

Patented SmoothFlute Series 323 Variable Helix End Mills by ULTRATOOL



**Series 323 Patented SmoothFlute®**  
**Four Flute Variable Helix End Mill**  
**Square, Corner Radius & Ball**



**Slot up to 150% x diameter:** The Ultra-Tool® Series 323 is a revolutionary solid carbide end mill featuring our patented SmoothFlute® geometric design that can rough & finish at incredible speeds and feeds. SmoothFlute + SmoothEdge technology provides extended tool life and excellent work piece finishes by increasing stability and edge integrity. Series 323 is precision ground from Ultra-Grain® 1, a premium carbide substrate that couples high hardness with excellent chipping resistance. Choose from Square, Ball, or 7 different standard radii for your roughing or finishing requirements. Includes AT (AlTiN) coating.



Premium Series EM Specs:  
Cutting Diam +.000/- .002  
Shank Diam -.0000/- .00025  
Radius ±.0005



Diam	LOC	OAL	Shank	new!							Ball	AT	
				Square EDP#	.015R EDP#	.030R EDP#	.060R EDP#	.090R EDP#	.125R EDP#	.190R EDP#			.250R EDP#
1/8	3/8	1-1/2	1/8	23100AT	23101AT	23102AT						23105AT	\$12.90
3/16	7/16	2"	3/16	23110AT	23111AT	23112AT						23115AT	\$17.10
1/4	3/8	2"	1/4	23120AT	23015AT	23122AT	23123AT					23125AT	\$20.10
1/4	3/4	2-1/2	1/4	23130AT	23016AT	23132AT	23133AT					23135AT	\$22.70
5/16	13/16	2-1/2	5/16	23140AT	23141AT	23142AT	23143AT					23145AT	\$27.90
3/8	1/2	2-1/2	3/8	23150AT	23151AT	23152AT	23153AT	23246AT	23154AT			23155AT	\$29.30
3/8	1"	2-1/2	3/8	23160AT	23161AT	23162AT	23163AT	23247AT	23164AT			23165AT	\$34.00
7/16	1"	2-3/4	7/16	23170AT	23171AT	23172AT	23173AT	23248AT	23174AT			23175AT	\$45.00
1/2	5/8	2-1/2	1/2	23180AT	23181AT	23031AT	23183AT	23249AT	23184AT			23185AT	\$48.50
1/2	1"	3"	1/2	23190AT	23191AT	23192AT	23193AT	23250AT	23194AT			23195AT	\$54.00
1/2	1-1/4	3"	1/2	23200AT	23201AT	23032AT	23203AT	23251AT	23204AT			23205AT	\$57.60
5/8	1-1/4	3-1/2	5/8	23210AT	23211AT	23040AT	23213AT	23252AT	23214AT			23215AT	\$101.80
5/8	2-5/8	5"	5/8	27655AT	27658AT	27661AT	27664AT	27667AT	27670AT			27677AT	\$144.40
3/4	7/8	4"	3/4	23220AT	23221AT	23047AT	23223AT	23253AT	23224AT	23256AT	23259AT	23225AT	\$129.70
3/4	1-1/2	4"	3/4	23230AT	23231AT	23048AT	23233AT	23254AT	23234AT	23257AT	23260AT	23235AT	\$139.90
3/4	2-5/8	5"	3/4	27656AT	27659AT	27662AT	27665AT	27668AT	27671AT	27673AT	27675AT	27678AT	\$216.20
3/4	4"	7"	3/4	27657AT	27660AT	27663AT	27666AT	27669AT	27672AT	27674AT	27676AT	27679AT	\$268.80
1"	1-1/2	4"	1"	23240AT	23241AT	23064AT	23243AT	23255AT	23244AT	23258AT	23261AT	23245AT	\$220.00



**new!** Additional Lengths and Radius sizes throughout the range!

**The 323 & 365 are designed for maximizing Axial Depth of Cut, and optimizes geometry when used at approximately 75% LOC.**  
This product is manufactured under U.S. Patent No. 7,284,935. Please see high-performance Speeds & Feeds on page #58.



Slot Milling



Pocket Milling



Peripheral Milling

**Metric Sizes:** The Ultra-Tool® Series 323 is also available in a limited range of metric sizes, each provided with a popular sized radius. Please see catalog page #16.

**SmoothFlute**

SmoothFlute® is the latest technology to be integrated within our product line. It's so unique and important that we've not only obtained patent protection in the USA but additionally in all the major industrial countries of the World.

As incorporated into the Series 323, 323ML, 365, 365ML, and 395ML end mills, SmoothFlute allows for outstanding feed rates with incredibly quiet harmonics. The resultant stable and smooth cutting action leads to superb edge integrity for longer lasting tool life and enhanced work piece finishes.

Should you need a diameter, LOC, radius, or other characteristic not offered in our standard product line, SmoothFlute is also available for special tools on our tungstentoolworks.com website.

