





SINCE 1958

Available at





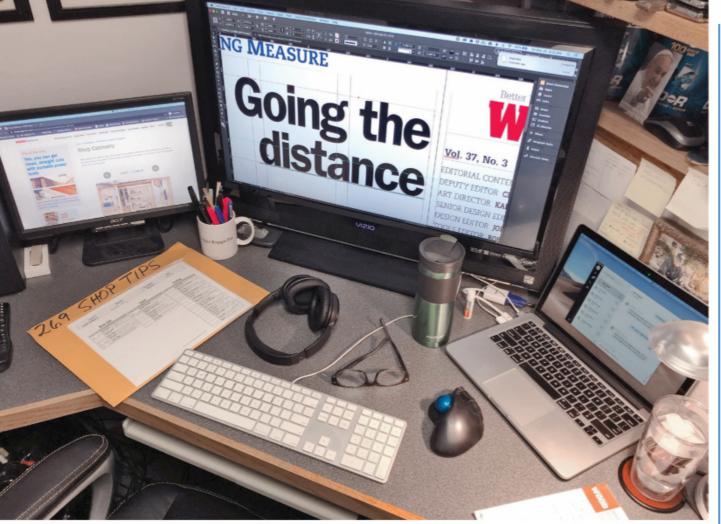


Clamps without compromise.

For woodworkers seeking clamps crafted with the highest-quality materials, tested relentlessly since 1903, there's only one choice – original Pony Jorgensen clamps. Add our iconic Jorgensen handscrews to your collection today, made with seasoned, straight-grain North American hardwood.

Find your next clamp at ponyjorgensen.com.





s I write this, the world struggles with the worst health crisis in more than 100 years. Schools shut down; graduations, weddings, and funerals banned; entire sports seasons at all levels suspended or ended; churches, restaurants, and government offices made off-limits; factories shuttered. All to prevent the spread of a virus through "social distancing," a term that didn't even exist two months ago but became a way of life literally overnight.

In the midst of this pandemic (some folks argue you could leave "dem" out of that word), I realize how much I take for granted every day. Unlike health-care professionals and first responders, I can avoid contact with total strangers about whose health history I know nothing. Unlike those who staff gas stations, grocery stores, and restaurants, I can do my job from home. I have a home to "shelter from."

If you're like me, you find solace these days in your shop—perhaps the original form of social distancing. As woodworkers we almost always fly solo, building furniture, toys, and cabinets, and jigs to build more things better. We don't sit in front of a big screen drinking beer with buddies and debating who has better chisel game, Norm or Tom. We don't get a foursome together at the crack of dawn to drill 18 holes. And when we work out, there are no signs reminding us to wipe down the machines when we finish.

Between the total absence of normal activities and the constant stream of dire discussion bombarding us from our TVs and phones lies the shop, which provides the perfect escape. Call it "mental distancing," if you will. It's as necessary as the social kind. (And useful, too: This may be the first—and last—time I'll have my Christmas gifts built before Labor Day!)

That's my socially distanced home office, above, cobbled together from my work laptop, a formerly dust-covered computer monitor, and our first flat-screen TV, called out of its attic retirement and pressed into emergency service. About 15 feet away from me, my wife, Annette, works from her ad hoc office that until recently was her quilting workstation. (She reluctantly admits that my propensity to hoard things that "may come in handy some day" has finally paid off.)

But it's no summer vacation, working from home. The WOOD team is pulling out all the stops, despite the out-of-office handicap, to make sure you get your fix of reliable woodworking information in print, video, and digital, delivered reliably on schedule.

The virus-related ban on large-group gatherings did affect a large group of, ironically, woodworkers. Our Weekend With WOOD conference had to be postponed from May to October, which may open up a spot for you. Learn more on page 9, and I hope to see you in the fall. I'd like to shake your hand.

See you in the shop!



Dave Campbell dave.campbell@meredith.com Facebook and Twitter: @WOODeditor *Instagram:* @wood_editor

Better Homes & Gardens®

July 2020

Vol. 37, No. 3

Issue No. 268

EDITORIAL CONTENT CHIEF DAVE CAMPBELL

DEPUTY EDITOR CRAIG RUEGSEGGER

ART DIRECTOR KARL EHLERS

SENIOR DESIGN EDITOR KEVIN BOYLE

DESIGN EDITOR JOHN OLSON

TOOLS EDITOR BOB HUNTER

DIGITAL PRODUCT MANAGER LUCAS PETERS

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT SHERYL MUNYON CONTRIBUTING DESIGNER MADISON KELLY

CONTRIBUTING CRAFTSMEN JIM HEAVEY, BRIAN SIMMONS,

BRIAN BERGSTROM

PHOTOGRAPHERS DERA BURRESON, JASON DONNELLY, SCOTT MORGAN CONTRIBUTING EDITORS LARRY IOHNSTON, BILL KRIER.

RANDY MAXEY, ROBERT WILSON

CONTRIBUTING ILLUSTRATORS LORNA JOHNSON, DAVID KALLEMYN. ROXANNE LEMOINE

PROOFREADERS SAM CADY, BABS KLEIN, IRA LACHER, THOMAS MORIARTY

ADVERTISING AND MARKETING

VICE PRESIDENT & GROUP PUBLISHER SCOTT MORTIMER

ADVERTISING DIRECTOR AMY GATES

ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE BRIAN KOSSACK brian.kossack@meredith.com ONLINE MEDIA KIT WOODMAGAZINE.COM/MEDIAKIT

BUSINESS MANAGER **darren tollefson** Consumer Marketing Manager **ed Lichinsky** PRODUCTION MANAGER **SANDY WILLIAMS** PREPRESS DESKTOP SPECIALIST **RANDY J. MANNING** COLOR QUALITY ANALYST TONY HUNT

MEREDITH NATIONAL MEDIA GROUP

PRESIDENT, MEREDITH MAGAZINES DOUG OLSON PRESIDENT, CONSUMER PRODUCTS TOM WITSCHI PRESIDENT, CHIEF DIGITAL OFFICER CATHERINE LEVENE

CHIEF BUSINESS & DATA OFFICER ALYSIA BORSA

CHIEF REVENUE OFFICER MICHAEL BROWNSTEIN

MARKETING & INTEGRATED COMMUNICATIONS NANCY WEBER

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENTS

CONSUMER REVENUE ANDY WILSON CORPORATE SALES BRIAN KIGHTLINGER DIRECT MEDIA PATTI FOLLO RESEARCH SOLUTIONS BRITTA CLEVELAND STRATEGIC SOURCING, NEWSSTAND, PRODUCTION CHUCK HOWELL DIGITAL SALES MARLA NEWMAN THE FOUNDRY MATT PETERSEN PRODUCT & TECHNOLOGY JUSTIN LAW VICE PRESIDENTS

FINANCE CHRIS SUSIL BUSINESS PLANNING & ANALYSIS ROB SILVERSTONE CONSUMER MARKETING STEVE CROWE BRAND LICENSING TOYE CODY AND SONDRA NEWKIRK CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS JILL DAVISON VICE PRESIDENT, GROUP EDITORIAL DIRECTOR STEPHEN ORR

DIRECTOR, EDITORIAI, OPERATIONS & FINANCE, GREG KAYKO



MEREDITH CORPORATION

PRESIDENT & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER TOM HARTY CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER JASON FRIEROTT CHIEF DEVELOPMENT OFFICER JOHN ZIESER CHIEF STRATEGY OFFICER DAPHNE KWON

PRESIDENT, MEREDITH LOCAL MEDIA GROUP PATRICK MCCREERY SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, HUMAN RESOURCES DINA NATHANSON

CHAIRMAN STEPHEN M. LACY

VICE CHAIRMAN MELL MEREDITH FRAZIER

▶For subscription help:

Online: woodmagazine.com/myaccount E-mail: wdmcustserv@cdsfulfillment.com Phone: 800-374-9663

▶To find past articles: Search for previous articles, plan corrections, and article updates

▶ To order past articles and issues: For articles, search woodstore.net. For issues

▶ For syndication requests or international licensing requests, or reprint and

Our subscriber list is occasionally made available to carefully selected firms whose products may be of interest to you. If you prefer not to receive information from these companies by mail or by phone, please let us know. Send your request along with your mailing label to Magazine Custom Service, PO Box 37508, Boone, IA 50037-0508.

to photocopy the included patterns solely for personal use.

Any other reproduction of these patterns is strictly prohibited.

IN THIS ISSUE OF WOOD®

JULY 2020 · ISSUE 268

PLANS

- **24 Bar-top Shuffleboard Game**Test your puck-placement skills in this pint-sized version of the tavern favorite.
- **34 Mid-century Desk**Retro styling mashes up with modern conveniences in this dandy desk.
- **46 Long-lived Lounger**Stout, simple construction means you'll enjoy this build during as much as after.
- **Three Cabinetmaking Jigs**These simple helpers make installing 35mm cabinet hinges foolproof.
- **56 Shop Project: Chisel Case**This handsome box protects and serves; its self-storing lid doubles as a prop.
- **60 Minimalist Wallet**Lighten your load by carrying cash and cards without the back-pocket bump.

TOOLS & TECHNIQUES

- 28 How to Reface Cabinets
 Use your woodworking skills to save money while upgrading the kitchen.
- **35 How to Make a Waterfall Joint**Wrap that gorgeous grain seamlessly over the edges of a tabletop.
- **40 Shop Test: Trim Routers**This affordable handful of fury handles more routing tasks than you might imagine.
- **52 The Best Cabinet Hinges Ever**Euro-style 35mm hinges install and adjust easily for perfect door placement.
- **64 Saw-blade Basics**Here's everything you need to know about choosing the right blade for the job.
- **68 Get Hooked on Bench Hooks**One simple-to-build jig makes a dozen hand-tool tasks easy and accurate.
- **73 Tools & Materials**Benchtop sanders, quiet compressor, and more.

DEPARTMENTS

- **1 Taking Measure**Going the distance.
 - **4 Wood-Wide Web**The lumber lowdown.
- **6 Sounding Board** Your voice, your projects, your shop.
- **16 Ask WOOD**What's "rare" about those magnets?
- **18 Shop Tips** Strut's the stuff, and more.
- **80 What's Ahead**A sneak peek at your next *WOOD*.















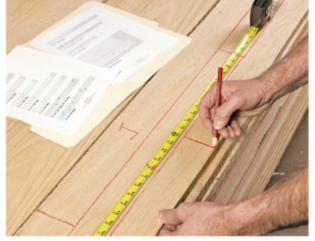
LEARN WHAT TO LOOK FOR

Educate yourself on hardwood grades. woodmagazine.com/gradeschool

Learn how to buy good plywood. woodmagazine.com/buygoodplywood

Find the grain that makes your project pop. woodmagazine.com/grainreigns





WASTE NOT, WANT NOT

Make the most of your materials. woodmagazine.com/optimize

"Knots" need not be a naughty word. woodmagazine.com/naughtyknotty

FREE PLANS: STORE IT RIGHT

Free plan: Budget-friendly lumber rack. woodmagazine.com/lumberrack



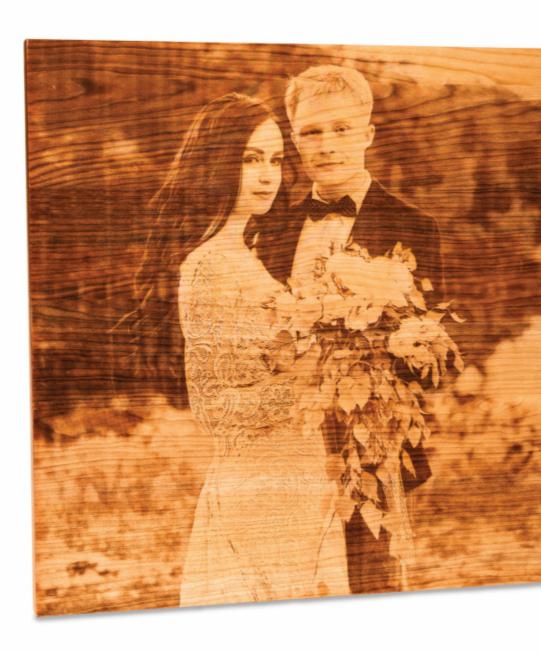


Fusion Pro

- · Large 48" × 36" Work Area
- · Industry Leading 165 IPS Engraving
- · Easier Setup and Positioning
- · Quick Onscreen Camera Layout

888.437.4564 | SALES@EPILOGLASER.COM | EPILOGLASER.COM/BHG-WOOD







Orion Pinless Wood Moisture Meters. 10 Times Faster Than Pin Meters. FAST. DURABLE. ACCURATE.





SOUNDING BOARD

YOUR VOICE

One good turning deserves another... and another...



After refurbishing a rusty old lathe for a neighbor, he and I tested it out by turning a pen from a kit. My 8-year-old son, Danny, was in the shop when we did and was just fascinated by the process. So much that the next day he asked if we could make another and if he could help. We went back out to the shop and made another pen, with Danny doing some of the sanding.

Over the past weeks, Danny has asked to do more and more of the work, and is extremely safety-conscious. We work the tool together on the things he lacks confidence in, so he can get a feel for how it's supposed to work.

Danny has sold several pens already and is donating the money from his first 30 to a ministry in our church called Boys and Girls Missionary



Challenge (bgmc.ag.org) that is giving away audio Bibles in native languages in Africa. His goal is to raise \$600 for that and then start saving money so he can attend extracurricular events. Call me a proud father.

—Jeremy Rakowski Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

Dusting off the ground rules

In your article about setting up a whole-shop dust-collection system in issue 266, I noticed you didn't mention grounding the ductwork system. Do you think it's necessary to ground a small-shop collection system? The system I have now has a ground wire running inside the ductwork, causing chips to get caught and plug the system often. If I could eliminate that ground wire, it would save a lot of headaches and downtime. Thank you.

—**Bill Doemel** Oconto Falls, Wis.

The primary reason for grounding a home-shop dust-collection system isn't to prevent explosions,

as is commonly thought, but to prevent a static shock to you. An excellent (and extremely thorough) article on this subject can be found at woodmagazine.com/PVCgrounding. The article provides extensive reasoning about why and how to ground a system, but these sentences sum it up: "If you use PVC [ductwork], the primary issue is to protect yourself from a shock. For this, I recommend either a bare grounded wire in the duct, or grounded screws through the pipe spaced every 4 inches."

In my home shop, I wrapped the PVC ducts with a bare copper wire around the exterior, as shown below, with no screws penetrating the pipe. This has eliminated the static shock I used to get when opening blast gates and such, and also the "static cling" that attracted dust.

Grounding metal ductwork is far simpler. Simply attach a wire or other conductor from the duct to a grounded bit of metal.

Craig Ruegsegger, Deputy Editor

Connect with us









E-mail **woodmail@woodmagazine.com**; or write to *WOOD* magazine, 1716 Locust St., LS-253, Des Moines, IA 50309.

WOOD* magazine never uses outside parties to solicit subscription renewals. The safest, easiest way to renew your subscription is with a credit card online at woodmagazine.com/myaccount. If you have questions about a renewal offer you've received, please call our customer service line at 800-374-9663. We're happy to help.



WOOD Father's Day Giveaway

Enter for your chance to win a prize each day May 11 - 31, 2020!



















SOUNDING BOARD

YOUR VOICE

Defending the double play

I found it funny that some people complained about the cost of woodworking projects in issue 266 (Sounding Board, March 2020). If you don't want to make it, then don't.

As you can see in the photo below, I made the double-router table in issue 264 (November 2019) and I love it. Mine cost only about \$500 (including a new router) because I used reclaimed lumber and recycled door hardware. I even upgraded to a 4" dust port to work with my dust-collection system. Thanks for the inspiration.

—**Melvin Woodard** Pendleton, N.C.



I was completely blown away by the negative feedback you received in issue 266 about your router table design. I have to say that your response—that the purpose of your magazine is to inspire your readership—was spot-on.

I have subscribed to WOOD® magazine for decades and am amazed at how I still find new ideas between its covers. You consistently cover most major aspects of woodworking at beginner to expert levels and manage to keep it new.

That isn't to say that all of your projects are to my particular taste, but I take away a lot of valuable information from even those that aren't. I have learned so much from your magazine over the years that I felt it was time to express my appreciation to you and your staff for a quality publication that has always been an inspiration in my work. Keep up the good work.

—**Ted Sarasin**Racine, Wis.

After reading Sounding Board in issue 266, I'd like to comment on your response to the reader who balked at the \$900 cost of the double-router table. I, too, am a hobbyist woodworker who often adapts the plans in WOOD magazine.

For example, I made the entertainment center in issue 224 (March 2014) that you built from dimensional Douglas fir. After several months of scouring home centers for the better cuts and not finding anything suitable, I went a different way. Using a scrap piece of birch plywood for the case and some old oak flooring for the facing, I made the entertainment center shown below.

Using your plans and adapting to the materials I had, the finished product—though not perfect—is something that gives me great satisfaction. You and I may see the flaws, but treating each project as a learning experience makes me a better woodworker.

—**Tom Chadwick** Glen Rock, N.J.



Serendipity saves a sub

I've subscribed to WOOD magazine for several years and enjoyed many of your plans, whether I've gotten around to building them or not. But to be honest, the thought of letting my subscription lapse crossed my mind, as I recently decided to transition woodworking from a hobby to a more

serious commercial endeavor and have been looking to reduce spending.

And then, issue 266 arrived in my mailbox.

As I looked through the table of contents and saw the lineup of workbenches, vises, and dustcollection design (essentially everything I'm going to need to build up-front), I was reminded why I subscribed in the first place. Call it serendipity or WOOD's consistent content, but my 2-year subscription renewal is in the mail.

—Kyle Durham Norborne, Mo.

At Weekend With WOOD, YOU are our top priority.

Because of the effects of the coronavirus pandemic, the 8th annual Weekend With WOOD conference, originally scheduled for May, has been postponed until October 29-November 1, 2020.

Although we know this rescheduling is an inconvenience, the health and safety of our attendees comes first.

Because some registrants had conflicts with the new dates, we have a limited number of openings at this previously sold-out event. If you'd like to attend, please check our website at weekendwithwood.com to learn more.

Weekend With

October 29th - November 1st • 2020 at the WOOD® magazine shops in Des Moines, Iowa

weekendwithwood.com or 888-636-4478

Weekend with WOOD[™] is supported by:





















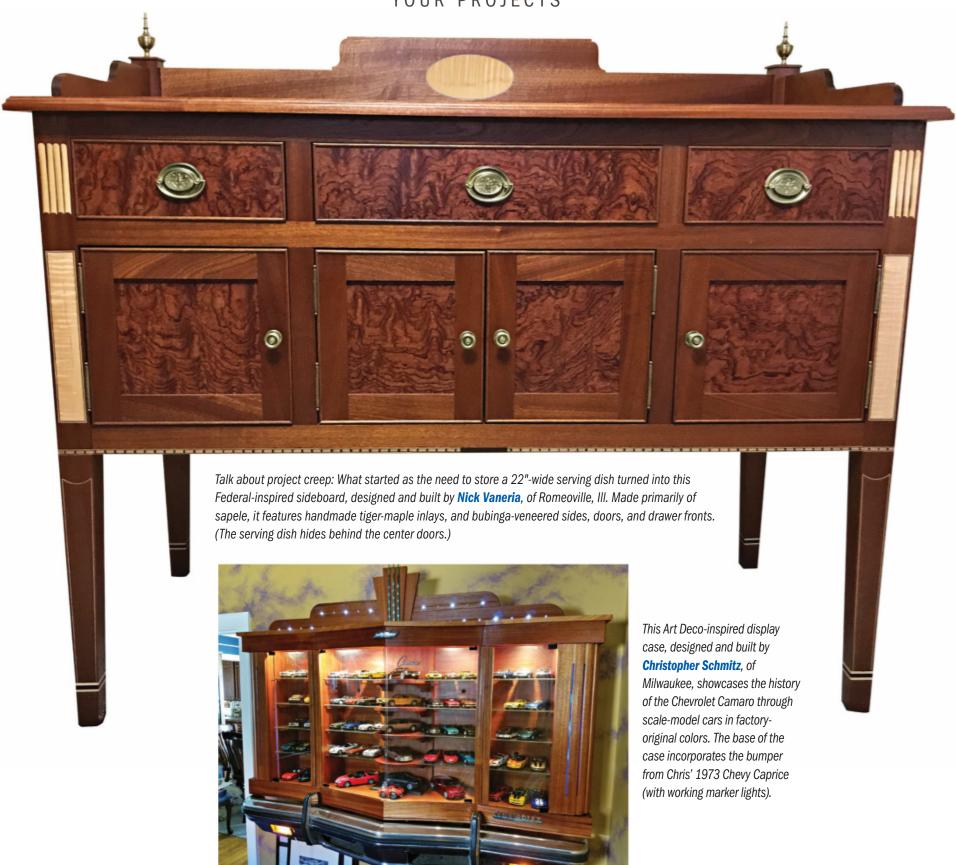






SOUNDING BOARD

YOUR PROJECTS



When his son needed to upgrade his drum kit, Eric Olson, of Wausau, Wis., decided to make the shells himself using maple staves. For the 13" snare drum, at far right, Eric checkerboarded 128 pieces of purpleheart and maple, then built a special router jig to turn the exterior round.

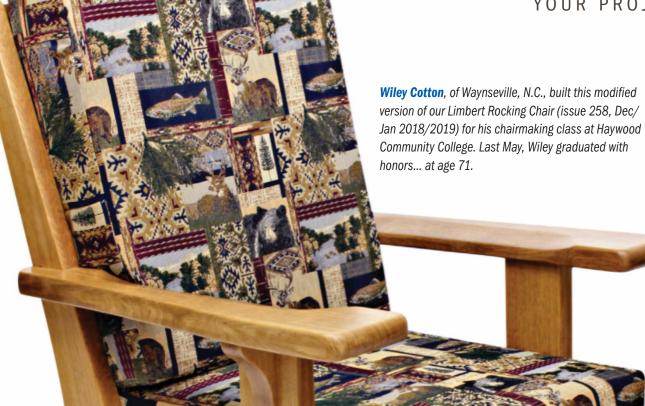




WOOD magazine July 2020

SOUNDING BOARD

YOUR PROJECTS





Jerry Weedon, of Bonfield, Ill., salvaged old wood fencing to make this quilt-look door for a cabinet in his wife's sewing room. The design is inspired by "barn quilts" Jerry worked on years ago. All of the pieces are their natural colors—no stain or dye was used.

