TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

ISO/TS 13399-313

First edition
2019-04

Cutting tool data representation and exchange —

Part 313: Creation and exchange of 3D models — Burrs

Représentation et échange des données relatives aux outils coupants —
Partie 313: Création et échanges de modèles 3D — Fraises-limes

Reference number
ISO/TS 13399-313:2019(E)

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 29 *Small tools*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 13399 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document defines the concept of how to design simplified 3D models of burrs that can be used for NC-programming, simulation of the manufacturing processes and the determination of collision within machining processes. It is not intended to standardize the design of the cutting tool itself.

A cutting tool is used in a machine to remove material from a workpiece by a shearing action at the cutting edges of the tool. Cutting tool data that can be described by the ISO 13399 series include, but are not limited to, everything between the workpiece and the machine tool. Information about inserts, solid tools, assembled tools, adaptors, components and their relationships can be represented by this document. The increasing demand for providing the end user with 3D models for the purposes defined above is the basis for the development of this series of International Standards.

The objective of the ISO 13399 series is to provide the means to represent the information that describes cutting tools in a computer sensible form that is independent from any particular computer system. The representation will facilitate the processing and exchange of cutting tool data within and between different software systems and computer platforms and support the application of this data in manufacturing planning, cutting operations and the supply of tools. The nature of this description makes it suitable not only for neutral file exchange, but also as a basis for implementing and sharing product databases and for archiving. The methods that are used for these representations are those developed by ISO/TC 184, *Automation systems and integration*, SC 4, *Industrial data*, for the representation of product data by using standardized information models and reference dictionaries.

Definitions and identifications of dictionary entries are defined by means of standard data that consist of instances of the EXPRESS entity data types defined in the common dictionary schema, resulting from a joint effort between ISO/TC 184/SC 4 and IEC/TC 3/SC 3D, *Product properties and classes and their identification*, and in its extensions defined in ISO 13584-24 and ISO 13584-25.

Cutting tool data representation and exchange —

Part 313:
Creation and exchange of 3D models — Burrs

1 Scope

This document defines the concept of how to design tool items, limited to any kind of burrs, together with the usage of the related properties and domains of values.

This document specifies the requirements of simplified 3D models for data exchange of burrs.

The following are outside the scope of this document:

— applications where these standard data can be stored or referenced;

— creation and exchange of 3D models for cutting tools;

— creation and exchange of 3D models for cutting items;

— creation and exchange of 3D models for other tool items not described in the scope of this document;

— creation and exchange of 3D models for adaptive items;

— creation and exchange of 3D models for assembly items and auxiliary items.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/TS 13399-3, *Cutting tool data representation and exchange — Part 3: Reference dictionary for tool items*

ISO/TS 13399-4, *Cutting tool data representation and exchange — Part 4: Reference dictionary for adaptive items*

ISO/TS 13399-60, *Cutting tool data representation and exchange — Part 60: Reference dictionary for connection systems*

ISO/TS 13399-80, *Cutting tool data representation and exchange — Part 80: Creation and exchange of 3D models — Overview and principles*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

4 Abbreviated terms

APMX	depth of cut maximum
BSU	basic semantic unit
CIP	coordinate system in process
CLP	plane (cutting length plane) for the APMX, based on CIP
CSWx_y	coordinate system workpiece side
DC	cutting diameter
DCONMS	connection diameter
DN	neck diameter
HEP	plane for the OAL, based on TEP
LH	head length
LHP	plane for the LH, based on HEP
LPR	protruding length
LPRP	plane for the LPR, based on HEP
LS	shank length
LSP	plane for the LS, based on TEP
MCS	mounting coordinate system
MN_0001	temporary property used as function of cutting edge height, normal clearance angle major
MXA	x-axis of MCS
MYA	y-axis of MCS
MZA	z-axis of MCS
OAL	overall length
PCS	primary coordinate system
PRFA	profile angle
PRFRAD	profile radius
TEP	plane for the tool end, based on PCS
XA	x-axis
YA	y-axis
ZA	z-axis

XYP xy-plane

XZP xz-plane

YZP yz-plane

5 Starting elements, coordinate systems, planes

5.1 General

The modelling of the 3D models shall be done by means of nominal dimensions. Some examples of nominal dimensions are given in Annex A. Deviations within the tolerances are allowed.

WARNING — There is no guarantee that the 3D model, created according to the methods described in this document, is a true representation of the physical tool supplied by the tool manufacturer. If the models are used for simulation purposes — e.g. CAM simulation — it shall be taken into consideration that the real product dimensions can differ from those nominal dimensions.

