

Description

This invention relates to a cutting insert for use in a cutting tool assembly according to the preamble of Claim 1. Furthermore, the invention relates to a cutting tool assembly according to the preamble of Claim 4. Such an assembly can be designed for use in parting and/or grooving operations and the cutting insert is formed of a hard metal (for example, tungsten carbide) and is mechanically and releasably retained within an open-ended slot formed in an appropriate tool holder.

Alternatively or additionally the cutting tool assembly can be designed for use both for parting and/or grooving and also for lateral turning operations and all this with the same insert which is hereinafter referred to as a "multi-directional cutting insert".

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

There is described in our earlier EP-A- 0 059 602 a cutting tool assembly for use in parting and/or grooving wherein the cutting insert is formed with a wedge-shaped body portion which is designed to be inserted into, and frictionally retained within, a corresponding wedge-shaped slot formed in the tool holder. Such a cutting tool assembly will hereinafter be referred to as a cutting tool assembly of the kind specified. Our European Patent Specification proceeds to consider the problem which may arise with cutting tool assemblies of the kind specified, wherein the precise positioning of the cutting edge formed on the cutting insert depends, to a large degree, on the degree of insertion of the cutting insert into the slot.

Furthermore, our earlier European Patent Specification considers the problem which may arise where the insert is forced into the slot with extreme force, thereby giving rise to the tendency of the tool holder to fracture. In order to overcome or minimise these problems, our earlier European Patent Specification proposes providing the insert, in a region adjacent to its cutting edge, with an abutment shoulder, which shoulder will abut a corresponding end portion of the tool holder. In this way the degree of insertion of the cutting insert into the tool holder is limited (thus avoiding the dangers of fracture of the tool holder) and also ensuring that the degree of insertion of the insert into the tool holder remains constant, this resulting in a constant positioning of the cutting edge.

It has been found in practice that with cutting tool assemblies of the kind specified, provided with such limiting abutment shoulders, the regions of the wedge-shaped body portion of cutting insert which are frictionally held by the tapering surfaces of the wedge-shaped slot in the tool holder, are to a large extent dependent on the relative production tolerances of the cutting insert, on the one hand, and the tool holder, on the other hand and by the combination

thereof. Situations arise in practice wherein the insert may be held in the tool holder at one or other localised extremity thereof, thereby giving rise to unstable retention of the insert within the tool holder when the insert is subjected to cutting forces. This is especially the case when multi-directional inserts are employed for lateral turning with the consequent subjection of the inserts to side cutting forces.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a new and improved cutting tool assembly in which the above-referred-to disadvantages are substantially reduced or overcome.

To achieve this object there is provided a cutting insert for use in a cutting tool assembly comprising first and second longitudinally directed insert surfaces directed at an acute angle with respect to each other and defining between them a centrally disposed, wedge-shaped body portion of the insert; and a leading end portion of the insert formed integrally with a wider end portion of the wedge-shaped body portion and formed with a cutting edge and with an abutment shoulder located between the cutting edge and an end of said first insert surface;

a trailing end portion of the insert formed integrally with an end portion of the wedge-shaped body portion and defined between a wholly recessed extension of said first insert surface and said second insert surface;

said trailing end portion being formed integrally with a narrower end portion of the wedge-shaped body portion.

Furthermore, there is provided a cutting tool assembly comprising a tool holder; first and second clamping jaws formed integrally as one unit in an end portion of the tool holder; first and second longitudinally directed jaw surfaces of said first and second jaws respectively forming an acute angle with respect to each other and defining between them an open-ended, wedge-shaped slot opening out towards said end portion of the holder; a cutting insert comprising first and second longitudinally directed insert surfaces directed at an acute angle with respect to each other and defining between them a centrally disposed, wedge-shaped body portion of the insert;

a leading end portion of the insert formed integrally with a wider end portion of the wedge-shaped body portion and formed with a cutting edge and with an abutment shoulder located between the cutting edge and an adjacent end of said first insert surface;

a trailing end portion of the insert formed integrally with a narrower end portion of the wedge-shaped body portion and defined between a wholly recessed extension of said first insert surface and said second insert surface;

one or both of said second surfaces of said in-

sert and said jaw being formed with a pair of contact regions located respectively at opposite ends of said second insert surface;

said insert being insertable into said slot and being frictionally retainable between said jaws so that the resultant clamping force developed between said first surfaces of said insert and said first jaw is directed substantially intermediate between said contact regions;

said abutment shoulder abutting an exposed end of said first jaw so as to limit the extent of insertion of said insert into said slot.

