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THE BIG ROUTER ISSUE



Dovetail Jigs
Routers to
the rescue



Bookshelves

Easy-to-build
 Modular

(page 44)

December 2009



Display until January 5, 2010



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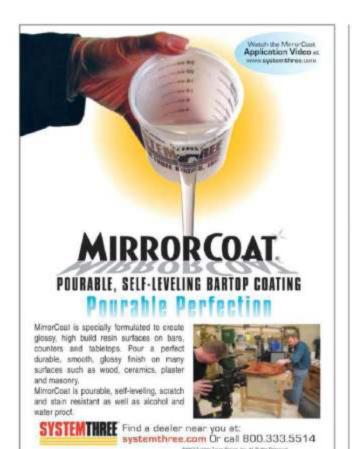
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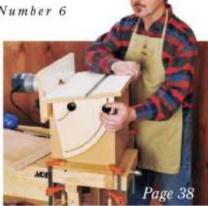


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Page 44



23 Table-sawn Picture Frames By Chris Marshall Form all your frame's profiles and joinery with a table saw.

30 Queen Anne Highboy (Part 2) 44 Modular Bookcases By Kerry Pierce Completing the highboy with dozens of dovetails.

38 Horizontal Tilt-top Router Table By Sandor Nagyszalanczy Our author brings a whole new slant to a sweet little router table.

By Rob Johnstone Flexible and functional: configure bookcases for your needs.



8 Editor's Note Mock-ups: beyond the napkin.

10 Tricks of the Trade Time-saving tips.

12 Letters A tree's true measure.

16 Questions, Answers and Stumpers

Router bit reasons.

20 Shop Talk Uncommon woods: mesquite and sumac.

50 Tool Review Six unique jigs make dovetail joinery "outside the box."

62 Today's Shop Our expert considers router table features and options.



What's In Store

Routing tools and more new items. 76 Finishing Hotline

Exterior project: tung oil, linseed oil - or neither?







EXCLUSIVE ONLINE FEATURES

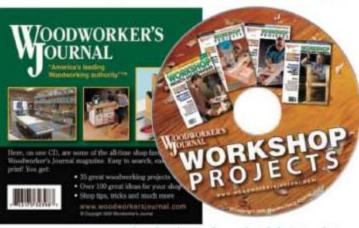
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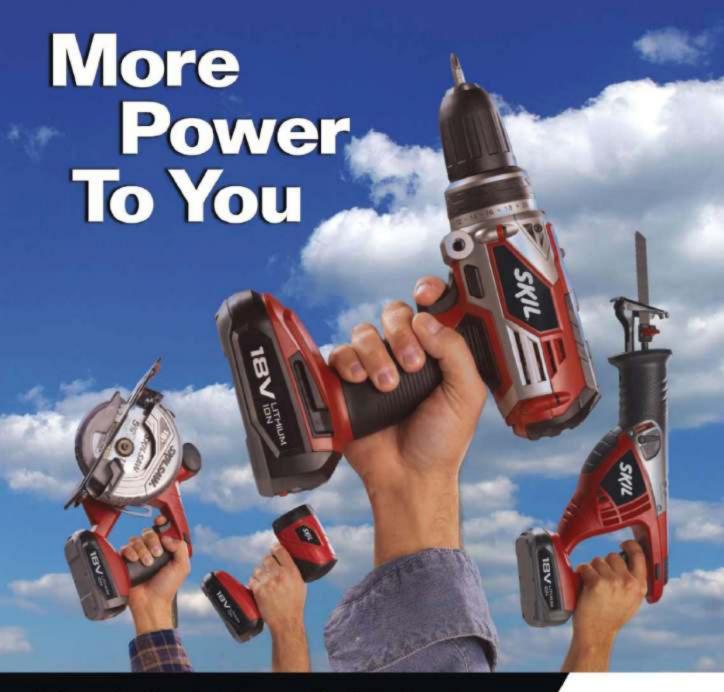


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THE WOODWORKER'S JOURNAL

Mock-Up for Real Success

hen a woodworker's daughter comes to him and mentions - in an offnand manner - that she is shopping (spending money!) for some cool new bookcases, an entirely predictable series of events occur with the inevitability of those in a Greek tragedy. "What kind of bookcase are you looking at?" ask I, a bit

> miffed that she would even consider shopping for what I could build.

"Well, I haven't found exactly what I want," answers she, with a bit of a wistful expression. (Aha! I knew she needed my assistance, think I!)

Next there is Molly's pencil sketch, on a napkin or other unlikely material, followed up by a series of sketches by her woodworker-dad. However, if said dad just happens to be the editor in chief of a woodworking magazine, sometimes those sketches end up at the office, and next thing you know, you and your staff are in your shop, surrounded by piles of MDF mock-ups of a hip-looking modular bookcase.

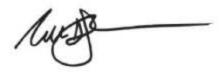
Which brings me to the point of this editorial. If you are a woodworker who likes to design your own

> projects, drawings — while essential are just part of the process. Mock-ups are the most essential step that you can take before building. As my friend, master woodworker and designer Ian Kirby, has said: "The mock-up makes the transition from what you thought might be a well proportioned piece to knowing that the real thing will be well-proportioned."

> This is true even for dads who have been woodworking for 30 years. In this

case, my original concept was for two four-rectangle-tall freestanding bookcases. When art director Jeff Jacobson and publisher Larry Stoiaken's ideas were added to the mix, there were a few changes. We agreed that three units tall would be more practical. The opportunity to join the two units with a horizontal shelf added even more functionality. (Entertainment center, anyone?) My 20-something daughter's desire for a modern, clean look led us to the choice of ApplePly with solid veneer edges exposed.

And that is how the Woodworking for Your Home (actually, Molly's home) project was developed for this issue. Here's to woodworkers' daughters.



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Serge Duclos Delson, Quebec

Tack Your Tails

When I have a lot of dovetailed drawer boxes to assemble, I use my pin nailer instead of clamps for the glue-ups. I shoot a 1" headless pin through the top and bottom of each dovetailed corner. The tiny pins are barely noticeable, and they hold the joints securely until the glue sets. Works great for me.

> Dennis Madlem Bristol, Indiana



Take Finishing to the Mat

Instead of throwing away the old plastic carpet protector mat under my desk chair, I cut it into squares for use during finishing and gluing. If you turn the mat upside down, those little plastic spikes are perfect for suspending your project above the bench so excess finish or glue has a place to pool. The spikes won't leave marks, and the mats are easy to clean with a power washer. Or, just flex them to loosen the dried buildup.

> Kenneth Dunlap Seneca, South Carolina





Freeing Stuck Router Bits

Every so often, router bits get stuck in their collets — especially with older collets that aren't self-releasing. But, don't be tempted to grab a pliers, or you could quickly ruin an expensive bit. Instead, I unplug the router, loosen the collet nut and clamp the bit between the wooden jaws of my bench vise. Then, it's a simple matter of lifting the router carefully up and off the bit.

Oneil Long Mound City, Missouri

WINNER!

In addition to our standard payment (below), Kenneth Dunlap of Seneca, South Carolina, will

also receive a Stanley-Bostitch
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selected as the "Pick of the Tricks"
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Getting Our Facts and Figures Right

Um, How Big?

I appreciated T. C. Knight's article on the red oak species ("The Strong, Popular Type," August, 2009). But, I really jumped when he said some rare examples have been recorded with 20-foot diameters. I am something of a big tree fanatic and thought that 10 feet was nearer the record. Am I wrong? Are there really 20-foot-diameter red oaks?

I sincerely hope he's correct.

Phil DiMarchi Danvers, Massachusetts

WJ Responds: As a forester, I am accustomed to dealing in diameter measurements circumference is of less use in my profession. So, when I found records of red oaks exceeding 20' in circumference, I habitually wrote diameter instead. Please excuse my error.

As a matter of record, the largest recorded diameter of any Eastern hardwood was an American chestnut located near Waynesville, North Carolina. At the turn of the century it was 17' in diameter or 53' in circumference. The largest recorded red oak is currently a large Northern Red Oak near Rochester, New York, measuring 33' 9" in circumference, or a little more than 10' 8" in diameter. The largest diameter of any living tree in the East that I am aware of is a bald cypress in Holmes County, Mississippi, which is currently 17' 6" in diameter.

- T. C. Knight

No Argument Here

I agree with Russ Veinot's letter in the August Woodworker's Journal. I have another reason to buy American. Several years ago, I bought a 14" band saw and a mortiser from a major department store. I spent hours elongating holes and fitting parts so they were aligned. (They were made in China.) Last Christmas I received a Bench Dog router table with lift and Porter-Cable router. In one hour all was assembled and aligned perfectly with no adjustment (made in U.S.A.).

I am not a novice; I started woodworking at 7 years of age and I am now 79.

> Charles Dixon Tucson, Arizona

CarveWright Corrections

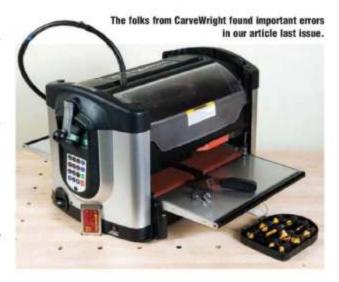
In response to "CNC Routers: Ready for Your Home Shop?" by Bill Hylton, in your August 2009 issue, LHR Technologies would like to express our disappointment regarding the inaccurate portrayal of our products, the CarveWright & CompuCarve Systems.

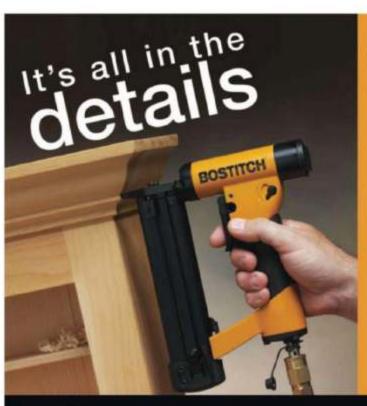
The article incorrectly states the "Z-axis range of the CarveWright is a mere 1"." Actually, the head of the CarveWright can handle up to a 5.5" workpiece with an additional 3.5" of Z travel. In addition, the workable area of the CarveWright is 14.5" x virtually unlimited.

Also, the author says in his piece that the CarveWright is the product of choice "if your interest is simply making signs, carving and/or cutting small parts," and he suggests that the Shark is the machine for "furniture making." In fact, many of our customers use the CarveWright to create furniture.

LHR has long considered Woodworker's Journal as "the source" for tool reviews.

Letters continues on page 14 ...





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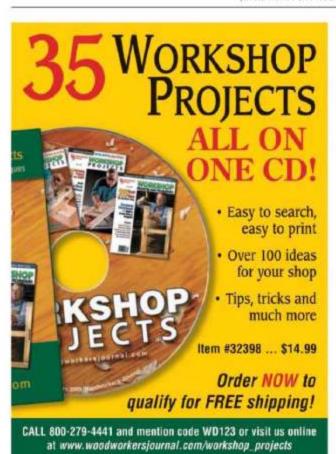
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Safety First: Learning how to operate power and hand tools is essential for developing safe woodworking practices. For purposes of clarity, necessary guards have been removed from equipment shown in our magazine. We in no way recommend using this equipment without safety guards and urge readers to strictly follow manufacturers' instructions and safety precautions.

The article was disappointing and not to the standards of journalism we have become accustomed to. We do thank WJ for allowing us to refute these inaccuracies and present the facts to your readers.

> Kevin Corcoran LHR Technologies, Inc. (www.carvewright.com)

WJ Responds: I believe my article characterized both the CarveWright and the Shark fairly. I do, however, regret my conflation of the CarveWright's Z-axis range with its maximum cut depth. I'm embarrassed by the snarky "mere," and I apologize, however, for my conclusion (based on actually using both units in my own shop for my own projects) that "... if I could keep just one, it'd be the Shark."

—Bill Hylton





Two of our readers suggest that we left an option out of our discussion about dealing with leftover finish.

A Finishing Thought

In regard to the August 2009 issue [Finishing Hotline] — If I'm going to leave my varnish for any length of time, I find the simplest way to avoid a skin forming on the top is to make sure the tin is well sealed and turn it upside down. The skin still forms, but

at the bottom, allowing access to clear varnish at a moment's notice. Just don't use your stirring stick too vigorously. Drew McEwan United Kingdom

NOTE: Jim Steffner of Las Vegas, Nevada sent the same advice!

A router table that thinks it's a shaper



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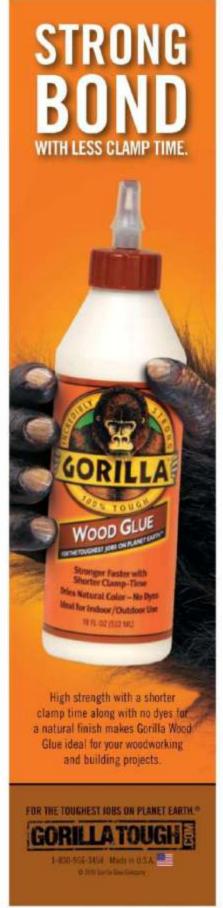
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Good Bits about Router Bits

THIS ISSUE

Rob Johnstone is editor in chief of Woodworker's Journal. CEM Paddock is director of

tools) for Frend America, Inc.

Chris Marshall in
field editor of Woodworker's
Journal and anthor of several
books on noodsoorking.

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QandAritwoodworkersjournal.com Please include your home address, phone number and email address (if you have one) with your question.

My Craftsman router years, until I began using it upside-down (of course) in a router table. It seems that the clamping action of the base against the motor housing just isn't strong enough to hold the bit at the right elevation against both gravity and vibration. When I turn it om, it vibrates downward about 1/16" to 1/8" No matter how hard I crank down on the thumbscrew clamp or how well I clean the mechanism. it just won't stay set.

