# TAUNTON'S Fine WoodWorking



December 2001 No. 152

# **Router tune-up**

An oil finish that's nontoxic, easy to apply

Quick dovetails on the tablesaw

Surface prep: why sanding isn't enough

Prevent hearing loss

Tablesaw splitters and guards

U.S. \$6.95 Canada \$7.95 U.K. £4.50





# A contemporary cabinet in cherry

# Standing out from the competition.

# at every angle.

Rip fence and mitre gauge FREE SAVE \$130

14" Closed Stand Bandsaw, \$599\*

JET



E

#### **Tools pictured:**

6" Closed Stand Jointer, \$499\* 2 extra knife sets FREE **SAVE \$148** 

11/2 HP Closed Stand Shaper, \$699\* 12-piece carbide router bit set FREE **SAVE \$149** 

XACTA SAWTM left- and right-tilt, 3 HP, \$1499\* Table and legs set FREE **SAVE \$19** 

Contractor-Style Tablesaw, with cast-iron wings, \$649 28-tooth carbidetipped blade FREE

SAVE \$99\* after \$50 rebate

1000 CFM Air Filtration System, \$239\* Extra electrostatic outer filter FREE SAVE \$39

Mini Lathe, \$349\* 18-piece pen turning kit FREE **SAVE \$129** 

Tools not shown: 18" Bandsaw, \$1,099\* **3 blades FREE SAVE \$49** 

> 161/2" Drill Press, \$399\* Mortising attachment and 3 bits FREE SAVE \$176

15" Closed Stand Planer, \$1199\* Extra knife set FREE **SAVE \$59** 

1100 CFM Dust Collector, \$299\* One tool connection kit FREE **SAVE \$49** 

1236 Wood Lathe with stand, \$579\* 8-piece chisel set FREE

**SAVE \$39** 

# ERFORMA

16-32 Plus Drum Sander, \$799\* Caster set and 2 extra boxes of sandpaper FREE **SAVE \$146** 

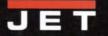
# JET proudly presents the Gold Series our best-selling tools matched with a FREE accessory package!

IR FILTRATION

SYSTEM



REBAT





A Family Of Brands

Call 1-800-274-6848 or visit www.jettools.com for a catalog or the name of a JET dealer near you. Offer effective September 1, 2001, through March 31, 2002. \*MSRP on all models as shown. READER SERVICE NO. 6

# Fine <u>Wood</u>Working<sup>®</sup>

# Departments

- 6 Contributors
- 8 Letters
- 16 Methods of Work Magnetic drill-press fence; Router table borrows tablesaw's fixtures; Turning dogleg spindles
- 24 Notes & Comment The furniture of Sam Maloof; Woodworking in Vietnam
- 34 Tools & Materials Souped-up shaving horse; New products seen at summer woodworking fairs; Metal detectors
- 86 Current Work A gallery of our readers' woodworking
- 92 Rules of Thumb Story sticks leave little room for error
- 98 Questions & Answers How to mill a log; Trouble with drill-press mortising attachment
- 108 Master Class Installing knife hinges
- 121 Finish Line Low volume, low pressure: The next generation of efficient spray technology



On the Cover: Contemporary cabinet with flared legs is constructed of solid cherry and features hand-forged hardware. See p. 66 Photo: Michael Pekovich



Tablesawn dovetails, p. 56



Protect your hearing, p. 62



Surface preparation, p. 52

# Articles

44 Tune Up Your Router

Maintenance tips for heightadjustment mechanisms, collets and brushes

#### BY JOHN WHITE

ON OUR WEB SITE: Contributing Editor John White shows how to replace the brushes in a router

# 49 Dressing Up a Basic Box

Traditional plinth and cornice plus a curved front transform a simple case piece

BY ROGER HOLMES

# 52 Surface Prep: Why Sanding Isn't Enough

Three-step process leaves a flawless surface for finishing

BY PHILIP C. LOWE



A true oil finish, p. 74

56 Tablesawn Dovetails Accuracy and hand-cut look in half the time

BY STEVE LATTA

# 62 Protect Your Hearing in the Shop

Choose ear protection that's comfortable, and learn how to use it correctly

BY WILLIAM DUCKWORTH

# 66 An Everyday Cabinet

Straightforward construction methods for building a case with doors and drawers

BY SCOTT GIBSON

# 74 A True Oil Finish

Nontoxic and easily repaired, this traditional finish is still worth considering

#### BY CHRIS BECKSVOORT

ON OUR WEB SITE: Contributing Editor Chris Becksvoort swears by oil finishes for all of his furniture

# 76 Tablesaw Splitters and Blade Covers

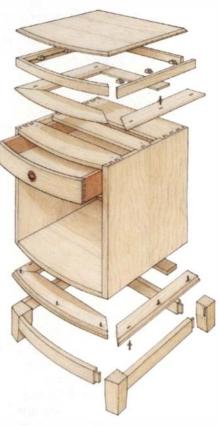
A survey of retrofit safety devices that are convenient to use

BY KELLY MEHLER

# 82 Turn a Classic Floor Lamp

Manageable sections, connected by concealed joints, combine to make a lamp you won't find in any store

BY ERNIE CONOVER



Dressing up a basic box, p. 49



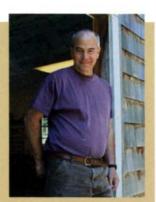
Splitters and blade covers, p. 76



Visit our web site: finewoodworking.com

# Contributors

**Scott Gibson** ("An Everyday Cabinet") worked briefly as a carpenter and later took up newspapering. He began making furniture in his mid-20s after his father, a practiced woodworker, gave him the rough parts to a small table and suggested he could figure out the rest. A former editor at *Fine Homebuilding*, *Home Furniture* and *Fine Woodworking* magazines, Gibson is now a freelance writer and furniture maker



living in Steep Falls, Maine. When he's not at the home office, he enjoys discovering the back roads of Maine on his aging BMW K100RT motorcycle.



Steve Latta ("Tablesawn Dovetails") teaches furniture making at Thaddeus Stevens College of Technology in Lancaster, Pa. He also regularly works on private commissions. To add an academic foundation

to his firsthand knowledge of traditional furniture making, Latta is working on a master's degree in American Studies at Penn State University, with an emphasis on American furniture. He's already learned a lot about 18th-century shops, such as how they had an abundance of cheap labor in the form of indentured servants young men sold into seven-year apprenticeships by their families. He's looking forward to his final thesis, when he can build a piece of furniture for partial credit.

**Ernie Conover** ("Turn a Classic Floor Lamp") is a frequently published author in the woodworking field, with seven books, three videos and hundreds of articles to his credit. His work has received numerous awards and been the subject



of several one-man shows. He lectures widely for clubs, trade-show groups and woodworking stores and is frequently called upon as a consultant and expert witness in the woodworking

field. When not writing, lecturing or consulting, he is active in providing academic oversight and teaching at Conover Workshops—a craft school founded by the Conover family.

**Philip C. Lowe** ("Surface Prep: Why Sanding Isn't Enough") became a professional woodworker in the Navy during the Vietnam War, when he was

based for four years on a repair ship. He continued his training at North Bennet Street School, where he stayed on for 10 years afterward as an instructor and eventual head of the furniture department. As a master furniture maker, Lowe has reproduced and restored period pieces worth as much as \$2 million, for clients ranging from historic sites and museums to private citizens around the country. His latest venture is The Furniture Institute of Massachusetts, a two-year program he teaches at his shop in Beverly, Mass. He graduated his first class, three students strong, in June of this year. Lowe also offers summer workshops.

#### William Duckworth

("Protect Your Hearing in the Shop") received a degree in English literature from Rhodes College and worked several years in the publishing business in New York City before he began a self-employed career in woodworking. He



spent 18 years building cabinetry, furniture and architectural millwork for commercial and residential applications before signing on with *Fine Woodworking* in 1995. He's been busy building a basement addition to his house that will serve as a new shop space, and he's grown to favor disposable earplugs.

**Roger Holmes** ("Dressing Up a Basic Box") lives in Lincoln, Neb., where he makes furniture for friends and family. He worked for *Fine Woodworking* as an associate editor in the early 1980s. He now produces gardening books at his small publishing company, WordWorks. He is the author of *The Complete Woodworker's Companion* (Watson-Guptil, 1996).

# Fine WoodWorking

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Timothy D. Schreiner EXECUTIVE EDITOR ART DI Anatole Burkin Michael

ART DIRECTOR Michael Pekovich

MANAGING EDITOR Matthew Teague ASSOCIATE EDITORS William Duckworth, Asa Christiana, Thomas G. Begnal, Timothy Sams

ASSISTANT EDITOR Mark Schofield SENIOR COPY/PRODUCTION EDITOR Thomas McKenna

ASSOCIATE ART DIRECTOR Kelly J. Dunton

ASSISTANT ART DIRECTOR Erika Marks

IMAGING SPECIALIST William M. Godfrey

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT Christopher X. Baumann

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS Tage Frid, R. Bruce Hoadley, Christian Becksvoort Marlo Rodriguez, Gary Rogowski, Mike Dunbar, John White, Lon Schleining, Garrett Hack CONSULTING EDITOR Chris Minick

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 ASSOCIATE Diana Rabito

CIRCULATION MANAGER Christine Rosato CIRCULATION PLANNER Nancy Clark

ADVERTISING MANAGER Brian M. Ziff NATIONAL ACCOUNTS MANAGERS Linda Abbett, John Dyckman ACCOUNTS MANAGER Jason W. Clark ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT Sheryl Zoufaly

> WOODWORKING BOOKS & VIDEOS EXECUTIVE EDITOR Helen Albert ACQUIRING EDITOR Tom Clark

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

**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 **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: 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

#### n

Audit

#### **Retail:**

If you'd like to carry *Fine Woodworking* in your store, call the Taunton Trade Company at: (800) 283-7252, ext. 329

#### 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.

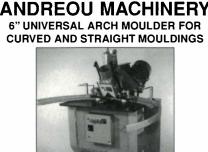
Copyright 2001 by The Taunton Press, Inc. No reproduction without permission of The Taunton Press, Inc.



in Powder Form- just add water and mix! 16 Deep, Rich Colors The Old Fashioned Milk Paint Company, Inc. Dept. FW Box 222 Groton, MA 01450 Tel. (978)448-6336 Fax (978-448-2754

www.milkpaint.com The Original- Nothing else even comes close!

READER SERVICE NO. 223



TEL# 201-224-6005 FAX# 201-224-5549 http://www.andreoumachinery.com/newpage10.htm READER SERVICE NO. 174



- Circle cuts & scallops
- Mortise and rabbit cuts with ease
- Radius, Circle & Fluted moldings
- Numerous profiles

Take pride in your woodworking and get tooled up with the K.C. Jig and do the best job possible!

Made of 3/8th Lexan

To order now or to receive a video visit us on the web at www.kcjigs.com

# Letters

# **Putting woodworking** in perspective

The events of Sept. 11, 2001, and the aftermath of these terrorist attacks on the United States have changed people throughout the world in many ways. Like others across the globe, those of us who publish Fine Woodworking are deeply affected by the tragedy and want to express our heartfelt sympathy to the victims and their families.

Such events are bound to make us put our own lives in perspective and to think about the value and quality of our work and our leisure activities. Woodworking might seem like an insignificant pursuit compared with the important work of rescuers, soldiers, firefighters, police officers and doctors. But woodworking is not alone in that regard.

We assume that you, like those of us here at FWW, have been doing a lot of thinking about many aspects of your lives. For some, woodworking in their shop is a necessity because it is how they make their living. For others it is an escape from the demands of life. And for still others woodworking is therapy.

Our hope is that at a time like this, your woodworking offers you a place where life-its transitory nature and its incredible value-can be contemplated and put in perspective.

In defense of turners worldwide-In C. Robert Alexander's letter in the October issue (FWW #151, p. 8), he accuses Peter Bloch (FWW #150, p. 22) of immoral and inappropriate use of wood and implies that his work is not skilled.

Woodworking is a subtractive process. When trees are harvested, limbs are cut off and left in the forest, along with the stump. The remaining trunk is cut, dried, then milled to its finished dimensions. And then, whether you cut, carve or shave, there's more waste.

Wood turners use "found" wood more often than not. For instance, Bloch uses aspen in his lampshades, which is not generally available commercially. The skill necessary to produce thin-walled

vessels is not one to be taken lightly and requires total concentration.

Every woodworker produces waste. It is a matter of degree. And by extension what each woodworker does with the waste is a matter of his or her moral compass. If it is this matter of degree that Alexander's argument is based on, then it is an argument based on false assumptions and ignorance.

-William M. Zerby, Albuquer que, N.M.

Lampshade turner replies—Mr. C. Robert Alexander's letter (FWW #151, p. 8) is a personal attack, and totally uncalled for. In all my years of woodworking, and the 10 years of making lampshades, I have not once been criticized for wasting wood in an "immoral" way. A bit of time on my web site would have informed Alexander that the wood I use is a junk species, and if I wasn't using it, it would simply die on the stump or be chipped up for pulp. Additionally, all parts of the logs are used in some way. The shavings get mulched for gardens, and the solid chunks are given to the local school where they are painted by the students and stacked up into totem poles. If he has that opinion about my work, then presumably he feels that way about almost all wood turners, who start with heavy pieces of wood and carve away most of the stock to make something elegant and lightweight. I must assume that Alexander has found a unique product that he makes where he is using the bark, the leaves, the pith of the log ... and perhaps even the roots.

-Peter Bloch, New London, N.H.

A sticky Q&A debate—In your August issue, William Duckworth responded to the Q&A "Wood veneer and contact cement" (FWW #150, pp. 96, 98) by offering the following advice: "Your problem arose because the solvent in the lacquer soaked through the veneer and delaminated the contact cement." Duckworth further added, "To solve this problem in the future, never use contact cement as an adhesive for wood veneer," by inference paper-backed veneer.

The United States market for paperbacked veneer sheets is well over 100 million sq. ft. per year. Ninety-five percent of this material is laminated using contact



#### INDEPENDENT PUBLISHERS SINCE 1975

TAUNTON, INC. Founders, Paul and Jan Roman

THE TAUNTON PRESS President & CEO John Lively Chief of Operations Thomas Luxeder Finance Director Publisher, Magazines Jon Miller Publisher, Magazines Sarah Roman Publisher, Books James Childs Editorial Director Marc Vassallo Creative Director Susan Edelman Human Resources Director Controller Technology Services Director Edward Kingston Promotion Director Associate Ad Sales Director Jeff Dwight

**Timothy Rahr** Carol Marotti Wayne Reynolds Steven Turk

TAUNTON TRADE COMPANY President, Jan Roman

TAUNTON DIRECT Circulation Director, Ned Bixler

TAUNTON NEW MEDIA Director, Suzanne Roman

#### THE TAUNTON STAFF

Books: Marketing: Allison Hollett, Kathryn Dolson, Ellen Williams. Editorial: Elissa Altman, Lori Runco, Peter Chapman, Carol Kasper, Carolyn Mandarano, Suzanne Noel, Jennifer Peters, Stephanie Ramp, Jennifer Renjilian, Carol Spier. Art: Paula Schlosser, Joanne Bisson, Wendi Mijal, Lynne Phillips, Carol Singer, Rosalind Wanke. Manufacturing: Thomas Greco, Michael Gyulay.

Business Office: Holly Smith, Gayle Hammond. Legal: Carolyn Kovaleski. Magazine Print Production: Philip Van Kirk, Nicole Anastas.

Distribution: Paul Seipold, Aaron Lund, Mary Ann Costagliola, Leanne Dion, Deborah Greene, Linnea Ingram, Frederick Monnes, Raymond Passaro, Elsie Rodriguez, Alice Saxton

Finance/Accounting: Finance: Marcia Foster, David Wasserman, Kathy Worth. 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.

Fulfillment: Patricia Williamson, Diane Goulart. Client Services: Jodi Klein, Nancy Knorr, Donna Capalbo, Renee Pagelson. Customer Service: Ellen Grassi, Carole Ando, Bonnie Beardsley, Katherine Clarke, Frances Denninger, Alfred Dreher, Monica Duhancik, Summerlily Gajdosik, Margaret Hicock, Barbara Lowe, Theresa Mazzacone, Eileen McNulty, Deana Parker, Jon Stroker, Marylou Thompson. Data Entry: Anne Champlin, Madelaine Frengs, Debra Sennefelder, Andrea Shorrock, Betty Stepney.

Human Resources: Linda Ballerini, Christine Lincoln, Dawn Usserv

Information Technology Services: Applications Development: Leslie Kern, Roger Seliga, Heidi Waldkirch, Gabriel Dunn, Kathy Martin, Robert Nielsen, Marjorie Omalyev, Linda Reddington, Lawrence Sullivan, Cynthia Zibelin. Desktop and Network Support: Kenneth Jones, Michael Colonari, Michael Lewis, Jay Ligouri, Joseph Manganello, Jay Walker.

Marketing: Promotion: Mary Beth Cleary, Stephanie Fagan, Maria La Piana. Promotion Print Production: Diane Flanagan, John Cavallaro.

Operations: Eddie Torres, Michael Capalbo, April Mohr, Christopher Moyer, Jeannette Pascal, Dorothy Simpson, Ward Willis. *T Room*: Michael Louchen, Geraldine Benno, Anna Pendergast, Norma-Jean Taylor. *Maintenance*: Susan Nerich, Alvin Jack, Lincoln Peters. *Facilities*: Mark Morehouse, Carlos Rosario.

Taunton Creative and Editorial: Amy Russo, Peter Lewis, Sarah Opdahl, Pamela Winn. *Photography:* Scott Phillips. *Prepress:* Deborah Cooper, Richard Booth, William Bivona, David Blasko, James Chappuis, Brian Leavitt, Chansam Thammavongsa. *Advertising Production:* Laura Bergeron, John Garofalo, Patricia Petro, Stephen Roma, Kathryn Simonds, Martha Stammer. *Editorial:* Steven Airken.

Taunton Direct: Nancy Clark, Deborah Johnston, David Pond, Christine Rosato, Eileen Sheehan, Jeanne Todaro. Taunton New Media: Jodie Delohery, Philip Allard, Christopher Casey, Mark Coleman, Ruth Dobsevage, Gary Junken, Ruth Lively, Timothy Murphy, Karen Yitts.

Taunton Trade Company: John Bacigalupi, Trina Bayles, Peter Bill, John DiSette, Paul McGahren, Eve Pison, Elizabeth Quintiliano, Maureen Remitz. *Single Copy Sales:* Mark Stiekman.

#### TAUNTON MAGAZINES

Fine Woodworking Fine Homebuilding Threads Fine Gardening Fine Cooking

Our magazines are for people who are passionate about their pursuits. Written by practicing experts in the field, Taunton Press magazines provide authentic, reliable information supported by instructive and inspiring visuals.

#### TAUNTON BOOKS

Our books are filled with in-depth information and creative ideas from the finest authors in their fields. Whether you're practicing a craft or engaged in the creation of your home, Taunton books will inspire you to discover new levels of accomplishment.

#### WWW.TAUNTON.COM

Our website is a place where you can discover more about the interests you enjoy, converse with fellow enthusiasts, shop at our convenient on-line store or contact customer service.

#### EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

To inquire about career opportunities, please e-mail us at tauntonjobs@taunton.com or visit our website www.taunton.com. You may also write to The Taunton Press, Human Resources, 63 S. Main St., Box 5506, Newtown, CT 06470.

#### **CUSTOMER SERVICE**

We are here to answer any questions you might have and to help you order our magazines, books and videos. Just call us toll-free at **1-800-477-8727**.

The Taunton Press, Inc., Taunton Direct, Inc., Taunton Trade Company, Inc., and Taunton New Media, Inc., are all subsidiaries of Taunton, Inc.



Hardwoods, softwoods, pressuretreated or exotics – Gorilla Glue<sup>®</sup> is tough enough to hold them all. Incredibly strong, nearly invisible glue lines, and 100% waterproof. Just the way serious woodworkers demand it. Call 800-966-3458 for a dealer near you, or visit www.gorillaglue.com to find out more.

Measure

Twice.

Once.

Glue



The Toughest Glue on Planet Earth Goes on Dark Veutral When Dry

The Toughest Glue on Planet Earth

joxilla Glue

# $Letters ({\scriptsize continued})$

adhesive. Contact adhesive, properly executed, is specifically recommended for application of paper-backed veneers.

The backings of paper-backed veneers are impregnated with various resins to prevent finishing solvents from penetrating the glueline and to keep contact cement solvents from bleeding through to the veneer.

Diagnosing a failure with the scant information provided by the reader is nearly impossible. I would have to ask a number of additional questions to determine an appropriate response.

-Mike DiGiuro, vice president, product development, Flexible Materials Inc.

I'm a commercial woodworker with 30 years' experience. While I agree with Mr. Duckworth's low opinion of the holding qualities of contact cement, there are places nothing else will work, and it can be done successfully. An example would be covering a 10-ft.-long curved wall. I have pieces done with contact cement, which for better than a decade show no sign of failure. If it's possible to use another adhesive, that's always the first choice. By following some simple guidelines, contact cement will work.

There are some techniques that greatly increase the chances of getting a satisfactory result. First, use a good cement. Stick with the professional grades-I've had success with Fastbond 30, a water-based cement from 3M. Next, prepare the surfaces properly. Scuff the paper backing on the veneer thoroughly and wipe down both surfaces with a tack rag. Use enough glue and avoid dry spots. Then give the glue plenty of time to dry before applying the veneer. Once attached, go over every inch with a veneer paddle, then follow up with a hammer and block-you need a lot of pressure to do it right and J-rollers and the like simply don't provide it.

The most insidious danger lies in finishing. If you're using a finish with "hot" solvents, such as lacquer or any of the catalyzed finishes, seal the surface with numerous light mist coats applied over the course of a few days before spraying on full coats. Each mist coat should be completely dry before another one is applied. I use a catalyzed sanding sealer because subsequent coats won't redissolve the previous coat.

Lacquer, in particular, if sprayed on bare veneer, tends to flash-dry on the surface almost instantly. Meanwhile the still "wet" solvents beneath have a tendency to migrate through the veneer and the paper backing, dissolving the glueline. It can take weeks before the failure becomes evident.

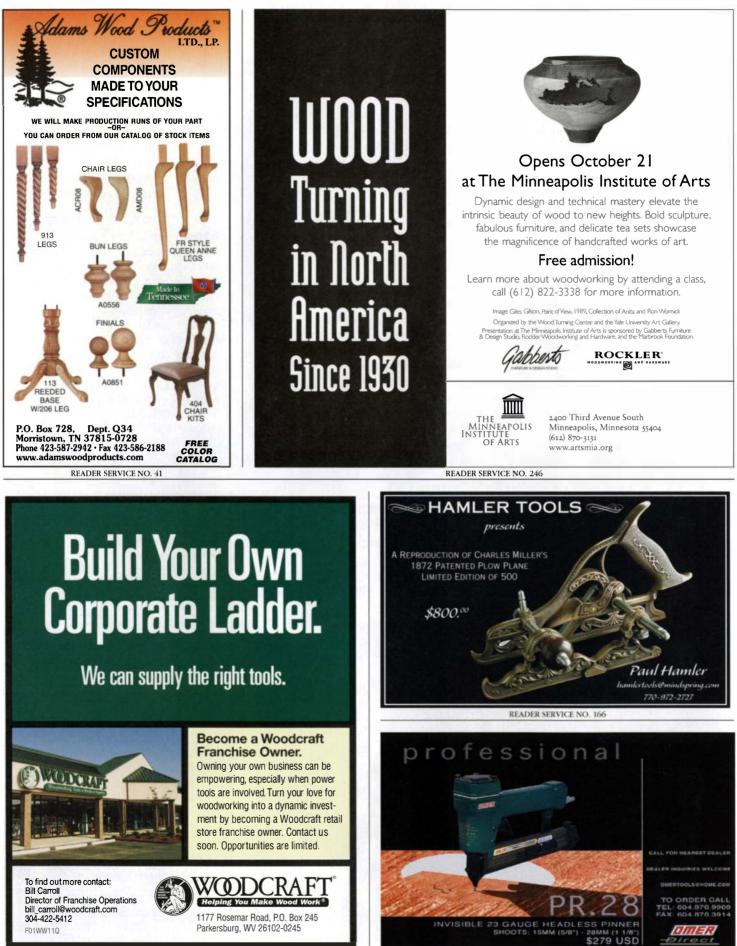
Finally, and this cannot be overstressed, don't put the piece in direct sunlight or

#### 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)

near a similarly intense heat source. If you do, the surface will bubble once it gets hot enough. *—Mark Davis, Prescott, Ariz.* 

WILLIAM DUCKWORTH REPLIES: I am happy to hear that Mark Davis has had success using contact cement to glue veneer to curved surfaces. His technique of applying several light mist coats of sealer as barrier coats to minimize solvents bleeding through the veneer is valid.

But I do take issue with his statement that there are "places nothing else will work." A visit to an antique shop will turn up ample evidence of the reliability and holding power of hide glue for veneering curved surfaces.

From the tone of Mike DiGiuro's letter, I got the idea he felt as though I was impugning paper-backed veneer, which his company manufactures. Far from it: In my nearly 20 years as a cabinetmaker and an architectural woodworker, I laminated hundreds of square feet of it: I love the stuff. I'm glad to hear that his company impregnates the paper backing with resins to prevent bleed-through in either direction.

But it's no secret why some people choose contact cement for gluing up veneer: It's quick and cheap. And because much of the furniture and architectural millwork produced on a commercial scale has a limited life span from the get-go, it doesn't really matter that it may not hold up over time. Most *Fine Woodworking* readers invest time in their projects with the hope of producing something a little more permanent.

My biggest gripe with contact cement, however, is that it allows too much creep, and in my opinion that makes it a poor choice for laminating wood veneer.

**Correction**—A numbers of readers pointed out an error in the Rules of Thumb on metalworking (*FWW* #151, pp. 100, 102). Because of a typographical error, incorrect pitch numbers were given for two common thread sizes. The correct numbers are  $\frac{5}{6}$ -18 and  $\frac{3}{6}$ -16.

**Clarification**—The DeWalt charger pictured in "Peak Power for Cordless Tools" (*FWW* #151, p. 51) does use a microprocessor to control the charger. Although Fred Sotcher's advice is on par, I want to clarify that all of DeWalt's chargers (past and present) do use a microprocessor. *—Todd Walter, DeWalt public relations account manager* 

# About your safety

Derate

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-in-chief* 

# Hida Tool & Hardware Inc.



# Annual Holiday Sale

**Everything on SALE** November 19th ~ December 30th

Call for a free brochure or Visit our web site at www.hidatool.com

Tool Catalog \$4.00

Hida Tool & Hardware Inc. 1333 San Pablo Ave. Berkeley, CA 94702 510-524-3700 1-800-443-5512





READER SERVICE NO. 200

# 1250 (H) Shop Motors from Single Phase Power **Different Models To Fit Your Needs** The Ronk ROTO-CON\* Rotary Phase Converter will provide 3-phase power from single-phase sources to operate single or mul-tiple motor applications found in woodworking shops. The Ronk Phase-Shifter is a medium-duty static-typeconverter for shop applications such as drill presses, mills, saws, etc., where continuous full load use is not required, but low initial cost is important. www.ronkelectrical.com ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES, INC. O. Box 160, Dept. 219 • Nokomis, IL 62075 • Ph:217/563-8333 Ext. 219 • Fax: 217/563-8336 **READER SERVICE NO. 188** DESIGN/BUILD SCHOOL Courses for novices & professionals FURNITURE • CABINETRY **RUSTIC FURNITURE** WOOD TURNING **BURTON'S ROUTER RODEO** PLUS 60 OTHER COURSES



An important invitation to all fine woodworkers to create some of the world's finest furniture masterpieces...

HHHERHE

If you have the desire and the time, we'll show you how to build and enjoy some of the most beautiful furniture in the world.

NUMBER FIVE IN THE COLLECTION

Lionel Hastings

HERE

# THE LOUIS XVI STYLE COMMODE

Every Craftsmen's Collection kit is supplied with full-sized patterns, comprehensive step-by-step instruction manuals, joinery perspectives, bill of materials, and beautifully detailed bronzework.

# FIRST EDITION OUT NOW

Our 96 page catalog displays the 10 kits now available, plus the 8 kits in development. Page after page of sample drawings, highly detailed photos and historical text make this the most desirable fine woodworkers catalog on the market.

ORDER YOUR CATALOG TODAY! ONLY \$20.00 (REFUNDABLE WITH FIRST KIT ORDER) ▶ LIMITED REBATE OFFER FOR FAST ACTING CUSTOMERS!

CALL (800) 522-7615 or FACSIMILE (775) 235-7621

VISA

Mastercard SEND CHECK TO LIONEL HASTINGS & COMPANY, P.O. BOX 1148, MCGILL, NEVADA 89318, USA

Tow, for the first time ever, you can enjoy the pride and satisfaction of building your own masterpiece using our exclusive methods.

& Company

An important invitation to all fine woodworkers to reate some of the world's finest furniture masterpieces

net Hastings

w you can build a piece of history for you

fismens Collectio

EIGHT YEARS IN DEVELOPMENT!

LIONEL HASTINGS & COMPANY

# You've wanted them your whole life. Shouldn't

Rinne

RIDGID

RIDGID '

We build tools for the professional and serious woodworker. Each backed with a lifetime warranty so you'd never have to replace them. Plus, a multitude of innovative design features to make sure you'd never want to replace them. To learn more about our complete line of woodworking tools, call 1-800-4-RIDGID or visit www.ridgidwoodworking.com.

# they last your whole life?

RIDGID

RIDGID

RIDGID



READER SERVICE NO. 177

DGm

# Methods of Work

# Recess holds drill bits. Lever Magnet from car stereo speaker Brass axle for lever Lower the lever to lock frame to table. Lift the lever to break magnetic lock and move fence.

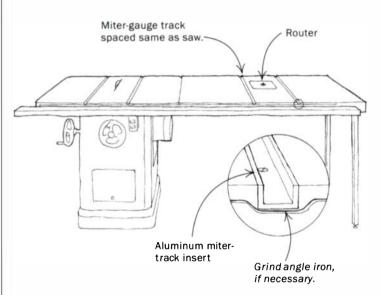
# Magnetic drill-press fence

This magnetic drill-press fence is easy to build, simple to adjust and locks down tight. As an added bonus it has a handy magnetic cup for holding loose drill bits.

In the first version I made, the strong pull of the magnets made it difficult to fine-tune the fence's location on the drill-press table. To solve this problem, I installed a handle with a lever that raises the fence enough to break the magnetic pull. This improvement made it easier to adjust the fence. Once the fence is located where I want it, I lower the handle, and the strong magnetic pull takes over, securing the jig to the iron drill-press table. It works great, but you need to take care not to bang your workpiece too hard against the fence, which may cause it to move slightly.

-Lyle Mosher, San Jose, Calif.

# Router table borrows tablesaw's fixtures



One of the unique advantages of the high-end European combination machines is that you can use the sliding table and the crosscut fence with both the shaper and the tablesaw. I decided to do something similar on my tablesaw by mounting a router in the extension table and installing two miter-gauge slots in the extension table that matched the spacing of those on the saw table. This allows me to use not only the rip fence and the miter gauge but also any sliding fixtures I've made for the saw.

To make this setup, you need to purchase aluminum miter-track inserts (sold by Rockler and other mail-order woodworking suppliers). These inserts are necessary because most extension tables are made from sheet goods that will not hold up to extended wear.

Installation is easy. Simply use your saw's rip fence to guide a router fitted with a straight bit. Rout two parallel dadoes in the top



# A reward for the best tip

Lyle Mosher won an engraved Lie-Nielsen handplane for his winning tip about making a magnetic drill-press fence. For anyone who has tried to find a suitably flat clamping surface on the underside of a drill-press table, this tip comes as a handy solution to a common problem. Mosher has practiced residential architecture in San Jose, Calif., for more than 20 years. His self-taught woodworking pursuits consist of making cabinets and furniture for his own home. 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. **1 3/4 HP** We've increased the power for added performance.

# DUST-SEALED SWITCH

A new, dust-sealed power switch for maximum reliability.



# **NEW LEVER RELEASE**

Base changes and adjusting level depth is easier than ever with a new and convenient lever release.

PORTER+CABLE

MODEL 690LR

Porter-Cable Corporation Jackson, Tennessee 38305 USA

# HER TO THE THRONE. INTRODUCING THE NEW GENERATION OF PORTER-CABLE G9D ROUTERS

Proud Sponsor of THE NEW YANKEE WORKSHOP on Public Television



For years, the Porter-Cable 690 Router has been the king of routers among professional woodworkers. We're not about to let the reign end. We listened to your suggestions. We finessed and fine-tuned, making what is the industry standard for routers even better with the new 690LR. To get one of your own, visit your local Porter-Cable dealer or call 1-800-487-8665 (*519-836-2840 in Canada*).

**PROFESSIONAL POWER TOOLS** 

W W W P O R T E R - C A B L E . C O M

# Methods of Work (continued)

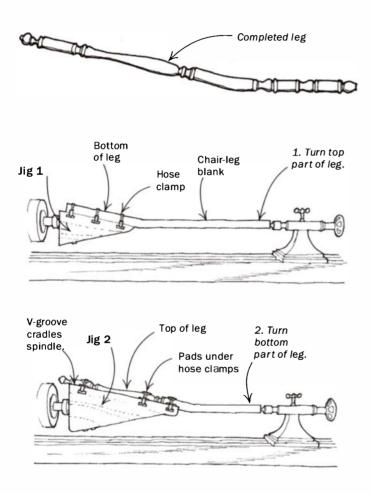
of the extension table, matching the spacing of the slots in the saw table. Screw the aluminum miter-track inserts in place, and you are ready to go.

One word of caution: Be sure to grind or file away the lip of the angle iron at the front and back of the extension table, as needed, to provide enough clearance before routing the groove.

-Judd Fancher, Glendale, Ariz.

