How to cope with wood movement p. 72

Better Homes and Gardens WOOD

THE WORLD’S LEADING WOODWORKING MAGAZINE
SEPTEMBER 1996 ISSUE #90

Tall Clock
Build this traditional oak masterpiece
See p. 60

Random-orbit SANDERS
We test 18 models
See p. 50

More great projects
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Andy Rowland
Boy Woodworking Wonder

A few months ago, I received an intriguing letter from 10-year-old Andy Rowland. It said, in part, "I read your magazine, and I really enjoy it. I've been getting it for two years now." Then, he went on to say that he has a scrollsaw, a jigsaw, a belt sander, and lots of other tools. He even has a pretty big shop of his own in his basement. I guess the reason I'm so impressed with Andy is that at his age I was still trying to learn how to pound a nail in straight!

To make a long story short, after receiving Andy's letter, I invited him and his parents, Dean and Margie, for a tour of our shop. In addition to having a really great time with this young woodworker, I learned quite a bit about him, too. For example, I found out that Andy got his woodworking start with the help of a friend who let him pound together some projects from his scrap pile.

In the two years Andy has been a woodworker, he's built a magazine rack, some medium-sized deer, a tissue box cover, and some little apples. And he's already discovered one of the joys of this hobby—giving his handwork to family and friends so they can enjoy it, too.

I, for one, will be interested to follow this young woodworker's progress in the years ahead. By the way, if you come in contact with a young would-be woodworker, remember that it doesn't take much encouragement to light that woodworking fire.

Here's Andy Rowland taking in some woodworking wisdom from Chuck Hedlund in the WOOD magazine shop.

WOOD ONLinetm— Have you checked it out yet? 
In the August issue, you may have read the article introducing our entry onto the World Wide Web. If you did, I hope you have taken a gander at the goodies we already have put on it for you.

As with everyone else on the Web, we're really just at the beginning stage of tapping into this exciting new information source. But as time goes by, being hooked up to a computer probably will be commonplace. So, in anticipation of that day, we're going to continue to put more and more information on the Web for you.

You say, "That's great, but I don't have a computer?" Here's a suggestion. Call one of your friends who's connected to the Web, and ask if you can come over and use his computer. Then, type http://woodmagazine.com. Our home page will come up on the screen, and you can click on the heading that looks interesting. Who knows; this may be just the springboard you've needed to launch yourself into the wonderful world of computers.
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This issue’s cover wood grain: Aspen
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between being able to just sand and being able to abrasive plane, dimension and finish sand. You'll appreciate these differences when you choose a Performax Drum Sander. Listening and responding to a wide variety of needs and applications has resulted in nine different models. You see, we understand that...

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Improvements on the miter jig

I made a miter-cutting jig similar to the one described in the December 1995 article "10 Quick and Easy Scrapwood Jigs." I've used several miter jigs over my 40-plus years as a woodworker, and I have a couple of suggestions on how to improve this design.

First, I made the fences on my jig higher than those in the article. My 3"-high fences help me cut larger moldings (see drawing bottom). I determined the 3" fence height by measuring the maximum cutting height of my tablesaw, and subtracting 1/8".

Second, I improved the safety of the jig by placing a piece of wood directly behind the kerf opening in the fence (see drawing below).

This finger-guard block totally encloses the sawblade after it passes through the fence. I determined the height of this block by adding 1/8" to the maximum blade height of my tablesaw.

—Tim Hanson, Indianapolis

A source of small brad-point drill bits

The October 1995 issue included an article on making a salt-and-pepper set. The directions call for using a 3/8" brad-point bit to bore the holes. However, the smallest brad-point drill bit I can find in my catalogs is 1/8". Where can I purchase the 3/8" brad-point drill bit?

—Allen Walker, Bloomington, Ind.

Allen, the 3/8" brad-point drill bit we used is part of a set of drills made by Insty-Bits. You can find these in many woodworking catalogs or stores, or you can contact the manufacturer directly at Insty-Bits, 2510 Chestnut Ave. W., Minneapolis, MN 55405. Call 612/675-8800.
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What woodworkers need to know

Accurately gauging mortise depth ranks high on the list of workshop challenges. But this and other measuring difficulties disappear when you grab a precision caliper.

A ruler with 1/100" graduations gives accurate measurements but isn’t particularly easy to read.

Measuring between the marks
A measurement becomes little more than a close estimate when it falls between divisions on a ruler. For example, piece A in the drawing above top is longer than 3/4", but shorter than 3/8". It’s hard to say exactly how long it is.
For greater accuracy, you could measure against a more finely divided ruler. But packing more divisions into an inch also makes a ruler harder to read. (See the photo below left.) Instead, rely on precision calipers like the ones shown in Photos A and B for fine measurements. With one, you can measure easily to a thousandth of an inch (1/1000" or .001").

- **Vernier caliper.** Pierre Vernier, a French mathematician in the 17th century, devised the vernier scale. A vernier scale slides along a main scale and indicates precise subdivisions of the main scale’s smallest increments.
- **Dial caliper.** With this one, as you might imagine, a dial indicator provides a direct reading of the subdivision. This means you can read the dial caliper more quickly and easily than a vernier caliper, making it our choice for general workshop use.
- **Digital caliper.** This instrument shows the exact measurement on a calculator-style, digital readout. Though expensive, it is the easiest to read among the calipers.

Do I need thousandths?

Given that wood shrinks and swells, most woodworkers regard 1/16" as an acceptable tolerance. So why would you need a device capable of measuring to .001"?

Part of the answer lies simply in the desire to fit projects together without gaps or misalignment. (Ever tried to put a 1/4" dowel through two 1/4" holes misaligned by that 1/64" tolerance?) The more accurately you measure, the argument goes, the more likely everything will fall into place.

Then, too, consider the effect of cumulative errors. If you edge-glue two pieces of stock, each ripped to a tolerance of 1/64", the total width could be off by as much as 1/8" either way. To achieve a 1/64" tolerance, each piece would need to be accurate to 1/64", or about 31 thousandths of an inch (.031").

Multipurpose measurers

Vernier, dial, and digital calipers offer more than precision. They’re also versatile, allowing you to take measurements you couldn’t get with an ordinary ruler.

Continued on page 10
Easy Fall Clean-Ups for WOOD MAGAZINE Readers!

THE FASTEST, EASIEST WAY TO CLEAN UP FALL LEAVES!

Introducing the Amazing TROY-BILT® Chipper/Vac!

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Reading the results

**Digital caliper.** This is the only one of the three that delivers a direct measurement. Start by zeroing the caliper, following the manufacturer's instructions. Then, take the measurement. The digital display reports the dimension, shown in Photo C.

Dial and vernier calipers, on the other hand, call for a little math on your part when it comes to reading them. Here's how to do it.

**Dial caliper.** First, close the jaws, and zero the dial. (Rotate the dial bezel until the pointer indicates 0. Often a knob screws in to lock the zero adjustment.)

Take your measurement. Then, read the scale on the caliper bar. In Photo D, the caliper is open wider than 2", but not quite 3". So, the reading is 2". For dial calipers calibrated in 64ths of an inch (a good choice for woodworking), add the fraction indicated by the dial gauge (\(\frac{49}{64}\)) to the measurement shown on the bar (2"). The result: 2\(\frac{49}{64}\)"

A dial calibrated in .001" increments divides each .1" into 100 parts. Add the dial reading (.068" for our test piece) to the bar reading (2.7") to find the measurement, 2.768".

**Vernier caliper.** This caliper's movable jaw carries a vernier scale. For woodworking, we're partial to calipers marked with \(\frac{1}{64}\)" increments on the bar and \(\frac{1}{256}\) divisions on the vernier scale. Decimal-calibrated calipers, more commonly found, feature .025"

increments on the bar (illustration, bottom of page) and 25 divisions of .001" each on the vernier. The index mark for reading the main scale is the 0 on the vernier scale. If it doesn't align exactly with one of the divisions on the bar, look at the other vernier marks. You'll find one that lines up directly with a mark on the bar. (Which mark it lines up with is immaterial—0 is still the index.)

In Photo E, line 18 matches with a bar mark. So 18 is the measurement in thousandths of an inch to add to the reading on the bar just left of the index mark. The measurement: 2.750" on the bar plus .018" on the vernier, or 2.768".

With \(\frac{1}{256}\) vernier graduations, find the fraction that lines up with a bar mark. Then, add that amount to the bar reading. (For our example, it would be 2\(\frac{1}{256}\)" on the bar plus \(\frac{3}{4}\)"—or \(\frac{18}{16}\)"—on the vernier scale for a total of \(2\frac{23}{64}\).)

**Buying Guide**

**Precision calipers.** Catalog numbers and prices (not including postage and handling) for the calipers in the photographs are: digital, 123925, $74.95; dial with .001" scale, 01R62, $29.95; dial with \(\frac{1}{64}\" and .01" scale, 17V42, $29.95; and vernier with decimal inch scale, 14N12, $32.50. Woodcraft Supply, P.O. Box 1686, Parkersburg, WV 26102-1686. Call 800/225-1153 to order.
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TOUGH PROTECTION THAT LOOKS LIKE GLASS

For those times when you want your project to really shine, follow Arliss Boothe’s technique.

So, you want to get a high-gloss finish, but the wood in your project has a somewhat open grain—like walnut, teak, or mahogany. You can do it, if you follow what works on Arliss Boothe’s jewelry boxes, such as the finely crafted example shown above right.

Arliss, 70, a retired Iowa state highway patrolman who lives in Indianola, Iowa, was lucky enough to find a uniquely figured piece of cocobolo as the basis for his box. But, because of its open grain, it would be difficult to achieve the mirrorlike finish he planned. Yet, nothing less than a supersmooth high gloss could complement the dense, tight-grained pink ivory he used for accents on the legs, corners, handle, and hinges.

Bring on the lacquer
Prior to joining the Highway Patrol, Arliss had run an auto-body business, and the skills he developed in spray-painting have not gone to waste in his woodworking. “I know finishing, especially lacquer,” says Arliss. “I worked with it so much in the auto-body business that I realized I had to get the grain of the wood filled with lacquer in order to have a glasslike finish.”

For his spraying, Arliss chooses gloss Deft Clear Wood Finish (a lacquer-based product) because it not only has more body than semigloss, but also produces a clearer finish. “Semigloss seems to have more of a yellowish tint,” he says. And Arliss uses the lacquer at what he calls “can consistency” (unthinned) because it builds much quicker.

Build up the coats
“I don’t seal the wood or fill the grain with anything before I spray on the lacquer,” explains Arliss of his multi-coat approach. “I think filler deadens the natural look of the wood.”

After finish-sanding his assembled jewelry box with 150-grit sandpaper, Arliss lays down four coats of the gloss lacquer with a spray gun. Then, he carefully sands down the gloss and what he calls “orange peel” with 400-grit wet-or-dry sandpaper dipped in water.

“The water acts as a lubricant and doesn’t penetrate the lacquer,” he says as he sands the dried lacquer, as shown in the photo below. Arliss occasionally checks the surface against a light to see if he missed any shiny spots. “You have to be careful not to sand through the finish, especially at corners and along the edges.”

Arliss’ jewelry boxes have wooden hinges, dovetails, and other accents in contrasting woods, plus super-shiny lacquer finishes.

Wet-sanding with 400-grit wet-or-dry paper removes what Arliss calls “orange peel” from the first four coats of sprayed-on lacquer.

Continued on page 14
THE OVERALL ADVANTAGE

At Makita, we're aggressively pushing the innovation envelope. New vision. New ideas, New tools. Real tools built for the real world. For professionals and serious do-it-yourselfers we offer the power, quality and precision that you've come to expect from Makita. These new orbital jig saws give you the needed edge.

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Seal with shellac, then lacquer again and buff
Following the wet-sanding, Arliss seals the lacquer with shellac. “If I didn’t, and just added more lacquer, it would continue to develop more orange peel and I wouldn’t get as smooth a surface without lots more sanding,” he says. Arliss sprays on three-pound-cut clear shellac [Bulls Eye brand, at hardware stores], right out of the can, then lets it dry for two to three hours before going over it lightly with 600-grit sandpaper.

Arliss next sprays on four more coats of unthinned gloss lacquer, as shown below. Then comes patience. “Although I’m anxious to get the project finished, I put the box away somewhere for a couple of weeks to really let the lacquer cure,” he notes.

For the finishing touch to a glasslike surface, Arliss uses 3M’s Finissee-it II Finishing Material, an abrasive- and silicone-free liquid polishing compound, applied with a random-orbit sander. With the sander’s buffing pad, he polishes the cured lacquer, as shown right. “In the auto-body business, they rely on the compound to polish out clearcoat,” he says. “But it works equally as well on the sprayed lacquer.”

A lot of work for a finish? “Maybe,” replies Arliss, “but it’s one that will last and that you can renew just by buffing. And although I end up applying nine coats, counting the shellac, with the sanding before sealing I’m probably removing 70 percent of the first four.”

Photographs: John M. Schultz

Buffing polishing compound with a random-orbit sander brings out the gloss on the multi-coat lacquer finish.
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To make the auxiliary jaw liners, cut two pieces of 1"-thick hardwood equal in length and width to your vise jaws. Then, put a \( \frac{1}{4} \)" radius round-nose bit into your table-mounted router. Rout three equally spaced grooves across the width of the jaw liners and two grooves along the length of the jaws. Center the lengthwise grooves 1" from the top and bottom of the jaw liners. Now, secure the liners to the jaws.

Construct the wedge by cutting several pieces of stock using the guidelines in the Wedge Detail drawing below for size. Glue up sufficient stock to make the depth of the wedge equal to the width of the jaw liners. Rout the groove in the 90° corner of the wedge as shown, and fasten the dowel with glue and brads. Finally, give the wedge some gripping power by adding a piece of adhesive-backed 100-grit sandpaper to its longest face.

---

Project Design: Chuck Hedlund
Illustrations: Roxanne LeMelne
Photograph: King Au
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CRAFTSMAN EXCLUSIVELY AT SEARS AND SEARS HARDWARE STORES
Hook-and-loop strip ends dust-bag frustration

If you have trouble holding the lower dust-collection bag while tightening the band clamp that secures it, try this. Buy a 1"-wide piece of hook-and-loop material at a sewing-supply store that's as long as the circumference of your dust-collector bag. Epoxy one of the strips to the perimeter of the dust collector where shown, and sew the mating strip to the inside of the bag.

Now, when you reinstall the bag, the hook-and-loop strips hold it securely in place while you tighten the band clamp. To keep the adhesion secure, vacuum the dust off the hook-and-loop strips from time to time.

—Bob Wingard, Cleveland, Tenn.

Wire insulation helps hold tiny drill bits

The jaws on the chucks of many drills don't close completely—most leave a tiny, triangle-shaped gap in the center. This presents a problem if you want to use 1/8" or smaller drill bits because the chuck may not get a grip on such a slender shaft.

To prevent these tiny bits from slipping, strip off a short section of electrical-wire insulation and push it onto the end of the bit. Then, chuck the bit into the drill. The wire insulation will give the jaws of the chuck enough grip to hold the minuscule bit firmly.

—Judy Caffey, Elk Grove, Calif.

For sending in the best shop tip in this issue, Bob receives a shopful of these Quick-Grip clamps worth $250.

Tips From Your Shop (and Ours)
WOOD Magazine
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Des Moines, IA 50309-3379

We try to publish original shop tips, so please send your idea to only one magazine. Also note that we cannot return your submissions. Thanks, and keep those shop tips coming.

