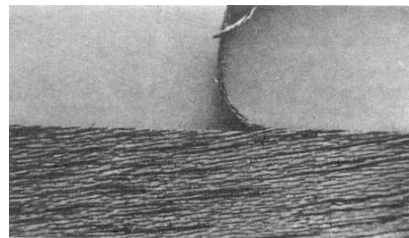
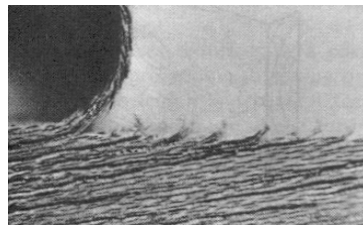


Woodwork Terms

The Nature of Wood.

Timber is made up of a number of tube like cells, something like a bundle of drinking straws. These cells are referred to as the FIBRES and they form the grain of the timber. The arrangement, size and spacing determine the texture. Each piece of timber presents a certain pattern of cell formation, in which fibres lie in a certain direction. This means we can either work against the grain, across the grain or with the grain. Working against the grain tears the fibres and leaves a rough surface. Working across the grain tends to break the fibres apart. Just like stroking a cats fur you should always work with the grain to produce a smooth finish.

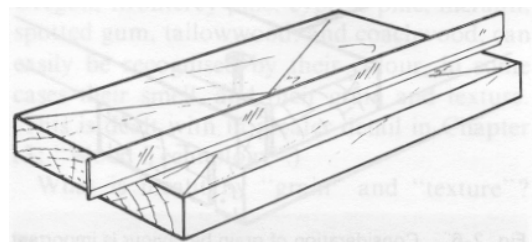


Steps in Preparation.

Timber straight from the saw is inaccurate in dimension, rough to touch, and not easily finished. For most work it needs to be dressed to size and the surfaces made true and square.

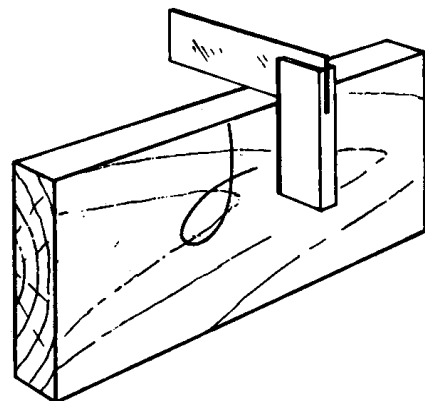
Step 1. Plane Face Side.

Test for straightness along the length with a straight edge. Test for twist or wind. Correct any inaccuracies and when surface is true apply face side mark.



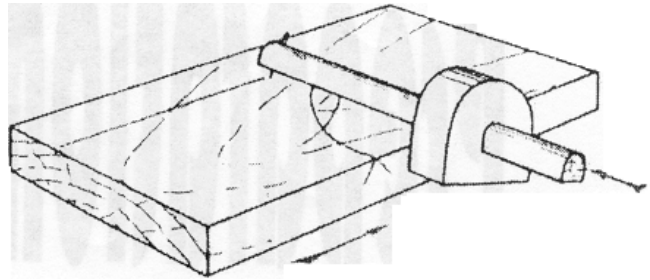
Step 2. Plane Face Edge.

Test for squareness from face side with a try square **and** for straightness. Correct any inaccuracies and apply face edge mark.



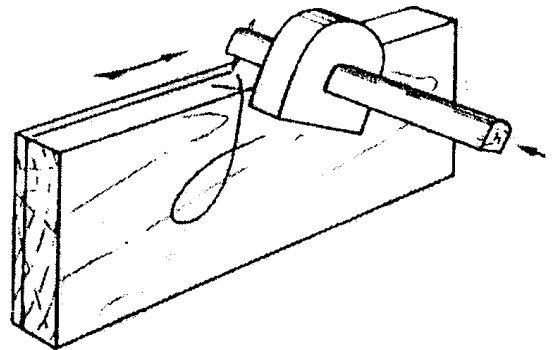
Step 3. Gauge to Width.

From the face edge on both sides with a marking Gauge. Plane accurately to the gauge lines.



