

## Knowledge Organiser: Year 7 Timbers: 'Money Box'

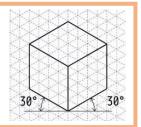
ustry

an outline of a task set by a client

a list of criteria a finished product will meet

**Technical drawings** are essential for communicating ideas in industry and for the three dimensional visualisation of a product or concept.

An isometric drawing
is a three dimensional
representation of an object or
design on a two dimensional
surface. It shows the top, front
and side of an item.



One point perspective drawing shows how things appear to get smaller as they get further away, converging towards a single 'vanishing point' on the horizon line.

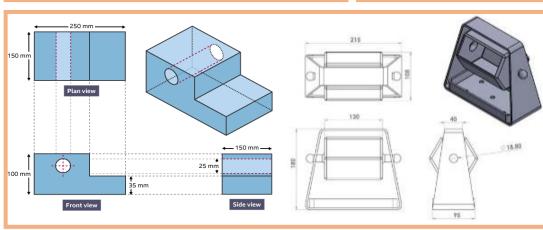


design brief

specification

Rendering is used to add effects of colour, tone and texture to a technical drawing





Orthographic drawings are used to show an object from every angle to help manufacturers plan production. They show a plan, front and end or side view.

These drawings are to scale and must show dimensions. The advantage of this type of technical drawing is that it allows complex shapes to be drawn simply in 2D. The measurements shown on technical drawings are always in millimetres (mm)

Timbers can be bought in different shapes (known as **stock forms**) and sizes...

> rough sawn planks

Material properties are the working and physical characteristics that make a material suitable for a purpose.

| working properties (how a material reacts to a type of applied force) |  | physical properties (a measurable characteristic of a material) |                                 |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------|
| strength  | the ability to withstand a force or load that is applied (such as tension, compression, torsion and bending) | density   | the mass of a material          |
| hardness  | the ability to resist wear or being scratched  | absorbency  | the ability to draw in moisture |
| toughness   | the ability not to break when force is suddenly applied. This can also be called 'impact resistance'.        |   |                                 |

PSE planks (planed square edge)

dowels

mouldings

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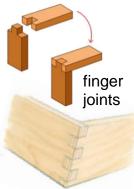
Hardwoods come from deciduous trees.

Deciduous trees have broad leaves and lose their leaves in winter. They grow slowly.

Hard Dogs Leave Bad Bite Marks On Arms

|          | working properties   | physical properties   | uses  |
|----------|--|---|---|
| oak      | <ul><li>very strong</li><li>hard</li><li>tough</li><li>durable</li></ul> | <ul><li>open grained</li><li>light brown</li></ul>                | <ul><li>high quality furniture</li><li>indoor flooring</li></ul>        |
| mahogany | <ul><li>fairly strong</li><li>durable</li></ul>                          | reddish brown   | high quality furniture  |
| ash      | tough – absorbs<br>shock well     flexible                               | <ul><li>open-grained</li><li>light creamy</li><li>brown</li></ul> | <ul><li>tool handles</li><li>sports equipment</li><li>ladders</li></ul> |
| balsa    | very soft  | <ul><li> off-white to tan</li><li> low density</li></ul>          | modelling   |
| beech    | • hard   | pinkish-brown   | chairs     toys   |







Softwoods come from coniferous trees.
Coniferous trees have needles and are
evergreen. They grow quickly.

Soft Cats Eat Pork, Lamb and Sausages

|        | working<br>properties  | physical<br>properties   | uses   |
|--------|--|--|--|
| pine   | • quite strong   | <ul><li>yellow<br/>with<br/>brown<br/>streaks</li></ul>            | <ul><li>cheap furniture</li><li>construction work</li><li>joinery</li></ul>  |
| larch  | <ul><li>hard</li><li>tough</li><li>durable</li></ul>               | <ul><li>yellow to reddish brown</li><li>resistant to rot</li></ul> | <ul><li>decking</li><li>building cladding</li><li>boats and yachts</li></ul> |
| spruce | <ul><li>strong</li><li>hard</li><li>not very<br/>durable</li></ul> | good     strength     to weight     ratio                          | crates     ship masts     aircraft frames                                    |







Manufactured boards are man made using veneers or scrap wood and glue compressed together.

In manufacturing industry, **nesting** refers to the process of laying out cutting patterns to minimize the **wastage** of raw materials.

