December 2000 No. 145

TAUNTON'S Fine 25 WoodWorking

Build a classic kitchen table

Dust-proof your contractor's saw

The truth about sealers

Five stable plank doors for cabinets

Drum sanders

Prevent injuries to arms, hands and wrists

Tune up a new Japanese plane

U.S. \$6.95 Canada \$7.95 U.K. £4.50





Improve your turning skills

Valuable Freebies Plus rebates up to \$100!

Buy any JET *Gold Series* tool and we'll give you the accessory package, worth up to \$179, absolutely FREE. Plus we have rebates up to \$100 on select tools! Look for the red "FREE Accessory Package" tag at your local JET dealer for freebies that really are valuable! XACTA SAW[™], left- and right-tilt, 3 HP, \$1399.99* **\$177 table and legs set** FREE *After \$100 rebate

> Contractor-Style Tablesaw with cast-iron wings, \$599.99* or with steel wings, \$499.99† **\$49 carbide-tipped blade** FREE *After \$50 rebate

After \$25 rebate



15" Closed Stand

6" Closed Stand Jointer, \$499.99 \$118 2 extra knife setsFREE
14" Closed Stand Bandsaw, \$579.99 \$148 rip fence and miter gaugeFREE
16 ½" Drill Press, \$399.99 \$146 mortising attachment with 3-piece chisel setFREE
22CS Shaper, \$699.99 \$149 12-piece carbide-tipped router bit setFREE
1100 CFM Dust Collector, \$299.99 \$49 1 tool hook-up kitFREE
1236 Wood Lathe, \$549.99 \$69 8-piece chisel setFREE
650 CFM Air Filtration System with remote control, \$229.99 \$40 washable electrostatic filterFREE
Mini Lathe, \$329.99 \$179 14-piece pen-turning starter kit





JET, Performax and Powermatic — A Family Of Brands

Fine WoodWorking_

Departments

- 6 Contributors
- 8 Letters
- 18 Methods of Work Lifting mechanism for sheet goods; Avoiding planer snipe on short stock
- 26 Notes & Comment (Almost) nothing from something; Creativity with a purpose
- 36 Tools & Materials Hammer 16-in. jointer-planer; Latest products from summer tool shows
- 94 Current Work New A gallery of our readers' woodworking
- 100 Rules of Thumb The right wood for the job
- 108 Questions & Answers Rust on machinery; Paint for bookshelves; Curved back splat
- 120 Master Class Leather as a writing surface and design detail
- 137 Finish Line Polyurethane

On the Cover:

World-renowned turner Richard Raffan has been a key figure in the development of



wood turning as an art form. In this issue he offers time-tested techniques on developing lathe skills using only a skew chisel. See p. 84 Photo: Anatole Burkin



From rough to ready, p. 88



A primer on sealers, p. 52



Japanese planes demystified, p. 68

Articles

46 Drum Sanders for the Small Shop A review of seven thickness sanders priced from \$500 to \$2,500

BY ROLAND JOHNSON

52 A Primer on Sealers How and why you can benefit from

these often misunderstood products used under clear finishes

BY JEFF JEWITT

56 A Round Kitchen Classic

Learn the basics of bent lamination as you build this cherry table

BY THOMAS J. CALISTO

64 Dust-proof Your Contractor's Saw

A shopmade plywood back plate and simple undermount box collect dust at the source

BY DICK McDONOUGH

68 Japanese Planes Demystified

Tuning up a new wooden plane teaches you how to maintain the tool for life

BY CARL SWENSSON

73 Learning to plane on the pull stroke

74 Prevent Injury to Your Hands, Wrists and Forearms Strategies to keep you in the shop and out of the doctor's office

BY TOM LEROY

78 Keeping Plank Doors Flat

Five solutions, from standard to stylish

BY CHRISTIAN BECKSVOORT

84 Skew-Chisel Basics

Improve your lathe skills by turning rows and rows of beads using only a skew chisel

BY RICHARD RAFFAN

88 From Rough to *Ready*

A one-man system for preparing more stock in less time

BY ROGER A. SKIPPER

93 Rolling carts for moving lumber



A round kitchen classic, p. 56



Dust-proof your contractor's saw, p. 64

Contributors

Carl Swensson ("Japanese Planes Demystified") was a tennis pro in the San Francisco Bay area back when one could still buy a wooden racket and a white tennis ball. Plagued by a bad knee and desiring to do something more creative, he considered other career options. He returned to school to study woodworking. After school, he returned home to Baltimore, Md., to set up shop. Swensson has built everything from



Buddhist temple doors to ladder-back chairs. He's currently designing an improved version of that classic bodger's tool, the shaving horse.

Kevin Rodel (Master Class) and his wife, Susan Mack, have operated the Mack & Rodel Studio in Pownal, Maine, since 1986. Their company produces furniture in the Arts and Crafts style. Rodel is currently working on a Taunton



Press book tentatively titled "The Craftsman Legacy," to be published in the fall of 2002.

As a physical therapist, **Tom LeRoy** ("Prevent Injury to Your Hands, Wrists and Forearms") doesn't shy away from woodworking, but he is careful about his working habits. In the summer of 2000, LeRoy and his wife bought some property in coastal Maine that had once been a Boy Scout camp, on which they are building a house. He is also converting one of the old Scout buildings into a new, spacious shop. Self-taught, he's been woodworking for eight years. His original motive for taking up the hobby was to make improvements to a period-style house he and his family were living in at the time. In their spare time, LeRoy and his family like to hike the trails of the Down East islands near their home.

Dick McDonough ("Dust-proof Your Contractor's Saw") majored in history at Eastern Michigan University, graduating in 1965. A two-year Army tour in Korea led to a career that included



assignments in South Vietnam and Belgium. He's now a finish carpenter in Flint, Mich., specializing in restoring and remodeling antique houses. You can also find him teaching at a local community college, in addition to giving classes in his own workshop and at a woodworking store.

Roger A. Skipper ("From Rough to Ready") has worked in many fields since leaving the Navy in 1973, where he worked as an electronics technician. He has been a building contractor, a lumberyard manager and a construction consultant, and he owned and operated his own

yard for 12 years. He says being "debt-free" gives him the freedom to switch careers when he gets bored. And he recently did just that, dropping almost everything to go to college at last, as an English major. He still offers custom drying services in his 3,000-



For the past two years **Thomas J. Calisto** ("A Round Kitchen Classic"), a mechanical engineer by day, has been applying his woodworking talents to the benefit of another passion: sailing. So far,



he has put in more than 200 hours building a small sailboat. He figures he has another 40 hours or so before the boat can see a christening. Calisto held a marginal

interest in woodworking from an early age, but it didn't dawn on him that he could actually build furniture until he met the father of a college buddy who built Queen Anne reproductions. When the light bulb came on, he had the good fortune to be attending one of the few colleges in this country (in North Carolina, to no great surprise) that still offered a woodworking curriculum.

Fine Wood Working

EDITOR Timothy D. Schreiner ART DIRECTOR Bob Goodfellow MANAGING EDITOR Anatole Burkin ASSOCIATE EDITORS William Duckworth, Matthew Teague, Asa Christiana, **Thomas G. Begnal** ASSISTANT EDITOR Mark Schofield SENIOR COPY/PRODUCTION EDITOR Thomas McKenna ASSOCIATE ART DIRECTOR Michael Pekovich IMAGING SPECIALIST William M. Godfrey ART ASSISTANT Erika Marks EDITORIAL ASSISTANT Chris Baumann CONTRIBUTING EDITORS Tage Frid, R. Bruce Hoadley, Christian Becksvoort, Mario Rodriguez, Chris Minick, Gary Rogowski, Mike Dunbar METHODS OF WORK Jim Richey **INDEXER Harriet Hodges** PUBLISHER Jon Miller ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT Mary Lou von der Lancken NEW PRODUCTS MANAGER Maria Taylor MARKETING MANAGER Karen Lutjen MARKETING ASSISTANT Diana Rabito CIRCULATION MANAGER Christine Rosato ADVERTISING MANAGER Brian M. Ziff NATIONAL ACCOUNTS MANAGERS Tom Brancato, Linda Abbett ACCOUNTS MANAGER Jason W. Clark WOODWORKING BOOKS & VIDEOS ASSOCIATE PUBLISHER Helen Albert EDITOR Tom Clark ASSOCIATE EDITOR Jennifer Renjillan Fine Woodworking: (ISSN: 0361-3453) is published bimonthly, with a special seventh issue in the winter, by The Taunton Press, Inc., Newtown, CT 06470-5506. Telephone (203) 426-8171. Periodicals postage paid at Newtown, CT 06470 and at additional mailing offices. GST paid registration #123210981. U.S. distribution by

Media Way, 12406 Route 250, Milan, OH 44846-9705. **Subscription Rates:** \$32 for one year, \$56 for two years, \$79 for three years (in U.S. dollars, please). Canadian residence GST included. Single copy, \$6.95. Single copies outside the U.S. and possessions, \$7.95.

Curtis Circulation Company, 730 River Road, New Milford, NJ 07646-3048 and Eastern News Distributors, Inc., One

Postmaster: Send address changes to Fine Woodworking, The Taunton Press, Inc., 63 South Main St., P.O. Box 5506, Newtown, CT 06470-5506.

Printed in the USA



HOW TO CONTACT US:

Fine Woodworking

The Taunton Press, 63 S. Main St., P.O. Box 5506, Newtown, CT 06470-5506 (203) 426-8171 www.finewoodworking.com

Editorial:

To contribute an article, give a tip, or ask a question, contact *Fine Woodworking* at the address above or:

Call:	(800) 283-7252, ext. 423
Fax:	(203) 270-6751
E-mail:	fw@taunton.com

Customer Service:

For subscription inquiries, you can:

 Visit our subscriber service section at: www.finewoodworking.com

• E-mail us: fwservice@taunton.com

• Call our customer support center:

To report an address change, inquire about an order, or solve a problem, call: (800) 477-8727 To subscribe, purchase back issues, books or videos, or give a gift, call: (800) 888-8286

Advertising:

To find out about advertising: Call: (800) 283-7252, ext. 829 E-mail: fwads@taunton.com

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation A The Audit

Retail:

If you'd like to carry *Fine Woodworking* in your store, call the Taunton Trade Company at: (800) 283-7252, ext. 265

Mailing List:

Occasionally we make our subscribers' names and addresses available to responsible companies whose products or services we feel may be of some interest to you. Most of our subscribers find this to be a helpful way to learn about useful resources and services. If you don't want us to share your name with other companies, please contact our Customer Service Department at:

(800) 477-8727

The Taunton Guarantee:

If at any time you're not completely satisfied with Fine Woodworking, you can cancel your subscription and receive a full and immediate refund of the entire subscription price. No questions asked.

Copyright 2000 by The Taunton Press, Inc. No reproduction without permission of The Taunton Press, Inc.



READER SERVICE NO. 71



Letters



Read about woodworking's past

Next month at this time, *Fine Woodworking* subscribers will receive the first special issue in the magazine's history.

The seventh issue of the year, it will be larger than usual and will commemorate our 25 years of providing woodworkers with the best technical information possible about their craft.

We hope you have as much fun reading the silver-anniversary issue as we have had putting it together. It will be a little different than our usual fare, although many of your favorite columns will appear. We'll give you the inside history of our 25 years, of course, but mostly the articles will be about 25 years of woodworking: how tools have changed; how and why turning has dramatically mushroomed in two-and-a-half decades: why the dovetail has such special status in our craft; the furniture designs that have endured among small-shop woodworkers; why you are probably not using the same finishes that you were in 1975; a tour through the shop and mind of one of the nation's funniest woodworkers; and an extraordinary gallery of some of the landmark pieces of furniture that have appeared in our pages. We've also asked students and friends of some of the more famous woodworking masters to write about what makes them such good woodworkers and teachers.

Jim Richey, the editor of Methods of Work, has chosen his 25 favorite tips from the more than 1,800 that have appeared. Staff editors have chosen the best questions and answers from our Q&A department. And I've chosen my favorite letters from among those sent in by our passionate and sometimes ornery readers. There will also be a special foldout section featuring photos of our 145 covers. And much more.

Our editors have spent most of the summer and fall carefully pulling together the upcoming special issue. But the real work, the real information, the real passion have come—as they have throughout our 25 years as the premier woodworking magazine—from our readers. Every author is a woodworker, and that's what has kept us vital and informative all of these years.

-Timothy D. Schreiner, editor

Disagrees over history of the spokeshave

While I realize that history is not the main focus of your magazine, I felt as though some of these issues could be clarified, particularly that of the spokeshave. If Mike Dunbar's (FWW #143, p. 98) contact has documentation to back up the notion about spokeshaves originating as lastmaker's tools, it would be something that eluded most tool historians for the past 80 years or more, William L. Goodman and Henry Mercer among them. The notion of the spokeshave being named because sections of wood called "spokes" were shaped with this tool to make shoemaker's lasts sounds perfectly absurd. I have seen numerous 16thcentury references to this tool, usually belonging to coopers. See W.L. Goodman, "Woodworking Apprentices and their Tools in Bristol, Norwich, Great Yarmouth, and Southampton, 1535-1650," Industrial Archaeology 9, No. 4

(November 1972), pp. 376-411. I have never seen, in any 16th- or 17th-century document, a reference to the word "spoke(s)" meaning anything other than parts for a wheelwright's work, either for cart wheels, or for woolen and linen wheels. Typically, sections of usable



If we're in your neck of the woods, come by and see us

Nov. 11: Several authors (including Mario Rodriguez, Niall Barrett and Toshio Odate), *FWW* Editor Tim Schreiner and Taunton Press woodworking books editor Helen Albert will be at The Woodworkers Club in Norwalk, Conn., to celebrate *FWW*'s 25th anniversary. The day will include lectures, demonstrations and book signings from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Call (203) 847-9663 or visit www.wood workersclubnorwalk.com.

Jan. 21-24 and 25-28: We will again co-sponsor with Colonial Williamsburg our annual conference on working wood in the 18th century. This year's conference will be held in two back-toback sessions, both concentrating on the design, construction and finishing of chairs. Several authors and editors will take part in the sessions. Space is limited, so move quickly if you want to attend. For info, call (800) 603-0948.

Taunton PUBLICATIONS for fellow enthusiasts

The Taunton Press: Paul Roman, chairman, John Lively, managing director & editor-in-chief. Human Resources: Carol Marotti. director; Linda Ballerini, Christine Lincoln. Finance/Accounting: Janice A. Roman, chief financial officer; Wayne Reynolds, controller; Scott Babiyan, David Wasserman, Kathy Worth, Carolyn Kovaleski. Accounting: Patrick Lamontagne, John Vaccino, Andrea Henchcliffe,

Irene Arfaras, Lydia Krikorian, Elaine Yamin, Carol Diehm. Margaret Bafundo, Dorothy Blasko, Susan Burke, James Post, Lorraine Parsons. Priscilla Wakeman. **Corporate Design:** Susan Edelman, director: Laura Bergeron. Erika Marks, Amy Russo. *Photography:* Anthony Phillips. *Promotion:* Philip Allard, Maria LaPiana, Jennifer Rotunda. Wendy Bowes, Julia Brine, Mary Beth Cleary, Jennifer Winston. *Promotion Print Production:* Diane Flanagan. John Cavallaro. **Corporate Services:** Thomas Luxeder, director. April Mohr. *Corporate Circulation:* Sarah Roman, director, Eve Pison. *Digital Media:* Craig Umanoff, Gary Junken. **Fulfillment:** Patricia Williamson. *Client Services:* Carolyn Arneth. Nancy Brown. Donna Capalbo, Renee Pagelson. *Order Processing:* Mancianne Boland. Margaret Hicock, Barbara Lowe, Elleen McNulty, Marylou Thompson. *Customer Services:* Ellen Grassi. Kathleen Baker, Katherine Clarke, Alfred Dreher. Stacey Subarn. *Clate Intry:* Carole Ando, Bonnie Beardsley. Madelaine Frengs. Debra Sennefelder, Andrea Shorrock, Betty Stepney. *Distribution:* Paul Seipold, Michael Colonari. Mary Ann Costagliola. Deborah

Greene, Linnea Ingram, Aaron Lund, Frederick Monnes, Elsie Rodriguez, Alice Saxton, Information Technology Services: Edward Kingston, Gabriel Dunn, Leslie Kern, Linda Reddington, Roger Seliga. PC Applications: Heidi Waldkirch, Robert Nielsen, Mariorie Omalyey, Cynthia Zibelin, PC Systems: Dwayne Gurley, Judith Stansfield. Manufacturing: Kathleen Davis, director. Prepress: Patricia Petro, John Garofalo, Stephen Roma, Deborah Cooper, David Blasko, Richard Booth, James Chappuis, Mark Coleman, Tina Foster, Brian Leavitt, Martha Stammer, Chansam Thammavongsa, Michael Lewis, Kathy Martin. Magazine Print Production: Philip VanKirk, Nicole Anastas, Tracie Pavlik. Operations: Purchasing & Facilities: Timothy Rahr, Holly Smith, Gayle Hammond, Nancy Clark, Kathryn Simonds, Carole Weckesser, Christopher Myers, Michael Capalbo, Jeannette Pascal, Dorothy Simpson. Ward Willis, Charles Hollis, Susan Nerich, Alvin Jack, Lincoln Peters. Cafeteria: Michael Louchen. Geraldine Benno, Anna Pendergast. Norma-Jean Taylor. Taunton Books: James Childs, publisher: Kathryn Dolson, Jennifer Renjilian, Lori Runco, Allison Hollett. Ellen Williams. Book Editorial: Carolyn Mandarano, editor; Peter Chapman, Meredith DeSousa, Suzanne Noel. Book Art: Paula Schlosser. Joanne Bisson, Kathleen Donovan, Wendi Mijal, Lynne Phillips, Carol Singer. Book Manufacturing: Thomas Greco, Michael Gyulay. Taunton Direct: Deborah Curry Johnston. David Pond, Christine Rosato, Eileen Sheehan, Jeanne Todaro. Taunton New Media: Timothy Sams. Christopher Casey, Michael Cody, Ruth Dobsevage. Lawrence Sullivan. Taunton Trade Company: John Bacigalupi. Peter Bill. Barbara Buckalew. John DiSette, Paul McGahren. Susan Preis

Panasonic Dille Diller Block I Fisch

More work. Less weight. End of story.

You work hard every day. The Panasonic 15.6V Drill/Driver works harder.

- 3.0 Ah Nickel Metal Hydride battery pack delivers more watt-hours of power than any other battery pack available.
- Gives you all the power of a typical 18V Drill/Driver and weighs nearly 20% less.

Call **1-800-338-0552** for a dealer near you or visit www.panasonic.com/cordlesstools for more information.



READER SERVICE NO. 243



5.6VIN 3.0

Letters (continued)

wood are called "bolts" in this period, or "stuff." Of course, Dunbar is quoting another author and uses the vague phrase "in the past" as if the entire past were a cohesive entity.

For a reasonable summary about spokeshaves, see With Hammer in Hand: The Dominy Craftsmen of East Hampton, New York by Charles F. Hummel (University Press of Virginia for the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, 1968), pp. 141-42. Hummel points out that the spokeshave was known as early as the 16th century, and yet it does not appear in the major 18th-century sources such as Diderot, Roubo, etc. When it finally appears in print in the 19th century it is with blockmakers, who made blocks and pulleys for ships. Whatever its use, it was known by the name "spokeshave" by the early 16th century.

-Peter Follansbee, Plymouth, Mass.

Chair-joinery article was half right

In his article on compound-angle joinery (*FWW* #143, pp. 60-65), Will Neptune gets it only half right. An engaging reality of late baroque and rococo seating furniture is the fact that side seat rails must twist to properly join with flared back stiles.

As Neptune points out, this creates a somewhat tricky joint but not as complicated as he makes it. A quick survey of any group of period chairs will reveal that side seat rail tenons do not cant at an angle from the plane of the rail. Angling the grain of the tenon not only reduces its strength but runs counter to the workmanship of the period. The efficiency and flow of 18th-century work is difficult to appreciate without fully immersing oneself in it. Mixing 20thcentury practices with 18th-century modes of thinking and work does a disservice to both. The key here is the ultra-simple marking gauge.

Whenever humanly possible, the period craftsman struck all joinery, mortises and tenons with this tool, which was permanently set to the width of his mortise chisel. As Neptune shows, the outside surface at the back end of the seat rail is planed off to be flush with the flare of the back stiles. This is not done from a drawing or layout, rather by assembling the side rail to the initially cut front-leg assembly and offering up the end of the rail to the fully assembled back. This allows for directly marking the flare of the back onto the end grain of the seat rail. Once the wind is planed into the rail, the marking gauge has a proper surface to run against for striking the tenon. The front face of the mortise is struck likewise. The only adjustment that must be made is to account for the offset of the emerging mortise and tenon on the rear of the back stile. This is a simple matter of drawing a cross section of the joint, including the angle of the seat trapezoid. A slight adjustment of the marking gauge for the rear of the leg is all that is necessary.

With chairs outside of Philadelphia that do not employ a through-tenon, the mortise is struck only on the inside face of the back stile and the angle accounted for by eye. If this angle is not exactly correct, shaving a bit off one side or other of the tenon is permissible because it does not reduce strength. A flush-fitting tenon shoulder, pulled tightly against the face of the back stile by the draw pin, ensures full structural integrity. It goes without saying that immersion in historic work practices and mastery of the simple tools of the period-jack plane, marking gauge, tenon saw and mortise chiselresult in an organic efficiency that cannot be duplicated with jigged power machinery. -Michael S. Podmaniczky, senior conservator-furniture, Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Del.

Hand-tool advice was wrong

It's not often that I write to a magazine, but after reading Anthony Guidice's "Four-squaring with hand tools" in Rules of Thumb (*FWW* #142, p. 96) I got out my pen. Although I share and appreciate Mr. Guidice's enthusiasm for hand tools, some of his statements are clearly wrong, others misleading.

His contention that planes made by Lie-Nielsen are the only ones that work properly is simply ridiculous. I'm sure many craftsmen who have used Norris, Spiers, E.C.E. and other well-made planes would agree with me. Lie-Nielsen's planes are merely exorbitantly priced Stanley replicas, not brilliant new designs. As for "grandpa's old, rusty plane," I'll put my rescued and restored Stanley 608 and Preston smooth planes up against anything Lie-Nielsen makes.

Next. Mr. Guidice states that a scrub plane is the only plane that can flatten a board and that a jack plane "won't work." Yet he then describes how he uses jack and jointer planes afterwards to "take off the high spots" left by the scrub. Ignoring the obvious fact that a board with high spots is not flat, he suggests that a jack is the preferred tool for removing high spots created by the scrub plane but "won't work" for removing the natural high spots on a rough board to flatten it. The fact is that a scrub plane, while good at removing a lot of waste quickly, cannot possibly render a board flat because of the convex leading edge of the cutter. A jack or jointer, with a straight-edged cutter, does a very good job of flattening a board.

In the section on jointing, Mr. Guidice advises to "take long passes with the jointer plane until the edge is straight and square," as if this were a simple task that everyone should be able to learn easily. He strongly discourages the use of "jigs, a fence or any other nonsense" and apparently feels that good hand-eve coordination is all that's needed to somehow sense that you're making a square cut. This is simplifying the technique to an obscene degree and is very misleading. Edge-jointing without reference aids is probably the most difficult of all hand-tool skills to master. The human body has no mechanism for locking in a perfect 90° setting. In 25 years of woodworking I've jointed several thousand edges, and without a reference I can't possibly tell whether the sole of the plane is exactly square to the face of the board while I'm doing it.

I'm not sure of Mr. Guidice's intent in writing this article. If he's trying to demystify hand-tool work, then he's done a reasonably good job of explaining some techniques. If, however, he's trying to encourage people to give it a try, I can assure you those folks will be sorely

Writing an article

Fine Woodworking is a reader-written magazine. We welcome proposals, manuscripts, photographs and ideas from our readers, amateur or professional. We'll acknowledge all submissions and return those we can't publish. Send your contributions to *Fine Woodworking*, P.O. Box 5506, Newtown, CT 06470-5506.



Letters (continued)

disappointed. Believing that you must have expensive planes or hard-to-find (European-style bowsaw) equipment is bad enough. Much worse is to make the purchases, then find out that the learning curve is very much higher than you've been lead to believe. The techniques that Mr. Guidice describes are quite difficult to master. To tell anyone, novices or experts, that 95% of hand-tool problems can be solved by using good-quality, wellsharpened tools, and that the rest is just a matter of "a little practice" is a gross oversimplification. I regret that a magazine of your stature promotes this type of irresponsible "instruction." -Eddie Cochrane, Greer, S.C.

ANTHONY GUIDICE REPLIES: I use

handplanes every day in my shop and have taught the exact methods shown in the article to hundreds of students, and they work quickly and well. I dislike these argue-back-and-forth things, but my editor asked for a reply, so here goes:

1. Lie-Nielsen planes work better than any other planes, antique or otherwise. I didn't say anything about wooden planes (E.C.E., Ulmia, etc.); although the Lie-Nielsens will outperform the best of these as well. Lie-Nielsen planes are relatively inexpensive when you consider that it takes far too much time to make a junk plane into something that works. And then it still won't work as well. How much is your time worth?

2. By "flat" I mean the board won't rock on the bench. The twist, warp and other problems have been planed out of it. This is a common error; most folks don't know what a scrub plane is or does.

3. It is perfectly possible to plane with a jointer plane by eye to about 90°. If you need to edge-join two boards, you plane them both at the same time. If you don't need to edge-join them, ultimate precision doesn't matter. If this type of hand-eye coordination weren't possible, it would be impossible to shoot a rifle accurately. Right-angle clamps, jigs and tricky grips used to keep a jointer plane level are utter nonsense.

4. German bowsaws are easy to find. Nothing else saws as fast or as accurately.

5. Students are disappointed only when they are confused by overcomplicated, unnecessary dogma—not by using correct tools and techniques to get fine results quickly. Most woodworking teachers are a little too much like lawyers: They're trying to make it look hard, not easy.

Lots of what is written and taught about woodworking is just gilded baloney. What I teach works. If you don't believe it, I'm just as sorry as I can be. If thousands of people believe a wrong idea, it's still wrong.

The snide underlying message

You affixed a "tongue in cheek" headline to the letter from Gordon Munger (*FWW* #144, p. 8). However, his subliminal message came through loud and clear:

"We don't need any laws and regulations telling people how they can't maim and kill themselves. Safety is something for a bunch of sissies, not for real John Waynes like us."

One has only to go out and look at the legions of people who have been blinded, crippled and killed to realize that laws governing safety in the workplace are an evolutionary and belated response to centuries of neglect. It is currently very fashionable to make snide allusions to the premise that government is an evil entity with nothing to do except pass redundant laws for the purpose of taking away people's freedom.

When the world becomes populated by people who are careful, considerate and intelligent, I will be delighted to scrap all laws. Until then, instead of resenting safety regulations, imperfect as they might always be, let us be grateful that we finally have some limitations in place to protect health, life and limb in the work environment.

–Joseph Brooks, Kerrville, Texas

A plan is a valuable thing

The article "Building Without Plans" (*FWW* #141, pp. 70-73) has prompted me to write these few words of wisdom. I have taught woodworking, drafting and design since 1976 and have always advocated the use of plans. Presently I am teaching in a program where we teach not only the craft of woodworking but also sketching, modeling, drafting, CAD and design.

A plan gives the designer/craftsman a much-needed direction, especially when building complicated products. A well-

trained eye can recognize proportion problems and will know how to solve them, but an untrained eye can only recognize that there is something that "looks funny."

Anyone would severely limit themselves if, as one of the components of planning, they were unable to read or generate drawings. Sketching multiple ideas on paper is a great place to begin, but it only gives a limited amount of information. Modeling is also a valid method of attaining good design; however, it can be time-consuming and cumbersome.

A scaled drawing has a multitude of benefits. It is far easier and faster to erase a line on a drawing than it is to recut a board of a full-scale model or product. The scaled drawing (or model) is the only way to view proportion. Anyone can easily arrive at these proportions using standardized proportioning systems and an architect's or engineer's scale. In addition, while formally putting your ideas on paper, a person mentally constructs the product, making important decisions along the way, such as construction details, assembly procedures, finishing schedules and embellishment possibilities.

The ability to draw and visualize a three-dimensional object from a twodimensional representation is a skill, much as cutting a dovetail is a skill. All skills take practice to develop. The higher our level of skills in all areas of woodworking, drafting and design, the more efficient and productive we will be. *—David Barresi, Reidsville, N.C.*

About your safety

Working wood is inherently dangerous. Using hand or power tools improperly or ignoring standard safety practices can lead to permanent injury or even death. Don't try to perform operations you learn about here (or elsewhere) until you're certain they are safe for you. If something about an operation doesn't feel right, don't do it. Look for another way. We want you to enjoy the craft, so please keep safety foremost in your mind whenever you're in the shop. *—Timothy D. Schreiner, editor* © 2000 Amazon.com, Inc. All rights reserved. Tool Crib of the North, an Amazon.com Company, is the registered trademark of Amazon.com.



Over 100 different nailers and staplers.



Over 400 different saws.

It took over 10,000 tools

to build this site.



Hundreds of hard-to-find items from Jet, Performax, and Powermatic.



Over 50 different routers.



Thousands of accessories including blades, tape measures, router bits, and drill bits.



Over 500 products from Delta.



Every voltage of cordless drill. Over 100 models in stock.



Over 1,300 products from DEWALT.



Over 130 sanders from drum to random orbit sanders.



Over 500 products from Porter-Cable.



Amazon.com and Tool Crib have now made your computer Earth's biggest toolbox. So for a vast selection of professional grade tools, just go to **www.toolcrib.amazon.com**

corded & cordless power tools measuring instruments work wear hand tools job site office tool storage heaters & fans power supplies the pro tool store safety equipment ladders & scaffolding gas-powered equipment lighting and more READER SERVICE NO. 261





Limitless Possibilities

Unleash your dreams with the ultimate five-in-one combination machine from Laguna Tools. This compact, rugged workhorse gives you the five main tools needed to create masterpieces. The X-31 gives you:

- A 12" jointer to prepare your lumber
- A 3 HP shaper to make any shape of your choice
- A 10" table saw with a 50" sliding table panel saw
- · 3 separate motors 3 HP each

- A 12" planer to dimension your lumber
- A mortiser to make the best joints obtainable.
 - 10-second change-over time

Call for your free video—and we'll show you how to unleash your dreams.



You Build With Wood, We Build With Trust.

800-234-1976

E Mail: mail@lagunatools.com Web: www.lagunatools.com 17101 Murphy Avenue, Irvine, CA 92614 (949) 474-1200 • FX (949) 474-0150 100 Central Avenue, South Kearny, NJ 07032 (973) 491-0102 • FX (973) 491-0591



The Keller Dovetail System:

"Your best choice" - Woodworker's Journal

"The setup is easy, adjustments minimal and the joints perfect. It's the easiest of all the jigs to use and great for production use."

- Woodworker's Journal

"In a class by itself." - WOOD Magazine

VIDEO: \$8.95 + \$2 P/H No test cuts. Fast setup. Unlimited widths. Precision joinery. Classic and variable spacing. Compound angles. Curved dovetails. Box joints. 20 year warranty. Made in USA since 1976.

To find out more, contact your Dealer or



KELLER & CO. 1327 'l' Street, Dept. F110 Petaluma, CA 94952 1-800-995-2456 707-763-9336

Keller Dovetail System Simply the best!







Bridgewoodworkers take pride in their work. They know the value of having the right tools for the job. Wilke Machinery Company offers a full line of professional woodworking machines and power tools that are designed for any job. Bridgewoodworkers also know that one of the most important purchase deci-

sions is from whom you buy. The Wilke sales staff pays special attention to customer support while offering competitive prices. The Service Department ensures your continued satisfaction with in-stock parts and technical know-how.

PBS-540 Bandsaw European design and manufacture. Noted for high quality, precision and durability. We offer a full range of bandsaws from 15" to 36".

BWS-15A 15-inch Wide Belt Sander Heavy duty, open end design perfect for cabinet shops and smaller production shops.

RWS.15

MACHINERY COMPANY

BW-510TS Sliding Table/Tilting Spindle Shaper A versatile shaper scaled down for the smaller shop that does the work of more expensive industrial models.

> For information and a FREE catalog contact us by toll free phone: 1-800-235-2100 visit our web page: www.wilkemach.com

write or visit our showroom: 3230 N Susquehanna Trail, York, PA 17402-9716 Table Saw The better table saw you've been looking for. Takes both 10" and 12" blades. Interchangeable 5/8" and 1" arbors allow the use of 10" or 12" blades.

BW-12CS

Shown with General "T" 50 Commercial Fence system and optional oak table board and leg supports

BRIDGEWOOD

Ask about easy Bridgewoodworker LEASE PLANS

Beauty is only a few layers deep.

Get to it three times faster.

That's because new 3M[™]SandBlaster[™]Sanding Sponges cut three times faster and last three times longer.* The packaging is color coded

so you can easily pick the right sponge for the right job. SandBlaster sanding sponges make any job easy and beautiful.

hake beautiful.

3M Innovation

3M SandBlaster Sanding Sponges. For a Fast Finish.



Methods of Work

Lifting mechanism for sheet goods

Working in a small shop has its advantages and disadvantages. One disadvantage is that there is not always someone around to help with the heavy lifting.

I added a larger auxiliary top to the tablesaw to make it easier to handle full sheets of plywood, but getting the plywood onto the saw was still a problem. To solve that difficulty, I outfitted the saw table with a lift that allows one person to raise a sheet of plywood onto the saw easily and with less risk of damage.



The construction is simple. Cut two 2x4 side arms approximately 1 in. longer than the height of the table. Drill and attach the side arms, one to each side of the auxiliary table, so that they will pivot (I used ½-in. bolts with washers and nuts). Cut a length of 2x2 angle iron long enough to span the side arms. Screw a ½-in. plywood handle to the underside of the angle iron and then secure the angle iron to the bottom of the side arms to provide a ledge for

Load sheet onto angle-iron ledge.



Stop block

Pull up level with table and slide plywood onto table surface.



the sheet goods. Let a 1x4 diagonal brace into the 2x4s, to keep the lift from racking. Screw a 2x4 stop block to the floor so that the lift stays approximately ¼ in. off the floor and at a slight angle away from the table. This will keep the lift from binding when under a load and keep a sheet of plywood from tipping back toward you after you place it on the lift.

To use the lift, set a sheet of plywood on the angle-iron ledge and lift the sheet level with the table. Then simply push the sheet onto the table and slide it into place for ripping workpieces to size. -Garett S. Craft, Rantoul, Ill.

Improving the performance of spade bits



Woodworkers often overlook the lowly spade bit, but it does have some advantages. It certainly is the cheapest bit and the easiest to sharpen. And if you need a nonstandard size or a tapered hole, you can easily grind a bit off the sides.

It does not drill a clean hole, you say? Well, just file a notch on each edge of the blade, as shown in the sketch. Essentially you are making spurs to sever the wood fibers cleanly on the wall of the hole. As you drill, go slowly when the flat of the bit first contacts the work. You will find that the wall of the hole will be crisp and clean—maybe even cleaner than with those other fancier bits.

-Tim Hanson, Indianapolis, Ind.

Quick tip: When working with sheet goods, I trim the pieces to an approximate size with a handheld circular saw. Then, before I make any final cuts, I put down a piece of 2-in. masking tape,



A reward for the best tip

Garett S. Craft won an engraved Lie-Nielsen handplane for his winning tip that takes the grunting out of hoisting sheets of plywood. Craft worked part-time in his father's cabinet shop in Rantoul, III., while he studied industrial design at the nearby University of Illinois. After graduating in 1997, he came back to work full-time rather than spend his days sitting in an office. He likes the freedom to take off and go fishing once in a while. Send us your best tip, along with any photos or sketches (we'll redraw them) to Methods of Work, Fine Woodworking, P.O. Box 5506, Newtown, CT 06470-5506.

Garrett Wade Tools FREE CATALOG call 800-221-2942, fax 800-566-9525 or visit us on the web at www.garrettwade.com

Garrett Wade Gives You a Hand A / Fabulous Universal Assembly Jig Is

A Cabinetmaker's Third Hand

Our long experience with this tool reinforces our appreciation of its incredible range of application - in the shop or job site. It allows true. one-man case assembly work with machine square accuracy, and gives you confidence where it would otherwise be virtually impossible.





