

# Important Taylor's Theory Formulas PDF



**Formulas**  
**Examples**  
**with Units**

**List of 10**  
**Important Taylor's Theory Formulas**

## 1) Depth of Cut for given Taylor's Tool Life, Cutting Velocity and Intercept Formula

Formula

Evaluate Formula 

$$d = \left( \frac{C}{V \cdot f^a \cdot L^y} \right)^{\frac{1}{b}}$$

Example with Units

$$0.0159 \text{ m} = \left( \frac{85.13059}{0.8333330 \text{ m/s} \cdot 0.70 \text{ mm/rev}^{0.2} \cdot 1.18 \text{ h}^{0.8466244}} \right)^{\frac{1}{0.24}}$$

## 2) Feed given Taylor's Tool Life, Cutting Velocity, and Intercept Formula

Formula

Evaluate Formula 

$$f = \left( \frac{C}{V \cdot (d^b) \cdot (L^y)} \right)^{\frac{1}{a}}$$

Example with Units

$$0.8934 \text{ mm/rev} = \left( \frac{85.13059}{0.8333330 \text{ m/s} \cdot (0.013 \text{ m})^{0.24} \cdot (1.18 \text{ h})^{0.8466244}} \right)^{\frac{1}{0.2}}$$

## 3) Taylor's Exponent if Ratios of Cutting Velocities, Tool Lives are given in Two Machining Conditions Formula

Formula

Example

Evaluate Formula 

$$y = (-1) \cdot \frac{\ln(R_v)}{\ln(R_l)}$$

$$0.8406 = (-1) \cdot \frac{\ln(48.00001)}{\ln(0.01)}$$



#### 4) Taylor's Exponent of Depth of Cut Formula

Formula

$$b = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{C}{V \cdot (f^a) \cdot (L_{\max}^y)}\right)}{\ln(d)}$$

Example with Units

$$0.24 = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{85.13059}{0.8333330 \text{ m/s} \cdot (0.70 \text{ mm/rev}^{0.2}) \cdot (4500 \text{ s}^{0.8466244})}\right)}{\ln(0.013 \text{ m})}$$

Evaluate Formula 

#### 5) Taylor's Exponent of Feed Formula

Formula

$$a = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{C}{V \cdot d^b \cdot L_{\max}^y}\right)}{\ln(f)}$$

Example with Units

$$0.2 = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{85.13059}{0.8333330 \text{ m/s} \cdot 0.013 \text{ m}^{0.24} \cdot 4500 \text{ s}^{0.8466244}}\right)}{\ln(0.70 \text{ mm/rev})}$$

Evaluate Formula 

#### 6) Taylor's Intercept given Cutting Velocity and Tool Life Formula

Formula

$$C = V \cdot (L^y) \cdot (f^a) \cdot (d^b)$$

Example with Units

$$81.0763 = 0.8333330 \text{ m/s} \cdot (1.18 \text{ h}^{0.8466244}) \cdot (0.70 \text{ mm/rev}^{0.2}) \cdot (0.013 \text{ m}^{0.24})$$

Evaluate Formula 

#### 7) Taylor's Tool Life Exponent given Cutting Velocity and Tool Life Formula

Formula

$$n'_{\text{cut}} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{C}{V}\right)}{L}$$

Example with Units

$$0.0011 = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{85.13059}{0.8333330 \text{ m/s}}\right)}{1.18 \text{ h}}$$

Evaluate Formula 

#### 8) Taylor's Tool Life Exponent using Cutting Velocity and Taylor's Tool Life Formula

Formula

$$y = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{C}{V \cdot (f^a) \cdot (d^b)}\right)}{\ln(L)}$$

Example with Units

$$0.8525 = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{85.13059}{0.8333330 \text{ m/s} \cdot (0.70 \text{ mm/rev}^{0.2}) \cdot (0.013 \text{ m}^{0.24})}\right)}{\ln(1.18 \text{ h})}$$

Evaluate Formula 

#### 9) Taylor's Tool Life given Cutting Velocity and Intercept Formula

Formula

$$T_{tl} = \left(\frac{C}{V}\right)^{\frac{1}{y}}$$

Example with Units

$$236.1938 \text{ s} = \left(\frac{85.13059}{0.8333330 \text{ m/s}}\right)^{\frac{1}{0.8466244}}$$

Evaluate Formula 



Formula

$$L = \left( \frac{C}{V \cdot (f^a) \cdot (d^b)} \right)^{\frac{1}{y}}$$

Example with Units





$$1.25 \text{ h} = \left( \frac{85.13059}{0.8333330 \text{ m/s} \cdot (0.70 \text{ mm/rev}^{0.2}) \cdot (0.013 \text{ m}^{0.24})} \right)^{\frac{1}{0.8466244}}$$



## Variables used in list of Taylor's Theory Formulas above

- **a** Taylor's Exponent for Feed Rate in Taylors Theory
- **b** Taylor's Exponent for Depth of Cut
- **C** Taylor's Constant
- **d** Depth of Cut (Meter)
- **f** Feed Rate (Millimeter Per Revolution)
- **L** Tool Life in Taylors Theory (Hour)
- **L<sub>max</sub>** Maximum Tool Life (Second)
- **n'<sub>cut</sub>** Taylor's Tool Life Exponent in Taylors Theory
- **R<sub>l</sub>** Ratio of Tool Lives
- **R<sub>v</sub>** Ratio of Cutting Velocities
- **T<sub>tl</sub>** Taylor's Tool Life (Second)
- **V** Cutting Velocity (Meter per Second)
- **y** Taylor Tool Life Exponent

## Constants, Functions, Measurements used in list of Taylor's Theory Formulas above

- **Functions:** **ln**, **ln(Number)**  
*The natural logarithm, also known as the logarithm to the base e, is the inverse function of the natural exponential function.*
- **Measurement:** **Length** in Meter (m)  
*Length Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement:** **Time** in Hour (h), Second (s)  
*Time Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement:** **Speed** in Meter per Second (m/s)  
*Speed Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement:** **Feed** in Millimeter Per Revolution (mm/rev)  
*Feed Unit Conversion* 



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