

ROUTER AND ROUTER TABLE SAFETY

1. Keep router bits clean and sharp. Replace any damaged cutters.
2. Unplug the router before changing any bits.
3. Wear safety glasses and a dust mask while operating a router.
4. Always clamp stock to a work surface for hand-held routing. Do not use your hands to support work unless mounted in a table.
5. Check to make sure the switch is in the off position before plugging in the router.
6. Grip the router firmly when switched on. The start-up torque can make it difficult to control at start of a cut.
7. Allow the router to reach full speed before performing any cuts.
8. Do not attempt to make deep cuts in one pass. Make multiple cuts at increasing depths.
9. Keep your hands away from the underside of the workpiece when the router is operating.
10. Do not touch the bit immediately after using the router, it is usually very hot.
11. Turn off the router as soon as completed with cutting operation. Do not set the tool down until the bit has stopped spinning. Unplug the tool when not in use.



Routing with a pilot bearing. Make sure you keep the pressure on the workpiece side to avoid losing control of the router.

The router is the most versatile tool in the shop. It can be used for many different operations from decorative work to interlocking jointery.

Basic routing tips and techniques:

Always router end grain first. This will prevent chipout from showing on finished project.

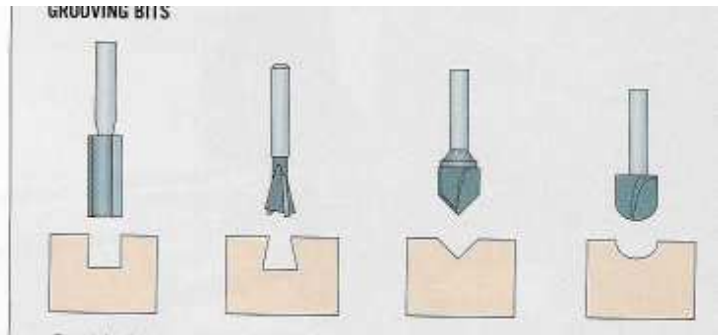
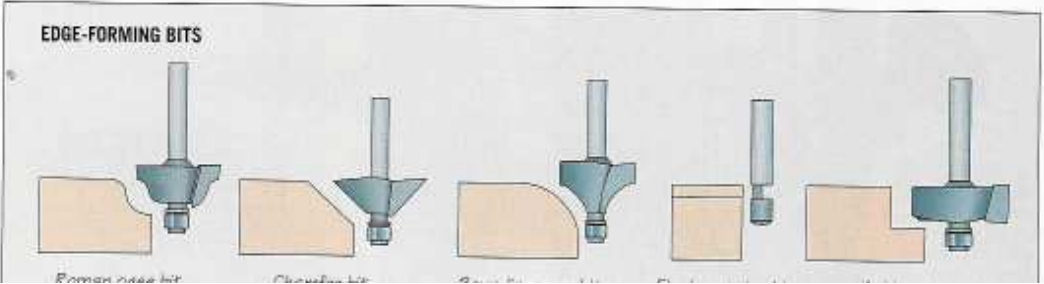
Do not proceed too slow, this will cause burn marks which are extremely difficult to remove

However do not work too fast, this increases the chance of kick-back

Use the router table whenever it is possible.

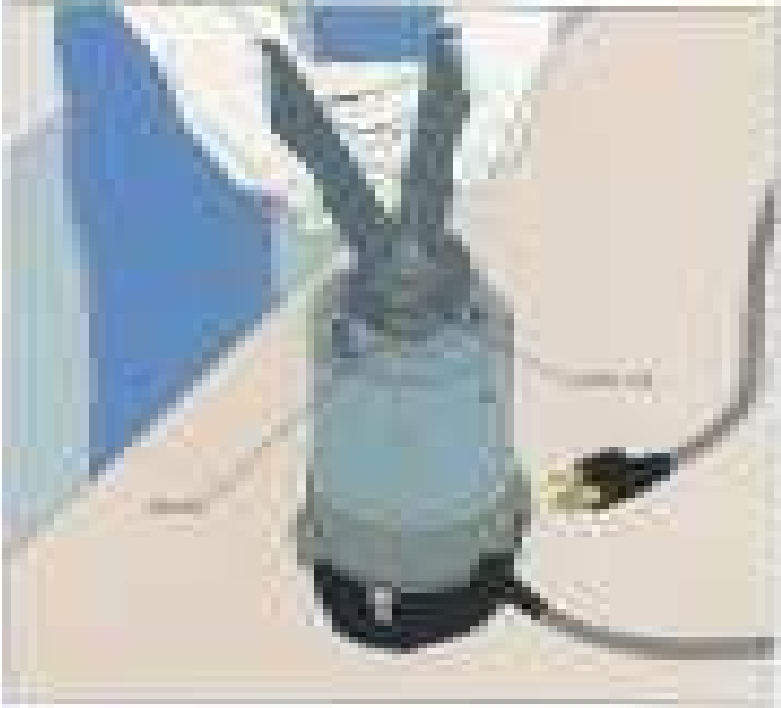
Use a guide block or pilot bearing bit whenever possible, especially when a straight line is desired.

