



Wood Manufacturing & Finishing

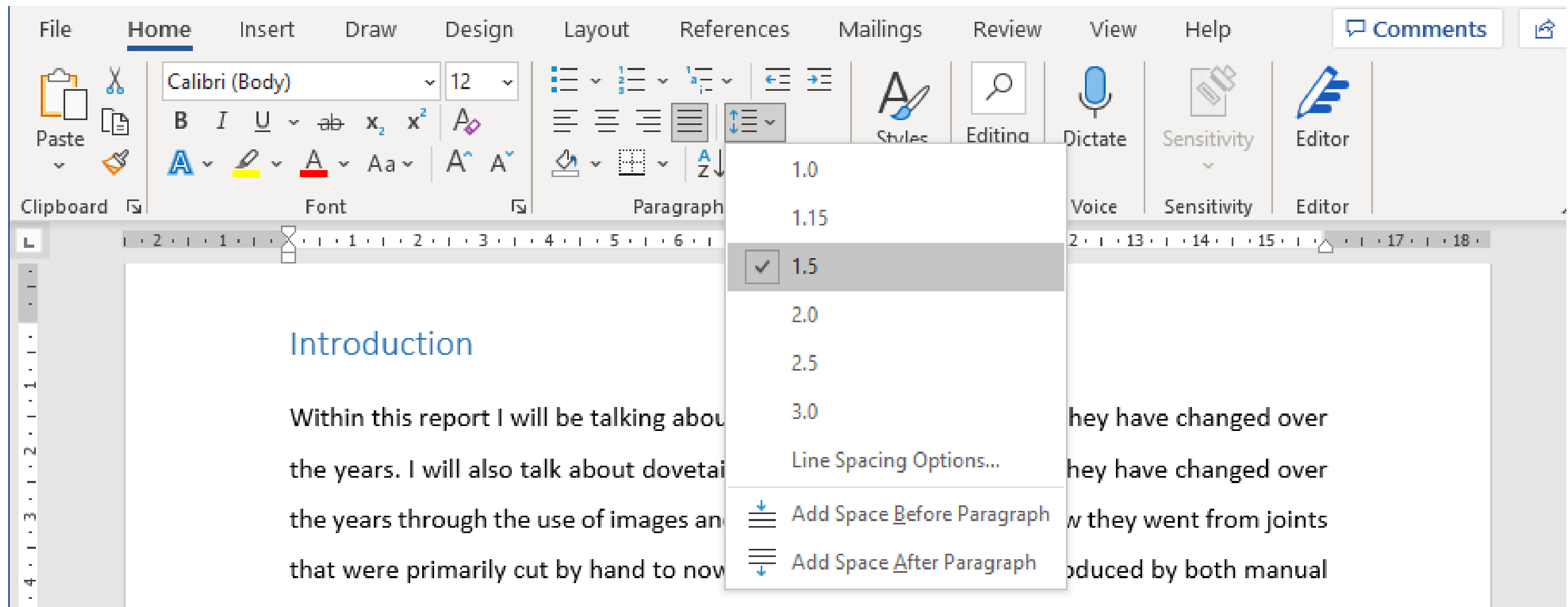
General Feedback on Draft Reports

Report Layout

- **Title Page:** Fill in all of your details including name and name of topic.
- Include word count bottom right of page.
- **Contents Page:** Remember to update your contents page to ensure that the headings and page numbers match.
- **List of Figures:** Showing the references for each image if not referencing each image throughout the report. (See example, Slide 7)
- **Reference Page:** Include all of the references, articles, books and websites on this page but remember that you need to include references throughout the report if you use material that is not yours. (See example, Slide 8)

Formatting

- Font should be Calibri, size 12, Line spacing should be to 1.5 and Justified. Screen shot below showing you how to change all of these.



Formatting Images

- Keep the images within the margins of the page and in line with the text.
- Remember to make image **Square** this will allow you to move the images easily on the page.
- Number each image or sketch Fig. 1, Fig. 2 etc. label them (say what is in the image).
- Capital letters starting each label.
- Images must be referenced.
- State where you obtained the images either below the image **or** put ref. link into **List of Figures** either before or after the references. (see samples provided)
- Link your report together by commenting on the images using phrases like **as seen in Fig. 1** or **the legs on the table in Fig. 2** or when referring to something **if you compare the machine setup in Fig. 3 to Fig. 4 you can see.....**
- There must be a reason for the image to be there to reinforce something that you are stating, or example you are giving etc.

