A Drilling Machine is another type of production machine in which works are to drill the workpiece.

In this article, we will study History, Definition, Working principle, Parts, Operation, Specification, Advantages, Disadvantages, and Application of Drilling Machine in very detail.

The other production machines are Milling Machine and Lathe Machine I have explained in detail you can check it. So Let’s start with the Introduction,

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Drilling Machine Introduction:
Drilling Machine is the simplest, moderate, and most accurate machine tool used in almost all the production shops and tool rooms. Drilling is basically a single purpose machine tool as its main purpose is to make holes in the workpiece.

A machine consists of a spindle that provides rotary motion to the drilling tool, which finally makes the hole in the job (workpiece).

Drilling Machine History:
Drilling is a technology used a long time back in our past. It basically means to create a hole by making use of a tool. Similarly, in the past the Homo sapiens used a rock with the pointed edges which they use to spin in between their fingers, and with the other hand they would hit it so as to create a hole.
As the time passed developments were done on the drilling and the BowDrill is considered as the first drilling machine. Bow drill was used for woodwork, stonework, and dentistry.

Inventor: Close to the end of the 18th century Arthur James Arnot and William Blanch’s brain invented the electric drill machine. Present-day electric drills have gone a long way. Now the electric drills are available in a variety of sizes and forms.

Drilling Machine Definition:

A drilling machine is a type of machine in which the holes are being made on the workpiece by making use of a rotating tool called drill bit or the twist drill. Drilling is basically a technology of creating holes.

Drilling operation can also be performed on Lathe Machine. In the lathe machine, the workpiece rotates and the drilling tool is held stationary in the tailstock.
Boring: When we talk about drilling, boring is mostly discussed.

Basically, Boring is a process in which the holes are enlarged that is already being drilled or cored. To perform boring action by a machine a special holder for the boring tool is required.

Drilling Machine working principle:
Drilling Machine has based upon the principle that the rotating edge of the tool exerts a large force on the workpiece and holes are being created in the workpiece. The material is removed from the workpiece by the shearing and extrusion process.
Drilling Machine Parts:

Various parts and their function of the drilling machine are:

- Bed
- Pillar
- Swivel table
- Motor
- Steepeled pulley
- Spindle
- Chuck
- Drill Bit
- Hand-wheel
Bed:
The bed is the main part of the machine on which the whole machine is being mounted.

The bed is made up of cast iron, so it has high compressive strength and good wear resistance.

Pillar:
The pillar is a type of vertical column that rests on the bed.

Pillar is present at the center of the bed. Pillar helps the motor and the spindle head.
Swivel Table:

The table is the place where the workpiece is being mounted.

The table is attached to the column and it can be rotated around the column and can have an upward and downward moment. A table can be adjusted at any angle as per the requirement.

Motor:

The motor is present at the top of the column.

Inside motor shaft is there which is connected to a stepped pulley so that we can increase or decrease the speed of the rotation of the motor.
Stepped pulley:
Two stepped pulleys are present on either side of the column at the top.

Out of these two, one pulley will be in an upward direction while the other pulley is inverted.

Always both the pulleys will be there in the opposite direction. The basic function of the stepped pulley is to control the speed of the rotation of the motor.

Spindle:
Spindle arrangement is present at top of the column opposite to the arrangement of the motor.

The top of the spindle is attached to one of the stepped pulleys. The bottom of the spindle is
Chuck:
Chuck is present at the bottom of the spindle. The basic function of the chuck is to hold the cutting tool firmly.
Drill bit:
A drill bit is an actual cutting tool that is used to create a hole in the workpiece.

Hand Wheel:
The basic function of the handwheel is to adjust the spindle position as per the requirement.
Drilling Machine Specification:

The *drilling machine can be specified in the following ways*:

- Portable Drill Machine is specified by the maximum diameter of the drill which can be held.
- Sensitive and the upright drill machine are specified by the diameter of the largest workpiece that can be held.
- The radial drill machine is specified by the length of the arm and column diameter.
- Multiple spindle drill machine is specified by the drilling Area, the size and the number of holes the machine can drill.

