TC29

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 5610

Fourth edition
1995-09-01

Single-point tool holders for turning and copying, for indexable inserts — Dimensions

Porte-plaquette de tournage et de copiage à partie active unique — Dimensions

Reference number
ISO 5610:1995(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 5610 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 29, *Small tools*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Tools with cutting edges made of hard cutting materials*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 5610:1989), which has been technically revised.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Single-point tool holders for turning and copying, for indexable inserts — Dimensions

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the general dimensions of turning and copying single-point tool holders for indexable inserts, and specifies preferred tool holders (see clause 5).

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3002-1:1982, *Basic quantities in cutting and grinding — Part 1: Geometry of the active part of cutting tools — General terms, reference systems, tool and working angles, chip breakers.*

3 Remarks

The designation of turning and copying tool holders is dealt with in ISO 5608; however, it should be noted that for preferred tool holders in accordance with clause 5, a dash replaces the letter symbol identifying tool length.

4 Dimensions

4.1 Shank

See figure 1 and table 1.

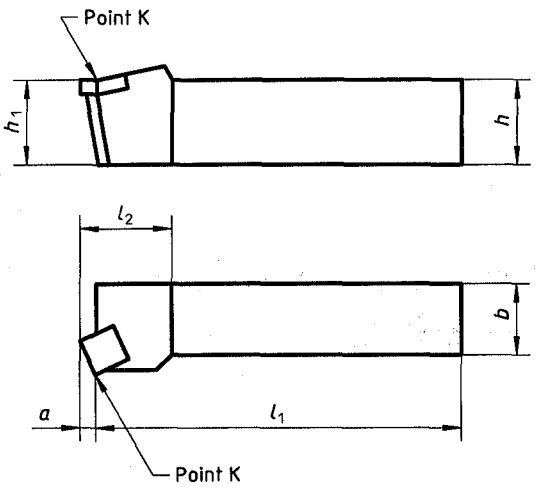


Figure 1

Table 1

Dimensions in millimetres

h h13		8	10	12	16	20	25	32	40	50
b h13	$b = h$	8	10	12	16	20	25	32	40	50
	$b = 0{,}8\ h$	6	8	10	12	16	20	25	32	40
l_1 k16	long tool holders	60	70	80	100	125	150	170	200	250
	short tool holders	40	50	60	70	80	100	125	150	—
h_1 js14		$h_1 = h$								

4.2 Head length l_2

See figure 1 and table 2.

The head lengths given in table 2 do not apply to tool holders with rhombic indexable inserts shapes D and V (see ISO 5608).

Table 2

Dimensions in millimetres

Diameter of the inscribed circle of the insert	l_2 max.
6,35	25
9,525	32
12,7	36
15,875	40
19,05	45
25,4	50

4.3 Dimension f

See the figures in clause 5 and table 3.

Table 3

Dimensions in millimetres

b	f				
	Series 1 [1]	**Series 2** $^{+0,5}_{0}$	**Series 3** $^{+0,5}_{0}$	**Series 4** $^{+0,5}_{0}$	**Series 5** $^{+0,5}_{0}$
8	4	7	8,5	9	10
10	5	9	10,5	11	12
12	6	11	12,5	13	16
16	8	13	16,5	17	20
20	10	17	20,5	22	25
25	12,5	22	25,5	27	32
32	16	27	33	35	40
40	20	35	41	43	50
50	25	43	51	53	60
For tool holders style	D, N, V	B, T	A	R	F, G, H, J, K, L, S

1) Tolerance for symmetrical tool holders (style D and V): $\pm$ 0,25

Tolerance for non-symmetrical tool holders (style N): $^{+0,5}_{0}$

4.4 Identification of dimensions l_1, f and h_1

4.4.1 The length dimension l_1 is the distance from the specified point K (see figures 2 to 5) to the end of the shank.

Dimension f is the distance between the specified point K and the rear backing surface of the tool holder.

Dimension h_1 is the height to the specified point K.

The values of l_1 as specified in 4.1, f as specified in 4.3 and h_1 as specified in 4.1 are given for tool holders equipped with master inserts having corner radii in accordance with 4.4.3.

Special case of tool styles D and S with round inserts:

For tools style S, point K according to figure 6 is retained for defining l_1 and f. h_1 is defined by reference to a point on the cutting edge in a plane which passes through point K and the axis of the insert, and which is normal to the reference plance P_r (i.e. normal to the base of the tool).

For tools style D, point K is defined as the intersection point between a plane parallel to P_f passing through the axis of the insert, a plane perpendicular to P_f and the tangent to the cutting edge, and a plane containing A_γ.