Hover your smartphone's camera over this code to buy plans for this rocker, or visit woodmagazine.com/limbertrocker.



Combining a cutting-board technique he'd recently completed and a YouTube video he ran across, **Mike Hanan**, of Shady Cove, Ore., turned this three-pointed bowl. The bowl comprises 36 maple, walnut, and teak segments.



After discovering doorknobs from his great-grandparents' 1898-built house, a friend asked **Jay Hilgenberg**, of Columbia City, Ind., to make a coat rack that incorporates them. Screws driven through the keyholes secure the knobs to the quartersawn white-oak rack. Jay mounted the escutcheon plates upside down to provide clearance below the shelf.

Send us a photo of your work

Want to see your work showcased in WOOD® magazine? Send a high-resolution digital photo of your completed project to woodmail@woodmagazine.com.

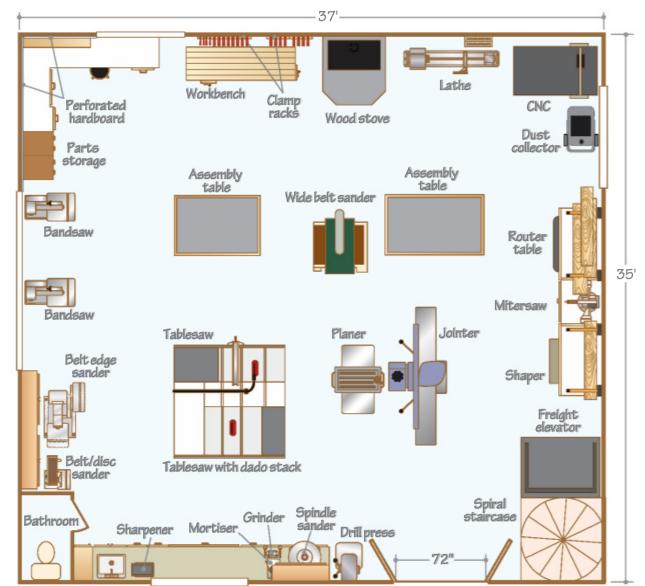
woodmagazine.com



Back-to-back tablesaws provide a large surface for cutting sheet goods. Ken dedicated one of the saws to cutting dadoes. A pair of strategically placed assembly tables include storage underneath.

hen Ken Balatgek built his new workshop, he put a lot of thought into the design. Embedded in an embankment, with the upper-level shop accessible from the main driveway, he uses the lower level for storage and parking his truck. The bottom floor also houses a finishing room, cyclone dust collector, air compressor, and furnace. Between both levels, Ken has about 2,600 square feet of space. A custom-made open freight elevator helps move lumber and projects between floors. Foot traffic uses a spiral staircase.

Blast gates in the floor route dust from the stationary tools, including dual bandsaws and tablesaws, as well as a wide-belt sander, to ductwork in the lower level. Ken ran ethernet cable from each blast gate to a panel with an array of LEDs. Magnetic door- and window-alarm sensors at each blast gate complete a circuit when a gate opens, and a corresponding light glows on the panel. One glance tells Ken how many and which blast gates are open.



WOOD magazine July 2020



Storage Super Bundle



Get Organized!

25 of our favorite storage plan downloads in one money-saving set!



woodstore.net/storage

CASTLE 110 LOW ANGLE POCKET CUTTER



The CASTLE 110 is a great way to cut the Castle Low Angle Professional Pocket in your shop or on the go.

FEATURES:

- 6 Degree Pocket minimizes joint shift
- · Quick Clamp firmly secures workpiece
- · Stronger joints and faster assembly
- Portable and adjustable
- Dust extraction port
- Factory assembled and adjusted, no additional setup required
- Designed and assembled in the USA from US and global components

INCLUDES:

- 450w router, now with an 8mm collet for extra durability
- · Extra-long pilot hole bit
- Solid carbide pocket cutting bit
- Collet wrenches
- Table Overlay Plate for quickly machining thinner stock with no adjustment



WWW.CASTLEUSA.COM 1.800.282.8338

TOUGH No Foam, Dries Natural Color GLUE









www.gorillatough.com

©2020 The Gorilla Glue Company



Ken designed his two-story shop to fit the topography. Windows provide plenty of natural light, and the double doors make it easy to get projects and materials in and out.



The bulk of the dust-collection system hides in the lower level of the building. Ductwork leads to ports in the floor of the shop near each machine. Ken designed a lighted panel to tell him which blast gates are open (inset photo).

For storing hardware, such as screws and other fasteners, Ken was fortunate to obtain some heavy-duty card-catalog cabinets from a library auction. He repainted them and added dividers. Ken built much of the other cabinetry using lumber milled from a beech tree felled by a friend. He made his traditional workbench from soft maple using plans and hardware from Benchcrafted. "It was my first 'big' project," he says.

A heavily insulated ceiling and 2×6 walls allow an air conditioner to cool the shop in

2 HORIZONTAL AD.pdf 1

2/27/20 10:21 AM

WOOD magazine July 2020

NEXT WAVE CNC SHARK HD5® CNC Complete Your Shop With The Most Robust

And Feature-Rich CNC Shark Ever!





The CNC Shark HD5® Features:

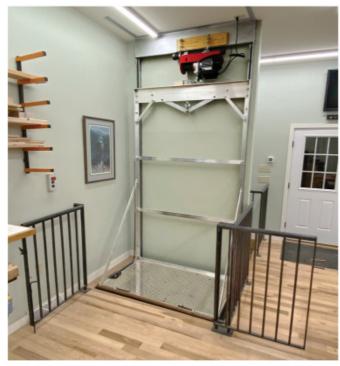
- Exclusive Virtual Zero Unlimited[®] Software
- Includes Vectric VCarve Design Software
- Use a 2-1/4HP Router or Water-Cooled Spindle
- Steel Encased Gantry Legs
- Extended 50" Base Available
- Lifetime Tech Support
- Additional Accessories Available



Sounding Board

YOUR SHOP







Among all the machinery, Ken maintains a "hand-tool corner" where he works at his traditional workbench.

the heat of summer without stressing Ken's wallet. Wintertime heat comes from a wood stove or the furnace.

Ken recently acquired a Digital Wood Carver 2440 CNC router. He's having a lot of fun exploring its potential for creating signs, plaques, inlay work, and whatever else he can dream up. 🧖



Ken Balatgek stays busy with his dental practice and raising three girls. His woodworking ventures started less than a decade ago. He enjoys building furniture and woodturning while discovering new potential for his CNC router.

Show us your shop

Send high-resolution digital photos of your shop to woodmail@woodmagazine.com and we may showcase it in the magazine!



V-SYSTEM

HEPA CYCLONE DUST COLLECTORS



- Industrial U.S. made motor available in 1.5 or 3 HP
- HEPA certified filtration
- High-efficiency molded cyclone separator
- *Ultra-quiet (72-74 dBA)*
- Dust Sentry infrared dust bin level sensor
- Durable, lightweight construction for quick and easy installation
- 35 gallon steel dust bin included (larger sizes available)

MINI-GORILLA

PORTABLE CYCLONE DUST COLLECTORS



9370740

7247180 Pat. Pending

Picked as a Top Tool by Fine Woodworking magazine.

- Industrial U.S. made 1.5 HP motor, 110V or 220V
- HEPA certified filtration
- Compact and portable design (64"H x 28"W)
- 22 gallon dust bin with liner bag retainer included
- Perfect for the small shop

800-732-4065 oneida-air.com MADE IN USA SINCE 1993



Ask Wood YOUR QUESTIONS

What makes rare-earth magnets so rare?

I can't open a woodworking magazine, catalog, or website without seeing rare-earth magnets used in everything from tool organizers to shop jigs to jewelry boxes. They seem to be everywhere, and not too expensive, so where does the term "rare" come from?

—Andrew Rhinehart, Dearborn, Mich.

Note: The other type

of rare-earth magnet, a samarium/cobalt alloy,

costs more and has less

magnetic strength, but

finds use in certain

high-temperature

applications.

The magnets you refer to, Andrew, get that name because they contain neodymium or samarium, two of 17 rare-earth elements. Despite that designation, some of those elements can actually be as abundant in the earth's crust as lead or tin. The word "rare" applies to them because they don't appear in concentrations or seams, as do elements such as copper or silver. Instead, rare-earth elements occur widely dispersed in ores; low concentrations often make mining them economically unviable.

The rare-earth magnets you find widely available are an alloy of neodymium, iron, and boron. Neodymium magnets were invented in the 1980s, but it wasn't until their prices dropped significantly in the 1990s that they made a splash in the woodworking world. Today, you'll find them in many applications that benefit from strong magnetism in a compact form, including cordless-tool motors, hard-disk drives, magnetic hold-downs, jewelry clasps, cabinet latches, tool holders, speakers, MRI machines, and wind turbines.

Compared with other types of permanent magnets, such as ferrite (also called "ceramic" and composed mostly of iron with a few other elements) or alnico (iron with aluminum, nickel, cobalt, and other elements), rare-earth magnets can be 10 times stronger.

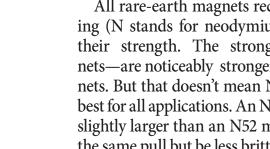
All rare-earth magnets receive an "N" rating (N stands for neodymium), designating their strength. The strongest—N52 magnets—are noticeably stronger than N35 magnets. But that doesn't mean N52 magnets are best for all applications. An N42 magnet that's slightly larger than an N52 magnet may have the same pull but be less brittle and cost less.

Rest assured that your rare-earth magnets will perform long into the future; neodymium magnets lose less than 1 percent of their magnetism every 10 years (provided you don't expose them to temperatures exceeding 175 interfere with pacemakers or other implantable devices. Swallowing them can lead to serious health problems or death if they attach to each other through intestinal walls. When using neodymium magnets in your projects, always secure them within a sealed cavity or attach them solidly with screws or epoxy. Rare-earth magnets will corrode readily, so don't subject them to applications that wear down their factoryapplied plating or coating. They're also brittle, so avoid having them forcefully collide with each other or ferrous surfaces.

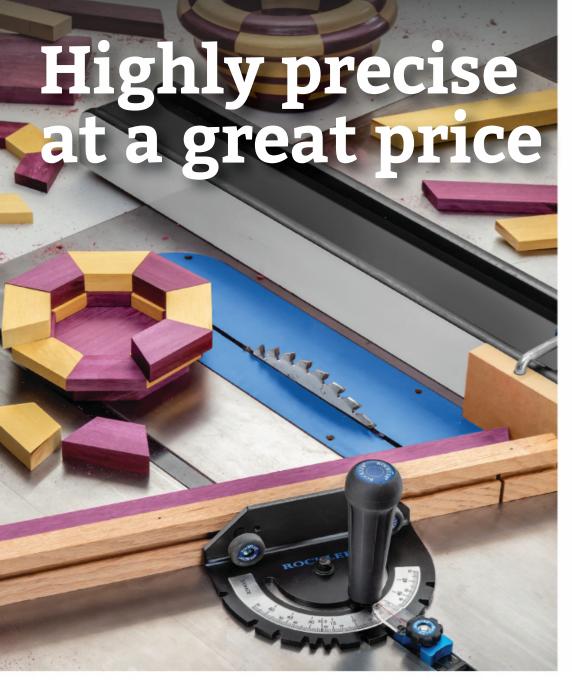
Today, the majority of rare-earth elements are mined in China, partly due to that nation's low cost of production. (It was China's entry into the market that brought down prices in the 90s.) Because these elements occur in low concentrations, extracting them from ore can be especially damaging to the environment. For strategic and ecological reasons, research is underway to find substitute materials. •



Have a question? Drop us an e-mail. askwood@ woodmagazine.com



degrees F). With all that power comes possible health hazards, however. Rare-earth magnets can DUZNITA



If your standard-issue miter gauge isn't cutting the mustard, consider upgrading to Rockler's Precision Miter Gauge. It's dead-on accurate, with positive stops at common angles, an easy-to-read scale and hairline indicator, and comfortable handles and knobs. Just what you need to create with confidence.



Sign up for our emails to get everyday FREE SHIPPING on orders over \$39! For details go to rcklr.co/1020

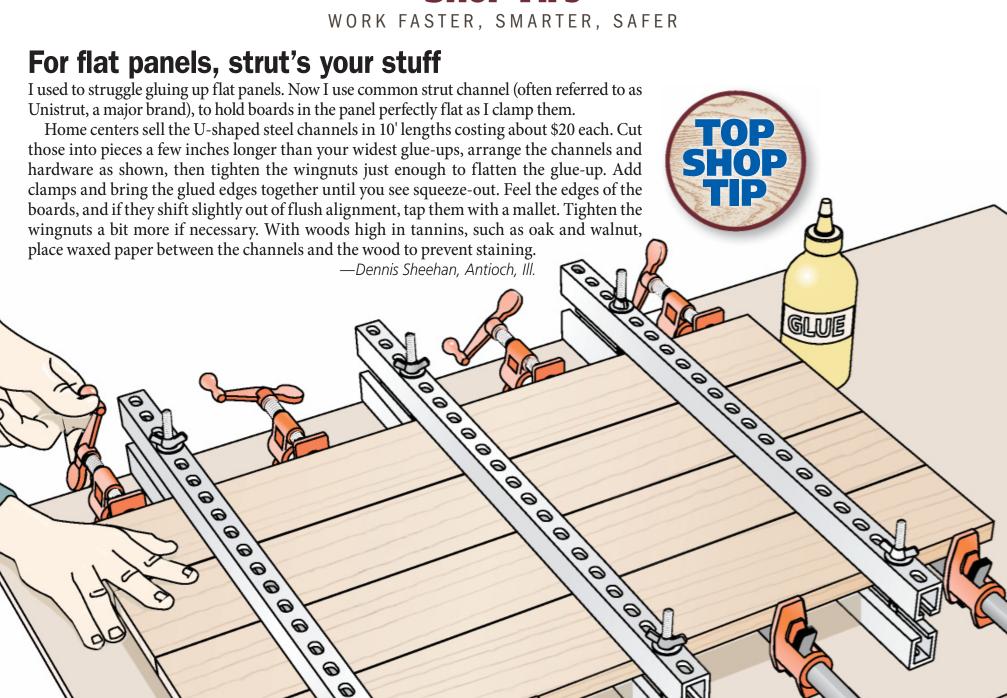
For a store near you or free catalog: Rockler.com | 1-877-ROCKLER





from forest to final form°

SHOP TIPS



½"x 5½" bolt with washers and wing nuts

Tips earn up to \$150.

If your tip is the best of the issue, it wins **Top Shop Tip** honors, and you receive a **tool prize** worth at least **\$300**.

Send your tip, photos or drawings, and contact info to shoptips@woodmagazine.com

Because we try to publish original tips, please send yours only to WOOD magazine.



For sending this issue's **Top Shop Tip**, Dennis receives a set of four Gramercy rasps, a \$350 value, from Tools for Working Wood. continued on page 20

WOOD magazine July 2020

UNRIVALED CLARITY







INTRODUCING RIVERCAST FROM **SYSTEMTHREE**

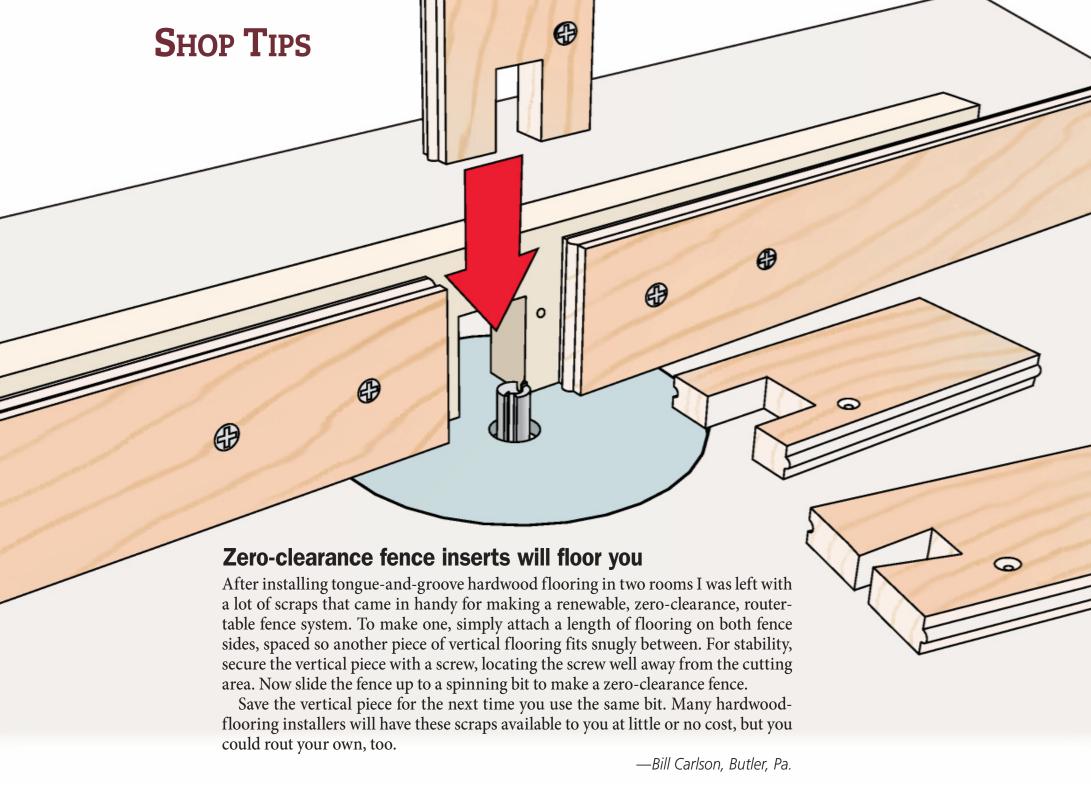


Formulated for the big pours, over-engineered for crystal clear casting projects, RiverCast is brand new from System Three and ready to turn your next project into a showstopper.

Learn more at systemthree.com





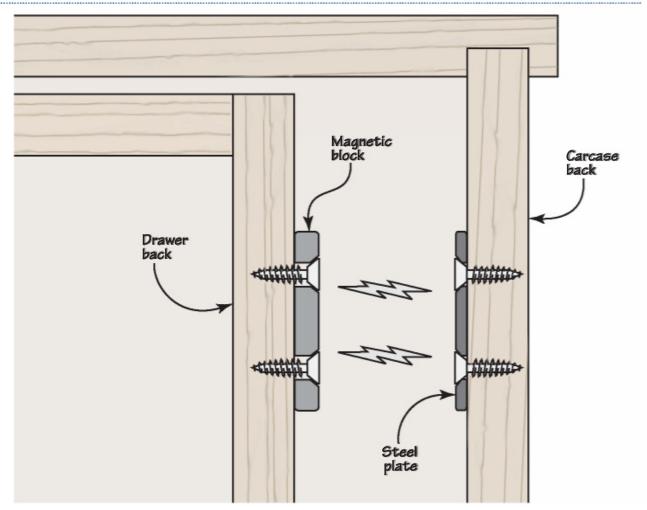


An attractive idea to stop unwanted drawer movement

After 20 years of daily use, the drawers in our bedroom chest began to creep forward when another drawer was closed, due to trapped air trying to escape. I could have replaced the slightly worn drawer slides, but at considerable hassle and expense. Instead, I mounted a pair of magnets to each drawer back, and similarly sized steel plates on the carcase back.

With the drawers completely closed, a ½2" gap between the magnet and plate provides just enough attraction to keep the drawers shut without an excessive amount of resistance when opening one. You may have to experiment with that spacing depending on the size and strength of your magnets.

—Tony Rush, Springfield, Ore.



20 continued on page 22 WOOD magazine July 2020







EXCLUSIVELY IMPORTED



SINCE 1968. MADE IN BELGIUM.

