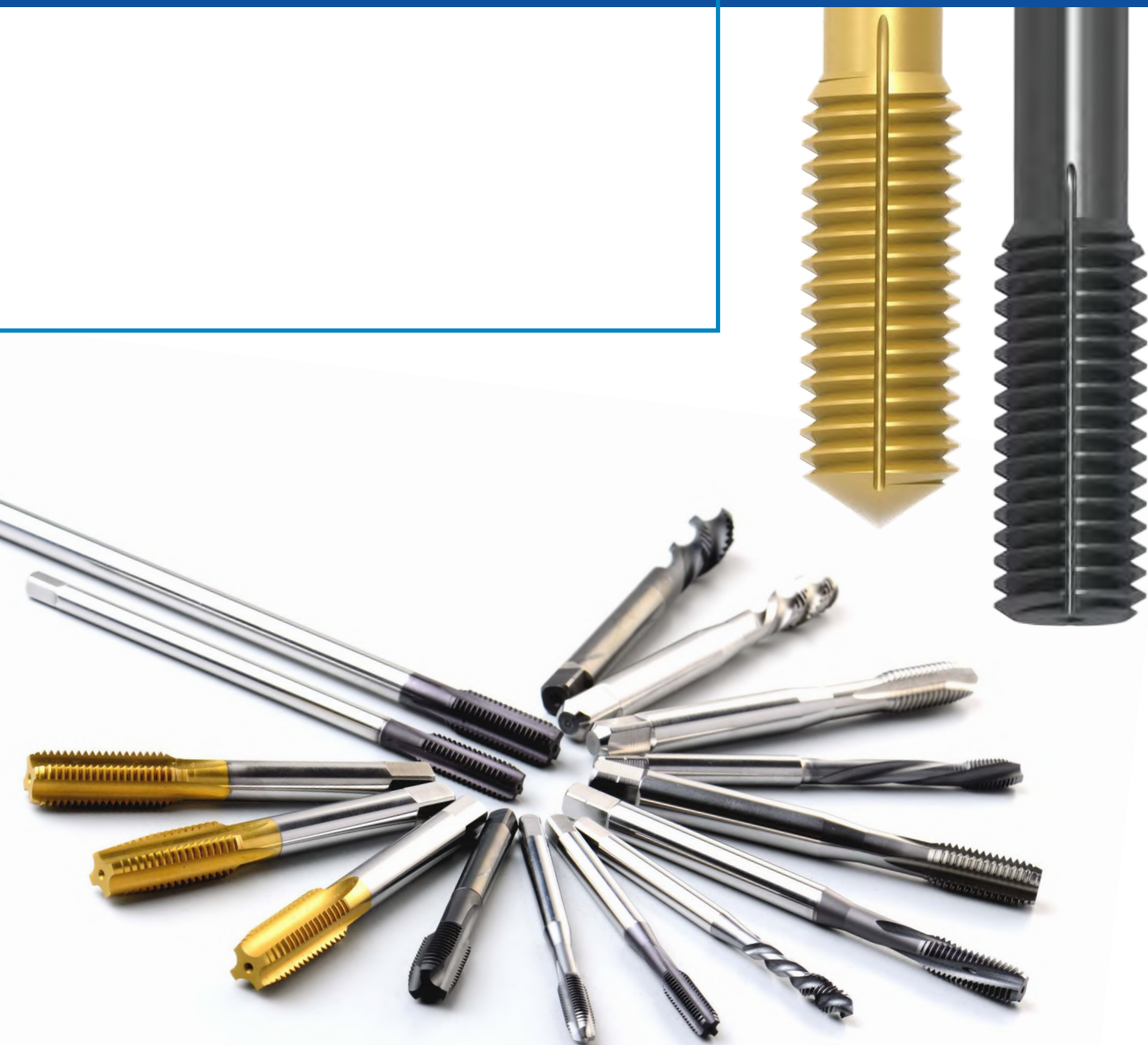
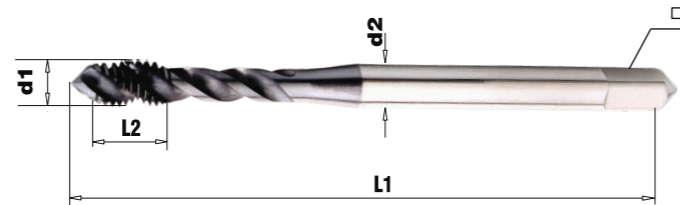


