**WEEK 6 YEAR 11 APPLIED TECHNOLOGY**

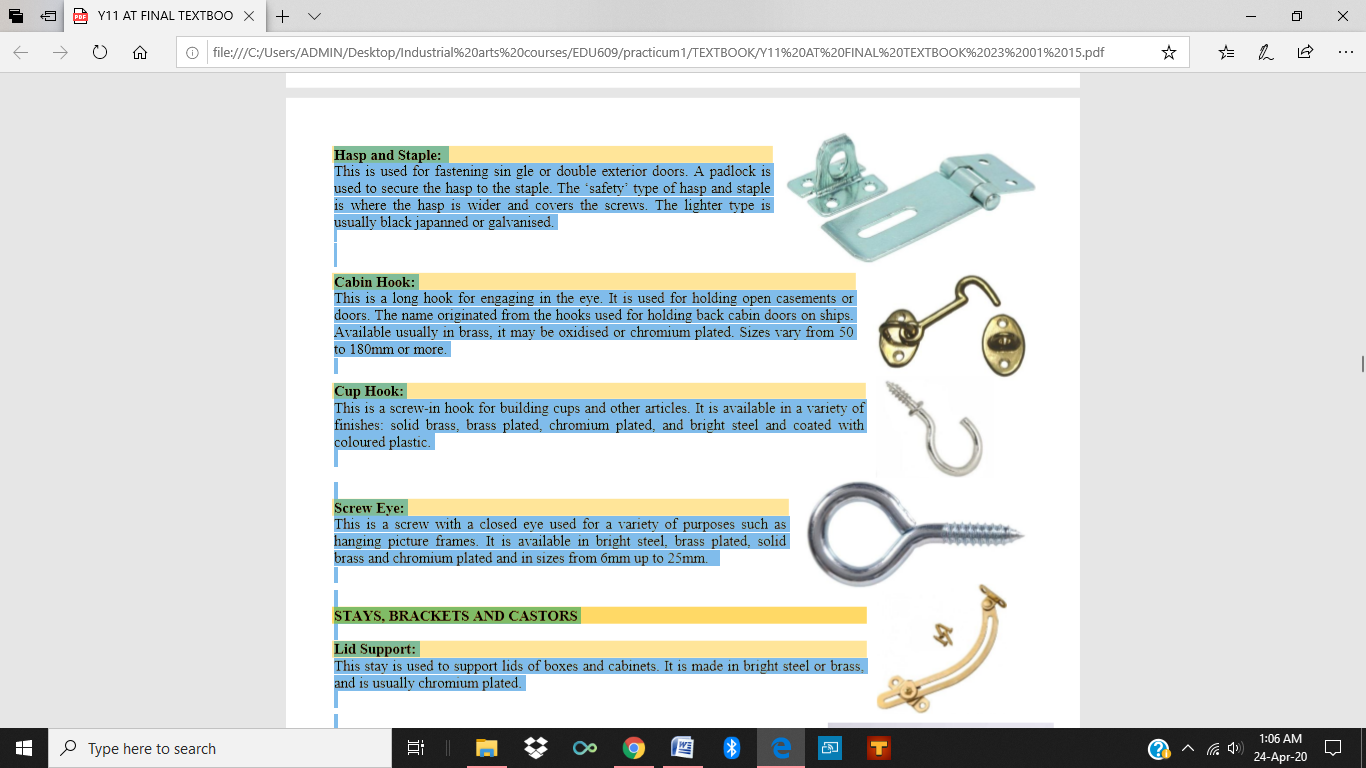
**STRAND: ENGINEERING MATERIAL**

**LESSON 54: STAYS & BRACKETS**

**LEARNING OUTCOME: IDENTIFY THE TYPES OF STAYS & BRACKETS**

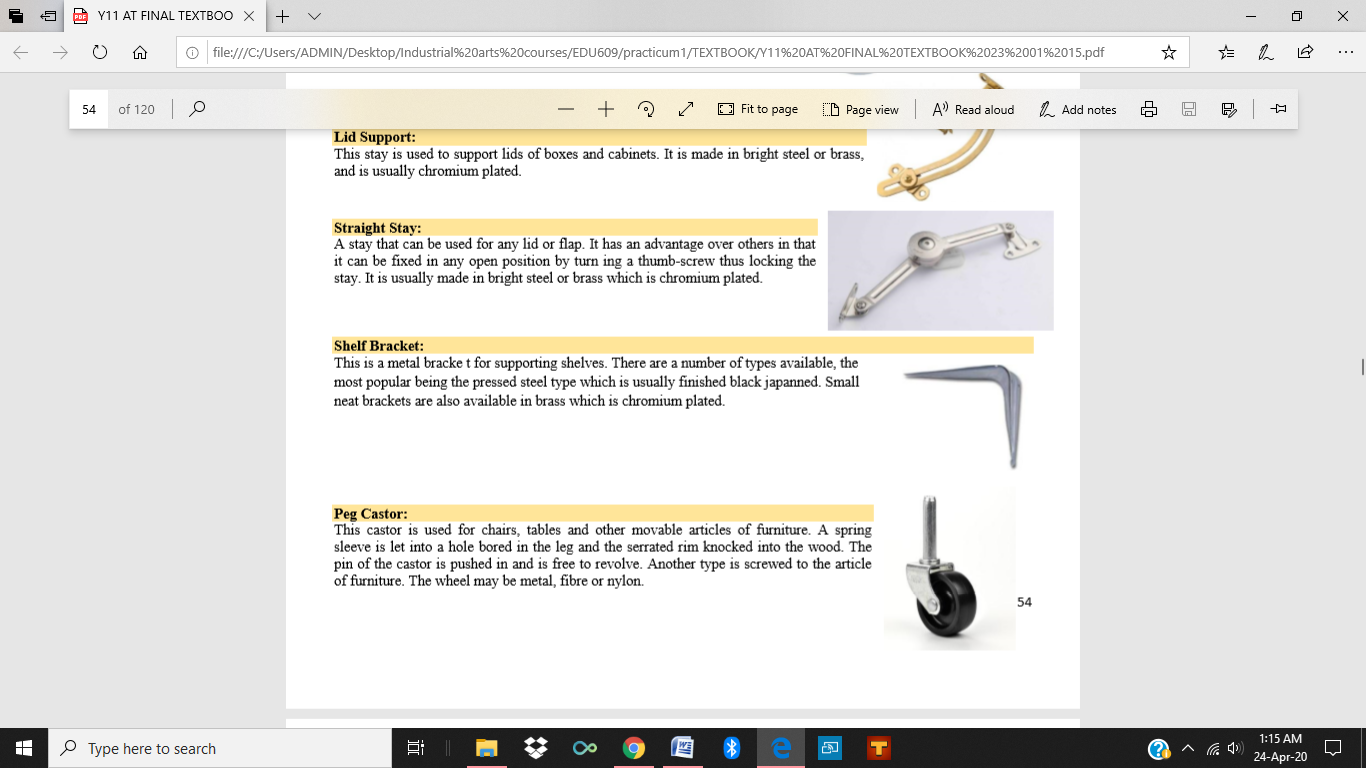
1. **Lid Support**

