SPADE DRILLS

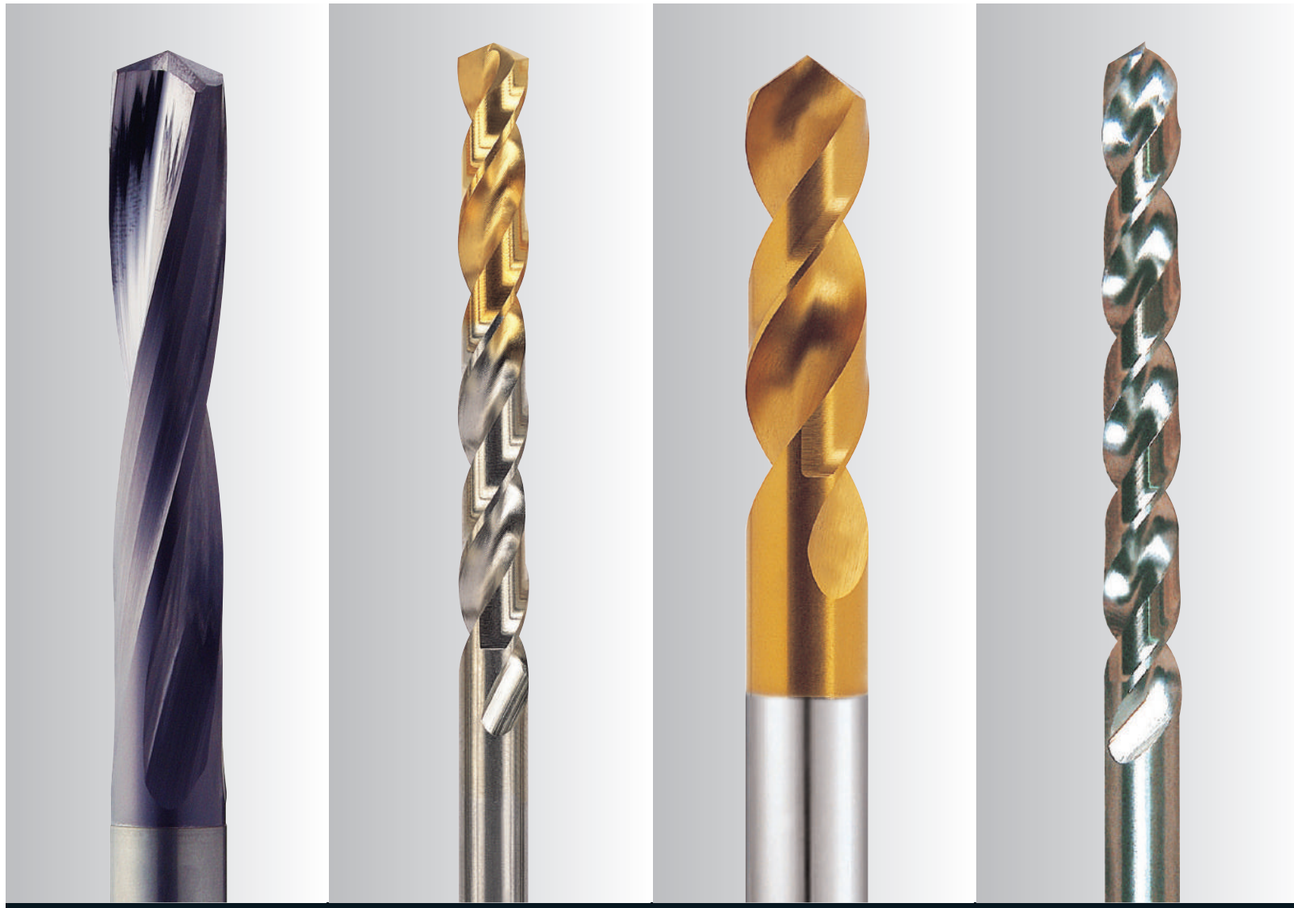
RECOMMENDED CUTTING CONDITIONS

COOLANT RECOMMENDATIONS (SPADE BLADE)

