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Wood Magazine November 1994

Art Director Lee Gatzke shows other WOOD® magazine staffers how the new WOOD PATTERNS® insert will go together.

I'm sure that by now you’ve noticed the cosmetic changes we’ve made to WOOD magazine recently. In September we unveiled our new cover design, a redesigned contents page, and a new treatment for some of the departments in the magazine's front end. While these changes hopefully will make for an even better designed publication, they pale by comparison to what we're adding starting with this issue.

For a long time, we have wanted to include full-sized patterns for our larger-scale projects as a convenience to you. We finally found a way to do it! Binding WOOD PATTERNS into the center of the magazine represents a large investment for us, but one we feel will work to your advantage as well as ours. Here's why.

No longer will you have to work with confusing grid-drawn drawings, or send in for full-sized patterns. All the information you need to build a project will be in the magazine as it arrives at your door.

Photograph: John Hetherington

Having the WOOD PATTERNS insert in the magazine will allow us to present you with some design alternatives to some of the projects. Say, for example, you see a nightstand project in WOOD magazine, and you like everything except the style of the piece. Now, we may include a style option or two on the insert that may better fit your taste or home's decor. With the inclusion of WOOD PATTERNS, we'll also have extra space in our project write-ups for more and/or larger how-to photos and illustrations.

We're excited about adding this new dimension to the woodworking information we already provide to you. But after all, you're worth it, right? We think so.

By the way, if you decide to remove the insert from your magazines, we've designed the cover sheet so you can store the patterns away and access the information when you need it.
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This issue's cover wood grain: Bird's-eye white ash
Caution: This lathe could be habit forming.

Turn stock 36" between centers, 12" over the cast iron bed or swivel the headstock 90° for outboard turning of work up to 16" diameter. Variable speed (500-2000 rpm) allows proper control for out-of-round and offset turning or roughing of green or seasoned wood through final finishing stages.

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Delta is proud to nationally fund these two PBS programs for woodworkers.

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A great way to approach tool storage
I was pleased to see your announcement of IDEA SHOP™2, designed as a garage workshop, that appeared in the September 1994 issue. Like many of your other readers, I have my workshop in my garage, a 19x20' space that also serves as the main entrance to our house. To maintain domestic tranquility, my wife and I have established two rules for the workshop/garage: Both cars must be in the garage every night (my rule), and Martha’s car must be outside whenever I use a sander (her rule).

Because of these rules, the limited space, and my need to keep the shop clean and tools easy to find, I have prioritized my tool storage into the following categories:

1. **Immediately Available.** This includes anything I want to be able to get at or use, even with both cars in the garage. These items get prime wall or bench space, and include the drill press, bandsaw, hammer, grinder, and sharpening stones.

2. **Easily Available.** These tools become available by just moving a car out and sliding the tools into position. They include the radial-arm saw, the tablesaw, and other occasionally used tools such as large clamps and a palm sander.

3. **In-Shop Storage.** This includes the router table, the scroll saw, and any other tools that can be moved into place and attached to the workbench. I store these tools under the workbench, on shelves, and in other easy-to-get-to areas.

4. **Deep Storage.** These tools don’t get used much, and include masonry and plumbing tools. I place these to the back of the shelves, and sometimes in the attic or closet.

Even with this prioritization system working for me, I still haven’t found a good way of storing wood. It seems that just when I get all the tools organized, I’m offered fine wood at a price too good to resist! Hmmmm. Maybe I can build a storage rack to fit the space above the garage door.

—Bob Moroch, Dallas

**Woodworkers can help teachers, too**

The “Finishing Touches” column in the December 1993 issue mentioned working with the physically and mentally challenged. I have worked with such students for almost 20 years, and have made many devices from wood to help them become more independent and successful. There are lots of teachers across the country who have the ideas to help these students learn, but lack the tools and expertise to build this special furniture.

If anyone is interested in helping the handicapped, they should contact their local school district and speak with a teacher of the handicapped or a physical therapist. Woodworker’s services will be appreciated greatly.

—Charlene Young, North Liberty, Iowa

**A hot solution for transferring patterns**

I enjoyed your article “What Woodworkers Need to Know About Transferring Patterns” in the February 1994 issue. I use another simple method that other woodworkers may find convenient.

I transfer patterns by placing a photocopy of the pattern (printed side down) against a piece of wood and ironing the photocopy with a hot iron. This reverses the pattern, so it won’t work for lettering. However, I have used this method for many of my chip-carving projects.

—Mark Stryker, Jersey Shore, Pa.

**Powermatic update**

In our review of oscillating spindle sanders in the September 1994 issue, the Powermatic 14 was downgraded for poor machining of its tabletop and spindle shaft. At the time, a Powermatic official said that these problems would be corrected on newer models. We recently had a chance to review one of these current models, and we’re happy to report that our Powermatic contact was true to his word.

The new machine had a smooth top that was no more than .007” out of flat—well within acceptable limits. All of the sanding-drum shafts mated well with the threads on the spindle shaft, with no noticeable runout. In light of these improvements, we recommend the Powermatic 14 (about $300) for those of you looking for something priced in between these highly rated models in our review: the Ryobi OSS450 (about $180) and Clayton 140 or 146 ($625 or $675).

—Bill Krier, Assistant Managing Editor

Continued on page 6
After 65 years as America's premier tool supplier, we've truly become an American tradition. That's why it's no surprise that craftsmen like you pass on their enjoyment of our tools from one generation to the next.

We're rather proud of that tradition, too. Because it says a lot about the quality and durability of Craftsman tools.

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You can see the complete line of Craftsman power tools at your local Sears store. Or for convenience, we offer the "Sears Shop At Home" service: 1-800-377-7414.
A new angle on cove-cutting

A "Talking Back" article on cutting cove moldings from the September 1993 issue mentioned the difficulty of setting the fence on a tablesaw with an eccentric arm, where the center of the saw blade moves forward as the blade raises. The adjustable parallelogram jig shown in the drawing right allows me to quickly set the fence for cutting coves with this type of saw.

To use this jig, first determine the depth of the cove and set the blade to that height. Then, set the inside width of the jig equal to the total width of the molding. Cut two spacer blocks equal to the width of the flat shoulders of the molding, and place these blocks at the points where the front and back of the sawblade emerges from the table. Place the parallelogram jig over the sawblade, and move it until its sides rest against the spacer blocks. Mark this fence location with masking-tape markers on the tablesaw top at two points along the inside edge of the jig. Remove the jig, align the fence to the edges of the masking-tape markers, and clamp it in place. Remember to lower the sawblade to ⅛" above the table for the first molding cut.

—Jim Armstrong, Keizer, Ore.

Here's one dinosaur that you'll love to pieces

I cut out the "Dino the Dinosaur" puzzle from Better Homes and Gardens® Sensational Gifts, and the joints were loose. I then painted the puzzle with a water-based acrylic paint, and I had a major problem getting the puzzle back together. Is this normal for painted items?

—George Clark, Starkville, Miss.

We used a #9 blade for cutting out the puzzle, George, changing to a #6 blade for the tight cuts. We also asked Rick Hutcheson, WOOD® magazine’s scrollsaw consultant, for his advice. Rick made the same recommendations, saying: "A #9 blade will cut a kerf wide enough to compensate for the addition of a thin coat of paint."

We used antiquing dye stains to color the puzzle and to eliminate the buildup of paint on the puzzle edges. If you prefer to use paint, apply thin coats to the edges of the pieces, removing any runs or thick areas of paint with a brush. For those of you readers who would like to order a personal copy of Sensational Gifts, send $6.95 per copy (plus your home address) to: WOOD Magazine Sensational Gifts P.O. Box 9255 Dept. WD-18 Des Moines, IA 50306 ★
Why trees should not be restricted to the woods.

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The wooden hollow auger, no. 1, cuts one tenon size. Adjustable types shown include: Bonney, 1870, no. 2; Cushman, 1870, no. 3; Wood, 1875, no. 4; Stearns, 1877, no. 5; Wood, 1900, no. 6 (Wood patented five types of hollow augers); Stearns, 1878, no. 7 (Sears held patents for seven hollow-auger designs).

In the 19th century, America was on the move. Commerce, industry, and agriculture, fueled by the young nation's growth and westward expansion, rolled ceaselessly onward, carried by countless wooden wheels.

Wheelwrights were riding high then, building spoke wooden wheels for everything from army artillery to Park Avenue hansom cabs. Strong joints were crucial, for, as you'll recall from many a western movie, some of those wheels took terrific abuse.

In particular, a lot of force came to bear at the outer ends of the spokes, where they connected with the felloes, the arc-shaped segments that made up the outer rim of the wheel. (There were normally two spokes for each felloe.) Standard practice called for mating a round tenon on the end of the spoke with a hole bored into the felloe. Craftsmen often formed the tenon with a device somewhat like a plug cutter, a tool known as a hollow auger.

Both wooden and iron hollow augers had been in use in America since the time of the Revolution. The wooden one shown above (no. 1) is typical of the early, non-adjustable style. Its two steel blades cut a 3/4"-diameter tenon.

Then, in 1829, Abel Conant of Pepperville, Massachusetts, received the first United States patent for a hollow auger. For decades after, tinkerers and toolmakers alike buckled down to devising, patenting, and marketing improved devices to cut cylindrical tenons. By December 5, 1911, when the last patent was issued for a hollow auger, 85 styles had been patented.

Made to fit in a bitstock or brace, the devices appealed to chairmakers, laddermakers, and other craftsmen as well as wheelwrights. With a hollow auger, a sturdy joint could be made in two relatively simple operations. And, with a means of cutting the tenons uniformly, parts could be made in a batch rather than being individually hand-fitted.

Variations among hollow augers generally involved methods of setting the diameter of the tenon. Some cut fixed standard sizes, others were adjustable. Some models were amazingly complex, verging on the impractical. Those didn't last long in the marketplace.

Hollow augers themselves couldn't survive the decline of wheelwrighting. As steel wheels drove out wooden ones in the years following World War I, demand for hollow augers flagged. Fewer and fewer were available. In the late 1940s, the few remaining models disappeared from the market.

Tools from the collection of James E. Price, PhD, Nor, Missouri
Photograph: John Herlingston
Written by Larry Johnston
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SMALL TOOLS FOR TINY TURNINGS
YOU CAN MAKE THEM YOURSELF

When turning miniature vessels such as the small-scale bowls on pages 52-55, you often run into situations you just can't handle with regular gouges and scrapers. To reach in through a narrow neck to clean out an interior, for instance, a thin, round-nosed tool with a bend in it would be great. But where do you get such a thing? Well, you could make one.

Small, shop-made tools come in handy for turning small vessels like these.

"It's both easy and satisfying to create the tool you need for a particular job," says woodturner John Lea of Mesa, Arizona. All you need are a standard bench grinder and some allen wrenches. "I like allen wrenches because they come in such a range of sizes, they're inexpensive, and they seem to be made of pretty good steel," John sums up.

The procedure is simple: Grind a beveled scraper-type end on an allen wrench, forming a profile to meet your needs. (You also could make tools from screwdrivers or dental instruments.) Then, fit the tool with a handle, such as a length of dowel or a turned piece.

"You should consider a few fine points when you grind your own tools," says John, who makes and sells full-sized turning tools as a sideline. Here's his advice:

- Select the largest allen wrench that fits your project. This provides the rigidity and mass needed to dampen vibration. Reduced vibration leads to a smoother cut.
- Start by grinding a reference surface for the cutting edge, where shown below. Grind this flat area two or three wrench-diameters long and parallel to the wrench's axis.
- Grind a bevel on the cutting end of at least 10° as shown right. This relief, called the rake angle, provides clearance so that the tool doesn't rub when the cutting edge contacts the workpiece. In some cases, say interior work on a small-diameter vessel, you may need a rake angle greater than 10°. But always keep the angle as shallow as possible. "If it's too great," John explains, "the cutting tip will be too thin and will flutter as it cuts, creating ridges and hollows."

In use, the small tool requires solid support. To keep it from rocking, John grinds the bottom flat where it rides on the tool rest. Support it as close to the cutting edge as possible to minimize vibration, too. "I sometimes modify my tool rest or clamp an extension onto it when necessary to give the small tool the best possible support," John adds. 

Illustrations: Kim Downing
Photograph: John Hetherington
Much of the thrill of woodworking can be found in the exhilarating challenge of a project you've never explored before. Of course, ideally, the challenge should be to your abilities, not your tools. Particularly not your band saw. No tool plays a more critical role throughout a woodland adventure.

Which is why you should make your journey with the Skil HD 3640 band saw.

Its 1/2 hp, 6.0 amp induction motor lets you enter the thickest woods with confidence. The throat capacity is a generous 10" deep. And the cutting height can handle up to 7" of stock.

Putting teeth into these specs is a blade range of 1/2" wide for resawing to 1/8" wide for scrolling.

The HD 3640 has a lightweight, single piece cast aluminum frame that's computer optimized for strength and stability. What's more, its two-wheel blade drive system lowers vibration, improves tracking and helps blades last longer.

And when blade changes are needed, the hinged cover swings open 180° for easy access at the flick of its snap-fit latches.

Perhaps the most impressive thing about the HD 3640 is how it packs stationary band saw performance into a 36" high benchtop model. Which, in turn, allows it to be conveniently packed under a benchtop when not in use.

So, before embarking on your next woodland adventure, make sure you're properly equipped. Blaze a trail to a store that carries the HD 3640 band saw and the other Skil Woodshop tools. You'll be glad you made the trip.
Entertaining the idea of solid wood

I have looked at WOOD magazine’s designs for entertainment centers from the June 1989 and October 1991 issues. These are built from veneered plywood, and I would like to build mine from solid oak or pecan. What are the pros and cons of solid wood versus veneered plywood?

—Mike Clestensky Sr., Ponchatoula, La.

Good question, Mike. We’ve found that plywood has advantages and disadvantages over solid wood in furniture construction. First, the advantages:

1. Plywood panels won’t expand, contract, or warp nearly as much as panels made from solid wood. That’s because the cross-laminated veneers that make up plywood produce a dimensionally stable sheet of material. In contrast, over a year’s time, solid wood panels will expand and contract about ⅛” per foot of panel width in response to seasonal humidity changes.
2. You decrease the amount of work involved in building furniture or cabinets when using plywood. You can cut most cabinet panels from plywood sheets, so you eliminate the job of edge-joining boards to make panels. And, because plywood also comes in several thicknesses, you don’t need to use a thickness planer.
3. Plywood provides uniform strength along the length and across the width of the sheet.
4. Premium grades of hardwood-veneered plywood have at least one side made of sequentially sliced or rotary-cut veneers from one log. This provides a uniform appearance in color and grain across the plywood panel.

However, plywood also has disadvantages when used in furniture construction:

1. Plywood panels require a solid-wood edging or other edge trim for a finished appearance.
2. The thin surface veneers used on plywood make the panels more susceptible to marring and damage. You can easily sand through or gouge the surface veneers, leaving an area of the softwood substrate showing.
3. Solid wood can be more readily bent, shaped, and carved than most plywood.
4. You can buy a greater variety of species of solid wood than of veneered plywood.
5. The thickness of plywood varies from manufacturer to manufacturer, and often between lots made by the same company. And to further complicate matters, much of the imported plywood comes in a metric measurement of thickness. You can reduce the amount of thickness variation between sheets of plywood if you buy all the plywood for a project at the same time, and hopefully from the same manufacturer’s lot.

Sliding joint prevents cracks

Last August I built a Shaker-style coffee table out of black cherry. I edge-glued boards to form the top panel, and fastened end cleats to stabilize the top. These tops are connected to the frame using metal tabletop fasteners fitted into slots in the rails. During the winter the tops split along a glue line. What can I do to prevent this from happening?

—Kevin Kreider, Akron, Ohio

Kevin, you built the tabletops during the summer, when humidity levels are much higher than during the winter. And we suspect that you fastened or glued the end cleats solidly to the tabletops. When the humidity dropped later in the year, these cleats prevented the tops from contracting. As a result, the tabletops cracked to relieve the built-up stress.