Referencing Images



Fig. 1. Applying Tung oil to floor.
Image obtained from [Real Milk Paint](#)



Fig 1. Red Chair. Image obtained from Smiths Polishing

List of Figures

Fig 1. Red Chair <https://smithspolishing.ie/>

Check Links for images



- image 1:
- Image obtained from:
- <https://www.pinterest.ie>

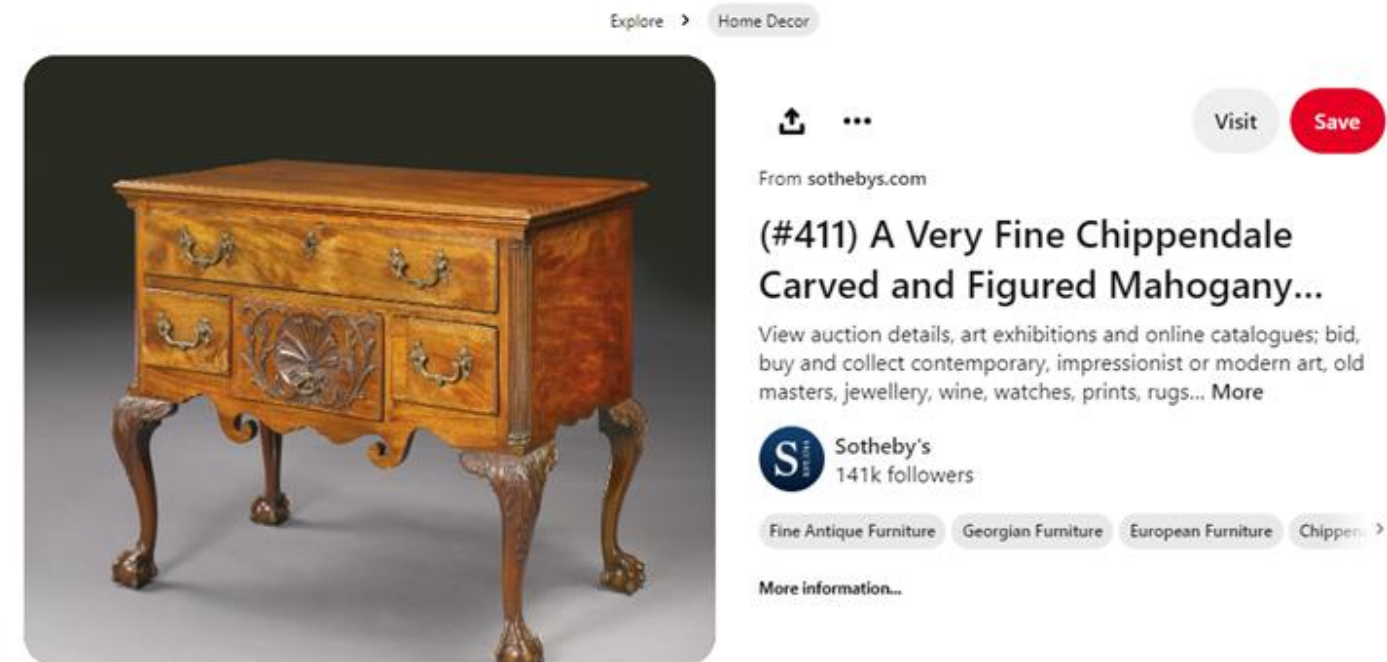
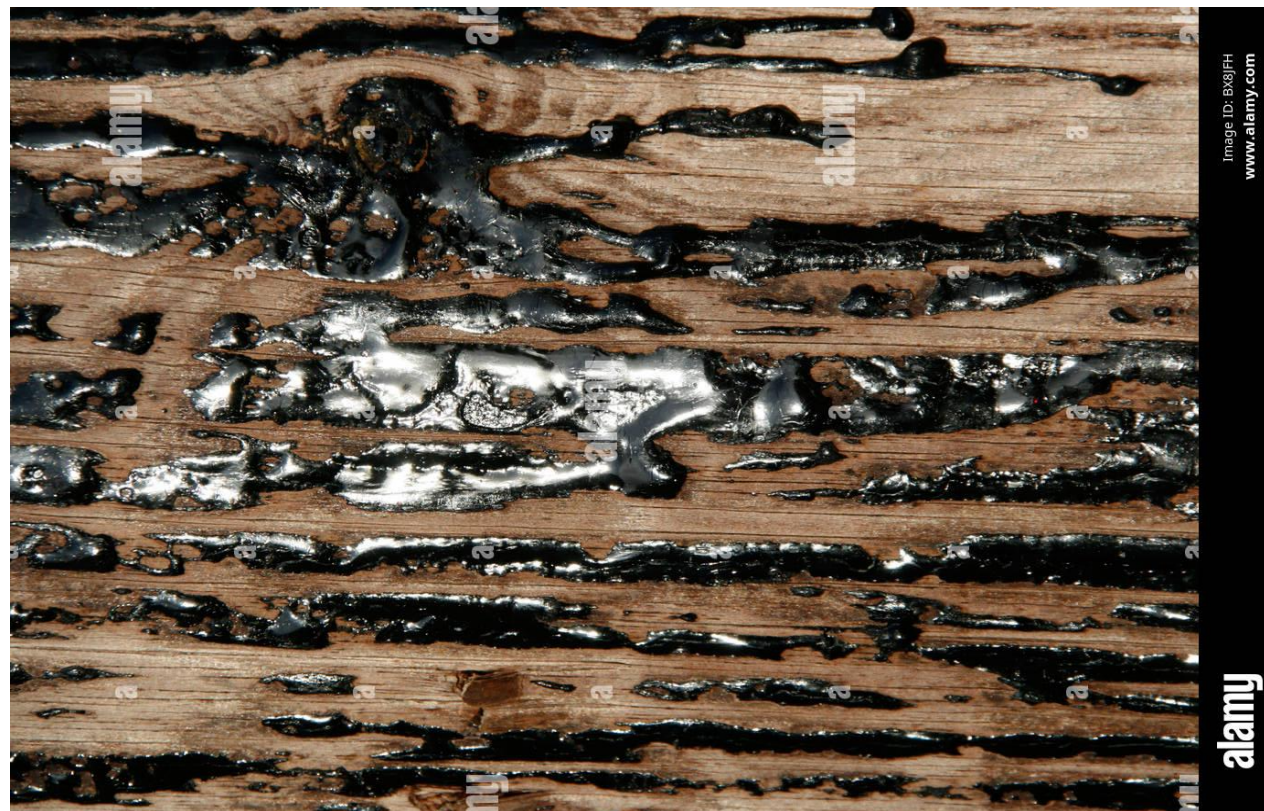


