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- Sanding motor: 11/2 HP, 115V, single-phase, 13A
- Conveyor motor: 1/8 HP, 115V, single-phase, variable speed 5-55 RPM, 0.3A
- Drum surface speed: 2127 FPM
- · Maximum board dimensions: 12" W x 31/2" H
- Minimum board length: 8"
- Sanding drum size: 4" Sanding belt size:
- 3" hook and loop
- Dust collection port: 21/2"
- · Approx. shipping weight: 166 lbs.





G0459 ONLY \$65000 -

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- Motor: 2 HP, 110V/220V[†] (prewired 220V), single-phase Amps: 16A at 110V, 8A at 220V
- Precision-ground cast-iron table with wings measures 40" W x 27" D
- Table height: 34"
- Arbor: 5/8" Arbor speed: 3850 RPM
- Capacity @ 90°: 31/8" Capacity @ 45°: 23/16
- Cutting capacity: 30" right, 12" left
- Overall size: 62" W x 39" D x 48" H Footprint: 201/2" L x 191/2" W
- · Approx. shipping weight: 416 lbs.





†110V operation requires part T23999 circuit breaker and wiring procedures that must be completed by an electrician or other qualified service personnel.



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- Motor: 2 HP, 120V, single-phase, 18A
- Max. cutting width: 13", height: 6"
- Max. cutting depth: 1/8"
- Feed rate: 26 FPM
- Number of knives: 3 (reversible HSS)
- Knife size: 13" x 1/2" x 1/16
- Cutterhead speed: 9000 RPM
- Number of cuts per inch: 87
- 21/2" dust port
- Footprint: 221/2" L x 13" W
- Approx. shipping weight: 71 lbs.

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- Max. cutting height: 6" Blade size: 93½" (1/8" to 3/4" wide)
- Blade speeds: 1800 and 3100 FPM Overall size: 27" W x 67½" H x 30" D
- Footprint: 231/2" L x 161/2" W

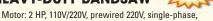
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- Max. cutting height: 12½" Blade size: 131½" long Blade sizes available: ½"-1" wide
- Blade speeds: 1700 and 3500 FPM
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10" LEFT-TILTING TABLE SAW WITH RIVING KNIFE AND CAST-IRON TABLE

- Motor: 3 HP, 240V, single-phase, 14A
- Max rip: 8" left, 26" right of blade
- Max. depth of cut @ 90°: 3' Max. depth of cut @ 45°: 21/8"
- Assembled table size: 48" W x 27" D Footprint: 201/2" x 201/2" Approx. shipping weight: 550 lbs.



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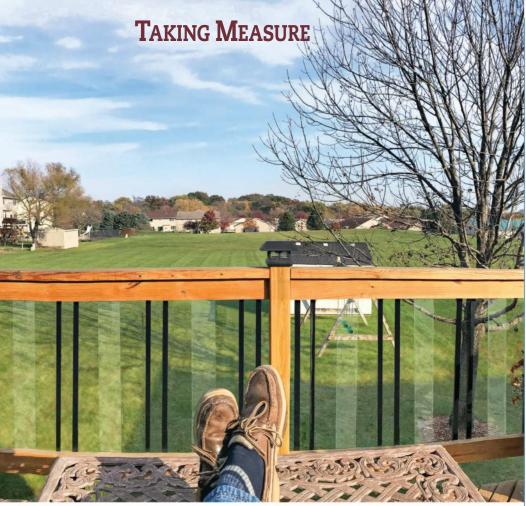






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Take it outside

hen we bought our house many years ago, it was on the edge of our small town in a quiet "no outlet" neighborhood of about 15 houses. Ours was the smallest house in the neighborhood, but a huge selling point for me was 6 acres of empty land (owned by the church at the far end of the property) that backed up to our lot.

With no fences around our or the adjacent lots, it was as if that 6 acres was our own outdoor oasis. I even mowed a little "field of dreams," complete with bases and a removable chain-link backstop, into the corner of the church's property, where kids would gather for pickup baseball and kickball games.

Now, 20 years later, all of the dead-end roads have been extended, most of our original neighbors have moved on, and the edge of town has crept far past our little neighborhood. Thankfully, the church lot escaped the development bulldozer, and Annette and I still enjoy quiet evenings on the deck overlooking it.

With warmer weather right around the corner, it's time to again turn our attention to the great outdoors. Kevin and John, our

amazing project designers at WOOD* magazine, have planned a great slate of projects to make your patio or backyard into the perfect space for hanging out with friends, family, and neighbors.

The first is the propane-fueled Fire Table on *page 30*, perfect for taking the chill off a spring evening without worrying about flying embers. I won't spoil the surprises to come in future issues, but think seating that combines classic styling with contemporary comfort; and an easy-to-build project that brings the drama (and action, romance, and comedy) outdoors.

With your skills and our plans, this could be the best summer ever.

See you in the shop.





March 2018

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Issue No. 252

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A sneak peek at your next WOOD.







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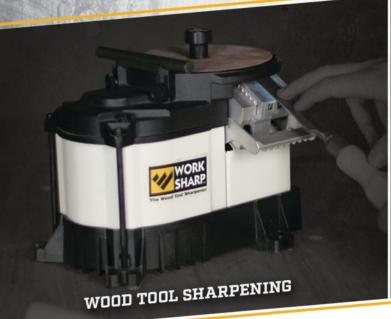
As hardware goes, hinges aren't hard. This guide proves it. woodmagazine.com/faceframehinges



We break down drawer-slide options and installation. woodmagazine.com/slideoptions









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For the Bar-top Dispenser project in issue 250 (November 2017), you used brass faucets to dispense liquor. Most of today's plumbing components originate in China, where scrap brass and other alloys of unknown composition are utilized in their foundries. There is a very real possibility that lead is present in the metal, and any acidic liquid (pH lower than 7), such as alcohol, can leach the lead from the metal.

Any plumbing that is in contact with food MUST be constructed entirely of stainless steel, or food-grade plastic, such as nylon. So you could

.....

instead build it with stainless-steel components (extremely expensive) or of nylon (a little cheaplooking).

> —Karl Dick Waterloo, Ont.

Dr. Peter Thorne, head of the Department of Occupational and Evironmental Health at the University of Iowa, confirmed that brass faucets sold in the U.S. can contain up to 8 percent lead, including those sold as "lead-free." In normal use, corrosion and hard-water deposits would form a protective coating that would prevent lead from leaching into the liquid.

You can minimize the risk by running a strong stream of water through the faucet for 10 minutes, but alcohol standing in contact with the brass for long periods of time could still allow leaching, "perhaps at dangerous levels," according to Dr. Thorne. If you want to be extra safe, we found some stainless-steel faucets online (woodmagazine .com/ssbibbs) for less than \$30 each (at the time of this writing).

What's on the slab?

While reading Tools and Materials in issue 250, I liked the big bit by Infinity tools, but was more intrigued by the slab-flattening jig it was shown with, particularly the bristle strips for dust control, and the vacuum attachment for the router base.

Any information on where to obtain these parts would be greatly appreciated. It would be great to see plans for the setup itself.

> —Rick Redfield Soldiers Grove, Wis.

We had several gueries about that jig, which Tools Editor Bob Hunter uses for flattening his slabs. So, we decided to include plans for the jig in this issue. You'll find them on page 54.

A couple quick corrections

- In the Materials List for the Cradle in issue 250. the bolts should be $M6 \times 50$ mm trusshead bolts.
- The Lee Valley handsaw file set featured in issue 251 (December/January 2017/2018) does not come with the holder and guide at that price. The complete set (no. 05G46.06) sells for \$78.

Too much time on her hands

My daughter, Annika, and I liked the design of the Big-time Wall Clock in issue 243 (November 2016). By adding more radii, we adjusted the ring and dado trammels to create a series of clocks that used the entire quarter-sheet of plywood and a variety of glued-up woods for the backing panels. The result? Several unique variations on your very creative design that now adorn the walls of family members' homes. Thank you very much for all the great ideas.

> —Randy Yanoshak Wrentham, Mass

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Inspired by the Mackintosh-style Table in issue 243 (November 2016), **Rocky Jurgens**, of Lacey, Wash., built several similar tables, including this one with a quartersawn white-oak base and natural-edge maple top. (Get the plan at woodmagazine.com/macktable.)





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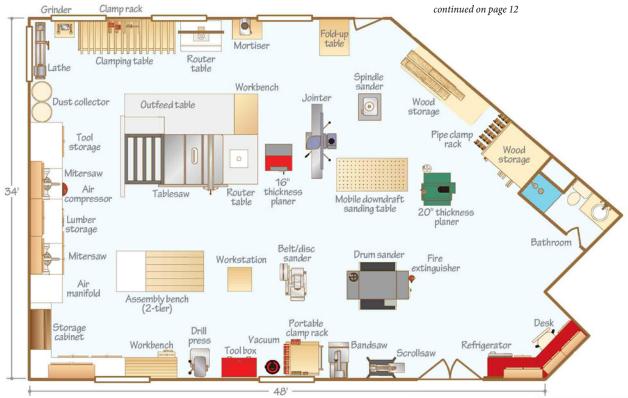
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tep into Wayne Wiebe's shop, and you might think you've walked into a woodworker's heaven. After decades of planning, Wayne was able to include

everything he wanted in his dream shop: a 60-amp electric sub-panel, in-floor dust-collection system, plywood flooring, an office area, and a bathroom with shower.





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With 1,600 square feet, Wayne allowed himself multiple workbenches and worksurfaces. Behind the tablesaw, a bench made of maple and bubinga doubles as an outfeed surface. A traditional-style workbench of walnut and maple was used primarily during the construction of the many cabinets, with a total of 63 drawers, that line the walls of the shop. Custom cabinets or racks near each power tool hold accessories for that tool. Hand tools reside in their own cabinet, protected from damage. And when it's time to apply finish to smaller projects, he folds down a worksurface hinged to one wall.

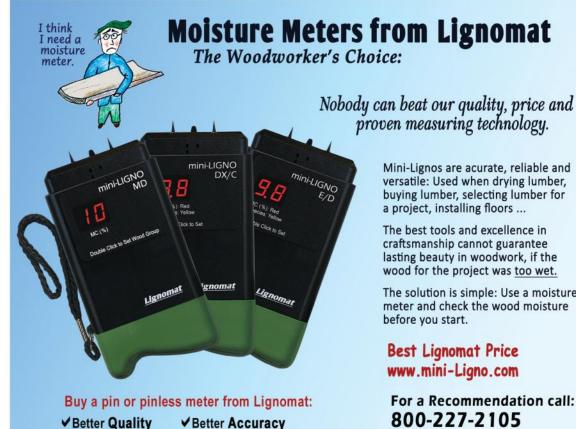
Wayne's compressed-air system features a small compressor hidden inside a cabinet, feeding three air lines that include regulators and oilers, right. Wayne can power up the compressor with a flip of a switch. A second switch triggers a fan to exhaust hot air from the cabinet when the compressor sees heavy use.

Stick lumber rests on a mobile rack. Next to it, cubbies against a wall organize sheet



Wayne built this walnut tool cabinet with customized holders for his hand tools. Beside it, a manifold distributes air to three separate lines. The manifold panel is hinged at the top, allowing Wayne to remove the compressor for site use.

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The central work triangle consists of a tablesaw with sliding cutoff table, backed by a large outfeed table, and a multipurpose workstation, all at the same height.



This stand-alone workstation resides at the hub of Wayne's workspace. Drawers hold common layout and measuring tools. The plastic-laminate top "eliminates coffee rings," Wayne quips.

goods and cutoffs. A pipe-clamp rack, mobile clamp rack, and storage in his assembly and clamping tables keep clamps always close at hand.

Each of the large power tools sits on a $\frac{1}{2}$ "-thick rubber mat and is anchored to the

floor to reduce vibration. Receptacles mounted in the floor supply power to these tools. \P

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A haunch does wonders for a mortise-and-tenon joint

I'm looking forward to using my new mortiser, and am curious about haunched mortise-and-tenon joints. When should I incorporate a haunch in a mortise-and-tenon joint?

—Jim Morelli, Boston

Simply put, Jim, a haunch—that extra bit of material atop a tenon—gives a tenoned rail more resistance to twisting. It also adds a bit of extra gluing surface, which never hurts. Any large project assembly, including paneled frames and doors, benefits from haunched tenons, as do frequently stressed

To appreciate the contributions of a haunch, it helps to compare a haunched mortise-andtenon joint to similar joints. For example, a typical mortise-and-tenon joint proves plenty strong for many applications. But if you make the tenon extra wide for twist resistance, there

joints, such as chair and table legs and rails.

may be precious little material at the end of the stile to prevent breakout [Drawing 1]. A haunch preserves twist-busting tenon width, and sufficient breakout-deterring material at the end of the stile.

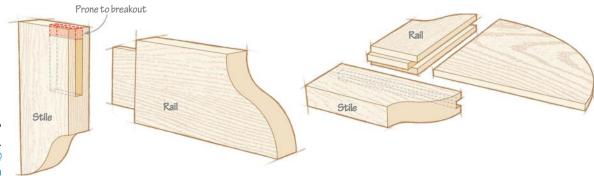
For light frames, such as small cabinet doors, the trusty stub-tenon-and-groove joint [Drawing 2] proves sufficiently strong. It's also easy to make, and fortunately, you can use it to make bigger doors, too. Simply incorporate a haunched mortise-and-tenon at each frame corner. To do that, cut the panel-holding grooves as always, but leave the rail tenons extra long. Then cut mortises in the stiles to accommodate the tenons, and leave haunches to fill the gap at the end of each stile [Photo].

When planning a haunched tenon, remember the "rule of thirds" proportioning shown *above*. Your joints will be strong for years to come.

Learn how to make a haunched mortiseand-tenon joint. woodmagazine.com/ haunch

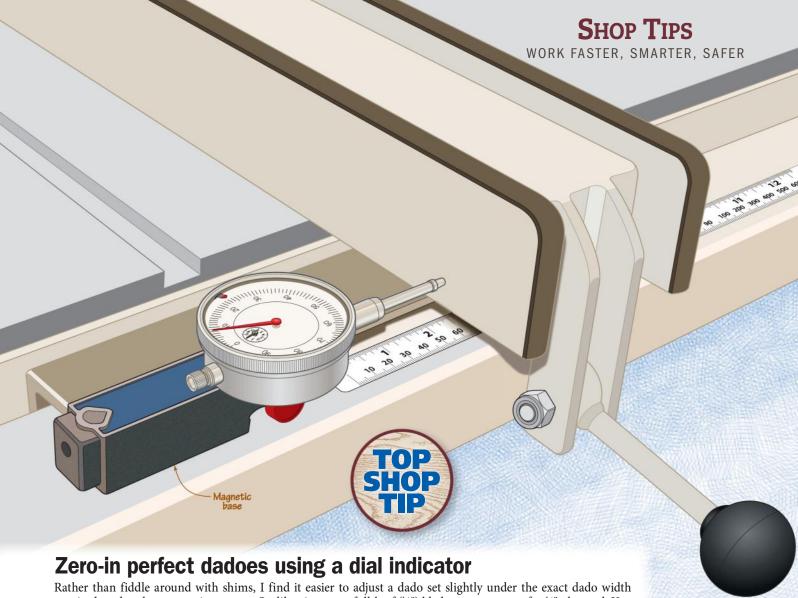
1 MORTISE-AND-TENON JOINT

2 STUB-TENON-AND-GROOVE JOINT



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Rather than fiddle around with shims, I find it easier to adjust a dado set slightly under the exact dado width required, and make two cutting passes. Or, likewise, use a full-kerf (1/8") blade to cut grooves for 1/4" plywood. You just can't beat the fit control that comes with two passes.

To accurately set that second cut without having to make test cuts, I use a dial indicator with magnetic base, (item MMD-100, \$28.95 plus shipping from Penn Tool Co., 800-526-4956, penntoolco.com). To start, use calipers to measure the thickness of the material going into the dado or groove. Make the first cut slightly narrow. Then, place the magnetic base/dial indicator on your saw's fence rail or table as shown, zero it, and adjust the rip fence to the difference between the first cut and the desired full cut.

It still makes sense to set up an adjustable dado set for full-width cuts when doing production work. But when you just need a dado or two for a small project, this method delivers accuracy, speed, and simplicity!

