

CUTTING TOOLS FOR SOFT MATERIALS

SPECIFICALLY FOR PLASTICS, ALUMINIUM, WOOD, COMPOSITES, ETC...









or almost 70 years, Diager Industrie has operated as a specialised French designer and manufacturer of rotary carbide cutting tools. Located in Poligny in the Jura region of eastern France, the company develops

special and standard, single-piece cutting tools. Diager Industrie draws on all the synergies generated by a group structure to design high-quality tools for manufacturers. The company has fostered strong partnerships with leading players in the

engineering, aeronautics, space and automotive industries and focuses its expertise on a range of high quality products.

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT:TAKING THE COMPANY TO THE NEXT LEVEL

We invest heavily in research, development and innovation. Our ambition is to be able to resolve the machining problems you face. Our investments enable us to develop comprehensive and innovative solutions for these problems. For all your drilling, milling and boring operations, our experts develop not only cutting tools but also the optimal process for your application since we are, first and foremost, a supplier of solutions.

To facilitate this, we have set up: a team tasked with finding solutions that optimise your manufacturing strategy and industrial logistics; and testing platforms designed to be compatible with customers' equipment that enables us to

validate our machining processes in real-life conditions. These resources enable us to accurately measure the productivity achievable with our cutting tools and thus provide you with a complete picture of the costs associated with our solutions and the production times they allow. Consequently, we can meet, very precisely, the most demanding requirements specifications and guarantee the performance of our cutting tools.

Our pool of 135 machining tools, 45 of which are numerically controlled, gives us total control over our processes and tools, to make them even more efficient.

A MOTIVATED ANDCOMMITTED COMPANY

Diager Industrie's ethos is founded on the excellent customer service and on ensuring the high quality of its products. Thanks to modern technologies and a significant investment from our staff, we do everything we can to reduce our impact on the environment. By adhering to a comprehensive environmental policy, we can guarantee that we control our activities and products. Caring for the environment is a constant priority, and informs all the activities performed by the company.



PROCEDURES AND ACCREDITATIONS:



ISO 9001 and 14001 certified



Quality



Compliance with standards, respect for the environment

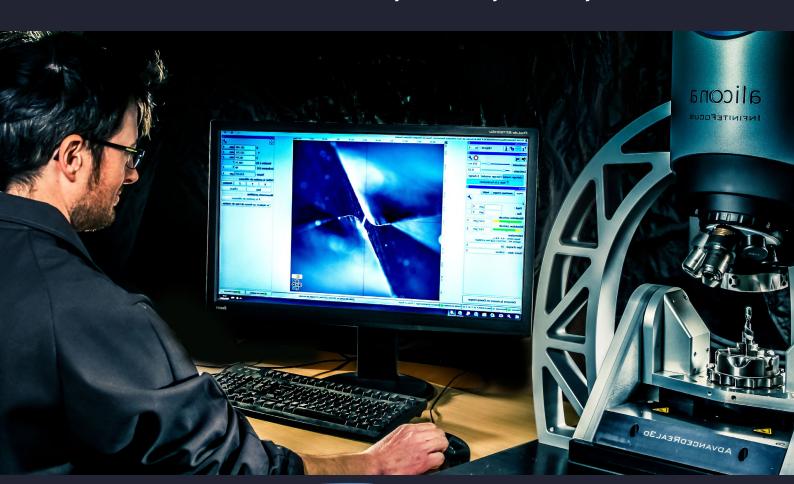


Awarded
CRS (ISO) 26000
by AFNOR and
certified at the
"CONFIRMED" level.



Our approach to CSR is a philosophy which drives our actions and guides our strategy. Our commitment to CSR indicates that our organisation takes responsibility for the impacts of its decisions and of its duties with regard to the sustainable development of its activities. We are proud of our certification which recognises our commitments to the well-being of our staff, our respect for the environment and product quality.

Diager Industrie solutions come with the additional benefits of comprehensive support and optimal technical follow-up. Our teams are ready to work with you to ensure your success.





MATERIALS



THERMOSETTING PLASTICS

(PUR, Epoxy, DAP, PI, PF)



MATERIALS

NON-FERROUS METALS

(Aluminium, brass)



PLASTICS

THERMOPLASTICS

(PMMA, PE, PP, ABS, PC, POM, PET, PEEK, PS, PA)



STEEL



SOFT PLASTICS

(PVC, PP, HDPE, Foamlite®, Nylon...)



STEEL

STAINLESS STEEL



PVC

EXPANDED PVC





COMPOSITE PANELS

ALUMINIUM-FACED COMPOSITE PANELS

(Dibond[©], Alucobond[©])



HARDWOODS

(Oak, beech, chestnut, elm, acacia, etc.)



COMPOSITE PANELS

STEEL-FACED **COMPOSITE PANELS**

(Steelbond[©])



(Pine, birch, larch, spruce, etc.)



SOFTWOODS



REINFORCED PLASTICS

GLASS-FILLED PLASTICS

(<40% glass fibres)



COMPOSITE WOODS

COMPOSITE WOOD PRODUCTS

(MDF, melamine, plywood, etc.)



KEVLAR



HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATES

COMPACT LAMINATES

(TRESPA®, FunderMAX®, ...)



FOAMED MATERIALS

PHENOLIC MATERIALS

MATERIALS



IN-STORE
ADVERTISING
SIGNAGE
FACADES
JOINERY ITEMS
ACCESSORIES
STANDS







CONTENTS



CONICAL, ONE-FLUTE CUTTERS FOR CUTTING SLOTS - FOLDING 4041 P. 18 ALUMINUM LAYERS COMPOSITE PANELS CUTTERS FOR SLOT CUTTING - FOLDING - CHAMFERING 4044 P. 19 PHENOLIC MATERIALS EXPANDED HARD S0FT COMPOSITE HIGH PRESSURE PLASTICS PLASTICS PVC WOOD WOOD WOODS LAMINATES 4042 **CUTTERS FOR SLOT CUTTING - CHAMFERING** P. 20 THERMOSETTING EXPANDED HARD COMPOSITE HIGH PRESSURE WOOD WOODS LAMINATES 4043 **CUTTERS FOR SLOT CUTTING - CHAMFERING** P. 21 FOAM THERMO-EXPANDED S0FT COMPOSITE HIGH PRESSURE PLASTICS PVC WOOD WOODS LAMINATES CONICAL ENGRAVING CUTTERS 4070 P. 22 ALUMINUM LAYERS STEEL LAYERS COMPOSITE PANELS COMPOSITE PANELS THERMO-EXPANDED HARD S0FT COMPOSITE HIGH PRESSURE NON-FERROUS WOOD WOODS LAMINATES 4080 **FACE MILLING CUTTERS** P. 23 THERMOSETTING THERMO-EXPANDED HARD S0FT COMPOSITE HIGH PRESSURE WOOD WOOD WOODS LAMINATES **PLASTICS PLASTICS** PVC **CUTTING CONDITIONS** P. 24

