Why BUILD furniture when the imported stuff is so CHEAP? (p.64)

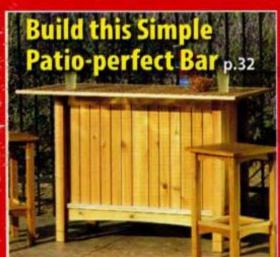
Better Homes and Gardens Better Homes and Gardens

20 TOP ROUTER TRICKS AND TIPS .46

The Best Ways to Buy, Work, and Finish Oak p.40

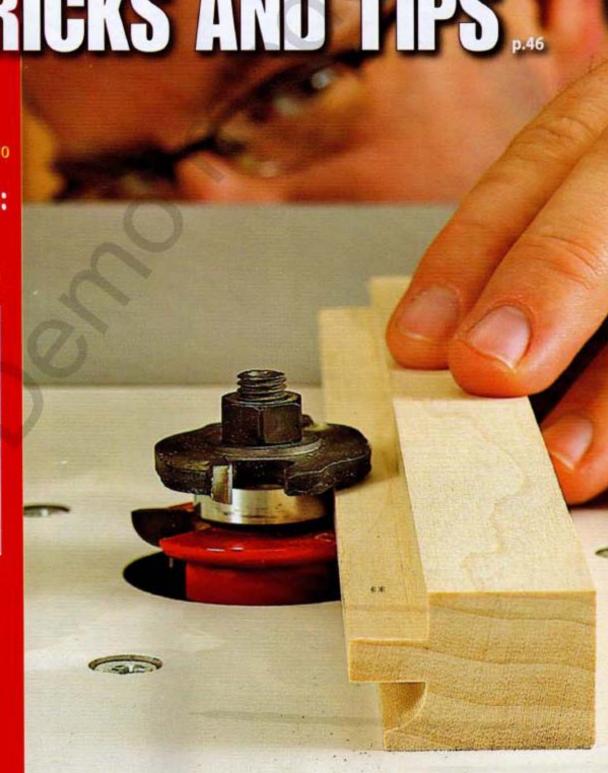
Guaranteed Skill-Builders:

- Rout Without Tear-out
- Secrets to Smooth Sanding



Quick & Easy Project! Mission End Table p.58





Fritzaly Industrial Purveyors of Fine Machinery® Heavy-Duty 17" Extreme 10" Heavy-Duty Cabinet Table Saws w/Riving Knife Perfect for cutting panels and wide stock! Motor: 3 HP, 220V, single-phase or Riving Knife can be used with sick release guardi Motor: 2 HP, 110V/220V. 5 HP, 220V/440V*, 3-phase single-phase, TEFC EXTREME

Precision ground cast iron table

 Table size w/extension: 27" x 75¾ Max. depth of cut:

3%e' @ 90°, 2%' @ 45° Arbor: 3/4"

52° rip capacity

Approx. shipping weight: 514 lbs.

G0651 3 HP, single-phase

INTRODUCTORY PRICE \$169500

G0652 5 HP, 3-phase

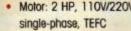
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10" Blade! See it on Page 23 of the 08 Catalog

Bandsaw w/ Cast Iron Wheels

Only Grizzly offers these features for this price!



 Larger precision ground cast iron table size: 24" x 17"

Table tilt: 5° left, 45° right

Max. cutting height: 12*

2 blode speeds: 1700 & 3500 FPM

Double ball bearing blade guides

Quick change blade release/fensioner

Approx. shipping weight: 414 lbs.

10" Left-Tilting Table Saw

w/7' Rails & Extension Table

Arbor: 1/4" (accepts dado blades up to 11/16")

Max. depth of cut: 3" @ 90", 21/4" @ 45"

Includes Deluxe Re-saw Fence, Miter Gauge & 1/1" Blade

G0513X2 INTRODUCTORY PRICE \$95000

Motor: 3 HP, 220V, single-phase

Extension table size: 27" x 44"

Cutting capacity: 8" L, 54" R

Approx. shipping

weight: 532 lbs.

Precision ground cast iron table

190 9001

See it on

lage 97 of the

08 Catalog.

FACTORYS



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12" Baby Drum Sander

- Sanding motor: 1½ HP, 110V, single-phase
- Conveyor motor: V₁₀ HP, 110V, single-phase, variable speed 0-15 FPM
- Drum surface speed: 2300 FPM
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- Min. stock length: 8*
- Sanding drum size: 4"

SIDE HANDLES FOR PORTABILITY

 Sanding belt: 3" hook & loop · Approx. shipping

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10" Left-Tilting Table Saws w/Cast Iron Router Table

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- Table size w/wings attached: 27" x 48"
- Cutting capacity: 8" L, 26" R
- Approx. shipping weight: 500 lbs.



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G1023SLX ONLY \$129500



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- Precision ground cast iron table
- Table size: 261/4" x 19" x 11/5"
 - Cutting capacity/throat: 18¼*
 - Max. cutting height: 12*
 - Blode size: 143" L (1/4" 11/4" wide)
 - 2 Blode speeds: 1700, 3500 FPM
 - Approx. shipping weight: 458 lbs.

Includes Aluminum Re-sau Fence Attachment, Dual Ball Bearing Blade Guides, Cast Iron Wheels & Fence

SO 9001 FACTORY

EXTREME

G0514X ONLY \$115000 889



21" Super Heavy-Duty Bandsaws w/Tilting Geared Table

- Motor: 3 HP or 5 HP, 220V, single-phase
- Precision ground cast iron table
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- Table tilt: 5° L, 45° R



- Cutting capacity/throat: 20*
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- Blode speed: 4600 FPM
- Approx. shipping weight: 684 lbs.

Includes 1" Blade. Cast Iron Wheels & Fence

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- Max. cutter dia.: 5½*
- Approx. shipping weight: 602 lbs.



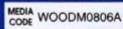
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- Cutterhead speed: 5000 RPM
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- Heavy-duty cast iron construction
- Approx. shipping weight: 675 lbs.

Foot Operated Built-in Mobile Base Provides Versatile Positioning

G0453Z

INTRODUCTORY PRICE \$129500 159



See it on Page 57 of the 2008 Catalog.

Max. depth of cut: 1/8"

speed: 4800 RPM

Max cutting

height: 8%"

Cutterhead

20" Extreme Series® Planer

w/Spiral Cutterhead

Motor: 5 HP, 220V, single-phase

Precision ground cast iron table size:

20" x 25%" (20" x 55%" w/ extension)

8" Jointer w/Spiral Cutterhead!

Versatile parallelogram table adjustment system!

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Approx. shipping weight: 597 lbs.

Extra Long Infeed Table & Extra Tall Fence

G0490X INTRODUCTORY PRICE \$107500

INCLUDES FREE SAFETY **PUSH BLOCKS**

SERIES See it on Page 41 of the 2008 Catalog

Variable Feed Speeds

& Lever Adjustable

Feed Rollers

EXTREME

190 9001

FACTORY

20" Planer

- Motor: 5 HP, 220V, single-phase
- Table size: 20" x 25¾" (20" x 55%" w/ extension)
- Max. cutting width: 20*
- Max. cutting height: 8"
- Min. stock length: 7½*
- · Max. cutting depth: 1/6"
- · Feed rate: 16 FPM & 20 FPM
- Cutterhead dia.: 3½*
- Knives: 4 HSS
- Cutterhead speed: 5000 RPM
- · Approx. shipping weight: 920 lbs.





EXTREME

 Feed rate: 16 & 20 FPM Approx. shipping weight: 909 lbs. MOBILE BASE

G0454 ONLY \$129500

· Motor: 3 HP, 220V, single-phase

Cutterhead knives: (4) 12" x ½" 1½4"

· Precision ground cast iron table

Cutterhead speed: 4950 RPM

size: 121/4" x 831/2"

Cutterhead dia.: 3¾*

Max.depth of cut: 1/6"

Max. rabbeting

capacity: 3/4"

wt: 1036 lbs.

Handles Fold In For Added

Safety

G0609

ONLY \$159500

Approx.

shipping

12" x 831/2"

Parallelogram Jointer

INCLUDES

FREE SAFETY

250

10" Extreme Series® Jointers

G1033X ONLY \$239500

- Motor: 3 HP, 220V, single-phase
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- Max. depth of cut: 1/4"
 Rabbeting capacity: 1/4"
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- Cutterhead dia.: 3½6
- · Approx. shipping weight: 977 lbs.

Bailt Like a Tank w/ Heavy-Duty



G0455 ONLY \$169500

G0480 ONLY \$209



24" Professional Planers

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- Max cutting height: 8"
- Feed rate: 17-26 FPM
- Cutterhead speed:
- 5200 RPM Knives: 4 HSS
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5 HP, SINGLE-PHASE

G5851Z ONLY \$379500

G7213Z ONLY \$379500



The Ultimate 12" Extreme Series® Jointers

- Motor: 3 HP, 220V, single-phase, TEFC
- Precision ground cost iron table size: 12½" x 80"
- Center mounted fence: 4¾" x 39¼"
- Max. depth of cut: 1/1e"
 Bevel jointing: 90" 45"
- · Cutterhead dia.: 4"
- Cutterhead speed: 5900 RPM

 Approx. shipping weight: 1253 lbs.

69880 INCLUDES FREE KNIEE SETTING JIG

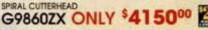


MADE IN 190

4 BLADE CUTTERHEAD FREE SAFETY G9860 ONLY \$315000

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INCLUDES





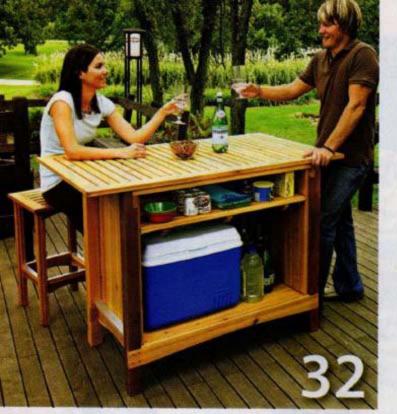


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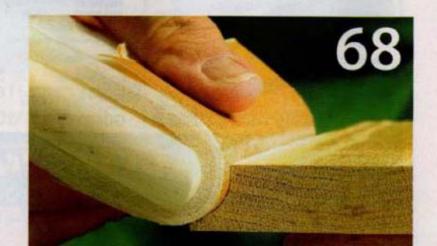
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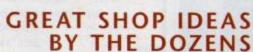
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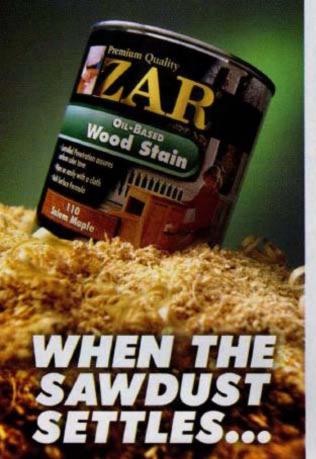


Get inspired to organize and outfit your shop. Find the Internet's largest collection of shop photos, such as this efficient clamp-and-accessory rack posted by Robert Burgoyne of Peyton, Colorado, at woodmagazine.com/shopshots.



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Better Homes and Gardens® woodmagazine.com

Vol. 25, No. 3

Issue No. 184

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July 2008

Jeff designed and built

this full-size cherry

Shaker bed.

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Marlen incorporated eight wood species in this Southwest-style wall quilt.



Mark added wrought-iron touches to the tables he built from issue 172.



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W1729

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Includes pull out support bar



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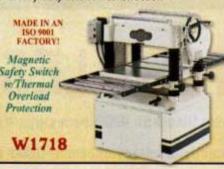
W1768

W1767



20" PLANER w/Spiral Cutterhead

- > 5 HP, 220V, single-phase, TEFC motor
- Precision ground cast iron table measures 20" x 253/4"
- 2 feed speeds: 18 & 23 FPM
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To be considered, send us your materials by 7/1/07

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 of your shop and 1 exterior photo, if applicable
- 5 to 10 close-ups of your problem-solving ideas, or dedicated machining or storage areas
- ☐ A rough-sketch floor plan that shows overall shop dimensions and the locations of doors and windows, tools, storage cabinets, workbenches, and wood storage
- A short paragraph about why your shop is great and how it serves your woodworking interests



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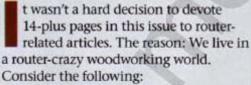
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Submissions cannot be returned, but please include your name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address if available.

Editor's Angle

Router Mania

A lot of us are just nuts about routers. No wonder: You won't find a handier, more versatile tool. Of course, to get the most from a router, you need to (1) own one that won't let you down and (2) know a few tricks for using it effectively. This issue helps you on both counts.



- For what other tool can you spend five times as much on accessories as on the actual tool? There are a lot of \$200 routers mounted in \$1,000 router tables.
- Several companies focus their business on router accessories. For example, the Woodhaven catalog (woodhaven.com) is a router junkie's dream come true. Of the hundreds of products spread over 48 pages, nearly half are router-related.
- We have more routers (nine!) than any other power tool in the WOOD® Magazine Shop. In fact, I've heard our staffers joke that it sure would be nice to have a router for each of the dozens of bits in the shop.

Short of driving fasteners and sanding, there are few shop tasks a router can't perform. If you use one just for shaping edge profiles, you're only scraping the surface of what it can do. Have you used a router to cut along a template; joint an edge; or cut mortises, dovetails, and other joints? You can do these tasks—and many others—with results you'd be hard-pressed to match using other tools.

No matter your personal level of router madness, in this issue you'll find several articles to enjoy:

 On page 70, Tool Editor Bob Hunter reviews a dozen multibase router kits. These combo units have become increasingly popular as woodworkers realize the cost savings of interchanging one motor between plunge and fixed bases. Like a reality-TV show, Bob votes routers "off the island" until he arrives at his choices for our coveted Top Tool and Top Value designations.

He also made a critical improvement to the model-by-model comparison chart at the end of the article. Now, you'll find the performance grades ranked as "primary" or "secondary," according to their relative importance. Since an "A" in "power" is more important than an "A" in "depth scale readability," the chart now reflects that.

- On page 28, Bob takes on one of the most vexing problems known to routerkind: grain tear-out. He and Master Craftsman Chuck Hedlund come through with several simple solutions.
- We challenged the other Bob on our staff, Techniques Editor Bob Wilson, to find the 20 best router tips and tricks of all time (there are hundreds; trust me),

and Bob W. delivers on page 46. Got to admit, after 35 years in woodworking, 1 learned a thing or two myself.

Happy routing,



Billfrier

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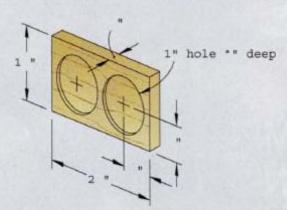
Sounding Board

Our bulletin board for letters, comments, and timely updates

This just in: Six more quarters on the way!

In 2009, the United States Mint will add six new coins to its 50 State Quarters Program to honor the District of Columbia and five U.S. territories. Following the D.C. quarter, in order, will be Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

To accommodate this change—no pun intended—we've updated the State Quarters Map project in WOOD® magazine issue 131 (March 2001) and also available online at woodmagazine.com/quartermap. We're adding six two-coin holders—for coins from both mints—that can be placed off the Atlantic coast of Florida, as shown at right. If you topcoated your map with a film-forming clear finish, such as lacquer or polyurethane, use quick-set epoxy to adhere the



new holders to the map. To get a brass plaque that identifies the new coins, send \$5 and a self-addressed, stamped, business-size envelope to WOOD Territory Plaque, 1716 Locust St., LS-221, Des Moines, IA 50309-3023.



There are better options than lanyards for pencils

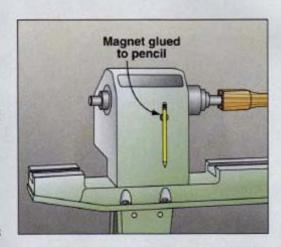
As a former high-school woodshop teacher, I propose a safer alternative to the breakaway pencil-on-a-lanyard tip in the Shop Tips section of issue 179 (October 2007). I always enforced a rule prohibiting students from using machinery while wearing long sleeves or dangly jewelry, and I'm skeptical of the lanyard breaking away every time. It's just not worth the risk. Instead, I recommend gluing small magnets onto pencils and then attaching them to out-of-the-way locations on every

machine in the shop. That way, there's always a pencil at the ready.

- Bill Kirchner, Yucca Valley, Calif.

Bill's letter was one of several we received voicing concern about the safety of the Shop Tip. In hindsight, we have to agree there could still be potential for danger. Bottom line: It's probably best to avoid using a lanyard. Never shortcut safe workshop habits.

-WOOD® Editors



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Updates to previously published projects:

For an up-to-date listing of changes in dimensions and buying-guide sources from issue 1 through today, go to woodmagazine.com/editorial.

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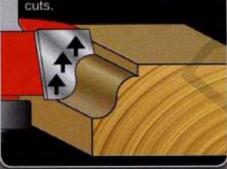
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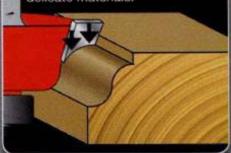
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Shop Tips

Helping you work faster, smarter, and safer

Miters at full-tilt speeds with no-tilt blade

When I found myself making a lot of memorial flag cases, I needed a method to cut 45° miters quickly and accurately in wide stock. The sled I came up with lets me make miters in no time at all without even tilting my saw blade. And, it does it without causing tear-out on the workpiece.

After cutting the sled base slightly oversize, tilt your blade to 45° to cut the bevel on the sled base. Then, with the blade returned to the 90° position, insert the miter-slot guide into your tablesaw's miter slot, position the sled base against the blade body to ensure that it is square, then, fasten the base to the miter-slot guide. Using the bevel of the sled base as a guide, mount the 45° wedges in place.

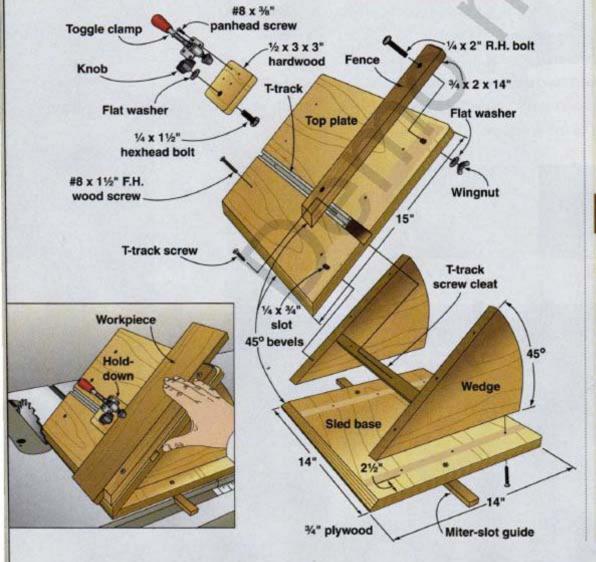
Cut a groove in the oversize top plate and mount the T-track and T-track screw cleat, as shown. The cleat provides holding power for the T-track screws. Attach the fence to the top plate, ensuring that it is square by using the slots in the top plate for adjustment. Then, attach the top plate to the wedges, sliding it down until the edge touches the tablesaw table. With the blade still set to 90°, cut off the excess.

Finally, assemble and attach the hold-down that will secure the work-piece against the fence and keep it from slipping toward the blade.

Besides extremely accurate miter cuts, the sled has an added benefit. Simply turn the workpiece over and adjust the blade height, and the sled can be used to cut the slots for a splined miter joint.

-Joy Wood, Winchester, Ill.

Top Shop Tip



The Top Tipster



Retired Air Force Colonel Joy Wood plays a big role in performing military burial rites along with other veterans from her VFW post. Besides serving as chaplain and bugler, she builds flag cases to be presented to the families. With that kind of busy schedule, she needed a fast, accurate, no-nonsense way to cut the case bevels, and so was born the Top Shop Tip at left.



Joy, we salute the work that you are doing and are proud to present you with a Grizzly G0555 14" bandsaw for sending in this issue's Top Shop Tip.

Top tips earn tools!

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continued on page 16

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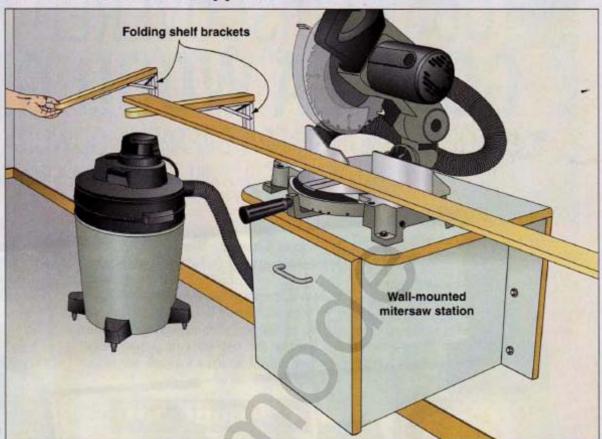
Shop Tips

Free up floor space with fold-down stock supports

When I revamped my shop, I wanted to put my mitersaw where it wouldn't take up space on my bench but would still be handy. So I built the simple wall-mounted miter-saw station shown. It freed my benchtop and makes it easier to sweep up my shop.

What I gained in benchtop space, though, I lost in workpiece support. My solution: folding 12° shelf brackets (\$15 each, item #128944 from Woodcraft, 800-225-1153 or woodcraft. com). It takes only seconds to lock them in place or fold them out of the way. I added a 1×4 board to the top of each bracket and then mounted them so they match the height of my mitersaw's table.

-Fred Hand, Payette, Idaho

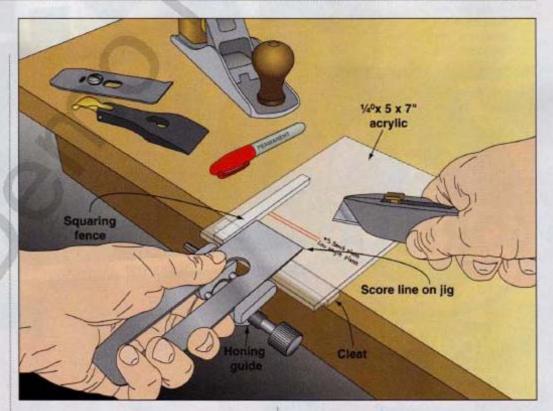


Quick-set gauge for honing guide

To keep my hand planes and chisels razor-sharp, I like to use a wheeled honing guide. It works great, but I wanted a way to quickly square the blade in the guide and to set the correct blade extension for the bevel angle. The result is the acrylic angle-setting jig shown at right.

Make the jig body from a 5×7" piece of ¼" acrylic. On the bottom of the jig, use cyanoacrylate glue to adhere the cleat shown. You press the cleat firmly against the edge of your bench during use. Next, glue the squaring fence as shown, perfectly square to the front edge of the jig body.

Now, set the blade in your honing guide as you normally would. Then, hold the honing guide against the near end of the jig, lay the blade down on the angle-setting jig, and score a line in the acrylic using a utility knife. For better visibility, I colored the line with a permanent marker, immediately wiping off the excess ink.



You can score and label multiple lines on your jig for different plane irons, chisels, and the like, but these anglesetting jigs are easy enough to make that you can make one for each tool or grinding angle. Next time you need to resharpen this blade, just lay the blade against the fence, hold the beveled end on the scored line, and mount your honing guide, holding it against the jig.

-Willard Anderson, Chapel Hill, N. C.

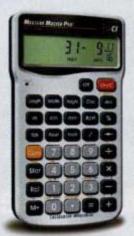
continued on page 18





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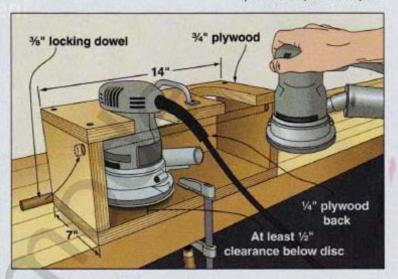
Shop Tips

Sturdy stand stores spinning sanders

I normally use two orbital sanders at a time, each with a different grit. The stand shown here has custom-size cutouts to hang my sanders while still spinning. I clamp the stand to a bench, as shown, to hold it securely.

When not in use, the sanders store nicely in the stand. A handle makes it easy to carry, and a locking dowel keeps the sanders in place in transit. My 14"-wide and 7"-deep stand will accommodate most 5" random-orbit sanders, but your stand's height will depend on your sanders.

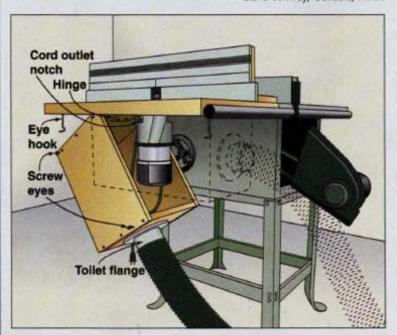
-John Monroe, Greensfork, Ind.



Router house defeats dust problems

After mounting my router in the extension of my tablesaw, I needed a dust-collection solution that allows easy access to the router for bit-height adjustments. The box shown here encapsulates the router and allows the dust collector to create the necessary vacuum pressure to work well. I used a 3" O.D. (outside dia.) PVC toilet flange to create the dust-collection connection. A hinge secures one end of the housing, and a set of hooks and eyes holds the box open for router access or closed for operation.

-Steve Conway, Oakdale, Minn.



continued on page 20

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Shop Tips

Surefire centerline for spindles

There are a few occasions, such as during chair or crib construction, when you need to drill multiple holes in a spindle and the holes need to be in a straight line with each other. The best way I've found to keep them in line is with a carefully placed and snapped chalk line.

To prevent chalk dust from fouling open-grained wood, I first cover, with masking tape, the spindle area to be marked.

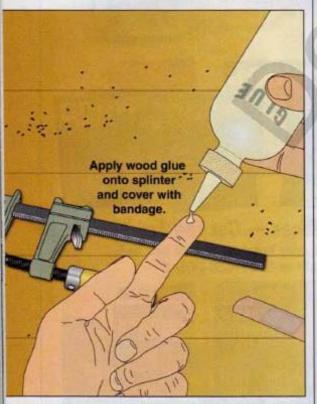
Then, I tap a small finish nail into the holes left by the lathe centers on each end of the spindle, carefully string the chalk line between the nails, making sure the string comes off the same side of each nail, and snap the line.

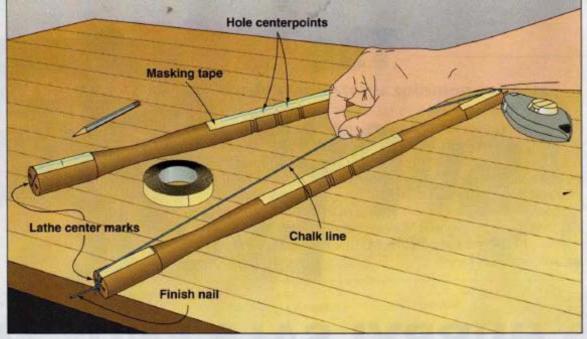
-Dick Benedetti, Lake Oswego, Ore.

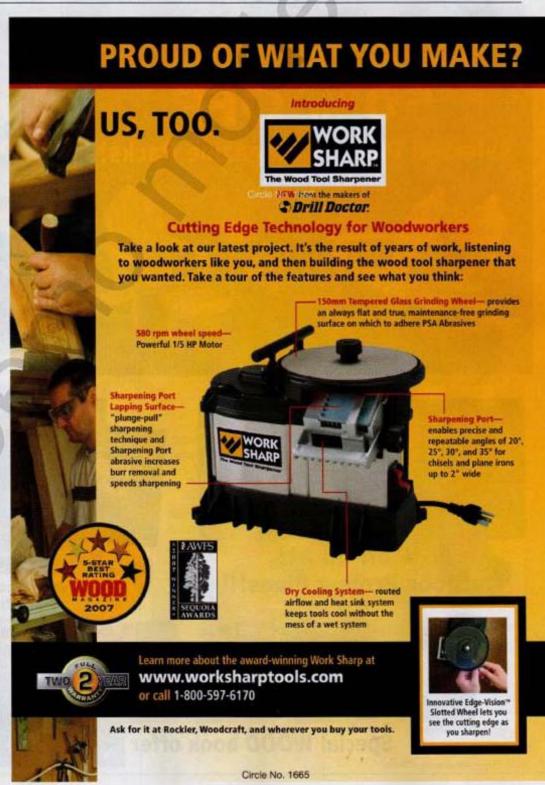
On-the-spot solution for stubborn splinters

If you're one of those woodworkers (and I know you are) who gets hard-to-remove, little splinters, I have a nifty trick for you. Simply put a drop of wood glue onto the spot, and cover it with a bandage until the next morning. When the glue dries, it will grab the splinter and just peel it out when you remove the bandage.

-Gerald Tavernier, Niles, Mich.





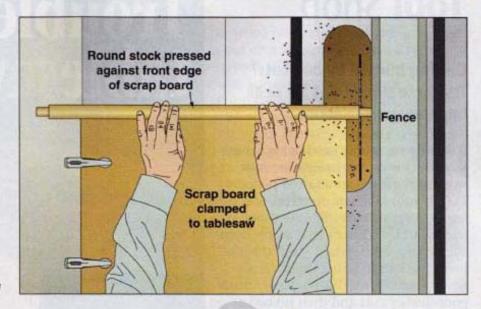


One curve you can cut on a tablesaw

How can you make a tenon on a dowel or spindle if you don't own a lathe? You can use your tablesaw, as shown in the drawing at right.

I first set up my rip fence to define the length of the tenon. Then, starting with the blade down and running, I hold the dowel into the crotch formed between the scrap board and the tablesaw top, and raise the blade slowly to create the shoulder depth of the tenon. Finally, I rotate the dowel to complete the shoulder cut and then nibble away to the end of the tenon by passing the dowel back and forth across the blade.

-Robert Shillinglaw, Ames, Iowa





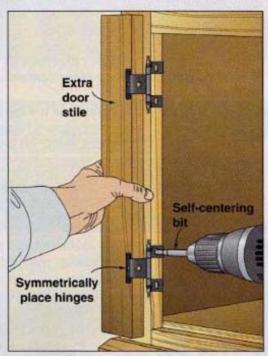
Mount doors simply with singular stile

One of my biggest hang-ups has always been the installation of cabinet doors. Keeping an awkward door aligned and in place with one hand while drilling with the other drove me half nuts.

My solution: Cut an extra stile when making the door parts. I use the extra stile to align the hinges on the cabinet frame and drill pilot holes as shown. Further, if the hinge locations are symmetrical, I can flip it around and use it for both left and right door installations.

Even overlay doors can be aligned this way before drilling because the stile can be closed against the frame for measuring. And there is usually still room to look past it and get a drill around it.

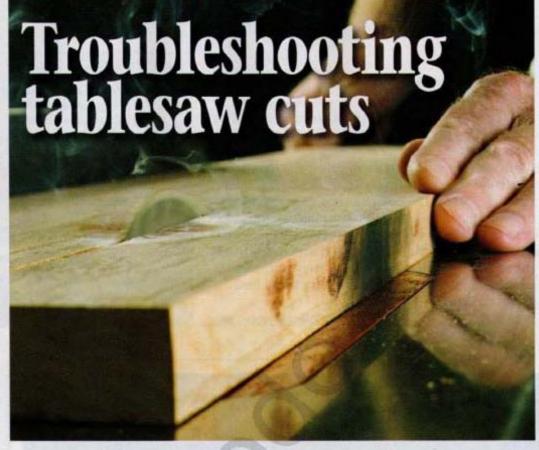
-Mike Harman, Great Mills, Md.