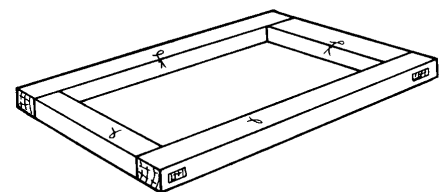
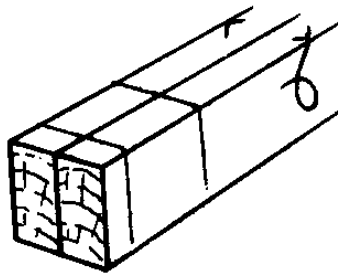
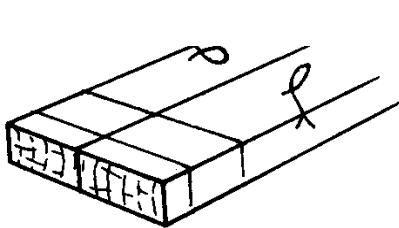
Step 4. Gauge to Thickness.

From the face side, on both edges with a marking gauge. Wide timber may also be gauged across the ends. Plane accurately to the gauge lines.



Function of the face side and face edge marks.

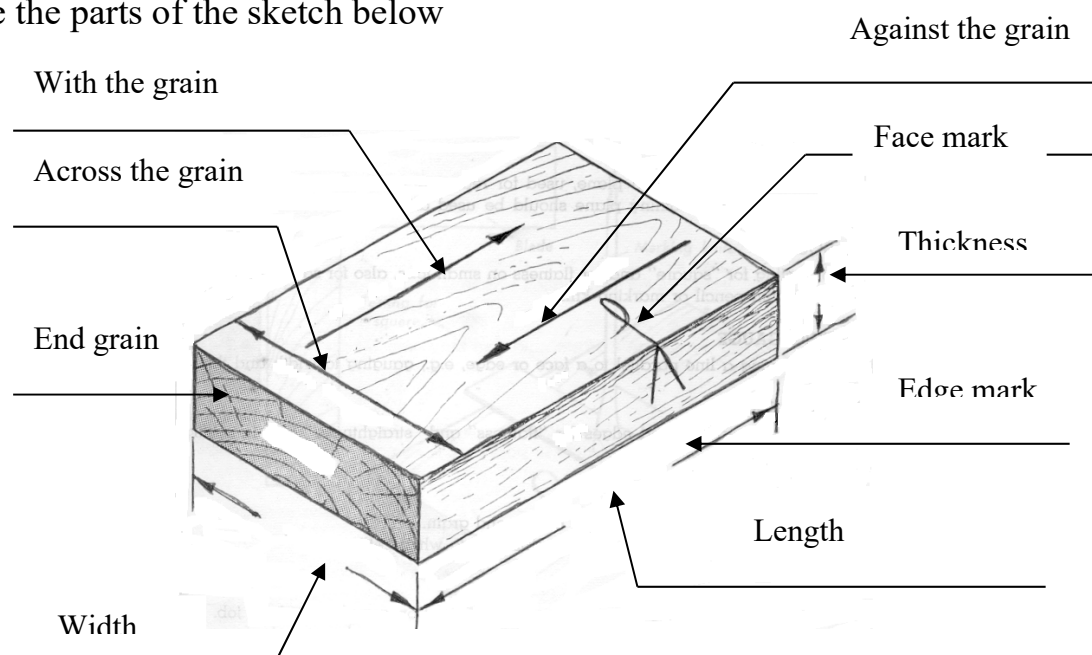
1. The side and edge can be selected quickly and easily seen.
2. Parts can be arranged in pairs when necessary.
3. Setting out can be done from one side or edge
4. Members of a frame can be arranged correctly.



Woodwork Terms

1. Length is measured WITH THE GRAIN.
2. Width is measured across the grain on the FACE
3. Thickness is measured across the grain on the EDGE
4. The visible surface after cutting across the grain is called END GRAIN

Name the parts of the sketch below



List the steps involved in the preparation of timber for cabinetwork.