**Quick tip:** To quickly add a great nonslip surface to your tablesaw's miter-gauge fence, spray it with a flexible rubber coating. The product I use, Plasti Dip Spray-On Heavy Duty Flexible Rubber Coating (plastidip.com), is available at many home centers and hardware stores. *—Fred H. Walsh III, McDonald, Tenn.* 

# **Turning dogleg spindles**



I discovered this technique for turning the angled back legs of chairs in an old wood-turning book. First, prepare the leg blanks on the bandsaw. In most cases I use a 2-in. offset from the seat height to the bottom of the leg. With this setup, you turn the leg in two steps using two jigs.

In the first step, attach the bottom portion of the leg to a jig and turn the top part above the seat. In the second step, reverse the workpiece and place the top of the leg in a second jig and turn the bottom part of the leg below the seat.

Three important principles dictate the design of the two jigs.

First, the assembly of the workpiece plus the jig must be balanced so that the center of gravity is on the turning axis. This eliminates vibration on the lathe while turning. Second, the jig must extend as far as possible down the leg to lend rigidity to the workpiece. Third, the jig must provide a convenient method of attaching the work and, in the case of the second jig, do so without damage to the already-turned portion of the spindle. To accomplish this, I made the edge of the second jig in the form of a V-groove and lined it with leather pads under the hose clamps that attach the spindle to the counterweight. *—Jon Siegel, Andover, N.H.* 

# Laminated workpiece Clamping block Workpiece Workpiece Attachment block

# Gluing laminated curves with screw blocks

Here is a method for gluing up laminated curved components that eliminates the need for large numbers of expensive clamps. By using simple hardwood clamping blocks and drywall screws, you can get all of the clamping pressure you need.

Form

First, you'll need to make a curved form for the laminated workpiece. The form should be just a bit wider than the workpiece. Then make screw-attachment blocks for both sides of the form, using construction-grade 2x lumber cut roughly to the shape of the curve. Screw the attachment blocks to the outsides of the form, recessing the curved edges slightly, as shown above.

Next, cut a few dozen <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-in.-thick hardwood clamping blocks long enough to span the full width of the form, including the attachment blocks. Drill pilot holes for screws about 1 in. from each end of the clamping blocks.

After a dry run, spread glue on each of the lamination plies and stack them together on the form. Place an extra (unglued) ply on top to help spread the clamping pressure and to prevent marring the workpiece. Starting at the center of the form, screw the clamping blocks in place, perpendicular to the curved plies. Space the blocks about every 2 in., more or less, depending on the radius of





LE

- Lifetime Guarantee on **Every Tool**
- The Best Prices. Guaranteed
- Only the Best Service, for All of Our Customers

Order your FREE Catalog Today! Log on @ hartvilletool.com Or call Toll Free:

1-800-345-2396

ARTVILL 1001

Fint

Now. Download Woodworking Plans Instantly!

www.furnitureplans.com



Deluxe Drill press table



in

T-track & Jig Hardware



**READER SERVICE NO. 114** 

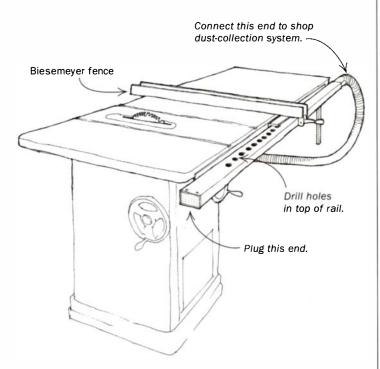


Code # FW 1101

# Methods of Work (continued)

the curve. You can adapt this same basic concept to laminate inside curves or to add edge-banding to irregular contours. —David Gilmore, Maple Ridge, B.C., Canada

# Dust collector for the tablesaw



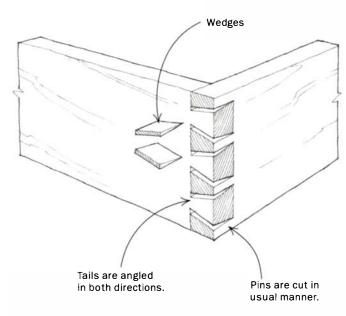
Here's a simple modification to a Biesemeyer tablesaw fence that will dramatically reduce the amount of sawdust that sprays off the front of the saw. Drill 10 or so  $\frac{7}{4}$ -in.-dia. holes, 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in. apart, in the top of the Biesemeyer fence's square steel rail in the area in front of the blade. Seal off the left end of the rail with a wood plug, and attach a vacuum hose from your dust-collection system to the right end of the rail. The modifications will not affect the operation of the fence, and the holes in the fence catch much of the dust that spins off the blade. -Timothy Dalton, Middleton, Wis.

**Quick tip:** Bamboo skewers make great plugs for filling worn or torn-out screw holes. Put a dab of glue on the blunt end of a skewer, push it into the hole and snap it off. Skewers are available in most supermarkets. *—James McGarry, Willina, Australia* 

# Wedged dovetail joint

I first made these wedged dovetails (see the top drawing at right) for a practical reason—to counteract the tendency of wide, dovetailed carcases to open at the corners in my dry climate. I discovered that the resulting joint is not only stronger but also visually interesting because you get significant dovetail shapes on both sides of the joint.

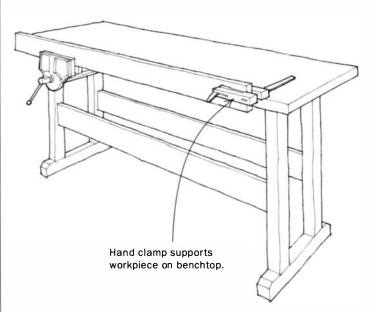
To make the joint, cut the tails first. Instead of marking the tails square on the side of the board, mark the same angle on both the top and the side. Cut the tails and remove the waste. Then mark the pins from the tails and cut the pins as usual. When you put together the joint, the inside will fit exactly, but on the outside you will get wedge-shaped gaps into which you glue and knock in



small wedges. These wedges are easily prepared with a simple jig on the tablesaw. When you knock in the wedges, the whole thing is drawn together tightly. This connection is forgiving of errors, inseparable in both directions and also quite handsome.

-Zwi Rotem, Kiriat-Tivon, Israel

# Holding work for hand-jointing



If you don't have a workbench especially designed for the job, holding a long piece of wood for edge-planing is a hassle. Here's a method that is fast and simple. Clamp one end of the board in the vise and attach a hand clamp to the other end, as shown above. The clamp rests on the benchtop and prevents the board from slipping down. I use cam clamps because they require only one hand to position and tighten them in place, but any hand clamp will work. *—Bev Hardy, Poughkeepsie, NY.* 



# "...first thing they say is, 'Wow!' That's when I tell them about the Rojek combination machine."

"To achieve the results I expect, I needed precision equipment. Using the Rojek KPS 300 allows me to create furniture I'm proud of, amazingly accurate. Dollar for dollar, if you added up all the money I spent on other woodworking tools, I should have bought a Rojek at the start. It makes precision woodworking very affordable. Its compact design saves space, and its efficient dust collection system and European safety devices can't be beat.

> Now, when my friends ask my advice about equipment I tell them to buy a Rojek."

-Steven Fee, New Hampshire Builder / Furniture Making Enthusiast The Rojek European combination machine features five precision tools in one - sliding table saw, shaper, jointer, planer, and mortiser - making it the complete workshop for the serious woodworker. With outstanding fit and finish, and great value, the Rojek KPS 300 is built for a lifetime of woodworking.

Let us make you a believer! Call toll-free:

800-787-6747

READER SERVICE NO. 176

TECH MARK, INC.

he United State

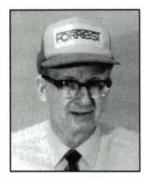
7901 Industry Dr., North Little Rock, AR 72117 Fax: 501-945-0312 • Website: www.tech-mark.com COMBINATION MACHINES • SHAPERS • JOINTERS PLANERS • SLIDING TABLE SAWS • SLOT MORTISERS





# **Forrest Saw Blades**

# America's Best Since 1946! "You Can Count On Us For Quality, Performance, and Dependability!"



"When we established Forrest Manufacturing over 55 years ago. we committed our company to providing the very best products and services possible.

"Since then, demanding craftsmen have come to rely on us for the finest quality blades and dados. They also count on us for the best in-factory sharpening available anywhere.

Jim Forrest, President

Woodworker II

Sale

ALL PURPOSE - table saws

"Forrest saw blades eliminate or

15% Off

10% Off

reduce splintering, scratching, and tearouts. We make them of high corrosion-resistant C-4 carbide to provide the longest possible life between sharpenings. We also hand-straighten them for perfect flatness and an astonishing +/- .001" runout that gives you peak performance. And Forrest blades feature exceptional perimeter concentricity and super fine tooth grind to ensure the highest quality edges.

"Our exclusive guarantee is another reason to have complete confidence in the products we offer! Purchase any Forrest blade or dado and use it for up to 30 days. If you are not completely satisfied for any reason, return it for a full refund. There's never any risk to you. You have my word on it!"

**Chop Master** Specially designed for sliding compound 10% Off 15% Off First Blade Second Blade Sale Price \$100 98 \$ 93 S \$110 \$107 \$101 d TR125 \$120 \$118 DI AEG & all \$125 \$140 \$134 \$127 irs & all \$100 \$179 \$169 100T x 1" also available. Call for prices. 10% Off 15% Off ale **First Blade** Second Blade rice 100 \$ 98 \$ 93 \$110 \$116 130 \$125 \$118 for prices. & 300mm available. 10% Off 15% Off ale Second Blade **First Blade** rice \$135 50 \$143 81 \$163 \$154 ", 8", 7 1/4", others avail. Call for prices. ening Specialists pped edges or other costly problems! provide the fast, reliable in-factory fe and performance of all types of carg represents the industry standard for s most orders in 3 to 5 days! (Please

	able circular saws.	Sale 10% Off Price First Blade	15% Off Second Blade	miter, miter-chop, and radial sa		Sale Price	10% 0 First Bla
12" x 40		\$120 \$116	\$110	8 1/4" x 60T x 5/8" Sears, Delta, Ryot		\$100	\$ 91
	T (1/8" or 3/32" Kerf)	<b>\$110 \$107</b>	S101 EDITORS	8 1/2" x 60T x 5/8" Hitachi. DeWalt. Ryol		\$110	\$107
	T (1/8" or 3/32" Kerf)	<del>\$ 99</del> \$ 89	\$ 84	10"x80Tx5/8" Delta, Bosch, Hitachi, Makil			\$125
	40 T (3/32" Kerf)*	<del>\$ 99</del> \$ 89	\$ 84	12" x 80T x 1" Delta, Hitachi, Makita, Bå	D, Sears & all	\$140	\$134
	(3/32" Kerf)	<del>\$ 99</del> <b>\$</b> 89	\$ 84	15" x 100T x 1" Makita, Ryobi		\$199	\$17
	30 T (3/32" Kerf) 40T x 10mm (5/64" K)**	\$ 89 \$ 89 \$ 80 \$ 80	\$ 59 \$ 76	6 1/2" x 40T x 5/8", 9" x 80T x 5/8", 1	4" x 100T x 1"	also ava	ilable. C
	x1", 14"x30Tx1", 12"x30				_	_	-
	3/32"K) also available. Ca		1301(3/32 K),	Woodworker I			
	40T earned the Editor's C		mance regardless	Designed for radial arm or tablesaws-fine crosscut.	Sale	10% 0	
	American Woodworker A		A STAR		Price	First BI	
*For Sear	s & Makita **For DeWalt Cor	rdless Portables		7 1/4", 8", 8 1/4" x 60T 10" x 60 T	\$100 \$120	\$ 9 \$11	
Contraction of the	1/2	ALL	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12" x 60 T	\$130	\$12	
Dag	lo-King			9" x 60T, 14" x 60T also available.	and the second s		-
	flat-bottomed grooves an					-	-
	ting oak plys and melan			Duraline HI A/	Contraction of		
	with six 4-tooth chippers tside blades plus shims.			Cuts melamine perfectly. 220r		n availa	ble.
100111 00	Sale 10% Off	150/ 04	A	Our best plywood blade.	Sale	10% 0	
		Second Set	10" Blade Runner carrying case.		Price	First Bl	
6" set	\$260 \$242	\$229	Protects and holds	10" x 80 T (1/8" or 3/32" Kerf)	\$150	\$14	
8" set	\$289 \$260	3243	to 10 blades. Ships	12" x 80 T x 1" (1/8" Kerf)	\$181	\$16	
10" set	\$349 \$314	\$297 with 6" 8	", or 10" Dado sets.	14"x100Tx1", 14"x80Tx1", 16"x10	OTx1", 8", 71	/4",othe	rs avail.
12" set	<del>\$449</del> \$404	\$382 Included fr	ree with your order!		CALL STREET, SALES		•
and the second second second				Your Blade Sha	penin	g Sp	ecia
Nev	v "Easy-Feed	" Standard	Dado	Don't take a chance with micro	-chipped edg	jes or o	ther cos
NA CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR		the second s		Instead, let our skilled technici			
	l hard and soft woods only tooth blades & 2 tooth chi			sharpening that can preserve the			
1100K 24	Sale Price	••	15% Off Second Set	bide blades. Forrest Manufact			
8" set	\$218		\$185	fine quality sharpening. We pro			
o sei	<del>\$210</del>	\$196	\$100	include return UPS of \$6 + \$1 f	or each audi	lional D	iaue.)
Two	Easy Ways	to Order					
Call to		Visit our int	ternet store	DONUT OF	-		
1-9	00-733-711	l or wood	and com		E WHAT Y		
				We carry so many blades that it			
	973-473-5236)	OR. stores.v	ahoo.com/forrestman	see the type or size you're look	ing for, just ca		
Fay Q7			anou.com/forfcathan		Access to dia di		you nee
	3-471-3333	AMERICAN	DIJCOVER	Sales Department. They'll assis	st you in findi	ng what	
Se hab	3-471-3333 la español	AMERICAN EXPRESS			st you in findi	ng what	
Se hab Western	<b>3-471-3333</b> I <b>a español</b> Canada: Call Sharp Tech,	AMERICAN EXPRESS	DIJCOVER	Sales Department. They'll assis count on it.			61
Se hab Western 877-228	<b>3-471-3333</b> Ila español Canada: Call Sharp Tech, -0908 • Fax 403-225-3767	AMERICAN EXPRESS		Sales Department. They'll assis			6!
Se hab Western 877-228 Other Ca	<b>3-471-3333</b> Ia español Canada: Call Sharp Tech, -0908 • Fax 403-225-3767 Inadian sales: Call CMR –	AMERICAN EXPRESS Inc. 7 Ron If you order y		Sales Department. They'll assis count on it.			þ!
Se hab Western 877-228 Other Ca Collier 8	3-471-3333 la español Canada: Call Sharp Tech, -0908 • Fax 403-225-3767 inadian sales: Call CMR – 00-229-4814 • Fax 517-68	AMERICAN EXPRESS Inc. 7 Ron 84-0402 If you order w \$15 in DIS	URS FREE	Sales Department. They'll assis count on it. We're he	ne to		
Se hab Western 877-228 Other Ca Collier 8	3-471-3333 la español Canada: Call Sharp Tech, 0908 • Fax 403-225-3767 inadian sales: Call CMR – 00-229-4814 • Fax 517-68	AMERIDAN EXPRESS Inc. 7 Ron 14-0402 S15 in DIS Good for	URS FREE Within the next 30 days!	Sales Department. They'll assis count on it. We're he	ne to		Forrest
Se hab Western 877-228 Other Ca Collier 8	3-471-3333 la español Canada: Call Sharp Tech, 0908 • Fax 403-225-3767 nadian sales: Call CMR - 00-229-4814 • Fax 517-68	Inc. Ron 14-0402 If you order v S15 in DIS Good for sharpenii	URS FREE vithin the next 30 days! cOUNT COUPONS* Forrest's in-factory no of any blade or	Sales Department. They'll assis count on it. We're he	ne to		Forrest Compa
Se hab Western 877-228 Other Ca Collier 8	3-471-3333 bla español Canada: Call Sharp Tech, 0908 • Fax 403-225-3767 inadian sales: Call CMR - 00-229-4814 • Fax 517-68 SHIPPING- SHI	Inc. Ron 14-0402 If you order v S15 in DIS Good for sharpenii	URS FREE Within the next 30 days!	Sales Department. They'll assis count on it.	ne to		Forrest Compa 457 Riv
Se hab Western 877-228- Other Ca Collier 8 FREE All Orde	3-471-3333 bla español Canada: Call Sharp Tech, 0908 • Fax 403-225-3767 inadian sales: Call CMR - 00-229-4814 • Fax 517-68 SHIPPING- st over \$275 ars over \$275 bers, please add: bers, please add:	American Express Anon A-0402 A-0400 A-0400 A-0400 A-0400 A-0400 A-0400 A-0400 A-0400 A-0400 A	URS FREE Within the next 30 days! COUNT COUPONS* Forrest's in-factory ng of any blade or do you own	Sales Department. They'll assist count on it. We're he	ne to	hel	Forrest Compa 457 Riv Clifton,
Se hab Western 877-228- Other Ca Collier 8 FREE All Orde	3-471-3333 la español Canada: Call Sharp Tech, 0908 • Fax 403-225-3767 inadian sales: Call CMR – 00-229-4814 • Fax 517-68	American Express Anon A-0402 A-0400 A-0400 A-0400 A-0400 A-0400 A-0400 A-0400 A-0400 A-0400 A	URS FREE vithin the next 30 days! cOUNT COUPONS* Forrest's in-factory no of any blade or	Sales Department. They'll assist count on it. We're he	ne to	hel	Forrest Compa 457 Riv

npossible to list them all. So if you don't or, just call the knowledgeable folks in our u in finding what you need. You can

© 2000 Forrest Manufacturing Company, Inc.

Company 457 River Road Clifton, NJ 07014

Forrest Manufacturing

# Notes & Comment

# The furniture of Sam Maloof

 Or Sam Matoor

 To mark the exhibition of Sam Maloofs

 Kork at the Smithsonian American Ard

 Jase asked Contributing Editor Garret

 Jaro asked Contributing Editor Garret

 Jaro asked To mark

 Jaro asked To mark

 Jaro asked To mark

 Jaro asked Contributing Editor Garret

 Jaro asked To mark

 Jaro asked To mark

You don't just flop into a Sam Maloof rocker. As much sculpture as it is seating, it invites you to glide into the seat, to run your fingers over the many polished surfaces and to gently start moving the long-tailed rockers. Just sitting in it you feel the touch of its maker and understand why Maloof has risen to the top of his craft. But Maloof's success is the result of far more than perfecting his rocker over a long lifetime of working wood.

To earn a good living as a furniture maker takes many skills. Being a competent craftsman is just one: It also takes unique vision, a bit of luck and the ability to sell both yourself and your work. You must be able to engage others in what you are doing, and this is where Maloof is at his best. He loves people, he loves to schmooze, and he believes deeply in his work. A little bit of Maloof's soul goes out the door with each workpiece, and his customers know it.

Above all, I am taken with Maloof's mastery of shaping wood. He is well known for his unorthodox method of cutting complex shapes freehand on the bandsaw. Through his ability really to *see* his work, Maloof understands how those curves make his rockers comfortable and how they flow through the piece.

Admired as he is, some of Maloof's joinery has other woodworkers rolling their eyes. Many of the joints in his furniture are put together with screws. Who is to say an 18th-century chair maker wouldn't have done the same given access to modern screws and glues? Despite this, there is no doubt Maloof's influence will continue for a long time.

For more information about the exhibit, call (202) 357-2700 (americanart.si.edu).

# Wood webs

Woodworkers have more questions regarding finishing than any other area, and as a result the Internet has produced several web sites that attempt to provide some of the answers. The following two sites provide contrasting but complimentary services.

#### Minwax.com

Woodworkers for whom finish is still a four-letter word may benefit from a visit to this web site. You will find a list of the Minwax products along with their uses, methods of application and what other finishes and stains can be used in conjunction with them. The Wood Resources section gives brief introductions to finishing bare wood as well as stripping and refinishing old pieces, while the Shop Talk section allows viewers to post questions and to get other viewers' answers.

#### Homesteadfinishing.com

This is the company web site of well-known finisher Jeff Jewitt, who said his aim is to sell the best finishing products at a fair price and with the finest technical service. The site caters to all levels of finishers. The Tips page includes advice on how to touch up sand-throughs and on pressure-pot maintenance. Technical Notes has a headline to grab the attention of any teenager: "Everything you ever wanted to know about alcohol." But a woodworking parent will find the description of denatured alcohol far more interesting. The section on frequently asked questions covers topics that most frequently relate to the finishing supplies that Jewitt sells. If the answer is not found there, post a question on the forum, and most likely Jewitt will answer it personally.

> –Mark Schofield, assistant editor

# FINE WOODWORKING **INVITES YOU TO**

# Explore table making 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 Tables."

Two identical sessions will be held at Colonial Williamsburg - one January 20-23, 2002, and another January 24-27, 2002. They will cover designing, building, and finishing 18th-century tables - from relatively simple designs to more complex drop leaf and tea tables.

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 tables.

> Register early; space is limited

Fine Woodworking authors Phil Lowe and Allan Breed will demonstrate table making







#### FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL:

**Colonial Williamsburg Foundation** (800) 603-0948 (757) 220-7182 E-mail: tkinkead@cwf.org www.history.org

See program details and register online at www.history.org

Williamsburg Institute

orking

EDGE BANDERS

MOTORIZED FLUSH TRIN

PRE-GLUED PVC & VENEER 220 V.1 PHASE 900 COLOR MATCH TAPES

MOUNT MOTORIZED FLUSH TOP+BOTTOM TRIM

AUTO END CUT SAME HEATER/TRIMMER AS EB25 BANDS CURVES

CURVE BANDER \$1950

BISCUIT JOINER

WITH FEEDER \$3400 W/O \$2950

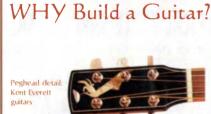
WWW.VIRUTEX.COM

800-868-9663 FAX 212-989-1777

501 W. 26 NY. NY 10001

TOP+BOTTOM & ENDS AUTO BELT FEEDER

EB-10 BENCH



# To satisfy:

- · Strong urge to bend wood
- · Desire to engage in fine joinery
- · Need to inlay
- · Urge to work in thousandths
- · Quest to work with the finest and most beautiful woods

More reasons:

- · Minimal tools and shop space required
- Broaden portfolio
- · Finished product is portable
- · Finished product can make music
- Impress your friends
- Teachers note:
- Excite students
- · Many disciplines brought together

For information:

http://lmii.com

|uthiers  $\mathcal{M}$ ercantile | nternational | P.O. Box 774 · Healdsburg, CA 95448 Tel. 800-477-4437 / 707-433-1823

READER SERVICE NO. 26

Fax 707-433-8802

# Notes & Comment (continued)



A footrest and a hand tool. Andersen never saw a bench or a vise in the village, but much of the hand-tool work is of a very high standard.

# Woodworking in Vietnam

While on a recent photography trip to Vietnam, I came across the village of Dong Ky. Despite being in the middle of rice fields, the village has a reputation of being a center for furniture making.

Each craftsman selects wood from huge piles stacked on a side street, has it band-milled to rough dimension and takes it to his shop. From then on almost all of the work is done by hand, including raising panels, cutting mortises and tenons and scraping and sanding. The only power tools are primitive and seemingly ancient bandsaws, jointers and lathes. The lack of safety equipment would give an OSHA inspector apoplexy. The prices are very competitive; for instance, a coffee table and four chairs in a



wood resembling rosewood costs \$300.

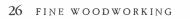
-Kurt Andersen, a professional photographer in San Francisco

**Wide load.** Delivery is simple: If it fits on a motorcycle, off it goes.



READER SERVICE NO. 243

# <section-header><section-header><complex-block><complex-block>



#### ORDER 1-800-328-0457 MAIL ORDER HOURS M-F 7:00-5:30 C.S.T. SAT 8:00-1:00 JDS AIRTECH AIR CLEANERS DELTA MACHINERY MAKITA TOOLS DEWALT TOOLS Inc. Sale Mode Description Sale Model Description..... DW124K 1/2" right angle Drill... Sale Model Description ...... 12\*x24\*x28\* 1/4 hp 4859 Model Description Sale 5090DW 9.6 volt 3/3/8" Saw Kit 139 DA391D 9.6 volt 3/8 angle Drill 135 DA391DW 9.6 volt 3/8 angle Drill Kit 139 219 DISCOVER 750 ... 339 1933 ш DW321K Top Handle Jigsaw Kit ... .. 155 200 CFM - 750 CFM. 255 (651)224-20"x24"x44" 1/3 hp 11-985 NEW 10" Drill Press. 125 DW364 7-1/4" Circ. Saw w/brake .... 8-12 50-868 NEW 3-speed Air Cleaner щ 299 DW364K DW364 Saw with case ..... 800 & 1200 CFM ..... Ξ .. 165 485 6095DWE 9.6 volt 3/8" Drill Kit w/2 batt. .. 125 .com Est. DW378G 7-1/4" Framer's Saw 159 4 DW610 1-1/2 HP 2 handle Router ... PERFORMAX 149 MDM AIL VISA - MASTERCARD -DW411K 1/4 sheet Palm Sander w/ case....58 16-32 Plus Drum Sander with stand, casters Call 7cornershdwe. • 6343DWAE 18 volt 1/2" Drill Kit. DW682K Biscuit Joiner with case ... 169 and paper..... 14-650 Hollow Chisel Mortiser with 55102 12" Compound Mitre Saw .... chisels and bits ... 299 239 CORDLESS DRILLS WITH NICKEL-METAL HYDRIDE BATTERIES **A** Minn. DW621 2 HP Plunge Bouter 199 JET TOOLS 17-900 16-1/2" Floor Drill Press. . 349 DW680K 3-1/4" heavy duty Planer .... 155 17-965 16-1/2" Floor Drill Press - var. spd 395 JJ6CSX 6" Jointer - closed stand and ш 6095DWBE 9.6 volt 3/8" Drill Kit ... 139 DW276 Drywall Gun, 0-2500, 6.5 amp... Mortise Chisel Kit..... Oscillating Spindle Sander with 99 extra knives... 499 17-024 ..... 65 159 5 5 ACE MN DW703 10" Miter Saw 249 JJ8CS 8" Jointer - closed stand .... 6233DWBE 14.4 volt 3/8" Drill Kit 199 12" Double Bevel Compound DW706 Free 31-781 spindle set ... ..... 199 ALO( ... 1199 36-444 10" Contractors Table Saw with 1-800-328-0457 www. JWBS14OS 14" Band Saw 3/4 HP - open Miter Saw ... 449 3"x21" Belt Sander w/bag 3"x24" Belt Sander w/bag . 175 Paul, 589 DW920K-2 7.2V Split Screwdriver 9924DB 105 .... 519 .179 stand ..... ERS N1900B 3-1/4" Planer with case 142 IWBS14CSK14" Band Saw 1 HP - closed 1912B 4-3/8" Planer 215 "NEXT GENERATION" CORDLESS DRILLS stand with rip fence and mite AT 4-3/8" Planer ..... 4" Disc Grinder 4.6 amp ..... 3/8" Angle Drill ..... 4" x 24" Belt Sander w/bag .. DW980K-2 12 volt 1/2" variable speed with two batteries and case ..... shaft, pneumatic drum & dust tray 849 N9514B DA3000R (651)224-8263 .... 599 ORDER . gauge .... St. 28-275 14\* Band Saw 3/4 HP 595 .18 .. 169 JWTS10CW2PF 10" Contractor Table Say 37-285 6" Jointer w/ stand...... 37-190 6" Deluxe Jointer...... 9404 5007NBK 3 RNI DW983K-2 14 4 volt 1/2" variable speed with with 30" Exacta fence 1-1/2 HP & . 7-1/4" Circ Saw w/ case. .. 125 100 castiron wings... . 899 37-195 6" Professional Jointer ... 549 LS1011N 10" Slide Compound Saw ... .449 St. TOOL Above Saw has \$50.00 rebate. 50-850 1-1/2 HP Dust Collector 295 3612C 3 HP Plunge Router ...... 10" Compound Miter Saw . .259 CO two batteries and case 269 34-183 Te LS1040 259 Price after rebate: \$849.00 IECK • MONEY 7th DW988K-2 18V 1/2" Drill/Hammer Drill Kit 289 JTAS10X501 10" Tilting Arbor 3 HP Table Saw with 50" Exacta fence, LS1013 10" Dual Compound Slide **Toll-Free** 529 5" Random Orbit Sander.... 12" Compound Miter Saw... West BENCH TOP TOOLS BO5010 FAX: 36-426 10" Limited Edition Contractors Table table, and legs ..... 16-1/2" Drill Press 3/4 HP -1499 .... 69 ...335 EN DW708 12" Slide Mitre Saw ... DW788 20" Scroll Saw ..... -LS1220 JDP17MF 2001 9227C 7/9" Polisher ..... . 195 16 speed with bits and mortise 2703 10" Table Saw ... .325 DW733 12" Planer with extra blades ...... 399 attachment ..... 399 216 LS1212 12" Cmpnd Slide Miter Saw 7-1/4" Saw for Hardi board. .699 N **DW744** 10" Portable Table Saw ...... Dust Collector, 1 HP, 650 CFM DC-650 Call 2012NE RF1101 . 219 풍 Above machines come with a \$50.00 coupon valid for purchase of any Delta machine ! NEW PNEUMATICS & COMPRESSORS DC1100 1-1/2 HP. 1100CFM Dust () RD1101 Above Router w/ "D" handle.....219 RF1101KIT RF1101 with fixed base and Collector w/ accessory kit ..... 299 D51275K 15 gauge Finish Nailer plunge base 289 PORTER CABLE D51256K16 gauge Finish Nailer ..... We are one 3812 NEW 10" Portable Table Saw 399 DELTA INDUSTRIAL MACHINER D51238K 18 gauge Brad Nailer 144 D55155 2 HP, 4 gallon Compressor 349 D55153 4 HP, 4 gallon Twin Stack Comp. 309 SENCO AIR NAILERS SFN30 Finishing Nail SLP20 Pinner w/cs 5 9444VSVar/spd Profile Sander Kit ..... 128 Finishing Nailer w/ cas Pinner w/cs 5/8 -1-5/8 .249 of the last 36-841 10" 3 HP Limited Edition Unisaw with 690 1-1/2 HP Router 8 amp ...... 149 52" Unifence, table boards, mobile 6031 20 Stapler 5/8 - 1-1/2". SKS 269 ... 169 mail order base and carbide blade ..... 199 Framing -Full Hd 2 - 3-1/2" ...... **SN65** .. 359 POWERMATIC MACHINES SN600 Framing 2 - 3-1/2"...... Finish Nailer 1-1/4 - 2-1/2... .319 691 1-1/2 HP Router D-handle ..... .... 179 Model Description.....Sale 1660760 3 HP Model 66 Table Saw ...... 2099 36-843 10" 3 HP Limited Edition Unisaw with companies SEN40 Heavy Duty Shaper Table .. 144 50" Biesemeyer fence, table boards, mobile base and carbide blade ... 1699 352VS 3"x21" v/s Belt Sander with bag .... 185 to provide CST/BERGER LEVELS 3"x24" Belt Sander withbag. 360 235 1791263 719A Chisel Mortiser w/bit set...799 Model Description Sale 54-135K 20x Level Package 229 SLVP24ND 24x Auto Level Package 359 360 Sander w/ variable speed ...... 239 360VS 36-844 10" 3 HP Limited Edition Left Titt Unisaw 1791279 6" Model 54A Long-bed Jointer..749 362 4"x24" Belt Sander with bag .... with 50" Biesemeyer fence, table board, mobile base and carbide blade ...... 1699 FREE 239 1791227GK10" Contractors Saww/30" 362VS 362 Sander w/ variable speed ...... 255 fence, table board and blade . Above Saw has \$50.00 rebate. I MSOORKG Rotary Laser Level Pkg. 899 899 3-1/4" Planer Kit with case ...... 155 57-LM10I Wizard Interior Rotary Laser 9125 FREIGHT ! 1/2 sheet Pad Sander ... 36-845 10" 5 HP Limited Edition Left Tilt 505 159 Price after rebate: \$849.00 Speed Block Sander 1/4 sheet ...... 82 Unisaw with 50" Biesemever fence 330 table board and 3 carbide blades 1999 557 Plate Jointer with tilt fence. Includes DAVID WHITE INSTRUMENTS 2" & 4" blades for use with standard We now stock LP6-20A Sight Level package-20x .. LP6-20XLA Level Package ..... 259 43-437 3 HP Limited Editio Wood Shaper & face frame plates ... 209 JORGENSEN ADJUSTABLE HANDSCREWS Face frame plates for 557 ..... 1000 assorted biscuits ..... with mobile base and router spindle 5563 7 99 Jav Opening Box of 6 LT8-300PLevel Transit - 26x ... Delta assembly ... 1590 Item# Length #0 8" #1 10" 5554 Canacity ..... 29 4810-3 Sale 13.25 14.75 16.50 72.95 83.95 93.95 115.95 4-1/2 7529 2 HP variable speed Plunge 4700-2 -325 Line Boring Machine Router. 219 Industrial 37-350A 8" Jointer - DJ20 with knives ..... 1429 ALP8-26 26x Auto Level w/ tripod & rod.... 379 12" 14" 8-1/2" 97529 Aboverouter with guide, dust 36-850 Four speed, 3 roller Stock Feeder 21.50 #3 10 collection, and case. 249 1/4 HP - single phase 115 V....... 36-851 Four speed, 3 roller Stock Feeder 1 HP - single phase 230 V..... 479 Machinery 3-1/4 HP Router 2 Handle ..... 294 PONY CLAMP FIXTURES Lots 1587AVSC 7518 3-1/4 HP 5 speed Router ... . 329 Description 3/4" Black Pipe Sale of 12 Top Handle "CLIC" Jig Saw Kit with case and 9 Progressor blade Super Sale 155 3-1/4 HP v/sp Plunge Router ..... 7539 335 We can special order any 8.95 99.95 and 50 52 1/2" Black Pip 85.95 7310 5.6 amp Laminate Trimmer .... ... 112 industrial machine. ssor blades 97311 Laminate Trimmer Kit with Powermatic Throat 5x of 6 41.00 44.75 48.95 ISEN STYLE 37 CLAMPS 2-1/2 underscribe base ...... MILWAUKEE TOOLS Item 3712 3718 3724 Length 12" 18" 24" 30" 36" Sale 7.55 8.50 9.25 10.50 11.95 7335 5" Random Orbit Sander ... . 119 Model Description 0512-21 14.4 volt Cordless Drill Kit with 1584VS Barrel"CLIC"Jig Saw. 7335 w/ case & dust pick-up. 1.7 Ah batteries ...... 0516-22 14.4 volt Cordless Drill Kit with Machines. . 164 97355 149 165 6" Random Orbit Sander .... Bosch Metal Case for above Jig Saws..... 7336 .24 . 124 Bosch 30 blade assortment for Jig Saws 29.99 1619EVS NEW 3-1/2 HP variable speed 97366 7336 with case & dust pick-up ... 154 2.4 Ah batteries .... 189 3730 52.95 61.95 Palm Grip Rndm Orb Sander... . 65 6537-22 Super Sawzall. 332 . 169 Plunge Router ... 319 333 Above sander with dust bag. . 68 6521-21 Super Sawzall w / orbital ...... 185 PANASONIC CORDLESS 333VS Random Orbit Sander - variable 0201-20 3/8" Drill 0-2500 rpm ... 10.9 88 0234-6 1/2"Drill 4.5A mag 0-850 rpm.... 134 speed ... EY6535NQKW NEW 15.6V MultiDrill Π ...279 ITEM 224 333 Sander with PSA pad... . 68 0235-6 1/2" Drill w/keyless chuck ...... 142 EY6431NQKW 1/2" 15.6V drill kit with two 1276DVS 4"x24" v/s Belt Sander. 3.0 Ah Ni-MH batteries, 45 minute charger, & case...... EY6407NQKW 1/2" 12V drill kit with two 3.0 Ah Ni-MH batteries, 45 225 335 Palmgrip Random Orbit Sander with 0244-1 1/2" Drill 4 5A mag 0-600 rpm 142 NEW 3/8" Drill 5.5 amp...... TOOLS 1194VSRK 1/2" var. speed Drill w/ case .... 159 dual flip pad ..... 0233.20 88 1613EVS 2HP var, speed Plunge Router., 199 Production Laminate Trimmer. 0301-20 NEW 1/2" Drill 8.0 amp...... 155 210 ... 154 EVERY 3107DVS 5" Random Orbit Sander ...... 7-1/4" "Framers" Circular Saw with 0375-6 347K .... 189 NOTICE 3725DVS 5" Random Orbit Sander ......... 145 129 6176-20 minute charger, & case ...... EY6406FQKW 3/8" 12V drill kit with two plastic case 7-1/4" "Framers" Circular Saw with 3727DVS 6" Bandom Orbit Sander 149 743K 6546-6 S THE 2.0 Ah Ni-Cd batteries, 30 ERICA'S LOWEST PRICED 3915 10" Slide Compound Saw. 479 6547-22 6546-6 Kit with 2 batteries ...... 115 case - left hand version ...... 129 EYC133 5-3/8" 15.6V Wood Outting Saw 169 7-1/4" Circular Saw w/ case ...... 139 WITHOUT 3912 12" Compound Mitre Saw .... .309 Tiger Recipro Saw ..... 0737 150 NO 11224VSR7/8" SDS Rotary Drill .. 229 Top Handle Jig Saw ..... 9543 5371-6 1/2" v/ spd Hammer Drill Kit ...... 189 and Drill Kit ... 379 .... 165 1347AK 4-1/2" Grinder with case ... 6490-6 10" Miter Saw. ..... 269 20 BIESEMEYER FENCES 20 1617 1-3/4 HP Router - 2 handle ...... 159 PORTER CABLE PNEUMATIC NAILERS SE 1617EVS 2 HP Router with variable NEW MILWAUKEE ROUTERS B-50 50" Commercial Saw..... T-SQUARE 52 52" Homeshop..... TO CHANGE .335 BN125ABrad Nailer -18 gauge, 5/8" to 1-1/4"..... EIGHT .285 speed, 2 handle .... 5615-20 159 STAT 90 T-SQUARE 40 40" Homeshop .265 1618 1-3/4 HP Router "D" handle ...... 179 BN200 ABrad Nailer -18 ga. 3/4" to 2" ... ... 104 T-SQUARE 28 28" Homeshop 1618EVS 1618 router w/variable speed ... 205 5619-20 1-3/4 HP. D-handle ... ... 175 3-1/4" Planer Kit ..... 3296K ..... 185 HITACHI TOOLS C8FB2 8-1/2" Slide Compound Saw..... C10FS 10" Slide Compound Saw...... C15FB 15" Mitre Saw..... FREUD CARBIDE TIPPED SAW BLADES PRICES SUBJECT 4000 10" Table Saw., 495 FC350 Framing Nailer - clipped head ...... 239 FH INENTAL 5/8" Bore - Industrial Grade FR350 Framing Nailer - round head ... .239 . 519 Description NEW BOSCH CORDLESS TOOLS Teeth Sale Model Ш RN175 Roofing Coil Nailer ..... .. 275 .. 589 12 volt Drill Kit ...... 14.4 volt Drill Kit ..... LU82M010 Cut-off 10" EC12 2 HP, 4 gallon Compressor ... NR83A Framing Nailer - Full Head ... 3360K 165 .249 . 185 LU84M011 Combination 10" 3660K 1661K 50.....45 359 NEW PORTER CABLE COMPRESSORS H LU85R010 Super Cut-off 10" 69 14.4 volt 5-3/8" Circular SawKit with 80. coupon for FREE 3660 Drill...... 269 CONTI LU85R012 Super Cut-off 12" STABILA LEVELS 96. CPFAC2600P 2 HP, 6 gal. Pancake ... . 199 10" die cast Torpedo Level 16" Professional Level ...... 18 volt Drill Kit ..... LM72M010 Ripping 10" 24 39 25010 24620 18 volt Drill & Circular Saw Kit...359 LU87R010 LU88R010 Thin Kerf 10" Thin Kerf 10" 24.. 49 15 3860CK PORTER CARLE 3860CRK 18 volt Drill, Circular Saw, & Recipro Saw Kit with coupon for FREE 24640 24" Level w/handholes ... .48 60......55 CORDLESS TOOLS 24670 48\* Level w/handholes. LU98R010 Ultimate 10" Level package: 24670 and 24620..69 Compact Laser Level w/ prism ..... 379 "Jambor Set" designed for setting 24816 48 9866 12 volt Drill Kit ... 139 \$80.00 accessory package...... 499 Cmpnd Mtre 8-1/2" Compnd Mitre 10" .... 40 LU91M008 48 Compact Laser Level w/prism "Jambor Set" designed for set door jambs. Includes 78" level and 32" level. 03100 9876 9884 14.4 volt Drill Kit..... 19.2 volt Drill Kit..... 165 LU91M010 . 299 60..... SD308 8" Carbide Dado . 125 9845 19.2 volt Circular saw Kit . 249 SD506 6 coupon for FREE Recipro Saw.. 489 Carbide Super Dado 154 9884CS 19.2 V Drill / Saw combo Kit . 369 37632 Same as above but magnetic 8\* Carbide Super Dado .175 159 FREIGHT FREE FREE FREIGHT . FREE FREIGHT . FREE . FREIGHT

