

Description

This invention relates to a metal cutting tool according to the precharacterising part of claim 1 consisting of a tool holder and at least one cutting insert releasably retained within a pocket formed in the tool holder. The invention relates also to an insert shim according to the precharacterising part of claim 9.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

With such a cutting tool, the or each cutting insert is releasably retained in a respective pocket formed in a tool holder by, for example, a clamping screw which extends through a central hole formed in the insert into an appropriate tapped bore formed in the tool holder or, alternatively, by some other suitable clamping system. In many cases, a metal shim is interposed between the insert and the bottom wall of the tool holder pocket, this shim serving to protect the tool holder proper from excessive wear or damage through use. Additionally, shims of differing heights can be employed so as to vary as required the specific location of the cutting insert with respect to the tool holder and in particular that of the cutting edge. In most cases where such shims are employed with screw bolted inserts, the shim is retained in position in the pocket by means of the same screw used to secure the insert, which screw passes through an aperture formed in the shim aligned with the bore of the insert. It will be readily appreciated that this method of securing the shim to the tool holder is inconvenient, particularly in view of the fact that during replacement of an insert, the shim is no longer secured to the holder and can either become lost or forgotten when the operator may forget to replace the shim.

In order to overcome this problem, and also to ensure that the shim is effectively secured to the tool holder even when the insert is retained by means other than a through-going bolt, it has been proposed, particularly in connection with milling tools, to retain the shim in position with respect to the tool holder quite independently of the releasable retention of the insert, and this by means of a special retaining pin which is inserted into the tool holder and retains the shim in position. It has been found in practice, however, that the retaining pin often becomes broken and this in itself can have undesirable consequences in the use of the cutting tool. Additionally, with shims so retained, difficulties are often encountered in releasing the shim for replacement and such replacement may become time consuming.

A similar attempt to deal with this problem is illustrated and described in FR-A 2 218 154 which discloses a cutting tool having a tool holder in which is formed a pocket and wherein a cutting insert is screw clamped to the tool holder via an interposed seating shim. This seating shim is retained in position on the

tool holder by means of a split tubular retaining means which extends into a tubular cavity in the tool holder and which is formed, at an outer end thereof, with an outwardly extending flange which is located within a peripheral recess formed in the seating shim. Here, as in the previously discussed case of known solutions, the provision of separate means for retaining the shim in position gives rise to the previously discussed disadvantages.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a metal cutting tool with new and improved means for the retention thereon of the insert seating shim.

According to the present invention there is provided a metal cutting tool comprising a tool holder; a pocket in said tool holder defined by side and base walls; an elongated tubular recess formed in said tool holder and opening into said pocket; an insert seating shim having a planar base surface and supported on said base wall; a cutting insert supported on said base surface; characterised in that there is provided a split, tubular coupling element formed integrally with said shim and insertable upon spring-like compression thereof into said tubular recess so as to be retained therein. According to a second aspect of the invention there is provided an insert shim having the features of claim 9.

Thus, with a metal cutting tool in accordance with the invention, the insert seating shim is integrally formed with means (the split, tubular coupling portion) facilitating its ready, secure, releasable mounting in the tool holder pocket without the necessity of providing for separate retaining means.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE DRAWINGS

For a better understanding of the present invention, and to show how the same may be carried out in practice, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a rotary milling head (prior to the mounting thereon of cutting inserts) and constituting a cutting tool in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the milling head shown in Fig. 1 with the cutting inserts mounted into position;

Fig. 3 is an exploded view on an enlarged scale of a detail of the cutting tool shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a partially sectioned side elevation of the insert seating shim shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a plan view from above of the seating shim shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a side elevation of a further form of insert seating shim in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 7 is a front elevation of the seating shim

shown in Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a plan view from above of a modified form of the seating shim in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 9 is a side view of the seating shim shown in Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 is a side view of a milling head with a cutting insert shown seated on a seating shim as shown in Figs. 8 and 9 of the drawings;

Fig. 11 is a cross-sectional view of a portion of the milling head shown in Fig. 10 taken along the line XI-XI;

Fig. 12 is a plan view of a seating shim blank;

Fig. 13 is a side view of the seating shim blank shown in Fig. 12;

Fig. 14 is a side view of the seating shim formed from the blank shown in Figs. 12 and 13;