IMPACT OF COLLETS ON CUTTING QUALITY ADVICE ABOUT MACHINING.
DEPTH OF CUT AND MACHINING DIRECTION

P. 25



ONE-FLUTE UPCUT CUTTERS

MATERIALS:



PLASTICS



THERMO-**PLASTICS**



EXPANDED PVC



HARD WOOD



SOFT WOOD



COMPOSITE WOODS



FOAM

Possible uses:



LAMINATES



ALUMINUM LAYERS COMPOSITE PANELS



GLASS FIBER REINFORCED PLASTICS

*Strengthened shank

THE MOST VERSATILE RANGE

SMOOTH AND POLISHED FLUTE, LIMITED BUILT-UP EDGE EFFECTS **UPCUT TOOL, UPWARDS CHIP REMOVAL:**

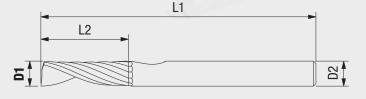
Chips evacuated efficiently. The most commonly used.

WHEN POSSIBLE, SELECT SHORT CUTTERS

(CUTTING LENGTH = 2 X Ø):

- Improves surface finishes,
- Longer service life of the tool,
- Improves cutting conditions.











SOLID CARBIDE

UPCUT T00L

SLOTTING

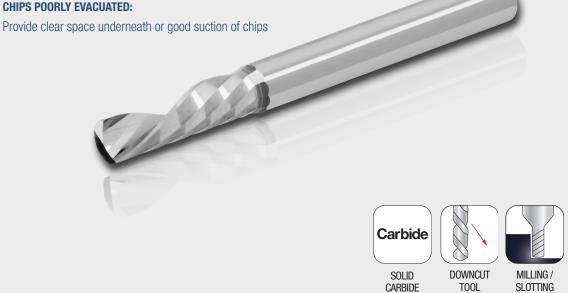
ØI	D1	ØI)2	LoC	-L2	OAL	- L1	z	Part Ref.
Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm		
1/16	1,59	1/8*	3,17*	1/8	3,17	1 1/2	38,1	1	40130159
1/16	1,59	1/8*	3,17*	1/4	6,35	1 1/2	38,1	1	40130159A
1/8	3,17	1/8	3,17	1/4	6,35	1 1/2	38,1	1	40130317B
1/8	3,17	1/4*	6,35*	1/4	6,35	2	50,8	1	40130317C
1/8	3,17	1/8	3,17	1/2	12,7	2	50,8	1	40130317
1/8	3,17	1/4*	6,35*	1/2	12,7	2	50,8	1	40130317A
1/8	3,17	1/4*	6,35*	5/8	15,87	2	50,8	1	40130317D
1/8	3,17	1/4*	6,35*	3/4	19,05	2	50,8	1	40130317E
3/16	4,76	3/16	4,76	3/8	9,52	2	50,8	1	40130476C
3/16	4,76	1/4*	6,35*	3/8	9,52	2	50,8	1	40130476D
3/16	4,76	3/16	4,76	5/8	15,87	2	50,8	1	40130476
3/16	4,76	1/4*	6,35*	5/8	15,87	2	50,8	1	40130476A
3/16	4,76	1/4*	6,35*	1 1/4	31,75	3	76,2	1	40130476B
1/4	6,35	1/4	6,35	3/8	9,52	2	50,8	1	40130635C
1/4	6,35	1/4	6,35	3/4	19,05	2	50,8	1	40130635
1/4	6,35	1/4	6,35	1 1/8	28,57	3	76,2	1	40130635A
1/4	6,35	1/4	6,35	1 1/2	38,1	3	76,2	1	40130635B
1/4	6,35	1/4	6,35	2 1/4	57,2	3 3/4	95,25	1	40130635D
5/16	7,93	5/16	7,93	1/2	12,7	2	50,8	1	40130793
5/16	7,93	5/16	7,93	3/4	19,05	2 1/2	63,5	1	40130793A
5/16	7,93	5/16	7,93	1	25,4	3	76,2	1	40130793B
5/16	7,93	5/16	7,93	1 1/2	38,10	3 1/2	88,9	1	40130793C
3/8	9,52	3/8	9,52	3/8	9,52	3	76,2	1	40130952
3/8	9,52	3/8	9,52	1 1/8	28,58	3	76,2	1	40130952A
3/8	9,52	3/8	9,52	1 5/8	41,3	3 1/2	88,9	1	40130952B
3/8	9,52	3/8	9,52	3 3/16	80,96	5	127	1	40130952C
1/2	12,7	1/2	12,7	1 1/4	31,8	3	76,2	1	40131270
1/2	12,7	1/2	12,7	2	50,8	4	101,6	1	40131270A

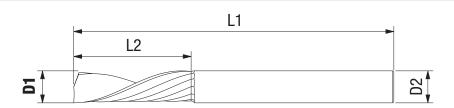
VERSATILE RANGE

SMOOTH AND POLISHED FLUTE, LIMITED BUILT-UP EDGE EFFECTS **DOWNCUT TOOL, DOWNWARDS REMOVAL OF CHIPS**

- Workpieces held better due to the downwards force.
- Limits the delamination of the upper face,
- Suited to thin materials,
- Milling thermoformed parts on CNC robots, reduction of vibrations.