With such a cutting tool assembly, the provision of the insert with the trailing end portion which, in view of the recessed nature of the extension of the first insert edge, is of smaller height than the wedge-shaped body portion of the insert, contact between the first surface of the insert and the corresponding first surface of the jaw is essentially restricted to the trailing portion of the first surface and the resultant clamping force between these first surfaces is directed intermediate the contact regions between the second surface of the insert and the second surface of the second clamping jaw. In this way, the regions of clamping of the insert by the clamping jaws can be to a very large extent predetermined, irrespective of variations caused by the tolerances inherent in the construction of the insert and clamping jaws. As a result, the insert is always firmly held within the slot defined by the clamping jaws.

The cutting insert in accordance with the invention may be a multi-directional cutting insert in which case it will be formed with both front and side cutting edges and, in order to ensure the lateral stability of the cutting insert within a tool holder the latter can be provided with additional mechanical means for ensuring the effective clamping of the insert between the clamping jaws.

The cutting insert in accordance with the present invention is clearly distinguished from the cutting insert disclosed in WO/89/10224 (Mihic), falling within the terms of Article 54(3) EPC, in that the wedge-shaped body portion of the insert in accordance with the present invention slopes downwardly towards the base of the insert in the direction of the narrow end thereof, and this in contrast to the situation disclosed by Mihic, where the portion 27 of the insert intermediate the incline surface 16 and the engagement surface 19 slopes downwardly towards the base of the insert in the direction of the cutting end of the insert.

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 cutting insert em-

bodifying the invention for use in a cutting assembly;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the insert shown in Fig. 1, prior to its insertion in a tool holder forming part of the cutting tool assembly;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the assembled insert and tool holder; and

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a multi-directional cutting insert embodying the invention shown in an appropriate tool holder.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

As seen in Fig. 1 of the drawings, a replaceable cutting insert 1 is of generally prismatic shape and comprises side faces 2, front and rear faces 3 and 4, an upper surface 5 and a lower base surfaced 6

The upper surface 5 comprises a cutting rake surface 7, a chip deflector surface 8, a sloping clamping surface 9 and a recessed trailing surface 10 forming an extension of the clamping surface 9.

Defined between the cutting rake surface 7 and the front face 3 is a cutting edge 11. The cutting rake surface 7 can be formed with a suitable chip former construction (not shown). The clamping surface 9 merges with the chip deflector surface 8 via an abutment shoulder 12. The clamping surface 9 slopes downwardly with respect to the base surface 6 so as to define with the base surface 6 a centrally-disposed, wedge-shaped body portion of the insert 1. The clamping surface 9 is constituted by a longitudinally extending keying groove of substantially V-shaped cross-section. In a similar manner, the base surface 6 is constituted by a longitudinally extended keying groove of V-shaped cross-section, the grooves of the surface 9 and surface 6 being oppositely directed.

The recessed surface 10 defines with the rear end of the base surface 6 a trailing end portion of the insert, the height of this trailing portion being less than the height of the wedge-shaped body portion at its narrowest end.

The base surface 6 of the insert is formed with a pair of end base regions 6a and 6b and with a relatively recessed central base region 6c.

As seen in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the insert 1 is designed to be retained by a suitable tool holder. This tool holder comprises an elongated holder blade 15 at a leading end of which is formed an open-ended, wedge-shaped slot 16. The slot 16 is bounded by surfaces 17 and 18 respectively of clamping jaws 19 and 20 formed integrally as one piece with the holder blade 15. The surfaces 17 and 18 are formed as V-shaped keying ribs which are designed to mate within the V-shaped grooves formed in the surfaces 9 and 6 of the insert 1.

The holder blade 15 is designed to be retained in a holder block 21 which, in its turn, is designed to be

held in a machine tool (not shown).

As shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, the insert 1 is pushed into the slot 16 of the holder blade 15, with the V-shaped ribs of the surface 17 and 18 mating within the V-shaped grooves of the surfaces 6 and 9 and with the base regions 6a and 6b of the insert 1 firmly seated on the surface 18 of the jaw 20. At the same time, and with the insert fully inserted into the slot 16, an end portion 22 of the jaw 19 bears against the abutment shoulder 12, thereby limiting the degree of insertion of the insert 1 into the slot 16 and in this way ensuring that the cutting edge 11 of the insert 1 is always in a desired predetermined position.

