



Jig Set

Instruction Manual

*We've worked very hard on making this manual useful, simple, and understandable.
Please read it carefully, and keep it safe for future reference.*



WHAT'S INSIDE THIS MANUAL

THE ABC'S OF CLAMP AND JIG SET SAFETY	3
Basics of power tool safety	3
Basics of your work area safety	5
Basics of electrical safety	6
Basics of personal safety	7
Basics of servicing your power tools	8
JIG SET KIT PACKAGE CONTENTS	9
HOW TO USE YOUR JIG SET	10
How to create pocket holes	12
How to select the correct screw type	12
How to measure the drill depth	14
How to set the drill depth based on material thickness	15
When using ½ inch and ¾ material thickness	16
When using ¾ inch material thickness	17
When using 1 inch and above material thickness	18
When using 1 ½ inch and above wood thickness	19
How to conceal pocket holes	20
How to create dowel holes	20
How to set the drill depth for drilling dowel holes	21
How to set the collar stop	23
How to secure the jigset to the workpiece	23
How to join two work pieces	26
TIPS AND TROUBLESHOOTING	27
Drilling tips	27
Reducing wood splitting	28
Gluing workpieces	28
MAINTENANCE	29
JIG SET LIABILITY	30
RESPONSIBLE DISPOSAL	30
WARRANTY	31
HOW TO CONTACT NOCRY	32

THE ABC'S OF CLAMP AND JIG SET SAFETY

These are the basic precautions you should take before, during, and after working with your NoCry clamp and jig set. We've tried to include any safety precautions that need to be adhered to when using any tools or equipment needed when using the clamp and jig set kit.

Please read all safety warnings and instructions *before* using your clamp and jig set. They're pretty reasonable, and neglecting them may result in electric shock and/or serious personal injury. There are other (and much better) ways to get your adrenaline going.

Save this manual for future reference, review in between uses, and make sure that anyone who's going to test your new smart charger has read and fully understood all the information in here as well.

In case this manual disappears into the black hole that all manuals seem to fall into, you can get a digital version of it at <https://nocry.com/pages/instructions>, or by letting us know at wecare@nocry.com.

Basics of power tool safety

- ✓ **Only use your power tool for its intended use.** Would you use a screwdriver to hammer a nail? Exactly. A suitable tool will do a job a thousand times better and safer than one that wasn't designed for the task at hand.
- ✓ **Don't force the tool.** No one is fond of having to do something they're forced to do - same goes for your power tools. Do not overload them, and use the right one for the job.
- ✓ **Do not operate power tools in dusty or explosive areas,** such as in the presence of flammable liquids or gases, for a very simple reason - power tools may create sparks which could ignite dust or fumes.

- ✓ **Your power tools aren't waterproof or splash proof.** Under no circumstances should you use them in the rain, spray with water, or immerse in liquid or risk the danger of explosion or electrocution.
- ✓ **Be sure to have a solid grip when drilling long screws, nuts or bolts** as tools can slide off the fastener head and cause you injury.
- ✓ **Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning your power tool on,** if your power tool requires one. A wrench or a key left attached to a rotating part of a power tool will ruin your day real fast.
- ✓ **Always wait until the power tool has come to a complete stop** before placing it down, changing the rotational direction, moving onto the next task, or inserting a drill bit.
- ✓ **Should the tool insert jam, release the trigger switch immediately** to stop the drill and get it sorted. The tool insert jams either when the power tool is subject to overload or it becomes wedged in the workpiece.
- ✓ **Do not use a malfunctioning power tool.** If the switch doesn't turn on and/or off, it's a pretty clear sign to not use the power tool and to get it repaired or replaced.
- ✓ **Regularly check screw or drill bits for wear, cracks, or damage** before putting them into the chuck of your power tool.
- ✓ **Keep your cutting tools sharp and clean.** Cutting tools that have been carefully maintained and have sharp cutting edges will jam less and be easier to control. If you think that more injuries are caused by sharp tools than dull ones, you'd be surprised.
- ✓ **Disconnect the tool from the power source and/or the battery pack before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or putting it in storage.** This way, you'll ensure it will not turn on accidentally.
- ✓ **Keep your power tools away from others.** Store it away from children and do not allow anyone unfamiliar with your power tool or this manual, to operate it.