When assembling cabinets, face frames, drawers or boxes, you really need something to hold the stock in place while checking squareness and during glue-up. The Universal Assembly Jig fits the bill perfectly. Unique to this jig is the built-in offset in the corner that makes it exceptionally useful for kitchen cabinets. Detailed instructions show you exactly how to fabricate beautiful, finished square corners with this innovative tool.

This Jig can also be used to hold very long piecs, like bookshelf sides (of virtually any height) vertically while you fasten them in place. This practical lack of a height restriction gives the Jig exceptional additional utility.

Extra-heavy (8 lbs.) extruded, anodized (non-staining) aluminum, it is a masive 3%'' thick and 3012''' long. Sides measure 412'' and 6''. Two Adjustment Cams and two Position Clamps are included. Other clamps needed are common shop clamps (spring clamps, bar or pipe clamps etc.).

One Assembly Jig will do the job, but two are much more handy, and more economical. We highly recommend this tool. Patented. Regular Salo

		100811141	0440
14B01.01	Assembly Jig (each)	\$ 89.95 \$179.90	\$130.05
14001.10	Set 2 Assementary Jigs	¥17).)0	* 137.77

B / Scale Model - An Ingenious Cabinet Building System

Developed by two old-world German cabinetmakers living in New Jersey, the Donmar-Wiesing cabinet building method is an ingenious system, and was the inspiration the Universal Assembly Jig. This ¼"scale model, along with its instructions, illustrate this uniqe technique. Once you learn this method, you can apply it to any type of casework - furniture, desks, chests etc. Great for everyone from the most experienced casework worker to the novice will gain new skills quickly. \$24.95 05N19.01 Casework Scale Model



C / Premium Float Glass - An Accurate Affordable Surface Plate

Ordinary black silicon carbide sandpaper pasted to a very flat surface can accurately true the soles of hand planes and quickly flatten the backs of chisels and plane blades. Plus, you can use the same technique to resurface your stones

Traditionally, surface plates made of iron or stone, were quite expensive - and heavy. In contrast, "Float Glass" is an industrial product that is extremely flat, parellel sided, stable and reasonable in cost. Not to be confused with ordinary glass, premium "Float Glass" is made by floating molten glass on a molten tin bath. All three plates are 1/2" thick and 4" wide. Sizes shown are length. Edges are beveled. (Sandpaper not included.) The 44" plate is packed in a separate wooden crate which is included in the cost.

20K14.04 20K14.05 20K14.07	10" Float Glass Plate 24" Float Glass Plate
20K14.07	44"Float Glass Plate

up and it'll feel good, we promise. The blades are very sharp, made of XC100 carbon surgical steel (hot-lead hardened to Rc62-63) and have 3 bevels, for every possible situation and personal preference. (Note: these are not stainless steel, so to keep maximum sharpness wipe clean after use.) Overall length is about 7".

Hand made in France by one of Europe's most famous knife makers exclusively for us.

Get a set of all 3 and enjoy substantial savings over the individual piece price. Regular Sale

19S03.01 Right Bevel \$18.75 19S03.02 Left Bevel \$18.75 19S03.03 Dble. Bevel \$18.75 19S03.10 Set Of All 3 \$56.25 \$44.95

To order any of these product or to receive a free catalog please call the number below



Garrett Wade Co. 161 6th Avenue New York, NY 10013 (USA & Canada call) phone- 800-221-2942 fax- 800-566-9525

Shipping Charges Normal shipping charges apply. We ship the world over. Int'l 212-807-1155 fax 212-255-8552

FKEE C Our high quality Woodworking Catalog has

thousands of useful tools to choose from. Visit our new web site at www.garrettwade.com or call/fax us to order a catalog.

For a FREE CATALOG or to order: 800-221-2942 or www.garrettwade.com READER SERVICE NO. 173

\$26.85

\$36.50

\$89.95

Methods of Work (continued)

affixed directly to the wood. I can then mark my final cut line on the tape. The tape all but eliminates tearout.

-Craig Duff, Del Rio, Texas

Painless miter joints



Making strong, tight miter joints can be a daunting job. Miter joints are inherently weak, hard to clamp and—for me—difficult to cut accurately. Notwithstanding those obstacles, I've discovered a couple of tricks to cut tight, strong miter joints quickly and easily.

First of all, I rough-cut the mitered members on my chopsaw. Then I move each frame member to a shooting board, where I can quickly produce a dead-accurate polished miter with a low-angle jack plane, as shown in the sketch. I seal the end grain with a thin coat of glue, let it absorb into the end grain, then add a little more glue and assemble the joint. If I've done a good job shooting my miter cuts, the whole thing almost holds itself together with just the tack of the glue. I then add one of those nifty little pinch clamps to each corner—the kind that are applied by hand. (The ding that the pinch clamp makes is eliminated in the next step.) Masking tape also works well to pull the miter joints together. After the glue has thoroughly set, I carefully clamp one corner of the frame in my vise at 45°. Using a stiff backsaw or dovetail saw I cut a kerf in the joint to accept one or two reinforcing splines. I cut spline material from veneer, apply glue, insert the spline in the kerf and clamp across the kerf. Once the glue has set, I plane or sand off the protruding portion of the spline.

-Andrew Dizon, San Diego, Calif.

Quick clamp from a caulking gun



The widely available caulking gun (we call it a sealant gun in England) makes a quick, cheap clamp. Simply remove the tube of caulk, place the item to be clamped between the plunger and the frame and tighten the gun. Add a little block of wood in the nose area if you wish. Most caulking guns will work, but some of the fancier models have a pressure-release feature that makes them unusable for clamps.

By cutting off the nose of the frame and bending the remaining frame ends, you can utilize the gun's clamping mechanism as a hold-down or clamp in a wide variety of jigs and fixtures.

-Alan Carter, Shawford, Winchester, England

Laminating boards with pipe clamps



When I needed to laminate two wide boards to make thicker stock for chair legs, I devised a simple fixture to apply clamping pressure across the entire width of the boards. To make it you will need several pairs of pipe clamps and an equal number of stout hardwood (I used 1x3 oak) cauls. Cut the cauls longer than the





Now, make exceptionally clean and accurate cross, rip and miter cuts in all woods with the TENRYU Gold Medal 10" x 40t blade. • Splinter-free cuts in all woods-even chip-free cuts in melamine

- Unbelievably guiet-even when cutting thick hardwoods
- Less than .002" run out for smooth and accurate cuts
- Extra hard, carbide teeth remain sharp longer than the best competing brand—even when cutting abrasive materials

Ask for the Gold Medal at your favorite dealer or call 800-951-SAWS



READER SERVICE NO. 27



Routing Refined "The WoodRat can make the largest, the smallest, the widest, the closest together, the simplest and the most complicated dovetails - to say nothing of all the other

joints and operations it can handle" **Ron Fox, Good Woodworking**

www.woodrat.com **READER SERVICE NO. 61**

The Selection is Huge. We Built a Porter-Cable Store to Show it all.

See the complete line-up of Porter-Cable products in the new Porter-Cable store. Over 500 items including pneumatics and cordless tools to the hard-to-find wood-working accessories. See the entire fleet of this year's new Porter-Cable products at the store that has it all.

Visit the Porter-Cable store at www.amazon.com/portercable

routers sanders generators nailers & staplers

cordless tools the Porter-Cable store





Methods of Work (continued)

widest boards you will be laminating. Drill holes at each end of the cauls to fit the outside diameter of the pipe, and clamp the assembly, as shown in the sketch on p. 20. —*Susan Cosmos, Piru, Calif.*

Avoiding planer snipe on short stock



When you need to put a short piece of wood through the thickness planer, here's how to eliminate snipe at each end of the workpiece. Cut 1-in.-wide wood strips about 8 in. longer than the workpiece, and glue one strip to each edge, as shown above.

Now run the workpiece through the planer, taking thin cuts until it is the desired thickness. Any snipe will appear at the ends of the strips, not in the workpiece. Use yellow glue. Cyanoacrylate glues (like Hot Stuff) will make a mess of your jointer blades when you clean up the edges after sawing away the strips. This technique works equally well with a jointer.

-Roger Russell, Anderson Island, Wash.

Scroll-saw rasp made from sawblades



This miniature power rasp fits into a stationary scroll saw or jigsaw and is useful for touching up and squaring joint members such as tenons. Start with five coarse scroll-saw blades, a length of fine wire and epoxy. With pliers, snap off both ends of all four blades at the last tooth. Build a sandwich with two of the shortened blades on each side of the center (unbroken) blade. Coat the last $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of each blade with epoxy, place the blade assembly facedown on a flat surface to align the teeth and wrap the ends tightly with the fine wire.

After the epoxy hardens, install the rasp in your scroll saw or jigsaw. It may be helpful to clamp a narrow block of wood on the saw table behind the rasp to provide support at the back of the blades. *—Walter Sheard, Horseheads, NY.*

Quick tip: Clear cellophane packing tape is great for clamping solid-wood edging to plywood. It can be stretched to apply an amazing amount of pressure. *—Thomas Love, Delmont, N.J.*

Using biscuits for adjustable shelf supports



When I needed adjustable, sturdy utility shelves in my basement, I came up with the ideas of attaching the vertical members to the floor joists overhead and using biscuits for the shelf supports. I used 2x12 lumber for the uprights and permanently attached one 2x12 shelf to them. These permanent shelves link all of the uprights and give some rigidity to the structure. Other construction details are shown in the sketch.

For the adjustable shelves I cut an array of biscuit slots at 3-in. intervals on the surface of the uprights before installing them. I used a jig to ensure that every upright would have identical slot spacing. I set the biscuit joiner at maximum depth and used #20 biscuits—that way there is more of each biscuit in the slot than there is sticking out of the slot. To install a shelf, I simply pop four biscuits in the slots and place the shelf on top of them. I tested my design first and found that one shelf could easily support my weight of 185 lbs. —*Robert S. Gehret, Hampstead, Md.*

The NEW Series 700 from the Worldwide Leader of Combination Machines

The new Series 700 woodworking systems are timeless and captivating. This fact not only stems from FELDER's 45 years of engineering experience, but also from its unique design. Our owners have come to expect the best in customer support and the highest precision in their machinery. FELDER... always one step ahead.

The CF 741 S, one of 25 outstanding machines made by FELDER.

1321

Sere

FELDER USA 1851 Enterprise Blvd. - West Sacramento, CA 95691 Call 916-375-3190 · Fax 916-375-3194 · http://www.felderusa.com

CF

415

S S LDE

VIDEO Call now 1-800-572-0061

free

 let our 100 min. demonstration video show you why!

Quality and precision

mode in

THE PERFECT EDGE.

DEWAL

11128 316



95% Dust Collection — exclusive, built-in dust extraction column attaches to standard shop vacuums



Electronic Variable Speed features full feedback for constant speed under load (8,000–24,000 rpm)



Fast and Accurate Depth Setting – rack-and-pinion and micro-fine depth adjustments start at 1/256*



Also available — DW625 with a 3 HP motor DW610 with a 1.5 HP motor

Nothing delivers power, control and accuracy like the DW621 Heavy-Duty Plunge Router. Its 2 HP motor with electronic variable speed imparts a consistently high-quality finish to the hardest woods. Precise adjustments are easy to achieve with the rack-and-pinion depth adjustment system. Micro-fine depth adjustments as small as 1/256" make inlay and veneer work effortless. Both the lock-down feature and switch are conveniently built into the handle knobs, giving you total control over the router at all times. Finally, the DW621 is the first and only router with through-the-column dust collection. This clean, efficient dust extraction method collects up to 95% of the dust when hooked to a shop vacuum. Accuracy, power and control — it's this unbeatable combination which makes the award-winning DW621 edge-to-edge the best router in its class.

For more information, call 1-800-4-DEWALT or visit our web site at www.DEWALT.com

©2000 DeWALT Industrial Tool Company. All rights reserved. The yellow/black color scheme is a trademark for DIWALT Power Tools and Accessories. READER SERVICE NO. 203



Taking Band Saws to New Levels

You have heard about them, you know that they are called the best, now it is time to own one. Our band saws have won an Editors Choice Award and our customers rave about them. But don't take our word, call today and order your free demonstration video and see for yourself.

Designed by Laguna Tools and imported from Italy, we have the finest and largest selection of European band saws in the country.

- Best specifications in the industry
- Dynamically balanced cast-iron flywheels
- Wider blades for straighter and smoother re-sawing
- Euro guides
- Conforms to the toughest dust standards
- Quiet and smooth with more power

- Robot welded steel frames
- More resaw height
- Rack and Pinion
- Easy blade change
- Mobility kit available
- Manufactured in Italy
- Order a custom made band saw to suit your needs.

LAGUNA TOOLS

You Build With Wood, We Build With Trust. E Mail: mail@lagunatools.com Web: www.lagunatools.com

READER SERVICE NO. 163

800-234-1976 100 Central Avenue South Kearny, NJ 07032 (973) 491-0102 • FX (973) 491-0591



800-234-1976

17101 Murphy Avenue Irvine, CA 92614

(949) 474-1200 • FX (949) 474-0150

LAGINA TOOLS 16 DIGINA TOOLS 18

SHAKER CHAIR KITS

Discover the beautiful proportions and classic simplicity of Shaker furniture. Our catalog features reproduction dining chairs and tables, rockers, bar stools, candle stands, small tables, clocks, oval boxes, baskets, peg board and Shaker chair tape. Furniture available as precisely fashioned kits for easy finishing or custom finished.

FREE Catalog SHAKER WORKSHOPS Box 8001-FW2, Ashburnam, MA 01430 1-800-840-9121



ABRASIVE SHEETS:	ABRASIVE BELTS
(9X 11)	PLEASE SPECIFY GRITS
CABINET PAPER	1X30 \$.81 ea. 3X24 \$.93 e
50/pk 100/pk	1X42 .81 3X27 .96
40D \$18.90 \$35.60c	1X44 .81 4X21 3/4 1.00
50D 17.80 32.25	2 1/2 10 .85 4424 1.10
60D 16.70 30.00	3X21 00 6X48 350
80D 15.60 27.80	32233/4 93 6289 624
100 thru 150C 14.50 25.60	Other sizes priced upon request
FINISHING PAPER	
80A \$11.15 \$18.90c	JUMBO BELT CLEANING STICK
100 thru 280 A 10.00 16.70	0V0V10
NO LOAD PAPER	
180 thru 400A \$12.25 \$21.25c	
"C" = 100 SHEETS	VELCRO® VACUUM DISCS
	FOR BOSCH AND
STEEL BAR CLAMPS	PORTER CABLE SANDERS
Quick release feature, available	Dia. Grit Price Dia. Grit Price
In four different lengths, these	5' 60 \$.48ea. 6' 60 \$.65e
camps are last acjusting with	5" 80 .46 6" 80 .63
	100 100
Size Price	thru I thru
2-1/2 x 6 \$6.50 ea	5" 320 .45 6" 320 .62
2-1/2 x 12 7.00	DEA DISC BOIL SHOLE PATIEN
2-1/2 x 24 7.75	silicon carbide for D A sanders
2-1/2 x 36 9.50	
	Size Gra Price/Holi Uiscs Per Ho
HEAVY DUTY SPRING CLAMPS	5' 80 \$16.90 125
Clamps come with PVC tips and grips.	5 120 10.33 123
Size Price	5 220 3270 250
4" \$175 ea	5" 320 32.70 250
6 2.25	Size Ort Price/Boll Discs Per Bo
8* 3.50	6" 80 \$24,15 125
~	6 120 22.30 125
	6 180 44.55 250
UTHER PRODUCTS	6° 220 44.55 250
*ROLLS*FLAP WHEELS*PUMP	6° 320 44.55 250
GLUE*WOOD BITS*SANDING	
BLOCKS*DRAWER SLIDES	con-Abrasives
*HINGES*TV SWIVELS	P. O. Box 1628
	Frisco TX 75034
*Check or COD	(972)-377-9779
	(312)-311-3113
*SATISFACTION GUARANTEED	
*Texas add sales tax *Continental US Shipping	

Notes & Comment

(Almost) nothing from something



Ron Pessolano's goal seems to be how much wood he can remove and still have something to show for his efforts. His sculptures, which appear almost too delicate to touch, are created on a converted 19th-century lathe using tools mostly of the artist's design and making. The pierced effects are done with a miniature sabersaw and small router called a Micromark. The work is "pretty simple in theory. In practice every piece is an experiment in difficulty, challenge and, hopefully, satisfaction." Other examples of Pessolano's work can be seen at artizenuniverse.com; he can be contacted at (413) 245-9549.

-Mark Schofield is assistant editor.

Transparent beauty. Made of ash, the vase (above) is ¹/₈ in. thick, 8¹/₄ in. dia. and 9⁵/₈ in. high. Made of ash and bird's-eye maple, the see-through bowl (right) is ¹/₈ in. thick and 13¹/₂ in. dia.



New veneering video

GETTING STARTED WITH VENEERS

Make a Checkerboard with Frank Pollaro



Getting Started with Veneers.

60 minutes; \$29.95, available through Flamingo Veneers (973-672-7600; www.flamingo veneer.com).

Frank Pollaro produces some of the most beautiful veneered furniture being made today. Whether working on Ruhlmann reproductions or building his sought-after limited-edition Steinway pianos, his work is always breathtaking. There may be no craftsman more qualified to make a video that introduces the basic techniques of veneering.

The first in a series of veneering videos, this one focuses on the construction of a veneered checkerboard, a suitable project for the beginner. The video itself is clear and well paced, covering all the material that is necessary to complete the project veneer and tool selection, taping and seam-preparation techniques, saw sharpening, clamping and pressing, trimming and cleanup, as well as finish-sanding.

Pollaro's presentation is confident, and the work proceeds smoothly enough to offer considerable encouragement to the novice. He also explains and demonstrates various methods of gluing down veneer, such as clamping with cauls and vacuumpress veneering.

In future videos I'd like to see Pollaro cut loose and really show his talents. He is clearly a capable craftsman who has plenty to share with budding woodworkers. If I have any complaints, it is that watching this tape is a little like watching Julia Child make toast.

But if it's a basics-from-the-master approach you desire, the video will serve as a good introduction to this woodworking specialty. A \$20 materials kit is also available from Flamingo Veneers.

—Mario Rodriguez is a contributing editor.

NEW!! Forrest Woodworker II now available for DeWalt Cordless Portables - DW936, DW935, DW930 Made & No Splintering, No Tearout, Life-Long FREE SHIPPING Serviced in on orders over \$275 1-800-733-7111 Now That's Precious Metal. **Performance.** AMERICA 12.31.00

A quarter of a million satisfied woodworkers agree: the Forrest Woodworker II blade is worth its weight in gold. Maybe more. And it doesn't take a jeweler to see why. It rips through thick hardwoods with no scratches or tearouts. Miters and cross-cuts with flawless precision. It makes short work of one-sided laminates and splintery oak plywoods . . . flawlessly. In short there are sawblades ... and there are Forrest blades.

Here's why. The hardness of C-4 carbide, combined with the low breaking point, of C-2 carbide, creates a tooth that's as permanently tough as it is sharp. Once that

FORREST WOODWORKER II: 5%"-14" dia. avail. All-purpose-tablesaws and portable circular saw Special 10% Discount! Take 15% off second blade of your choice. EDITORS' CHOICE AND TOP RATING OVER 18 COMPETING SAW BLADES. splinter-free miter joints! Sale The 10"x40T earned the Editors' Choice Award for the best performance regardless of the price. See American Woodworker April 1998 pp 68-69. Sale Price 15% Off 10% Off First Blade Second Blade 14" x 40 T x 1" \$149 \$134 \$127 14" x 30 T x 1" \$139 \$125 \$118 12" x 40 T x 1" \$129 \$116 \$110 12" x 30 T x 1" \$119 \$107 \$101 10" x 40 T x 1/8" or 3/32 \$119 \$107 \$101 10" x 30 T x 1/8" or 3/32 \$99 \$ 84 \$ 89 9" x 40 T \$109 \$ 98 \$ 93 9" x 30 T \$99 \$ 89 \$ 84 *8 1/4" x 40 T x 3/32" \$99 \$ 89 S 84 8" x 40 T 3/32" \$99 \$ 89 \$ 84 \$ 80 \$ 76 8" x 30 T 3/3 \$89 Š 1/4" x 30 T 3/32" \$89 \$ 62 59 \$80 **6" x 40 T 3/32 \$ 80 \$ 76 ***5 %" x 40T x 5/64" x 10mm \$89 \$ 80 \$ 76 EXTRA BONUS! 3 AT \$5 EACH! Sears & Makita Tables Saws ** Saw Boss *** NEW for DeWalt Cordless Portables' 10mm arbor BLADE STIFFENER. Make all your blades cut better and quieter with a 6" 👩 \$25 blade stiffener! 4" o \$21 5" 👩 \$24 FORREST DADO-KING: 6"-12' 1-800-733-7111 **Unmatched Precision on Every Dado Cut!** The Forrest Dado-King gives you flat-bottomed grooves and no splintering-even when crosscutting oak plys and melamine. This award-winning set comes with six 4-tooth chippers (including 3/32" chipper), two 24-tooth outside blades plus shims. Cuts 1/8" to 29/32" 973-473-5236 · Fax 973-471-3333 **All Major Credit Cards Accepted** FL, NJ, NY residents please add sales tax. grooves 10% Óff 15% Off EXCLUSIVE OFFER Free \$21 value 3-5 Days Sale First Second 10" BLADE RUNNER Price Dado Dado Sharpening & Sales CARRYING CASE! 6" set \$209 \$242 \$229 Select one of these items FREE prects and holds up to 8" set ON ALL MAKES OF \$289 \$260 10 blades. Shipped with 6", 8" or 10" Dado Sets. 12" set \$245 when placing an order for CARBIDE BLADES. \$349 \$314 \$297 ROUTERS, CUTTERS any sawblade or dado from 16 oz. spr S449 \$404 \$382 PLANER & JOINTER can non-toxic this ad. KNIVES EELS PLUS **NEW "EASY-FEED" STANDARD DADO** You must mention you saw For solid ha d and soft woods only! (No plys, no melamine!) 8" D, with posi-tive hook 24 tooth blades & 2 tooth chippers and shims, Cuts 1/8" to 15/16" wide LIST SALE 10% 15% this ad in Fine Woodworking SALE \$218 magazine, when ordering. LIST Hurry! This special offer is \$249 \$196 \$185 limited while supplies last DURALINE HI A/T: 7¹/4"-16" dia. avail. on orders placed by 12-31-00. Cuts melamine PERFECTLY. Our best PLYWOOD blade. 220 mm & 300 mm available. For absolute splinter control!! Sale 10% Off 15% Off Price First Blade Second Blade 8", 7 1/4" & others available PEELS PLUS \$143 10" x 80 T (1/8" or 3/32" K) \$159 \$135 \$7.95 per can 12" x 80 T (1" hole, 1/8" K) \$181 \$163 \$154 plus \$6 S&H 14" x 80 T (1" hole) \$197 \$177 \$168 if purchased 14" x 100 T(1" hole) \$226 \$203 \$192 separately. 16" x 100 T (1" hole) \$243 \$219 \$206 WE RECOMMEND OUR FACTORY SHARPENING as some local sharpening creates problems with MICRO-CHIPPED EDGES reducing blade life and cutting quality. 3-5 DAYS ON THESE AND ALL MAKES OF FLAT FACE AND CONCAVE CARBIDE TIP SAWS. Ship via UPS - typical 10 x 40T \$17.00, 60T \$19.00. Add return UPS \$6.00, \$1.00 each additional blade. FORREST MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC. River Road, Clifton, NJ 07014 • Phone 800/733-7111 • In N J, Call 973/473-5236 • Fax 973/471-3333 WESTERN CANADA: Call Sharp Tech Inc. • 877/228-0908 • Fax 403/225-3767 CANADA SALES: Call CMR - Ron Collier, 3644 Schumann Rd., Bay City, MI 48706 • Phone: 800/2294814 • Fax: 517/684-0402

tooth is hand-brazed to the plate, the blade is hand-straightened to a perfect flatness-and an astonishing ±.001" runout for peak performance.

Sawing is believing. Prove it to yourself- completely without risk! Call (800) 733-7111 today for your chance to try a premium Woodworker II blade or any other Forrest blade in your own shop.

"The ONE BLADE THAT LEAVES A SMOOTH-AS-SANDEDSURFACE." <u>Twice</u> outperformed 36 other remium blades, both foreign and domes ic, WOOD magazine tests, Sept. 1998, pg. 45, and Feb. 2000, pg. 66 chart

CHOP MASTER BLADE: 61/2"-15" dia. avail.

Specially designed for sliding compound miter, miter chop, and radial saws. New specs, 5º neg. pts. & flat, runs out less than .001/.002 for perfect, tight, smooth, 10% Off 15% Off

	Price	First Blade	Second Blade
61/2" x 40 T x 5/8" Delta, Sidekick & others	-8 99	\$ 89	\$ 84
81/4" x 60 T x 5/8" Sears, Delta, Ryobi	-\$109	\$ 98	\$ 93
81/2" x 60 T x 5/8" Hitachi, DeWalt, Ryobi, Freud TR125	-\$119	\$ 107	\$ 101
9" x 80 T x 5/8" Delta & others	\$129	\$ 116	\$ 110
10" x 80T x 5/8" Delta, Bosch, Hitachi, Makita, Ryobi, AEG & all	\$139	\$ 125	\$ 118
12" x 80 T x 1" Delta, Hitachi, Makita, B&D, Sears & all	\$149	\$ 134	\$ 127
14" x 100 T x 1" Makita, Ryobi	-\$189	\$ 170	\$ 161
15" x 100 T x 1" Hitachi, Ryobi	\$195	\$ 179	\$ 169

WOODWORKER I: 7¹/4"-14" dia. avail.

esigned for radial arm or tat	Sale	10% Off	15% Off
	Price	First Blade	Second Blade
0" x 60 Tooth	\$129	\$116	\$110
2" x 60 Tooth	\$139	\$125	\$118

(Use one coupon per blade or dado.) Buy a blade or dado and get \$15 worth of sharpening discount coupons from Forrest, good on any make blade or dado set you own. The first 100 customers will receive a FREE Picnic Table Plan & Router Poster.





THIN-KERF

Notes & Comment (continued)

Creativity with a purpose



Pick a push stick. All of these student-designed push sticks vary in artistic style but share the functional characteristic of having a disposable sole and heel held on with hot-melt glue.

For my money, there is nothing more satisfying than designing and making a really useful jig. Being a high school woodworking teacher for the last 21 years, I introduce my students to the craft by challenging them to design and build a push stick that is functional yet elegant and eye-catching. I chose this approach because it not only gives them an appreciation for practical design but also shows them that the art of wood can be fun and rewarding. All of the push sticks above have seen more than 10 years of heavy use. It is a testament to the creativity and skill of the student builders that they are still in such good shape. To all my past students: a sincere thanks and appreciation for all you have taught me.

> –Paul Ruhlmann teaches at Buckingham Browne & Nichols School in Cambridge, Mass.

Chairs of industrial strength

For the second year in a row, David Gilmartin, owner of Gilmartin Studios in Atlanta, Ga., received the gold award from *Design Journal's* 1999 Awards for Design Excellence. His entry, the AVOS Armchair (below), was chosen from more than 1,600 entries and captured the residential seat-



What's unique about Gilmartin's AVOS Armchair is the type of wood used. It, just like his 1998 ADEX award winning Gilmartin Chair, is made of a custom-grade PS 183 marine plywood. With only pin knots, the 13-plies-per-in. Douglas-fir layers are laminated with waterproof glue. Standard PS 183 plywood has only the two outer layers as Douglas fir.

This specialty plywood, dubbed N-type by the government, was first developed for use in the construction of World War II C-30 cargo planes. Further development of N-type plywood in the 1950s and 1960s led to the production of PS 183. Today it is used in boat construction and as flooring on Grumman buses and train cars. The strength-to-weight ratio of this plywood is higher than steel.

The AVOS Armchair is on display at the Mint Museum of Art in Charlotte, N.C., and the Gilmartin Chair is part of the permanent collection of the Brooklyn Museum of Art. —*Chris Baumann is the editorial assistant.*

Wood webs

"Wood webs" highlights useful and interesting woodworking web sites. If you have a site you would like to share, send the address to mschofield@taunton.com.

alan.net/prg/index.html

This site is dedicated to the exchange of information among professional strippers and refinishers. Don't be put off by the rather fierce home page designed to scare away amateurs. Anyone with dedicated knowledge and experience to share is welcome. The fee is \$65 a year, but the first month is free. The current membership numbers about 200.

www.americanfurnituredsgn.com

Here you'll find about 200 designs, each priced around \$20. The projects include children's toys, a rolltop desk and more advanced pieces requiring lamination and veneering. The site also includes advice on finishing and wood movement.

www.hardwoodcouncil.com

Aimed at builders with topics such as how to install hardwood flooring on a concrete slab, the site also offers useful tips for furniture makers, including finishing techniques and installing built-ins.

Woodworking exhibitions

We frequently receive information regarding forthcoming woodworking exhibitions. Lack of space and a lengthy printing schedule make including all of these impractical.

We publish such time-sensitive information in the Events section of our web site, www.finewoodworking.com. Please send such information to fw@taunton.com for the attention of the web editor or mail it to *Fine Woodworking* Web Editor, 63 S. Main St., P.O. Box 5506, Newtown, CT 06470.

Stories and photographs concerning shows that have already taken place, and winners of prizes and awards, should be sent to Mark Schofield, assistant editor, either by mail at the above address, or by e-mail to mschofield@taunton.com.



Heavy Duty, Rugged, and Reliable. A Web Site That's Built Like A DEWALT Tool.



chop saws cordless tools drills planers the DEWALT store drill bits

TOOL CRIB OF THE NORTH saw blades

READER SERVICE NO. 250

Portable SAWHELPER[™] ULTRAFENCE[™] BECAUSE IT DOESN'T PAY TO OWN SECOND BEST

- Fits all miter saws up to 15", perfect for all slide compound saws.
- The only system that is truly accurate and sets up on any terrain in 60 seconds — guaranteed.
- Steel self-squaring coupler aligns fences with saw to 1/100" accuracy no other system has it!
- Flipstop[™] fence gage has hairline pointer for extreme accuracy, lever action, Lexan view-plate, heavy steel construction.
- Extensions are made of tempered aluminum to support heavy framing lumber.
- Legs store flat under fences and adjust from 30" to 42"— great for uneven terrain.

Available from 5' to 9'4" per side measured from blade.

 Center stand folds flat, includes a guick release mounting plate for saw.

Rated #1 by "Fine Homebuilding" magazine in a comparison test.

AMERICAN DESIGN & ENGINEERING, INC. St. Paul Park, MN

Ref. 12-98-2

1-800-441-1388 **READER SERVICE NO. 175**

VISA, DISCOVER, MASTERCARD, AMERICAN EXPRESS

651-459-7400

Notes & Comment (continued)

A quiet approach to woodworking



David Charlesworth's Furniture-making Techniques. Guild of Master Craftsman Publications Ltd., England; 1999. Distributed in the U.S. by Sterling Publishing, New York, \$17.95, softcover; 122 pp. With its emphasis on the author's personal philosophy and approach to woodworking, this book aims to appeal to all levels of woodworkers. It's the careful and practiced approach of someone who thoroughly revels in the day-to-day rituals of working with wood.

There is not a single aspect of his work that David Charlesworth leaves to chance. Yet throughout the book the author generously relates tales of his own mistakes and mishaps, hoping to point out his own fallibility and shortcomings to readers and students while providing encouragement and illuminating the way for them.

Don't misunderstand; he's not a craftsman so caught up in his tools and tricks that he never gets around to building anything. On the contrary, his furniture is quite beautiful and superbly made. I sense that his greatest satisfaction comes from launching an apprentice's career. Discussing a former student's early success, he (almost) sounds like a proud father, not a colleague.

Although Charlesworth is quite well known and widely read in England, his is not a "celebrity" book. The entire work seems to spring from his bench, and reading the articles is like standing shoulder-toshoulder with him, catching the "nuggets" as they spring forth. -M.R.

Notes & Comment

We welcome news stories, anecdotes about the triumphs and pitfalls of woodworking, photographs of unusual work—anything that you think other woodworkers would like to know about. We pay for the material we use. Send submissions to Notes & Comment, Fine Woodworking, P.O. Box 5506, Newtown, CT 06470-5506 or e-mail them to mschofield@taunton.com.







Get a hand finish without the hand work.

The Contour Sander from Dremel means the end of hand sanding. Eighteen available quick-change contours handle any curve, spindle, bead or molding. And they can be easily customized, to exactly fit your project. The Contour Sander is compact and lightweight, and with variable speeds up to 8,500 strokes per minute, it buzzes through even tedious jobs fast and easy. Get the Dremel Contour Sander at major hardware stores and home centers. For the nearest retailer call us at 1-800-437-3635. Or you can visit us at Dremel.com.









In the vast universe of woodworking equipment, the Biesemeyer® fence is indeed the brightest star in the entire sky, a model to which others are compared.

For decades the reknowned Biesemeyer® fence has set the standards for table saw accessories, and it continues today to be the undisputed choice of discriminating woodworkers everywhere.

Bring your woodworking shop up to it's full potential with the addition of a Biesemeyer® fence.

Contact us or visit our web site for the name of our distributor nearest to you, or for more information.



216 S. Alma School Road • Suite 3 • Mesa, AZ 85210

Fax (480) 834-8515



Web Site: www.biesemeyer.com • E-Mail: mail@biesemeyer.com READER SERVICE NO. 190

Conceal, Reveal, Swivel with the touch of a finger.



AUTON POPUP

YOU BUILD THE FURNITURE WE'LL PROVIDE THE AUTOMATION Since 1955, the Auton Company has served the design community with quality motorized systems that utilize remote controls and pow-



erful motors. Motorized platform glides smoothly on four racks and pinions, even swivel at the touch of a button

AUTON MOTORIZED SYSTEMS P.O. Box 802320 • Valencia, CA 91380-2320 (661) 257-9282 • Fax (661) 295-5638 Beverly Hills (310) 659-1718 • Honolulu (808) 734-1260 •-mail: TVLIFT@auton.com • Internet: http://www.auton.com 0.8 & Foreign Pat. Pend. • Made in USA + Autondees not make tumilure



READER SERVICE NO. 17





FINE WOODWORKING INVITES YOU TO Explore chairmaking at Colonial Williamsburg!

On the heels of last year's sold-out conference, Colonial Williamsburg has once again teamed up with *Fine Woodworking* magazine to present an exciting new workshop "Working Wood in the 18th Century: Making Seating Furniture."

This four-day gathering will be held in two sessions at Colonial Williamsburg from January 21-24, 2001 and January 25-28, 2001. It will cover the areas of designing, building, and finishing 18th-century seating furniture such as Windsor chairs, formal chairs, and stick chairs.

Guest presenters from *Fine Woodworking* will join Colonial Williamsburg artisans and curators to provide an inspiring program including live demos, videos, and discussions relevant to the design, decoration, and construction of seating furniture.

Register early; space is limited to 200 registrants per conference.

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO REGISTER, CALL:

Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

(800) 603-0948

(757) 220-7182

E-mail: tengle@cwf.org

www.colonialwilliamsburg.org





Windsor expert Michael Dunbar

will demonstrate chairmaking.

Wood Moisture Meters

Wood moisture is a crucial factor that determines usefulness and stability of wood. Pin-type moisture testers measure surface and core moisture to avoid cracking, warping and delamination.

The versatile mini-Ligno meters from Lignomat are ideal for veneer, heavy timbers and curved plywood; a favorite for professional woodworkers and serious hobbyists. Ask about our free brochure for pin and pinless moisture meters.

800/227-2105 Lignomat USA Ltd. 503/257-8957 PO 30145, Portland OR 97294

READER SERVICE NO. 254

Free to a Good Home \$131 Accessory Package

Accept no imitations! Buy the Performax 16-32 Plus Drum Sander, the industry's original drum sander, and receive the accessory package absolutely FREE!

