Thread Turning Technical Section

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Carbide Grade Selection

Choose the Carmex grade specifically formulated for your application from the following list:

Coated Grades

BLU• (M10-M20) (K05-K20) N10-N20) (S10-S20)	PVD triple layer coated sub-micron grade for stainless steels, cast iron, titanium, non ferrous metals and most of the high temperature alloys.
BMA (P20-P40) (K20-K30)	PVD TiALN coated sub-micrograin grade for stainless steels and exotic materials at medium to high cutting speeds.
P25C (P15-P35)	PVD TiN coated grade for treated and hard alloy steels (25 HRc & up) at medium to low cutting speeds.
MXC (K10-K20) (P10-P25)	PVD TiN coated micrograin for free cutting untreated alloy steels (below 30 HRc), for stainless steels and cast iron.
BXC•• (P30-P50) (K25-K40)	PVD TiN coated grade for low cutting speed. Works well with wide range of stainless steels.

Uncoated Grades

P30* (P20-P30)	Carbide grade for carbon and cast steels, works well at medium to low cutting speeds.
K20* (K10-K30)	Carbide grade for non ferrous metals, aluminum and cast iron.

Note: Due to our unique and specialized production techniques, Carmex coated inserts provide superior cutting performance and exceptionally long tool life.

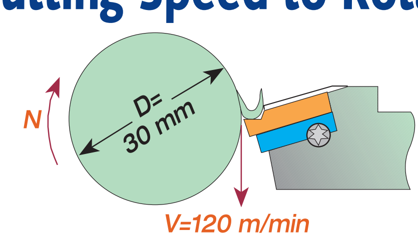
Recommended cutting speed (m/min) for thread turning inserts

ISO Standard	Material		Condition	Coated: BLU	BMA	P25C	MXC	BXC	Uncoated: K20	P30
P	Non-Alloy Steel and Cast Steel, Free Cutting Steel	<0.25%C	Annealed	110-210	120-180	100-180	100-180	70-150		50-130
		≥0.25%C	Annealed							
		< 0.55%C	Quenched & Tempered							
		≥0.55%C	Annealed							
			Quenched & Tempered							
	Low Alloy Steel and Cast Steel (less than 5% alloying elements)		Annealed	90-140	80-130	70-120	70-120	60-90		50-80
			Quenched & Tempered							
	High Alloy Steel, Cast Steel, and Tool Steel		Annealed	70-90	60-80	50-60	55-70	50-60		40-50
			Quenched & Tempered							
M	Stainless Steel and Cast Steel		Ferritic/Martensitic	110-160	90-130	60-90	60-90	50-80	50-80	
			Martensitic							
			Austenitic							
K	Cast Iron Nodular (GGG)		Ferritic/Pearlitic	120-150	100-130		80-110	60-90		
			Pearlitic							
	Grey Cast Iron (GG)		Ferritic	140-150	120-130		90-100	65-85		
			Pearlitic							
	Malleable Cast Iron		Ferritic	110-140	100-130		80-100	60-85		
			Pearlitic							
N	Aluminum-Wrought Alloy		Not Cureable	700-1000			600-800	450-600	600-800	350-500
			Cured							
	Aluminum-Cast, Alloyed	<=12% Si	Not Cureable	280-750			200-550	150-350	200-550	110-300
			Cured							
		>12% Si	High Temperature							
	Copper Alloys	>1% Pb	Free Cutting	190-350			150-250	110-180	150-250	90-150
			Brass							
			Electrolytic Copper							
	Non Metallic		Duroplastics, Fiber Plastics				200-300	150-210	100-200	110-150
			Hard Rubber							
S	High Temp. Alloys, Super Alloys	Fe based	Annealed	30-65	25-60					
			Cured							
		Ni or Co based	Annealed							
			Cured							
			Cast							
	Titanium Alloys		Alpha+Beta Alloys Cured	40-50	35-45				35-45	
H	Hardened Steel		Hardened 45-50 HRc	40-50	35-45					
			Hardened 51-55 HRc							
			Hardened 56-62 HRc							
	Chilled Cast Iron		Cast	30-40	25-35					
	Cast Iron		Hardened	20-30	15-25					