Application Data for High Performance Series 323, 355, 377, & 365 Series ULTRATOOL End Mills

The milling data presented below is for the 323, 355, 377, and 365 Series of Ultra end mills. When using SmoothCoat & SmoothEdge surface treatments, Surface Feet or Meters Per Minute can be increased from the stated levels by at least 25%.

Do not use a radial DOC exceeding more than 25% of diameter for Series 355 only.



Peripheral Milling data based on axial depth  $\leq$  100% of tool diameter & radial depth of  $\leq$  25% of tool diameter.



Slot Milling data based on axial depth of cut = 50% of tool diameter.

End Mill Specifications:

Diameter:  $+0.000 / -0.002$   
Shank Diameter:  $+0.0000 / -0.0003$   
LOC:  $+0.060 / -0.000$   
OAL:  $\pm 0.060$   
Helix:  $\pm 2^\circ$

Milling;  
Fractional

Material	SFPM	SFPM	1/8"	3/16"	1/4"	5/16"	3/8"	7/16"	1/2"	5/8"	3/4"	1"
<b>Steel</b>	<b>Peripheral</b>	<b>Slotting</b>	<b>Feed Per Tooth (FPT)</b>									
1018 / 1020	300 to 600	200 to 400	.0007	.0012	.0015	.0018	.0020	.0025	.0030	.0035	.0040	.0045
4140 / 4340 / P20	250 to 500	200 to 350	.00065	.0010	.0012	.0015	.0018	.0022	.0025	.0030	.0035	.0040
<b>Stainless Steel</b>												
303 / 304 / 316	250 to 400	200 to 350	.0006	.0008	.0010	.0012	.0018	.0022	.0025	.0030	.0035	.0038
410 / 420 / 440C	200 to 300	150 to 250	.0006	.0008	.0010	.0012	.0018	.0022	.0025	.0030	.0035	.0038
15-5/17-4 $\leq$ 32HRc	200 to 350	150 to 300	.0006	.0008	.0010	.0012	.0018	.0022	.0025	.0030	.0035	.0038
15-5/17-4 $\geq$ 32HRc	150 to 250	150 to 250	.0004	.0006	.0008	.0010	.0015	.0020	.0020	.0025	.0030	.0035
<b>Tool Steel</b>												
A2/D2/H13 $\leq$ 32HRc	200 to 300	150 to 250	.0005	.0008	.0010	.0012	.0018	.0022	.0025	.0030	.0035	.0035
A2/D2/H13 $\geq$ 32HRc	150 to 250	100 to 200	.0004	.0006	.0008	.0010	.0015	.0020	.0020	.0025	.0030	.0035
<b>Titanium</b>												
6Al-4V	150 to 300	125 to 225	.0005	.0008	.0010	.0010	.0012	.0020	.0025	.0025	.0030	.0040
<b>High Temp Alloys</b>												
Inconel 625	100 to 150	75 to 125	.0005	.0007	.0010	.0012	.0012	.0018	.0020	.0020	.0025	.0030
Inconel 718	70 to 150	50 to 100	.0005	.0007	.0008	.0009	.0012	.0018	.0020	.0020	.0030	.0040
<b>Cast Iron</b>												
Gray Iron $\leq$ 32HRc	150 to 400	150 to 300	.0005	.0007	.0010	.0012	.0015	.0018	.0020	.0030	.0040	.0045

Application Data for Series 323, 355, 377, and 365 High Performance End Mills (continued); Peel Milling



Recommendations are based upon a radial cut depth of 10% of the end mill's diameter and axial cut depth of 50-85% of the tool's LOC.

Peel milling can be performed wet or dry (with AT coating); please consult [technical@toolalliance.com](mailto:technical@toolalliance.com) for specific application data.



See it run now!

Scan the Quick Code and watch the Series 365 milling various materials on the Tool Alliance YouTube channel.

Series 323, 355, 377, and 365 Peel Milling

Surface Feet Per Minute (SFPM) and Feed Per Tooth (FPT) recommendations by tool diameter and material:

