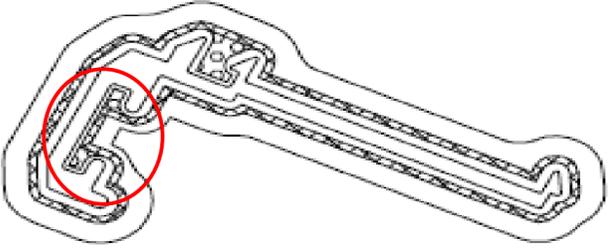
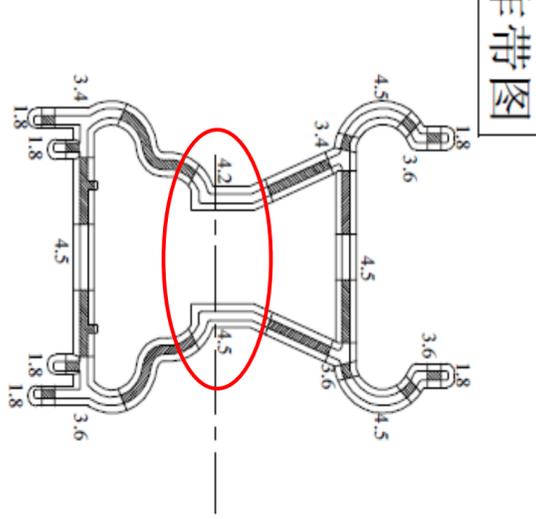
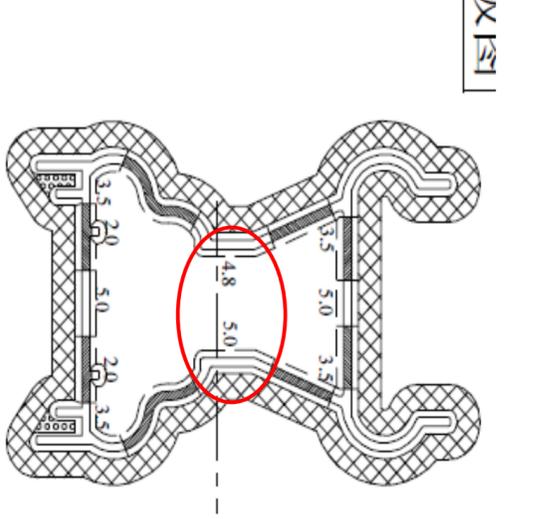
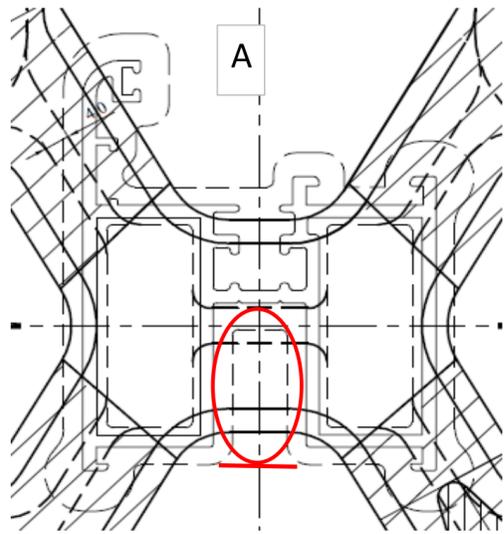
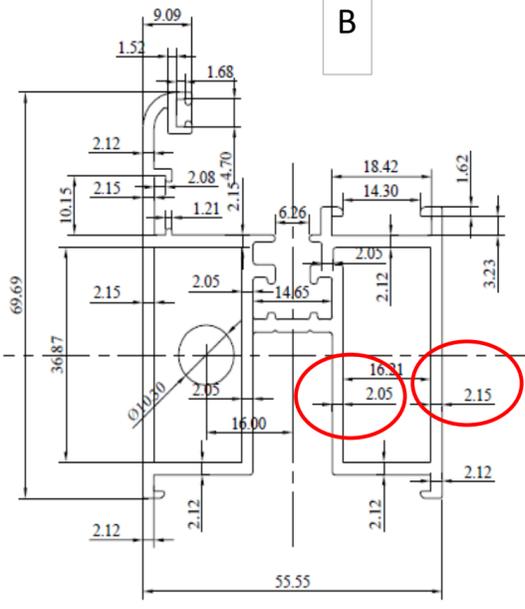


