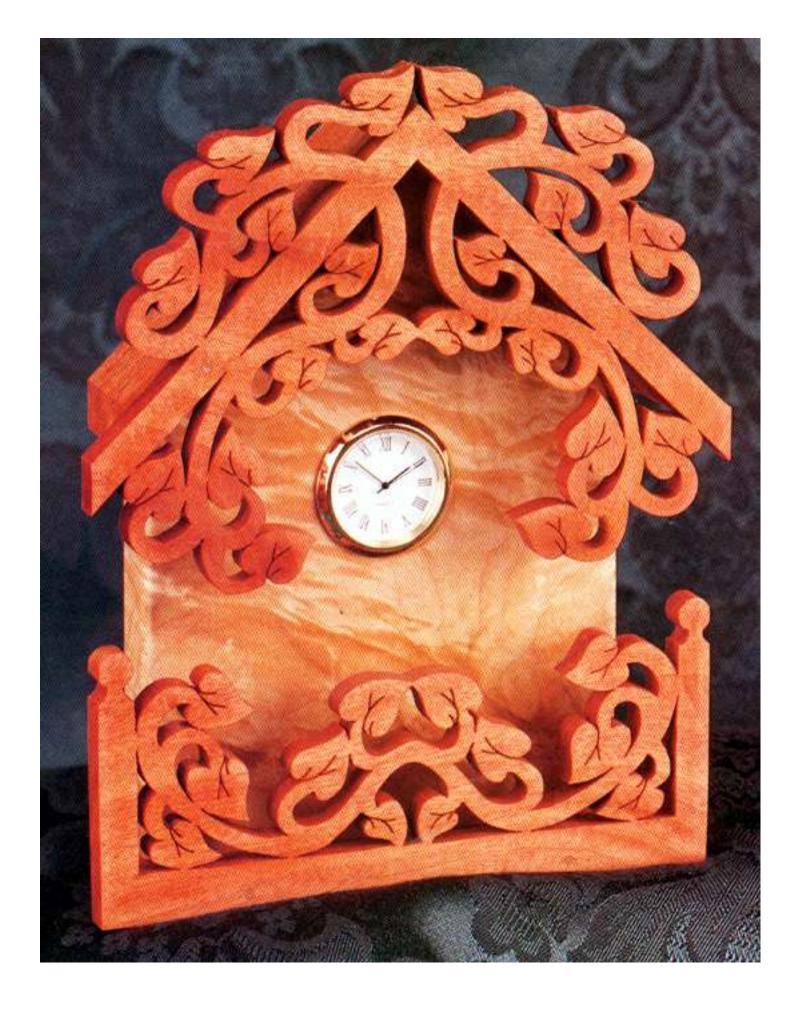
# 400 Full-Size Mini-Clock



Rick & Karen Longabaugh













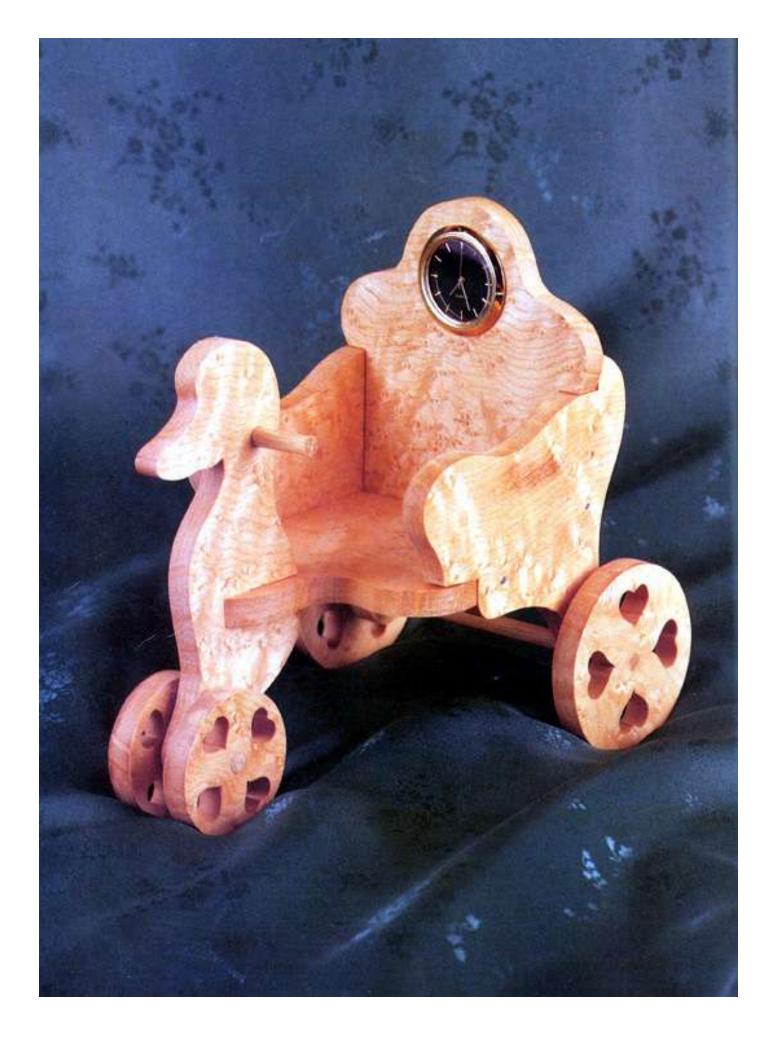












# INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the wonderful world of clock making. This unique book features over 400 full-size pattern combinations for the popular 1 3/8" mini-clock inserts. Precise computer graphics and easy-to-follow instructions for each pattern will enable you to complete your project with professional results.

Included are projects for every skill level and pattern themes to please all: Country, Victorian, Religious, Wildlife, Sports, Executive, children, Southwest, Plus many more. . .

These fantastic projects are great for gifts as well as making extra income. They're functional as well as decorative, compact in size and are a great way to turn your scrap wood into BIG PROFITS!

# **SCROLLSAW TIPS & TECHNIQUES**

The following scrollsaw tips and techniques are intended to get you started and on your way to scrollsaw success. Not only will you find these techniques helpful in completing the projects in this book, you will also find that they can be applied to many other scrollsaw projects as well.

#### REPOSITIONABLE SPRAY ADHESIVE

Using a repositionable spray adhesive is the easiest and quickest way to transfer a pattern to your work piece after photo copying it. In a well ventilated area, lightly spray the backside of the paper pattern. Allow it to dry only until tacky - approximately 20 - 30 seconds. Then apply it to the work piece, smoothing any wrinkles if necessary.

Two common problems that sometimes occur when using repositionable spray adhesive for the first time is applying the right amount onto the back of the pattern. Spraying too little may result in the pattern lifting off of the project before you have finished cutting. If this occurs, clear scotch tape can be used to secure the pattern back into position. On the other hand, spraying too much will make it difficult to remove the pattern, If this occurs, simply use a hand held hair dryer to heat the glue, which will loosen the pattern allowing it to be easily removed.

#### HARDWOODS VS PLYWOODS

Selecting the type of material you will use is very important for the final outcome of your project. All of the projects in this pattern book have been designed so that hardwoods, plywoods, or a combination can be used to create your work of art. Hardwoods have their advantages as well as their disadvantages. They come in a variety of species, colors and grain patterns, yet they are more time consuming requiring more sanding, are more likely to warp and are more expensive to use.

Plywoods, on the other hand, are less expensive, require less sanding, and come in a variety of standard thicknesses. They also are less likely to develop cracks or warp. We do, however, recommend that you use a top grade plywood without voids, such as the Baltic and Finnish birches.

# PATTERN COPYING

The great opportunity with this CD pattern book is the ability to print the pattern yourself at your own convenience, saving you much time and money. Occasionally, you may find a need or desire to enlarge a pattern to fit a particular need. To do so, we recommend using a copy machine, along with a printed hard copy of the pieces. Remember to enlarge all pieces of the project by the same amount.

# **BLADE SELECTION**

There are many opinions pertaining to which blade to use with which type and thickness of material, as well as, with how intricate the design in the project is. The more time you put into scrolling, the more your choice of which blade to use will become personal preference. For the beginning scroller we make the following recommendations to get you started:

Material Thickness	Blade Size Recommended
1/16" - 1/4"	#2/0 or #2
1/4" - 1/2"	#5 or #7
1/2" - 3/4" or thicker	#7 or #9

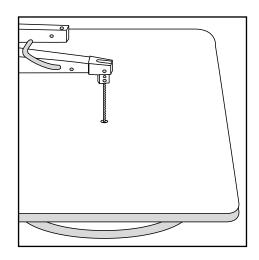
We highly recommend using **Great American Scrollsaw Blades** for their high quality and unequalled performance. Several options in teeth configuration are available for cutting in various types and thicknesses of material. Ask for them at your local woodworking supply store or contact **The Berry Basket at 1-800-206-9009.** 

#### **AUXILIARY TABLE**

Most scrollsaws on the market today have an opening in the table around the blade that is much larger than what you really need. This often causes small and delicate fretwork to break off on the downward stroke of the blade. An easy solution is to add a wooden auxiliary table to the top of the metal table on saw.

To make an auxiliary table, choose a piece of 1/4" - 3/8" plywood similar to the size of your current saw's table. If you choose, you can cut this plywood to the same shape as the metal table on your saw, or any shape or size you prefer. However, we do recommend that you make the table larger than what you think you will need for the size of the projects you will make in the future.

Next, set the auxiliary table on top of the metal table. From the underside of the metal table, use a pencil to mark the location where the blade will feed through. Then turn the auxiliary table over and drill a 1/16" - 1/8" diameter hole, or slightly larger than the blade you will be using.



Finally, apply a couple of strips of double-sided carpet tape to the metal table on each side of the blade. Then, firmly press the auxiliary table onto the double-sided carpet tape, making sure that the blade is centered in the hole.

#### **SANDING**

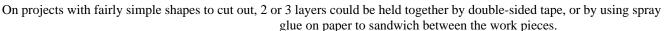
For most projects, it is best to sand the work piece prior to applying the paper pattern and cutting the design. Once you've cut the design, and removed the paper pattern, it may be necessary to lightly sand any glue residue remaining, along with any "fuzz" on the bottom side.

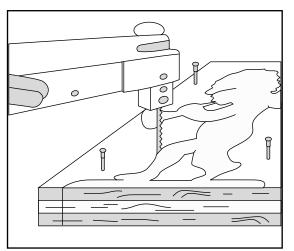
## DRILLING STARTER HOLES

When drilling starter holes it is best to drill close to a corner, rather than in the middle of the waste areas, as it will take less time for the blade to reach the pattern line.

## STACK CUTTING

Stack cutting is fairly simple to do and can save you a lot of time when you have 2 or more identical pieces to cut for a project. If you are fairly new to scrollsawing and stack cutting, we recommend cutting no more than a total thickness of 1/2" for best results.





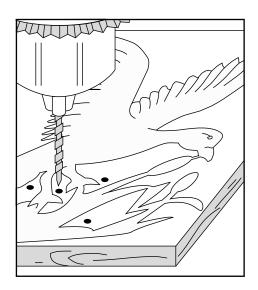
On more intricate projects we suggest using #18 wire nails or brads slightly longer than the total thickness of the stack you are cutting. Tack the nails into the waste areas you will cut out, along with a few around the outside of the project. If the nail has gone through the bottom of the work piece, use a hammer to tap it flush, or use coarse sandpaper to sand the points flush with the bottom of the work piece.

If you are stack cutting hardwoods, do not tack the nail too close to the pattern line or it may cause the wood to split. Another option would be to predrill for the nails with a slightly smaller drill bit so the nail will fit snugly and hold the layers together securely.

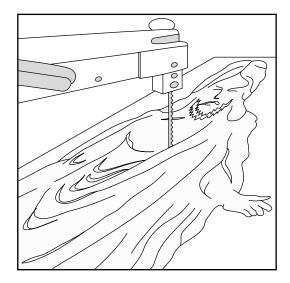


Occasionally you may find it difficult to control your workpiece when cutting in thin hardwoods or plywoods. The following suggestions should help to eliminate or reduce this problem.

**1.** If you have a variable speed saw, reduce the speed to 1/2 to 3/4 of high speed.



- 2. If you do not have a variable speed saw, it will help to stack cut 2 or more layers of your material to keep better control of the workpiece.
- **3.** For cutting any thickness of material it is very beneficial to keep at least one hand, if not both, partially touching the table with your fingers for better control.
- **4.** Using a smaller blade with more teeth per inch helps to slow down how fast the blade is cutting. But keep in mind that if the blade is leaving burn marks that you will need to slow the speed down or use a blade with less teeth per inch.



#### VEINING

Veining is a simple technique that will bring a life-like appearance to your project. The veins of a leaf or the folds of clothing will look more realistic when this technique is incorporated. To vein, simply saw all solid black lines as indicated on the pattern. Some areas of the pattern you will be able to vein by sawing inward from the outside edge, while in other areas you will need to drill a tiny starter hole for the blade.

#### SILHOUETTE BACKING

Many of the projects cut from thin material can easily have a contrasting background added, which beautifully enhances the appearance of the design. This background offers versatility - it can be made from hardwood or plywood and it can be stained, painted, or even left natural.

To utilize this technique, first saw the fretwork portion of the project, leaving the outer shape uncut until you are ready to glue on the backing. Use a painting or cosmetic sponge to apply a thin layer of glue to the backside of the fretted work piece. Center this onto the backing blank and clamp until dry. Then simply cut along the outside line where indicated and use a 1/4"R roundover bit if desired. Sand where necessary.

## CHOOSING THE BASE

Several styles and sizes of bases have been provided. This allows you to choose the style and size of base to fit the particular project you are making.

Again, adhere the paper pattern to the work piece. Proceed by turning the work piece onto its side with the decorative pattern face up. Then cut along the solid outside line.

## FINISHING AND ASSEMBLING

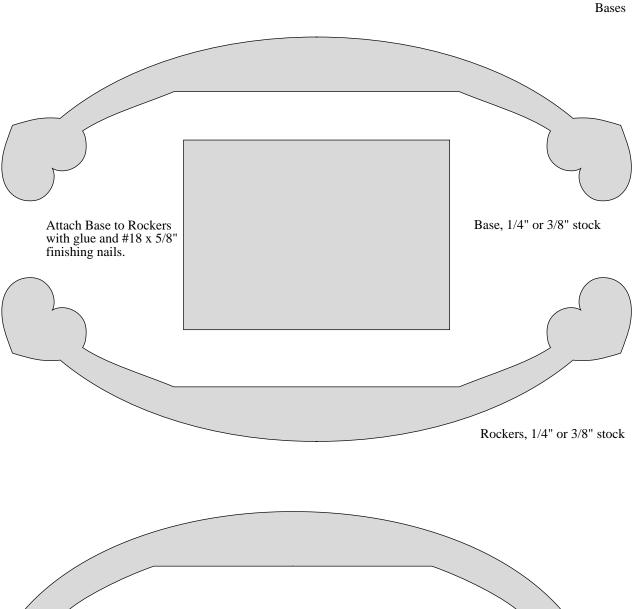
When all the pieces to a project have been cut, remove the paper patterns. Rout along the edges, if desired, with a small roundover bit. Then, sand any rough edges.

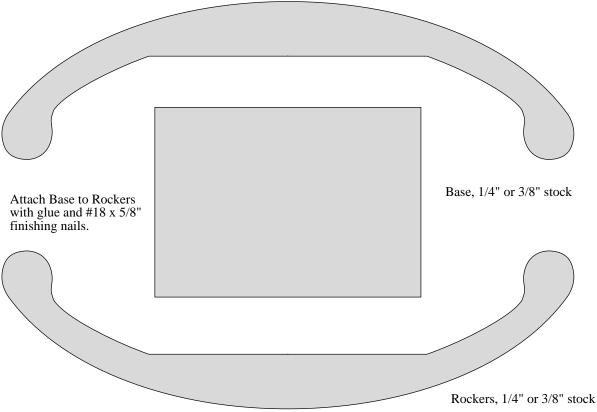
Assemble the clock by attaching it to the base, along with following any specific instructions that may be given on certain projects. These specific instructions can be found on the pattern page itself.

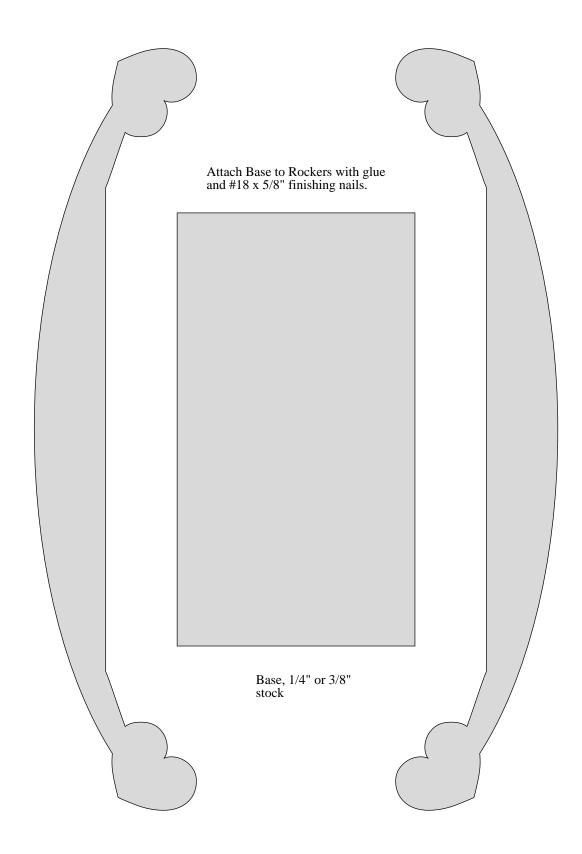
Where no specific instructions have been given for attaching the clock to the base, use one or more of the following after centering the clock on the base: glue,  $\#18 \times 5/8$ " finishing nails, an/or  $\#6 \times 3/4$ " (or smaller) flathead wood screws.

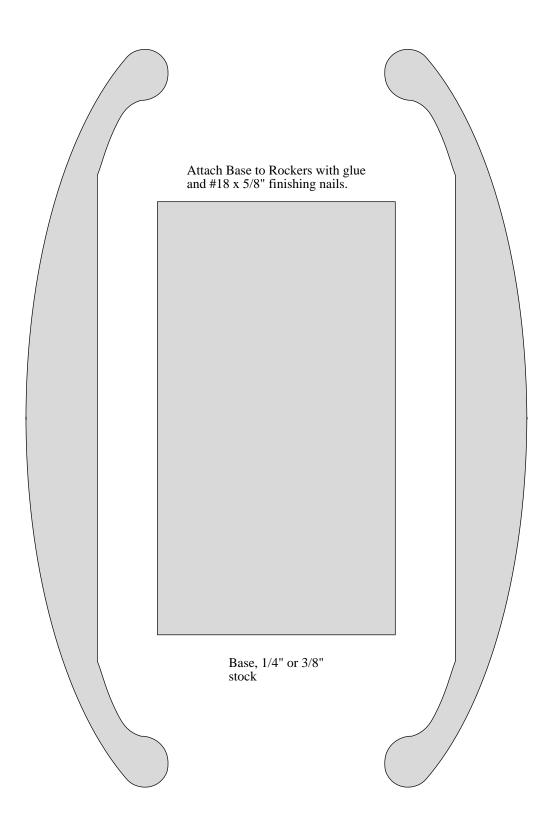
If any glue has been used, be sure to allow it to dry before finishing with a penetrating oil such as the Watco Danish Oils, Min-Wax Antique Oil Finish, Tung Oils, etc. An easy method is to pour the oil into a shallow pan and soak the project for approximately 30 seconds. Then, follow the oil manufacturer's directions on the container for finishing.

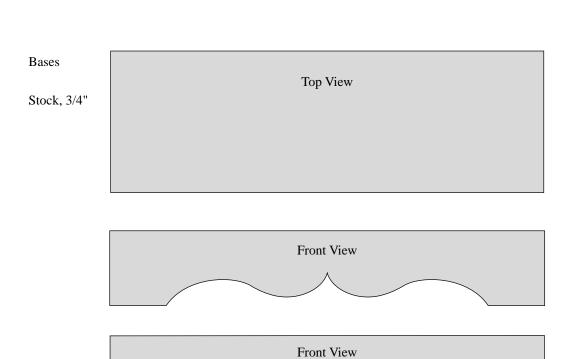
When dry, insert the clock. If you used your scroll saw to cut the hole for the clock, and you find that upon inserting the clock that the opening is slightly too big, place a thin rubber band or other material around the insert to take up the slack.



