
Indexable inserts for cutting tools — Designation

Plaquettes amovibles pour outils coupants — Désignation

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 29, *Small tools*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Tools with defined cutting edges, cutting items*.

This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition (ISO 1832:2012), which has been technically revised.

Indexable inserts for cutting tools — Designation

1 Scope

This document establishes a code for the designation of the usual types of indexable inserts for cutting tools in hard cutting materials or any other cutting materials, in order to simplify orders and specifications for such inserts.

It also specifies the designations for cubic boron nitride (BL, BH, BC) inserts, tipped and solid, as well as polycrystalline diamond (DP) inserts, tipped.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 513, *Classification and application of hard cutting materials for metal removal with defined cutting edges — Designation of the main groups and groups of application*

ISO 3002-1, *Basic quantities in cutting and grinding — Part 1: Geometry of the active part of cutting tools — General terms, reference systems, tool and working angles, chip breakers*

ISO 16462, *Cubic boron nitride inserts, tipped or solid — Dimensions, types*

ISO 16463, *Polycrystalline diamond inserts, tipped — Dimensions, types*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

4 Explanation of designation code

For indexable inserts, the designation code comprises nine symbols for designating the dimensions and other characteristics; the first seven symbols (symbols ① to ⑦) shall be used in every designation. Symbols ⑧ and ⑨ may be used when necessary.

For tipped inserts in accordance with ISO 16462 and ISO 16463, the designation code comprises 12 symbols for designating the dimensions and other characteristics; symbols ① to ⑦ as well as ⑪ and ⑫ shall be used in every designation. Symbols ⑧, ⑨ and ⑩ may be used when necessary. Symbols ⑪ and ⑫ shall be separated by a dash as shown in [Clause 4](#), example 2.

In addition to the standardized designation for indexable inserts and tipped inserts, a supplementary symbol ⑬ consisting of one or two characters may be added by the manufacturer for a better description of his/her product (for example, different chip breakers), provided this symbol is separated from the standardized designation by a dash and that it does not contain letters specific to references ⑧, ⑨ and ⑩.

No addition to or extension of the designations specified in this document shall be made without consultation with ISO/TC 29 and without its agreement. Rather than adding symbols not provided for in this system, it is preferable to add all necessary explanations in the form of detailed sketches or specifications to the designation in accordance with this document.

However, if the letter symbol “X” is used in position 4 of the designation, it is allowed to use, in positions 5, 6 and 7, symbols representing values not appearing in this document, but which shall be described explicitly using the sketch or the detailed specifications given in [5.4](#).

The significance of the symbols constituting the designation code is as follows:

①	Letter symbol identifying	insert shape (see 5.1)	Compulsory symbols for indexable inserts	Compulsory symbols for tipped inserts according to ISO 16462 and ISO 16463, except as noted	
②	Letter symbol identifying	normal clearance (see 5.2)			
③	Letter symbol identifying	tolerance class (see 5.3)			
④	Letter symbol indicating	fixing and/or chip breakers (see 5.4)			
⑤	Number symbol identifying	insert size (see 5.5)			
⑥	Number symbol identifying	insert thickness (see 5.6)			
⑦	Letter or number symbol identifying	insert corner configuration (see 5.7)			
⑧	Letter symbol indicating (optional symbol for indexable and tipped inserts)	cutting edge condition (see 6.2)			
⑨	Letter symbol identifying (optional symbol for indexable and tipped inserts)	cutting direction (see 6.3)			
⑩	Number symbol identifying (optional symbol for tipped inserts)	size of cutting edge condition (see 7.2)			
⑪	Letter symbol identifying	style of tipped or solid cutting edge and number of tipped corners (see 7.3)			
⑫	Letter or number symbol identifying	length of tipped cutting edge (see 7.4)			
⑬	Manufacturer's symbol or cutting material designation according to ISO 513 (optional symbol for indexable and tipped inserts)				

EXAMPLE 1 General designation

	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨		⑬
Metric dimensions:	T	P	G	N	16	03	08	E	N	—	...
Inch dimensions:	T	P	G	N	3	2	2	E	N	—	...

EXAMPLE 2 Designation of inserts according to ISO 16462 and ISO 16463

	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑩	⑨		⑪	⑫	⑬
Designation of insert for turning	S	N	M	A	15	06	08	E		(N)	—	B	L	— ...
Designation of insert for milling	T	P	G	T	16	T3	AP	S	01520	R	—	M	028	— ...

The designations and symbols of the different angles allowing geometrical definition of the indexable inserts shall conform with ISO 3002-1, with the following conventions:

- the insert is considered in the tool-in-hand system;
- the reference plane, P_r , is parallel to the base of the insert;
- the assumed working plane, P_f , is perpendicular to the reference plane, P_r , and is parallel to the assumed direction of feed motion. This plane is defined only in the case of inserts having one or more wiper edges.

