

## HEAT AND TOOL WEAR

- **FACT:**
  - Heat accelerates chemical reactions?
- **FACT:**
  - Hot corrosion is frequently the leading cause of tool wear?
- **FACT:**
  - Hot corrosion is a chemical reaction between Cobalt and the Material being machined?
- **RESULT:**
  - Less heat slows hot corrosion which reduces tool wear.

## REDUCING HEAT

- FACT:** AS CHIP SIZE INCREASES, THE VOLUME/(SURFACE AREA) RATIO INCREASES.
- FACT:** THE LARGER THAT RATIO, THE MORE HEAT A CHIP CAN STORE
- FACT:** AS CHIPS ARE EJECTED, THEY CARRY AND RETAINED HEAT WITH THEM.
- RESULTS:** LARGER CHIPS CARRY MORE HEAT FROM THE CUT AND DO NOT ALLOW IT TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE CUTTER.

## ADDITIONAL METHODS OF HEAT REDUCTION

- **AVOID DEAD STOPS:**
  - SE Tools contact a part 300 times/sec?
  - DE Tools contact a part 600 times/sec?
  - 3E Tools contact a part 900 times/sec?
- **PLUNGING:**
  - Get in and start making chips?
- **COOLANT:**
  - Water
  - Air
  - Ramped Plunging into the workpiece
  - Higher Plunge Speeds

## TYPICAL FEED RATES IN WOOD

- **1/4" CED - 1/4" DEPTH OF CUT:**
  - Wood Routs: 150ipm to 300ipm
  - Finishers: 150ipm to 250ipm
- **1/2" CED - 1/2" DEPTH OF CUT:**
  - Wood Routs: 200ipm to 400ipm
  - Chipbreaker/Finishers: 350ipm to 1200ipm
  - Roughers/Hoggers: 500ipm to 1500ipm
  - Compression Spirals: 400ipm to 1500ipm
  - Finishers: 200ipm to 600ipm

ALL FEED RATES BASED ON 18,000RPM SPINDLE SPEED

# CNC FEED & SPEEDS FORMULAS

$$\text{Chip Load (Inches)} = \frac{\text{Feed Rate (IPM)}}{\text{RPM} \times \text{No. Of Flutes}}$$

$$\text{Spindle Speed (RPM)} = \frac{\text{Feed Rate (IPM)}}{\text{Number Of Flutes} \times \text{Chip Load}}$$

**FOR TIME STUDIES AND TRUE AVERAGE CHIP LOADS USE THE FOLLOWING:**

$$\text{ACTUAL FEED RATE (IPM)} = \text{INCHES ROUTED} \div \text{CUTTING TIME} \times 60$$

### BIT DIAMETER ADJUSTMENTS:

$$\begin{aligned} 1/4" \text{ CED} &= \text{CHART FEED} \times .6 & 5/8" \text{ CED} &= \text{CHART FEED} \times 1.2 \\ 3/8" \text{ CED} &= \text{CHART FEED} \times .8 & 3/4" \text{ CED} &= \text{CHART FEED} \times 1.4 \end{aligned}$$

### DEPTH OF CUT ADJUSTMENTS BASED ON CUTTING EDGE DIAMETER

#### 3/8" AND BELOW SIZES:

Normal Depth Of Cut = 2 x Cutting Edge Diameter  
Feed Rate = .75 x Value Found In Bit Diameter Adjustments

***Always remember make chips not dust!***

## TYPICAL FEED RATES IN PLASTICS

- **1/4" CED - 1/4" DEPTH OF CUT:**
  - Acrylics 125ipm to 250ipm
  - Polypropylene: 150ipm to 300ipm
  - Polyethylene or HDPE: 150ipm to 300ipm
  - Polycarbonate: 100ipm to 200ipm
- **1/2" CED - 1/2" DEPTH OF CUT:**
  - Acrylics 150ipm to 300ipm
  - Polypropylene: 150ipm to 400ipm
  - Polyethylene or HDPE: 200ipm to 500ipm
  - Polycarbonate: 100ipm to 250ipm

ALL FEED RATES BASED ON 18,000RPM SPINDLE SPEED

## TYPICAL FEED RATES IN ALUMINUM

- **1/8" CED - .060" DEPTH OF CUT (Single Sheet):**
  - SC Spiral "O" Flutes: 150ipm to 300ipm
  - SC Standard Spirals: 60ipm to 125ipm
  - HSS Standard Spirals: 45ipm to 90ipm
- **1/4" CED - .25" DEPTH OF CUT (Stacked Sheet or Plate):**
  - SC Spiral "O" Flutes: 125ipm to 250ipm
  - SC Standard Spirals: 90ipm to 175ipm
  - HSS Standard Spirals: 75ipm to 150ipm
  - Stacked sheet will typically feed faster than plate

ALL FEED RATES BASED ON 18,000RPM SPINDLE SPEED AND MIST COOLANT CONDITIONS

#### 1/2" AND ABOVE SIZES:

Normal Depth Of Cut = 3 x Cutting Edge Diameter  
Feed Rate = Full Chart Values  
Feed Single Flutes Slightly Faster x 1.1