Kerry Gibson
GENERAL-INTEREST EDITOR

Print this article
Craftsman’s Most Powerful Vac... Wet or Dry

With six peak horsepower, Craftsman’s new wet/dry vac is the most powerful, detachable blower vac on the consumer market.

It’s at home in your workshop, kitchen, garage... even in the yard, thanks to the detachable blower that cleans up leaves and yard debris with a 200 MPH blowing velocity.

To complement its power, we developed a sturdy vac caddy supported by oversized wheels to resist vac tipping. There’s an extra-long 20-foot cord and convenient on-board accessory storage so tools are always right at hand. The large 16-gallon capacity, built-in drain and reusable filter make cleanup a breeze. Accessories include two extension wands, four nozzles, blowing diffuser and blower adapter.

Check out this new detachable blower vac with 6 peak horsepower at your Sears store, or for convenience, call the “Sears Shop at Home” service, 1-800-377-7414.
End fence alignment hassle with rear measuring tape

Having trouble getting your fence to line up parallel with the blade or miter-gauge slot on your tablesaw? For those of you who have a fence with a square or flat rear rail, here's a quick and easy solution to this problem.

First, buy a suitable length of an adhesive-backed tape measure. Secure the tape measure to the rear fence rail so that it reads the exact same measurement at the right-hand miter slot as the measurement scale on the front of the fence. Then, set your blade parallel to the miter slot by following the instructions in your tablesaw owner's manual. Whenever you position the fence, just make sure that the face of the fence bar aligns with the same measurements on the front and back rails before locking.

—Scott Geurin, San Clemente, Calif.
For quick-draw blade retrieval, try this scrollsaw bandolier

Most hot-shot scrollsawyers don't waste time changing blades. And this storage strip puts the blades close at hand, yet secure and out of the way.

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—Yvonne D. Kuver, Des Moines, Wash.

Continued on page 24

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Circle No. 46
4027
Here's an easier way to pull nails

Everybody knows that a wedge increases the force you exert when pulling out a stubborn nail. But most of us wait until we’re in a jam and then grab the nearest block of scrapwood to elevate the hammer.

If you want to pull nails the right way—with effortless efficiency—cut one of these nail-pulling wedges out of a sturdy piece of hardwood, and bandsaw the nail slot through the middle as shown. When you use it, just slide the slot around the offending nail, secure the head of the nail in the claws of the hammer, and pull back.

—Karl Rasmussen, Winnipeg, Man.
These corner brackets won’t hurt wood

Some band clamps come with four metal corner brackets that can dent your project if you apply too much clamping pressure. For a kinder, gentler corner bracket, try building your own as shown in the drawings below.

Cut the center portion of the brackets out of softwood 2x material with a 2 1/4" hole saw. Make the top and bottom pieces from 1/4" hardboard or 1/4" plywood. You also can customize these blocks by cutting the notches at different angles for projects with more than four sides.

—from the WOOD® magazine shop

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TIPS FROM YOUR SHOP (AND OURS)

Hold shifty lids in place with double-faced tape

Aligning a hinge with the lid of a box while you try to drill the holes for the hinge screws often proves tricky. Here's a solution that's fast and simple.

First, cut your hinge mortises, and screw the hinges to the box. Next, place a strip of double-faced tape on the top of the hinge, and align the lid in the closed position on top of the box. Press firmly over the hinge to get a good bond between the lid and the tape.

Then, carefully open the lid and drill the pilot holes for the hinge as shown below. Remove the lid from the hinge and take off the tape. Now, reinstall the lid by driving the screws through the hinge and into your perfectly aligned pilot holes.

—Alan Holtz, Torrance, Calif.

ASK WOOD-KOTE

FIXING STICKY CABINETS

Q: The finish of my kitchen cabinets has become sticky. Dirt is accumulating around the door pulls. I have tried everything to clean it off. Nothing seems to work. Is there anything I can apply to the surface to remedy the situation? Please help.

Gary Nokelby, Chapel Hill, NC.

A: Unfortunately, we are not aware of anything that you can simply apply to your cabinets to reverse the stickiness. No doubt, your kitchen cabinets are finished with lacquer which is the choice of many cabinet manufacturers because lacquer dries quickly and can easily be recoated to touch up scratches or blemishes. Lacquer, however, does not hold up well in a kitchen environment. Compounds contained in cooking vapors tend to collect on the cabinets and soften the lacquer coats of a high grade polyurethane such as Wood-Kote Ultra*Poly*Kote®. Polyurethane takes longer to dry and is more difficult to touch up but it creates a durable finish that is resistant to harsh food substances and will hold up to repeated washing.

Hint: The lacquer finish on kitchen cabinets can be maintained for years if the surface is kept clean using mild soap or detergent.

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WOOD-MAGAZINE  SEPTEMBER 1996  26
Turn to your lathe for a low-cost sanding disc

If you need a sanding disc and table, but your budget or available workshop space won’t allow another stationary-machine purchase, build one like this for your lathe. To make the disc, cut out a 10\(^\text{th}\)-diameter circle from a flat piece of 3/4" hardwood plywood, and mount it to the faceplate of your lathe. Then, cut a 10\(^\text{th}\)-diameter piece of sandpaper and adheres it to the disc.

Now, build a 14x14" table as shown right, also from 3/4" hardwood plywood, and rout a 3/4" deep, 3/4"-wide miter-gauge slot down the middle. Mount the table to the lathe using a pipe nipple and pipe flange. Choose a pipe nipple size that fits snugly into your tool rest clamp.

---

V. L. Burgess, Titusville, Fla.

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By Ron Bishop

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Circle No. 43
TIPS FROM YOUR SHOP (AND OURS)

Continued from page 27

Right-angle lighting illuminates scrollsaw cut
Scrollsawing a pattern line sometimes causes a perception problem. The black line and black blade visually merge, and you can't tell exactly where your blade is positioned along the line.

Place a lamp as shown so that your blade casts a right-angle shadow on the workpiece. Now, you can use the point of the 90° angle formed by the blade and its shadow as a visual reference rather than trying to distinguish between the blade and the line.

—John Harris, Sun City, Calif.

A FEW MORE TIPS FROM OUR WOODWORKING PROS

• On page 39 craftsman Michael Elkan shows you how to make and use simple scrapwood aids to get more clamping help with your projects.
• See page 75 for tips on getting the most usable stock from severely warped boards.
• Create splined mitered joints using the techniques shown in the clock project on page 63.
• Check out our procedure on page 46 for checking the fit of mortises with a piece of paper.

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WOOD ANECDOTE

BLACK CHERRY Bears and backwoodsmen appreciated more than its wood

Today's woodworkers know black cherry as one of the finest cabinet woods. Costing nearly as much as black walnut, its price reflects its reputation. But in its use as well as its cost, some things have changed through the centuries.

Early American craftsmen often substituted black cherry for hard-to-get mahogany, wiping the wood with a solution of nitric acid, colored pigment, and red wine to hasten its darkening. In its natural color, black cherry also was popular for the paneling in Pullman cars and carriages. And because the wood took a high polish, it frequently became the stock for caskets. Daniel Boone was said to have made three such caskets, and in his old age occasionally slept in one.

Yet, for all of its woodworking popularity, black cherry was better known on the frontier for its fruit. Mountaineers mixed its juice with rum or brandy for a bitterly pleasant drink called cherry bounce. The plentiful bears of those bygone days also coveted the dark-purple cherries. So determined were they to shimmy up a tree for them that pioneers knew enough to leave the "cherry bears" alone because they became especially cranky when interrupted.

Black-cherry bark was valuable back then, too. It contains a type of astringent acid that for generations contributed to cough and sore-throat medicines. Even by chewing the raw bark the ailing relieved many cold symptoms.●

Illustration: Jim Stevenson

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To find out which glue will work best for your next project or to find out where you can purchase Titebond in your area, call our Technical Service Team at 1-800-347-0318.
A new angle on mitering moldings

I am planning a stereo cabinet with an arched section of molding on the front edge. How can I calculate and cut the miter angle where this arch meets the straight molding?

—John Beavelliers, West Milton, Ohio

John, here's the procedure we recommend you use to cut the miter for the arched molding/straight molding joint:

1. Make a scale drawing of the molding sections. Next, draw a rectangle around the drawing of each molding piece. Measure this rectangle to determine the size of board needed to make the moldings. Make the squared molding stock sections large enough to allow fastening a carrier board to the stock for safer profile shaping on the curved sections (see drawing below left).

2. Use a protractor to measure the inside angle of the joint of the squared stock (see drawing below right). Divide the protractor reading in half to obtain the miter angle.

3. Bandsaw the inside curve of the arched molding pieces. Then, cut the molding profile on both the straight and curved sections using your router table or shaper. Use a router bit with a ball-bearing pilot or a shaper cutter with a rub collar to cut the profile on the curved molding sections. (It's also a good idea to use a guide pin when cutting curved moldings on a shaper.)

4. Place the straight top edges of the molding stock against your miter gauge and cut the miters on both the straight and curved moldings.

5. Finally, cut the moldings to width, using the bandsaw on the curved molding and the tablesaw on the straight.

If not polyurethane, then what?

In the Wood Profile on eastern (aromatic) red cedar in the April 1994 issue, you say not to use polyurethane or plastic finishes on this wood. However, you do not say what can be used. What finish would you suggest I use on my cedar chest?

—Richard A. Kern, Drury, Mo.

Rich, we have heard many horror stories of woodworkers having to strip a sticky or cracked polyurethane finish off their newly-built cedar chest. That's why we prefer to use tung oil or another penetrating oil finish on this wood. These finishes will blend with the natural oils in eastern red cedar rather than react to them.

You also can use any non-polyurethane oil-based varnish on this wood. Tung oil varnish, spar varnish, and finishes such as Behlen 4 Hour Rubbing Varnish will produce a beautiful finish on cedar. Just be sure to varnish only the outside of your project if you want the cedar aroma on the inside.

Continued on page 32
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Here are some rules to glue by

I am having problems getting flat panels from boards that I am edge-joining for an entertainment center. I rip the boards into 3" to 6" widths, and glue them together to get the 18"-wide shelves I need. However, when the glue dries, the panels come out twisted. What can I do about this?

—John Mullin, Roanoke, Va.

John, there are several possible causes for these twisted panels. And here are some guidelines that should help you evade some of these pitfalls:

1. Cut the boards you will assemble into a panel two or three days ahead of the gluing time. Stack and sticker these boards, and allow them to stabilize before you edge-glue them into panels. Select the straightest of these boards for making the panels, saving the warped pieces for smaller projects.

2. Be sure your pipe clamps are sitting on a flat surface when you assemble the panel. An uneven surface or misalignment of the clamps can force a curve or twist into the glued-up assembly.

3. After the glue has dried, stack and sticker the panels, and allow them to stabilize for a few days. Then, flat-plane or discard any twisted panels.

4. Don’t force a slightly curved or warped board to lie flat and even with the surface of other boards in the panel. A twisted board that has been forced flat will spring back toward its original shape and apply uneven tension to the entire panel. If you must use a warped board in a panel, it’s better to allow some surface unevenness while gluing. When the glue has dried, the part of the twisted board that sticks up above the surface of the other boards can be removed with a hand plane or belt sander.

Alternate pipe clamps between the top and bottom of a panel for even pressure.
Jumpin' lathe tools!
I often get the daylights scared out of me when my
gouge or other turning tool digs into the end grain
of the bowl I am turning. Can you tell me how to
correct this problem?
—R.M. Weaver, Panama City, Fla.

What you're describing usually happens when you
hold a lathe tool at the wrong angle in relation to
the turning workpiece. And the way you hold the
tool depends on whether you use gouges or scrap-
ers for your faceplate work. Here's a pointer for
using each type of tool that should make life at
your lathe a bit more peaceful.
1 Start cutting with a bowl gouge by resting the
bevel against the side of the spinning bowl blank.
Then, roll the cutting edge of the gouge into the
wood. The cutting should happen on the side of the
gouge rather than the center. Cutting with the side
allows the gouge to cleanly shear the wood
fibers. Cutting with the tip facing up will cause
the gouge to catch in
the end grain and
jump. Cutting with
the tip down will
result in a scraping
action and a rougher
and slower cutting
process. (See draw-
ing below left.)
2 Scraper tools cut
with a minute burr
caused by sharpen-
ing the scraper on a
grinding wheel.
(You can feel this as
a little bit of rough-
ness on the top
dge of the scraper
point after grinding.
Don't remove this with a stone.) Raise the tool rest
above the center of the turning, and angle the
scraper downward so the cutting point is lower
than the handle for cutting (see drawing above).
This allows the minute burr on the edge of the
scraper to cleanly shear the wood without the tool
catching and gouging your turning.

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GEMS
from the forest
Oregon craftsman Michael Elkan's amazing boxes allow you to see beyond the bark.

Above: Michael Elkan allows plenty of time to shape ideas for his sculptural bandsawn boxes. He'll refine and refine a sketch until it suits the character of the stock.
Right: In the foothills of the Cascade Range, a once run-down, two-story greenhouse now houses the Elkan Studio.

Reading the wood, that's what Michael Elkan calls his ability to transform oddballs of wood from California and Oregon forests into gems—intriguing, sculptural boxes with multiple compartments. He takes what in years past most lumbermen would leave behind—root and trunk burls—studies them, then at his bandsaw expertly cuts them apart, only to reassemble them in astonishing fashion. For the transformation, admiring buyers pay him as much as $5,000. But the work that now comes from Michael's Silverton, Oregon, studio represents an 18-year evolution, and his own transformation.

From Manhattan canyons to Cascade foothills
At 5'11", with a lean frame that evidences his fondness for exercise, Michael looks the part of someone who loves the woodshop. Frayed and faded jeans. A rumpled sweatshirt sprinkled with

Continued
"I don’t use templates for the boxes, no idea what we were going to do to earn a living after that was gone," he recalls.

But the area—as it is yet today—was rural, unhurried, and beautiful. The rich Willamette Valley soil supported an abundance of crops, from grapes to berries, apples, and corn. To the west, the Cascade Range begged a climb over to the ocean. On the east, the Cascade Range rose above a forest sea.

Michael and Sharon found a home—a 15-acre site carved out of the Cascades’ foothills. There was a classic old farmhouse set on a stone foundation, a barn, and a stable. The large greenhouse needed plenty of work, but today houses Michael’s studio. Nearby Silver Falls, and the often fog-shrouded, forested ridges, offer solitude as well as inspiration.

"With the place, I had inherited an old multi-machine that combined a tablesaw and a lathe," Michael recalls. "So, I began playing around making things, some turned boxes that I did with a carpenter’s chisel, some furniture. I hadn’t settled on anything, but I liked working with my hands."

As Michael tells it, a local friend dropped in one day, saw what he was doing, and suggested that he buy a bandsaw. Michael ended up with a homemade variety that had a 36" throat. His boxes were born.

In the beginning:
The $1,000 summer
"My friend Ross, who had talked me into the bandsaw, liked what I was doing," Michael remembers. "He ended up convincing me to demonstrate at the state fair."

In the late seventies, the craft movement was just gaining momentum, and the fading summer of 1979 marked the first attempt at a craft show as part of the Oregon State Fair. For Michael, Sharon, and Michael’s brother Chuck, who had joined them, it was the launch of another career. Although at the time, it was a bittersweet milestone.

