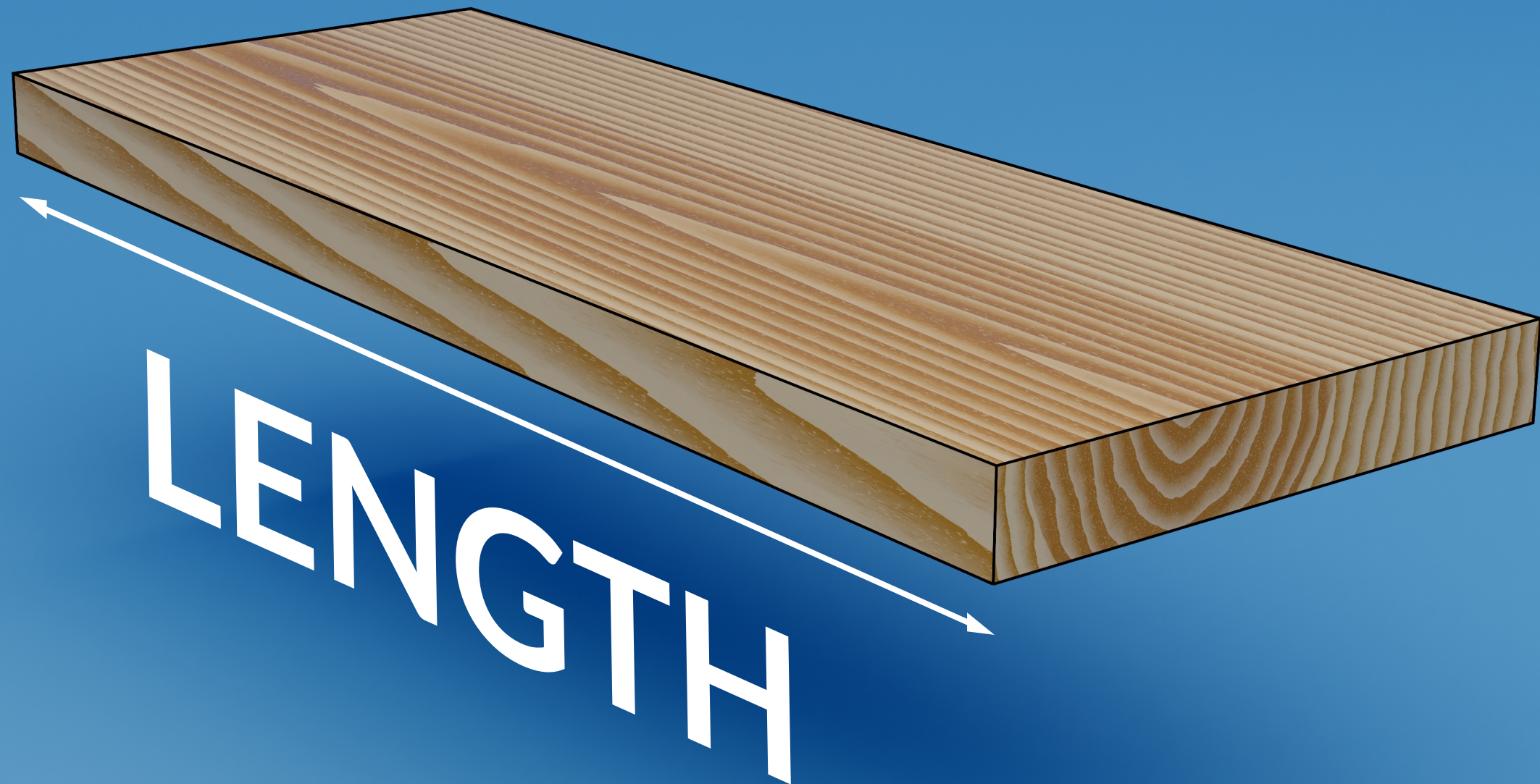


# LENGTH X WIDTH X THICKNESS

USUALLY THE LONGEST MEASUREMENT

BOUGHT PER 0.3M (300MM INCREMENTS) SO IF I NEED 1M OF TIMBER, I WOULD NEED TO BUY 1.2M

EG. 0.3, 0.6, 0.9, 1.2, 1.5, 1.8, 2.1, 2.4...