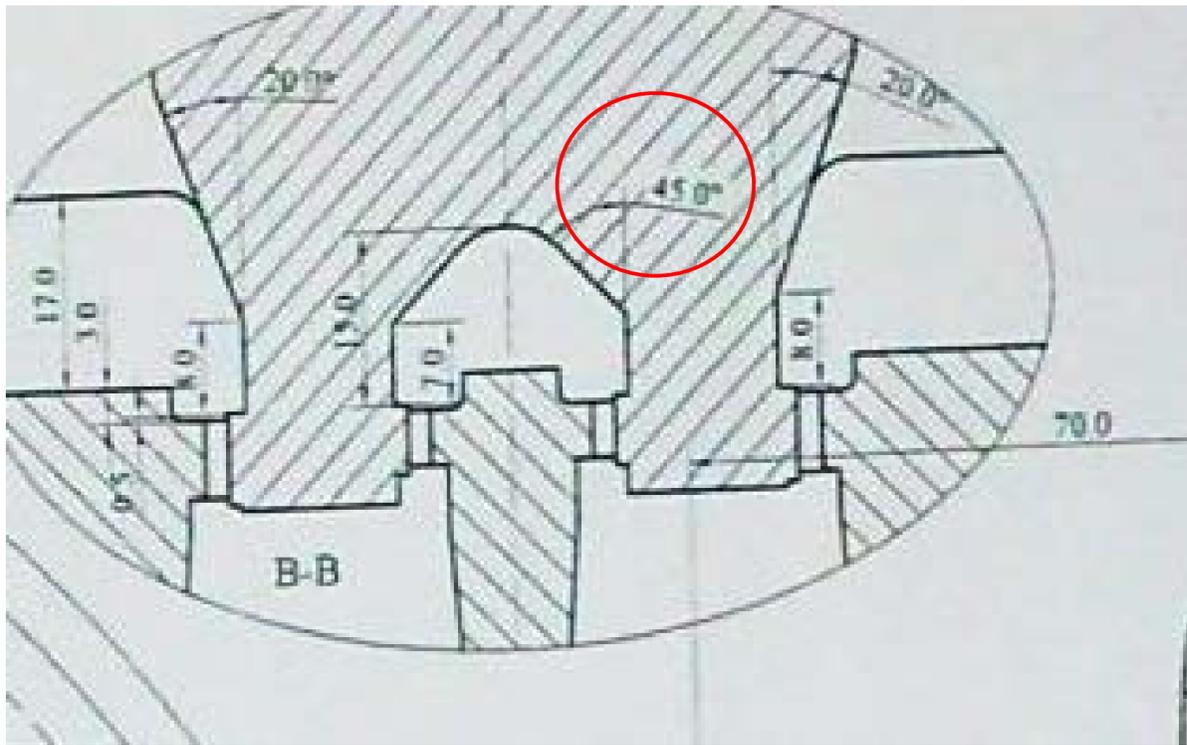
Profile No	Problem	teaching Result			
	<p>This Area, Bearing undercut is not good enough, Profile is blocked because undercut is too close to the bearings You need to give more Attention at the finishing workingplace!</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			