# Notes & Comment (continued)

# More desks for Jefferson

Inspired by Lon Schleining's reproduction of the writing desk on which Thomas Jefferson penned the Declaration of Independence (FWW #144, pp. 64-71), a woodworker in Lynchburg, Va., has gone one, or rather two, better.

Richard McGann built the first out of poplar as a trial run, and then made two more out of solid mahogany. Where Schleining used mahogany plywood for the leaves to eliminate warping, Mc-



Work in triplicate. Amateur woodworker Richard McGann, from Lynchburg, Va., shows off the three reproductions he made of Thomas Jefferson's writing desk.

Gann put a premium on historical accuracy and used solid wood. He admits that this resulted in some warping but said it is "not too bad."

Iefferson owned a home just outside Lynchburg, and he spent more time there late in life than at Monticello. The house is in the middle of restoration. but visitors can see one of McGann's reproductions on display in the dining room. -M.S.

# Roger Cliffe: 1947-2001

The woodworking community lost one of its great educators with the sudden death in August of Roger Cliffe. Author of nine woodworking books and star of numerous instructional videos, it was in face-toface instruction where Cliffe was in his element.

As well as a regular speaker at The Woodworking Shows,



he was a lecturer at the Marc Adams School of Woodworking, specializing in teaching the basics of cabinetmaking. Adams described him as "the best in America" when it came to teaching beginning woodworkers. A professor at Northern Illinois University since 1974, Cliffe received the coveted Presidential Teaching Professorship for teaching excellence.

Behind his humorous and easygoing manner was a stress on safety and the correct way to use a tool. His most popular book, Table Saw Techniques, first published in 1984 (by Sterling), sold more than 250,000 copies. He also wrote a column, Homeshop Hints, for Woodshop News. Cliffe is survived by his wife, Cathy, and son, Austin.





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-quartering coupler aligns fences with saw to 1/100" accuracy - no other system has i†1
    - Flipstop<sup>™</sup> fence gage has hairline pointer for extreme accuracy, lever action, Lexan view plate, heavy steel construction.
    - Extension 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.



# Best by Test!





Call today for a FREE report on why Woodmaster's Drum Sander was voted "tops" by Fine Woodworking Magazine vs. Performax<sup>®</sup>, Grizzly,<sup>®</sup> etc. See how a Woodmaster can cut your sanding time by up to 90%

Now, our line of 26" and 38" sanders includes a new 50" model. These commercial-duty sanders fill the niche between slow hand methods and expensive wide-belt sanders... at about one third the cost. And there's no sacrifice in quality.

Call now and we'll give you the names of Woodmaster owners near you. This way, you can find out, first-hand, how a Woodmaster might be just the machine you've been looking for. Made in U.S.A.

Call Today for FREE FACTS! 800-821-6651 (ext.DS81) Woodmaster Tools, Inc. 1431 N. Topping Ave. Kansas City, MO 64120



# The Veritas<sup>®</sup> Family of Planes

Our designers have engineered a new family of planes that are truly functionally superior. Over the past half-century, plane manufacturers have tended to focus their design efforts on reducing manufacturing costs as opposed to making planes that work better. We chose to focus on providing finer adjustment and feed mechanisms. blades that take and hold a finer edge, and several innovative structural improvements that virtually eliminate any blade vibration.

05P22.01 Low-Angle Block Plane \$ 89.00 **05P23.01** #4½ Smoothing Plane 05P24.01 #51/4W Bench Plane Shipping extra, N.Y. residents add sales tax.

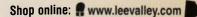
To learn more about the design of these new planes,

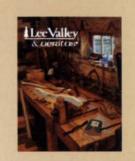
\$169.00 \$175.00

Low-Angle Block Plane

please visit our Web site or contact us at the number below. To see our full collection of unique, high-quality hand tools and woodworking supplies, request our 252-page, full-color catalog (\$5.00 or free with any purchase).

Contact us at: 1-800-871-8158 or customerservice@leevalley.com fax: 1-800-513-7885 Overseas, call: 1-613-596-0350 or fax: 1-613-596-6030 alley & veritas and ask for catalog UFWW.





#51/4W Bench Plane

#41/2 Smoothing Plane

Lee Valley Tools Ltd., 12 East River St., Ogdensburg, N.Y. 13669

# What's the secret to building perfect panel doors?

# Freud panel bits...now available with backcutters

# **STEPS TO BUILDING A PERFECT PANEL DOOR:**



ASSEMBLE STILES, RAILS AND DOOR PANEL

Red router bits are a registered

trademark of Freud TMM, Inc.

In the past, the only way to make architecturally correct panel doors required the use of two bits. Or, with other raised panel backcutter bits, you had to settle for a smaller profile.

Finally, in one easy step, you can produce panels from  $3/4^{"}$  wood with a  $1^{1}/2^{"}$  reveal that are flush with the door frame for an architecturally correct appearance. Freud introduces 2+2 Raised Panel Bits With Backcutters.

Available in both bevel and cove profiles, these 1/2" shank bits pair a backcutter with Freud's revolutionary 2+2 raised panel bit design. This patented design has four cutting wings that produce an extraordinary smooth finish.

The included 99-562 radius backcutter gives a doublesided appearance and can be replaced with the optional 99-560 square backcutter for a more contemporary look. Shims are included to allow adjustment of tongue thickness from 7/32" to 1/4" for maximum versatility and compatibility.

Whether you're a hobbyist or a production shop, Freud makes it easy for you to create the perfect cabinet.



The Psychology of Woodworking FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL 1-800-472-7307. N CANADA, CALL 1-800-263-7016. Front Panel

Back Panel

U.S. Patent No. 5,899,252 Other patents pending

READER SERVICE NO. 153

ISO 9002



# Eventually, you get what you deserve.

# Get hundreds of dollars worth of free accessories with these Limited Edition Delta machines.

All the time, all the effort, all the talent. You put a lot into your woodworking. Which is why we've put together a deal you can get a lot out of. Right now, buy any one of 11 Delta machines – the same tools seasoned woodworkers have always relied on for uncompromising quality – and we'll give you a long list of accessories absolutely free. From mobile bases to cast-iron wings, table boards to carbide-tipped saw blades\*. The way we see it, you've got it coming to you. For the name of your nearest dealer, call Delta Machinery at 800-438-2486 (U.S.) or 519-836-2840 (Canada). Or visit deltamachinery.com.



\*Accessory packages vary by product.

# Tools & Materials

# Souped-up shaving horse



Just last week it happened again. Mind you, it's not a regular occurrence, but even once a year is too much. A spindle I was working on slipped from the jaws of my shaving horse and rammed into my solar plexus, leaving me momentarily breathless.

A few days later, by coincidence, I was in Carl Swensson's Maryland workshop, straddling a souped-up shaving horse he had just made. Swensson was explaining to me the intricacies of the clamping mechanism. And with my slipped spindle still a fresh memory, I was paying very close attention.

Swensson is about to start marketing the shaving horse. And as I recently discovered, it has some attractive features, all of which are



**Puppet system.** The optional puppet system lets you clamp a workpiece between centers. That way you can work the entire length of the piece.

designed to create the ultimate clamping mechanism: The pivot holes are far forward, the dumbhead is stubbed off, and the worktable is leveled. An elongated pedal, space-age rubber and fine-height adjustment are also part of the unique design. The result is a shaving horse that can securely hold a workpiece while you cut with a drawknife. And it holds even when your foot is off the pedal. The biggest surprise is an optional puppet system that lets you work between centers without interference from the clamping mechanism.

The horse has only minor drawbacks.

It doesn't have a saddle seat, but a pillow makes an acceptable substitute. And there's no ratchet adjustment for a one-handed rapid change from one stock thickness to another.

The basic horse sells for \$490 (\$590 with the puppet system), plus shipping. For information, call Swensson at (410) 485-5699. —*Curtis Buchanan* 

# New products seen at summer woodworking fairs

August not only provides us with considerable bounty from the garden, but it also serves up a new crop of hand and power tools that are introduced each year at a pair of behemoth national trade shows. From Aug. 1-5, the Anaheim Convention Center in California was the site of the 2001 AWFS Fair, the biannual show of the Association of Woodworking and Furnishing Suppliers. And in Chicago, from Aug. 12-14, the 2001 National Hardware Show was held at McCormick Place. It appears to have been a pretty good growing season.

# Anaheim

Disneyland might be the big attraction in Anaheim, but during the five days of the AWFS Fair, the Anaheim Convention Center was the exciting place to be for anyone connected to the woodworking trade. More than 19,000 registered attendees and 6,000 exhibitor representatives ignored the sunshine and comfortable temperatures outside, choosing instead to wander the long and sometimes crowded aisles of the 38,000-sq.-ft. center. Here are a few of the interesting products I came across.

2192

PORTER + CORL

#### The first cordless router

The cordless clan has finally married into the router family, with Porter-Cable displaying its model 9290, a 19.2-volt, 23,000-rpm cordless router that generates about 1 hp. When equipped with a ½-in. round-over bit, Porter-Cable claims the machine can round over the edges of 100 ft. of oak or 200 ft. of pine on a single charge. It sells for about \$279. For more information, contact Porter-Cable at (800) 368-1487.

#### Laguna introduces a 14-in. bandsaw

This European-style bandsaw features cast-iron wheels and a beefy looking blade-tensioning system. Laguna's model LT-14, powered by a 1.7-hp, 8.2-amp motor, accepts blades from ½ in. to 1 in. wide. For those looking to resaw, the LT-14 has a capacity of 85% in. The price is \$895. For more details, contact Laguna at (800) 234-1976.

# Two-speed portable planer

Delta Machinery has built the first portable planer with two feed speeds. Rough cuts can be made with the planer set for 60 cuts per inch (cpi), a feed rate of 22.4 ft. per minute (fpm). For finishing cuts, the machine can be slowed down to 90 cpi, a feed rate of 14.8 fpm. Model 22-580, a 13-in. planer, is expected to sell for about \$500. For additional details, contact Delta at (800) 223-7278. *continued on p. 36* 

# Required reading for woodworkers.

# Introducing...

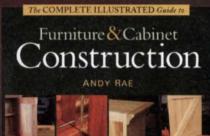
# The New Woodworking Classics

Furniture & Cabinet Construction is the ultimate reference work—a graphic, step-by-step presentation of basic furniture-construction techniques by expert woodworker Andy Rae.

847 color photos HARDCOVER

2001 The

0





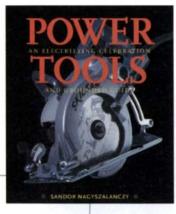
#### The COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED Guide to

# Shaping Wood

Sparre, Cirsles and Ellipsi
Sparre, Cirsles and Ellipsi
Sparre, Cirsles and Ellipsi
Sparre, Racha and Fahles
Corst and Laminated Cauves
Torred and Carved Shaps

Custom-furniture maker Lonnie Bird has taken the complex subject of shaping and made it accessible to every woodworker. Techniques of all kinds are covered here—from the simplest ones to more complex bending and carving.

958 color photos HARDCOVER

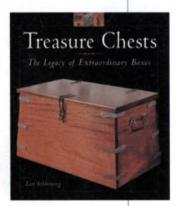


Featuring more than 200 tools—from classics to the most inventively engineered newcomers this book is the ultimate collector's item for tool lovers everywhere. *Power Tools* is the next best thing to owning every tool on the planet!

425 color photos HARDCOVER

Treasure Chests traces the fascinating evolution of the boxes that have held the things that people valued most over the centuries. From tool chests to toy chests, this book celebrates how extraordinary a box can be.

266 color photos HARDCOVER





A truly unique reference book for anyone interested in bringing beautiful, one-of-a-kind furnishings into their homes, this book will answer any questions about purchasing and/or commissioning custom pieces.

536 color photos PAPERBACK

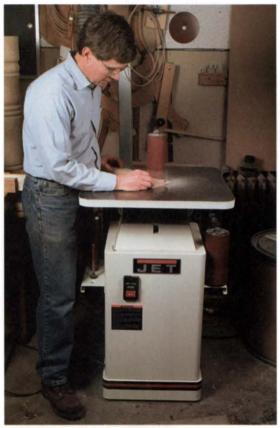
The Taunton Press

# These and other books are available at www.amazon.com/tauntonpress amazon.com.

Amazon.com is the registered trademark of Amazon.com, Inc. Brand logo being used with permission.

# Tools & Materials (continued)

# Jet spindle sander



drum oscillates up and down as it spins. Sanded surfaces end up smoother as a result. The machine comes with 10 spindles.

The sanding

I spend a lot of time sanding the edges of curved stock. Over the years I've managed to get the job done using an assortment of drill-press-mounted spindle sanders and even some homemade sanders. Yet none really produced the quality I needed.

Now, however, my edge-sanding problems are a thing of the past. That's because I recently purchased an oscillating spindle sander from Jet, model JOVS-10. And I couldn't be more pleased.

The large, 24-in. square, cast-iron table is mounted on sturdy trunnions, which in turn are mounted on a stout one-piece steel stand. The table easily tilts to 45° and locks securely in place. The spindle support runs on ball bearings. And the worm-and-gear mechanism that oscillates the spindle runs in an oil bath.

Overall, the sander operates smoothly and quietly. The 1-hp motor gives this sander plenty of power. A 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-in. stroke and 75 oscillations per minute ensure quick sanding with little clogging of the abrasive. Sanding marks are minimal. And, thanks to a built-in port, it takes little effort to connect a hose for a dust collector.

The JOVS-10 comes with a set of 10 removable spindles, ranging in size from <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in. dia. by 5 in. long to 4 in. dia. by 9 in. long. Built-in racks allow for convenient storage of the spindles. I just wish there were also a place to store the wrenches and table inserts. The table is 36 in. high, which is a comfortable working height for me.

All things considered, this machine has been a welcome addition to my shop. The JOVS-10 sells for about \$870. For more information, contact Jet Equipment and Tools at (800) 274-6846 (jettools.com).

-Roland Johnson

# New products (continued)

### Chicago

A lingering spell of heat and humidity finally pushed off to the East just in time for the National Hardware Show. All of that uncomfortable stuff was replaced by cool, dry and clear weather, making Chicago a wonderful place to spend a few days in early August.

At McCormick Place, some 3,000 manufacturers filled more than 11 million sq. ft. of display space devoted to hand and power tools; hardware; paint and home decorating; housewares; lawn, garden and outdoor living; and plumbing and electrical supplies. During the three-day show, more than 62,000 members of the trade filed through the doors. Here's some of what I saw.

#### Modular workstations from Tool Dock

For more than 65 years, Waterloo Industries has been quietly making toolboxes and storage containers for other companies, including Sears/Craftsman. And along the way it became the world's largest maker of tool-storage products.

With the Tool Dock, however, Waterloo is making an effort to

develop its own product line for home workshops. And it has some things I like. As a modular system, all of the individual components can work together. The system includes several tool stations and stands, along with a crib, a rack and a bench. And all of them



**Make mine modular.** Tool Dock is offering an assortment of workstations for the home shop.

appear to be more than sturdy enough for use in a small shop. For additional details, contact Waterloo Industries at (866) 866-5362.

#### Jigsaw from Freud offers speed control

At a breakfast news conference, Freud showed off a new variable-speed jigsaw. Model FJ85 is a 6-amp saw with a couple of interesting features: a no-brainer blade-changing system and a motor with speed control.

You won't need a screwdriver or Allen wrench to mount a blade. Just slip the blade into the collet and flip a lever to lock the blade. Snap open the lever to remove the blade.

The speed-control system maintains the blade speed, even when cutting into tough grain or a nasty knot. As a result, you end up with a smoother cut. For more information, contact Freud at (800) 472-7307.

-Tom Begnal

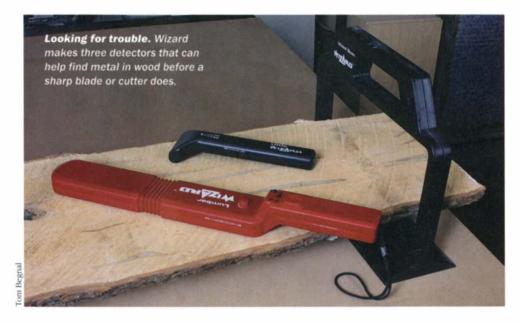


## Tools & Materials (continued)

## Metal detectors for the shop

Paging through a woodworking catalog recently, I came across an inexpensive metal detector. Neat idea, I thought—find that hidden nail before it finds a sawblade, planer blade or a jointer knife. I wondered whether it would work and whether I should gamble \$20 to see. A few hours later, *Fine Woodworking* called, asking if I'd like to review three metal detectors to find out how well they worked and if they were worth the money. If only this kind of thing would happen when I was wondering about the latest Honda sports bike.

Wizard Detectors currently produces three metal detectors for woodworkers: the Little Wizard (\$20), the Lumber Wizard (\$100) and the Wood Scan Wizard (\$140). In short, they all work well, as long as the metal you're looking for is bigger than a 4d (1½ in. long) nail. Smaller pieces of metal are detectable, sometimes easily, but not consistently enough to make finding



them as breezy as waving a wand over a board once or twice.

The test I ran was simple. I pounded several ½-in.-long brads and 4d nails into the edge of a piece of cherry. Then I tried to find them. The Little Wizard found all of the 4d nails, though it took maybe 10 passes over one that was 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in. from the surface. It had more trouble with the brads: It couldn't pick up the brad 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in. from the surface, though it did find one 1 in. deep.

The Little Wizard had a much harder





pride in American-made quality.



- 10-second change-over time
- 3 separate motors 3 HP each

### LAGUNA TOOLS Fine European Woodworking Machinery

17101 Murphy Ave. Irvine, CA 92614

800-234-1976 (949) 474-1200 www.lagunatools.com • E-mail: mail@lagunatools.com

100 Central Ave. So. Kearny, NJ 07032 (973) 491-0102

## Tools & Materials (continued)

time finding nails oriented perpendicular to the head of the detector. It did better when the nails ran parallel to the detector head. The company advises a circular motion while scanning, which did indeed solve this orientation problem.

The Lumber Wizard has a head that's 7 in. long, compared to 2 in. for the Little Wizard, allowing you to scan a larger area in the same amount of time. Plus, it's more sensitive, detecting my hammer 16 in. away with a loud wailing siren, a wild flashing light and even a vibrating handle (the Little Wizard simply lights up). It was able to detect all of the brads and nails with more vigor. And it found them at a greater distance. Oddly, though, the Lumber Wizard didn't pick up the 1-in.-deep brad, which the Little Wizard did.

The Lumber Scanner, especially for the price, didn't impress me. It's a rectangular hoop designed to detect all four sides of a board (up to 6 in. thick by 12 in. wide) at once. It detected all of the 4d nails with the same enthusiasm as the Lumber Wizard did, but it had a harder time detecting the



**Lights on are a heads-up.** It's easy to tell when the Little Wizard finds some metal. The red LED lights on the handle come to life.

brads than the Little Wizard. Proximity to the edges of the scanner was important. I could pass three brads through the center of the detector without a response, though closer to the edges it wailed heartily. The scanner couldn't even pick up a <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-in.deep brad right next to the edge.

Interestingly, when set to highest sensitivity, all of the detectors made false alarms when moved around too quickly. This made the process of detection relatively slow. It took about two minutes to scan a 2-in.-thick by 18-in.-wide by 7-ft.-long board with the Lumber Wizard, and about twice as long with the Little Wizard.

Would I scan every board and sheet of plywood that comes into my shop? Probably not. But the next time a friend wants to resaw some salvaged lumber on my bandsaw, I'll be mighty glad to have one of these detectors handy.

Which one would I keep? If I worked a lot of salvaged lumber, I'd buy The Lumber Wizard. It's more powerful and easier to use than the Little Wizard. But for occasional use, the Little Wizard is perfectly adequate. For more information, call (888) 346-3826. —*Strother Purdy* 

Curtis Buchanan is a chair maker in Jonesborough, Tenn.; Roland Johnson designs and builds furniture in Sauk Rapids, Minn.; Tom Begnal is an associate editor; Strother Purdy is a woodworker in Bridgewater, Conn.





**READER SERVICE NO. 158** 



#### Groff & Groff Lumber Exceptionally Fine Furniture & Instrument Grade Woods

PREMIUM WALNUT, CHERRY, CURLY CHERRY, BIRDSEYE AND TIGER MAPLE Sawmill Direct • Slabs to 40" Wide 75+ Unusual Native & Imported Species Matching Flitches • Burls & Turning Blocks Order 75 Domestic and Imported Species 4/4 - 16/4 Custom Flooring & Wainscotting Reclaimed Pine & Chestnut No Order Too Large or Too Small 858 Scotland Road, Quarry ville, PA 17566 1-800-342-0001 (717) 284-0001 • Fax (717) 284-2400

READER SERVICE NO. 4



## AUTON POPTUP

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-



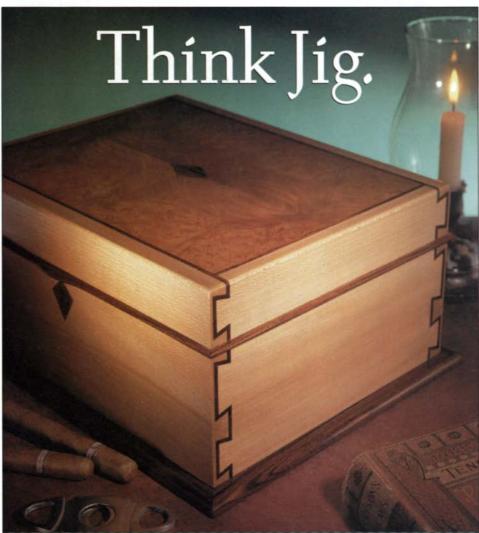
erful motors. Motorized platform glides smoothly on four racks and pinions, even swivel at the touch of a button

#### 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 e - all: TVLIFT@auton. • Intermet: http://www.auton.com US & Foreign Pat. Pend. • Made in USA • Auton does not make lumiture



READER SERVICE NO. 35





The World's Best 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 Coquirlam, BC, Canada V3C 4K6 Tel. 604 464-2700 Fax 604 464-7404 Web www.leighjigs.com

### FREE TOOL OR \$50 REBATE

JUST

With purchase of the DW733 Heavy-Duty Thickness Planer, DW744S Heavy-Duty 10" Table Saw with Stand, or DW706 Heavy-Duty 12" Double-Bevel Compound Miter Saw. DW733 offer valid 9/15/2001 through 2/28/2002 DW744S and DW706 offer valid 9/15/2001 through 12/31/2001. Only in the U.S.A. See store or visit www.DEWALT.com for details.

From our award-winning routers, sanders and plate joiners to our brand new nailers, compressor miter saws, and cordless drills, DEWALT has a complete line of tools and accessories for the professional woodworker. So you'll find everything you need. Everything except wood.

DEWAL

Copyright ©2001 DEWALT. The following are trademarks for one or more DEWALT Power Tools and Accessories. The yellow and black color scheme; the "D"-shaped air intake grill; the array of pyramids on the handgrip; the kit box configuration; and the array of lozenge-shaped humps on the surface of the tool.

<u>999</u> 7:141

Emglo COMPRESSORS





PREMIUM WOODWORKING SAW BLADES



LOG ON AND ENTER TO WIN A \$5,000 ULTIMATE WORKSHOP.

www.DEWALT.com

DEWALT

E

DEW/ALT

**READER SERVICE NO. 164** 

.

III

DIWALT

# Fine WoodWorking



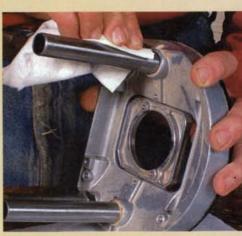
# Tune

Maintenance tips for heightadjustment mechanisms, collets and brushes

> WHITE JOHN R

#### PLUNGE PERK-UP

It takes just a few simple steps to rejuvenate most any plunge router that is suffering from a balky height-adjustment mechanism.



Clean the posts. Remove the springs from the guideposts before cleaning the outside of the posts with WD-40.

# Up Your Router

In most shops a router gets plenty of hard work, so it's not surprising that an occasional problem can show up. But just because your router has been acting finicky doesn't necessarily mean it's time to replace it. You can often get it back into tip-top shape if you know where the problems are likely to be hiding. And chances are, the fix won't cost you much time or money.

As manager of the *Fine Woodworking* shop, I get to see quite a few routers. The problems that most of them have had can be distilled into one of three categories.

The main problem I see is related to the height-adjustment mechanism. Over time it may become difficult to adjust. Or it does not lock properly, causing the motor to creep out of position.

Second on my list of common problems has to do with the collet. Sometimes it won't grip the shank of the bit tightly enough, causing the bit to slip.

Worn brushes are the third most common problem. When brushes have worn too much, the motor might not start. If the motor does manage to run, it can unexpectedly cut out under load.

#### **Height-adjustment problems**

It's not unusual for the height-adjustment mechanism to stick or bind, especially on a plunge router. When that happens, it's difficult to make precise adjustments. When the height adjustment is not working quite right, the first thing to do is check the sliding components and the lock mechanism. A buildup of grime prevents parts from sliding or meshing properly. And parts that aren't properly lubricated suffer the same problem. The fix here is simple enough. It's just a matter of cleaning and lubricating the parts.

Unfortunately, some routers have a complex lock or heightadjustment mechanism that makes disassembly difficult. In this case, first try cleaning and lubing without taking apart the router. Disassemble the machine only if you can't get it to free up.

On a plunge router, first remove the springs from the base unit. Then use a penetrating oil, such as WD-40, and a paper towel or rag wrapped around a rod (a wood dowel works fine) to clean out the holes that accept the two guideposts. Then clean all of the old grease off the springs and wipe down the guideposts.

Use a paper towel or a rag wetted with WD-40 to get into the threads, grooves, gear tracks and other nooks and crannies of the lock and depth controls of your machine. An old toothbrush also comes in handy here. Go over any moving or sliding parts, looking for burrs, rough spots, binding or excess wear. Use files, stones and emery paper to correct any problems you find.

Also, examine the springs, nuts and washers for burrs and dis-



**Smooth out any burrs.** A burr on the guidepost can make for a sticky plunging action, so a little smoothing with a diamond stone could be in order.



**Work on the bores.** A cleaning stick, made from a piece of paper towel wrapped around a dowel, is used to clean out the holes that accept the guideposts.



**Brush on some grease.** Give the springs a generous coating of lithium grease before reinstalling them in the guideposts.

#### FIXED-BASE FIX-UP

A finicky height-adjustment mechanism on a fixed-base router can be smoothed out with a minimum of fuss.



**Keep it clean.** Wipe down the inside of the base and outside of the motor with penetrating oil, such as WD-40.

Take care of your teeth. Some routers have a rack-and-gear mechanism. Any burrs on the teeth need to be smoothed with a needle file.