The assumed direction of feed motion is taken parallel to the considered wiper edge (see Note 1 to Table 9).

For the relationship between designations in this document and the ISO 13399 series, see Annex C.

5 Symbols

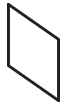
5.1 Symbol for insert shape — Reference ①

See Table 1.

Table 1

Type		Letter symbol	Description of shape	Included angle, ϵ_r	Illustration
I	Equilateral and equian-gular inserts	H	Hexagonal inserts	120°	
		O	Octagonal inserts	135°	
		P	Pentagonal inserts	108°	
		S	Square inserts	90°	
		T	Triangular inserts	60°	
^a The smaller angle is always the included angle that is considered.					

Table 1 (continued)

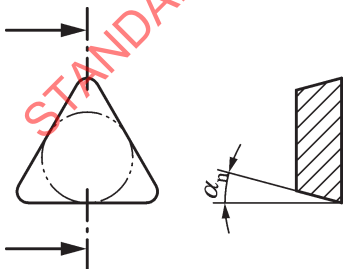
Type		Letter symbol	Description of shape	Included angle, ε_r	Illustration
II	Equilateral but non-equiangular inserts	C	Rhombic inserts	80° ^a	
		D		55° ^a	
		E		75° ^a	
		M		86° ^a	
		V		35° ^a	
		W	Trigon inserts	80° ^a	
III	Non-equilateral but equiangular inserts	L	Rectangular inserts	90°	
IV	Non-equilateral and non-equiangular inserts	A	Parallelogram-shaped inserts	85° ^a	
		B		82° ^a	
		K		55° ^a	
V	Round inserts	R	Round inserts	—	

^a The smaller angle is always the included angle that is considered.

5.2 Symbol for normal clearance — Reference ②

See [Table 2](#).

Table 2

Letter symbol	
For normal clearance, choose, from the letter symbols listed below, the one that corresponds to the major cutting edge (see the figure below).	
If (in spite of different clearances) all cutting edges have to be used as major cutting edges, the symbol to be used for the designation of the normal clearance shall be the symbol applicable to the normal clearance of the longer cutting edge, which is also considered the major cutting edge for the indication of the insert size (see reference ⑤).	
	A — 3°
	B — 5°
	C — 7°
	D — 15°
	E — 20°
	F — 25°
	G — 30°
	N — 0°
	P — 11°
	O — Other normal clearances requiring special specification

5.3 Symbol for tolerance class — Reference ③

See [Table 3](#).

The dimensions concerned are d (nominal diameter of the inscribed circle of the insert), s (thickness of the insert) and m . For this last dimension, the three cases represented in [Figures 1](#) to [3](#) are distinguished.

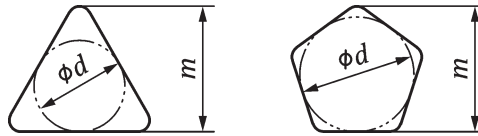


Figure 1 — Case 1: inserts with odd numbers of sides and rounded corners

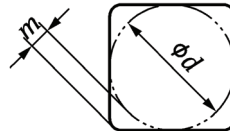


Figure 2 — Case 2: inserts with even numbers of sides and rounded corners

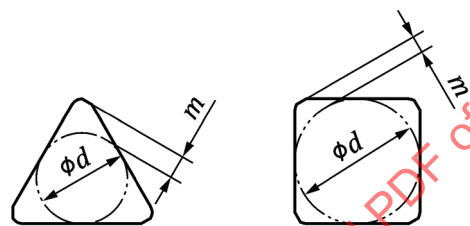


Figure 3 — Case 3: inserts with wiper edges (see Note 1 in Table 9)

