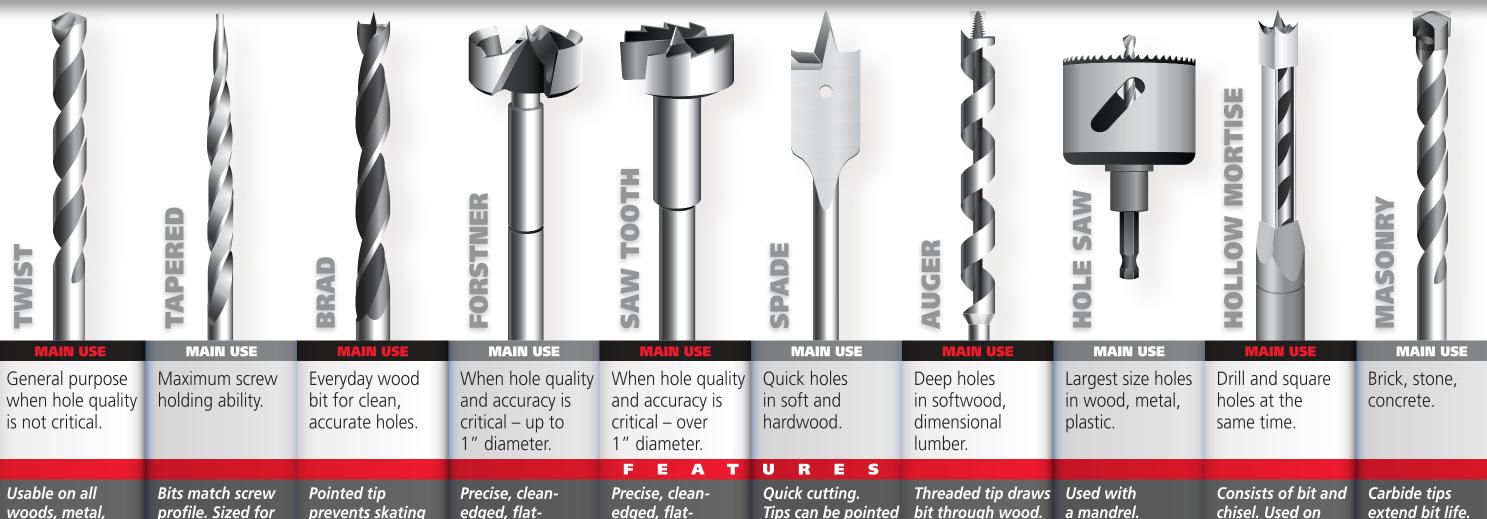
What Drill Bit Should You Choose?





1/64" to 1" in 1/64" increments. Various coatings

extend cutting life.

plastic.

profile. Sized for #6, #8, #10, #12 and #14 screws. Generally used with matching countersinks.

prevents skating on wood surface. Side spurs cut fairly clean holes. 5/64" to 1".

edged, flatbottomed holes. Various rim configurations. 1/4" to 1".

edged, flatbottomed holes. Generally used in drill press. 1/4" to 1-1/2"

or threaded. Blades can be flat or curved. 1/4" to 1-1/2".

Aggressive cutting. 1/4" to 1-1/2" up to 45" long.

a mandrel. 1-1/4" to 6".

chisel. Used on mortising machines Use with impact or mortise adapter for drill press. 1/4" to 1".

extend bit life. and hammer drills. 1/4" to 1".

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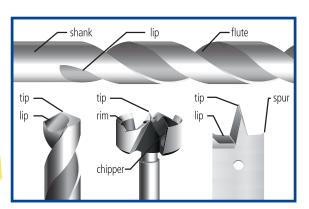
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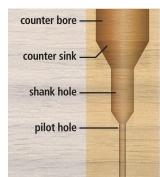




. When available, choose High Speed Steel over High Carbon Steel bits. Start holes with an awl to prevent bit wandering. - Generally, as bit size increases, decrease

drilling speed.





Countersinks/Counterbores:

Countersinks cut cone shaped holes to accommodate screw heads. Counterbores cut flat bottom holes so screws can be set below the surface and plugged with a dowel.

Centering Bits:

These guides make it easier to center bits in hinges. Available with bits for #3 to #10 screw sizes.

- Prevent overheating by backing-out bit frequently to remove debris from the hole.
- Store bits apart or in bit organizers to prevent edge and tip dulling.
- Most bits can be economically re-sharpened.