Basics of your work area safety

- ✓ **Keep your working area tidy and well lit.** Accidents are much more likely to happen in dirty, unorganized, or poorly lit workspaces and can be easily avoided with basic upkeep.
- ✓ **Secure any movable workpiece(s) you're working on.** A workpiece secured with suitable clamps or in a vice is much more likely to be steady and stay in place than one held by hand.
- ✓ **Ensure your working area is well ventilated.** If you smell fumes or feel other than your usual self, stop working, ventilate the area properly by opening a window or a door, and seek medical help.
- ✓ **Keep children and bystanders away.** Distractions can easily cause you to lose control, so consider operating your power tools a solo venture. You'll catch up with everyone later, when you've made progress with your project.
- ✓ **If you absolutely *must* have children in the working area, ensure that they're always closely supervised by another, *responsible*, adult,** and do not interfere with your work.
- ✓ **Familiarise yourself with your local general rules of occupational health and safety.** The sooner you do that, the sooner you can start using your clamp and jig set.
- ✓ **Only use your clamp and jig set accessories, tool bits, screws, plugs etc. in accordance with these instructions.** Use of them for anything other than their intended use could result in a hazardous situation, personal injury *AND* voids your warranty (see page 31 for warranty details). In short, we really, really don't want you to have an accident. Really.

Basics of electrical safety

- ✓ **If you are using an electric drill with a power cord, do not modify plugs, and make sure that the power tools you use correctly match the power outlet** to reduce your chances on getting an electric shock. Also, adapter plugs and earthed (grounded) power tools are a really bad combo.
- ✓ **Do not abuse the power cord.** The cord isn't the reason you're having a bad day - and it won't be, if you won't use it for carrying, pulling, or unplugging the power tool, and will keep it away from heat, oil, sharp edges, and moving parts.
- ✓ **If the power supply is interrupted** (for example, in case of a power failure or when the mains plug is pulled), immediately set your power tool to its 'off' position to prevent uncontrolled restarting.
- ✓ **Find out if there are any utility lines hidden in the work area.** Use suitable detectors or call the local utility company for assistance. It's totally worth it - only imagine the level of booms and ouchies that coming in contact with electric lines, damaging a gas line, or penetrating a water line can bring.
- ✓ **When working outside, use an extension cord meant specifically for outdoors use.** It's going to be much more convenient, and will reduce the risk of an electric shock.
- ✓ **Do not expose your power tools to rain, moisture or wet conditions.** Search "water and electricity don't mix" on YouTube, and you'll see why.
- ✓ **If damp conditions are unavoidable,** use a residual current device (RCD) protected supply.

Basics of personal safety

- ✓ **Don't underestimate the power of safety gear.** No one has ever felt sorry about using safety glasses, gloves, dust masks, non skid safety shoes, hard hats, and/or hearing protection when operating power tools. But there's A LOT of people who feel sorry they didn't. On that note...
- ✓ **Dress appropriately.** Your power tools strongly prefer clothing and accessories that are tight on your body. Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery, keep hair tied back and clothing and gloves away from moving parts, and you'll never have to experience your power tools trying to rip them off you.
- ✓ **To avoid unintentionally starting a power tool,** make sure the power tool is effectively switch off, before connecting the tool to a power source and/or battery pack, or before picking up or carrying the tool. Also, learn to *never* carry power tools with your finger on the power switch.
- ✓ **Hold your power tools by their insulated handle grip** when using in situations where the fastener or drill bit may come into contact hidden wiring.
- ✓ **Don't touch drill bits, screws or fasteners after using them at high speeds.** They get hot. Let them cool down first, or use suitable work gloves before handling.
- ✓ **Dust safely. Some dust created from drilling and other construction activities on certain materials may contain chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other harm.** If you're using a specific device for dust extraction and collection, ensure that it's connected, cleaned and maintained regularly.
- ✓ **Do not take unnecessary risks** by trying to reach areas that are obviously too far away to reach safely. Keep proper footing and balance at all times - it'll help you keep control in unexpected circumstances, would it be the power tool slipping out of your hands, or someone deciding it would be fun to attempt to pull a jumpscare on you in your workshop.

