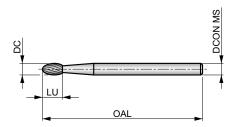
P509



Rotary Burr - Oval, Shape E

AS single cut flute style with light left-hand cross cut for round edge contouring. Solid carbide shank for rigidity. First choice for superalloys.













Workpiece material group suitability. Recommended operating speed (RPM) on page 6.

M3.1	M3.2	M3.3	M4.1	M4.2	S1.1	S1.2	S1.3	S2.1	S2.2	S3.1	S3.2	S4.1	S4.2

DCON MS tolerance h6.

Products from this series are also available in set. Please see P880.

Product	DC	DCON MS	LU	OAL
	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]
P5093.0X3.0	3.00	3.00	6.00	38.0

ROTARY BURRS – ICONS OVERVIEW

General Icons Primary use Possible use Material Code (BMC) нм Hard Material (Solid Carbide) **Burr Shape** Cylinder Shape without endcut Ball Nosed Tree Shape Ball Nosed Cone Shape Cylinder Shape with endcut Pointed Tree Shape Cone Shape Ball Nosed Cylinder Shape Flame Shape Inverted Cone Shape Ball Shape 60° Countersink Shape E Oval Shape 90° Countersink Shape **Burr End Shot** Drill Point Burr End **End Cut Burr End** End Mill Burr End Coating Bright (uncoated) Bright **Titanium Aluminium Nitride Coating**

ROTARY BURRS — ICONS OVERVIEW Application Angle

60° Countersink

90° 90° Countersink

Drill Point 135°

Drill Point 180°

Drill Point 180°

Burr Cut Flute Style (BTC)

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

Basic Standard Group (BSG)

DORMER Dormer Standards

Operations Deburring



Other Icons



ROTARY BURRS – SURFACE AND TREATMENTS COATINGS NAVIGATOR

Surface Treatments

Bright (uncoated)



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 (TiAIN)