WOODWORKING MACHINES

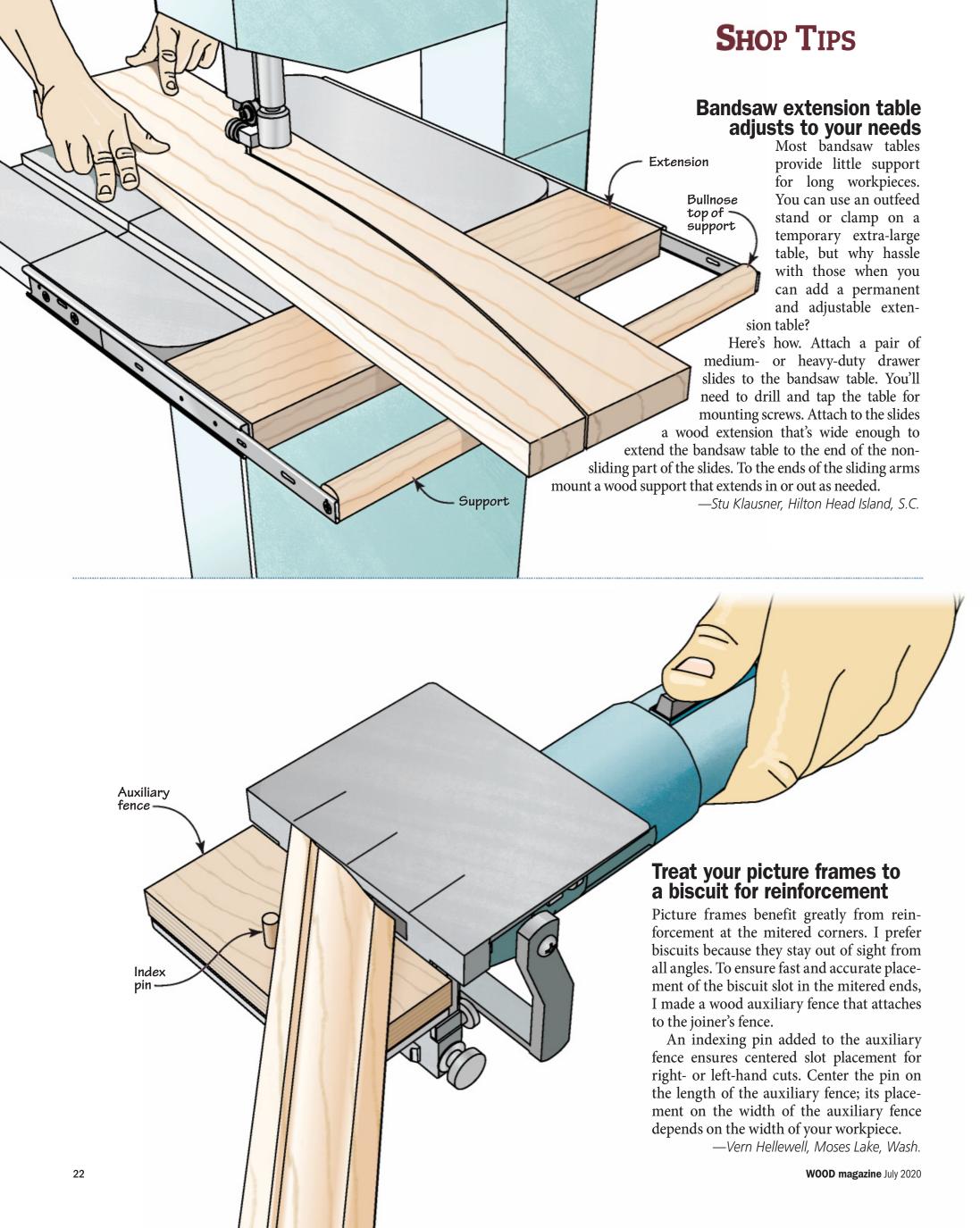
704.921.0360

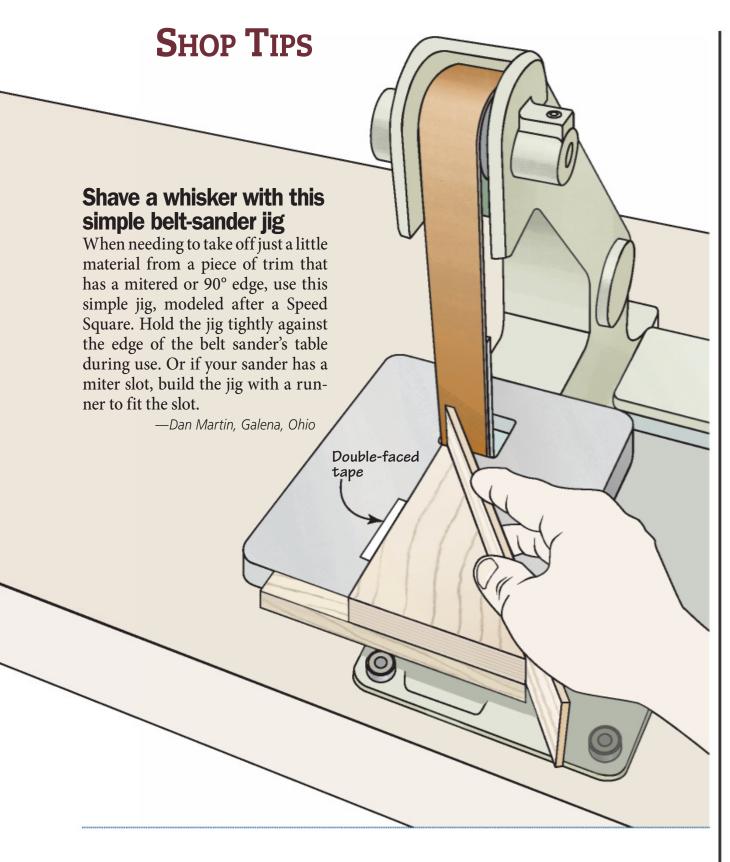
www.martin-usa.com

info@martin-usa.com

WOOD magazine One-Wall Workshop downloadable plans







New spin on cleaning 3/4" roller covers

I like the brush-mark-free results achieved using rollers to apply finishes. The only issue: cleaning the covers for reuse. Of course you can buy commercial spinners for typical full-size paint-roller covers, and you can spin the

really small ¼" inside-diameter (I.D.) covers using a ¼" drill bit in a drill/driver. But for putting down clear finishes on wood projects I prefer ¾"-I.D. covers. To clean them, simply fit them over a ¾" sanding drum in your drill/driver. Works like a champ!

—Brian Flynn, Overland Park, Kan.



Oneida®
Air Systems

| New Industry Leader in Dust Collection

SUPER DUST DEPUTY CYCLONIC PRE-SEPARATORS

Turn your single stage collector into a super cyclonic collector.



Many styles to choose from

- Pre-separates 99% of the material before it reaches your collector
- Maintains continuously high airflow to your tools
- Saves money on replacement filters
- Eliminates downtime needed for filter and bag cleanings



oneida-air.com

MADE IN THE USA SINCE 1993

23



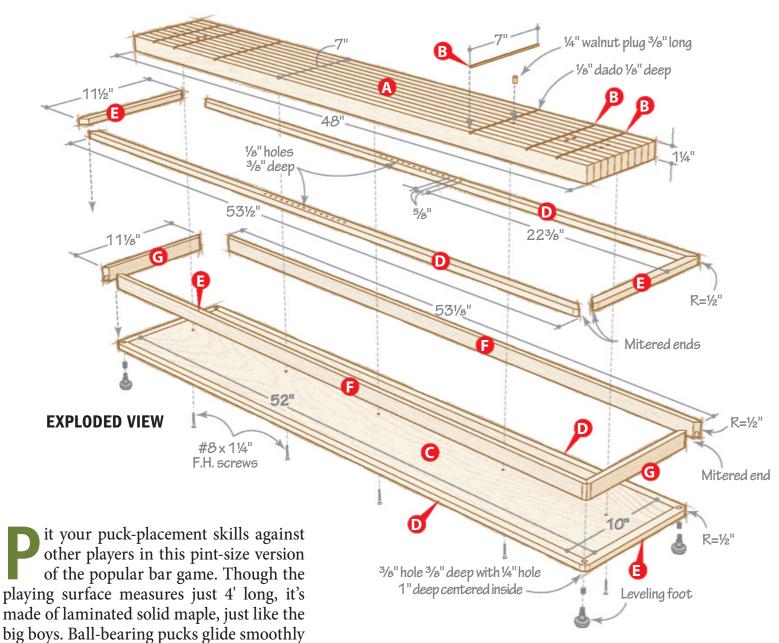


Learn the rules for many different shuffleboard games by pointing your smartphone's camera at this code, or visit woodmagazine.com/shufflerules.

D I M E N S I O N S: 11½" W × 53½" L × 2½" H

Approximate materials cost:

Including lumber, feet, pegs, and pucks; all but lumber available from one convenient source.



without the lubrication of messy powder, and four easy-adjust feet ensure a dead-level playing surface.

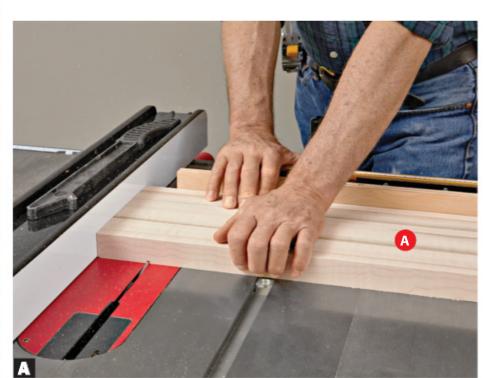
First, get on the board

Glue up $1\frac{1}{2}$ "-wide maple strips to make a slightly oversize blank for the board (A) [Materials List, Exploded View]. (We glued strips of $\frac{3}{4}$ " stock face-to-face.) Joint and plane the

blank to finished thickness, then trim to width and length.

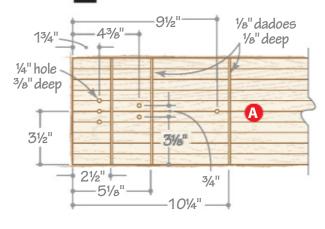
At the tablesaw cut three dadoes at both ends of the board [Drawing 1, Photo A]. Crosscut score-zone strips (B) to length from a ½"-thick, 7½"-wide walnut blank. Glue them into the dadoes.

Joint glue-ups wider than 6" on a 6" jointer. woodmagazine.com/ jointwide



Cut the end dadoes first, using the fence as a stop. Move the fence and cut the middle dadoes. Then move the fence again to cut the innermost dadoes.

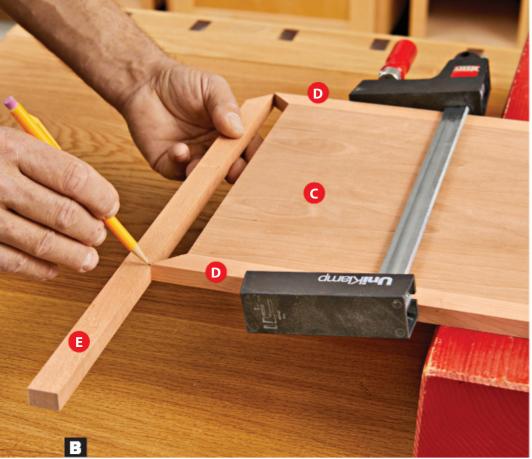
1 SCORE ZONE



Tip! To cut flatbottomed dadoes for the score-zone strips (B), use a full-kerf combination blade with flat-top raker teeth.

25

woodmagazine.com



To mark the end trim for length, position its toe against the toe of the attached side trim. Mark the opposite toe, then make the miter cut.



Overhang the side trim (D) on the gutter (F), $\frac{1}{16}$ " on the inside. Line up the miters of the trim and gutter.

3 To number the score zones, mark and drill the ½" holes [**Drawing 1**] at both ends of the board. Cut walnut plugs to fit the holes, then glue them in place.

Trim the score-zone strips and plugs flush, then sand the board to 220 grit, checking that it stays flat. Apply a finish to all surfaces of the board. (We sprayed lacquer—a film finish that won't yellow the maple. A water-based poly works well, too.)

Now, let's rock the cradle

Cut the bottom panel (C) to size. Make parts D-G from ½" cherry ripped to width and cut at least 1" longer than listed. Clamp two side trim (D) to the long edges of the bottom panel and scribe the miter heels on them. Miter-cut all four of the side trim based on the scribed dimension. Glue two of those pieces to the bottom panel and set the other two aside for now.

Miter-cut one end of all four end trim pieces (E). Miter-cut the other ends to fit [Photo B]. Glue two end trim to the panel and set aside the other two. After the glue dries, sand a radius on each corner of the C-E assembly [Exploded View].

Miter-cut the gutter sides and ends (F, G) to finished length. Glue together those pieces using masking tape at the corners to clamp them. Sand a radius on each corner [Exploded View]. Glue the gutter assembly (F/G) to the bottom assembly (C-E) with equal spacing all around.

Retrieve the extra side trim (D) and glue them to the top of the gutter sides [Photo C]. Similarly, glue on the two remaining end trim pieces (E). After the glue dries, sand the

corners of these trim pieces to match the radius on the bottom trim pieces.

Drill the holes for scoring pegs along the top edge of the side trim (D) [Exploded View]. (We show enough holes to score to 15; drill more holes if you prefer to score to 21.) Drill holes and counterbores for leveling feet [Source] at each bottom corner.

Apply finish to the cradle (parts C-G assembly). Then, screw the board (A) to the cradle. Finally, drive threaded inserts into the leveling-feet holes, and screw in the feet. Level the board and give the pucks [Source] a few good slides.

Centering the screws holding the board to the cradle allows the board to expand and contract with seasonal changes in humidity.

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

▶ Like a pointy-toed boot, the "heel" of a miter refers to its 135° angle; the "toe" refers to the 45° point.

► Watch a video on how to cut perfectfitting mitered panel corners. Point your smartphone's camera at this code, or visit woodmagazine.com/ miteredcorners.



Materials List

		FINISHED SIZE				
Part		T	W	L	Matl.	Qty.
A*	board	1¼"	7"	48"	LM	1
В*	score-zone strips	1/8"	7"	1⁄8"	W	6
С	bottom panel	1/2"	10"	52"	СР	1
D*	side trim	1/2"	3/4"	53½"	С	4
E*	end trim	1/2"	3/4"	11½"	С	4
F*	gutter sides	1/2"	1¼"	53%"	С	2
G*	gutter ends	1/2"	1¼"	11%"	С	2

*Parts initially cut oversize. See the instructions.

Materials key: LM-laminated maple, W-walnut, CP-cherry plywood. C-cherry.

Supplies: #8×1½" flathead screws (5).

Bit: 1/4" plug cutter.

Source: Blue and red pucks (4 each), blue and red pegs (1 each), leveling feet (4), kit no. RS-01259, \$22.95 plus shipping, 888-636-4478, woodstore.net/shuffleboard.

WOOD magazine July 2020



The Complete WOOD® Magazine Collection on USB Drive

woodmagazine.com/archive 888-636-4478

Use Promo Code: USB99



f you like the layout of your kitchen or bathroom, refacing the built-in cabinets maintains that arrangement while making the room look like new. And because refacing costs less than new cabinets, you can use the savings to add new touches of luxury, such as self-closing drawers and soft-close doors.

Evaluate the current cabinets

Not every set of cabinets is worthy of refacing, so don't waste time and money trying to

rejuvenate excessively out-of-square boxes, or ones that have moisture damage, split frame members, or broken joints that can't be repaired. Dings, deep scratches, and chip-out on the face frame can be filled in before applying the new veneer. Ignore damaged doors and drawer fronts as you'll build new ones to match the revitalized face frames. Broken drawer boxes can also be replaced. If your cabinet boxes pass muster, move on to evaluating your hardware.

► We worked with Hartman Construction of Des Moines, Iowa, to get expert advice on refacing. Look for their "Pro Tips" throughout this article.

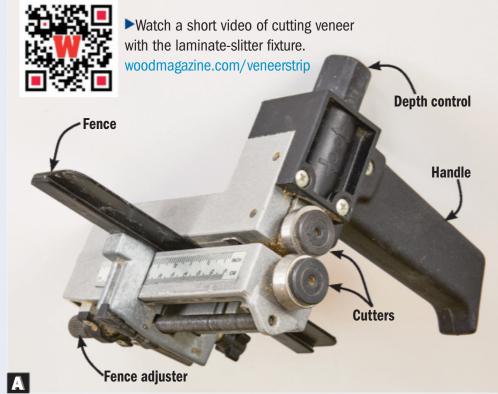
Specialty tools ease the job

The veneer used to reface cabinets comes in 24×96 " sheets in a variety of species and with a pressure-sensitive adhesive (PSA) backing [**Sources**]. To accurately cut sheets this long, use a laminate slitter [**Photo A, Sources**]. Slide the veneer along the fence and between two bearing-mounted cutters. Adjust the distance between the bearings to accommodate sheets of different thicknesses, and set the fence to cut strips of different widths.

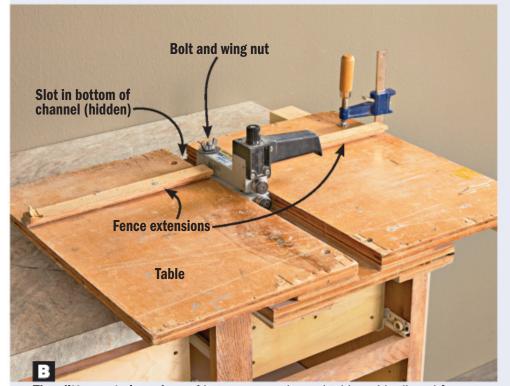
You can use the trimmer handheld, or purchase a clamp that secures it to the edge of a bench or countertop. But for best control and accuracy, make a simple fixture like the one used by Hartman Construction [**Photo B**] that both secures the tool, and provides a larger worksurface and longer fences.

For crosscuts, a guillotine-style paper cutter [see **Photo J**, page 31] creates clean, square cuts and makes it easy to trim off small slivers when fine-tuning the length of a strip. Find paper cutters at office supply stores. A small one suffices.

A laminate bevel-trim bit [**Photo C, Sources**] routs away overhanging edges and creates a slight chamfer on the installed veneer. Its small diameter allows it to reach almost fully into corners, minimizing the need to square them up after routing.



Set cutting depth using the top knob. Adjust the fence-to-cutter distance with the knob on the rear.



The slitter rests in a channel between two plywood tables with aligned fence extensions. A bolt through the back of the slitter (you'll need to drill a hole) slides in a slot in the channel to set the veneer width. Lock the slitter in place by tightening a wing nut.



A chamfered edge prevents snagging a veneer edge when moving items in and out of a cabinet. Touch up areas where bare wood shows if you like—they'll be hidden behind doors and drawers.

woodmagazine.com 29

► Learn more about types of slides and how to install them. woodmagazine.com/ slideoptions wooodmagazine.com/ drawerslides

▶ Build drawers with a simple, strong lock rabbet, or with dovetails. wooodmagazine.com/ simpledrawers woodmagazine.com/ dovetailvid

Hardware: Upgrade? Reuse?

Although it's economical to stick with the existing hardware, upgrading hinges and drawer slides can make refaced cabinets feel as new as they look. Full-extension ball-bearing slides allow easy access to a drawer's full depth. Bottom-mounted slides provide a clean, uncluttered look with the drawer open. With self-closing slides, you give the drawer a gentle push, then it slows the last inch or so of travel and softly closes on its own. Soft-close hinges do the same for doors, preventing slams.

Side-mount slides require ½" of clearance on each side between the face frame and drawer box, and bottom-mount slides typically require drawer sides that extend 5%" below the drawer bottom. Either of these choices may require building new drawer boxes to accommodate them. Build the boxes before you begin refacing to minimize your kitchen or bath downtime.

Mounting doors with hidden 35mm hinges provides three-way adjustability for aligning door fronts. (See *page 52* for more about selecting 35mm hinges.)

Reusing pulls and knobs can save you money, but choosing new (or no) hardware will update the look even further. You'll find

a wide selection of pulls and knobs online and at home centers.

Finish before you start

To determine door and drawer-front sizes, measure each opening and add 1" to allow for a ½" overlay all around. Measure the face-frame rails and stiles and add ¼" to their widths and 1" to their lengths to determine how much veneer you'll need. Then measure the exposed end panels and toekick faces; purchase enough ¼" plywood to cover them. If you can't find a good color match between your veneer and plywood, buy extra veneer and apply it to birch plywood.

Using these measurements, build doors and drawer fronts to suit your desired style. For this job, we made doors with stub-tenonand-groove joinery, and ½" plywood panels. Lightly sand the sharp edges of the doors and drawer fronts. Drill 35mm holes for hinges, but drill holes for pulls only after installing the doors. This ensures the pulls align and eliminates drilling a hole in the wrong end.

Cut the end panels to length, and at least ¼" overwidth to allow for scribing to the wall if needed. Cut overlength pieces of cove molding to finish the tops of wall cabinets, and base shoe to fit along the floor. Then

Pro Tip! Overlay doors and drawer fronts hide slight out-of-square discrepancies in a cabinet box.

- ► Make stub-tenonand-groove doors step-by-step. woodmagazine.com/ easycabinets
- ▶ Dress up flat-panel doors to look like raised panels. woodmagazine.com/ raisedpanel



Insert a pencil through a router-bit bearing or a washer, then roll the bearing along the wall to transfer the wall contour onto the panel.



Apply a thin bead of construction adhesive just inside the panel's perimeter, then pin-nail around the edges with ½"-long nails.



Set a flush-trim bit to expose only enough cutter to trim the plywood. Before routing, check for a smooth surface on the face frame for the bit bearing.

apply any stain and finish to the moldings, panels, doors, drawer fronts, and full sheets of veneer in your shop before taking them to the job site. We refaced our cabinets in cherry, and applied Minwax Cherry stain topped with precatalyzed lacquer.

Time for a breakdown

With all the components ready, remove the old doors and drawer fronts. If you'll be reusing the pulls, bag them up and set them aside. Empty the cabinets so the contents don't get dusty or damaged. If you are upgrading slides, remove and discard the old ones from the cabinets and drawers. Store the drawer boxes you'll reuse inside the cabinets to reduce workspace clutter.

Install the end panels first to allow covering their exposed edges with veneer later. To get started, hold an end panel in position, and scribe the back edge of the panel [Photo D]. With a belt sander, shape up to the line. For base cabinets, hold the scribed panel in place, trace the outline of the toekick, jigsaw it, and sand it smooth.

Glue and pin-nail the side panel in place [Photo E]. Flush trim the front edge of the panel [Photo F], and square up the inside corners [Photo G].

Using 100-grit sandpaper on a randomorbit sander, sand the face frames to remove contaminants, such as built-up grease, and any loose finish. (You do not need to remove all of the old finish.) Hand-sand with a sanding block next to walls and appliances, and under countertops. To prevent transmitting old imperfections through the new veneer, fill chips, holes, or dents [Photo H], and sand them smooth. Then, apply a lacquer finish to the faces of the rails and stiles only [Photo I].

Now the facelift

Rip strips of veneer about ¾6" wider than the width of the face-frame stiles. Then crosscut them about 1" longer than each stile [Photo J]. Where two stiles butt together, cut one piece of veneer wide enough to cover both. Apply the veneer to each stile [Photo K]. Where a short cabinet butts against a tall one (as in Photo H),

Pro Tip! Construction adhesive won't run or drip and provides an instant tack.

Pro Tip! Apply a strip of painters tape to walls and appliances next to the cabinets to avoid scuffing them while sanding.

Pro Tip! Provide plenty of ventilation and remove pets from the area while applying lacquer.

Pro Tip! After peeling off the protective backing, handle the veneer only by its edges to avoid contaminating the adhesive and compromising its bond.



Use a multitool or flush-cut saw to remove waste where the router can't reach.



An auto-body filler, such as Bondo, works well for filling imperfections and leveling surfaces. It cures quickly and sands easily.



Brush on two coats of lacquer. This seals the surface and allows you to peel away the veneer in the next steps should you need to reposition it.



From the 96"-long strips, crosscut lengths for each stile.



Use your fingertips to gauge when the veneer is centered on the stile, then lightly press it in place, working from one end to the other.

31

woodmagazine.com

Notching eliminates seams

With a double-width stile at the top and a single-width stile to the bottom, you might consider butting two strips side by side, one for each stile. However, notching one piece to cover the full length of both stiles provides a seamless fit [**Photos** below].



Notch a strip to fit the double stile above and the single stile below. First, slice the veneer along its length to match the length of the single stile plus $\frac{1}{2}$ ".



Next, complete the notch on the paper cutter for a perfectly square notch.



Align the notch so it just overlaps the stiles and the rail of the cabinets, and press in place at the middle, then work toward each end.