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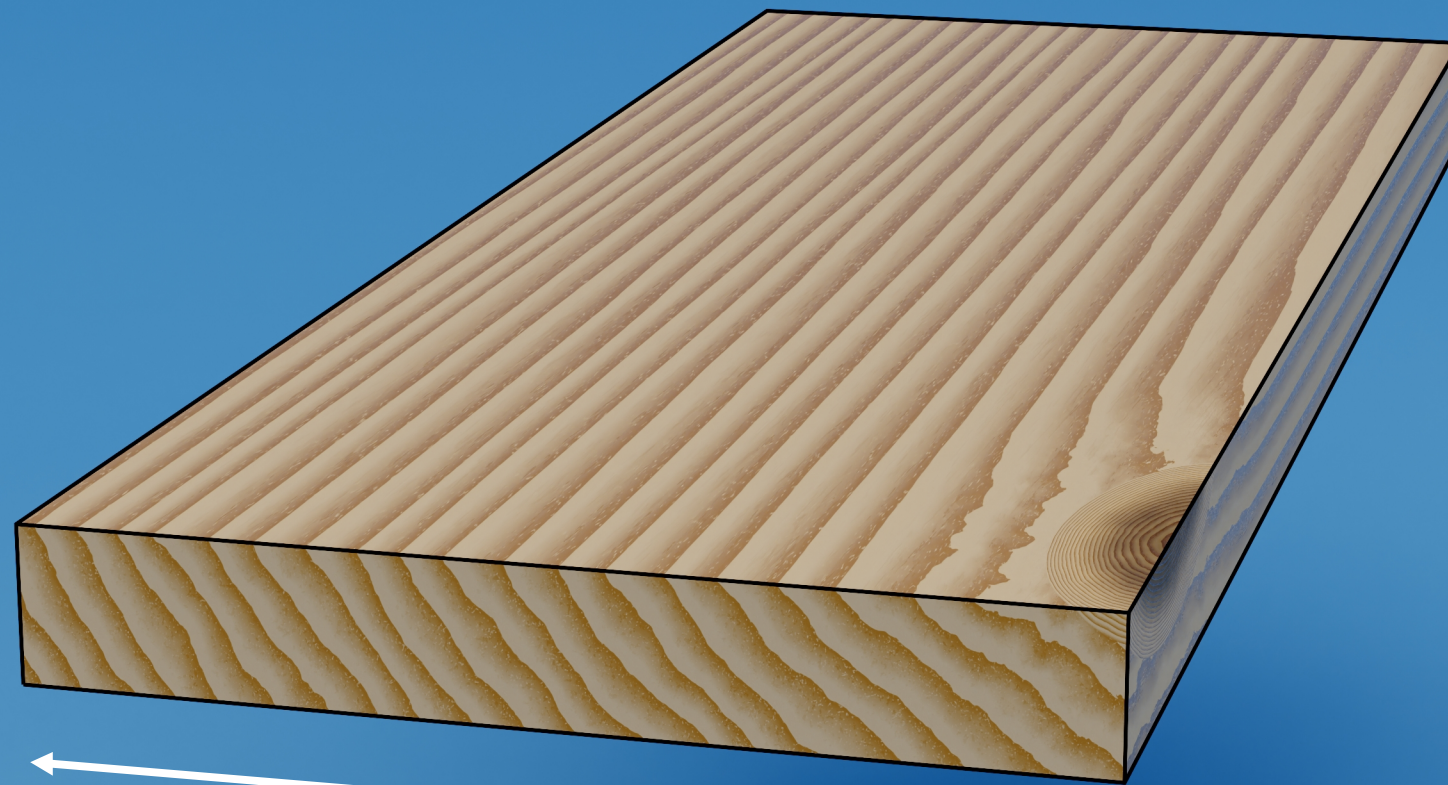


# LENGTH x **WIDTH** x THICKNESS

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF SIZES FOR DIMENSIONAL TIMBER: **NOMINAL** AND **ACTUAL**.

