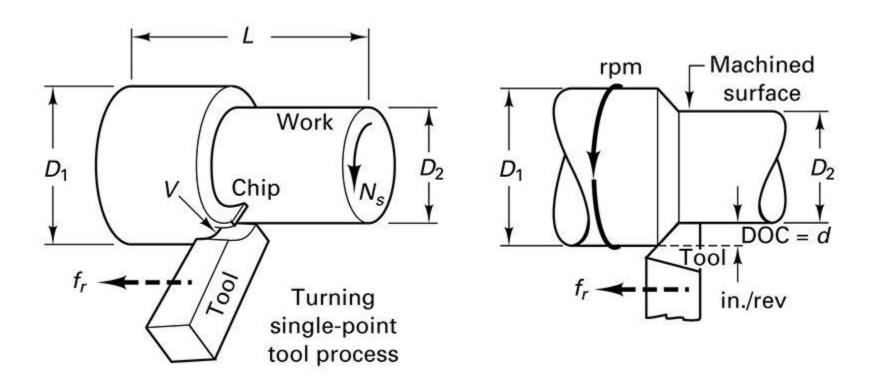
Turning, Boring and Related Processes



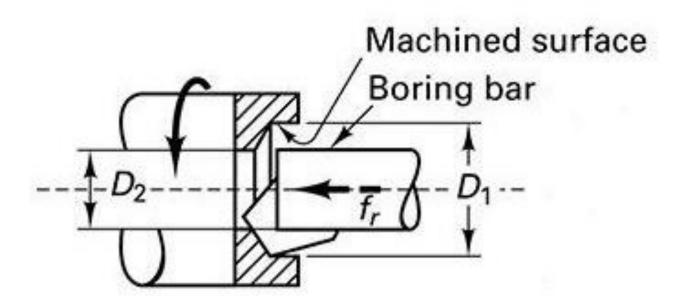
Turning Process



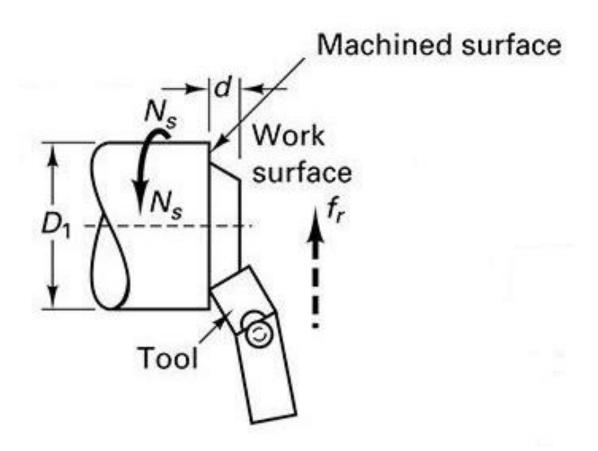
Turning Basics



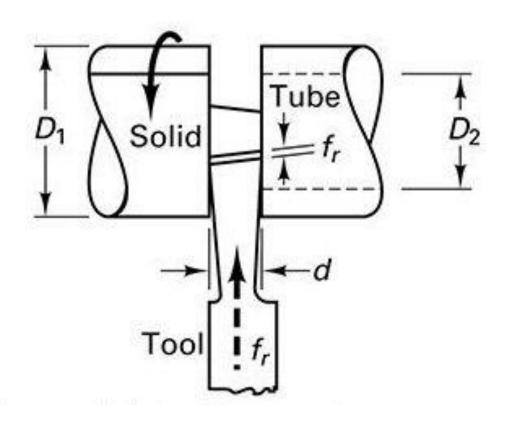
Boring Basics



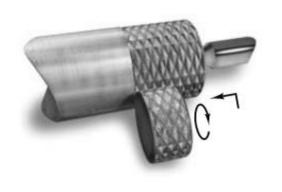
Facing Basics

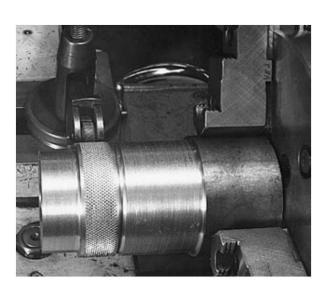


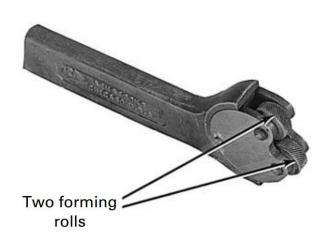
Cutoff or Parting Basics



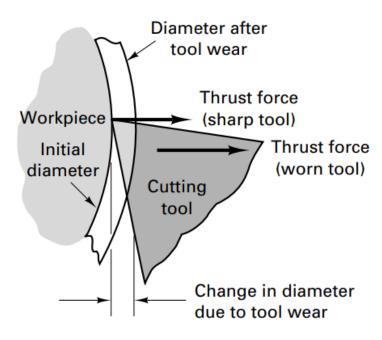
Knurling



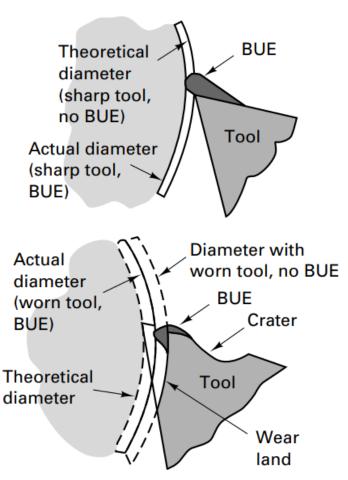