CHIPS POORLY EVACUATED:





ØI	D1	Ø D2		LoC	-L2	OAL ·	- L1	z	Part Ref.
Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm		
1/16	1,59	1/8*	3,17*	1/8	3,17	1 1/2	38,1	1	40120159
1/16	1,59	1/8*	3,17*	1/4	6,35	1 1/2	38,1	1	40120159A
1/8	3,17	1/8	3,17	1/4	6,35	1 1/2	38,1	1	40120317A
1/8	3,17	1/4*	6,35*	1/4	6,35	2	50,8	1	40120317B
1/8	3,17	1/8	3,17	1/2	12,7	1 1/2	38,1	1	40120317C
1/8	3,17	1/4*	6,35*	1/2	12,7	2	50,8	1	40120317
3/16	4,76	3/16	4,76	5/8	15,87	2	50,8	1	40120476A
3/16	4,76	1/4*	6,35*	5/8	15,87	2	50,8	1	40120476
1/4	6,35	1/4	6,35	3/4	19,05	2	50,8	1	40120635
1/4	6,35	1/4	6,35	1 1/4	31,75	3	76,2	1	40120635A
1/4	6,35	1/4	6,35	1 1/2	38,1	3	76,2	1	40120635B
5/16	7,93	5/16	7,93	3/4	19,1	2 1/2	63,5	1	40120793
5/16	7,93	5/16	7,93	1 1/2	38,1	3	76,2	1	40120793A

^{*}Strengthened shank

MATERIALS:









EXPANDED PVC



HARD WOOD



S0FT WOOD



COMPOSITE WOODS



Possible uses:



HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATES



ALUMINUM LAYERS COMPOSITE PANELS



GLASS FIBER REINFORCED PLASTICS

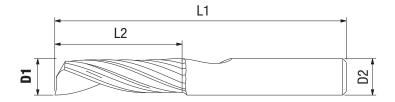


THIS RANGE'S GEOMETRY HAS BEEN SPECIALLY DEVELOPED TO PRODUCE A BETTER SURFACE FINISH IN PMMA, POLYCARBONATE, PA6, CORIAN AND COMPACT LAMINATES. SMOOTH AND POLISHED FLUTE, LIMITED BUILT-UP EDGE EFFECTS. **UPCUT TOOL, UPWARDS REMOVAL OF CHIPS** MORE RESISTANT TO ABRASION.

WHEN POSSIBLE, SELECT SHORT CUTTERS (CUTTING LENGTH = $2 \times \emptyset$):

- Improves surface finishes,
- Longer service life of the tool,
- Improves cutting conditions.





ØI	D1	ØI	D2	LoC	-L2	OAL ·	- L1	z	Part Ref.
Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm		
1/8	3,17	1/8	3,17	3/8	9,52	1 1/2	38,1	1	40530317
1/8	3,17	1/4*	6,35*	3/8	9,52	2	50,8	1	40530317A
3/16	4,76	3/16	4,76	1/2	12,7	2	50,8	1	40530476
3/16	4,76	1/4*	6,35*	1/2	12,7	2	50,8	1	40530476A
1/4	6,35	1/4	6,35	5/8	15,87	2	50,8	1	40530635
1/4	6,35	1/4	6,35	3/4	19,05	2	50,8	1	40530635A
5/16	7,93	5/16	7,93	3/4	19,05	2 1/2	63,5	1	40530793
5/16	7,93	5/16	7,93	1	25,4	2 1/2	63,5	1	40530793A
5/16	7,93	5/16	7,93	1 1/2	38,1	3	76,2	1	40530793B
3/8	9,52	3/8	9,52	1	25,4	2 1/2	63,5	1	40530952
3/8	9,52	3/8	9,52	1 1/2	38,1	3	76,2	1	40530952A

^{*}Strengthened shank

MATERIALS:





THERMO-**PLASTICS**



HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATES



NON-FERROUS MATERIALS



Possible uses:







HARD WOOD







COMPOSITE WOODS



GLASS FIBER REINFORCED PLASTICS

ONE-FLUTE UPCUT CUTTERS FOR ALUMINIUM

MATERIALS:



NON-FERROUS MATERIALS



ALUMINUM LAYERS COMPOSITE PANELS

Possible uses:





THERMO-PLASTICS



EXPANDED PVC



HARD WOOD



SOFT WOOD

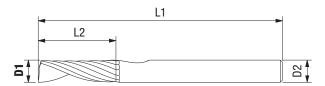


COMPOSITE WOODS

RANGE SPECIFICALLY FOR NON-FERROUS METALS (ALUMINIUM, BRASS, COPPER, ETC.) SMOOTH AND POLISHED FLUTE, LIMITED BUILT-UP EDGE EFFECTS UPCUT TOOL, UPWARDS REMOVAL OF CHIPS.

Uncoated cutter, lubrication recommended.
Use NHC coated version for lubrication-free machining.





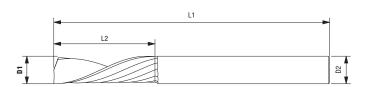
ØI	D1	ØI	D2	LoC	-L2	OAL	- L1	z	Part Ref.	Standard coating
Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm			
1/16	1,59	1/8*	3,17*	3/16	4,76	1 1/2	38,1	1	40230159	4023-NHC0159
3/32	2,38	1/8*	3,17*	1/4	6,35	1 1/2	38,1	1	40230238	4023-NHC0238
1/8	3,17	1/8	3,17	5/16	7,93	1 1/2	38,1	1	40230317	4023-NHC0317
1/8	3,17	1/4*	6,35*	5/16	7,93	2	50,8	1	40230317A	4023-NHC0317A
3/16	4,76	3/16	4,76	3/8	9,52	2	50,8	1	40230476B	4023-NHC0476B
3/16	4,76	1/4*	6,35*	3/8	9,52	2	50,8	1	40230476C	4023-NHC0476C
3/16	4,76	3/16	4,76	1/2	12,7	2	50,8	1	40230476	4023-NHC0476
3/16	4,76	1/4*	6,35*	1/2	12,7	2	50,8	1	40230476A	4023-NHC0476A
3/16	4,76	3/16	4,76	5/8	15,87	2	50,8	1	40230476D	4023-NHC0476D
1/4	6,35	1/4	6,35	5/8	15,87	2	50,8	1	40230635	4023-NHC0635
1/4	6,35	1/4	6,35	3/4	19,05	2 1/2	63,5	1	40230635A	4023-NHC0635A
5/16	7,93	5/16	7,93	3/4	19,05	2 1/2	63,5	1	40230793	4023-NHC0793
5/16	7,93	5/16	7,93	1	25,4	3	76,2	1	40230793A	4023-NHC0793A
3/8	9,52	3/8	9,52	3/8	9,52	3	76,2	1	40230952	4023-NHC0952
3/8	9,52	3/8	9,52	1	25,4	3	76,2	1	40230952A	4023-NHC0952A
3/8	9,52	3/8	9,52	1 3/8	34,9	3 1/2	88,9	1	40230952B	4023-NHC0952B
1/2	12,7	1/2	12,7	1 1/8	28,58	3 1/2	88,9	1	4023-1270	4023-NHC1270
1/2	12,7	1/2	12,7	1 3/8	34,9	3 1/2	88,9	1	4023-1270A	4023-NHC1270A

^{*}Strengthened shank

RANGE SPECIFICALLY FOR NON-FERROUS METALS (ALUMINIUM, BRASS, COPPER, ETC.) SMOOTH AND POLISHED FLUTE, LIMITED BUILT-UP EDGE EFFECTS DOWNCUT TOOL, DOWNWARDS REMOVAL OF CHIPS

- Workpieces held better due to the downwards force.
- Limits the delamination of the upper face.
- Suited to thin materials.
- Milling thermoformed parts on CNC robots, reduction of vibrations.