- ✓ **Common sense is the best protection, isn't it?** Stay alert and take regular breaks. Exercise common sense, and do not operate your cordless drill when you're tired, under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or strong medication. It only takes a split second of inattention to get into major medical bills that could have easily been avoided.

Basics of servicing your power tools

- ✓ **To keep your drill well-maintained**, regularly check if any parts are misaligned, damaged or broken, or if there's anything else that might affect its performance. If you notice anything odd, definitely take it for repair **BEFORE** using it.
- ✓ **Work or repairs on any power tool should only be carried out by a professional.** It's best to leave the really serious stuff to a qualified repair technician who only uses original replacement parts.
- ✓ **Find a qualified repair person** who only uses replacement parts identical to the original to service and repair your power tools. This will ensure that the safety of the power tool is maintained, and there will be no unpleasant surprises.

Pro tip: Take this manual with you to the service point, just in case.

NB! NoCry Tools & Gear and the manufacturing plant shall not be liable for any changes made to the tool, nor for any damage resulting from such changes.







JIG SET KIT PACKAGE CONTENTS

Here's what you can find in the package. If there's anything missing, let us know to wecare@nocry.com, and we'll sort it out ASAP.

1 Jig 	1 F Clamp 	1 Square drill bit 
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*Not shown: 1 steel wire brush for cleaning jig guide holes.

Dowel function kit contents

1 Handle 	1 Dowel stop block 	1 Square hex key <i>3/32 inch</i> 
4 Dowel drill bits <i>1/4, 5/16, 3/8, 1/2 inch</i> 	30 Wood dowel pins <i>1/4, 5/16, 3/8 inch</i> 	4 Collar stops <i>1/4, 5/16, 3/8, 1/2 inch</i> 

Jig Set kit contents

<p>1 Jig stop block</p> 	<p>1 Jig drill bit <i>3/8 inch</i></p> 	<p>1 Collar stop <i>3/8 inch</i></p> 
<p>1 Square hex key <i>1/8 inch</i></p> 	<p>10 Concealing plugs</p> 	<p>20 Wood screws <i>1 inch</i></p> 

HOW TO USE YOUR JIG SET

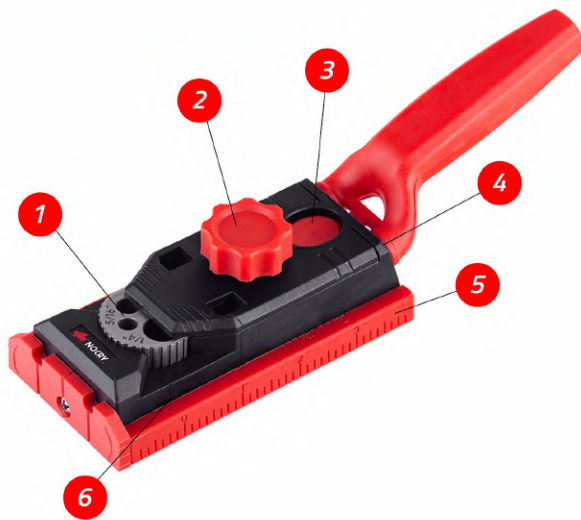
Your jig set has two functions; as a jig to create pocket holes for joining two workpieces together with screws and a doweling jig, used to drill holes in wood vertically and joined together with little pieces of wood, called ‘dowels’ (think Ikea furniture).

To get right to using your jig to create pocket holes or dowles, go to page 16.

To use your jig set for either its dowelling and pocket hole functions, you will need the following tools and equipment to hand:

- ✓ A portable drill with hex chuck capacity of between ¼ in and ½ in.
- ✓ Suitable screws or dowels.

- ✓ Holding clamps (an F clamp has been included in your jig set kit).
- ✓ Wood glue (if concealing pocket holes with included wooden plugs).
- ✓ Sandpaper or electric sander tool if required.
- ✓ Phillips head screwdriver to change the jig's block stop.



