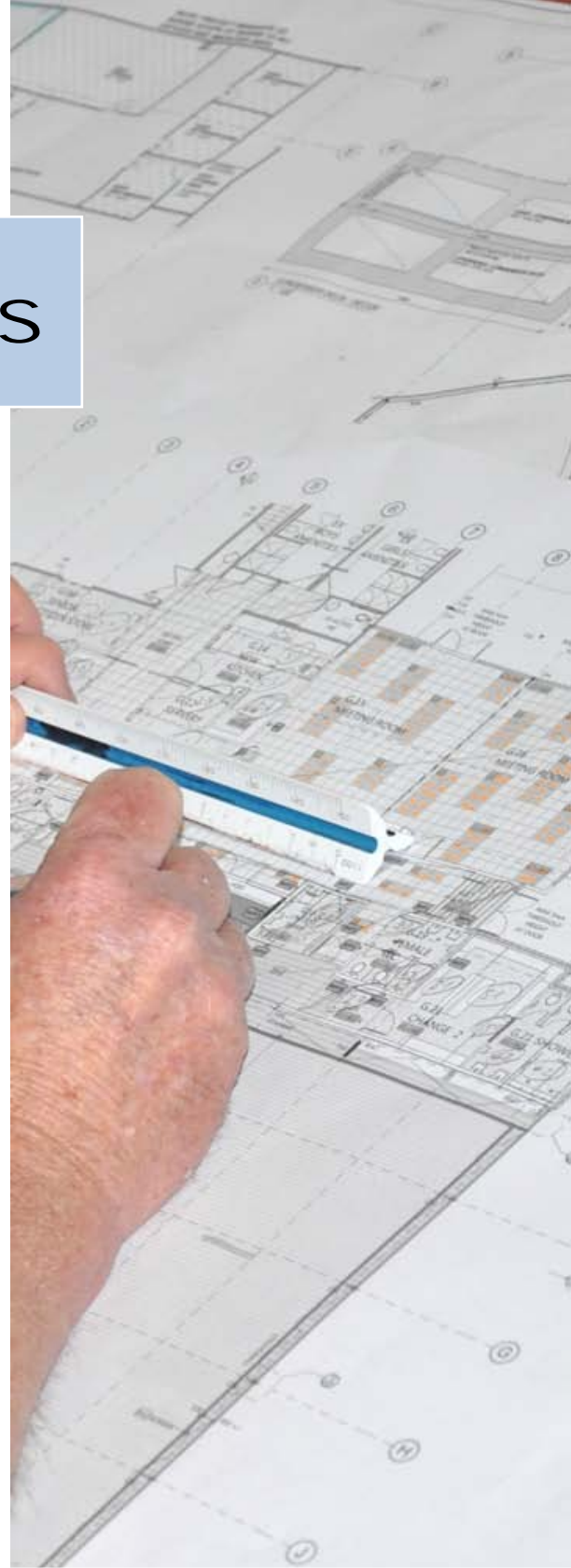


# Work documents

## KITCHEN AND CABINET BATHROOM MAKING

**Supporting:**

***LMFGN3001B: Read and  
interpret work documents***



## Learner guide

**Developed in 2013-2014 for the WELL Program**



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# Work documents

## Learner guide

This unit is also available in an e-learning format, which contains additional photos, interactive exercises and a voice-over narration of the text. It can be viewed on CD-ROM, or live on the web at:

[www.kbcabinetmaking.com.au](http://www.kbcabinetmaking.com.au)



Developed by Workspace Training for the 2013-2014  
Workplace English Language and Literacy (WELL) Program  
Kitchen and Bathroom Cabinetmaking resource development project





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# Copyright and disclaimer

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## About this resource

This Learner guide is part of a suite of resources developed for the Kitchen and Bathroom Cabinetmaking project, funded by the WELL Program. The resources support 15 competencies from the *Certificate III in Cabinet Making (Kitchens and Bathrooms) (LMF32109)*. The project comprises a website and an accompanying set of Learner guides and Work books.

The project has been completed in two stages. Stage 1 (undertaken in 2011-12) supported 11 competencies and Stage 2 (2013-14) supported a further 4 competencies.

The guides developed under Stage 2 of the project are shown below. Note that one of the 'learning units' contains two competencies clustered together.

<b>Learning unit title</b>	<b>Competencies covered</b>
Communication and teams	<i>MSAPMSUP102A: Communicate in the workplace</i> <i>MSAPMSUP106A: Work in a team</i>
Work documents	<i>LMFGN3001B: Read and interpret work documents</i>
Hand and power tools	<i>LMFFM2001B: Use furniture making sector hand and power tools</i>

The purpose of these resources is to help apprentice kitchen and bathroom cabinetmakers acquire the background knowledge needed to satisfy the theoretical components of the units covered in this project. However, the resources are not designed to replace the practical training necessary to develop the hands-on skills required. Learners will still need to receive extensive on-the-job training and supervision before they will be ready to be formally assessed in the relevant competencies.

### **E-learning version**

All of the content material contained in this Learner guide is also available in an e-learning format, which has additional photos, interactive exercises and a voice-over narration of the text. The e-learning version can be viewed on the web at: [www.kbcabinetmaking.com.au](http://www.kbcabinetmaking.com.au)

The web version can also be purchased on a CD at a cost-recovery price from the project developer:

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## **Content material**

The content material has been drawn from training notes provided by the reviewers and advisors listed above, plus the following publications:

ANTA, ABC and TAFE learner guides

## **Photographs and graphics**

Most of the photos in this suite of resource were taken by David McElvenny. Additional photos were provided by reviewers and teachers.

Graphics were drawn by Kath Ware.

Plans were adapted from TAFE NSW learner guides.

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# Table of contents

<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Section 1 Working drawings.....</b>	<b>3</b>
Overview .....	5
Building plans.....	6
Architectural conventions .....	10
Key information on plans.....	14
Installation plans.....	19
Assignment 1 .....	20
<b>Section 2 Other documents .....</b>	<b>21</b>
Overview .....	23
Standards and specifications .....	24
Work procedures.....	27
Planning and checking .....	33
Maintaining files.....	36
Assignment 2 .....	39



## Introduction

Work documents include all of the printed or electronic records that are used to 'document' information.

So although some of them are text-based official-looking papers, such as contracts and specifications, other documents can come in the form of plans, drawings, spreadsheets and even hand-written notes.

In this unit, we'll look at the main types of documents that you need to be able to read and understand as a professional tradesperson.



Some of these documents are also discussed in other learning units from the Kitchen and Bathroom Cabinetmaking project. We'll refer to the relevant lessons from those units at various points throughout this guide.

### Working through this unit



There are two sections in this unit:

- *Working drawings*
- *Other documents*

Each section contains an *Overview*, an *Assignment* and *Lessons* which cover the content material.

### Assignments

Your trainer may ask you to submit the assignments as part of your assessment evidence for the unit. You will find hard-copy templates for these assignments in the separate Workbook.