Table 3

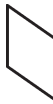
Letter	Tolerance in millimetres			Tolerance in inches		
	d	m	s	d	m	s
A^a	$\pm 0,025$	$\pm 0,005$	$\pm 0,025$	$\pm 0,001$	$\pm 0,000\ 2$	$\pm 0,001$
F^a	$\pm 0,013$	$\pm 0,005$	$\pm 0,025$	$\pm 0,000\ 5$	$\pm 0,000\ 2$	$\pm 0,001$
C^a	$\pm 0,025$	$\pm 0,013$	$\pm 0,025$	$\pm 0,001$	$\pm 0,000\ 5$	$\pm 0,001$
H	$\pm 0,013$	$\pm 0,013$	$\pm 0,025$	$\pm 0,000\ 5$	$\pm 0,000\ 5$	$\pm 0,001$
E	$\pm 0,025$	$\pm 0,025$	$\pm 0,025$	$\pm 0,001$	$\pm 0,001$	$\pm 0,001$
G	$\pm 0,025$	$\pm 0,025$	$\pm 0,13$	$\pm 0,001$	$\pm 0,001$	$\pm 0,005$
J^a	from $\pm 0,05^b$ to $\pm 0,15^b$	$\pm 0,005$	$\pm 0,025$	from $\pm 0,002^b$ to $\pm 0,006^b$	$\pm 0,000\ 2$	$\pm 0,001$
K^a	from $\pm 0,05^b$ to $\pm 0,15^b$	$\pm 0,013$	$\pm 0,025$	from $\pm 0,002^b$ to $\pm 0,006^b$	$\pm 0,000\ 5$	$\pm 0,001$
L^a	from $\pm 0,05^b$ to $\pm 0,15^b$	$\pm 0,025$	$\pm 0,025$	from $\pm 0,002^b$ to $\pm 0,006^b$	$\pm 0,001$	$\pm 0,001$
M	from $\pm 0,05^b$ to $\pm 0,15^b$	from $\pm 0,08^b$ to $\pm 0,2^b$	$\pm 0,13$	from $\pm 0,002^b$ to $\pm 0,006^b$	from $\pm 0,003^b$ to $\pm 0,008^b$	$\pm 0,005$
N	from $\pm 0,05^b$ to $\pm 0,15^b$	from $\pm 0,08^b$ to $\pm 0,2^b$	$\pm 0,025$	from $\pm 0,002^b$ to $\pm 0,006^b$	from $\pm 0,003^b$ to $\pm 0,008^b$	$\pm 0,001$
U	from $\pm 0,08^b$ to $\pm 0,25^b$	from $\pm 0,13^b$ to $\pm 0,38^b$	$\pm 0,13$	from $\pm 0,003^b$ to $\pm 0,01^b$	from $\pm 0,005^b$ to $\pm 0,015^b$	$\pm 0,005$

a These tolerance classes normally apply to indexable inserts with wiper edges.

b The tolerance is dependent upon the insert size (see Tables 4 and 5) and should be indicated for insert according to the corresponding dimensional standards.

Tolerances on d for tolerance classes J, K, L, M, N and U for inserts of shapes H, O, P, S, T, C, E, M, W and R and tolerances on m for tolerance classes M, N and U for inserts with an included angle of 60° or more, of shapes H, O, P, S, T, C, E, M and W, are indicated in [Table 4](#).

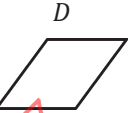
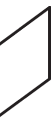
Table 4

Diameter of inscribed circle d		Tolerance on d				Tolerance on m			
		Classes J, K, L, M, N		Class U		Classes M and N		Class U	
mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in
4,76	3/16	±0,05	±0,002	±0,08	±0,003	±0,08	±0,003	±0,13	±0,005
5,56	7/32								
6 ^a	—								
6,35	1/4								
7,94	5/16								
8 ^a	—								
9,525	3/8								
10 ^a	—	±0,08	±0,003	±0,13	±0,005	±0,13	±0,005	±0,2	±0,008
12 ^a	—								
12,7	1/2	±0,1	±0,004	±0,18	±0,007	±0,15	±0,006	±0,27	±0,011
15,875	5/8								
16 ^a	—								
19,05	3/4								
20 ^a	—	±0,13	±0,005	±0,25	±0,01	±0,18	±0,007	±0,38	±0,015
25 ^a	—								
25,4	1	±0,15	±0,006	±0,25	±0,01	±0,2	±0,008	±0,38	±0,15
31,75	1 1/4								
32 ^a	—	H	O	P	S	T	C, E, M	W	R (tolerance on d only)
Shape of the inserts concerned									

^a Applies only to round inserts.

In the case of rhombic inserts with an included angle of 55° (shape D) and of 35° (shape V), the values for tolerance classes M and N on d and m are indicated in [Table 5](#).

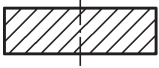
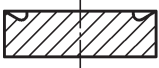
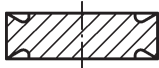
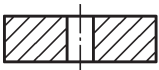
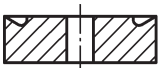
Table 5

Diameter of inscribed circle <i>d</i>		Tolerance on <i>d</i>		Tolerance on <i>m</i>		Shape of the inserts concerned	
		Classes M and N		Classes M and N			
mm	in	mm	in	mm	in		
5,56	7/32	± 0,05	± 0,002	± 0,11	± 0,004		
6,35	1/4						
7,94	5/16						
9,525	3/8						
12,7	1/2	± 0,08	± 0,003	± 0,15	± 0,006		
15,875	5/8	± 0,1	± 0,004	± 0,18	± 0,007		
19,05	3/4						
6,35	1/4	± 0,05	± 0,002	± 0,16	± 0,006		
7,94	5/16						
9,525	3/8						
12,7	1/2	± 0,08	± 0,003	± 0,25	± 0,010		

5.4 Symbol for fixing and/or chip breakers — Reference ④

See Table 6.

