

SUVA SANGAM COLLEGE

ACTIVITIES WORKSHEET

SUBJECT: APPLIED TECH

YEAR: 12

2021

SUVA SANGAM COLLEGE
Year 12: APPLIED TECHNOLOGY
WEEK 1 **DATE: 05/07 – 09/07/2021**

STRAND	APPLIED ENGINEERING
SUB STRAND	CARPENTRY AND JOINERY
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Identify and familiarise with Applied Engineering skills. Display competences in tasks, projects and other artifacts.
REFERENCE FROM TEXT BOOK	Page: 70 - 71

CABINET MAKING TERMS

ARRIS – a sharp edge or corner on a piece of timber.

ASTRAGAL – a half-round moulding worked on an edge.

BADGER -a wide rabbet plane about 460mm long with a 50mm cutter.

BANDING - Narrow strips of veneer in panels or drawer fronts. Strips may be cross-grained, herringbone or straight.

BAREFACED TENON: - Tenon shouldered on one face only.

BASE: - Bottom moulding or plinths in carcass construction.

BEAD: - Small semi-circular mouldings. Types are: sunk, quirk, staff, classics and cork.

BUTT HINGE: - Common hinge used for hanging doors. Flaps are usually equal in width.

CARCASS: - Body part of a box-like piece of furniture.

CAUL: - Piece of close-grained timber used in veneering. It may be flat or shaped to fit the core.

CLEAT: - A form of clamp used to hold or fix timber to prevent warping or twisting.

CUTTING LIST: - List of parts and finished sizes necessary to complete a job.

EDGING: - A small, solid square let into the edge of a top or corner of a leg.

FITTING UP: - The final process of finishing a piece of furniture after it is polished

FLUSH: - Level with an adjoining surface.

FLUTTING: - Hollow decorative detail running with the grain.

FRAMED WORK: - Work, such as a panel door, which is framed up.

GROUND: - Core of veneered work.

HANGING STILE: - Door stile on which hinges are fixed.

IN THE WHITE: - Cabinet work before polishing or painting.

KERF: - The cut made by saw

KNEE PART: - Upper part of a leg into which the rails are tenured.

LOCKING STILE: - Door stile into which lock is fitted or, in double doors, the meeting stiles.

MUNTIN: - The inside vertical members of doors or frames.

OGEE: - A waved moulding with an “s” form

OVOLO: - Elliptical or circular quadrant sections with quirks.

PLANTED: - Moulding applied to or fixed to groundwork.

POCKETING: - A method of recessing and boring for screws.

PLINTH: - The bottom frame of a carcass.

QUIRK: - Narrow groove or sunk fillet at the side of a bead.

RAIL: - Horizontal member of framework.

RETURN: - A moulding continues around adjoining faces.

REEDING: - Rounded decorative detail running with the grain.

STILE: - The outside vertical member of a piece of framing.

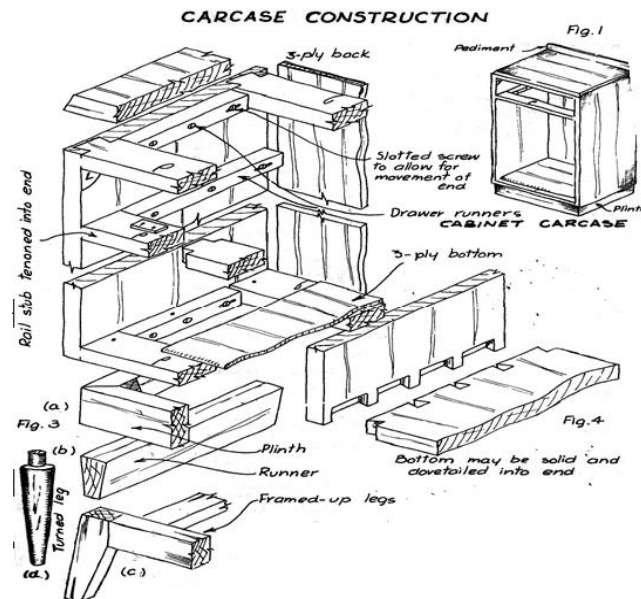
STUCK: - Mouldings formed on groundwork with a moulding plane.

WROUGHT: - Handmade finished, or fashioned by hand

SUVA SANGAM COLLEGE
Year 12: APPLIED TECHNOLOGY
WEEK 2 **DATE: 12/07 – 16/07/21**

STRAND	APPLIED ENGINEERING
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CABINETWORK

