

MATERIAL SHOULD REST ON TOP OF THE JAW / FIXTURE AND ON THE 45° FACE.





We recommend dovetail width should not be **less than** 75% of the width of the stock.

This is a **general ratio**, not a rule. If in doubt, stick to 75%. SUPPORTING MATERIAL Dovetail width should be narrow enough to support the part after material is removed.

THERE IS NO SIMPLE ANSWER TO HOW MUCH SUPPORT IS NEEDED.



SUPPORTING MATERIAL

If more support is needed, Decrease dovetail width or increase tab thickness



For narrow parts, position the dovetail as close as possible to the **finished part's** center of mass.



1. DOVETAIL TOO DEEP

Clamping with a dovetail should <u>never</u> cause the material to locate on the bottom step of the jaw.



Locating on bottom step causes material to become a wedge trying to split the jaw. **This can break the jaw!**



2. FINISHED PART UNSUPPORTED



A thin tab and/or insufficient material on the top locating surface will allow the part to move during machining.

3. OVERSIZED CORNER RADIUS



An overly wide inside corner radius allows material to contact the corner of the jaw, preventing it from locating correctly.

This will call excessive vibration during machining.



This issue is caused when dovetail cutter inserts / flutes are worn or broken.

- WORN EDGE

4. EXCESSIVELY WIDE DOVETAIL



Even though this part has tabs thick enough to prevent breaking, the dovetail is not properly positioned under the part. This may result in excessive vertical vibration.

5. EXCESSIVELY NARROW DOVETAIL



Excessively narrow dovetail will concentrate support at the center of the stock and potentially cause chatter.

Keep in mind how and where force is applied to stock during machining.





DOVETAIL TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE



The information in this document is applicable to ALL 5th Axis[™] products with a dovetail feature.

Both vises AND dovetail fixtures should follow these rules.