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- 10-4" Wire Hose Clamps
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THE EDITOR'S ANGLE

Build-a-Gift
Help us help kids
Enter Our Great New Contest

As regular readers of this magazine know, we ended our successful Build-A-Toy contest this year with mixed emotions. But when the opportunity arose to continue our sponsorship of the Marine Corps Reserve's Toys for Tots program, we jumped at the chance. So did several of our advertisers when we asked them to participate in our latest effort—Build-A-Gift. So here we are.

This contest differs from our Build-A-Toy contest in a couple of ways. First, the items you submit can range from a jewelry box to a beautiful turned vase, toy, or holiday decoration, to name just a few. In other words, the categories are wide open, as long as the project can fit into a 2x2x2" box.

Second, with this contest, you have more categories to enter. (See pp. 86-87 for the prizes and the official rules.) The deadline for entries is November 30, 1998. So if you want to do something to help a needy child this Christmas, tie on your shop apron and start making some sawdust pronto! Whose knows, you might win one of the great prizes being offered, perhaps even the 1999 Dodge Dakota pickup.

As in the past, a panel of judges will select the winners, in this case by December 15, 1998. Then, we’ll auction off the entries to raise as much money as possible. And after the proceeds have been tallied, we will purchase as many toys as the money will buy, and we will turn them over to the Marine Corps Reserve for distribution.

Here’s hoping that many of you decide to enter. It’ll be fun and fulfilling for you.

Thanks for your support.

Larry Clayton

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WOOD MAGAZINE OCTOBER 1998

2
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ENGINEERED FOR PERFORMANCE
A better way to replace sanding sleeves

I read with interest your recent article on the Dremel contour sander from issue #102. I lost interest in this tool when I discovered replacement sanding sleeves are $6-$8 for just five. I found myself using the tool less frequently until I devised this way to make my own sleeves.

First, cut a 3½" strip off a 9"-wide sheet of sandpaper. Then run a fine bead of yellow glue along the inside edge, and wrap the sandpaper tightly around a 1" dowel about 15" long. Don't use too much glue, or it'll squeeze out and stick the paper to the dowel. Now, while holding tight, roll this into a sheet of wax paper. I stretch several rubber bands folded over and criss-cross to hold the sandpaper and dowel in place. After ten minutes, give the dowel a twist to free it from any glue overflow. After the glue sets up, slip the paper off the dowel, and cut into 2½" lengths.

One sheet of sandpaper gives me a dozen sanding sleeves for about 25 cents. I've also made my own sleeves with wet/dry paper, and emery cloth for other purposes.

—Marty Martens, Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada

Great idea, Marty. We'd like to add this idea: by putting some finish on the dowel, you won't have as many problems with glue sticking the sandpaper to the dowel.

Aniline advice from a pro

I read and enjoyed your article about aniline dyes in issue #104. That is, until the final sentence when you mentioned that any clear finish can be applied to wood dyed with anilines. This statement could lead readers into tragic finishing experiences.

Different aniline dyes dissolve in different solvents — water, alcohol, and oil. You use distilled water as a solvent for water dye, denaturated alcohol for alcohol dye, and mineral spirits or lacquer thinner with oil dye. Adding or weakening the solvent of an aniline dye solution lets you control the color. But when you apply a clear finish to dyed wood, you can not use a finish that has the same base as the dye's solvent. For example, using water-based polyurethane over a water-based aniline dye will cause the dye to bleed into the clear coat and muddy the finish. Always use a solvent for your aniline dye that is different than the base of your finish.

—Sal Marino of Constantine's Woodworker's Catalog, Bronx, N.Y.

Let us know what's on your mind

We welcome your comments, criticisms, suggestions, and yes, even compliments. We'll do our level best to publish letters of the greatest benefit to all our readers. Write to us at: Talking Back, WOOD Magazine, 1716 Locust Street, GA310, Des Moines, IA 50309-3023.
Experience the ultimate thin kerf line

Freud's thin kerf design was created for table saws, miter boxes, and radial arm saws, which makes this series popular with finish and trim carpenters. Popular because each blade is made of 42 Rc steel with razor sharp teeth made of the finest grade of carbide available. Our combination of these materials produces a thin kerf blade which will give smooth crosscuts in hardwood and softwood as well as cutting veneered plywood, chipboard, laminates and delicate molding practically chip free.

In the past, thin kerf blades from other manufacturers have had an inferior reputation due to problems with misaligned teeth, poor blade body tensioning, carbide chipping, flexing and warping. However, this is not the case with a Freud blade. Unlike the other manufacturers, Freud is proud of the quality and technology that goes into each product. Each one of our thin kerf blades are produced by a computer-controlled laser. We have engineered these blades to have a kerf that is 28% thinner than a standard blade. Each blade has strategically placed expansion slots which allow the body of the blade to expand from the centrifugal forces and thermal expansion forces during actual use. Each slot is kept to a extremely narrow width to prevent air turbulence and reduce noise. Every blade is made out of a premium quality steel with a Rockwell hardness of 40-42 Rc. Through tensioning, the body will hold true when overheated. We guarantee this blade will remain true up to a temperature of 475° Fahrenheit. As an added feature, Freud offers these blades with a Teflon-S coating. Freud was one of the first manufacturers to apply DuPont's Teflon to industrial quality saw blades. This reduces the amount of friction between the blade and the wood and yields a blade that is protected from corrosion and easy to clean. TCS Teflon coated blades also have 38% less pull on the saw. This translates into over 1/3 more cutting power. As a bonus, the smoother cutting action means less wear and tear on the motor.

Your needs as a woodworker are unique. At Freud, we understand your needs and can provide the quality and dependability you have come to expect. We also feel that safety is essential. Anyone who has been involved with woodworking has experienced saw blade kickbacks from overfeeding. These can be very dangerous and can happen so quickly that it is impossible to react before injury occurs. Freud's thin kerf series of saw blades have an anti-kickback design which reduces the effects of these kickbacks. Each tooth is preceded by a limiter which restricts tooth bite to the maximum safe amount. By incorporating all these features into one series of blades, Freud can offer a superior line of blades that will answer the needs of all woodworkers. Give our thin kerf series a try and see why "Thin Is In".

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Thanks. For giving us your Best. Strategic Vision's 1998 Total Quality Award for "Best Ownership Experience" in the Full-Size Pickup class went to Dodge Ram.† We should probably point out, Ram is the only full-size pickup that's ever won. Let alone won four. And Durango won, too. For "Best Ownership Experience" among Mid-Size Sport Utility Vehicles.† Winning like this could get habit-forming. And we have you to thank for that.

The New Dodge

†Strategic Vision's 1998 Vehicle Experience Study** surveyed 32,191 Oct.-Nov. new vehicle buyers of 200+ models after the first 90 days of ownership.
three, four.


Won, too.

Dodge Durango—1998 Total Quality Award “Best Ownership Experience” Mid-Size Sport Utility Vehicles
Climb Cutting

A good way to up the quality of your routed pieces

Sometimes, it makes sense to go in the opposite direction of prevailing wisdom. Such is the case with climb cutting—the practice of running a handheld router in a clockwise motion around the edge of a workpiece.

How this procedure gives you smooth routed edges

As shown at bottom, when you feed a router in the “typical” (counter-clockwise) direction, the bit’s cutting edges lift the grain of the workpiece. But, in a climb cut, the bit pulls the grain down as its cutting edges enter the workpiece.

So, with a climb cut you don’t get the splintering that you often get with a bit fed counter-clockwise. And, climb cutting has a burnishing effect on the wood, leaving an exceptionally smooth routed surface. For those reasons we climb cut most of the time we rout an edge with a handheld router.

How to make a climb cut

Climb cutting takes a little getting used to, so practice this technique with small router bits and scrap softwood. Remove no more than \(\frac{1}{8}\)" of stock when using small bits, and restrict yourself to about \(\frac{1}{4}\)" of stock removal when using larger bits such as \(\frac{1}{2}\)" cove bits. Use sharp bits, and never climb cut with bits over 2" in diameter.

When you climb cut, your router will want to run away from you, so hold on firmly with both hands. The workpiece should be clamped down—not simply sitting on a router mat.

Because a climb-cutting bit does not tend to pull into the workpiece, you don’t have to lower your bit to increase its cut for each successive pass. Simply set the bit to its full cutting depth and remove a little more stock with each cutting pass. You’ll be surprised at how quickly you can rout edges, and how much control you have over this “freehand” process provided you take light cuts.

Although you get little splintering with a climb cut, it still makes

Continued on page 10
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sense to follow the traditional wisdom of routing the ends of a workpiece before routing the edges. If you see some "fuzzing" of the grain when you climb cut, you probably have a dull bit. (Some woods, such as butternut and willow, will fuzz even with sharp bits.)

When not to climb cut
Under many circumstances, it still makes sense to feed a router in a counter-clockwise direction. That's because a bit fed that way tends to "pull" into the workpiece, template, or straightedge that you guide it against. This tendency to "hug" whatever you guide the router against serves you well when it's essential that the router not wander off course. For example, when cutting a dado, or the groove for holding a tambour door in the example right, the cut must follow its guiding edge exactly.

And, remember to always feed a workpiece in the typical right-to-left direction when using a router table. If you try to climb cut, the bit will pull the workpiece away from you, creating an unsafe situation, not to mention poor-quality cuts.

However, if you have the luxury of owning a power feeder mounted to your router table or shaper, climb cutting produces silky-smooth moldings with these stationary tools. That's because the power feeder controls the workpiece for a rock-steady cut, and your hands never come close to the cutting edges.

With man-made materials such as Corian or medium-density fiberboard (MDF), there's no advantage to climb cutting. That's because these materials have no natural grain that might tear out.

Written by Bill Krier
with Chuck Hedlund
Illustrations: Kim Downing; Brian Jensen

Why more pros b

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PECAN Hickory’s nuttiest cousin

Some trees become known for attributes other than their wood. The shapely crown of the American elm, for instance, far exceeds the reputation of its boards. And so it is with the pecan tree (Carya illinoensis).

A cousin of the hickories, the pecan was notable for its sweet nuts long before the coming of white explorers. The Indians of the Lower Mississippi River Valley were so thankful for its nutty bounty that they associated the tree with the Great Spirit.

Spanish explorer and gold seeker Hernando DeSoto discovered the pecan when his party crossed the Mississippi River in 1541. According to his chronicles, the Spaniards relished the nuts from the trees because of their comparatively thin shells. But DeSoto wasn’t a horticulturist, and failed to bring back samples.

The American trappers and traders of later centuries were more enterprising. From their excursions in the new frontier west of the Allegheny Mountains, they returned with furs to sell and pecan nuts to share. Thomas Jefferson heard of these “Mississippi nuts” and got some to plant at Monticello. He also gave some to his agriculturist friend, George Washington, who set them in a row at Mount Vernon.

That began the extensive propagation in the United States of the pecan as a nut tree. Today, cultured varieties of the species occupy orchards from Georgia to California and Oregon.

And what of the wood? The hard, strong, close-grained stock is valued for veneer and chairs. But throughout the South, it’s the pecan nut of praline fame that draws the most applause.

Illustration: Jim Stevenson

During the Civil War, Confederate soldiers could always rely on a snack of pecan nuts stashed in their knapsacks.

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And with our everyday low price guarantee, it’s easy to see why you should be shopping at Home Depot too. The place where people who know their stuff buy their stuff.
More and more woodworkers are finding that the path to perfectly sharpened edge tools leads them through water. For that's what lubricates the increasingly popular Japanese waterstones. These man-made whetstones offer a big advantage in sharpening tools—an abrasive surface that constantly renews itself as you work.

Why waterstones outsharpen oilstones
A waterstone's soft abrasive particles break off in use, constantly, exposing new, sharp edges. As you continue sharpening, those broken-off crystals crumble into smaller and smaller pieces. The crumbled crystals mix with the water on the stone's surface, creating a slurry—in effect, a honing and polishing compound.

Compare this with what happens to the hard abrasive particles which make up many other kinds of whetstones. Instead of breaking off through use, they round over and become dull. At the same time, oil residue and metal particles pack into the stone's pores, glazing the surface and reducing the stone's ability to produce a really sharp edge.

Study this for a good grade
Japanese waterstone grades cover a range from 150 to 8000 grit, but those numbers don't relate directly to U.S. grades. For example, the abrasive action of a Japanese 150-grit stone approximates a 100-grit U.S. one; the Japanese 1000, a U.S. 500; and the Japanese 4000, a U.S. 1000. It's better to relate waterstone grades to each other than to try converting them to U.S. grades.

Here are some points that will help you when buying waterstones:
• To remove a lot of metal fast, for restoring a damaged edge or changing a blade's bevel, for instance, you'll want a waterstone in the 150- to 250-grit range.

Continued on page 17

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• A pair of stones will suffice for normal tool sharpening—an 800, 1000, or 1200 and a 6000 or 8000. If you often deal with damaged edges, add a more aggressive 150- or 250-grit stone to your set.
• Individual waterstones cost from $20–$40 on average, with some ultrafine (8000-grit) finish stones running as high as $75. You can buy combination stones, with a coarser grit on one side and a finer one on the other, for $25 to $50.

First, whet the stone’s thirst
Waterstones are intended to be used wet. So before sharpening, soak the stone for 10 to 15 minutes in clean water. (We bathe ours in a drywall-compound tray, shown above right. You can use any small pan deep enough to submerge the stone.) While sharpening, keep the stone’s surface wet. (We squirt water on the stone from a bicyclist’s water bottle; any squeeze or spray bottle would do the job.)

All the water, along with the slurry of abrasive and steel particles that forms on the stone’s wet surface, makes sharpening messy. To contain the mess and protect your benchtop, place the stone on a cookie pan or similar shallow tray. Hold the stone in the center, using spacer blocks or a simple fixture like the one shown in the illustration and opening photo.

For better sharpening and to protect the stone from accidental gouging, always hold the tool in a sharpening or honing guide, as shown in the opening photo.

Dry your stone for storage
Some woodworkers store waterstones in water-filled buckets or plastic boxes. That’s okay for coarse and medium stones, but not for fine-grit finish stones. They should be stored dry.

We prefer to store all waterstones dry—or maybe damp would be a more accurate adjective. It’s less hassle: You don’t have to stash sloshy boxes of water in your shop, and you won’t end up growing odd organisms if you fail to change the water often enough.

