# FURNISHING

Workbook 1





**Toormina High School** 

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D. Schlyder

## FURNISHING - Workbook 1

#### D.Schlyder

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# INTRODUCTION TO THE FURNISHING INDUSTRY

## **Historical Background and Current Trends**

1.	Early developme furniture design a	nt of the Australian furnishing industry was industry was induced construction.	nfluenced by English
	a. True	b. False	
2.	construction met  a. Age of the ca  b. Age of the join	raft development first required furniture maker lods and new forms of decoration such as ve benter (up to 1550) er (1550 to 1660) inetmaker (1660 to 1750)	s to be skilled in new neering and inlaying?
	d. Age of the de	igner (1750 to 1830)	
3.	Name four prom between 1750 ar	nent furniture designers who influenced Engli 1830.	glish furniture design
	a.	b.	
	C	d	
4.	Name the period the way for mass	of history which changed the way furniture was production methods to be developed.	produced and paved
5.	English oak fores	s were largely depleted by the seventeenth cen b. False	tury.
6.	Which of the follo	ving was the fashionable timber in England fron	1660 to 1720?
	a. Satinwood		d. Walnut
7.	Briefly describe design.	ne main use of satinwood in eighteenth cent	ury English furniture
8.	Name the most i furniture industry.	nportant cabinet timber in the early developm	ent of the Australian
9.	Early Australian for at the time.	rniture styles did not follow styles that were fa	shionable in England
	a. True	b. False	
		1	
		¥	

	Briefly state four changes in the furnishin the introduction of manufactured boards.		brought abou
	a.		
	b		
	C.	1	(100,000
	0.		
	d		
	What is the name given to modern de functional design of individual pieces or r		n features sim
			n features sim
yle	functional design of individual pieces or r		n features sim
yle	functional design of individual pieces or r	nodular units?	n features sim
ylo	functional design of individual pieces or r es and Periods Complete the following sentence:	nodular units?	
yle	functional design of individual pieces or r es and Periods Complete the following sentence: The illustration on the right shows a late	nodular units?	
yle	functional design of individual pieces or research periods  Complete the following sentence:  The illustration on the right shows a late period chair, which features spiral or	nodular units?	
yle	functional design of individual pieces or research Periods  Complete the following sentence:  The illustration on the right shows a late period chair, which features spiral or legs and rails and elaborate	twistype carving.	st
yle	functional design of individual pieces or research Periods  Complete the following sentence: The illustration on the right shows a late period chair, which features spiral or legs and rails and elaborate  Complete the following sentence:	twis  type carving.	st e
yle	es and Periods  Complete the following sentence: The illustration on the right shows a late period chair, which features spiral or legs and rails and elaborate  Complete the following sentence: The photograph on the right shows a	twis  type carving.  style	st e
yle	es and Periods Complete the following sentence: The illustration on the right shows a late period chair, which features spiral or legs and rails and elaborate Complete the following sentence: The photograph on the right shows a chair. If the chair was a genuine	twistype carving.  style it would have century.	st e

10. Which was the first manufactured board to change the way that furniture could be

9.		e significant features of furniture designed g table in question 8 on the previous page	
10.	Which style or movement von the right be identified wi	would the moulded plywood chair shown ith?	
	a. Scandinavian c. Art Nouveau	b. Art Deco d. William Morris	
11.	Which of the following tec design of modern furniture	chnological advances has influenced the ?	
	<ul><li>a. Manufactured boards</li><li>c. CNC machines</li></ul>	<ul><li>b. Connectors and fasteners</li><li>d. All of the above</li></ul>	
12.		urrent trends in furniture construction which modern methods of machining and asse	
	a		
	b		
	C.		,
Εn	vironmental Issues		
1.	Which of the following impenvironmental issues asso	pacts on furniture manufacturing is not li ociated with native forest and plantation m	kely to result from anagement?
	<ul><li>b. Continuity of supply of r</li><li>c. The introduction of CNO</li></ul>	se if supply cannot satisfy demand for woo materials could be affected. C machines will increase furniture product rnative native timbers could cause change and constructed.	ion significantly.
2.	Australian solid timber but	s and selection procedures could impre would create more waste. Briefly explain lly, environmentally or ecologically harmfu	why this would not