Material	SFPM	1/8"	3/16"	1/4"	5/16"	3/8"	7/16"	1/2"	5/8"	3/4"	1"
<b>Steel</b>	<b>Peripheral</b>	<b>Feed Per Tooth (FPT)</b>									
1018 / 1020	400 to 600	.001-.003	.001-.004	.0015-.005	.002-.008	.002-.008	.003-.010	.003-.010	.003-.010	.004-.012	.004-.012
4140 / 4340 / P20	350 to 500	.001-.002	.001-.003	.001-.004	.0015-.006	.0015-.006	.002-.007	.002-.007	.002-.007	.0025-.008	.0025-.008
<b>Stainless Steel</b>											
303 / 304 / 316	300 to 500	.001-.002	.001-.003	.0015-.004	.002-.006	.002-.006	.003-.008	.003-.008	.003-.008	.003-.010	.003-.010
410 / 420 / 440C	250 to 400	.001-.002	.001-.003	.0015-.004	.002-.006	.002-.006	.003-.008	.003-.008	.003-.008	.003-.010	.003-.010
15-5/17-4 $\leq$ 32HRc	300 to 500	.001-.002	.001-.003	.0015-.004	.002-.006	.002-.006	.003-.008	.003-.008	.003-.008	.003-.010	.003-.010
15-5/17-4 $\geq$ 32HRc	200 to 300	.0005-.002	.0005-.002	.001-.003	.0015-.005	.0015-.005	.002-.006	.002-.006	.002-.006	.003-.008	.003-.008
<b>Tool Steel</b>											
A2/D2/H13 $\leq$ 32HRc	250 to 350	.001-.002	.001-.003	.0015-.004	.002-.006	.002-.006	.003-.008	.003-.008	.003-.008	.003-.010	.003-.010
A2/D2/H13 $\geq$ 32HRc	200 to 300	.001-.002	.001-.003	.0015-.004	.002-.006	.002-.006	.003-.008	.003-.008	.003-.008	.003-.010	.003-.010
<b>Titanium</b>											
6Al-4V	250 to 300	.001-.002	.001-.003	.0015-.004	.002-.006	.002-.006	.003-.008	.003-.008	.003-.008	.003-.010	.003-.010
<b>High Temp Alloys</b>											
Inconel 625	125 to 200	.0005-.002	.0005-.002	.001-.003	.0015-.005	.0015-.005	.002-.006	.002-.006	.002-.006	.003-.008	.003-.008
Inconel 718	100 to 150	.0005-.002	.0005-.002	.001-.003	.0015-.005	.0015-.005	.002-.006	.002-.006	.002-.006	.003-.008	.003-.008
<b>Cast Iron</b>											
Gray Iron $\leq$ 32HRc	250 to 500	.001-.002	.001-.003	.001-.004	.0015-.006	.0015-.006	.002-.007	.002-.007	.002-.007	.0025-.008	.0025-.008

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ULTRA-Grain®

# Components of Guaranteed Quality

**COMPONENT #1: Carbide Substrate** From being the first Company to introduce MicroGrain carbide to the mass-market round tool industry through the present day, Tool Alliance® has consistently innovated new powder and grade combinations for demanding applications. We recognize that our material is the very first Significant Characteristic. By creating partnerships with a limited number of tungsten powder and cemented-carbide material suppliers, we are able to guarantee that our customers receive precision-tolerance tools ground from only the purest, finest grades available worldwide. The following photographs of Ultra-Carb® 1 and Ultra-Grain® 1 respectively demonstrate the complexity of the compound we commonly refer to as Cemented Carbide. Taken at magnification of 10,000 X through an SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope), the visible grains are tungsten while the cobalt binder appears as dark shadows. The largest tungsten grains appearing in the Ultra-Carb photo are less than one micron in size. Note that these grades are two samples representing more than a dozen different substrates we use throughout our product lines, each having a particular application niche. Compared to other industry participants, you will find that Tool Alliance offers the best month-to-month and year-to-year consistency in carbide grain structure.



**Ultra-Carb® 1**  
Cobalt Percentage: 6%  
Grain Size (µm): ≤ 0.8  
Hardness: 93.5 HRA  
Fracture Toughness (K1c): 6.6  
TRS (GPa): 3.8  
Density (gm/cc): 14.90



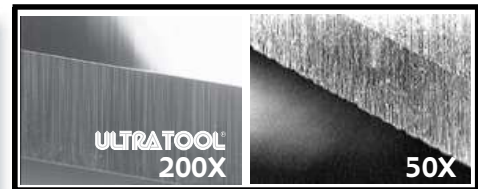
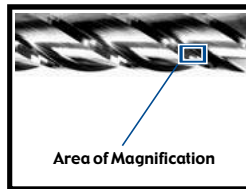
**Ultra-Grain® 1**  
Cobalt Percentage: 10%  
Grain Size (µm): ≤ 0.7  
Hardness: 92.7 HRA  
Fracture Toughness (K1c): 7.9  
TRS (GPa): 4.1  
Density (gm/cc): 14.30



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## SmoothGrind®

**COMPONENT #2: The Grinding Process** After selecting the best material available, Tool Alliance has perfected the manufacturing technology to optimize 100% of its physical properties. We call this process SmoothGrind®. Years in development, SmoothGrind is the result of a proprietary combination of material, abrasive, coolant, machine-tool, software, and grinding method technologies that produce cutting tools with superior qualitative characteristics. Sharper and longer lasting cutting edges, enhanced work piece finishes, and much improved lubricity are just some of the benefits brought to you by the latest solid carbide rotary tooling advances from Tool Alliance. The two photos above display an Ultra-Tool end mill primary relief featuring SmoothGrind (left) versus a major competitor's product (right). To fully demonstrate the difference, the Ultra end mill is shown at double the magnification. Note the straight line of our end mill's primary relief in comparison to the jagged edge of the competing product. Keep in mind the competitive end mill is a very good product that has a large following, yet the difference is substantial.



