MAKE YOUR OWN
PRECISION
SCROLL SAW
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POWER MITER SAWS
WOOD reviews a new breed of compact cutoff saws

CARVING FINISHES
3 pros share their secrets

DOWN AT THE OL’ SAWMILL
How they turn logs into lumber

OLD HAND TOOLS
Tips on restoring these timeless treasures

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August 1986 • Vol. 3, No. 4 • Issue No. 12

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FROM LOGS TO LUMBER... DOWN AT THE O'L SAWMILL
Ever wonder what goes on at a hardwood mill? Features Editor Peter Stephano trekked up to the North Country last winter to report on this fascinating operation.

DOUBLE-DUTY TABLE-SAW EXTENSIONS
Make your table saw more versatile with these handy, do-it-yourself extensions. You get lots more work surface, and as a bonus, one extension even includes a built-in router table.

5 QUICK 'N' EASY PROJECTS

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In the two-plus years I've been associated with WOOD Magazine, I've had an abundance of satisfying moments. I'll always remember, for example, the day I heard the long-awaited news that the company had approved the idea for the magazine. Then there was the morning, after several months of gathering material, writing, editing, and otherwise sweating blood, I saw the very first issue of the magazine. What a thrill! And later came the news that the magazine had grown from 150,000 subscribers to 350,000. I could go on and on, but suffice to say that WOOD has been this editor's dream come true.

Perhaps the best part of this dream-come-true story, though, involves you the reader. We get dozens of letters a day, and the staff and I value every one of them. Your response has been absolutely terrific! When we do a feature article or a project plan that you particularly like, you take the time to drop us a nice note. Even when we goof on a dimension or a fact occasionally, rather than slap our hands, you offer helpful comments. And some of you, such as Russ Olson, from Barron, Wisconsin, whose beautiful bentwood sled project appears above, even share with us snapshots of the projects you have built using plans from the magazine.

Thanks for the support, encouragement, tips, comments, and suggestions you've given us so far. We appreciate your input, and I want you to know that you've really got us motivated to do an outstanding job for you.

Larry Clayton

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We welcome comments, criticisms, suggestions... even an occasional compliment. The volume of mail we receive makes it impossible to answer every letter, but we promise to do our level best. Send your correspondence to: Letters Editor, Better Homes and Gardens® WOOD Magazine, Locust at 17th, Des Moines, IA 50336.

**Smooth Routing with Silicone Spray**

In reference to the article on “Applying Plastic Laminates” in the April, 1986 issue of WOOD: When using a flush-trimming router bit with ball bearings, I use a silicone spray on the bit and on the piece being cut. I spray the bit about every 3’ of cut. This slows your time down, but you will never have a clogged bit to stop and clean. I have cut about 500’ of edge and have never disassembled my ball bearings on the bit to clean them.

—Tony Spulnick, Albany, N.Y.

Thanks for the tip, Tony! When we researched this article, we talked to several people who install laminate professionally. We were quite surprised when we found out that most of them use inexpensive solid-carbide router bits and lubricate the laminate with petroleum jelly.

**Woodworkers’ Geometry, Lesson Two**

There’s always an easier way! Several readers contacted us to share their method of finding the center of a circle (“Ask WOOD,” April, 1986, p. 83). The method that seemed the simplest to us goes like this:

Use a measuring tool or any object with a perfect 90° outside angle (a business card, a framing square, or whatever—depending on the size of the circle). Lay the corner of the tool anywhere on the circumference of the circle and mark the two intersections as shown in the drawing.

Repeat this step with the corner placed at any other point on the circumference of the circle. Then draw the lines as shown, mark the intersection, and you’re all set for business!
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WHAT POWER TOOLS TO BUY
As a beginner in the field of home woodworking, I would appreciate your assistance in advising the type of power equipment that would be best suited for my shop. The size at the present time is 25' long and 8' wide. I already own a radial-arm saw.

—Ray Amon, Owney, Md.

Gulp! Lots of people ask us this question, and we know we're going to step on some toes. However, in the firm belief that some answer is better than no answer at all, here's our list: 1) We'd normally opt for a table saw first, but in Ray's narrow shop, a radial arm makes sense; 2) a router; 3) router table; 4) stationary sander (belt or disk); 5) jointer; 6) band saw; 7) drill press; 8) lathe (optional); and 9) scroll saw (again, optional).

Remember that your choices depend on your particular woodworking interests, skill level, shop space, and—last, but not least—budget. We're sure these choices will stir up some response—so let's hear from you readers on this subject. We'll share your choices in an upcoming issue.

TIME OUT FOR SAFETY
We applaud WOOD Magazine for a most interesting article, "Time Out for Kids," in the April, 1986 issue. While the article covered the "creativity principles" for youngsters rather well, it also illustrated two unsafe practices when using hand tools. The photo on p. 67 of Jim Woodruff and his grandchildren illustrates the wrong type of hammer to drive nails... Peen hammers are designed and intended for other purposes. Equally as important is the wearing of safety goggles whenever using hand tools. This safety precaution applies to the tool user, the instructor, and other bystanders.

—Richard C. Byrne, Executive Director, Hand Tools Institute, Tarritown, N.Y.

We appreciate the safety reminders very much, Richard!

JUST WONDERING. . . .
As an ardent reader of your publication, I notice you've used various wood types in the title of your magazine on the cover since Issue No. 3. I'd like to compare my identification list with that of your staff. Can you please supply me with a list?

—R. S. Goldman, St. Louis, Mo.

We turned Mr. Goldman's letter over to WOOD Magazine Art Director Lee Gatzke for reply. (Lee chooses the woods that appear on our covers, based in part on the colors in the cover photo.) Fortunately, Lee's good at record-keeping. Here's the list: Issue No. 3, Carpathian elm burl; No. 4, walnut burl; No. 5, mahogany; No. 6, cherry; No. 7, red oak; No. 8, pecan lumber; No. 9, pecan veneer; No. 10, walnut burl; No. 11, ash veneer; this issue, Ponderosa pine.

12 WOOD MAGAZINE AUGUST 1986
QUALITY AND AFFORDABILITY
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Picture-perfect storage for Forstner bits

Forstner bits cost too much to leave them unprotected in toolboxes. Yet you can’t store them the way you can other drill bits because their shape is too awkward.

TIP: Plastic 35 mm film canisters make inexpensive protectors for Forstner bits up to 1½" diameter. (They’re free, too.) Slip the shaft through a hole cut in the canister lid and store as shown. In addition, the lid makes a good depth gauge. Use masking tape on the canister to identify the bit diameter. You can protect router and specialty bits with the same technique.

—Eddie Tomlinson, Aiken, S.C.

Rescue a hinge

It’s easy for a project to come unhinged when one or more of those long wood screws breaks off.

TIP: Don’t drive a new screw at a different angle or even consider moving the hinge. Instead, drill and countersink a new hole next to the troublesome hole in the hinge. Drill a pilot hole and wax or soap the new screw before driving it. If you use brass screws, first cut new thread with a steel screw. Snip off a shortened, properly sized screw and drive it into the defective hole to cover up.

—William Cox, Rolling Meadows, Ill.

Low-cost grinder

The cost of a new grinder keeps many woodworkers from purchasing this practical tool.

TIP: Save a few dollars and pick up a used washer or dryer motor from an appliance repair service or salvage yard. (Try to find a motor with two shafts.) Mount the motor to a stand or a wood base, add an electrical switch, and attach a work arbor (available at hardware stores) to each shaft. You can reverse the wiring on most motors to create your own grinder or buffer.

—Harley Refsal, Decorah, Iowa

“Nutty” idea for plugging caulking tubes

Each time you grab a partially used tube of caulk or adhesive, the contents has hardened in the nozzle.

TIP: Large electrical wire nuts with soft “skirts” are ideal for temporarily sealing caulk and adhesive tubes. Avoid using hard plastic wire nuts that may weaken in the solvents used to make adhesive; blue or gray 3M wire nuts are suitable.

—Ron Steelman, St. Paul, Minn.

How to “bag” an unpleasant task

It’s an unsettling job to empty the canister of a shop vacuum. Unfortunately, a lot of dust escapes into the room.

TIP: After you empty the vacuum the next time, line the canister with a plastic garbage bag, fold the edge of the bag over the canister rim, and clamp on the lid. When the canister is full, you simply tie the bag shut and neatly dispose of all the dust with no mess.

—Richard Tomlinson, Milroy, Pa.

Continued on page 16
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More Than Expected • Stephen Schultz, Orangeville, Penna.: "This machine pays for itself by making money out of scrap boards. It is a very well built machine and I confess it is more than I really expected for the price. It does everything you say it will."

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JAY HEDDEN — Editor WORKBENCH Magazine

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“Tackful” way to clean face shields

Irritating fine sawdust and dust accumulates on face shields and reduces visibility.

TIP: Inexpensive tack cloths wipe a shield clean in a hurry. Tack cloths will not create static and attract more dust—a frequent complaint about some wiping cloths. Keep a tack cloth around the shop just for this task.

—Donald Christianson, Green Bay, Wis.

Special sanding blocks

Homemade sanding blocks tend to wear out quickly and may not do a clean job in corners. There’s got to be a better way.

TIP: Use the same sanding belts you use on your belt sander to do the job. Cut ⅜” or 1” material equal to the width and one-half the total length of the belt. If necessary, insert a shim or wedge to tighten the belt. Use the same block to quickly change grits of sandpaper.

—Doug Lodin, Brooklyn Center, Minn.

Time’s up!

Most of us forget to note the time when projects are glued and clamped. Too often, the clamps are removed before the glue has set.

TIP: After you apply the clamps, glue two scraps of wood together and jot down the time. When the unclamped scraps are set, the clamped wood also will be set.

—from The Wood Shop

Nonsmashing success

Ouch! No matter how many times your drill-press table has crashed to the floor, it will happen again. Will your knee or toes be in the path next time?

TIP: Prevent the next accident from happening. An inexpensive 3” muffler clamp fits around most drill-press columns. Clamp it as a safety support about 2” above the base so you can still handle large projects without worrying.


Hooked on safety

A safety-conscious woodworker always unplugs power tools, but power cords on the floor can be stepped on and damaged.

TIP: Form a hook from electrical wire, wrap the wire around the cord, and hang the cord from some convenient spot on the tool. (P.S., you’ll find that the plug is easier to reach this way, too.)

—Thomas E. Chaffin, Jr., Mission Viejo, Calif.

The dry touch

Natural oils in your hands tend to rub off onto unfinished wood. The result is unsightly, telltale flaws that appear only after you apply stain or finish.

TIP: Rub your hands vigorously with sawdust from your table saw or belt sander before you handle the stock. The sawdust will draw out excess oil from your pores and make finishing neater.

—Larry Bedaw, North Swanzey, N.H.
Sometimes you want to build where there's no outlet handy.

When electrical outlets aren't available or convenient, you need Hitachi cordless power tools. You get all the precision and all the quality that Hitachi Power Tools are famous for. And you can use these tools anywhere. Hitachi cordless power tools come with automatic cut-off charger and battery pack.

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WOOD ANECDOTE

PERSIMMON
The hole-in-one ebony that puckered pioneers

Pioneers learned to harvest the fruit of America's only ebony, persimmon, after fall's first frost. Before then, the small pinkish-red "possum apples" possess enough tannic acid to pucker impatient pickers until Christmas.

Of the more than 200 species of trees and shrubs that claim membership in the ebony family, persimmon (Diospyros virginiana) and Texas persimmon (Diospyros texana) are the only two you'll find in North America. The Texas species confines itself there, while the other is far-ranging. Often called possumwood because of this animal's attraction to the fruit, the common persimmon grows all the way from southern New York to Florida, west to Texas, and ventures into northern Missouri.

As in the pioneer past, folks still gather and use persimmons. The year's first frigid snap sends the tree's leaves tumbling, but sweetens the remaining small, globular fruit. Semi-sweet and edible right off the tree, persimmons become the fruity ingredient in jams, jellies, breads, and cookies.

Normally a small-to-medium-sized tree no higher than 60-75', the persimmon has wood much like its dark, tropical cousins. The small core of heartwood varies from black to dark brown with a nearly white sapwood that is close-grained and strong. The sapwood takes a high polish and is a favorite for treenware made locally where it grows, as well as long-lasting shuttles for looms in the textile industry.

It's on the golf course, however, that persimmon really shines. Here, pros and diveters alike praise premium drivers' heads made from persimmon sapwood, which neither splits nor splinters upon impact.

Photograph: Hopkins Associates
Illustration: Jim Stevenson
Long-lasting flexible finisher
This tough, synthetic wood finishing pad won't shred like many finishing products, yet it's equivalent to 500-grit sandpaper and #00 steel wool. Use it to smooth bare wood, rub in oil finishes, and de-nib between coats—when you're through, you can rinse out the pad and tuck it away for your next project. Two other versions are available, too: a stripping pad for chemically removing paint or varnish and a metal-finishing pad. 3M Wood Finishing Pad, under $1.50 in hardware outlets, home centers, and discount stores across the country.

This epoxy follows your directions
Adaptability is the key to this epoxy. By varying the proportion of resin to hardener, you create a custom mix ranging from 1:1 (for a joint that has to "give" a little bit) to 2:1 (for rigid strength). The adhesive is specially formulated for solid bonding to oily or acidic woods such as teak. G2 Epoxy (750 ml. kit, including resin, hardener, gloves, and mixing supplies), $20.95. For the dealer nearest you, write Headland Intl., 2020 124th Ave. N.E., Suite C-102W, Bellevue, WA 98005.

No checks, no splits, no errors
Worried about lumber checking or splitting during seasoning? Protect your investment in freshly cut log sections—or partially turned green wood projects you're planning to finish later—by coating them with this green wood sealer. You can apply the waxy sealer with a brush, swab, or low-pressure sprayer; one gallon covers about 100 square feet. Chapman Sealite 60 (catalog no. 01W61-LE), $13.25 per gallon postpaid. We obtained ours from Woodcraft Supply Corp., 1 Atlantic Ave., Box 4000, Woburn, MA 01801.

At last!
A wood filler for the big jobs.
Now there's a wood filler that can rescue damaged and even rotted wood—High Performance Wood Filler by Minwax.
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Dakota Woodworks is the country’s largest manufacturer of antique reproduction oak telephones. Now our authentic reproductions are available in kit form. The kits are available in two skill levels — so whether you're an accomplished woodworker or just beginning, we have a phone for you! Both levels include solid state electronic components and all outer hardware. “Pre-cut” phone kits include all cabinetry ready for stain and finish after only light sanding. Our “Components only” kits include hardware and electronics along with blueprints for the construction of the case. Send $2.00 for full-color catalog. (Sorry, but we cannot send free catalogs).

A compass you can count on

Milled from solid steel, this first-class 8" pencil compass should last long enough to serve the next generation of woodworkers in your family. The heavy-duty fitted hinge and knurled locking nut ensure accurate adjustments that will stay locked. Workshop-Quality Pencil Compass (catalog no. 04N02.01), $23.85 postpaid. We ordered ours from Garrett Wade Co., 161 Avenue of the Americas, Dept. W, New York, NY 10013.

We call this a square deal

Here's a multifunctional tool that's as helpful for cabinetmaking as it is for your large-scale remodeling projects. Use the three-part instrument—straightedge/rule, adjustable T-head, and protractor square head—to level, duplicate angles, calculate rafters, and find centers of large circles (up to 9½”). The blade serves as a rule and straightedge; the T-head, with its plumb and level vial, acts as a rigid, lightweight level. Panel Square (no. 475), $39.99 retail. Available in home centers and hardware stores nationally. Empire Level Manufacturing Corp., P.O. Box 26187, Dept. W, Milwaukee, WI 53226.
Double your dadoing pleasure
Combining the convenience of an adjustable dado blade with the accuracy of a stackable dado set, this 8” dado blade works well on both table and radial-arm saws. Two 24-tooth carbide-tipped blades make the tool infinitely adjustable from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( \frac{3}{4} \)" cutting widths. The twin-blade design helps cut square, flat-bottomed grooves. 
Twin-Blade Carbide-Tipped Adjustable Dado (no. 32708), $100. Available from the 1985/86 Sears Power and Hand Tool Catalog. Or, purchase it at larger Sears stores.

A leg up on big jobs
The next time you’re ripping long boards on your table saw—or need a helper to hold up the “dummy end” of a project—unfold this solid pedestal roller. The welded-steel unit sits on non-marring floor pads, adjusts from 26-45", and is topped by a 13" steel ball-bearing roller.

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Due to the volume of mail, we can't promise to answer all questions. But we try! Letters selected for use will be edited for publication.

SEEING RED UNDER AN OLD FINISH

Q. While stripping an old dining table, I discovered what appears to be a red-dye finish. How can I remove the dye?

—John P. Painter, Sacramento, Calif.

A. This is a tough one to answer, because the dye may have thoroughly impregnated the wood. You'll have to do a little experimenting. First, try a different brand or type of stripper than the one you've already used. Or, sand a little deeper than you normally would, being careful not to sand through thin veneer or damage the edges. If you're still seeing red, you might try bleaching the color out of the wood.

The one remaining solution is to hide the red by using a brown or umber stain; a finish with no red in it will tend to neutralize the unwanted color.

TIPS ON SPRAYING POLYURETHANE

Q. I am using lacquer to finish my projects but would like to try spraying polyurethane with my compressor. Can you advise me?

—R. H. Johnson, Midwest City, Okla.

A. First, check the label for any directions regarding safety precautions, diluting, and spraying. For open spraying on large surfaces, use 30–35 psi with an open pattern releasing a moderate amount of polyurethane. For tight, inside spaces, reduce the pressure, and tighten the pattern with more polyurethane.

We suggest three coats. After applying a diluted sealer coat, sand with 220-grit sandpaper (or 0000-grade steel wool on irregular surfaces). Follow up with an undiluted second coat, and sand lightly with 320 grit. Finish with an undiluted top coat.

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BAND-SAW BURN MARKS

Q. I would like to know what causes burn marks on the wood I cut on my band saw. Changing blades hasn't helped.

—Walter Rybarczyk, Perth Amboy, N.J.

A. You're probably trying to cut too tight a radius with too wide a blade. Use the chart, below, to determine the right blade for the radius you want to cut. In addition—if you're working with dense woods such as ebony, maple, or rosewood—your feed rate may be too slow, allowing the blade to overheat and burn the wood.

WHY JOINTS POP LOOSE

Q. Can you tell me why glue joints pop loose on a project like a tabletop?

—Howard Bushnell, Roadhouse, Ill.

A. We could write an entire article in response to this question, Howard. But here's a basic checklist to help pinpoint the culprit:
1) Was the wood dry and stable to begin with? Remember that changes in humidity levels also can cause stress as joints swell and contract.
2) Did you join the boards properly? Mating edges should be perfectly matched.
3) Were both sides finished equally? You're asking for trouble later if you apply five coats to one side and none to the other.
4) Is gluing the problem? Your glue may have exceeded its shelf life, or it may simply have been a bad batch. Perhaps you exceeded the glue's open time—never let it start to set before you clamp the joint. Remember, too, that many glues should not be used below 60°F. Finally, did you thin the glue? You should never thin glue unless instructions are provided on the label.

SMOOTH SANDING IN TIGHT SPOTS

Q. Help! After cutting fancy scroll designs with my band saw, how do I get rid of the rough blade marks in areas with as little as 1/8" clearance? I've tried a sandpaper-covered dowel in my electric drill, but there's not enough power and the dowel isn't stable enough.

—Maria Kinsey, Bridgeport, Texas

A. You may be overdoing it by expecting a power tool to do the job. Finish-sanding of intricate shapes is best done by hand, and one solution may already be at your fingertips: an emery board. If an emery board won't fit (or is the wrong shape), use double-stick tape to hold sandpaper to tiny, odd-shaped wood scraps or old jigsaw blades (flatten the teeth with a hammer first).