3.	Manufacturing high quadded sectors of the A	uality furniture from local timbers is one of the highest value- ustralian wood industry.
	a. True	b. False
4.	Briefly state four basic	environmental concerns with forest clearing.
	a	
	b.	
	C.	
5.	in the future and to addi	at have been introduced to ensure continued supplies of wood ress some of the environmental concerns.
	С,	
	Environmental restriction local cabinet timbers.	ons such as logging bans are not affecting the availability of
	a. True	b. False
	Future production of corplantation farming.	mmercial timber in Australia is likely to come increasingly from
	a. True	b. False
	List three environments description of solutions the	al impacts on individuals in the workplace and give a brief hat could be implemented.
	a. Environmental impact:	
	Solution:	
ł	b. Environmental impact:	
	Solution:	
(	c. Environmental impact:	
	Solution:	

#### **Skill Areas**

1.

a. Skill area:	Work:
o. Skill area:	Work:
c. Skill area:	Work:
d. Skill area:	Work:
e. Skill area:	Work:
. Skill area:	Work:
	Work:
	Work:

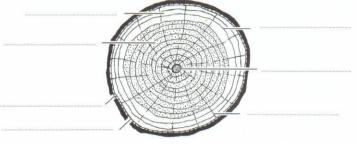
- 2. Which of the following tasks would not usually be performed by a wood machinist?
  - a. Reading and interpreting working drawings.
  - b. Cutting panels to size.
  - c. Final surface preparation before items of furniture are polished.
  - d. Accurately setting up machines to perform required tasks.

3. Which of the following skills would not usually be required by a cabinet maker? a. Estimating quantities and costs. b. Planning production and assembly procedures. c. Knowledge of materials and hardware. d. Restoring upholstery on antique furniture. **Competency Standards** What do industry competency standards describe? 2. List three workplace activities for which competency standards are used as a basis. Benchmarks within the national training framework are descriptions of required performance or competency at various levels of training. a. True b. False Occupation Core Standards include broad-based competencies which must be achieved by all persons in that occupation regardless of their actual job. List four of these broad-based competencies. d. A level 1 employee who has successfully completed an induction and skills training program could progress to a level 2 position. Briefly describe two factors on which progression to level 2 could depend.

#### INTRODUCTION TO MATERIALS

#### Timber

- 1. Complete the sentences below by inserting the missing words.
  - Mineral salts and water absorbed by tree roots flow upward through the \_\_\_\_\_\_
    in the tree trunk.
  - b. Food produced by the leaves of a tree flows downward through the bark.
- 2. Name the sapwood, heartwood, live bark, cambium layer, growth rings, pith and medullary rays in the adjacent diagram.



- 3. Which of the following does not apply to sapwood?
  - a. New wood growth in the tree.
  - b. Lighter in colour than heartwood.
  - c. Soft, pulpy core at the centre of the tree.
  - d. Under the cambium layer.
- 4. Which of the following does not apply to heartwood?
  - a. More durable than sapwood.
  - b. Comprised of dead cells.
  - c. Formed by blockage of channels which conduct food materials.
  - d. Less durable than sapwood.
- **5.** Which of the following does not apply to growth rings?
  - a. Indicate the annual growth in the trunk of a tree.
  - b. Only evident in softwood, not hardwood.
  - c. Cells are smaller and more closely packed than in early wood.
  - d. Smaller, closely packed cells form a dark ring in the tree trunk.
- **6.** Which of the following does not apply to medullary rays?
  - a. Formed by groups of cells radiating from the pith.
  - b. Conduct food materials horizontally in the tree trunk.
  - c. Evident only in the heartwood zones of the tree.
  - d. Store food materials in the living tree.
- 7. Name the guarter sawn board and the back sawn board shown below.