To prevent this from happening, fasten end cleats to tabletops with a sliding joint, such as a long tenon, a spline, or a sliding dovetail joint. Glue this sliding joint only in the center of the tabletop. The spline or tenon joints can be reinforced with long screws, placed at the center, and near the outer corners of the end cleat. The outer screws will need to be set in tapered slot or oversize holes to allow the wood to move. When cutting the screw slots, allow for ⅛” of movement for each foot of tabletop width. See the drawing above for a joint that works nicely for tables up to 3’ in width.

Continued on page 14
Deserve the best cuts

When your work requires absolute precision and quality cuts, there is no substitute for the Freud LU85 -- at any price.

The LU85 produces a flawless cut that requires no sanding. It eliminates chipping and will improve the fit and beauty of your most demanding projects.

Only the award winning LU85 can give you this kind of performance, because no other blade is manufactured with the same care, strict tolerances and fine materials.

The exclusive long-life, titanium-bonded micro-grain carbide tips are ground with special angles, and the laser-cut extra stiff plate is bonded with a thick layer of Teflon® using a special process. This allows the blade to glide through the wood and eliminates pitch build-up.

The LU85 is a precision cut-off saw, ideal for your mitre saw or table saw, for the cutting of natural woods, low pressure laminates and mouldings.

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How to cut a dowel lengthwise
I need to cut a number of dowels lengthwise, in diameters of 3/8" and larger. Can you provide a safe and easy way to do this?
—Anton Derbort, Clarksville, Tenn.

The jig shown in the drawing right will make the task easier, Anton. Cut this V-block from a 2x4 to a length equal to that of your bandsaw table. Form the V-shaped groove by sawing two 1/2"-deep, intersecting 45° cuts down the center of the block.

Bandsaw a slot lengthwise along the bottom of the V-groove, to a point halfway through the block. Make an anti-rotation pin from a small brad equal to the width of the bandsaw blade kerf. Drive this nail into the bottom of the V-groove, 1/2" beyond the end of the bandsaw cut. Cut the head off the brad to allow it to fit into the saw kerf on the dowels. Then clamp this jig in place on the saw, with the bandsaw blade at the end of the cut.

Feed dowels along the V-groove and into the bandsaw blade, pushing them for the first half of the cut, and then pulling the dowel the rest of the way through.

Because of an uneven tooth set, some bandsaw blades pull toward one side while cutting. If you notice that the dowel seems to bind while moving through the blade, unclamp the jig and slightly move the feeding end of the jig in the direction of the blade pull. Reclamp the jig, and continue cutting your dowels.
A safer insert
While crosscutting a 4" pine board, my tablesaw insert tangled with my saw blade, flew out and hit me in the chest. The insert is now bent, and my carbide saw blade is missing a tooth. Is there a safer kind of tablesaw insert?
—Harold (Fritz) Marple, Pollock Pines, Calif.

Yes, Fritz, there is. We suspect that a chip of wood wedged between the insert and the saw blade, or that your saw had a loose-fitting insert that vibrated into contact with the blade. To solve this problem, we suggest you make zero-clearance wooden inserts to fit your tablesaw.

Make these from good-quality plywood, using the old tablesaw insert as a pattern for shape and thickness. Test-fit this new insert in the table top, and make sure the saw blade turns freely under the insert. If the blade rubs the insert, use a 1" smaller blade to cut the slot. Place a drop of hotmelt glue on the "ears" in the insert opening, and set the wooden insert in place. Use a straight-edge to level the insert with the saw table.

Place the rip fence over the top of the wooden insert to hold it in place while you cut the saw blade slot. Check to be sure the saw blade will clear the rip fence before making the cut.

Turn on the tablesaw, and slowly raise the saw blade to its maximum height. This will cut an opening the same width as the blade, reducing the chance of scraps binding between the saw blade and the insert.
A dynamic duo for dead-on dadoes

STRAIGHTEDGE AND STORY POLE

Any project with shelves can turn into a disaster if the dadoes that accept those shelves don't line up correctly. Fortunately, all you need are the two simple helpers shown here. Our straightedge and story pole will help you cut perfectly matched sets of dadoes along the length of any number of panels.

Build the straightedge and story pole to the dimensions shown, or make the story pole at least as long as your longest panel, and the straightedge 9" longer than your panel's width. Both must be built from stock the same thickness as your panel. To see how to use this pair, turn to "Develop Your Shop Skills" on page 56.

Illustration: Roxanne LeMoine

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There’s never been a Cordless Saw with the performance and durability of DeWalt’s new Cordless Saw. With 3,000 rpm’s of power and a 5 3/8” blade, DeWalt’s new 14.4 volt saw cuts everything from trim and moulding to 1/2” plywood. And its 1 1/2” cutting depth allows it to go through 75 or more 2x4’s on a single charge.

This lightweight saw also features left side blade placement for better visibility and ease of use. And its thin-kerf, carbide-tipped blade yields more cuts per charge and a cleaner cut.

Once you try the new 14.4 or 12.0 volt DeWalt Cordless Saw, every other Cordless Saw will seem like a toy. For more information, call 1-800-4-DEWALT.
Clean up your act with a glue applicator
Formerly available through cata-
logs or specialty stores, this handy
product has now gone retail
under the name Craftsman
Woodworker’s Gluing Kit. The kit
includes a 2½"-long roller, a bis-
cuit-joining applicator, and a
squeeze bottle.

I used the roller to apply glue to
the edges of several window
valances. The roller spread the
glue evenly and efficiently, and I
never had to stop to clean it.
Another nice feature: you can
screw both applicator heads to
the top of a 1-pint bottle of wood-
worker’s glue.

For biscuit joints, the glue comes
out through a small hole in a
curved applicator that fits size 0,
10, and 20 biscuit slots. To spread
the glue you rock the applicator
back and forth. Cleaning proved
simple: just wash off the wet glue
or let it dry and peel it off.

These applicators speed up glu-
ing, help keep you from spreading
on too much glue, and cut down
on the mess. If you’ve never used
one, I think you’ll find the Sears
kit a handy addition to your shop.
—Tested by Bob McFarlin

Sears Craftsman Woodworker’s
Gluing Kit #67254, about $10, at
Sears stores nationwide.

Make your wood shine with this wood-buffing system
Want to know the best way to
bring out the natural beauty of
your woodworking projects? It’s
simple! Buff the top coat of the
finish with polishing compounds.
On larger woodworking projects,
you can get the job done either by
hand with a linen cloth or by
using a buffing machine.

But for smaller items, I recom-
mend the Beall Wood-Buffing
System. It consists of three buffing
wheels, three compounds, and a
quick-change adapter that fits
either a ¼" or ½" motor shaft. The
company recommends that you
use at least a ½-hp motor that runs
at 1725 rpm.

To use this three-stage system,
mount the linen wheel on your
motor shaft and load the wheel
with a light coat of the tripoli
compound. After buffing with the
tripoli compound, change to the
linen/flannel wheel and the white-
diamond compound. Follow that
with carnauba wax and the all-
flannel wheel.

With the first two compounds,
it took me less than a minute per
wheel to achieve the luster I
wanted on a couple of turned
bowls. The final buffing, with car-
nauba wax, required just seconds.
I found the results beautiful—the
color and the grain of the wood
were enhanced, without the thick
surface film you see on many
wood finishes.

A friend of mine also used this
system to burnish a well-worn
gun stock, and his results looked
better than the finishes you see
on most new guns. I recommend
this product to anyone who
makes bandsawn boxes, bowls,
turnings, smooth carvings, and
other woodcrafts that need a
highly polished finish.

—Tested by Maren Kemmet

Beall Wood-Buffing System,
$76.49 ppd., from Lechtung
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Call 800/321-6840.

Continued on page 20
MORE POWER LONGER.

Nothing outperforms or outlasts the new cordless system from DeWalt. With a 14.4 volt XR Pack™ extended run time battery and a high performance fan-cooled motor with replaceable brushes, they deliver the longest-lasting power for more professional applications than ever. And with their balanced, mid-handle or pistol-grip design and comfortable, non-slip grip, DeWalt’s new line of 9.6 volt, 12.0 volt and 14.4 volt Cordless Tools are easier to use day in and day out.

For more information on the most powerful line of Cordless Drill/Drivers, Impact Drivers, Hammerdrills, Screwdrivers, Saws and Chargers, call 1-800-4-DEWALT.
Corian: looks like stone, works like wood

Last winter, the folks at DuPont Corian called us with a question. Did we think home woodworkers would be interested in working with Corian—the solid-surface material most often seen in high-end countertops? We decided the only way to find out was to get some into our shop and try it.

The first thing we discovered was that you can cut Corian with any of the carbide-tipped cutting tools in your shop. The material machines with no more difficulty than a dense hardwood. A router works best because it leaves a polished surface that doesn’t need sanding. We recommend 1/2" shank bits and routers that are 2 hp or bigger to eliminate chatter. You can also cut Corian with a carbide-tipped blade on your tablesaw or radial-arm saw, but this method requires that you sand the cut edge.

Jigsaw, scrollsaw, and bandsaw blades with 10 to 14 teeth per inch will cut Corian as well. On the darker colors, the saw edges develop a chalky appearance and require a lot of sanding to reestablish the color and luster. If you want to scroll saw or bandsaw a project with hard-to-sand curves, stick with one of the lighter shades of Corian—they won’t show the saw marks as much.

On a lathe, glued-up blanks of Corian turn smoothly using standard tools. But be prepared to sharpen your tools more often than normal. Corian also yields well to rasps and files.

One surprise we found was that cutting Corian creates an unusual smell. The odor and dust are not toxic, but wear a dust mask anyway. We also recommend that you use dust-collection equipment to prevent the dust from spreading throughout your shop.

To join Corian we used a special adhesive that camouflages joint lines. This adhesive is not available to the general public, but you can successfully join Corian to Corian, or Corian to wood with many other adhesives. Clear cyanoacrylate (CA) glue and clear epoxies provide the strongest bond and minimize the visibility of joint lines. Other gluing options include silicone sealants, panel adhesives, and plastic cement.

To finish a project, you work through successively finer grits of sandpaper and then polish with Scotch-Brite pads. Stop when you reach the desired luster. Corian doesn’t have any grain, so you can sand in any direction.

Due to the small size of the sheets available to consumers, you won’t be able to build your own countertops or use Corian on large projects. Countertop installations require special techniques that are best left to trained fabricators. But we think most woodworkers will find a lot of creative uses for Corian including decorative accents, inlays, water-resistant surfaces, and small projects. And in the February issue of WOOD magazine, we’ll give you a Corian project to build and show you more about working with this stone-like material.

—Tested by the WOOD staff

DuPont Corian, 1/2x12x15" sheets in 10 colors, about $28; 1/4x12x15" sheets in six colors, about $18. From Leichtung Workshops, 4944 Commerce Parkway, Cleveland, OH 44128. Call 800/321-6840. For additional colors or different sizes, call Art Specialities International at 800/724-4008. For more information on Corian, call DuPont at 800/426-7426.
Before you cut your first piece of wood...

turn to Home Furniture magazine for design information and inspiration.

Now woodworkers like you have one place to go with all your furniture design questions, and one place to find answers you can apply to all your projects. If you want to make furniture that's both practical and beautiful, you'll be happy to hear about Home Furniture. It's a brand-new quarterly magazine from The Taunton Press about the whys of design, not the hows of construction.

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Unique tooth profile sets these saws apart

With so much emphasis today on electric-powered cutting tools, you won’t find much innovation in the technology of handsaws. That’s not the case, however, with the two Sandvik Razor Handsaws I tried recently—a 16"/10-point handsaw and a 14"/16-point model.

A close visual check revealed heat-tempered teeth with well-sharpened edges. You can’t resharpen heat-tempered teeth, but the tempering ensures that they will stay sharp for years.

The major innovation with these saws is what the company calls XT-toothing. Unlike ordinary saws with teeth set to alternating sides, Sandvik only sets every third tooth. The result: you get less friction than with saws with alternating-set teeth, more aggressive cutting, and better tracking.

With the 16" handsaw, I experienced none of the usual problems such as the saw binding or jumping in the kerf. Even when starting a cut on a pull stroke, this saw tracked almost like it was held in place with a miter box.

The 14" saw also cuts well, although a bit slower due to its smaller teeth. Where it really shines is in cutting plastic like PVC pipe. It’s much faster than a hacksaw and offers better control.

Overall, I found both saws a pleasure to use. If you’ve given up on conventional hand saws, these Sandvik handsaws just might win you back.

—Tested by Matt Ver Steeg

Sandvik 16" Razor Handsaw, about $19, 14" Razor Handsaw, about $11, at hardware stores and home centers. Contact: Sandvik Saws and Tools Co., P. O. Box 2036, Scranton, PA 18501. Call 800/828-9893, ext. 400.

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Dear Santa;

’Twas the night before Christmas and all through the house, was the sound of Mom sneaking Dad’s gifts, as quiet as a mouse.

Dad gave Mom a list of the machines he wanted most and told her of all the great things he could make if he only had these tools.

Dad told Mom to make sure it was TRADESMAN tools, like the old Table Saw that he has been using for years.

Boy, will he be surprised when he sees the list of things Mom wants him to make.

Thanks, Santa.

Your pal, Joey

P.S. Hope you like the Milk and Cookies!

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Plywood turns belt sander into edge-sanding tool

When you need to sand something at a right angle, you should use an edge sander. But these specialized machines cost a lot of money and can take up valuable room in a small shop.

TIP: Make your belt sander do double duty as an edge sander by laying it on its side and securing it with a plywood cutout and clamps. Trace the outline of your belt sander on a piece of ¼" plywood about 2-square. With a jigsaw, cut out the shape of your belt sander, and leave an extra ¼" clearance at the bottom of the template for the belt to move freely. If your sander cuts into the bench below, shim it up ¼", and place a clamp on the sander to steady it.


Spool clamps keep thin stock tight on a curved edge

You need to clamp a thin piece of stock on the top edge of a curved box. But your regular clamps are too bulky to arrange in a tight formation around the curves.

TIP: Make a dozen or so of these spool clamps favored by musical-instrument makers and you can apply even pressure to any curved edge. Round over the end of a 1½"-diameter closet-pole dowel, then cut it about 1¼" long. Glue a piece of cork on the flat end, and drill a ⅛" hole through the center. Run a carriage bolt long enough to fit the depth of the project you're clamping through two of the pieces as shown left, and use a wing nut to clamp down.

—from the WOOD magazine shop

Continued on page 26
Man has always been attracted to curves. But until now, no one quite knew how to sand them.

It takes a tool that caresses curves other sanders can’t reach, and
smothers them with a motion others can’t match.

It takes a tool that didn’t exist until now.

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And a shortcut to the silky, shapely curves you’ve always dreamed about. If curves attract you now, just wait 'til you Oscillate them.

All Ryobi products are warranted for two full years. For more information, call 1-800-525-2579.
**Paint-can cover protects the rim from drips**

Nothing ruins a can of paint or varnish faster than having the liquid dry up inside the rim. How do you keep this area clean and still have a surface to wipe your brush on?

**TIP:** Make yourself a paint-can protector from a piece of scrap 1x material. Start with a jigsaw and cut out a circle an inch smaller than the inside diameter of the can rim. Then take a router and cut a rabbet around that circle that fits the outside diameter of the can. The depth of the rabbet should equal about half the thickness of the board.

When you open the can, slip the protector over the top. The rabbet should fit snugly over the paint can, and the smaller diameter circle will cover up the rim and give you a surface against which you can wipe the brush.

—Loyal Downing, Des Moines, Iowa

---

**Hang on to your drill-chuck key with a film-can lid**

Those plastic holders that keep your drill's chuck key tied to the cord can save you loads of time, but what do you do when the holder wears out?

**TIP:** Make yourself a new holder from the lid of a 35mm film can.

Cut an X in the lid of the film can with a sharp knife. Keep your drill chuck key on the old worn-out holder and push the head of the key through the X in the film can lid. The chuck key and old holder will stay put.

—Mike Worden, Springfield, Ga.