Ø	D1	Ø	D2	LoC	-L2	OAL	- L1	z	Part Ref.	Standard coating
Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm			
1/8	3,17	1/8	3,17	5/16	7,93	1 1/2	38,1	1	40220317A	4022-NHC0317A
1/8	3,17	1/4*	6,35*	5/16	7,93	2	50,8	1	40220317	4022-NHC0317
3/16	4,76	3/16	4,76	1/2	12,7	2	50,8	1	40220476	4022-NHC0476
3/16	4,76	1/4*	6,35*	1/2	12,7	2	50,8	1	40220476A	4022-NHC0476A
1/4	6,35	1/4	6,35	5/8	15,87	2	50,8	1	40220635	4022-NHC0635
1/4	6,35	1/4	6,35	3/4	19,05	2 1/2	63,5	1	40220635A	4022-NHC0635A
5/16	7,93	5/16	7,93	3/4	19,05	2 1/2	63,5	1	40220793	4022-NHC0793

^{*}Strengthened shank





NON-FERROUS MATERIALS



ALUMINUM LAYERS
COMPOSITE PANELS

Possible uses:



HERMOSETTING PLASTICS



THERMO-PLASTICS



EXPANDED PVC



HARD WOOD



SOFT WOOD



COMPOSITE WOODS

FOR THE 4022 AND 4023 CUTTERS, THE NHC COATING ALLOWS MACHINING WITHOUT LUBRICATION

FAMILY 4001

SHORT ONE-FLUTE UPCUT CUTTER FOR ALUMINUM

MATERIALS:



NON-FERROUS MATERIALS



ALUMINUM LAYERS COMPOSITE PANELS

Possible uses:



PLASTICS



THERMO-**PLASTICS**



EXPANDED PVC



HARD WOOD



SOFT WOOD



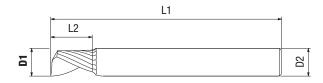
COMPOSITE WOODS

RANGE SPECIFICALLY FOR NON-FERROUS METALS (ALUMINIUM, BRASS, COPPER, ETC.)

PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED FOR DIBOND® TYPE TAC AND ACM SMOOTH AND POLISHED FLUTE, LIMITED BUILT-UP EDGE EFFECTS UPCUT TOOL, UPWARDS REMOVAL OF CHIPS. STUB CUTTER SERIES, HIGH RIGIDITY

- Improves surface finishes,
- Longer service life of the tool,
- Improves cutting conditions.





ØE	01	ØE	Ø D2		-L2	OAL ·	-L1	z	Part Ref.
Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm		
1/8	3,17	1/8	3,17	3/16	4,76	1 1/2	38,1	1	40010317
1/8	3,17	1/4*	6,35*	3/16	4,76	2	50,8	1	40010317A
3/16	4,76	3/16	4,76	9/32	7,1	2	50,8	1	40010476
3/16	4,76	1/4*	6,35*	9/32	7,1	2	50,8	1	40010476A
1/4	6,35	1/4	6,35	3/8	9,52	2	50,8	1	40010635
5/16	7,93	5/16	7,93	15/32	11,9	2 1/2	63,5	1	40010793
3/8	9,52	3/8	9,52	9/16	14,3	2 1/2	63,5	1	40010952
1/2	12,7	1/2	12,7	3/4	19,05	2 1/2	63,5	1	40011270

^{*}Strengthened shank

SHORT, COATED ONE-FLUTE UPCUT CUTTER FOR ALUMINUM

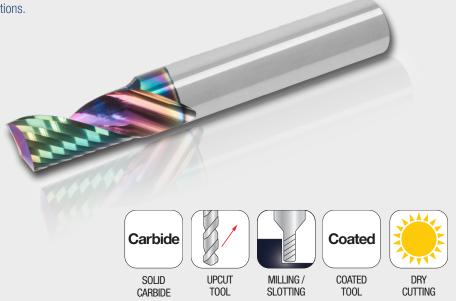
FAMILY 4001 NHC

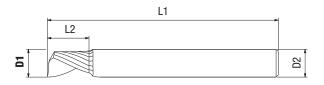
RANGE SPECIFICALLY FOR NON-FERROUS METALS (ALUMINIUM, BRASS, COPPER, ETC.)

PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED FOR DIBOND® TYPE ACM AND TAC SMOOTH AND POLISHED FLUTE, LIMITED BUILT-UP EDGE EFFECTS UPCUT TOOL, UPWARDS REMOVAL OF CHIPS.

STUB CUTTER SERIES, HIGH RIGIDITY

- Improves surface finishes,
- Longer service life of the tool,
- Improves cutting conditions.





Ø	D1	ØI)2	LoC	-L2	OAL	-L1	z	Part Ref.
Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm		
1/8	3,17	1/8	3,17	3/16	4,76	1 1/2	38,1	1	4001-NHC0317
1/8	3,17	1/4*	6,35*	3/16	4,76	2	50,8	1	4001-NHC0317A
3/16	4,76	3/16	4,76	9/32	7,1	2	50,8	1	4001-NHC0476
3/16	4,76	1/4*	6,35*	9/32	7,1	2	50,8	1	4001-NHC0476A
1/4	6,35	1/4	6,35	3/8	9,52	2	50,8	1	4001-NHC0635
5/16	7,93	5/16	7,93	15/32	11,9	2 1/2	63,5	1	4001-NHC0793
3/8	9,52	3/8	9,52	9/16	14,3	2 1/2	63,5	1	4001-NHC0952
1/2	12,7	1/2	12,7	3/4	19,05	2 1/2	63,5	1	4001-NHC1270

^{*}Strengthened shank



MATERIALS:



NON-FERROUS MATERIALS



ALUMINUM LAYERS COMPOSITE PANELS

Possible uses:



HERMOSETTING PLASTICS



THERMO-PLASTICS



EXPANDED PVC



HARD WOOD



SOFT WOOD



COMPOSITE WOODS

FAMILY 4052

TWO-FLUTES CUTTERS SPECIFIC FOR SOFT PLASTICS

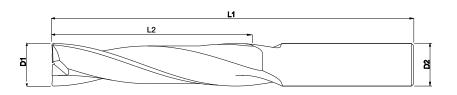
MATERIALS:



TWO-FLUTES CUTTERS SPECIFIC FOR SOFT PLASTICS: PVC, PP, HDPE, FOAMLITE®, NYLON...

