00	.236	7°	7°	0.20	.008	N123J1-0600-0002-GE	☆	
Ť	K	6.35	.250	7°	7°	0.20	.008	N123K1-0635-0002-GE	1	
٥ ٥	L	8.00	.315	7°	7°	0.20	.008	N123L1-0800-0002-GE	☆	
-	G	3.00	.118	7°	7°	0.40	.016	N123G1-030004S01025	☆	
	Н	4.00	.157	7°	7°	0.40	.016	N123H1-040004S01025	☆	
		5.00	.197	7°	7°	0.40	.016	N123H1-050004S01025	☆	
	J	6.00	.236	7°	7°	0.40	.016	N123J1-060004S01025	☆	
	L	8.00	.315	7°	7°	0.80	.031	N123L1-080008S01025	☆	

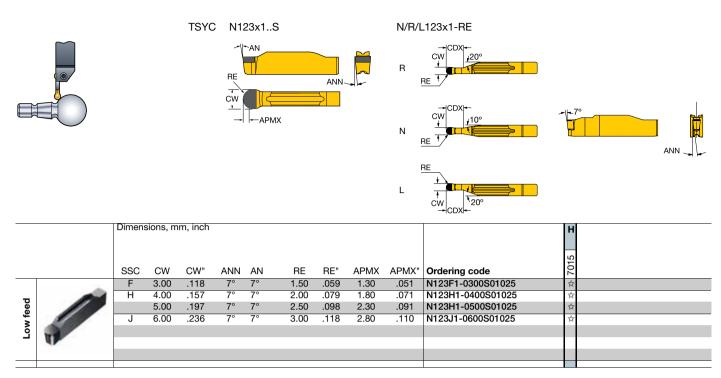
N = Neutral

For code key, see Turning tools catalog 2011

	Tolerances	, metric		Tolerances	inch			
TSYC	CWTOLL	CWTOLU	RETOLL	RETOLU	CWTOLL"	CWTOLU"	RETOLL"	RETOLU"
N123x1S	-0.02	0.02	-0.05	0.05	0008	.0008	002	.002

CoroCut[®] 1- and 2-edge

Profiling



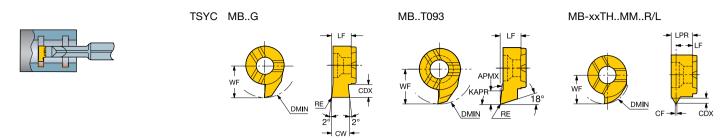
	Dimer	nsions,	mm, in	ch									Η	
	SSC	CW	CW"	ANN	RE	RE"	CDX	CDX"	APMX	APMX"	Ordering code	7015	CB20	
	Н	2.00	.079	7°	1.00	.039	5.0	.197	0.80	.031	R/L123H1-0200-RE	삸		
		2.00	.079	7°	1.00	.039	5.0	.197	0.80	.031	N123H1-0200-RE	☆		
feed														
Low	F	3.00	.118	7°	1.50	.059			1.30	.051	N123F1-0300-RE		☆	
Ľ		3.18	.125	7°	1.59	.063			1.40	.055	N123F1-0318-RE	☆		
	Н	4.00	.157	7°	2.00	.079			1.80	.071	N123H1-0400-RE	☆	公	
		5.00	.197	7°	2.50	.098			2.30	.091	N123H1-0500-RE	☆	삸	
	 J	6.00	.236	7°	3.00	.118			2.80	.110	N123J1-0600-RE	☆	☆	
		6.35	.250	7°	3.18	.125			3.00	.118	N123J1-0635-RE	☆	삸	
	L	8.00	.315	7°	4.00	.157			3.80	.150	N123L1-0800-RE	\$	☆	

For code key, see Turning tools catalog 2011

N = Neutral, R = Right hand, L = Left hand

	Tolerance	s, metric			Tolerances	s, inch		
TSYC	CWTOLL	CWTOLU	RETOLL	RETOLU	CWTOLL"	CWTOLU"	RETOLL"	RETOLU"
N123x1S	-0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0008	.0008	0004	.0004
N123x1-RE	-0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0008	.0008	0004	.0004
R/L123x1-RE	-0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0008	.0008	0004	.0004

CoroCut[®] MB inserts



Grooving

							н	Dimens	ions, mr	n, incł	ו				
	SSC	RE	RE"	CDX	CDX"	Ordering code	7015	DMIN	DMIN"	WF	WF"	LF	LF"	CW	CW"
\sim	07	0	0	2.8	.110	MB-07G100-00-11R	☆	11.00	.433	6.8	.268	3.9	.154	1.0	.039
		0	0	2.8	.110	MB-07G150-00-11R	☆	11.00	.433	6.8	.268	3.9	.154	1.5	.059