Is this a recognized problem with the Craftsman design, or am I missing something? Daryl Boggs Fort Collins. Colorado

A It sounds to me like your router is getting a bit filmsy in its old age. It's likely that the timing of the problem—that your router base's locking system is failing—is more coincident with your router table use than causative. You may be able to replace the thumbserve clamp or even the whole base, locking system included, and fix the



AND ADDRESS design teatures and savery in both large and small diamet router bits, but remember, no routing task is without inherent danger.

n, hit or miss. I have a 30-yearold Stanley router that
suffers from the same
poblem. In the absence of
replacement parts, I drilled
ggr
ade and replaced it with a 3/16°
carriage bolt and a couple of
our nuts. It's ugly and annoying
to use, but it works.

tool, part availability will be

—Rob fokustone

Q Is the anti-kickback feature of router bits only important for large bits over

1%" in diameter and less of a factor for smaller bits? Stan Frinak Farmington Hills, Michigan

At Freud, we are convinced that kickbackreducing router bit design is a critical safety feature. The fairly straightforward: the body of the bit restricts the "bite" of the cutting edge to 1.1mm per revolution. Although no design can completely eliminate the chance of kickback, our design dramatically reduces the possibility and the effects of such an occurrence. The importance of kickbackreducing design may be greater with large-diameter

bits, but it is possible for

dangerous kickback to occur

RECALL NOTICES!

A recall is in effect involving model numbers B51825 and B51850 DEWALT Framing Nailers with date codes 20080249 through 20082749. The nailer can eject a fastener unexpectedly and the trigger lock-off may not function properly. For more information, visit invo. EWALT.com er call 977-437-7181.

A recall is also in effect involving the following Heat Gun models: Milwauke MHT3300, ACE HT3500 and Wagner HT3500. Heat Guns continue to groduce heat after the power switch is turned off. For more information, visit yww.wagnergaraytech.com or call 888-925-6244.



even with relatively smalldiameter hits. Therefore Freud incorporates this feature whenever the bit diameter allows, in many cases including bits with diameters as small as 5/8". - Cliff Paddock

I like to use a pattern bit on my router when making identical parts. One of my tool catalogs lists over 30 of these bits ranging in size from 1/4" to 157 in diameter. I can understand different lengths of bits to thicknesses, but what's the advantage of different bit

> Jim Westbrooks Canal Fulton Ohio

The plethora of different A nattern-hit diameters is

diameters?

Pattern bits come in a range of diameters. to sait everything from tight-quarters work to heavy stock removal.



I can think of several practical reasons for owning a variety of them. First, small-diameter bits are sometimes your only solution for sneaking into those tight or tiny areas of a template where a bigger bit just can't reach. But, they're no match for making heavy cuts or routing thick worknieces with a long bit. In these situations, largerdiameter bits offer more mass. and stiffness as well as a lower

Those characteristics belo reduce chattering and tearout to produce a smoother cut. Whatever pattern bits you choose, look for a shear possible. They'll give you a slicing, rather than a chiseling, action, and I've found that they up my odds for a cleaner cut on solintery woods and end grain.



WINNER! For simply sending in his question on pattern bits, Jim Westbrooks of Canal Fulton Obia wine a Steel City Reach Martises (Model 25200). Fack issue see toss were questions into a kat and draw a winner.

- Chrix Marshall Continues on page 18 with Stumpers ...



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STUMPERS



Mystery tool's true identity rams its way through the guesses.

The barnyard location of Keith Crowle of Chevenne, Wyoming's mystery tool find inspired much speculation about its origin. Phil Trierweiler of Rosendale. Missouri, thought it was part of a hog oiler. John A. Lindholm of Omaha, Nebraska, guessed "cattle

horn weight put on young cattle's horns to eventually make the horn curve downward." And Geoff Edgmond of Americus, Georgia, said, "It's a seat off of farm equipment. I always

middle, but the more I thought about it, the more I decided I didn't want to know." Luckily, others did know --

more than Geoff, Leslie and Marion Smith of Airville, Pennsylvania, in fact, wrote a detailed description of the item: "We is a hydraulic ram head. In brought water from a spring which was on a lower part of the farm and pumped into a eistern which held the water for use at a later date and was usually around the horn area to water the cows. horses, etc." The Smiths

concluded, "No, we are not Amish - just old!" - Joanna Werch Takes

What's

Dur Seible of Durham. Connecticut, has two of these wedges, one inscribed with the numerals 3002. Got a number on what it is? Send your answer to: Stumpers, c/o Woodworker's Journal, P.O. Box 261. Medina.

Minnesota 55340. Or email stumpers@

WINNER! Jack Raybourne of Meckanicsville, Virginia, wins a Porter-Cable Compre Combo Kit. We task all the Stumbers letters into a kat to select a winner





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No. 860

Woodworking Done Up Big



Texas-Sized Mesquite Big and Burly

Everything's bigger in Texas, so the saying goes — and the mesquite tree harvested earlier this year near Floresville certainly fits the bill. While it's impossible to say whether it's the biggest mesquite tree ever harvested, according to Bob Brown of the Mesquite Burl company, "we think it's one of the largest."

"It took two forklifts, struggling and grunting, an hour just to get it off the truck," Bob said — not surprising when its estimated weight is around 9,000 pounds.

Measurements of the log put it at 15'6" long, with a top diameter ranging from 23" to 42". A typical mesquite log, Bob said, would get to about eight or 10 feet long before "burling out, branching out."

This big one does have many burls but, unlike in other wood



Stacked and sticked rough-cut lumber ready to go into the kiln for processing.



Is this the trunk from the world's biggest mesquite tree? No one is arguing that it is huge or that it will produce a huge stack of valuable lumber. But the record status is likely never to be known.



Growing in a hot and inhospitable climate, mesquite produces lumber unlike "regular" hardwood trees. Mesquite lumber is used with checks, cracks and flaws all in place, like beauty marks.

species, the large rounded outgrowths are actually a desirable aspect of mesquite. "A lot of woodworkers and furniture makers, like on the East Coast, strive to find lumber that doesn't have voids or knots," Bob said. "With mesquite, you're looking for the voids and knots."

Mesquite Burl fills those divots with a black epoxy — occasionally with turquoise mixed in — "which makes a beautiful pattern," Bob said. "When we cut into it," the big log "will probably become some of the most gorgeous boards made from mesquite," he said.

The company has not yet cut the large log because they're waiting for a customer, who might have a specific vision for a project that would affect how the boards are cut. Bob expects the wood to be suitable for fine furniture, rather than the flooring, mantels or basic lumber many of the mesquite trees they process become. When it's cut, it'll either go into the hot-air kiln, where the moisture content of 40 to 60 percent will get reduced to nine or 10 percent in a couple of months, or the vacuum kiln, where the moisture content reduction takes place in about 10 days.

For more information on the big mesquite log, call 512-930-2875 or visit www.mesquiteburl.com.

— Joanna Werch Takes

I Started With One ...

"Cabinet" Cleans Up Garage

Woodworker's Journal reader Dave Wolfe of Yorktown, Virginia, picked up our Fall '08 Weekend Woodworking publication on the newsstand, and found inspiration in the "Easy-to-Build Storage Cabinets" article.

He meant to build one. That effort, however, "ended up becoming an all-winter project that eventually covered an entire wall with cabinets and a new workbench, and eliminated years of clutter."

Dave also upgraded his tool collection: "Until I started this project, my entire power tool inventory consisted of a drill, sabre saw and a circular saw. In the process, I've upgraded significantly, adding a table saw, routers and bits, air nail-





A project that grew: Reader Dave Wolfe's intent started modestly but grew with his enthusiasm for the task. It not only cleaned up years of clutter, but provided some other benefits as well.

ers with compressor, and, of course, lots of accessories."

The workbench Dave built is composed of a piece of 3/4" pressure-treated plywood that serves as the base for the oak work surface. He said the oak was leftover oak tongue-and-groove flooring from his father's house that he helped install as a kid. "It's been stacked in his attic all these years, so it gave me a real sense of satisfaction to tie it into my project."

In fact, Dave says his project is "100 percent functional and eliminated years of clutter and finally gave me a place to work again. I REALLY enjoyed the project."

Shop Talk continues on page 22 ...



(Circle No. 27 on PRODUCT INFORMATION form)

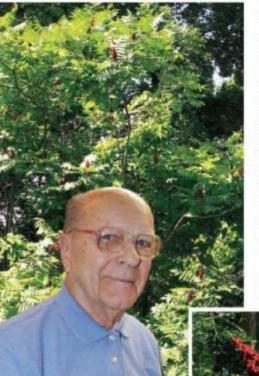
Sumac Surprises

Shrub Provides Treasures

At first glance, you may see just a pesky weed growing along the side of the road. But 89-year-old Norman Woodard will tell you sumac is a special shrub deserving a closer look.

His "quiet hobby," as he calls it, began over 20 years ago when he realized that he had no plans after his retirement. So he decided to choose an avocation — woodcarving. He signed up for adult classes at Hennepin Technical College in Minnesota, and has been increasing his skill and deepening his passion for carving ever since. He now meets with his woodcarving groups twice a week.

Photos courtesy of Eden Prairie News



While some may see a nuisance plant, this carver sees a beautiful shrub — both in the field and in the shop.



Norman Woodard prefers creating graceful shapes in his pieces, rather than precise detail. The strong visual contrast between sumac's early and late wood growth presents a beautiful opportunity for Norman as he carves. His tabletop carvings average 6" tall.

Norman takes advantage of the sumac that grows naturally in the lowlands of a pond in his own back-yard in Eden Prairie, Minnesota. "The difference between sumac and other wood," he explained, "is the appearance and the result." Years ago, he picked up a piece of sumac from a woodpile and completed his first sumac carving — an owl. He

first sumac carving — an owl. He has grown to admire the species and now uses it for half of his work. While most carvers avoid sumac

because of its small size and soft center, Norman is attracted to sumac and its unique features. He considers it an extremely attractive shrub, inside and out. Its deep red and orange leaves are especially stunning in the fall, while cutting into the wood reveals its rings. Norman describes them as "uniform, almost perfect - not wavy like other types of tree rings." The "stripes" alternate between dark and light circles. And, according to this woodcarver, "the color is more pronounced; the light is lighter and the dark is darker."

Woodard does more than admire these stripes: he depends on them, because they are always the same size. He cuts the wood in different ways, based on how he wants to show off the stripes — often horizontally instead of vertically, because it most advantageously enhances the look of the layers.

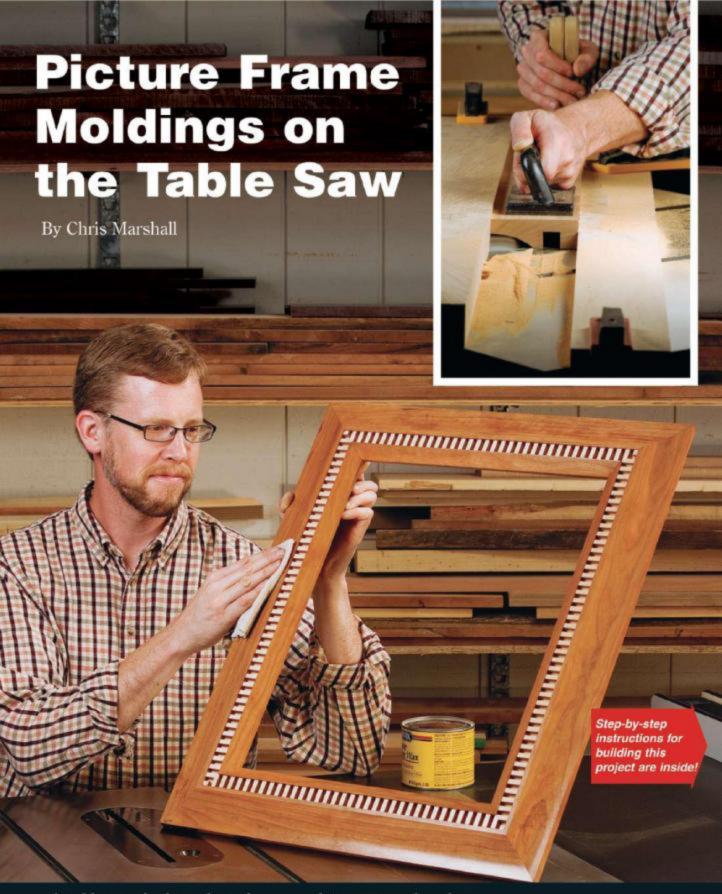
Norman sticks with clear finishes so the striking natural appearance of the sumac is not hidden by paint or stains. He explained that sumac has an intriguing "glow," which picks up different colors.

To achieve his signature look, Norman breaks his sculpting process down into six simple steps. First, pick the wood. Second, "see" what you can create from it. Next, pencil an outline on the wood and use a band saw to form the general shape. This brings you to the fourth step: carve! "It's important," he says, "to get it the way you like it." The next step is sanding until it's smooth. The final stage is to finish your sculpture with clear lacquer coats, followed by a rubout, to create the perfect look.

Norman's "tabletop" carvings average 6" tall. He prefers creating large, graceful shapes as opposed to tons of detail and facial features.

Norman Woodard sells some of his work, but mostly he loves to give his creations away to his grandchildren and friends or to offer them as prizes for fundraising events. After 20 years of experience in this hobby, he has some advice to offer his fellow woodworkers: "Don't expect it to be perfect, and you have got to have patience."

- Haley Odorizzi @



A table saw is the only tool you need to create a handsome cove-and-dentil picture frame. Suitable for art or portraits, it makes an attractive holiday gift.

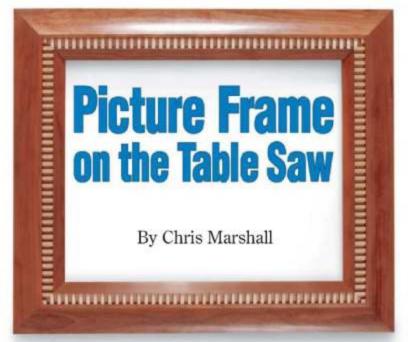
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The Measure of Precision





Wood Magazine® TOP NEW TOOLS 2009
Popular Woodworking® BEST NEW TOOLS 2008
Fine Woodworking® FAVORITE RIVING KNIFE SYSTEM, TOOLS AND SHOPS 2009



Some picture frame moldings are impossible to create without a shaper or a

handful of expensive router bits, but, that's not the case with this project. Editor Rob Johnstone, art director Jeff Jacobson and I set out to design a frame that can be milled entirely on the table saw, and I think we've got a real winner! Here's a handsome holiday gift — and a great way to show off a 16" x 20" portrait or art print. All you need is a sharp 10" combo blade and a dado set.

Check out the Frame Molding section view at right, and you'll see that the rails and stiles will require 11/4"-thick stock to accommodate the deep dentil inlay and the broad outer cove shape. I bought some 8/4 cherry and

planed it down. Don't try to save a buck by face-gluing thinner stock — you could end up with a glue line in the cove area ... not a good look. After surfacing your stock, crosscut blanks for the rails and stiles four to six inches longer than necessary so you'll have some leeway when mitering the pieces to final length. Make up some matching scrap now, too, for testing your saw setups.

