

Unit 4: Construction Technology Separating Machines Safety and Operation

Content Area: **Industrial Technology**
Course(s): **Construction Technology II**
Time Period: **year**
Length: **Weeks**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

Students will be introduced to the various separating machines in the Construction Technology Laboratory as they are needed for the completion of their assigned project, safety and correct operation of the machines will be covered along with a Safety Test for each machine. The first machine will be the Radial Arm Saw then in order it will be Vertical Band Saw, Disc/Belt Sander, Tablesaw, Drill Press, Drum Sander, Tabletop Router, Jointer and Planer.

Transfer

Students will be able to independently use their learning to...

-Safely operate the machines to complete their assigned project then operate them to complete the individual project they select.

For more information, read the following article by Grant Wiggins.

http://www.authenticeducation.org/ae_bigideas/article.lasso?artid=60

Meaning

Students will be able to safely operate separating machines to complete projects.

Understandings

Students will understand that...

-How each separating machine works, the safety that is to be followed when operating the separating machine. What safety hazards exist.

Students should realize that the potential for an accident exists if they do not follow the safety guidelines presented for each individual machine.

Essential Questions

Students will keep considering...

-Am I following the proper safety procedures that have been taught and is the machine working correctly?

Application of Knowledge and Skill

Students will know...

Students will know...

How each machine works, the safety rules when operating each of the individual machines, and how to prevent accidents from occurring.

Students will be skilled at...

Students will be skilled at...

Setting up machines, identifying safety hazards and operating the different machines in a safe manner.

Academic Vocabulary

Abrasive, Bearings, Saw Kerf, Torque

Learning Goal 1

SWBAT to operate radial arm saw safely

9.3.12.AC.1	Use vocabulary, symbols and formulas common to architecture and construction.
9.3.12.AC.3	Comply with regulations and applicable codes to establish and manage a legal and safe workplace.
9.3.12.AC.4	Evaluate the nature and scope of the Architecture & Construction Career Cluster and the role of architecture and construction in society and the economy.
9.3.12.AC.6	Read, interpret and use technical drawings, documents and specifications to plan a project.
9.3.12.AC.7	Describe career opportunities and means to achieve those opportunities in each of the Architecture & Construction Career Pathways.
9.3.12.AC-CST	Construction
9.3.12.AC-CST.2	Describe the approval procedures required for successful completion of a construction project.
9.3.12.AC-CST.5	Apply practices and procedures required to maintain jobsite safety.
9.3.12.AC-CST.8	Demonstrate the construction crafts required for each phase of a construction project.
9.3.12.AC-CST.9	Safely use and maintain appropriate tools, machinery, equipment and resources to accomplish construction project goals.
9.3.12.AC-DES.2	Use effective communication skills and strategies (listening, speaking, reading, writing and graphic communications) to work with clients and colleagues.
9.3.12.AC-MO.1	Recognize and employ universal construction signs and symbols to function safely in the workplace.

Target 1

SWBAT operate the radial arm saw safely and identify how it works and possible safety hazards.

Target 2

SWBAT pass a safety test on how operate the radial arm saw safely and identify how it works and possible

safety hazards.

Learning Goal 2

SWBAT operate vertical band saw safely

9.3.12.AC.1	Use vocabulary, symbols and formulas common to architecture and construction.
9.3.12.AC.2	Use architecture and construction skills to create and manage a project.
9.3.12.AC.3	Comply with regulations and applicable codes to establish and manage a legal and safe workplace.
9.3.12.AC.4	Evaluate the nature and scope of the Architecture & Construction Career Cluster and the role of architecture and construction in society and the economy.
9.3.12.AC.5	Describe the roles, responsibilities, and relationships found in the architecture and construction trades and professions, including labor/management relationships.
9.3.12.AC.6	Read, interpret and use technical drawings, documents and specifications to plan a project.
9.3.12.AC.7	Describe career opportunities and means to achieve those opportunities in each of the Architecture & Construction Career Pathways.
9.3.12.AC-CST	Construction
9.3.12.AC-CST.2	Describe the approval procedures required for successful completion of a construction project.
9.3.12.AC-CST.5	Apply practices and procedures required to maintain jobsite safety.
9.3.12.AC-CST.8	Demonstrate the construction crafts required for each phase of a construction project.
9.3.12.AC-CST.9	Safely use and maintain appropriate tools, machinery, equipment and resources to accomplish construction project goals.
9.3.12.AC-MO.1	Recognize and employ universal construction signs and symbols to function safely in the workplace.

Target 1

SWBAT operate the vertical band saw safely and identify how it works and possible safety hazards.

Target 2

SWBAT pass a safety test on how operate the vertical band saw safely and identify how it works and possible safety hazards.

Learning Goal 3

SWBAT operate various Separating Machines Safely. Disc/Belt Sander, Tablesaw, Drill Press, Drum Sander, Tabletop Router, Jointer and Planer.

9.3.12.AC.1	Use vocabulary, symbols and formulas common to architecture and construction.
9.3.12.AC.3	Comply with regulations and applicable codes to establish and manage a legal and safe workplace.
9.3.12.AC.5	Describe the roles, responsibilities, and relationships found in the architecture and construction trades and professions, including labor/management relationships.
9.3.12.AC.7	Describe career opportunities and means to achieve those opportunities in each of the Architecture & Construction Career Pathways.
9.3.12.AC-CST	Construction
9.3.12.AC-CST.5	Apply practices and procedures required to maintain jobsite safety.
9.3.12.AC-CST.9	Safely use and maintain appropriate tools, machinery, equipment and resources to accomplish construction project goals.
9.3.12.AC-DES.8	Apply standards, applications and restrictions pertaining to the selection and use of construction materials, components and assemblies in the project design.
9.3.12.AC-MO.1	Recognize and employ universal construction signs and symbols to function safely in the workplace.