1. Dowel drill guide hole **2.** Tightening dial **3.** Handle release button **4.** Drill guide holes **5.** Measuring ruler **6.** Pocket hole depth marker and dowel mid point arrow

How to create pocket holes

Drilling pocket holes is fairly straightforward. However, there are a number of steps that must be done before you can begin drilling pocket holes and joining workpieces together.

- 1 Select the correct screw for the job.
- 2 Set the jig up for use with the appropriate wood thickness (**very important!**).
- 3 Secure the workpiece to the jig and workbench using a suitable clamp.
- 4 Set the collar stop depth on the drill bit.
- 5 Drill the workpiece using the drill guide holes.
- 6 Join the workpieces together.
- 7 Conceal the pocket holes (if necessary).

How to select the correct screw type

Selecting the correct screw for the project or job you are working on is important - it's so much more than just selecting any old screw and hoping for the best. Here's what you do.

First, select the correct screw length. The screw length you use will very much depend on the thickness of the workpiece you are working on. Before you do anything, be sure you know exactly what material thickness you will be working with.

The table tells you exactly what screw length to use in relation to the material thickness you are working with...

Material Thickness	Screw Length
$\frac{1}{2}"$	$\frac{3}{4}"$
$\frac{5}{8}"$	1"
$\frac{3}{4}"$	1 $\frac{1}{4}"$
$\frac{7}{8}"$	1 $\frac{1}{2}"$
1"	1 $\frac{1}{2}"$
1 $\frac{1}{8}"$	1 $\frac{1}{2}"$
1 $\frac{1}{4}"$	2"
1 $\frac{3}{8}"$	2"
1 $\frac{1}{2}"$	2 $\frac{1}{2}"$

Then, select the correct screw thread and head type. Generally the type of workpiece you are going to be working with will determine which type of screw thread to use.

Screws come in two types, fine and coarse thread. Fine thread screws are usually used for hardwoods and coarse thread screws for softer woods.

Fine thread screws are less aggressive, but ensure great holding power without splitting the workpiece. Softwoods like pine and spruce are soft and not very dense meaning they need a screw with deep, wider threads that will bite into their soft fibers.

Use the table below to see which screw thread type is best for the workpiece material your are working with...

Type of thread	Material Type
Fine	Mahogany, Maple, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, Teak, Oak, Silver & red beech, Hickory
Coarse	Plywood, MDF, Pine, Cedar, Particle board, Fir, Spruce, Aspen, Basswood, Butternut, Melamine.

When it comes to choosing the screw head type, use washer head screws for softwoods and pan head screws for harder woods.

If you know or regularly work with a certain type of material or workpiece thickness, keep a supply of the matching screw type and length to hand at all times.

Pro tip: Using self-tapping screws will mean your workpieces won't split when driven in.

How to measure the drill depth

Listen up - this next part is perhaps the most crucial part of setting up your jig. Get this wrong and you might end up in tears and your jig, along with your project, in the trash.

Setting the correct drill depth means that the screw will exit at the centre of the first workpiece, so you get a perfectly centered hole for your screw, ensuring the strongest possible join.

Use the measurement markings along side of the jig for measuring the thickness of your workpiece, setting the drill bit collar stop and most importantly to set the jig to the correct drill depth measurement.

Once you know your material thickness, set the dowel and pocket hole indicator arrow to the correct measurement marking (either 1/2 in, 3/4 in, 1 in, and 1 1/2 in) to set your jig to the correct depth settings for your pocket holes.

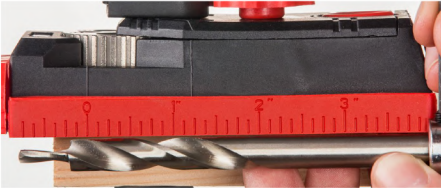
How to set the drill depth based on material thickness

We thought we would make it easy for you and give you the exact jig setup settings broken down by workpiece thickness, aren't we kind.

Before setting your jig up, ensure that the front block stop is correctly positioned and that you have already measured and know the thickness of your workpiece material.

As long as you follow the steps taken in each of the following images, you shouldn't have any problems at all, but if there is anything that still isn't clear or that you don't understand, email us at wecare@nocry.com.

When using $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{3}{8}$ material thickness



1. Set your drill collar stop 4 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in back from the shoulder of the drill. See page 23 for how to do this.