Michael remembers, "We set up in the craft area—no booth fee, no commissions—as kind of entertainment. We had the bandsaw and everything we had made so far—boxes, some chairs, some coffee tables. Well, we sold every-

Below: Called "The Owl," this piece, made of bigleaf maple burl, measures 42" wide and inside contains three nested boxes. It has a retail price of about $4,000.
thing in two days, and it was a 10-
day fair! Here I had been in multi-
million-dollar businesses all my
adult life and all I had to show for
a summer's worth of work was
about $1,000. But I could tell we
were onto something because we
were selling everything we put
out, making it right there!

After the fair, Michael stepped
up his work and started refining
processes. Then along came
another milestone.

That fall, Michael and Sharon
returned to Bucks County,
Pennsylvania, where they had
once lived. They were back for a
wedding, but had packed some of
their boxes in the truck in hope of
sales somewhere along the line.
Taking a chance, Michael tele-
phoned the late George Na-
kashima, a woodworking legend
who he had read about in maga-
zines. Nakashima's studio and
gallery just happened to be in
Bucks County. Michael asked for
an appointment, and a favor if the
master would critique his work.
Surprisingly, Nakashima agreed.

"I got to Nakashima's studio
early on the day of the wedding," 
Michael says. "My name wasn't in
the appointment book. I told the
receptionist I'd wait. Finally,
George came out. He was dressed
in a kimono and really had a pres-
ence about him. I jumped up and
told him who I was, but he'd
never heard of me. At last, he told
me to bring in some pieces.

"So I went out and brought back
this huge carton of boxes and
started unwrapping them," 
Michael continues. "We ended up
talking a couple of hours—with
frequent interruptions. But during
them, people were buying my
boxes. Before I left, George said
he'd take 10 pieces to sell in his
studio. Then, I handed him a
client's personal check made out
to him for a couple of the pieces
I'd just sold there. He glanced at it
and said, 'You didn't take tax.' I'll
never forget that."

The meeting with Nakashima
didn't turn into a major outlet for
Michael's bandsawn boxes. He
ordered only one more time, but
as Michael puts it, "I believe he
wanted to give me the jump start
to get going. Before that, I hadn't
really thought of what I was doing
as a business. But I figured that if
George Nakashima had enough
appreciation for my work to carry
it, that was enough for me. From
then on, I began actively placing
my work and exhibiting."

Let the wood speak
Since that visit to George
Nakashima 17 years ago, Michael
and Sharon have built their busi-

Continued
ness to 300 wholesale accounts. Elkan boxes and other products such as hand mirrors and desk accessories can be found in shops and galleries across the continental U.S., and in Hawaii, Europe, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan, and the Bahamas. The work has come a long way, and there’s a lot of it, yet each piece still carries Michael’s touch, because he’s the one who reads the wood.

“When I started doing this, burls weren’t even considered good firewood because they wouldn’t split,” says Michael. “But I was intrigued by them. The first ones I saw were 6-8”-diameter ones of vine maple that Sharon and I found on the property. I cut them in half on the tablesaw, and couldn’t believe what incredible material it was.

“Then there were some elders leaning over the barn that I cut down. I just cut them and let them lie. Months later, I opened up the wood. It was spalted [decaying with coloration], even though I didn’t know that word back then. I thought it was great.

“After that, the boards I saw in lumberyards all looked pretty boring.” In fact, the classic woodworking woods—walnut, cherry, maple—were so boring to Michael that he set out to find more of the unusual. He discovered a local wood dealer who specialized in selling burls of bigleaf maple, and redwood for clock faces. Michael ended up buying 50 pallets of them.

Little by little, the word got around that “Elkan wants burl wood.” People began to call, and loggers stopped by. Today, Michael’s supply channels are more defined. “You pay for burls by the pound,” he says, “from 15 cents to about $1.50, depending on their quality. So reading the wood begins on the outside, to check for rot and ingrown bark, both undesirable.”

Michael calculates that his inventory of burl may be as much as 50,000 pounds, stored in outbuildings. And any one piece of burl may sit around quite awhile before its turn comes to be used.

“We air-dry the wood for a year or so before it goes in the kiln,” Michael explains. “The kiln-dried burls are then bandsawn into 3-12”-thick slabs and run through the planer. Then, I just stand them up around the staging room until I get an idea for a box.

“I don’t use templates,” he adds. “I design for each piece of wood, but because I’m starting with a burl, I have to go with what it is going to yield. It’s what the wood has to say, the way the grain runs—whether it radiates out from the center, how it swirls—that decides. And even after 18 years and the help of a few employees, I’m still touching every single burl that comes through, and it’s still mostly the wood that dictates its final shape.”

**Concepts in the stock**

On any given day, you’ll find Michael prowling the staging room amid the standing slabs of burl. He’ll stop occasionally, pull out a pencil or chalk, and sketch on a particularly appealing chunk.

“I start with a concept. But it’s an evolutionary process that takes
drawings and more drawings right on the wood until I feel it's ready to become something," Michael says as he pauses to sketch.

When Michael deems a burl ready, it's he who does the initial bandsawing. "I use a 36" bandsaw with a 1/2" blade for the shaping," he notes. "And rather than adjust the table for angled cuts, I slip a precut shim under the slab. It's a lot faster that way." (See above.)

At the bandsaw, Michael proves his reading of the wood. He explains: "I'm trying to put the work [a box] into a defined shape that I've drawn, but the material doesn't always want to be contained in that shape. So I let it blossom out in places as a freeform natural edge. See, I may want it to be a rectangle, but in places the wood can't be contained. The end product is still recognizable as a rectangle or square, yet it's not totally so. That's what makes our concept of boxes different—not completely restraining the wood. If I've read the wood correctly, it has a natural look and appeal."

After Michael has defined the burl box's shape, Sharon takes over at another bandsaw. With its 1/4" blade, she cuts out the panels and further slices the burl into little compartments and doors. She adds her own innovations, too, such as the angled cuts that often define an architectural motif. Or, she includes symbols of an animal or plant. "We combine architecture with natural things, to give the boxes life," she says.

Susan Marcoe, a five-year veteran at the Elkan Studio, eventually ends up with all the little pieces, slices, and slabs that will be a box. She carefully applies yellow glue to all the joints, then begins the assembly process, frequently using a dozen or more clamps on an intricate piece. Helpful, too, are the clamping aids Michael devised (left), which make one clamp do the job of two.

A glued-up box then goes down the line for hinges and a finishing-sanding. At the last stop, the finishing room, Rick Greenman applies two coats of Nelsonite, a clear, oil-based penetrating oil and wood stabilizer. Finally, each box gets a hand-rubbed coat of paste wax. In the Elkan Studio, no wood sees a stain.

"I like wood in its natural state," comments Michael. "In that way, maybe I'm trying to do what George Nakashima did in his work—show a true reverence for the wood."

Learn to read the wood
Sweetdreams DOLL
Start with the basket ends

1. To form the wide end-panel blanks (A), edge-join enough 3/4"-thick stock to form a pair of blanks measuring 14 1/2"x16". (To do this, we glued and clamped two 7 1/4"x16" pieces edge-to-edge. This centers the joint line on each end panel where shown on the Exploded View drawing.)

2. Crosscut the bottom end of each end-panel blank (A) for a straight edge. Mount a 3/4" dado blade in your tablesaw, and tilt it 8° from vertical. See Cutting the Dado drawing below for reference. Now, cut a 3/4" dado 1/4" deep 3/16" from the bottom edge along the bottom inside face (good face up) of each end-panel blank where shown on the drawing.

3. Cut the full-sized end panel (A) half-pattern to shape from the WOOD PATTERNS® insert in the center of the magazine. Transfer the full-sized half-pattern to a second piece of paper, and cut it to shape. Tape the two half patterns together to form a full-sized pattern. Position the paper pattern on the outside face of each end-panel blank, and trace the outline onto each blank. Use an awl to transfer the centerpoints for the 1" hole and the seven screw holes onto each panel blank.

4. Construct a support to hold each end-panel blank 8° from horizontal. Clamp the support to your drill-press table. Now, drill a 1" hole at an 8° angle, centered on the top end of each end panel where marked in the previous step and shown in the photo below.

Using an angled support on your drill-press table to position the end-panel blank at 8°, drill a 1" hole in each one.

5. Remove the angled support from your drill-press table. To drill the screw-mounting holes, chuck a 3/8" bit into the drill press. Drill a 1/4"-deep hole at each remaining marked centerpoint on the outside face of each end-panel blank. Switch bits, and drill a 1/2" shank hole through the center of each 3/8" counterbore. See the Screw Hole detail accompanying the Exploded View drawing for reference.

6. Using double-faced tape, adhere the two end-panel blanks inside face to inside face, with the edges and 3/8" and 1" holes aligned. Using a bandsaw, cut the end panels to shape, cutting just outside the marked line. Now, using a drum sander and a 2 1/2" or 3" drum, sand to the line to remove the saw marks and finish shaping the panels. Pry the pieces apart, and remove the tape.

Cut the bottom, top rails, and dowels

1. Edge-join enough stock to form the basket bottom (B). Later, cut the basket to finished size (12 1/8"x22 1/16"), ripping the edges at 8° where shown on the Section View detail below.

2. Carefully mark the centerpoints for the 3/8" dowel holes along the outside edges of the basket bottom (B). Chuck a 3/8" brad-point bit into your drill press. With the angled support used earlier, support the bottom (B) on it, and drill 1/4"-deep holes at an 8° angle where marked.

3. Sand the basket bottom (B) smooth, sanding slight round-overs along the edges (not ends) where shown on the drawing.

4. Cut the top-rail blanks (C) to size, mitering the ends at 8°. Duplicate the half-pattern, and adhere the full-sized patterns to one of the blanks.

5. Clamp the two top-rail blanks face-to-face, with the edges and ends flush. Bandsaw the bottom edge (not the top) to shape. Sand the cut edge smooth. Using the full-sized top-rail half-pattern for reference, transfer the hole centerlines across the bandsaw edge of...
both pieces with a square. Fit your drill-press with a 3/8" brad-point bit, and drill 3/4"-deep holes centered along the bottom edge of each top rail as shown in the photo below.

Finish forming the cradle basket
1 Temporarily screw the basket assembly (A, B, C) together. As shown in the photo below, measure the distance between the holes in the basket bottom (B) and the top rail (C). Add 3/8" to each measured length, and cut the 3/8" side dowels to length.
2 Reassemble the basket to test-fit the 3/8" dowels. Then, glue and screw the basket together. Plug the screw holes, and sand the plugs flush.
3 Cut a pair of 1" dowels to 2" long, miter-cutting one end of each at 8°. Sand a slight chamfer on the non-mitered end of each 1" dowel. With the mitered end of the dowel flush with the inside face of one basket end, glue the dowel in place. Repeat for the other end.

Form the stand to support the basket
1 Edge-join stock to form the upright blanks (D). Trim the bottom edges of both blanks. With the bottom edges flush, use double-faced tape to secure the two blanks together face-to-face. Using the Stand Upright drawing for reference, transfer the shape to one of the blanks. (We used a thin piece of wood to form smooth curves to join the four points dimensioned on the drawing. Don't worry about your shape being exactly the same as ours. Just make sure the shape is the same on each side of the upright.)
2 Bandsaw and sand the taped-together uprights to shape. Pry the blanks apart, and remove the tape. Mark the 1" hole centerpoint and mortise location on each upright. Drill the holes and cut the mortises to shape.
3 Cut two pieces of 3/4"-thick stock to be joined face-to-face later, to form the crossmember blank (E).
4 Duplicate the half-pattern, and transfer the dado needed on each mating piece to form a mortise when the two pieces are joined. Using a miter gauge with a wooden extension for support, cut the dadoes in the mating pieces. Note that one edge is angled.

Mount a fence to your drill-press table for accurately centered holes in the bottom edge of the rails.

6 With the pieces still taped-together, bandsaw and sand the top edge of the rails to shape. Separate the pieces and remove the tape and paper pattern.
7 Mount a 1/2" round-over bit into your table-mounted router, and position it to rout a partial round-over where shown on Routing a Partial Round-Over detail accompanying the Exploded View drawing. Rout just the top edge of each top rail where indicated on the Exploded View drawing.

Measure the distance between opposing holes in the pieces and add 3/8" to determine the length of each dowel.
5 Glue the two 3/4” crossmembers together, aligning the dadoses.
6 Transfer the outline of the crossmember shape to the laminated blank. Using a miter gauge with a wooden extension and a dado blade, cut the ends of the crossmember blank to form a tenon to fit snugly through the mortises in the uprights.
7 Bandsaw and sand the crossmember (E) to shape. Rout 1/2" round-overs on it where shown on the Crossmember drawing.
8 Transfer the shape, and bandsaw a pair of wedges (F) from 1/2" stock (we planed thicker stock).

Final touches before gift wrapping
1 Finish-sand the basket, up-rights, crossmember, and wedges.
2 Stain, if desired (we left ours natural), and apply a clear finish.
3 Position the basket and crossmember between the uprights. Tap the wedges through the mortises to stabilize the stand.

Routing a Partial Round-over Detail

Screw Hole Detail

See the Wood Patterns® Insert for Full-Sized Patterns

Bill of Materials

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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>1/4&quot; 1&quot; 3&quot;</td>
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Materials Key: EO-edge glued oak
O-oak, LO-laminated oak

Supplies: #8 x 1 1/2" flathead wood screws, 1/4" and 1" dowel stock, clear finish.

Buying Guide
Hardwood Kit. All the individual pieces shown on the Cutting Diagram cut slightly oversized from the thickness listed in the Bill of Materials. Available in oak, W90, $94.95 pck. Heritage Building Specialties, 205 North Cascade, Fergus Falls, MN 56537. Or call 800/524-4184 to order.

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Looking for a great piece of bedroom furniture? How about a complete set? We've got 'em—the Shaker cherry nightstand shown at left, and a full complement of matching pieces featured in previous issues of WOOD® magazine over the past few years. These matching pieces include a bed, cheval mirror, and tall chest.

Note: If you don't have the back issues mentioned at left, but would like a photocopy of the tall chest, cheval mirror, and/or bed, send an 8½×11” self-addressed stamped envelope and $4/article or $10 for all three articles to WOOD Magazine's Shaker Furniture, 1912 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50309-3379.
**NIGHTSTAND**

**Bill of Materials**

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*Initially cut parts marked with an *oversized. Then trim to finished size according to the how-to instructions.*

**Materials Key:**

C = cherry, EC = edge-joined cherry, P = plywood

**Supplies:**

6-1/4" pocket-hole screws, 1" Shaker knob, #8-1/2" roundhead wood screw, #6-1/2" flathead wood screws, #8 x 1 1/4" flathead wood screws, finish.

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**Start by turning the legs**

1. To make the legs (A), you’ll need four pieces of cherry 1 1/2" square by 25" long. If you don’t have stock this thick, you can laminate two pieces of 3/4" stock, or see the Buying Guide for our source of turned legs. If you laminate stock, make the blank extra long, and then trim both ends for a 25" length. See the Turned Leg drawing for reference.

2. Mark diagonal lines on both ends of each leg to find the centers. Indent each centerpoint with an awl. For symmetrical legs, it’s critical to carefully locate the centerpoints, and center the spur and cone centers on these centerpoints in the next step.

