

## 1: How close can holes through joists be? | Fine Homebuilding | Breaktime

*Revised 9/ DRILLED DEEP FOUNDATIONS Drilled Shafts Design and Construction Slide 2 of 51 CONCRETE MIX DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS SCDOT - Class DS (see SCDOT).*

Casing material, size and wall thickness Intake design Monitoring and preventive maintenance provisions.

**Well Depth** During the test hole drilling, the licensed water well contractor will complete a lithologic or formation log. Soil and rock samples are taken at various depths and the type of geologic material is recorded. This allows the driller to identify zones with the best potential for water supply. Some drillers also run a geophysical electric log in the test hole to further define the geology. This gives them more accurate information about aquifer location. Generally a well is completed to the bottom of the aquifer. This allows more of the aquifer to be utilized and ensures the highest possible production from the well.

**Types of Wells** There are two main types of wells, each distinguished by the diameter of the bore hole. The two types are bored wells and drilled wells.

**Bored wells** Bored wells are constructed when low yielding groundwater sources are found relatively close to the surface, usually under 30 m ft. Bored wells are constructed using a rotary bucket auger. They are usually completed by perforating the casing also called cribbing or using a sand screen with continuous slot openings see Figure 1, Bored Well. One advantage of bored wells is the large diameter of the casing, from cm in. It provides a water storage reservoir for use during peak demand periods. A disadvantage of utilizing a shallow groundwater aquifer is that it generally relies on annual precipitation for recharge. Water shortages may occur following long dry periods in summer and extended freeze up during winter months. It can also be more susceptible to contamination from surface land-use activities. Figure 1 Bored Well

**Drilled wells** Drilled wells are smaller in diameter, usually ranging from cm in. The producing aquifer is generally less susceptible to pollution from surface sources because of the depth. Also, the water supply tends to be more reliable since it is less affected by seasonal weather patterns. There are two primary methods of drilling: Rotary drilled wells are constructed using a drill bit on the end of a rotating drillstem. Drilling fluid or air is circulated down through the drillstem in the hole and back to the surface to remove cuttings. Rotary drilling rigs operate quickly and can reach depths of over m ft. Cable tool drilled wells are constructed by lifting and dropping a heavy drill bit in the bore hole. The resulting loose material, mixed with water, is removed using a bailer or sand pump. This method, also called percussion drilling, reaches depths up to m ft. Well diameters can range from cm in. The drilling rate is typically much slower than for a rotary rig, but when aquifers are low yielding, they may be more easily identified using this method. Materials used in the drilling and construction of water wells must be new and uncontaminated. Figure 2

**Well completions** There are three types of possible well completions for both drilling methods see Figure 2, Well Completions:

**Casing Size and Type** Decisions about the diameter and type of well casing are made after the driller considers the following: Aquifer characteristics Hydraulic factors that influence well performance Drilling method Well depth Cost in discussion with the well owner. The casing must be large enough to house the pump and allow sufficient clearance for installation and efficient operation. Provincial regulation provides detailed specifications for casing diameters and wall thicknesses. If a submersible pump is going to be used, the casing must have an inside diameter of at least It is recommended that the casing be at least one nominal size larger than the outside diameter of the pump. The more space there is between the pump and the casing, the easier it will be to service and repair the pump in the future. There are two common materials used for casing: Steel casing is the strongest but is susceptible to corrosion. Plastic casing is becoming more popular because of its resistance to corrosion. All casing must be new and uncontaminated. Plastic casing must be made of virgin resin, not recycled material.

**Intake Design** Water moves from the aquifer into the well through either a screen or slotted or perforated casing. Screens are manufactured with regularly shaped and sized openings. They are engineered to allow the maximum amount of water in with minimal entry of formation sediments. Stainless steel screens are the most widely used because they are strong and relatively able to withstand corrosive water. Screens are manufactured with various slot sizes and shapes to match the characteristics of the aquifer. Slotted or perforated casing or liner is made by manually creating openings using a cutting tool or drill. Pre-slotted

plastic pipe is also available. Slot openings and perforations are spaced further apart than screen openings. This reduces the amount of open area to allow water into the well. The openings tend to vary in size and may have rough edges depending on how they were made. This impedes the flow of water into the well and may not be effective in holding back the formation sediments. Ensure that the pumping water level in the well never goes below the top of the slot openings or perforations to prevent oxygen exposure to the aquifer which will enhance bacterial growth and result in reduced well yield. While a screen is the more expensive alternative, it is necessary if the aquifer is composed of loose material such as fine sand, gravel or soft sandstone. Size of slot openings Total area of screen or perforation that is exposed to the aquifer Placement of the screen or perforations within the aquifer. Slot size openings The slot openings must be small enough to permit easy entry of water into the well while keeping out sediment. The slot size chosen will depend on the particle size of the earth materials in the producing aquifer. Typically a licensed water well contractor will select a slot size that allows 60 percent of the aquifer material to pass through during the well development phase of drilling. The remaining 40 percent, comprising the coarsest materials, will form a natural filter pack around the perforations or screen. Total open area of screen The total area of the slot openings is dependent on the length and diameter of the screen. While the length of the screen is variable, the diameter of the screen is determined by the diameter of the well casing. The yield from a well increases with an increase in screen diameter but not proportionately so. Incrustation is a buildup that occurs when dissolved minerals in the groundwater come out of solution and deposit on the screen or casing. A larger amount of open area allows the water to enter the well at a slower rate, causing a lower drop in pressure as the water moves into the well. If the water flows too quickly, dissolved minerals in the water will precipitate out of solution and create an incrustation build-up in restricting the flow of groundwater into the well. The pore spaces in the aquifer immediately adjacent to the perforations may also get plugged, restricting the flow even more. If improperly placed, the well may produce fine sediment which will plug plumbing fixtures and cause excessive wear on the pump. If the driller uses geophysical logging equipment to accurately identify the boundaries of the aquifer, the exact placement will be easier. The diameter of the borehole is usually slightly larger than the casing being installed. The space between the borehole and the casing is called the annulus of the well or the annular space. It must be sealed to prevent any surface contamination from migrating downward and contaminating the water supply. A properly sealed annulus also prevents any mixing of poor quality water from upper aquifers with water from the producing aquifer of the well see Figure 3, Annular Seal. Provincial regulations require the annulus be filled with impervious material such as cement or bentonite. To isolate the producing zone of the well, the annulus should be filled from immediately above the perforated zone to the ground surface. Well Cap A commercially manufactured, vermin-proof well cap is the only type of cap designed to keep animals, insects and contaminants from entering your well. It comes equipped with rubber gaskets and screened vents to ensure vermin stay out and air can circulate through. Coverings for large diameter wells must be custom made because of their larger size. Ideally they should be made of steel, or fibreglass or plastic that is stamped for potable water use. Figure 3 Annulus Seal Well Completion Once the well has been drilled and the equipment is in place, there are several procedures the licensed water well contractor must complete before the well is ready to use. The driller is responsible for: Developing the well Conducting a yield test. Well Development Well development is the process of removing fine sediment and drilling fluid from the area immediately surrounding the perforations. If the aquifer formation does not naturally have any relatively coarse particles to form a filter, it may be necessary for the driller to install an artificial filter pack. This pack is placed around the screen or perforations so the well can be developed. For example, this procedure is necessary when the aquifer is composed of fine sand and the individual grains are uniform in size. It is important to match the grain size of the filter pack material with the size of the slot openings of the screen to attain maximum yield from the well. Typically the slot size of the screen is selected so that 85 percent of the artificial pack material will remain outside of the screen after well development. Yield Test A yield test is important because the information gathered during the test assists the driller in determining the: Rate at which to pump the well Depth at which to place the pump. Provincial regulations outline the requirement for a minimum yield test to be performed on all new wells. After drilling and

