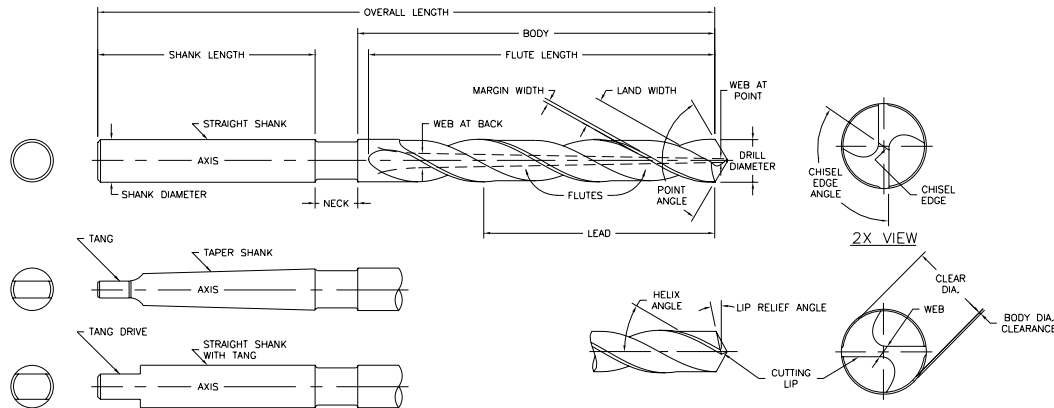


DRILL NOMENCLATURE



Axis—The imaginary straight line which forms the longitudinal center line of a drill.

Backtaper—A slight decrease in diameter from front to back in the body of a drill.

Body—The portion of a drill extending from the shank or neck to the outer corners of the cutting lips.

Body Clearance Diameter—The portion of the land that has been cut away so it will not bind against the walls of the hole.

Chisel-Edge—The edge at the end of the web that connects the cutting lips.

Chisel-Edge Angle—The included angle between the chisel-edge and cutting lip, as viewed from the end of a drill.

Clearance Diameter—The diameter over the cut away portion of the drill lands.

Drill—A rotary end cutting tool having one or more cutting lips, and having one or more helical or straight flutes for the passage of chips and the admission of a cutting fluid.

Drill Diameter—The diameter over the margins of a drill measured at the point.

Flute Length—The length from the outer corners of the cutting lips to the extreme back of the flutes. Includes the sweep of the tool used to generate the flutes and therefore does not indicate the usable length of flutes.

Flutes—Helical or straight grooves cut or formed in the body of a drill to provide cutting lips, permit removal of chips, and allow cutting fluid to reach the cutting lips.

Helix Angle—The angle formed by the leading edge of the land with a plane containing the axis of a drill.

Land—The peripheral portion of the body between adjacent flutes.

Land Width—The distance between the leading edge and heel of the land; measured at a right angle to the leading edge.

Lead—The axial advance of a leading edge of the land in one turn around the circumference.

Lip Relief Angle—The axial relief angle at the outer corner of the lip; measured by projection to a plane tangent to the periphery at the outer corner of the lip.

Lips—The cutting edges of a two flute drill extending from the chisel-edge to the periphery.

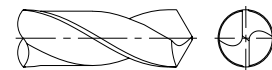
Margin—The cylindrical portion of the land, which is not cut away, to provide clearance.

Neck—The section of reduced diameter between the body and the shank of a drill.

Overall Length—The length from the extreme end of the shank to the outer corners of the cutting lip. It does not include the conical shank end often used on straight shank drills, nor the conical cutting point used on both straight and taper shank drills.

Point—The cutting end of a drill, made up of the ends of the lands and the web. In form, it resembles a cone, but departs from a true cone to furnish clearance behind the cutting lips.

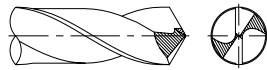
Conventional—Conventional Points with 118° included point angles are the most commonly used because they provide satisfactory results in a wide variety of materials. A possible limitation is that the straight chisel edge contributes to walking at the drill point, often making it necessary to spot the hole for improved accuracy.



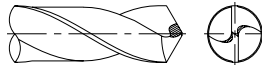
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DRILL NOMENCLATURE

Split — Split-Points (commonly called Crankshaft Points) were originally developed for use on drills designed for deep oil holes in automotive crankshafts. Since its inception, the split-point has gained widespread use and is applied to both 118° and 135° included point angles. Its main advantages are the ability to reduce thrust and eliminate walking at the drill point. This is a distinct advantage when the drill is used in a portable drill or in drilling applications where bushings cannot be used. The split-point also has two positive rake cutting edges extending to the center of the drill, which can assist as a chipbreaker to produce small chips which can readily be ejected.



Notched — Notched Points were developed for drilling tough alloys. Commonly incorporated on heavy web drills, which allow the point to withstand the higher thrust loads required in drilling these materials. As with the split-point, the Notched Point contains two additional positive rake cutting edges extending toward the center of the drill. These secondary cutting lips, which extend no further than half the original cutting lip, can assist in chip control and reduce the torque required in drilling tough materials. Notched Points can be incorporated on both 118° and 135° included point angles, making them suitable for drilling a wide variety of materials.



Point Angle—The included angle between the cutting lips projected upon a plane parallel to the drill axis and parallel to the two cutting lips.

Relative Lip Height—The difference in indicator reading between the cutting lips of a drill. Measured at a right angle to the cutting lip at a specific distance from the axis of the tool.

Shank—The part of a drill by which it is held and driven.

Tang—The flattened end of a taper shank, intended to fit into a driving slot in a socket.

Tang Drive—Two opposite parallel driving flats on the extreme end of a straight shank.

Taper Shank— Drills having conical shanks suitable for direct fitting in machine spindles, driving sleeves, or sockets. Tapered shanks generally have a tang.

Web—The central portion of the body that joins the lands. The extreme end of the web forms the chisel-edge on a two flute drill.

Web Thickness—The thickness of the web at the point, unless another specific location is indicated.

DRILLING TERMINOLOGY/ OPERATING FORMULAS

Speed — The speed of a drill is determined by the rate at which the outer periphery of the tool rotates in relation to material being cut. In general, the SFM at which a drill will operate is within a range based upon the workpiece material, its condition, hardness, and depth of hole. The deeper the hole, the greater tendency there is for more heat to be generated, due to length of drill engagement, as well as chip compaction. Thus, speed reduction is often recommended to minimize the amount of heat being generated. By increasing the SFM, fewer holes will result. Therefore, it is usually advisable to start the drilling process at a slower SFM and then increase to the maximum.

Feed — Feed rates for drilling are governed by the drill diameter machinability of materials and depth of hole. Small drills, harder materials, and deeper holes require additional considerations in selecting the proper feed rates.

The following terms and formulas can be used to determine the appropriate operating parameters.

Terms	Formulas
IPM = Inches Per Minute	$\text{IPR} \times \text{RPM} = \text{IPM}$
IPR = Inches Per Revolution	$\frac{\text{IPM}}{\text{RPM}} = \text{IPR}$
RPM = Revolutions Per Minute	$\frac{\text{SFM} \times 3.82}{D} = \text{RPM}$
SFM = Surface Feet Per Minute	$D \times \text{RPM} \times .26 = \text{SFM}$
D = Drill Diameter	

Note: For element and tolerance information, see specific technical sections on Solid Carbide or High Speed Steel.