

POSITIOMETER FOR EMBOSSING MATRIX



The tool is constructed in such a way that the design of the die does not restrict the use of it.

To place the tool in the die you use two steel pins $\varnothing 5$ mm. In the die you need two holes for the pins. You can choose two of the four hole positions that are already prepared in the tool – in four different ways. This way you can adapt the distance between the holes to the design of your individual die.

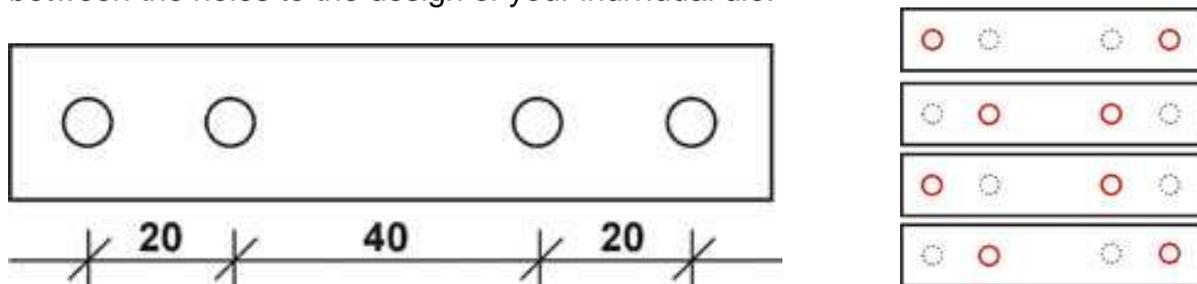


Fig. 1 The holes in the tool and possible positions of two used holes.

You also need to have two small fitting-holes ($\varnothing 3$ mm) in the matrix. You can choose two of the four prepared ones in the tool in the same dimensions (Fig 1.)

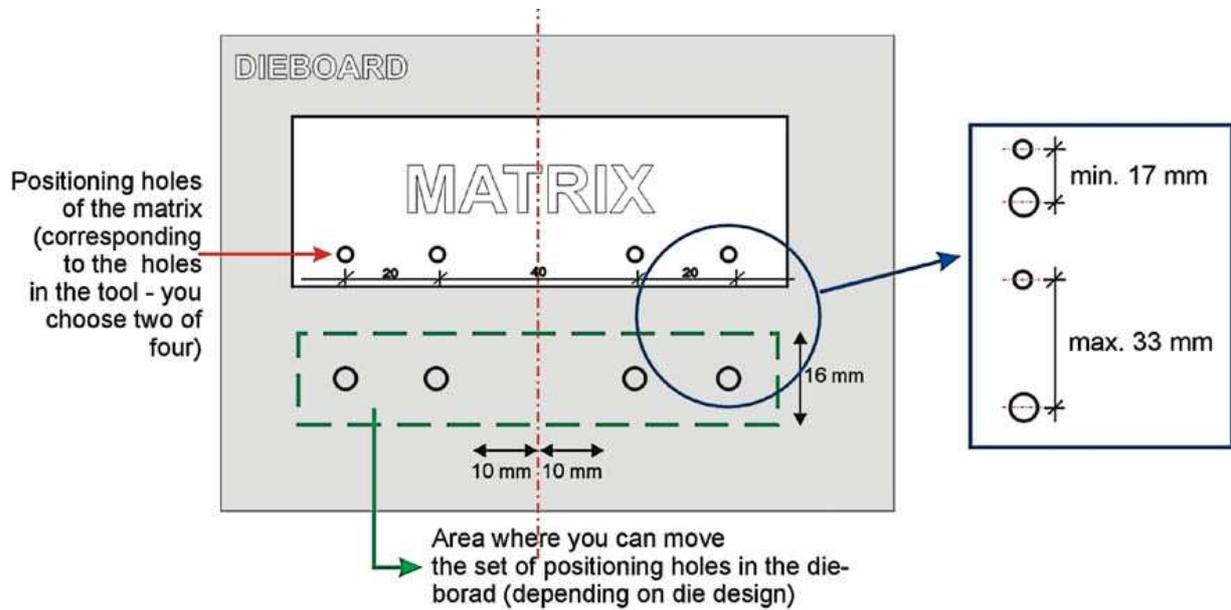


Fig. 2 Positions of the holes on the die board and matrix

You fix the position of the chosen set of holes in the die board inside the given area (green line). The tolerance of a movement in Y axis is 16 mm. But the minimal distance between the die-board holes and matrix holes is 17 mm. You have also 10 mm flexibility in X axis (on each side).

