



**International
Standard**

ISO 12164-5

**Hollow taper interface with flange
contact surface —**

**Part 5:
Shanks of types AS, CS and ES**

Interfaces à cône creux-face —

Partie 5: Queues de type AS, CS et ES

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 29, *Small tools*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Tools with defined cutting edges, holding tools, cutting items, adaptive items and interfaces*.

A list of all parts of the ISO 12164 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

This corrected version of ISO 12164-5:2023 incorporates the following corrections:

- [Figure 11](#) has been modified;
- [Table 2](#) has been modified.

Hollow taper interface with flange contact surface —

Part 5: Shanks of types AS, CS and ES

1 Scope

This document specifies the dimensions of hollow taper shanks with flange contact surface (HSK). These shanks are the male part of the interface to the machine tools (e.g. milling/drilling and grinding machines).

This document specifies three types of shanks:

- types AS and ES have a peripherally grooved flanges for automatic tool change;
- type CS has a flange without peripheral groove and can only be changed manually.

HSK types AS and ES can also be changed manually via radial bore holes in the hollow shank taper.

This document provides information for dynamically balanced HSK-AS and HSK-CS shanks balancing according to ISO 16084.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 2768-1, *General tolerances — Part 1: Tolerances for linear and angular dimensions without individual tolerance indications*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Hollow taper shanks, types and dimensions

4.1 General

All dimensions of the different hollow taper shank sizes with flange contact surface (also called “HSK” or “HSK shank” in this document) are specified in [Figure 1](#) for type AS, [Figure 9](#) for type CS and [Figure 10](#) for type ES.

[Table 1](#) provides the parameters of all types and sizes. Details of the types CS and ES, not specified in [Figures 9](#) and [10](#), shall be taken from [Figure 1](#) and [Table 1](#).

The recess inside the low HSK taper groove including the two recesses left and right of it (see [Figures 1](#) and [9](#)) and the corresponding additional balancing measures of [4.2.2](#) lead to dynamically balanced HSK shank types AS and CS without changing their functionality.

Preferred zones for further (fine) balancing measures are specified in [Clause 5](#).

Clamping forces for HSK shanks of types A, AB, C, CB and EB are provided in [Annex A](#).

Hollow taper shanks of types C and CB with medium - transfer unit are provided in [Annex B](#).

Balancing measures and tool handling equipment are provided in [Annex C](#).

An overview of all different types of shanks is provided in [Annex D](#).

Tolerances of form, orientation, location and run-out correspond to ISO 1101. Dimensions and tolerances of cones are according to ISO 3040. Tolerances not specified shall be of tolerance class “m” in accordance with ISO 2768-1.