After use, just rinse the stone, pat it dry, and stick it into a lidded plastic box. (The stone will remain damp for a while, so keeping it in the original cardboard box isn’t practical.) Protect waterstones from freezing temperatures—water that remains in a stone can freeze and crack it.

A flat stone sharpens best
Sharpening plane irons, chisels, and other tools calls for a flat stone. But, because sharpening action constantly shears abrasive particles from the waterstone, its surface can become dished. It’s easy to flatten a stone again, though. Here’s how:

Place a piece of 120-grit wet-or-dry sandpaper, abrasive side up, on a piece of glass or some other true, flat surface. Wet the sandpaper, then rub the stone on it in a figure-8 motion. Check the stone’s face with a straightedge.

Flatten your waterstones after every few uses, rather than waiting for them to become noticeably dished. Even if you flatten a stone after every use, it will still last a long time.
Playing the Insurance Game

Woodworkers pose a risk for insurance purposes, but you can take steps to lower it.

Woodworking is risky business. In an insurance company's view, combining sawdust, products made of wood, hazardous and flammable glues and finishes, and electrical machinery that can generate sparks makes an explosive situation that many insurers want to avoid. And keep in mind that most homeowners' policies limit coverage to $2,500 for business-use items on premises and $250 away from home. So for protection, separate business coverage is a must. But most professional woodworkers have trouble getting property insurance and sometimes casualty, liability, or even health and life insurance at reasonable rates.

Some woodworkers take chances without insurance

In Ohio, Ray Murray makes bunk beds and children's play forts in addition to less risky furniture. He can't find a company to provide product liability insurance for the beds, and the premium for play sets is so high he goes without. Instead, Ray has customers sign liability waivers. Then, he hopes nothing goes wrong.

Worse still, when Ray's health insurer found out that he was a woodworker, the company canceled him. Once canceled, he couldn't find other coverage, except for a health maintenance organization required by state law to enroll anyone (albeit at a rate of over $700 a month).

Fortunately, things can sometimes get better. David Smith, a woodworker with manufacturing and retail operations in Ohio and Florida, found insurance coverage expensive when he started more than a decade ago. Now, with a larger business and a good track record, David has reasonable rates from a major carrier, Nationwide Insurance (800/421-1444).

To impress carriers, reduce risks

Woodworkers looking for insurance can reduce risks to increase the chances of finding some at reasonable rates, according to Chris Kendall, administrative manager for commercial lines at Cincinnati Insurance Cos. (call 513/870-2000 for referral to an independent agent). His company covers woodworkers and other small businesses across the nation. He suggests the following steps to help obtain insurance:

- Ground all electrical equipment and buildings.
- If you smoke, quit, and don't let anyone in your shop smoke.
- Keep a clean shop. Proof of janitorial service helps.
- Spray or paint in an appropriate booth or have it done.
- Use dust-collection equipment.
- Store flammable and hazardous materials in locked cabinets away from sources of combustion. Keep paperwork, such as receipts from licensed hazardous waste haulers or dumps, to prove you dispose of hazardous materials properly.
- Keep your inventory of expensive woods to a minimum. If possible, store wood in a building separate from the workshop, just in case of fire.
- Reduce your liability by keeping customers out of your shop. Do business in a separate room.

Many of these steps are expensive. But the trade-off for not spending money on safety is paying higher insurance rates or simply going without insurance.

Written by Jack Neff, a Batavia, Ohio, business writer and author of How to Make Your Woodworking Pay for Itself. Photograph: John F. Schultz
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Clamps team up for quick dust disconnect

In my small shop I have to move the larger stationary tools out of the way when I'm not using them. That means I am always connecting and disconnecting dust-collection hoses from my equipment.

I needed a hookup I could quickly secure and separate, so I made my own from a steel spring clamp and a hose clamp from an auto parts store. After cutting the hose clamp in the middle, I pop-riveted the cut ends to the jaws of a spring clamp.

Now, I squeeze the jaws open, slip the clamp over the dust hose, and release the jaws. My invention holds the hose fast and, because the threads of the hose clamp are still intact, I can adjust the tension or size as needed.


Paint roller cover makes a great contour sander

The graceful curves of some projects aren't well suited to sanding with a power contour sander. To sand these contours, I wrap a piece of sandpaper around an old (but still soft) paint roller cover. The nap of the roller gives plenty of cushion and contours itself to the workpiece. Use a 4"-long roller, or cut a longer roller to fit. For tighter curves, use a smaller-diameter trim roller.

—Jan Seec, Assistant Design Editor, WOOD magazine

Continued on page 22
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Save on drawer hardware with this simple slide

Look in the cabinet hardware section of any woodworking supply catalog, and you'll find a myriad of drawer slides. As a cabinetmaker, my father designed a simple slide system for drawers that's effective and inexpensive.

As shown in the drawing below, two centered guide rails run from the face frame to the cabinet back. The drawer rides on the bottom guide, which is captured by a pair of runners attached to the drawer bottom. The runners end 1 1/2" from the back of the drawer. The top guide prevents the drawer from tipping down as it opens. The drawer back, standing 1/4" taller than the sides, keeps the drawer from falling out when fully open. However, when you want to remove it, taper cuts on the bottom-back edges of the drawer sides provide the clearance. For durability, use hardwoods for the drawer sides and guides, and periodically apply paraffin wax to all the wear points.

—J. Norman MacLeod, Binghamton, N.Y.

Dispenser keeps waxed paper at your fingertips

It seemed like whenever I needed waxed paper to protect my bench from glue squeeze-out, the waxed paper was buried in a drawer. I either had to dig it out with messy hands or stop and clean up before I went for it.

To put waxed paper within easy reach, I built a wooden box, just big enough to hold the waxed paper in its original box. To keep the roll from jumping out, I drilled a 1 1/8" hole in each end, cut matching holes in both ends of the waxed paper box, and slid a 1" dowel rod through the whole works. Then, in each end of the dowel, I drilled a hole and slipped a hairpin hinge pin through the hole to keep the dowel in place. With the box screwed to the wall, I never hunt for waxed paper.

—Martin Cecil, Owensboro, Ky.

Continued on page 24
What woodworking projects are you not tackling because you can’t afford the right power tools? The answer is none at all if you’re already using products from Pro-Tech’s value line of affordable, high-quality power tools. For the nearest dealer or a free product catalog, call us at 800-888-6603.
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TIPS FROM YOUR SHOP (AND CURS) (Continued from page 22)

String puts an end to sandpaper slippage

Loading fresh sandpaper onto my sanding drum (the type that takes sandpaper sheets) used to make me crazy. I couldn’t keep the paper tight against the drum along its whole length; by the time I got to the bottom, the top had worked loose. A length of string solved my problem.

After loosely loading the paper onto the drum, I tie the string with a slipknot around the top, as shown below. Next, I wrap the string slowly around the drum, working my way down and tucking the sandpaper into the slot in the drum as I go. When I reach the bottom, I hold the string taut while I lock the paper in place with the key.

—G. J. Warmbrodt, St. Louis

[Diagram showing how to tie the slipknot and wrap the string around the drum]
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—Redmond Blair, Burnaby, B.C.

A FEW MORE TIPS FROM OUR WOODWORKING PROS
• Not happy with the results you're getting from your dado set? We uncovered many of the reasons a set may not be cutting up to par. See our review of premium dado sets beginning on page 58.
• Instead of boring and chiseling mortises, and sawing tenons for furniture joints, you can form them as you glue up parts. See how we used this technique in making the nightstand on page 52.
• You can "turn" simple round parts with abrasives and your drill press. See pages 74-77 for details.
How to flatten bubbled veneer

I recently obtained an antique gaming table. The mahogany veneer that covers the top is in good shape, except for a bubble in one spot. Is there a way to repair this without replacing or refinishing the veneer?

—Charles R. Wanamaker, Decatur, Ill.

Most bubbles in veneer happen when heat and moisture penetrate the veneer and dissolve the old animal hide glue. Once the glue dissolves, the veneer swells and lifts, causing a bubble.

What you want to do, Chuck, is reactivation the glue (if there's enough under there) and then clamp the veneer flat. Sometimes, you can apply a moist towel with a hot iron to reactivate the glue, but if there's finish on the table, moisture probably won't be able to penetrate. In this case, you need to get the water under the surface. To do this, make a 1/8"-long cut at the base of the bubble with a razor blade. Now, use a glue syringe to squeeze a few drops of water into the bubble, and apply a hair dryer or hot iron over a protective cloth to heat up the old glue so it can mix with the new water. Be sure to check the surface often. Too much direct heat can blister the finish.

Once the glue softens, quickly press the bubble flat. Clamping in the middle of a table can be awkward. Try putting a short board directly on the bubble. Then, lay a long board over the top and clamp it to the ends of the table as shown above. After the glue has had time to cool and set, check to see if the bubble stays flat. If it doesn't, chances are there wasn't enough glue in there to begin with. Use your syringe again to insert new glue, and then clamp once more.

Estimating board feet on the stump

How do you calculate the number of board feet in a standing tree? Is there a formula or method used for this purpose?

—Hollis Gilbert, Herndon, Ky.

In the woods, Hollis, lumbermen use a scaling stick and some trigonometry to calculate the number of board feet in a tree. Without a scaling stick, you can come close by following this procedure and the chart at right.

First, estimate the usable height. Do this by marking your height on the trunk. Then, back off about fifty paces from the tree, and imagine how many times you can multiply your height up to the first defect, fork, or place where the trunk narrows to less than 10" in diameter.

Next, figure the trunk's circumference. To do this, measure the distance around the tree, at chest height, with a steel tape. Now that you know the height and circumference, simply use the chart above to find the board footage.

Have a question for our woodworking experts?

No matter how simple or perplexing your woodworking problem, we would love to hear from you. We'll do our level best to publish answers to the questions that interest the greatest number of our readers.

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Or, have your questions answered by fellow woodworkers. Just join one of our internet discussion groups at: http://woodmagazine.com

Continued on page 30
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Ken, we suspect that the blame lies within the wood you’re using. Most lumber is kiln-dried to about 8 percent moisture content. Then it’s shipped all over the country. Places like Southern California have drier air than the wood is acclimated to. So, you get this lumber, build something, and the wood continues to dry for several months. Finishes only slow the inevitable. As the wood dries, it shrinks. However, once glue sets up, it’s stable— it doesn’t shrink along with the wood. So, when the wood around the glue becomes smaller, the glue line sticks out. The exotic woods you mentioned are more stable because they’re resinous and don’t continually dry out.

The solution to your problem is to buy your wood well before you use it. Stack the boards as shown below with stickers (thin spacers) between them for about six months so they can get used to your dry desert air.

ASK WOOD

Keeping glue lines, in line

For many years I’ve had a persistent problem with gluing pieces of wood together. Even months after adhering, hard lines of glue emerge at many of the joints. It doesn’t seem to matter what types of glue or finish I use in attempts to fix this problem, but I’ve noticed this doesn’t happen when I build with exotic woods such as cocobolo and purple heart. I’ve had to refinish several projects because of the glue lines. Can you help?

—Kenneth Musser, Glendora, Calif.
How does a cyclone work?

I'm a beginning woodworker starting to set up my shop. Issue #100 of WOOD® magazine just came in time as I have been thinking about which type of dust collector to buy. I'm intrigued by your cyclone dust collector (pages 54-61), but just don't understand how the dust in the cyclone falls into the trash can and doesn't get sucked up into the center tube. Can you explain this to me?

—Nick Danke, St. Louis

Without getting into complex physics, Nick, here's the short answer. Due to the placement of the inlet pipe, the air and debris enter the cylinder in such a way that they swirl around the inside. Centrifugal force spins shavings and dust particles out against the side of the cyclone. There, friction slows the air. Since the ability of an airstream to suspend particles is dependent on speed, this slower layer of air lets the particles drop down into the trash can. The outlet is situated in the center of the cylinder, away from the sides where all the particles are, so it exhausts mostly clean air.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32
You, too, can rid your saw of rust

I've recently inherited a Montgomery Ward Power Kraft tablesaw from my grandfather. It runs great, but the table is covered with rust. Is there anything I can do to remove the rust? If so, how can I prevent the table from rusting again?

—Charles Walker, Delano, Calif.

Charles, we'll venture out on a limb here and say that you're not alone in your rusty dilemma. A tablesaw has many bare metal surfaces that see moisture, scratching, and hard use. Rust thrives in that environment.

Since they're made of the same material, we'd attack that rusty tablesaw the same way a body man would rid a car of rust. Spread some paste auto-body rubbing compound around on the rusted surface with a rag. Don't be afraid to use a little elbow grease. As long as the rust is only on the surface, and hasn't begun eating through the metal yet, it'll begin to disappear. You may have to attack the metal with sandpaper or a grinder if more advanced rusting exists.

Use mineral spirits to wash the residue away. What's left is a fresh metal surface that's immediately vulnerable to new oxidation and rust. So, protect the table before rust gets a new foothold. Use several coats of ordinary paste car wax on bare metal surfaces. With wear, the wax's protection will fade away, so re-apply a fresh coat every couple of months.
How to make a zero-clearance insert

While testing the premium dado sets reviewed on pages 58-63, we discovered that some sets will make clean, chip-free, cross-grain cuts in veneered materials only if you use them with a zero-clearance insert in your tablesaw. (You’ll need a separate insert for each width of dado cut you make.)

You may be wondering how this handy gadget gets its name. Because you raise the running dado set through the insert to make its opening as shown at right, there’s zero clearance between the sides of the set’s outside teeth and the insert. The surface of the insert completely supports the veneer of the workpiece and prevents it from chipping as the teeth exit the cut.

To make one, use your saw’s metal insert as a template. With double-face tape adhere the metal insert to a piece of plywood, hardboard, or any other stable material. Use either ¼” or ½” material—whichever is just slightly thinner than your metal insert. Saw just outside the plate and trim the wood insert to the exact shape of the metal insert with a flush-trim bit in your router table (see illustration below). Set the zero-clearance insert flush with your tablesaw top by applying small strips of tape to the underside of the insert where the tablesaw supports it. Hold the insert down with your tablesaw’s fence and raise the running dado set through it.

Hold the zero-clearance insert down with your tablesaw fence as you cut through the insert (but not your fence!).

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Presenting the 1998 Inductees

In the November 1997 issue of WOOD® magazine we introduced the 10 inaugural members in our Woodworking Hall of Fame. They included woodturner Rude Osolnik, marquetarian Silas Kopf, intarsia artist Judy Gale Roberts, woodworking designer Wharton Esherick, ornamental turner Frank Knox, and carvers Lemuel and Stephen Ward. Joining them were Alonzo G. Decker, Jr., for achievement in modern power tool design and development, Gifford Pinchot for his leading role in national forestry, and Gustav Stickley for furniture design and craftsmanship.