Image is not from Pinterest it is from Southerby's

Copyright Images

- Do not use copyright images or stock photos that have branding on them.. See example below.



AI Generated Images

- If using AI Generated Images, make sure that they are correct
- What do you think about this image?



- This AI image is so bad, no riving knife or crown guard, freehand cutting one side, using push stick on the other side, earmuffs and safety glasses on the saw bed.

List of Figures

Fig 1 Lifecycle of a Beetle. Image obtained from [Learn about Nature](#)

Fig 2 Adult Pine Weevil. Image obtained from [Pestium](#)

Fig 3 The Common Furniture Beetle. Image obtained from [Timberwise](#)

Fig 5 The Deathwatch Beetle. Image obtained from [The Guardian](#)

Fig 6 The House Longhorn Beetle Image obtained from [Pest Control Canada](#)

Fig 7 This shows the effect of the powder post beetle. Image was obtained from [championtermiteandpestcontrol.com](#)

Fig 8 The damage done when exiting timber serious of small holes. Image was obtained from [ucanr](#)

Fig 9 this is picture of the common furniture beetle. Obtained from [ongaurd pest control](#)

Fig 10 this image show how much pressure treatment I absorb in [pressure treated](#)

Referencing Page

- Bibliography
- Cavallari, D. (2022, October 19). What Is a Moulder? Retrieved from About Mechanics : <https://www.aboutmechanics.com/what-is-a-moulder.htm#:~:text=A%20multi%2Dhead%20moulder%20will,be%20cut%20at%20one%20time.>
- Directory, I. R. (2014, May 26). S.A. Woods Machine Co. Retrieved November 02, 2022, from Vintage Machinery: <http://vintagemachinery.org/mfgindex/imagetdetail.aspx?id=2143>
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Reference List generated by Mybib.com



Reference list

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Kukreja, S., Arora, R., Mahajan, R. and Singh, T. (2020). Mentorship Program: Modern Outlook of Traditional Knowledge. *International Journal of Applied and Basic Medical Research*, [online] 10(2), pp.65–67. doi:https://doi.org/10.4103/ijabmr.IJABMR_109_20.

Melissa (2020). *10 Best TED Talks on Mentorship*. [online] Growth Mentor. Available at: <https://www.growthmentor.com/blog/ted-talks-on-mentorship/>.

Starr, J. (2014). *The Mentoring Manual*. Pearson UK.

Harvard style Referencing

Free tool is available at mybib.com.

[Mybib.com](https://mybib.com)

What is Plagiarism?

- Plagiarism is the act of using someone else's work, words, or ideas without proper acknowledgment.

Examples include:

- Submitting someone else's work as your own.
- Copying words or ideas without giving credit.
- Cutting and pasting from the internet without citing the source.
- Copying text from notes, books, or journals without referencing.
- Failing to use quotation marks for direct quotes.
- Rewriting sentences with the same structure and ideas without credit.
- You **must** cite your sources unless the information is **common knowledge**.

Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI)

- To maintain academic integrity, you must follow the guidelines below:
- **Acceptable Use of AI**
 - You may use AI tools for grammar checking, generating ideas, or clarifying your understanding.
 - AI should only assist your learning and not replace your critical thinking or creativity.
 - You can use AI as a support tool—not as a substitute for your own work and thinking.
 - Supervisors will explain acceptable usage with examples.

Unacceptable use of AI

- To Do **not** use AI to write your report, generate your presentation, or complete your assessment unless specifically authorised.
- Submitting AI-generated work as your own is **academic misconduct**.
- **Maintaining Drafts**
 - Keep all early drafts of your work before any use of AI.
 - You may be asked to show your drafts to prove your independent work.
- **Monitoring and Review**
 - Submissions may be checked for high AI content.
 - If flagged, you may be asked to explain your work or provide drafts.
 - If academic misconduct is suspected, the **Academic Integrity Policy** will apply.

