

# Drills, Drill Bits, & Accessories

# Electric Drill Safety

- Wear eye protection
- Tie back long hair
- When operating larger drills, use both hands &, if necessary, an auxiliary handle.
- Disconnect the power plug or remove the battery pack before installing or removing drill bits.
- Center the drill bit in the chuck & tighten the chuck securely. Make certain the drill bit is held securely in the chuck.

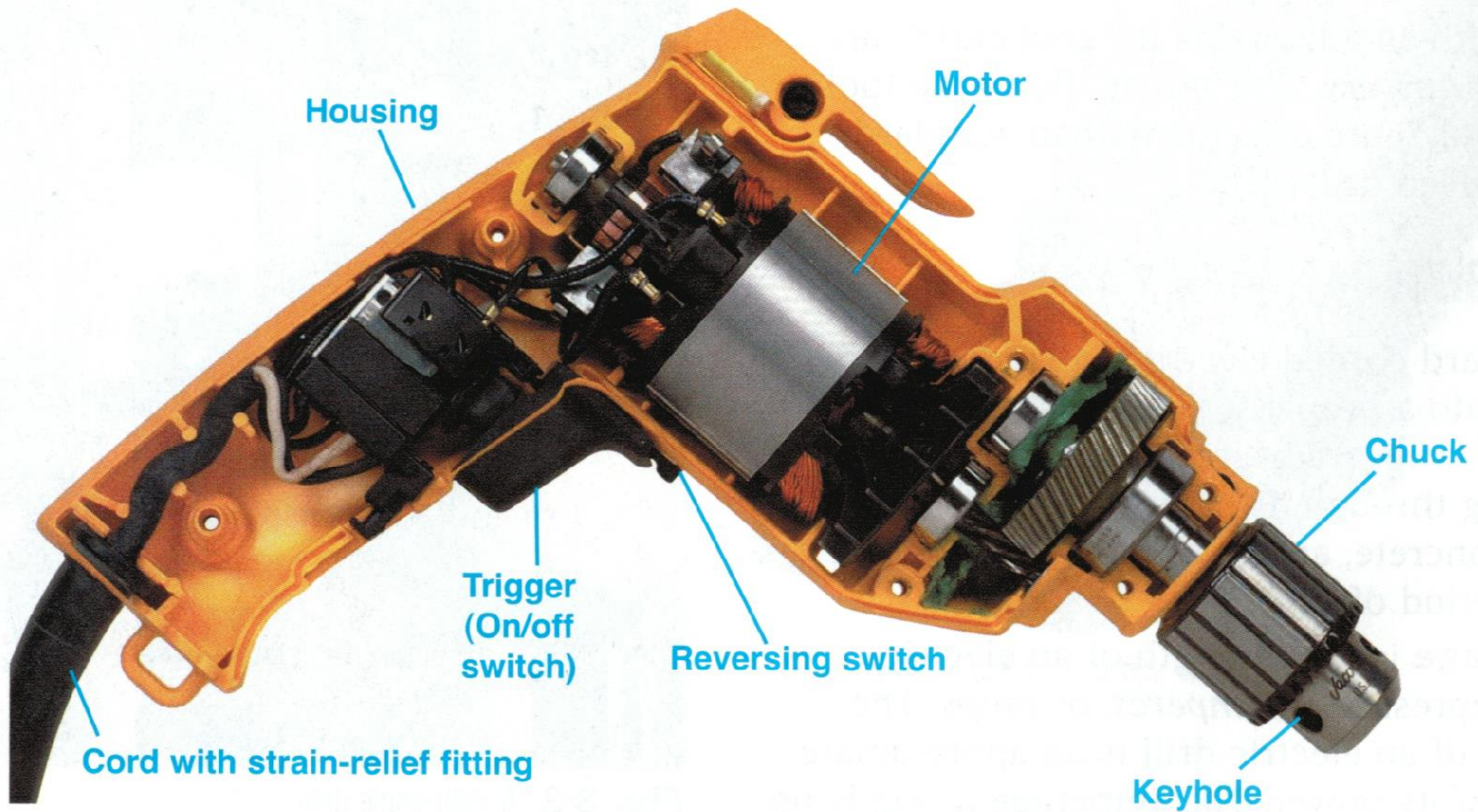
# Electric Drill Safety

- Never use a bit with a square, tapered tang in a electric drill. The drills chuck will not hold this type of bit securely.
- Be sure the chuck key has been removed before starting the drill.
- Do not force the drill into any material. Use an even, steady pressure.
- Never drill through cloth. It will twist around the bit.

