Plane Knowledge Organiser

Tier Three Vocabulary

Housing joint

Tenon saw

dowel

coping saw

marking gauge

pillar drill

sander

evaluate

design

annotate

Knowledge

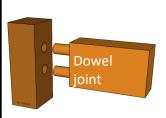
- what a specification is and why we write them (a specific list of decisions that have been made by the students through their research)
- how to use the correct tools and equipment (marking gauge, try square, steel rule, tenon saw, coping saw, mortise and bevel chisel, mallet, vice, pillar drill, sander)
- how to use redwood, dowels, acrylic and using water based acrylic paint accurately
- how to spot hazards such as debris on the floor and inappropriate use of tools and
- the safety procedures such as when to wear goggles, correct use of tools and
- why accurate measuring and marking skills are important to a good outcome for instance using a try square and marking gauge correctly
- how to evaluate (give an opinion) and annotate (e.g., name the finishes and what their

Skills

- work effectively as an individual to produce a high-quality product
- write and develop an effective specification
- use tools equipment and machinery safely and accurately (marking gauge, try square, steel rule, tenon saw, coping saw, mortise and bevel chisel, mallet, vice, pillar drill,

I am designing and making an

- demonstrate accurate measuring and marking out using a template
- demonstrate good annotation and evaluation of their work using the correct
- self-assess their work against the mark scheme







components and characteristics Judge from Evaluate available evidence/



Separate information into

The client who I an designing my product for is: The materials I will be using are because The colours I will use are The jointing methods I will use are: because because The quality of the product will be evident in the The product I am manufacturing will have a minimal impact on the

CQ How would you complete a specification for your

Aeroplane Achievement Descriptors

- · 3mm gap in the housing joints the joints
- · All components made close to the correct size
- · Larger than an 85-degree angle between the body and
- · Little attempt to remove saw and pencil marks evident
- · Paint applied with little accuracy

- · 2mm gap or less in the housing joints
- · All components made to the correct size
- · 85 to 90-degree angle between the body and the wings
- · Some saw and pencil marks still evident
- · Paint applied with a good level of accuracy

- · Aeroplane complete
- . 1mm gap or less in the housing joints
- All components made to the correct size
- . 90-degree angle between the body and the wings and
- . No saw and pencil marks evident
- · Paint applied with an excellent level of accuracy

Tools and Equipment

Here are the tools and equipment used to manufacture a timber plane:

Try Square - used to mark 90°



IRWIN.

Marking gauge - used to mark a parallel line along the edge

Pencil

Steel rule

Coping saw - used to cut curves

Tenon saw - used to cut straight lines

Mallet:

Used to tap the chisel to create the housing joint

Chisels:

used to remove small pieces layers of timber

Sander -used to remove small areas of timber

parts smooth





Pillar Drill: used to create accurate holes in Materials