Fig. 15 is an exploded view corresponding to that shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, wherein a modified form of seating shim and tool holder are shown;

Fig. 16 is a perspective view of a still further form of seating shim;

Fig. 17 is a plan view from above of a cutting tool incorporating a seating shim as shown in Fig. 16 of the drawings; and

Fig. 18 is a longitudinally sectioned view of the cutting tool shown in Fig. 17 taken along the line XVIII-XVIII.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made to Figs. 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings, which illustrate the application of the invention to a cutting tool in the form of a substantially standard milling cutter head 1 which is formed with a plurality of peripherally distributed recesses 2, each recess having formed therein an insert retaining pocket 3 shown clearly in Fig. 3 of the drawings. Each pocket 3 is defined by a pair of side walls 4 and 5 and a base wall 6. An elongated tubular recess 7 is formed at the junction of the side wall 5 and the base wall 6 and opens into the pocket 3 via an elongated slot 8 which is codirectional with the linear junction of the side wall 5 and the base wall 6. Extending centrally into the base wall 6 is a tapped aperture 9.

An insert seating shim 11 is constituted by a substantially rectangular planar base portion 12 having outer, base and side surfaces and which substantially corresponds in shape and area to the base wall 6 of the pocket 3 and in which is formed a central, through-going aperture 13. Formed integrally with a side edge of the base portion 12 is a split, tubular side portion 14 which is coextensive with the edge to which it is connected.

In order to retainably locate the seating shim 11 in position in the pocket 3, the tubular side portion 14

is springily compressed and is inserted into the tubular recess 7 with the planar portion 12 projecting through the elongated slot 8. In this position, the seating shim 11 is securely retained within the pocket and is ready to have placed thereon a cutting insert 15 which is clamped thereto and to the milling head by means of a clamping screw 16. Fig. 2 shows the milling head provided with cutting inserts, each of which is seated on a seating shim of the kind shown and described with reference to Fig. 3 of the drawings.

Figs. 6 and 7 of the drawings show a modified form of seating shim 21 having, as before, a substantially planar, rectangular base portion 22 and a split, tubular side portion 23. Additionally, the seating shim is formed integrally with an edge thereof perpendicular to the tubular side portion 23 with an abutment shoulder 24 against which an insert 25 is designed to abut when the shim is retainingly placed in position in the pocket 3.

In the embodiment shown in Figs. 8 through 11 of the drawings, the seating shim is, as in the embodiment shown in Figs. 6 and 7, provided with an insert abutment shoulder but in the case of this embodiment, the abutment shoulder is constituted by a portion of the split, tubular side portion. As seen in Figs. 8 through 11, an insert seating shim 31 comprises a substantially rectangular base portion 32 having a through-going aperture 33 and having a split, tubular side portion 34 formed integrally with a side edge thereof. As distinct from the embodiment previously described, in the present embodiment the tubular side portion 34 is not coextensive with the edge of the base portion with which it is integral, but is constituted by a first section 35 which is formed integrally with a portion of the side edge of the base portion 32 and a second section 36 which projects beyond the side edge of the base portion 32. As seen in Fig. 11 of the drawings, a tool pocket 3' is formed with an inwardly extending tubular recess 37 into which the tubular side portion section 36 is inserted so as to retain in position the shim 31 within the pocket 3'. As can be clearly seen in Fig. 10 of the drawings, with this construction the tubular side portion section 36 constitutes an abutment shoulder for an insert 15 which rests on the seating shim 31 and is secured thereto by the clamping screw 16.

Whilst in the embodiments specifically described above, the seating shim together with its integrally formed side portion are produced by suitable casting, in the embodiment shown in Figs. 12, 13 and 14 of the drawings a seating shim blank 41 constituted by a substantially rectangular base portion 42, with which is integrally formed a side blank 43 also of substantially rectangular shape. The side blank 43 is joined to the base portion 42 via an intermediate tapering portion 44. As can be clearly seen in Fig. 14 of the drawings, when the side blank 43 is bent into a substantially circular shape, it effectively constitutes the

split, tubular side portion which can be used, upon insertion into a corresponding tubular recess, for the retention of the seating shim in the pocket.