A misaligned rack-and-gear mechanism won't operate smoothly. Sometimes it takes just a few light taps from a hammer to realign the parts.



torted or worn-out parts. Washers especially can get cupped or chewed up, making the controls hard to work and lock handles difficult to tighten. If the router has a rack-and-gear mechanism, use a needle file to clean up any burrs down in the gear teeth that can cause interference.

On a fixed-base router, use a paper towel or rag wetted with WD-40 to clean the barrel of the motor and the inside of the base. Some fixed-base routers have a motor housing that threads into the base. Make it a habit to clean out chips and sawdust that get caught between the base and motor. Also, adding an occasional thin coat of wax to the sliding surfaces can reduce wear and help extend the life of the parts.

Eventually, these parts can wear to the point that it becomes hard to thread the motor or lock it in place. If you find that's the case, and if the base is metal, the most cost-effective fix is simply to replace the base. Little can be done for plastic routers because typically both the base and the body are worn out.

Now you can reassemble the machine, lubricating as you work along. Shafts and threads that are somewhat protected from sawdust can get a coat of light oil (such as sewing-machine oil) or lithium grease. On parts that get more exposure to sawdust, such as the guideposts or a sliding motor, it's best to use a stick lubricant or a good wax to make the parts slide smoothly.

#### Caring for the collet

A typical router bit spins at 25,000 rpm. To prevent slippage, the collet on the router must maintain a viselike grip on the shank of the bit. So it makes sense to keep the collet in good working order.

In time, grime can build up in both the collet nut and the collet, effectively reducing the squeeze on the shank. A collet that isn't properly lubricated can also have less gripping strength.

The nut and collet can also begin to wear or get distorted. And it doesn't take a lot of wear or distortion to cause problems. Indeed, a change of just a couple of thousandths of an inch can prevent the chuck from fully gripping the bit.

A collet that's worn or distorted can lead to vibration. And that could damage the shank of the bit or the inside of the collet. Or it can cause the bit to creep from the collet, changing the depth of cut as you rout. Should the bit creep far enough, the entire shank could come out in the middle of a cut—the woodworking equivalent of a nuclear meltdown.

Fortunately, it takes only a moment to make sure the surfaces of the collet are clean and properly lubricated. The procedure is pretty straightforward. Remove the router bit and unscrew the nut, then lift the collet from the spindle. On some routers, the nut stays attached to the collet.

Once the collet is out, you can blow out any sawdust. Also give a quick visual inspection to the taper inside the end of the spindle. The tapered surfaces should be smooth, almost polished. And the tapers should be straight, not worn into a bell shape.

Check the collet for cracks, which sometimes show up along the edge, particularly on thin-walled collets. Replace the collet if you spot one. Any burrs or rust need to be smoothed out. I use a fine stone on the tapered surface. On the inside, emery paper (220 grit or finer) wrapped around a dowel works well.

It's important to use a light touch when using a stone or emery paper. The idea is to remove the rough spots without changing the shape of the parts. The collet must fit precisely in the spindle



taper. Be sure to clean off any grit left by the emery paper or stones. The grit will cause rapid wear if not removed.

If you find that a bit has spun inside the collet, chewing up the bore, the collet should be replaced. This sort of damage cannot be fixed and will allow bits to slip, damaging their shanks.

If the spindle taper is chewed up, the router is probably due for retirement. On some routers the spindle taper is a separate part that threads onto the end of the spindle. But it typically requires special tools to remove and replace it.

If the critical surfaces are in good shape, it takes just a few steps to clean and lube the parts. Slightly moisten the corner of a paper towel (or clean rag) with WD-40. Then wipe down the inside of the nut, the collet and the inside and outside of the end of the spindle. After that, use your fingernail to get the towel into the threads on the spindle.

Before cleaning the outside of the collet, tear off a small piece of the oil-treated towel and use a thin dowel to force the towel through the bore of the collet. Because the bore is the part of the collet that actually grips the bit shank, you don't want to leave oil residue there. So run some pieces of clean towel through the bore to make sure all of the oil is gone.

#### Worn-out brushes need replacing

To produce high power in a light, compact package, a router uses a universal-type motor. Common to this motor is a pair of small carbon blocks, called brushes, that rub against the commutator, a part that spins with a surface speed of some 60 mph. These brushes eventually wear down. When they wear too much, the router starts to complain. So it's a good idea to check the brushes once in a while. And replace them before they wear too much.

One sign of worn brushes is an increasing amount of sparking that can be seen through the air vents on top of the router. Another common symptom is a motor that cuts in and out under load, or one that intermittently fails to start.

Running a router with badly worn brushes for any length of time can damage the soft copper surface of the commutator. Once that

#### **CLEAN THE COLLET**

The collet grips the shank of the router bit. But the collet won't grip as well if it isn't clean.



if necessary, remove the ring. Some collets are attached to the nut with a snap ring. External snap-ring pliers, sold by autoparts stores, are used to remove the ring.



**Clean out burrs or rust.** Use a dowel wrapped in 220-grit or finer emery paper to remove burrs or rust inside the collet.



**Make sure the center of the collet is clean.** The inside of the collet grips the shank of the router bit. So after cleaning the collet, run several pieces of clean towel through the center of the collet to remove any residual oil or grit.

#### REPLACING THE BRUSHES

A router with badly worn brushes won't run well. Replace the brushes before they start to cause problems.



Accessing brushes from the side of the router. On a router with side access to the brushes, remove a cap, then simply pull out the brush (along with an attached spring and lead wire) from the motor housing.

Accessing brushes from the top of the router. Some routers need the top housing removed to get at the brushes. Use a paper clip shaped into a long hook to grab and remove each brush.



happens, the replacement brushes are going to wear faster than they should. Or worse yet, the motor may be ruined.

There is no sure guideline for how often to check the brushes for wear. Most owner's manuals recommend a check every 50 to 100 hours of running time. But running time isn't easy to track, so I just check them once or twice a year.

So how do you know when a brush needs to be replaced? A few manufacturers mold a wear line on the brush. Once worn to the

line, it's time for a new brush. Most of the time, however, the brush won't have a wear line. When that's the case, check whether the owner's manual tells you when to replace the brush.

If the manual isn't helping (and that's not uncommon), there's a pretty good rule of thumb that applies here: Replace the brush when it becomes shorter than it is wide. For example, a typical ¼-in.-thick by ¾-in.-wide by ¾-in.long brush (when new) should be replaced when it

wears to ¾ in. long. By the way, worn or damaged brushes should always be replaced in pairs.

Most router manufacturers have made brush-changing a simple procedure. On many machines, you can reach the brushes by removing two dime-sized plastic caps set 180° apart on the top of the machine. With the caps removed, the brushes will easily slide out of their brass housings. Brushes held in by threaded caps are typically bonded to a spring and lead wire.

Some routers have the brushes inside the plastic housing that covers the top part of the motor. Held on by a few screws, the cov-

er is usually simple to remove, although some makers hide the screws under labeling that must be peeled off or cut. With the cover removed, the brush assemblies should be easy to spot. Most likely, they are going to be held in position by flat coil springs.

A paper clip comes in handy here. Straighten the clip and bend one end into a small hook. Slip the hook under the spring, then pull it back to release the brush. Be careful, though. The brush could shatter if the spring snaps back against it.

> After checking the length of the brush, it's also a good idea to inspect its general condition. A bad electrical connection or heavy use can burn the brush, causing it to crack or crumble.

> While you have the brushes out of the router, take a moment to look over the springs and lead wires that usually are attached to the back of the brush. On the springs, look for evidence of burning or cracking. And check the wire to see whether it is frayed, broken or

even pulled out of the brush. Any one of these problems is a good reason to install fresh brushes.

Replacement brushes are typically available from the manufacturer. If they can't supply brushes because the motor is too old, a motor repair shop might be able to help. By the way, when installing new brushes, make sure they slide easily into their housings. If they don't, file them down as needed to get a good fit.

Watch It on the web Visit finewood working.com for John White's tips on replacing a router's brushes.

In addition to his work as a contributing editor, John White also helps keep the Fine Woodworking shop in smooth running order.

# Dressing Up a Basic Box

Traditional plinth and cornice plus a curved front transform a simple case piece

Y ROGER HOLMES



Most woodworkers that I know spend three quarters of their time making boxes of one sort or another. Boxes for books, clothing, linen and blankets, dishes, cutlery, keepsakes and odds and ends. We even spend a great deal of time making boxes for boxes, i.e., drawers for a chest or other case piece.

Designing with boxes is deceptively simple. First you figure out the right size and configuration of box or boxes to store or display the desired items. Then you try to make the boxes attractive. A recent request to build a pair of bedside cabinets for friends allowed me to explore methods of enhancing the basic box.

Wedged between the bed and a wall in many bedrooms, most bedside cabinets don't benefit from exposed joinery or lovely wood you don't get much of a view of either. Trying to think outside the box, 1 started sketching various curvy alternatives, deciding on the simplest of them all—curving the front plane of the cabinet along a gentle arc. For centuries simple curves have been used to break the four-square rigidity of a box without sacrificing the advantages of rectilinear construction.

A good start, but it wasn't enough. I wanted to add some visual weight to the top and bottom, something a little more substantial than the %-in.-thick edges of the box. The solutions—a 5-in.-tall

#### DETAILS MAKE THE DIFFERENCE

Mitered corners of this cornice are not 45°. Take angle measurements for the curved front pieces from working drawings.





**Dovetails on the skew.** Holmes cuts the dovetails on the skew rather than flattening the face where the joint comes together. While tricky, it adds to the subtle details of superb craftsmanship of the piece.

plinth and 2-in.-high cornice—are also traditional, even classical. As far back as the Egyptians, architects have used the plinth to raise a box off the ground and, in a sense, put it on display. They added a cornice on top, like a crown, terminating the structure with a flourish. Furniture makers have used both elements extensively.

My plinth is slightly larger than the box it supports, and simple moldings make the transition between the two elements.

A bead molding announces the beginning of the cornice. The body of the cornice is the same size as the box, but the grain runs horizontally on the sides, setting it off subtly from the vertical grain of the box below. Set in slightly from the cornice body, the cove-molded top panel finishes the job.

#### **Construction notes**

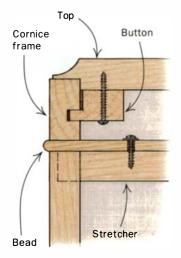
Adding a curve, plinth or cornice is a timeconsuming but rewarding way to make something special out of a simple box. I laminated the curved drawer front and rails for the plinth and cornice out of maple. I resawed the stock to about  $\frac{3}{22}$  in. thick, then pressed the pieces between male and female forms made of medium-density fiberboard (MDF). For more on this type of laminating, see *FWW* #145, pp. 56-63.

The plinth rails and legs were joined with mortise and tenons. Joining the curved front rail and leg required some careful layout but wasn't difficult to cut by hand or machine. The molding required slightly different cutter profiles for the curved and straight pieces to ensure an accurate fit at the corners. The molding was glued to the top of the rail-to-leg assembly. The plinth was screwed to the carcase through slots in the molding. The slots allow for seasonal movement.

The cornice was the trickiest element. I assembled the cornice frame, mitering the front corners. I attached the rabbeted cornice top to the frame, gluing the front edge and buttoning along the sides to allow for movement. Next, I attached the mitered bead molding to the carcase, gluing it down to the front edge and screwing it to the sides through slots, which allow the carcase to move. Finally, I glued the cornice assembly to the bead molding.

Roger Holmes is a former associate editor of Fine Woodworking. He lives in Lincoln, Neb., where he publishes books and works wood.

Plinth raises the piece off the ground. The plinth makes the box look less like a box and provides a structural base for the cabinet.



Groove for buttons

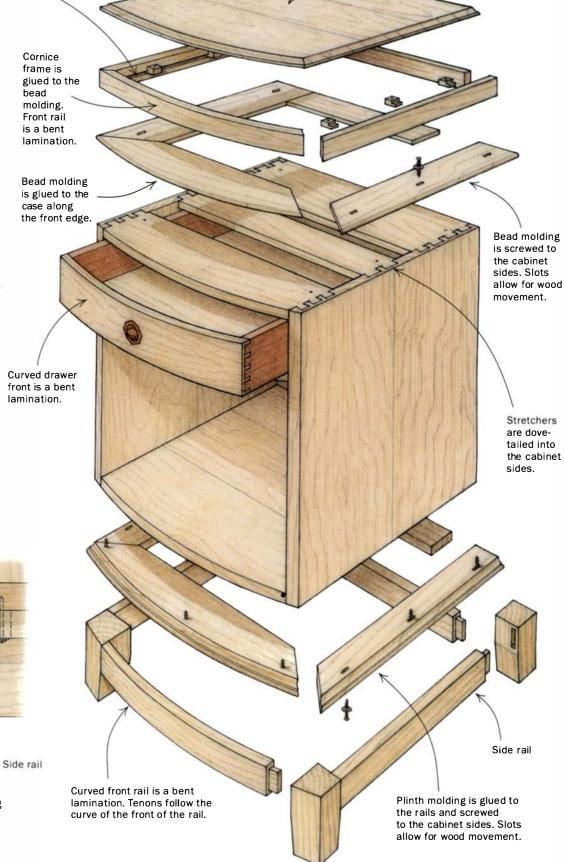
CORNICE DETAIL

#### AN ELEGANT Case from Top to bottom

Construction of this box is straightforward, except for the curved front. Holmes uses slotted holes for the screws where wood movement is likely to be an issue. The piece shown here is 18 in. deep by 19 in. wide by 28½ in. tall.

Plinth molding

Front rail



edge and attached with buttons along the sides and back.

Top,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick, is glued to the

cornice frame along the front

Drawings: Vince Babak

PLINTH DETAIL

Leg

# Surface Prep: Why Sanding Isn't Enough

Three-step process leaves a flawless surface for finishing

BY PHILIP C. LOWE

s the knives on your jointer and planer go dull after the first few board feet, the surfaces of your boards take a turn for the worse. Instead of cutting the wood cleanly, the dull knives heat the surface and pound it into a compressed layer of fibers. Unfortunately, many woodworkers go straight to sandpaper at this point, removing just the tool marks and no more. Without slicing well below that crushed layer, they never see the full beauty of the wood. Minute characteristics, such as the pores and medullary rays, are obscured. To expose these hidden elements, the surface must be cut cleanly. One reason why antiques have such a glow is that all of the surfaces were planed and scraped.

I haven't been able to improve much on the classic methods for

fine surface preparation. I still find that a sharp smoothing plane and scrapers are the most efficient tools to get the best surface. Aside from cutting quickly below that "compression layer," these tools leave a dead-flat surface and produce less dust.

The following process may seem like a lot of bother, but each stage involves only a few strokes with a well-tuned tool to remove the marks made by the previous tool. Don't get me wrong—I love the thickness planer as much as the next guy. It takes away hours of drudgery, leaving more time for joinery and ornamentation. But it's just a starting point for fine surface preparation.

Philip C. Lowe runs a furniture-making school in Beverly, Mass.

#### STEP 1 HANDPLANE ALL SURFACES

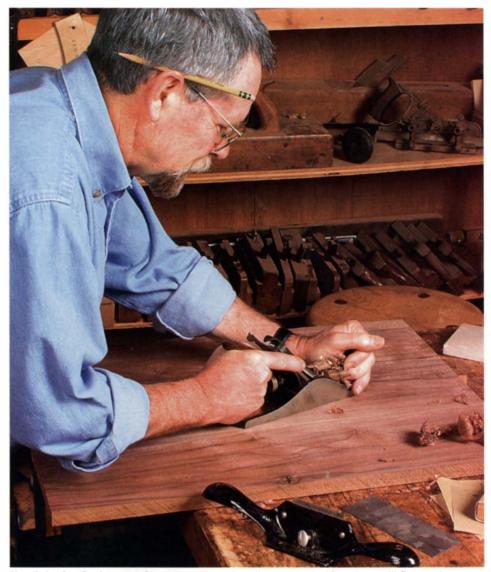
The process starts after the parts have been thickness-planed and the panels have been joined. Begin by planing all surfaces with a No. 4 smoother. Sharpen the blade with a slight curve over its entire width, leaving the corners about <sup>1</sup>/<sub>64</sub> in. back from the center. This crown prevents the corners from digging in. An iron that is correctly ground and properly adjusted laterally leaves a series of subtle undulations or hollows in the surface.

A handplane quickly flattens a surface, leaving it level but textured. A random-orbit sander, on the other hand, just follows the ups and downs that are already there. If you put a glossy finish on a tabletop that has gone straight from glue-up to sandpaper, be sure not to look at it in a raking light. You'll see hollows where there was planer snipe, where boards were misaligned and where the sander lingered.

#### TIPS FOR SUCCESS

Adjust the frog so that its leading edge lines up evenly with the throat. If it is skewed, the blade will not project through the throat squarely. Make sure the bottom edge of the chipbreaker meets the blade cleanly. If there are any gaps, the chipbreaker will clog with shavings and prevent cutting. File and hone the chipbreaker flat along its bottom edge.

Like most surfacing tools, the handplane should be pushed in the direction of the grain but skewed slightly to create a shearing action. The cap iron should be tightened enough to keep the iron from shifting in use.



**Handplaning is the most important step.** A well-tuned smoothing plane will flatten the surface quickly and slice below the "compression layer" left by planer blades. To make the job easier, rub some paraffin on the sole and skew the plane slightly to create a shearing action.



A slightly crowned plane blade won't dig in at the corners. Grind and hone a gentle curve across the entire width of the blade, with the corners about <sup>3</sup>/<sub>44</sub> in. back from the center.



Secure the blade tightly. Planing with the tool held at an angle puts lateral pressure on the blade and can shift it out of alignment.

#### **STEP 2 REMOVE TEAROUT WITH A CABINET SCRAPER**

Even the best-tuned smoothing plane leaves undulations and tearout. These imperfections become quite apparent once a finish has been applied. The Stanley No. 80 cabinet scraper, with its 2¾-in.-wide blade, removes these textures, leaving even shallower undulations in their place while maintaining the level surface.

The blade of the cabinet scraper is tipped forward in the body of the tool at about 30°. The edge is burnished like a card scraper, but it starts out at a different angle. File a 45° bevel along its edge using a second-cut mill file, then hone it on medium and fine stones to create a sharp edge for burnishing. To create the burr, hold the blade in a vise and draw a burnisher along the edge.

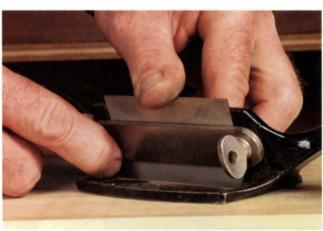
#### TIPS FOR SUCCESS

To prevent the sharp edge from getting nicked, place the blade in the tool by sliding it up through the throat. When setting up the tool, loosen the thumbscrew on the back of the body until there is no tension applied to the blade. Now place the body on a flat surface, let the blade drop down level with the sole and tighten the screws to hold the iron securely. Turning the thumbscrew on the back of the body bows the blade, which makes the cutting edge protrude and regulates the amount of cut.

Push the cabinet scraper along the grain, removing the undulations and tearout left by the plane. The hollows left by the No. 80 are shallow, but if a finish were applied at this stage, the unevenness of the surface would still be apparent. The card scraper is the next step.



Burnish the hook onto the edge. Start with the burnisher at 45°. Then tilt it slightly toward level for subsequent strokes.



**Place the tool on a flat surface.** Loosen the thumbscrews and let the blade drop down level with the sole. Then tighten the screws while keeping the blade in contact with the surface.

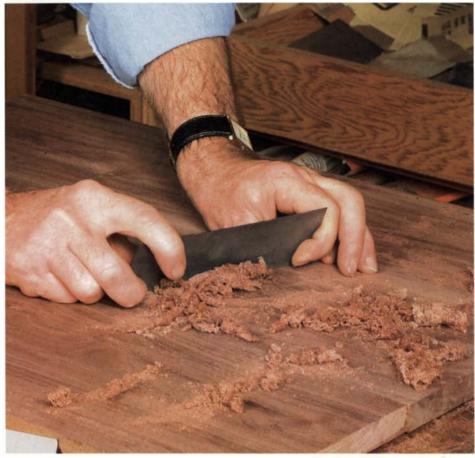
Next, tighten the thumbscrew on the back side. This bows the blade, regulating the depth of cut by making the blade protrude from the sole.



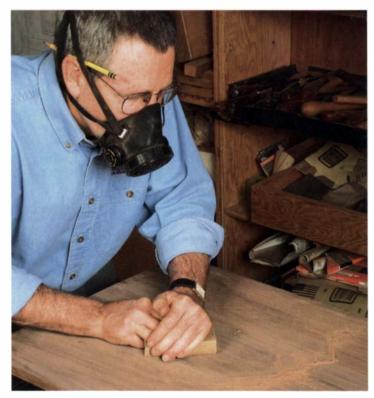


**The Stanley No. 80 cabinet scraper removes material faster and more uniformly than a card scraper.** Continue until all of the handplane marks and most of the tearout are gone. Again, angle the tool for better cutting action.

#### STEP 3 HAND-SCRAPE AND SAND



**Use a wide card scraper to remove the subtle hollows left by the cabinet scraper and any remaining tearout.** The flat blade should be bowed in the hands as it is pushed or pulled across the work. Scrape in the direction of the grain, and skew the tool slightly.



No power sanding needed. Start with 120 grit. Sand evenly and use a corklined sanding block to maintain the flat surface. The card, or hand, scraper cleans up nicely after the first two tools, leaving much subtler depressions. Like the cabinet scraper, this blade employs a burr as its cutting edge. However, the edges are filed and honed to 90°, leaving four square corners to be turned over into cutting hooks using a burnisher (for more on sharpening and using a scraper, see *FWW* #147, pp. 94-96).

When this wide tool is sharpened correctly, it will surface a board quickly. it should be bowed slightly in the hands and pushed or dragged across the surface. A card scraper removes any leftover tearout or tool marks from a board, but it leaves a slightly detectable texture.

#### **OKAY, BREAK OUT THE SANDPAPER**

To bring the panel to final smoothness, go through a few grits of sandpaper. Start with 120 grit wrapped around a block of wood that has a thin piece of fine cork glued to the surface. Be careful to make all strokes in the direction of the grain.

Next, raise the grain by wetting the surface with a damp rag. Let it dry and jump to the next grit of sandpaper (150) and continue through 180 and 220 grits.

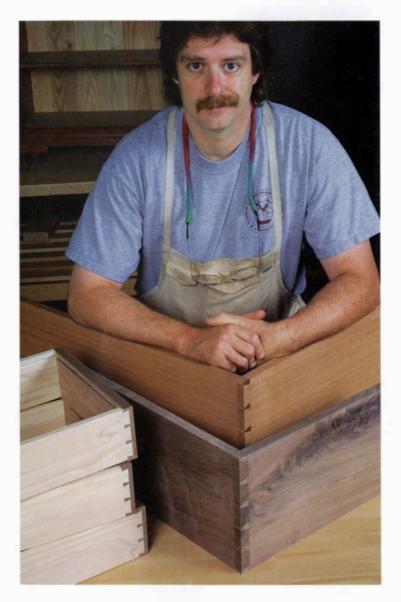
#### WORTH THE EFFORT

Each of these steps is essential to the process, and together they will produce the finest surface possible for staining and finishing. Tune up your tools, and give it a try. You will uncover a clarity in your wood surfaces that might surprise you.



**Raise the grain.** After the first sanding grit, wet the surface with a damp rag and let it dry before continuing through the grits to 220.

# Tablesawn Dovetails



## Accuracy and hand-cut look in half the time

BY STEVE LATTA

Dovetailing—time-tested, reliable and strong—is also ornamental and should reflect the personality of the builder. For this to happen, the cabinetmaker must control the number of pins and tails and their size and spacing. Unfortunately, most router dovetailing jigs don't allow for that type of expression. The appearance of the final joint, with thick pins and uniform spacing, is void of personality.

Hand-cutting represents the other end of the spectrum. The size and spacing of the pins are determined by the cabinetmaker. Combine that with the natural irregularities of handwork, and this technique yields a look that is truly wonderful, tying the builder to traditions that are hundreds of years old. However, it requires a great deal of time and skill.

I teach students a tablesaw method that bridges the gap between router-cut and totally hand-cut dovetails. The technique guarantees accuracy while allowing you to control spacing and size. The tails can be as close together as the width of your sawblade. And it's easy to make the spacing irregular, another sign of handwork.

The main problem my students have with hand-cutting dovetails is crooked sawcuts, which come back to haunt them when they use the tails to lay out the pins. Any irregularities create gaps and splits when the boards are joined. Cutting the tails on a tablesaw, using a miter-gauge setup or a guide block riding the rip fence, ensures square cuts. This leads to an accurate transfer and, inevitably, a better joint. The guide-block setup also lets you run a stack of parts in one pass.

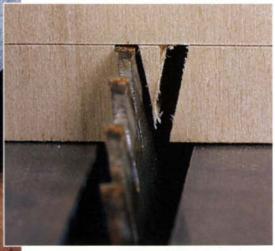
Another big advantage is that you spend less time on layout. For multiple dovetails that are identical, the tails need to be marked on only a single piece of stock. The tablesaw setup guarantees repeatability. This also means that pieces are interchangeable, so when running components such as drawer sides, I send a few extra parts along for the ride. If one gets damaged later, a replacement is at hand.

The pins are pretty easy, as long as the layout is transferred accurately with a marking knife. I use machines to remove the waste between the pins and then pare them by hand, working to the incised line.

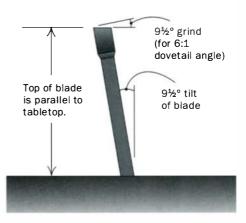
#### Have a blade specially sharpened

Years back I read an article where a cabinetmaker ground all of the teeth of a table-

#### CUSTOM-GROUND BLADE IS THE KEY



**Angled teeth make for perfect tail cuts.** With the sawteeth ground to the dovetail angle, the blade can be tilted to the same angle, making the top of the cut flush with the scribe line. Only a small triangle of waste stock is left.



**Tablesaw setup involves a tall support board attached between two miter gauges.** A simple stop and clamp allow for accurate repeat cuts.

saw blade 11½° in one direction and used the blade strictly for dovetailing. Fascinated by this idea, I spent \$12 to have an old narrow-kerf blade ground this way to work with my Unisaw. I had another blade sharpened in the reverse direction to fit my left-tilting Powermatic 66.

When tilted to the proper angle, the top edges of the teeth should be parallel to the surface of the table. Although this tablesaw technique will work with a standard blade, the cut will not reach all the way into the corner. The specially ground blade cuts a perfect corner, leaving only the small triangle of waste between the cuts.

You can have your blade ground to your favorite dovetail angle. I chose a 5:1 angle,

which works out to 11½°, but you might prefer 6:1 (9½°) or an 8:1 ratio (7°). The cost of having a blade custom ground is usually under \$20 (a couple of grinding sources are listed below). The blade will handle its light task for many years without resharpening. I'm still on my first one.

#### SOURCES FOR GRINDING

Forrest Manufacturing (800-733-7111) will grind an angle on any square-tipped blade for \$11.

Freud Manufacturing (800-472-7307) has a list of regrinding services around the country. I recommend using a carbide-tipped blade that has a flat-top grind. Squaretipped teeth like this are common on older blades and blades designed for ripping. The problem with alternate-top-bevel (ATB) teeth is that too much of the carbide may have to be removed to get each tooth down to a common angle, and then the blade may not cut properly. Try telling your local sharpening service what you want; they may be able to work with almost any blade.

#### Cut the tails first

When teaching students to cut dovetails, I lay down a simple rule: pencil marks for the tails, knife marks for the pins. Because

#### MARK AND CUT TAILS





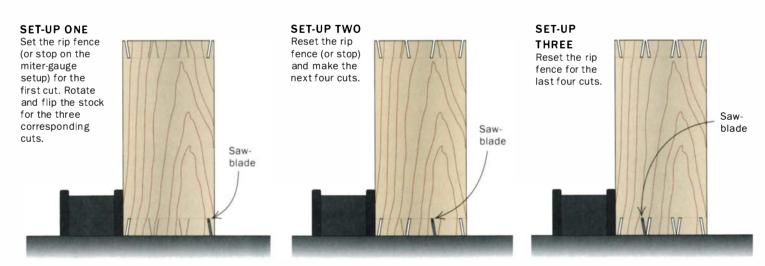
Make a test cut to set your sliding bevel tool. Use that setting to lay out your dovetails.

**The rip-fence-and-support-block method works well for smaller parts.** In this case the rip fence acts as the stop, making it possible to run up to six parts at a time and keep them aligned.



#### FOUR CUTS ARE POSSIBLE WITH EACH SETUP.

If the dovetail layout is symmetrical, these setups allow you to make up to four cuts without moving the stop or rip fence. And the dovetails have to be laid out on only one end of one board.



the tails are cut first, it's no big deal if your cut misses the pencil mark by a little. If it's a scribe line, however, you'll have to cut or pare all the way to that line to remove it and get rid of the small blowouts from severed fibers. Of course, I use a marking gauge to scribe the depths on both the pins and tails boards.

**Size matters**—Basically, I cut the tails by setting the board on end and pushing it through the angled blade. However, depending on the size of the workpiece, I do this in two different ways. For large case pieces, I use drywall screws to attach a support board of medium-density fiberboard (MDF) to a pair of miter gauges, which makes a very stable jig. Then I clamp a stop onto this board to allow repeat cuts. With a very high support board and a waxed table, I've made dovetail cuts on boards standing over 6 ft. tall.

Rather than using a miter-gauge setup for narrow pieces such as drawer sides or drawer stretchers, pieces can be guided by a heavier chunk of stock riding against the rip fence (I save the cutoffs from bedposts for this purpose). This method has a couple of advantages: It's quicker to set up, and the stop, which is the rip fence in this case, is easier to adjust.

Typically, I'll run each set of drawer sides as a pair, cutting through both simultaneously. For larger-scale jobs, with several drawers equal in height, I often run a stack of six parts in one shot. The rip fence keeps them aligned. Once again, this support block also works to prevent chipout, so make sure each cut goes into fresh stock.

**Setting the blade height**—For throughdovetails, when using the marking gauge to scribe the baseline, go a hair deeper than the thickness of the mating piece. This will cause you to leave the tails slightly proud when the joint comes together; then they can be planed flush to create a perfect appearance. The same should be done for the pins. Half-blind dovetails, however, should be laid out for a flush fit.

Scribe a piece of scrap stock and use it to fine-tune the blade height. Tilt the blade to the appropriate angle and raise it slowly, making several test cuts until the blade is cutting right at the line. If you accidentally go too high, reposition the support board or flip the support block. That board or block backs up the cut to prevent chipout.

#### RABBET, THEN REMOVE WASTE





When the blade is hitting the scribe line exactly, you can use the sawkerf in the scrap piece to set the angle of your adjustable bevel. Lay out the dovetails on your first workpiece. Move the stop block so that the blade lines up with the pencil line, then guide the piece through the cut.

### Rabbet the tails before cleaning out the waste

Before I clean out the waste between the tail cuts, I rabbet the inside edge of the

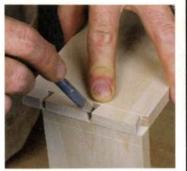
**Rabbet the tails.** A small rabbet behind the tails creates a clean inside edge on the finished joint and makes it easier to locate the tails over the pins board when transferring the layout. It also protects the corners of the tails when the boards are stacked.

Latta prefers the scroll saw for removing waste stock between tall cuts. He cuts directly across the scribe line, leaving no waste, and the job is done in one step. This waste also can be removed quickly with a chisel.

joint. The rabbet is flush with the bottom of the tail sockets and serves a number of purposes. Most importantly, it makes it much easier to locate the tails board on the pins board, resulting in a precise layout transfer. Rabbeting the tails also leaves a clean corner on the inside of the finished joint, with the shoulder covering blowout, milling errors and glue squeeze-out.

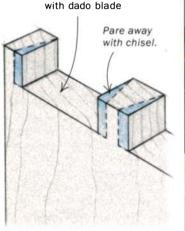
Cut this rabbet *after* making the tail cuts. If the rabbet is there first, you will get blowout when cutting the tails. When you

#### THROUGH-DOVETAIL PINS



**Transfer the layout.** The rabbet makes it much easier to keep the boards correctly aligned. Use a knife to mark pins; the scored line will guide your chisel later.

Area cut away



Use a dado blade to remove as much stock as possible. Again, the rip-fence and support-block setup allows multiple workpieces to be run at once.





**Paring to the line.** The dado blade (or a router) will leave a square, clean bottom between the pins but small triangles of wood to be pared away. The combination of a chisel and knife works well for paring right to the scribe line and then severing the fibers at the inside corner of the pin.

put the rabbeted side against the miter fence, there will be no support there for the cut. However, rabbet the tails before cleaning out the waste between the angled tablesaw cuts. There will be less waste to clean out and the rabbet will help guide your chisel if you're chopping by hand.

For small to medium workpieces, make a shoulder that's less than <sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in. deep. You can make this cut in a single pass over the tablesaw blade. For carcase pieces or drawer stretchers <sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in. or thicker, when the rabbet is thicker than a sawblade, make a shoulder cut followed by a cheek cut on the tablesaw.

It is critical that this rabbet hit the scribe line exactly. Otherwise, the joint won't fit or there will be an unsightly gap on the inside corner. After rabbeting the inside of the tails, don't forget to reset your marking gauge for the pins, which now have less stock to pass through.

**Clean out the tails**—I prefer to use a scroll saw to cut away the waste. The thin blade can slide sideways down to the base of the tablesaw cut and then cut straight across the bottom in one shot. Cut to the scribe line. It's a waste of time to stay shy of the line and leave the rest for hand-paring.

If you don't have a scroll saw, waste some of the stock out with a bandsaw and finish with a sharp chisel. Of course, chop only halfway into the workpiece before flipping it over and working in from the other side. Regardless of the method, this step goes quickly—especially if the spacing between the tails (the size of the pins) is kept to a minimum.