By virtue of the provision of the recessed trailing end portion of the insert 1 contact between the jaw 19 and the insert 1 only takes place on the sloping surface 9, and it is ensured that the clamping force generated between the surface 17 of the jaw 19 and the corresponding sloping surface 9 of the insert 1 is localised in a region close to the trailing end of the sloping surface 9. In consequence, a resulting clamping force F_1 developed between the sloping surface 9 of the insert 1 and the surface 17 of the jaw 19 is directed intermediate to the clamping forces F_2 and F_3 generated between the surface 18 of the jaw 20 and the localised base regions 6a and 6b. In this way, there can be ensured maximum stability of clamping of the insert 1 within the tool holder, irrespective of tolerances of manufacture both of the insert and the tool holder.

Whilst in the embodiment described above the surfaces 6 and 9 of the insert 1 are provided with V-shaped grooves whilst the surfaces 17 and 18 of the jaws are provided with V-shaped ribs, the sloping surfaces of the insert may be provided with V-shaped ribs whilst the corresponding surfaces 17 and 18 of the jaws may be provided with V-shaped grooves.

Whilst the cutting tool arrangement in accordance with the invention has been described above as applied to a stationary tool holder, the invention is equally applicable where the inserts are to be inserted into appropriate slots formed in the periphery of a rotary tool holder.

Fig. 4 illustrates a tool holder 21 provided with a cutting insert 22 in accordance with the invention having, in addition to a front cutting edge 23a also side cutting edges 23b, a suitable chip former construction (not shown) being provided. The insert 22 is therefore multi-directional and can be employed for both parting as well as lateral turning operations. The use of such a multi-directional cutting insert in lateral turning gives rise to transversely directed cutting forces and in order to ensure the stability of the insert 21 vis a vis such forces the tool holder 21 is formed with clamping jaws 24a and 24b which are forced into clamping contact with the insert by suitable tightening of a tool block 25 in which the tool holder is held.

In the construction described above, with refer-

ence to Figs. 2 and 3, localised base regions 6a and 6b of contact between the lower surface 6 of the insert 1 and the adjacent surface 18 of the jaw 20 are achieved by providing the insert with projecting regions 6a and 6b. Equivalent results can be obtained (as seen in Fig. 5 of the drawings) by forming the surface 18 with localised raised portions 18a, 18b at the ends thereof with a central recessed portion 18c, whilst the lower surface of the insert 6 is rendered substantially flat. Alternatively, and as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, both the insert 1 and the surface 18 can be provided with these localised, regions (6a, 6b; 18a, 18b), which seat against each other, thereby ensuring localised contact between the insert and the surface 18 and the generation of clamping forces at these localised regions. Furthermore, by restricting the area of contact between the contiguous surfaces of the insert and the lower jaw 18, frictional wear of the jaw surface is also limited.

Claims

1. A cutting insert (1) for use in a cutting tool assembly comprising first and second longitudinally directed insert surfaces (9, 6) directed at an acute angle with respect to each other and defining between them a centrally disposed, wedge-shaped body portion of the insert; and a leading end portion of the insert formed integrally with a wider end portion of the wedge-shaped body portion and formed with a cutting edge (11) and with an abutment shoulder (12) located between the cutting edge (11) and an end (4) of said first insert surface (9); characterised in that

a trailing end portion of the insert (1) is formed integrally with an end portion of the wedge-shaped body portion and defined between a wholly recessed extension (10) of said first insert surface (9) and said second insert surface (6);

said trailing end portion is formed integrally with a narrower end portion of the wedge-shaped body portion.

2. A cutting insert according to Claim 1, characterised in that said second insert surface (6) is formed with a central recessed portion (6c).

3. A cutting insert according to Claim 1 or 2, characterised in that said leading end portion is formed with a front cutting edge (23a) and a pair of side cutting edges (23b).

4. A cutting tool assembly comprising a tool holder (15); first and second clamping jaws (19, 20) forming part of an end portion of the tool holder (15); first and second longitudinally directed jaw



held in a machine tool (not shown).

As shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, the insert 1 is pushed into the slot 16 of the holder blade 15, with the V-shaped ribs of the surface 17 and 18 mating within the V-shaped grooves of the surfaces 6 and 9 and with the base regions 6a and 6b of the insert 1 firmly seated on the surface 18 of the jaw 20. At the same time, and with the insert fully inserted into the slot 16, an end portion 22 of the jaw 19 bears against the abutment shoulder 12, thereby limiting the degree of insertion of the insert 1 into the slot 16 and in this way ensuring that the cutting edge 11 of the insert 1 is always in a desired predetermined position.

By virtue of the provision of the recessed trailing end portion of the insert 1 contact between the jaw 19 and the insert 1 only takes place on the sloping surface 9, and it is ensured that the clamping force generated between the surface 17 of the jaw 19 and the corresponding sloping surface 9 of the insert 1 is localised in a region close to the trailing end of the sloping surface 9. In consequence, a resulting clamping force F_1 developed between the sloping surface 9 of the insert 1 and the surface 17 of the jaw 19 is directed intermediate to the clamping forces F_2 and F_3 generated between the surface 18 of the jaw 20 and the localised base regions 6a and 6b. In this way, there can be ensured maximum stability of clamping of the insert 1 within the tool holder, irrespective of tolerances of manufacture both of the insert and the tool holder.

Whilst in the embodiment described above the surfaces 6 and 9 of the insert 1 are provided with V-shaped grooves whilst the surfaces 17 and 18 of the jaws are provided with V-shaped ribs, the sloping surfaces of the insert may be provided with V-shaped ribs whilst the corresponding surfaces 17 and 18 of the jaws may be provided with V-shaped grooves.

Whilst the cutting tool arrangement in accordance with the invention has been described above as applied to a stationary tool holder, the invention is equally applicable where the inserts are to be inserted into appropriate slots formed in the periphery of a rotary tool holder.

Fig. 4 illustrates a tool holder 21 provided with a cutting insert 22 in accordance with the invention having, in addition to a front cutting edge 23a also side cutting edges 23b, a suitable chip former construction (not shown) being provided. The insert 22 is therefore multi-directional and can be employed for both parting as well as lateral turning operations. The use of such a multi-directional cutting insert in lateral turning gives rise to transversely directed cutting forces and in order to ensure the stability of the insert 21 vis a vis such forces the tool holder 21 is formed with clamping jaws 24a and 24b which are forced into clamping contact with the insert by suitable tightening of a tool block 25 in which the tool holder is held.

In the construction described above, with refer-

ence to Figs. 2 and 3, localised base regions 6a and 6b of contact between the lower surface 6 of the insert 1 and the adjacent surface 18 of the jaw 20 are achieved by providing the insert with projecting regions 6a and 6b. Equivalent results can be obtained (as seen in Fig. 5 of the drawings) by forming the surface 18 with localised raised portions 18a, 18b at the ends thereof with a central recessed portion 18c, whilst the lower surface of the insert 6 is rendered substantially flat. Alternatively, and as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, both the insert 1 and the surface 18 can be provided with these localised regions (6a, 6b; 18a, 18b), which seat against each other, thereby ensuring localised contact between the insert and the surface 18 and the generation of clamping forces at these localised regions. Furthermore, by restricting the area of contact between the contiguous surfaces of the insert and the lower jaw 18, frictional wear of the jaw surface is also limited.

Claims

1. A cutting insert (1) for use in a cutting tool assembly comprising first and second longitudinally directed insert surfaces (9, 6) directed at an acute angle with respect to each other and defining between them a centrally disposed, wedge-shaped body portion of the insert; and a leading end portion of the insert formed integrally with a wider end portion of the wedge-shaped body portion and formed with a cutting edge (11) and with an abutment shoulder (12) located between the cutting edge (11) and an end (4) of said first insert surface (9); characterised in that

a trailing end portion of the insert (1) is formed integrally with an end portion of the wedge-shaped body portion and defined between a wholly recessed extension (10) of said first insert surface (9) and said second insert surface (6);

said trailing end portion is formed integrally with a narrower end portion of the wedge-shaped body portion.

2. A cutting insert according to Claim 1, characterised in that said second insert surface (6) is formed with a central recessed portion (6c).

3. A cutting insert according to Claim 1 or 2, characterised in that said leading end portion is formed with a front cutting edge (23a) and a pair of side cutting edges (23b).