In the modification shown in Fig. 15 of the drawings, a seating shim 51 is formed with a split tubular coupling element 52 which is integral with a corner of the seating shim 51 via a neck portion 53. As before, a tool holder 54 is formed with a retaining pocket 55 defined by a base wall 56 and a pair of side walls 57 and 58. At the intersection of the walls 57 and 58 is formed a tubular recess 59 which opens into the pocket via a narrow slot 60.

In order to retainably locate the seating shim 51 in position in the pocket 55, the tubular coupling element 52 is springily compressed and is inserted into the tubular recess 59 with the neck portion 53 projecting through the slot 60. In this position, the seating shim 51 is securely retained within the pocket 55 and is ready to have placed thereon a cutting insert 61 which is clamped thereto and to the tool holder 54 by means of a clamping screw 62.

In the further modification shown in Figs. 16, 17 and 18 of the drawings, a seating shim 65 is formed with a central, downwardly depending, split tubular coupling element 66. A tool holder 67 (in this example, of a turning or grooving tool) is formed with a pocket having a base wall 68 and a pair of side walls 69 and 70. A tubular recess 71 is formed in the base wall 68 corresponding in cross-sectional shape to that of the coupling element 66, this tubular recess being coaxial with and constituting an extension of a tapped clamping bore 72.

The seating shim 65 is placed in position within the pocket by springily compressing the tubular coupling element 66 which is then inserted into the correspondingly shaped tubular recess 71 to prevent relative rotational displacement of the seating shim 65 with respect to the tool holder 67. A cutting insert 73 is placed on the seating shim 65 with a pair of side walls thereof abutting the side walls 69 and 70 of the pocket. The insert 73 and seating shim 65 are then clamped in position by means of a clamping screw 74 which is screwed into the clamping bore 72.

Whilst in the embodiments specifically described and illustrated above the seating shim has been provided with a throughgoing aperture it will be readily appreciated that this is not essential seeing that retention and clamping is quite independent of a throughgoing screw or bolt. Furthermore, whilst the invention has been specifically described when applied to milling tools the invention is equally applicable in the case of other cutting tools such as those used in turning, drilling and parting off operations and the like.

Although the invention has been specifically described as applied to an insert seating shim, the principle underlying the retention means as described with reference to the seating shim can be readily ap-

plied to the retention of the cutting insert itself. Thus, the cutting insert can be provided with an integrally formed split tubular coupling element which can be retained within a corresponding tubular recess formed in the tool holder. In this connection, inserts with integrally formed, split tubular coupling elements corresponding in general shape to the shims shown in Figs. 4, 5; Fig. 15; and Figs. 16, 17 and 18, can be employed.

It will be readily appreciated that, by virtue of the specific construction of the seating shim in accordance with the present invention and its use in conjunction with metal cutting tools provided with an appropriate recess for receiving the integrally formed tubular attachment of the seating shim, the disadvantages accompanying the use of known seating shims, such as the necessity for providing separate attaching means, are completely avoided or overcome.

Claims

1. A metal cutting tool comprising a tool holder (1, 54, 67); a pocket (3, 3', 55) in said tool holder (1, 54, 67) defined by side and base walls (4, 5, 6, 56, 57, 58, 68, 69, 70); an elongated tubular recess (7, 37, 59, 71) formed in said tool holder (1, 54, 67) and opening into said pocket (3, 3', 55); an insert seating shim (11, 21, 31, 51, 65) having a planar base surface (12, 32) and supported on said base wall (6, 56, 68); a cutting insert (15, 61) supported on said base surface (12, 32); characterised in that there is provided a split, tubular coupling element (14, 23, 34, 52, 66) formed integrally with said shim and insertable upon spring-like compression thereof into said tubular recess (7, 37, 59, 71) so as to be retained therein.
2. A metal cutting tool according to Claim 1, characterised in that said insert seating shim (11, 21, 31, 51) is formed with said split, tubular, coupling element (14, 23, 34, 52) formed integrally with side edges of the shim.
3. A metal cutting tool according to Claim 2, characterised in that said split, tubular, coupling element (14, 23, 34) is formed integrally with one side edge of the shim.
4. A metal cutting tool according to Claim 3, characterised in that said recess (7) opens into said pocket (3) via an elongated slot (8) adjacent to and codirectional with a linear junction of said base wall (6) and a side wall (4, 5), said planar base portion (12, 22) extending through said slot.
5. A metal cutting tool according to Claim 4, charac-



split, tubular side portion which can be used, upon insertion into a corresponding tubular recess, for the retention of the seating shim in the pocket.