8.	Which of the following does not apply to back sawing?				
	<ul><li>b. Average inclina</li><li>c. Distinctive grow</li></ul>	tion of growth rings	thod of cutting logs into on the face of the boar ecorative figure on the f efects in the log.	rd is less than 45°.	
9.	Quarter sawing pro	oduces boards with	faces roughly parallel t	o the medullary rays.	
	a. True	b. F		, ,	
10.	Timber with prono back sawn.	unced medullary ra	lys reveals a distinctiv	ely patterned figure when	
	a. True	b. F	alse		
11.	What is a knot in a	piece of timber?		·	
12.	Sketch a small spil	ce knot in the adjace	ent illustration.		
13.	furniture constructi	pe selected for use i on?	n		
	a. Yes	b. N	0		
14.	Briefly explain your answer to question 13.				
15.			adjacent illustration?		
	a. Pipe c. Shake		plit vein um vein		
16.	Moisture content a tends to:	affects the stability	of timber. If moisture	content increases timber	
	a. Shrink	b. Split	c. Rot	d. Swell	
17.	Briefly define the s	easoning process.			
18.			on should be properly	and	
				content.	
	2.002 S W. 12 W. M		9	Joine It.	

	<ul> <li>a. Most shrinkage occurs in the length of the board.</li> <li>b. Wood fibres become smaller as combined moisture dries out of cell walls.</li> <li>c. Shrinkage occurs in the direction of the growth rings which tend to straighten and cause 'cupping' of the board.</li> <li>d. Shrinkage occurs in the width of the board.</li> </ul>			
20.	Which of the following is an imported cabinet timber?			
	a. Rose Mahogany b. Silky Oak c. Blackwood d. Teak			
21.	Which of the following is an Australian cabinet timber?			
	a. Philippine Mahogany b. Meranti c. Silver Ash d. Calantas			
22.	Which of the following is not a characteristic of Red Cedar?			
	<ul> <li>a. Reasonably hard</li> <li>b. Nails reasonably well</li> <li>c. Reddish brown colour</li> <li>d. Medium texture</li> </ul>			
23.	Which of the following is not a characteristic of Meranti?			
	<ul> <li>a. Stringy grain</li> <li>b. Fine texture</li> <li>c. Grain filler usually required</li> <li>d. Works moderately well</li> </ul>			
24.	Which of the following best describes the colour of Hoop Pine?			
	<ul><li>a. Golden brown</li><li>b. Light yellow to pale brown</li><li>c. Silver white</li><li>d. Reddish brown</li></ul>			
25.	Which of the following Australian timbers is pale straw in colour, quite hard, splintery, with a coarse to medium texture?			
	a. Silky Oak b. Queensland Maple c. Tasmanian Oak d. White Beech			
26.	Which of the following imported timbers is light, easy to work, light red to brownish pink in colour with fine to medium texture?			
	a. Teak b. New Guinea Rosewood c. Calantas d. Philippine Mahogany			
27.	Which of the following cabinet timbers may have problems with resin bleeding through finishing material such as French Polish?			
	a. Queensland Maple b. Silky Oak c. Silver Quandong d. Silver Ash			

**19.** Which of the following does not relate to shrinkage which occurs during the seasoning process?

#### **Fasteners**

Name the fasteners illustrated below:	
J_1111111	
<u> </u>	
Q	
Match each fastener with an approp boxes.	riate use by writing corresponding letters in the
a. Bullet head nail	☐ Fastening corners of picture frames
b. Hardboard nail	Fastening upholstery material
c. V-Nail	General finishing and cabinet work
d. Broad crown staple	Fine nailing of thin material
e. Brad	☐ Nailing masonite to a frame
What is the special feature of process	nails?
Match each fastener with an appropriat	e use by writing corresponding letters in the boxes
a. Narrow crown staples	Fastening keyhole covers
b. Escutcheon pin	Assembly of light framing
c. Upholstery nail	Holding inlays
d. Flathead nail	Fastening upholstery fabric
	Contamine this area time
e. Veneer pin	Fastening thin case timber
e. Veneer pin What is the main function of nails in ca	