* This stay is used to support lids of boxes and cabinets.



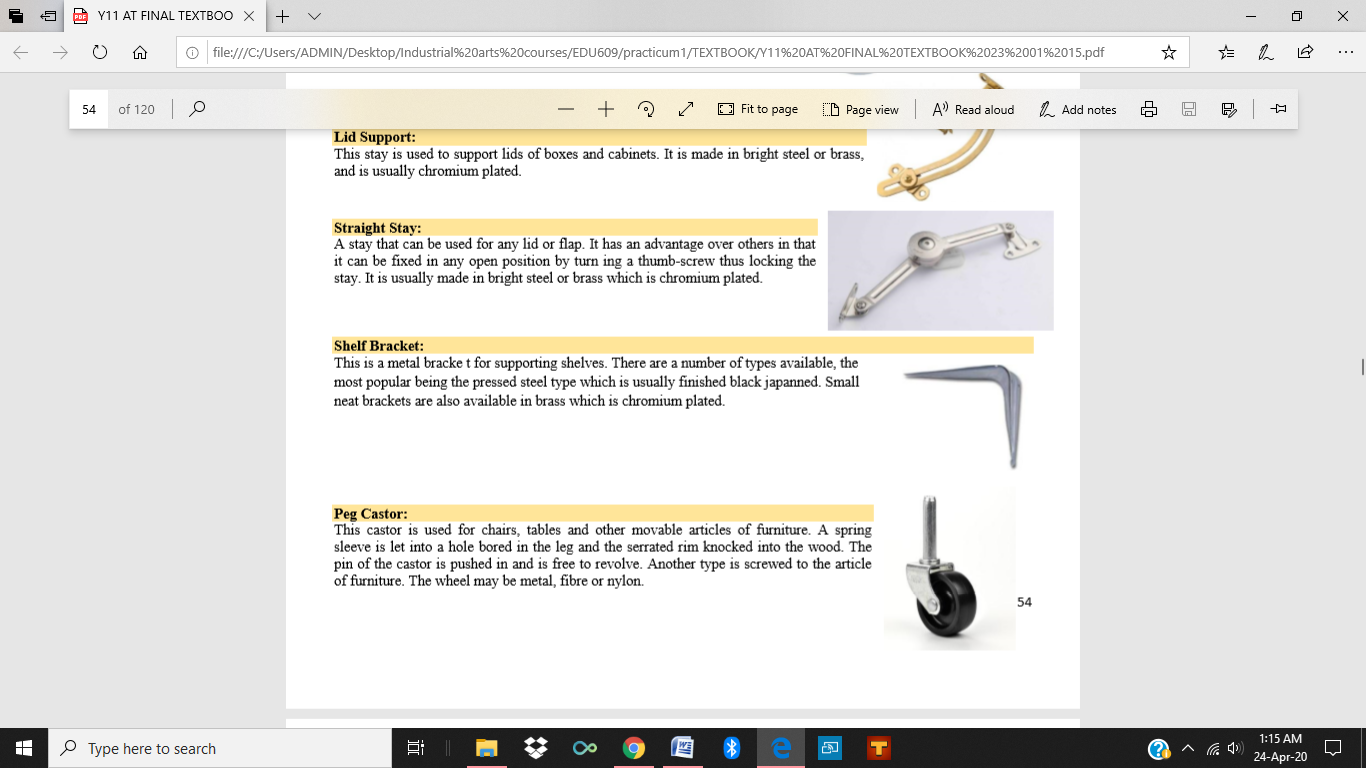
1. **Straight Stay**

* A stay that can be used for any lid or flap.
* It has an advantage over others in that it can be fixed in any open position by turning a thumb-screw thus locking the stay.