Tool Shop

Getting burned by bad cuts? Try these simple tips for peak tablesaw performance.

ust as your spouse needs a night out on the town once in a while, your woodworking machines need periodic TLC. If your tablesaw doesn't produce smooth, square cuts free of tear-out, burn marks, and scoring, it might need adjustment. Fortunately, your bad cuts hold the clues to fixing them. Here's how to read them. (We purposely made poor-quality cuts and then rubbed a stick of blue chalk over the edges to indicate the flaws. Rip-cut samples show the effects on the "keeper" portion between the rip fence and blade. Crosscut samples are from the left side of the blade.)



If your rip cuts look like this...



■ The outfeed side of your blade is scoring the edge after the infeed side has already made the cut.

To fix it...

- Make sure the miter slot is perfectly parallel with the blade.
- Align your rip fence parallel to the miter slot.
- Use a splitter (or riving knife if your saw has one) to keep boards from encroaching on the back of the blade. (This also helps prevent kickback.)

If your rip cuts look like this...



- Your rip fence opens up at the outfeed side of the blade. To fix it...
- Align your rip fence parallel to the blade.

If your rip cuts look like this...



- Your rip fence closes up at the outfeed side of the blade, pinching your workpiece against the blade. (Note the gouge at the trailing end of the board, resulting when the blade body no longer supports it and the carbide teeth take a bite.) To fix it...
- Align your rip fence parallel to the blade, allowing it to toe away from the blade 0.002" to avoid potential kickback.

If your cuts look like this...



■ Your blade deflects slightly during the cut—more typical of thin-kerf blades.

To fix it...

- Add a stabilizer or blade stiffeners between your blade and the arbor flange/nut.
- Replace it with a new full-kerf (1/4") blade.

If your bevel cuts look like this...



Your tablesaw's bevel stops are either set inaccurately or have sawdust build-up.

To fix it...

- Remove all caked-on dust from the stops.
- Following the directions in your tablesaw's manual, recalibrate the bevel stops using an accurate angle gauge or combination square.

If your crosscuts look like this...



Your miter gauge or sled is not accurately set.

To fix it...

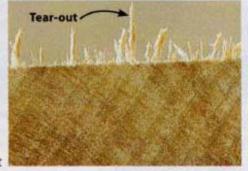
■ Use a reliable square—we like Starrett combination squares—to adjust your miter gauge or sled to 90°.

If your crosscuts look like this...

■ It's because fibers break away from the workpiece at the blade exit point.

To fix it...

Attach an auxiliary fence to your miter gauge. It acts as a zero-clearance backer when the blade exits the cut at



the edge, supporting the wood fibers and eliminating tear-out.

- For bottom-face tear-out on a workpiece, install a zeroclearance insert plate in your tablesaw. (To learn how to make one, go to woodmagazine.com/zeroclearance.)
- For top-side chip-out (on oak-veneered plywood, for example), score the cutline first on your tablesaw with a 1/16"-deep cut on that face. Or, apply painter's masking tape over the cutline, which minimizes splintering, but won't pull fibers loose so long as you remove it gently.

If your cuts look like this...

◆ Feed direction

Your blade is burning the wood.

To fix it...

- Clean any pitch buildup—which increases friction and heat—from your blade using a cleaner, such as Empire BladeSaver. (See **Source** below.)
- Increase your feed rate. A slow feed rate can cause such species as maple and cherry to burn even when using a sharp blade.
- Replace your blade with a sharp one.

Source:

Blade cleaner: Empire BladeSaver, 16 oz., \$22, amazon.com.

woodmagazine.com

23



Router Clinic

Box-slotting Bits

These tiny cutters save a ton of time when building drawers or decorative boxes.

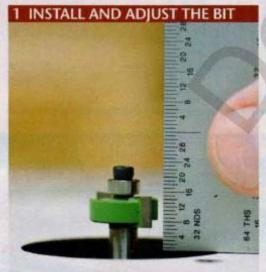


oxes are the basic building blocks of woodworking.
Think about it: A drawer is merely a box with a handle; a dresser, a big box full of drawers. Sometimes, we build decorative boxes just for the sake of making boxes.
One of the tricky parts about making boxes has always been how to machine the slot for the box bottom without leaving ugly gaps on the outside corners.

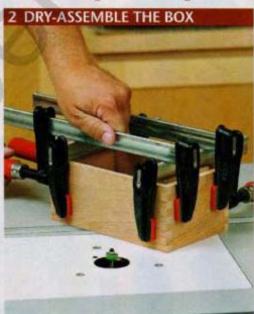
Here's one great solution: special box-slotting bits that rout the slot for an 1/4"- or 1/4"-thick box bottom without leaving those annoying gaps. Each bit comes with two bearings that let you choose the depth of the slot, either 1/8" or 3/16" deep.

Because you rout the slot with the box dry-assembled, there's little chance of slotting the wrong face or edge of the workpiece. And, the bit cuts only on the inside of the box so you can put the slot exactly where you want it. Even on boxes with complex joinery—double dovetails, crescent-and-pin joints, etc.—you'll never worry about accidentally cutting through your carefully made corners.

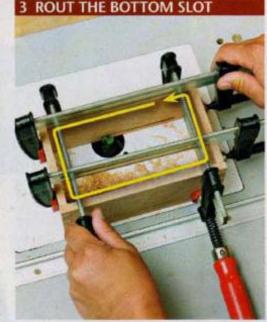
How to use the bit: 5 simple steps to successful slotting



Install the bit in a table-mounted router and set the cutting height. For a 1/8"-deep slot, use the large bearing; for a slot that's 3/16" deep, mount the small bearing instead.



Without using glue, assemble the box and clamp it together. We prefer to use a band clamp, but a set of bar clamps, as shown here, also will do the trick.



Avoiding corners as a starting point, plunge the box into the spinning bit and machine the slot around the inside of the box, completing the cut as shown above.



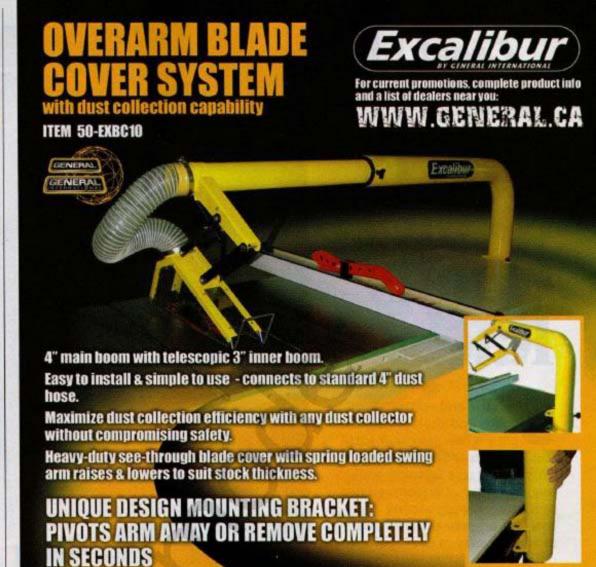
Size the box bottom to fit in the slots, cutting it about ½32" narrower and shorter than the actual dimensions to allow some movement. Mark a ¾4" radius on each corner. (We used a circle template.)



Round the corners of the bottom using a rasp or sander. Check the fit of the bottom in the box, and if satisfied, disassemble the dry-fit box and glue it together. Glue a plywood bottom in the slot to add strength. For a solid-wood bottom, a dab of glue in the center of each end slot will keep the bottom from rattling.

Source

Box-slotting bits. \$26.20 each from Lee Valley Tools (800-871-8158, leevalley.com). For 1/a"-thick box bottoms, order bit no. 16J83.02, or for 1/a"-thick bottoms, order bit no. 16J83.04.





Circle No. 1552

Up-against-the-wall

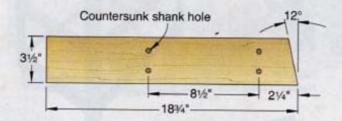
Shorts & Sheet Goods Rack

tacking and sorting sheet goods and short stock just got a whole lot easier with this simple-to-build organizer. This angled rack features: wallhugging space efficiency; angled uprights for easily sorting through numerous sheets with minimal worry of having the outside sheet fall over as you view pieces behind it; and areas between the uprights for storing short and narrow sheet goods or boards.

You can build the rack as dimensioned at right, or shorten or lengthen it to fit your storage space. We used plywood for the uprights, pine boards for the rest. Predrilling the shank and pilot holes keeps the wood from splitting when assembling with screws. For best organization, keep the larger sheet goods next to the uprights and the smallest pieces to the front.

Project design: Chuck Hedlund, Kevin Boyle

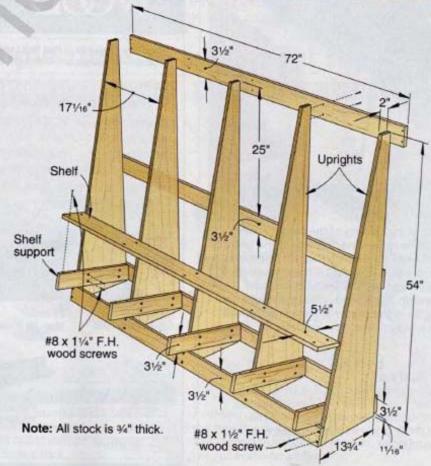
SHELF SUPPORT



Find more shop-organizer plans at: woodmagazine.com/freeplans









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ew things frustrate a woodworker like painstakingly shaping a curvy workpiece, only to have a router bit tear out the grain during final machining. Tear-out occurs when the spinning bit encounters grain that isn't strongly supported by its own structure. It often happens in the transition area from end grain to edge grain, where the wood gives way along the grain, as shown above, rather than accepting the shape of the bit. Although tear-out can occur during any routing operation, curved pieces are particularly prone.

Here are some general rules to help reduce the chances for tear-out:

- Use a sharp bit. Dull bits chop at the wood rather than slice it cleanly.
- Rout in 1/8"-deep increments to limit the amount of material being removed at one time.
- Maintain a wide stance (feet at least shoulder-width apart) to avoid being caught off-balance.

Divide and conquer

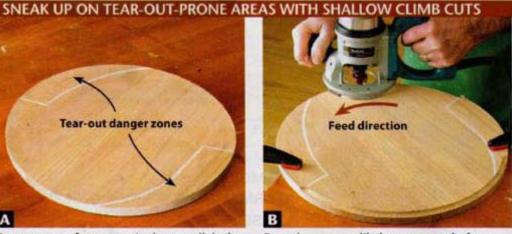
Before putting the router to the wood, identify the tear-out-prone "danger

zones" on your workpiece, as marked with chalk in Photo A. Routing these zones in a normal left-to-right (counterclockwise) direction increases your chances for tear-out. Instead, climb-cut the danger zones: right to left (clockwise) on outside edges, and left to right (counterclockwise) on interior edges.

Begin by routing the edges not prone to tear-out as usual [Photo B]. Next, climb-cut the tear-out-susceptible areas [Photo C]. Repeat these steps until you achieve the finished depth of cut. Finally, rout the entire profile in

Tear-out danger zones

Danger zones feature grain that parallels the edge and is prone to tear-out.



Rout the areas unlikely to tear out before moving on to the danger zones.



Climb-cut the danger zones, holding the router firmly to guard against jerking.

More helpful tips

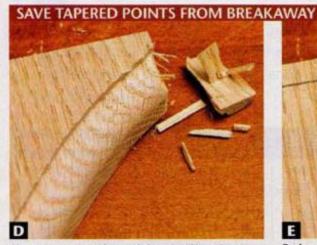
■ When possible, climb-cut using a handheld router with your workpiece clamped securely to the bench, rather than attempting it on a router table. Why? Because climb cutting—routing in the same direction

as the rotation of the bit—on a router table can pull the workpiece from your grip, throwing it off the table. It also exposes your hands to the spinning bit.

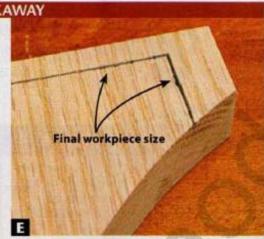
- No matter whether a workpiece edge curves outward (as with the tabletop shown *opposite*) or inward (as on the shelf brackets [**Photo D**]), climb-cut troublesome areas to prevent tear-out.
- Workpieces that narrow near the end [Photos D and E] might tear out no

matter which direction you rout. To avoid this, cut the piece oversize, rout the curved edge, and then rout the piece to final size [Photo F].

■ When using a template to create a workpiece, cut away the waste material as close to the cutline as possible. Then, when you rout with a flush-trim or pattern bit, you can run the router in either direction with little chance of tear-out. ♣



The unsupported tip of this shelf bracket broke away as the router made a simple round-over beaded profile.



By leaving extra material to back up the bracket point, any tear-out will happen on the waste side of the line.



Leave about 1/16" of waste material so the router needs only to shear off fine shavings rather than large chips that cause tear-out.

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29

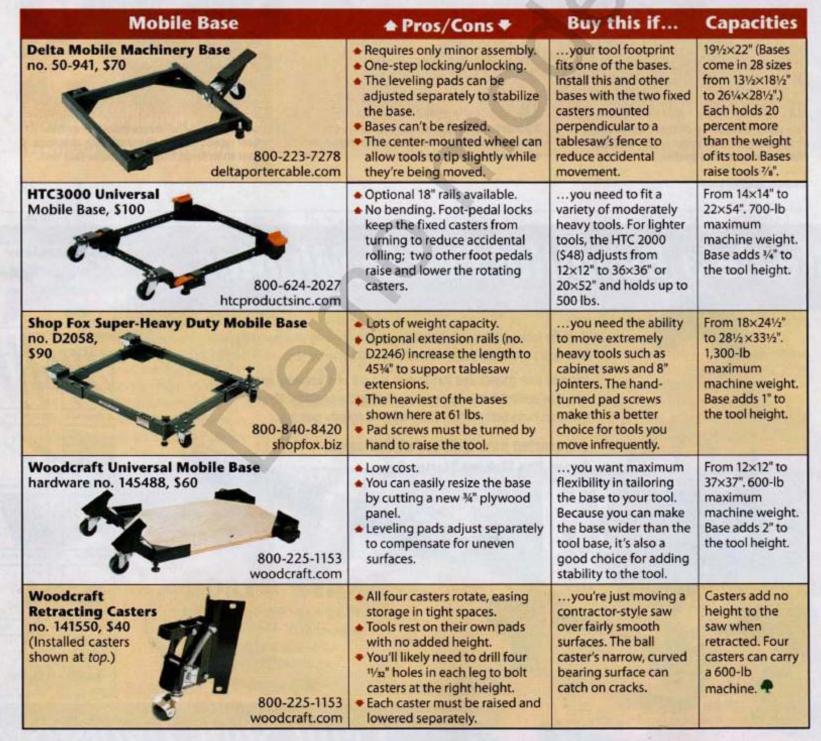


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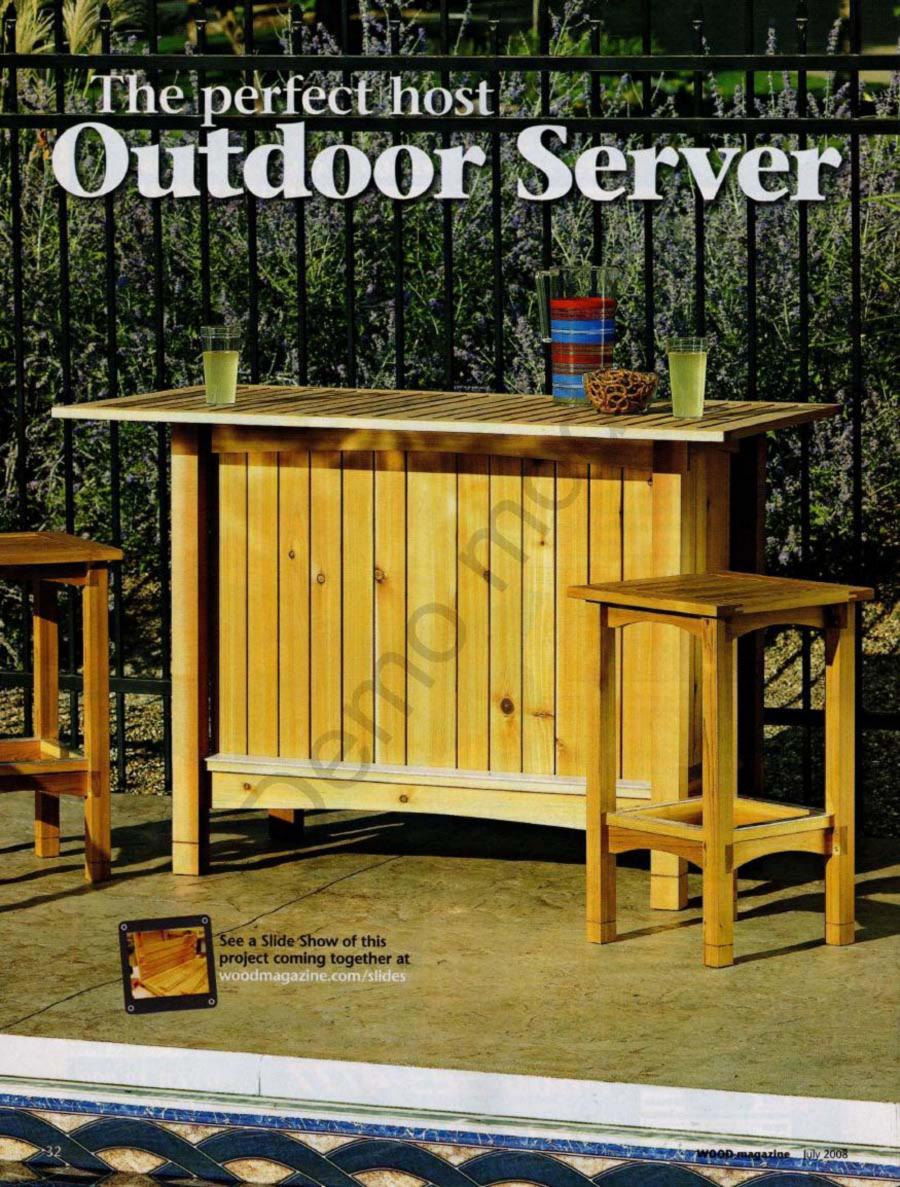
MODEL T10025

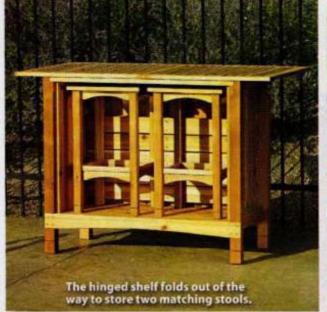
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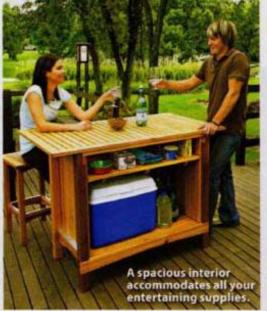




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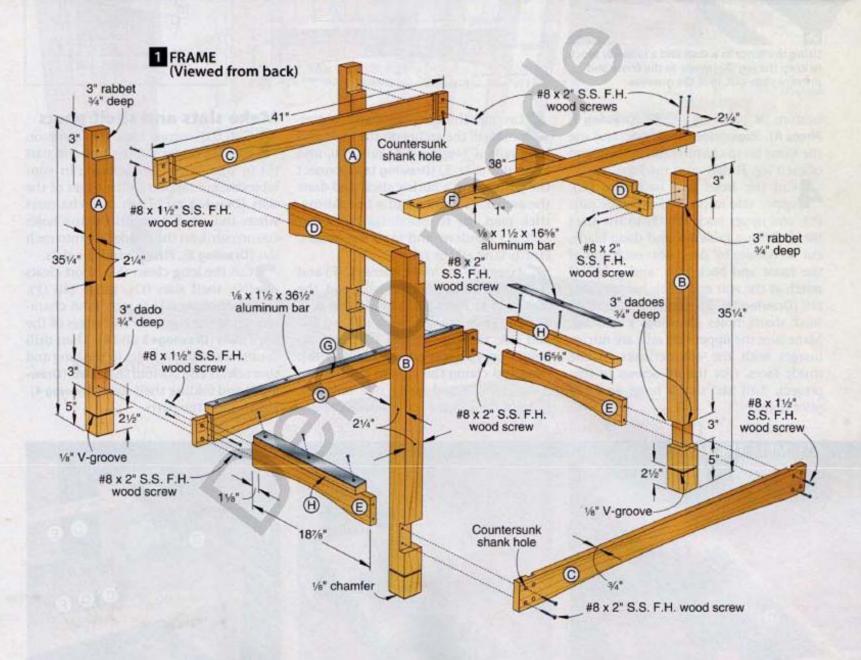


PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall dimensions: 53¼" wide × 30" deep × 36" high.
- Readily available project materials give you the convenience of one-stop shopping at your local home center.
- Simple joinery means you can pick up your materials on Saturday morning and be ready to apply the finish by Sunday afternoon.
- For the lumber and other items needed to build this project, see page 38.

Skill Builder

Learn an easy way to form a row of closely spaced mortises, without chopping them individually, by cutting a groove and gluing in filler blocks.



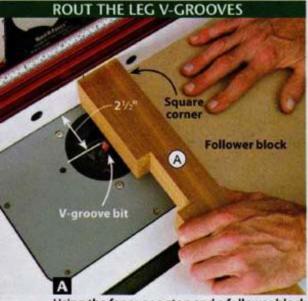
his project completes the patio suite that started with the outdoor Bistro Table in issue 177 (July 2007) and continued with the Bistro Stool *left* in issue 178 (September 2007). You'll find that it employs the same simple and sturdy construction, making it a perfect weekend endeavor.

Build the base

The front legs (A) and back legs (B), cut four 36"-long pieces of 4×4. (We used cedar. You can laminate thinner stock using polyurethane or Titebond III glue.) Then joint, resaw, and plane them to 2¼×2¼", and cut them to finished length [Materials List, page 38].

Install a dado blade in your tablesaw, and cut a 3" dado and 3" rabbet in each front leg (A). Then cut two 3" dadoes and a 3" rabbet in each of the back legs (B) [Drawing 1].

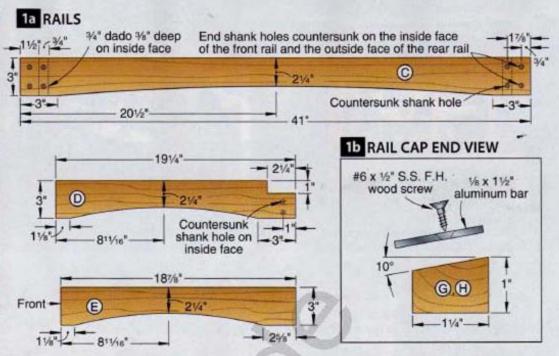
3 Chuck a V-groove bit into your table-mounted router, and rout the decorative 1/8"-deep grooves near the



Using the fence as a stop and a follower block to keep the leg (A) square to the fence and prevent chip-out, rout the grooves.

bottom of each leg (A, B) [Drawing 1, Photo A]. Reposition the fence, and use the same bit to chamfer the bottom end of each leg. Finish-sand the legs.

Cut the front and back rails (C), upper side rails (D), lower side rails (E), and upper back rail (F) to the sizes listed. With a tablesaw and dado blade, cut 3/4" dadoes 3/8" deep near each end of the front and back rails, and a 1×21/4" notch at the rear end of each upper side rail [Drawing 1a]. Then drill the countersunk shank holes [Drawings 1 and 1a]. Make sure the upper side rails are mirror images with the countersinks in the inside faces. (For the #8 screws in this project, drill 5/32" shank holes and 3/32" pilot holes.)



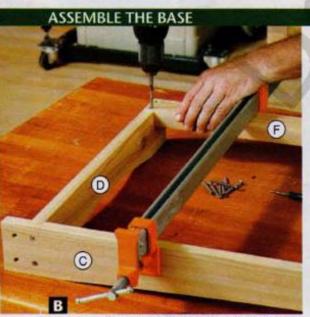
Lay out the endpoints and centerpoints of the arches on the front and back rails (C), upper side rails (D), and lower side rails (E) [Drawing 1a]. Connect the points with a fairing stick, and draw the arches. (To download a free fairingstick plan, go to woodmagazine.com/ fairing.) Bandsaw and sand the arches. Finish-sand all the rails.

Assemble the lower frame (C/E) and upper frame (C/D/F) and add the legs (A,B) to form the base [Photos B, C, and D]. Then cut the front rail cap (G) and side rail caps (H) to size, and rip bevels on the top edges [Drawing 1b]. Glue and clamp the caps to the bottom front rail (C) and lower side rails (E), flush at the inside edges [Drawing 1].

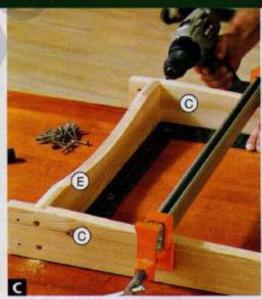
Make slats and shelf parts

Cut the corner slats (I), common slats (J), center slat (K), and end slats (L) to size. With a dado blade in your tablesaw, cut rabbets in the edges of the slats [Drawing 2a]. Then rout chamfers where indicated. Now drill shank holes countersunk on the inside face into each slat [Drawing 2]. Finish-sand the slats.

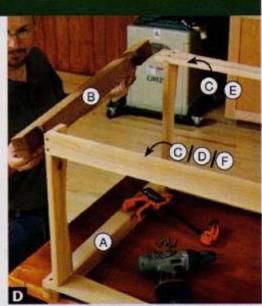
2Cut the long cleats (M), short cleats (N), shelf slats (O), hinge rail (P), and shelf cleats (Q) to size. Rout chamfers along the top ends and edges of the shelf slats [**Drawings 3** and **4**]. Then drill countersunk screw holes in the long and short cleats and bottom shelf slats [**Drawing 3**] and folding shelf slats [**Drawing 4**]. Finish-sand the parts.



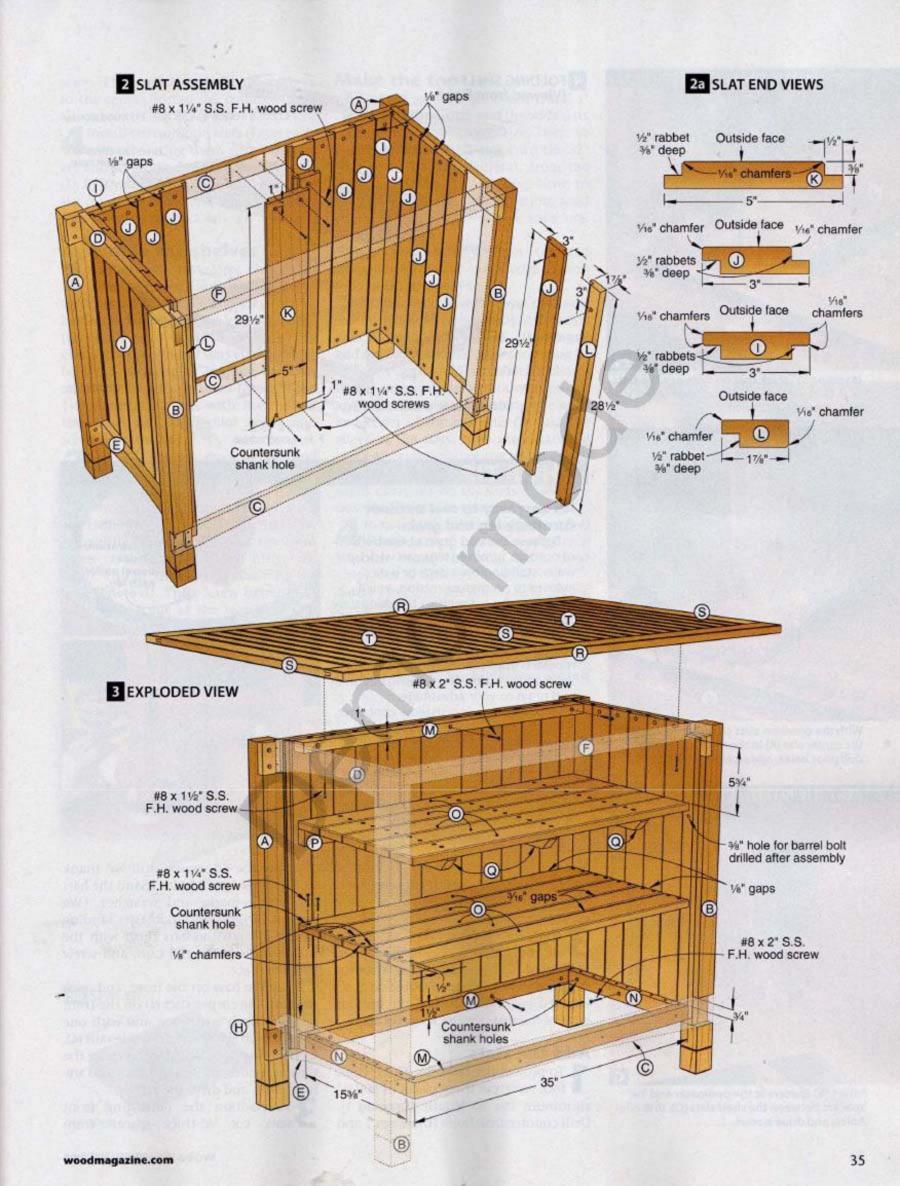
Glue and clamp the upper side rails (D) into the front rail (C) dadoes and the upper back rail (F) into the side rail notches. Drill pilot holes, and drive the screws.



Glue and clamp the lower side rails (E) into the front and back rail (C) dadoes. Using the shank holes in the front and back rails as guides, drill pilot holes, and drive the screws.



Join the frames (C/D/F, C/E) by gluing and screwing the front and back rails (C) and the upper side rails (D) into the dadoes and rabbets in the front legs (A) and back legs (B).

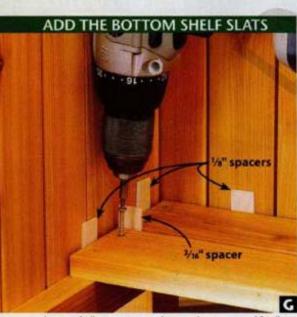




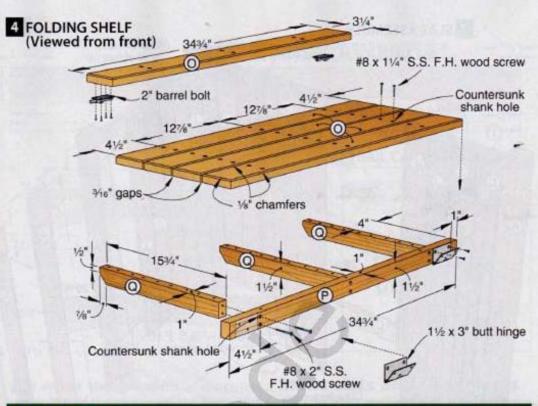
Inserting 1/6"-thick spacers between the slats (I, J), drill pilot holes into the front rails (C), and screw the slats in place.



With the common slats (J) fastened, center the center slat (K) in the remaining space, drill pilot holes, and screw it in place.



Insert 1/8" spacers at the perimeter and 3/16" spacers between the shelf slats (O), drill pilot holes, and drive screws.