developing a well, the licensed water well contractor must remove water from the well for at least 2 hours. If a pump is used to remove the water, then water level measurements can be recorded as the water level draws down during pumping. If the yield test is performed using a bailer or air compressor to remove the water, water level measurements cannot be taken during the water removal portion of the test. After 2 hours, water removal must be stopped and the recovery of the water level then monitored and recorded. Measurements must be taken at specific time intervals for a 2 hour period or until the water level returns to 90 percent of its original level. Once the yield test is complete, the driller will decide at what rate the well can be pumped without lowering the water level below the top boundary of the aquifer, the top of the perforations or below the pump intake.

### 2: 'My boyfriend wants sex to last over an hour. It's just boring' - Telegraph

*'After two hours of repeating the same drill over and over again, it was time for riding.' 'In this mode, the computer can be used to teach the learner through tutorials, drill and practice, games, simulations or a combination of any of these strategies.'*

His father was of German and Welsh ancestry, [8] and his mother was of Norwegian and Irish ancestry. She reportedly worked herself into a state of anxiety over trivial matters simply to appease her husband. On one occasion, Joyce Dahmer attempted suicide from an overdose of the Equanil pills to which she had become addicted. At elementary school, he was regarded as both quiet and timid by his peers. On his first grade report card, one teacher described Dahmer as a reserved child whom she sensed felt neglected. Friends later recalled Dahmer initially collected large insects, dragonflies, and butterflies, which he placed inside jars. Later, he collected animal carcasses from the roadside, occasionally accompanied by one or more of his few friends; he dismembered these animals either at home or in an expanse of woodland behind the family home. He later impaled the skull of this dog [20] upon a stake beside a wooden cross in woodland behind his house. According to Lionel Dahmer, his son was "oddly thrilled" by the sound the bones made, and instantly developed a fixation for playing with and collecting animal bones. He occasionally searched beneath and around the family home for additional bones. With live animals, he explored their bodies to discover where their bones were located. When she gave birth to a baby boy on December 18, , Jeffrey was allowed to choose the name of the baby. He chose the name David for his younger brother. Two years later, over a family meal of chicken, Dahmer asked his father what would happen if the bones of the chicken were to be placed in a bleach solution. This knowledge regarding the cleansing and preserving of bones was used by Dahmer on many of the animal remains which he continued to avidly collect. This drinking occurred before, during, and after school, and was first noted when Dahmer was He initially achieved only average grades, which staff attributed to his apathy. When he reached puberty, Dahmer began experiencing same-sex attractions. In his early teens, he did engage in a brief relationship with another youth, although the pair never had intercourse. These fantasies gradually became intertwined with dissection. On one occasion, when he was approximately 16 years old, Dahmer conceived a rape fantasy of rendering a particular male jogger he found attractive unconscious and then making sexual use of his unconscious body. To render the man unconscious, Dahmer concealed himself in bushes on the route he had noted the jogger took, baseball bat in hand, and lay in wait for him to run by. The jogger did not pass by on that particular day, however. Although Dahmer never attempted to implement this plan again, [34] he later stated this was his first attempt to attack another individual. Despite being regarded as a loner and an oddball among his peers at Revere High School, Dahmer became something of a class clown among some students due to the pranks he regularly staged—some of which were done to amuse his classmates, others apparently to simply attract attention. The counseling was ultimately unsuccessful, and they decided to divorce. A few weeks before his graduation, one of his teachers observed Dahmer sitting close to the school parking lot, drinking several cans of beer. Shortly after this incident, Joyce was awarded custody of her younger son and vacated the family residence, moving in with family members of hers; Dahmer, having just turned 18, was legally an adult and therefore not subject to court custodial considerations. At the time, he was living alone in the family home. On June 18, [43] Dahmer picked up a hitchhiker named Steven Mark Hicks who was three days shy of his 19th birthday. Hicks, who had been hitchhiking to a rock concert in Lockwood Corners, [46] agreed to accompany Dahmer to his house. Dahmer later stated he struck Hicks twice from behind [48] with the dumbbell as Hicks sat upon a chair. The only course Dahmer was successful at was Riflery, having received a B- grade. His overall GPA was 0. Despite his father having paid in advance for the second term, Dahmer dropped out of university after just three months. Dahmer later told police he felt he could not return home to face his father, so he opted to travel to Miami Beach, Florida , both because he was "tired of the cold" [66] and in an attempt to live on his own means. In Florida, Dahmer found employment at a delicatessen and rented a room in a nearby motel. Dahmer spent most of his salary on alcohol, and was soon evicted from the motel for non-payment. He initially spent his evenings