Material	Material Hardness (BHN)	Coolant Pressure (PSi) / Coolant Volumetric Flowrate (GPM)						
		3/8 ~ 1/2	33/64 ~ 11/16	23/32 ~ 1	1 ~ 1-1/4	1-1/4 ~ 2	2 ~ 3	3 ~ 4
Free Machining Steel **1118, 1215, 12L14, etc.**	100 – 250	175-185 2.5-2.6	100-120 2.8-3.0	105-140 4.4-5.2	80-115 7-8	75-100 12-14	40-50 30-33	65-90 38-44
Low Carbon Steel **1010, 1020, 1025, 1522, etc.**	85 – 275	165-170 2.4-2.5	75-90 2.4-2.6	75-95 3.7-4.2	60-80 6-7	55-75 11-12	30-40 26-30	50-65 33-38
Medium Carbon Steel **1030,1040,1050,1527,1140,1151,etc.**	125 – 325	160-165 2.3-2.4	70-85 2.3-2.6	70-90 3.6-4.1	55-75 5-6	50-70 10-12	30-40 26-30	50-65 33-38
Alloy Steel **4140, 5140, 8640, etc.**	125 – 375	160-165 2.3-2.4	66-75 2.2-2.4	65-80 3.5-3.9	50-70 5-6	45-60 10-11	30-35 26-28	40-50 30-33
High Strength Alloy **4340, 4330V, 300M, etc.**	225 – 400	150-155 2.3-2.4	55-60 2.1-2.2	45-50 2.9-3.1	25-30 4-5	25-30 7-8	20-25 21-23	25-30 23-26
Structural Steel **A36, A285, A516, etc.**	100 – 350	160-165 2.3-2.4	75-85 2.4-2.6	65-80 3.5-3.9	40-55 5-6	40-50 9-10	25-30 23-26	40-50 30-33
High Temp. Alloy **Hastelloy B, Inconel 600, etc.**	140 – 310	150-155 2.3-2.4	60-65 2.2-2.3	50-55 3.1-3.2	30-35 4-5	25-30 7-8	25-30 23-26	- -
Stainless Steel **301, 316, 330, 17-4PH, etc.**	135 – 275	165-170 2.4-2.5	70-85 2.3-2.6	65-75 3.5-3.7	40-55 5-6	40-50 9-10	25-30 23-26	35-45 28-31
Tool Steel **H-13, H-21, A-4, O-2, S-3, etc.**	150 – 250	150-155 2.3-2.4	55-60 2.1-2.2	45-50 2.9-3.1	25-30 4-5	25-30 7-8	20-25 21-23	25-30 23-26
Aluminum	30 – 180	190-210 2.6-2.7	140-180 3.3-3.7	150-200 5.3-6.1	115-160 8-9	90-125 14-16	40-50 30-33	60-80 36-42
Cast Iron	120 – 320	155-160 2.3-2.4	60-65 2.2-2.3	50-60 3.1-3.3	30-40 4-5	30-35 8-9	25-30 23-26	30-35 26-28