# Electric Drill Safety

- Do not hold small pieces of material with your fingers. Clamp them down to prevent them from spinning as they are being drilled.
- Put the drill down with the drill bit facing away from you. When laying down the drill, always point the drill bit away from you, even when it is coasting to a stop.
- Keep loose clothing or long hair away from the spinning bit, as they may become entangled very quickly.

# Electric Drill



# Corded Drills



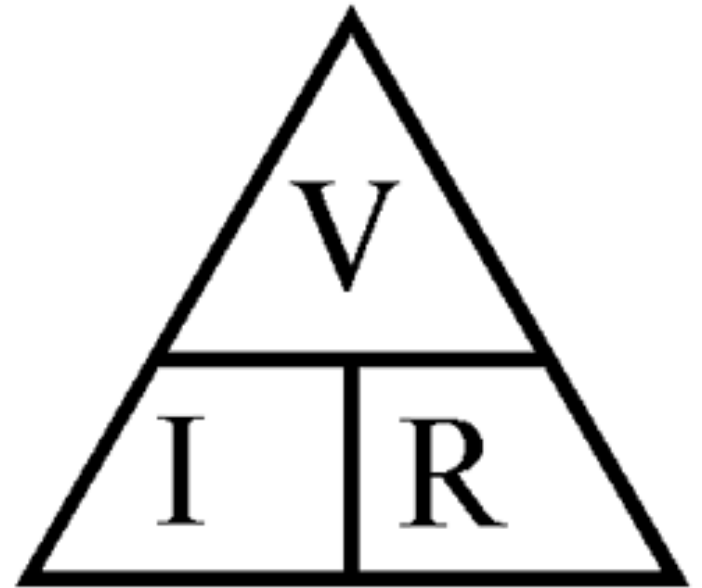
# Ohms Law

Ohm's Law States that:

- $V = I * R$
- V (Voltage measured in volts)
- I (Current measured in amperes)
- R (Resistance measured in ohms)

To understand this equation, think of electricity like a water hose: The voltage is the water pressure in the hose, the current is the rate at which the water flows, and the resistance is the size of the hose.

## Ohm's Triangle



Cover the variable you want to find and perform the resulting calculation (*Multiplication/Division*) as indicated.