---

**Do-it-yourself cut-off jig uses a circular saw**

Clean crosscuts often prove elusive with a hand-held circular saw. It's almost impossible to push a saw perfectly straight, and the offcuts usually fall away leaving ragged-looking splinters.

**TIP:** Make your own low-cost cut-off jig with a few pieces of wood and aluminum angle stock. Construct the base by gluing and screwing a pair of parallel 1x2s to the top of a piece of ¾x12"x4' particle board. Attach the aluminum angle bars at 90° to the 1x2s, and space them apart exactly the width of your saw's baseplate. Adjust the saw so it cuts through the 1x2s, and makes a shallow kerf in the base.

To use, simply clamp the saw jig to a workbench, slip your workpiece under the angle bars, and cut. (If your saw rides rough on the guide bars, a thin film of paraffin wax will help it slide more easily.)

—Michael Covington, Athens, Ga.
JET rebates up to $100
when you buy our most popular woodworking tools, backed by JET's impressive 2-year warranty.

See your local JET dealer today!

Keep those toys rolling with plastic washers
Wooden wheels on toy projects often don't turn freely due to the wood-on-wood friction between the wheel and the toy.

TIP: Make some plastic washers to reduce this friction. Cut your washers from any thin plastic such as coffee-can lids. Use a hole punch, knife, or scissors to cut the hole for the axle. Slide the washers between the wheel and the toy body and the wheels will spin easily.

—Carl Uebirg, Beverly Hills, Fla.

Turned parts fit flush in countersunk holes
The ready-made Shaker pegs you're using don't fit snugly into the holes in your project. A closer look reveals a slightly rounded corner, rather than a square one, where the tenon meets the shoulder of the peg.

TIP: Countersink the holes for the pegs (or other turned parts) before you clamp the pieces together. The slight relief will allow the turned part to seat solidly against the face of the part, as shown above.

—Don Armesier, Darlington, Wis.

Continued from page 26

TIPS FROM YOUR SHOP (AND OURS)

The detachable blower on the new Dirt Devil® Wet-Dry Vac has enough portable power to get rid of almost any problem. A pile of leaves? Gone. A mound of dirt? Gone. Your daughter's boyfriend? Like we said, almost any problem.

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Circle No. 1285

WOOD MAGAZINE NOVEMBER 1994
This holiday, experience the pleasure of creating woodworking projects you have always dreamed of building.

With an RBI HAWK Precision Scroll Saw, you and your family will build beautiful crafts and toys, tole painting cut-outs, as well as creating intricate and detailed fretwork and inlays. RBI HAWK Precision Scroll Saws cut edges so smooth they require little or no sanding.

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Store more with rolling drawers under the bench

You've built shelves and racks and used up most of your wall space for storage. But like most woodworkers, you need more.

TIP: Don't overlook the space under your bench. The bottom shelf on most benches sits 4-8" off the floor, giving you plenty of room for expansion. To take advantage of this space, build these simple floor drawers with pressure-treated wooden wheels at the rear and a strip of 1x2" pressure-treated wood centered on the bottom as shown in the illustration right. Glue and screw 1x2" drawer spacers to the underside of the bench shelf to keep the drawers in line. To ensure that the drawers don't rock when they roll, position the wheels so they extend ¼" below the bottom of the drawer (to match the ¼" thickness of the pressure-treated wood).

—Arthur Griggs, Glencoe, Ill.

Old belt puts the squeeze on hard-to-open canisters

Unscrewing the lid from a large container, like a spray gun, can frustrate even those of us with good grips. And once something's stuck, your project comes to a grinding halt.

TIP: Use an old leather belt and a pair of locking pliers to pop open just about any stubborn canister. Cut the buckle-end off the belt and wrap it around the can. To avoid crushing or crimping the metal sides, position the belt near the top of the can. Pinch the belt tight with the locking pliers and rotate the plungers clockwise. The plungers work like an offset cam, tightening the belt's grip and increasing your torque for easy opening.

—Don Whittemore, Pueblo, Colo.

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Editor, Workbench Magazine

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—from the WOOD® magazine shop

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**A FEW MORE TIPS FROM OUR WOODWORKING PROS**

- When turning small bowls consider this. Use masking tape to hold the turning to the faceplate while you're turning the bowl's bottom. We show you how on page 55.
- Are you thinking about building an outdoor project? Find out on page 60 why we chose white oak for our kids' sleigh.
- Do you need new cabinet doors or easy-to-build doors for a project? Check out the door-building method and the hinges we used on the corner cabinet on page 78.

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BOOK REVIEW
IDENTIFYING WOOD
Accurate results with simple tools

R. Bruce Hoadley
The Taunton Press Inc.,
65 South Main Street,
Newtown, CT 06570-5506
©1990, 223 pages
$39.95 Hardcover.

Every woodworker has encountered samples of wood he or she couldn't identify. And only a few years ago, unless you were trained in wood science, your chances of accurately identifying many of the lesser-known species were poor at best. Now, however, you can buy (or check out from your library) several books on wood (not tree) identification. One of the most colorful and serviceable of these references is R. Bruce Hoadley's Identifying Wood: Accurate results with simple tools.

Hoadley, holder of a Ph.D in wood technology from Yale University and an expert witness in this area in numerous court cases, provides an in-depth, systematic approach to identifying more than 180 wood species. Although dry and scholarly in places, there are rewards if you're willing to wade through the structural composition our world's woods offer.

For those of you getting started in wood collecting, you'll appreciate the help Hoadley provides to beginning hobbyists. He tells you what simple and inexpensive tools you'll need—items such as a penknife and razor blades—for slicing off wood samples for identification, and a hand lens for close examination.

By reading the illustrated chapter discussions found in the book's front half, you can develop a complete understanding of wood's cellular makeup, as well as all its possible distortions. You'll learn about wood classification, anatomy, and wood's physical and chemical properties.

In the book's second half, you'll find specific data on nearly 200 wood species. It's this information, along with your slicing and viewing equipment, that allows you to make positive identification on such species as black willow, sweetgum, and jelutong. Numerous microphotographs of tangential sections (paper-thin cuttings of end grain) enable the would-be wood scientist to match his mystery sample with those in the book. Properties such as color, odor, pore distribution, and specific gravity accompany each end-grain photo for reliable wood identification.

With Hoadley's book in hand, you may not identify every new wood sample that comes your way. But you will come much closer to the truth. And perhaps more important, you'll enjoy every last minute of the challenging detective work.
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MADRONE

A show-off amidst the redwoods

When botanist Archibald Menzies first spotted what came to be called madrone at Port Discovery, California, in the spring of 1792, he was impressed. He dubbed the tree an ornament of the otherwise dark conifer forest that "...will at all times attract the notice of the most superficial observer." Later, naturalist John Muir likened the standout madrone to a lost wanderer from the magnolia groves of the South. Both observers were accurate. Madrone—with its smooth, orangish bark, green leathery, magnolia-like leaves, and spreading countenance, appears quite dissimilar from its towering neighbors. And its wood stands alone, too.

Woodworkers familiar with madrone cringe at the thought that the wood once was sought solely as the most suitable source for charcoal to produce gunpowder. That's because madrone proves to be a handsome, fine-textured furniture- and cabinet-class stock that produces a luster few woods can match. To the joy of woodturners, madrone readies burls when it grows in areas that give it the opportunity for its branches to spread.

Wood identification

Madrone (Arbutus menziesii) is sometimes called madrona or madrono, and scientifically is always preceded by the word Pacific. That's because there's a Texas version of the species, and a Mexican one, too. But most of the madrone you see as woodworking stock and veneer comes from a range that extends from southern British Columbia down to California's central coast.

In that coastal band, you can find madrone everywhere there's a forest, and in nearly any size. In rugged mountain terrain madrone may only reach shrub size. In rich soil among the redwoods, the tree may attain 100-foot heights and diameters of 2'-4'.

Just like the early explorers of the Pacific Coast, you won't have difficulty picking out madrone from the other forest trees. Unless you discover a very old, graying tree, its bark will be smooth and orange-colored. In May and June, clusters of white flowers hang amidst the leathery dark-green leaves (that only fall when new ones grow, so the tree always appears green). Later, the flowers turn to orange-red, berrylike fruits, presenting a colorful show.

Madrone's heartwood is a pale reddish brown, somewhat resembling apple wood, while its sapwood appears cream-colored. The fine-textured, dense, hard, and heavy wood (about the same as maple) has an irregular pattern of growth rings that presents an attractive pattern.

Uses in woodworking

Because of its texture and frequent burls, madrone has become the woodturner's darling for everything from bowls to lamps and novelty items. It was once used for the bowls of smoking pipes, too.

The wood rates as a first-class furniture stock, also. Veneer manufacturers like madrone's exquisitely figured burls. Their product becomes inlays and marquetry.

Availability

Unfortunately, madrone in lumber form is a rare commodity unless you live on the Pacific Coast, where its cost may rival the $4 or more per board foot of walnut. Figured boards may cost four times that. Veneer suppliers normally carry burlad madrone at about $2.25 per square foot. Mail-order sources catering to woodturners often carry turning blanks and blocks of madrone burl.

Continued
madrone
*(Arbutus menziesii)*

If you harvest your own wood for woodworking stock—and live where madrone grows—air-dry this species slowly before any kiln-drying. If you don't, it warps and checks. Once dry, however, madrone becomes one of the sturdiest woods. And, if you take the following advice, you shouldn't have any trouble working it.

**Machining methods**
- Madrone's hardness and density dull cutting edges, so use carbide-tipped blades and bits.
- Figured boards require a very slow feed into the planer, but never plane to exact thickness. Leave a little for sanding. If you don't, some tearout may occur.
- Madrone has fine texture and straight grain, and although it's not likely to tear easily, it is somewhat stubborn in paring. That means using a rip-profile blade with 28 teeth or less on your tablesaw or radial-arm to avoid tearout. If you still have difficulty, leave about 1/2" extra wood for a jointing pass to clean up the edge, especially if you're machining figured boards.
- Crosscut and dado madrone with the help of a backing board.
- Twist drill bits will surely wander on hard madrone, so always drill with bradpoints or spurred bits for a clean hole. Provide for a backing board to lessen tearout.
- To rout this wood cleanly, take shallow passes with sharp bits. For cross-grained routing, rely on the backing board again.
- You can sand madrone to mirror-like smoothness, but be sure to use progressively finer paper and don't skip a grit or you'll develop finite scratches.
- Madrone's density definitely means predrilling for screws, then lubricating them with beeswax before driving.
- The wood's density also means special treatment when gluing to avoid joint slippage. Use a dark-shaded glue so that any squeeze-out won't show, and make sure that it has a long open time. Doing this allows you to put down a lighter coat, then briefly join the pieces before pulling them apart. Let the glue set up, then reassemble the parts.
- Select any stain and clear finish you prefer. Madrone accepts them all well.

**Carving comments**
- Madrone discourages hand-tool carvers. Power carvers with carbide-tipped cutters generally shouldn't have any trouble.
- Beware the switching grain direction of figured madrone because it tears out. Best bet: Start with medium-cut burs, then change to finer ones.

**Turning tips**
- You won't have problems turning madrone, as long as you keep your gouges sharp.

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**SHOP-TESTED TECHNIQUES THAT ALWAYS WORK**

*Any exceptions—and tips pertaining to this issue's featured wood species—appear under other headings elsewhere on this page.*

- For stability in use, always work wood with a maximum moisture content of 8 percent.
- Feed straight-grained wood into planer knives at a 90-degree angle. To avoid tearing, feed figured or twisted grain at a slight angle (about 15°), and take shallow cuts of about 1/4".
- For clean cuts, rip with a rip-profile blade with 24–32 teeth. Smooth cross-cutting requires at least a 40-tooth blade.
- Avoid using twist drills. They tend to wander in the wood and cause breakout. Use a backing board under the workpiece to reduce tearout.
- Drill pilot holes for screws.
- Rout with sharp, preferably carbide-tipped, bits and take shallow passes to avoid burning.
- Carving hardwoods means fairly shallow gouge bevels—15 to 20°—and shallow cuts.

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**MADRONE AT A GLANCE**

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Compiled with woodworkers Bill Boyk and Dennis Jenkins  Illustrations: Steve Schindler

WOOD MAGAZINE NOVEMBER 1994
Vermont boasts some of New England’s finest trout streams, so why shouldn’t magnificently carved coffee tables featuring swimming trout spawn there, too?

Continued on next page
Bill Herrick came to Manchester, Vermont, from New York City 21 years ago to carve. And he does, producing a line of the most unusual and eye-catching carved coffee tables ever to grace a den, living room, or family room. But during fishing season, when the afternoon sun sets just right in the sky, you'll more likely than not find him wading the nearby Battenkill River, fly rod in hand, in search of the elusive trout.

Not that the 68-year-old carver suffers from any lessening interest in his work after all the years. On the contrary, his varied designs are now more popular than ever. He's probably never been more excited about what can be coaxed from basswood, yellow poplar, and even marble. In fact, Bill's frequent quests for trout turn out to be an integral part of his work—and his success.

"You see, the trick is not to imitate nature perfectly. People don't want that," says Bill. "People want an interpretation. That's why I am not slavish about the details on our rocks, trout, and so on. Because, in fact, they're not rocks and trout. They're wood. Allowing the carving to be creative—to have spontaneity and freedom—is really what appeals to people about the tables."

And it's from the Battenkill and other trout streams across the nation that Bill draws the inspiration for his interpretations. His search for trout enables him to invite other eyes into his carvings so that they replace his experiences with theirs as they visually wander the stream bed.

"They're like good pieces of art," Bill continues.

"There's something fascinating about a big fish in a pool," says carver Bill Herrick as he shapes a block of yellow poplar with a gouge and mallet.

"The carved tables don't tell you everything. Instead, they encourage you to wade in there with your mind."

The lifestyle exchange: Manhattan for Manchester
It was Bill's trout and salmon fishing adventures that led him to the carved "trout" tables. That is relatively recent history, though.

In the early 1970s, Bill was a successful advertising executive. He and his partners owned a Manhattan agency that billed millions annually. Back then, Bill had thought—along with others of his generation—that the success defined by money, power, and growth meant happiness. Yet to him, that was proving to be a faulty defini-
"They're like good pieces of art. The carved tables don't tell you everything. Instead, they encourage you to wade in there with your mind."

According to Bill, Ward—also an ardent outdoorsman—was headed off to college, but he showed an interest in the carving Bill was doing. As it turned out, a career

Carving out a partnership
Bill and Phyllis turned their dream of owning a successful art gallery into reality in 1988. They called it Pierre's Gate in honor of a longtime favorite New York restaurant. It turned out to be Bill's studio, too, at first.

"I like to work in the morning," says Bill, "and if customers came by, it was all the better. They could watch me work."

One of those interested onlookers turned out to be Ward Kane, the son of a good friend and neighbor.
A RIVER RUNS THROUGH THEM

born in the halls of education wasn’t exactly Ward’s cup of tea, even though he had earned a master’s degree in geology. He liked working with his hands better, as he had done during summer apprenticeships.

“Ward came to me after a few years and asked if he might carve fulltime,” Bill recalls. “And he learned quickly.” He added something else, though, a keen marketing sense.

Ward asked Bill why they couldn’t shorten the seven weeks it took to carve a table from scratch by farming out the rough-in work and focusing on the details and the staining. As a result, the pair scoured New England and the East Coast for a subcontractor reliable and skilled enough to rout freehand from a template. In Pennsylvania they found one, and at the same time launched Pierre’s Gate Designs, a company that makes and markets the trout tables on a scale larger than Bill had ever imagined.

“That was in 1990,” says Bill, who became the firm’s creative director while Ward assumed its presidency. The team also rented a building in the town’s industrial park, and set out to hire some young craftspeople and train them to carve. Today, Pierre’s Gate Designs has six carvers, a staining specialist, and two woodworkers to assemble and finish the tables. And production has risen to 350 tables a year.

“We are what I like to refer to as a virtual reality company,” Bill explains. “Ward and I design the tables, we then subcontract some of the work, and retain inhouse the fine craftsmanship of the detailed carving and finishing. That way, we can spend more time marketing and at the same time ensure product quality.”