> Package includes: Infeed/outfeed tables Conveyor belt tracker set Box of ready-to-wrap sandpaper sized to fit

\$131 accessory package FREE

The power to shape your ideas

JET, Performax and Powermatic — A Family Of Brands

romotion

begins

ptember

(Stand optional

Offer effective September 1, 2000 through March 31, 2001 • 800-334-4910 • www.PerformaxProducts.com

READER SERVICE NO. 186



READER SERVICE NO. 171

If you Want the Best, Go for the Gold. Powermatic Gold.

You don't have to go to the end of the rainbow to find the gold. The new Powermatic store has gold shapers, gold sanders, gold jointers, gold planers, and more. We have the biggest selection, with over 80 Powermatic machines and accessories to choose from. Powermatic sets the Gold standard for woodworking and metalworking machinery.

Visit the Powermatic store at www.amazon.com/powermatic

blades bits shapers dust collectors jointers sanders the Powermatic store table saws portable planers band saws

READER SERVICE NO. 252

TOOL CRIB

OF THE NORTH

PROFESSIONAL TOOLS & EQUIPMENT



Tools & Materials

Hammer 16-in. jointer-planer: a solid machine with a few bugs



Switching from planing to jointing takes only a couple of minutes. In planing mode, the jointer tables are swung up and out of the way.

Some combination machines have poor reputations for compromises. It's assumed that if a machine can do many things, it can't do any one thing well. With minor exceptions, though, I have not found this to be the case with the Hammer A3-41 16-in. (410mm) jointer-planer. It really manages to combine two top-flight tools into a single (relatively) compact unit.

Hammer is an Austrian maker of combination woodworking machines, new to the U.S. market. The company, which is a subsidiary of Felder, aims to fill the niche between high-end consumer and small industrial machines. The fit and finish of the jointer-planer I reviewed were pretty good, though not spectacular. The tables were extremely flat—the outfeed table had a dish of only 0.002 in. The table height adjustments worked very smoothly and easily. At the same time, the paint came off rather easily: A board slid over the top of the dust chute came away with aqua-colored streaks. And what can I say about the paint job, which combines aqua, purple and bright yellow? For some reason, the Europeans go for those garish colors.

The cutterhead holds three self-setting knives. But the knives that come with the

machine are chrome steel, intended for milling softwoods. Not knowing this at the time, I used them to mill hardwoods, and the knives wore out within a few days. I was not happy to learn that I had to order the optional high-speed steel knives, which cost \$52.

The truly fantastic feature is the table alignment and height-adjusting mechanism. Mating guideways are machined to high tolerances in the tables and supports, yielding a maximum table flex claimed to be within 5/100mm, or 0.0002 in. to 0.0003 in. In practice, this should make the tables nearly impossible to knock out of alignment. So far, the machine has lived up to this expectation. One afternoon, I milled a fair amount of 4-in.-thick cherry stock, including an 8-ft-long and 16-in.-wide plank weighing around 200 lbs. At the end of the day, the plank and the tables were both perfectly flat.

Though workable, the jointer fence has some problems. Because it attaches to a rail on the end of the outfeed table, you can put the machine right up against a wall, a plus in a small shop. On the other hand, the long, extruded-aluminum fence is somewhat flexible. Though the fences have a factory tolerance of 15/100mm (0.006 in.) across the width, the two I've examined have not been that flat.

Converting between jointing and planing takes only a couple of minutes. One must, however, crank the height-adjusting handle about 90 turns to switch from jointing to planing.

On an unfortunate note, all was not perfect from day one. My machine, as delivered, had a badly cupped fence, a planer table with a ridge down the center, and it needed a fair amount of tuning before it cut flat boards. Hammer took close to three months to replace the fence and planer table, despite several promises for quicker service. Does my experience with Hammer make it a company to avoid? Not at all: I've spoken with other Hammer owners, who have no complaints, suggesting that my experience was an exception from an otherwise good company.

The A3-41 lists for \$4,990. For more information, contact Hammer USA (800-700-0071; www.hammerusa.com).

-Strother Purdy
INVEST YOUR STOCK IN THIS.

RIDGID

Maximize the return on your woodworking investment with the RIDGID TP1300 13" Portable Thickness Planer. With the largest capacity in its class, this tool's got the power and performance to pay dividends for years to come.

15 amps of power, in fact, and complete with an extra set of dual edge, quick change knives to keep you humming while the others are down with nicks or getting sharpened. The planer's 4-post design and Sure-Cut mechanism isolate the cutterhead to minimize annoying "snipe" and produce superior finishes. If it's guaranteed performance you demand, then the TP1300's got that too...with Ind-I-Cut ™ to show you exactly how much material will be removed with each pass and Repeat-A-Cut™ to ensure that every piece exiting the machine is precisely the desired thickness. All backed by the RIDGID Lifetime Warranty against defects in material and workmanship. As with any investment, consider

your options carefully. This planer will be beating the field for years to come.



Sure-Cut: Virtually "snipe" free finishes. Ind-I-Cut™: Shows what'll be removed, before it's gone.





For more information call 1-800-4-RIDGID, visit our website @ www.ridgidwoodworking.com or your nearest Home Depot store

READER SERVICE NO. 90

Tools & Materials (continued)

Orbital detail sander can get into tight places



Bosch's detail sander comes as a kit. Sanding pads of different grits and profiles are included.

There's a lot to like about the Bosch 1294VS detail sander. It's light, powerful, comfortable to hold and produces only minor vibration. This sander is a true orbital, not a sander that pivots in an arc. The tool has good overall performance doing the job detail sanders were designed for—getting into tight spots.

The sander has a triangular-shaped shoe that can be mounted three different ways. When the front corner of the sandpaper wears, the sanding shoe can be rotated to expose a fresh corner. Sandpaper is held via a hook-and-loop system.

•I also like the probe-shaped sanding attachments Bosch calls pad extenders. Designed to reach into otherwise inaccessible crevices, two extenders are included; one flat and one oval-shaped.

The variable speed is a handy feature when the machine is used for tasks better suited to slower speeds, such as polishing.

Having gone to all the trouble to build in dust collection, you'd think Bosch would supply a collection bag of some kind, but a bag to fit the sander is not available. That's because, according to Bosch, the unit can't move enough air by itself to collect dust. It's best used with a shop vacuum. But it can be run without one as well; just wear a dust mask.

At around \$150, the tool isn't cheap, but overall, it seems like a solid machine. *—Lon Schleining*

The latest products from the summer tool shows

As usual, there was plenty to see at the National Hardware Show in Chicago and at the International Woodworking Fair in Atlanta, both held in August. At both shows, manufacturers rolled out their latest products for retailers, the press and the public to see. Here's a quick look at some of the products that caught our attention.

SawStop finger-saving device wins award at IWF

It's about time someone invented a tablesaw safety rig that doesn't get in the way and actually stops the blade before it can do any serious damage. The SawStop, invented by Steve Gass, a woodworker and physicist, uses an electromechanical device that stops a sawblade should fingers--or hot dogs--accidentally touch the spinning blade.

The SawStop electronically senses when flesh makes contact with the blade and immediately sends a signal to a box, which jams a plastic rod into a gullet of the blade, then retracts the blade, too. All of this hap-





SawStop could save your finger. The Saw-Stop senses when flesh touches the blade and, within milliseconds, stops the rotation.

pens in milliseconds. As demonstrated in Atlanta using hot dogs, a typical tablesaw accident will result in a shallow cut (about ½ in.) instead of an amputation. Wood, plastics or wood products do not affect the device. All of SawStop's components are neatly tucked away under the saw.

Unfortunately, SawStop is not available as a retrofit. Rather, the company is offering the technology to tool manufacturers that would have to redesign current tablesaws. Gass says the device would add only \$50 to \$100 to the cost of a new saw. He has been busy talking to most of the major tool companies.

SawStop was awarded one of seven Challengers Distinguished Achievement Awards at the IWF show. It's the most innovative safety device we've seen in a long time.

From Makita: redesigned planer, four new routers and a new cordless system

Makita has redesigned its 12-in. planer, adding some nice features missing from the previous model. The model No. 2012NB comes with a cutterhead lock to minimize snipe, carrying handles and a flat top for resting stock. There's also a larger paddle-type on/off switch and a more ergonomic height-adjusting lever.

Makita also added four routers to its line, all with 11-amp, 2¼-hp motors that include an electronic soft-start feature. At 81 decibels, Makita claims its routers are the quietest in their class. The collets accept bits with both ¼-in.-dia. and ½-in.-dia. shanks. And all of these routers maintain speed electronically, even as the load changes.

And Makita's new line of 24-volt tools is now available, powered by an innovative battery and charger system called the Mak-Star System. MakStar includes 3.0 amphour and 1.7 amp-hour nickel-metalhydride batteries. While the batteries are charging, a forced-air cooling system with a built-in fan keeps them from overheating, ensuring maximum battery life and minimum charging time.

The 24-volt cordless line has eight tools: a 7¹/₂-in. sliding compound-miter saw; 8¹/₂-in. compound-miter saw; 7¹/₄-in. circular saw; ¹/₂-in. drill-driver; ¹/₂-in. hammer



Let's Clear the Air...

Model 750, Still the Best!

- Variable Speed Control for unlimited air flow settings
- Highest Maximum air flow in its class - 1,050 CFM
- Convenient On/Off pull chain
- Ultra Quiet

- 1/4 H.P. Motor for heavy duty performance
- Antimicrobial 1 Micron Internal bag filter
- UL Listed
- Lifetime Warranty

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends limiting wood dust exposures. The JDS Air-Tech 2000 will dramatically improve the quality of the air you breathe. Our new model 750 variable speed allows you to dial in your desired air flow, from a whisper quiet

200 cfm to an ultra performance 750 cfm. This will clean the air in a 30'x30'x8' shop every ten minutes. For larger areas our models 8-12, 10-16 and 2400 are available. The JDS systems will remove 99% of particles as small as five microns and 80% of particles as small as one micron. For the removal of odors, fumes and smoke, our optional charcoal filter is _____

available. To place an order or for the dealer nearest you call us toll-free.

1-800-382-2637 www.thejdscompany.com



Model 750

Manufactured in the U.S.A. READER SERVICE NO. 215

Better Homes and Garden WOOD * Magazine (Nor

JDS AIR-TECH 2000

Tools & Materials (continued)

HVLP gun from Italy



Asturo HVLP gun runs off a compressor. The upper knob regulates the fan pattern; the one below adjusts the fluid volume; and the knob at the base of the handle controls air pressure.

Asturo may be an unfamiliar brand name to most Americans, but the company has been producing spray guns for the European market since 1925. Asturo highvolume low-pressure (HVLP) guns are now available in the United States. They're designed to be used with standard air compressors, not turbines.

I tried a midpriced model, the siphonfeed Asturo BRI/A, and was impressed with the tool's fit and finish as well as its performance. The gun will put down a glass-smooth, finely atomized coat of finish. Asturo estimates the transfer efficiency to be about 65%.

The gun's controls also impressed me. All of the parts you see are made of metal, and the controls are easy to grasp. An unusual feature of the gun is the air-pressure regulator, a knob located at the base of the handle. Adjustments to the air pressure may be made without having to go back to the compressor, which should be set at about 25 to 30 psi. I was able to use the gun with a 20-gal. 3-hp compressor.

A variety of needle/nozzle combinations are available to suit most finishing needs. The BRI/A costs \$265 and is available from Homestead Finishing Products (216-631-5309; www.homesteadfinishing.com). -AB

Summer tool shows (continued)



drill-driver; SDS plus rotary hammer; 1/2-in. impact wrench; and ¼-in. impact driver.

From Jet: benchtop spindle sander and cabinet saw

Jet's benchtop spindle sander comes with a 1/2-hp motor and a 141/2-in.-square castiron table that tilts up to 45°. Spindles are available in diameters of ¼ in., ½ in., 5/8 in., 1½ in. and 2 in.

Jetalsonow has a 134-hp cabinet saw that runs on 120 volts and can be had for under \$1,000. The saw's top and extension wings are cast iron, and the machine is outfitted with the 32-in. Exacta fence.

Bench planes from Clifton

It used to be that every month or so someone came out with a new dovetail jig. Lately it seems that the hot market is in handplanes. Clifton, known for its line of classic shoulder planes, has just introduced five new bench planes, Nos. 3 through 7. These heavy-duty planes have two-piece back irons (also known as cap irons) that help eliminate chatter.

The planes are available from Highland Hardware (800-241-6748; www.highland hardware.com).

Bosch plunge router redesigned

Many woodworkers use a plunge router inverted in a router table. But fighting with the plunge mechanism and spring tension when setting the height can be awkward and frustrating. Bosch engineers listened to these complaints and redesigned the 1619EVS, which has toolless lockout switches to disable the plunge lock and plunge spring. For handheld work, the router boasts new handles that are easier to grip and provide better balance for the hefty machine.

Sanding tables from Delta

Delta has two new downdraft sanding stations. Both models have built-in motors, dust curtains and rubber grommets to protect stock. The smaller model comes with a 1/2-hp motor and a 24-in. by 24-in. table; it sells for about \$500. The larger model has a 1-hp motor and a 31-in. by 31-in. table and sells for about \$750.

Handheld spindle sander

Porter-Cable's major new product is an oscillating spindle sander that can be used freehand, with a fence or mounted in a router table. The model No. 121 will sell for about \$250.

Vise-jaw caps

The Wilton Tool Group is selling magnetic plastic jaws for vises. Called Multi-Grip Vise Jaws, they add a softer surface to the metal jaws of most 3-in. to 6-in. vises. That way the jaws are less likely to mar the surface of your wood.

Quick Grip with more squeeze

The Quick Grip, made by the American Tool Co., now has a version with a lot more muscle. But it doesn't need steroids to get pumped up. Instead, this clamp marries the one-handed feature of the Quick-Grip with the clamping strength of a screw clamp. To use it, just slide the jaws together, snug them up with the pistol grip and turn the screw handle to create a clamping pressure that can exceed 600 lbs.

-Tom Begnal and Anatole Burkin



downdraft table will come in two sizes. Both 1/2-hp and 1-hp models will be available.

www.woodfinishing.org

Find out more about our 9-month Career Path or Summer Session courses in Wood Finishing and Restoration.

Dakota County Technical College • 800-548-5502 Study with Mitch Kohanek: Hands-on training in Furniture Restoration, Furniture Service Technician and Production Finishing. Certification and excellent Job Placement. Read more about us in Fine Woodworking, #137, p. 26 Call Mitch at 651-423-8362 Classes begin in August 2001, applications now being accepted. A MEMBER OF THE MINNESOTA STATE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITIES EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER/EDUCATOR www.dctc.mnscu.edu **READER SERVICE NO. 185**



INDUSTRIAL ROUTER BITS

SAW BLADES

ON THE WEB

FREE: Sharpening Coupon with every Purchase

WWW.FARALLONKNIVES.COM

PRECISION GRINDING 1-800-4-A-KNIFE (1-800-425-6433)

READER SERVICE NO. 154

Just A Few of the 2000 Reasons You Need the Lee Valley Hardware Catalog.

Brass Locks

 Casters & Feet Fasteners

Coat Hooks

Mirror Fittings

 Drawer Slides Table Hardware

Knobs

Our full-color hardware catalog (100+ pages) greatly expands our hardware offering. There are significant additions to our current product categories, as well as many new ones. Extensive copy explains the benefits and uses of each piece. With hardware ranging from classic to modern, this catalog has the answers to your project needs.

- Handles & Pulls
- Brusso Hardware
- Chest Hardware
- Door Hardware
- Kitchen Hardware
- Escutcheons
- Bed Fittings
- Computer Hardware Forged-Iron Hardware
- Quick-Connect Hardware
- Hinges
- Shelf Supports & Brackets
- Latches

eeValley&veritas

12 East River Street, Ogdensburg, N.Y. 13669

www.leevalley.com

Ask for FWH2001 to receive a FREE 1-800-871-8158 Hardware Catalog. Call: Overseas, call: 1-613-596-0350 or fax:1-613-596-6030 or fax: 1-800-513-7885

READER SERVICE NO. 172



READER SERVICE NO. 258

Tools & Materials (continued)

Adjustable, telescoping arc-drawing tool



E-Z Arch simplifies the drawing of curves. The telescoping arms have a locking knob in the center, where the y are hinged.

Some methods and tools are easier demonstrated than explained by words. That's true of the concept and use of the E-Z Arch tool. The tool relies on the brick mason's trick for drawing arches, which requires that you know only the chord length and height of an arch. Lay out the chord length and pound in a nail at each end. Then mark the height of the arc at the midpoint.

Next, arrange two straight sticks, one end touching the nail and the other end on the mark at the midpoint. Nail the two sticks together where they cross at the top. Hold a pencil right at the apex and slide the assembly along the two nails at the chord points to draw a fair curve.

The E-Z Arch takes the place of the two sticks. The tool has a pair of hinged, telescoping arms and can be locked to any angle. I found the tool to be quite handy around the shop, not only as a drawing aid but also as a nice 4-ft. straightedge and a giant-sized adjustable T-bevel.

The tool, which comes in several sizes, is available directly from the manufacturer, E-Z Components Inc. (888-468-8011). The 48-in. model costs \$65; the 36-in. version sells for \$60; and the 24-in. tool is \$55. -LS.

Extract damaged screws without marring wood

The X-Out damaged-screw remover is one of those great gadgets that doesn't require any set-up time or practice and belongs in every toolbox. The screw remover looks like a countersink with reverse geometry. The sharp cutter's wings bite into the damaged screw head and hold firm when powered by a reversible drill. X-Out bits come in three sizes; individual bits cost \$7 to \$10; a set of three costs \$20 to \$24. To find a distributor, contact the company (800-832-5336; www.x-outscrews.com).

-A.B.



The X-Out bit digs into the damaged head of a screw. Using a reversible drill, the fastener can be backed out.





www.conover-lathe.com P.O. Box 418, Mentor, OH 44061 READER SERVICE NO. 169

WITH YOU EVERY 1/64" OF THE WAY.



Introducing the latest from DEWALT. We call it the DEWALT Woodworker's Table Saw. You'll call it the best saw you've ever used, because we designed it with woodworker's in mind. **Accurate, Dependable Fence** We started from scratch to design the most accurate, dependable and easy-to-use fence in the industry. The DEWALT Precision Rip Fence delivers smooth action, solid locking and always travels parallel to the blade, making precise

Crank Ergonomics We positioned the blade elevation crank with plenty of hand clearance to make blade-height adjustments quick and easy. Accurate blade-angle adjustments are also easy thanks to the large, adjustable bevel scale and the graduated bevel crank (each revolution equals a 2° adjustment).

adjustments quickly and easily.

Switch Ergonomics The large, easy-access on/off switch eliminates fumbling around when you're ready to start or stop cutting operations.

Powerful & Space Efficient The 1 3/4 hp TEFC Induction motor provides the power you need to cut the toughest hardwoods. And unlike other saws in the category, we put the motor inboard and out of your way, making it easy to store the saw against the wall when not in use. Easy Dust Collection The DW746 is equipped with a dust collection port making it easy to connect your saw to your vacuum or dust collection system.

Sliding Table Accessor Option Unique, high-capacity/high-accuracy sliding table cross-cutting system delivers 30" of cross-cutting capacity at 90°, and makes large, angled cross-cuts quick and easy. When not in use, this unit stores away without leaving any cumbersome mounting hardware in your way. A solid ground, cast-iron table, industrial

slides and a precision mitering guide deliver the quality and accuracy you demand. Full Range of Accessories



1-800-4 DEWALT www.dewalt.com

Tools & Materials (continued)

Well-designed featherboards from Bench Dog make woodworking safer



Bench Dog featherboards are quick and easy to set up. They can be used horizontally or vertically; they also work as stops.

I've always known that featherboards made for safer woodworking, but most are a pain to set up, so I've avoided them. When I was given a pair of Bench Dog featherboards to try, I didn't give them much thought. But I soon found myself using them just about every time I went to the router table.

The bright orange plastic featherboards are equipped with bolts attached to T-handles. The bolts engage in T-slots provided on Bench Dog router tables and fences. When used with such a router table, I found the featherboards very easy to attach and adjust and very secure in use. After a while, mounting them became an intuitive part of the set-up process. The featherboards come with an aluminum bar, which allows them to be used in a miter slot on a tablesaw or bandsaw.

Bench Dog hasn't reinvented the featherboard, but the company has made it much easier to use. Because of that, I use them more frequently, and I believe I am a safer woodworker for it.

-Michael Pekovich

Strother Purdy is a woodworker and writer in Bridgewater, Conn.; Lon Schleining is a woodworking teacher and stairbuilder in Long Beach, Calif.; Anatole Burkin is the managing editor; Tom Begnal is an associate editor; Michael Pekovich is the associate art director.



CNC under \$5,00





Highly Rated by Fine Woodworking, see review in Fine Woodworking #133, pages 68-73.

ENDURO WAT-R-BASE®

Laquers, Polyurethane, Stains, Color Coats, Wash Coats and Primers

1-800-696-0615

Local: (949) 366-2322 Fax: (949) 366-3471

COMPUANT SPRAY SYSTEMS 55 3011 Vina Vial, San Clemente, CA 92673

> NEW WEBSITE www.compliantspraysystems.com

> > **READER SERVICE NO. 198**







Router Joinery Jigs

Thinking Jig? Think Leigh. Whether you're a hobbyist or a professional, the Leigh Jig will help you create your best work. Versatility with precision make the Leigh Dovetail Jig better than the rest. Rout through and half-blind dovetails, with variable spacing of pins and tails, on one jig. Create decorative Isoloc joints, finger joints, and multiple

mortise & tenons easily with Leigh attachments. And our easy-to-follow user guide will help make it happen fast! Call toll free now to learn more.



Call For Your Free Leigh Catalog Today! 1-800-663-8932

Leigh Industries Ltd., PO Box 357, Port Coquitlam, BC, Canada V3C 4K6 Tel. 604 464-2700 Fax 604 464-7404 Web www.leighjigs.com **READER SERVICE NO. 184**



www.routerbits.com

Whiteside Router Bits Systimatic Saw Blades Fisch Forstner Bits HTC Mobile Bases



Router Bits on the Web

READER SERVICE NO. 111

Drum Sanders for the Small Shop

A review of seven thickness sanders priced from \$500 to \$2,500

BY ROLAND JOHNSON

looking closely at drum sanders, which are affordable. **Besides sanding stock** smooth, drum sanders can take stock down to thinner dimensions than thickness planers. And drum sanders. because they exert only gentle pressure on stock, will mill out cup from a

board. Stock too short for a planer can be thicknesssanded. Wild figure and reversing grain don't present a problem. And because these machines must be hooked up to a dust collector, they produce a minimum of airborne dust.

Drum-style thickness sanders are available for as little as \$500. They're called drum sanders because an abrasive strip is wrapped around a cylinder or drum. Compared to wide-belt sanders, with complex belttracking and tensioning devices, drum sanders don't have as many parts; hence their lower cost. Changing abrasive strips on a drum sander takes longer than replacing the closed-loop belt on a wide-belt machine (see the photos on p. 50). But it's not a big deal and takes about as long as changing the blade on a bandsaw. Also, because there is less sanding material on the drum (compared to the surface area of a wide belt), sandpaper wears out sooner. Grits range from 36, for thicknessing, up to 220, for fine finish sanding.

I recently spent a week in the *Fine Woodworking* shop using a number of drum sanders and comparing their features. The machines included units made by Delta, Grizzly, Performax, RB Industries (RBI), Ryobi and Woodmaster. Drum sanders are produced in two different styles: cantilevered (or open sided) and closed frame.

Cantilevered machines offer wide capacity, low price

Cantilevered sanders, such as the Delta 31-250, Performax 16-32 Plus and Ryobi WDS 1600, are modestly priced and have a sanding capacity twice the width of their sanding drums.

To get a finished surface on wood, I use whatever it takes: handplanes, scrapers, sanding blocks, belt sanders or any combination thereof. But for really big jobs, I take a truckload of milled lumber down to the local cabinet shop and have it run through a wide-belt sander.

I'd love to own one of those machines, but they cost as much as a new car. So I've been

Fine Wood Working



	Delta 31-250	Performax 16-32 Plus	Ryobi WDS 1600
Average price	\$799	\$920 (with casters shown, add \$80)	\$582 (includes stand)
Max. stock thickness	4 in.	3 in.	3 in.
Max. stock width	36 in.	32 in.	32 in.
Min. stock length	4 in.	2¼ in.	2¼ in.
Drum motor	Marathon, 1.5 hp	Leeson, 1 hp	1 hp
Conveyor speed	1 to 12 fpm (feet per minute)	O to 10 fpm	2 to 10 fpm
Weight	190 lbs.	143 lbs. (with stand)	125 lbs. (with stand)
Phone	(800) 438-2486	(800) 334-4910	(800) 525-2579

With their small motors, cantilevered sanders are best suited for light dimensioning and finish sanding, fine for small shops or recreational woodworkers.

The Performax 16-32 Plus and the Ryobi WDS 1600 machines offer up to 32 in. of sanding width when wide stock is rotated and a second pass is taken. The Delta 31-250 handles 36-in.wide stock.

All these machines live up to their promise. Sanding in two passes, however, requires a different drum-to-table alignment than when working narrow stock that fits under the drum in one pass. Realignment takes several minutes. All of the owners' manuals cover the procedure, and it's slightly different for each machine.

When sanding stock narrower than the drum, the drum should be kept parallel to the table. For two-pass sanding of wider stock, the drum or table is readjusted to increase the gap slightly between drum and table on the outboard side. If this isn't done, the outer edge of the drum leaves a noticeable (about ½2 in. or less) groove on stock. Of course, gapping the drum will produce a small bulge in stock, but it is so slight that you don't even notice it.

One of the complaints regarding drum sanders is that the abrasive strips are prone to stretching and bunching. If the strip bunches up during aggressive sanding, it may tear. Most such problems, I believe, are the result of operator error. If you properly tension and align the abrasive and don't take overly aggressive passes, you will rarely have problems. It's important to check the abrasive strip regularly. If it gets loose, rewrap it. All of the cantilevered machines employ springloaded clips in both ends of the drum to secure the abrasive. Additionally, a spring attached to one of the clips keeps constant tension on the strip because it does stretch during use.

Delta's sander hit the market this year—The Delta 31-250 has a fixed sanding drum

Setting sanding depth

Unlike small planers that can munch up to ¼ in. of material in one pass, drum sanders take delicate nibbles of 1/32 in. or less. Don't rely on the depth scale to set up the first pass, or you risk jamming the machine and tearing the abrasive strip. Each company offers tips on how to set its machines, but there's a faster way. My method assumes that a board has been machined to a consistent thickness. If stock is of unknown uniformity, follow the manufacturer's instructions to avoid problems.

With the machine off, adjust the opening between the conveyor and the drum until the workpiece just passes under the pinch roller. Then start the drum and the conveyor, adjusted to the slowest feed rate. Feed the stock and crank the height-adjustment knob until the sandpaper just touches the workpiece.

On the next pass, set the depth to take off a little more, and speed up the feed rate. Make depth settings in small increments and listen to the motor. Obviously, the bigger machines will handle bigger cuts. Slower feed rates result in more stock removal. **Faster feed rates prevent** burning on dense woods when sanding with finer grits. Don't change the feed rate midway through the pass; otherwise, the stock won't be sanded evenly.

mounted in a formed and welded steel frame. Four jackscrews synchronized by a toothed belt raise and lower the cast-iron table. Turning a pair of adjustable nuts at the top of the jackscrews on the open end of the machine changes the drumto-table alignment.

The Delta also has the unique feature of a two-speed drum. By loosening the motor-mount bolts, the belt can be moved to a different set of pulleys, dropping the drum speed by approximately 30% and providing more power for stock removal when using coarse abrasives.

A 120-grit abrasive belt used for the conveyor holds stock securely, without slippage. I did find that carelessness on my part led to inadvertent scratch marks on stock. Sliding a finely sanded piece sideways on any of the abrasive-type conveyors can mar the workpiece.

Changing abrasive strips on the Delta is simple. The clips are accessible and easy to operate with your fingers. An abrasive change takes only a couple of minutes.

Performax popularized the cantilevered sander—Performax first appeared in the mid-1980s and offered a drumsander conversion for radialarm saws, a unit that's still in production. The success of that first sander has led to the development of a whole group of drum sanders—both cantilevered and closed frame and continual improvements.

The Performax 16-32 Plus has a fixed table. The drum moves in a cast framework that is substantial and fully adjustable for wear. To tilt the drum (actually, the entire upper portion of the machine) for sanding of extrawide stock, four bolts are loosened; then a fine-tune adjusting knob, which tensions the framework, is turned to raise or lower the outboard end of the

CLOSED-FRAME SANDERS

A closed-frame machine is inherently stiffer than a cantilevered tool and will suit the heavier demands of a small, professional shop.



	Grizzly G1066
Average price	\$1,095
Max. stock thickness	4¼ in.
Max. stock width	23½ in.
Min. stock length	9 in.
Drum motor	5 hp
Conveyor speed	11 fpm (fixed)
Weight	430 lbs.
Phone	(800) 523-4777

drum. The power-feed conveyor on the Performax is 120-grit abrasive and does a good job.

The Performax comes with a cleverly designed tool that grips the clip on the motor side of the drum, which, because of a tight fit, is difficult to reach. With the tool, changing abrasive strips is easy.

Ryobi followed in the footsteps of Performax—The Ryobi WDS 1600 emulates the Performax in design but doesn't have all the features of the original. The Ryobi uses a nonabrasive conveyor that does a good job of gripping stock. However, the conveyor moves only when the drum is running, which makes setting the initial depth a bit awkward (for more on setting the sanding depth, see the story at left).

Adjusting the drum to accommodate wide or narrow stock points out the major difference between the Ryobi and the Performax. Instead of a fine adjustment knob, the Ryobi relies on shims (two 0.010-in. shims are provided) to reset the gap between the drum and conveyor at the open end. The table can be shimmed at the open end of the sander and then brought to parallel with the drum. To achieve a wider gap, remove one or two of the shims and



Performax ShopPro 25	RB Industries 426	Woodmaster 2675
\$2,049 (with casters shown, add \$80)	\$2,399	\$2,344
4 in.	4 in.	5¼ in.
25 in.	26 in.	26 in.
2¼ in.	4 in.	7 in.
Leeson, 1.5 hp	Baldor, 3 hp	Leeson, 5 hp
O to 10 fpm	2 to 20 fpm	O to 16 fpm
275 lbs.	650 lbs.	590 lbs.
(800) 334-4910	(800) 487-2623	(800) 821-6651

retighten the Allen-head screws. To return the drum and table to parallel, the process is reversed.

The Ryobi has a difficult-toreach clip on the motor side of the drum, which makes changing abrasive strips difficult. By jamming a wedge under the drum, I was able to keep it from turning while attaching the strip to the second clip. (By the way, the Performax tool won't work on the Ryobi unless you modify Ryobi's spring clip.)

The closed-frame machines are workhorses

For busy shops, closed-frame sanders, such as the Grizzly G1066 (23¹/₂-in. capacity), Per-

formax ShopPro 25 (25 in.), RBI 426 (26 in.) and Woodmaster 2675 (26 in.), may make more sense than the lighter-duty cantilevered machines. Closed-frame machines are stiffer and can handle more powerful motors, and that translates to more aggressive and faster sanding.

The Performax is well designed—The Performax Shop-Pro 25 has a smaller motor than the other closed-frame machines I tested, so it's not going to remove stock as quickly as the others. But because the Performax plugs into an ordinary 120-volt circuit, and the machine is designed with mobility in mind, it's well suited for a small shop. The Performax also comes with extension tables for additional infeed and outfeed support, something the other machines don't have.

The closed-frame Performax uses a pair of thick, threaded rods and gears to raise and lower the table. The machine has the best access to both of the abrasive-strip clips. Using a special tool, changing abrasive strips is very easy.

RBI and Woodmaster share many good features—The RBI 426 and Woodmaster 2675 are smooth-running sanders with plenty of power. They're heavy and would do fine as stationary machines, although mobile bases are available for them. They both require a 220volt power supply.

The RBI has a ⁵/₄-in.-thick Blanchard ground steel table. The Woodmaster uses a 10gauge steel platen. The tables on both machines are supported by four jackscrews that are synchronized by sprockets and chain. Although both machines were delivered properly tuned, adjustments can be made, if necessary, by fiddling with the chain and jackscrew sprockets.

Both machines have two-ply monofilament, rough-top conveyor belts, the same belts used



Changing abrasive strips: It's not always a simple task

All drum sanders use spiral-wound abrasive strips. Attaching the strips can range in difficulty from easy to awkward, depending on the machine.

CANTILEVERED MACHINES





Cantilevered machines use clips to hold the spiral-wound abrasive strip in place. One end of the drum has a clip under spring tension to take up slack should the abrasive strip stretch.

Performax supplies a special tool to hold the clip in place while the abrasive strip is installed. The Delta doesn't need a tool; the Ryobi could use one.

CLOSED-FRAME MACHINES



Tap a spring clip in place to start the abrasive strip on the Grizzly. When wrapping the drum, the abrasive strip must be held under tension. The task requires two people.





Access is good inside the Woodmaster, and that makes abrasive-strip changes easy. A hook-and-loop system keeps the strip in place.



The RBI has less working room under the hood. Hook and-loop abrasive strips are also used.

on wide-belt sanders. Conveyor speed is adjustable, from a crawl up to 16 fpm (feet per minute) on the Woodmaster and 20 fpm on the RBI. The Woodmaster has a reversing switch for the conveyor motor, a useful feature when setting up initial depth of cut or if stock gets jammed because the depth of cut was set too deep.

Both the RBI and the Woodmaster use hook-and-loop systems for fastening the abrasive strip to the drum. An adhesivebacked hook strip is attached to the drum, and the abrasive strip is loop-backed.

Changing abrasive strips on the Woodmaster is a snap. Once the machine's large top cover is off, there's plenty of maneuvering room. It takes practice to get the strip started because the hook-and-loop material doesn't allow minor changes in the angle of the strip as it is wrapped around the drum. Woodmaster recommends a wrap or two of filament packing tape on the lead end of the abrasive to keep it tight to the drum.

Abrasive-strip changes are a bit more difficult with the RBI because the working space is constricted. I ended up pinching my fingers between the drum and the dust-pickup chute a few times. The machine also uses a narrower abrasive strip, which means more revolutions around the drum. RBI recommends the use of filament packing tape on both ends of the drum. In general, the hook-andloop systems seem to work very well.

Grizzly's machine sports two drums—The Grizzly G1066 is unique in that it has two drums, which allow the use of two different grits of abrasive. It's a big machine and has plenty of power. It's also half the price of the other large machines tested. To keep the price so low, however, certain choices had to be made in the engineering and use of materials. The chain-and-sprocket system of raising and lowering the table uses lighter-duty components than the competition. The table on the Grizzly consists of a welded steel frame with a particleboard platen. The feed rate is not adjustable; it runs at a constant 11 fpm. The Grizzly is not as refined as the others machines, but stock came out of the machine flat.

Changing abrasive strips on the Grizzly is awkward. A loose spring clip must be hammered in place over the end of the abrasive strip to lock it to the drum. If the hammer blow is not dead on, the clip may fly across the shop. If you hit it too hard, it snaps. (Extras are provided.) To wrap the drum, a second person is needed to keep tension on the strip (there's a springloaded mechanism at work) while the first person turns the drum. For a one-man shop, this could pose a problem. Once the abrasive is wrapped, a strip of filament tape holds it in place. There is no hook-and-loop backup. The second drum (outfeed side) comes wrapped with felt to make up for the difference in stock thickness after it passes by the first (coarser-grit) drum. Abrasive installation is the same.

I tore the filament tape on the Grizzly's drum while I was sanding wide stock. When the filament tears, the sanding strips unravel and self-destruct. But I think this problem can be mitigated. The instructions have you place the tape a few inches in from the edge of the drums, where the abrasive strips end. But with the tape located right above the edge of the conveyor, it's all too easy for stock to make contact with the tape. By cutting slightly longer abrasive strips and taping them to the very edge of the drums, contact with stock may be avoided.

ADJUSTING DRUM ALIGNMENT FOR WIDE STOCK



On a cantilevered machine, the drum is set parallel to the table when sanding stock up to the width of the drum. For wider stock, the drum is tilted slightly to increase the gap on the open side.