# Cordless Drills

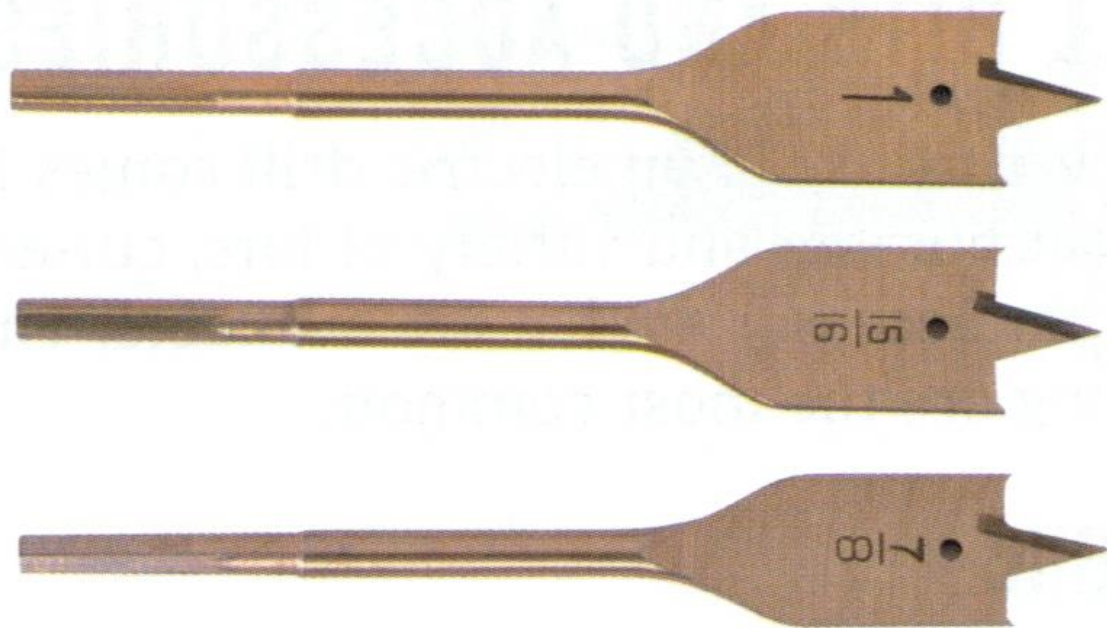




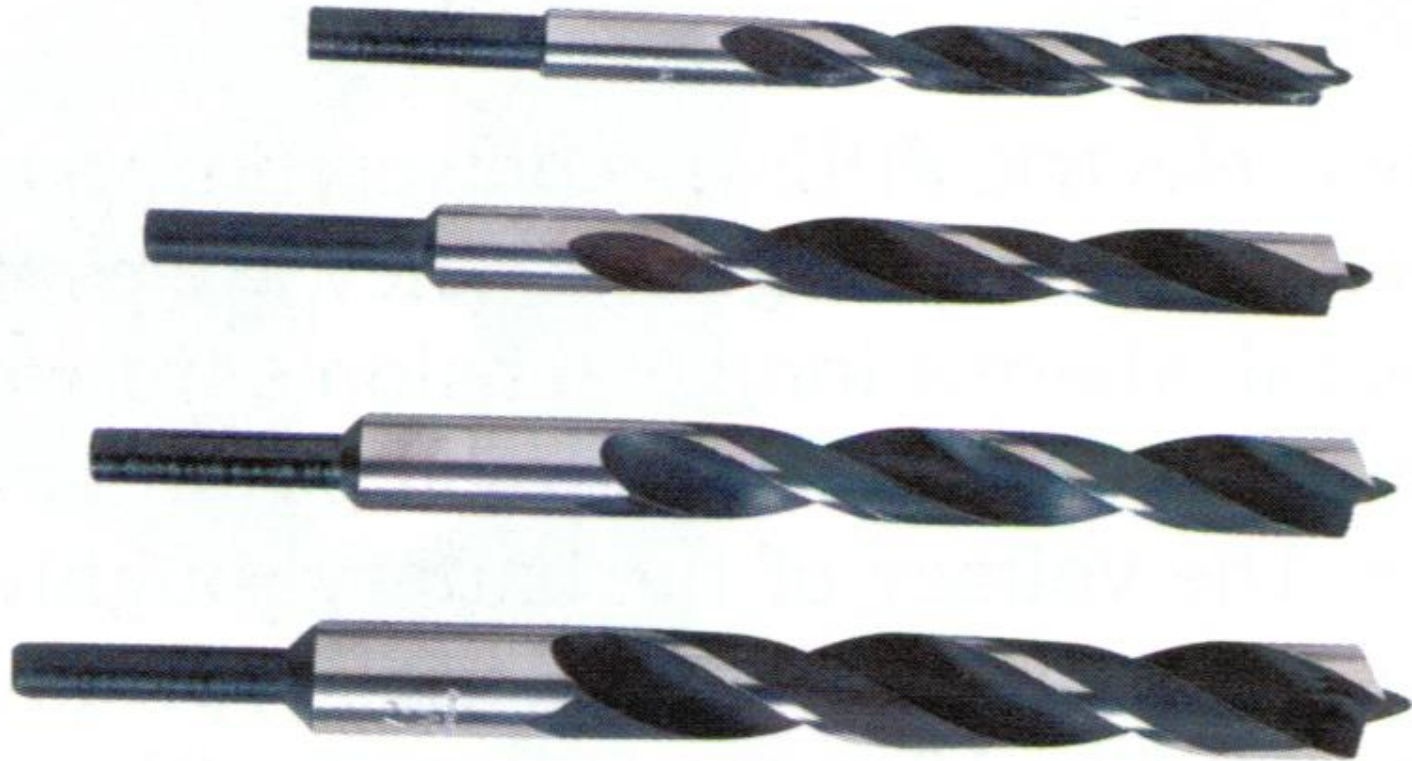
# Drill Bits & Accessories



# Spade Bit