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Riffle rasps

A more expensive option—but one that might be just the ticket if you do a lot of fine-detail work—is a set of riffle rasps (shown above). They're designed for wood carving and sculpting and are available in many grades and shapes from mail-order woodworking suppliers. One supplier offering several riffle sets is Woodcraft (41 Atlantic Ave., P.O. Box 4000, Woburn, MA 01888).
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SOUND ADVICE

HOW TO HEAD OFF WORKSHOP MISTAKES

It's a shame when your sense of satisfaction with a completed project gets spoiled by obvious flaws in workmanship—flaws that you could have avoided. Here are eight planning tips that will help you avoid trip-ups.

1 Draw it out. Your plans don't have to be good enough to satisfy an engineer—rough drawings will do—but you definitely need them in some form. Chances are, if you can't figure it out on paper, you won't fare any better in the shop.

2 Buy more than you need, not less. Don't procrastinate and think you can always return later for that extra board or can of stain. The next shipment of walnut may be a shade lighter, and that particular stain may be gone. Trying to match later always causes problems.

3 Measure twice and cut once. It's an adage that merits repeating—often. The few seconds it takes to check a measurement can be well spent when you consider the time it takes to find a board long enough to replace the one you cut just a hair too short.

4 Make 'em fit tight. Loose joints mean wobbly furniture. Test-cut joints and dadoes on scrap first. It's much easier to readjust a shelf dado for a shallower cut than to rebuild half a bookcase due to a cut made too wide or deep.

5 Dry-clamp first. When you have someone yelling in the background to "Get it done and in the living room," time can seem more important than quality. But gluing and clamping a frame together only to find that one misfit piece throws the whole cabinet out of square is much worse.

6 Sand till you're dead tired, and then sand some more. The best-built project is no better than the finish. A hastily sanded surface always tells on you. Left-behind scratches never fail to reappear when you apply finish.

7 Know your finish and take your time. You're almost there—sturdy joints and perfectly sanded surfaces. Now comes the finale. Start with a dust-free shop, and use quality brushes and finishes. Good finishes require soft brushes, well stirred (not shaken) varnishes, and light sanding or steel-wooling between coats.

8 Slooowww dowwwnnaa. Last, but definitely not the least important of our tips is to take your time. Remember that what takes 20 hours to build may be around your house for 20 years. The pleasure you derive from viewing the project after it leaves your shop depends on the time you spent working on it in your shop.
During long hours of shaping and sanding, I wondered how my mahogany looked when the wood was still reaching toward the tropical sun.

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Over 25 years experience in pierced tin.
There's a plentiful, cabinet-quality hardwood—pretty as yellow birch, strong as hard maple, and pliable as ash. But hardly anyone uses it! American beech grows over nearly half the nation, yet it seems you only hear about it from the brewery that touts "beechwood-aged" beer. (Beech, as it turns out, imparts no taste of its own to the brew.)

Long ago, however, English craftsmen turned a European variety of beech to make legs for Windsor chairs. Even the ancient Greeks and Romans worked beech into tables, chairs, and chests.

In this country, beech lags behind other woods in popularity because it takes careful handling during seasoning to avoid checking, warping, shrinking, and discoloration. To avoid the processing expense, beech logs are sold for paper pulp or made into clothespins.

Some beech is used in the furniture industry for framing and bentwood parts. In the cabinet shop, it's made into moldings.

Wood Identification
You'll find beech in every hemisphere, yet only one species grows in the U.S., Fagus grandifolia. Loosely translated, Fagus means "to eat," referring to its edible nuts, while grandifolia means "large-leaved."

Beech trees often grow in pure stands in lower elevations from Maine south to northern Florida and west to Wisconsin and Texas. In prime conditions, trees may tower to 120' and approach 4' in diameter. A slow grower, beech is a survivor, living up to 300 and 400 years.

You can spot beech by its smooth, skinlike, silver-gray bark, here and there disfigured by dark blotches and scars.

Beech wood resembles yellow birch, but with a tint of red in the darker brown heartwood and a hint of pink in the lighter sapwood. The grain is fine, with telltale, tiny pores. Count on beech to be hard, strong, and heavy—it weighs about 45 lbs. per cubic foot dry.

Working properties
Think of beech as working like hard maple and bending like ash. It doesn't yield easily to hand tools, but it machines well.

Screws and nails hold tight in beech's close grain. Gluing presents no problems, either. The wood readily takes stain and sands to a smooth finish.

Beech does have a peculiarity, however. Because of the heartwood and sapwood's markedly different expansion and contraction rates, you wouldn't mix the two in the same project. If you did, you could end up with separated joints or uneven surfaces in the finished piece.

Uses in woodworking
Beech represents one of a handful of woods that could be classified as "all-purpose" for interior use. It fills the bill for frame construction as well as finished surfaces, and it bends when steamed.

Made into drawers, beech exhibits the unique property of becoming slicker as it rubs against other wood members.

In woodturning, beech excels in objects with delicate stems, such as goblets. For toys, it resists splintering and chipping, and has no toxic properties (keep that quality in mind for bowls and cutting boards, too). Beech also resists wear when wet.

Cost and availability
Although beech may be abundant in the forest, you won't find it everywhere at retail, especially far from its source. The large suppliers that carry beech charge less for it than the more popular hardwoods or yellow birch.

Beech boards may be as wide as 12" and range up to 16' long. While beech sometimes becomes veneer, due to lack of demand you'll seldom find it used as the face on hardwood plywood.

Illustration: Steve Schindler
Lending a Helping Hand

Above. To introduce a new project design, Don builds a prototype and draws up plans. Here, at the group table, students discuss the construction of the train they’ll build.

Right. Making unfinished oak and walnut toys comes quickly to Homebound Training students. After training, the disabled produce them at home.
Don Mostrom, sculptor-turned-woodworker, helps the disabled build skills and confidence

Don Mostrom isn’t the type of person to take a bow. He would never tell you that he made more than a small contribution to helping someone feel good about himself again. But as a woodworking instructor in a program for the disabled, Don contributes skill, patience, and a quiet understanding to those who need to reaffirm their sense of self-worth.

For six years, Don has taught woodworking in the Homebound Training Program sponsored by the Easter Seal Society of Iowa and the Iowa Department of Social Services. The program’s goal: To teach unemployed, physically disabled Iowans the skills to make crafts for resale. The benefits of the program extend far beyond that, however, for the instructor as well as his students.

A WORKSHOP OF PROMISE

“In today’s world, where it seems there’s such a ‘do this for me’ attitude, Homebound Training is a nice little oasis,” Don explains. “Those people do something for someone else. And, the students do a lot for me—inside.”

In the Easter Seal workshop, Don instructs his classes of six to eight students in the use of the table saw, band saw, drill press, lathe, and router. They make toys, doll furniture, birdhouses and feeders, whirligigs, jewelry boxes, and other projects. After this first round of training, Don’s students return home and set up shop with a full complement of the tools they’ve learned to use—paid for by the Iowa Easter Seal Society and the state, if students can’t afford them.

“The projects aren’t complex,” Don says from his desk in the corner of the workshop, “but they sell. I teach two four-week sessions. The first gives a good foundation in how to make things that have sales appeal but don’t take a lot of time.”

During a year’s hiatus, students produce items at home and sell them through the Easter Seal Society’s craftshop in the headquarters at Camp Sunnyside, near Des Moines. With the aid of the Iowa Elks Association, the craftshop markets students’ wares without charge. The aspiring woodworkers can also sell on their own if they choose.

During the second training session, Don expands returning students’ knowledge and skills with projects that focus specifically on router and lathe work, as well as finishing methods. At graduation, they add these new tools to their home workshop.

According to Don, students place great importance on making projects that actually sell, but they receive something more important than money—quality of life.

As a youngster in northern Minnesota, Don Mostrom, now 40, had the best playground in the world—hundreds of acres of timber. From that stockpile, he made lots of toys, and unknowingly prepared for a career in wood.

After Vietnam, where Don served as a U.S. Army medic, he studied fine arts at Drake University. While earning his MFA degree in sculpture, Don developed a keen interest in woodworking. Now he designs and builds custom furniture, restores antiques, and fine-tunes the Des Moines home he shares with his wife, Etta, and daughter, Berkleigh. For two months each year, Don shares his skills with the disabled in a unique rehabilitation program.

Continued
Lending a Helping Hand

NO DISABILITIES THAT CAN'T BE OVERCOME

Don realizes he has an advantage that many teachers don't: His students are highly motivated. "They come early for class and want to stay after it's over. I even have to throw them out at lunchtime!" Don says.

This teacher doesn't dwell on individual disabilities. There's a prevailing "can do" spirit in this workshop. Don looks at his job this way: "I deal with people, first and foremost. I take my students, whoever they are, however they are, as they are."

But Don sometimes has to deal with mental attitudes as well as physical disabilities.

A farmer in his early fifties had his active life restricted by paralysis and a wheelchair. In the workshop, Don saw dejection and hopelessness, and sensed the man's resentment.

"He wouldn't accept what had happened, and he felt useless. Slowly, he discovered that he really could do something," Don recalls. "Then, he accepted his condition and decided to do something. From then on, there was no stopping him. He made our toys, designed his own, went home to set up shop, and I never saw him in a class again. He's still up in northern Iowa somewhere selling toys.

Carpenter Larry Systsma (shown in photo, below) suffered a stroke that left his right arm almost useless. Despite this, Larry was determined to learn all the woodworking skills he could—as fast and well as anyone else in the class.

Some techniques posed particular problems, such as boring on the drill press. So Don taught him how to clamp workpieces down for one-handed machining.

"Don had more patience than I did," Larry says. "I eventually got rid of lots of the clamps and was able to use my arm more, even as a dead weight. But I wouldn't have started doing that if Don hadn't gotten me going."

Don sees that his students receive what they need to get their job done—special jigs, fixtures, or simply personal attention. Yet, he's never overbearing.

"The more they do on their own, the better off they'll be when they leave here," Don states. "They need the freedom to make mistakes. If they do, we can find out what went wrong and correct it."

Homebound Training offers disabled Iowans far more than "occupational therapy," says Fred J. Kelly, the program's director. "That label fails to capture the wonderful feeling of self-worth students experience," he says. If you'd like details on Homebound Training, write: The Iowa Easter Seal Society, Camp Sunnyside, PO. Box 4002, Des Moines, IA 50353.

Above. Boring toy wheels on the drill press was a challenge for Larry Systsma of Tracy, Iowa. A stroke forced him to adapt one-handed operation.

Right. Second-session student Bob Lechtenburg of Lawler, Iowa, has a disabling back injury. With Don's help, he learns clock-case construction.
DON MOSTROM ON HIS OWN

During Homebound Training sessions, Don has little time for his own work because of preparation for his classes. But after a session rolls by, he returns to his shop for commissioned work and drop-in business, such as antique furniture repair.

At home, Don seems as much philosopher as woodworker when he speaks of his own work. "Rather than force my ideas on a piece of wood, I look at it, then come up with an idea. I guess that reflects my sculptor's background," Don says, his eyes twinkling behind wire-rimmed glasses.

One of Don's ideas became the "box-with-a-hole," right. A piece of koa with a large knotty area missing inspired him. Many woodworkers would only have used the clear wood, but Don saw something more, and the "hole" became part of the finely crafted box.

"I like my original work to catch your attention, draw you in for a closer look, then surprise you with details," Don explains.

Details also catch your eye in Don's walnut settle, top.

The numerals on the backrest and leg startle you and intrigue you at the same time. Don cut them from hard maple with a jeweler's saw. To shape the inset area in the walnut, Don fitted a tiny router base to a modeler's Moto-Tool, then cleaned up the cuts with a carver's gouge.

This artist's trained eye is apparent not only in his custom-made pieces, but in his antique repair, too. "Looking at sculptural form over the years makes it relatively easy for me to copy an old turned leg, for instance," he explains. "I also find I'm pretty good at matching old finishes—so they don't look too new."

FINDING A DIFFERENT CHALLENGE IN DESIGN

Just as in his teaching, each custom piece represents a unique challenge, as individual students do. Don relishes both, even when his own work sometimes proves frustrating.

"When I can see that a project isn't coming together as I planned, I've learned to 'jury by band saw.' If I can't do something to save it, I'll make it into something else, even if it's BTUs for the woodstove," he says with a grin.

Sometimes, Don turns his design talent to tools or fixtures that make a woodworking operation simpler. As an example, he designed a homemade thickness sander that appeared in WOOD (Oct. 1985, p. 48). A sliding fixture for doing cutoff work on the table saw was another. Don found that it worked well at home, so he introduced it to his workshop for the disabled as well.

The occasional client who gives Don some design freedom for a made-to-order piece gets a bargain. Don commits himself totally to the work, and the result shows it. Such commissions don't come along every day, but when they do, Don usually selects the wood as well as the style.

This craftsman doesn't have a favorite wood. Instead, he's more intrigued by the figure and color in particular boards than by any specific species. And he usually chooses the durability of Watco Danish oil for a rubbed-on finish.

BALANCING TWO CAREERS

Two woodworking shops, each totally different. Two challenges, completely dissimilar. Don Mostrom, the teacher. Don Mostrom, the sculptor-turned-woodworker. How does he balance his two worlds?

"I view my time at home, in the workshop behind the house, as a time to grow professionally by trying new techniques, new designs," Don says. "In my 'other' shop, I get just as involved with my students and their progress. It works out well." (}

Produced by Peter J. Stephano
Photographs: Perry Struse, Jim Kasceoutas

WOOD MAGAZINE AUGUST 1986
MAKE YOUR OWN PRECISION SCROLL SAW

For about $120 (not including the detachable jigsaw that supplies the power) you can assemble this ingenious scroll saw. The parallel-arm design gives you perfect cuts in even the most intricate patterns!

LAMINATING AND FORMING THE FRAME PARTS
The oak frame features open mortise and tenon joints. Oak dowels further lock the joints in position, giving the frame added strength.

1 Using ⅜" oak stock, rip the frame pieces A through H to 3½" wide. (Pieces are cut ⅜" over width and trimmed to finished width after gluing.) Crosscut B, C, E, and H to finished length and A, D, F, and G to finished length plus 2".
2 Glue and clamp B between the two A's, as shown in the drawing, right, with the top of B 14" from the top end of the two A's. You'll trim the A's to finished length later.
3 Repeat the glue-up procedure for the bottom rail (C, D), sandwiching D between the two C pieces, as shown and dimensioned in the drawing, right. Using the same technique, glue up the two cross members (E, F) and the two front legs (G, H).
4 Scrape the dried glue from the frame members. With the straightest edge of each against the table-saw fence, rip all the frame members to 3½" wide. Move the fence, and rip the opposite edge of each to a 3" finished width. (You could also joint the first edge, rip the opposite edge ¾" oversize, and then joint the sawed edge to obtain the 3" finished width.)
5 Mark both A's 3" from the bottom of B and 13¼" from the top of B, and crosscut the A's to finished length. Mark and cut a 1½" radius on the top end of the rear leg (A, B).
6 Mark the location of the two arm-mounting holes on the rear leg where dimensioned in the Side-View Drawing, right. With a drill press and a ½" brad-point bit, drill the arm-mounting holes (using the drill press ensures that the holes are square with the face of A). Before drilling, insert a piece of ¼" scrap into the slot between the two A's and underneath it to prevent chip-out.
7 Cut the bottom rail (C, D), cross members (E, F), and front legs (G, H) to finished length.
8 Attach a dado blade to your table or radial-arm saw, and crosscut a 3½" dado ¾" deep in the center of the lower cross member where shown in the Exploded-View Drawing, top right. Now, cut a 3¾" dado ¾" deep across the top edge of the upper cross member.
9 Glue and clamp the rear leg to the bottom rail. Glue and clamp both cross members to both front legs. Check both assemblies for square, loosen the clamps, and resquare if necessary.

DESIGN NOTES
We fell in love with this idea the first time we laid eyes on it. Now that we've built and tested several prototypes, we're even more convinced that this project would be an excellent addition to any home shop.
Please note that cutting different thicknesses and types of wood varies the load on the saw. That's why we call for an electronic jigsaw to power this tool. Electronic models "sense" the load and keep the motor and speed constant, much like the cruise control function on many cars. The jigsaw must be capable of reducing the speed to 500 strokes per minute.
We used an AEG model BSE690, but similar electronic models also will work (refer to the buymanship article and chart on jigsaws in the June, 1985 issue of WOOD, p. 32).
—James Downing
Design Editor
Bill of Materials

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*Parts marked with an * are cut larger initially, then trimmed to finished size. Please read the instructions before cutting.

Supplies: #8 x 1 1/2" flathead wood screws, #8 x 1 1/2" flathead wood screws, #8 x 1 1/2" flathead wood screws, #8 x 3" flathead wood screws, #8 x 3" flathead wood screws, #8 x 3" flathead wood screws, roundhead machine screws with nuts/flat washers/lock washers for attaching jigsaw to part (size depends upon the jigsaw you use), 1/4" dowel, 3/8" oak dowel, 1" oak dowel, 3/4" x 9" drill rod, 1/4" x 1/2" x 10" steel bar, 1/4" x 1/2" machine screw with flat washer and self-locking nut, 6-32" push caps, 2-3/4" x 2" clevis pins with clips, 1-5/8" turnbuckle eye with eye, 3-rubber feet, 1-1/1" radiator hose clamp, jigsaw blade with coarse teeth, 2" screw eye

Continued
**PRECISION SCROLL SAW**

10 Drill a 1” hole centered on each frame joint where indicated in the Front-View and Side-View Drawings on p. 33. Cut five 1” oak dowels 2½” long and glue them into the holes you just drilled. When the glue dries, belt-sand the dowels flush. Mark a 1½” radius on the five joint corners. Then, using a band saw, cut the corners to shape. Sand out any saw marks.

**ASSEMBLING THE FRAME**

1 Cut the top rail (I) to size. Then, with a band saw or jigsaw, cut two notches ¾” wide and 3” long in one end of I where dimensioned in the Top-Rail Drawing. (We cut ours on the band saw, using the fence to keep the cuts straight.)

2 Also, mark the location of the 2½” hole on the top rail where shown in the Top-Rail Drawing, right. Using a hole saw, cut the hole (you could also drill a hole large enough for your blade and cut the hole to shape with a jigsaw). Now, position the jigsaw under the top rail and mark the location of the jigsaw-mounting holes. (The location and size of the jigsaw-mounting holes depends on the model of jigsaw you will use.) Drill the mounting holes through the top rail.

3 Rout a ¼” round-over along the sides of the top rail, except for the front 2½” where it will fit in the dado in the top cross member. Rout the edges of the 2½” hole.

4 Dry-clamp the frame members together. Drill and countersink ¼” pilot holes in the top rail and into the back leg where shown in the Parts-View Drawing, top right, and Exploded-View Drawing, p. 33.

5 Drill two ¼” holes ¾” deep in the bottom cross member opposite the dado you cut earlier (see the Exploded-View Drawing). Then drill ¼” pilot holes centered in the ¾” holes you just drilled.

6 Glue and clamp the entire frame assembly together, checking for square. Install #8x1¼” screws through the bottom cross member (E, F) into the bottom rail (D) where shown in the Exploded-View Drawing. Cut two ¾” dowels 1½” long,
CLAMPING THE TABLE

Table shape shown with dotted lines.

Waxed paper under boards to prevent sticking.

CLAMPING THE TABLE

Walnut strip flush with end of table halves.

and glue them in place over the screws. When the glue dries, belt-sand the dowels flush and all the joints smooth.

7 Drive a #8 × 1 1/2″ screw through each side of the top rail into the back leg and through the top rail into the top cross member.

8 Rout a 3/8″ round-over on all edges of the leg assemblies except where noted on the Exploded-View Drawing. Sand a slight round-over on the inside edges of both A’s.

TIME FOR THE TABLE

1 Rip six pieces of 3/8″ oak to 3 3/8″ wide and crosscut to 36″. Then glue and edge-join three pieces to form one table half (J); repeat for the other half. From 3/8″ walnut stock, rip and crosscut a strip 3/8″ × 26″ long for the contrasting center strip (K).

2 Glue and clamp the table halves and center strip together, with the center strip flush with one end of the two table halves. Clamp strips of scrap hardwood stock across the table assembly to keep it flat (see the drawing, above).