SHOP TIP

An easy way to seal outdoor furniture leg end grain

Because the end grain at the bottom of outdoor furniture legs can wick up water standing on a deck or patio, leading to premature rotting, you'll have to make extra effort to adequately seal them. Of course, end grain absorbs finish almost as well as water, so brushing on the finish will require repeated applications. Here's a simple solution that turns the wicking action of end grain to your advantage.

Place each leg in a shallow container, and pour finish in the containers, as shown at right. The photos show the matching stools from issue 178 (September 2007). After a few hours, the grain will be saturated. Then turn the furniture upside down, wipe away any excess finish, and let it dry.





Note: Drill the countersunk screw holes through the 1" thickness of the two lower long cleats (M) and the 1½" width of the upper long cleat.

Apply two coats of exterior finish to all the parts, including the base. (We used Cabot translucent exterior stain no. 3002 Cedar.) Double-coat all exposed end grain. To seal the bottom ends of the legs, see the **Shop Tip** above.

Add the slats

To protect the rail caps (G, H) from foot wear, cut three pieces of 1/8×11/2" aluminum bar to length [Drawing 1]. Drill countersunk holes [Drawings 1 and

1b]. (For the #6 screws, drill %4" shank holes and 564" pilot holes.) Sand the bars to remove marks and scratches. (We used a 320-grit 3M Sandblaster sanding sponge.) Align the bars flush with the inside edges of the rail caps, and screw them in place.

Lay the base on the front, and position the corner slats (I) on the front rails (C) flush at the top and with one edge of each slat against the side rails (D, E) [Drawing 2]. Using the holes in the slats as guides, drill pilot holes into the front rails, and drive the screws.

3 To position the remaining front slats, cut ½"-thick spacers from

scrap. Then, working from the corners to the center, install the common slats (J) and center slat (K) [Photos E and F].

Install six common slats (J) on each end, separating them with 1/4" spacers and screwing them to the side rails (D, E) [Drawing 2]. Then install each end slat (L) with the top end against the bottom of the upper back rail (F).

Assemble the shelves

Position the two long cleats (M) with the screw holes through the 1" thickness and the short cleats (N) ¾" below the top edge of the lower back rail (C). Drill pilot holes, and screw the cleats to the common slats (J) and lower back rail [Drawing 3]. Position the long cleat with the screw holes through the 1½" dimension flush with the tops of the front slats, drill pilot holes, and screw it to the slats (J, K).

2Cut 3/16" spacers from scrap, and screw five shelf slats (O) to the cleats (M, N) [Drawing 3 and Photo G].

Assemble the hinge rail (P) and shelf cleats (Q) [Drawing 4]. Add the remaining five slats (O) with the front edges of the front slat and hinge rail flush. Install the folding shelf in the base [Photo H]. Then screw barrel bolts to the underside of the rear shelf slat, flush with each slat end, and with the center of the bolt 1" from the rear edge. Mark a bolt hole location in each end slat (L) [Photo I], and drill 3%" holes.

Make the top

Cut the top rails (R) to width and 1" longer than listed, and the wide slats (S) and narrow slats (T) to size. Then, to position the fillers (U) later, cut a 1½×32" strip of ¼" hardboard. Next, from the strip, cut 12 spacers 2½" long. Now, to indicate proper spacer orientation, sand chamfers on two corners of each one [Drawing 5a].

2On your tablesaw, cut centered grooves into the inside edge of each top rail (R) [**Drawing 5**].

With a dado blade in your tablesaw, form tenons on the ends of the wide slats (S) and narrow slats (T) [Drawings 5 and 5b]. Check the tenons for a snug fit in the ½" grooves. Then chuck a chamfer bit into your table-mounted router, and rout ½6" chamfers along the ends and edges of the top rails (R) and the edges of the slats. Now use a sanding block to chamfer all of the tenon shoulder edges. To ease assembly later, sand slight chamfers on the ends of the tenons. Finish-sand the slats.

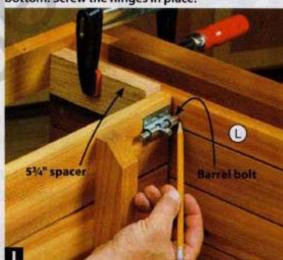
To make the fillers (U), first rip two \%"-wide strips from the edge of a \%"-thick board 18" long. From these strips, cut 52 fillers \%" long.

Note: The grain runs across the \%" dimension of the fillers.

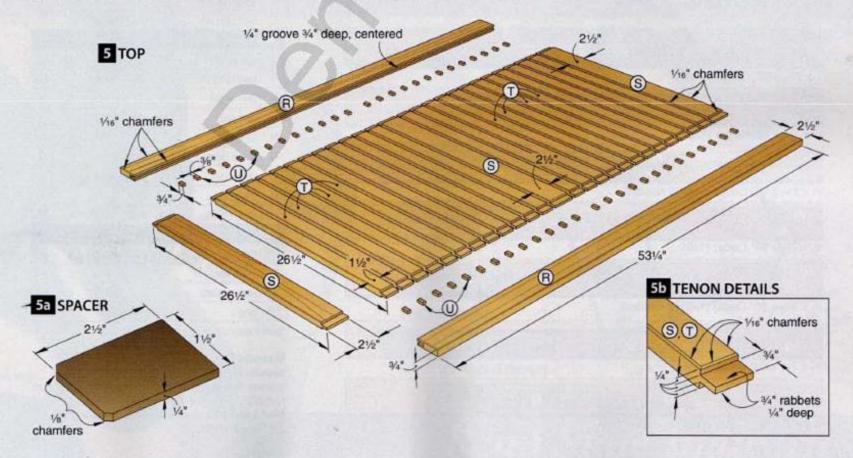
5 Dry-fit a wide slat (S) tenon into one top rail (R) groove with the edge of the slat and the end of the rail flush. Glue a filler into the rail groove against

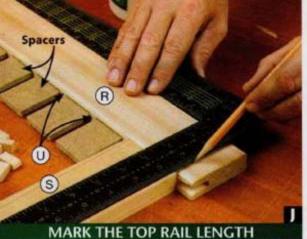


Position the folding shelf in the base with 1/4" spacers at the sides and 1" spacers at the bottom. Screw the hinges in place.



Pivot the shelf into the upright position against a 5³/₄"-long spacer. Mark the location for the barrel bolt hole on the end slat (L).





With the three wide slat (S) tenons inserted into the rail (R) groove, and all the fillers (U) glued in place, mark the rail length.

the slat. Then insert a spacer and glue in another filler. Repeat until you've used the twelve spacers and positioned 13 fillers. Insert the center wide slat (S). Now carefully remove the 12 spacers and use them to repeat the filler-gluing process on the other half of the rail, using all the spacers again and positioning 13 additional fillers. Insert the tenon of the last wide slat into the rail groove, and mark the finished length of the rail [Photo J]. Remove the slats and spacers, and trim the rail to length. Repeat with the second rail. Finish-sand the rails.

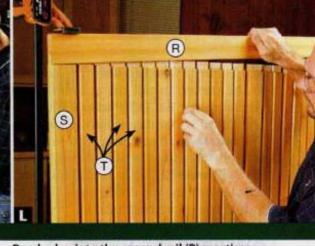


Holding one rail (R) in the bench vise, brush glue into the rail mortises, and insert the wide slat (S) and narrow slat (T) tenons.

Apply two coats of exterior finish, double-coating the rail (R) end grain. Avoid getting finish on the slat (S, T) tenons and into the rail mortises formed by the groove and fillers (U).

Remove excess glue from the rail (R) mortises with a chisel. Dry-fit the slat (S, T) tenons into the mortises. Then assemble the top [Photos K and L]. With all the slats in place, apply clamps, and check the top for square.

8 Carry the base and top onto the deck or patio. Center the top on the width of the base with a ¼" overhang at



Brush glue into the second rail (R) mortises and lower it onto the slat (S, T) tenons, applying light clamp pressure at one end.

the back. Drill countersunk screw holes through the upper back rail (F) and upper long cleat (M), and into the narrow slats (T) and rear top rail (R). Drive the screws [Drawing 3]. Now stock the server with snacks and cold drinks, and pull up one of the stools you made from issue 178 (September 2007).

Written by Jan Svec Project design: Jeff Mertz Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine; Lorna Johnson

Materials List

Bas	se	T	W	L	Matl.	Qty
A*	front legs	21/4"	21/4"	351/4"	C	2
B*	back legs	21/4"	21/4"	351/4"	C	2
C	front and back	3/4"	3"	41"	C	3
D	upper side rails	3/4"	3*	191/4"	С	2
E	lower side rails	3/4"	3"	187/8"	C	2
F	upper back rail	1"	21/4"	38"	C	1
G	front rail cap	1"	11/4"	361/2"	C	1
н	side rail caps	1"	11/4"	165/8"	C	2
Sla	its and shelve	5				
1	corner slats	3/4"	3"	291/2"	C	2
J	common slats	3/4"	3"	291/2"	C	22
K	center slat	3/4"	5"	291/2"	C	1
L	end slats	3/4"	17/9"	281/2"	C	2
M	long cleats	1"	11/2"	35"	C	3
N	short cleats	1"	11/2"	153/a"	C	2
0	shelf slats	3/4"	31/4"	343/4"	C	10
P	hinge rail	1"	11/2"	343/4"	C	1
Q	shelf cleats	1"	11/2"	153/4"	C	3
To	P					
R*	rails	3/4"	21/2"	531/4"	C	2
5	wide slats	3/4"	21/2"	261/2"	C	3
T	narrow slats	3/4"	11/2*	261/2"	C	24
U*	fillers	1/4"	3/4"	3/8"	C	52

*Parts initially cut oversize. See the instructions.

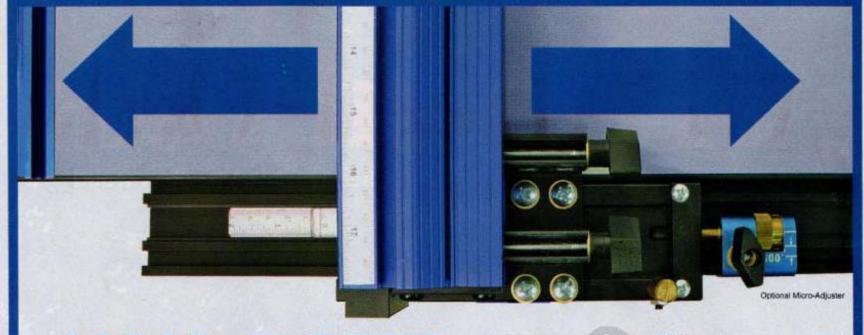
Material key: C-cedar.

Supplies: #6x½", #8x1¼", #8x1½", #8x2" flathead stainless steel wood screws, 2" barrel bolts (2), 1½x3" butt hinges (2), ½x1½x72" aluminum bar.

Blade and bits: Stack dado set, V-groove and 45" chamfer router bits.

Cutting Diagram

A	The second	B				
3½ x 3½ x 96	" Cedar (4x4) (2	needed)				
© ©		6				
4 x 7¼ x 96"					Archiver.	
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Name and Address of the Owner, where the Owner, which is	Cedar (1x8) (3 r	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE				
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4 x 7¼ x 96"	Cedar (1x8)					
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¼ x 7¼ x 96°	Cedar (1x8) (2 r	needed)	0			M
0	Les Self libraries	B <]
¾ x 7¼ x 96"	Cedar (1x8)			11111111111		
T.	0	(0			
4 x 7¼ x 96"	Cedar (1x8) (2 r	needed)				



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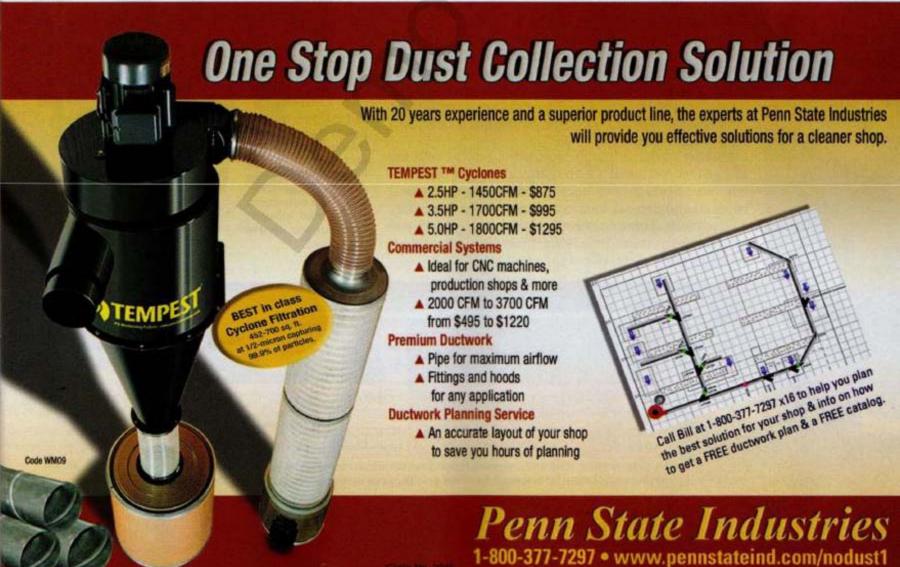
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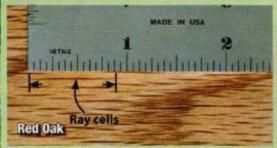
rized as the favorite woodworking wood among WOOD* magazine readers, oak (Quercus genus) ranks as the dominant hardwood tree in deciduous forests that span from the Midwest to the East Coast of the United States and also from southern to eastern Canada. In fact, 50 percent of many of these forests are oak. And while more than 40 species of oak make up this population, you can fit each into one of two groups: red or white.

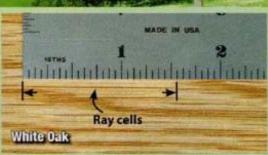
Once cut into lumber, oak boards can look so much alike that it becomes nearly impossible to separate into its distinct species. Yet, the division into red or white proves easy and useful, particularly with the choice of projects you build, and how you finish them.

For on-the-spot identification at your local hardwoods supplier, note that one key difference between red and white oaks lies not so much in the color. (Many red oaks—but not all—have more red color than white.) Look instead at the length of the ray cells, as shown below. When spotting oak in the forest, let the tree's leaves provide the clues. (See right.)

Another characteristic of most white oak: its cells are plugged (or "occluded") with chemicals so that the wood remains impervious to liquids. That's why you'll find white and not red oak used in making wine barrels—they will not leak. These chemicals, which deter insects and rot, are why you can feel confident in building outdoor furniture with white oak.







into flour, and used to

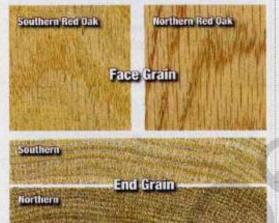
bake bread.

Ray cells are fine, dark lines running lengthwise in oak. In red oak, these cell lines seldom measure more than ¾" in length; in white oak, they run longer, often more than 1½" long.

Geographic differences also count

Where an oak tree grows, regardless of whether it's red or white, can impact a board's stability, appearance, and price. If the tree takes root in a warm, moist climate, it grows at a faster rate resulting in growth-ring spacing of more than 14". This labels it as Southern or lowland oak (fast-grown), while oak featuring rings of narrower spacing is referred to as Northern or Appalachian oak (slowgrown). As shown below, board faces and end grain create a contrasting picture. This growth-ring difference also affects processing, wood color, and weight. Northern oak weighs more and dries more slowly. That said, such a geographic division may not make a difference in some oak boards. But when it doesmanifested as broader face and edge grain patterns-avoid using Southern oak alongside tighter-ringed Northern oak in the same project. The contrast could draw attention.

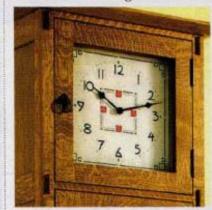
Also note that soil minerals—not just climate-influence appearance as well. Pinker or redder red oaks often tend to hail from Northern regions; Northern white oak may exhibit a dirtier color and contain black streaks.



Faster-growing Southern oak tends to have wider rings than its denser, slower-growing Northern neighbor, as shown in the end grain. Being more porous, it typically weighs less. Board faces may also exhibit a deeper, wider, more exaggerated grain pattern (above).

Oak's unforgettable grain

Oak is a coarse-grained wood. That's because it has large-vessel cells that develop early in each growing season (earlywood) in each growth ring; the remainder of this yearly ring features finer wood grain (latewood). The large vessels in both red and white oak provide its signature deep, open-grained appearance. Cross-grain ray cells also add to oak's rich look. The ways in which mills slice oak logs into boards or veneer reveal these



This oak Arts and Crafts clock features eye-catching ray flecks.

vessels and rays in varying ways that aid in selecting stock for projects.

Flatsawn (known also as plainsawn) oak, results from cutting a log more or less parallel to the annual growth rings. This approach creates face grain containing a series of Vs, sometimes referred to as cathedral grain. By contrast,

growth

quartering an oak log, and then slicing off wood at 75° to 90° to the rings yields quartersawn oak. Here, the face grain appears as straight lines. Where the rings run perpendicular to the board face, ray cells add striking figure on the surface in the form of ray flecks. Arts and

Crafts furnituremakers have long appreciated this look. (See the clock, above.) The related term "riftsawn" refers to a type of quartersawn lumber that has end ring angles of 45 to 75°. Buver beware: It's worth noting that some retailers will sell oak as quartersawn when it includes a significant amount of riftsawn wood as well.



Cathedral

grain

Flatsawn

Ray flecks

Fast-growing earlywood appears as porous lines (with tiny holes) at the end of a board; the slower growing latewood line: look more condensed. Together they equal one year's growth.

Putting oak to work

Because of its wide availability, looks, strength, and other characteristics, oak finds its way into many uses: furniture, cabinets, flooring, pallets, and wine barrels, to name a few. White oak's natural resistance to decay and insects makes it a good choice for outdoor applications ranging from railroad ties and landscape timbers to outdoor signs and furniture. In the "days of yore," white oak was the preferred species for building massive wooden sailing ships. (See "Oak Afloat" on page 43.)

Managing machine and assembly encounters

The density, inherent strength, and brittle nature of oak can cause machining concerns. Oak tends to tear out when crosscutting, dadoing, rabbeting, or routing. For clean machining, follow these tips:

Acclimate lumber for the environment where it will end up. For indoor furniture, use oak with a moisture content of 6-8 percent; outdoors, 12 percent will do.

- Always machine oak with razor-sharp bits and blades. You'll avoid burn marks and get crisp, clean cuts.
- When crosscutting, routing end grain, or drilling through-holes, back workpieces with scrap to prevent tear-out.
- When jointing or planing, never remove more than 1/8" at a time. And let the grain lines be your guide; jointing and planing "with the grain" prevents deep gouging.
- Joint or plane oak to thickness prior to edge-joining. Glue-join within 30 minutes of the stock's preparation.
- Use stainless-steel fasteners in outdoor projects to avoid iron staining caused by the tannic acid in oak.
- Drill pilot holes for fasteners (up to 90 percent of the screw diameter) to prevent
- For even staining, sand face grain through 220 grit, end grain through 320.

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Finishing oak with finesse

The chart below shows the look of red oak with various finishes. Because of oak's cellular structure, the pigments in oil-based stains collect more in the wood's open grain areas, while the smoother, denser, surrounding areas retain less. This can result in strong light/dark contrasts. A 180-grit final sanding may neutralize this contrast. In addition, you may find that oak has

small regions of fibers with a lot of cellulose (technically called tension wood) that absorb stain better than the other areas. Though subtle compared with pine, this uneven absorption can give oak a blotchy appearance. If it occurs on a stained and finished test piece, try sealing the next test piece prior to staining, using a conditioner, sanding sealer, or wash coat. You also can add stain pigments to the clear finish to reduce blotching.

12 (12) 55772	Side Accorde	OAK FINISH SELECTOR	SHEET SEALES AND
Clear Finish Type	Stain + Clear Finish	Finish Pros	Finish Cons
Oil/varnish Blend (Clear Danish Oil)	Dark Walnut Stain/ Canish Oil	■ Very easy to apply ■ Good moisture resistance ■ Easy to maintain, just apply another coat ■ Natural appearance	■ Slow drying time, and finish can "bleed" back out of pores for several hours ■ Little or no surface protection ■ Dull and lifeless appearance ■ Mechanical bond only
Gloss Water-based Polyurethane	Dark Walnut Stain/ 'Gloss Water-based Polyurethane	■ Good clarity, no yellowing of wood ■ Easy to apply ■ Good moisture resistance ■ Good durability ■ Good for the environment ■ Water cleanup ■ Fast-drying; projects can be fully finished in one day	■ Hard to repair ■ Difficult to polish ■ Mechanical bond only ■ Gives oak a "cold" appearance
*Gloss Oil-based Polyurethane (with filled grain)	Dark Wälnut Stain/ *Gloss Oil-based Polyurethane* (with filled grain)	■ Very durable, some tinting possible ■ Great moisture resistance ■ Good scratch resistance ■ Good clarity	■ Slow-drying ■ Prone to collect dust during application ■ Difficult to repair and touch up ■ Lifting or wrinkling may occur after second coat; avoid this by adhering to the re-coat time frame per manufacturer's directions ■ Mechanical bond only
YShellad	*Dark Wainut/Shellac	■ Great clarity, gives wood "depth"; orange shellac gives wood an amber hue ■ Fast-drying; projects can be fully finished in one day ■ Each new layer "burns" into the previous forming a chemical bond ■ Easy to tint with alcohol dyes ■ Easy to repair ■ Can re-coat at any time	■ Poor chemical resistance ■ Marginal moisture resistance ■ Short shelf life (about six months for flakes); pay attention to dates when buying premixed shellac in cans, again, avoiding material older than six months
Satin Lacquer	Dark Walnut/Satin Lacquer *Dark Walnut/Gloss Lacquer	■ Fast drying ■ Easily tinted ■ Easy to repair ■ Good moisture and chemical resistance ■ Great clarity, especially with gloss lacquer; too many coats with satin lacquer will result in a "foggy" appearance ■ Polishes and rubs out to a mirror finish ■ Each new layer "burns" into the previous, forming a chemical bond ■ Lack of a flatting agent in the gloss film means more strength and durability	■ Harsh solvent content; use in well-ventilated area ■ Fume build-up could result in an explosion if in presence of pilot light, electric motor, etc. ■ For best results, spray equipment is required
	HUIN	Note: All samples are from the same red oak board and use the same * Gloss finishes reflect light far more in actual wood than in photogr	

Finishing oak for outdoors

Because oak darkens when exposed to light, the initial stain appearance should be a little lighter than the ultimately desired color. Outdoors, it's nearly impossible to prevent the wood from developing a gray patina; use a penetrating oil finish with mildewcides, UV (ultraviolet) inhibitors, and water repellents (two to three wet coats), recoating horizontal surfaces once a year. Recoat the wood twice a year in humid climates. To restore the color in gray wood, sand and then wash it with a deck brightener that contains oxalic acid. Then recoat as described above.



Outdoor woodworking projects, like this porch swing, require finish with UV inhibitors.

SHOP TIP

Looking for an oak substitute?

Consider ash. Its deep, open grain and color make for a close match, and it stains and finishes similarly. In the South, hackberry is a popular choice.



Oak afloat

One oak species, live oak (Quercus virginiana), does not lose its leaves in the winter. Nor does it neatly classify as a red or white oak. It features grain that looks exceptionally intertwined, plus it's decay- and insect-resistant. The so-called interlocked grain made the wood especially attractive for use in the sides

of sail-powered warships such as the USS Constitution ("Old Ironsides"), below. Live oak "absorbed" the impact of cannon balls and resisted splintering into flying daggers of wood. That same interlocked grain, however, while creating a unique appearance, makes machining difficult.



Buying Smart

What oak costs depends on where you buy it, whether it's white or red, the grade quality, how it's sliced and packaged, how much you buy, and local demand. Keep in mind, too, that flatsawn oak boards cost less to produce than quartersawn, one reason why the latter is scarcer—you won't find it at home centers.

We spot-checked the costs of red and white oak at non-home-center suppliers in Los Angeles; Des Moines, Iowa; and Oxford, Pennsylvania. Surfaced-two-sides (\$2\$), select grade, 4/4 flatsawn white oak ran \$3.55 a board foot in Los Angeles, surprisingly 25¢ less than the Pennsylvania supplier and 75¢ less than in Des Moines. Quartersawn 4/4 white oak cost \$5.14 per board foot in LA, compared with \$6.05 in Pennsylvania and \$5.92 in Des Moines. Flatsawn 4/4 red oak ran from 15¢ to 72¢ less than flatsawn white oak.

We also compared the cost of ¾"×8"×8' red oak boards sold at brand-name, bigbox home centers. Both boards were knot-free and surfaced on four sides (S4S). One was obviously edge-glued to achieve that width and wrapped in cellophane; the other was neither. Each board cost \$33.60 (\$6.34/bd ft), or about double the \$3.40/bd cost of S2S flatsawn red oak in Pennsylvania.)

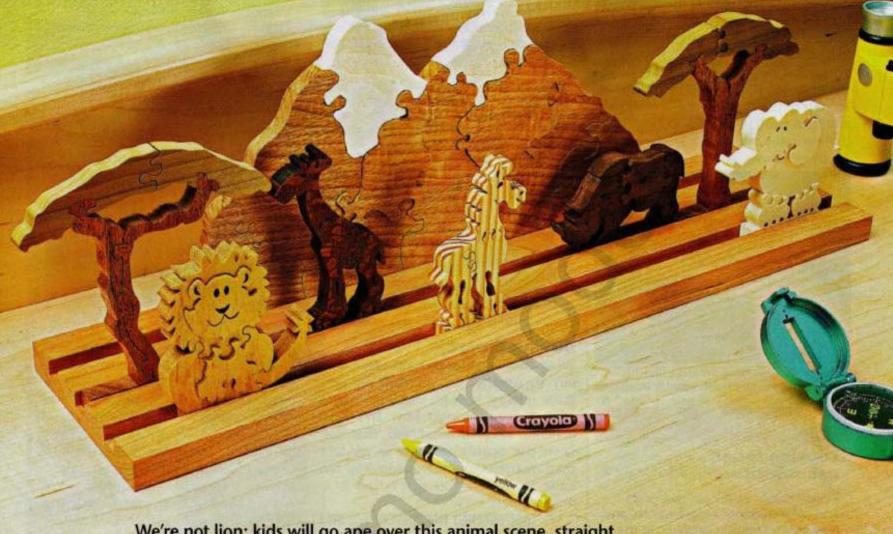
Written by Gene Wengert and Jim Harrold, with Alan Noel and Kelth Stephens; illustration: Thomas Rosborough

Translated: It pays to shop around. If you can plane and saw lesser-quality or rough-sawn oak of the right moisture content and work around knots, do it. You'll save big bucks. Quantity buys at a mill also will reap rewards. If you live in a remote area, away from any good supplier, consider mail-order. We received high-quality stock ordering this way, though shipping distances can affect cost. [See "Mail-Order Wood," in issue 161 (February/March 2005) or buy the downloadable article at woodmagazine.com/mailorderwood.]

One last tidbit: If you're going to combine solid stock and plywood in a project, note that home centers typically carry red-oak-veneered plywood. But you'll need to go to a dedicated lumber supplier or mailorder source for white-oak-veneered material.

Scrollsawn

Safari Puzzle



We're not lion; kids will go ape over this animal scene, straight out of the African savanna. The animals, mountains, and trees are each jigsaw puzzles, and the assembled pieces can be repositioned to create different scenes.

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

■ Overall dimensions: 22" long × 5½" deep × 7¾" high.

Skill Builder

Learn how to combine different species of wood in a puzzle and maintain a perfect fit between parts.

Make the parts

Make two photocopies of the combination mountain/animals/trees pattern on the WOOD Patterns® insert, one for cutting out the mountain (A, B) and the other for cutting out the animals (C, D, and E) and the trees (H, I). Make one photocopy of the patterns for the remaining animals (F, G). Then cut

blanks for parts A through I [Materials List, next page]. Finish-sand all the blanks on both sides.

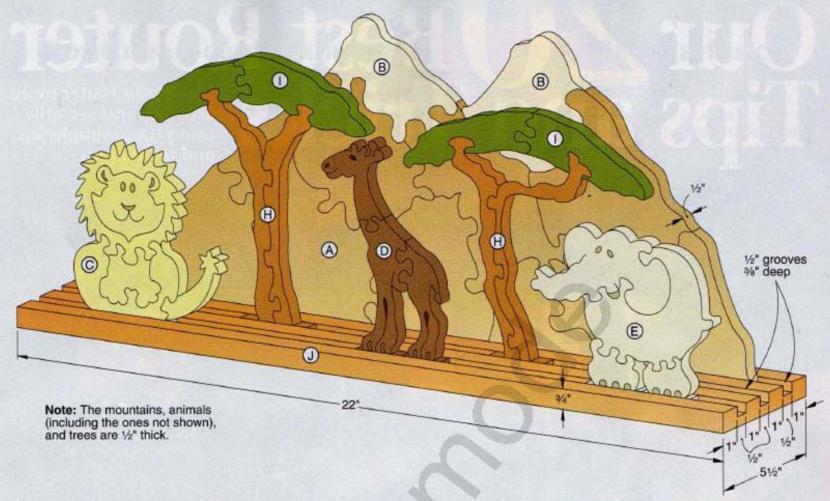
2Cut one of the combination patterns along the straight bottom line and about ½" outside the mountain outline. Then, to avoid confusion, trace the dashed cutlines for the mountain base (A) and snowcaps (B) with a highlighter marker. (We traced the cutlines with a blue highlighter and colored in the snowcaps with a yellow highlighter.) Adhere the pattern to the mountain base blank (A) with spray adhesive, aligning the bottom of the pattern with the bottom edge of the blank.

3 Adhere the snowcaps blank (B) and a ½"-thick scrapwood spacer to the back of the mountain base blank with

double-faced tape [Photo A]. (The spacer provides stability when cutting.) Then, with a #2 blade in your scrollsaw, cut the outline of the mountain [Photo B].

For a closer fit between the interlocking puzzle parts, switch to a #2/0 blade. Scrollsaw the snowcaps, cutting through the mountain base blank (A) and snowcaps blank (B). Then remove the remaining snowcaps blank and the spacer from the back of the mountain base blank, and finish scrollsawing the mountain base. To ensure a good fit between parts when stack cutting, see the **Shop Tip** on the *next page*.

5 Cut out the patterns for the animals and trees. Adhere the animal patterns to blanks C, D, E, F, and G, and the tree patterns to the tree trunk blanks



(H). Then, in a manner similar to cutting the mountain, adhere a treetop blank (I) and a 1/2"-thick scrapwood spacer to the back of each tree trunk blank. Now use a #2 blade to cut the outline of each tree. Drill blade start holes for the inside cuts, switch to a #2/0 blade, and make the interior cuts. When cutting the trees, first stack-cut the treetops, remove the remaining treetop blank and spacer from each tree trunk blank, and then cut the tree trunks.

Cut the base (J) to size. Install a ½" dado blade in your tablesaw, and cut

grooves to hold the mountain, animals, and trees, where shown on the drawing above. Finish-sand the base.

Finish and assemble

Examine all the parts, and finishsand where needed.

Apply a clear finish. (We applied three coats of aerosol satin lacquer, lightly sanding with 320-grit sandpaper between coats.)