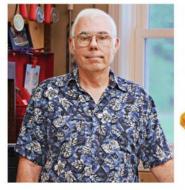
—Dan Martin, Galena, Ohio



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16continued on page 18WOOD magazine March 2018

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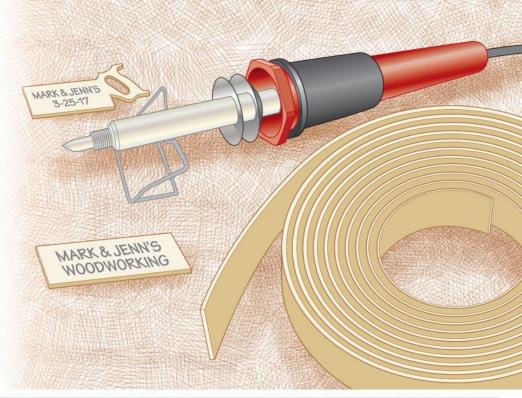


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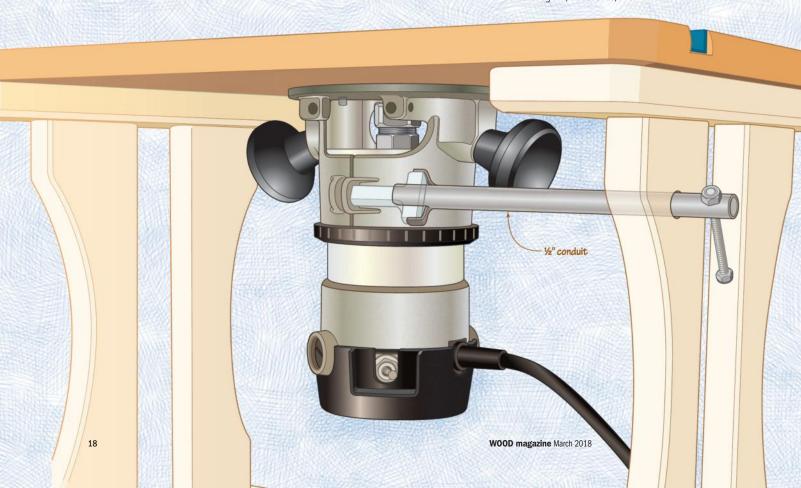
-Merle Riesgaard, Conroe, Texas

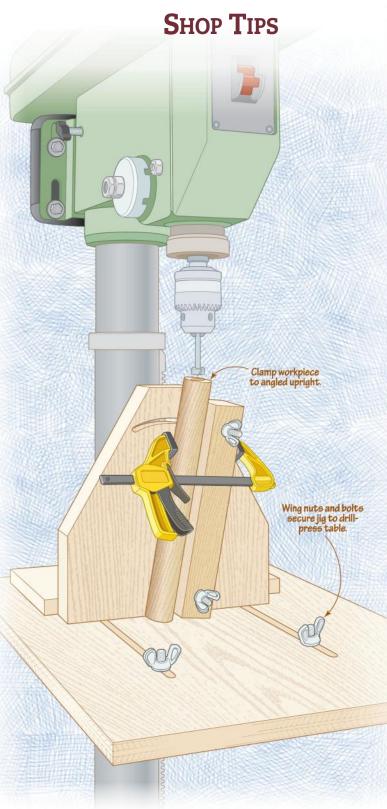


Wing nut extension eases router table bit adjustments

To simplify loosening the motor of my fixed-base router mounted in a router table, I fashioned an extension from $\frac{1}{2}$ " EMT (electrical metallic tubing) conduit. To make your own, cut and bend one end of the EMT to fit snugly over the router's tightening wing nut. Extend the tube's other end through a hole in the side of the router table and add a handle consisting of a bolt and lock nut.

-Ollie Coughlin, St. Charles, Mo.

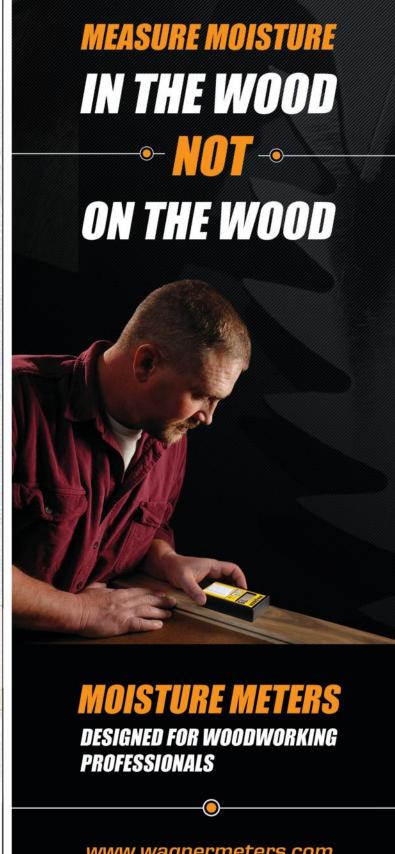




This drill-press jig holds steady for angled drilling

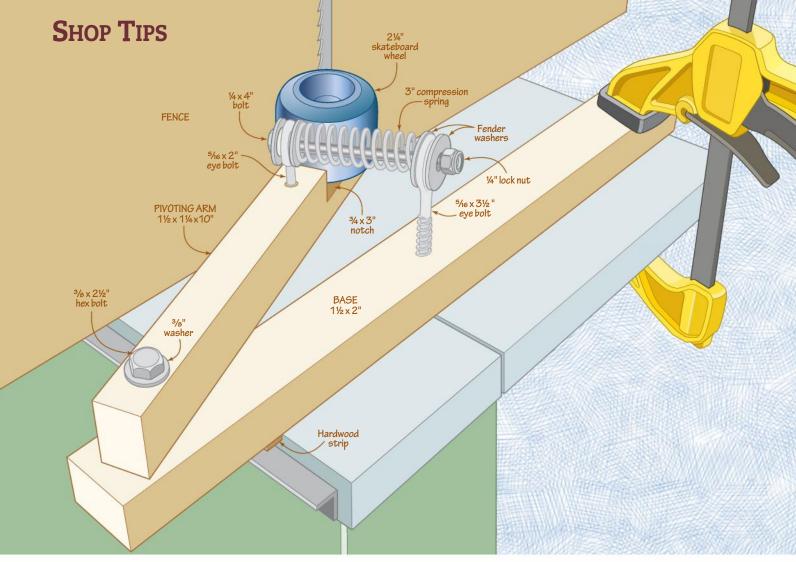
When restoring a set of dining room chairs, I needed to replace a leg rail that required drilling angled dowel holes into the end of the new rail. This jig made drilling the holes a breeze. Make the radiused slot in the jig's face using a router trammel. This makes it possible to adjust the jig's upright to the exact angle you need.

—Joe Stoltz, Springfield, Va.



www.wagnermeters.com 800-795-9916





Jig holds stock firmly against a fence

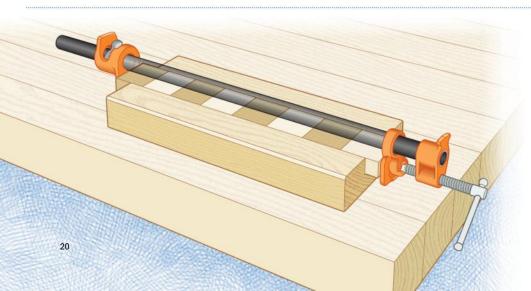
When resawing roughsawn material at the bandsaw, it's important that the board be held tightly against the fence for a good cut. This shop-made hold-in applies ample pressure to the board, and frees you up to focus your attention on a steady feed rate.

To build one, cut the base a few inches longer than your bandsaw table. To its bottom glue a 3×3 "hardwood strip that fits snugly in the table's miter channel. At one end of the pivoting arm cut a notch

to accommodate a skateboard wheel. Mount the skateboard wheel with a $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 hex screw $\frac{2}{2}$ long in a tapped $\frac{13}{4}$ hole, and assemble the jig as shown. Tighten the pivoting arm's nut so the arm rotates freely, but without slop. Secure a compression spring between two eye bolts using a bolt, four fender washers, and a lock nut.

Position the jig in the miter channel so the wheel has ½" clearance in front of the blade teeth. Secure it with a clamp and resaw away.

—Sam Costa, Smethport, Pa.



A winning strategy for aligning chessboard pieces

After deciding to build a chessboard, I became concerned about how to accurately align the 64 pieces of contrasting woods. The solution: a flat and square 2×6 with a groove cut just wide enough for eight board pieces to slide into place. Apply a light coat of wax inside the groove to prevent glue squeeze-out from adhering the pieces to the jig. Make sure the pieces align flat in the jig and clamp as shown. Glue up eight such strips and then glue the eight strips together.

-Phil Andeberg, Adel, Iowa







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Chrome (shown above)	#PKCP8010	\$12.95	\$12.05	\$11.15	\$10.25
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24kt Gold	#PKCP8000	\$14.95	\$13.95	\$12.95	\$11.95

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You get one of each pen in Chrome, Gun Metal and 24kt Gold plus the $3/8^{\prime\prime}$ drill bit and 2pc Bushing Set

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Antique Brass (shown above)	#PKREVAB	\$24.95	\$23.95	\$22.95	\$21.95
Antique Pewter	#PKREVAP	\$24.95	\$23.95	\$22.95	\$21.95

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10 24

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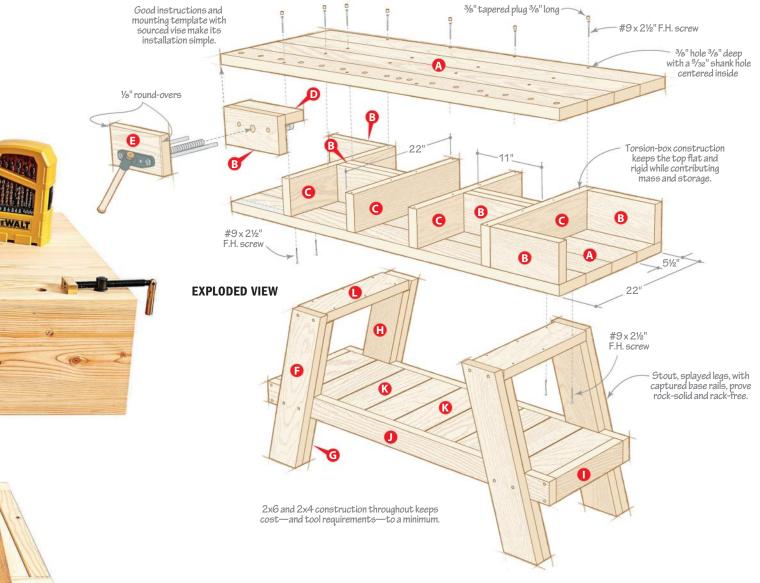
*Kits in packs may vary subject to availability

SAVE 17%



Lever Action Pen Kit in Antique Pewter



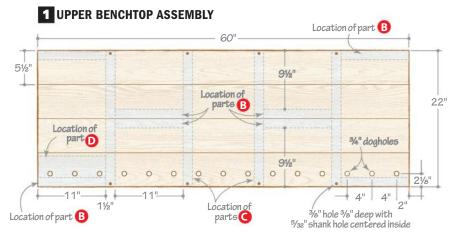


Start at the top

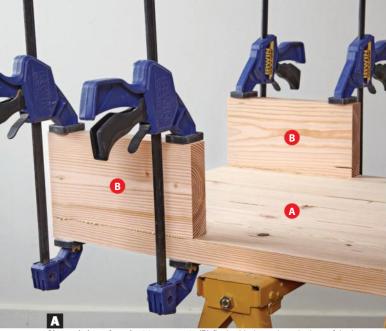
1 Choose eight of your best and straightest boards and rip them to 5½" wide to make the upper and lower benchtops (A) [Materials List, Exploded View]. Or simply choose the best 2×6s you can find. Drill ¾" dogholes in one

of the boards [Drawing 1]. We placed the holes to avoid any vise part that would interfere with inserting a dog fully. If you use a vise other than the one listed under Source on page 29, you may need to adjust the hole positions. Now edge-glue and clamp two

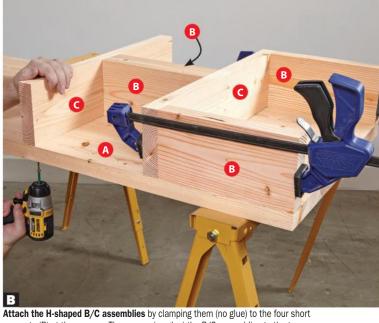
Note: Though various "white woods" available in dimensional sizes will suffice, it pays to spend a few extra bucks for the added strength and density of fir. Another good choice: untreated Southern yellow pine. Look for wood that's dry, and, if possible, stack it for several weeks to further dry inside with strips of wood (known as stickers) placed between the stack's layers.



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Glue and clamp four short top supports (B) flush with the ends and edges of the lower benchtop (A).



supports (B) at the corners. Then screw (no glue) the B/C assemblies to the top.

benchtops [see How to build a workbench when you don't have a workbench below].

2Cut the top supports (B, C). Glue face-to-face two pairs of short supports, then glue and screw those laminations between the long supports to make two H-shaped frames [Exploded View].

3 Sand the interior surfaces of the benchtops flat and smooth, then attach the supports to the lower benchtop [Photos A and B, Exploded View.

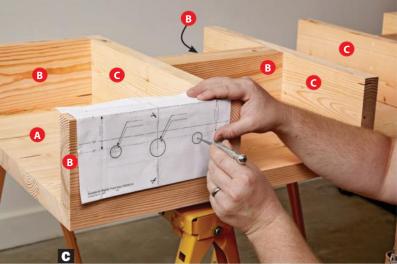
Note: Attaching the H-shaped B/C assemblies to the tops with $\#9 \times 2^{1/2}$ " screws in oversize $\frac{3}{8}$ " counterbores and 5/32" shank holes allows the tops to expand and contract across their width as seasonal humidity changes.

How to build a workbench when you don't have a workbench

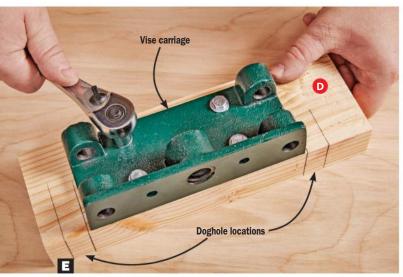
If you're building this workbench, there's a good chance you don't already own one. In that case, set up a pair of sawhorses on a level surface (or level them with shims under the legs). Place a flat worksurface (thick plywood or a discarded door works well) on the horses. Clamp the benchtops as shown. After the glue dries, sand the tops flat, place one on the horses, and use it as an assembly surface to build the rest of the workbench.

As shown in the photo, we used parallel-jaw clamps. Though costing more than other types of clamps, we turn to them again and again because the parallel jaws help to ensure square and flat clamp-ups. Their stout bars resist bending, and, of course, they stand up! To find out more about parallel-jaw clamps, see a review of them in issue 251 (December/January 2017/2018), or go to woodmagazine.com/ paralleljaws.





Mark the vise holes using an awl and the template supplied with the vise.



Attach the vise carriage, being careful that the holes in the carriage align with the holes drilled in the short top support. Measure and mark doghole locations to ensure that the carriage will not interfere with inserting the dogs into the upper benchtop.

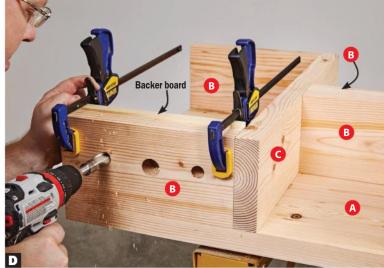
4 On one of the short supports glued to a corner, mark holes to accommodate the guide rods and leadscrew for the vise [Photo C]. Drill the holes [Photo D].

5 Cut the vise-mounting block (D). Remove the leadscrew from the vise carriage and lag-screw the carriage to the block [Photo E, Drawing 2]. Then, glue and clamp the block to the benchtop support assembly (B/C) [Photo F].

6 Cut the vise jaw (E), rout its round-overs [Exploded View], drill holes according to the supplied template, and set it aside.

TExtend the three ³/₄" dogholes above the vise-mounting block (D). Drill the two outer holes completely through the block. Stop the middle hole just short of going through the block so your drill bit doesn't strike the vise carriage.

Pinish-sand all surfaces and sharp edges. Apply three coats of an oil finish to the top as well as the vise jaw. (We chose Watco Danish Oil Finish, natural tone.)