		<p>Mandrel Bearing length in this Area could be a 0,5mm shorter</p> <p>Profile is in Tolerance but a little small the open Area</p>
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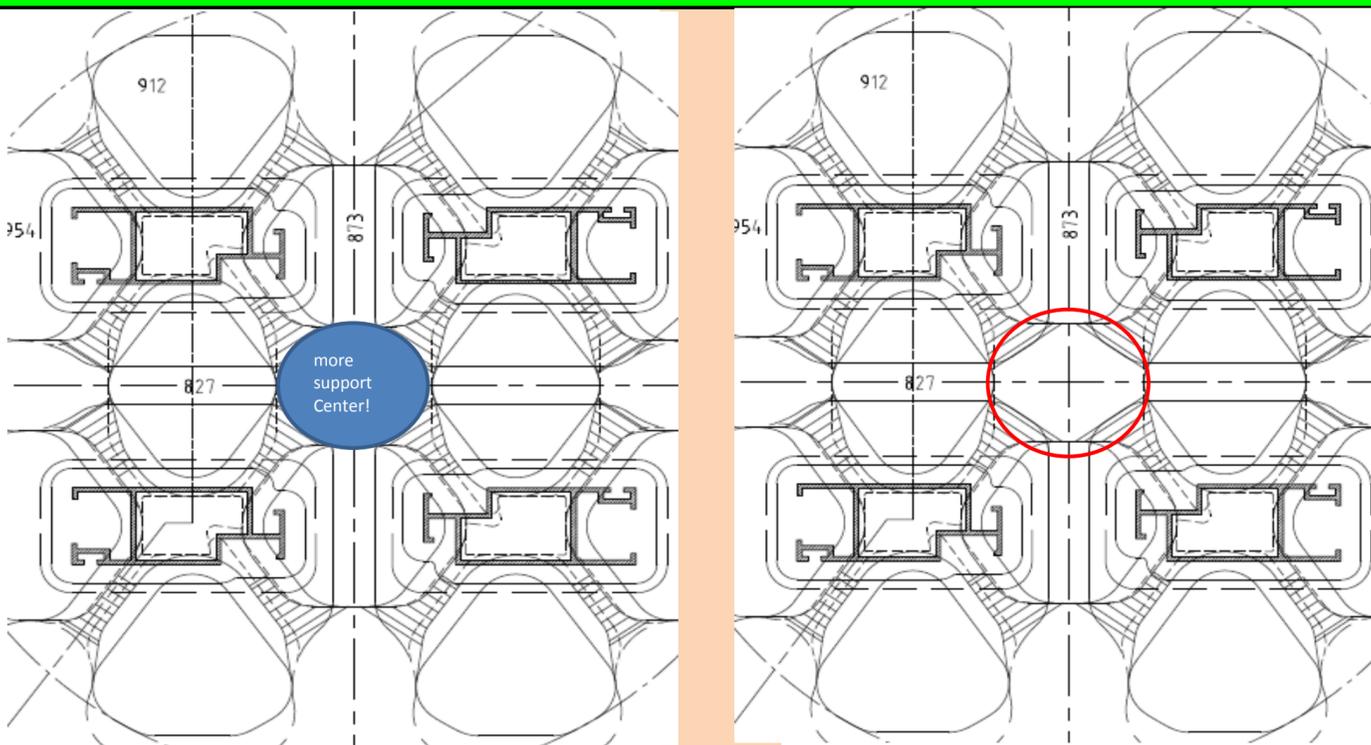
		<p>A: 2nd Step milling down this Area, because the open is too small</p> <p>B: Wall thicknes difference max. 0,05mm, because the Mandrel is very stabil with this design</p>
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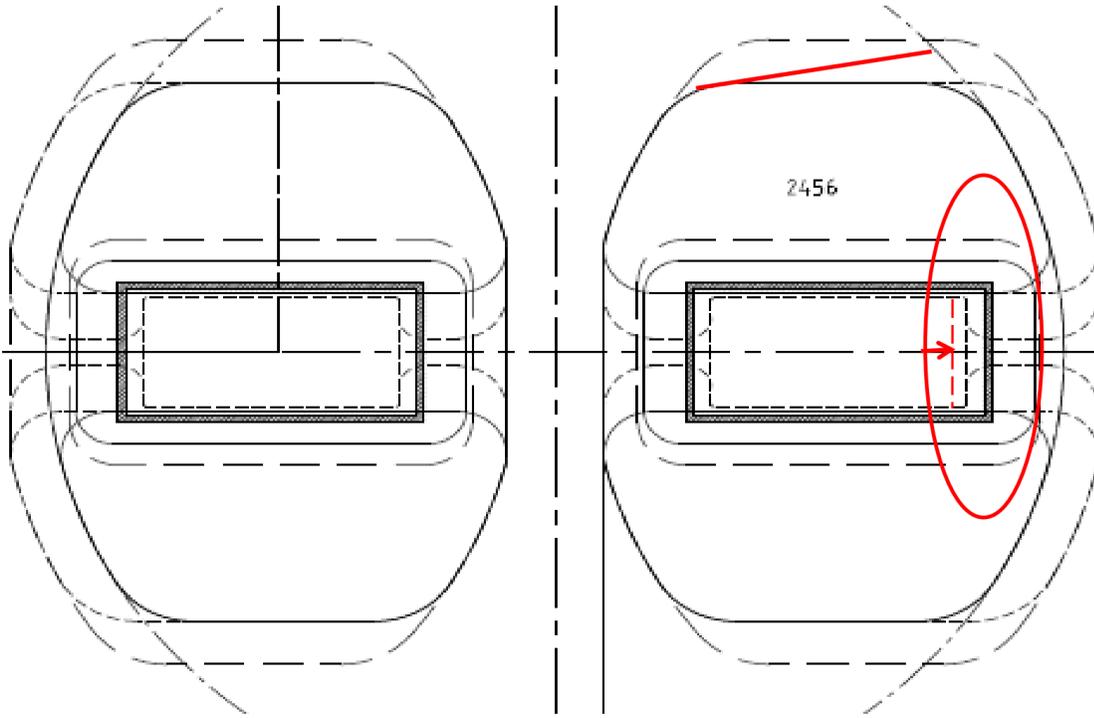
No sharp edges!!
No good support
so the Mandrel
can move!