Cutting Speed, Feed and Machining Time of Drilling Machine:
Cutting Speed:

- The cutting speed can be defined as the speed of the periphery of the cutting tool in meter per minute.

The cutting speed depends upon the material to be drilled. Generally, the cutting speed varies from 10 to 90 meters/minute.

The cutting speed for the highspeed drill should be double than that of the carbon steel drill.

Mathematically it can be expressed as:

\[
\text{Cutting speed} = \frac{\pi \times \text{Diameter of the drill in mm} \times \text{r.p.m}}{1000}
\]

Cutting speed
Feed
The feed can be defined as the distance moved by each rotation of the drill bit into the workpiece.

It is mostly measured in millimeters. The feed range varies from 0.05 to 0.35mm.

The amount of the metal removed is a function of the cutting speed and the feed.

By using the highest possible feed rate the best tool life for a given tool can be obtained.

Machining Time:

The machining time in drilling can be calculated by the following equation:
T = \frac{L}{(N \times f)} \text{ minutes.}

Where,

- \( N = \) r.p.m of the drill.
- \( f = \) feed per revolution of the drill.
- \( L = \) Length or depth of the hole in mm.
- \( T = \) Drilling time in a minute.

In a Drilling operation, the length of the approach is taken into account for calculating the length or the depth of the hole.

- The length of the approach \((X)\) is taken as \(0.29D\). The equation for calculating the total length is different for an open hole and blind hole:
  - In an open hole, the total length is equal to

\[
L = (H+X+X) = (H+0.29D \times 2)
\]
  - In blind holes, the total length is equal to:

\[
L = (H+X) = (H \times 0.29D)
\]
Precautions which should be used in drilling Machine:
Safety is the most important factor that should be taken care of while using a drill machine to avoid any kind of harm to the operator.

Improper use of the drill machine can cause serious injury to the operator.
The precautions which should be followed while using the drilling machine are as follows:

i) The machine tool should be strong enough to drill a hole in the workpiece, otherwise, the parts may be deformed due to the cutting force generated.

Drill feeding arrangement must be directionally stable.

ii) To avoid any kind of error it must make sure that the Axis of the spindle, adapter, and tool must coincide.

iii) Accurately ground drill should be used so that the uniform chips are produced by both cutting edges, otherwise, unbalanced forces may deflect the tool during machining.

iii) The workpiece must be held rigidly otherwise it can lead to:

- Error in Shape.
- Burrs.
- Error in hole location.
Power Calculation for Drill Machine:

In order to cut the metal has to overcome the resistance offered by the metal and a twisting movement is necessary to run it.

The torque required to operate the drill is dependent on the various factors, but the most common equation which is found to give the best satisfactory result is:

\[ T = (C_f^{0.75}d^{1.8}) \]

Where,

- \( T \) = Torque.
- \( F \) = Feed.
- \( D \) = Diameter of the drill.
Operations performed on Drilling Machine:
The various operations that can be done on a drilling machine are as follows:

- Drilling
- Boring
- Reaming
- Counter boring
- Countersinking
- Tapping
- Spot Facing
- Trepansing
- Honing.

Now let’s discuss each of them in brief one by one:
Drilling:
Drilling is the process of creating circular holes on the job (workpiece) using a drill.

Boring:
Boring is the process of enlarging a hole by means of an adjustable cutting tool with only one cutting edge.
Reaming:
It is basically a type of finishing operation.

It is a process of sizing and finishing a hole by means of a reamer having several cutting edges.

Counter boring:
Counter boring is a type of operation in which it is used to enlarge the particular portion of the hole.
Countersinking:
Countersinking can be defined as the process of enlarging the end of the hole to give it a conical shape for short distance.

Tapping:
Tapping is the process of creating internal threads by means of a tool called the tap.
Spot Facing:
Operation of removing the chip present on the surface of the hole for proper seating of head nuts etc.

This can be done by an end mill cutter with drill machines.

Trepanning:
It is the operation used for producing large size holes without drilling.

This operation is mostly used for holes that are more than 50mm in diameter.

It cannot be used for blind holes.
Honing:

Honing is the process of producing very smooth holes. In honing operation, the tool will reciprocate and rotate about its axis.