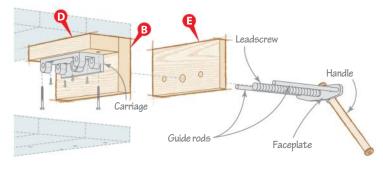


Drill the vise holes using a clamped-on backer board to prevent blow-out on the exit side.



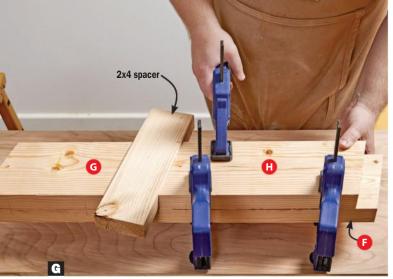
Attach the vise-mounting block (D) by gluing and clamping it flush with top edges of the drilled short support (B) and adjoining long support (C).

2 VISE INSTALLATION



Tip! As described in the instructions for the sourced vise, it's a good idea to plane or a sand a 2° taper on the vise jaw's inner face, making it thinner at the bottom than at the top. This ensures a workpiece will always be gripped at the top of the jaw.

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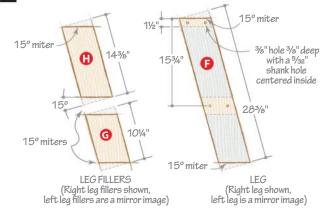


Glue and clamp the upper leg filler (H) to the F/G assembly using a 2×4 spacer for correct positioning.

Next, build a base

1 Cut the legs (F) and leg fillers (G, H). Trim their ends at 15° [Drawing 3] without changing their lengths.

3 LEG ASSEMBLY



Pocket-screw the slats (K) to a long rail (J). With all of the slats screwed on one long rail, attach the other long rail to the slats and short rails.

2Keeping in mind that you will need two pairs of mirrored legs [**Drawing 4**], laminate the lower leg fillers to the legs, flush at the bottoms and edges. After the glue dries, attach the upper leg fillers [**Photo G**]. Finish-sand the leg assemblies and set them aside for now.

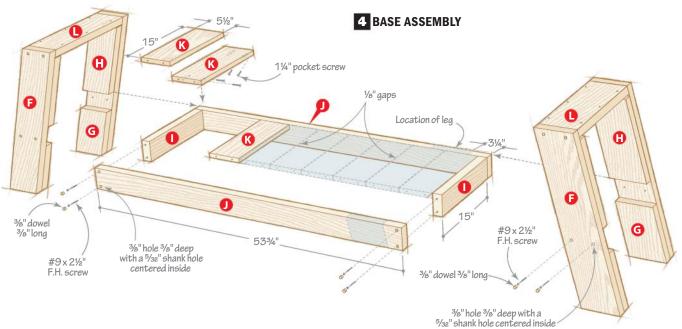
3 Cut the rails (I, J) and tray slats (K). Glue and screw two short rails to one long rail. Then attach the slats [Photo H] and other long rail. Plug the counterbores in the long rails.

Glue and clamp the leg assemblies (F–H) to the tray assembly (I–K). Reinforce the joints with screws.

5 Cut the top cleats (L) to fit your base assembly. Then glue and screw them to the leg tops.

6 Finish-sand the base. Apply oil as done with the top.

▶ Buy a %" tapered plug cutter for tight-fitting plugs. woodmagazine.com/ plugcutter



Just a few final touches

1 Center the top on the base and screw them together [Exploded View].

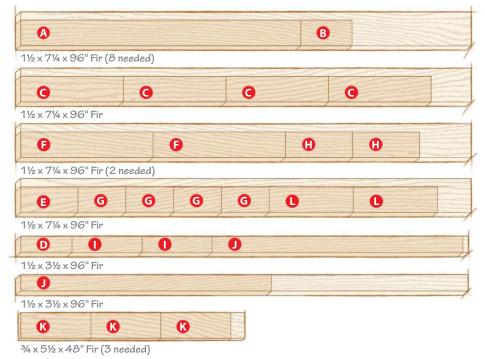
2 Screw the vise jaw (E) to the vise faceplate using the hardware included with the vise [Drawing 2]. Secure that assembly to the bench by threading the vise leadscrew into the carriage.

Make your own vise handle from a 12" length of 1" dowel rod with 15%"-dia. discs screwed to its ends, or buy one [Source]. You can also add bench dogs and a clamping bench dog (shown in the main photo on page 24) that works like an end vise [Source]. Now go forth and build with greater ease and confidence using your sturdy new workbench!

Produced by **Bill Krier** with **John Olson** and **Joshua Steele** Project design: **John Olson** Illustrations: **Roxanne LeMoine, Lorna Johnson**



Cutting Diagram



Materials List

Matchais List							
FINISHED SIZE							
Pai	rt	T	W	L	Matl.	Qty.	
Тор)						
Α	benchtops	1½"	22"	60"	EF	2	
В	short top supports	1½"	5½"	11"	F	8	
С	long top supports	1½"	5½"	22"	F	4	
D	vise-mounting block	1½"	3½"	11"	F	1	
E	vise jaw	1½"	5½"	121/4"	F	1	
Ba	Base						
F	legs	1½"	5½"	28%"	F	4	
G	lower leg fillers	1½"	5½"	101/4"	F	4	
Н	upper leg fillers	1½"	5½"	14%"	F	4	
I	short rails	1½"	3½"	15"	F	2	
J	long rails	1½"	3½"	53¾"	F	2	
K	tray slats	3/4"	5½"	15"	F	9	
L*	top cleats	1½"	5½"	18"	F	2	
	1 1:1 11						

*Parts initially cut oversize. See the instructions.

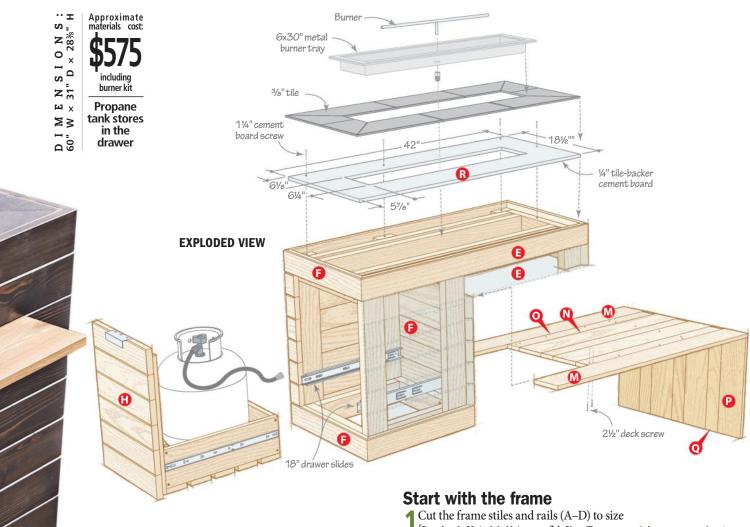
Materials key: EF-edge-joined fir, F-fir.

Supplies: #9x2½" wood screws (68), 1¼" pocket screws (36). Bits: %" plug cutter, %", ¾", and 1" drill bits or holesaws, 1½" Forstner bit. ½" round-over router bit.

Source: Regular front vise, item 70G08.01, \$65; Optional vise handle, item 05G12.03, \$8.95; 23%" Bench Pups bench dogs (pair), item 05G04.04, \$24.95; Wonder Pup clamping bench dog, item 05G10.02, \$36.50; all from Lee Valley, 800-871-8158, leevalley.com

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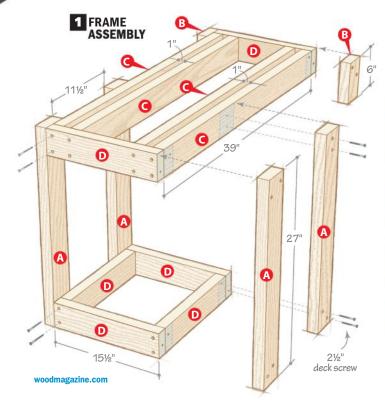
Comfy, Coz Enjoy relaxing evenings in the glow of warming flames that start instantly—with no smoke, flying embers, or ashes to clean up. e the hit of the neighborhood with this powerful magnet for friendly get-togethers. And don't be concerned about building a fire table from wood. Ceramic tiles surround the metal burner kit, and a layer of tile-backer cement board beneath both insulates the wood [Exploded View, Sources]. Just be sure to close the propane tank's valve after each use to avoid a potential accident or gas loss. WOOD magazine March 2018



1 Cut the frame stiles and rails (A–D) to size [Drawing 1; Materials List, page 34; Shop Tip, page 33]. Using a flat assembly surface and a square, glue and screw together the upper and lower frame assemblies (B–D). Connect them with the long stiles (A) [Photo A].

2Rip the cedar siding parts (E–H) to final width, but don't cut to length yet. Rout 1/8" chamfers along the outer edges of each piece.

▶ Learn more about buying and using home-center lumber. woodmagazine.com/ homecenterlumber







Clamp the cedar siding to the frame, and then mark the inside face at the corner of the frame. Cut a 45° miter with this mark as the heel.



Clamp a spare board as a stopblock for the end siding (G) flush with the long stile (A). Cut the piece to length, with a miter at one end and square cut at the other, align it against the stopblock, and secure it in place.

Cut miters like a pro. woodmagazine.com/ mastering-miters **3** For the best "wraparound" appearance in each row of siding, cut the long, short, and end siding pieces (E, F, G), and the

2 SIDING

Mitered ends

B

Note: Rout 1/6" chamfer on all outer edges of siding.

drawer siding (H), sequentially from the same board. Miter-cut both ends of the long and short siding pieces [Photo B]. The end siding pieces get one miter (the other end, cut at 90°, matches up to the drawer front [Photo C]). The drawer siding gets 90° cuts at both ends [Drawing 3]. Repeat for each row of the siding. Cut the drawer siding pieces ½" longer than final length. Mark these, and set them aside for later assembly. Once you get a row cut to fit, attach those pieces to the frame with an exterior-use-rated glue. (We used Titebond III.) Start the top row of siding 1" above the top of the frame.

Now build the drawer

Align the drawer siding pieces (H) on a flat worksurface in the order in which they'll be installed on the drawer front. Edge-glue them with the ends flush to form a panel. Sand smooth after the glue dries.

Measure the drawer opening in your assembly. When completed, the drawer box should measure exactly 1" narrower than the opening. (This provides space for the drawer slides.) Cut the drawer front and back (I), sides (J), cleats (K), and bottom slats (L) to fit the opening [Drawing 3]. Sand the inside faces of the drawer front, back, and sides to 150 grit.

Glue and screw together the drawer parts [Drawing 3]. Next, screw the drawer cleats (K) to the drawer front (I), flush at the bottom. Attach the drawer slides to each drawer side, centered top to bottom, and to the inside of the frame.

4 Cut the drawer-front panel (H) 1/8" shorter and narrower than the drawer opening for a 1/16" reveal all around. Chisel out the mortise for the pull [Sources] so it sits flush with the top edge [Drawing 3]. Screw the handle to the drawer front, and the panel to the drawer cleats.

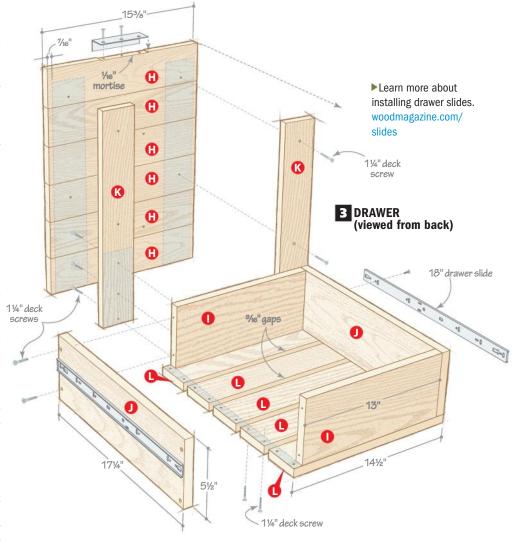
Switch to the oak table

The table consists of two white-oak panels joined with, essentially, a large box joint. Build this section and apply finish to it, as well as for the cedar-wrapped frame, before joining them together. We applied Penofin penetrating oil to the white-oak table, and two coats of Varathane Carbon Gray stain to the cedar-wrapped frame.

1 Cut the tabletop slats (M–O) and supports (P, Q) to size [Drawing 4]. Glue together parts N and O [Photo D]. Note: The combined width of parts N and O must equal the width of the frame assembly. After the glue dries, glue on the outer long slats. Glue together parts P and Q in the same manner. Sand the dried panels smooth when dry.

2 Glue and clamp the tabletop and support panels, and allow to dry.

Position the table on the frame assembly [Exploded View]. Mark on the short siding



SHOP TIP

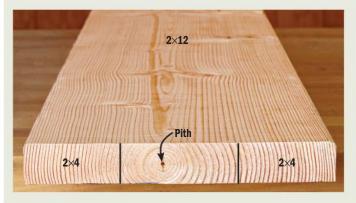
Get great-looking $2\times4s$ by not buying $2\times4s$

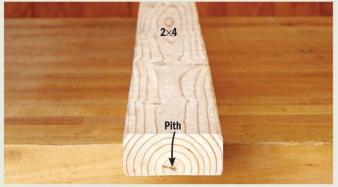
All the frame components (parts A–D) are made from dimensional pine lumber. Even though they measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick by $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide—standard 2×4 measurements—we didn't use actual 2×4s. Here's why.

Many 2×4s contain the pith, the most unstable part of a log. So even if you can find straight 2×4s, they might warp later. To minimize this risk, buy wider dimensional lumber (straight-grained 2×10s and 2×12s), and

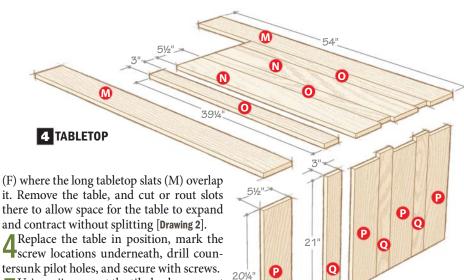
then rip the parts from each edge, avoiding the pith. Straighten edges on the jointer, then rip workpieces to width. (If you like the rounded edges of a 2×4 , use a 3/6" round-over router bit.)

For the cedar parts (E–L), buy $1\times12s$ and rip them to size. The gains you make in straighter, more stable and attractive parts offsets the loss in pithy or knotty stock.





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► Watch a video showing how to cut and install the tile using a tile saw.

woodmagazine.com/tile

5 Using a jigsaw, cut the tile-backer cement board to fit inside the top opening. Then cut out a center opening for the burner pan [Exploded View], and install the backer with screws. Position the tiles, place the burner pan on them (bottom down), and trace around the bottom. Cut the tiles slightly shorter than where marked, then install them with tile mortar. When dry, apply

6 Install the burner kit, and attach the propane tank and hose. Then fire up the burner, kick back, and enjoy the feel of your own personal fire table.

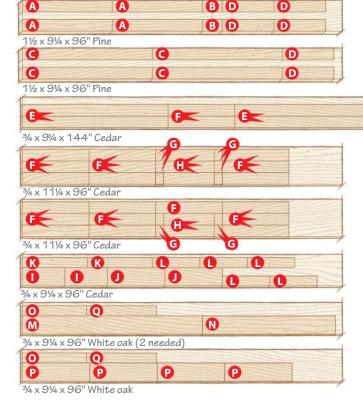
Produced by **Bob Hunter** with **Kent Welsh** and **Kevin Boyle** Project design: **John Olson**Illustrations: **Roxanne LeMoine**, **Lorna Johnson**

grout between the tiles.

Cutting Diagram



14 x 24 x 46" Cement board



Note: Buy or make a cover for your fire table to prevent weather from damaging the burner, and to extend the "just-built" look.

34



Using spacers and a board as a stopblock, glue together the wide and narrow tabletop slats. Wipe away any glue squeeze-out at the board ends.