Between two
Mandrel work with
an Angle to better
control the Mandrel
moves.

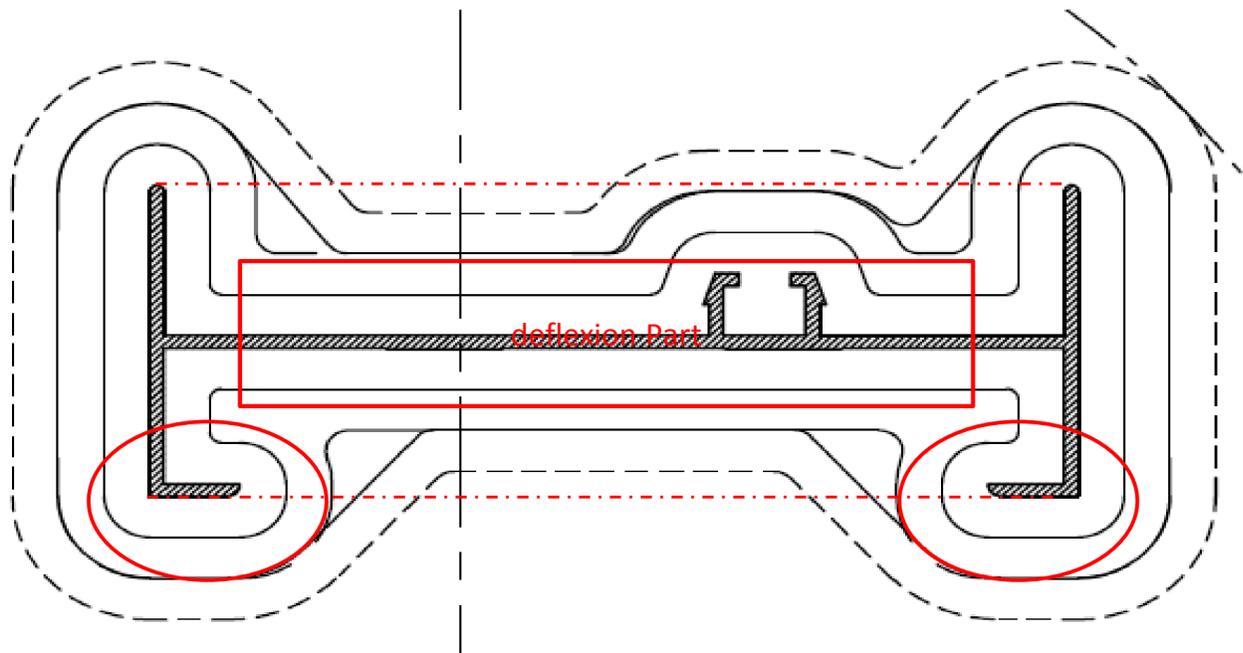


No good Example
Center part needs
best support!!!



