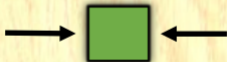


COMMON WOODWORKING
JOINTS

This mobile revision pdf is based on detailed work found in the JOINTS section.

Tap on the green link button below to go to the complete website section



Tap the blue button to view joints covered by this Revision PDF



COMMON WOODWORKING JOINTS

1. HALVING JOINTS

2. BRIDLE JOINTS

3. MORTISE AND
TENON JOINTS

4. DOVETAIL JOINTS

4. FINGER / COMB JOINTS

6. SHOULDER / REBATE /
LAPPED JOINT

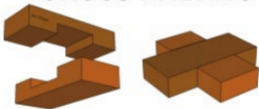
CROSS HALVING

V.Ryan © www.technologystudent.com 2019

Cross halving joints are probably the most simple of joints to mark out and cut. They are used whenever it is necessary to join two pieces of wood that cross over each other. Sometimes these joints can be seen on the strengthening rails of tables and chairs.

Tap the image for more information

CROSS HALVING



Tap the link buttons for exercises



Tap the blue button for the next
JOINTS page.



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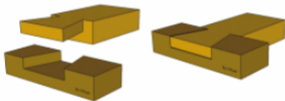
DOVETAIL HALVING

V.Ryan © www.technologystudent.com 2019

A range of halving joints exist to suit different designs. For instance, the dovetail halving joint shown below can be used where great strength is required. A joint such as this is very difficult to pull apart because of the dovetail shape of one of the pieces.

Tap the image for more information

DOVETAIL HALVING



Tap the link button for an exercise



Tap the blue button for the next
JOINTS page.



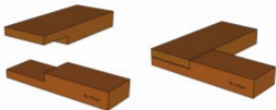
Tap the red button to return to the
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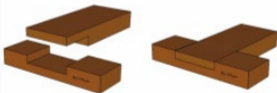
The tee halving and half lap joints can be used where great strength is not required, they are also much easier to mark out and cut.

Tap the image for more information

HALF LAP



TEE HALVING



Tap the link buttons for exercises



Tap the red button to return to the
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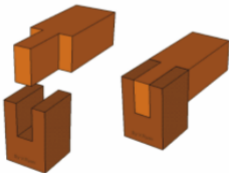
BRIDLE JOINTS

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The next two 'BRIDLE JOINTS' are used when a light frame is needed and strength is not the main requirement. For example, a picture frame. One part of the joint fits into the other part and is glued permanently in position. The angled bridle joint can be used a substitute for a mortise and tenon joint, again if strength is not important.

Tap the image for more information

ANGLED BRIDLE



Tap the blue button for the next JOINTS page.



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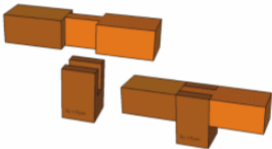


BRIDLE JOINTS

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Tap the image for more information

PLAIN BRIDLE



Tap the link buttons for exercises



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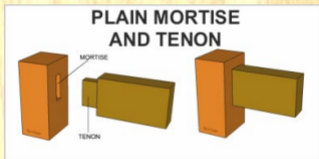


PLAIN MORTISE AND TENON

V.Ryan © www.technologystudent.com 2019

One of the most common joints used for joining the rails and legs of tables, chairs and other type of furniture is the Mortise and Tenon joint. A large range of mortise and tenon joints exist and the most simple of these is shown below. The tenon is the part that fits into the mortise.

Tap the image for more information



Tap the link buttons for exercises



Tap the blue button for the next JOINTS page.



Tap the red button to return to the Contents page



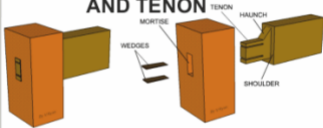
WEDGED MORTISE AND TENON

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The Wedged Mortise and Tenon joint is extremely strong because the tenon passes all the way through the mortise and is wedged at the other side. However, the Wedged Mortise and Tenon is more difficult to mark out and cut and requires much more technical skill.

Tap the image for more information

WEDGED MORTISE AND TENON



Tap the link buttons for exercises



Tap the blue button for the next
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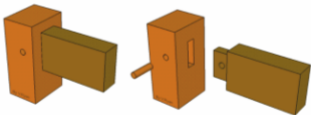
DOWELLED MORTISE AND TENON JOINTS

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A piece of dowel rod is drilled through the mortise and the tenon. This helps keep the joint together even when it is under great pressure. This is used as a joint on chairs and other pieces of furniture so that the joints do not break apart when extra weight is applied.