Rising production also has meant the ability to sell to furniture stores, designers, and other retailers. “We now get about $4,500 retail for a standard trout table,” Bill adds, “but there are many more of them.” Each model in the line, though, is legitimately one-of-a-kind, though, and each is chronologically authenticated as to its order of completion.

**Tables aimed at the sporting crowd**

Although visitor’s to Pierre’s Gate quickly gravitate to the unique, carved tables created by Bill, Ward, and their carving associates, Bill likes to point out that he strives for a well-rounded creative life. “I write a weekly column for the local newspaper, and I’ve written two books of poetry,” says the carver. “I also like to sculpt in stone, and still produce an occasional documentary film, commercial, or plan a trade show.”

Bill’s original trout table even today heads the Pierre’s Gate line-up, but there have been some innovative additions, too.

The salmon table (see page 40), carved not as a tabletop but a stand on which to place the glass, depicts a large fish in a pool defined by boulders. It’s carved in basswood and yellow poplar, and
available in marble. Price? $5,600 in wood, $10,500 in marble.

Then there's the sculpted trout table, a design that features a base of large basswood rocks sheltering a trio of rainbow trout. That sells for $3,500; fitted to a brass base, it costs $3,900.

Bill and Ward collaborated on the design of a hunter's table, shown right. It contains a detailed deer rifle and a shotgun, complete with checkered stocks and engraving, confined in a coffee-table frame of black walnut. The observer won't miss the tracks of small game and open shell box. The cost? A hefty $5,700.

Newest in their line of tables (at this writing) is a golf table, below right. Carved entirely from one piece of basswood (as are all the tables), it portrays a set of old Scottish clubs, a scorecard and pencil, and an antique golfer's glove, all lying on a neatly mowed green. To duffers who fail to flinch at rising green fees, it's possibly a bargain at $5,900.

**Carving can be a knotty subject**

"One of the things that you have to have to be a carver is courage," Bill continues. "Anybody can learn how to carve, but to be a good carver depends on courage, confidence, patience, a feeling for the material, and a sense of vision that holds you to it over a period of time. By that I mean the need to make something better than it has ever been done before." And those traits come to light when a carver meets adversity on a table.

"For instance, you obviously have to watch out for knots and other defects when carving these, but you shouldn't be afraid of them," Bill advises. "When I was carving them alone, I would look for imperfections in the wood, and put them right in the middle so that I was forced to deal with them. I had to integrate the defect into the design, by maybe putting it on a submerged log."

Pierre's Gate's carvers must also be able to read grain, according to Bill. "When you're working on such a large block of wood, made up of separate pieces glued up, you can't place a trout on a glue line. It should flow with the grain. A carver must read the block carefully. Even though there's a pattern to follow, the carver must calculate how to get there."

Early on in his table carving, Bill discovered that he had to deal with wood movement, too. "When you remove a whole lot of wood from the center of the block, you relieve the stress that held it together," he says. "So unless you do something for stability, the piece will cup." Bill's solution was to run the hardwood frame of the table cross-grain to the basswood top, then screw it securely in place at several points.

"Of course, when you're dealing with something like a leaf stem that's as tiny as a toothpick, there's breakage, too," notes Bill. "But with the right tool, and the right direction, even these can be done. Again, that's where courage and confidence come in. And, if you break something? After all, what we're looking at on these [trout] tables is an underwater scene filled with debris. If you break a twig, make two twigs. If you knock off a leaf tip, work it so that the break looks natural!"

What about sanding? "Never. The gouge and chisel marks give the tables real personality," Bill emphasizes. "And that's what makes them sell."

**Carving classes, stores, and galleries**

For information on Bill Herrick and Ward Kane's upcoming carving classes, or for a list of stores and galleries that sell Pierre's Gate tables, write: Pierre's Gate Carving Classes, Box 148, 554 Main Street, Manchester, VT 05254.

Written by Peter J. Stephano  Photographs: Steve Uzzell
How a power tool saved my marriage
OK, so maybe my marriage would have survived even if detail sanders never had been invented. But without one, I almost certainly would not have completed the restoration of my wife’s prized antique oak commode, shown below.
You see, I had reached the point in the refinishing process where only a thorough sanding would remove the remaining traces of paint and grime. As is my custom,
I put off hand-sanding the project’s many corners and crevices for quite a while.
Fortunately, testing for this article got me back on the refinishing track and I used the detail sanders to complete the task lickety-split.
Now, I’m happy and so is my better half. What more can you ask of a power tool?

Bill Krier
Assistant Managing Editor

A quick look at the detail-sander market
Choosing a detail sander that’s right for you should be a simple matter after reading this article. Unlike other categories of portable power tools, which offer dozens of models, often in a narrow price range, the detail-sander market consists of five products separated widely by price. Ryobi, for instance, offers two tools priced at about $45 and $75; Bosch has two similar models (one has variable speed) for $80 and $95; and the Fein sander runs $195 or so.
The Bosch B7001 and Ryobi DS2000 came off the assembly line just as this article was in its final stages of preparation. To see what these models look like, and to find out more about how they performed in our tests, flip to page 46.
mechanism does not resemble the inner workings on the DS1000. (The DS2000 was produced too late to have a cutaway drawing shown with this article.)

The Bosch B7000 and B7001 operate altogether differently, with a pad that moves in a \( \frac{3}{8} \) diameter orbit, like the pad on a \( \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \text{ or } \frac{1}{2} \)-sheet finishing sander. Because of this motion, the pad removes stock with equal aggressiveness over its entire surface. So, that the entire pad wears at the same rate.

**3 key measures of performance**

In our tests we rated the five sanders as excellent, good, fair, or poor in three areas: stock-removal aggressiveness, control, and vibration. (See the chart on the last page of this article for the ratings.) Here's a look at how each machine fared in these areas:

*Stock-removal aggressiveness.* The Fein sander removed stock at a faster rate than the Bosch and Ryobi units. To increase the rate of stock removal with all of the machines, we applied heavy hand pressure while sanding. The Fein and Ryobi units seemed to maintain their oscillating speed despite this pressure. The Bosch's orbital action tended to stall under heavy pressure or when the edges of the pad made firm contact with perpendicular surfaces.

Because the Ryobi units concentrates their sanding action in the front tip, this area tended to load up quickly with sanding debris. And, unlike the other models, neither Ryobi has provision for rotating the pad, or easily removable hook-and-loop abrasives, to help make equal use of all three corners of the abrasive surface.

*Control.* Here, too, the Fein came out an easy winner. Its pad did not wander when we moved it across a surface, and it sanded into corners and against perpendicular surfaces without damaging the adjoining stock.

At the other end of the spectrum, the Ryobi DS1000 pad seemed to want to take off in its own direction, and its edges hammered against perpendicular surfaces. This pounding rendered the Ryobi ineffective in corners and along edges.

The Ryobi DS2000 and both Bosch units stayed on course nearly as well as the Fein. The DS2000 also worked well in corners and along edges, with just a slight amount of hammering. The Bobches did not hammer corners and edges because they slowed down or stalled when we firmly applied the edges of the pad against perpendicular surfaces in corners and along edges.

*Vibration.* Once again, no contest. The Ryobi DS1000 vibrated so badly that it numbed our hands after only a minute. The Bosch and Ryobi DS2000 had much less vibration, but left our hands tingling after about 10 minutes. We used the Fein for 30-minute stretches with no discomfort.

**What you need to know about pads**

The pad of a detail sander takes plenty of punishment because the sanding action is concentrated over such a small surface area. Here are three features to consider before you buy:

*Attachment.* The Bosch and Fein sanders have easily
replaceable pads. As shown in the photo above, you can change the Bosch pad without tools (the Fein requires a few turns of an Allen wrench). The Ryobi models have fixed pads.

**Shape.** As shown in the drawings on the previous pages, and the chart on the next page, each of the tested models have pads of various sizes and shapes. We maneuvered all of the models into corners with equal ease. The pad on the Ryobi DS2000 was especially handy for reaching tight spots because it extends 2" in front of the tool's housing. The Fein and Bosch units require that you add optional sanding fingers for hard-to-reach areas.

**PSA vs. hook-and-loop.** The Bosch and Fein units come standard with pads that have a hook-and-loop system for attaching abrasives. The Ryobi pads accept only abrasives backed with pressure-sensitive adhesive (PSA). We prefer the hook-and-loop adhesives for fast, convenient changes, but they do cost a little more than PSA abrasives. If you want to save some money, the Bosch and Fein models have optional PSA-compatible pads.

Fein accessories include (clockwise from top left): soft-rubber pad, Scotch-brite pad, felt buffing pad, sanding finger for tight spots, circular saw blade, and scraper blade.

**Accessories galore**

All of the tested models have optional accessories for buffing (felt pads), removing rust (Scotch-brite pads), and scraping (steel blades). The Fein has the most complete line of accessories, including the items in the photo above, and it is the only model that accepts a small sawblade. We had good success with the blade making cuts in solid wood, plywood, vencer stacks, and even fiberglass and sheet metal.

The Bosch and Fein units are standard with dust ports for connection to a 1" hose, and the Fein requires that you buy a dust-extraction kit (about $45). The kit comes with adapters for 27mm (1 3/2") or 32mm (1 1/4") hoses. A dust-extraction kit for the Ryobi DS2000 connects to a standard shop-vac hose, and costs less than $10.

Also, the Fein comes with a plastic carrying case. The Bosch and Ryobi models do not.

**Switch type and location**

As shown in the photo above right, both the Bosch and Fein sanders use convenient slide-type switches. We found the Bosch switch—positioned on the top of the motor housing—slightly easier to see and reach than the Fein switch. Although we judged the rocker-type switch on the Ryobi DS1000 hard to find and awkward to use, the DS2000 has a sliding switch as convenient as any.

**The latest generation of detail sanders**

Just a few years ago, your only choice in detail sanders was the Fein MSX636-1. It sold for about $300. Then, Ryobi blew the market wide open by producing a detail sander priced under $50—the DS1000. Despite its drawbacks (excessive vibration among them), the DS1000 served to sow the seeds for another generation of detail sanders. Our contacts in the tool industry tell us it also helped bring the price of the Fein machine under $200.

Shortly after the DS1000 arrived on the scene, Bosch came along with the B7000—a little more money, but a whole lot better. Recently, Bosch has come out with a variable-speed version—the B7001. Not to be outdone, Ryobi has debuted
### FIVE DETAIL SANDERS: HERE'S HOW THEY RATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANUFACTURER/ IMPORTER</th>
<th>MODEL</th>
<th>STANDARD TYPE (1)</th>
<th>PAD SIZE (IN)</th>
<th>SWITCH TYPE (4)</th>
<th>DUST COLLECTION (7)</th>
<th>PERFORMANCE (6)</th>
<th>OVERALL RATING (8)</th>
<th>PERFORMANCE VALUE</th>
<th>VIBRATION</th>
<th>CONTROL (7)</th>
<th>OPTIMAL ACCESSORIES (9)</th>
<th>STRING LENGTH (FEET)</th>
<th>WEIGHT (POUNDS)</th>
<th>SELLING PRICE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BOSCH</strong></td>
<td>87000</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>13.000</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>BP, HL, PB, SBA, SS, SSB, VH, WBA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>87001</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>6,500–12,000</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<td>G</td>
<td>BP, HL, PB, SBA, SS, SSB, VH, WBA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEIN</strong></td>
<td>MSX36-1</td>
<td>H*</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>20.000</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Y**</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>BP, DE, SSS, ETP, ETR, HL, PBP, SB, SBA, SSB, SS, VH, WBA</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RYOBI</strong></td>
<td>DS1000</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>7.600</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>BP, PA, PB, SBA, SSB</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DS2000</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>9,000–12,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Y***</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>BP, DE, PA, PB, SBA, SSB</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**
1. (H) Hook-and-loop system for securing abrasives.
2. (P) Pressure-sensitive adhesive (PSA) system for securing abrasives.
3. (**) Optional accessories, available as accessories.
4. Measured point to point.
5. Fein and Ryobi speeds indicate oscillations per minute, Bosch speed is for orbits per minute.
6. (*) Available speed (**) two speeds.
7. (R) Rocker (S) Slide.
8. (**) Requires you to purchase Bosch "1" hose and adapter for connection to your shop vacuum. Cost: about $25.
9. (**) Requires you to purchase dust-collection kit consisting of a dust-port extension and adapters for connection to 27 mm (1½") or 32 mm (1¼") vacuum hoses. Cost: about $45.
10. (*) Requires you to purchase dust-collection kit consisting of a short length of small-diameter hose that adapters to a 1½" shop vacuum hose. Cost: under $10.

**Our recommendations**
After using these tools, our staff was divided into three camps. Those who feel they will get a lot of use from a detail sander said they have no qualms about spending nearly $200 for the Fein sander. The others, depending on personal needs, were split in choosing between the Bosch B7001 and Ryobi DS2000.

**MANUFACTURERS’ LISTING:**

**Bosch**
- 312/286-7330

**Fein**
- 800/441-9878
- 412/331-2325

**Ryobi**
- 800/525-2579

Written by Bill Krier
Technical consultant: Dave Henderson
Illustrations: Kim Downing
Photographs: John Hetherington
The **WOOD®** guys bag some trophy stock

Unloading the solar wood-drying kiln provided some pleasant surprises, and a few lessons, too.

Time flies by in the publishing business where one issue deadline tails another. So last June, when friend Greg Wood phoned to remind us that we were long past due to unload our wood from the solar kiln (see “WOOD Magazine Builds a Solar Kiln,” June 1994), we jumped to it. All the staff members who helped log and saw that 614 board feet of ash, cherry, and walnut over a year ago (“The WOOD Gang Goes Logging,” WOOD magazine, December 1993) headed for the kiln site on Greg’s farm south of Des Moines. In order to haul the wood back (as the landowner, Greg got 50% of the boards), a couple of us drove our pickups.

Unloading the bone-dry stock (it read an overall 6% moisture content on the meter, with 6–8% being ideal) mostly consisted of pleasant surprises. But we did find out a few things.

**Strive for a perfect stack**

Unlike stacking a cord or two of firewood, green boards require more than a little extra attention when it comes to building up a pile in the kiln. For instance:

- **Fill the kiln to capacity** (a smaller load will dry too rapidly), and plan the stack to allow for 12” of air space on all sides.
- **Never, never, use green stickers** to separate the board layers. We had sawed up a small hackberry log into stickers 1” thick and 1½” wide and long enough to span the expected stack. The green hackberry changed shape in the drying process and probably allowed the boards some movement, too (some beautiful ash had slight cupping). So always use stickers cut from dried hardwood.
- **Place stickers as close as possible** to the ends of the boards, and coat the board ends with paint (we used latex). With this, our boards had minimal end checking.
- **Place the wettest wood (in moisture content)** toward the bottom and in the middle of the stack so that it won’t dry too rapidly. Our ash was toward the top and outside and displayed practically the only checking and warp we encountered. On the other hand, the walnut boards were on the bottom and turned out perfectly. The denser cherry showed little stress no matter where it was.
- **Completely cover the top of the stacked green boards with plywood painted black on the top side, and sticker it, too. Then, weight** the covering with scrap iron or concrete blocks to keep the top layers from warping.
- **To continue storing the dry stock in the solar kiln without damaging it**, maintain the kiln temperature at not more than 15° above outdoor temperature (compared to a temperature of 30° above when drying) by covering most of the solar panel and adjusting the vents.

— Peter J. Stephano, Sr. Editor

**Build your own solar kiln**

For complete plans and a materials list for a 1,000 board-foot-capacity solar kiln, send your check or money order for $9.95 ppd. (U.S.) to: Kiln Plans, WOOD Magazine, 1912 Grand Ave., Des Moines, IA 50309-3379.

Bill Krier, Jim Downing, and Jim Harrold like what they see as Greg Wood passes them ash, cherry, and walnut boards from the kiln to stack in the trucks.
Ah, those were the days!

