



PVD Coating for
Heat-Resistant Alloy | PR115S
PR120S

PVD Coating for Heat-Resistant Alloy

PR115S/PR120S

NEW



Solves various machining issues for heat-resistant alloys and stainless steel

Longer tool life for heat-resistant alloy machining

Unique heat-resistant carbide substrate and
newly developed PVD coating technology
“MEGACOAT TOUGH”



Specialized chipbreakers for heat-resistant alloys available (SQ/SG/SX)
Positive inserts for small parts machining also available

PVD Coating for Heat-Resistant Alloy

PR115S/PR120S

Unique carbide substrate with excellent heat-resistant properties and new coating technology "MEGACOAT TOUGH" provides longer tool life for heat-resistant alloy machining. Low cutting force and stable machining with specialized chipbreakers (SQ/SG/SX)

1 Longer tool life for heat-resistant alloy machining

Challenges of Machining Heat-Resistant Alloys

When machining heat-resistant alloys that can withstand high temperatures above 1,000 temperature (°C), the workpiece is likely to harden and insert damage is extremely rapid.

Crater wear

Worsening chip control, etc.

Diminishing wear damage from notching

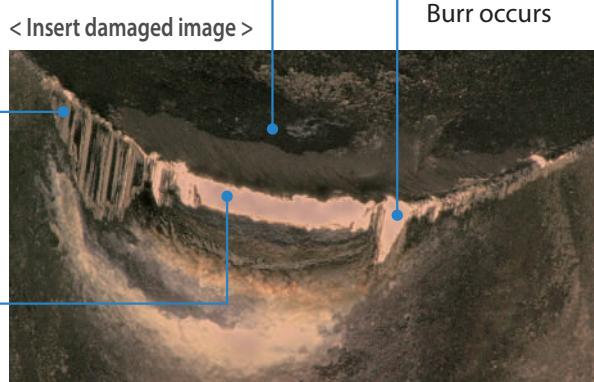
Surface roughness

Deteriorating dimensional accuracy, etc.

Abrasive wear

Cutting force

Increased cutting heat



Diminishing
damage from
notching
Burr occurs

SOLUTION

With excellent heat resistance, wear resistance and stability, achieving long tool life and stable machining of heat-resistant alloys

- Excellent heat resistance : Unique carbide substrate
- To control wear : New coating "MEGACOAT TOUGH"
- Low cutting force and stable machining : Specialized chipbreakers (SQ/SG/SX)

MEGACOAT
TOUGH | HRSA |

Video



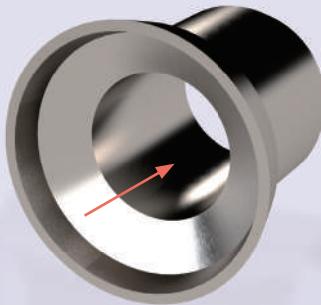
HRSA(Heat Resistant Super Alloy)
Exceptional Endurance. Maximum Tool Life.

Case Studies

SOLUTION ①

Airplane parts Ni-based heat-resistant alloy

Cutting conditions : $V_c = 30 \text{ m/min}$, $a_p = 1.0 \text{ mm}$, $f = 0.08 \text{ mm/rev}$, Wet
CCGT09T304MFP-GQ PR115S



Tool life

PR115S

20 pcs/edge

Tool life

1.3x

Competitor A

15 pcs/edge

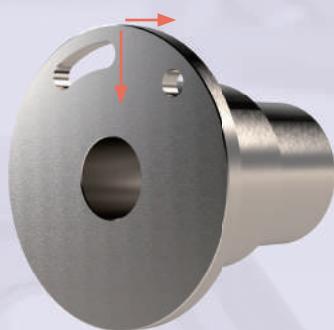
PR115S provides 1.3 times longer tool life in airplane parts machining, which requires high heat resistance

(User evaluation)

SOLUTION ②

Agricultural machine engine parts SUH600

Cutting conditions : $V_c = 45 \text{ m/min}$, $a_p = 0.4 \text{ mm}$, $f = 0.15 \text{ mm/rev}$, Wet
WNMG080408MQ PR120S