In the modification shown in Fig. 15 of the drawings, a seating shim 51 is formed with a split tubular coupling element 52 which is integral with a corner of the seating shim 51 via a neck portion 53. As before, a tool holder 54 is formed with a retaining pocket 55 defined by a base wall 56 and a pair of side walls 57 and 58. At the intersection of the walls 57 and 58 is formed a tubular recess 59 which opens into the pocket via a narrow slot 60.

In order to retainably locate the seating shim 51 in position in the pocket 55, the tubular coupling element 52 is springily compressed and is inserted into the tubular recess 59 with the neck portion 53 projecting through the slot 60. In this position, the seating shim 51 is securely retained within the pocket 55 and is ready to have placed thereon a cutting insert 61 which is clamped thereto and to the tool holder 54 by means of a clamping screw 62.

In the further modification shown in Figs. 16, 17 and 18 of the drawings, a seating shim 65 is formed with a central, downwardly depending, split tubular coupling element 66. A tool holder 67 (in this example, of a turning or grooving tool) is formed with a pocket having a base wall 68 and a pair of side walls 69 and 70. A tubular recess 71 is formed in the base wall 68 corresponding in cross-sectional shape to that of the coupling element 66, this tubular recess being coaxial with and constituting an extension of a tapped clamping bore 72.

The seating shim 65 is placed in position within the pocket by springily compressing the tubular coupling element 66 which is then inserted into the correspondingly shaped tubular recess 71 to prevent relative rotational displacement of the seating shim 65 with respect to the tool holder 67. A cutting insert 73 is placed on the seating shim 65 with a pair of side walls thereof abutting the side walls 69 and 70 of the pocket. The insert 73 and seating shim 65 are then clamped in position by means of a clamping screw 74 which is screwed into the clamping bore 72.

Whilst in the embodiments specifically described and illustrated above the seating shim has been provided with a throughgoing aperture it will be readily appreciated that this is not essential seeing that retention and clamping is quite independent of a throughgoing screw or bolt. Furthermore, whilst the invention has been specifically described when applied to milling tools the invention is equally applicable in the case of other cutting tools such as those used in turning, drilling and parting off operations and the like.

Although the invention has been specifically described as applied to an insert seating shim, the principle underlying the retention means as described with reference to the seating shim can be readily ap-

plied to the retention of the cutting insert itself. Thus, the cutting insert can be provided with an integrally formed split tubular coupling element which can be retained within a corresponding tubular recess formed in the tool holder. In this connection, inserts with integrally formed, split tubular coupling elements corresponding in general shape to the shims shown in Figs. 4, 5; Fig. 15; and Figs. 16, 17 and 18, can be employed.

It will be readily appreciated that, by virtue of the specific construction of the seating shim in accordance with the present invention and its use in conjunction with metal cutting tools provided with an appropriate recess for receiving the integrally formed tubular attachment of the seating shim, the disadvantages accompanying the use of known seating shims, such as the necessity for providing separate attaching means, are completely avoided or overcome.

Claims

1. A metal cutting tool comprising a tool holder (1, 54, 67); a pocket (3, 3', 55) in said tool holder (1, 54, 67) defined by side and base walls (4, 5, 6, 56, 57, 58, 68, 69, 70); an elongated tubular recess (7, 37, 59, 71) formed in said tool holder (1, 54, 67) and opening into said pocket (3, 3', 55); an insert seating shim (11, 21, 31, 51, 65) having a planar base surface (12, 32) and supported on said base wall (6, 56, 68); a cutting insert (15, 61) supported on said base surface (12, 32); characterised in that there is provided a split, tubular coupling element (14, 23, 34, 52, 66) formed integrally with said shim and insertable upon spring-like compression thereof into said tubular recess (7, 37, 59, 71) so as to be retained therein.
2. A metal cutting tool according to Claim 1, characterised in that said insert seating shim (11, 21, 31, 51) is formed with said split, tubular, coupling element (14, 23, 34, 52) formed integrally with side edges of the shim.
3. A metal cutting tool according to Claim 2, characterised in that said split, tubular, coupling element (14, 23, 34) is formed integrally with one side edge of the shim.
4. A metal cutting tool according to Claim 3, characterised in that said recess (7) opens into said pocket (3) via an elongated slot (8) adjacent to and codirectional with a linear junction of said base wall (6) and a side wall (4, 5), said planar base portion (12, 22) extending through said slot.
5. A metal cutting tool according to Claim 4, charac-



terised in that said planar base portion (22) is provided, at a side edge thereof, transverse to said tubular side portion (23), with an insert abutment shoulder (24).

