

## **Carpentry & Building Construction**

### **Chapter 6 Other Power & Pneumatic Tools**

#### **Section 6.1 Assessment Answers**

1. Amps.
2. An auger bit drill deep holes in wood; masonry bits do the same on brick, concrete, or stone.
3. They are best for cabinetmaking.
4. To make a funnel-shaped hole so that a screw is flush with the wood's surface.
5. 3 amps

#### **Section 6.2 Assessment Answers**

1. The plunge router is better for making stop and repetitive cuts.
2. A bearing-under bit.
3. An edge guide.
4. To counteract torque.
5. Answers will vary.

#### **Section 6.3 Assessment Answers**

1. By width and length.
2. Install the belt properly and be sure the cord is out of the way of the belt; hold the sander with both hands as you turn it on; move the sander slowly and continuously; and clean the belt and the dust bag when finished.
3. By its maximum width of cut size.
4. On a jointer the position of the cutterhead is below the bed, while on a planer it is above the bed.
5. Posters will vary.

#### **Section 6.4 Assessment Answers**

1. Shelving and molding.
2. Compressed beech.
3. The opposing grain patterns give it strength, so it will resist shear forces.
4. #0, #10, and #20.
5. 6"

#### **Section 6.5 Assessment Answers**

1. The trigger must be pulled *and* the nosepiece of the tool must be pressed against the workpiece before the tool can be fired. This helps to prevent the tool from being fired accidentally.
2. First determine the type and size of fastener needed, then find a tool that will drive that fastener.
3. Fasteners arranged into strips or rolls, with each fastener connected to the fasteners on either side.
4. It may not hold as well as a nail with a round head.
5. 95 psi