NOTE Some of the definitions have been taken from ISO/TS 13399-50.

5.2 Reference system (PCS)

The reference system consists of the following standard elements as shown in Figure 1:

— standard coordinate system: right-handed rectangular Cartesian system in three-dimensional space, called PCS;

— 3 orthogonal planes: planes in the coordinate system that contain the axis of the system, named XYP, XZP and YZP;

— 3 orthogonal axes: axes built as intersections of the 3 orthogonal planes lines respectively, named XA, YA and ZA.

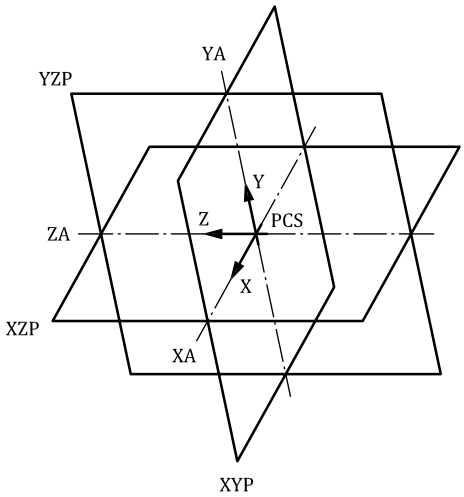


Figure 1 — Primary coordinate system

For virtually mounting of end mills onto an adaptive item, an additional reference system shall be defined. This reference system shall be called MCS. It is located at the starting point of the protruding length of a tool item. The orientation is shown in Figure 2.

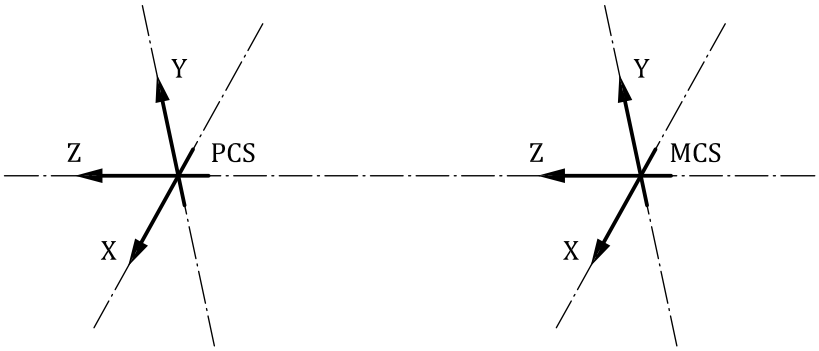


Figure 2 — Orientation of MCS

5.3 Coordinate system at the cutting part

For NC-programming an additional coordinate system, called CIP, shall be necessary. This CIP has a defined distance from the PCS and shall be oriented as follows:

— z-axis of the CIP points to the PCS;

— z-axis of the CIP is collinear to the z-axis of PCS;

— y-axis of the CIP is parallel to the y-axis of PCS.

Figure 3 shows an example of the orientation and location of PCS, MCS and CIP.

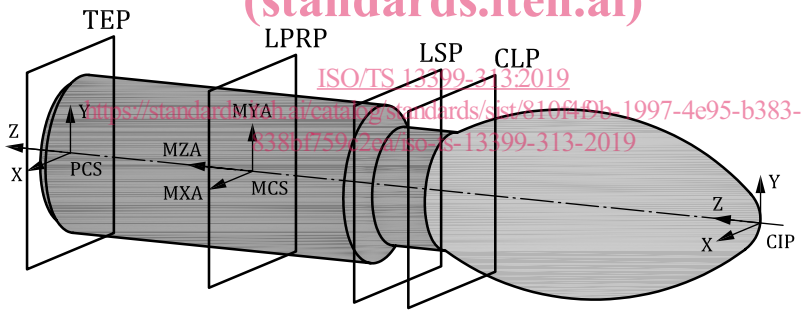


Figure 3 — Connection between PCS, MCS and CIP

5.4 Planes

The modelling shall take place based on planes according to Figure 4, used as reference if applicable. Therefore, the model shall be able to vary or single features of independent design features shall be deleted by means of changing the value of one or more parameter of the model design. Furthermore, the identification of the different areas shall be simplified in using the plane concept, even if they contact each other with the same size, e.g. chip flute, shank.

For the 3D visualisation of burrs, the general planes shall be determined as follows:

— CLP plane (cutting length plane) for the APMX, based on CIP;

— HEP plane for the OAL, based on TEP;

— LHP plane for the LH, based on HEP;

— LSP plane for the LS, based on TEP;

— LPRP plane for the LPR, based on HEP;

— TEP plane for the tool end, based on PCS.