Materials List

Part		FINISHED SIZE T W L			Matl.	Qty.
Α	long stiles	1½"	3½"	27"	Р	4
В	short stiles	1½"	3½"	6"	Р	2
С	long rails	1½"	3½"	39"	Р	4
D	short rails	1½"	3½"	15½"	Р	6
Е	long siding	3/4"	3½"	43½"	С	4
F	short siding	3/4"	3½"	20"	С	22
G	end siding	3/4"	3½"	2¼"	С	12
Н	drawer siding	3/4"	3½"	15%"	С	6
Ι	drawer front/back	3/4"	5½"	13"	С	2
J	drawer sides	3/4"	5½"	17¼"	С	2
K	drawer cleats	3/4"	3"	19½"	С	2
L	drawer bottom slats	3/4"	3"	14½"	С	5
М	tabletop long slats	3/4"	5½"	54"	WO	2
N	tabletop wide slats	3/4"	5½"	40"	WO	2
0	tabletop narrow slats	3/4"	3"	39¼"	WO	3
Р	wide table supports	3/4"	5½"	20¼"	WO	4
Q	narrow table supports	3/4"	3"	21"	WO	3
R	tile-backer board	1/4"	18½"	42"	TB	1

*Parts initially cut oversize. See the instructions.

Materials key: P-pine, C-cedar, WO-white oak, TB-tile-backer cement board.

Supplies: $\#8 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " coated deck screws; $\#9 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ " coated deck screws; 18" full-extension ball-bearing drawer slides.

Bit: 45° chamfer router bit.

Sources:

Drawer pull: Stainless steel 120MM S/S edge pull, no. 1014281, \$11.99, Rockler Woodworking & Hardware, 800-279-4441, rockler.com. **Tile:** Mohawk $6\times16^{\text{H}}$ Noble Black slate floor and wall tile (10), no. NB01616HS1P, \$1.99 each, Menards, menards.com.

Burner kit and pan: American Fireglass match light fire pit kit no. SS-LCBMKIT-Config, \$262.95, Fire Pits Direct, 877-374-6777, firepitsdirect.com.

Rabbet "Master Pro" Router Bit Sets

Make 10 cuts with just one bit.



Set includes a 1/2" shank rabbet bit (cuts 1" L by 3/4" D), ten bearings, an allen key, and bearing depth conversion chart.

100-5075 \$79.99



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Make Big and Little Dog Bone and Paw Print bowl and trays with your router.

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Designed by woodworkers. Hex shank, M2 Grade High Speed Steel. CAD designed.

Imperial 6 Piece 400-3708 \$136.99





There's no need for a shelf full of different glues. This trio helps you effectively build nearly any woodworking project.





DURCISSEU Part B

473 mL (1 Pt.)



EPOXY RESIN La résine epoxy Part A

CAUTION ATTENTION IRRITANT

1 Qt. / 946mL

rage of this product at cool temperature iness, crystallization, or freezing. Place cooming to an even 110-120° will restore material



iterior/Exterior Fast set time tronger than wood Water cleanup NET 8 FL OZ. (237 mL)

Titebona

1 Selling Formula

ou'll seldom need to reach for another adhesive if you stock your shop with a weatherproof polyvinyl acetate (PVA) glue, slow-set epoxy, and medium-viscosity cyanoacrylate (CA). Here's all you need to know to select and



Follow the instructions with the epoxy to mix the proper amounts of resin and hardener. Mix thoroughly, until the adhesive reaches a consistent color.



Epoxy provides enough time to apply adhesive to a number of strips, place them on the form, align them, and clamp them. Apply heat to speed the cure after clamping.

Choose your adhesive

Let's take a look at the types of jobs at which each choice excels.

Type II PVA. This is the go-to glue in a woodworking shop, and the least expensive of the three at about \$5 for 8 ounces. Pick it for joinery, gluing up panels, flat laminations, and applying veneer. An open time of about 10 minutes provides sufficient time on most glue-ups for arranging parts and getting clamps in place. A Type II-rated glue resists moisture, so it holds up on indoor and most outdoor projects. It also maintains some flexibility after it dries to accommodate wood movement.

Slow-set epoxy. This two-part adhesive requires mixing a resin and a hardener before use, *above*. It bonds metal and some plastics to wood, and its gap-filling ability can remedy less-than-perfect fits. This adhesive is truly waterproof, exceptionally strong and, with an open time approaching 60 minutes, you won't have to rush through complex assemblies. It cures hard, resisting springback, making it a good choice for bent

laminations, *above*. A quart of resin and a pint of hardener cost about \$60 for both (\$10 for 8 ounces).

Medium-viscosity CA. Also known as super or instant glue, CA sets in about a minute, making it a good choice for small, difficult-to-clamp assemblies, and for reattaching chip-out, so you can keep working. If you need a grip in a matter of seconds, spray the joint with accelerator, typically sold alongside the glue.

A medium-thickness formula, about the consistency of thin syrup, won't squeeze out of tight-fitting joints. If a workpiece soaks up the glue too fast, leaving little on the surface, simply apply another coat.

CA cures hard and brittle compared with PVA, but that brittleness can be an advantage if you have pieces to join temporarily. For example, you can attach a scrap block to a bowl blank before turning it. A sharp rap with a mallet will shear the glue block from the bowl after turning. CA is the most expensive choice of the three at \$10 for 2 ounces (\$40 for 8 ounces).

CA grabs quickly enough that you can simply hold the pieces in position. After the glue grabs, add clamps if possible, or apply painter's tape.

Tip! CA has a shelf life of just six months once opened. Buy only as much as you will use in that time.

Tip! Control epoxy's open time with your choice of container. A tall, narrow cup concentrates heat the epoxy generates as it cures, shortening

open time. A shallow

extending open time.

container dissipates heat,

▶There are several

types of these three

adhesives, and

a wide variety of

other adhesives, for

specialty uses. Learn

more about them all.

woodmagazine.com/

iloveglue



PVA glue might fill small gaps, such as this one, but it has almost no strength compared with a gap-free joint. Epoxy would perform just fine along the full length of this joint.



Before applying epoxy, rough up a smooth surface, including wood, with 80-grit sandpaper or a file. Unlike PVA, epoxy needs to lock into this texture to create a stong bond.

Prep your material

To provide the best bond, PVA and CA glues need very smooth surfaces that fit together with no gaps, *above*. Moisture content of the wood must be below 15 percent (most kilndried hardwoods fall below 8 percent), and the temperature of the materials and glue must be above 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

Although epoxy fills gaps, it does not accept finish, so visible joints should still fit tightly. Epoxy requires a bit of "tooth" in the faces being bonded, so scuff smooth surfaces, *above*, *right*. Wipe metals and oily

woods, such as teak, with isopropyl alcohol or acetone to remove oils and contaminants. Allow the surface to dry before applying the epoxy. Check labels for details, but typically, the temperature of the materials and adhesive should be above 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Before applying glue, dry-assemble the workpieces to check the fit of joinery, and to determine how you'll clamp the assembly, below. Doing this allows you to identify and correct any ill-fitting joints or parts, and areas of potential glue squeeze-out [Wipe out squeeze-out, next page].

Tip! When working with epoxy, cover your benchtop with paper to catch any drips. Dried PVA and CA drips will pop off a bench that has a finish applied.



A practice assembly without glue helps you determine the order of assembly and number of clamps needed. After the dry-fit, keep the clamps opened and nearby to save time and stress once the glue goes on.

SKILL BUILDER

Wipe out squeeze-out

A thin bead of squeeze-out indicates a properly glued joint. But stray adhesive will show under a finish, and you don't want hardened beads or drips as a permanent part of your project. Scraping or prying away dried glue can take chunks of wood with it. Follow these strategies to reduce or eliminate potential problems.





To soften dried PVA, dip a paper towel into a mixture of equal parts acetone, water, and vinegar. Wring out the towel, place it over the squeeze-out, and cover it with plastic wrap or a plastic bag. After soaking for a couple of minutes, the softened glue should scrape off easily.



Cutting pieces oversize allows cleanup as you trim the piece to final size. This lamination, shown in the glue-up on *page 37*, has been jointed on the edges. Crosscutting to length removes the squeeze-out on the ends.



Eliminate squeeze-out on moldings and edging by routing a shallow V-groove near each edge to capture excess glue.



With PVA glue, allow squeeze-out to happen, then peel it off with a putty knife or chisel after the glue turns rubbery (about 30–40 minutes).



Remove excess epoxy immediately after clamping by wiping with a rag dampened with acetone or lacquer thinner. Roll the rag as you work to avoid smearing the adhesive.



CA glue dries so quickly, squeeze-out doesn't have much time to penetrate the workpiece. Simply allow the adhesive to cure, then scrape and sand away the excess.



Prevent squeeze-out from reaching the wood by applying painter's tape around joints, and areas that will be hard to reach after assembly, such as inside corners. Dried adhesive peels away with the tape.



Spreading glue on only one surface speeds up assembly and reduces squeeze-out. Use any suitable disposable item as a spreader: a piece of scrap, disposable roller, or even a nail to drip glue into a hole.



Apply the adhesive

It may seem obvious, but any surface without adhesive won't stick to another surface. So don't rely on clamping pressure to spread a bead of glue around a joint. Instead, fully cover one of the mating surfaces with an even coating, *above*. Apply adhesive to face and edge grain; porous end grain draws glue in, starving the surface. If you must glue end grain, first appy a thin coat of adhesive to seal the surface. Allow it to penetrate a few minutes, then apply a second coat of glue.

Use a flux brush to cover narrow areas and reach into crevices, *above*, *right*. A silicone brush [Sources] or old credit card works well for edges and moderately sized surfaces. For large areas, roll out the glue with a rubber roller [Sources].



Find flux brushes in the plumbing section of home centers or online [Sources]. Drop the brush into a cup of water after use to prevent glue from hardening. Tap the brush on a rag to remove excess moisture before reusing it.

Put it under pressure

As you tighten clamps on an assembly, apply just enough pressure to bring the workpieces together or close the joint, then add another quarter- to half-turn of the handle. Excess pressure squeezes the adhesive out of the joint, weakening it. Check parts for proper alignment and make any adjustments before the glue begins to set. Leave PVA- and CA-glued assemblies clamped for at least one hour, and epoxy for at least six hours. On assemblies under stress, such as a bent lamination, leave the clamps on for 12 hours. Allow 24 hours for a full cure on all three adhesives.

Produced by Craig Ruegsegger

Sources: Silicone brush, woodmagazine.com/gluebrush Flux brushes, 36 pack, woodmagazine.com/fluxbrush 4" rubber roller, woodmagazine.com/rubberroller

- ► Get more assembly and clamping tips. woodmagazine.com/ glueups
- Clamping times are for ideal temperatures. At cooler temps, leave the clamps on longer.

COMING SOON...

NEW MUST-HAVE TRITON PRODUCTS





Technical Specification

Power	10A					
No Load Speed	656-1312 ft/min					
Product Weight	13lb					
Suitable For Inversion	Yes - inversion clamps and pad included					
Variable Speed	Yes					
Belt Dimensions	4" x 24"					
Sanding Area	4" x 6 1/8"					
Dust Extraction	Yes					
Kit Contains	Inversion kit, dust bag, 3 x sanding belts (80, 100 $\&$ 120 grit) $\&$ spare drive belt					

2.5A RANDOM ORBIT SANDER 5"

TROS 125



Technical Specification

Power	2.5A					
No Load Speed	7000 - 12,000 rpm					
Sanding Disc Size	5" dia.					
Sanding Disc Attachment	Hook & Loop					
Variable Speed	Yes					
Dust Extraction	Yes					
Accessories	3 x mesh sanding discs (80, 120 & 220 grit), dust bag & dust port adaptor					

2.6A OSCILLATING TILTING SPINDLE SANDER 15"

TSPS 370

triton

Technical Specification

Power	2.6A
No Load Speed	1725 rpm
Table Size Diameter	15" dia.
Oscillations	30 opm
Product Height	19"
Product Weight	31lb
Sanding Sleeves	9/16", 15/16", 1-3/32", 1-3/16", 2"
Dust Extraction	Yes
Dust Extractor Dimensions	Inner: 1-7/6" and Outer: 2"

6.5A ORBITAL ACTION JIGSAW

TJS 001



Technical Specification

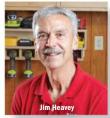
Power	6.5A					
Stroke Length	1"					
Max Cutting Capacity	Wood 4-5/16", Steel 13/32" & Aluminium 31/32"					
Blade Type	T-shank					
Product Weight	7.8lb					
Angle Adjustment Range	0° - 45°, left and right					
Pendulum Mode	Yes - 3-Stage					
Dust Extraction	Yes					
Kit Contains	Guide fence, dust port adaptor, track adaptor, 3 x jigsaw blades (wood cutting blade, wood & plastic cutting blade & metal cutting blade)					











hen I was little, one of my favorite TV programs was *Zorro*. I was mesmerized by that black-caped swordsman and envisioned myself in each of those 82 episodes. I even took up fencing in college only to find the reality of the sport did not match my skills.

Though my professional dueler career never materialized, what did stick with me was how Zorro left his iconic mark after each heroic deed. Whip, whip, whip—the mark of a "Z." Odd as it may seem, I think there is a lesson here for woodworkers.

Most of us make projects for friends and family, and that's what motivates us. We think of that recipient during each step in the process, from concept through construction and completion. We eagerly await that look of amazement and gratitude as we hand over our labor of love. Many times, the only thing that's missing is the mark of the maker, your inner Zorro. That symbol tells a lot about an object's creator, and provides a sense of their personality and creativity.

I've been leaving my mark ever since I started creating projects, not to bolster my ego but as a way of providing a final touch to that special gift. Here are some suggestions for leaving your mark.

Simple signature. It's yours, it's unique, and it's literally a personal touch (*above*). The solvents in some finishes may blur your signature, so use an indelible fine-point marker after the final finish coat dries.



I chose block lettering on my personalized electric branding iron so that it would be easier to read the brand.

Etch brass

brassbadge

a laser.

medallions without

woodmagazine.com/



Using the branding iron requires a hot stamp. Occasionally, you may over-burn the message. Light sanding with 150-grit sandpaper will remove the char.

Branding iron. I used this method early in my career, and I still brand things such as cutting boards that will be continuously oiled and washed, photos *above*. It's always best to practice your heated stamp timing on a scrap board because you only get one chance on the finished project.

Custom medallions. Do you have a laser engraver or know someone who does? Now that these machines have become increasingly more affordable, making personalized medallions of wood or metal and inlaying them into your work is a snap (*below*). Design a circular medallion that matches the diameter of a Forstner bit, and you have the perfect way to really add impact.

A "signature" piece of wood. I met a man years ago who includes a piece of purpleheart in every project he makes. It may be a plug-cut dowel, part of a lamination, or just hidden in the project somewhere.

An inlaid penny. This is my "go-to" mark (below). A ¾" Forstner bit creates a perfect-size recess for an appropriately dated penny. Drill ½6" deep to set the penny flush with the surface, then secure the coin with a dab of two-part epoxy. The copper color looks great, and it stays bright if you seat the penny before applying finish. Each year's coins usually begin to show up in late winter or early spring. I also sign the project next to the penny and sometimes write a meaningful little note.

I typically hide my penny mark in an outof-the-way place, such as the back side of a drawer box, or at the bottom of a headboard. I like the subtlety, and think that looking for that hidden mark adds even more interest to the project.

Working in your shop creating that perfect gift is a very rewarding experience. You put your heart (and occasionally a bit of blood) into that project. Make the final touch your maker's mark. *En Garde!*

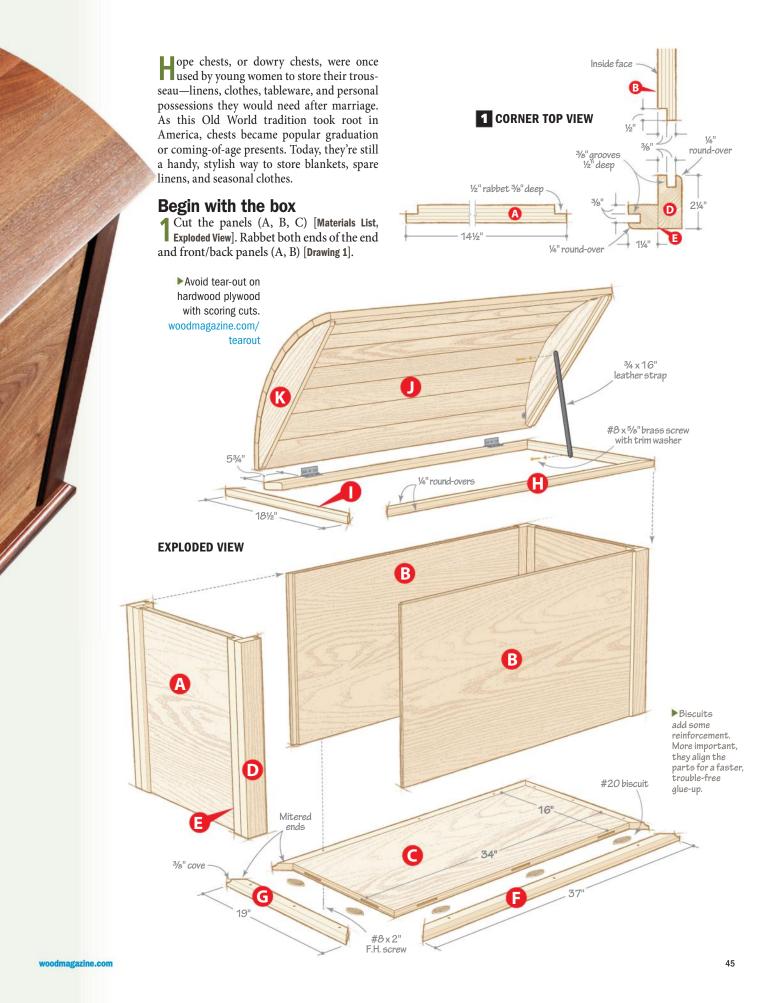


Whether engraved by chemical or laser, a custom medallion offers infinite design possibilities for creating a unique identifier.