Tool life

PR120S

140 pcs/edge

Tool life

PR120S

22 pcs/edge

Tool life

1.5x

Competitor B

90 pcs/edge

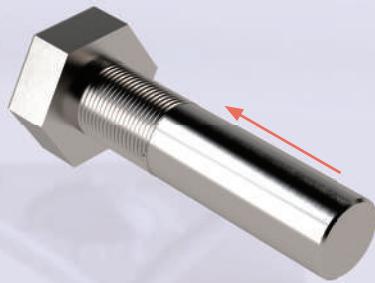
PR120S provides longer tool life in all six edges and ensures stable machining

(User evaluation)

SOLUTION ③

Bolt SUS304

Cutting conditions : $V_c = 135 \text{ m/min}$, $a_p = 1.5 \text{ mm}$, $f = 0.25 \text{ mm/rev}$, Wet
TNMG160408MQ PR120S



Tool life

PR120S

15 pcs/edge

Competitor C

15 pcs/edge

Improved tool life of stainless steel

(User evaluation)

Longer tool life of heat-resistant alloys

INCONEL718 cutting performance

PR115S

Cutting edge condition after 7.4 min machining
(Internal evaluation)



Competitor D



Abrasive wear Large

PR120S

Cutting edge condition after 15 min machining
(Internal evaluation)



Competitor E



**Secondary
diminishing damage
from notching Large**

Cutting conditions :
 $V_c = 60 \text{ m/min}$, $a_p = 0.5 \text{ mm}$, $f = 0.1 \text{ mm/rev}$, Wet INCONEL718 CNMG120408 Type

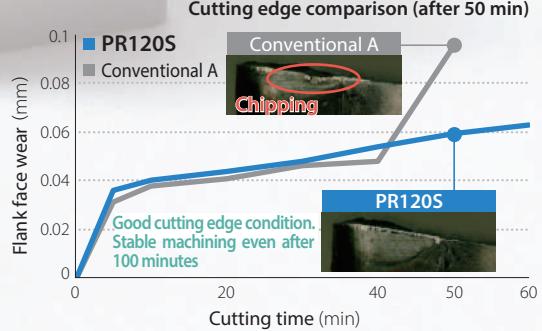
Cutting conditions :
 $V_c = 40 \text{ m/min}$, $a_p = 0.5 \text{ mm}$, $f = 0.1 \text{ mm/rev}$, Wet INCONEL718 CNMG120408 Type

Supports small parts machining of stainless steel

SUS316L cutting performance

PR120S

Wear resistance comparison (Internal evaluation)
Cutting edge comparison (after 50 min)



Cutting conditions : $V_c = 150 \text{ m/min}$, $a_p = 1.0 \text{ mm}$, $f = 0.08 \text{ mm/rev}$, Wet, SUS316L, DCGT11T304 Type

2

Unique carbide substrate with excellent heat resistance and New coating "MEGACOAT TOUGH"

PR115S

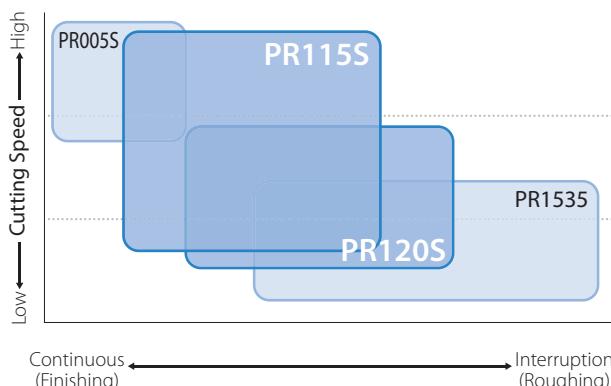
Covers a wide range of difficult-to-cut material machining applications
1st recommendation for continuous finishing of heat-resistant alloys

PR120S

Long tool life and stable machining in interrupted machining of heat-resistant alloys
1st recommendation for continuous finishing to light interrupted machining of stainless steel
Longer tool life extension possible for stainless steel machining