4.4.2 The specified point K is defined as follows:

Consider planes P_f (assumed working plane) and P_s (tool cutting edge plane) according to ISO 3002-1 for a selected point on the major cutting edge (for example point of tangency of major cutting edge with inscribed circle).

a) For $\kappa_r \leqslant 90°$, point K is defined as the intersection of plane P_s, a plane parallel to plane P_f tangent to the corner radius and a plane containing the tool face A_γ (see figures 2 and 3).

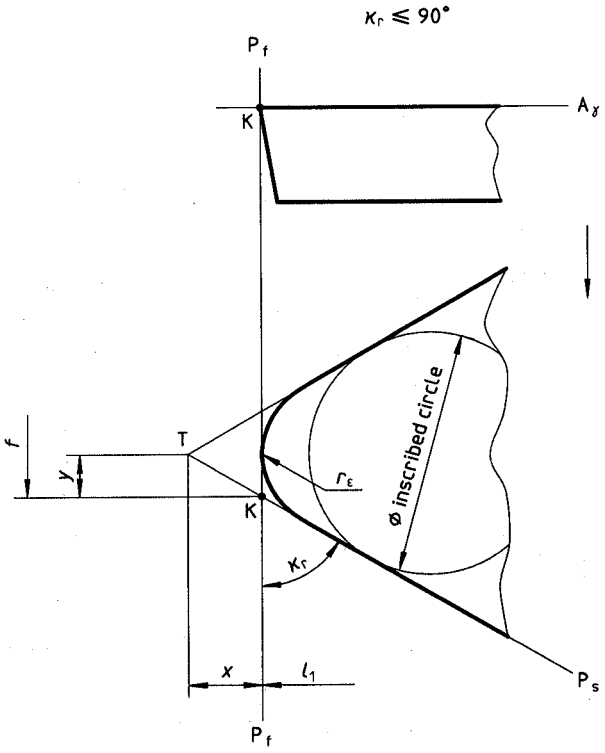


Figure 2

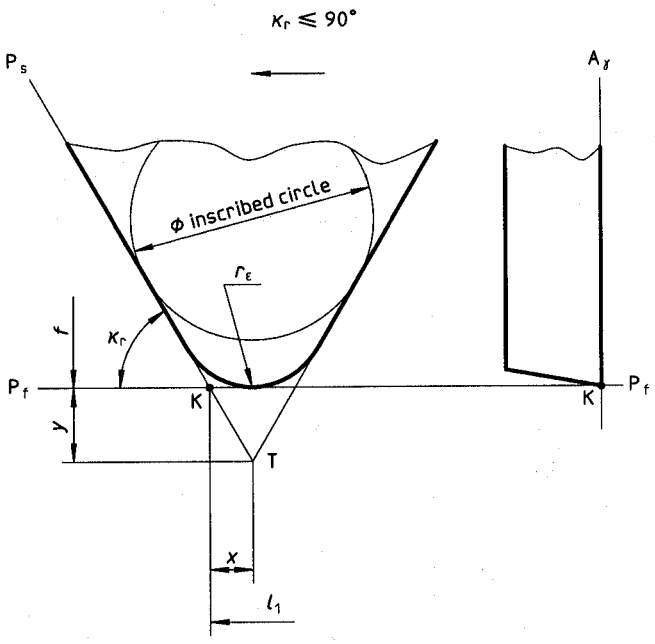


Figure 3

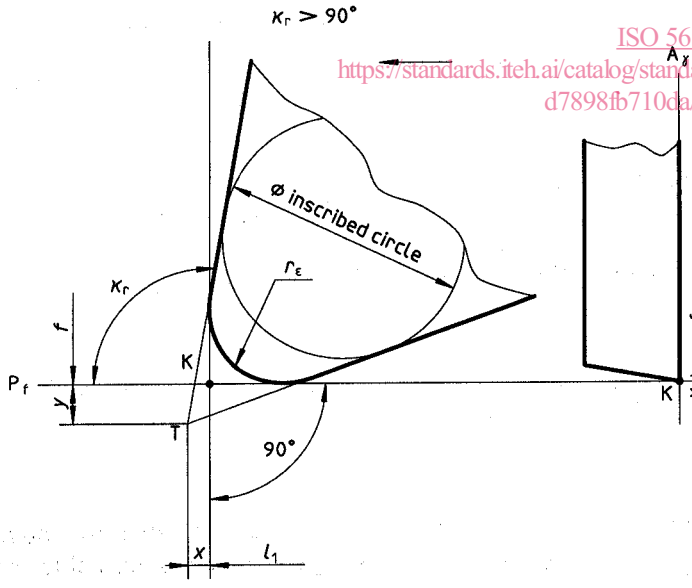


Figure 4

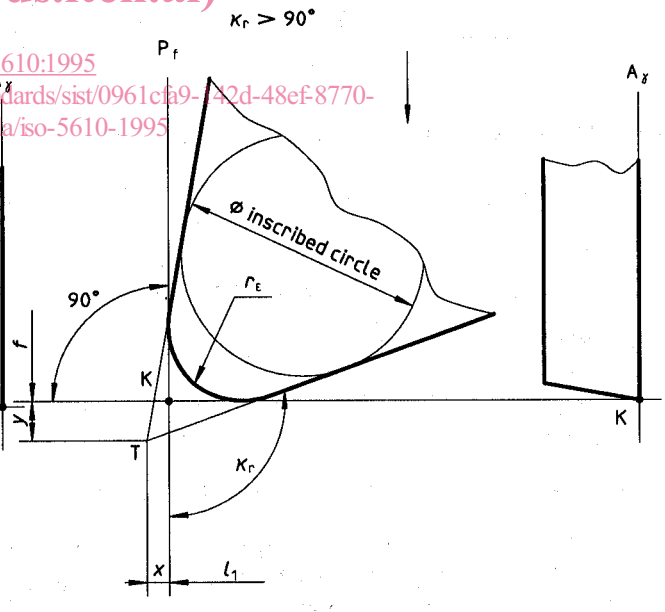


Figure 5

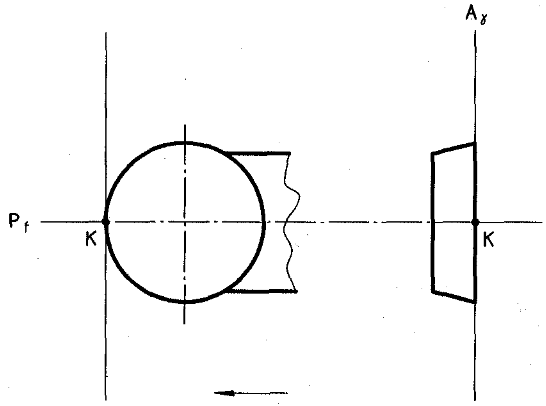


Figure 6

b) For $\kappa_r > 90°$, point K is defined as the intersection of a plane parallel to plane P_f tangent to the corner radius, a plane perpendicular to plane P_f tangent to the corner radius and a plane containing the tool face A_γ (see figures 4 and 5).

4.4.3 The corner radius r_ε of the master inserts used for the definition of dimensions l_1, f and h_1 is a function of the diameter of the inscribed circle of the insert, as indicated in table 4.

Table 4

Dimensions in millimetres

Diameter of the inscribed circle	6,35	7,94	9,525	12,7	15,875	19,05	25,4
Corner radius r_ε (nominal)	0,4		0,8		1,2		2,4

NOTE 1 Dimensions l_1, f and h_1 are based on corner radii r_ε converted from inch values, i.e. r_ε = 0,397 mm, 0,794 mm, 1,191 mm and 2,381 mm.