On this jewelry box I made for my daughter, the penny rests in the bottom of the box. She and I know exactly when I made it.







Keep the corner assembly (D/E) from tipping by using a featherboard to press the workpiece against the fence.

Tip! When pairing up the corners, check each combination for the best grain match.

► Make featherboards from scraps. woodmagazine.com/ featherboard **2**Cut the wide (D) and narrow (E) corners. For each pair, cut biscuit slots and glue up the corners [Drawing 2].

3 Round over each corner assembly (D/E) [Drawing 1] and groove the inside edges [Photo A].

4 Glue and clamp corner assemblies to the end panels [Drawing 2]. Glue the end panel assemblies to the front and back panels and check for square.

5 Cut the trim and molding (F-I) 1" longer than listed. Round over the top inside and bottom outside edges of the molding (H, I) [Exploded View].

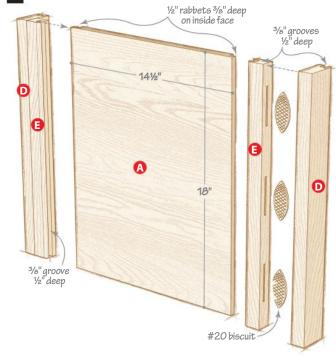
6 Cove the base trim (F, G) [Exploded View]. Miter the pieces to fit around the base panel (C) [Photo B] and biscuit and glue them in place.

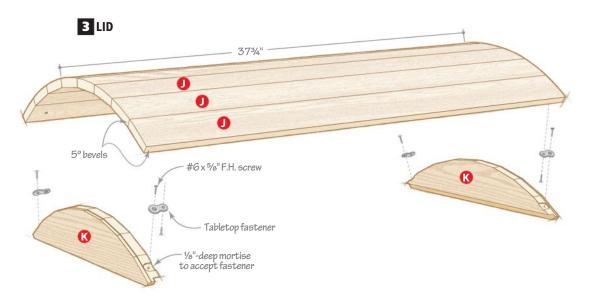
Miter the moldings to fit flush with the inside top of the chest and glue them on. Glue and screw the base (C/F/G) to the chest with an even reveal on all sides.

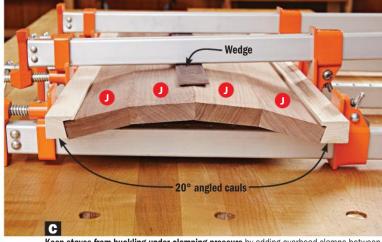


Reduce tear-out by cutting from the outside edge of the molding to the inside edge.

2 END ASSEMBLY







Keep staves from buckling under clamping pressure by adding overhead clamps between the bottom clamps. Insert wedges as shown to apply downward force.

Tip! Tiny bevel angle errors will be magnified 14 times on the finished lid. Use a digital angle finder to dial in a precise 5° blade angle.

Tip! If you plan to use a plane to round the assembled lid, orient the staves to plane with the grain on each piece.

Tip! Perform at least one dry run on stave glue-ups at each stage before the real thing.

Make a well-rounded lid

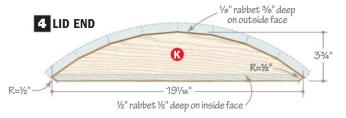
Cut eight staves (J) [Drawing 3]. Arrange them for an attractive grain pattern and number them in order. Then, bevel both edges of each stave.

2 From 1×2 scrap, cut two clamping cauls 37½" long with a 10° chamfer on one edge of each caul [Skill Builder, right]. Glue pairs of adjoining staves to create four subassemblies. Now cut 20° bevels on the cauls and glue two pairs of lid subassemblies to form two lid halves [Photo C].

Cut 40° chamfers on the cauls. Use two I clamping frames to glue the lid halves [Skill Builder, bottom].

4 From 1×5" stock, cut two lid end (K) blanks to fit your stave glue-up [Drawing 4]. Lay the end of the stave assembly on a lid end 1/4" from the bottom edge [Photo D]. Scribe around the inside of the staves and cut along the scribe lines. Repeat for the other end.

Rabbet the lid ends (K) and round the corners [Drawing 4].



Custom-fit lid ends (K) to the inside profile of the staves (J) by scribing with a sharp pencil.

SKILL BUILDER

Clamping cauls work better with bevels

Custom-beveled cauls help you wrestle chamfered lid stave edges into position for gluing. To make these cauls, tilt the blade to 10° and cut the first bevel so the blade emerges from the side of the caul, leaving a lip to hold the staves in position (below left). As you increase the number of staves being glued, tilt the blade further while maintaining the lip (below right).



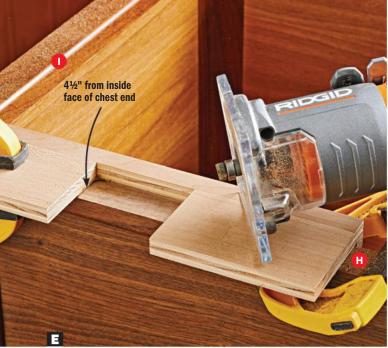


SKILL BUILDER

Use frames for picture-perfect joints on curved glue-ups

Gluing the two lid halves creates an assembly too tall for overhead clamps—time for a new trick: clamping frames made from 2×4s. Dry-assemble the lid halves in your clamps and measure from the peak of the center stave joint to the tops of the clamp bars. Then, subtract 1/4" and cut four frame sides this length. Cut four top/bottom pieces 27" long. Screw the sides to the frame bottoms, then slide the assemblies between the clamps. Shim the frame bottoms until they touch the bottoms of the cauls. Snug up the clamps until the joint just begins to separate on top. Screw the top of the frame to the sides until it presses the halves of the joint back together (right). Check both ends for correct alignment.





Clamp the hinge-mortising jig to the chest back (B) and back molding (H) to create a stable platform for your trim router.

Note: The reveal left by the lid-end rabbets helps camouflage seasonal wood movement on the lid. 6 Drill mortises for the tabletop fasteners and screw the fasteners to the lid ends [Drawing 3]. Glue and clamp the lid ends to the two center lid staves, allowing the remaining staves to float. Screw the tabletop fasteners to the outside staves.

Plane or power-sand the outside peaks of the stave joints until the lid forms a curve. Then, use a curved sander [Skill Builder, below] to smooth the top.

Complete your chest quest

Apply two coats of Watco light walnut Danish oil to the exterior of the chest and lid, and let dry until odorless. Then, apply at least three coats of lacquer. For an odor-free interior, apply shellac inside.

SKILL BUILDER

Toss this sanding challenge a curve

Don't get bent out of shape because a flat sander leaves facets on a curved surface. Instead, make a sander you can bend out of shape. Cut a scrap of $\frac{1}{8}$ " plywood to $11\times4\frac{1}{2}$ " (the grain should be perpendicular to the curve). Glue $\frac{3}{4}\times2\times4\frac{1}{2}$ " handles to one face and attach adhesive-backed sandpaper to the underside.





Set the pattern bit cutting depth to equal the thickness of the hinge leaf.

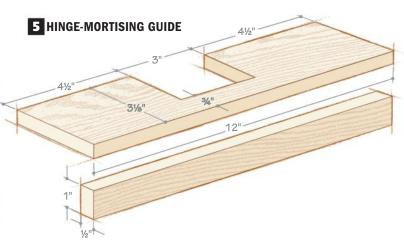
2 Clamp a hinge-mortise routing jig [Drawing 5] to the chest [Photo E]. Using a ½"-diameter pattern-routing bit, cut hinge mortises [Photo F]. If necessary, file the corners and edges of the hinges [Sources] to fit the curves made by the router bit.

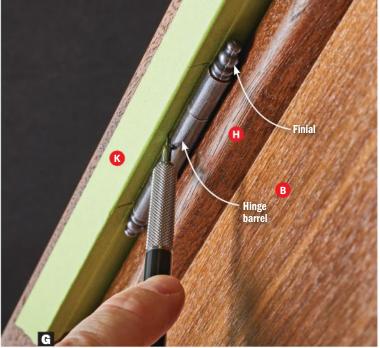
3 Apply painter's tape to the inside face of the lid where the hinges will be attached. Center the lid on the chest and mark the hinge barrel locations [Photo G].

4 Extend the hinge barrel end marks on the tape using a square. Offset the hinge barrel evenly from the stave edge [Photo H]. Remove the tape and install the hinges.

5 Cut a ¾×16" leather strap [Sources] and radius the ends. Brace the lid open and mark mounting screw locations for the strap [Exploded View]. Screw the strap in place. Now, when someone asks if you have a place to store spare sheets or winter blankets, you can tell them "I do."

Tip! Practice cutting mortises in scrap to check for size and depth.



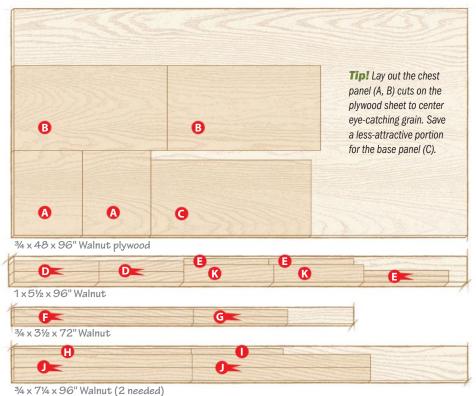


Mark the lid along the length of the hinge barrel (not the finials) to determine the hinge placement on the lid.



Adjust your square to the offset between the hinge barrel mark and the outside stave edge. Then, mark the hinge screw locations and drill 3/32" pilot holes for the #6 screws.

Cutting Diagram



74 x 774 x 90 Walliut (2 lieeded)

Note: This project requires 5 board feet of 5/4 walnut and 11 board feet of 4/4 walnut.

Produced by Robert Wilson with Brian Bergstrom and John Olson Project design: John Olson Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine, Lorna Johnson

Materials List

FINISHED SIZE						
Pa	rt	T	W	L	Matl.	Qty.
Α	end panels	3/4"	18"	14½"	WP	2
В	front/back panels	3/4"	18"	32½"	WP	2
С	base panel	3/4"	16"	34"	WP	1
D	wide corners	1"	21/4"	18"	W	4
Ε	narrow corners	1"	1¼"	18"	W	4
F*	front/back base trim	3/4"	1½"	37"	W	2
G*	side base trim	3/4"	1½"	19"	W	2
H*	front/back molding	3/4"	11/4"	36½"	W	2
*	side molding	3/4"	1¼"	18½"	W	2
J	staves	3/4"	2¾"	37¾"	W	8
K*	lid ends	1"	3¾"	19½6"	W	2

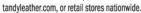
*Parts initially cut oversize. See the instructions.

Materials key: WP-walnut plywood, W-walnut.

Supplies: # 6×5^6 " flathead screws (12), # 8×5^6 " flathead screws (8), # 8×2 " self-drilling flathead screws (12), # 8×5^6 " brass flathead screws (2), #8 brass finishing washers (2), tabletop fasteners (4), #20 bisquits (22)

Blade and bits: Dado set; 1/4" round-over, 3/8" cove, 1/2" pattern, and rabbeting router bits.

Sources: No-mortise, bronze-finish 3" hinges (2), no. 00H5224, \$6.50 per pair, Lee Valley Tools, 800-871-8158, leevalley.com. 34×48 " black cowhide strip, no. 4523-20, \$17.99, Tandy Leather,









uts that chip, burn, and bog down your tablesaw motor signal a blade that's lost its edge. That doesn't mean your blade's ready for the trash, though. Today's sharpening services can restore most saw blades up to 10 times. Sharpening prices vary by the number of teeth on a blade, but expect to pay \$12 to \$22 plus shipping and the cost of any needed repairs.

When, what to resharpen

Tip 1: Send blades out for sharpening at the first signs of dulling. If you wait so long that the carbide becomes severely worn, the sharpening service will need to remove more of each tooth to restore an edge, reducing the number of times it can be resharpened.

Tip 2: Warped blades or those with missing teeth may not be worth repairing. Discard any blade that shows signs of cracking.

Tip 3: Remember your dado set when it comes time to sharpen blades. Most services can handle any of the commonly available dado blades, including Freud's Dial-A-Width set once disassembled. To ensure flat-bottomed dadoes, sharpen the chippers along with the blades to remove carbide to a uniform tooth.

Tip 4: When preparing a shipment to a mail-order sharpening service, pack blades carefully to avoid turning small problems into big ones. Spike Burns at Burns Tools in Tiverton, R.I., once received a shipment of loose saw blades with more than a dozen freshly broken carbide teeth at the bottom of the box. Protect blades by taping each one to a separate sheet of cardboard; then tape cardboard on top of each blade to prevent shifting inside the box or metal-to-metal contact.

Pick a sharpening service

The days when anyone with a grinder or file could handle your sharpening needs have gone the way of high-speed steel saw blades. Whether you choose a local or mail-order sharpening service, first ask what equipment they use. Some firms still successfully sharpen blades without automated equipment, but most use computer numerical control (CNC) sharpening machines like the one shown at *left*. These automatically and consistently match their grinding action to the shapes and angles of the blade teeth while a stream of coolant prevents the fragile carbide from overheating.

Blade manufacturers can help you track down such sharpening services. Forrest Manufacturing offers factory resharpening for its blades as well as other makes. Freud



Still glowing red from the brazing torch, this replacement carbide tooth will next be ground to match other teeth on the blade.

doesn't offer factory resharpening, but can refer you to a sharpening service center.

Whichever sharpening firm you choose, ask what comes with the price of the service. This may include removing built-up pitch, inspecting the blade for missing or damaged teeth and repairing them, *left*, checking for runout, and applying a protective coating to the teeth for the return shipment, as shown *at right*. Some will return your blades in reusable protective packages for your next order.

Once you get your blade back from a service you've used for the first time, inspect the quality of the work and look for grinding and repair flaws like those shown *below*. Then date the blade near the arbor hole using a permanent marker before you put it back in service. A properly sharpened blade should last at least as long as a new one. If not, find a new sharpening service.

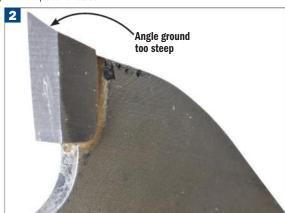


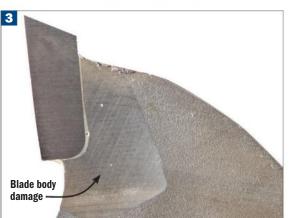
Freshly sharpened teeth receive a protective coating of removable plastic to prevent damage during handling and shipment.

CHECK RETURNED BLADES FOR COMMON FLAWS

Potential saw-blade repair and sharpening mistakes include: 1 teeth brazed on at the incorrect pitch; 2 teeth bevel-ground at the wrong angle or not enough; 3 excessive sidegrinding that damages the blade body; and 4 loosely brazed replacement teeth.