Written by Jan Svec with Chuck Hedlund Project design: Kevin Boyle Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine; Lorna Johnson

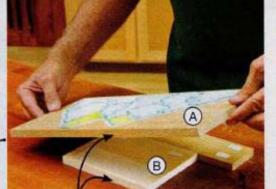
How to ensure a first-class fit between puzzle parts

Scrollsawing thick material, such as the two 1/2" layers stack-cut to form the mountain snowcaps and the treetops, can cause a fine blade to distort, making a poor fit between the parts. To prevent this, use a sharp blade and slow your feed rate.

Materials List

Pa	rt	т'	LANK W	SIZE	Mati.	Qty.
Α	mountain base	1/2"	7*	15*	0	1
В	snowcaps	1/2"	41/4"	8"	A	1
C	lion	1/2"	4"	41/4"	YH	1
D	giraffe	1/2"	31/4"	5"	L	1
E	elephant	1/2"	4"	43/4"	A	1
F	zebra	1/2"	23/4"	43/4"	YP	1
G	rhinoceros	1/2"	3"	43/4"	W	1
Н	tree trunks	1/2"	33/4"	6"	М	2
1	treetops	1/2"	2"	6"	GP	2
J	base	3/4"	51/2"	22*	C	1

Materials key: O-red oak, A-aspen, YH-yellowheart, L-lacewood, YP-Southern yellow pine, W-walnut, M-mahogany, GP-green poplar, C-cherry. Supplies: Double-faced tape, spray adhesive. Blades and bit: #2 and #2/0 scrollsaw blades, stack dado set.



Adhere the snowcaps blank (B) to the mountain base blank (A), flush at the top, with blank B centered on the pattern snowcaps.



Stack-cut the outline of the mountain, cutting through both the mountain base blank (A) and the snowcaps blank (B).

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Edges flush

A

Our Best Router Tips and Tricks Make your router more accurate and versatile using these simple jigs and techniques.

and techniques.

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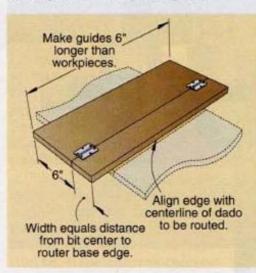
See Tip #9 to learn more about this slick way to cleanly and quickly trim edging.

SPEED UP YOUR SETUPS

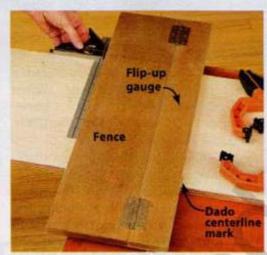
1 Rout dead-center dadoes

This guide helps you center a straight bit of any width on the centerline of your dado. Start by ripping two strips from ¾" plywood or medium-density fiberboard, to the dimensions shown below. With the edges butted tightly together, connect the pieces with hinges. Next, mount in your router a straight bit the same diameter as the thickness of the stock going into the dado. Adjust the bit for the depth of the dado.

Now, mark the center of each dado on your workpiece. Align the flip-up gauge edge with a dado mark, and square up the jig to the workpiece, as shown at right top. Then clamp it in place.



Flip the gauge up over the fence and use the fence edge to guide the router as you dado-cut, as shown at bottom.





2 Reset a fence

Two-piece rail-and-stile bits use the exact same fence setup for both bits. But that perfect fence location must be disturbed to swap bits. Save time resetting your router-table fence flush with the bit bearing and parallel to the miter slot with this handy gauge. After adjusting the fence flush with the bit bearing and parallel to the miter slot, install the jig in the miter slot. Slide the gauge blocks up to the fence, and tighten the wing nuts to secure the blocks. Then remove the jig, and make your first set of cuts. After you move the fence to change bits, remount the jig in the miter slot. Slide the fence against the blocks, and tighten it in place. If your router table lacks a miter slot, lengthen the gauge blocks so the hardwood runner rides against the front edge of the tabletop.

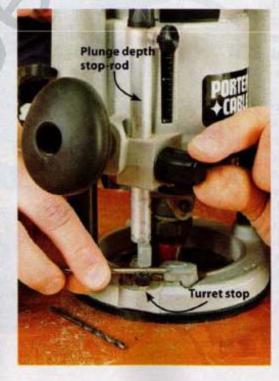


3 A pair of paths to precise plunges

You can fuss with rulers and depth gauges all you want, but here are two quick and easy ways to precisely set your plunge router cutting depth.

The method shown on the *right* uses different drill bit thicknesses to exactly set a router's plunge depth. First, place the router on your bench and plunge the bit until it touches the benchtop. Then lock it in place. Loosen the depth stop-rod, and sandwich a drill bit of a diameter equal to the plunge depth between the turret stop and rod. Then tighten the rod in place. Unlock the plunge mechanism, and you're ready to plunge into your project.

The method at far right uses spacers planed to the same thickness as the depth of your plunge cuts. Place the router on a pair of spacers, and plunge the bit until it touches the benchtop. Then lower and tighten the stop-rod.





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to tighter dadoes

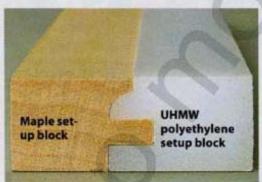
Adjusting a jig or straightedge to widen a dado just a hair can create more problems than it solves. Instead, leave your guide in place and add strips of tape along the router base edge, as shown below. That nudges the bit away from the guide when you recut. Four layers of blue painter's tape equals about 1/64".



4 Tape your way 5 Gauge blocks simplify bit setups

Have you ever painstakingly set a bit height, only to find that you needed to return to it later? Making individual gauge blocks for rail-and-stile, raisedpanel, finger-joint, and profiling bits saves setup time. You can rout them from medium-density fiberboard or hardwood, but ultra-high molecularweight (UHMW) polyethylene, shown below, makes a more stable block. (Assortment no. 143291, \$12, from Woodcraft, 800-225-1153 or woodcraft.com.)

From stock planed to the same thickness as your project parts, cut blanks at least 4" wide and 6-8" long. Next, set up the bit in the router table and make test cuts in scrap to fine-tune the height. After routing project parts, rout the same profile on a gauge-block blank.



Repeat for the mating bit, if needed. Then rip the gauge blocks to about 11/2" wide, and label them with the bit profile and stock thickness.

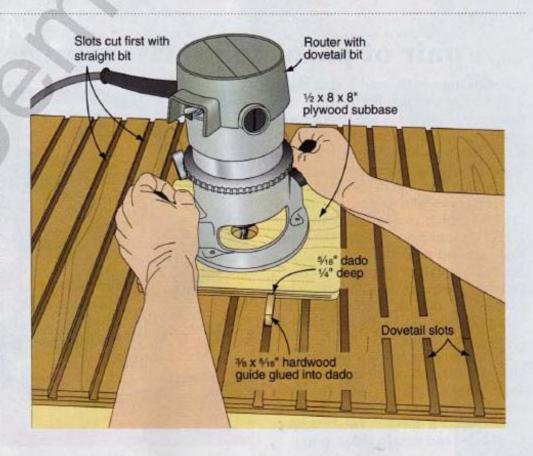
To use the gauge blocks, chuck a bit into a table-mounted router and raise it to roughly the correct height. Place the gauge block with the mating profile beside the bit. Then raise or lower the bit until it slides into the routed profile on the block, as shown below, and lock the height. You'll still need to test-cut scrap for a dead-on fit, but the gauge blocks will make that go a lot faster.



6 Parallel passes

Whether you're routing dovetail slots, as shown at right, or T-slotted wall storage system panels, here's a time-saving jig for you. It indexes from the previously routed slot to ensure evenly spaced dadoes, dovetails, and grooves.

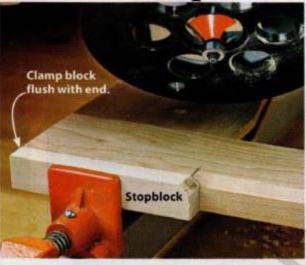
From scrap 1/2" plywood, cut a subbase to fit your router and project. Then rout a dado on the subbase bottom where the distance between the dado and the bit equals the spacing between the slots. Make the dado as wide as the bit profile at the workpiece surface. Attach a matching hardwood guide in the dado. For grooves deeper than 14", make progressively deeper cuts. For dovetails, rout first with a straight bit, and then finish with a dovetail bit for efficient chip removal.



KEEP CUTS UNDER CONTROL

7 Rout stopped cuts with stopblocks 8 Get a grip on

Edge cuts, such as chamfers, and surface profiles, such as flutes, sometimes need to start and stop precisely and uniformly. That's the time to use simple, customized stopblocks to control where the profile starts and stops on each workpiece. Measure from the point where the cut will stop to the end of the workpiece, subtract the bearing radius, and cut the stopblock to that length from scrap at least 34" thick. Clamp the stopblock to the edge of the workpiece as shown.



small parts

Small parts can drop through oversize router-table inserts or instantly tug fingers into the bit. To solve both problems, first drill a hole slightly larger than the bit diameter in a piece of 1/4" plywood, and clamp it to the router-table top for near-zero-clearance support. Then keep your fingers safe by gripping the part with a handscrew. The jaws of these clamps can be angled to firmly grasp odd-size parts and hold them flat against the zero-clearance top.

Shelf-help for trimming edges

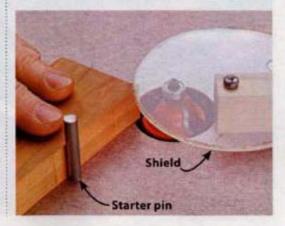
Perching a router on a shelf edge to flush-trim solid-wood edges can turn ugly if your machine tips. Give it stability by clamping together the shelves on edge. Cut spacer blocks from 2×4 scrap and place them between the shelves at both ends. Then clamp the spacers and shelves together. (We clamped one of those clamps to the bench for added stability.) Then rout each edge with a flushtrim bit. If the router wobbles on the edges of the outside shelves, move those pieces to the inside, reclamp, and finish routing.



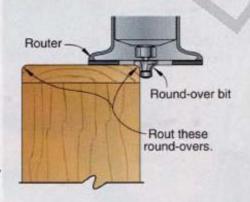
Handscrew-1/4" plywood zeroclearance top clamped to the router table Hole slightly larger than the diameter of the 1/8° round-over

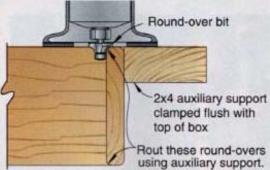
11 A starter pin keeps fingers safe

The toughest part of freehand routing is easing the workpiece against the bit. To help you guide parts safely, make a starter pin from a hardwood, brass, or aluminum rod, and securely mount it to the table about 2" from the bit. Brace the workpiece against the starter pin; then slowly rotate it into the bit and bearing. Grip the workpiece close to the pin, and use the above technique for small parts.



10 Rout round-overs, not tip-overs





A tipping router can ruin the edge of a finished project, so keep that base stable. If you need to round over the outside edges of an assembled box, tip the project on edge and use the front, back, and

sides to support the router base, as shown above left. To rout inside round-overs with equal ease, clamp a 2×4 auxiliary support onto the outside surfaces, as shown above.

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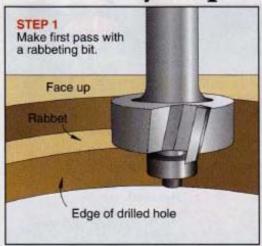
CONQUER CURVES

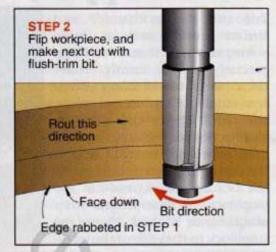
12 Enlarge holes in two easy steps

Maybe you need to enlarge a hole, or make a dead-on round hole larger than your largest Forstner bit. Do either using a rabbeting and a flush-trim bit.

To enlarge a hole's radius by ¼", first rout a ¼"-deep rabbet the width of your cutter while keeping the bearing against the edge of the hole. This creates the "step" shown at near right.

Next, turn the workpiece upside down and install a flush-trim bit. Adjust the cutting depth so the bearing rides along the cut made by the rabbeting bit and rout away the step, as shown at far right.





13 Master complicated curves

Templates needn't always follow straight lines and simple curves. They also handle more complex shapes as long as the template corners aren't tighter than the diameter of your router guide bushing.

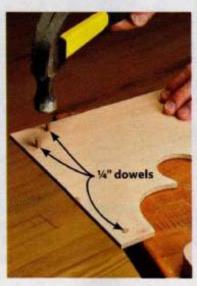
This reversible template lets you rout mirror-image patterns, as on this shelf bracket. With a different pattern, you could rout matching tambour-door tracks in the inside faces of a rolltop desk or a countertop kitchen appliance holder. There's only one requirement: The workpiece should have at least one straight edge to align the template.

Make templates from ¼" plywood or veneered medium-density fiberboard, leaving an extra ¾" of material on two adjacent edges. Size and shape the template to allow for the diameter of the guide bushing. With the template in position on the workpiece, trace the reference edges of the workpiece onto the template bottom.

Then flip the template over and, along each line, drill two ¼" holes so their edges just touch the line. Then cut four ¾" lengths of ¼" dowel and insert them into the four holes. Dowels should fit snugly enough that they don't fall out, but not too snug to tap through the template. For a tight fit, moisten dowels and allow them to dry before inserting them in the template.

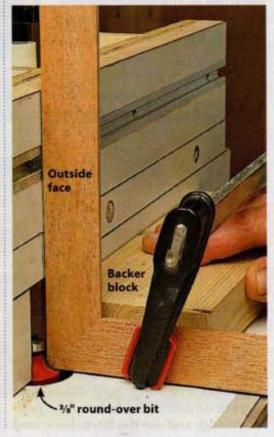
Next, choose a bit that creates the pattern you want, and attach a guide bushing sized to accommodate the router bit diameter and the desired offset from the template. Tap the dowels flush with one side of the template before you clamp on the template so the dowels register against the workpiece. Rout the pattern, as shown below left. Then flip the template over, tap the dowels flush with the opposite surface, as shown below right, and rout the mirror version of the first path.





14 Rout corners consistently

Rounding over corners by hand-sanding produces uneven results. Instead, use a round-over bit with the radius you want for your corners. With the bit chucked on a table-mounted router, raise the bit height until it cuts a quarter-round profile in scrap without leaving a shoulder. Then position the fence flush with the bit pilot bearing. To prevent chip-out and keep the frame square to the fence and router-table top, clamp it to a 2×4 backer block, as shown below.



PROBLEM-SOLVERS

15 To wipe out tear-out, call for backup

Backer blocks not only reinforce routertable cuts, they also double as miter gauges for keeping parts perpendicular to the fence more reliably than a miter gauge. Use the drawing below to assemble a backer block from 34" scrap sheet goods,

7/64" pilot hole
11/4" deep

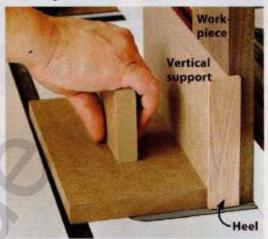
5/60" shank hole,
countersunk
on both faces

#8 x 2" brass

or customize it to suit your needs. One advantage of a base this size is that you can trim away the routed edges and use the block again with a different profile.



You also can modify the block to cut tenons on end by gluing on a vertical support to steady the workpiece and a heel to push it into the bit.



16 Rout precise shelf-pin holes

F.H. wood screw

The downside to making adjustable shelving is drilling the shelf-pin holes consistently. With this template, however, you can bore clean, precise holes time after time using a plunge router with a guide bushing and straight bit.

Make the template from a strip of ¼" tempered hardboard that's smooth on both sides. Vary the strip width and length to suit the placement of your shelf-pin holes. For example, the holes in the 3"-wide template below are offset to rout shelf-pin holes 1¼" from the shelf edge on one side and 1¾" on the other. Then use a drill press with a brad-point bit to bore evenly spaced ¾" holes. (If

you're off a hair, referencing the template from the same end of the workpiece every time ensures stable shelves.) Then clamp the template onto the case side.

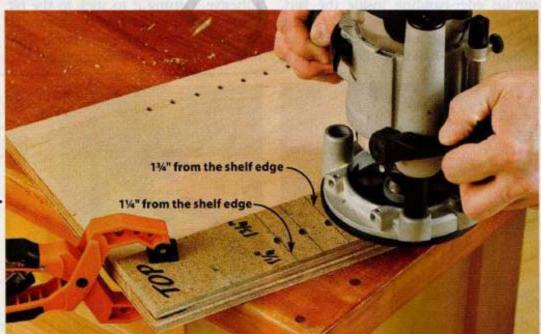
Next, mount a %" guide bushing onto the router base. (If the bushing extends past the template bottom, file or grind it flush.) Then install a ¼" straight bit into your router, and set the plunge depth to allow for the thickness of the jig.

At each hole in the template, insert the guide bushing and plunge-cut a hole. Then move to the next hole and repeat until you're finished.

To see a video on using this template, visit woodmagazine.com/shelfholes.

17 Here's an idea you can copy Mounting jigs or subbases onto a router.

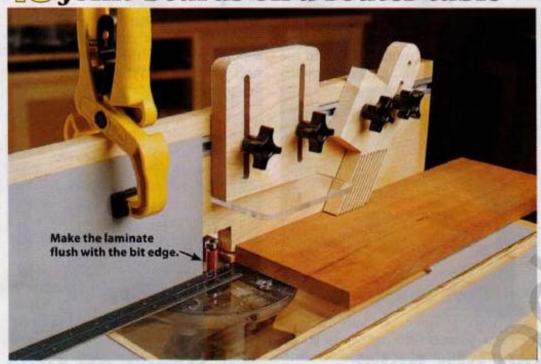
Mounting jigs or subbases onto a router, as shown in **Tip 6**, requires precise mounting holes. Make that job easier by photocopying the router base and using the copy to mark and drill mounting holes. Check the copy size against the base size in case the copier is off slightly, and reduce or enlarge it as needed. If you have a computer scanner, you also can scan the base and file the scan for future printing.





woodmagazine.com 51

18 Joint boards on a router table



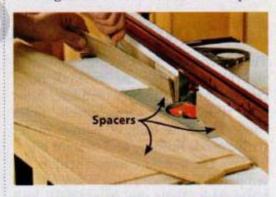
No jointer? No problem. Plastic laminate clamped to the outfeed side of your router-table fence works the same as the outfeed table on a jointer. Cut laminate to fit the left side of the fence; then sand a chamfer on the edge nearest the bit to avoid snagging your workpiece.

Use a straightedge to adjust the fence until the laminate is flush with the cutting edge of your installed flush-trim bit raised to cut the full width of the workpiece edge. Start the pass by pressing the workpiece against the right half of the fence; then slide it from right to left. As it clears the bit, shift pressure to your left hand to press the trimmed portion against the laminate to finish the cut, which trims about 1/16" with each pass.

19 Spacers divide raised panel cuts

Routing raised panel edges in one pass produces tear-out and it's risky. Spacers taped to a router-table fence let you rout gradually without constant adjustments. First mount a panel-raising bit onto a table-mounted router set to its lowest speed. Test-cut scrap the thickness of the panels to set the final profile.

Then make eight spacers from 1/8" or 3/16" plywood, and double-faced tape four on each side of the router-table fence. Rout all four edges of each panel, starting with the ends; then use a putty knife to pry off a spacer from each side, as shown below. Repeat for each panel, removing pairs of spacers until the panel rides against the fence on the final pass.

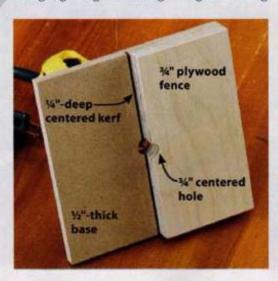


20 Rout away extra edge-banding

Balancing a router with a flush-trim bit along a workpiece edge as you remove excess iron-on edge-banding can ruin a shelf with the slightest tip. But a router with a 1/4" straight bit and this jig trims edging without risking gouges. To make this jig, cut an 8" square base from 1/2"thick medium-density fiberboard (MDF) or plywood. Then cut a 1/4"-deep kerf centered on the bottom. From 34" plywood or MDF, cut a 315/16×8" fence, and glue it to the base flush with the kerf, as shown at near right. Using a 34" plywood scrap to stabilize the base, drill a 3/4" centered hole with a Forstner bit.

Next, linsert a 14" straight bit in your router. With the bit centered in the hole (and the kerf), mount the router to the jig with double-faced tape. Then adjust the bit depth so the tip comes to just below the bottom surface of the base. Test the setting on plywood scrap to make certain the bit doesn't leave score marks on the surface.

To trim edge-banding, clamp the workpiece into position, as shown below right. Push the jig base firmly against the workpiece surface and edge with the surplus edge-banding inside the kerf. Turn on the router, slide the jig along the banded edge, and trim off the overhanging edge-banding. Edge-banding



still proud of the surface can be sanded away with 180-grit abrasive.

The heat from the spinning bit may reactivate some of the edge-banding adhesive, causing it to stick to the bit. Remove it immediately with a blade and bit cleaner, such as Empire Blade Saver (866-700-5823 or empiremfg.com). ♥



Better Homes and Gardens

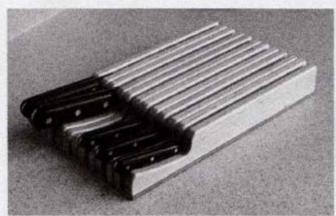
WOOD PATTERNS.

July 2008

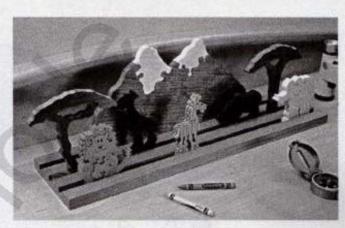
Issue 184

Dear Reader: As a service to you, we've included full-size patterns on this insert for irregular shaped and intricate project parts. You can machine all other project parts using the Materials List and the drawings accompanying the project you're building.

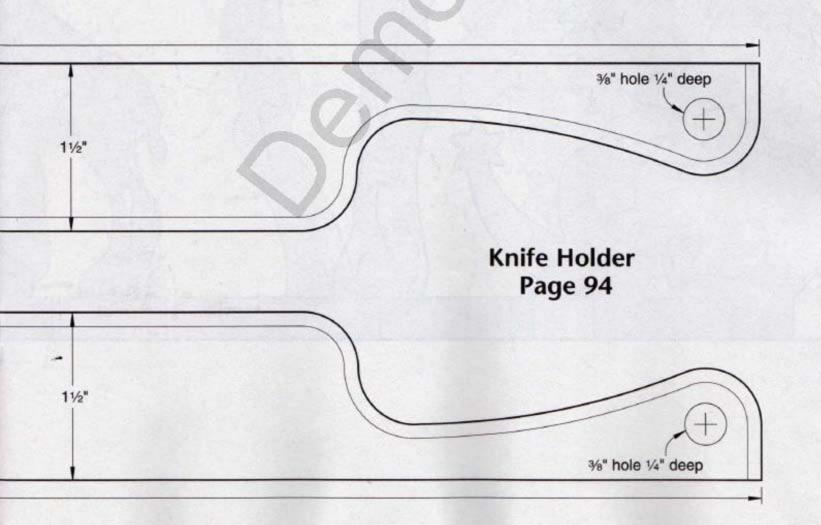
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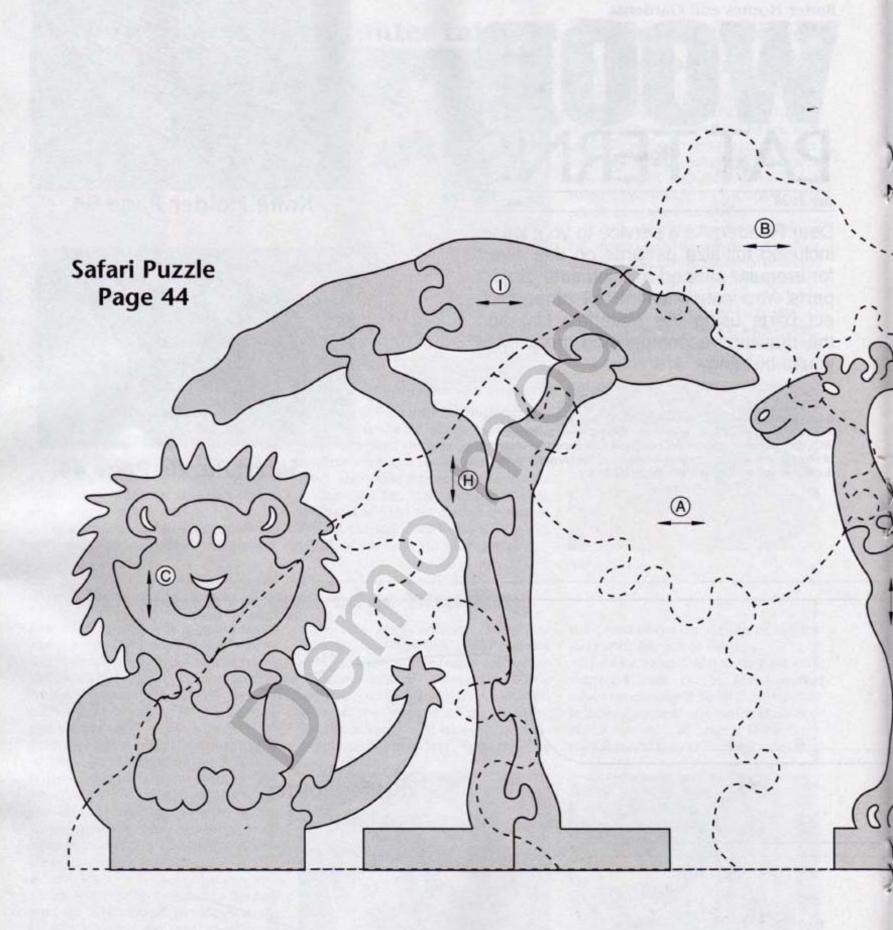


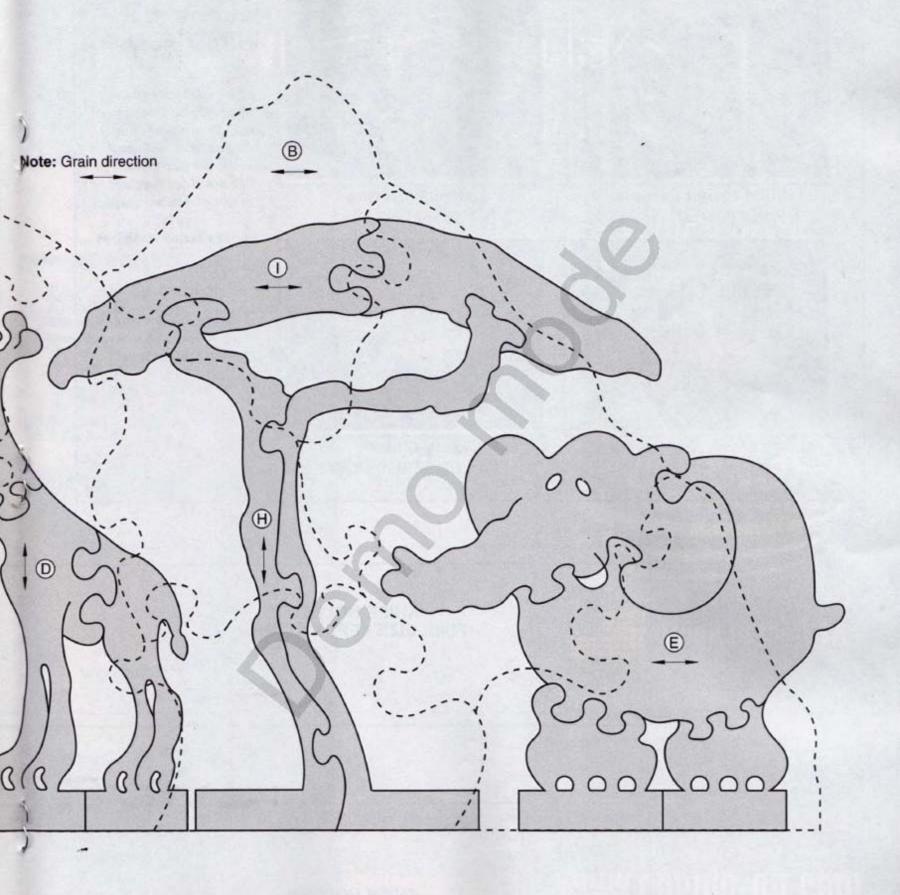
Knife Holder Page 94



Safari Puzzle Page 44







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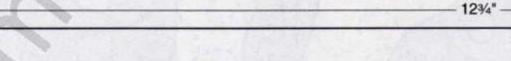
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KNIFE HOLDER FULL-SIZE LEFT PATTERN

3/8" hole 1/4" deep

1/8" round-over

%" hole ¼" deep

KNIFE HOLDER
FULL-SIZE RIGHT PATTERN

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Mission Table

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ou'll find this compact end table handy for almost any room in the house. Put a reading lamp on it in the den or park it next to your lounger to hold popcorn while you watch a movie in the family room. And even better than its versatility, you built it.

Start with the base parts

Cut the legs (A) to the size listed [Materials List, page 62, Photo A].

Mark four centerpoints on each leg for the mounting holes and lay out the %×%" mortises around the lower pair of centerpoints, where dimensioned [Drawing 1]. Using a %" brad-point bit to avoid tear-out, drill a %"-deep hole at each centerpoint. For consistent hole depth, wrap a piece of masking tape around the bit for a visual depth stop. Then, drill a %2" shank hole centered in each hole. Now, square the bottom holes

to receive the mortise plugs (G) [Photo B]. As an alternative to the mortised holes, you can plug them with ¾" plugs as for the top holes.

Cut the long rails (B), short rails (C), and cleats (D) to the sizes listed, noting that the short rails and cleats are the same size.

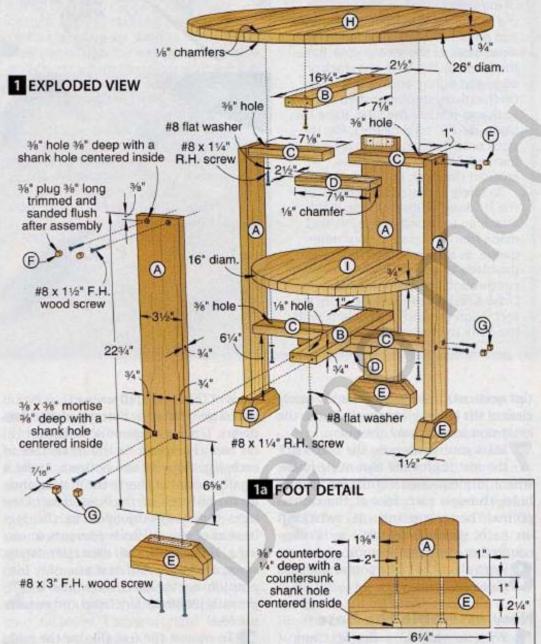
4 Mark centerpoints for the mounting holes on the long rails (B) and short rails (C), where shown. Drill 1/8" holes

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall dimensions: 26" diameter × 25¾" high.
- Materials needed: ¾" red oak and a ¾"-diameter oak dowel. We used select-grade 1×3, 1×4, and 1×6 boards (¾×2½", ¾×3½", and ¾× 5½" actual), sanded smooth on both faces and edges, from our local home center.
- Power tools needed: a tablesaw (a benchtop type works fine), drill, jigsaw, plunge router, and random-orbit sander.