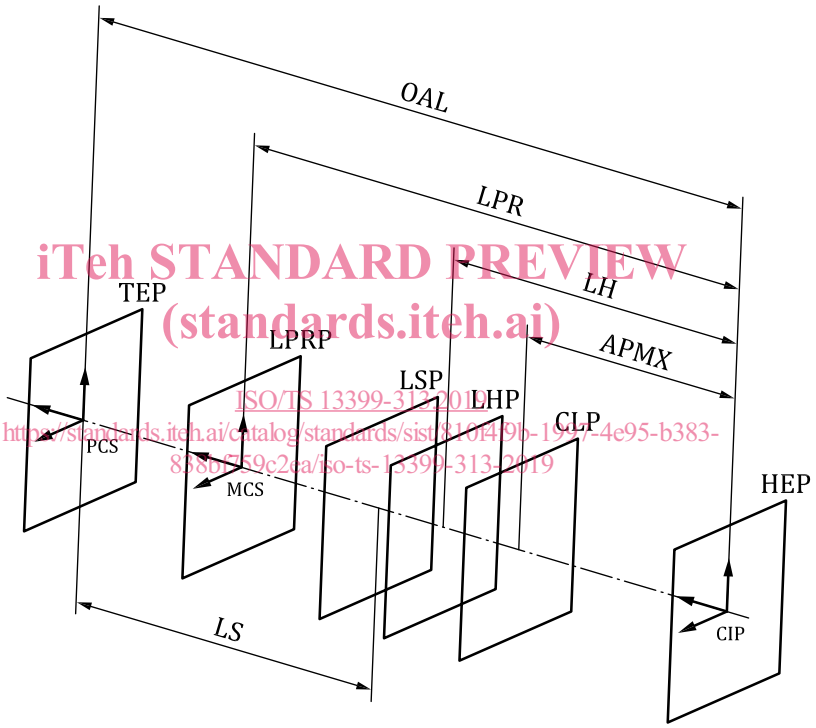


Figure 4 — Planes for design

6 Design of the model

6.1 General

The sketches (outline geometry) and contours of the crude geometry do not contain any details, such as grooves, chamfers, rounding. These details shall be designed as separate design features after the design of the crude geometry and therefore they are named precision geometry.

The order of the structure of the model shall be kept by means of the state of the technology of the CAD systems. It shall be waived on references between the design components of the cutting and non-cutting part.

End mills with non-indexable cutting edges shall be built as rotational symmetric design elements based on properties in accordance with ISO/TS 13399-3:

— geometry of the non-cutting part – including the connection interface, if applicable;

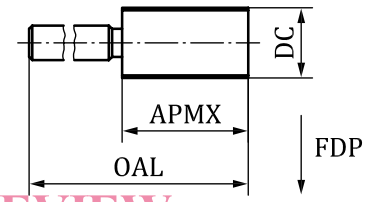
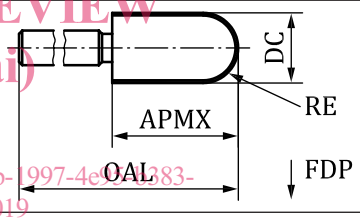
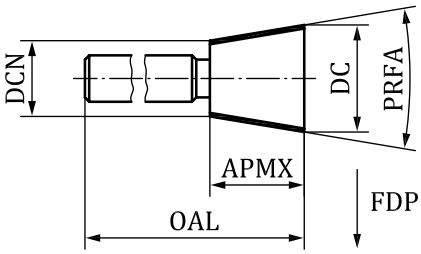
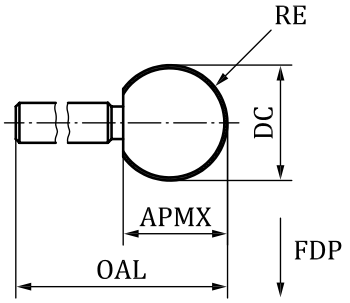
— geometry of the cutting part.

NOTE The total amount of design elements is focused on the depth of modelling and the complexity of the cutting tool.

The section of CUT area ends at the CLP.

The different styles of burrs, which are described individually in Clause 7, shall be in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1 — Styles of burrs and the related burr type code

Burr type code (BTC)	Description	Figure
01	Cylindrical burr	
02	Cylindrical round-(ball-) nose burr	
07	Inverted cone burr	
08	Spherical burr	
10, 11, 12 and 18	Ball nose profile burr