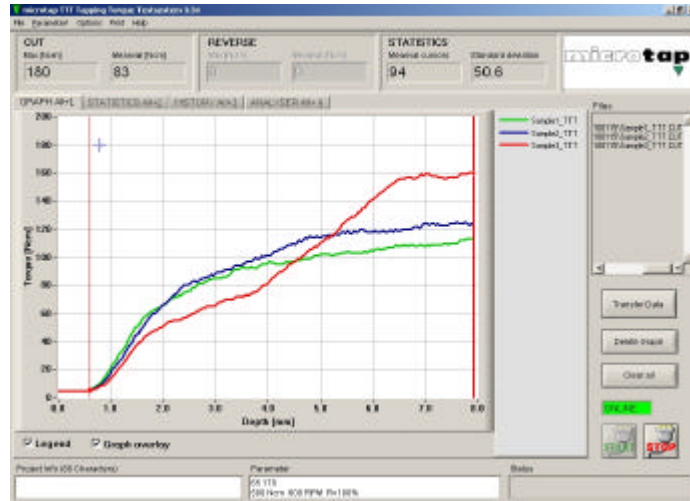


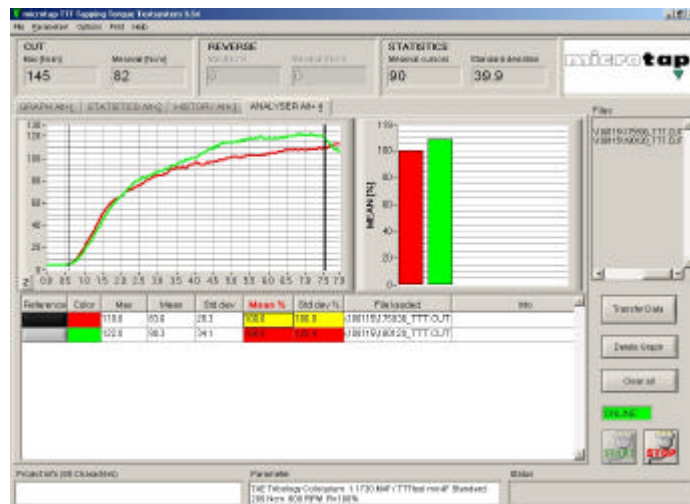
**TTT\_Tapping-Torque-Testsystem**  
 New development for the request  
 of the MWF / Lubricant-Industry

**WinPCA3 - „Monitoring & Analysis Software“**

**Measurement process**



**Analyser**



Measurements are compared (process quality controlled) and values displayed on the screen as a graph, with applied torque shown as a bar chart. The formulas used to find the mean & the standard deviation are as follows

$$\text{Average (mean value)} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} x_i / n \quad \text{StDev} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} [x_i - \text{ave}]^2 / n}$$

Mean value / Arithmetic method

The expression is called arithmetic methods of n sizes  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$

$$c_A = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$$

For two sizes a and b 
$$c_A = \frac{a + b}{2}$$

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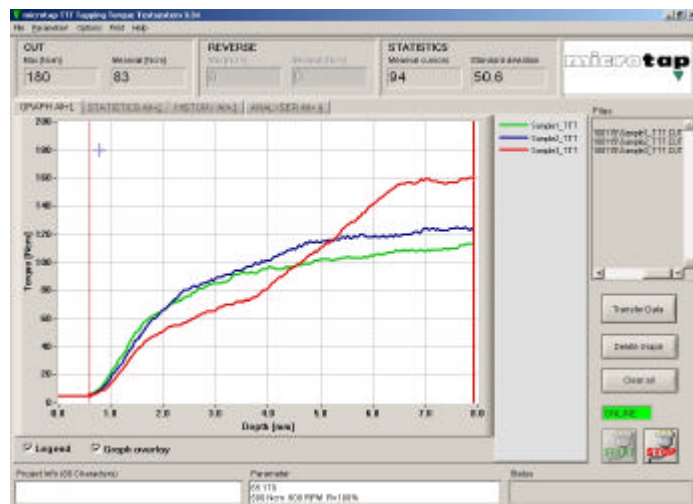
**TTT\_Tapping-Torque-Testsystem**  
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**Practical Example**

Your Customer is testing a new tool to improve productivity with higher cutting speeds and a similar or longer tool life.

This may lead to the conclusion that your water miscible fluid (emulsion) or „neat oil” is no longer helpful because the additives may not affect its power! Lower friction for example, caused by the new tool (coating!), lowers operating temperature



**Results and analysis**

Your lubricant may not improve the results, or with higher temperatures (caused by resistance), your additives may burn off

Consider this example

The **green** graph displays the torque with the uncoated tool. The **blue** graph displays the coated new tool

Now let us try to construct the following hypothesis: Regarding the lower resistance caused by the coating, the additive do not reach temperature. The negative effect is that your lubricant works on half power and therefore the torque becomes higher because the coating effect does not allow your good working additive to function

The **red** graph displays, the other assumption or possibility, that the coating and additives are working well in the beginning – but in the end the additives are burnt off due to higher temperature, caused by “high speed”

Please note that each graph is the result out of ten measurements – we call it „summary.cut” – and for each product – shown in the graph – we used a new tapping tool