

TEACHING STRATEGIES:

Discuss how type of injuries can happen in a woodshop. Have a student show the hazardous aspects of the individual lab.

Have the class research woodworking as a career.

Have the class discuss the safety aspects of the woodshop before and after the video is watched. Note the differences.

Name a few of the types of wood students will use. (Pine, Fir, Mahogany)

Ask the class if they had ever thought about Personal Protective Equipment and can they name the pieces they would use in a woodshop. (Gloves, Safety Glasses, Shirts, Dust-mask, Shoes not Flip-flops)

Safety is important at all times in the woodshop. Have the class go through a fire scenario. What would be the first thing they should do. (Evaluate the situation, call 911, evacuate)

Have the class learn how to properly use a fire extinguisher using the **PASS** procedure. (**PASS** stands for **P**ull the pin, **A**im the nozzle, **S**queeze the trigger in the area, **S**weep the area.)

Discuss how dangerous a woodshop can be if students are not careful.

Discuss how wood is a renewable resource if managed correctly.

CONCEPTS AND TERMS TO LISTEN AND WATCH FOR:

Blueprints

Cleanup Kit

Cuts and lacerations

Electrical Hazards

Evacuation Plan

Fire Extinguisher

GFCI

Grounding

Jewelry

Kickback

Lifting techniques

Paints

Personal Protective equipment

Respirator

Safety Equipment

Safety Gloves

Sawdust

Table-Saws

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES FOR THOSE WORKING DIRECTLY WITH ELECTRICITY:

Architect

Cabinet Maker

Carpenter

Designer

Furniture Maker

Lumberjack

Millwork

Music Instrument Maker

Painter

Pallet Maker

Sculptor

Wood Lathe Operator

Woodcarver

QUESTIONS FOR THOUGHT, DISCUSSION & FURTHER STUDY:

Describe the safety equipment in the woodshop.

Describe how a GFCI works.

Describe why it's important to cleanup after you work?

What does a pusher do?

Why do different woods need different tools?

Why do you take off jewelry, tuck in shirts and tie back long hair in the woodshop?

What do you do when you change a blade in a table saw?

How do routers work?

Why is using a dust mask important?

Describe a use for a drill?

If paint spills on the floor describe how to clean it up properly.

Name several items made of wood.

Describe how a fire extinguisher works?

PPE is important in the woodshop. Describe the different types of PPE that one uses in the woodshop and why we use it?

If you cut your finger, what should you do?

What is a veneer?

Why is a 2x4 not really 2x4?

What is the difference between finishing nails and common nails?

Why should you never point a nail-gun at someone?

Walk around the woodshop lab and point out different safety features on the equipment.

GLOSSARY:

Board Foot- A form of wood measurement, where one board foot equals the volume of a board 1 inch thick, 12 inches wide, and 12 inches long.

Burl- Bulges and irregular growths that form on the trunks and roots of trees.

Butt Joint- A woodworking joint where the edges of two boards are placed against each other.

Chamfer- A beveled cut along the edge of a piece of furniture.

Closed Coat- A piece of sandpaper with a surface completely covered with abrasive particles. This type of paper tends to clog easily with sawdust and is generally not used for woodworking.

Common Grade Lumber- Lumber with obvious defects.

Crosscut (crosscutting)- A cut made perpendicular to the grain of a board.

Deciduous- Trees that shed their foliage annually. Commonly referred to as hardwood.

Dressing- Shaping the cutting edge of a chisel to correct the bevel.

Edge Joining- Smoothing and squaring the edge of a board so that it can be glued up squarely to another piece.

Flat-Sawn Lumber- In softwoods, a method of sawing lumber where the log is cut tangential to the growth rings.

Glue Joint- A special interlocking grooved pattern that is used to join two pieces, edge to edge, securely.

Grit- A measure of the size of abrasive particles used in the manufacturing of sandpaper. Grit can also be measured as the number of particles in a square inch of sandpaper surface.

Half-Blind Dovetail- A dovetail joint where the cut does not go all of the way through the board. The ends of a half-blind dovetail are concealed.

Heartwood- The dead inner core of a tree. Usually much harder and darker than the newer wood.

Jig- A device used to make special cuts, guide a tool, or aid in woodworking operations.

Kiln- In lumber drying, a kiln is a room or building where

temperature, moisture, and the amount of air circulating are controlled to dry wood.

Miter-and-Spline joint- A joint with two mitered surfaces are connected by a spline.

Particleboard- A type of manufactured plywood that is made from ground up and glued scrap wood.

Push Stick- A tool used to safely push a board through a table saw or other power tool.

Softwoods- Generally lumber from a conifer such as pine or cedar. The name softwood does not refer to the density of the wood. There are some hardwoods, such as Balsa, which are softer than some softwoods, like Southern Yellow Pine.

Starved Joint- A poorly bonded joint caused by lack of glue.

Surfaced Lumber- A piece of wood that has been planed smooth on one or more surfaces.

Tack Time- The amount of time it takes for an adhesive to set-up before it can form a bond.

Taper- A piece of wood that has been cut so that it is wider on one edge than the other.

Tenon- A protrusion from a board that fits into a matching mortise to form a joint.

Tongue and Groove- A joinery method where one board is cut with a protruding "groove" and a matching piece is cut with a matching groove along its edge.

Veneer- A thin sheet of wood cut from a log.

Veneer- Core Plywood- Plywood made from three or more pieces of veneer glued up in alternating grain patterns.

Wash Coat- Typically uses as the first coat of a finish. The wash coat is used to change the appearance or porosity of a surface.

Wormholes- Holes and channels cut in wood by insects.

WORKSHOP SAFETY SERIES

K4408DVD

Safety In The Woodshop



TMW MEDIA GROUP

2321 Abbot Kinney Blvd., Venice, CA 90291

(310) 577-8581 Fax (310) 574-0886

Email: sale@tmwmedia.com

Web: www.tmwmedia.com

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