6. A metal cutting tool according to Claim 3, characterised in that said recess (37) extends into said tool holder (1) in a direction away from said pocket (3'55) and wherein said tubular side portion (34) includes a first section (36) projecting beyond said base portion (32) and spring insertable into said recess (37) and a second section (35) extending along at least part of the length of said first mentioned side edge of the base portion (32) and constituting an insert abutment shoulder.

7. A metal cutting tool according to Claim 2, characterised in that said planar base portion is provided, at a corner thereof, with said split, tubular, coupling element (52).

8. A metal cutting tool according to Claim 1, characterised in that said seating shim (65) is provided with said split, tubular, coupling element (66) which extends centrally and downwardly with respect to a planar base thereof and wherein said elongated tubular recess (71) is formed in a base surface (68) of said tool holder (67).

9. An insert seating shim (11, 21, 31) for use with a metal cutting tool according to any one of Claims 1 to 6, comprising a planar base portion (12, 22, 32) characterised in that a split, tubular portion (14, 23, 34) is formed integrally therewith.

10. An insert seating shim (11, 21, 31) according to Claim 9, characterised in that said tubular portion (14, 23, 34) is formed integrally with a side edge of said base portion (12, 22, 32).

11. An insert seating shim (11, 21, 31) according to Claim 10, characterised in that said planar base portion (22) is formed, at a side edge thereof, transverse to said tubular side portion (23) with an insert abutment shoulder (24).

12. An insert seating shim according to Claim 10, characterised in that said tubular side portion (34) includes a first section (36) projecting beyond said base portion (32) and a second section (35) extending along at least part of the length of said first mentioned side edge of the base portion (32) and constituting an insert abutment shoulder.

13. An insert seating shim according to any of Claims 10, 11 or 12, characterised in that the base portion (12) is formed with a throughgoing aperture

(13).

14. An insert seating shim (51) according to Claim 9, characterised in that said planar base portion is provided, at a corner thereof, with said split, tubular, coupling element.

15. An insert seating shim (65) according to Claim 9, characterised in that it is provided with a split, tubular, coupling element (66) which extends centrally therefrom.

Patentansprüche

1. Metallschneidwerkzeug mit einem Werkzeughalter (1, 54, 67), einem im Werkzeughalter (1, 54, 67) durch Seitenwände und eine Basiswand (4, 5, 6, 56, 57, 58, 68, 69, 70) definierten Aufnahmeabschnitt (3, 3', 55), einer im Werkzeughalter (1, 54, 67) ausgebildeten und sich in den Aufnahmeabschnitt (3, 3', 55) öffnenden länglichen, rohrförmigen Vertiefung (7, 37, 59, 71), einem an der Basiswand (6, 56, 68) gehaltenen Einsatz-Befestigungsflächenabstandsstück (11, 21, 31, 51, 65) mit einer flachen Basisfläche (12, 32), und einem an der Basisfläche (12, 32) gehaltenen Schneideinsatz (15, 61), dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein mit dem Abstandsstück einstückig ausgebildetes gespaltenes, rohrförmiges Verbindungselement (14, 23, 34, 52, 66) vorgesehen ist, das durch federähnliches Zusammendrücken in die rohrförmige Vertiefung (7, 37, 59, 71) eingesetzt werden kann, um darin gehalten zu werden.

2. Metallschneidwerkzeug nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Einsatz-Befestigungsflächenabstandsstück (11, 21, 31, 51) ein gespaltenes, rohrförmiges Verbindungselement (14, 23, 34, 52) aufweist, das mit Seitenrändern des Abstandsstücks einstückig ausgebildet ist.

3. Metallschneidwerkzeug nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das gespaltenes, rohrförmige Verbindungselement (14, 23, 34) mit einem Seitenrand des Abstandsstücks einstückig ausgebildet ist.

