



Code		Problem						
1		Thread is oversize						
2		Axial miscutting of thread						
3		Thread is undersize						
4		Thread has bellmouthed entry						
5		Thread surface is rough and unclean						
6		Low tool life						
7		Partial or complete tap breakage on FORWARD or BACKWARD movement						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Possible reason	Solution
●		●	●	●	●	●	Wrong tap, cutting geometry of the tap is not suitable for this operation	Use correct tap for the material group (see Expert Tool System, at www.sutton.com.au)
●				●	●		Tap hole diameter is undersize	Tap hole diameter should be in accordance to DIN336 or respective standard. For cold forming taps, a special hole diameter is needed.
●			●			●	Misalignment - tap hole position, or angle is not correct	a) check workpiece clamping b) check machine settings
●							The axial machine spindle movement is not free and easy	a) use mechanical feed b) use tap holder with length compensation
●							Cold welding on the thread flanks of the tap	a) use a new tap b) improve and check lubrication c) remove cold welding area from tap d) use tap with surface treatment or coatings
●							Poor guidance of the tap because of little thread depth	a) use mechanical feed b) use tap that has better guiding characteristics
●				●	●		Speed is too high	a) improve lubrication b) lower speed
●				●	●		Chip clogging	a) use tap with different flute form b) use coated taps c) use tap set
●				●	●		The lubrication wrong, additives or the coolant supply is not sufficient	Make sure that the coolant is correct and that the supply is sufficient
	●						Spiral fluted taps are over pressured in the initial cutting phase (retracting pulling force)	Spiral fluted taps should only be lightly pushed into the tap hole until it begins to cut. The tap holder should immediately begin to apply tension to the tap.
	●						Spiral pointed taps (gun taps) are not receiving enough pressure in the initial cutting phase	Spiral pointed taps and even left hand spiral flute taps must have a stronger pressure until they begin to cut. The tap holder should immediately begin to apply pressure to the tap (pushing force)
●		●					Tolerance on the tap is not identical to the tolerance on the drawing or on the gauge	Use a tap which has a correct tolerance
			●				Wrong initial cutting pressure has been used or the machine spindle is not moving along its axis free and easy	a) use mechanical feed b) use tap holder with length compensation
				●	●		Tap is over loaded, either from coarse pitch and/or tough material	Use set of taps
					●		Cold welding, material build-up (pick-up)	a) improve coolant supply, use taps with surface treatments or coatings b) check if surface treatment is correct for this application
					●	●	Hardened walls in drilled hole	a) use drill best suited to material being drilled b) use new drill or boring tool c) resharpen drilling or boring tools d) if possible, heat treatment and coatings should only be made after threading
						●	Over loading of teeth in the chamfer area	a) use a longer chamfer (check if the tap hole is blind hole or through) b) use increased number of teeth in the chamfer area by selecting tap with increased number of flutes
						●	Tap hole chamfer is missing or wrong	countersink tap hole chamfer with correct angle
						●	Tap crashed against the bottom of tap hole	Use tap holder with length compensation and over load clutch