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BISCUIT JOINER

- Motor: 720W (1 HP), 120V, 11,000 RPM, 6A
- Max. cutting depth: 3/4"
- Max. cutting height: 1" (1/16" increments)
- Angle cuts up to 90°
- Cast aluminum gear head
- Includes dust collection bag w/adapter, 6mm hex wrench, flange wrench, spring hook, and bottle for oil



T10826 5905 SALE 5995

121/2" BENCHTOP PLANER WITH DUST COLLECTION

- Motor: 2 HP, 120V, single-phase, 15A
- Max. cutting width: 121/2" Max. cutting height: 41/2"
- Max. cutting depth: 1/32" Feed rate: 26 FPM
- Number of knives: 2 reversible HSS
- Knife size: 12½" x ½" x ½6"
- Cutterhead speed: 8750 RPM
- Number of cuts per inch: 60
- Approx. shipping weight: 72 lbs.



G0790 ONLY \$28500

New! MAT

Motor: ¾ HP, 110V, single-phase, 5.3A

- Swing over bed: 12" Swing over tool rest base: 91/2"
- Distance between centers: 16½" Tailstock travel: 3"
- Speeds: 3 Speed range: 650-3800 RPM
- Tool rest width: 51/8" Spindle size: 1" x 8 TPI RH
- Spindle and tailstock taper: MT#2
- Includes live center, spur center, 31/4" faceplate, & knockout bar

12" X 18" VARIABLE-SPEED WOOD LATHE

• Overall dimensions: 38¾" long x 12" deep x 17" high

Approx. shipping weight: 89 lbs.



2 HP DUST COLLECTOR WITH 2.5 MICRON BAG

- Motor: 2 HP, 240V, single-phase, 3450 RPM, 9A
- 6" inlet with removable "Y" fitting with two 4" openings • Impeller: 123/4" aluminum
- Portable base size: 211/4" x 331/2"
- · Bag volume: 5.7 cubic feet
- · Height (with bags inflated): 78"
- Bag size: 19½" x 33" (2)
- Air suction capacity: 1550 CFM
- Max. static pressure: 11"
- · Standard bag filtration: 2.5 Micron
- · Approx. shipping weight: 122 lbs.

AN ISO 9001 **FACTORY**



2-Stage Cylone Separator W1049—a \$34.25 value

G1029Z2P ONLY \$34500

30[™] ANNIVERSARY 14" DELUXE BANDSAW

- Motor: 1 HP, 110V/220V, single-phase, TEFC, 11A/5.5A
- · Precision-ground cast iron table size: 14" sq.

Grizzio

\$79

- Table tilt: 45° R, 10° L
- Cutting capacity/throat: 13½"
- Max. cutting height: 6"
- Blade size: 92½"–93½" L (½"–¾" W)
- Blade speeds: 1800 & 3100 FPM
- · Approx. shipping weight: 247 lbs.

INCLUDES QUICK BLADE RELEASE FREE SHIPPING!

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(SPO

CAST IRON WHEELS







iron table size: 14" sq.

ULTIMATE 14" BANDSAW

 Motor: 1 HP, 110V/220V, singlephase, TEFC, 11A/5.5A

- Precision-ground cast Table tilt: 45° R. 15° L
- Cutting capacity/throat: 13½"
- · Max. cutting height: 6"
- Blade size: 92½"–93½" L (½"–¾" W)
- Blade speeds: 1500 & 3200 FPM
- · Approx. shipping weight: 196 lbs.

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FREE SHIPPING!

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G0555P

ONLY \$54500





WOOD LATHE WITH DIGITAL READOUT

- Motor: 2 HP, 110V, single-phase, 14A
- Swing over bed: 16" Swing over tool rest: 13"
- · Distance between centers: 46"
- 1" x 8 TPI RH headstock spindle
- . MT#2 spindle & tailstock tapers
- Spindle bore: 3/8"
- 10 Speeds: 600-2400 RPM
- Indexed headstock rotation at 0°, 60°, 90°,
- 120°, and 180° Overall size:
- 721/2" L x 19" W x 48" H

PRICING CODA

 Approx. shipping weight: 354 lbs



10" HYBRID TABLE SAW

- Motor: 2 HP, 120V/240V, prewired 120V, single-phase, 60 Hz • Amps: 15A at 120V, 7.5A at 240V
- Precision-ground cast iron table w/ wings: 40½" W x 27" D
- Table height: 35%" Footprint: 21" L x 19½" W

Arbor: 5%" • Arbor speed: 3450 RPM





- @ 90°-3½", @ 45°-2½" Rip cap.: 30" R, 15" L
- Overall size: 571/4" W x 353/8" H x 371/2" D Approx. shipping weight:

348 lbs.

G0771 \$79500 INTRO. PRICE \$67500

10" LEFT-TILTING SUPER HEAVY-DUTY **TABLE SAW** WITH RIVING KNIFE

- Motor: 3 HP, 240V, single-phase, 14A, 3450 RPM
- Cutting capacity: 8" L, 26" R
- Max. depth of cut @ 90°: 3"
- Max. depth of cut @ 45°: 21/8"
- Table size (with 2 solid extension wings attached): 40" W x 27" D
- Base dimension: 201/2" x 201/2"

Approx. shipping weight: 508 lbs

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G0462 \$625 SALE \$59500



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TAKING MEASURE

Welcome to the new WOOD

"We still build every

project in our own

shop...to guarantee

regardless of your

skill level. No other

your success,

woodworking

magazine can

deliver on that

promise."

ave you ever walked into your shop and just sensed that it was time to tidy up and invest some effort into making it work better? After brushing off layers of dust, sorting and stacking piles of lumber, and pitching tool accessories and manuals that no longer have tools, I always feel energized and ready to dive back into building the stuff I love.

I hope you get that same reinvigorated feeling as you peruse this issue of WOOD* magazine. We've cleaned up the look and added more pages to provide larger, clearer photos and drawings. And you'll find more pages about you, such as the reader project gallery on page 8, the shop feature on page 10, and the "to-do list" on page 16, filled with ideas to help keep your shop ship-shape.

And just as you don't toss out a favorite chisel because it's dull, we've kept—and sharpened—the things you already love about WOOD: great woodworking plans (at least six in every issue) for inspiring, practical projects you want to build. We still build every project in our own shop to provide you with complete and accurate step-by-step instructions to guarantee your success regardless of your skill level. No other woodworking magazine can deliver on that promise. And you'll still get the most reliable, unbiased tool reviews in the business, as well as a raft of shop-tested tips and techniques.

The creative crew you see below has invested many long hours brainstorming ideas, poring over research, and laying out (and relaying out) articles, leaving no stone unturned as they analyzed every element to make WOOD better for you. Personally, I think they hit the ball out of the park.

But all that really matters, ultimately, is what *you* think. Because this is your WOOD magazine. Positive, negative, or otherwise, I'd love to hear your comments, so drop me an e-mail when you have a chance. Thanks!

See you in the shop!



The creative team that works hard to make every issue of WOOD right for you. Front, from left: Nate Granzow, Kurt Schultz, Craig Ruegsegger, Lorna Johnson, Sheryl Munyon, and Karl Ehlers. Back, from left: me, John Olson, Lucas Peters, Bob Hunter, and Kevin Boyle.





September 2015

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WOOD magazine September 2015



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KNOW YOUR WOOD

This stuff grows on trees. So learn a little about the plant behind the product and you'll improve both your lumber-purchasing savvy and your woodworking skills. Start here:

Lumber lessons from the log. woodmagazine.com/lumberlessons Learn to deal with defects. woodmagazine.com/dealwithdefects How wood moves. woodmagazine.com/howwoodmoves What wood is that? woodmagazine.com/whatwoodisthat





INNOVATIVE PRODUCTS

SINCE 1989!



TRACK SAW

- Motor: 120V, 9A, 1100 watt, 5500 RPM
- Blade diameter: 160mm (61/4")
- · Cutting capacity: With track: 131/32" @ 90°, 17/16" @ 45° Without track: $2\frac{5}{32}$ " @ 90° , $1\frac{5}{8}$ " @ 45°



W1835 Track Saw only **D4363** Accessory Pack

D4362 Guide Rails

14" BANDSAW

- Motor: 1 HP, 110V/220V
- Precision-ground cast iron table size: 14" x 14" x11/2"
- Blade size: 931/2" (1/8" to 3/4" wide)
- Cutting capacity 131/2" (throat)
- Cast iron frame and wheels
- Ball bearing blade guides
- Includes fence and miter gauge

Feature packed, and an incredible value



W1706 14" Bandsaw



PLANER MOULDER with Stand

- Motor: 2 HP, 240V, single-phase, 10.8A, 3450 RPM
- Precision-ground cast iron table size: 141/8" x 10" x 7/16"
- Max planing width: 7"
- Max planing height: 7½"
- Cuts per minute: 14,000
- 2 HSS knives





W1812 Planer Moulder with Stand

10" TABLE SAWS with Riving Knife

- Motor: 3 HP, 220V, single-phase motor
- Precision-ground cast iron table size: 27" x 401/4": (W1819) 535/8" with extension; (W1820) 74" with extension
- Max. rip capacity: (W1819) 291/2", (W1820) 50"
- · Camlock fence with HDPE face



W1819 10" Table Saw W1820 10" Table Saw with Long Ext. Table

3/4 HP 13" BENCH-TOP DRILL PRESS

- Motor: ¾ HP, 110V, 1725 RPM
- Overall height: 38"
- Spindle travel: 31/4"
- Swing: 131/4"
- Drill chuck: 5/8"
- Speeds: 12, 250–3050 RPM
- Table: 123/8" dia.
- Table swing: 360°
- Table tilt: 45° left & 45° right

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W1668 3/4 HP 13" Bench-Top Drill Press

6" x 12" HEAVY-DUTY **COMBINATION SANDER**

- Motor: 11/2 HP, 120V, single-phase, 10.5A, 1725 RPM
- Precision-ground cast iron tables (2)
- Sanding belt size: 6" x 48"
- · Belt Speed: 1066 FPM
- Disc size: 12"
- Disc speed: 1725 RPM



Made in an ISO 9001 factory

W1712 6" x 12" HD Combination Sander

OSCILLATING SPINDLE SANDER



- Motor: ½ HP, 120V, 3.5A
- 58 oscillations per minute
- Stroke length: 5/8"
- Sanding drum length: 41/2"
- 2000 RPM (1/2" spindle) • Table size: 15" L x 111/2" W
- Dust port size: 11/2"
- · Switch: Paddle ON/OFF with disabling key
- CSA certified meeting CSA C22.2 #71.2-10 and UL 987-7 standards





VERY POPULAR!



WALL DUST COLLECTOR

- Motor: 1 HP, 110V/220V, single-phase
- Air suction capacity: 537 CFM
- Bag capacity: 2 cubic feet
- Standard bag filtration: 2.5 micron
- Static pressure: 7.2"



W1826 Wall Dust Collector



- Motor: 1/8 HP, 120V, 60Hz, 1A, single-phase
- Air flow: 260, 362, and 409 CFM
- Outer filter: 5.0 micron
- Inner filter: 1.0 micron



W1830 Hanging Air Filter

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SOUNDING BOARD

YOUR VOICE



Readers respond to scamming scum

We received hundreds of bogus renewal offers from readers after the "Skip the scams" editorial in **issue 231**.

Thanks for your editorial exposing these activities and including their names so I and others know they are not legitimate.

—**Joel Davis** Findlay, Ohio

I have received many of these phony subscription renewal letters over the years and always wished somebody would do something about them. Good luck.

> —**Richard Thomas** Stafford, Va.

I hope someone nails them to the wall.

—**George Wait**Jackson, Mich.

If there is any way I can help you prosecute these [expletive], please let me know.

-Kurt Sutton
Nacogdoches, Texas

Here ya go. Give 'em this as a suppository.

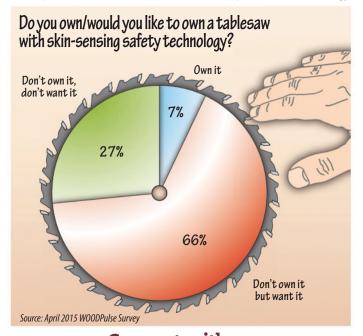
—**Ed Moore** Indianapolis

WOOD° magazine

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Woodworkers give thumbs-up to finger-saving saws

The debut of Bosch's REAXX (see page 80) tablesaw recently reignited discussions about skin-sensing tablesaw safety technology, including SawStop. We asked woodworkers about their acceptance of this technology.



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SOUNDING BOARD

YOUR PROJECTS





Modifying plans for the rolling workshop storage (issue 167, Dec/Jan 2005/2006), Eagle Scout **Joseph Szpila** of Bridgewater, New Jersey, crafted a "comfort cart" for the Goryeb Children's Hospital.



Larry Wise of Minnitaki, Ontario, designed this Adirondack swing to emulate the curve of a prosthetic leg belonging to a soldier on his son's military base. He then sold it and donated the proceeds to Wounded Warrior Project.

Send us a photo of your work

Want to see your work showcased in WOOD*? Send a digital photo of your completed project to

woodmail@woodmagazine.com.

continued on page 10









Triple Thick Poly: 1 coat

Traditional Poly: 3 coats

Get the durable finish you expect, faster than you can imagine. With new Varathane Triple Thick Polyurethane. Just one coat of Triple Thick has the strength and thickness of three coats of traditional polyurethane. With an advanced self-leveling formula that's perfect for interior horizontal and vertical surfaces. Get the protection. Get the beauty. And save your valuable time. Varathane Triple Thick Polyurethane. The Ultimate Finish In One Coat. **Staining123.com**

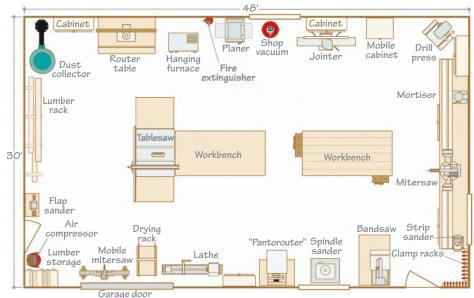




SOUNDING BOARD

YOUR SHOP





here's nothing fancy about the fixtures in Wisconsin cabinetmaker John Kutyba's 1,440-square-foot shop. Most are made of inexpensive dimensional lumber and sheet goods. But they do the job, and their cost efficiency meant John was left with enough savings to buy better tools. One of the more peculiar of those tools is John's "pantorouter" (inset)—a shop made mortiseand tenon-routing machine. "I built our dining-room table and 10 chairs, and this machine saved me a ton of hours."

Show us your shop

Send digital photos of your shop to woodmail@woodmagazine.com and we may showcase it in a future issue of WOOD*!





Clunky and cumbersome



Precise and mobile



Bag keeps accessories on hand



Precision stop Seconds to calibrate



Roll it anywhere!

ASK WOOD YOUR QUESTIONS

Do I need both a drawknife and spokeshave?

A spokeshave seems to be the little brother of a drawknife, and I've seen both used to make spindles. But do they work the same? Should I add both to my tool collection?

— Dennis Royster, Camden, N.J.

A

You'll see both tools used for shaping spindles, chair legs, and other curved forms, Dennis, but they work differently. A drawknife removes a lot of wood quickly with little finesse, so unless you prefer handwork for roughing out workpieces, you may not find much use for a drawknife.

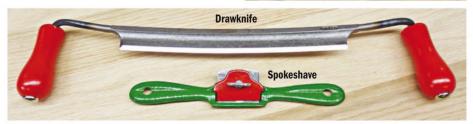
A spokeshave (*right*) more closely resembles a hand plane, with its adjustable, replaceable blade fitted tightly to the tool's body for finer shavings. The short sole of a spokeshave comes flat or rounded, making it a good choice for shaping and smoothing curved and flat surfaces that other tools can't, such as cleaning up a cabriole leg after bandsawing it to rough shape. Unlike a drawknife, you can push or pull a spokeshave, depending on grain direction and the most comfortable working position.

As the name suggests, you grasp the handles of a drawknife (*right*) and draw the single-bevel cutting edge toward you. As with a bench chisel, you use the tool bevelup for hogging off large chips, and flip it over with the bevel down for finer, controlled work.





► For woodworking advice: Post your questions at woodmagazine.com/forums. Or drop an e-mail to askwood@ woodmagazine.com.





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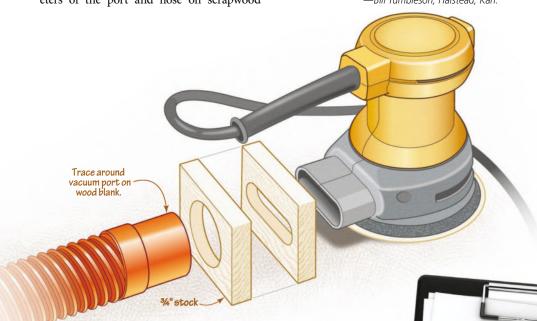
SHOP TIPS

Play matchmaker with dust-collection hoses

One of the most frustrating parts of setting up good dust collection is the lack of standard fitting sizes. Often, I resorted to duct tape to join a hose and tool port. Then I came up with these simple adaptors. Simply trace the diameters of the port and hose on scrapwood

blanks, cut or rout the holes to size, and sand the inside profile until you get a snug friction fit over the hose and port. Glue the two pieces together face-to-face, and you've got a cheap, effective adaptor.

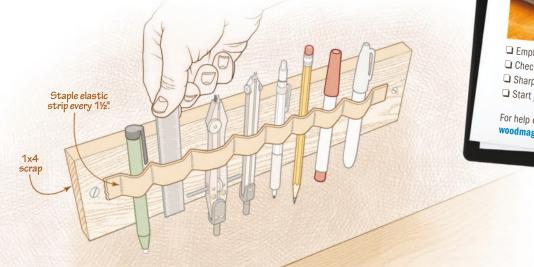
—Bill Tumbleson, Halstead, Kan.



