

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.

HAZARDS:

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 > Contact or impact from thrown timber
 > Contact with cutters

> Entanglement from contact with

 > Slips, trips and falls
 > Contact with exposed blades and moving parts (during maintenance,

cleaning & repairs)

roller> Noise> Dust

FIGURE 1: THICKNESSING MACHINE



TASK - FEED TIMBER INTO MACHINE



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).



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falls

Cuts

Bruising from

impact injuries

Hazard Harm Controls Contact with exposed blades > Deep cuts and amputation > LOCK-OFF all power su maintenance, cleaning and the subscription

TASK - MAINTENANCE, CLEANING & REPAIRS

 Deep cuts and amputation
 LOCK-OFF all power supplies before maintenance, cleaning and repairs.
 KEEP anti-kickback fingers sharp and clear of wood.
 KEEP written safety procedures, and arrange regular inspections by a competent person.
 REMOVE or LOCK-OUT thicknessers that fail inspection, and DO NOT USE until repaired or replaced.

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

Contact, impact or entanglement

from moving parts





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

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