F...Face side ---- Select & mark face side

E...Edge ----- Select & mark edge side

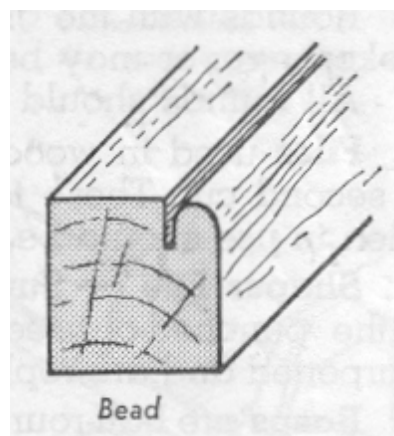
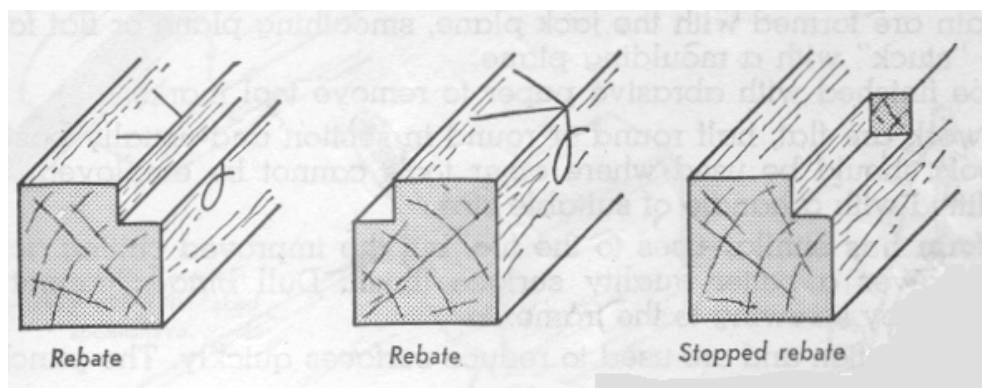
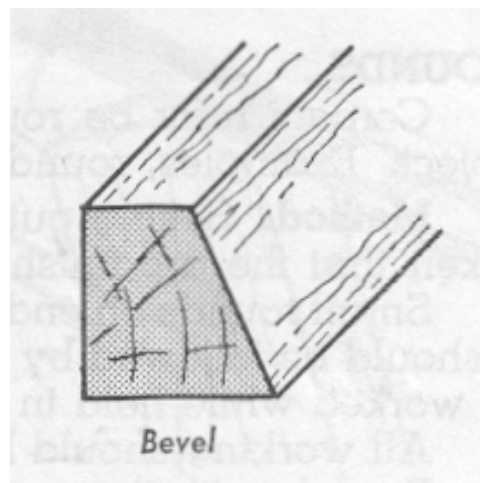
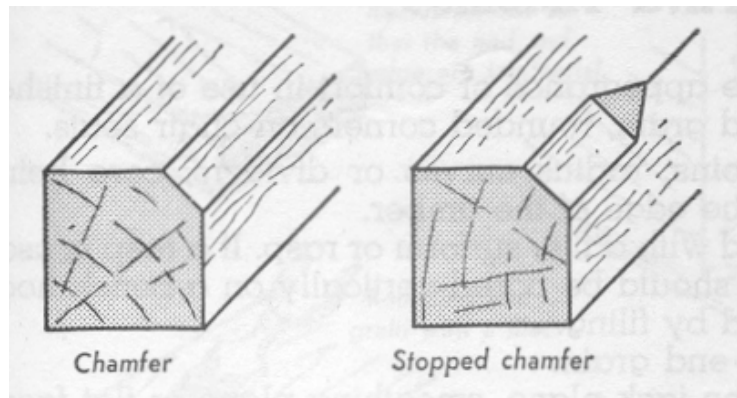
W...Width ----- Mark & plane to width

T...Thickness ----- Check thickness

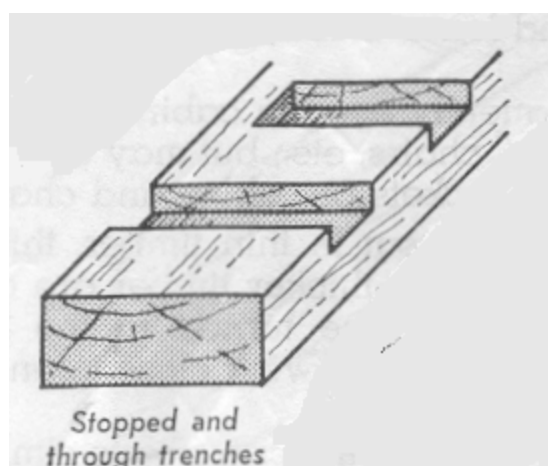
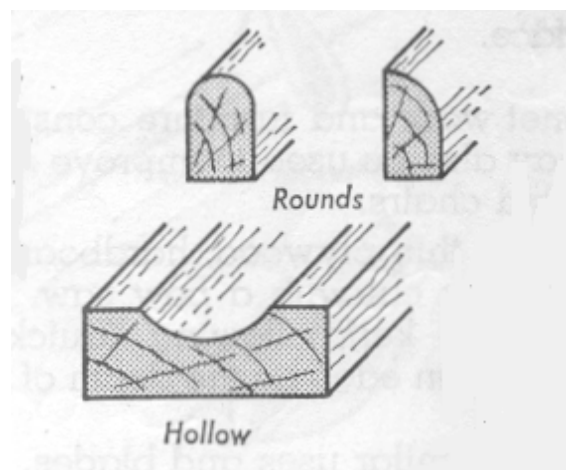
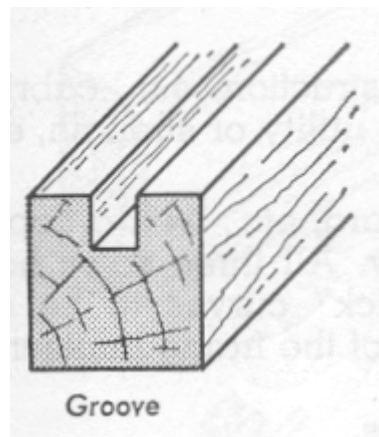
E...End ----- Mark & square one end