DRILLS

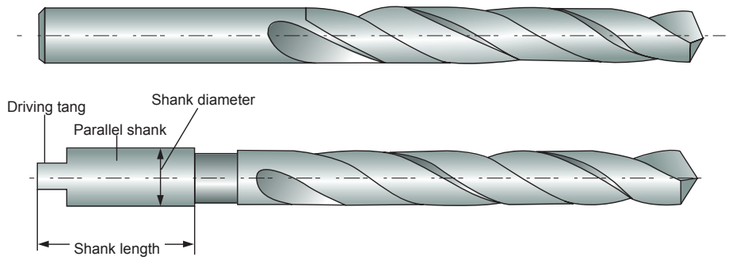
Being the best through innovation



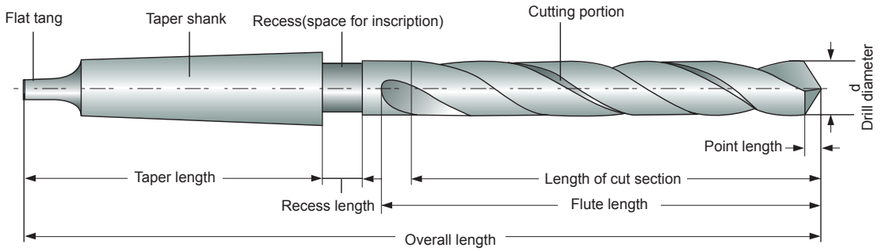
TECHNICAL DATA

TECHNICAL DATA

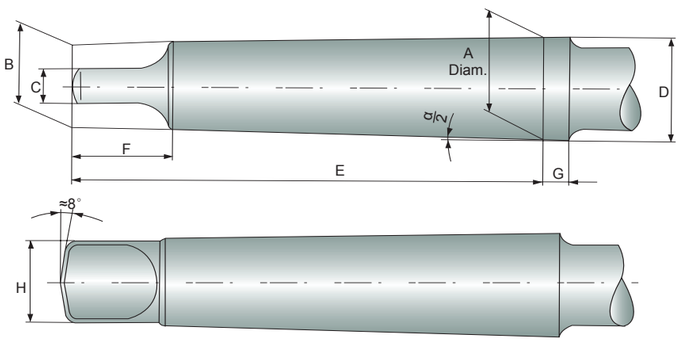
1 Twist Drill with parallel shank



2 Twist Drill with taper shank

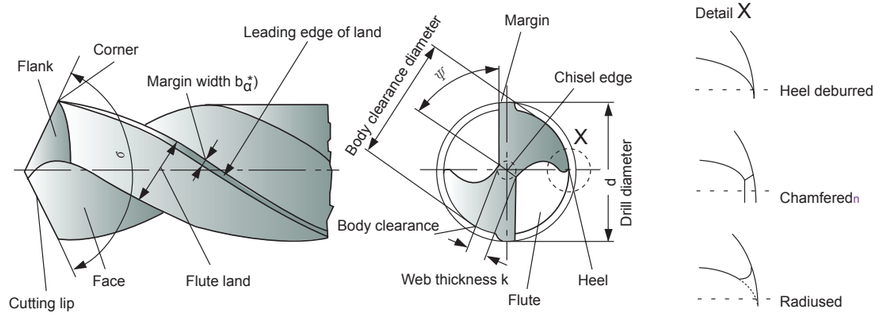


3 General dimensions of morse taper shanks



Morse Taper Shank	A mm	B mm	C(h13) mm	D mm	E mm	F(max.) mm	G mm	H(max.) mm	α/2
No.1	12.065	9	5.2	12.2	62	13.5	3.5	8.7	1° 25′ 43″
No.2	17.780	14	6.3	18.0	75	16	5	13.5	1° 25′ 50″
No.3	23.825	19.1	7.9	24.1	94	20	5	18.5	1° 26′ 16″
No.4	31.267	25.2	11.9	31.6	117.5	24	6.5	24.5	1° 29′ 15″
No.5	44.399	36.5	15.9	44.7	149.5	29	6.5	35.7	1° 30′ 26″
No.6	63.348	52.4	19	63.8	210	40	8	51	1° 29′ 36″

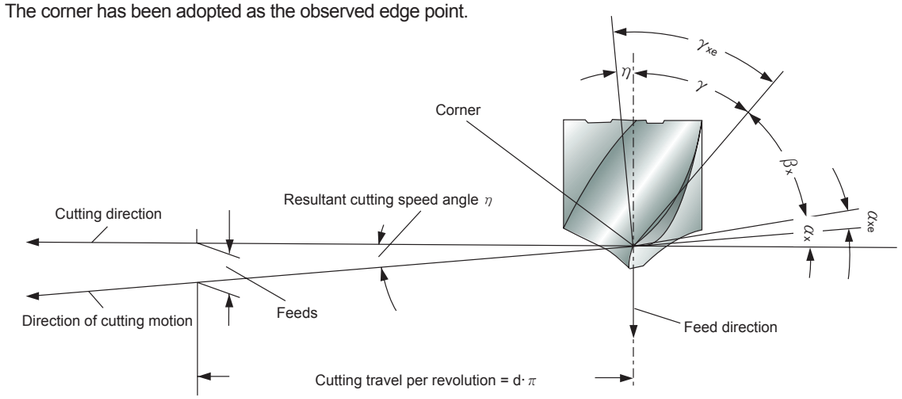
4 Cutting portion



σ = Point angle (sigma)
ψ = Chisel edge angle (psi)
* In the context of cutting technology, land width b_{α} is the body clearance land width which is to be by b_{fan}, see DIN 6581.

5 Angle at the cutting edges

The corner has been adopted as the observed edge point.



α_x = Side clearance angle (alpha)
α_{xe} = Effective side clearance angle
β_x = Side wedge angle (beta)
γ_x = Front rake angle (gamma)
γ_{xe} = Working front rake angle
η = Resultant cutting speed angle (eta)

Clearance angle α, wedge angle β and rake angle γ are measured in the tool orthogonal plane. For details, see DIN 6581, definitions of metal-cutting technology; geometry at the tool edge.