The inductees were each honored with a decorative plaque engraved with their contribution to the field of woodworking.

Samuel S. Maloof (1916- ): For design and craftsmanship in furnituremaking

Without formal training, Sam Maloof began his woodworking building furniture for his parents in 1934. But his work was that of a graphic artist until 1948, when he received his first furniture commission.

From that time on, the California craftsman has made his living by building furniture that some say has the spirit of Danish design. Maloof, though, believes that he simply creates furniture that people can be comfortable living with. He says, "If you're not preoccupied with
making an impact with your designs, something that looks good today will look good tomorrow."

Maloof’s pieces reflect this: symmetry, joints integrated with the lines, and oil finishes. His 1983 book, Sam Maloof, Woodworker, told of his work and philosophy. His furniture resides in the collections of the Smithsonian's Renwick Gallery, New York’s Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, and others. Sam Maloof was the first woodworker elected a Fellow of the American Crafts Council. In 1987 he was honored with a MacArthur Foundation “Genius” grant. The Rhode Island School of Design awarded him an honorary doctorate in 1995.

Maloof still works 10 hours a day in his Alta Loma, California, studio and teaches a few semi-

Norm Abram (1950– ): For popularizing the woodworking craft

Learning much of his craft from his father, Norm Abram, of Milford, Massachusetts, was a building contractor when he left the trade in 1979 to appear with host Bob Vila on the Public Television series This Old House. With Bob Vila’s departure and Steve Thomas’ arrival in the late 1980s, Abram was in place for his own show. The New Yankee Workshop was launched in 1988 by Boston’s channel WGBH and now plays to nearly 300 stations and four million viewers each week.

With a friendly presentation, Norm Abram brings to his audience projects that he has adapted from popular styles in the United States and Europe. His straightforward approach that emphasizes power tools and new gadgetry takes much mystery away from the craft. Over 10 years, he has taught how to build 124 classic projects that adhere to his tenets: “Integrity of craftsmanship, and a practical, artistic value.” His name has become synonymous with woodworking, and he continues to be a beacon for those wishing to join the movement toward wood.

How we choose our candidates

To be considered for induction into the Woodworking Hall of Fame, candidates must:

- Have made (need not be living) or be making a significant impact in the North American woodworking field through one (or more) of the following areas—design, craftsmanship, education, research, product development, and public service on a regional or national level.
- Have made or be making their contribution(s) in the 20th century.

A selection committee made up of WOOD magazine staff members annually gathers the nominees received from our staff and readers and votes in the year’s inductees. Names are announced in the October issue. To submit a candidate for nomination, send a short biography of the person along with a statement indicating his or her accomplishments to WOOD Magazine’s Woodworking Hall of Fame, 1716 Locust St., Ga310, Des Moines, IA 50309-3023.
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Fixing Up That Old Joint
A seasoned pro's approach to regluing

"You can't glue air. You have to build up the wood for a tight, surface-to-surface fit."

Old furniture's initial glue-up lasts only so long. Joints eventually give in to wood movement, hard use, and time, and you will have to reglue. To show you how a pro gets ailing furniture back on its feet, we dropped in on antique restorer and finishing expert Bob Flexner.

In his Norman, Oklahoma, shop, Bob Flexner has enjoyed restoring old furniture for more than 20 years because of the challenges involved in solving problems. And he gets really frustrated when he sees bad furniture repairs that only complicate already existing problems. "Bad repairs only serve to destroy a piece of furniture," he exclaims. "And there's only so much of this fine furniture from the past around. If it's poorly repaired, it's only a matter of time before the repairs break down. Then the furniture follows, and ends up in the landfill."

Bob divides furniture repair into two aspects: making parts and gluing. "But all of a craftsman's numerous woodworking skills come together in the gluing," he strongly believes. "If you can't glue the
Reglue That Old Joint

"White glue [or yellow glue] won't bond to hide glue—the joints first must be thoroughly cleaned."

To protect the wood when knocking an old chair's joints loose, Bob Flexner relies on a dead-blow hammer and a cushioned tabletop. Solid hits make the job go quickly.

piece to make it structurally strong, it won't last, no matter how well you're able to reproduce parts. To me, there are two parameters to remember for repairing with white and yellow glues: clean wood, and tight, wood-to-wood contact."

To demonstrate the right way to reglue, Bob salvaged a pair of turn-of-the-century oak straight-backed chairs from a local used furniture shop. "They're wobbly because the joints have failed over time," he notes. "You can expect the same from any type of furniture in which traditional woodworking glues—hide glue, white glue, or yellow glue—have been used. Yet, if you heed the following steps, your repairs will keep that furniture around another 100 years."

How to put the hits on old furniture
Because white and yellow woodworker's glues weren't developed until World War II, furniture made prior to that date was built with hide glue and comes apart rather easily, according to Bob. For that task, his favorite tool is a shot-filled dead-blow hammer, since it doesn't mar the wood.

For knocking apart joints, Bob sets up the chair on a large table covered with a cushiony blanket—again to protect the wood, as shown left. It's as the disassembly begins that he often encounters poor repairs, such as nails driven into the joints, or metal brackets and other hardware. "Bad repairs like that often cause the wood to split," he points out.

"It's essential that you inspect the piece you're working on for metal, then remove it before you attempt a repair," he says. On this day, he finds no nails or other metal in the chair he's dismembering. However, had he discovered nails, for instance, Bob would gently work them out of the joint with electrician's sidecutters, doing as little damage to the wood as possible.

"Joints fail because of the natural shrinking and swelling of the wood during seasonal changes," he notes,
tapping a leg to loosen it from the stringer. "This puts stress on the glue and eventually causes it to break down." For the most part, the joints come easily apart with a few blows.

As he frees each piece of the chair, Bob places it in position on the blanketed table. "Keep the pieces in some sort of order so that you'll be able to put them back together right," he emphasizes. Continuing, he deftly works his way through the chair's subassemblies until he meets resistance.

"Because this chair was made with hide glue, I can simply undo this tough joint by injecting a little denatured alcohol into the joint with a syringe," he notes. "In a few seconds, the alcohol crystallizes the glue and I can break the bond. If the alcohol leaves a white mark on the finish, just remove it with fine steel wool dampened in linseed oil.

"If you come across white or yellow glue in the joints, you can still get them apart by injecting vinegar or warm water," Bob advises. "It takes minutes longer, but you'll be able to get them apart. Epoxyed and super-glued joints are another story—they're almost impossible to reverse—a reason you shouldn't use them in the first place. Acetone or lacquer thinner may work, but you're likely to damage the finish."

**Clean wood bonds to clean wood only**

The chair apart, Bob focuses on cleaning the joints, as in the photos right. This craftsman has racked up years of experience with hot hide glues. And because even old hide glue can be reactivated to bond with fresh-mixed, hot hide glue, that's his adhesive of choice for professional repairs (and to preserve antique value).

"To most of today's woodworkers, though, mixing, heating, and applying it isn't familiar. So I'll use

*Continued*
Reglue That Old Joint

"I use my hand plane to take off a thin shaving...then wrap the curl around the tenon, tearing off what I don't need for thickness."

white glue in this chair because of its longer open time," he says. "But because white glue [or yellow glue] won't bond to hide glue, the joints first must be thoroughly cleaned."

The cleanup becomes nearly effortless. First, the restorer scrapes away any old glue buildup on joint surfaces with a knife or cabinet scraper. Then, with a cloth dampened in warm water, he wipes the tenons and mortises. "When the surfaces become sticky, you'll know the glue is dissolving," Bob says. "For mortises and dowel holes, it helps to use a small kitchen brush or metal pan scrubber that fits into the hole to work the surfaces. When the glue is dissolved, you can feel the clean wood with your finger. Remember, though, that when the wood is finally clean, allow it to completely dry before beginning the regluing."

What to do when joints need restructuring

A not-uncommon problem Bob finds is worn joints, either from use, improper machining in the first place, or as the result of the cleaning operation. "Because you can't glue air, you have to build up the wood for a tight, surface-to-surface fit," he cautions.

To build up a square tenon, for example, Bob cuts a slightly oversize piece of veneer of appropriate species and thickness from sheet stock on hand. He makes sure that the veneer matches the grain direction of the tenon, then glues it in place. For an even bond, Bob clamps a small, flat piece of wood—with a barrier of waxed paper under it—to the tenon. A spring clamp holds the piece until the glue dries.

"Depending on how bad it's worn, I sometimes have to add a piece on both sides of the tenon," says Bob. "And I might have to build up the narrow top and bottom, too." After the built-up tenon has dried, he trims away any excess with a craft knife or sharp chisel.

You can build up round tenons too, but with a little different

With a hand plane going with the grain, Bob shaves a tight curl of hard maple that he'll use to build up a worn round tenon.

Using yellow glue because of its greater tackiness, he attaches the curl of maple to the tenon, then rolls it to spread glue. Its shape holds it in place without a clamp.
method. “With those, I clamp a maple board onto my workbench and use my hand plane to take off a thin shaving [as shown opposite]. I use maple because it holds together—the shaving won’t split,” he explains. “Next, I apply glue to the tenon—this time yellow glue because it gets tacky faster—then wrap the curl around the tenon, tearing off what I don’t need for thickness. A little twist with my fingers spreads the glue. Its natural curl will keep it in place without using a clamp.”

Bob has learned that even a little dried glue from his fingers may prevent a later bond. So he sands the built-up tenon after the curl has dried with 220-grit paper.

To rebuild a chair, reglue section to section

Ready to reglue, Bob gathers his materials: white glue, a small brush, pipe clamps with padded ends, and a damp cloth. The chair parts he so carefully arranged in the order of disassembly get more scrutiny. “To simplify the regluing, you should glue up one section of chair, then glue up another, and finally glue the sections together,” Bob advises.

“To be sure everything aligns, you might want to dry-fit the pieces before you glue, especially noting the length of any dowels you’ve installed [See the companion article, “Dealing with Dowels”, on page 110]. Then, sand down any oversized dowels or build up small ones like tenons.

Spreading glue from a wide-necked container with a brush instead of straight from the bottle goes faster and produces a more even coat, according to Bob. And he works swiftly doing that. First come the mortises or dowel holes (“You gain open time doing them first”). He’s careful to coat just the sides and not fill the holes (“The tenons or dowels will spread the glue evenly”). After clamping, he wipes off any excess glue.

Bob can get by with only two pipe clamps. The reason? “The joints should be so tight-fitting that once I’ve pulled them together, they’ll stay, and I can remove the clamps to clamp up another section.” He avoids juggling little pieces of scrapwood for pads and instead uses plastic pads fastened directly to the clamps.

“After I’ve pulled all the joints together with the clamps, I remove the clamps and check to see how the chair stands on my table,” he says. “If it rocks a little, it means one of the legs is off. I can remedy that by reclamping that side, and at a slight angle to draw a leg up or down. At first, it takes some experimentation, but when you use white glue, you have plenty of time to spare for adjustment.”

For a chair with parallel lines, the clamping goes easy. But for a chair with nonparallel lines, like an Empire-style chair with its curved back, some problem-solving again enters the picture.

“I make clamping jigs from scrap plywood. One edge I saw out to profile the chair’s curve, the other I leave straight [see photo above],” says Bob in describing his solution. “That gives me parallel clamping surfaces. And I’ve got quite a collection of them because few chairs are ever alike.”

Ready to learn more about furniture repair?

You can order Bob’s 90-minute video Repairing Furniture with Bob Flexner by sending a check or money order for $19.95 (U.S. ppd.) to Bob Flexner, P.O. Box 214, Norman, OK 73067. It covers veneer repair and patching, fixing breaks, matching parts, and more.

Written by Peter J. Stephano  Photographs: Bob Hawks  Graphic design: Perry McFarlin
I've always liked box joints, and here's why. They offer both strength and unique good looks. Although not as refined as dovetail joints, they can be cut on a tablesaw or router table using a simple shop-built jig. Not only that, but I can use a box-joint jig on virtually any width or thickness of stock. Our jig combines simplicity of construction with micro-adjustability. Interchangeable indexing pins allow you to cut box joints of any size without having to build a different jig each time.

Let's start with the fence assembly

1 Cut the jig fence (A) to the size listed in the Bill of Materials and shown on the Parts View drawing on the top of page 48. (Due to its stability, strength, and lack of voids we used 3/4" [18mm actual] Baltic birch plywood.)

2 Mark the location, and cut the 3/4×3 1/2" notch along the bottom of the fence (A) where dimensioned on the Parts View drawing. Then, mark the location, and cut the 1 3/4" dado 1/2" deep in the front face of the fence.

3 Measure the exact thickness of your plywood, and cut a groove along the back side of the fence (A) where shown on the Parts View and Exploded View drawings. The groove should be as wide as your plywood is thick. And, the groove should be up from the bottom edge of your ply-
5 Cut the backing plate (B) to size. The backing plate is used to minimize chipout when using the jig. You'll need one backing plate for each size of finger joint you'll be cutting. The plate should fit snug, yet slide in the 1½" dado in the front face of the fence. Drill a 7/8" mounting hole through the backing plate and into the fence. Screw the plate to the fence.

