

OPTIMIZING THE DRILLING OPERATION / TROUBLESHOOTING

Drill Selection

Use the shortest drill the application will permit in order to achieve maximum tool rigidity.

Holders

Tool holders and collets must provide good concentricity between the drill and the machine spindle. Use a positive back stop to prevent the tool from backing up into the holder. Never collet the tool over the flutes or over-tighten the holder. Static runout in the tool assembly must be accurately checked and maintained.

Workpiece

A secure and rigid workpiece to minimize deflection is needed, particularly on through-hole applications.

Coolants

Coolants are recommended when drilling mild steel and high temperature alloys. The purpose of the coolant media is to direct the chips away from the cutting tool and workpiece. Excessive coolant pressure and/or too much volume can negatively affect performance. When using coolant fed drills, the coolant pressure that is required should be higher than normal. Suggested pressure for coolant fed drills is minimally 150 PSI. As the diameter of the drill is reduced, the higher the pressure. This is to assist the chip in evacuating from a more confined area.

DRILLING TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Solution
Wear on Outer Corners	• Reduce cutting speed • Increase feed (IPR) • Improve direction of coolant flow • Increase coolant pressure • Add corner break
Chipping of Chisel Edge	• Check accuracy of drill runout • Check workpiece clamping accuracy and movement • Check point centrality and lip height • Increase feed rate
Chipping of Cutting Lips	• Check accuracy of drill runout • Check workpiece clamping accuracy and movement • Reduce speed • Reduce point clearance • Increase hone
Cracking of Lands	• Check movement of workpiece • Increase back taper • Check accuracy of drill runout • Chip packing; increase flute form opening or peck drill (HSS or HSCO only) • Slow down helix, horizontal drilling • Increase feed • When spot drilling, reduce feed • Improve direction of coolant flow • Increase coolant pressure
Oversize Hole	• Increase speed, reduce feed • Check workpiece clamping accuracy and movement • Check accuracy of drill runout • Chip packing, increase flute form opening or peck drill (HSS or HSCO only) • Check point centrality and lip height
Undersize Hole	• Improve direction of coolant flow • Reduce cutting speed, increase feed • Check drill diameter
Hole Not Round	• Check accuracy of drill runout • Check workpiece clamping accuracy and movement • Check point centrality and lip height • Chip packing, increase flute form opening or peck drill (HSS or HSCO only)
Drill Breakage	• Chip packing, increase flute form opening or peck drill (HSS or HSCO only) • Check workpiece clamping accuracy and movement • Check accuracy of drill runout • Reduce feed rate, increase feed rate • Improve direction of coolant flow • Increase coolant pressure

TROUBLE SHOOTING WHEN REAMING

Problem	Cause	Solution
Broken or twisted tangs		
	Incorrect fit between shank and socket	Ensure the shank and the socket are clean and free from damage
Rapid Tool Wear		
	Insufficient stock to remove	Increase the amount of stock to be removed
Oversize Hole		
	Excessive lip height variation	Regrind to correct specification
	Displacement in the machine spindle	Repair and rectify spindle displacement
	Defects on the tool holder	Replace tool holder
	Tool shank is damaged	Replace or regrind the shank
	Ovality of the tool	Replace or regrind the tool
	Asymmetric bevel lead angle	Regrind to correct specification
	Too high feed or cutting speed	Adjust cutting conditions in accordance with Catalog or Product Selector
Undersize hole		
	Insufficient stock to remove	Increase the amount of stock to be removed
	Too much heat generated while reaming. The hole widens and shrinks.	Increase coolant flow
	The tool diameter is worn and is undersize.	Regrind to correct specification.
	Too low feed or cutting speed	Adjust cutting conditions in accordance with the Dormer Product Selector.
	Pre-drilled hole is too small	Decrease the amount of stock to be removed.
Oval and conical holes		
	Displacement in the machine spindle	Repair and rectify spindle displacement
	Misalignment between tool and hole	Use a bridge reamer
	Asymmetric bevel lead angle	Regrind to correct specification
Bad Hole finish		
	Excessive stock to remove	Decrease the amount of stock to be removed
	Worn out tool	Regrind to specification
	Too small cutting rake angle	Regrind to specification
	Too diluted emulsion or cutting oil	Increase % concentration
	Feed and/or speed too low	Adjust cutting conditions in accordance with Catalog/ Product Selector
	Cutting speed too high	Adjust cutting conditions in accordance with Catalog/ Product Selector
The tool clamps and breaks		
	Worn out tool	Regrind to correct specification
	Back taper of the tool is too small	Check and replace / modify the tool
	The width of the land is too wide	Check and replace / modify the tool
	Workpiece material tend to squeeze	Use an adjustable reamer to compensate for the displacement
	Pre-drilled hole is too small	Decrease the amount of stock to be removed
	Heterogeneous material with hard inclusions	Use solid carbide reamer