6 Web thickness k

Test values : The web thickness according to Fig. 1 shall not be less than the minimum value k_{min} indicated in Fig. 2.
Test point : At the point of the drill.
Testing equipment : Slide gauge with measuring points.

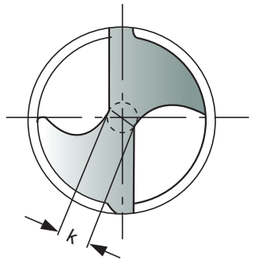


Figure 1. Web thickness k

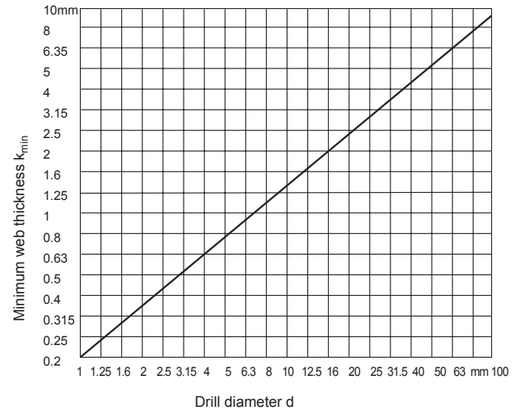


Figure 2. Web thickness k_{min}

7 Margin width bα

Test values : The land width as in Fig. 3 shall lie within the limited values indicated in Fig. 4.
Test point : 5mm behind the corner
Testing equipment : Slide gauge

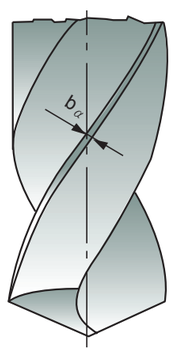


Figure 3. Margin width b_α

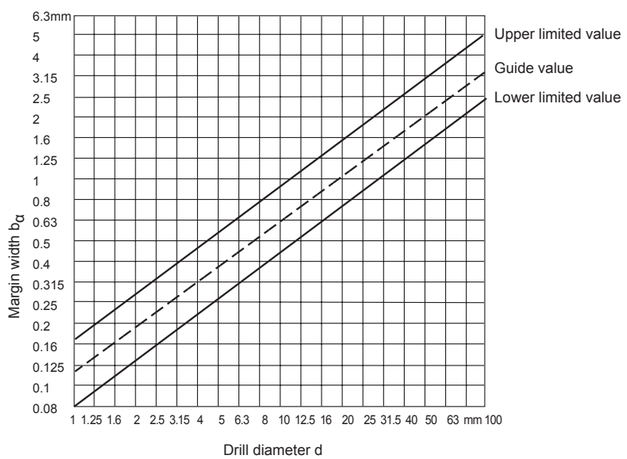


Figure 4. Margin width b_α

8 Angle on Twist Drills

(1) Side rake angle γ_f (Helix angle)
Recommended test value : Recommended ranges depending on the tool types N,H and W according to DIN 1836 and the diameter of the drill included in Fig. 5.
Test point : At the corner, see Fig. 6.
Testing equipment : According to VDI Guideline 3331 Part 1, Section Margin width b_α
Note : The side rake angle γ_f is measured in place of the orthogonal rake angle γ_o found in the wedge measuring plane (see DIN 6581), as this changes along the cutting edge (becoming smaller towards the point of the drill).

