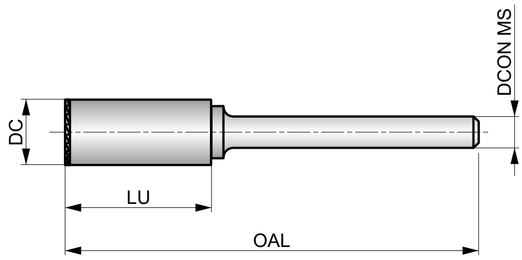
P100

DORMER

1st Stage Rotary Burr for Broken Bolt Removal, Cylinder with End Cut

First stage broken bolt removal solid carbide burr. When a bolt is broken and needs to be extracted, first use P100 to flatten the broken bolt surface. Secondly use P101. This series of burrs makes sure the threaded hole is not damaged when removing the broken piece.



HM | Bright

BR | DORMER

Workpiece material group suitability. Recommended operating speed (RPM) on page 7 and 'how to use the tool' on page 2.

P1.1	P1.2	P1.3	P2.1	P2.2	P2.3	P3.1	P3.2	P3.3	P4.1	P4.2	M1.1	M1.2	M2.1
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

M2.2	M2.3	M3.1	M3.2	M3.3
■	■	■	■	■

Product	DC [mm]	DCON MS [mm]	LU [mm]	OAL [mm]	
P1004.9	4.90	6.00	20.00	50.0	1/4-20; 24; 28; M6
P1006.4	6.40	6.00	5.00	50.0	5/16-18; 24; 32; M8
P1007.8	7.80	6.00	19.00	65.0	3/8-16; 24; M10
P1009.3	9.30	6.00	19.00	65.0	7/16-14; 20; M12
P10010.7	10.70	6.00	25.00	70.0	1/2-13; 20; M14

CARBIDE ROTARY BURRS

FOR BOLT REMOVAL

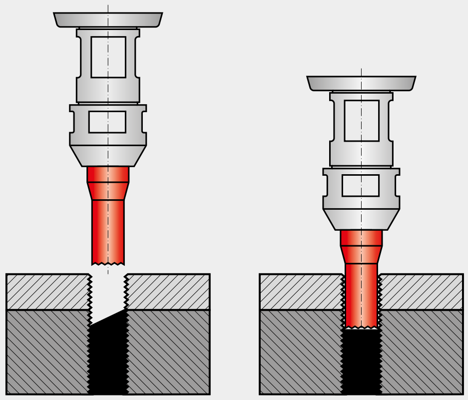
A specially designed range of burrs to prepare the surface of broken bolts to improve drill location and prevent damaging the threaded hole and component.

FEATURES AND BENEFITS

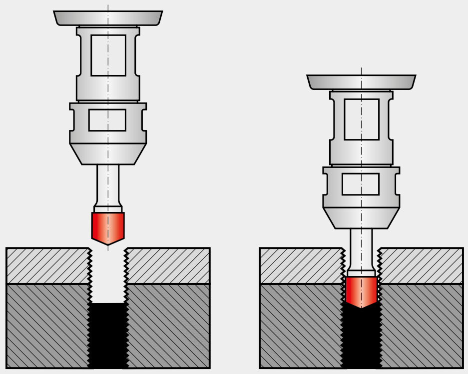
- Specific diameters and cutting lengths to suit various thread diameters
- Long reach and tapered shanks for easy access
- Developed cutting geometry for machining high tensile materials
- Reduces potential damage to existing threaded holes
- Improves drill location, ensuring damaged bolt is drilled on centre
- Prevents potential scrappage of component
- Highly consistent quality

OPERATIONS

1



2



CUT STYLES

PLAIN CYLINDER WITH END CUT

150° COUNTERSINK

HOW TO USE THE TOOLS

- Choose the correct size burr for the broken bolt
- Use a right-handed die grinder
- Ensure the burr is perpendicular to the broken bolt
- Grind the broken surface flat – Operation ①
- Grind into the prepared surface to form a countersink location at the centre point of the bolt – Operation ②