WOODWORKING TRIVIA (from way back when)

I really didn’t know what to expect when I walked into the Sears headquarters building in suburban Chicago that cold winter day this past January. Would a look through the Sears archives yield a treasure trove of information that would be of interest to WOOD magazine readers? It didn’t take long to find out. In a few short hours, I was treated to a fascinating glimpse into the woodworking world of yesteryear through the pages of various Sears catalogs. Here’s hoping that you have as much fun as I did reading about how decidedly different things used to be.

Larry Clayton

Beautiful Chippendale-Style Dining Room Furniture Set—A Steal At Only $148.25!

“Out of the Golden Age of furniture craftsmanship (the Georgian Period of 1705-1779) comes this genuine old English design, reflecting the influence of a period which found expression in graceful cabriole legs and delicate artistry of line.”

Woods, Construction and Finish—“The very beauty of this set is in the simplicity of its woods. The tops of pieces are five-ply walnut veneer; the fronts and ends are three-ply veneer. The parts not veneered are of gumwood, with exposed parts finished in walnut. The buffet and china cabinet have dust-proof partitions below the lower drawers. Drawer bottoms are beautifully veneered with mahogany.”

Source: Sears Catalog, Fall 1928

Editor’s Note: You’d pay a king’s ransom for this 10-piece set of furniture today. Average cost per piece in 1928: $14.83! How times have changed.

You, Too, Can Have the 4-Bedroom, 2-Story House of Your Dreams!

“$1,525.00 Will Build This LARGE SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE. Complete, ready for occupancy, providing you use our free building plans, specifications, and bill of materials.”

Source: Sears BOOK OF MODERN HOMES, Spring 1908

Editor’s Note: Sears sold kit homes to the general public from 1908 to 1937. The company offered about 450 plans and sold over 100,000 homes! Sears also made loans to its customers, taking mortgages as security.

Print this article
WOODWORKING TRIVIA

Doors, Windows, and Millwork Galore—At Bargain-Basement Prices

“Our Veneered Hardwood Doors are superior to doors made of solid hardwood. Solid oak or birch doors, although from select stock, in no way compare in beauty with our rotary-cut veneered doors. Veneered doors properly made with a good light wood core will never warp or crack and are much lighter in weight.”

SUPERBA 1 3/8"-Thick Veneered Oak Door Glazed As Shown, 36" Wide x 84" High: $11.65.

“Our Colonial Built-Up Columns will not warp, swell, or check, being constructed to withstand the worst weather conditions.... They are thoroughly kiln dried.” Colonial Pedestal Built-Up Columns, Lock Joint, No. 63C8085, 8' high, 6" dia. shaft (at base), clear in the white, $4.35.

“The Grille shown in the accompanying illustration is furnished in yellow pine, plain red oak, plain white oak, birch, and cypress, either in the white or varnished, in any opening up to 7 feet wide, all at the same price.... The carvings and capital are made from composition and are highly ornamental.” Price: $18.45.

Source: Sears Millwork Catalog, 1908

Editor's Note: Following are prices for some other items from the same catalog:

- 1 3/8" x 2 1/4" Softwood Crown Molding, price per 100 feet: $1.02.
- Quarter Round Molding: 25 cents per 100 [linear] feet.
- Five-Panel Solid Yellow Pine Interior Door, 36" wide x 84" high, 1 3/4" thick: $2.34.
- Two-Light Check Rail Window, 1 3/8" thick, glass size 12" x 20": 66 cents.
- Plain Sawed Oak Flooring, clear grade, 7/8" thick 2 1/4" wide, per 1,000 feet: $58.50.

Every essential tool, ready to set up in your workshop and operate from ordinary house current! The ‘DRIVER’ outfit is especially designed for the home craftsman, but is strong and capable of turning out woodworking jobs of all kinds...and the price is so low!”

“Complete shop includes Lathe, Bench Saw, Planer, Jig Saw, Flexible Shaft, Dado or Groover, Flexible Coupling, Drum Sander, Glue, Manual, Shaft Hangers, Line Shaft, Work Arbor with 4” Grindstone, Pulleys, Belting, Work Bench, and 3/4 hp, A.C., 60-cycle 110 to 120-volt, heavy-duty type electric motor.”
Honey, Guess What I Saw In the Sears Catalog? If We Buy It, I Can Build That Birdhouse You Wanted.

Source: Sears Electrical Power Tools and Shop Equipment. 1931

Editor's Note: Sears got into the home power-tool business in 1928. That turned out to be good timing because there was a large increase in do-it-yourself activity during the Great Depression. Lots of unemployed people purchased tools so they could build furniture and other items for sale. The Craftsman brand name was introduced in this same year. In announcing it, the writers of the Spring catalog said, "You will find in Sears Craftsman tools the same unquestionable quality that is to be found in silver that is marked with the word 'Sterling.' The brand Craftsman means sterling quality in tools."
Hey turners, are you looking for something neat to do with all those wood scraps too beautiful to toss, yet seemingly too small to serve any purpose? Faced with the same dilemma, I blew the dust off of my miniature turning tools and got busy. Not only was I able to shape a small-scale Southwest-style hollow turning, but I was able to do it in less than 15 minutes—start to finish. Now, after turning 100 or more of these little beauties, I thought I’d share my proven process with you.

Mark Kenney
Senior Editor/How To
Cut the down-sized bowl blanks and mount them

1 Using a plastic circle template (available at art supply stores) or a compass, mark circles about 2" in diameter on stock that's about 2" thick. (You also can laminate thinner stock to form the blanks.) My finished turnings shown below left, measure 1½–2" in diameter and 1¾–1½" tall.

2 Fit your bandsaw with a ¼" or ½" blade, and cut the blanks to shape as shown in Photo A. I normally cut about 20 to 30 blanks at one time, and throw them in a plastic ice-cream pail.

3 To form an auxiliary wooden faceplate, trace around your 3" metal faceplate onto 2×4 stock.

the lathe and use a pencil to mark concentric circles on the face of the auxiliary wooden faceplate. Then, just center and glue the round blank in one of the circles.

While regular woodworker’s glue will work, instant glue allows you to start turning within minutes instead of waiting overnight for regular glue to dry. For an immediate bond, I apply instant glue to the round blank and spray the accelerator on the auxiliary faceplate, and then hold the two pieces together. (See the Buying Guide at the end of the article for our source of cyanoacrylate adhesive, accelerator, and miniature turning tools.)

At a speed of about 1250 rpm, use the ¼" gouge to turn the blank perfectly round. Then, turn the end of the blank flat. With the miniature parting tool, make a parting cut into the side of the blank no more than ⅛" deep at least ¼" from the end of the wooden auxiliary faceplate. (Later, I'll use this ¼" of stock to form a jam-fit chuck for turning the vessel’s bottom to shape.)

2 Mark a reference line on the blank at the point you wish to have the largest diameter. Then, as shown in Photo C, put the ¼" gouge to work to start shaping the bottom portion of the turning. Shape to the parting cut. Do not turn the bottom to final shape;

Bandsaw the stock to shape, drill pilot holes, and screw the auxiliary wooden faceplate to your 3" metal faceplate with #10×⅛" sheet metal screws.

4 Center and adhere the round blank to the auxiliary faceplate, shown in Photo B. If you have trouble centering the round stock on the auxiliary faceplate, start

Let the turning begin

1 See the photo on the opposite page for some of my favorite Southwest-style shapes. It takes me two or three vessels to get the shape exactly as shown. But, once I've duplicated a shape successfully, I find it much easier to come back to that shape later and turn it to the proper proportions.

leave it oversized. You'll need plenty of stock for support when turning the top and inside to shape. Turned too narrow, the tiny turnings will tend to snap off at the base.

3 Turning above the marked reference line, turn the top of the vessel to shape.

Continued
4 To hollow out the inside of the vessel, stick the point of the 1/4" gouge directly in the middle of the turning. Push in lightly; the gouge will act like a drill bit to form an opening as shown in Photo D. Slowly, continue pushing the gouge straight into the round stock until you're about 1/4" from what will be the finished inside depth of the turning. If you find this method a bit intimidating, you also can fit a 1/4" drill bit into a chuck mounted in your tailstock and use this setup to drill the hole.

5 Enlarge the hole to 3/8" or 1/2" diameter. Angle the gouge slightly, and take light cuts to begin hollowing the inside of the vessel. Then, as shown in Photo E, come in at a sharp angle with a parting tool to clean the top inside of the turning. Use light pressure when shaping the inside of the vessel; if you push too hard, you're likely to snap off the turning at the base. For vessels with smaller openings in the top, see the instructions on page 10 for information on making your own low-cost, bent-nosed scrapers. I turn the walls of my vessels to about 1/16" to 1/8" thick. You might want to leave yours a little thicker at first, making them thinner as you improve with practice.

6 With the inside hollowed to final shape, finish turning the base to shape. For an appealing shape, I like to make the bases about one third or less than the largest diameter of the turning. For example, a turning that's 1 1/2" wide will have a 1/2"-diameter or smaller base. Turnings with wider bases look squat and bottom-heavy.

Sand it, finish it, and part it off

1 Using 150-, 220-, and then 320-grit sandpaper, lightly sand the exterior of the turning as shown in Photo F. Again, don't apply too much pressure or you could snap the turning at its base. For vessels (turnings with small opening at the top) I don't sand the interiors of the vessel. Bowls get both the inside and outside sanded.

2 There's little secret to my finishing process other than sanding to remove all marks and applying several coats of a fast-drying clear finish such as Behlen Master-Gel Clear Finish or Deft lacquer with a clean piece of cloth. To do this, I stop the lathe and use a small piece of cloth to apply the finish. I restart the lathe and hold a second piece of clean, dry cloth against the turning to create heat. This burnishes the piece and dries the finish immediately. Two or three applications of finish and the burnishing process is sufficient. For an even higher gloss, see the buffing system on page 18.

3 Hold the miniature parting tool in your left hand, and cup your other hand around the turning.
Now, part the turning with your left hand, and grab the vessel in the other. When parting the turning, angle your parting tool slightly to form a concave bottom on the turning. A turning with a concave bottom always sits flat. Note in Photo G how I left $\frac{1}{4}$" of scrap stock (the stock between the auxiliary faceplate and the parting cut made earlier) on the outside face of the auxiliary faceplate.

4 For a professional-looking bottom on your vessel, finish turning it on a jam-fit chuck. To do this, turn the $\frac{3}{4}$"-long nub on the end of the auxiliary faceplate to the same diameter as the opening of your turning as shown in Photo G. Reduce the tenon diameter slowly, and stop the lathe frequently to check the fit of the tenon in the opening in your turning. The turning should fit the tenon snugly as shown in Photo H.

5 It’s easy to turn the tenon too small, resulting in a sloppy fit of the turning on the tenon. But, don’t worry, I’ve got a quick fix. To adjust for this, wrap masking tape around the tenon until the turning fits snugly onto the tenon/tape.

6 Even if the turning fits snugly onto the tenon, you’ll need to tightly wrap a piece of masking tape around one side of the turning and onto the opposite sides of the metal faceplate, leaving the turning’s base exposed as shown in Photo I. Repeat this with two more pieces of tape. Now, wrap a piece of tape around the wooden auxiliary faceplate to secure the ends of the three pieces of tape to the auxiliary faceplate.

7 Remount the faceplate assembly to your lathe, and use the $\frac{3}{4}$" gouge to finish turning the concave bottom to shape as shown in Photo I. Be careful not to remove too much stock; it’s easy to turn through the bottom of the vessel at this point. With the lathe running, sand the bottom concave surface smooth.

8 With an ultra-fine felt-tipped marker, initial and date the bottom of the turning. Remove the tape to separate the turning from the auxiliary faceplate. Add finish to the signed bottom and display.

To start the process over, simply use a gouge or parting tool to remove the stock still glued onto the end of the wooden auxiliary faceplate, and glue another blank to the auxiliary faceplate. This allows you to reuse the auxiliary faceplate almost indefinitely.

Photographs: John Hetherington

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**Buying Guide**

**Tools and adhesive.** For turnings like the ones shown here (2" and less in diameter, I recommend the 5-piece Sorby miniature tools which sell for $69.95 ppd. For turnings in the 2-3" range, I recommend the slightly stouter 5-piece Henry Taylor miniature set for $61.95 ppd. Add $9.95 for a 2 oz. bottle of gap-filling cyanoacrylate, and $5.95 for a 3 oz. bottle of accelerator. Craft Supplies USA, P.O. Box 50300, Provo, UT 84605-0300, or call 800-551-8876 to order.
Many projects, such as the corner cabinet featured on pages 72–78, require precisely spaced dadoes in their sides for accepting shelves and dividers. If you need help in this area, you've come to the right place. Here's a surefire way of routing dadoes that align perfectly.

1. The secret to dead-on dadoes lies in using the straightedge and story pole shown in the "Great Ideas For Your Shop" article on page 16. We sized these for working with a 3/4 x 48 x 96" sheet of plywood, but you can build yours smaller if you don't typically handle full-sized sheet goods. After making these fixtures, we'll show you how to use them in the following steps.

2. Mark the position of the dadoes on the face of the workpiece, along the left edge (as you stand at the bottom end of the panel). Measure from the bottom of the panel, and double-check your accuracy.

3. Using a straight router bit the width of the dado, adjust the bit for the correct cutting depth (one-third the thickness of your panel). Now, measure the distance from the bit's cutting edge to the edge of the router base as shown below. Your router bit may not be centered within the base, so measure to the point on the base that will ride against the straightedge in the coming steps. Mark this point on the top side of the base with a small piece of masking tape.

4. Clamp your story pole along the marked edge of the panel as shown above right. Using the bit-to-edge-of-router base measurement you made in Step 3, position the straightedge this distance from the layout line closest to the panel bottom. Measure the distance between the straightedge and the bottom end of the panel along both sides of the panel to make sure the straightedge is parallel with the panel's bottom edge. Clamp one end of the straightedge securely to the panel, and the other end to the story pole.

5. Make the cut by moving the router from left to right as you stand at the bottom of the panel and face the straightedge. Moving the router in this direction helps keep it against the straightedge. The router will tend to wander from the straightedge if you move it from right to left.

Also, remember to keep the marked spot of your router's base against the straightedge. You might get inconsistent results if you don't follow this rule.

Print this article
After completing your first panel, the story pole provides a cutting guide for all matching panels. You simply clamp the story pole to the left edge of the panel and align the cut in the straightedge head with the story pole cut as shown below. Adjust the straightedge parallel with the panel bottom as described in Step 4 and clamp it.

When cutting dadoes in the middle of wide panels you may find that you cannot reach all the way across the panel. At these times, turn the router off about halfway through the cut, holding it firmly against the straightedge as you allow it to come to a stop. Walk around to the opposite side of the panel, back the router up, turn it on again, and complete the cut.

For subsequent cuts on this panel, extend your layout lines onto the story pole with a square as shown below. Now, to position the straightedge you need only align the cut in the head of the straightedge with the extended marks on the story pole. Before making the cut, remember to adjust the straightedge parallel with the bottom end of the panel.

When cutting narrow panels or boards, you can save yourself some time and effort by clamping them edge to edge as shown below. Before cutting them, make sure their ends are flush.
Looking to please a loved one or dear friend this Christmas with the perfect handcrafted gift? If so, you'll enjoy making one or more of the following eight woodworking projects. Over the next 24 pages you'll see toys for the little elves in the family, holiday decorations, a novel way to make greeting cards, a sled for wintertime fun, a perfume decanter, and a splendid oak corner cabinet.

Where needed, we've included full-sized patterns for project parts. These you'll find either with the project write-up, or with our all-new WOOD PATTERNS™ insert at the center of the magazine. So, who says you can't play Santa Claus (and have a great time doing it)?
A classic turn-of-the-century

SNOW STROLLER

Your little one(s) will love it!

Explore winter's wonderland with your favorite snow angel using this smooth-riding white-oak sled. To push it like a stroller, just flip the handle up and lock it in place. Or, fold the handle down and pull the rope like you do with any other sled, and be on your merry way.