4. A cutting tool assembly comprising a tool holder (15); first and second clamping jaws (19, 20) forming part of an end portion of the tool holder (15); first and second longitudinally directed jaw



- surfaces (17, 18) of said first and second jaws (19, 20) respectively forming an acute angle with respect to each other and defining between them an open-ended, wedge-shaped slot (16) opening out towards said end portion of the holder (15); a cutting insert (1) comprising first and second longitudinally directed insert surfaces (9, 6) directed at an acute angle with respect to each other and defining between them a centrally disposed, wedge-shaped body portion of the insert; a leading end portion of the insert formed integrally with a wider end portion of the wedge-shaped body portion and formed with a cutting edge (11) and with an abutment shoulder (12) located between the cutting edge (11) and an end (4) of said first insert surface (9), said abutment shoulder (12) abutting an exposed end of said first jaw (19) so as to limit the extent of insertion of said insert (1) into said slot (16); characterised in that a trailing end portion of the insert (1) is formed integrally with a narrower end portion of the wedge-shaped body portion and is defined between a wholly recessed extension (10) of said first insert surface (9) and said second insert surface (6); one or both of said second surfaces (6, 18) of said insert (1) and said jaw (20) being formed with a pair of contact regions (6a, 6b) located respectively at opposite ends of said second insert surface (6); said insert (1) being insertable into said slot (16) and being frictionally retainable between said jaws (19, 20) so that a resultant clamping force (F_c) developed between said first surfaces (9, 17) of said insert (1) and said first jaw (19) is directed substantially intermediate said contact regions (6a, 6b).
5. A cutting tool assembly according to Claim 4, characterised in that the second surface (6) of said insert (1) is formed with a pair of end base regions (6a, 6b) and with a recessed central base region (6c).
 6. A cutting tool assembly according to Claim 4 or 5, characterised in that the second surface (18) of said second jaw (24b) is formed with a pair of end regions (18a, 18b) and with a relatively recessed central region (18c).
 7. A cutting tool assembly according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that said first and second surfaces (5, 6) of said insert (1) are formed with longitudinally directed, substantially V-shaped keying grooves, whilst the first and second surfaces (17, 18) of said clamping jaws (19, 20) are formed with longitudinally directed substantially V-shaped keying ribs.
 8. A cutting tool assembly according to any one of

Claims 4 to 6, characterised in that said first and second surfaces (5, 6) of said insert (1) are formed with longitudinally directed, substantially V-shaped keying ribs whilst the first and second surfaces (17, 18) of said clamping jaws (19, 20) are formed with longitudinally directed, substantially V-shaped keying grooves.

Patentansprüche

1. Schneideinsatz (1) zur Verwendung in einer Schneidwerkzeuganordnung mit erster und zweiter längsgerichteter Einsatzfläche (9,6), die in einem spitzen Winkel zueinander gerichtet sind und zwischen sich einen zentral angeordneten, keilförmigen Körperabschnitt des Einsatzes festlegen; und einem vorderen Endabschnitt des Einsatzes, der mit einem breiteren Endabschnitt des keilförmigen Körperabschnitts einstückig gebildet ist und mit einer Schneidkante (11) und mit einer Anschlagshulter (12) gebildet ist, die zwischen der Schneidkante (11) und einem Ende der ersten Einsatzfläche (9) liegt;
dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß
ein hinterer Endabschnitt des Einsatzes (1) einstückig mit einem Endabschnitt des keilförmigen Körperabschnitts gebildet ist und zwischen einer voll ausgesparten Verlängerung (10) der ersten Einsatzfläche (9) und der zweiten Einsatzfläche (6) festgelegt ist;
der hintere Endabschnitt einstückig mit einem schmaleren Endabschnitt des keilförmigen Körperabschnitts gebildet ist.
2. Schneideinsatz nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die zweite Einsatzfläche (6) mit einem zentralen, ausgesparten Abschnitt (6c) gebildet ist.
3. Schneideinsatz nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der vordere Endabschnitt mit einer vorderen Schneidkante (23a) und einem Paar seitlicher Schneidkanten (23b) gebildet ist.
4. Schneidwerkzeuganordnung mit einem Werkzeughalter (15); erster und zweiter Klemmbacke (19,20), die Teil eines Endabschnitts des Werkzeughalters (15) bilden; erster bzw. zweiter längsgerichteter Backenfläche (17,18) der ersten bzw. zweiten Backe (19,20), die einen spitzen Winkel zueinander bilden und zwischen sich einen offenendigen, keilförmigen Spalt (16) festlegen, der sich zu dem Endabschnitt des Halters (15) hin öffnet; einem Schneideinsatz (1) mit erster und zweiter längsgerichteter Einsatzfläche (9,6), die in einem spitzen Winkel zueinander gerichtet sind und zwischen sich einen zentral an-