It's not a stretch to say this tool keeper holds tight

Rather than let my small tools—pencils, compass, small rules, etc.—slide around inside a drawer, I keep them easily accessible in this simple caddy. Just staple an elastic band to a piece of hardwood, adding staples as dividers every inch or so along its length, before mounting the board on the wall.

—Benjamin Kauffman, Chesapeake, Va.



To do this month: $oldsymbol{\square}$ Clean cast-iron tables and apply paste wax or rustproof coating



- $egin{array}{c} \Box$ Empty dust collector and tap filters clean
- ☐ Check/align bandsaw blade guides ☐ Sharpen bench chisels
- ☐ Start planning holiday gift builds

For help completing these tasks, visit: woodmagazine.com/septemberchecklist

continued on page 18



"Wow! You Made a Bolt Action Pen?"

Discover the joy of making this completely original and irresistibly fun Bolt Action pen, a gift that will be hard for any hunting or target-shooting enthusiast to put down.

Completely Authentic

Every detail, from the one of a kind bolt-action mechanism to the precision-engineered components, was carefully designed to ensure uniqueness and reliability. The realistic bolt-action handle smoothly advances and retracts to securely lock the refill in place. Includes a bolt-action rifle clip and replica 30 caliber cartridge and rose gold tip for added authenticity. You can even reverse the bolt for left handed operation!

Easy to Make

So easy to make on a lathe, no one will believe you made something of this quality in 15 minutes. Requires mandrel, bushings (Item #PKCP3000BU \$5.95) & 3/8" drill bit (Item #PKEXEC-3/8 \$3.95)

Our Customers Love Their Bolt Action Pens!

Rod R. of VA wrote, "This pen kit is Awesome - I LOVE IT!" Daryell S. of TN wrote, "I am extremely delighted with this pen. The look and feel is remarkable and the craftsmanship is perfect. This already has become my best selling ink pen."

More at Pennstateind.com

See our full selection of Bolt Action Pen kits including Magnum and Mini styles. Search "Bolt Action Pen Kits" on our website.

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Deer Hunter Bolt Action Pens



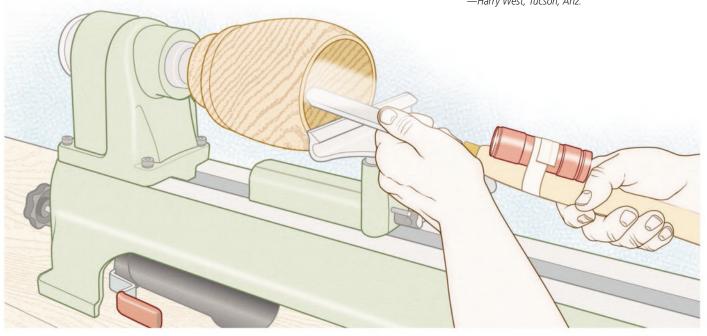
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SHOP TIPS

Strap on a light to improve your "in" sight

When turning deep, hollow vessels, the dark interior made it difficult to see the cutting section of my tool. By taping a small LED flashlight to the handle of the tool, I illuminate the interior without sacrificing my grip or wasting time trying to position a stationary light to do the job.

—Harry West, Tucson, Ariz.





Need to lay out a circle but don't have a compass? No problem. Just drive a brad into the center of your workpiece, through a length of small-link chain. Insert your pencil tip through the link at the circle's desired radius, and give it a spin.

—Tom Buscher, Algona, Iowa

continued on page 20





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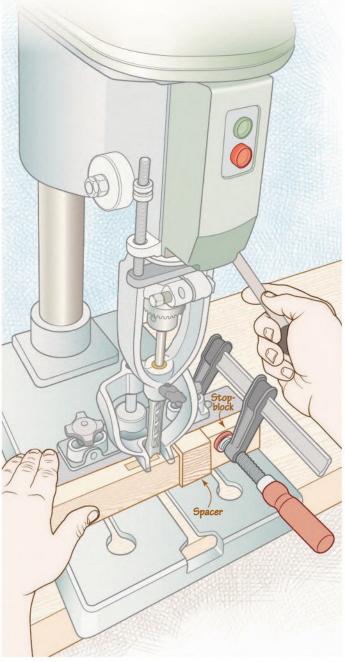
SHOP TIPS

To make matching mortises, set limits

I love using my benchtop mortiser to plow lots of slots quickly, but laying out all of those mortises can be a nuisance. This simple trick not only eliminates most of the marking, but also ensures all the mortises match perfectly.

Cut a spacer as long as your desired mortise, minus the mortising chisel's width. Position and clamp a stopblock to the mortiser's fence so that the chisel will cut the first end of the mortise. Make the first cut. Then insert the spacer between the workpiece and the stopblock. Make the next cut on the opposite end of the mortise. Clear the space between the two cuts to complete the mortise. Now, you can reuse the spacer for subsequent identical mortises.

—Charles Mak, Calgary, Alta.





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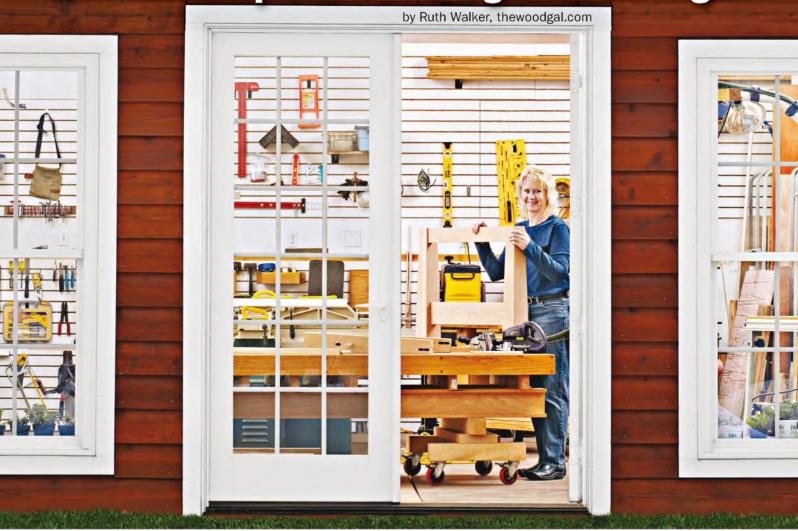








A Dream Shop Without a Nightmare Budget



hen I began visiting woodworking forums to research and solicit ideas for my dream shop, I quickly found there was no shortage of opinions (some downright fanatical) on how I should spend my money. But because my shop is also a source of income, I had to prioritize those features that keep me flexible, keep me working, and keep my business solvent. So I ran every big-ticket item through the filter of those priorities. Not only did I end up with a fantastic working shop, but I also managed to create a wonderful retreat I'll enjoy for years to come. And all without breaking the bank. Here are some of the critical decisions that I had to make about the most hotly debated wish-list items I was considering.

Do I need 200-amp electrical service? Every piece of online advice I got seemed to shout an emphatic "Yes!" My electrician said, "No." I have to admit I knew very little about what my electrical needs might be. After talking at length about what the shop would be used for, we determined I'd most likely be running no more than two big pieces of equipment at a time (my big 12" jointer and the 3-hp dust collector, for example). He told me he'd be happy to give me 200-amp service, but was honest enough to tell me I just didn't need it for my uses.

Instead, I invested the money in forming a central channel in the shop's concrete floor, *right*, which will future-proof the shop somewhat should my electrical and dust-collection needs change.



The channel in the center of the shop is sized to carry wiring and future dust-collection ducting. And a 2×12 is the perfect size for a cap.



An insulated slab along with additional insulation in the ceiling means my shop only requires a woodburning stove for winter heat and an open window for summer cooling.

Do I need an in-shop bathroom? Though another hotly debated, top-of-the-list item on the forums, the \$5,000 rough quote to add the bathroom and tie it into the sewer line made the decision for me. It was a luxury I just couldn't afford. Since my home is 25 steps away, the two minutes I would save when nature called weren't worth the cash.

Instead, I invested that money into underslab insulation and additional blown-in insulation in the cathedral ceiling. Iowa can deliver some extreme temperatures, both in the winter and summer. This keeps me working comfortably for months rather than two additional minutes.

For "running water," I added a rain barrel on a shop-made stand. Hooked to a wash basin which empties into the floor drain, the barrel lets me clean up before heading into the house and doesn't take up as much floor space as a dedicated bathroom would have.

Do I need a spray booth? This was one luxury on which my forum friends and I agreed. Yes! My commissioned pieces are often large and on deadline, so spraying is my best finishing option. But I was having so much difficulty settling on a spraybooth size that I decided to defer the matter until after the shop was built and I'd had time to work in it awhile.

My temporary solution, however, might just become a permanent one. I acquired a discarded $10\times10'$ metal gazebo frame, draped \$50 worth of tarps over the top of it, and secured them with binder clips. A barn fan exhausts through the wall on one end of the booth to give me a perfect place to spray without exposing the rest of my shop to overspray and fumes.

And the best part: Should I need to expand the footprint of the booth, I can easily build a temporary addition with more tarps and a few 2×4s.



My makeshift plumbing in front of my makeshift spray booth. Both temporary solutions saved me money and precious floor space and are likely to become permanent.



Ruth Walker builds commissioned furniture in her dream shop and blogs about her woodworking and gardening at thewoodgal.com. Her shop was recently featured in *America's Best Home Workshops 2015*. You can pick up a copy at woodstore.net/ABHW2015.

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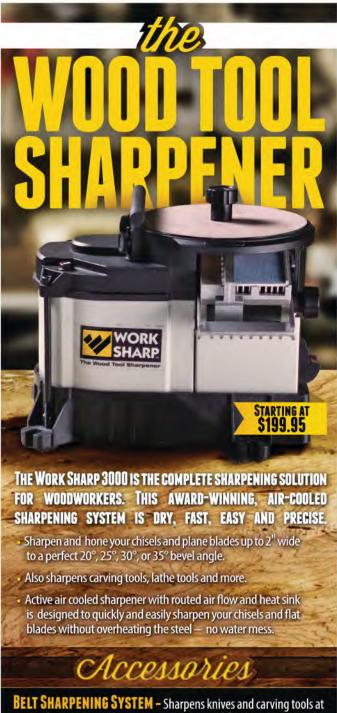
Note: For easiest bending, the plywood face grain should run along its shortest dimension.

his simple caddy tames unruly air hoses and accessories. To build it, start by routing a dado in the front and back arch blanks using a router trammel. Bandsaw the arches to shape and sand the edges smooth. Then, cut a series of ¾6"-deep kerfs in a strip of ¼" plywood to bend it to fit inside the dadoes. Trap a shelf between the front and back to hold accessories—utilizing space that would otherwise be wasted.

#8 x 3" F.H. screw into wall stud R=41/4" R=6"

*Matching dado on inside face

Project design: **Dave Howerton**Post Falls, Idaho



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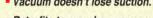


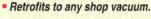
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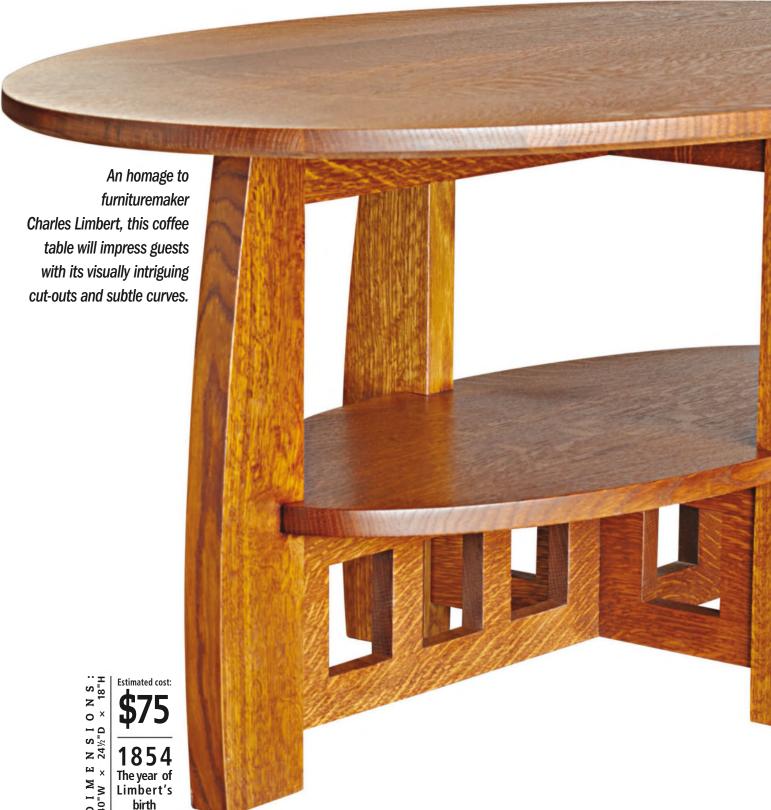
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Limbert-style Coffee Table



Start with sturdy legs

1 From 1¼"-thick stock, cut four 3½×17¼" blanks for the legs (A). Lay out and cut the mortises and notch in each leg [Drawing 1]. We used a mortising machine to make

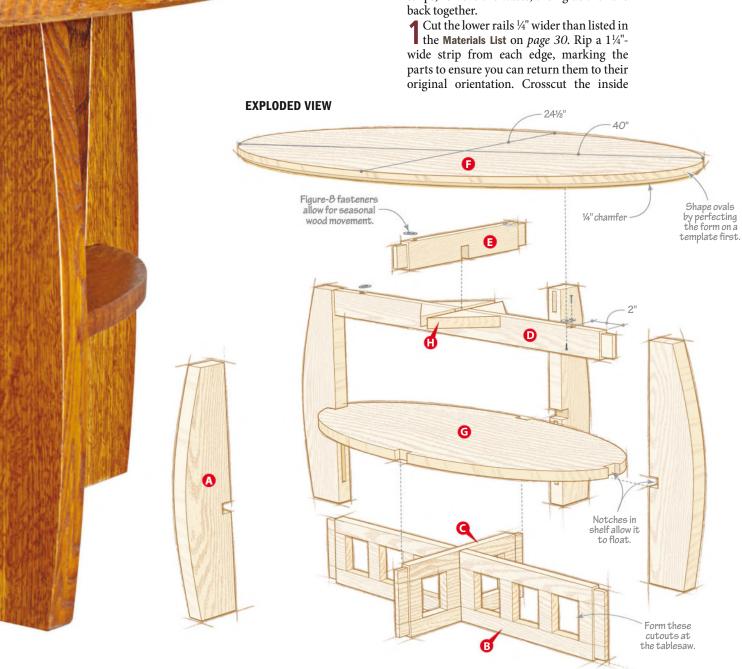
the mortises, but a drill press and a %" Forstner bit, followed by a chisel to square the sides, also works.

2 Lay out the arc on each leg, then bandsaw and sand to the lines. Sand the legs to 220 grit. Save the cutoffs to use as clamping aids later.

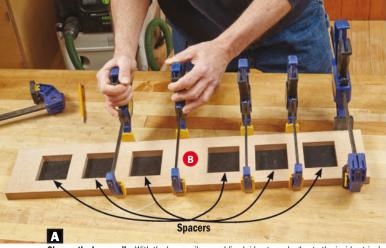
Rip and reglue the rails

To perfectly shape the cutouts in the lower rails (B, C), you'll rip off the top and bottom strips, remove the waste, then glue the rails back together.

- ► Don't have 1¼" stock? Laminate two ¾"-thick pieces to get the needed thickness.
- Mark smooth arcs using a fairing stick. woodmagazine.com/fairing



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Glue up the lower rails. With the lower rail assemblies laid out, apply glue to the inside strips' edges. Make sure the assemblies' faces and ends are flush before clamping.

Rout the top and shelf. When template-routing the top (F) and shelf (G), use a sharp, bearing-guided straight bit and approach the end grain slowly to avoid tear-out.

strips to create the openings where shown in **Drawing 2**. Again, keep track of the orientation of the parts.

2 From scrap stock, cut eight 2%"-wide spacers. Insert them between the crosscut inside strips and glue up the lower rail assemblies (B, C) [Photo A].

3. Mount a dado set 3/16" high in your tablesaw and attach auxiliary fences to your miter gauge and rip fence. Cut the tenons on the rails (B, C, D, E) [Drawings 2a and 3a], followed by the half-lap notches centered on the length of each rail. Then, sand the rails to 220 grit.

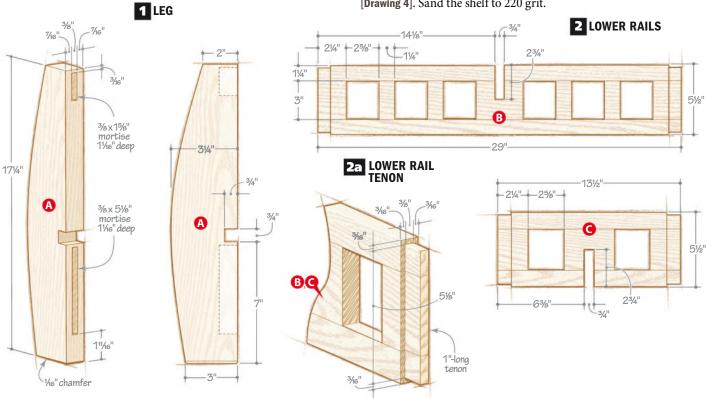
Make the top and shelf

To make the top (F) and shelf (G), you'll use templates to help you rout the parts to shape. (See "Nail a perfect oval," next page.) Trace the templates onto your part blanks, cut just outside the marked template lines, then sand precisely to the line for a curved edge that looks and feels perfectly smooth.

2Glue up blanks for the top (F) and shelf top (G) 1" oversize. Transfer the shape of the top and shelf to the blanks using the templates. Bandsaw ½2" outside the marked line. Attach the templates to the panels with double-faced tape and flush-trim the panels to final size [**Photo B**].

3 Remove the template for the shelf (G). Mark and jigsaw four centered notches [**Drawing 4**]. Sand the shelf to 220 grit.