SmoothGrind® Competitor's

3

## SmoothConcricity®



**COMPONENT #3: The Tooling Process** All the best physical ingredients are wasted unless they are all pulled together in a comprehensive system that maximizes their respective attributes. Tool Alliance calls this process SmoothConcricity®. Our customer base represents the leading edge of machine tool utilization, and SmoothConcricity ensures that optimum results can be obtained in a variety of ways; minimized run-out (TIR), industry-leading tolerances on diameter & radius, and 100% Shrink Fit Ready (SFR) shanks. Combined, these attributes allow our consumers to reach full machining potential and position the cutting tool as a systematic contributor to process consistency and repeatability.



Shrink Fit Ready

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## SmoothEdge®

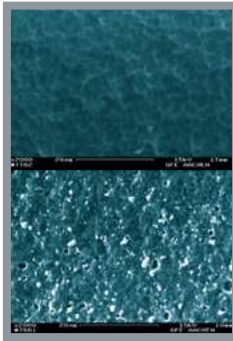


.0001 SmoothEdge atop cylindrical margin atop primary relief.



**COMPONENT #4: The Edge Preparation Process**

Our cutting edges are literally too sharp for certain materials. For our carbide inserts and now increasingly for our solid carbide round tools, proper edge preparation can yield huge productivity improvements to "out of the box" tool application. Using a treatment we call SmoothEdge® and performed on machine tools developed in our own R&D lab, we've taken the mystery out of tool "break-in" and provided a consistency that can be counted on time and again. The processes range from a microblasting treatment using extremely fine aluminum oxide powder to a diamond-lapping compound to brushes. All are application-specific to sound and run smooth from the first cut and protect your tooling investment from unnecessary potential for chipping during your initial tooling paths. Big productivity gains can be achieved in certain applications as well due to improved chip formation and evacuation. Learn more about SmoothEdge on Page #55.



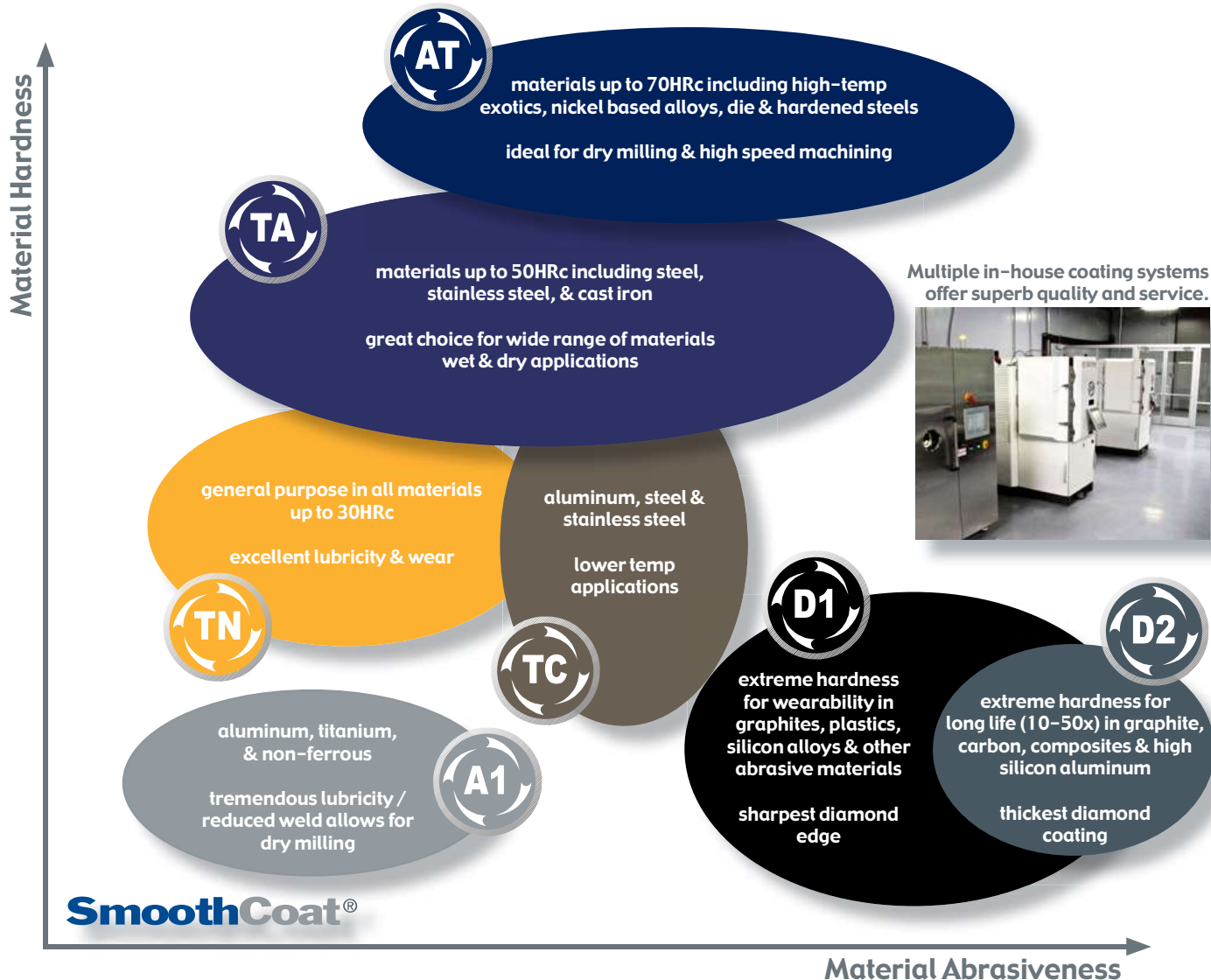
Our coating @ 2,000X (top).  
Everybody else's (bottom).