3 Lay out and mark the shape of the table and the location of the mounting holes where shown in the Parts-View Drawing of the table. Cut slightly outside the table outline with a jigsaw or band saw, then sand to the line for the finished shape. Cut the alignment notch to shape in the front end of the table where shown in the Finger Notch Drawing, above right. When fitted with the dowel later, the dowel will keep the surfaces of the table halves flush over the years.

4 Rout a round-over or bead along the edges of the table. Do not rout the notch where the table meets the rear leg.

5 Align and fasten a doweling jig to the front end of the table at the finger notch. Drill a 3/16″ hole 3/8″ deep in the alignment notch. Cut a 1/8″ dowel to 1 1/2″ long and insert it in the hole.

6 Use a drill press with a 1/8″ bit to counterbore the mounting screw holes 3/16″ deep where previously marked on the table. Drill 3/16″ pilot holes centered in the 1/8″ holes you just drilled.

7 Using the Parts-View Drawing as a guide, lay out and cut the table support (L) to shape. Rout all but the top and bottom edges of the table support using a 1/4″ round-over bit. Screw the table to the support, and glue 1/4″ plugs 3/8″ long over the screws. When the glue dries, sand the dowels flush, then dry-clamp the table assembly to the frame. (You’ll attach the table permanently after the arms are fitted.)

CONSTRUCTING THE ARM ASSEMBLIES

Note: You’ll need 3/8″ oak and walnut to construct the arms. You can resaw your own or special order it. We have listed one source in the Buying Guide. To make the arms as strong as possible, the middle walnut strip of each arm is made up of several walnut pieces. The grain of the walnut pieces runs perpendicular to the grain of the oak pieces. For added strength to the arms, we used a slow-set epoxy to laminate the walnut pieces between the oak pieces.

1 From 3/8″ stock, rip and crosscut the oak arm members (M) to size plus 1/2″ in width and length. Cut the walnut pieces (N) to size plus 1/2″ in length. Epoxy and clamp the walnut pieces between two oak pieces sandwich fashion, making sure that the end walnut piece is at least 1/8″ in from the ends of the oak pieces to form a 1 1/2″-long open mortise.

Continued
PRECISION SCROLL SAW

Repeat this process for the other arm. (If the oak pieces are slightly warped, laminate them so that they bow in opposite directions to avoid further warping.)

2 Measure and mark the shape of both arms and the location of the holes where indicated in the Parts-View Drawing of M. Cut the arms to shape on a band saw, then sand the edges smooth.

3 Label one arm as "upper" and crosscut ½" from the front end. Cut a 1½"-long rabbet ½" deep in the front end of the upper arm where shown in the Arm-Assembly Drawing to house the blade holder. (We used a table saw and miter gauge and made several passes to cut the ½"-deep rabbet.)

4 With a ¼" brad-point bit mounted in your drill press, drill two bushing holes in the lower arm and one in the upper arm where previously marked. Switch to a ½" brad-point bit, and drill a clevis-pin hole in each arm.

5 With a fine-toothed handsaw, cut a thin kerf 1" long in the front end of the lower arm to accommodate the scroll-saw blade.

6 Following the sequences in the drawing, below right, bend, cut, and drill the holder from a 10" length of ½"-x-¾" steel bar. Clamp the blade holder in place on the upper arm, and drill a ½" hole through the holder and arm where shown in the Arm-Assembly Drawing. Bolt the blade holder to the arm with a ½"-x-1" machine screw.

MAKING THE LINKAGE

1 Rip a piece of ¾" oak to 1", and crosscut it to 12". Cut the lower-arm linkage parts (O, P) to length from the 12" piece.

2 Glue the parts (O, P) together where shown in the Lower-Arm Linkage Drawing. Clamp the parts in a small handscrew, and drill a ¾" hole ¾" deep, centered in the end of P.

3 Reposition the assembly in the handscrew, and drill the ¾" bushing holes through both O's with a brad-point bit. (We placed a ¾" piece of scrap between the two O's to prevent chip-out. Drilling completely through both pieces at one time ensures that the holes will line up.)

4 Cut Q to 3¾" from ¾" dowel stock. Glue Q into the ¾" hole in P, where shown in the Lower Arm Linkage Drawing. Drill the pilot holes, and install the screws.

5 Cut a thin kerf 2" long in the end of Q. (We laid the linkage assembly [O, P, flat on the band saw table, and then cut the kerf.)

FINAL ASSEMBLY AND SETUP

1 Carefully press-fit the ¾" bronze bushings (see the Buying Guide for purchasing details) into the ¾" holes in the rear leg, both arms, and the lower-arm linkage. (We gently pushed the bushings in as far as we
could by hand. Then, we placed a scrap of wood on the protruding end of each bushing and lightly tapped it in the rest of the way with a mallet. Do not strike the bushing directly because you could easily bend it out of shape.)

2. Cut the drill rod and clevis pins to the lengths given in the Arm-Assembly Drawing. (We used drill rod because it is made to higher tolerances than ordinary steel rod and causes less wear on the bushings.) Grind or file the cut ends of each rod smooth.

3. Assemble the scroll saw, inserting the ¾” drill rods, turnbuckle, and clevis pins where shown in the Arm-Assembly Drawing. Attach the linkage to the lower arm. Position the table assembly (J, K) on the base. Do not install the push caps yet.

4. Bolt an electronic jigsaw to the bottom of the top rail so that the blade is not held lower in the jigsaw will fit straight into the kerf in linkage dowel Q.

5. Slip a 1” radiator-hose clamp onto the linkage dowel. Extend the jigsaw blade to its maximum and insert the blade into the saw kerf in Q. Adjust the linkage on the jigsaw blade so that the lower arm clears the bottom of the table bottom by at least ¾”. Drop the hose clamp to the bottom of the dowel and tighten the clamp to hold the jigsaw blade firmly in the kerf in the dowel.

6. Fasten a blade clamp to each end of a scroll-saw blade with a metric blade-clamp wrench (see the Buying Guide for ordering details for both the blade clamps and the wrench). (To mount the blade in the blade clamps without bending, we first finger-tightened the blade into the clamps. Then, we mounted the blade-clamps assembly in a woodworker’s vise and finished tightening the blade-clamp screws with the metric-clamp wrench.)

7. Move the arms to the full “down” position, and fit the upper blade clamp into the blade holder on the upper arm. Slide the lower blade clamp into the kerf in the lower arm until the scroll-saw blade is perfectly square with the table. Mark the location of the lower blade clamp V notch. The location of the notch is critical to keep the blade square with the table. Disassemble and remove the lower arm. Finally, cut a V-shaped notch ¾” deep on the bottom side of the lower arm to house the lower blade clamp.

8. Reattach the lower arm to the scroll-saw assembly.

9. Slip the lower blade clamp and the scroll-saw blade (with the teeth pointing down) through the kerf and into the V notch in the lower arm. Position the upper blade clamp into the kerf in the blade holder fastened to the upper arm.

10. Apply tension to the blade by turning the turnbuckle at the rear of the arm assembly. You’ll want to tighten the blade until it “twangs” when plucked. Beware of overtightening the blade via the turnbuckle and placing undue stress on the arm assemblies. Go easy.

11. Adjust the position of the table assembly (I, J, K) so that the scroll-saw blade is centered in the groove between the table halves. Now, screw the table assembly to the frame’s top cross member and secure the table to the rear leg with #8x1½” screws (see the Exploded-View Drawing).

12. With the jigsaw set at its slowest speed, briefly switch it on to ensure that everything runs smoothly. If the bottom arm strikes the bottom of the table, loosen the hose clamp and slide the jigsaw blade deeper into the kerf in Q, then retighten the clamp and retest.

13. Disassemble the arms and linkage. Mask the bushings with tape to protect them from the finish. Finish-sand the entire scroll saw, then apply several coats of polyurethane, rubbing with steel wool between coats.

14. Reassemble the saw and attach the push caps on the ends of the drill rods. Attach the power switch and the rubber feet to the scroll saw where shown in the Front-View Drawing. Remount the jigsaw onto the bottom of the top rail, and plug it into the power switch. Attach a 2” screw eye to the bottom of the top rail, and loop the excess jigsaw cord through it. Drill a ¾” hole in the frame to house the blade-clamp wrench. Plug the cord from the power switch into an outlet.

USING THE SCROLL SAW
To get used to the saw, set the jigsaw at its slowest setting. As a general rule, cut thin stock at slower settings and thick stock at faster settings. Do not exceed half the maximum speed of the jigsaw. Experiment with different speeds and thicknesses of woods to find out what works best for you. You will need to hold the workpiece firmly on the table when cutting—there’s a slight tendency for the work to jump up and down with the blade. (See the December, 1985 issue of WOOD, p. 54, for more information on scroll saws and how they work.)

BUYING GUIDE
• Jig saw. We used an AEG electronic, 300-3200 SPM model. Catalog no. AEBSE60, $127.95. Trendlines, 375 Beacham St., Chelsea, MA 02150 (800/434-3248).

• Precut bronze bushings. 9—¾” (inside diameter) x ¾” (outside diameter) x ¾” length. Oil-impregnated. Stock no. P38-6, $1.67 each. Standard Bearings, P.O. Box 823, Des Moines, IA 50304 (515/265-5261).

• Blade clamps. 0.7-mm slot blade clamps, $10/pair. 3-mm wrench for blade clamps, 75 cents. Peceso saw blades, #1 thru #9, $4/dozen. AMI Ltd., P.O. Box 312, Newcastle, DE 19720 (302/322-2225).

• Power-tool switch. Pull on/push off, stock no. #HT13632. $24.99 from Sears. Call your local Sears store.

• Thin stock. ¾” red oak stock, 5½” x 36” strip, stock no. W4057, $7.95. ¾” walnut stock, 5½” x 36” strip, stock no. W4657, $9.66. Craftsman Wood Service Company, 1735 W. Cortland Ct., Addison, IL 60101 (312/629-3100).}

Produced by Marlen Kemmet
Project Design: Randall Foshee
Photographs: Jim Kascouts
Illustrations: Randall Foshee; Bill Zauf
FABULOUS FINISHES
TOP CARVERS' PROVEN TECHNIQUES

Basswood, pine, and tupelo—they’re all great carving woods that take the finest detail. But when it comes to fancy figure or appealing hue, these woods rate as plain-Jane. That’s why knowing carvers master coloring and finishing techniques that are tailored to their carving style and the lackluster wood.

To a woodcarver, the most important reason for applying a finish is to highlight the details lovingly cut into the wood. Here, you’ll find out how three top carvers finish their work. Each uses a finishing method mated to his carving technique—read on and adapt their ideas in your own workshop.
Del Smith
Realism with solid color

In his Otis, Oregon, workshop, Del Smith, left, has crafted full-sized decorative wildfowl since he took an early retirement 12 years ago. His work, featured up and down the West Coast, sells for $300 to $5,000, and the demand keeps Del busy. In his carvings, Del opts for basswood because it carves easily and because it soaks up paint better than the pine he once carved in. For the opaque, solid color that imitates plumage on his subjects, Del chooses acrylics purchased at art supply stores. Del obtains rich, often bright, natural shades. Yet his painting retains a soft, featherlike appearance that doesn't build up in thickness and obscure the detail he has carved in. To get that, Del developed a special "wet-on-wet" painting technique that allows him to blend colors right on the carving without artificially distinct and unnatural lines.

Unlike oils, which take a long time to set up, acrylics dry quickly, making them difficult to blend unless they are thinned. "I thin the paint way down with water until it becomes a weak, lightly colored wash. "Wet-on-wet" means I put another coat of color down before the previous one dries. How many coats I put on depends on the color, the detail underneath, and the grain of the wood," Del tells us. "On end grain, which absorbs and holds color, I might only have to use four coats. On other areas there may be eight to 12 in order to achieve the same overall color."

Del prefers painting on unprimed, unsealed wood because it draws in the paint for a more subdued effect. Sealed wood (coated with a sanding sealer, for instance) gives paint a brighter tone, which in his work, translates to unnatural.

"I paint with only a few different sizes of round, sable-hair brushes—a no. 6, no. 4, and a no. 2 for details, which I dry-brush on. That means paint straight out of the tube, no water. For large, same-color wash areas, I turn to a 1/2" flat brush," Del adds. "And, I keep a blow-dryer handy to speed up the drying process."

Because Del's painted wildfowl carvings aren't meant to be handled, he doesn't worry about a final protective coat. Continued

Left. For wildfowl carvings such as this lesser yellow-legged sandpiper, Del paints on layers of thinned acrylics. This technique gives his birds a natural look without covering carved-in detail.
Harley and Norma Refsal
Muted colors enhance a rugged carving style

In Harley Refsal's experienced hands, basswood becomes rural immigrant figures and caricatures of folks engaged in outdoor sports or hobbies (see "Scandinavian-Style Figure Carving," WOOD, April 1985, p. 70). The distinctive carvings prove popular at ethnic festivals and art shows throughout the Midwest.

Harley, who's a full-time college instructor and adviser, wants his carvings painted—but just enough so that the wood grain remains evident. Muted colors couple with his flat cuts to emphasize rugged origins.

"We use acrylics because, when thinned, they perform as softly colored stain. And, you can paint the piece in one sitting," Harley says.

Norma, Harley's wife, does most of the actual painting, and brushes the thinned colors directly on the unsanded wood. "I mainly use the primary colors or earth tones: cadmium red, yellow ocher, forest green, and brown umber," Norma comments. "Good synthetic brushes work exceptionally well. I like to paint with 1/4" and 1/8"-wide, flat chisel brushes. The squared edges make it easy to bring one color right up against another. I do use a no. 000 pointed brush for details, and an old, beat-up one just to dry-brush extra color on a nose, for instance."

After the paint has thoroughly dried, Norma puts on a special oil finish just right for Harley's figures. "We use boiled linseed oil with a little umber oil paint added to produce a warm, antique look on the carving," she says. On Harley's "Wooden Bird Carver," right, you can see how the slightly darkened oil deepens detail and makes a "shadow."

Inset: With its sharp, angular lines, this carving by Harley Refsal needs only the hint of color. Thinned acrylics, followed by darkened oil, do the trick.
Phil Odden
Dramatizing natural grain

Relief carving on plaques and furniture features intricate undercuts, flowing lines, and patterns. The carving goes both with and against the grain. Wood-colored stains enhance these crafted-in details as they darken end-grain areas and settle in deep cuts.

Phil Odden and Else Bigton, furniture-makers and carvers from Barronett, Wisconsin, choose stains to intensify their Scandinavian-style acanthus carving. The intertwining plant motifs of the acanthus style decorate the furniture they make of basswood, pine, and occasionally birch.

When one of their pieces, such as the kubbestol (log chair) shown at left, reaches the finishing stage, they first "paint" the non-carved, sanded areas by flooding them with cold water. This technique is often used by other woodworkers in finishing to raise the tiny, hair-like wood fibers. Then, resanding smooths the surface.

"For staining, we like to use products that don't give off noxious fumes, such as aniline dyes made from organic compounds and commercial water-base stains," says Phil. "Of course, you can mix anilines with alcohol or turpentine, but we mix with water." Aniline dyes, long used in Europe for staining, now can be ordered here from major mail-order woodworking suppliers.

Phil has another equally important reason for using water-mixed dyes and stains, however: They perform better on basswood, pine, and birch. "On uncarved areas, the wood fibers seem to wander in direction and take the stain differently. With water-mixed dyes and stains, we can blend these differences more easily."

When applying coloring stain, Phil works from the bottom of the piece to the top with a sponge. "The entire piece must be evenly coated, with no overlapping or there will be dark streaks," he says.

After the stain has dried, Phil goes over high spots in the carving with 240- to 320-grit sandpaper. "This creates an additional color contrast with the depth of the carvings," notes Phil. "Because water-mixed stains and dyes don't penetrate wood as deeply as oil-base products, we can sand some off."

At their shop, Phil and Else prefer using penetrating oil finishes. Oil gives their furniture a soft-looking, low-luster finish, but one that stands up to abuse. When it dries, oil actually hardens in the outer wood so that it can be knocked and banged. Spots can be touched up without complete refinishing.

**Final finishing pointers**
Always keep in mind that an improperly applied or unwisely chosen finish could ruin a nicely carved piece. Here are some tips:
- Experiment with a finish on scrapwood first.
- Keep fine brushes in shape (literally) by cleaning them thoroughly after use, then dipping them in soapy water. Form pointed tips with your fingers and as the soap dries they'll retain the shape. (Be sure to rinse soap out before use.)
- Don't overfinish. Solid colors build up and can obscure detail.

Photographs: Ron Cooper, Jim Kaszouzas, Chip Peterson, Del Smith, Peter J. Stephano
Produced by: Peter J. Stephano, Harley J. Reifsl
No Job Too Small!

**TUFF-STUFF TOW TRUCK**

Need a lift? Then delight a special youngster with this toddler-sized tow truck. It maneuvers playroom byways with ease and takes lots of abuse, just like the big ones. (We know because 2½-year-old Justin road-tested ours right here in the WOOD Shop.) Best of all, each tow truck comes with a full, 5-year, 5,000-smile warranty.

*Note: If your tow truck will be used outdoors, we recommend a slow-set epoxy adhesive. Otherwise, use woodworker’s glue. Either way, be sure to epoxy the steering wheel to the steering dowel.*

**BUILDING THE CHASSIS**

1. Lay out and cut the chassis base (A) and boom support (B) to shape using the Parts-View Drawing of each as a guide. Cut the notch in B with a band saw or jigsaw. *(Do not drill the ¾” holes in A or B yet.)*
2. Rout a ¼” round-over on the top and bottom edges of the tail end of the chassis where shown in the Chassis-Assembly Drawing, below. Glue and clamp B onto A, keeping the front ends flush.
3. To make the axle housings (C, D), rip a 30"-long piece of ¼" oak to 2". Then, crosscut the board in half, leaving two boards just under 15" long. Cut or rout a ½" groove ½" deep, centered down the length of one face of one of the boards. Now, cut one C and one D from each 15" board to the lengths listed in the Bill of Materials.
4. Glue and clamp the two C’s together and the two D’s together, with the grooves facing out and the edges flush.
5. Measure and mark the location of the rear-axle housing (C) on the bottom of the chassis base (A) where dimensioned in the Parts-View Draw-
**Bill of Materials**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Finished Size</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
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<td>pine</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>¾&quot;, 1½&quot;</td>
<td>oak</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1¼&quot;, 2&quot;</td>
<td>oak (laminated)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1¼&quot;, 2&quot;</td>
<td>oak (laminated)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>¾&quot;, 1½&quot;</td>
<td>oak</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>¾&quot;, 5½&quot;</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>¾&quot;, 7&quot;</td>
<td>pine</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>¾&quot;, ¾&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>½&quot;, 2½&quot;</td>
<td>pine</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Parts marked with an * are cut larger initially, then trimmed to finished size. Please read the instructions before cutting.

**Supplies:**
- 8x1" flathead wood screws
- 8x1½" flathead wood screws
- ¾" dowel stock (oak or birch), 2-¾" flat washers, 4-2" mending plates with predrilled holes and screws (Stanley catalog no. CD995-R-2")
- 1/8" cotter pin
- 1½" long, 4-½" flat washers
- 4-½" friction caps
- 1" flat ball-bearing rubber tires
- ¾x20" steel rod for axles
- ½" braided nylon (for tow rope)
- 1" hook, 1 small (#10) screw eye, paraffin, wood putty, soldering wax, cill-based exterior enamel paint—flat black and gloss yellow

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6. Draw diagonal lines on the top of the front axle housing (D) to locate its center. Bore a ¾" hole 1" deep at the marked center point in the top of D for the steering dowel. Using the Parts-View Drawings of A and B as a guide, mark the location of the steering dowel hole, and bore a ¾" hole through the A-B assembly.

7. Cut the ¾" hardwood steering dowel to length (11¼"). Then, hand-sand a round-over on one end of the dowel to simulate a horn button.

8. Epoxy the steering dowel into the front axle housing (D), making sure that it's perpendicular to the housing. Rub paraffin on the bottom 2" of steering dowel and in the ¾" hole in the A-B assembly (the paraffin makes turning easier).