Sharpening services

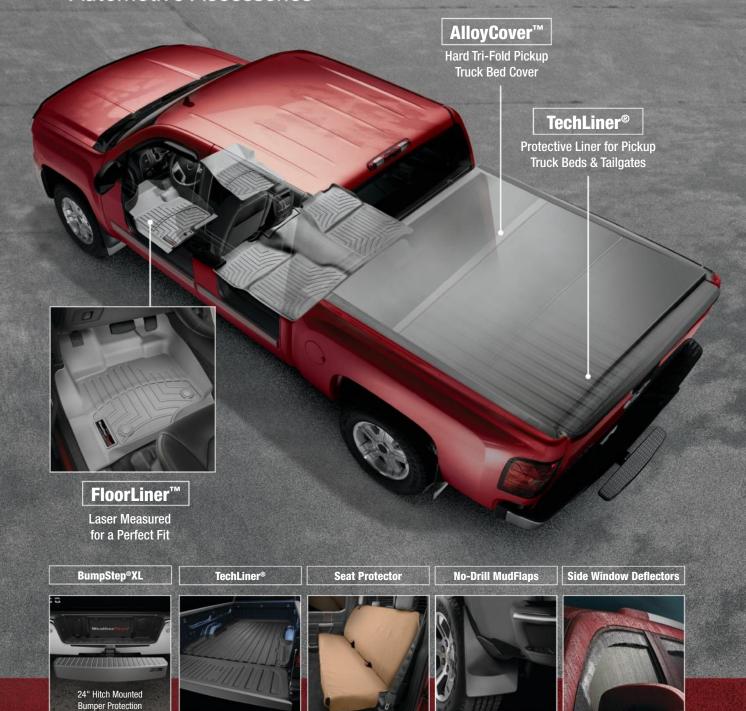
Acme Tools
629 SW 9th St.
Des Moines, IA 50309
800-544-4189, acmetools.com
Burns Tools, Sharpening Dept.
315 Main Road
Tiverton, RI 02878
800-341-2200, burnstools.com
Bull Sharpening Service
6338 W. Roosevelt Road
0ak Park, IL 60304
708-386-2365

Forrest Manufacturing 457 River Rd. Clifton, NJ 07014 800-733-7111 forrestblades.com

Manufacturer referral

Freud America, 800-334-4107, freudtools.com/sharpening for approved services.

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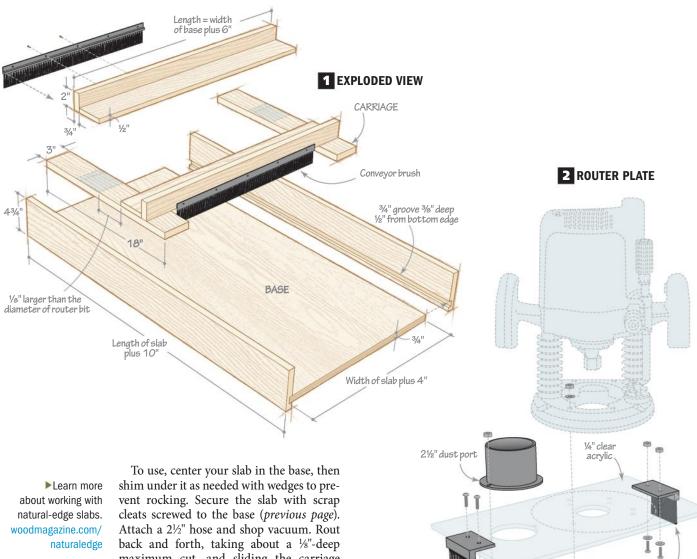


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maximum cut, and sliding the carriage along the base until you've worked the entire slab. Increase the depth and make another series of cuts, repeating until the face is flat.

Remove the cleats and wedges, flip the slab over, and secure with the cleats again (no shims needed this time). Then rout to either a flat surface or to a desired thickness. Once you've flattened both faces, sand away the router marks with a random-orbit sander equipped with a 60- or 80-grit disc. Then follow up with 100-, 150-, and 180- or 220-grit discs for a flawless surface.

Our setup, using a typical 12-gallon shop vacuum, collected about 90 percent of the chips and nearly all of the dust. Your results could vary. Adding a chip separator between the dust port and vacuum will collect most of the debris, and prevent choking the vacuum's filter.

Learn how to make a waterfall joint on a natural-edge slab. woodmagazine.com/ waterfall

Right-angle-mount conveyor brush

A few tips for best results

- ▶ Use a powerful plunge router. We prefer a 3-hp router so we can make deeper cuts without taxing the motor, but a 21/4-hp router will work fine if you take shallow cuts.
- **Use a wide bit.** We recommend using a flat-bottom mortising or dado bit at least 11/2" in diameter. Our favorite is the Infinity Cutting Tools 2" Mega Dado and Planer Bit [Sources].
- ► Add an extension. If the combination of your router's plunge depth and bit length cannot reach the slab from the carriage, add a collet extender [Sources].

Sources:

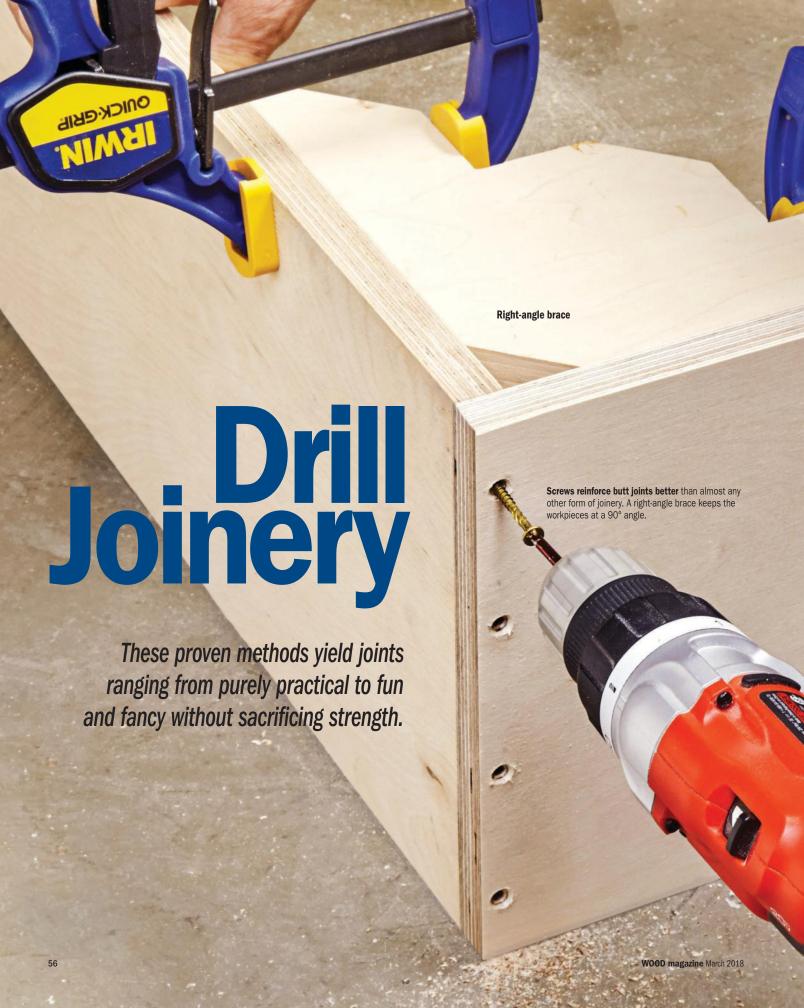
Conveyor brush: 2"×6' conveyor strip brush, no. 7372T11, \$69.17: 2½6"×3' (right-angle) conveyor strip brush, no. 7372T15, \$37.71; McMaster-Carr, 630-833-0300, mcmaster.com.

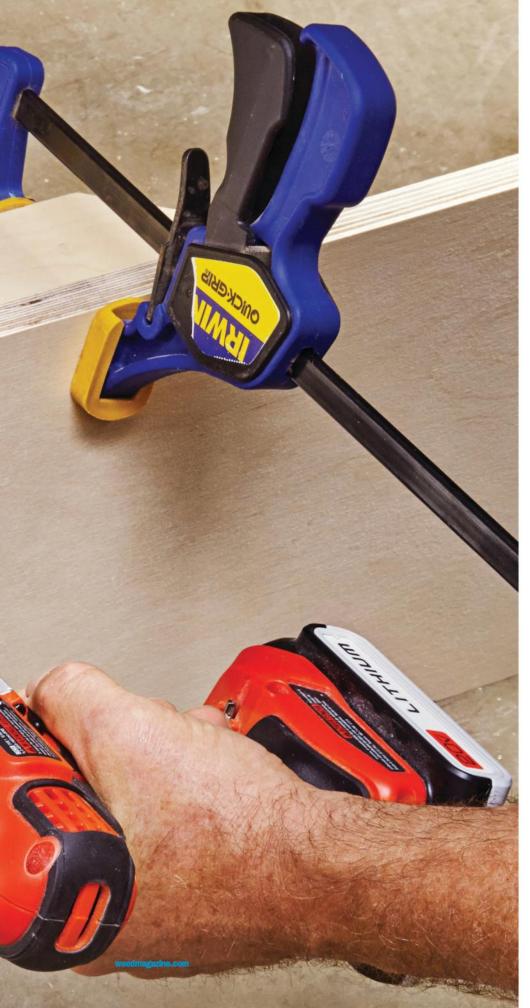
Dust port: 2½" dust port, no. 42137, \$5.99, Rockler, 800-279-4441, rockler.com

2" dado and planer bit: no. 52-506, \$90, Infinity Cutting Tools, 877-872-2487, infinitytools.com.

Collet extender: no. RXX-001, \$64.95, Infinity Cutting Tools.

Produced by Bob Hunter Project design: John Olson and Bob Hunter Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine, Lorna Johnson ▶ Need a plunge router? Read reviews from our editors as well as readers. woodmagazine.com/ routerreviews





Screws: As simple as it gets

How it works

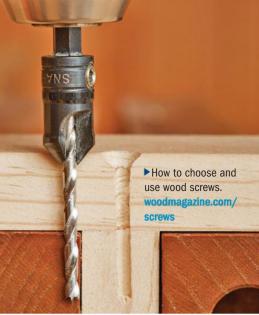
Drill pilot holes fully through one workpiece and partially into the mating workpiece, then connect the two with screws.

Pros

- Easy and quick
- ► Costs only pennies per screw
- ► Vast choices of readily available screw types and sizes
- ▶ Pair with dadoes, grooves, or rabbets for almost foolproof joint alignment
- Exterior-use coated screws available
- ► Wood plugs can be used to conceal screwheads.

Cons

- Visible screwheads can detract from a project's appeal.
- Lack of a pilot hole, or one that's too small, can cause the screw to split the wood





A countersinking bit (top) creates perfect pilot holes for flathead wood screws, with a countersink for the screwhead. Drill a little deeper to create a counterbore to accommodate a screw-hiding wood plug.

▶ Read reviews of countersinking bits and other drilling accessories. woodmagazine.com/drillbits

Pocket screws: A (mostly) hidden connection

How it works

Clamp a jig with angled guides to the workpiece, and use a stepped drill bit to bore a counterbored pilot hole with a shoulder for the panhead screw to rest against. Then connect the two pieces with screws.

Pros

- Easy and quick
- The pockets can be concealed (typically on the least visible surfaces of the project).
- ► Multiple sizes of drill guides and screws readily available
- Exterior-use coated screws available

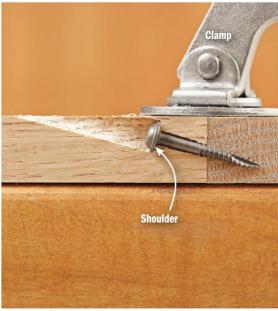
Cons

- ▶ Requires a jig costing from \$20 to \$225
- If visible, pockets can detract from a project's appeal.

Read reviews of pocket-hole jigs. woodmagazine.com/ pocketholejigs



A pocket-hole jig guides the bit to create angled pilot holes. The best jigs either hold the workpiece or clamp to it for drilling.



A cutaway view of a pocket hole shows the angle the screw takes into the mating workpiece. The shoulder stops the panhead screw at the proper depth.

Dowels: Seen or unseen, they require great precision

How it works

Drill mating holes in workpieces, typically using a jig to guide the bit, then glue in wood dowels of the same diameter.

Pros

- Precut short dowels and dowel rods are readily available in birch and poplar in common fractional diameters; other species are available, typically through woodworking-specific retailers.
- Dowels can be hidden for a fastener-free look, or exposed on their ends as a design element.

▶ Jigs, especially self-centering models can help you achieve consistently precise spacing across each workpiece's thickness.

Cons

- ▶ Precise alignment of mating holes is critical; even slightly misaligned holes will mess up a joint.
- ▶ Requires a jig, costing from \$20 to \$250

► Read reviews of doweling jigs. woodmagazine.com/ doweljigs



This self-centering doweling jig locates precisely positioned dowel holes and can drill holes of four different diameters.



A single-sided doweling jig locates holes a fixed distance from a workpiece edge. This works great, providing you reference all holes from the same surfaces.



With a tap from a mallet, dowel centers mark the centerpoints for drilling holes in the mating workpiece.

Mortise and tenon: Tried and true for centuries

How it works

Form a mortise in one workpiece by drilling overlapping holes and chiseling the mortise square. Then, with a tablesaw, bandsaw, or hand tools, you cut a matching tenon on the other piece.

Pros

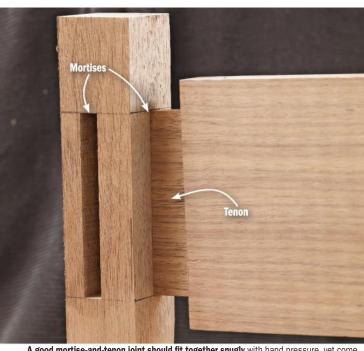
- ▶ Considered the strongest joint in woodworking
- ► Using a doweling jig ensures alignment of overlapping holes to create precise mortises.
- ► Uses common twist or brad-point drill bits you already own

- Should you mistakenly make a mortise oversize, you can size the tenon to fit.
- You can also make loose tenons—which fit into mortises on both workpieces—by routing round-overs along both edges of stock. This way, you can leave the mortise ends round.

Cons

- ▶ Requires skill gained through practice
- After drilling the holes, you still need to clean up the mortise with a chisel.
- Download a free article about different ways to create mortise-and-tenon joints.

woodmagazine.com/ mt4ways



A good mortise-and-tenon joint should fit together snugly with hand pressure, yet come apart with moderate pulling force prior to gluing.



Drill out a mortise with a series of overlapping holes made with a doweling jig.



Flatten and smooth the mortise walls with a chisel. Take care to hold the chisel 90° to the workpiece to ensure a mortise with square walls.



Loose-tenon joints function similarly, but with a short length of tenon that fits into mortises on both mating workpieces.

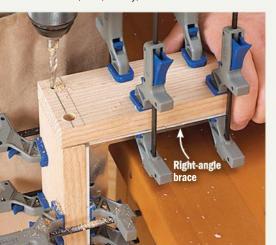
Miller dowels: An easy, can't-miss fit

How it works

A multi-tiered bit drills a stepped hole through mating workpieces that perfectly fits these unique dowels.

Pros

- You don't need a guide to drill the holes.
- ▶ Dowels come in three sizes and are available in birch, oak, cherry, and walnut.



Secure workpieces with a right-angle brace before drilling with the Miller bit. Hold the drill at 90° to ensure holes are centered on the mating workpiece.

- ► Easy to use: Drill the hole, add glue, and tap in the dowel.
- You can highlight the exposed dowel end as a design feature, especially when using contrasting wood species.

Cons

A starter kit, with a bit and 50 or 100 dowels, costs \$25 to \$35.



Here's a stepped Miller dowel ready to be driven home in its matching hole. During assembly, seat the dowel as deep as it will go, then trim the end flush.

- ►Additional dowels cost 19¢-43¢ apiece.
- If you wobble the drill while drilling, the oversize hole will not tightly fit the dowel.
- ► Read reviews of the Miller dowel system. woodmagazine.com/ millerdowel



A finished Miller dowel joint, crafted with the stepped bit and walnut dowels (oak dowels also shown).

Beadlock: A no-chisel mortise-and-tenon method

How it works

Use a jig to drill overlapping holes to form mortises in mating workpieces. Then glue in a tenon formed with the matching profile.

Pros

- ► Easy to do—just like drilling dowel joints
- ► More gluing surface than a typical loose mortise-and-tenon joint makes it stronger.
- Concealed joints improve a project's appearance.