• Available for size 16 mm inserts only
* Upon request
•• For miniature and ultra miniature insert

Conversion of Cutting Speed to Rotational Speed

Conversion of a selected cutting speed to rotational speed is calculated by the following formula:



Example

$$N = \frac{V \times 1000}{\pi \times D} = \frac{120 \times 1000}{3.14 \times 30} = 1274 \text{ RPM}$$

Number of passes and depth of cut per pass for multitooth inserts

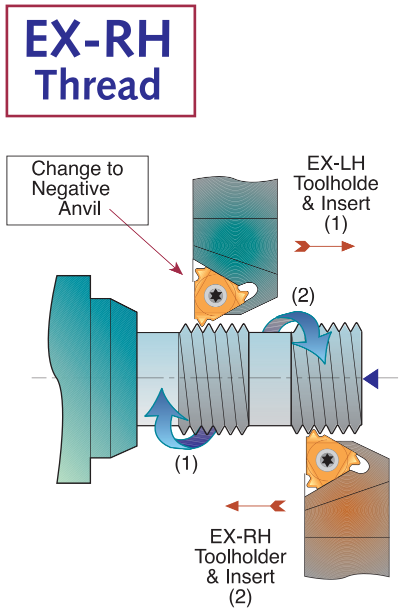
	Pitch mm	Insert Size L	Insert Size I.C. (in)	No. of Teeth	Ordering Code	No. of Passes	Depth of Cut per Pass 1	2	3	4
ISO External	1.00	16	3/8	3	16 ER 1.0 ISO 3M	2	0.38	0.25		
	1.50	16	3/8	2	16 ER 1.5 ISO 2M	3	0.42	0.30	0.20	
	1.50	22	1/2	3	22 ER 1.5 ISO 3M	2	0.55	0.37		
	2.00	22	1/2	2	22 ER 2.0 ISO 2M	3	0.57	0.40	0.28	
	2.00	22	1/2	3	22 ER 2.0 ISO 3M	2	0.76	0.49		
	3.00	27	5/8	2	27 ER 3.0 ISO 2M	4	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.32
ISO Internal	1.00	16	3/8	3	16 IR 1.0 ISO 3M	2	0.33	0.25		
	1.50	16	3/8	2	16 IR 1.5 ISO 2M	3	0.38	0.29	0.20	
	1.50	22	1/2	3	22 IR 1.5 ISO 3M	2	0.50	0.37		
	2.00	22	1/2	2	22 IR 2.0 ISO 2M	3	0.52	0.37	0.26	
	2.00	22	1/2	3	22 IR 2.0 ISO 3M	2	0.70	0.45		
	3.00	27	5/8	2	27 IR 3.0 ISO 2M	4	0.58	0.46	0.39	0.30
UN External	16	16	3/8	2	16 ER 16 UN 2M	3	0.44	0.31	0.22	
	16	22	1/2	3	22 ER 16 UN 3M	2	0.58	0.39		
	12	22	1/2	2	22 ER 12 UN 2M	3	0.59	0.42	0.30	
	12	22	1/2	3	22 ER 12 UN 3M	2	0.78	0.52		
	8	27	5/8	2	27 ER 8 UN 2M	4	0.62	0.54	0.45	0.35
UN Internal	16	16	3/8	2	16 IR 16 UN 2M	3	0.42	0.28	0.22	
	16	22	1/2	3	22 IR 16 UN 3M	2	0.55	0.37		
	12	22	1/2	2	22 IR 12 UN 2M	3	0.53	0.38	0.31	
	12	22	1/2	3	22 IR 12 UN 3M	2	0.74	0.48		
	8	27	5/8	2	27 IR 8 UN 2M	4	0.63	0.50	0.40	0.30
Whitworth 55° External	14	16	3/8	2	16 ER 14 W 2M	3	0.52	0.37	0.27	
	14	22	1/2	3	22 ER 14 W 3M	2	0.70	0.46		
	11	22	1/2	2	22 ER 11 W 2M	3	0.67	0.47	0.34	
Whitworth 55° Internal	14	16	3/8	2	16 IR 14 W 2M	3	0.52	0.37	0.27	
	14	22	1/2	3	22 IR 14 W 3M	2	0.70	0.46		
	11	22	1/2	2	22 IR 11 W 2M	3	0.67	0.47	0.34	
NPT External	11.5	16	3/8	2	16 ER 11.5 NPT 2M	4	0.54	0.47	0.37	0.30
	11.5	22	1/2	3	22 ER 11.5 NPT 3M	3	0.76	0.54	0.38	
	8	22	1/2	2	22 ER 8 NPT 2M	4	0.81	0.60	0.55	0.45
NPT Internal	11.5	16	3/8	2	16 IR 11.5 NPT 2M	4	0.54	0.47	0.37	0.30
	11.5	22	1/2	3	22 IR 11.5 NPT 3M	3	0.76	0.54	0.38	
	8	22	1/2	2	22 IR 8 NPT 2M	4	0.81	0.60	0.55	0.45
API Round External	10	22	1/2	2	22 ER 10 APIRD 2M	3	0.60	0.50	0.31	
	10	27	5/8	3	27 ER 10 APIRD 3M	2	1.00	0.41		
	8	27	5/8	2	27 ER 8 APIRD 2M	3	0.80	0.60	0.41	
API Round Internal	10	22	1/2	2	22 IR 10 APIRD 2M	3	0.60	0.50	0.31	
	10	27	5/8	3	27 IR 10 APIRD 3M	2	1.00	0.41		
	8	27	5/8	2	27 IR 8 APIRD 2M	3	0.80	0.60	0.41	