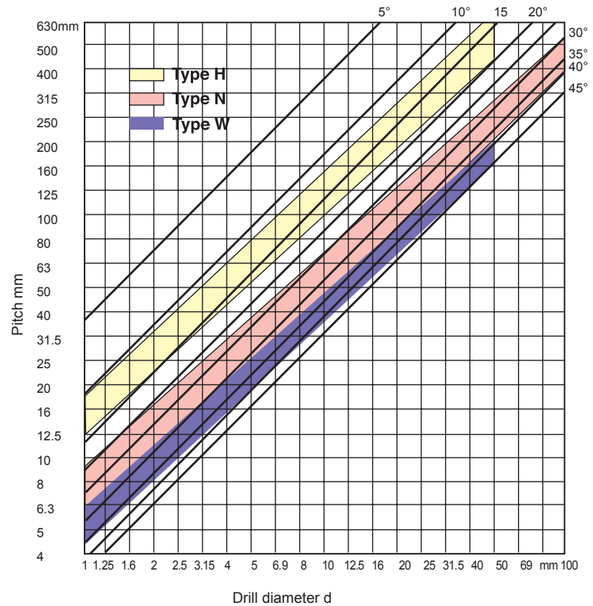


Figure 6. Side rake angle γ_f

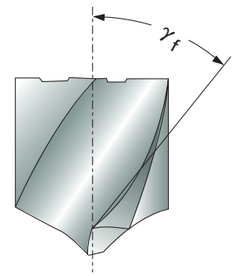


Figure 5. Side rake angle γ_f

(2) Point angle σ
Test value : Usual executin for tool types N and H : σ =118°, for tool type W : σ =130°
Test point : At the cutting, see Fig. 7.
Testing equipment : According to VDI Guideline 3331 Part 1, Section Margin width b_α

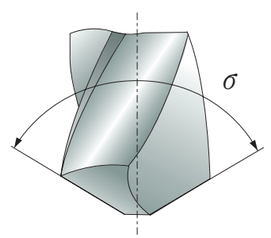


Figure 7. Point angle σ

9 Resharpening Twist Drills

(1) Drills are worn off irregularly. It should be sharpened prior to developing into excessive wear.

(2) Resharpening

① Grind the correct point angle to suit your application. (figure 8)
② Check that both cutting lips have the same angle. On a 130° point, each lip should be 65° toward the axis. The point must be on center, i.e., the chisel edge must produce cutting lips of equal length. (figure 8)
③ Grind Primary relief and Secondary clearance. (figure 9)
④ Grind web thinning. (figure 10)

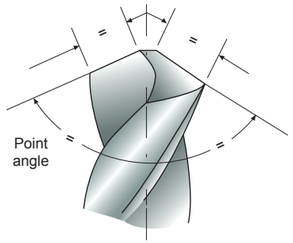


Figure 8

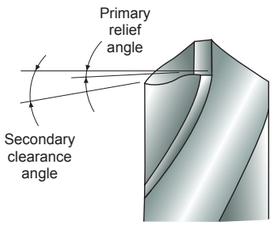


Figure 9

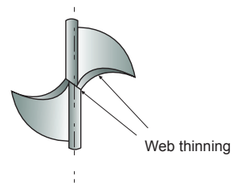
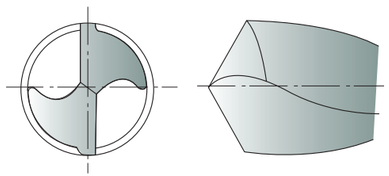


Figure 10

10 Web thinning

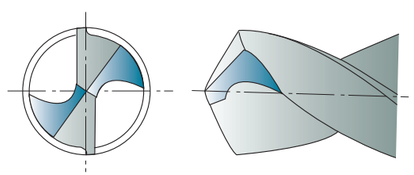
(1) Without thinning

Suitable for drill of general purpose.
Thanks to thin web thickness, web thinning is not needed.
This without web thinning type is applied to design of drills for mild steels, alloy steels, cast iron, stainless steels, titanium, inconel, etc. and conventional cutting conditons.



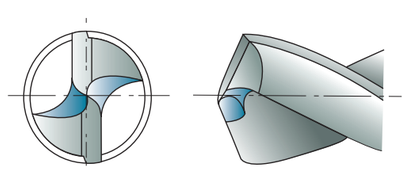
(2) Type C thinning (DIN1412 FORM C, SPLIT POINT)

Because Split point enables good centering when drilling and breaks the chips, chip removals are easy.
Suitable for drill design in high hardened tough materials, i.e, heat treated steels, titanium alloys, stainless steels, incoroy inconel, nimonic, etc.



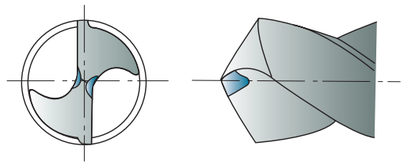
(3) Type R thinning (HELICAL THINNING)

Helical thinning ensures to frequent chip breaking and removal. The different direction force of cutting edges and helical thinning parts enable that chips curl, break and remove through the flutes. In addition, helical thinning makes the chip room up to center, remove the chisel and enables good centering



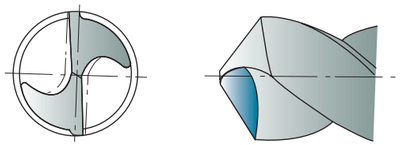
(4) Type A thinning (DIN1412 FORM A)

A type thinnings makes thin chisel, good chip removal and favorable centering.
This type is the easiest type to grind the thinning. In narrow web and wide fluted drills, keeping of the rigidity and smooth chip removal are possible.



