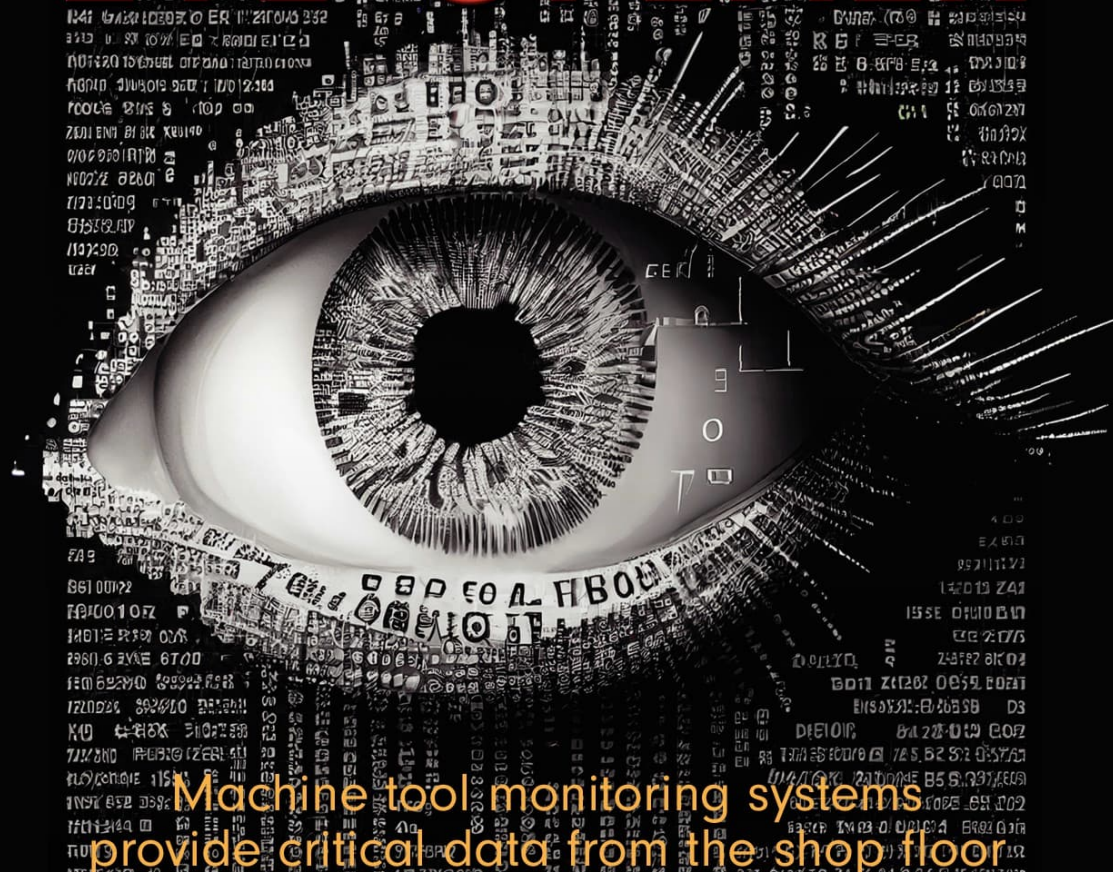


CUTTING TOOL ENGINEERING

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EYE-OPENER



Machine tool monitoring systems
provide critical data from the shop floor

Also in this issue

- ▶ The supply chain outlook and countering disruptions
- ▶ Dive into deep-hole drilling
- ▶ Machine maintenance routines are important

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What's new at www.ctemag.com

Cutting Tool Engineering's hourlong webinar in February discussed how to add tool life and productivity advantages to facemilling and unrepeatable shoulder milling for automotive manufacturing.

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CUTTING TOOL ENGINEERING®

1 Northfield Plaza, Suite 240
Northfield, IL 60093
847-498-9100 Fax: 847-559-4444
www.ctemag.com / www.cteguide.com

Publisher

Dennis Spaeth
dspaeth@ctemedia.com

Editorial

Greg Bartlett, Editor
gregb@ctemedia.com
Gina Stehl, Creative Director
ginas@ctemedia.com
Alan Richter, Editor-at-Large
alanr@ctemedia.com

Contributors

Cutting Tool Engineering regularly features writing by numerous industry experts and practitioners, such as Jeffrey Badger, Christopher Tate, Brandt Taylor and Craig Zoberis.