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. TiAIN 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 gr	oup	WM	G (Work Material Group)		Hardness (HB or HRC)	Ultimate Tensile Strength (MPa)
		P1.1		Sulfurized	< 240 HB	≤ 830
	P1	P1.2	Free machining steel	Sulfurized and phosphorized	< 180 HB	≤ 620
		P1.3	(carbon steels with increased machinability)	Sulfurized/phosphorized and leaded	< 180 HB	≤ 620
		P2.1		Containing < 0.25 % C	< 180 HB	≤ 620
	P2	P2.2	Plain carbon steel (steels comprised of mainly iron and carbon)	Containing < 0.55 % C	< 240 HB	≤ 830
D		P2.3	(steels comprised of mainly from and carbon)	Containing > 0.55 % C	< 300 HB	≤ 1030
P		P3.1	All I	Annealed	< 180 HB	≤ 620
	P3	P3.2	Alloy steel (carbon steels with an alloying content ≤ 10%)	Head-and and konserved	180 - 260 HB	> 620 ≤ 900
		P3.3	(calbon steers with an anoying content \simeq 1070)	Hardened and tempered	260 - 360 HB	> 900 ≤ 1240
		P4.1	T. J. v. J.	Annealed	< 26 HRC	≤ 900
	P4	P4.2	Tool steel (special alloy steel for tools, dies and molds)	Hardened and tempered	26 – 39 HRC	> 900 ≤ 1240
		P4.3	(Special alloy Sect 101 cools, ares and motas)	natueneu anu tempereu	39 – 45 HRC	> 1240 ≤ 1450
	M1	M1.1			< 160 HB	≤ 520
	141.1	M1.2	(straight chromium non-hardenable alloys)		160 – 220 HB	> 520 ≤ 700
		M2.1	Martensitic stainless steel	Annealed	< 200 HB	≤ 670
	M2	M2.2	Martancitic etainlese etaal		200 – 280 HB	> 670 ≤ 950
		M2.3	·	Precipitation-hardened	280 – 380 HB	> 950 ≤ 1300
M		M3.1	Auctoritic stainless stool		< 200 HB	≤ 750
141	M3	M3.2	Austenitic stainless steel (chromium-nickel and chromium-nickel-manganese alloys)		200 – 260 HB	> 750 ≤ 870
		M3.3	(Cinomidin-incker and cinomidin-incker-inaliganese alloys)		260 - 300 HB	> 870 ≤ 1040
		M4.1	Austenitic-ferritic (DUPLEX) or super-austenitic stainless steel		< 300 HB	≤ 990
	M4	M4.2	Precipitation hardening austenitic stainless steel		300 – 380 HB	≤ 1320
		K1.1		Ferritic or ferritic-pearlitic	< 180 HB	≤ 190
	K1	K1.1	Gray iron or Automotive Gray iron (GG)	Ferritic or territic-pearlitic Ferritic-pearlictic or pearlitic	< 180 HB 180 – 240 HB	≤ 190 > 190 ≤ 310
	K I	K1.2	(iron-carbon castings with a lamellar graphite microstructure)	Pearlitic Pearlitic		> 310 ≤ 310
					240 – 280 HB	
	l/a	K2.1	Malleable iron (GTS/GTW)	Ferritic	< 160 HB	≤ 400
	K2	K2.2	(iron-carbon castings with a graphite-free microstructure)	Ferritic or pearlitic	160 – 200 HB	> 400 ≤ 550
		K2.3		Pearlitic	200 – 240 HB	> 550 ≤ 660
	1/2	K3.1	Ductile iron (GGG)	Ferritic	< 180 HB	≤ 560
	К3	K3.2	(iron-carbon castings with a nodular graphite microstructure)	Ferritic or pearlitic	180 – 220 HB	> 560 ≤ 680
		K3.3		Pearlitic	220 – 260 HB	> 680 ≤ 800
K		K4.1	Austenitic gray iron (ASTM A436) (iron-carbon alloy castings with an austenitic lamellar graphite microstructure)		< 180 HB	≤ 190
	K4	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 K4.4		< 280 HB	> 840 ≤ 980	
			Austempered ductile iron (ASTM A897)	280 – 320 HB	> 980 ≤ 1130	
		K4.5	(iron-carbon alloy castings with an ausferrite microstructure)		320 – 360 HB	> 1130 ≤ 1280
		K5.1		Ferritic	< 180 HB	≤ 400
	K5	K5.2	Compacted graphite iron CGI (ASTM A842)	Ferritic-pearlitic	180 – 220 HB	> 400 ≤ 450
	1.0	K5.3	(iron-carbon castings with a vermicular graphite structure)	Pearlitic	220 – 260 HB	> 450 ≤ 500
		N1.1	Commercially pure wrought aluminium		< 60 HB	≤ 240
	N1	N1.2	,, ,	Half hard tempered	60 – 100 HB	> 240 ≤ 400
		N1.3	Wrought aluminium alloys	Full hard tempered	100 – 150 HB	> 400 ≤ 590
		N2.1			< 75 HB	≤ 240
	N2	N2.2	Cast aluminium alloys		75 – 90 HB	> 240 ≤ 270
	112	N2.3			90 – 140 HB	> 270 ≤ 270 > 270 ≤ 440
			Free cutting copper allow materials with availant machining		20 .10110	. 2.0 = 110
N		N3.1	Free-cutting copper-alloys materials with excellent machining properties		-	-
-	N3	N3.2	Short-chip copper-alloys with good to moderate machining properties	-	-	
			${\bf Electrolyticcopperandlong-chipcopper-alloyswithmoderatetopoormachiningproperties}$		-	-
		N4.1	Thermoplastic polymers		-	-
	N4	N4.2	Thermosetting polymers		-	-
		N4.3	Reinforced polymers or composites		-	-
	N5	N5.1	Graphite		-	-
		S1.1			< 200 HB	≤ 660
	S1	S1.2	Titanium or titanium alloys		200 – 280 HB	> 660 ≤ 950
		S1.3			280 – 360 HB	> 950 ≤ 1200
_	S2	S2.1	Fe-based high-temperature alloys	< 200 HB	≤ 690	
5	32	S2.2	Te based my remperature anoys	200 – 280 HB	> 690 ≤ 970	
	S3	S3.1	Ni-based high-temperature alloys	< 280 HB	≤ 940	
	- 55	S3.2		280 – 360 HB	> 940 ≤ 1200	
	S4	S4.1	Co-based high-temperature alloys		< 240 HB	≤ 800
	J4	\$4.2	co basea myn temperature anoys		240 – 320 HB	> 800 ≤ 1070
		H1.1	Chilled cast iron		< 440 HB	-
	H1				< 55 HRC	-
		H2.1	Hardened cast iron			
,,	H1 H2	H2.1 H2.2	Hardened cast iron		> 55 HRC	-
н	H2				> 55 HRC < 51 HRC	-
Н		H2.2	Hardened cast iron Hardened steel <55 HRC			
н	H2	H2.2 H3.1			< 51 HRC	-

RECOMMENDED OPERATING SPEED (RPM)

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

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

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

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

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