

Surface Planer

1. Read or be familiar with tool operation. Refer to general operating instruction posted on the machines. Each planer is slightly different in its operation procedure
2. For smoothing rough surfaces
3. For making boards thinner
4. Will not take a bow or wave out of a board. Board will still have bow/wave but will be thinner
5. Best to alternate planing the sides of a board to keep internal stress of the board more even
 - i. If you plane only one side, you increase the chance of the board bowing afterwards
6. Cut with edge grain to prevent chip out.
 - i. If you cut against the grain, especially with hard or curly wood you increase the possibility of chip out
7. Boards have to be a least 10" long
8. If board is narrower than 1/2", use a shooter board under it
9. **Things that can not be run through the planer:**
 - i. No painted or varnished surfaces
 - ii. No plywood, particle board, MDF
 - iii. No old cutting boards as they will gum up the blades
 - iv. No wood with loose knots. (knock them out). (Check all knots after each pass as tight knots can become loose)
 - a. They can damage the cutters
 - v. No old wood (barn siding) or weathered wood.
 - a. Nails, dirt, sand, and rock embedded in the wood will nick the cutters
10. Don't plane cross grain of the wood (i.e. picture frames, paneled doors)
11. Open vacuum vents before cutting
12. Measure thickness of board and then check it against machine thickness indicator for preliminary cut. Make machine indicator slightly thicker than board itself

13. Place board in machine, till it just it touches rollers (on left planer) or anti-kickback fingers (on right planer)
14. Start machine and run board through
15. As board is going through on the first pass turn crank up till it starts to cut board. Then run the board through again
16. Have a helper on the back side of the machine to catch boards
17. Never look into the planer while the machine is running
18. Don't stand directly behind machine because of possibility of kickback
19. Never place your hand into the planer to free wood
20. Too fast a speed and too deep a cut make for more chatter marks that have to be sanded.
 - i. Shallower cuts make for less chatter marks and less sanding
21. Too prevent snipe on the end of a board
 - i. Take shallower cuts
 - ii. Butt a board against the end as it is going through
 - iii. Cut you board over length so that snipe can be cut off
22. Close vacuum vents after cutting
23. Clean up mess when done
24. If in doubt or have questions??????, check with floor monitor