Sawing the rail and stile profiles will remove a lot of wood, and you have to do it in the correct order to leave enough material for successive steps.



Cut a deep groove into your frame stock for the dentil with a dado blade. A scrap hold-down clamped to the rip fence and featherboards on the table will ensure consistent, safe cutting.





QUICK, EASY BLADE CHANGES. Begin by milling a 3/4" x 3/4" groove along the faces of both the rails and stiles to accept the dentil inlay. Use a featherboard and hold-down to press the stock tightly against the rip fence and saw table.

Shaving the Coves

Next comes the coving operation. Replace your dado blade with a sharp, full-kerf combination blade for this task; a thin-kerf blade is too flexible for coving. If you've never cut coves before, it's actually a shaving process in which you'll run your workpieces at an angle across the blade, raising the blade about 1/16" with each pass. Two scrap fences form a "tunnel" to keep the rails and stiles on track and at the correct angle of approach. Here's how to set it up: With the blade

proach. Here's how to set it up: With the blade raised to 3/4", clamp the front fence exactly 21/16" ahead of where the blade teeth drop into the table. Arrange this fence so it also crosses the saw table diagonally at 50.5°. Lower the blade. Install the rear fence 33/4" behind the front fence and parallel to it. This fence should be at least 11/4" thick, because you'll gradually bury the blade into it as the cut advances.

Now, you're ready to begin shaving the cove. Raise the blade to about 1/16" for the first pass. Orient your workpieces so the edge closest to the groove is against the front fence. Use a push pad and

the blade (see photo at left).

Then, continue raising the blade a little

push stick to feed the wood across

Cove-cutting is essentially a shaving process, carried out diagonally across the blade. It works surprisingly well.



Rip a bevel to form a pleasing transition between the dentil groove and the inside edges of the frame. It's a really good idea to use a featherboard to help control these on-edge cuts.



Cut a rabbet along the beveled edge of the rail and stile blanks using your dado blade buried in a sacrificial fence. This rabbet will house the picture frame's photo or print, glass and backer board.

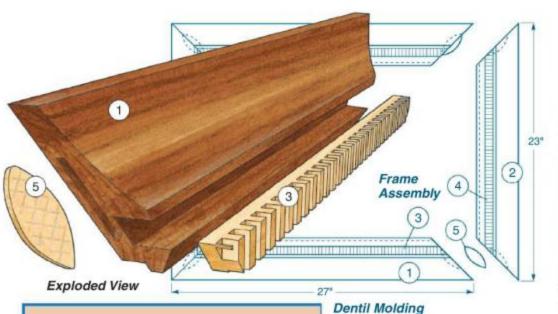
more each time until you've sawn the full cove. Carry out this entire operation first on test scrap to make sure you've got things dialed in correctly, then repeat with the rails and stiles. Pretty cool technique, isn't it?

When the dust settles, remove the coving fences, and reset the rip fence to cut the little bevel adjacent to the groove. Tilt your blade to 35.5° for these cuts. Then, it's back to a wide dado blade, nested partially in a sacrificial facing clamped to your rip fence, to cut the rabbet that will hold the frame's contents. Raise the dado blade 1/2", and project it 1/4" out from the fence to mill these rabbets.

That wraps up the shaping process for the rails and stiles. Before you assemble them, now is a good time to give the parts a thorough sanding or scraping while the surfaces are easy to reach.



A FENCE ACCURATE TO 1/64".





The author reinforced the mite the outside edges of the frame pull them tight with a band cla

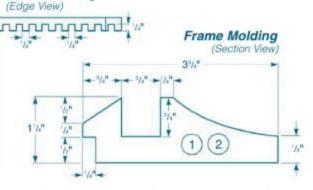
MATERIAL LIST

	TxWxL
1 Frame Rails (2)	11/4" x 33/4" x 27"
2 Frame Stiles (2)	11/4" x 31/4" x 23"
3 Long Dentil Strips* (2)	5/8" x 3/4" x 221/2"
4 Short Dentil Strips* (2)	5/8" x 3/4" x 181/2"
5 Biscuits (4)	#20

Assembling the Frame

Mitering the rails and stiles is fussy, delicate work if you want them to close tightly. Honestly, these eight cuts will make or break your project. It's critical to adjust your miter gauge for dead-on 45° angles, so spend some time tuning it up and making test cuts. I fastened a long, stiff fence to my miter gauge and faced it with sandpaper to keep parts from creeping during cutting. A long fence will also enable you to use a stop block as an index for setting part lengths.

Although the photo at right shows me mitering both ends of a workpiece, this was actually the fourth and final rail I was cutting to fit. I would suggest you work on one corner of the frame at a time, mitering the parts and adjusting them for square before moving onto the next corner. I applied a piece of masking tape over the moldings before making each cut to keep tearout to a minimum. If a joint doesn't meet squarely, add a few paper shims between the workpiece and miter gauge on one end or the other before re-trimming. It can help you zero in on a partial degree that brings things nicely into square.



When three pieces of the frame are mitered, arrange them on a flat worksurface, and check the opposite rails or stiles for parallelism. The final piece will be the most tricky — it both brings the frame together and requires you to fit two joints at once. Make a test piece



You'll better your chances for perfect-fitting miter joints if you tune up your miter gauge and use a long, stiff, auxiliary fence. Add a sandpaper facing and use a stop block for even more precision.



A GUARD SYSTEM YOU'LL ACTUALLY USE.



and inset 5/16" from the back face. Glue up the biscuited frame joints, and until the glue dries.

for this first and refine your settings before committing to the actual frame part.

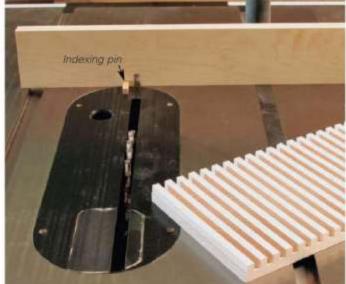
When my joints fit properly, I cut slots for a single #20 biscuit at each corner, then glued up the frame. After the glue dries, touch up the intersections of your coves and bevels with sandpaper and proceed to finishing. I wiped on a coat of boiled linseed oil first to accentuate the cherry's rich, natural color, then sprayed on several coats of satin lacquer.

Making the Dentil Inlay

Make up a 4" to 6"-wide x 24" blank of 5/8"-thick stock for your dentil so you can rip all four strips from it after the slot pattern is cut. Dentil moldings

are easy to make if you use a simple box joint jig: it's just a scrap fence fixed to the miter gauge and outfitted with a 1/4" x 1/4" pin to index each cut. Install a 1/4"-wide dado blade in your saw, and space the indexing pin 1/4" away from the blade. Plow all the 1/4"-deep slots, making sure to push the blank down firmly over the pin every time. Sand the resulting tabs gently and apply finish. I brushed on clear shellac to keep my maple dentil blonde. When the blank dries, rip it into strips that fit the frame grooves.

The trick to great-looking dentil is balancing the pattern at the mitered corners. Start with a rail, fit the two stiles, and finish with the last rail.



It's easy to make evenly spaced tabs and slots for your dentil pattern using a scrap fence on the miter gauge, an indexing pin and a dado blade that exactly matches the pin thickness.

Cut and fit these strips one at a time. Start with a long rail, adjusting the dentil pattern left or right so the miter cuts create matching corners. Move onto the shorter dentil pieces, then finish up with the last rail. Consistency of the pattern is key here to a balanced appearance. Glue the dentil in place.

Now order the glass and cut a hardboard backer to size, and this project will be ready for its portrait or art print. Tack these layers in place with metal window glazing points. Add a hanging wire, and your custom frame is all set for its holiday debut.

Chris Marshall is Woodworker's Journal's field editor.



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Queen Anne Highboy (Part 2)

By Kerry Pierce

Last issue, we tackled the base of this classic project. In Part 2, our author builds the upper case and all of the dovetailed drawers.



In an ideal world, I would have limitless space and time to describe the process of building this period-style highboy. As neither you nor I live in that realm, however, a reasonable compromise is this two-part tale of its construction. And this presentation has the advantage of allowing us to draw a breath in the midst of its construction. While my highboy's appearance varies somewhat from its historical predecessor — my moldings are more bold, my hardware of a different style — both the builder of yesterday and I, myself, are, in essence, after the same goal.

One way to look at the upper case and the drawers is that they are a study in dovetailing. A dovetail joint is more than a mechanical union of two pieces of wood. The joint also has a strong aesthetic presence, adding detail and an appealing visual rhythm to a joined corner. In







addition, because it's widely seen as one of the defining characteristics of fine craftsmanship in wood, the joint carries a symbolic significance of great weight in the woodworking world. (Is there any one of us who hasn't pulled a drawer from a chest to look to see if there are dovetails?)

For these reasons, many craftsmen with long personal experience with joinery dovetail spent at least some time reflecting on the subject. thinking about how dovetails might best be used to join, to add detail and rhythm, to speak about craftsmanship. I

With any project, great or small, it is the details that make the difference — and our author succeeds well in that regard. Starting with high quality stock and stock selection and carrying through with shapely legs, custom moldings and hand-cut dovetails, these refined details are executed with excellent craftsmanship.



The Top

know I have, and the upper case of this highboy is a kind of three-dimensional essay in which I articulate the principles by which I now make use of the dovetail joint in my shop.

There is Strength in Size

High-style period casework features refined dovetail work, which is typically characterized by wide tails and little slivers of pins. Although the aesthetic appeal of these diminutive pins is unmistakable, their size offers little protection against the destructive force of, for example, a drawer being accidentally dropped onto its corner. Therefore, for the most practical of reasons, I prefer more robust pins and tails, which — if executed cleanly — can be attractive as well as resistant to shock.

The upper case of this highboy is held together with hand-cut through dovetails at each corner. Each pin and tail is thick enough in cross-section to individually provide resistance to shock. Plus there are enough pins and tails to provide extensive gluing surface. (Although it's probably unnecessary, I laid out my tails on the top and bottom of the case, rather than the sides, so that the case could better resist separation force in the only direction in which it could occur: laterally.)

The rails separating the drawers in the upper case are fastened to the case sides with oversized dovetails, one of the very few locations on this highboy in which dovetails are visible to the viewer of the assembled piece. Here, too, the tails are robust in size to provide strong mechanical resistance to separation.

Authentic Hand-cut Dovetails

The drawers are constructed with through dovetails at the back and half-blind dovetails at the front. Hand-cut dovetails shouldn't mimic machine-cut dovetails. So, I cut these and all the other dovetails on the case not only by hand but also freehand. That is, I sawed them out without the aid of an angle jig or an angled reference line because, in an era in which handwork is becoming increasingly scarce, I want my joinery to be verifiably the result of the human hand.

Finally, the drawer dovetails — like the drawer dovetails on most of my recent casework — are laid out so that the tails get narrower as they ascend the side of



It's important to test fit a set of dovetails dry before you assemble the case with glue, but it's also important that the tails not be fully seated dry, because you may not be able to get the case apart to apply glue to the joints.



Each of the 2"-wide drawer rails on the upper case is held in place with a 1"-deep dovetail. The author cut the tails by hand with a backsaw, then marked the tails onto the front edge of the case sides and cut the dovetail sockets with a chisel.





Solid wood case sides expand and contract in response to seasonal changes, so the drawer runners must be fastened in a way that permits movement. The front end of each runner's tongue fits a groove milled into the drawer rail. The back end of the runner is secured with a single fat woodscrew turned into the side of the case. The piece of 3/8"-thick scrap holds the runner back as you set the screw (middle photo).

The drawer kicker assembly (photo at left).

The Case

a drawer. In fact, those tails at the bottom of a wide drawer side might be twice as wide as those at the top. Applied consistently, this approach adds a unifying element, not only to the drawers in a single case piece but also to all drawers made by my hand.

Starting with the Big Box

After gluing up and leveling the four panels that comprise the upper case shell, I cut through rabbets on the inside back edge of the top, bottom, and two sides. (Through rabbets were acceptable because the waist and cornice moldings would later conceal the ends of those rabbets.) I next cut and carefully fit the long rows of

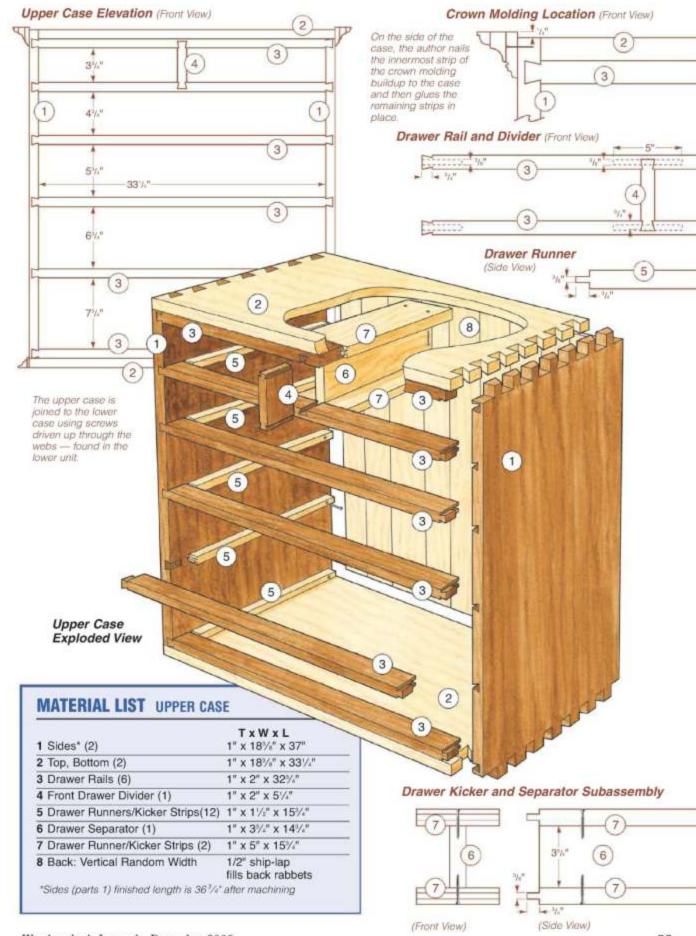
dovetails at the corners and glued up the case, pressing each dovetail home with a pipe clamp I moved back and forth across the joinery. After the dovetails were fully seated, I checked diagonals to verify that the case was square, and then I set it aside to cure.