A BOARD MEASURED BEFORE IT HAS BEEN **SEASONED** (DRIED) AND **DRESSED** (PLANED) ON ALL FOUR SIDES HAS A **NOMINAL** SIZE.

A BOARD MEASURED AFTER IT'S BEEN **SEASONED** (DRIED) AND **DRESSED** (PLANED) HAS AN **ACTUAL**, OR FINAL DIMENSION (SIZE).



# WIDTH



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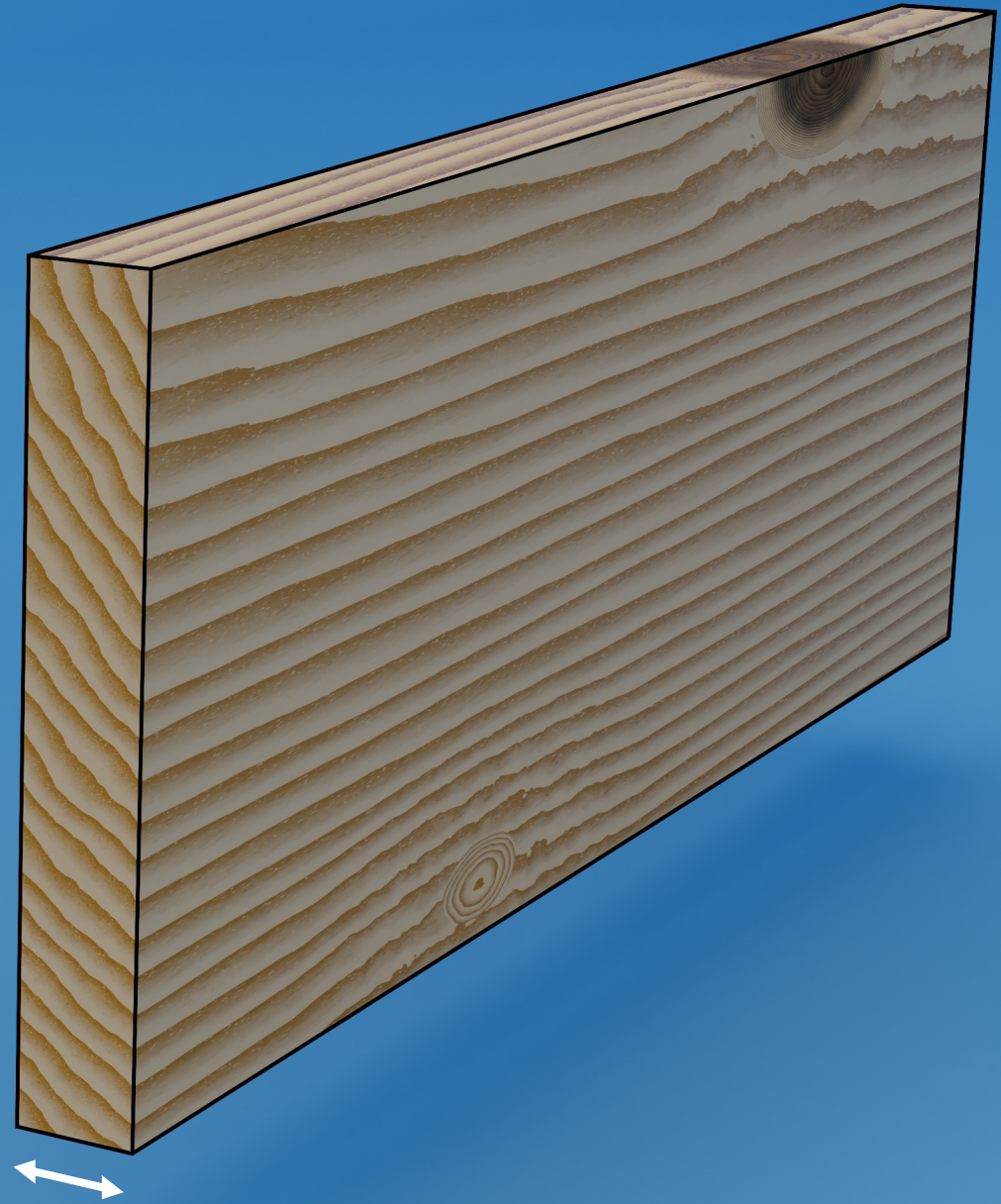
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# LENGTH x WIDTH x **THICKNESS**