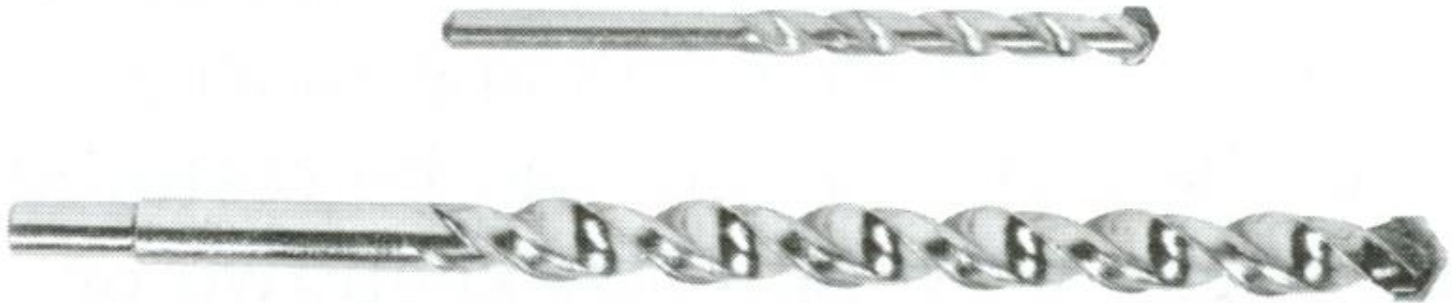
# Brad-point Bits



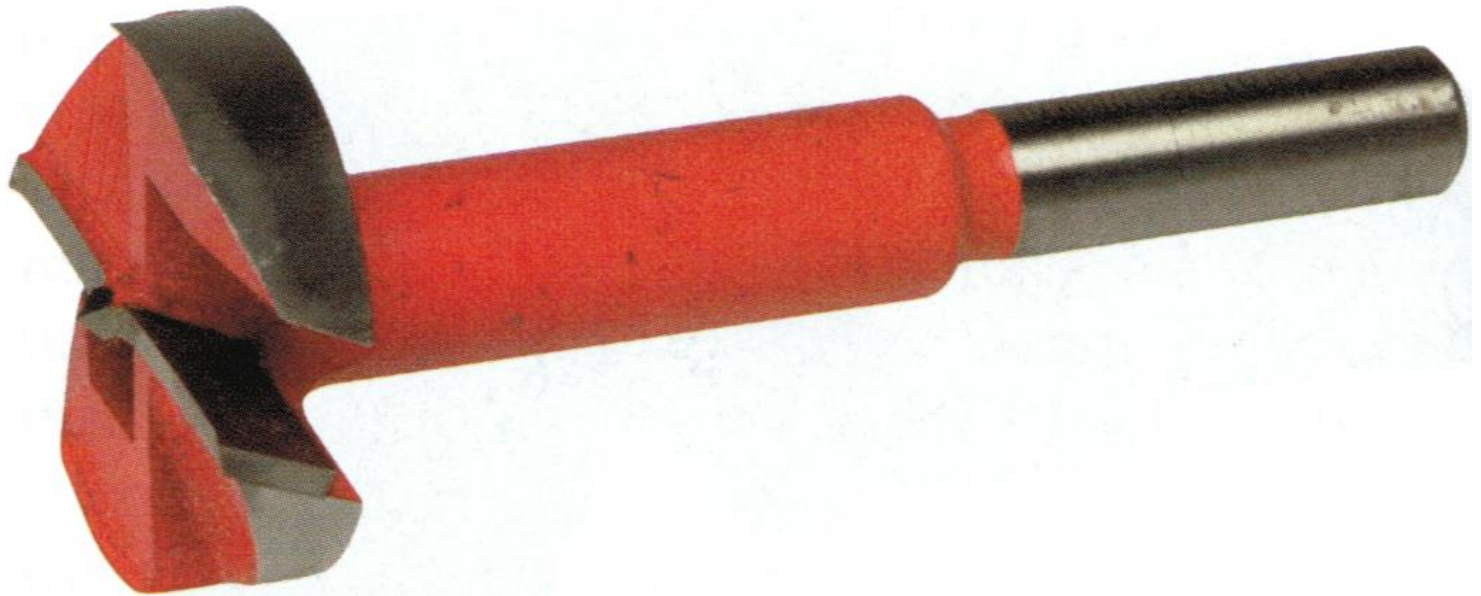
# Auger Bits



# Masonry Bits



# Forstner Bit