#### Now cut the pins

Use a marking knife or X-Acto when transferring the location of the tails to the pins board; a pencil line is just not accurate enough. Also, during the final paring, the tip of your chisel will fall right into the knife mark, leading to a perfect fit.

How you waste out the stock between pins depends on the type of dovetail being cut, the size of the workpieces and which machines you own.

#### Three options for through-dovetails-

For smaller workpieces, I use a scroll saw to clean out the waste between the pins. Cut in along the widest part of the pin and across the depth line. With a little practice you will be able to cut right to the scribe

#### HALF-BLIND DOVETAILS



line. Having removed the bulk of the waste, use a chisel and marking knife to pare away the remaining triangles of stock.

For larger case pieces with throughdovetails, or when you have a lot of parts to do, use either a router setup or a dado head on the tablesaw. By working with the board set on end, you can use the height adjustment on these machines to establish a clean and square surface at the bottom of these wide spaces.

A router with a straight bit leaves the cleanest cut at the bottom of the pin spaces, and it lets you work closer to the angled cheeks of the pins, but it involves one quick extra step. First clean out most of the material with a scroll saw or band-saw. The router will work more smoothly with less material to hog through. Because the router will be riding on the end of the board, clamp on a wide support block. This piece will also back up the cut. Remove as much stock as possible, then pare to your scribed layout lines with a sharp chisel or knife.

On the tablesaw, use the double-mitergauge setup. I usually stack the dado head to a <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-in. thickness, which doesn't hog away too much material in one pass but still makes the job go quickly. Just as before, if you go too high with your test cuts on scrap, reset the support board so that the cut plows through fresh stock. Place the workpiece so that the widest part of the pin is facing the dado head; that way any blowout will be mostly in a waste area. Again, finish the joint by hand.

#### Router setup for half-blinds-The

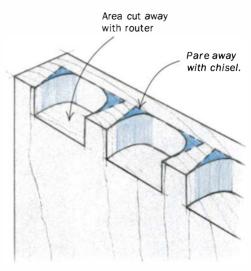
router-and-support-block setup works well for just about all half-blind dovetails, whether fitting dovetailed stretchers into the tops of table legs, drawer sides into drawer fronts or case tops and bottoms into sides. Once again, set the router's cutting depth exactly to the scribe line. Finish the pins with a chisel and knife.

#### Method is a good compromise

I'd love to teach my students to cut all of their dovetails by hand, cherishing both the process and final product. But their skill levels and the reality of the marketplace they're entering simply won't allow for that. The structural integrity and final appearance of the joint is what matters most. With this tablesaw technique, you get most of the character of a hand-cut joint in much less time. All in all, it's a compromise I can live with.

Steve Latta is a furniture-making instructor at the Thaddeus Stevens College of Technology in Lancaster, Pa.

**Rough them out freehand with a router.** The end-grain orientation makes it easy to control the cut as you work close to the lines. Clamp the workpiece to an extra block to support the base of the router.





**Finish with a sharp chisel.** For accurate results when making the final paring cuts, start the chisel in the scored layout marks.



**Expect a flawless fit.** A few light taps should be enough to close the joint.

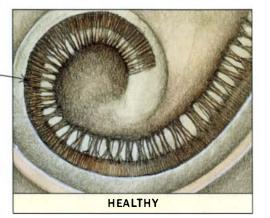
# Protect Your Hearing in the Shop

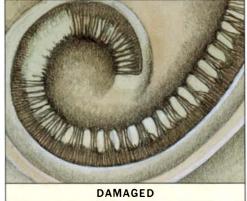
Choose ear protection that's comfortable, and learn how to use it correctly

DUTER EAR UTER EAR UTER EAR UTER EAR UDLE EAR UDLE EAR UNER EAR UNER

#### HOW WE HEAR

The outer ear collects sound waves and directs them inward to the ear canal, which ends at the eardrum. A vibrating eardrum transmits sound waves to three small bones (hammer, anvil and stirrup) in the middle ear that create mechanical vibrations within the fluid-filled cochlea in the inner ear. Extremely sensitive hair cells within the cochlea distribute the vibrations in the fluid to nerve fibers that create electrical impulses to carry the information to the brain via the auditory nerve.





The inside of a normal, healthy cochlea contains thousands of cilia and hair cells that transmit sound vibrations. Noise damage causes hair cells to die, resulting in hearing loss. **F** or nearly 20 years I was exposed to the often painfully loud whines of tablesaws and routers, banging hammers, whirring planers and the assorted din you hear daily in a small cabinet shop. Did I wear hearing protection? Well, some of the time, but more often than not, no. I'd characterize those habits more as careless than as cavalier. I had two sets of earmuffs—one good pair for an employee and one fairly cheap set that I'd use on occasion. What I didn't like about those earmuffs was that they just weren't comfortable. The cushion quickly lost its spring and softness, affecting the seal; the plastic covering around the cushion was scratchy and hot, and it stuck to sweaty skin on warm days.

After speaking with a number of people in the hearing conservation industry, from makers of protection devices to hearing-aid suppliers, it turns out that my experience was not uncommon. The biggest challenge many makers of hearing protectors face is making devices comfortable enough that people will actually use them. Another thing I learned is that the science behind the effort to provide good hearing protection can be quite complicated. But like most other fields of study, you don't have to understand all the science to benefit from its hard-won results. With that said, it may help to put some of that science into perspective.

#### Hearing loss-what is it, and what causes it?

The onslaught of damaged hearing can result from medical problems, including illnesses. But the most common cause of damage is being too close to too much loud noise for too long. How much is too much? Average daily noise levels of 80 decibels and lower pose no threat of hearing damage. Noise levels of 90 decibels and higher can be hazardous, and several machines in a woodshop exceed those levels (see the graphic at right). The duration of exposure has as much to do with it as the decibel level. Noise-induced damage is cumulatively degenerative and mostly irreversible.

Our outer ears collect sound (see the drawing on the facing page), directing it down the ear canal to the eardrum. Fluid in the inner ear conducts sound vibrations to the cochlea. The cochlea is to hearing what the retina is to seeing: Within each cochlea are approximately 35,000 tiny microscopic hairs, or cilia, that bend to the movements of fluid motions caused by the sound vibrations. The cilia connect to hair cells that set off nerve impulses that move through the auditory nerve to an area of the brain where the electrical messages translate into sounds the brain can recognize.

It is those cilia and hair cells that become the victims of noiseinduced hearing loss. Repeated loud blasts of sound (air guns and hammer blows) or extended high-pitched whines (routers and belt sanders) can simply obliterate them or wear them out. And when those hair cells are destroyed and disappear, they don't grow back.

### Noise-reduction ratings are the standard of measure

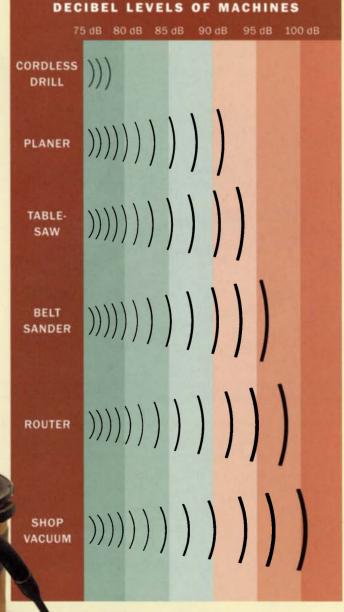
Look at any package of earmuffs or disposable plugs, and you'll find a government-mandated noise-reduction rating (NRR), which is an ideal laboratory measure. The NRR figure (usually in the teens or 20s) represents in decibels how much noise—on average across a spectrum of frequencies—that particular device will attenuate, or reduce. Lab



#### Shop noise: How loud is it?

We set up a sound meter in the Fine Woodworking shop and took readings on machines and power tools running under load. We placed the meter on a tripod at ear level off the floor and placed it at a distance from the machines that would approxi-

mate an operator's position. Listed below are the decibel levels of the equipment we tested. Prolonged exposure to noises louder than 90 decibels poses the greatest threat.



Not a surprise for many. The loudest machine in the shop is the vacuum.

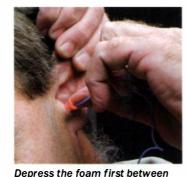
#### PLUGS



#### DISPOSABLE FOAM PLUGS

Learning to fit disposable foam plugs requires an education. Inserted properly, foam plugs offer considerable protection.





FOAM PLUGS your fingers, then pull up and back on the ear to insert the plug.



**REUSABLE PLUGS** Barbed plugs are like toggle bolts:

The soft plastic expands after being inserted into the ear canal. Hearing bands are convenient but offer the least amount of protection.

BARBED PLUGS



#### CUSTOM-MADE EARPLUGS

In the price range of \$65 to \$80, custom-fitted plugs are the most expensive alternative for plug-type protection. You can get plugs made with a filtered air channel (that facilitates conversation while wearing them) that offer protection with an NRR of 25 decibels to 29 decibels. Custom plugs without the air channel are rated as high as 37 decibels. You know these plugs will fit perfectly because they are made from an actual mold of each of your ears. To have a set made, look in your local yellow pages for a certified hearing specialist or

a hearing-ald supplier.

technicians arrive at the figure by averaging the effects on at least 10 different people fitted with that device in a lab. Higher numbers signify greater effectiveness. However, in the real world these ratings don't mean a whole lot.

In the real world, people don't always fit themselves with a hearing-protection device correctly, as is often the case with plugs. One manufacturer I spoke with makes foam earplugs with an NRR of 29 decibels and a set of muffs with an NRR of 22 decibels. So I asked the scientist in the research and development lab whether I could then conclude that the foam plugs offered considerably better protection. The answer was a resounding no; as a matter of fact, the opposite is true. Earmuffs are relatively idiot-proof: You put them over your ears, and the spring action holds them firmly in place. Generic-sized foam plugs don't fit all ears the same, and many people simply don't know how to install them properly. So in the real world, the muffs usually offer better protection despite their lower rating.

And in the real world, people don't always use the device when they're exposed to noise. Is one quick cut on the tablesaw always worth a walk across the room to pick up that set of muffs you left on the workbench? One manufacturer suggested that for a more accurate and realistic assessment of how well a hearing-protection device will reduce sound within a workplace, you could roughly divide its NRR figure in half.

#### There are many types of gear on the market

Among the three or four major manufacturers, woodworkers have never been offered more choices than they have now. The two major categories of products offered—muffs and plugs—can be broken down into several subsets of hearing-protection devices (for a list of sources, please visit finewoodworking.com).

**Disposable foam plugs**—These things are surprisingly effective—as long as you learn how to fit yourself with them properly and for about 20 cents a pair, you can't beat the price. We found one brand (Howard Leight Industries) with an NRR of 33 decibels. To fit them, it's important to insert them fully into the ear canal; otherwise, they won't offer much protection. Depress the foam by rolling it between your fingers. Pull back and up on your outer ear with one hand (which gives you better access to the ear canal) while inserting them with the other. As the foam begins to expand



Custom-fitted plugs offer the best for the most. For people who already have damaged hearing or who simply want firstrate protection and don't mind paying for it, custom plugs can be the answer. Here, silicone is injected into the ear to make a mold.

PLUGS

it sounds as though you've got an ear full of soda water for a few minutes until the foam fully regains it shape.

Foam plugs come with or without cords that hold a pair together. With the cord you're less likely to plop down the plugs on a workbench covered with sawdust.

**Reusable plugs and hearing bands**—Reusable plugs are made of soft plastic rather than foam. They're tapered and have successively larger barbed rings of the flexible plastic, which block off the ear canal. A hearing band is worn under the chin instead of over the head. The spring action of the plastic band holds two foam pads in place. But the pads cover only the outside of the ear canal, so they offer the least amount of protection of all of the devices I examined.

It actually hurt to wear the reusable plugs. The hearing band was just the opposite—comfortable and convenient. The NRR for the hearing band is low (20, 21 decibels), so it wouldn't be my first choice for protection from really loud noises. But when you're putting on hearing protection and taking it off repeatedly, there is

something to be said for the convenience of leaving the band hanging around your neck. Also, you can wear the band and a set of safety glasses or goggles at the same time without compromising the hearing protection you are getting.

**Muffs**—Among the various brands of muffs, you'll find a wide range of choices regarding cost and comfort. Surprise—the more expensive ones (\$20 or more) are the most comfortable, but even the lower priced versions (less than \$10) are fairly cozy until they get too old and worn out. NRRs of muffs vary from as low as 15 decibels to as high as 33 decibels.

The one big downside with muffs is that you can't wear them with safety glasses without sacrificing their effectiveness, because the stem of the glasses breaks the seal of the foam surrounding the ears. They also don't work well with full-face masks. You can wear them with a set of goggles held in place with an elastic band, but many people don't like wearing goggles because they tend to fog up, obscuring good vision.

More than one industry source suggests a solution for people who have to face extended exposure to extremely loud environments or people who already have hearing damage and can't risk exacerbating it. Wearing both the foam plugs and earmuffs at the same time increases the level of hearing protection by about 6 decibels.



#### UNUSUAL MUFFS FOR THE MONEY

Here are two special exceptions to your standard foam-filled earmuffs. Leightning Powered by Pro-Ears, made by Howard Leight Industries (800-327-1110), are marketed primarily to gun users, who need protection from the loud impulse noise of shots being fired. Battery-powered electronics, small built-in microphones and independent volume controls for each ear allow the person wearing these earmuffs to monitor conversations while loud noises are electronically compressed to safe levels. Wearing these muffs, you can still hear what goes on around you, but the noises don't hurt. At sporting-goods stores these muffs sell for about \$250.

The Peltor Lite-Com, made by Aearo (800-225-9038), is a wireless headset with a five-channel FM radio that has a communication range of more than 1,000 ft. The muffs connect to a transmitter/receiver, which is equipped with a belt clip. These muffs would work in a busy commercial or industrial shop, where workers face an all-day din. They might also work for the wellto-do home hobbyist who wants to keep in touch with a spouse in another part of the house. These units sell for about \$300, and they are designed for extended wear.



Adjusting the volume. The small foam pad on the bottom of the Leightning Pro-Ears muff is a microphone. The volume control adjusts the noise level.



Keep in touch in a busy shop. The Peltor Lite-Com headset, designed for daylong wear in noisy environments, makes it possible to communicate with others by way of a built-in radio.

William Duckworth, associate editor, is a lucky man. A hearing specialist recently tested him and said that despite all that time spent in the shop he has "unbelievably good hearing."

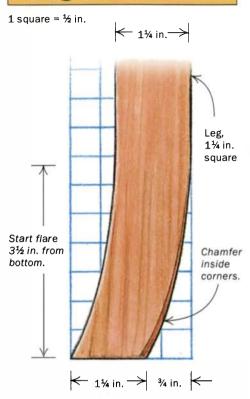


# An Everyday Cabinet

Straightforward construction methods for building a case with doors and drawers

BY SCOTT GIBSON

#### A Leg with Flare





**Story stick aids leg layout.** To ensure consistent leg form, shape a single template to trace the layout of all four leg blanks. The same template can be used for marking out the mortises.

hen I set up an office and began working at home, I vowed to be careful with what little space I had. But before long I was awash in all of the junk any office accumulates pencils, notebooks, phone books—and not enough storage room. Part of the solution was this small, shallow cabinet, which tucks beneath a window without blocking the view. Its two drawers offer useful storage, and the lower compartment is unobstructed by a center door divider.

I wanted to build the cabinet quickly and with a minimum of materials. The sides and back are frame and panel with frame stiles biscuited to the legs. That makes for a sturdy carcase that is easy to put together. With the exception of the drawers, the rest of the joinery is mortise and tenon.

The bottom of a table or cabinet leg can be hard to get right. This cabinet is boxy to start with, and I thought a straight leg would be too plain. In Wallace Nutting's *Furniture Treasury* (Macmillan Publishing Co., 1933), I found drawings of several legs that meet the floor in a graceful curve. The one I liked the most was a tall clock foot with Hepplewhite origins.

The cabinet's design is adaptable. It would be easy to alter the height of the

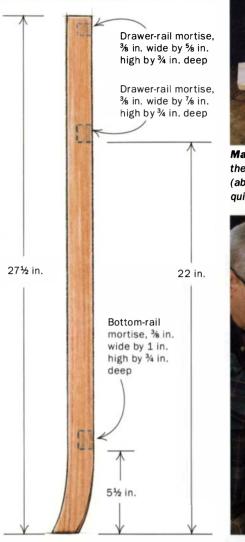


**Cut all but the curve.** Mark the fence to indicate how far to cut, then cut to that line and shut off the saw. Take care to hold the stock tightly against the fence until the blade has stopped.



**Finish on the bandsaw.** Cutting from the bottom of the leg, finish the sweep of the foot on the bandsaw.

#### **Front-Leg Joinery**





Mark and cut mortises. For consistency, mark the mortise locations directly from the story stick (above). A dedicated mortising machine makes quick work of cutting all 12 mortises (below).



drawers or even the overall dimensions of the cabinet without changing its look very much. Figured veneer door panels or drawer fronts would give the piece a much more formal feel. In the end, I kept the design simple.

#### A template helps with the legs

It's easier to lay out and shape a template than it is to measure and duplicate the same pattern on four separate legs. I used scrap pine for this template, marking the sweep of the foot with a French curve and noting the locations of mortises for the front frame pieces. These legs curve in only one plane, away from the case sides.

The tip of the foot extends about <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in. beyond the side of the cabinet, so there really isn't much waste in cutting the legs from solid wood. Most of the cutting can be done on a tablesaw by running the leg blank through the blade until the kerf just reaches the start of the curve. Mark the extent of the blade's reach on the fence before you start so that you know how far to go before turning off the saw. A bandsaw will finish the cuts, and a rasp, file and scraper quickly remove the saw marks.

A tapered chamfer helps the leg look thinner and more delicate as it reaches the floor. It begins just where the curve starts outward and widens as it nears the floor, making the leg look less bulky at the bottom. This is very simple to do with a spokeshave. If the wood wants to tear going around the bend, use a file. But try to stay



**Biscuit-join the leg and stile.** It's helpful to place the stock and machine on a flat surface (like the MDF pictured) for square cuts. The MDF also acts as a riser, allowing you to lay the leg flat, with the foot hanging off the end and out of the way.



**Glue up the leg and stile.** To ensure a tight bond along the entire glueline, glue and clamp the leg to the stile before setting the frame and panel into place.

away from sandpaper as much as possible because it rounds over the edges.

The only thing left on the legs are the mortises for the front frame pieces. These are located so that the frame pieces (and doors) can be set back from the front of the leg by ¼ in. This dimension is important. Depending on where the hinge pivots, too much of a setback will prevent the doors from opening very far. It's a good idea to have the hinges in hand before you start.

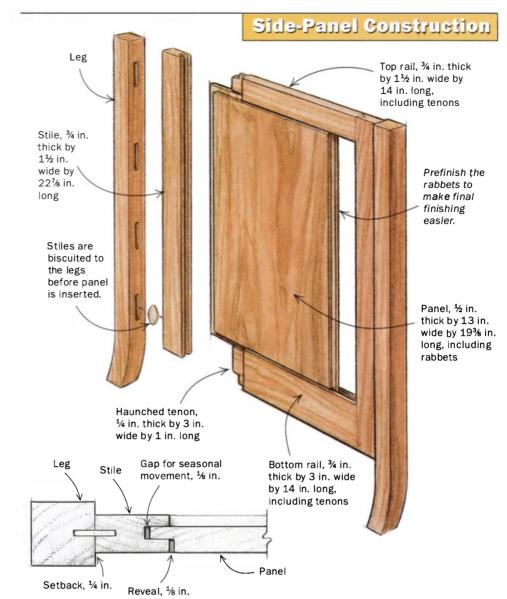
The front frame pieces extend to the back edge of the leg, making for a clean corner inside the cabinet (that will be helpful later). Now is a good time to cut the mortises for the knife hinges and to plunge a groove in the back of the bottom drawer rail with a biscuit joiner for the intermediate drawer support (both operations will be very difficult to do later). Also, the dadoes or dovetailed mortises for the center drawer divider can be made now.

### Making and fitting the frame and bottom

These frame pieces are made of <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-in.-thick material with a groove for the panel <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in. wide and <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in. deep. A single panel is on each side, and two panels are on the back. After milling up the parts, I set up an adjustable dado to cut all of the grooves in the center of each stile and rail. Before running off all of the pieces, I tinkered with the width of the cut to make sure it would match the width of my mortising chisel. I wanted to make sure the 1-in.-deep mortis-



**Attach the rails.** Once the leg-and-stile assembly has dried, insert the bottom and top rails of the frame and panel.

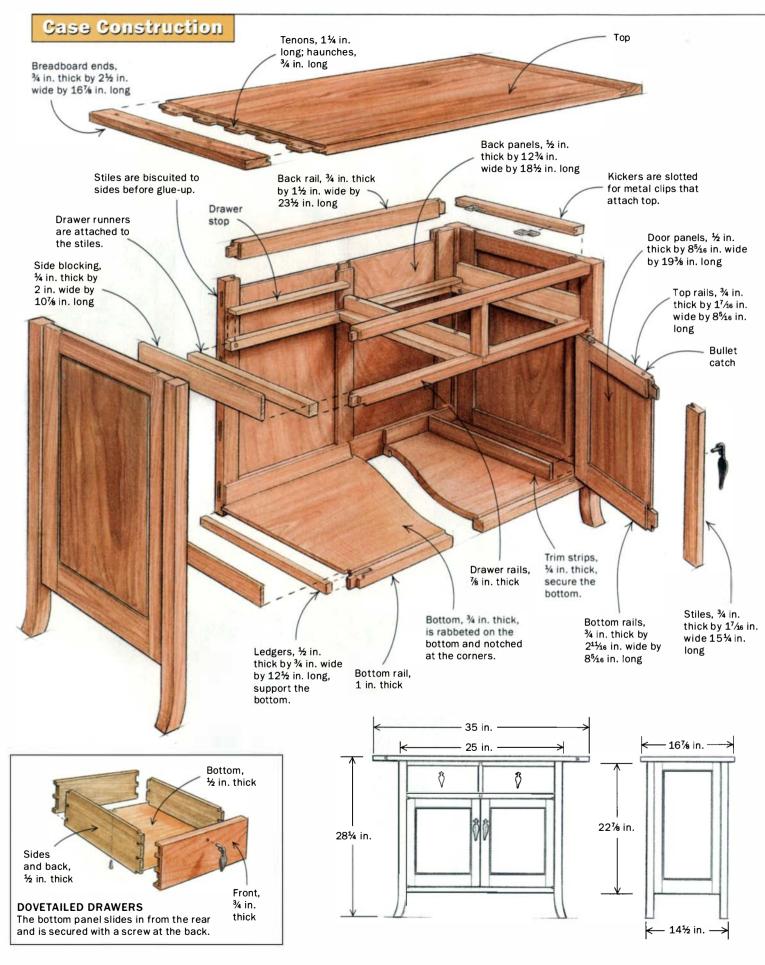




**Drop the panel in place.** Gibson prefinished the rabbets on the panel so that he wouldn't have to squeeze finish into the small gap between the frame and the panel.



**Complete the side.** Finish by attaching the other stile and leg, which have been biscuited. Glue and clamp horizontally.



#### **Important Note**



**Install knife hinges before glue-up.** Knife hinges must be installed before the carcase has been assembled. See Master Class (p. 108) for techniques on installing knife hinges.

es aligned with the sidewalls of the groove as closely as possible.

After years of cutting mortises with a plunge router, I recently bought a mortising machine, which is faster and less prone to error. I cut tenons with a homemade jig on the tablesaw.

It would seem logical to glue up the frame-and-panel assemblies now, but that's not a good idea. The panel stiles are attached to the legs with #20 biscuits, and the full length of the stile should be clamped to the leg while the glue dries. That's not possible if the frame-and-panel assemblies are put together first. So start by gluing just the stiles to the legs, and then add the rails and panels to complete the carcase when those assemblies have dried.

The cabinet's solid-wood bottom goes in after the carcase has been assembled. It needs to move with seasonal changes in humidity. I glued and screwed ledgers around the inside perimeter of the cabinet, rabbeted the bottom panel and set it inside. Only the front edge is glued. It forms the doorstop. The back edge of the bottom can move to its heart's content. To keep it firmly in place and to hide the seam between bottom and cabinet, I attached ¼-in.-thick strips of wood to the inside rails with an 18gauge pneumatic brad nailer. They trap the tongue on the edge of the bottom panel and keep it in place, and the nail heads are so small they're hard to see.

In gluing up the carcase, the assembly should be as close to square as you can get it. An out-of-square carcase makes fitting







**Complete the case.** It is easiest to finish the assembly with the case on its side (left). To ensure an equal reveal around the panel, shim the opening and hold the door in place with masking tape (above) until the carcase dries.

#### Assemble the back frame and panel. Lay one side facedown on risers and attach the back. It helps to do a complete dry run before gluing up the backpanel assembly.

#### Case-Bottom Installation



Ledgers hold up the bottom. After the carcase glue has dried, ledgers are screwed into the back and sides to provide solid support for the bottom panel.



**Rabbeted lip rests on ledgers.** Fit the bottom so that it's snug at the front, but leave room at the back to allow for seasonal movement.

Secure the bottom with trim strips. The front edge is glued to the front rail and acts as a doorstop. To keep the bottom in place and to cover the expansion gap, tack additional strips into place on the sides and back.



the bottom a real pain in the neck (don't ask how I know) and makes it much harder to fit the drawers correctly.

#### Adding the drawer guides and drawers

It may defy common sense, but a drawer that fits loosely in its opening will bind as it's opened and closed. To get a drawer to work well, it must fit its opening very closely, and the opening must be square. Drawer guides and runners can be any kind of wood. Even pine will give you decades of service before it wears out.

Drawer runners on the sides of the cabinet are screwed directly to the panel stiles. Then add blocking with the inside face exactly even with the edge of the leg that forms the drawer opening. At the center of the cabinet, the drawer supports are a little more complicated. Add a center runner wide enough to handle both drawers. This is where that biscuited slot comes in handy: The front of the runner is biscuited and then eased into the cabinet. The back of the runner is dadoed into a ledger that runs along the back of the cabinet. A vertical divider, the same width as the drawer divider in the frame, completes the opening. The last components are the kickers, which prevent the drawers from tipping too much as they are opened. These are slotted to accommodate metal clips that attach the top to the cabinet.

The best explanation of drawer fitting I've read comes from Alan Peters, the English cabinetmaker (see *FWW* #125, pp. 72-78). I like the way hand-cut dovetails look, but the drawers could be made in any one of several ways: dovetailed with a router or assembled with biscuits or a tongue-andgroove joint. The key is choosing a sturdy joint, making sure the parts fit precisely and ending up with a square drawer box. Drawer bottoms should be oriented so that they move seasonally front to back, not side to side, as Peters suggests.

These drawer sides are made of quartersawn white oak, which is very stable dimensionally, and they are a bit thinner than the drawer front. The white oak may not make a big difference, but it can't hurt.

#### Adding the doors and top

These are very simple frame-and-panel doors. Because knife hinges are used, they must fit the opening very closely (for more on knife-hinge installation, see Master Class, p. 108). I don't allow any extra when cutting the door stiles to length—they should be exactly the same height as the opening minus the two washers on the hinges. For width, it's a good idea to allow a little extra material, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in. or so, and plane the doors to fit after they've been made. There's no solution to doors that are too narrow other than making new ones.

The front edge of the cabinet bottom forms the only doorstop. At the top of the opening, Brusso bullet catches hold the top of the doors in place. I insert the part containing the spring-loaded ball into the cabinet frame, and the catch into the top of the door. When assembled this way, the ball will wear a tiny groove in the top of the door stile, but no one will see it unless the door is open. If the ball goes in the door, it will wear a groove in the cabinet frame that will be visible all of the time. Although these catches are beautifully made, they are a little fussy to put in because you really have only one chance to get it right. I check the layout several times before drilling the holes, and then I epoxy the pieces in place and hope for the best.

Breadboard ends give a tabletop a finished look. The overhangs are a personal choice, but I think between 4 in. and 5 in. is about right on the ends, and about 1 in. on front and back. This keeps the top from getting too wide, while adding a horizontal dimension that prevents the cabinet from looking squat.

### Choosing a finish and hardware

Everyone has a favorite finish. Chris Becksvoort and others who routinely work in cherry like an oil finish because it brings out the wonderful color of the wood. I like a harder finish. After trying just about everything, I now spray either nitrocellulose lacquer or blond shellac. Both have a pleasant amber color and terrific clarity, and they offer very good protection to the wood. Also, they don't dry out over time and can be repaired or recoated. Still, I start with a thin coat of a polymerizing oil, such as Watco, to bring out the rich color of the cherry. I don't think cherry needs stain.

Like finish, hardware is a personal call. To my eye, good iron hardware looks just right on cherry. I was lucky that my son, Ben, is skilled in the forge. He designed and made the drop pulls.

Scott Gibson, a former editor at The Taunton Press, is a freelance writer.



**Not quite a sliding dovetail.** The drawer divider is joined with a dovetail only half the thickness of the rail so that rail strength is not compromised.

### **Drawer-Guide Installation**



**Fit the center runner.** For ease of assembly, the back is rabbeted and drops into a notch in the ledger. The front is biscuited into place.



Attach the divider. Before screwing the divider into place, mark its location using a square. Then fit to the lines.

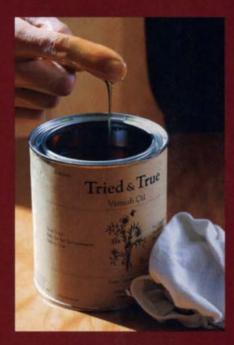


**Runner fits flush with rail.** Screwed in for strength, the runner lines up with the back guide and the front rail.



**Tack in the side blocking.** Finish the interior of the drawer-guide installation by attaching the side blocking.

# A True Oil Finish



Nontoxic and easily repaired, this traditional finish is still worth considering

> BY CHRIS BECKSVOORT

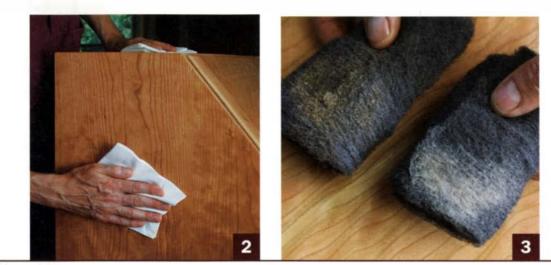


fter 30 years of building and finishing furniture, I still turn to an oil finish for almost all of my work. Oil seeps into the wood and leaves a handrubbed sheen that film finishes just can't replicate.

Oil finishes are very popular, and I've tried them all: boiled linseed oil from the hardware store, Watco, Waterlox, Velvit, oil and polyurethane mixes, Livos (now Bio

Shield), tung oil and Minwax. But when Tried & True came on the market in the early 1990s, I decided to use it as my primary finish. It has all of the attributes of an oil finish: spot repairability and easy maintenance, ease of application and quick build of both the finish and the patina. However, what really sealed it for me was the fact that I would no longer be exposing myself and my customers to toxic metal and petroleum driers contained in most other oils. I have no

Fine Woodworking asked its contributors: What's your favorite finish and why? qualms about using Tried & True for baby cribs, children's



### APPLYING AN OIL FINISH

 Lay It on. Becksvoort heats the finish to 120°F in a glue pot, which makes application easier. Wipe it on with a clean cotton rag. A rubber squeegee can be used for large surfaces.
 Wipe It off. Allow an hour for the finish to be absorbed, then wipe off any excess with a clean cloth.
 Rub It out. Once the first coat has dried completely, buff it out with #0000 steel wool. Residue from a dry oil finish will be dusty (like the steel wool on the right), not gummy (as it is on the left).

furniture or even cutting boards. Never again will I be dipping my bare hands into "boiled" linseed oil.

Believe it or not, the "boiled " linseed oil you get from the hardware store is not boiled at all. It's raw oil with either petroleum or heavy-metal driers. Many contain volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which cause air pollution. Even so, they never really dry. The raw, unfiltered oils used in most oil finishes should not be applied to cabinet interiors. When opened, one of my 30-year-old cabinets still greets me with the smell of rancid oil. Tung oil is a decent oil finish, but it takes ages to dry, and it tends to turn yellow.

As far as I know, the only real boiled linseed oil on the market is Tried & True Varnish Oil. This filtered, pure linseed oil is light in color, has a pleasant odor and is very thick. Wiping it is a bit like pushing honey, giving the term "hand-rubbed finish" a whole new meaning.

Tried & True was developed by Joe Robeson, a furniture maker in Trumansburg, N.Y. He found an 1850 formula for producing the oil used in coach-makers varnish. Heat causes the oil to polymerize

> and absorb oxygen when drying, yielding a bright, durable finish. Robeson found the right boiling time

and temperature to produce an oil with great film strength and beauty. The Material Safety Data Sheet is almost too good to be true. It contains less than 0.1% of any substances listed as carcinogens by government agencies. Think about that the next time you stick your bare hands into an oil finish containing petroleum distillates or heavy-metal driers.

Tried & True can be applied over bare or stained wood. The directions say the oil and wood should be at least room temperature (70°F). But heating the oil to 120°F in a glue pot makes it penetrate better.

Apply a thin coat, allow it to penetrate for an hour, then wipe with a soft cloth until the surface is completely dry. A clean rag should not drag or pick up any oil. Allow the finish to dry for 24 hours and then rub it with #0000 steel wool or a soft cloth. Because low temperatures and high humidity tend to slow the drying time, I find that three days between coats works better in my Maine shop. But it's easy to tell whether the finish is dry. When buffing with steel wool, if the residue is gummy, allow more drying time. The residue from a thoroughly dry finish is dusty. I only buff with steel wool after the first coat, preferring to rub with a soft cloth after subsequent coats.

Additional coats deepen the shine and increase protection. I apply three coats on

beds, cases and chairs, and five coats on tabletops (both top and bottom, for even moisture transfer). For me, the finishing process takes about two weeks. However, dust in the shop is not a problem. What I initially found most amazing about Tried & True is that it has a faster surface build than any other oil finish I've found. As with any oil finish, oily rags must be disposed of properly: spread to dry, placed in water or in an approved sealed metal container.

