



## Joining Processes

Wood joints can be either permanent or temporary depending on the type and if glue is used.

Permanent:	Temporary:
When we do not want to take the pieces apart again	When we will, or might need to take pieces apart again
Glues, welding, rivets	Screws, bolts, nails

**P.V.A.** – Poly Vinyl Acetate – best for joining 2 pieces of wood together

**Epoxy** – a *thermosetting* resin that can be used to bond most types of material

**Contact Adhesive** – a glue type that creates a tacky bond on both surfaces to be joined. It can be used with most materials.



## Stylish Storage

### Tools & Equipment



Tenon Saw



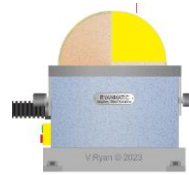
Bench Hook



Try Square



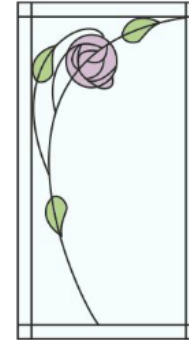
Steel rule



Disk Sanding



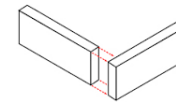
Screwdriver



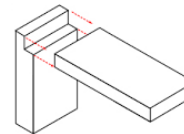
## Corner Joints



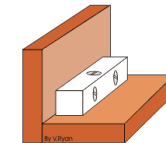
**Comb Joint** consists of a series of alternate notches and square pins of the same width. These slot together and are glued. A strong corner joint.



**Butt Joint** two edges or faces are 'buted' together. They can be joined with glue or nailed. A simple joint with limited strength.



**Lap joint** The shoulder or lapped joint is very common and can be seen in furniture and box constructions. a stronger joint due to the surface area that can be glued, and a shoulder is cut from the edge one piece.



**Knock down fitting** can be put together easily, normally using only a screw driver, a drill, a mallet/hammer and other basic tools. They are temporary joints although many are used to permanently join together items such as cabinets or flat packed furniture.

## Pyrography

the art or technique of decorating wood or leather by burning a design on the surface with a heated metallic point