After planing the surplus length from the ends of the upper case's pins and tails, I prepped the drawer rails. First, I plowed grooves on the back side of each rail — grooves which would later accept a tongue on the ends of the drawer runners. I then cut dovetails on the ends of each rail. Finally, I marked and cut the dovetail sockets in the front edges of the case sides to receive each of the dovetails and glued the rails in place.

The drawer runners went in next. I installed them by sliding the tongue on the end of each into its groove on the back side of the drawer rail, fastening the back end of the runner to the case side with a single heavy screw. In the case of the two top drawers, I assembled the drawer runner/kicker strip unit before attaching the whole thing in place with two screws driven up into the top of the upper case, through the kicker strips. Additionally, tenons fit into the backs of the two uppermost drawer rails. When all those members were installed. I went ahead and fit the back.

Adding Various Moldings

Through the years, I've created moldings with a router, a table saw with molding heads, scratch stocks, bench planes, and so forth. But for the last five years, I've been making them primarily with molding planes because, first, I think antique molding planes offer modern makers the richest available variety of shapes. Second, these antique







Although the crown and waist molding can be formed in a variety of ways, the author prefers using antique molding planes — he simply enjoys them.

planes are so much fun to play with. But I don't think it much matters how a craftsman arrives at appropriate shapes, as long as those shapes can be arranged into harmonious wholes.

My waist molding, which wraps around the bottom of the upper case, is simply a little bubble of ascending beads marking and smoothing the transition between the lower and upper cases. The cornice molding on top of the upper case is a bit more complicated, consisting of three parts: a narrow cluster of shadow lines at the bottom, a simple cove in the middle, with a thumbnail molding at the top.

Molding installation on a solid wood highboy is inher-



The Moldings

ently tricky because the horizontal grain direction of the moldings is perpendicular to the vertical grain direction of the upper case side to which they must be fastened. Obviously, the moldings can't simply be glued in place, because after six months in a home with forced-air heat, cross-grain shrinkage of the upper case side would cause the glue to fail, and the moldings would simply pop off. This is not a problem on the front of the highboy's upper case, because there the grain in the case and the grain in the moldings run in the same direction. Here, I simply glued the moldings in place.

It is possible to circumvent the cross-grain problem by nailing the moldings to the case side, but that approach results in unsightly nail holes that must be filled. Plus, it puts the craftsman in the position of swinging a hammer at delicate molded shapes, something that should be avoided whenever possible.

I've developed a different approach that allows me to install my highboy moldings securely, without visible nail holes and without any risk of moldings popping off. I do it by combining glue and hidden nails.

Nailing works in a cross-grain application like this because nails are flexible. The shanks of thin nails can bend to accommodate movement, and the holes in the material through which those shanks pass can also enlarge to allow movement. In fact, it would be possible to fasten moldings to the sides of a highboy using a technique known as "blind nailing," which is nailing under a lifted sliver of wood which is then glued back into place over the nail head. (In fact, Stanley once made a plane-like tool — the #96 — for this express purpose.)

But blind nailing alone wouldn't work in this application because movement across the whole width of the highboy side would almost certainly destroy a tight molding miter at the front of the case.

My method involves both blind nailing and gluing. Let

me explain by detailing the installation of the waist molding.

The author first glued and nailed in place the two side sections of molding, resting them on the blocks he'd clamped to the case (process described in the story's text). He then glued the front section into place, clamping it as shown here.

The only element of the waist molding that contacts the case side is a strip of 1/4"-thick stock with a half bead cut onto the top edge. (That bead is the only part of this strip that is visible in the completed molding.) The front two inches of that strip are glued in place so that the inevitable cross-grain shrinkage will necessarily occur at the unglued



The crown molding is created from three separate pieces of shaped stock stacked to form the desired profile. The author builds the molding on the case so he can hide the nails that he uses to fight seasonal movement.

back end of the strip, leaving the miter, at the front, tight. The rest of that strip is held in place by eight to 10 small nails, so the case side underneath the strip is free to move. The nails are placed below the visible half bead and are concealed by the next layer of molding which is glued, positioned, and press fitted for a 60 count. From there, the tackiness of the glue holds the molding in place on its own.

Successive layers of molding are then glued to the outside of this first strip.

I used the same attachment process to install the cornice molding around the top of the upper case.

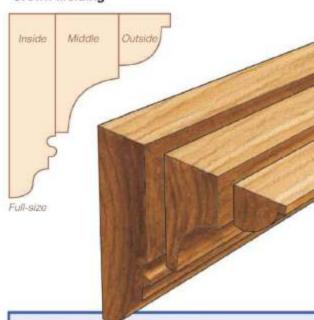
Building the Drawers

The drawers on this case are constructed with (nonperiod) fitting strips glued to each side. These 3/8" x 5/8" hardwood strips are glued to both sides of the drawers for two reasons: First, they reduce the friction when the drawers are opened and closed, and second, their presence reduces the amount of material that must be planed to fit when installing the drawers. The presence of these strips means the rabbets on the back side of each end of each of the drawer fronts must be wide enough to accommodate both the drawer lip and the fitting strip.

The front side of each of the drawer fronts has a molded edge all around with a rabbet on the back side on only the top and each end. I assembled the drawers with half-blind dovetails in the front and through dovetails in the back.

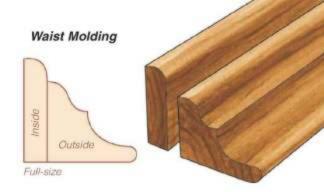
The 9/16"-thick drawer bottoms are tapered to a 1/4" thickness on the front and both sides. These 1/4" edges are slid into matching grooves plowed on the inside of the drawer sides and the back of the drawer fronts. The bottoms are held in place with screws that pass through

Crown Molding



MATERIAL LIST MOLDINGS

Crown Molding Inside Side (2)	1/2" x 2" x 191/s"
Middle Side (2)	11/16" x 15/11" x 195/11"
Outside Side (2)	9/16" x 9/16" x 201//s"
Inside Front (1)	1/2" x 2" x 34"
Middle Front (1)	11/16" x 15/16" x 355/16"
Outside Front (1)	9/16" x 9/16" x 36 ⁷ /14"
Waist Molding	TxWxL
Inside Side (2)	1/4" x 11/4" x 181/4"
Inside Front (1)	1/4" x 11/1" x 331/4"
Outside Side (2)	7/8" x 1" x 19%"
Outside Front (1)	7/8" x 1" x 351/4"





Drawer Dovetail Layout

drawers in their openings. Create 18 for all the drawers except G; its 2 strips are 10° long.

(Front View)

There is no specific pattern for the dovetails on these drawers. The author marks them out by hand — using a pattern that has wider tails in the center of the drawer components, getting narrower as they approach either edge.

Drawer Construction

(Back View)

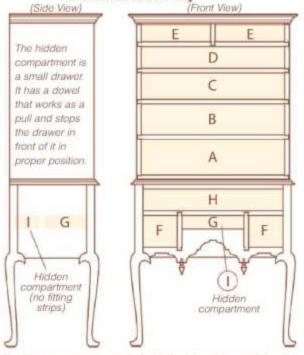
The drawer bottoms are 9/16" thick, but are planed on three sides down to 1/4" thick, to fit into the groove plowed in the sides and fronts. The drawer backs are held short, so the bottoms can slide into their respective grooves.

Drawer Bottom

Typical dovetail layout

Typical drawer bottom joint

Drawer Location Key



The hidden compartment sits behind a "short" drawer. It is a fun optional component that is in keeping with the historical design of this project. (See the photo on the first page of the story.)

MATERIAL LIST DRAWERS

Upper Case Drawers	T W I
Front A (1)	T x W x L 1" x 8" x 31%"
Sides A (2)	9/16" x 7¾" x 17¼"
Back A (1)	9/16" x 7" x 30"/="
Bottom A (1)	9/16" x 161/4" x 291/4"
Front B (1)	1" x 7" x 31¾"
Sides B (2)	9/16" x 6½" x 17½"
Back B (1)	9/16" x 6" x 30 ⁷ /16"
Bottom B (1)	9/16 x 16¾" x 29¾"
Front C (1)	1" x 6" x 31%"
Sides C (2)	9/16" x 51/4" x 171/4"
Back C (1)	9/16" x 5" x 307/11"
Bottom C (1)	9/16" x 16¾" x 29¾"
Front D (1)	1" x 5" x 31¾"
Sides D (2)	9/16" x 41/4" x 17/4"
Back D (1)	9/16" x 4" x 30"/ ₁₁ "
Bottom D (1)	9/16" x 161/4" x 291/4"
Front E (2)	1" x 4" x 151/4"
Sides E (4)	9/16" x 3½" x 17½"
Back E (2)	9/16" x 3" x 141/4"
Bottom E (2)	9/16" x 161/4" x 131/4"
Lower Case Drawers Front H (1)	1" x 5" x 31%"
Sides H (2)	9/16" x 4¾" x 17½"
Back H (1)	9/16" x 4" x 2911/16"
Bottom H (1)	9/16" x 17" x 291/1/1
Fronts F (2)	1" x 71/2" x 8"
Sides F (4)	9/16" x 7" x 171/2"
Backs F (2)	9/16" x 61/4" x 63/16"
Bottoms F (2)	9/16" x 5½" x 17"
Front G (1)	1" x 31/4" x 141/8"
Sides G (2)	9/16" x 3" x 12"
Back G (1)	9/16" x 21/4" x 121/6"
Bottom G (1)	9/16" x 111/4" x 121/4"
Front I* (1)	1" x 3" x 13½"
Sides I* (2)	9/16" x 3" x 41/-"
Back I* (1)	9/16" x 21/4" x 13//2"
Bottom I* (1)	9/16" x 4" x 13"

The Drawers

notches into the bottom edge of the drawer back.

Three of the drawers have locks with escutcheon plates integrated with their respective hardware. If you choose to include this detail, you must lay out the mortise for the lock on the back of the drawer face. (See photo below.) The lock will have a mortise and escutcheon on the adjacent rail to accept the bolt.

When the drawers are complete and fitted, attach the ship-lap back pieces and move on to finishing.

Finishing

A successful finish depends on successful prep work ... in other words, sanding. I think most unsatisfactory finishes are the result of insufficient sanding.

Sanding doesn't begin after the piece is assembled. It's an ongoing process that begins — in the case of this highboy — with the creation of the cabriole legs. After surfacing those forms with a plane, a drawknife, a spokeshave, scrapers and rasps, I sanded them with 100-grit paper, followed by 150- and 220-grit papers, each grit removing the scratches left by the previous grit. Similarly, every other part of the highboy was sanded before installation, and sanding of assembled parts occurred periodically throughout the construction process to clean up the inevitable dings and scratches that occur as a piece is constructed.

Then, when the piece was officially done, every surface was resanded, beginning with whatever grit was necessary, and progressing up through a number of grits, ending with 400-grit paper on exterior surfaces



It's easier to cut the mortises for the lock hardware before the drawer components are dovetailed and assembled. Here, the author is cutting the notch for the key's tooth with a chisel.





After defining the sides of the tails with a backsaw, the author removed most of the waste with a coping saw before finishing the opening by paring the cut to the baseline.

After cutting the tails, the author holds the drawer side in place and marks the pins.

and 220-grit paper on interior surfaces like drawer sides.

I then brushed on and wiped off a blended poly designed for that style of application. When the first coat had dried thoroughly — at least 24 hours in humid Ohio — I sanded again with 400- and then 600-grit paper on exterior surfaces, 220 on interior surfaces. A second coat of finish went on next, followed by more sanding. I then applied the last coat of finish.

Once the finish has cured, I think you have earned a moment or two of proud reflection on a job well done. Like your predecessors in woodworking, you have crafted a significant project.

Kerry Pierce is an Ohio woodworker and author who appears regularly in the Woodworker's Journal.

Horizontal Tilt-top Router Table

By Sandor Nagyszalanczy

This horizontal router table's tilting top puts it in a category of its own. Its versatility will take your routing to the next level.





With its top lying flat, the horizontal router table is great for raising panels and other jobs on large panels. With the top tilted, it excels at angled joinery (center) or for altering the profile of edges with standard bits (bottom).

Sure, a regular router table that mounts a portable router vertically is great for all kinds of shaping jobs. But a router table that mounts the router horizontally is even better for tasks such as panel raising, joinery cutting and other shaping jobs where you'd rather have the work flat on a table than run it vertically against a fence. But this horizontal table has a versatile twist: its table tilts, allowing you to do a variety of work that's diffi-

cult or impossible on a regular flat router table. For example, you can shape angled tenons on the ends of aprons or stretchers that join the splayed legs of a stool or chair. You can also use the tilted table to rout slots for splines that join beveled parts — say, the sides of an octagonal planter. Best of all, by changing the angle between the profile of the bit and the workpiece, the tilt-top lets you rout a variety of new shapes from the router bits you already own!

Versatile Design

Happily, this unique table isn't difficult to build, doesn't require much in the way of materials and is compact, so you can easily stow it away when it's not in use. The table has a cubical base with an oversized bottom that makes it easy to clamp the device atop a bench or work table. A pivoting router plate mounted to a crossmember on the base provides a mount for just about any standard router. Pivoting the plate adjusts the bit's cutting depth up and down (because of the horizontal orientation of the table, the router's regular bit depth adjustment changes the width of the cut). The table's top is attached to the base via a pair of plywood compasses, each with a pair of radiused slots that allow the top to tilt from flat to 45 degrees. A slot in the top accepts a standard miter gauge, which is useful for end-routing.

Kicking Off the Construction Process

To start construction, make the table's base from 3/4" MDF or particleboard. Cut out an 18" x 12" bottom, three 12" squares for the front and sides and a 12" x 3" wide strip for the bottom rear (pieces 1 through 4). On the band saw (or with a jigsaw), cut a 3" high, 3/4" deep notch at the top back corner of each of the two sides for the crossmember that supports the router plate (cut the notch slightly shallower, if your crossmember stock isn't fully 3/4" thick). Make sure the notches' edges are nice and square. Now drill a pair of 3/8"-diameter holes through each side piece, located as shown in the Drawings on page 41. These are for studded hand screws that will attach the tilt-top to the base. Install a 1/4" threaded insert in each of these holes (photo, top right), using a short 1/4" bolt, two nuts and a ratchet wrench to drive them in place. Glue and nail (or screw) the sides of the base together, with the bottom strip at the lower edge of the cube (photo right, second from top). Center the sides on the base's bottom piece and glue and nail them in place, making sure the assembly is square and that all the edges are flush.