Gewindebohrer Taps



SCHNEIDEN GEWINDEBOHRER CUT TAPS

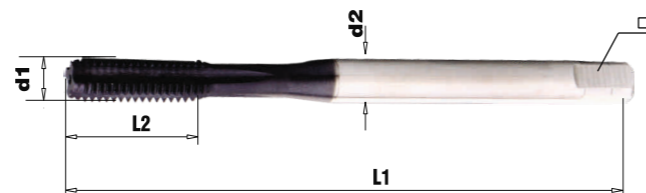
SPIRAL FLUTED TAPS FOR GENERAL APPLICATION



HSS-E Form C TiCN CRH M 6H

Größe Size (d1)	Ident No.		d2 mm		L1 mm		L2 mm	■ Square size mm	
	DIN	ISO	DIN	ISO	DIN	ISO		DIN	ISO
M4 X 0.7	TA8A8043	TA8B82667	4.5	4.0	63	53	8	3.4	3.15
M5 X 0.8	TA8A8044	TA8B82668	6.0	5.0	70	58	10	4.9	4.0
M6 X 1.0	TA8A8045	TA8B82669	6.0	6.3	80	66	11	4.9	5.0
M8 X 1.25	TA8A8046	TA8B82670	8.0	8.0	90	72	13	6.2	6.3
M10 X 1.5	TA8A8047	TA8B82671	10.0	10.0	100	80	15	8.0	8.0
M12 X 1.75	TA8A8048	TA8B82672	9.0	9.0	110	89	18	7.0	7.1
M14 X 2.0	TA8A8325	TA8B82673	11.0	11.2	110	95	20	9.0	9.0
M16 X 2.0	TA8A8326	TA8B81386	12.0	12.5	110	102	20	9.0	10.0
M20 X 2.5	TA8A8327	TA8B8809	16.0	14.0	140	112	25	12.0	11.2

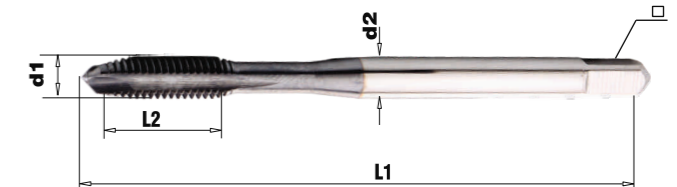
STRAIGHT FLUTED TAPS FOR CAST IRON AND ALUMINIUM



HSS-E Form C TiAlN CRH M 6HX

Größe Size (d1)	Ident No.		d2 mm		L1 mm		L2 mm		■ Square size mm	
	DIN	ISO	DIN	ISO	DIN	ISO	DIN	ISO	DIN	ISO
M4 X 0.7	TA6A7321	TA6B72663	4.5	4.0	63	53	13	13	3.4	3.15
M5 X 0.8	TA6A7174	TA6B72664	6.0	5.0	70	58	15	15	4.9	4.0
M6 X 1.0	TA6A7072	TA6B71376	6.0	6.3	80	66	16	16	4.9	5.0
M8 X 1.25	TA6A7004	TA6B71340	8.0	8.0	90	72	18	22	6.2	6.3
M10 X 1.5	TA6A7073	TA6B71339	10.0	10.0	100	80	20	24	8.0	8.0
M12 X 1.75	TA6A7083	TA6B71360	9.0	9.0	110	89	24	29	7.0	7.1
M14 X 2.0	TA6A7322	TA6B7970	11.0	11.2	110	95	28	28	9.0	9.0
M16 X 2.0	TA6A7323	TA6B7994	12.0	12.5	110	102	30	30	9.0	10.0
M20 X 2.5	TA6A7324	TA6B71043	16.0	14.0	140	112	30	30	12.0	11.2

SPIRAL POINT TAPS FOR THROUGH HOLES



HSS-E Form B TiCN CRH M 6H

Größe Size (d1)	Ident No.		d2 mm		L1 mm		L2 mm		■ Square size mm	
	DIN	ISO	DIN	ISO	DIN	ISO	DIN	ISO	DIN	ISO
M4 X 0.7	TA7A8312	TA7B8035	4.5	4.0	63	53	13	13	3.4	3.15
M5 X 0.8	TA7A8313	TA7B8036	6.0	5.0	70	58	15	15	4.9	4.0
M6 X 1.0	TA7A8314	TA7B8037	6.0	6.3	80	66	16	16	4.9	5.0
M8 X 1.25	TA7A8315	TA7B8038	8.0	8.0	90	72	18	22	6.2	6.3
M10 X 1.5	TA7A8316	TA7B8039	10.0	10.0	100	80	20	24	8.0	8.0
M12 X 1.75	TA7A8317	TA7B8040	9.0	9.0	110	89	24	29	7.0	7.1
M14 X 2.0	TA7A8318	TA7B82665	11.0	11.2	110	95	28	28	9.0	9.0
M16 X 2.0	TA7A8319	TA7B82666	12.0	12.5	110	102	30	30	9.0	10.0
M20 X 2.5	TA7A8320	TA7B8357	16.0	14.0	140	112	30	30	12.0	11.2