Performax provides a threaded knob to adjust the drum alignment.



By turning a pair of jackscrews, Delta's table may be realigned to the drum.



Ryobi employs shims to change the angle of the drum to the table.

many budgets. For the price, the Ryobi WDS 1600 seems to be a good value.

Roland Johnson owns a cabinet shop in Sauk Rapids, Minn.

Editor's note: General has a new 24-in. dual-headed drum sander, model No. 15-250 M1, which sells for \$1,359. We learned about it too late to include in this review, but we will be looking at it in a future issue.

That's how the Woodmaster and RBI are set up.

There are many good machines to choose from

I came away from this review surprised at how well *all* of the machines sanded. Some of the drum sanders had better features than others, such as more power, greater ease in changing the abrasive strips or more sturdy overall construction. But there seems to be a machine for shops (and budgets) large and small.

Of the closed-frame machines, the Woodmaster 2675 gets my top vote. It is robustly built, smooth and quiet in operation, offers easy abrasive-strip changing and includes a reversing conveyor. I would, however, replace the dust-chute bolts with threaded knobs for quicker access.

The RBI is every bit as industrial as the Woodmaster and has the advantage of a ground, castiron table. My only complaint is that changing abrasive strips in the confined space is awkward. And for smaller shops, the Performax does everything well.

Of the cantilevered machines, I think Delta's 31-250 stands out. I like the ease of table adjustment and the heavy weight of the tool. Performax machines, however, have a proven track record and are available in many different sizes, to suit

A Primer on Sealers

How and why you can benefit from these often misunderstood products used under clear finishes



SEALER COAT

ENCAPSULATED WOOD FIBER

EDGE OF POPLAR BOARD

A close-up view shows what a sealer can do. At left is a cross section of an edge of poplar lumber that has been coated with a sealer, before the sealer was sanded smooth. Appearing as a darker band across the top third of the image, the sealer coat encapsulates loose fibers on the surface of the wood. What appears as a small hill or bump at the very top of the image (made with a scanning electron microscope at 400x magnification) is a protrusion in the surface of the sealer caused by the captured wood fiber appearing slightly below and to the right. Once the sealer coat has been sanded, these small hills and valleys disappear, providing a smooth base for topcoats to follow.

BY JEFF JEWITT

F inishers call on sealers to perform two basic functions in the finishing process: to solve problems, such as a contaminated surface, and to speed things up by providing a flat base for subsequent topcoats. Most woodworkers understand what sealers do in the simplest sense—they seal the surface of the wood. Yet there remains a great deal of confusion about what that really means, when to use a sealer and which one to use in a given circumstance.

The first coat of any finish seals the wood, because it dries to a film (however slight) that allows you to build subsequent coats of finish on top of that. So theoretically, any finish can serve as its own sealer. And in many cases, a thinned version of the same finish you plan to use as a topcoat is a perfectly adequate sealer. However, sealers also perform a number of other functions, and to address special needs manufacturers have developed some products that work better than thinned finishes.

When faced with a contamination problem or to prepare for topcoats, finishers turn to any one of several specialty sealers. Sanding sealer, vinyl sealer, shellac and glue-sizing are the four most common choices. Of these four products, only shellac is adequate as a final finish. None of the other three can exist as finishes in and of themselves. They are used only underneath other topcoats.

Sanding sealer tends to be soft

Sanding sealers are available as lacquer based, varnish based or water based, and the first two of these varieties are the most com-

monly used. More often than not, they are simply thinned versions of lacquer or varnish to which zinc stearate has been added. Zinc stearate is a white powder that is soft, fluffy and soapy feeling, but in finishes it appears translucent. In fact, it is called a "soap" by finish formulators. Zinc stearate makes hard-to-sand finishes such as solvent-based lacquer and most varnishes easier to sand down to a level surface so that subsequent coats of finish lay on evenly.

The ability of sealers to make topcoats lay on smoothly is referred to by finish manufacturers as "good holdout." Holdout is an important feature to look for when you're finishing thirsty woods such as pine and poplar, figured woods such as curly maple and other porous woods such as oak, ash, mahogany and walnut.

The downsides? There certainly are a few. Sanding sealers are softer and less durable, because of the addition of zinc stearate, particularly in their resistance to moisture. So you should use these sealers with discretion in places where moisture resistance is an issue, such as cabinetry to be installed in a kitchen or bathroom. Also, you must sand them after application, or they won't do the job they are designed to do.

Some finishes such as polyurethane will not bond well to sanding sealer, and the catalysts used in highperformance lacquers and conversion varnishes will react adversely with the zinc stearate.

Vinyl sealer can be used between coats of different finishing products

These specialty sealers are available only in commer-

cial, fast-drying versions meant to be sprayed on, but it is possible to apply them by brush or rag if you work quickly. Don't confuse vinyl sealers with vinyl/alkyd-based varnishes, sometimes sold as a one-step sealer/finish to which the vinyl is added primarily to impart fast-dry qualities.

The prime ingredient in most vinyl sealers is polyvinyl butyrate, which endows the sealers with some rather unique qualities. Not only do vinyl sealers have excellent holdout—just as sanding sealers do—but they also are highly resistant to moisture and possess excellent adhesion properties. These adhesion qualities make

VINYL SEALER





One common use for vinyl sealer. Professional finishers often use vinyl sealer on furniture that has been coated with an oil-based glaze, because it adheres well to different finishes.



SANDING SEALER

Finish formulators call it soap. This lacquer sanding sealer (shown below being brushed on) contains zinc stearate, an additive that facilitates sanding by lubricating the surface of the sealer coat.



vinyl sealers a good choice to use when you need to "tie" or adhere different finishing products together. For example, professionals routinely use vinyl sealers between applications of oil-based glazes or paste wood fillers and solvent-based lacquers and conversion varnishes. The vinyl also will prevent natural oils and other chemicals (knots bleeding sap) in certain woods from causing finish problems. Teak, rosewood



and cocobolo are some of the woods that contain chemicals that will prevent oil-based products from curing. While some folks claim you can avoid this problem in the finish by first wiping the oil from the surface with a solvent such as acetone, my experience has been dicey with this technique. I prefer to seal in the oils with vinyl sealer. Unfortunately, vinyl by itself doesn't sand very well, so vinyl sealers usually contain other resins to make them sand out more easily.

Shellac is easy to find and apply

This natural resin has some of the same attributes as vinyl sealer, but it's more readily available and easier to apply. Shellac will seal off surface contamination and naturally occurring chemicals in the wood that prevent the curing of oil-based products. Shellac also provides good holdout for other finishes applied over it, as long

SHELLAC



Shellac is still the best candidate for some jobs. Sealing off a contaminated surface, such as that on this chemically stripped chair, is one of several tasks that shellac performs well.



as you use a dewaxed variety. When used under a water-based finish, shellac will prevent some of the raised grain you'd normally expect. Whether you mix your own (a 2-lb. cut works well as a sealer) or use the premixed, canned variety, most shellac imparts a warm, amber color that will optically offset the sometimes-cool tones of water-based finish resins.

Downsides of shellac are similar to those of sanding sealer. It's a less durable finish than lacquers or varnishes, so it can become a weak link in the total finish system.

Glue-sizing is typically used to seal end grain

Glue-sizings are available in premixed water-based versions, such as a recently introduced product made by Franklin. These are based on a water-soluble vinyl resin called polyvinyl alcohol that lacks the overall durability of the resins in solvent-based sealers.



GLUE-SIZING

Appropriate for painted surfaces. End grain on lumber and the porous edges of manufactured panels (such as this routed sample of MDF) are good places to use glue-sizing. The left half of the routed edge shown was coated first with glue-sizing, then with an oil-based white primer. The sized surface is much less porous.



Glue-sizings are used primarily to seal end grain and to promote even staining on wood. They're also marketed as a preconditioner for medium-density fiberboard (MDF) that will be painted. Though they are not sold as such, I've had good success using them to lock in chemicals, such as those in aromatic cedar and cocobolo, that prevent oil-based products from curing.

When, where and why to use a sealer

Opinions and die-hard habits among professional finishers may vary, but most agree that there are a few very good reasons to use a sealer.

To provide a barrier coat-Waxes, polishes and sil-

icone residues encountered when refinishing furniture can cause contamination problems such as fisheyes, which are small craters in the finish film (see the top photo on the facing page). You can remove wax by wiping stripped surfaces several times with naphtha or mineral spirits, but silicone is impossible to remove completely. It has a tenacious ability to remain in the pores of wood.

To remove fisheyes, immediately wipe off any wet finishing product (oil-based stains will develop fisheyes, too) and wash down the piece with mineral spirits or naphtha. Then scrub it well with TSP (trisodium phosphate) or a TSP-substitute and the green col-

ored Scotch-Brite nylon pad. After that, apply a freshly made coat of dewaxed shellac to seal in the contamination.

To make a flat base for topcoats—If your goal is a sophisticated built-up finish, you'll need to sand at least the first coat of finish. When the first coat has absorbed into the wood and hardens, it is normal that a slightly rough or irregular surface will result. At this point some sanding is in order so that subsequent coats of finish will lay on smoothly and evenly. The problem is that some finishes don't sand well—most varnishes and lacquer gum up when you sand them—which is a good reason to use a sealer first. With the addition of stearates, sanding sealers overcome this problem. Some finishes sand perfectly fine, such as many water-based products and oil-based polyurethane, so sanding sealers aren't needed for these products.

To promote adhesion-In some finishing scenarios,

there may be questionable adhesion between the wood and the finish or between different finishing products. Sealers are routinely used in such cases to promote adhesion. In the case of stripped furniture, a sealer coat of a 2-lb. cut of dewaxed shellac will allow any finish to flow out and grab properly. Although manufacturers of polyurethane say not to use it over shellac, they are referring to the premixed, canned variety of shellac that has wax in it. Polyurethane will adhere just fine to dewaxed shellac.

In other cases, you might run into adhesion problems when oil-based paste wood fillers and glazes are used between coats of finish. Manufacturers of highperformance solvent-based lacquers and varnishes al-



WHAT TO DO WHEN YOU SEE FISHEYES

Fisheyes are small craters caused by silicone residue. The preventive treatment is a three-step process. Wash the surface first with a rag soaked in naphtha or mineral spirits, follow that with a washcoat of trisodium phosphate (TSP) and then seal it with dewaxed shellac.







Naphtha

Trisodium phosphate (TSP)

Dewaxed shellac

most always recommend vinyl sealers for this purpose, while shellac works well for water-based finishes.

To control stain migration—Sealers work wonders in situations where stains may possibly migrate up into a finish coat. This happens when the finish and stain share the same thinner. It isn't a problem with oil- and water-based pigment stains, because the binders in these are not dissolved by the next coat of finish. It happens typically when water-based finishes are applied over watersoluble dye stains, particularly when the dye is very dark. A barrier

SEALERS PREVENT BLEED-THROUGH



Keep the color from bleeding. After the black dye stain had dried, the right side of this sample was sealed with shellac. After the shellac dried, the entire sample was coated with a water-based sanding sealer. By viewing the sanded surface, one conclusion is clear: the shellac kept the dye from migrating into the subsequent finish coat.

coat of dewaxed shellac will prevent the solvents in the waterbased finish from pulling up the dye into the finish.

In conclusion, some recommendations

A sealer will never take the place of diligent finishing practices such as proper brushing techniques or good surface preparation. It won't get rid of brush marks or sanding scratches, and overuse of a stearated sanding sealer can actually cause more problems than it solves. I believe that a sealer is often used when it's not really needed.

In marketing literature, you'll see the term "self-sealing" used to promote a finishing product. This is mostly marketing mumbojumbo, because any finish can be used as its own sealer, as long as it has adequate holdout and sands easily enough. Almost all waterbased finishes, catalyzed varnishes and lacquers, oil-based polyurethane and many of the fast-dry varnishes now being sold fit into that category. A specialty sealer is required only in situations I've described previously.

If you want the most durability from your finish, and you don't have a problem with contamination, adhesion, moisture or migrating stain, use a thinned version of your finish as its own sealer. You won't run into any compatibility problems, and you don't have to buy a separate product. To get a smooth base, you'll have to apply several coats of thinned finish and then cut it back with sandpaper before you get a good base for the final coats. At the worst, you'll spend a little more time and use a bit more sandpaper, but the gain in overall durability may be well worth it.

Jeff Jewitt is a professional finisher who writes frequently for Fine Woodworking.



A Round Kitchen Classic

Learn the basics of bent lamination as you build this cherry table



A bending form and a shopmade tenoning jig served this author well. Including the time spent making the jigs, this project took him about 40 hours to complete.

BY THOMAS J. CALISTO

hen I was about 10 years old I saw a guy on television demonstrate how to cut through-dovetails. Fascinated by the program, I had to try it myself. I borrowed my father's jigsaw and went outside to hack up some pine shelving. I cut my first set of through-dovetails that day. The dovetails weren't pretty, but they were a great leap from nailed butt joints. I have since refined my joinery skills enough to build some furniture, so when my wife wanted a new kitchen table, I knew what my next project would be.

Most of the furniture I've built has been inspired by Shaker pieces. I like this style, but we were looking for something with a few more curves. We searched through magazines and some design books before settling on a table based on one we found in Thomas Moser's book, *Measured Shop Drawings for American Furniture* (Sterling, 1988). The table has a round apron that makes it unique, and I knew it could be scaled down to fit our kitchen.

STRONG JOINERY IS HIDDEN FROM VIEW

A curved apron and tapered legs distinguish this practical and elegant table. With mortise-and-tenon joinery where apron meets leg, backed up by beefy glue blocks and cross braces, this table is strong yet lightweight.



Construction of this table is straightforward with two exceptions: the laminated curved apron and the joinery involved in connecting the apron quadrants to the legs (see the drawings above). While the curved apron adds a little complexity to the construction, it is well within the scope of anyone who has basic joinery skills and some patience. The tenoning jig that I developed for this project greatly simplified the joinery (see the photos and drawing on p. 62). As with most furniture projects, it helps to draw the important views full scale. The full-scale plan view came in handy when I needed to construct the bending form and the tenoning jig for the curved apron pieces and later when I had to mark the curved aprons for length.

Start with the easy part: the top

Choose the lumber for color and grain patterns and proceed with the glue-up. Leave enough waste on the length of each of the boards so that you can easily avoid any knots or other trouble spots when the time comes to cut the table to size. The top can be

A BENDING FORM FOR THE CURVED APRONS

This particleboard bending form has an outside curve that matches the inside radius of the apron quadrants. The curve of the form is larger than the finished length of the quadrants to allow some leeway when gluing up the bent laminations. Sanding sealer and wax applied to the form keep the glue from sticking to it.



cut to its round shape by using a circle-cutting attachment on the bandsaw or by using a plunge router mounted on a scrap of plywood. The router method will take several passes, but riding on a pivot point guarantees a perfect circle (see the photo at right). Either way, the edges will need to be cleaned up with a little sanding. I like to follow that with a ¼-in. radius roundover bit to break the sharp edges. Later on, after the table has been finished, the top will be attached to the base with screws through elongated holes in the undercarriage cross braces.

A curved bending form is a must

Whether you make the curved apron with clamps or use a vacuum press, you'll have to spend some time up front making a bending form (see the drawing above). I made one exactly to the correct radius, so that the outside curve of the form matches the inside

> **Around and around he goes.** Cutting circles in large pieces is easier if you use a router, and you're guaranteed a perfect circle, which you may not get with a wandering bandsaw blade.

curve of the apron. My experience has been that you get a little springback after pulling glued-up laminations off the form, but not enough to matter. The mortise-and-tenon joinery will pull slightly sprung pieces back into shape.

Lay out the curves onto a sheet of ³/₄-in.-thick particleboard or medium-density fiberboard (MDF). The arc length of the form must be longer than the length of a single apron quadrant. The glued-up apron laminations should be oversized in both width and length so that you can trim them neatly down to size after the glue has dried. Clamping the apron plies on the form is easier if the form has flats that act as feet. By standing the form upright, both sides are accessible for placing clamps.

After laying out the curves on the first piece of the form, cut out the arcs on the bandsaw, staying proud of the lines, or use a router. Fair the curves to the layout lines. Using the first piece as a template, trace the pattern onto other pieces of particleboard or MDF, and build up layers one at a time, using glue and nails. Trim any overhang on each piece with a flush-trimming router bit, and repeat the process until the form is six layers thick. When the form is complete, make sure that the face is square to the edge.

I chose particleboard for the form because it is inexpensive and easily shaped. One problem with particleboard, though, is that the edges are very porous, and the pores need to be filled to create a smooth surface on the outside of the form. A little putty and some sanding sealer will fill the porous edges fairly quickly. After the sealer dries, apply two coats of paste wax to the bending form to keep the glued-up apron quadrants from sticking to it.

The apron is a bent lamination

Before I had a bandsaw, I did several bent laminations using the tablesaw to cut the laminates and was amazed at how much wood



is wasted as sawdust. A good bandsaw with a sharp blade is the far better tool for resawing. Starting with rough 5/4 stock, I'm able to get as many as seven plies from each board.

For the laminate pieces, use either 5/4 or 4/4 stock, with nice, straight grain and no knots. Granted, most of the material will be hidden, but the wood needs to bend easily and not be at risk of self-destructing in the planer. With this table, each apron quadrant began as a 5/4 blank about 4¼ in. wide by 35 in. long. I surfaced one side flat on the jointer, then resawed the blank into ¼-in.-thick

plies. In theory, there should be enough material from each blank to make an entire apron quadrant. However, when planing stock this thin there is always a risk of pieces getting chewed up in the planer, so I recommend that you prepare an extra blank. Even if all of the pieces survive intact, you'll still need some extra pieces to serve as clamping cauls during the glue-up.

Gluing up the apron quadrants—Although the glue-up is not difficult, it's a good idea to try a dry run first. Select six apron plies



For the aprons, solid lumber was resawed, planed and glued back together. The author cut the plies for the apron laminations on the bandsaw, then passed them through a planer to create a smooth surface and consistent thickness.

1 A small foam paint roller spreads glue evenly and quickly. With all but the two outside surfaces getting coated, each apron lamination calls for gluing 10 surfaces before it can be clamped onto the bending form.

2 The clamping sequence. Place the cauls on top of the plies with plastic wrap between them. Place the first clamp in the middle and move out toward the ends.

3 You can never have too many clamps. Work as quickly as possible. The goal is to achieve even pressure across the face of the apron. If the result is not gap-free, add more cauls and clamps. Band clamps will help bring all of the plies together especially at the edges.

LAYING UP CURVED APRONS





Rip and joint the apron edges. After removing each quadrant from the bending form, clean up one edge on a jointer to establish a straight surface, then rip each piece to width. When ripping curved pieces on a tablesaw, keep the convex side of the workpiece in contact with the tabletop right at the point where the wood engages the blade, and keep the blade height to a minimum to lessen the danger of kickback. One final. light pass on the jointer will remove sawblade marks.





and a minimum of four scrap plies to use as clamping cauls. The cauls are important because they distribute the clamping pressure more evenly.

Center the plies and then the cauls on the form and place a clamp in the middle, at the top. Next, clamp the ends loosely to the form. With the ends loosely held, begin placing clamps in the middle and work toward the ends. After snugging up the clamps, check to ensure that the plies haven't shifted excessively and are tight to one another across the entire surface.

The dry run should give a feel for the placement and number of clamps required to achieve even pressure across the face of the apron. If the result is not gap-free, try adding more cauls and clamps. Band clamps do a good job of bringing all of the plies to-

blace aeach apron to width.y to theI rip the aprons to size with a tablesaw, then clean up the saw-he mid-blade marks with one final pass on the jointer (see the photosabove). A safer alternative is to rip the pieces to width on a band-

saw; however, this will not give as clean a cut. If you use a tablesaw for the ripping operation, be extra careful. Be sure to place the convex side of the apron down and maintain contact between the saw top and the apron right where the blade first enters the wood. Once the aprons are cut to width, use the full-scale drawing to mark the ends for cutting them to length (see the photo below).

just below the edge. This mark will provide a reference when

jointing the edge. Scrape off most of the glue squeeze-out and joint

that edge until it is clean and parallel to your pencil line, then rip

gether—especially at the edges, where any gaps will be obvious.

After a successful dry run, it is time for the glueup (see the photos on p. 59). I have used regular yellow glue in almost all of the bent laminations that I've done. Rigid glues (such as epoxy) may be a better choice, but I haven't had any failures yet, and springback is not an issue with this project. Apply an even coat of glue to all sides of all six plies with a foam roller, except for the two outer surfaces of the apron. Set the plies on the form and place the cauls on top of the plies with a layer of plastic wrap between them. Clamp the laminates just as you did during the dry run. Allow each laminated apron section to cure for at least 24 hours before removing the clamps.

Cleaning up the apron quadrants—After removing the clamps, use the side of the bending form as a straightedge to draw a pencil line along the length of the inside of each apron quadrant,



Full-scale drawings come in handy. Use same-sized drawings to mark the cutoff length of the aprons and to build the bending form and the tenoning jig.

Mortise the legs before tapering them to shape

Mill the legs into 1³/₄-in.-square by 29¹/₄-in.-long blanks. While they're still square, before tapering them, cut the ³/₈-in.-wide mortises. This can be done many ways, but I use a router and square up the corners with a chisel. The legs on this table are tapered on three sides—left, right and back—all but the front side showing into the room. In section, the legs are 1³/₄ in. square at the top and 1 in. square at the bottom (see the drawing on the facing page). At 29¹/₄ in. high, with the taper starting 3¹/₂ in. from the top (right at the bottom edge of the apron), that means each left and right tapered side has to lose about ³/₄ in. of material at the foot, and the back side loses ³/₄ in. of waste at the foot.

I built a jig for cutting tapers on these table legs because it seemed like a safer alternative (see the photos on the facing page). With this jig, the

TAPERING THE LEGS



The legs for this table are tapered on three sidesleft, right and back-all but the front side that shows into the room. You could cut these tapers with an adjustable tapering jig, or you could use a bandsaw and a jointer. I prefer my dedicated jig, to ensure that all of the cuts are consistent and fairly safe to execute. The fences are fixed, and the legs are held firmly in place with toggle clamps. Here's how this jig works: 1 The first taper. Set the saw fence 8 in. from the blade, which is the width of the jig. This setting does not change. Clamp a leg blank into the side that is set to remove 3% in. of mate-

2 The second taper. Move the leg blank to the other side of the jig, clamp it in place, turn around the jig and rip the second taper.

3 The third taper. Turn the leg blank 90°, clamp it in place and rip the third and last taper. You can use scrap wedges of the cutoffs as necessary to secure the leg blank firmly in the jig.

4 Cleanup. The sawn surfaces are cleaned up with a light pass over the jointer.







fences that define the tapers are glued and screwed into permanent positions, and the legs are held in place by toggle clamps. Also, the jig is plenty wide, which helps keep fingers away from the sawblade-unlike what you often find with those adjustable aluminum tapering jigs.

Construct a jig to cut the tenons

I pondered how to cut the tenons on the curved apron quadrants, then I realized that my router table would be the perfect machine for the job. I made a jig out of plywood scraps that holds the apron securely in place (see the drawing and photos on p. 62), so that the ends of the aprons meet the router-table top in the same relationship as they meet the leg.

Time given to making this tenoning jig is well spent. This setup transforms what would otherwise be a difficult task-cutting tenons on the ends of curved aprons-into a simple one. The radius of the curve matches the inside radius of the apron pieces. The L-shaped base sits flat on the router-table top and rides against a fixed fence. Equip the router with a ¹/₂-in. upcut spiral bit, then adjust the fence and router to produce a ¹/₈-in. by ³/₄-in. rabbet cut into the front (convex) face of the apron.

Use the cutoffs from the apron quadrants as set-up pieces before committing to the actual aprons. After verifying the setup, clamp an apron onto the jig and make the first cut across the face. Without adjusting the fence setting, add a ⁷/₄-in.-thick spacer between the jig and the fence. Run the apron through again and check the fit in one of the leg mortises.

This setup should provide an exact fit-assuming that the bit and

the spacer are accurately sized. But when working wood, these tolerances are not always easy to achieve, so a little shimming or shaving may be in order.

If the fit is too tight, plane a little off the spacer; if the fit is too loose, shim it out by adding a strip of masking tape to the spacer. The goal is to achieve a snug, sliding fit. Because the cutter remains fixed in relation to the fence, any discrepancies in the thickness of the aprons will not affect the size of the tenons: They will all end up being consistently the same ³/₈-in. thickness. After milling the tenons on all of the aprons, the tenons need to be cut

CUTTING TENONS ON CURVED APRONS



Toggle clamps hold workpiece tightly to jig.

/ Large base steadies the jig.

Constructed of scraps of plywood, the outside curve of this jig matches the inside curve of the apron pieces. It holds them firmly in place, square to the work surface, making it easy to cut all of the tenons using a router table.

1 The first pass. After setting the router bit to the proper height, use a fixed fence to slide the jig past the bit to cut the outside rabbet.

2 The second pass. Without moving the fence, insert a spacer block of wood between the fence and the jig and make the cut. The spacer guarantees a consistently sized tenon regardless of discrepancies in apron thickness.









Gluing up the base assembly. Use a flat, level surface to lay out and glue up the legs to the aprons. Any misalignments need to be adjusted before tightening the band clamps.



Tweaking the alignment. By hanging one leg joint over the edge of the worktable, the aprons and legs can be drawn flush together with a deadblow hammer before the clamps are fully tightened.

to width. I trim them to width with a dozuki backsaw and clean up the cuts with a chisel.

Test the fit before glue-up

To ease tension during glue-up, I strongly recommend another dry run. As you might expect, some of the tenons may need a little tweaking with a shoulder plane until all of the joints draw up completely. Mark an identifying number on each one as you go.

Assemble the table base upside-down on a flat sheet of plywood or melamine (see the left photo above). Band clamps bring all of the joints together nicely. Before tightening down the clamps and leaving the assembly to cure overnight, clean up any excess glue, then make sure that the base is flat against the plywood and that the legs are perpendicular to the surface. If you need to tweak the alignment, move the table so that one leg joint hangs over the edge of your workbench. Then simply use a deadblow hammer to bring the aprons and legs flush (see the right photo above).

An undercarriage for securing the top

After the base assembly cures, clean up the top edges with a jointer plane, then begin constructing the undercarriage, which stiffens the base and provides a means to attach the tabletop. The undercarriage consists of a frame made from two cross braces of 1-in. by 2¹/₂-in. hardwood (I used maple) joined in the center with a half-lap joint. The cross braces are attached to the base in dadoed glue blocks that span the leg-to-apron joints (see the detail drawing on p. 57).

I did most of the sanding on the base pieces before gluing them up, so the table needed only a quick once-over by hand with 220grit sandpaper. After sanding, I removed any dust from the surface and applied four coats of Garret Hack's oil-varnish mixture (*FWW*

#122, pp. 48-51)—equal parts linseed or tung oil, varnish and turpentine—followed by a coat of paste wax. If I include the time spent making the bending form and tenoning jig, I put in about 40 hours on this project.

Thomas J. Calisto is a mechanical engineer. He spends many of his mornings and weekends in his shop in Durham, N.C.



Dust-proof Your Contractor's Saw

A shopmade plywood back plate and simple undermount box collect dust at the source

BY DICK McDONOUGH



henever I'm doing a lot of ripping and crosscutting with my saw, I generate a blizzard of airborne sawdust. So to prevent all of that sawdust from filling my shop (and lungs), I mounted a small plywood box under the saw cabinet and connected the box to my dust collector. And to prevent dust from blowing out through the wide-open back of the cabinet, I covered most of the open area with a piece of plywood.

Now when I fire up my dust collector, I'm able to collect 95% of the dust generated by the tablesaw. My shop is considerably cleaner. And so, too, is my dust mask.

In my case, the dust box is mounted to a Delta 10-in. contractor's saw. But the basic idea here is adaptable to just about any contractor-type saw.

Gaps must be filled first

Before starting on the box, I filled the gaps in the joint between the top of the cabinet and the underside of the table with 1¼-in. by 1¼-in. nonadhesive-backed weather stripping (available at hardware stores).

If you see gaps where the top of the stand meets the underside of the cabinet, fill them with ³/₆-in. by ¹/₂-in. adhesive-backed weather stripping. After loosening the bolts that hold the saw cabinet to the stand, slip the weather stripping under the bottom edge of the cabinet, pressing the adhesive surface all along the joint line. When the cabinet is lowered onto the stripping, you end up with a nice seal.

Ramps keep dust off ledges

At the inside bottom edge of the cabinet, the sides bend in to create a horizontal sur-

face for mounting the cabinet to a stand or base. Also, some commercially made stands have a top surface with an opening in the center to let the dust fall through. In both cases, four ledges are created around the bottom of the cabinet.

Unfortunately, these ledges are a perfect place for unwanted sawdust to accumulate and become a nuisance. To solve the problem, I screwed an angled scrap of wood to each of the four ledges. These "ramps" allow the dust to fall off the ledges easily and down into the dust box.

Dust box directs dust to the hose

I could have connected my dust-collector hose to a port mounted directly on the bottom of the saw cabinet. But because I often remove the hose and temporarily attach it to other machines, I wanted the port to be easily accessible. So by adding a box under the saw cabinet, I was able to mount a plastic dust port (with a 4-in. outlet) that sticks straight out the back. That way I can get at the port with little effort. And to attach the hose, I just slip it onto the port and tighten an automotive hose clamp.

The box itself is mostly ¼-in.-thick plywood, with a ¾-in.-thick medium-density fiberboard (MDF) bottom and a few pine cleats. Tapering the sides of the box helps direct the dust into the port.

There's nothing fussy about joining the parts for the dust box. Once the opening in the back piece (for the dust port) has been cut out with a sabersaw, you just nail or screw the parts in place. Start by attaching the four box cleats. Position them flush with the edges of the front and back pieces

A SIMPLE BOX DOES THE JOB

A tapered box funnels tablesaw dust straight into a dust collector. (Dimensions based on a Delta 10-in. contractor's saw.)





No fancy joinery required. The author uses ring-shank nails to join the dust-box parts.



The dust port goes on back. A plastic dust port provides an easily accessible attachment point for the dust-collector hose.



Jack it up. An old scissors jack holds the dust box in place when driving home the sheet-metal screws.

A BACK PLATE IMPROVES EFFICIENCY





and attach them with ring-shank nails. After that, cut the bottom to size and bevel its front edge to match the taper of the sides. Then nail the ¼-in.-thick plywood sides to the bottom. To complete the box, nail through the sides and into the box cleats in the back and front.

Mounting the dust box to the stand is a pretty simple step. The mounting cleats are screwed flush with the top edge of the sides. And after drilling a 1¼-in.-dia. access hole for the power cords, the plastic dust port is screwed to the back. The dust port is available from Woodworker's Supply (800-645-9292; part No. 894-738). Then the mounting cleats are attached to the stand by driving sheet-metal screws through the stand and down into the cleats. On some saws you might have to screw through the sides of the cabinet into the side of each mounting cleat.

Back plate helps keep dust in the box

The dust collector works most efficiently when the back of the saw cabinet is at least partially covered. From my experience, if the back is totally uncovered, some of the dust manages to find its way out through the slot for the handwheel or the sawblade slot in the tablesaw insert. So to help cover the open back of the cabinet, I added a back plate made of ¹/₄-in.-thick plywood.

The back plate mounts directly to the back of the saw. But it's not quite as simple as cutting the plywood to size and screwing it in place. Because the drive belt and motor mount extend out the back of the saw, some of the plate must be cut away.

Figuring out what portion to remove could be tricky, because the belt and motor mount must be able to move up and down when you're changing the height of the sawblade. Then, too, the belt and motor mount swing in an arc from 0° to 45°. But if you take a few minutes to do some layout, it's a pretty straightforward procedure.

Looking straight at the back of the saw, you can see the arc of travel that's followed by the belt and motor mount. This arc has a radius with a center point that aligns deadon with the center of the sawblade and the top of the saw table. So it's a good idea to



Transfer the mark. Slip the back plate under the top of the saw to transfer the center point of the arc from the saw to the plate.

start by marking this point on the back edge of your saw.

It will be easier to lay out the opening on the back plate if you cut the plate to a height that equals the distance from the top of the stand to the top of the saw table, plus about 1 in. Don't worry about that extra material. For now, you want the top edge of the plate to extend above the table.

At this point, it's okay to cut the back plate to its final width. Simply measure from one side of the saw to the other and cut the plate to the measured dimension. Then draw a couple of straight lines across the plywood to represent the location of the top and bottom surfaces of the tablesaw. Now you can place the top edge of the plate against the top of the saw table and transfer the location of the center point of the arc from the table to the upper line just drawn on the plywood. Make sure the ends of the plywood are flush with the sides of the saw cabinet.

Once the arc center point has been marked on the back plate, you're ready to scribe the cutout for the belt and the motor mount. First, take measurements directly from the back of the saw. Second, transfer these points to the back plate. And third, use these points to set the compass and scribe the various arcs on the plate.

Start by marking the points for the belt. To do that, raise the blade to its highest point and measure from the center point on the back of the saw table to the top of the belt. Subtract ³/₆ in. or so for clearance, and mark this point on the back plate.



Measure the belt in the raised position. Take the first measurement with the sawblade in its highest position.



Scribe the arcs. Establish the upper and lower edges of the cutout by scribing the arcs with a compass.



Cut out the opening. To achieve a nice radius, drill ³/₄-in.-dia. holes in the corners before cutting out the opening with a sabersaw.

Next, lower the belt all the way to its lowest point and take another measurement. Only this time, measure the lowest point on the belt and *add* ³/₆ in. for clearance.

Now you can measure and mark for the motor-mount cutout. It's the same basic dance step. Measure from the center point on the back of the saw table to the top of the mount, subtracting a bit for clearance. To complete the layout, measure to the lower edge of the mount, adding the usual $\frac{3}{6}$ -in. fudge factor.

Once all of the points have been marked on the plate, simply swing a compass to draw each of the arcs.

Next, mark where these arcs start (blade at 0°) and stop (blade at 45°). With the blade at 0°, measure from the left side of the saw to get end points for the belt and motor mount. You'll want to allow for clearance here, too. Then do the same with the blade at 45°.

One more thing. On my Delta, to allow the back plate to fit tightly against the back of the cabinet, I needed to make a cutout for the back end of the trunnion. It's just a bit more measuring and scribing with the compass. I also had to make a couple of straight clearance cuts to fit around the trunnion mounting bolts.

Once all of the arcs have been scribed, the top edge of the back plate can be trimmed even with the top end of the cabinet sides.

All that's left to do is cut out the marked openings with a sabersaw. But first drill ¾-in.-dia. holes at the corners of the openings. That way the corners end up with a nice radius.

After that, you can slip the plate into position on the back of the cabinet. You might have to loosen the bolts that mount the saw cabinet to the base so that you can raise the cabinet enough to get the plate in place. And to be able to mount the back to some saws, it's necessary to make a couple of horizontal cuts, so you end up attaching two pieces.

Check the clearance of the cutout by raising, lowering and pivoting the blade. If everything looks okay, go ahead and mount the plate to the back of the saw with a few sheet-metal screws. Once the back plate has been added, you can clamp the dust-collector hose to the port. Then turn on the dust collector, fire up the saw and make some cuts. You'll recognize a difference right away. More dust will be in the collector, where it belongs, than in the air you breathe.

Dick McDonough is a finish carpenter and woodworking teacher in Flint, Mich.



Add the back plate. With the motor removed to allow for easier access, slip the plate in place and secure it with a few sheet-metal screws.

(Testine) 100 Ш No: 100 68 FINE WOODWORKING

o the uninitiated, Japanese planes raise many questions. Why use a wooden plane when less-finicky metal tools are available? Why use a plane that requires lots of prep work? And why does the tool require a pull, not a push, stroke?

Good questions all. Truth be told, I use both Western and Japanese planes. Metal Western planes make some jobs easier, such as flattening rough lumber, because of their greater heft and easy-to-

grip knobs and handles. But when it comes time for fine handwork, I find Japanese planes to be superior over Western planes. Japanese planes come in more sizes and can even be ordered to the size you want. As with Western planes, Japanese planes require prep work and regular tune-ups. But on the plus side, shaping the sole of a wooden plane takes a lot less effort than lapping a metal tool. Because they are lightweight and cut on the pull stroke, Japanese planes are very sensitive to the touch. And finally, their thick irons are easier to sharpen because they are less prone to rocking on a benchstone.

