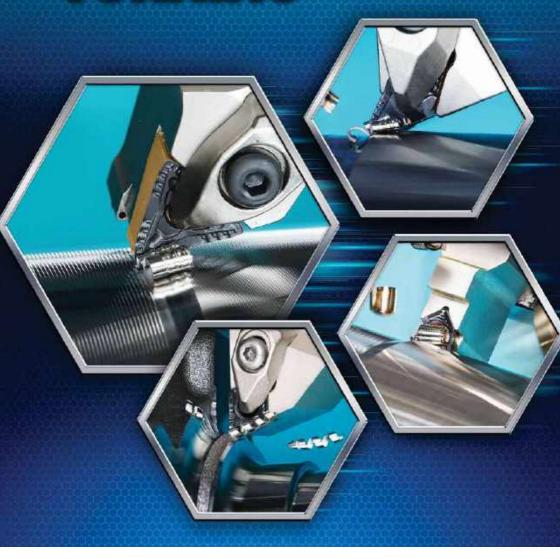
HIGH FEED TURNING





HIGH FEED TURNING



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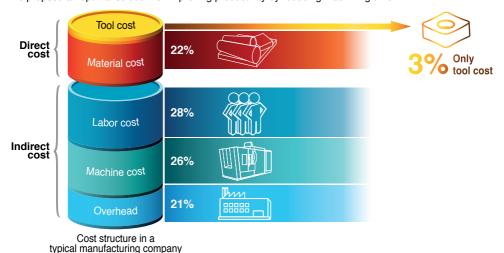
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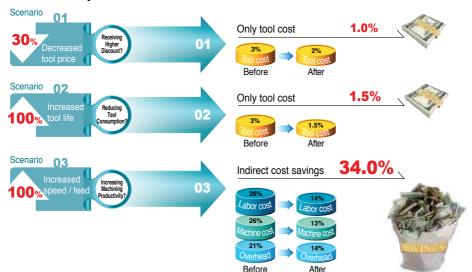
Cost reduction solution through productivity improvement

Productivity improvement by reducing machining time

In the recent manufacturing industry, reducing production costs has become a top priority for companies' profitability due to the increasing costs of raw materials and labor. One effective way to reduce production costs is to improve productivity by reducing machining time. While the tool cost represents only about 3% of the overall production cost structure for machining, reducing overhead costs through productivity improvement can be the most effective approach. With the use of TaeguTec high-feed turning products, we propose an optimal solution for improving productivity by reducing machining time.



What's the best way to cut costs?



ISO turning Vs. High-feed turning





High-feed



ISO insert



High-feed insert 2X Productivity

2x productivity with 2x faster feed than ISO turning inserts

2 Times tool life



Longer tool life



ISO insert



High-feed Insert

Compared to ISO inserts, tool life is doubled by dispersing heat and cutting force by using a larger area of the cutting edge

Rough & Finish in one tool



All-directional turning

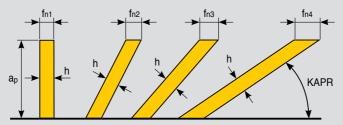




All-directional turning, multiple roughing tools combined into one or roughing and finishing processes can be integrated into one

High-feed turning principle

This insert harnesses the principle of reducing the entering angle, while keeping the same chip thickness, allows a higher feed rate.



Entering angle (KAPR) and feed rate at the same chip thickness

- * fn = h/sin (KAPR)
- fn: Feed rate
- h: Chip thickness
- KAPR: Lead angle

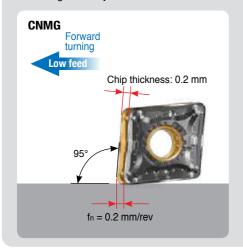
- * Chip removal ratio = fn x ap x v
- ap: Depth of cut
- v: Cutting speed