9. With a hacksaw, cut the front and rear axles to length from ¾" steel rod, where dimensioned in the Chassis Assembly Drawing.

10. Attach a friction cap to one end of each axle. Now, slide a ball-bearing tire, two ½" flat washers, another tire, and the other friction cap onto each axle. Position each axle assembly in its housing. With a washer and wheel at each end. Drill pilot holes and screw two mending plates to the bottom of each housing to secure the axle assemblies. With the truck carcass on its side, use a metal to drive the friction caps tighter onto the ends of the axles. This eliminates excessive play between the rubber tires and the axle housings.

11. Referring to the appropriate Parts-View Drawing, mark the shape of the steering-stop block (E) on a piece of 3/8" oak, and the shape of the boom (F) on a piece of 3/8" pine.

Continued
TUFF-STUFF TOW TRUCK

For maximum strength, lay out the boom with the grain running the length of the piece where shown in the Cutting Diagram, p. 45. Cut both pieces to shape (don't forget to cut the notch in the boom).

12. Insert the steering assembly through the hole in the A-B assembly, placing ¾" flat washers above and below the housing. Glue and screw the steering stop block (E) to the bottom of the chassis base as shown in photo A, bottom right.

(We positioned the stop block ¾" away from the back edge of the front steering housing.)

13. Flip the chassis upright. Then, clamp a handscrew to the front tire to keep the chassis from rolling around. Drill a ¾" hole above the top washer to accept a cotter pin as shown in photo B, far right.

14. Glue the boom (F) in the notch in the chassis assembly.

FASTENING THE GRILLE AND FIREWALL TO THE CHASSIS

1. Using the Parts-View Drawing of the grille (G) as a guide, lay out and cut the grille to shape. Cut ⅛"-wide kerfs ⅛" deep in the grille front to simulate a real grille. (Using a table saw and the rip fence, we cut the middle kerf first. Then, we moved the fence ⅛" away from the blade and cut a kerf on each side of the first, and so on.) Drill two ½" holes where located on the drawing for the headlights that you will mount later.

2. Cut two cleats (H) to size. Drill a pilot hole through one, and screw it to the bottom of A, flush with the front. You will use the other cleat later to install the firewall (I). Now, glue and clamp the grille (G) to the front of the chassis, flush and square with the bottom of the cleat.

3. Use the Parts-View Drawing of the firewall (I) to mark and cut its shape on a piece of ¾" pine. Mark the position where the seat will be mounted against the firewall later, as dimensioned in the drawing. Position the firewall directly behind the grille, and check that the top profiles of both are the same. Sand as necessary to match the profiles.

4. Drill a pilot hole in the remaining cleat (H), and glue and screw it to the backside of the firewall (I). Glue and screw the firewall and cleat to the chassis assembly. (Before mounting the firewall, we used a straight piece of wood to check that the side edges of the grille, firewall, and sides of the chassis are all lined up for flush-mounting of the side panels later.)

ADDING THE SEAT, SIDE PANELS, SPLASH GUARDS, AND HOOD

Note: For a satin-smooth paint job, we used ⅜" wood plugs over all exposed screws. See the Plug Detail on the Exploded View Drawing for drilling dimensions.

1. Cut the seat (J) to size as dimensioned in the Bill of Materials. Position it in the notch in the boom (F) and against the firewall where marked. Drill pilot and plug holes, then glue and screw the seat to the boom. Glue and toe-screw the seat to the firewall, as shown in the photo C, opposite page.

2. Using the Side-View Drawing as a guide, lay out the shape of one side panel (K) on ¾" pine. Cut the panel to shape with a band saw or jigsaw (take care when cutting the rear wheel well—you will use the remaining cutout for the splash guard [L]). Using the first panel as a template, mark and cut another panel and splash guard to shape.

3. Rout a ¼" round-over on the edges of each side panel, where shown in the Exploded View Drawing. Stop the round-over where the side panels meet the hood, where the front bumper covers the side panels, and at the wheel wells.

4. Rout a ¼" round-over on the inside edge of each splash guard (L), leaving the bottom edges square. Glue and clamp the splash guards flush with the chassis (A), centered over the rear axle.

5. Clamp the side panels against the chassis frame (make sure they are flush with the front of the grille and flush with the top of the seat). Remove the clamps, and spread glue on the mating areas of the side panels and chassis frame. Reclamp the side panels in position on the chassis frame. Drill pilot and plug holes, and screw the side panels to the chassis frame.

6. Cut the hood top (M) to size. Drill pilot and plug holes, and glue and screw the hood top to the top of the grille and firewall. Then, cut the hood side panels (N) to size, bevel-ripping the edges at 45°. (The beveled edges will protrude over the side panels and hood—you'll plane and sand these flush later.) Drill
pilot and plug holes, and then glue and screw the hood side panels to the grille and firewall as shown in photo D, below.

Using a block plane, plane the protruding edges of the hood side panels almost flush with the side panels (K) and hood top (M). Now, sand the hood panels flush.

Rout a ½" round-over along the front edge of the hood, hood side panels, and side panels, again stopping where you will attach the bumper later.

Cut ¾" pine plugs with a plug cutter, or cut lengths of ½" dowel. Plug all the screw holes, and sand the plugs flush.

Fill all gaps with wood putty and finish-sand the chassis assembly. (We usually finish-sand just before we apply the finish, but it's easier in this instance to sand before attaching the bumper.)

NOW FOR THE FRONT BUMPER, STEERING WHEEL, AND HEADLIGHTS

Cut the front bumper (O) to size. Rout a ¾" round-over along its front edges and finish-sand. Drill pilot and plug holes, and glue and screw the bumper to the front of the grille, with the bottom edge of both being flush. Plug the holes and sand the plugs smooth.

Using a compass, mark the 6"-diameter steering wheel (P) and cut it to shape. Drill a ¾" hole through the center of the steering wheel (use the same center point you used to mark the circle). Sand out the saw marks along the outside edge of the steering wheel, and rout a ¾" round-over along the top and bottom edges. Finish-sand the steering wheel.

Cut two 2½"-diameter headlights (Q). Glue a ¾" length of ½" dowel stock into the center hole in each headlight, keeping one end of the dowel flush with the front surface of the headlights. After the glue dries, chuck the dowel into your drill press. Turn the drill press on, and sand a round-over on the front edge of each headlight.

GETTING READY FOR THE ROAD

Remove the tire/axle assemblies from the housings (C, D), and remove the steering dowel/front axle housing from the chassis.

Note: Paint the tow truck the “easy way,” or spend a little more time, money, and paint for the “deluxe treatment.” Either way, use an exterior oil-based enamel paint for a durable, long-wearing finish.

The easy way. Apply a coat of sanding sealer to all the wood parts (including the steering wheel and headlights). Follow with two coats of exterior enamel.

The deluxe paint job. We stained wood-grained areas on each side panel (see the opening photo). Then, after letting the stain dry thoroughly, we applied a coat of sanding sealer to the entire truck, steering wheel, and headlights. After the sanding sealer dried, we masked off everything except the undercarriage and bumper, and spray-painted them black. We also painted the steering wheel and steering dowel/front axle housing (both are unattached) black. (When you paint the steering dowel, mask off the spot where the steering wheel will be mounted. When painting the steering wheel, fill the ¾" hole with paper to keep paint out and to ensure good adhesion to the steering dowel later.)

Later, we masked off the undercarriage, the previously stained area on the side panels, and the bumper. Then, we spray-painted the body yellow and the headlights white. Finally, we fast-talked an artist friend into doing a little custom lettering.

After the paint has dried, reattach the axles to C and D using the mending plates. Place a flat washer onto the steering dowel. Insert the steering dowel through the chassis assembly (A-B), add another flat washer, and push the dowel on through the hole in the hood. Insert a cotter pin into the hole in the steering dowel, and flange its end to lock the steering dowel to the chassis.

Glue the headlights in place in the ¾" holes in the front of the grille. Turn the truck on its side, and glue the steering wheel onto the steering dowel (this keeps the steering wheel in place and prevents epoxy from dripping onto the body).

Twist a screw eye into the end of the boom. Tie a short length of nylon cord to the screw eye, and attach an “S” hook to the other end of the cord. Using a pliers, force the end of the “S” hook closed on the nylon cord.

BUYING GUIDE


¾" plug cutter. Plugs are chamfered for easy inserting. Catalog no. M4310, $10.50. The Woodworkers Store, 2180 Industrial Boulevard, Rogers, MN 55374. Or call 612/428-2199 to order.

Produced by: Marlen Kemnet
Project Design: Kim Downing
Photographs: Bob Calmer, Jim Kascoutsas
A GUIDE TO THE PRESERVATION OF
OLD HAND TOOLS
Complete with Particulars Regarding the Cleaning
and Replacement of Sundry Tool Parts

Wherein We Offer Our Method for the Clarification
of Linseed Oil as a Protective Finish

OTHER VALUABLE INSTRUCTION INCLUDED AS WELL

They sure don't make tools like this anymore,” you
muse as you turn the old jack plane in your hands.
Thousands of planing passes have smoothed its
wooden sole. Years of grime obscure the wood’s once-
satin finish. The tote bears the crinkles of old age, and
rust clings to the metal. Decades ago the tool was a
beautiful thing—can it be again?
The answer is “yes,” if you keep in mind two preserva-
tion guidelines of antique tool collectors and dealers:
1. Make it reversible. Whatever you do to clean and
repair a tool, it shouldn’t be permanent.
2. Less is best. The less you do to a tool, the more it
retains its value. Old tools should look old.

Whatever that tool happens to be—a plane, saw, ax,
drill brace, or speakshave—you want only to preserve its
character and value.

WASH AWAY THE DIRT AND DUST OF TIME
Removing years of accumulated grime can be a chore,
but it’s the only way to get a good look at the tool.
Then, you’ll see what else needs to be done in its
reconditioning.

Give the tool a general cleaning with a cloth damp-
ened with mild liquid dishwashing soap and warm water.
Prevent scratching or marring an aged surface by using
only a soft-bristled toothbrush to clean out cracks and
crevices. Go easy on the scrubbing.

Once you’ve washed the tool, “rinse” it with a cloth
moistened with clean water. Let the tool dry thoroughly
before proceeding (you can speed up the drying process
by wiping with a cloth dampened with denatured alcohol).

REMOVE AND CLEAN METAL PARTS, IF YOU CAN
Don’t even try to remove metal parts from your tool if it
looks like you may not be able to loosen them. It’s
better to clean them “as is” rather than risk damage.

Sometimes, a sprayed-on burst of penetrating oil,
allowed to work on the metal overnight, will do wonders
(as on the moving parts of a brace, for instance).

To clean rust from ferrous metal, rub the part vigor-
ously with steel wool—the finer the steel wool the
better. Don’t use oil or any polishing lubricant.

Layers of rusty scale call for some light chipping with
a dull chisel or dental picks. Be careful not to “dig” too
deep and remove any of the underlying base metal. And
fight the temptation to grind rust off with a wire wheel
or sand with abrasives—you’ll grind off too much.

Some metal parts may have a black or colored finish.
On old tools that’s called Japanning, so-named for the
Japanese technique of building up layers of lacquer. Leave
it alone. Only a few master restorers have been able to
duplicate the process, and any cover-up or touch-up you
try won’t match.

Don’t be over-zealous, either, in scrubbing or cleaning
parts made of brass, bronze, or silver. They add to the
value of the tool and can be easily damaged. Usually, a
hand-rubbing of these parts with an appropriate polish
will renew their luster.

Lift off paint splatters and spots with the tip of a dull
knife. Stubborn ones might require a dab with a cotton
swab saturated in paint remover. Let it soak in, then lift
off. Should there be any built-up grease on your tool,
paint remover also acts as a degreaser. But be stingy—
excessive paint remover might leave permanent spots,
especially on Japanning.

DON’T OVERWORK OLD WOOD
Wooden parts on old tools usually reflect years of use. At
the same time, the wood has gained a character you
don’t want to lose. The warm, natural patina of levels,
cabinet scrapers, saw handles, plane stocks and the like
took time to develop. You don’t want to remove it.
HOW TO RENEW AN OLD TOOL
First, wash the entire tool with soap and water.

- Soften paint spots with remover and lift off.
- Rub away rust with steel wool.
- Oil cleaned metal parts.
- Use replacement parts of the same type or vintage.
- Leave checks and splits intact.

Wipe wood with steel wool and turpentine—don’t sand!

Take off paint splatters as you did from the metal parts, even with the aid of paint remover. Any resulting lighter-colored areas will be evened up in the cleaning.
Use a fine steel-wool pad moistened with mineral spirits or turpentine to restore wood. Never sand. And leave checks, splits, cracks, and other imperfections alone—they’re valuable signs of age. On some tools, especially planes, you’ll find a maker’s mark or brand name impressed in the wood. Use a toothbrush gently to make it more visible, if necessary.

BE FUSSY ABOUT REPLACING PARTS
Beware! Old-tool reconditioners tend to make the most mistakes when it comes to repairing or replacing parts.

To preserve the tool’s value, replace any screws, blades, handles, and other damaged components with parts from the same period. Where do you get them? Collectors advise scrounging up a “parts” tool of the same type and vintage at a flea market, auction, or tool swap. Of course, many antique tool dealers carry spare parts, but you’ll pay a premium. You can also check with other tool collectors through the associations listed in the box. Newsletters produced by these groups always carry “wanted” or “for sale or trade” notices.

If and when you do replace parts, keep the originals in a bag tagged with the contents. Should you ever want to sell your tool, the buyer might want all original parts, no matter what condition they happen to be in.

Your tool could also require repair, such as gluing a broken handle. For such mends, use a water-soluble white glue, never an epoxy. Keep in mind that someone in the future may want to take it apart (epoxy is permanent).

PRESERVE, DON’T REFINISH YOUR TOOL
You can use a reconditioned tool and still keep it looking good by doing what the experts do. They apply clarified, boiled linseed oil to the wood parts in several coats, letting the oil dry in between (see p. 82). A final rubbing with a soft cloth produces a sheen. A paste wax containing carnauba also does the trick. Just rub it in, then buff, as with oil.

Never shine up wooden parts with a household polish intended for paneling or furniture. These products often contain silicone, which penetrates the grain and can’t be removed or recoated with another finish. And polyurethane finishes aren’t recommended because they tend to look artificial.

Metal parts require a coating of oil to prevent rust. Use a lightweight machine oil, such as sewing-machine oil, and apply it lightly. Don’t use spray-on oils—they’re too volatile and evaporate quickly.

For tools you’ll only want to display, borrow a tip from museum curators. They use a special wax that seals the wood and metal parts to prevent deterioration. After application, the wax remains slightly tacky to the touch. You can order one brand, Renaissance Wax, through mail-order woodworking supply houses.

OLD-TOOL COLLECTORS’ CLUBS
Want to collect, or simply need advice? These groups can help you out:

- Mid-West Tool Collectors Assoc., 3325 Culloden Way, Birmingham, AL 35243
- Southwest Tool Collectors Assoc., 27126 Glencreek, Huffman, TX 77336
- Mid-Atlantic Tool Collectors Assoc., 5406 Pinetop Circle, Raleigh, NC 27612

Continued on page 82
Craftsmanship has endured—at least among woodworkers. From a trio of jewelry boxes to a baker’s rack, this issue’s featured projects show that some of the most traditional designs can also prove the most appealing.

SIMPLY SPALTED
Peter J. Stephano, 45
Des Moines, Iowa
Writer/Editor
WOOD readers know Pete as our Features Editor, who’s frequently on the road ferreting out articles. We wanted to show you that Pete sometimes shows up in the workshop, too. Here’s the pleasing result of a few hours’ work one Saturday.

Pete came across some spalted maple in the woods on one of his trips, and, back in the shop, made it into these unique jewelry boxes. Each measures about 2” tall and up to 3½” in diameter. He cut them to their slightly pyramidal shape on the band saw by tilting the table about 10°. The marblelike pattern on the tops shows exactly what you’d see on the end-grain of a spalted log.

After slicing off the tops for lids, Pete hollowed out the bases to ¾” deep with a Forstner boring bit in overlapping cuts. Then he fitted the tops with tiny pegs, which he inserted into thicker sections of the boxes’ walls to act as pivoting hinges. The tops swing aside to reveal their contents.

“If you control the depth of the bits, the bottoms will be smooth,” Pete says. “On the inside walls, however, I had to sand with a drum sander.”

A CEDAR CHEST YOU’LL NEVER SEE IN A STORE
Barry Champagne, 38
Baton Rouge, La.
Hospital building manager
Baton Rouge furniture stores can’t count on Barry—he furnishes his home with his own work. This 49¾” x 24 x 18¼” cedar-lined chest is the latest of his creations.

Barry shopped, pecked, and poked to find wood that satisfied him as to grain and color. He finally chose ¾” Appalachian red oak for the top, decorative door fronts, and drawers. He made the front, sides, and back from ½” oak plywood, and used ¼” lauan plywood for the bottom.

We didn’t receive a photo of the inside, but Barry tells us he beveled the edges of ¼” aromatic red cedar. Then, using contact cement, he applied it in a parquet pattern.

Never content with off-the-shelf stain colors, this craftsman mixed four different tints until he got just the right tone. Barry topped his project with three coats of polyurethane. Nice job, Barry—want to go into production?

To highlight the spalted grain patterns, Pete sprayed the boxes with three coats of Deft, using steel wool between coats. A final coat of Briwax brought up the shine. “The grain pattern is so unusual, everyone asks what wood I used,” Pete says. “Best of all, it was free.”
TURNED ‘TO A TURN’
Glenn Straub, 42
Bowmansville, Pa.
Artist and craftsman
You might say that Glenn turns his segmented vases “to a turn.” And once you know his background, there’s no doubt about it. Precision, to within thousandths of an inch, sets the standard he brought to woodworking from years of toolmaking.

Glenn’s penchant for accuracy makes all the difference in the tight fit of the “windows” of this vase. He made these segments of bird’s-eye maple and framed them in rosewood for high contrast. He also used rosewood in the neck to give some zip to the plain maple featured in the rest of his 6 3/4”-high and 4”-diameter piece.

For uniform grain all around, Glenn used barrel (stave) construction, and had to cut the sides of each section to exactly 22 1/2°. He glued up all the pieces with epoxy, holding them in place with a nylon cord until the glue dried. Then, he turned the segmented vessel to shape on a lathe.

For a super-smooth, super-lustrous finish, Glenn’s sanding progressed to 400-grit wet/dry paper. He followed that with polyurethane and a coat of carnuba wax. It’s clear that Glen isn’t any slouch at finishing, either!

DOWEL-JOINED PIE RACK
Edward M. Zadjura, 35
Bowie, Md.
Federal auditor
As a Christmas present for his wife, Ed built this solid red oak reproduction of an old-time baker’s rack to replace an aged metal one that had served the family for years. “It was my first furniture-type project,” Ed informs us. And it’s all joined with dowels!

Ed used a $29.95 doweling jig, which he found he could count on to self-center perfectly, to make precise holes in his boards for edge-joining. He dowel-joined all his boards for width first—in 6’ lengths. Then, he crosscut the wide stock for the rack’s lower back, sides, and shelves. Again, he used all dowel joints to fit the subassemblies together.

When you have a good thing going, you might as well stick with it.

The completed rack stands 72” high by 25” wide and 15” deep. Since his wife uses it to display her cookbooks as well as antique kitchen tools and jars, Ed gauged the height of the shelves to store them without cramming.

To hold up in a high-traffic kitchen, Ed finished his project in polyurethane satin over a pine stain. While it looks new and shiny now, he hopes it gains more character over the years from the inevitable bumps and bangs. “It should grow better with age. And with our daughter and her dog constantly in the traffic pattern, aging could occur quickly,” Ed notes wryly.