Cut the router table's 3" x 18" crossmember (piece 5) from a piece of good quality 3/4" plywood. Band saw or jigsaw a semi-circular hole at the center of the crossmember's top edge to provide clearance for the router bit. Next, drill a pair of 7/32"-diameter holes, positioned 16½" apart, as shown in the *Drawings*. These holes are for the two 1/4" x 1½"-long hanger bolts that attach the router pivoting plate to the base. Hanger bolts have a wood screw thread on one half and a machine thread on the other. To install them, lock a pair of 1/4" nuts together (with a washer between them) on the bolt's machine threaded end, and drive the screw-thread end into the holes (photo right, second from bottom). Now glue and screw the crossmember into the notches on the base, centering it side-to-side (photo, bottom right).



After temporarily screwing a bolt into the threaded insert, a socket and ratchet wrench drives the insert into the hole in the side of the horizontal router table's base.



A pneumatic nail gun makes quick work of assembling the router table's MDF base, keeping the glued parts aligned and together while clamps are put into place.



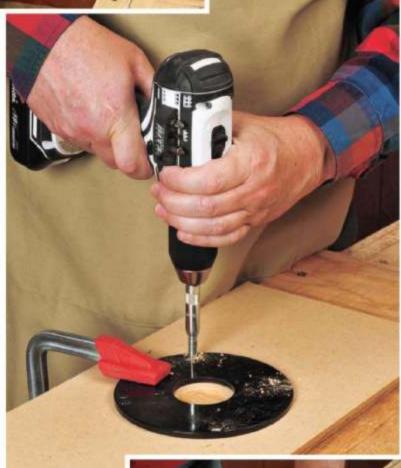
A socket and ratchet wrench, set onto a pair of nuts, drive the hanger bolts into place. These hanger bolts attach the router plate to the crossmember on the base.



Center the crossmember on the notches cut into the base, then glue and screw it in place. The face of the crossmember must be flush with the edge of the sides.



You're ready to perform run-of the-mill routing jobs, plus a host of angled cuts and modified profiles that your ordinary router table just can't do. ??



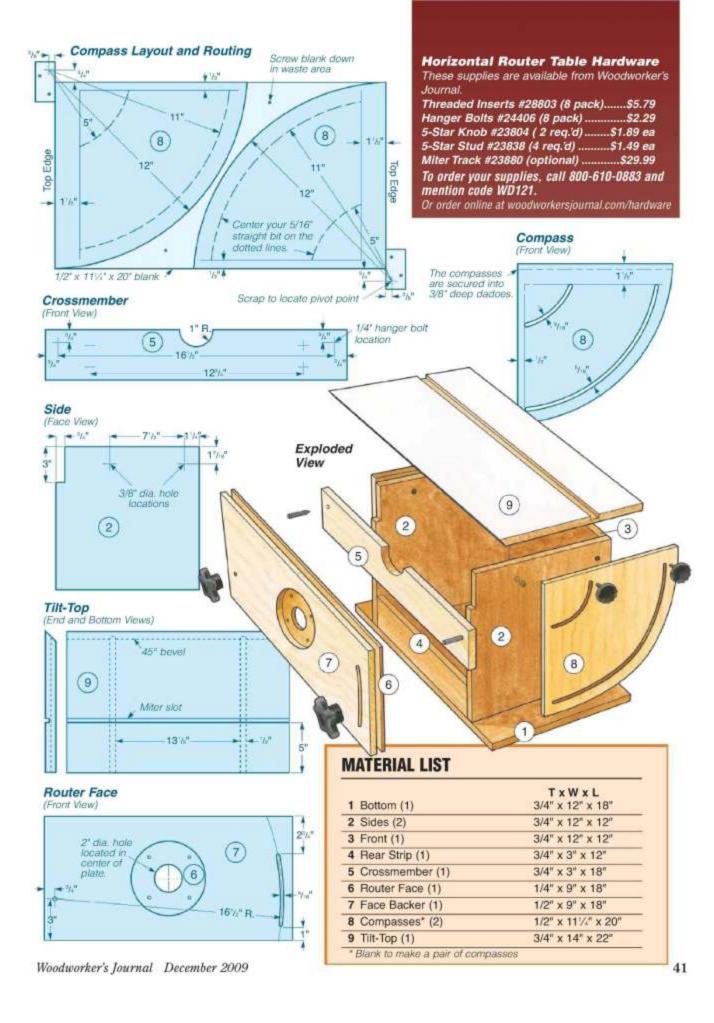
Using the router's subbase as a template, drill holes through the router plate's face piece with a self-centering bit (center). To make clearance for the router, use a jigsaw to make a circular cutout in the plate's backing piece (top). Cutting a radiused story of through the plate will require a circlecutting jig attached to a router (bottom).

The router plate consists of two 18"long, 9"-wide pieces sandwiched together: a 1/4"-thick plywood, melamine or tempered hardboard face piece and a 1/2"-thick MDF or plywood backing piece (pieces 6 and 7). In the center of the face piece, drill a 2"-diameter hole for the router bit. Now remove the sub-base of the router you'll use with the horizontal table, center it on the hole in the face piece. and clamp it down (make sure to orient the sub-base so that the router's final mounted position on the router plate will locate the On/Off switch facing upwards, for easy operation). Go ahead and chuck a self-centering bit (these have a spring-loaded guide sleeve that centers the bit in a hole) in an electric drill and, using the subbase's mounting holes as a template, bore the router mounting holes through the face piece (large photo, left). Countersink the holes for the mounting screws so their heads will be flush with the surface of the plate. After sawing a hole in the center of the backing piece large enough to clear your router's base (photo, top left),

carefully align and glue the backing and face pieces together.

Tip: To keep two flat surfaces being glued up from sliding around when you apply clamping pressure, drive a couple of small brads in one surface, then clip them off nearly flush; the nibs "dig in" and keep parts from sliding.

Next, drill a hole in the router plate for the hanger bolt that allows the plate to pivot (located as shown in the *Drawing*). Fit a router with a circle jig and 5/16" straight bit set to cut all the way through the plate. Set the circle jig so that the distance between the pivot pin and the centerline of the bit is exactly 16%".





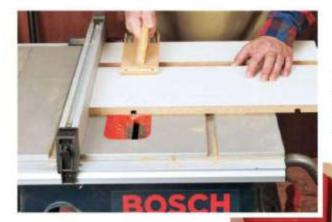
With the router plate clamped atop a wood scrap, rout the curved slot (photo, page 40) following the dimensions in the *Drawings*. Attach the plate to the crossmember (photo, above) with a pair of threaded hand screws.

Getting to Tilt

The two compasses (pieces 8) that support the table top and allow it to tilt are the most complicated part of the build. The compasses are necessary, because they allow the top to tilt without being hinged on the router plate - an arrangement that wouldn't allow the plate to adjust up and down for depth of cut. Both compasses are sawn from a single 111//"-wide, 20"long blank of 1/2" plywood, laid out as shown in the Drawings. Use a good quality plywood, such as Baltic birch. Each compass has a pair of semicircular slots routed through it, located as shown in the Drawing. Screw the blank temporarily atop a scrap piece of 24" x 14" (or larger) plywood or particleboard. As the actual pivot point of the tilt-top is located beyond the corner of each compass, where the front of the router plate and top meet, you must screw a pair of scrap blocks to the plywood to provide a pivot point for layout and slot routing (photo, center left). The 1/2" x 4" x 11/1" scraps are positioned at opposite corners of the blank, as shown in the Drawing. Use a compass set to a 12" radius to mark the outer edge of each compass. Mark the stop lines for the slots, as shown in the Drawings.



In the top photo, a pair of threaded hand knobs attach the router plate to the two hanger bolts protruding from the crossmember. Each of the twin compasses that support the horizontal router table's tilt-top has a pair of curved slots. Mill these with a router and circle-cutting jig (bottom photo). A small scrap of plywood (middle photo) provides the pivot point for the circle-cutting jig.



Cut a pair of grooves into the bottom of the router's tilting table top using a dado blade in the table saw (top photo). These house the plywood compasses. To mount the top to the table's base, studded hand screws are installed through the curved slots and screwed into the threaded inserts you installed earlier.

It's easiest to use a plunge router to cut the two radiused slots in each compass. But by using a little finesse when starting and stopping slots, a regular router or laminate trimmer will work. For the smaller slots, set your router's circle jig so that there's 5" between the pivot point and the centerline of a 5/16" straight bit. Rout these slots on each of the two ends of the compass blank, starting and stopping the bit at the lines you marked. Now reset the circle jig to an 11" arc and rout the two largerradius slots (photo, opposite page lower left). Band saw the compasses from the blank by cutting out their curved outside edges, and sand them smooth.

Cut the table's 14" x 22" tilt-top (piece 9) from 3/4" melamine or MDF stock, then bevel the lower edge of one of its long edges at a 45° angle (see the Drawings). The bevel allows the tilted top to clear the base. Now measure the exact width of the table's base you assembled earlier (it should measure about 131/2" wide). Using a 1/2"-wide dado set in your table saw (fine-tuned to fit the exact thickness of the plywood compasses), plow two 3/8"-deep dadoes across the narrower dimension on the underside of the top (photo, above). Space the slots so that their inside-facing edges are as far apart as the width of the base. This will ensure that the inside faces of the compasses will fit snugly against the sides of the base.

Next, set your table saw's dado set to plow a miter-slot groove into the top surface of the top, located as shown in the *Drawing*. You can cut a 3/4"-wide, 3/8"-deep groove to fit the bar of a standard miter gauge. Alternatively, you'll get a more accurate and wear-resistant miter gauge fit by installing a length of aluminum miter slot track. This requires dadoing a larger slot, sized to fit the track you use.

Glue the two compasses into the dadoes in the table top, aligning each compass's square corner flush with the lower corner of the top's beveled edge. Set the top/compass assembly on the base, bringing the top's beveled edge flush to the router plate. Screw the studded hand screws into the threaded inserts (photo, above).

Putting the Router Table to Work

To use the router table, set the table to the desired degree of tilt and tighten the compass hand screws. Next, set the width of cut the bit will take using your router's depth of cut adjustment. Finally, set the actual depth of cut by loosening the hand knobs on the router plate and pivoting the plate up or down. Lock it in place.

Now you're ready to perform your basic run-of-the-mill routing jobs, plus a host of technically difficult angled cuts and modified profiles that your ordinary router table just can't do.

Sandor Nagyszalanczy is a furniture designer/craftsman, photographer and regular contributor to the Journal.

Woodworking for Your Home

Modular Bookcases

By Rob Johnstone

This geometric design combines modern styling, flexibility of function and durability into one tidy package. At home in a living room, bedroom or dorm room, it even expands to become a home for your flat-screen TV.



A common woodworking misconception is that simple joinery is easy to make. While it's true that dadoes and rabbets are much more accessible than, say, secret miter joints, they must be cut to exacting tolerances to be done well. This is especially true when the joints remain exposed, as in these bookcases. Constructed from ApplePly, the joinery on the built-up shelves and uprights adds visual interest to the project's clean lines. If the joints are really tight, they look great. If they have gaps, well ... not so great.

I say all of this simply to encourage you. Should you decide to build this piece, take your time at each machining step to fit the parts carefully. Also, be sure to stay focused. There is nothing tricky about constructing these modular bookcases but, as I found out the hard way, a moment's lapse in concentration can necessitate a complete "do-over" on an individual component.

Ripping the Stock

ApplePly has two major advantages for this project (although it can be built from other sheetstock, should you so choose): first, its regular voidless veneer construction creates an attractive edge for the shelves. Second, it is sold slightly oversized as compared to other sheetstock (48½" x 96½"). That way, you can trim the edges off if they get dinged during shipping and handling.

I started the project by ripping 3/4" by 12%" panels, the full length of the sheet. Then I glued and clamped pairs of the long panels into 1%"-thick shelving blanks.



Glue-Up Tip





Gluing and clamping the long, narrow blanks from which the shelves and uprights are cut is time-consuming. The author applied his glue with a water-moistened paint applicator (above) and allowed at least four hours (but preferred overnight) for the glue to cure.

These are really large pieces to handle during a glue-up, so here's how I did it. Grabbing a large glue bottle, I swizzled a wiggly line of glue onto each piece. Then I borrowed a paint-pad usually used for wall painting, and dampened it with

painting pad, I cannot troub these true, settin With it was cannot cannot be a setting to the cannot be a setting with the cannot be

water. Using the

As I found out the hard way, a moment's lapse in concentration can necessitate a complete "do-over" on an individual component."

- Rob Johnstone

glue into a thin, smooth layer on each piece of plywood (see photo, upper left). Assembling the glueblank sandwich, I clamped them together and to my assembly table using square-head clamps with additional Jorgensen woodscrew clamps on either end. Clamping to the assembly table ensured that the glue-up would remain flat (see photo, left). Due to the extra moisture content in the glue and the large surface area, I allowed a minimum of four hours for the glue to cure. Most of the blanks I left in clamps overnight.

Square and True

When the glue cured, I returned to my table saw and squared up the edges of the long blanks. With the second slice of the process, I ripped them to their final width. Then I used my power miter saw to crosscut the shelves and uprights (pieces 1 and 2) and even the TV shelf (pieces 3 and 4) to length. I cannot overemphasize how much trouble you will save yourself if these cuts are exactly square and true, so double-check your saw settings for each new cut.

With the components prepared, it was time to start machining the joints. These are straightfor-

> ward dadoes and rabbets, but since they're exposed, they need to fit snugly to look good. I decided to

Careful fitting of the bookcases' exposed joints is the key to building this project. It is a good idea to continue to test your machining as you proceed through the building process.