2. Set your jig to '0 in' setting using the pocket hole indicator arrow on top of the jig.

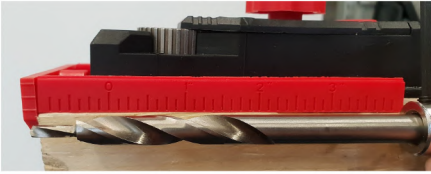


3. Set your jig to the ' $\frac{3}{8}$ ' mark at the edge of the wood using the side measurement. Clamp in place.

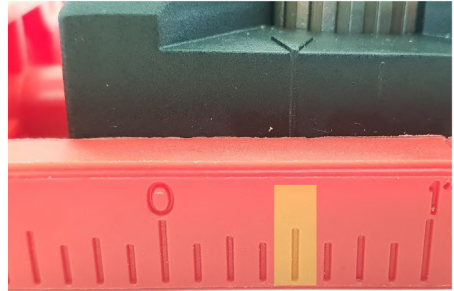


4. Drill your holes and use 1 inch length screws to tighten the workpiece.

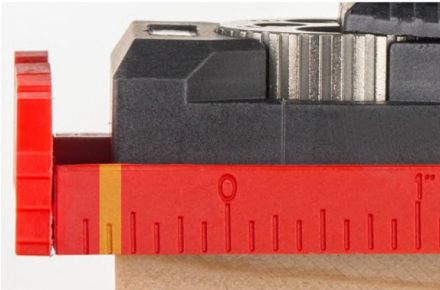
When using $\frac{3}{4}$ inch material thickness



1. Set your drill collar stop 4 and $\frac{3}{8}$ in back from the shoulder of the drill. See page 23 for how to do this.



2. Set your jig to '1/2 in' using the pocket hole indicator arrow on top of the jig.



3. Set your jig to the '5/8 in' mark at the edge of the wood using the side measurement. Clamp in place.



4. Drill your holes and use 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " length screws to tighten the workpiece.

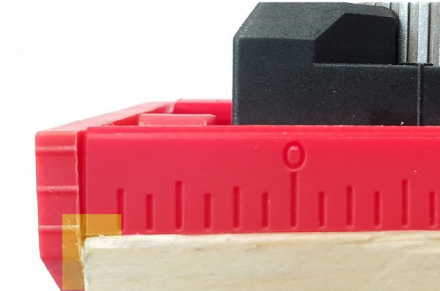
NB: The inclusion of two different front stop blocks (**red** and **black**) means you can create a number of different types when creating both pocket hole and dowel joints. Use the **red** front stop block to make the strongest possible edge and surface pocket hole joints for building cabinets, tables, countertops, leg rails and braces, door jambs, or stairs and decking.

When using 1 inch and above material thickness



1. Take the stop collar off of the drill bit and instead use the end of the drill chuck as a stop collar. Measure on the drill bit $4 \frac{3}{4}$ inches from the shoulder and tighten.

2. Set your jig to $\frac{5}{8}$ in' using the pocket hole indicator arrow on top of the jig.



3. Set your jig to the '1 in' mark at the edge of the wood using the side measurement. Clamp in place.

4. Drill your holes and use $1 \frac{1}{2}$ " length screws to tighten the workpiece.

Remember: When drilling, if the drill bit gets stuck, don't forcibly pull it out of the guide hole. Instead, keeping the drill bit spinning, push the drill back into the guide hole and try to remove again.

When using 1 ½ inch and above wood thickness



1. Take the stop collar off of the drill bit and instead use the end of the drill chuck as a stop collar. Measure on the drill bit $4 \frac{3}{4}$ inches from the shoulder and tighten.



2. Set your jig to '1 ½ inch' using the pocket hole indicator arrow on top of the jig.



3. Set your jig to the '0 in' mark at the edge of the wood using the side measurement. Clamp in place.



4. Drill your holes and use 2" length screws to tighten the workpiece.

How to conceal pocket holes

You can finish your joining job by concealing your drilled pocket holes using the included wooden plugs. These allow you to quickly fill all exposed pocket holes and can be sanded down afterwards to fully conceal them – no one will ever know.