Skill Builders

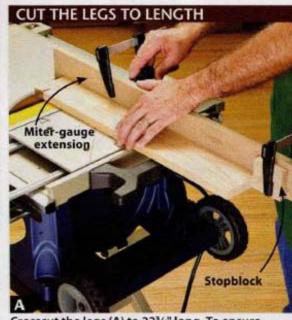
- Learn how to conceal mounting screws with decorative square plugs and how to safely machine the plugs using your tablesaw.
- Discover an easy way to glue up flat panels using just two clamps and a simple jig made from a 2×4.



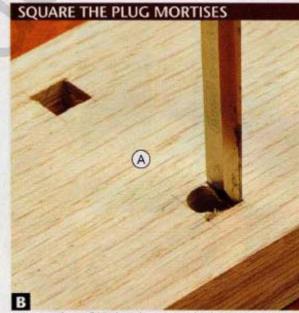
through the long rails and 3/8" holes through the short rails at the center-points. The 3/8" holes provide clearance for the screws to allow expansion and contraction of the top (H) and shelf (I).

5 Glue the long rails (B), short rails (C), and cleats (D) together in the configuration shown [Drawing 1, Photo C], forming two assemblies. Then, rout or sand a ⅓" chamfer across the ends and along the edges of the cleats.

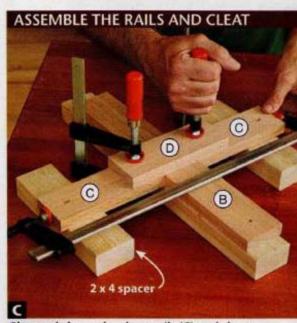
To form the laminated feet (E), rip and crosscut eight 2½×6½" pieces from ¾" stock. Laminate the pieces together to form four ½"-thick feet. Next, on one foot, lay out the 45° miter at one end, where dimensioned [Drawing 1a]. Position a stopblock on your miter-gauge extension and clamp it in place to make miter cuts on both ends of each foot. Cut one end on each part, then flip the part end for end to make



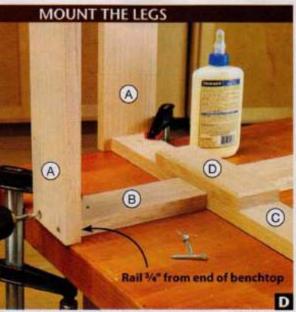
Crosscut the legs (A) to 22¾" long. To ensure identical lengths, use a stopblock attached to an extension on your miter gauge.



Using a sharp 3/8" chisel, square the lower pair of 3/8" holes in the legs (A) to form the 3/8"-deep openings for the mortise plugs (G).



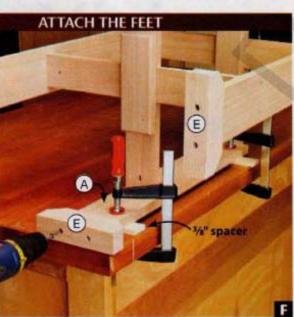
Glue and clamp the short rails (C) and cleat (D), centered, to the long rail (B). Place 2x4 spacers under the parts for clamp clearance.



Glue the legs (A), centered, to the ends of the long rail (B) and short rails (C). Drill 1/4" pilot holes into the rails, and drive the screws.



With the remaining rail/cleat assembly (B/C/D) in position, drill pilot holes, centered in the mortises, into the rails. Drive the screws.



Glue and center a foot (E) on the bottom of a leg (A). Using the foot shank holes as guides, drill pilot holes into the leg. Drive the screws.

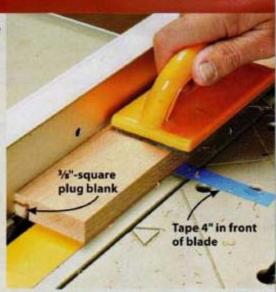
SHOP TIP

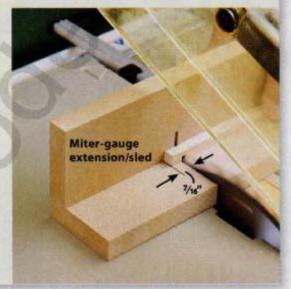
How to safely make mortise plugs using your tablesaw

Here's a simple and safe way to form small plugs for the square mortises. This method keeps your fingers out of harm's way and prevents having to push a small workpiece between the blade and fence.

To make a 3/8"-square blank 8" long for the mortise plugs (G), for example, cut a piece of 34" stock to 21/2×16". Position the fence 3/8" from the inside of the blade. Place a piece of masking tape about 5" long on the saw table 4" in front of the blade and perpendicular to the fence for a visual stop, as shown top right. Raise the blade to 1/16". With the stock on edge and tightly against the fence, rip the piece, stopping when the back end reaches the tape. Raise the blade 1/6" (1/2" total height). Flip the stock onto its face, and rip it again to form a 1/8"-square blank. Now, crosscut the piece to free the blank.

To safely and accurately crosscut the %-"-long plugs from the blank, attach an L-shaped extension/sled made from %" scrap to your miter gauge, as shown bottom right. Raise the blade to about 1½", and make a cut through the extension/sled. Draw a line on the sled %-6" from the kerf. Align the end of the blank with the mark to crosscut the plugs.





the next cut. To keep your hands safely clear of the blade, clamp each foot to the extension as you make the cut.

Mark centerpoints on the bottom of the feet (E) for the mounting holes, where dimensioned. Drill 32" shank holes through each foot at the centerpoints. Then, centering a 36" twist drill on each shank hole, drill a 44"-deep counterbore into the bottom.

Sand all of the parts you've made so far to 220 grit.

Now assemble the base

With the cleat (D) facing *up*, clamp a rail/cleat assembly (B/C/D) to a corner of your workbench, positioning an end of the long rail (B) and a short rail (C) ¾" from the edge and end of the benchtop. Mount the top end of a leg (A) to the end of each rail near the edge and end of the benchtop [Photo D]. Unclamp the assembly, rotate it 180°, and reclamp. Then attach the remaining legs.

2To mount the remaining rail/cleat assembly (B/C/D) with the *bottom* face of the rails (C/D) 6¼" from the bot-

toms of the legs (A) [Drawing 1], position the table with the bottom of the legs down. Then, clamp a 6¼"-long foot (E) on end as a spacer to the *inside* face of each leg, flush at the bottom. Apply a small amount of glue to the mating areas for the rail ends on the *inside* faces of the legs. (Applying the glue to the legs instead of the rail ends prevents smearing.) Now, with the cleat (D) facing *down*, angle the rail/cleat assembly into position on the feet. Screw the legs to the rails [Photo E]. Unclamp and remove the feet.

To mount the feet (E), lay the table on a side with %" spacers under a leg (A) and clamp it in place. The spacers will center the 1½" foot thickness on the ¾"-thick leg. Apply glue to the leg bottom. Then, center a foot end to end on the leg and mount it [Photo F]. Repeat to attach the remaining feet.

Plug the leg holes

To plug the counterbored top pair of holes in each leg (A), cut eight ³/₄"-long pieces from a ³/₈"-diameter oak

SHOP TIP

Make panel glue-ups a snap with this trick

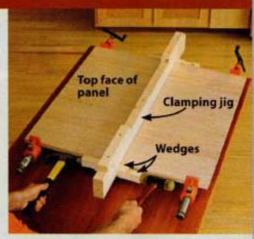
You don't need an arsenal of clamps to form flat edge-glued panels. You can do it using just two clamps (inexpensive pipe clamps work great) and an easy-to-make

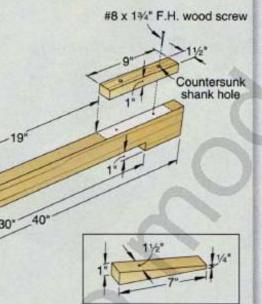
jig. Here's how.

To edge-glue the 271/2"- and 161/2"-wide panels for the top (H) and shelf (I), for example, make the clamping jig and four wedges, shown below, from a 2×4. (We jigsawed the wedges to shape.) Lay out and jigsaw the opening in the bottom of the jig to shape. (The 30" opening at the bottom and 19" opening between the cleats at the top are sized to fit the top and shelf panels plus the wedges.) Now, glue and clamp a panel together with the top faces flush, center the appropriate opening in the jig across the panel, and drive a pair of wedges between the jig and panel at each end, as shown top right.

To accommodate different size panels, size the jig openings 21/2" wider than the panels. Adding the cleats to the top lets you use the jig for more

than one panel size. CLEAT (cut from 2x4)





dowel for the round plugs (F). As an alternative, if you have a 3/8" plug cutter (a tapered type works best) and a drill press, you can make the plugs from 3/4" stock that matches the leg grain pattern and color. Glue the dowels (or plugs) into the holes. Let the glue dry overnight. Trim the plugs with a flush-trim saw, and sand smooth. To prevent marring the legs with the saw, place an index card with a hole in it over each plug.

To form the mortise plugs (G), prepare a 36x36" blank 8" long using your tablesaw. Crosscut eight 1/16"-long plugs from the blank. To ensure safety when you make the blank and crosscut the plugs, see the Shop Tip, opposite page.

2 Apply a small amount of glue in Deach mortise, and press a plug into it. (The plugs project 1/16".) Lightly sand the ends of the plugs.

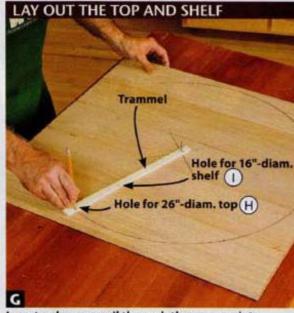
Add the top and shelf

Edge-glue five 1×6s (34×51/2" actual) to form a 271/2"-square blank for the top (H) and three 1×6s to make a 161/2"square blank for the shelf (I). Shy on clamps? No problem. See the Shop Tip, above, for a way to glue up the panels using just two clamps and a simple jig.

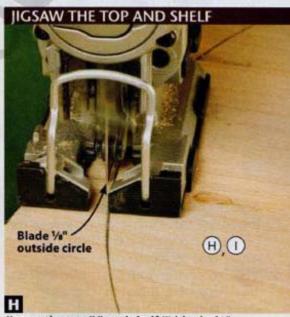
When the glue dries, scrape off the squeeze-out. Then, sand the blanks smooth to 220 grit using your randomorbit sander, leveling any uneven joints.

To lay out the top (H) and shelf (I) on the blanks [Drawing 2], draw diagonals on the bottom faces to find the centers. Next, drill a 3/32" hole 1/2" deep at each center for a pivot to draw and rout the circles. To make a trammel for drawing the circles, cut a 3/4×15" piece from 1/8"- or 1/4"-thick scrap. Measuring from one end, mark centerpoints at the middle of the piece at 1" (for the pivot point), 9" (for the shelf 8" radius), and 14" (for the top 13" radius). Drill a 3/32" hole at each centerpoint. Using a 6d finishing nail as a pivot for the trammel, draw a circle with a 26" diameter (13" radius) on the top blank and one with 16" diameter (8" radius) on the shelf blank [Photo G].

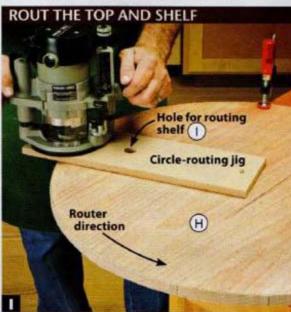
Jigsaw the blanks to just outside the marked circles [Photo H]. To prevent cutting into your worktop, unclamp and



Insert a sharp pencil through the appropriate hole in the trammel to draw a circle on the top (H) and shelf (I) blanks.



Jigsaw the top (H) and shelf (I) blanks 1/8" outside the line. To prevent splintering, use a high-quality blade with 10 teeth per inch.



Using the circle-routing jig, plunge the router while moving counterclockwise (to avoid burning the wood) and rout the top (H).

reposition the blanks as needed to keep an uncut portion overhanging the top.

5 To rout the top (H) and shelf (I) to the finished sizes, make the circle-routing jig [Drawing 3] from a 5×16¾" piece of ½" MDF. Note that the 1" holes shown are sized for a Porter-Cable guide bushing #42030. Bore the holes in your jig to fit your bushing.

Next, chuck a ½" straight bit in your plunge router, centered in the bushing. Attach the jig to the center hole in the top using a #8×1" roundhead screw. Now, insert the guide bushing into the *outer* hole in the jig, and rout the top [Photo I]. Unclamp and reposition the top as needed to provide clearance between the bit and your worktop. Repeat to rout the shelf, locating the bushing in the *inner* hole.

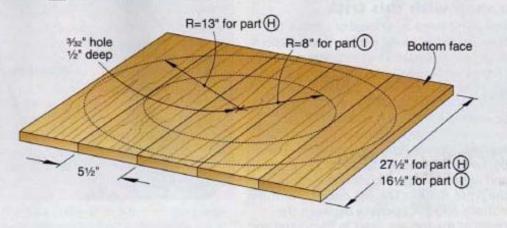
Take the router off the jig. Remove the guide bushing and switch to your chamfer bit. Then, rout a 1/8" chamfer around both edges of the top (H) [Drawing 1]. Sand the chamfers.

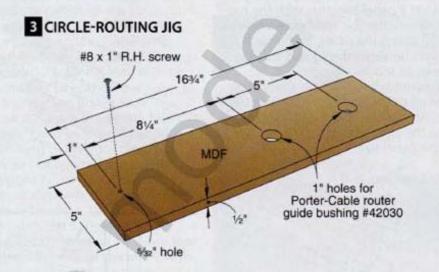
Finish up

Finish-sand to 220 grit, and remove the dust. Apply stain and clear finish. (We applied Old Masters Early American no. 11716 wiping stain, followed by three coats of a water-based, clear satin, polyurethane finish, sanding to 220 grit between coats.)

2Center the top (H) on the table. Using the holes in the long and short rails (B, C) as guides, drill pilot holes into the top. Drive the screws [**Drawing 1**]. Repeat to mount the shelf

2 TOP AND SHELF LAYOUT





(I). Now place your masterpiece next to a chair or sofa, and step back to admire your splendid work.

Written by Owen Duvall with Chuck Hedlund Project design: Jeff Mertz Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine; Lorna Johnson

Materials List

		FI	NISHEL		No.	1000
Pa	rt	Т	W	L	Matl.	Qty.
A	legs	3/4"	31/2"	223/4"	0	4
В	long rails	3/4"	21/2"	163/4"	0	2
C	short rails	3/4"	21/2"	71/8"	0	4
D	cleats	3/4"	21/2"	71/6"	0	2
E	feet	11/2"	21/4"	61/4"	LO	4
F*	round plugs	3/8" (diam.	3/6"	OD	8
G*	mortise plugs	3/8"	3/8"	7/16"	0	8
H*	top	3/4"	26"	diam.	EO	1
1*	shelf	3/4"	16"	diam.	EO	1

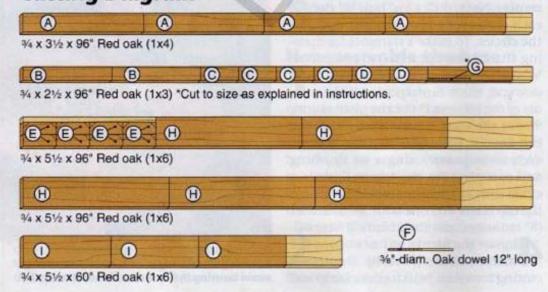
*Parts initially cut oversize. See the instructions.

Materials key: O-red oak, LO-laminated red oak, OD-oak dowel, EO-edge-glued oak.

Supplies: #8×1½" flathead wood screws (16), #8×1¾" flathead wood screws (4), #8×3" flathead wood screws (8), #8×1" roundhead screw, #8×1¼" roundhead screws (8), #8 flat washers (8), 6d finishing nail.

Blade and bits: High-quality jigsaw blade with 10 teeth per inch, 1/2" brad-point bit, 45° chamfer and 1/2" straight router bits, 3/4" tapered plug cutter (optional).

Cutting Diagram



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Crafting Keepsake Furniture

As competitive compromises whittle away at the durability of today's mass-produced furniture, building your own heirloom-quality pieces makes more sense than ever.

alk through a furniture store, and you might begin to wonder if it still makes sense to build your own furniture. You'd be hard-pressed to buy just the wood for the low price of an attractive item on the showroom floor. Then you'll invest days, weeks, or months in your shop doing the work. What's the point?

Call it heresy, but even we ask ourselves that question from time to time. So we thought it would be enlightening to investigate this buy-vs.-build issue and ask our online audience at woodmagazine.com for their opinions,

which we sprinkled throughout this article. Their responses and our inquiry confirmed, more than ever, that if you have woodworking skills or the drive to learn them, there's no better time to build your own furniture than right now.

...vs. Shop-Built (\$180*)

Store-Bought (\$100)...

"Some 'serial decorators' want to redecorate every five to seven years, about the same frequency that they change houses. This is good, because some of the furniture they're buying will only last that long."

-Keith Mealy, Cincinnati

"My children ask me to make their furniture. They know that what I make will become family hand-downs for their children, and they truly appreciate what it takes to make heirloomquality furniture."

-James Hutchinson, O'Fallon, Mo.

 Price for materials alone. This project could be built in about 20 hours.

in a Throwaway World

A tale of two tables

The store ad promised "stylish furniture at low prices"—magic words for a young couple in their first apartment. Sure enough, an end table on the showroom floor caught their eye with its trendy look, budget-friendly price, and instant availability. They had one squeezed into their car trunk and arranged in their family room less than an hour later.

Another couple, another table. This one, however, never saw the inside of a cargo ship. It began as a stack of rough-cut lumber and a woodworker's goal of giving his son and new daughter-in-law an heirloom they'd pass along to his future grandchildren. Days turned into weeks as the lumber became a solidly built table with timeless style.

As years passed, the store-bought table began to show its quality compromises. Stapled parts pulled loose, melamine-covered surfaces chipped around the edges, and a parade of newer styles in magazines and furniture-store ads made the once-fresh style look dated. Within a decade, the table moved from family room to basement to thrift store and finally, one trash day, to the curb. The shop-made table grew a patina from daily use, but its materials and joinery endured as its creator intended. After 30 years, this table joined a family legacy; the other joined a landfill.

Imports pressure prices

Moderately priced furniture drives most of an \$86.5 billion business. Among makers of wood furniture (not including upholstered pieces), U.S. factories accounted for \$13.5 billion in sales during 2006—narrowly ahead of the \$10.9 billion in imported wood furniture, about half of it from China.

"Both my wife and I are very turned off by the current throwaway society and by the notion of redoing a room or whole house just to have 'new' things."

-Carl Love, Annapolis, Md.

That's just an industry snapshot. The moving picture reveals bigger changes for American furnituremakers: Domestic wood furniture companies grew their business 39 percent during the decade ending in 2006. Not bad, but China's production increased 1,219 percent.

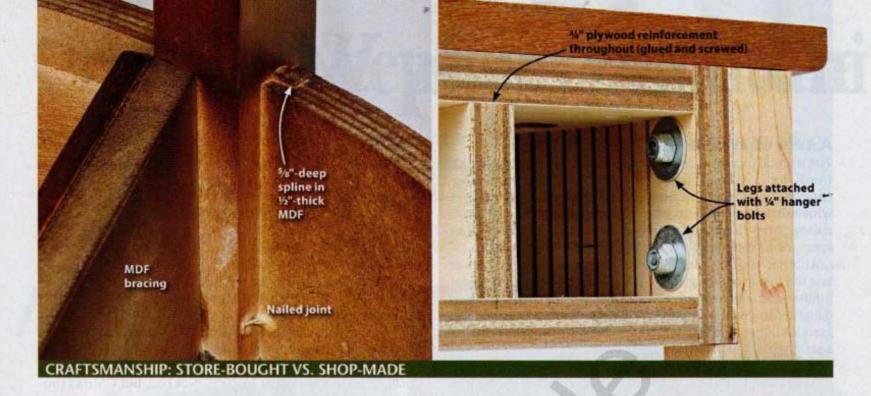
American consumers have been both the beneficiaries and the victims of this oversupply. Beneficiaries because wood furniture prices dropped 20 percent from 10 years ago, despite higher raw material costs. However, downward price pressure can also victimize consumers when manufacturers compromise quality to stay competitive.

You can read about these quality compromises on Web sites such as consumeraffairs.com, where a Texas woman writes, "My daughter sat in one of the chairs and it broke. She nearly fell with her baby in her arms."

"Korry" from Cary, N.C., writes, "One table had splits and another was broken. I called customer service, and they told me it was their policy to first send a technician out to try to fix it. What?!! Fix it? Glue it together? Come on people!"

"Disposable furniture is for nomads." —Matt Seiler, Tinley Park, Ill.





It's not that "imported" necessarily equates with "lowquality," nor should it. Higher quality requires management at the factory, so better companies maintain their own personnel overseas. Some go a step further.

"A good number of large retail stores attempted to go direct and import finished products," says Jackie Hirschhaut, public relations vice president for the American Home Furnishings Alliance. "Managing that business is so outside their realm of expertise, they're returning to dealing with manufacturers."

While retailers and manufacturers try to hold the quality line despite oversupply and a sluggish economy, there's a healthy niche for traditionally built, solid-hardwood furniture. "Solid-hardwood furniture is thriving at the upper end. There's a segment for whom solid wood furniture is an aspiration," Hirschhaut says. If you don't enjoy a high income, though, that means a hardwood dining table may not leave you with enough money to put food on it.

That's why it's "free time"

If most of us woodworking hobbyists turned pro, we probably couldn't charge enough to make a profit. For example, look at the cost to make the WOOD® magazine Arts & Crafts bedroom collection below: a bed with a headboard and footboard, two nightstands, a six-drawer dresser, and a chest.

Lumber and plywood costs, allowing 15 percent for waste, total about \$1,350. Then add \$250 more for hardware, finish, and shop supplies. You're on your own for using this as an excuse to buy new tools.



We estimate it would take 21 to 26 days to build all five pieces working 8-hour days. At \$50 per hour, the estimated labor costs would be \$8,400 to \$10,400. The grand total for this handmade, solid-oak collection could exceed \$12,000.

Now compare that to a bedroom set from your local furniture store or similar solid-oak pieces from missionliving.com, which sell for about \$4,450. Even a handmade bedroom set from Case Brothers (casebros.com) costs only about \$7,900.

You could give yourself a 50 percent "pay" cut, or about \$5,000 in labor. That's on par with the store-bought pieces, but still a big investment for most folks. So, you old softy, you build the set for free and lose money on the lumber.

In the end, a gift of shop-made furniture becomes more than something for sitting, eating, or sleeping: It's a gift of your skills, time, and love. The question is, will a gift meant to last beyond a lifetime be welcome that long?

"Until consumers reevaluate their purchasing decisions, only those who build, repair/restore, or who can afford custom will have pieces that won't go into the trash every 5–10 years."

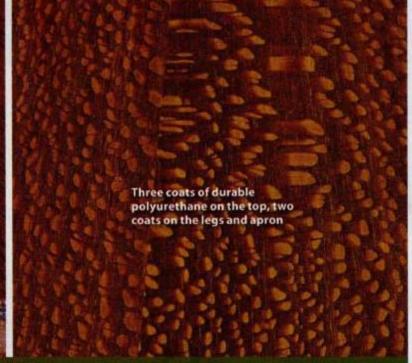
—Paul Hauschildt, Minneapolis

The permanence trend

Businesses pay megabucks to surreptitiously plant products in TV shows and movie scenes because it works. Monkey-seemonkey-shop has become institutionalized on Web sites, such as SeenOn.com or About.com. That oval wood-and-glass coffee table you saw on *Desperate Housewives*? It's there.

The ability to buy the latest thing at mouse-click speed has accelerated trends to a velocity nearly too fast for consumers to track. But this trend-trudge toward instant gratification shows signs of becoming ungratifying and even unfashionably wasteful. Tim Copeland hears environmental concerns from buyers of Copeland Furniture's traditionally made hardwood pieces. "Shipping goods halfway around the world costs





a great deal in fossil fuels," Copeland says. Manufacturing's impact on the environment also concerns them. "Is it being done where there are reasonable regulations?"

FINISH: STORE-BOUGHT VS. SHOP-MADE

Ad agency JWT studies enough human behavior to know a trend when it spots one. Its newsletter ranked "rethinking instant gratification" as a trend likely to last beyond this year: "'Custom-made' and 'one-of-a-kind' are rising above the mass-produced din of 'now." Translation: The easier it is to buy something, the less desirability it offers, whether that's a dining table or the plates upon it. That may explain why furniture stores fight for business with get-it-now ads while custom furnituremakers enjoy yearslong backlogs for one-of-a-kind pieces to satisfy clients who can afford to wait for eventual gratification over the instant kind.

After decades of being told that everything from dolls to dollar coins will become "collectible," now perhaps people can appreciate, value, and preserve handmade furniture for its beauty, quality, and rarity. Maybe the recipients of woodworkers' gifts, and the generations to follow, truly will appreciate the uniqueness of what they possess.

"If you tried to buy what I make, you couldn't pay for all the work I have in it. What I make is not for sale; it is my gift to the people I care about the most."

-Ron Altier, West Lafayette, Ohio

And so we build

Ah, those hulking, dark-stained pine waterbeds from the 1970s: Where are they now? When you craft heirloom furniture, you expect the quality to last for generations. But solid wood and skillful joinery alone aren't enough to give a piece heirloom status. You also need to choose a furniture style as enduring as the construction.

Fortunately, woodworkers can choose from enough time-tested furniture styles to satisfy all but the most trendy tastes. There's Queen Anne for lovers of classic "After I'm gone, I hope my kids fight for my stuff like wolves over a dead moose."

-Ted Victor, Lansing, Mich.

elegance, Arts & Crafts for those who prize clean lines and sturdy proportions, and Shaker for ones who value simplicity with a lighter touch. All have admirers today, just as they were admired decades or centuries ago. So, worries about building the "right" style shouldn't give you a project procrastination excuse. People you care about are waiting, so get busy.

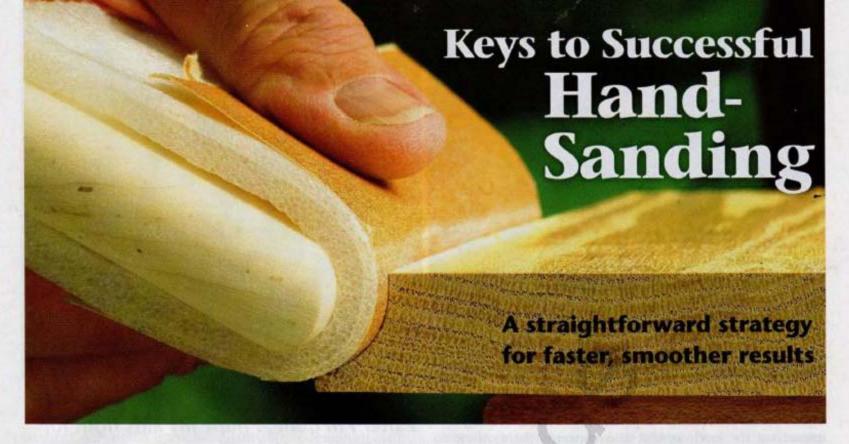
For the friends and descendants of many woodworkers, these gifts of lumber, labor, and love in the form of finely made tables, chairs, or bedroom sets may be the closest they will come to owning the sort of custom-made hardwood furnishings commissioned by the well-to-do. Today they may be gifts given in exchange for a simple "thank you." Generations later, though, these handmade legacies will be as treasured as the memories of their makers.

Written by Bob Wilson and Megan Stotmeister

When my wife and I are both gone from this world, I fully intend for our furniture to go to our descendants. That is the driving force behind my woodworking. I don't want people to walk by some rock with my birthdate on it and wonder what kind of man I was. I want my great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-desk I built and know what kind of man I was. That's immortality."

—Chuck Norgaard, Lake Crystal, Minn.

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e're all for power-sanding, but once the heavy work is done, corded tools can't compete with a little elbow grease. That's because power sanders leave small but detectable scratch patterns that can telegraph through your finish.

In contrast, a final hand-sanding (even when using the same grit as the power sander) produces a finer, grainaligned scratch pattern that disappears under the first coat of stain, oil, or filmforming finish. Plus, hand-sanding offers more flexibility and control you won't find from the corded competition. For smoothing curves, corners, and other small or delicate under-sanded spots, it's hard to beat a custom-made sanding block.

In this article, we'll tell you everything you need to create an economical handsanding starter kit. This selection of abrasives, blocks, and other materials—and the proper technique—helps you tackle most raw wood, mid-finish, and final polishing chores. You'll also learn how to make simple specialty blocks to smooth over complex profiles and custom curves.

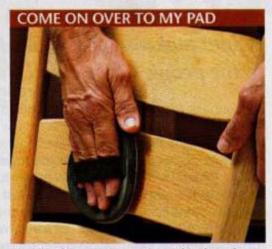
Selecting sandpaper: Stock up to sand less

Good news! Your first goal is to sand as little as possible. Usually, this means stopping at 180 grit before applying a film-forming finish, such as lacquer or poly, and at 220 grit before oil. (Some woodworkers prefer working up to 320

grit. Test a sample piece of wood to see and feel if the extra sanding is worth it.) Getting a super-smooth finish also means lightly sanding each coat with 320- or 400-grit paper and then polishing the final coat.

If you're using a random-orbit sander, you don't need to buy a lot of extra sandpaper. For sanding raw wood, buy a few rolls of aluminum-oxide sandpaper (120, 150, and 220 grit) to complement your existing collection of sanding discs. Trash that box of partially used sandpaper scraps. You may think you're saving money, but overused scraps cut more slowly, and can leave an uneven scratch pattern or burnish the surface. In either case, you wind up with an uneven looking finish. With the rolls, you tear off only as much as you need and toss it when you're done. (For larger surfaces, buy a hand-sanding pad, below, equipped

	ТҮРЕ	GRITS TO KEEP ON HAND	NOTES
STEP 1: Raw wood	Aluminum oxide	150, 180, 220	For faster sanding, replace worn paper frequently.
STEP 2: Between finish coats	Stearated aluminum oxide	320, 400	For dry-sanding only; don't use on water-based finishes.
	Silicon carbide wet/dry	320, 400	Best for water-based finishes; tends to clog when dry-sanding.
STEP 3: Final polish	Nonwoven synthetic pad	Ultrafine (gray)	Before sanding, make sure finish is fully cured.
	Nonwoven synthetic pad	Nonabrasive	Great for applying paste wax.



This flexible sanding pad uses hook-andloop sanding discs from your power sander, yet conforms easily to curved faces. The elastic strap reduces hand fatigue.



YOU'LL FIND SOFT STUFF EVERYWHERE

Why spend when you can scrounge? We rounded up these sandpaper backers in just a few minutes rummaging around the house and shop.

CREATE YOUR OWN FILING SYSTEM

Glue heavyweight sandpaper to hardwood strips to make "files" for getting into narrow spots and tight corners. Mark the grit on the stick.

with hook-and-loop discs from your random-orbit sander.)

Because power sanders cut through a finish in no time flat, it's best to sand finishes by hand. And here, you have two choices: dry- or wet-sanding. Drysanding offers more control than wet-, plus it's easier to see what you're doing. However, the finish can clog the paper, especially if the finish isn't fully cured. To prevent this, use a zinc-stearated abrasive. The stearate coating resists clogs by lubricating the paper, but the soaplike residue that remains after sanding may cause bonding problems with some water-based finishes. To be safe, dry-sand those finishes with siliconcarbide paper, or switch to wet-sanding.