Target 1

SWBAT operate the Disc/Belt Sander, Tablesaw, Drill Press, Drum Sander, Tabletop Router, Jointer and Planer. and identify how each machine works and possible safety hazards.

Target 2

SWBAT pass a safety test on how operate the Disc/Belt Sander, Tablesaw, Drill Press, Drum Sander, Tabletop Router, Jointer and Planer and identify how it works and possible safety hazards.

Summative Assessment

Google Classroom on line safety tests on each Individual Separating Machine or written safety test if required by the student.

Formative Assessment and Performance Opportunities

Based on completion of assigned Nesting Tray Project and observation of the instructor when student is operating the Separating Machines.

21st Century Life and Careers

CAEP.9.2.12.C	Career Preparation
CAEP.9.2.12.C.1	Review career goals and determine steps necessary for attainment.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.3	Identify transferable career skills and design alternate career plans.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.4	Analyze how economic conditions and societal changes influence employment trends and future education.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.7	Examine the professional, legal, and ethical responsibilities for both employers and employees in the global workplace.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.8	Assess the impact of litigation and court decisions on employment laws and practices.

Accommodations/Modifications

Students with Accommodation/Modifications can retest if they fail test or take the test with a Special Education Teacher. Students that need help with operating the machines will have the instructor or another student that has completed the task assist them.

Unit Resources

Google Classroom Safety Tests. Online safety lessons and safety tests, You Tube Videos.

Interdisciplinary Connections

MA.K-12.1	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
MA.K-12.2	Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
MA.K-12.3	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
MA.K-12.4	Model with mathematics.
MA.K-12.5	Use appropriate tools strategically.
MA.K-12.6	Attend to precision.

9-12.HS-ETS1-1.1	Asking Questions and Defining Problems
9-12.HS-ETS1-4.5	Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking
9-12.HS-ETS1-4.5.1	Use mathematical models and/or computer simulations to predict the effects of a design solution on systems and/or the interactions between systems.
9-12.HS-ETS1-1.ETS1.A	Defining and Delimiting Engineering Problems
9-12.HS-ETS1-1.ETS1.A.1	Criteria and constraints also include satisfying any requirements set by society, such as taking issues of risk mitigation into account, and they should be quantified to the extent possible and stated in such a way that one can tell if a given design meets them.
9-12.HS-ETS1-2.ETS1.C	Optimizing the Design Solution
TECH.8.1.12	Educational Technology: All students will use digital tools to access, manage, evaluate, and synthesize information in order to solve problems individually and collaborate and to create and communicate knowledge.
TECH.8.1.12.A	Technology Operations and Concepts: Students demonstrate a sound understanding of technology concepts, systems and operations.
TECH.8.1.12.A.3	Collaborate in online courses, learning communities, social networks or virtual worlds to discuss a resolution to a problem or issue.
TECH.8.1.12.A.CS1	Understand and use technology systems.
TECH.8.1.12.A.CS2	Select and use applications effectively and productively.
TECH.8.1.12.B.CS1	Apply existing knowledge to generate new ideas, products, or processes.
TECH.8.1.12.C.CS4	Contribute to project teams to produce original works or solve problems.
TECH.8.1.12.D	Digital Citizenship: Students understand human, cultural, and societal issues related to technology and practice legal and ethical behavior.
TECH.8.1.12.D.CS1	Advocate and practice safe, legal, and responsible use of information and technology.
TECH.8.1.12.E.CS3	Evaluate and select information sources and digital tools based on the appropriateness for specific tasks.
TECH.8.2.12	Technology Education, Engineering, Design, and Computational Thinking - Programming: All students will develop an understanding of the nature and impact of technology, engineering, technological design, computational thinking and the designed world as they relate to the individual, global society, and the environment.
TECH.8.2.12.B.CS4	The influence of technology on history.
	Mathematically proficient students can apply the mathematics they know to solve problems arising in everyday life, society, and the workplace. In early grades, this might be as simple as writing an addition equation to describe a situation. In middle grades, a student might apply proportional reasoning to plan a school event or analyze a problem in the community. By high school, a student might use geometry to solve a design problem or use a function to describe how one quantity of interest depends on another. Mathematically proficient students who can apply what they know are comfortable making assumptions and approximations to simplify a complicated situation, realizing that these may need revision later. They are able to identify important quantities in a practical situation and map their relationships using such tools as diagrams, two-way tables, graphs, flowcharts and formulas. They can analyze those relationships mathematically to draw conclusions. They routinely interpret their mathematical results in the context of the situation and reflect on whether the results make sense, possibly improving the model if it has not served its purpose.
	Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and

efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.

Mathematically proficient students make sense of quantities and their relationships in problem situations. They bring two complementary abilities to bear on problems involving quantitative relationships: the ability to decontextualize—to abstract a given situation and represent it symbolically and manipulate the representing symbols as if they have a life of their own, without necessarily attending to their referents—and the ability to contextualize, to pause as needed during the manipulation process in order to probe into the referents for the symbols involved. Quantitative reasoning entails habits of creating a coherent representation of the problem at hand; considering the units involved; attending to the meaning of quantities, not just how to compute them; and knowing and flexibly using different properties of operations and objects.

Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.

Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data.

Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.