Turning

R = Right hand

R = Right hand

R = Right hand

							н	Dimens	sions, mm	i, inch				
SSC	RE	RE"	APMX	APMX"	KAPR	Ordering code	7015	DMIN	DMIN"	WF	WF"	LF	LF"	
07	0.20	.008	1.80	.071	93°	MB-07T093-02-10R	☆	10.00	.394	5.6	.220	3.9	.154	

Threading

Metric 60°

								н	Dimer	isions, m	m, incl	h					
	SSC	CDX	CDX"	CF	CF"	TP	Ordering code	7015	DMIN	DMIN"	WF	WF"	LF	LF"	LPR	LPR"	
1/8 P	07	0.5	.021	0.12	.005	1.0	MB-07TH100MM-10R		10.00		5.8	.228	3.2	.126	3.8	.150	
		0.8	.032	0.18	.007	1.5	MB-07TH150MM-10R	公	10.00	.394	5.8	.228	3.0	.118	3.8	.150	
60%																	
Y Y V																	
1/4 P																	

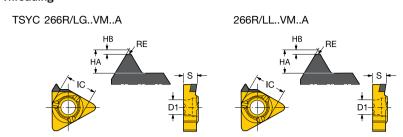
For code key, see Turning tools catalog 2011

	Tolerances	s, metric					Tolerances	, inch				
TSYC	CWTOLL	CWTOLU	RETOLL	RETOLU	LLTOLL	LLTOLU	CWTOLL"	CWTOLU"	RETOLL"	RETOLU"	LLTOLL"	LLTOLU"
MBG	-0	0.05			-0.02	0.02	-0	.002			0008	.0008
MBT093			-0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.02			0008	.0008	0008	.0008
MB-xxTHMMR/L					-0.02	0.02					0008	.0008

LLTOLL, LLTOLU Tolerances LF

CoroThread® 266

V-profile 60° Non-topping Threading



External

								Н	Dimensio	ns, mm, in	ch			
			TPN	TPX	TPIN	TPIX	Ordering code	7015	НА	НВ	RE	IC	D1	S
1/8 P	16	3/8	1.0	2.0	12	24	266RG-16VM01A001EE	첞	1.68	0.14	0.13	9.53	4.4	3.97
60									.066	.006	.005	.375	.173	.156
	16	3/8	1.5	3.0	8	16	266RG-16VM01A002EE	첞	2.64	0.20	0.20	9.53	4.4	3.97
T M C	1								.104	.008	.008	.375	.173	.156
1/4 P														

Internal

								Н	Dimensio	ns, mm, in	ch			
		↓ FiC ■	TPN	TPX	TPIN	TPIX	Ordering code	7015	НА	НВ	RE	IC	D1	S
1/8 P	16	3/8	1.5	3.0	8	16	266RL-16VM01A002EE	\$	2.54	0.09	0.09	9.52	4.4	3.97
									.100	.004	.004	.375	.173	.156
T M. C	1													
1/4 P														

For code key, see Turning tools catalog 2011

266R = Right hand

A new standard is developed

ISO 13399 is an international standard that will simplify the exchange of data for cutting tools. You will notice a slight difference, through the new parameters and descriptions of each tool.

For the first time ever, there is a standardized way of describing product data regarding cutting tools. When all tools in the industry share the same parameters and definitions, communicating tool information between software systems becomes very straightforward.

How this benefits you

Basically, it means that your systems can talk to ours, as they all speak the same language. Download product data from our web site and use it directly in your CAD/ CAM software to assemble tools that you use in production. No need to look for information in catalogs and interpret data from one system to another. Imagine how much time this will save you!

Parameters in Hard Part Turning 2012

Short name	Preferred Name
ANN	Minor clearance angle
APMX	Depth of cut maximum
BN	Face land width
CDX	Cutting depth maximum
CF	Spot chamfer
CW	Cutting width
CWTOLL	Cutting width lower tolerance
CWTOLU	Cutting width upper tolerance
CZC MS	Connection size code machine side
D1	Fixing hole diameter
DMIN	Minimum bore diameter
DMM	Shank diameter
GB	Face land angle
HA	Thread height theoretical
НВ	Thread height difference
IC	Inscribed circle diameter
KAPR	Tool cutting edge angle
L	Cutting edge length
LE	Cutting edge effective length
LF	Functional length
LLTOLL	Length tolerance lower
LLTOLU	Length tolerance upper
LPR	Protruding length
LU	Usable length (max. recommended)
OHX	Maximum overhang
RE	Corner radius
RETOLL	Corner radius lower tolerance
RETOLU	Corner radius upper tolerance
S	Insert thickness
SSC	Insert seat size code
TP	Thread pitch
TPIN	Minimum threads per inch
TPIX	Maximum threads per inch
TPN	Minimum thread pitch
TPX	Maximum thread pitch
TSYC	Tool style code
WB	Body width
WF	Functional width
WSC	Clamping width
WT	Weight of item
W1	Insert width

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For more information, call 1-800-SANDVIK (1-800-726-3845). Or visit our website at www.sandvik.coromant.com

E-mail: us.coromant@sandvik.com