# SmoothCoat® 5

**COMPONENT #5: The Coating Process** The challenge of finding a coating method to leverage 100% of the inherent assets of our carbide grade and grinding technologies was difficult. What we finally discovered was such a perfect fit and so logical for our product lines that we invested heavily into the process we now call SmoothCoat®. Much more than simply the standard arc-deposited PVD coating, SmoothCoat involves sputter multi-layering and a multi-step prep & post operation called Micro-Blasting. The advantages of this procedure include relieving of tensile stresses underneath the cutting edge, increased stability of the coating surface, and perhaps most importantly, elevating SmoothGrind even another notch by leveling and activating the cemented carbide substrate. The result is a smooth, shiny, tough, and durable surface that can withstand tomorrow's machining requirements and outlast competitive coatings. Additionally, we've made it a standard feature on thousands of our standard catalog items. Our coating services are performed within our own factories for quality & extremely quick turnaround times.

## Coating Availability

Order by adding the suffix TA, TN, AT, TC, A1, D1, or D2 to the EDP #.

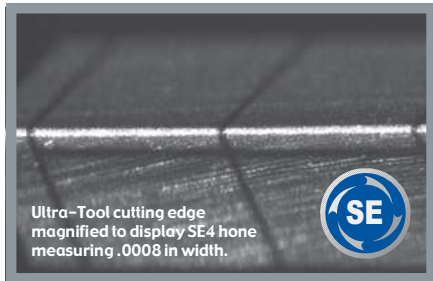


ULTRATOOL® Technical Data

# SmoothEdge®

## The Edge Preparation Process

Our cutting edges are literally too sharp for certain materials. For our carbide inserts and now increasingly for our solid carbide round tools, proper edge preparation can yield huge productivity improvements to “out of the box” tool application. Using a process we call **SmoothEdge®** and performed on machine tools developed in our own R&D lab, we’ve taken the mystery out of tool “break-in” and provided a consistency that can be counted on time and again. All five types of **SmoothEdge** will yield different benefits dependent upon application. **SmoothEdge** will make your tools sound and run smooth from the first cut and protect your tooling investment from unnecessary potential for chipping during initial tool paths.



Combine SmoothEdge with our other value added features to design the ultimate cutting solution.

## SmoothGrind®

- Lubricity
- Sharpness
- Polished Cutting Edges
- Hardness & Adhesion
- Masked Shanks
- Coating Uniformity
- Minimized TIR
- Shrink Fit Ready (SFR)
- Tight Tolerances

SmoothCoat®

## SmoothContricity®

Primary SmoothCoat recommendations:



A1 for SE2



TA for SE4



AT for SE5

Our newest technology can achieve incredible productivity increases in specific applications. Many of our new Series include SmoothEdge as a standard feature, while on others it can be added as a same day post treatment for a small charge. Ask your Inside Sales representative about SmoothEdge today!



### SmoothEdge 1

A microblasting treatment using extremely fine aluminum oxide powder to smooth the carbide surface while generating a very light edge preparation. This feature comes standard with any SmoothCoat® coating.

Uses: Highly recommended for most milling and drilling applications.



### SmoothEdge 2

A lapping treatment to create extreme lubricity & smoothness with minimal edge prep on uncoated tools.

Uses: Highly recommended for milling and drilling of aluminum and other non-ferrous applications using UnCoated, A1, or TC coated tools.



### SmoothEdge 3

Combines microblasting and lapping for a light hone with extreme lubricity.

Uses: Highly recommended for a wide range of general purpose machining applications using coated tools.



### SmoothEdge 4

Adds a proprietary hone to the blasting and lapping cycles for a medium edge prep with excellent lubricity.

Uses: Highly recommended for milling and drilling applications involving general steels, stainless, and cast iron.



### SmoothEdge 5

Doubles the honing and lapping cycle for maximum edge strength; a robust edge preparation combined with excellent lubricity characteristics.

Uses: Highly recommended for milling and drilling applications involving stainless, high-temp alloys, and exotics.