Add the base assembly for stability
1 Cut the plywood jig base (C) to the size listed in the Bill of Materials and dimensioned on the Parts View drawing.
**Bill of Materials**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Finished Size</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>Matl.</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A fence</td>
<td>9/16&quot; x 5/4&quot; x 26&quot;</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>BP</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B backing plates</td>
<td>1/4&quot; x 1 1/4&quot; x 5 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>HB</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>C base</td>
<td>9/16&quot; x 5&quot; x 26&quot;</td>
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<td>BP</td>
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<tr>
<td>D support</td>
<td>9/16&quot; x 2 1/4&quot; x 26&quot;</td>
<td>T</td>
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<td>E handle</td>
<td>9/16&quot; x 4&quot; x 4 1/4&quot;</td>
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<td>L</td>
<td>BP</td>
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<tr>
<td>F guide</td>
<td>9/16&quot; x 1 1/4&quot; x 10 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>BP</td>
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<tr>
<td>G adjustment block</td>
<td>9/16&quot; x 2 1/4&quot; x 1 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>BP</td>
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<tr>
<td>H index slide</td>
<td>9/16&quot; x 2 1/4&quot; x 8 1/4&quot;</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>L</td>
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<tr>
<td>I indexing blocks</td>
<td>9/16&quot; x 2 1/2&quot; x 5 1/4&quot;</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>BP</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J miter-gauge guides</td>
<td>1/4&quot; x 1/4&quot; x 10&quot;</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Materials Key:**
- BP—birch plywood
- HB—hardboard, B—b-birch

**Supplies:**
- #8x9/16" flathead wood screws
- #8x1 1/4" flathead wood screws
- 3/4" carriage bolt 3" long with a flat washer and plastic knob
- 10-32 all-thread rod 4" long with two locknuts, two flat washers, 10-32 threaded insert, and mating knob
- 7/32" carriage bolt 4 1/2" long with a flat washer and plastic knob
- 10-24 flathead machine screw 1" long with mating flat washer and nut
- key stock
deer finish

**BUYING GUIDE**

**Hardware kit.** All the hardware listed in the Supplies listing above. WOOD KIT BJ1, $17.95 plus $3.95 shipping. Schlabaugh and Sons Woodworking, 720 14th Street, Kalona, IA 52247 or call 800/346-9663 to order.

**Easy-to-assemble kit.** All the pieces listed in the hardware kit above, plus all the Baltic birch plywood and solid-birch pieces cut to the size listed in the Bill of Materials. WOOD KIT BJ2, $79.95 plus $8.50 shipping. Schlabaugh and Sons Woodworking, 720 14th Street, Kalona, IA 52247 or call 800/346-9663 to order. Or e-mail at schsens@kekc.net.

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2 Mark the location and cut the 7/32" slot in the base where shown on the Parts View. Then, mark the centerpoint, and drill the 1 7/32" hole through the base.

3 Cut the base support (D) to size. Using the dimensions on the Parts View, locate the hole centerpoints, and drill the five countersunk holes in the support. With the back edges and ends flush, glue and screw D to C. Make sure the screwheads don’t protrude below the support and scratch your tablesaw top later.

4 Glue the fence (A) to the front edge of the base (C), keeping the ends flush. Check that the fence is square to the base. This is important for accurate cuts later.

5 Transfer the full-size handle (E) pattern from the pattern insert to your stock, and cut the handle to shape. Rout 1/8" round-overs on the handle where noted on the Exploded View drawing. Drill a mounting hole through the bottom of the base (C), and glue and screw the handle to parts A and C.

For perfectly placed fingers, add the adjustment block

**Note:** The distance between the dado blade and the indexing pin has to be equal to the width of the slot the dado blade will cut. This will ensure that the fingers and notches are exactly the same size and that the mating pieces fit together correctly. The adjustment block assembly allows you to adjust the distance between the blade and indexing pin to achieve a perfect fit of the box joints.

1 Cut the adjustment block guide (F), adjustment block (G), and index slide (H) to size.

2 Cut the 7/32" notch in the adjustment block (G) where shown on the Parts View drawing. Then, drill a 7/32" hole through the center of the notch. Glue the block to the base (C), flush with the back face of the fence (A) and flush with the end of the base where shown on the pattern insert.

3 Drill the holes in the index slide (H) where shown on the...
Adjustment Assembly drawing and pattern insert. Drive a 10-32 threaded insert into the 3/4" counterbore, centered in the end of the index slide.

4 Using the index slide (H) and adjustment block (G) as spacers, screw the adjustment block guide (F) in place. The index slide should slide between the guide and fence (A) without slop.

5 Secure the adjustment block (G) and index slide (H) together with a 10-32 all-thread rod 4" long, locknuts, washers and a plastic knob in the configuration shown on the Adjustment Assembly and Parts View drawings.

Let's form the indexing blocks for different sized fingers

1 Cut the indexing blocks (I) to size. Cut extras depending on how many sizes of box joints you wish to cut. We recommend four (3/4", 3/4", 3/4", and 3/4"). Drill a 1/4" hole with a 1" counterbore 3/4" deep on the bottom side of each block where located on the Adjustment Assembly drawing.

2 For a 3/4"-wide index pin, fit your tablesaw with a 3/4"-wide dado blade, and cut a 3/4" dado 3/4" deep located 1/2" in from the end of the index block. Be careful to keep the dado perpendicular to the front edge of the indexing block, where shown on the Adjustment Assembly drawing.

3 From 3/4" key stock, crosscut an index bar 4 1/2" long, and epoxy it into the 3/4"-wide dado, keeping the back end of the key stock flush with the back edge of the indexing block.

4 Repeat steps 2 and 3, keeping the dadoes 3/4" from the end for the other sizes of indexing pins. We used metal key stock (used to secure pulleys to spindles) for the 3/16" and 1/4" pins and Baltic birch plywood for the 1/8" and 3/16" pins.

5 Secure an indexing block (I) to the bottom side of the base with a 3 3/4"-long carriage bolt as shown on the Exploded View drawing. When the index blocks are not being used, you can secure them to the top side of the base where shown on the same drawing.

Attach the miter-gauge guides, and add the finish

1 Cut the miter-gauge guides (J) to size according to the width and depth of the miter-gauge slots in your tablesaw. The thickness should be 1/8" less than the depth of your miter-gauge slots. Test-fit the miter-gauge guides in the tablesaw slots.

Then, using thin strips of plastic or wood, shim the guides in the miter-gauge slots so the top surface of each guide protrudes just above the surface of your tablesaw. Doing this keeps the bottom surface of the jig from rubbing on the tablesaw top.

2 Mark a line on each guide 2 3/4" from the back end. Then, adhere a 5"-long piece of double-faced tape to each guide starting at the line just marked. See the Exploded View drawing for reference.

3 As shown in the drawing below, position the jig assembly onto the guides, being careful to keep the jig square to the blade. Press down firmly to adhere the tape-covered guides to the bottom of the jig assembly.

4 Turn the base assembly over, and drill and countersink six mounting holes through the guides and into the bottom of the jig base (C). Leaving the double-faced tape between the guides and base, screw the guides to the base bottom with #8x3/4" flathead wood screws.

5 Remove the hardware, then finish-sand all the wood pieces. Apply a clear finish to the parts to seal the parts and keep them clean over time. Reattach the hardware and reassemble the jig.

6 If you used solid stock for the miter-gauge guides (J), apply a bit of paraffin to the sides and bottom of the two guides for easier sliding of the guides in the tablesaw miter-gauge grooves.
Box-Joint Jig

PARTS VIEW

13/4" dado 1/4" deep
7/32" hole, countersunk

3/4"

2"

Handle location

5/32" hole, countersunk

26"

* groove 3/8" deep along back side of fence

*Actual thickness of 3/4" plywood

FENCE

1"

6"

6"

6"

6"

6"

6"

1"

2 1/8"

6"

6"

6"

6"

6"

1"

1 1/16"

2 1/8"

3/4"

4 1/2"

4 1/2"

4 1/2"

3/4"

1 1/4"

1 1/2"

3/4"

1 1/4"

1 1/2"

1 1/4"

1/4"

3/8" holes, countersunk on bottom side

BASE SUPPORT

Note: Size width and thickness to fit miter-gauge slots on your tablesaw.

GUIDE

METER-GAUGE GUIDE

ADJUSTMENT BLOCK

INDEX SLIDE

BASE (TOP VIEW)

Location of (E)

Location of (C)

Location of (A)
How to make your box-joint jig do its thing

Adjust or shim the dado blade to the same thickness as the wood being box-jointed. Raise the blade to the same height as the thickness of the material being cut plus \( \frac{1}{2} \)". As shown in photo A, adjust the distance between the blade and indexing pin so the distance is equal to the width of the blade. It may be necessary to remove the backing plate (B), and notch it to get the pin close enough to the blade. As shown in photo B, slide your stock against the pin, and make the first cut. Position the notch just cut onto the index pin, and make the second cut as shown in photo C. Repeat until the piece is completely cut across one end. For the mating piece, place the first test piece on the index pin so just one finger is on the blade side of the pin. Position the second piece firmly against the first piece, and make the cut as shown in photo D. Remove the first piece, and make the cuts along the end of the second piece.

Test-fit the two pieces together. Chances are you'll need to adjust the distance between the blade and pin. If the fit is too loose, turn the knob clockwise to increase the distance between the pin and blade. If the fit is too tight, turn the knob counterclockwise to decrease the distance.

Test-cut scrap material until the joints fit perfectly. With the index pin properly located, lock the index slide in place with the large plastic knob.
Do you keep back issues of WOOD® magazine for reference—and for those buildsomeday projects? If so, this handsome and handy maga-
zine file box is a build-now (and build-a-bunch) project.

Rustle up some thin stock
The magazine file calls for ¼"-thick stock 11½" wide. You could construct the file of plywood. But if you want to use solid mahogany as we did, here’s how.
1 Joint one edge of a ¾×6×30" piece of mahogany. Resaw it into two ¾"-thick pieces.
2 Edge-glue the two resulting pieces along the jointed edges, both sawn surfaces facing up. (This is called book-matching.)
3 Plane the book-matched stock to ¼" thick. Plane several pieces of scrapwood to the same thickness for setting up the box-joint jig later.
4 Rip the piece to 11½". Refer to the Bill of Materials, and cut parts A, B, and C to finished length plus ⅛". (The extra length allows you to make the joint fingers ½" longer. You can then sand the joints flush after assembly.) Leave the parts overwidth at 11½" for now. Mark a bottom edge on each piece.

Tackle the box joints next
1 Refer to the article beginning on page 44 for instructions on building and using our box-joint jig.
2 Install a ¼" dado blade on your tablesaw. Adjust the saw’s cutting depth to ¼".
3 Install the jig’s ¼" indexing pin.
(If you’re cutting the box joints with another type of jig, install it and set it up for ¼" fingers ½" long, following applicable instructions.)
4 Saw fingers in two pieces of scrapwood, and test the joint for fit. Adjust and retest as necessary.
5 With the jig properly adjusted, saw fingers on both ends of parts A, B, and C, starting with a finger at the bottom of each side (A) and mating fingers on parts B and C.
6 Rip the sides (A) and back (B) to finished width, sawing the waste off the top edge. (For appearance, you could make the parts slightly
Build the box, cut a corner

1. From scrapwood, cut four clamping cauls, two that measure 3/4 x 7 3/4 x 11 1/4" and two that are 3/4 x 2 3/4 x 11 1/4".
2. Cut the bottom (D) to the dimensions shown in the Bill of Materials. Dry-assemble parts A, B, C, and D to check fit.
3. Apply white glue to the inside edges of each joint finger, using a small brush. (White glue’s longer open time allows you to glue and assemble all the joints before it starts to dry.) Apply glue along the edges and ends of the bottom.
4. Assemble the file box. Position the clamping cauls on the sides and ends, and clamp the assembly with band clamps. (We used three.) Ensure that the bottom is flush and the joints are tight. Clamp until the glue dries. Sand the joints flush.
5. Lay out the angled cutting line on one side of the file box. Bandsaw the angle, cutting with a fine-toothed blade. (To minimize chip-out, apply wide masking tape along the cutting line on the inside of the side that will be up when you saw and the outside of the one that will be on the bottom.) Plane or sand the sawn edge smooth and straight.
7. Apply a clear finish. (We sprayed on several coats of semigloss lacquer, sanding between coats.)
8. Attach a brass file handle where shown. Poke screw pilot holes with an awl. (We installed the 2 1/8 x 1 1/8" Large Card Holder with Pull, available for about $6 from Woodcraft Supply, 800/225-1153.)

Project Design: Gary Webster  Photograph: Marty Baldwin  Illustrations: Kim Downing; Lorna Johnson
More Than a A Craftsman

While we designed it as a nightstand to grace a bedroom, there's no reason you couldn't put this winning Craftsman-style table anywhere in the house. Imagine, for instance, how perfectly it would serve as a lamp table beside your easy chair.

Note: We made the nightstand's wide panels with their mortises and tenons by gluing up narrow stock. For best results, select straight, flat boards, and joint the edges. Take care to match the grain as well as you can when laying out stock to glue up.

First, make a few fixtures
1 Referring to the Gluing Fixtures chart on the opposite page cut scrapwood to size for fixtures AA-EE. (We cut a piece of hardboard for AA, and made parts BB-EE from MDF.)
2 Saw notches in fixtures BB and CC as shown in the Gluing Fixtures drawing.

Glue up the sides
1 Rip and crosscut parts A and B to the sizes shown in the Bill of Materials on page xx.
2 Form the decorative cutouts in the meeting edge of each part A.
   To do this, photocopy the Cutout Full-Size Pattern on page xx. Cut out the pattern copy to make a template. Position the template on the parts where indicated, and trace the cutout line. Saw the cutouts, using a bandsaw with a ½" blade, a scroll saw, or a jigsaw.
3 Glue the centers (A) and fillers (B) into two side panel center sections, referring to the Side Panels drawing in the WOOD PATTERNS® insert in the middle of the magazine. Both ends of each panel should be flush. Clamp.

4 Cut parts C-F to the sizes shown. To make parts D, E, and F, tape together four 30" lengths of 3/4" x 3/4" stock into a 3"-wide panel, and crosscut each set of parts at once to ensure identical lengths.

5 Dry-assemble the side panel outer sections from parts C-F, following the Side Panels drawing and the Glue-Up detail, right.

Here's how to assemble the outer sections in pairs, as shown in the photo right. Open three bar clamps to about 12", and lay them out on your bench. Lay the alignment board (AA) on them, centered between the jaws. Cover the board with waxed paper.

Separate the four taped-together parts D, E, and F into two taped-together pairs. Then, referring to the Side Panels drawing and the photograph, lay one part C, the paired parts D, E, and F, and another part C on the clamps. Slip the spacers (DD) into the mortises where shown. Place fixture BB on the top (tenon) end, and pull the parts tight with another clamp positioned lengthwise, as shown.

Ensure that all parts fit together snugly, then loosen the clamps. Apply glue to the outside edges only of the taped-together parts D, E, and F where they join the parts C. Clamp until dry, removing the glue from the tenon end of parts D, along with any squeeze-out.

6 Remove the tape to separate the two side outer sections (C/D/E/F assembly). Dry-assemble the outer

The lengthwise bar clamp pulls the mortise and tenon components (D, E, and F, taped together in pairs) into position. Fixtures BB and DD ensure correct tenon length and mortise size.