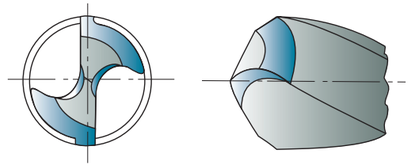
(5) Type B thinning (DIN1412 FORM B)

In case of work materials with low cutting resistance and good chip removal, i.e., cast iron, aluminum, plastic etc., B type thinning is suitable.
Especially when drills for high hardened steels are designed, this type is applied to decrease rake angle and avoid chipping of cutting lips.



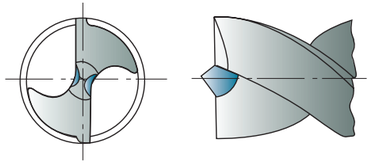
(6) Type D thinning (DIN1412 FORM D)

Grey cast iron thinning; bevelling of external edges strengthens the cutting edge.
Used for medium to high grey cast iron hardness and for abrasives.



(7) Type E thinning (DIN1412 FORM E)

Center drill bit thinning; ensures optimal center drilling and does not leave burs in through holes.
As the bit and cutting edges are delicate, this bit should be used for drilling thin sheet metal.



11 Surface Finishes for high speed steels Twist Drills

(1) Bright Finish

Drills with a bright finish are without surface treatment and ground condition.
Especially bright finished drills are used in machining of non ferrous materials.

(2) Coloring (Gold color)

The coloring is a thin oxide layer formed on the tool surfaces.
This is often applied to cobalt high speed steels twist drills.

(3) Steam Tempered (black oxide finish)

This is a black oxide layer 1-2㎛ formed on the tool surfaces.
Steam Tempered treated drill is the result of a steam tempering operation. Because the oxide layer retains some coolant on the tool surface, and aids chip flow, helps to dissipate heat, steam homo treated drills are recommended for ferrous applications.

12 Coating

The use of coated cutting tools reduce production costs.
For example
- Avoidance of machine downtime due to premature tool wear.
- Higher cutting capabilities to reduce actual machining times.
- Reproducible tool life.
- Improvement of component surface quality.

(1) TiN (Titanium Nitride) coating

Titanium Nitride gives the tool a higher performance in comparison to traditional non-coated drills.
TiN coating, with good all-around properties, is recommended for the general application, i.e., attack by abrasive, adhesive and chemical wear in equal proportions.

(2) TiCN (Titanium Carbon Nitride) coating

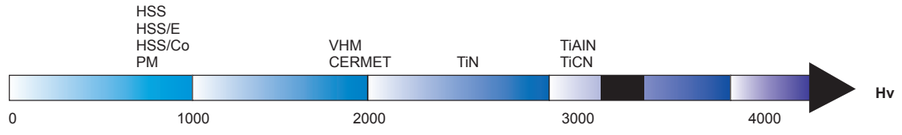
TiCN coating should be employed when severe thermodynamic stress is expected, for example when drilling in high hardened steels or in mild steels with high speed and feed.

(3) TiAlN (Titanium Alumium Nitride) coating

The addition of Aluminum to the Titanium Nitride produces an increase in hardness and an exceptional increase in resistance to oxidation at high temperature.
TiAlN coating is applied to drilling with severe thermal stress on cutting edges when continuous non-step feed, dry cutting or high speed cutting.

(4) Properties of coating

Properties	TiN	TiCN	TiAlN
Coating color	gold - yellow	blue - grey	violet - grey
Hardness (Hv 0.05)	2300	3000	3000
Coating thickness(㎛)	1~4	1~4	1~5
Max. working temperature (°C)	600	400	800
Coefficient of friction against steels(dry)	0.4	0.4	0.4



(5) Selection of coating

Work-material	HSS TWIST DRILLS	CARBIDE DRILLS
Unalloyed steels	TiCN, TiAlN	TiCN, TiAlN
Steels < 1000 N/mm²	TiCN, TiAlN	TiCN, TiAlN
Steels > 1000 N/mm²	TiCN, TiAlN	TiCN, TiAlN
Stainless steels	TiCN, TiAlN	TiCN, TiAlN
Cast iron	TiCN, TiAlN	TiAlN
Al-wrought alloys	TiN	TiN
Al-cast alloys	TiCN	TiCN
Copper (pure)	CrN	CrN
Brass	TiCN	TiCN
Bronze	TiCN	TiCN