Tried & True not only builds fast, but it also lasts. I recently visited a customer who had one of the first pieces I finished with Tried & True. Compared to my early

Watch it on the web Visit finewood working.com to see how Chris Becksvoort gets a beautiful oil finish.

pieces finished with Watco or "boiled" linseed oil, the finish was still bright and shiny. Tried & True Varnish Oil is available directly from the company (607-387-9280; triedandtruewoodfinish.com), from the Garrett Wade finish catalog (800-221-2942; garrettwade.com), Woodcraft Supply Corp. (woodcraft.com) and Lee Valley (800-871-8158; leevalley.com).

Chris Becksvoort is a contributing editor.

A simple repair kit \_

Spot repairability is a real plus in oil finishing. Becksvoort has many customers who need to take out a scratch or water ring or need to re-oil their tabletops every couple of years. He supplies them with a maintenance sheet, #0000 steel wool, paper wipes and a small bottle of oil. No other equipment is required, nor is a degree in chemistry. One of his favorite reasons for using oil is because the natural color, or patina, develops in a matter of months, not years.

# Tablesaw Splitters and Blade Covers

A survey of retrofit safety devices that are convenient to use

BY KELLY MEHLER

tandard tablesaw guard systems in the United States are no good. There, somebody has said it. Nearly every woodworker knows this, but we all have to listen to the experts remind us in books, magazines and on television to use our guards. They have removed the guards on their tablesaws, they tell us, so we can better see the operations they are demonstrating. Nonsense. The reason why they and so many woodworkers discard standard guards is because they are inconvenient.

Underwriters Laboratory recommends that a splitter, antikickback fingers and a blade cover be included on everytablesaw sold in the United States. American manufacturers combine these components into a three-in-one system that bolts to the saw's carriage assembly. This combination system severely limits the flexibility of the machine. So it usually is cast aside in a dark corner of the shop, collecting dust.

Among the problems with the three-in-one system is that the user is limited to making through-cuts. Because the splitter sits higher than the blade, any partial cut such as a groove or a joint

Because most three-in-one systems won't stay up when lifted,

common tasks around the blade are difficult to perform (such as

measuring to the rip fence, checking the blade height and chang-

ing the blade). And ripping narrow work is difficult if not impossi-

European saws provide the best solution for tablesaw safety: a

splitter that sits just below the level of the top of the blade and nev-

er has to be removed. Mounted to the arbor assembly, it moves up

and down and also tilts with the blade. The blade cover is usually

narrow and unobtrusive, can be removed easily and provides for

efficient dust collection. However, for an American tablesaw, the

In my opinion, using a tablesaw without appropriate guarding at

the blade is not an option. You may be very clever in how you

best option is to purchase these safety devices as accessories.

ble with a standard blade cover in place.

Why you need a splitter and blade cover

avoid danger on the saw, but without the two most important safety devices—a splitter and a blade cover—you are relying on your wits alone to prevent catastrophe. One thoughtless moment when you are tired, daydreaming or in a hurry, and disaster could strike. According to an estimate by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, there were more than 30,000 emergency-room admittances for tablesaw-related injuries in 1999. Many such incidents can be avoided by using a splitter and blade cover.

Add-on splitters and blade covers are much more convenient than standard equipment and are therefore more likely to be used. Getting comfortable with them on my machine was no more trouble than getting used to putting on a seat belt.

A splitter should be your priority-A splitter is the most important piece of safety equipment because it virtually eliminates the potential for kickback-both the most common and the most vicious tablesaw accident.

Workpieces tend to rotate onto the back of the tablesaw blade,

where they can be lifted

and thrown toward the

user at up to 120 mph.

Most woodworkers have

a story of a near-miss, and

horrific accidents are not

The splitter forms a bar-

rier to this rotation (see

the drawing at left). Without the specter of kick-

back always looming in

the background, the user

can work faster and with

greater peace of mind

The splitter would be

more aptly called an anti-

kickback plate. On the

other hand, the antikick-

back fingers, or pawls,

included on most splitters

are misnamed and are

(and a brighter future).

uncommon.

can't be done without removing the entire system. Use of crosscut sleds and other jigs is also impossible with the system in place. So it comes off. But taking off these systems and putting them back on in perfect alignment with the blade is neither quick nor easy.

Making matters worse is the fact that if anything gets in the way-the cover, the splitter or the antikickback fingers-the entire system must be removed. Today you can buy splitters and blade covers that attach separately, and one can remain in place doing its iob when the other must be removed.

As the workpiece encounters cutting forces at the front of the blade, it tends to rotate toward the rising teeth at the back. A splitter impedes this motion, virtually eliminating kickback.

HOW A SPLITTER WORKS

in my opinion. They don't prevent kickback but occasionally prevent what I call "pushback," in which the blade pushes the workpiece straight back. And they can't even serve that minor function consistently.

### Three splitters

Most American tablesaws are able to support a splitter retrofit, with the exception of benchtop portables. There currently are three splitters available. However, because of differences between machines, not every splitter fits every saw. For instance, Delta makes two of the three choices, and Delta splitters are made to fit Delta tablesaws. On the other hand, Biesemeyer produces models that fit a wider range of saws.

Biesemeyer splitter is solid and adaptable-Biesemeyer's Anti-Kickback Snap-In Spreader fits many tablesaws, both Ameri-

unnecessary equipment,

Splitter Blade

### TABLESAW SPLITTERS

#### **Biesemeyer Anti-Kickback Snap-In Spreader**

The Blesemeyer splitter is sturdy and convenient. A spring-loaded rod releases it and locks it precisely in position.



MODEL	PRICE	
Biesemeyer Anti-Kickback Snap-In Spreader	\$120	
Delta Disappearing Splitter	\$137.95 (part No. 34-868)	
Delta Removable Splitter	\$29 (part No. 1349941)	

#### **Delta Disappearing Splitter**

The Disappearing Splitter never has to be removed, making it the most convenient of the three. The splitter is simply pushed down below the table surface when not needed. However, it fits only right-tilting Delta Unisaws.



#### **Delta Removable Splitter**

Kickback protection for less money. The Removable Splitter is separated from its holder by loosening a knob, making it slightly less convenient than the other units. It is included with the Delta Deluxe Blade Guard or can be purchased separately.



can and imported. The Biesemeyer has a cast-iron holder that attaches to the cradle assembly of a tablesaw. It has a solid feel resulting from its hefty holder and thick splitter. However, the almost ¼-in.-thick splitter will not work with thin-kerf blades.

**Delta's Disappearing Splitter is easy to use**—The Disappearing Splitter was designed to fit the right-tilting Delta Unisaw as part of its Uniguard Blade Guard. The Uniguard has been discontinued in favor of the Deluxe Blade Guard, but the Disappearing Splitter is still available.

What I have always liked about the Disappearing Splitter is its ease of use. It never has to be removed from the saw. The splitter simply is pushed down and out of the way.

Thin-kerf blades can be used with the Disappearing Splitter, but the splitter's thin and narrow body also allow it to be easily bent. This calls for caution when handling large or heavy workpieces. Another drawback of this splitter is that it fits only Delta Unisaws, and only right-tilting models.

**Delta's latest fits more models**—The newer Delta Removable Splitter fits all Delta cabinet and contractor tablesaws. Delta designed this removable splitter to go with its Deluxe Blade Guard, but the splitter is available separately.

This splitter is removed from its holder by loosening the large, round knob that clamps it in place. While not as convenient to remove as the other two, this splitter still is easy to use. Like the Delta Disappearing Splitter, the Removable Splitter can be used with thin-kerf blades. It is slightly wider than the Disappearing Splitter and not as prone to bending.

**Splitter recommendations**—It's critical that you select the splitter that is the most convenient for you and your machine.

The Delta Disappearing Splitter and the Biesemeyer Anti-Kickback Snap-in Spreader are similar in price, but they both have limitations. The Disappearing Splitter is the most convenient but fits only the right-tilting Unisaw. The heavy-duty Biesemeyer comes closer to the blade than the Disappearing Splitter, reducing

SOURCE	APPLICATIONS	CONVENIENCE	DURABILITY	COMMENTS
Biesemeyer (800-782-1831; biesemeyer.com)	Delta and Jet cabinet and contractor's saws; Powermatic 72, 66, 64; General 350	Good	Excellent	Heavy duty but doesn't work with thin-kerf blades
Delta (800-223-PART; deltawoodworking.com)	Delta right-tilting Unisaws	Excellent	Adequate	Easiest to use but fits only right-tilting Unisaws
Delta	All Delta cabinet and contractor saws	Adequate	Good	Included with Delta Deluxe Blade Guard

the likelihood of kickback, but it must be removed from time to time. The newer Delta Removable Splitter isn't as easy to remove and replace as the others, but it is by far the least expensive. The bottom line is that I would use any one of these three splitters on my tablesaw, as long as it fit my machine and blade thickness.

### Six blade covers

The blade cover does not protect against kickback; however, it does present a barrier between the user's hands and the spinning blade, preventing accidental contact.

All six blade covers available have many advantages over stock covers. First, each of these covers is separate from the splitter, allowing it to be moved out of the way without affecting kickback protection. Also, each interferes minimally with everyday cutting tasks because it easily can be moved out of the way and quickly dropped back into place.

Each of these covers allows for small horizontal adjustments; the blade can be tilted, and the cover can be offset to rip narrow pieces and let push sticks pass by. The covers also can be pushed to the far right of the table to make room for tall workpieces or jigs. And each cover can be removed for oversized work that requires an unusual amount of space. Four of the six covers offer dust collection.

**Deluxe Blade Guard is a good value for Delta owners**—The Delta Deluxe Blade Guard is designed for Delta tablesaws and fence systems. It will not work with fence systems that ride on a rearrail. According to Delta, you can cut off up to 12 in. on both the main support tube and the extension arm for mounting the assembly on a tablesaw that doesn't have a long extension table. The extension arm doesn't move very far to the right of the blade, but it can be removed easily to make room for tall jigs or workpieces. For cutting very long and wide boards, the entire assembly can be rotated below the work surface after loosening a few mounting bolts.

Like the other blade covers, the cover for the Deluxe Blade Guard is a transparent, "basket" type. However, it is split into two, which allows one side of the cover to remain on the table, doing its job, while the other side may swivel up to allow a cutoff to pass underneath. There is no provision for dust collection, but this may not be a big consideration for those who collect dust from underneath the saw and haven't been using the blade cover anyway.

The Deluxe Blade Guard includes the Delta Removable Splitter and a plastic tray that mounts on the main support member and is designed to hold a note pad, tape measure, push stick and the splitter, when not in use. A light and a holder for the tablesaw's on/off switch are available as accessories.

**Biesemeyer is well designed, with one exception**—I tested one of the 50-in. models of the Biesemeyer T-Square Blade Guard System, but larger and smaller sizes are also available. The support frame bolts to a Biesemeyer back fence rail (a back rail is available for those who don't have a Biesemeyer-style fence).

I had only one problem with this system: the extension arm that allows the cover to be moved horizontally. To make lateral adjustments you must walk around the extension table to the end of the main support member to crank a long internal screw. While the latest models have a quick-release lever that frees the extension arm for a large, rapid move, I still found it inconvenient to go to the far end of the saw to release the screw. I solved the problem by removing the threaded rod altogether, which allows the cover to slide back and forth easily and then be locked in place, all without leaving the operating position.

The counterbalanced assembly lets the cover ride up and down easily over the workpiece while staying parallel to the surface. Also, it takes only one hand to lift the cover away from the blade (for measurements, for example), where it locks into place. A dust-collection kit is available for \$95 and consists of a 2-in. dust port and 10 ft. of heavy-duty 2-in. hose.

### Excalibur's blade cover fits all saws with extension tables-

The Excalibur Overarm Blade Cover is bolted directly to the side of the extension table, close to the back corner. Side attachment means that the Excalibur can be used with any fence system,

### TABLESAW BLADE COVERS

**Delta Deluxe Blade Guard with splitter** 

**Biesemeyer T-Square Blade Guard System** 

**Excallbur Overarm Blade Cover** 



The system includes the Delta Removable Splitter and features an innovative two-part blade cover. This complete system is a good value, though it doesn't offer dust collection.



The Biesemeyer blade cover is light, easy to use and offers excellent visibility. But it's more expensive than most of the others, especially when dust collection is included.



The Excalibur is a solid system with excellent dust collection. The cover can be locked in place anywhere up to 8 in. above the table.

MODEL	PRICE	SOURCES	APPLICATIONS	CONVENIENCE
Delta Deluxe Blade Guard with splitter	\$250	Catalogs; Delta (800-223-PART; deltawoodworking.com)	Works with Delta, Biesemeyer-style fences that don't utilize rear rail	Good
Biesemeyer T-Square Blade Guard System	\$400 (for 50-in. model)	Catalogs; Biesemeyer (800-782-1831; biesemeyer.com)	Works with Delta, Biesemeyer-style fences that don't utilize rear rail, but ceiling and floor mounts are available	Excellent (after modification)
Excalibur Overarm Blade Cover	\$380	Catalogs; Sommerville Design & Mfg. (800-357-4118; excalibur-tools.com)	All tablesaws with extension tables	Good
Exaktor Industrial Overarm Blade Cover	\$290	Exaktor (800-387-9789; exaktortools.com)	All tablesaws with extension tables	Fair
Brett Guard, cantilever mount	\$490	HTC Products (800-624-2027)	All saws with extension tables; accommodates only Delta Disappearing Splitter	Good
Brett Guard, original mount	\$280	HTC Products	All saws but accommodates only Disappearing Splitter	Good

because it won't interfere with rear fence rails. A lower support column extends to floor level, but there is no provision for attaching it to the floor. To stabilize the heavy boom and hold the main support arm parallel to the saw table, two metal braces triangulate from the lower column to points under the extension-table frame. The system puts a lot of torque on the end of the extension table, which can cause it to twist.

The blade cover attaches to steel support tubes that are also used for dust collection. The tube assembly is sealed for excellent efficiency. The blade cover is basically a metal frame with clear plastic panels. The rear panel can be removed to accommodate the tablesaw's original splitter or any retrofit splitter.

**Exaktor shares features with Excalibur**—The Exaktor Industrial Overarm Blade Cover is very similar to the Excalibur cover, with some exceptions. First, the front of the blade cover is not angled backward to allow the cover to ride easily over a workpiece. The user must either lift the blade cover onto the workpiece or lock it somewhere above the workpiece's thickness. Second, it takes two hands to both lift and push the inner support tube for

**Exaktor Industrial Overarm Blade Cover** 

#### Brett Guard, cantilever mount

#### Brett Guard, original mount



**The Exaktor blade cover is similar to the Excalibur.** However, the flat front on the cover doesn't ride up and over workpieces, and the extension arm is difficult to adjust.



The Brett Guard is heavy duty and easy to use. But using a splitter with it is problematic.



The original Brett Guard mounts on the saw's left edge. It can be added to any saw, but its position limits cutting capacity on the left side of the saw table.

DUST COLLECTION	COMMENTS
No	Comes with Delta Removable Splitter, accessory tray
Yes (\$95 extra)	Blade cover locks in upper position with one hand
Yes	Mounting system puts stress on extension table; best dust collection
Yes	Similar to Excalibur with drawbacks, but better mounting system
Yes (model with dust port is \$39 extra)	Very heavy duty; comes with poor splitter
No	Limits capacity on left side of saw table; comes with poor splitter

side-to-side adjustments because the fit is a bit rough. Also, there is no channel in the main support boom to keep the smaller boom, which holds the hood, from rotating down when the locking knobs are loosened. And when the smaller tube rotates, the hood doesn't operate parallel to the table surface or workpiece.

Two slots at the rear of the blade cover accommodate a splitter. The trouble with having the splitter sit in a slot is that the cover cannot be slid to the left or right when pushing narrow pieces through the blade or when crosscutting using the miter gauge.

On the other hand, the Exaktor is less expensive than the Excal-

ibur, and its mounting system is sturdier, so it places less stress on the extension table. The blade-cover assembly can be purchased separately for ceiling or other custom installations.

**Brett Guards are in their own category**—The Brett Guards differ from the other systems in the blade cover itself. Instead of a basket-type cover, a Brett Guard has a thick but shallow plastic box connected to a control housing that is adjusted manually. Unlike gravity-type covers, it presents a fixed barrier that does not ride up and over the workpiece on its own. While this thick, sturdy cover can hold down a workpiece, providing some kickback protection, it also leaves the blade somewhat exposed after the workpiece has passed.

There are two types of Brett Guards, both manufactured by HTC. The original Brett Guard attaches to the left edge of the saw table, significantly limiting the working area on that side but providing a blade-cover option for shops with limited space. The cantilevermounted Brett Guard is supported by an overarm frame like the other blade covers reviewed here.

The Brett Guards are easy to use, but the small splitter plate attaches like a standard splitter and is just as inconvenient. And the only splitter accessory that fits behind the large cover of a Brett Guard is the Delta Disappearing Splitter, which fits only righttilting Unisaws.

Blade-cover recommendations—All of the covers are preferable to the standard three-in-one system. However, I favor the Biesemeyer system because of its overall ease of use. The only disadvantage of the Biesemeyer cover is that it won't work with fence systems that use the back rail. For woodworkers who have a Delta tablesaw or Biesemeyer-style fence, especially if budget is a consideration, I also recommend the Delta Deluxe Blade Guard. There is no provision for dust collection, but this factor may be outweighed by the cost savings. Finally, the Excalibur Overarm Blade Cover offers good value with superior dust collection.

Kelly Mehler is a woodworker and teacher in Berea, Ky., and the author of The Tablesaw Book (The Taunton Press, 1993).

# Turn a Classic Floor Lamp

Manageable sections, connected by concealed joints, combine to make a lamp you won't find in any store

### BY ERNIE CONOVER

s an avid reader, I have long appreciated the good illumination afforded by a floor lamp. Most store models are incompatible with period furniture and tend to be expensive and, to my way of thinking, a bit too low for good over-the-shoulder illumination.

When designing the floor lamp, I looked to the late 18th century for inspiration. A design that originally would have held a candle (hence such vestiges as the cup just below the socket to catch wax drippings) still works well electrified. Building this lamp allows you to practice both faceplate and spindle turning. The base (12 in. dia. by 3 in. high) is faceplate-turned, as is the wax cup. The three spindle-turned feet ensure that the lamp will never rock and allow the electrical cord to exit the bottom of the lamp in any direction.

The design accommodates a range of lathe sizes as well as different turning abilities. Depending on your lathe's distance between centers, you can either turn the shaft in one 36-in. section, as I did, or in 24-in. and 14-in. sections, the extra 2 in. to allow for a tenon. A bead in the main shaft will conceal the joint.

The lamp can be turned from any durable hardwood. I chose mahogany because it was the preferred wood of late 18th-century craftsmen. Also, it is straight grained, so it is very easy to turn and will tolerate generous amounts of scraping.

### **Prepare the stock**

It is easiest to glue up stock for the shaft from two or more pieces of wood. Before glue-up, mill a trough in each half of the blanks with a small core-box bit. While I do this with a handheld router and a fence, a router table will work just as well.

When I made the lamp, my lumber merchant had sold out of 8/4 and 6/4 mahogany. I therefore had to assemble four pieces of 4/4 stock to create a hollow core. Two pieces of ¾-in. square poplar at both ends keep the four mahogany sections correctly separated and act as points of contact for the headstock and tailstock centers. To avoid gaps, apply strong, even clamping pressure during glue-up.

If you prefer to make the shaft from a single piece of mahogany, you will have to drill through the center of the main shaft with a pod auger (often call a lamp auger). This task requires special equipment: You will need either a hollow-tailstock spindle with a special hollow center or an accessory that mounts in the tool base (banjo) and holds the work during drilling.

Ideally the base would be turned from a



**Turn the upper base first.** Cut a 2-in.-long tenon using a bedan. Use a pair of calipers to determine when the correct diameter of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. has been reached.

plank of 12/4 stock 12 in. wide. A more economical method is to use a 6-in.-wide plank of 12/4 mahogany. To maintain uniformity of color, cut the stock in half and glue the two pieces side by side.

### Start with the upper section of the base

With the lathe turning at 900 rpm to 1,100 rpm, rough out a 3-in.-wide by 3-in.-deep by 10-in.-long blank with a roughing-out gouge, until there are no flat spots. Next, turn a tenon 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in. dia. by 2 in. long using a bedan. To gauge the final diameter use either a pair of calipers or a wrench of the correct size. When turning heavy stock (8/4 or bigger), it is common for the center to have a higher moisture content and hence to shrink a bit once turned. For this reason allow the tenon to dry for a day or two before fitting it to the lower base.

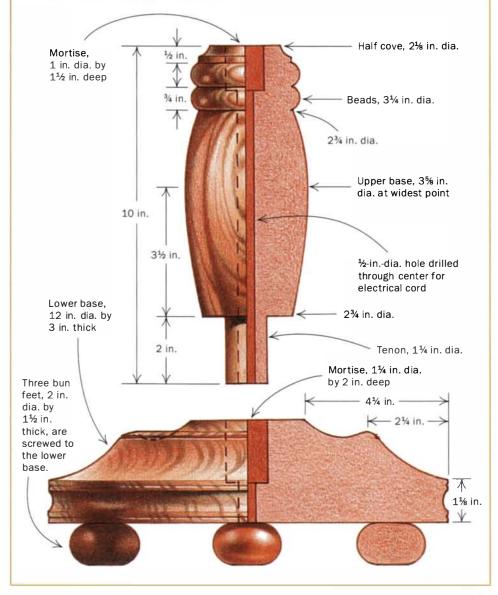
Although some turners recommend using a skew chisel to turn beads (see *FWW* #145, pp. 84-87), a spindle gouge is a more forgiving tool. I use a skew chisel to sharpen the profile of a bead by cutting a narrow bevel at its base. Any tearout near the peak of the bulge is sanded out.

When you are satisfied with the surface texture, apply a coat of dark dewaxed shellac (2-lb. to 3-lb. cut). I applied it with a

### THE BASE PIECES



Make the joint between the upper and lower bases. Flatten the area on the lower base, where the upper base will make contact, with a ½-in. bowl gouge to create a seamless joint.



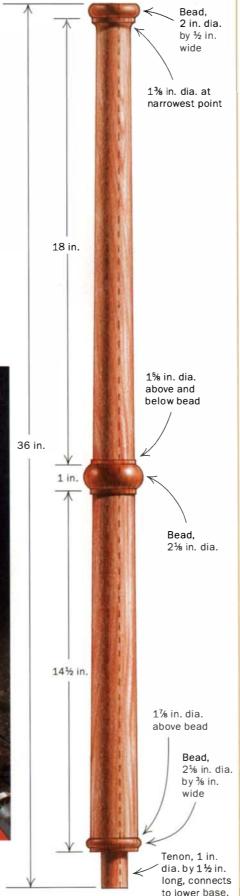
### THE MAIN SHAFT



Hollow main shaft. Four pieces of mahogany surround sections of poplar at each end to form a hollow center for the cord. The poplar sections provide contact points for the lathe's centers.



**Drill through the plug.** After the shaft has been turned, sanded and finished with shellac, drill a hole through both solid ends to allow the lamp rod to enter at the top and the cord to exit from the bottom.



handful of wool from the back of my wife's sheep, but a cotton cloth is nearly as good, if not as exotic. Turn the lathe by hand while applying the shellac. Then burnish the piece by running the lathe at around 1,500 rpm to 1,800 rpm while holding a handful of shavings against the spinning wood. Keep the finish off the tenon to ensure a good glue joint.

Last, drill a ½-in.-dia. hole in from both ends to a depth of about 5 in. Mount a drill bit in a Jacobs chuck held in the headstock. Place the center of the work against the point of the drill and catch the opposite end with the tailstock center. While holding the work to prevent it from spinning, use the tailstock ram to force the work against the drill. Low speed (200 rpm to 300 rpm) is essential. Be sure to back out the drill frequently to eject the shavings and to avoid overheating the bit.

### Faceplate-turn the lower base

Mount the blank on a screw chuck and rough it out. Then cut a hole to receive the tenon of the upper base. If you decide to drill the mortise, first mark the exact center of the work using the toe of a skew chisel. To ensure that the mortise is concentric with the rest of the base, start the cut with a

bowl gouge and finetune the fit with a chuck-making scraper (right). The scraper allows you to cut the mortise to fit the tenon exactly. My tool is a reground <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-in. commercial scraper, but it can be made from an old file or chisel. It is configured so that shar-



CHUCK-MAKING SCRAPER

pening keeps the orientation of the edges the same; if the edges were parallel, the left edge would tend to walk across the blank.

For a seamless joint, smooth the area around the mortise to the same diameter as the upper base. Mark the edge of the joint with a pencil to avoid cutting into this area when you turn the rest of the base. Before unchucking the work, apply several coats of shellac, then burnish the piece.

Now glue the lower and upper bases together, using the pressure of the ram as a clamp, which will ensure that the mating parts are not off center. When dry, drill a 1-in.-dia. hole in the top of the upper base that will receive the tenon of the main shaft. Before unchucking the base, use the lathe's indexing mechanism to lay out three equally spaced locations for the feet.

### Turn the main shaft

Rough out the blank, then cut a 1-in.-dia. tenon 1½ in. long at the lower end and a bead just above to conceal it. Roughly halfway up the shaft, another bead breaks up the monotony of a long section and can conceal a joint if you need to turn the shaft in two sections. Before turning the long taper, form the beads to define the diameter of the shaft. To check for a steady taper all the way up the shaft, hold a straightedge to the work. To reduce vibration, steady the workpiece with one hand and guide the tool with your thumb.

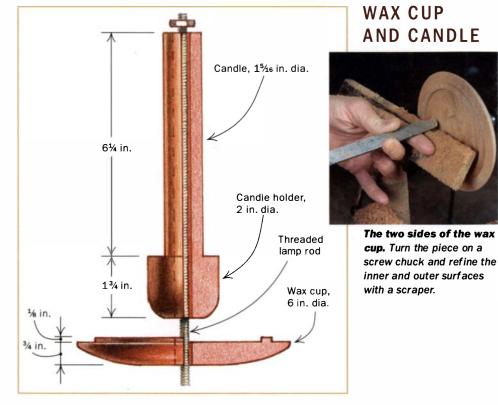
Sand the shaft and apply a shellac finish. Then drill a hole through the solid sections at both ends of the shaft to allow the lamp rod to enter at the top and the lamp cord to pass through the bottom.

### Turn the last parts and assemble

A 6-in.-dia. by 1-in.-thick blank for the wax cup is turned on a screw chuck. If you do

not have one of these, they are easy to make by putting a #8 or #10 wood screw through a block of wood and attaching the block to a faceplate.

> The candle blank is 2 in. square and 8 in. long and is turned to imitate a wax candle in its holder. You have the



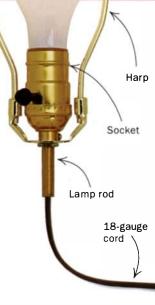
option of painting the shaft a cream color to represent the candle or leaving it in its natural mahogany.

Using the same <sup>7</sup>/<sub>6</sub>-in. drill bit used to drill the ends of the main shaft, drill down the center of the candle section and the wax cup to allow the passage of the lamp rod.

The final items to be turned are the three bun feet made from 2-in. by 2-in. blanks 1½ in. thick. These can be attached to the base using screws or tenons. With all of the parts completed, dryassemble the lamp to be sure you are happy with the overall proportions. (I thought the top bead of the upper base was too large, so I decided to reshape that section.) Next, make the electrical connections (see the story below) and place a suitable lampshade on the harp.

Ernie Conover runs Conover Workshops in Parkman, Ohio.

### Wiring the lamp



To meet electrical code, the lamp cord must be continuous from the plug to the socket. There cannot be any splices inside the lamp base or shaft. Use 18-gauge, or heavier, wire long enough to thread through the shaft and reach an outlet. You also need a two-blade plug rated for 15 amps at 120 volts, a single- or three-way socket with a similar electrical rating, a lamp rod of at least 15 in. and a couple of nuts for it and, finally, a harp and a shade. Hardware stores and electrical-supply houses should be able to provide all of these items. One of the two wires (the neutral) in the lamp cord has ribs or a line molded into the insulation. The plug, if it meets code, has one blade a bit wider than the other so that it can only be plugged into the electrical receptacle in one orientation. This wider blade is the neutral line, and the ribbed wire should be attached inside the plug to the terminal for this blade. On the bulb socket, the ribbed wire should be attached to the silver terminal. Attach the other wire (hot) to the dark (often copper-colored) terminal.

Cord length from plug to lamp base, 6 ft. min.

Polarized

plug

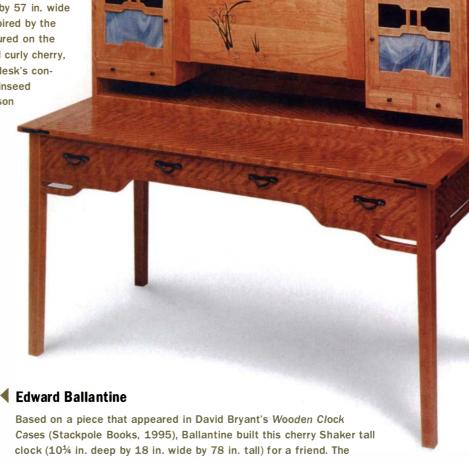
# Current Work

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

### Robert L. Burton 🕨

Burton, a student at North Bennet Street School, built this writing desk ( $29\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep by 57 in. wide by 49 in. tall) for a class project. Inspired by the Greene-and-Greene writing desk featured on the front cover of *FWW* #12, Burton used curly cherry, cherry, soft maple and ebony in the desk's construction. He finished the desk with linseed and tung oils. Photo by Lance Patterson





movement is from Murray Clock Craft Ltd. in Canada. The piece is finished with natural Watco Danish oil, two coats of Watco cherry, one coat of Minwax mahogany gel stain, four coats of sprayed Deft semigloss clear wood finish and a thin coat of paste wax.

### Craig R. Nixon 🕨

Nixon, a test pilot for Boeing, decided to test his 10 years' worth of woodworking experience when his wife asked him to build a jewelry box for her. This box (9 in. deep by 21 in. wide by 24 in. tall) replaces the one she had outgrown—one of Nixon's earliest and roughest projects. The new jewelry box is made of Indian rosewood and bird's-eye maple and is finished with a gel varnish and paste wax.





### John Robinson

This tall sack-back Windsor chair (20 in. deep by 25 in. wide by 43 in. tall) is one of Robinson's designs. Formerly a contractor, Robinson attended The Windsor Institute about five years ago. "Driven by the help and encouragement of Mike Dunbar," said Robinson, "I was able to move from the job I did not like to making and teaching chair making here in Ontario full time." The chair is made of cherry, oak and brown hickory. The finish is three coats of Danish oil and wax. Photo by John Bradbury

### 🖝 Allen Arnold

Returning from the 2000 Williamsburg conference on case furniture, Arnold was inspired to build this chest of drawers for his computer room. The chest (23 in. deep by 37 in. wide by 40 in. tall) is made of cherry with figured maple drawer fronts and poplar drawer sides. The drawer dividers are dovetailed through the sides of the case, a unique construction method that Arnold had seen on one of the chests at Williamsburg. A maple cockbead contrasts the drawer fronts. The finish is seedlac shellac.





### Jeff Dilks

Made of quartersawn white oak, European beech and ebony, this blanket chest (20 in. deep by 41½ in. wide by 20 in. tall) is Arts and Crafts inspired. The finish on the exterior of the frameand-panel chest is shellac and wax. The interior is lined with an aromatic eastern red cedar. It took Dilks approximately 200 hours to complete the piece. Photo by Steve Kaminoff





WHEN ACCURACY IS THE POINT

1-800-222-0638 www.delmhorst.com **READER SERVICE NO. 45** 



#### 0 s F R

### "The cuts were so quiet and effortless it felt like I forgot to raise the blade"

Hal Taylor, Museum Quality Works of Art, Hartwood, VA

Hal's comment is typical of the many we receive from craftsmen who have tried our Pro Series blades. Each blade features:

 Expertlytensioned, fully hardened tool steel plates for true run Fine grit honing of

carbide edge for clean smooth, and easy cuts Resin bond-filled

expansion slots for extremely auiet cuts

튭

2001

· High-grade, wearresistant carbide tips for long life Tenryu Pro Series blades are also available for cutting

plastic and non-ferrous metals. So save your ears and make life easier with Tenryu blades. Ask for them at your favorite dealer or call 800-951-SAWS.

> TENRYUAMERICA, INC. 4301 Woodland Park Dr. 4301 Woodand Fark Dr. Suite 104 W. Melbourne, FL 32904 321-951-2400 800-951-SAWS Fax: (321) 951-2250 www.tenrvu.com

READER SERVICE NO. 16

des since 1910

88 FINE WOODWORKING



**READER SERVICE NO. 117** 

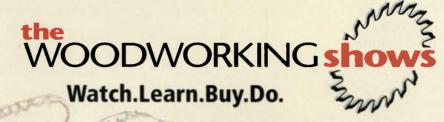
"It's not just a bench; it's hand-finished cypress, rolled arm rests, and a perfectly scribed crest rail... and it's the perfect size for two early risers and their coffee." It's not just a woodworking show. It's a well crafted, highly polished, interactive presentation of the very best of everything, a chance

like no other to inspire your creativity and drive your passion

(not to mention, some darn good deals). For all the tools, materials, information, ideas and demonstrations to improve your craft,

don't miss the nation's premier woodworking event, coming

soon to a city near you.









Learn from the Masters at in-depth seminars and free demonstrations.

man

You'll add a new dimension to your woodworking when you take advantage of top-rated interactive sessions presented by *Fine Woodworking* magazine, the leading source of woodworking information and inspiration, and Marc Adams School of Woodworking. Attend Woodworking Seminars for expert training from accomplished craftsmen and authors—some of the finest in the country. Then visit the Masters' Stage on the show floor for free demonstrations. See first hand how the pros do it at the nation's premier woodworking event.