▶ Cutting 1/52" outside your outline leaves just enough extra material to remove with a router and bearing-guided straight bit. The result: a perfectly shaped top.



one a hair shallower than the final size and sneaking up to the perfect depth.

half-laps by cutting each

Tip! Get perfect

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SHOP TIP

Nail a perfect oval

To make the oval templates needed for the top (F) and shelf (G), cut a $25\frac{1}{2}\times41$ " blank and a $14\frac{1}{2}\times30$ " blank from $\frac{1}{4}$ " hardboard. Draw perpendicular lines that intersect in the exact center of each template's face. Working on one template at a time, cut a narrow scrap as long as the width of the finished oval [**Materials List**]. Tack a nail at the end of the short axis line, butt the scrap against the nail, and mark each end of the long axis (*right*). Remove the nail.

Cut a piece of mason's line (found at most home centers and preferable for this application because it can be held by a finishing nail without unraveling) slightly longer than the template. Drive a nail through each end of the string at the ends of the long axis (*below*), ensuring the string is pulled taut. Pull the nails from the template, keeping the string attached to them, and nail them in place at the two reference marks.

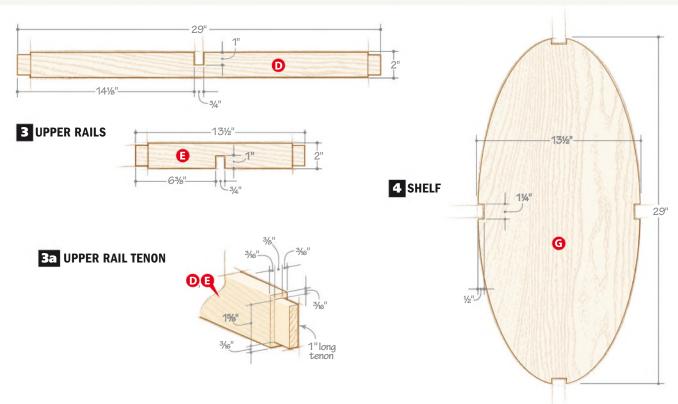
Place a pencil against the string, resting on an outside mark. Carefully draw half of the oval, keeping consistent pressure against the string (*below center* and *right*). Repeat for the other half. Then, repeat for the other template.



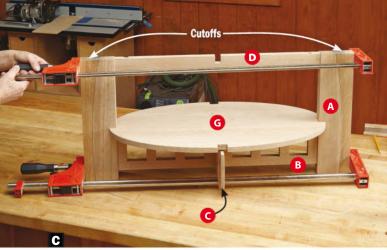




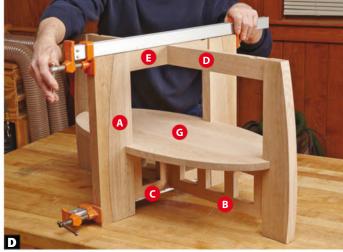




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Begin the assembly with a dry run. Fit the tenons on the two long rails (B, D) into one of the legs (A). Fit the lower short rail (C) into the lower long rail's notch. Place the shelf (G) into the leg's notch. Add the second leg, using the leg cutoffs as clamp aids.



Complete the base assembly. Apply glue to the tenons of the two short rails (C, E) and slide on the two remaining legs (A), clamping them in place.

Put it all together

1 Gather two legs (A) and their corresponding cutoffs, the lower rails (B, C), the long upper rail (D), and the shelf (G). Dry-assemble the base [**Photo C**], and if everything fits well, glue the parts together.

2 After the glue dries, glue the upper short rail (E) to the upper long rail (D). Then, glue on the last two legs (A) [**Photo D**].

3 Cut the braces (H) to size [Drawing 5] and glue them in place [Exploded View]. Drill four %6" recesses for the figure-8 fasteners in the top edge of the upper rails (D, E).

4 Retrieve the top (F) and chamfer its bottom edge. Finally, finish-sand the top to 220 grit and apply a finish to all parts. We used Varathane's Gunstock stain followed by three coats of Old Masters semigloss oilbased polyurethane, sanding between coats

O

with 800-grit sandpaper. When the finish dries, install the top. Now, kick back and admire your work.

► Try a no-fume Arts and Crafts-style finish. woodmagazine.com/ artscraftsfinish

Produced by Nate Granzow with Brian Bergstrom Project design: Kevin Boyle Illustrations: Lorna Johnson, Kurt Schultz

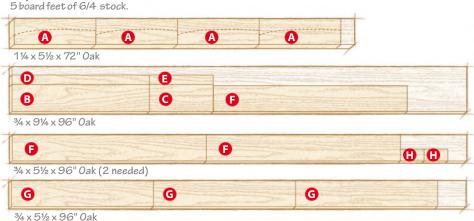


Stay tuned for a Limbert-style end-table plan in the November issue.

Cutting Diagram

5 BRACES

Requires 18 board feet of 4/4 and 5 board feet of 6/4 stock.



Materials List

			FINISHED SIZE			
Part		T	W	L	Matl.	Qty.
A*	legs	11/4"	3¼"	17¼"	0	4
B*	long lower rail	3/4"	5½"	29"	0	1
C*	short lower rail	3/4"	5½"	13½"	0	1
D	long upper rail	3/4"	2"	29"	0	1
Ε	short upper rail	3/4"	2"	13½"	0	1
F*	top	3/4"	24½"	40"	0	1
G*	shelf	3/4"	13½"	29"	0	1
Н	braces	3/4"	2½"	5"	0	4

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

Material key: 0-quartersawn white oak.

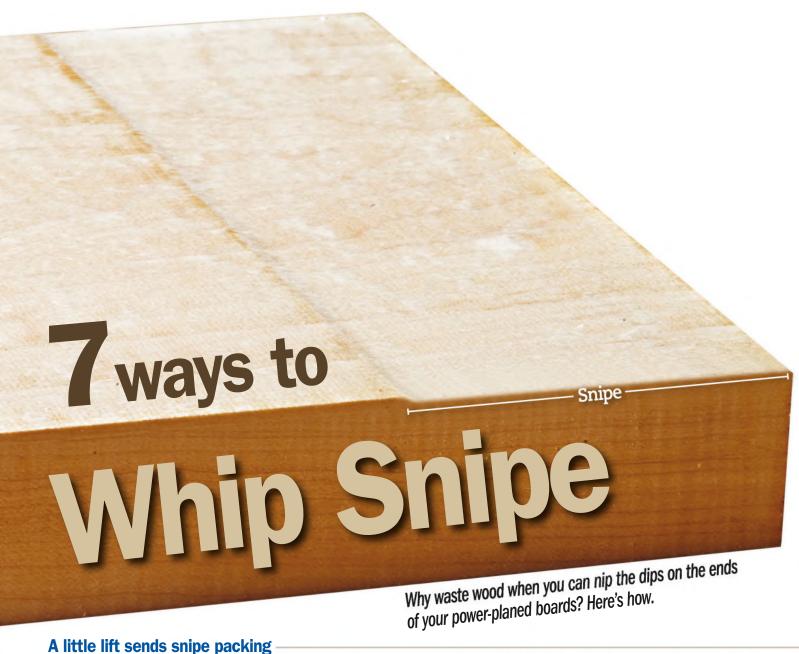
Supplies: Figure-8 fasteners (4), mason's line.

Blade and bits: Dado blade; 45° chamfer, flush-trim router bits; %", %is" brad-point drill bits.

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21/21

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A little lift sends snipe packing



On a benchtop planer, raise the table-leveling bolts until the ends of the infeed and outfeed tables are about the thickness of a penny higher than the planer bed.



The cast-iron tables on some stationary planers tilt by The cast-iron tables on some stationary planers without turning the adjustment setscrews. On planers without setscrews, insert metal shim stock to lift the tables.



If raising the tables doesn't completely eliminate snipe, gently lift the free end of a workpiece slightly on the infeed side and again on the outfeed.



"Train" workpieces

If you cannot completely rid your planer of snipe, butt workpieces of equal thickness endto-end so your machine thinks it's one long workpiece. Use scrap in front of the first and following the last workpiece.



Roll away the snipe

5 Stationary planers have table rollers whose main function is to reduce workpiece drag on the table. Raising these rollers on some models about .002" above the table helps prevent snipe. If this increases snipe on your planer, drop the rollers level with the table surface.



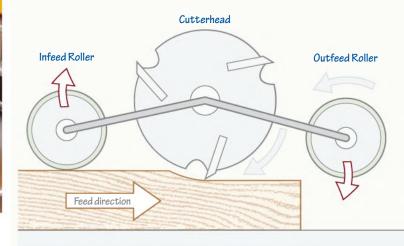
Give thin workpieces a ride

6 Workpieces thinner than 3/8" can flex and elevate into the cutterhead, creating snipe. To avoid this, adhere your workpiece to a carrier board, such as MDF, for added stability.

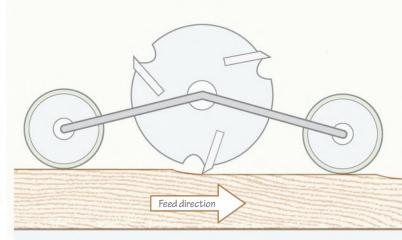
Finish with a light touch

The deeper the cut, the greater the chances for snipe. So as you zero in on the final thickness, remove only 164" or so in your last pass or two on each face.

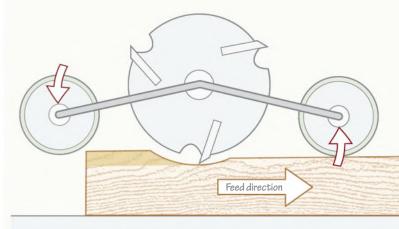
How Snipe Happens



As the workpiece enters the planer, the infeed roller grabs it and pulls it toward the cutterhead. But the board's thickness can push the roller upward slightly. This causes the roller-and-cutterhead carriage to rack, which causes the cutterhead to make a deeper cut (snipe).



As the outfeed roller grabs the workpiece and both rollers press it tightly to the table, the carriage levels out and the cutterhead takes an even-depth cut along the length, shallower than that at the sniped end.

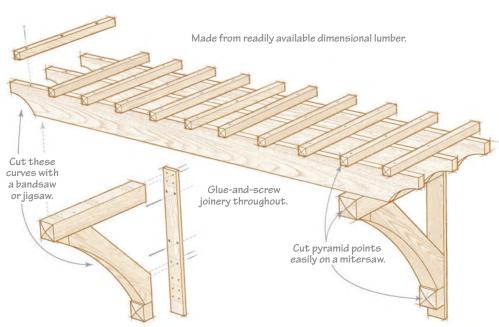


Finally, as the workpiece's tail end clears the infeed roller, the carriage racks again, but in the opposite direction. This results in snipe at the trailing end of the workpiece.

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ou'll build each arbor in sections on the ground, starting with the triangular brackets. Mount them to the house, and then build the beam assembly and install it. But before starting construction, inspect and measure the window or door where you'll mount the arbor. Make sure there's solid wood upon which to mount the brackets, as well as sufficient width to allow for a foot or so of beam overhang. We mounted the window arbor, left, to existing trim boards on each side of the frame. For the door arbor, we notched the bracket mounts [Photo A] to fit over the siding (more on that later).

We built ours from well-dried Western red cedar. Redwood and cypress would also withstand the elements. If you plan to paint your arbor, a lower-priced wood, such as poplar or pine, will work.

Now, bust out those brackets

For bracket mounts (A) [Drawing 1] that will mount to flat. will mount to flat trim or siding, such as in our window version, cut the mounts to size from 1× (¾"-thick) stock. For brackets mounted over lap siding, make these parts from 2× (1½"-thick) stock, and notch these parts as shown in Photo A.



Flush-fit the bracket mounts. Hold a bracket mount (A) in place against the siding. Set a compass so the gap equals the thickness of the siding. Then run the pivot pin along the siding, transferring the contours onto the bracket mount. Finally, cut the notches on a bandsaw. No bandsaw? See the tip below.

SHOP TIP

Go long to make a deep cut

If you don't have a bandsaw or access to one, make the cuts in the 3½"-thick (or wide) arbor stock with a jigsaw and a blade at least 6" long to allow for the reciprocating action of the saw. We like Bosch's T744D 7" blades-slightly over 1/16" thick-because they cut cleanly without deflecting.





Pyramid ends on the quick. Mark a line around the 4×4 bracket top $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the end. Cut a 16° miter that intersects the line, and repeat for the remaining sides.

2 Cut the bracket tops (B) to length from 4×4 stock [**Drawing 1**], and a 4×4 blank at least 12" long for the bracket bottoms (C). Bevel-cut one end of the bracket tops [**Photo B**]. Then, bevel both ends of the bracket-bottom blank before cutting those parts to final length. (For curved ends, see **Drawing 1b**.)

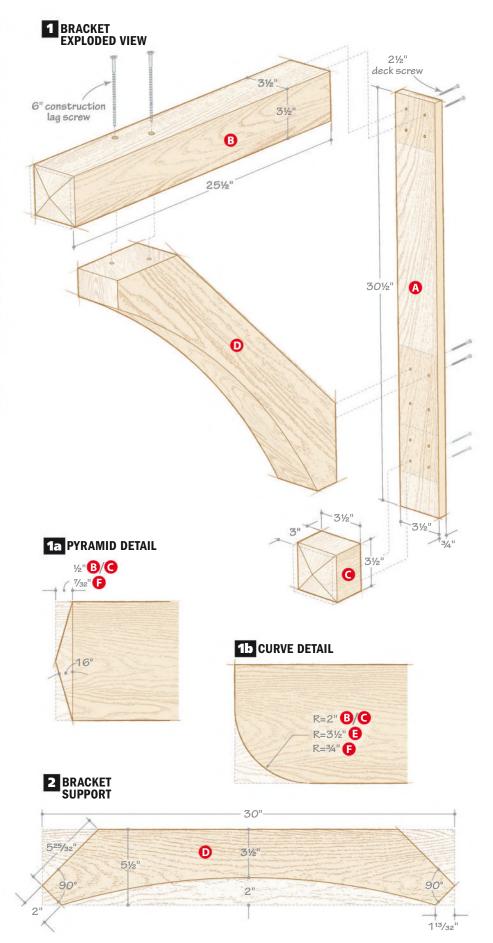
3 From a pair of 30"-long 4×6s, lay out the bracket supports (D) [**Drawing 2**] and cut them to shape. Sand the cuts smooth.

4 Apply exterior-rated glue or construction adhesive to the bracket tops (B) and screw them to the mounts (A) [Drawing 1]. Next, attach the supports (D) to the assembly in the same manner. Finally, attach the bracket bottoms (C) beneath the supports.

Prep the beams and battens

1 Cut the beams (E) to length to fit your arbor location. We cut ours 25" longer than the outer width of the assembled brackets once installed, giving a 12½" overhang on each end. Lay out and cut the arcs on the ends of each beam [Drawing 1b or 3].

Determine the number of battens (F) you want for your arbor's top assembly [Drawing 3], spacing them about 7" apart. Our window arbor required 15 battens. Cut the battens to length from 2×2 stock, with the same pyramid or curved detail on the outward-facing ends as on the bracket tops and bottoms (B, C) [Drawing 1a, 1b].



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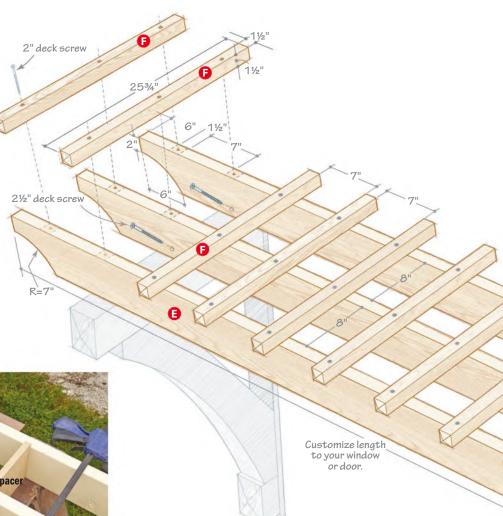
3 TOP EXPLODED VIEW

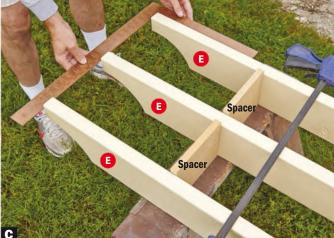
Prime all parts with oil-based exterior paint; latex primer will not hold on cedar. When dry, apply a finish coat of your choice; we used latex paint that matched the trim on the house.

Assemble and install your arbor

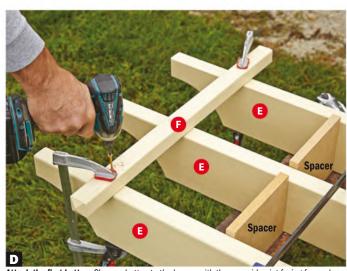
Using sawhorses on level ground, clamp together the beams (E) [Photo C].

2 Retrieve one of the battens (F), place it on the beams 6" from one end and centered front to back [Drawing 3, Photo D], and secure it to the beams. Repeat for the remaining battens [Photo E]. When finished, cover the

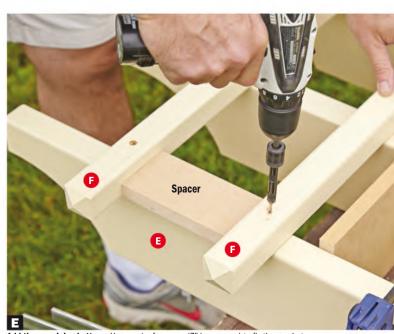




Align the beams. Insert 8"-long scrapwood spacers to fix the spacing between the beams, use a framing square to align the ends, and clamp them together.



Attach the first batten. Clamp a batten to the beams with the pyramid point facing forward. Drill countersunk pilot holes and attach to the beams with screws.



Add the remaining battens. Use a pair of spacers (7" in our case) to fix the gap between battens, and then screw each succeeding batten in place.



Mount the brackets. After drilling countersunk pilot holes in the brackets, secure them to the house with 3½" deck screws. Paint over the screwheads when finished.



Rely on a buddy. Lift the top assembly onto the installed brackets, centering it on the brackets side-to-side and front to back.

