

Applications

With the almost limitless settings and adjustability of the K2000 ProPack, application data has grown tremendously. The following are some of the most common in use today.

Face Frames

Using pocket hole joinery for face frames is faster and stronger than conventional methods (dowel, biscuit and even mortise and tenon), and frees you from having to simultaneously manipulate several bar clamps as the frame is clamped for glue-up.

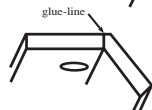
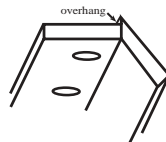
Angled Joinery

Using pocket hole joinery to make angles and curves eliminates difficult clamping set-ups and the expense of specialized clamps. To form any angle up to 45 degrees, rather than cutting half the desired angle on both workpieces, the entire angle is cut on the mating workpiece (right), which provides more distance for the screw. Before drilling the pocket hole make sure the depth collar is set correctly by checking a piece of scrap.

Cutting the entire miter on only one workpiece makes its edge longer than the edge of the first workpiece. This overhang is to be removed with a jointer, sander, or hand plane. Notice in fig. 18 that the point of the joint shifts away from the glue-line. When making face frames assemble your angled stiles first, remove the overhang, and then complete the face frame. A simple jig, as pictured at right, makes it easy to screw the workpieces together.



fig. 17



13

fig. 18

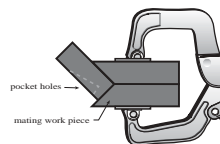
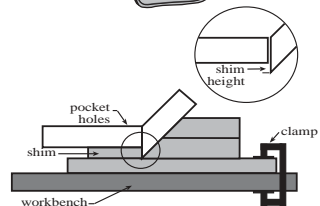


fig. 19



Curves

The same technique used to form angles is also used for curves, except a shallower angle between 5 and 15 degrees is typically used as shown at right. The smaller angle creates a smaller overhang, and a belt sander is used to smooth the face. This technique can be used for both solid wood and curved panel work as well.

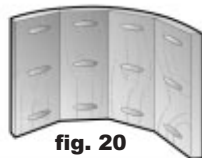


fig. 20

Beveled Ninety Degree Corners

Trying to join two workpieces, each with 45 degree miters, to form a 90 degree corner is not a good application for the pocket hole joint. However, a 90 degree change of direction can be accomplished using pocket hole joinery with the 90 degree bevel joint shown at right. The joint consists of a center workpiece with a 45 degree miter on both edges.



fig. 21

Table Tops and Aprons

When making table tops a bar clamp is helpful to hold the work in position as the screws are driven.



fig. 22

Edge-Banding Countertops or Shelving

Pocket holes are a great, sometimes overlooked solution for edge-banding countertops and shelving made from either plywood or particle board as shown at right.



fig. 23