Smooth and polished flute, limited built-up edge effects Upcut tool, upwards removal of chips





ØE	D1	Ø	D2 L		Loc - L2		- L1	Z	Part Ref.
Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm		
1/8	3,17	1/4*	6,35*	1/2	12,70	2	50,8	2	40520317A
3/16	4,76	1/4*	6,35*	5/8	15,9	2 1/2	63,5	2	40520476
1/4	6,35	1/4	6,35	7/8	22,50	3	76,2	2	40520635
1/4	6,35	1/4	6,35	1 1/4	31,8	3	76,2	2	40520635A
3/8	9,52	3/8	9,52	1	25,4	3	76,2	2	40520952
3/8	9,52	3/8	9,52	1 1/2	38,1	4	101,6	2	40520952A
1/2	12,70	1/2	12,70	1 3/4	44,45	4	101,6	2	40521270
1/2	12,70	1/2	12,70	2 1/8	54,0	4	101,6	2	40521270A
5/8	15,87	5/8	15,87	2 1/4	57,15	5	127,0	2	40521587

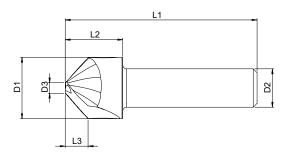
^{*}Strengthened shank

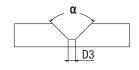
HIGH-SPEED CUTTER FOR SLOT CUTTING - FOLDING SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ACM AND TAC (DIBOND®, ALUCOBOND®)

Very good surface finish Improves the evacuation of chips. High working speed

UPCUT TOOL, UPWARDS REMOVAL OF CHIPSCoating on demand.







SLOTTING

CARBIDE

MILLING WITH

CHAMFER

Ø	D1	Ø	D2	D3	3	LoC	- L3	L2	2	OAL	- L1	α°	z	Part Ref.
Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm			
3/4	19,05	3/8	9,52	0,118	3	0,287	7,3	0,750	19,1	2	50,8	95°	2	40451905-095°
3/4	19,05	3/8	9,52	0,078	2	0,244	6,2	0,750	19,1	2	50,8	108°	2	40451905-108°
3/4	19,05	3/8	9,52	0,078	2	0,138	3,5	0,750	19,1	2	50,8	135°	2	40451905-135°

MATERIALS:





FAMILY 4041

CONICAL, ONE-FLUTE CUTTERS FOR SLOT CUTTING - FOLDING

MATERIALS:



Possible uses:



NON-FERROUS MATERIALS



HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATES

CUTTERS FOR SLOT CUTTING - FOLDING

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ACM AND TAC (DIBOND®, ALUCOBOND®)

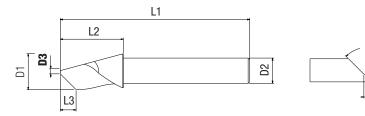
Very good surface finish.

Improves the evacuation of chips.

SMOOTH AND POLISHED FLUTE, LIMITED BUILT-UP EDGE EFFECTS **UPCUT TOOL, UPWARDS REMOVAL OF CHIPS.**

Coating on demand. Machining of non-ferrous metals with spraying or coating

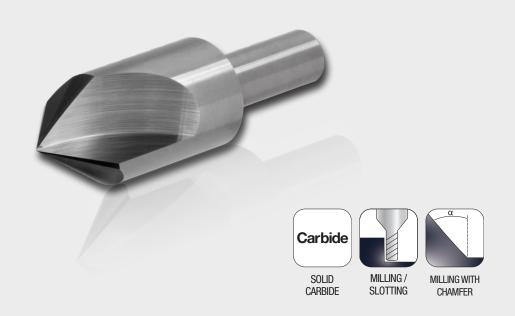


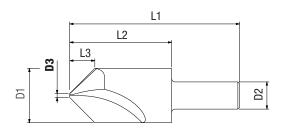


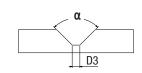
Ø	D1	Ø D2		Dâ	3	LoC - L3		L2		OAL -	- L1	α°	z	Part Ref.
Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm			
1/2	12,70	1/4	6,35*	3/32	2,38	0,185	4,7	3/4	19,05	2 1/2	63,5	95°	1	40411270-095°
1/2	12,70	1/4	6,35*	3/32	2,38	0,145	3,7	3/4	19,05	2 1/2	63,5	108°	1	40411270-108°
1/2	12,70	1/2	12,70	3/32	2,38	0,185	4,7	3/4	19,05	2 1/2	63,5	95°	1	40411270-095°-A
1/2	12,70	1/2	12,70	3/32	2,38	0,145	3,7	3/4	19,05	2 1/2	63,5	108°	1	40411270-108°-A

^{*}Smaller shank diameter

VERY GOOD SURFACE FINISH SOLID CARBIDE, HIGH RIGIDITY







Ø	D1	Ø D2		Dâ	D3		LoC - L3		L2		0AL - L1		z	Part Ref.
Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm			
3/8	9,52	1/4	6,35*	0,008	0,2	0,181	4,6	1	25,4	2	50,8	90°	2	40440952-090°
3/8	9,52	3/8	9,52	0,008	0,2	0,181	4,6			2	50,8	90°	2	40440952-090°-A
1/2	12,7	1/2	12,7	0,008	0,2	0,244	6,2			2	50,8	90°	2	40441270-090°
1	25,4	1/2	12,7*	0,008	0,2	0,496	12,6	1	25,4	2 1/2	63,5	90°	2	40442540-090°

^{*}Smaller shank diameter

MATERIALS:





THERMO-PLASTICS







HARD WOOD



SOFT WOOD



COMPOSITE WOODS



HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATES



PHENOLIC MATERIALS

Possible uses:



COMPOSITE PANELS

FAMILY 4042

CUTTERS FOR SLOT CUTTING - CHAMFERING

MATERIALS:





EXPANDED PVC



HARD WOOD



COMPOSITE WOODS



HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATES

Possible uses:







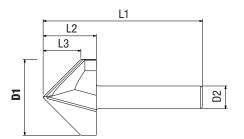
S0FT WOOD

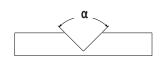


FOAM

SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED FOR HARDER MATERIALS (PMMA, CORIAN, POLYCARBONATES, HARDWOODS, ETC.)