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Screw it in place. Secure the top assembly to the brackets with 2½" deck screws driven at an angle through the beams into the bracket tops. Paint over the screwheads when finished.

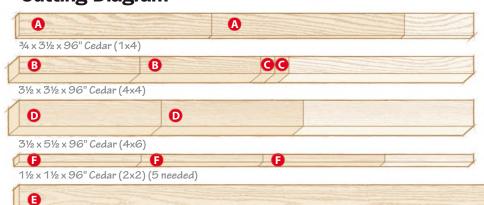
screwheads with paint to match the arbor and protect them against weather damage.

3 Attach the bracket assemblies (A–D) to the window trim or wall [Photo F].

4 Secure the beam-and-batten assembly (E/F) to the brackets [Photos G and H]. ♠

Produced by **Bob Hunter** with **Kevin Boyle** Project design: **Kevin Boyle** Illustrations: **Lorna Johnson**

Cutting Diagram



Materials List

		F	INISHED	SIZE		
Par	t	T	W	L	Mati.	Qty.
Α	bracket mounts	34"†	3½"	30½"	С	2
В	bracket tops	3½"	3½"	25½"	С	2
C*	bracket bottoms	3½"	3½"	3"	С	2
D	bracket supports	3½"	5½"	30"	С	2
Е	beams	1½"	5½"	‡	С	3
F	battens	1½"	1½"	25¾"	С	‡
_		- / -	072			

*Parts initially cut oversized. See the instructions. †1½" if mounting over lap siding. See the instructions.

‡Adjust to fit your application. See the instructions.

Material key: C-cedar.

Supplies: 2", $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", and $3\frac{1}{2}$ " deck screws; 6" construction lag screws; exterior glue or adhesive.

Bit and blade: Countersinking bit, 7" jigsaw blade (optional).

1½ x 5½ x 144" Cedar (2x6) (3 needed)

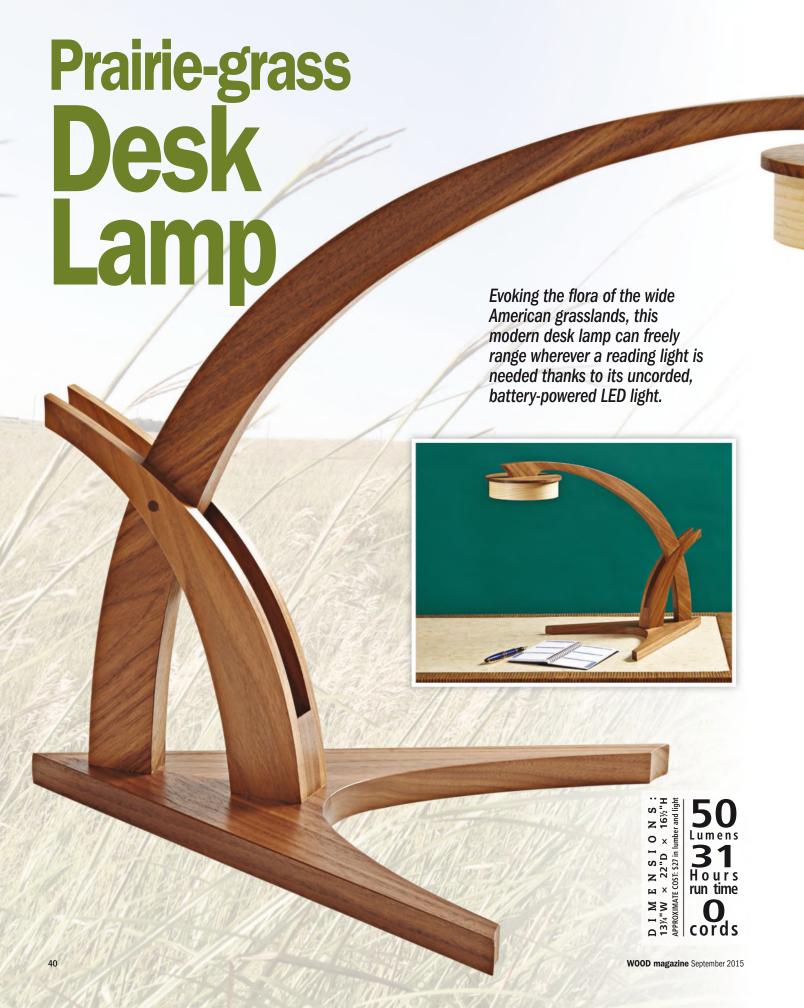
38

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Form the base

The free-form shapes of the base assembly offer a good opportunity to practice gridded-pattern enlargement because the shapes are meant to be pleasing rather than critical to the project's construction. For best appearance, consider using two bookmatched pieces for the base.

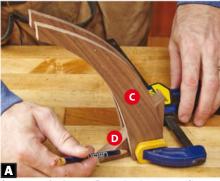
Enlarge each of the patterns on page 43 to full size. From 3/4" stock, cut two base (A) blanks and one arm (B) blank to size. From 3/8" stock, cut two blanks for the supports (C). Join the two base blanks together and the two support blanks together using double-faced tape.

2 Spray-adhere the patterns to their blanks. Use an awl to locate the ¼" hole on one of the supports (C). Then, cut the parts just outside the lines before sanding to the lines. Set aside a scrap of 3/4" stock for the support

▶ If your bandsaw struggles to cut true in the 1½"-thick stock, try a fresh blade or cut the two bases (A) separately.

Next, you'll clean up and sand the pieces. So, separate the taped-together blanks and remove all patterns. Joint or sand the mating edges of the base halves (A). Biscuitjoin and edge-glue the base, pressing the halves together by hand for a few minutes to allow initial setup of the glue before carefully setting the base aside to dry. After the glue dries completely, sand parts A, B, and C to 220 grit. Note: As you sand, make sure the hole location you marked earlier on the support (C) doesn't vanish. If necessary, re-mark it with the awl.

Retrieve the support block (D) blank you set aside earlier. Use the supports (C) to trace the edges of the block [Photo A]. Then, lay out the height using the measurements in Drawing 1. Cut the block to height and sand the top and bottom edges. Apply glue between the lines on both faces of the support block [Photo B] and clamp it between the supports using the traced lines as alignment guides. Note: Remember to face the marked hole location outward during glue-up. When the glue has dried, cut and sand the edges of the block flush with the supports.

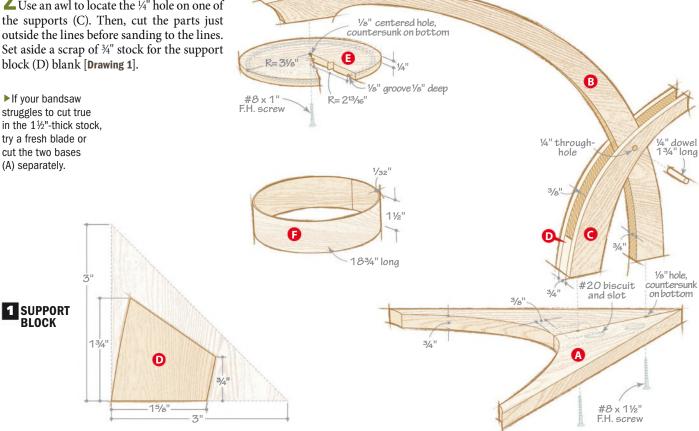


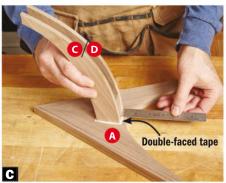
One part marks the next. Ensure that the supports (C) are aligned when you clamp the support block (D) between them. Then, mark the curve of the supports on both sides of the support block.



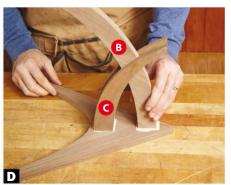
Don't overdo the glue. Limit yourself to a thin layer of glue to ensure that the alignment lines aren't obscured and the block doesn't float during clamp-up.

EXPLODED VIEW





Temporarily secure the support with tape. Use a rule to locate the support assembly (C/D) %" from the base's (A) curve while visually centering it on the base's glue line before pressing it in place.



Align by eye. Center the marked hole location of the support assembly (C/D) on the arm's (B) width while centering the bottom edge of the arm on the base's (A) glue line.



A backer prevents blowout. For a clean hole, back up your workpiece with scrap and drill as straight as your eyeball will allow using a brad-point bit.

5 Apply double-faced tape to the bottom of the support assembly (C/D) and adhere it to the base (A) [Photo C]. Repeat with the arm (B), using the support assembly as an alignment guide [Photo D]. Then, drill and countersink pilot holes in the bottom of the base and screw it to the arm assembly (B/C/D) [Exploded View].

6 Drill a ½" hole through the arm assembly at the marked location [Photo E]. Glue a dowel in place and, after the glue dries, cut and sand it flush with the supports (C). Remove the screws from the base, separate the base and arm assembly, and remove the double-faced tape. Then, reattach the arm assembly using a little glue and the screws.

Add a shade

► A bandsaw or jigsaw will work for cutting the lamp shade top, but we used a circle-cutting jig. woodmagazine.com/ We circle

circleiig

We used two jigs to cut, then groove, the circular lamp shade top: a circle-cutting bandsaw jig and the router jig explained in the **Shop Tip**, *next page*.

Use a compass to mark a centerpoint and a 6¼" circle on ¼" stock. Drill a ½" hole through the center. Cut and sand the circle to shape. Rout the groove in the underside of the lamp shade top (E) [Shop Tip].

2 Resaw a ½32×1½×19" strip for the lamp shade (F). To keep the thickness uniform, we cut ours on the tablesaw from a 1×1½×19" strip. **Note:** Use a zero-clearance insert in your tablesaw and cut the thin strip on the offcut side of the blade to avoid dangerous kickback. Sand the strip and cut it to length.

Mark the lamp shade's (F) overlap. Then glue up the shade [Photos F and G]. After the glue dries, carefully sand the outside of the joint so the seam blends together. Then, glue the shade in place in the lamp top (E) [Photo H] and allow it to dry.

4 Countersink the hole in the lamp shade top (E) on the inside of the shade assembly and screw it to the arm (B). Apply your finish of choice. (We sprayed three coats of satin aerosol lacquer.) The LED puck light we chose (see Supplies on Demand) comes with a magnetic mounting plate for easy removal and battery access. Mount the plate using #2×½" roundhead screws. Then, just add batteries to bring a little light to your world. ♠



Mark the overlap. Carefully bend the lamp shade (F) into a loop and slide it in place in the lamp shade top's (E) groove. Allow the loop to relax against the groove's outside edge, then trace the overlap.



The groove becomes the form. Add a thin layer of glue to the marked overlap; bend the shade; then, realign and clamp the overlap. Rest the shade in the groove to hold its shape while the glue dries.



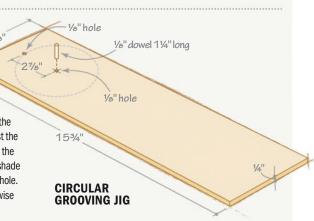
Attach the shade. Apply a thin bead of glue to the outer wall of the groove. Carefully place the shade in the groove and rotate it back and forth a few times to spread the glue evenly.

SHOP TIP



Simple jig routs circles around parts

Build this jig from a piece of MDF or hardboard and a dowel, centering the two holes 2%" apart. With a %" straight bit in your table-mounted router, clamp the jig on the table with the bit protruding through the hole. Snug the fence against the edge of the jig for support, and raise the bit %" above the face of the jig. Turn on the router and place the lamp shade top (E) on the jig, inserting the jig's pin into the part's hole. Gently press down. Then, rotate the top counterclockwise until you make a full revolution, *left*.

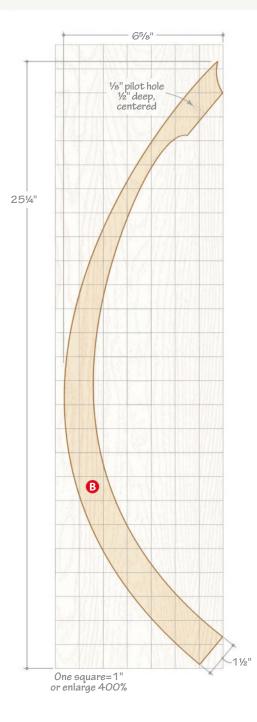


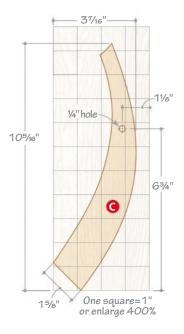
Gridded Patterns



Find tips for enlarging gridded patterns. woodmagazine.com/ enlargeplans

Produced by Lucas Peters with Kevin Boyle Project design: Kevin Boyle Illustrations: Lorna Johnson





Materials List

			FINISHED	SIZE		
Par	rt	T	W	L	Matl.	Qty.
A†	base	3/4"	131/8"	13"	W	1
В*	arm	3/4"	6%"	25¼"	W	1
C*	supports	3/8"	31/16"	105/16"	W	2
D*	support block	3/4"	1¾"	1¾"	W	1
E*	lamp shade top	1/4"	61/4"	diam.	W	1
F*	lamp shade	1/32"	1½"	18¾"	Α	1

*Parts initially cut oversize. See the instructions. †Edge-glued from two smaller pieces cut from blanks. See the

†Edge-glued from two smaller pieces cut from blanks. See th instructions.

Materials key: W-walnut, A-ash.

Supplies: # 20° biscuits, # $8 \times 1^{1}/2^{\circ}$ flathead screws (2), # $8 \times 1^{\circ}$ flathead screw (1), # $2 \times 1/2^{\circ}$ roundhead screws (2), $1/2^{\circ}$ walnut dowel $1/2^{\circ}$ long, $1/2^{\circ}$ dowel.

Bit: 1/8" straight router bit.

Supplies on Demand: Order the 3-LED puck light at woodmagazine.com/234lamp.





lmost any bandsaw can slice smooth scrollwork through inches-thick hardwoods; most can cut cabriole legs 'til the cows come home. But when it's time to resaw wide—really wide—stock to bookmatch panels or maximize the yield from thick boards, you need a bandsaw with lots of blade above the table, plus the ponies to punch through all that wood. We put six premium-priced bandsaws through their paces to see which get the job done best.

Bringin' the power

One lesson we learned right away: Don't rely on horsepower ratings as the sole measure of a bandsaw's cutting power. Efficient transfer of power from motor to wheels to blade relies on more factors than simply motor size, and some saws do this well with lower-rated motors.

To discover each saw's true power, we put them through an extreme test of resawing 12"-wide hard maple—the greatest common capacity among the machines—as fast as we dared push it, timing each cut, and then averaging five trials. Four saws (Grizzly G0513X2BF, Grizzly G0514X2B, Jet JWBS-18QT-3, and Shop Fox W1729) powered through each cut without bogging down. The General International 90-240M1 and 4-hprated Rikon 10-346 slowed a bit, but never stalled. Bottom line: All of the tested bandsaws have sufficient power to handle this task.

Resawing reveals crucial differences

After tuning up each saw to compensate for blade drift (when the blade fails to cut parallel to the fence, easily adjusted by tweaking the rip fences) we outfitted them with new Timber Wolf ¾" 2/3VPC resaw blades. Then, we resawed multiple thin slabs from an 8/4 maple blank, using a slow but steady feed rate. Most of the saws cut slabs that varied in thickness ⅓2" or less, an acceptable amount. But the blades on the Jet and Rikon saws deflected more than that. So we searched for solutions.

We discovered that by tracking the blade on the Jet's crowned wheels more toward the rear, as shown *below*, we could resaw within that ½2" range. That trick did not, however, work on the Rikon's flat wheels. When we attached the resaw pivot bar to the rip fence and cut along a marked line on the board's edge—steering by hand—the deflection disappeared. But this method also leaves rougher surfaces on the workpieces—and more cleanup at the planer or drum sander—a net loss about equal to the original amount of blade deflection.

Next, we tried different blades on the Rikon and got acceptable results. So if you experience deflection that you cannot resolve by tweaking the saw, try a different blade: It might solve the problem for you.

► Learn to resaw. woodmagazine.com/ resaw

Fast facts:

bandsaws have:

▶17–19" cast-iron

\$1,350 to \$2,300

► Motors prewired

(except the 110-volt

General International

▶ Rack-and-pinion

upper guideposts

and quick-release blade-tension levers

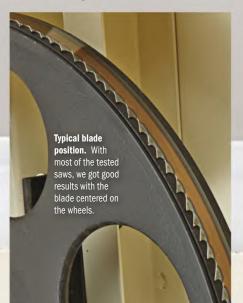
All six test

▶Prices from

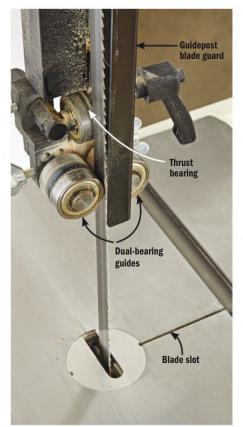
for 220 volts

90-240M1)

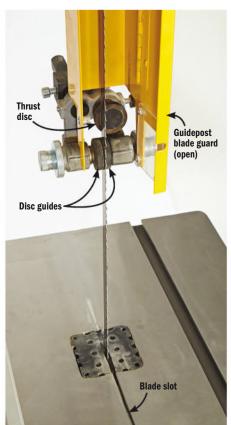
wheels



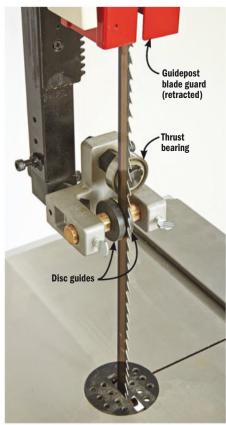




Bearing guides. Four saws use dual-bearing side guides and inline thrust bearings that work well. On this Jet, the right-angled guidepost blade guard makes blade changes difficult.



Disc guides. The Rikon saw uses European-style disc guides and thrust discs. The upper guidepost blade guard hinges open to provide access for adjusting the guides.