Advertising Sales

Kenneth Spaeth, East
847-714-0173
kspaeth@ctemedia.com
Tom Tobiason, Central/West
815-733-6155
ttobiason@ctemedia.com
Dave Jones, Central
708-442-5633
dmj_jonesmedia@yahoo.com

Corporate Staff

Chief Executive Officer
Dennis Spaeth
dspaeth@ctemedia.com

CFO/Director of Sales
Kenneth Spaeth
847-714-0173
kspaeth@ctemedia.com

Controller
Julie Distenfield
julied@ctemedia.com

Digital Developer
Tim Spaeth
tspaeth@ctemedia.com

Circulation

Stamats Data Management
cte@stamats.com
800-553-8878

DRILLING DEEP



Unisig

While drilling is one of the most common machining processes, deep-hole drilling is a specialized segment in and of itself.

Take a deep dive into deep-hole drilling.

By Unisig

While drilling is one of the most common machining processes, deep-hole drilling is a specialized segment in and of itself. Deep holes generally are defined as having a depth-to-diameter ratio of greater than 10-1 and thus require special techniques and equipment to ensure reliable results.

The term gundrilling routinely is used to describe deep-hole drilling, but gundrilling actually represents a small percentage of deep-hole operations. Although gundrilling was developed to machine rifle bores, the technology and tooling of the process have evolved to be used when creating precision holes in products as diverse as fuel injection components, medical equipment and

injection molds for plastics.

A true gundrill is a single-flute, self-piloting tool that also burnishes the hole that it generates. Unlike the spiral flutes of twist drills, the straight flute of a gundrill extends for the length of the drill, and through-tool coolant reaches the cutting zone via an outlet at the drill tip. High-pressure coolant then pushes chips up the bore, along the straight flute and out of the hole.

The diameter application range of gundrills is not large, generally covering 1 mm to 50 mm. Brazed-shank, solid-carbide and inserted drills are available, and recent advancements in gundrill technology include the development of indexable-insert drills that can machine holes as small as 13 mm in diameter. Gundrills can be applied to produce



about the author

Unisig is based in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin. For more information, call 262-252-5151 or visit www.unisig.com.



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Deep-hole drilling by nature generates unwieldy chips.

Drilling Deep

holes of less than 20-1 depth to diameter on standard CNC equipment, but dedicated equipment is necessary for maximum productivity and process reliability for higher depth-to-diameter ratios, such as 400-1 in some cases.

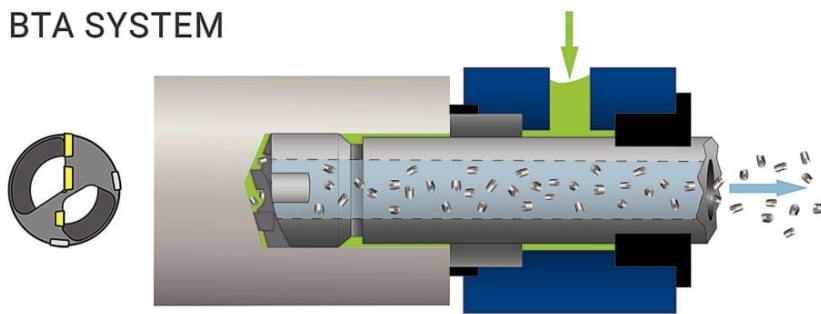
Other drill styles, such as spade drills and high-feed twist drills, provide limited deep-hole capabilities without special equipment, as well as faster feed rates than single-flute gundrills. However,

components engineered to produce extremely deep, highly accurate holes.

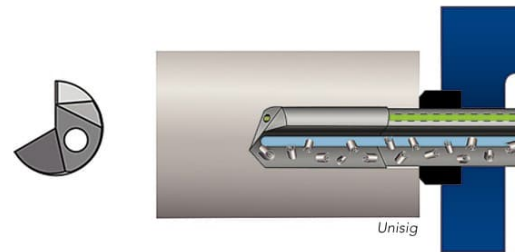
Compared with gundrilling, in which through-tool coolant is introduced at the cutting zone and forces chips out through the drilled bore, the BTA system essentially operates in reverse. In BTA drilling, coolant is fed outside the drill tube through the drilled bore to the cutting zone. Chips then are evacuated through the center of the drill, eliminating the chance that they will scar the drilled bore surface. BTA

machining, as well as deep-hole drilling. Complex hole configurations, such as step bores or internal contours, can be produced by sequentially revisiting a bore with different tools in the same machine and in the same setup. Typical operational steps might include drilling through a workpiece, straightening the bore via pull boring, counterboring to create a larger bore on the same centerline and then using a radius tool on the hole bottom and skiving or burnishing tools to achieve a superior hole finish.