### Gluing Fixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Finished Size</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Qty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA alignment board</td>
<td>1/4&quot; 6&quot; 32&quot;</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BB single tenon gauge</td>
<td>3/4&quot; 4&quot; 9&quot;</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC double tenon gauge</td>
<td>3/4&quot; 4&quot; 18&quot;</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DD spacer</td>
<td>3/4&quot; 1&quot; 11/4&quot;</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE long caul</td>
<td>3/4&quot; 11/4&quot; 28/4&quot;</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Material Key: S—scrapwood
sections to a center section (A/B assembly). After positioning the assemblies in the cross clamps, pull the top (tenoned) ends flush, using fixture CC as shown right. Then, glue and clamp.

7 Saw a ¾” spline slot in the inside face of each side panel where shown. To do this, position your tablesaw’s fence 2½” from the center of the blade on the right side. Place a stopblock to set the kerf’s length, and cut the slot in the right side panel. Move the fence to the left of the blade and repeat the operation to form the slot in the left side panel.

8 Lay out the cutting lines for the sloped edges and arched bottom on

---

Bill of Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Finished Size</th>
<th>Matl.</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDE PANEL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A center</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>4⅞”</td>
<td>27¾”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B filler</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>20¼”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C outside</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>3⅞”</td>
<td>27¾”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D mortise top</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>3⅞”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E mortise center</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>15¾”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F mortise bottom</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>7⅞”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L center</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>10”</td>
<td>22”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M edge</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>3⅞”</td>
<td>22”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N mortise end</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>1”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O mortise center</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>22”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P side</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>2⅞”</td>
<td>13”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q front</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>2⅞”</td>
<td>17¾”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R back</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>2⅞”</td>
<td>17¾”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S bottom</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>11⅜”</td>
<td>17¾”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T face</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>4⅞”</td>
<td>18½”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHELVES AND APRON</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G shell center</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>10”</td>
<td>18⅜”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H lower edge</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>1⅞”</td>
<td>18⅜”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I tenon</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>9¼”</td>
<td>20¼”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J upper edge</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>18¼”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K back apron</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>4⅞”</td>
<td>18½”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Materials Key: O-white oak, quartersawn; OP-oak plywood.

Supplies: Mission-style drawer pull (see Buying Guide), #8x1⅛” flathead wood screws, ¼”x17 gauge wire nails, clear finish.

Buying Guide
Mission-style small pull, 2⅛x1¼”, catalog no. 123875, about $7 (call for current price and shipping charges). Woodcraft, 800/225-1153.

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*Cut from longer stock in sets of four or pairs, in accordance with how-to instructions.

**Make longer initially, then trim to finished length in accordance with how-to instructions.
each side panel. Bandsaw slightly outside the lines. Joint or hand-plane the edges to the line, and sand to the line on the arch.

**Make the shelves next**
1. Cut parts G-K to the sizes shown in the Bill of Materials.
2. Refer to the Bottom Shelf and Top Shelf Parts View drawings, then dry-assemble each shelf, applying the same clamping technique as on the side panels. For the shelves, place a fixture CC at each end for alignment. When fitted, disassemble, glue, and clamp.
3. Form a spline slot in each end of the back apron (K) where shown on the Back Apron Parts View drawing. (We used a router and slot-cutter bit.) Center the slot on the thickness of the part.
4. Lay out the arch on the bottom of the apron. Bandsaw slightly outside the line, then sand to the line.

**Move to the top**
1. Cut parts L and M to size, adding 1" to the length shown on the Bill of Materials. Make parts N ½" longer than shown. (This allows you to trim the top to length after gluing it up, leaving perfectly flush ends.) Cut the mortise centers (O) to the finished size shown. Tape stock for the mortise centers together, and cut them in one pass.
2. Dry-assemble parts M, N, and O, aligning the mortises with the spacers (DD) as shown above right. Glue only the outside edges of the taped-together mortise parts N and O to parts M.
3. Remove the tape to separate the two edge assemblies (M/N/O). Dry-assemble the edge assemblies to the top center (L). Align the mortises across the top, using a framing square and spacers DD as shown in the photo right. Then, unclamp the parts, apply glue, and clamp until the glue dries.
4. Cut the top to length, leaving 1" past the mortises on each end.

The top’s outer edges and mortises are overlength, so ends need not look perfect. After joining these assemblies to the center, you will trim the top to finished length.

A carpenter’s framing square and spacers DD help align the top’s mortises to fit over the tenons on the side panels.
Put all the panels together
1 Chamfer the tenon ends, referring to the Tenon Chamfer detail. (We chamfered the tenons with a file; sanding would work, too.)
2 Cut two \( \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \)" splines from \( \frac{1}{8} \)"-thick hardboard or plywood. Shape them to fit into the curved ends of the slots.
3 Sand the side panels, shelves, back apron, and top. Be careful not to round the tenon corners or make the tenons smaller when sanding.
4 Referring to the Exploded View drawing, dry-assemble the side panels, shelves, and back apron (K) with splines. Arrange clamps and protective pads, then disassemble the parts.
   Apply glue to the joints. (We recommend white glue for this large assembly—it allows longer working time.) Reassemble the parts, and clamp. Check for square by measuring diagonally across the back. Wipe off glue squeeze-out.
5 Without gluing, fit the top over the tenons on the side panels. Arrange your clamps and pads, then remove the top. Apply glue, reinstall the top, and clamp.

A drawer completes it
1 Cut drawer parts P and Q to the dimensions shown.
2 Form a \( \frac{1}{4} \)" groove \( \frac{1}{4} \)" deep in the sides (P) and front (Q) where shown. (The bottom [S] slides into these grooves. If the material you're using for the bottom doesn't measure exactly \( \frac{1}{4} \)" thick, adjust the groove width to match the actual thickness. The bottom of the groove should be \( \frac{1}{8} \)" from the bottom edge of the sides and front.)
3 Cut parts R, S, and T to size. If you changed the dimensions of the groove in parts P and Q, you'll need to adjust the width of the drawer back R accordingly. Its width should equal the distance from the top of the groove to the top edge on parts P and Q.
4 Cut the \( \frac{1}{4} \)" dadoses in the sides (P) where dimensioned.
5 Rabbet the ends of the front (Q) and back (R) as indicated.
6 Glue and clamp the sides (P), front (Q), and back (R) together. Check for square by measuring diagonally across the bottom.
7 Slide the bottom (S) into the side and front grooves. Nail it to the back (R) with \( \frac{3}{4} \)"x\( \frac{17}{16} \)" wire nails. (For easier nailing, drill pilot holes through the bottom into the edge of the back.)
8 Lay out the arch on the drawer face (T), and bandsaw slightly outside the line. Sand to the line.
9 Drill three \( \frac{3}{8} \)" holes through the front (Q) where shown. Countersink them on the inside of the drawer. Clamp the face (T) to the front, flush with the top and both ends. From inside the drawer, drill three \( \frac{7}{64} \)" pilot holes \( \frac{3}{8} \)" deep into the face.
10 Lay out locations for the drawer-pull holes on the face. Drill \( 1\frac{7}{64} \)" holes through the face, with \( 1\frac{1}{2} \)" counterbores \( \frac{3}{8} \)" deep on the back side.

Now, let's finish it up
1 Finish-sand the drawer and nightstand. (We sanded with progressively finer abrasives from 150- to 320-grit.) Remove all dust.
2 Apply a clear finish. (We sprayed on three coats of semigloss lacquer, sanding between coats with 320-grit abrasive.)
3 Install the drawer pull on the face (T), then screw the face to the drawer front. Finally, slide the drawer into place.

Project Design: James M. Downie
Illustrations: Kim Downie; Lorrie Johnson
Photographs: Marty Baldwin; Hetherington Photography
PREMIUM
Get into the groove with these clean cutters
With cabinet-grade 3/4" hardwood plywood costing up to $80 per sheet, it makes sense to machine such precious materials with tooling that yields clean cuts. For dado work, that means using one of the 14 premium models priced between $90 and $290 we tested for this article.

A few words about the sets in our test

For this article we reviewed 8"-diameter sets—the most popular size for tablesaws that accept 10" blades. Several manufacturers sell 6"-diameter blades similar to those we tested. These sets sell for about $10-$20 less than their big brothers. They make sense if you have a saw with a universal motor, or induction motor of less than 1 1/2 horsepower. An 8" set yields dados up to about 2" deep, and a 6" set cuts to about 1" deep on most saws. You may find the capacity of an 8" set handy for cutting tenons or deep finger joints.

Our tested blades cut dados from 1/4" to 3/16" wide. Some of the manufacturers rightly claim that you can cut a dado as wide as 2 3/2" wide with their sets—if you use every chipper and shim in the set. But, we find trying to do that impractical. Why? If you put a stack of blades wider than 3/16" on most tablesaws you will be left with little arbor thread for the arbor nut to hold on to.

How we tested the sets

As you can see in the chart at the end of this article, we tested the dado sets with a tablesaw and radial-arm saw. We precisely adjusted both machines to eliminate any runout as a source of poor cuts. On the tablesaw we also adjusted the fence parallel with the miter-gauge slot and blade body (an out-of-parallel fence can turn even the best dado set into a rough cutter). With both machines we cut oak plywood, solid oak, solid pine, and melamine-coated particleboard.

On the tablesaw we made 1/2", 3/4", and 1 1/2" wide cuts, both cross-grain, and with-grain in 8"-square test pieces guided along the fence. Nearly all of the sets excelled in the with-grain cuts, but some chipping popped up in cross-grain cuts. To verify those cross-grain results, product tester Bob McFarlin outfitted a precision miter gauge with a custom-designed aluminum backplate and air-powered hold-down clamp. (See photo left.) With this rock-steady setup, he made another series of crosscuts.

Still, some of the sets made chips with cross-grain cuts, so we repeated the cross-grain tests with a zero-clearance insert in the tablesaw. (See page 33 for information on making inserts.) This made a dramatic improvement in many of the sets, as you can see in the chart and in the photo above right.

If you just don't want to hassle with making zero-clearance inserts—you'll need one for each width of dado cut you make—buy a dado set that excels even without inserts. You'll spend at least $180. But, you can save some money by making inserts. Just buy a blade, such as the Delta 35-535 at $95, or the Freud SD208 at $90, that crosscuts plywood with good results if you use an insert.

In the radial-arm saw portion of the chart, you will see that we made cross-grain cuts by both pulling and pushing the set through the workpieces. The pulling motion produced better results with most of the sets, but we found it to be an unsafe practice. Even when we reduced the size of the test cuts to 1/4" deep and 1/2" wide, the dado sets tended to climb or lurch toward us. Pushing the set through the workpiece reduced the climbing, but also lowered the quality of the cuts. Our advice: Don't use a radial-arm saw for dado work.

Left: Product tester Bob McFarlin made hundreds of cuts in various materials to arrive at our performance grades.

Fast facts

- Only sets costing $180 and up will give you clean cross-grain cuts in hardwood plywood. But, you can improve the performance of others greatly with the addition of a zero-clearance insert for tablesaws. We'll tell you all about these inserts, and how to make them.
- For clean cuts, buy a set with negative-hook teeth. For fast cuts and easy workpiece feeding, get a set with positive-hook teeth.
- If you're considering a shimless set, read this article carefully. We had mixed results with these products.

Several of the tested sets made chip-free cross-grain cuts in oak plywood only when used with a zero-clearance insert in the tablesaw. Without an insert, the results were poor.

Continued
PREMIUM DADO SETS

3 key features that separate great sets from good sets

- **Well-made, accurate chippers make a difference.** Many of the top-performing sets in our test have four-tooth chippers that tend to chip out less when the set exits its cut. The four-tooth chippers don’t “hammer” the bottom of the cut, vibrate less, and feed through the cut more smoothly.

The better-performing sets have raker teeth on their chipper blades that are precisely ground to the same height as the raker teeth on the outer blades. (Outer blades have beveled and raker teeth as shown below. Chippers have only raker teeth.) If the raker teeth on the chippers are not ground to the same height, or if the arbor hole is slightly sloppy, the set will not cut a flat bottom.

We also found that several of the sets have features that make them easier to stack together in precise widths. In the past few years some manufacturers—CMT, Forrest, Jesada, and Freud with its SD508 set—have added a 3/8"-thick chipper. (Other sets have only 1/4", 1/8", and 1/16" chippers.) With the 3/8" chipper we could arrange the sets for precise cutting widths with less shimming.

Our stacking procedure was further simplified with the Forrest set because of the precise thicknesses of its plates. As you can see in the chart, we stacked together all of the sets without shims for what—in theory—should have been 1/4", 1/2", and 3/4"-wide cuts. Only the Forrest set was exactly 1/4" and 1/2" wide without shims. For a 3/4"-wide cut, it and the CMT, Freud SD208, and Systmatic 1740 were off by .005" or less. In the chart we show in thousandths of an inch how much the sets exceeded (+ readings) or fell short (- readings) of the desired cutting widths.

- **Outer blades that slice cleanly virtually eliminate tearout.** The sets that leave no splinters or chips on dado edges have beveled teeth with sharp cutting edges free of any micro-chips in their carbide surfaces. We also found in our testing that the blades with negative-hook teeth make consistently better cuts in all materials, especially when making cross-grain cuts without zero-clearance inserts. As shown in the photo below, negative-hook teeth angle back from an imaginary line running from the center of the blade to its outside. On the other hand, positive-hook teeth pitch forward from that imaginary line.

So why do manufacturers make dado sets with positive-hook teeth? Because positive-hook sets feed with greater ease and speed, especially in hardwoods—an important consideration for production work.

- **Raker drop affects the final look of the cut.** For clean dado walls, manufacturers grind the tips of the beveled teeth slightly higher than the raker teeth. This produces a tiny V-shaped scoring cut in the dado corners as shown above. We refer to the depth of this V cut as raker drop, and in the chart we list this dimension for each set. If you frequently use a dado set for cutting box joints or other cuts where the end of the dado cut is exposed, choose a set with little raker drop.

Of the various shims available we prefer magnetic ones for handling ease.
Here's the skinny on shims
Because of the varied thicknesses of sheet goods and solid stock, you almost always have to use shims to adjust the width of a dado cut so the material fits into it properly. More than half of the tested sets come with shims. (Two products don't require shims—more on that later.) As you can see in the photo previous page bottom right, shims come in numerous shapes, materials, and thicknesses.