There's a mystique to these tools, perhaps because the secrets traditionally are passed down from master to student. A teacher certainly helps. But if you enjoy the challenge and satisfaction that comes from hand-cut joinery, you can learn to set up a Japanese plane. Along the way you will pick up an appreciation for the tool. I once heard someone say that when you buy a new Japanese plane, you're really getting a Japanese plane kit. That's not too far from the truth.

Because Japanese planes

Japanese Planes Demystified



Tuning up a new wooden plane teaches you how to maintain the tool for life

Y CARL SWENSSON

really makes no difference. The wooden body, oiled or not, is sensitive to changes in relative humidity.

A novice may spend several hours going through the conditioning procedure. Greater speed comes with practice. With experience, a new plane can be set up in about half an hour to an hour. These are the steps in the most-efficient order (depending on the maker, a new tool may require all or only some of these steps):

1. Correct, if necessary, the edge profile and angles of the iron.

2. Flatten the back (hollow-ground side) of the iron.

3. Sharpen the iron's bevel.

4. Flatten and sharpen the chipbreaker.

5. Tune the sole.

6. Fit the iron to the plane body.

7. Fit the chipbreaker to the iron and plane body.

8. Check the sole a final time.

Remove the iron and check the bevel angle

Like classic wooden planes made in the West, the irons of Japanese planes are removed and adjusted using a small hammer. Strike the chamfer (create a chamfer if your plane doesn't have one) on the upper back edge of the body (see the top photo on p. 70).

The iron's factory bevel is about 25°. When installed in the body, the relief angle (behind the bevel) should be between 5° and 10°. If

have wooden bodies, a new one should be treated like the wood selected for your next project. Let the plane body (called a *dai*) acclimate in your shop, the first step in conditioning. Try to leave it alone for two to three months, with the iron and chipbreaker removed. But if you can't wait that long, leave it at least a week before beginning to work on it.

Some plane makers suggest that the body be soaked in linseed oil to help seal it. I've compared bodies treated this way against others that were not oiled and have come to the conclusion that it the relief angle is greater than that, the cutting edge will be thin and hence weak. Too small a relief angle may cause the tool to ride up on the bevel. If necessary, regrind the bevel with a coarse stone or a slow-speed grinding wheel, being mindful not to introduce a skew into the edge. Don't hone the bevel with finer stones yet.

Flatten the back of the iron

As with a Western plane iron, the back of a Japanese iron must be flattened. Because the back of the iron comes with a hollow grind,



Remove the iron and chipbreaker by tapping the back of the wooden body with a hammer. The thumb exerts outward pressure on the chipbreaker and senses when it breaks free. The grip also prevents the chipbreaker from passing over the cutting edge of the iron and damaging it.

the job is easier because you don't have to remove as much metal. Flattening, however, may also require a slight reshaping of the iron using a small hammer and anvil, which is not as scary as it sounds (see the photos below). Hammers and anvils with rounded edges are available for this task. Japanese irons are made of laminated steel, with hard, tempered steel along the edge and softer steel behind it, which helps absorb vibration and allows the iron to be shaped safely by hammering.

To see whether the iron needs reshaping, rub the back across a flat, 800-grit stone using even, light pressure, then examine the scratch pattern for low areas. If there are any, rest the iron on an anvil (with the bevel side facing you) and tap the low areas lightly. Because the edge is brittle, tap only on the soft, gray metal behind the lamination seam using the corner of the hammer.

The blows should push out the low spots on the opposite side. Place the iron back on the stone and make a few more light passes with the iron at a slightly different angle. The new scratch pattern will contrast with the first set and indicate whether the low spots were raised. If the metal didn't budge, tap harder and a little closer to the edge but never on the hard steel lamination. Check your progress frequently, and stop as soon as the scratch pattern seems even. Eventually, a narrow flat land forms along the edge. It need only be about ³/₂ in. wide.

Lap the back through successive grits, up to a 6,000-grit or 8,000grit finish stone. When making the final passes on the finish stone, work it only slightly wet and let the paste build up. This polished flat land will get smaller with repeated sharpenings. After months or even years, depending on the plane use and sharpening technique, the land will get narrower until only a sliver remains. To recreate it, go back to the hammer and anvil and reshape the iron as before. Take care to tap along the entire length of the bevel and avoid the tendency to tap too much or too hard on the corners. Doing so may produce a horseshoe-shaped iron.

Sharpen the bevel

Before sharpening the bevel, compare the width of the iron's edge to the width of the plane's mouth. If necessary, grind the iron just a hair narrower than the mouth opening. Begin working the bev-



Japanese vs. Western plane irons. The thicker body of a Japanese iron (right) is easier to hone by hand because it provides a more stable surface on the benchstone.

Place the iron on an anvil and hammer lightly to reshape it. Because the iron is a lamination of hard and soft steel, it will bend without damage, as long as the edge (hard steel) is not struck.

FLATTENING THE IRON



The striking edge of the hammer should have a slight radius. Small, lightweight hammers used for shaping the iron may be purchased from companies that sell Japanese tools (see Sources on the facing page).



SOLE PROFILES



el on an 800-grit stone. To keep the stone from developing dips, use the entire stone. To prevent rocking, skew the iron slightly to the direction of travel. A skewed position effectively makes the bevel wider and easier to control. I don't recommend sharpening jigs because the sensitivity and hand coordination learned in sharpening is good training for using hand tools.

When a burr forms along the length of the edge, switch to the next-finer stone. When the scratches from the previous stone are gone, move up to the finish stone. After honing the bevel, flip the iron and, with light pressure, hone away the burr.

Work the chipbreaker

The chipbreaker is forged with a slight hollow, like the iron, and is flattened using the same procedure. After the primary bevel (25° to 30°) is done, use the finish stone to put a secondary (micro) bevel of about 75° on the chipbreaker. The steeper bevel will break the wood fibers during planing. Next, place the chipbreaker on top of the iron, just behind the edge. Squeeze them between your fingers, hold them up to a light and examine from the rear. Light must not peek through the front edge.

Shape the plane's sole

Unlike Western planes, the soles of Japanese planes are not supposed to be dead flat. Certain areas are flat while others are relieved, creating a wavelike shape to the sole. This shape makes it easier to keep the sole in tune because only small amounts of material need to be removed for a tune-up. With a new plane, examine the body for twist. For this I use a pair of winding sticks.

A number of tools can be used to work the sole: a cabinet scraper, a chisel (with a scraping motion) or a small plane if the body is severely twisted. Never use sandpaper. Grit can become embedded in the sole. When it dislodges, the iron may be nicked. Correct for twist first and remove as little material as possible.

Next, condition the sole (see the top photos on p. 72). Start by making a shallow relief cut on each side of the mouth. Removing this section makes it easier to shape the rest of the sole. Two basic sole profiles are used: one for rough and smooth planing and another for jointing (see the drawings above). The depth of the relieved areas should be between 0.001 in. and 0.002 in. A feeler gauge may be used to measure the relief angle. With only a little practice, your eye will become accurate enough to judge the



The back of a Japanese iron is hollowground, which means only a small portion needs to be honed away. An even reflection of light indicates that the back edge is flat.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY

Japanese planes and accessories are available from these sources:

HIDA TOOLS AND HARDWARE

1333 San Pablo Ave., Berkeley, CA 94702 (800) 443-5512 www.hidatool.com

> JAPAN WOODWORKER

1731 Clement Ave., Alameda, CA 94501 (800) 537-7820 www.japanwood worker.com



Use winding sticks to check the body for twist. Flatten the sole with a plane or scraper.

With a chisel, make a shallow relief cut on each side of the mouth. This area needs to be recessed anyway, and with the wood removed, it will be easier to shape the sole accurately.

Next, shape the sole. Use a scraper or a scraping plane to create a very shallow recess between the front edge and mouth of the sole.

SHAPING THE SOLE





relief. A freshly shaped sole will be crisp at the front edge. Leave it alone. A rounded edge or chamfer will encourage the plane to ride up on loose shavings or sawdust instead of pushing them away.

Fit the iron to the body

A Japanese plane iron is tapered about 2° throughout its thickness. A corresponding groove is cut into the wooden body. The iron is held in place by a wedging action of iron against wood, not the chipbreaker (see the photos below). The fit will be too tight on a new plane. It is up to the user to fine-tune the wedge by removing wood along the ramp where the iron rests and possibly also along the groove.

First remove the metal retaining pin with a pair of pliers. Check the width of the iron against the width of the groove with a ruler or dial caliper. I aim for a clearance of no more than $\frac{1}{32}$ in. If needed, widen the sides of the groove using a narrow chisel or file.

Next, liberally mark over the bevel side of the iron with soft pencil, permanent marker or calligraphy ink. Insert the iron into the body and lightly tap it home four or five times using a small hammer. Then remove the iron. The black marks left behind signify high spots on the ramp. Use a chisel to scrape or pare away the high spots; take whisker-thin cuts. Repeat this process as many times as needed until the cutting edge barely protrudes below the sole. If too much material is removed, the fit may become too loose. To remedy the problem, glue a paper shim under the iron and refit, if necessary. My students are often surprised by how little wedging action is really necessary to hold an iron in place during planing. Resist the urge to make the fit so tight that it requires anything more than light taps of the hammer to set the iron.

New planes sometimes come with no ap-

preciable mouth opening. If needed, widen the opening with a chisel. A finish plane's opening should be no wider than the thickness of a piece of paper.

Fit the chipbreaker

Measure the mouth opening and compare it to the width of the chipbreaker. If necessary, widen the opening so that the chipbreaker will not bind. Insert the pin and tap the fitted iron into position. With four or five light taps of a small hammer, install the



Check the width of the groove for the iron. If necessary, use a chisel to widen it about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. more than the iron to prevent jams.

FITTING THE IRON



To fit the iron to the sole, shave the ramp with a chisel. Black pencil marks indicate high points, left after test-fitting an iron coated with graphite.



Stop trimming the ramp when the iron can be tapped into a working position. The iron is firmly wedged against the ramp. It's not held in place by the chipbreaker.
FLATTENING AND FITTING THE CHIPBREAKER



Check that the chipbreaker is flat. Position the chipbreaker over the iron and tap on the corners to see whether it rocks.



Flatten (or roll over) the corners of the iron to correct for rocking. Use the same hammer and anvil used for bending the iron.



Hammering the chipbreaker may not be enough. The metal retaining pin may have to be filed down until the chipbreaker fits.

chipbreaker. The edge of the chipbreaker should seat just a hair behind the edge of the iron. Chances are the chipbreaker won't go in far enough and will have to be flattened and refitted (see the photos above). Remove it and the iron.

The chipbreaker rests atop the iron on three points: along the cutting edge and on two back corners. Place it over the iron and tap lightly on the chipbreaker's back corners. If the chipbreaker is not flat, it will rock, causing a rattling sound.

The next move depends on how the chipbreaker fits inside the plane. On a new tool, the fit often is too tight. If so, place the chipbreaker on the anvil and flatten the back corner that seemed high when you checked for rock. Both may have to be hammered if the fit is still too tight. (If a chipbreaker is too loose, do the opposite and bend over the corners on an anvil.)

If you've hammered the corners nearly flat and the chipbreaker still hangs up on the pin, put away the hammer. Find a file and go to work on slimming the retaining pin. File evenly so that the entire chipbreaker remains in contact with the pin when assembled.

Make a final check of the sole

By now it's probably self-evident that Japanese woodworking and instant gratification are mutually exclusive. But if all has gone well, a reward is not far off. With a straightedge, check the sole one more time. Sometimes, when the iron and chipbreaker are firmly fitted, the plane body may bulge just behind the mouth. The bulge may be relieved with a scraper, with the iron and chipbreaker in place. Finally, use a chisel to cut a slight chamfer on the sharp ramp behind the iron's bevel. The chamfer will reflect light and make it easier to see the edge when making depth adjustments. Set the iron by tapping it with a hammer while sighting down the sole. The angle of the iron may be adjusted slightly by tapping the sides as needed. Always examine the chipbreaker's position after adjusting the iron.

Take care of your plane

A stable environment, without extreme changes in heat and humidity, goes a long way toward keeping a wooden plane true. While this is not always practical, try to keep the plane out of direct sunlight. When the plane is not in use, back off the irons so that the wood doesn't get compressed and lose its ability to hold the iron. Setting up a Japanese plane teaches one how to maintain it. For those with patience, the reward is a good understanding of how the tool functions. And the skill and sensitivity learned may spill over into the use of other tools as well.

Carl Swensson designs and builds furniture in Baltimore, Md. He is also a teacher in Eastern and Western hand-tool techniques.



Learning to plane on the pull stroke

Pulling, instead of pushing, a handplane may seem as foreign as driving on the left side of the

road. It takes some getting used to, no doubt about it.

Begin by placing the heel of your right hand (reverse the process if you're left-handed) on the front section of the body, near the center, and grip the sides of the body. With your left hand, grab the iron between the thumb and forefinger and place the other fingers on the back of the block.

Using both hands, pull the plane across the work, keeping downward pressure on the heel of the right hand. Pull at an easy pace. As the front of the plane approaches the end of the stock, speed up the motion and whisk the plane off the board in a straight line. Because the sole is concave, a slow movement at the end of the stroke would cause the plane to dive and take too deep a cut.

Because of less weight and less momentum through the cut than a heavier metal plane, the Japanese plane tells you more about the wood you are planing. With practice and sensitivity, this helps your technique and results, especially when working difficult grain.

Prevent Injury to Your Hands, Wrists and Forearms

Strategies to keep you in the shop and out of the doctor's office

BY TOM LEROY

90

he term *handmade* is a good description of the work that most of us do in the shop. Our hands are the connection between our tools and the wood we work, enabling our ideas of detail and our notions of style to be transformed into tangible products.

I'm a physical therapist, and I recently evaluated a cabinetmaker who complained about needing a cup of coffee to get going in the morning. I made an off-the-cuff remark about caffeine's effects, and he responded in a crusty, Yankee manner, "I don't drink the stuff. I just wrap my fingers around the hot mug for 10 minutes to loosen them up."

To lessen the chance that you'll develop this kind of coffee dependency, in this article I'll discuss the risk factors of hand, wrist



Most people are careful to keep their backs straight while they lift heavy objects, but many of those same people are oblivious to maintaining healthy positions of arms and hands. Regarding the area from elbow to wrist, here are three guidelines to follow whenever possible:

- The elbow should be bent between 10° and 90°—no more, no less (above).
- Don't bend the joint of wrist-tohand forward or backward more than 20° (near right).
- Don't bend the hand significantly away from the midline (far right).

The hand is a precision instrument



Striking a tool with your palm is the wrong thing to do. Take the time to find a mallet or a hammer—even a block of scrapwood—to prevent a debilitating and painful injury.



and forearm injuries and suggest a few simple ways to minimize them. Hand sizes, flexibility and the tasks they perform vary significantly, so approach this information as you would a design article. Look for general principles and apply what is appropriate to your specific situation. Don't be afraid to modify your tools or your methods of work. The idea is to keep proving the old adage: "The eye of a craftsman works twice as hard as his hands."

Hands aren't hammers

Human hands are incredibly complex instruments, capable of remarkable precision, but using them as a hammer or a mallet invites injury. I cringe when I see a chisel being advanced by the strike of an open hand. Instead of hand-hammering joints, try gripping the head of a deadblow hammer or a small block of dense hardwood. These alternatives allow you to fit the joint without marring the workpiece or your hand. Another option is to use a roundheaded wood mallet—there's a good reason why they've been around for so long. And remember to make a point of keeping these tools within easy reach. When the safer way is the easier way, it's a no-brainer.

Angles matter

One important but less-than-obvious detail is the position your arms assume when working wood. For example, when I use an inline grip saw (Japanese or gent's style) and secure a board vertically in a vise, my hand is bent at the wrist, down toward the floor. This could lead to what's called an *overuse injury* if done with too much repetition. Don't get me wrong—I still use these types of saws, but I modify either my position, the angle of the saw or the orientation of the board in the vise.

Another common example involves the handles on plunge

routers. If the router grips and elbowheight are even, a vertical grip is appropriate. But when the router is above elbow height, the grips should angle toward the operator; and when the handles are below the elbow, the grips should angle away. Similarly, angling flat carving stock toward me limits the amount my wrist bends to meet the wood. This is the same principle behind a drafting table. The above examples have all involved the wrist. What follows are some guidelines to keep in mind concerning the area from elbow to wrist.

Get a grip

Our fingers have strong muscles to bend and straighten them; however, they're not supported as well in side-to-side motions. Flattening the hand and using the fingers as a featherboard to push stock against a fence can easily damage the lateral stabilizing ligaments of the fingers. Eventually, such damage can cause the fingers to sway permanently out of alignment and, in doing so, decrease their function. Save your fingers from

degeneration as well as amputation; use a featherboard.

Examining chisel handles can shed some light on gripping a tool. A mortising chisel is typically used in a vertical position, grasped by the nondominant hand and powered by a mallet. The handles tend to be of a larger diameter to minimize how much you have to bend your fingers. Often the handles are gently tapered to fit our conically shaped grip—wider at the index finger, narrower at the little finger. Some are elliptical in cross section, with the larger

A bent wrist can lead to injury



To avoid a wrist injury while using a handsaw, change the tool or the position of the workpiece. The goal is to maintain the position of your hand in a straight line with your forearm.



Angle the tool's handle when possible





Some plunge routers have adjustable handles that help you maintain a correct and comfortable grip. If you can't adjust the handles, the next best approach is to change the height of the workpiece.



diameter perpendicular to the cutting edge. This allows your hand to feel whether the tool is twisting as it's driven into the stock.

Carving chisels are used vertically, horizontally and in every position in between. More finite, precise control is required with these tools, so more often than not the handles are narrower to allow the fingers to encircle the tool fully. Some current manufacturers provide faceted handles that aid the user in turning the tool as it slices, resulting in a cleaner cut. New carving chisels often sport handles that are narrower at the top and bottom and thicker in the middle. This allows the tool to fit in the hand better, whether it's being used toward or away from the carver. I miss having a positive stop on the handle nearest the blade—

a feature you don't always find in new chisels. This stop allows the fingers to register

WARM-UP EXERCISES

Stretching muscles before you work, as well as during your workday, will help prevent injuries.

CHEST STRETCH

- Clasp your hands behind your back.
- Squeeze your shoulder blades together, trying to lift your hands away from your back.
- · Hold for 20 seconds.

WRIST FLEXORS

WRIST EXTENSORS

With your elbow straight and palm up, gently grasp your hand with fingers straight. Bend your wrist toward the floor. Hold for 20 seconds. With your elbow straight and thumbs down, gently curl your fingers and bend the wrist away from you. Hold for 20 seconds.

against something and decreases the exertion needed to counteract a tool slipping within the hand's grasp. You often find this type

Lift with less gripping

of finger stop on older paring chisels.

A look at bench planes illustrates the principle of grip-lessened lifting. When we bought our house, I discovered a wood-bodied Stanley No. 29 under the main staircase—a good tool, but the horn of the rear tote was broken off. I used it to surface a few boards and found my forearm aching. I switched to my No. 5—with its rear horn intact—and the ache went away. The horn functions as a hook so that the large muscles of the arm can lift the plane, requiring less effort from the finger muscles. Likewise, I prefer the older mushroom-style front knobs because they seem to require less gripping effort when repeatedly lifting a plane. This same concept applies to any tool frequently lifted. A tight-fitting O-ring rolled onto the top of a mortising-chisel handle can make a difference in preventing fatigue.

Some gloves hurt more than they help

Cold temperatures cause the blood vessels in our arms and hands to constrict, increasing the risk of developing overuse injuries. But putting on gloves to keep your hands warm is not always the best idea. Many studies show that gloves can decrease grip strength. This results in a tool more apt to slip and a muscular system less able to counter that tendency. I often suggest antivibration gloves when using tools, such as palm sanders, that generate significant vibration. However, I prefer the fingerless type, in which the palm material dampens the vibration while the fingers can maintain optimal function. Vibration, like cold, is a significant risk factor for injuries such as carpal tunnel syndrome.

A balancing act

I've been pleased to see more tool reviews discussing an important aspect of tool design—balance. A well-balanced tool allows you to concentrate on the outcome of the work the tool is performing, not on how clumsy or uncomfortable it feels in your hand. It's a sign of progress that more tools are being designed with ergonomics in mind, but be careful: Ergonomics also seems to be an overused label for marketing purposes—the equivalent of "new and improved."

Certain styles of tools can give you problems no matter how you grip them. For example, a spray gun with its fluid reservoir above the trigger is inherently more tipsy in a side-to-side motion than a spray gun with the reservoir below the trigger. This tendency to wobble requires that you use forearm muscles to counteract the twisting, which wastes energy. Similarly, drilling pilot holes and using screw lubricants make it easier to drive a screw with less force. This translates into spending less energy having to stabilize the



Where hand meets tool



On larger tool handles (left) the thumb and fingers should overlap, but fingertips should not touch the palm. These fingerless gloves (above) don't inhibit grip strength while a gel padding dampens vibration to the palms.

tool with your forearm. Another low-tech example is to substitute a brace for a screwdriver, thereby placing the work burden on larger and stronger arm muscles.

The lesson to be learned here: Work smartly with tools that fit your style. And keep in mind that *you* need to be balanced as well as your tools. See the drawings on the facing page and below for simple stretches to elongate the muscles frequently used and abused. Make an effort to stretch more frequently when you're learning a new skill or when practice hasn't yet honed your neuromuscular system. And be extra cautious when the task at hand stretches out over several hours.

Tom LeRoy is a certified physical therapist in Brunswick, Maine.

TENDON EXERCISE





Start with your hand in the open position (left). Curl your fingers into a hook (above), then return to the open position.



Make a flat-finger fist, then return to the open position.

Make a full fist, then return to the open position. Repeat the entire exercise three to five times without holding.

Keeping Plank Doors Flat

Five solutions, from standard to stylish



BY CHRISTIAN BECKSVOORT

orking strictly with solid wood, I take frame-andpanel doors almost for granted. To me it's a no-brainer: Isolate the wood movement of a large panel in a small frame that tends to keep the panel flat. Historically, frameand-panel doors were a clear improvement over plank doors, and I haven't had much reason to return to the less stable form of construction. So when a student approached me recently with a project that involved two small slab doors, I had to stop and think.

After mulling it over, I came up with the standard solutions for stabilizing these doors. I covered battens, dovetailed keys, bread-

board ends and hidden breadboard ends, all of which she rejected. She was looking for a clean look with cleats that were invisible.

To get another point of view, we called over Andrew Garton, the head instructor for the 12-week intensive course at the Center for Furniture Craftsmanship in Rockport, Maine. His idea was new to me and yielded cleats that were totally hidden. My student was finally satisfied. This article covers all five of the options we explored, including the invisible method.

Christian Becksvoort is a contributing editor.

Battens are the traditional favorite



raditionally, plank doors were kept flat with horizontal battens or cleats on the inside of the door. These in turn were held in place with nails clinched over (or "killed," hence the phrase "dead as a doornail"). Some barn and storm doors are still constructed this way. After the mid-1800s, screws often replaced the clinched nails. If the door was made of several boards, usually with tongues and grooves, a diagonal cleat was added to prevent sagging. A 2-in.thick cleat will keep a ³/₄-in. door under control.

The advantage of the simple board-and-batten method is that it works on any size door, from small cabinets up to large passages. The disadvantage is that the cleats look clunky and can interfere with shelves inside a cabinet. Because this door tends to look primitive, it was not much used on furniture after 1850.



Quick chamfer with a block plane. The edges are relieved for decorative effect and to downplay surface irregularities and seasonal gaps.



Fitting splines to grooves. The advantage of spline-and-groove construction is that it requires only one saw or router setup, but tongue-and-groove construction is also commonly used. To allow seasonal movement, no glue is used.



Drilling for the battens. After the first hole has been drilled, an awl pins the batten in place. The author uses a combination drill/countersink to save a step and to ensure the alignment of the two operations.



Attaching the battens. Brass screws add a decorative touch and allow for some wood movement.

Dovetailed keys hide on the inside



A n elegant method of keeping doors flat is to use dovetailed keys. Dovetailed slots are cut horizontally across the inside top and bottom of the door, roughly two-thirds of the door's thickness. Matching dovetailed keys are then slid into the slots and attached in the middle. The slots can be cut with a backsaw and a router plane. An easier method is to use a router and fence. The major advantages of dovetailed keys are that they look clean and are flush with the inside of the door. Dovetailed keys are best suited for small doors. A full-sized kitchen cabinet door, made of a single slab of cherry, for example, will move ¹/₄ in. seasonally. A gap that big is unacceptable. Also, these keys are not thick enough to stabilize anything but a small or narrow slab. Passage doors are out of the question.

One way to rout the dovetailed slots. There is enough width simply to run the workpiece along the fence. Beware of the cutter emerging from the front of the piece.

2





The author also cuts the keys on the router table. A thin strip is left above the key to ride against the fence. An auxiliary fence protects the rip fence from the bit.



Trim the key until it's snug. The excess left above the key will be removed later.





The author sands the keys flush. A belt sander requires some skill but produces quick results.

One nail holds the key in place while allowing seasonal changes. Leave the keys a bit long, and then trim them flush.

Breadboard ends work on doors, too



Think breadboard ends, and tabletops immediately come to mind. However, this technique of keeping tabletops and cutting boards flat also works on doors. By cutting a long tenon or a series of individual tenons at the top and bottom of the door and then fitting breadboard ends, a plank door can be kept relatively flat. A single pin will hold the end in place and allow the plank to move.

I've seen this procedure used on a

variety of furniture styles. One example is the folding lid on a Queen Anne or Chippendale slant-top desk. The Shakers utilized it on small or narrow slab doors.

Like most of these stabilizing methods, breadboard ends work best on smaller doors. On wider surfaces, the amount of wood movement will be visually accentuated by the difference in width between the slab and the cross-grain ends.

THE "SPEED TENON"







This method works great for breadboard ends. After running the end of the plank along the rip fence to cut the tenon shoulders, run the plank into the side of the blade to create the cheeks. The rip

fence now acts as a stop. The ends of the tenon are cut the same way, but the workpiece is held against the miter gauge for additional support and accuracy.

After cutting the long mortises in the breadboard ends, trim the tenons to fit. A shoulder plane smooths and pares the cheeks.





Clamp the ends in place and drill for the pin. Each end is pinned in the center to secure it while allowing for seasonal movement.

3

Hidden breadboard ends show only at the edges

A twist on the traditional method is to use hidden breadboard ends. By altering the construction of these end cleats, they can be made to disappear on both the inside and outside of the door. The technique is actually simpler than the visible breadboard method. Grooves are cut in both the top and bottom edges of the door. The grooves ought to be one-half the thickness of the door, and two to four times the door thickness in their depth. Cleats (or ribs, if you will) are cut to fit the grooves, dropped In place and then anchored In the middle. To make sure that the cleats stay tight at both ends, they should be made with slightly concave bottoms. Clamps are used to pull the curved surfaces down against the bottoms of the grooves, and then the cleats are glued or pinned in place.

Even though this technique is not visible from either the inside or outside, the cleats can still be seen along the top, bottom and edges. This was not good enough for my student. She wanted nothing less than perfection.



Cutting the grooves. An auxiliary fence is taller and gives additional support.



Cut the cleats to fit the grooves, then plane their bottom edges slightly concave. Later, when they are pulled down into their grooves, the cleats will make firm contact at both ends.



Clamp down the cleats into their grooves, and drill for their retaining pins. A contrasting wood is used here for the pins, but the pins could be disguised by choosing the same wood used in the door.



Finishing up. Insert the pins, take off the clamp and plane the cleats flush with the ends and edges of the plank.

The student's cabinet design called for an elegant solid door with no sign of any stabilizing cleats. Andrew Garton solved this problem with an ingenious modification of the hidden breadboard end technique: Take the partially hidden cleats and move them completely inside the plank.

5

The doors for the student's project were to be small, ½ in. by 7 in. by 10 in. We thought of two ways to create the voids for the hidden cleats: One employs a router; the other a tablesaw.

In the first procedure, the door starts about ¼ in. thicker than final size, to allow for saw kerfs and planing and sanding. A skin is resawn off one side. The bandsaw marks are removed

from both pieces by sanding or planing. Then, stopped slots are routed about ½ in. from the top and bottom of the thick piece. The slots are 5⁄4 in. to ¾ in. wide. extend almost to the edges of the door and leave only about 1/2 6 in. of material at the bottom. Wood cleats are fitted to the slots but left ¼ In. short to allow the



A student's quest for perfection. Laura Smith, a student at the Center for Furniture Craftsmanship in Rockport, Maine, got the stable but seamless plank doors she needed for this cabinet.

For those seeking perfection: invisible cleats

door to move seasonally. A spot of glue centers each cleat in its slot. Finally, the skin is glued back on.

Problem solved, we thought. But the student had another curve to throw us: She wanted book-matched doors. So we did some more mulling and suggested resawing both doors out of one thick plank—the first door, a ¼-ln.-thick skin and the second door then gluing it back together in the same stack after the cleats were in place in both doors. When dry, the piece was resawn through the center of the ¼-in. skin and planed and smoothed to final thickness, yielding two book-matched doors with interior, invisible cleats.

While we were at it, we came up with an alternative method for creating the hidden voids in the doors, one that doesn't require blind, stopped router cuts. A skin can be removed from both sides of the door using a bandsaw, and the core can be cut up on a tablesaw to create the slots. The door should start out about ½ in. wider and longer to allow for saw kerfs and smoothing.

The core is cut up and reglued to yield ¾-in. voids near the top and bottom. Next, one of the skins is reattached to its side of the door. When dry, the strips are glued into the voids. Plan ahead and plane the strips at the same time you plane the cores. Finally, the last face of the door is glued on.

These "crypto-cleat" methods demand extra work. However, they just might satisfy a woodworker who is seeking perfection.

ROUTER METHOD



TABLESAW METHOD



Resaw a skin off each side. Then cut up the core and throw away two of the cutouts to yield two voids. Also, make the two cleats.



After gluing one skin back on, add the cleats. Trim each cleat to a tight fit but short on the ends. A spot of glue will lock it in place and allow for seasonal wood movement.



Apply glue and tape the core in place. A wide vise acts as a clamp. Sand or plane the glued-up core and the cleats flat before the next step.



Glue on the last skin and trim the door. When gluing on the skin, use clamping cauls to ensure even pressure.

Skew-Chisel Basics

Improve your lathe skills by turning rows and rows of beads using only a skew chisel

BY RICHARD RAFFAN

Good control comes with practice. Cutting repetitive beads with a skew chisel teaches the basic essentials of turning. Any people buy a lathe with a specific job in mind. Furniture makers want to turn chair stretchers, drawer knobs or bun feet. Hobbyist woodworkers might want to turn parts for a grandchild's cradle and make bowls. But sadly, many novice turners have their enthusiasm so dampened by the tool catching and digging into the wood and ruining the job that they give up turning

almost before they've started. No matter what you want to turn on your lathe, a few days spent turning grooves and beads between centers using a skew chisel will teach you the basic essentials of turning wood. The exercise will help you develop control and gaiň a feel for how little force is required to remove wood if a sharp edge is presented at the proper angle. Master the skew chisel, and other turning tools become comparatively easy to use.

Begin with a sharp tool

I grind a skew chisel with a very slight radius along the edge. Initially this was due to ineptitude, but about 25 years ago I found several advantages to this grind, not least of which is that catches are less severe than when using a traditional straight edge.

Some skew chisels are rounded on the short-corner side so that they slide more readily along the average slightly pitted tool rest. The corners of the chisel can be rounded using a belt or disc sander.

I sharpen my chisels using either an electric grinder or a belt sander. My grinder has two wheels—36 and 80 grit. Use siliconcarbide wheels when sharpening highspeed-steel lathe tools. A grinder will put a concave or hollow-ground bevel on the tool. My belt sander is equipped with a 100-grit belt and will produce a convex bevel. Whichever method you use, don't grind a secondary bevel; it will make the tool difficult to control. Grind the tool on both sides and remove the burr with a benchstone.

Practice on scrap or fresh cuttings

A construction site can provide plenty of acceptable lumber for practice exercises. Framing-lumber cutoffs may be had for the asking. Wood destined for the fireplace is also suitable. Choose straight-grained wood about as long as your tool rest. Adjust the tool rest to about center height and orient the stock so that the grain is parallel to the lathe's axis. Before turning on the lathe, spin the stock by hand to see that it clears the tool rest. Set the lathe speed from 1,500 rpm to 2,000 rpm. And don't forget to wear a face shield. Use a gouge, and turn the blanks into cylinders. (On small section squares you can complete the entire exercise using just the skew chisel.)

Cut a row of evenly spaced grooves

Turning grooves develops fine tool control. You need to pin the tool firmly to the rest with the long point down, then pivot the long point into the wood so that it enters the wood through an arc (see the photos on p. 86).

You can use either an underhand grip or an overhand grip (see the photos at right). I prefer an underhand grip: I hook the forefinger of my left hand under the tool rest, which allows me to pull the chisel firmly to the rest so it cannot easily move either sideways or forward as the point of the skew enters the wood. Other turners prefer an overhand grip, where the fingers are wrapped over the chisel's shank, and the



Two ways to hold the tool

There are two basic grips that may be used with the skew chisel. Try them both, and pick the one that gives you the most control. Whichever you choose, the tool addresses the stock in the same manner.



Underhand grip. The forward hand grips the shank from underneath, with the forefinger hooked under the tool rest.



Overhand grip. The forward hand wraps around the top of the shank, and the tool rest supports the heel of the hand.

GROOVE TECHNIQUE

Begin with a turned cylinder of wood. and pencil in the location of grooves. Start with the skew chisel on the tool rest with the long point facing down and the edge perpendicular to the axis of rotation. To start the cut, swing the tool in an arc into the workpiece. Don't push it as you would a pool cue.







Next, rotate the tool slightly to widen the V-cut. Let the point of the long corner of the skew chisel do all the work. Don't move your body or switch the grip.



What you want to avoid. If any portion of the skew's edge other than the point makes contact with the stock, a classic catch is the result. heel of the hand leans against the tool rest. Don't push the tool forward as you would a pool cue. The idea is to align the bevel in the direction you want to cut, then pivot the tool into the wood on that line. Start by bringing the long point into the center of your groove 90° to the axis. Then cut in from either side to widen the groove.

You don't need to move your body very much or switch your grip during the cut. Swing your lower hand (the one gripping the chisel handle) through a small arc and roll the tool, first to one side, then to the other. The tool requires only the slightest movement to make the cut. The bevel should not contact the wood on this cut. Only the point should contact the wood. If any portion of the cutting edge other than the point makes contact with the stock, you'll have a classic spiral catch, where the tool suddenly digs in. Use the upper hand (the one nearest the tool rest) to keep the tool firmly planted on the rest.

Wider beads are easier to turn than narrow ones, so begin by spacing the grooves about 1½ in. to 2 in. apart. Resist cutting two grooves and then making a bead right away. Get on top of one technique before moving on to the next. Ideally, you should turn several dozen grooves on a number of spindles before attempting beads.

Now it's time for the beads

Bring the skew chisel to the wood with the long corner up and with the tool shank 90° to the axis. This cut is made by rolling the tool with the lower hand while the upper hand (on the rest) ensures the edge doesn't kick back as it keeps the tool pinned firmly to the rest. This grip works well cutting to the right because the thumb provides pressure high up the blade. But you can see that if this grip is adapted to cut to the left, the thumb now acts as a fulcrum, and there's no stabilizing pressure to guard against a kickback at the top of the tool. Catches are much more likely.

In general, an overhand grip, with your fingers hooked over the blade, gives you more control when cutting beads, although you cannot see what's happening as well as when using the underhand grip. Whichever grip you use, the motion to cut a bead must be smooth and without pause. It should take only a second or two to roll one half of a bead. Always start at the fattest portion of the bead (see the photos on the facing page).

BEAD TECHNIQUE

Whether you choose an overhand or underhand grip, the movement of the tool is the same. Begin by placing the tool's bevel against the rotating work. The short corner of the tip faces in the direction of cut.



