Name:

Class:

S1 and S2
Craftwork

Kitchen Utensil

Some Facts:

1. Wood

Throughout the world there are thousands of different species of trees. Adding beauty and colour to our surroundings, they help to keep the air fresh by absorbing carbon dioxide and giving out oxygen. When cut, or felled, and properly seasoned, the wood they provide has many uses. These uses depend upon special properties that are found within the wood, such as density, colour, hardness, durability, etc.

Some examples include boat construction, house building, furniture and of course for a wide variety of articles made in the school craftroom.



All timber is composed of cells and wood fibres and the "grain" refers to the direction of the cells and fibres, e.g. straight grain, wavy grain, interlocking grain, etc.

It is important that the wood is planed and sanded with the grain.



This group of trees have broad flat leaves and their seeds are enclosed in a fruit. Most hardwoods are Deciduous. Deciduous trees are trees which lose their leaves in the autumn, some examples of these are Ash, Beech, Birch, Oak. Balsa, Mahogany, Jelutong.

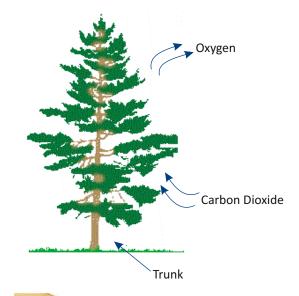
4. Softwoods

Softwoods are trees that have long, needle like shaped leaves and have seeds exposed in cones. Most softwoods are Evergreen and some examples include Cedar, Red Pine, White Pine and Douglas Fir.

In general, softwoods grow and mature much more quickly (about 30-40 years) than Hardwoods (about 100 years) and this is one of the reasons why they are much cheaper.

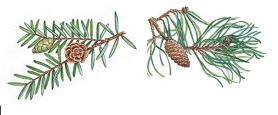
5. Coping Saw

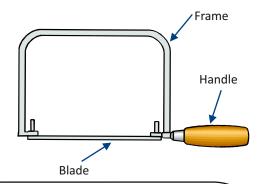
The coping saw is used to cut curves and other awkward cuts in wood. It has a narrow blade to enable it to turn in the saw cut or "kerf". It is also unique as it is one of only a few saws which has it's teeth facing backwards towards the handle. In normal sawing the cut is made in the forward stroke, but with the coping saw, the cut is made on the backward stroke.













6. Rasp

A rasp is used for rough shaping of wood and other soft materials. The teeth on a rasp are much rougher and larger than the teeth on a file and therefore tend to tear the grain of the wood leaving a very rough surface. This surface then has to be finished with Glasspaper.

The most commonly shaped rasp is the half round.

7. Abrasives

Before applying a finish to the kitchen utensil, it is important to ensure that all the surfaces are perfectly smooth by using abrasives.

Confusion is often caused because this is frequently called 'sanding' and the abrasive referred to as 'sandpaper', the reason being that the early abrasives were made from sand glued to paper.

Today the most common abrasives are Glasspapers. Crushed bottle glass is sieved to produce various grits to make papers in a range of coarseness. The grade is printed on the back of each sheet either in the English system (00, 0, 1, 1 %, F2, etc) or the European system (220, 150, 120, 100, 80, etc), or both.

When working on large flat surfaces, the glasspaper is wrapped tightly around a cork block. This increases the rubbed area and ensures flatness. Sanding should always be done along the grain. Never use a scrubbing action as this covers the surface with unsightly scratches.



Finishing is the name given to the process of coating or sealing wood. This is what gives the surface of the wood its final appearance.

There are a wide variety of finishes available and depending on the final use of the wood, will most likely determine what finish will be applied. For example, wood could be finished with varnish, wax polish, Danish oil, stains or paints.

The kitchen utensil however, has to have a finish which is non-toxic, as it will be used to prepare food. Therefore, the finish that will be applied will be an edible oil such as olive oil or sunflower oil.



- Sawing
- Shaping

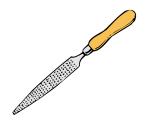
Sanding

Finishing

Basic Materials:- Jelutong

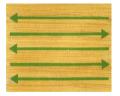
300 x 70 x 12 Or

Sizes as available











Correct

Incorrect









Class:			Craftwork		Progress Tes	
	Ans	wer <u>ALL</u> questions				
	1.	The workbench shou	uld be a	lig thi	lid construction ht construction in framed construction xible construction	
echnical Education	2.	The "well" of the be	nch is used	as to	a planing surface a chiselling surface store tools safely a sawing surface	
Technical	3.	The most common t instrument used in t	-	me wo	eel tape etre stick poden rule eel rule	
SSerc	4.	The coping saw show timber when cutting		90 cu	raight lines ° lines rved lines rallel line	
	5.	The rasp shown is us	sed on timber when	lig	ugh shaping ht shaping	

S1 and S2

Kitchen Utensil

Name:

sawing

	6.	The "grain" of timber refers to the	direction of the wood fibres type of timber size of timber growth of timber
<u>ucation</u>	7.	The leaves of a hardwood tree can generally be described as	long and spikey needle like broad and flat round
cunical Educ	8.	An example of a hardwood is	cedar douglas fir mahogany red pine
Iecu	9.	The leaves of a softwood tree are generally described as	broad and flat round and oval small and slender spikey and needle

10. An example of a softwood is

walnut		
jelutong		
balsa		
red pine		

Total

/10