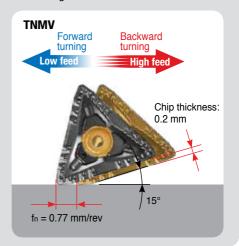
TaeguTec high-feed turning line

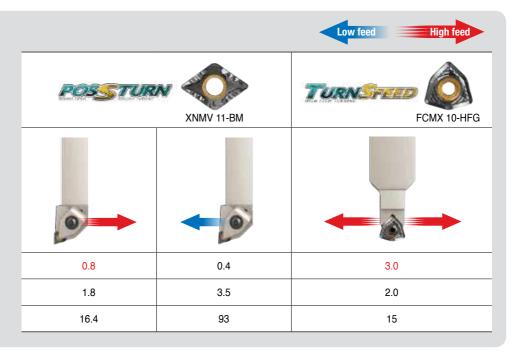
Product lines Cutting conditions	TNMV 21-BM		ZNMV 14-BM	
Processing direction	(a)		9	• •
fn Max. (mm/rev)	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.6
ap Max. (mm)	2.0	3.5	2.5	2.0
KAPR (°)	15	95	23	95

Chip thickness comparison by feed-rate

The figure below illustrates that a high-feed tool with a smaller entering angle requires less feed to achieve the same chip thickness as conventional ISO inserts. This can significantly increase machining efficiency and result in a drastic reduction in machining time.