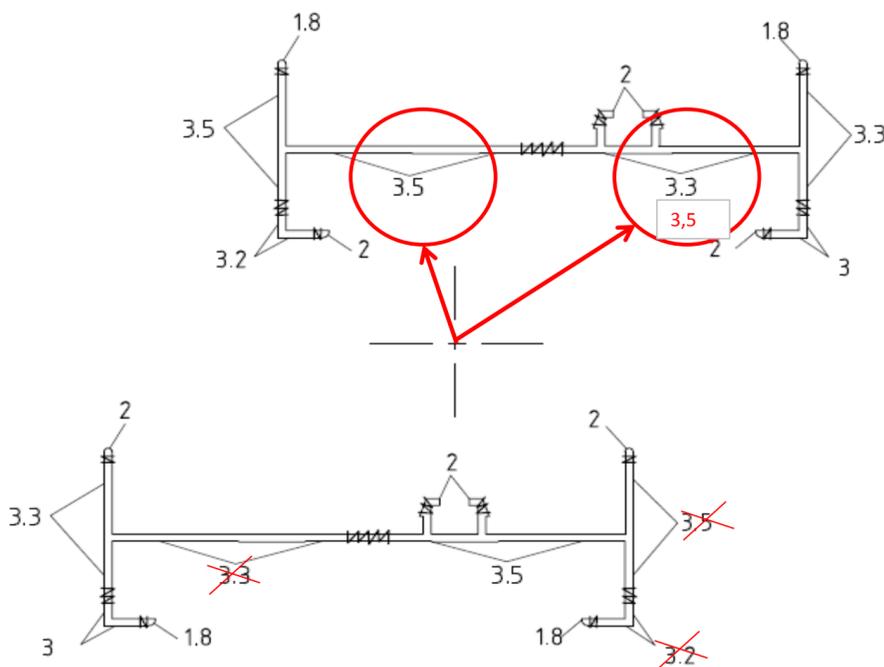
No good Example:
Not respect the different flow from Center to outside, also not respect the deflexion

1. outside a little more undercut (0,5mm)
2. Open the Inlaid to outside



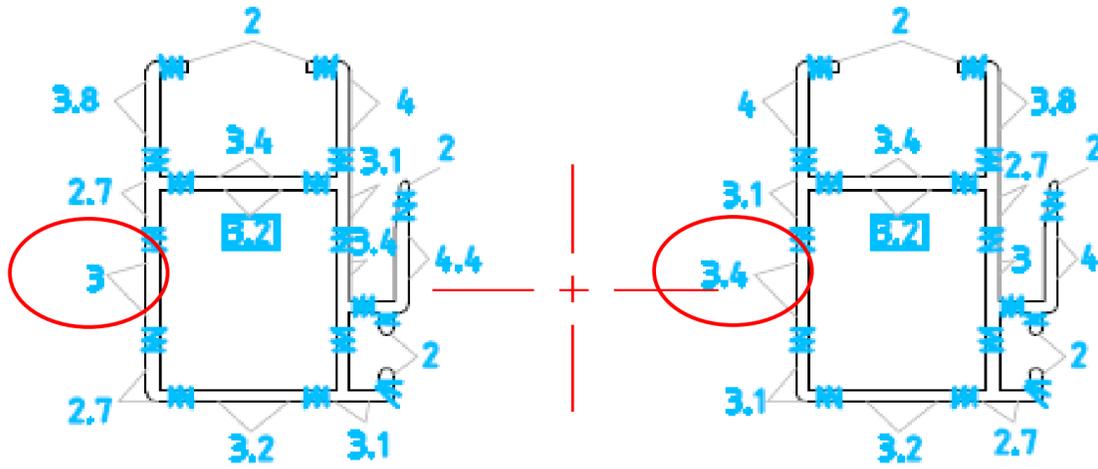
No good precamber Area at the small parts should be enlarged!

Also between the deflexion part ----- the bearings should be longer.



