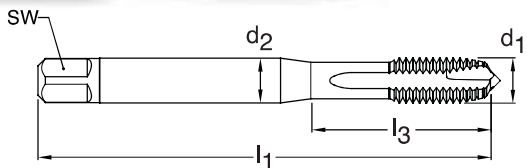


# UNC



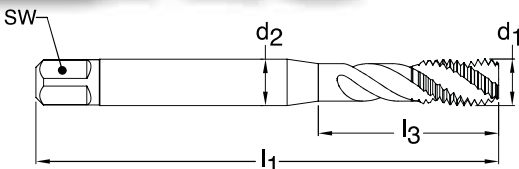
**Series 3967**  
**Standard ANSI**  
**Tool Material HSS-E (Cobalt)**  
**Spiral Point Straight flute**  
**Chamfer Form B • 3.5 - 5**  
**Class of Fit 2B**



**Through holes**      **MolyGlide® coated**      **External cooling**

d1 - P	H Limits	Tap Drill Range inch	Number of Flutes	d2 inch	SW inch	l1 inch	l3 inch	Order Code	EDP Number	Stock
4-40	H2/H3	0.085 - 0.094	2	0.141	0.110	2.205	0.709	2.845	9039670028450	●
5-40	H2/H3	0.098 - 0.106	2	0.141	0.110	2.205	0.709	3.175	9039670031750	●
6-32	H3/H4	0.104 - 0.114	3	0.141	0.110	2.000	0.748	3.505	9039670035050	●
8-32	H3/H4	0.130 - 0.139	3	0.168	0.131	2.130	0.827	4.166	9039670041660	●
10-24	H3/H4	0.145 - 0.155	3	0.194	0.152	2.382	0.945	4.826	9039670048260	●
12-24	H3/H4	0.171 - 0.181	3	0.220	0.165	2.382	1.024	5.486	9039670054860	●
1/4-20	H4/H5	0.196 - 0.207	3	0.255	0.191	2.500	1.181	6.350	9039670063500	●
5/16-18	H4/H5	0.252 - 0.265	3	0.318	0.238	2.721	1.377	7.938	9039670079380	●
3/8-16	H5/H6	0.307 - 0.321	3	0.381	0.286	2.941	1.456	9.525	9039670095250	●
7/16-14	H5/H6	0.360 - 0.376	3	0.323	0.242	3.161	N/A	11.113	9039670111130	●
1/2-13	H5/H6	0.417 - 0.434	3	0.367	0.275	3.382	N/A	12.700	9039670127000	●
5/8-11	H5/H6	0.527 - 0.546	3	0.480	0.360	3.811	N/A	15.875	9039670158750	●

# UNC



**Series 3970**  
**Standard ANSI**  
**Tool Material HSS-E (Cobalt)**  
**Spiral Flute 45° Helix**  
**Chamfer Form C • 2-3**  
**Class of Fit 2B**



**Blind holes**      **MolyGlide® coated**      **External cooling**

d1 - P	H Limits	Tap Drill Range inch	Number of Flutes	d2 inch	SW inch	l1 inch	l3 inch	Order Code	EDP Number	Stock
4-40	H2/H3	0.085 - 0.094	2	0.141	0.110	2.205	0.709	2.845	9039700028450	●
5-40	H2/H3	0.098 - 0.106	2	0.141	0.110	2.205	0.709	3.175	9039700031750	●
6-32	H3/H4	0.104 - 0.114	2	0.141	0.110	2.000	0.748	3.505	9039700035050	●
8-32	H3/H4	0.130 - 0.139	2	0.168	0.131	2.130	0.827	4.166	9039700041660	●
10-24	H3/H4	0.145 - 0.155	2	0.194	0.152	2.382	0.945	4.826	9039700048260	●
12-24	H3/H4	0.171 - 0.181	2	0.220	0.165	2.382	1.024	5.486	9039700054860	●
1/4-20	H4/H5	0.196 - 0.207	2	0.255	0.191	2.500	1.181	6.350	9039700063500	●
5/16-18	H4/H5	0.252 - 0.265	2	0.318	0.238	2.721	1.377	7.938	9039700079380	●
3/8-16	H5/H6	0.307 - 0.321	2	0.381	0.286	2.941	1.456	9.525	9039700095250	●
7/16-14	H5/H6	0.360 - 0.376	2	0.323	0.242	3.161	N/A	11.113	9039700111130	●
1/2-13	H5/H6	0.417 - 0.434	2	0.367	0.275	3.382	N/A	12.700	9039700127000	●
5/8-11	H5/H6	0.527 - 0.546	3	0.480	0.360	3.811	N/A	15.875	9039700158750	●