To submit your projects...
Send a 35-mm color slide only (no prints) with the project as the focal point and a simple background—no people. Include a capsule description—materials, joinery, finish, and dimensions, for example. WOOD will pay $25 for published projects. Slides cannot be returned unless you enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Project Showcase
Better Homes and Gardens®
WOOD Magazine
Locust at 17th
Des Moines, IA 50336
POWER MITER

At long last, you can buy a saw that does exactly what you want it to do—make picture-perfect cuts with the flip of a switch.

This Ryobi TS-251U is the only 10" miter saw that cuts through a 2x4 on edge at 45°.
SAWS  SUPER ACCURATE CUTS—AT ANY ANGLE

We aren't ready to say that no shop should be without one of these specialized cutting tools. But if you do much work with small trim pieces and moldings, you really ought to investigate a power miter saw. This compact machine performs its single task with precision and ease.

For this report, we asked manufacturers to let us try for ourselves power miter saws with interesting design features and options. Here's what we learned—a guide to help you in making the best decision about a power miter saw for your shop.

GUARDS: SAFETY WITHOUT OBSTRUCTING VISIBILITY

A guard on any tool has a difficult job. It must help keep the operator from accidentally getting in the path of the moving blade, yet not obstruct the line of view.

Hitachi and Ryobi approach the dilemma with a rear-hinged plastic blade guard that raises inside the metal top guard. It isn’t safe to raise such a guard by hand to line up your blade and cut. However, the rear-hinge system swings the front of the guard up and out of the way before the blade hits the wood, making it easier to line up a cut.

Makita improved its guard system dramatically in the new LS1000. Although the old guard afforded a high degree of safety, it made seeing the blade to line up a cut almost impossible. The new guard is a total reversal of the old two-piece, front-hinged version. The spring-loaded, center-mounted hinge system on the outside of the metal guard gives this saw a more compact look and feel. A thumb-hold molded into the top allows you to lift the guard with one hand, freeing the other hand to move the workpiece to line up the cut. Safety isn’t compromised because you can’t have your hand on the switch or the safety lock while you raise the guard. When you’re ready to cut, simply drop the guard and saw away.

A final variation worth noting is the Black & Decker 9425. It features an automatic, all-metal wraparound guard system. As you pull the saw down, the guard swings out, up, and around the blade inside the upper guard housing. With the saw fully raised, a safety catch holds it in place and the guard completely surrounds the edge of the blade until you push the release to lower the saw for a cut. This system gives you completely open viewing of the blade for cutting and still shields you from the blade when not cutting.

HAND MITER BOXES VS. POWER UNITS

Suggested retail prices of 10° and under power miter saws start at about $145 and top out at $400. We think that price range makes them a good buy for any woodworker who does a lot of mitering—especially when you consider that discounts of 30-40 percent are not uncommon.

Sure, a fine hand miter box can cut precise angles with fairly smooth, clean results. But to get the microfine angle adjustments that ensure a great fit, you need a guillotine-style mitering shear. The costs: from $250 to $400 for a really accurate hand miter box, and another $250 for the hand shear.

There are other alternatives to power miter saws as well. You can crosscut angles and bevels on a table saw, or make the same cuts even faster on a radial-arm saw. But, especially if you don’t have the room or the budget for a radial arm, you can’t beat the power miter saw for accuracy and safe operation.

The rear-hinged guard on the Hitachi C 10FA lifts out of the line of vision before the blade makes contact.

Makita’s new guard system lets you safely raise the guard without accidentally turning on the machine.
POWER MITER SAWs

CUTTHROUGH TABLE DESIGNS

Led by the original Rockwell/Delta (now Delta) 34-010, the first power miter saws featured a particleboard, cut-through table. The table gradually deteriorated through use, requiring periodic replacement.

Then, about a decade ago, Makita revolutionized power miter saw design with its all-metal rotating table. The single, preformed slot guaranteed consistent accuracy with no permanent damage.

Several manufacturers have even gone one step farther with a cut-through plastic insert in the blade slot. The Makita LS1000, the Hitachi C10FA, the new Delta 34-080, and the Black & Decker models all utilize this design to assure that the blade will fit snugly through the table slot. This eliminates much of the potential for bottom chip-out, the one advantage of the particleboard table design (when you repeatedly make the same angle of cut—not various angles).

Delta introduced the 34-010 in 1967. It is the only saw that still has a cut-through particleboard table.

BRAKES, LOCKS, AND HANDLES

Several saws offer either a manual or an electric brake. The manual versions work by pressing a plunger against the blade (Black & Decker) or against the drive mechanism (Delta and Sears). Electric models reverse the power field briefly after you take your finger off the trigger and force the motor to stop quickly. Although it’s more expensive, we prefer the electric system—it causes less wear on parts.

Arm hold-downs come in three styles. Delta, Black & Decker, and Ryobi use a pushpin that locks the joint between the upper and lower support arms. Makita locks the same joint, but uses a flip lever against a cast-in stop. While Hitachi redesigned its 15" saw to use a pushpin, the C10FA 10" saw still has a cumbersome chain that bolts to the base and attaches to a hook on the motor housing. 'To us, this is one of the few things we don’t like about this otherwise high-quality machine.

When it comes to arbor-shaft locks, American firms should take note of their Japanese counterparts. You can change blades on Hitachi, Ryobi, or Makita models with just a wrench for the hub nut and your thumb to push the locking button. The saws without this feature require an easily lost wrench and a large hex key, just like a radial-arm saw.

The biggest difference between Japanese and American saws lies in the handle design. Except for the Black & Decker 9425, American saws have the familiar D-handle found on hand circular saws. While this design is comfortable for gripping, it’s best suited to pushing forward, not pulling down (as you must do with a power-miter saw).

Japanese handles, on the other hand, resemble the straight handles of Dozuki saws. Instead of pulling down with your fingers, this design lets you use your wrist. The result: better control and less fatigue.
You can fit wide crowns on cabinets with this B & D 9425.

This unique compound-miter saw from Sears combines a radial arm and turntable design.

COMPOUND-MITER SAW: AIMING AT THE CONSUMER

The three consumer compound miter saws on the market offer a useful variation on standard power miter saw design.

At $145, the Black & Decker 9425 is the first miter saw designed specifically for the low-end consumer market. (Note: The Sears 23355 is basically the same saw.) Like most power miter saws, the 9425 uses chop-saw (i.e., plunge-cut) action to achieve beveled angles. It's a great idea, but the low price means minimal aluminum castings and a plastic base and fence. The result: a shakier cut than we like.

The Sears 2374 radial-miter saw is harder to categorize. Were it not for its small size, we'd have a hard time classifying the 2374 as a true miter saw. While it does have the single support arm system and turntable of the chop-style saws, pull-through cutting action makes it more like a full-sized radial arm.

The radial-arm design makes this saw unique. Inside the massive top cover are two chromed steel parallel rods. The saw head slides on nylon sleeves over these rods. For compound cutting, the entire saw support arm and column pivot left.

Both the Black & Decker and Sears compound-miter saws have many fine features. We like the comfortable feel of the horizontal handle and portability (at 17 lbs.) of the Black & Decker. The lightweight base and turntable and the finger-control click stops are pluses of the Sears radial-arm model.

Unfortunately, these saws have much more play in the pivot systems than we like to see. It's a concession made, we assume, to maintain a low consumer price.

THE STUFF BASES AND TABLES ARE MADE OF

Here, the object is to keep the tool lightweight without sacrificing size. Table and bases on most power miter saws are either cast iron or cast aluminum. One consumer saw, the Black & Decker 9425, has a plastic base, and the largest 10" saw, the Hitachi C 10FA, has a 13" cast nickel-steel turntable. The latter is 3" to 4" larger than other turntables, and the base is almost 2" longer than several other models. The increased size gives the C 10FA a slight advantage in terms of keeping the workpiece stable. Yet, its cast aluminum holds weight down to just 44 lbs.

Makita's new LS1000 features a cast-iron base, table, and lower-arm support. Even though Makita's old 2400BW had a cast-aluminum turntable, the new version—at 40 lbs.—is 15 lbs. lighter.

Perhaps the most interesting base system is that of the brand-new Delta 34-080 with its extension-table capability. (See photo and description, p. 57.)

BLADES: GO WITH CARBIDE

Power miter saws can cut extremely accurate angles, but without the right blade you might as well be using a chainsaw. The blades that come with most of these saws have simple chisel-tooth tips that hack rather than shear. Our advice is to toss the factory blade and replace it with a carbide blade of 60 or more teeth, or a high-quality steel hollow-ground blade. With the price of sharpening going up and that of carbide coming down, we recommend the latter approach.

Several carbide blades are suitable for power miter saws. One that we consider outstanding is the Freud LU85M. Freud engineered this blade for one purpose only: smooth-as-glass, almost splinter-free crosscutting in miter and radial-arm saws.

(Edited out of context."

The 80 teeth are steeply alternate-beveled carbide, brazed to a Teflon-coated body. Although the teeth aren't flush in configuration, they leave only .007" clearance between the edge of the cut and the blade body. This makes the LU85M cut like a hollow-ground blade, leaving a highly polished surface.

One caution about the LU85M: The blade comes with sharpening instructions that must be followed exactly. Take the instructions with you to your sharpening service when it's time to touch up the tips. And make sure the sharpener uses diamond stones at least as fine as 320 grit. The LU85M is priced at $110 for the 10" blade and also comes in 8", 9", 12", and 14" sizes.

Continued
POWER MITER SAWS

COMPARING POWER AND BLADE SIZE
In many tools, power delivered by the motor and drive train help you decide which model is right for you. Miter saws are an exception. Each of the saws available has enough power to handle the size of wood they make. Commercial 10" and larger saws range from the 10-amp motor of the Black & Decker 1703 to the 15-amp Hitachi. Lower-powered saws also have smaller-diameter blades that require less power to do the job.

Actually, blade size is more of a factor when you are purchasing a miter saw. Obviously, a bigger blade means more capacity. Check the chart on p. 57 and you'll find that blades for chop-style miter saws (which includes everything but the Sears 7 1/4" 2374 radial arm) range from the 8 1/4" consumer models to the king-sized Hitachi C 15FA at 15".

The standard blade is 10", which we think handles just about anything a home woodworker would want to tackle with one of these saws. However, if you have a 9" table saw, you might want the advantage of being able to interchange blades with the 9" Delta or Black & Decker model.

Hitachi at 15" and Ryobi and Makita (both 14") are the only saws larger than 10". Essentially these saws are identical to 10" versions, but are beaded up to accommodate larger blades. Their advantage lies in cutting capacities of almost 2" more width and height than their smaller cousins. Unfortunately for the checkbook, their prices are substantially higher as well.

CAPACITY: HOW MUCH CAN A SAW REALLY HANDLE?
With the right blade, a miter saw can cut wood (both solid and veneers), dimension lumber, and moldings. It also can handle brass, copper, aluminum, and plastics. The width and height of these materials, though, depends on several factors.

If you look at the chart on page 57, you'll find the capacity of each saw listed as "height x width." These dimensions represent the maximum-sized block of material that the saw can cut. But there's more to it than that. For example, the Ryobi TS-251U has a listed capacity of 3 3/4" x 5" at 45°. Yet, the saw will cut completely through a height of 3 3/4"—if the piece is only 1 1/2" thick. (This makes the TS-251U the only 10" saw that will cut a 2 x 4 on edge in one stroke.)

Other saws also have quirks when it comes to capacity. The Delta 34-010 will miter the very end of a board 1" wide and 3 3/4" tall—but only if the rest of the piece hangs off to the left. On some saws, mounting a 1/4" or 3/8" auxiliary fence permits you to cut through a 2 x 4.

While power miter saws have limited capacity, remember what they're used for. Almost any molding and other fitted pieces in your projects are well within their range.

SCREW CLAMPS AND SUCH:

- **Screw clamps**, available on several saws, were a nice but awkward idea that just didn't work well when you tried to manage some unwieldy piece on the saw. Makita has solved the problem with a handy quick-release screw clamp. The device works like a fast-release bench vise. By turning the screw a quarter-turn clockwise or counterclockwise, you engage and release the threads. The clamp slides in and out when it's loose, and tightens down with a twist of the wrist.

- **Dustbags** on most models clip or slide on the dust-exhaust chute, aiming straight back. When you want to mount the saw up against a wall, you either have to remove the bag or bend the wire brace. The exception is Makita, which cleverly tucked its dustbag behind the motor. Despite their potential awkwardness, we think dustbags are worth it.

OPTIONS TO CONSIDER

- **Short-bed extensions** are a feature of Hitachi and Ryobi saws. These U-bars extend the support off the end of the table by 6" either way. The extra support doesn't amount to all that much, but it can come in handy in some instances.

Makita miter saws feature this handy-to-use quick-release vise.

CUTTING: TAKE IT EASY AND AVOID CHIPPING

It's easy to make the mistake of cutting too fast with a chop-style miter saw. The simple pull-down, plunge-cutter action lets you zip through your work, especially smaller pieces such as moldings. However, this results in chipping at the back and bottom of the workpiece at best and a blow-up with splinters flying at worst. Ease up and cut in one steady motion for better results and safer operation.

When it comes to avoiding chipping, we found one fence design to be outstanding. All power miter saws except the Makita LS1000 have a fairly wide gap between fence halves that allow the blade to move. Makita added plastic plates that move as the table rotates to close the opening to less than 1/8". It's a real plus when you cut very small or short pieces that might be torn to splinters or ripped from your hand.
### COMPARING POWER MITER SAWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
<th>Model no.</th>
<th>Blade size (in.)</th>
<th>Weight (lbs.)</th>
<th>HW-90°</th>
<th>HW-45°</th>
<th>Safety switch lock</th>
<th>Amps</th>
<th>Drive</th>
<th>Motor speed (rpm)</th>
<th>Brake</th>
<th>Spindle lock</th>
<th>Base frame</th>
<th>Support arm</th>
<th>Blade slot</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Assembly supports</th>
<th>Suggested price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black &amp; Decker</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>3½ x 5/8</td>
<td>3½ x 5/8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>Black &amp; Decker</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>2½ x 4</td>
<td>2½ x 4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>B &amp; S</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>Black &amp; Decker</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>B &amp; R</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>3,800</td>
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<td>3⅝ x 3¾</td>
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<td>Makita</td>
<td>(A revised version of the LS1400 14&quot; miter saw will be available in late summer, 1986. No specs available at this writing.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Bearing: | (B)all (R)oller (S)leeve | Base: | (P)lastic | (O)pen | | | | | | | Options: | (S)tandard | (A)ccessory | Arbor size is 5/8" on all saws except: Hitachi C 10FA and C 15FA (5/8" or 1" arbor) and Ryobi TS-380 (1"). |
| Drive: | (G)ear (B)elt | | Cast (I)ron | (P)lastic cut-through insert | | | | | | | | (C)ut-through | | | particleboard table |
| Brake: | (E)lectric (M)echanical | | Cast (A)luminum | | | | | | | | | (N)ickel-steel | |

*See section on capacity on facing page for more details.

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### THE NEW SAW ON THE BLOCK

We hate to talk about a tool that's not available to us to try out. However, the Delta 34-080 motorized miter box sounds too good to ignore.

At the time of this writing, the saw still is a month away from being in production, but it should be available in retail outlets by the time this issue of WOOD reaches you.

The 34-080 has a solid ¾" arbor shaft that runs completely under the motor. By separating the two bearings with the length of the motor, the blade arbor operates more like a table-saw arbor assembly. This feature should increase the stability and lengthen the life of the arbor.

Another point of difference is the belt-drive system. All miter saws except the two Deltas use an all-gear drive. Delta opted for a short, toothed timing belt. In the 34-010 you had to remove the blade, guard, and other parts to get at the belt.

The new system mounts the belt opposite the blade. All you have to do is replace it and remove four screws and the motor and cover.

The most interesting feature of the 34-080 is the base system. The cast-aluminum saw housing, support arm, and 12" turntable (with cut-through plastic insert) mount in a most ingenious cast-iron base. The casting is so formed that you can drop it over two 2 x 4's and, with standard-sized lumber, make your own extension tables of any length.

If this saw delivers on its promises, you really should take a look. ♦
How they turn logs into lumber . . .

DOWN AT THE

These days, few woodworkers have the know-how, the equipment, the time, or the inclination to turn hardwood logs into stable stock that's ready for woodworking. But that doesn't stop most of us from occasionally wondering just how it's done.

Last winter, Features Editor Peter Stephano headed north to find out for himself—and us, too—exactly what happens in a high-volume hardwood sawmill. Here's what he learned at the Brunckow Hardwood Corporation sawmill in Bay City, Wisconsin—a mill that produces more than 5 million board feet of red oak, ash, walnut, cherry, and other graded, cabinet-quality lumber each year.

W herever hardwood grows, you'll see sawmills. Wisconsin alone has more than 500! Some mills are small, two-man operations. Even smaller mobile mills travel to the logging operation or woodlot for on-site sawing. These smaller mills, however, can't produce in quantity the high-quality, graded hardwood lumber demanded by the furniture and cabinet industries—and by you, the home woodworker. Instead, they focus on railroad cross ties, pallets, barrel staves, box boards, posts, lath, and common lumber.

There's a big difference between "plain-sawing" logs for such common lumber and wood products and "grade-sawing" logs for boards graded to National Hardwood Lumber Association (NHWA) standards (see box on grading, p. 61). The sawmills set up to do it, like Brunckow's, are referred to in the hardwood industry as grade mills.

An ordinary mill runs a log repeatedly through its saw from one side to the other, the way you'd slice a potato lengthwise for French fries. The boards come off just as they were in the log—knots in the middle and all. That's plain-sawing at its simplest. Grade-sawing adds an important step: The logs are visually scanned, then rotated before they go to the blade in order to arrange defects on the boards' edges, where they can later be trimmed off, as shown in the photo, above. This takes skill, specialized equipment, and an investment in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

That's why, for a grade mill to make money, the workers function as a team to keep the process going in high gear. There's little wasted wood. From bark to sawdust, all the log contributes to gross sales.

THE FOREST: WHERE QUALITY BOARDS BEGIN

Sawmills consider the forests surrounding them as their standing inventory because it's impractical to haul logs long distances. Brunckow's mill—set amid the rolling hardwood forests bordering the Mississippi River—draws on timber from state forests and private lands. When prime hardwood comes up for bid by the state, Brunckow's is there. Or, Brunckow log buyers appraise private timber and make an offer (see "Timber Cruising," WOOD, June 1986, pp. 50-53).

Sawmill manager Pam Herbst, 31, oversees the mill operation. A trained forester, she can spot quality boards-to-be in standing timber as well as in the mill. Pam knows that if the trees marked for cutting aren't properly felled, potentially high-grade lumber will be lost. "If the

Continued on page 60

WOOD MAGAZINE AUGUST 1986
OL' SAWMILL

LOGGERS' LINGO

Every industry has its own vocabulary—words for things, jobs, and actions that seem "just right." In logging and lumbering the terms are particularly colorful.

Buck: To cut a fallen tree into manageable lengths.

Bunk bed: The bottom-most layer of logs on a logging truck.

Cant: The rectangular, center portion of a log left after sawing. May be sold for railroad ties.

Choker: A cable or wire rope looped around a log or logs to drag them out of the woods.

Cut: The logging operation where trees are felled. A cutter is a chain saw operator.

Hog: A machine used to grind scrapwood from the sawmill into chips for other uses, such as particleboard.

Hot-logging: To haul fresh-cut logs directly to the sawmill for immediate use.

Jacketboard: One of the first four outer slabs cut from a log at the sawmill. Sold as firewood or chipped into particles.

Knot bumper: A logger who cuts branches from the log.

Live rolls: Powered rollers used to move logs to the saw.

Scale: The measure of the volume of wood in a log, in board feet. Also the surface measure (SM) of a board in square feet.

Shake: A grain separation between growth rings; a split. Rated as a defect in hardwood-lumber grading.

Sidehill load: An uneven load of logs on a trailer with larger logs placed to one side.

Wane: Bark, or any nonusable defect except knots on the edge or end of a board.

Top. In less than a minute, the huge, swirling sawblade slices up a red oak log into 1½" thick lumber. If the blade broke loose, it would travel at 110 mph!