3. Mount a leg between centers on your lathe. Using a skew, turn the taper on the leg to the shape...
SHAKER NIGHTSTAND

shown on the Turned Leg drawing. Repeat for each leg.
4 Mark mortises on adjacent surfaces of each leg where shown on the drawings above. Note that while the back legs are identical, the front legs are paired. Also, note that the mortises for the front stretcher (C) are not centered; they sit back ½" from the front edge of each leg. This places the stretcher back ¾" to match the setback of the apron rails. Hold the legs together to verify the locations and alignment before cutting.
5 Following the three-step procedure on the Mortise detail accompanying the Leg Mortise drawing above, machine the mortises where marked. As shown in Photo A, we used our drill press to remove most of the mortise material. The drill-press table fence helps align the holes.

For snug-fitting joints we used a vernier calipers to measure the leg mortises and mating tenons on the aprons.

reference. See Photo B for our method of measuring the thickness with a vernier calipers. For further information on this useful tool, see the article on page xx. (We cut scrap stock first to verify the fit of the tenons into the mortises in the legs. When checking the fit of tenons in mortises, we wrapped a piece of paper around the tenon, and then slipped the tenon into the mortise. The paper ensures that you have enough room for glue coverage for a strong joint. An extremely tight fit can force the glue off the mating surfaces when fitting the pieces together and result in a weak, glue-starved joint.) Glue and clamp the base (A–C) together, checking for square.

Mark the mortise locations carefully, and use a drill press with a fence for alignment to remove most of the stock.

Now, cut the apron rails, stretcher, and guides
1 From ¾" cherry, cut the side and back apron rails (B) and front stretcher (C) to size.
2 Fit your tablesaw with a dado blade and your miter gauge with a wooden extension. Cut the ½"-long tenons on the ends of the apron rails (B) and stretcher (C). See the Leg Mortise drawing for
3 Cut the drawer guides (D) to size. Now, cut or rout a 3/16" rabbet 3/8" deep along the top inside edge of each. See the Front Section View drawing on the insert. Keeping the bottom edge of the guides flush with the bottom edge of the apron rails, drill a pair of mounting holes in each guide, and screw them to the inside face of the apron rails where shown on the Front Section View drawing.

The tabletop comes next
1 Edge-join enough 3/4"-thick stock to form a blank measuring 21" square for the tabletop (E). (We used five 4 1/4"-wide pieces to form the top.) Pay close attention when clamping the pieces together that the lamination stays flat.
2 Remove the clamps, scrape off the excess glue, and trim the edge-joined top (E) to finished size (20" square).

Rout a 1/2" chamfer along the bottom edge of the tabletop where shown on the Front Section View drawing. (To minimize chip-out, we routed ours in several passes, increasing the depth of cut each pass.)

4 Turn the tabletop and base upside down, and center the assembled base on the bottom of the tabletop. Using a pocket-hole jig, drill the mounting holes, and screw the base to the top. To allow for wood movement, remove the jig and rock the drill bit in the hole to create a slotted shank hole. This allows the screw to move slightly with the expansion and contraction of the solidwood tabletop.

The drawer adds valuable storage
1 From 3/4" stock, cut the drawer front (F) to size. Then, from 1/2" stock, cut the drawer sides (G) and back (H) to size.
2 Using the dimensions on the Drawer drawing, cut the rabbets and grooves in the drawer front and sides.
3 Drill a hole centered in the drawer front for the Shaker knob. Test-drill a hole in scrap stock to verify the necessary size for your particular knob.
4 From 1/4" plywood, cut the drawer bottom (I) to size. Dry-clamp (no glue) the drawer together to check the fit of all the pieces. Remove the clamps, and check its fit in the opening. Then, glue and clamp the drawer (F-I) together, checking for square.

5 Cut the drawer stop (J). Drill the mounting hole for connecting it to the back of the drawer. Slide the drawer into the base, and then add the stop to the back of the drawer. See the Stop detail accompanying the Drawer drawing at left. Don’t drive the mounting screw too tight. Allow the stop to rotate on the screw so it can be swung out of the way to clear the front stretcher for removing the drawer from the base.

Clean it up, and add the finish
1 Remove the top (E) from the base and remove the drawer from the base. Finish-sand the base, top, and drawer.
2 Add the finish. (We used satin Minwax fast-drying polyurethane.) Reconnect the top, and add the knob to the drawer.

Buying Guide
Pretorned legs. Four 1 1/2"-square cherry legs 25" long and one 1" cherry knob. $39.95 ppd., kit no. SHLEGS. Add $54.95 for enough cherry stock (cut slightly oversized) for the rest of the table, kit no. SHFTBL. Schlaucha & Sons Woodworking, 720 14th Street, Kalona, IA 52247, or call 800/346-9663 to order.

Written by Marlen Kemmet  Project Design: James R. Downing  Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine; Jamie Downing  Photographs: Wm. Hopkins

WOOD MAGAZINE  SEPTEMBER 1996 47
THE GRANDEST GRAND

What makes Steinway the world's premier piano? Partly innovation, partly old-fashioned craftsmanship.

In a 1988 cover story, “What America Makes Best,” Fortune magazine listed the pianos of New York’s Steinway and Sons along with the crystal of Steuben Glass, Boeing’s 747 jet aircraft, and the earthmoving equipment of Caterpillar. These and 96 other made-in-the-U.S.A. products were selected as the finest of their kind in the world based on innovation, technological advancement, durability, and value. So, at a price of around $75,000 for a new concert grand, we wondered just what a customer pays for when he or she buys a Steinway.

At Steinway, it's always been quality over quantity

The New York factory of Steinway and Sons produces about 3,400 pianos annually, a rate that hasn't varied much in their 143 years of doing business. Today, that's less than 2 percent of the U.S. market. In comparison, Yamaha makes 250,000 pianos a year. Yet, Steinway pianos represent more than 20 percent of all the grand pianos sold, and over 35 percent of grands longer than 6' 1". And the company takes great pride in the fact that more than 90 percent of all piano concerts at major musical events throughout the world are performed on a Steinway. The reason for this incredible appreciation unfolds in the company's history.

The company that just kept on growing

Heinrich Engelhard Steinweg came to New York City from Germany with his family in 1850. A fine craftsman in his hometown of Seesen, he had operated a model piano-and-instrument-building shop. But he could foresee economic problems coming in the fatherland and sought to better himself in America.

Not long after his arrival, Heinrich anglicized his name to Henry E. Steinway and, along with three of his sons, began working for New York's major piano maker at that time. Three years later, Henry Sr., sons Henry Jr., Albert, Charles, and William (who had been employed by a competing New York piano firm during the same period) founded Steinway and Sons in a small building in lower Manhattan.

Less than a decade went by before the remarkably successful Steinways had built a new factory—then the largest for pianos anywhere in the world—and established their product as a symbol of unparalleled excellence. This was mainly due to the Steinways' development of a new-sounding piano. By combining a soundboard that overlapped bass and treble strings with a cast-iron plate frame, their overstrung grand piano provided more volume and a powerful bass without detracting metallic sound. The cases of their pianos also were exceptionally executed, sometimes inlaid with mother-of-pearl—the work of proud and experienced master craftsmen trained in the old-world tradition.

Today's concert grand takes shape

By the late 1800s, though, concert halls were growing larger and European composers such as Brahms were developing more technically challenging music. These combined to demand more powerful pianos.

How to achieve it? Because a piano's volume and resonance is proportional to its string tension, the only way was to build a stronger case and plate assembly. By 1876, C. F. Theodore Steinway, an accomplished pianist, tonal technician, and then head of the company's manufacturing, had met this demand by creating the Centennial Grand. It featured a one-piece piano rim (shown in drawing right) made up of 18 maple laminations bent around in a shape that is now standard for concert pianos. Prior to this, manufacturers made grand pianos rectangular.

The stronger rim of the Centennial Grand allowed 70,000 pounds per square inch of string tension, thus greater volume and resonance. (Combined with other tonal improvements, today's grands require only about 35,000 pounds per square inch.) From that time, Steinway grands—each taking a year to create—became the instrument against which all other pianos were judged.

Would you like to tour the factory?

Free public tours of the Steinway factory in Queens, New York, are given most Friday mornings throughout the year by appointment only. Call 718/721-2600, ext. 3116.
Steinway's Craftsmanship

The Model D Concert Grand below, in East Indian rosewood, costs over $72,000, measures 8' 11" long, has more than 12,000 parts, and takes about 250 people assigned to different tasks one year to make.

It takes 15 to 20 quartersawn yellow poplar boards, edge-joined, to form the piano top. The last board on the base side is maple, to hold the hinges. When completed, the top is covered by veneer.

The pinblock consists of seven hard-maple laminations set at 48° and 90° to each other so the tuning pins are gripped by end grain around their circumference.

Most piano manufacturers purchase actions from suppliers. Steinway carefully crafts its own of hard maple, felt, leather, spring wire, and small bits of metal.

A 22-long continuous grand-piano rim consists of 16 3/4"-thick laminations of flat-sawn hard maple bent as a single unit to provide the solid foundation for interior parts.

For the soundboard, Steinway selects vertical-grain Sitka spruce with no fewer than 10 growth rings per inch. For unified vibration, the soundboard tapers from a thickness of 8mm at the center to 5mm at the edge.

Traditional black concert pianos get five coats of sprayed-on black lacquer cured over five weeks, with sanding between each application. Natural-finished pianos receive the same amount of clear lacquer.

Written by Peter J. Stephano  Drawings: Brian Jenson  Photograph: Courtesy of Steinway and Sons

WOOD MAGAZINE  SEPTEMBER 1996  49
Random-Orbit Sanders

The one sanding tool no woodworker should be without

With a random-orbit sander you have the best of both worlds: They sand aggressively and smoothly. No other portable sander can make that claim, so it's no wonder that these tools have taken woodworkers by storm recently. Here we tell you how they work, what features to look for, and which models perform best for us.

The advantages of a random-orbit sander

To give you the fast and aggressive stock removal of a disc sander, and the controllable smoothness of a finishing sander, a random-orbit sander combines the pad motions of both machines. Like a finishing sander, an r.o. sander has an offset-bearing mechanism joining the drive shaft to the pad. This mechanism causes the pad to move in tiny orbits ranging from ¾" to ½" in diameter. But, unlike a finishing sander, the round pad of a random-orbit sander is free to rotate. To picture the pad motion this creates, imagine a finishing sander that, while running, is also spinning completely around several hundred times per minute.

So what's the result of this dual motion? A random-orbit sander removes stock much faster than a finishing sander because of its rotational movement. And, because of this rotation, each orbiting abrasive grit moves in an increasingly larger sweep toward the outside of the pad. These sweeping scratches overlap each other in a random fashion that's harder to detect than the telltale swirls left by a finishing sander.

In our shop, we use a random-orbit sander for many sanding tasks formerly done by our belt sander, and ½- and ¼-sheet finishing sanders. Exceptions are the times when we need the square pad edges of a ¼-sheet finishing sander to reach into corners and along edges. We also favor a ¼-sheet sander for sanding with 220-320-grit abrasives, when control counts more than speed. And, we like the soft pad of a palm sander for gently contouring rounded surfaces, and other tasks that require its soft pad.

Although we still prefer a belt sander for quickly flattening edge-joined boards, we reach for a random-orbit sander when we need to flatten face- and door-frame joints. That's because an r.o. sander leaves minimal scratches regardless of grain direction, and gives greater control over stock removal than a belt sander.

If you're about to buy your first portable sander, a random-orbit sander will prove most versatile. Next on your list should be a belt sander, followed by a ¼-sheet sander, and a detail sander.

We tested two types of random-orbit sanders

For this article we focused our testing on electric-powered random-orbit sanders with motors that stand vertically when you rest the tool on its pad. These sanders come in two types—palm-grip and side-handle. Both have proved popular with woodworkers for two reasons. First, they don't require a compressor (we'll tell you about air-powered versions later). And, they're easy to control because the motor weight centers over the sanding pad.

Palm-grip types have small housings that you grip with one hand. This frees your other hand to steady the workpiece or yourself. You'll find these lightweight models best suited for finish sanding with finer grits. They're also useful for flattening joints that are misaligned by up to ½". And, they're inexpensive, costing $40-$100.

Side-handle types have a 4-6" handle that extends 90° from the motor housing, and typically have a knob on the opposite side of the housing for two-handed control. Several models also have motor-housing tops shaped for one-handed holding on horizontal surfaces.

The side-handle models priced under $100 sand about as aggressively as the palm-grip types. The models over $100 remove stock much more quickly. Despite this aggressiveness, the best side-handle machines sanded with as much finesse as the smaller sanders, or more, because of their well-balanced components.
Other r.o. sanders you should know about

If you're especially looking for aggressive stock removal, or have access to a powerful compressor, you may be interested in a grinder-based or an air-powered random-orbit sander. Here's a quick look at each:

• **Grinder-based models.**
These were the first electric r.o. sanders to hit the U.S. market about five years ago. They're easy to make because manufacturers simply add a random-orbit sanding head to an existing grinder motor. These aggressive machines work great for hogging away lots of wood, removing paint and other tough finishes, or smoothing tough materials such as fiberglass. For general-purpose woodworking, however, we find them tippy and too hard to control. They sell for $140 and up.

• **Air-powered models.**
Long before electric-powered random-orbit sanders arrived on the scene, air-powered random-orbit (or dual-action) sanders were used extensively in professional woodworking and auto-body shops. Even today, an air-powered sander is still your best option if you have a compressor with at least a 5-hp motor and 30-gallon tank.

You can expect a pneumatic sander to be more powerful, durable, and easy to control than a similarly priced electric machine. Like electric models, pneumatic machines come in palm-grip and side-handle versions, as shown by the two National-Detroit models below.

Finish quality: some sanders were smoother operators

Several factors contribute to the finish quality that you get from a random-orbit sander. First and foremost, a random-orbit sander should leave a hard-to-detect scratch pattern. To test for this, we outfitted all of the sanders with 80-grit abrasive and placed them on a sheet of acrylic for 3 seconds. Our test yielded scratch patterns from which we assigned grades for the chart at the end of this article. The photo at the top of the next page shows you the best and worst of what we observed.

In the chart, we make note of four other performance areas that affect finish quality: control, vibration, pad brake, and pad speed. Here's a look at each:

• **Control.** Because of the rapid rotations and orbits of their pads, some r.o. sanders wobble and shake slightly. These tendencies...
Random-Orbit Sanders

can affect finish quality in two ways. First, they make it harder for you to guide the sander. And, they may cause the machine to skip or bounce on the surface.

To minimize wobble and shake, the pad-drive mechanism must be well balanced. Several machines rated "excellent" in control, but the Bosch 3725DVS and 3727DVS were tops. This might be because they were the only tested models with two offset bearings that support the drive shaft.

• **Vibration.** The Metabo 0125 and Porter-Cable 333 had the least vibration of the tested models. Vibration, too, can make a sander hard to control. It can also leave your hand tingling and have a negative effect on tool longevity.

• **Pad brakes.** When electric random-orbit sanders first hit the market, none of them had pad brakes. Now, all but seven of the 18 tested machines have brakes.

This simple mechanism typically consists of a rubber ring that presses against the pad as shown on the Bosch 3725DVS **near right**. The unique Porter-Cable brake consists of a rubber belt that wraps around the pad mount and idler pulley as shown **far right**.

These brakes have a big effect on finish quality because they prevent the pad from developing a high rotational speed when you momentarily lift it off a surface. This helps prevent accidental gouging when you return the sander to the surface.