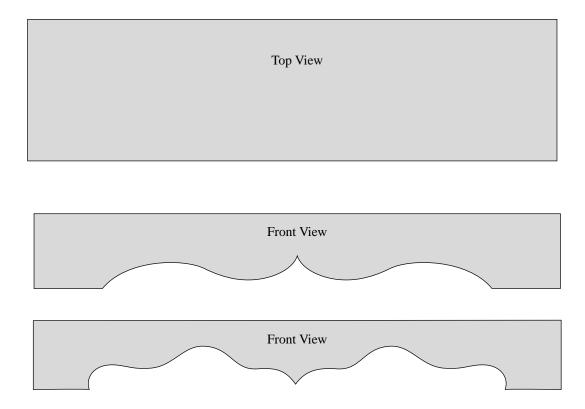


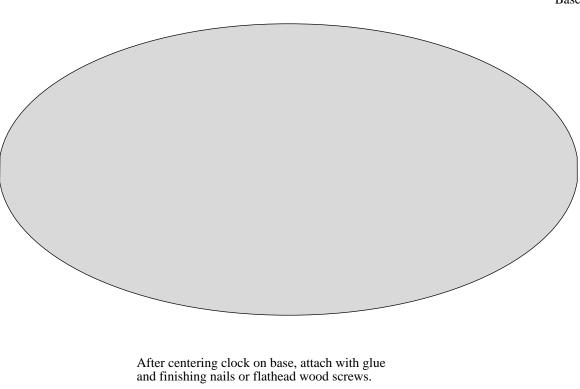


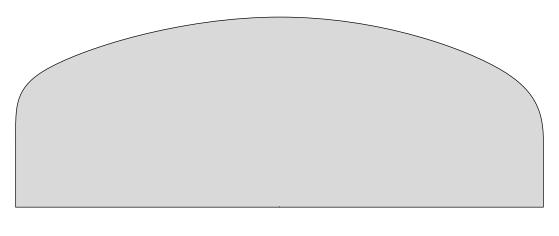




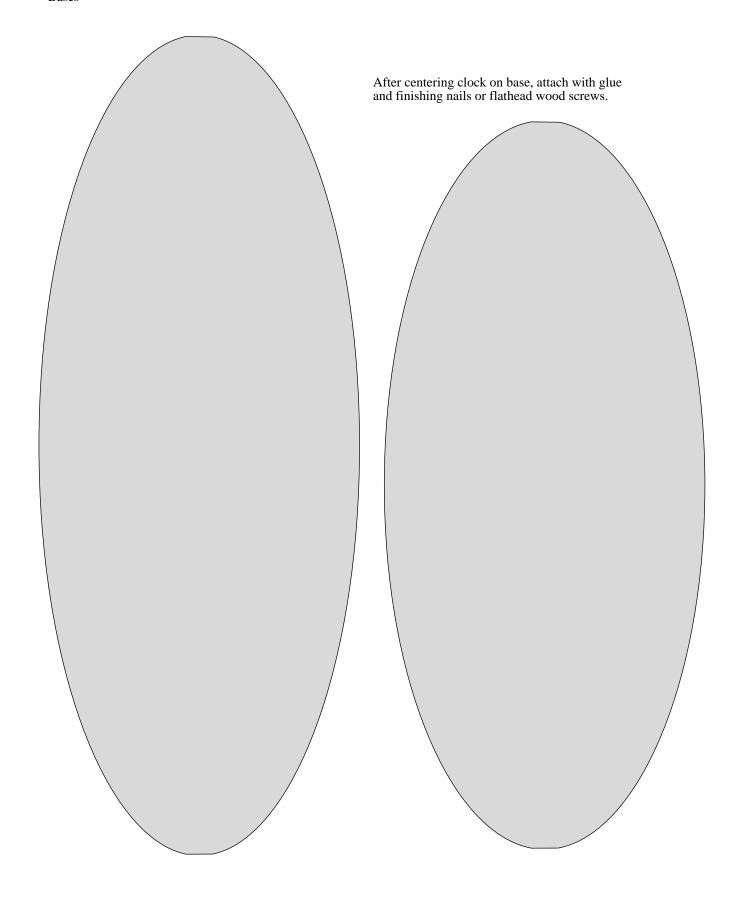
Cut the work piece to size according to the "Top View" dimensions. Adhere the "Front View" pattern to the front of the work piece. Proceed by turning the work piece onto its side with the decorative pattern face up. Then cut along the solid outside line.

