

Section 1: Safety Foundation

Before any student operates the lathe, they acknowledge that safety instruction has been provided and understood. Writing their name represents a personal commitment to follow all safety rules and procedures exactly as taught. This agreement reinforces accountability and establishes responsibility in the shop environment.

Every piece of wood must be carefully inspected before mounting it on the lathe. Defects such as splits, cracks, and chips weaken the blank and can cause it to fail at high speed. That is why we always examine for possible defects prior to turning.

Before powering on the lathe, the spindle should always be rotated manually. This confirms that the wood clears the tool rest and that nothing is contacting the blank. This procedure is for every startup and helps prevent impact accidents.

The wood must be mounted securely between the two primary structural supports of the lathe. One side drives the rotation while the other stabilizes the blank. These supports are the , and both must be properly aligned and tightened.

Proper spacing between the tool rest and the wood is essential for control. If the gap is too large, the cutting tool can catch and cause loss of control. The safe and correct spacing is .

A cutting tool must never touch spinning wood without being supported. The tool must first rest firmly on the tool rest before making contact with the blank. This statement is and is a fundamental turning rule.

When sanding or polishing, the tool rest becomes unnecessary and potentially hazardous. It can interfere with hands or materials while working close to the spinning surface. Removing it beforehand is for safe sanding procedures.

Oily rags can generate heat and may spontaneously combust if improperly stored. Metal containers reduce oxygen exposure and prevent fire hazards. Proper disposal in a metal container is shop safety practice.

Before operating the lathe independently, students must demonstrate proper setup and understanding. This ensures correct mounting, alignment, and safe operation procedures are followed. The required step is to .

After completing a project, proper cleanup prevents hazards and equipment damage. Leaving tools on the bed or floor creates unnecessary risks. Tools should always be stored

Section 2: Safe Operating Procedures

Operating a wood lathe exposes the user to flying chips and debris at high speeds. Small fragments can eject unexpectedly during cutting or if a defect is present in the wood. For this reason, proper protection requires at all times while the machine is running.

Loose clothing and accessories pose a serious entanglement hazard around rotating machinery. Items such as hood strings, jewelry, lanyards, and long hair can quickly become caught and pull a person toward the machine. These must be removed or secured, including

While gloves may seem protective, they are extremely dangerous around spinning equipment. Fabric can catch instantly and wrap around the rotating wood or spindle. Wearing gloves during operation is _____ and should never be allowed.

Before turning on the lathe, the wood blank must be aligned and tightened securely. Loose or off center mounting causes vibration and instability, increasing the chance of failure. The blank must be _____ before startup.

Manually spinning the blank before powering on verifies that nothing is touching the tool rest or other parts of the machine. This small step prevents immediate impact when the motor starts. We rotate it by hand _____

Initial startup is one of the highest risk moments during turning. High speed increases force and potential damage if the blank fails. We _____ to reduce risk during startup.

Making adjustments while the lathe is spinning places hands dangerously close to rotating components. Even slow movement can cause serious injury. Adjustments must be made _____

Maintaining full control of the cutting tool is essential for safe turning. Using two hands and anchoring the tool against the rest stabilizes movement and reduces catches. Tools must be _____

Even slow rotation can cause tools or measuring devices to catch unexpectedly. All sanding, measuring, or repositioning should occur only after motion stops completely. Work should continue _____

Section 3: Parts of the Lathe

The headstock houses the motor and is responsible for driving the rotation of the workpiece. It transfers power through the internal shaft to spin the wood. This primary driving component is the _____

The tailstock slides along the bed and provides support to the opposite end of the blank. It stabilizes the wood and can hold accessories such as a live center. This supporting structure is the _____

The tool rest provides a stable surface for cutting tools during shaping. It allows smooth, controlled cuts and reduces the chance of catches. This support component is the _____

The bed is the long, rigid base of the lathe. It supports and aligns all major components and allows them to slide into position. This foundational structure is the _____

Inside the headstock is a rotating shaft that transfers motor power directly to the wood. This shaft is responsible for spinning the blank during turning. That rotating shaft is the _____ .

For certain turning methods, especially bowl turning, a clamping device is used instead of turning between centers. This device grips the wood securely and centers it on the spindle. That holding device is the _____ .

The live center is installed in the tailstock and rotates with the wood to reduce friction. It supports the blank while allowing smooth rotation. This rotating support component is the _____ .

The banjo is the movable base that locks onto the bed and holds the tool rest assembly. It allows quick repositioning of the tool rest during turning. This adjustable support base is the _____ .

Different turning stages require different rotational speeds. Adjusting RPM improves both safety and surface finish quality. The control that changes rotation speed is the _____ .

When turning between centers, a pointed gripping device is installed in the headstock. It bites into the wood and transfers rotational force from the spindle to the blank. This gripping component is the _____ .