•	a. Name the types of screw heads shown below.			
	b. Name the types of screw slots	shown below.		
		+	*	
	Name the types of screw threads	shown below.		
	Match each screw feature with an the boxes.	n appropriate use by w	riting corresponding letters in	
	<ul><li>a. Countersunk head</li><li>b. Raised head</li></ul>	Knock-down fu		
	c. Coarse thread	Decorative fini		
	d. Long thread e. Metalthread	Fastening thre	aded handles ding power required	
0.	Which screw length would be mos			
	a. 30mm b. 45mm	c. 60mm	d. 75mm	
1.	Why is it necessary to drill a clear when using conventional wood sc			
2.	Snap-on cover caps are used with	round head screws.		
	**************************************	o. False		
		12		

13.			c connecting fitting for knock-applied to tighten the joint.	
14.	Name the parts of the k	knock-down fitting shown	n on the right:	
15.	The knock-down fitting very strong joint that ca disassembled any num	n be assembled and		
	a. True b.	False		
16.	In which of the situation be used?	ns described below would	ald one piece or multipurpose connectors	S
	<ul><li>b. Securing permanent</li><li>c. Where a demountable</li></ul>	binets such as in modula t glued joints. ble, unglued joint is requi and core hole cannot be	uired.	
17.	Give a brief general des	scription of where a pane	nel connector	
	would be used.	•		
18.	What would cause the pright to grip tightly in the	plastic wall plug illustrate e hole drilled in a brick w		)
19.	Briefly describe the tigh masonry anchor shown		ne bolt type	
20.	Name the bolt type mas	onry anchor in question	າ 19.	***
21.	A Loxin® could not be u	sed to bolt a heavy steel	el bracket to a concrete floor.	
	a. True	b. False		
22.	Name a fastening device between two wall studs.		secure an object to a plasterboard wall	

	after it is pushed through the hole in the wall.		
dŀ	hesives		
	Briefly describe the desired ger	neral condition of surfaces to be bonded with an adhesive	
	PVA glue bonds instantly on co	ontact.	
	a. True	b. False	
	Which of the following does no	ot apply to PVA glue?	
	White in colour     Completely waterproof	<ul><li>b. Ready to use glue</li><li>d. Cramping time around 3 hours</li></ul>	
	Which of the following could be	e bonded with PVA adhesives?	
	<ul><li>a. A metal plaque on a woode</li><li>b. A timber edge strip on a pa</li><li>c. Acrylic letters on a metal sign</li><li>d. An aluminium extrusion to a</li></ul>	rticleboard shelf. gn.	
	Which of the following does no	ot apply to contact glue?	
	a. Natural rubber based adher     b. Used to bond plastic lamina	sive.	
	Contact glue is not flammable.		
	a. True	b. False	
	Which of the following apply to	contact glue?	
	<ul><li>a. Not toxic.</li><li>b. Contact with the skin should</li><li>c. Should be used in well vent</li><li>d. Cramping is not usually need</li></ul>	tilated areas.	

8.	or cramping time of:				
	<ul><li>a. One hour</li><li>b. Two hours</li><li>c. Four hours</li><li>d. Up to twenty-four hours</li></ul>				
9.	9. Briefly describe the constituents of epoxy resin adhesive and how it is prepared for use.				
10.	Which of the following materials would preferably be bonded with epoxy resin adhesive?				
	<ul> <li>a. Plastic laminate to wood</li> <li>b. Aluminium to glass</li> <li>c. Wallpaper to plasterboard</li> <li>d. Vinyl sheet to flooring</li> </ul>				
11.	Formaldehyde adhesives are thermo-setting resins.				
	a. True b. False				
12.	Which of the following does not apply to formaldehyde adhesives?				
	<ul> <li>a. Can be softened by heat once it is set.</li> <li>b. Hardened by the addition of a catalyst.</li> <li>c. Setting action is caused by chemical change.</li> <li>d. Setting can be accelerated by increasing temperature.</li> </ul>				
	Name three wood products that are bonded with formaldehyde adhesives during ufacture.				
	a				
	b				
	C				
14.	What is the cramping time required for urea formaldehyde adhesive at 90° to 120°C?				
	a. 24 hours b. 4 hours c. 2 hours d. Several minutes				
15.	5. List two safety requirements for using formaldehyde adhesives.				
	a b.				
16.	Briefly describe latex glue in its usual form.				
17.	Latex glue could be used for bonding paper products and fabrics to other surfaces.				
	a. True b. False				
	TOORMINA HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY				