Table 6

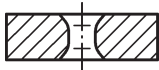
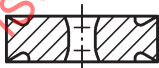
Letter symbol	Fixing	Chip breakers ^a	Illustration
N	Without fixing hole	Without chip breakers	
R		Chip breakers on one face only	
F		Chip breakers on both faces	
A	With cylindrical fixing hole	Without chip breakers	
M		Chip breakers on one face only	
G		Chip breakers on both faces	
W	With partly cylindrical fixing hole, 40° to 60° countersink on one side only	Without chip breakers	
T		Chip breakers on one face only	

^a The definition of chip breakers is given in ISO 3002-1.

^b Non-equilateral inserts shall always be designated in reference ④ by X because the indication of width (measured perpendicularly on the major cutting edge or perpendicularly on the longer edge) and details concerning special features or construction are necessary.

The letter symbol X shall not be used for those insert shapes which are not defined under reference ①.

Table 6 (continued)

Letter symbol	Fixing	Chip breakers ^a	Illustration
Q	With partly cylindrical fixing hole, 40° to 60° countersinks on both sides	Without chip breakers	
U		Chip breakers on both faces	
B	With partly cylindrical fixing hole, 70° to 90° countersink on one side only	Without chip breakers	 
H		Chip breakers on one face only	 
C	With partly cylindrical fixing hole, 70° to 90° countersinks on both sides	Without chip breakers	
J		Chip breakers on both faces	
X ^b	With dimensions or details requiring detailed explanation, a sketch or additional specifications		—

^a The definition of chip breakers is given in ISO 3002-1.

^b Non-equilateral inserts shall always be designated in reference ④ by X because the indication of width (measured perpendicularly on the major cutting edge or perpendicularly on the longer edge) and details concerning special features or construction are necessary.

The letter symbol X shall not be used for those insert shapes which are not defined under reference ①.

5.5 Symbol for insert size — Reference ⑤

See [Table 7](#).

Table 7

Type	Number symbol
I – II Equilateral inserts	— In countries using the metric system, choose the value of the side length as the symbol of designation and disregard any decimals. If the resulting symbol has only one digit, it shall be preceded by a zero. EXAMPLE Edge length: 15,5 mm Symbol of designation: 15 Edge length: 9,525 mm Symbol of designation: 09 — In countries using the inch system, choose the value of the inscribed circle as the symbol of designation. The symbol is the numerator of the fraction measured in $\frac{1}{8}$ in. a) It is a one-digit symbol when the numerator is a whole number. EXAMPLE Diameter of inscribed circle: $\frac{1}{2}$ in Symbol of designation: 4 ($\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{8}$) b) It is a two-digit symbol when the numerator is not a whole number. EXAMPLE Diameter of inscribed circle: $\frac{5}{16}$ in Symbol of designation: 2,5 ($\frac{5}{16} = 2,5/8$) NOTE Annex A gives the symbols for insert size for the usually standardized diameters of the inscribed circle of equilateral inserts.
III – IV Non-equilateral inserts	The symbol of designation for the insert size is always given for the major cutting edge or the longer cutting edge. The indication of other dimensions shall be made by means of a sketch or detailed explanation, indicated at position 4 by the symbol X. — In countries using the metric system, the symbol of designation is the length, disregarding any decimals. EXAMPLE Length of the main edge: 19,5 mm Symbol of designation: 19 — In countries using the inch system, the symbol of designation is the numerator of the fraction for the value in $\frac{1}{4}$ in. EXAMPLE Length of the main edge: $\frac{3}{4}$ in Symbol of designation: 3
V Round inserts	— In countries using the metric system, choose the value of the diameter as the symbol of designation and disregarding any decimals. EXAMPLE Insert diameter: 15,875 mm Symbol of designation: 15 For inserts having rounded metric diameters, the same rule is valid, combined with a special symbol at reference ⑦ (see 5.7). — In countries using the inch system, proceed as for equilateral inserts (type I – II).

5.6 Symbol for insert thickness — Reference ⑥

See [Table 8](#).

The thickness, *s*, of an insert is defined as the distance between the cutting edge of the corner and the opposing supporting surface of the insert; see [Figures 4 a\), b\) and c\)](#).