4.4.4 The tolerance ± 0,25 mm on dimension f for series 1 refers to symmetrical tool holders (styles D and V). Therefore, deviating from the definition given in 4.4.2, the values in table 3 are given in relation to the actual intersection of the cutting edges (theoretical corner T).

For particular tool holders, dimension f shall be given in accordance with the definition in 4.4.2, and shall therefore be corrected to a value rounded off to 0,1 mm depending on the included angle ε_r, the corner radius r_ε (see 4.4.6) and the cutting edge angle κ_r.

4.4.5 The tolerance ± 0,25 mm on dimension f for series 1 does not include the tolerance on the shank width b.

4.4.6 Tool holders may be equipped with inserts of size in accordance with clause 5 and any corner radius r_ε.

For corner radii r_ε other than those specified in 4.4.3, dimensions l_1 and f shall be corrected by using the values x and y (see figures 2 to 5), which are the distances from the specified point K to the theoretical corner T.

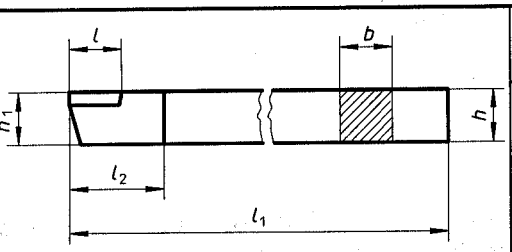
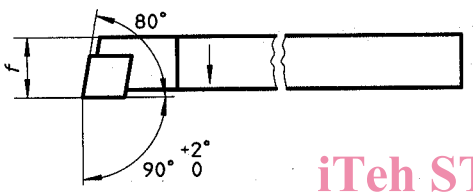
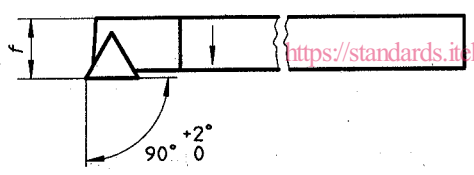
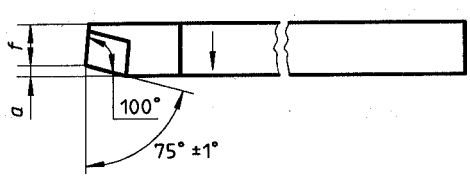
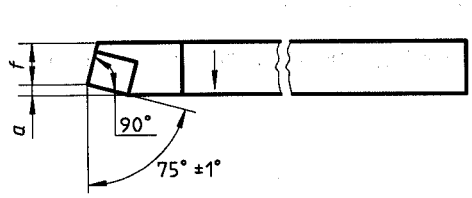
The new dimensions l_1 and f are found from the differences between x and y corresponding to the corner radius according to 4.4.3, and x and y corresponding to the real corner radius.