	<ul><li>a. Drying time is usually two or</li><li>b. Easy to apply with brush or r</li><li>c. Cramping is not usually requ</li><li>d. Has a strong pungent smell.</li></ul>	oller.
19.	What are the raw materials from	which animal glue is manufactured?
20.	Briefly describe available forms	of animal glue and their preparation.
21.	Which of the following is the mo a. Less than 15 minutes c. 45 minutes	st likely working time for animal glue?  b. 30 minutes d. Unlimited
22.	Name a traditional application w	here animal glue may still be used.
23.	Briefly describe the preparation	of casein glue.
24.	Which of the following would be temperature?	e the most likely working time for casein glue at room
	<ul><li>a. More that one hour</li><li>c. Up to forty minutes</li></ul>	<ul><li>b. Less than fifteen minutes</li><li>d. Up to four hours</li></ul>
25.	What is the usual cramping time	for casein glue at room temperature?
	<ul><li>a. 2 to 4 hours</li><li>c. 6 to 8 hours</li></ul>	b. 4 to 6 hours d. 12 to 24 hours
26.	Briefly describe a traditional use	for casein glue.
		16

18. Which of the following does not apply to latex glue?

#### **Finishing Materials**

	Which of the following does not apply to shellac?				
	<ul><li>a. Basis of traditional French po</li><li>b. Waterproof and very durable</li><li>c. Natural resin secreted by inse</li><li>d. Dissolves in methylated spirit</li></ul>	ects			
	Briefly describe the application o	of French polish.			
33	Briefly describe the preparation of	of nitro-cellulose lacquer.			
	Which of the following best deabrasion, spirits and water?	escribes the ability of nitro-cellulose lacquer to resis			
	<ul><li>a. Very low</li><li>c. Very high</li></ul>	b. Low d. Moderately high			
	In industrial applications, nitro-ce	ellulose lacquer is:			
	a. Brushed c. Rolled	<ul><li>b. Sprayed</li><li>d. Flood coated</li></ul>			
	Which of the following does not a	apply to pre-catalysed lacquers?			
	c. Pre-catalysed lacquers canno	esins when the solvents evaporate.			
	Pre-catalysed polyurethane requ	uires twenty-four hours to dry.			
	a. True	b. False			
	Which of the following best des abrasion and damage by water a	escribes the ability of pre-catalysed lacquers to resist and chemicals?			
	A. Highly resistant     C. Partially resistant	<ul><li>b. Moderately resistant</li><li>d. Not resistant</li></ul>			
	A. Highly resistant     C. Partially resistant				

10.	the two parts are mixed together.	e, chemical reaction commences one nour after
	a. True b. F	alse
11.	polyurethane should be followed.	er's specified time between coats of two-pack
12.	Two-pack polyurethane dries to a muc pre-catalysed polyurethane.	
	a. True b. F	alse
13.	Name a natural oil used in traditional o	pil finishes:
14.	Briefly describe a Scandinavian oil fini	sh in terms of durability and appearance.
15.	<ul> <li>Briefly describe how Scandinavian oil lightly sanded.</li> </ul>	I is applied after the sealer is properly dry and
16.		ng pigments to the resins, solvents and other
	constituent materials.	
	a. True b. F	alse
17.	. Name the substance that is usually us	ed to thin enamels that can be brushed or rolled.
18.	. Which of the following best describes	the surface of enamel?
	<ul><li>a. Very hard but brittle.</li><li>b. Tough and flexible.</li></ul>	
	c. Reasonably hard and durable. d. Quite soft but chemical resistant.	
19.	. Which of the following best describes	an emulsified acrylic finish?
	<ul> <li>a. Non-flexible, tough, washable finish</li> <li>b. Flexible but not very durable.</li> <li>c. Rigid surface, hard and chemical red.</li> <li>d. Flexible, reasonably durable, wash</li> </ul>	esistant.