Penalties

- **If academic misconduct is suspected, the Academic Integrity Policy will apply.**

Penalties may include:

- A referral grade
- Re-submission
- Disciplinary action
- **Transparency**
- If you used AI for specific assistance, clearly state it (e.g., "This report was assisted by AI for grammar checking").

Plagiarism

- A variation of the mortise and tenon technique, called Phoenician joints (from the Latin *coagmenta punicana*) was extensively used in ancient shipbuilding to assemble hull planks and other watercraft components together. It is a locked (pegged) mortise and tenon technique that consists of cutting two mortises into the edges of two planks; a separate rectangular tenon is then inserted in the two mortises. The assembly is then locked in place by driving a dowel through one or more holes drilled through mortise side wall and tenon. (Ref)
- Is this written in your own language?
- You cannot take all of your research on History from Wikipedia also Wikipedia is not a creditable source anyone can edit it. You must check information from at least three sources.

Plagiarism

Maps Philips Sonicare Re...



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Mortise and tenon

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **mortise and tenon** (occasionally **mortice and tenon**) [joint](#)

is a type of [wood joint](#) that connects two pieces of wood at a right angle. Not suitable for [metal](#). [Woodworkers](#) around the world have used it for thousands of years to join pieces of wood, mainly when the adjoining pieces connect at right angles.

Mortise and tenon joints are strong and stable joints that can be used in many projects. They furnish a strong outcome and connect by either gluing or locking into place. The mortise and tenon joint also gives an attractive look. One drawback to this joint is the difficulty in making it because of the precise measuring and tight cutting required. In its most basic form, a mortise and tenon joint is both simple and strong. There are many variations of this type of joint, and the basic mortise and tenon has two components:

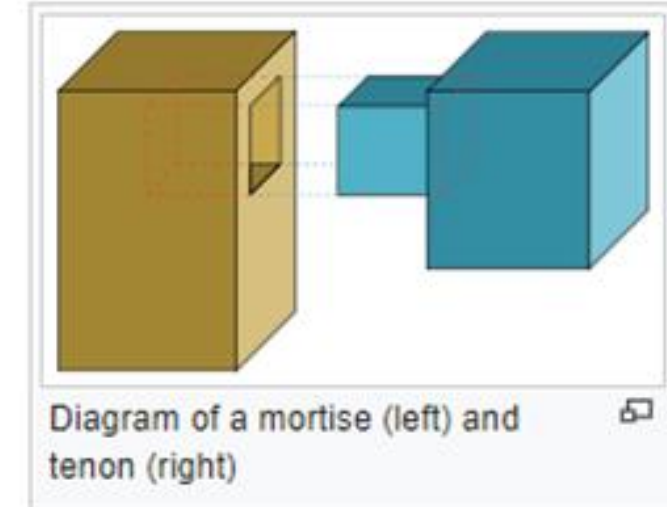


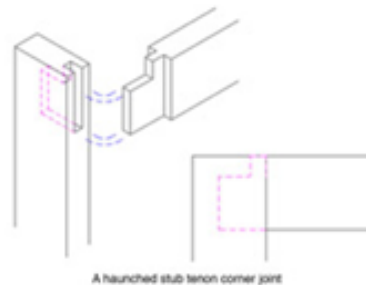
Diagram of a mortise (left) and tenon (right)



Plagiarism

- It is good practice to proportion the tenon as one third the thickness of the rail, or as close to this as is practical. The haunch, the cut-away part of a sash corner joint that prevents the tenon coming loose, is one third the length of the tenon and one-sixth of the width of the tenon in its depth. The remaining two-thirds of the rail, the tenon shoulders, help to counteract lateral forces that might tweak the tenon from the mortise, contributing to its strength.
- You cannot copy and paste straight from an online article. You must rewrite in your own words and source from where you got your information. You can fail for plagiarism.
- This could easily have been written in their own words as you are expected to know this information!!!

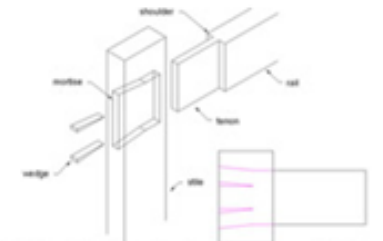
Plagiarism



A haunched stub tenon corner joint

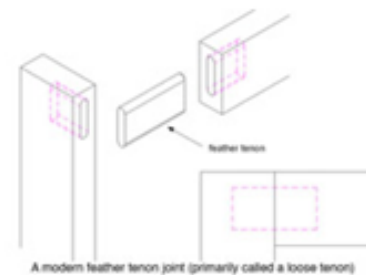
joint.