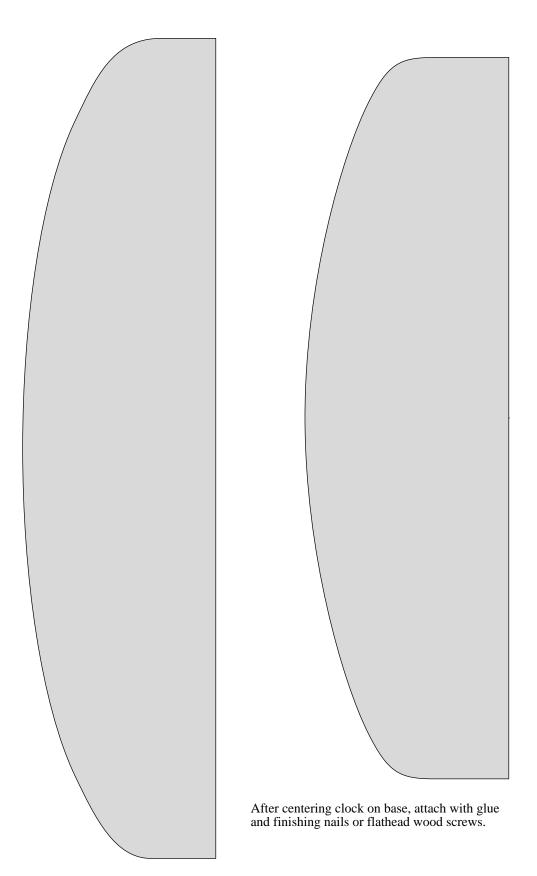


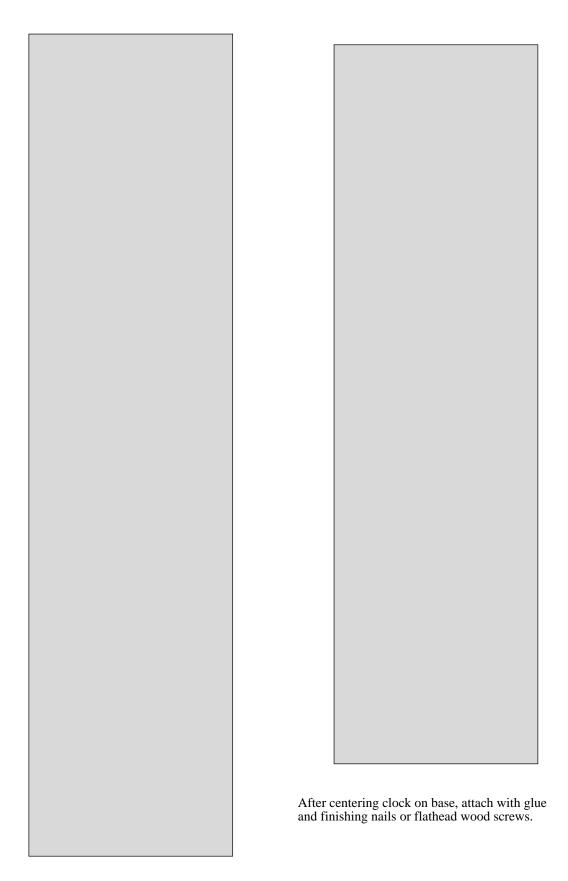


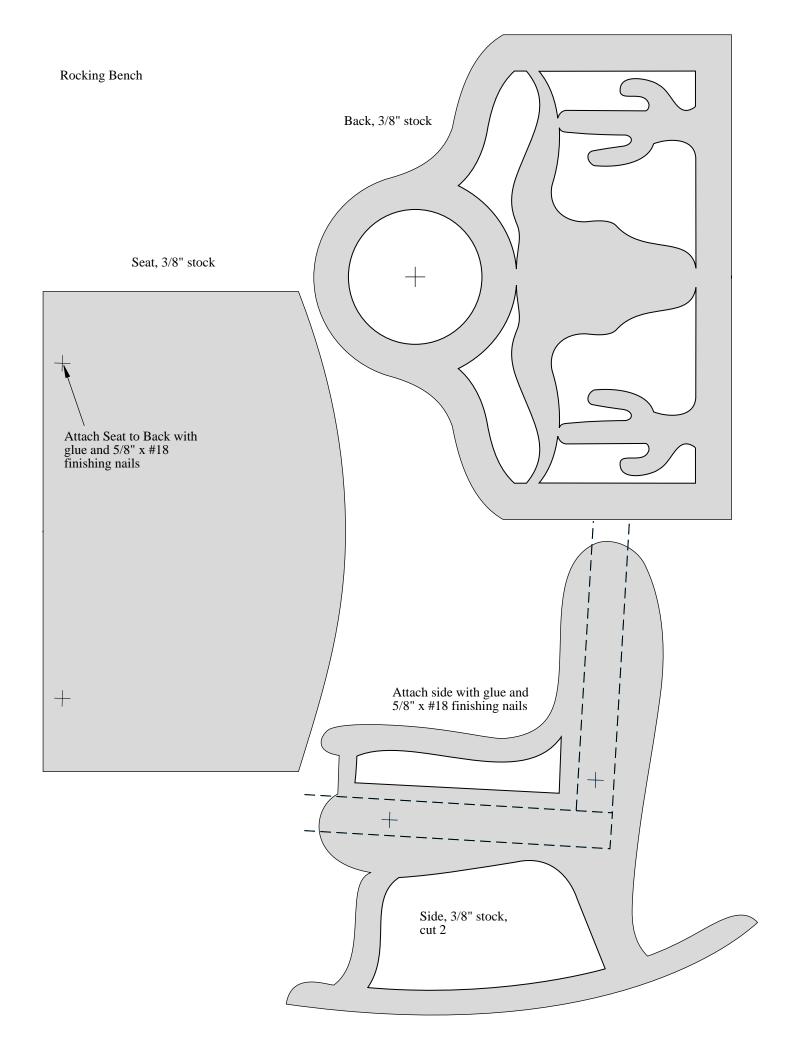


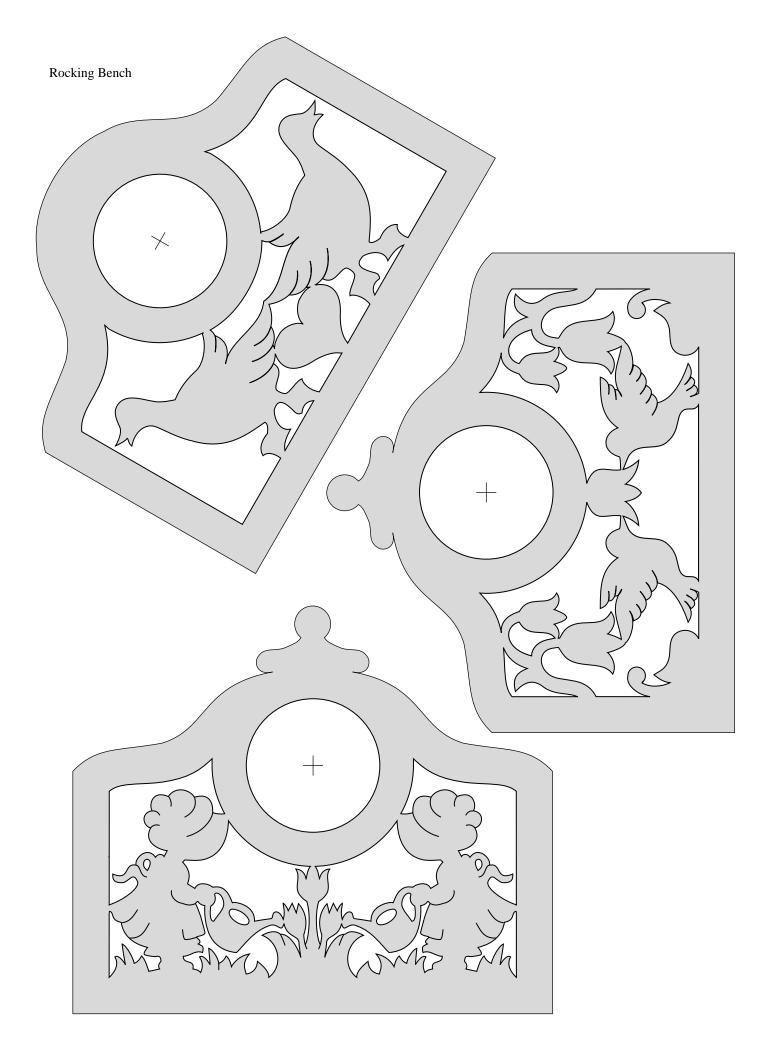


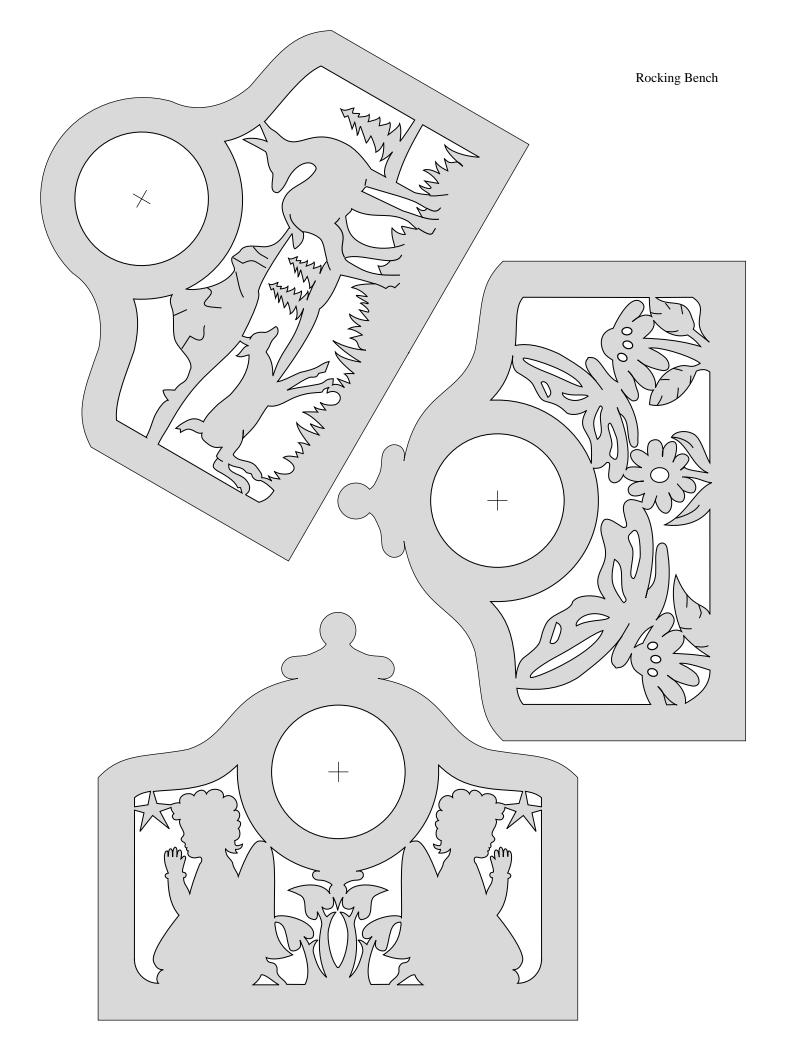


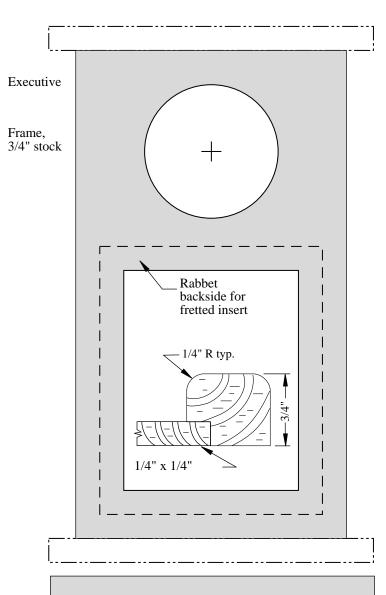


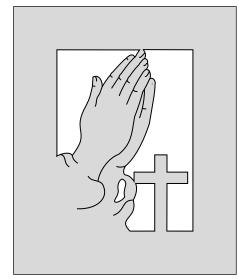


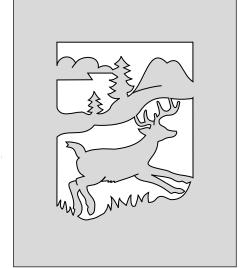


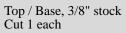


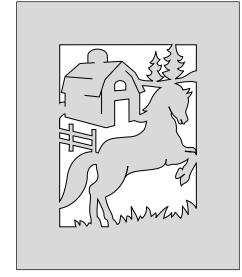


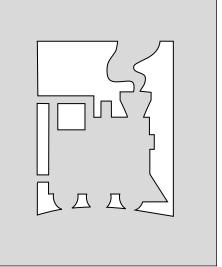


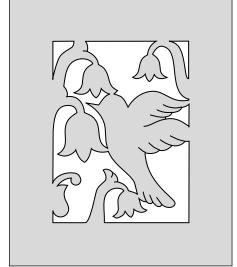


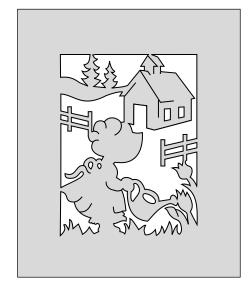


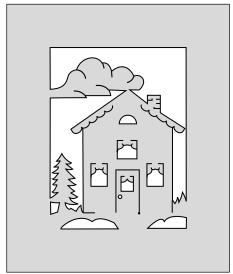


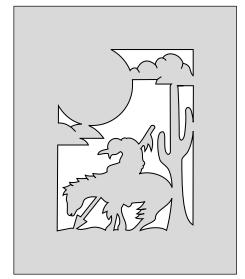


