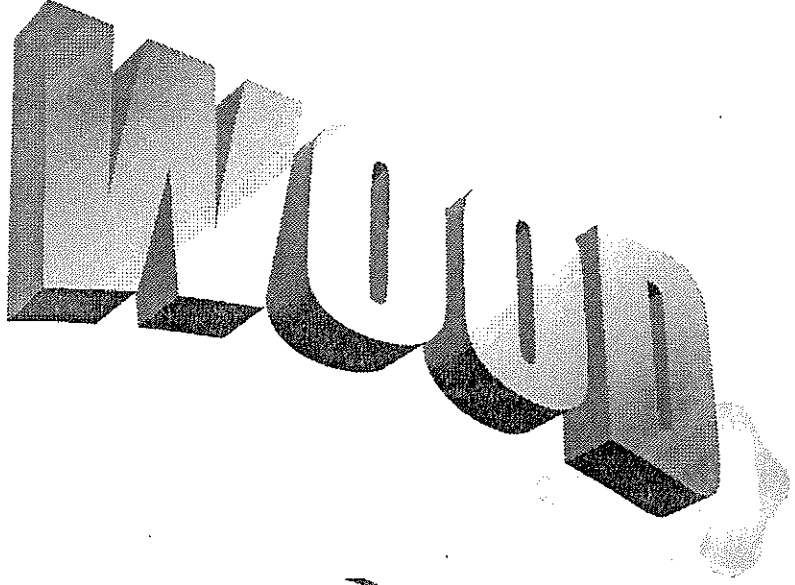
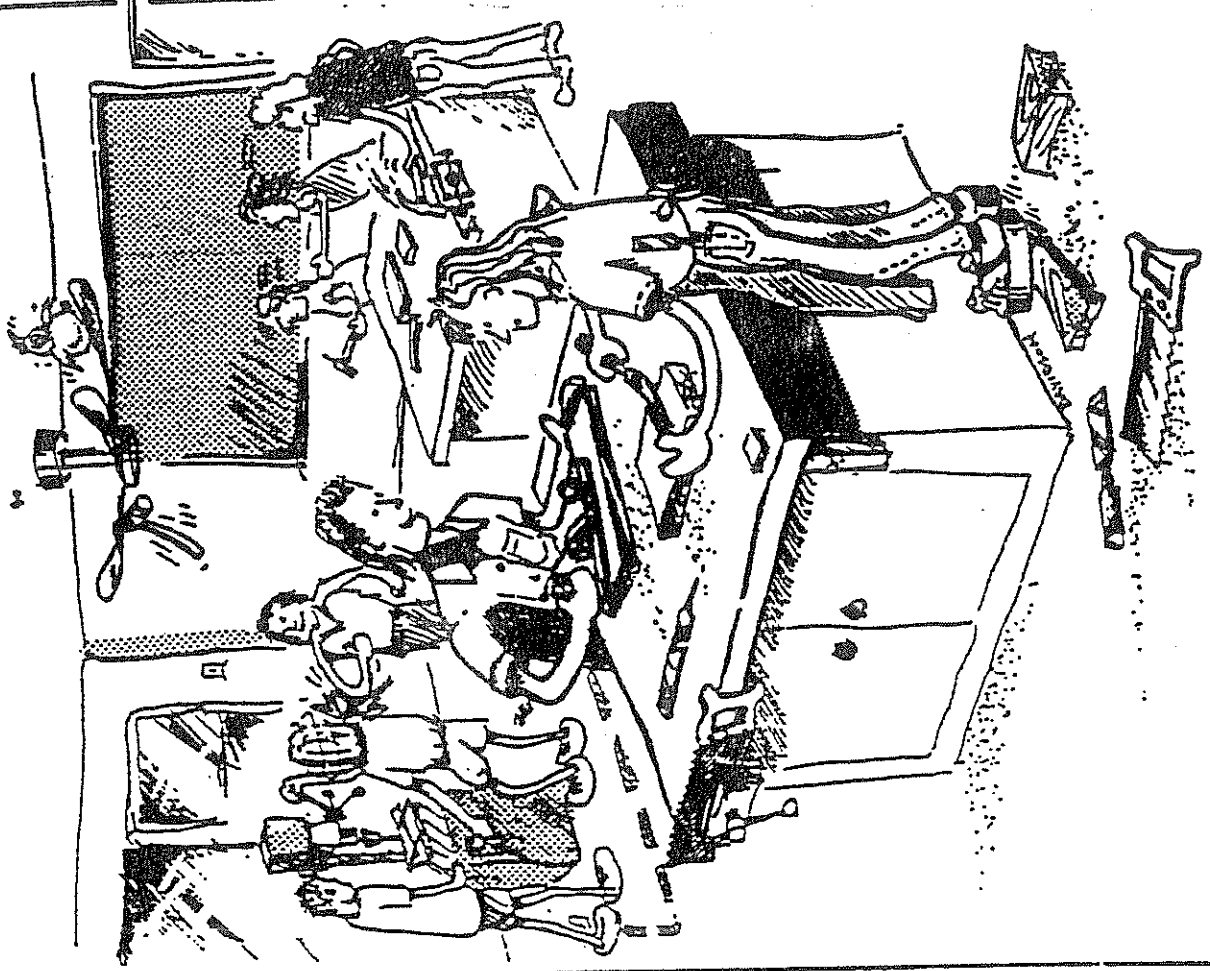