Electronic 'Word' templates of the assignments are available on the website for this resource, at: [www.kbcabinetmaking.com.au](http://www.kbcabinetmaking.com.au)

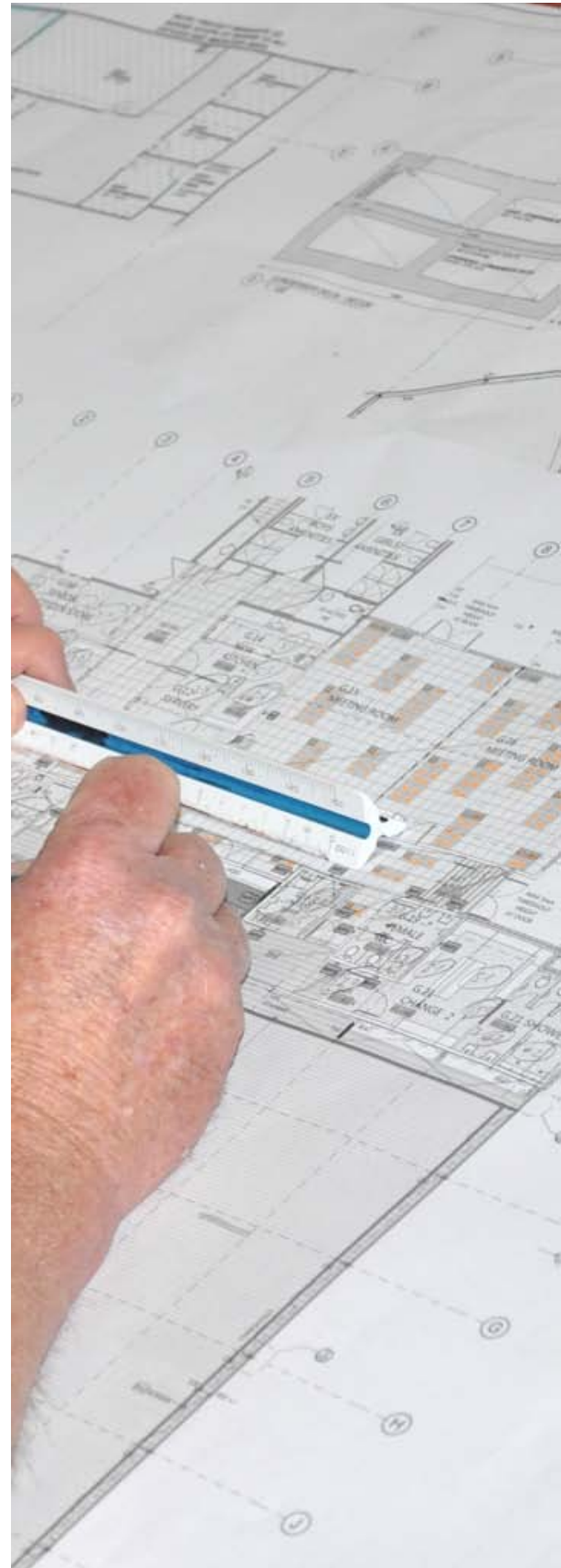
### ***Learning activities***

Each of the lessons has a learning activity at the end. The Workbook for this unit contains all of the learning activities together with spaces for written answers.

Again, you will find the learning activities on the website version, together with some interactive 'Just for fun' exercises.

Section 1

# Working drawings





## Overview

The working drawings for a building or construction project are the plans that specify the design details of a project.

Traditionally, working drawings were always printed onto paper, generally on large sheets that were rolled up to take out to the jobsite.

But these days, drawings and specifications are sometimes provided on a CD, so they can be viewed on a computer screen and printed off when necessary.



In this section, we'll examine the working drawings you're likely to come across as a kitchen and bathroom cabinetmaker, and the different parts that make up a set of building plans.

### Working through this section



The assignment for this section asks you to interpret a set of plans given to you by your trainer.

Have a look at the *Assignment* on page 20 to see what you'll need to do to complete it.

There are four lessons in this section:

- *Building plans*
- *Architectural conventions*
- *Key information on plans*
- *Installation plans.*

These lessons will provide you with background information relevant to the assignment.

## Building plans

Building plans are also called the **working drawings** for a building, because they're what the various tradespeople use to carry out the work. Often the term 'building plans' is simply shortened to 'plans'.

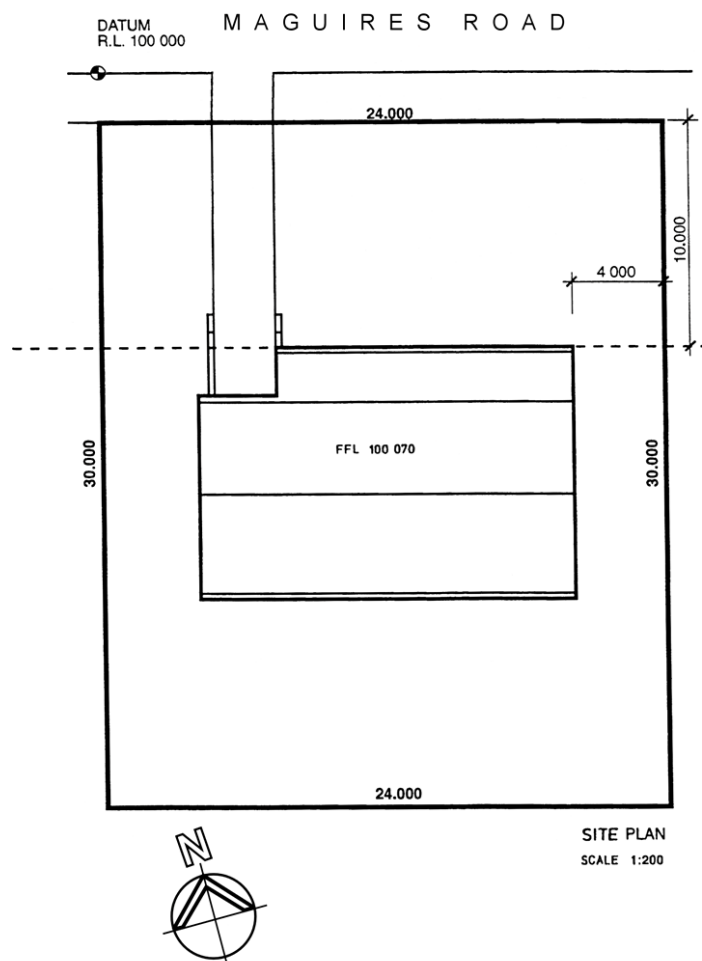
The main drawings that make up a set of plans are as follows.



### Site plan

The site plan shows the whole block of land, or if it is a large acreage, the area of land where the proposed building will go. It also shows the location of the proposed building, together with any other existing buildings or structures.

In some instances, it may also show landscaping, driveways, ground levels, mains water, and other information relevant to the work being carried out.

