

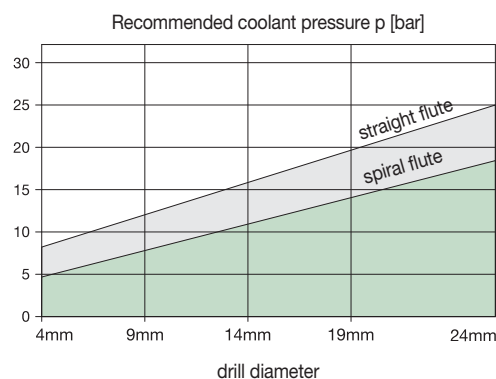
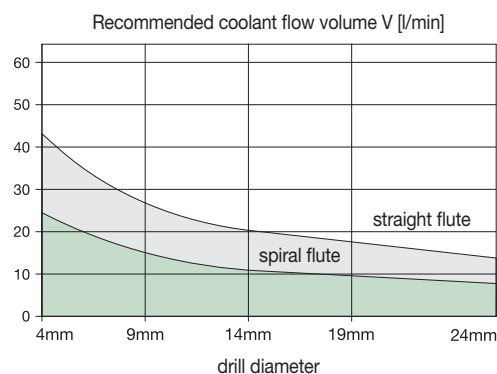
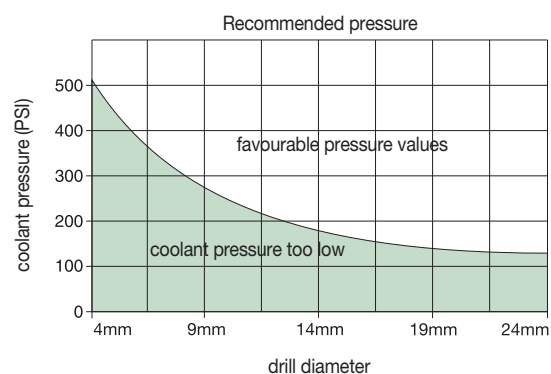
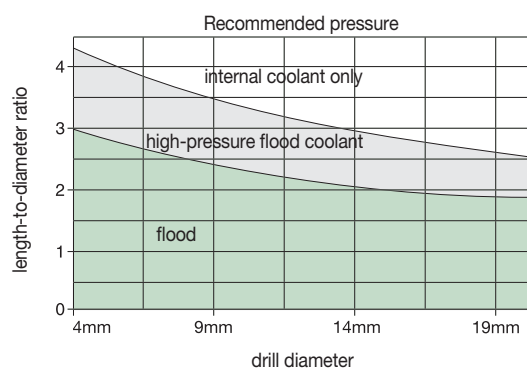
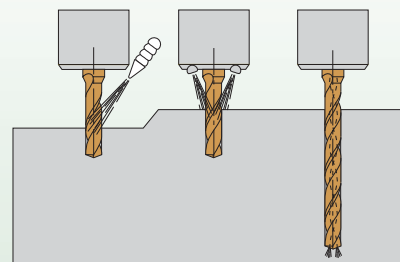
Solid Carbide Drills

General Application Instructions

Coolant

- To optimise their performance, drills must be adequately cooled. With the proper coolant flow, better tool life and higher maximum effective cutting speeds can be achieved.
- If not properly cooled, the drill will heat up rapidly. This causes the drill diameter to expand, which in turn may cause the drill to seize inside the hole.
- Solid carbide drills with internal coolant channels require deeper drilling depths to be effective. The higher the coolant pressure, the better the drilling results. Drill life and hole quality improve with ample coolant flow.
- When using drills without internal coolant flow, try to get at least one coolant jet as parallel to the drill as possible.
- For short-hole applications, drills without internal coolant may often provide better tool life. The tool is more solid, and it does not suffer from thermal shock at the cutting edge.
- It is important to use high coolant concentration to provide lubricity, which will aid in tool life, chip evacuation, and finer surface finishes.
- High-pressure coolant, either through the tool or through a line adjacent and parallel to the tool, should always be considered for increased tool life and production.
- Do not use multi-coolant lines. Use one line with 100% of the flow capacity to evacuate the chips from the hole.

Coolant requirement for carbide drills



Workpiece Rigidity

Because solid carbide drills have much higher penetration rates, it is important that the workpiece has adequate support.