In wet-sanding, use a liquid, such as mineral oil, mineral spirits, or soapy water, to provide lubrication and float off debris that otherwise would clog the sandpaper. For this, you want siliconcarbide wet/dry sandpaper that can stand up to wet work. The disadvantage of wet-sanding, besides the mess, is that the liquid creates the illusion of a thicker

finish. To avoid accidentally cutting through your finish, periodically wipe off the residue to check your progress.

Finally, invest in a few nonwoven synthetic pads for final polishing. The ultrafine (gray) pads contain just enough abrasive to remove minor imperfections without cutting through the finish. Use the nonabrasive (white) pads with a little wax; then buff with a rag to work up a showroom glow.

Save big by making your own sanding block set

Good backup is as important as the right sandpaper. By keeping the sandpaper in constant, even contact with the wood, a sanding block helps you finish faster and prevents unintentionally dishing or rounding-over your work. Luckily, you don't need to spend big bucks for good backup. Before you buy anything, search your shop for scraps, such as ceiling tile, sheet foam, and cork (see top left photo), that might provide firm support with just enough flex to prevent premature paper wear-out.

Leave those chunks of hardwood in the scrap bin. Because they don't allow the paper to flex, hardwood blocks tend to wear out paper in record time and leave wood looking more scratched than smooth. But by gluing sandpaper to hardwood strips, as shown above, you can make wooden files that excel at shaping corners and smoothing tight spots. Or, wrap a scrap of mating joint stock with self-adhesive paper that perfectly matches the profile, as shown at bottom left. For wet-sanding, choose blocks that don't warp, swell, or disintegrate when wet, such as sponges, rubber erasers, or even old mouse pads.

Size matters, too. In this case, smaller is better. You shouldn't need to resort to a big hand-sanding block, especially if you've already used a power sander. Smaller blocks—no bigger than a quarter sheet of standard paper—offer more control and a better feel for what you're sanding. Make the blocks about an inch narrower than your sandpaper so you can wrap and comfortably grip the paper along the sides.

When it's time to sand complex profiles, small sanding blocks really shine. In most cases, it's faster and easier to smooth a tricky curve in parts, simply by using a few smaller blocks, as shown opposite top, than it is to make a custom-shaped block. For broad curves, try using rigid foam insulation. Shape the foam to fit the curve, and then attach sandpaper, as shown at near left.

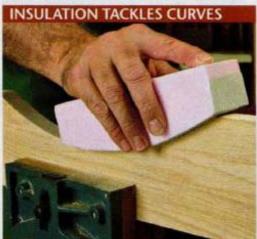
Sources

5" Flex Hand Pad/H&L #FR21150, \$5.95; Raw Wood Sanding Kit #RWS-001, \$24.95; Finer-Grit Wood & Finish-Sanding Kit #FSK-001, \$19.95 from Klingspor's Woodworking Shop. Call or click: 800-228-0000 or woodworkingshop.com.

Written by Joe Hurst-Wajszczuk



To sand the rule joint on this drop-leaf tabletop, we used a scrap cutoff from the mating leaf to create a perfect-match sanding block.



Foam insulation provides firm backup, and is easy to cut or sand to shape. An inexpensive offcut provides enough sanding-block stock for years.

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SHOP TESTED

Multibase Router

We tested 12 combo packs in search of the best—and it didn't take long to knock a few out of the running.

hether you're buying your first router or adding to those already on the shelf, you can't beat the value and versatility of a multibase kit. Of course, you could buy separate fixed-base or plunge units for about \$90 to \$180 each. But with many of today's combo kits, you can get both bases and one motor for just another \$40 or so, much cheaper than buying two separate routers.

But which kit should you buy? To find out, we tested 11 two-base kits and one with three bases. We ran them through a battery of tasks we expect routers in this class to handle. And we found good value and performance in several kits.

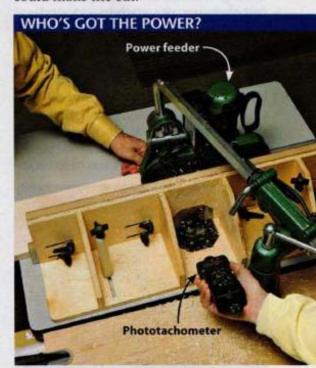
There's plenty of power for most routing tasks

First off, we wanted to find out if these routers have the necessary power. All of them have soft-start motors, a feature that requires a couple of seconds for the motor to reach full speed. This eliminates the jerk produced by motor torque at start-up. Each router displayed ample power for handheld work such as routing edge profiles and plowing dadoes, grooves, and deep mortises.

To get a head-to-head comparison of power, we mounted each router in its fixed base in a router table. We set each unit at 14,000 rpm, and fed hard maple at a reasonable 10-feet-per-minute

(fpm) rate using a Grizzly power feeder while cutting a 3/8" bead-and-cove profile. (See photo below.) Most handled this task with guns a-blazin' as their electronic speed controls maintained bit speed throughout the cut.

However, four units took a hit in this test. The Porter-Cable 694VK and Skil 1825 struggled without electronic speed controls. (Feedback circuitry on routers with this feature monitors spindle speed and sends more juice to the motor during heavy cuts to maintain speed.) The 694VK could muster only about half its speed, even when we slowed the feed rate to 6 fpm. We brought the Skil to a stop with the initial settings. We had to increase its speed to 18,000 rpm and slow the feed rate to 6 fpm before it could make the cut.



We measured spindle speed with a phototachometer as each router machined a profile in 3/4"-thick hard maple.



Reight William



struggled to maintain full speed, varying by 3,000 to 4,000 rpm throughout the cut. Still, we saw no negative impact on cut quality.

THE VERDICT: The Porter-Cable 694VK and Skil 1825 are eliminated from consideration. We place the Craftsman 28084 and Freud on "probation."

If power is no problem, go for comfort and feel

At 8 to 12 lbs, this size router proves a joy to use, lighter and more nimble than bulky 3-hp routers. The Milwaukee 5616-24 felt best in our hands with the easiest-to-grip rubber handles (on both bases) and its rubber-molded palm grip around the fixed base, as shown below.

HANDFUL OF ROUTER

On edge treatments we felt confident and comfortable gripping Milwaukee's fixedbase router with only one hand.

off switch was easy to reach on both bases without letting go of the handles.

Bosch's 1617EVSPK felt almost as good as the Milwaukee. The wooden handles on the fixed base were a little slick but comfortable, and the plunge base was a dream to operate with easy-to-grip rubber handles, exceptional balance, and controls easily within reach.

The Porter-Cable 895PK (below) has dual on/off switches, one at the top of the motor-handy in a router table-and the other next to one handle. We'd like more routers with this feature.

The Ridgid R2930, with rubber handles, was also easy to grip and use. We like the versatility of the Craftsman 28084's third base, a D-handle fixed

TWO SWITCHES FOR EASY ACCESS Optional dustcollection handle

The pole-type switches on Porter-Cable's 895PK give you two options to power up and shut down.

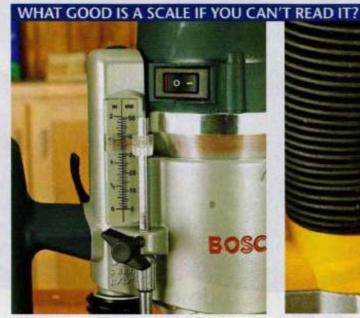
base, for many applications, particularly edge routing and dovetailing. (DeWalt also offers its 618 series in a three-base kit with a Dhandle, model #DW618B3, \$279.)

THE VERDICT: We don't eliminate any of the remaining 10 kits, but the Bosch (fixed base only), Craftsman 17543, and Hitachi KM12VC get a warning for slick handles.

Next, look for these ease-of-use features

Because you'll regularly change the motor from one base to the other, don't settle for a kit that makes it difficult.

- Straight up is right on. Fortunately, most of the motors slide straight in and out of their bases with just a flip of a cam-lock and quick-release lever. The DeWalt proved a little tight and difficult to remove. Makita's RF1101KIT requires a screwdriver to tighten a locking screw when switching to the plunge base.
- Fixed-base depth adjustments. Adjusting depth of cut on the fixed bases ranged from easy and intuitive to clumsy and stiff. The Bosch, Milwaukee, Porter-Cable 895PK, and Ridgid deliver the most accurate, repeatable, and easy-tomake adjustments. Each moves straight up and down with a quick release for big changes and a threaded rod for microadjustments. You twist the motor in the base to adjust depth on the Hitachi and Makita. They proved accurate, although we didn't like that sometimes the power cord swings around and gets in the way, and the switch moves as well.
- Plunge-base use. All but two (Craftsman 28084 and Hitachi) plunged smoothly. Those two were only slightly



The depth scale on the Bosch 1617EVSPK is easy to see when setting plunge depth.

stiff, but workable. We felt more in control using spring-loaded plunge-lock levers that you push down to plunge and then release to lock. Bosch, Hitachi, Makita, and Milwaukee have this type. The other plunge bases feature locks that you push down or sideways to lock. Still, all the locks held securely.

Milwaukee's scale proved easiest to read and adjust, followed closely by those on the Bosch (above) and Ridgid. The depth scales on the DeWalt and Freud are difficult to read and adjust.

Rotating turret-style depth-of-cut stops, shown below, make routing to precise incremental depths easy. Ridgid's single stop adjusts to 32 positions. The Bosch has eight stops, and Milwaukee six, both in 1/4" increments. The DeWalt,



The scale markings on the DeWalt DW618PK are mostly blocked by the depth rod.

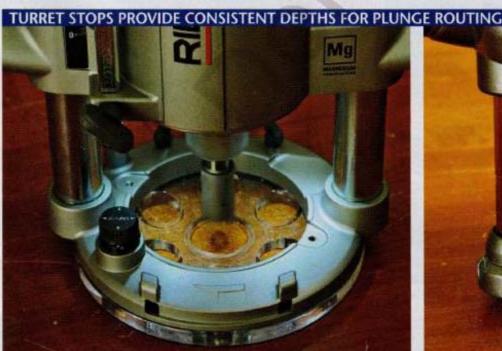
Freud, Hitachi, Makita, and Porter-Cable 895PK have multiple stops, with microadjustable settings.

■ Router-table use. With each fixed base mounted under a router table, we quickly appreciated the advantage of above-the-table height adjustments, standard on the Bosch, Craftsman 28084, Freud, Milwaukee, Porter-Cable 895PK, and Ridgid. Of these, only the Freud, shown opposite page, features a hands-free spindle lock once you engage it with the height-adjustment wrench. With the others, you still need to reach under the table, either to hold in the spindle lock or remove the router motor from the base to change bits.

Whether in a table or not, we prefer two-wrench bit changes to all the onewrench routers (except the Freud) because we found it difficult to hold in the small buttons that stop the spindle while also trying to grasp the router and loosen the collet. Routers with two wrenches: Bosch, Hitachi, Makita, Milwaukee, and Ridgid.

THE VERDICT: We vote six more kits off the island:

- The Craftsman 17543 because bit changes proved more difficult with its small collet lock and small wrench, and it was difficult to set bit heights accurately in both bases.
- Craftsman's 28084 has a stiff plunge action and finicky depth setting, and we've not forgotten its power issues.
- We had difficulty changing bases and bits with the DeWalt, and its plungedepth scale (left) proved difficult to use.
- The Freud has no depth scale on its fixed base, and its plunge scale was the most difficult to use. The depth-rod sleeve makes it tough to get to the adjustable turret stops with the required Torx driver. (Freud's Eric Baker says future models will have better scales and an eight-stop turret.)
- Hitachi's plunge lock is hard to reach without removing a hand from the router, and to release it, we had to push it farther down than we expected. The plunge base also has a stiff spring and finicky depth scale.
- To change bases, Makita requires a screwdriver instead of an easy-to-use cam lock, and its depth scales on both bases are tougher to use than most.



A quarter-turn of Ridgid's turret adjusts cutting depth by 1/64". The LED light increases visibility of the bit and your workpiece.



You adjust the screws on some turrets, like these two on the Hitachi, for microadjustments. The third stop is not adjustable.

YOU'LL FIND BIG DIFFERENCES WHEN IT COMES TO CHANGING BITS



Freud allows bit changes and height adjustments to be made above the table.



Two wrenches give you plenty of leverage to easily break loose the collet to change bits.



With one-wrench changes, you hold the motor as well as the spindle lock and wrench.

More things you should consider before buying

Now we're down to the four finalists that have distinguished themselves above all the others: Bosch, Milwaukee, Porter-Cable 895PK, and Ridgid.

■ Variable speed settings. This is a must-have to safely run larger-size bits at slower speeds. All of these routers have variable speeds, but Porter-Cable and Ridgid mark their dials in rpm numbers. Milwaukee has a speed chart next to its dial—but it has "backlash," meaning

when changing directions on the dial, we had to turn it three clicks before the motor would change speed. Bosch marks its dial in 1 through 6 increments, but you need to check the owner's manual for corresponding speeds.

■ Dust collection. When edge routing, none of the routers gather in all the dust and chips while tethered to a shop vacuum, except for Bosch, which offers an optional collection shield (#RA1170, \$15). But for closed or trapped cuts, such as dadoes and grooves, they all do a

respectable job collecting the debris. Milwaukee and Ridgid include dust-collection accessories for each base in their kits. We achieved good collection with the hollow column built into Porter-Cable's plunge base and got similar results with the optional fixed-base handle, shown on page 71.

■ Lights. We like Ridgid's LED lights that couple with the clear subbases to provide better visibility around the bit.

THE VERDICT: Warning to Milwaukee for speed-control backlash.

MEET THE FINAL FOUR CONTENDERS



Bosch 1617EVSPK, \$220

boschtools.com, 877-267-2499

High Points

- ★ The plunge-base depth scale is among the easiest to read, marked in inches and millimeters.
- Spring-loaded plunge lock is easily reached without removing your hand from the handle and never slipped during our tests.
- Clear chip shield on the plunge base flips down for easy access to the collet.

More Points

Bosch includes an adapter to use its snap-in guide bushings, but you need to buy another adapter to use Porter-Cable-style guide bushings.

Milwaukee 5616-24, \$250

milwaukeetool.com, 800-729-3878

High Points

- Spring-loaded plunge lock is easily reached without removing your hand from the handle and never slipped during our tests.
- A rubber grommet over the through-the-base height adjustment keeps dust from plugging the hole.
- The interchangeable subbases have one opening for Porter-Cable-style guide bushings and the other for larger bits.
- One of three tested kits with a five-year warranty.

More Points

The case is a trifold, with the router and second base sitting upright on the middle section. We spilled it a couple of times before we got used to standing it on edge prior to opening.





Porter-Cable 895PK, \$290

deltaportercable.com, 888-848-5175

High Points

- The power switch has two locations: one near the handles, and another at the top.
- Three of the six turret stops are adjustable.

Low Points

We had to push the plunge-base lock down nearly to its farthest point to lock it in place.

More Points

This router produced a noticeable vibration, but that did not affect its power or cut quality.

	THE PARTY		8		1				Mι	JLT	TIBA	SEF	ROU	TE	R	KI	TS	:	
		MOTOR COLLET			BASE CONSTRUCTION					PERFORMANCE									
						FIXED BASE				PLU	NGE B	ASE		PRIMARY					
MANUFACTURER	MODEL	Speed Range, rpm X 1,000	Electronic Feedback? (Yes, No)	Type (1)	Tightening Method (2)	Subbase Opening, Inches	Base Opening Without Subbase, Inches	Max. Collet Travel, Inches	Height-Adjustment Mechanism (3)	Number of Turret Depth Stops	Max. Plunge Depth, Inches	Subbase Opening, Inches	Base Opening Without Subbase, Inches	Base Shape (4)	Observed Power (6)	Overall Comfort And Control	Lack Of Vibration	Ease Of Changing Bases	Ease Of Changing Bits
BOSCH	1617EVSPK	8-25	Y	SR	2W	21/16	33/4	21/8	QR	8	23/8	21/16	35/16	F	A	A	A	A	A
CD 1 57 511 111	17543	12-25	Y	SR	SL	11/4	4	134	QR	4	21/2	11/4	31/4	F	A-	A	A	A	B-
CRAFTSMAN	28084	12-25	Y	SR	SL	11/4	4	134	QR	5	21/8	13/16	31/4	F	B+	A	A	A	В
DEWALT	DW618PK	8-24	Y	SR	SL	13/16	33/4	11/8	C	5	21/2	13/16	39/16	F	A	A	A	B+	В
FREUD	FT1702VCEK	10-23	Y	SR	SL	2	311/16	17/16	QR	3	21/16	23/8	311/16	R	B-	A	A	A	A
HITACHI	KM12VC	8-24	Y	SR	2W	13/4	33/8	1%16	RM	3	29/16	13/4	39/16	R	A	A	A	A-	A-
MAKITA	RF1101KIT	8-24	Y	SR	2W	13/16	37/16	2	RM	3	29/16	13/16	37/16	R	A	A	A	B-	A
MILWAUKEE	5616-24	10-24	Y	SR	2W	21/2	33/16	11/16	QR	6	27/8	15/16	35/16	R	A	A	A	A	A
DODTED CARLE	694VK	10-27.5	N	SR	2W	13/16	33/4	11/8	RM	6	21/2	13/16	33/4	R	C*	A	A-	B-	A
PORTER-CABLE	895PK	10-23	Y	SR	SL	21/2	37/8	21/8	QR	6	2	13/16	35/8	F	A	A	A-	A	B-
RIDGID	R2930	10-23	Y	SR	2W	21/2	35/8	23/8	QR	32	25/16	13/16	35/8	F	A	A	A	A	B+
SKIL	1825	10.5-25	N	NR	SL	21/16	41/2	11/2	QR	2	2	21/16	31/2	F	D*	C	B-	В	A

- 1. (NR) Non-self-releasing (SR) Self-releasing
 - (SL) Spindle lock and one wrench wrenches
- Round with a flat edge
 - (R) Round
- Excellent 5.
 - Good В
 - Fair
 - Poor
- Measured with a phototachometer while routing a ¾"-deep bead and cove profile on a router table.
 - * No electronic feedback control

I with quick

otor

Not available on this model



Ridgid R2930, \$200

ridgid.com, 866-539-1710

High Points

- This router has the longest power cord at nearly 121/2'.
- Each subbase has a flat edge for routing against a straightedge. One subbase fits Porter-Cable-style guide bushings.

Low Points

The side-to-side plunge lock—mounted on the right side—is awkward to use, as you push toward the motor to release it and pull toward the handle to lock it.

More Points

- The heavyweight-fabric bag allows for quick repacking, but we'd like it a little bigger to make room for accessories.
- Customers will receive a lifetime service agreement from Ridgid when they register their router within 90 days of purchase.

TWO BASES ARE BETTER THAN ONE ACCESSORIES (7) RATINGS (5) SECONDARY FIXED-BASE USE PLUNGE-BASE USE Ease Of Adjusting Depth Stop Depth-Scale Readability Depth-Scale Readability Ease Of Repacking Case 8 Plunge-Lock Reliability Setting Cutting Depth Depth-Scale Accuracy Depth-Scale Accuracy Country of Assembly Plunge Smoothness With Plunge Base Cord Length, Feet Router-Table Use With Fixed Base Warranty, Years Price (**Dust Control Dust Control** Standard Optional Selling F A,W C,D,E,G 8.7 10.4 10.1 M \$220 1 1 C \$120 9.9 8.0 b D,E C,G,S 8.4 D,E,H,W C,G,S 10.0 1 C 5220 b 8.8 10.5 b b 8.2 3 M na C,D,S E,G,H 8.2 10.9 \$220 S 9.5 5 \$200 c A,D,W E,G 9.3 10.7 b b b 7.3 5 C \$180 A,C,G,S D,E 9.9 8.7 b b b D,E,G 7.9 9.9 8.5 1 U \$220 5 8.0 U \$250 C.D.W E.G.S 8.9 11.4 M \$220 E,G,S 11.2 7.1 3 8.1 b C,W D,E,G,S 8.8 11.9 10.1 3 M \$290 b C,D,W 3 C \$200 E,G 9.2 11.9 12.3 1 C \$100 D,E,G 8.2 9.4 6.5

- 7. (A) Subbase adapter for guide bushing
 - (C) Centering cone
 - (D) Dust-collection attachment
 - (E) Edge guide
 - (G) Guide bushing
- (H) D-handle base
- (S) Additional subbases
- (W) Router-table depth-adjustment wrench
- 8. (C) China
 - (M) Mexico
 - (S) Spain
 - (U) United States

 Prices are typical street prices current at time of article production and do not include shipping, where applicable.

Here's where we'd route our router dollars

We could find no serious flaws with the Bosch 1617EVSPK, so it gets our nod as Top Tool. It has outstanding power, easy-to-read and easy-to-use depth scales on both bases, a smooth plunge action, through-the-base height adjustments, an eight-stop turret, and two thick forged wrenches for easy bit changes. The Milwaukee 5616-24 is powerful and comfortable to use, but the backlash-like unresponsiveness in the variable-speed dial relegates it to a close second.

Although it didn't make our final four list—it's somewhat difficult to change bits and set bit heights—we found the Craftsman 17543 provides decent performance for a low price. It gets our Top Value award. For \$120, you get a router with good power that slides into and out of its bases easily and includes clear subbases, an LED light, an edge guide, and dust-collection attachments. The subbase openings are molded for guide bushings, so you'll need to spend \$20 more to get subbases for larger bits.

Written by Bob Hunter with Randy Zimmerman

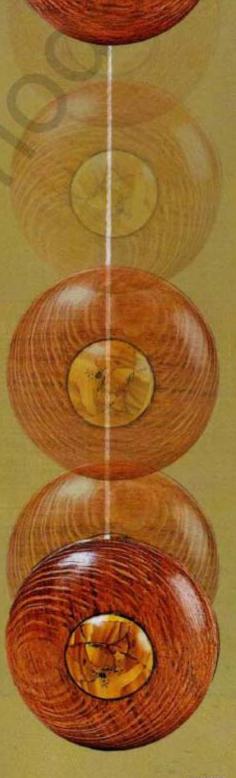
Craftsman 17543, \$120

craftsman.com, 800-349-4358



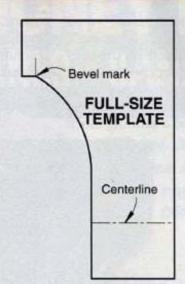
Fun and Fancy MO-YO

Are cutoffs of exotic wood collecting dust in your shop?
Here's your chance to transform a few pieces into an eyecatching toy.
The kit includes a special mandrel that makes turning one child's play.



1 Gather the materials

For this project, you'll need the supplies shown below. (For the mandrel, yo-yo hardware, stone inlays, 35mm Forstner bit, and an inexpensive drill chuck, see Source, on page 78.) Using a compass, draw two 3"-diameter circles on the same piece of ¾"-thick figured stock. To make the template, photocopy the yo-yo pattern at right, adhere it to cardboard with spray adhesive, and cut it to shape.





2 Install the aluminum hubs

Chuck a 35mm Forstner bit into your drill press. Centering the bit on the compass center mark, drill a 3/8"-deep hole in each circle, as shown below. Test-fit the aluminum hubs to make sure they are flush with the surface. Bandsaw the blanks to shape, staying slightly outside the lines. Spread a thin layer of quick-setting epoxy around the side of each hole, and press the hubs into place, smooth side out.



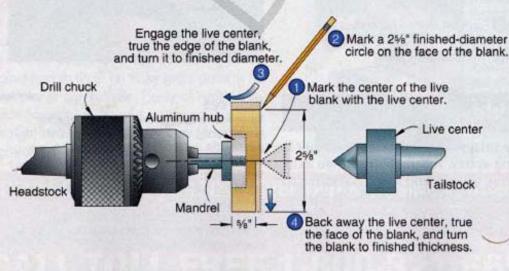
3 Mount and true the blanks

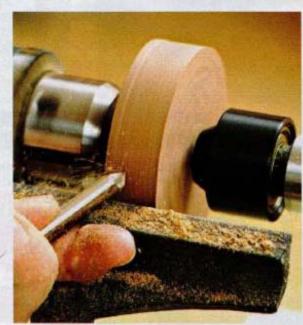
Tool: 3/8" or 1/2" bowl gouge.
Tool rest: Slightly below center.

Speed: 1,800 rpm.

Install a drill chuck in the lathe headstock, and chuck in the mandrel. (If the machine screw turns in the mandrel, apply liquid thread locker, such as Locktite.) Then screw one blank onto the mandrel, and mark the center with the lathe tailstock center. Next, draw a 25/8"-diameter circle on the face of the blank. Engage the lathe tail center, and use a bowl gouge to true the blank edge to finished diameter, as shown below right.

Now back away the tailstock. Making light pull cuts from the center to the edge with your bowl gouge, true the face of the blank, and turn it to the 5/8" finished thickness. Mount and true the second blank.





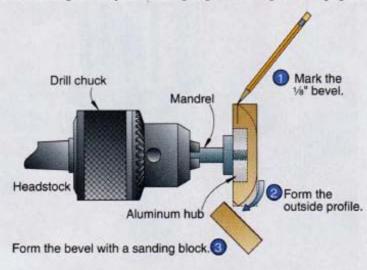
4 Shape the yo-yo disks

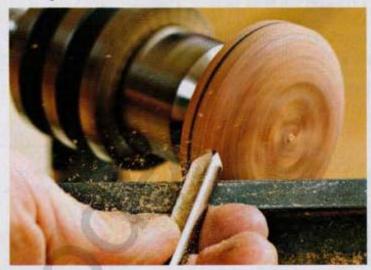
Tool: 3/8" or 1/2" bowl gouge.
Tool rest: Slightly below center.

Speed: 1,800 rpm.

On the edge of the blank, make a mark for a bevel 1/8" from the back face, where shown below. Making pull cuts from the center to the edge with your bowl gouge, form the outside profile of the yo-yo disk, as shown below right. Make light cuts and check the profile with the template. To avoid tearing out the back edge of the disk, stop your gouge cuts at the 1/8" bevel line. To reduce string wear, use 150-grit sandpaper and a sanding block

to form the 1/8" bevel. Mount the second blank and repeat these steps to form the second disk. For proper balance of the finished yo-yo, make sure the diameter, thickness, and profile of each disk is exactly the same.





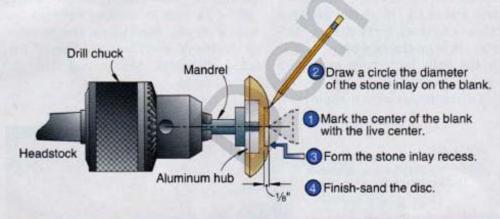
5 Form recesses for the stone inlays

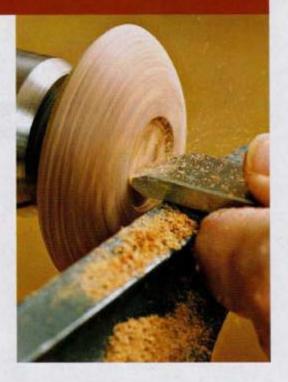
Tool: 3/4" skew chisel.

Tool rest: Slightly above center.

Speed: 1,800 rpm.

Mark the disk center with the lathe tail center. Measure the diameter of the stone inlay, and draw a circle of this diameter on the blank. Using a skew chisel as a scraper (placed flat on the tool rest with the cutting edge trailing), cut a ½"-deep recess for the inlay, as shown at right. Make light cuts and sneak up on the marked line, checking the recess with the inlay for a snug fit. Finish-sand the front and back of the disk and the bevel to 320 grit. Mount the second blank and repeat.





6 Apply a finish and assemble

With each disk mounted, in turn, on the mandrel, apply sanding sealer. One coat is sufficient for close-grained woods. Apply two coats to open-grained species, sanding between coats. Sand the final sealer coat with 320-grit sandpaper, and apply a shellac/wax finish, such as Mylands Friction Polish. Avoid getting finish into the inlay recess. Remove the disks from the mandrel and mount the

stone inlays with a few drops of quicksetting epoxy. Assemble the yo-yo axle, bearing, washer, and string according to the instructions that come with the kit. Now see if you can execute a perfect "around the world," or maybe "walk the dog" across the carpet.

Written by Jan Svec

Project design: Phil Brennion

Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine; Lorna Johnson

Sources

Yo-yo kit. Hardware for one yo-yo, mandrel, stone inlays (2), string, kit no. 950-7083, \$22.99 ppd. Craft Supplies USA. Call 800-551-8876, or go to woodturner-scatalog.com.

Forstner bit. 35mm Forstner bit no. 995-7083, \$12.99 ppd. Craft Supplies USA, see phone number and Web address above.

Drill chuck. ½" drill chuck with #2 Morse taper no. 964-7300, \$24.99 ppd. Craft Supplies USA, see phone number and Web address above.

Also check out Packard Woodworks for turning supplies. Call 800-683-8876, or visit packardwoodworks.com.

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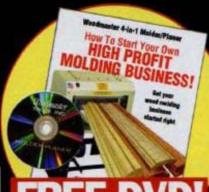
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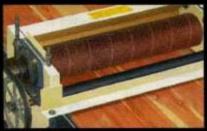
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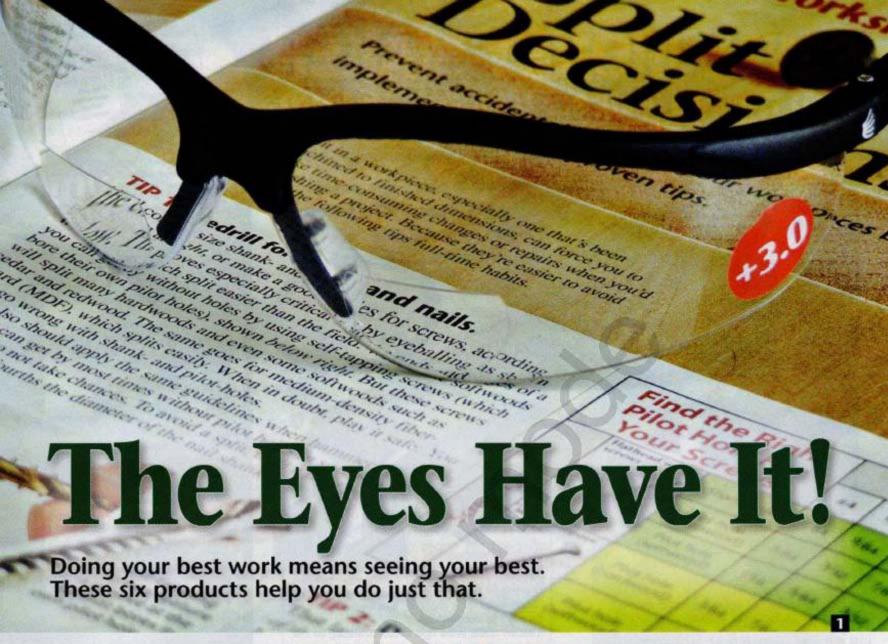
cuts per inch for fine finish passes.



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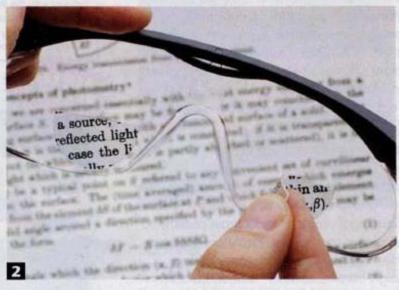


oodworking can be hazardous to your vision, what with dust and such flying around. That's why we always wear eye protection when working with power tools. Unfortunately, all the safety gear in the world can't protect our eyes from aging, and all those little lines on rulers and gauges begin to blur after age 40. If your cutting tools are sharper than your vision, stick around and you'll learn some great ways to see your way clearer.