Disc and bearing guides. The Shop Fox uses disc guides with a perpendicular thrust bearing. The guidepost blade guard must be retracted to provide access to adjust the guides.

Blade guides hold the key to a bandsaw's performance

The easier it is to adjust a bandsaw's guides, the more likely you are to change blades when situations call for it. The General International, both Grizzlys, and the Jet have bearing guides and a single thrust bearing behind the blade (*above*) that excel when resawing with wide blades. Of these, the Jet proved easiest to set, thanks to toolfree adjusters on all guides. Blade guards on the General International, Grizzly, and Shop Fox saws impaired access, making upperguide adjustments more difficult.

The Rikon bandsaw uses European-style, non-spinning disc guides all around, shown top center, and the Shop Fox combines disc guides with a thrust bearing, top right. These two setups proved fussy to set, but performed better during curve-cutting than the bearing guides.

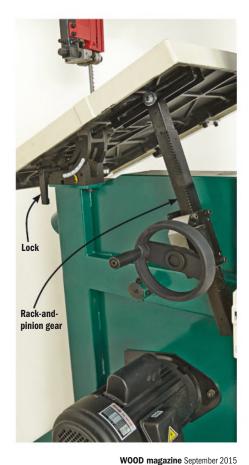
Rikon makes blade changes easiest with the blade slot extending from the center of the table to its front edge. With the other saws, the slot extends to the table's right edge, requiring you to pivot the blade 90° after clearing the guides.

Table the workload

All of the saws have cast-iron tables measuring 17–19½" deep, and all but the Jet (19") are at least 23¾" wide. They all have a miter slot to the right of the blade, and all but one stand 37½" from the floor, a comfortable height for most folks. The Rikon table measures 33½" from the floor, a good height for resawing boards 12" or wider, but a backache-producer for curve-cutting and typical ripping.

We like the table on Grizzly's G0514X2B best because it locks solidly and has a massive rack-and-pinion tilt mechanism, shown *right*. Jet's table lacks a rack-and-pinion adjuster and, despite two trunnions with separate locks, frequently came loose when placing boards on the table. But if you let the table rest on its 90° stop (beneath the left side) and avoid putting heavy weight on the right side of the table, you can sidestep this problem.

► Bandsaw setup and tune-up tips. woodmagazine.com/ bandsawtuneup Here's the beef. The Grizzly G0514X2B's table tilts via a large crank that operates a rack-and-pinion gear. The ratcheting lock proved easiest to use and most reliable at holding.







G0514X2B

General International 90-240M1, \$2,200

888-949-1161, general.ca

Likes: This saw showed impressive cutting power, despite being the only 110-volt machine in the test. It cuts true with little deflection, even at its maximum 12" resaw capacity. And the rip fence, though only 25/8" tall, switches from the left to right of the blade without altering the fence. The quick-release bladetension lever operated smoothest among the test group. A rack-and-pinion adjuster makes tilting the table easy.

Dislikes: Lacking a brake, the blade coasted for 22 seconds after shutdown. Eccentric shafts on the bearing guides mar easily when tightening the setscrews, so expect to remove these occasionally and restore with a file. Notes: You can rewire this saw's motor to run on 220 volts to draw fewer amps from your power source.

Grizzly G0513X2BF, \$1,350

800-523-4777, grizzly.com

Likes: This saw comes equipped with both an automatic brake that stops the blade in less than two seconds at shutdown, and a foot brake for emergencies. In our power testing, this model cut nearly as quickly as its larger sibling, the G0514X2B. At its full 12" resaw height, blade deflection was less than 1/32". Its cast-iron fence includes a 6"-tall aluminum resaw face that attaches quickly and holds tall stock better than the other fences. The magnetic power switch prevents accidental restarts after an emergency stop or loss of power, and the keved lockout adds another level of safety.

Dislikes: This saw vibrated more than any other in the test. You realign the rip fence for blade drift by adjusting the fence rail, but it bumped out of alignment easily. Eccentric shafts on the bearing guides mar easily when tightening the setscrews, so expect to remove these occasionally and restore with a file. Notes: This saw does not come with a power cord. Grizzly offers five lower-priced versions of the G0513 machine with fewer

Likes: Sharing many features of the G0513X2BF, this taller, heavier saw cut quickest overall (by a slight margin) in our power testing, resawed with less than 1/32" of deflection, and required the least adjustment for blade drift. Its heavy-duty rack-and-pinion table stands out from the group for ease of tilting and locking. Its electronic brake stops the blade in less than two seconds at shutdown.

Dislikes: Like the G0513X2BF, this machine vibrated more than we'd like, and has the same issues with the rip-fence rail and blade-guide adjustment and accessibility. Notes: Grizzly offers four lower-priced versions of the G0514 machine with fewer features than this one.

woodmagazine.com 47

features than this one.



Jet JWBS-18QT-3, \$1,940

800-274-6848, jettools.com

Likes: Our favorite feature: the dual-bearing blade guides that adjust without tools. The bottom guides have microadjusters, a helpful feature that we would like to have on the top guides as well. The blade-tension release lever has two positions: one for simply minimizing tension when not in use, and another for full release when changing blades. This saw also has plenty of power, an easy-to-use rip fence, a magnetic switch, and, despite having only one 4" port, dust collection as good as the other tested saws, which are equipped with two ports apiece.

Dislikes: The table-tilt did not lock as securely as we'd like, requiring regular checking for squareness to the blade. And when raising the upper guides fully, the cabinet sometimes knocked them out of alignment. Lacking a brake, the blade coasted for 37 seconds after shutdown.

Notes: The power cord does not come with a plug.



Rikon 10-346, \$2,300

877-884-5167, rikontools.com

Likes: You get the greatest resaw capacity (a staggering 19") with this machine but you need to add auxiliary support to the rip fence for workpiece stability. Though deflection was an issue with some blades, others deflected no more than 1/16" at the maximum resaw height, perfectly acceptable for that span. Although this saw slowed a bit while resawing wide boards, it never lost enough to be a problem, even with 19"-wide boards. The blade-tension release is readily accessible from the front of the saw. The table tilts easily on a rack-and-pinion gear, locks solidly, and gives easy access to change blades. The magnetic power switch and blade foot brake add safety.

Dislikes: We like the microadjusters on the blade guides, but too much play in the mechanism sometimes negated the fine-tuning, and the rear thrust discs created sparks anytime blades rubbed against them. When we didn't use the foot brake, the blade coasted for 61 seconds after shutdown. And the LED task light, although bright, proved difficult to position so we could see the cutline.

Notes: The 162" precut blade length was difficult to find at retail.



Shop Fox W1729, \$1,970

800-840-8420, shopfox.biz

Likes: Similar in size to the Grizzly G0514X2B but with a 2-hp-rated motor, the W1729 nonetheless nearly matched the Grizz for top cutting speed—and did it with almost no vibration. It resaws with little to no blade deflection. The disc blade guides work well for cutting curves, especially when changing directions (such as S-shaped curves).

Dislikes: The 35%"-tall rip fence does not come with a resaw pivot bar, so you'll need to attach an auxiliary fence face for resawing boards wider than 8". Lacking a brake, the blade coasted for 22 seconds after shutdown.

► Read reviews of more bandsaws and accessories—or add your own. reviewatool.com/bandsaws



								1	7-	1	9"	В	ands	aws	f	ron	ı \$1	,35	0 t	o \$2,3	00										
			PE	RFO	RM/	ANC	E R	ATII	NGS	(1))		MU	TOR (2)		RI	ADE	CUT Capacities,		TABLE			BLADE								
		P	RIM	ARY	_		_	SE	COI	IDA	RY		1110	10K (2)		, DE	ADE.	INCI		۱'n			G	UIDE	S						
MANUFACTURER/ MODEL	Power	Absence of Blade Deflection	Ease of Adjusting Blade Guides	Curve-Cutting Accuracy	Ease of Changing Blades	Eaco of Toncioning Blade		Absence of Vibration	Absence of Blade Drift	Ease of Tilting and Locking Table	Rip-Fence Effectiveness	Miter-Gauge Effectiveness	Voltage	Amperage	Rated Horsepower	Length, Inches	Width (Min., Max.), Inches	Maximum Resaw Height	Maximum Width (Throat)	Dimensions (Width x Depth), Inches	Height From Floor, Inches	Max. Tilt Range (Right/Left), Degrees	Style (3)	Thrust Bearing (3)	Tool-Free Adjustments? (Yes/No) (4)	Type of Blade Brake (5)	Weight, Pounds	Power Cord Length, Inches (6)	Warranty, Years	Country of Assembly (7)	Selling Price (8)
GENERAL INTERNATIONAL 90-240M1	B+	A	В	В	В	A		В	Α	B-	C+	С	110*/220	15*/7.5	2	131½	1/8, 1	12	161/4	23%×17	37½	45/4	D	В	N	N	350	79	2	T	\$2,200
GRIZZLY GO513X2BF	Α	A	В	В	В	E	3	С	Α	В	B-	В	220	10	2	131½	1/8, 1	12	161/4	23%×17½	37½	46/6	D	В	N	E, F	356	N/A	1	T	\$1,350
GRIZZLY GO514X2B	Α	Α	В	В	В	E	3	С	Α	Α	B-	В	220	12	3	143	1/8, 11/4	12	181/4	27×19½	37½	48/6	D	В	N	Е	427	77	1	T	\$1,725
JET JWBS-18QT-3	Α	A	Α	B+	B-	В	+ E	}+	Α	C-	В	С	230	13	3	137	1/8, 11/2	121/8	181//8	19×19	37½	45/15	D	В	Υ	N	415	75*	5	T	\$1,940
RIKON 10-346	A-	В	B-	Α	A	В	+	В	В	A-	В	NA	220	16	4	162	1/4, 13/8	191/4	17%	24¾×19	33½	45/5	Ε	Ε	γ*	F	500	129*	5	С	\$2,300
SHOP FOX W1729	Α	Α	С	Α	В	E	3	A	Α	В	С	В	115/230*	20/10*	2	143	1/8, 1	121/4	181/4	27×19½	37½	45/8	Е	В	γ*	N	367	78	2	T	\$1,970

Excellent Good В

Poor

Not applicable

- 2. (*) Prewired
- 3. (B) Single ball bearing (D) Dual ball bearing
- (E) European discs
- 4. (*) Some guides do; others do not
 - 5. (E) Electronic
 - (F) Foot-activated
 - (N) No brake
- 6. (N/A) Does not come with a cord (*) Does not include a plug
- 7. (C) China
 - (T) Taiwan
- 8. Prices current at time of article production and do not include shipping. where applicable.

Quick hits

► We found all of the blade-tension gauges unreliable for setting correct tension on all sizes of



blades. Instead, we tensioned each blade so it allowed 1/4" side-to-side deflection with the blade guides retracted (left).

All the saws include a rip fence that mounts on a rail at the front of the table. But only the Rikon fence face aligns directly with its scale (below), a big plus



when using an auxiliary fence because it, too, aligns accurately with no adjustments. The others use cursors that proved fussy or problematic.

► Although most bandsaws come with a small miter gauge, we almost never need one for bandsawing, and so place little value in them. But the miter slots in the tables do come in handy for holding jigs.

NOTE: Laguna is replacing its 18" bandsaw (model LT18 3000), and the new model was not available for this review.

In a close race, two saws inch ahead

Frankly, we were a little disappointed, given the price range of these saws, in their collective performance and capacities, compared to some of the premium 14" bandsaws we've used. We just expected the gap between those classes to be more significant. That said, these are certainly no duds but, rather, worthwhile machines you should have on your radar for their power and horizontal throat capacity.

No single machine stood out as the clear front-runner, so we awarded Top Tool honors to two saws: the Grizzly G0514X2B and Jet JWBS-18QT-3. The Grizzly cut fastest, cut cleanly, and has the tallest fence, best table system, and our favorite blade brake. The Jet has the most intuitive and effective blade guides as well as a user-friendly blade tension system, and almost as much power as the Grizzly.

At \$1,350, the Grizzly G0513X2BF delivers a good mix of cutting performance with features, earning the Top Value award. •

Produced by Bob Hunter with Brian Simmons



Start with the uprights

Tip! While you're set up

to cut the rails, cut 17

and Q later.

taperjig1

► Build a simple

tablesaw tapering jig.

woodmagazine.com/

more parts to the same

size to use for parts H, N,

Our workcenter has three bays, so we built four of the upright assemblies shown in Drawing 1. If you want to make your station longer or shorter, simply build one more upright assembly than the desired number of bays.

1 Cut the uprights (A, B), rails (C), and arms (D, E) to size [Materials List, page 59; Drawing 1]. Save two cutoffs at least 12" long for checking tablesaw setups later. Cut the tapers on the arms and sand the arms to 150 grit.

Lay out the locations of the dadoes and rabbet on one back upright (A) [Photo A]. Make sure the lowest dado aligns with the top of the front uprights (B) [Drawing 1]. Then transfer the lines to all of the back uprights. Lay out the rabbets on the ends of the front uprights.

SHOP TIP

Properly prep construction lumber for top results

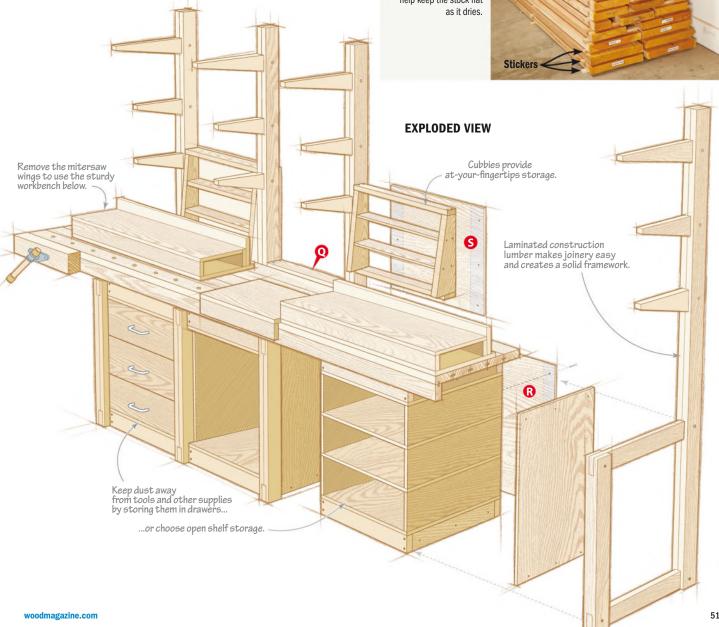
We cut the $3\frac{1}{2}$ "-wide pieces for this project from $2\times 8s$ and $2\times 12s$ instead of $2\times 4s$. These wider boards yield more riftsawn grain for better stability and appearance.

When purchased, our lumber tested between 14 and 15 percent moisture. That's too wet to work because as the lumber dries, it may twist, warp, and cup. So we stacked it with ¾×¾" stickers (spacers) between each layer to allow air to circulate around each board, below, and let the stack air-dry until it reached 8 percent moisture. (It took six weeks.) We then ripped parts to finished width as needed, removing the rounded edges to provide tight, gap-free joints.

Purchase your plywood, on the other hand, just before you need it. Allowing it to dry before beginning will cause it to curl. Securing it to the workcenter assemblies with glue and screws keeps it flat as it dries.

Stack the lumber, aligning the stickers vertically. Weigh down the top layer with additional boards to help keep the stock flat as it dries.



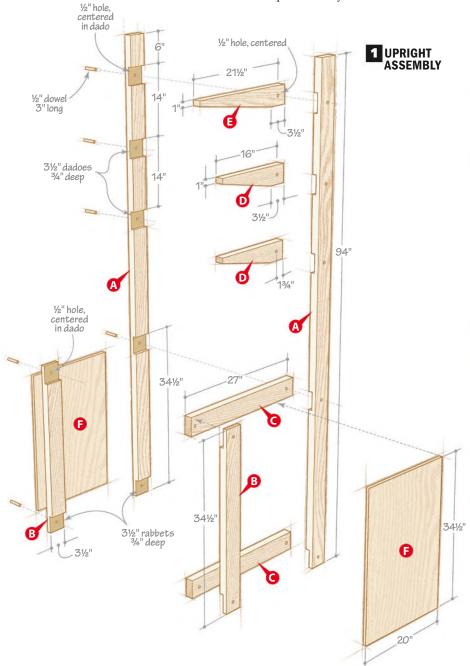


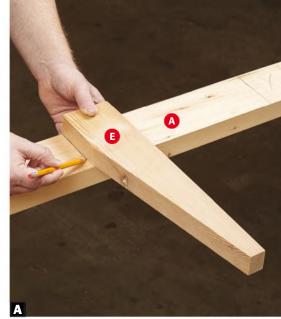
Find plans for the work support shown in Photo C in issue 135 (Sept. 2001) or purchase them at woodmagazine.com/

3 Install a dado set in your tablesaw. Cut a test rabbet on the ends of two cutoffs and check the setup as shown in **Photo B**. Make any needed adjustments, then cut the dadoes and rabbets in the uprights (A, B) [**Photo C**].

Assemble the upright assemblies as shown in **Photos D-G**. After the glue dries, drill the ½" holes centered on each joint and glue in a length of dowel [**Drawing 1**]. Sand the dowels flush and sand the assemblies to 150 grit.

5Cut the panels (F) to fit between the uprights (A, B) and glue them in place. **Note:** The two outer upright assemblies (A–E) have a panel on only the inside face. Inner assemblies have a panel on each face.





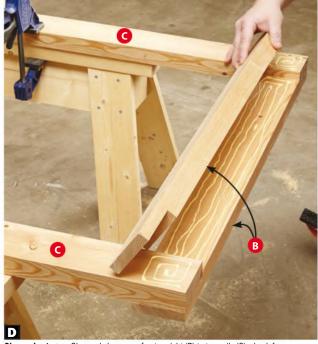
Get a tight mortise. Measure to the top of each dado, then place an arm against the mark to locate the bottom edge of the dado.



