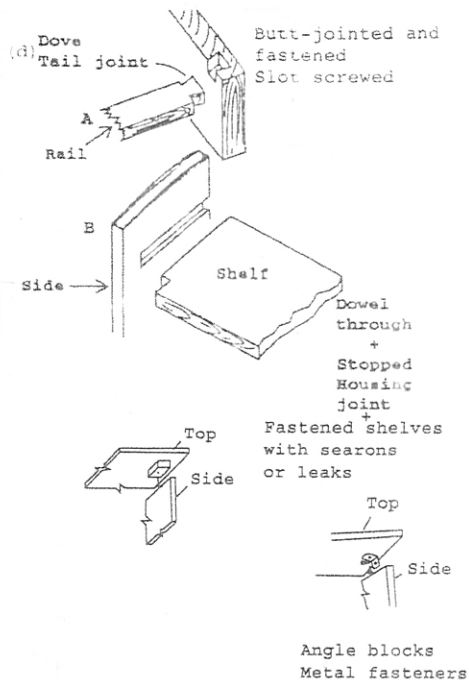
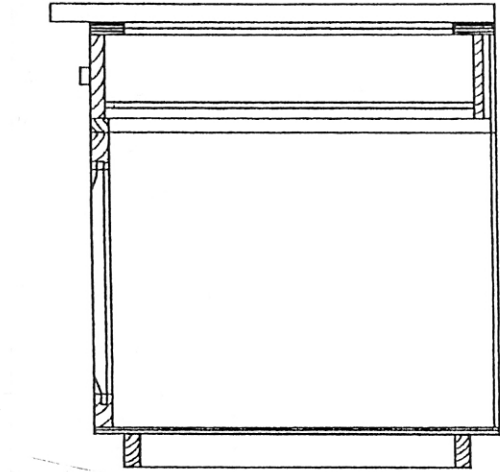
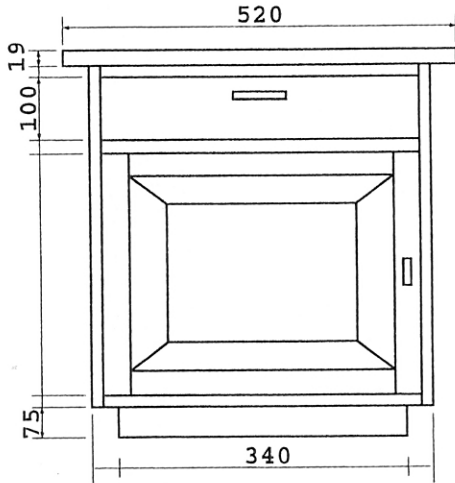


APPENDIX

Appendix 1

Suggested Responses to Paper 02 Questions

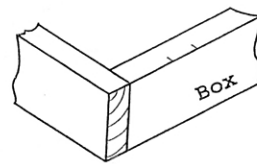
Question 1



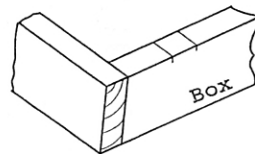
Question 2

(a)	Name	(b)	Use
P	- Straight Cupboard Lock		To secure cupboard doors and drawers
Q	- Ball Catch		To keep cupboard doors closed.
R	- Strap Hinge		External garage doors, gates, ledged and braced doors.
S	- Cup Hook (screw)		To hang light objects.
T	- Tower Bolt		For securing doors and windows.

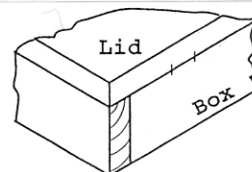
(c) (i) Mark off position of hinge on edge of box.



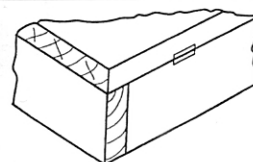
(ii) Square line on edge and side of box.



(iii) Transfer position of hinge to lid and square lines on side and edge.

