

**Retrieved from:** [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5z4WM8\\_6Hiw&t=191s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5z4WM8_6Hiw&t=191s), April 12, 2020

## **#01 TOOLS & WOOD In Beginning WoodWorking Video #01**

Crosscut Saw

Ripcut Saw

Hand Plane (Block Plane)

With the grain – smooth cuts

Across the grain – splitting cuts

Miter Saw (Always crosscuts)

Blade (is every other tooth offset opposites)

Grooving Blade (Ripping fashion)

Combination Blade (Both cross cut and rips)

Skew Chisel (Wood Turning)

Cross Cut, Peel, Plane

Slice on the tip, Plane on the side

Band Saw

Both Cross cut and Ripping cut (depending on wood grain position)

IF INTERESTED:

1. Purchase ONE TOOL, a 1/2" Chisel. Start learning the use of the Chisel as shown in the video.
2. Purchase ONE BOARD, Cheapest Pine, to practice on and cut to 12" lengths for practicing on as the videos progress.

**CLICK ON TEACHER NOTES BELOW VIDEO TO GET THE VOCABULARY**

**Vocabulary (Contributions and corrections are welcome for terms discussed in this video):**

\* grain - the alternating regions of relatively darker and lighter wood resulting from the differing growth parameters occurring in different seasons (i.e., growth rings) on a cut or split piece of wood.

\* late growth - the slow growth of a tree during fall and winter during it's dormant cycle resulting in denser material.

- \* early growth - the rapid growth of a tree in spring and summer
- \* wood fibers - the pattern (think weave in cloth) of how wood cells are arranged the majority of which growing parallel with a tree's trunk or branch.
- \* growth rings - in a cross section of a tree trunk these are layers of cells generated from the growth of a tree. Generally a new ring is created every growth cycle (year). While a cross section reveals these as rings in reality they extend throughout the tree so are more like tubes created of wood cells.
- \* plane - (n) woodworking tool where a blade is firmly held so its edge protrudes underneath the tool a certain amount at a certain angle in order to slice a specific amount of fibers off a board. (v) the act of using a plane.
- \* tpi - teeth per inch
- \* chisel - (n) woodworking tool with a handle and metal shaft which is ground back to reveal an edge. Used with either hand pressure or struck with mallet. (v) act of using a chisel to cut wood.
- \* band saw - type of power tool where a continuous band of flexible metal with small teeth filed into one edge is moved between two or more wheels to continuously feed teeth to cut material. Can cut straight and curved lines
- \* table saw - type of power tool where a disc with teeth cut on its outer edge is spun and wood is fed into the teeth. Can work cross cut or rip but can only cut straight lines.
- \* miter saw - type of power tool specializing in cross cuts commonly used in the carpentry industry. A metal disk with teeth cut on its edge is lowered onto a board.
- \* bench hook - woodworking holding device consisting of a board with two battens on opposite faces of opposite sides. The bottom batten will catch on the side of a table and the top acts as a stop for your work so leaning upon the piece acts as a clamp.
- \* mallet - tool used to strike other tools.
- \* crosscut - (v) the act of cutting wood perpendicular to its growth rings. (adj) A type of tooth on a tool designed to slice wood across grain.
- \* rip - (v) the act of cutting wood parallel to its growth rings. (adj) A type of tooth on a tool designed to cut wood parallel to the grain.
- \* split - tearing of wood fibers parallel to the grain.
- \* edge - two angles that meet and go on for infinity. portion of a tool that slices fibers
- \* wedge - a prying tool designed to split wood fibers.

- \* slice - a cutting action designed to sever fibers as opposed to prying two fibers apart.
- \* scrape - a cutting action where fibers are sliced and broken/rolled in quick succession at a negative angle edge presentation.
- \* block plane - a small bevel up plane sized to be used with one hand and designed to cut end grain and do touchup work.
- \* traversing grain - planing perpendicular to the grain in order to split fibers instead of slice.
- \* miter gauge - tool used on a table saw to anchor wood for cross cutting
- \* rip fence - tool used on a table saw to brace wood a certain distance from the blade for a ripping cut.
- \* kerf - amount of wood removed via tool use. Typically used in reference to saws.