Tool Wear and BUE

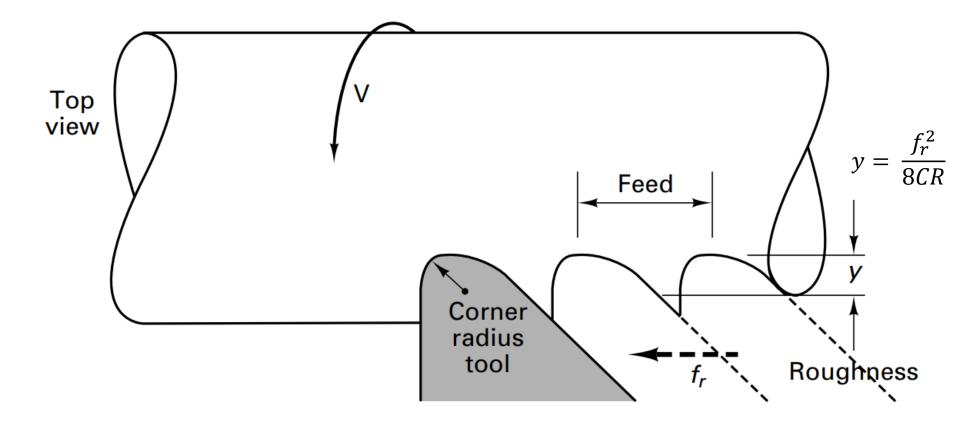


The diameter of a workpiece becomes larger, as do the thrust forces as the cutting tool wears on the flank during turning.



Regardless of whether the tool is dull or sharp, a built-up edge (BUE) causes the diameter of the workpiece to be smaller than desired.

Surface Roughness and Cutting Tool Radius

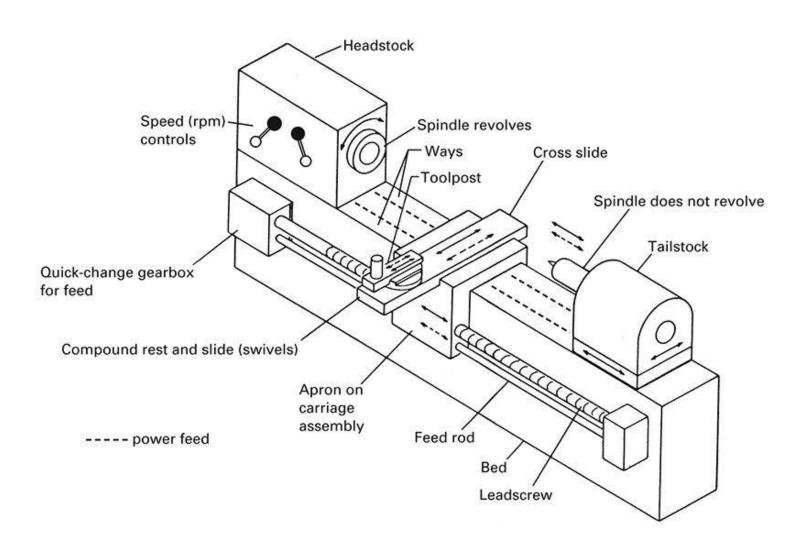


The feed and the corner radius (CR) of the cutting tool influences the surface roughness.