Continued
Let's start with the runners
1. From 3/8"-thick white oak, cut the runners (A) to the size listed in the Bill of Materials.
2. Using double-faced tape, stick the two runner blanks together face-to-face with edges and ends flush. The taped-together surfaces will be the inside surfaces of the finished sled. For reference, mark the outside surfaces with an X.
3. Transfer the full-sized runner end patterns from the WOOD PATTERNS® insert in the center of the magazine (we used photocopies and spray adhesive) to the runner blank. Bandsaw along the marked lines to cut the runners to shape. Sand the cut edges to remove the saw marks.
4. Bore a ¾" rope hole through the front end of the taped-together runners where marked.
5. Mark the centerpoints for the five ¾" holes on one runner where shown on the Runner portion of the Parts View drawing. Drill ¾" holes through both runners at each centerpoint. (Because a twist-drill bit tends to wander with the grain in white oak, we used brad-point bits to eliminate bit wander.) Countersink the ¾" holes on the outside surfaces; those marked with an X. Mark the centerpoint for the ¾" hole, and drill it where marked.
6. With the runners still taped together, mark the four centerpoints for the ½" dowel holes centered along the top edge of each runner where shown on the Parts View drawing. Drill ½" holes ½" deep where marked.
7. Use a wood wedge to pry the runners apart. Remove the carpet tape and any sticky residue with lacquer thinner. Countersink the rope holes slightly to keep the pull rope from fraying later.
8. To form the counterbores for the front ¾"-diameter dowel (D), chuck a ¾" Forstner bit into your drill press, and bore ¾"-deep holes on the interior side (those not marked with an X), centered over the previously drilled ¾" holes (one per runner). Set the runners (A) aside for now.

Machine the seat and backrest pieces next
1. Cut the armrests (B) to size. Lay out the dowel and wood screw centerpoints where shown on the Parts View drawing. Remember when marking that you're creating a matching pair. Drill the holes to size.
2. Rout ¼" round-overs along the top edges and ends of both armrests. Do not rout the bottom edges. See the Sled Assembly drawing at right for reference.
3. To make the ½" armrest-support dowels (C), cut a piece of white oak to exactly 14x13x60". Fit your table-mounted router with a ½" round-over bit and fence, and rout a ½" round-over along all four edges of the 56"-long piece. Sand the dowel smooth.
4. Crosscut eight pieces of 6½"-long dowel stock from the 56"-long piece.
5. To create the ¾"-diameter footrest dowel (D), repeat the

Why we used white oak for this project
Chances are good that this great-looking sled will get lots of use, both now and in the future. To make sure that it will be able to withstand the elements as well as the inevitable wear and tear, we selected white oak. Native to the eastern United States and Canada, white oak rates as one of the strongest, heaviest, and hardest of all the oaks. The pores of this species contain tyloses—bubblelike structures in the vessels of certain hardwoods that help to prevent liquids from penetrating. This attribute makes white oak a perfect material for liquid containers and barrels, and an excellent candidate for outdoor projects such as our sled.

Although you shouldn’t have any trouble locating white oak for the parts, we found white oak dowel stock nearly impossible to find. For this reason, we used round-over bits to machine our own dowel stock as described in the story.

Marka Kemmet
Senior Editor/How To

Continued
SLED ASSEMBLY

No round-overs along bottom-edge
1/4" round-overs along top edge and ends

1/4" hole 1/4" deep

3/4" dowel 11 1/4" long

1/2" dowels 6 3/4" long

#6 x 2 1/4" deck screws

1/4" round-overs on back edges only

3/4" hole 1/4" deep

1/6" pilot holes 1/4" deep

1/2" hole for rope, countersunk slightly on both sides

3/4" hole, countersunk

Sand a slight round-over on all edges of runners

Bill of Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Finished Size</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>Mgr</th>
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<td>A runners</td>
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HANDLE ASSEMBLY

| K lower arms | 3/4" | 1" | 17" | WO | 2   |
| L upper arms | 3/4" | 1" | 24 1/4" | WO | 2   |
| M cross dowels | 9/16"-dia. | 1 1/4" |     | WO | 2   |

Material Key: WO-white oak
Supplies: #8 x 1 1/2" flathead brass wood screws; 8-10 x 3" brass roundhead machine screws (trimmed to length) with 8 brass flat washers, 2-10 brass wing nuts, 2 brass hexhead nuts, 4-10 brass acorn nuts; #8-2 and #8 x 2 1/4" deck screws; 1/4" braided nylon rope 8' long; clear exterior finish.
process in Step 3 using ¾"-square white oak 40" long and a ⅛" round-over bit. Crosscut a 11⅛"-long piece from the stock for the footrest dowel. Set the other piece of dowel aside; we'll use it later for the handle dowels (M).
6 Cut the deck and backrest supports (E, F) to size. Mark diagonals on both ends of each support to find center, and drill a ¼" pilot hole at each marked centerpoint.
7 Rout ¼" round-overs along the back edge of each rear support (F) where shown on the Sled Assembly drawing.

**Now, add the slats and armrests**

1 From ¼"-thick stock, cut the seat and backrest slats (G, H, I, J) to size. (We planed thicker stock to the ¼" thickness.) Transfer the full-sized end patterns (see the WOOD PATTERNS™ to the slats. (We transferred the shapes to hardboard, cut these to shape, and used them as templates to mark all the slats.) Cut and sand the slat ends to shape.
2 Mark the hole centerpoints shown on the Seat and Backrest Parts View drawing onto the slats. Drill the countersunk screw holes where marked.
3 Glue and clamp the ¾" oak footrest dowel (D), and deck supports (E) between the runners (A). Drive the screws through the previously drilled shank and pilot holes. (To avoid twisting off the screw, we rubbed the threaded end against a bar of paraffin before driving the screws.)
4 As shown in the photo above right, clamp and screw the seat center slat (G) in place. Then, add the side slats (H).
5 Using Titebond II or Weather-Tite water-resistant glue or slow-set epoxy, glue the ¼" white oak dowels (C) between the armrests (B) and runners (A).
6 Screw (don’t glue) the backrest supports (F) between the armrests and runners. Angle the backrest supports so the front edges are
parallel. Then, using the same procedure as used in Step 4 on the previous page and the Backrest drawing for dimensions, screw the backrest slats (I, J) to the backrest supports (F).

The handle assembly comes next
1. From ¼" white oak, cut the lower arm pieces (K) and upper arm pieces (L) to size.
2. Clamp the lower-arm pieces parts edge-to-edge. Do the same for the upper-arm pieces. Next, mark the hole centerpoints on each of the two pairs where shown on the Parts View drawing.
3. Use a compass to mark a ½" radius on each end of each handle arm. Separate the pieces, and cut the arm ends to shape.
4. With a ¾" brad-point bit, drill the machine screw holes through all four handle pieces where marked. Switch to a ½" bit, and drill the remaining two holes in the upper arms where marked.
5. Bore a pair of ¾" holes ¼" deep centered over the ½" holes on the inside face of the upper arms (L). Crosscut the upper arm dowels (M) from the ¾"-diameter dowel stock formed earlier.
6. Glue and screw the upper arm assembly (L, M) together, checking for square.
7. Use machine screws to secure the bottom end of the lower arms to the runners (parts K to A). Next, use machine screws to connect the upper-arm assembly to the lower arms. (To eliminate protruding screws, we started with 2"-long machine screws and used a hacksaw to trim the ends of the screws flush with the outside surface of the nuts.)
8. Position the handle assembly until the holes in the lower arms (K) align with the center of the armrests (B). Now, use the previously drilled ¼" holes in the lower arms as guides to drill mating holes through the armrests. See the Handle detail below left for reference.
9. Separate the pieces, and finish-sand the sled, upper-arm assembly, and lower arms. Apply at least two coats of spar varnish. Add a rope. Reassemble the parts, and head for the snow.

Written by Marlen Kemmet
Illustrations: Kim Downing
Photographs: John Hetherington
Printing and carving have been together for centuries

Back about 770 A.D., historians say, Empress Shotoku of Japan ordered a million prayer cards. For a job that big, hand-copying was out. So, an artisan carved mirror-image, raised characters on a wooden block. He spread ink on the raised surface, pressed a piece of paper against it, and thus invented printing.

About 950 A.D., paper money was being printed from wooden blocks in the Szechwan province of China. Wood-block printing appeared in Europe around 1300. Later, movable metal type pushed carved wood to the background in the printing trade. Wood came back with the rise of illustrated magazines in the 19th century.

In those popular periodicals, detailed drawings hand-engraved on wood depicted great feats or cataclysmic events. With the advent of photography and photolithography, though, woodcut illustrations faded from the commercial printing scene. Artists have kept the process alive, and many make block prints today.
As much as you'd like to, you can't send a carving to everyone on your Christmas list. So, here's the next best thing: Relief-carve a seasonal design and print your own cards from it. You don't have to be an expert carver—or printer—to achieve great results with this old printmaking technique.

For fine-arts printmakers, wood has long been a favorite medium. Most artists working in wood-block printing make woodcuts, designs carved on the face of a piece of wood with knives and gouges or power-cutting equipment. Wood engraving, another style, involves incising the image into the end grain of a block with engraver's tools.

Woodcuts generally feature bold areas with few fine lines. Wood engravings are more detailed, often looking like shaded Victorian magazine illustrations. For our Christmas cards, we chose the woodcut style.

Print with plywood
The process starts with a printing block, which is nothing more than a relief carving. And, it can be a shallow relief at that. For the cards shown, we carved less than 
\[ \frac{1}{4} \]" deep on 
\[ \frac{3}{4} \]"-thick plywood.

The thickness of the block isn't critical, but it does need to be flat and have one smooth face without splits or knots. With judicious cutting, scraps of ordinary A-B or A-C plywood will work fine. You could use solid stock, too.

Cut your blank to \( 3\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \)". Saw it slightly oversize, then sand to finished size. This way you'll avoid splintered edges or ends, which could mar your prints. Sand the good face smooth. This will be your printing surface, so you don't want any dings or dents to spoil your prints.

Give that pattern a flip
Whatever you carve into the block will come out printed backwards on your paper. So, you must reverse the pattern as you transfer it to the wood. (Direction doesn't matter much with the patterns we show, but it could on others.) Here's how.

Photocopy one of the three patterns below and next pages, with the machine set for a dark copy. Lay the copy facedown on your...
printing block, and run a hot clothes iron (the wool setting works fine) over the back to transfer the image to the wood.

Or, lay onionskin (tracing paper) over the original pattern. Trace the pattern lines, using a fine-point marker. Now, flip the tracing over, placing the side you drew on against the block. Fasten it with tabs of masking tape at the top. Then, slip a piece of transfer paper or carbon paper between the wood and the tracing, and trace the lines onto the wood through the thin paper. The pattern you carve not only will print reversed, it will print as a negative image. That is, the dark lines and areas on the pattern illustration will be white (or whatever your paper color) in the print. Conversely, the light areas on the drawing will print in your ink color.

**Carve your Christmas card**

Cut away the lines and dark areas in the pattern. We carved our blocks with palm-handled tools and a bench knife. Use whatever tools you prefer, but be sure they're sharp. Ragged cuts in the carving translate to fuzzy lines in the finished print. Hold the block with a bench hook or nonskid mat as you carve.

Begin with the inside detail lines, such as the angel's face. Cut the narrow lines with a V-tool. Maintain constant width and depth for uniform lines.

For larger areas, such as the trees or the backgrounds, first stop-cut along the pattern line with a knife or V-tool. A stop-cut is simply a vertical incision along the pattern line. It breaks the chip as you cut toward the line.

After making your stop cut, start in the dark area and work toward the pattern line with a shallow gouge, such as a no. 5. Clear out all waste in the area, working from the center out to all edges. Cut only as deep as your stop-cut; otherwise, you'll probably chip out the edge of the carving area. Where gouges won't work, use the tip of your knife. Remember, the relief doesn't need to be deep, and the background doesn't need to be smooth.

**Paper to print on**

“For block printing, Japanese rice paper is best,” according to Des Moines, Iowa, print artist Peggy Johnston, who designed our

1. Apply a thin, uniform coat of ink to the block with a brayer. Spread it across the raised surface, but don’t get ink in the lines or carved areas.

2. Rub the back of the print evenly for the best impression. A bamboo baren, left in photo, produces the best print, but a spoon bowl does a passable job.

3. Peel the print back slowly from a corner to remove it from the block. Inspect it as you go. Be careful not to smear the ink at this stage.
woodcuts. "It isn't stiff enough to fold into a card, though," she hastily adds. "A lot of artists print on a piece of rice paper, then mount it on a stiffer piece."

Peggy printed on 3¾×6½" pieces cut from a 19×24" sheet of white rice paper (three across, seven vertically). Then, with spray adhesive, she mounted each print on the front flap of a 6½×7" piece of drawing paper folded in half the long way. The finished cards fit regular 3¾×6½" envelopes sold by drugstores and stationers.

You also can print directly onto the heavier folded paper, as shown in the photographs. (For two-color cards, print onto colored stock.) If you print right onto the folded card, open it up before you print so you're working with only one thickness.

**Now, it's time for a proof**

With the block carved and a supply of paper on hand, you're ready to print. Start with a proof, which is just another name for a test print. You'll check the proofs for any needed corrections.

First, squeeze out a bead of block-printing ink (1" or so) onto the center of a piece of glass or acrylic sheet. We used water-soluble ink for easier clean-up. Then with a brayer, a rubber roller with a short handle, roll out the ink into a thin film.

Now, ink the printing block with the brayer. Roll it across the spread-out ink to pick some up, then over the carved surface of the printing block to deposit some, as shown opposite page, Photo 1. Roll from several directions, covering the raised area completely. Don't get ink in the lines or background.

Align an edge of the paper along one edge of the block without letting it touch the inked surface. Then, lay the paper facedown across the block. Don't try to move it after you've laid it down. Rub the back with a bamboo baren (a printmaker's rubbing pad) or the back of a spoon, as shown in Photo 2. Hold the paper to prevent it from shifting as you rub firmly, covering the entire image area.

Lift one corner, as shown in Photo 3. Peel the print back slowly to make sure you've printed the entire design. After you've removed the print, check it closely. If you need to touch up the carving anywhere, wipe the ink off the block first. Print another proof after making any changes. Continue proofing and correcting until you're satisfied, then print the cards.

String a clothesline to hang up the completed prints to dry. Ink the block, and produce your first print. Hang it up to dry (we used regular clothespins, hanging two prints back-to-back with each one). Then, re-ink the block and print another card.

For a numbered edition, keep the prints in order as you lift them off. After the ink dries, count how many you've made—say 42. Number the first one 1/42, the second 2/42, and so on. Pencil the number in the margin, along with your signature and the date.
SCROLLSAWN PLATE

Season's Greetings
Collecting and displaying decorative plates has long been a popular pastime. Now, thanks to artist and designer Judy Gale Roberts of Lufkin, Texas, scrollsawyers can join in the fun. Her technique lets anyone with a scrollsaw create a lovely commemorative plate.

**Note:** The pattern fits a 12"-diameter plate with a 2"-wide rim, available through our Buying Guide source. Or, you may turn your own plate, utilizing the template shown at the bottom of the page. You could modify the pattern to fit other plates with different dimensions.

Photocopy the full-sized pattern from the WOOD PATTERNS®. (On letter-size paper, you’ll need to copy the 12"-diameter pattern in four parts. So for best results, use a copier that makes 8½x11" or 11x17" prints, then two copies will do the trick.) Copy the bottom part of the pattern on one sheet and the top part on another. Then, trim the copies for a slight overlap, align the two parts, and tape them together into a single sheet. Cut the separate patterns for the plate’s well and rim from the sheet.

Center the plate-well pattern on the plate. Align either the vertical or horizontal centerline along the grain—whichever you prefer. (For the plate shown, we aligned the horizontal line with the grain.) Draw small alignment marks on the plate with a pencil.

Spray the back of the plate-well pattern with aerosol mounting adhesive. Carefully align the marks you made, then adhere the pattern to the plate. Apply adhesive to the back of the rim pattern, and stick it to the plate, lining up its vertical and horizontal centerlines with those on the plate-well pattern.