Square up one end of a length of veneer for the rail. Butt that end against the stile veneer, mark the opposite end for length, then sneak up on a perfect fit between the stiles.

cut and apply an L-shape veneer strip [Notching eliminates seams, left]. The PSA backing allows you to peel off and reposition a strip if it gets applied slightly off kilter, but aim to get it right the first time. On outside stiles adjacent to an end panel, leave as little overhang as possible along the panel to reduce sanding later, minimizing your chances of marring the panel.

Next, fit and apply the rail veneers [Photo L], and press all the veneer against the face frame [Photos M, N]. Using a laminate beveltrim bit, rout the overhanging veneer flush with the face frame, except by the end panel, where you should hand-sand a chamfer [Photo 0]. Remove excess in any areas the bit couldn't reach with a sharp utility knife.

Touch up the exposed veneer edges with the same stain used on the veneer. Fill any small gaps between rail and stile veneers with colored putty [Photo P].

Install doors and drawers

Retrieve the doors and drawer fronts. Install the doors first [Photo Q], aligning their top edges. Apply double-faced tape to the front of each drawer box and install the false fronts next [Photo R]. Miter-cut and pin-nail cove molding to the top of the wall cabinets [Photo S]. Cut and pin-nail ½" plywood to the toekicks, then complete the cabinet boxes with base shoe along the floor to hide gaps. Putty the nail holes, then step back and admire your "new" cabinets.

Pro Tip! A gap up to ½4" at each end can be filled with putty.

Note: The pressuresensitive adhesive takes several days to reach full strength.

Pro Tip! Spanning two doors allows the spacer to stay in place above the hinged side when you open the door.

WOOD magazine July 2020





Roll the faces firmly with a J-roller to strengthen the bond. Tilt the roller slightly to press the edges tight, but work carefully to avoid breaking the veneer.



Hold 150-grit sandpaper 45° to the end panel and carefully sand the veneer flush while creating a slight chamfer.



You may need to mix two or more colors to match the veneer. After rubbing putty into gaps, clean the face frames with a paper towel and mineral spirits.

Drawer false front

Double-faced tape

With the doors aligned, cut a spacer long enough to span two doors. (A 3/4" space between door and drawer is typical.) Rest a false front on the spacer, press the drawer box against the false front, then pull the drawer out and secure



Cut a spacer to position a door at the proper height. Hold it in place with double-sided tape, and press the hinge against it. Drill pilot holes in the face frame, and screw the hinges in place. Use the spacer to position the remaining doors.



Cove molding provides a finished look, and hides any unevenness at the tops of the cabinets. Cut a spacer to position the cove molding parallel to the doors.

Sources: 24×96" PSA-backed veneers, price varies by species, veneersupplies.com.

Tridon AT-109 laminate slitter, \$115, tools4flooring.com. Freud 66-100 bevel-trim router bit, \$10, no. 49466, J-roller \$20, no. 43174, 800-279-4441, rockler.com.

Produced by Craig Ruegsegger

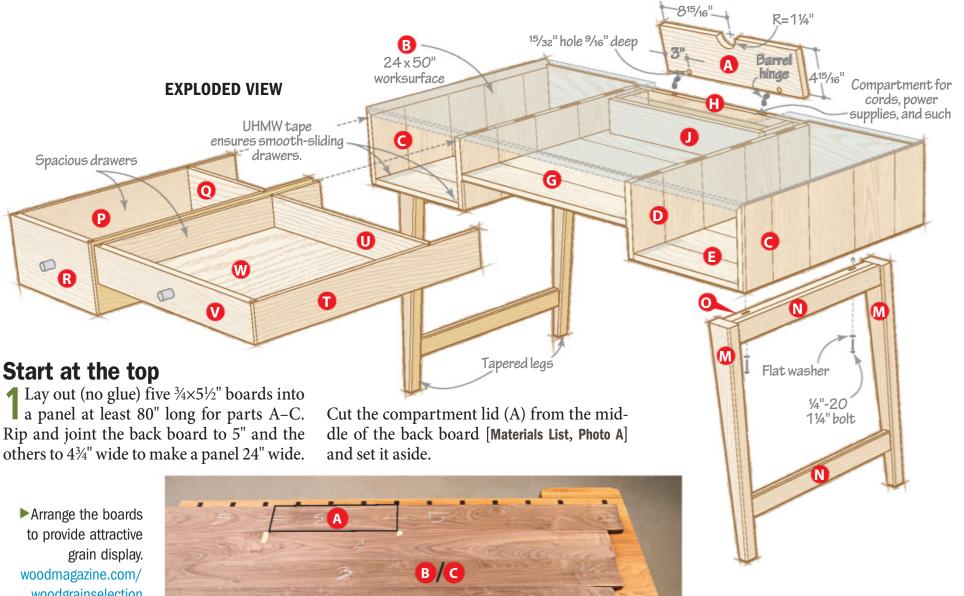
woodmagazine.com

Spacer

Modern Desk



square feet of work area



woodgrainselection



Mark the boards for position in the panel. Center part A on the rear board and ensure there's at least 40" from the middle of the panel to each board end.

SKILL BUILDER

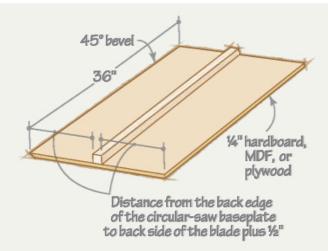
Sawing waterfall joints

Instead of trying to cut the unwieldy glued-up blank for the top (B) and case outer sides (C) on your tablesaw, do the job with a portable circular saw and a simple guide. (The photo shows a slab, but the process is the same.)

Equip your saw with a 60-tooth crosscut blade to ensure a clean cut. Then, make the circular-saw guide [**Drawing** *right*].

Set the circ saw for a 90° full-depth cut, and trim one edge of the jig to provide zeroclearance support. Turn the jig around, tilt the saw to 45°, and trim the other edge.

Clamp down the blank securely with support near the ends and on both sides of the cutline. Set the saw to 90°. Align the square edge of the guide with the marked line, clamp the guide, and cut [Photo right].



► A tracksaw works great for sawing and bevel-cutting the blank.

Tilt the saw blade to 45° and reposition the guide with the bottom of the beveled edge along the edge of the just-cut end. Clamp the guide, and make the cut. In the same way, bevel the end of the cut-off section to make the outer side. (You may be able to cut this smaller piece on your tablesaw, instead.) Repeat the process at the other end.





2Cut the top (B) to length [Skill Builder]. Bevel-cut both ends of the top and the mating end of each case outer side (C) to make the waterfall joints. Trim the outer

4 inner sides and bottoms (D, E). Trim the parts to size, and cut biscuit slots in them

toms (C-E) [Drawing 2]. Finish-sand the inside surfaces.

Note: Groove parts

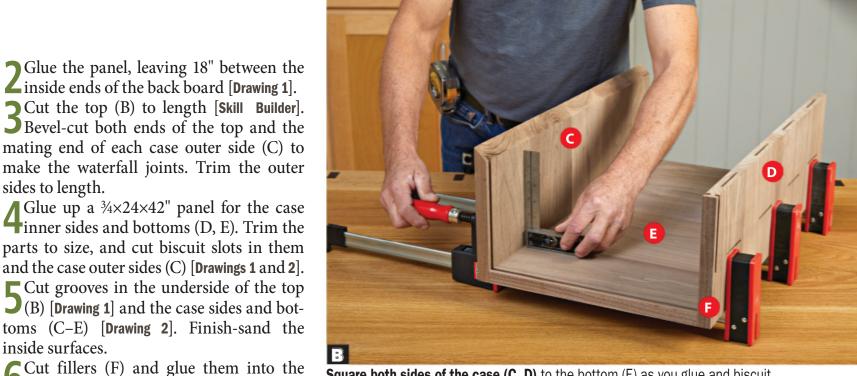
and right-side case.

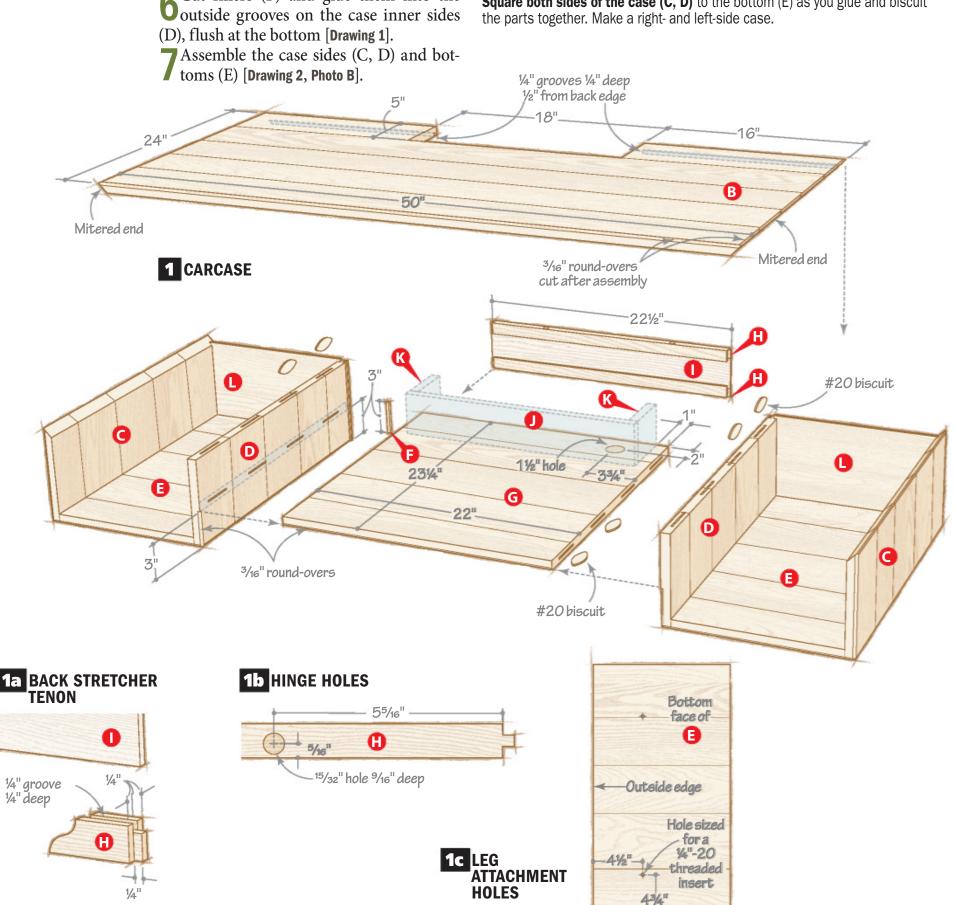
C–E such that you can assemble both a left-

36

6 Cut fillers (F) and glue them into the outside grooves on the case inner sides

Square both sides of the case (C, D) to the bottom (E) as you glue and biscuit







Support the center bottom (G) on risers to glue and biscuit the cases to it. The back stretchers (H) and compartment back (I) fit into the case grooves.



Insert biscuits without glue for the dry assembly. Capture the case backs in the grooves and make sure the front surfaces are flush and the miters are tight.

Build the carcase

Glue up and cut to size the center bottom (G) [Drawing 1]. Cut biscuit slots, drill the cord-access hole, and finish-sand.

2 Cut the back stretchers (H) and compartment back (I) to size. Form tenons and a groove on the stretchers (H) [Drawing 1a] and drill hinge holes [Drawing 1b] in the top stretcher. Finish-sand the parts.

Retrieve the compartment lid (A), plane it to width, and cut out the half-circle finger grip [Exploded View]. Transfer the hingehole locations from the stretcher (H) to the lid and drill the holes in the underside. Finish-sand the lid.

4 Dry-fit (no glue) the cases (C–E) and center bottom (G), and lay the top in

place to make sure the mitered ends meet properly. Glue the cases to the center bottom [**Photo C**]. Glue the stretchers (H) and compartment back (I) in place.

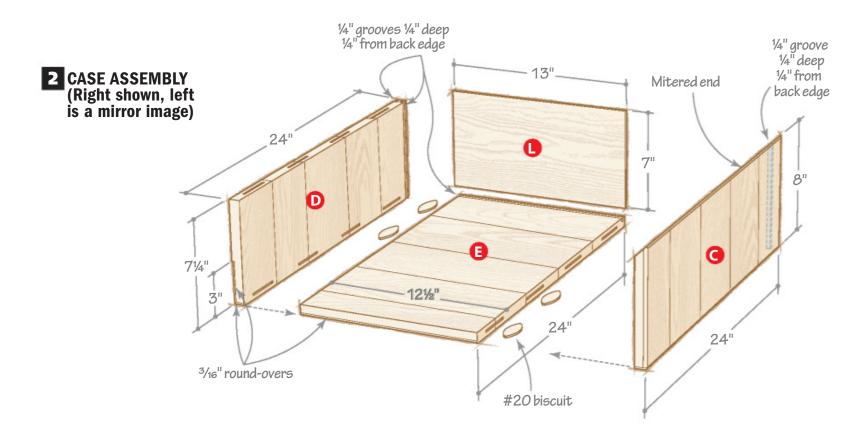
5 Cut the compartment front (J) and sides (K) to size, finish-sand them, and glue them to the center bottom (G) [**Drawing 1**].

6 Cut the case backs (L) to size, finish-sand them, and glue them in place.

7 Dry-assemble the top (B) and the C-L assembly [**Photo D**]. When satisfied with the fit, glue and clamp the top to the carcase.

Round over the front outside edges and the mitered joint [Drawing 1]. On the bottom, drill holes and install threaded inserts [Drawing 1c]. Finish-sand the carcase.

Drive in the threaded inserts to sit slightly below the surface.



Give it legs to stand on

Tip! Make the slotted

1/4" drill bit that also

cuts sideways.

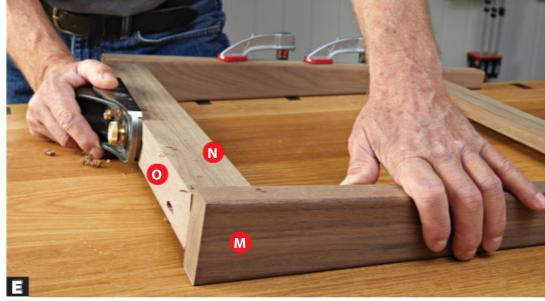
screw holes quickly with a Saw Drill [Source], a

1 Cut the legs (M), stretchers (N), and cleats (O) to size [Drawing 3].

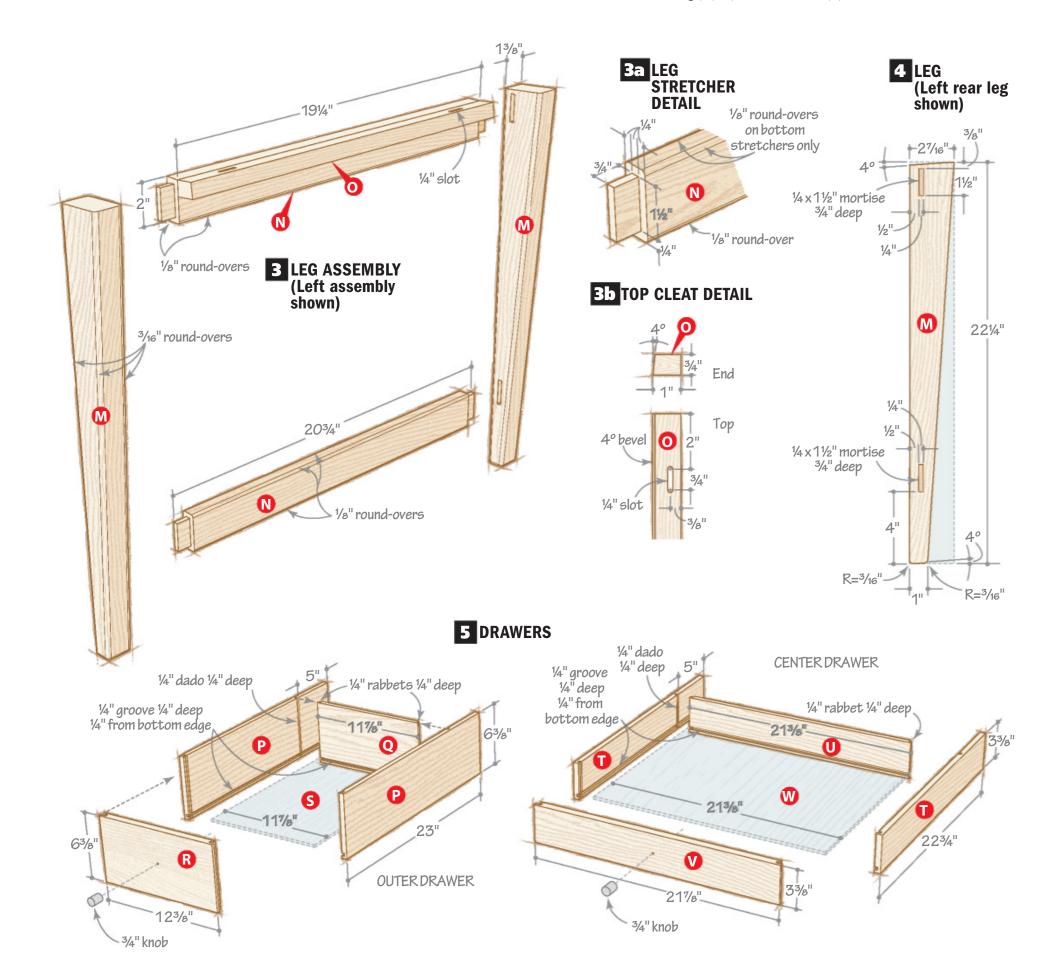
2 Form the mortises in the legs, taper the legs, and bevel the ends [Drawing 4]. Round over the edges and finish-sand.

3a]. Bevel-rip the top cleat (O) and form slots for top-attachment screws [Drawing 3b].

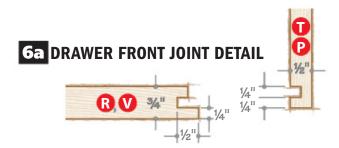
Glue the legs (M) and stretchers (N) together [Drawing 3]. Glue the cleats to the top stretchers, flush with the top of the legs [Photo E].



The top stretcher (N) stands proud of the legs when assembled. Plane the stretcher flush with the leg (M) tops and the cleat (0).



6 LOCK-RABBET **JOINT** STEP 2 STEP 1 R Auxiliary V Auxiliary wood fence. wood fence Outside Outsideface face R V 1/4" dado 1/4" dado **Tablesaw** blade Tablesaw blade



<u>N</u>	<u>laterials</u>	<u>Lis</u>	<u>st </u>			
Pai	rt	T	INISHED W	SIZE L	Matl.	Qty.
	case	·	•••			4.7.
A*	compartment lid	3/4"	4 ¹⁵ / ₁₆ "	17%"	W	1
B*	top	3/4"	24"	50"	EW	1
C*	case outer sides	3/4"	24"	8"	EW	2
D*	case inner sides	3/4"	24"	7¼"	EW	2
E*	case bottoms	3/4"	24"	12½"	EW	2
F	fillers	1/4"	1/4"	3"	W	2
G*	center bottom	3/4"	23¼"	22"	EW	1
Н	back stretchers	3/4"	1"	22½"	W	2
1	compartment back	1/4"	2¾"	22½"	WP	1
J	compartment front	3/4"	3½"	20"	W	1
K	compartment sides	3/4"	3½"	4"	W	2
L	case backs	1/4"	7"	13"	WP	2
Leg	(s					
М	legs	1%"	21/16"	22¼"	W	4
N	stretchers	3/4"	2"	20¾"	W	4
0	cleats	3/4"	1"	19¼"	W	2
Dra	wers					
Р	outer sides	1/2"	6%"	23"	Р	4
Q	outer backs	1/2"	6%"	11%"	Р	2
R	outer fronts	3/4"	6%"	12%"	W	2
S	outer bottoms	1/4"	11%"	17¾"	WP	2
T	center sides	1/2"	3%"	22¾"	Р	2
U	center back	1/2"	3%"	21%"	Р	1
٧	center front	3/4"	3%"	21%"	W	1
W	center bottom	1/4"	21%"	17½"	WP	1

^{*}Parts initially cut oversize. See the instructions.

Materials key: W-walnut, EW-edge-glued walnut, WP-walnut plywood, P-poplar,

Supplies: #20 biscuits, ½"-20 threaded inserts, ½"-20×1½" bolts and flat washers, UHMW tape 1" wide.

Blade and bits: Dado set; 1½" Forstner bit, 1/8" and 3/16" round-over router bits.

Source: Saw drill, no. 72J2001, \$10; 18×24mm dimpled stainless steel knobs (3), no. 01W6518, \$7; SOSS 12mm concealed barrel hinges (2), no. 00H3612, \$3, Lee Valley, 800-871-8158, leevalley.com.

A trio of drawers finishes it

Cut drawer parts P-W to size [Drawing **5**]. Prepare the front joints in the fronts and sides [Drawings 6 and 6a].

Dado the sides (P, T) and rabbet the backs (Q, U). Groove parts P-R and T-V for the bottom panel [Drawing 5].

Glue the drawer boxes together, taking care to square them. Drill holes for the knobs, and finish-sand the drawers.

Apply a finish. (we rubbed 52 medium walnut oil and sprayed on a lear topcoat.) Apply a finish. (We rubbed on Watco two coats of water-based clear topcoat.)

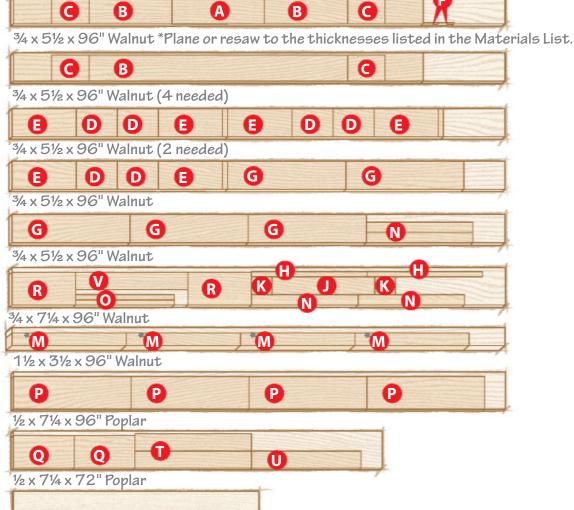
Attach the leg assemblies (M-O) to **J** the carcase (B−L) [Exploded View]. Install the compartment lid (A) with barrel hinges [Source], and apply UHMW tape in the drawer openings. Install the knobs [Source] and slide the drawers into the carcase. Then, pull up a chair and get to work. You've been playing in the shop too long now. 🔽

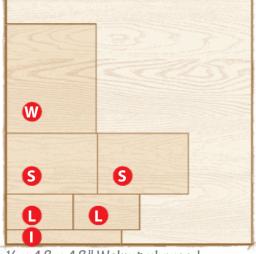


▶To watch a video about cutting the drawer joints, point your smartphone's camera at this code, or visit woodmagazine.com/ lockrabbetvideo.