4.2 Hollow taper shanks of type AS

4.2.1 General

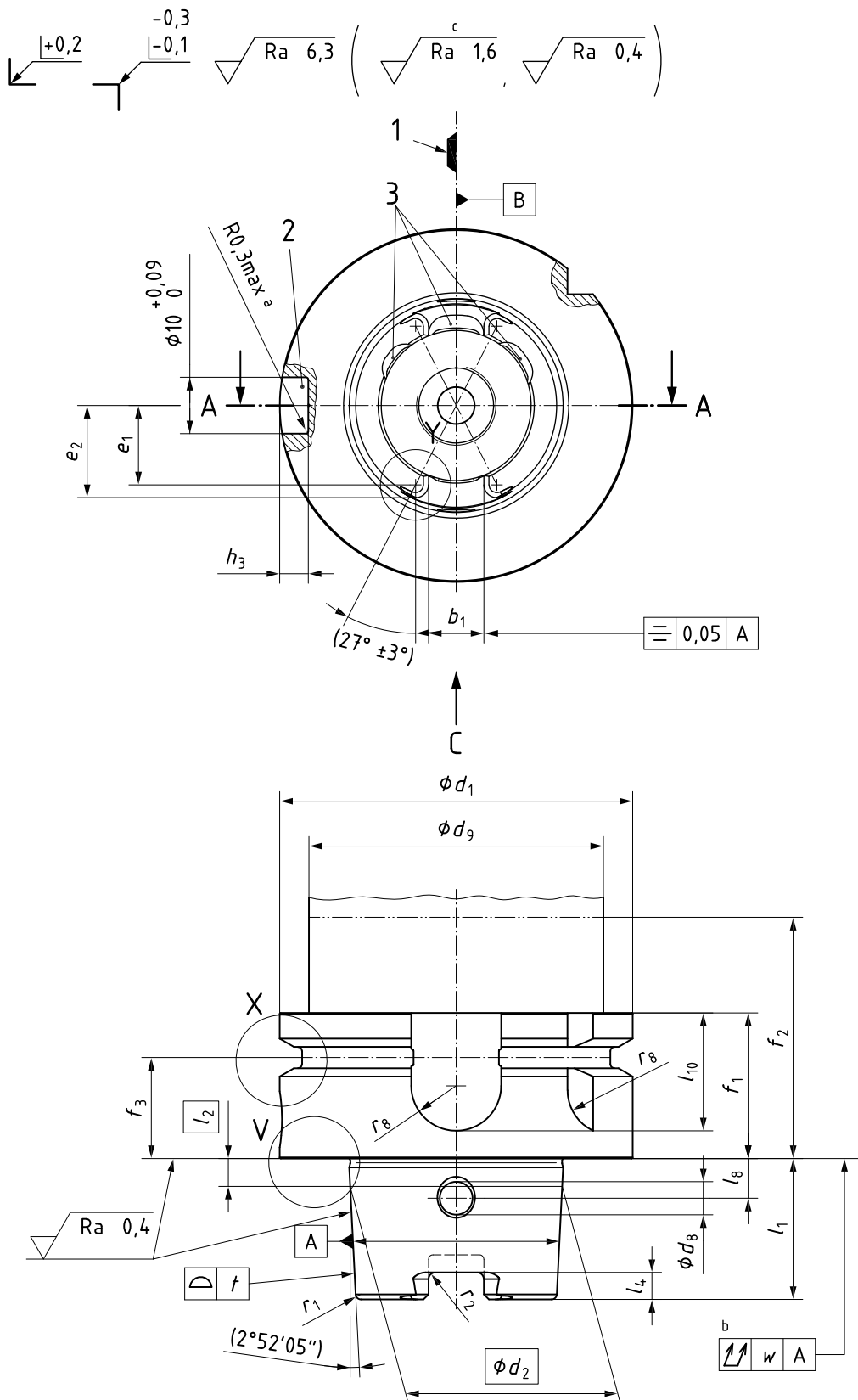
The HSK of type AS is a dynamically balanced hollow taper shank for automatic tool change.

Many products with HSK-shanks, e.g. adapters and/or cutting tools, have symmetrical front parts of short length and/or small diameters. They can only be balanced dynamically, i.e. in two balancing planes, by applying the measures of the HSK-AS as described in this document. There are either no other areas available for sufficient and sensible mass compensation, or restrictions of tool handling mechanisms of existing machine tools make alternative measures impossible.

