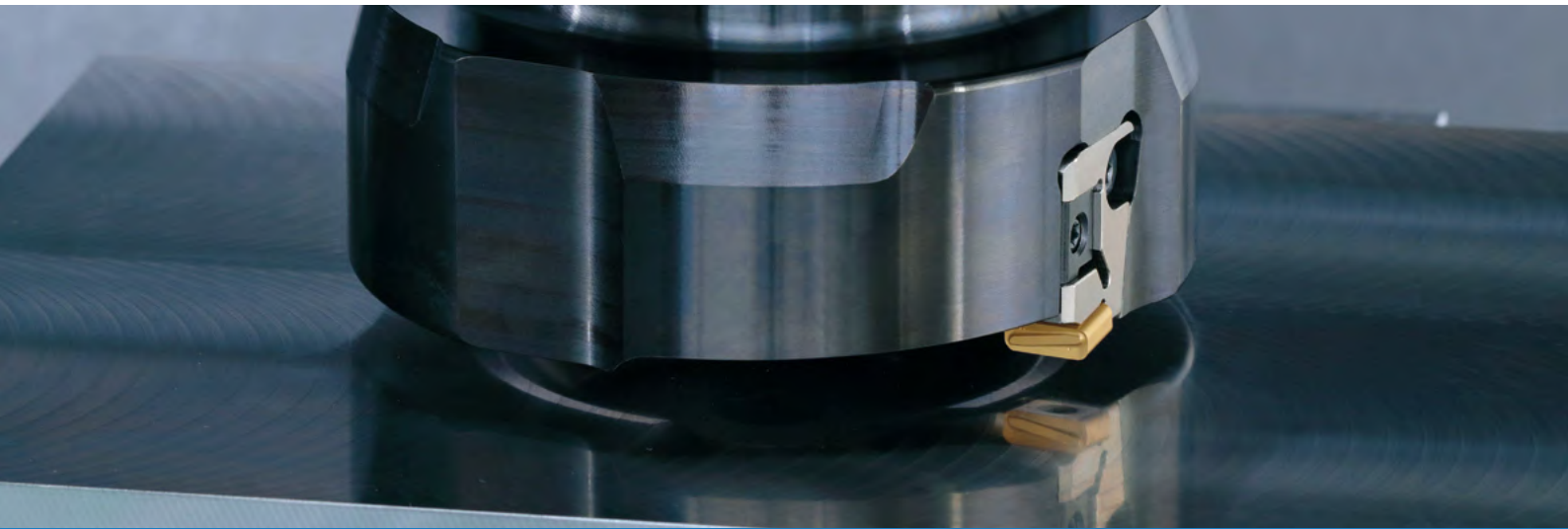


MFF



Innovative finishing technology with increased efficiency

Enhanced cutter design for better finishing solution

Molded wiper insert design

High feed rates ($f = \text{Max } 5.0 \text{ mm/rev}$) and high-quality surface finish ($0.8 \mu\text{m Ra}$) *

Adjustable cutting edge height for improved usability



High-precision cutter for finishing applications

MFF

Cutter body design provides excellent reliability

Molded wiper inserts increases machining efficiency

1 Our solution for finish machining

Designed with a unique insert combination of semi-finishing and finishing, the MFF drastically improves productivity by reducing quality issues.



SOLUTION

- Increase feed to $f = 5.0 \text{ mm/rev}$
- Achieved $0.8 \mu\text{m Ra}$ surface finish
- No grinding required
- Achieved $5 \mu\text{m}$ flatness

The above is the result of a field test. Actual results will depend on machining environment, workpiece rigidity, machine, etc. For more details, see case studies on page 3 and 4.