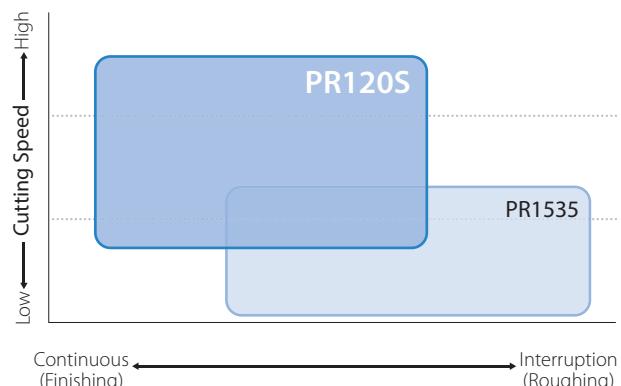
S

Heat-Resistant Alloys Application map



M

Stainless Steel Application map



Carbide Substrate and Coating

< Section image >



"MEGACOAT TOUGH" has a special adhesive layer

1. Wear resistant layer

AlTiCrN layer
Thick-film PVD suppresses abrasive wear

2. Middle layer

TiAIN layer
Excellent oxidation resistance to
suppress crater wear

Check

Improved adhesion of the coating with
notching control

3. Special adhesive layer

Specializes in heat-resistant alloys

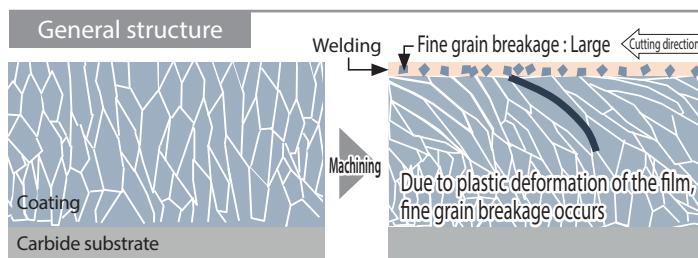
4. Unique carbide substrate



1. Wear resistant layer

Thick-film PVD suppresses abrasive wear
Reduces notch damage with ultra-fine grain structure

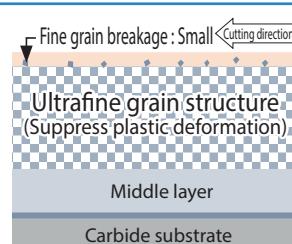
Damage to the coating during machining of heat-resistant alloys (Image)



PR115S/PR120S

Due to ultrafine structure of the membrane, controls fine grain breakage

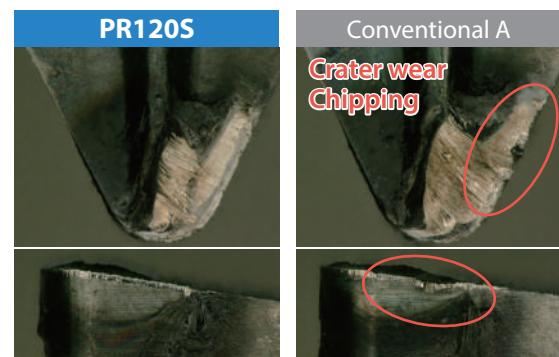
Due to grain breakage and dropping of welding, controls wear and tear



2. Middle layer

TiAlN layer provides superior oxidation resistance
Controls crater wear

Crater wear comparison (Internal evaluation) After machining for 50 min

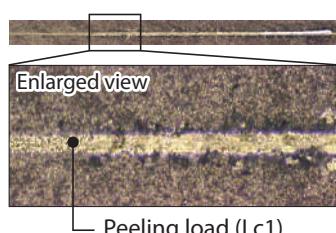


Cutting conditions : $V_c = 150 \text{ m/min}$, $a_p = 1.0 \text{ mm}$, $f = 0.08 \text{ mm/rev}$, Wet SUS316L DCGT11T304 Type

3. Special adhesive layer

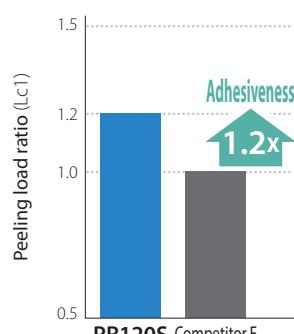
Adhesion layer at carbide substrate-main layer interface, high affinity and improved adhesion

Scratch test results



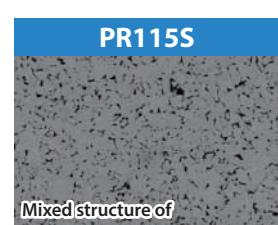
Check

Peeling load (Lc1) (Internal evaluation)



4. Unique carbide substrate

Carbide substrate for heat-resistant alloy machining
Excellent thermal properties with high thermal conductivity