First, sharpen the image

Full-face shields easily cover prescription eyeglasses, but woodworkers who don't wear prescription glasses sometimes still need a bit of help reading tape measures and other fine markings. Manufacturers are stepping up to the plate by combining safety glasses with built-in' reading lenses in products, such as CatEyes Magnifying Bifocal Safety Glasses (\$7, 888-443-3748, fastcap.com), shown in **Photo 1**, above. They're not truly bifocals because the upper viewing field is uncorrected, but the lower magnifying section functions just like those on traditional bifocals. They come in standard magnifications from 1.5× to 3.0×.

But what if you already have a favorite pair of safety glasses, or if your regular glasses correct for distance? Not a problem. The Optx20/20 system (\$20, 800-344-2020, optx2020.com), shown in **Photo 2**, uses stick-on lenses to create bifocals on any glasses or face shield. The thin, pliable semicircles stick to any

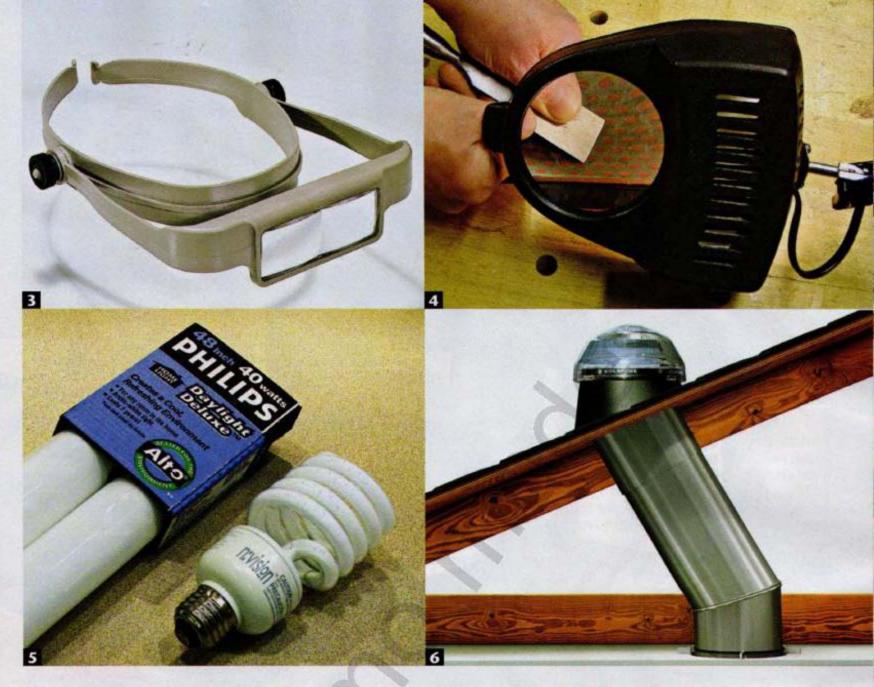


smooth, glossy surface and come in magnification ranges from $1.25 \times$ to $3.0 \times$.

Now, enlarge the view

Of course, you might already wear prescription bifocals. Or you just may need some extra magnification for finely detailed work. To make small things look bigger, nothing's better than a hands-free magnifying glass. One way to do that is with a magnifying visor, such as the one in **Photo 3**. The OptiSIGHT

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(\$30, 913-492-2500, doneganoptical.com) combines a headband—like the type used in face shields, but much lighter with interchangeable acrylic lens plates. The visor can be worn over prescription glasses and tilts up out of the way when not needed. The visor includes lens plates in 3×, 4×, and 5× magnifications, and an optional 7× lens plate is also available.

Increasing the amount of light on a subject helps you see it better, too. When you need both magnification and more light, it's hard to beat a simple magnifying light [Photo 4]. Available just about everywhere, including craft and discount stores, it comes with a clamp-on base that also can be screwed into place. An articulated arm allows the lighted lens to be placed anywhere within its reach. Prices range from a mere \$12–\$15 for basic lights using ordinary incandescent bulbs up to models with circular fluorescent tubes costing from \$60–\$100. Unless you have a specific need for a high-end unit, however, the low-cost lights usually do the trick.

Brighten things up

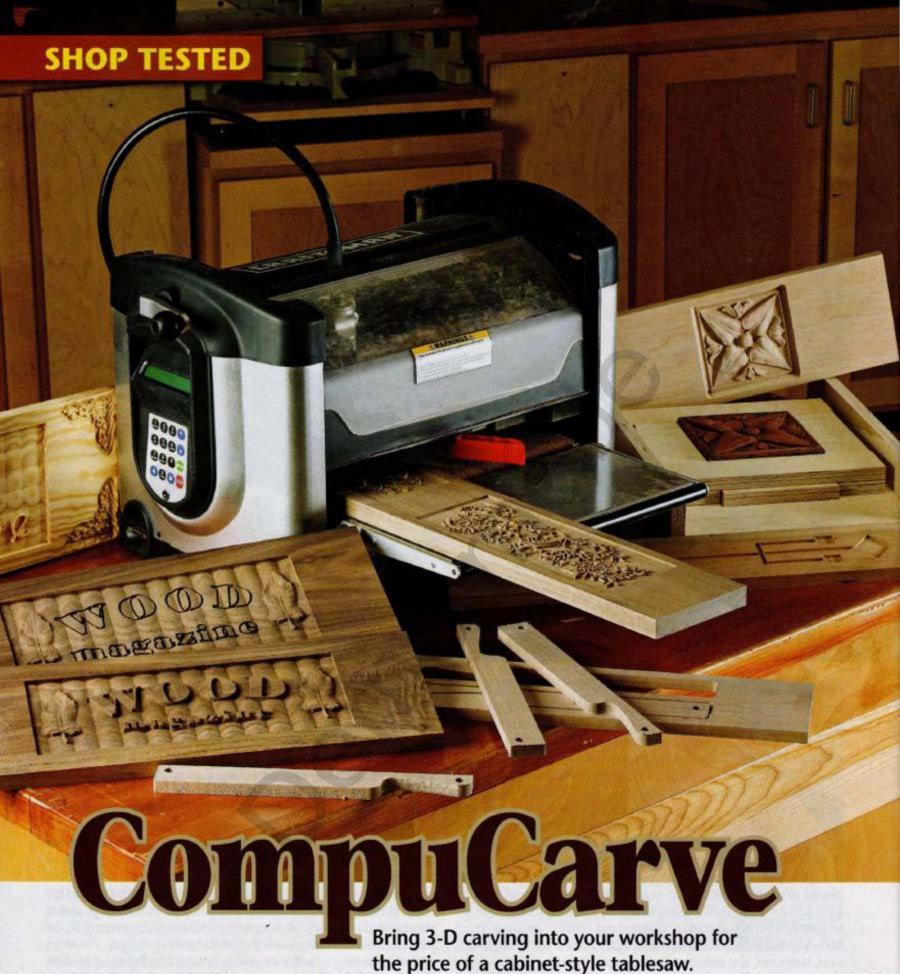
The quality of shop light affects how your eyes perceive color. During finishing, you want to accurately see the color of the wood, any stain you may use, and any additional coloration lent by the final topcoat. However, the ubiquitous fluorescent lights found in most shops don't always give a natural appearance. That's why a project may look one way in the shop but entirely different elsewhere.

For viewing true colors, step up to "daylight" fluorescent lighting [Photo 5], which better simulates nature. The key is the color rendering index, or CRI, a zero-to-100 scale that rates light output relative to normal sunlight. The noonday sun has a CRI of 100, and the closer you can get to that number, the more accurate the color of your projects. Consider a CRI of 80–90 good enough for your shop.

Likewise, take a look at the color temperature, a rating measured in degrees Kelvin (K) compared with sunlight. A color temperature range of 6,200–6,800 degrees K is closest to actual daylight. Both the CRI and the color temperature should be listed on the packaging.

Of course, if your goal is to simulate daylight, why not go for the real thing? Natural light is a huge boon in the shop, and if you have the luxury of designing your shop from scratch, be sure to include windows. For windowless shops, consider adding a skylight, such as the Solatube Daylighting System (888-765-2882, solatube.com), a self-contained skylight [Photo 6] that adapts to almost any roofline and ceiling. Its exterior dome captures light from multiple angles, focuses it into a reflective tube, and delivers the light along an angled path. Installation proves easier than regular skylights, and requires a minimum of cutting. A typical system like the one shown starts at about \$300.

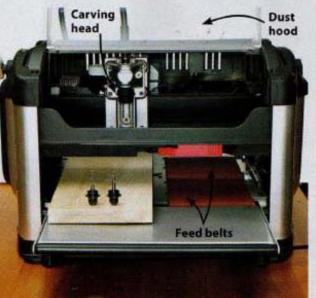
Written by A.J. Hamler

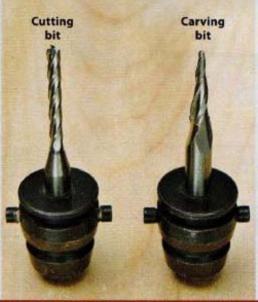


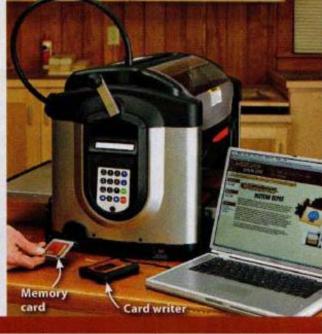
View a FREE video of the CompuCarve in action at woodmagazine.com/compucarve t doesn't happen often, but every once in a while a manufacturer comes along with a tool that's truly revolutionary in its design, function, or price. Such is the case with the new Craftsman CompuCarve (sold also by CarveWright at carvewright.com), a computer-numerically-controlled (CNC)

milling machine that looks like a benchtop planer. We call it revolutionary because although its price (\$1,900) isn't for the budget-conscious among us, that's a lot less than CNC routers that typically sell for five figures and up.

So what do you get for that money? At the very least the CompuCarve can cre-







Load your designs onto the memory card to transfer the carving instructions from your computer to the CompuCarve.

YOUR COMPUTER DOES THE THINKING; THE BITS DO THE DIRTY WORK

CompuCarve's carving head works similar to a desktop printer, while the feed belts move your workpiece forward and backward. The 1/8" spiral cutting bit creates edges perpendicular to the workpiece face. The carving bit makes beveled and stepped cuts.

ate signs—as simple or elaborate as you want. A signmaker who currently uses hand tools or a router will quickly recoup his investment on time savings alone. But can it just as easily crank out project parts in quantity? After a couple of months of intense testing, the answer is a qualified "yes," but before we get to that, some explanation is in order.

Here's how it works

Inside the CompuCarve a carving head (essentially a small router) on a sliding carriage, shown above, moves on two axes: up and down, and side-to-side. Abrasive feed belts—like those on a drum sander—feed your workpiece in and out of the machine. The precise coordination of these three movements makes carving and cutting any shape possible. Bits mounted in bayonet-style

collets—the machine comes with a tapered carving bit and a 1/8" spiral cutting bit, shown above—snap into the carving head. The CompuCarve can mill workpieces up to 5" thick, 141/2" wide, and 12' long (but you'll need infeed and outfeed support for stock longer than 4').

The machine relies on special software, and that's where your computer comes in. To run the CompuCarve you'll need a reasonably up-to-date operating system on your computer. Minimum requirements for a PC include Windows 2000; Macintosh users must have OS10.3 or newer software. Go to craftsman.com for specific software needs.

Begin by creating your own design (more on that later) or choosing one from the CompuCarve library. Save it onto the memory card using the card writer, shown above. Then insert the card into the machine. Next, install the appropriate bit, place your workpiece into the unit, and press the start button. The CompuCarve measures the width and length of your workpiece and then carves the design. Your computer will estimate the carving time based on the complexity of the design. The machine tells you which bit to use for specific tasks, and if a job takes both it will carve all it can with one bit before stopping to allow you to switch bits.

Included with the software package are a dozen drop-and-click designs, brackets, rosettes, and other decorative motifs. Supporting all this is the Carve-Wright Web site (carvewright.com) that provides a project gallery, user forum, design pattern store, and product and software updates.

Helpful tips to get you started

We learned a lot during our extensive testing of the CompuCarve:

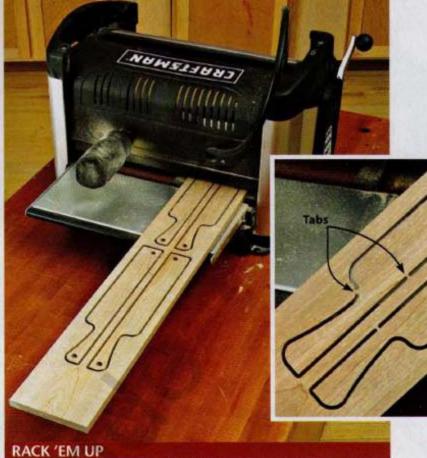
- Users should depend on the helpful CarveWright Web site as an extension of the owner's manual and for helpful tips and software updates.
- Initially, be prepared to spend a lot of time at the computer. Practice will hone your skills and reduce the frustrations we sometimes encountered as we became familiar with the software.
- Rather than designing your own projects from scratch with the CompuCarve software, sketch out your design on graph paper (including dimensions). Then redraw it on the computer using a grid applied to the "virtual board," and you'll save time.

- Make experimental cuts in MDF or scrapwood before using—and potentially ruining—your good stock.
- Cover workpieces prone to grain tearout with masking tape before carving to help reduce tear-out, as shown at right.
- There's no dust collection on this machine, only a small port with a dust bag that vents the motor fan. (This port seldom vented dust.) To keep the machine running smoothly we recommend thoroughly removing dust and shavings with a vacuum and compressed air after each carving.
- Although costly, some accessories, such as the scanning probe (\$300), extra bit set (\$300), and Centerline Text lettering program (\$100), proved worthwhile.



We cut out these project parts from birch plywood. The one on the left suffered tear-out, but the tape prevented it on the other.





SIMPLE WORKS BEST

Of CompuCarve's three lettering modes, we preferred the quick and easy-to-read work done with the Centerline Text accessory package.

The CompuCarve leaves tiny tabs that keep these knife rack parts from breaking loose and getting damaged during machining.

It's a signmaker's dream

Most of the time the CompuCarve routs out its design—whether lettering, graphics, or decorative design —using a raster-based pattern. That means it removes material line by line as the spinning carving bit moves across the workpiece, getting deeper with each pass, similar to how a desktop printer takes several passes across a page to print one line of type. The other mode is vector carving, where the spiral bit routs in 1/6"-deep increments from point to point, like a connect-the-dots puzzle. This mode proved best for cutting project parts.

Although the CompuCarve will render nearly any font loaded on your computer, avoid fonts with narrow lines and serifs—the pointy ends and tips on some type fonts—when carving because those delicate portions of letters break off easily. An accessory software enhancement we tested called Centerline Text, when combined with a 60° V-groove bit (\$20), carved faster and cleaner than raster and vector modes. The letters look as though they were hand-carved with a V-gouge, too.

Can it make project parts?

Going beyond sign carving is not for the timid or impatient, but it can be done. The software does not import CAD files, and we found the drawing tools in the CompuCarve's Designer software cumbersome and the learning curve steep.

After several failures with a complex part, we tried to duplicate the much simpler parts for the knife rack *above right* and on *page 94*. Eventually, we got the CompuCarve to cut out six parts in 45 minutes, but the edges needed a fair amount of cleanup and sanding.

The CompuCarve requires material that's jointed and planed on all surfaces. Although it will rip and crosscut workpieces as it claims, it takes longer for that 1/8"-diameter bit to make the series of incremental cuts necessary to do the job versus using a tablesaw. (It took 15 minutes to mill a 3/4"-thick board square and true to 6"×3".) And the chatter marks left on the edges and ends need significant sanding or planing. You're better off to use your tablesaw and a sharp blade.

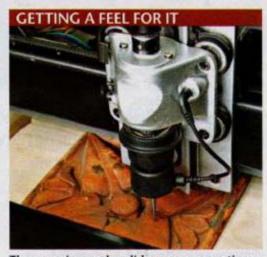
You copy me?

Upgrades for the CompuCarve are many and pricey, but for copying profiles or relief carvings, the scanning probe accessory is worth it. This device mounts into the carving head and lightly drags a pointed probe back and forth over the surface of a three-dimensional object, such as an escutcheon plate, relief carving, or rosette, as shown at *right*. The probe creates a 3-D "map" of the object and loads it onto the memory card. You then can import the image into the computer to reproduce it in a project. (It took three hours to scan the rosette, and another 55 minutes to carve it.)

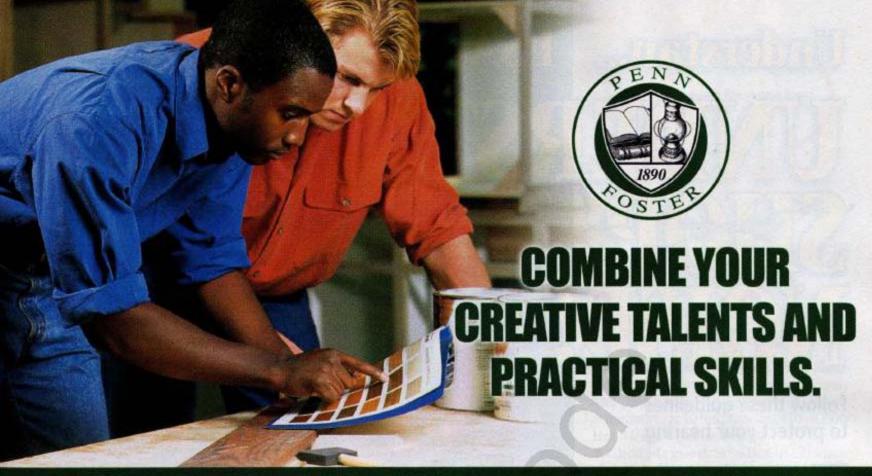
The bottom line

Like almost all innovative tools that have no peer, the CompuCarve comes at a premium price that will likely turn away many interested consumers. We all have to justify our tool purchases, and this is more than a simple impulse buy. So it's probably not for someone who'll make a couple of signs and then shelve it. That said, the CompuCarve performs tasks-some with minimum user input—that no other machine in its price range can do. If you make lots of signs or regularly incorporate decorative or carved elements into your projects, then you'll love this machine and should have no trouble realizing its value. •

Written by Bob Hunter with Jan Svec



The scanning probe glides across an antique terra-cotta rosette, recording the shape and contours, then saves it on the memory card.



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Understan... I SAID... UNIDERSTANIDI SHOP NICIE

Follow these guidelines to protect your hearing.

here's no denying that power tools make your woodworking easy. But there's also no avoiding the fact they can rob you of your hearing. The good news: Noise-induced hearing loss is 100-percent preventable.

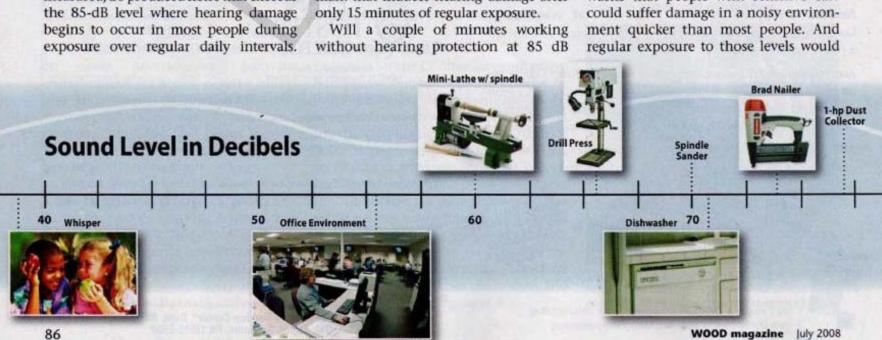
To learn more about how hearing loss occurs, and which products best help you ward it off, we consulted several experts in the field, and tested a number of hearing protectors. Follow these tips and you'll have no problem hearing all the wonderful compliments about your woodworking for many years to come.

How loud is too loud?

We measured the sound level of various machines and tools in use with a decibel (dB) meter. (See how tools compare to everyday noises, below.) Of the 50 tools we measured, 26 produced noise that exceeds the 85-dB level where hearing damage begins to occur in most people during exposure over regular daily intervals.

Additionally, 18 of those tools exceeded 90 dB, where hearing damage occurs in just 2½ hours, and six topped the 100-dB mark that induces hearing damage after only 15 minutes of regular exposure.

cause damage? Probably not, but Mark Stephenson of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) warns that people with sensitive ears could suffer damage in a noisy environment quicker than most people. And regular exposure to those levels would





Audiologist Stephanie Fleckenstein delivers sound signals in different frequencies to Matt Seiler to test a pair of hearing muffs.

In-Ear Foam Plugs

Foam Plugs on a Band

Premolded Plugs

Audio Plugs

likely result in hearing loss. Just to be safe, wear protection anytime you fire up a machine.

Which hearing protector should you wear?

Federal law requires all hearing protectors to include a noise-reduction rating (NRR) on their packaging. This figure is calculated by experts who measure the actual noise reduction as tested on hundreds of subjects, also factoring in each tester's hearing level and the testing conditions. But Stephenson cautions that because technicians calculate these ratings in laboratories where conditions are ideal and free of other noise, the actual noise reduction you can expect to achieve in your shop equals about half that. That's due to such variables as:

- The user's ability and willingness to install the device correctly for maximum protection. (For a free PDF showing how to properly install in-ear foam plugs, go to woodmagazine.com/plugs.)
- Obstacles like eye glasses, safety glasses, hats, or beards that can prevent a tight seal of muffs around the ears.
- Each person's head and ears differ slightly in size and shape, so some protectors fit better than others and provide better protection.

So, use protection devices that reduce your shop's noise levels to below 85 dB. In other words, get the most NRR you can while still finding a protector that's comfortable and compatible with your eye protection. Then wear it!

In-ear plugs don't interfere with safety glasses, but do they work as well as muffs? To find out, we spent a day with Stephanie Fleckenstein, a certified audiologist at the University of Iowa's Department of Speech Pathology and Audiology. She put WOOD® magazine technical consultant Matt Seiler in a

sound-treated chamber, as shown above left, with a variety of hearing protectors, and measured the amount of sound attenuation at 10 frequencies (250–8,000 Hz). Here's what we found:

Description of the plugs—which cost pennies apiece—cut noise by 35 to 45 dB. The key here is proper insertion. Stephanie says to insert them as far as you can, but still be able to pull them out. She inserted the plugs into Matt's ears by rolling and compressing a plug, pulling his ear to better open

Know how much protection you're getting

Protector Type	dB Attenuation
Standard in-ear foam plugs 1	35-45
Foam plugs on a rigid band 2	25-35
Passive muffs	15-35
Premolded ear plugs	20-35
Electronic muffs	20-35
Muffs coupled with foam plugs	35-55

NOTE: Results of WOOD magazine clinical testing of multiple protectors at the University of Iowa on one test subject. Actual reduction levels in your shop will be about half these amounts.

- 1 With all but 1/4" inserted into ear canal
- 2 Inserted as deeply into ear canal as possible

Noise level exposure limits before hearing damage occurs

Noise level, dB	Time (hours, minutes)
80	25:00
85	8:00
90	2:30
95	0:47
100	0:15
105	0:04
110	0:01
and the state of t	

Source: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)





the canal, and then inserting it deep enough so only \%" extended out to grab for removal.

- Bands are less effective. Foam plugs on a rigid, plastic band delivered about 25 percent less noise reduction than individual, insertable plugs. Because these cone-shaped plugs primarily block the ear canal opening, we could not insert them as deeply.
- Cover those ears. Muff-style, overthe-ear protectors proved easiest to use. Most of the passive muffs (ones with no electronic features to block noise) delivered protection at or above their NRR. (Read about four muffs we recommend on page 90.)
- Good, but not great. Premolded silicone-type plugs did not protect as well as foam plugs or muffs, but they still delivered about 20- to 35-dB reduction in the lab. This includes in-ear audio plugs for MP3 players or radios, but not earbuds that only cover the ear.
- Double up for extra protection. When you're making an especially loud noise—such as planing hard maple—increase your protection by wearing in-ear foam plugs and a muff-style protector. On average, this combination cuts noise better across the tested frequencies than either did by itself.
- Technology can be good or bad. Electronic-style muffs yielded mixed results. The noise-canceling NoiseBuster muffs worked so well they even reduced noise above their 26 NRR in lower frequencies. Also, some muffs, such as the Peltor Alert, feature external microphones that elevate quieter sounds and reduce louder ones, keeping everything at a safe level. Shooting-style muffs designed to protect your hearing from loud impulse noises like gunshots, however, acted simply as passive muffs at consistent noise levels below 100 dB. Avoid total sound blackout. You still need to hear feedback from your

tools and machines as you're using

them. And if you're working with some-

one else in your shop, you need to be able to hear a warning shout or a call for help in an emergency.

The verdict on replacing shop noise with music

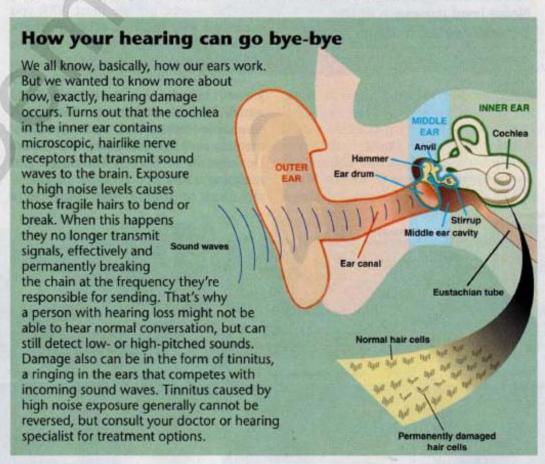
To entice users to wear hearing protectors, many manufacturers offer devices that reduce outside noise while allowing you to listen to a radio or MP3 player. But is it a good idea to replace one noise with another? Brian Fligor, director of the audiology program at Children's Hospital Boston and a leader in studying the effects of music on hearing, says, "The danger is in turning up that music volume to the point that it does as much damage as the very noise you're trying to avoid."

He says the best method for listening to music is to set the volume at a comfortable level when surrounding noise is low, and then leave it at that level. "Even if the machine you're using gets louder than the music you're listening to, don't touch that dial," Fligor says. He warns that MP3 earbuds and small, foam-covered headphones that sit on the ear don't sufficiently—and safely—block loud noises.

Small

Headphones

Written by **Bob Hunter** with **Matt Seller** Technical consultant: **Elliott Berger**, Senior Scientist, E-A-R/Aearo Technologies Illustration: **Tim Cahill**



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Wise Buys

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Muff-Style Hearing **Protectors**

Why buy?

Power tools and machines make noise ranging from mildly annoying to downright harmful. (Learn more about the effects of shop noise on page 86.) Muff-style hearing protectors reduce the sound reaching your ears, effectively preventing hearing damage. You'll find muffs are easy to put on and take off, fit over safety glasses and hats, and they form tight seals around the ears. They can—and should—be used when using almost every power tool. For this article, we chose four different styles, from simple, passive muffs to high-tech noise-canceling models. The manufacturer's Noise-Reduction Rating (NRR) for each model is shown, and our testing with a professional audiologist confirmed the accuracy of those figures.

PELTOR OPTIME 105, #H10A, \$18

NRR 29 dB

Editor test-drive:



One of the noisiest spots in my basement workshop is the area near a screaming shop vacuum connected to the bandsaw. Without hearing protection, my ears start ringing before I can make the first cut! The Peltor Optime muffs deaden that noise so effectively, it's barely detectable. As if that were not great by itself, these muffs also fit so nicely, I wore them for hours at a time without discomfort. The thick, wide cushioning creates a tight seal without crushing safety glasses into my temples. And the adjustable wire bands allow me to

extend the cups farther apart and bend them slightly outward to adjust the pressure for a perfect fit.

—Tested by Bob Wilson, Techniques Editor

To learn more: 800-665-2942; peltor.com

AOSAFETY DIGITAL WORKTUNES, #90541, \$60

Editor test-drive:



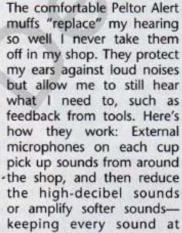
I've used WorkTunes radio muffs in the past, and in AOSafety's new model, a digital tuner with five AM and FM presets has replaced the old analog dial, making it much easier now to find a particular radio station. Now I can flip between AM and FM bands without losing my station, and I get great sound quality and reception. Another improvement is an included cord for hooking up an MP3 player. And to keep me from cranking up the tunes too loudly, the volume control tops out at 85 dB, the level where hearing damage begins to occur.

-Tested by Jeff Mertz, Design Editor

To learn more: 800-327-3431; aosafety.com/diy

PELTOR ALERT, #M2RX7A, \$120

NRR 25 dB Editor test-drive:



a safe level. So I can hear the swoosh of a block plane as easily as the muted whine of a router. The self-leveling circuitry responds quickly, reducing the POP! of a brad nailer to the point where I only hear a fraction of that usually loud impulse noise. This unit also has a built-in AM/FM radio with a separate volume control.

—Tested by Dave Campbell, Deputy Editor

To learn more: 800-665-2942; peltor.com

NOISEBUSTER, #PA4000, \$149

NRR 26 dB

Editor test-drive:



Even if the Noisebuster muffs did not have electronic capabilities, they'd still be exceptional, comfortable passive muffs. In addition to being a pro woodworker, I'm also a sound technician and own a recording studio, so I know and love sound gadgets. Noisebuster uses a noise-canceling technology that samples the sounds around you with a built-in microphone, and then replicates sound waves exactly

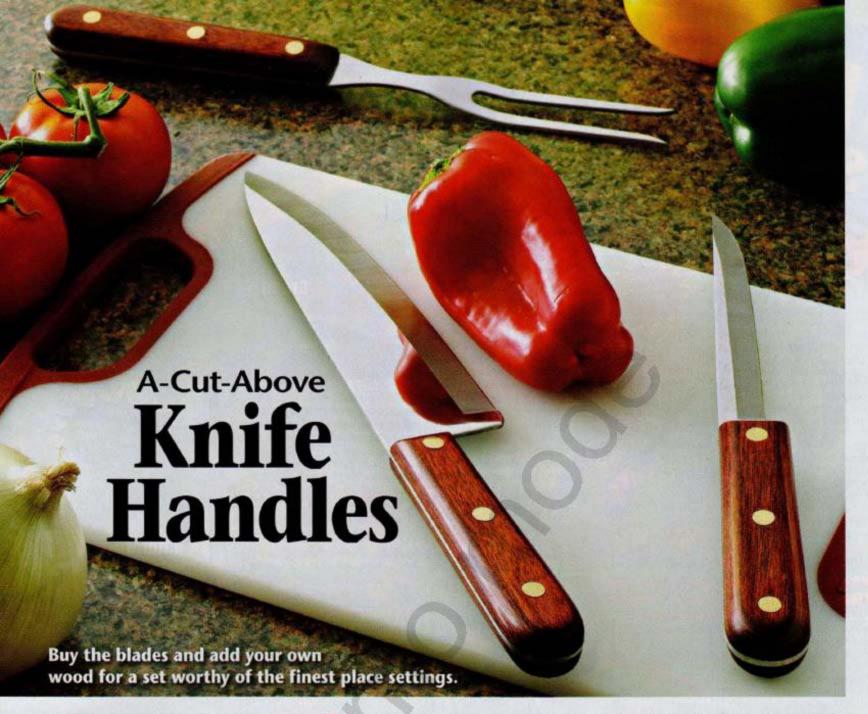
opposite of the harmful ones. This effectively reduces noiseespecially hard-to-tame low frequencies—to below the danger level of 85 dB before it reaches your ears. It proves so effective at blocking dangerous noise levels that I was blown away. Although there's no built-in radio, the Noisebuster does have an input jack for an MP3 player.