1. **Shelf Bracket**

* This is a metal bracket for supporting shelves.
* There are a number of types available, the most popular being the pressed steel type which is usually finished black japanned.

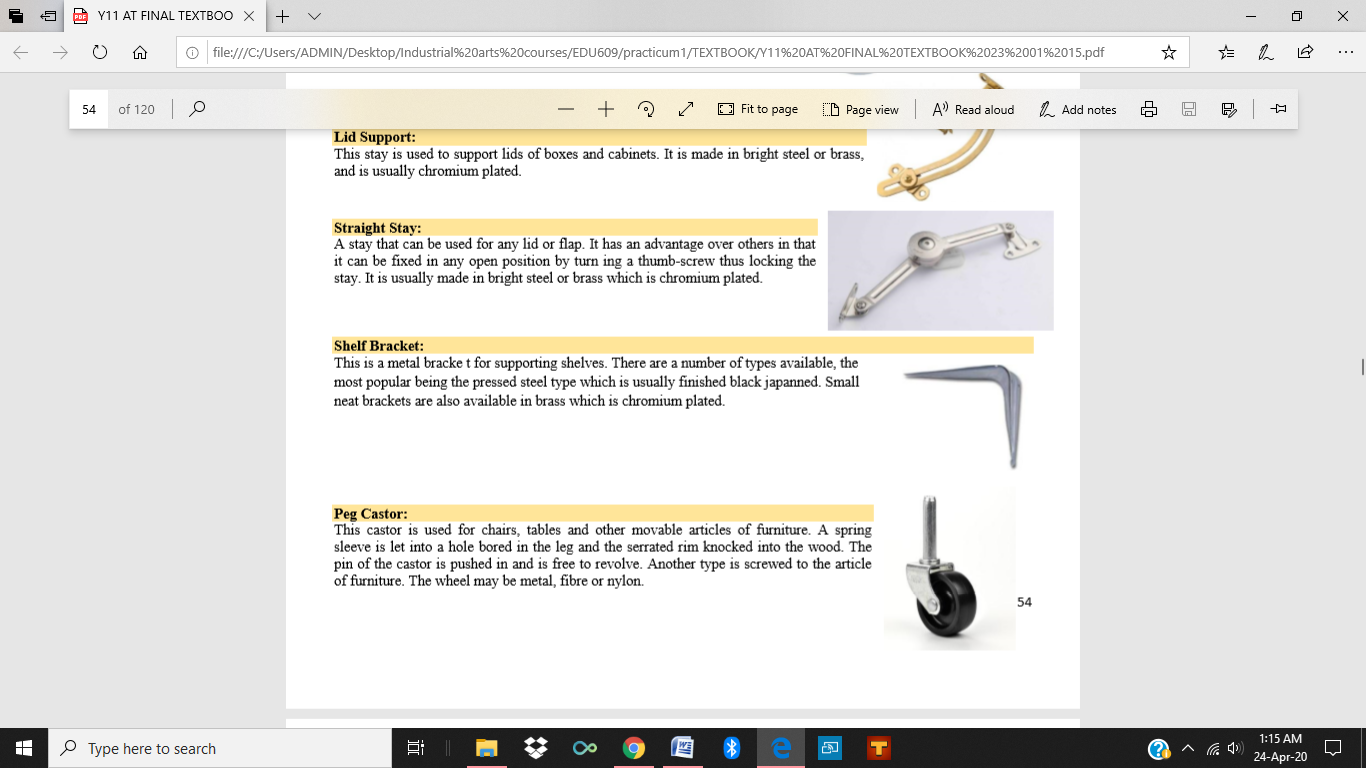


**LESSON 55: CASTORS**

**LEARNING OUTCOME: IDENTIFY THE TYPES OF CASTORS**

1. **Peg Castor**

* This castor is used for chairs, tables and other movable articles of furniture.