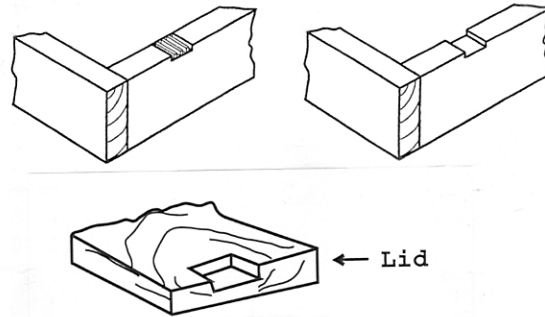


(iv) Gauge half thickness of hinge knuckle and transfer gauge depth to box and lid.



NB: Drawing with hinge assembled lid and box = 5 marks

- (v) Saw cut on box and lid with panel saw and pare away waste with chisel.



Question 3

3(a)

- A Chamfer
- B Bevel
- C Concave curve
- D Convex curve

3(b)

Shape A

1. Layout from the end of the stock the horizontal and vertical dimension of the chamfer.
2. Square across the horizontal and vertical to transfer the points.
3. Mark out the angle of the chamfer with a sliding bevel.
4. Saw off the waste to produce the chamfer.

Shape C

1. Layout from the end of the stock the horizontal and vertical dimension of the chamfer.
2. Square across the horizontal and vertical to transfer the points.
3. With the corner/end as centre, open the compass/divider to the correct radius and scribe the arc to create the curve.

3(c)

- A - The block plane is used.
- B - The jack is used.
- B - The round bottomed spokeshave is used.
- C - The flat bottomed spokeshave is used.

Question 4

- 4(a) (i) Varnish
(ii) Lacquer
(iii) French polish
(iv) Wax
(v) Paint
(vi) Sealer (commercial)

- 4(b) (i) Scrape surface
(ii) Sand
(iii) Seal surface
(iv) Sand lightly
(v) Apply filler
(vi) Sand lightly
(vii) Apply finish

- 4(c) (i) Defect – RUN – large drip that runs down the surface.

Cause – Too much applied to one spot.

Prevention Move gun evenly at correct distance from the work; consistency of finish material.

- (ii) Defect – SAG – a run that stretches over a large area.

Cause – Too much finish applied over the area.

Prevention – Move gun at correct angle, distance and pace; consistency of finish materials.

- (iii) Defect – OVERSPRAY – Finished material is sprayed on an area that has already been painted; usually when the atomised material dries before it reaches the surface.

Cause – Spraying from too far.

Prevention – Move gun closer to the surface and reduce air pressure.

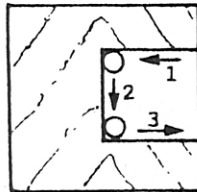
- (iv) Defect – CRAZING – fine cracks in the surface of the finish.

Cause – Solvent and material are incompatible.

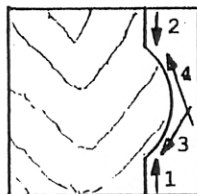
Prevention – Solvent(s) thinners and finish must be compatible as recommended by the manufacturer.

Question 5

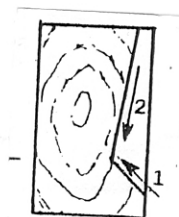
- (a) X – Blade
Y – Fence
Z – Table
- (b) The diameter of wheels or pulleys
- (c) Operations that can be performed on a bandsaw:
 - (i) Ripping
 - (ii) Crosscutting
 - (iii) Irregular cuts
 - (iv) Cutting circles
 - (v) Freehand cutting
 - (vi) Bevel cut
 - (vii) Chamfer
- (d) P Drill hole at 90° corners to allow for turning and cut following the sequence.



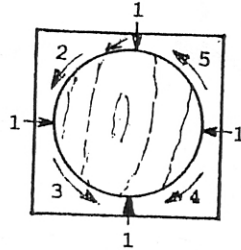
- Q MAKE cuts beginning with Steps 1 and 2 then Steps 3 and/or 4.



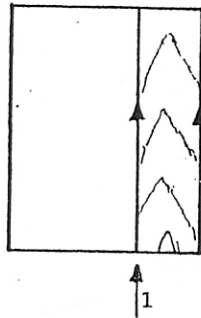
- R Make short cut at 1 (to be done first) and then long cut at 2.



- S Make short cuts at 1 on all sides followed by Step 2, 3, ... 5.
Depending on the size of the blade, use starting cut at an angle and work around the circle.



