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Common wood joints pdf

Photo: brightmix.co.ukThe language of the joinery is full of words that we know well from normal use, but here it has new and different meanings: Sheet, edge, butt, and finger joints are technical expressions of woodworking. Joiner jargon becomes even more complicated when you add some other types of joints like mortise-and-tenon, tongue and groove, dovetail, dowel, dado, spline, and rabbet. Not to mention such combination joints as cross circle, dado rabbets, dovetail circle, and keyed heron cutters. But this, to say the least, is a rather incomplete list of wooden joints. With the introduction of biscuits or plate tables, the number of these joints is strengthened or changed due to the presence of small, football-shaped wafers. Don't be afraid of these possibilities. Think of them as a disgrace to wealth. Soon we will find that it is fun to figure out which will work best for a particular project or a particular application. If you're just making your first foray into the land of carpenters, it's probably not best to start with a simple joint like a nanny or rabbet. (If you've ever done something you've almost certainly done with a butt in common already.) The picture frame usually uses a herb joint, so you may have done this or want to try. So here are the basic types of wooden joints, something approaching in the simplest-the-hardest order. Butt Joint. When connected to two square pieces of wood, he made a bottom weave, regardless of whether the workpieces are connected from edge to edge, face to face, edge to edge or heel. The buttock joint is the simplest, which is necessary to cut the workpiece to size, it requires little formatting beyond the cut. As with all joints, the surfaces to be fitted must be tightly aligned; if not, a block plane can be used to smooth the end grain. Adhesives, nails, screws, pins, and other fasteners can be used to secure the butt joint. Herer cutting joint. As you know, the heron cutter box and the cutter gauge on the table saw, the cutter cut is basically an angle cut (although if you consult the dictionary, you can get said something like this: The cutter is an oblique surface shaped like a piece of wood or other material that the butt is against the oblique surface of another piece that connects to it.). In other words, the herer cutting joint is a buttock joint that connects the oblique ends of two sets. The classic example is an image frame, with four butt joints, one in each corner, at the end of each piece cut at a forty-five degree angle, typically in a hair cutter box. The herer cutter has two signs of advantage in the butt-heel joint: First of all, there is no end to grain shows, making it a regular and attractive joint; secondly, the surface of the gluing increases. You can also fasten the cutter joints with nails, screws, dowels or other mechanical fasteners. Rabbet Joint. A rabbet (or refund, as it is also known) is a lip or g channel cut on the edge of a workpiece. A typical rabbet joint is the second second Joins the first by setting the end grain for the rabbet. Rabbet joints are often used for recess cabinet support on the side or to reduce the end of the end can be seen in a corner. The rabbet joint is much stronger than a simple butt joint, and can easily be either two tables or radial arm saw cuts (one on the face, the second on the edge or at the end of grain) or one over a saw equipped with a nanny's head. The router, or any of the more traditional manual planes, including the eke plane, can also cut the rabbet. Glue and nails or screws are often used to fix rabbet joints. I'm Dado Joint. When a channel or groove is cut into one piece from the edge, this is called a dado; When a second piece is tightly connected to the first nails, glue, or other fasteners, a nanny or groove joint is formed. Some carpenters distinguish between groove and dado joints, insisting that the grooves cut the grain, dados through. Whatever you want to call them, grooves or dados can be cut easily from a nanny's head to a radial arm or table saw. The nanny joint is perfect for setting bookshelves in the vertical, and can be fixed with glue and other fasteners. Circular joint. The sheet of joint is formed when two pieces of recess are cut into them, one recess on the upper surface of one piece, the second on the lower surface of the other. The removed waste material is half the thickness of the set, so when the moulded areas are rounded, the upper and lower planes of the common arc. Circular joints are used to connect ends (semicircling) or oblique corners (herb-cutting hall-circle). Dovetail-shaped circles are sometimes used to join the end of the piece to the middle section of the others (dovetail semicirc). Sheet joints can be cut with nanny heads, as well as standard circular saw blades on radial arms or table saws. Gluing is common, though other fasteners, including pins or wooden pins, are also common with edging joints. Spline's in common. The spline has a thin strip, usually the wood that fits tightly into the grooves on the surfaces to be connected. Herb cutters, edge-to-edge butts, and other joints can be included in splines. Once the surfaces to be fitted are cut to fit, a table saw can be used to cut the corresponding edges. The spline itself increases the stiffness of the joint and also increases the bonding area. Since most splines are thin, they are usually hardwood or plywood. Language-and-groove common. Flooring, flooring, and many other ground, off-the-shelf stock are sold with finished tongues and grooves with opposite edges. The edges can be shaped like table or radial-arm saws; In the past, the right handheld aircraft did the job. For the final result, the nails are guided through the tongue of the boards, and the hornya of the next piece slips through them (blinding). For rougher work than certain types of novelty siding and subroof or cladding boards, the stock is face-nailed. Glue is rarely used, as tongue and groove binding the main advantage is that it allows the and contraction due to changes in temperature and humidity. Mortise-and-Tenon Joint. Mortar is the hole or opening (or mouth) into which a protruding tenon (or tongue) is inserted. Most often, the mortise and tenon are both straight-lined in shape, but round tenons and corresponding mortises are found. The mortise-and-tenon joint is harder to shape than other, simpler joints (both pieces require significant shaping), but the result is also much stronger. Finger joint. Also known as an account or box common, it is the most commonly seen drawer table. Interlocking rectangular fingers are cut at the end of eye drawer sides and ends. Although