

Test

JOINTER SAFETY

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: _____

Section: _____

1. What is the minimum length of stock that should be cut on the jointer? _____
2. What is the maximum depth of cut that should be used when:
 - a. jointing an edge _____
 - b. jointing a surface _____
3. Why do you always joint with the grain?

4. Why are bad checks in the wood or loose knots dangerous on the jointer?

5. Why should you never pass your hands directly over the cutter head?

6. When do you have to use a push stick?

7. Is it okay to adjust the height of the outfeed table? Why or why not?

8. What does the acronym HEADS UP! stand for?

JOINTER SAFETY

- After set up, ensure that all guards are in place and functional before turning on the jointer.
- Most jointer accidents are caused by trying to joint wood that is too small—the wood flips up and back, often breaking the operator's thumb. Never joint stock that is less than 300mm long.
- On the jointer, you push the wood through the cut. If you try to cut too much, a kickback is likely to result. The maximum depth of cut when jointing an edge is 3mm. Maximum depth of the cut when jointing a surface (anything wider than 50mm) is 1.5mm.
- Always joint with the grain. This will give you a smoother cut and a better finish.
- Check your stock for staples, grit or other junk in the wood, and also look for loose knots and severe checks. Defects in the wood could damage the machine and cause kickback.
- Step your hands passed the cutter head. If the wood were to kick out when your hand was above the cutter, your hand would drop onto the knives.
- You must use a push stick if the stock you are jointing is lower than the fence. It is hard to get a good grip on wood below the fence.
- Don't change the depth of the outfeed table. Adjustments must be made by a qualified person. Your teacher probably spent hours getting it just right and the setting is critical. If you change it, you will mess up your cut and create a hazard.
- Wear eye and hearing protection when using a jointer.

Hands are the most vulnerable part of the body.

Eyes and ears also need protection.

Ask when you are not sure!

Dress safely using the appropriate protection.

Safety devices must always be used as intended.

UPI!

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