Roll with it. Rotate the tool toward the groove with the forward hand.



Smooth opera-

tor. Stop the rotation once the tool has reached 90° and the edge is vertical and facing the groove. The entire movement should be smooth and take only a couple of seconds.



I prefer a slicing cut, using the leading portion of the edge just behind the short corner, but you need a very firm grip on the tool to avoid catches. You may, however, cut using the point of the short corner, keeping the edge clear where only the bevel side contacts the wood as the point shapes the bead. This latter approach is less prone to catches, and the finish off the tool is more than adequate. Although the work surface won't be as smooth as with the slicing cut, a dab of 120-grit paper will remove any irregularities. You'll need to learn both techniques if you are going to turn any end grain, as on a drawer knob or similar chuck-mounted project.

As you work toward center with the long corner up, it can be difficult to see the cut proceeding. So at that point, withdraw the tool, flip it over, and work with the long corner down, again ensuring that only the bevel side contacts the wood.

Once you have made one set of grooves or beads, continue practicing by reducing the diameter to a smooth cylinder so that you can begin the process all over again.

Handling thin stock



When cutting beads on delicate stock, support the workpiece from behind with one hand (note thumb against side of tool) and move the other hand farther up on the tool handle.

As the spindle becomes thinner, it will flex unless your cuts become lighter or you use your fingers to equalize the pressure of the tool against the wood. If your fingers get too hot, you are clearly pushing too hard.

With these exercises you'll soon be turning very slim spindles, at which time most other aspects of wood turning will seem comparatively simple, and big, fat spindles a dolly—that's Aussie, for very easy.

Richard Raffan is a wood turner and author from Canberra, New South Wales, Australia.

From Rough to *Ready*

A one-man system for preparing more stock in less time

BY ROGER A. SKIPPER

I 'm a woodworker and a writer. I also enjoy eating regularly, so I have found other ways to supplement my income. A few years ago, I built a 3,000-bd.-ft. lumber kiln. Because many of my clients are basement woodworkers who have no practical way to turn rough lumber into finished stock, I am often asked to dress their stock as well as dry it. No problem. No problem, that is, if you have a 16-in. jointer and a ripsaw. I don't.

When forced to dress 3,000 ft. of lumber at a clip, from wide and twisted material to long and crooked, I found that standard small-shop methods were unwieldy and slow. So I developed methods that streamline the process and also work well for a small shop on a shoestring budget. And these procedures are valuable for dressing any large amount of lumber, from 100 bd. ft. to thousands. The system combines efficient materials-handling, a few shopmade sleds and accessories and a logical order of operations. Here's how I do it.

Plane first

I tackle the planing operations first. Most of the lumber I dry has been cut on a portable mill. My biggest problems are the overall range of thicknesses and single boards with tapering thicknesses. Because my planer's maximum bite is about ½ in., it doesn't take much taper to stall a board midway through the cut. It is also frustrating to watch your valuable time trickle away as a board too thin to reach the knives plods to a halt again and again. I sort the lumber as it comes rather than constantly adjust the planer. Find an average thickness of the lumber you are going to plane, and set your planer to take a medium cut from that measurement.

Go/no-go gauge—A two-sided thickness gauge will save you countless hours and aggravation. Measure the thickest part of the plank. If it's between the gauges, send it through the planer. If not, throw it back into either the too-thick pile or the too-thin stack. Also make a separate pile of twisted or bowed lumber for later processing.

As you feed the stock, flip any crowned lumber so that the concave side is down. This ensures that the edges will be of similar thickness and that the thin spot will end up in the center of the board. If it is fed in with the concave side up, the board will be unstable, and the pressure of the rollers will dominate on one side, with the planer biting deeply into the other edge. This often produces a board that is unusable for half its width.

Bark edges, common on rough lumber, often contain dirt and other debris that is bad for the knives, so I keep a drawknife handy to strip away bark. I constantly watch for hazards, such as loose knots or rotten areas, and cut them away with a small radial-arm saw. Broken ends that come to a point can get wedged under the next piece of stock being fed through the planer and also must be cut away.

I am a one-man band, so I handle the outfeed side, too. I stack the planed lumber on rolling carts, close to the outfeed table. At the completion of the pass, I move the stack of lumber back to the starting point and offbear onto another set of wheels. With my radial-arm saw nearby, and my infeed and outfeed stacks on both sides, i





A small go/no-go gauge identifies boards that fall within the planer's ³/₇-in. cut. Many sawmills don't deliver boards of uniform thickness. Valuable time is wasted when a tapered board binds in the planer or a thin board won't feed. Too-thick and toothin boards are put aside for later passes.

PLANING

Efficient stock preparation without a 16-In. jointer and a ripsaw. The author planes first, moving easily around an ergonomic workstation. A nearby radial-arm saw chops off problem areas, infeed and outfeed piles are readily accessible, and boards that are twisted or too thick or thin are stacked close by to be dealt with later.

TIMESAVING GO/NO-GO GAUGE





BRIDGEWOOD



Drawings: Bob La Pointe

PLANING THICK, TWISTED BOARDS

This board is worth saving but is too wide for the author's jointer. The author uses leveling strips for thick boards that can withstand the pressure of the planer's feed rollers and aren't twisted too severely to line up with the 1¼-in.-high strips.





The leveling-strips method for twisted lumber. The plank is placed on a flat surface, and shims are placed under the high corners to even them out. Hardwood strips (¾ in. thick) are then screwed onto the sides, using 1¼-in. multipurpose screws. The strips offer three possible hole positions at each location.

The strips prevent the board from rocking as it passes through the planer, yielding one flat side. Then the strips are removed, and the board is flipped over and planed to a uniform thickness. The screw holes are ripped off the edges later.



can work through my piles without having to move around much and without being out of reach of the planer's off switch.

How to plane twisted and bowed lumber

Twisted and bowed stock will not yield full-thickness material. The more pronounced the bow or twist and the longer the length of the piece, the thinner the finished material. I cut these planks into 4-ft. pieces, sacrificing length to maintain thickness. Narrow lumber is simply leveled on one side on my 6-in. jointer, then planed to thickness. But all twisted planks wider than 6 in. are handled on the planer, with the help of the following accessories.

Leveling strips for heavy stock-Wider lumber, if only moderately twisted and if heavy enough to resist the pressure of the feed rollers, can be milled flat using leveling strips (see the photos at left). Lay the plank on a workbench or other flat surface, shim under the high corners to level the board overall, and lay a couple of ³/₄-in.thick strips along the sides. Attach the strips with 1¹/₄-in. screws. This gives a level surface to pass over the planer bed and will result in a flat surface on top. Then remove the strips, turn over the piece and plane it just enough to clean the board. The screw holes go in only about 1/2 in. on each side and can be ripped away.

Bowed lumber can be handled using the same method, with the concave side down.

Warning: Don't yield to the temptation to insert a row of screws in each strip and use only the necessary ones, allowing the others to protrude. These screws can come loose and become missiles and bladedestroying foreign matter. Remove all screws not in use.

Although this process is not a quick one, it allows the salvage of valuable lumber that would be wasted without access to a wide jointer. Twisted lumber is often highly figured and worth saving.

A sled for thinner or severely twisted stock—I developed this leveling sled to support severely twisted or thin stock that would be compressed by the planer's feed rollers (see the photos and drawing on the facing page). The sled consists of a stiff table with adjustable leveling supports placed every 6 in. I crosscut twisted lumber to 4 ft. or less, so I built a 4-ft-long sled.

PLANING THIN OR SEVERELY TWISTED BOARDS

The planing sled is time-consuming to set up. but some boards are worth it. Butt the board against one side and one end of the sled and snug up and hand-tighten the end supports. Then snug up the rest of the supports and hand-tighten their fasteners. Note: This sled only accepts stock that is 4 ft. long or less. and the stock must be cut to a 6-in. increment in length so that its end is supported.



Adjustable leveling supports are attached to the cross members every 6 in., measured from the rear fence. They are slotted for the bolts and notched to clear the center strip.

Fences

The overall length is 4 ft. 2 in.,

and the width is determined

by the size of your planer. The solid

frame is built first, joined with glue and screws. Then the adjustable supports are added, and the plywood fences screwed on.

Center strip is screwed to cross members and flush with bottom.



Remove the board temporarily. And tighten down all of the bolts.



The entire sled goes through the planer. Multiple passes will probably be necessary to produce a flat side.

Lay down the board with one side and one end butted against the plywood fences on the edges of the sled, then adjust the supports to fit it underneath. The twisted lumber must be crosscut to a 6-in. increment so that the front end of the board lands on one of the adjustable supports; otherwise, the planer's feed rollers will force down the front end of the board and snap up the back end.

Run the sled through the planer until the

top surface of the board is flat. Then remove the lumber from the sled, flip it over and plane it to a uniform thickness.

Cross

members

When all of your stock is flat, you are ready for ripping.

Sled ensures a straight edge

Frame members

My idea for a shopmade ripping sled came from observing the operation of a small rotary mill. Logs are loaded onto a sliding carriage that passes by a fixed blade. The straight sliding action is the key to producing the straight ripped edge.

My tablesaw operation works on the same principle. I made a runner to slide in the T-slot of my saw table and attached it to the bottom of a carriage board. The front of the lumber is held in place by jamming the end into several sharp multipurpose screws. I hold the back of the board in place by hand as I push it past the blade. I originally put an elaborate T-slot on the top

RIPPING A STRAIGHT EDGE ON CROOKED BOARDS

The author's shopmade ripping sled rides in the miter slot on the tablesaw. Hand pressure at the back of the board and screw tips protruding at the front of the sled secure the workpiece as it moves past the blade. Again, infeed and outfeed piles are easily accessible and placed on rolling carts.



PIVOTING STOP







Engage the pivoting stop before loading a board. The small wood stop will keep the sled from sliding forward toward the blade while the board is being pressed onto the screw tips. The stop is simply trapped against the edge of the saw table and the front rail of the fence system. When the board is loaded, the sled is drawn backward to release the stop, which will then pivot out of the way when the sled moves forward. Screws left protruding on each side keep the stop from flipping over the top in use.

of this sliding carriage, with a sliding clamp to hold down the lumber. But I found this clamp to be overkill.

Building the ripping sled-My sled had to be 16 ft. long; yours should be as long as the longest stock you use. Almost any length will require rolling infeed and outfeed support. I use 4/4 pine for the carriage board. Only the miter-slot runner will ride on the support rollers, but the carriage board is stabilized by the saw table.

The sled moves quickly and could jump out of the miter slot and into the spinning blade in an instant. To hold down the table during use, I recommend attaching a wider strip to the bottom of the runner, to fit into the wide part of the T-shaped miter slot.

A T-shaped hardwood runner will stand

up to home-shop use. But I use a more heavy-duty version built up from three 1/8-in.-thick aluminum strips, with 7/8-in. fender washers fixed loosely to the bottom. The bottom strip is interrupted for each washer, allowing it to sit flush. The washers are held only loosely by screws to allow them to wiggle around the sawdust that builds up in the miter slot.

Attach the runner to the carriage board so that a bit of the board will be trimmed off the first time past the blade. The edge of the sled will indicate exactly where the sawblade passes. In use, you will be able to see and feel the overhanging portion of a board that will be cut off, and position the board for optimal ripping.

Snap a line on the carriage board for aligning and attaching the runner. Because

a chalkline is slightly fuzzy, and it is critical that this runner be straight, strike a sharp pencil line down the center of the chalkline, using a long straightedge. Fasten the runner to the board, countersinking the screw heads. When the runner is fastened, adjust your roller tables so that the bottom of this runner, not the bottom of the carriage, passes smoothly from the saw table to roller table. Good adjustment here will allow easy rolling later. The table will probably slide hard at first but will loosen up with use. A little paraffin wax helps.

All that remains is to put in the head block, a piece of plywood with screw tips protruding on the inside; a pivoting stop to keep the table from drifting into the blade while a board is being loaded; and return handles. The stop is a simple piece of PlexThe edge of the sled is trimmed flush with the blade, so it is easy to tell how much material will be removed. You can see and feel the overhang and thus optimize the amount being ripped away.







iglas or wood with a couple of screws added to keep it from flipping over the top. The return handles are pieces of vinyl tubing used to pull the table back to its infeed position after a pass. A series of these handles allows one to be handy wherever you end up. I installed rigid return handles on my first version of this sled, but a few painful encounters with these convinced me that flexible handles were better.

Using the ripping sled—Do yourself a favor and get a blade designed for ripping. The ease and speed of cut will make the purchase worthwhile.

Latch the sled in the rearward position. Lay a board to be straightened on the carriage, allowing whatever you wish to cut away to hang over the edge. Push the board forward into the screws in the head block. Pull the sled backward a couple of inches to release the pivoting stop, then smoothly feed both the stock and sled through the saw as you hold down the rear of the board against the carriage. Push the sled past the blade a safe margin before removing the stock.

Severely crooked boards can be cut in half lengthwise, reducing the crook by a factor of two.

These stock-preparation methods aren't costly or elaborate, but they work very well. They'll get your next major project off the ground more quickly.

Roger A. Skipper is a lumber processor, construction consultant and instrument maker in Oakland, Md.



Rolling carts for moving lumber

The heart of the rolling cart is a pair of heavy-duty swiveling casters. I purchased mine from the Northern Tool & Equipment catalog. For easier rolling, use wheels that are at least 6 in. dia., and size the weight capaci-

ty to reflect the loads you intend to carry. I got my heavy-duty casters for a little more than \$20 each. I opted for steel wheels, which roll



well on my concrete floor. If you are working on a wood floor, as is the case with the local lumber company that is using my system, rubber wheels are available for about the same price.

Use a section of 2x10 or 2x12, and screw plywood skins onto the top and bottom. Attach the casters with carriage bolts.

Don't think that you can use this method in your parking lot. It is a smooth-floor system only. Also, be aware of the concentrated weight exerted by each caster, and make sure your floor can handle the load.

Wheel pairs

are easy to store. Twocaster assemblies take up far less space than a complete fourcaster frame would.



Current Work

Current Work provides design inspiration by showcasing the work of our readers. Send photos and entry forms to Current Work, *Fine Woodworking*, 63 S. Main St., Newtown, CT 06470. For more details and an entry form, visit our web site: www.finewoodworking.com.

Michael Seward

Made in about 30 hours, this bar stool (24 in. deep by 24 in. wide by 30 in. tall) features a cherry seat, curly maple legs and walnut wedges and pegs. Seward said the most challenging part of this project was cutting the compound-angle shoulders on the round tenons that join the square tapered legs to the seat. The finish is handrubbed oil and varnish.





Sarah Christian

Christian designed this jewelry box (13¾ in. deep by 19¾6 in. wide by 10‰ in. high) as she built it, working around the figure in the bird's-eye maple top. "The very top has a grayish, swirly figure that looked like clouds and forest hills in a Japanese landscape painting," she said. Bubinga and wenge are the other woods used in the piece. The finish is an oil-polyurethane mix.



Timothy Waite

A few years ago, relatives gave Waite several wide, live-edge cherry boards, which he used to build this stereo cabinet (22 in. deep by 26 in. wide by 61 in. high). "All of the boards had cracks running the length of their centers," Waite said, so he split them lengthwise and reverse book-matched each pair. "The unique void created by the live-edge joint," he said, "not only adds visual interest but also provides ventilation for the audio equipment stored within." The case is accented with black walnut details and finished with Danish oil and wax.



Timothy Simonds

Simonds, who once studied under marquetry master Silas Kopf, asked Diane Lawrence to draw the layout of the iris-motif panel from photos he took in his garden. The marquetry that resulted incorporates more than a dozen species of wood. The main carcase wood is Gonçalo alves. The sideboard is 20 in. deep by 70 in. wide by 39 in. tall.

Joe Amaral

This instrument cabinet was built at the College of the Redwoods before Amaral graduated this past spring. It is made of jarrah, European pear, holly stringing, faux tortoiseshell, bone, fossilized ivory and bronze. Amaral invested more than 750 hours of work in this piece.





Bill Bellano

A recent graduate of Springfield High School in Springfield, Pa., Bellano made this spice cabinet when he was a senior studying under George M. Trout Jr. The cabinet (10 in. deep by 16 in. wide by 20½ in. tall) is made of mahogany and finished with a cherry stain. The dovetailed drawers were all hand-cut.

Current Work (continued)



Peter Shepard

The sideboard, 21 in. deep by 54 in. wide by 39 in. high, is made of bubinga and accented with ebony. To accommodate several sets of silver, Shepard lined all of the drawers with Pacific cloth and outfitted them with flatware racks. The finish is tung oil and shellac. Photo by Dean Powell

Fred L. Stanley

It took Stanley, of Abingdon, Va., 80 hours to complete this mahogany table (22 in. dia. by 29³/₄ in. high). The design for the piecrust top is adapted from an 18th-century table attributed to Peter Scott in Williamsburg, while the fluted columns and ball-and-claw feet draw from various 18th-century designs. The finish is a French polish.

Harry Williams

Many visitors to Williams' home, just below the Hollywood sign in California, have been fooled by the realism of his carvings. His work ranges from a peopled ship in a bottle to hutches to the occasional movie prop. Photo by Cally W. Caiozzo

Matt Putnam

As his final project at the William Sayre Woodworking School in western Massachusetts, Putnam decided to take on the reproduction of an antique linen press. His press, 22 in. deep by 51½ in. wide by 83 in. tall, is made of both solid and veneer mahogany, quartersawn



white oak (for the drawer sides and bottoms), ebony and satinwood. While the cornice on the original press featured a starburst inlay flanked by two conch-shell inlays, Putnam's inlays are of the palmetto tree and crescent moon, to honor the flag of South Carolina, his home state. Photo by Lisa Clayton



Tony O'Malley

The first version of the "Shall We Dance" music stand (shown here in walnut and white oak) was made using a pile of thin strips left over from a long-forgotten job. Bent laminations form the front and back legs, and a single steam-bent strip joins them to form the sides of the stand. Each stand, 18 in. wide by 54 in. high, is made of a single quartersawn board, yielding consistent quartersawn grain throughout. The finish is rubbed oil-polyurethane. Photo by J.P. Hamel



Tips for photographing your furniture

- Use 35mm color print (negative) film of moderate speed (ISO 200-400).
- 2. Clean and dust the furniture.
- No matter how you light the furniture, it will appear more three-dimensional if each plane has a different brightness. Take care, however, to avoid excessively bright highlights or dark shadows.
- 4. To be sure the photos will be free of distortion, avoid the use of wide-angle lenses, and photograph with the camera positioned even with the center of the furniture both vertically and horizontally.
- Photograph the furniture from several angles. Include some head-on shots, as well as some shots that show both the front and side of a piece.
- Keep the background simple. A cluttered or otherwise distracting background may draw the viewer's attention away from the subject.

WOODSHOP VIDEOS

Great new videos at one great price!

Only \$11.95... Give them to all the woodworkers on your list!

There's nothing like looking over the shoulders of expert craftsmen to learn or perfect a woodworking technique. That's what it's like to watch these Woodshop Videos from *Fine Woodworking*: you're right there, in the shop with the pros, getting a close look at how they work wood.

Our new 20-minute videos are better than ever; they're focused on a single topic—from turning a bowl, to preparing wood for a perfect finish. There are 24 videos available now, and more are being added to the series every month.

HERE'S WHAT'S NEW!

Reclaiming Flea Market Planes

with Ernie Conover

Find out what to look for in valuable, old planes that aren't yet in the hands of collectors. And learn how to restore these rusty treasures to usable condition.

prod # 014030

prod # 014027

Versatile Router 2

with Pat Warner

The second in our series about the most versatile power tool in the shop. Warner shows you how to use a router table, how to make perfect dados and grooves, and through mortises. You'll also learn all about bearingguided bits and how to rout sliding dovetails.

With on the Lathe

WOODSHOP VIDEO

NEW 20-MINUTE VIDEOS!

Plywood Drawers

Installing Hinges with Phil Lowe

Installing a hinge for a cabinet door is a matter of accurate marking and alignment. Phil Lowe shows you what the pros do to get a perfect fit every time.

prod # 014029

Preparing to Finish with Michael Dresdner

The secret to great wood finishing is great surface preparation, including raising the grain and careful, thorough sanding. Learn professional tips from master finisher Michael Dresdner.

prod # 014022

To order call **1-800-888-8286**, operator W1085 or visit our web site at **www.finewoodworking.com**

Fine WoodWorking

--- Fine

Ire

Bun

Furniture Spindle

Fine

Fine Wood Working

A Basic Bowl on

the Lathe

with Richard Raffan



Rules of Thumb

The right wood for the job

Deciding which wood to use is typically the second step in the complicated process that results in a piece of furniture. We decide what we want to make, then choose materials. But this secondary step is of primary importance. There are good reasons to avoid certain woods in certain circumstances. Properties differ from one species of wood to another, making one type more suitable for a particular use than another.

A Windsor chair is a good example of how to take advantage of the properties of various woods. Customers regularly ask me to make a Windsor chair out of a single wood. I refuse. A good Windsor is made of three different woods. I point out that 200-yearold, three-wood Windsors are plentiful, and most are still as tight as the day they were made. On the other hand, single-wood factory chairs crumble within a decade. Early American chair makers understood that the chair parts serve distinct mechanical functions, and they chose materials accordingly.

A Windsor's undercarriage requires stiff parts that can withstand 200 squirming pounds. Because crucial joints require a harder wood working against a softer one. For example, the spindle tenons are faceted and left slightly oversized. When driven into their corresponding holes in the softer seat, they deform the wood, creating an incredibly durable joint. Pine, poplar or bass will conform to the tenon and grip it. A wood that is as hard as the spindles, such as cherry or maple, will not.

Look beyond fashion

In the 80s I was usually asked to make all-walnut chairs. In the 90s it was all cherry. Woods go in and out of

Hickory, oak, ash (from left)

THREE WOODS, ONE CHAIR

Eighteenth-century Windsor chair makers chose their materials carefully, building chairs that have lasted 200 years. The Windsor's undercarriage, arm, stumps and short spindles must withstand stress yet hold crisp turning details; maple and yellow birch work well. The seat is made of a comfortable wood that is soft enough to accept faceted tenons pine, poplar, bass. The thin bow and long spindles must be tough and flexible; oak, ash and hickory are common choices.

Maple, yellow birch (from left)

the legs are turned, the wood must also hold crisp details. Mahogany or walnut may take the detail but won't have sufficient strength. A coarse-grained wood like oak is strong enough but will not turn as crisply. Maple and yellow birch fill both requirements.

I further explain that a Windsor chair's back is engineered like a suspension bridge. It is anchored at both ends, with a tough, flexible web between. The arm, bow and long spindles form a back that is like a partially coiled spring in that it flexes and absorbs stress. The back must be made of a species that is tough and flexible. Oak, ash and hickory are good choices. The stumps and short spindles support the back and, like the legs, need to be made of a wood that is rigid and turns well—again, birch or maple.

The seat anchors the back and the undercarriage. The Windsor's

Pine, poplar, bass (from left)

THE BEST TOOL IN THE JOINT.



Precision — dual rack-and-pinion fence ensures the blade is always parallel to fence at any depth



Fast and Accurate Settings integral one-piece fence easily adjusts from 0°-90° in single degree increments



Quick Outside Registration — 45° locating notch allows indexing off the outside surface of a mitered joint



Available in Cordless — DW932K 18V Plate Joiner Kit DW931K 14.4V Plate Joiner Kit

The DW682K Heavy-Duty Plate Joiner is loaded with features that help you achieve accurate joints every time. The one-piece dual rack-and-pinion fence ensures the blade is always parallel to the fence and makes changing the depth a breeze. The fence also makes it easy to go from 0° – 90° in single degree increments for the most precise joints at any angle. The 45° locating notch allows quick setup for outside registration. The retractable anti-slip pins hold the material and plate joiner firmly in place for total accuracy. Changing biscuit sizes is also simple with preset depth stops for common biscuits. And dust extraction is convenient with either a dust bag, deflector, or shop vacuum attachment. Finally, not even the hardest of hardwoods poses a problem for its powerful 6.5 amp, 10,000-rpm motor. Precision at every angle — it's what makes the award winning DW682K the best tool in the joint.

For more information, call 1-800-4-DEWALT or visit our web site at www.DEWALT.com

5

©2000 DrWALT Industrial Tool Company. All rights reserved The yellow/black color scheme is a trademark for DrWALT Power Tools and Accessories READER SERVICE NO. 204

DEWALT. GUARANTEED TOUGH.

Rules of Thumb (continued)

favor. But fashion alone is frequently a poor reason to choose a wood for a project. Traditional uses exist because they have passed the test of time. Those who ignore them are asking for trouble. The following are some of the major reasons to choose one wood over another.

Strength-You want your project to last and be passed on to future generations. Above all, you do not want it to break or fall apart, because this does a number on your ego and reputation. The wood you choose should be sufficiently strong to withstand the piece's intended use. Furniture that bears the weight of the human body-chairs, beds, step stools, library stairs-normally is made of hardwoods.

Wear is another long-term concern. A pine surface in daily contact with human hands, elbows and feet will not hold up as well as durable hardwood.

Many pieces of furniture use more than one type of wood. While a desk is best made of a wood that will wear well, interior components are often made of softer woods that are less expensive and easier to work with.

Stability-Just as you do not want your piece of furniture to break, you do not want it to warp or pull itself apart. Some woods are more stable than others, meaning they are less likely to experience these problems. Woods such as mahogany and walnut are

> noted for their stability, while beech, hard maple and white birch have bad reputations based on their relative instability.

> > Stability is important for wide, unrestrained surfaces such as table leaves. It would not do for this surface to warp. However, it is also a concern in case construcwhere wood tion. movement could tear

apart a piece and cause joints to open or drawers to bind.

Appearance-Wood species vary in their appearance. Some woods have

a pronounced figure and, when used in the right place, can produce dramatic results. Mahogany, walnut and many exotics offer bold figure. Some trees of otherwise even-colored wood-such as maple or birch-can also produce spectacular figure.

On the other hand, some woods-such as white birch, bass and poplar-are clear and bland. This property allows them to stain well or even masquerade as another species.

Color is another consideration. Some species are light, and others dark. You may want to select a wood that matches your decor or a client's. Many exotics have brilliant colors rather than the white, tan and brown typical of native woods. Contrasting woods can be used in a single piece of furniture to achieve a desired effect.

Appearance and fashion are significant factors, obviously. But a species' appearance should not overshadow the more paramount concerns of strength and stability.

Workability-Working

wood requires effort, and some woods are harder to work than others. This is a definite concern if you do a lot of handwork. In the old days, cabinetmakers charged extra for

Secondary woods. Inexpensive and easily worked, pine and poplar are used for interior components in furniture such as drawer parts and backboards.

furniture made out of maple as opposed to walnut or mahogany. Machines have equalized this problem somewhat, but hard-towork woods will cause more wear and tear on blades and equipment, if not us.

The relative ease of working and joining pine and poplar has made them traditional favorites for interior components such as drawer sides, bottoms and slides.

Availability—It seems obvious that you can't make a project out of a wood that you can't get. But you may not want to choose a wood that is in limited supply-one that forces you to run from yard to yard to gather a sufficient quantity. There may be a similar species that is more readily available.

Price—With the price of hardwoods ranging from \$4 a board foot on up, the cost of materials is always a concern. If you or a client has a firm budget, you may want to substitute something less expensive for the wood of choice. Using butternut rather than walnut is an example. We recently made a run of handscrews for my school's shop. For the sake of appearance, I suggested cherry for the jaws, but I told the staff member we sent to the lumberyard to use his discretion. I was a lot happier when he bought 8/4 yellow birch at \$4 per foot rather than the cherry at \$6.

So-called "secondary" woods are usually less expensive and are used in areas that don't show. For example, pine was often used for cabinet backboards because wide boards were easy to come by and relatively inexpensive.

Dimensions-The length, width or thickness of the woods available at your lumberyard can also impact your decision. If you need wide boards for a tabletop, and the yard has nothing greater than 6 in. or 8 in., you may want to choose a comparable wood that is available in wider boards. Bedposts can require stock up to 16/4. Rather than jointing and gluing long posts from two lengths of 8/4 material, you may prefer to choose a wood that is available in sufficient thickness.

> Aesthetics. Cherry, curly maple and walnut offer three distinct looks.

Dimensional stability. Wal-

known for their dimensional

stability, a very desirable

nut and mahogany are

property.





- Lenox Pro Master carbide-tipped and Bimetal blades
- . Rip and re-saw fences, improved tension springs, tires, table inserts, circle jigs, and much more.
 - History and comparison between Delta and JET saws. CALL 1-888-722-7078 or 1-904-642-2802

READER SERVICE NO 211

the full line

from Ulmia.'

Tenon Marking Gauges

of

Free

2000 Bandsaw Catalog

Please call or write for a

Boulder, CO 80306-4744 www.PeckTool.com

Free Catalog!

1-303-440-5480

PO Box 4744

Q: IS THIS OUR NEW BAR CLAMP **OR IS THIS OUR NEW SPREADER?** A: YES.

Clamp/Spread Anywhere On Bar With **Multi-Position Jaws** Non Marring Stay-On Pads **Protect Work High Visibility** Yellow Resin No Tools Required To Change Snaps On For Spreading QUICK-ADVANCE" **Pistol Grip Ouick** CHANGE_# BAR GLAMP 🛹 SPREADER

The QUICK-GRIP® QUICK CHANGE™ Bar Clamp/Spreader - the new and improved clamp that easily

changes to a spreader without the



use of tools. Simply unsnap the

multi-position jaw, slide it off, turn it around, slide it on and voilá, it's a spreader. No kidding, it's that fast. And with the QUICK-ADVANCE[™] trigger, you can clamp or spread faster. Which means you can turn most any task



into half the work

because you

hold twice the tool. So, get the clamp that's a spreader from the company that has just re-invented the bar clamp, again.



www.quick-gripclamp.com

Come see what's new at

Everything you need for your shop...

The nation's premier woodworking tour is coming your way, complete with more tools and materials, more information and more inspiration than ever—including woodworking seminars and free demonstrations all under one roof!

Here's what you'll find at ★ The Woodworking Shows ★:

- Live demonstrations of the latest equipment.
- Savings on tools and equipment for your shop.
- Tips and techniques to improve your woodworking.
- Dozens of show specials every day.
- A chance to meet and learn from some of the finest woodworkers in the country!

Woodworking Seminars and free *Masters' Stage* demonstrations will be presented by *Fine Woodworking* magazine and the Marc Adams School of Woodworking.

For more information on the woodworking shows and seminars, call 1-800-826-8257 or visit www.thewoodshows.com



2000 National Tour Show Calendar

Oct. 27-29 COLORADO Denver Merchandise Mart Denver, CO

Nov. 3-5 SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA San Mateo Expo Center San Mateo, CA

Nov. 10-12 WASHINGTON Stadium Exhibition Center Seattle, WA

ARIZONA Arizona State Fairgrounds Phoenix, AZ

Nov. 17-19 OREGON Portland Expo Center Portland, OR

FLORIDA Central Florida Fairgrounds Orlando, FL

Dec. 1-3 GREATER LOS ANGELES Long Beach Convention Center Long Beach, CA

OKLAHOMA Oklahoma State Fair Park Oklahoma City, OK

Dec. 8-10 METRO DETROIT Novi Expo Center Novi, MI

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA Fresno Fairgrounds Fresno, CA

... there's more to come in 2001!

*****The Woodworking Shows *****

...and a chance to see master craftsmen at work.

Presenters include:



Marc Adams



Jeff Jewitt



Kelly Mehler



Lon Schleining



Garrett Hack

Fine WoodWorking is pleased to present:



Woodworking Seminars give you a chance to spend time with master woodworkers and improve your woodworking skills. Meet accomplished craftsmen and authors such as Yeung Chan, Michael Fortune, Roger Cliffe, Alan

Lacer, Paul Schürch, and many others—and watch them at work. Choose from full-day and 3-hour sessions and topics in every area of woodworking, including turning, finishing, cabinetmaking, furniture making, and hand- and power-tool skills, and more. Register in advance and get FREE admission to the show.



Masters' Stage is a series of *free demonstrations_*presented on the show floor by many of the same accomplished woodworkers who are giving seminars. This is your chance to learn, firsthand and

at no extra cost, from noted authors and craftsmen. See how the pros make face-frame cabinets, choose gluing strategies, cut circles with a router...and much more.

The Woodworking Seminars and Masters' Stage demonstrations are presented by the renowned Marc Adams School of Woodworking and Fine Woodworking magazine, the leading source of woodworking information and inspiration for the last 25 years.

Presented by the Marc Adams School of Woodworking.



Call **1-800-826-8257** for a show brochure to see which seminars and demonstrations will be given at the shows in your city. Not all seminars are available at every show.

Be there...learn from the best.

Q & A

Rust on machinery

I rubbed paraffin wax on the cast-iron top on my new tablesaw when I first got it, but the top tarnished and is starting to rust anyway. What can I do about this? —Rob Davies, Toronto, Canada

Lon Schleining replies: Cast iron is notorious for tarnishing quickly anytime it gets the least bit damp. And paraffin wax is a relatively poor lubricant and water repellent compared with more modern materials. The good news is that it is easy to have your cast iron looking like new in just a few minutes and even easier to keep it looking that way indefinitely.

The first order of business is to remove the tarnish, rust and wax. I would use a rubber sanding block and some 400-grit wet-or-dry sandpaper or fine-grit synthetic steel wool. Wear rubber gloves and use a small amount of mineral spirits to help cut through the wax. It should take only a few minutes of rubbing until the surface is smooth and shiny again. Wipe down the tabletop and miter slots

Remove the rust.

Scour the surface

with mineral spirits

and synthetic steel

or-drv sandpaper.

with a clean cloth

and repeat as

necessary.

wool or 400-grit wet-

Wipe off the surface

CLEANING AND PROTECTING CAST IRON





Apply a protectant. After allowing the residual mineral spirits to flash off, apply a silicone-free coating such as TopCote. This will protect the tabletop and make it a slicker surface for workpieces.



Make a plywood cover for the surface. Every night before leaving the shop, lower the blade and cover the saw with plywood to help keep the surface rust-free.

with a clean rag and keep adding clean mineral spirits until all of the dirt, wax and rust have been removed.

I quit using paraffin wax on my tools the day I discovered TopCote, a dry, silicone-free surface lubricant and water repellent manufactured by Bostik. It doesn't build up a sticky residue like paraffin wax inevitably does, the lubrication lasts almost indefinitely, and most importantly, it really keeps moisture out. Spray a liberal coat on the surface, let it dry for a few seconds and buff with a paper towel. I repeat this every few months. TopCote and other similar silicone-free products are available in popular woodworking catalogs.

By the way, this method of removing rust and protecting the surface will work for all the metal tools in your shop.

Finally, to keep your saw looking like new for the rest of its life, make a simple cover for it. Cut a sheet of ¼-in. or ¼-in. plywood to the size of your top. The last thing I do before I leave the shop in the evening is lower the tablesaw blade, move the rip fence out onto the extension table and place the protective plywood cover over the cast-iron table. One parting thought on the plywood cover: mark it clearly so you don't mistakenly cut it up into drawer bottoms. Not that I've ever done that.

[Lon Schleining is a woodworker in Long Beach, Calif.]

Paint for bookshelves

My house renovation includes many builtin bookcases, to be finished off-white to match existing trim. The paints available across the counter dry hard enough for this purpose after only a year or so and seem to stick to books, which is really irritating. Spraying is out of the question in my house. Is there a brushable paint available for bookshelves?

-Karl Chamberlain, Las Vegas, Nev.

Chris Minick replies: This may surprise you, but most factory-finished painted furniture is not painted at all—at least not with hardware-store-variety paints. Furniture makers usually apply specially formulated pigmented coatings when a painted appearance is desired. Pigmented furniture coatings are engineered to have abrasion-resistance and print-resistance




properties similar to standard clear furniture finishes. Thus the softness and sticking issues you mentioned are avoided.

Pigmented furniture coatings can be purchased from suppliers that cater to the professional finishing trades (look in the phone book). A pigmented furniture coating is the ideal choice for your bookshelf project. Unfortunately for you, these coatings are designed to be sprayed.

