

## Types of Metal

There are two classes of metals:

**Ferrous** - metals that **contain iron** and are affected by magnetism (apart from stainless steel).

**Non-ferrous** - metals that **do not contain iron** and are not affected by magnetism.

## **Alloying**

Metals are alloyed to improve the qualities of the individual pure metals e.g. both copper and tin as pure metals are both soft metals that are easily bent and scratched. When alloyed together ( 90% copper plus 10% tin) they produce bronze which is hard, rigid and resists scratching. Bronze is used for our 'copper' coins.

What is the name of the metal you are making your coat hook out of:

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

What type of metal is it ?

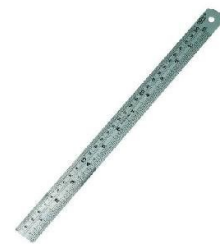
Ferrous OR Non-ferrous

How are alloys made up?

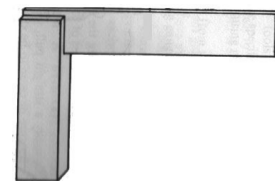
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## Name the tool

\_\_\_\_\_ is used for measuring onto your piece of material in millimetres.



The Engineers \_\_\_\_\_ is used to mark out metal for cutting and shaping and to test that angles are 90 degrees.



The \_\_\_\_\_ is used to draw or SCRIBE lines in the metal .



The \_\_\_\_\_ is a general use hammer, it is used to flatten the backs of the snap head rivets.



\_\_\_\_\_ is used to hold the metal securely while it is being worked on.



## Dip coating

*Tools you will use*



The F \_\_\_\_\_ houses the plastic granules. Air is pumped up from the bottom to allow the plastic to circulate to attach to the metal.



F \_\_\_\_\_ is used to heat up the metal prior to being worked on or finished.



L \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_ are used to stop the heat travelling to our hands when dealing with the hot metal.