on the beach as he continued to work at the sandwich shop until phoning his father and asking to return to Ohio in September of the same year. He held this job for a total of 10 months before being laid off. On August 7, , at Wisconsin State Fair Park , Dahmer was observed to expose himself to a crowd of 25 women and children. Shortly after Dahmer found this employment, an incident occurred in which he was propositioned by another man while sitting reading in the West Allis Public Library. The stranger threw Dahmer a note offering to perform fellatio upon him. He is also known to have stolen a male mannequin from a store, [77] which he briefly used for sexual stimulation before his grandmother, having discovered the item stowed in a closet, demanded that he discard it. Following his arrest, he stated: According to Dahmer, he had no intention of murdering Tuomi, but simply intended to drug and rape him as he lay unconscious. The following morning, however, he awoke to find Tuomi lying beneath him on the bed, his chest "crushed in" and "black and blue" with bruises. Dahmer stated he had absolutely no memory of having killed Tuomi, [85] [88] and later informed investigators that he simply "could not believe this had happened. There, one week later, [89] he severed the head, arms, and legs from the torso, [88] then filleted the bones from the body before cutting the flesh into pieces small enough to handle. He then placed the flesh inside plastic garbage bags. After two weeks, Dahmer boiled the head in a mixture of Soilex an alkali -based industrial detergent and bleach in an effort to retain the skull, which he then used as stimulus for masturbation. Eventually, the skull was rendered too brittle by this bleaching process, so Dahmer pulverized and disposed of it. There, he drugged them before or shortly after engaging in sexual activity with them. Once he had rendered the victim unconscious with sleeping pills, he killed them by strangulation. He boiled the skull, and initially retained it before pulverizing it. Because of this, Dahmer opted not to kill this particular victim, instead waiting until he had become unconscious before taking him to the County General Hospital. Dahmer found a one-bedroom apartment on North 25th Street and moved into his new residence on September Two months after his conviction and two months prior to his sentencing for the sexual assault, Dahmer murdered his fifth victim. He was a mixed-race year-old aspiring model named Anthony Sears, whom Dahmer met at a gay bar on March 25, According to Dahmer, on this particular occasion, he was not looking to commit a crime; however, shortly before closing time that evening, Sears "just started talking to me". According to Dahmer, he found Sears "exceptionally attractive", and Sears was the first victim from whom he permanently retained any body parts: When he moved to a new address the following year, he took the remains there. On this occasion, however, Dahmer himself accidentally consumed the drink laden with sedatives intended for consumption by his guest. In June , Dahmer lured a year-old acquaintance named Edward Smith to his apartment. He drugged and strangled Smith. Dahmer accidentally destroyed the skull when he placed it in the oven to dryâ€”a process that caused the skull to explode. I also wanted to keep Jeffrey Dahmer, recollecting his motivations for both photographing his victims, and retaining sections of their skeletal structure. When Dahmer attempted to perform oral sex upon Miller, he was informed: Miller bled to death within minutes. Dahmer repeatedly kissed and talked to the severed head while he dismembered the remainder of the body. In his statement to police after his arrest, Dahmer stated that, after giving Thomas a drink laden with sedatives, he did not feel attracted to him, but was afraid to allow him to awake in case he would be angry over having been drugged. Therefore, he strangled him and dismembered the bodyâ€”intentionally retaining no body parts whatsoever. On several occasions, he is also known to have referred to harboring suicidal thoughts. According to Dahmer, he lured Straughter into his apartment with an offer of money for posing for nude photos, [] with the added incentive of sexual intercourse. Less than two months later, on April 7, Dahmer encountered a year-old named Errol Lindsey [] [] walking to get a key cut. Dahmer lured Lindsey to his apartment, where he drugged him, drilled a hole in his skull and poured hydrochloric acid into it. According to Dahmer, Lindsey awoke after this experiment which Dahmer had conceived in the hope of inducing a permanent, unresistant, submissive state , saying: What time is it? On later occasions, he informed Princwill that the reason for the resurgence of the odor was that several of his tropical fish had recently died, and that he would take care of the matter. According to Dahmer, Sinthasomphoneâ€”the younger brother of the boy whom he had molested in â€”was initially reluctant to the proposal, before changing his mind and accompanying Dahmer to his apartment, where the youth posed for two pictures in his underwear before Dahmer drugged him into unconsciousness

and performed oral sex on him. Sinthasomphone soon became unconscious, whereupon Dahmer drank several beers while lying alongside Sinthasomphone before leaving his apartment to drink at a bar, then purchase more alcohol. The three women dissuaded Dahmer, explaining they had phoned. The officers later reported having noted a strange scent reminiscent of excrement inside the apartment this odor emanated from the decomposing body of Hughes. Turner was not reported missing. Five days later, on July 5, Dahmer lured year-old Jeremiah Weinberger from a Chicago bar to his apartment on the promise of spending the weekend with him. He drugged Weinberger and twice injected boiling water through his skull, sending him into a coma from which he died two days later. After strangling Lacy, Dahmer had sex with the corpse before dismembering him. On July 21, Dahmer removed these sheets to find the head covered in maggots, whereupon he decapitated the body, cleaned the head and placed it in the refrigerator. While inside the bedroom, Edwards noted nude male posters on the wall and that a videotape of *The Exorcist III* was playing; [] [] he also noted a blue gallon drum in the corner, from which a strong odor emanated. In an attempt to appease Dahmer, Edwards unbuttoned his shirt, saying he would allow him to do so if he would remove the handcuffs and put the knife away. In response to this promise, Dahmer simply turned his attention towards the TV; Edwards observed Dahmer rocking back and forth and chanting before turning his attention back to him: When Edwards next stated he needed to use the bathroom, he asked if they could sit with a beer in the living room, where there was air conditioning, to which Dahmer consented, and the pair walked to the living room when Edwards exited the bathroom. Inside the living room, Edwards waited until he observed Dahmer have a momentary lapse of concentration before requesting to use the bathroom again. The officers noted Edwards had a handcuff attached to his wrist, [] [] whereupon Edwards explained to the officers that a "freak" had placed the handcuffs upon him and asked if the police could remove them. At this point, Edwards divulged to the officers that Dahmer had also brandished a large knife upon him and that this had happened in the bedroom. Dahmer made no comment to this revelation, indicating to one of the officers, Rolf Mueller, that the key to the handcuffs was in his bedside dresser in the bedroom. As Mueller entered the bedroom, Dahmer attempted to pass Mueller to himself retrieve the key, whereupon the second officer present, Robert Rauth, informed him to "back off". Mueller noted the decor indicated they had been taken in the very apartment in which they were standing.