Drill the ¼" blade-start holes and the ⅛" holes that represent holly berries where shown. Then, cut out the plate-well design. Thread a narrow blade through the blade start hole in the double candle halo to begin. (We used a #4 blade, .035x.015" with 18 teeth per inch.) When you cut the design into the plate rim, the saw table will not contact the rim.

Put your fingers under the outer edge of the plate to prevent tipping it down as you saw. Hold the plate where you won’t run your fingers into the blade. We didn’t have any tear-out on the back of the rim despite the unsupported sawing.

Finish the plate as you wish. A spray-on clear finish will protect it from fingerprints and stains. Or, go wild with painting, staining, or carving to create an eye-catching holiday decoration.

Dress up your plate quickly and easily with colorful gift wrapping and ribbon, as shown below. Cut pieces to fit behind the cut-out candles, bow, and holly leaves in the plate well. Tape the wrapping and ribbons to the back of the plate. Then cover the back with a circle of cardboard or felt. Brighten the holly berries by pressing a fuzzy, red pom-pom (available from craft-supply stores) into each hole. Let the pom-pom puff out from the hole slightly.

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**Buying Guide**

**Plate and pattern.** Turned 12" plate packaged with a precut, full-sized pattern and a list of 10 other available pattern designs, $14.95 ppd. in U.S. Order kit no. WD11. Send to Collector Plates, P.O. Box 1925, Lufkin, TX 75902. For credit card orders only, call 800/316-9010.
PERFUME APPLICATOR

An easy-to-make gift that looks, feels, and smells great

Maybe you got away with giving a steam iron last year, but don't push your luck this time. Instead, show your sensitive side with this purse-sized perfume applicator. And, because you can turn it yourself, it's a gift with extra meaning.

We used these tools and supplies

**Stock:** Miscellaneous hardwoods, $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times 2 \frac{1}{16}$" and $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times 1$". (Maple and purpleheart shown in photo.)

**Lathe equipment:** Three-jaw or Jacobs-type chuck for headstock, rotating cone center for tailstock, turning mandrel (see the Buying Guide, opposite page).

**Turning tools:** Spindle gouges, $\frac{1}{4}$", $\frac{1}{2}$", and $\frac{3}{4}$". Skew, $\frac{1}{2}$".

**Lathe speeds:** Roughing, turning: 1000-1500 rpm.

Glue a brass tube (supplied in the kit) into each drilled blank, using either epoxy or cyanoacrylate (instant) adhesive. Don't starve the ends of the tube for glue—the brass and wood must be bonded firmly at the ends. Sand the wood flush with the brass on the ends, keeping the ends square.

**Turn the cap and body**

Slide the blanks onto the mandrel, separating them with the steel bushings where shown in the Turning the Cap and Body to Shape drawing, opposite page. Thread on the nut, and tighten it sufficiently to keep the wood from turning on the shaft.

Now, mount the mandrel between centers on your lathe. Grip the unthreaded end in a Jacobs chuck or a three-jaw chuck on the headstock. Insert the point of a rotating tail center into the centerbore on the other end.

tart with two pieces of $\frac{3}{4}$"-square turning stock, one $2 \frac{1}{16}$" long and the other $1"$. The longer part will be the perfume applicator's body; the shorter one, the cap. For a great-looking turning with grain that appears to be continuous from end to end, cut both parts from a single piece of stock. Then, mark the mating ends and keep the pieces in order for the next steps.

Locate the center on one end of each piece. Chuck a $\frac{3}{6}$" bit in your drill press, and drill lengthwise through each piece. Grip the stock with a handscrew clamp, and keep it parallel to the bit.
Round down the blanks to \( \frac{5}{8}'' \) diameter with a \( \frac{3}{4}'' \) or \( \frac{1}{2}'' \) gouge. Lay out one of the profiles shown in the WOOD PATTERNS™ insert (or a design of your own) on the cylinders. Turn the body and cap profiles. We used \( \frac{1}{4}'' \) and \( \frac{1}{2}'' \) gouges and a \( \frac{1}{2}'' \) skew. At each end of each piece, turn the wood to the bushing diameter-\( \frac{3}{8}'' \)-to match the fittings. Take shallow cuts as you approach \( \frac{3}{8}'' \) outside diameter; the wood will be only about \( \frac{1}{2}'' \) thick.

With the lathe turned off, sand in the direction of the grain with progressively finer grits from 150 to 320. Apply a clear finish to the mounted parts. Note the orientation of the body and cap turnings, then remove them from the mandrel when dry.

**Assemble the applicator**

Drill a \( \frac{3}{16}'' \) hole through a piece of \( \frac{3}{4}'' \)-thick scrapwood about 2\( \times \)3''. With double-faced tape, affix the block to the back jaw of your vise. Refer to the Exploded View drawing, and assemble the applicator body. With your thumb, press the end plug into the end of the body tube that was at the headstock end of the mandrel.

Insert the large wick and nib into the other end. Place the extended tip of the nib into the hole in the block on the vise jaw as shown above right. Seat the nib's shoulder on the block, then slowly close the vise to press the nib and end plug into place.

Install the O-ring where shown, and tightly screw the threaded insert for the cap onto the nib.

Press fittings into tubes with a vise. Wood block shown here prevents damage to applicator nib.

Place an end plug into the end of the cap tube that was nearest the tailstock. Now, fit the other end over the threaded insert screwed onto the nib. Align the cap grain with the body, then push the cap onto the insert. Carefully unscrew the assembly, and press the parts home with the vise.

Slip the applicator tip into the nib. (It fits loosely at first, but swells when you fill the applicator.) To fill, dip the tip into the fragrance for about a minute. A filling lasts for about a month.

**Buying guide**

**Parts kits, mandrel** Lathe mandrel with 6 applicator kits, $25; mandrel and 10 kits, $30; \( \frac{5}{8}'' \) parabolic-flute drill bit (best bit for end grain), $6. All prices F.O.S. in U.S. Berea Hardwoods Co., 6367 Eastland Rd., Brookpark, Ohio 44142. Or call 216/234-7949.

Project Design: Peach Crafts, Gary Peach Photographs: John Hetherington; Wm. Hopkins Illustrations: Kim Downing
Family rooms have them, and dining rooms, too-drab, lifeless corners that serve little or no purpose. But with the cabinet featured here, you can say good-bye to dull decorating and hello to one classy furniture piece.

**Forming the carcase**

1. Rip and crosscut the back panels (A, B) to size from ¾" oak plywood. Because of the joinery used, panel B is slightly narrower than panel A. For ease in machining and assembling the two different-sized panels later, mark an A on the wider panel and a B on the other. (We stuck a piece of masking tape about 1" long on each panel and wrote the letter designation on the tape. Doing this prevents you from having to sand a penciled-on letter off the thin-veneered surface later.)

2. From ¾"-thick oak, cut the sides (C) to size plus ¼" in width. Mark an X on the outside face of each side panel.

3. Using the Carcase Assembly and Side Panel drawings for reference, lay out the dado locations on the front of each back panel (A, B) and the inside of the sides (C).

4. With a ¼" straight bit, rout ¼"-deep dados in each back panel. See the article on routing evenly spaced dados (it starts on page 56) for a straightforward method of doing this. Clamp the side panels (C) edge to edge, with the good face down, and rout the dados across them. Cut a ¾" rabbet ¾" deep across the top end of the back and side panels.

5. Cut a ½" groove ⅜" deep ⅛" in from the back edge of back panel A where shown on the Carcase Assembly drawing. Cut a ⅜" rab-
bet 3/8" deep along the left-hand edge of back panel A and along both edges of back panel B where shown on the same drawing. 6 Cut a 3/8" groove 3/8" deep 3/8" in from the back inside face of each side panel (C).

Let's cut the shelves to shape
1 Using the Shelf Parts View drawing and the Cutting Diagram for reference, mark the outline for one shelf (D) on 3/4" oak plywood.
2 Carefully cut the marked shelf to shape, and use it as a template to mark the outlines for the remaining three plywood shelves.
3 Rip 1/4" off the front edge of one plywood shelf, and glue a 3/8"x3/4"x36" strip of solid oak onto the front of the shelf to hide the plies. Later, trim the ends of the strip flush with those of the shelf. (See the Carcase Assembly drawing for reference.)
4 Edge-join enough solid-oak stock for the two remaining shelves (E). Again, using the first shelf as a template, transfer the outline to the solid-oak shelves, and cut them to shape.
5 Transfer the full-sized shelf half-pattern on the WOOD PATTERNSTM (full-sized pull-out drawings in the center of the magazine) to poster board. Mark a centerline down the center of each solid-oak shelf. Cut the poster board to shape, and use it as a template to mark both halves of the front edge of the solid-oak shelves (E) as shown in the photo at right.
6 Cut the shelf fronts to shape and sand the cut edges to remove the saw marks. (For a smooth cut, we used a jigsaw fitted with a finish-cutting blade.)
7 To stand plates upright on the solid-oak shelves (E) later, cut 3/8" grooves 1/4" deep 2" in from the back edges.
8 Using the Beading detail accompanying the Carcase Assembly drawing for reference, rout the curved front edges of the solid-oak shelves (E). Sand the routed edges.

Transfer the full-sized shelf half pattern to poster board and use it to mark the front edge of the top two shelves.

Continued
Assemble the basic carcase
1 Dry-clamp (no glue) the back panels (A, B), the sides (C), and shelves (D, E) to check the fit of all the pieces. Since the front edge of each side piece (C) is not yet beveled, just check the alignment of the dadoes with those machined in the back panels.
2 Glue and clamp the back panels (A, B) together. While the glue is still wet, install the top and bottom plywood shelves (D). Working from the back side, drill countersunk screw holes through the back panels and into the two shelves. Using #8x1¼" flathead wood screws pull the shelves tight into the rabbets and dadoes.
3 Now, add the face frame for a finished front
1 Cut the face frame stiles (F), bottom rail (G), center rail (H), and top rail (I) to the sizes listed in the Bill of Materials.
2 Dry-clamp the parts together, and lay out the dowel-hole alignment marks across each joint where dimensioned on the Carcase Assembly drawing.
3 Using the same method used to transfer the shape to the front of the shelves (E), transfer the top rail half pattern from the WOOD PATTERNS™ to the top rail (I).
4 Remove the clamps, and cut the top rail to shape. Then, rout a bead like that used on the shelves (E) along the front edge only of the top rail where shown on the Carcase Assembly drawing.
5 Use a doweling jig to drill ⅝" holes 1⅛" deep in the stiles and rails where previously marked. See the Dowel Hole detail accompanying the Carcase Assembly drawing for reference.
6 Glue and clamp the face frame together, checking for square.

Later, remove the clamps, scrape off the excess glue, and sand the front and back of the face frame assembly.

7 Tilt your tablesaw blade 22.5° from vertical. Add an auxiliary wooden fence to your rip fence, raise the blade into the wooden auxiliary fence where shown on the drawing titled Bevel-Ripping the Face Frame. Next, bevel-rip the outside edges of the face frame. You’ll find it handy to have a helper at the outfeed end of your tablesaw to support the face frame when completing the cut. Dry-clamp the face frame to the carcase assembly and verify the necessary width for the sides (C). (As mentioned earlier, we had you cut the side panels to size plus ⅛" in width. The extra width comes in handy now when bevel-ripping the side panels to width for a perfect fit.)

8 Remove the auxiliary fence, and with the blade tilted away from the rip fence, bevel-rip the front edge of each side panel (C) to fit against the cabinet and face frame. Glue and clamp the side panels to the carcase.

Join the face frame to the carcase
1 Cut the cleats (J) to size. Glue them to the bottom side of the two shelves where shown on the Carcase Assembly drawing.
2 Glue and clamp the face frame to the cabinet assembly. The cleats (J) are handy to clamp to in order to pull the face frame tight against the front of the cabinet. If necessary for a gap-free joint, use 6d finished nails to further secure the stiles (F) to the sides (C).

The waist and upper moldings come next
Note: The lengths of parts K through V are all based on the dimensions of the cabinet shown here. Since it’s quite easy to get off a fraction of an inch when building your cabinet, measure the length needed for your trim parts before cutting to length.

Because of limited surfaces to clamp to and to allow for wood movement of the solid-wood sides (C), we nailed the trim pieces in place, using nails sparingly.
1 Cut a ¾"-wide piece of ¾" oak to 52" for the inner base molding pieces (K, L). (We found it easier when making the trim pieces to cut one linear length, rout the edge as necessary, measure the cabinet to determine the length of the piece needed, and then cut the trim from the linear stock.)
2 Rout a ½" cove along the top front edge of this 52"-long piece where shown on the Base Molding detail accompanying the Exploded View drawing. Miter-cut the pieces to length, drill countersunk screw holes, and screw (no glue) the pieces to the cabinet.

3 Cut a ¾"x4"x54" piece of stock for the outer base molding pieces (M, N). Rout a ½" bead set ½" deep along the top front edge. Cut the pieces to length, and glue and clamp them to the cabinet.

4 Cut a ¾" piece of oak stock for the inner upper molding pieces (O, P). Rout a ½" round-over set ½" deep along one edge of the stock where shown on the Upper Molding detail accompanying the Exploded View drawing. Cut the pieces to length, drill countersunk screw holes and screw (no glue) the pieces to the cabinet.

5 Buy an 8' length of oak crown molding. Then, rip two pieces of ¾" plywood to 3½" wide by 8' long. Glue the plywood and the crown molding face-to-face in the configuration shown on the drawing titled Ripping the Crown Molding below left.

6 Follow the two steps on Ripping the Crown Molding drawing to bevel-rip the edges of the plywood flush with the edges of the crown molding.

7 Cut the crown molding pieces (Q, R) to length, and glue and nail them to the top of the cabinet. See the Upper Molding detail accompanying the Exploded View drawing for reference.

8 Cut a ¾"x1½"x52" strip for the waist molding pieces (S, T). Rout a ½" round-over set ½" deep along the outside edge of the strip where shown on the Waist Molding detail accompanying the Exploded View drawing. Then, cut the pieces (S, T) to length, and nail them to the cabinet.

9 Rout the ½" cove molding for parts U, V (you can also purchase preformed ½" oak cove molding). Cut the pieces to length, and nail them to the cabinet.
A pair of doors enclose the bottom

Note: The dimensions for the door stiles and rails will provide you with a pair of doors that fit in the opening leaving no gap. After building the doors, trim the edges as necessary to accommodate the hinges and create a 1/16" gap top and bottom. We find it easier to build the doors to fill the opening, and trim as necessary.

1. Cut the door stiles (W) and rails (X, Y) to size. Dry-clamp each door together, and transfer the dowel-hole alignment marks across each joint where shown on the Door Assembly drawing.

2. Drill the dowel holes. Glue and dowel each door, checking for square and flatness.

3. Edge-join 1/4" oak (we planed thicker stock) to form the two 1/4" thick door panels (Z). Later, trim the panels to finished size. Finish-sand the panels, and stain them. (Staining at this point ensures that you won't have any unstained strips along the outside edges later when the panels have had a chance to contract in the frames.)

4. Cut two 1/4x1/4x7" lineal lengths for the back panel stops (AA, BB) and two 1/4x3/4x6' strips for the front panel stops (CC, DD). Rout the front edges of the front panel stop strips where shown on the Section View detail at right.

5. Miter-cut the stops to length, stain them, and nail them in place to secure a panel in each door.

6. Mark the centerpoint and drill a hole through each door for mounting the knobs later. (See the Door drawing at right for positioning particulars.)

7. Attach no-mortise hinges (see the Buying Guide for our source of hardware) to the cabinet and doors. Trim as necessary to fit the doors into the opening with 1/8" gaps top and bottom. Attach the ball catches and strike plates to the doors and cabinet where shown on the Waste Trim and Base Molding details accompanying the Exploded View drawing.

Final cleanup, then it's off to the corner

1. Remove all the hardware from the cabinet and doors. Set all the nails, and putty the holes. Finish-sand the cabinet and each door.

2. Wipe on the stain. (For a traditional look, we used Bartley's walnut gel stain. Call 1-800-787-2800 for the dealer nearest you.) Use a clean cotton cloth to apply the stain to one section at a time (don't try to do the whole thing at once). Wipe off the excess immediately, being careful to wipe off with the grain. If you prefer a darker color, stain again after six hours. Buff lightly for an even color. Apply a clear finish (we brushed on three coats of Minwax Fast-Drying satin polyurethane).