- **Stub tenon** - A short tenon; depth depends on the size of the timber; also a tenon that is shorter than the width of the mortised piece so the tenon does not show (as opposed to a "through tenon").
- **Tusk tenon** - A kind of mortise and tenon joint that uses a wedge-shaped key to hold the joint together.
- **Through tenon** - A tenon that passes entirely through the piece of wood it is inserted into, being clearly visible on the back side.
- **Teasel tenon** - A term used for the tenon on top of a jowled or gunstock post, which is typically received by the mortise in the underside of a tie beam. A common element of the English tying joint.
- **Top tenon** - The tenon that occurs on top of a post.
- **Feather tenon** - A round-shouldered machined fillet or feather which is glued into a machine (router) made slot or mortise on each side of the



A traditional through, wedged, mortise and tenon joint

Mortise and Tenon Joints Info

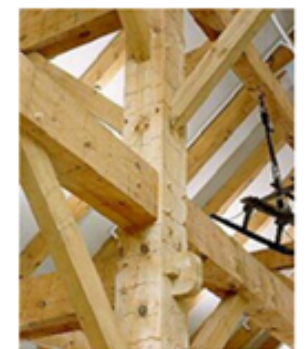


A modern feather tenon joint (primarily called a loose tenon)

Mortise and Tenon Joints Strength - Generally the size of the mortise and tenon is related to the thickness of the timbers. It is considered good practice to proportion the tenon as one-third the thickness of the rail, or as close to this as is practical. The haunch, the cut away part of a sash corner joint that prevents the tenon coming loose, is one-third the length of the tenon and one-sixth of the width of the tenon in its depth. The remaining two-thirds of the rail, the tenon shoulders, help to counteract lateral forces that might tweak the tenon from the mortise, contributing to its strength. These also serve to hide imperfections in the opening of the mortise.

Mortise and Tenon Joints History - Mortise and tenon joints date back to ancient history. Mortise and tenon joints have been found joining the wooden planks of the "Khufu ship", a 43.6m long vessel sealed into a pit in the Giza pyramid complex of the Fourth Dynasty around 2,500 BC. They have also been found in archaeological sites in the Middle East, Europe and Asia. The 30 sarsen stones of Stonehenge were dressed and fashioned

with mortise and tenon joints before they were erected between 2600 and 2400 B.C.



Detail of brace mortise and tenon joints in a hand-hewn .

Plagiarism

- Of course, the specific mortise-and-tenon size will vary by application, Michael. But as a general guideline, make the tenon about $1/3$ the total thickness of the tenoned workpiece, and about $1/2 - 2/3$ as long as the width of the mortised workpiece. Though it's not structurally necessary, cutting a shoulder adjacent to the rail's edge as well as the face allows you to completely hide the mortise. To save setup time, size the edge shoulder the same as the face shoulder.
- You cannot copy and paste straight from an online article. You must rewrite in your own words and source from where you got your information. You can fail for plagiarism.
- This student did not read what they had pasted into the report. Note student's name was not Michael.....
- All of above was information that the student should have been able to provide in their own words.

Plagiarism

Q:

Is there a rule of thumb for sizing a mortise-and-tenon joint?

—Michael Halloran, Richmond, Ky.

A:

Of course, the specific mortise-and-tenon size will vary by application, Michael. But as a general guideline, make the tenon about $\frac{1}{3}$ the total thickness of the tenoned workpiece, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as the width of the mortised workpiece.

Though it's not structurally necessary, cutting a shoulder adjacent to the rail's edge as well as the face allows you to completely hide the mortise. To save setup time, size the edge shoulder the same as the face shoulder.

Plagiarism and AI Generated or Rephrased with AI

- **Polyurethane** is a popular wood finish for wood. It is available in many forms, including liquid and spray finishes. When polyurethane is used on wood, it gives a protective layer. It improves durability, and resistance to moisture, scratches, and UV rays.
- Polyurethane wood finishes are available in a variety of finishes, including glossy, semi-gloss, satin, and matte. These treatments can be applied to furniture, cabinets, floors, trim, and other wooden objects to offer a protective coating.
- When checked the above still came up as plagiarised AI deleted some words or replaced them with other words.
- Polyurethane is a popular wood finish for wooden surfaces. It is available in a variety of forms, including liquid finishes and spray coatings. When polyurethane is used on wood, it provides a protective layer that improves the look, durability, and resistance to moisture, scratches, and UV rays.
- Polyurethane wood finishes are available in a variety of finishes, including glossy, semi-gloss, satin, and matte, enabling users to create the amount of sheen and aesthetic appeal that they prefer. These treatments can be applied to furniture, cabinets, floors, trim, and other wooden objects to offer a protective coating that preserves the inherent beauty of the wood while prolonging its lifespan.

