

The Parts of a Drill Bit

Body: The portion of the drill extending from the extreme cutting end to the commencement of the shank.

Shank: The portion of the drill by which it is held and driven.

Flutes: The grooves in the body of the drill which provide lips, permit the removal of chips and allow cutting fluid to reach the lips.

Web: The central portion of the drill situated between the roots of the flutes and extending from the point end towards the shank. The point end of the web forms the chisel edge.

Lands: The cylindrically-ground surfaces on the leading edges of the drill flutes. The width of the land is measured at right angles to the flute helix.

Body Clearance: The portion of the body surface reduced in diameter to provide diametral clearance.

Heel: The edge formed by the intersection of the flute surface and the body clearance.

Point: The sharpened end of the drill, consisting of all the part of the drill which is shaped to produce lips, faces, flanks and chisel edge.

Face: The portion of the flute surface adjacent to the lip, on which the chip impinges as it is cut from the work.

Flank: The surface on a drill point, which extends behind the lip to the following flute.

Lip: The edge formed by the intersection of the flank and face.

Chisel Edge: The edge formed by the intersection of the flanks.