MFF Machining solutions

Can be used on a wide variety of parts and workpieces

Part name	Workpiece	Industry
Plate / Frame / Case	S275, GG25, GGG60	Industrial machining
Cylinder Pump / Rail	Ni-resistant cast iron	Machine tools
Turbine housing	X40CrMoV5-1 equivalent (mold steel)	Shipbuilding / Automotive
Casing / Mold base	Carburized and hardened steel (60 HRC)	Construction machinery
		Molds



2 Molded wiper insert for high-quality surface finish



Kyocera's unique molded insert technology for high feed rates and excellent surface finish

Low cutting force with special edge preparation
Micro-honing
Good sharpness

Wiper edge
Large arc-curve shape developed for higher feed rates

Edge temperature simulation comparison (Internal evaluation)

MFF

Insert
Workpiece

Conventional tool After 2 sec machining

Insert
Workpiece

High
Low

MEGACOAT NANO Cermet PV60M

For high-speed machining
Recommended $V_c = \sim 350$ m/min

High-quality surface finish

Molded TT Chipbreaker

Reduces chip clogging
High feed machining

Comprehensive machining solutions

From roughing to finishing machining improvements (Internal evaluation)

Combine with Kyocera's MFH high feed cutter to improve quality and efficiency

General use cutter

MFH Harrier

MFF

High feed cutter

Conventional

125 Sec

4 sec tool change included

SOLUTION

37 Sec

Cutting time

-70%

Cutting conditions

Conventional $\phi 200$ (6 inserts)

$V_c = 200$ m/min

Roughing : $V_f = 286$ mm/min ($f_z = 0.15$ mm/t), $a_p = 1.2$ mm

Finishing : $V_f = 230$ mm/min ($f_z = 0.12$ mm/t), $a_p = 0.3$ mm

SOLUTION

Roughing: MFH Harrier $\phi 63$ (6 inserts)

$V_c = 200$ m/min

$V_f = 7,300$ mm/min ($f_z = 1.2$ mm/t), $a_p = 0.7$ mm

Finishing: MFF $\phi 200$ (2 inserts)

$V_c = 300$ m/min

$V_f = 2,400$ mm/min ($f = 5.0$ mm/rev), $a_p = 0.1$ mm

Surface finish quality after machining

SOLUTION



Conventional machining



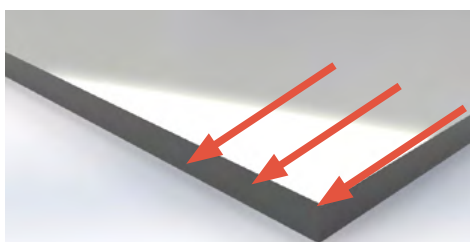
The MFF provides excellent finishing solutions

*User evaluation

SOLUTION 1

1.7 times increase in efficiency at $f = 5.0$ mm/rev with a $0.8 \mu\text{m Ra}$ surface finish

Plate (S275/Ust 42-2)



Required surface finish: $0.8 \mu\text{m Ra}$

SOLUTION MFF

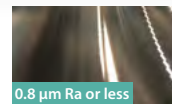
\varnothing 200 2 inserts



1.7 times

$V_f = 2,600$ mm/min

$V_c = 330$ m/min, $f = 5.0$ mm/rev, $a_p = 0.1$ mm, dry



$0.8 \mu\text{m Ra}$ or less

Conventional Competitor A
 \varnothing 200 2 inserts

$V_f = 1,500$ mm/min

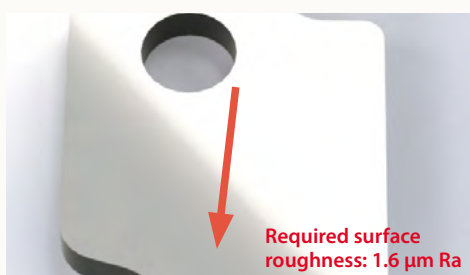
$V_c = 220$ m/min, $f = 4.3$ mm/rev, $a_p = 0.1$ mm, dry

The conventional cutter was not able to feed faster than $f = 4.3$ mm/rev as surface finish deteriorated. The MFF showed good surface finish of $0.8 \mu\text{m Ra}$ or less even at $f = 5.0$ mm/rev. Increasing the cutting speed increased machining efficiency by 1.7 times.

SOLUTION 2

Surface finish $0.5 \mu\text{m Ra}$. No grinding required

Valve (GJS-450/cast iron)



Required surface roughness: $1.6 \mu\text{m Ra}$

SOLUTION MFF

\varnothing 160 2 inserts



No grinding required

127 sec

$V_c = 300$ m/min, $V_f = 250$ mm/min ($f = 0.4$ mm/rev) $a_p = 0.1$ mm, wet



$0.5 \mu\text{m Ra}^*$

Conventional Competitor B
 \varnothing 200 10 inserts

Machining 32 sec + Grinding 10 min

$V_c = 300$ m/min, $V_f = 800$ mm/min ($f = 1.6$ mm/rev) $a_p = 0.1$ mm, wet

Conventional tool showed cloudy finished surface, MFF provided $0.5 \mu\text{m Ra}$ with a glossy finish. Reduced grinding process and cycle time by 80%.