• **Pad speed.** Note in the chart under "top pad speed (orbits per minute)" that about half of the units operate at a fixed high speed, and the others operate within a variable-speed range. By slowing the speed, you will reduce your chances of accidentally removing too much material during delicate tasks. Examples include sanding veneer, smoothing a coat of finish, or rounding over an edge.

• **Operator.** No, we don’t rate this in the chart, but finish quality

The Bosch 3725DVS left hard-to-detect scratches (right). Most low-cost models leave detectable scratches such as those produced by the Sears 27717 (left).

The pad brake on the Bosch 3725DVS consists of a rubber ring that contacts the underside of the sanding pad (pad removed for clarity).

The Porter-Cable 333's pad-brake mechanism has a rubber belt wrapped around the pad mount and idler pulley (sanding pad removed for clarity).

Putting heavy pressure on a random-orbit sander will change it from a smooth performer (left) to one that leaves easily detectable scratches.
also depends on your handling of the sander. Of course you should keep all sanders flat on a surface and moving during use. But, with a random-orbit sander, it’s especially important that you not apply too much pressure. Although additional pressure will help the machine remove more stock up to a point, too much pressure will slow the rotations of the pad. As rotations slow, the machine works more like an orbital-only (finishing) sander.

The photos opposite page, bottom, show the normal sanding pattern of the Makita BO5001, and what happened when we applied enough pressure to slow the pad markedly. As you can see by the closeup photos, the random pattern was replaced by tell-tale rows of swirl marks. Because it’s working like an orbital sander, an r.o. sander under this much pressure actually cuts slower than if there was no pressure on it.

A machine that’s quite a bit different
With the Black & Decker RO600 you can remove its round pad (that rotates) and substitute in its place a bullet-shaped pad for orbital sanding only (it doesn’t rotate). The orbital-only pad has a point so that you can reach into tight corners and between shutter louvers, just as you would with a detail sander.

The Black & Decker RO600 doubles as a finishing/detail sander when outfitted with its bullet-shaped pad.

Aggressiveness: these sanders really make the cut
If fast sanding matters to you, look for a model that draws more than 2 amps of power. You can exert more pressure on these machines before the pad rotations slow down noticeably.

Also, keep in mind that machines with larger orbits cut faster. Not coincidentally, the machine with the largest orbit, the CP Electric TXE150 with a ¾” orbit, was also the most aggressive sander in the test. Another reason this machine sands aggressively is that it’s the only tested unit with a gearbox between the motor and the random-orbit mechanism. The gears reduce the pad speed by a 4-to-1 ratio, so the motor runs at about 40,000 rpm while the pad orbits at about 10,000 rpm. This high motor speed gives the TXE150 more torque than the other units, along with two other benefits. The motor-cooling fan and dust-collection fan run at the motor’s speed, so this tool stays cool, and has the most-effective dust collection of the tested sanders.

Note: As this article goes to press, the CP Electric brand is being phased out of the market. Certain CP Electric models, including the TXE150, will be available under the Milwaukee brand. The TXE150 will now have a red housing and will be a Milwaukee model 6025-6. Milwaukee also will market a 5” version of this tool without variable speed as model 6020-6.

Dust collection: Use a shop vacuum for best results
Random-orbit sanders spew out lots of fine dust that quickly fills the air of your shop, so we consider dust collection an especially important consideration. All of the tested machines—with the exception of the Makita BO5001, Ryobi RS112, and Sears Craftsman 27714—have a fan that draws dust through holes in the pad, and some means of storing the dust. (The Makita BO5001 has no fan or dust container, but does have a vacuum port.) Of the machines with an on-tool dust-collection system, only the Sears Craftsman and Ryobi models cannot be hooked to shop vacuums.

The model with the best on-tool dust-collection system is the CP Electric. Because of its high fan speed, it is the only machine that collected dust efficiently at low pad speeds. At high speed it captured about 95 percent of the dust before it became airborne. The other sanders had to be hooked to a shop vacuum to attain this level of collection.

The machines with the next-best on-tool dust collection—the Bosch 3725DSV and 3727DVS—collected about 80 percent of the dust when not hooked to a vacuum. Also affecting each machine’s dust-collection rating was the amount of fine dust leaking through and around its dust container.

Because of their small dust ports, all of the vacuum-ready machines, except the Black & Decker RO100, require the manufacturer’s special hose and/or adaptor. The RO100 connects to standard 1¼” and 1½” hoses.

Although a manufacturer’s hose will cost you extra, you may find it worth the expense. We’ve used the Bosch 1” hose and find it much lighter and more flexible than a standard 1¼” or 1½” hose. It costs about $20.
Random-Orbit Sanders

More points to consider

• Pads. For most woodworkers, a machine with a 5" pad will handle almost all tasks. You may prefer a machine with a 6" pad if you frequently use it on large glue-ups.

No matter what size you select, check to make sure the pad is relatively flat. Although some pads are designed to be just slightly lower in their centers, we came across a few pads that were severely warped. You can identify this problem easily because the abrasive will cut only on the outside edge of the pad.

Each year, more r.o. Sanders come standard with pads compatible with hook-and-loop (H&L) abrasives. H&L discs cost more than pressure-sensitive adhesive (PSA) discs, but you can effortlessly change H&L discs and reuse them. If you change grits frequently, and generally don't wear out a disc before switching to another, H&L discs more than pay for themselves. Also, you may find PSA discs hard to remove, and they may even leave a sticky residue on a workpiece should they tear in use.

All of the Sanders that we tested, with the exception of both Sears Craftsman models and the Ryobi RS200, come standard with H&L pads. You can buy most of the tested models with standard PSA pads, too. And, for most models you can buy either H&L or PSA pads as optional items.

• Noise. Noise levels did not vary much among the machines, but the noise quality did. The CP Electric has the most irritating noise because of its gearbox.

• Cords. Our tested machines had cords ranging from 6' to 10' in length. The longer cords were less apt to get caught on the edges of large workpieces, and sometimes they saved us from having to run for an extension cord. The cords with rubber covers were more flexible than the plastic ones, especially in cooler temperatures.

• Weight. If your work requires that you frequently use an r.o. Sanders on vertical surfaces, pay close attention to the "weight" column in the chart. The heaviest models weigh twice as much as the lightest ones.

Our recommendations

For all-around usefulness, we favor the more powerful side-handle Sanders. But, you might prefer a palm-grip sander if you do small woodworking projects for the most part.

Among the side-handle Sanders, the Bosch 3725DVS and 3727DVS get our nod as the top tools. They're smooth, powerful, and a breeze to maintain.

We also liked the CP Electric TXE150/Milwaukee 6025-6 for its aggressive sanding and superb dust collection. However, it's the only machine with 16-hole paper. You can buy these discs at Milwaukee dealers, or through mail-order catalogs, but they're not widely available so far.

The top-value machines in this class are the Bosch B7255, Skil 7435, and Black & Decker RO600. The Bosch B7255 or Skil 7435 won't disappoint the occasional woodworker. Because of its versatility, the Black & Decker RO600 nicely meets the needs of the beginning woodworker who wants to buy only one sander.

In the palm-grip class, the Porter-Cable 333 earns both our top-tool and top-value designations. It was the smoothest and most comfortable tool to hold among the palm-grip Sanders. It doesn't have variable speed, but we didn't miss this feature when using the less aggressive palm-grip machines.

Another top value among the palm-grip machines is the new Black & Decker RO100. It won't hold up to heavy use as well as the P-C, but its performance isn't far behind.
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**NOTES:**
1. *Also available as Bosch model 318702VS.
2. See “Note” in article.
3. Main shaft diameter.
4. *Also available in 4-1/2" model.
5. Without vacuum.
6. Non-applicable.
7. (BP) = Buffing pad
   (CC) = Carrying case
   (DA) = Dust shroud
   (HL) = Hook & loop pads
   (HP) = Hard pad
   (MD) = Metal discs
   (MF) = Micro-finishing discs
   (MP) = Medium pad
   (PD) = Paper dust bags
   (SO) = Soft pad
   (SP) = Sponge pad
   (VH) = Vacuum adapter
   (XT) = Extra tips
8. (E) = England
   (G) = Germany
   (H) = Holland
   (J) = Japan
   (M) = Malaysia
   (S) = Switzerland
   (U) = United States
   (V) = Vibration

**Manufacturers:**
- Black & Decker
- Bosch
- Hitachi
- Makita
- Metabo
- Milwaukee
- Porter-Cable
- Ryobi
- Skil
- Sears Craftsman
- DeWalt

Written by Bill Krier  Technical consultant: Dave Henderson  Photographs: William Hopkins; John Hetherington
Some guys flash around big, fancy wristwatches as status symbols. Now, you can, too! And you'll be extra proud of this really BIG watch because you made it yourself.

Start with the watchcase
1 Photocopy the full-sized patterns for the watch parts in the WOOD PATTERNS® insert in the middle of the magazine.
2 Using spray adhesive or rubber cement, adhere the pattern for the watch (A) to one face of a 3/4 x 3 3/8 x 4 1/2 piece of stock. (We used oak.)
3 Transfer the centerlines for the holes through the watch lugs to the edges of the blank. Mark a center on each line 1/4" from the bottom of the blank. Chuck a 1/8" bit in your drill press, and drill about 1" deep at each center.
4 Transfer the stem hole centerline to the adjacent edge. Mark a center 3/8" from the bottom on that line, and drill a 1/8" hole 1/2" deep.
5 Change to a 3/8" Forstner bit. At the center shown on the pattern, bore 1/2" deep for the clock insert. Run your drill press at a low speed, 250-300 rpm, and grip the blank with a handscrew clamp.
6 With a scrollsaw or bandsaw, cut the watch to shape. Carve or sand the lugs to 1/2" thick at the ends. Sand with progressively finer grits from 100 to 320.

Make the band and buckle
1 Apply the buckle pattern (B) to a 1/2 x 2 3/4 x 2 3/4" blank. (We used oak.) Orient the grain as shown.
2 Transfer the hole centerline to both edges of the blank. Mark a
center on each line at the middle of the edge. Chuck a 1\(\frac{7}{64}\)" bit in your drill press, and drill about 1" deep at each center.
3 Scrollsaw the buckle. Sand round-overs on the outside edges, and thin the buckle slightly at the closed end.
4 Square the faces of a 2\(\times\)2\(\times\)1\(\frac{1}{2}\)" walnut turning square. Rip the piece to 1\(\frac{1}{6}\)" wide. Adhere the Top View patterns for the watchband (C and D) to the narrow face. Position the Side View patterns on an adjacent face, aligning the ends on the side view with the ends on the top view.
5 Drill the 1\(\frac{7}{64}\)" holes where shown on the side-view patterns for parts C and D. Drill all three holes through the blank.
6 Cut the parts to length, using the top-view patterns as guides. Saw the notched end of C and the tongue end of D. Bandsaw the side views.
7 Lay out the three buckle holes on the back of part D, referring to the top-view pattern. Drill the holes from the back of the part, keeping the drill bit perpendicular to the surface. Place scrapwood under the watchband to help hold it in position while drilling and to minimize tear-out.
8 Sand both parts, being careful to remove all saw marks. Sanding drums work well for this.
9 Apply the pattern for the buckle tongue (E) to 1/\(\frac{8}{32}\)-thick oak. Drill the 1\(\frac{7}{64}\)" hole where shown. Scrollsaw the part to shape. Sand, rounding over all edges.

Just a little more time now
1 To make the stem (F), chuck a 1" length of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)" dowel into your drill press. Mark a line around the dowel about 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)" from the free end. With the drill press running, file or sand the dowel to 1\(\frac{1}{8}\)" diameter below the line.
2 Unchuck the dowel, and cut it to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)" overall length, measuring from the 1\(\frac{1}{8}\)"-diameter end. Sawing by hand with a coping saw or small backsaw is the safest way to make this cut.
3 Chuck the dowel by the 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)" end, then sand or file the large end to the rounded profile shown by the pattern. Unchuck the dowel, then file or carve notches around the edge of the large part.

4 Cut three 2\(\frac{3}{8}\)"-long pieces of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)" dowel rod for the strap pins. Refer to the Exploded View drawing, and test-assemble the parts. Now, glue the stem into the hole where shown.
5 Apply a clear finish to all parts, except the three dowels. Reassemble the watch, holding each dowel in place with a drop of cyanoacrylate glue at the end, if necessary. (Our 1\(\frac{1}{8}\)" dowels fit snugly enough in the holes that no glue was necessary.)
6 Install the clock battery, and set the time. Fit the clock into the watch body, then hang the watch on a wall or pass the strap through the buckle as shown for display on a desk or table.

Buying Guide
Clock insert. Quartz clock insert with brass bezel and white face, 2\(\frac{3}{8}\)" diameter, fits 2\(\frac{1}{8}\)" hole. Item no. 200920, $15.50 ppd. in U.S. Schlabawa and Sons, 720 14th St., Kalona, IA 52247. Call 800/346-9663 to order.

Project Design: Denis Sutter
Photographs: John Hetherington
Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine; Lorna Johnson
HALF-LAP JOINTS

Plenty strong and easy to make

Sure, you can find woodworking joints more beautiful than the half-lap. And, one or two joints might be stronger. But few woodworking joints match the half-lap for all-around usefulness and ease of construction.

Half-lap joints do reveal end grain on both sides of the joint, so avoid using the joint where such an appearance proves objectionable. We often use half-laps for shop-cabinet door frames, workbench leg frames, outdoor furniture, and internal web frames for furniture such as dressers.

You need only a tablesaw or radial-arm saw to make a half-lap. We prefer to use a dado set for fast and smooth results.

If you don’t own a dado set that will cleanly shear cross grain and leave the sawn surface smooth and flat, we suggest you use a router table outfitted with a straight bit. Here, we show how to make corner- and T-joints with a tablesaw, but you easily can adapt these techniques to your radial-arm saw or router table.

Four easy steps to lap-joint success

1. Install your complete dado set so you get the widest cut possible with it (typically 13/16"). Raise the blade above the table (exact height isn’t important yet). Adjust your rip fence so one edge of your workpiece butts against the fence and the opposite edge aligns with the side of the dado set farthest from the fence (as shown in the illustration).

2. Set the cutting depth of the dado set so it removes precisely one-half of the workpiece thickness. Test your cutting depth with two pieces of scrap stock of the same thickness as your workpieces. After cutting the scrap pieces, lay them on a flat surface and align them as shown above. The top and bottom faces should be flush.

Just a few words before we make this joint

As you can see by the illustration above, a half-lap joint consists of two workpieces reduced to half of their thickness where they lap over each other. This provides a face-grain-to-face-grain joint with plenty of gluing surface. Simple butt joints, on the other hand, rely on an end-grain-to-edge-grain bond that can break easily. Even a dowel-reinforced butt joint won’t prove as strong as a half-lap.
What you need to know to make a half-lap T-joint

Mark the face sides of your workpieces so you don't get them confused. Keep in mind that you need to place the face side of one piece up, and the face side of the adjoining piece down, during this step.

Set your miter gauge for a square cut, and attach an auxiliary wooden fence to it. The auxiliary fence should come to within 1/8" of butting against the rip fence.

Now, position the workpiece with an edge against the auxiliary fence and an end butted against the rip fence. Turn on the saw, hold the workpiece firmly against the auxiliary fence, and pass the workpiece over the dado set. Make successive passes to complete the half-lap cut.