## 3: Making Comet Press Tooling

*If its just one or two cables 5/8" or 3/4" work well and drill quickly with a sharp bit. Smaller holes are faster to drill, easier on the drill and help, and 'center', maintain space to the edge, a little faster.*

So first I needed to measure the bore of my rifle. Pretty easy and this should be done for ANY firearm shooting lead bullets whether paper patched or lube groove. And calipers are simply not accurate enough for what we are trying to accomplish. Pin gauges are precision ground little cylinders that come in a kit of various sizes. Usually you would buy a kit that ranges from. These gauges include every diameter within the range in. I have pin gauges in the shop from. Using a Pin Gauge, I found the bore to be. This device has an expandable ball on the end. You insert it into a hole and turn the handle until you feel resistance, just like a micrometer. Withdraw the gauge from the hole and measure it. The number recorded from the hole gauge matched the pin gauge perfectly! So now that I know I have a. Just so happens, Buffalo Arms has this exact paper available for bullet wrapping. A fantastic read and will keep you in the bathroom for hours! This paper I sourced from BAC has a thickness of. Therefore a double wrap on the bullet will add. So simple math saysâ€¦. I need a bullet. There is Lots and Lots of conversation on what should be the ultimate diameter of a patched bullet. It runs the spectrum of groove diameter to exactly bore diameter. There are two excellent books on the subject. OK, so I want a bullet. I could order a custom mold from BAC, Accurate Molds or any of the other dozens of custom mold makers here in America. Or I could make one myself! I love making things and discovering new ways of doing things. Simply a piece of round drill rod, shaped to the final shape you need and then ground or slit in half to create a cutting edge. For my reamer I started with a piece of W1 drill rod. W1 is very easy to machine and it can be hardened simply by heating it up and dunking it in water and then tempering it in your kitchen oven. The next step was a rough contour of the nose using the compound on the lathe And final shaping using a very fine file and grit sandpaper. A proven accurate shape for over years. The shank was then turned to a diameter that could fit in my Floating Reamer Holder if this was the method I chose to use to bore the mold more on this in a minute Now it is off to the milling machine! Set in the milling vise, and indexed so the cutter is just touching, the DRO was set to Zero and exactly half of the D reamer was removed. I did not relieve the back side of the reamer as some folks had suggested. I left it as it was and honed the cutting edge until it was sharp enough to shave wood and easily slice heavy paper. I decided to use round aluminum stock for the mold. Much easier to chuck up in the lathe than a square block of aluminum. But simply a hole in a block of aluminum and hopefully to eject the bullet a sharp smack of the edge of the mold on a block of wood and the bullet would come flying out! A piece of round aluminum was chucked up into the lathe. I tried using a Floating Reamer Holder that I use when chambering barrels. I decided to mound the reamer in the cross slide, indicate it to the chuck center and advance it with the hand wheel. This worked great until I got to the point where the nose started to cut. Once I did that, the reamer cut like a hot knife through butter! Beautiful nice slivers of aluminum! The internal finish without touching it with sandpaper is superb! I did not bother polishing the bore as at this point , I had no idea what the finished bullet diameter would be. Before I install a sprue cutter, I wanted to be sure my plan of tapping the mold on a piece of wood to eject the bullet would work. I heated up some Alloy to degrees, heated the mold on my hot plate to degrees and poured my first bullet in the first mold I ever made. Once the alloy hardened, I tapped the mold on a piece of oak with a soft cloth to catch the bulletâ€¦. The bullet popped right out and looked great! Once the bullets cooled, I measured them. Just a tiny bit under my target goal. I can easily polish to this diameter if I think it needs it once I shoot a few. This is the first bullet that dropped from the mold! If I cut the sprue off at the exact same length as the Lyman Postell bullet, they weigh exactly g. This would allow me to leave it long and cast bullets of different lengths and with different base detailsâ€¦. So there you have itâ€¦. Be sure if you do this that you choose a mold that is long enough for the length of bullet you want to cast. And as you will see it was barely long enough for my g Postell type bullet Here is how I set it up and cut the cavity: An independent 4-Jaw chuck was installed in the lathe. A tight fitting piece of drill rod was installed in one of the holes of the mold This allowed me to get rather close in setup by using the drill rod in the drill chuck in the tailstock of the lathe: In

this picture, the actual cutting edge is on the bottom: The bottom of the nose was ground away: And the back and bottom of the reamer was removed: The only area that will be touching the cavity is the cutting edge that is the profile of the resulting bullet With that done, it was time to set the reamer into a tool holder and get to cutting! A tight fitting Gauge Pin was inserted into the drilled hole and the D-reamer set parallel. Now it was just a matter of taking extremely small cuts. Very slowly inserting the reamer, removing the cross slide a few thousandths and cutting again. I used gauge pins to constantly check my diameter as I sneaked up on my. WD40 was used as a cutting fluid and the reamer cut beautifully! Here is the finished product. As you can see, I needed to do it twice. I must have bumped something. So re-position the second cavity and do it again! This time it came out perfect! The surface finish you see is untouched after reaming. I did not hone the cavity. The D-reamer really cut the aluminum well! I could ream it out a bit further. The final diameter of the good cavity ended up at. This is a bit smaller than where I wanted to be, but I can use a bullet as a hone with grinding compound and bring it to the right size. I cast a bunch of bullets and they popped out beautifully. After cooling for two hours the diameter as cast is.