You can purchase a router bit (\$52) to make your own tenons.

Cons

- ▶ Requires a kit costing from \$30 to \$130
- ▶ Birch tenon stock costs \$9–\$10 for packs of 15–25, depending on thickness.
- ▶ Precise alignment of mating mortises is critical; even slightly misaligned mortises will mess up a joint. ♠

Produced by Bob Hunter

► Read reviews of the Beadlock jigs. woodmagazine.com/ beadlock



Drill the Beadlock mortise with a series of overlapping holes using the jig and included bit. Repeat for the mating workpiece.



Beadlock tenons look like stacked dowels, but are routed from a solid piece of wood. They fit perfectly into mortises of the same shape.

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Lithium-ion battery packs range in size from 1.5 to 9 amp-hours (Ah). The more amp-hours, the more run time, weight, and cost.

Recent advancements in cordless tools

- Lithium-ion rules the day. Nearly all new battery-powered tools run on lithiumion (Li-Ion) packs. This chemistry delivers longer run time, faster charges, lighter weight, and the ability to hold a charge longer while sitting idle, compared to the nickel cadmium (NiCd) and nickel metal hydride (NiMH) batteries of a decade ago. Some manufacturers still make original-chemistry packs for those older tools, but they're getting more difficult to find each year. So if you haven't upgraded to Li-Ion tools, it makes sense to do it the next time you need to replace old battery packs. (A few manufacturers make Li-Ion packs that work with older NiCd tools.)
- ▶ Brushless motors. Compared to carbonbrushed motors (the standard for decades), brushless designs make possible smaller and lighter tools with greater efficiency (longer battery run times) and longer tool life. This technology also aided the development of high-demand cordless-tool categories, such as cordless 10" and 12" mitersaws, 7¹/₄" circular saws, two-knife power planers, and the previously mentioned tablesaw.

Brushless motors add 20–50 percent more to the tool cost compared to brushed motors. So, for the near future, there will still be room in the market for brushed-motor tools simply because of their lower prices.

▶ Higher battery capacities. A battery's amp-hour rating equates to the amount of "gas" in a car's tank: more amp-hours equal more run time per charge. In the past year or so, we've seen 18- and 20-volt packs with 5-, 6-, and even 9-amp-hour ratings hit the market (photo above). Higher capacity adds weight—and cost—to batteries, so smaller packs still make sense in a wood shop. And most batteries recharge in less than an hour,

with some as quickly as 30 minutes, so you won't have to wait long for a fresh pack.

- **Double the power.** Several manufacturers now make tools that use two identical battery packs simultaneously to achieve twice the power and/or run time. Makita has a few dozen tools that pair 18-volt packs to create 36 volts of power—no need to buy into a new battery platform. Other tool companies have dedicated 36-volt (or larger) battery platforms for high-demand tools.
- **Multi-voltage packs.** DeWalt's FlexVolt battery packs work on two platforms of tools. They power the 60-volt line of tools that share the FlexVolt branding, and automatically switch to work on their 20-volt tools (delivering longer run times).
- Chargers with room to spare. Multipack and multi-voltage chargers, available in many brands, increase your charging flexibility while reducing the number of outlet-hogging chargers in your shop.
- ▶Longer warranties. The number one complaint about cordless tools from WOOD readers has always been the cost of replacing battery packs. Although some manufacturers still back their tools and batteries for a year or two, others now offer warranties of 20 years (Rockwell) and lifetime battery replacement (Ridgid).

A battery "platform" is simply a battery configuration used to power tools within a brand. For example, Bosch's lineup of 18-volt lithium-ion tools is a platform. These tools and batteries are usually not compatible with other platforms.



Despite marketing claims, 20-volt lithiumion batteries essentially equal 18-volt batteries in terms of power. Each cell outputs 3.6 volts of power, so five cells linked together inside a battery pack equals 18 volts of output. But some manufacturers claim a brief output of 20 volts with a fully charged five-cell pack. That's why those packs say "20 volts max," or something similar.



Cordless tools every woodworker should have

PChoose your battery platform with an eye toward future expansion. Research other tools on the same platform that you may want to acquire later.

Even if you're not sure how much you'll use the four tools shown *above*, consider buying them in a combo kit rather than getting each at separate times. You'll save money with a kit, get two (or more) batteries, and find yourself using them more than you think.

Drill/driver. If possible, choose a model with a ½" chuck (rather than ¾"), so you can use a greater range of drill bits and accessories. Most manufacturers offer both compact and full-size drills in the 18/20-volt platform; we prefer the compact models in a shop because of their lighter weight and smaller size. And 12-volt drill/drivers offer even more of a size advantage, yet still have all the power you'll need to build woodworking projects. Most have ¾" chucks, but you'll love their nimbleness.

Impact driver. This tool is our first choice for driving screws. That's because it delivers about four times the torque of a comparable cordless drill, and eliminates the whiplash-

like jerk common with drills when a fastener seats. Impact drivers come with quick-release chucks, so you can use only driver bits and accessories with ¼" hex shanks. Look for impact-rated driver bits that can withstand that increased torque.

► Circular saw. The 18/20-volt saws have the clear advantage here, with higher torque and larger blade sizes than the few 12-volt saws on the market. Most come with 6½" blades—a nice size capable of cutting 2× and 8/4 lumber—but a 7½" saw provides even more capacity and blade choices.

▶ Jigsaw. You'll really appreciate not having to avoid a cord when making curved cuts. All cordless jigsaws use the preferred T-shank blades, giving you the most blade choices. And the best saws have guides to keep the blades tracking true. Both barrelgrip and top-handle versions work well; choose the one that feels most natural in your hand.

► Get a better understanding of how an impact driver works. woodmagazine.com/ impactdriver

► Read reviews of cordless tools. woodmagazine.com/cordless



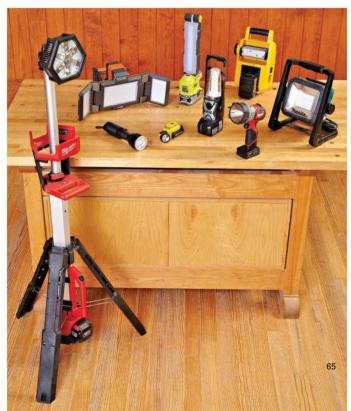
Fully capable tools for the outlet-impaired shop

- **Trim router.** A cordless trim router means you can just grab it and go. We like having more than one on hand, each equipped with a commonly used bit, such as a small round-over or chamfer. And remember: You don't need to pay for a battery for each one. Buy them bare, and simply pop a battery into the one you need.
- ▶ Mitersaw. The power and capacities of these saws now rival those of the biggest corded models—perfect for building outdoor structures.
- ▶ Track saw. These hyperaccurate circ saws work great at cutting up sheet goods and wide lumber with precision. You'll never worry about a cord catching on the rail.
- ▶ Radio. Built to withstand the dust and abuse of a job site, these also make sweet music in a wood shop. Get one with Bluetooth capability to play music from your smartphone or tablet. Some models charge batteries, but most do not.
- ▶ Tablesaw. DeWalt's FlexVolt 8" saw is the only model on the market as of this writing. It's more powerful than we'd have thought, able to smoothly rip 2× stock with impressive run time, even when cutting hard woods. At about the size of a job-site saw, it also brings those cut-capacity limitations.
- Nailers. You'll enjoy not listening to a loud air compressor, but the slight delay between trigger pull and driven fastener takes some getting used to. Although there

are many sizes and types of cordless nailers, 16-, 18- and 23-gauge models serve a woodworker best.

▶ Lights. Nearly every shop could benefit from more lights, especially portable task lighting. Most cordless kits come with a flashlight, but if not, get an LED model (below) on your platform. Some have stands, clamps, or hooks for easy positioning.

► Recycle your old tool batteries. call2recycle.org





Luxuries worth adding to your platform

- **Vacuum.** Portability makes it great for sucking up dust and small debris, wherever it might be.
- ▶ Power planer. These are great for trimming doors to fit a space; also for flattening turning blanks prior to attaching a faceplate.
- **Oscillating multi-tool.** You might not use one often, but when you need it for trimming or sanding in tight spaces, very often nothing else will do the job.
- ▶ Right-angle drill/impact. These work great for spaces too tight for a normal drill.
- ▶ Angle grinder. Great for metal work, yes, but with a wood-cutting blade, use this for sculpting and shaping chair seats.
- ▶ Fan. They hang or clamp or sit about anywhere you need relief from the heat—or to blow dust away from you.
- **Caulking gun.** Power makes it possible to lay a smooth, seamless bead without having to fight the globs that invariably happen with a ratcheting hand-powered gun.
- ▶Inflator. Need to air up a flat tire? No need to lug out a compressor and hose.

- ▶ Reciprocating saw. You likely don't do a lot of demolition (hopefully) in your shop, but this saw also works great at cutting PVC and metal pipe.
- **Doutdoor power equipment.** Keep your great outdoors tidy with a string trimmer, hedge trimmer, blower, and chainsaw (bottom left). The first three can completely replace your gas- or electric-powered lawn tools, with power that will surprise you. A cordless chainsaw works best for trimming and light cutting, but proves very capable and far quieter than gas-powered models.
- ▶ Heated jackets/coats. Some use 12-volt packs, and some 18 or 20 volts (*right*), but all produce hours of heat you'll appreciate on cold days. ♠

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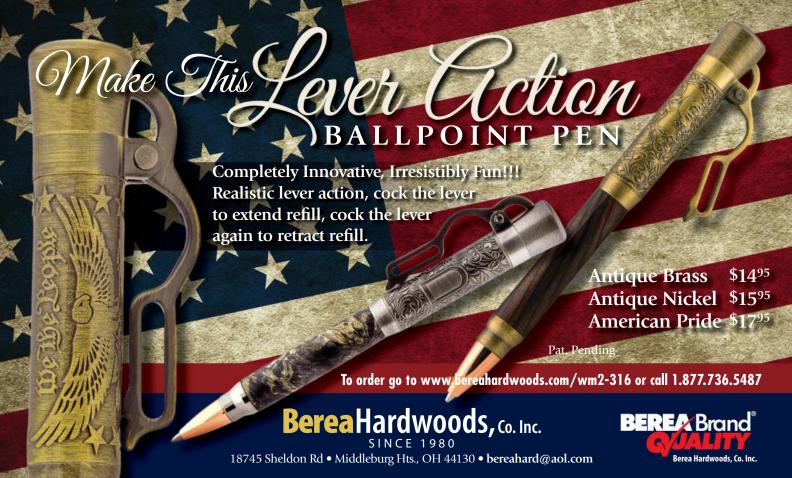
















Tip! Find pointers for using and removing spray adhesive and double-faced tape.

woodmagazine.com/
stickysolutions

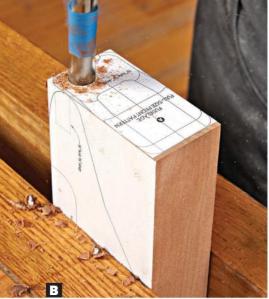
Form the fuselage

1 Cut the fuselage halves (A) to size [Materials List]. Enlarge and attach a copy of the Fuselage Front Side Pattern [page 73] to one fuselage half. Drill the hole, and form the mortise below the cockpit [Photo A]. Scrape and sand away the pattern.

2Glue the fuselage halves together, with the mortise to the inside, and the edges flush. Extend the hole in the mortise 1/4" into the unmortised half of the fuselage.

Remove the bulk of the waste with a 1" Forstner bit, then chisel straight the ends and edge of the mortise.





Wrap painter's tape around the bit to indicate the hole depth. A brad-point bit works best, as it won't wander as you start drilling.



Set a dado blade to cut to the horizontal lines on the pattern and make a series of cuts to form the dadoes. Then bandsaw the remaining profile.

3 Apply a complete Fuselage Side Pattern and the Fuselage Front-view Pattern and drill the hole in the nose [Photo B]. Then cut the dado and rabbet for the wing and horizontal stabilizer [Photo C].

Adhere the Fuselage Top Patterns flush with the ends of the fuselage. Cut the top profiles [Photo D], sand the fuselage smooth, and rout the round-overs.

5 Apply the Nose Gun Full-size Pattern to the end of a ½" dowel and drill the holes. Glue the gun in place.

in the dado in the fuselage, and mark the wing along each edge of the fuselage. Round over both faces of the wing edges, stopping at these marks on the top face only. Finishsand the wing to 220 grit.

2 Shape the stabilizers (C, D) following the patterns. Assemble the tail [Photo E].

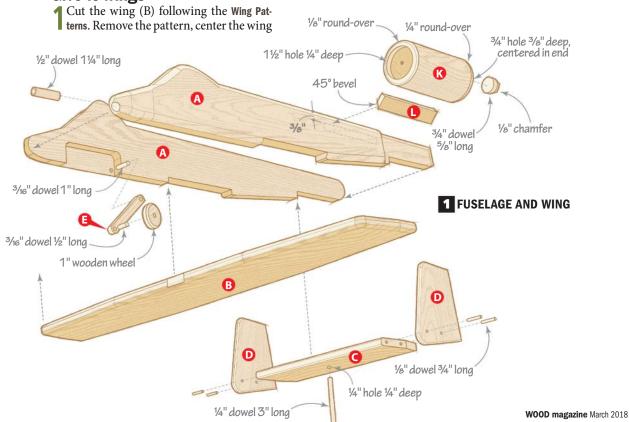
3 After the glue dries, extend the holes in the vertical stabilizers ½" into the horizontal stabilizer. Glue dowels in the holes, and cut and sand them flush.

Tip! Make identical vertical stabilizers by adhering the blanks together with double-faced tape; then cut and sand both to shape, and drill the holes before separating them and rounding over the edges.

▶The Warthog's GAU-8 Avenger cannon can fire 3,900 beerbottle-size shells in 60 seconds.

70

Give it wings





Adhere a ¾"-thick scrap to the fuselage with double-faced tape to steady it while cutting the nose and tail profiles.

▶The rear wheels of

partially exposed when

woodmagazine.com

a real A-10 remain



The horizontal stabilizer (C) rests higher at the front. Place a ½"-thick scrap under the front edge, and ¾6" dowels or scrap under the rear edge. Then glue the vertical stabilizers (D) in place.

Prepare for landing (gear)

Attach copies of the patterns for the landing-gear struts (E, F) to a ½×½×12" maple blank. Drill the holes, then cut and sand the struts to shape. Remove the patterns and finish-sand, then set the rear struts aside.

2Cut the dowels to secure the wheel to the front strut and the strut to the fuselage [Drawing 1]. Dry-fit the strut and wheel assembly in the fuselage and check that the wheel fits into the mortise. Then glue the wheel and its dowel in place. Apply a drop of cyanoacrylate (CA) glue to the hole inside the mortise and trap the front landing gear assembly with its dowel. Make sure the strut pivots and doesn't get glued in place.

Cut the nacelle sides and spacers (G, H, I) to size. Glue the parts together, flush at the ends and edges [Drawing 2]. After the glue dries, drill the holes [Photo F], and shape the nacelles following the patterns.

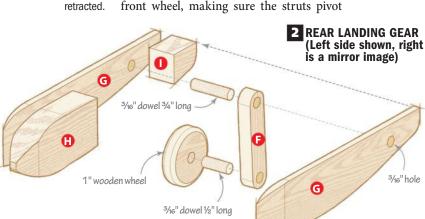
Glue the wheels and rear struts (F) to the nacelles [Drawing 2] as you did with the front wheel, making sure the struts pivot

and that the nacelles are mirror images of each other.

5 Cut the missile mounts (J) to size. Glue two pairs of them together to form T shapes [Exploded View].

6 For the underwing armaments, rout ¼" round-overs on one end of ½" dowels, and sand centered points on one end of ¼" dowels [Exploded View]. Glue the armaments to the mounts (J). Then glue these assemblies and the rear landing gear (F–I) to the bottom of the wing, referring to the Wing Patterns for positioning. On the landing gear, note that the struts go to the inside and the wheels to the outside.

7 Glue the stabilizers (C/D) to the fuselage, centered. Then glue the wing (B) in place.





Prevent blow-out when drilling the holes in the nacelles by inserting a scrap between the spacers (H, I).

71



Grip the engine (K) in a handscrew. Center a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Forstner bit on the end and drill $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep. Then drill the $\frac{3}{4}$ " hole in the opposite end [**Drawing 1**].