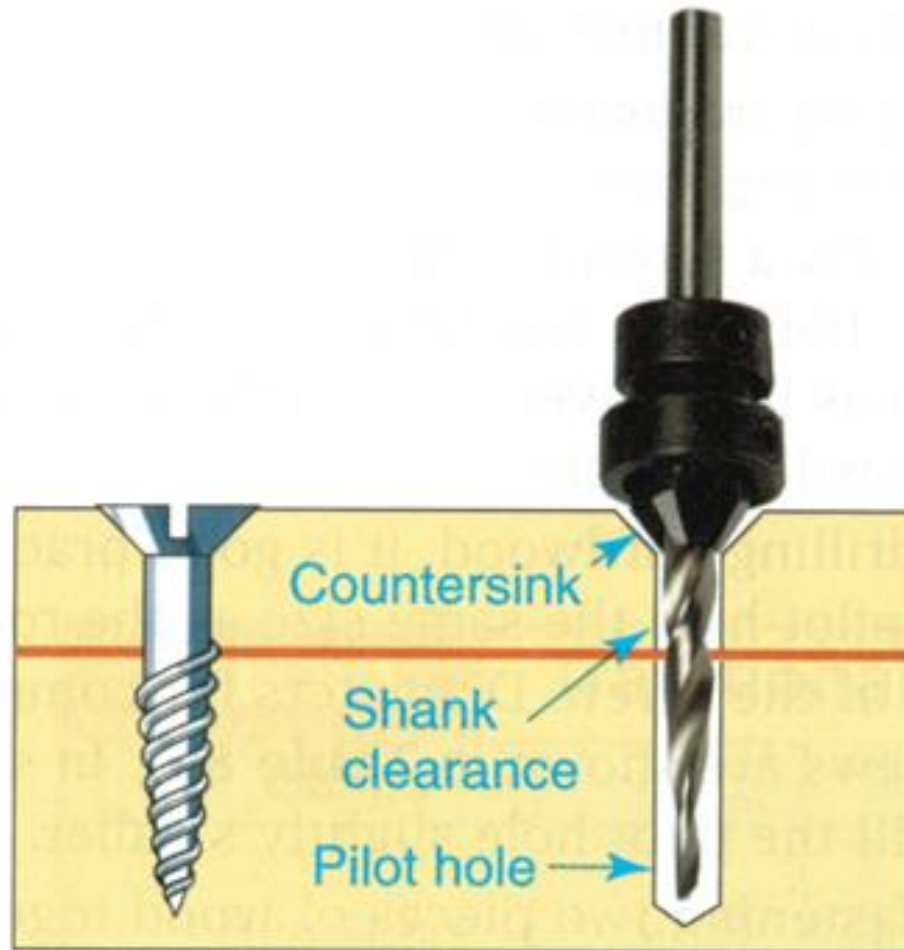


# Countersink Bit

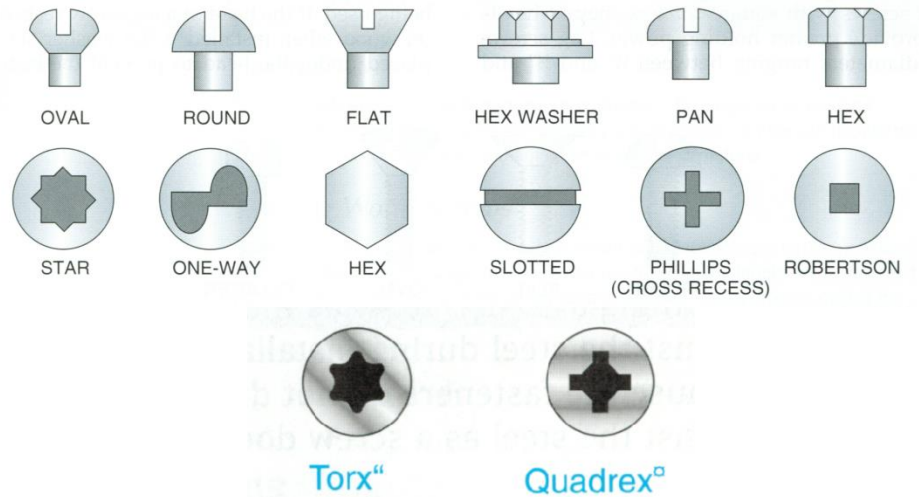
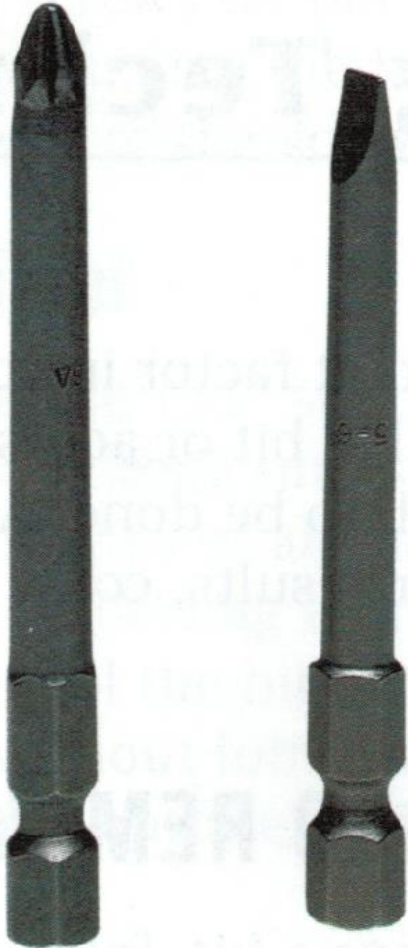