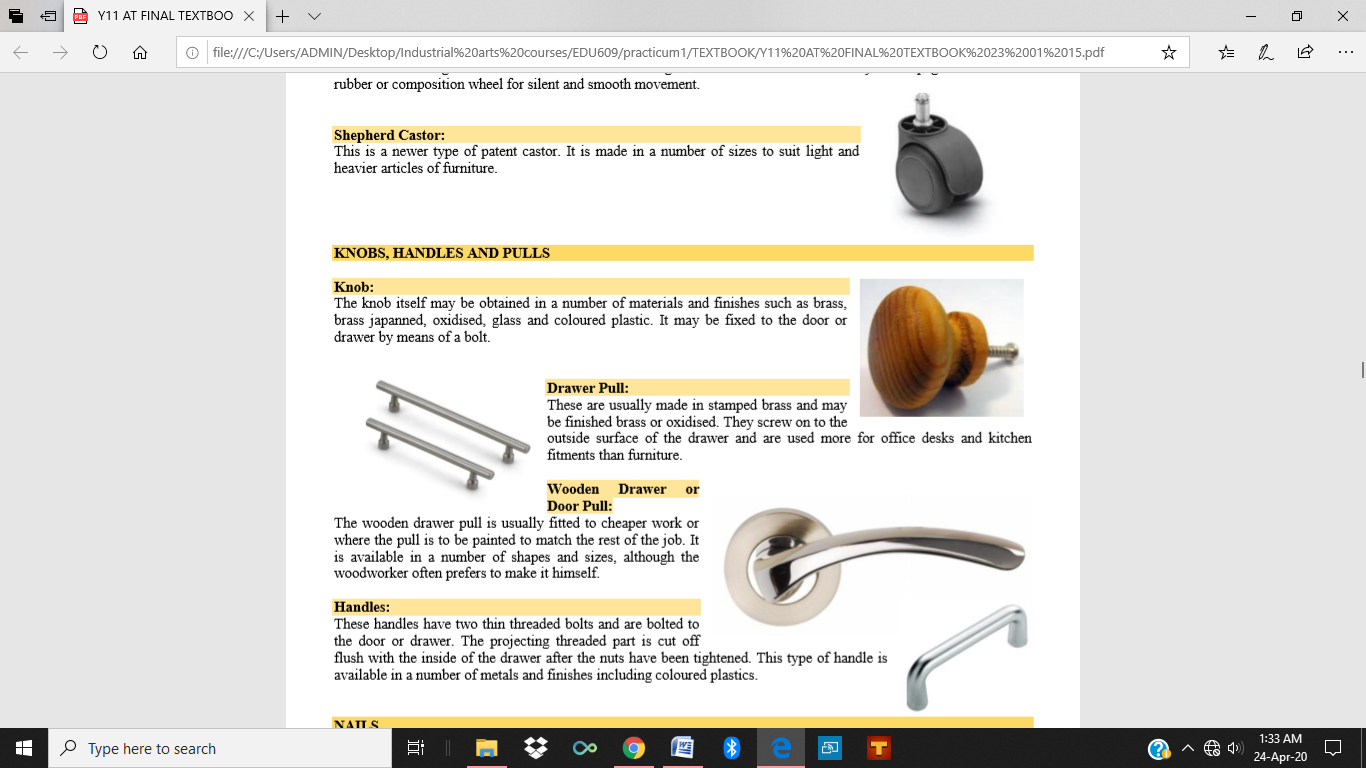
1. **Tea Wagon Castor**

* This is used for light movable furniture such as tea wagons and is fitted in the same way as the peg castor.
* It has a rubber or composition wheel for silent and smooth movement.



1. **Shepherd Castor**

* This is a newer type of patent castor.
* It is made in a number of sizes to suit light and heavier articles of furniture.