First, mark the position of the overlap onto the edge of the workpiece that will be cut in its midsection. For accuracy use a sharp pencil.

To clamp the joint, first apply wood glue to all mating surfaces. Draw the workpieces together with bar or pipe clamps. Then, bring the glued surfaces tightly together with a small clamp. Place a scrap of wood on the joint faces to protect them from the clamp jaws.

Set the unmarked edge against the miter-gauge auxiliary fence. Align the pencil marks with the sides of the dado set, and position two handscrew clamps as stops on the auxiliary fence. (If you don't have handscrew clamps, simply clamp two blocks of wood with C- or bar clamps.)

When positioned correctly, the stops will limit the area of removed stock to the space between the pencil marks. You simply butt one end of the stock against one stop and make a cut as shown here. Then, butt the other end of the stock against the remaining stop, and make another cut. Finally, remove the material between the two cuts. With the stops set up this way, you can make multiple pieces that will all turn out the same.
The project you see here is only the third tall clock we've published in over 12 years, so you know we think it's something special. Designed by John and Mark Schlabaugh, from Kalona, Iowa, this grandmother-sized clock reflects the simplicity of their Mennonite heritage. Also true to their upbringing, the brothers kept a watchful eye on cost when engineering this lovely 60”-tall timepiece. We rate this a “must-build” project.

Start with the front, back, and side frames

Note: To keep the construction as simple as possible, we designed the carcase so the front, back, and side frames are identical in size.

1. From ¾”-thick red oak, cut the front-, back-, and side-frame stiles (A) to size. (Select your own stock, or see the Buying Guide for our source of a hardwood kit.)

2. From ⅝” stock (we planed ¾” stock to this thickness), cut the rails (B, C) to size. (Make a few extra for making test cuts later.)
3 Fit your tablesaw with a ¼" dado blade. Using a tenoning jig or pushblock for support, cut a ¼"-deep groove along the ends of each rail where dimensioned on the details with the Frames drawing. Test-cut your extra pieces first to verify the setup. Mark an X on the front face of each piece for ease in assembly later.

4 Cut rabbets along the edges of the stiles (A) and rails (B, C) to the depths noted on the two Rail details accompanying the Frames drawing. Cut both rabbets to create a ¼" tongue along the noted edges. Test-cut scrap stock first to verify that the resulting tongue along the inside edges of the stiles (A) fits snugly inside the mating ¼" groove in the ends of B and C.

5 Mark the tapered bottom end of each stile (A). Bandsaw and sand the tapers to shape.
6 From ¼" scrap plywood or hardboard, cut one piece the same size as D and two to the same size as E. Using these panels as spacers, dry-clamp one of the frames together to check the fit. Adjust the frame if necessary. Then, as shown in the photo at right, glue and clamp each of the four frames, checking for square.

7 Fit your table-mounted router with a piloted-bearing straight bit. Now, with the outside face of the frame down, rout away the tongue from the middle and bottom openings in the front frame where the two doors will go later. (See the Spline and Routing the Tongue details accompanying the Exploded View and Frames drawings for reference.) Putting the outside face down on your router table allows the bit's bearing to ride on the ¼" shoulder of the rab-

Use plywood spacers when clamping each frame together to help keep the frame members square and aligned.
bet. If the outside face was up, the 3/8" rabbet shoulder wouldn’t be enough for the bit to ride on. Chisel the corners of these two openings to remove the remaining tongue left by the bit.

Here’s how to machine and connect the four frames

1 To house the oak plywood dividers (F), use a 1/4" dado blade in your tablesaw and cut 1/8" grooves 1/4" deep across the inside face of each frame where dimensioned on the Frames and Exploded View drawings. Use your tablesaw fence to accurately align the dadoes from one frame to another.

2 Using a 1/8" blade in your tablesaw, follow the five-step drawing above to machine the mating beveled edges of each frame.

3 Cut the plywood panels D and E to size, and check the fit in the rabbeted openings. If the panels fit too tight, trim 1/8" off one edge and one end of each. Finish-sand the panels. Glue the panels in place in the back and side frames. Remove any glue now with a damp cloth, or wait until it has formed a tough skin and carefully lift it off with a chisel.

4 Cut and sand the plywood dividers (F) to size. Lay out and cut the openings in the top divider for the clock pendulum and speaker where shown on the Top Divider drawing on the insert in the center of the magazine.

5 So the four frames will clamp tightly together later, sand a 1/8"
TALL CLOCK

chamfer at each corner of each divider (F). See the pattern insert for reference. Left with square corners, the dividers can prevent the frames from being drawn tightly together when clamped.

6 To join the four frames, cut four \( \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 60" \) splines from hardboard or solid stock.

7 To position the frames at a 90° angle to each other and to be able to pull the mitered splined edges tight when gluing them together, we built a simple support consisting of two right-angled braces at each end and a spreader between them to hold the 90° braces apart and upright. As shown in the photo at right, glue, spline, and clamp two of the frames together. (We used white glue for extended working time.)

8 Glue and clamp together the two remaining frames as shown in the photo at left. Later, dry-clamp (no glue) the two sets of frames together, with the dividers (F) in place, to check the fit of the assembly. Trim the dividers slightly if they prevent the beveled edges of the frames from being drawn tightly together. Glue and clamp the two sets of frames together, checking for square.

Add the inside panels

1 Cut the inside back panels (G) to size from \( \frac{3}{4}" \) oak plywood. You’ll want the inside panels (G, H) to fit without a gap, so carefully measure your openings before cutting the panels to size.

2 Glue the back panels (G) in place. Measure the side openings,
cut the inside side panels (H) to size, and glue them in place. Use the side panels to hold the back panel firmly in place while the glue dries.

A removable top makes for easy access
1 Cut the cleats (I) and top (J) to size. (We edge-joined narrower stock to form the top.)
2 Rout a ½" chamfer along the bottom edges of the edge-joined top (J). You also could form the chamfer using your tablesaw. Sand the chamfered edges.
3 Drill mounting holes through the cleats. Then, sand or cut slight bevels on the outside edges and ends of each cleat (I). See the Cleat drawing on the pattern insert for reference.

4 Carefully position and screw the cleats (I) on the bottom side of the top (J) so the top will sit centered on top of the carcasse.
5 Screw magnetic catches to the front and back top frame rails (C). Then, add the strike plates to the bottom side of the top.
6 Transfer the corbel pattern (K) from the pattern insert to ½" stock eight times. Scrollsaw the corbels to shape and glue them to the outside of the carcasse flush with the top edge and ½" in from each edge of each panel.

Add a pair of glass-paneled doors
1 From ¼" stock, cut the door stiles (L) and rails (M) to size.
2 Machine the inside edges of the stiles and rails using the same procedure used to machine the inside edges of the frame members.
3 Glue and clamp each door together, checking for square.
4 Rout a ¼" rabbet ½" deep along the front outside edges of each door frame. See the Door drawing for reference.
5 Drill a mounting hole in each door for a brass knob. Then, drill a ½" hole on the same edge as the knob for a bullet catch.

6 Drill pilot holes, and attach a pair of no-mortise hinges to the doors and then to the carcasse. The front surface of the doors should be flush with the front surface of the rails (B, C), and ⅜" behind the front surface of the stiles (A). Swing the doors closed, mark the mating location on the inside edge of the front left-hand stile (A), and drill a ⅜" hole ⅜" deep for the bullet-catch strikes.

Add the finish and install the movement
1 Remove the hardware. Finishsand the carcasse, top, and doors. Finish as desired. (We applied Minwax Provincial Stain and Deft Semi-Gloss Clear Finish.)
2 Have a pair of glass panels cut to size. Install the panels into the back side of each door with a fine bead of clear silicone.
3 Reattach the hardware to the doors, and secure the doors to the front frame.
4 Install the clock movement and speaker where shown on the Section View drawing. Use rubber spacers between the clock-face panel (D) and the clock movement. This positions the pendulum slightly farther back from the back edge of the top front door.

Buying Guide
Hardware kit. Clock movement, face, cover, and pendulum; 2 pair of 1 ½" brass no-mortise hinges; 2 brass knobs; 2 magnetic catches and plates; 2 bullet catches. Kit no. FC96, $84.50 ppd. Schlabaugh and Sons Woodworking, 720 14th Street, Kalona, IA 52247 or call 800/346-9663 to order.

Hardwood kit. All of the pieces shown on the Cutting Diagram cut slightly oversized from the thicknesses listed in the Bill of Materials. Available in oak. W90, $99.95 ppd. Heritage Building Specialties, 205 North Cascade, Fergus Falls, MN 56537. Or call 800/524-4184 to order.

Written by Marlen Kemnet Project Design: ©Schlabaugh and Sons Illustrations: Kim Downing; Lorna Johnson Photographs: Wm. Hopkins; John Hetherington

WOOD MAGAZINE  SEPTEMBER 1996  65
Back in Huck Finn's day, stern-wheel steamboats ruled America's mighty rivers. This one's sure to become the flagship of the playroom fleet as soon as you build it.

Start with the hull
1 Cut the hull (A) to the size shown in the Bill of Materials. On the bottom, lay out the taper, the stern-wheel well, and the front-wheel mortise, shown on the Parts View drawing, page 100.
2 Drill a 3/4" hole 2 3/8" deep into the hull edge where shown. The hole extends 1/2" past the hull's centerline. If your bit isn't long enough, you can deepen the hole after you cut the hull to shape.
3 Form the mortise for the front-wheel well. To do this easily, bore a 3/8" hole at each end of the mortise, then scroll saw out the waste between them.
4 Bandsaw the hull. Shape the bottom front with a rasp, rounding it to the contour shown. On the sides, slight roundovers taper off toward the stern, ending at the front of the wheel well.
5 Lay out the stern-wheel bearings (B) on 3/8" stock. Drill a 1/4" hole through each where shown, then scroll saw the bearings. Glue and nail them to the hull where shown. Sand the hull smooth.
6 Cut the boat deck (C) and the two cabin tops (D) from 3/8" Baltic birch plywood. Round the front and back corners, following the radius guides with the parts drawings. Glue and nail the deck (C) to the hull, positioning the back edge of the deck flush with the stern-wheel well. Note that the deck mortise is shorter than the hull mortise.

Build the superstructure
1 Construct the cabin fronts by laminating two pieces of stock, one 3/4" x 2 3/4" x 12" for the front walls (E) and another 3/4" x 2" x 12" for the fillers (F). We picked the length arbitrarily for safety and convenience. Rout a 1/2" round-over along both edges of one side of the wider stock.
2 Center the filler stock on the back (the flat side) of the cabin-front stock. Glue it in place, creating a 3/8" rabbet along each edge. Crosscut two 1 1/8" lengths of the laminated stock for the cabin fronts.
3 Designate one cabin front assembly as the lower cabin front. Through this one, bore and saw a wheel-well mortise similar to the ones in the hull and deck. At the middle of the front wall, drill a 1/8" hole into the mortise.
4 Cut the four side walls (G) to the dimensions shown. Bore 3/4" holes where shown. Because the holes are centered from top to bottom, you can make all four parts the same, then just flip two over to make opposites.
5 Glue the side walls (G) to the cabin fronts (E/F). Space the side walls at the open end with scraps of the filler stock, and clamp. Ensure that the top and bottom surfaces are flush.
6 Sand the cabin assemblies. Round over the side walls inside and out at the open end.
ON A STRING

Bill of Materials

<table>
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<th>Part</th>
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<tr>
<td>D cabin top</td>
<td>1/4&quot;</td>
<td>P 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>E front wall</td>
<td>1/4&quot;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>F filler</td>
<td>1/4&quot;</td>
<td>P 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G side wall</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>H wheel</td>
<td>2 3/4&quot; dia.</td>
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Materials Key:
P-poplar
BB-Baltic birch plywood

Supplies: 1/4", 3/4", and 1/2" dowels, 1/8" x 1 1/2" and 1" wire brads, 8d finish nail, 1/4" paneling nails, 1/4"-dia. wooden toy wheel, 1/4" O.D. plastic tubing, 1/4" dia. roundhead wood screws, nylon twine, glue, gloss enamel paints.

9 Countersink and fill all exposed nails. Sand the completed hull and superstructure to 220-grit in preparation for painting.

Put together a paddle wheel

1 Lay out the wheels (H) on 3/8"-thick stock. To space the six 1/4" holes evenly, first draw a circle with a 1 1/2" radius on the blank. Then, without changing the compass opening, put the point anywhere on the circle. Swing the pencil across the circle to make a mark. Move the compass point to that mark, and swing another arc, and make another mark. Continue around the circle.

2. Cut out the two wheels with a hole cutter set to 1 3/6" radius. Drill the 1/4" holes 1/4" deep, then enlarge the center hole to 3/4". Sand the wheels, giving the edges a slight round-over.

3 Cut six 2 1/2"-long pieces of 1/4" dowel rod and one 2 1/2"-long piece of 3/8" dowel rod. Referring to the Exploded View drawing, glue the paddle wheel together. The 3/8"-diameter axle should extend 3/16" beyond the outside of the paddle wheel on each side.

4 Mark the center of the axle on each end. Drill a 1/4" hole 3/4" deep straight into each end.

Paint and assemble the boat

1 Cut two pieces of 1/2" dowel rod 3/8" long for the smokestacks. Glue them to the cabin top where shown in the illustration.

2 Paint the boat and the paddle wheel separately, following the color scheme shown (or your favorite colors). We used gloss enamel paints.

3 Tie a finger loop in one end of an 18" length of nylon twine about 1/8" in diameter. Push the other end through the hole in the front of the cabin until it dangles out of the wheel well. Tie a large knot in the end, and pull the string until the knot stops on the inside of the cabin front.

4 Install the front wheel. Cut a piece of 3/4"-outside-diameter plastic tubing 6" long, and insert it into the hole of a 1 1/2"-diameter wooden wheel. Insert the wheel with the tubing bushing into the front wheel well, and pin it in place with an 8d finish nail. Fill the nail hole and touch up the paint, if you wish.

5 Finally, install the paddle wheel. Cut two 3/4"-long bushings from the 3/4" plastic tubing, and slip them into the holes in the paddle-wheel bearings. Drill out the bushings if necessary to allow a #6 x 1" roundhead screw to slide through them. Then, position the paddle wheel, and drive a screw into each end of the axle.

Project Design: ©Russell Lash
Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine
Photograph: Hopkins Associates
Bloomington, Illinois, artist and carver Rick Harney pays tribute to another notable son of Illinois in this exceptional carving. Here’s how to carve your own copy of Rick’s portrait of Abe Lincoln.

**Project prep**

**Stock:** Machine-carved roughout, see the Buying Guide on page 71.

**Carving tools**
- **Gouges**
  - No. 5: 1/8", 1/4", 1"
  - No. 7: 3/8"
  - No. 9: 1/2", 3/4"
- **U-veiner:** 1/4"-1/2"
- **V-tool:** 1/4"-1/2"
- **Knife**

*Note: These instructions cover detailing and finishing a machine-made roughout of the Abe Lincoln bust (see the Buying Guide). A casting of the original Rick Harney carving is available as a carving aid.*

Rick Harney’s carvings always take you by surprise. Looking straight at one, you immediately drink in its splendid detail. Then, moving to view it from a slightly different angle, you find there is no other angle—it’s flat! Rick’s 11" Lincoln bust *right* measures only about 1/4" thick at most.