- IMPERIAL (FEET AND INCHES) IS STILL USED IN WOODWORKING BECAUSE IT'S JUST EASIER TO DO ON THE FLY CALCULATIONS.
- UNLIKE THE METRIC SYSTEM, IMPERIAL MEASUREMENT WERE CREATED TO FIT HUMAN NEEDS.
- ONE FOOT IS MORE OR LESS THE SAME SIZE AS THE AVERAGE HUMAN FOOT (OR YOUR RULER), THE WIDTH OF A THUMB ON AVERAGE IS AN INCH (RULE OF THUMB).
- 8 FEET IS THE AVERAGE HEIGHT OF A WALL IN A HOUSE WHICH IS EASILY DIVISIBLE BY 2, 4, 8, 12, 16 AND 24 WITHOUT THE NEED FOR A CALCULATOR, THEREFORE LESS FIGURING.



# THICKNESS



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# SELECT AND MARK THE BEST **FACE SIDE** AND **FACE EDGE**

MARKING A FACE SIDE AND EDGE OF A PIECE OF TIMBER IS ESSENTIAL  
FOR PRECISION AND CONSISTENCY IN WOODWORKING.



*face side  
& ^ edge mark*



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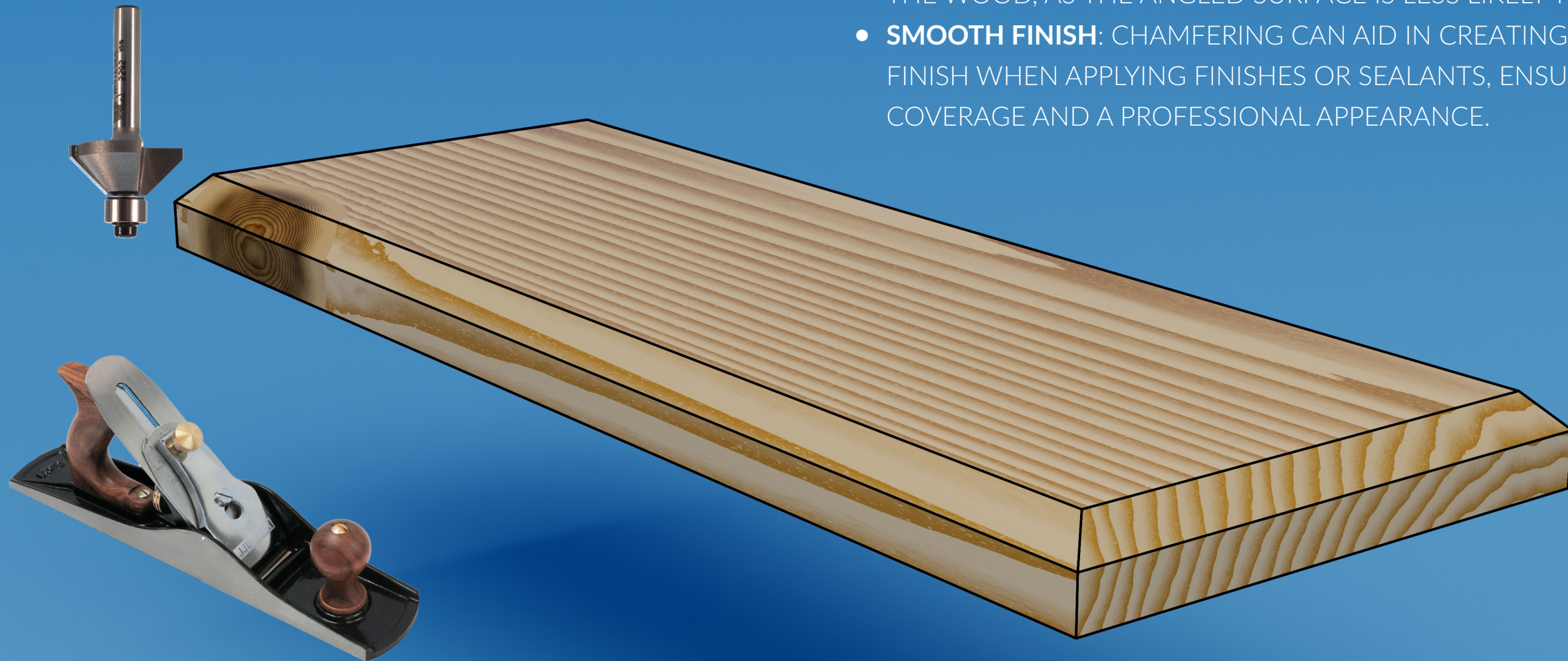
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# CHAMFER