Plagiarism and AI Generated or Rephrased with AI

- Locks are an important part of our daily lives, serving as essential tools for our security and privacy. From the humble padlock securing a backyard shed to the intricate digital locks on high-tech safes, the world of locks is both diverse and fascinating. This project will delve into the history, types/mechanisms, and even the art of locks, unravelling the intricate world behind these devices that keep our possessions safe.
- Was this written by a student or AI?
- Sounds very AI

Plagiarism and AI Generated or Rephrased with AI

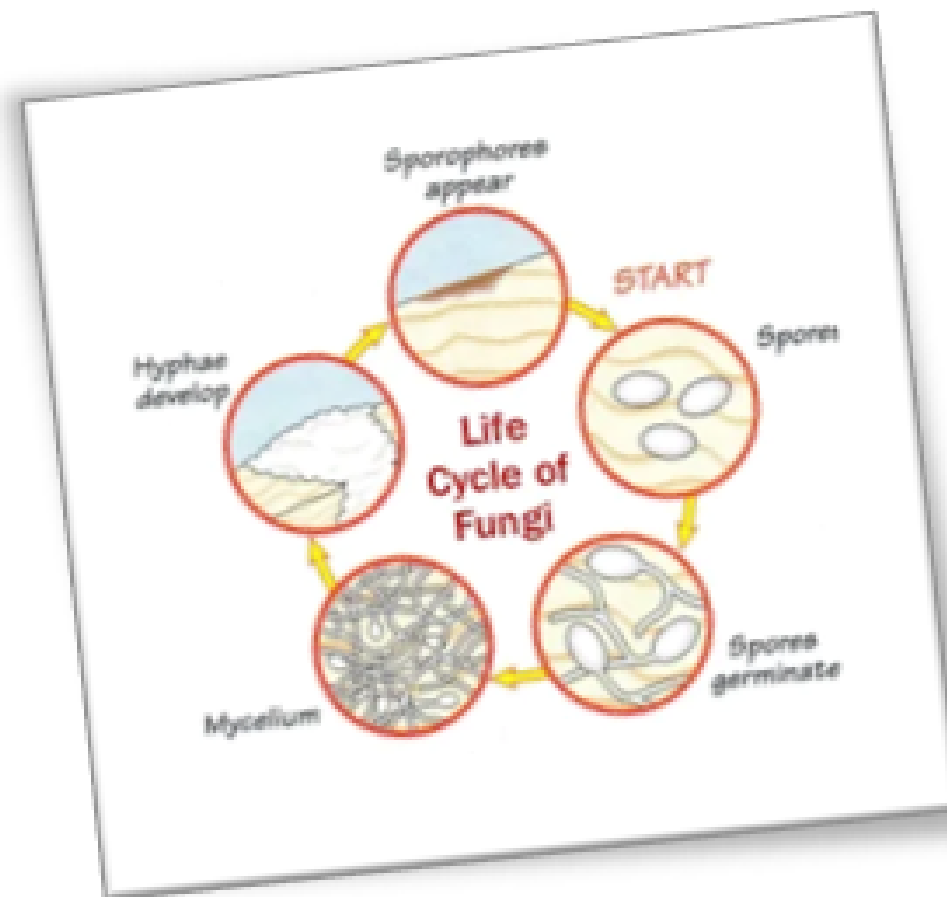
- Hello, my name is _____, and I am an apprentice in the field of wood manufacturing and finishing. I have been tasked to research the history of British furniture during the period of 1643 to 1750. This era, spanning from The Commonwealth Period to The Mid-Georgian Style, witnessed significant transformations in furniture design, craftsmanship, and materials.
- In this study, we will delve into the evolution of British furniture, examining the influences of political, social, and economic changes on the styles and techniques of this era. From the ornate carvings of the Restoration period to the elegant simplicity of early Georgian designs, we will go through the history behind the pieces that have shaped the heritage of British furniture making.
- Join me on this journey through history as we explore the artistry and innovation that defined British furniture from 1643 to 1750, and discover how these timeless creations continue to inspire modern craftsmanship today.
- Was this written by a student or AI?
- Sounds very AI

Plagiarism and AI Generated or Rephrased with AI

- Hello, my name is _____, and I am an apprentice **in the field** of wood manufacturing and finishing. I have been tasked to research the history of British furniture during the period of 1643 to 1750. This era, spanning from **The Commonwealth Period to The Mid-Georgian Style**, witnessed significant transformations in furniture design, craftsmanship, and materials.
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- **Join me on this journey through history as we explore the artistry and innovation that defined British furniture from 1643 to 1750, and discover how these timeless creations continue to inspire modern craftsmanship today.**
- **Was this written by a student or AI?**
- **Sounds very AI**

Copying and Pasting

Stage 1: The Egg: Female beetle lays eggs into crevices and cracks in the wood. After a couple weeks they hatch into worms.



Stage 2: The Larvae: Eats through the timber causing damage. The worms live in the wood for between 3 months to 10 years depending on the beetle.

Stage 3: The Pupa: Bores just under the surface and juring these months they change into a beetle.

Stage 4: The Mating Beetle: The adult beetle bores its way out of the wood and flies off to mate with other beetles and lays eggs. This cycle repeats its self again and again.

Not reading what has been copied and pasted

- **Access this work**
- **Glazing-** By law, all glazing below 800mm from floor level and within 300mm of a door and up to 1500mm from the floor, must be of toughened glass. Regardless of their position, ALL our windows and doors use toughened glass. (mycabin.ie, 2019)
- **Copy and paste or student's own work?**
- **Correct information?**
- **Sales pitch**
- Straight from selling site, need to check this and see if it is true and reference the Gov. docs. I have included the links to them.