Above. Three logs at a time, the hauler loads up his truck for the sawmill. To get a well-balanced load to the stakes, his first layer must be five logs across.
cutter in the logging operation takes the tree down too low, for instance, we’ve wasted length,” Pam says.

Downed trees then have to be topped and limbed with a chain saw. After that, it’s up to the skidder operator to move the logs to the landing, a loading area by the road.

With a choker cable pulled tight around the butts, or ends, of the logs, the skidder drags them from the forest in threes and fours. In winter, the packed and frozen ground offers little resistance to the telephone-pole-like lengths. The powerful skidder, looking like a combination tractor/tank, has no trouble dragging its payload of 6 to 10 tons over the terrain.

At the landing, another chain saw- wielding cutter bucks, or saws, the long logs to lengths from 8’9” to 9’. These sizes fit the mill’s equipment, which was converted from a tie-sawing operation.

“The cutter has to think about long, clear lengths,” Pam notes as she points to the freshly cut logs. “Saw cuts should be made through limb scars and other defects so they’ll be at the ends of the logs.”

Just as the cutter has to carefully divvy up the long logs into shorter ones, the hauler must carefully lay up his load onto his truck’s trailer. His truck has a hydraulically operated, crane-like boom with teeth that resembles the jaws of a clam. With the “clam,” the hauler can pick up three logs at a time—like so many matches—and swing them onto the trailer bed until he has a full load of about 35 logs.

DOWN THE DECK TO THE DEBARKER

At the mill, the forklift operator takes charge of the newly delivered logs. Maneuvering his giant machine from inside its cab, the operator picks up seven or eight logs at a time. He either stacks them in the vast mill yard for future sawing or starts them on their way through the mill by dumping them directly onto the powered rollers of the elevated deck located just ahead of the noisy, chattering debarker.

In a minute or less, the debarker operator skins off a log’s thick coat by mechanically rolling it against the machine’s gnawing teeth, shown in photo, right.

Naked and marred from its mauling, each log passes from the debarker to the inbound deck. Where they once rode crosswise on the conveyor, the logs now stretch lengthwise down the roller in order to more easily enter the mill. While logs move to the saw carriage, their bark goes a different direction—up a chute for bagging as landscape bark.

As a log enters the building, mechanical kickers boot it off its headlong path and send it in a new direction—to either the saw on Line No. 1 or the one on Line No. 2. Bunching up now side to side and resembling ribs of corduroy, the logs await the Sawyer’s nudge of a button to move them forward one at a time onto the saw carriage.

HOW THE SAWYER MAKES GRADE

In the saw carriage, the journey of the raw material in-the-round halts momentarily. The Sawyer scans the log for visible defects that will determine his vital first cut (see the illustration on the next page). Using the mechanical arms on the carriage to turn the log over and over in inspection, he decides on position and steel dogs lock it in place.

If the Sawyer sets the log correctly the first time, he’ll slice off the widest and clearest boards with the first few passes through the saw. Then, he’ll turn the log three or more times, repeating the cutting sequence.

The sawing happens in an instant. Once he visualizes his first cut, the Sawyer sends the log to the 56”, carbide-toothed blade incredibly fast. Zzzinnnggg. The first jacketboard falls free of the log. The carriage shoots back. Again. Again. Dogs turn the log for more slices. Down again. Zzzinnnggg.

In less time than it takes to describe, the Sawyer reduces the log to a pile of boards that each, in turn, move on down the line.

Top. Acrid dust and chips fill the air as logs pass through the debarker. The Sawyer can now see defects clearly. Bark chips get bagged for landscaping.
SAWING FOR GRADE
How to get the most out of a log

By “reading” the surface of a log before sawing, then turning it on the carriage before subsequent passes, the sawyer obtains the maximum yield of graded boards. The drawing, above, shows you how the sawyer might slice up a log into 1” stock.

Cuts 1–2 remove a jacketboard and a Select board, then the log is turned for sawing cuts 3–5, 6–7, and 8–9 in order. Higher-graded boards come from the log’s outer wood. Deeper into the log, the boards sawn have more knots. All lines on the drawing define the size of the boards when sawn and edged, and the color code designates grade.

After the boards come off, the rectangular-shaped cant of heartwood is sold to other mills for further sawing or is marketed as railroad ties.

WHAT GRADES MEAN TO YOU

Native hardwood lumber, such as that you buy from a retailer for use in your shop, meets different quality levels as specified in the grades formulated by the National Hardwood Lumber Association (NHLA). While you’ll find hardwood in thicknesses from 5⁄8” to 2”, the basis for grading is not thickness, but rather the number and size of defect-free portions, called clear cuttings, a board will yield. Here’s what it takes for a board to meet grade:

FAS (First and Seconds). The best and most expensive grade. Used for large furniture projects requiring large, clear faces. Boards must be 6" or wider, 8’ or longer. Yields 83 1⁄2 percent clear stock on both sides.

Selects. Useful for furniture or projects where only one side will show because one side is graded FAS, the other No. 1 Common. Boards have to be 4” or wider, 6’ or longer. Yields 83 1⁄2 percent clear cuttings, but only on FAS side of board.

No. 1 Common. Price difference between this and higher grades significant enough to often make up for lower yield of clear stock. Boards must be 3” or wider, 4’ or longer. Yields 66 1⁄2 percent clear cuttings.

Above. Replacing the 56” blade requires two men. Tim Hohmann, left, the fix-it-all millwright, helps Brad Olsen, a sawyer, move the blade to Line No. 2.
REMOVING DEFECTS: THE JOB OF THE EDGERMAN

Jacketboards and other trim from the saw go directly to the grinder for chipping into the raw material for particleboard. Boards for grading are channeled down a belted conveyor to the edgerman.

In slicing the log, the sawyer has made boards with most defects falling to the edges. Now, the edgerman decides how he will edge the boards. He either “rips for grade” or “rips for scale.”

For instance: A board roughly 8" wide may have some knots, spots of bark, and other irregularities. In the industry, these imperfections are called wane. In edging, he can rip that board wide, leaving on much of the wane. That means there’ll be more board feet, or scale, in that piece of lumber. However, the edgerman may see that by ripping off more wane, he’ll get a clearer, but narrower, board that might grade as valuable FAS (see illustration, below).

The edgerman’s decision is aided by a special overhead light. Two long rods mounted under a reflector, shown in photo, above, cast twin shadow lines on the board before him. With a variable control, the edgerman either widens or narrows the space between the lines to visualize his cuts. Once decided, he sets the distance between the rip saws by turning a wheel, feeds in the board, and never sees it again.

A LITTLE LESS WANE, IF YOU PLEASE!

If this entire board was edged full width, it would be graded No. 1 Common. Ripped on the broken lines, however, the excess waste, or wane, is removed and the lower portion becomes an FAS board, the upper a No. 2 Common. Value is increased by as much as 25 percent.

Above. To remove wane from gradesawn boards, Robert Miller, the edgerman, adjusts the width between his rip saws. Much of the red oak he’s edging will be graded First and Seconds.

Above. By slicing off any waste on the ends, trimmerman Jay Carlson upgrades boards. He cuts most of them to 8 ½” to allow for checking during seasoning.

Above. Grading stick in hand, lumber grader Jerry Scott marks each newly sawn board for quality and surface measure.

Right. Mill manager Pam Herbst checks thickness. An extra ¼” on a year’s production would be like throwing away 66,000 board feet!
QUALITY IN THE GRADER'S EYE

Hardwood grading takes years of practice. Keen eyesight and an understanding of the extensive NHLA grading rules are essential to do the job quickly. Hardwood graders demand top pay, and few mills can afford to keep them on the payroll unless they are kept busy all the time. Pam doesn’t have a lumber grader at Bay City, but she can borrow one.

In Brunkow’s other sawmill, 25 miles south at Nelson, Wisconsin, Jerry Scott is one of the two full-time lumber graders. When the mill has down-time, Jerry often travels to do Pam’s grading on site, rather than waiting to grade the lumber when it’s shipped down for kiln-drying.

Jerry’s eyes have scanned many a board. In 12 years at the mill, he’s worked nearly every job. Now, in a glance, he’s able to pass judgement on hardwood.

Walking over the boards as they come off the line, Jerry carries a scaling stick in one hand and a long, thin pole fitted with a marking crayon in the other. The scene reminds you of cross-country skiing, but on a blanket of wood rather than snow. Jerry rarely looks up as he inspects the boards at his feet and assigns them a grade.

In just a few seconds’ time, Jerry:
- measures length and width for a surface measurement (SM) in square feet with his scaling stick.
- pictures the number of 1×12" clear cuttings on the board, then totals them.
- checks his findings against NHLA specifications, which he has committed to memory. Each hardwood grade (FAS, Selects, No. 1 Common, etc.) specifies the minimum number of clear cuttings boards must contain to meet that grade.
- assigns the board a grade with a code letter, marks the letter with the crayon directly on the board, and records the SM and grade in his tally sheet for totalling.

Sometimes, Jerry suspects he can raise the grade of a board if he has a look at its other face. He flips the board over with the hook on the end of his scaling stick. His hunch confirmed, he’ll mark and tally it.

“1’ll always try to up the grade,” says Jerry, “even if that means more ripping or trimming to make it.”

SEASONING:
SUNSHINE AND STEAM

Insiders call it “mill bright”—freshly sawn lumber straight from the mill. It’s also green, with a moisture content of 70 percent or more. Getting it down to the acceptable 9 percent takes two steps, and lots of time.

At Bay City, Pam directs the arrangement of the pallets containing the stickered, mill-bright wood on the hilltop so that prevailing winds whistle through the stacks, whisking away water. In time—about 90 days for red oak—the sun will draw its share of moisture, too, and turn the boards a shade darker.

Once air-dried down to 25 percent moisture content, the boards will be trucked to the kiln at Nelson.

Fired by sawdust, an abundant by-product of the mill, the furnace produces heat that fans circulate through, over, and under the wood in the 160,000-board-foot-capacity, two-section kiln. Temperatures gradually rise from 90° to 180° during the 8-day kiln-drying.

When the wood reaches 6 percent moisture, the drying process must be briefly reversed. “To condition the boards for sawing and working by the ultimate user, we introduce steam,” says Pam. “This pushes moisture content back to 9 percent.”

Following a pass through the 36" abrasive planer, the graded hardwood reaches shipment stage, ready for delivery to the furniture manufacturer or lumber retailer. Months could have passed since it was first touched by a chain saw in the woods.

Down at the mill, other logs are on deck, awaiting the skilled teamwork of the yardman, the debarker, the sawyers, the edgerman, the trimmerman, and all the others who daily “saw for grade.”

Produced by Peter J. Stephanop
Photographs: Hopkins Associates
Illustrations: Jim Stevenson
YOU GET EXTRA SUPPORT PLUS
A ROUTER TABLE WITH THESE
DOUBLE-DUTY
TABLE-SAW
EXTENSIONS

Most projects—and shops,
for that matter—center on
the table saw. To make your table saw
an even more versatile workshop hub,
we designed two extensions to
increase the work surface. Half of one
extension is hinged to drop down out
of the way when not in use. We also
built in a router table as part of the
other extension to make double use of
the work surface and table-saw fence.

Note: These extensions fit a Sears 10" table
saw; dimensions may vary for your particular
saw. Also, some models such as the Delta
(formerly Rockwell) 9" contractors’ saw may
require an extra hole or recess on the bottom of
the back extension for the motor when tilted in
the full 45° position.

START BY CONSTRUCTING THE EXTENSIONS

1. (Before you begin, remove any
factory-made metal extensions from
your table saw.) Leave the rip-fence
rails in place. On a half sheet of ¾"
Aa or AB plywood, measure and
mark the layout of the main exten-
sion (A) and the side extension (B),
where shown and dimensioned in
the Cutting Diagram. (Remember to
mark a cutout for the blade guard on
the main extension.) Cut the two
extensions (A, B) to size and shape
(you will cut the main extension [A]
into two pieces later).

2. Trace the outline of both exten-
sions onto the balance sheet. (The
balance sheet stabilizes the exten-
sions and reduces the chances of
warpage. If balance sheet is difficult
to locate in your area, use laminate
on the bottom side of the exten-
sions.) Then, score and snap the
balance sheet ½" oversized. Using
contact cement, apply the balance
sheet to the bottom of both exten-
sions. With a router and a flush-trim
bit, trim the balance sheet flush with
all edges.

3. From solid birch stock, rip and
crosscut the banding strips (C–K) to
size plus 1" in length. Glue and nail
strips C, D, and E to the sides of the
main extension, and both F’s to the
sides of the side extension, where
shown in the Cutaway Drawing.
After the glue dries, scrape off excess
glue, then plane or scrape the sur-
faces flush, being careful not to
round-over the edges. Then, use a
backsaw to trim the ends of the
banding strips flush with the ends of
the plywood. Apply the remaining
banding strips (G–K) in the same
manner. Be sure to avoid nailing
onto strips I and J where you will rip
extension A into two pieces later.

4. Use a compass to mark ½" radii
on all outside corners of the exten-
sions, where shown in the Top-View
Drawing. Cut the corners to shape
and sand them smooth.

5. Make a couple of marks 13¾"
from the 48" side of the main exten-
sion to locate the hinge line. Using
the marks as a guide, rip the exten-
sion in two. You will reattach the
long, straight outside piece with a
continuous hinge later.

6. Lay the extensions on the lami-
nate and trace their outlines. Cut
Rout out a 3/4"-deep recess for router base.

Guide bar
Note: Bolt guide bars to K.

Blade guard cutout

Flatten end of conduit and screw to underside of extension with #10x1/2" sheet metal screws.

Miter-gauge slot extension

45° chamfer on (I) and (J) to allow leaf to fold down

1/4" conduit braces for extension

Flatten the last 1 1/2" of the 1/2" conduit and bolt to table legs.

1/4" flat washer

1/4" lock washer

1/4" nut

1/4" bolt

Position the nut on the outside to support the conduit.

Bill of Materials

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Finished Size*</th>
<th>Material Qty,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>3/4&quot; x 34 1/2&quot; x 46 1/2&quot; plywood</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1/4&quot; x 16&quot; x 25 1/2&quot; plywood</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1/4&quot; x 11/2&quot; x 46 1/2&quot; birch</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>3/4&quot; x 11/2&quot; x 27&quot; birch</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>3/4&quot; x 11/2&quot; x 17 1/2&quot; birch</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>1/4&quot; x 11/2&quot; x 25 1/2&quot; birch</td>
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</tr>
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<td>J</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>3/4&quot; x 11/2&quot; x 17 1/2&quot; birch</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Parts marked with an * are cut larger initially then trimmed to finished size. Please read the instructions before cutting.

Supplies: 4x4' balance sheet, 4x4' plastic laminate, contact cement, 4d finish nails, 2-10' lengths of 1/2" conduit, 1/2x48" continuous hinge with 1/2x1/4" flathead brass wood screws, #10x1/4" sheet metal screws, 2-1/4x1/4" bolts with flat washers/lock washers/nuts, oil or polyurethane finish, 4-lag screws and washers.

Cutting Diagram

3/4 x 71/4 x 72" Birch

Note: Although the plastic laminate and balance sheet are cut slightly larger than the plywood, the cutting diagram would be similar.

the laminate 1/2" oversized and apply it to the top of the three extension pieces with contact cement. (Refer to "Applying Plastic Laminates" on p. 30 of the April, 1986 issue of WOOD for more information on working with laminates.) Again, using a router and a flush-trim bit, rout the laminate flush. File a slight chamfer along the top edge of the three laminate pieces to dull the sharp edge.

7 Chamfer the mating ends of banding strips I and J where shown in the Cutaway Drawing so that you will be able to fold down the drop-leaf portion of the main extension. (We used a combination square to mark the 45° angles on the banding strips. Then we cut the chamfers with a hand saw and sanded the edges smooth.)

Continued
TABLE-SAVER EXTENSIONS

TOP VIEW
Sears Craftsman 10" table saw with a 20x27" cast-iron top

Rout or dado-cut miter-gauge slots slightly wider and deeper than existing miter-gauge slots.

Drill 1/2" holes in corners before sawing blade guard cutout.

Broomstick holders used to store leaf braces (on bottom side)

Countersink screw hole for attaching router.

1/4" space with hinge installed

Rip-fence guide rail

Washers

Lag screw to bolt guide rail to extension
PREPARING THE EXTENSIONS FOR MOUNTING

1. Apply masking tape to the sides and back of the top surface of the saw table, where shown in the Marking the Mounting Holes Drawing, Step 1, below. (We used masking tape because it makes a better marking surface.) Then, use a square to transfer the location of the center of each hole to the masking tape.

2. Temporarily clamp the right half of the main extension to your saw table, using a helper to hold the extension in position. Apply tape to the adjoining surface of the extension and continue the lines onto the extension (Step 2 in drawing). Follow Steps 3 and 4 to finish marking the mounting-hole locations.

3. Using the Top-View Drawing as a guide, mark the position of the miter-gauge slot extensions and the blade-guard cutout. The slots should extend onto the main extension as shown in the drawing.

4. Using the method just described for the main extension, clamp the side extension to the saw and mark the mounting holes. Now, unclamp both extensions from the saw.

5. Drill $\frac{3}{8}$" holes through the edge of the extensions where marked. Using a flat-bottomed bit, drill $\frac{1}{2}$" holes $\frac{1}{2}$" deep in the bottom of each extension, centered on the $\frac{3}{8}$" holes just drilled (see the How to Attach the Extension Drawing, top right).

6. Cut the slots where marked in the main extension, making them slightly wider and deeper than the existing miter-gauge slots in your saw table. (We cut ours on a table saw using a dado set and chipped some of the laminate. Avoid this by using a carbide-tipped straight bit in your router to make the cuts. Clamp a straight board to the extension as a fence when routing the slots.) Drill $\frac{3}{8}$" holes through the extension at the end of each slot, backing the holes with scrap to prevent chip-out. (The holes help eliminate sawdust pickup in the slots.)

7. Screw the continuous hinge to both sections of the main extension, making sure the ends and top surfaces of each are flush.

8. Place the side extension, laminate-side down on a work surface. Locate and mark the center point of the router-base recess where shown in the Top-View Drawing. Drill a $\frac{3}{8}$" hole at this point. Rout a $\frac{3}{8}$"-deep recess to house the router base. Flip the extension right-side up and drill a $\frac{1}{2}$" hole with a hole saw, using the $\frac{1}{2}$" hole as a center point.

9. To mount the router to the bottom of the extension, first remove the plastic base from the router. Place the router into the router recess. Then, mark and drill the router-mounting holes (the ones used to attach the plastic subbase). Countersink the mounting holes from the top side to recess the router-mounting screws slightly below the top of the surface. (The location and size of the screws may vary depending on your particular router.)

10. Sand the edges of both extensions smooth and apply finish to the exposed banding.

MOUNTING AND BRACING THE EXTENSIONS

1. Bolt the side extension to the saw table, checking that the surfaces are flush. (We clamped a straight piece of scrap across the saw table and over the extension to true the two surfaces. We also used slightly smaller nuts and bolts than those used with the original extensions. This allows for minor adjustments when trueing the surfaces.)

2. Bolt the extension to the rip-fence guide rails. (We drilled pilot holes and used lag screws to bolt the rails to the extensions. We also placed washers between the front guide rail and side extension.)

3. Bolt the main extension to the saw table (be careful not to put a lot of weight on it until you brace it up). Measure the length of conduit needed for the two back braces. Cut the conduit to length.

4. Using a vise or mallet, flatten the top and the bottom $\frac{1}{2}$" of each of the back braces. Drill a $\frac{3}{8}$" hole through the top flattened end and a $\frac{1}{2}$" hole through the bottom. Making sure the extension rests level with the saw table, position one of the braces under the back extension. Bend the flattened ends to fit against one of the legs and the inside edge of I. Drill a hole through the leg, and bolt the brace to the leg, where shown in the Cutaway Drawing. Screw the top of the brace to the underside of the extension. Repeat for the other back brace.