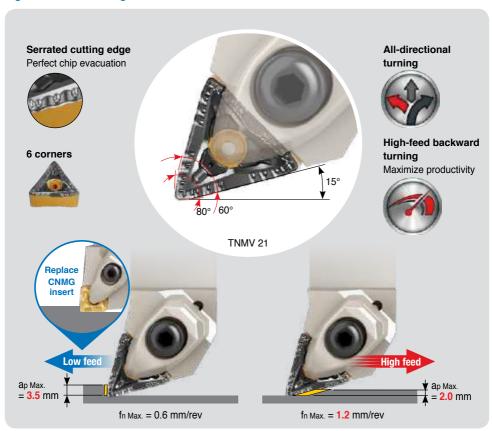






6 Cutting edges insert for all-directional & high-feed back turning



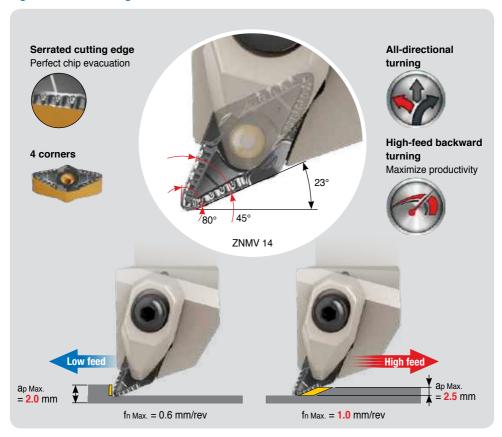






4 Cutting edges insert for all-directional & high-feed back turning



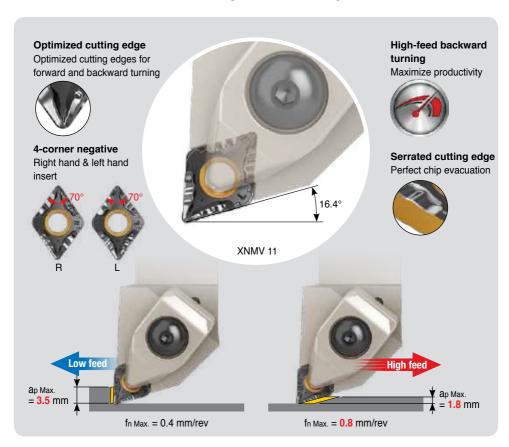








70° Corners insert for all-directional & high-feed back turning

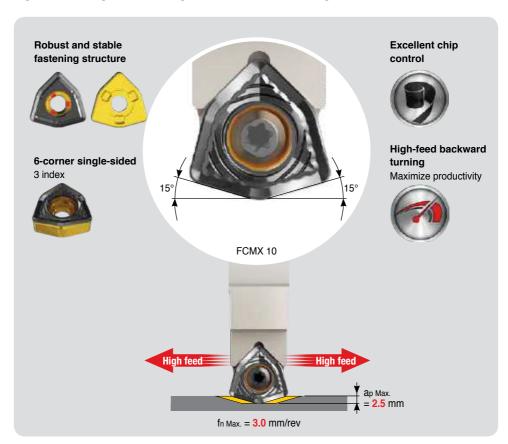


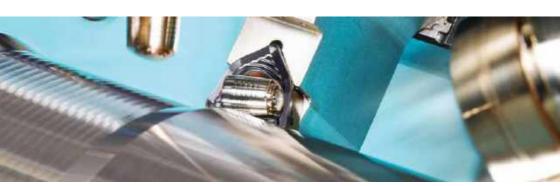






High-feed turning for left and right bi-directional machining

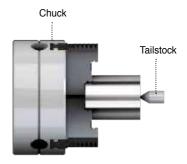




Various applications



Short parts



Short part + Tailstock

Examples



Bearing hub



Input flange



Tripod joint



Ball joint



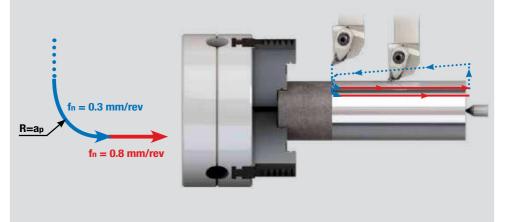
Long part + Tailstock



Recommended program method

Radial entry tool path

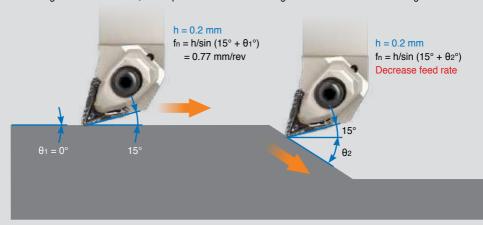
When using a circular interpolation tool path with a radius of 0.3 mm/rev feed rate, it is recommended to increase the feed rate for backward high-feed turning. It is important to note that the circular interpolation tool path radius should be equal to the depth of cut at a feed rate of 0.3 mm/rev. This is because circular interpolation helps prevent sudden load changes, insert chipping, and tool damage. Additionally, maintaining a constant cutting depth ensures better chip control during the turning process.



Profile machining

Lower the feed rate when the lead angle increases, higher the feed rate when the lead angle decreases

- When machining a profile, the chip thickness and lead angle both change depending on the direction. If machining with the same feed, the chip thickness and the cutting load increases as the lead angle

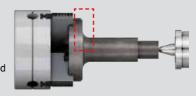


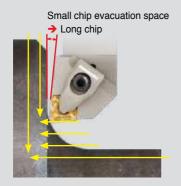
- fn: Feed rate / ap: Depth of cut / h: Chip thickness

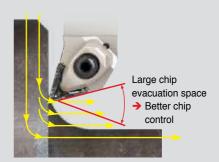
Machining corner parts of forged products

3-4 passes of "Circular interpolation" + "Backward high-feed turning"

- Forged products often have additional mill scales on the corners that require extra tool passes to remove. However, traditional programming techniques may have limited chip evacuation space, resulting in the formation of long chips. To prevent poor surface roughness and machine downtime caused by long chips, backward high-feed turning is recommended as it creates sufficient chip evacuation space.



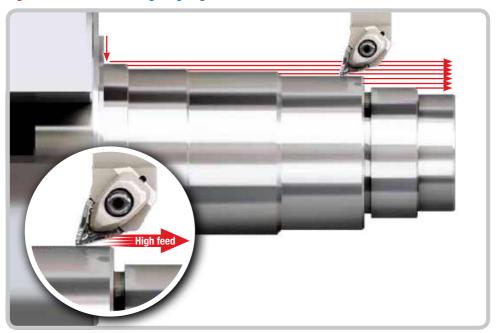


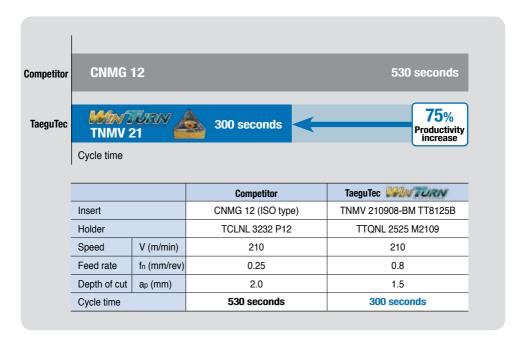


increases or the chip thickness decreases, making it difficult to control chipping as the lead angle decreases. Changing the feed to have the same chip thickness as the lead angle changes can prevent rapid cutting load changes and keep chip control constant.