13 Drill sizes before Tapping

(1) Metric - ISO threads coarse pitch

Nominal diameter	Drill diameter	Nominal diameter	Drill diameter	Nominal diameter	Drill diameter	Nominal diameter	Drill diameter
		M3	2.5	M11	9.5	M30	26.5
M1	0.75	M3.5	2.9	M12	10.2	M33	29.5
M1.2	0.95	M4	3.3	M14	12.0	M36	32.0
M1.4	1.1	M5	4.2	M16	14.0	M39	35.0
M1.6	1.25	M6	5.0	M18	15.5	M42	37.5
M1.8	1.45	M7	6.0	M20	17.5	M45	40.5
M2	1.6	M8	6.8	M22	19.5	M48	43.0
M2.2	1.75	M9	7.8	M24	21.0	M52	47.0
M2.5	2.05	M10	8.5	M27	24.0	M56	50.5

(2) Metric ISO threads fine pitch

Nominal diameter	Tap Pitch	Drill diameter	Nominal diameter	Tap Pitch	Drill diameter	Nominal diameter	Tap Pitch	Drill diameter
2.5	0.35	2.15	17	1.5	15.5	33	1.5	31.5
3	0.35	2.65	18	1	17	33	2	31
3.5	0.35	3.15	18	1.5	16.5	33	3	30
4	0.5	3.5	18	2	16	35	1.5	33.5
4.5	0.5	4	20	1	19	36	1.5	34.5
5	0.5	4.5	20	1.5	18.5	36	2	34
5.5	0.5	5	20	2	18	36	3	33
6	0.75	5.2	22	1	21	38	1.5	36.5
7	0.75	6.2	22	1.5	20.5	39	1.5	37.5
8	0.75	7.2	22	2	20	39	2	37
8	1	7	24	1	23	39	3	36
9	0.75	8.2	24	1.5	22.5	40	1.5	38.5
9	1	8	24	2	22	40	2	38
10	0.75	9.2	25	1	24	40	3	37
10	1	9	25	1.5	23.5	42	1.5	40.5
10	1.25	8.8	25	2	23	42	2	40
11	0.75	10.2	26	1.5	24.5	42	3	39
11	1	10	27	1	26	45	1.5	43.5
12	1	11	27	1.5	25.5	45	2	43
12	1.25	10.8	27	2	25	45	3	42
12	1.5	10.5	28	1	27	48	1.5	46.5
14	1	13	28	1.5	26.5	48	2	46
14	1.25	12.8	28	2	26	48	3	45
14	1.5	12.5	30	1	29	50	1.5	48.5
15	1	14	30	1.5	28.5	50	2	48
15	1.5	13.5	30	2	28	50	3	47
16	1	15	30	3	27	52	1.5	50.5
16	1.5	14.5	32	1.5	30.5	52	2	50
17	1	16	32	2	30	52	3	49

TECHNICAL DATA

(3) WITHWORTH pipe threads (BSP)

Nominal size	Drill diameter	Nominal size	Drill diameter
inches	mm	inches	mm
G1/8	8.8	G1∗1/4	39.5
G1/4	11.8	G1∗3/8	42.0
G3/8	15.25	G1∗1/2	45.0
G1/2	19.0	G1∗3/4	51.0
G5/8	21.0	G2	57.0
G3/4	24.5	G2∗1/4	63.0
G7/8	28.25	G2∗1/2	73.0
G1	30.75	G2∗3/4	79.0
G11/8	35.5	G3	85.0

(4) American unified coarse threads

UNC	Drill diameter		UNC	Drill diameter	
	inches	mm		inches	mm
No. 1	53	1.51	**7/16**	U	9.35
No. 2	50	1.78	**1/2**	27/64	10.71
No. 3	47	1.99	**9/16**	31/64	12.30
No. 4	43	2.26	**5/8**	17/32	13.49
No. 5	38	2.58	**3/4**	21/32	16.67
No. 6	36	2.71	**7/8**	49/64	19.44
No. 8	29	3.45	**1**	7/8	22.22
No. 10	25	3.8	**1∗1/8**	63/64	25.00
No. 12	16	4.5	**1∗1/4**	1∗7/64	28.18
1/4	7	5.11	**1∗3/8**	1∗7/32	30.95
5/16	F	6.53	**1∗1/2**	1∗11/32	34.13
3/8	5/16	7.94			