▶When the GAU-8

cannon is removed

from the aircraft for

service, the A-10's

tail section must be

plane level.

supported to keep the



Plane a flat on each engine with a couple of strokes from a block plane. Glue the square edge of an engine mount (L) to this flat on each engine, making a mirrored pair.

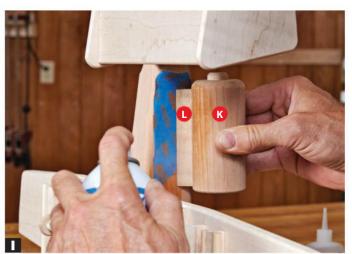
Add the engines

To make the engines, rout 1" round-overs on all four long corners of a $2\times2\times12$ " piece of cherry, leaving $1\frac{1}{2}$ " at each end square. Cut the engines from the blank. Round over the ends [Drawing 1], then drill the holes [Photo G].

2Rout a ½" chamfer around each end of a 4" length of ¾" dowel. Cut a ½" length from each end and glue them into the rear of the engines (K) [Drawing 1].

3Cut the engine mounts (L) to size, beveling one edge [Drawing 1]. Mount the engines [Photos H, I].

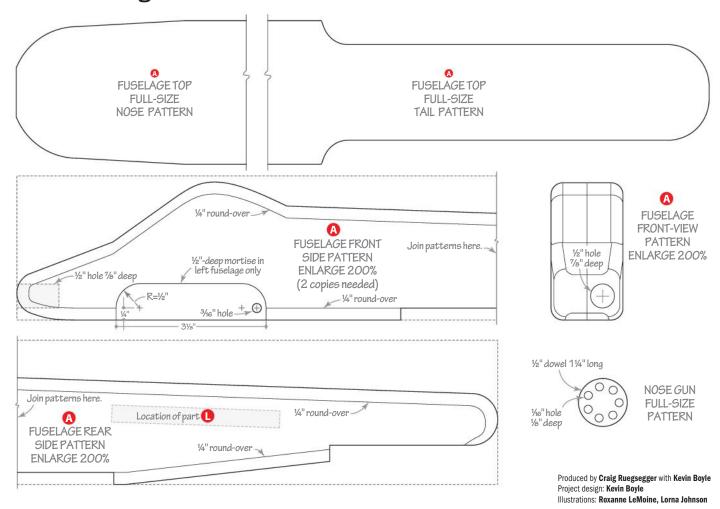
Drill the hole in the horizontal stabilizer (C) [Drawing 1] and cut a length of dowel, but don't glue it in. Finish-sand any areas needing it and apply a finish. We sprayed on three coats of aerosol lacquer.

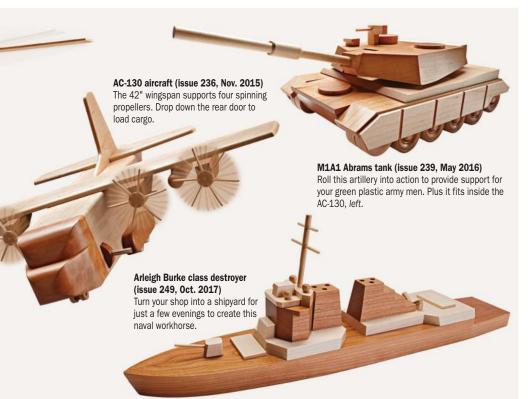


Mask off the fuselage around the area where the engine mount (L) will go. Apply CA glue to the mount, then press the mount in place. Spray on an activator to speed the CA cure time. Remove the tape after the glue cures.



A-10 "Warthog" Patterns





Materials List

iviateriais List						
Part		FINISHED SI		D SIZE L	Matl.	Qty.
Α	fuselage halves	3/4"	3¼"	20"	С	2
В	wings	1/2"	4"	23"	М	1
С	horizontal stabilizer	3/8"	2¾"	8½"	М	1
D	vertical stabilizers	1/4"	3"	4"	М	2
E*	front strut	1/4"	3/8"	2%"	М	1
F*	rear struts	1/4"	3/8"	1¾"	М	2
G	nacelle sides	1/8"	½"	4¾"	М	4
Н	front spacers	1/2"	7⁄8"	2"	С	2
ı	rear spacers	1/2"	7⁄8"	5/8"	С	2
J	missile mounts	1/8"	3/8"	3"	М	8
K*	engines	2" diam.		4"	С	2
L	engine mounts	1/4"	5/8"	3½"	М	2

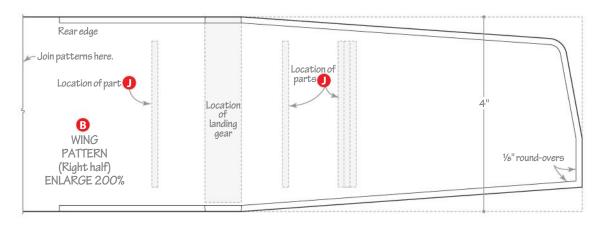
*Parts initially cut oversize. See the instructions.

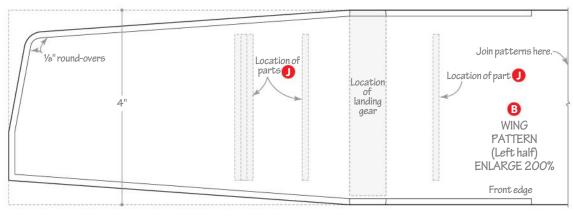
Materials key: C-cherry, M-maple.

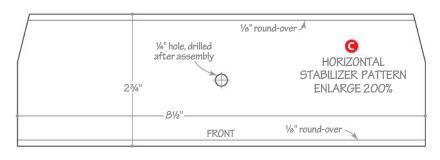
Supplies: $\frac{1}{2}$ %×6", $\frac{1}{2}$ 424", $\frac{1}{2}$ 424", $\frac{1}{2}$ 412" dowels; 1" wheels (3).

Blade and bits: Dado set; $\frac{1}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{1}{4}$ " round-over, $\frac{45}{6}$ ° chamfer router bits; $\frac{1}{1}$ " and $\frac{1}{12}$ " Forstner bits.

Source: This kit includes the dowels and wheels to construct one A-10 (no lumber). Kit no. RS-01174, \$4.95, 888-636-4478, woodmagazine.com/a10kit.









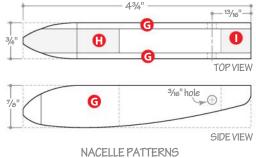
FRONT LANDING-GEAR STRUT PATTERN ENLARGE 200%



REAR LANDING-GEAR STRUT PATTERN ENLARGE 200% (2 copies needed)



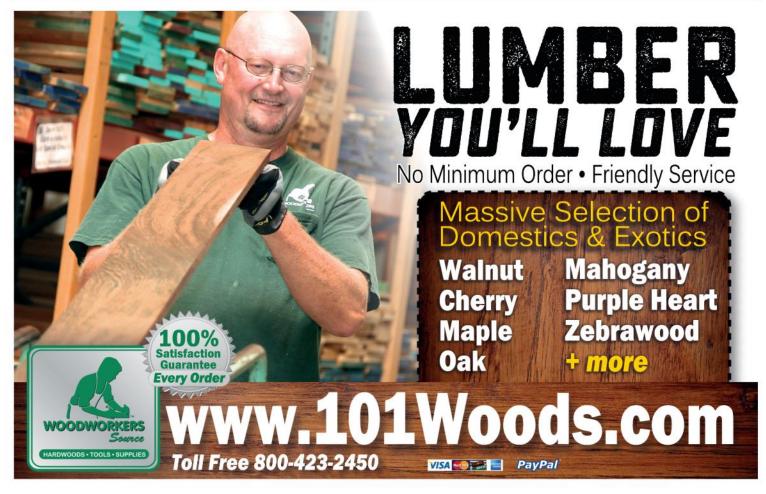
VERTICAL STABILIZER
PATTERN
ENLARGE 200%



ENLARGE 200% (2 copies needed)

74 WOOD magazine March 2018





Two Simple Frames

Change the look of this frame with just a simple twist.

ou'll get distinctly different looks from similar frame pieces, depending on how you orient them—flat or on edge. You'll also make good use of those offcuts in your scrap bin. The dimensions shown here nicely frame any 8×10" photo.

Rout the profile first

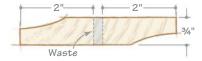
For the flat frame (this page), mill a $\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 30$ " hardwood blank. For the deep frame (next page), start with a $\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 24$ " blank. Using any raised-panel bit in your router table, rout a profile on both faces of each blank [Drawing 1]. Rout the profile in $\frac{1}{8}$ "-deep increments to avoid tear-out on your workpiece and stress on your router and bit. Then, rip the frame parts to final width [Drawings 2a, 3a].

Next, rout a ¼" cove on each blank [Drawings 2a, 3a]. Measure the combined thickness of your glass or acrylic, mat board, and backer, and rout a ¼" rabbet of that depth.

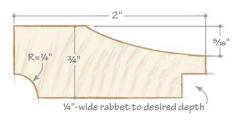


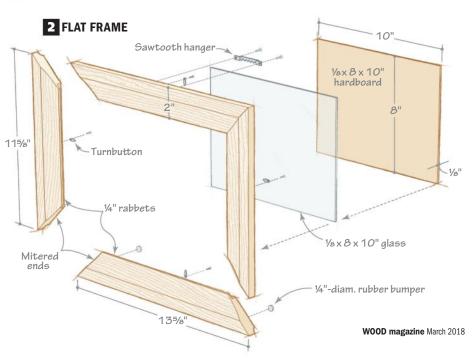
FLAT FRAME

1 ROUTING AND CUTTING THE FRAME BLANKS



2a FLAT FRAME END VIEW







Cut the corner joints

For the flat frame, miter the corners at 45° with the blank lying flat; for the deep frame, stand it on edge. Sand the pieces to 220 grit, then glue and clamp the frame. (We used a

band clamp.) Apply stain, if desired, and topcoat. We used four coats of spray lacquer.

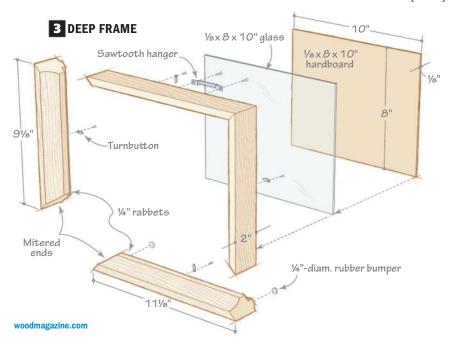
Cut the glass or acrylic, photograph, mat board, and backer to fit the rabbet. Install them in the frame and secure with four turnbuttons [Source]. Attach a sawtooth hanger to

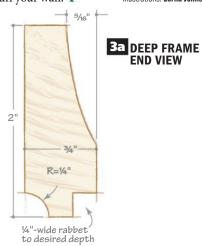
the top rail, and place adhesive rubber bumpers or felt pads on the bottom rail [Drawings 2, 3] so the hardware won't scuff your wall.

Source:

Turnbuttons: Pack of 8, no. 27912, \$3.99, Rockler, rockler.com. 800-279-4441.

Produced by **Bob Hunter** Project design: **Jeff Mertz** Illustrations: **Lorna Johnson**





Unbeatable mallets

A mallet can be an indispensible tool in a workshop, providing greater striking surface—and sometimes force—than a hammer, without (hopefully) marring your workpieces. We tried out a variety of mallets, and recommend these four.

Wood Is Good carver's mallet▶

12 oz mallet, no. 44495, \$40; 20 oz mallet, no. 44479, \$45 We like this tool for striking any type of chisel. Its durable urethane head delivers sufficient force without damaging the chisel, and the hardwood handle feels comfortable. We prefer the 20-oz version for most chisel work; the 12-oz mallet works best for more delicate work.

Rockler Woodworking and Hardware 800-279-4441, rockler.com



Rob Cosman mallet A

No. 849314, \$59.95

This is another great mallet for striking chisels. The resin-impregnated hard-maple head holds up well without denting, and its 12-oz weight feels just right for most joinery work. The handle is wrapped in what feels like athletic tape, and it adds grip, but we're not fond of the uncomfortable coiled cordlike wrap beneath the tape. We removed that and rewrapped the handle on ours for a more pleasing grip.

Woodcraft 800-225-1153, woodcraft.com



You can find this no-nonsense hammer at most home centers and hardware stores for a reason: It just works well for many applications. We like it for tapping together project assemblies because the two faces—soft red rubber and harder yellow urethane—won't mar workpieces, yet provide good striking force. The traditional hickory handle fits most hands just right.

Vaughan Manufacturing 800-435-6000, vaughanmfg.com





Dead-blow mallet▲

Pittsburgh, 1 lb, no. 41796, \$6; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, no. 68981, \$7; 2 lbs, no. 41797, \$8

These hardened synthetic mallets do a great job, whether assembling a project or machine, or knocking something into alignment. The loose shot pellets inside the head add mass for blows, yet absorb the impact well. We prefer the orange mallets to similar black ones because the black can sometimes leave marks on projects. Get a 1-lb mallet for almost any job, but consider a heavier one for bigger jobs, such as for installing cabinets or building outdoor structures.

Harbor Freight 800-423-2567, harborfreight.com





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Dovetailed clamps add a helping hand Matchfit dovetail clamps, \$39.95 per pair

These clamps solve so many problems, they're like full-time helpers in the shop. Here's how they work: Rout 14° dovetail slots (bit not included) into a board or panel, fit the F-style clamps into the slots, then clamp them to any surface where you need support. They work great at securing an auxiliary fence to a tablesaw rip fence, as shown above. They're also ideal for holding jigs in place (within reach of their throat depth) with no jaw interference. They have a throat depth of 23/8" and jaw opening of 51/4".

—Tested by Bob Hunter, Tools Editor

MicroJig 855-747-7233, microjig.com

Take a shortcut to small tables

Coffee-table bases, from \$130; End-table bases, from \$150

If you struggle with creating mortise-and-tenon joints, but want to build attractive tables, try this end-around. Buy one of these kits, and all you need to build is a top. Whether for a coffee table or end table, each kit comes with four legs and aprons, precut with tenons and matching slots, as well as pocket holes for attaching the top. Assemble the base by bolting braces to the legs, as shown right. For the maple coffee-table kit, I found the legs and aprons needed only a light sanding with 180 grit, and the joints fit perfectly for a solid base.

—Tested by Bob Hunter

Classic Designs by Matthew Burak 800-748-3480, tablelegs.com











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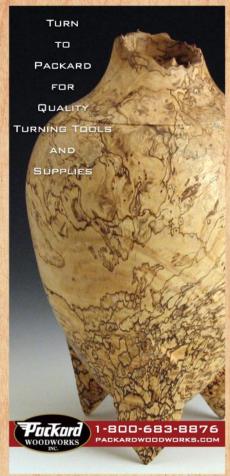


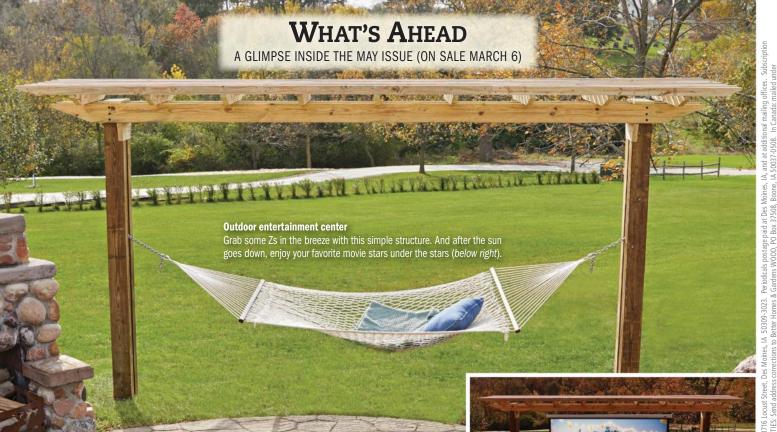








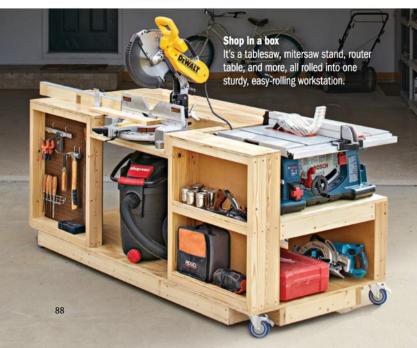






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