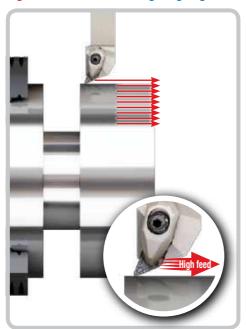


High-feed backward turning roughing



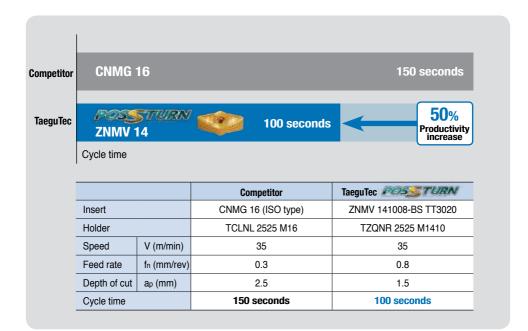


High-feed backward turning roughing

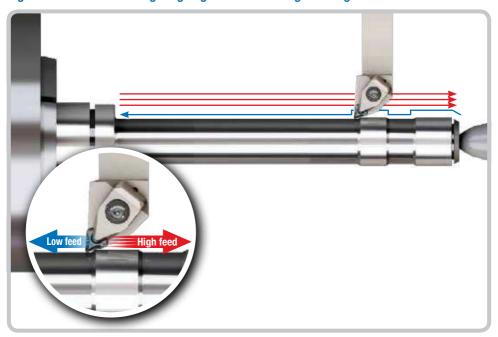


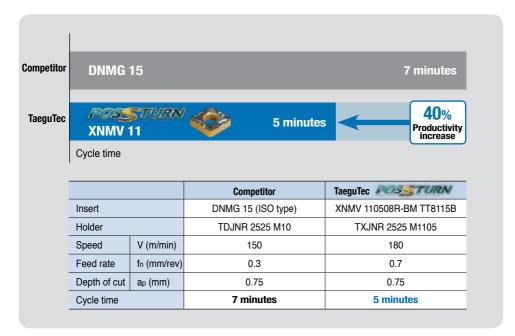
Forward turning finishing



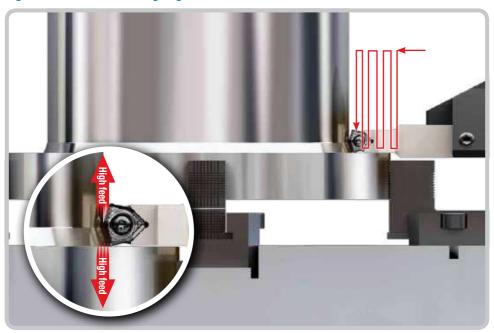


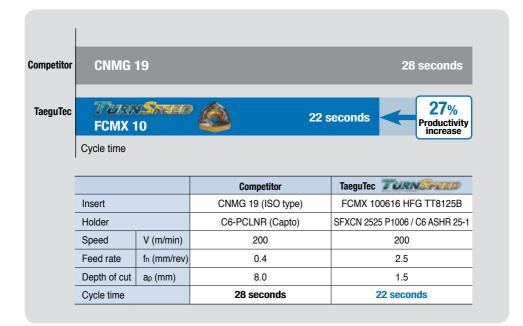
High-feed backward turning roughing / forward turning finishing