(5) American unified fine threads

NF	Drill diameter		NF	Drill diameter	
	inches	mm		inches	mm
No. 0	3/64	1.19	**3/8**	Q	8.43
No. 1	53	1.51	**7/16**	25/64	9.92
No. 2	50	1.78	**1/2**	29/64	11.51
No. 3	45	2.08	**9/16**	33/64	13.10
No. 4	42	2.37	**5/8**	37/64	14.86
No. 5	37	2.64	**3/4**	11/16	17.46
No. 6	33	2.87	**7/8**	13/16	20.64
No. 8	29	3.45	**1**	59/64	23.42
No. 10	21	4.04	**1∗1/8**	1∗ 3/64	26.59
No. 12	14	4.62	**1∗1/4**	1∗11/32	29.76
1/4	3	5.41	**1∗3/8**	1∗19/32	32.94
5/16	1	6.91	**1∗1/2**	1∗27/64	36.11

TECHNICAL DATA

ISO Tolerance

Drill Diameter Tolerance Inch

up to .118	over .118 up to .236	over .236 up to .394	over .394 up to .709
+0 -.00055	+0 -.00071	+0 -.00087	+0 -.00106

Drill Diameter Tolerance Metric

Diameter (mm)	1 - 3 from to	3 - 6 over to	6 - 10 over to	10 - 18 over to	18 - 30 over to
h6	0 –.00024	0 –.00032	0 –.00036	0 –.00044	0 –.00052
h7	0 –.0004	0 –.00048	0 –.00059	0 –.00071	0 –.00083
h8	0 –.00056	0 –.00071	0 –.00087	0 –.00107	0 –.00130
m7	+.00048 +.00007	+.00063 +.00015	+.00083 +.00023	+.00099 +.00027	+.00114 +.00031

Trouble Shooting in Drilling

Occurrence of trouble	Cause of trouble	Countermeasures
Drill will not enter work	1. Drill is dull. 2. Lip relief too small. 3. Too thick a web.	1. Grind lip relief sufficiently. 2. Grind web thinning. 3. Choose a drill with narrow web.
Margin chipping	1.Oversized jig bushing.	1. Choose the suitable jig bushing for drill diameter
Cutting lip breaks	1. Lip relief too much. 2. Feed too heavy.	1. Grind lip relief sufficiently. 2. Decrease feed rate.
Tang breaks Bruch der	1. Imperfect fit between taper shank and socket. 2. Burred or Badly worn sockets.	1. Clean the dirt or chips in sockets. 2. Change the worn sockets to new ones.
Drill breaks in brass	1. Unsuitable drill 2. Flutes clogged with chips	1. Choose the suitable drill for work material.
Chipping of drill center	1. Lip relief too much. 2. Feed too heavy.	1. Grind lip relief sufficiently. 2. Decrease feed rate.
Hole oversize	1. Unequal angle or length of cutting edges. 2. Loosen spindle.	1. Resharpening point, choose correct drills. 2. Tighten spindle sufficiently.
Outer corners broken down	1. Cutting speed too high. 2. Hard spots in work material. 3. Flutes clogged with chips. 4. Too wear of drills.	1. Grind point to suit work material. 2. Decrease the feed rates. 3. Resharpening early beforce too wear.
Large chip of one flute and small chip of other flute	1. Improperly ground point. 2. Only one lip doing all the cutting	1. Properly grind point. 2. Grind point with same point angle and length of lip 3. Grind with small lip height.
Hole rough	1. Improperly ground point. 2. Unenough coolant supply 3. Too much feed. 4. Fixture not rigid.	1. Properly grind point. 2. Supply coolant enough. 3. Decrease the feed rate. 4. Tighten the fixture or replace.

Characteristic of DREAM DRILLS

- YG-1's Dream Drill Series are suitable for high speed and accurate drilling operations by special design and high quality.
- Good performance for Steels, Cast Irons, Tool steels, Alloy steels and Stainless steels.
- Rapid chip evacuation and excellent chip breaking can be achieved by special designed cutting edges on point and chip breakers on leading edges.
- High accuracy and stability.
- Longer tool life with TiAlN coating.
- Self-centering