- T Adjust fence to required width and cut with the aid of a push stick, if necessary.



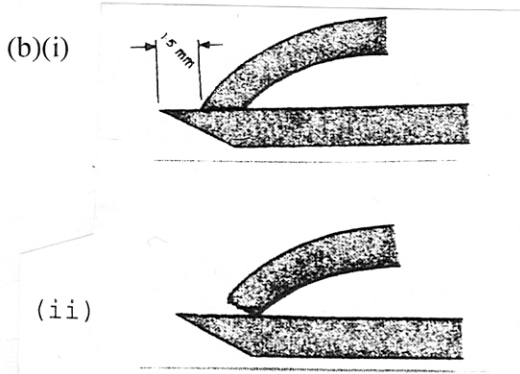
Question 6

(a) (i)

1. Grind pass the gapped edge on the grinding wheel.
2. Grind a new bevel at an angle of 25 degrees on the grindstone.
3. True up this angle on the oilstone.
4. Sharpen a new angle of 30° on the blade.

(a)(ii)

1. Grinding wheel/sharp edge/horizontal stone and water
2. Oilstone and oil



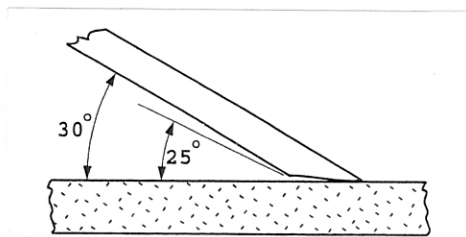
Question 7

- (a) (i) Tack hammer
- (ii) Web stretcher
- (iii) Semi – circular needle
- (vi) Stapler/staple gun

(b) Materials

1. Webbing

(c)



- Used in a laced formation and tacked onto the frame to be upholstered

1. Latex/Chemical Foam

- It is a rubber/polyurethane foam popularly used as a cushion interior.

3. Tacks

- Used to fasten upholstery material

4. Wadding

It is a layer of material between the covering and the filling. The sheet variety is shipped in bundles of width 12 metres approximately. The kilogram variety is sold in packets.

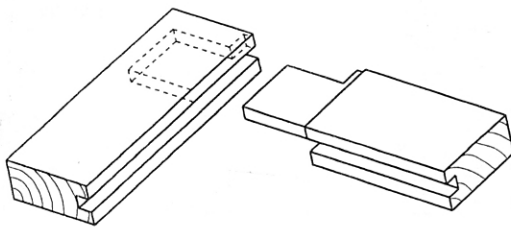
5. Leatherette

- A covering material made of plastic/synthetic material and fibre

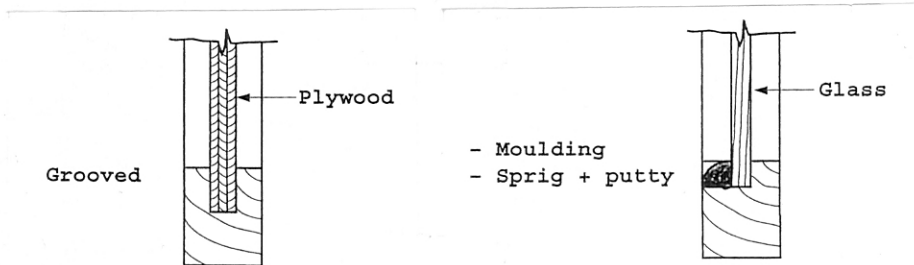
- (c) (i) Remove tacks or staples from old covering material and remove stuffing.
- (ii) Replace webbing and stuffing.
- (iii) Recover seat by stretching and tacking the covering in place.
- (d) (i) Webbing is laced to allow for even distribution of weight and to prevent unnecessary sagging.
- (ii) The webbing is spaced at 50 – 75mm.