1. Be sure that your driven in screws are tightened all the way into the pocket hole to get the best fit before you fill the hole with a wooden plug.



2. Insert the wooden plug into the pocket hole and firmly tap the plug until it is tight in the pocket hole.



3. For a more permanent fix, apply glue around the pocket hole before inserting the wooden plug. Allow the glue to fully set before sanding.

How to create dowel holes

The second function of your pocket jig is creating dowel holes. Dowels are the short wooden plugs or pins often used to construct flat pack furniture.

But why choose to use dowel holes over drilled pocket holes, we hear you say?

Dowel pins make for surprisingly strong, secure and versatile joints given how quick and straightforward they are to make and yet also have a neat finish. Used more in home workshops or for home DIY projects, as you also don't need nails, screws or any expensive drilling equipment.

The main drawbacks to using a dowel type joint over a screwed pocket hole is that given that there isn't actually any face to face grain contact between the workpieces, the joints are a bit weaker.

When dowelling, use the **black front block stop** for creating edge to edge, T-shaped, L-shaped, curve, butt, miter joints for making boxes, cases, cabinets, shelving units, face or picture frames.

How to set the drill depth for drilling dowel holes

First, select the correct size dowel for the job - this will determine the size of your dowel hole and which drill bit to use.



1. Measure the midpoint in the thickness of the first workpiece where your dowel is going to be with a pencil. Mark on the second workpiece where you want the dowel to be. Make sure the thick black block stop is on the end of the jig.



2. Using drill hole guide (the circular metal part in the middle of the jig) select the dowel hole size. To do so, loosen the red tightening dial on top of the jig, lift the black plastic plating that partly covers the hole guide and rotate the metal drill guide hole into the required hole size, before fastening the dial again.



3. To set the drill collar stop, measure and place a mark slightly over half of the dowel plug itself, and then align against the drill bit and place the correct sized collar stop so that the front of the collar stop aligns with the pencil mark.



4. For drilling $\frac{3}{8}$ in or $\frac{1}{2}$ in dowel holes, we recommend using tape or masking tape around the drill bit to indicate the correct drill depth, as the larger collar stops can catch the plastic part of the jig.



5. For extra strength joints, apply wood glue to the hole of your drilled dowel hole.



The finished result.

How to set the collar stop

Setting the collar stop correctly means that the drill will drive into the workpiece at the desired drilling depth, not piercing through your workpiece - really not what you want.

The collar stop goes around the base of the drill bit and slides to the required length depending on thickness of the workpiece.

To correctly adjust the collar stop...

- ✓ Knowing the correct drill depth (see page 14) you need to set the collar to, take the drill bit you are going to be working with and the matching collar stop.
- ✓ Move the collar along the shoulder of the drill bit to the required length. You can also mark the length you need using tape if you are working with a workpiece material over 1 inch in thickness.
- ✓ Tighten the collar stop with the provided hex key provided. We have included two different types of hex key depending if you are adjusting the collar stop for drilling either pocket or dowel holes.

How to secure the jigset to the workpiece

Before you can finally begin drilling your pocket holes, you need to make sure that both the workpiece, the workbench and the jig are all securely fastened using the included F clamp. Multiple clamps might be necessary.

To secure the jig set to the workpiece using the provided F clamp...



1. Depending on which function you are using, make sure you have the correct front block stop screwed onto the front of the jig and is flush against the workpiece and position the clamp over the jig.



2. Once in position, use the arm release lever to slide the movable arm of the clamp to the desired clamping position. Check that the jig is more or less in the desired position before tightening. Tighten using the handle in a clockwise direction.



3. Turn the handle until the clamp is securely locked to the workpiece and work surface. Double check that everything is securely fastened before starting drilling. To loosen, turn handle anticlockwise

The provided F clamp might not be suitable for all types of joints. We recommend having a range of clamps depending on the joint you are making.