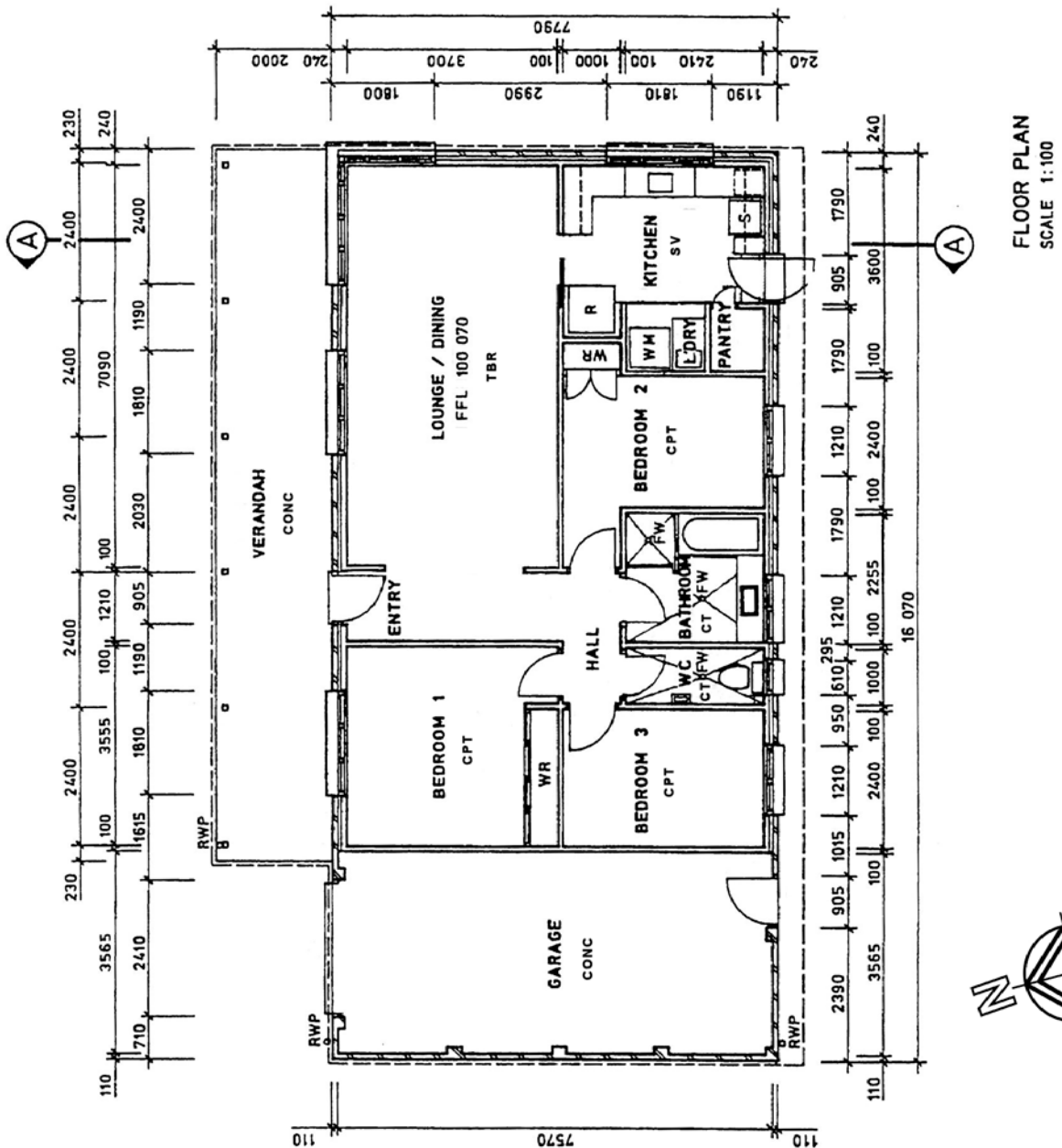




## Floor plan

The floor plan gives you a 'bird's eye view' of the floor area. If there is more than one floor, there will be a separate floor plan for each level.

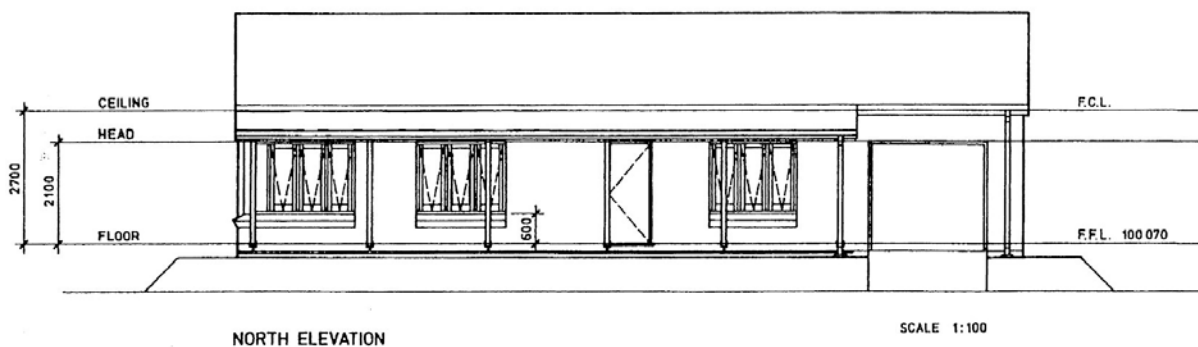
Floor plans show the overall dimensions of the building as well as rooms, openings, wall thicknesses and other important features. They also show certain details of internal features, such as door swings, floor finishes, and the location of fixtures and fittings.



## Elevation

An elevation is a side-on view of the building. There are normally several elevations shown in the building plans, because different sides generally have different design features. Each elevation is identified according to the direction that the side is facing, such as 'North Elevation' or 'East Elevation'.

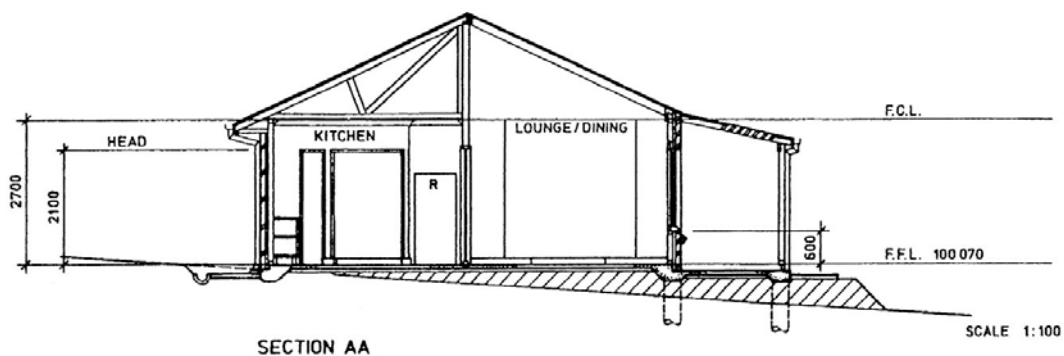
Elevations show height dimensions – in particular the Finished Floor Level (FFL) and Finished Ceiling Level (FCL). Note that the FFL shown in the elevation below is marked as 100.070. This means it is 70 mm (.070 m) above the surveyor's datum point, which is shown in the site plan (see above) as 100.000.



## Section

A section drawing looks a bit like an elevation, but it actually shows a cross section through the building. Sections are used to indicate the basic structural characteristics of the roof, walls, subfloor and footings. They also show the floor levels clearly, including any split levels or sunken rooms.

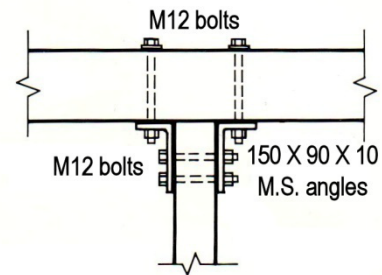
You'll see that the drawing below is called 'Section AA'. This means it represents the section view through the invisible line on the floor plan (above) between the two points marked 'A'.



## Detail

Detail drawings are used to provide a close up view of particular construction details. They are generally drawn as a section through the area or feature.

Some detail drawings show the design and specifications of important structural components. The example at right shows the fixing details for a post supporting a beam, with specifications for the bolt and bracket sizes.



Others drawings might be used to show the fittings and set-outs in certain rooms, such as kitchens, bathrooms and other special purpose areas. These internal elevations would show things like skirting heights, splashbacks, plumbing fixtures, door kickplates and joinery details.

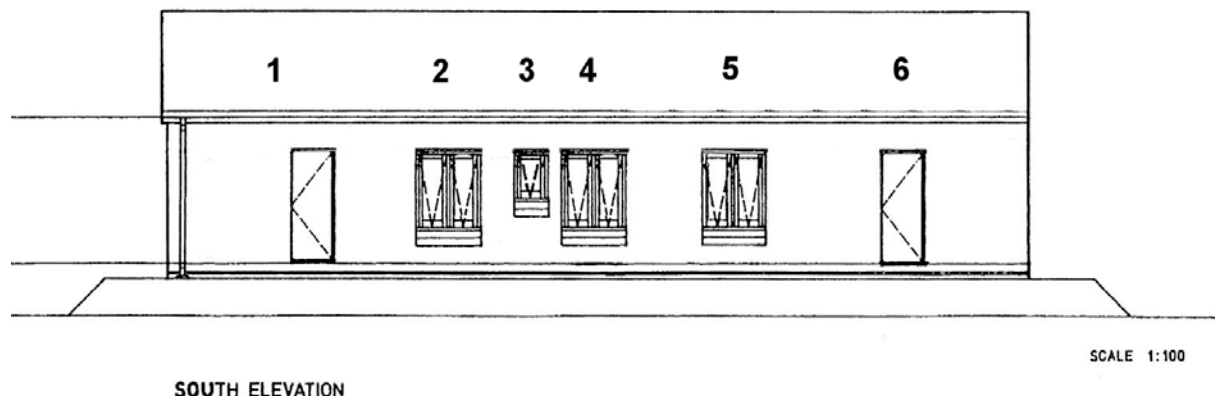
## Learning activity



Below is the South Elevation for the house we've been looking at in the plans shown above.

The numbers along the roof indicate the different rooms across the back of the house.

Go back to the floor plan on page 7 and find out which rooms correspond to these numbers. Write down your answers in the Workbook.



