

CHAPTER 7

Planing, Chiseling, and Sanding

Matching

Directions: Identify each part of the block plane shown in Fig. 7-1. On the line next to the name of each part, write the letter from the illustration that shows that part.

- _____ 1. adjustment nut
- _____ 2. bottom
- _____ 3. eccentric plate
- _____ 4. cam
- _____ 5. finger rest knob
- _____ 6. lever cap
- _____ 7. lateral adjustment lever
- _____ 8. cutter

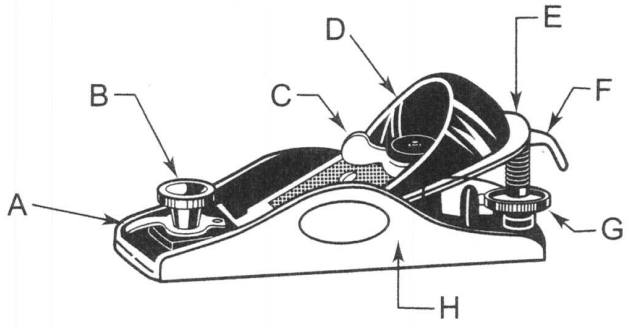


Fig. 7-1

Completion

Directions: On the line to the left of each sentence, write the word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence or answers the question.

- _____ 9. A(n) _____ is a straightedge cutting tool used to shape and trim wood.
- _____ 10. To make a very fine surface on open-grain wood such as oak, first plane the wood and then use a(n) _____ to remove the small imperfections left by the plane. *(two words)*
- _____ 11. Smoothing wood by rubbing it with an abrasive is known as _____.
- _____ 12. Garnet and aluminum oxide are two types of _____ that are used to sand wood.
- _____ 13. The type of warp shown in Fig. 7-2 is a _____.

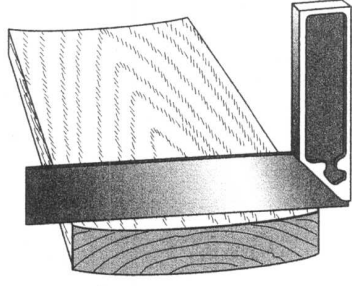


Fig. 7-2

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_____ 14. The type of warp shown in Fig. 7-3 is a ____.

HIGH CORNER

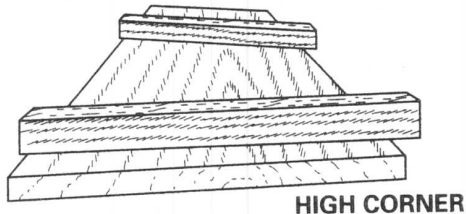


Fig. 7-3

True or False

Directions: Read each statement carefully. If the statement is true, write **True** in the blank to the left of that numbered item. If the statement is false, write **False** in the blank.

- _____ 15. Most wood is surfaced on all four sides at the mill.
- _____ 16. Always plane against the grain, never with it.
- _____ 17. On the return stroke, the plane should be lifted.
- _____ 18. When you plane the first edge, you should try to get the edge square with the face surface.
- _____ 19. When planing a surface, apply pressure to the knob and handle as the plane starts to leave the wood surface.
- _____ 20. When using a belt sander, you should let the rear of the moving belt touch the workpiece first.