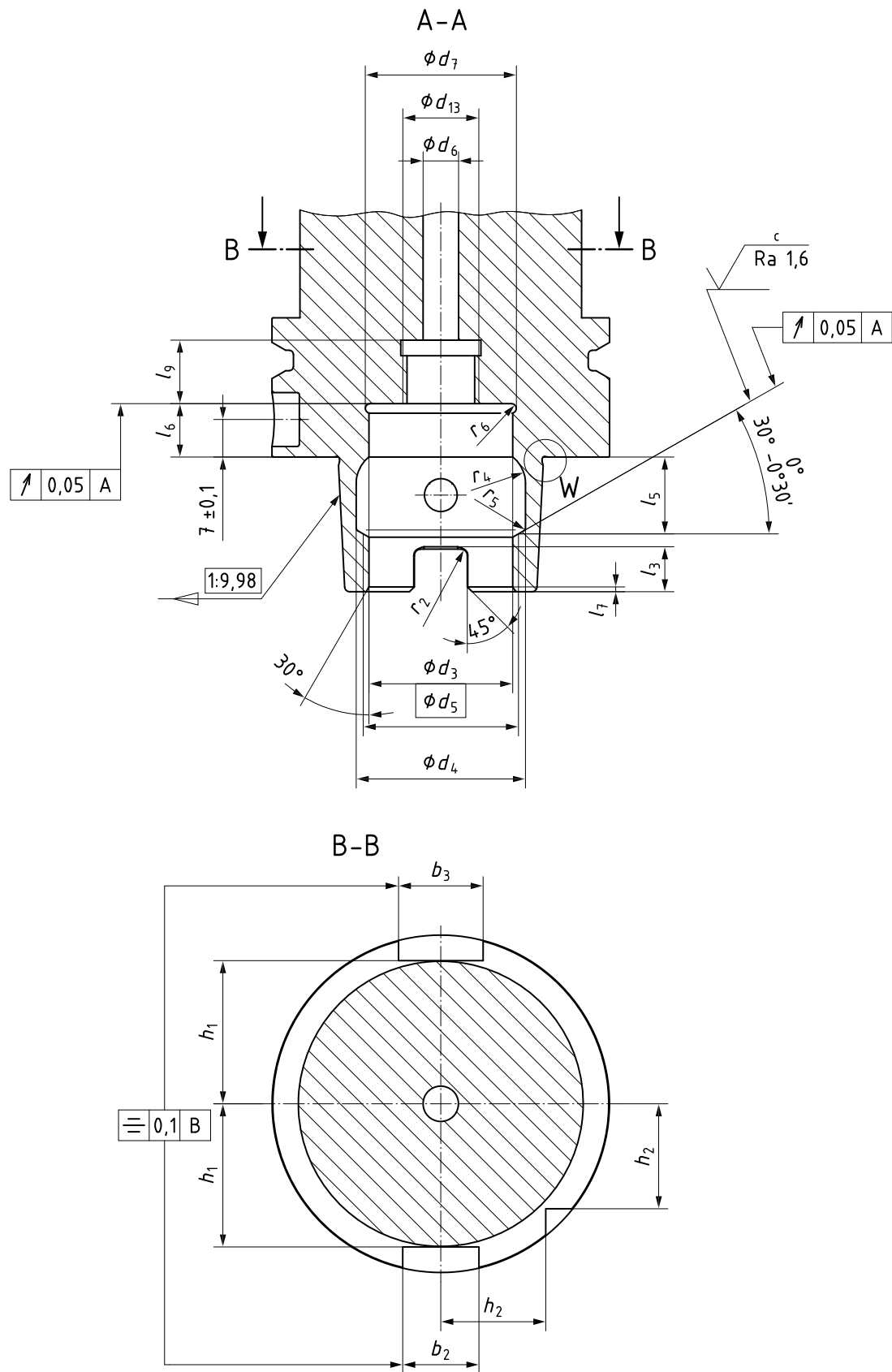
[Figure 1](#) and [Table 1](#) show all general parameters and values of the different HSK-AS sizes. The positions of the balancing bore holes at the HSK shank collar (see [4.2.2](#)) take mechanical restrictions of known automatic tool changing systems into account.

In case of choosing different balancing bore hole geometries at the shank flange, it is mandatory to remove the same unbalances at the same axial positions of their centres of gravity.