Tap the image for more information

DOWELLED MORTISE AND TENON



Tap the blue button for the next JOINTS page.



Tap the red button to return to the Contents page



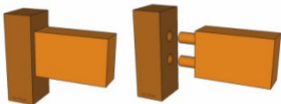
DOUBLE DOWELLED JOINT

V.Ryan © www.technologystudent.com 2019

Below another way in which dowels can be used to form a joint. Modern pieces of furniture are often jointed in this way. It is a permanent method but it is not the strongest joint as the parts can eventually pull apart, especially as the joint becomes old. However, it is a quick to do and saves precious time.

Tap the image for more information

DOUBLE DOWELLED



Tap the link buttons for exercises



Tap the blue button for the next
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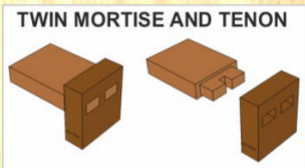


TWIN / DOUBLE MORTISE AND TENON JOINTS

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This is a very strong mortise and tenon because the two tenons give a greater gluing area than a single tenon. It is used where great strength is required at a joint.

Tap the image for more information



Tap the link button for an exercise



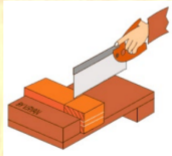
Tap the blue button for the next JOINTS page.



Tap the red button to return to the Contents page



TAP ON THE LINKS BELOW FOR MARKING OUT AND CUTTING MORTISE AND TENON JOINTS



Tap the red button to return to the
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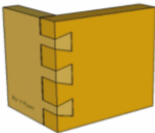
DOVETAIL JOINT

V.Ryan © www.technologystudent.com 2019

A very strong because of the way the 'tails' and 'pins' are shaped. This makes it difficult to pull the joint apart and virtually impossible when glue is added. This type of joint is used in box constructions such as draws, jewellery boxes, cabinets and other pieces of furniture where strength is required.

Tap the image for more information

THROUGH DOVETAIL



Tap the link buttons for exerciseS



Tap the blue button for the next
JOINTS page.



Tap the red button to return to the
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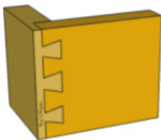
LAPPED DOVETAIL JOINT

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This type of dovetail joint is often used for drawers where the joint can only be seen from one side. The joint is very strong as are all dovetail joints. This type of joint is sometimes used as the joint for book cases and cabinets.

Tap the image for more information

LAPPED DOVETAIL



Tap the link button for an exercise



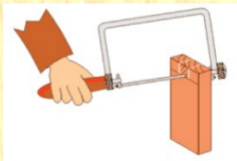
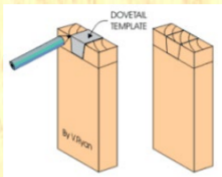
Tap the blue button for the next
JOINTS page.



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TAP ON THE LINKS BELOW FOR MARKING OUT AND CUTTING DOVETAIL JOINTS



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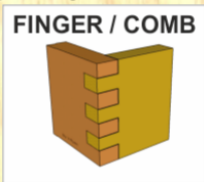


FINGER / COMB JOINTS

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Below is an example of a 'finger' or 'comb' joint. Ideal for box constructions and suitable for use with natural woods such as pine and mahogany or even manmade boards such as plywood and MDF. Strong especially when used with a good quality glue such as PVA (woodworkers adhesive) or cascamite.

Tap the image for more information



Tap the link buttons for exerciseS



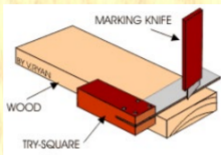
Tap the blue button for the next
JOINTS page.



Tap the red button to return to the
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TAP ON THE LINKS BELOW FOR MARKING OUT AND CUTTING FINGER JOINTS



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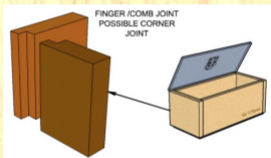


SHOULDER / REBATE / LAPPED JOINT

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The shoulder or lapped joint is very common and is used for furniture and box constructions such as jewellery boxes. The shoulder can be seen clearly, this is usually planed using a rebate/shoulder plane or combination plane. This type of joint is often seen as a corner joint.

Tap the image for more information



Tap the link button for an exercise



Tap the blue button for the next
JOINTS page.



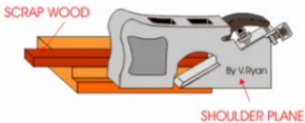
Tap the red button to return to the
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SHOULDER / REBATE / LAPPED JOINT

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Tap the image for information and exercises on marking out and cutting a lapped joint



Tap the red button to return to the Contents page