Router Bits and changing bits. There are many types of bits available for a router, these are some of the most common.



A pilot bearing bit rolls along the edge of the work piece. Other types of cutters are for the interior of the work.

CHANGING A BIT



Setting and locking bit
 Set the router with the router bit in the collet. Tighten the collet lock with the wrench. The router bit is now secured in the collet. The router bit is now ready to use. The router bit is now ready to use. The router bit is now ready to use.

If the router does not have the correct bit for you already installed, check with the instructor. Students are not to be changing router bits without specific instructor permission

Check each router out individually, some require 2 wrenches, others have a collet lock and only require one

What type of router is this?

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H



What type of router is this?

A

G

B

H

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D

E

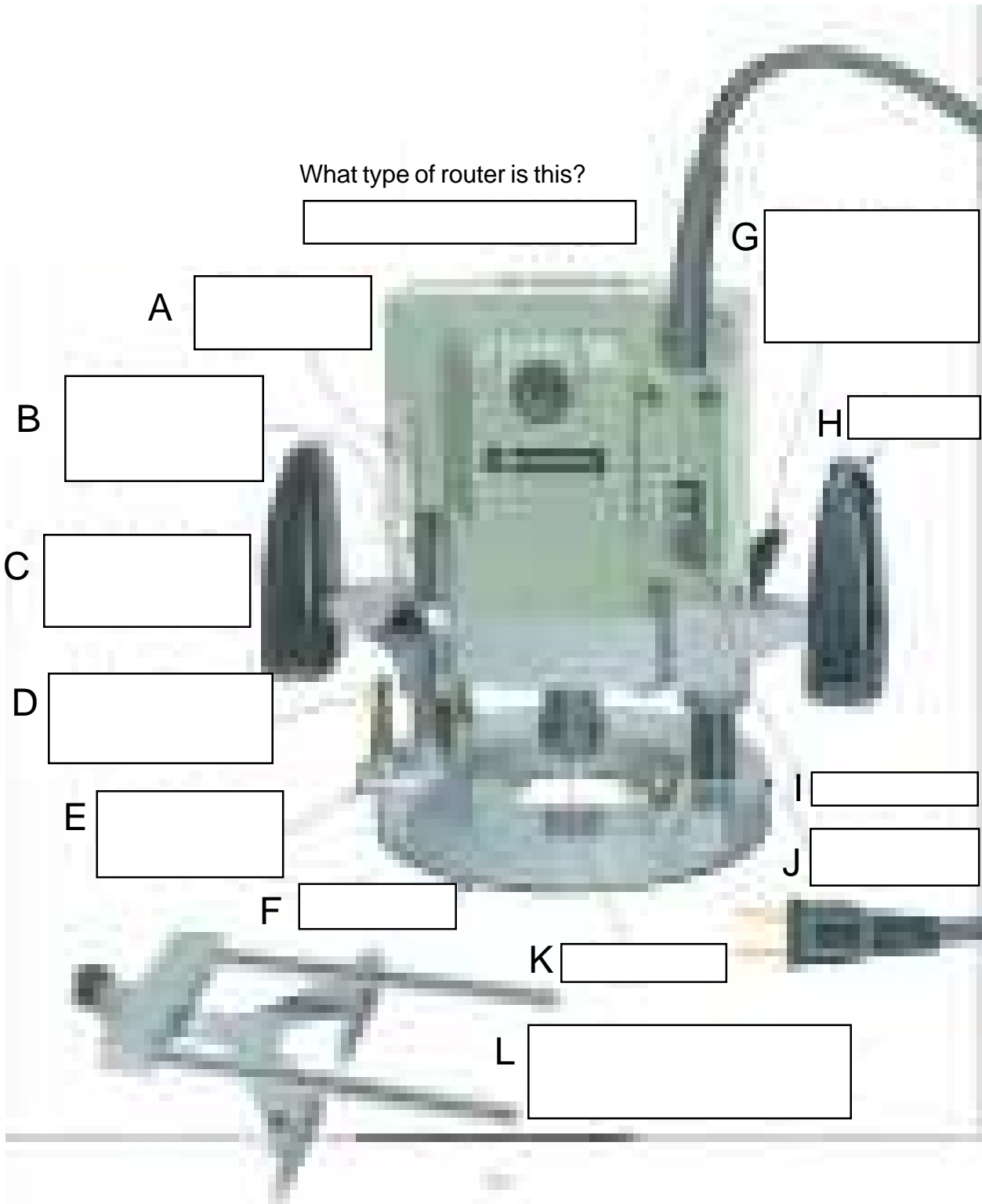
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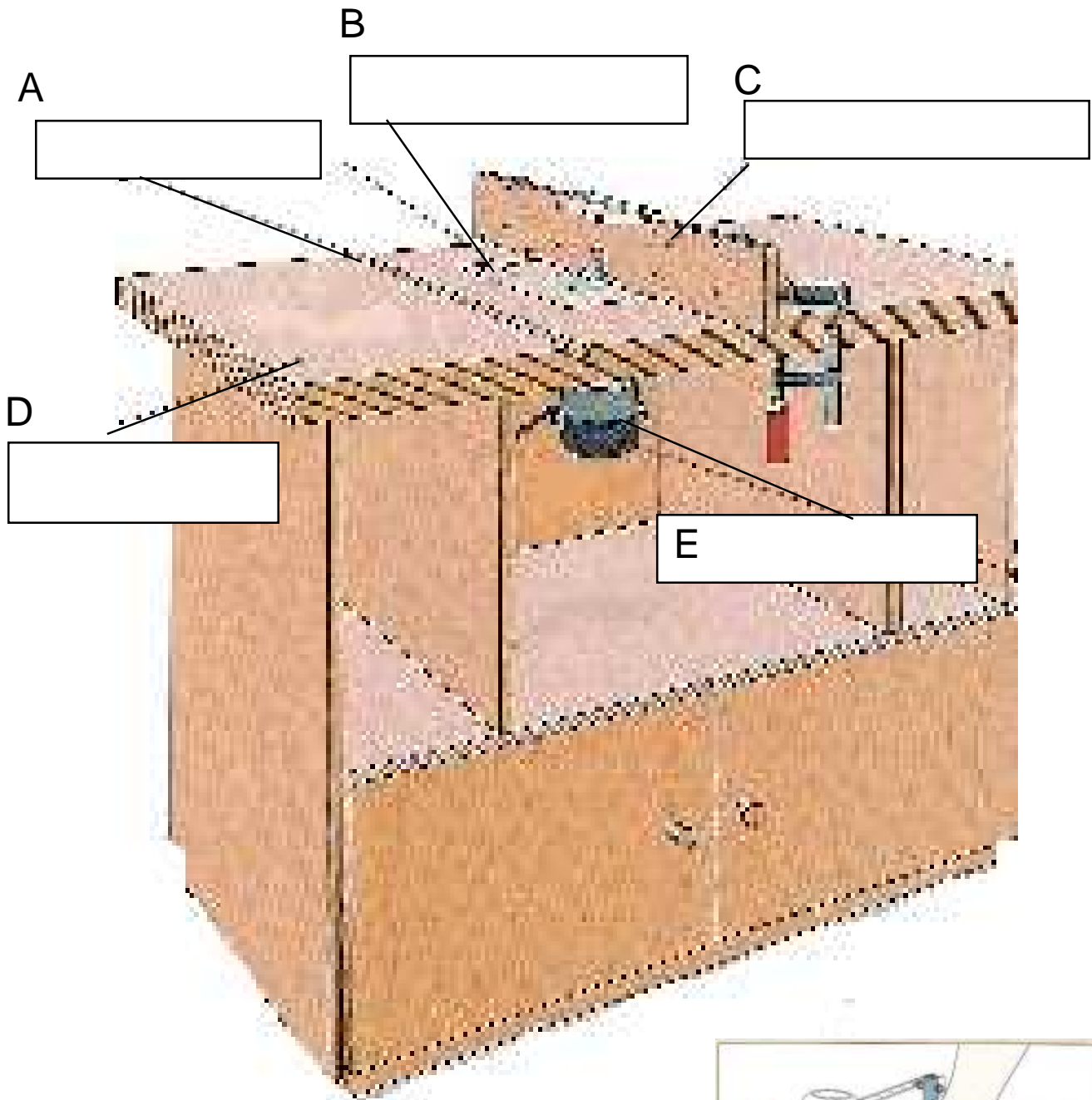
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L



What type of router is this?



Feed direction on a router table is from right to left in most situations.

Use a miter guage when routing on the end grain or short side of a work piece. This will prevent kickback.



ROUTER QUESTIONS

1. List the 2 typical types of router bits
2. Where are pilot bearing bits generally used?
3. Where are grooving bits generally used?
4. How should you grip the hand-held router?
5. Which direction should you go when using a HAND-HELD router?
6. Where do you put most of the pressure on the router when using an edge-forming bit in a hand-held router
7. How can you keep an exact straight line when making a groove in the middle of the work piece?

8. How and when should you set a router down when finished?

9. . When working with the HAND-HELD ROUTER, the work must be

10. Why are you supposed to use the plunge lock when using the plunge router instead of just holding the router down?

11. Why is it suggested to wear a dust mask in addition to eye protection when using a router?

12. What is the maximum depth of cut when using a router bit

13. What happens if you need to make a groove deeper than the maximum depth of cut allowed?

14. Why do we make deep cuts with the router in multiple passes?

15.. What can happen if you proceed too slowly with the router?

16. What can happen if you proceed too quickly with the router

17. Which should you router first

18. WHY?

19.. Which direction should you feed the work when using a router table?

20. How should you hold the piece when using a router table?