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

*Porte-plaquette de tournage et de copiage active unique — Dimensions*

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## 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 fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 5610:1995), subclause 4.4.1 and the first sentence of subclause 4.4.4 of which have been modified. In addition clause 5 (table 5) has been augmented by inclusion of tool holder, style L for W-shape inserts.

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 agreement 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 Remark

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.

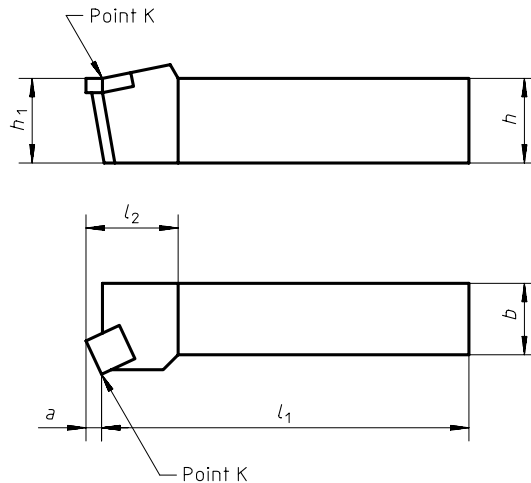


Figure 1

Table 1

Dimensions in millimetres

$h$ h13		8	10	12	16	20	25	32	40	50
h13	$b = h$	8	10	12	16	20	25	32	40	50
	$b = 0,8 h$		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	<a href="https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c682a183-a8ac-478d-a111-6ba46833a711/iso-5610-1998">https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c682a183-a8ac-478d-a111-6ba46833a711/iso-5610-1998</a>									

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 Dimensions $f$

See the figures in clause 5 and table 3.

**Table 3**

Dimensions in millimetres

$b$	$f$				
	Series 1 <sup>1)</sup>	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 (styles D and V): $\pm 0,25$ Tolerance for non-symmetrical tool holders (style N): $\pm 0,5$					

### 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 of specified point K above the base of the tool holder.

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.

For tools style S, side rake is equal to back rake.

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

For tools style D (see figure 6), point K is defined as the intersection of:

- a plane parallel to  $P_f$  passing through the axis of the insert;
- a plane perpendicular to  $P_f$  and tangential to the cutting edge;
- a plane containing  $A_\gamma$ .

For tools style S (see figure 7), there are two cases of point K. These are defined by two planes  $P_f$  in directions of two main perpendicular feeds and which are tangential to the cutting edge of the insert.