- Meet master craftsmen and watch them at work.
- Learn timesaving tips and professional techniques to enhance your own woodworking skills.
- Talk with factory reps who can answer your questions.
- Try, compare, buy—the latest products, materials, technology.
- Take advantage of show specials on tools and supplies.
- Trade ideas and compare notes with other woodworkers.

For show dates and complete information on seminars and demonstrations, visit www.thewoodworkingshows.com or call 1-800-826-8257.

Woodworking Seminars and the Masters' Stage presented by Fine Woodworking and Marc Adams School of Woodworking.





# Rules of Thumb

### Story sticks leave little room for error

If you asked a dozen woodworkers to measure and cut a piece of wood measuring 12 in., you'd likely end up with 12 pieces of slightly varying length. Each time a workpiece is measured and marked, an opportunity for error creeps into the process.

The error factor is an unavoidable aspect of human nature. We're not machines, and each time we repeat a task, the result is likely to be a little different than the time before. A momentary distraction

or a tight deadline, and maybe you take a measurement from the wrong side of the piece, read the tape wrong or simply forget a number. This results in a cabinet that doesn't fit into a designated space, a misplaced mortise on a cabinet frame or turned legs that don't match.

The simplest way to ensure uniformity and accuracy is to eliminate some of that measuring, trading the bythe-numbers approach for direct transfer of dimensions. For years, woodworkers have used shopmade gauges called story sticks to create a physical record of a piece, not only improving their accuracy but also saving time.

> A story stick is essentially a slender strip of wood (or metal) that holds a series of markings, notches or notations designating the exact locations and profiles of critical elements. The stick can be used to produce multiples or set aside to be reused in the future. The stick saves the time and trouble of remeasuring each time the information is needed, and it virtually eliminates measuring errors.



A Shaker chair maker's story stick. Charles Harvey of Berea, Ky., has created story sticks for more than 80 different chairs over the past 20 years. The stick at left contains all of the information he needs to build his standard dining chair (above), including mortise locations, rough and finished lengths of components, and the profiles of back slats and the turned finials.

### Story sticks are invaluable for cabinetry

These compact tools are especially useful on job sites, for the layout and installation of architectural woodwork and cabinetry. But story sticks are also used by furniture makers, whether for chairs, turnings or even case pieces.

I was introduced to story sticks as an apprentice working for a trim-carpentry company. When we installed kitchen cabinets and vanities in expensive New York high-rise apartments, we used story sticks to locate cutouts in the cabinets for electrical, water and waste lines. The contractor wanted these holes located within <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in. of the pipes, so they had to be dead-on. After establishing a level line around the room, we placed a story stick either against the last-installed cabinet or the corner of the wall and marked the exact horizontal locations of pipes or outlets. Then, working from the same level line, we marked the vertical locations of the pipes on the other side of the

> stick. Thus we were able to record confidently the locations of the cutouts without suffering the gut-wrenching fear that we might tear a hole through the back of a custom cabinet and be 2 in. off the mark.

> Story sticks are also used to lay out entire kitchens. The horizontal and vertical positions of each unit can be planned and recorded on a length of narrow plywood. Aside from the other benefits, a story stick serves as a double-check for blueprint dimensions. Sometimes planning and design errors that were missed on the blueprints are caught when the actual kitchen is laid out on the stick.

> A story stick is also useful for the installation of hinges and drawer slides on a cabinet carcase.

### The chair maker's story stick

For makers of ladder backs and other post-and-rung chairs, a story stick is indispensable, holding everything the maker needs to reproduce a chair. No drawings are necessary. The surface of the stick will bear the decorative profile, center and diameter of each mortise and dimensions of each tenon. It allows the craftsman to mark the decorative divisions and precisely locate any mortises along the leg. Often a chair maker's stick will have a small hook on one end for quick and accurate registration at the end of the leg.

### Furniture makers also benefit

For years I used story sticks in the shop

when building furniture and freestanding cabinets. Sometimes I laid out the sticks from scaled blueprints; other times, I made them from full-sized drawings. You may have a favorite piece that you find yourself building again and again. A story stick can hold everything you need to jog your memory.

Why prepare a story stick when there are drawings? Well, sometimes the information necessary to build the piece is contained on more than one sheet. This requires unfurling, flipping and crosschecking. Usually a single story stick can contain all of the critical measurements. The horizontal divisions and features of the project



### finewoodworking.com

### Our Index Is Now Online!

- Every issue, every article and tip since issue #1
- Easily searchable, continually updated
- Links to all tables of contents for every issue
- Cross referenced to Fine Woodworking books

Log on and start searching today!

### Some dovetail jigs promise you everything...

### The Keller Dovetail System only promises what it can deliver.

Fast setup. No test cuts. Precision joinery. Unlimited widths. Classic and variable spacing. Compound, acute and obtuse angles. Curved dovetails. Box joints. Made in USA since 1976. 20-yr. warranty. 30-day money-back guarantee.

### "Your best choice. It's the easiest of all the jigs to use and great for production use."

- Woodworker's Journal

VIDEO: \$8.95 + \$2 P/H



KELLER & CO. 1327 'I' Street, , Dept. F1101 Petaluma, CA 94952 1-800-995-2456 707-763-9336

Keller Dovetail System Simple. Fast. Accurate. Enjoyable!

READER SERVICE NO. 13



Free Tideo
Free Tideo
Have a Knapp
There is simply no other
combination machine on
the planet, built to such

a high level of quality.

Each machine is custom tailored to meet your demands.

The Knapp has a sliding table with virtually no deflection; Cured cast-iron work surfaces throughout; Dovetail raising and lowering mechanisms; Self cleaning threads; Separate jointer and tablesaw fence. It's built more like a metal working machine.

**Stop Day Dreaming** 

You must see it to believe it! Call to order our free comprehensive demonstration video today. LAGUNA TOOLS Fine European Woodworking Machinery

**800-234-1976** www.lagunatools.com • E-mail: mail@lagunatools.com 17101 Murphy Ave., Irvine, CA 92614 (949) 474-1200 100 Central Ave., South Kearny, NJ 07032 (973) 491-0102

READER SERVICE NO. 170

READER SERVICE NO. 212

### Rules of Thumb (continued)



### SIDEBOARD ON A STICK

A story stick for a case piece must hold multiple layers of information. The horizontal dimensions of the project go on one side of the stick; on the other side are the vertical divisions. Each side also can be broken up into columns. In this case the first column contains the dimensions for the top, face frame, door rails and knobs, and the next displays the information for the cabinet sides. bottom and partitions. A third column could be added to include more drawer information.



go on one side of the stick; on the other side of the stick are the vertical divisions.

Drawings get dirty, torn or wet in a normal shop environment. Story sticks are more durable. In my shop we cut the dimensions into the stick with a marking knife, darken them with a pencil, then seal the stick with a coat of lacquer; or we use indelible markers. To distinguish the sticks quickly from the countless other plywood scraps lying about, we highlight them with bright spray paint.

One of the best things about a story stick is that it can be used to set up a machine quickly and accurately. The story stick for a cabinet, for example, can be placed directly on the tablesaw to set the fence for ripping or to place a stop block for crosscutting. By the way, storing a stick is easy: Drill a <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-in.-dia. hole at one end and hang it on the wall.

There tends to be more information on a furniture story stick than on a cabinet-installation stick, so I divide a furniture stick into columns. Each column is for a different layer of the project. If one column contains the dimensions for the face frame and door rails, the next displays the information for the cabinet sides, bottom, rails and partitions, and the last contains dimensions for the drawer box. As you read the stick from left to right, the information takes you deeper into the cabinet.

### Turners use them, too

When building Windsor chairs, I often have to turn 40 or 50 legs at a time. I've preserved my sanity by developing a smooth routine, which starts with a story stick. Turners almost always work from a story stick, whether it's an actual strip of wood or just a strip of masking tape on the tool rest. My basic story stick is a scrap of plywood with a profile of the leg drawn onto it. Lines through the important divisions of the turning are extended to the edge of the stick and are used to mark the blank as it spins on the lathe.

A snazzier version is another strip of ½-in.-thick plywood with the pattern drawn onto it, but this one has 4d nails protruding at the significant divisions. Once the leg blank is round, I press the stick against the spinning workpiece and scribe every critical dimension in one shot. With the aid of the story stick, it takes me about three minutes to turn a leg.

Many woodworkers aren't aware of story sticks, which are part of the age-old practice of direct layout. Why measure twice to cut once when you can be sure the first time?

**The turner's story stick.** Rodriguez made this stick for the front leg of a 17th-century corner chair. Each mark represents an important transition point. Spindle turning often begins with a parting tool plunging in to establish the depths at these key points. Then the turner works to reproduce the finished profile.



READER SERVICE NO. 59

"The Taunton website has been useful to me in more ways than I can say. It is a great island in a sea of internet uselessness."

-Rich Beckman, Marion, IN

# taunton.com

FROM THE PUBLISHER OF FINE WOODWORKING

"The website makes us feel like part of the family."

> - Phill Giles, Ontario, Canada

> > "It is an amazing website, and I feel honored to be able to "talk" with people who know so much about cooking, which is one of my passions."

- Sharon Richardson, Corinth, Texas

- in-depth information on woodworking, gardening, cooking homebuilding & fiber arts
- online discussions
- video tips
- online store offering magazines, books & videos
- attentive customer service
- coverage of shows & events





### 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

### Build yourself a piece of history... our new catalog shows you how! FIRST EDITION OUT NOW !

Land Hastines

An important invitation to all fine woodworkers to

create some of the world's finest furniture masterpieces

Now, for the first time ever, you can enjoy the pride and satisfaction of building your own masterpiece using our exclusive methods.

96 pages of detailed photos, descriptive text, history and drawings show our first 10 kits available now, and 8 more in development.

### ORDER YOUR CATALOG **TODAY! ONLY \$20.00**

(REFUNDABLE WITH FIRST KIT ORDER) LIMITED REBATE OFFER FOR FAST ACTING CUSTOMERS!

CALL (800) 522-7615 FACSIMILE (775) 235-7621

LNA TOO

VISA SEND CHECK TO:

LAGUNA TOOLS 10

17101 Murphy Ave.

Irvine, CA 92614

(949) 474-1200



Every Craftsmen's Collection kit includes full-sized patterns, step-by-step instruction manuals with joinery perspectives, bill of materials and beautifully detailed bronzework.

on can build a party of history for sourcell

# **Taking Band Saws to New Levels**

Editors Choice Award winning Band Saws are designed by Laguna Tools. and imported from Italy.

- Industry specifications
- · Cast-iron flywheels
- Wider blades
  - Euro guides
- Meets tough dust standards
- · Quiet, powerful, smooth and made in Italy
- · Robot welded steel frame
- More resaw height
- · Rack and Pinion
- · Easy blade change
- Mobility kit available
- Order a custom made hand saw

100 Central Ave. So. Kearny, NJ 07032 (973) 491-0102

E-mail: mail@lagunatools.com READER SERVICE NO. 213

800-234-1976 www.lagunatools.com

Free Video

AGUNA TOOLS Fine European Woodworking Machinery

# **Q**&A

### How to mill a log

How do you saw a log for furniture-grade lumber?

—Richard Armstrong, Port Jervis, N.Y.

**Garrett Hack replies:** When I saw logs into lumber, I shoot for four qualities: consistent, even grain; no internal stress; no knots or other defects; and as much width as possible. Success depends mostly on the initial quality of the log, but the sawing method is also a key.

A common method is to saw a log through and through—one cut after another from one side to the other. It's the most efficient method and, therefore usually the least expensive. But the outside boards are flatsawn and prone to warping, while the center boards often contain knots and defects from when the tree was young. You will get wide boards this way, but of potluck quality.

Far better is sawing for grade: basically, taking off boards while rolling the log to expose the best faces to the saw. This takes more time and effort than cutting the log through and through.

Place the log on the mill with the best side of the log facing the saw for the first cut. It is important to saw with the grain, whenever possible. For example, if the log has any curvature, saw in the same plane as the sweep. This will reduce the built-in tension, and you'll be able to correct some of the crooked grain later in the ripping process. If the log has a lot of taper, wedge up the smaller end so that you saw parallel with the center of the log.

Take off a board or two and then roll the log and make cuts until all four faces are exposed. Then simply find the best face and take off boards until the quality changes. Then roll again to your next-best face, and so on. You won't get the widest boards, but you will get fewer defects and more consistent grain.

More time-consuming and expensive still is quartersawing, which yields very stable material and, in the case of species such as oak and sycamore, beautiful fleck patterns as well. The first cut is through the center of the tree, and then these halves are quartered. Each cut after that is parallel to one of these sawn faces, or close to radial from the center of the tree. Quartersawn boards are not very wide but offer vertical grain and stability that are very desirable for certain applications.

No matter how you saw your lumber, however, you won't get quality material unless you also dry it correctly. For a guide to air-drying your own lumber, see *FWW* #151, pp. 72-75. [Garrett Hack harvests lumber and makes furniture on his farm in Vermont.]

### Paint inside of steambox?

Thanks for Lon Schleining's excellent and timely article on steam-bending (FWW #149, pp. 78-83). Should the box be painted with, say, a polyurethane paint to minimize water absorption into the plywood?

-Roy Presley, Los Altos, Calif.

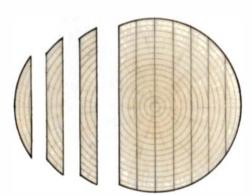
Lon Schleining repiles: I see no advantage in making the steambox more complicated. I've used the uncoated boxes in the article dozens of times. As long as you use exterior-grade plywood or solid lumber, the box will dry out in a day or two without any noticeable deterioration. Remember, the box should have holes to allow for circulation and to release any buildup in pressure. [Lon Schleining is a contributing editor.]

### Trouble with drill-press mortising attachment

I just bought a drill press that came with a mortising attachment and three bits. The fence is bolted to the drill-press table and doesn't have much latitude for adjustment. Fence alignment is also a problem. Any tips? Are these attachments worth the trouble? —George Zocher, Fertile, Minn.

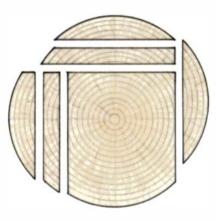
**Gary Rogowski repiles:** My advice would be to melt down all of the mortising attachments and make plowshares from them. They are hard to adjust, finicky to use and prone to overheating and leaving burn marks. The bits need perfect sharpening and setting to work—plus, on some drill presses, you have to take off the chuck every time you mount the

### LOGS TO LUMBER: THREE APPROACHES



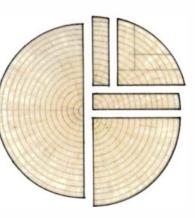
THROUGH-AND-THROUGH SAWING

Also called flitchsawing, this is the simplest and least costly method and delivers the widest boards. However, the overall quality is random, and the boards that pass through the center, or pith, of the log often contain defects.





This approach is more costly, because it involves rotating the squared log a number of times during the process to find the best faces. It produces the best figure and grain for most furniture uses.



#### QUARTERSAWING

The goal here is to cut boards perpendicular to the growth rings, so the grain is as vertical as possible. This process, which involves quartering the log before sawing boards, is the most costly and produces the narrowest stock.



### The NEW Series 700 from the Worldwide Leader of Universal 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.



Your compact and professional workshop with:

- Dual lifting planer tables
- Self-setting planer knives
- 12" saw with 4" cut
- Professional sliding table 8 ft. (9/10 ft.)
- Backward tiltable shaper standard 45° 90°
- Electrical spindle height adjustment available
- Scoring unit available

FELDER USA 1851 Enterprise Blvd. - West Sacramento, CA 95691 FELDER USA 2 Mc Cullough Drive - New Castle, DE 19720 Call 916-375-3190 - Fax 916-375-3194 READER SERVICE NO. 185

Ser e

Quality and precision made in

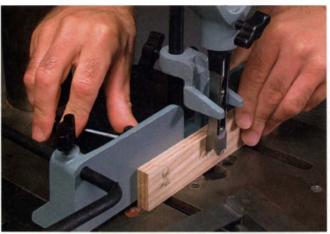
37

415

Woodworking



Getting a good cut. Relieve the faces of the chisel after the first 3/4 in. or so, to minimize rubbing. Set the bit a little below the chisel points, and rehone the chisel and bit often.



Setting the fence. Drop a machined block between the chisel and fence to square the fence to the chisel and set the distance.

attachment. Also, the mounting collars and the fences don't mate well with some drill presses. There are some ways to make hollow-chisel mortising machines and attachments work better. Relieving the chisel faces behind the first little bit of cutting surface helps the cutting action. You don't need the chisel to be full-sized

along its entire length. Polish the outside faces to reduce drag.

You need to align your fence with the hollow chisel, or your holes will come out beautifully odd. The quickest way to do so is to bring the chisel to the bottom of its stroke and put a block with parallel faces between the chisel and fence.

I cut mortises with a good set of bradpoint drill bits and square them up with a sharp chisel. Invest your money in these tools and invest your time in learning how to keep the chisels sharp. [Gary Rogowski is a contributing editor.]

### Single tenon for wide apron?

I'm building a hall table with a large drawer (for a District of Columbia phone directory). The apron is 7 in. wide with mortise-and-tenon joints where it meets the legs. Will a single tenon make the -Bill Lindau, Vilas, N.C. apron crack?

Mario Rodriguez replies: After mulling over the intended purpose of the table and the heavy duty it will likely serve, I recommend a double crenellated tenon.

A crenellated tenon is simply two or more large tenons with a shorter stub tenon in between. The joint can also be used to attach breadboard ends to a large panel, such as a tabletop, to keep it flat.

One of the large tenons should be a bit



**READER SERVICE NO. 167** 



## Q&A (continued)

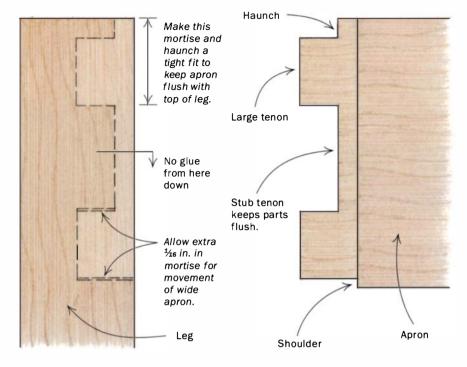
loose in its mortise, allowing it and the full width of the apron or panel to move as well. The stub tenon keeps the parts flush with each other. For a 7-in.-wide apron, make the tenons about 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in. wide each with a <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-in. haunch at the top and a <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-in. shoulder at the bottom. This leaves 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in. for the central stub portion.

The specific configuration of the joint will depend on the application. For instance, the position and fit of the longer tenons on a tabletop should fix the joint at the center and allow movement at both ends. On a drop lid for a desk, the joint should be fixed on the hinge side and only move on the side opposite the hinges. That way the lid will always operate without binding.

On your project, be sure to cut the top haunch and top tenon for a snug fit. This will ensure that when the wood moves, the top edge of the apron will remain flush with the end of the leg. For a 7-in.wide apron, about <sup>1</sup>/<sub>6</sub> in. of room should be left above and below the lower tenon. [Mario Rodriguez is a contributing editor.]

### CRENELLATED TENON FOR WIDE APRON

This tenon keeps the top of the apron aligned with the top of the leg but allows seasonal movement of the wide apron.





**READER SERVICE NO. 244** 

**READER SERVICE NO. 245** 

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION (Required by 39 U.S.C. 3685)

L Publication Title: *Fine Woodworking*, 2. Publication No. 0361-3453. 3, Filing Date: Sept. 1, 2001. 4. Issue Frequency: Bimonthy. 5. No. of Issues Published Annually: 7. 6. Annual Subscription Price: 832. 7. Complete Mailing Address ofKnown Office of Publication: 638. Main Street, Box 5506, Newtown, Fairfield County, CT 06470-5506. 8. Complete Mailing Address of Headquarters or General Business Office of Publisher: 63 S. Main Street, Box 5506, Newtown, CT 06470-5506. Timothy D. Schreiner, Editorin-Chief, 63 S. Main Street, Box 5506, Newtown, CT 06470-5506: Anatole Burkin, Executive Editor, 63 S. Main Street, Box 5506, Newtown, CT 06470-5506; Stockholder: Taunton, Inc., 63 S. Main Street, Box 5506, Newtown, CT 06470-5506; Stockholder: Taunton, Inc., 63 S. Main Street, Mortgaees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding I Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages, or Other Securities: None. 12. Not Applicable. 13. Publication Name: *Fine Woodworking*. 14. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below: July/August 2001. 15. Extent and Nature of Circulation:

		verage No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	
А.	Total no. copies	408,596	407,592
B.	Paid and/or		
	requested circulation		
	1. Sales through dealers		
	and carriers, street		
	vendors, and counter sa	ales 81,520	82,683
	2. Paid or requested mail		
	subscriptions	185,994	191,443
с.	Total paid and/or		
	requested circulation	267,514	274,126
	Free distribution by mail	6,915	8,981
E.	Free distribution		
	outside the mail	4,393	7,649
	Total free distribution	11,308	16,630
	Total distribution	278,822	290,756
H.	Copies not distributed		
	1. Office use, leftovers,		
	spoiled	5,169	5,292
	<ol><li>Return from</li></ol>		
	news agents	124,605	111,544
I.	Total	408,596	407,592
	Percent paid and/or		
	requested circulation	95.9	94.3

16. This statement of ownership will be printed in the November/ December 2001 issue of this publication. 17.1 certify that all information furnished on this form is true and complete. Signature and title: Timothy D. Schreiner, Editor-in-Chief.

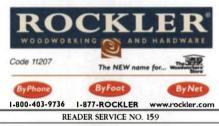




Go to rockler.com/go/v1380 and order your FREE catalog today! Or call

1-800-403-9736

Check out our complete **EXCLUSIVE** line of jigs and shop tables for your band saw, drill press and router. **PLUS** thousands of other great products!





Arbor Day...A Great Idea Grows

n 1872, J. Sterling Morton gave the world a great idea. He created a holiday unlike any other, Arbor Day.

This year, plant Trees for America. For your free brochure, write: Trees for America, The National Arbor Day Foundation, Nebraska City, NE 68410.





**READER SERVICE NO. 230** 

208 Andover Park East, Seattle, WA 98188 • sa



### It's not really work, is it?

Woodworking is more than a vocation. It's a calling. You put something of yourself in every piece you make.

We build tools the same way – with careful thought and attention to detail. Our tools give you better results, cleaner work, a safer workplace, and last almost forever. Once you've picked up a Festool, you won't want to put it back down.

> Because with Festool, it's not really work.



888.463.3786 www.festool-usa.com

**READER SERVICE NO. 78** 





It's interesting how the people who are passionate about a craft all tend to have one thing in common: The Taunton Press. In-depth information you can count on, from practicing experts you can trust.

## The Taunton Press Inspiration for hands-on living™

Publishers of : Fine Homebuilding, Fine Woodworking, Fine Cooking, Threads, Fine Gardening magazines, related books and videos. Online at www.taunton.com





### THE SOURCE FOR BANDSAW ACCESSORIES Iturra Design : Millennium 2001 catalog

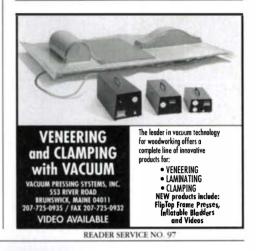


- Introducing the Quick Release by Carter Products
- Our new Blade Gage bandsaw blade tension meter.
- Lenox Pro Master carbide-tipped and Bimetal blades
- Bandrollers, rip and re-saw fences, improved tension springs, tires, table inserts, circle jigs, and much more.
- History and comparison between Delta and JET bandsaws. CALL 1-888-722-7078 or 1-904-642-2802

**READER SERVICE NO. 197** 



**READER SERVICE NO. 216** 



INEYIMA Sands Saws

Now, turn a \$5.00 rough board into \$75.00 worth of finished trim in just minutes! Make over 350 standard moldings, tongue & groove, picture frame stock, any custom design. QUICKLY CONVERTS from Planer/Molder to Drum Sander or power-feed Multi-Blade Rip Saw!

18 & 25" Models Available

### Variable Feed **Makes the** Difference!

Just a twist of the dial adjusts the Woodmaster from 70 to over 1,000 cuts per inch. Produces a glass-smooth finish on tricky grain patterns no other molder/planer can handle. Plenty of Americanmade "muscle" to handle money-saving, "straight-from-the-sawmill" lumber. Five-year Warranty. Made in U.S.A.

**Call Today for FREE FACTS!** 800-821-6651 (ext.PE92) Woodmaster Tools, Inc. 1431 N. Topping Ave. Kansas City, MO 64120 **READER SERVICE NO. 48** 

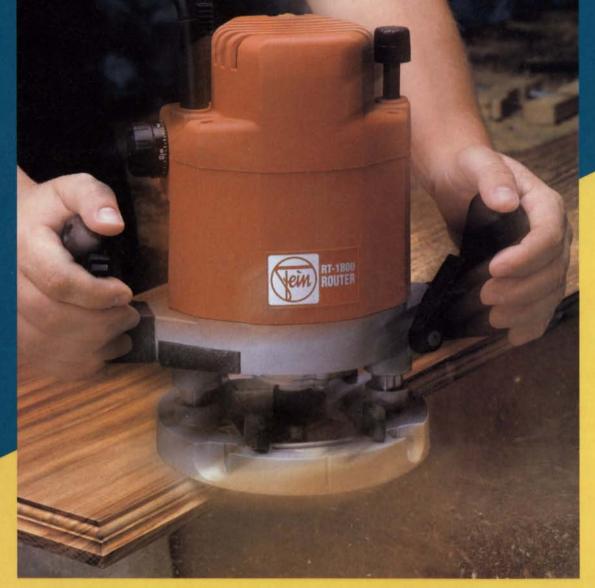
World class pneumatic power tools N(C)? GRS has the most complete line of hand and power engraving tools plus instructional videos, books and 5-day workshops. Engraving in metal has never been easier. Fine wood carving is fast and easy too! **Request FREE Catalog today...** 1-800-835-3519 Source #121003

900 Overlander Rd. Emporia, KS 66801 Fax: 620-343-9640 GRS@GrsTools.com

G

Visit our Engraving Gallery... GRStools.com **READER SERVICE NO. 68** 

## It's here! The new high-performance production router from Fein.



**Powerful.** FEIN's new 3<sup>1</sup>/4 horsepower plunge router will cut production time and give you a superior finish.

**Smooth.** Thanks to an advanced electronic feedback circuit and soft start, this state-of-theart router operates at a consistent torque and speed for smooth operation and a cleaner edge.

**Lightweight** for greater control. The RT-1800 is two pounds lighter than others in its class, and has a wider range of speeds. Includes dust collection port, and QC spindle.

*Learn more.* Call **1-800-441-9878** for more information and a dealer near you, or visit us on the web at **www.feinus.com**.

**e**11

Finishing is just the beginning Fein Power Tools, Inc. 1030 Alcon St. Pittsburgh, PA 15220 1-800-441-9878 www.feinus.com

**READER SERVICE NO. 46** 

# Master Class



Attach the hinges to the carcase first. Then assemble the mating parts of the hinges and slide the doors into place.

### Installing knife hinges

Knife hinges are a good choice when you want cabinet hardware to be unobtrusive. With doors closed, all that can be seen on each door are two pivots about the size of a pencil eraser. Knife hinges are available in straight and double-offset styles. The straight hinges are used for overlay doors; the double-offset hinges may be used for overlay or inset doors. For the cabinet on pp. 66-73, I used Brusso double-offset hinges, which are very well made and available through woodworking catalogs.

Installing knife hinges is a

bit different than putting in butt hinges. Knife hinges allow very little wiggle room in sizing the door: The top-to-bottom dimension must be exact. Last, mortises in cabinet parts should be cut before the cabinet has been assembled. They're a bear after the fact.

### Lay out mortises on cabinet parts

To locate the hinge leaves on the cabinet stretchers above and below the door, start with a wood gauge block the same thickness as the door rails and stiles. The gauge block is used to establish the rear line of the door (see the left drawing on p. 110). Once this line has been drawn, measure the width of the hinge leaf, split the difference between the hinge and the door and draw a second line to represent the back edge of the leaf mortise. This places the hinge in the middle of the door.

The last critical layout mark represents the length of the leaf mortise. On the cabinet stretcher, the mortise should be the length of the leaf plus about ¼6 in.—that extra distance becomes the space between the side of the cabinet and the edge of the door.

After making a light pencil line at the end of the mortise, you have two reference lines for the hinge leaf—the back edge and the end. Place the leaf on the stretcher and trace the front edge of the mortise and the outline of the hinge knuckle. To make it easier to fine-tune the mortise with a chisel, mark these lines with a knife.

### Cut the mortises

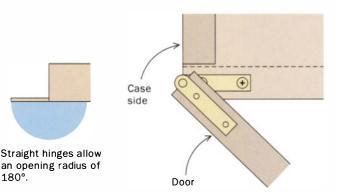
A laminate trimmer and a carbide spiral bit make short work of cutting the mortises to a uniform depth. Set the depth of cut so that the leaf will fit flush with the surface of the wood (see the left photos on p. 110).

Freehanding a cut with one of these small routers is surprisingly easy, but don't tempt fate. Pick a router bit slightly smaller than the finished width of the mortise, and keep the bit away from the pencil line while you're cutting. After the router has done the hard

### HINGE TYPES



Straight hinges are nearly invisible, giving a case a very clean, modern look. They are mounted to the cabinet and door ends, not to the sides. Because there is little room for error, they do require precise installation. Straight hinges are used for doors that overlay the case sides.

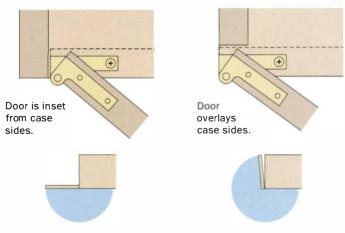




#### **DOUBLE-OFFSET HINGES**

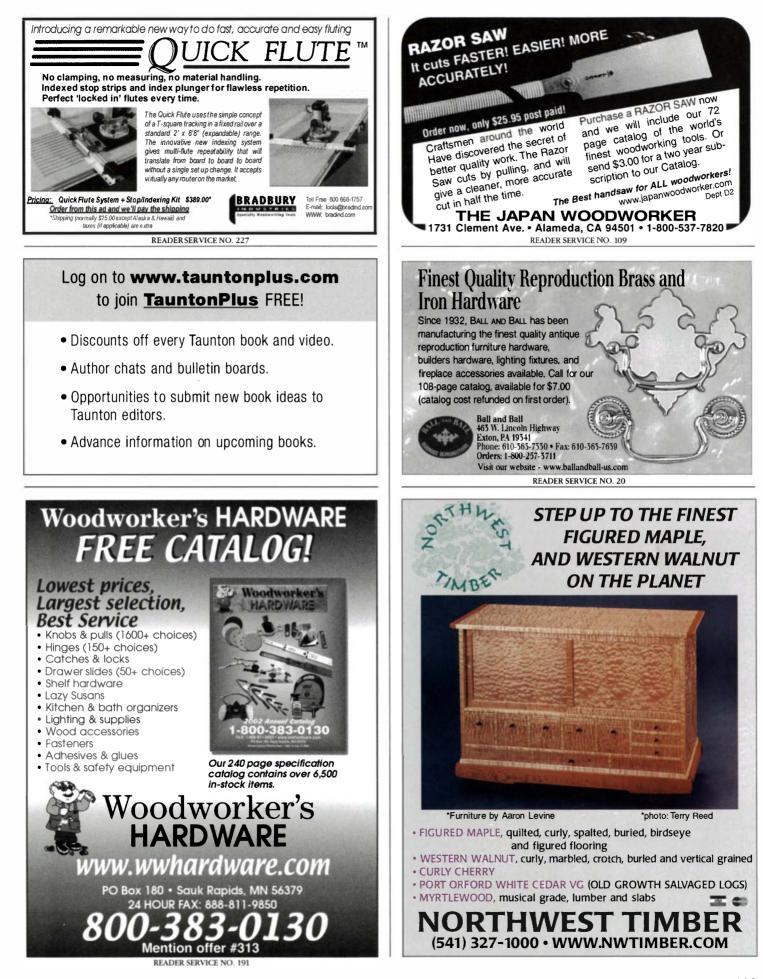
Like straight hinges, double-offset hinges are mounted to the cabinet and door ends. The double-offset variety places the pivot point outside both the door and the cabinet. They are generally used for inset-door applications (as pictured here) but may also be used for overlay doors.

### INSTALLATION OPTIONS\_



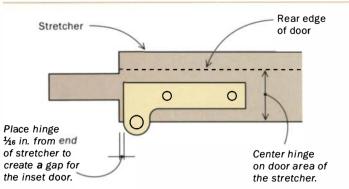
When inset from the case sides, the door opens 180°.

When overlaying the case sides, the door opens 265°.



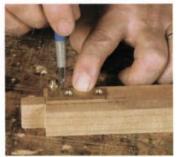
# Master Class (continued)

### STRETCHER MORTISE





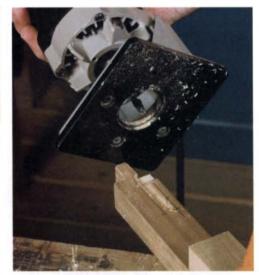
Lay out and install the hinges before glue-up. Use a piece of scrap the same thickness as the door to locate the door's rear edge on the stretcher.



Use the hinge as a template to mark the mortise. The hinge should be centered in the door area of the stretcher (see the drawing above).



Set the depth of cut equal to the thickness of one hinge leaf. A laminate trimmer makes quick work of routing the mortise, leaving little waste to be cleaned up with a chisel.



work, clean up the mortise with a chisel. By paring carefully, a snug fit doesn't take long.

To install the hinges on the doors, first trace the edges of the mortise, this time with the edge of the leaf flush with the edge of the door. Follow up with a marking knife and router. A few cautions here. It's a real pain to trim the top or bottom of the door after the hinge leaves have been installed (you have to tinker with the depth of the mortise). So stiles should be cut to the vertical dimension of the door opening less twice the thickness of the washer between hinge leaves. By cutting the stiles exactly the first time, you won't have to worry about them again.