20.	Acrylic finishes are usually slow	w drying.	
	a. True	b. False	
21.	Brushes and rollers used to ap	oply an acrylic wall paint can be cleaned up with:	
	<ul><li>a. Mineral Turpentine</li><li>c. A special thinner</li></ul>	<ul><li>b. Water</li><li>d. All of the above</li></ul>	
22.	Match the terms and descriptio	ons by placing corresponding letters in the boxes.	
	<ul><li>a. Hi-gloss</li><li>b. Gloss</li><li>c. Satin</li><li>d. Matt</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Sometimes called a mirror finish</li> <li>A quite dull finish</li> <li>A deep glass-like finish</li> <li>An attractive soft lustre</li> </ul>	
23.	Briefly explain the term 'pigmer	nted' in relation to surface finishes.	
24.	Briefly describe the application	of wood stain.	
25.	Give two reasons why stains are	re used in surface finishing.	
	a		
	b		
20			
26.	Oil stains are totally fade resista		
	a. True	b. False	
27.	Which of the following does not		
	<ul><li>a. Can raise the grain of timber</li><li>b. Penetrate wood fibres poorly</li><li>c. Contain water soluble dyes.</li><li>d. Reasonably fade resistant.</li></ul>	when applied.	
28.	Spirit stains are not generally su	uitable for very close grained timber.	
	a. True	b. False	
		19	

29.	Briefly describe the application of liming material.
80.	Liming works best on close grained timbers.
	a. True b. False
1.	Briefly describe the application of wood grain filler.
2.	What is the purpose of using wood grain filler?
3.	Briefly describe the application of coloured plaster fillers.
4.	A composite stain/filler has a greater proportion of colouring pigments than other grain fillers.
	a. True b. False
5.	Give a brief general description of stoppings and their use in wood finishing operations.
6.	Which of the following does not apply to ready-to-use stoppings?
	<ul> <li>a. Consist of fairly slow drying plastic materials.</li> <li>b. Available in a range of wood colours.</li> <li>c. Excess can be sanded off when properly dry.</li> <li>d. Holes should be over-filled to allow for shrinkage.</li> </ul>

#### Hardware

1. Name the hinges illustrated below and briefly describe a typical use for each.



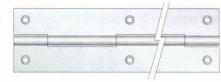
- Use (both a and b):

C.



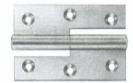
Use:

d.



d.\_\_\_

Use:



Use:



Use:

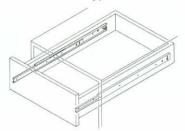


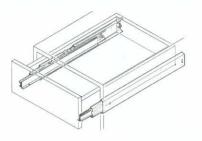
Use:

TV200		
	Use:	
	0	C. Use:
cribe the	difference	between straight cupboard locks and cut cupboard l
		strated below and briefly describe a typical use for ea
		b
	0	

5.	Name the cupboard door catches illustrated below.
	a. b. c.
6.	Name the type of furniture stay shown on the right and briefly describe the purpose of its friction brake.  Name:  The purpose of the friction brake is to
7.	Name the shelf supports illustrated below.
8.	a. b. c.  Name the mirror fittings illustrated below.  a. b.
9.	Name the hardware items illustrated below.

10. Name the drawer runner types illustrated below.



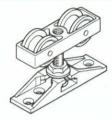


a.\_\_\_\_

b.

11. Briefly explain an advantage of the draw runner on the right above.







a.