DESIGN & NGISED
TECHNOLOGY

YEAR 7
YEAR 7



GENERAL WORKSHOP — WOOD



GENERAL WORKSHOP — WOOD

1. There are many unsafe practices shown in this workshop. List as many as you can below.

2. Describe the only type of footwear permitted in a workshop.

3. How should wood be held that is to be sawn, planed or chiselled?

4. When you have finished using a tool where should it be placed?

5. How many people are allowed to operate a machine?

6. If you have long hair and intend using a machine, what should you do?

7. When using a chisel or gouge, where should both your hands be?

8. If you suspect a tool is damaged or unsatisfactory to use, what must be done?

DISC SANDER

1. List the unsafe practices shown.

2. Why shouldn't small pieces of wood be sanded?

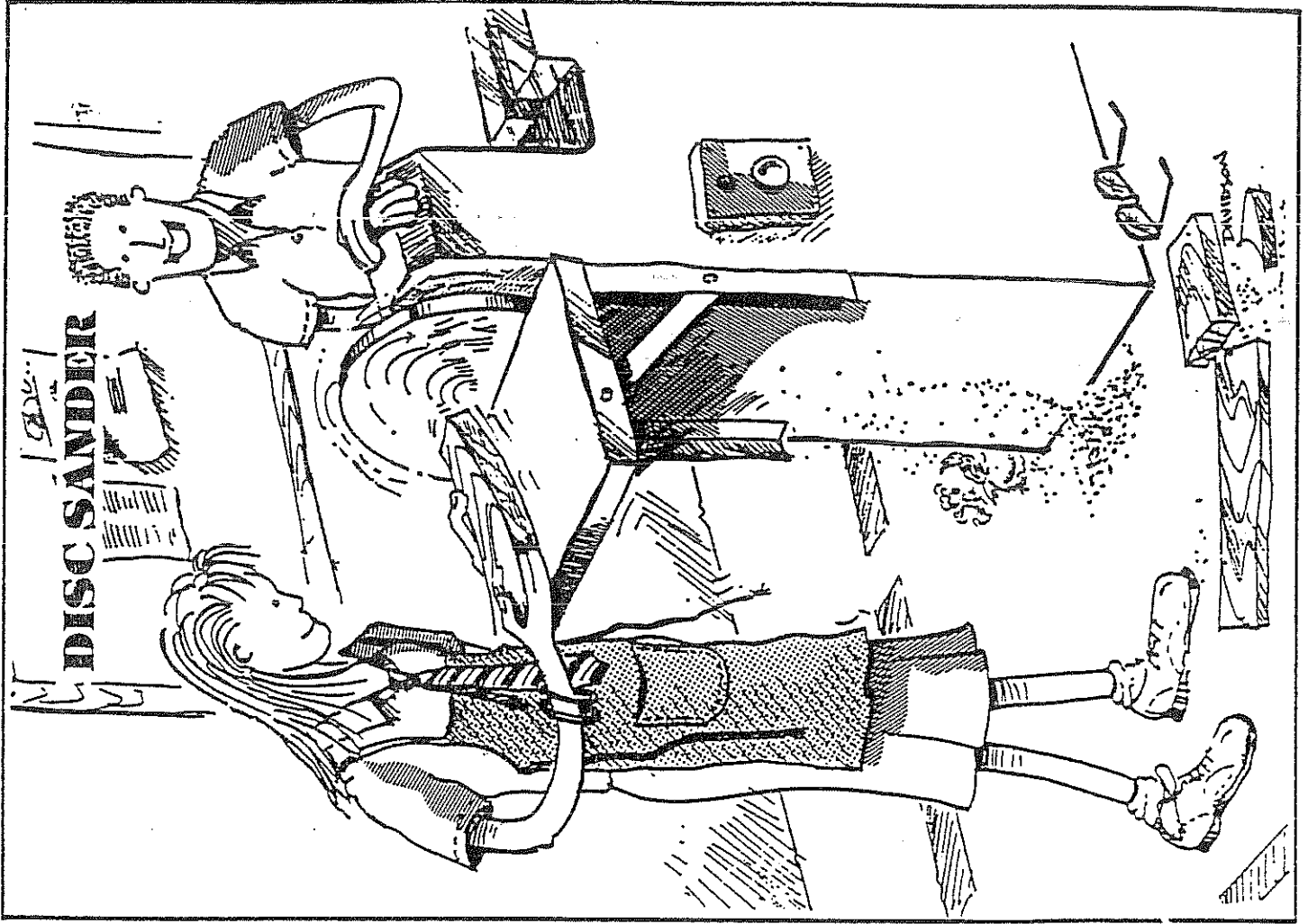
3. When you have finished sanding or if you are distracted what must be done immediately?