Excellent heat resistance



Excellent heat resistance and stability

3

New chipbreaker designs (SQ/SG/SX) improve machining stability

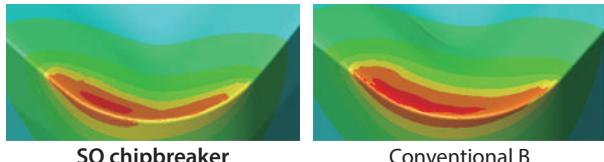
Finishing to medium machining SQ chipbreaker

Extended tool life and improved efficiency for mid-range to finishing applications in heat-resistant alloys

SQ chipbreaker benefits

- Reduced temperature at the cutting edge → Extended tool life
- Reduces burring → Extended tool life and efficiency improvements

Edge temperature comparison (Simulation) (Internal evaluation)



Cutting conditions : $V_c = 40$ m/min, $a_p = 1.0$ mm, $f = 0.15$ mm/rev,

Dry CNMG120408 Type

Workpiece : Ni-based heat-resistant alloy

The newly developed chipbreaker lowers the temperature of the cutting edge, This improves tool life and machining efficiency in semi-finishing applications.



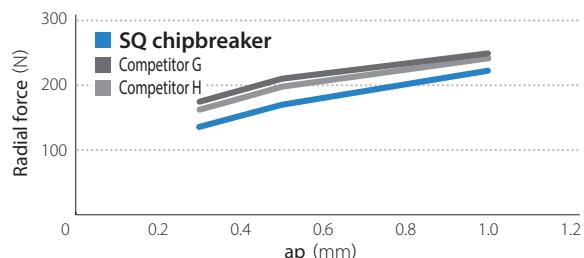
Special rake face design decreases cutting edge temperature

Optimal design achieved with simulation technology

Slant cutting edge

- Inclined in (-) direction
- Effective for burr suppression and reducing notching

Cutting force comparison (Internal evaluation)



Cutting conditions :

$V_c = 40$ m/min, $f = 0.15$ mm/rev, Wet, CNMG120408 Type

Workpiece : Ni-based heat-resistant alloy

SG chipbreaker for roughing

Supports roughing of heat-resistant alloys

SG chipbreaker benefits

- Well-balanced rake face shape → Extended tool life
- Shallow bottom chipbreaker design → Smooth chip control



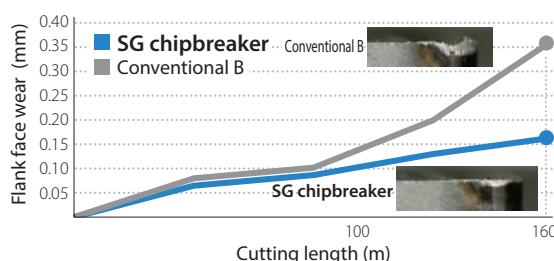
Standard chipbreaker

Stable chip control during heavy machining applications

Well-balanced rake face shape

High-strength and low cutting force design

Wear resistance comparison (Internal evaluation)



Cutting conditions :
 $V_c = 80$ m/min, $a_p = 1.0$ mm, $f = 0.20$ mm/rev, Wet, CNMG120408 Type
Workpiece : INCONEL718

SX chipbreaker for high efficiency roughing

Improved efficiency for roughing in heat-resistant alloys

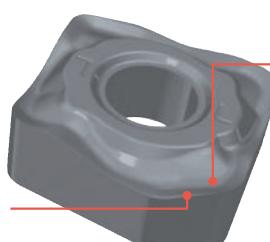
SX chipbreaker benefits

- Decreased edge temperature → Extended tool life
- Suppresses burr formation → Greater depths of cut
- Decreased radial forces → Resists edge build-up and improves efficiency

Please refer to the back cover for precautions when using the SX chipbreaker.

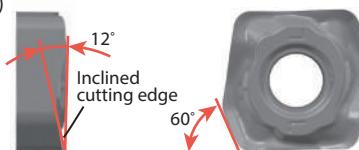
Unique cutting edge design (Handed insert)

- 60° lead angle (when installed in the toolholder)
- 12° rake angle



Rake design decreases temperature at the cutting edge

Optimal design achieved with CNC simulation technology



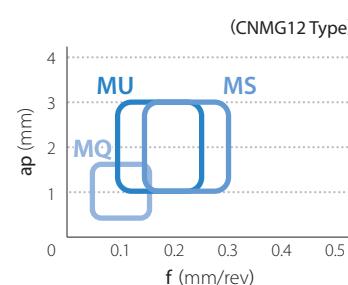
- Can be installed in standard Kyocera toolholders (DCLN/PCLN) by changing to corresponding SX shim
- Single-sided handed insert