SPECIALS ON REQUEST

- UNF / UNC taps with Straight, Spiral & Spiral point flutes
- JIS standards also available for the above listed items
- Uncoated taps - TiN / TiCN / TiAlN
- Thread tolerance - 4H / 5H, 6H, 6HX, 7H/8H, 7G, 8G, 1B, 2B, 3B
- Left hand taps
- Internal coolant taps
- ACME taps, Taper taps like NPT, BSPT, Multistart taps, Interrupted taps, Spiral lock taps and Hollow taps can be supplied upon request



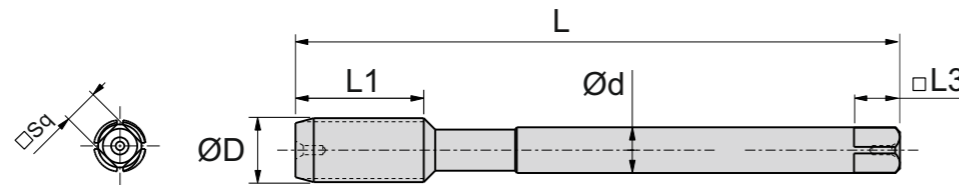
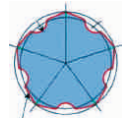
FORMEN GEWINDEBOHRER

FORM TAPS

HSSE - BSP

G

With Oil Groove



Tolerance	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Coating	TiN	TiN	TiN	TiN	TiN	TiN	TiCN	TiCN	TiCN	TiCN	TiCN	TiCN
Cutting Material	HSS-E	HSS-E	HSS-E	HSS-E	HSS-E	HSS-E	HSS-E	HSS-E	HSS-E	HSS-E	HSS-E	HSS-E
Coolant	Non-IKA	IKA	IKR	Non-IKA	IKA	IKR	Non-IKA	IKA	IKR	Non-IKA	IKA	IKR
Hole Type	C / 2-3	C / 2-3	C / 2-3	E / 1.5	E / 1.5	E / 1.5	C / 2-3	C / 2-3	C / 2-3	E / 1.5	E / 1.5	E / 1.5

BSP	Size	TPI	Blank Details				Thread Length L1	Neck Length L2	Drill Size (mm)		Size	M35 G											
			OAL (L)	Shank Ød	Sq	Length L3			Min. Ø	Max. Ø		FORM C			FORM E			FORM C			FORM E		
												Non	IKA	IKR	Non	IKA	IKR	Non	IKA	IKR	Non	IKA	IKR
BSP	1/16	28	90	8	6.2	9	18	35	7.25	7.30	1/16	..17201	..17301	..17401	..17501	..17601	..17701	..17801	..17901	..18001	..18101	..18201	..18301
BSP	1/8	28	100	10	8.0	11	20	39	9.25	9.30	1/8	..17202	..17302	..17402	..17502	..17602	..17702	..17802	..17902	..18002	..18102	..18202	..18302
BSP	1/4	19	100	11	9.0	12	20		12.55	13.00	1/4	..17203	..17303	..17403	..17503	..17603	..17703	..17803	..17903	..18003	..18103	..18203	..18303
BSP	3/8	19	125	14	11.0	14	25		16.05	16.11	3/8	..17204	..17304	..17404	..17504	..17604	..17704	..17804	..17904	..18004	..18104	..18204	..18304
BSP	1/2	14	125	16	12.0	15	25		20.10	20.16	1/2	..17205	..17305	..17405	..17505	..17605	..17705	..17805	..17905	..18005	..18105	..18205	..18305
BSP	5/8	14	140	18	14.5	18	30		22.05	22.13	5/8	..17206	..17306	..17406	..17506	..17606	..17706	..17806	..17906	..18006	..18106	..18206	..18306
BSP	3/4	14	160	20	16.0	20	35		25.60	25.68	3/4	..17207	..17307	..17407	..17507	..17607	..17707	..17807	..17907	..18007	..18107	..18207	..18307
BSP	7/8	14	180	22	18.0	22	40		29.35	29.45	7/8	..17208	..17308	..17408	..17508	..17608	..17708	..17808	..17908	..18008	..18108	..18208	..18308
BSP	1"	11	180	25	20.0	23	30		32.15	32.25	1"	..17209	..17309	..17409	..17509	..17609	..17709	..17809	..17909	..18009	..18109	..18209	..18309

