

## ROLL TAPS

**Better materials, optimized coatings, advanced geometries** and a high-tech production process lead to **prolonged tool-life** and assure **smooth performance**.

The usage of roll taps depends on the characteristic features of the material of the workpiece. **Cold forming abilities** are necessary, as well as **endurance of the lubrication**.

**These materials are well suited:**

- steels with min. 8% ductility and a tensile strength of 1.400 N/mm<sup>2</sup>
- stainless steels
- aluminium and aluminium alloys up to 10% Si
- zinc and long-chipping non-ferrous metal alloys

## Your advantages

- ➔ higher cutting speed is possible
- ➔ higher stability of the thread through uninterrupted fibre orientation - 20% higher resistance to tearing
- ➔ no spoil in cutting, narrower tolerances in the produced threads possible
- ➔ no chipping problems, thus also suitable for deep coreholes
- ➔ higher security against fracture
- ➔ no need for regrinding
- ➔ extended interval between tool changes

## Torque

**When forming, the torque is about 2,5 - 6 times higher than it is in thread cutting.** The torque depends on the pitch "P" of the tool, on the lubrication and on the quality of the surface of the boring hole.



**Neoboss roll taps – for the production of chipless internal threads.**



## Corehole diameter

The diameter of the core hole plays an **important role** in roll tapping. **The tolerances for boring are smaller than for thread cutting.** These tolerances are mandatory standards according to DIN 13 chapter 50.

The **maximum pitch which can be roll tapped** is 3,0 mm. The **maximum depth of the thread** depends on the **length of the roll tap and on the lubrication.**

## Cutting speed

For **coated roll taps** we recommend a cutting speed of  $v_c = 20-30$  m/min **for steels.**

For **aluminium- and copper-alloys**, our recommendation is  $v_c = 30-40$  m/min

## Range of products

These taps are also available with internal cooling against extra charge.

These taps are available in DIN 371 and DIN 374/376.

### HSSE DIN 371

Material	Steel < 800 N/mm <sup>2</sup>	Steel < 800 N/mm <sup>2</sup>	Steel < 800 N/mm <sup>2</sup>	Alu Si
Catalogue-No.	4060/80	4061/80	4063/80	4064
Version	Form C	Form C	Form D	Form C
Surface	TiN	TiN	TiN	CrN
Tolerance	6HX	6GX	6HX	6HX

### PM DIN 371

Above 1.000 N/mm<sup>2</sup> we strictly recommend oil as cooling lubricant.

Material	Steel <1200N/mm <sup>2</sup>	Steel <1200N/mm <sup>2</sup>	Steel <1200N/mm <sup>2</sup>	Steel <1200N/mm <sup>2</sup>	Steel <1200N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Catalogue-No.	4065/80	4066/80	4076/80	4077/80	4067/80
Version	Form E	Form E	Form C	Form C	Form F
Surface	TiN	TiN	TiN	TiN	TiN
Tolerance	6HX	6GX	6HX	6GX	6HX

### PM DIN 371

Above 1.000 N/mm<sup>2</sup> we strictly recommend oil as cooling lubricant.

Material	VA-Steel	VA-Steel	VA-Steel	VA-Steel
Catalogue-No.	4072/81	4073/81	4069/81	4070/81
Version	Form E	Form E	Form C	Form C
Surface	TiCN	TiCN	TiCN	TiCN
Tolerance	6HX	6GX	6HX	6GX