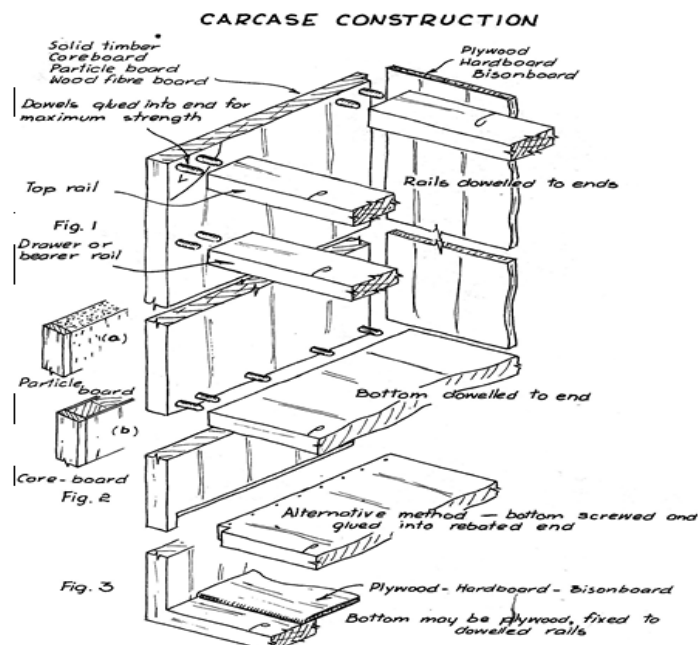


Cabinetwork is the name given to the making of article in wood which are complete in themselves, that is, they do not form part of the structure wall, etc., building.

Cabinetwork applies mainly to article of furniture and other accessories used in the home and which by normal circumstances would be made by a cabinetmaker specialist.

One of the most important things to remember when constructing any article of cabinetwork is that **woods 'moves' and 'works'**, that is, it **swell and shrinks** with the change in atmospheric conditions.

CARCASE

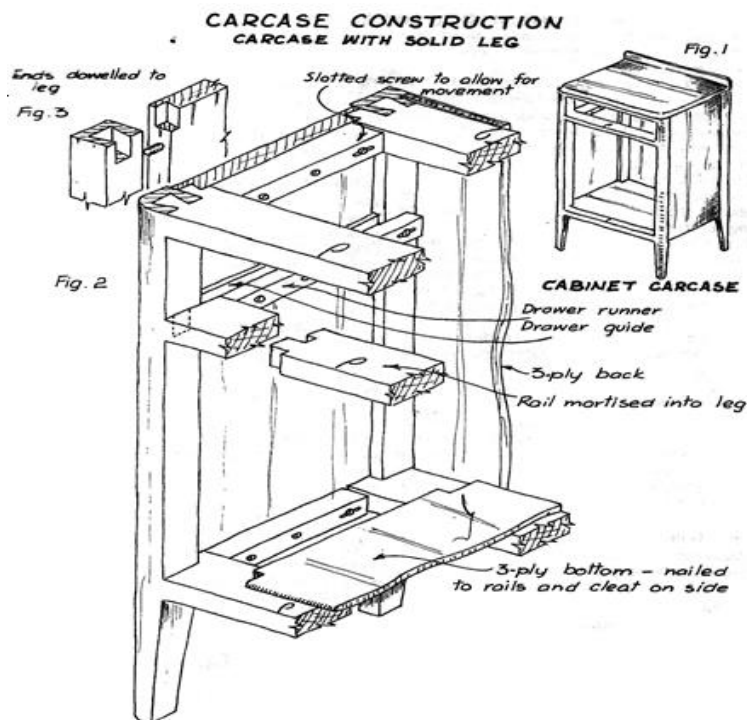


SUVA SANGAM COLLEGE
Year 12: APPLIED TECHNOLOGY
WEEK 3 **DATE: 19/07 – 23/07/21**

STRAND	APPLIED ENGINEERING
SUB STRAND	CARPENTRY AND JOINERY
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Identify and familiarise with Applied Engineering skills. Display competences in tasks, projects and other artifacts.
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CARCASE CONSTRUCTION

The term 'carcase' is given to the box-like part of a cabinet that is the part with out doors or drawers. It may be supported on legs, or on some form of base or suspended on a wall. Such as a bookcase or shaving cabinet



CABINET CARCASE

There are two types of carcass which both serve the same function but have difference in construction. A door and a drawer are included in both.

One shows a carcass with solid ends into which the rails are dovelled, mortise or dovetailed.

The bottom maybe solid timber dovetail into the end or it may consist of two rails covered with plywood, in which case the plywood is set back sufficiently to allow for the thickness of door.

Dowels are an alternative method of construction, if they are correctly bored and glued, it provide a quick means of construction quite so strong like any other.

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Year 12: APPLIED TECHNOLOGY
WEEK 4 **DATE: 26/07 – 30/07/21**

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DRAWER RUNNERS

This are screwed to the carcass ends and, to allow for the natural movement of the wide end, they should be slot screw at the back. It is usual to glue only the front end of the runners, the back being free to move by means of a slotted screw.

DRAWER GUIDE

The drawer guide is necessary to fill the space left between the leg and the end.

THE TOP

It is the usual practice today to reduce top overhang to a minimum. Some top even stand back from the front end of the carcass. The top is fixed to the carcass by means of screws through the rails and runners. Again it is wise to allow timber movement and to provide slot screw at the back.

DOOR CONSTRUCTION

Door construction for cabinets are generally either framed and panelled or of solid core construction called 'flush' panelled.