TROUBLE SHOOTING WHEN COUNTERBORING

<i>Problem</i>	<i>Cause</i>	<i>Solution</i>
Excessive Cutting Edge Wear		
	Incorrect feeds & speeds	Increase feed - especially when machining ductile or free machining materials. Also try reducing speed
	Rough cutting edge	Lightly hone cutting edge with fine grit diamond hone
	Insufficient coolant	Increase coolant flow - review type of coolant
Chipping		
	Poor chip removal	Use tool with larger flute space - larger diameter or fewer flutes
	Recutting work hardened chips	Increase coolant flow
	Vibration	Increase rigidity of set-up, especially worn tool holders
Short Tool Life		
	Excessive cratering	Increase speed or decrease feed
	Abrasive material	Decrease speed and increase feed Increase coolant flow
	Hard materials	Reduce speed - rigidity very important
	Insufficient chip room	Use larger diameter tool
	Delayed resharpening	Prompt resharpening to original geometry will increase tool life
Glazed Finish		
	Feed too light	Increase feed
	Dull cutting edge	Resharpen tool to original geometry
	Insufficient clearance	Resharpen tool with more clearance
Rough Finish		
	Dull cutting edge	Resharpen to original tool geometry
	Wrong feeds & speeds	Increase speed - also try reducing feed
Chattering		
	Insufficient machine horsepower	Use tool with fewer flutes as correct feeds & speeds must be maintained
	Vibration	Resharpen tool with more clearance

MILLING TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

<i>Problem</i>	<i>Solution</i>	
Chipping of the Cutting Edge	• Apply hone .0005" to .001" • Try air blow or coolant • Reduce depth of cut • Check amount of wear on collet	• Reduce feed per tooth • If wet cutting, change to dry cutting • Check tool runout • Improve the stability of the work-holding
Extreme Flank Wear	• Use coated end mill • If conventional milling, change to climb • If using water soluble cutting fluid, change to non-water soluble cutting fluid	• Increase helix angle • If conventional milling, change to climb
Vibration / Chattering	• Use larger diameter end mill • Increase feed per tooth • Increase helix angle • Reduce length of flutes or overhang	• Reduce cutting speed • Check or change the holder • Increase number of flutes • Tighten chuck or use stronger chuck
Deflection	• Reduce depth of cut • Increase feed per tooth • Increase helix angle • If using water soluble cutting fluid, change to non-water soluble cutting fluid	• Use larger diameter end mill • Reduce length of flutes or overhang • If using 2-flute type, change to 4-flute type • If climb milling, change to conventional milling
Poor Surface Finish	• Reduce end mill runout • Increase cutting speed • Reduce feed per tooth • Use small hone .0003" to .0006" • Increase helix angle	• Increase number of flutes • Increase volume of air or cutting fluid • Reduce depth of cut • If dry cutting, change to wet cutting
Waviness	• Reduce helix angle • Check end mill runout	• Reduce depth of cut • Check or change the holder
End Mill Fracturing	• Reduce depth of cut • Reduce feed per tooth	• Reduce length of flutes or overhang • If chip jamming occurs, reduce the number of flutes
Poor Chip Disposal	• Use air blow • Reduce depth of cut • Reduce feed per tooth	• Reduce the number of flutes • Increase volume of air or cutting fluid • Increase cutting speed
Burring Workpiece Chipping	• Reduce helix angle • Reduce feed per tooth	• Reduce depth of cut
Chip Welding	• Use coolant • Use coated end mill	• Increase volume of cutting fluid • Increase helix angle