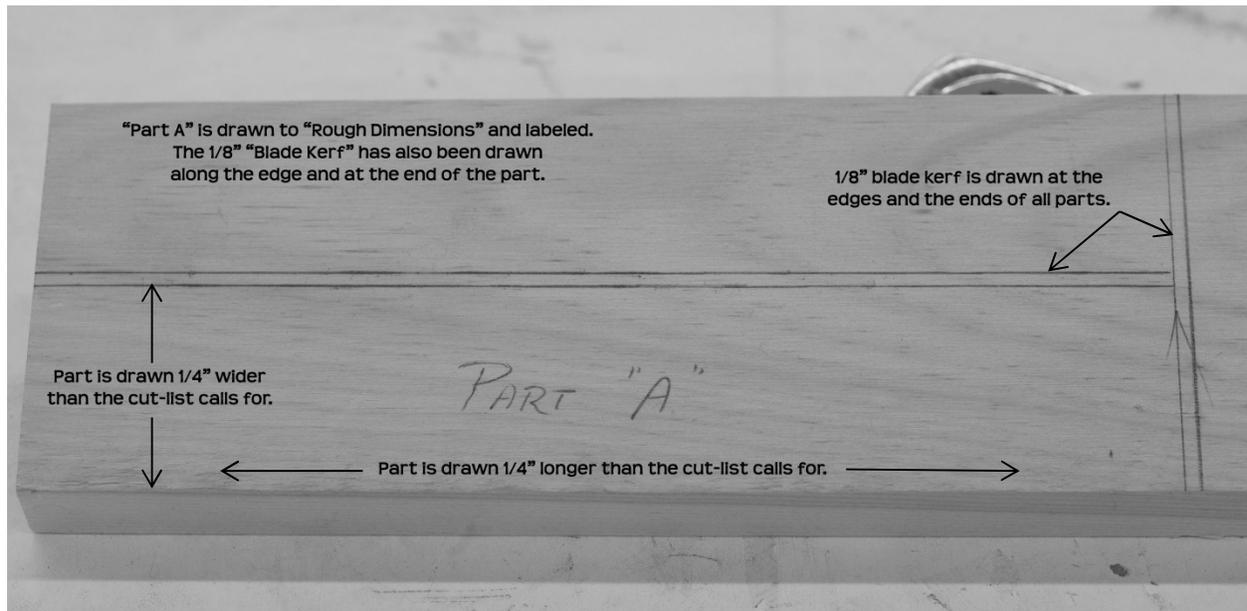


Marking Parts on a Board to Rough Dimensions

When working on a project you are going to have to draw the parts needed on your material before you can make any cuts. This is necessary so that you get the best use of the material you have available to you. This also helps you to plan out “rough cuts” of a large piece of material which produces smaller, more manageable boards when you move to the machining processes necessary to cut to final sizes.

For example, if you are provided with a 12' long board and you need multiple small pieces for a project, it would be very difficult to joint the edge of such a long piece of material before ripping your pieces to width on the table saw.

So, what you will be asked to do is **measure**, **mark out** and **label** all of the pieces you intend to get from a board. You will need to mark out all of your pieces to what is called “**Rough Dimensions**”. This means that you will draw all of your pieces $1/4$ " longer and $1/4$ " wider than is called for in your cut list.



Why do we need to draw to “Rough Dimensions”? This is done so that you have smaller, more manageable boards to work with. You will “rough cut” your pieces a little bigger than is called for in the plans so that you still have enough material to allow for jointing edges prior to ripping to final width and trimming and squaring an end before cutting to final length.

So, here are the steps you need to follow:

1. Request a board from your instructor (ask for the right species of wood!).
2. Measure and mark out all of the parts you plan to get out of the board. Don't forget the following requirements!
 - a. Draw all parts to "rough Dimensions". This means that all parts should be drawn $1/4$ " longer and $1/4$ " wider than the cut-list calls for.
 - b. Draw "blade kerfs" between the edges and the ends of all parts on the board. The blade kerfs should be $1/8$ " wide (the table saw and miter saw blades are $1/8$ " thick so this is how much material will be lost when you make your cuts to final dimensions).
 - c. Label all of your parts according to the cut-list.
 - d. Show this board and your cut-list to your instructor before making any cuts.

You should now have multiple smaller boards that you can begin to machine to the final dimensions listed in the cut-list. These smaller boards will be much easier to joint prior to ripping to final width and crosscutting to final length.