## Architectural conventions

The easiest way to ensure that everyone who uses a technical drawing will have the same understanding of what it's trying to say is to use a standardised 'language' of symbols and conventions.

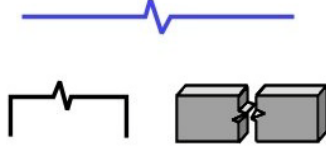
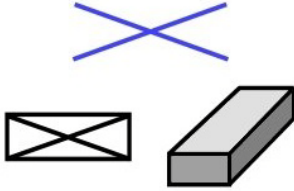
Different sectors of the industry use their own specialised symbols for details that relate to their specific line of work, however, there are some general conventions that are common to all drawings.







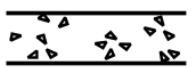



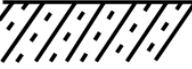




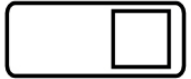
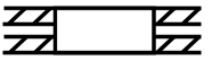

Although these conventions sometimes vary in style, according to the software used or person producing the drawing, the basic concepts remain the same. Below are some examples of standardised architectural symbols.

### Lines

<p><b>Centre line</b></p> <p>Long and short dashes, used to indicate geometric centre</p>	
<p><b>Visible line</b></p> <p>Heavy unbroken line, used to show all visible edges</p>	
<p><b>Hidden line</b></p> <p>Short dashes, used to indicate edges hidden from view</p>	
<p><b>Dimension lines</b></p> <p>Two 'extension lines' specifying the starting and finishing points of a measurement, and a 'dimension line' indicating the distance between them.</p>	

<p><b>Break</b></p> <p>Solid line with zigzag in the middle, used to break the length of a line that is too long to show in full</p>	
<p><b>End section</b></p> <p>Thin line in a cross to show a piece of timber being viewed in section</p>	

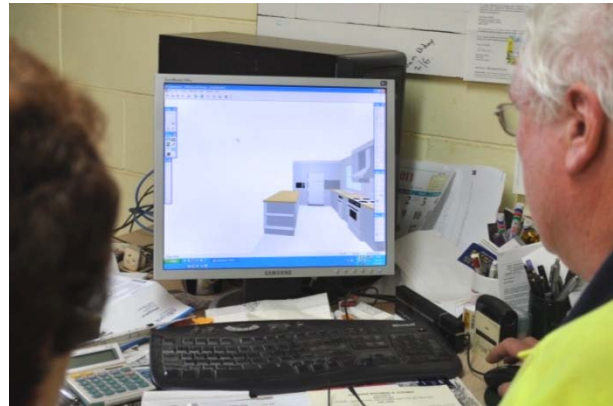
**Materials and items**

<p>Single brick wall</p>		<p>Bath</p>	
<p>Double brick wall</p>		<p>Shower bath</p>	
<p>Concrete</p>		<p>Shower</p>	
<p>Earth</p>		<p>Hand basin</p>	
<p>Rock</p>		<p>Vanity basin in benchtop</p>	
<p>Single swinging door</p>		<p>Water closet (toilet)</p>	
<p>Double swinging door</p>		<p>Single sink</p>	
<p>Window</p>		<p>Double sink</p>	

## Reading two dimensional plans

Although clients are often shown three dimensional drawings of what a finished project will look like, the actual working drawings that specify the dimensions and other installation details will always be two dimensional.

In other words, they will either be in plan view (from above), elevation (from the side) or section (a cross section).



### Learning activity

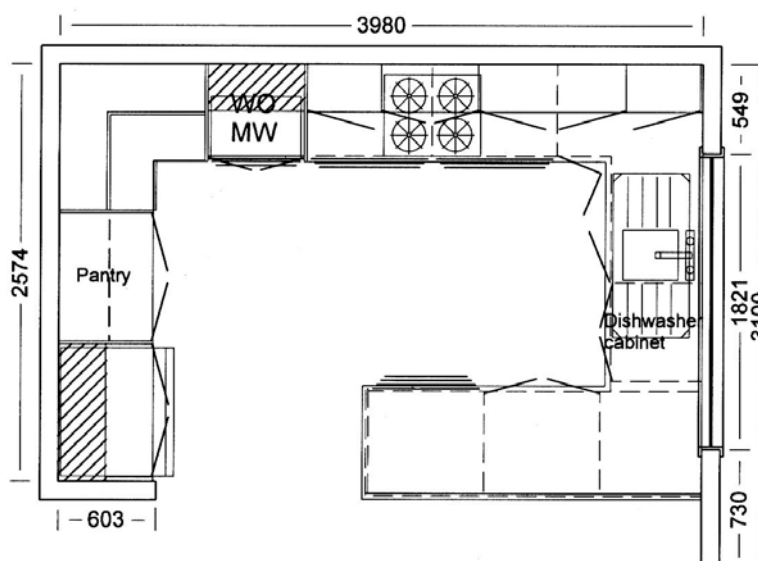


As a tradesperson, you need to be able to 'see' the different 2D views in your head and be able to match them up with the real world 3D installation area.

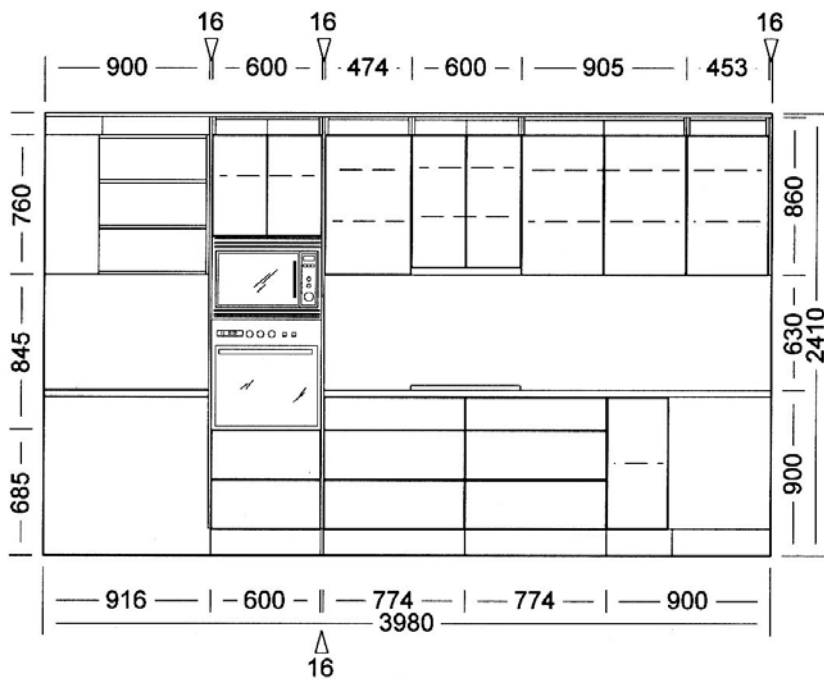
Here is an exercise that will help you practise this skill.

Below are three drawings of a kitchen project generated in a computer aided design (CAD) software program. They show a plan view, rear elevation and 3D drawing. Have a close look at the different views and examine the way particular features appear from each of these perspectives.

See if you can do a simple sketch in your Workbook of the floor plan using only the 3D drawing and rear elevation on the next page as a guide. Then turn back to this page and compare your drawing with the floor plan shown below. There is no need to mark in the dimensions, but try to draw to scale as accurately as possible.



Floor plan



Rear elevation



3 D

## Key information on plans


Plans provide a graphic representation of a building or object, together with basic information on dimensions, components and structural details.

We've looked briefly at the graphic elements in the previous lesson, so now let's turn to the other items of information shown on a plan.

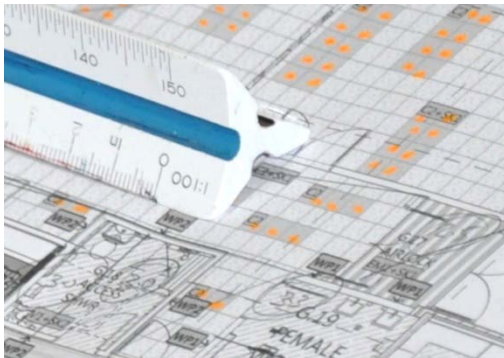
### Title block

The title block is generally at the bottom of the page on the right hand side. It contains the title of the drawing, name of the client, name of the architect, builder or contracting company who drew it, date it was drawn, scale and version number. The architect or builder may also add other information, such as their company logo, spaces for people's signatures and copyright details.