ROTARY BURRS – ICONS OVERVIEW

General Icons

■	Primary use
◩	Possible use

Material Code (BMC)

HM	Hard Material (Solid Carbide)

Burr Shape

A	Cylinder Shape without endcut	F	Ball Nosed Tree Shape	L	Ball Nosed Cone Shape
B	Cylinder Shape with endcut	G	Pointed Tree Shape	M	Cone Shape
C	Ball Nosed Cylinder Shape	H	Flame Shape	N	Inverted Cone Shape
D	Ball Shape	J	60° Countersink Shape		
E	Oval Shape	K	90° Countersink Shape		

Burr End Shot

Drill Point Burr End
End Cut Burr End
End Mill Burr End

Coating

Bright	Bright (uncoated)
TiAlN	Titanium Aluminium Nitride Coating

ROTARY BURRS – ICONS OVERVIEW

Application Angle

60°	60° Countersink
90°	90° Countersink
135°	Drill Point 135°
180°	Drill Point 180°
150°	Spot Drill Point 150°

Burr Cut Flute Style (BTC)

DC	Double Cut Geometry
ST	Steel Cut Geometry
VA	Stainless Steel Cut Geometry
AL	Aluminium Cut Geometry
GRP	Fibreglass and Composite Materials Cut Geometry
BR	Bolt Removal Cut Geometry
AS	Superalloy Cut Geometry

Basic Standard Group (BSG)

DORMER	Dormer Standards

Operations Deburring

	Deburring - Bolt removal operation 1
	Deburring - Bolt removal operation 2
	Closed groove deburring and carving
	Composite fibre routing
	Curved surface deburring and carving
	Fillet radii deburring
	Free hand deburring and carving
	Chamfer deburring
	Inverted back deburring
	Plain surface deburring
	Shoulder deburring
	V-groove deburring

Other Icons

	Bolt size

ROTARY BURRS – SURFACE AND TREATMENTS COATINGS NAVIGATOR

Surface Treatments

Bright (uncoated)	Bright	Bright finish (uncoated surface) improves chip flow in soft or non-ferrous materials and maintains sharp cutting edges in abrasive materials.

Surface Coatings

Titanium Aluminium Nitride Coating (TiAlN)	TiAlN	Titanium Aluminium Nitride is a multi layer ceramic coating applied by PVD coating technology, which exhibits high toughness and oxidation stability. These properties make it ideal for higher speeds and feeds, while at the same time improving tool life. TiAlN is used in drilling, tapping, and milling applications and can be suitable for use when machining without coolant.

ROTARY BURRS – TOOL MATERIALS NAVIGATOR

HM materials

Carbide Materials (or Hard Materials)	HM	A sintered powder metallurgy substrate, consisting of a metallic carbide composite with binder metal. The most central raw material is tungsten carbide (WC). Tungsten carbide contributes to the hardness of the material. Tantalum carbide (TaC), titanium carbide (TiC) and niobium carbide (NbC) complements WC and adjusts the properties to what is desired. These three materials are called cubic carbides. Cobalt (Co) acts as a binder and keeps the material together. Carbide materials are often characterised by high compression strength, high hardness and therefore high wear resistance, but also by limited flexural strength and toughness. Carbide is used in taps, reamers, milling cutters, drills and thread milling cutters.

