

# SAWING

Sawing is fun. You get an idea of what you want to cut out of a piece of wood, draw it out, and then cut away everything that isn't in your vision, and voila.

Of course, there are lots of different saws and lots of different blades that can be used in those saws. That's not to mention electric-powered saws and hand-held saws.

## FLIP OVER FOR YOUR NEXT CHALLENGE



### EARN THIS NUGGET

With your parents' permission, get a hold of as many different types of saw as you can and try using them in their correct way. Once you have gotten used to it, look for scrap wood you have available, and create something for fun. Using hammer and nails is also acceptable under parent's supervision. Be warned, one of the largest challenges of working with wood, will be to hold it securely while you work it.

LEVEL G

PERIOD 4

TASK 4

You can categorize saws a little like this:

- Saws that cut straight lines
  - Rip saws (For cutting with grain of the wood, large ripping teeth that only cuts on the forward motion.)
  - Cross-cut saws (For cutting across the grain, smaller teeth, and cuts for both forward and backward stroke.)
  - Miter saw (Short reinforced saw, often used with a miter box, for sawing an angled end to a piece of wood.)

- There are curve-cutting saws, such as the coping saw. This allows you to thread the blade through a small pre-drilled hole and cut in any direction. You can get very creative with this. The blade does still have a cutting edge, so you will need to turn the saw as you are using it. This type of saw is a tension saw. So the saw blade must be kept under tension when in use. Tension should be removed when not in use.



- Another common saw is another kind of tension saw or the hack saw. This is primarily a metal cutting saw and despite its thin blade, it is designed for cutting straight.