Tip! If the plywood for your drawer bottoms (S, W) measures 1/4" thick, cut the grooves with a dado set. Otherwise, use a regular ½" blade and sneak up on the groove width.

Cutting Diagram





This project requires 42 board feet of 4/4 walnut, 6 board feet of 6/4 walnut, and 10 square feet of 1/2" poplar (or 10 board feet of 4/4 poplar to plane).

Produced by Larry Johnston with Brian Bergstrom Project design: Kevin Bovle Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine, Lorna Johnson





► Watch a video overview of this field of trim routers by pointing your smartphone's camera at the code, below (no app required!), or visit woodmagazine.com/trimrouters

Not sure if you need a trim router versus a larger router? woodmagazine.com/ chooserouter

▶ Despite marketing claims, 20-volt lithium-ion battery packs essentially equal 18-volt packs in terms of power output. That's because both battery packs consist of groupings of five cells, each outputting 3.6 volts-a total of 18 volts. The same is true with 12-volt packs (which use three cells); these essentially output 10.8 volts.

or smaller kitchen tasks, you'll get more control and better results using a paring knife rather than a large butcher knife. And likewise, a paring knife would be a poor choice to carve a roast. It's the same with routers. Use a big router for the biggest jobs, and for most light-duty jobs—flush trimming plywood edging, routing hinge mortises, or shaping edges—a trim router excels with its small size and nimbleness. And because it costs a third to half the price of a big router, you can own multiple trim routers and dedicate some to bits and setups you use often, such as ½" or ½" round-overs.

Not much has changed among *corded* trim routers in the past five years, but the growing field of *battery-powered* trimmers intrigued us. So we tested 15 popular models—nine corded and six cordless—head to head in the *WOOD*® magazine shop. Here's what we found.

It all starts with power

We know the capabilities of a corded trim router, but our biggest question entering this showdown was how much power and battery runtime the cordless models would have. Thanks to lithium-ion battery technology and high-efficiency brushless motors—all six cordless models use both—most of the cordless trimmers perform as well, in terms of power, as the top corded models. (See the chart on *page 44* for full comparison ratings.)

But how long will that power last? We measured battery runtime by routing a deep chamfer until the battery exhausted its charge. (See the chart *below* for results.) Granted, this was a hefty cut, so runtime will be longer when making lighter cuts. The good news: If you're routing shallow round-overs or chamfers, you'll likely not exceed a

battery's capacity unless you're doing a big job. (All the cordless models sell bare without a battery pack or charger. We used an optional 2- or 3-amp-hour pack with each router in testing. Optional larger amphour packs will deliver longer runtime.)

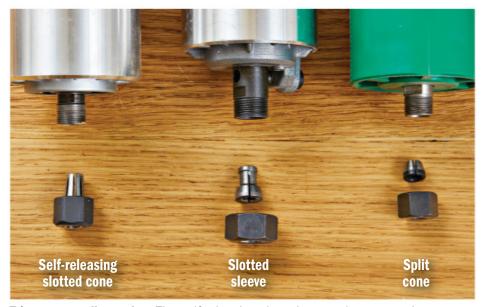
Small collets = small bits

All 15 trim routers we tested come with ½" collets. That—as well as bit openings in the subbases that range from 1¾6 to 1¾6" in diameter—limits you to small, ¼"-shank bits that won't overwork the motor. The Makita cordless router also comes with a ¾" collet; it's optional for Makita's corded trimmer. But ¾"-shank bits are relatively rare, so it delivers minimal value.

These trimmers come equipped with one of three types of collets, as shown *below*. We prefer the one-piece self-releasing collets on the Bosch Colt, and the Bosch, DeWalt, and Milwaukee cordless models.

For a level playing field, we used new Freud router bits with each trim router in all testing.

Need help getting a stuck collet loose? woodmagazine.com/ stuckcollet



Trim-router collet styles. The self-releasing slotted cone releases tension on the bit shank as you loosen the collet nut. The two-piece slotted-sleeve and split-cone collets work similarly, but remain in the spindle when you remove the nut. Sometimes, a bit can get stuck when a two-piece collet fails to release the shank.

Cordless routers show surprising runtime										
Model	Battery voltage	Battery amp-hour rating	Total runtime* (min:sec)	Runtime per amp-hour						
DeWalt DCW600B	20	2.0	4:52	2:26						
Ryobi P601	18	3.0	7:14	2:24						
Makita XTR01Z	18	2.0	4:02	2:01						
Milwaukee 2723-20	18	2.0	4:00	2:00						
Bosch GFK12V-25N	12	3.0	5:43	1:54						
Ridgid R86044B	18	3.0	3:24	1:08						

^{*} We routed with a 45° chamfer bit, set for a $\frac{3}{8}$ "-deep cut, in red oak until the battery shut down. Average of three tests.

Bit depth requires finesse

With all the tested routers, the motor slides out of the base for better access to change bits. That's also how you make coarse bitdepth adjustments. All but the Grizzly H7790 also have a fine-adjust mechanism to dial in a precise bit depth, which proves most helpful when setting a perfect roundover. We like the Milwaukee and Ryobi adjusters best.

Five models provide at least 2" of collet travel, giving you greater flexibility when setting bit depth, especially for long bits. The DeWalt tops the group with a maximum travel just over 2¹%₄"; the Milwaukee has the least at ¹¹/₁₆".

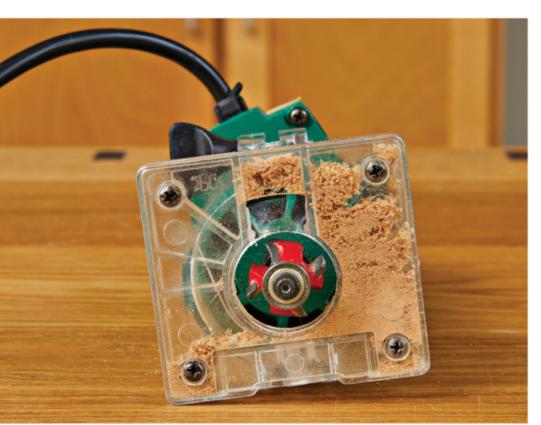
Watch where you're routing

For bearing- or bushing-guided cuts, bit visibility proves less critical. But for freehand routing, such as for inlay mortises, you need to see clearly. A clear-plastic subbase improves both your sightline and light transmission to the work area. The black subbases on the MLCS Rocky 30 and Bosch and Makita cordless routers make the area around the bit even darker.

LED illumination increases visibility around the bit. All but the Bosch and MLCS routers have this feature. The LED on Makita's cordless router, *next page*, helps to offset the visibility issues caused by the black subbase and metal base.

Ergonomics, balance matter

In most cases, trim routers can be used with one hand. But doing so sometimes creates balance issues. The top-mounted batteries on



Wood dust builds up inside the two-piece subbases on the Drill Master and Grizzly models, impeding visibility of the cutting area.



The Bosch 12-volt router has an offset design, with the battery (on top) angling away from the spindle (far right). This unusual shape makes it awkward to grip.

cordless routers can make them top-heavy, especially when using a high-amp-hour battery pack. When balancing a trimmer on a narrow surface, such as flush-trimming plywood edging, it's best to steady the base with your other hand, as shown on *page 40*.

Other noteworthy items regarding ergonomics:

- The cordless DeWalt's 3½"-diameter base is the largest in the test; small hands might struggle to grip it.
- Bosch's cordless router, *above*, differs from the other battery-powered models because its motor and battery are not in line with the spindle.

More trimmer tidbits

- Bit changes. You tighten and loosen the collet nuts on these routers in two ways. Four models require two included wrenches, and eight use one wrench and a spindle lock. Three models provide for both methods, letting you choose which you prefer. We find it easier to change bits with the base removed, but the motor can roll when using one wrench and the spindle lock. That's not a worry with two wrenches; but it's one more wrench to store (or potentially lose).
- **Speed ranges.** More than half of the 15 models have variable-speed motors, letting you adjust the speed for each application. For example, when routing cherry or maple—species prone to friction burning—it helps to slow the bit speed to prevent burn marks. You don't have this option with the single-speed models, six of which run 26,000 rpm or more. The Bosch cordless router runs at 13,000 rpm, a speed that

►Get more use from your trim router. woodmagazine.com/ trimrouteruse



Before you can start Makita's cordless router, you must first unlock the power. This gives you 10 seconds to turn it on before it locks out power again.

maximizes runtime from its lower voltage, and also avoids issues with burning. We did not find the slow speed to be a problem.

Power switches. We experienced no problems with any of the switches. The two-part safety switch on the Makita cordless model, *above*, requires an extra step.

Guide bushings. You might want to use a guide bushing to follow a template with these routers, but not all will accept them out of the box. Four models (the corded DeWalt and Porter-Cable and the cordless Makita and Milwaukee) come with a subbase that accepts standard two-piece guide



Two routers come with an extra subbase. The Milwaukee has 4" and $5\frac{3}{4}$ " round versions; the Ridgid has $3\frac{1}{2}$ " square and round versions.

bushings. Subbases on the corded Makita and both Grizzlys won't accept two-piece bushings, but each comes with a single proprietary ¾" bushing that fits their subbases. (No other bushing sizes are available for these models.)

Accessory attachments. Most of these routers come with an edge guide, shown below left. And five of those models also include a bearing-guided attachment for flush-trimming edges, as shown below. This proves helpful if you don't own a bearing-guided flush-trim bit. (See the chart on page 44 for the models with these accessories.)



An edge guide attached to a trim router's base lets you rout parallel to a workpiece edge or end.



With a bearing-guided attachment, you can flush trim edging with a non-bearing straight or downcut spiral bit.

	Tr	im	r	out	ers	s: 1	[in	y w	or	kh	or	se	s t	ha	t n	nal	K
		F	PERFORM	MANCE R	ATINGS ((1)			MOTOR		BATTE	BATTERY PACK (2) COLLET				-	
		PRII	MARY			ECONDA	RY										
MODEL	POWER	EASE OF SETTING BIT DEPTH	BITVISIBILITY	BALANCE/ CONTROL/ERGONOMICS	EASE OF CHANGING BITS	EASE OF USING POWER SWITCH	EASE OF REMOVING/REPLACING BASE	SPEED x 1,000, RPM (MIN.–MAX.)	SOFT START? (YES, NO)	LED? (YES, NO)	RATED VOLTAGE	AMP-HOURS	CHARGE TIME (HOURS:MINUTES)	STYLE (3)	TIGHTENING METHOD (4)	MAXIMUM TRAVEL, INCHES	
CORDLESS										ı		ı					
BOSCH GKF12V-25N	В	В	C	В	Α	A	N/A	13	N	N	12	3.0	2:04	R	1	1 ½16	
DEWALT DCW600B	Α	A-	A	A-	Α	A	A	16–25	Υ	Υ	20	2.0	:51	R	1	217/64	
MAKITA XTR01Z	А	В	В	Α	Α	B+	Α	10-30	Υ	Υ	18	2.0	:26	S	1, 2	141/64	
MILWAUKEE 2723-20	А	A	A-	A	Α	A	A	10-31	N	Υ	18	2.0	:40	R	1, 2	1 ½16	
RIDGID R86044B	В	В+	Α	A	Α	A	В	17–25	Υ	Υ	18	3.0	:46	С	1	131/64	
RYOBI P601	Α	A	A	В	Α	A	В	29	N	Υ	18	3.0	1:44	S	1	1 ³⁷ / ₆₄	1
CORDED	·																
BOSCH COLT PR20EVS	A	B+	C+	Α-	Α	A	A-	16–35	Υ	N				R	1, 2	13/32	
DEWALT DWE6000	В+	A-	A	A	Α	A	В	31	N	Υ				С	1	1 ¹³ / ₁₆	
DRILL MASTER 62659	В	В	B-	В	A-	A-	A	26	N	N				С	2	1 9/16	
GRIZZLY H7790	A	В	B-	A	A -	A-	A	30	N	Υ				С	2	25/4	
GRIZZLY H7791	В	В	B-	В	A-	A-	A	30	N	Υ				С	2	2%4	
MAKITA 3709	A	В	В	В	A-	A-	A	30	N	Υ				С	2	215/64	
MLCS ROCKY 30	A	В+	C	B+	Α	A	A	10-30	Υ	N				S	1	127/32	
PORTER-CABLE PCE6435	A	A-	A	Α	Α	А	A	16–30	N	Υ				С	1	25/64	
RIDGID R24012	В	A-	А	Α	Α	Α	В	20-30	Υ	Υ				С	1	1 15/16	

Put your trimmer dollars here

You won't find any duds in this group, but some models do stand out. Among the corded trim routers, the Porter-Cable PCE6435 (\$120) earns the Top Tool award. It's excellent ergonomically, has a variable-speed motor, a guide-bushing-ready clear-plastic subbase, an LED for excellent visibility, and comes with an edge guide.

In the cordless category, the Milwaukee 2723-20 (\$180 without battery or charger) grabs Top Tool honors. It balances nicely with either a 2.0 or 5.0 amp-hour battery pack, provides respectable runtime, has a clear subbase with LED, and comes with lots of extras.

For great bang for the buck, get the metal-bodied Grizzly H7790 at \$35. It's a good performer and comes with a one-year warranty, so we named it our Top Value.



wo	woodworking easier														
	SUBBASE			ACCES	SORIES (7)						SELLING PRICE (10)				
	MATERIAL (5)	BIT OPENING, INCHES	GUIDE-BUSHING READY? (YES, NO) (6)	STANDARD	OPTIONAL	NOISE LEVEL, DECIBELS (HIGH SPEED, NO LOAD)	WEIGHT, POUNDS-OUNCES (8)	CORD LENGTH, FEET	WARRANTY, YEARS	COUNTRY OF ASSEMBLY (9)	ROUTER	SMALL BATTERY PACK, AMP-HOURS	LARGE BATTERY, AMP-HOURS	CHARGER	
	В	1%6	N			77	2–12		3	Н	\$150*	3 Ah — \$55	6 Ah — \$80	\$50	
	C	1½	N		D,P	78	4–4		3	Х	\$199*	2 Ah -\$80	6 Ah -\$149	\$74	
	В	1%	Υ	C,G	D,F,O,P,T	81	3–15		3	С	\$130*	2 Ah — \$70	5 Ah —\$130	\$100	
	C	1¼, 1½	Y†	D,E,S	G,0,P	80	3–15		5	C	\$180*	2 Ah — \$80	5 Ah -\$125	\$60	
	C	1¾	N	B,E,S		79	3–14		3	С	\$130*	3 Ah — \$90	5 Ah -\$120	\$60	
	C	1¾	N			83	3–12		3	С	\$70*	3 Ah – \$60	6 Ah – \$120	\$40	
	C	1%	N		D,E,F,G,O,P,S,T	84	3–6	13	1	M	\$90				
	C	1¾6	Υ	E		82	2–14	9	3	C	\$100				
	C	1¾	N	E,F		77	3–2	6	90 days	С	\$30				
	C	1¾	γ*	E,F,G		84	4–1	7	1	С	\$35				
	C	1%	γ*	E,F,G		81	4–1	7	1	С	\$54				
	C	1%	γ*	E,F,G	С	82	3–5	8	1	С	\$120				
	В	1 ¾6	γ**	D,E,F,G	Р	90	3–12	6	3	С	\$70				
	C	1 ¾16	Υ	E	G	81	3–2	9	3	С	\$120				
	C	1%	N	B,E,S		85	3–2	8	3	C	\$130				



1.

 ${\sf Good}$

- Excellent 2. Batteries and chargers sold separately 3. (C) Two-piece split cone from routers.
- 4. (1) Spindle lock & 1 wrench (2) 2 wrenches

- (R) One-piece self-releasing slotted cone (S) Two-piece slotted sleeve

C Fair

5. (B) Black plastic

(C) Clear plastic

В

- **N/A** Base not removable
 - 6. (*) Opening not made for standard two-piece guide bushings, but does come with a proprietary single-piece bushing. (**) Opening made for standard two-piece guide bushings; one proprietary single-piece guide bushing included.

(G) Guide bushing(s) 8. Including optional slim-pack battery (2 or 3 amp-hours)

- (†) One of two included subbases has an opening for standard two-piece guide bushings.
- 7. (B) Canvas storage bag
 - (C) %" collet
- (0) Offset base
- **9.** (C) China
- (P) Plunge base
- (H) Hungary

- (E) Edge guide
- (S) Extra subbase
- (M) Malaysia (X) Mexico
- (F) Flush-trimming attachment

(D) Dust-collection shroud

- (T) Tilting base
- Produced by **Bob Hunter** with
- 10. Prices current at time of article production and do not include shipping, where applicable. (*) Does not include battery or charger



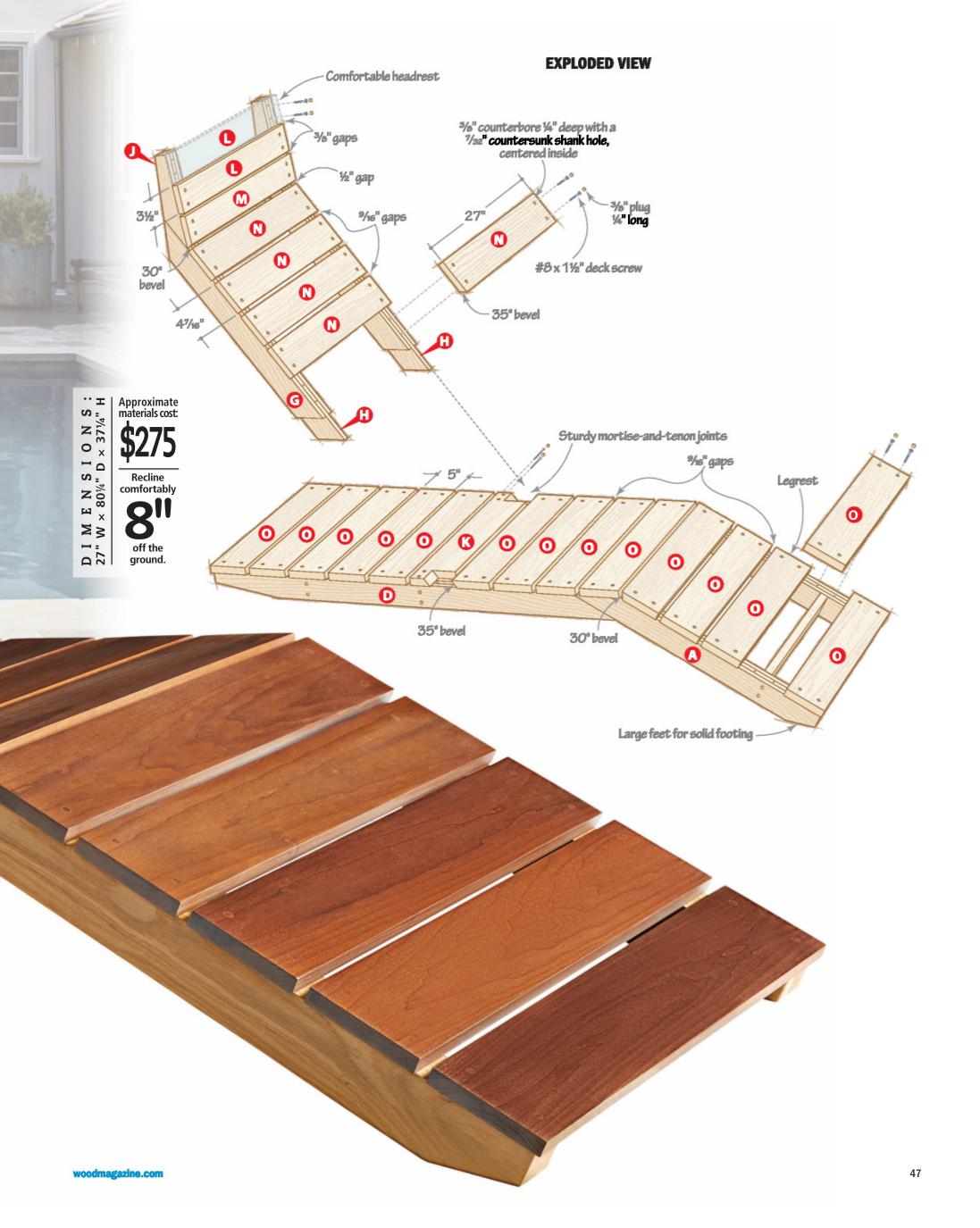
Long-lived Lounge

f you're tired of lawn furniture that blows around in the breeze and barely lasts through a season, this lounge is for you. Stout but simple construction guarantees that the little time you spend building it will be repaid with years of relaxation.

We cut the slats for our lounge from Cambia, heat-treated ash or poplar lumber that resists decay without chemical infusion and looks like expensive tropical hardwood (cambiawood.com). Cedar or redwood would also work.

Learn more about thermally modified lumber.

woodmagazine.com/ heatedwood



Tip! Cut the 10° and 20° miters, which form the front and back feet on the legs, with a jigsaw or bandsaw, then sand them flush after gluing up the legs.

Start with a firm footing

1 Cut to size leg parts A–F [Materials List]. Cut the 20° miters on parts A and B and the 10° miters on parts D and E [Drawing 1].

Miter-cut parts A–D to 60° [Photo A] and parts C and E to 35°.

Glue an outer front leg (A) to an inner front leg (B), flush at the 20° mitered end [Drawing 2]. Then glue on a back inner leg top (C) [Photo B]. Repeat to make a mirror-image leg for the opposite side.