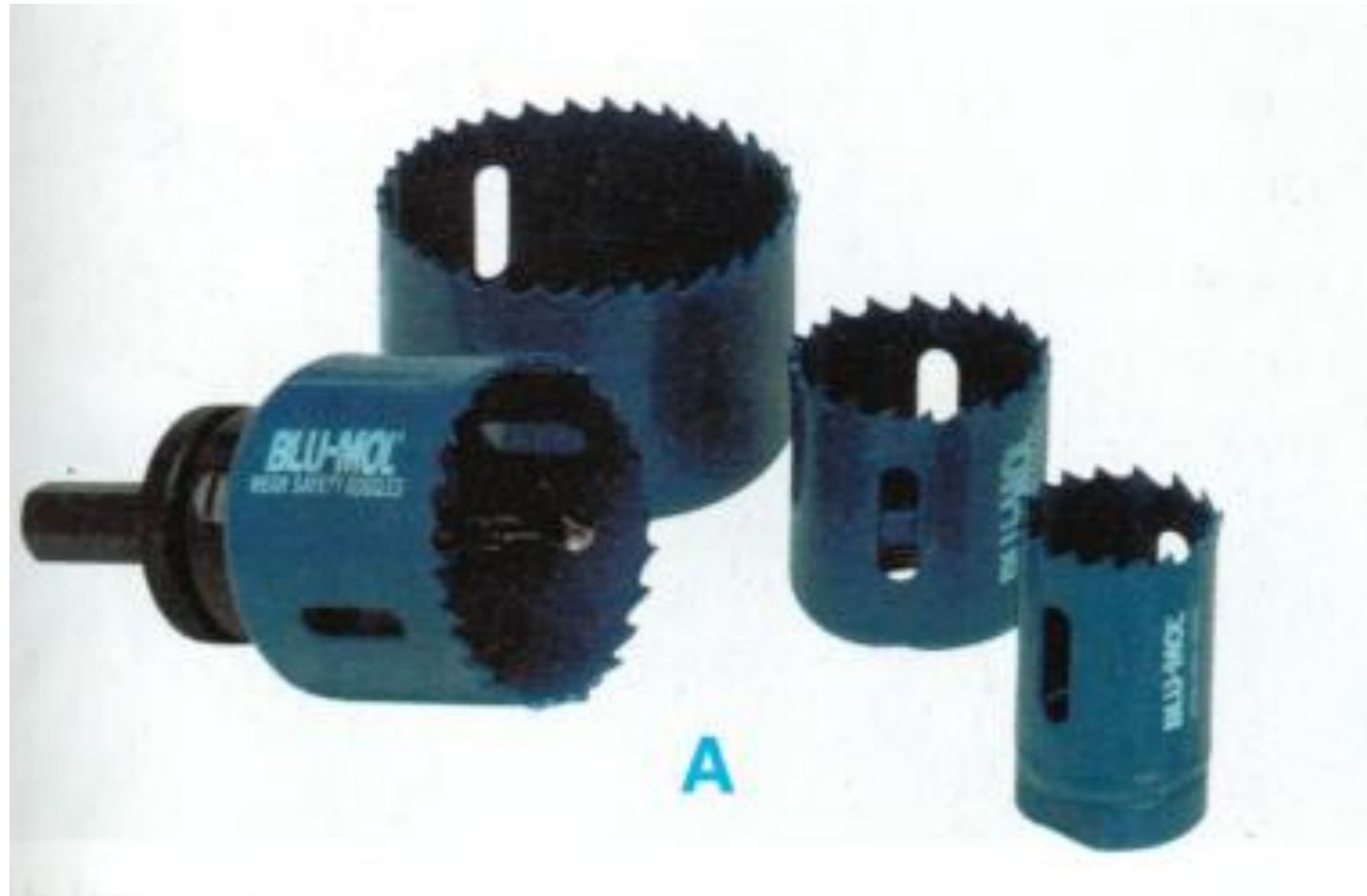
# Combination Bit



# Screw Driving Bits



# Hole Saws

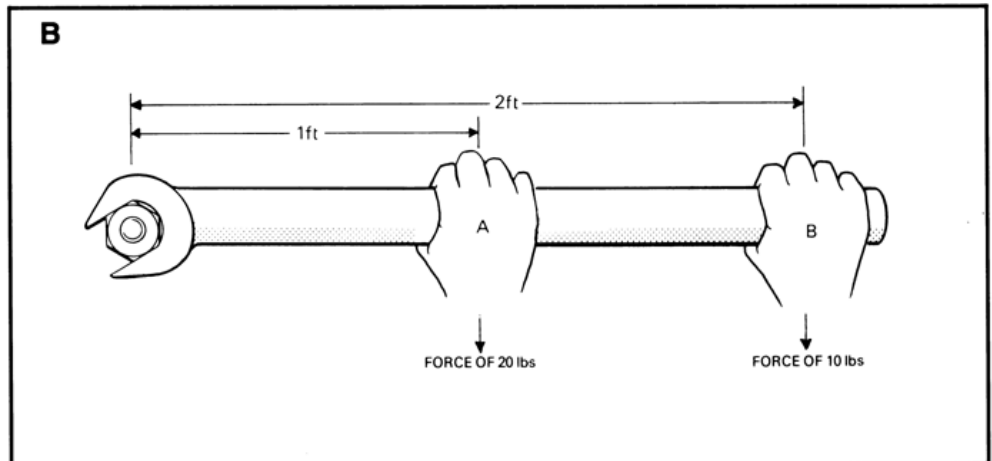
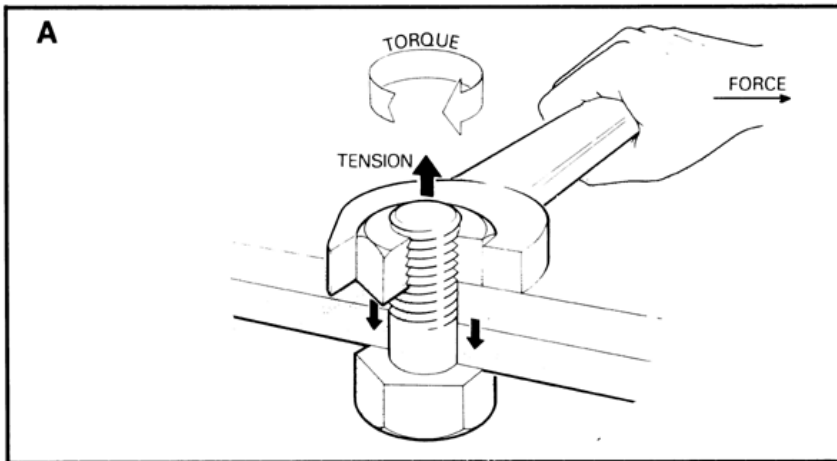


# Mixing Paddle



# What is Torque?

$$\text{Torque} = \text{Force} * \text{Distance}$$



# What is Torque?

Torque = Force \* Distance

Question

What is the torque produced by a  
65-pound force pushing on a 3" lever?

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Torque = Force \* Distance

Question

What is the torque produced by a 65-pound force pushing on a 3" lever?

Answer

195lb-in



# Installing & Removing a Bit

- 1) Unplug the drill or remove its battery pack.
- 2) Determine if the shank of the chosen drill bit will fit into the chuck.
- 3) Open the jaws of the chuck by twisting its collar.
- 4) Insert the shank of the bit as far as possible. Then turn the collar by hand to close the jaws. Check that the shank is centered between the jaws. If not, open the jaws and center it.

# Installing & Removing a Bit


































- 5) Tighten the chuck by inserting the chuck key in each of the three keyholes in succession. Remove the chuck key.
- 6) If the drill has a keyless chuck, twist the two portions until the jaws are tight.
- 7) The friction of drilling creates heat in a bit. Allow a bit to cool before removing it from the drill. To remove a bit, unplug the drill or remove the battery pack. Then open the chuck.