Of the various types, we especially liked the Systematic shims. They were the only ones that went on and off easily, and proved impossible to drop into the saw cabinet. You place these magnetic shims directly on the blade and they stay there when you put the blade on the saw arbor. The drawback: they come only in .010", .012", and .015" thicknesses (plastic shims come as thin as .002"). So when using them you may need a few thin sheets of paper for fine-tuning the width of some cuts. (The magnetic shims hold paper shims against the blade body.)

Easy-to-adjust, shimless sets: Have they arrived?
Two of the tested sets—the Freud Dial-A-Width Dado, model SD608, and Craftsman Excalibur Elite (also available as the DML Thoroughbred)—require no shims. Both products have a center hub that you turn to change the width of cut (see photo above right), but that's where all similarities end.

Like the other tests in this test, the Freud has two outer blades and a full set of chippers. After you assemble the set for the approximate cut width, you dial the red aluminum hub for fine width adjustments. As you rotate the hub, each click adjusts the cut width .004" in either direction. Reassembling the set for use on saws that tilt the blade to the left or right was a snap.

Although the adjustment feature worked perfectly, there were many dado sets in our test that produced slightly cleaner cuts at a lower price. Because of the added width of the hub, we found that we could safely make cuts up to only 3/8" wide. At that point, only half of the threads on the arbor nut of our General 350-1 tablesaw were engaged on the threads of its 1 1/4"-long arbor.

The Craftsman set has one chiper. You leave it in place for cuts from 1/2" to 1 1/8" wide, and remove it for 1 1/2"- to 1 1/4"-wide dadoes. The product comes set up for tablesaws that tilt the blade to the left (Craftsman, Powermatic 66, Jet Xacta Saw Left, and left-tilting versions of the Delta Unisaw). We tested the set on a General right-tilting saw. Disassembling it and reassembling it for use on that saw proved nothing short of difficult. All things considered, including cutting performance (see chart), we can't recommend this $200 product.

The Freud SD608 (left) and Craftsman Excalibur Elite do not require shims.

No matter which set you purchase, inspect it closely for chipped or unbrazed teeth.

Give your dado set a good once-over before using it
Before you put one of these dado sets on your saw, inspect it carefully for defects. In our test samples we found chipped teeth, teeth that were not completely brazed on (see photo above), and uneven plastic coatings.

All of the manufacturers will replace blades with defective teeth. In the case of the plastic coating—a rust-preventive measure found on all of the Freud sets except the SD208—you'll need to
The Freud SD308, SD508, and SD608 sets come with a plastic coating that you need to remove with a solvent. Remove it with a solvent such as acetone or lacquer thinner. As shown above, this plastic layer can be uneven, preventing the blades and chippers from being stacked flush and parallel with each other.

Several of the tested blades have factory-glued-on shims on the inside surface of the outer blades. These shims must be used at all times because they provide clearance between the outer blade plates and the chipper teeth. In our two samples of the Freud SD308, these shims did not stick well to the plastic coating.

Here are the sets we rate tops in three price ranges

**Over $200:**
If you want excellent dado cuts in all materials, with or without zero-clearance inserts, buy the Forrest Dado King. It's high priced at $290, but comes with $45 in sharpening coupons.

**$150–$200:**
The nod here goes to the Freud SD508, CMT, and Jesada sets. These products performed with equal excellence in a tablesaw. The Freud was slightly better in a radial-arm saw, but you’ll need to clean off its plastic coating. All of these sell for about $180.

**Under $150:**
The bargain in this test turned out to be the Freud SD208. At about $90, it performed on a par with blades costing $50 to $60 more. It has a trouble-free, black-anodized finish.

If you prefer a blade with faster and easier feed, consider the Systimatic 1740. This blade did everything well except cross-grain cuts in oak plywood.

Written by Bill Krier  Product testing: Bob McFarlin  Photographs: William Hopkins  Illustrations: Kim Downing
**PREMIUM-PRICED 8" DADO SETS MAKE THE CUT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WITHOUT ZERO-CLEARANCE INSERT</th>
<th>PULLING THROUGH CUT</th>
<th>PUSHING THROUGH CUT</th>
<th>ACCURACY OF CUT WIDTH WITHOUT USING SHIMS (a)</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CROSS-GRANITE DIAMOND SOLID OAK</td>
<td>+0.015 +0.015 +0.025 4.52</td>
<td>IS $150</td>
<td>Fast feed rate, but chips plywood in crosscuts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS-GRANITE DIAMOND SOLID OAK</td>
<td>+0.012 +0.012 +0.025 4.67</td>
<td>IS 235</td>
<td>High-quality set, but it shouldn't chip plywood in crosscuts considering its price.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS-GRANITE DIAMOND SOLID OAK</td>
<td>+0.007 +0.007 +0.002 5.67</td>
<td>IT 160</td>
<td>Excellent cuts with table saw, includes a 1/4&quot; chopper. Slow feed rate. Identical to Jessada set.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS-GRANITE DIAMOND SOLID OAK</td>
<td>+0.017 +0.010 +0.005 5.15</td>
<td>NZ 95</td>
<td>No shims used with this product.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS-GRANITE DIAMOND SOLID OAK</td>
<td>+0.025 +0.015 +0.005 5.42</td>
<td>IT 90</td>
<td>Complicated and difficult to set up. Other sets this expensive cut better.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS-GRANITE DIAMOND SOLID OAK</td>
<td>+0.010 +0.010 +0.005 5.74</td>
<td>US 200</td>
<td>Good results considering the price. Chips plywood in crosscuts. Fast feed rate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS-GRANITE DIAMOND SOLID OAK</td>
<td>+0.010 +0.010 +0.005 5.42</td>
<td>IT 90</td>
<td>Doesn't perform well considering its price.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS-GRANITE DIAMOND SOLID OAK</td>
<td>+0.025 +0.015 +0.005 5.83</td>
<td>US 270</td>
<td>The best set in the test. Slow feed rate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS-GRANITE DIAMOND SOLID OAK</td>
<td>+0.005 +0.005 +0.005 5.74</td>
<td>US 200</td>
<td>Best value under $150. Slow feed rate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CROSS-GRANITE DIAMOND SOLID OAK</td>
<td>+0.010 +0.010 +0.005 5.74</td>
<td>US 200</td>
<td>Two test sets showed excessive micro-chips on teeth. Glue applied at factory does not hold shims to cutter blades. Fast feed rate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CROSS-GRANITE DIAMOND SOLID OAK</td>
<td>+0.025 +0.015 +0.005 5.83</td>
<td>US 270</td>
<td>Excellent results in all materials. Includes a 1/4&quot; chopper. Slow feed rate. Best overall results in sets under $500.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS-GRANITE DIAMOND SOLID OAK</td>
<td>+0.005 +0.005 +0.005 5.11</td>
<td>US 160</td>
<td>Easy to adjust because it's stainless. Excessive plastic coating on blades requires cleaning. Two test sets showed excessive micro-chips on teeth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS-GRANITE DIAMOND SOLID OAK</td>
<td>+0.010 +0.010 +0.005 5.11</td>
<td>US 160</td>
<td>Excellent cuts with table saw, includes a 1/4&quot; chopper. Slow feed rate. Identical to CMT set.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS-GRANITE DIAMOND SOLID OAK</td>
<td>+0.025 +0.015 +0.005 5.83</td>
<td>US 270</td>
<td>Medium feed rate. Excellent results in table saw except for chipping in plywood crosscuts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHERE TO CALL FOR MORE INFORMATION:**

- Amana: 800/445-0077
- Craftsman: Call or visit your local Sears store
- CMT: 888/286-2467
- Delta: 800/438-2468
- Forrest: 800/732-7111
- Jesada: 800/531-5589
- Freud: 800/472-7307
- Syntomatic: 800/426-9000

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4. Measured in inches. Outside blade and chippers were assembled for the listed widths with no shimming.

5. (CA) Canada
   (DS) Israel
   (IT) Italy
   (NZ) New Zealand
   (US) United States

6. Based on mail-order prices at time of article's production.
   (*) Includes $45 sharpening coupon.
A handsome storage system for your home electronics, and a whole lot more

Give your CD sound system, TV, and VCR a fitting home with this three-piece cabinet combination. The main attraction, the center cabinet, offers room for a 27" television. Flipper doors pull out from the interior and neatly hide the screen when not in use. Optional matching side cabinets abound with room for practically everything else.

Begin your project-building with the carcase
1. Cut the sides (A), bottom (B), and top (C) to size from 3/4" cherry plywood. Or, for a less expensive alternative, stain birch plywood (we prefer a gel stain) to look like cherry.
2. Cut the rabbets in the sides (A) and bottom (B) and top (C) and grooves in the top (C) where indicated on the drawing below.
3. Glue and screw the carcase (A, B, C) together, checking for square. Remove excess glue.
4. Measure the rabbeted opening, and cut the back (D) to size. Drill the mounting holes through the back side of the back panel and into the rabbet in the carcase.

Continued
5 Mark the oval openings on the back (D) and cut them to shape. The openings provide ventilation and wire access. Set the back panel aside; you'll attach it later.

6 From solid cherry, cut the face-frame rails and stiles (E, F, G) to size, cutting the pieces the exact width of the thickness of your plywood. Keeping the edges of the face-frame pieces flush with the surfaces of the plywood, glue and clamp them to the carcass.

7 Sand the face frame flush with the plywood, being careful not to sand through the thin veneer.

Build the base flush with cabinet exterior

1 Cut the base front (H), sides (I), and cleats (J, K, L) to size. Measure the carcase before miter-cutting the front and sides to length. The outside surfaces of the base should be flush with the outside surfaces of the carcase.

2 Cut a radius in the front (H) where dimensioned on the Center Cabinet Exploded View drawing.

3 Drill countersunk pilot holes through the cleats. (We did this on our drill press, using the fence to keep the holes centered.)

4 Tip the carcase upside down. Then, glue and screw the base pieces to the bottom of the carcase. Check that the miter joints pull tight.

Cover the plywood edges with banding and molding

1 Cut the carcase top banding (M, N) to fit around the plywood top (C). Glue the pieces in place. 

Continued
## Center Cabinet Bill of Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Finished Size</th>
<th>Matl.</th>
<th>Qty</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CENTER CABINET CARCASE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sides</td>
<td>¾&quot; 22¾&quot; 49¾&quot;</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B bottom</td>
<td>¾&quot; 22¾&quot; 38&quot;</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C top</td>
<td>¾&quot; 23&quot; 38¾&quot;</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D back</td>
<td>¾&quot; 38&quot; 49½&quot;</td>
<td>BP</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FACE FRAME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E top rail &amp; cleat</td>
<td>¾&quot; 2¼&quot; 37&quot;</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F btm. rail</td>
<td>¾&quot; ¾&quot; 37&quot;</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G stiles</td>
<td>¾&quot; ¾&quot; 49¼&quot;</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BASE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H front</td>
<td>¾&quot; 4&quot; 38¼&quot;</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I sides</td>
<td>¾&quot; 4&quot; 23&quot;</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J cleat</td>
<td>¾&quot; ¾&quot; 35½&quot;</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K cleats</td>
<td>¾&quot; ¾&quot; 21½&quot;</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L cleats</td>
<td>¾&quot; ¾&quot; 4&quot;</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOP</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M front</td>
<td>¾&quot; ¾&quot; 42&quot;</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N sides</td>
<td>¾&quot; ¾&quot; 24¼&quot;</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O* cove front</td>
<td>¾&quot; 2¼&quot; 41½&quot;</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P* cove sides</td>
<td>¾&quot; 2¼&quot; 24½&quot;</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Materials Key:** CP—cherry plywood, BP—birch plywood, C—cherry

**Supplies:** #6x1¾" flathead wood screws, #6x¾" flathead wood screws, #6x1⅛" flathead wood screws, #8x2" flathead wood screws, #12x1½" flathead wood screws, primer, paint, clear finish.

**Buying Guide:** Hardware. Heavy-duty flipper-door system: slides, catalog no. 86622, $43.99 each (2 needed). Overlay carrier strip and hinges, catalog no. 80239, $32.99 each (2 needed). The Woodworkers' Store, 4365 Willow Drive, Medina, MN 55340. To order call 800/273-4441.

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### CENTER CABINET CUTTING DIAGRAM

- **A** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood
- **B** ¾ x 48 x 96" Birch plywood
- **C** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood
- **D** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood
- **E** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood
- **F** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood
- **G** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood
- **H** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood
- **I** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood
- **J** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood
- **K** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood
- **L** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood
- **M** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood
- **N** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood
- **O** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood
- **P** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood
- **Q** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood
- **R** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood
- **S** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood
- **T** ¾ x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood

*Plane or resaw to the thickness listed in the Bill of Materials.
Entertainment Extravaganza

2 To form the cove molding, cut the front cove (O) and sides (P) to the sizes listed in the Bill of Materials plus 2" in length. Then, as shown in the Routing the Cove Molding drawing, make several passes to rout the cove along one surface of each piece of stock. (We used an MLCS #870 crown molding bit.)

3 Bevel-rip the back edges of the cove molding at 45° where indicated on the drawing.

4 Next, miter-cut the pieces to fit around the carcase top.

5 Glue and clamp the cove molding pieces (O, P) in place. (To do this, we clamped a cleat to the carcase top. Then, we used a 1/4"-diameter dowel and another set of clamps to pull the cove molding tight as shown in photo A below.)

Use a dowel and clamp block when clamping the cove molding to the top of the cabinet.

Construct a pair of half-lapped doors

1 Cut the door stiles (Q) and rails (R, S) to the sizes listed in the Bill of Materials.

2 Fit your tablesaw with a dado blade, and cut mating half laps on the ends of the stiles and rails where shown on the Door drawing. (We test-cut scrap pieces first to verify the depth of cut before cutting the stiles and rails.)

3 Glue and clamp the door stiles and rails together, measuring diagonally to check for square.

4 Sand each door smooth. Rout a 3/8" rabbet 1/4" deep along the back inside edge of each door to house the door panel (T).

5 Cut the door panels (T) to fit the openings. Round the corners of the panels to match the routed corners. Then, mark the hole centerpoints and drill the mounting holes for screwing the panels to the door frames later.

6 Cut the door muntin bars (U, V) to size. Using the dimensions on the Door drawing, mark and cut the dadoses on the muntins. (We did this on our tablesaw.)

7 Glue and clamp the muntins together, checking for square. Wipe off any excess glue with a damp cloth. (We clamped the pieces together on a piece of sheet goods to keep the muntins flat while the glue dried.)

