

# PREPARATION-the most important step

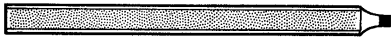
**STANLEY**

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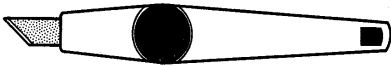
## 1. Simple tools

required for preparing a piece of wood to size.

### PENCIL



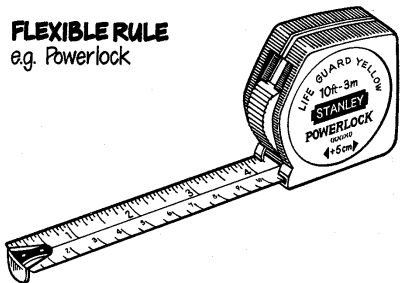
### KNIFE



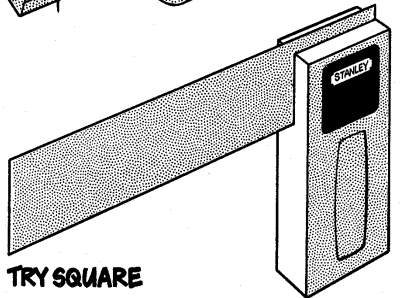
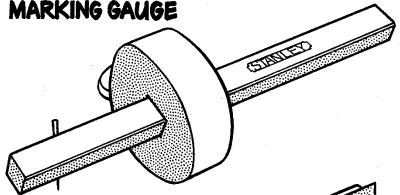
### STEEL RULE



### FLEXIBLE RULE e.g. Powerlock



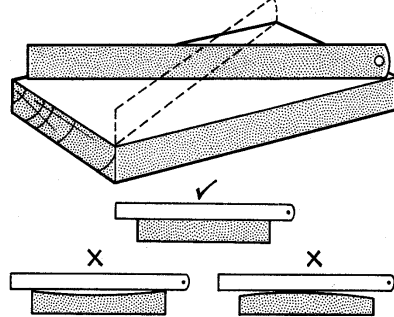
### MARKING GAUGE



### TRY SQUARE

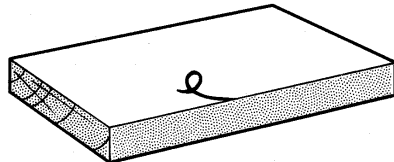
## 2. Preparation- first stage

Produce one true flat surface, check with steel rule for flatness along length, across width and across diagonals.



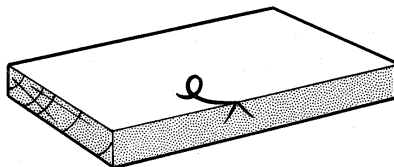
## 3. Mark this surface

as a face side with pencil.



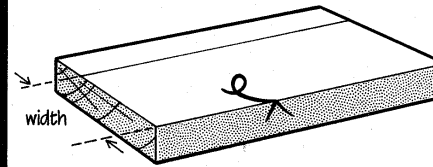
## 4. Using best edge

plane true...  
check flatness with try square across width,  
steel rule along length and mark as face  
edge.

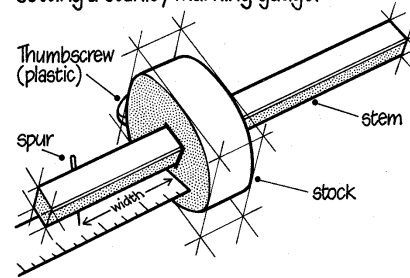


## 5. Accurate marking

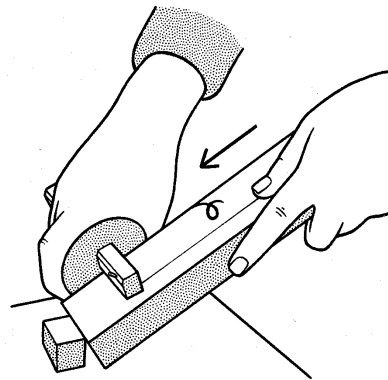
for timber width.



Setting a Stanley marking gauge.



How to use a Stanley marking gauge  
down the length of a piece of timber.

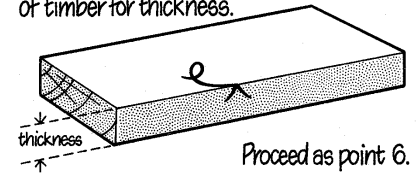


## 6. Plane to gauge lines

Test accuracy and flatness by using try  
square (across width) and steel rule  
(along length).

## 7. Accurate marking

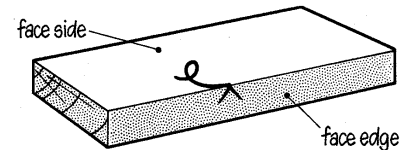
of timber for thickness.



Proceed as point 6.

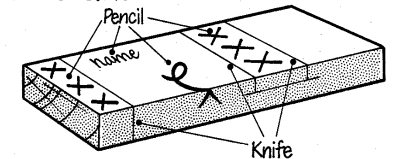
## 8. Marking tools

should be used from face side and face edge only.

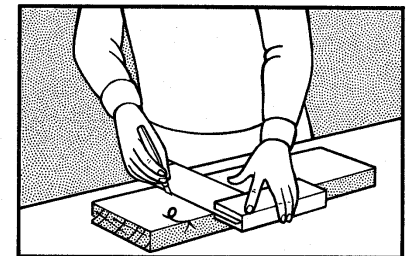


## 9. Marking the wood

PENCIL: used for general marking e.g. writing  
name, shading waste areas.  
KNIFE: for precise cutting lines to be sawn  
or chiselled to.



## 10. SAFETY



All parts of the body should be kept  
**WELL AWAY** from the cutting edge.