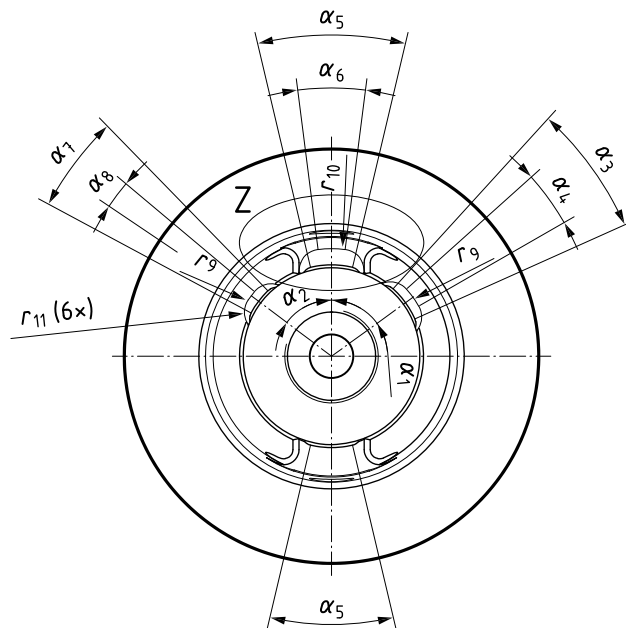
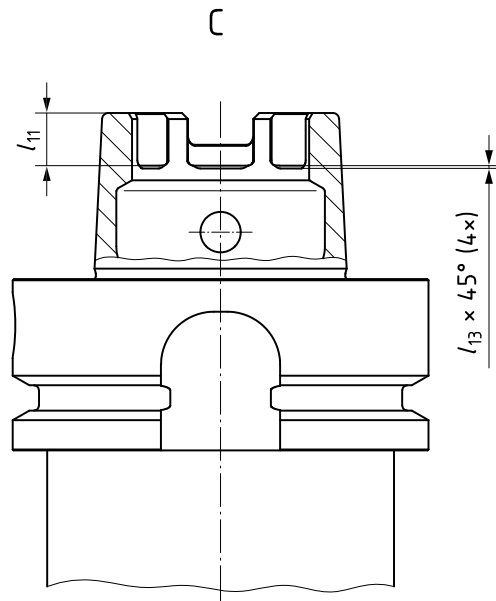
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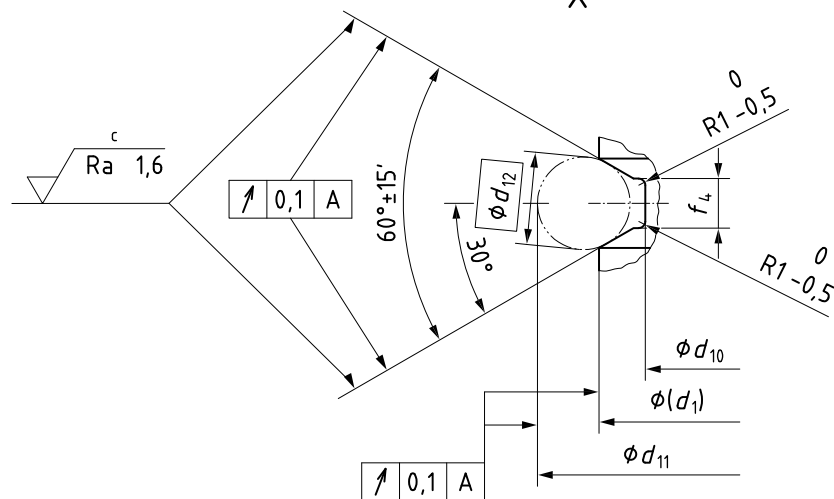
a) HSK-AS main and side view