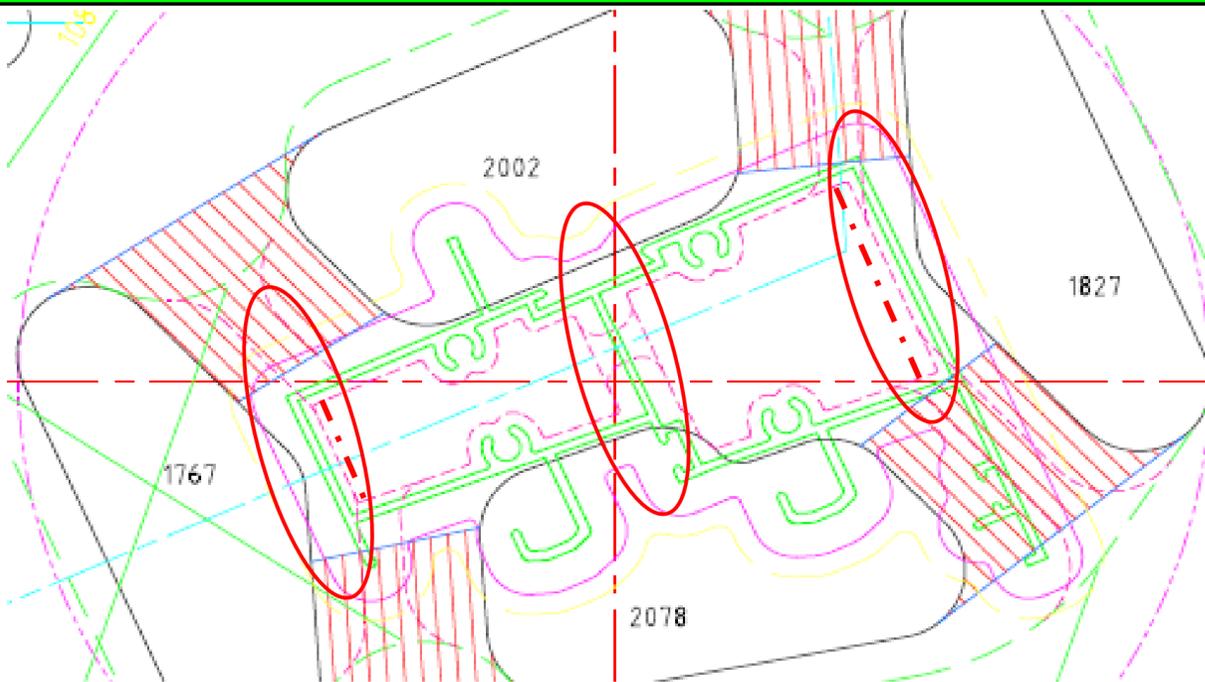
No good different bearing length, should make the difference in the Volume of the Inlaid Port.

