

**Strictly Confidential**

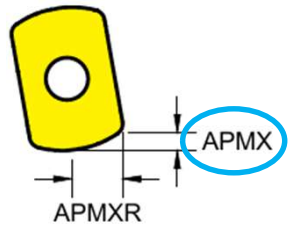


Avoiding common errors

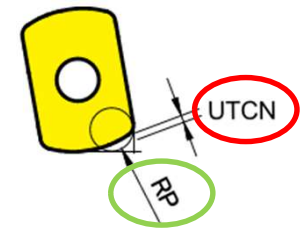
# **HF4**

# **programming**

October 7, 2020



External Cutter Diameter <b>DCX</b>	Maximum Depth of Cut <b>APMX</b>	Profiling Programmed Corner Radius <b>RP</b>	Uncut Thickness <b>UTCN</b>
16mm (0.625")	0.9mm (.035")	2.0mm (.079")	0.3mm (.011")
20mm (0.750")	1.0mm (.039")	2.0mm (.079")	0.31mm (.012")
25mm (1")	1.0mm (.039")	2.0mm (.079")	0.31mm (.012")
32mm (1.25")	1.0mm (.039")	2.0mm (.079")	0.31mm (.012")
40mm (1.5")	1.0mm (.039")	2.0mm (.079")	0.31mm (.012")
50mm (2")	1.0mm (.039")	2.0mm (.079")	0.31mm (.012")



# **MILL** Programmed Corner Radius Overcut

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## Program R

Programmed Corner Radius RP	Overcut
2mm (.079")	0mm (.000")
2.5mm (.098")	0.18mm (.007")
3mm (.118")	0.36mm (.014")

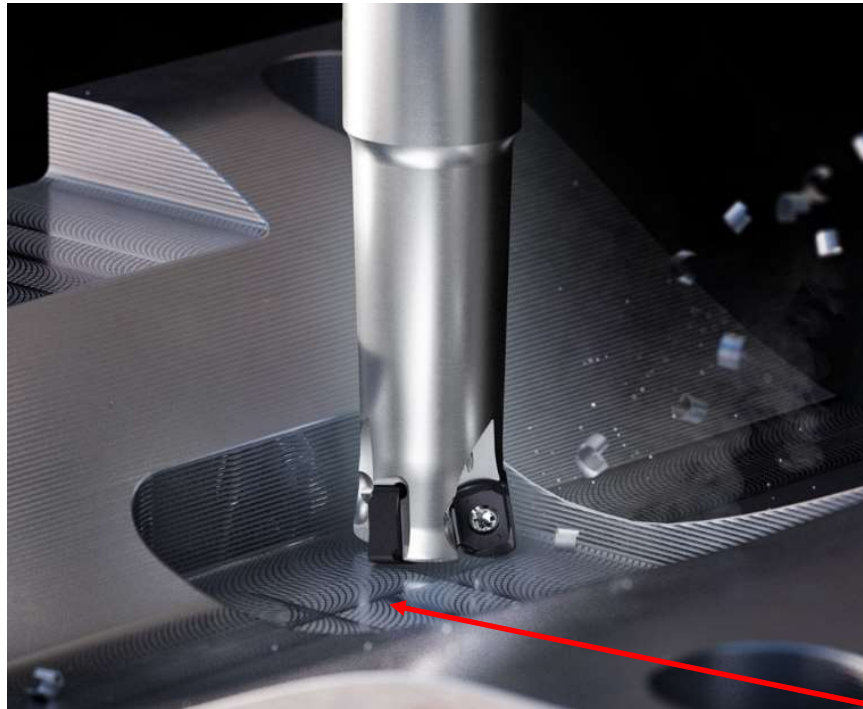


For any application where you are going up against a wall, machining a full slot, or profiling, you **MUST** program a 2mm (.079") corner radius.

Any larger programmed corner radius and you will cut outside of nominal diameter, which ***will cause catastrophic failure*** as soon as total depth of cut exceeds 1mm (0.9mm for the 16mm (0.625"))

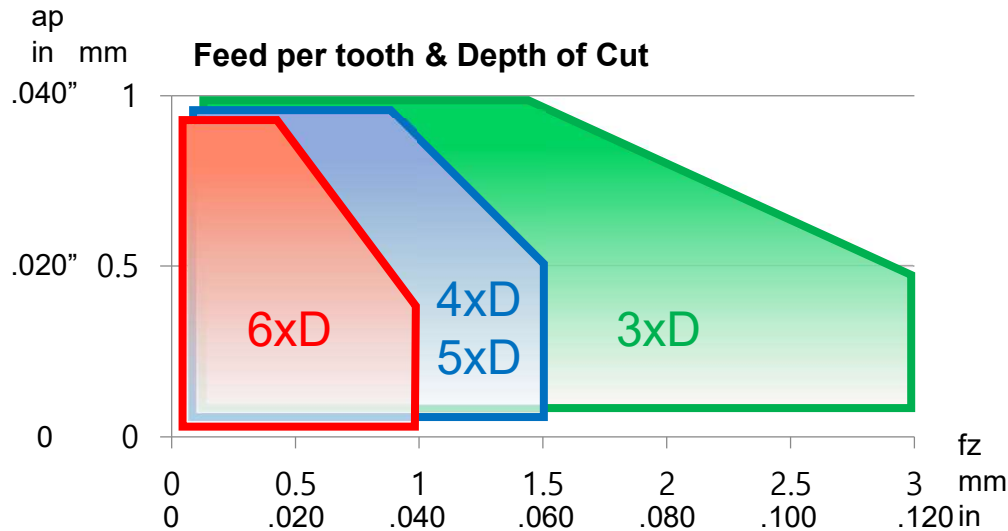
# MILL Programmed Corner Radius Uncut Thickness

If the application is **face milling only** and flatness is the primary concern, program a corner radius of 3mm (.118") as this will generate the smallest Uncut Thickness (scallop on the floor).



Program R	
Programmed Corner Radius RP	Uncut Thickness UTCN
2mm (.079")	0.31mm (.012")
2.5mm (.098")	0.18mm (.007")
3mm (.118")	0.07mm (.003")

Fz (mm)	Hex (mm)
0.050	0.013
0.075	0.019
1.000	0.259
1.250	0.324
1.500	0.388
1.750	0.453
2.000	0.518
2.250	0.582
2.500	0.647
2.750	0.712
3.000	0.776



Fz (in)	Hex (in)
0.020	0.0052
0.030	0.0078
0.040	0.0104
0.050	0.0129
0.060	0.0155
0.070	0.0181
0.080	0.0207
0.090	0.0233
0.100	0.0259
0.110	0.0285
0.120	0.0311

Because of chip thinning, it is **CRUCIAL** to increase your feed rate to the proper level. Failure to do so will cause shortened tool life (due to insufficient thermal evacuation) and reduced chip evacuation from the cutting zone.

- The shorter the overhang, the higher the feed.
- The lower the depth of cut the higher the feed.



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