# Technical Information

## Cutting rate recommendations for **CUT** taps

Material group		Approximate Rc	Approximate HB	Recommended SFM					
				HSS-E		HSS-E-PM		Solid carbide	
				bright finish	hard coated	bright finish	hard coated	bright finish	hard coated
● Structural steels, free-cutting steels Unalloyed case hardened steels Unalloyed heat-treatable steels			<180	30-50	40-70	50-70	55-95	-	-
		<20	<230	20-40	30-70	40-65	40-80	-	-
		<25	<250	15-35	25-50	30-60	35-75	-	-
● Structural steels, free-cutting steels Case hardened steels, heat-treatable steels Nitriding steels, spheroidal graphite iron		<20	<230	40-50	40-75	40-65	40-80	-	-
		<25	<250	30-45	30-65	30-60	35-75	-	-
		<30	<280	20-30	30-55	30-50	35-65	-	-
		<35	<320	15-25	20-35	25-45	30-60	-	-
		<38	<380	10-25	20-40	20-45	30-55	-	-
● Stainless- and acid-resistant steels, sulphured austenitic martensitic			<180	25-35	40-55	30-55	35-70	-	-
		<25	<250	20-30	30-40	30-50	35-60	-	-
		<30	<280	20-30	25-40	25-45	30-50	-	-
		<35	<320	10-20	20-30	20-35	25-50	-	-
● Alloyed case hardened steels Alloyed heat-treatable steels Alloyed tool steels High speed tool steels		<25	<250	10-20	30-40	30-50	35-70	-	-
		<30	<280	25-35	30-50	25-45	35-65	-	-
		<35	<320	15-30	20-40	20-45	30-60	-	-
		<38	<380	8-15	10-30	15-35	25-55	-	-
		<44	<415	-	-	4-10	8-15	4-8	8-16
		<60		-	-	-	4-10	3-6	6-12
● Cast iron Spheroidal graphite iron Malleable cast iron			<180	50-70	60-90	55-85	65-110	70-100	80-130
		<25	<250	30-50	45-85	40-70	60-100	70-100	80-130
		<35	<320	15-35	20-40	25-45	35-55	60-110	70-120
● Aluminum and Al-alloys		SILICON CONTENT	WROUGHT ALUMINUM						
		< 6%	n/a	30-50	50-75	50-70	65-80	80-140	90-165
		6-10%	n/a	25-35	40-50	40-65	65-80	80-140	90-165
		>10%	n/a	-	25-35	40-65	65-80	60-130	80-140
		n/a	30-80	50-65	65-100	-	-	-	-
		n/a	75-150	35-60	50-65	-	-	-	-
● Titanium and Ti-alloys			140-275	-	-	12-25	20-30	-	-
			300-380	-	-	6-12	10-18	-	-
● Nickel and Ni-alloys			200-300	-	-	6-12	10-18	-	-
			>300	-	-	3-6	6-12	-	-
Plastics				15-30	-	20-40	-	30-60	-
Magnesium-alloys				90-140	-	-	-	110-180	-
Brass, short-chipping long-chipping				30-45	-	45-60	-	80-100	-
				30-45	-	45-60	-	80-100	-

# Technical Information

## Tapping Formulas and Calculations

### RPM for UNC/UNF Taps

$$\text{RPM} = (\text{revolution / minute}) = \frac{\text{cutting speed (SFM)} \times 3.82}{\text{tap diameter}}$$

### Feed Rate for UNC/UNF Taps

$$\text{IPR} = (\text{inch / revolution}) = \frac{1 \text{ inch}}{\text{threads per inch (TPI)}}$$

$$\text{IPM} = (\text{inch / minute}) = \frac{\text{RPM}}{\text{threads per inch (TPI)}}$$

### RPM for M/MF Taps

$$\text{RPM} = (\text{revolution / minute}) = \frac{\text{cutting speed (SFM)} \times 97.028}{\text{tap diameter (mm)}}$$

### Feed Rate for M/MF Taps

$$\text{IPR} = (\text{inch / revolution}) = \text{pitch (mm)} \times 0.03937$$

$$\text{IPM} = (\text{inch / minute}) = \text{RPM} \times \text{pitch (mm)} \times 0.03937$$

### To calculate Tap Drill Size

#### UNC/UNF and M/MF Cut Taps – General Requirements

$$\text{Tap Drill Size} = \text{Tap basic major diameter} - \text{pitch}$$

#### UNC/UNF Cut Taps – Special Percentage of Thread Requirements

$$\text{Drill Size} = \text{Basic major diameter} - \frac{0.01299 \times \text{desired percentage of thread}^*}{\text{threads per inch (TPI)}}$$

#### M/MF Cut Taps – Special Percentage of Thread Requirements

$$\text{Drill Size (mm)} = \text{Basic major diameter} - \frac{\text{desired percentage of thread}^* \times \text{pitch (mm)}}{76.98}$$

#### UNC/UNF and M/MF Form Taps – General Requirements

$$\text{Tap Drill Size} = \text{Basic major diameter} - \frac{\text{pitch}}{2}$$

#### UNC/UNF Form Taps – Special Percentage of Thread Requirements

$$\text{Drill Size} = \text{Basic major diameter} - \frac{0.0068 \times \text{desired percentage of thread}^*}{\text{threads per inch (TPI)}}$$

#### M/MF Form Taps – Special Percentage of Thread Requirements

$$\text{Drill Size (mm)} = \text{Basic major diameter} - \frac{\text{desired percentage of thread}^* \times \text{pitch (mm)}}{147.06}$$

\* Actual percentage will vary from desired percentage due to runout of drilling operation.

