

Tools and Equipment







Image	Name and description
	Scriber – used to mark out metals
	Steel Rule for measuring
	Engineers Square – used to measure right angles
	Marking gauge for marking straight lines in wood
	Dividers and Callipers – for measuring and marking out

Image	Name and description
	Hacksaw – For cutting metals
	Junior Hacksaw – Small / light metal cutting
	Tenon saw – cutting straight lines in wood
	Coping saw – Cutting curves and intricate shapes

	Tin snips – for cutting sheet metal
	Pliers – for gripping work
	Hammer – for striking objects e.g. a centre punch or nail.
	Files – for removing materials and making work smooth
	Jigsaw – for cutting shapes in sheet material

	Angle Grinder – For grinding and cutting metal
	Cordless drill – portable way of drilling holes
	Pillar drill – bench or floor mounted method of drilling holes
	Scroll Saw – For cutting curves and intricate shapes in thin materials




	Router – For creating cuts, grooves and profiles in wood
	Centre lathe – for making round and cylindrical items from metals
	Milling Machine – for cutting steps, grooves and straight edges in metal
	Laser cutter – for cutting and engraving materials

Image	Name and description
	Pop Rivet Gun – for securing pop rivets into holes in sheet metal
	Screwdrivers – Various heads – for tightening and loosening screws
	Spanners – Open, Ring and Adjustable – for tightening and loosening nuts and bolts

	Hot Glue Gun – for quickly gluing materials together
	Soldering iron – used to join electronic components to circuit boards
	Nail Gun – Used to rapidly insert nails into wood
	Machine Screws – for screwing into a tapped hole or securing items by screwing into a nut.

Risk Assessment

A **risk assessment** is a careful examination of what, in your work, could cause harm to people, so that you can weigh up whether you have enough precautions or whether you should do more. ... It includes all the **risks** identified in the **risk assessment** and the measures needed to control those **risks**.

The aim of the **risk assessment** process is to evaluate hazards, then remove that **hazard** or minimize the level of its **risk** by adding control measures, as necessary. By doing so, you have created a **safer and healthier workplace**.

Machine Guards

The purpose of **machine guarding** is to protect the **machine** operator and other employees in the work area from hazards created during the **machine's** normal operation. This would include hazards of concern such as: ingoing nip points, rotating parts, reciprocating, transversing, and/or flying chips & sparks. Machine guards help prevent injury.



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