### 4: # Sound Bored #

*These two factors contribute to the actual capacity of the supply particularly if the well recovery rate is low. A standard 6-inch diameter drilled well can store 1½ gallons of water per foot of well.*

The concrete is drilled and resin is applied to the surface of the concrete. Remove the bracket, drill the wall as necessary and fix the bracket in position using the appropriate wall plugs and screws. We are trained to sit still, so we can write contract proposals, get our teeth drilled, or listen to a sermon. Voluntarily subjecting yourself to it is about as plausible as asking to have your good teeth drilled. Apart from the obvious downside of having your teeth drilled, the potential damage to your bank balance can cause equal, if not greater, pain. They find hearing talk-radio - left, right or center - akin to having a tooth drilled. Local anaesthetic was a blessing for children who had had to put up with the pain of having their teeth drilled. My wisdom tooth is freshly drilled and filled, and it feels great to have had it sorted. Once, my daughter was in the process of having her tooth drilled when the power went off. Would you rather have your teeth drilled by a dentist than make or follow a list? You have a toothache, but there is no dentist on-board - one of your crewmates will have to drill and fill the tooth. After having your teeth drilled, dentists advise their patients to wait a few hours before eating ice cream, having school photos taken, or writing screenplays. For children there will be face painting, paintball and the chance to try on national service uniforms and be drilled by a humorous sergeant major re-enactor. This training was underpinned by punitive disciplinary codes; troops were drilled, flogged, and caned into being more afraid of their officers than they were of the enemy. I watched the Citadel guard drilling in the exercise hall. Despite food shortages, more and more new troops are drilled and lectured by the commanders. Soldiers drilled tirelessly, many sporting staves and lances, and many more sporting what just looked like slim, polished wood and metal. Even now the Guard was drilling in the courtyard below, and a delegation of regiments from the army was due to arrive tomorrow. They pose in front of tents and barracks or drill on the fields and open areas. There was neither time nor resources to drill such soldiers in elaborate tactics and discipline, and for the most part their function made this unnecessary. If selected for the program, you do not drill or wear a uniform while you complete your undergraduate degree. Thus, the soldiers were drilled and dressed for the effect that it had on them. There are still less than of us including officers and when we are not patrolling, we are drilling ceaselessly both on foot and on horse. The former Gulf war tank commander involved in the training, adds Wilson, is there to ensure activities are carried out safely - not to drill the troops. Last year the former champions, spent most part of the season without a coach and were drilled by senior players and some willing club members. He went to Roumania where his autocratic uncle drilled him in politics and duty. If you take him, you had better be very confident that your coaching staff will be willing to work with the kid in practice and drill him every day. School was rough for the past month, with teachers drilling us on our college application. She had been drilling her on military tactics and shipboard systems for the past few days, trying to give her a good grounding in both. Like many other children, I was drilled at a tender age never to eat food from other homes or accept gifts of food from strangers. The coach has once again been making sure that players are well drilled in his own specialist subject, going into contact with the correct body position. Putin said on Saturday that a planned joint exercise of the Russian and Italian navies next year will drill sailors in carrying out rescue operations. Father Norris had sat me on his verandah once a week and drilled me in the Latin responses. As kids we were drilled constantly in the chore of passing skills. Young will later thank God his firearms instructors drilled him intensively in weak hand only shooting. He was yesterday morning spotted at the grounds drilling the team. Point guards need to be constantly drilled in this facet of the game. During instrument training, you were constantly drilled to ignore the physical sensations of flight and trust the instruments. Liam drilled me everyday after our chores were done. Also, her older sister drilled her mercilessly every day in martial arts, saying that both of them had gotten shamefully out of shape and needed practice.

### 5: Jeffrey Dahmer - Wikipedia

*It's not your usual female complaint in the bedroom, but one woman is frankly bored and frustrated by her man's constant demands to have sex that lasts over an hour. Dr Petra Boynton, the.*

The five types of affection: Why else might this be taking a while? Men who are struggling to get or keep an erection may need more time for sex in order to get or stay hard. Some men take a long time to come known as delayed ejaculation. Medications for some physical or mental health conditions and certain recreational drugs can cause problems with ejaculation and erection. It might be his keenness to enjoy lengthy sex is due to him hiding fear or embarrassment about deeper sexual problems. His GP can assist if he is struggling with erections or he thinks existing medication is getting in the way of pleasure including referring him to a psychosexual therapist on the NHS if appropriate. Perhaps this is the only sexual script he knows. Continuing not to listen to you and telling you that your views about sex are unreasonable may indicate controlling behaviour. In such a situation you may seek support from friends, family or a therapist. It is OK to say no to sex if it is not enjoyable for you. It is also OK to end a relationship if your partner refuses to listen to your feelings and needs. Recreating sex that works for you While we usually take this to mean penis-in-vagina sex, it may equally apply to oral sex, masturbation, sharing fantasies, role-play, talking about what you might like to do together. You may prefer to write out how you feel or have a number of face-to-face conversations. It may be lengthy sex is an important turn on for him he wants to consensually share and enjoy with you. Stop feeling ungrateful It is lovely when partners want us to enjoy ourselves. Hopefully the above options will give you both choices about how to enjoy a more varied and pleasurable relationship. Follow her on Twitter drpetra. Email your sex and relationships queries to: Please note that by submitting your question to Petra, you are giving your permission for her to use your question as the basis of her next column, published online at Wonder Women. She may not be able to tell you that she is using your question, but will try to email you the reply if she does. All questions will be kept anonymous and key details, facts and figures may change to protect your identity.