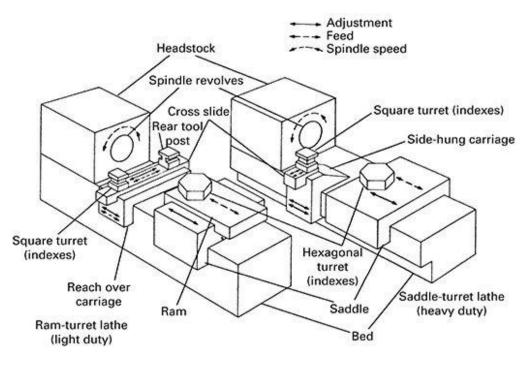
Basic Lathe Turning

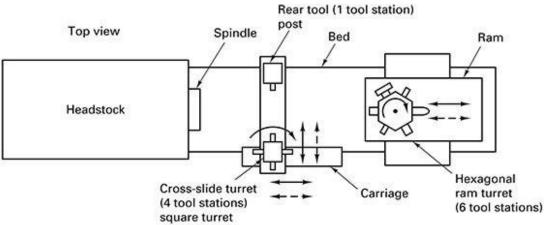
Watch Video Here

Diagram of a Lathe



Turret Lathe



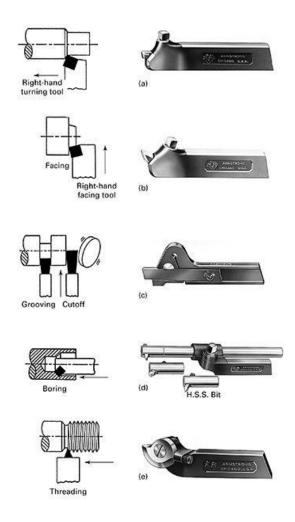


Vertical Turning Center





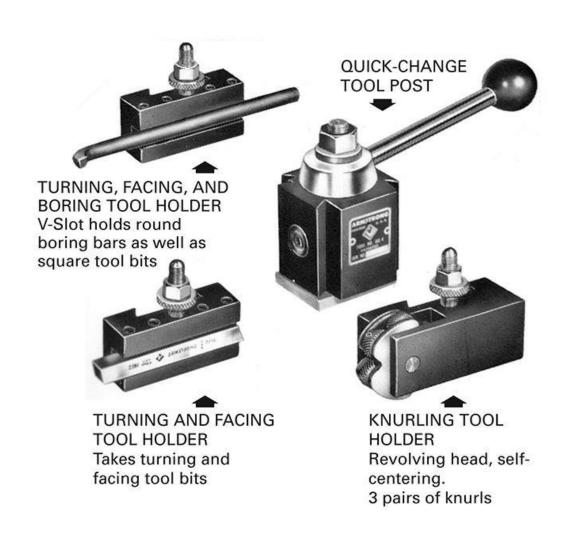
Tool Holders



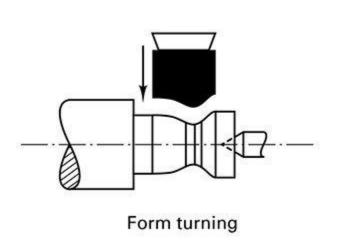
Cutting Insert Types

Insert shape	Available cutting edges	Typical insert holder
Round	4–10 on a side 8–20 total	15° Square insert
30°/100° diamond	4 on a side 8 total	
Square	4 on a side 8 total	0° Triangular insert
Triangle	3 on a side 6 total	
55° diamond	2 on a side 4 total	35° diamond 5°
35° diamond	2 on a side 4 total	

