

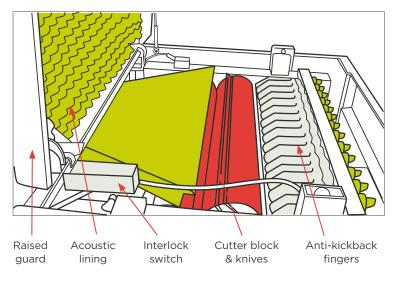
FACT SHEET

THICKNESSERS (SURFACERS & THICKNESSERS, UNDER AND OVER PLANERS)

Thicknessing machines are mainly used on timber that has already been straightened on a surface planer.

Timber is fed into the machine under antikickback fingers to a power-driven feed roller that presses timber down on to the table and passes it under knives in the cutter block.

FIGURE 1: THICKNESSING MACHINE



HAZARDS:

- Contact or impact from thrown timber
- > Contact with cutters
- > Entanglement from contact with roller
- > Noise
- > Dust
- > Slips, trips and falls
- > Contact with exposed blades and moving parts (during maintenance, cleaning & repairs)

PPE:



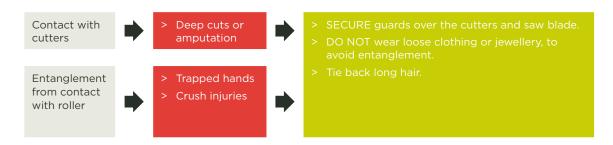




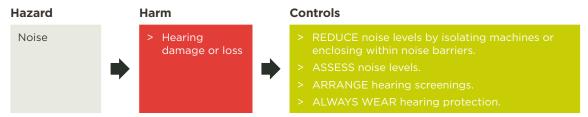
TASK - FEED TIMBER INTO MACHINE

Hazard Controls Contact or impact from thrown timber Practures Controls KEEP anti-kickback fingers sharp, clear of wood waste, and secured by a stop bar. POSITION the thicknesser to prevent timber hitting people.

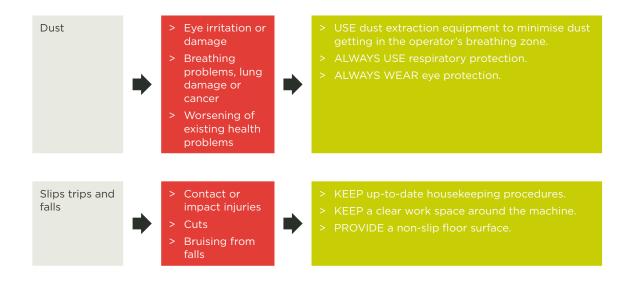
Timber may be thrown from the cutters becoming a projectile, especially when a thinner piece of timber is presented to the cutters between two thicker pieces (difference in thickness may be too small to detect).



OTHER (NON-MECHANICAL) HAZARDS



A safe noise level over an eight hour day is 85dB(A). A thicknesser may exceed this noise intensity.



TASK - MAINTENANCE, CLEANING & REPAIRS



Cutters may have overrun time after the power is turned off.

FIGURE 2: THIN TIMBER BEING FED INTO THICKNESSER

Note use of baseboard under thin timber

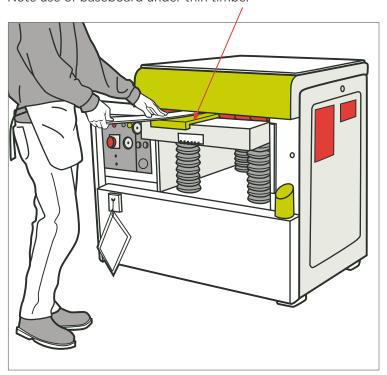
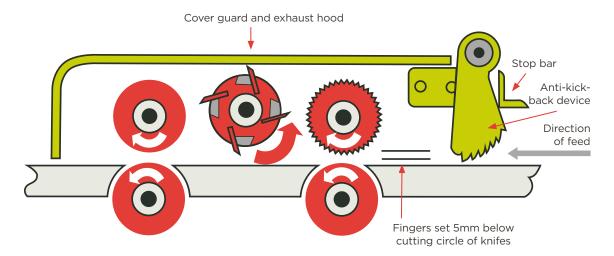




FIGURE 3: SIDE VIEW OF FEED ROLLERS, CUTTERS AND ANTI-KICKBACK DEVICE



References, current standards and further information can be found on the Safe Use of Machinery project page at: www.worksafe.govt.nz

PUBLISHED: APRIL 2014. CURRENT UNTIL REVIEW IN 2017