It is mainly used for finishing the IC engine cylinder.

When a drill is cutting it has to overcome the resistance offered by the metal and a twisting effort is necessary to turn it.

Advantages of the Drilling Machine:

Following are the various advantages of the drilling machine:

- High speed
- High output
- Easy to operate
• High flexibility

• Low maintenance and lower cost.

i) High speed:
The main advantage of the drill machine is that the holes can be made in the workpiece with greater speed and other drilling operations can also be performed at a decent speed.

ii) High Output:
It is capable of giving high output.
As per the advancement of the Machine, the speed of the machine increased and especially after the introduction of automatic and radial drilling machines the output became very high.

iii) Easy to operate:
It is very easy to operate. Its easy moment maintains the efficiency of the operators all the time.
iv) High flexibility:
The modern drilling machines are highly flexible as they have multiple spindles, are automatic, and the holes can be drilled at any angle and many more features are there which makes it highly flexible.
iv) Low maintenance cost and longer life:
The maintenance cost of a machine is very less and they have a very long life. With very less amount of maintenance cost, they can be used for a longer period of time.

Drilling Machine Disadvantages:

*The various trouble experienced during drilling along with their remedies are as follows:*

- *Limited size workpiece*
- *Rough hole*
- *Chipped cutting lips*
- *Oversized holes*
- *Breaking of drill*
i) Limited size workpiece:
A limited size workpiece can only be machined. Workpiece which is very large cannot be operated.

ii) Rough Hole:
The rough holes might be produced sometime during drilling.
Rough holes are can be avoided by:

- The feed should be reduced.
- Point reground.
- Coolant used.
- The rigidity of the fixture ensured.
iii) Chipped cutting lips:
Chipped cutting lips can be formed. This happens because of high feed and high clearance angle.

To avoid chipped cutting lips proper feed speed and proper clearance should be used as per the requirement.
iv) Oversize hole:
An oversized hole may be produced due to the loss of a spindle or unequal angle/length of the cutting edges.

v) Breaking of Drill:

*The drill may break due to the following reasons:*
• The drill may break if it gets dull.
• The flute is clogged by the chips.
• Due to high feed.
• Improper clamping of the drill and work.

Application of Drilling Machine:

*Drilling Machine has a wide range of applications. Some of them are as follows:*

• The machine used in almost every manufacturing industry for making holes in the workpiece as per the requirement.
• This is also used in carpentry work for drilling the holes in the wood and fixing the wood structures.
• They are used in construction sites, glasswork.
• Hand drill or the portable drills are used for screwing and fastening.

• This machine tool can perform a variety of operations like reaming, boring, counter-boring, tapping, and many others, which makes it applicable in vast fields.

How to obtain high accuracy in Drilling Machine:

• The first step is the proper clamping of the workpiece.

• Properly ground Drill.

• One should ensure that the axis of the spindle, sleeve, and tool must coincide.

• Use of Rigid Machine tool.

• One should ensure that the directionally stable tool feed is used for carrying out the drilling operation.

• One should use Appropriate guide bushes for the guidance of drills.
This is a complete detail. If you think I have missed any topic please do comment I will definitely add those topics.

Here I have attached PDF. You can easily download the Drill machine pdf.

Thank you for your valuable time for reading.

Question and answers:
What is a drilling machine?
A Drilling Machine is another type of production machine in which works are to drill the workpiece.

What are the different parts of the drilling machine?
Bed
Pillar
Swivel table
Motor
Steeped pulley
Spindle
Chuck
Drill Bit
Hand-wheel

What are the different types of drilling machines?
Portable Drilling Machine
Sensitive Drilling
Upright or column Drill Machine.
Radial Drilling
Gang Drill Machine.
Multi-Spindle Drilling
Vertical Turret Type Drilling
Automatic Drilling
Deep hole Drilling and
Turret Drilling Automatics Drilling Machine.

What are the different types of operations performed on drilling machines?
Drilling
Boring
Reaming
Counter boring
Countersinking
Tapping
Spot Facing
Trepanning
Honing.