The image above shows an example of a typical title block.

<b>CLIENT:</b> PREMIER PRODUCTS PTY LTD 477 Red Range Rd Nowra NSW 2541 Ph: 02 6479 4466		<b>CONTACT PERSON:</b> Jim Donahue 0462 149 577 jim@premier.com.au
<b>BUILDER:</b> JJ DORAHY AND SONS 65 Toongabbie Rd NOWRA NSW 2541 Phone: 02 6479 0341		
<b>DATE:</b> 30/05/2014	<b>DRAWN BY:</b> Jason Dorahy	<b>PROJECT:</b> Proposed warehouse extension at 447 Red Range Rd Nowra NSW
<b>SCALE:</b> 1:100 (A3)	<b>CHECKED BY:</b> Melissa Jones	
<b>DRAWING NO:</b> 01405-2	<b>REVISION NO:</b> 003	Approval for issue Sheet: 1 of 2

### Scale



The scale of the drawing refers to the ratio used to reduce the size of the real-life building or object down to a size that can be drawn conveniently on a piece of paper.

Most building plans are printed onto A3 paper, so a scale of 1:100 is generally used for floor plans. This means that every 1 mm on the plan represents 100 mm on the full-sized object.

However, other scales are commonly used for different types of drawings. Below are the most common scales used for A3 plans.

**Site plan:** 1:200 (or 1:500 if the block is large)

**Floor plan:** 1:100, 1:50

**Elevations:** 1:100, 1:50, 1:20

**Sections:** 1:100 (or less, such as 1:50 or 1:20, if close-up details are shown)

**Detail drawings:** 1:10, 1:5, 1:2 1:1 (full size)

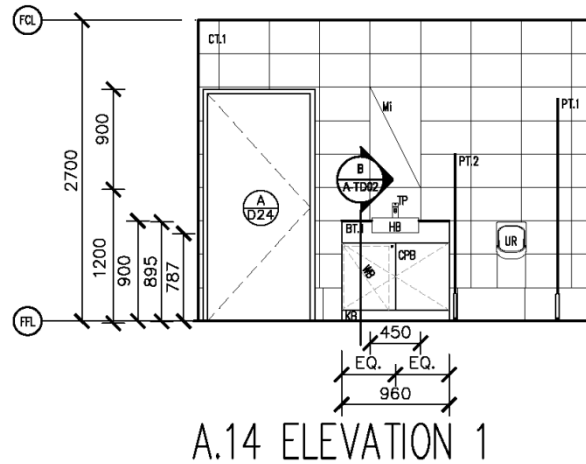


## Dimensions

All dimensions in building plans are shown in millimetres (mm).

Dimension lines are used to show the starting and finishing points of a particular dimension.

It's normal practice to put overall measurements on the outside dimension line and more detailed internal measurements on the inside lines.

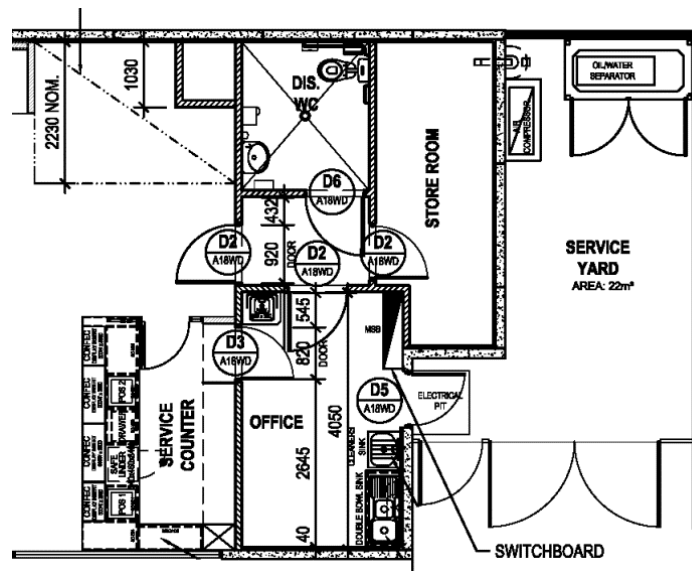


## Legend

Plans use lots of abbreviations and symbols to indicate particular features.

Obvious features – such as windows, doors, wardrobes and bathroom fixtures – are shown using standardised symbols, which generally don't need any explanation in a legend.

However, industrial plans and complex buildings often have specialised or unusual inclusions.



To avoid cluttering up the drawing with terms or phrases written out in full, the numbers, symbols and abbreviations used are explained in a legend to one side of the drawing.

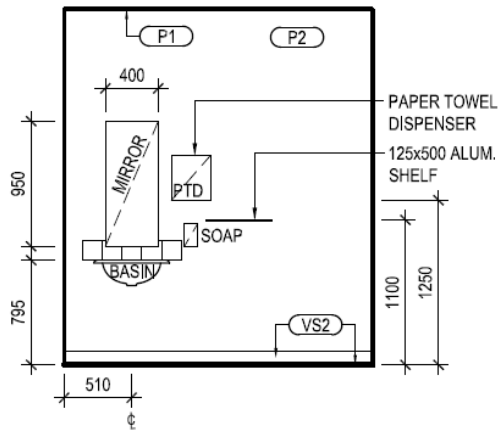
Below are some of the more common abbreviations that might appear in a legend.

Abbreviation	Definition	Abbreviation	Definition
AL	Aluminium	GRC	Glass reinforced concrete
AO	Access opening	HW	Hot Water
APF	Acid proof floor	HWD	Hardwood

Abbreviation	Definition	Abbreviation	Definition
AW	Acid Waste	IO	Inspection opening
B	Basin	MSB	Main switch board
BHD	Bulk head	O	Oven
BN	Bull nose	PBD	Plasterboard
CD	Clothes drier	R	Refrigerator
CF	Concrete floor	S	Sink
CT	Ceramic tile	SV	Sheet vinyl
CPT	Carpet	SWD	Softwood
BV	Brick veneer	TBR	Timber
CL	Ceiling level	U/S	Under side
CR	Cement render	VB	Vapour barrier
DG	Double glazing	VENT	Ventilator
DW	Dishwasher	VP	Vent pipe
EJ	Expansion joint	VT	Vinyl tile
FD	Fire detector	WC	Water closet (toilet)
FE	Fire extinguisher	WBD	Wall board
FFL	Finished floor level	WI	Wrought iron
FH	Fire hydrant	WM	Washing machine
FW	Floor waste	WMR	Water meter
GM	Gas meter	WP	Waste pipe
GPO	General purpose outlet	WR	Wardrobe

## Finishing Schedule

In commercial projects, it's common for rooms to have similar layouts and products installed, but with different finishes or colours. In these cases, a 'Finishing schedule' will let you know which colour goes where.



FINISHES SCHEDULE	
CODE	DESCRIPTION
P1	COLOUR: DULUX VIVID WHITE DULUX WASH & WEAR 101 LOW SHEEN ACRYLIC (IF SPECIFIED TO BE PAINTED)
P2	COLOUR: DULUX WHITE WATSONIA PW2 D4 WASH & WEAR 101 SEMI GLOSS ACRYLIC
P3	COLOUR: DULUX VIVID WHITE PW1 H9 DULUX SUPER ENAMEL SEMI GLOSS
VS2	SHEET VINYL FLOORING - POLYFLOR "METAL GREY" 3720 XL PU 2mm VINYL SHEET. INSTALLED TO MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS
CT	150x150mm GLAZED WHITE CERAMIC WALL TILES

## Drawing number

The drawing number is a reference number used by the architect or builder to distinguish the project and working drawing being shown. Sometimes the version control is built into the drawing number, such as '.1' on the end of the number to indicate Version 1. However, it is more common to have a separate version control number or date in a separate box in the title block.