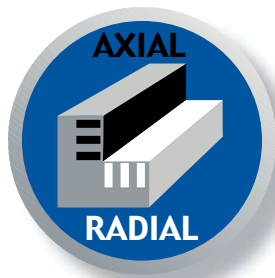
## ULTRATOOL Technical Data

With so many variables present in the machining process, it is essential to optimize every possible factor to achieve world-class efficiency. Your choice of a genuine Ultra-Tool® Solid Carbide product is an excellent first step in the process. Ultra-Tool® Solid Carbide products are high-performance tools that will perform best in a machining environment characterized by rigid fixturing and minimal spindle runout. Attention to proper speed and feed will eliminate vibration, chatter, and overheating as well as extending tool life. Generally speaking, the peripheral speed of solid carbide tools will vary with the hardness of the material being cut. The harder the material, the slower the speed. High speed and insufficient feed will cause work surface glazing and poor tool life. Chipping of cutting edges is an indication of chatter which can be caused by too high of speed, too light of cut, or improper support of the tool or workpiece. Handling is also very important; sharpened cutting edges should never be allowed to come into contact with any hard object (or another tool) in a non-machining environment as they will chip easily. Keep your Ultra-Tool® products in their original protective packaging until ready for use.

The guidelines on the following pages are generalities designed to demonstrate the operating window within which you may experience the best results. The charts and information provided should prove valuable in longer tool life with greatly reduced operational costs. This information is for uncoated product: SmoothCoat products will have significantly higher speed and feed rates. For more information contact an Ultra-Tool® Factory Engineer, Sales Manager or consult our websites at [ultra-tool.com](http://ultra-tool.com) and [toolalliance.com](http://toolalliance.com). eMails can be sent to [technical@toolalliance.com](mailto:technical@toolalliance.com).

Ultra-Tool International, Inc. is constantly striving to improve its processes, specifications, and tolerances. As such, products are subject to change without prior notice.

**WARNING:** Grinding or other use of this tool may produce hazardous dust and fumes which may endanger health. Grinding or modification should be done by professionals only. To avoid adverse health effects, read the material safety data sheet for this product. Utilize adequate ventilation and appropriate protection. Cutting tools may shatter when broken; eye protection in vicinity of use is strongly advised. MSDS available at [www.ultra-tool.com](http://www.ultra-tool.com).



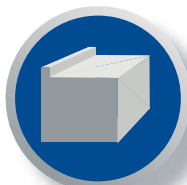
## Commonly Used Formulas:

Surface Feet Minute (SFM)=RPM x Diam. x .262  
 Revolutions Per Minute (RPM)=3.82 x (SFM / Diam.)  
 Feed Rate (IPM)=IPT x #teeth x RPM  
 Drilling (IPM)=IPR x RPM  
 Feed Per Tooth (IPT)=IPM / (#teeth x RPM)  
 Convert Inches to millimeters: Multiply by 25.4  
 Convert millimeters to Inches: Multiply by .03937

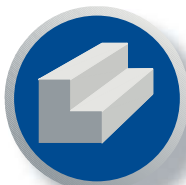
**Tech Help** Call, eMail us at [technical@toolalliance.com](mailto:technical@toolalliance.com), or copy / fax us this page for detailed assistance beyond what printed materials can provide. Please have the following information available to assure we can promptly process a response.

Checklist:

- Tool Description
- Application Description
- Work Piece Material
- Hardness (HRc)
- Current Speed (RPM or SFPM)
- Current Feed (CPT or IPM or FPR)
- Axial DOC
- Radial DOC
- Hole Depth (drilling)
- Machine Tool