### 6: 21 Ways Your Life Changes From Your 20s To Your 30s | Bored Panda

*I also wanted to use 1½" rather than 2" pipe so that I could drive it as far as possible in hopes of getting the soft water we had at the other cabin nearby. For my purposes, water quality was more important than quantity.*

It has a small flange that would help center it on the Z axis boss. Three holes were then drilled and tapped for the 6mm metric bolts provided with that done, the mounting ring is bolted in place. Be sure the two threaded mounting holes for the drive unit are in the correct location and level before you drill and tap your holes. Next was the main shaft also provided in the kit. This was a bit of an issue. The hole bored in the piece I received was just slightly undersized and needed to be bored out a bit. I kept the piece I cut off. I can always weld it back on if necessary. The drive gear is indicated with a key way and key that are supplied with the kit. The locking nut was installed along with the hand wheel. The locking nut supplied has drive teeth that might be useful in another type of installation. In my case it was simply used as a nut. Lastly, I changed the handwheel knob with the one from the crank. So there you have it! Only took two hours and it works like a charm! Check out the video here: Hope you enjoyed this article! I installed the auto stops this morning. I will not be using the stops in production so I made them non adjustable. A little hard to see. You can easily take the switch apart and swap the two switches. Takes all of ten minutes.

## 7: drill | English to Spanish Translation - Oxford Dictionaries

*I need a memory jog on this the correct drill size for (2) 12/2 romex thru framing. I believe I can run two thru a 7/8" hole but want to be sure it isn't actually 1" that's required. Nothing in my Code Check Electrical about it, and nothing in the dinky electrical code section of the IRC.*

Making Comet Press Tooling February, Comets are pyrotechnic devices consisting of powder pressed under extreme pressure in a hydraulic press into a single grain in the shape of a solid cylinder. This project will create a 5-piece tool set for pressing comets, consisting of a base, cylinder, sleeve, piston, and insert, all machined from aluminum. Making the Base The inside diameter of the cylinder will be 1. The base will provide a flat surface to mate to the bottom of the cylinder. The piece has been cut and milled to a clean 2. To mount this piece on the minilathe for facing, I drilled and tapped two To locate these holes on the stock with a centerpunch, I first scored the diagonals with a straightedge and scribe, and then from the center crossing scored a 33 mm radius with scribe points on a compass. Below is the square plate mounted directly onto the spindle as if it were a faceplate, with no intervening chuck or faceplate. The attachment uses the same This avoids any clamps projecting over the work, and permits facing the entire surface of the piece. The setscrews mate into the threaded holes on the plate, and are inserted with their heads below the plate surface, sufficient to clear the material which is about to be faced off. I cleaned the mating faces of the work and spindle, to get a good friction clamp from the screws. I found two screws alone were enough to hold the stock firmly enough for the operations that followed. The lathe spindle provides 4 holes at degree positions and 3 holes at degree positions, one hole being shared, for a total of 6 holes. The faceplates and 3-jaw chucks available for this lathe use the degree holes, and the 4-jaw chuck uses the degree holes. The holes themselves are about 6. Perhaps the lathe designers intended the spindle to permit the use of 0. The machining of the base starts with the minimal cut to face the entire plate. The ID of the depressed ring cut is 1. Using a degree carbide bit leaves beveled edges on the steps of the depression. I also turned off the sharp corners of the square. Below, machining of the base is finished. After removing the piece from the lathe, the edges are dressed by hand with a steel tool bit to remove the burrs. Below is the finished base. The rounded corners show some waves; this is due to the bit not running true as I ran out the cross-slide leadscrew. The appearance is almost as if the outside of the corners had been threaded. I had not adjusted the cross-slide to remove this wave, but the effect is almost aesthetically decorative and does not degrade the function. Note also that the ring cut is not exactly centered between the mounting holes. This is due to the play from the setscrews in the slightly larger spindle holes. While this does not affect function, before cutting, I should have centered the rough piece on the spindle using the point of the bit as a reference. This would have centered the ring better, for aesthetics. Casting the Die The die is a simple solid cylinder which mates to the inside diameter of the cylinder halves. Rather than use stock aluminum, I melted and cast the cylinder from scrap aluminum. The first step in casting is to create the green sand mold. I am in the early stages of learning that craft, and have not yet made any of the tooling. But casting this simple cylinder will not require anything but the simplest sand-casting components. I mix my own green sand, starting with blasting sand from Home Depot, which is a silica sand of an appropriate grain shape and size. To this I add finely ground bentonite clay, which is nothing more than kitty litter cat litter processed in a Sponenberg-style ball mill. These are blended in a plastic mixing bowl, with a few shpritzes of water from a spray bottle, just enough to get it clumping. Some recipes call for increasing the proportion of clay to 2 parts; I suppose this may depend on the character of the clay used. Not all cat litter is bentonite clay; it took me a few tries to find that the cheap Publix Florida grocery store brand was ideal. The best test for a suitable clay short of processing it all the way to green sand is to grind a small amount to a very fine powder, and compress it with about psi of force, such as with a small cylinder and piston in an arbor press or even hammered with a mallet. Below is the container I used for casting, a coffee mug. I formed the mold by using a piece of 1. The OD of pipe is about 1. Below is my coffee can foundry getting fired up for the melt. I improvised it from a homemade recipe for castable refractory. I made the refractory lining by first casting a mix of sodium silicate furnace cement from Grainger and perlite aggregate from Home Depot , in a proportion of about 1: Then for