Always make sure you're referring to the most recent version of a plan unless you've been instructed otherwise. Sometimes clients change their mind about certain details, or discover that particular materials are not available or the council has imposed new conditions on the project.

You don't want to end up completing an installation only to find out that the specifications had changed before you started and you weren't aware of it!

## Learning activity



Below is an excerpt from the floor plan we looked at on page 7.

See if you can name all the items that are shown in an abbreviated form. Try to do it without referring to the abbreviation list on the previous page. Then check your answers against the list.

Write your answers in the Workbook.

**Abbreviations**

FW

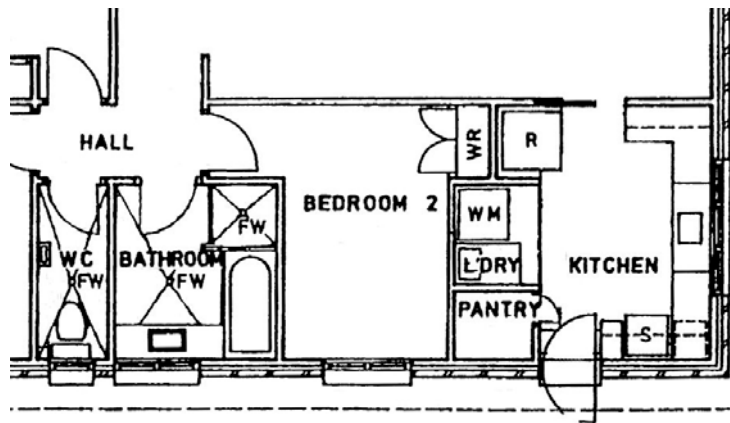
S

WM

R

WC

WR



## Installation plans

As we've seen, the building plans for a project are designed to provide the trades and services with general information relating to the design, structure and dimensions of the building.

But they don't provide sufficient details for specialist installers to carry out their own work on the project.

The sorts of tradespeople that need detailed installation plans include electricians, plumbers, tilers and kitchen and bathroom cabinetmakers.



Installation plans provide information on the positioning of services and items to be installed, as well as the client's selection of particular products. The kitchen floor plan and elevation shown in the learning activity for the lesson 'Architectural conventions' are typical of the sorts of drawings you'll see in an installation plan.

### *Learning activity*



On-site installers are generally given various supporting documents along with the installation plans for a project before they go out to the jobsite.

These may include a list of fixtures and fittings and a final inspection checklist.

What project documentation does your company give to the on-site installers? Make up a list. Try to use the correct title for each document you name.

---

## Assignment 1

Your trainer will give you a set of plans for a kitchen and bathroom installation project. You will be asked to find the answers to a range of questions about the project by referring to the plans.

The questions will cover the following details:

- dimensions of specific rooms
- widths of doorways and other openings
- which way the doors swing (that is, which side the hinges are on)
- structure of the walls and floor
- various details relating to the cabinets and benchtops.

# Section 2

## Other documents







## Overview

In addition to the working drawings for a project, there are many other documents you need to consult in order to know what the specifications are for the job, and how you should go about doing it.

These include Australian Standards, project specifications and cutting lists.

We'll look at these types of documents in this section, along with various other forms and checklists that go hand-in-hand with the process of working safely and complying with company policies and legal obligations.



We'll also discuss methods for cross-checking the documents you're consulting and making sure they're properly looked after and kept on file for future reference.

### Working through this section



The assignment for this section asks you to describe 10 different workplace documents that you refer to at work.

Have a look at the *Assignment* on page 39 to see what you'll need to do to complete it.

There are four lessons in this section:

- *Standards and specifications*
- *Work procedures*
- *Planning and checking*
- *Maintaining files.*

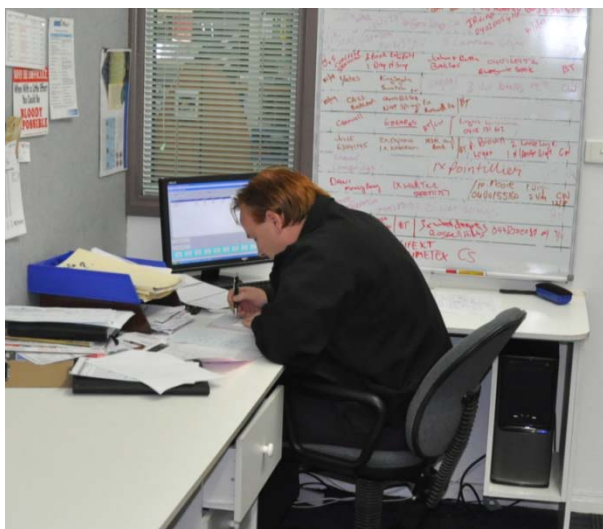
These lessons will provide you with background information relevant to the assignment.

## Standards and specifications

Standards and specifications are documents that set out the quality requirements, construction details and workmanship of a product or on-site installation.

When all aspects of an installation meet the standards that apply to the project, it can be considered a 'good quality' job.

Let's look at the main standards and specifications you're likely to come across in your installation work.



### Australian Standards



There are literally thousands of Australian Standards, covering everything from consumer products to building construction to environmental care.

They are developed by a non-government organisation called Standards Australia.

The Standards in themselves are not laws. However, when they are referred to in contracts or building regulations for work to be performed, they become legally binding.

This means that if a contract with your client or a local council regulation says you must comply with *AS/NZS 4386-1996: Domestic kitchen assemblies*, then you are required by law to meet the specifications contained in that standard.

The code at the front of the standard is read in the following way:

<b>AS/NZS</b>	abbreviation for Australian Standard / New Zealand Standard
<b>4386</b>	identifying number
<b>1996</b>	year of issue.

## ISO Standards

ISO Standards are developed by the International Organization for Standardization, based in Switzerland. The organisation is made up of 164 member countries, with many different languages represented, so the title 'ISO' is designed to signify the name regardless of the language it is written in.



ISO is best known in Australia for its standards on quality management (the ISO 9000 series) and environmental management (the ISO 14000 series). But as a kitchen and bathroom installer, you may come across ISO Standards relating to kitchen extraction ducts and decorative surfacing materials.

## Building Code of Australia



The Building Code of Australia (BCA) forms part of the National Construction Code, developed by the Australian Building Codes Board.

It sets out the technical requirements for all areas of building, from design through to construction, and has been given the status of building regulation in all states and territories.

There are many references in the BCA to Australian Standards. Because the BCA is used as the basis of local council building regulations, these Australian Standards become part of the regulation wherever they are referenced.

## Building specifications

On building projects that require council approval, there will be a specification document that accompanies the plans.

This will set out the details for all technical aspects of the work to be undertaken, including materials and installation to be used.

It will also reference the relevant Australian Standards, BCA clauses and other regulations that apply to the work.



For kitchen and bathroom installers, there will also be a specifications document that relates specifically to their part of the project. This will set out the technical details of

the project, including the client's choice of colours and finishes and the model numbers and brand names of all appliances to be installed.

## Other standards and codes

There are various other standards and codes of practice that on-site workers might need to comply with when they're carrying out installations. These include:

- **enterprise standards** – used by companies to refer to their own internal set of standards they have developed for particular products or installation techniques
- **manufacturer's instructions** – issued by product manufacturers to advise installers and end-users on how to install and care for the products
- **codes of practice** – developed by WorkCover, industry bodies and other organisations as 'approved' ways of going about particular types of work.

### Learning activity



Which documents do you refer to in your day-to-day work that relate to standards, specifications or manufacturer's instructions?

Write down a list of their titles. Beside each one, briefly describe what you use the document for.

## Work procedures

There are many types of documented work procedures.

Some are designed to provide safety guidelines for using certain types of equipment or products that are hazardous. Others are used to specify material quantities, finished sizes and cutting lists.

These documents are normally based on a **template** format, setting out the information in a standardised layout with fixed subheadings.



The advantage of a template is that you always know where to look to find the information you're after, even though the details differ from one example to another.

Below is a summary of the main types of documented work procedures you're likely to use in a kitchen and bathroom cabinetmaking business.

### Cutting list



Cutting lists can be laid out in lots of different ways, depending on the material you're cutting and the task you're doing.