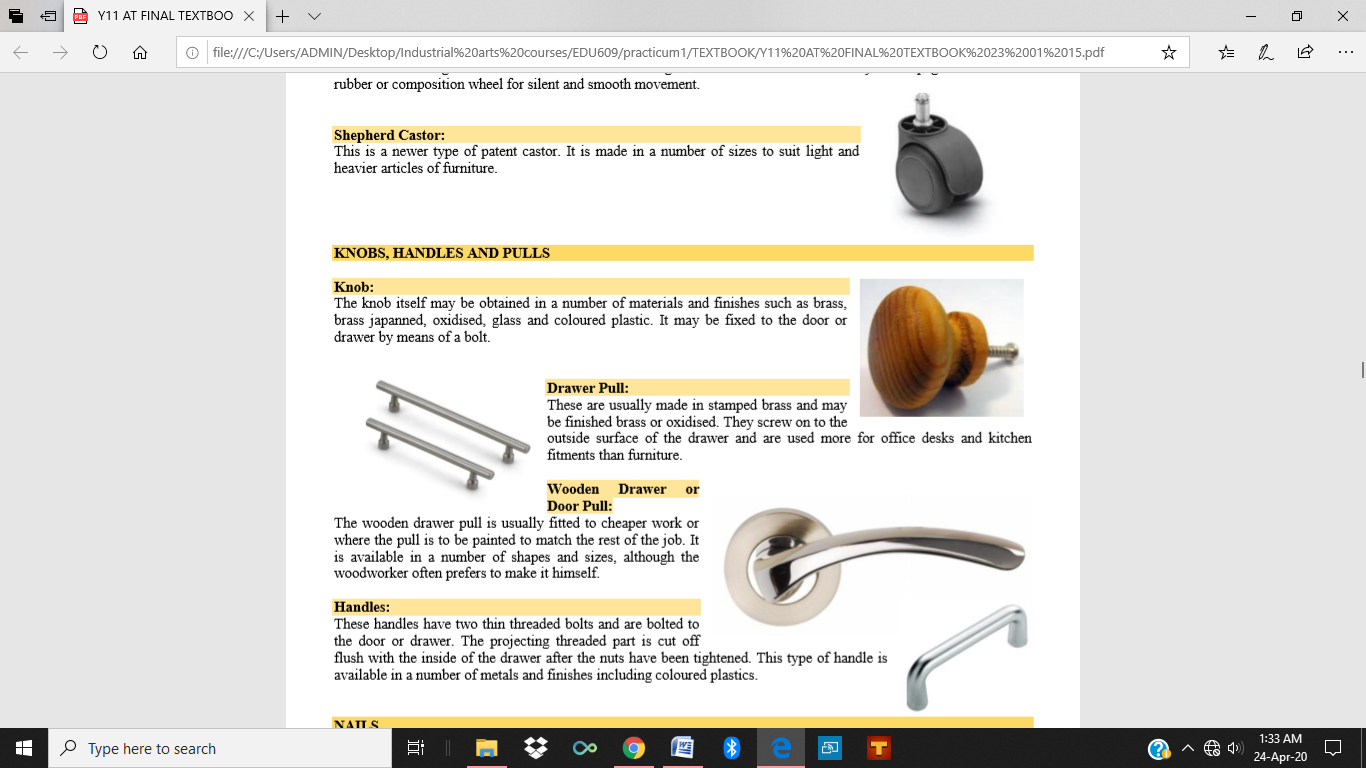


**LESSON 56: KNOBS, HANDLES AND PULLS**

**LEARNING OUTCOME: IDENTIFY TYPES OF KNOBS, HANDLES AND PULLS**

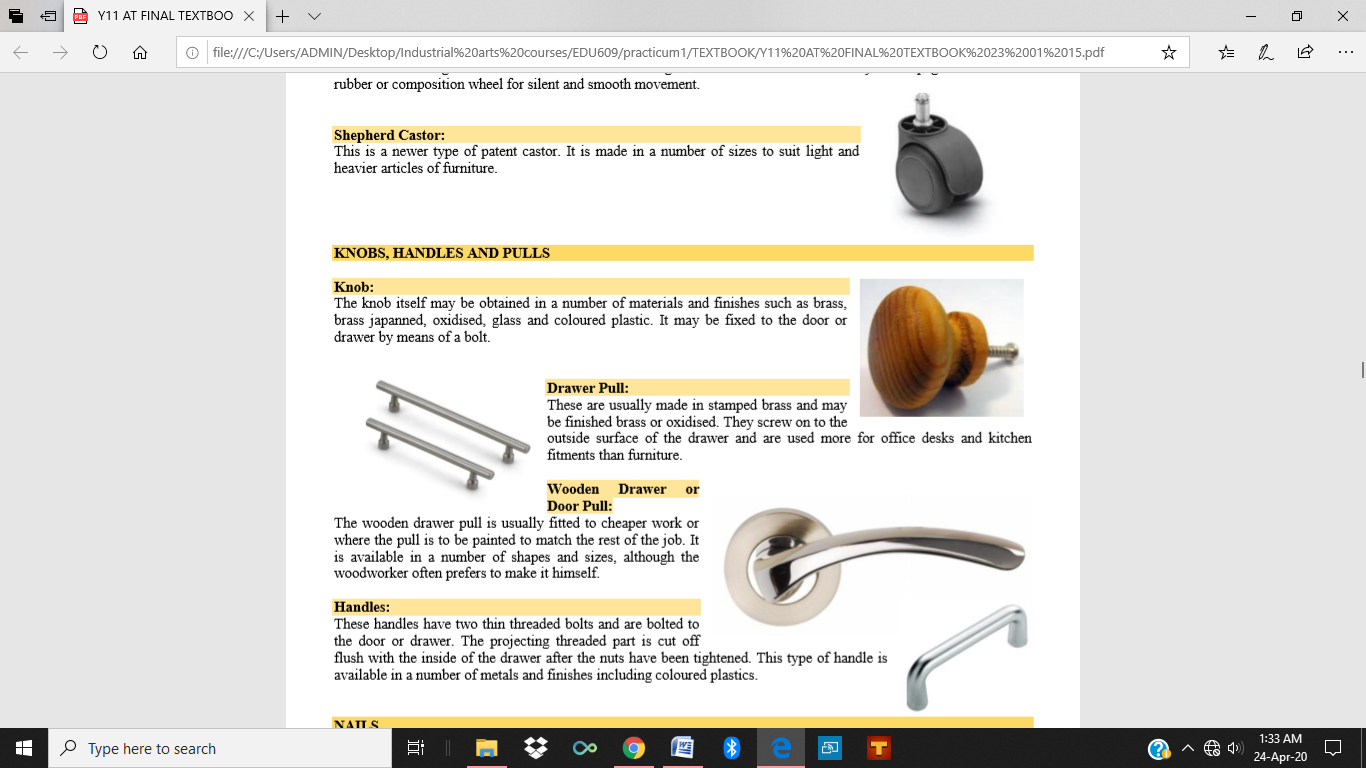
1. **Knob**

* It may be fixed to the door or drawer by means of a bolt.



