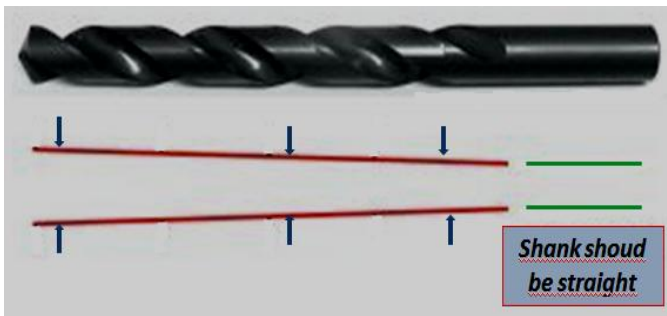


Nomenclature of the twist drill bits



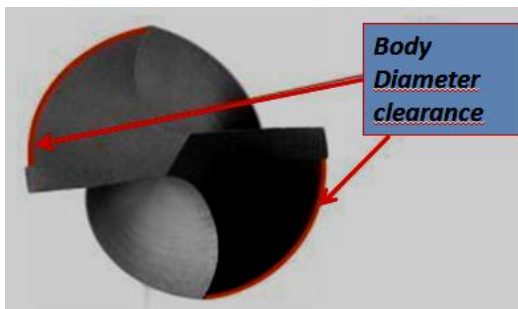
AXIS:

Imaginary straight line that forms the center line of the drill.



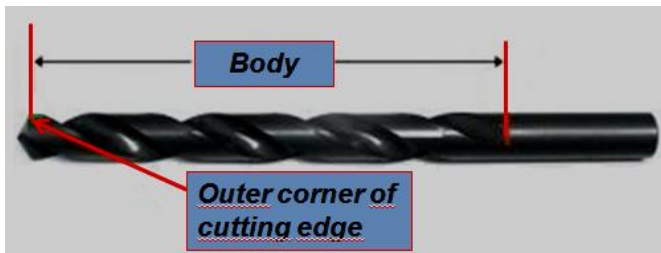
BACK TAPER:

Slight decrease in diameter from point towards shank, in the body of the drill.



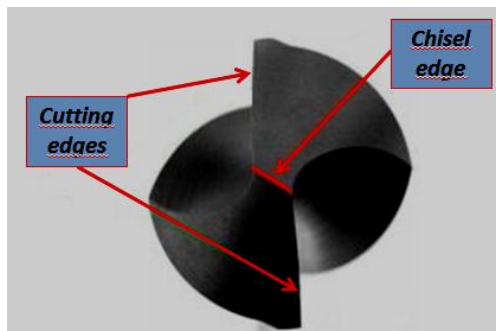
BODY DIAMETER CLEARANCE:

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



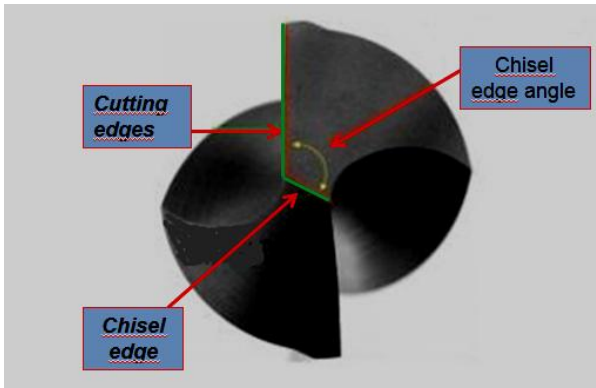
BODY:

Portion of the drill extending from the end of the flutes to the outer corner of the cutting edges.