- **AESTHETICS:** CHAMFERED EDGES CAN ENHANCE THE VISUAL APPEAL OF A PROJECT BY ADDING A CLEAN, FINISHED LOOK.
- **SAFETY:** BY REMOVING SHARP CORNERS, CHAMFERING REDUCES THE RISK OF INJURY FROM SPLINTERS OR SHARP EDGES.
- **EASE OF ASSEMBLY:** CHAMFERED EDGES MAKE IT EASIER TO FIT AND ALIGN PIECES DURING ASSEMBLY, PARTICULARLY IN JOINTS.
- **DURABILITY:** CHAMFERING HELPS PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE EDGES OF THE WOOD, AS THE ANGLED SURFACE IS LESS LIKELY TO CHIP OR BREAK.
- **SMOOTH FINISH:** CHAMFERING CAN AID IN CREATING A SMOOTHER FINISH WHEN APPLYING FINISHES OR SEALANTS, ENSURING EVEN COVERAGE AND A PROFESSIONAL APPEARANCE.



USE A HANDPLANE OR ROUTER TO CUT LARGER CHAMFERS  
OR SANDPAPER AND A SANDING BLOCK FOR SMALL CHAMFERS.



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# ROUND OVER & FILLET (INTERNAL)



USE A ROUTER TO MAKE ROUNDOVERS ON YOUR COMPONENTS (PARTS) BEFORE ASSEMBLY.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ROUTER BIT ACCORDING TO THE RADIUS YOU SPECIFIED.

IN PRODUCT DESIGN, DETAILS OFTEN DETERMINE THE SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF A PRODUCT. CORNER MODIFICATION, A SEEMINGLY SMALL DESIGN ELEMENT, ACTUALLY PLAYS A CRUCIAL ROLE. THE MOST COMMONLY USED CORNER MODIFICATIONS ARE DIVIDED INTO ROUNDING OVER AND CHAMFERING.

ROUND OVER AND CHAMFER DESIGN IS ONE OF THE ESSENTIAL SKILLS FOR PRODUCT DESIGNERS. COMPARED TO SHARP CORNERS, DESIGNS WHICH INCORPORATE THESE ARE MORE USER-FRIENDLY, VISUALLY SMOOTHER, AND MORE CAPABLE OF SHOWCASING THE SIMPLICITY AND BEAUTY OF A PRODUCT. MOREOVER,