Machine Accurately



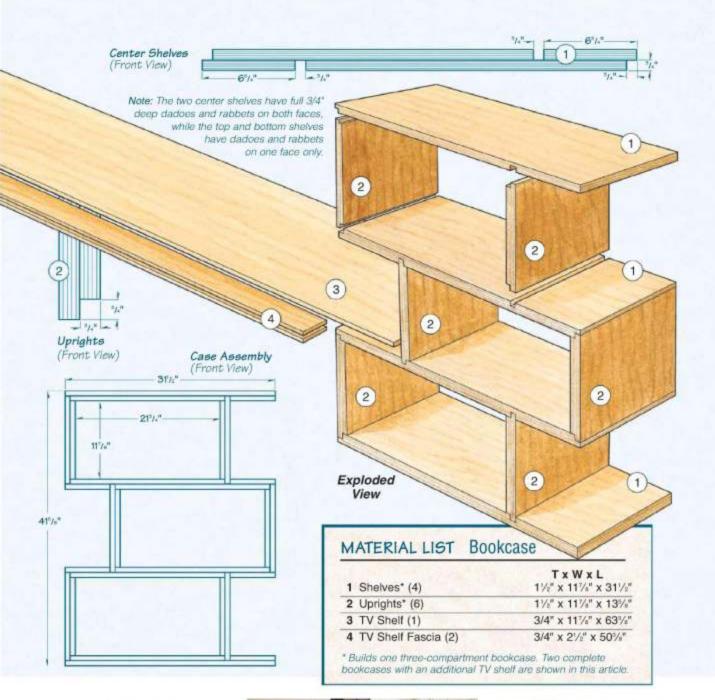
Cut the shelves and uprights to length. They must be dead-square and exact in length.



The author used a plunge router guided by a shop-made jig to cut the dadoes and rabbets into the shelves. A plunge router makes it easy to take multiple passes on the 3/4" by 3/4" cuts.

use a handheld plunge router to cut this joinery. These rabbets and dadoes could be formed on a table saw with a dado head just as easily. After I set up my router and made a few test joints using cutoffs from the actual stock (see photo at left), I continued to test the fit of the joints randomly throughout the routing process. Once the joints were all cut, it was time to assemble the bookcases.

I used a foam paintbrush to apply a thin coat of glue to the faces of each joint. I built up one compartment at a time, checked them rigorously for



square and allowed the glue to cure. If your joints are cut well, this process will go very smoothly. I glued the TV shelf and the fascia strips together in the same manner.

The Finish Line

You can't escape it: now it's time to sand. The maple veneer faces of the ApplePly need very little sanding, but the edges are a different story: they need to be sanded smooth right through to



In this photo, the two bookcases minus the TV shelf come together to create a clean-looking place to display books and other items.

180-grit. With that done, I applied three coats of dewaxed shellac and a final coat of wipe-on polyurethane.

And even if I am forced to say it myself, I'm very pleased with the results — full-sized mockups (see editor's note on page 8), basic joinery, sound design and good material combine to create a lovely little bookcase set.

Rob Johnstone is the editor in chief of Woodworker's Journal.







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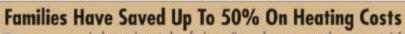
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Dovetailing Outside the Box

By Chris Marshall

Are clamp-in, template style jigs the only way to make beautiful dovetails? With plenty of practice, you can learn to do it by hand - or perhaps one of these nontraditional jigs could be your ticket.

ringing perfect dovetails into your woodworking arsenal is one of the top goals of most of the home woodworkers I know. Generally, there are two approaches to making them: using hand tools or a "clamp-in" style template jig and a router. This second approach has plenty of fans, and there are a number of popular router jig systems available on the market. Personally, I've had my struggles with some of them (readjusting bit depth, tweaking template offsets and making other adjustments to arrive at the right combination for a satisfactory joint).

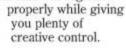
There are, however, other styles of dovetail jigs available to use with your router and, as a frequent attendee of woodworking shows. I've seen most of them demonstrated. Watching someone who's made

hundreds of dovetails with their jig move effortlessly through the routine, I thought, isn't the same as getting one of these units in the shop, setting it up and making some pins and tails with no help from the expert.

So, in the hopes of finding a better mousetrap, I pushed the usual jigs aside and tried out these six unique alternatives. I'm glad I did: there are some smart solutions here that make dovetailing easy and even fun! You'll see that there's a huge price spread, but I didn't let that derail this test. Repeatability, accuracy and ease of use were my main concerns, regardless of price. Turns out, there's a good jig for most any budget. Here are my impressions - and my



For \$99, Prazi's ChestMate jig will enable you to cut through dovetail joints on stock of any width, in any spacing you choose. That's because this jig employs a pair of interchangeable inserts - one for pins and another for tails - that follow a scrap template pattern you create on the table saw. A tab under each insert fits into a series of shallow saw kerfs you cut in the template to create your own joint layout. It's an ingenious approach that guarantees the pins



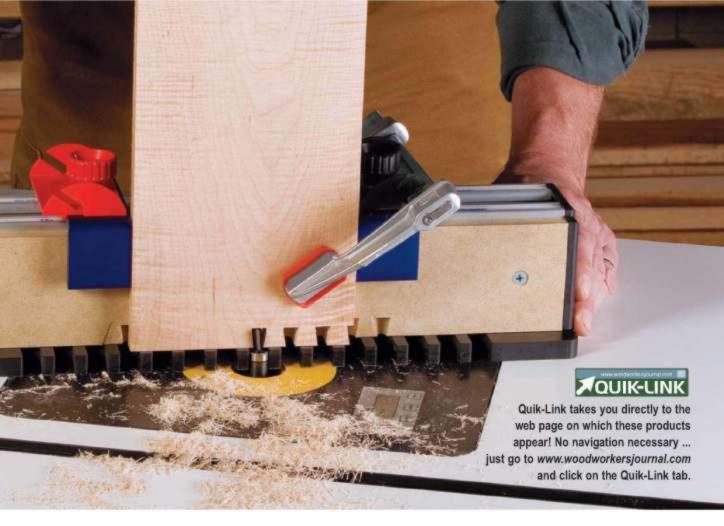
Prazi ChestMate \$99

Versatile and modestly priced, this jig makes variable-spaced through dovetails and much more.

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ChestMate clamps over the workpiece, and you provide a 3/4" dovetailing bit, 5/8" guide collar and a straight bit to carry out the milling steps with your handheld router. The system is very easy to warm up to. After making one adjustment to the pin insert to alter my pin thickness, I was cutting glue-up-ready through dovetails on the second try. Bit depth doesn't



Changing over the ChestMate between pin and tail cuts is easy: loosen the jig wings and slip in the appropriate pin or tail insert.

impact the joint fit, just the amount you want the pins and tails to stand proud for final sanding. So, that reduces the possible variables that affect how the joint fits to just one: pin thickness. It's a huge timesaver.

Downsides to the ChestMate? There aren't many. It's designed to cut 3/4", 7° or 14° dovetails. If you want other dovetail sizes, you'll need to experiment with it. The jig



A tab under the pin and tail inserts locks positively into saw kerfs you cut in your custom template. They index the router cuts.

also won't do half-blinds. But, Prazi recently added several more inserts as standard items, so you can now use the same jig for cutting box joints, hybrid box/dovetail joints, mortises and even dowel joints. If variable-spaced dovetails are what you're after, ChestMate's versatility, sturdy construction and ease of use make it an excellent value.

General Tools E•Z Pro Dovetailer

I was introduced to General's new jig last summer at the AWFS trade show, and you can watch a video of the E•Z Pro in use on our website (woodworkersjournal.com). In a nutshell, here's how it works: the jig's aluminum framework clamps to a workpiece with four integral thumbscrews. Fingers on the right half of the jig guide half-blind pincutting with an included, piloted dovetail bit. You rout the corresponding tails on the jig's left side with the same bit. The Dovetailer will make half-blinds on

Tool Review continues on page 52 ...

TOOL REVIEW





Teeth on the Dovetailer's gray adjuster plate help you register the tailboard for routing using the pin board as a guide. This ensures that the board edges will line up on the finished joint.

General Tools Dovetailer \$54.96

Economical jig with a built-in alignment feature that cuts both through and half-blind joints. www.generaltools.com (800) 697-8665

For more info on the web; use our



stock up to about 1" thick or even a modified version of a through dovetail on 1/2" or thinner stock.

Aside from its almost pocketchange price (\$54.96), there are several more things I really like about this jig. Since it doesn't capture stock left to right, it will accept workpieces of any width, from drawers to big chests. A little aligning tool clips into the fingers to reset it for each series of cuts.

The Dovetailer is outfitted with a plastic, adjustable depth-of-cut scale, and the bottom of the scale doubles as a toothed adjuster plate. It enables you to register the tail board correctly on the jig's tail fingers using the pin board as a reference. Quite slick.

Gifkins Dovetail Jig \$249

One-piece phenolic template and wraparound stops make through dovetailing easy on the router table. www.japanwoodworker.com (800) 537-7820

For more info on the web: use our MOUIK-LINK

General suggests that this jig can be used inverted on a router table, but I have concerns with how closely it places your left fingers to the bit. I used it instead with a handheld router at the bench. I found the jig's platform to be large

enough for stable routing, and after a few bit-depth adjustments, my joints snugged up nicely. Bit depth is the only variable you'll need to fuss with. The router bit could really use a stop collar below the bearings to keep them from migrating on the shaft and possibly slipping off the guide fingers. Otherwise, here's a well-designed, affordable jig. If you rout dovetails often or just now and then, the Dovetailer will be easy on your patience as well as your wallet.



Long runs of dovetails are possible with this jig by snapping in an aligning tool to index the jig for each new set of cuts. Blanket chests or deep drawers are fair game.

Gifkins Dovetail Jig

The Gifkins Dovetail Jig hails from Australia, which explains why I had never heard of it before researching this article. I sure wish it were on my radar years ago. It makes through dovetailing exceptionally easy to do on the router table. The system is designed around a thick, one-piece phenolic bottom template that cuts pins on one side and tails on the other. An aluminum spine and pair of replaceable MDF backup boards provide good support over the template to hold workpieces vertically.









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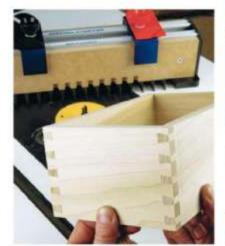


stanleytools.com

The template is engineered with the necessary pin/tail offset already calibrated. Two wraparound stops on top of the jig set your pin and tail board locations automatically. Once the stops are tightened, it's ready to mill both joint parts. The jig is even helpfully labeled to clarify which side of the template does what and with which bit — a piloted straight and dovetail bit are supplied. Gifkins sells clamps and brackets to secure the boards, or use your own clamps.

The only fine-tuning required a one-time job on this jig- adjusts the pin thickness. It's a simple matter of adding shims behind the pin backup board.

Six dovetail templates are available to rout various pin sizes and spacings. The jig can also make





Gifkins's one-piece pin/tail template and wraparound stops (right photo) form a solid platform for routing perfect through dovetails. The author's first test cuts created the box in the left photo.

box joints but not half-blinds. A standard kit includes the jig, bits and an "A10" template that routs 10mm pins in stock up to 1/2" thick. Other templates and cutters, available as upgrades, mill larger dovetails in stock up to 7/8" thick.

The jig is limited to boards

After I added a few of the included paper shims, this jig cut flawless dovetails. The clearly written manual made my learning curve easy. While \$249 may seem like a lot to pay for one size and style of dovetails, Gifkins will have you cutting them almost effortlessly ... and liking it!

Keller Model 1601 Pro Series

Keller aluminum dovetail templates have been around since 1976, and now I know why. They're practically bulletproof and are wonderfully straightforward to use. I was sent the Model 1601 template kit, which routs 7°, 7/16" dovetails, spaced 11/8" on-center, with a pair of Keller piloted dovetail and straight bits. Two hefty 1/2"-thick templates get that job done - one for pins and one for tails - on any width stock.

Getting the system up and running is quick: you mount each template to a block of wood that becomes a workpiece clamping surface. Only the pin template

Tool Review continues on page 56 ...

Keller 1601 Pro Series \$269

Heavy-duty templates create through dovetails on any part width, quickly and accurately.

www.kellerdovetail.com (800) 995-2456

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Registering the pin board for accurate joint alignment is as easy as holding the boards together and knifing a pair of tail lines onto it.

Keller jigs have proven themselves in pro shops for more than 30 years. Once they're set, you'll rout crisp dovetails with little fuss.



MLCS Fast Joint \$169.95

Fast Joint's interchangeable templates produce many unique joint designs on the router table. www.mlcswoodworking.com (800) 533-9298

For more info on the web: use our

requires initial adjustment, and that happens by sliding it back and forth on two slotted screw holes, making a few test cuts and fastening it permanently with heavy screws.

I followed the manual's recommendations for initial template setback on the blocks. To my surprise, the pin size was spoton: my first test joint was a pleasing slip fit, ready for glue and clamps.

The process for making a joint involves routing the tail board first on either your router table or with a handheld machine. Then you use the tail board as a pattern to knife a single tail location onto the pin board. No calculations or difficulty to it, Clamp the pin template to these lines, and rout the pins. Careful knife lines will ensure dead-even board edges when you're done.

Keller Pro templates come in three sizes. While they're meant for fixed-space joints, you can vary the pattern by shifting the template during routing. A \$269 price tag may seem high for a jig that only cuts through dovetails. (A lowerpriced "Journeyman" series is also available.) Still, these Pro templates carry 20-year warranties and should take a lifetime of hard use.

MLCS Fast Joint System

Want to add some flair to your halfblinds? Here's a jig that will make the conventional wedges, as well as key- and heart-shaped joints, just by for router table use. A right-angle fence mounts on the jig to rout pin boards vertically.

A wide jig base faced with sandpaper and three supplied toggle clamps hold workpieces securely

switching between interchangeable templates. Fast Joint will do through dovetails, too. The company also sells a variety of other templates as accessories to expand the options even further.

Here's how it all works: the jig consists of an "H"-shaped platform with stops and toggle clamps on each end. Pin and tail templates bolt in place on opposite sides, which also registers their offset. For half-blinds, you cut the joint pins by standing the workpiece against a right-angle fence that clamps to the jig base. The tail slots are milled with the board lying down and clamped. Both pins and tails are cut vertically for through dovetails. All the milling happens on the router table, using guide collars and bits that MLCS supplies with the system. In fact, MLCS provides everything you need — even spring clamps! — for a convenient, all-inone package.

Fast Joint will rout boards up to 14" wide in stock from 1/4" to 3/4" thick; through dovetails are limited to 3/8" or thinner material.