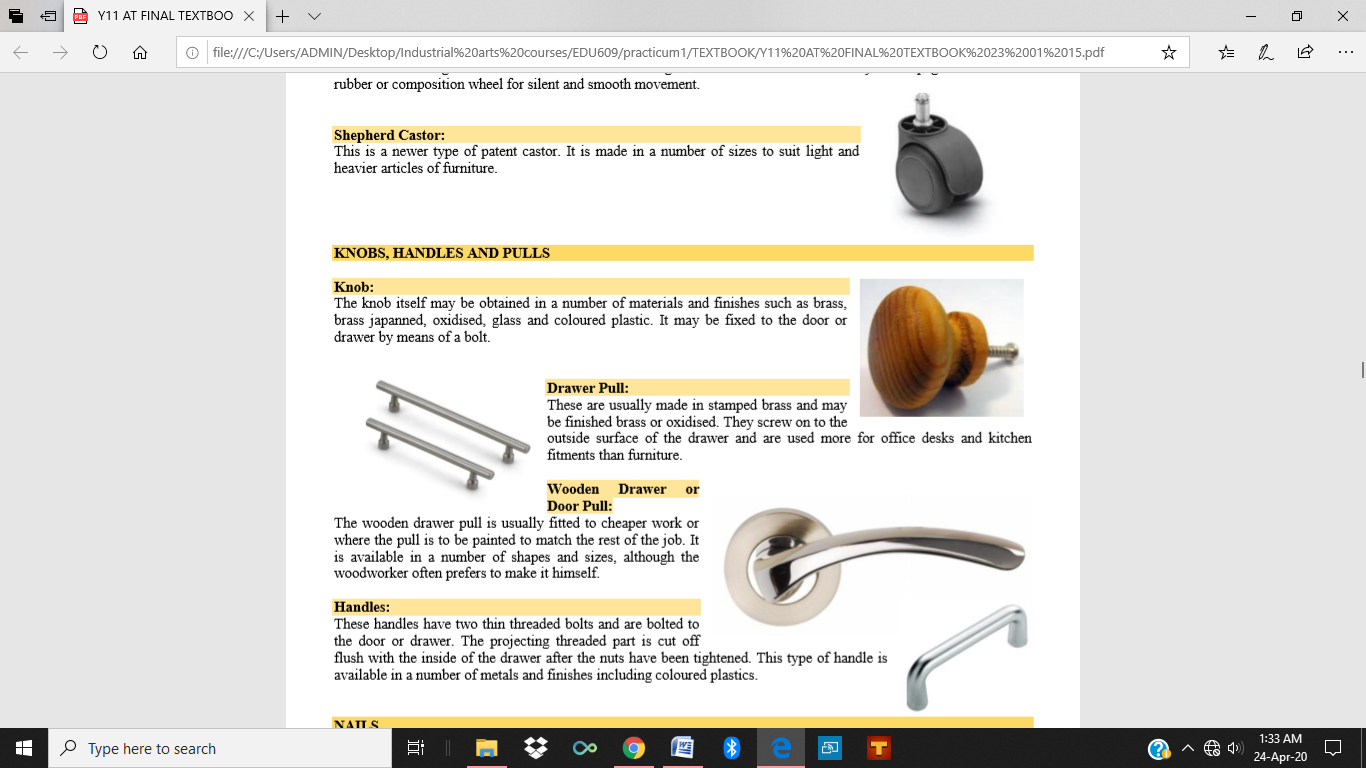
1. **Drawer Pull**

* They screw on to the outside surface of the drawer and are used more for office desks and kitchen fitments than furniture.