strength I plastered on a lining of the cement thinned with about 10 percent by volume of water. The lid may be cast in a plastic lid from a storage tub or other suitable shape. You can see the lid has broken during this session, exposing the perlite beads that had been covered with a layer of furnace cement. This was not so much of a problem, because I could put the pieces in place, and leave a crack in the center through which I could feed the scrap into the melt. A steel soup can serves as a one-time-use crucible. Below you can see the crucible is at red heat, with some aluminum ingots left over from a previous melt starting to thaw. Once the ingots melted and formed a puddle in the bottom of the crucible, I started adding lengths of scrap aluminum electric cable scrounged from a trash pile. After some minutes more for heating, I had about 3 pounds of molten aluminum in the crucible. Since the cylinder only needed about 0. Below is the freshly-poured, and still molten, aluminum in the mold left, and after cooling right. The metal shrinks as it cools, creating a dimple in the center of the casting, but this will eventually be machined off. Returning to the foundry, to pour the remaining 2 pounds of melt, I discovered that my soup-can crucible had sprung a small leak on the bottom. Apparently one cannot keep a steel can at that temperature for as long as I did without it starting to shed scale and eventually perforating. About 1 pound of molten aluminum had exited the crucible and puddled on the lining in the bottom of the foundry. This interfered with the circulation of hot propane, causing the remaining aluminum to cool and freeze in the crucible. I had to remove the crucible without pouring ingots. After the puddle froze I was able to remove it from the foundry lining. These big pieces will have to be broken up to be used in a future melt. Foundry work is hazardous, even on this small scale. The metal is so hot that a spill is nearly uncontrollable. The heat of the metal is such that it can cause molds or other containers to crack and initiate a spill. Introducing moisture into the melt such as from feeding wet scrap can cause a steam burst to throw metal into the area. Every step of the handling must be done via tools and gloves. This is not a hobby for the timid. Considering the time involved, casting from scrap is not even economical compared to using stock metal, unless the mechanics of the piece requires that it be cast instead of taken from stock. The lid cracked on this session. After about two hours of cooling, the frozen cylinder is ready to be stripped from the sand mold, as shown below. Applying water is very dangerous. Below is the rough-cast cylinder, ready for machining. My castings are getting better with practice on the techniques of creating molds. The rough casting needs a little hand filing to remove some bumps and make the outside ready for the 3-jaw chuck on the lathe. After dressing, shown below, the cylinder is ready to be chucked in the lathe and finished. Work on the further steps below is yet to be completed. I will describe the plans. Machining the Die The rough casting is trued on the lathe, and turned down to the final OD of the bore. A center hole on the top edge is drilled and tapped, for optional fixed mounting on the press hardware. Casting the Rough Cylinder The cylinder will be in two halves, split along the vertical axis, to permit easy separation from the pressed grain. This will require casting two rough halves with slightly extended edges, which then are face-milled to have planar mating edge surfaces. The rough cylinder halves will begin as cast pieces, using my coffee-can foundry to melt scrap aluminum, which will be poured into a sand mold. The open C-shape of each cylinder half permits using an open mold, which is appropriate since I have not yet attempted the more advanced cope-and-drag molding. A wood model to form the molds will be turned and sawed from a fine-grained wood, with a splint glued on to extend the cut edge for a milling allowance. Machining the Half-Cylinders The two halves of the rough casting are mated along the milled edges with hose clamps into a unit, mounted in the 3-jaw chuck of the lathe, and turned on the lathe for an inside bore, outside diameter, and faced end. The cylinder is reversed end-for-end on the chuck, adjusted to zero runout, and finished likewise on the other end. This yields a precisely bored cylinder in two precisely mating halves. The precision of the cylinder split with respect to the center axis is determined by how the lathe chuck clamps onto the rough casting. This clamping position can be precisely fitted by milling flats onto the outside of the rough casting, after the edge flats are milled, using the edges as a reference. One such flat is milled parallel and opposite to the edge facing. The other two will be at 60 degree angles milled on an angle vise to the opposite edge flat. Machining the Sleeve The sleeve is a simple bored cylinder which mates to the outside diameter of the cylinder halves. A dowel filler is machined to fill the insert hole when no insert is to be used.

### 8: FACT CHECK: Urban Legend: Drilled Wire

*Would you rather fuck a goat and have nobody know about it or have everyone think you fucked a goat when really you didn't? And in the second case it is common knowledge to everyone. You are 'the guy that fucked a goat'.*

Drilled Wire A competitor one-ups a company proud of their new ultra-thin wire by drilling a hole through it. Published 15 July Claim A competitor one-ups a company proud of their new ultra-thin wire by drilling a hole through it. Rating Legend About this rating Origin The engineering department of a defense plant at Newburgh, New York, has been experimenting with steel wire, drawing it out very fine. They finally produced a piece of gauge wire "practically invisible. The boys were proud" so proud, in fact, that they cut off a strand and sent it to a rival defense plant farther upstate. Recently, a package arrived at the Newburgh plant. The boys opened it with great care. Inside was a steel block; mounted on the block were two steel standards, and strung between them was the same piece of gauge wire. At one end of the block was mounted a small microscope delicately focused on a certain spot on the wire. One by one the engineers placed an eye to the microscope and examined in silence the work of their rivals, who had bored, in the wire, a rather handsome little hole! At first blush, this legend of technological one-upsmanship appears to date to around , yet it is a couple of millennia older than that. As it was being told just prior to World War II, a German manufacturer had asked an American steel company to produce a 4-foot sample of the thinnest wire they could make. The Americans put their most experienced metallurgists and wire-drawers on the job, finally producing what they believed to be a work of technological art. A special courier was dispatched to Germany to deliver the sample and get the reactions of those it had been made for. The courier was welcomed at the plant and given a glass of schnapps while the wire was taken to another room to be examined by German experts. They found a hole drilled down its center, effectively turning their solid thin wire into an impossibly-reamed hollow tube. This pre-war incarnation reflected then-current fears of the state of German technology as America contemplated the industrial prowess of the country it knew in its heart would soon be a battlefield opponent. Sometimes Japanese technology was viewed with trepidation; another version starred them as the hole borers. Legends often take on messages of the times. As the clouds of war darkened the pre-World War II sky, those sizing up the enemy and yearning for an acceptable outlet through which to express their misgivings found it in this legend. Later in the war, as Americans became more confident of the technologies they were entrusting their fate to, this legend shifted to become a way of sharing with others their growing sense of confidence by making the story about American firms vying with each other. Had the conflict lasted any longer, a final version might have emerged that had American engineers humiliating their German counterparts. A group of Japanese engineers a couple of booths over asked to borrow the rod so they could examine this marvel more thoroughly. The flattered Americans handed it over. Two hours later, the rod was returned with many bows of thanks. A few days later the Americans thought to examine the item more closely and only then discovered a tiny hole had been drilled down the length of it. Not finding Protogenes at home, Apelles drew a thin, perfect line across a canvas as his way of informing the absent painter who had called. Upon seeing it, Protogenes drew a still finer line in a different color immediately on top of the one left by Apelles. Apelles then ended all dispute by drawing yet a third fine line in yet another color between the two lines already on the canvas. Was this a true rendition of an actual event? We should also note that Pliny AD AD 79 was writing about an event that, if it occurred at all, would have taken place 3. Who gets the better of whom varies: The Swiss show up the Swedes. Two American firms have at each other. German engineers prove themselves better than their American counterparts. Japanese engineers demonstrate themselves to be superior to Americans. The wire the Germans hollowed out is sent on to the Japanese, who ream it out even more, thus demonstrating themselves to be the true masters. One telling moves the story away from rival engineering firms and into the realm of world politics by asserting that Queen Victoria once sent a very delicate vase and extremely fine thin needle to the new emperor in China. By way of acknowledgement, the Son of Heaven sent back a comparable gift manufactured in China: Inside the vase was the English needle, now completely hollowed out. This legend is mentioned in the Justin Scott novel, Stone Dust. Sources Brunvand, Jan Harold. Too Good to Be True. Try