This jig took me longer to set up and learn than some others. But, its



Fast Joint's interchangeable templates come in several decorative styles. They will add a whole new dimension to your corner joinery.

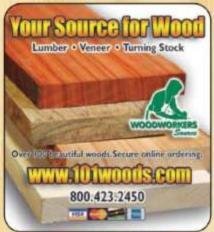
manual is well written and clearly photographed to explain the stepby-step process. Keep it in a safe place for a refresher course if you don't rout dovetails very often.

Tool Review continues on page 58 ...

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Sommerfeld Tools Katie Jig \$220

Moveable tuning forks give you creative control over dovetail spacing on this heavy-duty jig. www.sommerfeldtools.com (888) 228-9268

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Fast Joint worked well for me, because the guide collar and templates minimize the setup variable that could complicate the process. You'll need to set bit heights carefully, and you may need to make spacer blocks to position workpieces on the jig in order to create a centered pattern.

I wish the templates were made of a more durable material than PVC; they will flex slightly when pressed hard against a guide collar. But that really didn't impact accuracy or joint fit. All in all, \$170 seems a good bargain for a jig that makes four joint styles right out of the box, with a nice bunch of extras.

Sommerfeld's Katie Jig

Like ChestMate, Katie Jig is another unit tailor-made for cutting true variable-spaced through dovetails. You design the pattern by setting and locking nine tuning forks on the bottom of the jig. One side of the forks forms the pins, the other side routs the tails, using piloted straight and dovetail bits that come standard.

Along with the creative potential of this jig, you also have the option of using it either upside down on a router table or bottom-side-up with your handheld router. Those long tuning forks make router table use particularly stable and convenient. Katie Jig will rout workpieces up to 12" wide and 3/4" thick.

You can buy a separate tuning fork/bit package for making box joints or a solid template and "organic" bit for cutting half-blinds. Or combine box and dovetail forks to make a unique hybrid style.



Adjustable tuning forks guide Sommerfeld's piloted bits to create variable-spaced dovetails. The forks set both pin and tail cuts.

I appreciate the heavy-duty construction of this system. Except for the backup boards, most of the jig is made of thick plate- or extruded aluminum. The integral bar clamps are stout and lock workpieces down securely with big wing knobs. Since the tuning forks move, the backer boards get chewed up fast, but they're easy to make and replace.

All this said, in testing, the Katie Jig was a bit more difficult to use accurately. It's imperative that the tuning forks are set and locked squarely against the jig's body, or the edges of your joints can become misaligned. Same goes with the top-mounted stops; double-check them for square. After some time, I was able to get glue-ready joints, but the process required more test cuts and adjustments than other jigs here.

The manual covers setup and use pretty well, but Marc Sommerfeld just released a new DVD that adds helpful information to it. He also provides some tips on shimming the jig to adjust pin thickness — troubleshooting I needed for the test jig but didn't find in the manual. (Incidentally, Sommerfeld Tools said they'll supply this DVD free to Journal readers with a jig purchase if you mention this article.)



An optional template and special "organic" bit form these unique, radiused half-blind joints.

Bottom line: \$220 buys versatility and rugged construction — both real pluses — but be diligent and patient with your setup process.

"Best Bet" Honors

Often, choosing a winner is an easy job, but not this time. There are several standout jigs here. General Tool's Dovetailer is priced for anyone and works well. ChestMate is also a steal for its multipurpose capabilities. But my "Best Bet" goes to Keller. It's a little more spendy, but the sheer simplicity of this system makes dovetailing both accurate and fun. I'm confident that with these templates, I could lose the manual and still be cutting perfect joints in minutes.

Chris Marshall is Woodworker's Journal's field editor.

Bob Vila endorses and recommends the famous EdenPURE° portable heater

Millions of Americans now saving up to 50% on their heating bills and raving about the "heavenly heat"

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A major cause of residential fires in the United States is portable heaters. But the EdenPURE® cannot cause a fire. That is because the advanced infrared heating element never gets to a temperature that can ignite anything.

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Unlike other heating sources, the EdenPURE® cannot put poisonous carbon monoxide, any type of fumes or any type of harmful radiation into a room.

Q. What is the origin of this amazing heating element in the Eden-PURE®?

A. This advanced heating element was discovered accidentally by a man named John Jones.

Q. What advantages does this advanced infrared heating process have over other heating source products?



Cannot start a fire; a child or animal can touch or sit on it without harm

Pictured above is Bob Vila demonstrating the famous EdenPURE® GEN3 Model 1000 heater with a family. It saves big money on your heating bill while keeping you toasty warm with "heavenly heat".

A. This infrared heating process was designed around the three most important consumer benefits: economy, comfort, and safety.

In the EdenPURE® process, electricity is used to generate a type of infrared heat which, in turn, creates a very safe heat.

Q. How can a person cut their heating bill by up to 50% with the EdenPURE®?

the EdenPURE®? A. The EdenPURE® will heat a room in minutes. Therefore, you can turn the heat down in your house to as low as 50 degrees, but the room you are occupying, which has the EdenPURE®, will be warm and comfortable. The EdenPURE® is portable. When you move to another room, it will quickly heat that room also. This can drastically cut heating bills, in some instances, by up to 50%.

End of interview.

The EdenPURE® will pay for itself in weeks. It will keep a great deal of extra money in a users pocket. Because of today's spiraling gas, oil, propane, and other energy costs, the EdenPURE® will provide even greater savings as the time goes by.

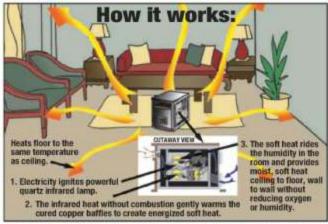
The EdenPURE® heater is now greatly improved. With no increase in price, the new EdenPURE® has been updated with the latest technology, safety, and comfort features to provide you with even greater comfort, more savings, and years of reliability. The EdenPURE® comes with a comprehensive three year warranty along with a 60-day no questions asked satisfaction guarantee - we pay the return shipping.

This product has been listed by Underwriters Laboratories.

Testimonials from a few of the millions of satisfied EdenPURE® customers

The EdenPURE® has cut my gas bill to a third of what it was last year. Leslie Wilson, Vancouver, WA

The EdenPURE® really puts out the heat like a little solar furnace. It's below freezing outside and cozy warm in the rather over large living room area where I'm using it. I have already noticed a 40 to 60% drop in the cost of my heating bills. George B., Triangle, N.Y.



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The price of the EdenPURE® GEN3 Model 500 is \$372 plus \$17 shipping for a total of \$389 delivered. The GEN3 Model 1000 is \$472 plus \$27 shipping and handling for a total of \$499 delivered. People reading this publication get a \$75 discount plus free shipping and handling and pay only \$297 delivered for the GEN3 Model 500 and \$397 delivered for the GEN3 Model 1000 if you order within 10 days. The EdenPURE® GEN3 comes in the decorator color of black with burled wood accent which goes with any decor. There is a strict limit of 3 units at the discount price – no exceptions please.

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 This product carries a 60-day satisfaction guarantee. If you are not totally satisfied return at our expense, and your purchase price will be refunded no questions asked. There is also a three year warranty.

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Wrangling with Router Tables

By Bill Hylton

There are many options available to woodworkers when it comes to router tables. We decided to ask one of the top authorities in the country to use a couple of top-end models to outline a discussion of features and functions. Our author has his opinions — we know you'll have yours.

The Kreg Precision Router Table and the Bench Dog ProMax RT Cast Iron Router Table are two of the finest options currently available on the market. I picked them to illustrate some of the top-end options for router tables and how various features might serve your needs.

Tabletop

The key element of the router table is the top. To achieve consistent, accurate cuts, your tabletop must be flat and free of obstructions.

Over the years, I've heard of tinkers crafting tabletops of plywood, MDF, MCP, sink cutouts, phenolic, Corian®, heavy-gauge sheet metal and even granite. Daunted by the perceived top that's perfectly flat, now and forever, many woodworkers decide simply to purchase one.

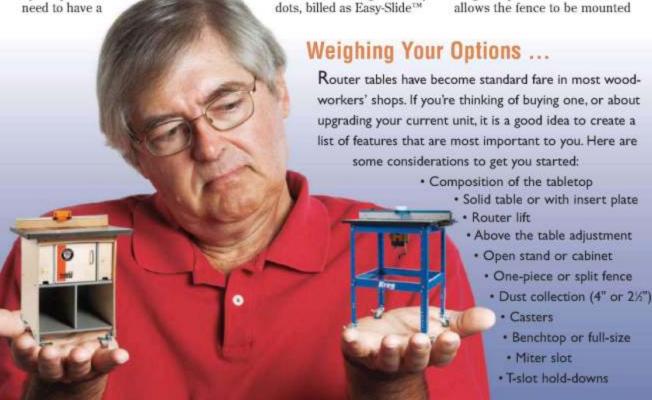
The Kreg tabletop is fairly typical of the market's offerings, but it has several nice details that set it apart. Cut from 1"-thick MDF, the top measures 24" x 32". It's got thin plastic laminate faces and plastic edge-banding. The top has a 9¼" x 11¼" mounting-plate hole in the center, a 7/16"-deep, 1½"-wide groove for an extruded aluminum T-track and miter-gauge slot, and, in the left rear corner, a 3/8"-wide by 8¼"-slot for a studded knob that locks the fence.

Here are the distinctions:

 The surface laminate is embossed with a grid of tiny dots, billed as Easy-Slide™ Micro-Dot, that the company asserts makes it easier for you to slide workpieces across the tabletop.

- The edge-banding is actually bonded to the MDF, rather than being T-molding stuffed in slots in the MDF edges.
- Two steel U-channel strips fasten to the top's underside on either end of the plate opening, stiffening the top. Pilot holes for all fasteners are drilled, and fasteners are supplied in the package.

Bench Dog's premium tabletop is unique. It's a nearly 100-lb, iron casting, machined flat. There's a centered opening for an 8½" x 11½" router mounting plate, a mitergauge slot, and a T-slot. A 12½"long slot parallel to each end allows the fence to be mounted



Do You Really Need a Router Table?

The fact of the matter is, a router table is stone simple. It's really just a tabletop with a mounting for the router, a fence to guide the work and some sort of stand to support the tabletop while you work.

Router tables turn the portable router into a precision stationary machine. Hanging under a table, they're on standby

for work, just the way your other tools are. Install a bit, adjust the fence, and they're ready to cut.

Too, immobilizing the rout in a worktable somehow

Too, immobilizing the router in a worktable somehow makes it less intimidating, so you'll use it more. And if it's housed in a cabinet, its noise is muffled. Capturing dust is also easier and more efficient.

With that said, router tables

can be expensive. It's easy to drop more than a grand into a

router table with an expansive top, a powerful router and lift, a sophisticated fence with micrometer adjusters and lots of attachments — plus a cabinet replete with bit and accessory storage, dust collection and its own electrical system.

Clamp-on

Router Table

(June 2009 issue)

Horizontal Tilt-top Router Table (this issue, page 38)

The Journal has many plans for shop-built router tables and

and adjusted from a position slightly forward of the bit axis to the back edge.

There are those who might contend a cast-iron tabletop is overkill. Yes, it is flat, smooth and won't sag. But, aside from the benefit of the vibration dampening offered by the heavy top, a workpiece routed on a cast-iron tabletop can't be differentiated from one routed on a flat, smooth, MDF tabletop. Value is in the eye of the beholder, to edit a phrase, but to put it in a useful context — just the cast-iron tabletop costs as much as Kreg's entire package. It's worth noting

that Bench Dog offers a nice phenolic top and allows customers to mix and match.

Mounting Plate

Both Kreg and Bench Dog follow the industry convention for mounting the router — an insert plate nestled into an opening in the center of the table. This plate must be flat, of course, and flush with the top.

Kreg includes its plate with the top, while Bench Dog charges extra for it. While the plate configurations are the same, the dimensions and composition differ. Kreg's 9¼" x 11¾" plate is phenolic; Bench Dog's 8¾" x 11¾" plate is aluminum. Both plates have a hole for the largest available bits and a reducer or two to use with smaller bits.

Personally, I have issues with

mounting plates in general, and neither of these plates merits an exception. An uninterrupted feed demands the plate be flush with the tabletop surface. As well, the reducer must be flush with the plate surface. To get everything into the same plane, you adjust set screws — lots of set screws. It's not difficult, but it is fussy.

accessories. Plans are online at woodworkersjournal.com/store.

When I build my own router tables, I make a smooth, plate-free tabletop with snug-fitting reducers.

Fence

The most-used guide system on a router table is the fence. To work properly for you, the fence must be perfectly straight from end to end, and its face must be perpendicular to the tabletop all along its length. If the fence facing is split — and it

ought to be — the halves must be coplanar.

In addition, you must be able to move (and even remove) it easily, yet lock it quickly and securely.

Both the Kreg and

Bench Dog fences are based on aluminum extrusions with through slots for accessories like bit guards, featherboards and split facings. These extrusions proved to be straight and square. Both fences offer a plastic dust pickup. Beyond these fundamentals, the fences differ significantly.

The Bench Dog fence is utterly simple. It's mounted with a bolt at each end that's captured in a tabletop slot. The fence has considerable free move-

ment, and you set it by measuring from the bit to the face, then tightening knobs on the mounting bolts. You make fine adjustments by loosening one end only and pivoting the fence on the still-tight bolt.

Despite being bolted to the table, the fence does come off quickly. The far ends of the mounting slots are enlarged: loosen the bolts, slide the fence back, and lift it clear off the table. The fence is slightly shorter than the tabletop width, so it can't overhang either end.

The Kreg fence is more elaborate. It mimics a table saw rip fence, riding a track fastened to the left end of the tabletop. The face thus is parallel to the table's front edge. Flip up the locking

Today's Shop continues on page 64 ...

Kreg Precision Router

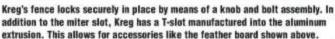
www.kregtool.com

Table as shown:









lever and measure the distance vou move it on a rule built into the track. You can make accurate position adjustments quickly and don't need a separate rule or tape.

One drawback is that the fence and track lack the rigidity of a rip fence and its rail, so the right end of the fence must be tightened down with a bolt through the tabletop. It's a matter of twisting a knob. But to free the fence from the table, you've got to completely remove the nut under the table from the stud.

Stand

The final component of any router table is the supporting stand or cabinet. While stands tend to be simple to make and assemble, they usually lack two essential features - storage for tools you need close at hand and dust containment.