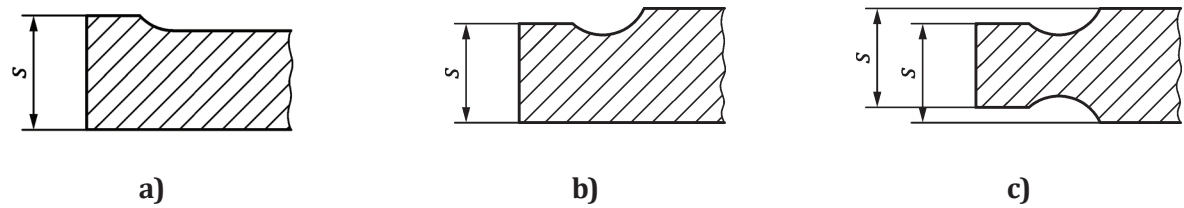


Figure 4 — Thickness of an insert

Rounded or chamfered cutting edges are considered sharp cutting edges.

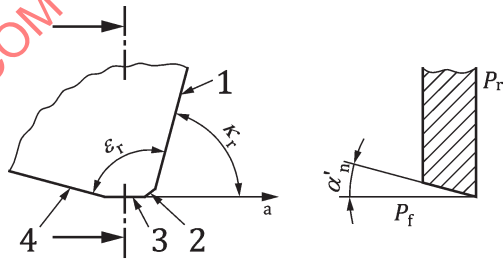
Table 8

Number symbol	
— In countries using the metric system, take the numerical value of the thickness as the symbol of designation for the insert thickness, disregarding any decimals. If the resulting symbol has only one digit, it shall be preceded by 0 (zero).	
EXAMPLE	Insert thickness: 3,18 mm Symbol of designation: 03
As an exception for inserts having thicknesses of 1,98 mm and 3,97 mm, in order to distinguish them from those having thicknesses of 1,59 mm (symbol 01) and 3,18 mm (symbol 03), precede the digit by the letter T.	
EXAMPLE	Insert thickness: 3,97 mm Symbol of designation: T3
— In countries using the inch system, the symbol of designation for the insert thickness is the numerator of the fraction measured in 1/16 in.	
a) It is a one-digit symbol when the numerator is a whole number.	
EXAMPLE	Insert thickness: 1/8 in Symbol of designation: 2 (1/8 = 2/16)
b) It is a two-digit symbol when the numerator is a whole number.	
EXAMPLE	Insert thickness: 3/32 in Symbol of designation: 1,5 (3/32 = 1,5/16)
NOTE Annex B gives the symbols for standardized insert thicknesses.	

5.7 Symbol for insert corner configuration — Reference ⑦

See [Table 9](#).

Table 9

Number or letter symbol	
a) If the inserts have rounded corners, the symbol of designation is represented	
1) in countries using the metric system, by the value of the corner radius given in 0,1 mm; if the number is less than 10, it should be preceded by 0 (zero).	
EXAMPLE	Corner radius: 0,8 mm Designation symbol: 08
If the corner is not rounded, use the symbol of designation 00 (zero-zero).	
2) in countries using the inch system, by the following figures:	
0 — Sharp corner (not rounded) 1 — Corner radius $\frac{1}{64}$ in 2 — Corner radius $\frac{1}{32}$ in 3 — Corner radius $\frac{3}{64}$ in 4 — Corner radius $\frac{1}{16}$ in 6 — Corner radius $\frac{3}{32}$ in 8 — Corner radius $\frac{1}{8}$ in X — Any other corner radius	
b) If inserts have wiper edges, use, in the order given, the following symbols of designation:	
For cutting edge angel κ_r	For wiper edge normal clearance α'_n
A — 45°	A — 3°
D — 60°	B — 5°
E — 75°	C — 7°
F — 85°	D — 15°
P — 90°	E — 20°
Z — Any other cutting edge angle	F — 25°
	G — 30°
	N — 0°
	P — 11°
	Z — Any other wiper edge normal clearance
NOTE 1 The wiper edge is a part of the minor cutting edge.	
	
Key 1 major cutting edge 2 chamfered corner 3 wiper edge 4 minor cutting edge a Assumed direction of feed motion.	
NOTE 2 Inserts with wiper edge can or cannot have chamfered corners, depending on their type. The designation for indexable inserts gives no information as to whether the inserts have or do not have chamfered corners. For standardized inserts, this information is given in dimensional standards; for non-standardized inserts, it is given in suppliers' catalogues.	
c) To supplement the designation in position 7 for round inserts, countries using the metric system shall indicate	
— 00 (zero-zero) if the diameter is converted from an inch value; — M0 (M-zero) if the diameter is a metric one.	