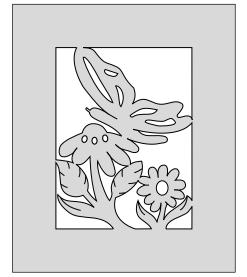


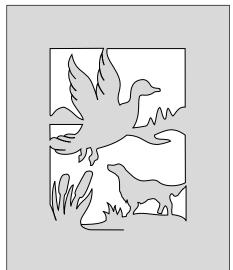


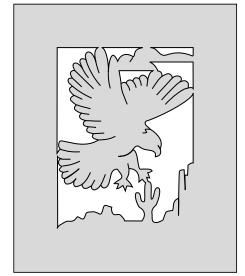


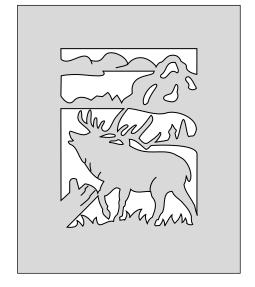


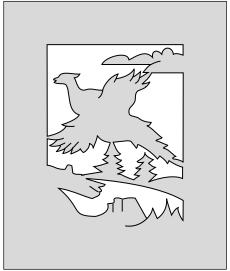


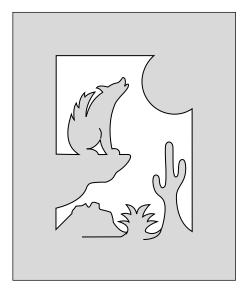


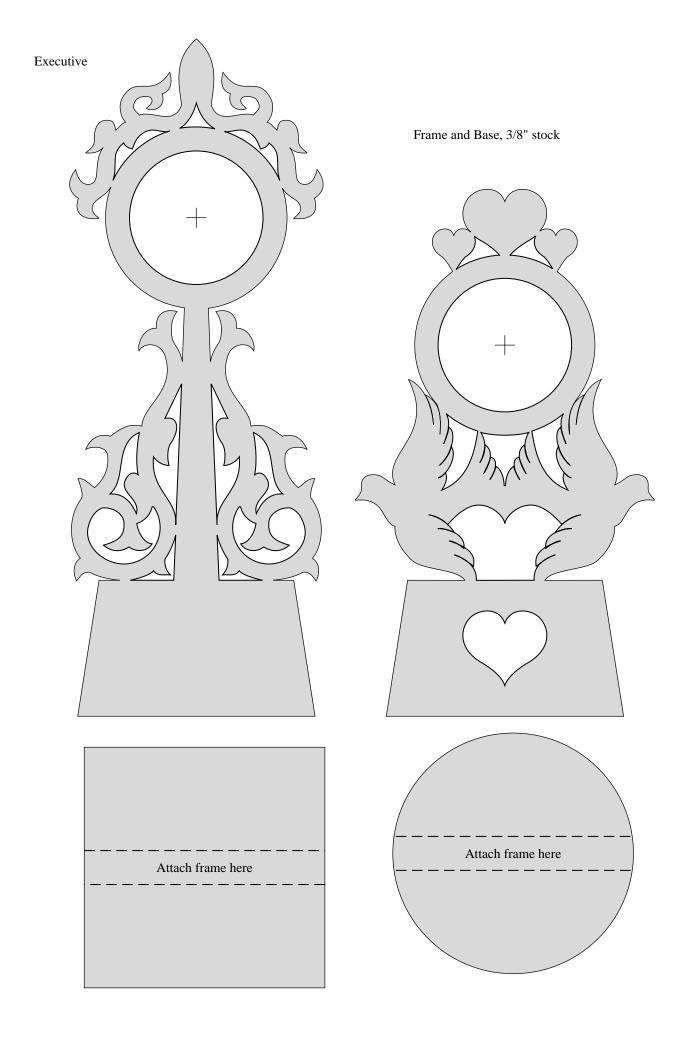


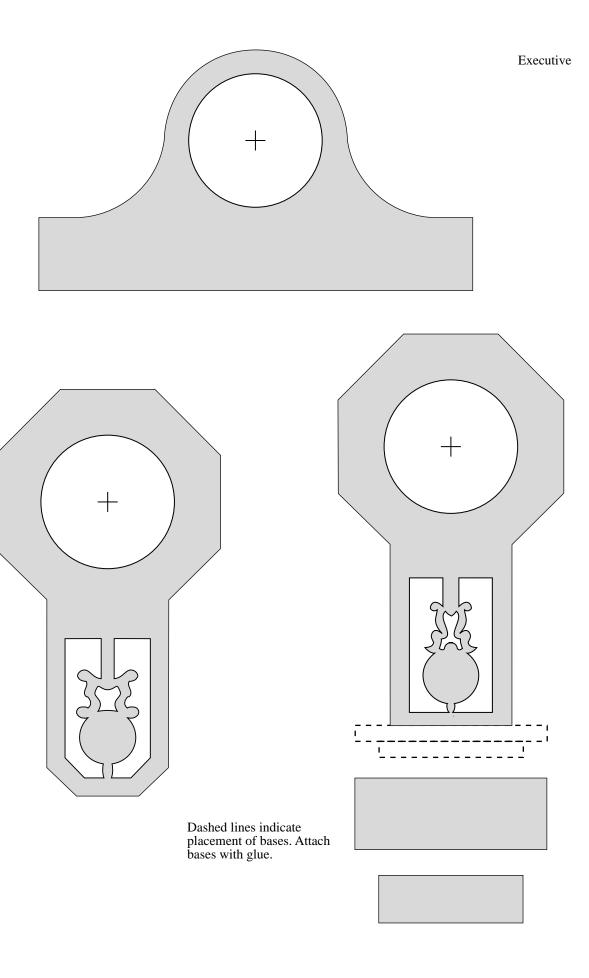


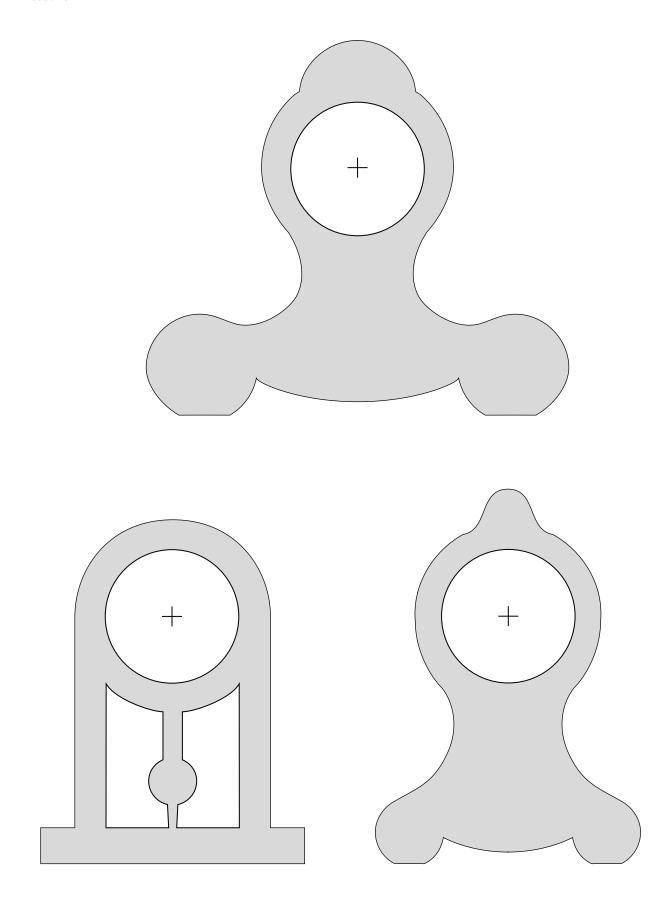


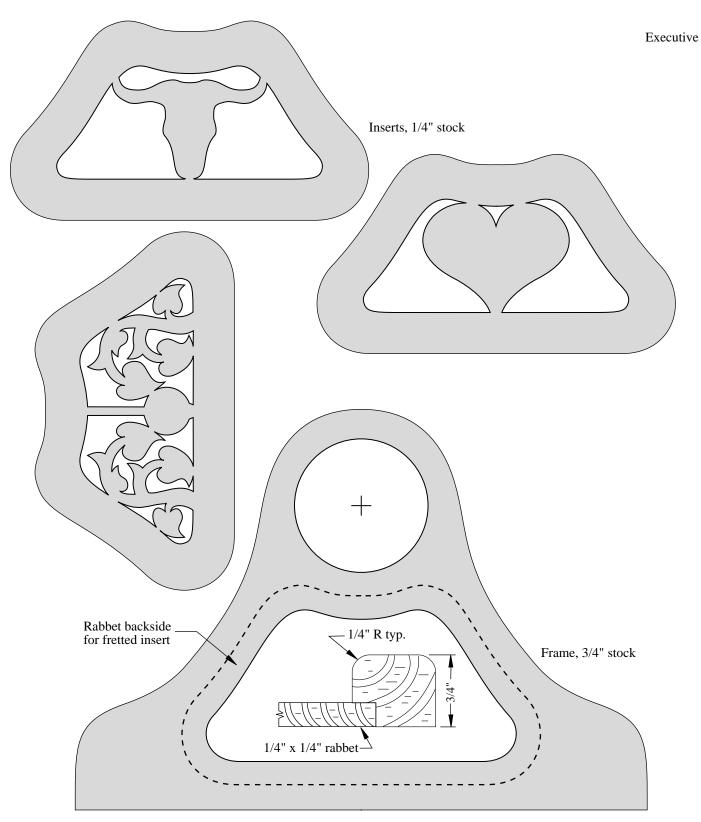




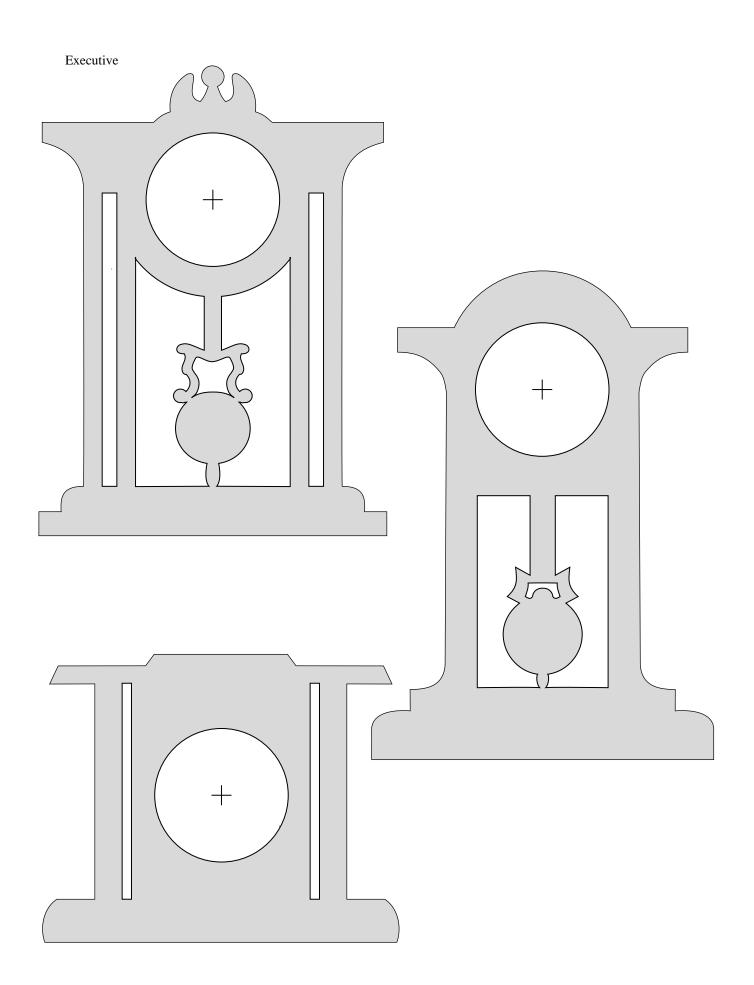


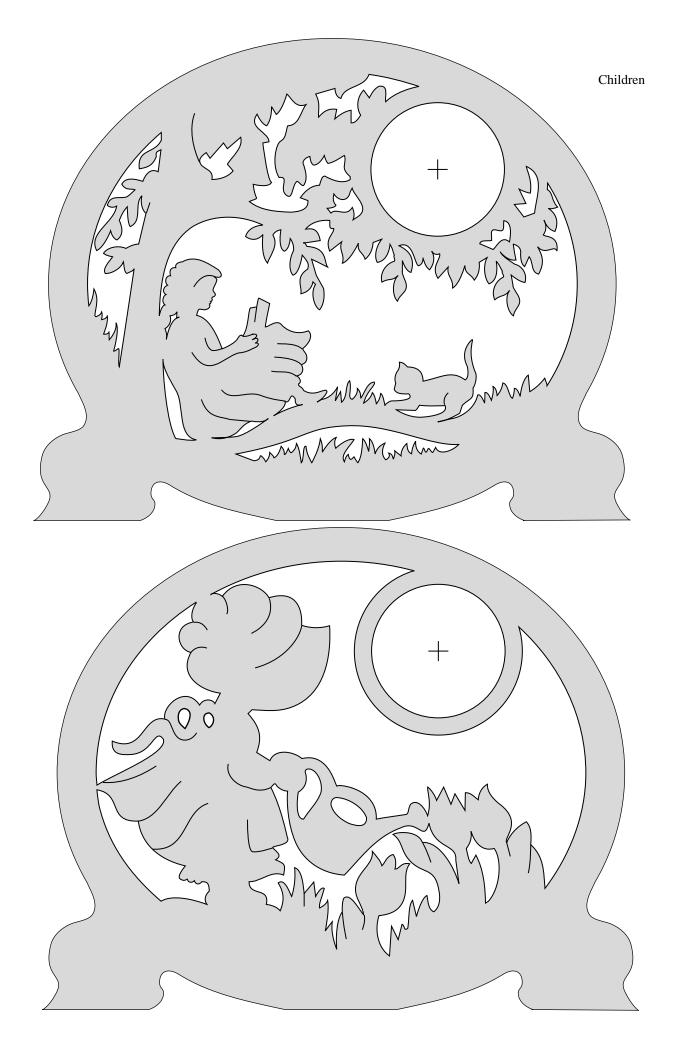


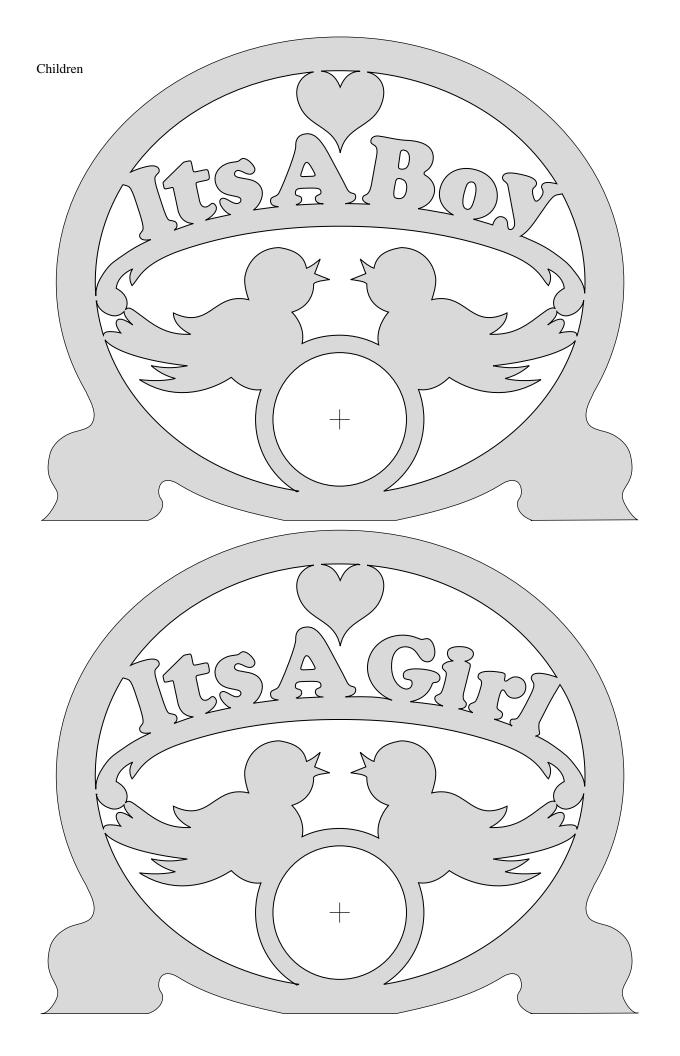


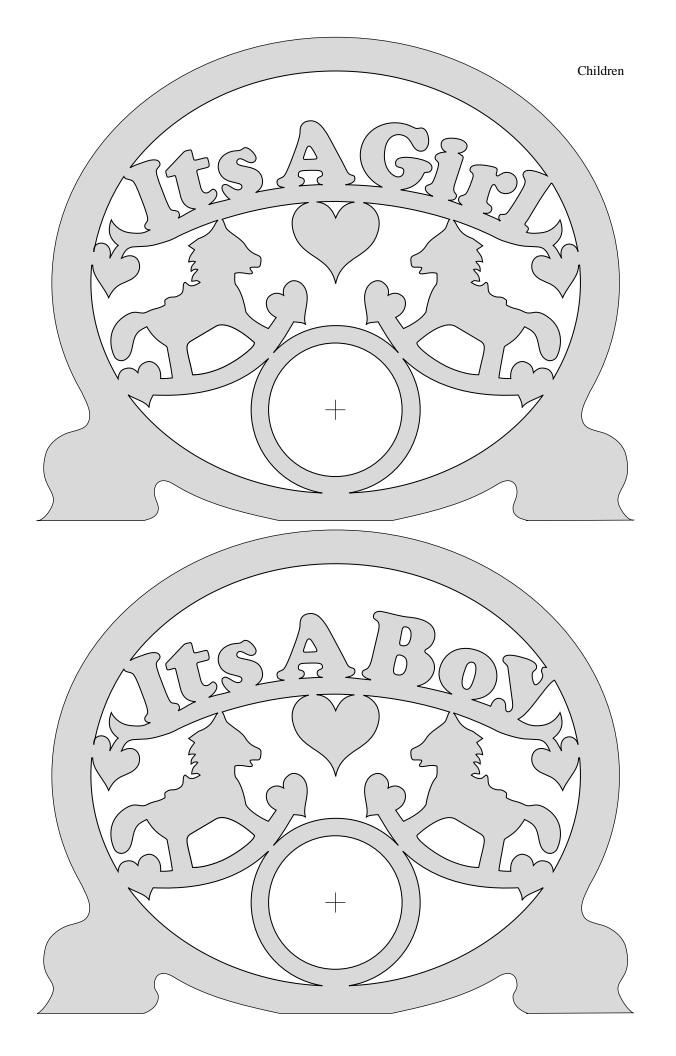


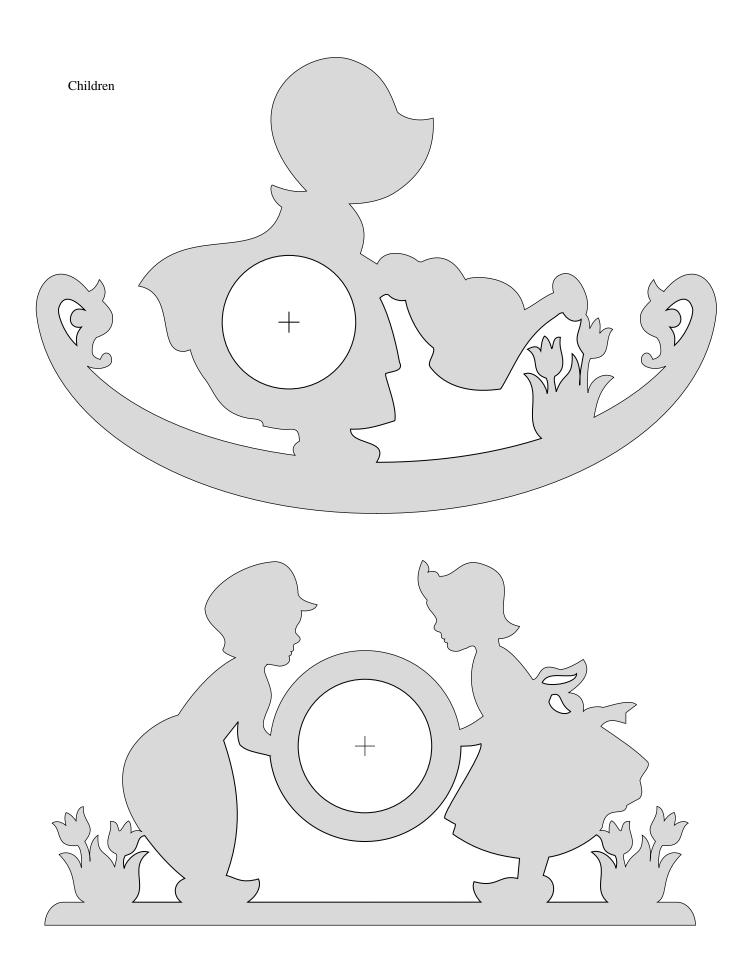