WMG (WORK MATERIAL GROUP)

ISO group		WMG (Work Material Group)			Hardness (HB or HRC)	Ultimate Tensile Strength (MPa)
P	P1	P1.1	Free machining steel (carbon steels with increased machinability)	Sulfurized	< 240 HB	≤ 830
		P1.2		Sulfurized and phosphorized	< 180 HB	≤ 620
		P1.3		Sulfurized/phosphorized and leaded	< 180 HB	≤ 620
	P2	P2.1	Plain carbon steel (steels comprised of mainly iron and carbon)	Containing <0.25 % C	< 180 HB	≤ 620
		P2.2		Containing <0.55 % C	< 240 HB	≤ 830
		P2.3		Containing >0.55 % C	< 300 HB	≤ 1030
	P3	P3.1	Alloy steel (carbon steels with an alloying content ≤ 10%)	Annealed	< 180 HB	≤ 620
		P3.2		Hardened and tempered	180 – 260 HB	> 620 ≤ 900
		P3.3			260 – 360 HB	> 900 ≤ 1240
	P4	P4.1	Tool steel (special alloy steel for tools, dies and molds)	Annealed	< 26 HRC	≤ 900
		P4.2		Hardened and tempered	26 – 39 HRC	> 900 ≤ 1240
		P4.3			39 – 45 HRC	> 1240 ≤ 1450
M	M1	M1.1	Ferritic stainless steel (straight chromium non-hardenable alloys)		< 160 HB	≤ 520
		M1.2			160 – 220 HB	> 520 ≤ 700
	M2	M2.1	Martensitic stainless steel (straight chromium hardenable alloys)	Annealed	< 200 HB	≤ 670
		M2.2		Quenched and tempered	200 – 280 HB	> 670 ≤ 950
		M2.3		Precipitation-hardened	280 – 380 HB	> 950 ≤ 1300
	M3	M3.1	Austenitic stainless steel (chromium-nickel and chromium-nickel-manganese alloys)		< 200 HB	≤ 750
		M3.2			200 – 260 HB	> 750 ≤ 870
		M3.3			260 – 300 HB	> 870 ≤ 1040
	M4	M4.1	Austenitic-ferritic (DUPLEX) or super-austenitic stainless steel		< 300 HB	≤ 990
		M4.2	Precipitation hardening austenitic stainless steel		300 – 380 HB	≤ 1320
K	K1	K1.1	Gray iron or Automotive Gray iron (GG) (iron-carbon castings with a lamellar graphite microstructure)	Ferritic or ferritic-pearlitic	< 180 HB	≤ 190
		K1.2		Ferritic-pearlictic or pearlitic	180 – 240 HB	> 190 ≤ 310
		K1.3		Pearlitic	240 – 280 HB	> 310 ≤ 390
	K2	K2.1	Malleable iron (GTS/GTW) (iron-carbon castings with a graphite-free microstructure)	Ferritic	< 160 HB	≤ 400
		K2.2		Ferritic or pearlitic	160 – 200 HB	> 400 ≤ 550
		K2.3		Pearlitic	200 – 240 HB	> 550 ≤ 660
	K3	K3.1	Ductile iron (GGG) (iron-carbon castings with a nodular graphite microstructure)	Ferritic	< 180 HB	≤ 560
		K3.2		Ferritic or pearlitic	180 – 220 HB	> 560 ≤ 680
		K3.3		Pearlitic	220 – 260 HB	> 680 ≤ 800
	K4	K4.1	Austenitic gray iron (ASTM A436) (iron-carbon alloy castings with an austenitic lamellar graphite microstructure)		< 180 HB	≤ 190
		K4.2	Austenitic ductile iron (ASTM A439 or ASTM A571) (iron-carbon alloy castings with an austenitic nodular graphite microstructure)		< 240 HB	≤ 740
		K4.3	Austempered ductile iron (ASTM A897) (iron-carbon alloy castings with an ausferrite microstructure)		< 280 HB	> 840 ≤ 980
		K4.4			280 – 320 HB	> 980 ≤ 1130
		K4.5			320 – 360 HB	> 1130 ≤ 1280
	K5	K5.1	Compacted graphite iron CGI (ASTM A842) (iron-carbon castings with a vermicular graphite structure)	Ferritic	< 180 HB	≤ 400
		K5.2		Ferritic-pearlitic	180 – 220 HB	> 400 ≤ 450
		K5.3		Pearlitic	220 – 260 HB	> 450 ≤ 500
N	N1	N1.1	Commercially pure wrought aluminium		< 60 HB	≤ 240
		N1.2	Wrought aluminium alloys	Half hard tempered	60 – 100 HB	> 240 ≤ 400
		N1.3		Full hard tempered	100 – 150 HB	> 400 ≤ 590
	N2	N2.1	Cast aluminium alloys		< 75 HB	≤ 240
		N2.2			75 – 90 HB	> 240 ≤ 270
		N2.3			90 – 140 HB	> 270 ≤ 440
	N3	N3.1	Free-cutting copper-alloys materials with excellent machining properties		–	–
		N3.2	Short-chip copper-alloys with good to moderate machining properties		–	–
		N3.3	Electrolytic copper and long-chip copper-alloys with moderate to poor machining properties		–	–
	N4	N4.1	Thermoplastic polymers		–	–
		N4.2	Thermosetting polymers		–	–
		N4.3	Reinforced polymers or composites		–	–
	N5	N5.1	Graphite		–	–
S	S1	S1.1	Titanium or titanium alloys		< 200 HB	≤ 660
		S1.2			200 – 280 HB	> 660 ≤ 950
		S1.3			280 – 360 HB	> 950 ≤ 1200
	S2	S2.1	Fe-based high-temperature alloys		< 200 HB	≤ 690
		S2.2			200 – 280 HB	> 690 ≤ 970
	S3	S3.1	Ni-based high-temperature alloys		< 280 HB	≤ 940
		S3.2			280 – 360 HB	> 940 ≤ 1200
	S4	S4.1	Co-based high-temperature alloys		< 240 HB	≤ 800
		S4.2			240 – 320 HB	> 800 ≤ 1070
H	H1	H1.1	Chilled cast iron		< 440 HB	–
	H2	H2.1	Hardened cast iron		< 55 HRC	–
		H2.2			> 55 HRC	–
	H3	H3.1	Hardened steel <55 HRC		< 51 HRC	–
		H3.2			51 – 55 HRC	–
	H4	H4.1	Hardened steel >55 HRC		55 – 59 HRC	–
		H4.2			> 59 HRC	–