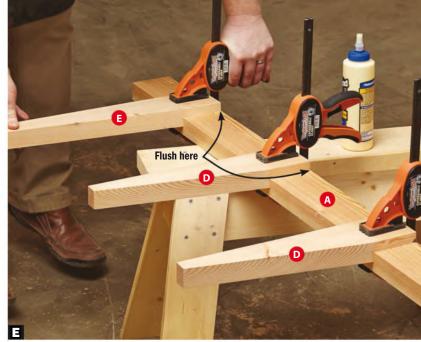
Two rabbets make an open mortise. Sandwich the two test pieces together with the rabbets facing each other; a cutoff from the rails (C) should fit snugly in the resulting mortise.



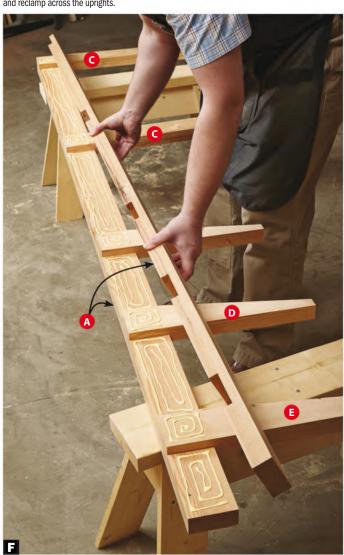
Handle long parts easily. To steady the back uprights (A), set up a support to the side of the saw and clamp the workpiece to a miter-gauge extension.



Glue up in stages. Glue and clamp one front upright (B) to two rails (C), check for square, and let the glue set for at least 30 minutes. Then flip the assembly, add the other upright, and reclamp across the uprights.



Attach the arms to the uprights. Glue the arms (D, E) to only one back upright (A) with their ends flush with the rear edge of the upright.



Add the front assembly. Position the rails (C) in a back upright (A), then add glue and the second upright to sandwich the rails and arms (D, E).



Don't skimp on clamps. Clamp at each arm and rail and in the space between each. Make sure the edges of the back uprights (A) are flush.

Connect the uprights

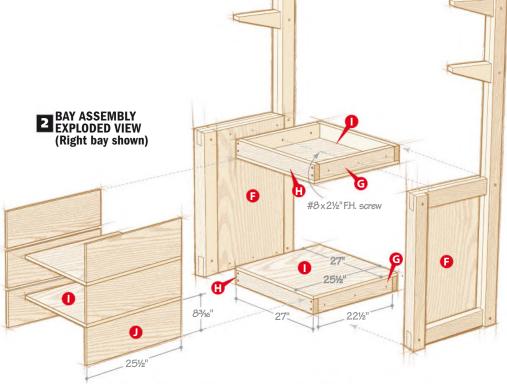
The uprights are tied together by simple square frames with plywood skins that add rigidity. The space between the top and bottom frames provides storage.

To make the frames, cut the sides (G) and fronts/backs (H) to size [Drawing 2]. Glue and screw together six frames.

2Rest an interior upright assembly (A–F) on a pair of sawhorses. Glue and screw two frames (G/H) to the assembly [**Photo H**]; then add an outside assembly [**Photo I**]. Repeat to make two bay assemblies.

Cut the shelves (I) and dividers (J) to size. Install them as shown in **Photo J**. The two remaining shelves will be used when joining the two bays in the next step.

AREtrieve the two remaining frames (G/H) and use them to connect the two bays (A–J) [Photo K]. Screw a shelf (I) to the underside of the top frame, and another to the top of the bottom frame.

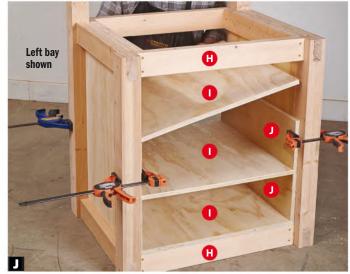




Add the frames (G/H) aligning them with the ends of the front uprights (B) and the back edge of the back upright (A). Clamp the assemblies together while you drive screws.



Attach the next upright assembly the same way. Check that the rear edges of the back uprights align along their full length. The second assembly will be a mirror image of the first.



Divide the bays for storage. Glue a shelf (I) to the bottom frame (G/H). Glue a divider (J) to each panel (F), resting on the shelf. Then add another shelf and continue working your way up, attaching a shelf to the underside of the top frame.



Tie the bays together. Screw, but don't glue, the two remaining frames (G/H) to the panels (F). This allows for disassembling the workcenter if need be.

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Joint long boards with a plane. Clamp each board to the bays with a support at each end. Joint each edge square to the faces. Watch the process at woodmagazine.com/planejoint.



Grooves for splines help align. Rout grooves along two mating benchtop boards. Run the router on the top faces of the boards to ensure the top faces align.

Build a benchtop

1 Prepare five $1\frac{1}{2} \times 5^{n} \times 10^{l}$ boards for the benchtop [**Drawing 3**]. Arrange them edge to edge on top of the workcenter for best appearance and mark the mating edges. Joint these edges [**Photo L**], then rout grooves in them [**Photo M**]. Drill dogholes in the front board where shown in **Drawing 3** and rout a groove in its lower face to accept a spline for the edging (L).

2Glue up the benchtop one board at a 2time, working from the back forward [Photo N]. Cut the edging (L) to size and rout a groove in one edge [Drawing 3]. Glue and clamp the edging in place. After the glue dries, sand the splines flush with the ends of the benchtop.

With the help of a friend (or two), position the benchtop (K/L) on the bay assemblies (A–J). Sand the benchtop to 150 grit, then screw it to the frame sides (G).

SHOP TIP



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Work with short splines. It's easier to make and insert five lengths of 24" spline than one 10-long piece. Apply glue to the slot, insert the splines, add glue to the mating surfaces, and add the next board.

120"

Wall arroves \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ Mail grooves} \)
\(\frac{1}{2} \text{ Ma

►Time spent sharpening a plane iron pays off. woodmagazine.com/ sharp

We added a vise to the front of the benchtop (no. 70G08.02, \$85, leevalley.com, 800-871-8158). Follow the instructions provided with the vise to mount it.

Storage cubbies corral tools

Cut the cubby sides (M), top/bottom (N), shelves (O, P), and center spacer (Q) to fit between the back uprights (A) [Drawing 4; Exploded View, page 51]. Cut the angle on the cubby sides and sand all pieces to 150 grit.

2 Screw the cubbies together with all parts flush at the back. Secure a cubby into the space between the back uprights on each end bay by screwing through the cubby sides (M).

3 Cut the backs (R, S) to size [Exploded View]. Screw (don't glue) the lower back in place behind the bays, then screw and glue the upper backs in place behind each cubby.

4Cut a notch in the center spacer (Q) and the panel (F) below the center section of the benchtop to allow the hose of your shop vacuum to pass through. Screw the center spacer in place between the back uprights in the center bay.

Tip! Before driving screws into the edge of plywood, drill 3/32" pilot holes to prevent splitting the workpiece.

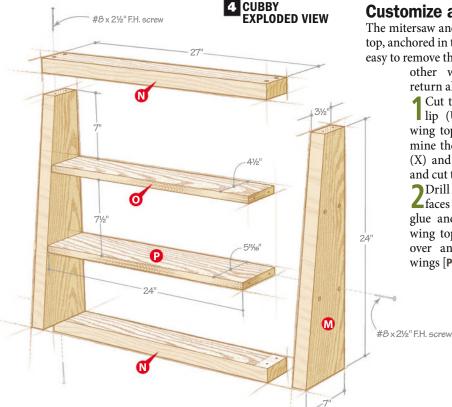
Customize a saw platform

The mitersaw and wings rest on the benchtop, anchored in the dogholes. This makes it easy to remove them to use the benchtop for

other work, and then quickly return all three parts to position.

1 Cut to size the saw mount (T), lip (U), fence bases (V), and wing tops (W) [Drawing 5]. Determine the width of the fence backs (X) and wing risers (Y) [Photo 0] and cut them to finished size.

2Drill pocket holes in the inside faces of each wing riser (Y) and glue and screw the risers to the wing tops (W). Flip the assembly over and finish assembling the wings [Photo P].





Find the wing height. Place the wing top (W) next to your mitersaw and measure from the plywood to the saw table. This is the width of the wing risers (Y). Add 3" to this dimension for the width of the fence backs (X).



Assemble the wings. Apply glue to the edges of the risers (Y), align the ends of the risers and fence base (V), then drive screws through the fence base and into the risers.

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Mark the dog holes. Push a ¾" Forstner bit through two dogholes under each wing and the saw mount. Give the bit a tap to mark the centerpoint of each doghole.

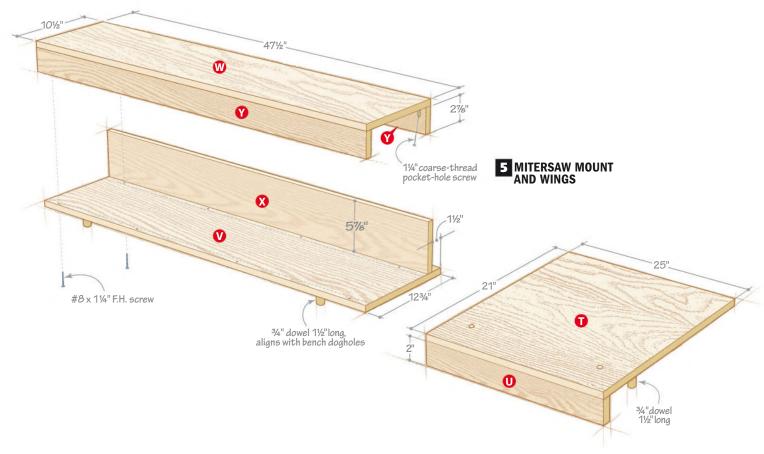


Drill dowel holes. Drill $\frac{1}{2}$ "-deep holes on the marks to accept $\frac{3}{4}$ " dowels. Using the drill press ensures perpendicular holes so the dowels will drop into the dogholes easily.

► We added a Kreg Precision Trak and Stop kit to the wings. woodmagazine.com/ kregtrak Glue and screw the lip (U) to the underside of the saw mount (T), flush with the front edge [Drawing 5]. Set the saw mount and wings (V-Y) in position on the benchtop and place your saw on the mount. Use a long straightedge to help align the mitersaw fence with the fence backs (X). Make sure the saw clears the back uprights (A) and short arms (D) when pivoted to each side. With the saw and wings properly aligned, clamp them in place, and mark through the

holes in the saw base onto the top face of the mount. Then, insert a ¾" Forstner bit through at least two dogholes below the mount and each wing [Photo Q].

4 Remove the wings and saw mount. Drill and counterbore the bottom face of the saw mount to accept carriage bolts for mounting the saw. Drill holes on the marks on the bottom of the mount and wings [Photo R], and glue 1½" lengths of dowel into the holes. Bolt the saw to the mount.





Mount drawer slides easily. Rest a drawer slide on a spacer and secure the slide with two screws in the horizontal slots to allow for adjustment. Repeat on the other side.

► Watch a free video

on installing drawer

woodmagazine.com/ simpledrawer

slides.

Add drawers, if you like

To fit drawers into the openings in the outer bays, cut the drawer parts (Z–CC) to size [Drawing 6] for as many drawers as you want. Drill pocket holes in the outside faces of the fronts and backs (Z) and screw and glue them to the drawer sides (AA). Glue a drawer bottom (BB) to each assembly.

2 From ³/₄" or thicker scrap, cut a ³/₆"-wide spacer. Separate the drawer slides and rest the cabinet half of a slide on the spacer [**Photo S**]. Attach the other halves of the slides to the drawer boxes [**Photo T**], flush at the front and centered on their height.

3 Slide the drawers in place, and check their operation and alignment in the openings. Make any needed adjustments to the positions of the slides, then drive additional screws to secure the slides.

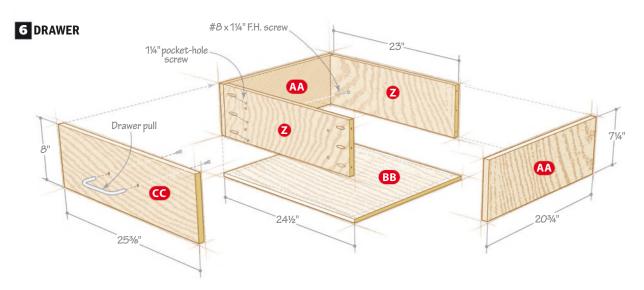
4Attach the pulls to each false front (CC), centered. Then, put a piece of double-faced tape on each drawer front (Z). Center the false front in the opening, press it against



Screw on the drawer half. Align the drawer half of the slide flush with the front of the box and centered on the drawer height.

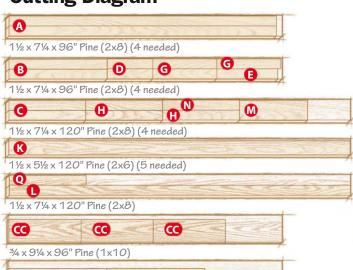
the drawer front, and pull the drawer out. Screw the false fronts to the drawers.

570 light up the work area, we attached an 8' fluorescent fixture with four T5 bulbs to the long arms (E). Slide your shop vacuum in place, attach it to the saw, and you are ready to go!



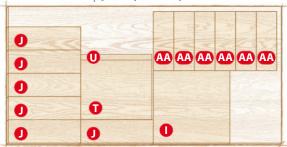
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Cutting Diagram





 $3/4 \times 48 \times 96$ " Pine plywood (3 needed)



34 x 48 x 96" Pine plywood



 $\frac{3}{4} \times 48 \times 96$ " Pine plywood



1/2 x 48 x 96" Pine plywood

Materials List

M	<u>aterials L</u>					
Par Upi	rt rights	T	INISHED W	SIZE L	Matl.	Qty.
Α	back uprights	1½"	3½"	94"	Р	8
В	front uprights	1½"	3½"	34½"	Р	8
С	rails	1½"	3½"	27"	Р	8
D	short arms	1½"	3½"	16"	Р	8
Ε	long arms	1½"	3½"	21½"	Р	4
F	panels	3/4"	20"	34½"	Ply	6
Fra	mes					
G	sides	1½"	3½"	22½"	Р	12
Н	fronts/backs	1½"	3½"	27"	Р	12
1	shelves	3/4"	27"	25½"	Ply	10
J	dividers	3/4"	8¾16"	25½"	Ply	12
Bei	nchtop and cubb	oies				
K	benchtop	1½"	25"	120"	EP	1
L	edging	1½"	3½"	120"	Р	1
М	sides	1½"	7"	24"	Р	4
N	top/bottom	1½"	3½"	27"	Р	4
0	top shelves	3/4"	4½"	24"	Ply	2
Р	bottom shelves	3/4"	511/16"	24"	Ply	2
Q	center spacer	1½"	3½"	27"	Р	1
R	lower back	1/2"	34½"	93"	Ply	1
S	upper backs	1/2"	27"	33"	Ply	2
Mit	ersaw mount					
T	saw mount	3/4"	21"	25"	Ply	1
U	saw mount lip	3/4"	2"	25"	Ply	1
٧	fence bases	3/4"	12¾"	47½"	Ply	2
W	wing tops	3/4"	10½"	47½"	Ply	2
Χ	fence backs	3/4"	5%"*	47½"	Ply	2
Υ	wing risers	3/4"	2%"*	47½"	Ply	4
Dra	wers (Quantitie	s liste	ed for	three d	lrawer	s)
Z	fronts/backs	3/4"	23"	7¼"	Ply	6
AA	sides	3/4"	20¾"	7¼"	Ply	6
BB	bottoms	1/2"	20¾"	24½"	Ply	3

^{*}See the instructions to determine actual width.

3/4" 8"

25%"

3

CC false fronts

Materials key: P-pine, Ply-plywood, EP-edge-glued pine.

Supplies: ½" oak dowels 48" long (2), ¾" dowel 12" long (1), 1¼" coarse-thread pocket-hole screws (52), #8×1¼" F.H. screws (40), #8×1½" F.H. screws (16), #8×2½" F.H. screws (28), #8×3" F.H. screws (36), drawer pulls (1 per drawer), 20" full-extension drawer slides (1 pair per drawer). Blade and bits: Stack dado set, ¾" Forstner bit, ½" slot-cutting router bit.

Produced by Craig Ruegsegger with John Olson and Brian Bergstrom Project design: John Olson Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine, Lorna Johnson, Kurt Schultz

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1/2 x 48 x 96" Pine plywood

Cut splines from scrap material.





Set the bevel. A plastic drafting triangle works well to check the 45° bevel angle. The triangle provides longer edges than the head of a combination square.



Square the fence to the blade. Place the square's handle against the fence and check for a gap between the square's blade and the plate (not the teeth) of the saw blade.



Adjusting a one-piece fence. On this one-piece fence, the left and right sides are connected by the yoke. Adjusting one side aligns them both.



Adjusting a two-piece independent fence. Set the left fence first. Then, place a straightedge flat on the saw's base and against the left fence to align the right side with it.



Adjusting a fixed fence. Loosen the setscrews found on each side of the miter scale to finetune the angle of the blade to the fence.

You can then set the cursor at the back of the saw to exactly 0°. Repeat this procedure to set the 45° bevel [Photo A].

Once the bevels have been set, adjust the saw's miter stops. First, set the blade 90° to the fence [**Photo B**]. Making this adjustment depends on the type of fence you have.

For a one-piece fence [Photo C], loosen the adjusting bolts or screws on each side of the fence and adjust either the right or left side to the blade body. You only have to adjust one side because this automatically sets the opposite side.

If your saw has separate (left and right) fences, aligning each side square to the blade may result in fences that do not align with one another. The solution is to square one fence to the blade and retighten that fence's bolts or screws. Then, align the opposite fence, as shown in **Photo D**. Finally, adjust the cursor to 0°.

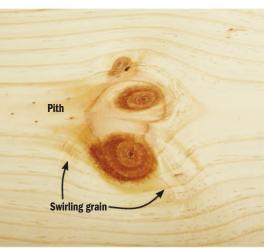
On some saws, the fences are not adjustable [Photo E], so you instead align the blade and saw carriage square to the fence. Do this by setting the miter at the 0° detent and then loosening the screws on the miter detent plate. Rotate the table (and the detent plate) to position the blade 90° to the fence. Then, retighten the adjustment screws. There is no need to adjust any other miter settings.