L...Length ----- Mark length cut & square end

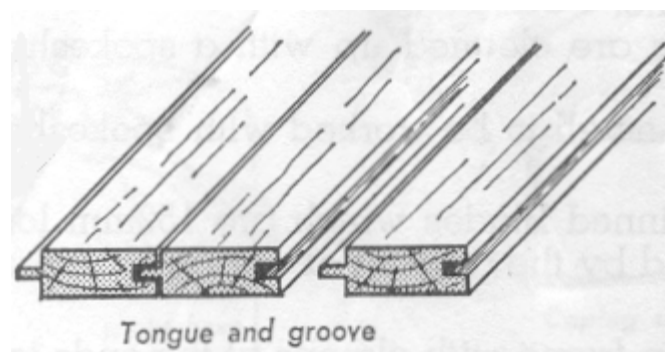
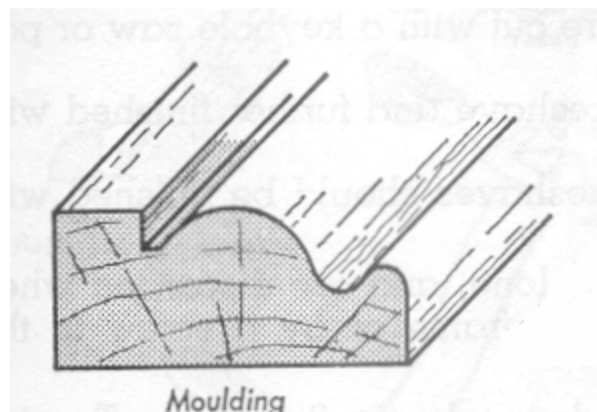
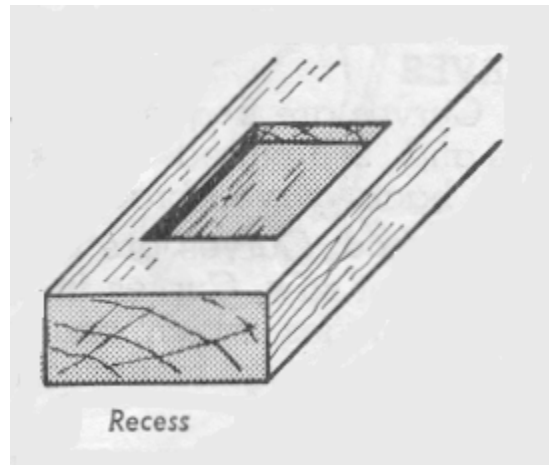
Technical Terms Used When Shaping Corners & Edges