How to drill the workpiece

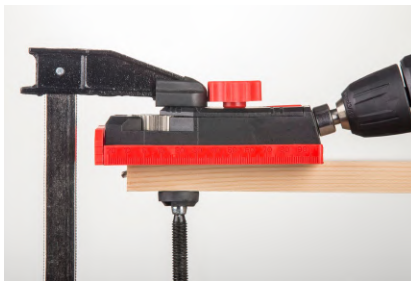
Before you can finally start drilling your holes (the example below is for pocket holes, but is the same steps for dowel holes), check again that your drill bit is secure in the chuck, that the collar stop correct and fastened, and that you have taken all recommended safety precautions.



1. Before drilling your holes in the workpiece, check that the drill bit and collar stop are secure in the drill chuck, and that you have taken all recommended safety precautions.



2. Drill your holes using the jig's drill guide holes, stop drilling with the collar stop makes contact with the guide holes or until you drill bit can't go into the guide hole any further.



3. Drill until the drill bit pierces the wood. When drilling holes, push the drill in to the guide holes and pull the drill out again with the drill bit still spinning, in a back and forth motion. This clears debris and ensures that you have a smooth hole.

Should the drill bit get stuck inside one the guide holes, **do not forcibly pull it out**, as you will break the jig this way. Instead, as you finish drilling, keep the drill bit spinning as you withdraw it from the guide hole. This can happen when using the $\frac{3}{8}$ inch jig drill bit, which expands when hot, causing it to jam.

Pro tip: Practice on scrap pieces of material to get an idea of how the jig works, and how and where to set the stop collar before drilling your pocket holes.

How to join two work pieces

Congratulations! You have now drilled your first pocket holes using your jig! Now it's time to join two workpieces together...

- ✓ Position your two workpieces so that they align to form a joint. Clamp the two workpieces together along the joint to prevent them moving when you drive in your screws with the supplied square drive bit.
- ✓ There is no need to drill a pilot hole in the second workpiece, as when you drive the screws into your already drilled pocket holes (as long as you are using self-tapping screws).
- ✓ The screw thread will follow the drilled pocket hole and bite into the second workpiece. The two pieces will then join flush as you tighten the screw further.
- ✓ Be careful not to over tighten your screws using a high torque drill setting, as this can cause the screws to blast through your workpiece and cause your workpiece to split, not really what you want.

Pro tip: To avoid splitting, don't use an impact driver, use self-tapping screws, set your drill's clutch ring to a low torque setting. For more tips on reducing wood splitting, see page 28.

TIPS AND TROUBLESHOOTING

If these tips do not help, or if you have any other questions or concerns (or just want to say hello), get in touch with us at wecare@nocry.com.

Drilling tips

Before you use your jig set for the first time, we recommend that you make a few test joints on scrap material, just so you get a feel for how to set the jig up and how to drill properly.

Here are some tips when drilling pocket holes...

- ✓ Drill in a careful and deliberate way, using a steady, back and forth motion. Do not drill too fast or force the drill bit -drilling too fast can damage the plastic casing inside the guide holes.
- ✓ Fully insert and withdraw the drill bit into the guide holes, keeping the bit spinning as you drill. This will help with debris and sawdust removal, keeping the guide holes clear. Build-up of sawdust in and around these holes can cause you to misalign the pocket holes.
- ✓ After drilling 2 - 3 pocket holes we recommend taking a short pause to allow the heat from the drill bit to dissipate and to clear any sawdust or debris that may have built up during drilling. Use the provided long steel wire brush to clear the guide holes and the drill bit itself.
- ✓ The jig's two drill guide holes mean you can drill two evenly spaced pocket holes, without the need to move the jig each time. For strong joints, be sure to space your pocket holes evenly across the workpiece.

Reducing wood splitting

Just imagine having gone through all the steps in setting up your jig and drilled your pocket or dowels holes and as you tighten your screws – *crack*, you’ve split your workpiece. Disaster.

Here are some useful tips on how to reduce the chances that happening...

- ✓ Always clamp your work securely to reduce the chance of movement and vibration.
- ✓ Always use the correct screws with the correct thickness, length, coarseness and head type.
- ✓ We’ve said it a few times now, but using self-tapping screws with pocket holes is definitely the way to go.
- ✓ Always use fine thread screws when working with hardwood. A fine thread displaces less timber when being driven, reducing the chance of splitting.
- ✓ Lubricate the screw with paraffin or beeswax to reduce friction when driving.
- ✓ Before you drive a screw home, screw it part way out, then back in again. This removes any wood shavings or sawdust from the hole, reducing the chance of splitting.