4. Metallschneidwerkzeug nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Vertiefung (7) sich über einen länglichen Schlitz (8), der an eine gerade Verbindungslinie der Basiswand (6) und einer Seitenwand (4, 5) angrenzt und in der gleichen Richtung verläuft wie die Verbindungslinie, in den Aufnahmeabschnitt (3) öffnet, wobei der flache Basisabschnitt (12, 22) sich durch den Schlitz erstreckt.



5. Metallschneidwerkzeug nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der flache Basisabschnitt (22) an einem Seitenrand eine quer zum rohrförmigen Seitenabschnitt (23) angeordnete Einsatz-Anschlagschulter (24) aufweist. 5
6. Metallschneidwerkzeug nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Vertiefung (37) sich in einer Richtung vom Aufnahmeabschnitt (3', 55) weg in den Werkzeughalter (1) erstreckt, und wobei der rohrförmige Seitenabschnitt (34) einen ersten Bereich (36), der sich über den Basisabschnitt (32) hinaus erstreckt und elastisch in die Vertiefung (37) einsetzbar ist, und einen zweiten Bereich (35) aufweist, der sich entlang mindestens eines Teils der Länge des zuerst erwähnten Seitenrands des Basisabschnitts (32) erstreckt und eine Einsatzanschlagschulter bildet. 10
7. Metallschneidwerkzeug nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der flache Basisabschnitt an einer Ecke davon das gespaltene, rohrförmige Verbindungselement (52) aufweist. 15
8. Metallschneidwerkzeug nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Befestigungsflächenabstandsstück (65) das gespaltene, rohrförmige Verbindungselement (66) aufweist, das sich bezüglich einer flachen Basisseite davon mittig und nach unten erstreckt, und wobei die längliche, rohrförmige Vertiefung (71) in einer Basisfläche (68) des Werkzeughalters (67) ausgebildet ist. 20
9. Einsatz-Befestigungsflächenabstandsstück (11, 21, 31) zur Verwendung mit einem Metallschneidwerkzeug nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, wobei das Abstandsstück einen flachen Basisabschnitt (12, 22, 32) aufweist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein gespaltenes, rohrförmiges Abschnitt (14, 23, 34) mit dem Abstandsstück einstückig ausgebildet ist. 25
10. Abstandsstück (11, 21, 31) nach Anspruch 9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der rohrförmige Abschnitt (14, 23, 34) mit einem Seitenrand des Basisabschnitts (12, 22, 32) einstückig ausgebildet ist. 30
11. Abstandsstück (11, 21, 31) nach Anspruch 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der flache Basisabschnitt (22) an einem Seitenrand davon eine quer zum rohrförmigen Seitenabschnitt (23) angeordnete Einsatzanschlagschulter (24) aufweist. 35
12. Abstandsstück nach Anspruch 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der rohrförmige Seitenabschnitt (34) einen ersten Bereich (36), der sich über den Basisabschnitt (32) hinaus erstreckt, und einen zweiten Bereich (35) aufweist, der sich entlang mindestens eines Teils der Länge des zuerst erwähnten Seitenrands des Basisabschnitts (32) erstreckt und eine Einsatzanschlagschulter bildet. 40
13. Abstandsstück nach einem der Ansprüche 10, 11 oder 12, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß im Basisabschnitt (12) eine Durchgangsöffnung (13) ausgebildet ist. 45
14. Abstandsstück (51) nach Anspruch 9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das gespaltene, rohrförmige Verbindungselement an einer Ecke des flachen Basisabschnitts ausgebildet ist. 50
15. Abstandsstück (65) nach Anspruch 9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es ein sich davon mittig erstreckendes gespaltenes, rohrförmiges Verbindungselement (66) aufweist. 55

Revendications

1. Outil à travailler les métaux comprenant un porte-outil (1, 54, 67); une poche (3, 3', 55) dans ledit porte-outil (1, 54, 67) définie par les parois latérales et de base (4, 5, 6, 56, 57, 58, 68, 69, 70); un renforcement allongé tubulaire (7, 37, 59, 71) formé dans ledit porte-outil (1, 54, 67) et s'ouvrant sur ladite poche (3, 3', 55); une cale d'appui de la pièce rapportée (11, 21, 31, 51, 65) ayant une surface de base plane (12, 32) et supportée sur ladite paroi de base (6, 56, 68); une pièce rapportée coupante (15, 61) supportée sur ladite surface de base (12, 32); caractérisé en ce qu'il est ménagé un élément d'accouplement tubulaire fendu (14, 23, 34, 52, 66) rendu solidaire de ladite cale et pouvant être inséré lors de sa compression élastique dans ledit renforcement tubulaire (7, 37, 59, 71) de façon à y être retenu.
2. Outil à travailler les métaux selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que ladite cale d'appui (11, 21, 31, 51) de la pièce rapportée est formée avec l'élément d'accouplement tubulaire fendu (14, 23, 34, 52) rendu solidaire des bords latéraux de la cale.
3. Outil à travailler les métaux selon la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que ledit élément d'accouplement tubulaire fendu (14, 23, 34) est rendu solidaire d'un bord latéral de la cale.
4. Outil travailler les métaux selon la revendication