- geordneten, keilförmigen Körperabschnitt des Einsatzes festlegen; einem vorderen Endabschnitt des Einsatzes, der einstückig mit einem breiteren Endabschnitt des keilförmigen Körperabschnitts gebildet ist und mit einer Schneidkante (11) und mit einer Anschlagsschulter (12) gebildet ist, die zwischen der Schneidkante (11) und einem Ende (4) der ersten Einsatzfläche (9) liegt, wobei die Anschlagsschulter (12) an ein freiliegendes Ende der ersten Backe (19) angrenzt, um so den Grad des Einsetzens des Einsatzes (1) in den Spalt (16) zu begrenzen; dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein hinterer Endabschnitt des Einsatzes (1) einstückig mit einem schmaleren Endabschnitt des keilförmigen Körperabschnitts gebildet ist und zwischen einer voll ausgesparten Verlängerung (10) der ersten Einsatzfläche (9) und der zweiten Einsatzfläche (6) festgelegt ist; wobei eine oder beide der zweiten Flächen (6,18) des Einsatzes (1) und der Backe (20) mit einem Paar Kontaktgebiete (6a,6b) gebildet sind, die jeweils an entgegengesetzten Enden der zweiten Einsatzfläche (6) liegen; wobei der Einsatz (1) in den Spalt (16) einsetzbar ist und reibschlüssig zwischen den Backen (19,20) gehalten wird, so daß eine zwischen den ersten Flächen (9,17) des Einsatzes (1) und der ersten Backe (19) entstehende, resultierende Klemmkraft (F_c) im wesentlichen in den Zwischenraum zwischen den Kontaktgebieten (6a,6b) gerichtet ist.
5. Schneidwerkzeuganordnung nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die zweite Fläche (6) des Einsatzes (1) mit einem Paar Basisendgebiete (6a,6b) und mit einem ausgesparten zentralen Basisgebiet (6c) gebildet ist.
6. Schneidwerkzeuganordnung nach Anspruch 4 oder 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die zweite Fläche (18) der zweiten Backe (24b) mit einem Paar Endgebiete (18a,18b) und einem relativ dazu ausgesparten zentralen Gebiet (18c) gebildet ist.
7. Schneidwerkzeuganordnung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die erste und zweite Fläche (5,6) des Einsatzes (1) mit längsgerichteten, im wesentlichen V-förmigen Verkeilungsrillen gebildet sind, während die erste und zweite Fläche (17,18) der Klemmbacken (19,20) mit längsgerichteten, im wesentlichen V-förmigen Verkeilungsrippen gebildet sind.
8. Schneidwerkzeuganordnung nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die erste und zweite Fläche (5,6) des Einsatzes (1) mit längsgerichteten, im wesentlichen V-för-

migen Verkeilungsrippen gebildet sind, während die erste und zweite Fläche (17,18) der Klemmbacken (19,20) mit längsgerichteten, im wesentlichen V-förmigen Verkeilungsrillen gebildet sind.

Revendications

1. *Elément de coupe rapporté (1) destiné à être utilisé dans un ensemble formant outil de coupe comportant une première et une seconde surfaces (9, 6) d'élément rapporté dirigées longitudinalement en formant un angle aigu l'une par rapport à l'autre et définissant entre elles une partie d'élément rapporté formant corps en forme de coin agencé centralement, et une partie formant extrémité d'attaque de l'élément rapporté venue de matière avec une partie d'extrémité plus large de la partie formant corps en forme de coin et munie d'un bord de coupe (11) et d'un épaulement de butée (12) situé entre le bord de coupe (11) et une extrémité (4) de ladite première surface (9) d'élément rapporté, caractérisé en ce que:*
 - une partie formant extrémité de queue de l'élément rapporté (1) venue de matière avec une partie d'extrémité de la partie formant corps en forme de coin et définie entre un prolongement (10) entièrement creusé de ladite première surface (9) d'élément rapporté et de ladite seconde surface (6) d'élément rapporté,
 - ladite partie formant extrémité de queue étant venue de matière avec une partie formant extrémité plus étroite de la partie formant corps en forme de coin.
2. *Elément de coupe rapporté selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que ladite seconde surface (6) d'élément rapporté comporte une partie creusée centrale (6c).*
3. *Elément de coupe rapporté selon la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisé en ce que ladite partie formant extrémité d'attaque comporte un bord de coupe avant (23a) et deux bords de coupe latéraux (23b).*
4. *Ensemble formant outil de coupe comportant un support d'outil (15), des première et seconde mâchoires de serrage (19, 20) faisant partie d'une partie d'extrémité du support d'outil (15), des première et seconde surfaces de mâchoire (17, 18) desdites première et seconde mâchoires (19, 20) dirigées longitudinalement en formant respectivement un angle aigu l'une avec l'autre et définissant entre elles une fente (16) en forme de*