However, a brushed-on hardware-store paint will work almost as well if you use a few simple finishing tricks. Here they are:

1. Prime the surface. Primers dry harder, fill defects better and sand easier than paint. As a bonus, fewer paint coats are needed over a primed surface. Shellacbased Zinsser BIN is an excellent primer under paint. Two coats of BIN lightly sanded will provide a good, hard base.

2. Select a good-quality paint. That old adage "you get what you pay for" holds true for paint, too. Interior trim enamel is a good choice for furniture. Trim enamel is a little harder than regular paint because trim needs to withstand abrasion and resist smudges better than walls.

3. Apply thin coats. Paint dries from the top down. When applied too thick, the paint forms a surface skin that traps solvent-laden, semidry paint underneath. It may take several weeks for the trapped solvent to evaporate through the skin and the paint film to fully harden. Multiple thick paint coats are the main cause for the soft, spongy surface you describe.

Obviously, "thin" is a subjective measurement. When I paint furniture I keep my paint-coat thickness to about 10 mils per coat (the thickness of three sheets of notebook paper). A 10-mil coat of paint will dry hard overnight.

4. Allow sufficient dry time between coats. Each coat must be completely dry before another coat can be applied. Otherwise trapped solvent will keep the paint film soft. "Dry to the touch" is not the same as "dry hard." Twenty-four hours between coats is sufficient under ideal conditions, but most of us do not have ideal conditions for paint drying in our shops. So judge the drying progress for yourself. Lay your hand on the painted surface; if the surface feels cooler than the surrounding air, the paint



coating is not dry. Prime the wood, apply thin coats of good paint and let it dry simple advice that will lead to the perfect paint job.

[Chris Minick is a finish chemist and a contributing editor.]

Curved back splat for chair

I am building a set of dining-room chairs. After the back legs pass the seat and become the chair back, they form a lazy S shape. I want to use a 6-in.-wide vertical panel down the center of the back of the chair. The panel should have the same curvature as the back legs. How do I create this curved panel? —Bill Brox, Floradale, Ont., Canada

Mike Dunbar responds: The vertical extensions of the rear legs that frame the back of a chair are called stiles. A vertical panel that fills the void between the stiles and supports the sitter's back is called a splat. And the gentle S-shaped curve you describe is known as a cyma curve.

Although your chair may be a more

recent design (or your own), your description of it makes me think of Queen Anne chairs, which are known for S-shaped stiles and splats. Queen Anne chairs were ergonomically designed, with the cyma curve following the contours of the human back.

Seen from the front, splats frequently have a decorative shape. Although you do not mention such a profile on your chair, on Queen Anne chairs the splat was usually vase-shaped, said to be vasiform.

To shape your splat, trace the S-shape on the edge of the stock you are using and cut away the waste with your bandsaw. Shape and smooth the splat with a spokeshave and scraper. Windsor chair makers and instrument makers use small, round-bottomed planes, called compass planes, that fit in the palm of the hand. One of these might be useful. If your splat has a decorative profile, cut this on the bandsaw after completing the shaping and smoothing.

For a good description of the process of fitting a cyma-curved splat to a chair,

DW733 12-1/2" HEAVY-DUTY THICKNESS PLANER

O MAIL-IN REBATE

Valid only in the U.S.A.

Dust hood with shop vacuum adapter included

PLANE AND SIMPLE. THE SMOOTHEST FINISH.

Extra set

of knives

included

A bold statement? Not when you're an industry leader. The DW733 heavy-duty thickness planer is that good. When smooth finishes, superb accuracy and an extra-long service life are your attributes, it's easy to show off to your friends. You can tell them about its unique carriage head lock for stability. Heavy-duty M2 laminated, high-speed steel knives that last up to five times longer than other knives and can be resharpened.

A powerful 15 Amp motor that spins at 10,000 rpm for 64.1 cuts per inch. Collapsible feed tables that provide 33" of material support. A carriage head that rides on four steel columns for a completely stable cutter head. The DW733 is also portable, which allows you to do the best job in neighborhoods all over. The only question left is, what should your next project be?



1-800-4-DEWALT www.DEWALT.com

©2000 DcWALT Industrial Tool Company. All rights reserved. The yellow/black color scheme is a trademark for DcWALT Power Tools and Accessories. READER SERVICE NO. 205



consult Norm Vandal's book *Queen Anne Furniture* (The Taunton Press, 1990). [Mike Dunbar teaches Windsor chair making in Hampton, N.H.]

Aligning pilot holes and countersinks How can I get countersinks aligned with their pilot holes?

–Willie Christy, Kingston, Jamaica

Bernie Maas replies: You're having difficulty maintaining alignment between pilot holes and the superimposed countersinks. Because of this, as screws are being driven home, mating pieces squirm out of line. Using one-step countersink/drill bits would solve the problem, but many of us either don't have these or don't have the right size.

Keeping a countersink perfectly aligned is difficult, but there are ways to make it easier. You don't mention the type of bits that you're using for the pilot holes. For precision, use bits that are specifically designed for boring wood, such as brad-



Accurate countersinking in wood. The first rule is to use a bit that is designed for wood. Avoid multilipped countersinks. The combination drill/countersink at left will guarantee a countersink that is concentric with the hole. The Weldon-style countersink (center) and single-lipped type also work well in wood, but the workpiece should be clamped to a drill-press table so it won't shift between drilling and countersinking operations.



ORDER 1-800-328-0457 MAIL ORDER HOURS M-F 7:00-5:30 C.S.T. SAT 8:00-1:00 DELTA MACHINERY JDS AIRTECH AIR CLEANERS MAKITA TOOLS DEWALT TOOLS Inc. ñ List Sale Model 750 Description 12"x24"x28" 1/4 hp List Sale Model Description List Sale 5090DW 3-3/8' Saw Kit 9.6 volt 213 139 DA391D 3/8 angle Drill 9.6 v 142 95 DA391D W 3/8' angle Drill Ki 9.6 V 216 139 224-4859 329 164 155 CHECK • MONEY ORDER • VISA • MASTERCARD • DISCOVER 1933 ш 200 CFM - 750 CFM Sale 249 50-860 850 CFM Air Cleaner with Free 8-12 extra filter ... DW378G 7-1/4" Framer's Saw 210 149 HDW. B 6095DWE9 6 wolt Drill Kit w/2 batt 240 125 Est DW410 1-1/2 HP 2 handle Hotter ...266 DW411K 1/4 sheet Palm Sander w/ cs88 DW682K Biscuit Joiner with case.....448 6095DWLE2 6095DWE w/flashlight ...263 135 6095DWBLE NEW 30th Anniversary 9.6 volt ILAI JJ6CSXW 6" Jointer - closed stand and 169 extra knives..... Sale 499 8" Jointer - closed stand DW705 12°C compound Mitre Saw....400 109 DW705 12°C ampound Mitre Saw...400 199 DW621 2 HP Plunge Router.......400 199 DW677K 3-1/4* Planer with case.....268 155 DW272 Drywall Gun, 0-4000, 6.3 amp160 95 DW276 Drywall Gun, 0-2500, 6.5 amp160 99 Drill Kit with light 250 145 632007-4 9.6 volt Battery 55 32 632002-4 7.2 volt Battery 45 29 ML902 9.6 volt Flashlight 9.95 9.95 Call 7cornershdwe. 55102 • JJ8CS AVAI ш In Minn. ACI dust bood 572 329 stand with rip tence and mitre NW 5 36-865 Versa Feeder Stock Feeder.337 249 DEWALT CORDLESS DRILLS 36-220 10" Compound Mitre Saw 294 169 CATALO WWW. 1-800-328-0457 ERS DK1021BL18 voit Combo Kit, Includes drill, 6-1/2* Circ, Sev Particulates drill, Paul. DW991K-2 3/8"variable speed w/ two 14.4V 14-850 Hollow Chisel Mortiser with chisels and bits 380 249 17-900 16-1/2' Floor Drill Press 380 329 17-924 Mortise Chisel Kit Sale 65 36-250 0' Skide Compound Saw 664 455 31-780 Oscillating Spindle Sander with 241 8263 St CORNE 2 XR batteries & case .. Sale 345 • JDP17M (651)224-TOOL DEWALT 18 VOLT CORDLESS TOOLS St 7th DC-650 9900B 3"x21" Belt Sander w/bag..322 165 9924DB 3"x24" Belt Sander w/bag..333 169 N1900B 3-1/4" Planer with case......268 142 DW995K-2 1/2" Drill Kt w/ 2 batt.....Sale 259 DW997K-2 1/2" Drill Kt w/ 2 batt.....Sale 259 DW997K-2 1/2" Drill VHammer Drill Kit454 259 DW995KS-2 DW995K Drill, DW936 Saw Toll-Free 319 199 1-1/2 HP, 1100 CFM Dust Collector w/ access. kit. 425 299 DC1100 West . FAX: EN 31-250 NEW 18" Drum Sander..... Sale 789 2000 28-275 14" Band Saw 3/4 HP Sale 595 and caseSale 399 PORTER CABLE NEW Handheld Oscillating NEW 24 VOLT DEWALT TOOLS 121 EV 216 DW006K 1/2* Dil/Hammer Dil Kit 560 299 DW007K 6-1/2* Circular Saw 560 299 DW008K Reciprocating Saw 560 299 50-850 1-1/2 HP Dust Collector 395 295 Call . 89 1-1/2 HP Router 8 amp......284 149 S LS1040 Tools listed below have \$50.00 rebates. 6931 Plunge Router Base......142 89 DEWALT BENCH TOP TOOLS 693PK 690 Price shown is before rebate. 36-477 10" Platinum Edition Contractors Table 529 691 1-1/2 HP Router D-handle 312 168 1-1/2 HP Plunge Router Base342 188 Saw w/ 30" unifence, cast iron wing. We are one 335 table board & carbide blade Sale 849 697 1-1/2 HP Router/Shaper 430 245 Heavy Duty Shaper Table 242 138 195 305 of the last 28-263 14" Platinum Edition Band Saw - 1 HF 698 2702 2703 352VS 3x21 v/s Belt Sander w/bag ... 340 182 POWERMATIC MACHINES mail order 360 3*x24* Belt Sander w/ bag 410 225 1 \$1212 Model Description. ... List Sale 360VS 360 Sander w/ variable speed439 235 companies 22-680 15" Planer with stand and Free 1660760 3 HP Model 66 Table Saw2555 2099 4"x24" Belt Sander w/ bag 424 229 1660791 5 HP Model 66 Table Saw2595 2099 1270100 3 HP Model 27 Shaper.... 2899 2299 mobile base Sale 1190 362VS 362 Sanderw/variable speed448 245 to provide SENCO AIR NAILERS 9125 3-1/4" Planer Kit w/ case 258 148 505 DELTA INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY Speed Block Sander 1/4 sheet129 74 FREE 330 556 Biscuit joiner w/ 5556 fence ... 250 135 36-955 10" 3 HP Platinum Edition Unisaw with FREIGHT ! 557 Plate Jointer with tilt fence. Includes Powermatic item 52" Unifence...... 2" & 4" blades for use with standard 36-957 10" 3 HP Platinum Edition Unisaw with & face frame plates 400 205 PERFORMAX BOSTITCH AIR NAILERS 16-32 Plus Drum Sander......Sak We stock all grits of Performax Sale 869 5563 BOSITICH All HALLERS Model Description List Sale 255 RN45 Coil Roof Nailer 3/4 - 1-3/4 845 MOGFN-2K Finishing Nailer w/ case.557 239 BT35-2K Brad Tacker 5/8" - 1-3/6" with case. 279 We now stock 1000 assorted biscuits Sale 29 5554 Unisaw with 50" Blesemeyer fence ready to wrap sandpaper. 7529 2 HP variable speed Plunge 2694 1999 43-424 3 HP Platinum Edition Wood Shaper Router Delta DAVID WHITE INSTRUMENTS 97529 Above router with guide, dust Industrial 7519 3-1/4 HP Router 2 Handle 502 275 3-1/4 HP 5 speed Router 550 295 Machinery 3-1/4 HP v/sp Plunge Router 570 309 5.6 amp Laminate Trimmer ... 182 104Sale 879 7539 4700-2 Auto 900 Visible Beam Laser 7310 JORGENSEN ADJUSTABLE HANDSCREWS 37-3504 8" Jointer - D.120 2155 1499 Sale 1049 97310 Laminate Trimmer Kit comp 318 194 Jaw Opening Box Jaw Opening Box tem# Length Capacity List Sale of 6 \$\mathcal{4}\$ 4-102' 20.35 12.95 69.95 \$\mathcal{4}\$ 10' 6' 23.30 14.50 79.95 \$\mathcal{4}\$ 10' 6' 23.30 14.50 79.95 \$\mathcal{4}\$ 10' 33.65 20.25 114.95 -850 Four speed, 3 roller Stock Fe and ALP8-22 Automatic level - 22x with Laminate Trimmer Kit with ALB-26 Automatic Level - 22X With ALB-26 Automatic Level - 26X......854 299 ALB-26 AL8-26 with tripod & rod.Sale 359 1/4 HP - single phase 115V.632 469 36-851 Four speed, 3 roller Stock Feeder 1 HP - single phase 230V..1010 749 Powermatic 7335 5" Random Orbit Sander......260 109 97355 7335 w/ case & dust pick-up. 280 139 Machines. BOSCH PONY CLAMP FIXTURES Lots Model Description List Sale of 12 50 3/4* Black Pipe 15.45 8.50 94.00 52 1/2* Black Pipe 12.65 6.95 79.00 7336 w/ case & dust pick-up. 290 145 97366 Model Description I ist Sale Palm Grip Rndm Orb Sander 110 We can special order any 332 1587AVSC Top Handle "CLIC" Jig Saw Kit 333 above sander with dust bag., 120 68 Industrial machine. 333VS Random Orbit Sandar - variable with case and Progressor blades Super Sale 155 T speed 145 88 MIL WAUKEE TOOLS PANASONIC CORDLESS PANASONIC CORDLESS EV64310(KW 1/2*15.6V drill kit with two 3 amp-tr NI-Mh batteries. 45 minute charger, & case......372 205 EV6431FQKW 1/2*15.6V drill kit with two EV640710(KW 1/2*12V drill kit with two 3 amp-tr NI-Ad batteries, 45 minute charger, & case.....339 199 EV6406FQKW 3/8*12V drill kit with two 2 amp-tr NI-Ad batteries, 30 mmothe charger, & case.....339 199 333 Sander with PSA pad..... 120 68 ITEM 335 Palmgrip Random Orbit Sander with 0224-1 3/8° Drill 4.5 amp magnum...240 138 0234-6 1/2° Drill 4.5 A mag 0-850 rpm255 134 AMERICA'S LOWEST PRICED TOOLS 310 EVERY I 7-1/4" "Framers" Circ Saw with 0235-6 1/2" Drill w/keyless chuck 255 142 Cordiess Special 3850K 18 volt Drill Kit w/ 2 batte **ON SA** 0244-1 1/2" Drill 4.5A mag 0-600 rpm 255 142 plastic case 0222-1 3/8" Drill 3.5 amp0-1000 rpm221 129 7-1/4" "Framers" Circ Saw with charger, and case Sale 198 743K 0228-6 3/8" Drill 3.5 amp 0-1000 rpm 214 125 THE 1295DH 5" Random Orb Palm Sndr . 155 1274DVS 3"x21" v/spd Belt Sander. 326 1278VSK1-1/2"x12" Belt Sander242 80 NO 9543 6546-6 Screwdriver 200 & 400 rpm . 150 89 6547-6 6546-6 w/bits.1/4" chuck & cs190 115 129 FREIGHT TO 219 Porter Cable Pneumatic Nailers ES 6390-21 7-1/4" Circular Saw w/ cs 267 139 159 5371-6 1/2" v/spd Hammer Drill Kit.360 STATE 6494-6 10" Compound Mitre Saw 595 329 6266-21 Top Handle Jig Saw w/ case 319 159 159 BIESEMEYER FENCES FN250AFinish Nailer -16 ga. 3/4"-2-1/2" 174 98 145 Q FREUD CARBIDE TIPPED SAW BLADES CONTINENTAL 5/8" Bore - Industrial Grade 149 3915 10° Sikle Compound Saw... 980 499 3912 12° Compound Mitre Saw... 595 319 11224VSR 7/8° SDS Rotary Drill.....434 229 1703AEVS 5° Grinder - 8.5 amp......264 145 Model Description Teeth List Sale FREE 3915 LU82M010 Cut-off 10" 60 93 32 HITACHI TOOLS LU84M011 Comb 10' 50 78 45 LU85R010 Super Cut-off 10° 80 114 LU85R012 Super Cut-off 12° 96 185 LW72M010 Ripping 10° 24 69 LU87R010 ThinKert 10° 24 72 Porter Cable Compressors C8EB2 8-1/2" Slide Compound Saw1169 449 69 1347AK 4-1/2" Grinder with case 159 92 1638K Drywall Cut-out Unit case in: 183 105 1638K Drywall Cut-out Unit in: 181 105 1617 1-3/4 HP Router - 2 handle . 307 159 1617EVS 2 HP Router with variable 39 EC12 2 HP, 4 gallon Compressor .561 259 CR13VA NEW Recipro Saw-11 amp 239 165 49 **New Porter Cable** USSR010 Thin Kerf 10" 55 79 60 60 88 80 128 **Cordless Products** LU98R010 Ultimate 10" 9866 STABILA LEVELS 48 1618 LU91M008 Cmpnd Mtre 8-1/2*48 LU91M010 Compnd Mitre 10* 60 9876 9877 89 88 40 54 31ABLA LEVELS 25010 10° die cast Torpedo Level.Sale 21 24640 24° Level w/ hand hotes....Sale 45 24670 48° Level w/ hand holes....Sale 59 1618EVS1618 router w/ var/speed ... 360 209 1640VS Power Tenon Saw 200 115 SD308 8" Carbide Dado 230 119 154 9884 9845 SD506 6" Carbide Super Dado 4000 10" Table Saw 279 900 495 03100 Compact Laser Level with 3960K-CC 24V Drill Kit 540 299 9884CS19.2V Drill / Saw combo Kit Sale 369 SD508 8" Carbide Super Dado 344 175 FREE FREIGHT TO THE CONTINENTAL STATES ON EVERY ITEM • GIFT CERTIFICATES NOW AVAILABLE

Q&A (continued)

point bits. Choosing a countersink should be done similarly. The Weldon line is a good pick because the bits are designed for wood. Single-lipped countersinks also give excellent results. Stay away from the multilipped variety; they are designed for metal and often chatter in wood.

To drill straight holes and accurate countersinks, your best bet is the drill press. If you use a fence and a hold-down in conjunction with the drill press, your alignment should be close to perfect.

The wood is also a factor. Wood with a consistent grain will be predictable. On the other hand, if you're working a wood such as oak, with combination of open and closed grain, or fir, with extremes in hard and soft grain, results may be erratic because the bit bounces from spot to spot seeking out the path of least resistance.

Finally, remember that the object of the operation is not necessarily to bore holes and countersinks that are concentric but to screw mating parts together so they remain in a predetermined alignment. This is done simply by first aligning the mating parts and then securely clamping them together. Use glue when possible. Don't release the clamps until the glue has set up. With the two parts affixed securely to each other, the screws will conform to the wood, and the alignment will be retained. If you rely solely on the screws to draw the mating parts together, you're asking for trouble. [Bernie Maas is a professor of woodworking at Edinboro University in Pennsylvania.]

Dragging a plane backward

In the metal trades, we were taught never to back-drag a file or hacksaw across the workpiece because it contributes substantially to the dulling of those tools. Does the same go for a handplane?

-Lee R. Spears, Delta, Alaska

Mario Rodriguez replies: No, I don't think pulling your handplane back over your workpiece will significantly dull or damage the blade's edge. I typically set my blade for a light cut, which requires steady downward pressure to produce a shaving. So I would have to apply substantial downward pressure when pulling the plane backward to get the blade to rub hard against the wood's surface and become dull.

Another common concern among woodworkers is whether a blade is dulled or damaged when the plane is set rightside up on the workbench instead of on its side. If the benchtop is clean and free of debris, a handplane should be fine standing upright.

I think, generally, that woodworkers should be less concerned about preserving a delicate edge and spend more time developing an effective sharpening regimen that will deliver a razor-sharp edge whenever they need it. [Mario Rodriguez is a contributing editor.]

Send your questions to Q&A, Fine Woodworking, P.O. Box 5506, Newtown, CT 06470-5506 or e-mail it to fwqa@taunton.com.





The first router that actually conforms to your idea of perfection.

Your unwavering devotion to precision has finally met its equal: introducing the Bosch 1617EVS Router. Every feature is designed to finally give you the levels of



accuracy and control you've always demanded from a router; but have never found.

For example, not satisfied with the typical "close is close enough" bit depth adjustment, we've given you a patented Linear Height Adjustment System, which includes a Microfine Adjustment Dial that can position the bit exactly where you want it. And with adjustments as fine as .004 of an inch, we do mean exactly.

Bosch also patented a Precision Centering Design™ system that keeps the bit perfectly positioned in the cut regardless of Precision Centering Design

handle position, especially critical when

following a template or turning a corner.

The most precise tool in its class-2 HP, 12-amp, variable speed-is harnessed by our innovative Soft-Start steel and wrapped in a light but strong



magnesium housing,

offering the highest power-

to-weight ratio in its class.

Plus, classic hardwood handles reduce fatigue, and somehow just feel right. Self-releasing collets help prevent stuck bits, and allow for easy bit changes.

So, has your need for perfection been stirred? Are you looking at your old machine with a mixture of contempt and pity?

Maybe now's the time to meet a router as precise as you. And a Bosch dealer who understands your obsession.

Model 1617EVS

2 HP Fixed Base Router

- Microfine Adjustment Dial for precise bit placement
- Precision Centering Design[™] system keeps bit centered, no matter how handle is positioned
- The most precise tool in its class
- Soft-Start Technology eliminates harmful start-up torque



© 2000 S-B Power Tool Company

READER SERVICE NO. 278

Technology, which eliminates harmful

start-up torque and reduces wear and

Response Circuitry maintains a consistent

speed, no matter how tough the material.

Speaking of tough, the one-piece

armature shaft is machined from solid

tear. And the innovative Constant



READER SERVICE NO. 75



Gorilla Glue* makes serious woodworkers more successful. It's incredibly strong, 100% waterproof and excellent for hardwoods, softwoods and hard-to-glue exotics. You'll get nearly invisible glue lines and stable joints. Plus, Gorilla Glue won't gum up your tools like yellow glue does. Discover a higher form of creation. Call 800-966-3458 for a dealer, or find out more at www.gorillaglue.com.



Europe Rip Capacity
 Evicurity Field Capacity
 Micro Adjustable
 Reversible
 Ori Prepentation
 Breaks Show
 Measure it
 with
 With
 Dintect Saw TRAIN^M
 Bet Raks Show
 Comparison of the shown on
 JOINTECH Saw TRAIN^M
 Bet Raks Show
 Comparison of the shown on
 JOINTECH Saw TRAIN^M
 Bet Raks Show
 Comparison of the shown on
 JOINTECH Saw TRAIN^M
 Bet Raks Show
 Comparison of the shown on
 JOINTECH Saw TRAIN^M
 Bet Raks Shown
 Comparison of the shown on
 JOINTECH Saw TRAIN^M
 Bet Raks Shown
 Comparison of the shown on
 JOINTECH Saw TRAIN^M
 Bet Raks Shown
 Shown
 Comparison of the shown on
 JOINTECH Saw TRAIN^M
 Bet Raks Shown
 Shown

for all popular woodsLarge LCD displays moisture content and temperature

When Wood Moisture Matters...

- Automatic correction for temperature
- Wide range of probes and accessories



WOODSHOP DUST COLLECTION HOSE



GET THE BEST BUY DIRECT ON-LINE

- Same Day Shipment
- 24/7/365 Easy Ordering
- Download Product Data
- Telephone Tech Support
- Warehouses in US & Europe



READER SERVICE NO. 147

Goes on Dark

Neutral When Dry

The Toughest Glue

on Planet Earth

Freud . Precision

The Fine Cut of Perfection.

Freud's **Thin Kerf "TK"** line of saw blades has many of the industrial performance features Freud is known for worldwide. **"TK"** blades produce the same super smooth cuts, same precision, same reliable performance. Our **"TK"** blades require less cutting power, particularly important for under powered saws. Less material waste is also a benefit with the **"TK"** design. Have you experienced the Thin Kerf revolution? Contact your favorite source for premium woodworking products, or contact Freud directly for a dealer near you. **"TK"** blades are available with or without DuPont Teflon® coating.

- Precision Laser Cut Blade Bodies allow a premium grade steel hardened 40-45Rc.
- Laser Cut Expansion Slots eliminate distortion from centrifugal force/thermal expansion.
- Anti-Kickback Design* chip limitators restrict tooth bite, reducing the effects of kickback.
- DuPont Teflon[®] Coatings reduce friction, heat and resin build-up and protects from corrosion.
- Precision Ground and Tensioned for consistent long lasting accuracy and true balance.
- Freud's Super Micrograin Carbide Teeth for durable, long lasting tips that really hold an edge.
- Advanced Tri-Metal Tip Brazing creates a stronger, more impact resistant bond between the carbide and the bit.
- ISO 9002 Certification represents Freud's continuous commitment to quality products.

* Some Freud saw blades do not feature anti-kickback design.

For the name of your nearest dealer, call: 1-800-472-7307 e-mail: freudinc@aol.com • In Canada, call 1-800-263-7016



ISO 9002

READER SERVICE NO.



10" Fine Cut-Of

PREMIUM QUALITY HOOK CARBIDE BLADE

8

60 TEETH

CROSSCUTS

Not Recommended

Fair

5/8 AR

Exce

LAMINATE

Good

(R)

Rip Wood Crosscut Wood Chip Board Plywood Melamine Non-Ferrous Metals

10" Ripping PREMIUM QUALITY CAREIDE BARE 24 TEETH FINIS KETE SING BORE

ADVANCED ANTI-KICKBACK DESIGN

Precisely what you need.



READER SERVICE NO. 105

Outsource This.



You may not know that one of the most cost-effective ways to produce high-quality, frameless cabinet systems is CabParts. CabParts manufactures component parts for over 1.500 sizes

and types of cabinet boxes. CabParts are easily assembled by your own forces, on your schedule to produce cabinet installations of superior quality, that fit practically any configuration and case edge finish you need. Improve Division 6000 margins with Cabparts.

> Visit our website for the full story.

www.cabparts.com

Easily specified, precisely dimensioned, fixed pricing and high-density shipping mean you have more control over your cabinetry and case-work than possible through alternatives.

Cab Parts.

P (970) 241-7682 F (970) 241-7689 Email: cabparts@cabparts.com 716 Arrowest Road Grand Junction, CO 81505

READER SERVICE NO. 221









Free load of accessories

With a savings of up to \$292, it's time to load up with free accessories! When you buy a Powermatic 66 Tablesaw, a 64A Contractor Saw or the 6" Jointer, vou'll receive the accessory package absolutely free!





Offer effective September 1, 2000 through March 31, 2001. 800-248-0144 • Website: www.powermatic.com

JET, Performax and Powermatic --- A Family Of Brands

Master Class

Leather as a writing surface and design detail

BY KEVIN RODEL

I like to incorporate different craft materials into my designs. Handmade tile, art glass, inlay work or leather all are appropriate to the Arts and Crafts style. When I designed my prairie-style desk, it just cried out for leather-covered panels. The large and small panel areas allow the vertical and horizontal structural elements of the desk to stand out, unencumbered by massive planes of solid wood.

Although I had never worked with leather, I was not about to let that minor detail derail my plans. My biggest concern was how to glue the leather to a substrate. Before going ahead with the project, I practiced on scrap. I tried a spray-on adhesive, which bonded well but was difficult to keep off the good face of the leather. Then I experimented with contact cement. That was too stressful, because once the leather is down, it cannot be shifted. I desk was inspired by the Ward Willets house, built by Frank Lloyd Wright. The author built the desk with quartersawn white oak. The writing surface contains three leather-covered panels. Smaller leathercovered panels are used throughout as part of the design.



DESKTOP DESIGN

The leather-covered panel is flush with the framework. Cleats screwed to a rabbet on the underside of the frame hold the panel in place.



Experience Christmas Morning. 365 Days A Year.

With over 7000 premium woodworking tools and some of the nation's most knowledgeable woodworking experts, nobody does more than Woodcraft to make all your wishes come true. *To find the store nearest*

you or to order a free catalog, visit our website at www.woodcraft.com or call 1-800-542-9115.



00WW12CP

Master Class (continued)

finally settled on yellow glue diluted with water. The mixture of two-thirds glue to one-third water by volume gives me extra time to make adjustments and shift material, holds the leather extremely well when set and doesn't turn the leather into a stiff sheet of cardboard.

Choose the leather first

Leather comes in a variety of grades and colors. It's important to choose the leather carefully, for grade and for color, so that it integrates with your design and choice of woods. That's why I've established a relationship with one supplier. I've visited the shop and seen the samples and know what I'm getting. I use upholstery-grade, full-grain, aniline-dyed cowhide. In this particular piece, I used an antique, winecolored leather, which worked well with the client's existing room decor.

My supplier sells only full hides of this grade, and I spend about \$500 per hide to

SOURCES OF LEATHER

Dualoy Inc., 45 W. 34th St., New York, NY 10001; (212) 736-3360

Hidehouse, 595 Monroe St., Napa, CA 94559; (888) 443-3468; www.Hidehouse.com

get a good-quality, soft leather. Fortunately, I can get two desks out of one hide. If you don't need a full hide, it may be difficult to find the higher-quality leathers. Before starting the project, shop around to see what's available, either locally or through mail order.

The leather-covered panels are flush to the rest of the tabletop, which produces a comfortable work surface and helps protect the leather should an object be slid across the desk. A slightly raised surface is more prone to damage.

Build the frame and cut plywood panels to fit

Plywood makes a good substrate for leather. I use ³/₄-in. maple veneered plywood, which has a smooth surface. For smaller parts, such as the decorative panels on this desk, I use solid wood. Leather stretches, so any expansion and contraction won't be a problem with small panels.

Leather varies in thickness. The type I

WORKING WITH LEATHER



Measure the size of the panel plus the wraparound, and make a cardboard template of that size. Trace the outline onto the leather using a soft pencil. Keep firm pressure on the template to prevent the leather from stretching.



Leather's expensive, so cut carefully. A metal straightedge works as a cutting guide (left). Use a sharp knife and cut over a sacrificial surface, such as a sheet of plywood. Notch each corner where the folds will meet (right). Take care not to cut away anv more leather than necessary: otherwise, the plywood will show through.



Mask the tongue of the plywood panel to keep it glue-free. Then spread a layer of diluted yellow glue (two-thirds glue, onethird water) over both the leather and plywood panel. The author uses a scrap piece of wood as a squeegee.



You're not suffering from insomnia. You just can't wait to use the Laguna Tools' Knapp Combination Machine. Built like a fine metal-working machine, it features a 6 mm steel body with cast-iron dovetail raising and lowering mechanisms. With cured cast-iron work surfaces, a 10-year sliding table warranty, variable speed planer and self cleaning acme threads — it's no wonder you can't sleep! Call 800-234-1976 today for more information about the Knapp line.

LAGUNA TOOLS

800-234-1976 17101 Murphy Avenue Irvine, CA 92614 (949) 474-1200 • FX (949) 474-0150 You Build With Wood, We Build With Trust. E Mail: mail@lagunatools.com Web: www.lagunatools.com

800-234-1976 100 Central Avenue South Kearny, NJ 07032 (973) 491-0102 • FX (973) 491-0591

READER SERVICE NO. 161



Master Class (continued)

buy is about ¼ in. thick. You must take that thickness into account when dimensioning the panels. I aim for a snug fit, so the panels are ¼ in. narrower than the frame in both width and length.

I mill and glue up the desktop frame first. The underside is stepped to allow for a cleat and the tongue of the leathercovered panel (see the drawing on p. 120).

Once the top frame has been completed (glued but without finish applied), cut a plywood panel (or panels) to fit cleanly into the first, or deepest, rabbet in the underside of the frame. Then mill the tongue on all four edges of each panel. The panels, when fitted to the frame, should sit below the frame by only the thickness of the leather.

Make a template for cutting the leather

Figure out the size of the leather required by measuring the panel. The leather wraps around the rabbet, so be sure to add extra for that. I make up a cardboard template sized for the leather cutout.

Once the leather is set onto the gluecovered panel, use a veneer roller to press it in place. Start from the panel center and work out to the edges. It's important not to press too hard with the roller, or you may leave tracks. If you do get tracks, massage them out with your hands. Take care not to get any glue on the exposed leather surfaces. After several hours the glue should be sufficiently set to remove the panel. You are now free to finish the project by any method you prefer.



WORKING WITH LEATHER (continued)



Using a veneer roller, press the leather firmly onto the plywood. Begin in the center and work toward the edges.



Press the leather over the edges and into the corners. The leather may stretch. If there's excess, trim with a knife, pressing firmly into the corner of the rabbets.



Place the leather-covered panel into the rabbeted frame. One set of rabbets seats the panel; the other set houses cleats to keep the panel in place, flush with the frame.



Seat the panel using a mallet. The frame helps seat the leather while the glue sets.

2¹/₄ H_P. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ROUTERS

Quietest (81 dB) and Lowest Vibration Routers in their Class Electronic Speed Control Maintains Constant Speed Under Load for Smooth Routing Rugged Aluminum Motor Housing with Small 3-1/4" Diameter for Easy Handling Makita Sub-Base Accepts Industry Standard Template Guides for Convenience Durable Flat-top Design for Stability When Changing Bits

RD1101



Cam-lock lever for fast, easy depth adjustment and removal of base



Variable speed models feature a speed control dial (8,000 - 24,000 RPM)



D-handle models have a locking trigger switch for operator control and comfort



Powerful 11 AMP motor delivers 24,000 RPM for smooth and clean routing



For more info, call 1-800-4MAKITA www.makitatools.com

Models RD1100/RF1100 Models RD1101/RF1101 Variable Speed 8.000-24.000 RPM

RELIOI

The last word on wood... completely updated!



Finishing

FINISHING

SOFTCOVER, ISBN: 1-56158-371-5

\$12.95

WORKSHOP

SOFTCOVER

\$12.95

ISBN: 1-56158-365-0

TABLESAW

ISBN: 1-56158-367-7

SOFTCOVER,

\$12.95

UNDERSTANDING WOOD

Completely revised and updated

BY R. BRUCE HOADLEY

This comprehensive guide to wood technology is widely held as a definitive reference work. The revised edition should be the cornerstone of every woodworker's library. HARDCOVER, ISBN: 1-56158-358-8 \$39.95

> "The truly serious woodworker needs a knowledge of this material and the best place to get it is in Bruce Hoadley's Understanding Wood." UPI WIRE, CHICAGO SUN TIMES

And available for the first time

The Best Tips from 25 Years of Fine Woodworking

METHODS OF WORK SERIES EDITED AND ILLUSTRATED BY JIM RICHEY

Collector's Slipcase Set

This special four-book set is the perfect gift for any woodworker. 4-VOLUME SET, SOFTCOVER, ISBN:1-56158-468-1, PROD # 070586, **\$39.95**



These and other woodworking books are available at amazon.com

ROUTER

ISBN: 1-56158-369-3

SOFTCOVER,

amazon.com.

AMAZON.COM is the registered trademark of Amazon.com, Inc.







WOODWORKER'S MART

See ad index on page 136 for reader service number.







See ad index on page 136 for reader service number.

Make Purchases On-lin www.hwonline.com







WOODWORKER'S MART

See ad index on page 136 for reader service number.



WOODWORKER'S MART

See ad index on page 136 for reader service number.







Covering the heads of fine woodworkers everywhere.

When someone sees you in a *Fine Woodworking* hat, they know you care about woodworking. Whether you wear it in the shop or away—it's practical and comfortable enough for everyday use. New...and improved for your comfort!

Style #011048

With a deep crown and adjustable back band. Soft, easy-care, brushed cotton twill. Forest green with stitched logo. \$12.95, including shipping and handling.

To order call **1-800-888-8286** operator W1084, or visit **finewoodworking.com**

CT residents please add 6% sales tax; Canadian residents add 7% GST.

