

Tools Book



1. **Adjustable Wrench:** A wrench used to tighten and loosen bolts. Available in different sizes. Also known as a crescent wrench. Apply pressure to the fixed jaw and always pull instead of push to prevent injury caused by slippage.



2. **Socket Wrench:** A wrench designed to connect to and use varied socket sizes to turn nuts and bolts. Often, the wrench part has the ability to ratchet, which means it can be switched to allow the socket to turn in only one direction. That feature speeds up the work, especially in hard-to-reach places.



3. **Open End Wrench:** A flat wrench with fixed jaws used to turn nuts and bolts. Often comes in a set with different sizes and with wrenches on both ends.



4. **Pliers:** A gripping tool used to bend or cut wire, or grasp and tighten objects. Variations include channel locks, needle nose, and slip joint pliers.



5. **Channel Locks:** Also called slip joint pliers. A wrench that can be adjusted to a variety of sizes by moving the lower “jaw” of the wrench into different positions.



6. **Visegrips:** Locking pliers that can be used for a variety of purposes including grasping metal nuts and bolts, temporarily clamping objects, etc. Also available with various tips, depending on the task.



7. **Allen Wrenches:** A tool used to drive screws that have a head with a hexagonal socket. Although commonly used with metric measurements for a bicycle, in construction they are usually standard measurements. They are typically used for the assembly of specialized material or hardware, or for adjusting tools.



8. **Utility Knife:** A convenient cutting tool with a retractable blade and additional blade storage in the handle. Used for cutting sheetrock, thick wire, insulation, cardboard, and other materials. Features include quick blade change, interlocking parts, and ergonomic handles. Always cut away from the body and keep hands out of the way.



9. **Tin Snips:** "Metal scissors" used for cutting sheet metal and metal framing. Straight (yellow), left (green), and right (red) cutting snips are available.



10. **Screwdriver:** The 6-in-1 variety features convenient access to #2 and #3 Philips and slotted/standard screw tips and nut drivers. Extras include ratcheting and different tips. Be sure to maintain good condition of the tips.



11. **Chalk Line:** A string on a reel inside a chalk-filled container that is used to mark straight lines between two points on a flat surface. Typically, red chalk is used for concrete/rough work while blue or white are for finish work. Pull the line tight between the two points, then pull the line straight up to "snap" it.



12. **Plumb Bob:** A centered weight used to mark a line that is exactly vertically straight or "plumb." The bob hangs down and the distance between the line and the object you are checking (e.g. a stud) is measured at the top and bottom of the object. The object is plumb when the two measurements are equal.



13. **Torpedo level:** A small spirit level used to determine whether an object is exactly horizontally straight or "level." A regular level is common in two and four foot lengths.



14. **Catspaw:** A prying tool used to pull nails. The sharpened nail slot on one end of the tool is driven under a nail head with a hammer to pull the nail above the surface of the material. To prevent injury, hold the tool firmly when hammering.



15. **Utility/Flat Bar:** Used to pry or disassemble materials and pull nails. Grip the bar firmly to prevent slippage.



16. **Nail Set:** A pointed tool that is struck with a hammer to drive nails below a work surface. The tip is usually round and comes in different sizes, depending on the size of the nail head.



17. **Wood Chisel:** A hand tool with a straight handle and a square cutting edge used to carve wood. It is used extensively in woodworking and can come in handy any time you need to remove or shape wood.



18. **Cold/Metal Chisel:** A chisel made of hardened, tempered steel that is used for cutting metal or chipping stone.



19. **A-frame Ladder:** A ladder that is meant to be free-standing. Never lean it against a wall. Make sure the legs are properly supported. Never stand on the top step or the top cap. Never leave tools on the top of a ladder. Keep your body centered between the rails. Your belt buckle should never go past the side rails.



20. **Extension Ladder:** A ladder that is meant to lean against a wall and can be extended to a variety of heights. Make sure the legs are properly supported. Never stand on the top rungs. Never leave tools on the top of a ladder. Keep your body centered between the rails. Your belt buckle should not go past the side rails.



21. **Sawzall:** A power saw that is used in construction and demolition. Its handle makes it easier to use when cutting vertical surfaces. Sitting the “foot” (near the base of the blade) against the surface being cut can help control the saw.