It's much easier to adjust the width of the door, so make it slightly oversized by ¼ in. or so—which allows you to fine-tune the fit when the door has been installed.

One other caution about the door mortises: Working in the end grain of the stile





is unforgiving. It's easy to chip these delicate fibers with a chisel and end up with a sloppy-looking mortise. Go slowly, and use a very sharp chisel.

#### Install the door

With the mortises cut, the leaves can be installed and the door fitted. The brass screws that come with the hinges won't take much abuse, so size the pilot hole carefully and lubricate the screw with a bit of wax. If the resistance is still too much, drive in a steel screw of the same size first, back it out and install the brass screw.

Install the leaves on the stretcher first. Also, drill one pilot hole for a screw at the top and bottom of the door. But instead of attaching the hinge leaves to the door, slip them on the pins of the stretcher leaves, then slide the door into place. Start with one screw in the top and bottom of the door, and then check the swing and fit. If the hinge must be moved slightly, it's easier to patch one hole than it is two.

If door stiles have been cut to the right length, and both door and cabinet are square, the door should swing easily.

#### **DOOR MORTISE**



Hinge edge is flush with side. Center hinge on door. Be careful of tearout when routing the end grain.

Mark the location of the door hinges. Layout is done after the doors have been fitted to the case opening.

# **NO CORD. NO HASSLE.**



# no competition.

Rout where you like, when you like, with the new 19.2 volt cordless router from Porter-Cable. The first – and only – cordless router, it boasts a 600-watt, 23,000 RPM motor to handle nearly any job a 1-1/2 HP router can do. Plus, it fits into any 690 base. And can be used as a plunge



and D-Handle router. Add that to the fact it's part of our 19.2 volt cordless network, and you're free to work wherever your rout takes you. To get one of your own, visit your local Porter-Cable dealer or call 1-800-487-8664 (519-836-2840 in Canada).

















#9290 Cordless Router #881 Flashlight

#9845 Circular Say

#9887 Hammer Drill

#643 .lin Sav

#9837 Tider Saw







PROFESSIONAL POWER TOOLS PORTER-CABLE COM

# Tools & Soon! FINE WOODWORKING'S FIRSTANNUAL ISSUE

Tools & Shops

Look for it in

November!

Which bandsaw is right for your shop?

Big workbench with drawers

Clear the air with shop-built downdraft table

Shop layout and storage solutions

Essential tools and machines

The ultimate router table

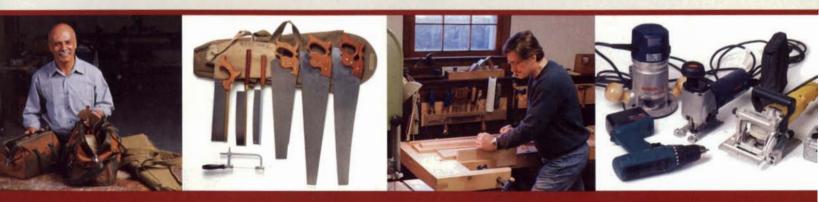
# More tools...more shops... more great articles!

That's right—in-depth articles about how to set up, organize and improve your shop, as well as how to pick out and use the tools that will work best for you. This is not just another buyer's guide with long lists of specs from manufacturers.

Among the topics you'll find in TOOLS & SHOPS are great ideas about designing a small shop, storage solutions, information about essential machine tools, what you need to know to create the shop you've always wanted, and much more!

Subscribers to *Fine Woodworking* will receive TOOLS & SHOPS at no additional cost, or you can pick it up at the newsstand.

To subscribe to *Fine Woodworking*, call 1-800-888-8286, operator W1139 or visit finewoodworking.com



and tools

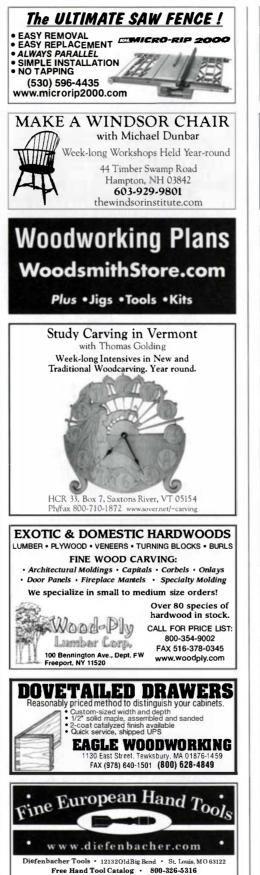
















See ad index on page 120 for reader service number.





## **CLASSIFIED**

The Classified rate is \$8 per word, 15 word min. Orders must be accompanied by payment, ads are non-commissionable. The WOOD AND TOOL EXCHANGE is for private use by individuals only; the rate is \$15/line, minimum 3 lines. Send to: *Fine Woodworking* Classified Ad Dept., PO Box 5506, Newtown, CT 06470-5506. FAX 203-426-3434, Ph. (800) 926-8776, ext. 310. Deadline for the Jan./Feb. 2002 issue is October 25, 2001.

#### **Business Opportunities**

ON COAST OF MAINE Thriving company; Windsor Chairmakers, will be sold for \$4,950,000. Unique opportunity for lifestyle change. Owner has Parkinson's. To separate the serious from the curious, send \$40 check for prospectus. P.O. Box 120, Lincolnville, Maine 04849. www.windsorchair.com BENCH SPACE AVAILABLE in large well-equipped commercial shop. Center City, Philadelphia. (215) 829-1005

#### **Help Wanted**

FURNITUREMAKER, Massachusetts certified five year Apprenticeship. Competitive wages, paid holidays. www.adriance.com (508) 993-4800.

HIGHLY SKILLED, fine woodworker for prototype and art furniture fabrication. Send portfolio/resume to Mark Singer: Giati Designs, 614 Santa Barbara St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101. Salary commensurate.

SUPERVISOR, FINISHING; to supervise and coordinate activities of workers in finishing exterior and interior wood products. 3 yrs. experience in position or as Factory Foreman required. Send resume with salary requirements to HR Dept., Attn: Dave La Flamme, Builders Pre-Stain, Inc. 601 NE Antler Avenue, #G, Redmond, OR 97756.

#### Finishes

SPRAY-ON SUEDE. Line boxes in seconds. Free brochure (sample enclosed). DonJer Products, 13142 Murphy Road, 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

ANCIENT & MODERN TOOLS. Woodworking, metal working and other. Users and collectors. www.pennyfarthingtools.co.uk

FREE CARVING TOOL CATALOG: 1-888-901-8099 or (507) 332-9801. P.O. Box 611, Faribault, MN 55021. www.stubaidirect.com

# CLASSIFIED (continued)

ANTIQUE & USED TOOLS. Hundreds of quality handtools. Many Stanley + parts. At www.antique-usedtools.com Visa/MC. BOB KAUNE, 511 W. 11th, Port Angeles, WA 98362. (360) 452-2292.

VINTAGE PLANES & PARTS, buying and selling. Pete Niederberger, Box 887, Larkspur, CA 94977. (415) 924-8403 evenings. E-mail: pniederber@aol.com

#### Hardware

www.profhdwr.com Order 1000's of products on-line. Professional Hardware & Supply. Visa, MC, Discover.

#### Instruction

LEARN FINE FURNITURE MAKING in England. Call UK 01803 862861 or www.chrisfaulkner.co.uk

MAKE A CHAIR FROM A TREE and other Greenwoodworking courses. Small classes year round. John Alexander: (410) 685-4375. (MD) www.greenwoodworking.com

WOODTURNING INSTRUCTION: Russ Zimmerman's Punta Gorda, Florida workshop or yours. (941) 334-4337 or www.learntoturn.com

WOODWORKER ACADEMY, comprehensive entry level workshops and precision improvement are our specialty. San Francisco area (510) 521-1623 or www.woodworkeracademy.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

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.

**TRADITIONAL HIGH-END FURNITURE** design, finishing, carving, inlays. No tuition. Year apprenticeship. East Texas. (903) 769-1017.

NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL of Architectural Woodworking. 37-week training program in architectural woodworking. Job assistance. (413) 527-6103. (MA) www.nesaw.com

HANDS-ON WORKSHOPS in beautiful Maine. Basic and Advanced. Twelve-week intensive. Center for Furniture Craftsmanship (207) 594-5611, www.woodschoolorg

MASTERPIECE SCHOOL OF FURNITURE offers 1-3 year program in traditional furniture making. Mendocino Coast, California. Summer classes available. Ph/Fax (707) 964-8798. www.masterpieceschool.com

#### Machinery New/Used

BISHOP COCHRAN PLUNGE ROUTER BASES. Versions for Dremel, Foredom, Ryobi. New! Plunge for Porter-Cable laminate trimmer. www.bishopcochran.com bishop@bishopcochran.com Tel (503) 777-0955.

LIMITED OFFER. State-of-the-art, Japanese saws. 1995 prices. Free catalog. TASHIRO'S, P.O. Box 3409, Seattle, WA 98114. (206) 328-7641. Fax 206-328-1256. www.tashirohardware.com

USED PORTABLE SAWMILLS! Buy/Sell. Call Sawmill Exchange 800-459-2148, (205) 661-9821. http://www.sawmillexchange.com

#### 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. WOODEN SCREWS for vices. Many sizes and styles or custom made. Free brochure. Crystal Creek Mill. (315) 446-1229.

1888nailgun.com tools, compressors, nails, brads, pins, staples, all types and sizes or toll-free 1-888-nailgun

STAPLERS AND NAILERS at www.nailzone.com. Top brands of tools and fasteners. Visit our website. (800) 227-2044.

#### **Power Tools**

LAMELLO BISCUIT JOINERS and Accessories/Parts/Repairs. Best prices-most knowledgeable. Call Hank 1-800-789-2323. Select Machinery, Inc. (NY)

#### **Musical Supplies**

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

BUILD YOUR OWN violin, guitar, or dulcimer! Free catalog featuring kits and all the tools, finishing supplies and instructions needed to build your own instrument. Stewart-MacDonald, Box 900-F, Athens, OH 45701. Call 800-848-2273. www.stewmac.com

#### **Plans & Kits**

SANDYBROOK HORSE CART PLANS, kits, or carts. Two wheel, easy entry. 6900 80th Fremont, MI 49412. Phone (231) 924-3796.

CARLYLE LYNCH MEASURED DRAWINGS–Museum and private collection furniture plans by Carlyle Lynch. Catalog \$2. P.O. Box 13007, Arlington, TX 76094. (817) 861-1619.

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-111, 1827 Elmdale Ave., Glenview, IL 60025. 1-800-657-7692. www.furnituredesigns.com

#### Wood

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.

DOUGLAS FIR (TIMBERS) old growth; (FASclear) widths to 26-in. Cut to order, custom milling and delivery available. John, Timber Trails (724) 738-0654.

HONDURAS ROSEWOOD 6-in x 6-in, 4/4–8/8 stored since 1985. (225) 622-5979. Baton Rouge, LA.

CUBAN MAHOGANY VENEER (Swietenia Mahogoni) widths to 26-in., flitch prices available. Frank: (707) 744-1530. (CA)

OREGON'S FINEST MAPLE, redwood and 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

LONGLEAF (HEART) PINE LUMBER. Resawn from salvaged timbers. Lumber, flooring, stair-tread material and hardwoodbow-staves. Lee Yelton: (706) 541-1039. (GA)

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, Chantilly, VA. (703) 631-5147.

CHESTNUT SPECIALISTS INC. Original plank, resawn or dimensional chestnut, oak and pine reclaimed antique lumber. Kilns drying. (860) 283-4209. FLORIDA'S FINEST 50+ species, great quality inventory, sizes; personal selection/service. ALVA HARDWOODS, (941) 728-2484, 1-888-894-6229.

WALNUT SLABS/CROTCHES 18-in. to 80-in. wide to 16-ft. long. Figured claro, myrtle, elm, sycamore. Black acasia. www.bakerhardwoods.com. (408) 847-8433. 877-wal-slab. Gilroy, CA.

CALIFORNIA'S FINEST BURLWOODS: Massive inventory, many varieties, all sizes, any use, direct, guaranteed. Established 30-years. Burl Tree, 800-785-BURL.

QUALITY FIGURED SLABS. Walnut, redwood, maple, pine. Crotch figure bird's-eye lace. Castro Valley, East Bay, Calif. Viewing by appt. only. (510)888-1762. (800) 971-9557.

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.

FIGURED CLARO WALNUT slabs, planks, blocks, dimensions suitable for small to very large projects. California Walnut Designs. (877) 576-0203. www.woodnut.com

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

**TIGER MAPLE, MAHOGANY, CHERRY;** plain and figured. Wide boards, matched sets, 4/4 to 24/4. 200-ft. minimum. (570) 724-1895. www.irionlumber.com

FLORIDA-FROM ASH TO ZEBRAWOOD with milling available, including custom, antique restoration and curved moldings. Hardwood Lumber of Lakeland. (863) 646-8681. FRE 877-710-3900.

FINEST RED TEXAS MESQUITE Curly/straight grain. Prices start at \$6.50. 1-866-TEX-WOOD www.texaswoodworks.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

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)

QUALITY NORTHERN APPALACHIAN hardwood. Custom milling. Free delivery. Bundled, surfaced. Satisfaction guaranteed. Niagara Lumber, 800-274-0397 (NY) www.niagaralumber.com

#### WOOD AND TOOL EXCHANGE

Limited to use by individuals only.

#### For Sale

*Fine Woodworking*, 1-150, \$450. plus shipping. (630) 325-3107.

*Fine Woodworking,* 4-89, 98-115, plus extra 40-42, 47, 48, 51, 58-63, 67, 69, \$350 plus shipping. (716) 243-0533, 5 to 8 pm, EST (NY).

#### INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

#### Use reader service card - inside back cover.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS Use reader service card - inside back cov							calu - msiue back cover.
Reader Service No.	ADVERTISER, page #	Reader Service No.	ADVERTISER, page #	Reader Service No.	ADVERTISER, page #	Reader Service No.	ADVERTISER, page #
170	A&I Supply, p. 93	46	Fein Power Tools, Inc., p. 107	99	MEG Products, p. 115	124	Suffolk Machinery, p. 117
41	Adams Wood Products, p. 11	185	Felder USA, p. 99	73	M.L. Condon Lumber, p. 37	230	Sunhill Machinery, p. 103
24	Airware America, p. 113	78	Festool, p. 103	80	Mao Shan Machinery, p. 30	69	System One, p. 115
1	Allred & Associates, Inc., p. 115		Fine Woodworking Slipcases, p. 97	229	Mark's Tool School, p. 117		
	Amazon.com, p. 35	157	Flamingo Specialty Veneer, p. 118	85	Martin J. Donnelly Antique	93	Talarico Hardwoods, p. 118
	American Furniture Design, p. 117		Forrest Manufacturing Co., p. 23		Tools, p. 114	141	
216	Anderson Ranch Arts Center, p. 106	153	Freud, p. 31	10	MassBay Wood Products, p. 115		Taunton Press, p. 96
174	Andreou Machinery, p. 7	107	Fuji Industrial Spray Equip., p. 39	15	McFeely's Square Drive, p. 38		Taunton Plus, p. 104-105
72	Apollo Sprayers, Inc., p. 89	74	The Furniture Institute of	228	Micro Fence, p. 106	470	Taunton Press, p. 109
101	Arts & Crafts Hardware, p. 114		Massachusetts, p. 114	96	Microplane, p. 41	176	Tech Mark, Inc., p. 21
133	Ashman Technical, Ltd., p. 97 Australian School of Fine	187	CMC Publications Itd b 114	134 246	Micro-Rip 2000, <i>p. 116</i> Minneapolis Institute of Arts, <i>p. 11</i>	136	Tech-Wood, Inc., <i>p. 116</i> Tenryu America, Inc., <i>p. 88</i>
00	Furniture, <i>p. 30</i>	68	GMC Publications, Ltd., p. 114 GRS Tools, p. 106	246 91	Minifeapoils institute of Arts, p. 11 Misugi Designs, p. 118	16 79	Thewindsorinstitute.com, p. 116
35	Auton Motorized Systems, p. 41	129	Garrett Wade Company, p. 38	30	Mule Cabinetmaker Machine, p. 89	87	Thomas Golding School, p. 116
	naton motorized systems, p. 11	84	Gilmer Wood Company, p. 113	142	Murray Clock Craft, Ltd., p. 117	112	The Tool Chest, <i>p. 113</i>
20	Ball & Ball, p. 109	102	Goby's Walnut Wood		The Museum of Woodworking	178	Toolcenter.com, p. 115
	Barr Specialty Tools, p. 117		Products, p. 118		Tools, p. 116	202	Toolcrib.Amazon.com, p. 21
90	The Bartley Collection, Ltd., p. 117	181	Good Hope Hardwoods, p. 113		, <i>P</i>	219	Toolcrib.Amazon.com, p. 40
89	Bauhaus Apprenticeship	60	Gorilla Glue, p. 9	152	Noah's, p. 117		Tool Factory Outlet, p. 9
	Institute, p. 114	19	Gougeon Brothers, p. 115	235	North Bennet Street School, p. 113		Tools & Shops, p. 112
42	The Beall Tool Co., p. 116	4	Groff & Groff Lumber, p. 41	189	Northend Hardwoods, p. 22	199	Tools On Sale, p. 27
175	Belcher Veneer Co., p. 113		Guitar Making, p. 115	137	Northland Forest Products, p. 118	25	Tropical Exotic Hardwoods, p. 118
200	Bench Dog, p. 12				Northwest Timber, p. 109	167	Turbinaire, Inc. p. 100
105	Berea Hardwoods Co., p. 26	39	HTC Products, Inc., p. 88	94	Norwood Sawmills, p. 117		
106	Berea Hardwoods Co., p. 99		Haddon Tool, Inc., p. 113	63	Nyle Dry Kiln Systems, p. 10	226	Vac-U-Clamp, p. 30
76	Bevel Gage Software, p. 113	166	Hamler Tools, p. 11			97	Vacuum Pressing Systems,
227	Bradbury Industries, p. 109	184	Hammer USA, p. 29	2	Oakwood Veneer Co., p. 113		Inc., <i>p. 106</i>
	BrandNew Industries, Inc., p. 117	114	Hartville Tool Company, p. 19	223	The Old Fashioned Milk Paint	245	Viel Tools, Inc., p. 102
244	Brookside Veneers, Ltd., p. 102	47	Hearne Hardwoods, Inc., p. 38		Co., Inc., p. 7	172	Vintage Chair, p. 113
		56	HerSaf/Safranek, p. 99	162	Omer Direct, p. 11	36	Virutex.com, p. 25
	Cabinetparts.com, p. 118	233	Hida Tool & Hardware, p. 12	203	Oneida Air Systems, p. 21		
193	Carter Products Co., Inc., p. 38	11	Highland Hardware, p. 106	148	Osborne Wood Products, p. 113	240	WGB Glass, p. 37
23	Certainly Wood, p. 114	177	Home Depot Corp., p. 14			115	W. Moore Profiles, Ltd., p. 95
95	The Chippendale School of		Homestead Heritage , p. 117	111		138	Waterlox Chemical & Coating, p. 22
	Furniture, p. 99	75	Hut Products, Inc., p. 88	232	Patrick's Turning Point, p. 114		West Penn Hardwoods, p. 115
171	Classic Designs by Matthew			237	Paxton Hardware Company, p. 117	8	Wetzler Clamp Company, p. 116
	Burak, p. 38		Irion Lumber Co., p. 117		The Peck Tool Co., p. 114	195	Whitechapel, Ltd., p. 22
38	Clayton Spindle Sanders, p. 95	197	Iturra Design, p. 106	194		59	Wilke Machinery Co./
125	Cohasset Colonials, p. 88				Plansnow.com, p. 114		Bridgewood, p. 95
182	College of the Redwoods, p. 114	127	J.B. Dawn, p. 116	156	Porter-Cable, p. 17	34	Williams & Hussey, p. 101
57		109	The Japan Woodworker, p. 109	225	Porter-Cable, p. 111	163	Wizard Detectors, p. 113
161	Colonial Times Clock	6	Jet Equipment, p. 2-3	117	· •	231	Wood Mark, p. 7
	Company, p. 118	224	Jointech, p. 37	82	Productive Workspace, p. 113	21	Wood River Veneer, p. 115
	Colonial Williamsburg, p. 25		Kora ta	81	Productive Workspace, p. 117		Woodcraft Supply, p. 11
	Conover Lathes, p. 39	400	KCJig, <i>p.</i> 7	119	Purdys L.L.C., p. 115	221	Woodcraft Supply, <i>p. 100</i>
100	Conver Workshops, p. 118	186	Katana, p. 39		Quality VAKuum Des dusts b 20		Woodfinder by Woodrose, p. 115
192	Cormark International, p. 114	155	Katie Jig, p. 30	9	Quality VAKuum Products, p. 39	208	Woodjoy Tools, <i>p. 118</i>
100	Country Accents, p. 93	143	Kay Industries, Inc., p. 101		QuickTenon, p. 93	218	Woodmaster Power Tools, p. 29
160 123	Crown Plane, p. 115 The Cutting Edge, Inc., p. 116	13	Kayne & Son, p. 113 Keller & Company, p. 93	165	Rare Earth Hardwoods, p. 115	49 48	Woodmaster Power Tools, p. 106 Woodmaster Power Tools, p. 117
123	The outling Edge, Inc., p. 110	149	Kenco Safety Products, p. 116	151	Red Hill Corporation, p. 103	40	Wood-Mizer, <i>p. 22</i>
242	Dakota County Technical	239	Kreg Tool Company, p. 37	131	Ridge Carbide Tool Co., p. 117		Woodpeckers, Inc., <i>p. 22</i>
	College, p. 89	118	Kremer Pigments, p. 114	103	Ring Master Tool, p. 114		Woodpeckers, Inc., p. 22 Woodpeckers, Inc. , p. 25
31			5 17-11-1	32	Robert Larson Co., Inc., p. 116		Woodpeckers, Inc. , <i>p. 30</i>
238	David Warren Direct, p. 115	222	L.R.H. Enterprises, Inc., p. 26	198	Roberts Plywood Co., p. 7		Woodpeckers, Inc., p. 88
45	Delmhorst Instrument Co., p. 88	215	Laguna Tools, p. 10	179	Rockingham Community	154	Wood-Ply Lumber Corp, p. 116
190	Delta Machinery, p. 32	211	Laguna Tools, p. 22		College, p. 117	55	WoodRat, <i>p. 10</i>
17	Delta Machinery, p. 123	214	Laguna Tools, p. 39	158	Rockler Companies, Inc., p. 40	108	Woodsmith Store, p. 102
164	DeWalt, p. 42	212	Laguna Tools, p. 93	159	Rockler Companies, Inc., p. 103		WoodsmithStore.com, p. 116
121	Diefenbach Benches, p. 115	213	Laguna Tools, p. 97	188	Ronk Electrical Industries, p. 12	3	Woodworker's Depot, p. 37
	Diefenbacher Tools, p. 116	169	Lee Valley & Veritas, p. 30	50	Router Bits on the Web, p. 22	29	Woodworkers Discount
150	Dimitrios Klitsas, p. 116	168	Lee Valley & Veritas, p. 101	52	Routerbitsonline.com, p. 115		Books, p. 117
44	Dust Boy, Inc., p. 114	131	Legacy Woodworking			210	The Woodworker's Dream, p. 95
			Machinery, p. 113	33	Sandy Pond Hardwoods, p. 113	191	Woodworker's Hardware, p. 109
241	Eagle America, p. 114		Leigh Industries, Ltd., p. 41	180	Sawhelper, p. 29	205	Woodworker's Source, p. 117
243	Eagle Tools/EuroShop, p.26		LeNeave Machinery Supply, p. 99	98	Scherr's Cabinet & Doors, p. 101	173	Woodworker's Supply, p. 95
43	Eagle Woodworking, p. 116	77	Librawood, p. 114		Screw Products, Inc., p. 115		The Woodworking Shows, p. 90-91
62	Ebac Lumber Dryers, p. 118	120	Lie-Nielsen Toolworks, Inc., p. 37	126	Shaker Workshops, p. 22	234	Worcester Center for Crafts, p. 28
	Electrophysics, p. 97		Lionel Hastings & Company, p. 13	116	Sharp Tools USA, p. 116		
12	Emperor Clock, L.L.C., p. 41		Lionel Hastings & Company, p. 97	22	ShopBot Tools, Inc., p. 28	204	Yankee Hardwood
128	Engraving Arts, p. 115	196	Lumber Liquidators, p. 113	130	Specialtytools.com, p. 114		Specialties, p. 116
	0 0 11						

# Finish Line

# LVLP

## Low volume, low pressure: The next generation of efficient spray technology

As a longtime user of conventional spray guns, I was intrigued when high-volume, low-pressure (HVLP) spray systems hit the market 15 years ago. HVLP looked promising early on, but it clearly needed further development, so I kept using my old guns. When I finally decided to upgrade my spray equipment two years ago, I was delighted to discover how far low-pressure spray systems have come since they were introduced.

Because I already owned an air compressor, I began looking into conversion HVLP guns, which run on compressed air, rather than the turbine-powered HVLP units. Then I spoke with Chris Minick, a consulting editor for *Fine Woodworking*. He asked if I being blown onto nearby surfaces. Because the spray pattern is completely adjustable, you can use the gun for anything from covering large surfaces to detailing delicate work. Also, your air compressor won't be working as hard to power the gun, which means there will be less moisture and fewer contaminants collecting in the air line.

#### What to look for in an LVLP spray system

LVLP is simply HVLP technology with a few refinements. My gun is a Binks Mach 1. It has an HVLP body fitted with an LVLP needle, fluid nozzle and air cap (also called an air nozzle). The passage-

had looked at any lowvolume, low-pressure (LVLP) guns, and I had to admit that I didn't know anything about them. After Minick described some of the advantages of LVLP spraying, I became hooked on this improved technology.

#### The benefits of low-volume spraying

An LVLP gun operates the same way that an HVLP gun does, delivering atomized finish at a lower velocity than conventional guns, with more finish



The spray pattern of the more efficient LVLP gun on the right shows a dramatic improvement over that of the older-style, conventional high-pressure gun on the left.

material transferring to the workpiece and less of it ending up as wasted overspray. With an HVLP gun this performance comes at a price. Many conversion HVLP guns require a high volume of air—as much as 15 cubic feet per minute (cfm), or more. To drive those guns properly, you need a big compressor. My 5-hp industrial compressor has a maximum rated output of 17 cfm. It would have a hard time keeping up with an air-hungry HVLP gun.

An LVLP gun requires a much smaller volume of air. As you spray, there is less air turbulence around your workpiece. With less air streaming from the gun, there is less chance of force-drying the outer surface of a wet finish film as you apply it. You can spray inside corners of cabinets without the finish bouncing back, and you don't have to worry as much about particles of overspray and dust the gun that best suits your needs. On-line woodworking forums are excellent places to find out what others have to say about various brands. As you compare guns, focus on performance specifications. Some HVLP guns use as little air as my LVLP gun, but the manufacturers don't all use the term LVLP. So ignore the terminology and look at each gun's air requirements instead. Air-efficient guns use 9 cfm of air or less, with an inlet pressure of 20 psi or less. (As an example, on average, my Binks gun uses about 7 cfm with the inlet pressure set at around 15 psi to 18 psi.)

A good LVLP gun is not cheap. At \$350 for the gun alone (without a fluid cup), the cost of my Binks was about average for a name-brand gun.

A big part of choosing a gun is deciding on a delivery system for

and air cap are designed to provide proper atomization with a lower air volume. These internal components are available in a range of sizes and combinations. which allow you to configure the gun to suit your needs, depending on the type of finish you will be spraying.

ways inside the nozzle

Several companies (such as Binks, Iwata, Optima and Walmec) manufacture goodquality HVLP and LVLP spray guns. With some research, you can find

# Finish Line (continued)

the fluid material. I don't use a standard siphon-feed quart cup with my gun because there isn't enough air moving through the gun to create the level of suction needed to draw fluid material up the siphon tube. Other LVLP guns come with a siphon-feed quart cup, but those cups really don't deliver the material as fast as they should. With an LVLP gun, you need to boost the material through the fluid passage, and there are three ways to do it.

The first option is to buy a gun with a gravity-feed cup, which mounts on top of the gun. Gravity feed provides better delivery than siphon feed, but the flow rate still can be a bit weak. Also, I find these guns awkward to use. They work well for spraying cars but are hard to maneuver in and out of cabinets and furniture.

The second option is to use a pressure cup, which mounts under the gun like a standard siphon-feed cup. This type of cup works well but is expensive. And with the extra air fittings typically re-



A separate pressure tank is ideal. This small pressurized fluid tank delivers the finish material to the gun effectively. Fatigue is reduced because the operator is spared the additional weight of a cup of finish, and the spray gun is easier to handle.

quired, the cup adds unwanted bulk and weight to the gun.

I chose the third option: A separate pressure tank, which feeds material to the gun through a fluid hose. Pressurized material sprays better than siphon- or gravity-fed material, and having a more lightweight, flexible hose attached to the gun allows me to get into tight spaces and spray with the gun in any position, even upside down.

After deciding on a gun, I'd recommend buying one from a regular dealer instead of a discount warehouse. Most auto-supply stores sell spray systems. With a little cordial negotiating, some dealers can come pretty close to the warehouse price. And dealers offer a wider selection of needles. fluid nozzles and air caps, as well as fittings and other parts. Discount warehouses sell the

gun as-is, with few or no options or other parts available. Also, most dealers can offer tech support that discount houses don't. I needed tech support before and after buying my gun.

When choosing the internal components for your gun, consider the types of materials you need to spray and check the manufacturer's literature for recommended nozzle sizes. Smaller-bore LVLP fluid nozzles use less air but have a harder time atomizing thick fluids, such as paint. Larger-bore nozzles use more air and atomize thick fluids better. Thicker fluids also require a higher atomizing pressure at the nozzle to increase the airflow. Your gun will use more air to atomize thick material no matter what size nozzle you're using. Because larger nozzles also do a decent job of atomizing thin materials, I chose a larger nozzle so that I could spray many types of finishes without swapping components in and out of the gun. With this setup I can adjust the gun to produce spray patterns from a wide fan to a fairly tight cylindrical shape.

#### Match your compressor to the gun's airflow needs

Once you choose a fluid nozzle and air cap based on the atomizing pressure needed for the thickest material you'll be spraying, you'll know how many cubic feet per



Smaller holes mean less fluid flowing. Shown here are two fluid nozzles for comparison. The smaller one at left goes on Young's LVLP gun. The larger one on the right is from a conventional high-pressure spray gun.

minute of air the gun will demand. Then you'll know how big a compressor you'll need. Judge compressors by their cubic-feetper-minute output, not by their horsepower rating. You should have a unit that puts out more air than you need. Some home workshop compressors are underpowered and run faster and harder than they should to achieve their claimed output ratings. A compressor with a large tank will cycle on and off less often.

When you're installing the air line for an LVLP gun, the size matters. Ordinary ¼-in. inside diameter (I.D.) air hoses and fittings often used for conventional guns are too small for LVLP guns because they restrict the airflow so much that the pressure drops, which will impair the gun's performance. The minimum recommended hose size is 5% in. I.D., and that minimum should be maintained from the gun all the way back to the compressor.

The transition to my LVLP gun was fairly easy because the unit handles and operates much like a conventional gun. However, there are some aspects of low-volume spraying that take some getting used to. It can be hard to gauge how heavy a coat you're spraying because the stream of atomized material coming from the gun isn't highly visible. You have to watch the surface of the work constantly. Finishes such as water-based lacquer are especially difficult to see. It's easy to spray too heavy a coat, which leads to sags and runs. To remedy this problem, I improved the light fixture in my spray booth.

\* 2500 314 DI + F(1 X DD+2/1 After spraying, my gun's stainless-steel internal components and Teflon seals make it easy to clean and maintain, and the material line and pressure tank don't require any more fussing with than a quart cup. However, I learned that vou shouldn't backflush the material line during cleanup, which is something I usually do with conventional guns. Backflushing an LVLP gun pushes the material up into the air passageways, where it can build up and restrict the airflow. 

Hose sizes make a difference. LVLP spray equipment needs at least 5/16-in. inside diameter hose (right) to function properly. The <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-in. hose (left) cannot deliver sufficient air to prevent pressure drops in the system that will adversely affect the spray patterns.

# Is it your job, your hobby or your passion?

Yes.







# Whether you're a professional or a hobbyist, Delta has a lathe to meet your needs.

If you're new to the world of turning, turn to Delta's Midi-Lathe and start creating decorative projects like pens and small bowls. Looking to turn larger stuff? Turn to the 14" Work Shop Lathe. Need even greater capacity to turn heavy spindles and very large vessels? Then turn to Delta's 16" Steel Bed Lathe. All offer the features you want. Plus the versatility and stability you need. For the name of your nearest dealer, call Delta Machinery at 800-438-2486 (U.S.)or 519-836-2840 (Canada). Or visit deltamachinery.com.



**READER SERVICE NO. 17** 





# Student Work, Par Excellence

Bert Declerck was a 19-year-old Belgian student when he set about making a reproduction of an 18thcentury French desk. He had no idea that it would take him six years and some 11,000 hours to complete. The original desk was built in the 1760s in the shop of Jean-François Oeben, cabinetmaker to King Louis XV, and it resides at the Nissim de Camondo museum in Paris.

Declerck cut and dyed his own veneer for the intricate floral marquetry covering the desk, using a variety of chemicals. He carved pearwood casts for the fretwork fence around the top of the desk, which were cast in bronze and mercury-gilded.

While working on this project,

Declerck was able to secure scholarships, grants and interest-free loans from corporate benefactors. He still owns the reproduction, and he's considering selling it to pay off the debts that he incurred.

A visit from the queen. After Declerck completed the desk, Queen Paola of Belgium paid a visit to his shop to view his accomplishment.

