

**PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI**

LESSON NOTES-15

School: PENANG SANGAM HIGH

Year/Level: 12

Subject: APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

Strand	AT 12.6 APPLIED TECHNOLOGY
Sub Strand	AT 12.6.1 Carpentry and joinery.
Content Learning Outcome	AT12.6.1.1 Demonstrate knowledge on safety, materials, tools and process and develop practical skills in joinery works relative to building work, doors and fitting and fitments.

FRAMED AND PANELLED DOORS

These consists of a panel surrounded by a frame either dowelled or mortised together.

PARTS OF PANEL CABIINET DOOR

STILE

Are the outside vertical piece of a door and in a small cabinet they should be approximately 40mm 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 48mm.

MUNTIN

Is the name given to the centre up right piece.

JOINT USED IN FRAME DOOR CONSTRUCTION

The joint usually used are the dowelled joint or mortise and tenon joint.

FLUSH PANEL DOORS

Before the introduction of core boards, solid timber was used for flush doors.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE FRAME DOOR

The timber is prepared to the size, the edge squared and marked with face mark. The stile is usually cut a little longer than the required size.

DRAWER CONSTRUCTION

There are several different methods of making drawers, some involve the use of machines or by hand method.

PARTS OF A DRAWER

- The side
- The back
- The bottom
- The slip
- The muntin

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Explain the term:

a) Stile:

b) Muntin:

2. Name one part of panel cabinet door.

3. Before the introduction of core boards, which timber was used for flush doors?

THE END