Recommended Cutting Conditions

Workpiece	Cutting Range	Application	Recommended Chipbreaker	Recommended Grade	Min. – Recommendation – Max.		
					Vc (m/min)	ap (mm)	f (mm/rev)
Heat-Resistant Alloys	Finishing	Continuous	MQ	PR115S	25 – 45 – 70	0.2 – 0.5 – 1.0	0.05 – 0.1 – 0.2
		Light Interruption		PR120S	25 – 40 – 60		
	Finishing-Medium	Continuous	SQ	PR115S	25 – 45 – 70	0.3 – 0.5 – 1.5	0.1 – 0.17 – 0.35
		Light Interruption		PR120S	25 – 40 – 60		
	Medium-Roughing	Continuous	SK	PR115S	25 – 45 – 70	0.5 – 1.0 – 1.5	0.03 – 0.05 – 0.1
		Light Interruption		PR120S	25 – 40 – 60		
	Roughing	Heavy Interruption	MU	PR1535	25 – 30 – 45	0.5 – 1.0 – 2.0	0.1 – 0.15 – 0.3
		Continuous		PR115S	25 – 45 – 70		
	Stainless Steel (Austenitic related)	Light Interruption	MS	PR120S	25 – 40 – 60	0.5 – 1.0 – 2.0	0.1 – 0.15 – 0.3
		Heavy Interruption		PR1535	25 – 30 – 45		
	Stainless Steel (Precipitation Hardening)	Continuous	TK	PR115S	25 – 45 – 70	1.0 – 2.0 – 3.0	0.12 – 0.2 – 0.3
		Light Interruption		PR120S	25 – 40 – 60		
		Heavy Interruption		PR1535	25 – 30 – 45	0.5 – 2.0 – 4.0	0.15 – 0.3 – 0.45
	Finishing	Continuous	SG	PR115S	25 – 45 – 70		
		Light Interruption		PR120S	25 – 40 – 60		
	Roughing	Heavy Interruption	SX	PR1535	25 – 30 – 45		
		Continuous		PR115S	25 – 45 – 70	0.5 – 2.0 – 4.0	0.1 – 0.3 – 0.4
	Finishing	Light Interruption	SG	PR120S	25 – 40 – 60		
		Heavy Interruption		PR1535	25 – 30 – 45		
	Stainless Steel (Precipitation Hardening)	Continuous	SX	PR115S	25 – 45 – 70	0.5 – 2.0 – 4.0	0.15 – 0.3 – 0.45
		Light Interruption		PR120S	25 – 40 – 60		
		Heavy Interruption		PR1535	25 – 30 – 45		

The **bold-faced number** indicates a center value of recommended cutting condition