RECOMMENDED OPERATING SPEED (RPM)

AL DC

ISO		RPM						
		DC [mm]						
		3	6	8	10	12	16	20
P	min	64 000	32 000	24 000	20 000	16 000	12 000	10 000
	max	83 000	42 000	32 000	25 000	21 000	16 000	13 000
M	min	45 000	23 000	17 000	14 000	12 000	9 000	7 000
	max	64 000	32 000	24 000	20 000	16 000	12 000	10 000
K	min	58 000	29 000	22 000	19 000	15 000	11 000	9 000
	max	77 000	39 000	29 000	23 000	20 000	15 000	12 000
N	min	64 000	32 000	24 000	20 000	16 000	12 000	10 000
	max	96 000	48 000	36 000	29 000	24 000	18 000	15 000
S	min	45 000	23 000	17 000	14 000	12 000	9 000	7 000
	max	58 000	29 000	22 000	18 000	15 000	11 000	9 000
H	min	51 000	26 000	20 000	16 000	13 000	10 000	8 000
	max	71 000	36 000	27 000	22 000	18 000	14 000	11 000

ST BR

ISO		RPM				
		DC [mm]				
		3	6	8	10	12
P	min	100 000	65 000	60 000	55 000	35 000
	max	60 000	45 000	35 000	30 000	20 000

VA BR

ISO		RPM				
		DC [mm]				
		3	6	8	10	12
M	min	100 000	65 000	60 000	55 000	35 000
	max	60 000	30 000	25 000	20 000	15 000

GRP

ISO		RPM		
		DC [mm]		
		3	6	8
N4	min	25 000	20 000	18 000
	max	30 000	25 000	22 000

AS

ISO		RPM
		DC [mm]
		3
S	min	60 000
	max	80 000