Base, 3/4" stock

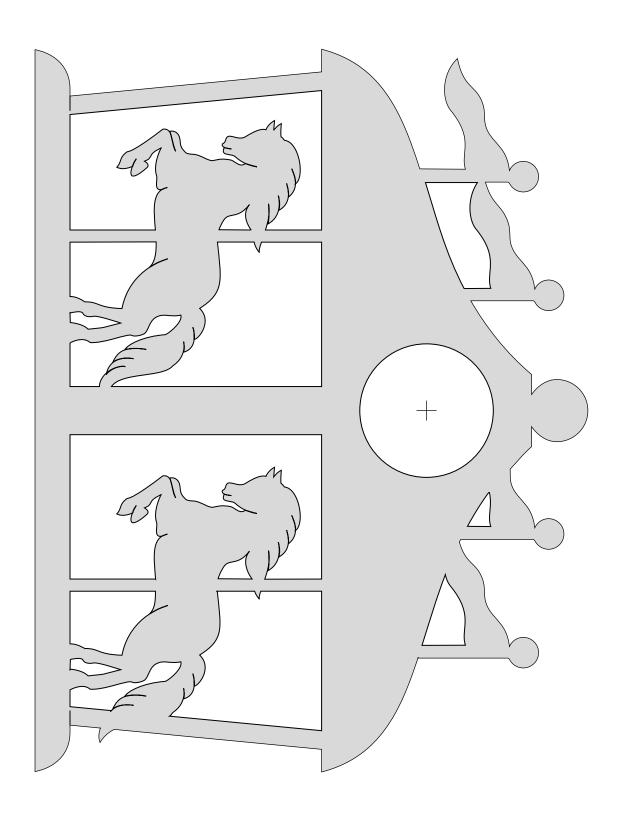


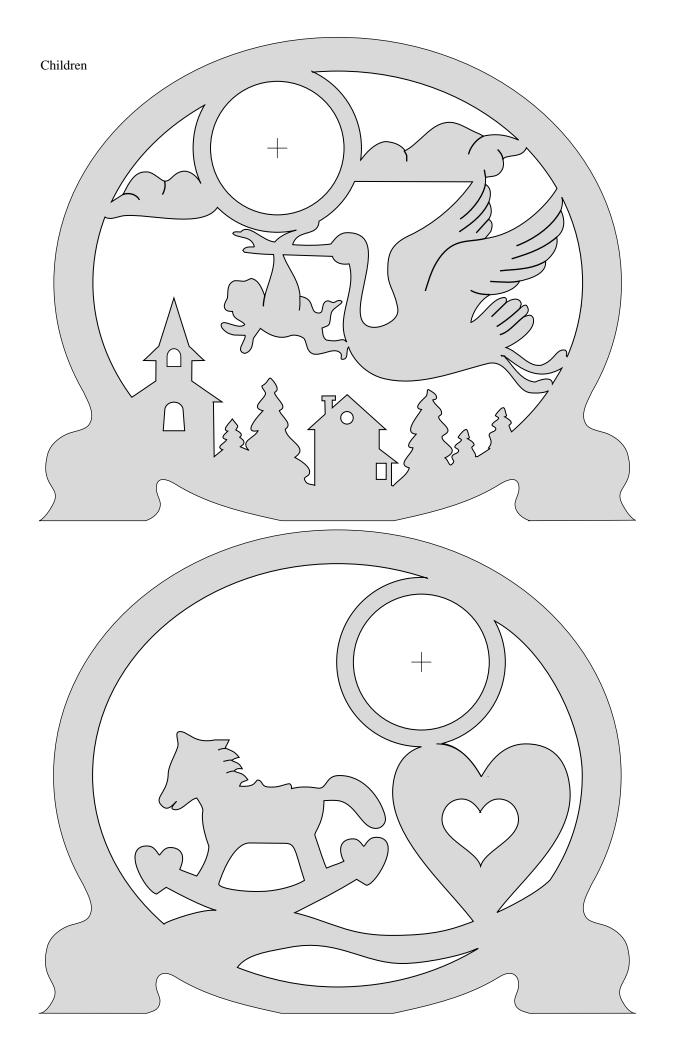


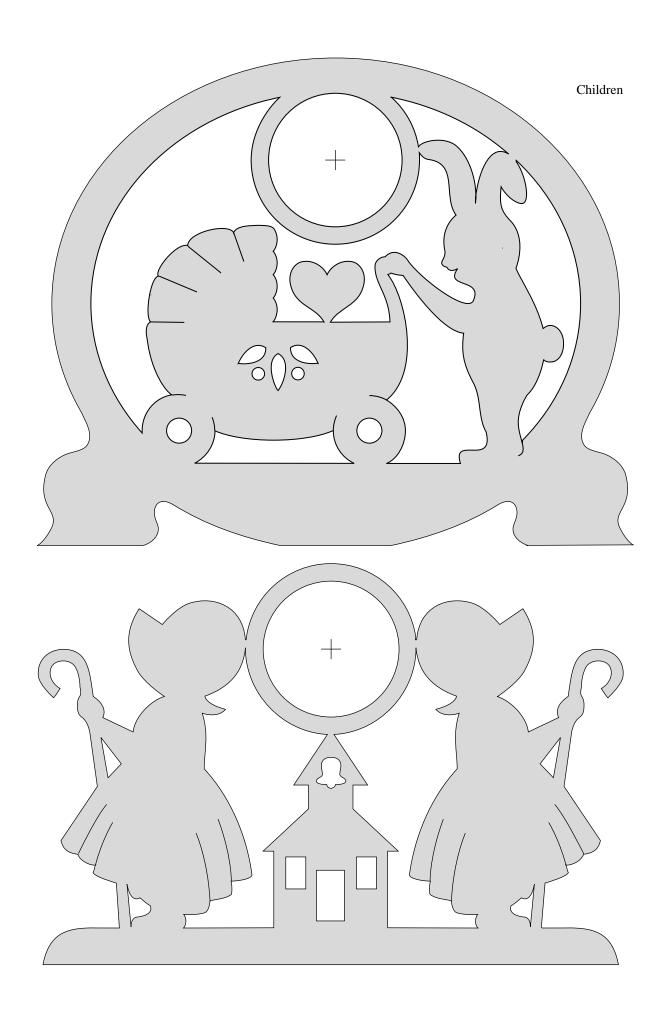


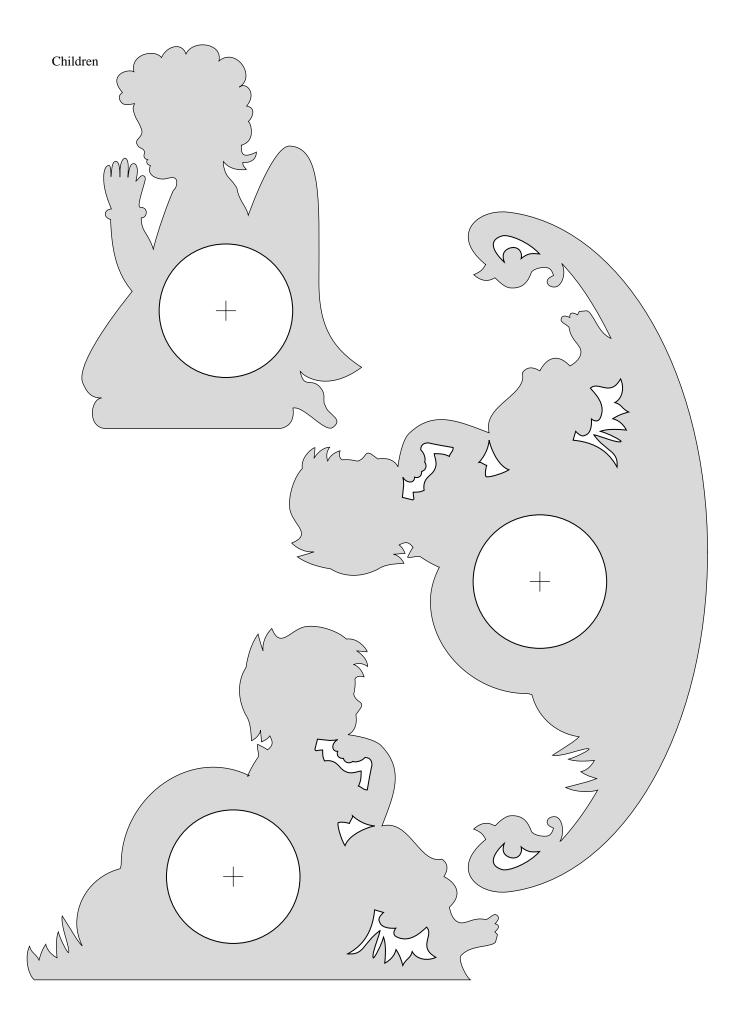


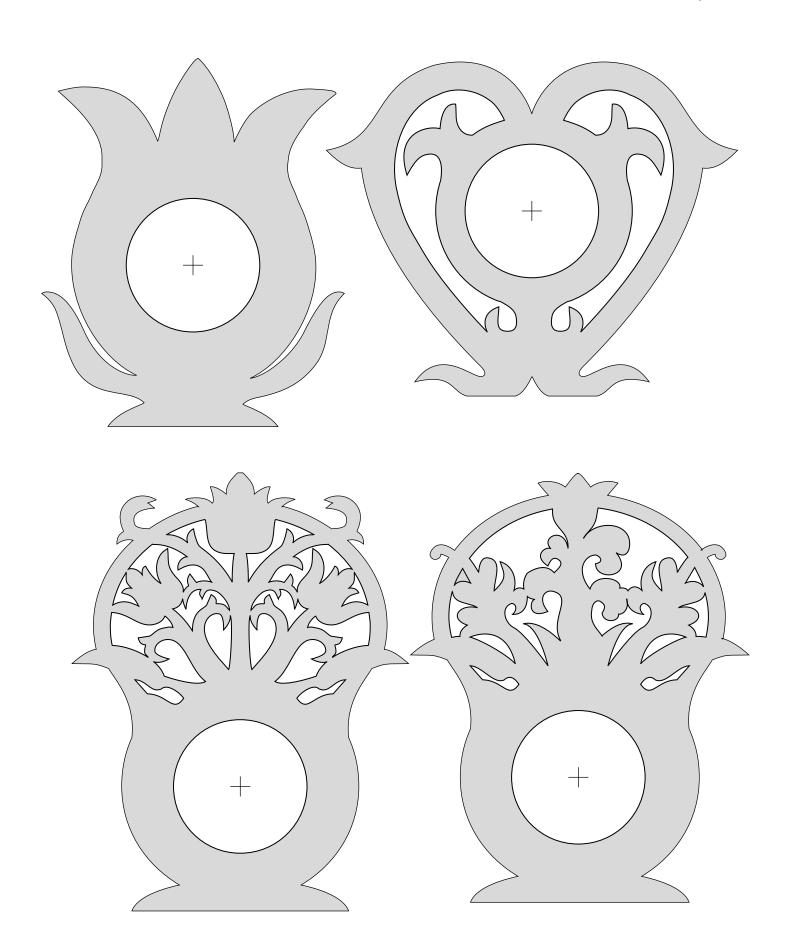




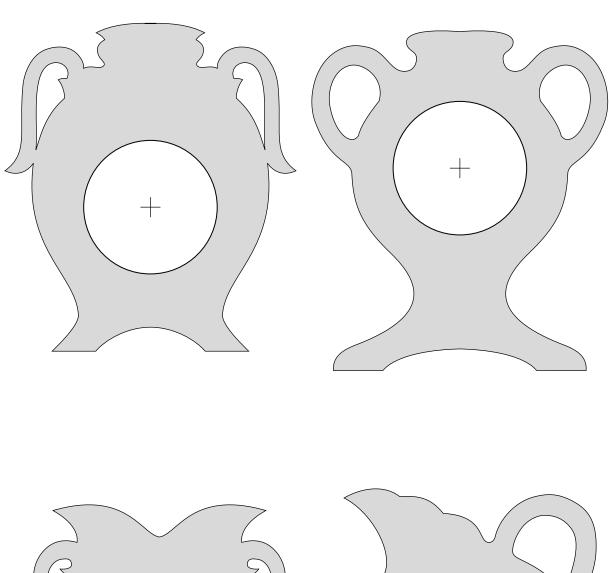


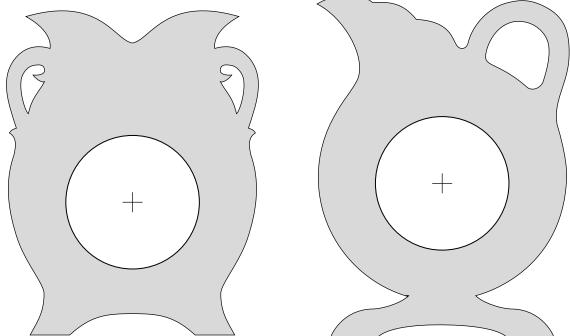


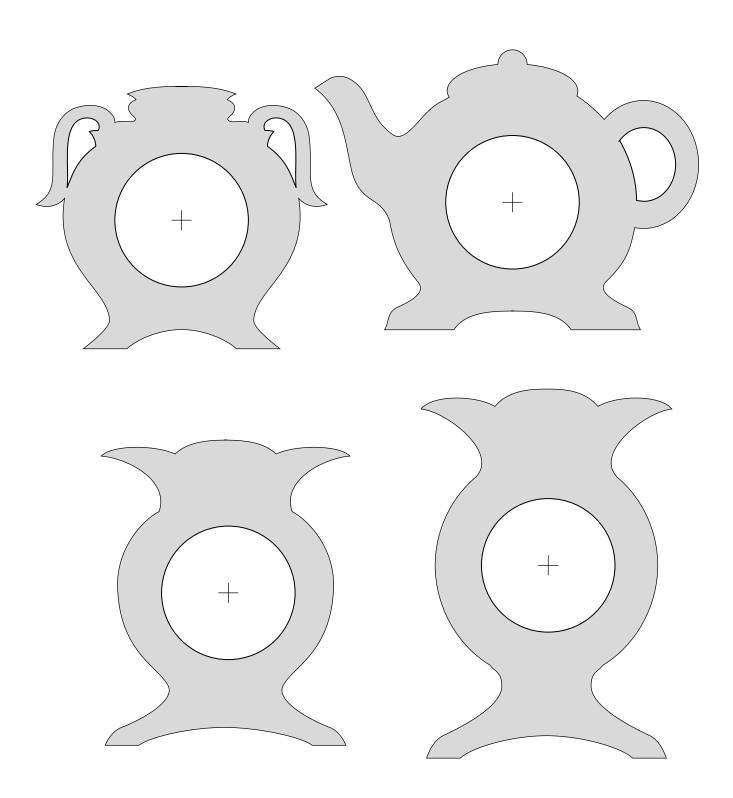


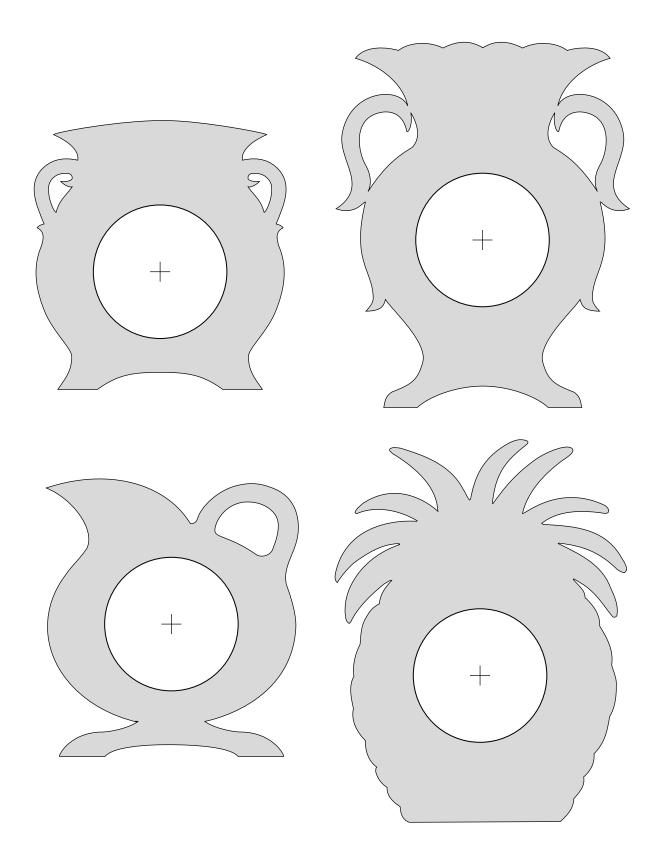


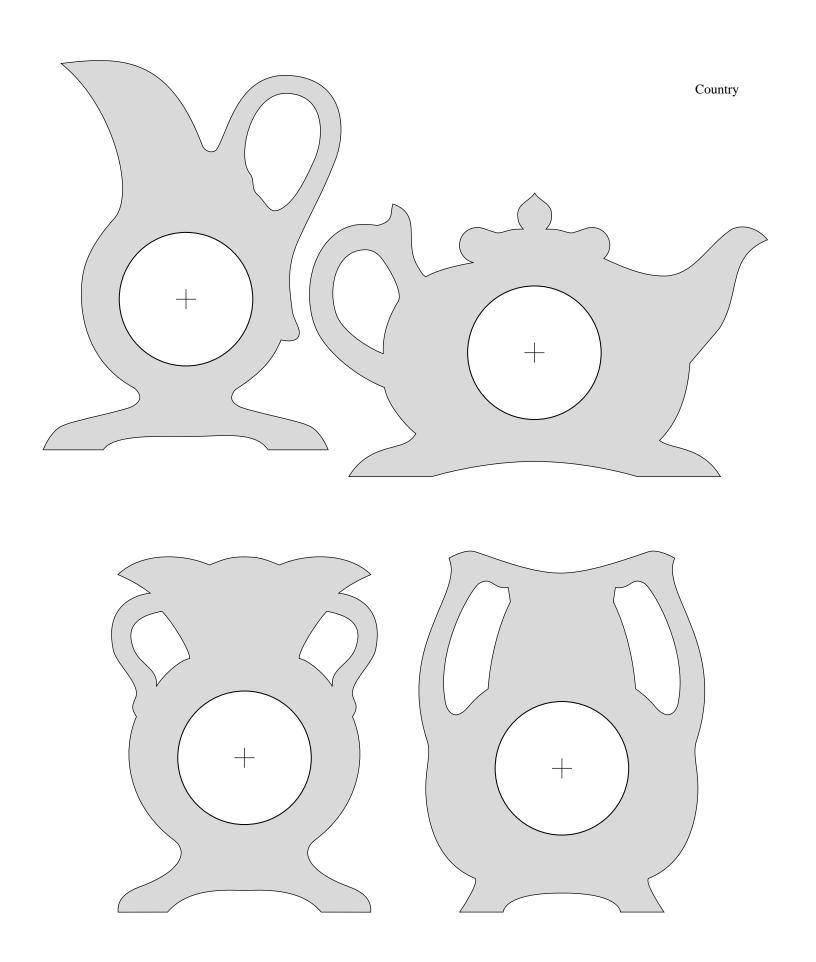
## Country

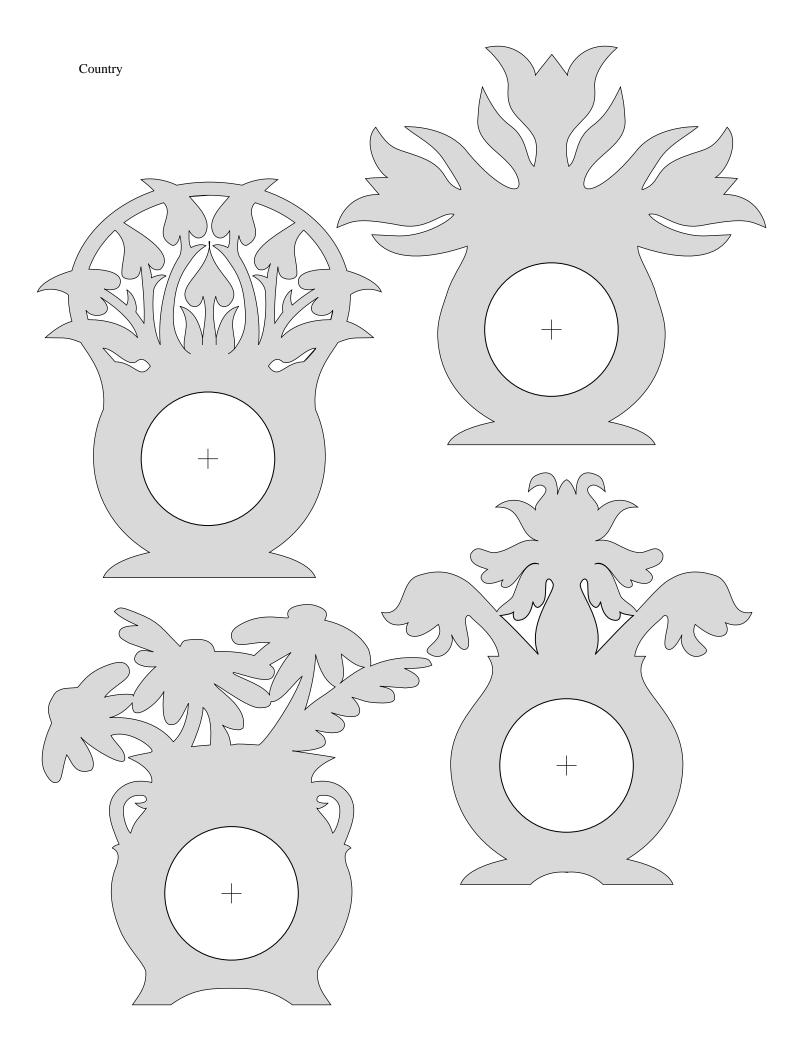


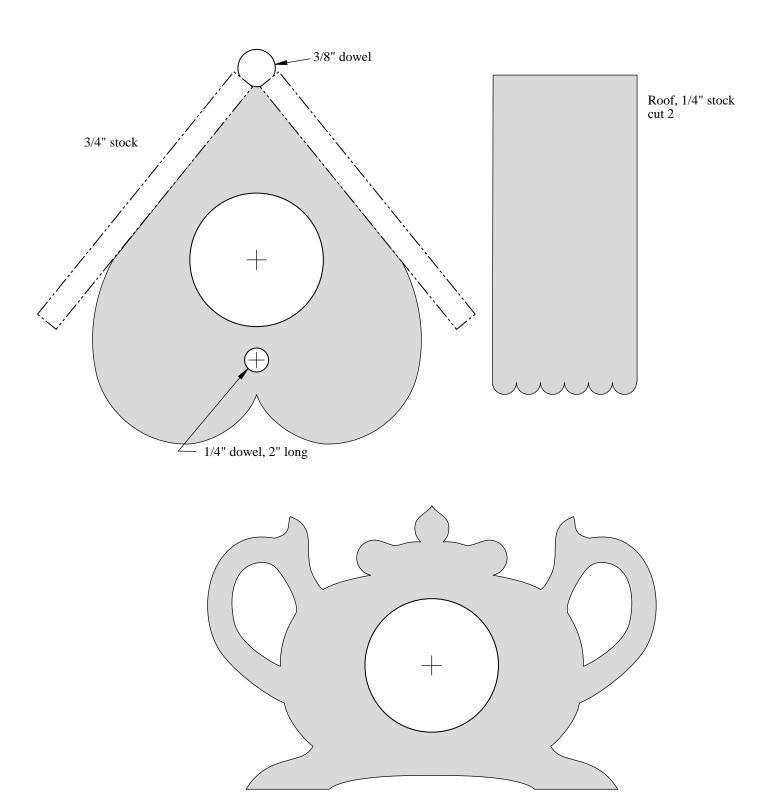


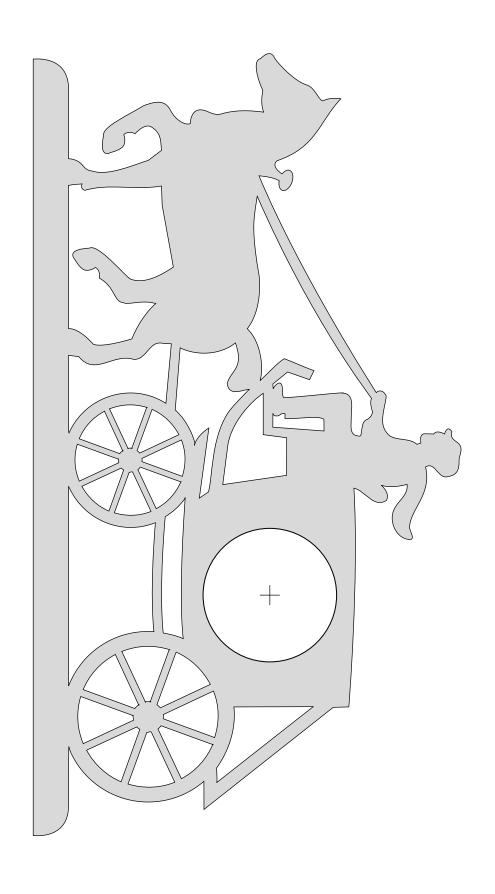


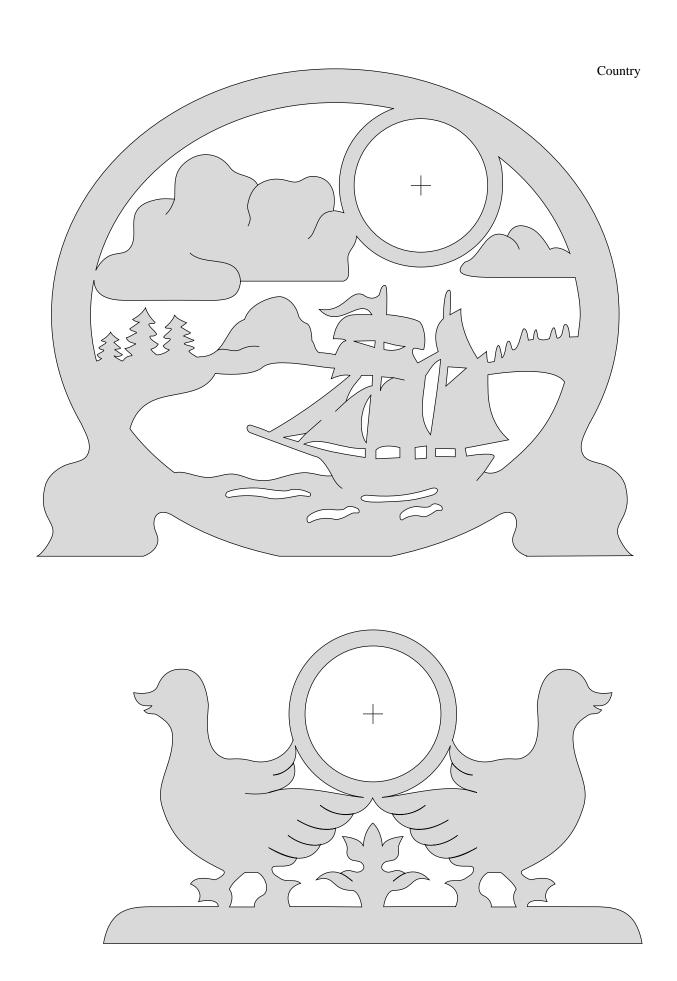