22. **Chop Saw:** A power saw that uses a circular blade. The blade can be tilted or the base can be pivoted to cut wood at a variety of angles. It is often used to cut wood for framing or moulding.



23. **Skilsaw:** A hand held power saw with a circular blade. It can be fitted with different blades to cut a variety of materials, including wood and masonry. It is also known as a circular saw. Technically, Skilsaw is a particular brand of circular saw.



24. **Hacksaw:** A fine-toothed handsaw used for cutting metal or plastic, especially tubing or conduit. It is commonly used by electricians. There are also smaller versions for hard-to-reach areas.



25. **Handsaw:** The original saw used to cut wood by hand. Today, with the circular saw in common use, the handsaw is mostly used for fine joinery or trim, for tight fits, or as a backup when you cannot use a power saw.



26. **Drywall Saw:** A small hand saw used to cut holes and irregular shapes in drywall or other materials.



27. **Spade Bit:** A bit used with a power drill to drill circular holes in wood. The point in the center of the bit is used to center it in the hole to be cut. The sharp edges on the outside of the bit are the part of the bit that cuts the hole.



28. **Magnetic Driver:**



29. **Phillips Tip:** A tip that is inserted in a power drill or screwdriver for use with Phillips head screws.



30. **Cordless Drill:** An electric drill powered by a rechargeable battery. It has a chuck which can accept drill bits for cutting holes in material, or tips used to drive or remove screws.



31. **Impact Driver:** A cordless power tool that is only used to drive or remove screws or bolts. Impact drivers are more powerful than drills. They use very powerful rotational and downward force to drive screws or bolts into hard material, or remove them if they are stuck. Like cordless drills, impact drivers are powered by a rechargeable battery. Unlike drills, which have a chuck that accepts either drill bits or tips for screws, impact drivers have a collet which only accepts specially-designed hexagonal driver bits.



32. **Nail Gun:** A tool that uses compressed air, or some other force, to drive nails into a surface. Nail guns are often used in place of a hammer.



33. **Framing Hammer:** A heavy-duty hammer often used in framing work. In addition to being able to drive nails, the claw of a framing hammer can be used to remove nails or pry material apart.



34. **Finish Hammer:** Lighter weight than a framing hammer, finish hammers are used in finish carpentry, like when installing wood trim. Finish hammers can drive nails but are less likely to damage the trim than a framing hammer.



35. **Measuring Tape:** The metal “tape” or blade usually shows measurements in feet and inches on one side and inches only on the other. The blade can be locked in position. The hook on the end of the tape makes it possible to latch the tape onto the edge of material for easy measuring with one hand. Sixteen and 25 foot lengths are the most common.



36. **T-Square:** A metal tool that forms a perfect square. It is used to measure drywall or as a straight edge when cutting drywall.

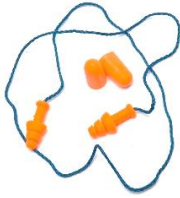


37. **Combination Square:** A squaring tool used to mark 45 and 90 degree angles. Can also be adjusted to different lengths and used to quickly mark specific measurements.



38. **Speed Square:** A squaring tool similar to the combination square, but with fixed sizes and shorter length. Because of the pitch and degree markings on it, it is especially handy when working with angles, like when framing a roof





39. **Ear Protection:** Ear plugs are made from foam or other material that is easy to compress. When placed in the ear canal, ear plugs protect the wearer from hearing damage that can be caused by drills, saws, or other loud noises. Some ear plugs are meant to be used only once. Others are designed to be used multiple times. Earmuffs fit over the ears and also help protect the wearer from hearing damage that can be caused by loud noises.



40. **Hardhat:** Headgear designed to protect the head from injury due to falling objects or other impacts. Webbing inside the hard hat is used to keep the hard outer shell from coming in direct contact with the head. Take good care of your helmet to maintain its structural integrity so it works when needed.



41. **Safety Glasses:** Eyewear specially designed to protect eyes from debris or chemicals. The lenses are made from material that resists shattering.



42. **Drywall:** This structural material is used for walls and ceilings. It is made from gypsum plaster that is pressed between two sheets of thick paper.



43. **Plywood:** This structural material is made from sheets (or “plies” of wood that are glued together. The sheets are layered so the grain of one sheet does not run in the same direction as the sheet it is glued to. That makes plywood especially strong and less likely to expand, shrink, warp, or split.

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