Not reading what has been copied and pasted

- **Access this work**

Butt hinges are a popular hinge been used in kitchens cabinets. A butt hinge is a surface mount hinge that sit on the top of the surface of the door and does not need to be mortised or recessed to install. They are made of two mounting plates and a barrel then there held together by a hinge pin. There's even different types of butt hinges = Ball tip, Plain bearing, Rising. Butt hinges are made from stainless steel or brass etc. A butt hinge is the most common hinge used on doors in our homes. But did you know that the choice of design can make such a difference to the smooth operation and proper functionality of your door.

- **Copy and paste or student's own work?**
- **Incorrect information**
- **Different font styles**
- **Sales pitch**

Not reading what has been copied and pasted

- [Access this work](#)
- **Sporophore** is mainly associated with the main body of the fungus. When the mycelium reaches a certain stage of its growth. It begins to produce spores on top of the hyphae either in individual spores or in groups and these are called the fruiting body or sporophores. This could be the first indication to the homeowner that there is dry rot present in the structure.
- **Affected timber** is the next stage of dry rot and this starts showing increasingly on the timber itself. The timber will start shrinking in the affected area, will start to warp and twist and at this point the timber will be.
- [Copy and paste or student's own work?](#)
- [Incorrect information](#)

Feedback when information is mainly copied and pasted

- This is very mismatched with very little evidence of you in this report. It has come from various sources which are not referenced, there are elements of AI within the report and a lot of American words. There is no flow to the report just lists garnered from various sites. I would like to see it written so that it shows your understanding of the various xxxxx covered in phase 6. I would like you to explain to the examiners everything you understand about xxx and why various xxxxx are best suited to different situations.

Feedback when information is mainly copied and pasted from another students work or Lecturer's notes.

- It is disappointing to see so much of another Students work/ Lecturers notes displayed here and unfortunately even with trying to use different words here and there you are giving completely different meanings to the content. There are parts where you did write in your own words quite well, so I have no doubt that you are capable however you need to reference the material that you are including and revisit the IS Woodworking Machine Regs. to get exact wording of regulations perhaps write out a few new ones instead of the same one you have included. With some reworking and tidying up you should be able to get it to a passing stage currently it is not at that level.
- Try to include your own sourced images not those that have been provided to you.

Writing Style

- Use academic writing style do not use abbreviate words like **wouldn't, can't** etc. instead use would not, cannot.
- Always give full name before using abbreviations example Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF), then use MDF in the rest of the report.
- **Do not write as you speak.**
- Over time things will break due to poor maintenance and harsh un-needed abuse and the like.
- Items like hinges locks and other none wooded items tend to be easier replaced, removing a few screws tend to do the trick.
- Don't sweat it if you scorch or misalign the banding during application.
- The edge bander machine is ~~handy~~ **is convenient** (watch using words like this you can try **Synonyms see example on next slide**)

Writing Style

- Do not write as you speak.
- Animal glue is made from some odd items it starts off with animal bones, their hide, milk, blood along with fish offal, some manufactures offer different forms of the glue it can be purchased in a power, granule, pearl or slap. But with every good thing there must be a bad.
- Long sentences: this needs to be written in much shorter sentences remember if you run out of breath reading a sentence it is too long.

Writing Style Using Synonyms

Definition of Edge lippner /k

An edge bander is a machine used to automatically cut the edges on panels and boards. The machine cuts the edges into the woods edge and then uses adhesive to attach colourful materials. It can also be used for decorative purposes, such as making edges of wood or different types of metal.

The edge bander machine is handy when working in bulk. It is used for creating multiple patterns in one furniture piece. It is used for plywood panels, particle boards, or MDF, making it easy to damage. There is a

number of different edge lippers/Banders ranging in size, price and quality.

The image shows a context menu from a word processing application. The menu items are: Cut, Copy, Paste Options (with sub-options for text, images, and links), Font..., Paragraph..., Smart Lookup, Synonyms (highlighted), Translate, Link, and New Comment. The Synonyms sub-menu is open, showing the following options: near, nearby, convenient, close, accessible, and Thesaurus... The font settings at the bottom of the menu show Calibri (Body) in size 12.