BSP	Size	TPI	Blank Details				Thread Length L1	Neck Length L2	Drill Size (mm)		Size	PM G											
			OAL (L)	Shank Ød	Sq	Length L3			Min. Ø	Max. Ø		FORM C			FORM E			FORM C			FORM E		
												Non	IKA	IKR	Non	IKA	IKR	Non	IKA	IKR	Non	IKA	IKR
BSP	1/16	28	90	8	6.2	9	18	35	7.25	7.30	1/16	..18401	..18501	..18601	..18701	..18801	..18901	..19001	..19101	..19201	..19301	..19401	..19501
BSP	1/8	28	100	10	8.0	11	20	39	9.25	9.30	1/8	..18402	..18502	..18602	..18702	..18802	..18902	..19002	..19102	..19202	..19302	..19402	..19502
BSP	1/4	19	100	11	9.0	12	20		12.55	13.00	1/4	..18403	..18503	..18603	..18703	..18803	..18903	..19003	..19103	..19203	..19303	..19403	..19503
BSP	3/8	19	125	14	11.0	14	25		16.05	16.11	3/8	..18404	..18504	..18604	..18704	..18804	..18904	..19004	..19104	..19204	..19304	..19404	..19504
BSP	1/2	14	125	16	12.0	15	25		20.10	20.16	1/2	..18405	..18505	..18605	..18705	..18805	..18905	..19005	..19105	..19205	..19305	..19405	..19505
BSP	5/8	14	140	18	14.5	18	30		22.05	22.13	5/8	..18406	..18506	..18606	..18706	..18806	..18906	..19006	..19106	..19206	..19306	..19406	..19506
BSP	3/4	14	160	20	16.0	20	35		25.60	25.68	3/4	..18407	..18507	..18607	..18707	..18807	..18907	..19007	..19107	..19207	..19307	..19407	..19507
BSP	7/8	14	180	22	18.0	22	40		29.35	29.45	7/8	..18408	..18508	..18608	..18708	..18808	..18908	..19008	..19108	..19208	..19308	..19408	..19508
BSP	1"	11	180	25	20.0	23	30		32.15	32.25	1"	..18409	..18509	..18609	..18709	..18809	..18909	..19009	..19109	..19209	..19309	..19409	..19509

* For example, for size '1/16' with 'TiN'+ 'Form C'+ 'Non IKA' combination- order it as 'BTA3A917201' and the same with 'TiCN' coating order it as 'BTA3A817801' as given in the above table.

FLUTELESS TAPS & THREAD FORMING



Fluteless taps are used for the forming of internal threads without chip production. In contrast to conventional tapping where material is cut from the workpiece, thread forming is a pressure deformation process without chip removal for the production of internal threads. During the process the material is cold formed without interrupting the grain flow.

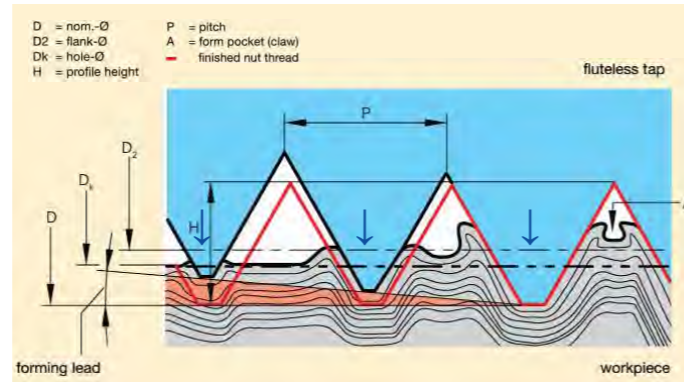
According to DIN 8583, thread forming is described as "pressing the thread into the workpiece with a tool possessing a spiral working area". The spiral threaded, polygonal portion of the fluteless tap is "screwed" into the pre-drilled workpiece with an appropriate constant feed rate equal to the thread pitch. The thread profile is pressed gradually via the forming lead into the material of the workpiece. Subsequently, the pressure in the deformation zone exceeds the compression limit, the workpiece becomes ductile and is deformed. The material yields radially, "flows" along the thread profile in the unoccupied base of the tool and forms the minor diameter of the nut thread. The flow process creates the process specific form pockets (claws).

