

Tools

Measuring and Marking



Scratch awl - can be used to mark stock (wood or metal). It is commonly used to mark the center of a hole prior to drilling.



Rule- used to measure length, height and width



Try Square (tri-square) used to measure and test for square; it is made of a blade and handle.

Separating



Hands saws vary in size, kinds and types of teeth and use.



The backsaw is used with the miter box for straight cuts.



The miter box is used with a backsaw to cut at a 45 or 90 degree angle.



Keyhole saw



Coping Saw - it is used for cutting curves. The replaceable blade has fine teeth which point towards the handle.



Hand Drill - drives twist type drill bits by manually cranking the handle..



Drill bits– used with drill to create holes. They come in many styles and sizes.



Hole saw– used with a drill for making large holes or cutting wheels.



Electric Hand Drill- be used in locations where a drill press cannot. The size of the drill is determined by the size of the chuck (3/8", 1/2".) It can be cordless, reversible, and/or variable speed.



Drill press– stationary machine used to drill holes.



The chuck key is necessary to tighten drill bits in power drills. The gear on the chuck key meshes with the gear in the chuck of the drill to add torque when tightening.



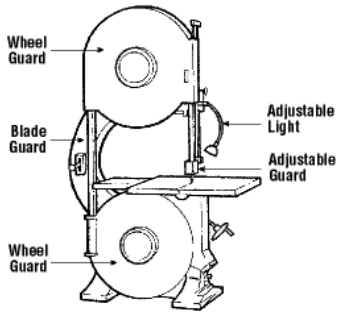
Tin snips are used to cut sheet metal.



Abrasive Paper - commonly called sandpaper, can be made of natural or synthetic materials, fine to coarse grits



Scroll Saw / Jig Saw - cuts in reciprocating motion (up and down), cuts only on down stroke, used for cutting curves.



Band Saw - has a continuous blade and stroke, the blade travels around two pulleys. It is used to make curved or irregular cuts.



The belt/ disk sander is a stationary power tool which is used to sand the edges of wood stock. The belt moves in a downward motion while the disk moves in a circular motion.



Diagonal cutting pliers— used to cut wire.



The file is used to remove small amounts of materials. It comes in many sizes, shapes and varieties.



Linesman pliers— Used for gripping bolts, nuts etc...and for cutting thick gauge wire.

Holding and Assembling Tools



Needle nose pliers- A long thin gripping tool use for small pieces or tight spaces. It may also have a cutting edge.



Slip joint pliers— a 2 position tool used to grip nuts, bolts, nails etc...



Open end wrenches- Used to tighten nuts and bolts.



Phillips screwdriver- Used to drive Phillips head screws into material



Flat head screwdrivers- used to drive flat head or slotted screws into material.



Claw hammer- the handle gives you the leverage needed to drive nails into materials; use a rocking motion with the claw to pull nails out.



Mallet- a tool with a large head, used to strike a surface without damaging it. Mallets may have plastic, wood or leather heads. They are not used for nailing.



Brad driver- pushes very small nails into wood.



Nail set- Used with a hammer to drive nail heads below the surface of wood.





Vise– attached to the work bench, the vise is used to hold material stationary while you are working on it.



C-clamp– used to hold your material stationary on your work surface or while gluing.



Spring clamp– used to hold materials



Quick clamp– used to hold materials, it has a quick release lever and a pistol grip for tightening.