6 Optional symbols for indexable inserts

6.1 General

The compulsory designation for indexable inserts other than those specified in ISO 16462 and ISO 16463 comprises the seven symbols given in 5.1 to 5.7. As stated in [Clause 4](#), the symbols given in [6.2](#) and [6.3](#) may be used when necessary.

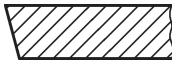
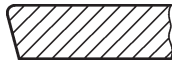
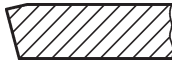
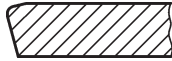
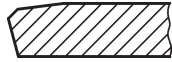
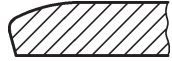
If only one symbol is needed (cutting edge condition or cutting direction), it shall occupy position 8. If both cutting edge condition and cutting direction are to be specified, the two symbols shall occupy positions 8 and 9, respectively.

Symbols given in [6.2](#) and [6.3](#) may also be used for designating tipped inserts in accordance with ISO 16462 and ISO 16463 where necessary.

6.2 Symbol for cutting edge condition — Reference ⑧

See [Table 10](#).

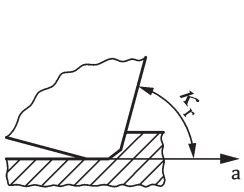
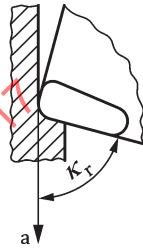
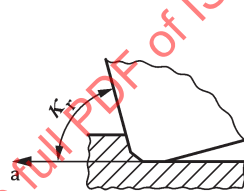
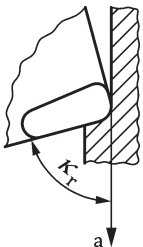
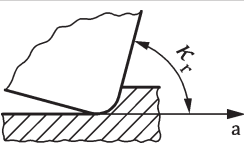
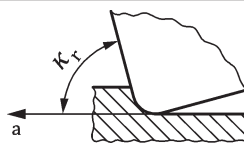
Table 10

Letter symbol	Cutting edge condition	Illustration
F	Sharp cutting edges	
E	Rounded cutting edges	
T	Chamfered cutting edges	
S	Chamfered and rounded cutting edges	
K	Double chamfered cutting edge	
P	Double chamfered and rounded cutting edge	

6.3 Symbol for the corner type and the application of the insert (direction of feed motion) — Reference ⑨

See [Table 11](#).

Table 11

Letter symbol	Corner type	Application of the insert	Illustration
R	Right-hand insert	For non-equilateral and non-equiangular inserts and for all inserts with asymmetrical corners and/or asymmetrical chip breaker, permitting the use of the insert in only one direction of feed motion	  a Direction of feed motion.
L	Left-hand insert		  a Direction of feed motion.
N	Neutral insert	For all inserts with symmetrical corners and symmetrical chip breaker, permitting the use of the insert in both directions of feed motion	  a Direction of feed motion.

7 Additional symbols for tipped inserts

7.1 General

Number symbols ⑪ and ⑫ given in [7.3](#) and [7.4](#) shall be used for designating tipped inserts in accordance with ISO 16462 and ISO 16463. Symbol ⑩ given in [7.2](#) may be used when necessary. Number symbols ⑪ and ⑫ shall be separated by a dash as shown in [Clause 4](#), example 2.

7.2 Size of cutting edge condition — Reference ⑩

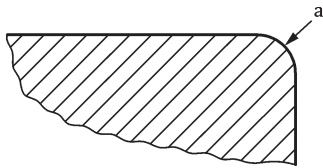
7.2.1 General

The maximum allowable shall be a five-digit number symbol, depending on the cutting edge condition. For the different kinds of cutting edge conditions, see [Figures 5](#) to [9](#) and [Tables 12](#) to [15](#).

7.2.2 E = rounded

There is no coding of the size.

EXAMPLE SNMA150608E



Key
a Honing.

Figure 5 — Illustration of a rounded cutting edge

7.2.3 T = chamfered

Five-digit number symbol

- b_γ – T-land size in 1/100 mm: three-digit
- γ_b – T-land angle: two-digit

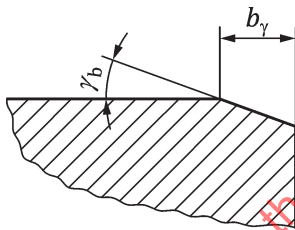


Figure 6 — Illustration of a chamfered cutting edge

Table 12

Number symbol	b_γ mm	Number symbol	γ_b
005	0,05	05	5°
010	0,10	10	10°
015	0,15	15	15°
020	0,20	20	20°
025	0,25	25	25°
030	0,30	30	30°
050	0,50		
070	0,70		
100	1,00		
150	1,50		
200	2,00		

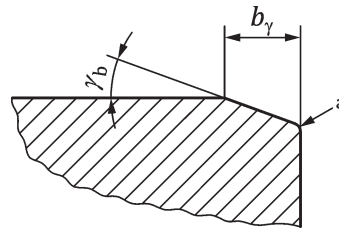
EXAMPLE SNMA150608T05020

7.2.4 S = chamfered and rounded

Five-digit number symbol

- b_γ – T-land size in 1/100 mm: three-digit
- γ_b – T-land angle: two-digit

— rounding: no code



Key

a Honing.