BTA SYSTEM



GUNDRILL SYSTEM



Compared with gundrilling, in which through-tool coolant is introduced at the cutting zone and forces chips out through the drilled bore, the BTA system essentially operates in reverse.

because these styles are not self-piloting and do not burnish a hole, hole quality doesn't compare with that of a gundrill, and these deep-hole drill alternatives often are limited to holes with 40-1 depth-to-diameter ratios and lower.

For larger-diameter deep holes, BTA drilling is a highly effective process that gives great versatility and top quality. The Boring and Trepanning Association, an industry standard consortium of manufacturers, developed the BTA system in Europe over 80 years ago. The process employs a specialized drilling head mounted on a long drill tube, and machine tools designed to perform BTA and related processes are complex systems of high-precision

application diameters generally start at 1", but use is more common at diameters greater than that, and the process shows benefits in 20" and larger bores.

In addition to being scalable to larger diameters, the BTA system can produce different hole types and geometries, including solid drilling, counterboring, multiple-step bores and trepanning. A BTA drilling system is capable of quickly removing large volumes of metal, but the process requires proportionately greater spindle power and coolant flow.

Considering their versatility in creating a wide variety of hole sizes and geometries, BTA drill systems actually provide deep-hole

Advances in CNC technology now enable the use of special tools with CNC servo-actuated cutting edges to create multiple features and contours in a minimal number of operations. Use of such sophisticated programming and tooling used to be limited to large organizations with sufficient resources to engineer the systems and amortize the costs of the complex processes.

Now, highly productive BTA technology is becoming increasingly mainstream as drilling equipment suppliers like Unisig consolidate and systematize the formerly one-of-a-kind operations. As the methods and tools are recognized more widely, they are adopted more frequently by manufacturing engi-

neers and become less expensive.

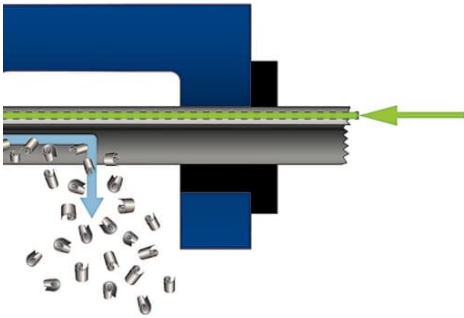
Current BTA equipment exploits the bulk of the technological advantages of state-of-the-art machine tools, including sophisticated motion control, backlash-free contouring and emphasis on overall machine stiffness, with a focus on thermal management to ensure consistent results in deep bores. Unisig, for example, recently engineered a machine that can create a 32' bore and enables contouring 28' down that bore.

Deep-hole boring equipment is progressing in the manufacturing industry. Whereas in the past, an old gundrill sat at the back of a shop awaiting occasional use, now a deep-

along with speed and feed combinations, that help prevent chip management problems. Unisig's flow-based chip management systems, for instance, automatically increase coolant pressure when restrictions are detected.

Ongoing improvements in deep-hole drilling tooling include tip geometries, coatings and carbide

technologies that permit greater penetration rates and thereby higher throughput. Some tooling also may require new drilling machine technology to fully exploit the productivity advantages of those new tools. The combination of technologies results in greater productivity, as well as increasingly cost-efficient operation. **CTE**



hole drilling system is at the forefront of machining accuracy and process reliability and finds increasingly frequent application at facilities.

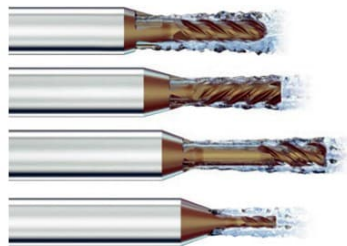
What many shops fail to realize is that producing big, deep holes creates issues with chip evacuation and management. Larger machines can have between 100 hp and 200 hp and can generate a ton of chips per hour. Accordingly, a machining system must be able to deliver and remove coolant — and chips — from the bore at speeds in the range of hundreds of gallons per minute. Additionally, deep-hole drilling by nature generates unwieldy chips. Gundrilling and BTA deep-hole drilling technologies employ geometry strategies,

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