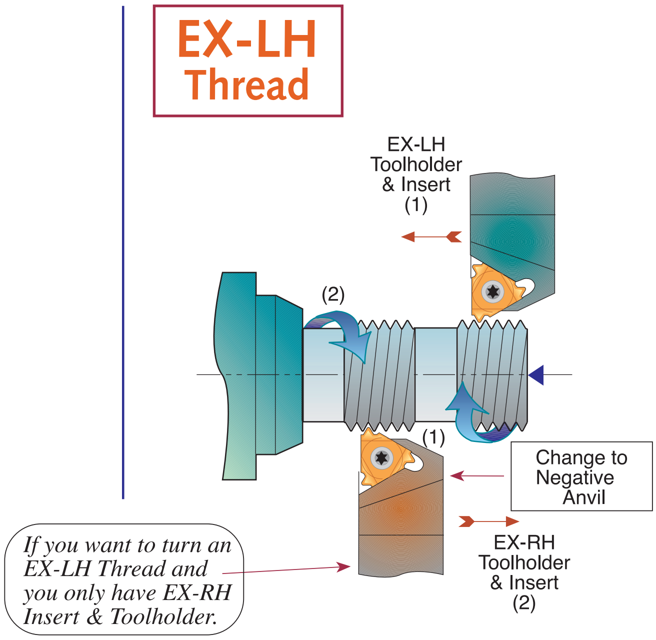
Number of threading passes selection for single point inserts

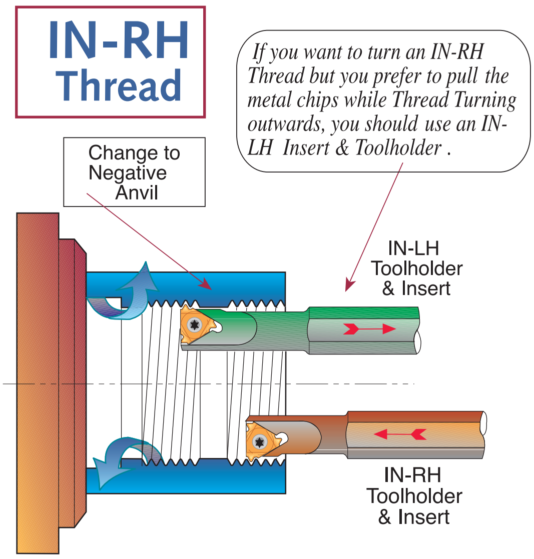
Pitch: mm / TPI	0.5 / 48	0.8 / 32	1.0 / 24	1.25 / 20	1.5 / 16	1.75 / 14	2.0 / 12	2.5 / 10	3.0 / 8	4.0 / 6	6.0 / 4
Number of Passes	3-6	4-7	4-9	6-10	5-11	9-12	6-13	7-15	8-17	10-20	11-22