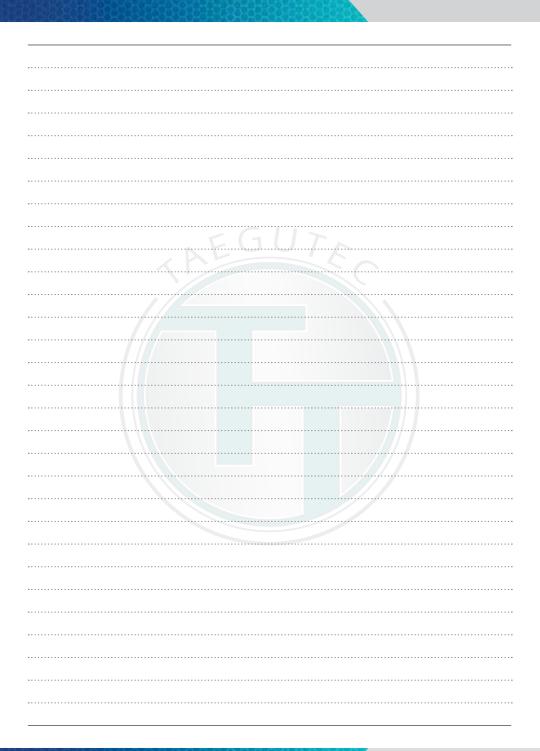
High-feed bi-directional roughing

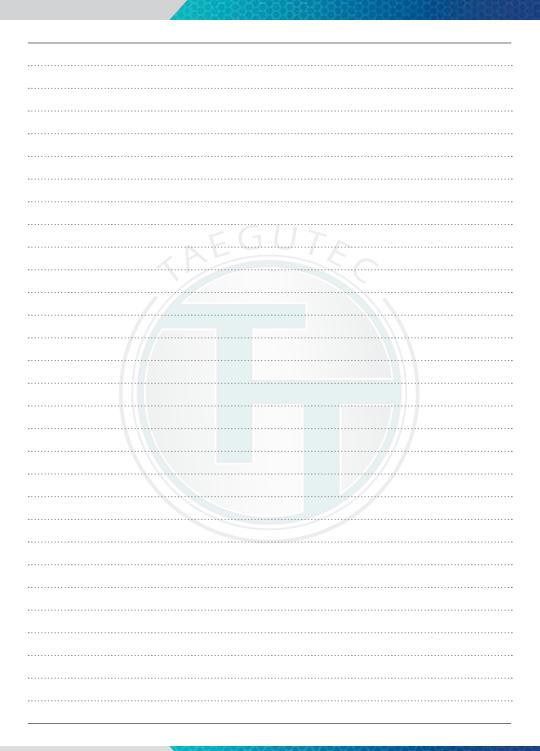


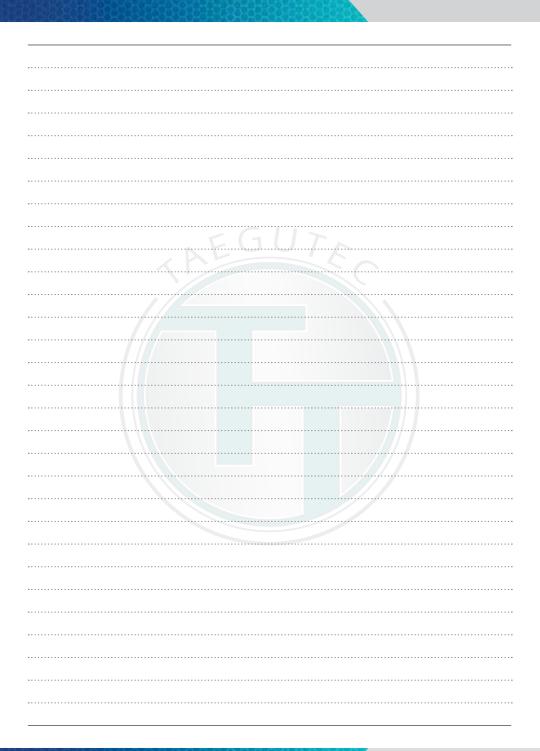


Insert selection by workpiece material

	The state of the s							
ISO	TNMV 21	ZNMV 14	XNMV 11	FCMX 10				
(P)	BM 1 st TT8125B 2 nd TT8115B	BM 1 st TT8125B 2 nd TT8115B	BM 1 st TT8125B 2 nd TT8115B	HFG 1 st TT8125B 2 nd TT8115B				
)		Y-BF 1st TT8125B 2 nd TT8115B						
	BS 1 st TT9225 2 nd TT9080			HFP TT9225				
<u>S</u>		BS 1 st TT3020 2 nd TT3010	BS 1 st TT3020 2 nd TT3010					















- Cat.No: 6257512
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