5. The drop-leaf braces sit flush against the inside edge of banding piece C. Turn one of the nuts and bolts around on the leg assembly, where shown in the Drop-Leaf Brace Detail. The bottom of each brace sits on the exposed nut on the leg. Cut the top and bottom of the side braces at an angle for a flush fit against the piece they will mate with. Position the braces on the nuts and under the hinged extension.

6. Attach broomstick holders to the bottom of the leaf to store the braces when the leaf is folded down. 🎈

Project Design: James Boelling; Randall Foshee
Photograph: Jim Kascouas
Illustrations: Randall Foshee; Bill Zaun

WOOD MAGAZINE AUGUST 1985
OAK BREAKFAST
Four-hour project

You can also use this classic serving tray for supper by the TV, appetizers at a party, or desserts on the patio. Box joints and durable oak team up to make this project as tough as it is eye-pleasing.

Note: You'll need some 1/2" oak for this project. You can resaw your own or order. See the Buying Guide for our source.

BUILDING THE JIG
1 Build the box-joint jig by first cutting the plywood to size for the fence, and the pine for the stop block to the dimensions shown in the Box-Joint Jig Drawing. Glue and clamp the two pieces of wood to make the stop block shown in the drawing at right.

2 Unplug your table saw. Remove the table insert and trace its outline on a piece of 1/4" hardboard. (Some saws require a thicker insert, simply plane thicker stock if yours does. The top of the insert should sit flush with the surface of the saw table.) Cut and sand the edges until the insert fits snugly in the recess.

3 Mount a dado blade or dado-blade set to your table saw, and set it to cut 1/4" wide. Position the insert in the saw-table recess, and clamp a piece of scrap 2 x 4 across, but not directly over, the center of the insert. Plug the saw in and start the motor. Raise the rotating blade so that it cuts through the insert to a cutting height of 1/4". Turn the saw off, and lower the blade back to a cutting height of 1/4". Remove the 2 x 4.

4 Clamp the jig fence securely to the miter gauge and square the miter gauge and jig fence with the dado blade. Run the jig fence across the dado blade to cut the first kerf. Remove the jig fence from the miter gauge, measure over exactly 1/4", and mark the position of the second kerf, where shown in the Box-Joint Jig Drawing. (If your dado cuts a fraction narrower or wider than 1/4", adjust the size of the gap accordingly.)

5 Refasten the jig fence to the miter gauge. Raise the blade to 1/4" above the surface of the saw table, and cut the second kerf exactly where marked. Cut the guide pin to size and glue in the first kerf. Remove any excess glue.

CUTTING THE BOX JOINTS
1 Rip and crosscut the two tray sides (A) to 2 1/4 x 24" and the two tray ends (B) to 3 1/4 x 12" from 1/2" oak stock. (The extra width allows for final trimming later.)

Note: Test-cut box joints in scrap material the same thickness as the tray sides and ends before you cut the ends of A and B.

2 To cut the first notch, clamp one of the tray sides (A) to the box-joint jig with the left edge of A perfectly in line with the left edge of the kerf, as shown in the Step 1 Drawing, below right. (We used a stop block as shown to ensure that the edge of the side piece remained square with the saw table when we made the first cut.) Clamp the stop in position, clamp A to the jig, and cut where shown in the drawing. (When clamping A to the jig, make A sit flush on the saw table, not the insert. This will ensure that the notches will all be cut the same depth.)

3 Reposition A and the stop block so that the notch rests on the guide pin, as shown in the Step 2 Drawing. Make the second cut. Continue to reposition part A and the stop block.
making the cuts as shown in photo A, below right.
4 Flip A end over end, and cut the notches. Keep the edge that will eventually be the bottom edge of the tray against the stop block when cutting the opposite end. This way, you wind up with a notch on the bottom edge of each end where shown in the Step 2 Drawing. Cut the box joints on the ends of the second A.
5 To make the first finger, position B tightly against the guide pin where shown in the Step 3 Drawing. Clamp the stop block in position and make the first cut.
6 Reposition B and the stop block so that the notch sits on the guide pin where shown in the Step 4 Drawing. Make the second cut, and continue repositioning and cutting. Flip the piece end over end and cut the other end of each B, taking care to keep the bottom edge of B against the stop block.

ASSEMBLING THE TRAY
1 Using double-faced tape, attach the two end pieces (B) together, keeping the bottom and side edges flush. Lay out and mark the handle shape and opening on one, where shown in the End-View Drawing.
2 Using a band saw or jigsaw, cut slightly outside the handle outline. Mount a 2 1/2" sanding drum in a drill press. Attach a fence and a stop block to your drill-press table, as shown in photo B. Sand the concave
edges smooth, being careful not to burn the wood. (The fence and stop block help keep the sanding uniform on all radii.) You can also use the front roller on a belt sander to sand the radii smooth.

3 Use a drill press with a 1" bit to drill a hole at each end of the handle slot, backing the handle with scrap to prevent chip-out. Use a jigsaw or scroll saw to remove the stock left between the two holes. Sand the inside edges of the slots smooth.

4 Separate the two end pieces and scrape off any tape residue. Using a 3/8" round-over bit (see the Buying Guide for details), rout both inside edges of the handle slots. (If you don’t have a 3/8" round-over bit, hand-sand a slight round-over.)

FINAL STEPS BEFORE SERVING

1 Dry-fit the ends and sides together, and mark the finished width on the top edge of the sides against the finished shape of the ends. Disassemble the pieces, then rip the sides to width according to your marks. Sand the parts smooth.

2 Glue and clamp the sides and ends together, checking for square. Use a damp rag to remove glue squeeze-out from the inside of the corners. To ensure that the tray will sit flat, place waxed paper under the glued box joints, and clamp the tray frame to a flat surface. (We used a small brush to “paint” the glue into the notches. Then we clamped the tray frame to our saw table to keep the frame perfectly flat as the glue dried.)

3 Rout a 3/8" rabbet 1/2" deep along the inside of the bottom edge of the tray using a router with a 3/8" rabbeting bit. (We made two passes using a table-mounted router, raising the bit for the second pass to achieve the 1/2" depth needed.) Use a sharp chisel to square out the rabbets in each of the four corners.

4 Cut the bottom panel (C) to size from 3/8" oak plywood. Check the fit of the panel in the rabbet in the tray frame, and trim if necessary.

5 From 3/8" oak stock, rip enough 1/4 x 3/8" strips to yield the bottom panel stops (D, E). Miter-cut the panel stops to finished length. With the bottom panel in place, glue and clamp the stops in place. Wipe off glue squeeze-out with a damp rag.

6 When the glue dries, finish-sand the tray. Be careful when sanding the box-jointed corners not to burn the exposed end grain. Hand-sand the handle opening until it is smooth to the touch. Then sand a very slight round-over on all edges to break the sharp edges. Apply stain, followed by two coats of polyurethane. For added protection and a satiny feel, apply paste wax.

BUYING GUIDE


Project Design: David Ashe for The Workshop Blueprint Company
Photographs: Hopkins Associates
Illustrations: Randall Foshee, Bill Zaun
They’re almost too easy to be true. You simply make the hardboard template, fit your table-mounted router with a flush trim-bit, and rout away. With our template, you can mass-produce two, 20, or 200 tie racks.

START WITH THE TEMPLATE
1. Using a compass, draw a 9” circle (4½” radius) on a piece of ⅛” hardboard. Draw a line through the center point of the circle. Using the centerline just marked and the Hardboard-Template Drawing as a guide, transfer the shape of the tie-rack template to the hardboard where shown on the drawing. (After marking the centerline, we used a square to make lines perpendicular to it for the closet-pole opening and the tie slots.)

2. Drill ⅛” holes through the hardboard where marked. Using a scroll or hand saw, cut the hardboard template to shape.

3. Sand the edges of the template smooth. (Don’t rush! The quality of each tie rack depends on how smooth you make the template.)

ROUTING THE TIE RACK
Note: The three-ply, ½” Baltic birch plywood we used for the racks is strong, lightweight, and routes well with a minimum of chipping.

1. Cut the plywood slightly larger than the template, being sure to keep the face grain running horizontally across the blank.
2. Using double-faced tape, stick the hardboard template to the Baltic birch blank.
3. Fit your table-mounted router with a ⅛” flush-trim bit. Raise the bit above the surface of the router table, so that the pilot rides on the blank where shown in the Routing Drawing, below.
4. Start the router and, beginning at the edge of the blank, push the bit through the stock until the pilot of the bit comes in contact with the template. Rotate the template and blank counterclockwise, keeping the pilot of the bit against the template.
5. Separate the tie rack from the template and sand the routed edges smooth. (We hand-sanded the edges with 220- and 320-grit sandpaper to prevent snagging any ties.) Apply a minimum of two coats of polyurethane finish.

BUYING GUIDE
• Flush-trim bit. ¼” shank, ⅛” cutting edge, 1⅛” overall length. Catalog no. TF66100, $6.60. Trendlines, 375 Beacham Street, Chelsea, MA 02150, or phone 800/543-3248 to order.
• ⅛” Baltic birch plywood. Five 10 × 10” squares for $10 ppd. Trimcraft Aero, Inc., P.O. Box 27, Lyons, WI 53148. Or call 414/763-3036.

Project Design: Randall Foshee
Photograph: Jim Kascouas
Illustrations: Bill Zaun; Randall Foshee
3 SANDBOARD STORAGE BIN
Two-hour project

Keep sheets of varying grits at your fingertips with this handy bin. Quick-grip shelf cutouts, angled shelves, and a paper-tearing device mean less fumbling and faster finishing.

**Bill of Materials**

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**Supplies:** #4 x 1/2" panhead screws, #8 x 3/4" roundhead brass wood screws, 1/4" brads, 2-10-32" hacksaw blades, paint, oil finish, wood putty.

1. To build the box, cut the plywood frame parts (A, B), the hardboard shelves (C), and the hardboard back (D) to the sizes indicated in the Bill of Materials. Mark and cut the cutouts in the front of each shelf, rounding the corners where shown.

2. Measure, mark, and cut the dadoes and rabbets in the sides (A) where dimensioned in the drawing. (To cut the dadoes for the shelves, we first aligned our radial-arm saw blade with the 5°-angled lines that we just marked. To dado the left side, angle the blade left of center, and for cutting the right side, angle the blade right of center. You could cut the dadoes on your table saw with a miter gauge fitted with an auxiliary fence.) Glue, clamp, and nail the box assembly together.

3. Sand the box. Then paint or finish it to match your shop cabinets.

4. Miter-cut the facing strips (E, F) to length, finish-sand, and attach them to the box with glue and brads. Set the brads and fill the holes.

5. To make the paper-tearing device, first grind the two hacksaw blades to 10° in length. Then, drill a 9/64" hole in the ground end and one in the center of each blade (the blade comes with the third hole pre-drilled). Drill pilot holes and screw a blade to each side of the box.

6. Cut the tearing guides (G) to size, finish-sand, and attach them to the top of the box where indicated. (The right guide is 5 1/2" from the right edge of the box, and the left guide is 4 1/2" from the left edge.) When the guides are mounted where shown, you can halve and quarter a standard sheet of sandpaper to fit most palm-grip sanders. Apply an oil finish to the facing strips.

**TEARING SANDBOARD TO SIZE**

Position a full sheet of sandpaper with the short (9") side against the right-hand guide. Holding the piece firmly against the guide, slowly tear the paper by pulling it down across the hacksaw blade. Now, position the resulting half with the short side against the left-hand guide and tear it in half on the other blade.

Project Design: Marien Kemmet
Photograph: Bob Calmer
Illustration: Randall Foshee; Bill Zain
PARROT MAGNETS
Three-hour project

Whenever you can build one project and end up with three, THAT’S GOOD. These birds of a different feather make great little gifts, and you can bet they’ll get plenty of use, too.

1. Edge-join enough wood strips for two $4\frac{1}{2}\times6\frac{1}{2}$ laminations to form the bottom two layers shown in the drawing. Or, simply use a single piece of a different type of wood for each of the three layers. (Don’t be afraid to try your own combination of woods and veneers.)

2. After the glue has dried, remove the clamps and plane or resaw all three layers to $\frac{1}{8}$”. Temporarily join the three layers atop each other with several thin beads of hot-melt adhesive or double-stick tape.

3. Using carbon paper, transfer the Full-Sized Pattern onto the top board. Then cut out the parts with a scroll saw or a band saw with a fine-toothed blade.

4. Separate and intermix the parts to obtain the desired color combinations for each of the three parrots. Sand the backs of the parts smooth, removing any tape gum or hot-melt adhesive. (We sanded the backs by hand, using 150-grit paper mounted on a sanding block.)

5. Round-over the front edges of the parts on a belt sander or sanding drum. Be sure to wear a dust mask and rubber finger pads (sold at office supply stores). Sand each front edge just to the back edge (further sanding creates voids between the parts when gluing the parrot together). Sand-shape the top of each piece completely to eliminate flat surfaces.

6. Finish-sand the parts. (We sat down and placed a palm-grip sander between our knees. Then we started the sander and rolled the parts from side to side. Finally, we hand-sanded each part to obtain a smooth surface.)

7. Position the parts on a scrap of $\frac{1}{8}$” plywood or other thin stock and again trace the outlines of the three parrots. Remove the parts and cut the patterns on the backing slightly smaller than the traced outlines to hide the sides of the backing.

8. Place woodworker’s glue or epoxy on the backing and lay the parts into position. If using woodworker’s glue, weight the parts with a flat heavy object such as your wife’s iron. (We used epoxy, which doesn’t require clamping.)

9. After the glue dries, round-over the edges of the backing by sanding to make it even less visible.

10. Rub in an oil finish and epoxy a magnet to the back of each parrot.

Project Design: Karen and August Caryl
Photographs: Bob Calmer
Illustrations: Bill Zaun, Kim Downing
Books on the floor, books by the door, books galore! Help your favorite youngster keep his or her mini library in order with these wooden bunnies. The bookends slide on two dowels to organize just a few books or a bunch.

BUNNY BOOKENDS
One and one-half hour project

Note: Use the full-sized pattern on page 76 for ease in layout.
1 Cut two pieces of clear stock to 3/4 x 6 1/2 x 9" each. (We used maple, but most any hard- or softwood will do.)
2 Use carbon paper to transfer the full-sized bunny pattern, detail lines, and hole locations shown on page 76 to one of the maple pieces. Stick the two pieces together, face to face, with double-faced tape or hot-melt glue (remember to keep the pattern on the outside). If you use hot melt, run a bead near the edges of one of the maple pieces. Be careful to keep the glue outside of the outline. Then, stick the two pieces together, with the edges flush.
3 Cut the bunny outline and detail lines with a scroll, band, or jigsaw. (We used a band saw with a fine-toothed 10" blade.)
4 Drill 3/8" holes for the bunny's eyes and 1/4" holes for the dowels through both layers of wood. Back the pieces with scrap board to prevent chip-out when drilling.
5 Carefully pry the two pieces apart, and remove the tape.
6 Sand or rout a slight round-over on all outside edges of each bunny and inside the 3/4" dowel holes. Finish-sand each bookend smooth.
7 Cut two pieces of 3/4" dowel to 18" in length. Sand a slight chamfer on the ends of each dowel. Hand-sand each dowel so that it slides smoothly in the 3/4" holes. If the dowel fits too tightly in the 3/4" hole, wrap sandpaper around a 1/2" dowel and use it to sand until the holes become slightly larger.
8 Apply the finish of your choice to the bookends and dowels, and let them dry before assembling. (We hand-rubbed ours with a coat of mineral oil, and let the pieces dry for a few days.)
9 After the finish dries, assemble the project. Position books on the dowels and slide the bookends together.

Project Design: Sharon Sprague
Photograph: Hopkins Associates
Illustrations: Randall Foshee; Bill Zaun
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THE MILLWRIGHT

Stop sometime where an old road crosses a river. Look upstream. With luck, you’ll spot the ruins of an old, water-powered mill.

There, in days long past, stood the equivalent in oak of a 40-ton Swiss watch: A wooden machine that harnessed energy from the river and directed it to spin a millstone for pulverizing grain or pull a saw blade to make planks from timber.

Few wood craftsmen faced the Herculean challenges of perhaps the most pragmatic tradesman of early America—the millwright. Simply moving the huge timbers, a single one of which would outweigh a brace of oxen, called for extraordinary ingenuity. Despite the immense size of the timbers needed for the huge waterwheel, axle, and gears, the joints between them had to be perfect, with no play at all.

To appreciate the millwright’s task, let’s journey to the America of 1700.

A stout heart of oak—the axle

A mill could do nothing without its waterwheel, and the waterwheel nothing without its axle. The axle, the mill’s real heart, had to support the 4-ton dead load of the wheel and the force of the rushing water as well.

Only heart of white oak would do for the all-important axle—2’ in diameter, 18’ long. One could plant a field of corn and see it come up in the time it took to hew such a timber. A man could see his children half-grown before it was seasoned. The timber had to be extraordinarily stout because it served two purposes.

Unlike the familiar role of the carriage axle, the axle of a waterwheel also acted as its hub. To accomplish this dual purpose, millwrights long ago developed a unique joint. By interlocking three long timbers inside the huge axle, they made an extraordinarily strong, six-spoked wheel (see drawing, left).

Where the timbers crossed at their midpoint, the millwright cut lap joints. This enabled him to join the timbers within elongated mortises cut entirely through the massive axle.

Continued
Water rushing through the sluice turns the waterwheel. The pit wheel on the same axle matches the waterwheel's turns. Its cog teeth mesh with the vertical lantern gear to transmit power to the horizontal gear for grinding.

Completed, the assembly produced six spokes that could never slip.

The millwright cut the lap joint in the timber spokes with common carpenter's tools. But the mortise through 2' of white oak required a heavy mortising chisel with a 1½"-wide, 19"-long shaft weighing 3½ lbs. A powerful swing of a hefty mallet, repeated over and over again, drove it through the oak.

Cogging up the pit wheel
In all but the simplest mills, the millwright would make the gears that the rushing power captured by the waterwheel. This called for super precision, for where the waterwheel needed only to mesh with the accommodating river, the cog-laden gears inside the mill represented wood running against wood in an endless search for flaws.

The millwright directed most of his considerable skill to the all-important pit wheel, the main driving gear that transmitted power from the waterwheel. For every one of its revolutions, the pit wheel turned the companion lantern gear six times.

Mounted inside the mill on the waterwheel axle, the oak stock used to make the pit wheel turned as if on a lathe. As it turned, the millwright scribed the centerline for the mortises that would house the replaceable beech, maple, or applewood cog teeth. Then he paced off their exact locations around the gear's circumference with a pair of dividers.

Boring and chopping the mortises could take days, but there was no rushing. The 100 tapering shanks of the cogs, their tooth ends rough blocks, had to fit perfectly into their mortises. Should one later come loose, the resulting shock of the joining gear's jump could break out the rest of the teeth before the frantic miller could stop the wheel.

Shaping proper gear teeth
Only when all the cogs had been sledgehammered in around the pit wheel could the millwright shape them into proper gear teeth.

With a scribing tool fastened to the stationary timber of the mill itself, this maker of massive gears marked on the oversized cog blocks the extent of the path they would travel. Their length now determined, the blocks were sawn off.

Then, the limits of precision were expanded. The millwright paced off the tooth spacing around the cogs, setting and resetting his dividers until they ended at the precise point where they began. Sometimes the adjustment was so fine that it could only be made by filing away part of one of the divider points.

When the intervals were finally even, the millwright pared away the tough wood to shape the teeth on the cogs. All had to be identical in shape and spacing, for if one stood out it would wear unevenly, and get worse, not better, with time.

Photograph: Sleepy Hollow Restorations illustrations: Jim Stevenson
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OLD HAND TOOLS

Continued from page 49

CLARIFY YOUR OWN LINSEED OIL FOR RECONDITIONING OLD TOOLS

Linseed oil goes on easy and protects both wood and metal finishes with a tough finish. That’s why old-tool collectors prefer it. But even commercially prepared boiled linseed oil becomes tacky to the touch and may eventually cause an “alligated” finish. To avoid this, you have to remove the residue from the oil, or “clarify” it.