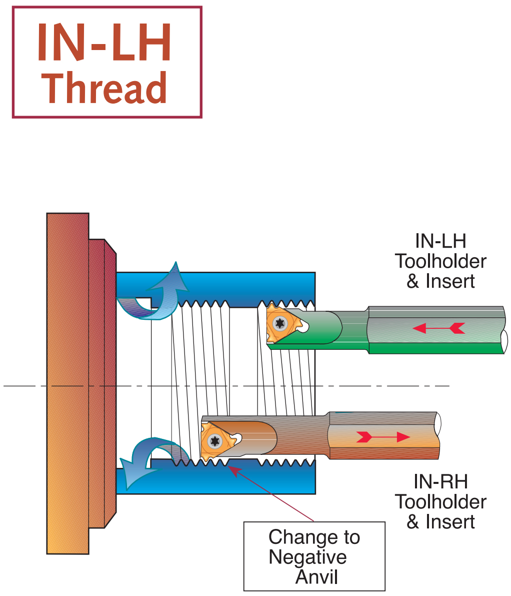
NOTES:
1. For most standard applications the middle of the range is a good starting point.
2. For most materials, the tougher the material, the higher the number of cutting passes you should select.
3. As a general rule of thumb, less passes are better than more speed.

Thread Turning Methods



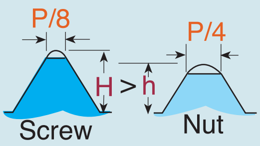




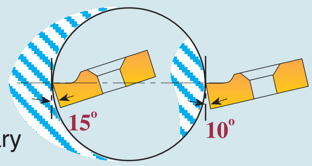


Important Points about Carmex Threading Inserts

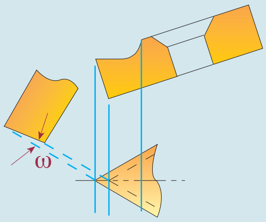
1. In most thread forms internal and external threads have different depth and radii, thus tools are not interchangeable



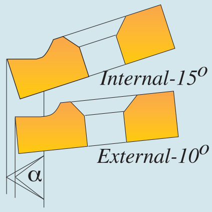
2. The Insert relief angle of a standard Carmex external toolholder is 10°; for an internal toolholder it is 15°. This 5° difference is to provide additional necessary radial clearance.



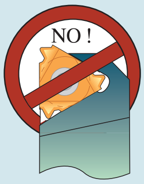
3. Our built-in relief angles ensure automatic insert flank angle clearance



4. Profiles of Carmex internal & external threading inserts are precision grounded to ensure accurate thread geometry when used in their corresponding toolholders.
Using internal inserts with an external holder will result in distortion of angle and insert geometry.

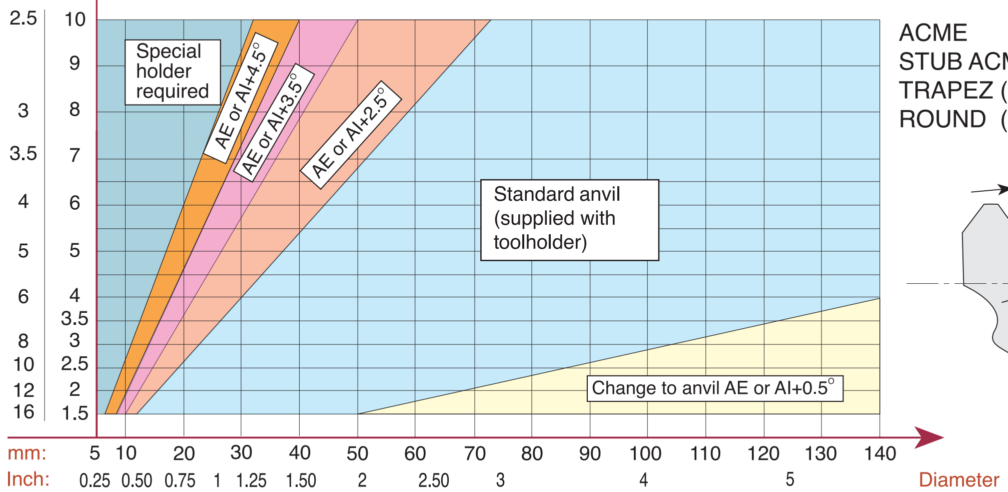


5. Insert and toolholder should always match.
An IN-RH insert must be used with an IN-RH toolholder.
No mismatch is allowed.

