

PROFFI218 (SQA Unit Code - FE5C 04) Match, measure and mark out veneers



Overview

This standard addresses the competence required to make standard veneers for use in making furniture. This involves:

- 1 selecting veneers and planning the cutting process
- 2 cutting and joining veneers
- 3 working in ways which maintain your own and others' safety

There is also a scope statement which defines the coverage of this standard.

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Performance criteria

Measure and mark out veneers

You must be able to:

- P1 select **veneers** which meet the **quality** requirements in the **work specification**
- P2 check that the **veneers** selected have no intermittent or full faults and set aside any which do
- P3 match selected **veneers** for decoration, grain orientation and light refraction requirements
- P4 minimise waste in your choice of **veneers** and in how you measure and mark them out for **cutting**
- P5 handle the **veneers** in ways that avoid damaging them
- P6 measure and mark the **veneers** accurately to size and shape, keeping within the required tolerances
- P7 use safe and effective techniques to make the cuts
- P8 make sure that **veneer** surfaces to be glued are free of irregularities and are sanded and cleaned to the required surface finish
- P9 store the **veneers** in appropriate **conditions** to keep them in the required state for working
- P10 follow safe working procedures at all times.
- P11 ensure the work area is kept clean and tidy.
- P12 dispose of wastes safely to the designated area.

Match veneers

You must be able to:

- P13 match **veneers** for **quality**, size and shape to meet the design requirements
- P14 set aside any **veneers** which are of unacceptable **quality**
- P15 accurately measure and align the **veneers** to form the required size when **jointed**
- P16 make the **joints** of the required type
- P17 check and confirm that the results meet the specified **quality**
- P18 deal promptly and effectively with any **joint faults** that arise
- P19 handle the **veneers** in ways which avoid damaging them
- P20 store the joined and jointed **veneers** in appropriate **conditions** to keep them in the required state for application

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Knowledge and understanding

You need to know and understand:

Measure and mark out veneers

- K1 the meaning of terms used in technical specifications for veneers
- K2 what kinds of natural faults and handling damage can occur with veneers
- K3 how to identify faults which mean that the veneer cannot be used
- K4 why it is important to keep waste to a minimum
- K5 what characteristics are used to describe the quality of a veneer and how to identify them
- K6 how to balance and match veneers
- K7 the growth and handling characteristics of different species of wood used as veneers, and how this affects the way they are cut and stored
- K8 the handling characteristics of veneers of different types and qualities and how to protect them from damage
- K9 why veneers may need to be flattened and damped during storage and the implications of not doing this
- K10 what the consequences are of inaccurate measuring and cutting
- K11 how to use cutting tools and equipment safely in ways that protect yourself and others from risk
- K12 what your personal limitations are in respect of the PUWER regulations 1998
- K13 the implications for your work of the HASAWA and COSHH Regulations, including where to find out about relevant risk assessment details and control measures that have been set by your organisation

Match veneers

You need to know and understand:

- K14 the meaning of terms used in technical specifications for veneers
- K15 when and why quartered panel and stringed sheet jointing methods are used
- K16 what to look for when matching different types of veneers
- K17 the handling characteristics of veneers and how these can affect the jointing process
- K18 what characteristics are used to describe the quality of a veneer and how to identify them
- K19 the handling characteristics of veneers of different types and qualities and how to protect them from damage
- K20 why veneers may need to be flattened and damped during storage and the implications of not doing this
- K21 what kind of faults can occur with jointing veneers and what can be done to overcome them
- K22 the implications for your work of the HASAWA and COSHH Regulations, including where to find out about relevant risk assessment details and control measures that have been set by your organisation
- K23 what your personal limitations are in respect of the PUWER regulations 1998
- K24 quality checks that should be carried out on jointed veneers

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Additional Information

Scope

Conditions

The conditions under which veneers require to be kept includes flattening and damping them to ensure that they remain in a suitable state for working.

Joints

The joints used in making standard veneers would include the making of quartered panels, edged sheets and stringed sheets. These are influenced by the design required, which will be stated in the specifications. Joints must be accurately matched for grain orientation, colour and hue, decoration and light refraction qualities.

Jointing faults

Jointing faults can arise from misalignment of panels, marks and damage to the veneers. The person carrying out this role is responsible for identifying and making minor repairs where these can be achieved without affecting the quality of the work. Problems which cannot be resolved in that way would be reported to a senior person using the correct workplace procedures.

Tools and equipment

The tools and equipment used within furniture production environments for cutting and jointing veneers by hand and mechanical means. This includes veneering saws and knives, planes, measuring devices, veneering tape, set squares and protractors.

Quality

The quality of a veneer can be described in terms of the grain fineness and orientation, its colour, hue and decoration, moisture content and light refraction characteristics. Veneers require to be matched for these qualities for use in straight, slip laid, leaf laid, book match and edge veneering.

Veneers

Veneers used in making furniture are made of natural timber. Examples of the types of timbers from which veneers are made would include hard and soft woods such as walnut, oak, mahogany, cherry, maple or pine.

Work specification

The set of instructions which describe the work to be carried out, including details of the qualities of the veneer to be produced, the length, width and shape of veneer required and the nature of the joints to be made. In the context of these standards, length, width and shape tolerances to within +/- 0.5mm would be expected. The specification will also detail the storage condition requirements for the veneers.

Personal Protective Equipment

Ear, eye and respiratory protection as well as protective gloves and footwear.

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