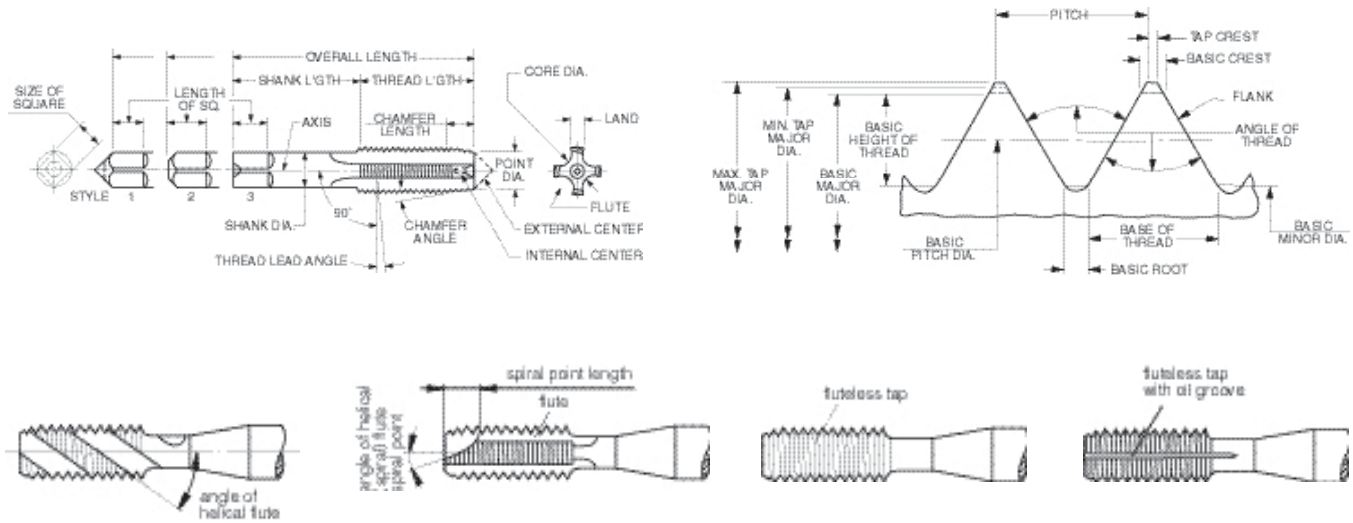


TECHNICAL DATA

TAP AND SCREW THREAD NOMENCIATURE



Allowance: The minimum clearance or maximum interference which is intended between mating parts.

Angle of Thread: The angle included between the flanks of a thread measured in an axial plane.

Back Taper: A slight taper on the threaded portion of the tap making the pitch diameter near the shank smaller than that at the chamfer.

Basic: The theoretical or nominal standard size from which all variations are made.

Chamfer: The tapered and relieved cutting teeth at the front end of the threaded section. Common types of chamfer are taper, 8 to 10 pitches long, plug, 3 to 5 pitches and bottoming, 1 to 2 pitches.

Crest: The top surface joining the two sides or flanks of a thread.

Cutting Face: the leading side of the land.

Flute: The longitudinal channels formed on a tap to create cutting edges on the thread profile.

Heel: The following side of the land.

Height of Thread: In profile, distance between crest and bottom section of thread measured normal to the axis.

Hook Face: A concave cutting face of the land. This may be varied for different materials and conditions.

Interrupted thread: Alternate teeth are removed in the thread helix on a tap; usually restricted to those having an odd number of flutes.

Land: One of the threaded sections between the flutes of a tap.

Lead of Thread: The distance a screw thread advances axially in one turn.

Major Diameter: The largest diameter of the screw or nut on a straight screw thread.

Minor Diameter: The smallest diameter of the screw or nut on a straight screw thread.

Neck: The reduced diameter, on some taps, between the threaded portion and the shank.

Pitch: The distance from a point on one thread to a corresponding point on the next thread, measured parallel to the axis.

Pitch Diameter: On a straight screw thread, the diameter of an imaginary cylinder where the width of the thread and the width of the space between threads is equal.

Point Diameter: The diameter at the leading end of the chamfered portion.

Radial: The straight face of a land, the plane of which passes through the axis of the tap.

Rake: The angle of the cutting face of the land in relation to an axial plane intersecting the cutting face at the major diameter.

Relief: The removal of metal behind the cutting edge to provide clearance between the part being threaded and a portion of the threaded land. Also, see back taper.

CHAMFER RELIEF: The gradual decrease in land height from cutting edge to heel on the chamfered portion of the tap land to provide radial clearance for the cutting edge.

CON-ECCENTRIC RELIEF: Radial relief in the thread form starting at the back of a concentric margin.

ECCENTRIC THREAD RELIEF: Radial relief in the thread form starting at the cutting edge and continuing to the heel.

Root: The bottom surface joining the flanks of two adjacent threads.

Side or flank of thread: The surface of the thread which connects the crest with the root.

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

Spiral Point: An oblique cutting edge ground into the lands to provide a shear cutting action on the first few threads.

Square: The squared end of the tap shank.

Thread: The helical formed tooth of the tap which produces the thread in a tapped hole.

Thread Lead Angle: The angle made by the helix of the thread at the pitch diameter, with a plane perpendicular to the axis.

Threads Per Inch: The number of threads in one inch of length.

Thread:

SINGLE: A thread in which lead is equal to pitch.

DOUBLE: A thread in which lead is equal to twice the pitch.

TRIPLE: A thread in which lead is equal to triple the pitch.