| Insert | Size | Chipbreaker Geometry | Process type | Chipbreaker Type | Ground Wiper | Ground Edge | Ground Clamping Base |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HM390 TDKT 1505PDR-MP | 15 | PDR-MP | SEMI AND FINISH | Negative | Yes | No | No |
| HM390 TDKT 1505PDR-HS |  | PDR-HS | ROUGH | Negative | No | No | No |
| HM390 TDKT 1505..PDR |  | PDR | SEMI FINISH | Negative | No | No | No |
| HM390 TDKT 1505PDR-GW |  | PDR-GW | SEMI AND FINISH | Negative | Yes | No | No |
| HM390 TDKT 1505PDR-FW |  | PDR-FW | ROUGH | Negative | No | No | No |
| HM390 TDKR 150508 PDRHM |  | PDRHM | SEMI AND FINISH | Positive | Yes | No | No |

## HM390 TDKT 1505PDR-FW

The serrated wavy cutting edges of the insert provide the following advantages:

- Crushes chips into small segments
- Reduces cutting forces and thus power consumption
- Increases cutter stability
- Improves chip evacuation

Due to the above-mentioned features, cutters carrying the new HM390 TDKT 1505PDR-FW insert provide extra efficiency in rough milling, especially in the following cases

- Low operational stiffness (high overhang, poor workholding, thin-walled workpiece, etc.)
- Limited machine power
- Difficult chip evacuation in narrow slots or deep cavities


## HM390 TDKT 1505PDR-FW Insert for HM390-15 Milling Cutters

This single-sided triangular insert has three positive and serrated cutting edges intended for up to 12 mm milling depth of cut.
5 serration grooves on each flank of the insert generate a wavy cutting edge
The insert also features a wiper corner edge for high surface finish.

## Main Application

Machining square shoulders using $90^{\circ}$ face and endmills.

In order to provide an overlapping effect and to achieve optimal chip crushing, it is recommended to mount the HM390 TDKT 1505PDR-FW insert in an alternating edge configuration on adjacent cutter flutes.

## Mounting Instructions






## Notes for technologists and CNC programmers

When the HM390 TDKT 1505PDR-FW inserts are mounted on standard tools, their actual diameter will be $\mathbf{1 . 0} \mathbf{~ m m}$ larger than their nominal diameter.