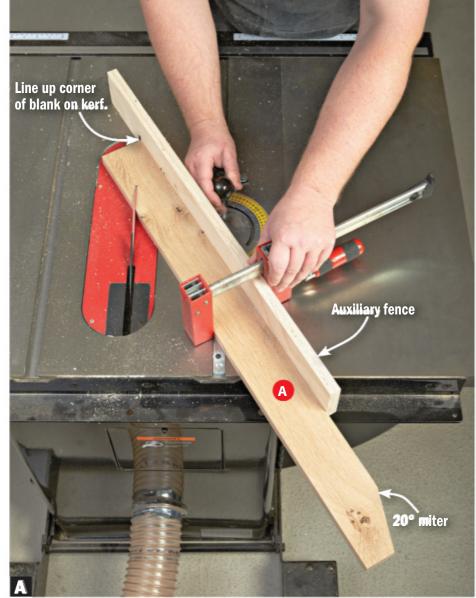
Glue an outer back leg (D) to each A/B/C assembly [Photo C]. Then glue on the back inner legs (E) [Photo D].

5 Complete the legs by gluing the remaining parts A and D to the A–E assemblies. Sand the miter-cut ends flush, and finishsand the legs.

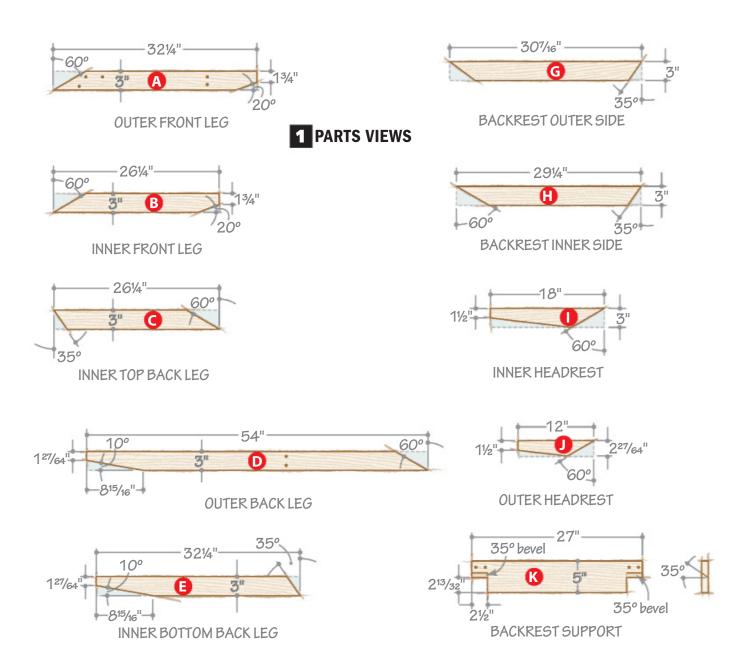
6 Join the two leg assemblies (A–E) with three braces (F) [**Drawing 2**]. Counterbore the screw holes, and plug them after assembly. For best appearance, cut plugs from scraps of white oak.

Build the backrest

1 Cut parts G–I to size and part J 3" wide and to the length shown. Test-fit the



Cut the miters on a tablesaw for precise fit. A long auxiliary miter-gauge fence with a blade kerf makes lining up the cuts easy.





Keep the 60° miters flush at the corner. Glue with an adhesive that meets ANSI/ HPVA Type 1 water-resistance standards (waterproof), such as Titebond III.

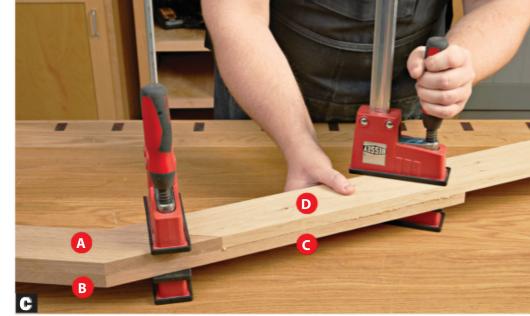
woodmagazine.com

inner sides (H) in the leg mortises to make sure they fit snugly.

Miter-cut the 35° ends on parts G and H and the 60° ends on parts H–J [Drawing 1]. (You will bandsaw the remaining miters and tapers on parts G, I, and J after assembly.)

Glue an outer side (G) to an inner side (H) with the 35° mitered ends offset to fully seat in the leg mortise [Drawing 2]. Repeat for a mirror-image backrest side.

Glue parts I to the G/H assemblies [Drawing 2, Photos E, F]. Then, add the remaining outer sides (G) and the outer headrests (J).



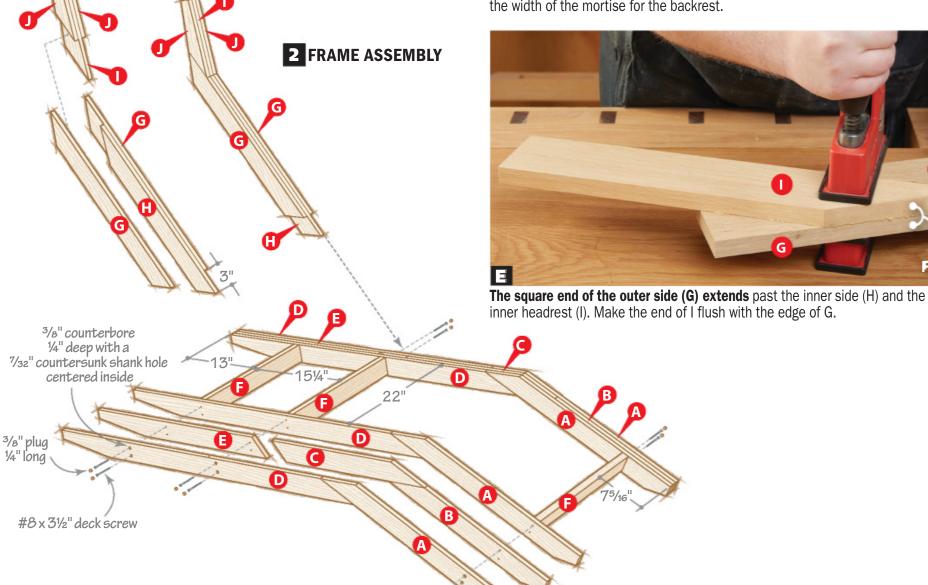
Fit the back outer leg (D) tightly to the front outer leg (A). Make sure the edges of C and D remain flush as you tighten the clamps.



Insert a 3"-wide spacer between the inner legs (C and E) to accurately establish the width of the mortise for the backrest.

Flush

49





Keep the I/J edges flush and the G/J joints tight as you glue and clamp the backrest sides together. The gaps and overhangs will be cut away later.

rest and bandsaw to shape [Photo G]. Place the backrest (G–J) into the mortises Oin the frame (A-F) [Drawing 2]. Finish-►Glue the backrest in sand the frame and backrest assembly.

Cover the seat

place if you wish.

Tip! Measure the

length of the slats

outside width of your

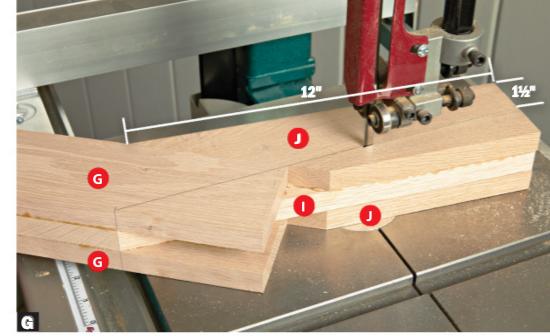
frame and add ½" for

overhangs to verify the

before you cut them all.

◀ Cut the backrest support (K) and slats (L-O) to size. Notch two corners of the backrest support [Drawing 1]. Bevel-rip at 30° one edge of the lower headrest slat (M) and one edge of one base slat (O) [Exploded

Lay out the taper on the back of the head-



Bandsaw the back of the headrest (G-J) to shape. Then, sand the edges of the backrest assembly (G-J) straight and smooth.

View]. Rip a 35° bevel along one edge of one backrest slat (N) and one base slat (O).

Drill the screw pilot holes and counter-Lores [Exploded View] in the slats.

Install the backrest support (K) followed by the base slats (O). Screw the headrest slats (L), lower headrest slat (M), and backrest slats (N) in place.

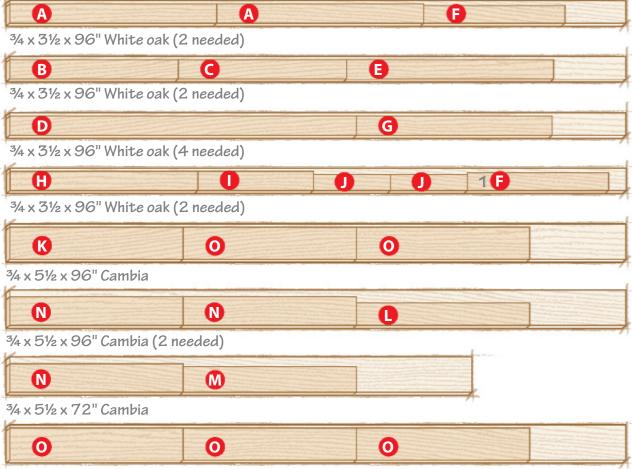
Glue in screw-hole plugs and trim them 4 Glue in screw-Hole plugo and flush with the slats. Finish-sand, and apply an outdoor finish. (We used a waterbased spar varnish.) 💎



woodmagazine.com/ cambiaplugs or hover over the OR code above to see a video about cutting plugs from Cambia wood.

Produced by Larry Johnston with Brian Bergstrom Project design: John Olson Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine, Lorna Johnson

Cutting Diagram This project requires about 27 board feet of 4/4 white oak and 31 board feet of 4/4 Cambia.



 $34 \times 51/2 \times 96$ " Cambia (4 needed)

Materials List

Do	,,L		INISHED W	Meti	04				
Pai	rτ	T	VV		Matl.	Qty.			
Le	gs								
Α	outer fronts	3/4"	3"	32¼"	WO	4			
В	inner fronts	3/4"	3"	26¼"	WO	2			
С	inner top backs	3/4"	3"	26¼"	WO	2			
D	outer backs	3/4"	3"	54"	WO	4			
Ε	inner bottom backs	3/4"	3"	32¼"	WO	2			
F	braces	3/4"	2¾"	22"	WO	3			
Ва	Backrest								
G	outer sides	3/4"	3"	301/16"	WO	4			
Н	inner sides	3/4"	3"	29¼"	WO	2			
Т	inner headrests	3/4"	3"	18"	WO	2			
J*	outer headrests	3/4"	227/64"	12"	WO	4			
Sla	nts								
K	backrest support	3/4"	5"	27"	С	1			
L	upper headrest	3/4"	3½"	27"	С	2			
М	lower headrest	3⁄4"	4"	27"	С	1			
N	backrest	3⁄4"	47⁄16"	27"	С	5			
0	seat/base	3/4"	5"	27"	С	14			

*Parts initially cut oversize. See the instructions.

Bit: 3/8" plug cutter.

Materials key: WO-white oak, C-Cambia. **Supplies:** $\#8 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\#8 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ " deck screws.

Source: Cambia wood, U.S. and Canada sales, 603-702-0563, bthomas@northlandforest.com.

Outdoor Entertaining Downloadable Plan Super Bundle

















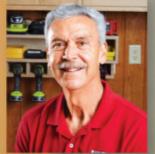






Build the ultimate backyard fun zone! woodstore.net/outdoorentertaining





by Jim Heavey

These secrets cut through the confusion and make you an expert.

oor hinges sure have changed since I began building cabinets shortly after the earth cooled. I used to pick a style to match the current fad, and then chose black, chrome, or antique brass. Mounted to the face frame of the cabinet, these hinges became part of the "look." They allowed little, if any, adjustment, making final door alignment a potential nightmare.

The introduction of European-style (also called Euro or 35mm) hinges changed everything. You could conceal the hinge inside the cabinet, placing the focus on the beauty of the door. Installation proves easy, and you can adjust the door up and down, in and out, and side to side with just the turn of a screw [Adjusting door position, next page]. However, shopping for them can be a dizzying experience with so many types and makes to choose from. Here's what you need to know to select and install these hidden hinges.



Adjusting door position

Euro hinges allow for simple adjustment in three axes with just a screwdriver [**Photo**]. Align overlay door heights with adjacent doors or balance the reveal at the top and bottom of inset doors, and bring them flush with the face frame.

Loosen screws A to adjust the door up or down.

Turn screw B to move the door toward or away from the cabinet face. Use screw C to move the door side-to-side.

Pick the right hinge

Euro hinges have two components: The hinge arm has a cup that fits in a 35mm-diameter recess drilled in the door. The mounting plate, or clip, attaches to the cabinet side or face frame depending on the cabinet construction. The hinge arm then snaps onto the clip.

Some vendors sell the hinge arm and clip as a unit; others let you select them individually to match your application—and that's where things can get confusing. But don't worry. Work through the following checklist to select the correct hinge cup and clip.

■ Select for cabinet type. Face-frame cabinets have horizontal rails and vertical stiles attached to the face of the cabinet box. Clips for this type of cabinet attach to a frame stile [Photo A and above].

European-style cabinets, sometimes called full access, are simply boxes without a face frame. In this case, the clips attach to the inside face of the cabinet [Photo B].

■ **Determine the door style.** *Inset* doors sit flush with the front of the cabinet box or face frame [Photo C].



Clips for inset doors attach to the rear face of the stile. Clips for overlay doors attach to the edge of the stile.



Frameless-cabinet clips mount to the cabinet side. Positioning depends on whether the doors are inset or overlay.



Inset doors require an even gap, or reveal, all around for best appearance. Most Euro hinges allow adjustments of between $\frac{3}{4}$ " and $\frac{5}{4}$ " in each direction, invaluable when fine-tuning the reveal.





On a full-overlay door, the door rests against the cabinet face frame (*left*), or the cabinet box (*right*). Adjacent doors should align along their top and bottom edges.

	OVERLAY COMPONENTS	INSET COMPONENTS
Face Frame	Omm rise	9mm rise
Frameless	Omm rise	9mm rise
Hinge Arm		Half- crank

Four clip styles and two hinge styles will accommodate the vast majority of your cabinet-making needs. The hinge arm works for either clip shown above it.

Overlay doors close against and overlap the front of the cabinet box or face frame [**Photos D**, **E**], with the most common overlays being $\frac{3}{6}$ " and $\frac{1}{2}$ " on each edge.

Hinges for overlay doors have a near-flat clip (0mm rise) and a straight arm [chart at *left*]; hinges for inset doors have a taller clip (9mm rise) and a rise (called a *half-crank*) to the arm.

- Pick an opening angle. For the vast majority of applications, a hinge that opens between 95° and 110° provides clear access to the full cabinet width. You can find hinges that swing further, even up to 270°, which allows the door to fold back against the cabinet side if you need it out of the way as you access the cabinet contents.
- Determine the closing action. A softclose hinge eliminates annoying slams by slowing the door just before it shuts completely. Some hinges offer a way to adjust the speed of the closing action [Photo F], so you can dial in more resistance on heavier doors, and less on lighter doors. Or, to save a bit of money, use one soft-close hinge and one less-expensive standard hinge.
- Narrow the field even more. You can further focus your choices by choosing screw mounting for clips and hinges. This eliminates those that require specialized jigs or additional hardware for mounting.



Moving the small gray switch turns the closing action on or off—especially useful when balancing the self-close feature of multiple hinges on the same door.

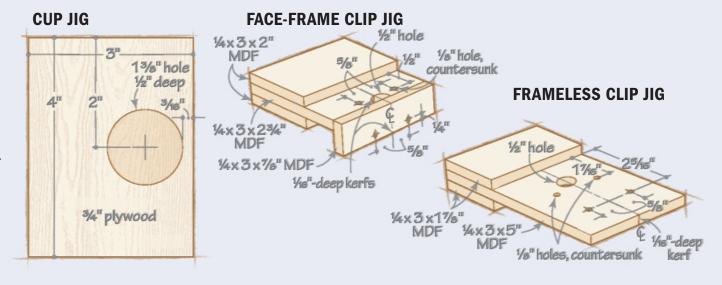
Tip! Because of its universal fit, you can easily replace an existing Euro hinge with a soft-close hinge.

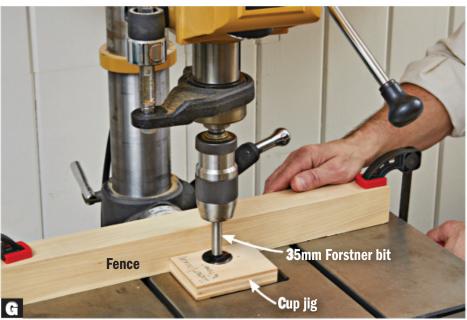
Jigs speed installation

These three hinge jigs eliminate repetitive measuring while ensuring holes get drilled exactly where needed.

Use the cup jig to set up your drill press for drilling the cup holes in the doors.

The face-frame and frameless clip jigs guide your drill bit for installing the clips for both inset and overlay doors. Countersink the holes in each jig to fit the tip of a self-centering (Vix) bit. Short hand-sawn kerfs help you align the jig with the clip centerlines on the cabinet.





With the Forstner bit in the hole, bring the drill-press table fence against the jig edge and lock the fence in place. Set the depth stop for a $\frac{1}{2}$ "-deep hole.

Installing hinges

While most hinges come with drilling guides or templates that provide hole locations for both halves of the hinge, WOOD® magazine's Senior Design Editor, Kevin Boyle, developed a system that uses three simple jigs to locate screw and hinge-cup holes for almost all applications [Jigs speed installation, above].

►A 1%" bit is 34.925mm—close enough. First, set up your drill-press fence position with the cup jig [**Photo G**]. Mark cup locations on each door 3" from each end, and drill the holes. Place the cup in the hole, square it to the door edge, and drill the screw pilot-hole locations [**Photo H**]. Screw the cups in place.

To mount the clips to the cabinet, mark centerlines for the clips. For overlay doors, subtract the amount of the overlay from 3"; so for a ½" overlay, mark the centerlines 2½" from the top and bottom of the door opening. For inset doors, add ½6" to the 3" measurement. Align the appropriate clip jig with the centerline and drill pilot holes [Photos I, J]. Screw the clips in place.

Position the door in the opening, snap the hinge arms to the clips, then adjust the hinges to align the doors.



Use a self-centering bit to center the screw holes. The #3 and #5 bits accommodate most Euro hinge-screw sizes.



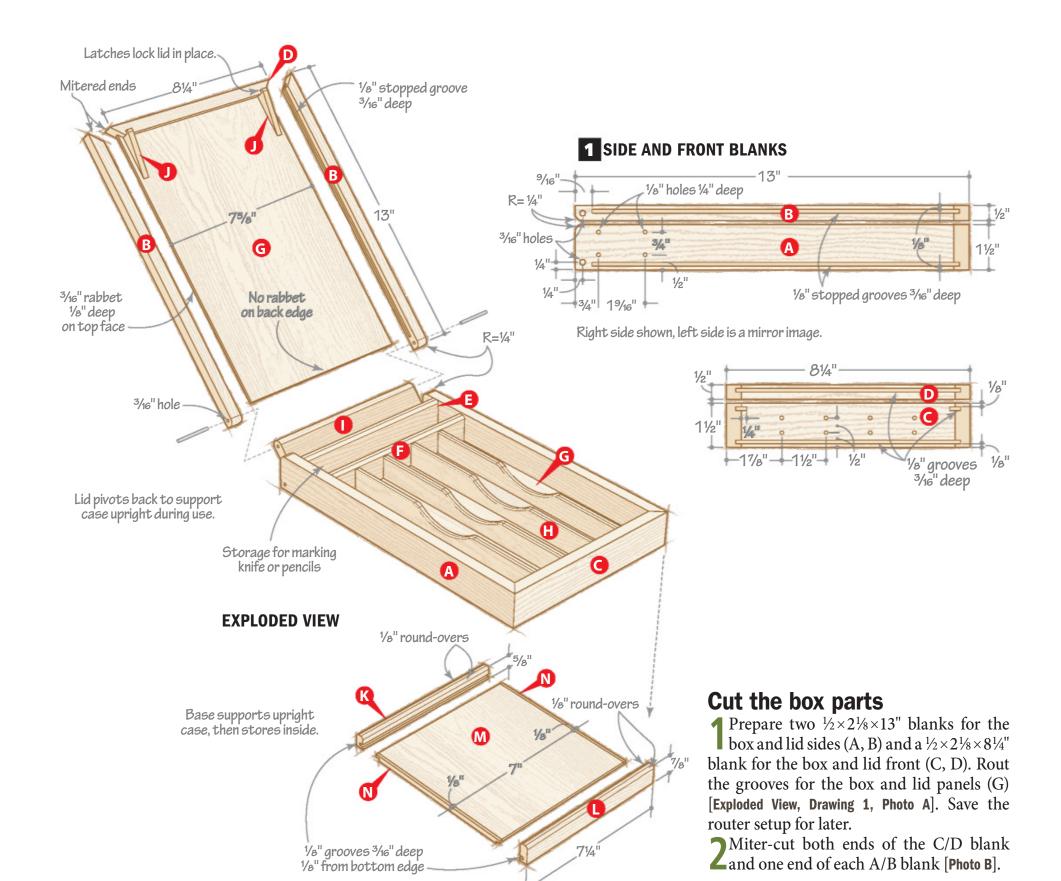
For frameless cabinets, use the far set of holes for an inset door, the near set for overlay doors.



On face-frame cabinets, drill holes on the edge of the stile for overlay doors, and on the rear face of the stile for inset doors.

55







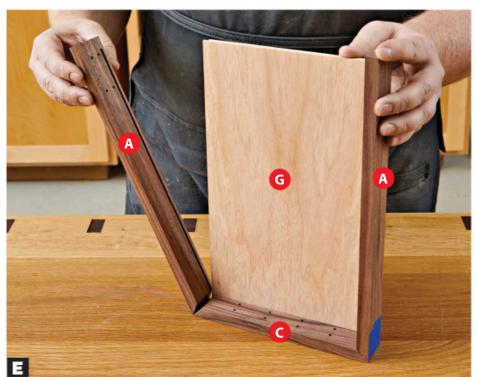
Secure the blank between bench dogs. Mount an edge guide to your router and cut the grooves.



Attach an auxiliary fence to your miter gauge, and tilt your tablesaw blade to 45°. Make a pass through the fence to help you align the workpieces.



Secure the box front (C) to a scrap with double-faced tape and clamp the scrap to your bench. Rout the latch grooves.



Align the box front (C) between the box sides (A), apply tape across the joints, and fold the assembly around a panel (G) to test the fit of the tongues in the grooves. Repeat to check the fit of the lid panel.