coin à extrémité ouverte ouvrant vers l'extérieur vers ladite partie d'extrémité du support (15), un élément de coupe rapporté (1) comportant une première et une seconde surfaces (9, 6) d'élé-
 5 ment rapporté dirigées longitudinalement dirigés en formant un angle aigu l'une par rapport à l'autre et définissant entre elles une partie de l'élé-
 10 ment rapporté formant corps en forme de coin agencé centralement, une partie formant extré-
 15 mité d'attaque de l'élément rapporté venue de matière avec une partie d'extrémité plus large de la partie de corps en forme de coin et munie d'un
 20 bord de coupe (11) et d'un épaulement de butée (12) situé entre le bord de coupe (11) et une ex-
 25 trémité (4) de ladite première surface (9) d'élé-
 30 ment rapporté, ledit épaulement de butée (12) ve-
 35 nant en butée avec une extrémité exposée de la-
 dite première mâchoire (19) de manière à limiter l'amplitude de l'insertion dudit élément rapporté
 40 (1) dans ladite fente (16), caractérisé en ce qu'une partie formant extrémité de queue de
 l'élément rapporté (1) est venue de matière avec une partie d'extrémité plus étroite de la partie
 formant corps en forme de coin et est définie en-
 45 tre un prolongement (10) entièrement creusé de
 ladite première surface (9) d'élément rapporté et
 ladite seconde surface (6) d'élément rapporté,
 une ou deux desdites secondes surfaces (6, 18)
 dudit élément rapporté (1) et de ladite mâchoire
 50 (20) étant munie de deux zones de contact (6a, 6b) situées respectivement au niveau des extré-
 55 mités opposées de ladite seconde surface (6)
 d'élément rapporté, ledit élément rapporté (1)
 pouvant être inséré dans ladite fente (16) et pou-
 60 vant être retenu par friction entre lesdites mâ-
 choires (19, 20) de telle sorte qu'une force de
 serrage résultante (F_1) développée entre lesdites
 premières surfaces (9, 17) dudit élément rappor-
 65 té (1) et de ladite première mâchoire (19) est di-
 rigée sensiblement entre lesdites zones de
 contact (6a, 6b).

5. Ensemble formant outil de coupe selon la reven-
 45 dication 4, caractérisé en ce que la seconde sur-
 face (6) dudit élément rapporté (1) comporte
 deux zones formant base d'extrémité (6a, 6b) et
 une zone (6c) formant base centrale creusée.
6. Ensemble formant outil de coupe selon la reven-
 50 dication 4 ou 5, caractérisé en ce que la seconde
 surface (18) de ladite seconde mâchoire (24b)
 comporte deux zones d'extrémité (18a, 18b) et
 une zone (18c) centrale relativement creusée.
7. Ensemble formant outil de coupe selon l'une
 55 quelconque des revendications précédentes, ca-
 ractérisé en ce que lesdites première et seconde
 surfaces (5, 6) dudit élément rapporté (1)

comportent des gorges de clavetage à peu près
 en forme de V, dirigées longitudinalement, alors
 que la première et la seconde surfaces (17, 18)
 desdites mâchoires de serrage (19, 20) compor-
 tent des nervures de clavetage à peu près en for-
 me de V dirigées longitudinalement.

8. Ensemble formant outil de coupe selon l'une
 10 quelconque des revendications 4 à 6, caractérisé
 en ce que ladite première et ladite seconde sur-
 face (5, 6) dudit élément rapporté (1) comportent
 des nervures de clavetage à peu près en forme
 15 de V, dirigées longitudinalement, alors que la pre-
 mière et la seconde surfaces (17, 18) desdites
 mâchoires de serrage (19, 20) comportent des
 gorges de clavetage à peu près en forme de V,
 20 dirigées longitudinalement.