For example, if you were cutting whiteboard components, you may list the finished sizes and number of pieces to be cut from each sheet of stock material.

Cutting lists are very handy when you have to cut a lot of pieces from stock sizes and are trying to minimise the waste that will be produced.

They are also valuable when you're doing process work and need to tick off each item as you go to keep track of your progress. On the next page is an excerpt from a typical cutting list. This list shows panel sizes and quantities required for a set of white melamine cabinets.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		<b>Job : Jeffs</b>					
2			<b>Whiteboard</b>				
3							
4	1	Base Cnr 900	Side	1	724	544 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
5	1	Base Cnr 900	Bottom+Shelf	2	748	544 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
6	1	Base Cnr 900	Top rail	1	748	42 ✓	42x19mm Vinyl Wrap white
7	1	Base Cnr 900	Back 1	1	723.8	824 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
8							
9	1	Base Cnr 900	Side	2	724	544 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
10	1	Base Cnr 900	Bottom+Shelf	2	707	544 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
11	1	Base Cnr 900	Top rail	1	707	42 ✓	42x19mm Vinyl Wrap white
12	1	Base Cnr 900	Back 2	1	723.8	739 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
13							
14	2	Twin Bin	Side	2	724	544 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
15	2	Twin Bin	Bottom	2	368	544 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
16	2	Twin Bin	Top rail	1	368	42 ✓	42x19mm Vinyl Wrap white
17	2	Twin Bin	Back	1	723.8	400 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
18							
19	3	2 door base unit	Side	2	724	544 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
20	3	2 door base unit	Bottom	1	768	544 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
21	3	2 door base unit	Top rail	1	768	42 ✓	42x19mm Vinyl Wrap white
22	3	2 door base unit	Shelf	1	766	540 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
23	3	2 door base unit	Back	1	723.8	800 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
24							
25	4	WO MW 2Dr	Side-top	2	500	266 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
26	4	WO MW 2Dr	Top+Bottom-top	2	568	266 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
27	4	WO MW 2Dr	Shelf-top	1	566	262 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
28	4	WO MW 2Dr	Back-top	1	499	600 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
29	4	WO MW 2Dr	Side-middle	2	600	500 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
30	4	WO MW 2Dr	Top-middle	1	568	400 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
31	4	WO MW 2Dr	Bottom-middle	1	600	422 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
32	4	WO MW 2Dr	Side-base	2	543	550 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
33	4	WO MW 2Dr	Top+Bottom-base	2	568	550 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
34	4	WO MW 2Dr	Back-base	1	542	600 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
35							
36	5	2 door base unit	Side	2	724	544 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
37	5	2 door base unit	Bottom	1	568	544 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
38	5	2 door base unit	Top rail	1	568	42 ✓	42x19mm Vinyl Wrap white
39	5	2 door base unit	Shelf	1	566	540 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
40	5	2 door base unit	Back	1	723.8	600 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
41							
42	7	R/Hood	Side	2	660	282 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
43	7	R/Hood	Top+Bottom	2	568	282 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
44	7	R/Hood	Shelf	2	566	86 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
45	7	R/Hood	Back	2	493	80 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
46	7	R/Hood	Back Removable	1	493	404 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
47							
48	9	1 door base unit	Side	2	724	506 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
49	9	1 door base unit	Bottom	1	563	506 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
50	9	1 door base unit	Top rail	1	563	42 ✓	42x19mm Vinyl Wrap white
51	9	1 door base unit	Shelf	1	561	502 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
52	9	1 door base unit	Back	1	723.8	595 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
53							
54	10	3 Drawer unit	Side	2	724	506 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
55	10	3 Drawer unit	Bottom	1	452	506 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
56	10	3 Drawer unit	Top rail	1	452	42 ✓	42x19mm Vinyl Wrap white
57	10	3 Drawer unit	Back	1	723.8	484 ✓	Mel. 16 mm white
58							
59							
60							
61							

## SOP

The purpose of a **safe operating procedure** (SOP) is to describe how to use a machine or carry out a task safely and in accordance with the company's policies and manufacturer's guidelines.

Your company will probably have an SOP for each static machine in the workshop, as well as for hazardous tasks such as using the gantry crane or operating a forklift. There may also be SOPs for using hand-held power tools, such as the example below.

### Nail gun SOP

Activity description	
Covers pneumatic nail guns used for fixing fasteners into timber	
Potential hazards and safety controls	
Hazard	Control
Eye injuries	Wear safety glasses while using and handling the gun
Hand and body injuries	Keep free hand clear of the discharge area while firing Avoid nailing into knots or unsound timber Do not skew nail or fire too close to edge of material Always remove finger from trigger when not firing Always disconnect air hose immediately after use
Noise	Wear hearing protection when using gun and handling air hose
Pre-start checks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety mechanism and trigger are moving freely, and all retaining screws are secure</li> <li>• Airline and fittings are in good working order, and free from tangles and leaks</li> <li>• Nail cartridge is free from obstructions</li> </ul>	
Operational procedure	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Insert nails into the magazine</li> <li>2. Pull the spring-loaded feeder shoe back and allow it to click into place</li> <li>3. Position the safety element against the work surface and pull the trigger to fire.</li> </ol>	

## SWMS

A **safe work method statement (SWMS)** is a formal document that lists all the tasks involved in completing a job and describes how the hazards will be controlled. On building sites they are mandatory for 'high risk construction work'.

However, on some sites all contractors are asked to complete an SWMS before they start work – including kitchen and bathroom installers. In these cases, everyone involved in the work is required to sign the SWMS to verify that they have been consulted and have agreed to abide by it.

There may also be SWMSs for jobs you do in the workshop, such as manufacturing cabinets or loading and unloading materials. Below is an excerpt from a typical example, showing the way the safety procedures are laid out.

### Excerpt from SWMS

Activity	Hazard	Risk control measure	Persons responsible
Unloading materials by hand from a delivery truck	Body sprains and strains from lifting materials	Use correct lifting techniques Get assistance when lifting heavy loads	All personnel involved in the activity
	Splinters or cuts	Wear gloves	As above
	Being struck by materials	Take care when moving materials by hand Maintain an awareness of other people in the area	As above
	Trips and falls	Remove obstacles in pathway Be aware of uneven or unstable surfaces	As above



## MSDS

A **material safety data sheet (MSDS)** – also called a **safety data sheet (SDS)** – is a summary of the safety procedures you should follow when using or handling a hazardous product, and the main health issues relating to it.

There are some variations in layout between different manufacturers' MSDS, but they all have the same sorts of subheadings. The example below shows the first page of a seven page MSDS for Trade Essential's sprayable contact adhesive.

<b>TRADE ESSENTIALS - SPRAYABLE CONTACT ADHESIVE - RED/CLEAR</b>													
Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet	CHEMWATCH 02-1578												
Issue Date: 18-Mar-2008	Version No:1												
XC9317EC	CD 2007/4 Page 1 of 7												
<b>Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION</b>													
<b>PRODUCT NAME</b>													
TRADE ESSENTIALS - SPRAYABLE CONTACT ADHESIVE - RED/CLEAR													
<b>SYNONYMS</b>													
SR202													
<b>PROPER SHIPPING NAME</b>													
ADHESIVES													
<b>PRODUCT USE</b>													
Used according to manufacturer's directions. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Sprayable contact adhesive.													
<b>SUPPLIER</b>													
Company: The Laminex Group													
Address:													
90- 94 Tram Road													
Doncaster													
VIC, 3108													
AUS													
Telephone: +61 3 9848 4811													
Fax: +61 3 9848 8158													
<b>HAZARD RATINGS</b>													
Flammability Toxicity Body Contact Reactivity Chronic	<table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Rating</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Flammability</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Toxicity</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Body Contact</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reactivity</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chronic</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Rating	Flammability	3	Toxicity	2	Body Contact	2	Reactivity	1	Chronic	2
Category	Rating												
Flammability	3												
Toxicity	2												
Body Contact	2												
Reactivity	1												
Chronic	2												
SCALE:    Min/Nil=0      Low=1      Moderate=2      High=3      Extreme=4													
<b>Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION</b>													
<b>STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE</b>													
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.													
<b>POISONS SCHEDULE</b>													
S5													
<b>RISK</b>													
Risk Codes R11 R22	Risk Phrases Highly flammable. Harmful if swallowed.												