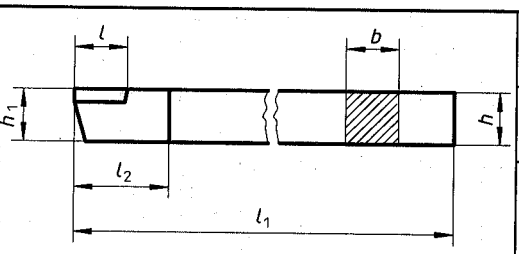
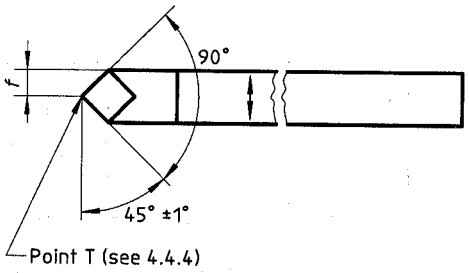
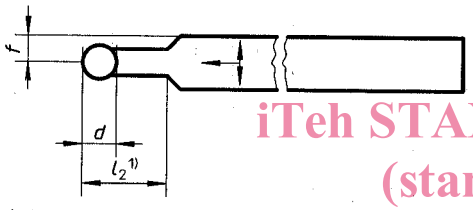
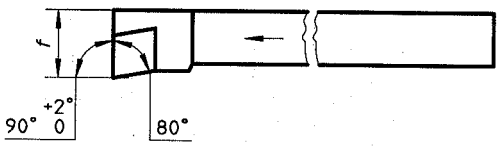
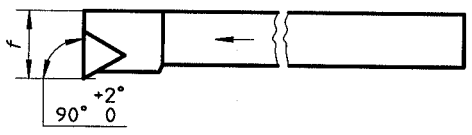
5 Preferred tool holders

See table 5.

Table 5

Dimensions in millimetres

Style		$h \times b$	08 08	10 10	12 12	16 16	20 20	25 25	32 25	32 32	40 32	40 32	40 40	50 50
		l_1 k16	60	70	80	100	125	150	170	170	150	200	200	250
		h_1 js14	8	10	12	16	20	25	32	32	40	40	40	50
A		f $^{+0,5}_{0}$ (series 3)	8,5	10,5										
		l (designation)	06	06										
		l_2 max.	25	25										
		f $^{+0,5}_{0}$ (series 3)			12,5	16,5	20,5	25,5	25,5	33			41	
		l (designation)			11	11	16	16	16	22			22	
		l_2 max.			25	25	32	32	32	36			36	
B		f $^{+0,5}_{0}$ (series 2)	7	9	11									
		l (designation)	06	06	06									
		l_2 max.	25	25	25									
		a 1)	1,6	1,6	1,6									
		f $^{+0,5}_{0}$ (series 2)				13	17	22	22	27			35	43
		l (designation)				09	12	12	12	19			19	25
		l_2 max.				32	36	36	36	45			45	50
		a 1)				2,2	3,1	3,1	3,1	4,6			4,6	5,9

Style		$h \times b$	08 08	10 10	12 12	16 16	20 20	25 25	32 25	32 32	40 32	40 32	40 40	50 50
		l_1 k16	60	70	80	100	125	150	170	170	150	200	200	250
		h_1 js14	8	10	12	16	20	25	32	32	40	40	40	50
D 2)		$f \pm 0{,}25$ (series 1)			6	8	10	12,5	12,5	16				
		l (designation)			09	09	12	12	12	19				
		l_2 max.			32	32	36	36	36	45				
	 1) l_2 min. = 1,5 d	$f \pm 0{,}25$ (series 1)	4	5	6	8	10	12,5	12,5	16			20	
		l (designation)	06	06/08	06/08	06/08/10	06/08/10/12	06/08/10/12/16	12/16	20			25	
F		$f\ ^{+0,5}_{0}$ (series 5)	10	12										
		l (designation)	06	06										
		l_2 max.	25	25										
		$f\ ^{+0,5}_{0}$			16	20	25	32	32	40			50	
		l (designation)			11	11/16	16	16/22	16/22	22			22/27	
		l_2 max.			25	25/32	32	32/36	32/36	36			36/40	