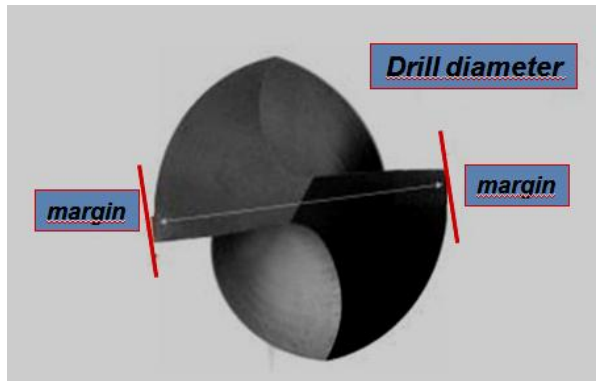


CHISEL EDGE:

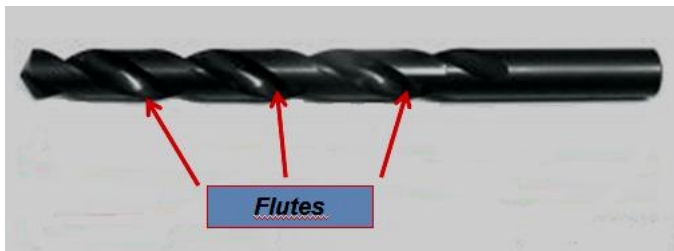
The edge at the end of the web that connects the cutting lips.



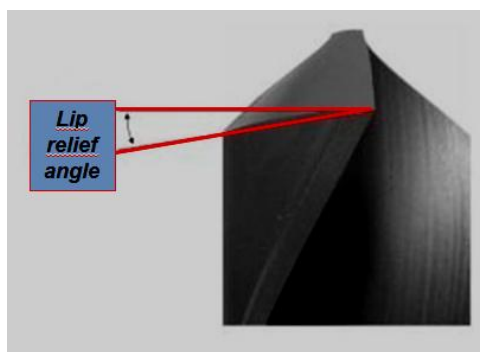
CHISEL EDGE ANGLE:
The angle between the chisel edge and the cutting lips (edges)



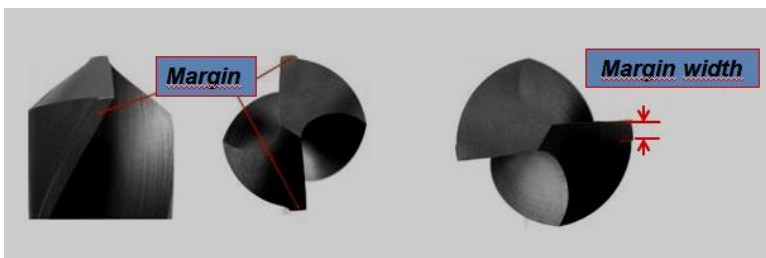
DRILL DIAMETER:
The diameter over the margins of the drill measured at the point.



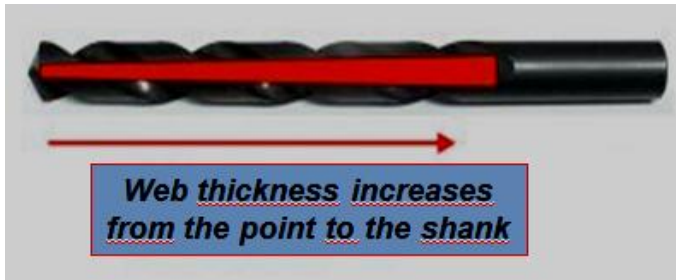
FLUTES:
Grooves formed in the body of the drill to provide cutting edges, to permit removal of chips, and to allow cutting fluid to reach the cutting area.



LIP RELIEF ANGLE:
The relief angle at the outer corner of the lip.

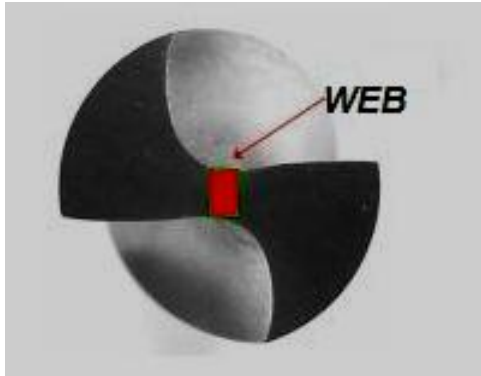


MARGIN: *The narrow portion of the land which is not cut away to provide clearance. It stabilizes the drill in the hole.*
MARGIN WIDTH: *The width of the portion of the drill lands not cut away for clearance.*



WEB tapered:

The web thickness increases in thickness from point to the shank to enhance the rigidity of the drill.



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.