precise cutting of the fingers is essential, the finger joints require only relatively simple 90 degree cuts, which can be made by hand or by using a router, radial arm or table saw. Finger joints, such as dovetail joints, are sometimes used as a decoration, adding contrasting touch as well as strength to the combined pieces. Dovetail joint. Sometimes there's a little bit of poetry even in the workshop. As early as the sixteenth century, this common was identified as a similarity to bird anatomy. The thesaurus of the era called the Common The Swallow tayle or dooe tayle carpenters works, resulting in a stacking of two pieces of wood or bourdes together that they can't get away with. The dovetail is one of the strongest of all wooden joints. It is also one of the most challenging to make, providing careful layout and investment in significant cutting and installation time. Its shape is an inverted wedge, which cuts to the end of a piece and which fits into the corresponding mortar of a second workpiece. Dovetails have traditionally been used to link the sides and ends of a drawer, and in the past they have been used for a wide range of damnation furniture. The good news is that there are some jigs on the market (although they're hardly cheap) that the layout and cutting fits in an instant. The jig is usually used in hand with a router with a dovetail bit. 1/15 Family HandymanTrading, hand-cut joinerwork requires skill and great practice as a master. But do you need these fancy joints? No. You can still use mortise-and-tenons or dovetails if a project asks. But for most projects, I just need carpentry to be strong and simple. My go-to methods include pocket screws, dowels, biscuits and the Beadlock system. There's no reason for them all to be in your armory. Most serious woodworking choose one or two, you will be familiar with them, and 2/15 You can buy a basic pocket hole set for about \$30. You will need to supply different lengths of special self-drilling submersion-head screws (of course threads hardwood). You probably already have a drill/guide that is the only tool you need. This is a plus as you don't have to buy yet another device that has only one purpose. Once you're a returne, you can put on more handcuffs, accessories and jigs to really speed up production. The only downside to pocket screws is that special clamps, do not provide a positive alignment of components assembly. You can read more about using pocket screws here. ProsConsVisible holesN not provide a positive alignment 3 / 15 To make a pocket hole jig, just clamp the workpiece to jig and drill the steeply angle holes. The thickness of the drilled set determines the positioning of the jig and the adjustment of the drill bit stop. The attached drill bit bores a flat-bottomed hole with a short guide hole in the middle to guide the screw into the adjacent part. Some pocketholes are portable, so you can squeeze them into workpieces that are too big to put on the workbench. 5/15 Family Handyman A solid, easy-to-use doweling jig set you back about \$70. You will need a set of dowels and, as a pocket hole method, the only tool you need is a drill. Dowels for joiners are different from the standard dowel bars in the hardware store. Joiner dowels are furnished to keep glue from getting trapped at the bottom of the hole, preventing the parts from pulling together. The larger adhesive surface provides a slightly mechanical grip. Unlike pocket screws, the pins ensure positive alignment of parts. Also, unlike pocket screws, both sides of the joint look the same, without exposed screws. it is good that both sides will be visible. Plus: Check out the ultimate guide to using dowel jig here. ProsPositive alignment in both directions Dowelholes can be located anywhere with dowel centers. Cons 6 / 15 The doweling jig I use a self-centering jig integrated clamping mechanism. Mark the hole locations on both sides, fix the jig in place and drill the hole. 7/15 Apply glue to tapersand mating parts. Squeeze the joint and squeeze it. Sleep with this jig to drill holes in the parts. If necessary, use dowel centers to mark the starting points for drilling in the adjacent part. 8/15 Family HandymanThe plate or biscuit joiner runs anywhere from \$70 to \$700. The \$700 variety is very nice, but it's not necessary for an amateur woodworker. A modestly priced model works just fine. The plate connecting pieces has a semicircular opening in the adjacent parts to accept the plate /biscuit, which et will be glued into place. Biscuits are of different sizes to fit different parts sizes. Learn everything you need to know about sticking wood here. ProsFast Easy to use Easily counterbalanced componentsActive dust collectionActive dust collectionSponsible alignment in one directionConstructionit wants to clampthe parts can slip to the 9/15 Mark common centerlines in adjacent parts. Adjust the plate connector to the desired cutting height and cutting depth to match the size of the biscuits used. Line up the driver on the carpenter's fence with his sign and take the plunge into the cut. 10/ 15 Apply the glue to the formation surface and openings. Insert the biscuits, joint and squeeze it. 11/15 Family Handyman The BeadLock jig jig drills in adjacent parts, again with only one drill. The basic stock is \$30. This is one of many loose tenon systems. Instead of the tenon being cut out of one of the adjacent parts, precut tenon stock is glued to a mortise in both parts. The BeadLock amortizations are just a series of overlapping holes, and the tenon stock looks like a pile of dowels. You can buy tenon files, or you can buy router bits to make your own tenon stock as needed. But you're going to need a router table, and it's a little hasty. ProsEasy to use Positive alignment in both directionsConsSlow ClampingSawdust sticks in the holesJig no self clamping 12 / 15 Mark the common centerline in both parts, place the jig using alignment guide, and then fix the jig in place. Drill the first holes, slide the drill block into the second position and drill the second hole. Repeat the process in the mating area. Squeeze the joint and squeeze it. 14/15 We made 24 in. x 24.in. L-joints using red oak are all four of these joiner methods. Then we applied increasing pressure with a turnbuckle and measured the error point by a scale. Although certainly not very scientific, the results were interesting. And it's always a good thing to break things. 15/15 All these methods are plenty of strength for typical woodworking purposes. There's no reason for you to have them all. One or two will handle almost any joiner situation. Originally published as November 01, 2018 2018

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