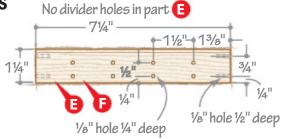


To steady the divider as you drill, clamp it to a square screwed or clamped to your drill-press table.



Glue each chisel divider (H) to the mid divider (F). This assembly floats above the box panel (G), providing additional strength to the box.

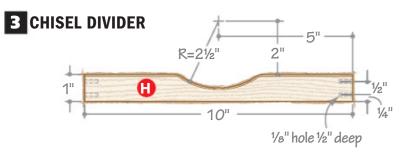
2 END/MID DIVIDERS



3Drill the holes on the inside faces of the A/B and C/D blanks [**Drawing 1**]. Then rip the blanks into parts A–D. In the box front (C) rout stopped grooves to accept the lid latches (J) later [**Photo C**].

4 Cut the end and mid dividers (E, F) to length to match the heel-to-heel dimension of the box front (C). Drill the dowel holes in the ends of the dividers, and in one face of the mid divider [Drawing 2, Photo D]. Glue dowel pins into the holes.

5 Veneer the panels (G), then cut them to size and rabbet the edges and one end



[Exploded View] to fit the grooves in the box and lid. Test the panel fit [Photo E].

Ory-assemble the box with the mid divider (F) and measure for the length of the chisel dividers (H). Cut the chisel dividers to size, and bandsaw and sand the radius [Drawing 3]. Finish-sand the dividers smooth, easing the top edges.

7 Drill holes in the ends of the chisel dividers and glue in dowel pins. Then glue the dividers to the mid divider (F) [Photo F].

Out the pivot block (I) to size. Clamp it between the dry-assembled box and lid

Tip! Get identical radii by stacking the chisel dividers, and shaping them at the same time.

Watch a video of creating a bookmatched veneer pattern.

woodmagazine.com/ chiselveneer

and mark the holes through the lid and box sides onto the ends of the pivot block. Drill the holes and round over the edges of the block [Drawing 4].

Assemble the box

1 Glue the F/H assembly to the box front (C). After the glue dries, add the box sides (A), panel (G), and end divider (E). Glue together the lid sides (B), front (D), and panel (G). While the glue dries, cut the lid latches (J) to shape [Drawing 5, Photo G], then glue them in place.

2 After the glue dries, radius the top back corners of the box sides (A) and bottom back corners of the lid sides (B) [Exploded View].

Cut four $1\frac{1}{4}$ " lengths of $\frac{3}{16}$ " aluminum rod (brass would also be a good choice) and dry-fit the pivot block (I) to the lid and box [Exploded View and Drawing 4]. Test the operation and fit of the lid. It should fold back as seen in the opening photo on *page 56*.

Make a base

1 For the base rear and front trim (K, L), make a $\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ " blank. Rout grooves $\frac{1}{8}$ " from each edge [**Exploded View**], then rip the trim pieces from the blank. Round over the edges opposite the grooves.

2Cut the base panel (M) and side trim (N) to size. Glue the side trim to the panel. After the glue dries, rabbet the M/N assem-



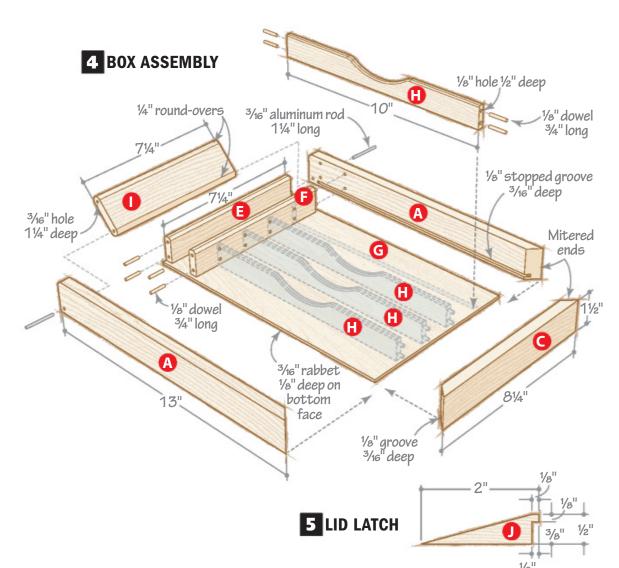
Notch the end of a 6"-long blank to make a tongue that fits the grooves in the box front (C). Then bandsaw the angle.

bly to create tongues that fit the grooves in the front and rear trim (K, L). Then, glue the front and rear trim in place.

Finish time

Apply a finish to the box and base. (We prayed on semi-gloss aerosol lacquer.)

2Dry-fit the pivot block. Working on one hole at a time, place a drop of cyanoacry-late glue in the hole of the pivot block only and tap in an aluminum pin through the lid or box sides. Trim and sand the pins flush and touch up any finish. Place your chisels in their new sharp-looking home.



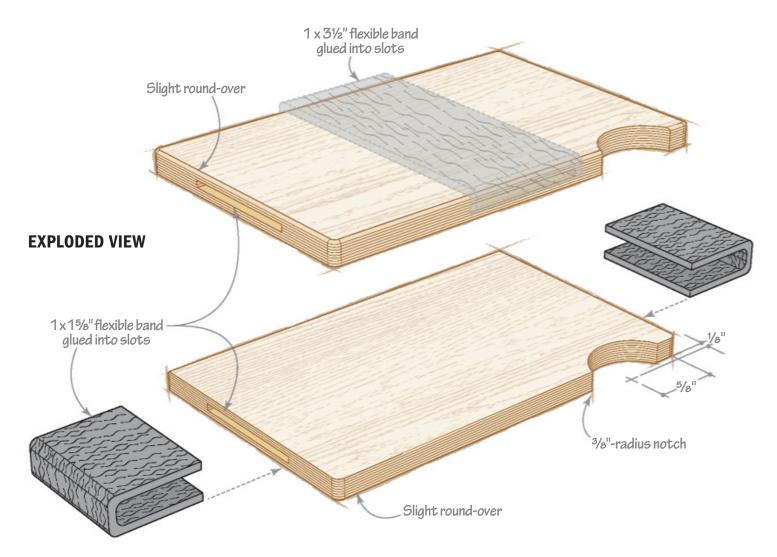
Produced by Craig Ruegsegger with John Olson Project design: John Olson Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine, Lorna Johnson

Materials List

			INISHED			
Pa	rt	T	W	L	Matl.	Qty.
Α	box sides	1/2"	1½"	13"	W	2
В	lid sides	1/2"	1/2"	13"	W	2
С	box front	1/2"	1½"	8¼"	W	1
D	lid front	1/2"	1/2"	8¼"	W	1
E	end divider	3/8"	1¼"	71/4"	W	1
F	mid divider	3/8"	15/32"	71/4"	W	1
G	box/lid panels	1/4"	7%"	12%"	Ply	2
Н	chisel dividers	1/4"	1"	10"	W	4
Τ	pivot block	1/2"	2"	71/4"	W	1
J	lid latches	1/4"	1/2"	2"	W	2
K	base rear trim	3/8"	5/8"	7¼"	W	1
L	base front trim	3/8"	7⁄8"	71/4"	W	1
M	base panel	1/4"	7"	7½16"	Ply	1
N	base side trim	1/8"	1/4"	7½16"	W	2

Materials key: W-walnut, Ply-butternut-veneered plywood. **Supplies:** 3/16" aluminum rod, 6" long, 1/8" dowel, 36" long. **Bits:** 1/8", 1/4" round-over router bits.

Thin is In Wallet Lighten your load by carrying cash and cards without the usual back-pocket bump. Actual size o make the halves of this wallet, create your own plywood from pieces of veneer. Contrasting veneers, such as birch and walnut, show off the layering. ►Veneers commonly **Note:** The standard measure .020" thick. credit or ATM card Check the thickness measures 3\%×2\%". of your material before cutting. Approximate materials cost: S ... o × N S 21/4" provides enough material for ≱ ≥ multiple wallets **WOOD magazine** July 2020



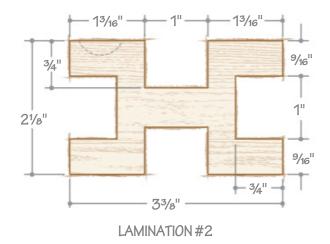
Laminate the blanks

1 Cut 12 $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ " pieces of veneer with the grain running the $3\frac{1}{2}$ " dimension. Cut six $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ " veneers with the grain running the $2\frac{1}{4}$ " dimension.

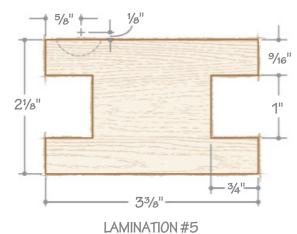
2 Organize six groups of three veneers each in alternating grain directions. Cut four pieces of ¾×4×4" plywood and eight 4×4" pieces of waxed paper. Laminate each group of veneer, stacking three groups separated by waxed paper, between a pair of plywood plates. Clamp both stacks.

After the glue dries, lay out and cut the notches on the middle laminations (2 and 5) [Drawings 1 and 2, Photo A].

1 TOP CENTER LAMINATION



2 BOTTOM CENTER LAMINATION



Masking tape on the bandsaw table around the blade creates a zero-clearance surface for notching the thin middle laminations.



Sandpaper taped to a metal ruler lets you enlarge slots in the laminations until the elastic band easily slides into place.



Leave a 1/4" gap between the wallet halves with the first elastic band glued in place.

4 Glue and clamp the middle laminations (2, 5) between the outside laminations (1, 3, 4, 6) [Drawing 3] for the top and bottom.

5 Join the two halves with double-faced tape, and trim to finished size. Notch one edge [**Exploded View**] using a drum sander, and round the corners. Separate the halves and sand, rounding the edges slightly. Apply three coats of clear polyurethane.

Enter the home stretch

1 From 1"-wide elastic [**Sources**], cut two 1%"-long pieces and one 3½"-long piece. Check that the ends slide easily into each opening in the wallet halves [**Photo B**].

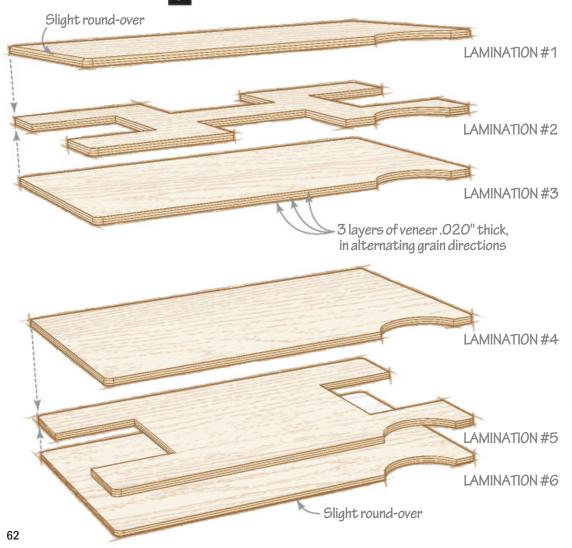
2 Drip cyanoacrylate glue into an end slot of each wallet half and immediately insert a 1%" band [Photo C]. Fold the wallet halves together with a roughly 1/16" gap and glue the second band into the slots.



The outside elastic band will be stretched when gluing the final end. Use a metal ruler to push the band into the slot, then hold the band in place while the adhesive dries.

Glue one side slot of the top lamination and slide the 3½" band into the slot. Repeat for the other side [Photo D] and hold the band in place. Now add only the cash and cards you need, and say goodbye to the old rump bump.

3 LAMINATION ASSEMBLY



Sources: 1" elastic band in the color of your choice available at most fabric stores, or Dritz 1"×5' non-roll black elastic, no. 563761150, \$4, walmart.com.

Mixed-species veneer pack totaling 3 square feet, no. 44841, \$12, 800-279-4441, rockler.com.

Produced by **Robert Wilson** with **Kevin Boyle** Project design: **Kevin Boyle** Illustrations: **Roxanne LeMoine, Lorna Johnson**

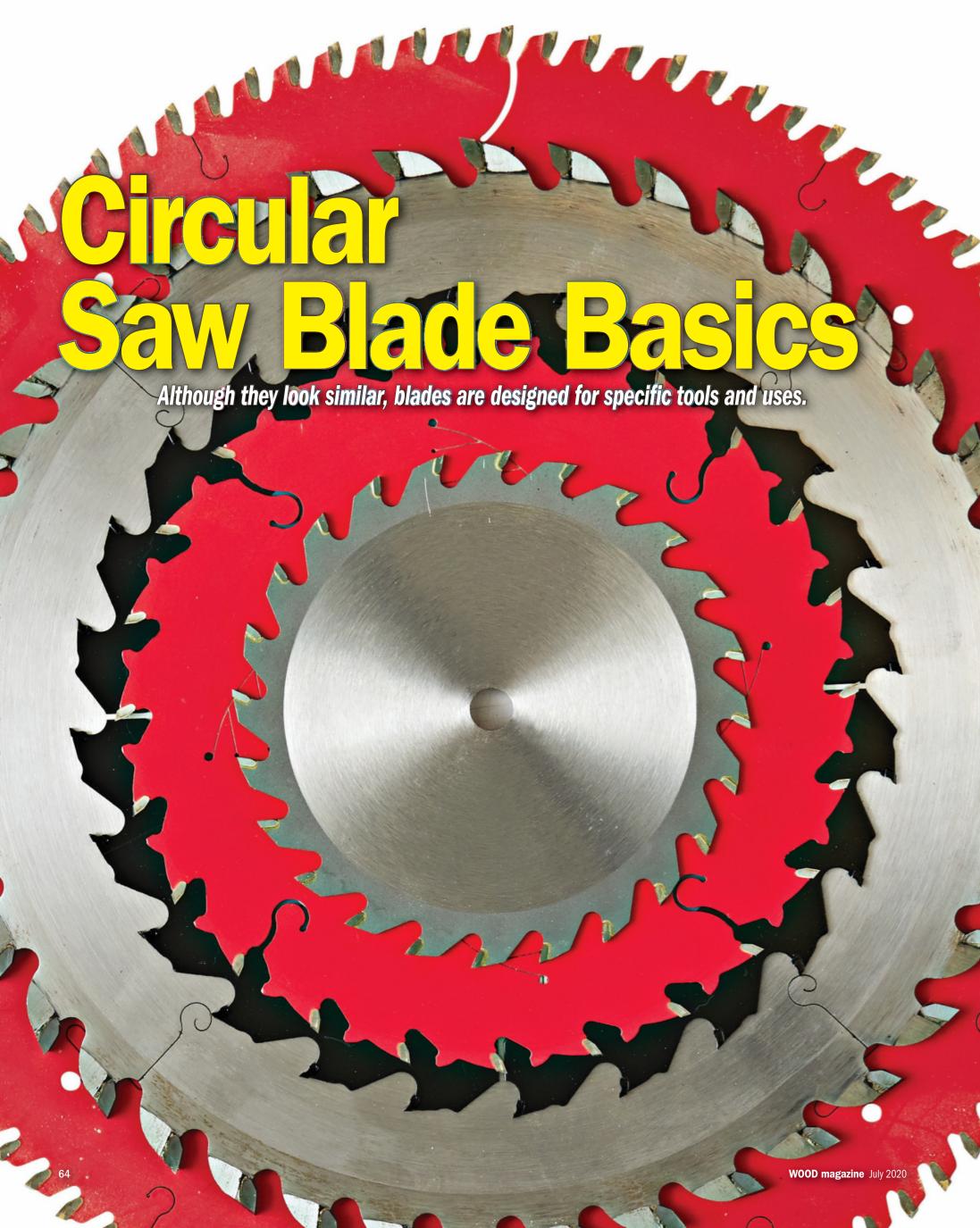




Transform your shop into a handcrafted haven with 20 downloadable plans for heirloom shop projects.



woodstore.net/heirloom



ore so than the *brand* of saw blade, getting the correct *type* of blade determines whether you'll get a quality cut. And in most instances, your new tool's factory-supplied blade may be better suited for job-site cutting than woodworking. Here are eight things you need to know to get the right blade for the job.

Diameter. Okay, this one's easy. Each tool generally accepts a specific size blade: typically 10" for tablesaws, $6\frac{1}{2}$ " or $7\frac{1}{4}$ " for handheld circular saws, 10" or 12" for mitersaws and radial-arm saws. Some tools can use a smaller blade (see dado blades, *next page*), but never attempt to use a larger one. It might be difficult to find replacement blades in some sizes; your tool-buying decisions may hinge on the availability of blades.

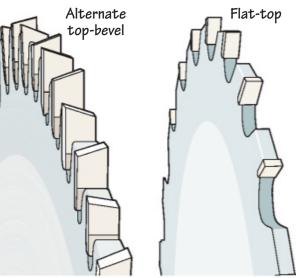
Kerf. This refers to the width of the cut made by a blade. The thicker the blade, the less likely it is to flex (and the wider the kerf). So, heavy-duty stationary tablesaws generally use ½"-kerf blades because those saws can easily power that blade through dense hardwoods. Tablesaws with motors rated at ½ hp or less, as well as mitersaws and radial-arm saws, get more apparent power with thin-kerf blades (about ¾32").

Full kerf Thin kerf Ultrathin kerf

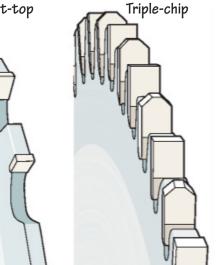
Portable circular saws—especially battery-powered ones—use even thinner blades; it's almost impossible to find ½"-kerf blades for portable saws. These ultrathin blades put less strain on the saw motor and because of their smaller diameters don't flex noticeably.

Tooth grind. Almost every blade used today has carbide teeth, which stay sharp far longer than all-steel blades. Manufacturers grind the teeth to the shape best suited for a specific cutting action. If you look into the face of the teeth (as shown at *right*), you'll see the tooth grind. An *alternate-top-bevel* (ATB) grind has teeth with alternating left- and right-pointing tips, made to minimize tearout in wood and veneered plywood. General purpose, crosscutting, and plywood/ melamine blades use this grind.

Rip blades, used to cut wood parallel to the grain, have *flat-top* teeth with no bevel. This helps clear debris from the kerf. Combination blades use a mix of ATB teeth and flat-topped teeth, and do better at crosscutting than general-purpose blades, but don't

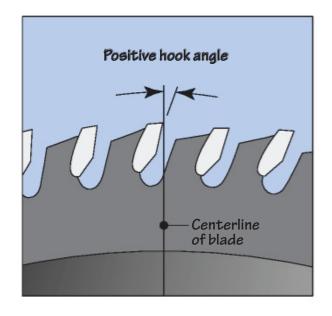


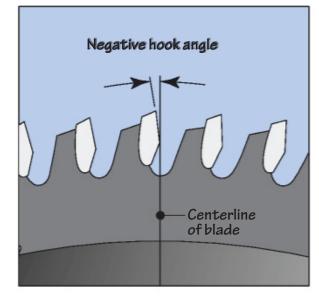
rip as well. Blades used primarily to cut solid-surface countertops and melamine-coated particleboard use a *triple-chip* grind to prevent tear-out.



General-purpose blade (40 evenly spaced teeth)

Combination blade (50 teeth: 10 groups of 4 ATB teeth and 1 flat-top tooth, with deeper gullets for sawdust removal)







►Build an organizer for your blades.
woodmagazine.com/
bladerack

Hook angle. This refers to the angle of the tooth face, as viewed from the side. As shown *above*, if you draw a line from the center of the arbor hole to the leading edge of a tooth, you'll see its positive (leaning forward) or negative (leaning backward) hook angle. The more positive the angle, the more aggres-

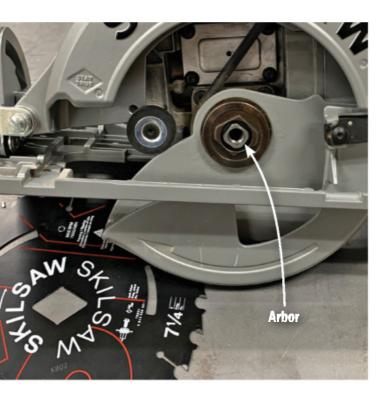
sively the blade cuts. Use a high positive hook angle (5° to 20°) on a tablesaw for general crosscutting and ripping, and a steeper angle (up to 30°) for cutting melamine-coated particleboard and veneered plywood.

Sliding mitersaws and radial-arm saws require a negative hook angle (-5° to -10°) to

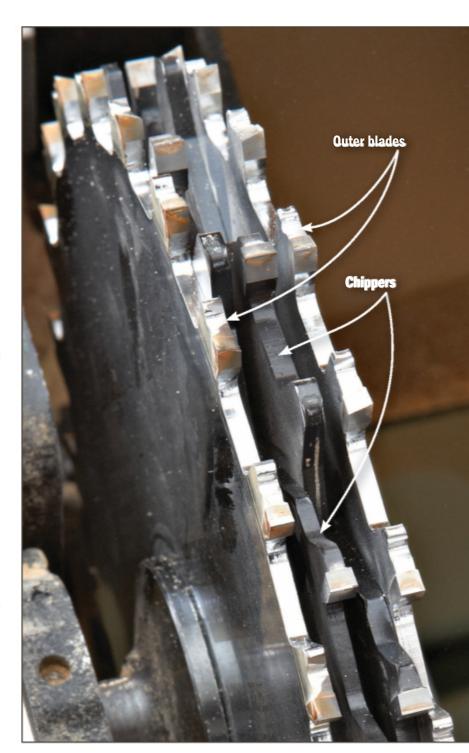
reduce the saw's tendency to lurch forward too quickly during a cut. Portable circular saws and non-sliding mitersaws work best with blades that have a hook angle of 5° to 0°. But be aware: Not all blade manufacturers list the hook angle on their blades or packaging, so do your research before buying.

Tooth count. Although general-purpose and combination blades work well at multiple tablesaw tasks, you'll get the best results by choosing the right blade based on its number of teeth. Tablesaw rip blades have 24–30 teeth with deep gullets for waste removal. Crosscutting blades have high tooth counts: 60–80 are best for tablesaws, 10" mitersaws, and radial-arm saws; 80–100 for 12" mitersaws and radial-arm saws. Cutting plywood on a tablesaw calls for an 80-tooth blade. Portable circular saws rip best with 10–12-tooth blades, crosscut best with 40 teeth, and cut veneered plywood best with 60 teeth.