THE **CREATIVE USE OF A ROUNDOVER AND CHAMFER CAN MAKE YOUR PRODUCT STAND OUT.**



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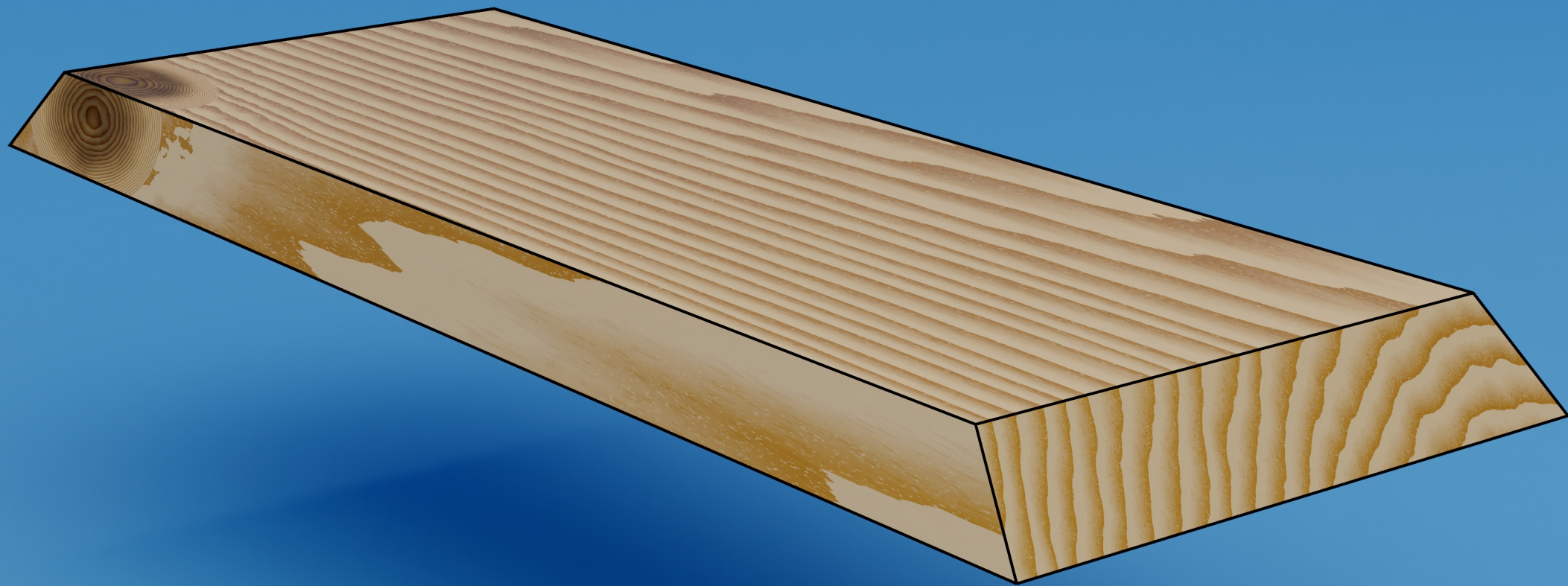




# BEVEL

A BEVEL REFERS TO AN ANGLED CUT THAT CONNECTS TWO PARALLEL SURFACES OF A PART. THIS SLOPED EDGE FACILITATES THE ASSEMBLY OF WORKPIECES WHILE ALSO IMPROVING THE AESTHETICS AND SAFETY OF MACHINED PARTS.

UNLIKE A CHAMFERED EDGE WHICH COVERS A FRACTION OF THE PLANE BETWEEN TWO PARALLEL SURFACES, A BEVELED EDGE RUNS FOR THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE PLANE. THEREFORE, WE TAKE OUT MORE MATERIAL TO CREATE BEVELED EDGES COMPARED TO CHAMFERED EDGES.