CLASSIFIED

The Classified rate is \$8 per word, 15 word min. Payment must accompany order. Send to: *Fine Woodworking* Ad Dept., PO Box 5506, Newtown, CT 06470-5506. FAX 203-426-3434, Phone (800) 926-8776, ext. 310. Deadline for the January/February 2001 is October 25, 2000.

Business Opportunities

INVENTIONS, IDEAS, NEW PRODUCTS! Presentation to industry/exhibition at national innovation exposition. Patent services. 1-888-439-IDEA.

SHOP SPACE. Woodworker wanted to share 5000 sq. ft. shop space in Miami, FL. Industrial quality equipment included. Co-op concept. Info 305-371-0025. Paul.

UNBELIEVABLE WORKSHOP - hobby or full time business. With comfortable 7 room house in Granby, CT. Owner retiring. Bobbi-RE/MAX Hometown (860) 651-5661.

WOODWORKER'S DREAM. Rural North Carolina, near Raleigh, 1200 sq ft workshop, tall ceilings, large doors, wood-stove A/C, 220V on 42 picturesque acres, 30 wooded with white, red, black oak, poplar, pine. Pond, fishing, hunting. Large craftsman built 3 bedroom home, full basement, 2 car garage. Economical wood burning water furnace with propane backup, central A/C, \$275,000/offer. E.B. Hall (804) 447-6953.

Help Wanted

FURNITURE SHOP looking for cabinetmakers, finishers and restorers. Furniture shop in S.E. Pennsylvania. Call (610) 363-2073.

TIRED OF THE CITY? Seeking experienced craftsman for high quality door and moulding company. Beautiful rural location near Telluride, CO. Fax 970 327-4459 or call (970) 327-4429. SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA FURNITURE MAKERS WANTED. High quality Arts and Crafts style furniture company seeks woodworkers of all levels of experience. We are located on San Francisco Bay in an excellent historical facility with great tools. Full benefits, competitive pay scale, full time position. If you appreciate traditional joinery and materials please give us a call. 510-655-6503 or fax resume to 510-655-5501, website: www.craftsmanhome.com

orking

CHICAGO -AREA APPRENTICESHIP. Work & study 3-12 months under mastercraftsman David Orth. No tuition. Wood and metal. High employment rate. For information write: ORTH FURNITURE, 1107 Chicago Ave., Oak Park, IL 60302.

WE'RE SEARCHING FOR EXPERIENCED Furniture Makers to join our growing custom shop in western MA. Detail orientation and experience with traditional joinery is required. Flexible schedule, vacation/holiday pay, health benefits, 401K, and high pay for highly skilled workers. Michael Charles 413-528-5093.

Blades & Bits

BAND SAW BLADES. Swedish silicon steel: 1/16-in. through 1 1/4-in. Timber Wolf bands. FREE catalog. Suffolk Machine: 800-234-7297. (NY) timberwolf1com

Finishes

WWW.SHELLAC.NET World's finest shellac flakes. Largest selection anywhere. Huge discounts. Free catalog: Olguin Woodworking LLC, 11724 Norino Dr., Whittier, CA 90601

SPRAY-ON SUEDE. Line boxes in seconds. Free brochure (sample enclosed). Don Jer Products, 13142 Murphy Rd., Winnebago, IL 61088. 800-336-6537. www.donjer.com

Glues & Adhesives

HIDE GLUE, all grades. Bjorn Industries, Inc., 551 King Edward Rd., Charlotte, NC 28211. (704) 364-1186. www.bjorn.net

Hand Tools

ANTIQUE & USED TOOLS. Hundreds of quality handtools. Many Stanley + parts. Visa/MC. BOB KAUNE, Department FW1100, 511 W. 11th, Port Angeles, WA 98362. (360) 452-2292. At www.antique-used-tools.com

VINTAGE PLANES & PARTS, buying and selling. Pete Niederberger, Box 887, Larkspur, CA 94977. (415) 924-8403 evenings. E-mail: pniederber@aol.com

Instruction

BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS, VA. One-year apprenticeship available to motivated individual. Saturated learning environment. Accommodations available, tuition. For more information call: Michael Maxwell, (540) 587-9543.

MASTERPIECE SCHOOL OF FURNITURE offers 1-3 year program in traditional furniture making. Mendocino Coast, California. Introductory classes available. PH/FX (707) 964-8798. masterpieceschool.com

MAKE A CHAIR FROM A TREE and other Greenwoodworking courses. Small classes yearround. John Alexander: (410) 685-4375. (MD) www.greenwoodworking.com

APPRENTICESHIP Winner of *Fine Woodworking* Magazine's Apprenticeship Program Award in Professional Artisan Furniture making/designing in rare solid woods. Tuition. Jeffrey Greene. (215) 348-5232. (PA). nolegsneeded.com/greeneandgreene.html

CLASSIFIED (continued)

HANDS-ON WORKSHOPS in beautiful Maine. Basic and Advanced. Twelve-week intensive. Center for Furniture Craftsmanship (207) 594-5611, www.woodschool.com

NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL of Architectural Woodworking, 37-week training program in architectural woodworking. Job assistance. (413) 527-6103. (MA) www.nesaw.com

Machinery New/Used

SAVE MONEY, MAKE MONEY – Sawmills, sharpeners, bandsaw blades, electric motors, starters, engines, hydraulic components, free catalog. Call Cook's Saw & Machine, 800-473-4804. www.cookssaw.com

USED PORTABLE SAWMILLS! Buy/Sell. Call Sawmill Exchange 800-459-2148, (205) 661-9821. (AL) http://www.sawmillexchange.com

ROBLAND X31 Combination Woodworking machine w/almost all available options and Robland Dust Collector. Perfect condition, used very little, over \$7K invested. Sell for \$3500. 703-817-1730

Hardware

www.profhdwr.com Order 1000's of products on-line. Professional Hardware & Supply. Visa, MC, Discover.

Accessories/Miscellaneous

GLASS SOURCE For WOODWORKERS. Glass and mirror custom cut, beveled, edged, etched, or grooved to your specifications. Shipped direct from our shop to yours. Call for free brochure, inquiries, or to place an order. Glass Source 1-800-588-7435.

BAMBOO VERTICAL GRAIN LAMINATED TABLETOP SECONDS; polyurethane surface finish, recessed underside; 650 pieces in varying sizes; designed for Crate & barrel Catalog, \$20-\$60 each sold in lots of 10 or \$10,000 for all. F.O.B. Bainbridge Island, WA . 800-929-6333 or email: info@timbergrass.com

RAGS RAGS RAGS Quality finishing rags. White all cotton virgin knit. 5lbs., 12" x 12" squares, \$12.95 1-800-428-0289. www.rags4you.com.

Power Tools

LAMELLO BISCUIT JOINERS and Accessories/Parts/Repairs. Best prices-most knowledgeable. Call Hank 1-800-789-2323. Select Machinery, Inc. (NY).

STAPLERS AND NAILERS AT WWW.NAILZONE.COM Top brands of tools and fasteners. Visit our website. 800-227-2044.

MAXRIP CIRCULAR SAW RIP FENCE rips wider, faster and straighter than any other. MAXRIP.COM

Musical Supplies

BUILD YOUR OWN guitar, violin, or dulcimer! Free 108-page catalog featuring kits and all the tools, finishing supplies and instructions you need to build your next instrument. Stewart MacDonald's Guitar Shop Supply, Box 900F, Athens, OH 45701. 800-848-2273. www.stewmac.com

PLANS KITS & SUPPLIES FOR musical instruments; harps, dulcimers, psalteries, banjos and more. Musicmaker's Kits, Dept. FW, PO Box 2117, Stillwater, MN 55082. (651) 439-9120. www.musikit.com

Plans & Kits

www.MissionFurniturePlans.com - a Creative Woodcraft Plans, Ltd. site. Quality project plans since 1985. 800-296-6256.

PLANS FOR MISSION STYLE LAMPS featuring traditional wooden and art glass shades. Designs based on 1912 originals. www.rogueriverstudios.com

SCROLLSAW MARQUETRY KITS! Wildlife and Landscape sceneries. Wholesale/Retail. Free brochure. (618) 622-0181. www.hardwoodinlays.com.

FULL SIZE FURNITURE LAYOUTS Drawn by: Philip C. Lowe, Makers of Fine Furniture. Chairs, tables, beds, entertainment units, desks, sideboard, and accessories. Catalog \$3. (978) 922-0615. 116 Water Street, Beverly, MA 01915. www.furnituremakingclasses.com

FULL-SIZE PLANS for building fine furniture. Catalog \$3. Furniture Designs, Inc., CK-110, 1827 Elmdale Ave., Glenview, IL 60025, 1-800-657-7692. www.furnituredesigns.com

KIT KITS KITS......REPRODUCTIONS of 19th century furniture pieces, partially to fully assembled, the finish is yours to do. A natural for heirlooms. Concentrate on the sales not the tooling. Distributors wanted. For info, fax: 819-427-6559.

Wood

CLARO AND ELM FIGURED, CROTCHES, SLABS. Dimensional Lumber K/D black locust, California Koa, Camphor, Myrtle, White Oak, Monterey Cypress. (408) 847-8433. Gilroy, CA. www.bakerhardwoods.com

TUCKAWAY TIMBER CO. Highest-quality kiln-dried lumber. Clear white pine up to 24-in. wide, 20 species of hardwood lumber, figured woods, matched sets, carving wood, burls, windsor chair seat blanks and more. (603) 795-4534. www.tuckawaytimber.com

WWW.CHESTNUTSPECIALISTS.COM – reclaimed antique lumber specialists. Chestnut, oak, pine, hemlock; high quality, all grades, kiln drying. (860) 283-4209.(CT)

CALIFORNIA'S FINEST BURLWOODS: Massive inventory, many varieties, all sizes, any use, direct, guaranteed. Established 30-years. Burl Tree, 800-785-BURL.

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED EXOTICS. For musical instruments, pool cues, knife handles and custom furniture. Price list. Exotic Woods, 1-800-443-9264. www.exoticwoods.com

QUILTED MAPLE, WESTERN WALNUT. Myrtlewood, bird's-eye, curly and burled maple. Northwest Timber. (541) 327-1000. (OR) www.nwtimber.com

EISENBRAND EXOTIC HARDWOODS. - Widest selection anywhere. Domestic/imported. Reasonable prices. Quality guaranteed. FREE brochure. Info - (310) 542-3576. Orders - 800-258-2587. (CA) www.eisenbran.com

CHESTNUT LUMBER. All thicknesses. Wormy or clear. 10 thousand feet available. Sassafras lumber. Antique oak, poplar, pine. (304) 497-2700. www.vintagelog.com

ATTENTION VA/MD AREA WOODWORKERS. K/D quartersawn sycamore, red & white oak. Cherry, walnut, elm, apple, and other domestic hardwoods. Herbine Hardwoods, Leesburg, VA. (703) 771-3067.

WIDE AND MATCHED HARDWOODS. See our ad in the Woodworkers' Mart, page 131. Irion Lumber, (570) 724-1895. www.irionlumber.com.

TEXAS WOODWORKS.COM Clear long wide KD/ mesquite/pecan 4/4 5/4 8/4 going fast 915-624-5500.

QUALITY NORTHERN APPALACHIAN hardwood. Custom milling. Free delivery. Bundled, surfaced. Satisfaction guarantee. Niagara Lumber, 800-274-0397 (NY) www.niagaralumber.com

FIGURED CLARO WALNUT slabs, planks, blocks, dimensions suitable for small to very large projects. California Walnut Designs. (877) 576-0203. www.woodnut.com

OREGON'S FINEST MAPLE, REDWOOD & BUCKEYE BURL. Quality materials for the Carver, Turner & Box Maker. Lumber available in fiddleback & curly maple 4/4 to 16/4.503-394-3077.www.burlwoodonline.com

BIRD'S-EYE AND CURLY MAPLE, 4/4 to 12/4 lumber, flitches, turning squares and blocks. Black walnut, cherry/quartersawn, and curly oak lumber. Dunlap Woodcrafts, Vienna, VA (703) 631-5147.

3 TONS MAPLE AND BIRCH BURL \$8.75/bd ft West coast. Call us (604) 795-3462. bowrivercraftwoods.com Wholesale rates.

LONGLEAF (HEART) PINE LUMBER. Resawn from salvaged timbers. Lumber, flooring and stair-tread material. Lee Yelton: (706) 541-1039. (GA)

FLORIDA'S FINEST 50+ SPECIES, great quality inventory, sizes; personal selection/service. ALVA HARD-WOODS, (941) 728-2484, 1-888-894-6229.

REDWOOD BURL, RARE EXOTIC burlwood. Direct from logger. Table and clock slabs, turning blocks, box-wood! Burl Country: (707) 725-3982. Fax (707) 725-3306. (CA)

CLOSE OUT SALE!! After 20 years in wood, Western Canada's finest and most extensive hardwood inventory offered for sale. Over 100 species, over 400 packs, bundled and ready for shipment, priced in devalued Canadian dollars. PH (306)237-9585. See our extensive website www.tummy.com/renaldos/welcome.html

SAWMILL DIRECT Bloodwood, Cocobolo, Bocote, Tulipwood 4/4, 8/4, 12/4, 16/4. Select Ebony billets \$3.00 lb. TROPICAL EXOTIC HARDWOODS: Toll Free (888) 434-3031. www.anexotichardwood.com. See our other ad in this issue for more information.

RIVERWOOD AND SPECIALITY LUMBER. Cut to spec & kiln dried, wide pine & cypress boards, we do planing and molding work with "heart" pine & cypress. Perfect for furniture and restoration projects. Warren Timber warren@warren@warrentimber.com), phone: 770-834-6477, fax: 770-838-0582.

WOOD AND TOOL EXCHANGE

Limited to use by individuals only.

For Sale

Emmert Patternmakers Vise #2. Very good condition, 14" x 5" \$675.00 plus shipping. Tom, 301-824-5223.

Fine Wooworking issues 1-145. \$500 plus shipping. Also *Fine Homebuilding* issues 1-30. #6 missing. \$250 plus shipping. Call 719-598-4694.

Air/Solar kiln dried cherry and black walnut. 5/4-16/4. Some stock greater than 12" wide. Call (978) 386-6870 evenings.

Fine Woodworking copies 19-144. \$300 plus freight. Call (870) 892-7773. A.H. Nichols, 4516 Highway 62 W, Pocahontas, AR 72455.

Fine Woodworking single copies available nos. 17 through 54, missing 19, 20, 22, 30, 41, 52, 53. \$12.00 each postpaid. (301) 662-7038. (MD)

Wooden Post Vise made by Ohio Willow Wood Company - any condition considered - Bruce Bowen, P.O. Box 6148, Omaha, NE 68106. 402-556-1055. Email: BBowen999@aol.com

Keep your Fine Woodworking back issues looking brand new.

Store your treasured copies of *Fine Woodworking* in slipcases for easy reference again and again! Bound in dark blue and embossed in gold, each case holds more than a year's worth of *Fine Woodworking*. Only \$8.95 (\$24.95 for 3, \$49.95 for 6). Add \$1.50 per case for P&H. Outside the U.S., add \$3.50 each

(U.S. funds only). CT residents add 6% sales tax.

To place an order using your credit card, call 1-800-888-8286 or send your order and payment to: Taunton Direct, Inc., P.O. Box 5507 Newtown, CT 06470-5507

1	INDEX TO ADVERTISERS Use reader service card - inside back cover.						
Reader		Reader		Reader		Reader	
Service	ADVERTISER Dage#	Service	ADVERTISER base #	Service No.	ADVERTISER base #	Service	ADVERTISER bage #
	AD VER HISER, page "	110.	AD VER HISER, page "		ND VERTISER, page "		no ven noen, page "
152	A&I Supply, p. 39	82	Eagle America, p. 109	229	Laughing Loon Custom	200	Scherr's Cabinet & Doors, p. 104
80	Adams Wood, p. 10 Airmare America, p. 128	201	Eagle Tools/Euroshop, p. 31	47	Laungstein Hardwoods (b. 22	187	Shaker Workshops, p. 25 Shopbot Tools Inc. p. 45
104	Allware America, p. 120	53	Eagle woodworking, p. 130 Ebac Lumber Dryers, p. 130	172	Lee Valley/Veritas b 41	33	Slim's Power Tools <i>p</i> 130
104	Amazon com p_{126}	123	Ecogate. Inc., p. 103	184	Leigh Industries. p. 45	121	Smithy <i>p</i> 41
8	American Furniture Designs, p. 129	35	Econ-Abrasives, p. 25		LeNeave Supply Company, p. 127	176	Southern Union State, p. 133
255	American Turbine, Inc., p. 14		Electrophysics, p. 30	85	Librawood, p. 131		St. James Bay Tool, p. 130
232	Anderson Ranch Arts Center, p. 15		Engraving Arts, p. 131	105	Lie-Nielsen Toolworks, p. 118		Statement of Ownership, p. 104
257	Apollo Coat, p. 99		Enviro-Safety Products, p. 129	254	Lignomat Moisture Meters, p. 35	226	Sunhill Machinery, p. 109
69	Apollo Sprayers, p. 35	34	E-Wood, p. 131	101	Logosol, p. 103		
153	Ashman Technical Ltd., p. 103	39	Exaktor Precison WW lools,	10	Londonderry Brasses, p. 103	112	3M Corporation, p. 1/
11	Auton Company, p. 33		inc., <i>p. 21</i>	19	Luthers Mercannie Intl., p. 42	160	Target Enterprises b 118
49	Ball & Ball. D. 99		1st Cuts Band Saw Systems, p. 133	31	M.L. Condon Lumber. p. 41	207	Tech Mark Inc., p. 7
96	Bauhaus Apprenticeship	154	Farallon Industrial Knives, p. 41	64	MacBeath Hardwood	148	Tech-Wood Inc., p. 132
	Inst., p. 129	214	Farris Machinery, p. 129		Company, p. 132	27	Tenryu America, Inc., p. 21
168	The Beall Tool Co., p. 129	131	Felder USA, p. 23	238	Makita U.S.A., p. 125	98	Thewindsorinstitute.com, p. 130
88	Bellas Artes, p. 133	73	Festo Tooltechnic/Toolguide	67	Manny's Woodworker's	91	Thomas Golding School, p. 128
166	Bench Dog, p. 15		Corp., p. 104		Place, p. 14	120	Timberking, p. 39
171	Berea Hardwoods, p. 37		Fine Woodworking Supcase, p. 14	55	Tools to 131	261	Tool Crib of the North to 13
183	Better Built Corp <i>p</i> 21		Fine Woodworking Hat p 134	16	Mass Bay Wood Products	253	Tool Crib of the North, p. 21
190	Biesemeyer Mfg., p. 33	216	Flamingo Specialty Veneer, p. 133		Inc, p. 128	250	Tool Crib of the North, p. 29
210	Blue Moon Exotic Wood,	1.1	Forrest Manufacturing, p. 27	52	McFeely's Square Drive, p. 44	252	Tool Crib of the North, p. 35
	LLC, p. 128	38	Frank Mittermeier, Inc., p. 128	113	MEG Products, p. 131	102	Tools On Sale, p. 113
228	Blue Ridge Hardwood, p. 128	219	Freud, p. 117	23	Mercury Vacuum Presses, p. 109	54	Tremont Nail Company, p. 132
230	Boeshield T-9r, p. 131	14	Fuji Industrial Spray Equip., p. 103	264	Mesa Vista Design, p. 132	55	Tropical Exotic Hardwoods, p. 132
133	Bosch, p. 115 BrandNew, p. 128	50	Furniture lost of Mass b 131	199	Micropiane, p. 45 Mid-Maine Hardwoods p. 132	151	Tyter Tool Company, p. 31
41	Bridge City Tool Works p 44	50	rumate mat. or mass., p. 191	110	Misugi Designs p 33	180	Universal Laser Systems, p. 31
26	Bristol Valley Hardwoods, p. 128	240	G & W Tool Company, p. 21	248	MLCSLtd., p. 14		University of Rio Grande, p. 130
244	Brookside Veneers Ltd., p. 25	173	Garrett Wade Company, p. 19	217	Modine HVAC & R, p. 129	220	Vac-u-clamp, p. 103
		79	Gifkins Dovetail, p. 133	118	Mule Cabinetmaker Machine, p. 99	107	Vacuum Pressing System, p. 11
221	Cab Parts, p. 118		Gilmer Wood Company, p. 131	103	Murray Clock Craft Ltd., p. 133	224	Viel Tools Inc., p. 39
	Cabinetparts.com p. 133	48	Goby's Walnut Wood		Museum of Woodworking	6	Virutex.com Inc., p. 131
234	CraftGuild b 128	167	Cood Hope Hardwoods the 120		100ls, <i>p. 132</i>	178	W Moore Profiles to 20
51	Cambium Press p_{120}	56	Gorilla Glue p 116		Noah's to 132	159	Waterlox Chemical &
245	Cape Fear Heart Pine, p. 129	116	Grand River Wood, p. 129	218	North Bennet Street School, p. 131		Coating, p. 127
247	Carbide.com, p. 30	4	Groff & GroffLumber, p. 15	212	Northend Hardwoods, p. 7	129	West Penn Hardwoods, p. 128
3	Certainly Wood, p. 132		Guitar Making, p. 130		Northwest Timber, p. 132	181	Western Dovetail, p. 133
70	The Chippendale School of			117	Norwood Sawmills, p. 132	127	Western Tool Supply, p. 118
	Furniture, p. 130	132	Hammer USA, p. 34	44	Nyle Standard Dryers, p. 11	18	Wetzler Clamp Company, p. 128
231	Classic Designs by Matthew	192	Hardwood Warehouse, p. 130	177	Olympic Steel Buildings p 20	242	WGB Glass, p. 25 Wilke Machinery Co., p. 16
42	Clayton Machine Corp. p. 30	114	Harris School of Fine	222	Oneida Air Systems <i>p</i> 112	130	Williams & Hussey p. 99
188	Cohasset Colonials, p. 39	1 12	Woodworking, p. 132	246	The Original Saw Company, p. 114		Williamsburg Institute, p. 34
	College of the Redwoods, p. 132	57	Hearne Hardwoods, Inc, p. 127			65	Winkler Wood Products
45	Colonial Times Clock	62	Hida Tool & Hardware, p. 42	165	Packard WoodWorks, p. 132		/Malka'i, p. 129
	Company, p. 131	32	Highland Hardware, p. 127	243	Panasonic, p. 9	13	Wood River Veneer, p. 129
198	Compliant Spray Systems, p. 45	227	Historic Woodworks, p. 128	213	Patrick's Turning Point, p. 133	197	The Wood Works Book & Tool
169	Conover Laines, p. 42	28	HORTON Brasses, Inc., p. 12/	208	Paxton Hardware Company, p. 130 Peck Tool, p. 104	50	C_{0} , $p.120$ Wood Write I td. p. 128
236	Cormark International <i>D.</i> 131	-	men p. m	178	Penn State Industries. p. 42	144	Woodcraft Supply. <i>p. 120</i>
99	CPH International, p. 133	251	Incra Rules, p. 29	186	Performax Products, p. 35		Woodcraft Supply, p. 112
84	Creative Accents, p. 132	147	International Hose Supply, p. 116	109	Petri Paints, p. 123	146	Woodcraft Supply, p. 121
192	Custom Wood Turnings, p. 130	36	Irion Lumber Co., p. 131	158	Plans Now., p. 128		Woodfinder by Woodrose, p. 16
150	The Cutting Edge, Inc., p. 132	265	iturra Design, p. 104	189	PootatuckCorporation, p. 21	142	Woodmaster Power Tools 102
156	Dakota Alert Inc. p. 16	134	IB Dawn to 133	68	Protimeter North America <i>p</i> 116	11	Woodmaster Power Tools, p. 109
185	Dakota County Technical	94	Jack Goosman, p. 130				Wood-Mizer, <i>p.</i> 33
	College, p. 41	259	Jamestown Distributors, p. 11	21	Quality VAKuum Products, p. 118		Woodpeckers, p. 11
43	Dana Robes Wood	115	Japan Woodworker, p. 99	92	Quick Fold Saw Horse		Woodpeckers, p. 127
	Craftsmen, p. 132	260	Jasper Audio, p. 129		Company, p. 133	17	Wood-Ply Lumber Corp, p. 129
195	David Warren Direct, p. 133	215	JDS Company, p. 39	89	Quick-Grip, p. 105	61	WoodRat, p. 21
14	DC1 Holdings Corp., p. 131 Delta Machinery, p. 130	24	Jet Equipment, p. 2, 3	170	Deep Farth Hardmondo + 120	124	Woodsmith Store, p. 11
241	Denrav Machine p 44	15	Jointeen, p. 110	1/5	Ridge Carbide Tool Co. p. 130	76	Woodworkers Discount
203	DeWalt, p. 24	258	KatieJig, p. 41	90	Rigid Power Tools, p. 37	"	Books, p. 39
206	DeWalt, p. 43	263	Kay Industries, Inc., p. 99	29	Robert Larson, p. 129	143	Woodworker's Hardware, p. 16
204	DeWalt, p. 101	136	Kayne & Son, p. 133	191	Rockingham Community	237	Woodworker's Source, p. 130
205	DeWalt, p. 111	20	Keller & Company, p. 15		College, p. 129		The Woodworking
106	Diamond Machining	249	Klingspor's Corporation, p. 11	235	Rockler Companies Inc., p. 31	l	Shows, p. 106, 107
4.0-	Lechnology, p. 14	63	Kreg Tool Company, p. 114	193	Konk Electrical Industries,	120	World Timber Corr. t. 122
13/	Diefenbacher Tools p. 131	138	Richler Figments, p. 130		Bouter Bits on the Web b 45	I (worke runder Corp., p. 132
149	Dimestore Cowboys. n. 131	135	L.R.H. Enterprises. Inc. p. 123		1.5 are bus on the web, p. 49	194	Yankee Hardwood
223	Dimitrios Klitsas, p. 133	162	Laguna Tools, p. 15	97	Safety Speed Cut Mfg Co		Specialties, p. 128
256	Dremel, p. 32	163	Laguna Tools, p. 25		Inc, p. 130		-
	Dust Bee Gone, p. 133	161	Laguna Tools, p. 123	78	Sandy Pond Hardwoods, p. 133	71	Yestermorrow, p. 7
1	Dust Boy, Inc., p. 44	164	Laguna Tools, p. 127	175	Sawhelper, p. 29	1	

Finish Line

Polyurethane: much scorned, much used

Polyurethane is the Microsoft of the finishing world. Some love it, some hate it, but an awful lot of folks use it. In truth it is neither devil nor angel but simply a very versatile finish that is worth learning a bit more about.

There are several different finishes that go by the name urethane or polyurethane (the terms are interchangeable), and that alone creates a certain amount of confusion. They boast different appearance and application characteristics, and each has its advan-



Tested by time. Oil-based polyurethane is the original version, but numerous formulas have been developed.

tages and disadvantages. The one common thread among them is durability. They all contain some sort of polyurethane resin that gives these finishes their name and imparts improved heat, chemical and abrasion resistance.

Woodworkers have been brushing oil-based polyurethane onto furniture for years and generally regard it as a big improvement over "old world" varnish. Like varnish, it is somewhat amber in color, brushes

on nicely and dries rather slowly. However, it is a bit grayer than pure varnish, and some critics feel that thick coatings get too cloudy or plastic-looking. What is certain is that polyurethane has varnish's ability to ward off water, chemicals and stains but adds better resistance to heat and scratches. It is appropriate for any wooden object, even those that get heavy abuse like kitchen or bathroom cabinets, countertops, tables and vanities.

Polyurethane gel is too thick to brush on but is less messy and makes a very convenient wipe-on finish. The durability of any fin-

> No running here. Gelbased polyurethanes are less messy to use but can only be wiped on, not brushed or sprayed.

ish is, in part, affected by its thickness. Because we tend to wipe finishes much thinner than we brush them, the wipeon gels are less durable. So polyurethane gel is best used for low-wear projects, such as jewelry boxes, bookcases and even occasional tables that won't get too much abuse.

In many ways, water-based polyurethane has more in common with other water-based finishes than it does with other polyurethanes. Unlike the amber-colored oil-based versions, it is completely clear or very slightly bluish gray. As a result, water-based polyurethane will not "warm up" the color of wood, but it also won't discolor white paint, pickled finishes or very blond woods. Like all water-based finishes, it dries very fast, smells very little and is nonflammable. It is tough enough for most high-wear applications, including household furniture and even kitchen cabinets. However, I would hesitate to use it for bars or countertops that are likely to get hot coffee pots placed on them or on vanities prone to getting strong solvents, such as nail-polish remover, spilled on them.

Applying polyurethanes





Cloudy but clear. This water-based polyurethane has a skimmed-milk appearance in the can but retains the natural color of the wood better than the other two types of polyurethane.

polyurethanes. If an application method works for you, it is as legitimate as any other. Personally, I've found that the following techniques work best with particular types of polyurethane.

Wiping—Both liquid and gel oil-based polyurethanes lend themselves to this simple, virtually foolproof technique. I do not recommend trying this with water-based polyurethane, because its fast drying time makes it difficult to get an even coat. Start by donning a pair of thin, throwaway vinyl or latex gloves. The finish is not particularly harmful to your skin, but it sure is sticky, and the quickest way to clean up is to peel off the gloves and toss them.

You'll need to stir liquid polyurethane before you use it, but you



Wipe it on and work it in. A gray abrasive pad is used to apply the first coat of oil-based polyurethane.

can use a gel just as it comes. The application technique is the same for both types. Dip a very fine nylon abrasive pad (such as the 3M Scotch-Brite brand gray or white pad) into the finish and scrub it onto the prepared and sanded wood. You'll find the pad holds more finish than a rag and applies it more evenly. There is no need to thin the finish for the first, or any, coat, because the pad will allow you to push even thick liquids and gels into the wood's pores. Once you have covered an area, wipe off any excess before

Finish Line (continued)

it dries with a thick paper towel or a soft cloth. Leave only a thin, even film on the wood. Let each coat dry overnight, and reapply the same way. Add as many coats as you like at one per day.

One or two coats will give you a thin, natural-looking "woody" appearance and minimal protection. Five or six coats will give you a thicker, more finished look and more protection as well. How many coats you apply depends on how harshly the piece will be used and the look you prefer. I often use this wipe-on method for the first coat, even if I am planning to brush on subsequent coats.

Brushing—Wiping on finishes is great, but it lets you apply only one very thin coat at a time. To add finish more quickly, nothing beats a high-quality brush. For oil-based polyurethane, I prefer a 2-in.-wide natural china bristle brush with a tapered end. The brushing technique is similar to that for applying varnish (see Finish Line, *FWW* #143, p. 122).

Water makes natural hair splay, so for water-based polyurethane, use a nylon bristle brush, presoaked in water. Brush on a thin, even coat, but do not go back. Water-based polyurethane dries too fast to even out by rebrushing. Going back over it will create air bubbles and will cause the finish to be choppy and uneven. Lay it down and leave it alone. But before you decide to brush waterbased polyurethane, read the following section on paint pads.

Apply at least three coats, one per day, of either oil- or waterbased polyurethane. If you wait more than three days between

Stroking it on. A good-quality natural bristle brush is the best tool for applying a thicker layer of oilbased material.



coats, lightly sand the surface with 320-grit paper to improve adhesion. Otherwise, sand only as needed to remove any dust nibs or irregularities between coats.

Paint pads—For water-based polyurethane, paint pads work better than brushes, especially on large, flat surfaces. A paint pad is a flat rectangle with a handle on one face and thousands of tiny nylon bristles on the other. Its short nap and large surface area let you lay down a thin coat of polyurethane over a wide area quickly with virtually no bubbling problems, drips or brush marks.

Stir the polyurethane gently, pour some into a flat tray and dip the pad into the surface. Gently scrape off the excess finish. The nap should be fully wet but not dripping. Touch it down onto the wood's surface and move it with the grain. After each pass, immediately go back only once and smooth it out by stroking again in the same direction. That should level it and remove any bubbles.



Loading the pad.

The best method of charging a painting pad is to use a specifically designed tray with a roller built into it.

Broad coverage. The paint pad covers a large area relatively quickly but is best used for water-based finishes on large, flat areas.



For curved or carved areas, where a flat paint pad simply won't work, use a brush.

Spraying—Water-based polyurethane is sold ready to spray with no thinning, but it is a good idea to strain the finish first. You'll need a spray gun that's equipped with a stainless-steel fluid tip and passageway, because plain steel will rust. Most lacquer guns come with 0.070-in. (1.75mm) fluid tips, and they will work in a pinch, but I've found that water-based materials spray best through smaller 0.040-in. (1mm) fluid tips.

Spray each coat very thin, just enough to wet the wood. If you spray until the liquid is fully smooth and shiny, you are likely to end up with runs, sags and drips. Just after you spray, each coat will look somewhat rough, like orange peel. Don't despair, and don't make it wetter. Leave it alone, and it will level considerably overnight. Spraying polyurethane requires a leap of faith, but if you have practiced on scrapwood, you are prepared for this. Spray no more than two coats per day.

Oil-based polyurethane sprays well through almost any size and type of fluid tip, but because it dries slowly, it has a tendency to sag and run on vertical surfaces. To avoid that, thin the polyurethane about 25% with acetone instead of mineral spirits. Spray a very light mist onto the wood and let it dry for about 10 minutes. This will give the acetone time to evaporate and will leave a slightly thickened tacky film on the wood. Now go back and spray a very thin wet coat and let it dry overnight. The dried mist coat will help the wet coat hang without sagging.

Three or four coats of either water-based or oil-based polyurethane will be enough for a medium-wear surface. With either type, sand between coats only if you need to for smoothness or if you've waited more than three days to apply another coat.

Delta Platinum Editions. Our fully-loaded luxury models.

Biesemeyer® Rear Extension Table with Extra Set of Support Legs Industrial 50-Tooth ATB&R Carbide-Tipped Saw Blade

> Biesemeyer® Right Extension Table

Model # 36-960L

Extra Cast Iron Extension Wings

Available for a limited time.

Personalized

Name Plaque

Our Platinum Edition Series. Machines that are the standards of the industry. But loaded with extras that go way beyond anyone's standards. Extra cast iron, souped up models of every machine, custom fence options, right or left tilt table saw options. All sweetened with rebates. And all done in platinum. Available through December 31, 2000. For the name of your nearest Delta dealer, call Delta Machinery, 1-800-438-2486. In Canada, 519-836-2840. www.deltamachinery.com

SERIOUS WOODWORKING TOOLS SINCE 1919

A Pentair Company



Proud sponsor of The New Yankee Workshop with Norm Abram and The American Woodshop with Scott Phillips.



10" Contractor's Saw® Model # 36-477



\$50 REBATE. 10" Contractor's Saw[®] Model # 36-485

\$50 REBATE. 14" Band Saw Model # 28-263



\$100 REBATE. Unisaw[®] Model # 36-955

READER SERVICE NO. 66



\$100 REBATE.

Unisaw[®] Model # 36-957



MACHINERY

\$100 REBATE. Heavy Duty Shaper Model # 43-424



"William"

A Furniture Maker's Twist on Royalty

Paul Henry, a woodworker and armchair historian in Carlsbad, Calif., had completed "William" before realizing that a theme was developing. He made "Mary" to match "William" in size but gave her a lighter, more feminine look. Both are carefully proportioned in the classic format: The upper case is a golden rectangle, the waistline is three squares wide, and the lower section is a perfect square. These and other members of European nobility were on display recently at the David Zapf Gallery in San Diego.





"Mary"

"Cromwell"

A finial assembled from gears and machine parts gives this eucalyptus clock (79 in. tall) just the hint of a crown. "If Cromwell did not have his finger on the cultural pulse, at least he kept time until the Restoration of Charles II and must therefore be a clock."



"Elizabeth I"

Carved to mimic the collar and cloak worn by the "virgin queen," the interior of this bleached basswood case (43 in. tall) is finished blood red "to symbolize the contrast between Elizabeth's vital interior life and her cold, carefully cultivated exterior persona."



"Pepin the Short"

Designed in a vocabulary appropriate to his time, "Pepin the Short" is made of quartersawn white oak and features a Gothic arch and linenfold panels. "Pepin's" tapered sides emulate the vertical lift of a Gothic cathedral.