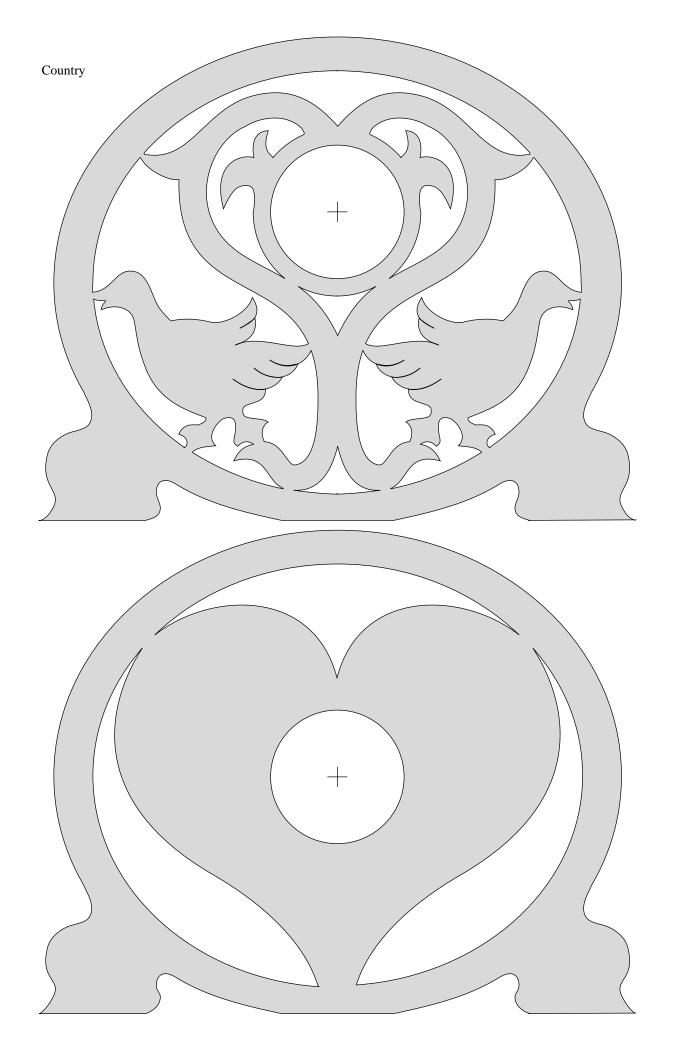


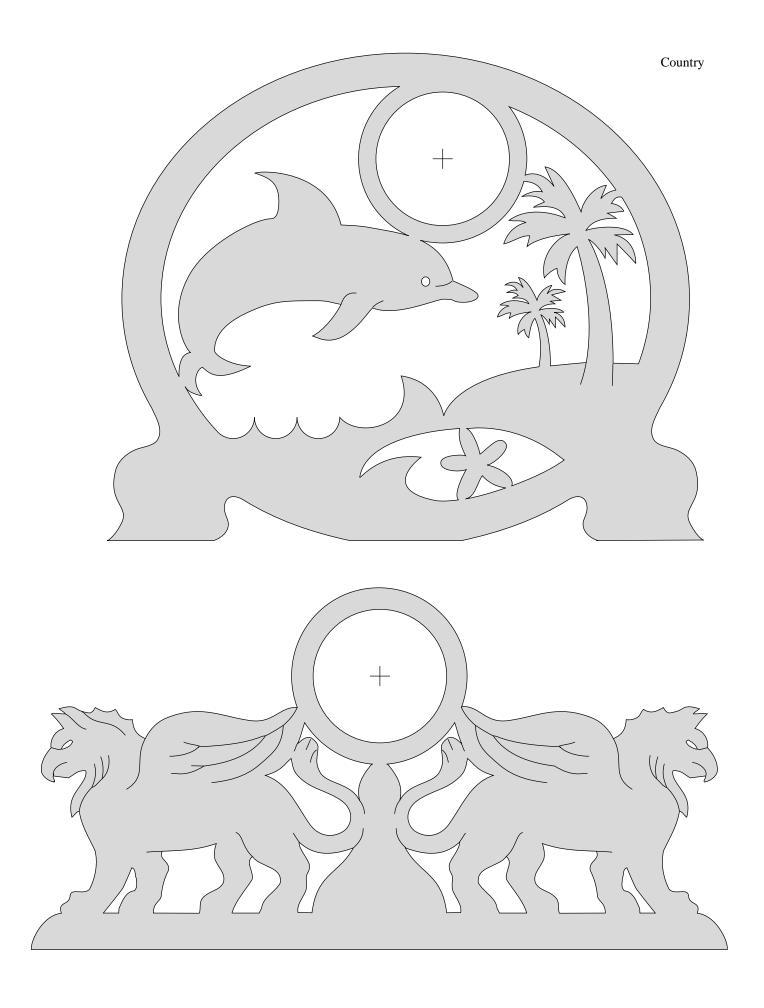


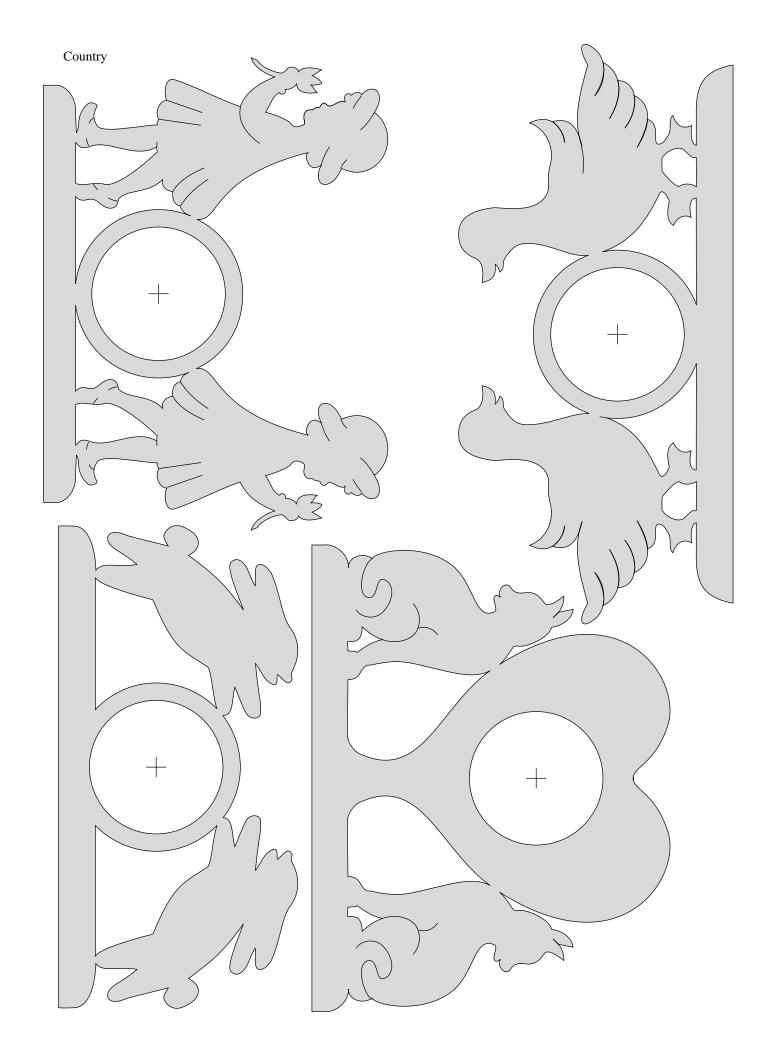


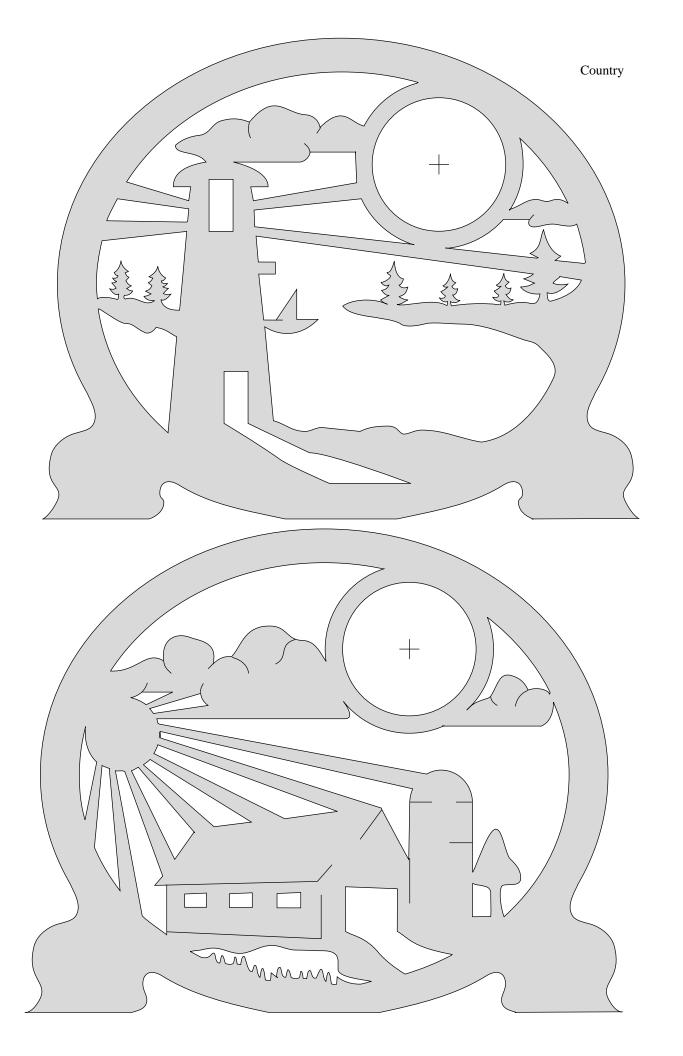


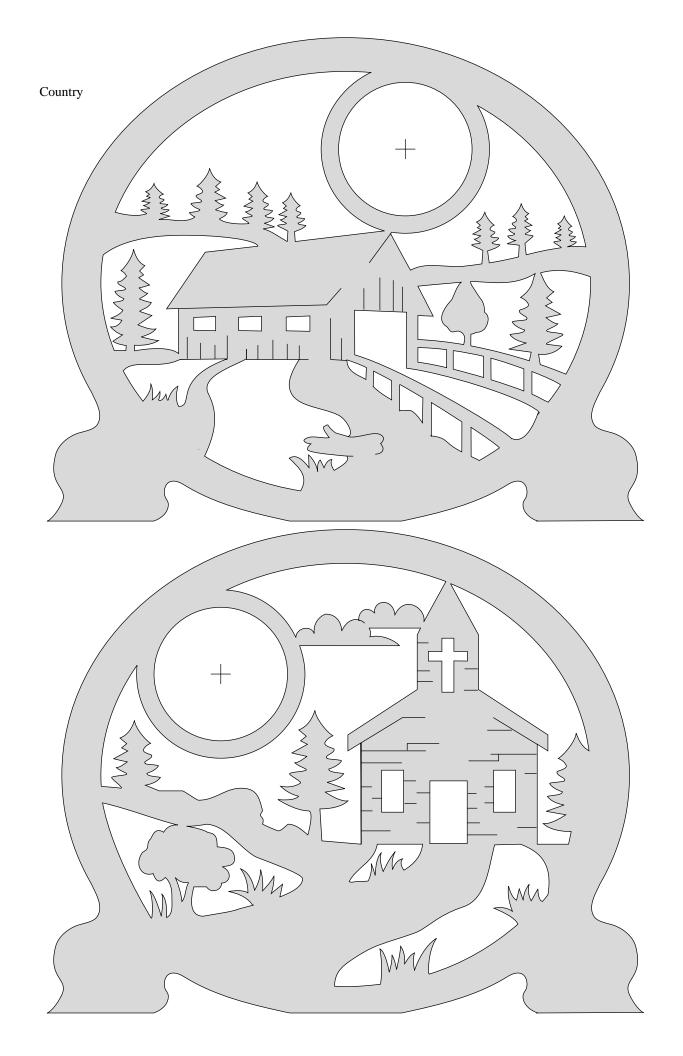


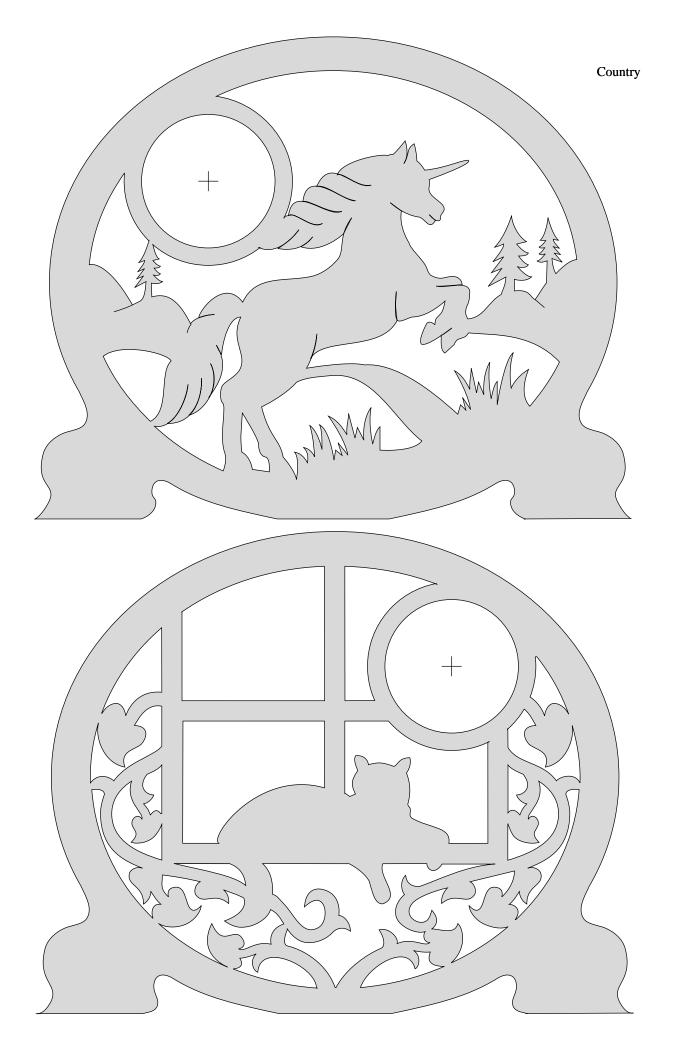


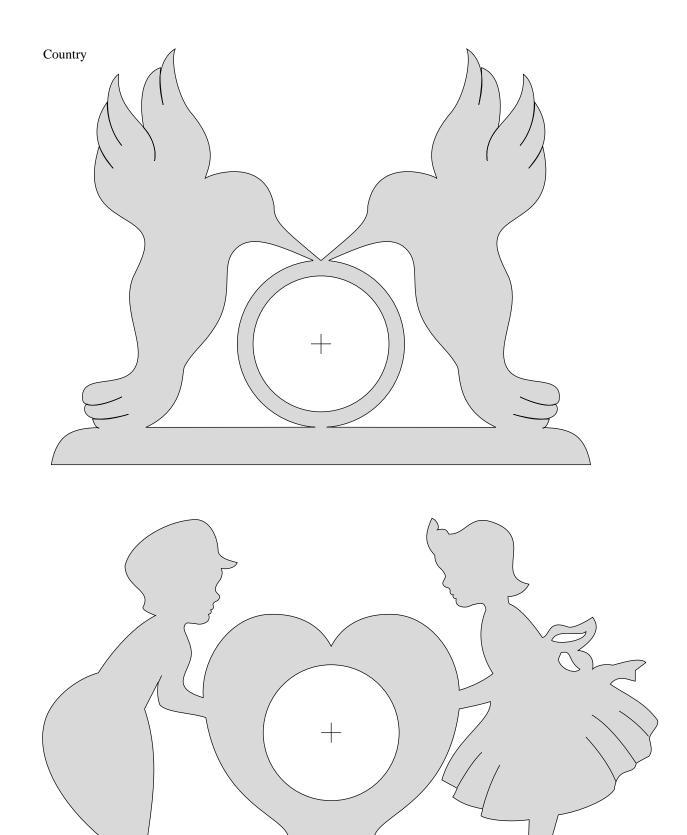


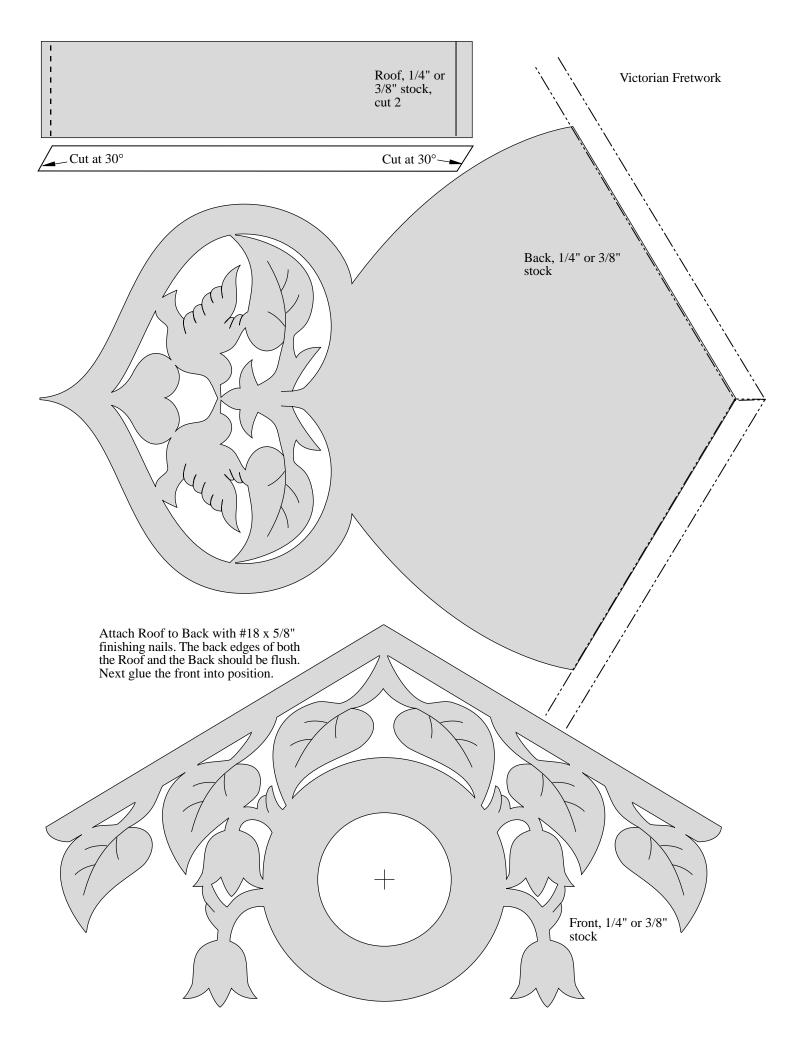


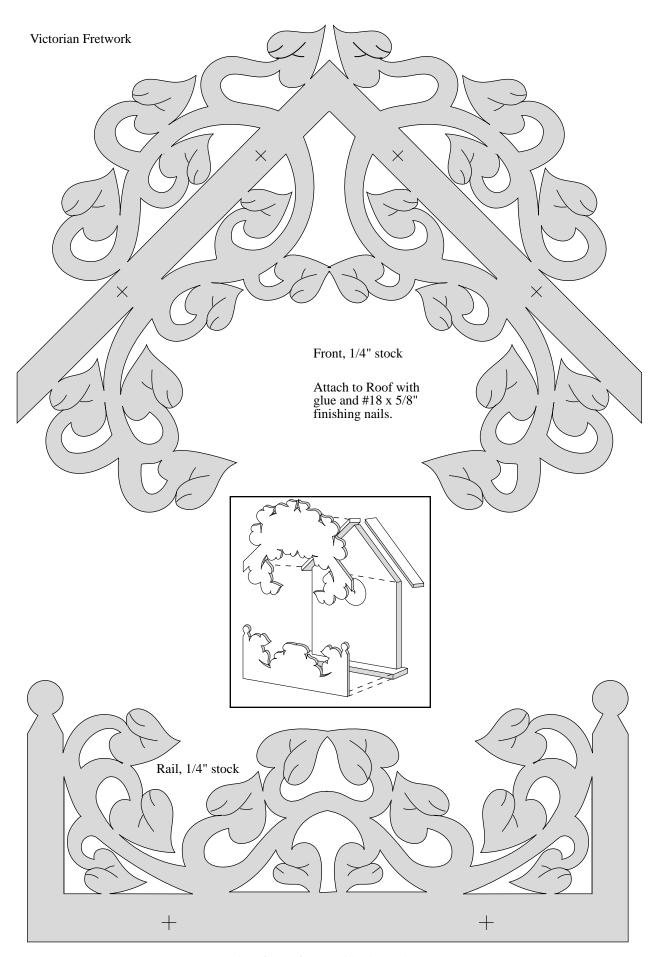




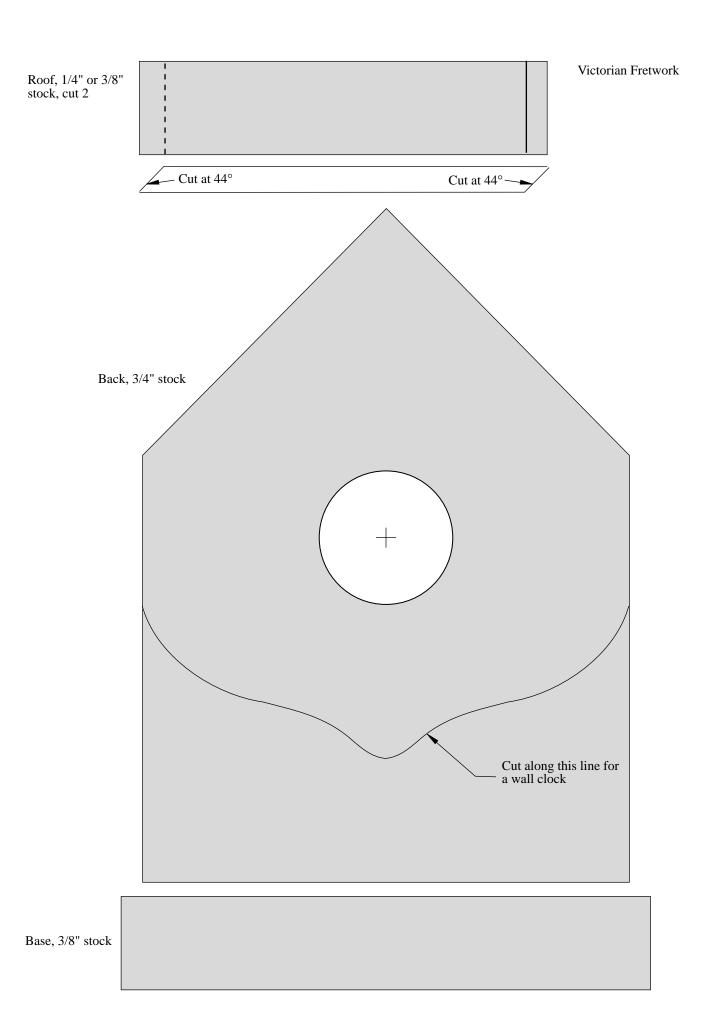


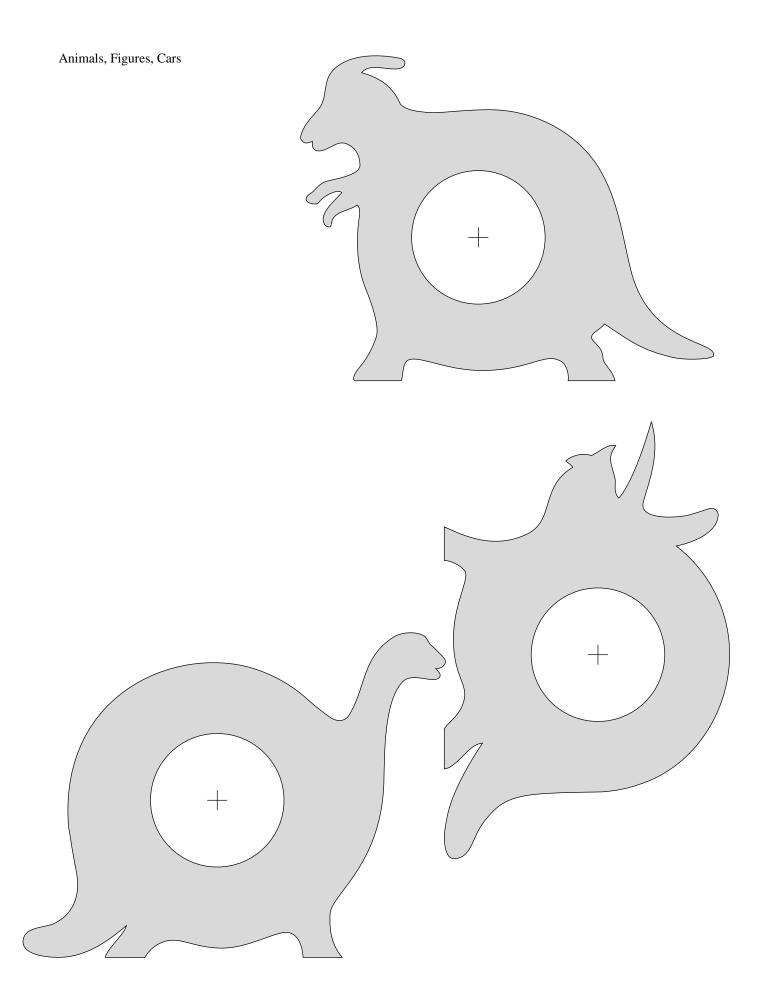


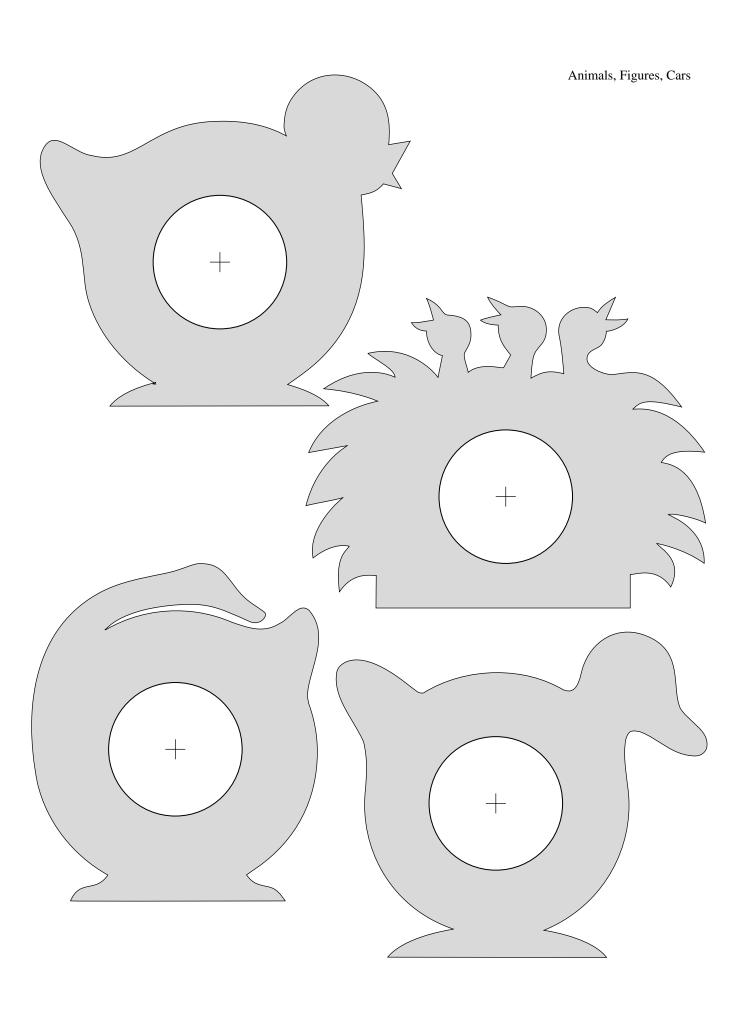


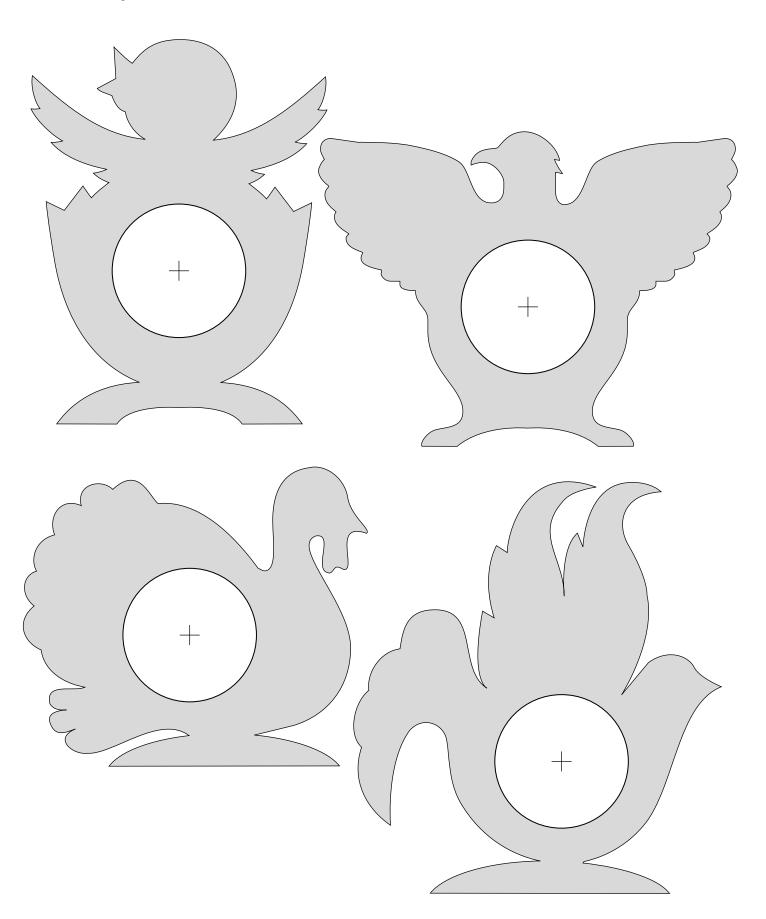


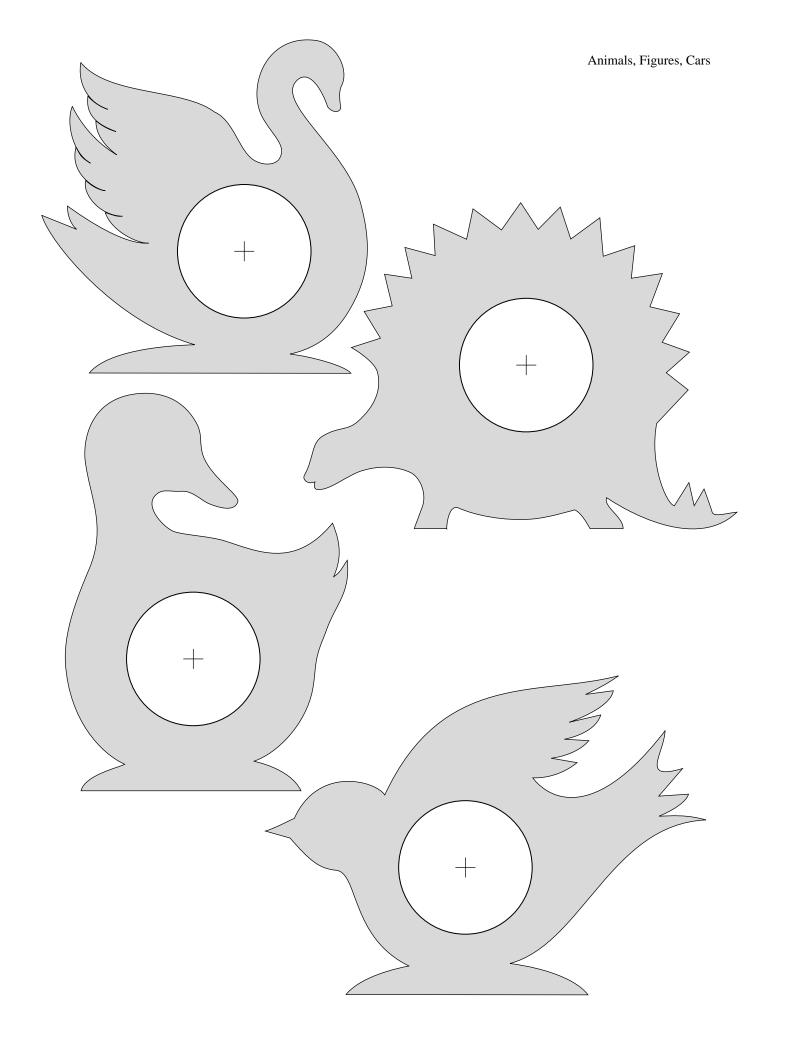
Attach to front of Base with glue and #18 x 5/8" finishing nails.