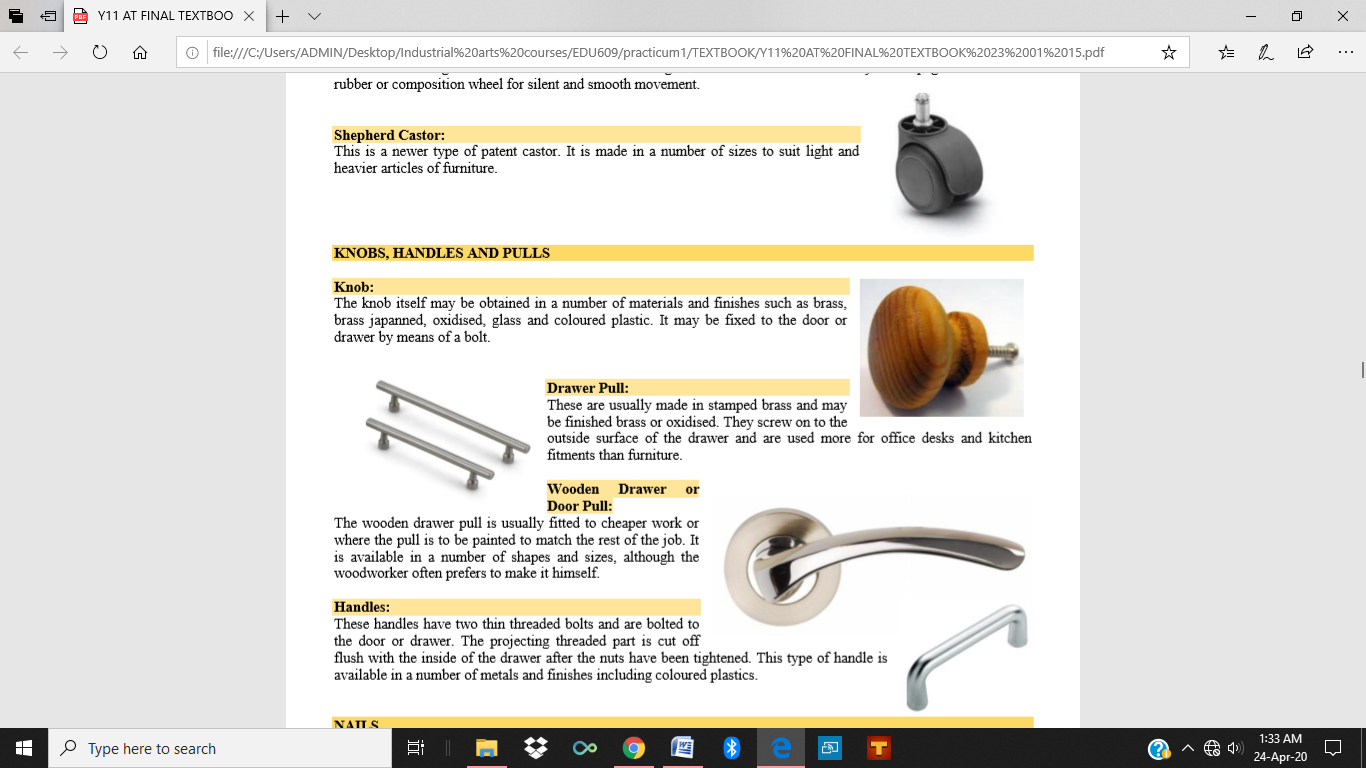
1. **Wooden Drawer or Door Pull**

* The wooden drawer pull is usually fitted to cheaper work or where the pull is to be painted to match the rest of the job.



1. **Handles**

* These handles have two thin threaded bolts and are bolted to the door or drawer.

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**LESSON 57: NAILS**

**LEARNING OUTCOME: IDENTIFY TYPES OF NAILS**

1. **Box nails**

* Much like common nails.
* They have a smaller diameter body and larger, thinner head.
* They are used for box and crate construction.

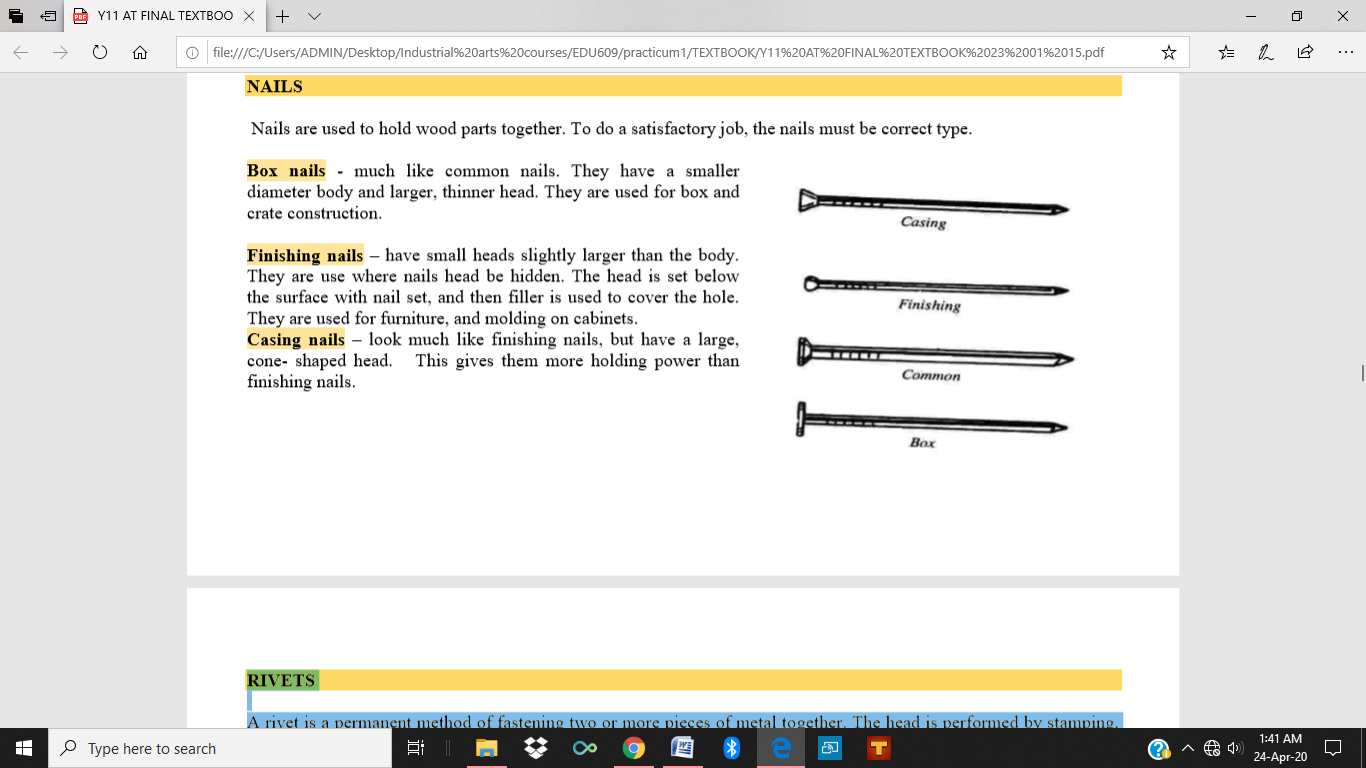
1. **Finishing nails**

* Have small heads slightly larger than the body.

* They are use where nails head be hidden.
* The head is set below the surface with nail set, and then filler is used to cover the hole.
* They are used for furniture, and molding on cabinets.

1. **Casing nails**

* Look much like finishing nails, but have a large, cone- shaped head.
* This gives them more holding power than finishing nails.