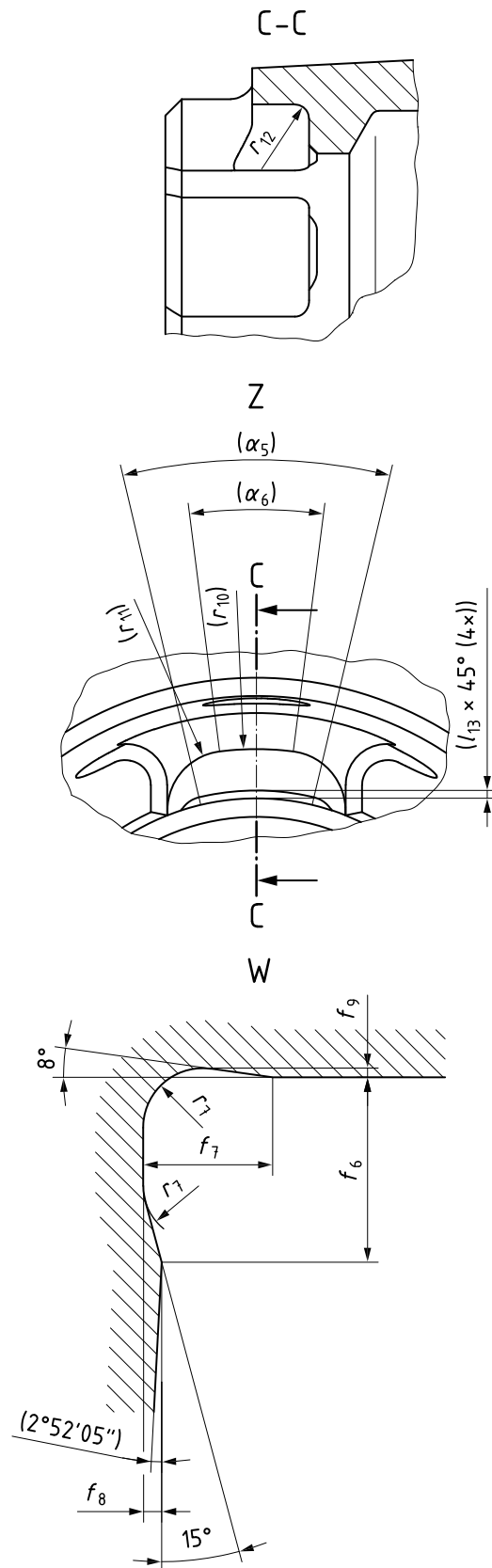
b) HSK-AS section A-A and section B-B



c) HSK-AS recesses



d) HSK-AS details



e) HSK-AS details

Key

- 1 position of the cutting edge for right hand tools with single cutting edge
- 2 bore hole for data chip (also see [4.2.2](#) for data chip mass compensations)

3 balancing recesses

All radial bore holes shall be deburred.

- a Or max. chamfer $0,3 \times 45^\circ$.
- b Not convex.
- c Fine turning.
- d Or radius.
- e Area of r_3 .
- f Leadout of r_3 .

Figure 1 — HSK-AS

4.2.2 Balancing measures at the HSK-AS taper shank flange

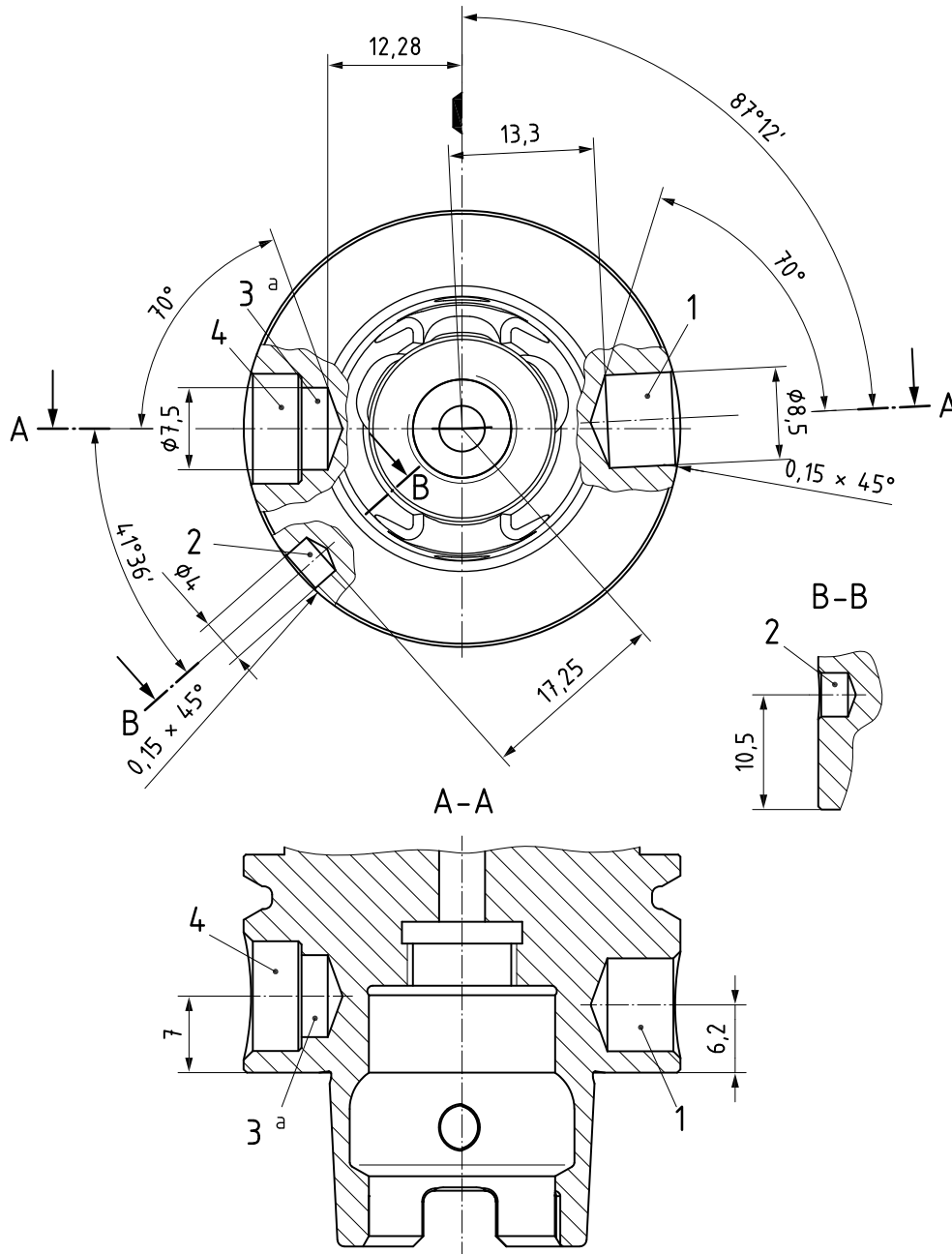
The balancing measures of this subclause and [Table 1](#) and the recesses included in [4.2.1](#) and [4.2.2](#) have been set up for HSK-AS taper shanks manufactured to the middle of their tolerance ranges. As the dimensions of these balancing measures depend on this condition, tolerances have not been defined. For example, the unbalance compensation of a mounted data chip (assumed data chip mass 700 mg) depends on diameter d_1 of the HSK taper shank flange.

