

Name:

S1 and S2

Bird House

Class:

Craftwork

### Some Facts:

#### 1. Man Made Boards

Very wide boards of solid timber made of hardwood or softwood are rare, expensive and liable to warping. They are in short supply because many of the world's rain forests are disappearing due to the over cutting of trees. Wide boards can be made by butt joining narrow boards together but this is time consuming and can also warp. One way which has overcome this problem is the development of man-made boards. These boards are generally very strong although some are stronger than others, depending on how they have been made. There are many different types of man-made board available and among the more common are PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, CHIPBOARD, MDF and HARDBOARD



#### Plywood

This is made from layers or plies of wood glued together so that the grain of each layer of ply is at right angles to the next. There is always an odd number of plies (layers) so that the grain runs the same way on both sides of the board. Plywood can be finished with a decorative hardwood veneer or melamine (thin plastic coat)



#### Hardboard

Hardboard is made by combining a mixture of pulped wood fibres, water and synthetic resins under very high pressure and temperature to form thin sheets. One surface has a smooth side and the other textured. It is commonly used for cupboard backs and drawer bottoms.



#### MDF

Medium Density Fibre Board (MDF) is similar to hardboard but much more dense. When veneered on both sides it is used in the manufacture of furniture and other household fixtures such as shelving and doors



**Safety Note:** when working with this material a dust mask must be worn at all times. Work in a well ventilated area.

#### Chipboard

Chipboard is made by gluing small wood chips together under heat and pressure. As with blockboard it is only for interior use. Examples of chipboard use are kitchen work tops which generally have a melamine-faced finish.



#### 4. Sliding Bevel

The sliding bevel is used for marking out lines at an angle. It is used in much the same way as a try square only it is used to mark out or test right angles only. Whereas a sliding bevel can be set to any angle. It has a wooden stock usually made from rosewood and a steel blade.



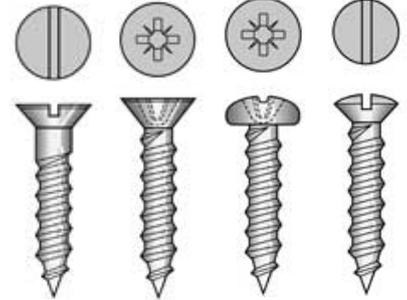
#### 6. Woodscrews

Woodscrews are metal fasteners used to join together two or more piece of wood.

A screw is a temporary joint since the screw can be removed fairly easily with damage to the joint.

Screws are manufactured using a variety of metals such as mild steel, stainless steel, brass, etc.

Woodscrews are classified by the metal they are made form, the shape of head, shank diameter and length. Some of the common types of screws are shown.



#### 7. Screwdriver

A screwdriver is used to mainly turn woodscrews. It is also used, for example, to remove paint tin lids. Screwdrivers are available in several different sizes. The size is generally indicated by the length of the blade. The screw head will be one of two main types. It will have either a straight slotted head or it will have a phillips head.



#### 8. Cordless Drill/Driver

The cordless drill is a useful tool that can be used to drill holes in various materials or with the use of the torque settings be used to drive in/out screws.

These drills use a rechargeable battery, which frees them up to be carried wherever needed for tasks, without needing to worry about having a power source nearby.

Cordless drills come in various sizes and usually classified by the voltage of the battery it uses.

The ones in the school workshop can drill holes up to 13mm and have a 18 volt battery.



#### Skills Involved:-

- Marking out
- Sawing
- Drilling
- Sanding
- Finishing
- Screwing

#### Basic Materials:-

- Plywood 800 x 130 x 18 1 off
- 210 x 130 x 12 2 off
- Or
- Sizes as available

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Progress Test

Answer ALL questions

1. Name the tool shown



- Pillar Drill
- Centre Bit
- Cordless Drill
- Ratchet Brace

2. The sliding bevel shown is for marking a



- Curved line
- parallel line
- line at any angle
- straight line

3. The most common type of measuring instrument used in the workshop is a

- steel tape
- metre stick
- wooden rule
- steel rule

4. What is the name of the tool shown below.



- steel rule
- nail punch
- chisel
- screwdriver

5. The main purpose of finishing timber varnishing, painting, waxing, etc is to

- improve its appearance
- make it easier to handle
- preserve it
- make it stronger

Answer ALL questions

6. When using the sander you should always wear

- helmet
- scarf
- goggles
- sunglasses

7. What is shown below!



- panel pins
- woodscrew
- rivet
- bolt

8. The name of the wood used was

- MDF
- douglas fir
- plywood
- red pine

9. This type of wood is a

- man made board
- softwood
- hardwood
- tough wood

10. To glue the wood together I used

- blue tack
- super glue
- sellotape
- PVA glue

Total /10