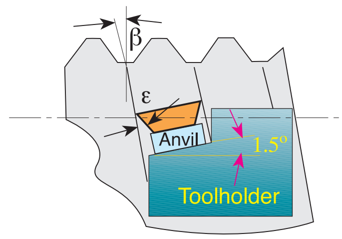


Anvil Change Recommendation

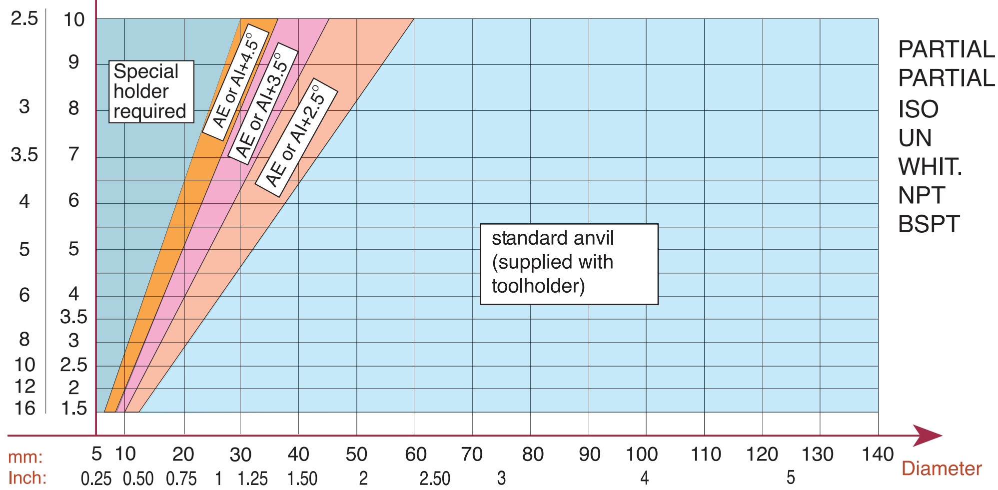
As can be seen from the chart, some Pitch to Diameter combinations require an anvil change. If change is required, use AE anvils for EX-RH and IN-LH toolholders and AI anvils for IN-RH and EX-LH toolholders.



ACME
STUB ACME
TRAPEZ (DIN 103)
ROUND (DIN 405)

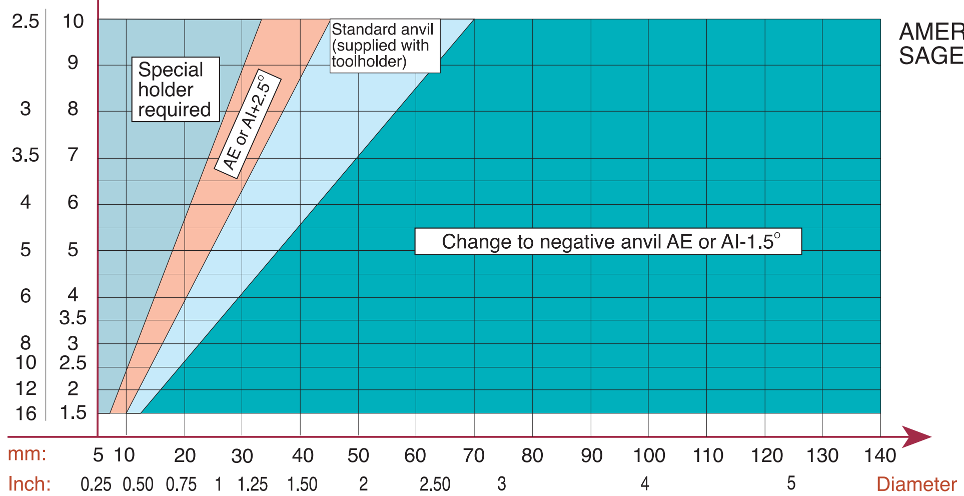


As can be seen from the chart, most applications do not require an anvil change. If change is required, use AE anvils for EX-RH and IN-LH toolholders and AI anvils for IN-RH and EX-LH toolholders

