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Jointer-Planer Safety	

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1. PURPOSE

- 1.1. To provide guidelines on the safe use of Jointers and Planers found in woodworking shops at Thompson Rivers University






2. SCOPE

- 2.1. This procedure applies to contractors working at TRU sites and employees and students when on TRU property








3. PRECAUTIONS/HAZARDS

- 3.1 Cutter blade could cut or amputate fingers
 3.2 Inhaling dust when cutting, cleaning
 3.3 Noise from machines/equipment

POTENTIAL HEALTH & SAFETY HAZARDS

HAZARD		TO PROTECT YOURSELF
PINCH POINTS There are gears and exposed moving parts on machinery.		Use LOCK-OUT procedures when performing maintenance or conducting any work within 12" of an exposed pinch point. NEVER put your hands or feet near an exposed pinch point or gears!
ELECTRICAL HAZARD		Ensure all electrical cords, switches and plugs are in good condition.
HIGH SOUND LEVELS Sound levels exceed 85 dB		HEARING PROTECTION is required when working in designated areas.
FOOT INJURY		Approved protective footwear is needed when there is the risk of foot injury due to slipping, uneven terrain, abrasion, crushing potential, temperature extremes, corrosive substances, puncture hazards, electrical shock and any other recognizable hazard
LASER HAZARD		Wear suitable eye protection

4. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

	Safety glasses must be worn at all times in work area!
	Work Boots must be worn at all times when working in an area where there is risk of serious foot injury due materials falling onto the foot.
	Work Gloves should be worn when there is a risk of hand injury during the course of work tasks.
	Hard hats must be worn when working in an environment where there is a risk of objects falling from above or where there is a high risk of striking your head on objects.
	Close fitting clothing or protective clothing must be worn.
	Jewelry, watches and any dangling jewelry should not be worn when operating these pieces of equipment
	Disposable respirators (N95) should be worn when conditions are very dusty.

5. PROCEDURES

Second to circular saws, hand-feed jointers or surface planers are the most dangerous woodworking machines. Most injuries are caused by the hands and fingers of the operator coming in contact with the blades of the machine. In particular, many of these accidents occur

when short lengths of stock are being used.

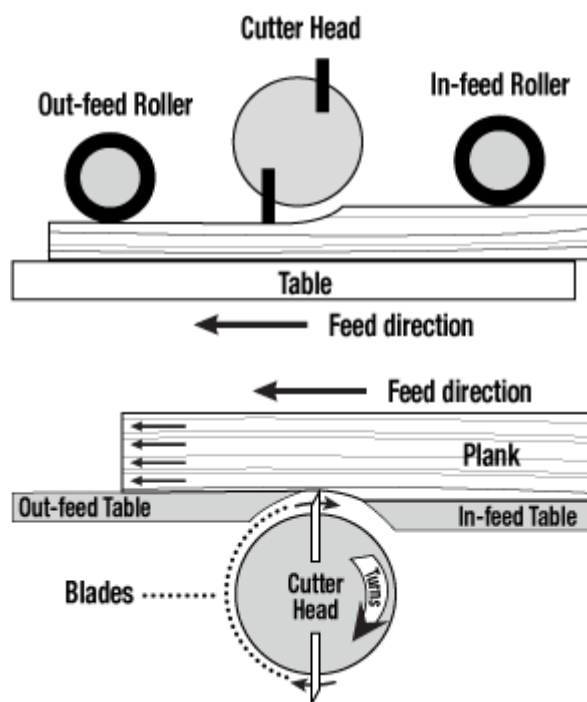
5.1 Pre-Operation

- a) Are the knives set for the proper clearance and depth of cut? Cutter head must not exceed beyond the body of the head more than 3.2 mm.
- b) The cutter head on the left side should be guarded with a spring loaded self-closing guard that adjusts to the size of the stock. This guard should only be removed when rabbeting. Ensure the guard behind the fence is also in place.
- c) Is the fence anchored in the proper position?
- d) Is the equipment properly lubricated?
- e) Are all parts or accessories in proper working condition?

5.2 Safe Operating Procedures

- a) Ensure all safety equipment are worn, these include:
 - Safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles. When a face shield is worn safety glasses must be worn underneath.
 - Hearing protection must be worn due to noise levels
 - Safety footwear must be worn
 - Disposable respirator should be worn when dust levels are high.
- b) Use only sharp, balanced and joined knives
- c) Replace old square cutting heads with round heads as they are much safer.
- d) Ensure start and stop buttons are within easy and convenient reach of the operator.
- e) Make sure the swing guard pushes beside the stock as it passes over the cutting heads and returns against the fence after the stock is removed.
- f) The operator should never place hands over the front or back edges where they can easily come into contact with the head. Hands should be kept as high as possible on the side of the stock.
- g) Wood should be inspected prior to being planned. Stock that has loose knots, splits, and structural defects, metal or stone in it should never be jointed.
- h) Check the width, thickness and length of stock before jointing it.
 - a. Stock less than 300 mm long should not be jointed
 - b. Stock that is less than 20 mm high should not be edge-jointed

- c. Do not face stock that is less than 12 mm thick. Always use a push block for thin material
- i) Use a hold-down push block whenever the wood is narrower than 7.6 cm.
 - j) Allow the cutter head to come to full speed before using the jointer.
 - k) Stand to one side of the machine, not directly in front of the jointer.
- l) Maintain an adequate amount of downward and forward force with push blocks as the knife blades on a revolving cutting head can take the stock from an operator's hands.



- m) Do not make cuts deeper than .3 cm (1/16") in one pass
- n) Do not joint (edge) stock of pieces less than 30 cm (12") long, 2cm(3/4") wide and less than .6 cm (1/4") thick
- o) Do not surface stock less than 30 cm (12"), 2 cm (3/4") wide or more than 15 cm (6") wide or less than 1.5 cm (5/8") thick
- p) Do not leave the jointer until the cutter head has come to a complete stop.
- q) Return the depth of cut to 1 mm when you are finished with the jointer. You, or the next operator, could be seriously injured if the jointer is set for a deep cut as kickbacks occur when the depth of the cut is deep.

- r) **Never try to pick up or move wood next to the blade with your hands or with compressed air. Use a stick or brush. Never let your hands pass over the cutter head when feeding wood.**
- s) Unplug the saw before cleaning it or changing the blade. If there is a large amount of saw dust, wear eye protection and a disposable respirator while cleaning.
- t) Clean up the work area prior to leaving.

6. ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTATION

<u>Doc. Number</u>	<u>Doc. Title</u>

7. RECORDS/VERIFICATION OF UNDERSTANDING

7.1. Records

7.2. Verification of Understanding

7.2.1. A training master log will be maintained by

8. SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Revision #	Date	Change (include section #)	Issued By
1	03/04/2014	NEW	OHS Officer