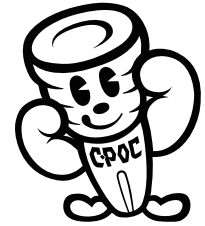


TECHNICAL COUNSELING FAQ

Here are some of the questions we have contacted the Tool Consultation.



THE PROCESSING PITCH OF SINGLE PIERCING

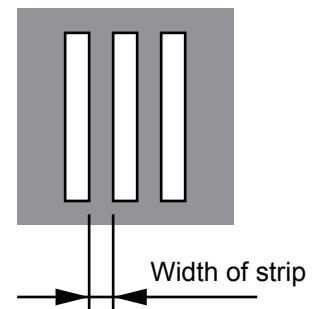
Q When piercing was performed at a narrow pitch, the plate was twisted. Please tell us the processing pitch that does not cause twisting.

A The gap between the holes is called “width of strip”. (see Fig.1) If there is not enough width of strip, twist and deformation occur in “part of strip”.

Usually, the width of strip needs,

- For Mild steel and Aluminum, more than twice the plate thickness.
- For Stainless steel, more than 4 times the plate thickness.

Fig.1 width of strip



ADVICE ON ONE POINT

When piercing with a narrow “width of strip”,
 1. Increase the pressure of the plate.
 2. Reduce the guide clearance.
 etc. please take the measures.

COUNTERMEASURES FOR BROKEN EDGE OF SMALL DIAMETER PUNCH

Q Is it possible to pierce 2.5mm hole on a 3.2mm Mild steel plate?
 Is it possible to pierce 0.8mm hole?

A When processing a small hole or a hole smaller than the plate thickness, it may become unusable due to “Breaking” rather than tool life due to seizure of the blade edge or galling. Generally, the hole diameter (width) for the plate thickness to be processed,
 • For Mild steel and Aluminum, more than twice the plate thickness.
 • For Stainless steel, more than 2 times the plate thickness.
 is preferred.

There is a method of shortening the length of the punch blade as a countermeasure against breaking of the blade edge when processing a hole diameter (width) smaller than that. Normally, there are two types of punch edge lengths, “Standard type” and “Narrow type”, depending on the blade edge dimensions.

TECHNICAL COUNSELING FAQ

However, when processing small-diameter holes, we recommend “special narrow type”, “super-narrow type”, or “open-end type” with a shorter cutting edge length to match the thickness of the plate to be processed.

We also have punches for thick material processing.

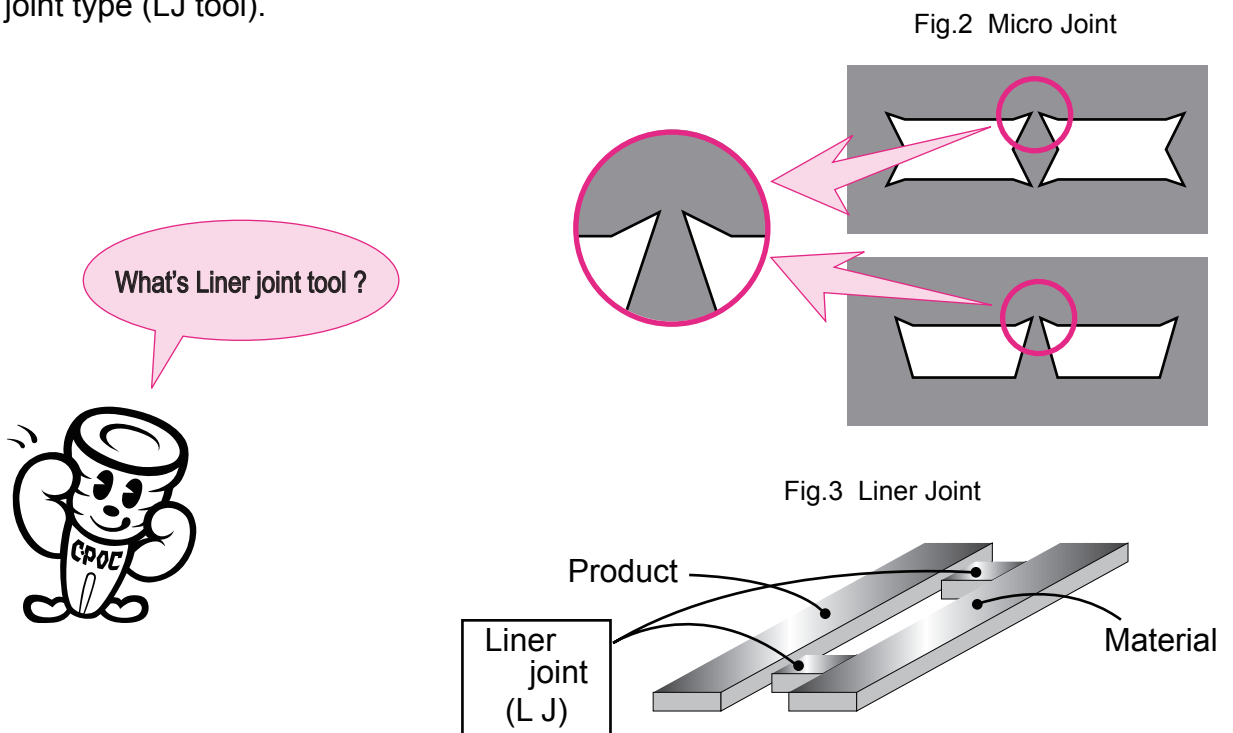
If you specify the thickness and material of the workpiece to be machined together with the cutting edge dimensions at the time of ordering, we will deliver the optimal mold according to it.

ABOUT THE PROJECTION OF THE MICRO JOINT

Q We do multiple-parts programming by using micro joint, but the protrusions on the joints remain on the outer periphery of the product, making post-processing difficult. Is there anything you can be done about it?

A As shown in Fig. 2, by using a joint type that has a shape where the joint is inserted deeper than the material surface, it is possible to prevent protrusions that protrude outside the outer periphery of the product.

It is also possible to form joints that do not stand out with the liner joint type (LJ tool).



Liner joint tool (LJ tool) is a tool that makes the joints generated by micro joints and wire joints inconspicuous by connecting the base material and the product with half cut joints. The joint strength can be adjusted by the joint width.

For MORE information,
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