How did you do?

The true test of your work is to cut 45° miters on each end of four equallength pieces of stock and check the fit by dry-clamping them into a square, *right*. A less-than-perfect joint at any corner means you'll need to review each alignment step and correct as necessary. Remember, miters draw the eye. With careful setup, yours will draw many admiring looks!

A band clamp brings all four corners together easily. Don't have one? Secure each corner with painter's tape.

How to get a Fine Pine Finish



Avoid pith and swirling grain. Wood in the tree's first few growth rings, and swirling wood near knots, will be prone to tear-out, splitting, and uneven finish absorption.

any woodworkers love pine because of its low cost, easy workability, light weight, and wide availability. And, when clear-finished, pine radiates a warm glow found in few other woods. What's not to like? Well, if you prefer a darker, stained finish, things get a little dicier. That's because a bare pine surface absorbs stain unevenly, yielding an unnatural, blotchy, or zebralike coloration. But don't let that deter you. Pine can be pleasingly stained—it just requires a bit of extra prep work.

4 steps to staining success

Within the pine bins at your local lumber retailer, you may find any number of tree species loosely defined as "pine." And even within the same pine species, boards can vary greatly in how they absorb stain. That adds up to a lot of staining unpredictability. To manage the situation, you need to test your finish on sample boards made from the same wood used in the project. That's exactly what we did to demonstrate this surefire staining process for pine.

1. Buy the right boards. Most pine lumber has knots, an "imperfection" that's part of the wood's charm. Just avoid knots so loose they're about to fall out, especially ones near the tree's pith or with wildly swirling grain as shown, *left*. Secure and seal knots with an application of clear epoxy.

2. Sand smooth. After sanding all surfaces with successively finer grits up to 180 using a random-orbit sander, sand once more by hand with a 180-grit block, stroking with the grain to eliminate any swirl marks. Then,

-PINE REQUIRES SEALING PRIOR TO STAINING-



DARKEN WITH GEL STAIN; AVOID OVERSANDING



sand the ends to 220 grit to lessen the tendency of end grain to soak up extra finish.

3. Seal the wood. As shown in the *first three* swatches on the *upper* test panel, stain applied directly to a bare pine surface yields a blotchy look. Because gel stain absorbs into the surface less than liquid stain, it tints the surface more evenly. But it still leaves a blotchy surface with too much contrast from early- to late-wood grain lines.

To put the brakes on uneven stain absorption, you have to seal the surface. We tested four methods: simply sanding the wood to 320 grit, and applying three types of sealants: shellac, a store-bought conditioner specifically marketed for use on blotch-prone woods, and a wipe-on polyurethane finish. (It's available in stores, or you can blend your own by mixing polyurethane and mineral spirits

50/50.) After allowing those sealants to dry completely, then lightly abrading them with a 320-grit sanding sponge stroked with the grain, we applied a liquid stain. The swatch sealed with wipe-on poly (*last swatch, upper panel*) showed the most even staining, making it the go-to finish for prepping the surface prior to the next step.

4. Apply a gel stain. Although you can successfully apply any stain over a surface sealed with thinned polyurethane, a gel stain gives you the greatest control over the ultimate color. That's because its thicker consistency allows you to build (and darken) it with successive applications.

The *bottom* test panel shows the effect of adding a second gel coat on top of a first. Building stain coats takes time because each stain coat must dry completely. Otherwise,

you risk removing part of the initial coat with the application of the second coat.

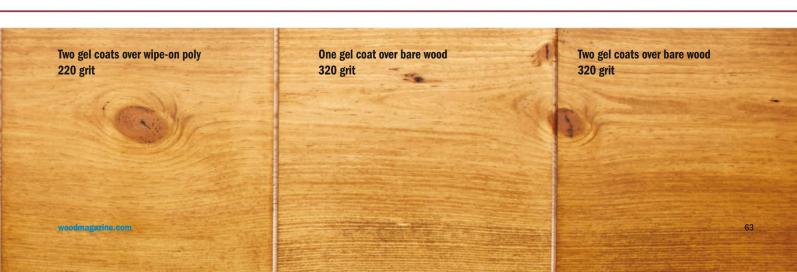
On that panel we also tested gel stain directly applied to a surface sanded to 320 grit with no sealant (*last two* swatches, *bottom* panel). Again, as with the liquid stain, blotchiness still occurred. We also wanted to know if sanding the surface to 220 grit prior to sealing was of any benefit versus simply sanding to 180 grit. It wasn't (*first four* swatches, *bottom* panel).

Now stain your pine projects without fear of blotching—but don't be overly brave—you still need to test your finishing products and methods on scrap.

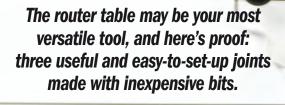
For additional tips on working with pine, visit woodmagazine.com/pinetips.

Produced by Bill Krier





4 Bits, 3 Joints, Too Easy



Upcut spiral bit







By George Vondriska

In addition to classes at Vondriska Woodworks in Hammond, Wisconsin, George teaches at woodworking shows and guilds across the country and "Weekend With WOOD." You may also recognize his name and face from videos he has hosted for the Woodworkers Guild of America.



Note: *Unplug the router for all setup operations.*



Crank out durable drawers with the drawer-lock joint

love using this joint to make drawers. It's so fast! With one setup you'll cut the corner joint in the drawer fronts, backs, and sides *and* the groove to hold the drawer bottom. Before getting started, machine the

drawer stock to twice the thickness of the cutter. Cut two test pieces from that material and set the drawer parts to the side for now. Then follow the photo sequence *below* to set up and cut the joint.



Set the height of the slot cutter so the top of the cutter is flush with the top of your test material.



Position the fence for a $\frac{1}{4}$ "-deep cut (one-half the $\frac{1}{2}$ " material thickness).



Rabbet the end of one of your test pieces. Use a backer board to steady the piece and prevent chip-out.



Stand a test side piece on end and cut a dado across it. Use a push pad to hold the test piece firmly against the fence.



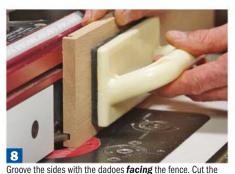
Test the fit of the tongue in the groove. For a too-tight joint, lower the cutter. If the joint is too loose, raise the cutter.

6 When the tongue and groove fit perfectly, rabbet the drawer fronts and backs (workpiece resting on the table, as in **Photo 3**), and cut the dado in the sides (workpiece vertical against the fence, as in **Photo 4**). Cut both ends of all the pieces.

It's a good idea to move the fence faces as close to the cutters as possible. This helps prevent chipping when you make the vertical pass on the drawer sides.



Pay careful attention to the orientation of the parts when you cut the grooves for the drawer bottoms. Groove the fronts and backs with the rabbet facing **away** from the fence.



bottoms to size, and your drawers are ready to assemble.



The rabbeted drawer-lock joint requires a ¼" slot cutter for machining ½"-thick drawer pieces.

If the fit is good but the front/back test pieces look like this, your material is too thick. Plane it down, cut off the test end, and repeat the previous steps.



Rabbeted-corner joint simplifies frame construction

f you want to make a lot of picture frames fast, try this technique. With one setup you cut the corner joints *and* the rabbet for the picture and glass.

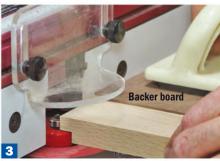


Set the top of the bit's cutting edge just below the center of a test piece that matches the thickness of your project pieces.

This joint works great for pictures up to $8\times10^{\circ}$ or so. Larger than that, because of the weight of the glass, I recommend a reinforced miter or half-lap joint instead.



Position both fence faces flush with the bit's bearing. A steel rule run along the fence should barely graze the bearing.



Rout a rabbet on one end of two test pieces. Use a backer board to steady the material.



Check the fit. If it looks like this, raise the bit in tiny increments until the faces align flush. Because you're taking material off both pieces, raise the bit by half the amount of the offset.



With the bit height adjusted precisely, machine both ends of the horizontal rails with their good faces down.



Add featherboards and rabbet the inside edges of the rails as shown, face (rabbeted) side up.





Rabbet the inside edges of the vertical frame pieces (the stiles) with the good face up.



Assemble the frame by gluing the rails into the rabbets in the stiles. Use spring clamps to close the joint vertically, and bar clamps to make sure the stiles seat against the rails.

The easiest mortise-and-tenon joint ever

The router table works well for mortises up to ¼" wide. With mortises larger than that, I find I have better control by plunging the bit into the work with a plunge router rather than plunging the work onto the bit.

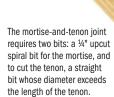
Before heading to the router table, lay out the mortise locations on the workpieces, but mark on the faces *opposite* where the mortises will go. This way you can see the marks as you rout the mortised face.



Set the height of the spiral upcut bit to %s" (to accept a ½"-long tenon). Position the fence to locate the mortise on the workpiece. Slide a square piece of scrap against the flutes of the router bit. Transfer both edges of the bit onto the fence. The left line is your start line. The right line is your stop line. Lock the fence in place—from here out it must not move.



Clamp to the router table a ½" plywood skin with a cutout for the bit. (The skin reduces the depth of cut for the first pass so you need not adjust the router.) Align the line for the left end of the mortise with the start line. Plunge the workpiece onto the spinning router bit while also maintaining pressure against the fence.





Move the workpiece forward until the right mortise mark aligns with the stop line. Shut off the router, wait for the bit to stop spinning, and then lift the workpiece off the table. Remove the temporary plywood spacer and repeat the process.



Lay out a tenon on the end of a test rail the same thickness as your project pieces. Set the straight bit so the top of its cutting edges align with the bottom of the tenon layout line. Position the fence so the bit cuts a ½"-long tenon.



Back the test piece with a scrap and make a pass on each face to produce the tenon. Check the fit. If the tenon is too thick, raise the bit slightly. Remember, because you cut both faces, raise the bit by half the amount you need to remove.



When the tenon fits correctly, you should be able to push it into the mortise with hand pressure or gentle taps from a mallet. With the tenon partially seated in the mortise, there should be enough friction that, if you lift the tenoned workpiece, the mating piece comes with it.



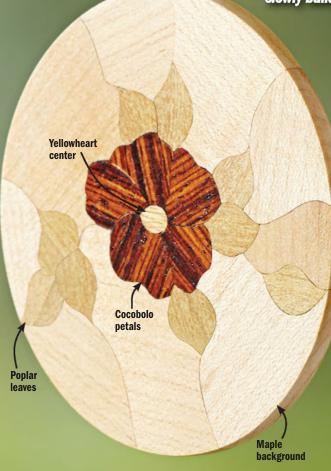
Complete the tenon by standing the rail on edge and cutting the top and bottom shoulders. A 4×4 makes a great backer block for this cut. Note that the two faces of the fence touch to prevent the workpiece from falling into a gap between them.



Finally, clamp the tenoned workpiece in a vise and use a bench chisel or rasp to round the tenon's corners to match the mortise. You're done!

Scrollsawn Ornament

Only have short stretches of shop time, but longing for a beautiful project? Cut and glue a couple of pieces each day to slowly build this delightful flower ornament.



Look no farther than your scrap box to find no-cost material for this project. The completed ornament measures 33/8" in diameter. t first glance, you might want to cut all the pieces at once and glue them together. But, there's a far easier—and more precise—way to scrollsaw small parts and fit them together. You can adapt the process to scrollsaw inlays and similar projects, too.

We made the ornament in the photo from four hardwood species, marked on the **photo**, *left*. You could use different woods, but make sure they contrast enough to let the design stand out.

Put the patterns on the wood

Make four copies of the Full-size Pattern, page 69. (If you want to make larger discs—for coasters or trivets, for instance—just enlarge the pattern.)

Prepare ¼"-thick blanks from your desired species. For an ornament the size shown, you'll need one piece 1×8" for the center, two 1×8" for the petals, two 1×8" for the leaves, and three 2×8" for the background. Cut a few extras of each species to allow for fitting errors.

Cut the individual parts from the patterns with a sharp hobby knife [Photo A]. As you cut out each piece, note which end or edge goes nearest the center of the design. Cut the background patterns (parts 8, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 23, and 24) to the outer dashed line. Put the patterns with their blanks.

Attach the patterns to the appropriate blanks with spray-mount adhesive [Photos B, C]. For ease of cutting and assembly, place patterns for adjoining parts (1 and 3 or 4 and 5, for example) on different blanks.



Go by the numbers. Work in numerical order as you separate the pattern parts. Keep parts that go on same-species blanks, such as the petals, together.



Stab and spray. Stick your knife into a pattern from the topside and pick it up to spray adhesive on the back. Count to 10 to let the glue dry.



Attach the patterns. Align the patterns with the grain. Keep the pattern edge or end nearest the ornament center near the end of the blank to leave a "handle" as you cut.

Note: A no. 5 universal blade, .038×.016" with 12.5 teeth per inch, cuts the ornament well.

Tip: We glued the ornament with ordinary yellow woodworking glue. but for a quicker grab and faster set, you could use No-Run, No-Drip Titebond glue. Cyanoacrylate (instant) glue would also work.

Start scrollsawing

Referring to the Full-size Pattern, cut the center and the first petal (parts 1 and 2) only along the top edge and the lines where they join, leaving the long tail of each blank attached for now. Test-fit the joint between the parts, refine it as necessary by sanding, then glue the pieces together [Photo D]. Hold the assembly together until the glue dries.

After the glue dries, cut the rest of the Leenter (part 2) to shape and saw straight across the blank below the petal (part 1) pattern, as indicated in Photo D.

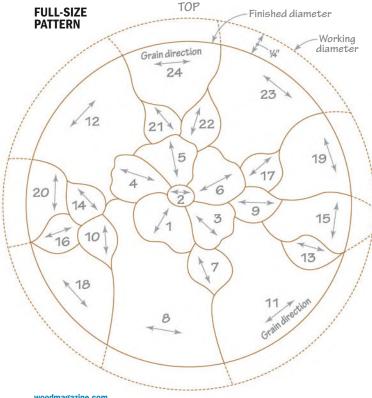
3 Scrollsaw the next petal (part 3) along the edge where it mates with parts 1 and 2.

Fit the petal to the assembly, glue it, and clamp or hold until the glue dries. Keep the faces flush [Photo E].

4 Continue adding petals to the flower in numerical order. (We built the ornament slowly, usually cutting, fitting, and gluing one or two parts every day to allow time for the yellow glue to dry.) As you work around



Glue the first two parts. Cover your worksurface with waxed paper or other nonstick material for assembly. Hold or clamp parts until the glue dries.





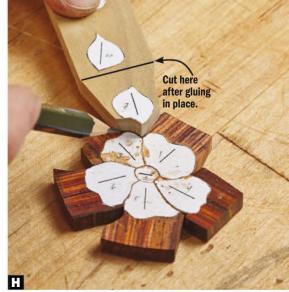
Sand for a flat back. Flatten the back of the ornament as needed on a sanding block. A flat back makes scrollsawing easier as you assemble the ornament.



Scribe joint for precision. Lay the glued-up ornament on a piece of '4" scrapwood. Then, slide the patterned part under the assembly to mark the edge of the part precisely.



Fit the parts carefully. Gaps will spoil the look of your ornament and weaken the joints. Hold the parts up to the light to make sure you achieve tight joints.



Build out from the flower. Scrollsaw the first leaf (part 7) along the pattern edge that adjoins the flower, then scribe the leaf to the flower. Cut along the scribed line.



Fill in the background as you go. Saw the mating edge of the first background piece (part 8). Scribe it to the flower and leaf assembly. Continue fitting leaves and background pieces.



Clamp joints tightly. Small bar clamps work well on the ornament as you add leaves and background pieces. Ornament shown from the back.

the flower, you'll probably find it easier and more accurate to scribe pieces to fit rather than cutting strictly to the pattern lines [Photo F]. After cutting an edge, test it against the mating parts and adjust the contour as necessary [Photo G].

5 After you complete the flower, add the leaves and background pieces in numerical order. A good approach is to scrollsaw the mating edge of the part along the pattern line and scribe it to fit [**Photos H** and I].

Complete the ornament

1 Fit and glue parts 9–24 in order. Cut the outside edge of each background piece to the outermost dashed line (working diameter) as you build up the ornament. Clamp or hold each joint until the glue dries [Photo J].

2After assembling all the parts, correct the finished-diameter cutting line around the outside edge of the design as necessary. Scrollsaw around the ornament and finish-sand the edge.

3 Remove the patterns. Sand the completed ornament on both faces with progressive sandpaper grits from 150 to 320. Keep both faces flat and parallel.

Apply a finish to both sides. We sprayed on three coats of aerosol satin lacquer, sanding between coats. Finally, drill a hole in the edge and add a small eye screw to make a hanging ornament.

Produced by Larry Johnston with John Olson Project design: Gregory Doremus, Florence, Ky. Illustration: Lorna Johnson



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Helpful Handsaws

These time-tested tools still have a place in modern workshops.

hough motorized saws dominate woodworking shops today, you'll inevitably run into situations where a handsaw helps you

> Different strokes. Teeth (either rip or crosscut) point toward the handle on Japanese saws, so the saws cut on the pull stroke instead of the push stroke.

Western rip/crosscut saw

Teeth cut on push stroke.

Teeth cut on pull stroke.

Japanese-style saw

Handle

Some work, such as trimming dowels flush with a surface, miter-cutting a tenon, or cutting small pieces, such as trim, is best done with a handsaw. And it's often quicker and safer to hand-saw a board to rough length, compared with balancing an overlong piece across your tablesaw. Many woodworkers simply gain satisfaction from hand-sawing joints, such as tenons and dovetails.

Although the handsaw often proves a better choice, the quality of the cut usually won't match that of a tablesaw or mitersaw equipped with a high-end blade. So, when cut quality matters, hand-saw slightly outside your line and plane or sand to the line, or cut to final size on a power saw.