Gluing workpieces

- ✓ You can add extra strength to your joints if needed by applying wood glue between the workpieces before driving in your screws.
- ✓ After applying the glue you can immediately carry on with your job, as there should be no need to wait for the glue to dry before using the pocket jig.

MAINTENANCE

Good news - there are no parts of your clamp and jig set that require professional maintenance. All it needs is some good old fashioned TLC - love your tools and they will love you back.

For safety reasons and your overall peace of mind, we recommend giving your jig thorough once-over every 12 months to ensure that continues to operate the way it should. If inspected by a professional, all (potentially deviating) national inspection and maintenance regulations must be observed.

How to clean your jig set

For the most part, you'll face the issue of dust or dirt in or around the drill guide holes and alien debris clogging the vents of your drill.

- ✓ **To clean your drill** - wipe the drill chuck and body with a soft dry cloth.
- ✓ **To clean the drill guide holes** - visually check that there is nothing clogging the guide holes and use the included steel wire brush or compressed dry air at low pressure to remove any debris. Wipe clean with a soft dry cloth.

NB! Do not use cleaning agents or solvents, as they may damage the plastic parts. In between cleanings, keep all safety devices, air vents, and the motor housing away from dirt, dust, and water as much as possible.

JIG SET LIABILITY

This product is covered by an EU directive, valid since 01.01.1990, specifying that the manufacturer is only liable for products if all the parts originate from the manufacturer or are approved by them, and if the units are mounted and operated properly.

If accessories or spare parts from third parties are used, liability can be partially or completely inapplicable. So no using those shifty parts you picked up on the cheap. In extreme cases the responsible authorities can prohibit the use of the entire unit.

We recommend you always buy original parts and accessories as compliance with all safety regulations is guaranteed, meaning you are covered and protected. Another weight off your mind.

RESPONSIBLE DISPOSAL

The product is supplied in packaging to prevent it being damaged in transit and consists of parts that can be recycled. Upon disposal of the product, please consider dropping it off at collection points provided for the purpose of recycling. Talk with your local authorities or dealer for further advice on recycling. Recycling can benefit your community and the environment.

WARRANTY

All NoCry products are inspected and tested to ensure their quality before leaving the factory. If you're not happy with your NoCry product, please contact us within 30 days of receiving it at wecare@nocry.com to return it for free for a replacement product or to receive a full refund. The choice is yours.

Each NoCry non-electric product is warranted to be free of defects in material and workmanship for as long as the consumer owns the product. Warranty does not cover normal wear and tear, environmental factors, accidental damage, or misuse. At NoCry's discretion, a defective product will be repaired or replaced.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, but may be superseded by any other rights or warranties in effect, which may vary from state to state (or based on your local jurisdiction). If you think you might have a defective product, please contact us at wecare@nocry.com. Our customer care team will be happy to help and start the (free) procedure to determine whether your product is defective.

NoCry's warranty applies to ONLY products being sold by Authorised Resellers. We regretfully will not provide any warranty for products sold by any other sources. Proof of purchase will be required to obtain warranty. Please review the warranty carefully, and contact us if you have any questions.

HOW TO CONTACT NOCRY

Thank you so much for joining the NoCry community with your Clamp and Jig set. If you have any questions or concerns, let us know by writing an email to **wecare@nocry.com**.

We'd also love to connect with you via social media. You can find us on Instagram, Facebook and Pinterest by searching "NoCry Tools & Gear".

***Thumbs up or thumbs down for your experience with your NoCry
Clamp and Jig set?***



If this is your response, know that at NoCry, we try to treat everyone like we'd treat our own mom. On her birthday, no less. So **please let us know what went wrong by sending us an email at wecare@nocry.com**. We'll be on the case right away.



If you're happy with your purchase, why not spread the word to others who are looking for a clamp and jig set AND **help us serve you better and grow as a company**, by leaving a review on Amazon? To leave a review, go to Amazon > Orders (top menu) > Write a product review. Or search for the NoCry clamp and jig set on Amazon, and leave your review that way.