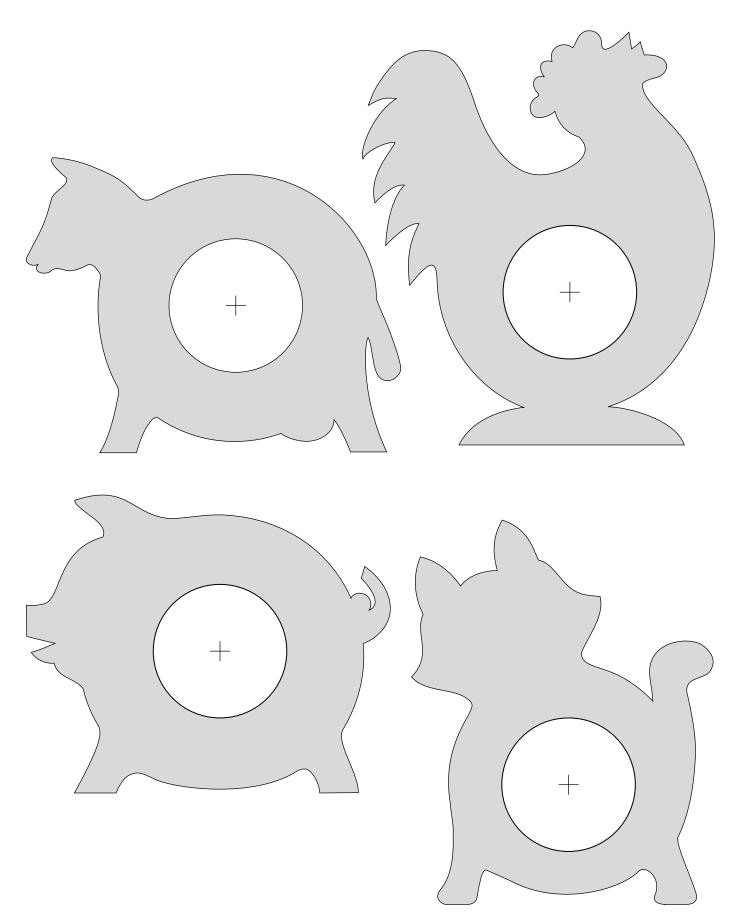


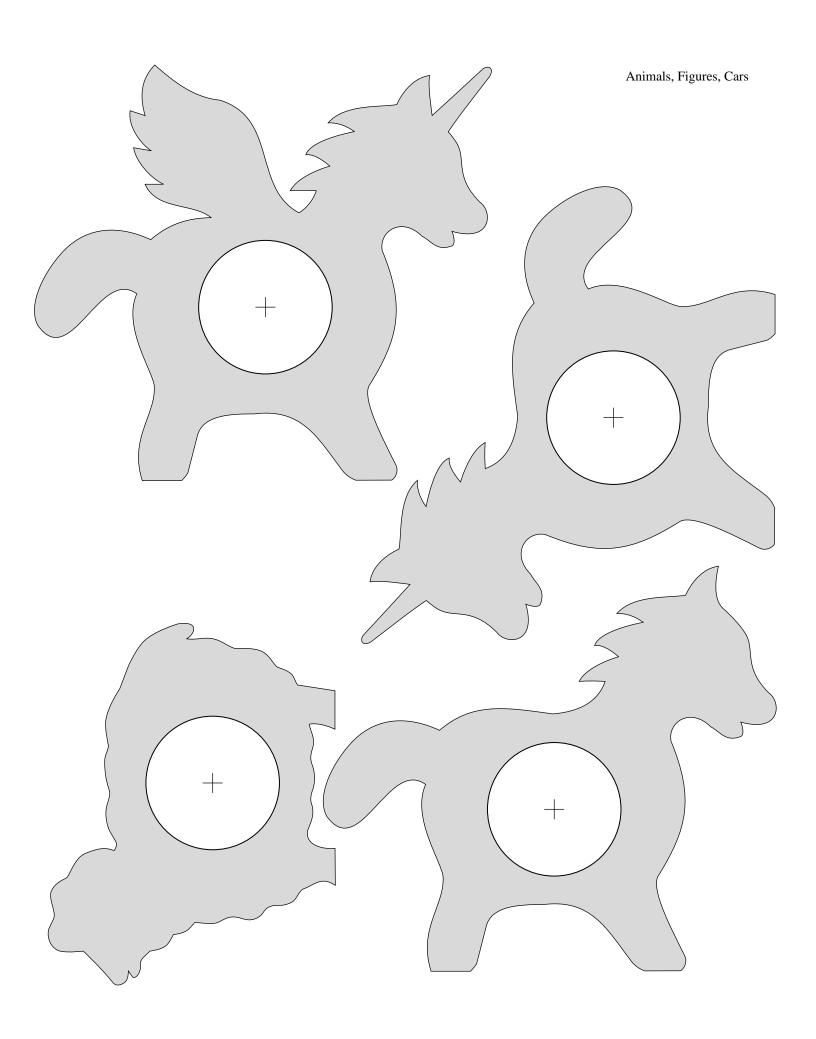


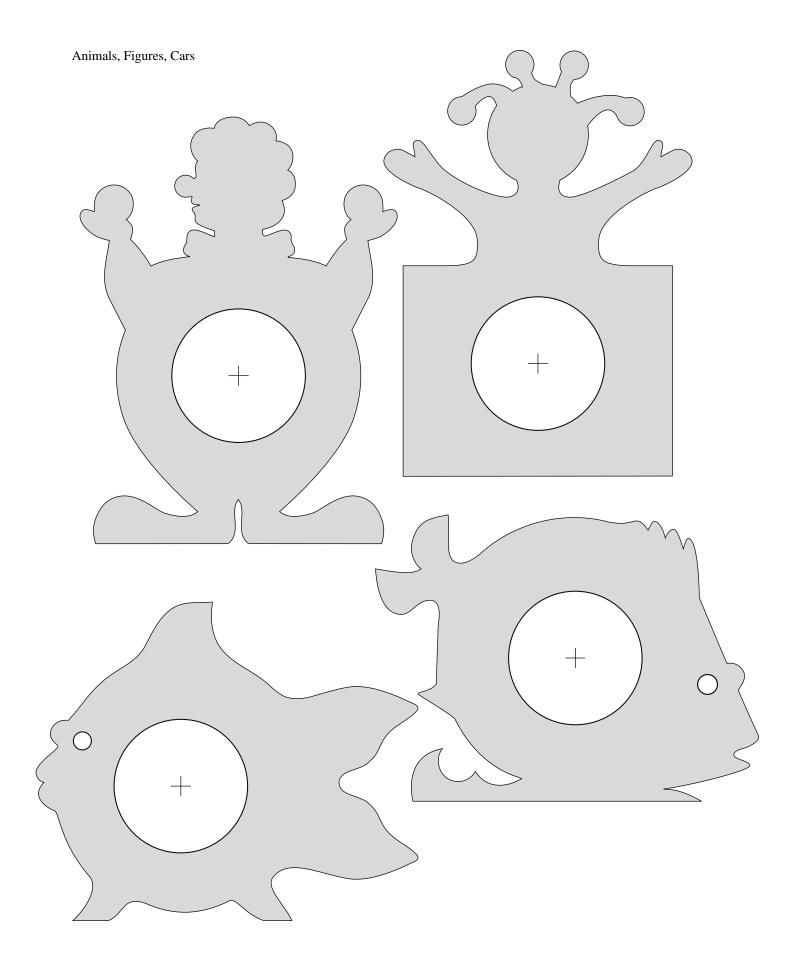


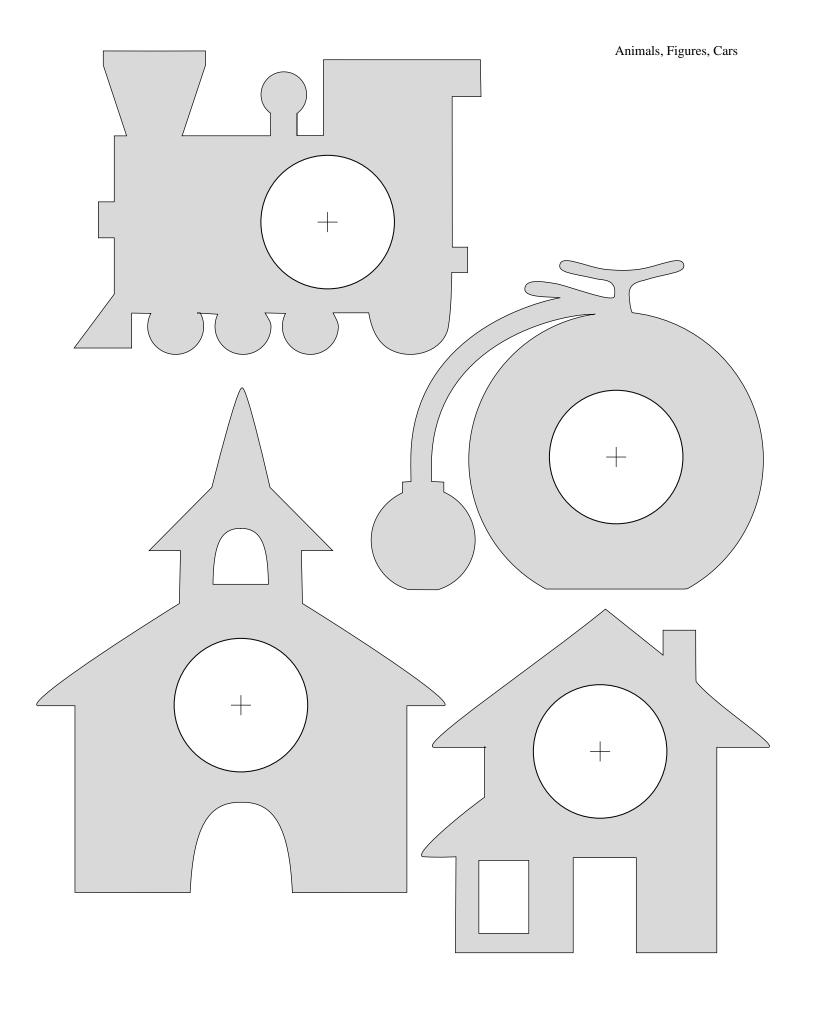


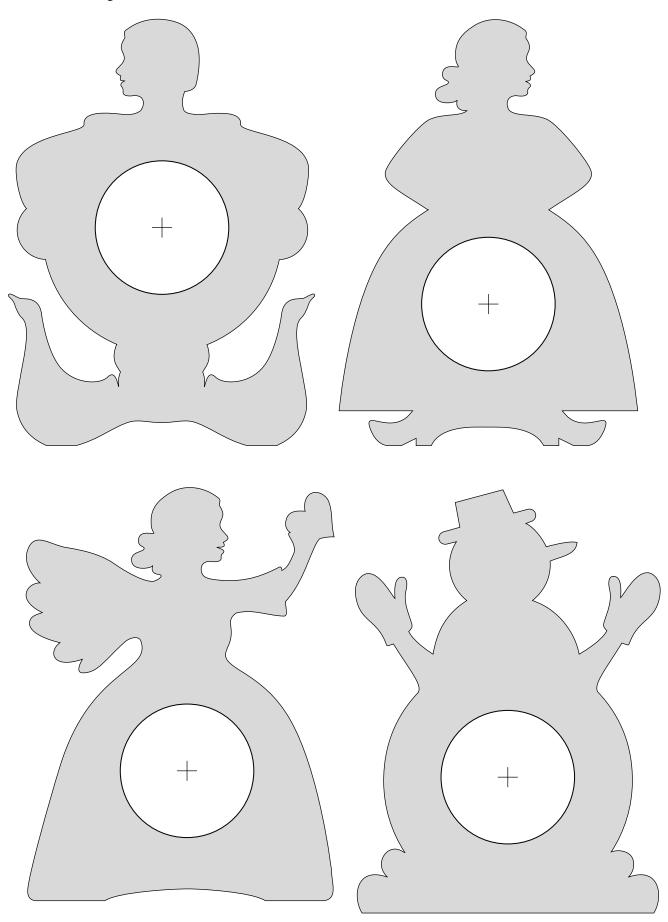


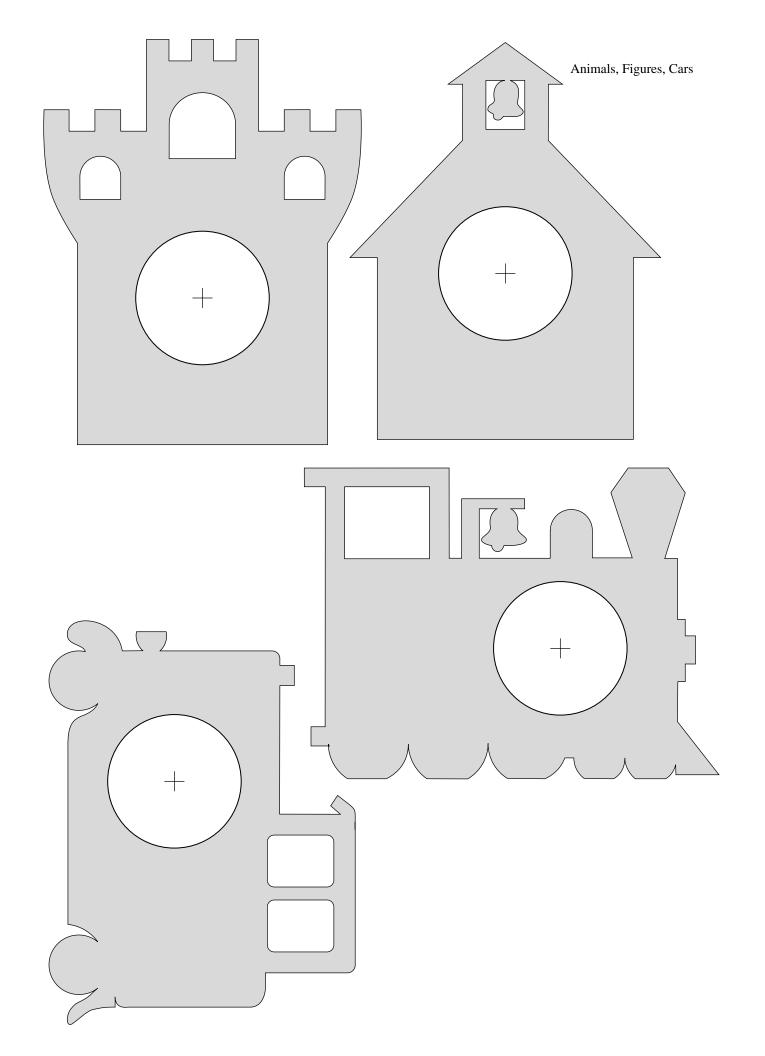


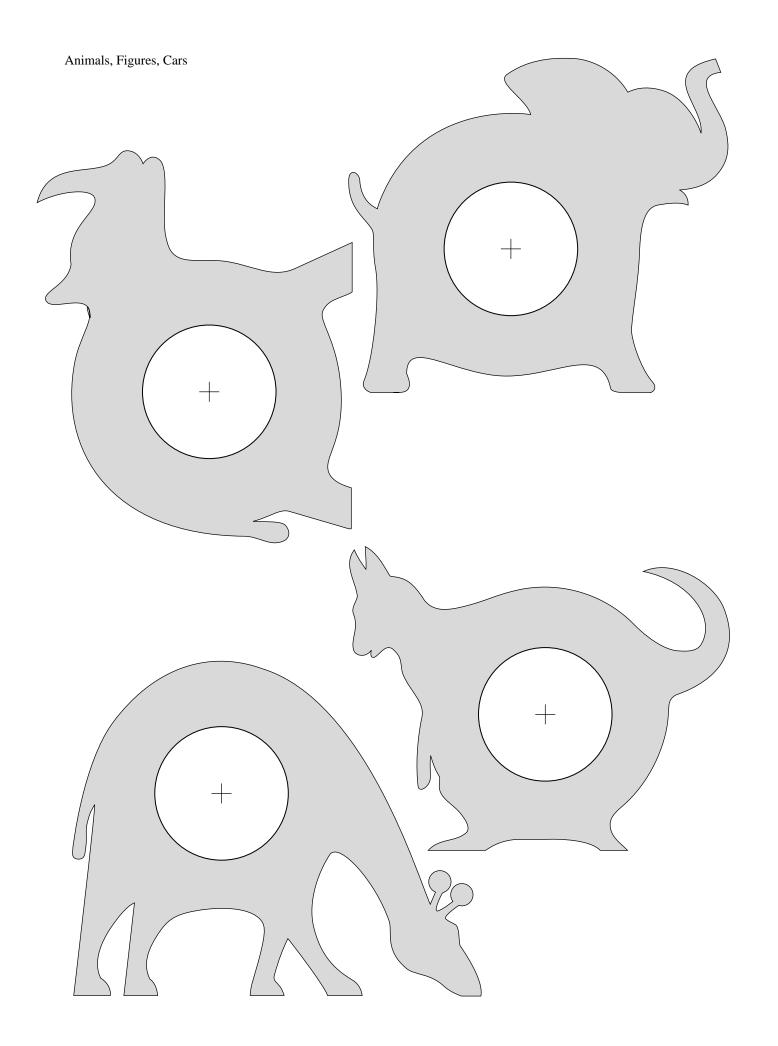


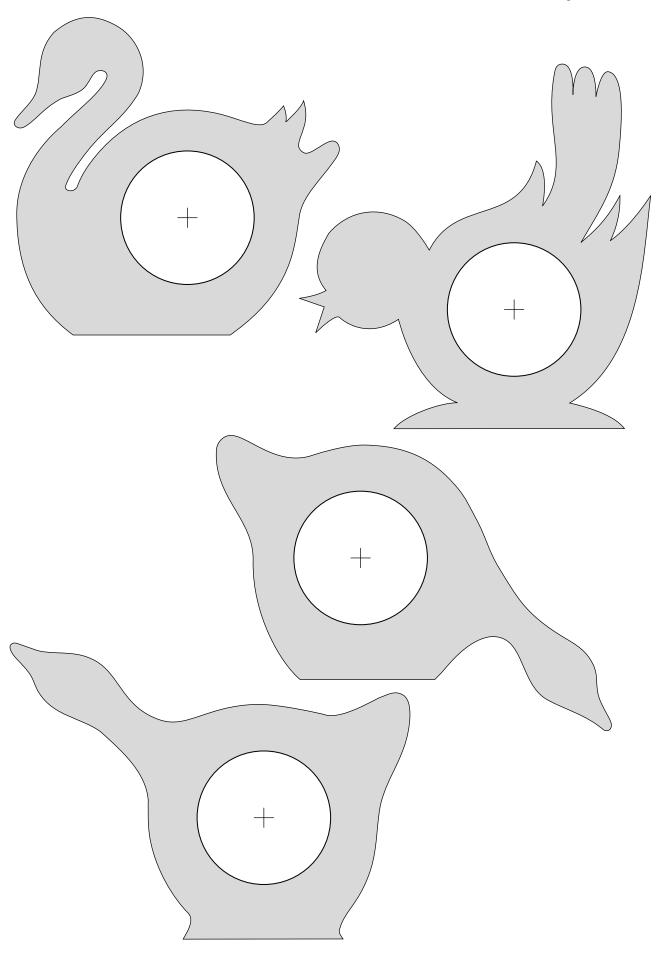


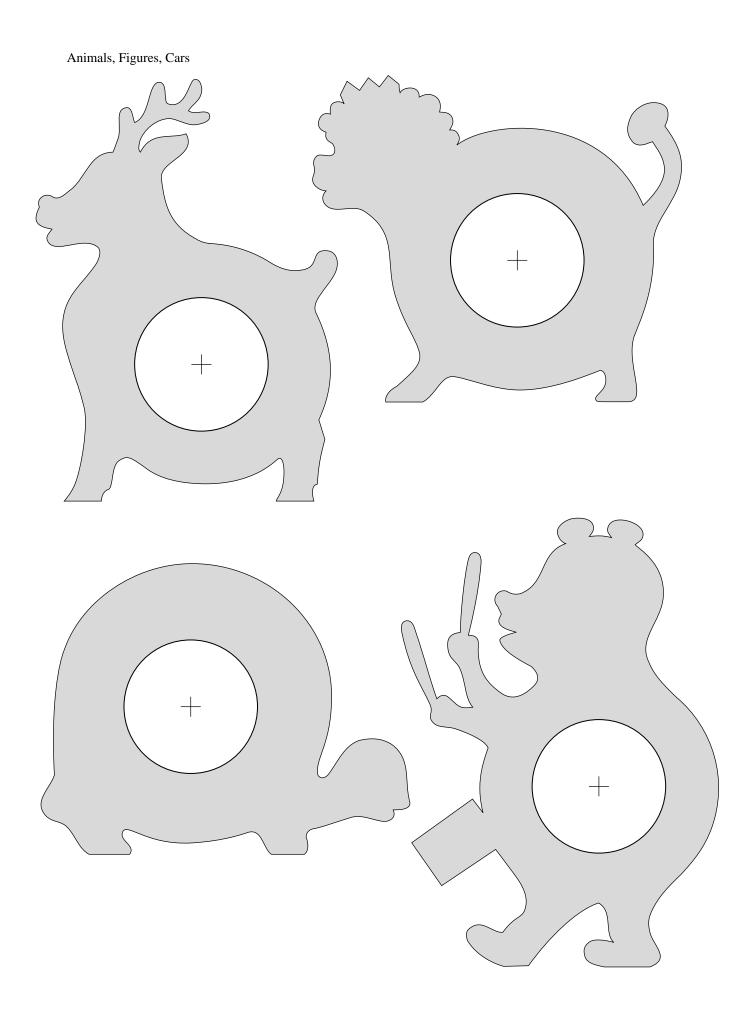


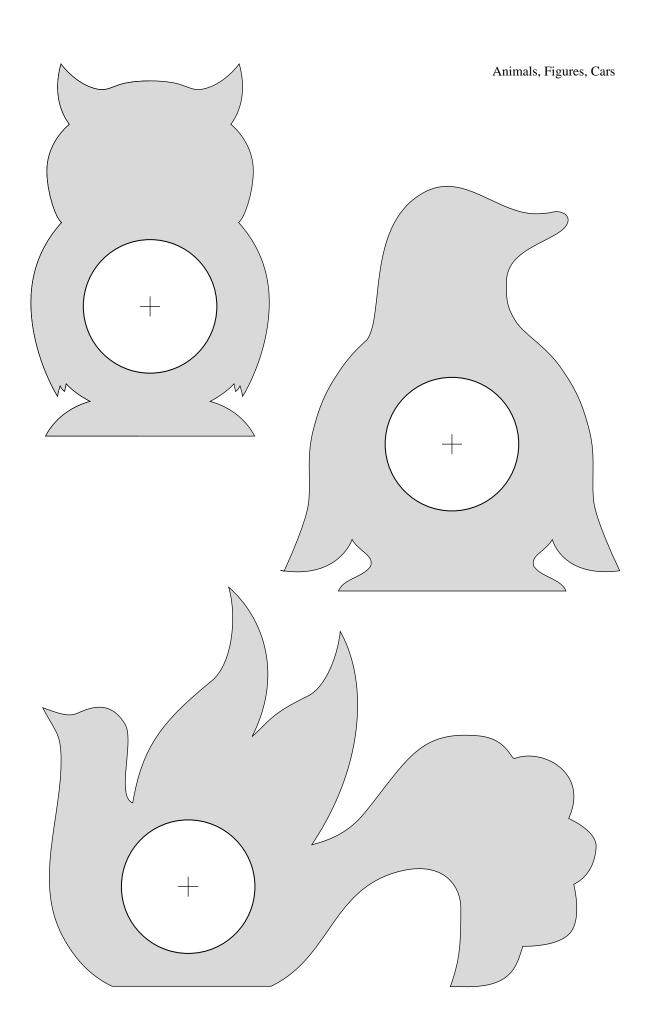


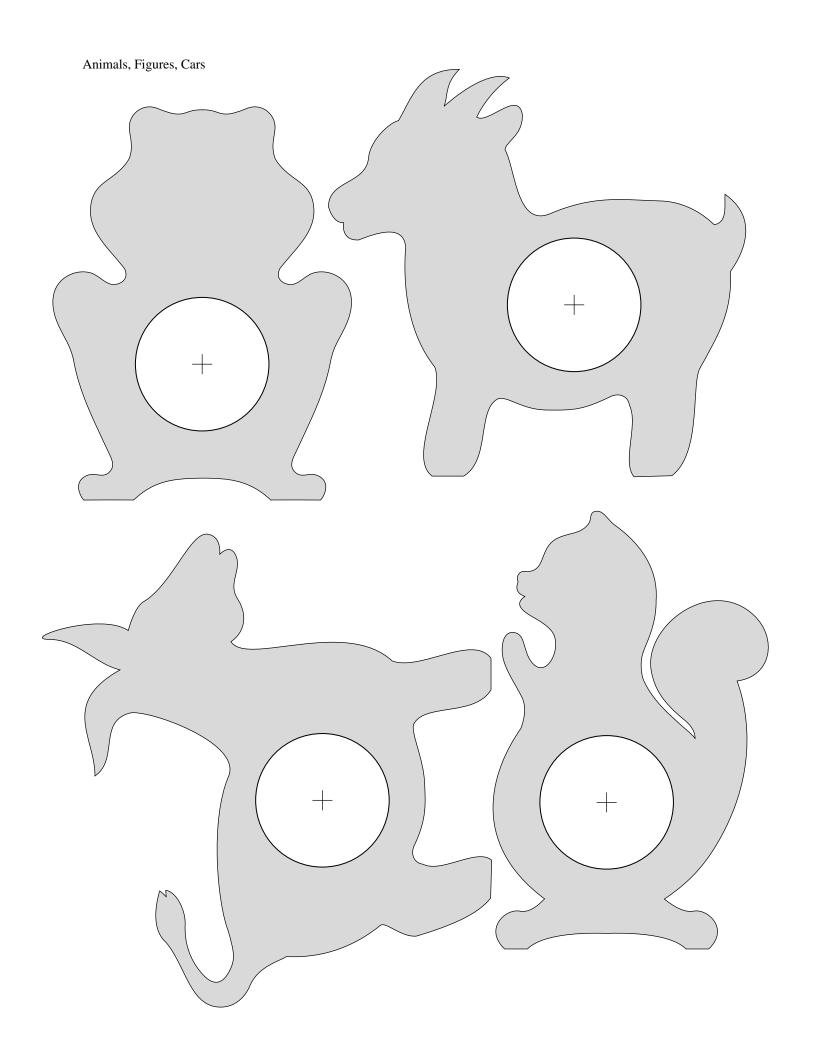


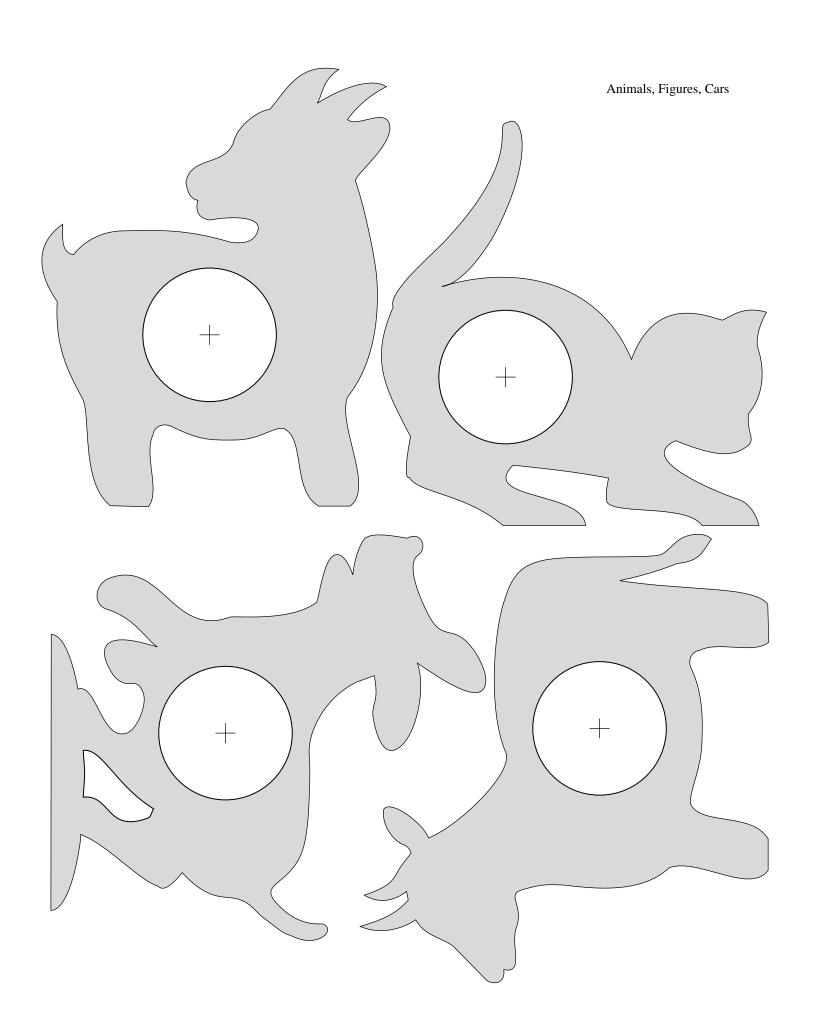


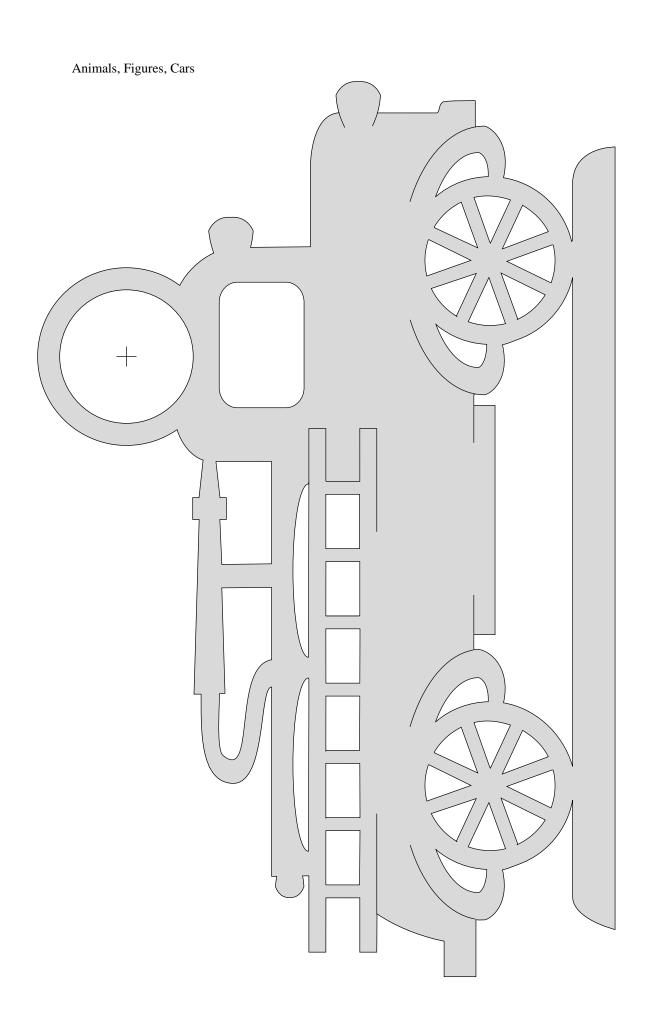


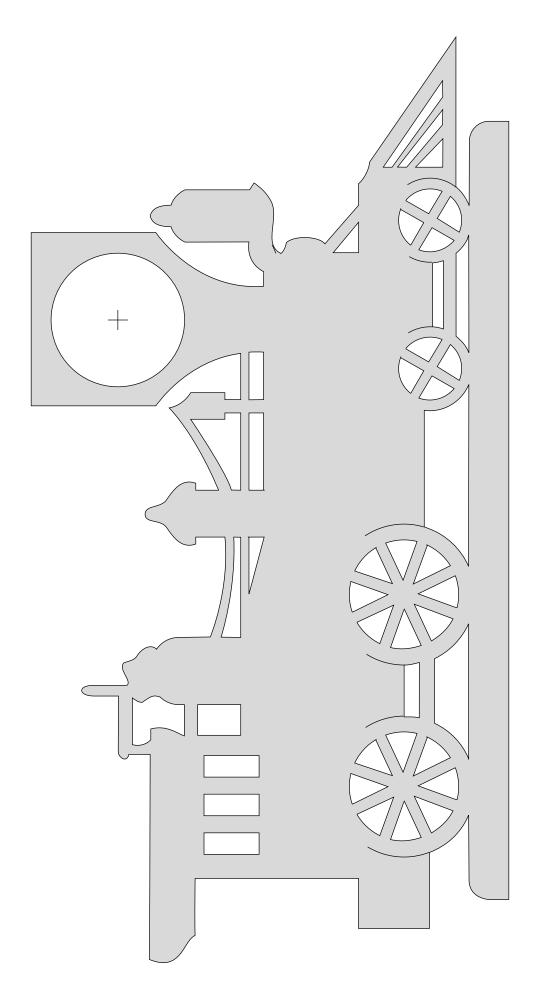


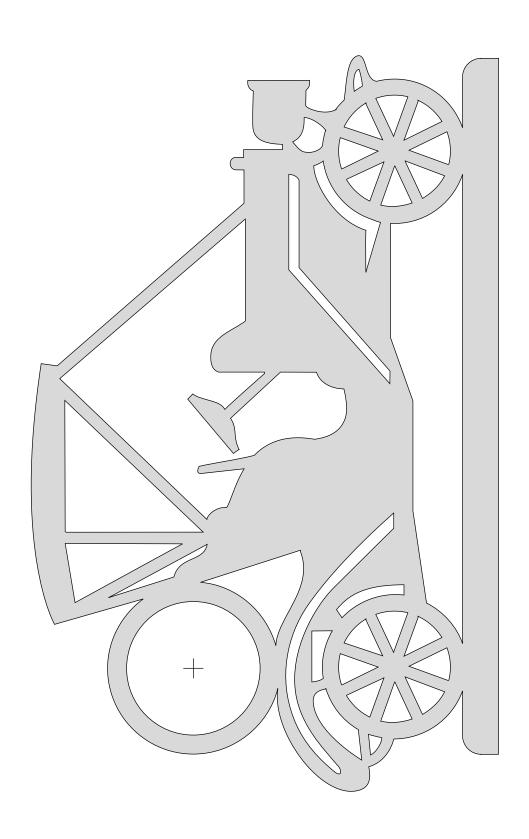