The big three handsaws

Rely on these three kinds of handsaws.

Japanese-style saw. These saws, available in many sizes and types, including some with reinforced backs, cut on the pull stroke [photo left]. This keeps the blade under tension when cutting, allowing the blade to be thinner than a push-cut saw. It's also less likely to bind and buckle in a cut. Many woodworkers find pull saws easier to control. Japanese saws work well both for sizing cuts and joinery.

If you do a lot of flush-trimming, add a pullsaw with unset teeth to your collection—it prevents marring the surrounding surface. (Most saw teeth are set, or bent slightly toward opposite sides of the blade, so they cut a kerf wider than the blade thickness to prevent binding.)





Hold a handsaw correctly. Grip a Western-style saw handle with three fingers through the opening and your index finger extending along beside the handle, *left*. Hold Japanese saws and others with a straight handle with an overhand grip, *right*.



Keep your saws sharp

Hang your saws on a toolboard or cover the edges to protect the teeth in storage. Saws with induction-hardened teeth (photo, below) stay sharp as much as three times longer than those without. When the saw binds in the cut or veers in one direction as you cut, it's due for setting and sharpening. Unless you have some skill and experience in setting and filing saw teeth, take the saw to a sharpening pro.

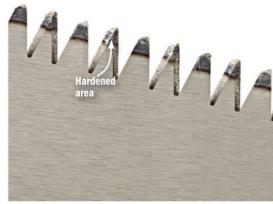
Western rip/crosscut saw. Today's traditional Western saws have a tooth profile and pitch (the number of teeth per inch) designed for fast cutting with reduced effort. One with a 14" blade (measured along the cutting edge), shown *top left*, is a handy size. You can also get a 22" or 26" blade. This is a good saw for breaking down long boards or cutting parts to rough size.

Tenon saw or backsaw. Made for precise cutting and joinery, this saw, shown *above* usually boasts finer teeth (more teeth per inch) than a general-purpose saw. Its distinctive feature, a steel or brass reinforcement or stiffener along the back of the blade, makes the blade rigid and helps it cut more true.

Making the cut

As you saw, stand square to the workpiece and maintain a straight line from your elbow through your wrist to the end of the saw. Move your arm in a straight line from the shoulder like a piston on a steam locomotive. Keep the saw square to the work by checking the reflection in the side of the blade (*above*). The workpiece should appear to pass unbent through the blade. As you cut, take full-length strokes with the saw blade to equalize wear across all the teeth.

Support the cut-off piece as you approach the end of the cut to prevent it breaking off and tearing a splinter off of the corner of the part you're cutting.



Hardened teeth. A band of darkened metal along the teeth indicates induction-hardened tips, which can't be filed. Grinding and setting may cost more than replacing the saw.

woodmagazine.com 73





he smooth, dead-flat faces and void-free interior of medium-density fiberboard (MDF) make it ideal for jigs, as a substrate under veneer or laminate, and for building utility cabinets. But if you've struggled to lift a 90-pound sheet, you need to get acquainted with this sheet-good's siblings: lightweight and ultralightweight MDF (L-MDF and U-MDF).

The reason lies in the resin

Like their beefier big brother, L-MDF and U-MDF are made from wood fibers, waxes, and resins fused under pressure and heat. But because less resin is used, the panels weigh significantly less than standard MDF.

However, the reduced weight comes with trade-offs. L-MDF and U-MDF scratch, chip, and ding easily. Horizontal spans sag significantly more than standard MDF



Lighter loads for a lightweight. A shelf made of L-MDF or U-MDF won't support as much weight as the same length of regular MDF. If long spans are needed, reinforce the shelf by applying

solid-wood edging at least 1" wide on one or both long edges, install a vertical divider to add support, or reduce spans when using L-MDF or U-MDF.

[**Photo A**], and they have less screw-holding strength [**chart**, *right*].

Also, you'll pay slightly more for L-MDF and U-MDF than for MDF. Distribution has been primarily on the coasts, making these items a special order in other regions.

The lower density of L-MDF and U-MDF make them easier to cut than the standard stuff. But the lighter versions still dull cutting edges and create clouds of fine dust, so always wear a respirator and eye protection. When fastening any type of MDF, drill and countersink pilot holes to prevent mushrooming [Photos B, C].

Weight, Weight...Don't Tell Me!

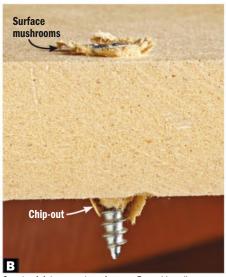
	STANDARD MDF	LIGHTWEIGHT MDF	ULTRALIGHT- WEIGHT MDF
Weight (¾"×4×8' sheet)	90 lbs	76 lbs	64 lbs
Edge screw- holding strength	247 lbs	191 lbs	146 lbs
Face screw- holding strength	337 lbs	247 lbs	180 lbs

Make exposed MDF edges more attractive: woodmagazine.com/edgeband.

Source: Arauco Corporation, manufacturer of Trupan L-MDF and U-MDF

Pilot-hole sizes

- ► For #6 screw: %4"
- ► For #8 screw: 3/32"
- For #10 screw: 7/64"



Countersink to prevent mushrooms. Even with a pilot hole, driving a screw into MDF will raise fibers around the screwhead and blow out chips on the bottom face.



To prevent this, drill countersinks on both faces of the through pilot hole, and on the mating surface of the mating piece. This provides relief for any forced-out material, allowing the parts to seat fully.





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866-963-0294, easywoodtools.com

Easy Parting Tool (no. PT125), \$120

Don't like to sharpen? Then you'll love this 1/8" parting tool. The replaceable carbide insert cutter cuts cleanly and accurately, and stays sharp through months of steady use. Replacement tips cost \$15 each. **Easy Wood Tools** 866-963-0294, easywoodtools.com

Raptor CBN 8" Fine Sharpening Wheel, \$196

This steel wheel, coated with cubic boron nitride (a carbide derivative), provides a flat grinding surface that doesn't wear-so you never need to dress it. It sharpens hardened tool-steel chisels quickly and with little heating, but low-carbon-steel tools clog the abrasive. Craft Supplies USA 800-551-8876, woodturnerscatalog.com



Nova Infinity 4-jaw Chuck

The jaws on this hybridized version of Nova's Supernova 2 chuck slide in and out sideways to replace. It's simple and convenient, and holds turning blanks securely. It comes with a set of no. 3 jaws, and you can use any of Nova's 14 other jaw sets with this chuck (once you buy adapters). To install it, you'll need to buy an insert to match your lathe's spindle threads. The upgrade kits that convert an existing Supernova 2 or Nova G3 chuck and jaw set to this system work just as well. Bottom line: If you use more than a few sets of jaws, the upgrades get expensive because you need adapters for each set.

New chuck (no. 8012), \$330 Upgrade jaw slide kit (no. 8100), \$135 Upgrade slide adapter 4-pack (no. 8200), \$45 Teknatool 866-748-3025, teknatool.com



This scratch-resistant shield hangs on the bridge of your nose like glasses and provides full protection from spewing debris, yet still offers good ventilation around all sides. And you can wear regular prescription glasses (as shown) and the shield at the same time—all without fogging. **Infinity Cutting Tools** 877-872-2487, infinitytools.com

Galbert Caliper, \$60

If you have difficulty reading the scale on a dial caliper, then you'll love this tool. The scale reads as easily as a measuring tape, with intuitive fractional marks. The measuring range is 1/2-23/4".

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78 WOOD magazine September 2015 continued on page 80

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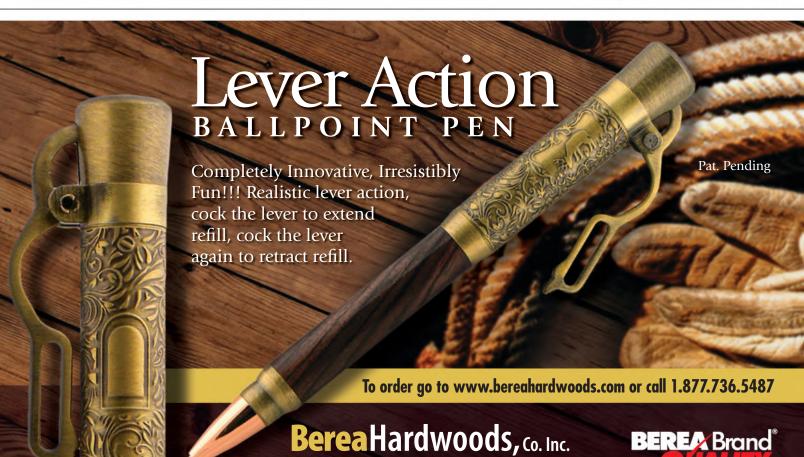


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Tools & Materials

SHOP-TESTED

SawStop safety in a portable package

f you've been waiting for SawStop to introduce a more affordable tablesaw, the time has come. Although this 110-volt job-site saw sells for about twice the price of the leading models in that class, you get more than just the peace of mind SawStop's bladebrake technology delivers.

Among the impressive features on this saw: One revolution of the handwheel raises or lowers the blade completely.

To tilt the blade, you depress a locking lever on the back of the handwheel and simply slide it where you need. It locks upon release, so no sliding around aimlessly. A microadjuster lets you fine-tune angles.

The rip fence locks with a cam-action lever built into its top—convenient, and it prevents accidental bumps into the handle.

The 25½" rip capacity lets you cut just past the midpoint of a sheet of plywood, so you can rip any size needed from a full sheet. There's also a swing-out ledge beneath the fence for supporting workpieces when the fence is extended beyond the table surface.

A storage tray beneath the top houses the blade guard, anti-kickback pawls, and riving knife when not in use, as well as an extra blade-brake cartridge.

I ripped 8/4 hard maple and 2×8 treated pine, and the blade never bogged down. The stand sets up and folds down easily, letting you store the saw neatly against a wall.

The only issues I had with it concern calibration. The bevel scale was off by nearly a degree, with no way to correct it. And, although the top and rip fence aligned to the blade spot-on, there's no way to adjust either should they lose that alignment.

—Tested by Bob Baker

See SawStop's blade brake in action. woodmagazine.com/sawstop





Make a clean, quiet cut with this planer

16" helical-head planer, \$2,700, 877-884-5167, rikontools.com

than 1/16" from a 16"-wide maple board, the planer bogged down. So be prepared to take it easy.

Rikon's 16" helical-head planer cranks out virtually snipe-free workpieces with great surface quality and little to no tearout. The carbide-insert cutterhead produces considerably less noise than my straightknife planer, a welcome relief. Changing inserts proves easy because the welded-steel cover props open quickly and provides full access to the cutterhead. And I like that it

will plane stock up to 91/16" thick. That said, when I tried to remove more —Tested by Bob Saunders



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Tools & Materials

NEW AND NEXT



New hybrid at an old-hybrid price

Grizzly has launched a new closed-cabinet 110-volt tablesaw to round out its sub-\$1,000 lineup. The G0771 offers a 2-hp-rated motor, cast-iron top and wings, T-square-style rip fence, 30" rip capacity, and quick-release blade-guard system with riving knife. Grizzly says the closed cabinet improves dust collection and deadens noise.

10" hybrid tablesaw (no. G0771), \$795 Grizzly, 800-523-4777, grizzly.com



DIY sliders

Looking for a sliding mitersaw at a value price? Ryobi has new 10" (shown) and 12" models. Both have cutline lasers, workpiece hold-down clamps, up to 50° miter-cut capacity, and stops for the most common angles. They're available at Home Depot.



82



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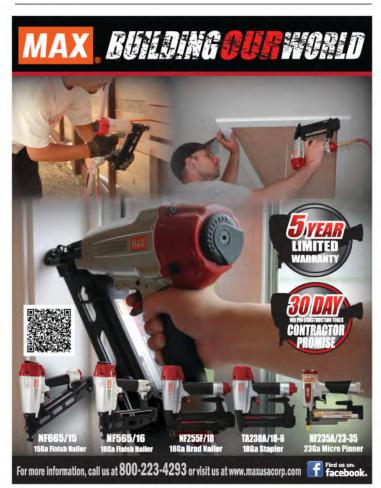
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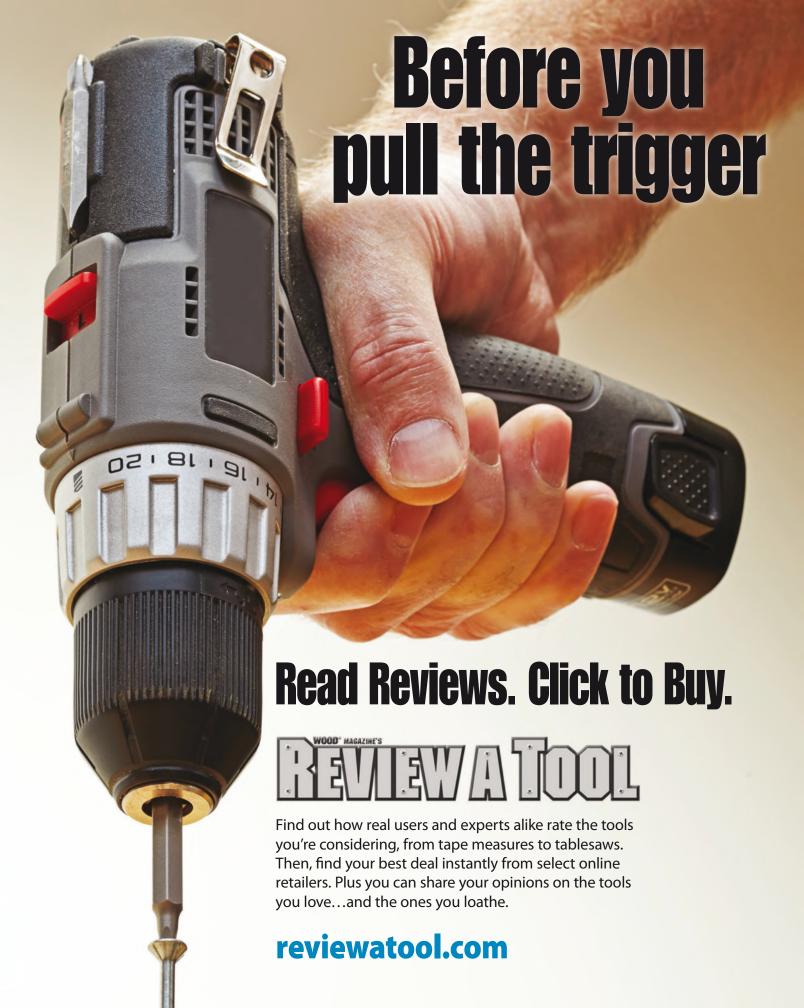




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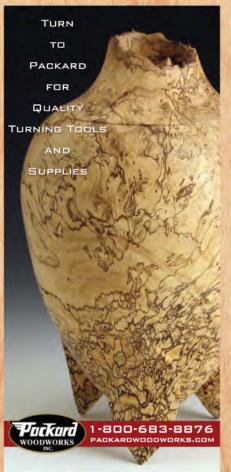


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Brad-nailer shootout

We test a dozen of the top

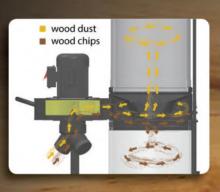


Delta's New Portable Series

Delta is proud to introduce our new Portable 10-in Table Saws and new Dust Collectors. When paired together, these units make a great addition to any size shop. With the power of our table saws and the efficiency of the dust collectors, you can finish your projects more precisely with less clean-up.

DELTA





NEW

50-767

1 1/2 HP Motor, 120/240V (Wired 120V),

60 Hz, 1PH

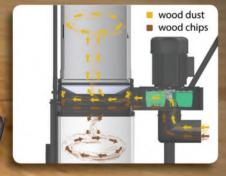
Max CFM: 1500 CFM

Max Static Pressure: 8 in. of water Impeller Diameter: 11 ½ in.

Filter Bag Area: 20.5 sq. ft., 1.9 sq. m. Chip Bag Volume: 2.4 cu. ft., 67 L







NEW

50-723

1 HP Motor, 120/240V (Wired 120V),

1PH, 60 Hz

Max CFM: 750 CFM

Max Static Pressure: 5 1/2 in. of water

Impeller Diameter: 9 ½ in.

Filter Bag Area: 10 sq. ft., .95 sq. m. Chip Bag Volume: 1.7 cu. ft., 48 L

MEM

36-6020

120V, 15 Amp Motor, 1PH, 60 Hz Blade Speed 5,000 RPM Depth of Cut: 2 1/2 in. @ 45° & 3 1/2 in. @ 90° Max. Rip Right of Blade: 30 in. Height: 34.75 in.



For more DELTA products, dealer locations & prices, please visit www.deltamachinery.com 1-864-231-5888







Height: 14.62 in.

Blade Speed 5,000 RPM

Max. Rip Right of Blade: 30 in.

Depth of Cut: 2 1/2 in. @ 45° & 3 1/2 in. @ 90°

POWER EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

The Measure of Precision™











Introducing the Next Generation **Premier Fusion**

with Radical New Fusion Trio Tooth Design

Now the most technologically advanced general purpose blade on the market includes an one-of-a-kind tooth geometry with 30 degree Hi-ATB, a double side grind design, and an Axial Shear Face Grind to produce the ultimate polished finish with minimal resistance! Whether you're ripping or crosscutting, the next generation Premier Fusion blade is the best for flawless cuts in laminates, melamine, veneered plywoods, hardwoods, softwoods, and thick stock lumber.

NEW FUSION TRIO TOOTH GEOMETRY

DOUBLE SIDE GRIND

design for delivering polished cross cuts

Double Side-Grind

30° Hi-ATB for slicing through plywood and melamine

80° Hi-ATB 30°

xial St



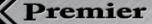
Item# P410

that glides through wood



and sheet goods with minimal resistance





FUSION

For more information visit: www.freudtools.com/premierfusion

To find a Freud Certified Sharpener near you visit: www.freudtools.com/sharpen

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