

M. Guide to Woodworking

1. Table Saw

- a. Feed with body to side of stock.
- b. Adjust blade to appropriate height.
- c. Use guard with splitter and anti-kickback fingers.
- d. Keep stock firm against fence.
- e. When crosscutting, remove rip-fence.
- f. Make sure blade is guarded by approved guard.

2. Radial Arm Saw

- a. Rip saw against the direction of the blade and use anti-kick fingers.
- b. Use blade guards.
- c. Make sure end plates are tight on track-arm.
- d. Make sure all clamps are tight.
- e. Make sure material is tight to fence.
- f. Return cutter to rear of track.

3. Band Saw

- a. Feed with body to side of stock.
- b. Guard height shall allow ½" clearance of material.
- c. A band saw should have a tension control device to indicate proper blade tension.
- d. Back off of blade and release cuts before long curves.
- e. Stop machine to remove scrap or pull out incomplete cut.

4. Jointer/Planer

- a. Make sure knife projection which extend beyond this body of the head is not more than 1/3".
- b. Use long length stock.
- c. Use sharp cutters.
- d. Do not pass hands over cutters.
- e. Use push stick for small stock.
- f. Guard should adjust itself to the moving stock (swinging guard).

6. Wood Shaper

- a. The stock should be clamped securely in place.
- b. Use correct guard.
- c. Feed into knives—do not back off.
- d. No feeding between fence and cutter.
- e. Collar and starting pin work for irregular work—stock of sufficient weight.
- f. Make sure fence opening is only enough to clear cutters.

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- g. Use stock as guard by shaping the underside of stock.
- h. Make sure spindle nut is tight.
- i. Shape only pieces 10" or longer.

7. Sander

- a. Keep hand from abrasive surface.
- b. Adequate exhaust system available.
- c. Belt or disk in good condition.
- d. Sand on downward side of disk.

8. Lathe

- a. Stock without defects; glued joints dry. (When using V-Belt, power should be off when changing speeds.)
- b. Make sure tool rest is close to stock.
- c. Hold tools firmly in both hands.
- d. Remove tool rest when sanding or polishing.

9. Circular Saw Blades for Cutting Wood

"Hollow Ground Planer Blades" are for precision cross cutting, mitering, and rip-ping on all woods, plywood, and laminates where the smoothest of cuts are desired.

"Master Combination Blades" are used for use on all woods, plywood, and wood base materials, such as fiberboard and chip-board. This type blade is better for cross cut and mitering than for ripping in solid woods. The teeth are set, and deep gullets are provided for cool and free sawing.

"Rip Blades" are primarily intended for rip cuts in solid woods. The teeth are set and deep gullets are provided for cool and free cutting.

"Plywood Blades" are fine tooth cross cut type blades intended for cross cutting of all woods, plywood, veneers, and chip-board. It is especially recommended for cutting plywood where minimum of splintering is desired. The teeth are set and sharpened to give a smooth but free-cutting blade.

"Chisel Tooth Combination Blades" are all-purpose blades for fast cutting of all wood where the best of finish is not required. Ideal for use in cutting of heavy rough timbers, in framing of buildings, etc. It cross cuts, rips, and miters equally well.

"Cabinet Combination Blades" are for general cabinet and trim work in solid wood. It will cross cut, rip, and miter hard and soft wood to give good accurate cuts for moldings, trim, cabinet work.

"Standard Combination Blades" are used for all hard and soft wood for cross cut, rip, or miter cut. It is especially recommended for use on power miter boxes and for accurate molding and framing work.

Metal-Cutting Blades

“Nonferrous Metal Cutting Blades” are for cutting brass, aluminum, copper, zinc, lead, bronze, etc. Blades are taper-ground and need no set. Use wax or lubricant on the blades for best results.

“Steel Slicer Blades” are for cutting thin steel and sheet iron up to 3/32-inch (2.4 mm) thickness. Not for use on nonferrous metals, wood, or plastic. This blade will give off sparks when cutting steel because it cuts by friction. Always keep sawdust chips free of machine to prevent fires.

“Flooring Blades” are tungsten carbide-tipped blades especially designed for rough cutting where occasional nails, metal lathe, etc. will be cut. It is especially recommended for the professional carpenter or installer of air conditioning or heating ducts where it is necessary to cut through old walls and floors. Always wear safety goggles when cutting metal.