Begin by pouring linseed oil into a clean glass container. Add two iodine crystals (the type used to purify drinking water), then place the container in direct sunlight for about two weeks. When a considerable amount of gum settles to the bottom, remove the clear upper oil layers and decant them to a clean vessel.

The clear oil will outperform the store-bought variety as a wipe-on finish.

WHAT’S THAT OLD TOOL WORTH?

Collecting old tools rates high interest these days, and you’d probably be amazed at the prices some of them bring.

If you have a Stanley Bailey No. 5-1/2C jack plane with a corrugated bottom (circa 1922-42) buried in your basement, it’s worth close to $200. A Stratton Bros. 8" rosewood, brassbound level (circa 1900) could bring you $250.

Most old tools aren’t worth nearly that much, but you’ll never know the value of yours without some research and guidance.


Photograph: Bob Calmer
**HOW WOOD-WISE ARE YOU?**

Fact or fiction? Test your knowledge of wood characteristics with these questions. You’ll find the answers on page 84. P.S. No cheating!

1. Wood changes color naturally, whether or not you apply a finish to it.
   - [ ] Fact
   - [ ] Fiction

2. Wood shrinks equally in all directions as it dries.
   - [ ] Fact
   - [ ] Fiction

3. All woods float.
   - [ ] Fact
   - [ ] Fiction

4. Wood dowels are round.
   - [ ] Fact
   - [ ] Fiction

5. Fast-growing trees make better lumber for woodworking than the slow-growing species.
   - [ ] Fact
   - [ ] Fiction

6. All hardwoods are hard.
   - [ ] Fact
   - [ ] Fiction

7. Of all common building materials, wood is known to be the best insulator.
   - [ ] Fact
   - [ ] Fiction

8. Branches rise higher off the ground as a tree grows.
   - [ ] Fact
   - [ ] Fiction

9. The water in green wood makes it stronger than dry wood.
   - [ ] Fact
   - [ ] Fiction

10. Heavier woods will shrink and swell less than less rigid lightweight woods.
    - [ ] Fact
    - [ ] Fiction

11. Wood only needs to be finished on one side, where it shows.
    - [ ] Fact
    - [ ] Fiction

12. All woods burn readily.
    - [ ] Fact
    - [ ] Fiction

*Answers on page 84*
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QUIZ ANSWERS

Questions on page 83

1. Fact. Most all woods change color after exposure to light and air, even with a finish. Walnut, for instance, bleaches to a yellow color.

2. Fiction. Flat-sawn wood can shrink nearly twice as much in width as in thickness, and in length, hardly at all.

3. Fiction. Only wood with a specific gravity less than that of water (1.0) will float. Lignum vitae, at 1.2, for instance, sinks.

4. Fiction. Because of the way the wood shrinks, dowels are actually slightly oval, rather than round.

5. Fiction. Slow-growing trees have more annual rings per inch, resulting in a better texture for machining and shaping.

6. Fiction. Balsa, which you can carve with your fingernail, is a hardwood.

7. Fact. Air in its cell structure makes wood 15 times better at insulating than concrete and 32 times better than steel.

8. Fiction. Branches never get any higher off the ground than where they first appeared because a tree grows from the top, not the bottom up.


10. Fiction. Lightweight woods shrink and swell less.

11. Fiction. A surface not sealed allows moisture to travel.

12. Fiction. Jarrah, from Australia, carries a Class B fire rating because it will only burn when confronted with a permanent flame.

HOW DO YOU RATE?
0–3 correct — Knothead
4–6 correct — Out on a limb
7–9 correct — A cut above the rest
10+ correct — Standing tall
ASSOCIATIONS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT

THE SOCIETY OF WOOD CRAFTSMEN

We usually devote this space to a U.S. association that’s been around a while. But this time we want to tell you about a promising group, formed in England in 1985, that already has 1,400 members from that country and North America.

A professional heritage hobbyists can draw upon. Like a yearling colt from thoroughbred stock, the Society of Wood Craftsmen hasn’t yet made a big name for itself, but you can trust the heritage. It evolved from the Guild of Master Craftsmen, a group of professional woodworkers in the United Kingdom and the Guild of Master Craftsmen International.

Explains the Society’s director, Alan E. Phillips: “The two professional guilds, with over 2,500 members, were beleaguered with queries and requests from hobbyists. Not anxious to recruit amateur members, the guilds suggested a new organization, and the Society was born.”

Thanks to the link with the two professional organizations, Society members can share in the woodworking knowledge and experience of professionals—without furnishing credentials of expertise.

Woodworking with an Old-World view

Why would U.S. woodworkers want to join an association in England? “Contact with Old World craftsmen, the exposure to a different view of woodworking, and our resources and publications,” answers Phillips.

Society activity centers in a Georgian-style building in Lewes, East Sussex, less than an hour’s drive south of London. It houses a library, information service, antique woodworking tools, and exhibitions of members’ work. Resident experts are on hand to answer questions.

A primary membership benefit comes from the Society’s publishing company, offering a wealth of woodworking publications (many of which normally are available only in England) at an attractive 40 percent discount. Even with $3 Trans-Atlantic postage per book, you still save. Woodworking Craftsman magazine, a well-illustrated quarterly of techniques and projects with both metric and standard U.S. measurements, costs members $14 a year, plus $3 postage (non-members pay $20 annually). There’s also a free newsletter, a discount tool catalog, and course offerings.

Annual membership,plus a one-time initiation fee, totals $30. For more information, write: The Secretary, The Society of Wood Craftsmen, Dept. W, 166 High St., Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 1YE, England (postage for a ½-ounce letter will cost you 44 cents). ☉
Construction starts with the counterweight itself (see the sketch, below). Thread a coupling and a plug onto one end of a 10" length of 1½"-diameter galvanized pipe. Then fill the pipe with wet sand or old nuts and washers. (You may have to increase or reduce the amount of fill later, depending on the weight of your drill-press table. You want the counterweight to be slightly lighter than the table.)

Next, drill a ¼" hole in another pipe plug. Thread one end of the nylon rope through this hole, and tie a knot in it. Lightly singe...
the rope to prevent it from unraveling. Thread the plug into the coupling.

2 The counterweight slides up and down inside a length of 2"-diameter PVC pipe. How you mount this guide pipe varies with the drill-press type. We mounted ours to our tabletop drill-press stand using just two U-bolts.

If you have a floor-model drill press, you'll need to make two spacer blocks out of ¾" scrap stock to separate the pipe from the post. (See the sketch, bottom right, for how this setup looks.) If it's ever necessary to lower the drill press table beyond these brackets, simply loosen the clamps and lower the guide pipe.

3 The pulley plays an important part in the smooth operation of any counterweight system. We mounted a pulley on the back of the drill-press casting. To do this, drill a ¾"-diameter hole in the center of the casting, and tap it for a ¾"-20 thread. Mount a ¾" pulley with a ¾"-20×1"-long machine screw and nut (see sketch).

If you do not have a tap, you can drill the hole as described above, then use a ¾"-diameter×1"-long self-tapping screw.

Some drill presses have a motor mount adjustment screw to which you can mount a pulley. As with the guide pipe, develop the best solution for your drill press.

4 To attach the ¾" nylon rope to the table, you'll need to first drill a ¾"-diameter hole through one end of a piece of ¾" bar stock. Locate a ¾" hole on the other end of the strip by removing the table clamping bolt on the back of the table and sliding the stock into the slot. Mark the location of the hole on the stock, then remove it and drill the hole.

Reinstall the clamping bolt, with the stock in the slot. (If the strip is too thick, the table will not clamp securely. You may have to grind the stock to thin it down.) Connect a ¾" chain coupler (quick-link) to the metal strip.

5 If you have a bench top model drill press, drill a ¾" hole through the bench top (directly over the PVC guide pipe) to allow the nylon rope to pass through. Fit the hole with a rubber grommet.

6 To hook up the system, put the counterweight in the guide pipe. Next, thread the rope through the pulley on the back of the drill-press casting. Finally, raise the table as far as it'll go, and thread the rope through the chain coupler that's fastened to the bar stock. Tie a knot securely in the rope, then lightly singe the end to keep it from unraveling.
WOOD Catalog Review

Mail order catalogs offer a wide variety of merchandise and many one-of-a-kind items. Shop in the comfort of your own home and order with complete confidence. Your satisfaction is guaranteed.

BRATTON MACHINERY

1. 50+ pages of woodworking machinery, portable power tools and supplies. Information on equipment for professional and home shop needs. Name brands and imported materials. Bratton Machinery and Supply, Inc. $4.50.

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5. Excellence in sharpening equipment. Foley-Belsaw catalogue, complete with information on its line of equipment used for sharpening home, garden and industrial shop saws and tools. Each machine is fully illustrated; complete specs and pricing information are provided. Free.

6. Cherry Tree Toys' new color catalog is chock-full of projects and supplies for toymakers and woodworkers. Included are toy plans, kits and hundreds of hardwood parts for toys, crafts and furniture—plus tools and new, non-toxic finishes. Bulk prices available. Catalog subscription $1.00.

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9. Tools On Sale—a division of Seven Corners Ace hardware Inc. offers a catalog featuring the most competitive prices and one of the most complete selections of power tools from the most respected manufacturers in the industry. Seven Corners Ace Hardware Inc. Free.


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15. The Van Dyke's Restorers Catalog offers wholesale tools and supplies for upholstery, antique restoration and related trades. Includes wood products, carvings, caning supplies, brass fixtures, Aladdin lamps, lamp parts and more, $1.00.

16. 50th Anniversary Cane & Basket Supply Catalog includes hundreds of items used by hobbyists interested in basketry, caning and rushing. Many products in the 20-page catalog show all sizes available, so selection is quick and easy. $1.00 refundable with first order.

17. Wonderland for woodworkers! Illustrations and descriptions of over 180 full-size plans of fine, museum-quality furniture. Includes cradles, roll-top desk, tables, chairs, buffets, chests, gun cabinets, poker table, children's furniture, rocking horse, spinning wheels and more. Catalog $2.00-refundable with first plan order.

18. Woodworkers catalog. More than a catalog—it's one of the best sources for quality woodworking tools. You'll find everything from bit braces to wood borers, from saws to sharpening stones. Every product is sold satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog is free. Woodcraft Supply Corp.

19. Horton Brasses catalog shows over 500 items of authentic reproduction hardware from the 1700s and on into this century. These are superior reproductions of Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Queen Anne, Sheraton, Victorian and early 1900s brass furniture hardware. Catalog $2.00.

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23. Woodworks offers low prices and fast service on hundreds of beautifully turned birch, walnut, oak and cherry wood parts. Our 32-page catalog also includes hard-to-find hardware and cutting tools. Send $1.00 for catalog, bonus coupon and our special "get acquainted" offer.

24. A 1986 Pitsco Catalog can be yours! "Neat stuff!" The most frequently heard comment about our products. Peg... is only one of approximately 3,500 items in our catalog. $4.00.
WOOD Catalog Review

25. Wooden parts and turnings in bulk lots including gloved dowels, spindles, toy ‘headlights,’ wheels, eggs and train smokestacks. Items can be combined for the best price. 25¢.

26. Cas-Ker’s 55-page catalog shows over 25 different varieties of quartz clock movements. Features movements made in Japan by the world’s largest producer of quartz timepieces. Also included are dials, hands, numerals and accessories. Most orders are shipped within one day of receipt. $1.50.

27. Wyndham Woods is a supplier of the highest quality domestic and exotic lumber and veneer. Our specialties are: flitch-cut lumber (wide boards cut from the same tree), unusually figured and colored veneers, thick domestic veneers and thin lumber. $1.00.

28. Nyle Corporation, the only US manufacturer of small dehumidification lumber dryers offers an “Introduction to Dehumidification Lumber Drying.” Nyle brings years of building large dry kiln systems to a new line of dryers for 300-10,000 board feet. Free catalog.

29. German steel tool catalog—32 pages packed with finest quality tools manufactured in Germany. Included are thousands of unusual and hard-to-find chisels, gouges, parting tools, etc.—all hardened and tempered to hold a keen edge and give a lifetime of dependable service. Frank Mittermeier, Inc. Free.

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31. 256 pages of power and hand tools from leading manufacturers like Milwaukee, Hitachi, Porter-Cable, Bosch, Ryobi and many more can be found in Tool City’s 1986 catalog. Examples of our low prices can be found in our advertisement in this issue. For catalog send $2.50.

32. Dakota Woodworks is the country’s largest manufacturer of antique reproduction wooden telephones. Kits in two skill levels: one with plans and hardware, one with pre-cut oak cabinetry and hardware. Both include solid brass hardware, solid-state electronics package and instructions. Dakota Woodworks. Catalog $1.00.

WOOD’S Catalog Review
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1. Use it and put it away. After completing that bit of mortising and chiseling, put the mallet and chisel back where they belong. Messes thrive on workbenches. Don't leave a tool out after you've used it. Sure, you're probably itching to start the next project of the project, but the few seconds it takes to return a tool are well spent.

2. Save just so much. If you're like us, you just hate to throw anything away—be it a scrap of unused sandpaper or a sliver of walnut. But you have room for only so much. Boxes and boxes of scrapwood are not only a nuisance and a fire hazard, they can literally become stumbling blocks. Be ruthlessly practical: Will you really ever use that scrap for a project? If not, give it the heave-ho.

3. Hang 'em up. Having adequate shelving, pegboard, and lumber and tool racks means that your tools are less likely to end up on the bench when the job is done. Each tool, whether it be an idly-bitty scratch awl or belt sander, should have a specific storage place. Chisels and plane irons are also less likely to have their cutting edges damaged if properly stored. Tools, like people, need a home (and you thought they didn't have feelings).

4. Buy—and use—those handy cleanup helpers: bench brushes, brooms, dust pans, and more expensive items, such as a dust-collection system. And what's handier than moving that sawdust from those hard-to-get-at places than an air compressor (see WOOD, April, 1985, p. 50)?

5. Organize small items. Almost every hardware store carries those organizers with small plastic pullout drawers. These are great for storing wood screws and dowel pins, and they also make it easier to quickly locate small items when you need them.

6. Stop sawdust in its tracks. Using tools, especially sanders, with dust bags traps most of the particles before they have a chance to become airborne. Dust in the air not only means unhealthy breathing conditions, it can also settle in motors and bearings and shorten their lives. A high-powered vacuum cleaner can make clean-up bearable and even fun. Placing vacuum-hose adapters on your stationary tools also helps to eliminate sawdust.

7. Hit the broom, then the lights. A quick sweep across the workbench with a bench brush and a few swipes with a push broom are usually all it takes for a shop worth walking into tomorrow.
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We want to hear from you! Items must be received a minimum of five months prior to publication date. (For example, events for the December issue must reach us by July 1). Sorry, only items of regional and national interest can be considered for inclusion.

Tenth Annual American Crafts Festival, July 5–6
Lincoln Center, New York, N.Y. Juried show and sale of handcrafted work, including carvings and other wood items.

Ann Arbor Art Fair, July 23–26
Downtown Ann Arbor, Mich. America’s first and foremost art and craft fair. About 1,000 exhibitors in sidewalk booths throughout the downtown area. Many woodworkers.

40th Annual Pacific Northwest Arts & Crafts Fair, July 25–27
Bellevue Square, Bellevue, Wash. One of the oldest and largest crafts fairs in Northwest. All media, lots of woodworkers.

International Decoy Contest, Aug. 15–17

International Wood Collectors Society Annual Meeting, Aug. 17–22

DELTA

THE BIG NAME FROM THE LITTLE GARAGE IN MILWAUKEE

Young machinists Herbert E. Tautz and William Peters found bustling post-World War I Milwaukee perfect for a new industry—home power tools.

Working spare time in a one-car garage on N. Fifth Street, they designed a water-cooled dental tray and a micrometer that in 1919 launched the Delta Specialty Company. Then, the partners charted a new course.

Before the 1920s, most woodworking machinery had been large, heavy, and expensive. Tautz wanted to design and sell affordable, compact home woodworking equipment. But Peters had had enough, and left the business in 1923. Delta’s first woodworking tool—a hand-operated, benchtop scroll saw that sold for $20—emerged in the mid-1920s.

Tautz then added the Handi-Shop—a circular saw, lathe, and scroll saw combined—and a line of Homemadecraft tools. His firm grew to 250 employees.

In the 1940’s, Delta was purchased by the forerunner of Rockwell International. After World War II, the company relocated to larger facilities in Ohio and Mississippi. A few years later, Delta officially changed its name to Rockwell Power Tool.

Now, 67 years after its founding, the company is Delta again. As a subsidiary of Pentair, Inc., Delta International Machinery Corp. headquarters in Pittsburgh, employs 1,500 people in three countries, and sells 450 machines.

All-American success story: Delta began in this one-car garage on Milwaukee’s N. Fifth Street.

In World War II, Delta patriotically urged woodworkers to postpone buying their power tools.
### SUPERSALE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>List</th>
<th>Sale</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LU72M10</td>
<td>10 x 40 Gen. Purpose ATB</td>
<td>$68.58</td>
<td>$39.90</td>
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<td>LU73M10</td>
<td>10 x 60 Gen. Purpose ATB</td>
<td>$79.95</td>
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<td>LU81M10</td>
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<td>$69.30</td>
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<td>LU82M10</td>
<td>10 x 60 Gen. Purpose TCG</td>
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<td>LU84M11</td>
<td>10 x 50 Combination 4 &amp; R</td>
<td>$74.51</td>
<td>$45.50</td>
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<td>LU85M10</td>
<td>10 x 80 Fine Cut Off ATB</td>
<td>$110.88</td>
<td>$73.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>LM72M10</td>
<td>10 x 24 Rip Flat Top</td>
<td>$64.85</td>
<td>$44.50</td>
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<td>PS203</td>
<td>7\(1/4) x 24 Gen. Purpose ATB</td>
<td>$27.45</td>
<td>$18.99</td>
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<tr>
<td>PS303</td>
<td>7\(1/4) x 40 Gen. Purpose ATB</td>
<td>$32.97</td>
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<td>DS306</td>
<td>6\(1/8) Dado Max. Width of Cut 1\(1/16)&quot;</td>
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<td>DS308</td>
<td>8\(1/8) Dado Max. Width of Cut 1\(1/16)&quot;</td>
<td>$179.90</td>
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**NOTE:** All Saws and Dado have 5/8" Bore  
ATB = Alternate Top Bevel  
4 & R = 4 Teeth & 1 Raker Tooth  
TCG = Triple Chip Grind

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**SALE ENDS**  
**DECEMBER 31, 1986**
NEW FROM freud FOR...

ROUTING
Freud's new 5 piece router bit door system allows you to produce raised panel cabinet doors with your 1/2" chuck router. Each bit is made with the finest carbide available and sharpened with a 600 grit diamond wheel.
The bit profiles are: rail and stile, raised panel, door lip, glue joint. The bits come in a wooden, box jointed case for ease of storage.
As a set, the 94-100 list for $248.00 Sale Price $199.00

SHAPING
Freud's new 5 piece cabinet set for the 1/4" - 1/2" shaper comes with rail and stile, raised panel, door lip and glue joint cutters. A box jointed wooden case is included for ease of storage and prevention of damage.
The cutter profiles are: rail and stile, raised panel, door lip, glue joint. The cutters are made with the highest of manufacturing standards and materials. If purchased individually, they would cost $510.00.
As a set, the EC-900 list for $499.00 Sale Price $349.00

BORING
Freud's new 16 piece Forstner bit set comes in a box jointed wooden storage case. These bits, guided by their rim, will create a clean flat bottom hole in wood. A special heat treated steel is used in their production to assure long lasting edges.
The 16 bits range in size from 1/8" to 2 1/8" in 1/8" increments. These bits will fit any stationary or portable drill using a 5/8" or larger chuck.
The FB-100 Forstner bit set list for $249.00 Sale Price $199.00

DRILLING
These bits will fit any stationary or portable drill using a 3/8" or larger chuck. The DB-050 drill bit set list for $89.00 Sale Price $69.00

For the Name Of Your Local Distributor:
Call Toll Free (outside N.C.) 1-800-334-4107
In North Carolina Call 1-919-334-3171