- 3, caractérisé en ce que ledit renforcement (7) s'ouvre sur ladite poche (3) par l'intermédiaire d'une fente allongée (8) voisine d'une jonction linéaire de ladite paroi de base (6) et d'une paroi latérale (4, 5), et codirectionnelle avec cette jonction, ladite portion de base plane (12, 22) s'étendant à travers ladite fente.
5. Outil à travailler les métaux selon la revendication 4, caractérisé en ce que la portion de base plane (22) est pourvue sur l'un de ses bords latéraux, transversalement à ladite portion tubulaire latérale (23), d'un épaulement d'about (24) de la pièce rapportée.
6. Outil à travailler les métaux selon la revendication 3, caractérisé en ce que ledit renforcement (37) s'étend à l'intérieur dudit porte-outil (1) dans une direction éloignée de ladite poche (3', 55), et dans lequel ladite portion tubulaire latérale (34) comprend une première section (36) faisant saillie au-delà de ladite portion de base (32) et pouvant être introduite élastiquement dans ledit renforcement (37), et une seconde portion (35) s'étendant au moins le long d'une partie de la longueur du bord latéral mentionné en premier de la portion de base (32) et constituant un épaulement d'about de la pièce rapportée.
7. Outil à travailler les métaux selon la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que ladite portion de base plane est pourvue, à l'un de ses coins, dudit élément d'accouplement tubulaire fendu (52).
8. Outil à travailler les métaux selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que ladite cale d'appui (65) est pourvue dudit élément d'accouplement tubulaire fendu (66) qui s'étend axialement et vers le bas par rapport une base plane de celle-ci, et dans lequel ledit renforcement tubulaire allongé (71) est formé dans une surface de base (68) dudit porte-outil (67).
9. Cale d'appui de la pièce rapportée (11, 21, 31) pour emploi avec un outil à travailler les métaux selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, comprenant une portion de base plane (12, 22, 32), caractérisée en ce qu'une portion tubulaire fendue (14, 23, 34) est rendue solidaire de cette cale.
10. Cale d'appui de la pièce rapportée (11, 21, 31) selon la revendication 9, caractérisée en ce que ladite portion tubulaire (14, 23, 34) est renfue solidaire d'un bord latéral de ladite portion de base (12, 22, 32).
11. Cale d'appui de la pièce rapportée (11, 21, 31) selon la revendication 10, caractérisée en ce que ladite portion de base plane (22) est formée, sur l'un de ses côtés latéraux, transversalement à ladite portion tubulaire latérale (23) avec un épaulement d'about (24) de la pièce rapportée.
12. Cale d'appui de la pièce rapportée selon la revendication 10, caractérisée en ce que ladite portion tubulaire latérale (34) comprend une première section (36) faisant saillie au-delà de ladite portion de base (32), et une section section (35) s'étendant au moins le long d'une partie de la longueur dudit bord latéral mentionné en premier de la portion de base (32) et constituant un épaulement d'about de la pièce rapportée.
13. Cale d'appui de la pièce rapportée selon l'une quelconque des revendications 10, 11 ou 12, caractérisée en ce que la portion de base (12) est formée avec un orifice la traversant (13).
14. Cale d'appui de la pièce rapportée (51) selon la revendication 9, caractérisée en ce que ladite portion de base plane est pourvue, à l'un de ses coins, dudit élément d'accouplement tubulaire fendu.
15. Cale d'appui de la pièce rapportée (65) selon la revendication 9, caractérisée en ce qu'elle est pourvue d'un élément d'accouplement tubulaire fendu (66) qui s'étend axialement par rapport à celle-ci.