When we visited Rick’s studio in Bloomington, Illinois, not too long ago, he carved a copy of his Lincoln bust for us, starting with a roughout machine-made from his original carving. Here’s how to carve one yourself, starting with the same roughout.

**Surface the roughout**

Before starting, screw a piece of plywood about 12"×16" to the back of the roughout to make it easier to hold. Any thickness from 1/2" to 3/4" will work.

With the roughout centered on one side of the plywood, drive a couple of #6 flathead wood screws through the back of the plywood into the back of the roughout. The screws need to be long enough to extend about 3/4" into the roughout. Clamp the mounting board to your bench or hold it with a bench hook.

Using a wide, medium-sweep gouge (Rick uses a 1"-wide no. 5), remove the machine marks and smooth the surface. Rick prefers gouges for most aspects of the carving. “As much as possible, avoid using a knife,” he advises.
Don’t cut much from the nose just yet. “You can clean up the nose nicely by using the gouge upside down,” Rick points out. Smooth the skin between the hairline and beard, and eliminate any flatness, as shown in Photo A.

Texture the hair and beard with a deeper, narrower gouge. (Rick recommends a 1/4" or 3/8" no. 9.) “Working with the roughout, there isn’t much shaping needed, but you do need to develop the flow of the hair and beard,” Rick says. Form troughs of varying width and depth to create the texture, as in Photo B.

Pare away a little wood to separate the lower lip from the beard. With the skin smoothed and the hair and beard textured, your carving should now look much like the one in Photo C.

Mr. Lincoln stands tall
Before going any further, remove the carving from the mounting board so you can reposition it. Holding the board and the carving vertically, place the board’s upper right corner behind the carving’s eye area. Reattach the workpiece to the board.

Hold the carving upright by clamping the lower part of the mounting board in a vise. Working with the carving vertically—the viewing position—allows you to see more accurately how the finished carving will appear.

“From now on, you need to observe light and shadows on the surface,” Rick remarks. “Many of the details and textures are shallow; shadows give them depth.”

A presidential profile
The roughout’s facial profile looks flat, compared with that of the completed carving (Photo D), so you’ll have to cut in a few details.

Continued
PROFILE OF A PRESIDENT

Establish your carving's profile, referring to the photograph or the study cast (see the Buying Guide).

"It's important to extend the top line of the nose," Rick says, "but don't take much off the side of it, yet." Continuing the slope of the nose, cut into the face ¼" or so to form the brow line. Above the brow line, cut back toward the hairline. The hair should stand out about ½" from the forehead.

On the eyebrow ridge, carve a slight hollow near the edge of the blank (just above the side of the nose) to separate the eyebrows. The left eyebrow will, of course, be a mere hint, but it needs to be distinct from the right one.

Hollow the area between the lower lip and the beard to define the lip, as shown in Photo E. Cut in the mouth opening. With a knife, stop-cut under the nose. Then, shape the upper lip.

See what's next

Now, form the lower eyelid. Make an arcing gouge cut, beginning from the cheek, bending down slightly, then sweeping up onto the bridge of the nose, shown in Photo F. The cut should start low on the face, just above the swell of the cheek.

Add the facial lines from the nose out to the cheek, shown in Photo G. The curled chips indicate the end of the U-veiner cuts.

From the middle of the eye area, cut across toward the nose with the gouge, turning inward next to the nose. Right beside the nose, it's about ½" deep (measured from the bridge of the nose).

Curve the eye toward the side of the face, too, forming an almond shape. Don't let it protrude too much; the eye must sit back in the face to prevent the bug-eyed look. With the veiner, cut in the curved upper lid line shown in Photo H.

With the almond form established, cut the eye opening and the eyeball's round iris into it. The iris measures about ¾" in diameter, and the center lies about ¼" from the back edge of the carving.

Stop-cut around the iris with a gouge of appropriate sweep or a knife. Then, stop-cut the upper and lower lids on both sides of the eyeball. Pop the waste triangles out of the corners, and clean out around the iris, shown in Photo I. "It's better to err on the side of too small for the eye opening rather than too large," Rick advises. "You can always incorporate any extra material around the eye into the eyelid."

With a V-tool, cut in the fold in the upper eyelid, as in Photo J. Shave the upper lid down slightly to reduce bulk. Then, shave down the side of the nose at the bridge, creating a slight hollow. "This gives a nice, hard shadow to set off the eye," Rick comments.

Delineate the pupil with V-tool cuts, then detail the lower lid's folds and wrinkles, as shown in Photo K. V-cut crow's-feet at the corner of the eye.

Shape the lower part of the nose. Cut in a shallow indentation to represent the nostril. About ½" from the edge, carve the philtrum (the shallow flute that runs from the upper lip to the nose). Make it about ¼" wide.

Take care of some details

Cut the frown line, running downward from the corner of the mouth. "Lincoln had really sunken jowls, so hollow out the area behind the mouth going toward the beard, leaving a prominent cheekbone," the carver says.

Cut around the inside of the ear, then define the outside, as shown...
in Photo L. "You don’t have to take much off," Rick warns. "For the shape, think of the ear as a series of bass clefs, or C-shapes."

After delineating the ear, stop-cut from the top front around the back to the back of the lobe, then pop out a sliver of wood to separate the ear from the hair. Shave down the front of the ear and the cheek, leaving the sideburn slightly raised from the face.

Stop-cut the hairline with a gouge (Rick uses a no. 5 about ½" wide for this). Shave the surface down to the stop cut, slightly raising the hair.

Texture the hair, eyebrows, and beard with a U-veiner. As you texture the beard, establish a bald spot between the lower lip and chin whiskers. Start with some longer cuts to suggest flow, then bring in some irregular, short strokes. “Strokes of different sizes, kind of irregular, make a more natural look,” Rick says.

Make a hint of the left eyebrow on the edge of the carving. Furrow the presidential forehead with a few veiner cuts for wrinkles. Surface the neck and shoulders at the bottom of the carving, removing the machining marks.

Finish it as you prefer. Rick often paints his carvings, but this one looks great with just a coat of clear lacquer.

**Buying Guide**

**Roughout.** Machine-carved basswood roughout, $25.95 ppd. in U.S. The Woodcraft Shop, 2724 State St., Bettendorf, IA 52722, or call 800/397-2278 to order.

**Study casting.** Plastic reference casting of original carving. $30.95 ppd. in U.S., address above.

**Carver’s combo.** Roughout and casting together, $53.95 ppd. in U.S., address above. Tools listed also available from the Woodcraft Shop.
20 surefire strategies

WOOD

Be aware: some woods
Although you will never come across a wood species that does not move, it pays to know what woods move the most and the least, and exactly how far they might move. To find out, we worked with experts at the U.S. Forest Service's Forest Products Laboratory to develop the charts on the next two pages.

Most wood movement that will affect your work will occur across the width of a workpiece. And, that amount will vary depending on whether your boards are flatsawn or quartersawn. As shown in the illustration below, you can tell these boards apart by looking at the grain pattern on their ends and surfaces.

You don’t need to be concerned about shrinkage or swelling along a board’s length or thickness. That’s because wood moves a negligible amount along its length, and boards less than 2” thick move little in that dimension as well.

In the chart we’ve listed the potential cross-grain movement for a 12”-wide workpiece. These figures apply to single workpieces, or multiple workpieces glued up for width. Of course, you can use these figures to calculate the potential movement for pieces wider or narrower than 12”. Just divide the width of your workpiece by 12, then multiply that number times the figure in

It’s a natural fact—wood moves. You can nail it, glue it, and reinforce it by all possible means, but you’ll never stop the wood in your projects from shrinking and swelling with seasonal changes in humidity. So, the secret to dealing with wood movement is to work with it, not against it.

Why you need to deal with wood movement
Like many things in Mother Nature’s realm, wood is simultaneously one of the most perfect and imperfect materials available to us. We love it for its beauty, for the ease with which we can cut, shape, and bend it to suit our needs, and for its abundance.

But, more than one woodworker has forgotten how much he loves wood when a gaping crack opens up in the dining table he spent weeks building. Or when a drawer containing his car keys won’t open because its front has swelled tight inside its frame. Wood movement also can cause joints to open up. Doors that used to swing freely can bind if they don’t have room to grow.

These things happen because wood was once a living organism with cells that held water vital to its growth. And, long after you cut down a tree and dry its wood, those cells continue to exchange moisture. Under humid conditions, such as during the summer, these cells absorb moisture, swell, and cause a piece of wood to expand. As conditions dry, wood cells release moisture, shrink, and cause wood to contract in size.
move more than others
the right column of the chart. For
eexample, say you make up a 26"-
wide panel of black ash. Dividing
26 by 12 equals 2.166. By multi-
plying 2.166 times .250 (for flat-
sawn stock), you come up with
the potential movement of your
26"-wide panel: .542".
Now, what can you do to deal
successfully with this movement?
Plenty, as you'll see from our list
of strategies that starts here.

STRATEGY 1: Use the chart
when you're building a project
that requires relatively tight clear-
ances between moving parts.
When practical, choose from
among those woods that move
less than other varieties available
to you.

STRATEGY 2: With the help of
this information, decide how
much allowance you must make
for wood movement when plan-
ing your projects. In the ex-
ample discussed earlier, the panel
could move more than 1/8" from
season to season. So, you have to
allow the panel to shrink and
swell about 5/16" across its width.
(When you're in doubt about how
far a workpiece will move, always
err on the side of allowing more
movement room than necessary.

**POTENTIAL WOOD MOVEMENT
SOFTWOODS**

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<th>SPECIES</th>
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<th>WIDTH (INCHES) AT LOW HUMIDITY (WOOD AT 6% MOISTURE CONTENT)</th>
<th>WOOD MOVEMENT (INCHES) CAUSED BY 8% SWING IN MOISTURE CONTENT</th>
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**Notes:**

* Quartersawn figures reflect radial movement (across growth rings).
* Flatquartersawn figures reflect tangential movement (parallel to growth rings).

** Coast Douglas fir is defined as Douglas fir growing in the states of Oregon and Washington west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains. Interior West includes the state of California and all counties in Oregon and Washington east of but adjacent to the Cascade Summit. Interior North includes the remainder of Oregon and Washington and the states of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.
# Wood Movement

## Potential Wood Movement

### Hardwoods

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<tr>
<th>Species</th>
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### Notes:
- * Quartersawn figures reflect radial movement (across growth rings).
- ** Flatsawn figures reflect tangential movement (parallel to growth rings).
- For boards that are a mix of quartersawn and flatsawn, use flatsawn figures.

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### How the environment affects wood

As the seasons change, so will the dimensions of your wood. But, just as you survive the seasons by living in a temperature-controlled house, you can help your wood weather nature’s ups and downs, too.

**STRATEGY 4:** Take delivery of your wood at least one week before you begin working with it. This gives it time to acclimate to your shop environment. If the wood is being delivered from another part of the country, where the humidity level may be

![Diagram of wood movement](image)

Total opening minus $\frac{1}{4}"$—wet or dry

---

### Pointers to keep in mind

It's a rare project that doesn't require some attention to the potential for wood movement. So keep the following strategies in mind no matter what you're working on.

**STRATEGY 6:** If a workpiece is warped, true it up by face- or edge-jointing before you rout, saw, or assemble it for your project. Don’t attempt to force the board into flatness with clamps—the warpage will invariably show up in your finished project.
affects your woodworking

STRATEGY 3: As much as possible, control the temperature and humidity level in your shop and wood-storage area so they approximate the environment where your project ultimately will be located. Basement and garage shops in many areas drastically different, give the wood a full month to acclimate. For the wood to adapt properly to its new surroundings you should store it at least 1' off the floor, with evenly spaced stickers that allow air to freely circulate as shown right.

STRATEGY 5: If you’re building a project under humid conditions, such as during the middle of summer, assume that the workpiece will probably not swell much more. So, in high-humidity conditions you can size frame-and-panel doors, and drawer fronts, so they’re only about \( \frac{1}{6} \)" smaller in width and length than their openings. However, during the winter, when the air is typically as dry as it will get during the course of the year, you will have to plan for more clearance. Under these conditions, an average frame-and-panel cabinet door should be about \( \frac{1}{8} \)" smaller in width and length than its opening (\( \frac{3}{8} \)" clearance all around). Likewise, a drawer front should be about \( \frac{1}{16} \)" smaller across its width than its opening. Because it won’t move along its length, you can make the drawer only \( \frac{1}{16} \)" smaller in this dimension.

when building your projects

STRATEGY 7: Cupped or twisted boards can lose practically all of their thickness by the time you joint one face to flatten it, and thickness-plane the other face to flatten it as well. To preserve most of the thickness of such boards, rip them into two or three narrower pieces as shown in Step 1 right. Then, edge-joint these pieces and edge-glue them together into as flat a glue-up as possible. After the glue dries, face-joint and thickness-plane the glue-up. You’ll come out with more usable stock.

END-GRAIN VIEWS

DON'T DO THIS

DO THIS

Thickness left if board is face-jointed and planed as is.

STEP 1:
Rip board into narrower widths.

STEP 2:
Joint adjacent edges.

STEP 3:
Edge-glue board back together.

STEP 4:
Face-joint and plane.

STRATEGY 8: Severely bowed boards may require more drastic measures. If you come across a board seriously bowed along its length, cut the board into shorter lengths before jointing its edges. That will help you preserve the width of the workpieces.

FACE-GRAIN VIEWS

DON'T DO THIS

DO THIS

Width left if board is cut to rough lengths before jointing and ripping.

Continued
WOOD MOVEMENT

STRATEGY 9: Minimize the width of cross-grain workpieces, such as the rails in a rail-and-stile cabinet door. Because the grain in rails runs at 90° to the stiles, conventional wood-movement theory suggests that this joint would not hold up well. But, since the rails are typically less than 2 1/4" wide, their movement is slight enough that a joint glued and reinforced with dowels, biscuits, or pocket screws will not come apart.

Likewise, the pieces of a mitered picture frame will fight against each other under changing humidity levels. To prevent wood-movement problems, it's a good idea to keep these pieces no more than 3" wide.

STRATEGY 10: It also pays to make the cross-grain dimension of tenons no larger than necessary. That's because the wider you make a rectangular tenon, or the larger in diameter you make a round tenon, the more that tenon will swell and shrink. And the more they move, the greater the likelihood that they will loosen over time.

STRATEGY 11: Use plywood, melamine-coated particleboard, and other "engineered" wood products when you want to avoid wood-movement problems. These products are much less apt to move than solid wood because the veneers or chips that make them up run in opposing directions. So, if you simply don't have the time, skill, or inclination to make flexible joints, and plywood or particleboard will serve the purpose, use it!

However, even if you prefer to work with only solid stock, you still should use plywood for your drawer bottoms. Why? When we build drawers, we like to use the bottom to square up the drawer. This requires that the bottom fit tightly into its grooves, leaving no room for expansion. By doing so, we also can glue the bottom into place knowing that the bond won't break. We've seen many drawer bottoms made of solid wood that have cracked or caused the sides of the drawer to push out and bind.

STRATEGY 12: When applying finish to your projects, always use the same finish—and the same number of coats—on all surfaces of the project parts. The finish helps prevent wood movement in two important ways. First, the finish helps prevent a sudden change in the moisture content of the wood by slowing down the gain or loss of water during sudden ups and downs in seasonal humidity.

And, coating both surfaces of a workpiece helps prevent warpage. How? A board that's finished on one side and not the other will gain or lose water at different rates on the two surfaces. Then, the two surfaces will move at different rates, causing the workpiece to warp.