8 Dry-assemble the door frames with the back panels (T) in place. Position the muntins (U, V) in place, and mark the hole centerpoints for screwing the muntins to the door panels later. Drill the countersunk mounting holes for attaching the muntins.

9 Cut the four door stops (W) to size and screw them to the inside face of the cabinet where shown on the Section View drawing.
Construct the TV insert to fit inside the center cabinet

1. Cut the insert cabinet sides (X) and shelves (Y) to size from cherry plywood. Cut the front banding (Z, AA) to size from solid stock. The insert not only supports your electronics but also hides the flipper-door hardware.

2. Mark and cut the dadoes and rabbets where shown on the Insert Cabinet drawing above. For ease in access, finish the cabinet pieces now. Then, glue and screw the insert cabinet together, checking for square. Next, glue and clamp the cherry banding to the front of the insert cabinet. Sand the pieces flush.

Apply the finish before adding the flipper-door hardware

Note: Because installing the slide hardware requires precision and takes some time, you’ll want to install it only once. For those reasons, finish the cabinet now.

1. Finish-sand the cabinet.

2. Paint the back (D) and door panels (T).

3. Screw the door panels in place, then screw the muntins to the panels.

Now, install the flipper-door hardware

Note: The hardware system comes with an installation instruction manual. We’ve added several how-to photos and instructions to clarify some of the steps.

1. Cut two spacers, one measuring 1x1x21" long and the other the thickness of your door by 12" long. As shown in photo B, use the 21" spacer to position the bottom slide 1" above the bottom of the case. Then, use the 12" spacer to position the slide the exact thickness of your door (ours measured 1 5/16") from the front edge of the cabinet. See the Section View drawing for dimensioning particulars.

2. Drill the pilot holes and screw the bottom slide in place. Repeat for the other side of the cabinet.

3. Attach the top slide and hinge carrier to the bottom slide. Then, using the hinge carrier to hold the top slide parallel to the bottom slide, screw the top slide in place as shown in photo C on the next page. Again, use the 12" spacer to position the top slide the thickness of your door from the front of the cabinet.

4. Cut a scrap piece of stock the same size as one of the door stiles (Q). You’ll use this in step 6.

5. Mount your hinge base plates to the hinge carrier, working from the center of the hinge carrier out. See the Section View drawing for reference. Position Continued
Locate the top slide's position in the cabinet, drill the mounting holes, and screw the slide in place.

the scrap stile along the edge of the hinge carrier. Then, place a ⅛" spacer between the scrap stile and carcass. This will provide an even reveal at the top and bottom of the door frame later. Clamp the scrap stile in place. Use a square to mark the center of each hinge onto the scrap stile as shown in photo D.

6 Do not drill the holes in the doors until you've verified the locations in the scrap stock. To do this, fit your drill press with a fence and 1¾" Forstner bit (same size as 35mm bit). Drill the hinge holes 1" from the back edge of the scrap stile.

7 Mount the hinges to your scrap stile. Attach the four hinges to the base plates attached to the hinge carrier. As stated in the hinge instructions, adjust the hinges as necessary for an even reveal between the edge of the stile and the carcass side. (We found it easier to adjust the hinge locations on the scrap stile than to do this on the assembled doors.) Once adjusted, unsnap the hinges from the hinge plates. Repeat for the other hinge assembly.

8 Install the cable blocks and then the cable system.

9 Use a square to carefully transfer the hole locations from the scrap stile to the doors. Bore the holes where marked. Remove the hinges one at a time from the scrap stile, and insert them into the 1¾" holes in the door in the same sequence. Once you have the hinges in place, reattach the hinges to the hinge base plates. Double-check for proper alignment. Repeat for the other door.

Make the side cabinets for ample storage

1 Build the side cabinets using the same construction procedures used to construct the center cabinet. See the Side Cabinets Bill of Materials and Cutting Diagram for part sizes. Review the Side Cabinet Exploded View drawing for further reference. Note that the side-cabinet molding which butts the center cabinet is cut at a 90° angle for a flush fit against the center cabinet.
Finish, assemble, and add your components

1. Finish-sand the side cabinets, and apply the finish.
2. Paint the side cabinet backs (F), and screw them in place.
3. Position the side cabinets against the center cabinet. If a gap exists between the cabinets, drill mounting holes through the side cabinet sides (A) and into but not through the center cabinet sides (A). Position the holes so the screws won’t be highly visible. Use wood screws to pull the cabinets tight to each other, eliminating the gap.

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**Materials Key:**
- CP—cherry plywood
- BP—birch plywood
- C—cherry

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**Side Cabinets Cutting Diagram**

(Enough for two cabinets)

- 3/4 x 48 x 96" Cherry plywood (2 needed)
- 1/4 x 48 x 48" Birch plywood
- 3/4 x 5 1/2 x 96" Cherry
- 3/4 x 9 1/4 x 48" Cherry

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**Side Cabinets Bill of Materials**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Qty</th>
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<td>A</td>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td>19 1/4&quot;</td>
<td>46 1/4&quot;</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td>19 1/4&quot;</td>
<td>17 3/4&quot;</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
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<td>17 3/4&quot;</td>
<td>46 1/4&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>G</td>
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<td>21 1/4&quot;</td>
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<td>2 1/4&quot;</td>
<td>21 1/4&quot;</td>
<td>C</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who can help but marvel at a wonderful wooden toy? Certainly that was the case with our judges for WOOD® magazine's 1997 Build-A-Toy contest. For nearly a day, they picked up, examined, tinkered with, and yes, even played with the year's entries.

There were the usual assortment of cars, trucks, cradles, puzzles, rocking horses, pull toys, and doll furniture. Many were carefully thought out and skillfully executed. Some approached perfection. A few were appealingly folksy. But all toys were truly great because they reflected the efforts of readers to help make a needy child happy at Christmas. And they did, because all entries were auctioned last November, with the proceeds going to the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve's Toys for Tots program.

Since its inception in 1989, the Build-A-Toy contest has raised nearly $85,000 to benefit underprivileged children during the holidays through Toys for Tots. The WOOD magazine staff feels proud of that. So should all our readers who have entered and the companies that have donated prizes during the past nine years. However, 1997 marks the final year of the Build-A-Toy contest. Instead, we're launching a new version—the Build-A-Gift™ contest! See page 66 for details. So here's hoping that the prizewinning toys shown on these pages inspire you in your woodworking, and prompt you to enter our new contest.♥

Best Toy Entry

George Schnare's farm truck captured the judges' hearts, votes, and the top place—Best Toy Entry—with its prize of $3,000 in Delta tools. According to the judges, the Hull, Massachusetts, craftsman's whimsical vehicle best met the contest's judging criteria: child's appeal, craftsmanship, originality, durability, safety, and finish.

First Prize Winners

Dee E. Cook took First Prize, professional, and $2,000 in DeWalt tools. The Lawrenceville, Illinois, reader's jack-in-the-box barn camper and truck was as intriguing as it was well built and neatly completed with a fine finish.

First Prize, home hobbyist, went to David Gooding, a Garden Prairie, Illinois, woodworker. His unique fish-in-a-bucket game brought him $2,300 in Craftsman stationary machines.

First Prize, junior craftsman, was won by Chris Reising, Des Moines, Iowa. His effort in the maple dump truck was rewarded with $1,000 in Skil power tools.
last of a line

Winners

A BOW!

Grand Prize Winners

Grand Prize, home hobbyist, was captured by Bill Jorritsma of Yucaipa, California. His Caterpillar Model 637-E push/pull, twin-engine tractor scraper was so realistically detailed you could almost hear the mighty engines roar. His prize was $2,500 in Grizzly stationary power tools.

Robert C. Benson, Tyler, Texas, won the Grand Prize, professional, of $2,500 in Bosch portable power tools with his carved rabbit rocking chair in pine.

Grand Prize, junior craftsman, was awarded to Elton G. Eby, of London, Kentucky. His well-crafted fire truck with extension ladder and hose earned him a $1,400 RBI Hawk Ultra scroll saw.

Second Prize Winners

Home hobbyist Jim Christian of Vancouver, Washington, walked away with Second Prize in his division and $750 in Skil tools for this amusing take-apart jalopy of a car.

Ryan Augustine of Bloomington, Minnesota, took Second Prize, junior craftsman, and $750 in Dremel tools with a fish, rabbit, and bird featuring interchangeable heads.

Second Prize, professional, was claimed by Howard Clements, Knox, Pennsylvania. His model land/sea/air rover of clear-finished maple and walnut won him a $1,050 Milwaukee sliding compound miter saw.

Citation and special award winners

Best use of wood. Jack Dalton, Jackson, South Carolina; $300 Campbell Hausfeld HVLP spray system.

Best model. Bill Jorritsma, Yucaipa, California; $185 in clamps from American Tool Company.

Best pull toy. William E. Fischer, Norfolk, Virginia; $300 in various MLCS woodworking products.

Best clear finish. Dee E. Cook, Lawrenceville, Illinois; $250 in Formby's finishing supplies.

Best painted, dyed finish. William E. Fischer, Norfolk, Virginia; $250 in Formby's finishing supplies.


Best transportation toy. Art Bartelme, Fort Pierce, Florida; $399 Vicmarc mini lathe from Craft Supplies USA.


Best entry/shop class. Mechanicsburg Area Intermediate School, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania; $250 in Delta tools, $1,000 in 3M supplies, $375 in clamps and saws from American Tool, $250 in Klockit merchandise.

Third Prize Winners

Jack Dalton, Jackson, South Carolina, won Third Prize, home hobbyist, and $500 in Dremel tools with a three-wheeled motorcycle.

Third Prize, professional, and $500 in Porter-Cable tools went to George F. Campbell, Philpot, Kentucky, for building this P-40 Mustang fighter.

Third Prize, junior craftsman, and $500 in Meisel Hardware merchandise went to Joseph Reising, a young Des Moines, Iowa, reader, with his mini sports car.

Photographs: Hetherington Photography
GLASSES
Wood stems give

Many turners love making ornamental goblets. Here’s a new spin on them that combines a turned stem with a glass bowl. They’re not only pretty and practical, they’re fast and fun to make, too.

Project prep
Stock: 3x3" turning square approximately 4-6" long, depending on pattern, any species.

Lathe equipment: Chuck or 3-4" faceplate, 60° cone revolving tail center.

Tools: ¾" roughing gouge, ¼" and ½" spindle gouge, ¾" skew, parting tool.

Lathe speeds: Roughing, 500-800 rpm; turning, 1200-1500 rpm; sanding, 800-1200 rpm.

First, break some glasses
Before turning the wooden bases, buy some inexpensive glassware and break the bowls off the stems. Starting with the glass allows you to size the hole in the turned piece to fit it. (We paid $1-$5 each for a variety of stemmed wine and cocktail glasses, including some acrylic ones, at a decorative-imports store.) Here’s how to break the bowl from the stem without bloodshed. Wear eye protection throughout, of course.

1. With a small triangular file, scratch a mark on the glass stem about ⅜" below the bottom of the bowl, as shown opposite page, photo A.

2. File a nick all around the stem at the mark. It only needs to be deep enough to scratch the surface. Or, you could grind around the stem with a fine, sharp-edged abrasive stone in a handheld rotary tool. Wear a dust mask if you do this.

3. Drape a towel or shop rag around the glass. Then, holding the glass by the bowl and the stem, place your thumb behind the nick as shown opposite page, photo B, and gently snap the stem at the nick. A sharp rap with the file handle will break it, too.

4. If you have acrylic stemware, saw through the stem with a coping saw or a fine-toothed backsaw.
Then, turn bases for them

1 Locate the center on each end of a piece of 3x3" stock of the length shown for the base you’re turning. (See the Full-Size Half-Patterns in the WOOD PATTERNS insert in the middle of the magazine.) For a design of your own, make the blank about 1½" longer than the turning’s finished length.

2 Measure the diameter and length of the stem stub on your glass. Bore a hole of that diameter and depth in one end of the blank. Use a drill press, and clamp the blank to a vertical fence to ensure a true hole.

A few of our glasses fit neatly into a straight 3/8" hole. But decorative beads or fillets where the stem joined the bowl on other glasses dictated counterboring or tapering the hole in some blanks. A handheld rotary tool and carving bits proved useful for fitting bowls to holes. The half-patterns show several hole configurations we used.

3 Mount the blank between centers, supporting the bored end with a 60° cone center in the tailstock. The shoulder of the hole should seat against the cone, as shown in the Tailstock drawing. Round the blank down to its largest diameter.

4 Mark the overall length of the stem turning on the rounded blank, measuring from the tailstock end. With a parting tool, cut in to about 1" diameter on the headstock side of the mark. Form a tenon at the headstock end to fit into your lathe chuck. If you don’t have a chuck, turn a 1" tenon 1" long at the headstock end of the blank. Dismount the workpiece.

5 Mount your chuck on the headstock, and grip the blank in it. Bring up the tailstock and cone center to center the turning.

If you don’t have a chuck, attach a piece of scrapwood about 1½" thick to a 3-4" faceplate. Mount the assembly on the lathe, then round the edge and true the face. Bore a 7/6" hole 1¼" deep in the center. Carefully enlarge the hole until the tenon on the blank fits snugly into it. Press the tenon into the hole,

Continued.
then bring up the tailstock to center the workpiece.
6 Referring to the half-pattern for the design you’ve chosen, mark locations of the turning’s major features on the blank. With the parting tool, cut into the workpiece at each point, establishing a diameter of the dimension shown plus \( \frac{1}{16} \)".
7 Employing spindle gouges and a skew chisel, turn the blank to rough shape, with the diameters about \( \frac{1}{16} \)" oversize. Then, make a final light cut, preferably with freshly sharpened tools, to bring the stem to finished dimensions.

It’s nearly time for a toast
1 Sand the turning with progressively finer grits from 100 to 320. After sanding the rotating turning with each grit, shut off the lathe, and sand with the grain to minimize cross-grain scratching.
2 Part off the turning at the bottom of the base. Cut in with the parting tool, aiming the tool slightly toward the tailstock to form a concave base. (This helps the turning sit without rocking.)
3 Apply a finish of your choice. We sprayed gloss polyurethane varnish on our bases, except one. That one received a dark red crackle finish, using a kit purchased from a craft-supplies shop. Mask the hole when applying the finish.
4 Glue the glass bowl into the stem hole with slow-setting epoxy adhesive (it’s waterproof). To align the glass bowl, place the assembled stemmed base and bowl on a level surface, stand back, and sight across the top of the glass to another known level surface in your shop. View it from several sides.