—Tested by Matt Seiler, WOOD Online Forum Host

To learn more: 877-226-1944; noisebuster.net

90 WOOD magazine July 2008





ere's a project you'll enjoy almost every day. And the parts are small enough to use up some of that precious scrap from your stash. Select durable, tight-grained hardwood or synthetic materials that don't splinter or split when you shape them. (We used acrylic-impregnated Dymondwood—see Sources, opposite page.)

For the blades we chose a set of 10 knives and one carving fork, but the technique works the same for any knife. Our set features four large utensils (two carving knives, a boning blade, and the two-pronged fork) with handles ⁷/₆" or more in width and thickness, and seven small ones (a carving knife, two paring knives, and four steak knives) with handles less than ³/₄" in width and thickness.

Cut the blanks to size

Begin by machining your stock to thickness: 3/8" for the large knives and 1/4" for the small ones.

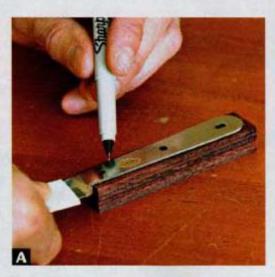
2Cut the blanks (known as scales) 1/6" longer than the blade tang to which they will be attached.

Secure two scales together, with one end flush, using double-faced tape. Place the tang of the blade onto one face of the scales. Scribe the shape of the tang [Photo A] and mark the rivet holes for

drilling. Mark the center of each hole with an awl or punch.

Bore the rivet holes

Drill 1/16" pilot holes through each center mark. Back up each hole to prevent tear-out.

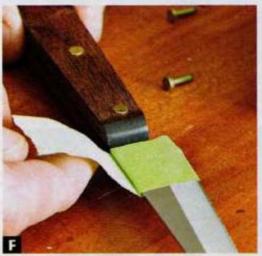
















2Using the 1/16" pilot hole as a guide, center a brad-point bit and drill counterbores [Photo B] on each face for the rivet heads. Use a 1/16" bit for the large knives and 1/16" for the small ones. Set the depth so the rivet head will be flush with the wood face.

3 Enlarge the pilot holes with a standard-point twist bit. Use an 11/64" bit for the large rivets, and a 1/6" bit for the small ones. Set a depth stop to drill only through one scale; then flip it over and drill the opposite scale.

Begin shaping the handles

You will need to shape the blade end of the scales before assembly to avoid damaging the blade. Measure and mark a perpendicular line 5/16" from the end on the large knives and 3/16" on the small ones. Sand a radius [Photo C] that stops at the line.

2Using a bandsaw or scrollsaw, cut the scales to shape, staying about 1/16" outside the scribed lines [**Photo D**].

Polish the blade end of the scales with white rouge buffing compound and a cloth wheel [Photo E].

A Separate the scales and remove the double-faced tape. Sand the inside face of each scale to 220 grit until it is smooth and flat. Wrap the blade with two layers of masking tape [Photo F] to prevent an accidental injury. Sand the blade tang with 220-grit sandpaper as well to remove burrs. Wipe it clean.

Assemble the handles

Mix and apply epoxy to the tang and inside faces of the scales.

2Insert the female rivets into the holes of one scale, fit the blade tang onto the rivets, and add the other scale. Align the finished ends.

Insert the male rivets into the holes, beginning with the one nearest the blade, then the rivet at the opposite end, and finishing with the middle one. Use a small hammer to gently tap them together [Photo G], keeping the scales lined up at the blade end.

Press the handle tightly in a bench vise; allow the epoxy to cure overnight. Don't overtighten; apply just enough force so the epoxy begins to squeeze out.

Finish shaping the handles

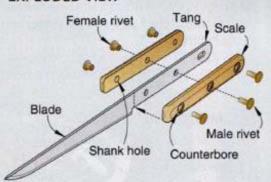
After the epoxy has cured, use a rasp and file to remove the corners [Photo H] and create a comfortable shape. (We made about a 3/4" round-over on the large knives and a 1/4" one on the small ones.) Stop when the wood is flush with the tang.

2Sand the handle and tang, beginning with 80-grit sandpaper and working up through 600 grit.

Buff Dymondwood handles with a cloth wheel and white rouge buffing compound [Photo I]. For hardwoods, apply an oil or polyurethane finish to the handle.



EXPLODED VIEW



Sources

Blades and utensils: Kit includes blades, fork, Dymondwood, and rivets, part #55801, \$70, Jantz Supply, 800-351-8900, knifemaking.com.

Epoxy: Devcon 2-ton epoxy, 9 oz., \$10.45, Jantz Supply.

Other blade and utensil sources: Texas Knifemaker's

Supply, 888-461-8632, texasknife.com; Knife and Gun

Finishing Supplies, 800-972-1192, knifeandgun.com;

Alpha Knife Supply, 425-868-5880, alphaknifesupply.com.

Written by Bob Hunter with Kevin Boyle

Scrapwood Project

In-Drawer Knife Holder

Put your shop leftovers to work in the kitchen.

ot only can you craft this knife rack in a few hours, but you also can customize it to fit your kitchen drawer as well as your cutlery collection.

Start with the template

Make multiple copies of the full-size knife-holder patterns from the WOOD Patterns® insert on page 53—one right and left pattern for every knife your rack will hold and one copy for the template jig.

2On a 41/4×15" piece of MDF, adhere the right knife-holder pattern with spray adhesive, carefully lining up the top and handle end with adjacent edges of the MDF [**Drawing 1**].

Rough-cut the shape of the pattern on the bandsaw, staying just outside the pattern line. Finish shaping the template on a spindle sander or with a drill-press sanding drum. Then build the template jig [Drawing 1.]

Fashion the holders

1 Cut 1½×12¾" knife-holder blanks from ½" stock and carefully adhere the left and right knife-holder patterns to the blanks.

With a %" brad-point bit in your drill press, drill holes ¼" deep where



indicated on the patterns. For accuracy and repeatability, set your drill press's fence and a stopblock when drilling the first hole for each location before moving on to the remaining corresponding holes.

Bandsaw the knifeholder sides to shape, staying just outside the pattern line. Clamp a roughcut side in the template jig and rout the part to final shape using a flush-trim bit in your router table, as shown at right.

Remove the patterns from the knife-holder sides, sand the faces and edges to 220 grit, and round the edges at your router table using a 1/8" round-over bit, where shown on Drawing 2.

Assemble the rack

Cut two pieces of 3/8" dowel 11/16" long for each set of holders. Glue them into the holes in the holder sides and assemble each holder [Drawing 2].

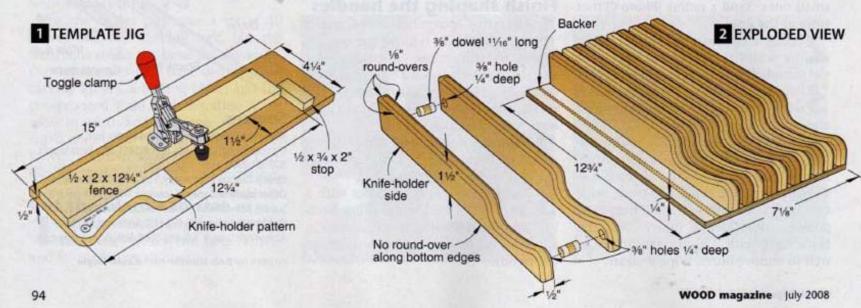


After bandsawing the knife-holder side to rough shape, clamp it into the template jig and flush-trim the piece to final shape at your router table.

2From ¼" plywood, cut a backer board 12¾" long. Multiply the number of holders you made by 1¾6" to determine the total width needed for the backer board.

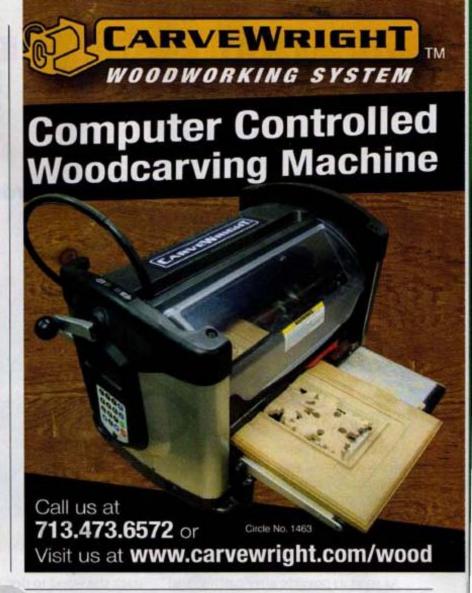
Glue the knife-holders to the backer board [Drawing 2]. When the glue dries, spray on three coats of aerosol polyurethane, sanding to 220-grit between coats.

Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine; Lorna Johnson

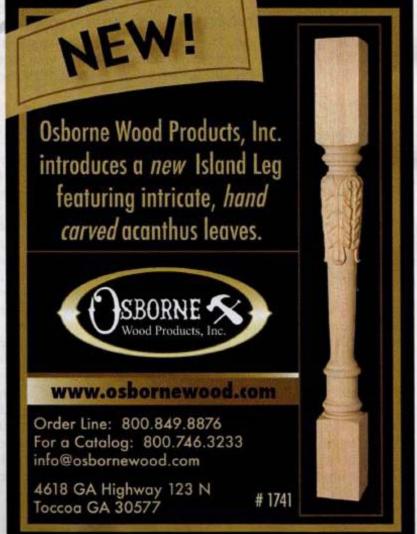




Circle No. 1770







Ask WOOD

Answers to your questions from letters, e-mails, and WOOD Online

HAVE A QUESTION?

For an answer to your woodworking question, write to ASK WOOD, 1716 Locust St., LS-221, Des Moines, IA 50309-3023 or e-mail us at askwood@woodmagazine.com. For immediate feedback from your fellow woodworkers, post your questions on one of our woodworking forums at woodmagazine.com/forums.

Rescue mission: Walnut lumber from logs

A friend bulldozed down some large black walnut trees, and I talked him into letting me rescue them from the burn pile. How do I turn these trees into useful lumber?

-Dave Emmerling, Douglas, Texas

For large trees, it's time to call in the experts, Dave. Wood-mizer (800-553-0182, woodmizer.com) or Timberking (800-942-4406, timberking.com) can provide you with names of sawyers in your area who operate portable sawmills.

Make sure the sawyer cuts the timber extra thick to allow for wood shrinkage and planing—about 1" thick slabs for 3/4" finished stock. Also, consider asking for lumber in larger thicknesses, such as 8/4, which can be difficult to find and expensive. You can always resaw or plane the lumber thinner.

As soon as possible after cutting, seal the ends with an end grain sealer, as shown at *right*, or several coats of paint. Green wood begins to shrink immediately due to moisture loss. The end grain is especially susceptible and could split if left untreated. Then sticker and



stack the wood to dry. You can use a moisture meter to check the wood's progress, but a good rule of thumb to follow is one year of drying time for every 1" of wood thickness.

Because your friend knocked down these trees with a bulldozer, you might be able to get at the tangle of roots at the base of the tree. It's hard work, but worth the effort as this is often where the most highly-figured wood, such as burl, hides. Dig it out as best as you can and blast the wood clean with a power washer before cutting.

Will frozen moisture in wood have a chilling effect on joinery?

With the temperature dropping below freezing in my unheated shop, I'm worried about wood movement. Does frozen moisture in hardwood or sheet goods make the wood expand? Will shrinkage make joints and reveals sloppy when I bring my project inside?

—Gary Kosin, Chisago City, Minn.

• Gary, keep in mind the old • adage "It's not the heat, but the humidity" when considering wood movement. Most properly dried lumber and sheet goods won't have enough moisture content for their dimensions to be affected by freezing temperatures.

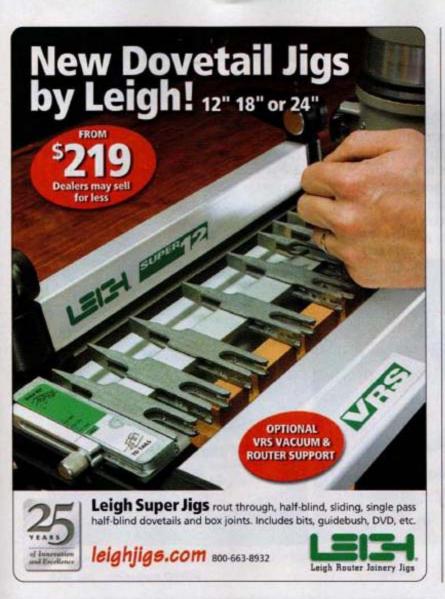
In fact, the expansion will most likely occur when you bring your project inside rather than when it is out in the cold of the shop. Winter weather often brings drastic drops in humidity. A completed project that is brought from the dry winter weather into the warm house where you steam vegetables, take hot showers, and exhale moist air, will experience expansion—primarily across the grain—as it takes on the moisture of its new, warm surroundings.

However, there are a few ways to design your project to account for the change in humidity it will experience: Install drawer dividers using sliding dovetail joints that won't restrict movement across the grain of the case. Attach tabletops with sliding clips rather than fixing them in place. Allow extra room for panels to expand widthwise in their frames. Likewise, allow extra clearance for the width of drawer faces.



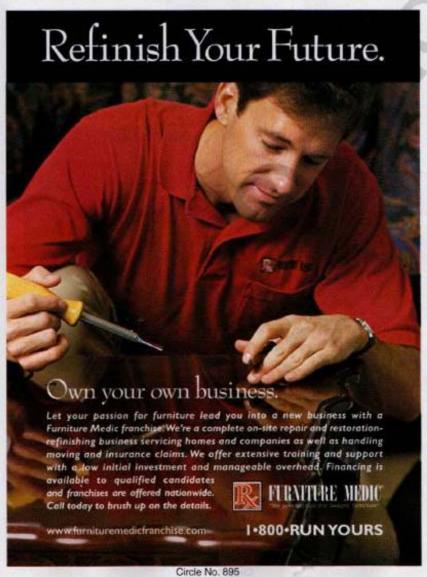
Finally, despite its dryness, winter weather slows drying times, and freezing temperatures bring drying to a halt. Acclimate your project in a warm place for a few days before proceeding with glue-up, finishing, and drying.

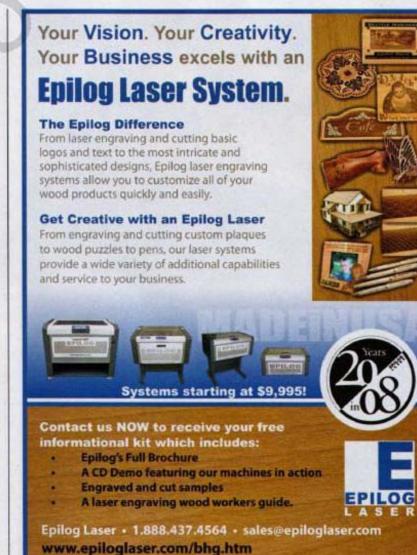
continued on page 98





Circle No. 1428





Ask WOOD

Tape cures a sticky glue-up

• I have 16 pieces of ¾×2½×20"
• stock with a 22.5° bevel on one edge. I want to assemble them in pairs to form the legs for two octagonal tables. I need to glue the two beveled edges together, but have a hard time applying firm pressure on the joint to force the slightly wavy outer edges of the bevels to match.

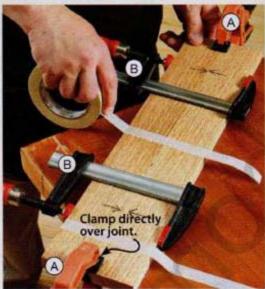
-Tom Dwyer Jr., Niles, Ohio

A roll of reinforced shipping tape will solve your angled glueup problems, Tom, but your likelihood for success will increase if you use stock that's machined and beveled as straight as possible to do away with those "slightly wavy outer edges."

Butt the points of the bevels together along their entire length. To prevent one of the pieces from popping up and over the other piece, attach clamps (A) over the joint with light pressure. If your clamp's pads don't span the combined bevels, add scraps between the clamp pads and the workpieces.

Then attach clamps (B) using just enough pressure to bring the edges together along their full lengths.

Now, stretch pieces of reinforced shipping tape across both faces, as shown *below left*. Space them about 4" apart, and leave 8" extra tape beyond the edge of the wood. Remove the



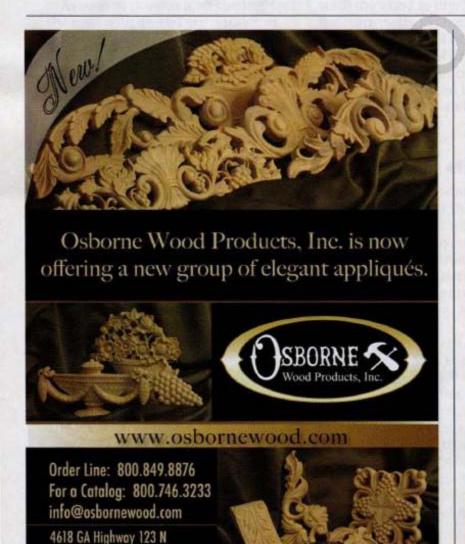
clamps and turn the assembly upside down. Apply glue to the bevel, and pull the beveled edges tightly together in a 45° angle using the extra 8" of tape as a clamp, as shown below right. After the glue dries overnight, remove the tape carefully to avoid pulling loose any wood fibers.



WOOD magazine July 2008

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Toccoa GA 30577





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Feather-Loc prevents chatter, gouging and dangerous kickback. Durable polymer feather tips are rounded so they won't mar your workpiece. 10-005





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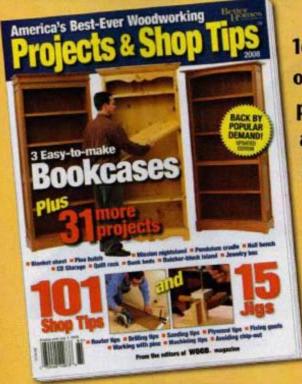
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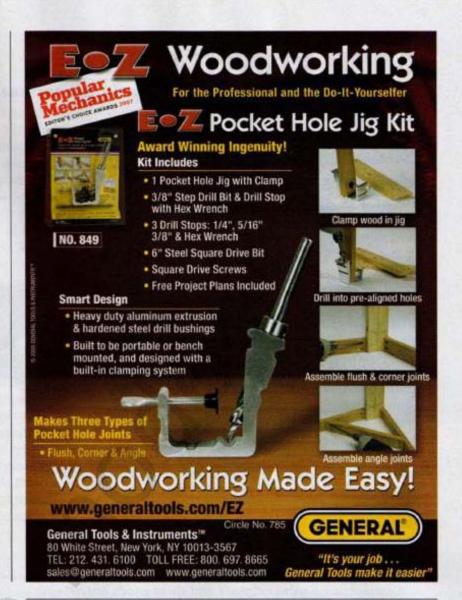
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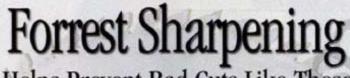
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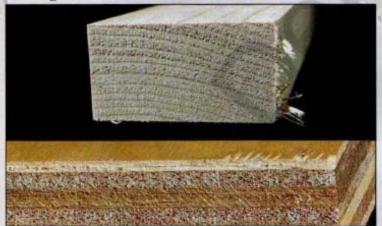
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We test hundreds of tools and accessories, but only those that earn at least three stars for performance make the final cut and appear in this section.

Sliding crosscut table delivers spot-on precision

Priced at \$550, this accessory costs more than some tablesaws. But if you demand the same level of precision and reliability from your tools as you do in your furnituremaking, you'll see the JessEm Mast-R-Slide as an investment.

This add-on replaces the left wing on any cast-iron-top tablesaw (right or left tilt) with a front-to-rear depth of 27-28". It comes predrilled to mount in the same holes where the wing was mounted, so installation is a snap. However, to accommodate the sliding table, you'll have to cut off the portion of your saw's fence rails that extends beyond the tabletop where the left wing was mounted. After installing the Mast-R-Slide, I leveled it to the tabletop and aligned it with the blade in just a few minutes.

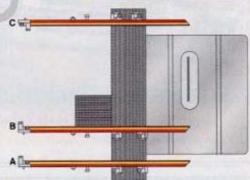
I found I could crosscut a workpiece up to 36" wide with the Mast-R-Slide. (The fence mounts in three locations, shown at right.) You can make miter cuts up to 70° in both directions, and I found the degree markings dead-on (although the scales stop at 45°). The fence measures 30", but extends to 48" and still uses the movable stopblock. When you're not making crosscuts, the sliding table locks in position, and the fence detaches easily.

Crosscutting hardwood stock and sheet goods proved easy, accurate, and repeatable with the Mast-R-Slide. The 30 sealed bearings made for smooth sliding, regardless of what size workpiece I was cutting. For boards longer than 4' and wider than 6", though, you'll likely need to add work supports to avoid tipping and ensure precise cuts.

-Tested by Chuck Hedlund



Mount Mast-R-Slide's fence in position A for most of your 90° crosscuts, position B for miters up to 45°, and position C (with the fence front facing you) for maximum width 90° crosscuts.



Mast-R-Slide, model #7500

Performance	****
Price	\$550
JessEm	
866-272-7492; jessem.com	

Portable worktable holds up to tough use on the job and at home

I've used a Black & Decker Workmate for years, and found it to be a handy helper in the shop and on a job site. Black & Decker's new Firestorm Portable Clamping Workstation expands on that versatility. It features a thick 23×36" plastic worktop and shelf, connected to four sturdy, tubular aluminum legs. It measures 36" to the top of the worksurface, and folds easily into a lightweight suitcase shape.

Clamping separates this from other workstations. Two slotted tracks built into the top accept proprietary onehanded bar clamps. (Two are included with the table—you can buy more.) I clamped everything from hardwood to plywood to plastic to steel pipe, and the clamps held each material securely as I routed, sawed, hammered, planed, and sanded. Despite the mostly plastic construction, the unit proved surprisingly steady and solid. I clamped my benchtop tablesaw to the top for work on a job site, and it held securely without wobbling. (The Workstation supports up to 400 lbs.) You can use the clamps to grip workpieces horizontally or vertically with equal control. There's also open slots for clamping pieces to the middle of the table.

—Tested by Steve Feeney



Portable Clamping Workstation, #FSWM1000

Performance	**
Price	
Black & Decker	
800-544-6986; firestormtools.com	

\$90

Breath a sigh of relief and clean air with QuickLatch

We all know we should avoid breathing wood dust and overspray from wood finishes, but those annoying paper masks are uncomfortable and usually of little good. That's why I think the QuickLatch Pro is a great value: It combines ultrafine filtration with all-day comfort. The QuickLatch Pro features dual filters that trap particles down to 0.035 microns—that's dust, solvents, finishes, paint, mold, and pesticides—allowing only clean, breathable air through the mask.

The QuickLatch Pro slipped over my head easily, covering my nose and mouth. I pulled the straps tight behind my neck for a good seal. The hinge-like latch releases the respirator quickly, allowing it to drop below my chin, and then just as quickly tightens it up—all with one hand.

—Tested by Pat Lowry

QuickLatch Pro Multi-Purpose Respirator

aosafety.com

Performance	****
Price	\$50
AOSafety	

Leave your sander running and save production time

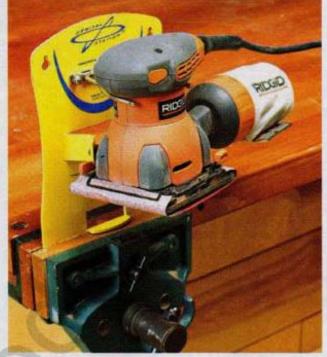
Nearly everyone wishes they could have more time for doing the things that mean the most. If sanding is not one of those things, then the Orbital Station will save you time for better things. This handy accessory mounts to a wall or bench or even in a vise, and holds your electric sander-while it's running-so you can reposition or flip your workpiece. Admittedly it's not going to save hours, but if you're sanding all day, it will shave a few minutes from your job.

I used the Orbital Station

with a 5" random-orbit sander

and a quarter-sheet palm sander, and its adjustable and sturdy metal jaws gripped each one securely without them vibrating loose. At first I was hesitant to trust it, but I quickly learned that I could. Now, I appreciate the freedom it provides.

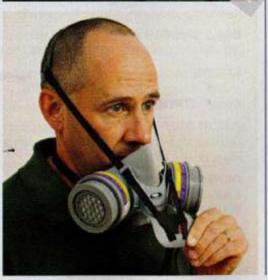
—Tested by Steve Feeney



Orbital Station

Performance	****
Price	\$2:
Orbital Station orbitaltoolstation.com	







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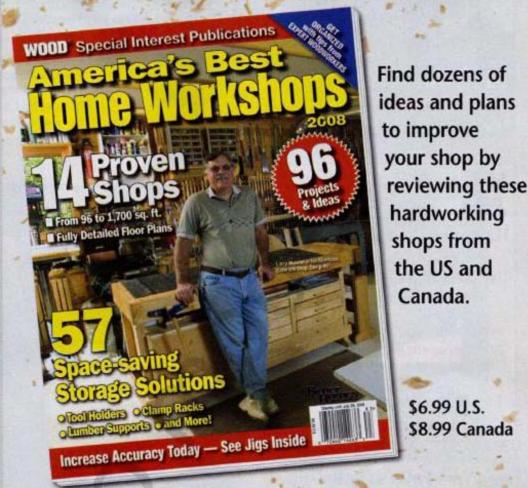
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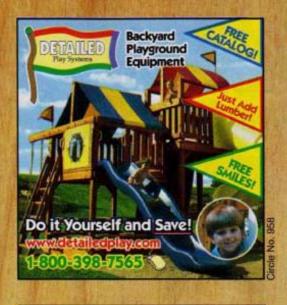
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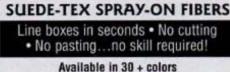
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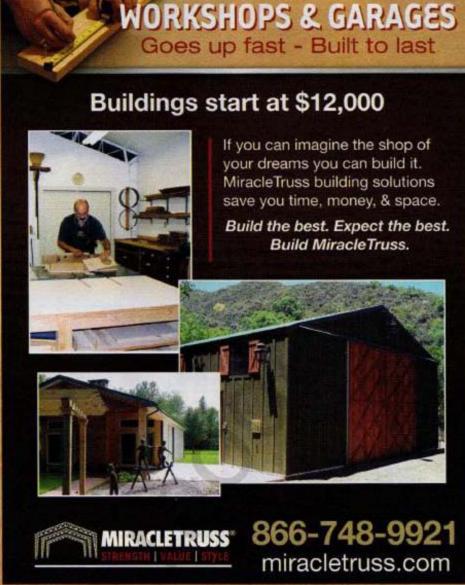




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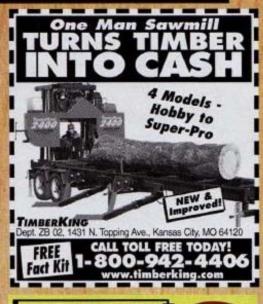
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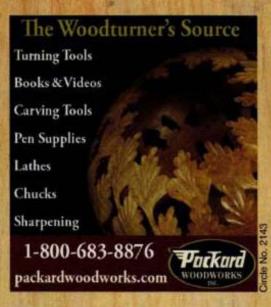














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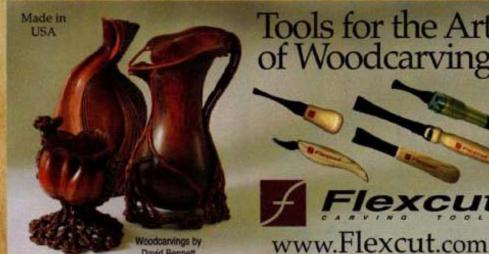
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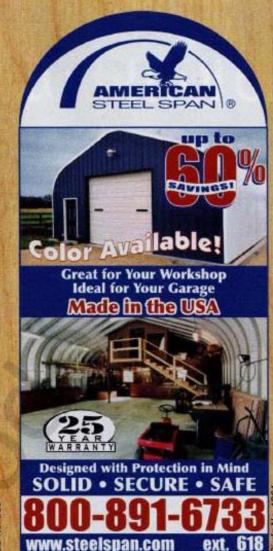
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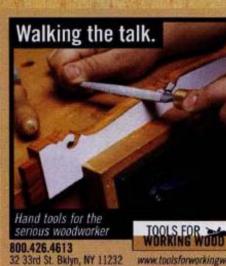
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What's Ahead

A sneak peek inside the September issue (on sale July 15)





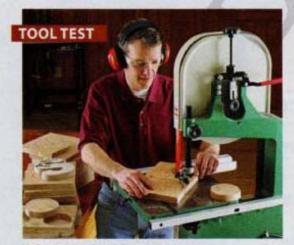
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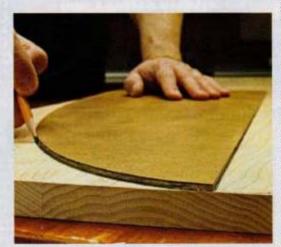
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As the leader in wood glues, we want you to know the truth about polyurethane glue and woodworking. A straightforward comparison between Titebond® III Ultimate Wood Glue and polyurethane glue tells the story.

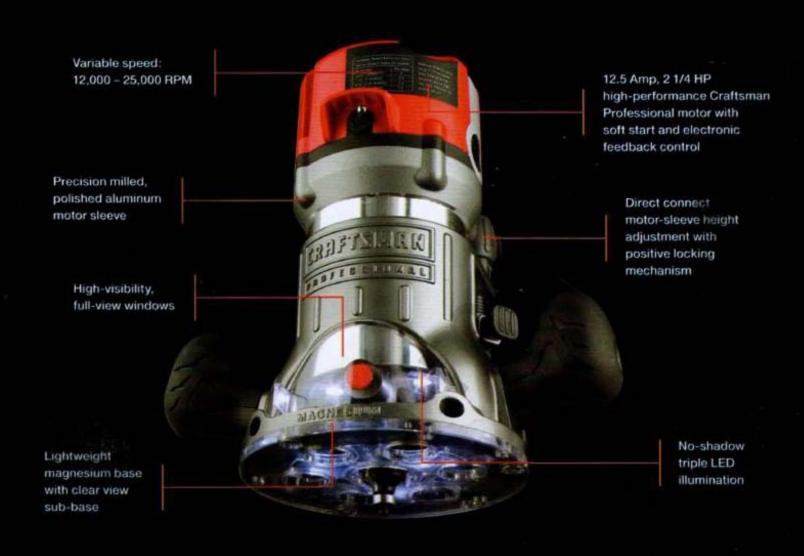
Titebond® III is THE ultimate choice for bonding wood to wood. Period.

For more information and a detailed comparison, please visit www.titebond.com/TBHIvsPolyurethane

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9.5 Amp Plunge Base



9.5 Amp Fixed Base



11 Amp Fixed Base



11 Amp 2-Base Combo



6.5 Amp Palm Router



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