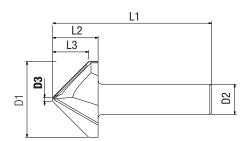
Ø	D1	Ø	D2	D:	3	LoC	- L3	Ľ	2	0AL - L1		α°	z	Part Ref.
Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm			
1	25,4	1/2	12,7	0,008	0,2	7/8	22,0	1	25,4	2 1/2	63,5	60°	2	40422540-060°
1	25,4	1/2	12,7	0,008	0,2	1/2	12,7	17/24	18	2	50,8	90°	2	40422540-090°

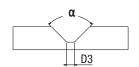
CUTTERS FOR SLOT CUTTING - CHAMFERING

FAMILY 4043

SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED FOR SOFT MATERIALS (SOFTWOODS, COMPOSITE WOOD PRODUCTS, FOAMED MATERIALS, ETC.)







Ø)1	Ø	D2	D:	3	LoC -	- L3	L	2	OAL ·	- L1	α°	z	Part Ref.
Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm			
1 1/4	31,75	1/2	12,7	0,02	0,5	1,06	27	1 1/4	31,75	2 1/2	63,5	60°	2	40433175-060°
1 1/4	31,75	1/2	12,7	0,02	0,5	0,614	15,6	3/4	19,05	2	50,8	90°	2	40433175-090°

MATERIALS:





EXPANDED PVC



SOFT WOOD



COMPOSITE WOODS



HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATES





Possible uses:

THERMO-PLASTICS



HARD WOOD

CONICAL ENGRAVING CUTTERS

MATERIALS:





THERMO-PLASTICS



EXPANDED PVC



HARD WOOD



SOFT WOOD



HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATES



NON-FERROUS MATERIALS



ALUMINUM LAYERS COMPOSITE PANELS



STEEL LAYERS COMPOSITE PANELS

Possible uses:



PHENOLIC MATERIALS

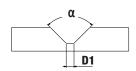


GLASS FIBER REINFORCED PLASTICS

CONICAL, MULTI-MATERIAL ENGRAVING CUTTERS







Ø D1		Ø D2		LoC - L1		α°	Z	Part Ref.
Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm			
0,012	0,3	1/8	3,17	1 1/2	38,1	30°	1	4070317-030°
0,012	0,3	1/8	3,17	1 1/2	38,1	40°	1	4070317-040°-A
0,008	0,2	1/8	3,17	1 1/2	38,1	40°	1	4070317-040°-B
0,004	0,1	1/8	3,17	1 1/2	38,1	60°	1	4070317-060°
0,012	0,3	3/16	4,76	2	50,8	30°	1	4070476-030°
0,012	0,3	3/16	4,76	2	50,8	40°	1	4070476-040°-A
0,008	0,2	3/16	4,76	2	50,8	40°	1	4070476-040°-B
0,008	0,2	3/16	4,76	2	50,8	60°	1	4070476-060°
0,020	0,5	1/4	6,35	2	50,8	30°	1	4070635-030°
0,016	0,4	1/4	6,35	2	50,8	40°	1	4070635-040°
0,012	0,3	1/4	6,35	2	50,8	60°	1	4070635-060°
0,004	0,1	1/4	6,35	2	50,8	90°	1	4070635-090°

FACE MILLING CUTTERS (FACE MILLING ON MARTYR PLATES, ETC.)

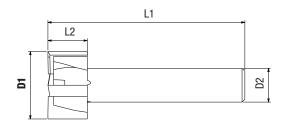




CARBIDE TIPPED STEEL BODY



MILLING / SLOTTING



Ø D1		Ø D2		LoC - L2		LoC - L1		z	Part Ref.
Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm	Inch	mm		
1	25,40	3/8	9,52	3/8	9,52	2	50,8	5	40802540
2	50.80	1/2	127	1/2	127	2 1/2	63.5	8	40805080

MATERIALS:





THERMO-PLASTICS



EXPANDED PVC



HARD WOOD



SOFT WOOD



COMPOSITE WOODS



Possible uses:





PHENOLIC MATERIALS



GLASS FIBER REINFORCED PLASTICS



CUTTING CONDITIONS (GUIDELINE DATA)

FOR EXAMPLE:

Single-flute, Ø6 cutter Material: PMMA

Vc = 450 Fz = 0.07

Rotational speed:

 $n = (1,000 \times 450) / (\pi \times 6) = 23,873 (24,000 \text{ rpm})$

 $Vf = 0.07 \times 1 \times 24,000 = 1,680 \text{ mm/min}$

		Feed per tooth Fz							
MATERIALS		<03	Ø3 to Ø5	Ø5 to Ø8	Ø8 to Ø14				
Aluminium alloy	200 to 400	0.01 - 0.03	0.025 - 0.05	0.04 - 0.09	0.07 - 0.17				
Unalloyed aluminium (1,000)	200 to 400	0.04 - 0.06	0.05 - 0.10	0.08 - 0.17	0.12 - 0.25				
Brass	200 to 400	0.01 - 0.03	0.03 - 0.06	0.06 - 0.09	0.08 - 0.12				
Bronze	100 to 150	0.008 - 0.02	0.02 - 0.04	0.035 - 0.05	0.05 - 0.08				
Copper	150 to 300	0.01 - 0.03	0.015 - 0.04	0.03 - 0.07	0.06 - 0.14				
Thermoplastics, Plexiglass, ABS,	300 to 500	0.02 - 0.05	0.05 - 0.08	0.07 - 0.14	0.12 - 0.25				
Nylon, polyethylene, Acetate, High-impact PS	150 to 350	0.07 - 0.10	0.1 - 0.2	0.2 - 0.3	0.3 - 0.4				
Plastics - PVC - PE - PP	100 to 300	0.045 - 0.11	0.10 - 0.20	0.18- 0.35	0.20 - 0.45				
Expanded PVC	250 to 500	0.08 - 0.15	0.15 - 0.25	0.25- 0.35	0.20 - 0.45				
POM-C, PA6	200 to 400	0.02 - 0.05	0.05 - 0.08	0.07- 0.14	0.12 - 0.25				
PEHD (500 - 1000)	300 to 450	0.04 - 0.08	0.08 - 0.12	0.12 - 0.25	0.25 - 0.35				
High-impact PS	150 to 250	0.04 - 0.1	0.1 - 0.15	0.1 - 0.3	0.2 - 0.5				
Corian	400 to 500	0.03 - 0.045	0.045 - 0.06	0.06 - 0.09	0.09 - 0.14				
Polyester, PC, PET	250 to 400	0.015 - 0.025	0.025 - 0.04	0.04 - 0.08	0.08 - 0.12				
PETG	400 to 500	0.02 - 0.04	0.045 - 0.07	0.06 - 0.10	0.09 - 0.15				
Bakelite	100 to 250	0.04 - 0.06	0.05 - 0.10	0.08 - 0.17	0.12 - 0.25				
Foamed materials	300 to 350	0.07 - 0.10	0.1 - 0.2	0.2 - 0.3	0.3 - 0.4				
Horn	150 to 350	0.03 - 0.045	0.045 - 0.06	0.06 - 0.09	0.09 - 0.14				
LAB	250 to 400	0.04 - 0.07	0.06 - 0.1	0.1 - 0.2	0.2 - 0.3				
Natural PEEK	250 to 450	0.01 - 0.025	0.02 - 0.04	0.035 - 0.07	0.07 - 0.11				
Wood	300 to 450	0.015 - 0.07	0.05 - 0.1	0.07 - 0.15	0.12 - 0.25				
MDF with Z1	250 to 400	0.04 - 0.08	0.08 - 0.12	0.1 - 0.15	0.15 - 0.2				
MDF with 4030	300 to 700			0.15- 0.20	0.15 - 0.3				
Trespa	300 to 500	0.04 - 0.08	0.08 - 0.12	0.1 - 0.15	0.15 - 0.2				
Stainless steel	40 to 90	0.008 - 0.015	0.01 - 0.02	0.015 - 0.04	0.03 - 0.06				
Galvanised steel	100 - 150	0.008 - 0.015	0.02 - 0.03	0.03 - 0.05	0.04 - 0.08				