Figure 7 — Illustration of a chamfered and rounded cutting edge

Table 13

Number symbol	b_γ mm	Number symbol	γ_b
005	0,05	05	5°
010	0,10	10	10°
015	0,15	15	15°
020	0,20	20	20°
025	0,25	25	25°
030	0,30	30	30°
050	0,50		
070	0,70		
100	1,00		
150	1,50		
200	2,00		

EXAMPLE SNMA150608S05020

7.2.5 K = double chamfered

Five-digit number symbol

- $b_{\gamma 1}$ – T-land size in 1/100 mm: three-digit
- γ_{b1} – T-land angle: two-digit
- $b_{\gamma 2} \times \gamma_{b2}$ dependent on $b_{\gamma 1} \times \gamma_{b1}$

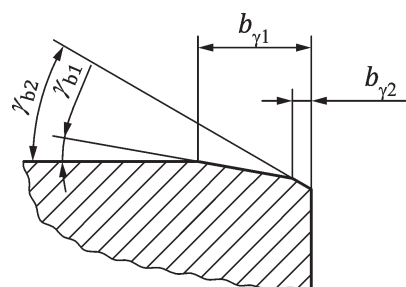


Figure 8 — Illustration of a double chamfered cutting edge

Table 14

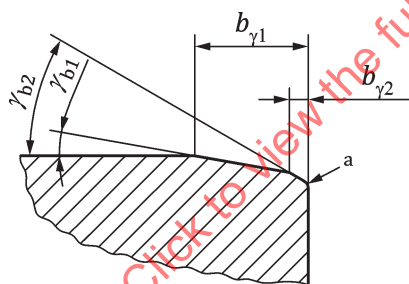
Number symbol	$b_{\gamma 1}$ mm	γ_{b1}	$b_{\gamma 2}$ mm	γ_{b2}
05015	0,50	15°	0,10	30°
07015	0,70	15°	0,15	30°
10015	1,00	15°	0,20	30°
15010	1,50	10°	0,25	30°
20010	2,00	10°	0,25	30°

EXAMPLE SNMA150608K15010

7.2.6 P = double chamfered and rounded

Five-digit number symbol

- $b_{\gamma 1}$ — T-land size in 1/100 mm: three-digit
- γ_{b1} — T-land angle: two-digit
- $b_{\gamma 2} \times \gamma_{b2}$ dependent on $b_{\gamma 1} \times \gamma_{b1}$
- rounding: no code



Key

a Honing.

Figure 9 — Illustration of a double chamfered and rounded cutting edge

Table 15

Number symbol	$b_{\gamma 1}$ mm	γ_{b1}	$b_{\gamma 2}$ mm	γ_{b2}
05015	0,50	15°	0,10	30°
07015	0,70	15°	0,15	30°
10015	1,00	15°	0,20	30°
15010	1,50	10°	0,25	30°
20010	2,00	10°	0,25	30°

EXAMPLE SNMA150608P15010

7.3 Style of tipped or solid cutting edge and number of tipped corners — Reference ⑪

The one-digit letter symbol is given in [Table 16](#).

Table 16

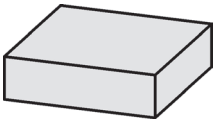
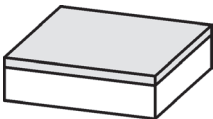
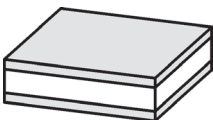
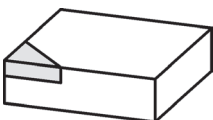
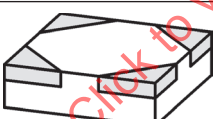
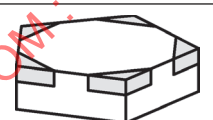
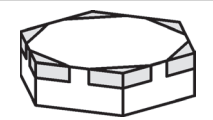
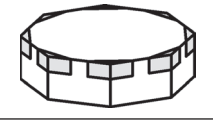
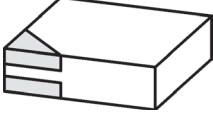
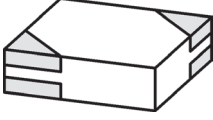
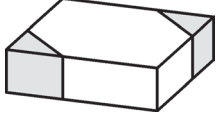
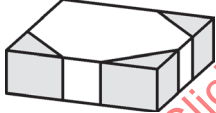
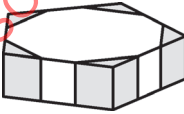
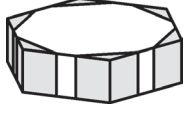
Letter symbol	Illustration	Description
S		solid
F		full face — one-sided
E		full face — two-sided
A		tipped — one-sided — one corner
B		tipped — one sided — two corners
C		tipped — one sided — three corners
D		tipped — one sided — four corners
G		tipped — one sided — five corners
H		tipped — one sided — six corners
J		tipped — one sided — eight corners
K		tipped — two sided — one corner
L		tipped — two sided — two corners
M		tipped — two sided — three corners