**LESSON 58: RIVET & SCREWS**

**LEARNING OUTCOME: IDENTIFY RIVETS & TYPES OF SCREWS**

1. **RIVETS**

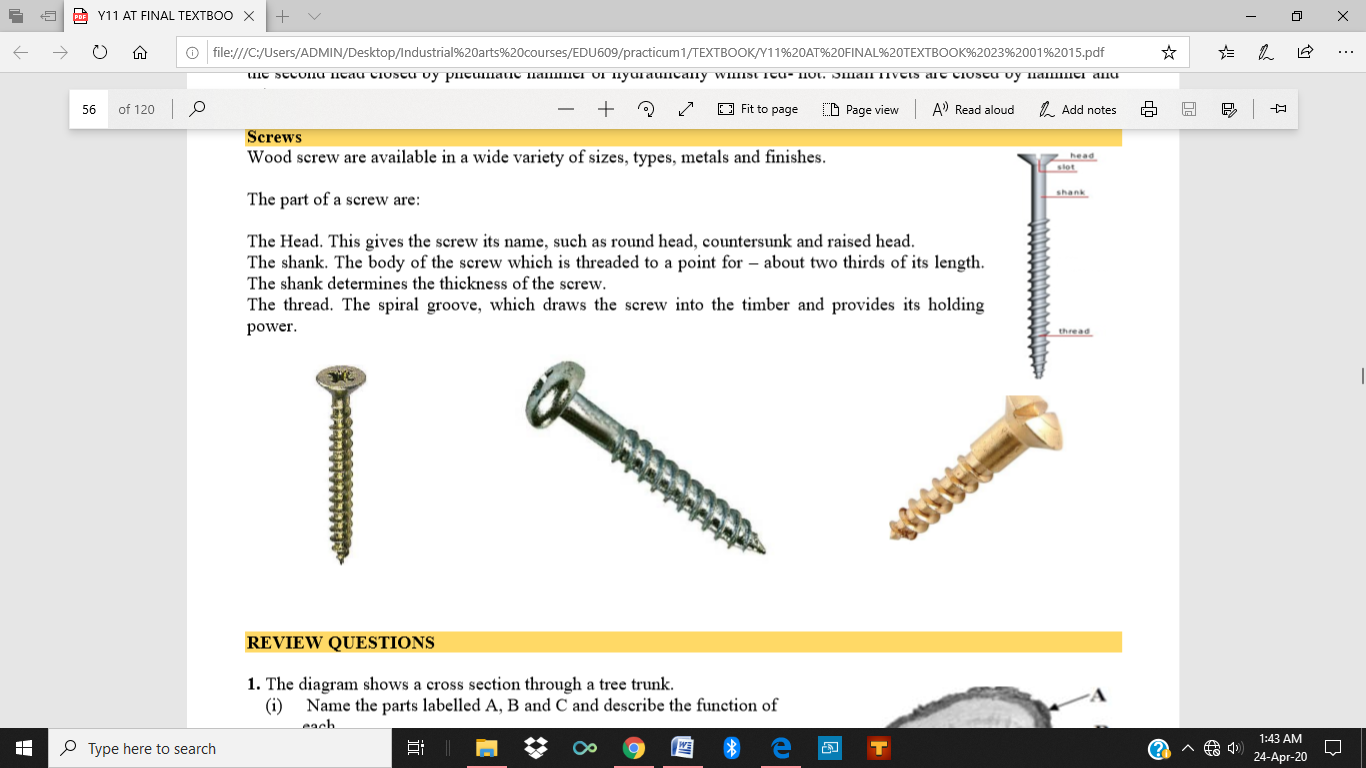
* A rivet is a permanent method of fastening two or more pieces of metal together.
* The head is performed by stamping, the second head closed by pneumatic hammer or hydraulically whilst red- hot.
* Small rivets are closed by hammer and set.

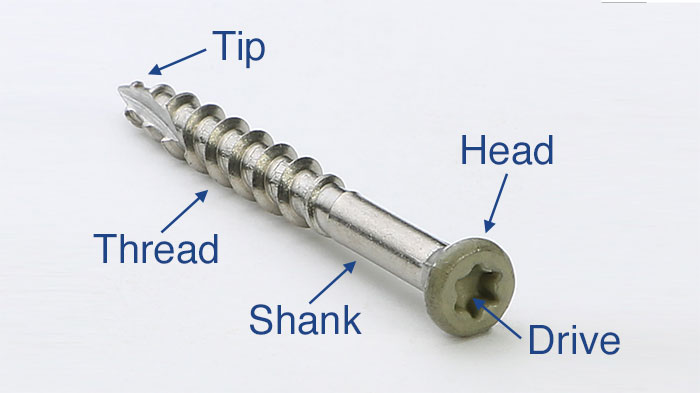


1. **Screws**

The part of a screw are:

* The Head-This gives the screw its name, such as round head, countersunk and raised head.
* The shank-The body of the screw which is threaded to a point for – about two thirds of its length.
* The shank determines the thickness of the screw.
* The thread- The spiral groove, which draws the screw into the timber and provides its holding power.





**ACTIVITY**

1. State an advantage of straight stay
2. Identify the types of castors
3. How are knobs attached to doors & drawers?
4. Name the types of nails
5. Name the parts of a screw

**WORKSHEET**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Name the following | |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| rivets.jpg |  |
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