The possibility of choosing the distance between the holes and their position makes the tool very useful for even complicated dies with small elements.



When putting the tool on the die, you position the matrix by using three micrometer screws and then tighten the matrix screws. If the holes in the die are made very precisely (designed together with the matrix) you can transfer the fixed position to the rest of the matrix on all ups. This way you can shorten the time of positioning several times.

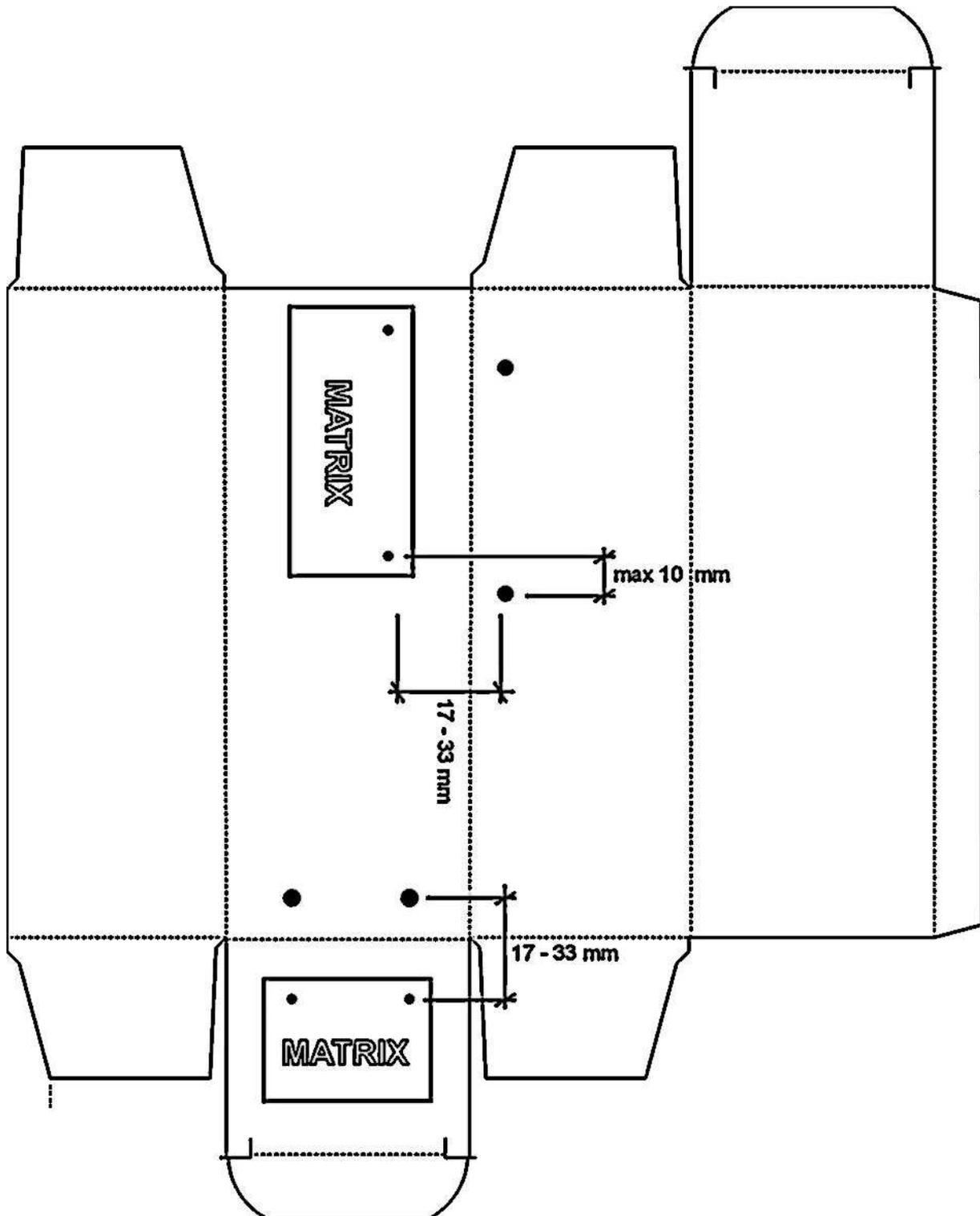


Fig. 3 The example of holes positioning on the die board and matrix.