3. Reattach the hardware and hang the doors. For lighting inside the upper cabinet (which is helpful in a dimly lit corner), add a cabinet light as sourced below.

Buying Guide


Written by Marlen Kemnet Project Design: James R. Downing Photography: John Hetherington Illustrations: Kim Downing, Roxanne LeMoine
REINDEER
These festive accents will steal the show

You may start out cutting just a couple of these adorable little guys, but we’ll bet you something. Before you’re done, you will have geared up and made a whole herd for your friends and relatives. They make delightful and inexpensive little gifts and work great as seasonal centerpieces.

1 Using carbon paper or photocopies of the patterns and spray adhesive, transfer the full-sized body patterns on the WOOD PATTERNS™ insert in the center of the magazine to posterboard. Cut the patterns to shape to form templates. (Since we planned on making several reindeer, we made templates. If you’re making just a set or two, transfer the full-sized patterns directly onto ¼” stock.)

2 Use the templates to transfer the patterns to ¼” stock. (See the Buying Guide for our source of void-free birch plywood.)

3 Cut the pieces to shape (we used a scrollsaw and a #2 blade—.029 x .012—with 20 teeth per inch; you also could use a bandsaw equipped with a ¼” blade).

When cutting the notches in the parts, remember that the notch width needs to be the same as the thickness of the stock you’re using. (Since we used ¼” material for our deer, we show ¼”-wide notches on our full-sized patterns; adjust if necessary.)

4 Lightly sand the edges and surfaces smooth with 220-grit sandpaper. Assemble each deer (we used a drop of instant glue at each joint to hold the pieces together). Spray on several light coats of gloss enamel. (To avoid runs, we found it essential to apply light coats rather than try to paint the deer with a heavy coat or two.)

Buying Guide
Void-free ¾” birch plywood
¾ x 12 x 15” (enough for two deer). One piece $5.95 ppd., two pieces for $8.95 ppd., or five pieces (enough for ten deer) for $16.95 ppd. Heritage Building Specialties, 205 North Cascade, Fergus Falls, MN 56545. Call 800/524-4184 to order.

Project Design: George Hans
Photograph: Hetherington Photography
Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine
Bill Trumble of Grants Pass, Oregon, designed and built this flashy little truck specifically for our Build-A-Toy® contest. He did such an outstanding job he won $300 worth of Behlen finishes for his unselfish efforts and originality. A retired teacher, Bill applied paste food colors (the same as his wife uses in her baking) to his truck. We found acrylic paints easier to apply and less likely to run. See the Buying Guide at the end of the article for our source of paints.

Note: We used thin stock for this project. You can resaw or plane thicker stock to the thickness listed in the Bill of Materials.

Build up from the chassis
1 Cut the chassis (A) to the size listed in the Bill of Materials.
2 Mark and drill the four 1/4" axle holes 5/8" deep in the chassis where dimensioned on the Side View drawing below.
3 Plane or resaw thicker stock to obtain 1/4"-thick pine for the cab sides (B) and cab back (C). Using a photocopy and spray adhesive, transfer the full-sized patterns for the parts from the WOOD PATTERNS™ insert in the center of the magazine to the 1/4" stock. Scrollsaw or band-saw the pieces to shape. Then, drill blade start holes and cut the window openings to shape.
4 Cut the roof blank (D) to the size listed in the Bill of Materials. Transfer the full-sized roof side-view pattern to the blank and cut it to shape. (As shown in the photo below right, we used double-faced tape to adhere a piece of scrap 2X4 stock to the roof blank to act as a handle when cutting the roof to shape. We found this much safer than trying to cut the piece without support.) Check that the top of the cab sides (B) mate flush with the curved bottom surface of the roof (D).

Note: To finish the truck as seen in the photo above left, paint the pieces (except on the surfaces where they'll be glued to another piece) with acrylic paints before assembling them. When we painted the pieces with acrylic paints, we masked the mating areas with masking tape before painting. Then, we glued the pieces together with woodworker's glue. You also can paint all the surfaces of the pieces and glue the parts with instant glue (cyanoacrylate).

Continued
For the full-sized patterns of the cab sides (B), cab back (C), roof (D), hood (E), radiator (F), grille (G), rear fender (N), and front fender (O), see the WOOD PATTERNS™ insert in the center of the magazine.

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**Bill of Materials**

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<th>Part</th>
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<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Finished Size</th>
<th>Matl.</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
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<td>1” x 2” x 2”</td>
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<td>L trim</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C cab back</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>M trim</td>
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<td>D roof blank</td>
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<td>1</td>
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Materials Key:
- P: pine, LP: laminated pine

Supplies: 4-#8 brass finish (countersunk) washers, 4-#12 brass finish (countersunk) washers, 4-#8 x 1¼” flathead brass wood screws, ¼” dowel stock, acrylic paints (listed in Buying Guide at the end of the article).
5 Laminate thinner stock to form the 2"-thick hood (E). Trim to length, transfer the pattern to the front end, and bandsaw or sand the top of the hood to shape. Cut a slight groove down the top center of the hood. Bandsaw a piece of 1/8" dowel to the same length as the hood. Paint the dowel and glue it in place in the groove.

6 Center the hood (E) side-to-side on the chassis and 3/16" back from the front edge. Glue and clamp the hood in place. Later, glue and clamp the cab pieces (B, C) and roof (D) in place.

7 Cut the radiator (F) and grille (G) to shape. Use a scrollsaw or coping saw to cut the grille opening in the radiator.

8 To highlight the grille use a dovetail saw to cut kerfs 3/6"-deep in it. Then, center and glue the radiator to the front end of the hood. Glue the grille in the opening in the radiator.

The wheels let 'er roll

1 Using a bandsaw or scrollsaw, cut the four wheels (H) to shape from 3/8"-thick stock. Drill a 3/16" hole centered in each wheel.

2 Paint the wheels red. Later, chuck a 3/4"x2" bolt with a wheel attached to it into your drill press. Start the drill, and sand the edge if necessary for a perfectly round wheel. Stop the drill and rotate the arbor by hand to paint the black rims as shown in the photo above. Repeat for each wheel.

3 Referring to the Wheel detail, use #8x1/4" flathead brass wood screws and finish (countersunk) brass washers to secure the wheels to the chassis. To keep the screws from working loose over time, we added a drop of instant glue to each screw pilot hole, and immediately drove the screw until the wheel turned freely without wobbling.

Add a box for plenty of payload

1 Cut the truck box front and back (I), sides (J), bottom (K), and trim pieces (L, M) to size.

2 Glue and clamp the box pieces (I, J, K), being careful not to scratch the soft pine, and scrape off the excess glue. Then, glue the trim pieces (L, M) in place.

3 Center and glue the box to the chassis directly behind the cab. The outside surfaces of the box should be flush with the outside edges of the chassis.

Fenders keep down the mud

1 Cut the rear fender blank (N) and front fender blank (O) to the sizes listed in the Bill of Materials.

2 Transfer the full-sized side view rear fender pattern to the outside face of the rear fender blank (we used two photocopies). Bandsaw the rear fenders to shape (we used a 1/8" blade).

3 To form the front fenders, cut a 1/4" rabbet 1/2" deep along the bottom inside edge of the fender blank where shown on the Parts View drawing. Next, transfer the side view full-sized patterns to the front fender blank. Note that you'll have to make a pair of patterns; one for the right side and one for the left side. Cut along the side view pattern to cut the fenders to shape.

4 Finish-sand the front and rear fenders. Paint the fenders, then, glue and clamp them to the chassis, hood, and truck box where shown on the Side View and Exploded View drawings.

Buying Guide

Paint: Two-ounce bottles of Delta Ceramcoat crimson 02076 (red), yellow 02504, copen blue 02051, and black 02506. $1.99/bottle, plus $3.50 postage and handling per order. Meisel Hardware Specialties, P.O. Box 70W, Mound, MN 55364. Credit card orders, call 800/441-9870.
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Sources: Sears Catalog, Spring 1928; Sears Electric Power Tools and Shop Equipment, 1931.

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"Arranged so that eight men can work at this machine at the same time and not be in each other's way."

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Source: Sears Catalog, Fall 1920

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Standard Abrasive Sheets

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NO LOAD PAPER (white)

*C = 100 SHEETS
8 Hole pattern for Bosch Sanders

ABRASIVE BELTS

PLEASE SPECIFY GRITS

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OTHER SIZES ON REQUEST

HEAVY DUTY SPRING CLAMPS

Clamps come w/PVC tips and grips.

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Kenneth L. Salasbury
Hantsville, AL 35811

(From Another Customer)

In closing I would like to add that the Woodworker II blade is by far the finest saw blade that I have ever used. I also have the Forrest dado set which is without a doubt, the king of all dado sets. I work exclusively with red oak and oak veneer plywood and the dado set performs splendidly free of blades as advertised.

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Note: Fine Woodworking Editorial Nov./Dec. 1998

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Circle No. 93

Find a champion and put your name in the record books

For those of you who have always wanted to write your name in the record books, listen up. The National Register of Big Trees is looking for championship trees—the biggest in every species. If you find one, like the bitternut hickory in the photo above, you get the credit.

To transform yourself into a big-tree hunter, you need only a camera, hiking boots, and the willingness to log some woodland miles. According to the NRBT, some 200 tree species have no recorded champion, and there’s always the chance that a tree you find may unseat a current champion.

The list of species without champions includes several varieties of ash, birch, oak, sumac, and willow. Fires, floods, and other natural disasters also open up new opportunities. And fast-growing species like willows and cottonwoods rarely live more than 130 years, so their time on the throne is usually short. To obtain a brochure with all the details on getting started, write to the National Register of Big Trees, P.O. Box 2000, Washington, DC 20013. And happy hunting.
Of all the North American oaks (and there are dozens of species), none is so closely tied to the history of the Deep South as the basket oak. In the once-great cotton fields of the Mississippi River delta region, *Quercus michauxii*, a type of white oak, did yeoman's work.

Because the wood of the basket oak has a tendency to split cleanly along its growth rings, it yields rugged ribbons of fiber. Southern basketmakers took advantage of this trait by weaving the wooden ribbons, or splints, into heavy-duty containers for use by field hands in picking cotton. More often than not, even the heavy work wagons, into which they emptied the cotton had beds and other parts made from the same strong oak. Sometimes, the handles of the hoes, shovels, scythes, and pitchforks used in the fields were of basket oak, too. The wood ranks next to hickory in surviving strain and shock, and thus frequently replaced it.

Yet, for all of its toughness, the basket oak has a sweet side, too. Hogs, cows, and country children below the Mason-Dixon line know that the basket oak, unlike most of its cousins, produces savory acorns that can be eaten as they come from the tree. Usually, other acorns must first be boiled to remove the taste of tannic acid.
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An all-around imitator
It's called a graining tool (about $5 at some paint stores), and it performs magic by simulating a grain pattern on any smooth surface that will take wood stain. The one we tried had a simple design—just a plastic handle fitted with a rubberlike contoured pad.

But look closer and you'll see one pad edge ends in a row of 28 narrow, flexible teeth. These let you create fine parallel lines or vein graining. The opposite edge has six angled notches for simulating the grain of quarter-sawn wood. (The removable plastic handle lets you switch from using one end to using the other.) On the surface of the pad are semicircular ribs for making knotty patterns.

First, prepare your work surface
To use the graining tool, first prep your surface. Remove any loose material, sand in the direction of the grain (if working with wood), wipe with mineral spirits, and let dry. Then, seal the wood with a coat of thinned urethane varnish (not sanding sealer). This will keep more stain on the surface, where the tool can work it.

Actually, if you're new to woodgraining, you should prepare a second piece of scrap material to practice on, too. You'll get the hang of it after 30 minutes of practice. Here's how to master the art of wood grain imitation.

Photograph: Wm. Hopkins

With a little stain and a graining tool, you can match an existing grain pattern on plain wood or a nonwood surface.

First, wipe on a uniform coat of stain, being careful not to let it puddle. Let it stand until it becomes slightly tacky. (We found that thicker gel stains worked fine for graining right out of the can.) Then, starting at the top of the surface, slowly pull the tool down. You'll find graining easier if your surface is horizontal. For the most convincing results, make wide or narrow straight graining first, and add any knot graining last.

Mastering the technique—it's all in the wrist
We found the real trick to graining depends on the amount of pressure you apply as you draw the tool down the surface. There's that, and not letting the tool flood with too much buildup. To create a knotty pattern, you'll need to rock the tool back and forth as you move it—something that requires careful wrist action for convincing results. If your first efforts aren't perfect, don't worry. You can wipe your surface clean with paint thinner and start over.

When you do get it right, let the stain dry for 24 hours. Then, sand lightly and wipe with mineral spirits. Once the surface dries, apply a second coat of stain, using as little as needed to achieve the desired darkness. Add a topcoat of polyurethane for protection.
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FINISHING TOUCHES

TWO TALES OF TOYS
At WOOD® magazine, we receive lots of mail from clubs telling us what they’re up to. We can’t publish all the news, but we found the following toy-related club activity stories quite interesting.

From San Antonio, Texas: Jerry DeGroot, president of the San Antonio Woodworkers Guild, wrote a letter describing his group’s project for Christmas 1993. It seems that the guild’s members, along with students from Clark High School, managed to build 865 wooden carts and ramps (see photo below) for their city’s less-fortunate children.

“We do a project of this nature every Christmas,” wrote Jerry. “It produces an esprit de corps among the club members and also serves as a schooling for all the new woodworkers.”

Installed in area shopping malls to benefit the Marine Reserve’s Toys for Tots program, these 4×4×7” toy-collection bins were built by the San Joaquin Fine Woodworkers Association.

From Visalia, California: Out in the Golden State’s great San Joaquin Valley, there’s a four-county woodworking club that gears up every year to help the area’s children. Last year, in addition to building toys, they did a good deed for the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve’s annual Toys for Tots program.

According to Sherryn McNab, president of the San Joaquin Fine Woodworkers Association, the local Marines needed collection bins for their toy program. Installed in area malls, the bins would serve as receptacles for donated toys. Nine club members volunteered for the project. They completed the bins last October, after spending close to 300 hours in their construction.

“This year, I’m asking each of our members [about 150] to build a minimum of three toys, with one being an original,” says Sherryn. “We’ll submit the best example from the club to WOOD magazine’s Build-A-Toy® contest to compete for an award, and give the rest to needy kids.”

Good job, Jerry and Sherryn. Thanks for sharing your stories with us.

The foremost tree
The Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii) ranks as North America’s most plentiful tree species, according to the Western Wood Products Association. It represents over one-fifth of the continent’s total softwood reserves.

A historical perspective on redwoods
Many redwood trees live to be over 2,000 years old. These trees are now protected in national and state parks. They were seedlings during Alexander the Great’s world conquest in 336 B.C., middle-aged adults during the crusades in 1147, and senior citizens when Columbus discovered America in 1492.

Mesquite has the beauty of walnut with an exquisite figure, as displayed in this bust called “Comanche” by Texas carver Charlie Boren, of Burleson.

Mesquite goes to market
Once just a thorn in ranchers’ sides, the scrawny mesquite of Texas has come a long way from the days when it was yanked from grazing land and burned as an agricultural pest. Now the beautiful wood even has a fan club: Los Amigos del Mesquite (Friends of the Mesquite). And the Texas Forest Service thinks enough of the wood as woodworking stock that it has published a directory of mesquite suppliers so that woodworkers outside the Lone Star State can sample some. The directory also includes the names of over 200 artisans who work in mesquite.

For a copy, send $2.50 (U.S.) to: Mesquite Directory, Texas Forest Products Laboratory, P.O. Box 310, Lufkin, TX 75901.

Members of the San Antonio Woodworkers Guild and Clark High School students proudly display just some of their toy production.

Photographs: Ken E. Rogers, San Antonio Woodworkers Guild; San Joaquin Fine Woodworkers Assoc.
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