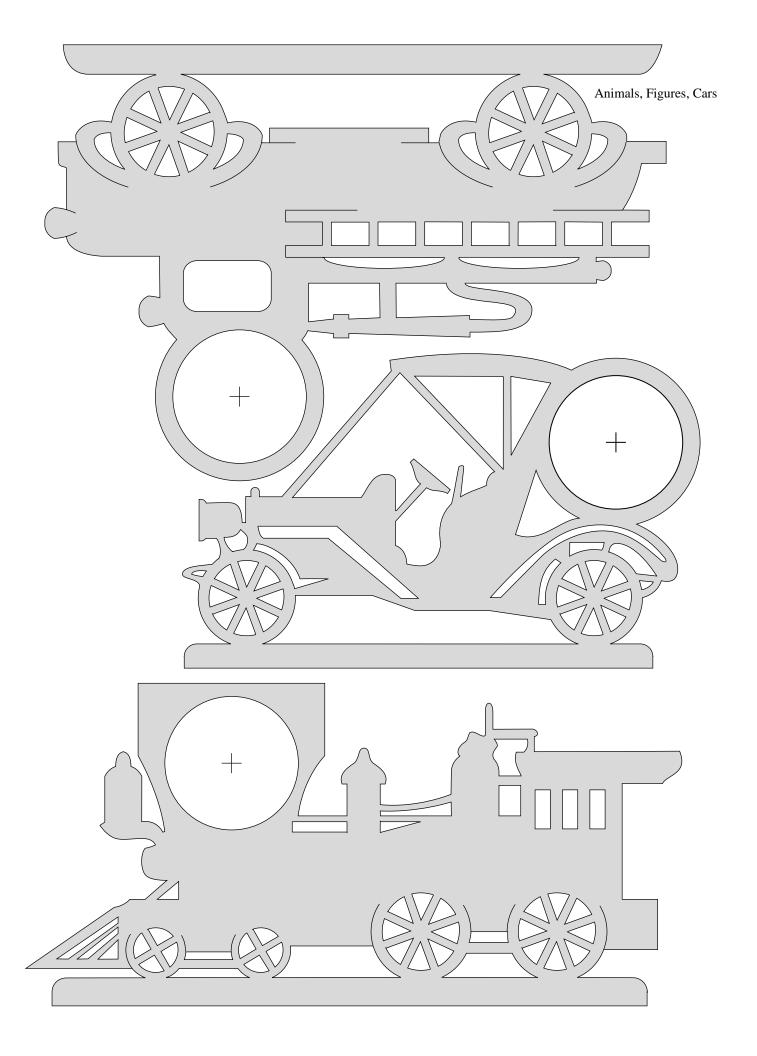


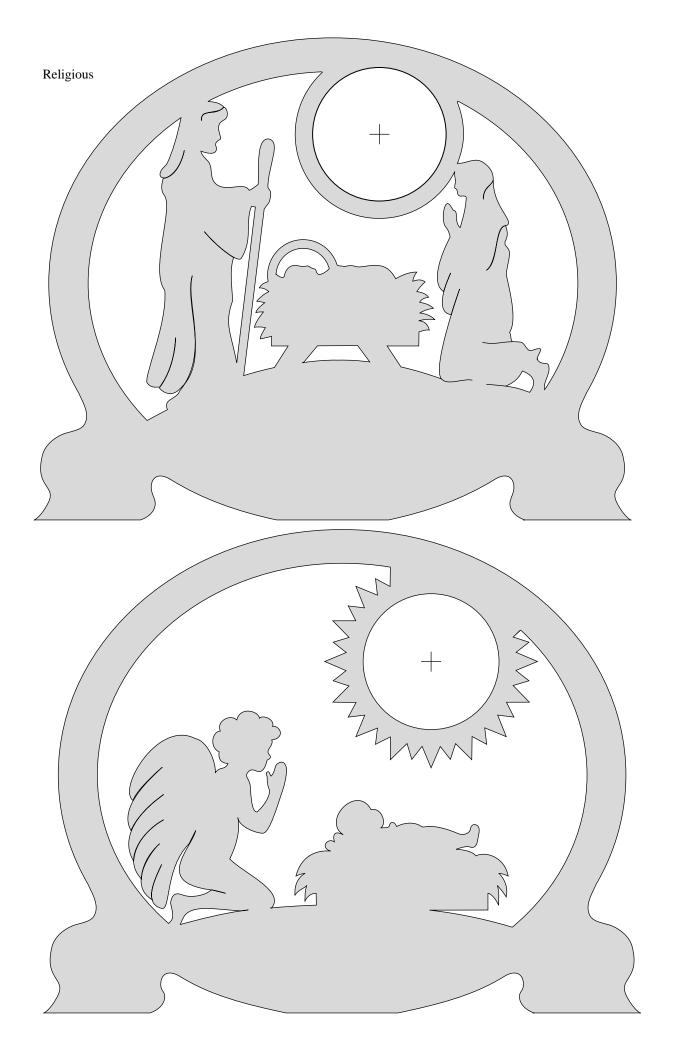


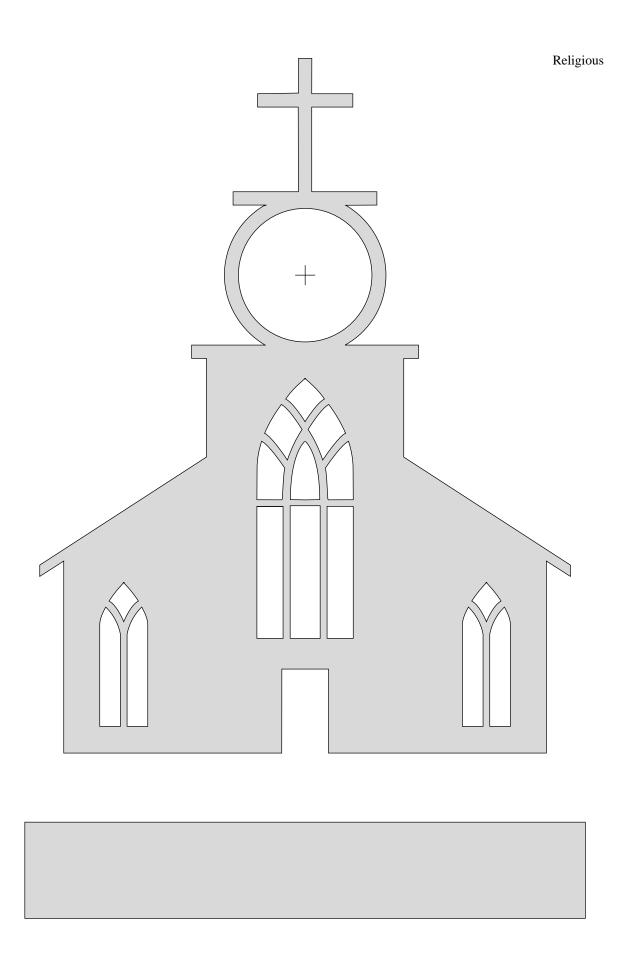


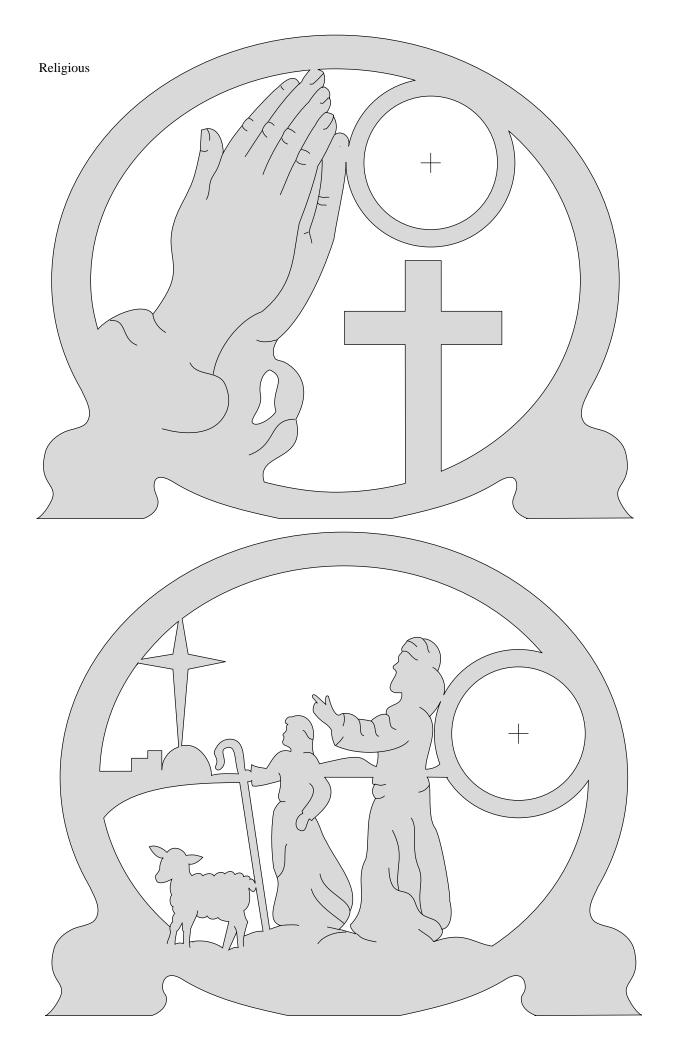


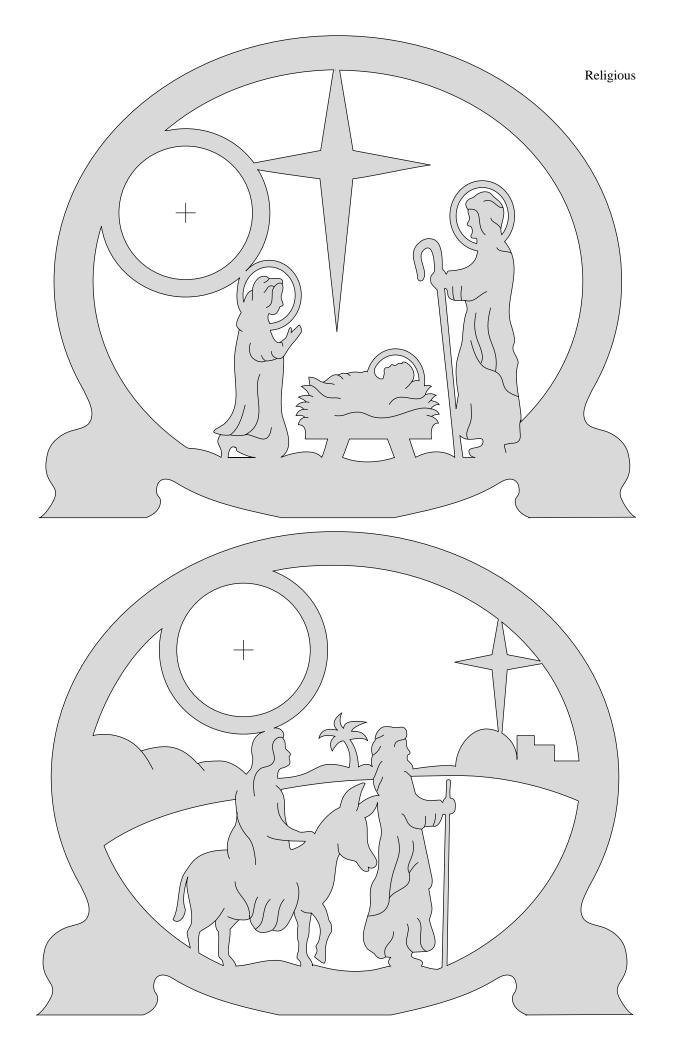




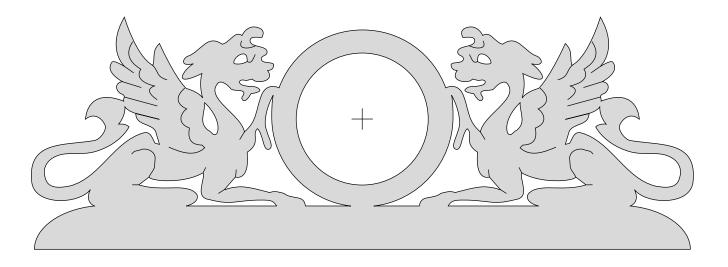


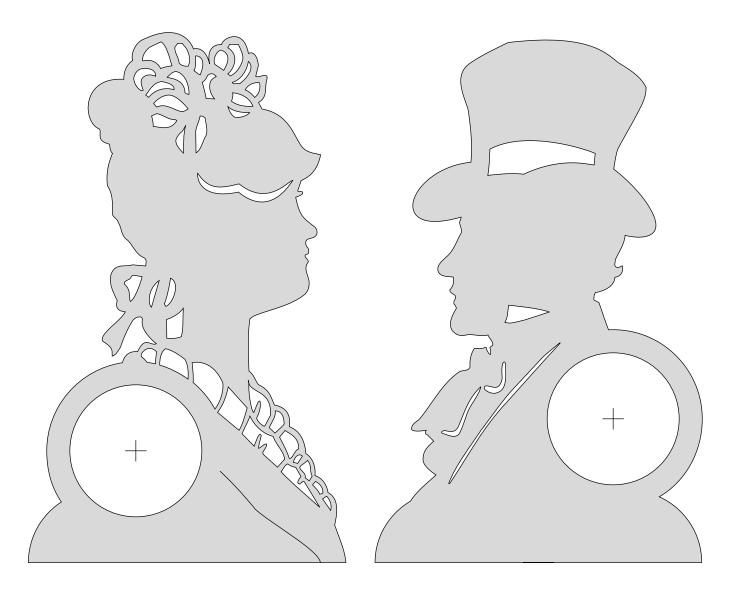




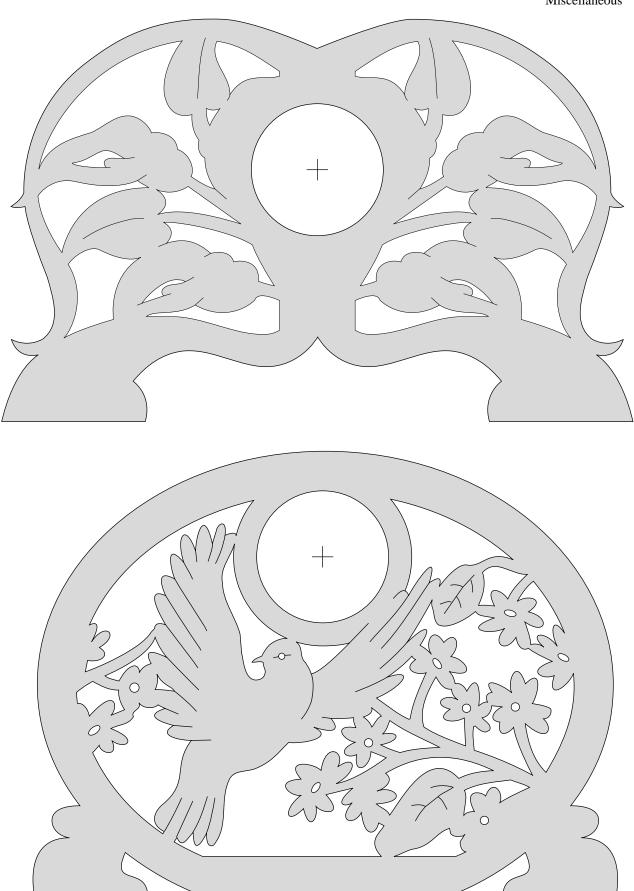


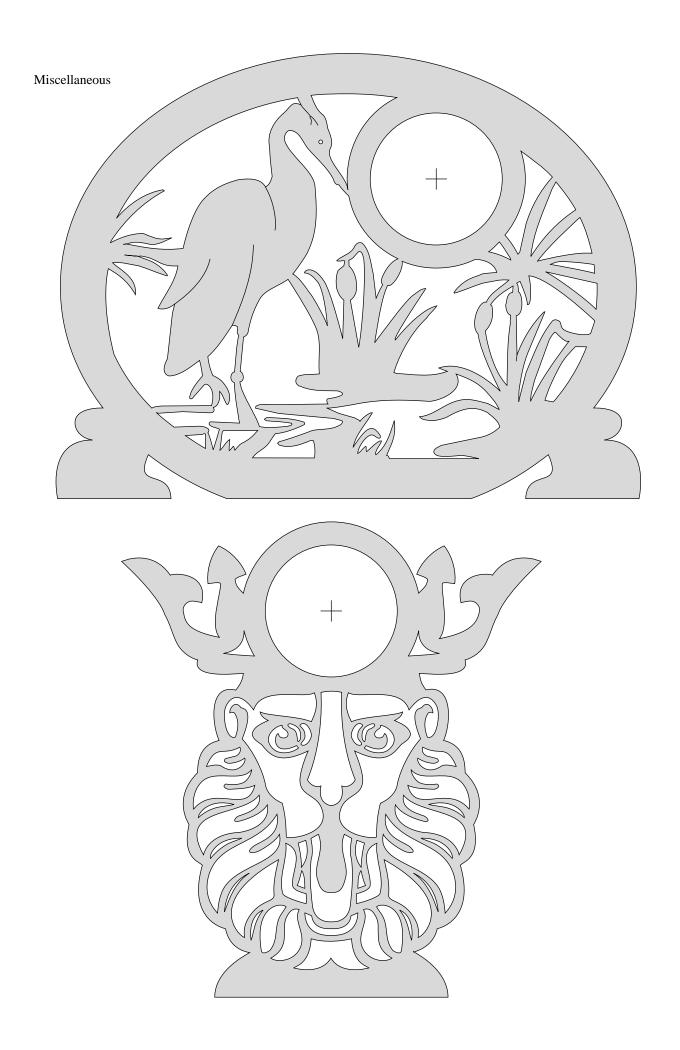
## Miscellaneous

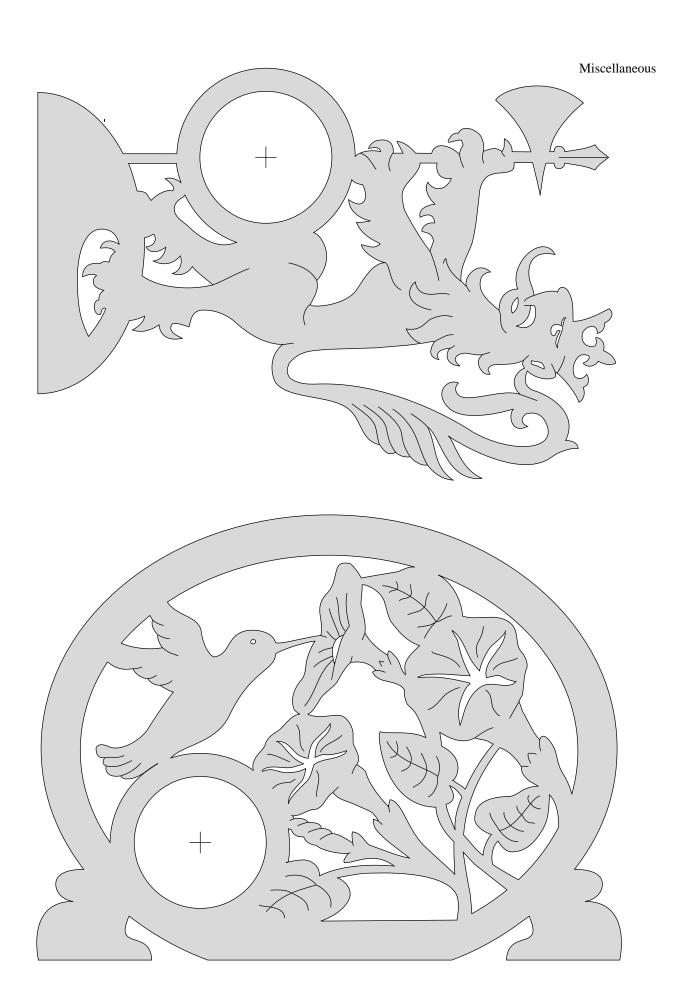


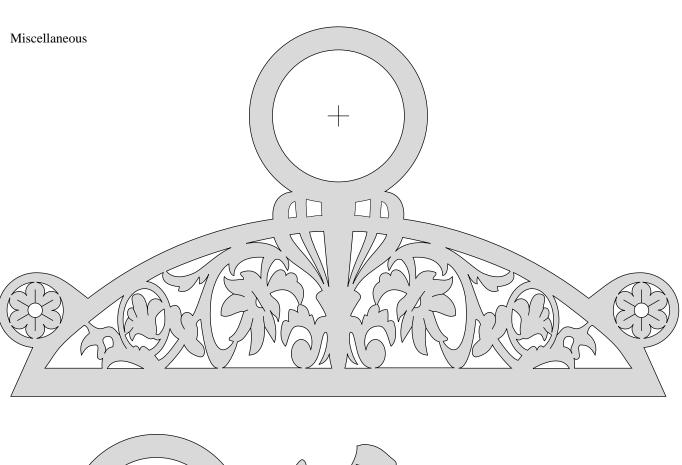


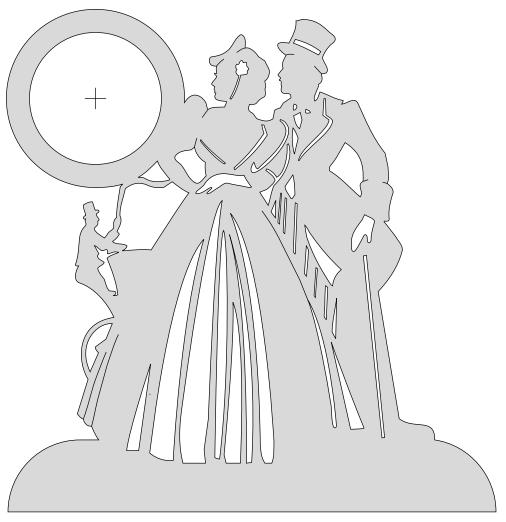


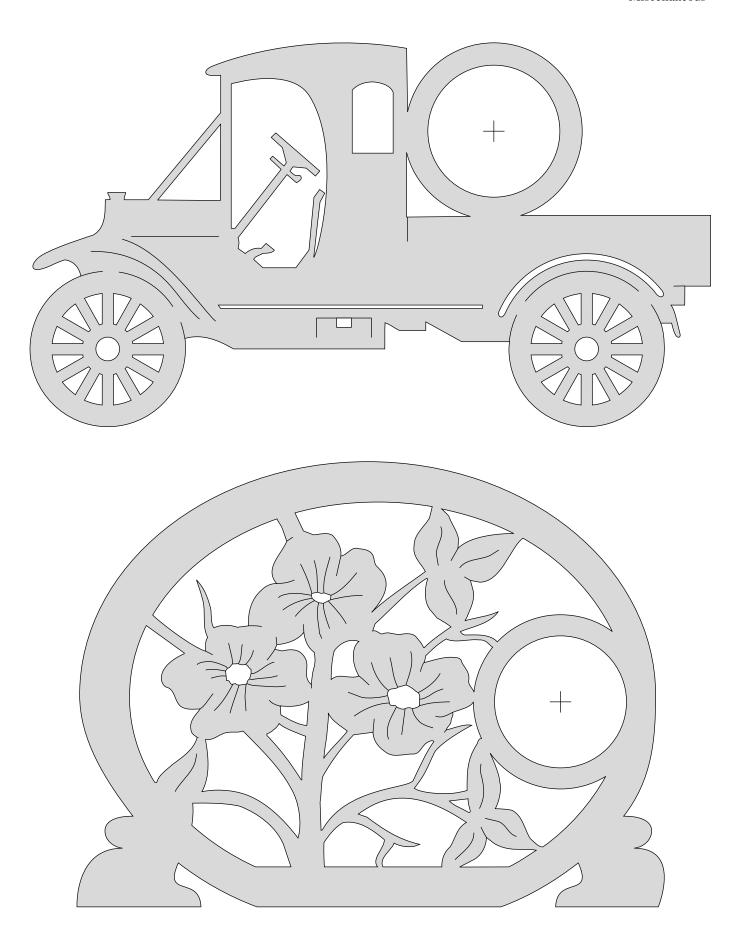












## Miscellaneous