Unsealed surface (swells quickly in humid conditions)

Sealed surface (resists moisture penetration and swells less)

GRAIN RUNNING IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS

STRATEGY 13: Always try to run the grain of your glued workpieces in the same direction. This way, the pieces will expand together, not in opposition.

For example, if you glue up a cutting board with grain running in different directions, workpieces swelling across their widths will be trapped by opposing pieces that do not swell along their lengths. Under these conditions, something has to give, and either the workpieces or the glue joints will split.

When you must join workpieces with opposing grain directions for aesthetic or functional reasons, you need to devise a flexible joint. (We'll share several examples later in this article.)
Specific problem areas and how to deal with them

By now, you should have a good general understanding of wood movement and how to deal with it. Here are some tips for handling especially tricky situations.

STRATEGY 14: Solid-wood tabletops can grow ½" or more across their width, so rigidly fastening such a top to its supporting apron can cause all sorts of problems. For example, if you attach a tabletop to its apron with screws only, one of three things probably will happen. Most likely the tabletop will split along its grain or a joint line, but it may bow upwards in its center. Or, the tabletop will force the apron to bow outward.

To prevent such mishaps, attach your tabletop with shop-made wooden clips, or commercially available steel versions like those shown below. The clips will hold the top down, and they also move with the wood and slide along grooves that you saw into the inside faces of the table aprons. Fasten the clips where the tabletop meets the supports that run perpendicular to the tabletop grain (the end aprons and center brace). Do not fasten the clips to the table where it meets apron pieces that run parallel to the grain.

STRATEGY 15: To help keep a solid-wood tabletop flat, while also hiding its end grain, you can add "breadboard ends" to the top. These consist of two boards, of the same species and thickness as the top, that have a tongue along one edge. The tongue goes into a groove that runs along the length of each end of the table.

The trick, of course, is fastening the breadboard ends to the table while allowing the table to move. To do this, machine the groove and tenon for a tight fit. Then, apply glue to just the center 3" or 4" of the tenon and groove, and press the breadboard end into position. The ends will stay in place and the tabletop will move on both sides of the glued area.

STRATEGY 16: With projects such as a chest of drawers that have web frames attached to solid-wood chest sides, the web frames cannot restrict the sides from moving. To accomplish this feat, you need to join the frames to the sides with sliding dovetail joints like those shown right.

Plan the web frames so they align flush with the front of the carcase. To do this, you will need to stop the dovetail grooves about ¾" from the front of the sides. The dovetail tongues should stop ½" short of the front of the web frames.

To assemble the joint, apply glue to the front 3" of the dovetail groove only, and slide the web frame into position from the back of the carcase. There should be ¾" of clearance between the frame and the carcase back.

STRATEGY 17: A sliding dovetail joint also works well for joining table skirts to legs. See the drawing right.
WOOD MOVEMENT

STRATEGY 18: Just as you need to make allowance for solid-wood sides to move against internal frames as described in Strategy 16, you also need to make provisions for the sides to move against external attachments such as moldings. To do this, rout ⅛"-long slots into the side, behind the position where the moldings will be applied. Then, glue the front molding to the carcase, and attach the side moldings with screws and washers that slide freely in the slots as the wood moves. Apply glue only to the mitered ends of the side moldings.

STRATEGY 19: The procedure described above also works for attaching cleats to solid-wood panels such as a tabletop or chest lid. These cleats help reinforce the panel and keep it flat. Similar to the breadboard end described in Strategy 15, you can permanently fix the cleat at its center with a screw. This arrangement still allows the panel to shrink and expand from its center.

STRATEGY 20: When planning the size of panels that fit within frames you need to keep several things in mind. First, allow room for solid-wood panels to expand widthwise. (Again, refer to the charts for an idea of how much the panel will expand.) Panels won't expand lengthwise, so fit them tight in this dimension.

Also, keep in mind the points made in Strategy 5 about humidity and dry weather. You'll need to allow extra room if you're assembling the frame and panel under dry conditions.

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Carbide-tipped Forstner bits cut smooth and clean

Just about any new Forstner bit will cut reasonably well. But their steel cutting edges become dull over time. And once they're dull, Forstner bits tend to burn the edges of the hole and require a lot of feed pressure.

Freud's new Forstner bits address these problems with two carbide-tipped cutting edges. The carbide is brazed to the body of the bit just like the carbide tips of a router bit. The seven-piece set I tested includes bits with diameters of 1/4, 3/8, 1/2, 5/8, 3/4, 1, and 1 1/8".

Right out of the box, these bits were well sharpened. And when I first ran them through test samples of oak, maple, and pine, the carbide cut into the wood with surprising ease. In my estimation, the feed pressure required by the Freud bits was half that of most other new Forstner bits.

I also came away impressed by the quality of the hole these bits produce. Freud grinds a small scoring tip on the outer edge of the carbide. This Sever the wood fibers much like a knife edge just before the remainder of the edge and the carbide cutters enter the wood. The result is a crisp, clean entry hole with no tear-out, even in difficult wood like oak.

Another plus for carbide is that it stands up well to particleboard and plywood. The glue in these products quickly dulls steel edges, but the carbide slices through this material repeatedly with little loss of sharpness. The carbide also holds up well to hard synthetic materials such as plastic laminates and solid-surface materials.

—Tested by Bob McFarlin

Spring-loaded clamp zips closed automatically

I can't begin to count the number of times I wished I had a third hand or a helper to hold an assembly while I position a clamp. The new Quick-Star clamp from Gross Stabil solves that problem with a spring-loaded jaw that automatically slides forward when it's released.

The clamp has a U-shaped aluminum bar, with a flat coil spring attached to the sliding jaw. To use the clamp, you pull the sliding jaw back, hold it in place with your thumb, position the clamp, and then release the jaw. The sliding jaw zips forward and holds tight enough to support its own weight. You then turn the handle to exert the proper clamping pressure with the 3 1/2"-deep jaws. When you're not using the clamp, a molded end cap provides an easy way to hang it on a nail or hook.

You can get the same one-handed efficiency from products like Quik-Grip Bar Clamps and E-Z Hold Bar Clamps, but the Quick-Star clamp gives you the edge in speed. Not having to repeatedly squeeze a pistol-style grip comes in handy when you're stretched out, clamping overhead, or in some other awkward position. The only difficulty I experienced was that sometimes the jaws, when fully closed, become difficult to separate and require a sharp rap on the sliding jaw to open.

—Tested by Dave Henderson
Drill-press-mounted oscillating spindle sander

You can’t beat oscillating spindle sanders for their ability to smooth the edges of curved workpieces. Delta’s Oscillating Spindle Sander Attachment for drill presses gives you the same sanding action at a lower price and without taking up much room in your shop.

The attachment is driven by a belt wrapped around the chuck of the drill press. The belt turns a right-angle worm-and-screw gear assembly that creates the up-and-down oscillating action.

Installation and removal of the attachment is simple and straightforward, but you don’t have to remove the attachment to resume drilling operations (just slip off the belt).

In operation, the device travels smoothly throughout its 4½” oscillating range. An added advantage over dedicated oscillating spindle sanders is that the oscillating speed of this attachment increases as you increase the spindle speed of the chuck.

Spindle speeds from 1,700 to 2,300 rpm produce from 30 to 50 strokes per minute, providing an ideal ratio at any spindle speed.

The attachment comes with an 8½” table and dust-collection assembly that bolts to your drill-press table. The table accepts sanding drums up to 3” in diameter, and the dust-collection port accepts 2½-inch diameter hoses for shop vacuums.

I found the small table size inconvenient for sanding large pieces, but Delta includes plans with the attachment for building your own auxiliary work surface.

—Tested by Dave Henderson

Continued on page 82
Biscuit joiner includes all the right features

Unlike many manufacturers, Makita made a relatively late entry into the biscuit-joiner market. But its model 3901 Plate Joiner (some manufacturers prefer “plate” instead of “biscuit”) shows that the company did its homework well, especially when it came to building the fence.

A rack-and-pinion elevation gear keeps the fence parallel to the blade. I measured it for deflection after locking and never detected more than .003-.004" error, which is excellent. This aluminum fence is adjustable from 0° to 90°, with positive stops at 0°, 45°, and 90°. Since the fence tilts downward, you can capture a beveled edge. Large, comfortable levers lock and unlock the fence for setting angles or adjusting the height of the cut.

In use, the 5.6-amp motor delivers plenty of power. The motor housing and 4" carbide-tipped blade slide forward smoothly on two steel rods. On the faceplate, a rubber pad prevents slippage. The 3901’s dust-collection bag keeps work surfaces clear of chips and dust, which could interfere with alignment and achieving an accurate cut.

The depth-of-cut limiter works like the stop on a plunge router, and gives you six settings just by turning a barrel. Maximum depth of cut measures 2 1/2".

The only thing I don’t like about this plate joiner is the switch set-up. To lock it in the “on” position, you push it forward until it clicks into place. To turn the machine off, you have to release the catch and then move your thumb out of the way quickly to permit the switch to slide back. This made it difficult to get the switch to kick into the “off” position. I’d like to see Makita bring this component up to the top-notch standards found throughout the rest of the machine.

—Tested by Bob McFarlin

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New pipe clamps improve on an old standard

Traditional pipe clamps don't cost much, and they work well for edge-to-edge glue-ups. The new Power Press Pipe Clamps, however, offer several useful refinements and innovations compared to traditional models.

To start, the Power Press clamps don't require pipe with threaded ends. You can slide the clamping head anywhere along the length of a piece of 3/4" black pipe. This works great when you have a small workpiece to clamp and only long lengths of pipe. You can position the workpiece and the clamps in the middle of the pipe and not have an unbalanced row of pipes dangling off your bench. You also can reverse the movable clamping head in just seconds for use as a spreader clamp.

I also liked the pivoting crank handles that turn the screw. With these you can quickly position the clamp on a workpiece, then rotate the handle for maximum clamping leverage.

The Power Press clamps come with padded clamping surfaces so you don't have to buy or build pads. And they'll stand up on their own to give you a solid platform on which to lay workpieces. Most of the components are made from plastic, which raised some doubts in my mind about the durability of these clamps. But I banged them around plenty and found no evidence of cracking or chipping.

Traditional pipe clamps cost about half of what you'll pay for Power Press clamps. So I wouldn't outfit a whole shop with these new clamps. But given the many convenient features, I'd say most woodworkers would benefit from owning at least a few.

—Tested by Dave Henderson

**PRODUCT SCORECARD**

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Robo Grips can be purchased at Sears and are available in both a 9" curved jaw and a 7" straight jaw style. Sears and Applied Concepts will be introducing three new jaw styles designed for specific needs this summer.
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Circle No. 3
Free book details western hardwoods

In the West, but especially the Pacific Northwest, hardwood trees take a distant second to softwoods commercially. After harvest, softwood timberlands are replanted with more softwoods, such as Douglas fir. This practice leaves in doubt the future of western hardwoods like madrone, tanoak, black oak, white oak, red alder, and laurel, now primarily converted to firewood and pulp chips.

In an attempt to shed light on the forestry practices necessary to grow hardwoods and to explain their uses, Oregon State University's College of Forestry has published *Hardwoods of the Pacific Northwest*. The 115-page book is available free by calling Oregon State University Forestry Publications at 503/737-4271.

Say hello to hoop pine, mate!

Are you impressed by working with void-free Baltic birch plywood from Scandinavia? Then you just might want to try Australian hoop-pine plywood.

Manufactured entirely from the wood of the hoop pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*), a large-diameter conifer, the newly imported product features appearance-grade knotless plies, tight grain, hardness, plus finish-sanding that's undeniably superfine. In ¼" (1.5mm) and ⅜" (3mm) thicknesses, hoop-pine plywood is extremely flexible. Available in interior, exterior, and marine grades, the product comes in 3'x6' sheets (¼" and ⅜" thicknesses) and 4'x8' sheets (⅜" or 6mm and ⅝" or 12mm thicknesses). A sheet of ⅜" exterior material costs about $55. Uses for this premium plywood (comparable to aircraft-quality birch) include furniture, boats, airplanes, and bending applications.

According to Ritco Supply, Inc., of Houston, the United States distributor, hoop-pine plywood has been made in Australia under the brand name Brimply since the early 1900s. The wood comes from hoop-pine plantations in the temperate Queensland region of northern Australia. To locate a hoop-pine plywood dealer, call 713/896-6200. FAX 713/896-6100.

Sawing with sweat and steam

Come Labor Day weekend each year, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, hosts behemoth steam machines of the past. Visitors to the Midwest Old Threshers Reunion watch the hissing steam engines run tractors, threshers, trains, a sawmill, a veneer slicer, a shingle mill, and other machinery.

Late summer can be hot and humid in Iowa, but the weather has never in 35 years discouraged Gerald Sears, 70, from hauling his steam-powered sawmill over from Adair, Illinois. Run by a 1918 Rumley steam tractor (called a traction engine) with a belt drive, the 1951 Corley sawmill (below) with its 52" blade can saw 4,500 board feet of lumber a day. "It takes five men and a lot of sweat and steam to saw those logs," says Gerald. "But it's great to fire up a big steam engine and put that power to work sawing wood."

The event holds other interest for woodworkers, too. Old-time craftsmen carve treenware, turn bowls, split white oak for baskets, and more. For information on the Midwest Old Threshers Reunion, call 319/385-8937.

Below: The vintage sawmill setup at the Midwest Old Threshers Reunion features a steam traction engine rated at 20–60 hp. Sawing, it delivers the maximum.

Photographs: John M. Schultz
Illustration: Jim Stevenson

WOOD MAGAZINE SEPTEMBER 1996
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(EAST COAST FACILITY OPENING FALL 98)

10" TILTING ARBOR SUPER HEAVY-DUTY TABLE SAW
#5. OUTFEED ROLLER ATTACHMENT
$950.00
#S3227 (18") $625.00
#S3228 (37") $185.00 (Table boards not included)

14-1/2" BANDSAW
NEW
3/4 H.P. 110V
$320.00

1-1/2 H.P. SHAPER
(INCL. DUST HOOD & QUICK ADJUSTER KIT)
110/220V, REVERSING SWITCH
$455.00

3 H.P. HEAVY DUTY SHAPER
(INCL. DUST HOOD & QUICK ADJUSTER KIT)
220V, MAGNETIC SAFETY SWITCH
$795.00

2 H.P. DUST COLLECTOR
(1 OR 3 H.P. ALSO AVAILABLE)
FREE 4" X 10' HOSE! A $12.95 VALUE
$255.00

6" X 47" HEAVY-DUTY JOINTER
$380.00

8" X 65" SUPER HEAVY DUTY JOINTER
$665.00

6" X 30" FLOOR STAND EDGE SANDER
$490.00

24" DUAL DRUM SANDER
$1,150.00

10" H.D. TABLE SAW
$365.00
1 1/2 H.P.
110/220V

NEW
OSCIILLATING VERTICAL SPINDLE SANDER
$465.00
1 H.P.
110/220V
S3407

12-1/2" X 8" PLANER
$365.00
2 H.P. 110V
S3712

8" X 65" SUPER HEAVY DUTY JOINTER
$665.00
1 1/2 H.P.
220V
S3102

6" X 30" FLOOR STAND EDGE SANDER
$490.00
1 1/2 H.P.
110/220V
S3406

*PRICES & SPECS. ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGES WITHOUT NOTICE.