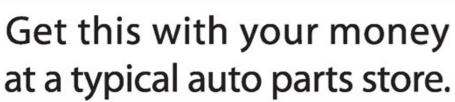
Dado blades. Tablesaws (and some radial-arm saws) accept a stacked dado set, shown *right*, for cutting one-pass dadoes, grooves, and rabbets up to 7/8" wide, depending on the machine. These sets consist of two outer blades (one with left-beveled teeth and the other beveled to the right) and inner chipper blades (with flat topped teeth). Stack any combination of chippers between the outer blades to get the channel width you need.



- Arbor hole. The hole in the center of each blade is sized to match the arbor (blade-drive shaft) of your saw. Most blades 10" or less in diameter mount on a 5%" arbor, but 12" blades use a 1" arbor. And many saws manufactured by Skilsaw use a proprietary diamond-shaped mounting system, *left*.
- Blade coating. Some blades come with a coating on the plate meant to reduce friction, rust, and resin buildup. Don't make this aspect a high priority when buying blades.





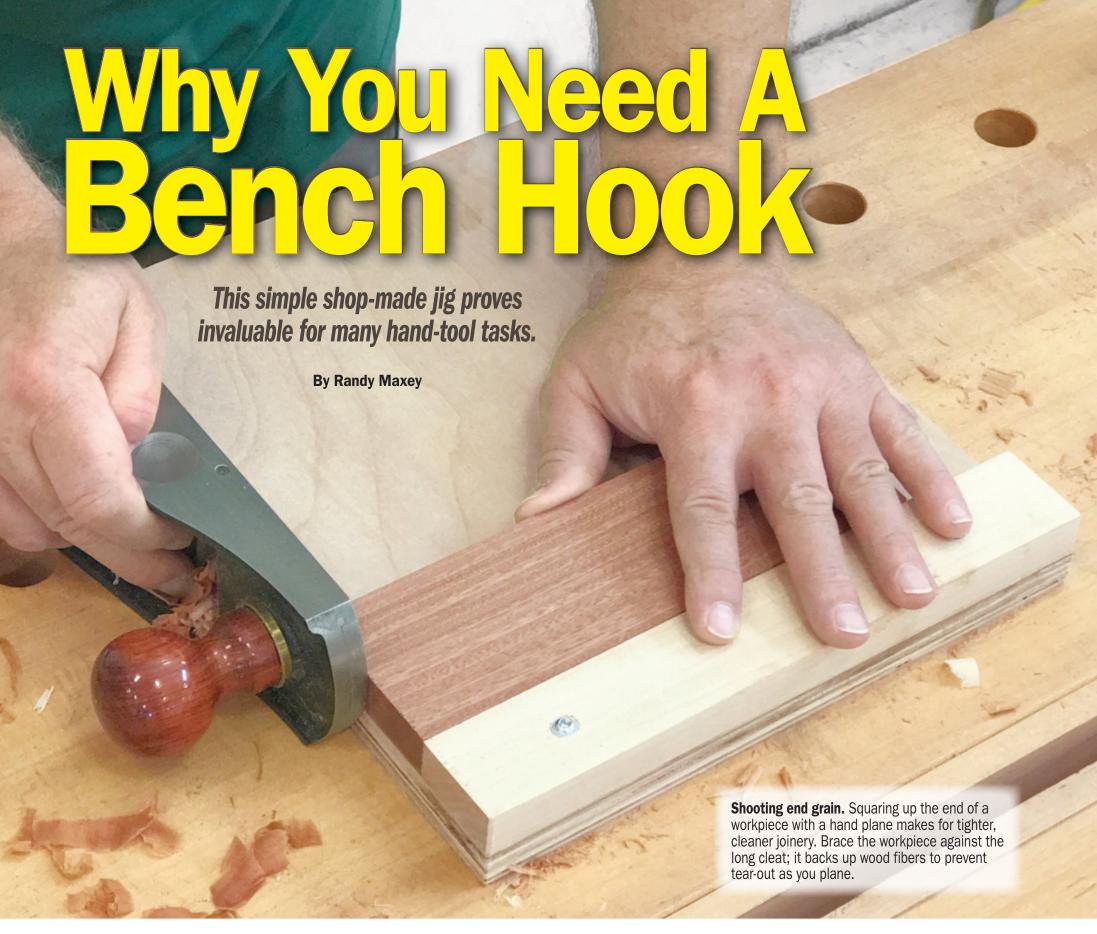




Or ALL this at www.RockAuto.com!



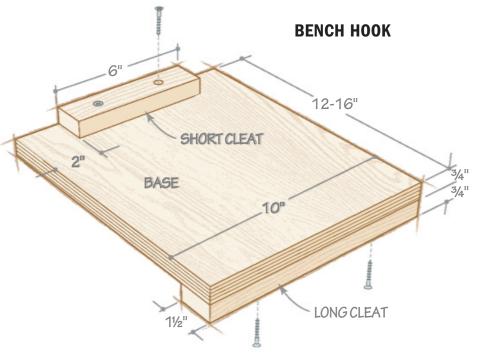




hen teaching hand-tool joinery at the Florida School of Woodwork, the first thing I have students make is a bench hook. They soon discover how indispensable this simple reversible jig can be for joinery and sizing project parts.

Using the drawing at *right*, cut the base to size, making the edges square to the ends. If you plan to plane stock 12–16" long, make your bench hook 16" long. If you'll use it primarily for shooting end grain or trimming tenons, make it 12" long. Your arm length might also factor into the depth of the jig. You can also make one hook of each size.

Glue and screw the cleats square to the edges of the base. When using, press the bottom cleat against the edge of your workbench; the cutting action will keep it secure.



► Need a miter shooting board? Build one from our plan. woodmagazine.com/ shootmiters



Edge jointing. Use the bench hook to joint an edge of a small workpiece square to a face and end. Butt the end of the workpiece against the long cleat. To avoid tear-out, position the board's edge grain so it runs "downhill."



Crosscutting. To cut parts to length with a handsaw, align the cutline with the end of the short cleat and register the saw blade against the end of the cleat. The base of the bench hook protects the benchtop from saw cuts.



Illustration:
Roxanne LeMoine,
Lorna Johnson

Trimming tenons. Fine-tune the fit of a tenon with a shoulder plane. Simply press the workpiece against the short cleat as you plane.



Chisel work. Trap a workpiece on the bench hook when you need to use a chisel for paring a joint or removing waste. The bench hook acts as a backer when removing waste from dovetails.



Face planing. For this task, remove the cleat screws or place the workpiece where there's no danger of the plane iron contacting a screwhead. If the cleat is thicker than the workpiece, elevate the workpiece with spacers. Another option: Make another bench hook with thinner cleats.



When you need it





...with the amazing DR® POWER GRADER!

SAVE MONEY! Loosen and redistribute existing material, instead of purchasing new gravel or

CARBIDE TEETH last 10X longer than steel on ordinary box scrapers.

TOW BEHIND YOUR ATV, filling in potholes & ruts.

ALSO GREAT FOR HORSE RINGS, BALL FIELDS, & PARKING AREAS!

DRpowergrader.com



- Rated #1 in vacuum power!
- Huge capacity.
- Stores flat in minutes.
- Easy, onehanded dumping.



- Easy on/off collector bags hold up to 8 bushels!
- Perfect for landscaped areas & smaller properties.
- Self-propelled model is available.

NEWLY REDESIGNED with More Power and Capacity!

AE50A © 2020

DRIeafmachines.com

FINANCING

Buy any DR® product in this ad and use it at your home for 6 months. If you're not 100% satisfied, we'll take it back. No questions asked.

done right, go with DR®.



WALK-BEHINDS including front- and reartine models.

CULTIVATORS for preparing small plots or weeding between rows.

DRrototiller.com



Yard Cleanup is EASY with a **DR® Chipper Shredder!**



Make Stumps Disappear with a **DR**[®] **Stump Grinder!**



Go Online or Call for FREE Information Kit!

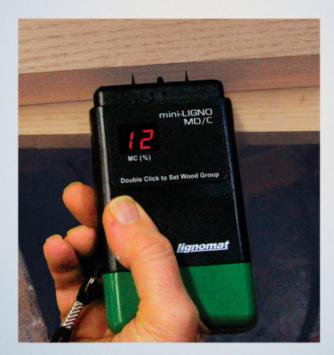
Includes product specifications and factory-direct offers.

*Assembled in the USA using domestic and foreign parts.

TOLL 877-201-5353

Moisture Meters

Dependable - Accurate - Built-to-last



Pin Meter Versatility:

Measures flat boards. round and oddly shaped work pieces.

Everything woodworking.

Order as #MD-1.



Pin Meter Versatility:

Add cables and probes to your meter.

Monitor your kiln from the outside.

Fast and easy.

Order as #MD-11.





Order Package as #MD2-M.

Add slide-hammer for core measurement in thick wood.



Call 800-227-2105 www.Lignomat.com

DOWELMAX

PRECISION ENGINEERED JOINING SYSTEM

JOINT STRENGTH IS DIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL TO ACCURACY





Occasional Table Project Designed & Built by Dowelmax Inventor with 95% Dowel Construction. Visit "Gallery of Projects" on dowelmax.com for the instructional video.

Full System Not Shown-Main Unit Only

OUR UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE: Joints Made Using Dowelmax are Test Proven Stronger and More Accurate than Comparable M&T or Domino Joints.



Call 1.877.986.9400 or visit dowelmax.com





8 out of 10 buyers choose Generac Home Standby Generators to automatically provide electricity to their homes during power outages. GENERAC Home Standby Generators start at just \$1,999.*

CALL for FREE Generator Buyer's Guide and...

Limited Time BONUS OFFER!



Ref 800-795-5639 FreeGeneratorGuide.com

*Price does not include installation. 1AE4EX © 2020

Tools & Materials

SHOP-TESTED

Small, versatile benchtop sanders

For sanding small workpieces, a scaled-down belt/disc combo sander fits the bill perfectly. These easy-to-lift machines have 1-4" belts and 6" or 8" discs, helping you sand with more control and finesse. We tested several models in the $WOOD^{\circledast}$ magazine shop, and recommend these.

To connect to the unusual-sized dust ports—each machine has separate ports for the belt and disc—you might have to buy a new shop-vacuum hose, or pull out the duct tape for a quick fix. Once connected, we enjoyed excellent dust collection on all models. All machines come with toyish miter gauges; you'll need to use a reliable square or angle gauge to set them accurately.

1×42" belt/8" disc

Rikon 50-144, \$300 Shop Fox W1850, \$300 Grizzly H8192, \$255

Belt dust port: 1³/₄" OD, 1¹/₂" ID Disc dust port: 1⁷/₈" OD, 1¹/₂" ID

Each of these nearly identical machines has a castiron table that reduces vibration. The $\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{7}{16}$ " miter slot in each table works only with the included miter gauge; we found a sloppy fit in the Grizzly and Shop Fox models. The 1" belt works great for sanding small or delicate workpieces, and for smoothing contours above the platen where the belt flexes. The nicely sized disc runs at 1,725 rpm, a slower speed that lessens friction burning.



4×36" belt/8" disc

Rikon 50-114, \$230

Belt and disc dust ports: tapered 13/8" to 11/2" OD, with tapered reducer

This model delivers most of the functionality of a bulky 6×36" belt/12" disc sander, but with a smaller footprint (and price). The belt platen has 8¼" of sanding surface, and the belt can be positioned vertically, horizontally, or anywhere in between. We like the disc size, but at 3,450 rpm, it quickly heats up workpieces.





1×30" belt/6" disc

Rikon 50-161VS, \$200 (left) Grizzly G0864, \$155 (right)

Belt dust port: 13/4" OD, 11/2" ID, with tapered insert 19/16" OD, 11/4" ID

Disc dust port: 11/2" OD, 11/4" ID

These nearly identical sanders have variable-speed motors, which we prefer to use at the slowest speed—especially the disc—to minimize burning and maximize control. We like the 1" belt on each, but wish the 6"-diameter tables were larger.

woodmagazine.com continued on page 76 73

1,000+ Stores Nationwide • HarborFreight.com











I AIRLESS PAINT SPRAYER KIT





Customer Rating MOM

COMPARETO \$2997 DEWALT MODEL: DWHT16063

NOW.

'⊁SUPER COUPON

FOAM MAT SET

4 PIECE ANTI-FATIGUE

Each pad measures 25" x 25

OR SUPER COUPON

Customer Rating

NOW

\$699

DOVETAIL JIG

Customer Rating ***

MOM

MARRIOR SUPER COUPON 18 PIECE, 3/4" - 5" CARBON HEAVY DUTY STEEL HOLE SAW SET PORTABLE

ITEM 69073/68115 show

FRANKLIN SUPER Customer Ratin Customer Rating SCAFFOLD NOW-900 lb. capacity30 height adjustments COMPARETO \$26040
BAKER MODEL: 1-CISCNB SAVE \$90 12801624

ITEM 40187/61607/62389/94635 sh

SAVE 65%

















Diminutive dust collector stacks, separates

Compact dust extractor, no. CLEANTEC CT SYS, \$395; Dust separator, no. CT CYCLONE CT-VA-20, \$375

Festool's CLEANTEC CT SYS packs a 106 cubic-feet-per-minute (cfm) dust extractor into a Systainer-size storage box for the most compact collector we've ever used. Its airflow and 1"×6' hose make it perfect for fine-dust-making tools, such as a sander or tracksaw. However, it struggled to keep up with a router making a hefty cut, due to the volume of larger chips. Its HEPA-rated filter trapped dust exceedingly well in our testing, and it's quiet at 70 decibels.

For even better performance, you might want to pair this extractor—or any other vacuum, for that matter—with the CT CYCLONE CT-VA-20 separator. This unit comes with everything needed to

connect it to a vac, along with a Systainer base for connection to similar containers. In our tests, the separator dropped nearly all of the debris out of the airstream and into the bin, making it easier to empty. Only the finest dust made it to the extractor/vacuum, where it was captured in either the collection bag or filters. (This separator improved the CLEANTEC CT SYS's performance with a router, but it's still not as effective as using a larger extractor.)

—Tested by Tom Brumback and Kevin Boyle, Senior Design Editor

888-337-8600, festoolusa.com



Big brother is the strong, (nearly) silent type

3-gallon portable air compressor, no. JC20, \$330

Seven years ago, I gave Rolair's quiet, oil-free, JC10 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon compressor a great review. Now, the JC20 comes along as its more-accomplished bigger brother. Its 3-gallon tank and 2-hp motor deliver 4.5 cubic feet per minute (cfm) of airflow. That means more air when you need it—for blowing out dust filters, for example—and a larger amount of usable air before the motor kicks on to top off the tank (which takes only 11 seconds). I drove an average of $30\ 1\frac{1}{2}$ " brad nails into red oak before the motor kicked on, and the hose pressure never dropped below the needed 90 psi, so I didn't have to wait for the tank to catch up.

And thanks to the JC20's slow-speed (1,700 rpm) twin-cylinder motor, it makes only 70 decibels of noise. That's fantastic for an oil-free model. This model is heavy, though, weighing 65 pounds because of its steel tank, pump, and roll cage.

—Tested by Bob Hunter, Tools Editor

920-349-3281, rolair.com

76 continued on page 78 WOOD magazine July 2020

HearClear GO™Rechargeable **Digital Hearing Aid** Technology Only \$199!*

(*Each when you buy a pair)

The new Advanced HearClearTM GO rechargeable hearing aid combines advanced technology with a low price to provide you with outstanding value.

5 Star Reviews!

Outstanding Product! "This product is outstanding. Dad loves it, my mom loves it, and I am grateful! Don't believe that you have to spend a lot of money to get a quality hearing aid"

- Gilmore B.



- Digital sound processing chip provides crystal clear sound and makes speech easier to understand with less feedback than old analog technology
- Don't worry about replacing batteries! Full Charge Gives 16 **Hours of Use!** (Free Charging Station Included)
- Automatic Noise Reduction and Feedback Canceler
- **100% Money Back Guarantee**

Even Better In Pairs!

Your brain is designed to use both ears working together. In fact, studies show that you may be able to hear up to 3 times better in noisv situations when using two hearing aids. Buy a pair for the best results and save \$80!

HearClear hearing aids have been clinically proven to show significant improvement in speech understanding.

(University of Memphis, 2018)



Rechargeable Digital Hearing Aid - For Only \$199!*

The new HearClear GO Rechargeable Digital Hearing Aids feature advanced digital **technology** at an unbelievably affordable price! The GO utilizes the key technologies of high-end digital hearing aids while leaving out fancy bells and whistles that increase

cost and require expensive adjustments. With the GO, you'll hear more clearly while saving a lot of money!

Your lightweight and discreet GO hearing aids work at a fraction of the cost of name-brand hearing aids, and they're amazingly convenient! With the GO's included charging station, you won't have to keep buying and replacing tiny hearing aid batteries, and the GO is pre-programmed for most mild to moderate hearing losses—no costly professional adjustments needed. They're shipped

directly to you and help you hear better right out of the box. Simply take them out, put them in, and GO!

You can spend thousands on an expensive hearing aid or you can spend just \$239 for a hearing aid that's great for most mild to moderate hearing losses (only \$199 each when you buy a pair – hear up to 3 times better than wearing just one). We're so sure you'll love your hearing aids we offer a 100% Money Back Guarantee - Risk Free if you are not satisfied for any reason.

MONEY SAVING OFFER! Use Coupon Code: WDZ7

1-877-887-1223

*Only \$199 Each When You Buy A Pair!

(Coupon Code & Price Valid For A Limited Time Only)









The GO

As Seen On IV.

FREE

Charging Station!

G

A) Microphone

Battery

G) Sound Tube

B) Program Button C) Volume Control

D) Magnetic Charging Port & Rechargeable

E) Digital Processor

F) Receiver (Speaker)







Tools & Materials

NEW AND UNTESTED



New machinery brand enters the marketplace

Harvey Industries, a Chinese-owned company, recently launched a new brand of woodworking machinery under its own name. For years Harvey served as a custom manufacturer for other brands; the company will no longer do that, according to Mark Strahler, president of Harvey's U.S. division. Instead, Harvey will sell its machinery directly to customers through its website.

Harvey officially entered the U.S. market a few years ago by selling its professional-level Gyro dust collector (no. G700), shown *right*, through traditional distributors for \$4,245. You can now buy that unit directly from Harvey for \$3,495.

Now the company has launched the Ambassador series—a consumer-level machinery line targeted to home woodworkers—with a 14" bandsaw and three 10" tablesaws, shown *above*. The C-14 steel-frame bandsaw sells for \$1,399. The C200-30 tablesaw (prewired for 110 volts), with 30" rip capacity, sells for \$969. The C300-30 tablesaw, with a 3-hp, 220-volt motor and 30" rip capacity, sells for \$1,399; a 50"-rip version (no. C300-50) sells for \$1,499.

Harvey Industries also purchased the hand-tool company Bridge City Tool Works two years ago.

Strahler says that because these hand tools are now being manufactured in China and Harvey is selling to a larger worldwide market, the company can lower prices without losing the quality for which Bridge City has been known.

Harvey Industrial 888-211-0397, harveywoodworking.com

Bridge City Tool Works 800-253-3332, bridgecitytools.com



78 WOOD magazine July 2020



ROCKLER













"Wow! You Made Those?"

Cat Twist Pen Kit A great gift for cat lovers! Features a tail clip, sleeping cat on top, cat silhouettes on the center band and paws on the tip.

3 Cat Twist Pen Kit Starter Set

You get one of each Cat pen kit in Chrome (shown above), 24kt Gold and Antique Pewter. Plus, you get the bushings and drill bit you need to make the pens.

#PKCATSS SAVE \$15 LIMITED TIME SALE Only \$56.93

Anvil EDC Click Pen Kit With a sleek, modern yet industrial style and incredibly durable performance, this Anvil click pen is perfect for everyday use. Features an ultra-reliable, 100% all metal German engineered Schmidt click mechanism with smooth, quiet performance.

3 Anvil EDC Pen Kit Starter Set

You get one of each Anvil EDC Click Pen Kit in Gun Metal (shown above), Stainless Steel, Aluminum, Black Anodized Aluminum and Brass. Plus, you get the drill bit and bushings you need to make the pens.

#PKANVSS SAVE \$16 Only \$62.65

Bolt Action Pen Kit This completely original and irresistibly fun Bolt Action pen will be hard for any hunting or target-shooting enthusiast to put down. The realistic bolt-action handle smoothly advances and retracts to securely lock the refill in place.

3 Bolt Action Pen Kit Starter Set

You get one of each Bolt Action Pen Kit in Gun Metal (shown above), Chrome and 24kt Gold. Plus, you get the bushings and drill bit you need to make the pens.

#PKCPBAPAK SAVE \$17 Limited Time Sale Only \$33.95

DuraClick EDC Pen Kit

This durable, well-balanced, everyday carry click pen will last for years and years. Solidly crafted from raw materials and features an ultra-reliable, all metal Schmidt click mechanical assembly which is precision engineered in Germany.

5 DuraClick EDC Pen Kit Starter Set

You get one of each DuraClick EDC Pen Kit in Brass (shown above), Black Anodized Aluminum, Aluminum, Burnt Bronze Anodized Aluminum and Stainless Steel. Plus, you get the drill bit and bushings you need to make the pens.

#PKEDCSS SAVE \$18 Only \$69.95

Aromatherapy Necklace Kit Enjoy the benefits of Aromatherapy everywhere you go. Just add a few drops of your favorite essential oil to the cotton wick to absorb the oil. Unscrew the top of the kit and add the wick inside. Each kit Includes 5 wicks, a 28" chain, gift pouch and an empty 2ml sample jar (essential oil not included).

5 Aromatherapy Necklace Kit Starter Set

You get one of each Aromatherapy Necklace Kit in Satin Chrome (shown above), Chrome, 24kt gold, Rose Gold and Raw Brass. Plus, the bushings and drill bit to make the kits.

#PKATHNSS SAVE \$10 Only \$57.65

Measuring Spoon Kits - Set of 4 Create these must-have kitchen essentials for a fun and useful gift. Spoon set includes four of the most common measuring spoon sizes; 1/4-tsp, 1/2-tsp, 1-tsp and 1-Tbs. They sit on a handy chrome ring and you can detach them for individual use. Plated with durable, food safe chrome.

#PKMSPN Only \$19.95

Penn State Industries

WOODTURNING KITS & SUPPLIES

 $1\text{-}800\text{-}377\text{-}7297 \bullet www.pennstate ind.com$