# Technical Information

## Troubleshooting - Application problems with new taps

### Problem

### Possible causes

### Solution

#### 1 Thread produced is too large



- incorrect tap, tap geometry not suitable for the application
- tapping size hole too small
- alignment error of tapping size hole or position
- machine spindle axially restricted
- cold welding at the flank of the tap
- lead of tap unsatisfactory due to insufficient thread depth
- cutting speed too high
- insufficient lubrication or coolant supply
- tolerance specification on tap does not correspond to specifications on drawing and/or thread gauge

- apply correct tap for the material to be machined
- observe tapping size hole table in the technical section. Note different tapping size hole diameters for fluteless taps.
- - check for correct tool clamping
- - apply floating tap holder
- - check core drill
- - use mechanical feed
- - apply tension/compression tap chuck
- - apply new tap
- - apply coated tap
- - optimize lubrication
- - tap with forced feed
- - apply tap with modified lead
- - reduce cutting speed
- - improve lubrication
- ensure sufficient and suitable coolant supply and check concentration
- apply correct tap for required tolerances

#### 2 Thread axially miscut



- spiral-fluted taps, corresponding to our design, are applied with too much pressure for initial tapping
- initial tapping pressure too low for taps with spiral point corresponding to our form "B"

- with spiral-fluted taps only light pressure required for initial tapping. The tap should immediately be applied within the tension/compression range
- taps with spiral point or left hand spiral require higher axial pressure. Ensure tap operates within the tension/compression range

#### 3 Thread produced is too small



- tolerance specification on tap does not correspond to specifications on drawing and/or thread gauge
- incorrect tap
- tap does not cut accurately (thread plug gauge)
- machine spindle is axially too rigid

- apply correct tap for required tolerance
- apply correct tap for the material to be machined
- avoid strong axial forces during the cutting process
- apply tension/compression chuck

## Troubleshooting - Application problems with new taps

### Problem

### Possible causes

### Solution

#### 4 Thread surface not according to requirements



- cutting edge geometry not suitable for the application
- cutting speed too high
- insufficient coolant (concentration and supply)
- chip congestion
- tapping size hole too small
- with tough, hard materials loading on tool too much or pitch too steep
- built-up edge
- cold welding

- apply "correct" tap for the material to be machined
- - reduce cutting speed
- - optimize lubrication
- ensure suitable coolant and sufficient volume
- apply suitable tap type
- observe tapping size hole diameter specifications to DIN 336 or respective standards. Observe table for fluteless taps
- apply hand tap sets
- apply coated tap
- improve coolant supply

#### 5 Tool life insufficient

- surface hardening of tapping size hole
- reasons listed under: "thread surface not according to requirements"
- chip congestion

- - check drill (cutting edge) for wear
- - heat or surface treatment following thread production
- reasons listed under: thread surface "not according to requirements"
- apply correct tap

#### 6 Tool breakage during advance or return



- tapping size hole too small
- teeth of chamfer lead overloaded
- tap hits bottom of tapping size hole
- - lack of or incorrect chamfer of tapping size hole
- - position or angle error of tapping size hole
- - tool hardness not suitable for the application
- - cutting edge geometry not suitable for the application

- observe tapping size hole dia. acc. to DIN 336 or respective standards
- - longer chamfer lead (blind or through hole)
- - increase no. of teeth of chamfer lead by increasing no. of flutes
- - apply tap sets
- - check hole depth
- - apply tension/compression tap chuck
- - correct chamfer angle of tapping size hole
- - ensure correct tool clamping
- - apply floating tap holder
- - check core drill
- apply suitable tap for the individual application

# BLACK RING CUT TAPS

Aluminum

Aluminum Alloys

Material group	Approximate Rc	Approximate HB	Recommended SFM						
			HSS-E		HSS-E-PM		Solid carbide		
	SILICON CONTENT	WROUGHT ALUMINUM	bright finish	hard coated	bright finish	hard coated	bright finish	hard coated	
Aluminium and Al-alloys	Al cast alloys	< 6%	n/a	30-50	50-75	—	—	80-140	—
		6-10%	n/a	25-35	40-50	—	—	80-140	—
	Al wrought alloys	>10%	n/a	-	25-35	—	—	60-130	—
		n/a	30-80	50-65	65-100	—	—	—	—
		n/a	75-150	35-60	50-65	—	—	—	—