



TOOL CHANGE & SHARPENING LOG

One line every time a tool comes out of the press. Keep this on a clipboard at the machine.

Company: Line: Tool ID: Material: Month:

Date	Parts since last change	Reason (wear / chip / scheduled)	Action (regrind / replace)	Stock removed (in)	Downtime (min)	Scrap parts	Notes — what the edge looked like

THIS MONTH: Changes: Avg parts/change: Shortest: Longest: Avg downtime:

Average parts between changes is the single number most shops guess at. Once you have it, it drives everything on the next page.

OUR GUARANTEE: Run our treated tools against the interval you recorded on this sheet — your own baseline, your own parts. If you cannot measure an improvement over that number, we refund the treatment in full and cover the freight back to you. info@ctpcryogenics.com | 818-445-3030



TOOLING COST PER PART WORKSHEET

What your punches, dies and blades actually cost — including the part that isn't the tool.

Company: Prepared by: Date:

Production line / cell: Tool / die ID: Tool material:

1. YOUR NUMBERS (fill in the shaded boxes)

A	Annual production volume on this tool		parts per year
B	Run rate		parts per hour when running
C	Tool purchase cost, each		\$ per punch, die section or blade
D	Parts run between regrinds		the interval you actually get — from page 1
E	Regrinds before the tool is scrapped		how many before it's under minimum height
F	Cost of one regrind		\$ — outside invoice, or in-house labor
G	Tool change time		minutes, press stop to first good part
H	Line downtime cost		\$ per hour, burdened
I	Scrap parts per tool change		parts binned at startup
J	Cost of one scrapped part		\$ material plus value added

2. WHAT IT IS ACTUALLY COSTING YOU (work down the page with a calculator)

K	Parts from one tool over its whole life		$= D \times (E + 1)$
L	Tool changes per year		$= A / D$
M	Press hours lost to tool changes per year		$= L \times G / 60$
N	Cost per 1,000 parts — tool purchase		$= C / K \times 1,000$
O	Cost per 1,000 parts — regrinding		$= E \times F / K \times 1,000$
P	Cost per 1,000 parts — changeover downtime		$= G / 60 \times H / D \times 1,000$
Q	Cost per 1,000 parts — startup scrap		$= I \times J / D \times 1,000$
R	FULLY LOADED TOOLING COST per 1,000 parts		$= N + O + P + Q$
S	Fully loaded tooling cost per part		$= R / 1,000$
T	Share of that cost that is NOT the tool's price		$= (R - N) / R \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \%$
U	Total tooling cost per year		$= S \times A$

What line T is telling you

On most lines, the tool's purchase price turns out to be a small minority of what tooling really costs — the rest is grinding, lost press hours and startup scrap. If line T is high, buying cheaper tools cannot help you. Running longer between changes is the only lever that moves all four numbers at once.

A spreadsheet version that does this arithmetic for you is at ctpcryogenics.com.

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