

Application Recommendation for Surface Profiling with HARVI™ I TE

Not all four cutting edges reach the center of the HARVI I TE series ball nose end mill. Due to this, certain tilt angles will engage different numbers of cutting edges and can alter the required cutting parameters. This will also be altered by the depths of cut, which will change the contact area and resulting number of edges engaged.

When surface profiling with any ball nose end mill, optimum performance will be achieved by tilting away from the center of the tool if possible. This is due to the fact that at the tip of the tool only the center cutting edges exist (two in the case of HARVI I TE), and also the fact that the rotational velocity is zero in the center. Therefore, Kennametal recommends tilting the end mill to engage more cutting edges and avoid the zero-speed condition.

As the HARVI I series ball nose end mills do have two center cutting edges, it is possible to machine without tilting if the application requires this. Just factor in the reduced number of cutting edges into the cutting parameter calculations.



At the tip of the tool, only the center cutting edges exist.
The rotational velocity is zero in the center.



When surface profiling with any ball nose end mill, optimum performance will be achieved by tilting away from the center of the tool if possible

HARVI I TE Ball Nose



0°



24°



52°-55°

In the case of the HARVI I TE ball nose end mill, it is possible to take much larger depths of cut than other standard ball nose end mills.

Therefore, a large depth of cut can result in partial engagement of all four edges at small- or zero-tilt angles.

For tilt angles less than 24° and shallow profiling depths, only two cutting edges will be typically engaged.

As the end mill is tilted above this, then all four edges will at least be partially engaged.

For maximum profiling performance, a tilt angle of 52°-55° will result in full engagement of all edges with a wide range of cutting depths.

It is important then to decide if the cutting depth is small (profiling) and important to analyze the effect of tilt, or whether the cutting depth is large (roughing / slotting) and then the effect of tilt is minimized.

