Drill head feed mechanism includes a feeder frame with guides, a drill head carriage, a drive fixed to the feeder frame, and a traction member. The drive actuator is kinematically connected to the carriage through the traction member and provides direct and reverse movement of the carriage along the guides along the feeder frame. The traction member is made with the possibility of changing the length by transferring the traction force applied through one of the intermediate sections to all other sections. It is also possible to simultaneously fix all sections by fixing one of the intermediate sections provided that the first section is hingedly connected to the feeder frame. To ensure rectilinear movement of the drill head carriage along the feeder frame with an extended stroke, a direct connection of the drive actuator with one of the intermediate sections of the traction member is provided. This increases the reliability of the interaction of the drive actuator with the traction element and reduces the labor costs for assembly, disassembly and servicing of the mechanism due to the compactness of the traction element in the folded form and the simplicity of its connection with the feeder frame, the drive actuator and the drill head carriage. The traction element is made in the form of a sliding multi-section frame of the "Nuremberg scissors" type. In this frame, the first, intermediate and last sections are hingedly connected, which are sequentially placed along the longitudinal axis of the feeder frame. The drive actuator is connected to one of the intermediate sections. The first section is hingedly connected to the end part of the feeder frame, and the last section is hingedly connected to the drill head carriage.