Stainless Steel



Cutting Range

Finishing
ap : 0.5 – 1.5 mm

Finishing-Medium
ap : 1.0 – 3.0 mm

Recommended Chipbreaker

MQ
Chipbreaker



Advantage
Low Cutting Force/
Chip Control

MS
Chipbreaker



Advantage
Cutting Edge
Damage Control

Issue : Finished surfaces, chip control

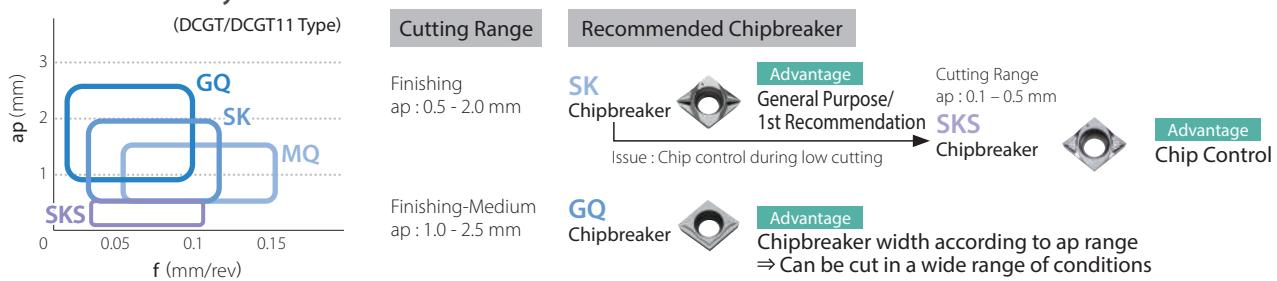
MU



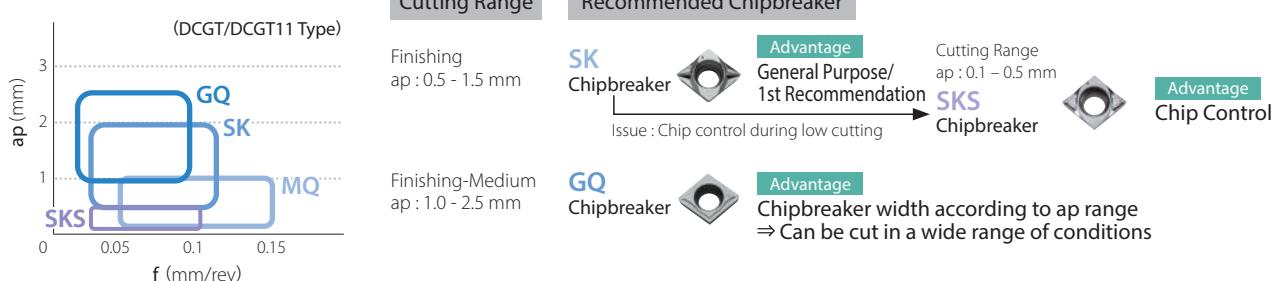
Advantage
Low Cutting Force/
Chip Control

Applicable Chipbreaker Range (ap Indicates radial depth of cut per side)

Heat-Resistant Alloys



Stainless Steel



Recommended Cutting Conditions

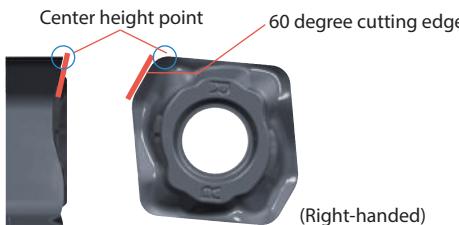
Workpiece	Cutting Range	Recommended Chipbreaker	Recommended Grade	Min. – Recommendation – Max.		
				Vc (m/min)	ap (mm)	f (mm/rev)
Heat-Resistant Alloys	Finishing	MQ	PR115S	25 – 45 – 70	0.5 – 1.0 – 1.5	0.05 – 0.1 – 0.15
			PR120S	25 – 40 – 60		
			PR1535	25 – 30 – 45		0.08 – 0.15 – 0.2
		SKS	PR115S	25 – 45 – 70	0.1 – 0.3 – 0.5	0.03 – 0.05 – 0.1
			PR120S	25 – 40 – 60		0.05 – 0.1 – 0.15
			PR1535	25 – 30 – 45	0.3 – 0.5 – 1.0	0.05 – 0.1 – 0.15
		SK	PR115S	25 – 45 – 70	0.5 – 1.0 – 2.0	0.03 – 0.08 – 0.12
			PR120S	25 – 40 – 60		0.05 – 0.1 – 0.15
			PR1535	25 – 30 – 45	0.5 – 1.5 – 3.0	0.04 – 0.07 – 0.1
	Finishing-Medium	GQ	PR115S	25 – 45 – 70	1.0 – 1.5 – 2.5	0.02 – 0.05 – 0.08
			PR120S	25 – 40 – 60		0.04 – 0.07 – 0.1
			PR1535	25 – 30 – 45	1.0 – 3.0 – 5.0	0.04 – 0.07 – 0.1
Stainless Steel (Austenitic related)	Finishing	MQ	PR120S	80 – 100 – 120	0.3 – 0.5 – 1.0	0.05 – 0.1 – 0.15
			PR1535	60 – 80 – 100	0.5 – 1.0 – 1.5	0.08 – 0.15 – 0.2
		SKS	PR120S	80 – 100 – 120	0.1 – 0.3 – 0.5	0.03 – 0.05 – 0.1
			PR1535	60 – 80 – 100	0.3 – 0.5 – 1.0	0.05 – 0.1 – 0.15
	Finishing-Medium	SK	PR120S	80 – 100 – 120	0.5 – 1.0 – 2.0	0.03 – 0.08 – 0.12
			PR1535	60 – 80 – 100	0.5 – 1.5 – 3.0	0.05 – 0.1 – 0.15
	Finishing-Medium	GQ	PR120S	80 – 100 – 120	1.0 – 1.5 – 2.5	0.02 – 0.05 – 0.08
			PR1535	60 – 80 – 100	1.0 – 3.0 – 5.0	0.04 – 0.07 – 0.1
Stainless Steel (Precipitation Hardening)	Finishing	MQ	PR120S	40 – 60 – 80	0.3 – 0.5 – 1.0	0.05 – 0.1 – 0.15
			PR1535	30 – 50 – 70	0.5 – 1.0 – 1.5	0.08 – 0.15 – 0.2
		SKS	PR120S	40 – 60 – 80	0.1 – 0.3 – 0.5	0.03 – 0.05 – 0.1
			PR1535	30 – 50 – 70	0.3 – 0.5 – 1.0	0.05 – 0.1 – 0.15
	Finishing-Medium	SK	PR120S	40 – 60 – 80	0.5 – 1.0 – 2.0	0.03 – 0.08 – 0.12
			PR1535	30 – 50 – 70	0.5 – 1.5 – 3.0	0.05 – 0.1 – 0.15
	Finishing-Medium	GQ	PR120S	40 – 60 – 80	1.0 – 1.5 – 2.5	0.02 – 0.05 – 0.08
			PR1535	30 – 50 – 70	1.0 – 3.0 – 5.0	0.04 – 0.07 – 0.1