IMPACT OF COLLETS ON CUTTING QUALITY

Poor collet condition accounts for the majority of the problems encountered: poor surface finishes, shorter tool life, abnormal machining noises, etc.

Perfect machining is only possible when every element in the clamping chain (spindle, chuck, collet) is in perfect condition.

MAINTAINING SPRING COLLETS

During machining, chips and dust particles lodge inside collets.

For this reason, collets must be well maintained.

We recommend that you systematically clean the collet and the tool holder carefully at every tool changeover.

Apply a rust inhibiting product to collets before putting them in storage. (remember to remove this product before reusing the collet).

SERVICE LIFE OF COLLETS

Collets are wear parts and as such must be replaced regularly. They lose their elasticity and are marked by the various tools they come into contact with.

As a preventive measure, we recommend replacing them approximately every 500 hours.

Well-serviced collets may last much longer.

A collet must be replaced if the tool it was holding broke, since this would mark the collet and make the runout incompatible with high quality machining.

GOOD CLAMPING PRACTICES

The tool must be held by as much of the collet's gripping surface as possible; at least 80 % of the length of the collet. This lets the tool rotate concentrically and limits vibrations that have an adverse effect on cutting quality.

TOOL INSERTED TOO FAR INTO THE COLLET.

Bad runout is possible. Chips can get inside the collet.



TOOL INSUFFICIENTLY INSERTED.

Bad runout Vibration, poor surface finishes.

Breakage possible

Reduced service life

Worsening cutting conditions





TOOL CORRECTLY INSERTED

2 to 3 mm of shank visible after the end of the flute.





ADVICE ABOUT MACHINING

PREAMBLE:

The key principles and recommendations are covered below.

Machining quality is dependent on many criteria. The five criteria for success are:

- **1) Production equipment**: condition and choice of equipment (machine, spindle, suction, workpiece clamping, choice of cutting tool, etc.)
- **2) Machining method** and strategy: machining direction (conventional (up) or down), number of cuts, type of entrance into the cut (angular, tangential), use or not of sprayed lubricant, etc.
- 3) **Human resources**: training, level of experience of the technicians in using the production resources.
- 4) Material: type and quality of the material.
- **5) Environment:** dust, vibration, temperature (workshop and material), etc.

And also, required surface finish and target machining time.

IMPACT OF SPINDLE POWER:

In general, low-power spindles (0.5 to 1.5 kW) can reach high rotational speeds, but deliver very low torque at low speeds. They should not, therefore, be fitted with tools whose diameter is more than 6 mm.

When machining thick materials, the number of cuts must be increased.

For cutters with a diameter of less than 4 mm, the axial depth of cut (Ap) should be equal to the \emptyset and be about 3 mm for cutters with a diameter of 5 to 6 mm.

ROTATIONAL SPEED OF SPINDLE: (REFER TO PAGE 24 "CUTTING CONDITIONS")

The calculations (given in page 24 of this catalogue) used to determine the rotational speed of the spindle clearly show that when the Ø of the tool is larger, the rotational speed of the spindle needs to be reduced, irrespective of the material. The rotational speed should also be adjusted to suit the properties of the material.

<u>For example:</u> when machining soft materials, the rotational speed should be lower so as not to heat the material.

The rotational speed should also be reduced if the tool is long (since the potential out-of-balance is greater as is the risk of breakage and vibration).

FEED: (REFER TO PAGE 24 "CUTTING CONDITIONS")

A small-diameter tool is more susceptible to bending. The feed speed should therefore be set lower than that possible with a larger diameter.

The same principle applies for tools that have a long cutting length - the feed should be reduced since this type of tool generates a lot of bending.

When machining soft materials, the feed speed can be increased so as not to heat up the material.

Take care when calculating the feed speed: when you increase the number of teeth, you need to reduce the Fz value due to the impact of less effective chip evacuation (you cannot go three times quicker with three teeth than you can with one tooth).

The in-feed (or plunge) speed is normally half, or even a third, of the feed speed.

The impact on the machining time is not too significant, but this lower speed increases the service life of the tool (by protecting the tip) and the spindle.

(It can even be lower. For example: Ø 20 face cutter fed directly onto the material:

in-feed (plunge) speed of about 50 mm/min)



There is no benefit in setting a very high feed for very small workpieces. The reason is that the machine only vary rarely reaches this speed; the gain in time and in surface finish is very small. However, the geometry of the workpieces and the service life of the cutters is degraded.

"RUNNING-IN" PERIOD FOR NEW TOOLS:

New tools being used for the first time will not produce their best surface finish until the tool has machined a few metres of material, due to the extremely sharp edges on new tools.

This is particularly true for one-flute tools used to machine plastics.

The 4053 series cuts less aggressively and does not need to be "run in".

CHOICE OF USEFUL LENGTH OF TOOL:

The useful length must be greater than the thickness to be cut, without being too long, since this leads to:

- A longer unsupported length,
- A less rigid and more breakable tool,
- An impaired surface finish and shorter tool life.