SOLUTION 3 Improved flatness and machining efficiency tripled in interrupted mold steel

Mold (X40CrMoV5-1 equivalent)



SOLUTION MFF
 \varnothing 200 2 inserts

3 times
Vf = 380 mm/min 6 Pass
 $V_c = 120 \text{ m/min}, f = 2.0 \text{ mm/rev}, a_p = 0.05 \text{ mm}, \text{dry}$



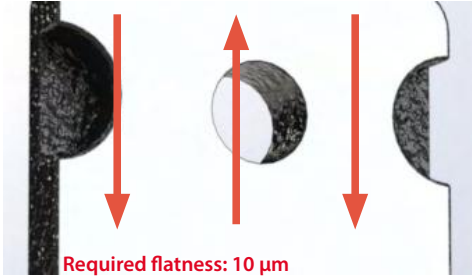
Conventional Competitor C
 \varnothing 125 5 inserts

Vf = 210 mm/min 10 Pass
 $V_c = 120 \text{ m/min}, f = 0.65 \text{ mm/rev}, a_p = 0.05 \text{ mm}, \text{dry}$

The MFF left a good finished surface with no gaps among tool path seams. Larger cutter diameter reduced the number of passes to six and improved productivity. Desirable chip shape and size were achieved.

SOLUTION 4 Flatness of 5 μm and good surface finish with reduced chattering on thin part

Case (GG25)



SOLUTION MFF
 \varnothing 100 2 inserts

Machining quality improvement
Reduced chattering and good finish
 $V_c = 330 \text{ m/min}, V_f = 1,600 \text{ mm/min} (f = 0.15 \text{ mm/rev}) a_p = 0.1 \text{ mm}, \text{dry}$



Conventional Competitor D
 \varnothing 100 8 inserts (CBN)

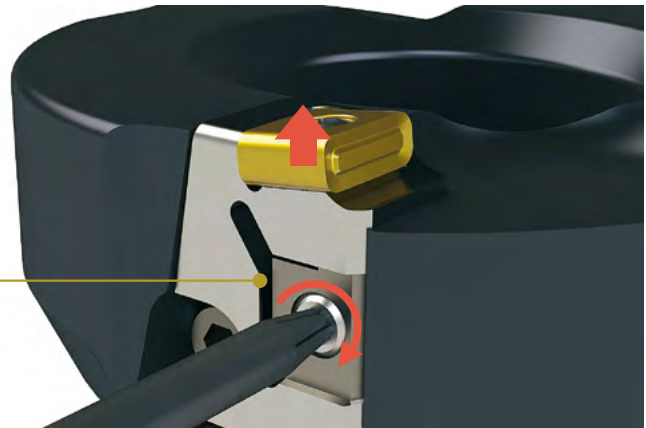
Chattering occurred in thin wall
 $V_c = 1,200 \text{ m/min}, V_f = 2,450 \text{ mm/min} (f = 0.64 \text{ mm/rev}) a_p = 0.1 \text{ mm}, \text{dry}$

Conventional cutter needed adjustment due to chattering on the thin portion. MFF prevent chattering. Finished surface is good and there is no gap in the tool path seams. Flatness of 5 μm achieved.

3 Adjustable cutting edge for increased usability

Cartridge height comes pre-adjusted and should not be necessary.

Adjustment is not required after replacing insert.



Easy-to-adjust cutting edge

Cutting edge height can be adjusted easily with one screw

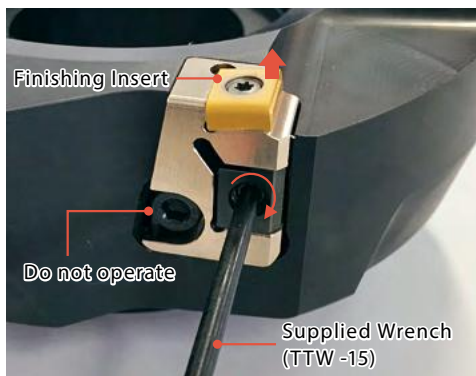
Included adjustment wrench

Edge adjustment

If D.O.C. is ap 0.1 ~ 0.2 mm, no adjustment is necessary (Pre-adjusted before holder is shipped).