The **bold-faced number** indicates a center value of recommended cutting condition

SX Chipbreaker Usage Precautions

1. Cutting Edge Height

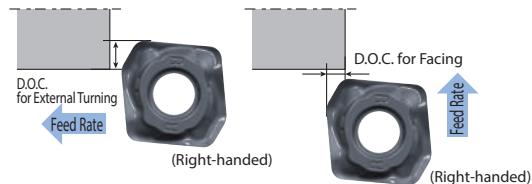
The center of the cutting edge height of the nose is slanted by 60 degrees based on circled portions in image below.



2. Recommended D.O.C.

Recommended depth of cut is no greater than the 60° lead angle; however, larger depths of cut are possible.

Description	Recommended D.O.C. External Turning (mm)	Max. D.O.C. Facing (mm)
CNMM1204X R/L-SX	0.5 - 2.0 - 4.0	2.0
CNMM1606X R/L-SX	0.5 - 2.5 - 4.5	2.0
CNMM1906X R/L-SX	0.5 - 3.0 - 5.0	2.5



3. Applicable Toolholder

The SX chipbreaker insert requires a different shim than standard inserts. No additional toolholder modifications are necessary when using the applicable Kyocera holders.

Insert Description	Applicable Toolholder (Kyocera)	Standard Shim	Shim for SX Chipbreaker
CNMM1204X R/L-SX	DCLN R/L2020K-12 DCLN R/L2525M-12	DC-44	DC-44-C
	PCLN R/L2020H-12 PCLN R/L2020K-12 PCLN R/L2525M-12 PCLN R/L3225P-12	LC-42N	LC-42N-C
CNMM1606X R/L-SX	PCLN R/L2525M-16 PCLN R/L3232P-16	LC-53N	LC-53N-C
CNMM1906X R/L-SX	PCLN R/L3232P-19	LC-63	LC-63-C

Boring is not recommended

5. Facing

Facing is possible, but turning is recommended. Cutting edge may drop below center in facing operations. Boss remains at the center of the workpiece.

Description	Run-out Amount when Facing (mm)
CNMM1204X R/L-SX	0.75
CNMM1606X R/L-SX	0.85
CNMM1906X R/L-SX	1.05

4. Unmachined Portion Varies with Insert Size

Unmachined portion is reflected below.

Description	Amount Uncut (mm)	
	X	Z
CNMM1204X R/L-SX	4.1	2.9
CNMM1606X R/L-SX	4.8	3.3
CNMM1906X R/L-SX	5.4	3.6



The SX Chipbreaker is Uniquely Designed for High Efficiency Roughing. It Differs from Standard Inserts by the Following.

- Handed single-sided 2-corner insert
- Requires a dedicated shim
- Unmachined portion remains at corner (4. Unmachined portion varies with insert size)
- Position of insert is below the center when facing(5. Facing)