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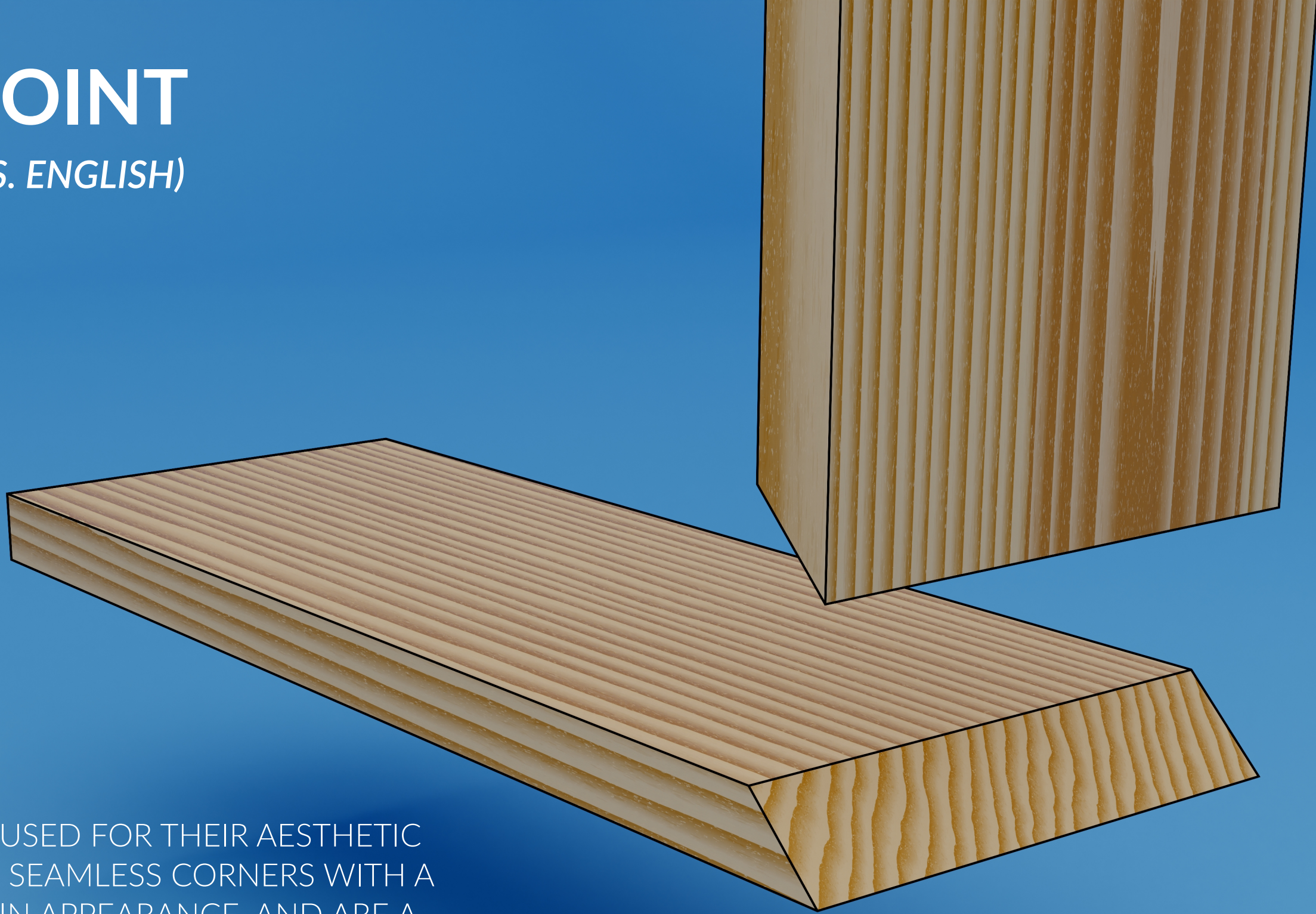
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# MITRE JOINT

*MITER JOINT (U.S. ENGLISH)*



MITRE JOINTS ARE USED FOR THEIR AESTHETIC APPEAL, CREATING SEAMLESS CORNERS WITH A CONTINUOUS GRAIN APPEARANCE, AND ARE A BIT STRONGER THAN BUTT JOINTS DUE TO THE INCREASED SURFACE AREA FOR GLUE.



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# HOUSING JOINT

*DADO JOINT (U.S. ENGLISH)*



THE NAME "HOUSING JOINT" IS  
DESCRIPTIVE BECAUSE THE SECOND  
PIECE OF WOOD IS ESSENTIALLY  
"HOUSED" OR ENCLOSED WITHIN  
THE TRENCH OR SLOT CUT INTO THE  
FIRST PIECE.