Cutting edge adjustment is NOT required when replacing inserts.

If D.O.C. is less than 0.1 mm or if you prefer a different edge height, use the following method:



Adjusting the cutting edge

Use the supplied TTW-15 wrench to rotate the screw and easily adjust the cutting edge position.

Procedure

To adjust, start with the screw turned counterclockwise about two rotations (lowering the cutting edge). Tighten the screw clockwise (raising the cutting edge) to adjust the amount of protrusion.

*Use a dial gauge to measure protrusion amount.

Precautions:


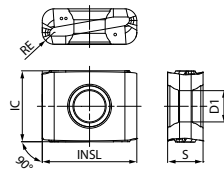

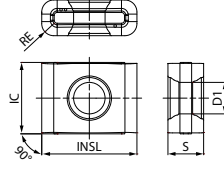
Make sure to lower the cutting edge below the desired height first (turning screw counterclockwise) and then raise the edge up to the final height (turning screw clockwise). If cutting edge is simply lowered to the final edge height, chattering or loosening of the screw may occur due to backlash. Make sure the measurement position of the cutting edge is the same machining diameter.

Standard Cutting Edge Height

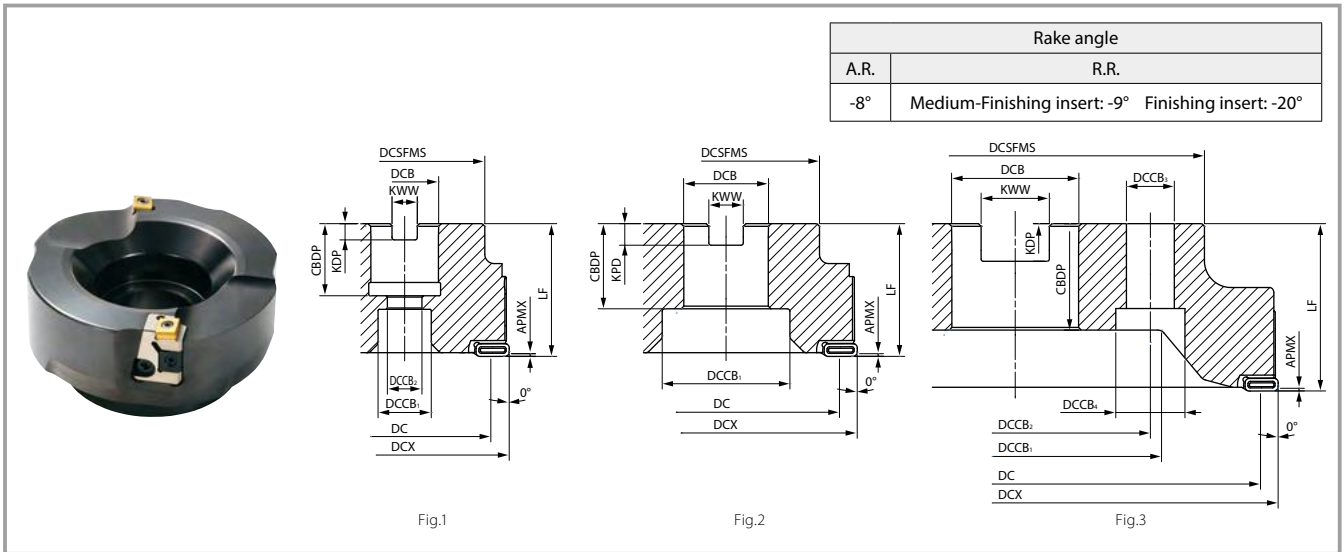
ap = 0.05 mm => protrusion against rough edge: 0.03 mm

ap = 0.10 mm ~ => protrusion against rough edge : 0.06 mm *Pre-adjusted before shipment