4. Should work be applied quickly or slowly?

5. Fine dust particles often irritate the nose and throat. What could be worn to prevent this?

6. Which portion of the disc should be used,
a) the part that rotates away from the table
or b) the part that rotates towards the table

7. Should work be applied to the disc before the machine has reached full speed?

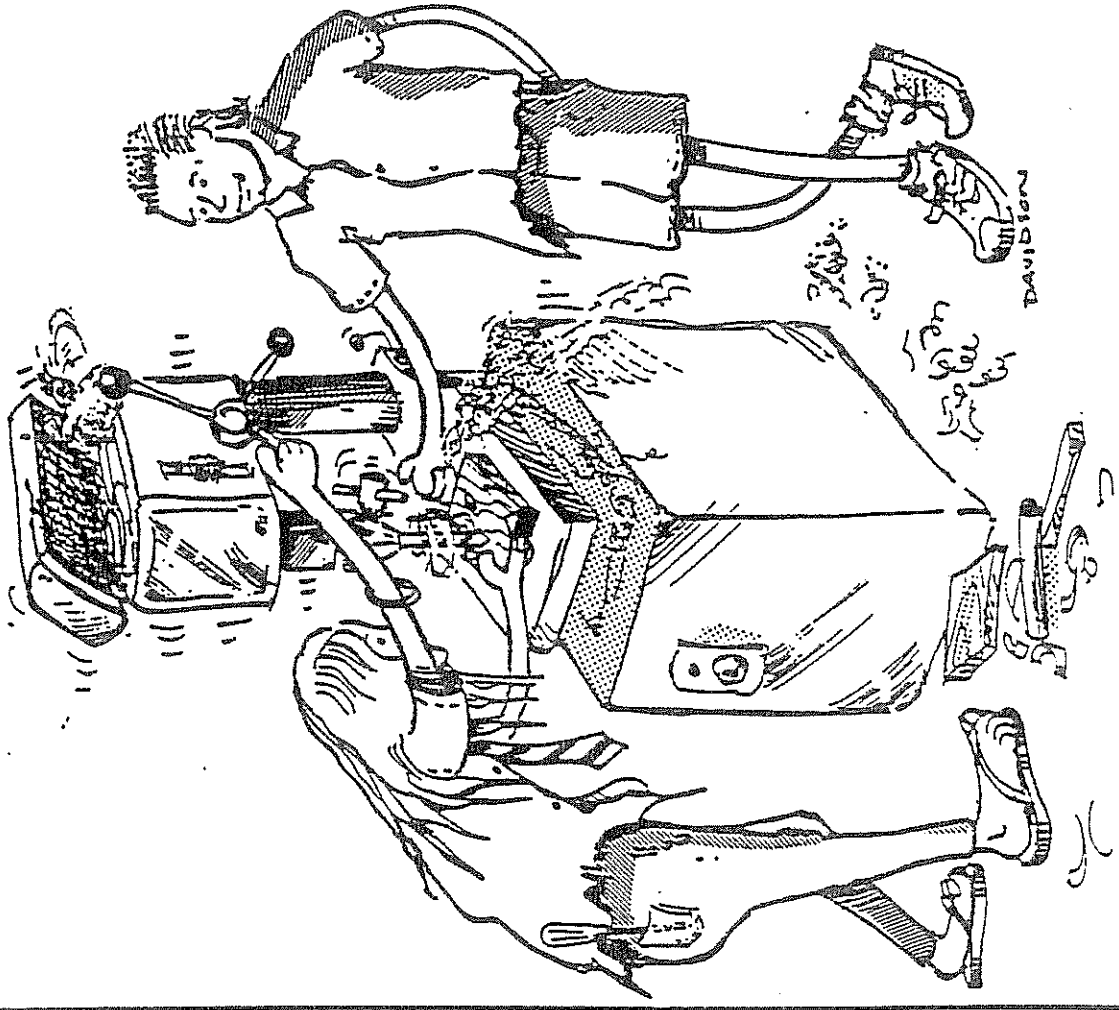


PEDESTAL DRILL

1. There are at least 10 unsafe actions or neglected safety practices in the drawing. Write them in the spaces provided on the opposite page.