and Stop Me. The Pleasure of Finding Things Out.

### 9: drill | Definition of drill in English by Oxford Dictionaries

*Two hours later, the rod was returned with many bows of thanks. A few days later the Americans thought to examine the item more closely and only then discovered a tiny hole had been drilled down.*

Now these are just examples. We will vary the drills and skills, and the team skills from practice to practice. Certain skills should be practiced every practice, such as the ball-handling and dribbling drills, and shooting drills. Depending on your schedule, the amount of practice time you have and what your specific team needs are, you vary your drills. A rough rule of thumb for high school teams is to spend about half the time on individual fundamentals and half the time on team skills. If you are working with younger kids, you would slant this more toward fundamental skills. When teaching a new offense, defense, plays, press offense, press defense, and other team skills, select your drills and teach by progression. See "Teaching Basketball by Progression". Coach John Wooden You must plan each practice. John Wooden has said he and his assistants often would spend more time planning a practice than the actual practice itself lasted. Keep a loose-leaf notebook of each of your practices that you can refer back to. After each drill or after practice, you can scribble additional notes on your practice plan from that day.. Your practice should be like a classroom and you are the teacher. Stretching is done at the start of practice in order to avoid injuries although some recent studies have shown that stretching really may have little value in reducing injuries. I always dislike wasting precious "gym time" on stretching exercises. So players are asked to come minutes early and do their stretching on the sidelines, so we are ready to go once practice starts. This might not be practical, and you may need to do 10 minutes of stretching at the beginning. While the team is stretching, you can discuss your plans for the day, or explain what things need to be worked on, use the time to praise good things that have happened, reflect on your "quote of the day" see below , etc. Select drills that help teach individual and team fundamental skills, as well as teaching what you are trying to accomplish, or trying to correct. Use the guidelines below. Select your drills from the "Selecting and Using Drills" page, which gives a brief description of each drill and about how much time to allow. You might have a "core" of selected drills that you use all the time. But you can throw in other drills from time-to-time to teach a specific skill, or just to avoid boredom and spice things up a bit. Move quickly from one drill to another. If they mess up, they will get another chance to run that drill tomorrow. Whether you are doing 1-on-1 or 5-on-5 drills, shooting drills, etc. We have losers do push-ups. In free-throw shooting drills, we will often have missed shots followed by running a lap, as this simulates the running and fatigue in game situations. Budget your time for each drill. If you are introducing a new drill, play, offense, defense, etc, you will have to allow more time the first time. If you are reviewing something, like a set of plays or your out-of-bounds plays that they should already know , move quickly through these Follow an up tempo exhausting drill with 5 minutes of something less aerobic. Free-Throw Shooting Do your free-throw shooting after an aerobic, running drill when the players are tired, in order to simulate the leg and body fatigue that occurs in the real game setting. Have every player do dribbling and ball-handling drills. I have been asked, "Why have my post players waste their time doing guard-type dribbling drills? If you have a good assistant, you can plan some time for individual skills with perimeter players on one end of the floor, and your post players on the other end. Do not show favoritism. Do not favor certain players in practice. Make them all work equally hard. Try to instill in your star players that they must lead by example, and be willing to work harder than anyone else on the team to be a great player. Conditioning drills Early in the season, I would run a lot of conditioning drills. I believe your players and team will improve much more by doing conditioning drills than a lot of push-ups and running without the ball. If you are going to make your players run, make them do it with a ball Rather than running a "gut buster", or a "suicide" which is a terrible name , do a fast-paced aerobic drill like speed dribbling. The kids will get just as tired, will hate it just as much, but their dribbling and conditioning will both improve. Coach Bob Hurley Tournament time Getting into tournament play, or a crucial game, you might spend most of your time on team skills preparing for the big game, working on any special situations necessary to play the upcoming opponent. For example, you might want to refine your press break, or your full-court press, or how you will defend a



certain star player, or how you will attack their zone defense, etc. Later in the season during tournament time, we will often reduce our practices from minutes to 90 minutes or less and focus on team skills and the upcoming game. It has been said that more tournament games are lost by over-practicing than under-practicing. Players can get "burned-out" by the end of the season. We want our tournament run to be fun. But make sure you have rules established from the start of the season. If you allow parents in the gym, make sure they understand that it is a classroom and they must keep quiet and not "coach" the kids from the stands. In the event that this becomes a problem, you reserve the right to close your practices at any time. End practice on an upbeat, positive note. We like to end our practices with a drill that builds team spirit. This is fun thing to end with. With our varsity and JV teams, we have each player shoot a shot from half-court. If no-one makes it, everybody runs. Usually in our first practice of the year, we will tell our players that when someone makes that shot to get emotional and celebrate and be pretty happy about not running. All these little things help build team spirit. Below are three sample practice plans for a high school varsity team. The complete article also includes three sample practice plans: First practice of the season Mid-season practice.

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