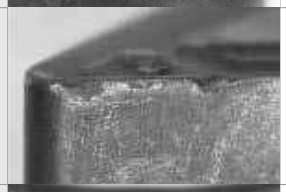
Cutting Edges Figuration and Countermeasures

Typical Cutting Edge Figuration		Observation	Causes	Countermeasures
Nose Wear		• Deterioration of surface roughness and dimensional accuracy	• Too high Vc • End of tool life	• Reduce Vc • Change to higher wear resistant grade
Notching		• Burr formation • Cutting force increase	• Too high f and Vc	• Sharper cutting performance • Reduce Vc • Change to higher heat resistant grade
Crater Wear		• Chip control deterioration • Surface finish deterioration (peeled surface)	• Too high Vc	• Reduce Vc • Change to high speed type like Cermet or Al2O3 coated insert
Plastic Deformation		• Workpiece dimension's change • Crack at nose	• Too high cutting load • Inappropriate tool grade	• Change to harder grade • Reduce f and ap
Crack from Wear		• Surface finish's sudden deterioration • Workpiece dimension changes	• Too high Vc	• Reduce the pre-set tool life • Change to higher wear resistant grade
Chipping		• Cutting force increase • Surface roughness deterioration	• Too high f • Chattering • Lack of insert toughness	• Reduce f and ap • Change to more rigid toolholder • Change to tougher grade
Crack from Welding or Built-up Edge		• Surface finish deterioration • Cutting force increase	• Too low Vc	• Increase Vc • Improve sharp cutting performance (rake angle, chamfer)
Mechanical Fracture		• Sudden cracking • Unstable tool life	• Too high f and ap • Chattering	• Change to tougher grade • Enlarge chamfer • Enlarge Corner-R(r) • Change to more rigid toolholder
Fracture from Thermal Crack		• Cracking by heat cycle • Possible in interrupted cutting and milling	• Too high Vc and f	• Reduce f • Reduce Vc • Change to dry cutting
Flaking		• Possible in high-hardness material cutting • Possible in machining with chattering	• Lack of insert toughness • Lack of toolholder's rigidity	• Change to harder grade (TiC-base ceramic to CBN.) • Change to more rigid toolholder • Change edge preparation