Quick-Change Tool Posts



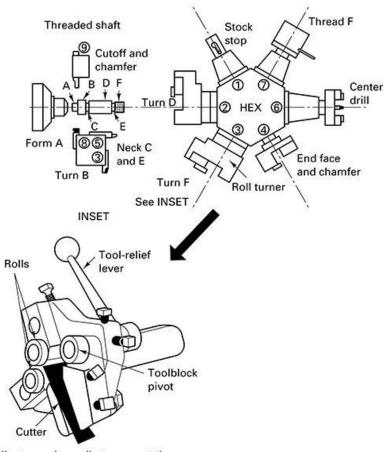
Form-cutting Tool





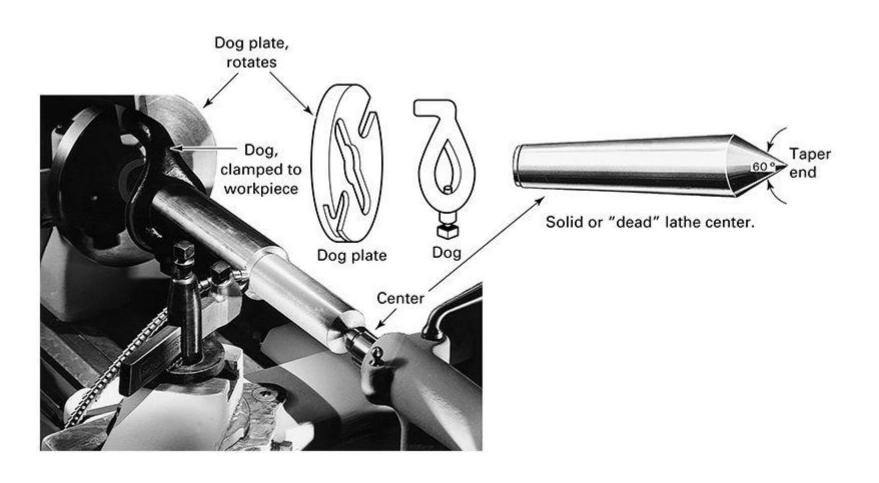


Turret Lathe Tooling

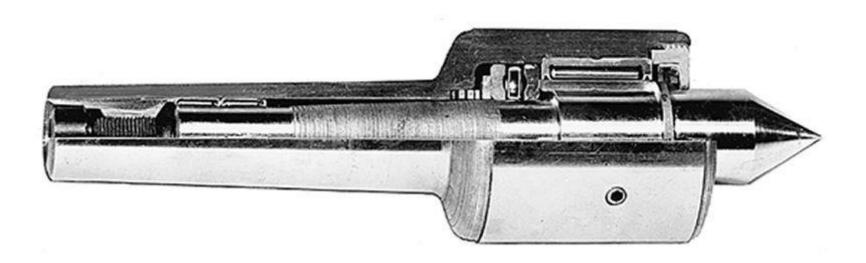


Roller turner has rolls to support the work against the cutting forces

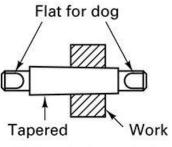
Faceplate and Dog



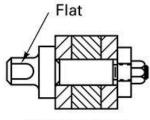
Live Center



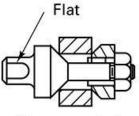
Mandrels



Plain solid mandrel

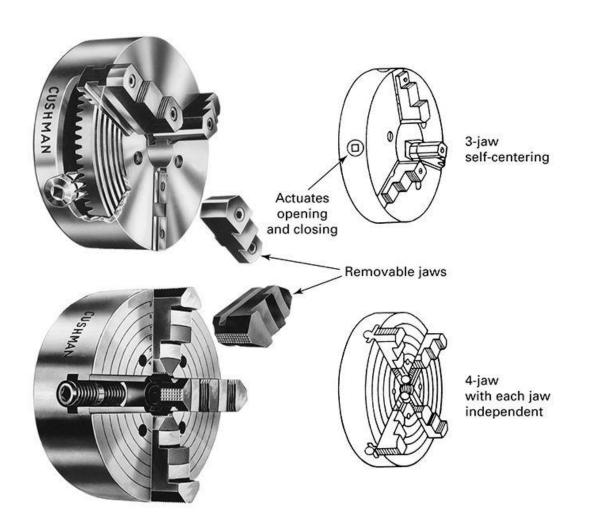


Gang mandrel



Cone mandrel

Lathe Chuck



Collets



Follow and Steady Rest