The drill size hole diameter is heavily dependent on the formability of the material, the workpiece geometry and the required effective depth of the thread. In comparison to conventional tapping, a larger diameter tapping size hole should be selected. With a larger diameter tapping size hole the load on the tool is reduced while increasing the tool life.

Thread formation:

The production of internal threads without chip removal (thread forming) in comparison to conventional tapping.

Flow characteristics of the material during thread forming and the deformation process



Forming Tap Drill Size

Thread forming taps require a larger pre-tap hole size than cutting taps because they do not produce a chip during tapping. The pre-tap hole size tolerance for smaller fine-pitch taps must be controlled more closely to prevent after-tap minor diameter problems.

Finding the correct drill size for a Threadformer Tap may be a "Cut and Try" process. Not all drills are alike and therefore the pre-tap holes produced by different drills may be vastly different. What matters is the actual pre-tap hole size, how consistently this hole size is maintained, and finally, the after-tap thread percentage or minor diameter. To get good results, you must know the actual hole size and not just the drill size! Thin wall parts may expand during tapping and produce oversize after-tap minor diameters. Diecast parts may contain porosity which may cause oversize holes due to shrinkage.

Tapping size hole diameter

With fluteless tapping, the tapping size hole diameter influences the distinction of the formed thread. A too small tapping size hole diameter results in an over-forming of the thread which must definitely be prevented because this can lead to tool breakage. A too large tapping size hole is acceptable with certain tolerances because formed threads have a sufficient loading capacity from a 50% bearing depth.

Thread Inspection Procedures

Pitch Diameter: Primary requirement of the tap is qualifying the "GO" and "NO-GO" thread gauges, which check the pitch diameter to work correctly. As a thumb rule, forming taps should be two to three "H" or "D" numbers larger than cutting taps in order to gauge correctly. Threads that are tight or loose after tapping can be rectified by increasing or decreasing the tap pitch diameter ("H" or "D" number).

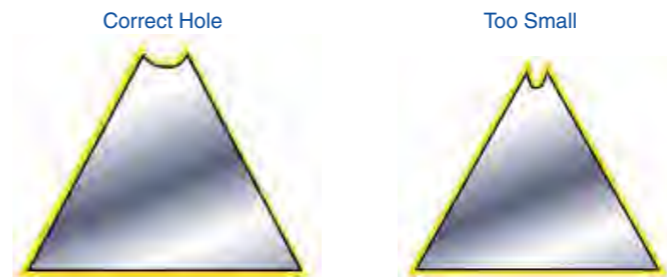
Minor Diameter: The most common problem is thread percentage. Unless otherwise specified, acceptance criteria are the minimum and maximum minor diameters for various thread sizes and classes of fit, also vary. These measurements are checked with cylindrical plug gages. It is important that these criteria be inspected during the initial "Testing" stage of drilling and tapping.

Procedure for using a Forming Tap

1. Drill a part and measure the pre-tap hole size.
2. Tap the part. Check pitch diameter with go and no-go gauges. Check the thread percentage or minor diameter against the customer requirement.
3. Establish a maximum condition for the pre-tap hole size and monitor this frequently during the production tap run.

Visual Thread Inspection

All formed threads have a cup or "U" in the crest due to the nature of the thread forming process. A properly sized hole should result in a thread percentage of 65-75%. Tapping with too small of a pre-tap hole size results in excessive tapping torque, tap wear, and possible tap breakage. Always check your hole size after drilling. Do not expect the drill will cut the size hole marked on the drill. Use a drill that will satisfy both thread gauge as well as minor dia./PIN gauge.



Pre-tap hole size is correct. Thread percentage is 65-75%, and the after-tap minor diameter is in specification.

Resulting in a high thread percentage (90-100%) and an after-tap minor diameter which is too small.



Suitable for some applications. Thread percentage is 55%. After-tap minor diameter is too large for 2B and 3B tolerances.