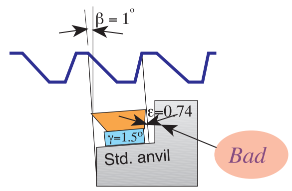


PARTIAL PROFILES 60°
PARTIAL PROFILES 55°
ISO
UN
WHIT.
NPT
BSPT

As can be seen from the chart, most applications require an anvil change. In most cases a negative anvil is required. use AE anvils for EX-RH

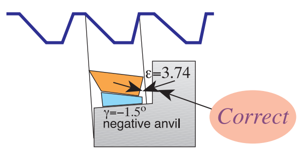


AMERICAN BUTTRESS
SAGENGEWINDE (DIN 513)



Before Anvil change

Replacing the standard anvil with an anvil with negative angle, will eliminate side rubbing



After Anvil Change

Thread Turning - Step by Step

Step 1 : Choose Thread Turning Method
Step 2 : Choose Insert
Step 3 : Choose Toolholder
Step 4 : Choose Insert Grade
Step 5 : Choose Thread Turning Speed
Step 6 : Choose Number of Threading Passes

In most cases the above mentioned 6 steps would be the steps needed to ensure a good thread. When cutting more complicated threads such as TRAPEZ, ACME, BUTTRESS or SAGE, it is advisable to check the effect of the thread "HELIX ANGLE" β on the "RESULTANT FLANK CLEARANCE" ε. If ε is smaller than 2°, an anvil change is required.

Step 7 : Find Thread Helix Angle
Step 8 : Choose Correct Anvil

EXAMPLES:

Example No. 1:

Step 1: Choose Thread Turning Method
from page 46, we chose **EX - RH Insert & Toolholder**

Step 2: Choose Insert from page 9: **16 ER 1.5 ISO**

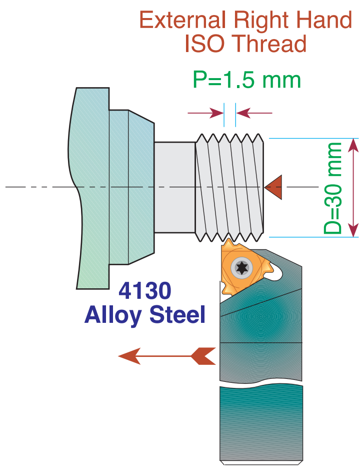
Step 3: Choose Toolholder from page 39 **SER 2020 K16**

Step 4: Choose Insert Grade from selection on page 56
Our choice for Alloy Steel is Grade **P25C**

Step 5: Choose Thread Turning Speed from chart on page 56,
we chose **100 m/min**

Rotational Speed calculation: $N = \frac{100 \times 1000}{\pi \times 30} = 1065$ **rpm**

Step 6: Choose Number of Threading passes
from table on page 57, we chose **8 passes**



Example No. 2:

Step 1: Choose Thread Turning Method from page 57
Usually, an IN-RH Toolholder and Insert will be chosen, however, in this particular case we prefer to pull the metal chips while thread turning outward, thus we chose to work with **IN-LH Insert & Toolholder**

Step 2: Choose Insert from page 13: **16 IL 12 UN**

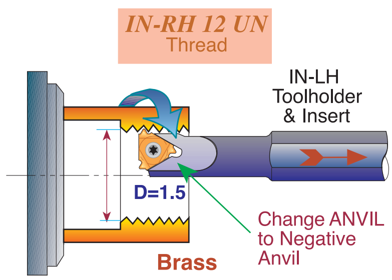
Step 3: Choose Toolholder from page 41 : **SIL 0025 R16**
Note: since we thread cut IN-RH thread outward with an IN-LH tool, do not forget to replace the standard anvil (supplied with the holder) with a negative anvil **AE16-1.5**

Step 4: Choose Insert Grade from selection on page 56
Our choice for Brass is Grade **K20**

Step 5: Choose Thread Turning Speed from chart on page 56,
we chose **150 m/min**

Rotational Speed calculation: $N = \frac{150 \times 1000}{\pi \times 38.1} = 1254$ **RPM**

Step 6: Choose Number of Threading passes from table
on page 57, we chose **9 passes**



Example No. 3:

Step 1: Choose Thread Turning Method from page 58
We chose **EX-RH** Insert & Toolholder.

