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The easiest way to fasten two pieces of wood together - with nails. They are made in different shapes, sizes and metals to complete almost any fastening operation. Most often nails are made of steel, but other types - aluminum, brass, nickel, bronze, copper and stainless steel - are available for use where corrosion can occur. In addition, nails are made with coatings - galvanized, blue or cement - to prevent rustiness and increase their strength. The size of the nails is indicated by the size of a penny, first the price for a hundred nails. The size of the penny, almost always called d, ranges from 2 kopecks, or 2d (1 inch long), to 60 kopecks or 60d (6 inches long). Nails shorter than 1 inch are called brads; nails more than 6 inches long are called spikes. The length of the nail is important, because at least two-thirds of the nail should be carried into the base, or thicker, material. For example, 1 X 3, nailed to a beam of 4 X 4, should be fastened with 8 penny, or 8d, nail. 8d nails 2 1/2 inches long; 3/4 inch of its length will go through 1 X 3 and the remaining 1 3/4 inch will go into the bun. Nails are usually sold in pound sterling; the less nail, the more nails to the pound. You can buy three-dimensional nails from nail kegs; nails are weighed, and then at the price of retail. Or you can buy packaged nails sold in boxes of 1 pound to 50 pounds. For most repairs, several 1-pound boxes of popular nail sizes will take a long time. This is followed by some of the most common types of nails. Common nails: Used for most medium and heavy construction work, this type of nail has a thick head and can be driven into rigid materials. Common nails are made of wire and cut to the desired length and are available in sizes from 2d to 60d. Nail box: lighter and smaller in diameter than common nails, nail boxes are designed for easy design and household use. Nail trim: Nail trim is easier than common nails and have a small head. They are often used to install panels and trim where you don't want the nail head showing. Roofing nails: Usually galvanized, roofing nails have a much larger head than regular nails. This helps prevent damage to the tiles of asphalt. Drywall nails: Nails made to install drywall, often ring and have a derogation head. Ring nails have sharp ridges all over the nail shafts, providing greater retention power. Nail laying: There are three types of nail masonry designed to be used with a concrete and concrete block: round, square, and flute. Laying nails should not be used where you need high strength. Fastening to brick, stone or reinforced concrete should be done with screws or lag bolts. Shelters: Available in both round and cut shapes, shelters are used to hold the carpet or to the tree. Upholstery gables have decorative heads. Corrugated fasteners: Corrugated fasteners, also called nails are used for light seams, where strength is not important. Fasteners are installed at right angles to the connection. Home renovation tools: If you prefer to use yellow pages for anything that needs fixing around the house or consider yourself an ordinary self, there are a few tools everyone should have in their tool box. Learn all about them in this article. Fasteners: Fasteners such as nails and screws are used to connect the two things together. Learn about the types of mounts available and what they're commonly used for on this page. Hammer: The hammer just might be the most common home repair tool around, used by even the least convenient people for simple projects such as hanging a picture on a wall. Learn more about the types of hammers available on this page. Photo: flickr.comParts of the nail are the head, shank or shaft, point, and traces of delight - light grooves, cut into the shank near the head of most (but not all) varieties of nails. The nail functions by displacing wood fibers as it knocks into the workpiece, and the pressure pervaded against the shaft by displaced wood provides retention power. Nails are sometimes referred to as inches long, but the traditional penny terminology is more commonly used. Dated the other day, when nails are much more expensive than today, the term penny identifies the size of the nail. In an earlier era, a hundred nails of a certain size cost three pennies; hence the name three-penny nails. One hundred nails of the next size cost four pennies and so on. The pricing structure has long been abandoned (today nails are sold in the pound), but the nomenclature penny survives. The word penny is often abbreviated in British style by the letter d (for denaria, Roman coin) - as in 3d nails, for example, to identify three-penny nails. Nails shorter than one inch are usually identified by fractions of an inch rather than pennies. Wire nails are really the rule today, but not all wire nails are the same. They vary in size and other ways as well. Different nails are made for specific purposes, with different proportional and shaped heads and shafts. Nails are made of brass, aluminum and copper, although most often made of steel. Steel can be monochrome or galvanized, the latter is the right choice for wet applications where a rusty nail is needed. Below are the eleven most common types of nails.Total nails. As the name suggests, these are your everyday nails. Used for rough construction work, the common nail can be purchased at a length varying from one to six inches (2d to 60d). The largest ordinary nails are colloquially known as spikes. Box nail. They look like ordinary nails, but thinner. This means that they are less likely to cause splits in wood; because they displace less wood, also have less power, so are generally not used where the strength of the structure is crucial. Box nails are usually available at lengths of one