13. Give an example of where the hardware items in question 12 could be used.

14. Name the rod supports illustrated below.







2

b

C

15. Name the hardware item shown on the right.



**16.** Briefly explain the use of the hardware item in question 15.

24

17.	Name the hardware item shown on the right.	HA
18.	Briefly describe a use for the item in question 17.	
19.	Name the hardware item shown on the right.	6
20.	Briefly describe a use for the hardware item in question 19.	
21.	What would the mouldings shown below be used for?	
Gla	ss	
1.	What is the common glass used in windows where maximum natural da	ylight is required?
2.	List four common colours of tinted float glass.	
	a b c d.	
3.	Laminated safety glass would not be used in a shower screen.	
	a. True b. False	
4.	Which of the following does not apply to toughened safety glass?	
	<ul> <li>a. 500% stronger than annealed glass.</li> <li>b. Fragments into small harmless pieces when broken.</li> <li>c. Produced by heating annealed glass to 300°C.</li> <li>d. Available in thicknesses from 3mm to 25mm.</li> </ul>	*
5.	Briefly explain how mirror glass is produced.	

6.	Give a common use for	2mm non-reflective	e glass.	
7.	Briefly describe how pat	terned glass is ma	de.	
8.	Name the common patte	erned glass types s	shown belo	w.
	a,		b	
9.	Which of the following d	oes not apply to wi	red glass?	
10.	a. Usually 6mm in thick     b. Can be used in show     c. Welded wire is embe     d. Used where A grade  Why is edgework perfore	er screens. dded in the molten safety glass is spe	cified.	
11.	When smooth arrissed, t	he cut edge of the	glass is no	t ground?
	a. True	b. False		
12.	Which of the following gl	ass edge treatmen	ts is the sta	andard fine polished flat edge?
	<ul><li>a. Smooth arris</li><li>c. Flat polish</li></ul>	b. Flat gr d. Bevel	ind	
13.	Mitred edges are not use	ed for glass silicone	e butt joints	4/12 Pp =
	a. True	b. False		
14.	Briefly define the term 'n	ominal thickness' o	of glass.	

	ne actual thickness of a part ominal thickness.	icular pane of glass may not coincide exactly with the
a.	True	b. False
<b>5.</b> Gi	ive the meanings of the glas	es trade abbreviations below.
CF	F	VB
SA	Α	FS
ats		
Br	riefly describe the use and p	ourpose of mat boards.
***************************************		
		ials used in the manufacture of mats.
a.		b
Br	riefly describe how the thick	ness of the mat board protects the picture that is framed.
***************************************		
		cribed as textured or patterned but not plain coloured.
a.	True	b. False
Br	riefly describe the composition	on of foam core boards.
umi	nium Extrusions	
	riefly describe how the alum ould be used as a drawer pu	inium extrusion shown on the right
14,54		

2.	For what purpose is the aluminium extrusion on the right designed.
3.	Briefly describe a use for the anodised aluminium extrusions shown on the right.
Ma	nufactured Boards & Sheets
1.	Which of the following adhesives is used to bond the wood flakes which are pressed to form particleboard sheets?
	<ul><li>a. Animal glue</li><li>b. Urea formaldehyde</li><li>c. Contact glue</li><li>d. Casein glue</li></ul>
2.	Briefly explain the difference between the fibrous structure of medium density fibreboard and particleboard.  MDF:
	Particleboard:
3.	Give four examples of uses for particleboard or MDF in cabinet construction.

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	willcit of the following is a typica	which of the following is a typical use for plain white melamine surfaced MDF?	
	<ul><li>a. Cupboard shelving</li><li>c. Polished furniture</li></ul>		
ì.	How are the sheets of veneer arranged in the manufacture of plywood?		
	Briefly explain the advantages of cross grain bonding veneer sheets in the manufacture of plywood.		
<b>.</b>	Which of the following adhesives would be used in the manufacture of marine grade plywood?		
	<ul><li>a. Urea formaldehyde</li><li>c. Latex glue</li></ul>	<ul><li>b. Polyvinyl acetate</li><li>d. Phenol formaldehyde</li></ul>	
	Give two uses for thin sheets of a.	standard plywood in cabinet construction.	
0.	Hardboard sheets 3mm thick could not be used for cupboard backs or drawer bottoms.		
	a. True	b. False	
	What is the raw material used in	nat is the raw material used in the manufacture of Australian hardboard?	
2.	Briefly describe the three layers which form plastic laminates.		
3.	Why would a sheet of particleboard be surfaced with plastic laminate for a kitchen cupboard top?		
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