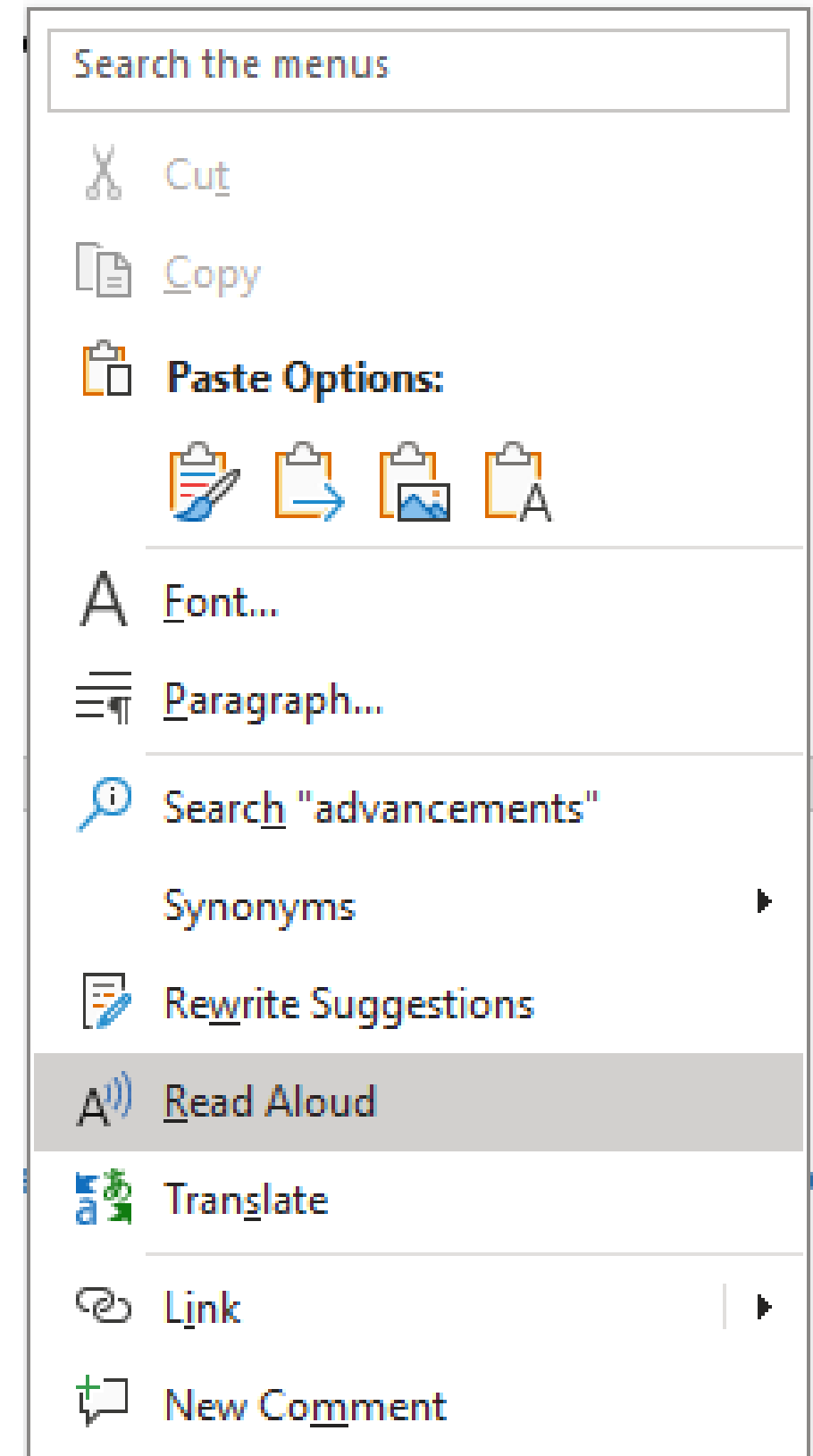
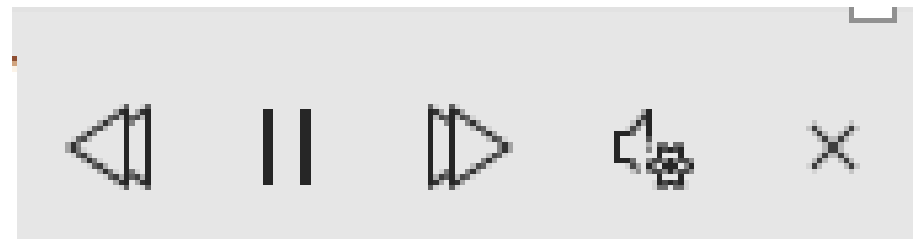
Writing Style

- In this assignment **I hope** **I aim** to show you everything I have learned about the.....
- **I'll try** **I will explain** ~~to inform you~~ what the
- Be firm and positive in your writing.

Improving Writing Style

Grammar and Everyday Language

- I would suggest that you read it out loud yourself or use the read aloud feature in word to listen out for the use of wrong words and grammar mistakes etc. as spell check does not pick these up all the time.
-
- Highlight the text, then right click the mouse to get this window click Read Aloud and the ribbon below will appear at the top of the word page. Click the play button.



Conclusion

- For the conclusion start with:
- During my research of ..Your Topic .. I learned...(tell me what did you learn?)
- I found.. (What information did you find where did you find it?)
- I discovered...(what did you discover did you learn something new),
- I was surprised that(were you surprised by anything that turned up in your research?)
- From carrying out the research has it added anything to your knowledge that can be applied to your current or future work situation?
- Finally, did you enjoy this project why or why not?

Important

- Remember to save your report as **CWI Yourname** and as a PDF file before emailing the report to your lecturer before the due date.
- You must save your report as a PDF file before getting it printed. Otherwise your margins may change and the layout of your work will shift.