Table 16 (continued)

Letter symbol	Illustration	Description
N		tipped — two sided — four corners
P		tipped — two sided — five corners
Q		tipped — two sided — six corners
R		tipped — two sided — eight corners
T		tipped — full thickness — one corner
U		tipped — full thickness — two corners
V		tipped — full thickness — three corners
W		tipped — full thickness — four corners
X		tipped — full thickness — five corners
Y		tipped — full thickness — six corners
Z		tipped — full thickness — eight corners

EXAMPLE SNMA150608S05020-B

7.4 Length of tipped cutting edge — Reference ⑫

For the one-digit letter symbol, see [Table 17](#).

Table 17

Letter symbol	Description	Cutting edge length l_{1min}
L	long	Given in ISO 16462 and ISO 16463
S	short	
F	full cutting edge length	

a) Letter symbols "L" and "S"

- this symbol may appear on letter symbols A, B, C, D, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, contained in [Table 16](#);
- cutting edge length is according to standard length.

b) Letter symbol "F"

- this symbol may appear on letter symbols A, B, K, L, T, U, S, F, E, contained in [Table 16](#).

For three-digit number symbol, if the tip length is not full cutting edge length or in conformity with the standard length, the effective tip length shall be indicated as a three-digit number symbol which gives the length in 1/10 mm. If the tip length is less than 10,0 mm, the symbol shall be prefixed by zero(s) (0) (e.g. tipped cutting edge length 4,5 mm = 045 tipped cutting edge length 10,7 mm = 107).

EXAMPLE Insert with 90° included angle (S), normal clearance angle 0° (N), tolerance class (M), with cylindrical fixing hole and no chip breakers (A), cutting edge length 15,875 mm (15), insert thickness 6,35 mm (06), corner radius 0,8 mm (08), cutting edge condition chamfered and rounded (S), T-land size 0,5 mm (050), T-land angle 20° (20), tipped on one side with two corners (B), tip length $l_1 = 3,0$ mm (L)

SNMA150608S05020-BL

or

Insert with 90° included angle (S), normal clearance angle 0° (N), tolerance class (M), with cylindrical fixing hole and no chip breakers (A), cutting edge length 15,875 mm (15), insert thickness 6,35 mm (06), corner radius 0,8 mm (08), cutting edge condition chamfered and rounded (S), T-land size 0,5 mm (050), T-land angle 20° (20), tipped on one side with two corners (B), tip length $l_1 = 4,5$ mm (045)

SNMA150608S05020-B045

Annex A

(informative)

Symbols for insert size (reference ⑤) according to standardized inscribed circles for equilateral and round inserts

A.1 Equilateral and round inserts: “non-metric”

See [Table A.1](#).

Table A.1

Diameter of inscribed circle <i>d</i>		Number symbol for insert size (reference ⑤) for insert shape											
mm	in	H	O	P	S	T	C	D	E	M	V	W	R ^a
3,97		—	—	—	03	06	—	04	—	—	06	02	—
	5/32	1,2											
4,76		—	—	—	04	08	04	05	04	04	08	L3	—
	3/16	1,5											
5,56		—	—	—	05	09	05	06	05	05	09	03	—
	7/32	1,8											
6,35		03	02	04	06	11	06	07	06	06	11	04	06
	1/4	2											
7,94		04	03	05	07	13	08	09	08	07	13	05	07
	5/16	2,5											
9,525		05	04	07	09	16	09	11	09	09	16	06	09
	3/8	3											
12,7		07	05	09	12	22	12	15	13	12	22	08	12
	1/2	4											
15,875		09	06	11	15	27	16	19	16	15	27	10	15
	5/8	5											
19,05		11	07	13	19	33	19	23	19	19	33	13	19
	3/4	6											
25,4		14	10	18	25	44	25	31	26	25	44	17	25
	1	8											