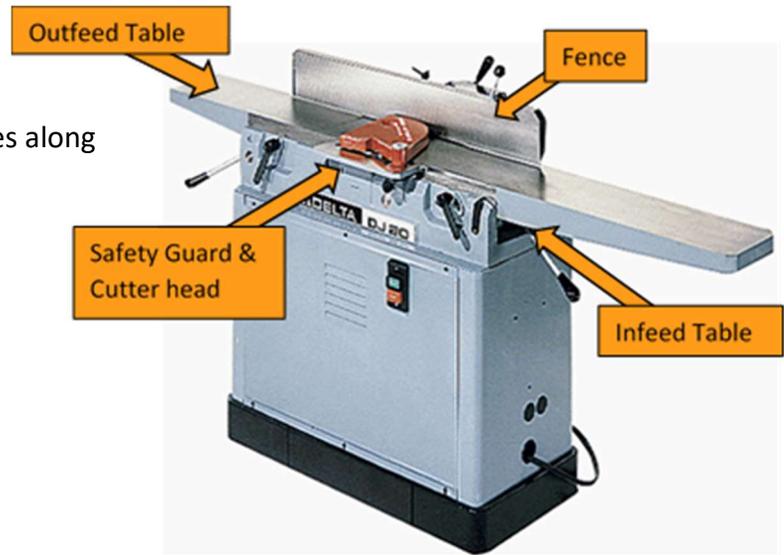


JOINTER

A jointer is used to create smooth, flat surfaces along the edges of a piece of wood.

Important parts:

- Outfeed table
- Infeed table
- Cutter head
- Safety guard
- Fence



SAFETY PROCEDURES

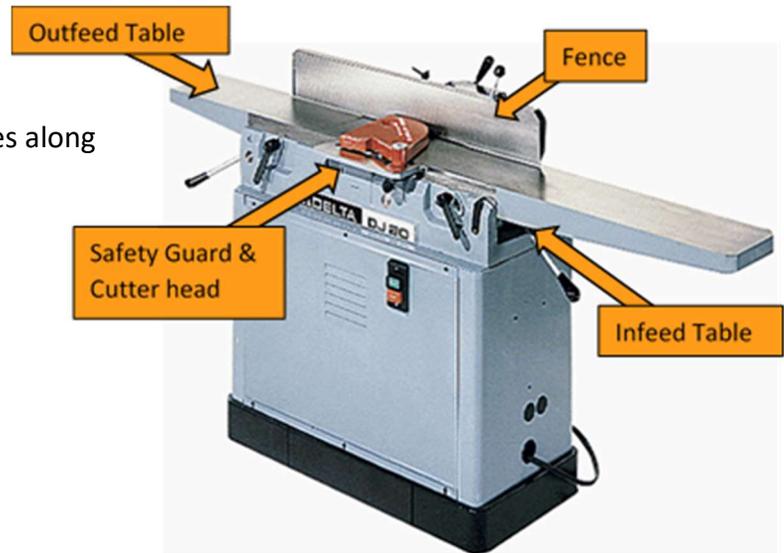
- Wear approved eye protection. Ensure long hair is tied back, all jewelry is removed, and that you are wearing closed toed shoes. Approved hearing protection is also recommended when using this machine.
- After set up, ensure that all guards are in place and functional before turning on the jointer.
- 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 past 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.

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