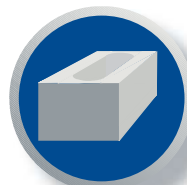
Face Milling



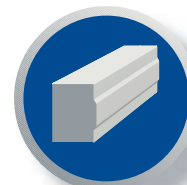
End Milling



Slot Milling



Pocket Milling



Peripheral Milling

Application Tips for ULTRATOOL® Solid Carbide Products

Trouble Shooting for Ultra-Tool® Carbide End Mills

Problem	Cause	Solution
<b>Chipping</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feed rate too high</li> <li>• Up milling (conventional)</li> <li>• Cutting edge too sharp</li> <li>• Chattering</li> <li>• Loose tool</li> <li>• Workpiece rigidity</li> <li>• Tool rigidity</li> <li>• Low cutting speed</li> <li>• Loose toolholder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce feed rate</li> <li>• Change to down milling (climb)</li> <li>• Hone cutting edge or allow break-in</li> <li>• Reduce RPM</li> <li>• Remove, clean, and retighten</li> <li>• Tighten workpiece holding method</li> <li>• Shorten LOC, place shank further up holder</li> <li>• Increase RPM</li> <li>• Remove from spindle, clean and replace</li> </ul>
<b>Wear</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cutting speed</li> <li>• Low feed rate</li> <li>• Up milling (conventional)</li> <li>• Hard material</li> <li>• Poor chip evacuation</li> <li>• Improper cutter helix</li> <li>• Poor coolant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce RPM</li> <li>• Increase feed rate</li> <li>• Change to down milling (climb)</li> <li>• Use coated tool</li> <li>• Reposition coolant lines, use air blasting</li> <li>• Change to recommended helix angle</li> <li>• Replace coolant or correct mixture</li> </ul>
<b>Breakage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feed rate too high</li> <li>• Depth of cut too large</li> <li>• Poor tool rigidity</li> <li>• Tool wear</li> <li>• Poor chip evacuation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce feed rate</li> <li>• Reduce depth of cut</li> <li>• Shorten LOC, place shank further up holder</li> <li>• Replace/regrind sooner</li> <li>• Reposition coolant lines, use air blasting</li> </ul>
<b>Chattering</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Speed and feed too high</li> <li>• Poor toolholder rigidity</li> <li>• Poor spindle rigidity</li> <li>• Workpiece rigidity</li> <li>• Relief angle too high</li> <li>• Depth of cut too large</li> <li>• Poor tool rigidity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce feed rate</li> <li>• Replace with shorter/more rigid holder</li> <li>• Use larger spindle or different machine tool</li> <li>• Tighten workpiece holding method</li> <li>• Regrind with smaller relief angle</li> <li>• Reduce depth of cut</li> <li>• Shorten LOC, place shank further up holder</li> </ul>
<b>Short Life</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cutter/workpiece friction</li> <li>• Hard material</li> <li>• Poor material condition</li> <li>• Improper cutter angle</li> <li>• Poor coolant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use coated tool</li> <li>• Use coated tool, clean material surface</li> <li>• Regrind with proper primary relief angle</li> <li>• Replace coolant or correct mixture</li> </ul>
<b>Chip Packing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feed rate too high</li> <li>• Low cutting speed</li> <li>• Insufficient chip room</li> <li>• Insufficient coolant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce feed rate or increase speed</li> <li>• Increase RPM or reduce feed rate</li> <li>• Use tool with less flutes, increase helix</li> <li>• Increase volume of coolant</li> </ul>
<b>Poor Surface Finish</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feed rate too high</li> <li>• Low cutting speed</li> <li>• Tool wear</li> <li>• Edge build up</li> <li>• Depth of cut too large</li> <li>• Chip welding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce feed rate</li> <li>• Increase RPM</li> <li>• Replace or regrind tool</li> <li>• Increase RPM, switch to higher helix tool</li> <li>• Reduce depth of cut</li> <li>• Increase volume of coolant</li> </ul>
<b>Burring or Workpiece Chipping</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tool wear</li> <li>• Improper helix angle</li> <li>• Feed rate too high</li> <li>• Depth of cut too large</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace or regrind tool</li> <li>• Change to recommended helix angle</li> <li>• Reduce feed rate</li> <li>• Reduce depth of cut</li> </ul>
<b>Workpiece Inaccuracy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loose/worn toolholder</li> <li>• Poor toolholder rigidity</li> <li>• Poor spindle rigidity</li> <li>• Insufficient number of flutes</li> <li>• Tool deflection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repair or replace</li> <li>• Replace with shorter/more rigid toolholder</li> <li>• Use larger spindle or different machine tool</li> <li>• Use tool with higher flute quantity</li> <li>• Shorten LOC, place shank further up holder</li> </ul>