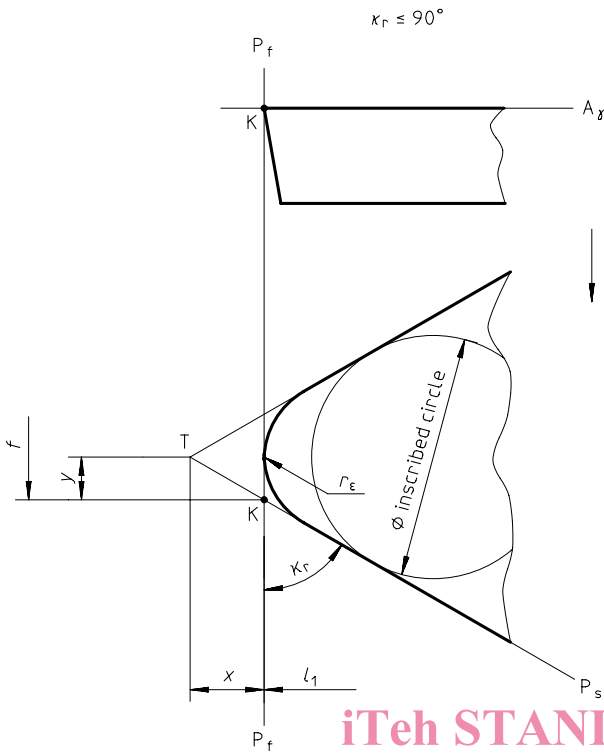


Figure 2

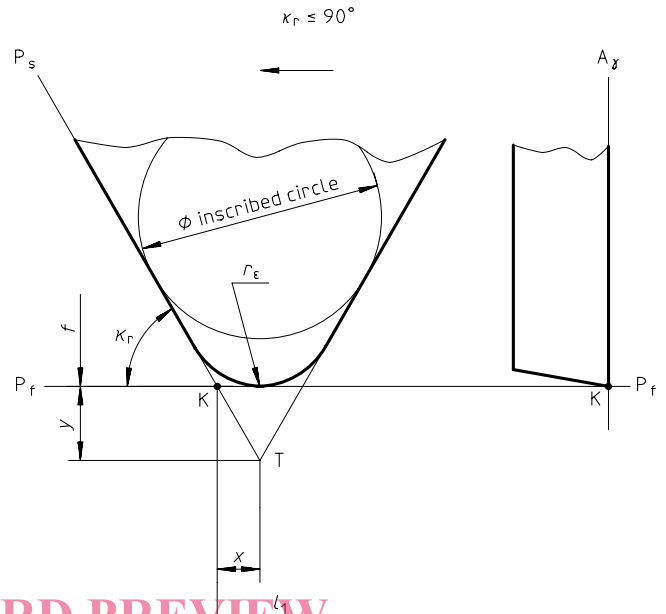


Figure 3

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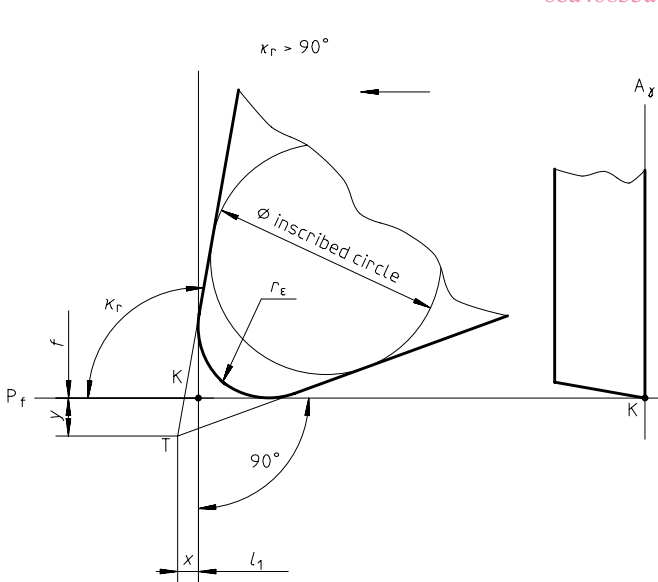


Figure 4

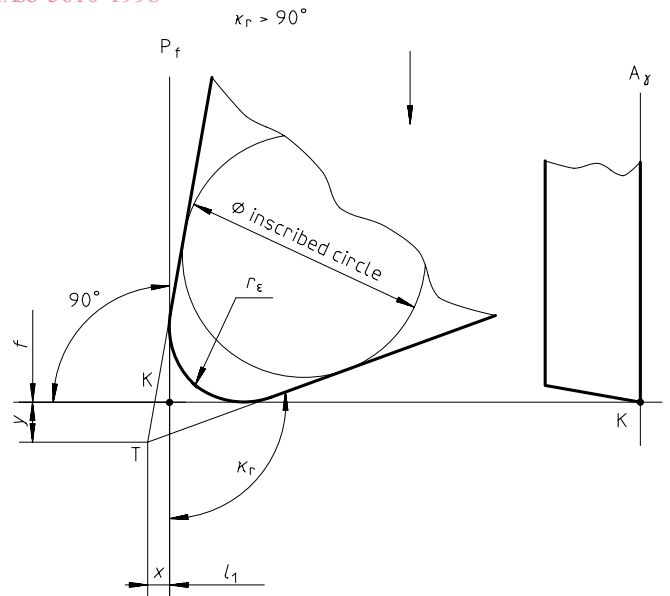


Figure 5

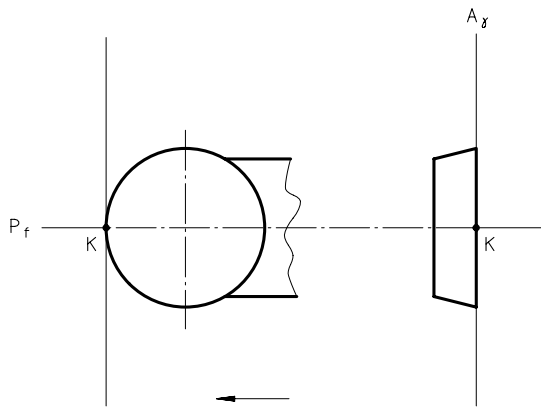


Figure 6

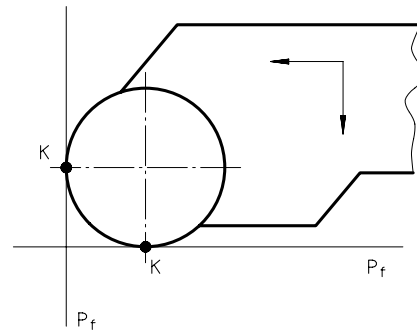


Figure 7

4.4.2 The specified point K is defined as follows:

Consider planes  $P_f$  (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  $\kappa_r \leq 90^\circ$ , 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  $A_\gamma$  (see figures 2 and 3).
- b) For  $\kappa_r > 90^\circ$ , 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  $A_\gamma$  (see figures 4 and 5).

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4.4.3 The corner radius  $r_\epsilon$  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 $r_\epsilon$ (nominal)	0,4		0,8		1,2		2,4

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

4.4.4 The tolerance  $\pm 0,25$  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 theoretical 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  $\epsilon_r$ , the corner radius  $r_\epsilon$  (see 4.4.6) and the cutting edge angle  $\kappa_r$ .

**4.4.5** The tolerance  $\pm 0,25$  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  $r_{\varepsilon}$ .

For corner radii  $r_{\varepsilon}$  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.

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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											
		(design- nation)	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		
B		(design- nation)			11	11	16	16	16	22			22		
		$l_2$ max.			25	25	32	32	32	36			36		
		$f^{+0,5}_0$ (series 2)	7	9	11										
		(design- nation)	06	06	06										
B		$l_2$ 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	
		(design- nation)				09	12	12	12	19			19	25	
B		$l_2$ max.				32	36	36	36	45			45	50	
		$a^{1)}$				2,2	3,1	3,1	3,1	4,6			4,6	5,9	