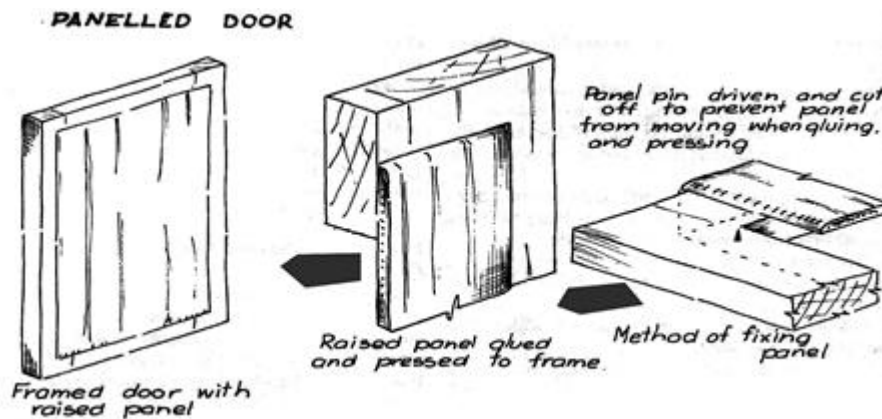
FRAMED AND PANELLED DOORS

These consist of a panel surrounded by a frame either dowelled or mortised together. The panel usually, but not necessarily plywood is held in a groove in the stiles and rails or is beaded into a rebate in the stiles and rails.

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PART OF PANEL CABINET DOOR

The frame surrounding the panel should not be the same width all around, but for balance of design the stile should be slightly less than top rail and the top rail again slightly less than the bottom rail.



STILE

Are the outside vertical piece of a door and in a small cabinet they should be approximately 40 mm wide.

TOP RAIL

Is the horizontal top member of a door and should be slightly wider than the stile say 44mm.

BOTTOM RAIL

Should be slightly wider than the top rail, say 48 mm.

MUNTIN

Is the name given to the centre up right piece. Small doors do not usually contain a muntin, but if included it should be slightly narrower than the stiles, say 38 mm.

Purpose of the muntin is to break-up large area so that there is less likelihood of panel bulging or in the case of solid timber panels, so that there is less shrinkage

SUVA SANGAM COLLEGE
Year 12: APPLIED TECHNOLOGY
WEEK 1 **DATE: 05/07 – 09/07/2021**

ACTIVITY

Explain the following terms given below:

i. Arris Edge _____

ii. Cleat _____

iii. Flush _____

iv. Kerf _____

v. Muntin _____

vi. Plinth _____

vii. Stile _____

SUVA SANGAM COLLEGE
Year 12: APPLIED TECHNOLOGY
WEEK 2 **DATE: 12/07 – 16/07/21**

ACTIVITY

1. What is Cabinet work.

2. What do we mean by “**woods moves and works**”.

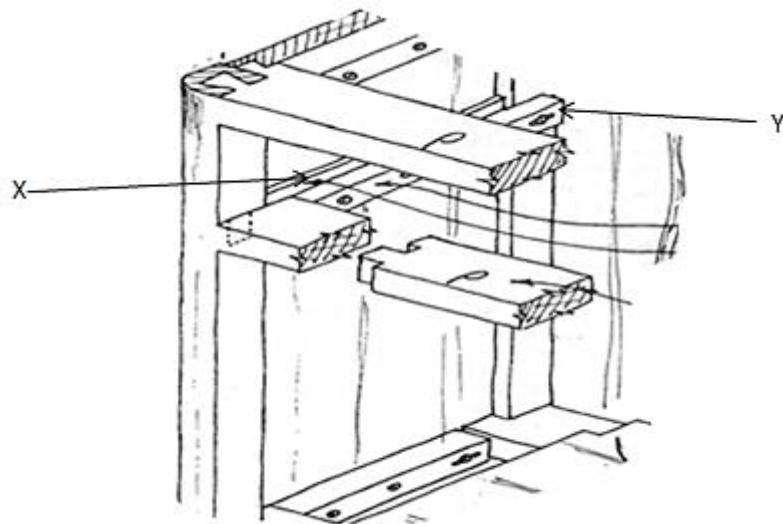
3. Explain the term Carcase.

ACTIVITY

1. State three joints that are used to joint rails in carcase.

2. A carcase is partially shown below.

Name the part labeled **X**, **Y**.



3. Make a neat sketch of Through Mortise and Tenon joint.

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Year 12: APPLIED TECHNOLOGY
WEEK 4 **DATE: 26/07 – 30/07/21**

ACTIVITY

1. How Drawer runners are fix to the carcass ends.

2. Determine the purpose of drawer guide in carcass.

3. How the top of the carcass are fixed?

SUVA SANGAM COLLEGE
Year 12: APPLIED TECHNOLOGY
WEEK 5 **DATE: 02/08 – 06/07/21**

ACTIVITY

Explain the following terms in Cabinet door:

i. Stile _____

ii. Top Rail _____

iii. Munitin _____