The shape of the balancing measures can be chosen freely to the manufacturer's discretion, but within the proposed areas. If the theoretical dimensions in [Table 1](#) are to be modified by the manufacturer's discretion, the stability as well as the functionality shall not be negatively affected.

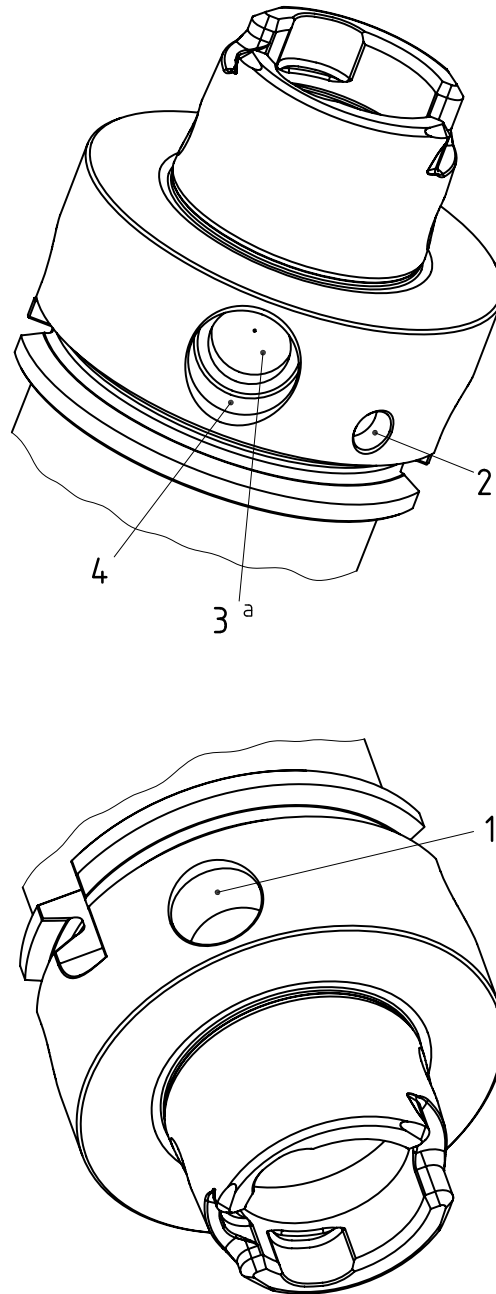
NOTE The borehole for balancing to mount the data chip is marked with the footnote "a".

4.2.2.1 HSK-AS 40

Figure 2 is applied to HSK-AS 40 only.



a) HSK-AS 40 side view and section A-A



b) HSK-AS 40 position of balancing and data chip bore holes

Key

- 1, 2, 3 balancing bore hole
- 4 bore hole for data chip
- a Bore hole is only required if the data chip is mounted (bore holes sideways of data chip bore also possible).

Figure 2 — HSK-AS 40