Step 2: Choose Insert from page 31: **16 ER 12 ABUT**

Step 3: Choose Toolholder from page 39: **SER 2525 M16**

Step 4: Choose Insert Grade from selection on page 56
Our choice for Stainless Steel is Grade **MXC**

Step 5: Choose Thread Turning Speed from chart on page 57
We chose **120 m/min.**
Rotational Speed calculation: $N = \frac{120 \times 1000}{\pi \times 40} = 954 \text{ rpm}$

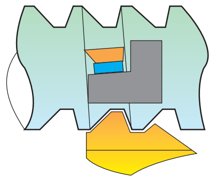
Step 6: Choose Number of Threading passes
from table on page 57. We chose **13 passes**

Step 7: Find Thread Helix Angle: on page 53
for Pitch of 12 TPI and 40 Diameter
Helix Angle as shown in the chart is 1°

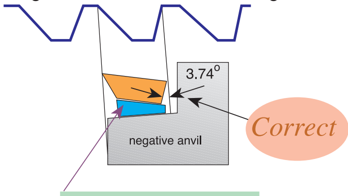
Step 8: Choose correct Anvil: As can be seen
from the chart on page 60, for AMERICAN
BUTTRESS Thread, for 12 TPI and 40 Diameter
a negative anvil **AE16-1.5** should replace the
standard anvil supplied with the toolholder

EX-RH. AMERICAN BUTTRESS
12 TPI on 40 mm diameter.

Stainless Steel 304



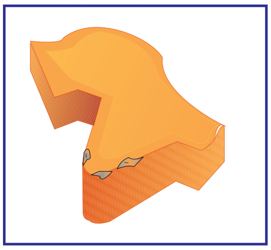
Replacing the standard anvil
with an anvil with negative
angle,will eliminate side rubbing



**Anvil chosen:
AE16-1.5**

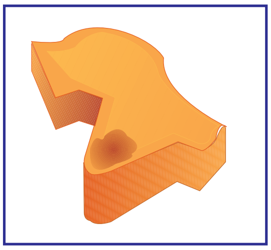
Troubleshooting

Chipping



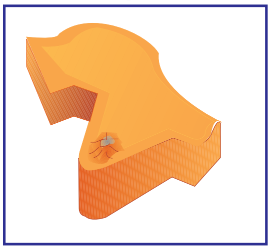
1. Use a tougher carbide grade
2. Eliminate tool overhang
3. Check if insert is correctly clamped
4. Eliminate vibration

Crater Wear



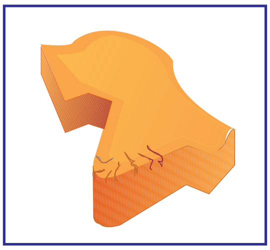
1. Reduce cutting speed
2. Apply coolant fluid
3. Use a harder carbide grade

Build-up Edge



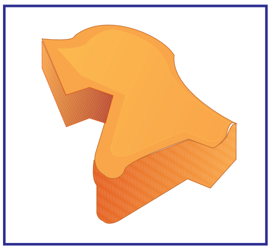
1. Increase cutting speed
2. Use a tougher carbide grade

Thermal Cracking



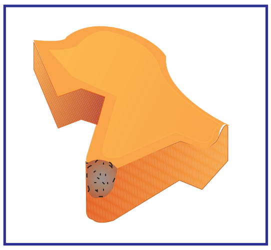
1. Reduce cutting speed
2. Apply coolant fluid
3. Use a tougher carbide grade

Deformation



1. Use a harder carbide grade
2. Reduce cutting speed
3. Reduce depth of cut
4. Apply coolant fluid

Fracture



1. Use a tougher carbide grade
2. Reduce depth of cut
3. Index insert sooner
4. Check machine and tool stability