2. How should the drill be fed into the work, very quickly or steadily?
3. What is the general rule for drill speeds and sizes of drills?
4. What should you use to remove drill shavings?
5. What should never be used to remove drill shavings?
6. Would you ever attempt to change belt speeds when the drill is going?
7. Work must not be held with cotton waste or a piece of rag. Why not?
8. Should the drill be slowed quickly by holding the chuck?

PEDESTAL DRILL

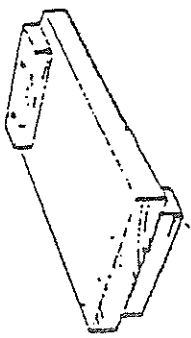


SAFETY POSTER

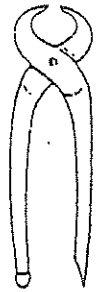
In the space provided below, design, draw and render a safety poster for use in a general purpose Design and Technology room.

TOOLS AND THEIR USES

The pictures on this page show a number of tools found in the WOODWORK room. Name each tool and describe its use.



Name _____
Use _____



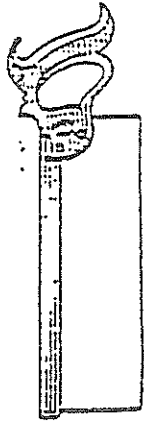
Name _____
Use _____



Name _____
Use _____



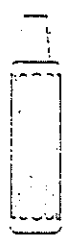
Name _____
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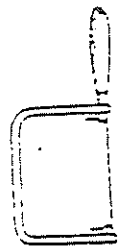
Name _____
Use _____



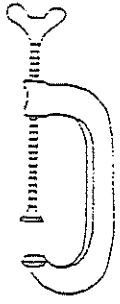
Name _____
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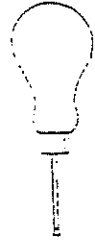
Name _____
Use _____



Name _____
Use _____



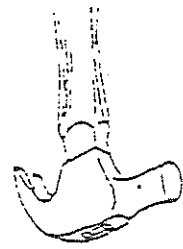
Name _____
Use _____



Name _____
Use _____



Name _____
Use _____



Name _____
Use _____

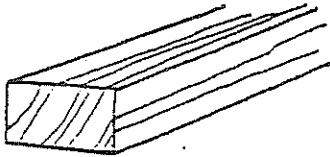
6.

WOOD OVERVIEW

Wood Product

Properties and Uses

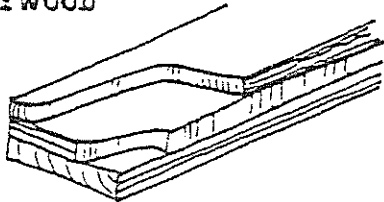
SOLID TIMBER



HARDWOODS — relatively heavy and hard to work. They are used for outdoor construction where strength and durability are important.

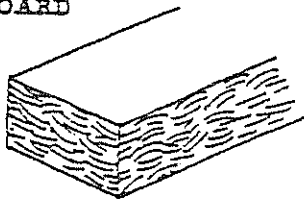
SOFTWOODS — are lighter and easier to work than hardwoods. They are used for all general construction and extensively in house frames and furniture.

PLYWOOD



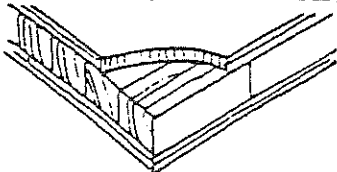
Is constructed from thin layers of veneer glued together, with their grain at 90° to each other. It is extremely strong compared to solid timber. Used for draw bottoms, toys and interior doors.

CLIPBOARD



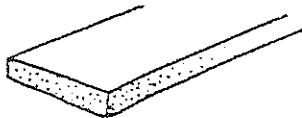
Is made by gluing and compressing thousands of tiny flakes or chips of timber together. It is not very strong and is difficult to join. The main attraction is its low cost. Used for kitchen cabinets and other furniture and is often covered with a veneer.

COREBOARD (BLOCKBOARD)



Is made by gluing strips of timber together and covering them with a layer of veneer. It is strong and often used for doors or furniture.

HARDBOARD (MASONITE)



Is made by gluing pulped wood fibres together. One side is smooth and the other rough. Sheets are thin and used to cover large areas like the backs of cupboards at low cost.