Question 8

- (a) Haunched mortise and tenon joint



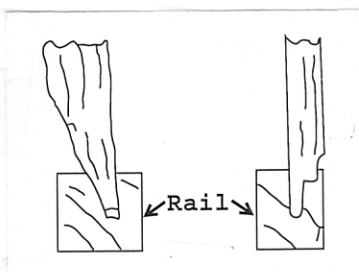
- (b)



- (c) Fittings
 - Hinges
 - Knob
 - Catch lock

- (d) Material
 - Metal
 - Plastic
 - MDF board

- (e) Raised panel Flush panel



Question 9

(a) (i) Advantages for any two materials

Wood: comfortable, warm, easy to maintain beauty, strong

Metal: strong, durable shaped easily – pliable

Plastic: affordable lightweight, comfortable, easily maintained

(ii) Disadvantages for any two materials

Wood: Curved frame
Difficult to construct
Chair back
High cost to Manufacture
Easily damaged

Metal: cold, hard, heavyweight, noisy, expensive, maintenance

Plastic: weak, easthetically Unpleasant, lacks Durability, disposable

(b) Name of Joints at

A (i) Lapped Dovetail

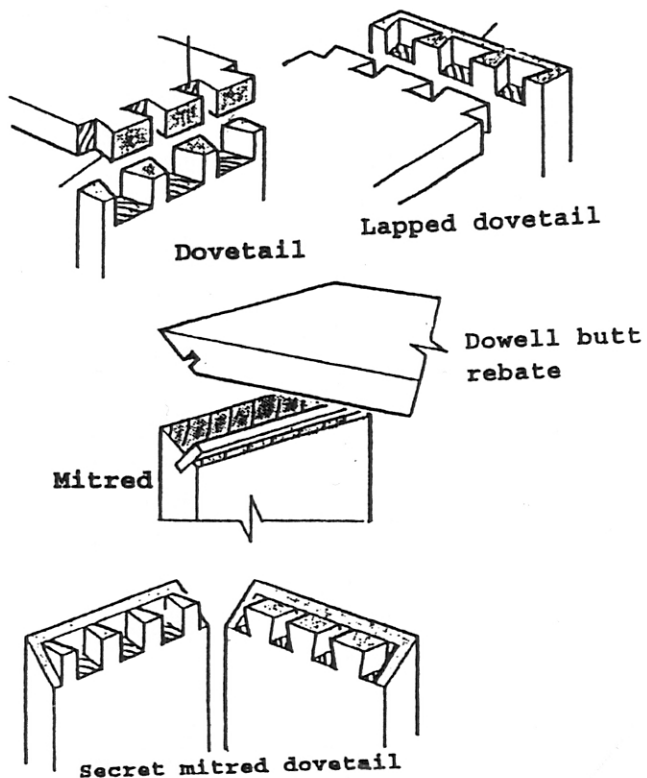
(ii) Mitre

B - Housing

C - Mortise + Tenon
Lapped Dovetail

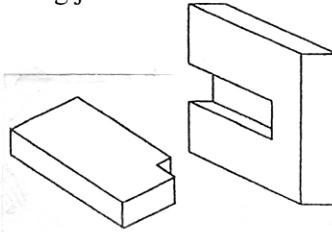
D - Mortise + Tenon

(b) (i) Any two joints at A

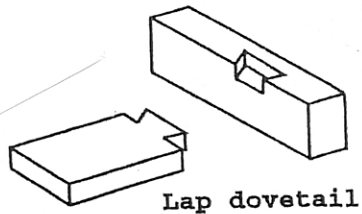


(ii) Joint at B

Stopped housing joint

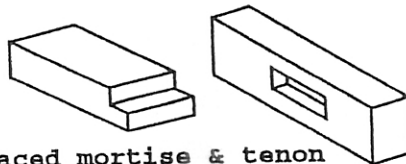


Join at C (either one)



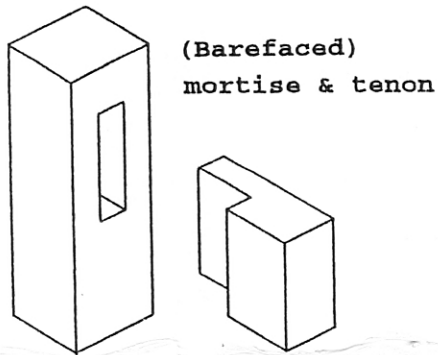
Lap dovetail

Barefaced mortise & tenon



Join at D

Joint at D



(Barefaced)
mortise & tenon