Resulting in a low thread percentage (40%) and an after-tap minor diameter which is too big

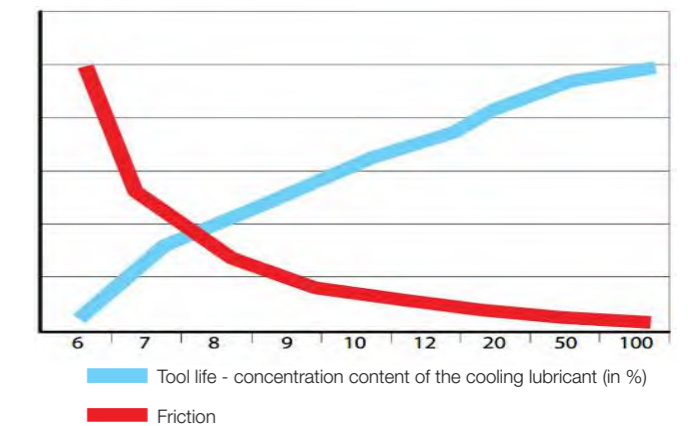
Lubrication is of significant importance. The lubrication prevents material from building up on the thread flanks and ensures that the necessary torque for the forming process is not too high. Therefore, under no circumstances should there ever be a breakdown in lubrication! Preference should be given to lubricants such as cooling agents of oils containing graphite such as those used in rolling processes. Always follow the rule: "The better the lubrication the easier the thread forming process".

Cooling lubricants with fluteless taps

The better the lubrication with the maximum concentration, the longer the tool life. There are two different types of lubricant:

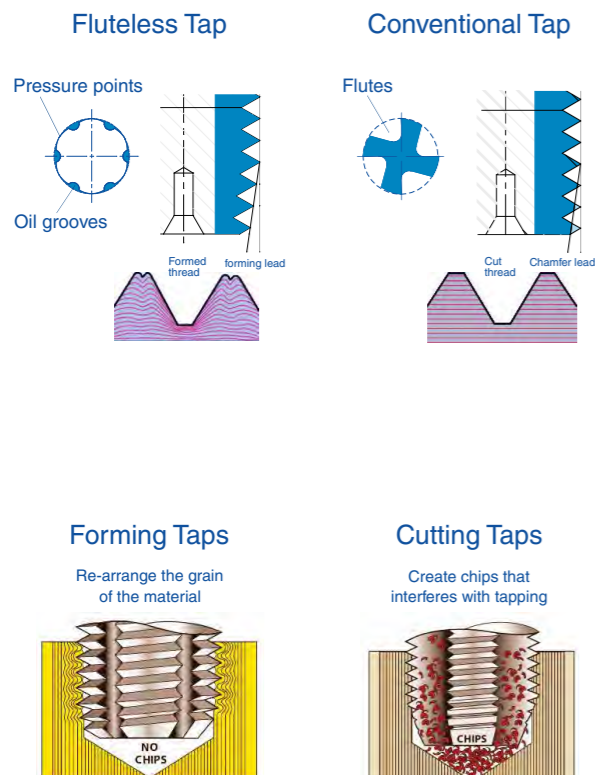
Oil based lubricants: These are mineral oils with the best lubricating characteristics. They reduce friction and achieve optimal life.

Soluble lubricants: Soluble, or emulsion, lubricants are concentrates mixed with water. Where a 6% emulsion is typically fine for most cutting processes, a higher level of lubricity is needed for thread forming. A content of 12% is ideal for forming threads. It should be noted that 50% of the success of thread forming is based on proper lubrication.



Advantages of thread forming:

- No cutting errors
- No chip formation
- Application in wide range of materials
- One tool for the production of threads in through and blind holes
- Pitch and angle of thread errors that can occur with thread cutting are eliminated
- Internal threads produced by thread forming possess a higher tensile strength particularly at the thread flanks, thanks to the so-called "uninterrupted grain flow" and the cold forming process
- The surface of the thread is improved
- Fluteless taps can be applied at higher speeds because the formability of many materials increases with the forming speed. This does not have a negative effect on the tool life
- Reduced danger of breakage through rigid design.





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BILZ is the leading manufacturer of clamping tools worldwide in the fields of tapping and high-performance tools, as well as being a competent partner in the automotive and machine tool industry for nearly 100 years. Aspiring to the highest quality and innovation, around 500 employees in Asia and Europe develop and produce modern solutions for tool clamping applications in 34 different countries.



Self Reversing
Tapping
Attachment

Quick Change
Tapping Chuck



Synchro Tapping Chuck

Tapping
Chucks &
Adaptors
for larger
threads



Shrink-Fit Machine &
Chucks



CNC Tool Holders