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## Learning activity



You may use other documents relating to work procedures that we haven't covered in this lesson, particularly if you're involved in the manufacturing side of the company's business.

These documents may include order forms, job sheets, machinery maintenance schedules and production records.

List any of these documents you use at work that haven't been discussed in this lesson. Beside each one, briefly describe the purpose of the document.

## Planning and checking

Good quality documentation helps you to visualise the project you're about to start and mentally go through the steps involved in completing it.

If it's a complex job, you should always document the steps in some form of work plan, such as a **project schedule**.

This will let you work through all the preparations required and determine how you will tackle the various tasks involved and what sequence you'll do them in.



But even the simplest of jobs require planning, because you still need to know in advance what tools, materials and people will be needed, and what sequence you'll follow. The only difference is that you don't have to think as carefully about all the possible variables or potential problems, and you may not need to draw up a formal work plan.



Good quality documents also allow you to check your work at various stages throughout the project to make sure everything is on track and in accordance with the job specifications.

This helps to avoid the problem of a small mistake turning into a big problem as the error starts to throw everything out of alignment.

Below are some of the things you should consider when you're reading and checking work documents at different stages of a job – firstly, before you start, and secondly, once the project is underway.

### Before you start the project

While you're still in the planning phase of a project, ask yourself the following questions as you read the documents and cross-check the details.

### 1. Are all the units of measure consistent?

You may find that some documents show measurements in centimetres and others in millimetres. If you're using imported products or materials there may even be imperial measurements you'll need to convert across to metric.

### 2. Are the measurements accurate?

Never rely on building plans for precise measurements. The actual positioning and dimensions of walls and other structural features could vary from those shown on the plans.

If you need to do calculations with accurate measurements, make sure you take the figures from physical on-site measure-ups.

### 3. Are the documents the latest version?

Plans, schedules, specifications and other project documents can change over time.

Sometimes it's because the client has changed their mind. Other times it might be because certain materials are no longer available or too expensive, or because new regulations have been imposed.

Always check that the version you have been given is the latest version before you go ahead with any work.



### 4. Are the details consistent between documents?

Check that the product type, colour and any other features are consistent between the plans, specifications and your own internal project documents. If there are any discrepancies between the documents, make sure you find out why. It could be due to an error in writing up one of the documents, or because a document is out of date and the details have since changed.

## While the project is underway

Once the project starts, you should keep any necessary plans, specifications and other technical documents on hand to re-check your work and the materials you're using at various key stages.

Questions you should ask yourself include the following:

### 1. Are the set-out marks correct for the work about to be done?

Once you've marked your set-out lines on the walls and floor, double-check them against the reference drawing before you physically install the products. It's also good to re-check levels, alignments and measurements periodically throughout the installation, just to make sure everything is staying true to the plan.

### 2. Do the products to be installed match the description on the written documentation?

Sometimes a warehouse order person will misread the order form when preparing or loading the products.

Mistakes could be very easy to make, such as selecting the wrong colour or finish, or getting two similar orders mixed up.

If you've accidentally taken the wrong products with you, this is your last chance to correct the mistake before it's too late.



### 3. Do the installation methods follow the manufacturer's guidelines?

Most products are backed up by a manufacturer's warranty, which means that if something goes wrong and the product is at fault, the manufacturer will support you. But if it turns out that you haven't followed the manufacturer's instructions – you could find that you're on your own.

Always use the recommended installation techniques unless you've got a very good reason not to.

If you're worried that an adhesive or fastener or particular technique is not compatible with the product you're about to install, check the guidelines before you proceed. If you haven't got a copy of the guidelines with you, ring the manufacturer on the spot and ask to speak to a technical advisor.

## Learning activity



There may be times where you find a discrepancy between two documents, or see something that looks like a mistake in a plan or specification.

Has this ever happened to you? What were the circumstances?  
Who did you check with to resolve the problem?

If you haven't had this experience, describe what you would do if you found a problem in the plans or specifications you were working with.

## Maintaining files

It's true that most documents these days are kept electronically on the company's main server or hard drive back at the office.

But it's just as true that when you're out working and need to consult a particular document or check on a detail, it's best to have it on paper.

There are also many site documents you'll receive from your clients that are only provided in a hard copy version.



Paper has its advantages and disadvantages. Its biggest plus is that you can carry it with you and have it on hand wherever you are. Its biggest minus is that it's a physical item that can easily get damaged or lost.

You also need to be very careful if you've got several copies of a document that you make sure all copies are updated when you change details or add new information. This applies to both paper and electronic versions of a document – which is why a version control number or date is so important.

Set out below are some of the ways work documents are maintained and filed.

### Building plans



Most local councils specify that building plans must be printed on A3 paper or larger. This means that if you're given full sized copies, they will either be rolled up or folded multiple times.

In the office, you can lay out full sized plans on a large table or drawing board. When you've finished with them, they can either be hung up or put in a plan drawer to keep them flat.

If you're taking the plans to a jobsite, it's best to roll them up and keep them on the seat of the car, away from tools or materials that might crush them. While you're on-site, try to keep them rolled up and out of harm's way unless you're actually looking at them – and don't let other people handle them unless their hands are clean!



## Detail drawings and installation plans

Your own company's detail drawings, installation plans and job sheets are likely to be computer generated and printed on A4 paper. These can be kept in a folder and stored in your briefcase or toolbox.



If you make important notes on them or change any details, always make sure you tell the appropriate person back at your office, because they may need to update the electronic files.

Keeping files up-to-date is important, even after the job has been completed, because the client may contact your company at some time in the future to discuss the details of the project. For this reason, the paper documents are sometimes filed away in addition to have the electronic copies backed up on a hard drive.

## Safe work method statements



Safe work method statements (SWMSs) need to be kept on-site and signed by everyone involved in the installation.

If it's your job to look after these documents, you should store them in a file in your briefcase. On large jobsites, the safety officer or site manager may ask to look at them at any time, so they need to be readily available.

## Safe operating procedures

In workshops and on factory floors, each static machine often has its own safe operating procedure (SOP) posted up on a wall nearby or on the side of the machine itself. The SOP is generally laminated to keep it clean.

On-site, there may be separate SOPs for power tools and hazardous tasks. Sometimes these are referenced in the SWMS, which means they should be kept together in the same file.



## Material safety data sheets

Like SOPs, material safety data sheets (MSDSs) need to be kept on hand wherever the hazard exists.

In the workshop or on the factory floor, some companies like to produce one-page summaries and post them up on the wall where the hazardous substances are being stored or used. Alternatively, they are kept in a file that workers can easily access.



On-site, the MSDSs should be kept with the SWMS and SOPs. But again, other workers need to know where these documents are, because if there is a chemical spill or medical emergency, it's no good having this reference document filed away and well hidden.

### Learning activity



Are you responsible for filling in particular documents at work?  
What are they?

Name each document and briefly describe its purpose and where you store it when it's not being used.



## Assignment 2

Go to the Workbook for this unit to write your answers to the questions shown below. If you prefer to answer the questions electronically, go to the website version and download the Word document template for this assignment.

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List 10 different types of documents that you use at work. There must be at least one example of each of the following documents:

- Australian Standard
- manufacturer's installation guidelines or technical manual
- material safety data sheet
- work plan, project schedule or equivalent
- building code or project specification
- safe operating procedure or equivalent
- safe work method statement, job safety analysis or equivalent

For each of the documents you have chosen, answer the following questions:

- What is the full title of the document?
- What is its purpose?
- Who is responsible for looking after it and making sure the employees are using the latest version? (Give the job title of the person, not their name.)
- What is the version control system – that is, how do you know you're looking at the latest version?
- Where is it kept at your workplace, and if there are multiple copies, who has copies? (Give the job titles of the people who have their own copies.)
- Who would you consult if you were out on-site and had a query about a detail in the document? (Give the job title or role of the person you would consult.)