CARPENTRY, JOINERY AND MACHINE WOODWORKING

(Wood Trades Part 1)

A. B. Emary

F.B.I.C.C.

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First published 1974 by
THE MACMILLAN PRESS LTD
London and Basingstoke

Associated companies and representatives throughout the world

ISBN 978-1-349-02092-8

ISBN 978-1-349-02090-4 (eBook)

DOI 10.1007/978-1-349-02090-4

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Preface

This book has been written with the City and Guilds of London Institute Syllabuses for the Timber Trades (Part 1) in mind, which are intended to cover the first year of the Carpentry and Joinery and Machine Woodworking crafts.

A portion from each of the practical and theory syllabuses, together with that dealing with science, combine to make an integrated section in which students from both crafts work together, after this each craft goes more deeply into its own speciality. The integrated and the individual sections have not been separated in this book because the author feels that teachers in different colleges will work out their own schemes to cover Part 1 of this new programme. A study of Part 1 will show that very little work is covered in the integrated portion as compared with the sections that the crafts cover separately — a point which some people may regret.

Some teachers may think that the practical and technology parts of the integrated section of Part 1 can be covered in the first term of the year and that the other sections can be spread over the remaining two terms.

Courses with full-time students in the first year of their apprenticeship — who will be expected to sit for their craft examination certificate at the end of their second year at the college — will have to cover Part 1 and also a substantial part of Part 2 in the first year, so that the remaining sections of Part 2 can be covered in the second year, presumably on day release.

Teachers in some colleges with day-release students may feel that the content of Part 2 of the syllabuses presents a formidable task if it is to be covered in the last two years of a

three-year course and may therefore decide to include some of the subjects of Part 2 in the first year's work.

In this book, the author is not merely trying to impart knowledge to students, but also to present problems to them to which they should find the answers from other sources, for instance, from their teacher or from their college library. The object of this exercise is to motivate the student to find out for himself.

The teaching of the use of hand tools and woodcutting machinery cannot be accomplished by means of books. The student has to handle the tools himself, get the feel of them and have their proper use demonstrated by an expert. This applies also to machinery; the woodcutting machinist must get to understand these machines thoroughly in the machine shop and handle them under expert supervision.

A book can, however, give details of tools and machines that are not apparent in the workshop. The roles of the workshop and of the machine shop in technical colleges are proficiency in the use of the tools of the trade and the production of work, but the technicalities should be left to the teacher in the classroom and to the author.

It is hoped that future books will cover the two crafts of carpentry and joinery and machine woodworking separately so that students and teachers in those crafts will be able to obtain information on the subject to which they have dedicated a large portion of their working life.

I have been assisted in the compilation of this book by some very useful information and photographs of woodcutting machinery kindly supplied by Wadkin Ltd, of Leicester.

1974

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