The Kreg stand exemplifies what I'm talking about, I step to the table to set up. But wait ... I've got to find the wrenches for the router. Forgot the bit. Oh, and the 1/4" collet for it. Hmmm, and a rule to set the bit elevation and the fence position. I've got to fetch these items because the open stand has no place to stow them. When my setup

Today's Shop continues on page 66 ...

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TODAY'S SHOP

Bench Dog Pro Max Router Table as shown: \$899.99









In addition to the massive cast-iron top, the Bench Dog unit offers storage for bits, wrenches and other supplies. The simple but effective fence system is easy to adjust and, just as important, easy to remove.

is done, but before I can cut, I've got to move the wrenches and 1/2" collet and rule off the table.

When my cut is completed, I've got to sweep up under the table because the dust collection at the fence can't get it all.

To be fair, Kreg's stand does feature holes so you can mount a small cabinet of your own making inside it.

Many manufacturers sell cabinets very much like the Bench Dog unit. It can be assembled in about the same time required to assemble a stand like Kreg's. It provides containment for dust — and a 4" hose port so your dust collector can pull it out of the cabinet. Storage compartments keep bits, wrenches and other essential sundries at hand.

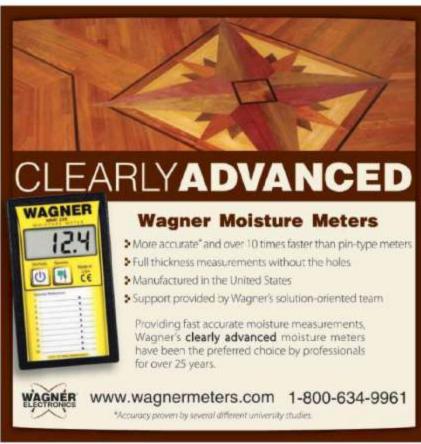
What do you need in a router table? It may be different from what you want, but these two tables give you a taste of what is out on the market, and what it may cost you to purchase them. In the end it is your choice and your pocketbook — make a list of "must have" and "really like" features, and then consult with your checkbook to see which of them you can afford.

Bill Hylton is a regular contributor to Woodworker's Journal.





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NOTE: See Quik-Link on page 72 for web links to these tools.



Rockler Woodworking and Hardware's Box Joint Jig

7ith our annual focus on one of woodworkers' favorite tools, this issue has us rah-rah for routers and their accessories. For instance, if your project du jour (or, more likely, the month) is making new doors for your kitchen cabinets (or even a new screen door), Freud's new Premium Rail and Stile Bit Set is available to work with a roundover profile, an ogee, a roundover bead or a bevel. It will accept material thicknesses from 5/8" to 11/1", through use of an adjustable groove. Adjustable shims also allow the bits to fit correctly on panels whether they're thin or thick, while a unique cutter geometry eliminates tearout.

Woodworkers can also choose whether to use long tenons or standard stub tenons in their joints — removing the top portion of the cutter (including bearing and spindle) is what produces the front of the long tenon profile. The Premium Rail and Stile Bit Set costs \$99.99; optional cutters for double-sided and glass doors are also available.

Making boxes instead of doors? Rockler Woodworking and Hardware's Box Joint Jig fits on any router table with a 3/4" miter slot, where you can attach one of the three indexing keys (they're provided in sizes 1/4", 3/8" and 1/2"), plus a bit and sacrificial fence. After you've tightened the jig, the indexing key is both a spacer and a stabilizer for cutting box joint notches, while the stop dadoes in both grooves engage the sled shortly after the bit clears the cut. The Rockler Box Joint Jig works with stock up to 3/4" thick and sells for \$79.99.

If it's the bits you need for your router, you can now think small: Amana has produced a series of 1/4"-shank, carbide-tipped Miniature Bearing Router Bits that include a 3/16"-diameter ball bearing guide placed at the end of the bit. The series includes roundover, chamfer, flush-trim, bevel and rabbet profiles which will cut wood and plastic. Pricing starts at \$18.90 for the 3/8" miniature flush-trim bit (MR0102) and varies with each bit.



Freud's new Premium Rail and Stile Bit Set

December 2009 Woodworker's Journal



Sometimes, of course, you need to start a project on a saw, and sometimes the material you're cutting just might be plywood or melamine. Forrest Manufacturing was thinking of just such situations when they designed their new Thin Kerf Dado blades: the blades are meant to produce thin grooves, and the 24 teeth mean the two outside blades do so cleanly, without

chipping or splintering as you cut on a table saw or radial arm saw. (Standard size is for a 5/8" arbor bore; others are also available.) The three-piece set, which comes with a 1/16" chipper for creating cuts from 3/16" to 1/4", sells for \$209, while the two-piece set, which comes with just the outside blades and the shims for 3/16" cuts, sells for \$189.

No matter what you're doing in the shop, dust collection is always an important consideration. Oneida's Dust Deputy gives you a small-sized cyclone collector, whatever size your shop. It's a clear-plastic molded miniature cyclone that can be mounted on or used with any

Continues on page 72 ...

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vacuum. It separates over 99 percent of all dust and material and sends it into the container under the cyclone, not the shop vacuum. It minimizes filter clogs and helps the shop vac maintain optimum performance. And, since the cyclone is a clear container, it's also entertainment — kind of like a lava lamp, except with dust. Watch those fine particles swirl, for

Regardless of which tool you're using, if your joint of choice is the dado, the Woodline USA DadoMaxTM will come in handy. The allaluminum jig works with any handheld router: no measur-

a cost of \$99 for the kit.



ing, no shims. Just set it over the wood to be inserted and turn the adjustment. The included Porter-Cable style brass guide bushing fits most routers, and the DadoMax also works with a variety of bit diameters. Also included with the tool are a 25" edge guide clamp, 90" head accessory and aluminum carrying case. The DadoMax will also make stopped dadoes for mortises and dovetail sockets for sliding dovetails. It's priced at \$109.



Ryobi≅'s BC400 Paint Brush Cleaner

Speaking of clean shops and cleanup, Ryobi s BC400
Paint Brush Cleaner makes that task easier after your project is all finished. The BC400 is a one-gallon capacity paint brush cleaning machine. It will clean all paintbrushes up to four inches wide of all kinds of latex paint by swirling them around with soft rotating

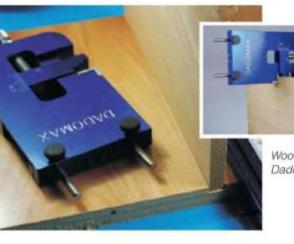




brushes and water. Turn it on and clean up your brushes for a price of \$29.97.

Take care of your tools, too, by sharpening your plane blades, perhaps with the 8" Diamond Tri-Hone, model #500008, this year's addition to the line of sharpening tools from Smith's", a company that's been around since 1886. Two Interrupted Surface Diamonds include a Micro-Tool Sharpening Pad for sharpening small edges and tools. The stones in this offering include 8" x 21/2" versions of both fine (750-grit) and coarse (325-grit) diamonds and a natural Arkansas stone. The triangular stone holder has knobs on the ends for easy stone rotation. The cost is \$74.99.

— Joanna Werch Takes 🔊



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that the sole and sides are flat and square, allowing the plane to be used on its side for accurately shooting the shoulder of a tenon. The plane's adjustable toe lets you restrict the mouth for fine shavings with minimum tear-out. The low bed angle of 15° combined



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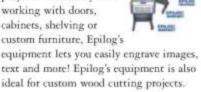
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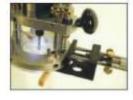
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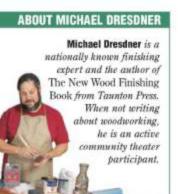
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FINISHING HOTLINE

Getting to the Final Finish

By Michael Dresdner



Contact us by writing to "Finishing Hotline," Woodworker's Journal, 4385 Willow Drive, Medina, MN 55340, by faxing us at (763) 478-8396 or by emailing us at: finishing@woodworkersjournal.com Please include your home address, phone number and email address (if you have one)

with your question.

I am a novice woodworker and do my finishing with tung oil. I'm currently finishing a table for a friend that will be used in a screened porch in the Southeast. I thought that linseed oil might work better than tung oil here, but I have been told that it may grow mold. Do I have to redo all my work with polyurethane, and if so, can I sand the tung oil and then add poly over it?

James M. Ingraham Greensboro, North Carolina

Michael Responds: Either pure boiled linseed oil or pure tung oil will work fine for interior pieces. However, I'd avoid either, and especially linseed oil, on exterior work, since nut oils tend to be natural foods for mildew and can promote mildew growth. You should be aware that while almost all linseed oil sold is either pure raw or boiled oil, many things called tung oil are actually tung oil finish and not pure tung oil. You must read the label carefully. Some tung oil finishes

will even work outside.

As for recoating oiled wood, just scrub the surface with mineral spirits on nylon abrasive pads, a process that will both clean and lightly abrade the surface, then recoat with an oil-based finish. For outdoor pieces, use oil-based exterior polyurethane, spar urethane or spar varnish, all of which will go over oiled wood without any problems.

I have just completed a cherry Shaker clock from your magazine's instructions. I am a capable woodworker, but my finishing skills leave something to be desired. The clock itself looks great, but the finish is dull and not at all smooth. I followed your finishing suggestions, but I just can't get any shine - the finish looks dark and dead. I can feel slight ridges as if I used a bad brush on cheap paint. I don't really want to sand everything off and start over. Is there some next step I can take that will help?

Jack Lavallet

Michael Responds: Your best bet is to sand the finish just enough to get it smooth and remove the ridges. then add another coat, but a smooth one. To sand, use 400-grit paper and be very careful around any sharp edges.

If you choose a water-based finish apply it with very soft, nylon-bristle brushes or, even better, with paint pads - those rectangular, flat applicators with short white fibers on a blue or green foam backing. Apply the finish as thin as possible. Oil-based varnishes and polyurethanes should be thinned at least 15% and perhaps more, then applied with a high quality varnish brush (as opposed to a paintbrush) made with the softest bristles you can find. I like ox hair, but I'll work with an ox hair China blend when I must. The fiber bundles on varnish brushes taper from the ferrule to the tip. Paintbrushes cut off abruptly and are the same thickness at the base and tip of the bristle bundle. Use the same soft brushes for lacquer or shellac.

Water-based and oil-based polyurethane, shellac and lacquer are also offered in acrosol cans. If your skill with a brush or paint pad is not up to snuff, use an acrosol to apply the last coat. After the finish cures thoroughly, consider rubbing it out, a process we covered in depth in our December 2008 issue, Volume 32 Number 5.



Use the nylon bristle brush (top) for best results on waterbased finishes. Natural hair brushes, whose bristles are soft and tapered, apply oil finishes more effectively.

MORE ON THE WEE

To read our December 2008 article on rubbing-out, or to order our Shaker Clock plan, just go to www.woodworkersjournal.com and click on "More on the Web."

I'm building a blanket chest and lining a portion of the inside with aromatic cedar strips. I realize that the aromatic cedar should not be finished, and I have been taught that none of the inside of the chest should be finished because the chemicals in the aromatic cedar will actually soften any finish. Is this still true or are there some newer products available that would be safe to use, particularly on the inside of the lid?

> John Blackburn St. Maries, Idaho

Michael Responds:

Aromatic cedar prevents the hardening of certain finishes, but not others. The ones it prevents from curing are oxygen polymerizing finishes. These include almost all oilbased finishes, such as varnish, polyurethane, Danish oil, teak oil and others. Nonoxygen polymerization curing finishes, such as automotive polyurethanes, and finishes that cure by solvent evaporation, work fine. Solvent evaporation, work fine. Solvent evaporation.

ration curing finishes are shellac, lacquer and most water-based finishes.

For what it is worth, the curing problem is not the main reason why cedar-lined chests are left unfinished. Cedar emits a chemical that acts like naphthalene, the active ingredient in mothballs, which helps to repel moths. Thus, woolens can be kept safely in the chest. Furthermore, natural unfinished aromatic cedar imparts a very nice aroma to the clothing. Both the aroma and the moth-chasing properties are blocked if you finish the wood.



WINNER! For simply sending in his question on shining up a dull finish, Jack Lavallet of Daphne, Alabama wins Liberon's Repair, Renovate and Revive Furniture Kit. Each issue we toss new questions into a hat and draw a winner.



(Circle No. 40 on PRODUCT INFORMATION form)

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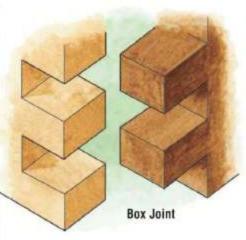




Although not as dressy as dovetails, box joints are versatile joints great for all kinds of everyday projects. You can use them to build attractive boxes and trays, good-looking drawers and carcasses, and tool totes and chests strong enough to withstand daily use.

Sometimes confusingly referred to as "finger joints" (see below), box joints are best for joining two frame or carcass members to form a corner. With a series of evenly sized pins and notches spaced along the length of a corner, box joints form simple but attractive exposed connections. They don't mechanically interlock like dovetails, but box joints do have lots of surface area, so they're very strong when glued together.

Finger joints feature a series of fingerlike pins and corresponding tapered notches that interlock to joint two parts together. They're best used to scarf frame



or panel members end to end, to form longer members. Finger joints are very handy for creating parts longer than the stock you have on hand; say, for a crown molding that traverses the entire length of a kitchen or den. Finger-joined scarf joints







Box joints (top two photos) are used in boxes, trays and drawers. You can purchase box joint jigs for the table saw or router table. Finger joints (bottom photo, above) are another type of strong machined joint.

are also commonly used in boat building; say, for forming the gunwale on a canoe or sailboat.

While you could cut box and finger joints by hand, both joints are most quickly and efficiently cut with power tools, in either solid wood or plywood. The easiest methods include using a sliding jig and a table saw, a portable router and a template-style joinery jig, or a router table and sliding fence jig or dedicated box joint router bit. Cutting finger joints requires a special bit used with a hefty router in a router table, or a finger-joint cutter used with a shaper.

-Sandor Nagyszalanczy



For more details about box and finger joints, go to www.woodworkersjournal.com and click on the More on the Web tab. Or send a large SASE to Woodworker's Journal, Skill Builder 12, 4365 Willow Drive, Medina, MN 55340.

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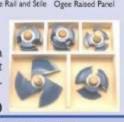
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