HELIX DIRECTION:

Upcut cutters with a right-handed cut tend to pull the machined workpiece towards the tool: the chips are very well evacuated, but the workpiece must be clamped securely to avoid any vibration problems.

Downcut cutters with a right-handed cut tend to push the machined workpiece against the table of the machine, which reduces clamping-related issues. There will be no delamination of the material near the surface of the workpiece, but the chips will be poorly evacuated (with a risk of chip jamming).

Excellent chip suction or providing clear space under the workpiece are recommended.

SURFACE FINISH:

A number of criteria need to be satisfied to obtain a good surface finish, with feed speed far from being the only one.

- Securely holding the workpiece (extremely important).
- The right tool for the type and thickness of the material.
- Good condition of the machine (shafts, spindles, tapers, collets, etc.) and tool.
- Good chip suction.
- Good cutting conditions.
- Good machining strategies.

FINISHING CUT:

Removing 0.3 to 0.5 mm of material with a finishing cut is a good way to obtain a better surface finish for many materials. This eliminates any built-up edge-related issues and smooths out the effects of vibration. However, this is not true for all materials.

MACHINING THE BOTTOM OF POCKETS:

One-flute cutters, due to their geometry, do not produce the best surface finish in the bottom of pockets. Two-flute cutters have flatter tips and produce a better surface finish.

Smaller overlaps and lower speeds also greatly improve the surface finish.





ADVICE ABOUT DEPTHS OF CUT.

RADIAL DEPTH OF CUT, AE:

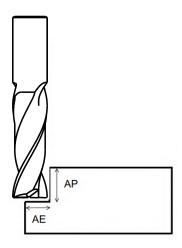
When contouring (or profiling) a workpiece, it is advisable to reduce the radial depth of cut (Ae) when machining hard materials and when using small-diameter tools.

AXIAL DEPTH OF CUT, AP:

For most plastics, the Ap should be 1 to 2 times the tool diameter. For non-ferrous metals (aluminium, etc.) 0.5 to 1 times the diameter of the tool.

THESE ARE GUIDELINE VALUES.

For example: for expanded PVC, the Ap can be 3 to 4 times the tool \emptyset (for tools with a \emptyset of 6 mm and above)



MACHINING DIRECTION

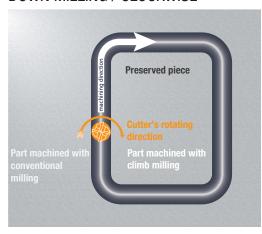
THE CHOICE OF MACHINING DIRECTION IS PRIMARILY DETERMINED BY THE DESIRED QUALITY OF THE SURFACE FINISH. THE PROPERTIES OF THE MATERIAL ALSO HAS TO BE CONSIDERED.

Down (or climb) milling is used for most plastics.

The cuts are more "gentle".

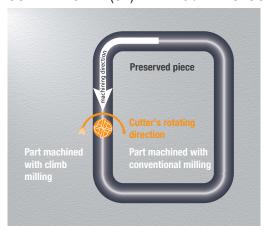
Conventional (up) milling tends to be used for soft or fibrous materials. The cut is more "aggressive".

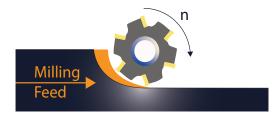
DOWN MILLING / CLOCKWISE

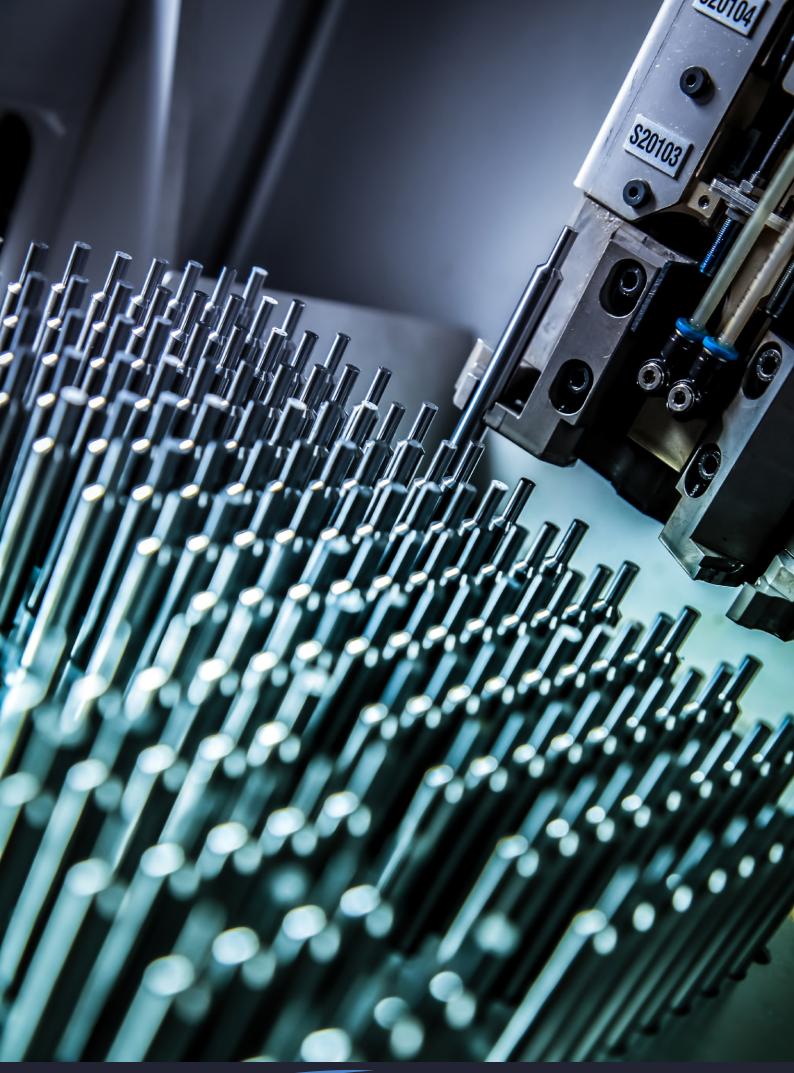




CONVENTIONAL (UP) MILLING / ANTICLOCKWISE













A TEAM FOCUSED ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION





CUTTING TOOLS FOR SOFT MATERIALS

SPECIFICALLY FOR PLASTICS, ALUMINUM, WOOD, COMPOSITES, ETC...





RUE CLAUDE NICOLAS LEDOUX 39800 POLIGNY - FRANCE 03 84 73 70 20

(in)

UGP PME - 16/02/2024 - Printing by ABM Graphic