- shorter the bearings only for Correction

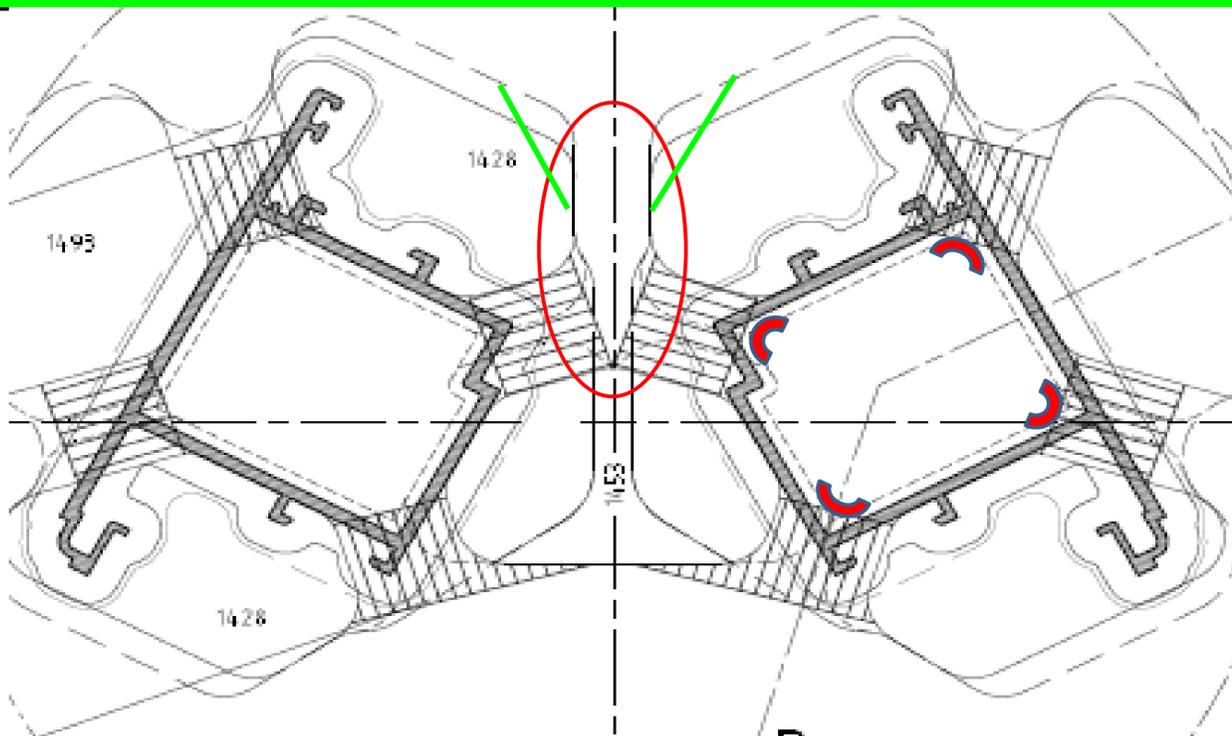


In Die design make no difference at the bearing length from inside to outside, this should be only for Correction

You have to increase the Volume outside!



Undercut of Mandrel should be the same, or outside a little more!

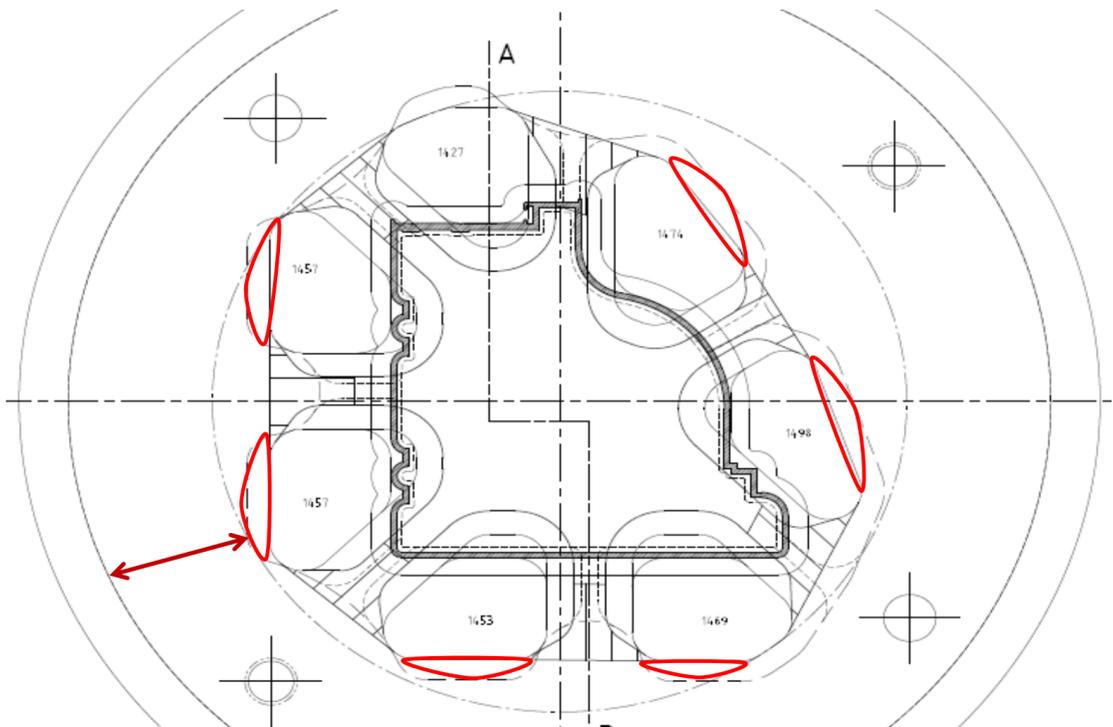


Middle Part to small so no support for the Mandrel at the Die Plate!! Reason for Mandrel deflexion!

The green lines shows how to do it better!



Mandrel undercut at the Edges should be a Radius >R2 -R5, because the bad flow

 <p>The drawing shows a cross-section of a mechanical part with a complex internal profile. A large circular area is defined by a dashed line, representing the mandrel area. Several red ovals highlight specific regions within this area, and a red arrow points to one of them. The drawing includes various dimension lines and labels: 'A' at the top, 'F119' on the left, and part numbers 1427, 1457, 1474, 1498, 1453, and 1469. There are also four circular symbols with crosshairs, likely representing hole locations or reference points.</p>	<p>Big Mandrel Area, so it means we should use a bigger Die Size! (more than 20% of Diameter)</p> <p>We always should try to use the maximum Inlaid!</p>	