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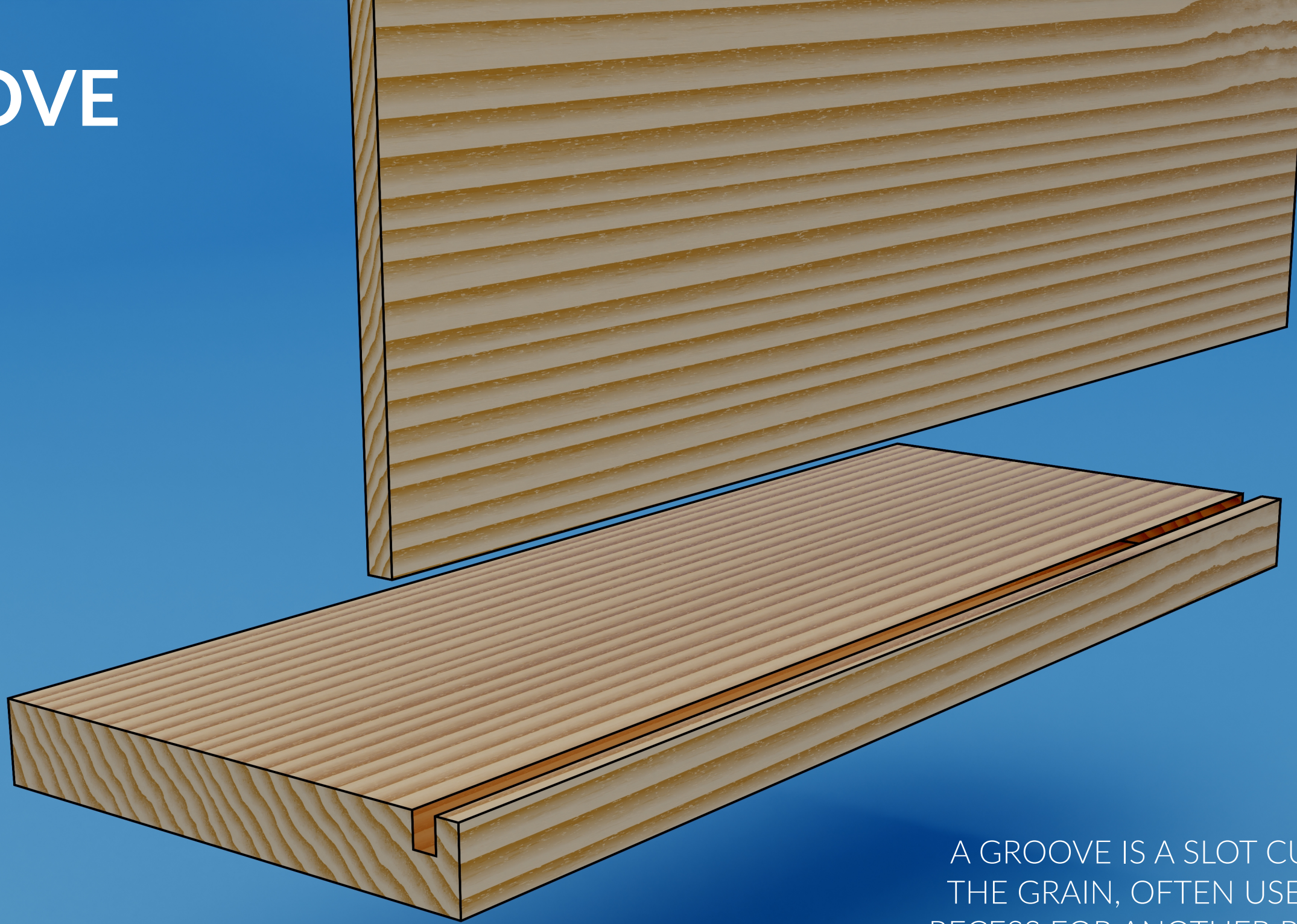


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# GROOVE



A GROOVE IS A SLOT CUT PARALLEL TO THE GRAIN, OFTEN USED TO CREATE A RECESS FOR ANOTHER PIECE OF WOOD TO FIT SNUGLY INSIDE.



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# REBATE JOINT

*RABBET JOINT (U.S. ENGLISH)*



AMERICANS, AND NORTH AMERICANS IN GENERAL, SAY "RABBET JOINT" BECAUSE THE WORD "RABBET" (A RECESS OR GROOVE CUT INTO THE EDGE OF A PIECE OF WOOD) EVOLVED FROM THE MIDDLE ENGLISH WORD "RABET," WHICH IN TURN CAME FROM THE OLD FRENCH "RABAT," MEANING "A RECESS INTO A WALL".



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