# Drilling Techniques



# Drilling in Wood Techniques



Table 8-A.		Traditional Wood Screws										
Gauge		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14
Head-bore size												
		11/64"	13/64"	15/64"	1/4"	9/32"	5/16"	11/32"	23/64"	25/64"	7/16"	1/2"
Shank-hole size												
Pilot-hole size	Hardwood	1/16"	1/16"	5/64"	5/64"	3/32"	7/64"	7/64"	1/8"	1/8"	9/64"	5/32"
	Softwood	1/16"	1/16"	1/16"	1/16"	5/64"	3/32"	3/32"	7/64"	7/64"	1/8"	9/64"
Available Lengths												
		1/4"										
		3/8"										
		1/2"										
		5/8"										
		3/4"										
		1"										
		1 1/8"										
		1 1/4"										
		1 3/8"										
		1 1/2"										
		1 5/8"										
		1 3/4"										
		2"										
		2 1/4"										
		2 1/2"										
		2 3/4"										
		3"										
		3 1/4"										
		3 1/2"										
		3 3/4"										
		4"										
Phillips-head point size		#1			#2					#3		
Square-drive bit size		#0			#1			#2		#3		



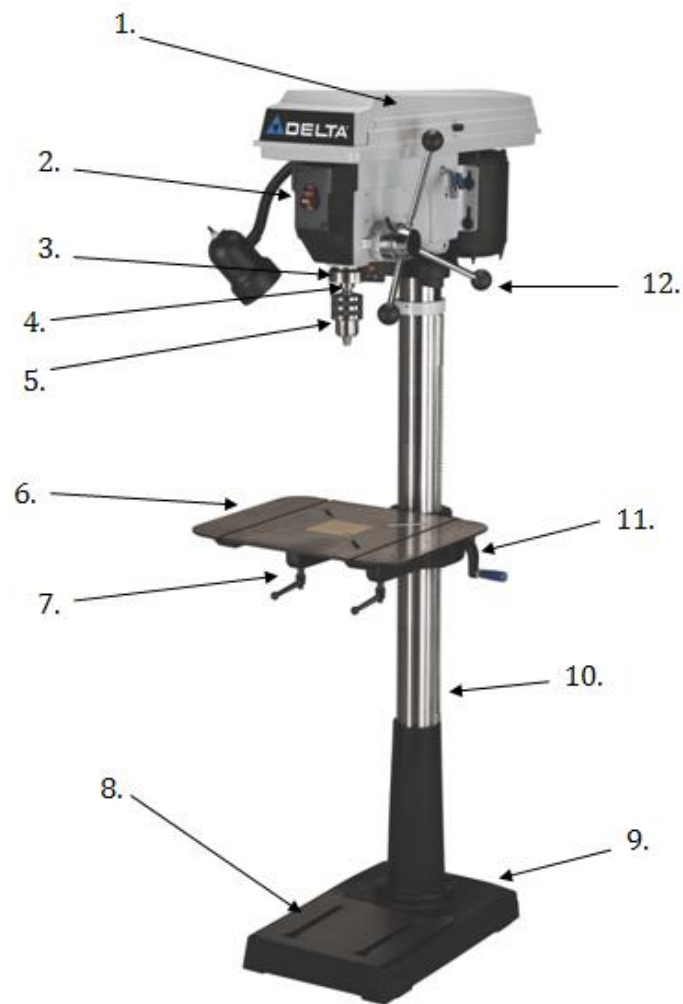
# Drilling in Metal Techniques



# Impact Drivers



# Drill Press



1. \_Speed Control (pulleys)\_

4. \_Spindel\_

7. \_Table Lock\_

10. \_Column\_

2. \_Switch\_

5. \_Chuck\_

8. \_T-slot\_

11. \_Table Positioning Handle

3. \_Quill\_

6. \_Table\_

9. \_Base\_

12. \_Feed Handle\_



# Recommended Extension Cord Sizes for use with Portable Electric Tools

Name-plate Amperes	Cord Length in Feet							
	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200
1	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
2	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
3	16	16	16	16	16	16	14	14
4	16	16	16	16	16	14	14	12
5	16	16	16	16	14	14	12	12
6	16	16	16	14	14	12	12	12
7	16	16	14	14	12	12	12	10
8	14	14	14	14	12	12	10	10
9	14	14	14	12	12	10	10	10
10	14	14	14	12	12	10	10	10
11	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	8
12	12	12	12	12	10	10	8	8
13	12	12	12	12	10	10	8	8
14	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8
15	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8
16	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8
17	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8
18	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
19	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
20	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

Notes: Wire sizes are for 3-CDR Cords, one CDR of which is used to provide a continuous grounding circuit from tool housing to receptacle. Wire sizes shown are A.W.G. (American Wire Gauge). Based on 115V power supply; Ambient Temp. of 30°C, 86°F.