Trouble Shooting for Ultra-Tool® Carbide Drills

Problem	Cause	Solution (see key below)
<b>Heavy Wear at Outer Edge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient coolant</li> <li>• Incorrect speed &amp; feed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5, 6</li> <li>• 1, 2, 8</li> </ul>
<b>Chipping at Outer Cutting Edge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loose tool, tool movement</li> <li>• Workpiece movement</li> <li>• Poor coolant conditions</li> <li>• Incorrect speed &amp; feed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21</li> <li>• 8, 12, 13, 21</li> <li>• 5, 6</li> <li>• 1, 2, 3, 4</li> </ul>
<b>Drill Point Chipping</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loose tool, tool movement</li> <li>• Incorrect speed &amp; feed</li> <li>• Drill centering</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10, 11, 12, 14</li> <li>• 1, 2, 3, 4</li> <li>• 8, 10, 11, 12, 21</li> </ul>
<b>Margin Wear</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill margin rubbing wall</li> <li>• Poor chip evacuation</li> <li>• Poor coolant conditions</li> <li>• Workpiece movement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 (check drill for backtaper)</li> <li>• 5, 6, 8, 20</li> <li>• 5, 6</li> <li>• 8, 13, 21</li> </ul>
<b>Tool Breakage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loose tool, tool movement</li> <li>• Workpiece movement</li> <li>• Wrong drill type</li> <li>• Poor coolant conditions</li> <li>• Incorrect speed &amp; feed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21</li> <li>• 8, 12, 13, 21</li> <li>• 9, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20</li> <li>• 5, 6</li> <li>• 1, 2, 3, 4</li> </ul>
<b>Poor Tool Life</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorrect speed &amp; feed</li> <li>• Poor coolant conditions</li> <li>• Wrong drill point</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1, 2, 3, 4</li> <li>• 5, 6</li> <li>• 8, 21</li> </ul>
<b>Drill Walk</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorrect speed &amp; feed</li> <li>• Tool wear</li> <li>• Wrong drill point</li> <li>• Material condition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1, 2</li> <li>• 7, 8, 21</li> <li>• 8, 10, 11, 21</li> <li>• 11, 12, 15, 16, 17</li> </ul>
<b>Chip Welding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor coolant conditions</li> <li>• Wrong drill type</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5, 6</li> <li>• 19, 20</li> </ul>
<b>Hole Size Inaccuracy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorrect speed &amp; feed</li> <li>• Poor coolant conditions</li> <li>• Loose tool</li> <li>• Wrong drill type</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1, 2, 3, 4</li> <li>• 5, 6</li> <li>• 14</li> <li>• 9, 18</li> </ul>
<b>Non-Cylindrical Hole</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loose tool, tool movement</li> <li>• Workpiece movement</li> <li>• Incorrect speed &amp; feed</li> <li>• Wrong drill type</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17</li> <li>• 13</li> <li>• 1, 2</li> <li>• 18, 21</li> </ul>
<b>Heavy Burr</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorrect speed &amp; feed</li> <li>• Incorrect drill point</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1, 2</li> <li>• 8, 21</li> </ul>
<b>Blue Chips</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor coolant conditions</li> <li>• Tool wear</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5, 6</li> <li>• 7, 8</li> </ul>
<b>Long Chips</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor point grind</li> <li>• Incorrect speed &amp; feed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8</li> <li>• 1, 2</li> </ul>
<b>Solutions Key for Drills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Reduce RPM</li> <li>2) Increase feed</li> <li>3) Increase RPM</li> <li>4) Reduce feed</li> <li>5) Increase coolant</li> <li>6) Increase mixture</li> <li>7) Add negative hone</li> <li>8) Repoint drill</li> <li>9) Correct drill type/size</li> <li>10) Use self-centering drill</li> <li>11) Spot/center drill</li> <li>12) Clean surface</li> <li>13) Improve rigidity/clamp</li> <li>14) Tighten holder</li> <li>15) Use straight flute</li> <li>16) Use stub length</li> <li>17) Place further up holder</li> <li>18) Use three-flute</li> <li>19) Use slower helix</li> <li>20) Use parabolic design</li> <li>21) Change point style</li> </ul>	

Trouble Shooting for Ultra-Tool® Carbide Reamers

Problem	Cause	Solution
<b>Chatter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cutting speed</li> <li>• Feed rate too low</li> <li>• Workpiece movement</li> <li>• Toolholder rigidity</li> <li>• Tool rigidity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower RPM or increase feed rate</li> <li>• Increase feed rate</li> <li>• Tighten workpiece rigidity</li> <li>• Tighten toolholder or reduce float</li> <li>• Use shorter tool, place further up holder</li> </ul>
<b>Tool Wear / Chipping</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorrect feed rate</li> <li>• Incorrect speed</li> <li>• Poor hole condition</li> <li>• Abrasive material</li> <li>• Poor chip evacuation</li> <li>• Poor coolant</li> <li>• Insufficient coolant</li> <li>• Workpiece alignment</li> <li>• Excessive stock removal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase feed rate (typically)</li> <li>• Reduce speed (typically)</li> <li>• Work-hardened hole; change drilling type</li> <li>• Use proper coolant, coated reamer</li> <li>• Use/increase coolant, use helical reamer</li> <li>• Replace coolant or correct mixture</li> <li>• Increase coolant volume</li> <li>• Use bushing, floating holder, lead chamfer</li> <li>• Use larger diameter starter drill</li> </ul>
<b>Tool Breakage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorrect feed rate</li> <li>• Incorrect speed</li> <li>• Tool wear</li> <li>• Bottoming of hole</li> <li>• Coolant conditions</li> <li>• Insufficient stock removal</li> <li>• Poor set up</li> <li>• Excessive stock removal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase feed rate (typically)</li> <li>• Reduce speed (typically)</li> <li>• Sharpen or replace reamer</li> <li>• Adjust stop depth, check preset</li> <li>• Increase, replace, or correct coolant</li> <li>• Use smaller diameter starter drill</li> <li>• Use bushing, floating toolholder</li> <li>• Use larger diameter starter drill</li> </ul>

Problem	Cause	Solution
<b>Poor Finish</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feed rate too low</li> <li>• Insufficient stock removal</li> <li>• Poor hole condition</li> <li>• Poor coolant</li> <li>• Insufficient coolant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase feed rate</li> <li>• Use smaller diameter starter drill</li> <li>• Work-hardened hole; change drilling type</li> <li>• Replace/correct coolant mixture</li> <li>• Increase coolant volume</li> </ul>
<b>Hole Tolerance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workpiece alignment</li> <li>• Incorrect tool size</li> <li>• Material shrinkage</li> <li>• Tool wear</li> <li>• Toolholder runout</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use bushing, floating toolholder</li> <li>• Check diameter of tool</li> <li>• Adjust diameter for shrinkage; more coolant</li> <li>• Sharpen or replace tool</li> <li>• Adjust or replace toolholder</li> </ul>