inch to three and a half inches. Nail trim. Nail decoration (surprise, surprise) is used for finishing work. When the nail heads show in the final product (as with stucco, for example), finishing nails are often used because their barrel-like heads are small and can be driven below the surface of the wood using a set of nails (a technique called a nod). Finishing nails are usually available at a length of one to four inches (2d to 20d). Body nail. When the finishing nail is boozily tied, the body nail is slightly larger and has increased power. Most often used for fixing plinths, such as window and door cases, where additional strength is required. Brad. The brads are essentially small finishing nails, proportionally smaller in diameter and length (one inch or less). They are used in the design of frames, attachment of plywood, as well as in a closet. Roofed nail. Roofing nails have disproportionately large, round heads and heavier rollers along their length. They are designed for on-site roofing materials, including composite and asphalt-concrete materials. In order to resist rust, roofing nails are heavily galvanized or made of aluminum. Three-quarters of an inch to one and three-quarters of an inch in size are commonplace; The penny system is not used due to roofing nails. Laying nails. For sale several types of laying nails; all of them are designed to bend into brick or concrete walls. These hard nails can be rectangular in a section or have flute, but they are all hardened to resist bending and broken as they are driven into almost solid materials. Given the nature of masonry materials, be sure to wear safety goggles or glasses when nail masonry nails, as flying chips pose a danger to your eyes. Cut the flooring with a nail. The lone surviving direct descendant of the once dominant nail cut is the nail flooring. These nails are large, durable, and are often used in nail machines. Spiral flooring nails. Spiral floor nails have a spiral shaft and have traditionally been used to cingle the subsurface. Nail guns and specially designed nails used in them have highlighted these nails in many construction work today. Ring ring nail. Often sold in galvanized steel, ring nails are commonly used as siding nails, to keep flaps or shingles in place, or for lining or panels. They are thin, lined with rings for extra power hold, and resistant to rust. Duplex nail. This is a variation of an ordinary nail. Thanks to the second head a short distance down the shaft from the end of the nail, the duplex nail is used for temporary construction (such as scaffolding and staging) because it can be driven by snug but easy to remove. Other nails. Drywall Drywall which have rings on their shafts, are sold for hanging wall; their heads are traditionally hammered just below the surface of the drywall panel (hammer blow creates a hole, which is then filled with joint or plaster connection). The nails covered in cement roughly have the size and weight of the nail boxes, but are covered with a scatter for extra power retention. They are accustomed to nailing the outer shed. Many of the varieties of nails discussed above are also sold in magazines for use in air nails. Trimmings, trim and roof nails, as well as brads and floor nails, usually available for such equipment As the name suggests, these are your everyday nails. They are usually used for black construction work, and can be driven into solid materials. They look like ordinary nails, but thinner. This means they are less likely to cause splits in wood, but they also have less power. So, if the strength of the structure is critical, avoid box nails. Related: Nail cingling techniques (surprise, surprise) used for finishing work. Their barrel-like heads are small and can be driven below the surface of the wood using a nail headset (a technique called counter-signaling). Finishing nails are useful for the installation of finishing, making furniture and other cases when you need to hide the head clasps. Related: The main tool set is the Middle Cousin of the finishing nail, the body nail is slightly larger and has increased power. It is commonly used to attach plinths such as window and door casings, where additional strength is required. Brads are used as finishing nails, but proportionally smaller in diameter and length. They are used in both construction frames, plywood attachments, and closet work. Roofing nails have disproportionately large, round heads and heavier sheds. Designed to hold composite and asphalt-concrete roofing materials in place, roofing nails are heavily galvanized to resist rust. There are several types of nail laying: all of them are designed to bend into brick or concrete walls. The shape of the nail masonry varies by type, but everyone is hardened to resist bending and breaking as they are driven into almost stone solids. Be sure to wear safety goggles when using nail masonry, as flying concrete chips can harm your eyes. The cut nail is used to install flooring. These nails are large, durable, and are often used in the nail machine for lighter, faster handling. Related: Cut Nails - Hammering House Authenticity Often sold in galvanized steel, ring nails are commonly used to hold flaps or shingles in place on home exteriors. These thin nails are lined with rings for additional power retention, to rust. Duplex nail is a variation of the common nail. It has a second head along the wall, allowing the use of duplex nail for temporary temporary (as scaffolding and staging); once it is driven, it can still be easily removed. Related: Types of hammers Smart project ideas and step-by-step tutorials delivered straight to your Inbox every Saturday morning - sign up today for the diy club's outgoing newsletter! Newsletter!

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