Applicable inserts

Shape	Description	Dimensions (mm)					MEGACOAT NANO Cermet	MEGACOAT NANO
		IC	S	D1	INSL	RE	PV60M	PR1525
 For steel and stainless steel (Low cutting force)	 LNGX 120916R-TT	9.525	6.35	4.2	12.7	1.6	MTO	MTO
 For cast iron	 LNGX 120916	9.525	6.35	4.2	12.7	1.6	MTO	MTO

MTO : Made to order



Toolholder dimensions

Description	Availability	No. of inserts	Dimensions (mm)											Coolant hole	Shape	Weight (kg)	Max. Revolution (min ⁻¹)		
			DCX	DC	DCSFMS	DCB	DCCB ₁	DCCB ₂	DCCB ₃	DCCB ₄	LF	CBDP	KDP					KWW	APMX
MFF080R-M-SF	MTO	2	80	67.3	60	27	20	13	-	-	50	24	7	12.4	0.3	No	Fig.1	1.3	2,000
MFF100R-M-SF	MTO		100	87.3	70	32	48	-	-	-	50	32	8	14.4				Fig.2	1.8
MFF125R-M-SF	MTO		125	112.3	87	40	55	-	-	-	63	33	9	16.4			3.5		1,300
MFF160R-M-SF	MTO		160	147.3	102	40	72	-	-	-	63	33	9	16.4			5.9		1,000
MFF200R-M-SF	MTO		200	187.3	142	60	110	101.6	26	18	63	40	14	25.7			Fig.3		7.7
MFF250R-M-SF	MTO		250	237.3	142	60	110	101.6	26	18	63	40	14	25.7				10.5*	800

*ø250 sizes have holes for lighter weight.

MTO : Made to order

Caution with max. revolution

Set the number of revolutions per minute within the recommended cutting speed specified by the workpiece on back cover.

Do not use the end mill or cutter at the maximum revolution or higher since the centrifugal force may cause chips and parts

to scatter even under no load.

Surface finish
The surface will be finished flat within the range of DC shown on the right.

Parts

Parts							
Clamp screw	Wrench	Wedge	Cartridge	Cartridge clamp screw	Wrench	Adjusting screw	Anti-seize compound
SB-3592TR	DTM-10	AD-MFF	CR-MFF	HH5X15L	TTW-15	W6X18N	P-37
Fastening torque for clamp insert 1.2 Nm							

Recommended cutting conditions ★1st recommendation ☆2nd recommendation

Chipbreaker	Workpiece	f (mm/rev)	Depth of cut ap (mm)	Recommended insert grade (Vc: m/min)	
				PV60M	PR1525
TT	Structural steel	1.5 – 4.0 – 5.0	0.03 – 0.1 – 0.3	★ 230 – 280 – 350	☆ 230 – 280 – 350
	Carbon steel	1.0 – 4.0 – 5.0		★ 200 – 250 – 350	☆ 200 – 250 – 350
	Alloy steel	1.0 – 4.0 – 5.0		★ 200 – 250 – 350	☆ 200 – 250 – 350
	Mold steel (X40CrMoV5-1, etc.)	1.0 – 2.0 – 4.0	0.03 – 0.1 – 0.2	☆ 120 – 200 – 250	★ 120 – 200 – 250
	Mold steel (X40CrMoV5-1 50 HRC ~ etc.)	0.6 – 1.0 – 1.2	0.03 – 0.05 – 0.1	—	★ 50 – 70 – 80
	Austenitic stainless steel *	1.0 – 2.0 – 4.0	0.03 – 0.1 – 0.2	☆ 120 – 200 – 250	★ 120 – 200 – 250
	Martensitic stainless steel *	1.0 – 3.0 – 4.0		☆ 150 – 200 – 300	★ 150 – 200 – 300
Standard	Gray cast iron	1.0 – 2.0 – 4.0	0.03 – 0.1 – 0.3	☆ 200 – 250 – 350	★ 200 – 250 – 350
	Nodular cast iron	1.5 – 2.0 – 4.0		☆ 150 – 250 – 300	★ 150 – 250 – 300

*Machining with coolant is recommended for stainless steel

The number in **bold font** is recommended starting conditions. Adjust the cutting speed and the feed rate within the above conditions according to the actual machining situation.