Technical Terms Used When Shaping Corners & Edges



Technical Terms Used When Shaping Corners & Edges



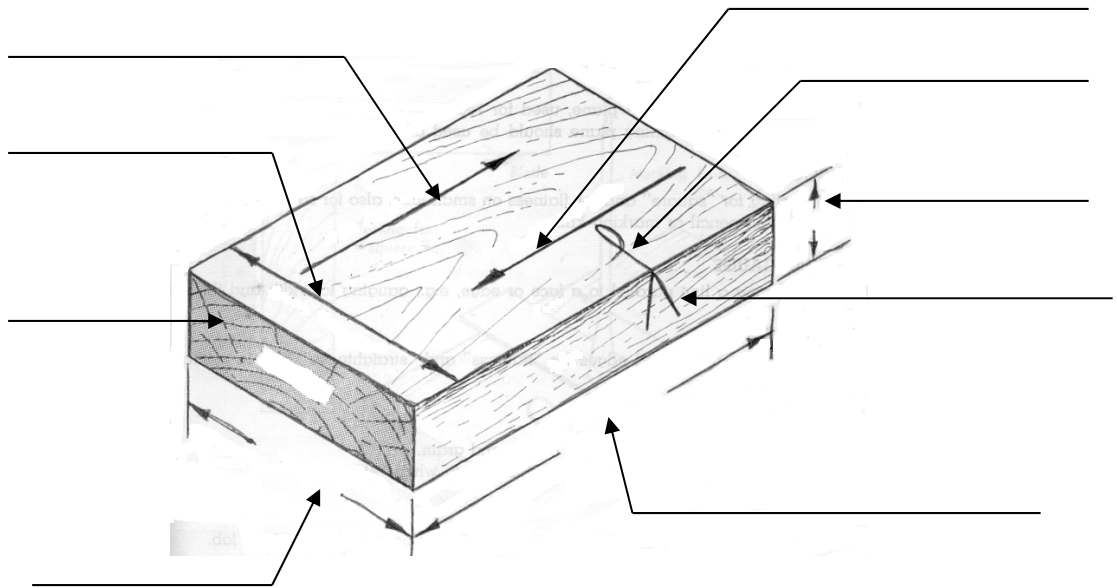
Woodwork Terms

Name.....

Fill in the missing terms in these statements.

1. Length is measured _____ grain
2. Width is measured across the grain on the _____
3. Thickness is measured across the grain on the _____
4. The visible surface after cutting across the grain is called _____

Name the parts of the sketch below.



List the steps involved in the preparation of timber for cabinetwork.

- F.....
- E.....
- W.....
- T.....
- E.....
- L.....

List 4 reasons that FACE and EDGE marks are used.

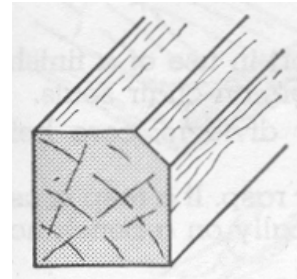
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Woodwork Terms Edges & Corners

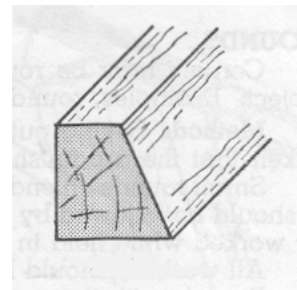
Student Name.....

For each of the following edge or corner list the correct technical name.

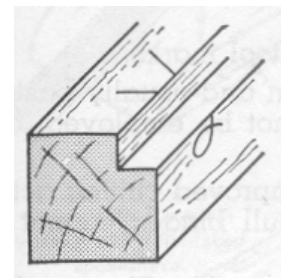
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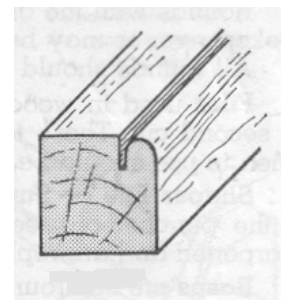
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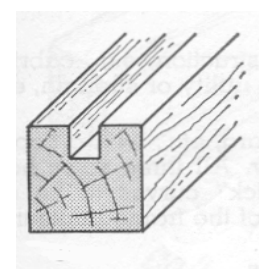
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Name.....



Name.....

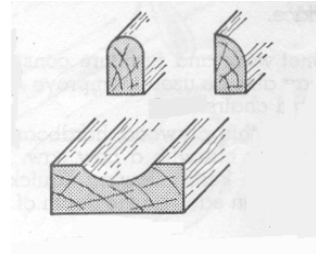


Woodwork Terms Edges & Corners

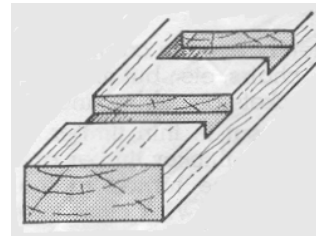
Name.....

For each of the following edge or corner list the correct technical name.

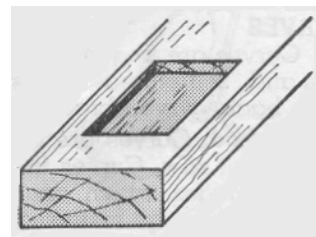
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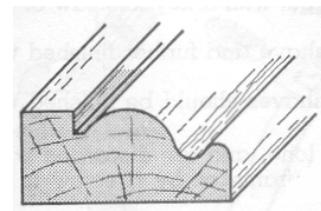
Name.....



Name.....



Name.....



Name.....