Form the glue squeeze-out into a bead or fillet around the base of the glass. Wipe away the excess.
5 In use, hand-wash and dry the glasses, holding the top downward to keep hot, soapy water from running down the outside into the glued joint. Wipe the base and stem with a damp cloth.

Here’s a method for making a wooden base and stem like the one shown above without using a lathe or turning tools. Start by breaking a glass, as described earlier.

Saw and sand the base
1 Draw a 3"-diameter circle on \( \frac{1}{2} \)"-thick stock for the base. Draw another one on \( \frac{1}{4} \)"-thick scrapwood to make a workholder. Bandsaw or scroll saw both, staying slightly outside the line.
2 Drill and countersink a \( \frac{3}{8} \)" hole through the center of the scrapwood disc. Insert a \( \frac{3}{8} \times 2 \)" flathead machine screw through the countersunk face. Secure it on the back with double nuts.
3 Affix the base disc to the scrapwood disc with double-faced tape, putting the tape on the side that will be the bottom of the base. Chuck the assembly in your drill press.
4 With the drill press running, sand the edge of the discs true and round, using a hand sanding block or a sanding disc chucked in a portable drill. Then, sand the face to the pattern contour, as shown in photo A. Finish-sand with progressively finer grits from 100 to 320. Mark the center of the base by holding a pencil against the center of the spinning disc.

Shape and sand the stem
1 For the stem, mark the center on each end of a \( \frac{3}{4} 	imes \frac{3}{4} 	imes \frac{3}{4} \)" piece of stock. With your drill press, bore a \( \frac{3}{8} \)" or \( \frac{1}{2} \)" hole (depending on the stem diameter of your glass) \( \frac{1}{2} \)" deep in the end that will be the top of the stem. Push a dowel center into the hole, as shown in photo B. The center will serve as a bearing when shaping the stem.
2 Clamp a piece of hardwood scrapwood (maple or birch would be a good choice) to the drill-press table. Chuck a 1/8" bit in the drill press, and drill a hole about 1/4" deep into this auxiliary table.

3 Change to a 1/4" bit in the drill press. Stand the stem blank on the auxiliary table, the point of the dowel center in the hole. Drill 3/8" deep into the center of the blank. Drill to the same depth in the center of the base.

4 Glue a 1 1/2" length of 1/4" dowel rod into the hole in the stem.

5 Using knives, planes, or other tools, cut away the corners of the stem blank, and roughly taper it.

6 Cut a 1" disc from 1/8" hardboard, and drill a 1/4" hole through the center. Slide the hardboard washer over the dowel, then chuck the dowel in the drill press. Extend the drill-press quill to engage the dowel center's point in the auxiliary-table hole. Lock the quill.

7 With the drill press running at a low to medium speed, sand the stem to shape, as shown in photo C. Contour it initially with coarse sandpaper, then follow up with progressively finer grits for finish-sanding.

8 Remove the hardboard washer, and trim the dowel to 3/16" long. Glue the dowel into the hole in the base. (We used moisture-resistant woodworker's glue.) Ensure that the stem stands straight.

9 Allow the glue to cure, then apply a durable clear finish. Glue the glass bowl into the stem, as described under the heading "It's nearly time for a toast."
Throughout history, woodworkers have played a major role in toy production. Here are some of their wooden marvels that live on today.

Historians disagree about when the first "toys" appeared. Primitive peoples, say authorities such as Richard O'Brien (The Story of American Toys, Abbeville Press, 1990), had little time to create playthings for their children. A dried gourd served as a rattle to amuse a baby. A child-size bow allowed a boy to learn the hunter's ways.

Archaeologists, though, attest to the fact that as societies grew more civilized, toys as we think of them became more prevalent. Most toys, such as the ones you'll read about here, began in wood.

The English called them babies

Although remains of small clay figures that appear to be dolls have been excavated from Egyptian tombs of 2000 B.C., anthropologists believe them instead to be offerings to the gods. In classical Greece and Rome, however, dolls were plentiful. A most elaborate wooden doll, her body sculpted and fitted with movable limbs joined by pinned sockets, was discovered in the coffin of a young girl in Rome. It was traced to the second century B.C.

Little is known about dolls or toys in England and France before the 15th century. Then, trade with Germany introduced a number of wooden toys, dolls among them. By Queen Elizabeth's reign in the 1550s, dolls, or "babies" as people called them, were so popular that Sir Walter Raleigh brought many with him on his explorations to the New World as gifts for the natives of Virginia.

In the 18th century, English dolls—with carved wooden heads and lathe-turned bodies—became the most attractive ever made. These babies were carefully dressed in current fashions. As the 1800s came, a new type of doll appeared in England. Shown left, it was referred to as the Dutch doll because Holland was its primary origin. With a carved wooden head, simply painted features, and jointed body, the Dutch doll was sold in a variety of sizes at reasonable prices for the next 100 years.

Little houses not meant to be touched

Dollhouses as we know them—with roofs, windows, doors, and walls—first appeared in the homes of the English and European wealthy during the late 1600s. Furnished with handmade furniture, silk draperies, and even silver candlesticks, they reflected in miniature the status of their owners, and were usually not meant to be played with.

In the 1800s, dollhouses made especially for children were more commonplace, see photo opposite top. They ranged from simple two-room structures destined for tabletops to massive—and costly—showplaces. One dating to Queen Victoria's time in the 1870s measures over 9' long, stands 5'2" tall, and has 12 rooms more than 2' deep. It was made, however, for two brothers, who filled its drawing room with squads of toy soldiers!

France goes crazy over a child's game

The Renaissance in Europe inspired men and women to all sorts of endeavors, even games. In
from the Past

Dollhouses date back to the 1500s. This one is an 1835 Greek Revival style built for Albertina Shelton Taylor of New York City and called the Shelton Taylor Baby House.

France, a fad for a childish game of skill called bibloquet mesmerized the nation for 100 years.

It seems that in 1585, King Henry III developed a passion for this game, which amounted to catching a round wooden ball in a turned, goblet-type cup to which it was attached with a string, below. Cup-and-ball took off like a rumor among the ladies and men of court, then spread to the masses and adjoining countries. No one knows why it went out of favor a century later, or can point to another activity that replaced it, but toyshops still carry modern versions of this once immensely popular toy.

Only the law could stop jumping jacks
Another peculiar toy frenzy swept France in the mid-1700s, one not unlike today’s Tickle-Me Elmos and Beanie Babies. This was the pantin, or jumping jack.

The toy, such as the one above right, made of flat wooden sticks similar to tongue depressors, had joints at the arms and legs. By means of a string, the pantins were made to dance and jiggle. People of all classes were intrigued by this puppet, especially when the figures were painted to satirize political figures.

The pantin craze lasted about five years. The government ended it by banning the toy for fear that women would bear babies with twisted limbs like the jumping jack! The little puppet lived on in America, though, as a still well-known folk toy.

Noah’s ark was never meant to sail
No one knows for certain where or when the first Noah’s ark appeared. But Bavaria in southern Germany, where spruce forests supplied stock for carvers and woodturners who made toys, was a likely source. By the early 1700s, the trade there became so large that 600 tons of toys were exported annually.

The earliest examples of Noah’s arks—dating to about 1800—definitely were designed and built as land-based playthings because they had wheels. And they could be had in any size. One in the London Museum has 364 animals.

To produce the animals for Noah’s arks in quantity, German woodturners used a special technique. A block of spruce was turned to a ring in the shape of an animal in cross section, then each figure was sawn away from the ring. A carver would then finish shaping the pieces, and a painter would add the colors.

Charles Dickens wrote about the wonders of a Noah’s ark in his Continued
Popular Playthings from the Past

These Noah's arks dating from 1860 to 1890 were meant as quiet biblical playthings to be used by children on Sunday afternoons following religious services.

story Under the Christmas Tree. But in the religiously proper time when they became popular, such toys, shown above, were probably reserved for Sunday playtimes following church services.

They rode steeds of stable stock

Hobbyhorses, often nothing more than a stick with a crude head, are detailed in early European paintings and woodcuts. Rocking horses also hark from medieval times. However, these were the wooden first steeds of young noblemen. Astride them, they began learning knightly tournament and battle skills. The prototypes were nothing more than two slabs of wood joined in an A-shape atop a platform. But by the 1800s the rocking horse at its finest was delicately carved, painted, fitted with real horse-hair manes and tails, then balanced on two curved rockers. Lesser models, below, might still be slabs with the bodies rendered in painted outline on their flat sides.

Tops evolved from a long history of revolution

Ancient Egyptians played with tops molded from clay. In Greece and Rome, children played with wooden tops turned on pole lathes. In Renaissance Europe, wooden tops were spun by means of whips.

In the 1800s, a skill game called diabolo was played on both sides of the Atlantic. An hourglass-shaped spool of wood was spun by the manipulation of a string tied between two sticks. Part top, part yo-yo, diabolo is said to have been very difficult to master.

Rocking horses were first built as crude platforms in medieval times. This painted version dates to 1890.

Playing an 1800s skill game called diabolo required a person to use two sticks joined by string to roll a top-like wooden spool.

Written by Peter J. Stephano  Illustrations: Brian Jensen  Photographs: Courtesy of the Museum of the City of New York; Perry Struse

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Keep reference material close at hand with this two-project setup. Simply swing the table up when you need to take a few notes or consult reference material. When you're not using it, collapse the brackets and the table folds back against the wall. The cabinet, with its drop-down door, provides necessary storage for books, magazines, tool catalogs, and other shop-related papers. Fit the table with an inexpensive stool, and you've created a comfortable workstation.

Illustration: Roxanne LeMoine
Photograph: Bill Hopkins
Mirror-finish grinding makes other router bits obsolete!

By Patrick Spielman, author of The Art of the Router and more than 50 other woodworking books. How smooth is the carbide on a Jesada tool? So smooth, so precise and so highly-polished that you’ll have to see it to believe it! Jesada bits and cutters were recently tested for the quality of the carbide surface’s finish. The results were comparable to the finest polished glass mirrors, and that’s a finish you will not find anywhere in the industry.

How does Jesada achieve such a superb finish? It takes a combination of the right tools, the right techniques and above all, patience. Jesada has made a huge investment in the finest grinding equipment available anywhere: the 5-axis computerized grinder. They’ve equipped these machines with the highest quality diamond grinding wheels. They use only a 100% oil-based coolant as opposed to the more common water-based coolants. And they take their time, lots of time!

The Rabbeting bit shown below is a great example. This bit takes about 4-1/2 minutes to grind to a mirror finish. Jesada’s competitors may take as little as 45 seconds. That may make their bit cheaper than Jesada’s, but the difference shows up in the performance of the tool. First, a polished surface allows for a finer cutting edge, so Jesada bits cut cleaner and longer than tools with a more-coarse finish. Second, the highly polished surface sheds most of the pitch and gum that would cling to the imperfections of a coarse surface. Could Jesada grind the bit in 45 seconds? Sure, but they would never be satisfied with the results, and I don’t think you would be either.

Is a mirror finish worth all this extra effort? I’m sure that it is, but I think you should convince yourself. Why not try one of the specially-priced sets on this page.

Jesada’s Rabbet-Master Plus™ Set would be an ideal choice. This set cuts rabbets from 1/8” to 1/2” deep & flush trims as well! The set includes an 1-3/8”-diameter carbide tipped rabbeting bit, seven ball bearings, and an allen key.

The color white on router bits is a trademark of Jesada Tools.
YESTERDAY’S TOOLS

Bit Braces and Hand Drills

The original cordless drills

Today we often rely on a portable power drill—probably a cordless one—for making holes. Not too long ago, though, home woodworkers didn’t have it quite so easy. Back then, drilling a hole \( \frac{1}{4}'' \) or smaller usually called for a hand drill and twist bit, like the one shown at left in the photo above right. Larger holes were the province of the brace, at right in the photo, and auger bit.

A bit about braces

Bit braces first appeared in Europe in the 1400s, though the underlying mechanics—the principle of the crank—had been known in China centuries before. By the dawn of the 20th century, the brace had evolved to the tool we recognize.

Often termed the American Pattern brace, this type differs from earlier designs in two key elements. The first, the screwed shell chuck with self-centering jaws, came along in the 1860s. The second, a ratcheting drive for the chuck, began to appear shortly thereafter.

The chuck securely grips bit shanks of different diameters, and makes changing them a snap. (Bits for braces typically feature square tapered tangs, shown in the foreground, above right.) The ratchet provides continuous circular motion even when the handle swings back and forth through only a portion of its sweep. This allows boring in close quarters and also improves efficiency—a user can swing the handle in the range that gives the best leverage.

The Stanley brace shown, dating from the 1940s, was ordinarily used with auger bits. But, it could also take other tooling, including twist drills with square taper tangs, countersinks, and screwdriver bits. Virtually identical braces are still manufactured today.

A high-end hand drill

The geared hand drill, an American innovation, arrived on the scene in the 1870s. It soon became standard workshop equipment, and remained so until supplanted by low-priced portable electric drills.

The hand drill is a fairly simple machine to use: You turn a hand crank, which is attached to a large wheel. Gear teeth around the large wheel mesh with a pinion attached to the chuck. Typically the chuck makes about 3–5 revolutions for each spin of the crank. This provides faster bit speed—but less power—than a brace.

The hand drill excelled in drilling smaller holes, such as pilot holes for screws. (The hand drill’s three-jaw chuck would grip round-shanked twist drills up to \( \frac{1}{4}'' \), sometimes \( \frac{3}{8}'' \).) The high bit speed made drilling through metal easier, too.

The drill shown, a two-speed model made by Goodell-Pratt Co. of Greenfield, Massachusetts, represents the deluxe end of the hand drill range. Sears, Roebuck and Co. priced this model at \$2.22 in the 1922 catalog. Other hand drills in the catalog ranged in cost from 43¢ to \$1.34. (The best bit brace listed for \$1.77.)

Its two speed ranges—marked fast and slow—give this drill about 4\( \frac{1}{2} \) and 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) chuck revolutions per crank turn. To change speeds, you pull out a spring-loaded knob (shown below), rotate it 180 degrees, and let it pop back in. The lower speed range comes in handy for drilling larger holes.

Rotating a pull-out knob changes speeds on the two-speed hand drill.

Photographs: Hetheington Photography
Tools courtesy of F.E. Hanson

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Easy-to-use Slip Stop limits Forstner bit depth

Forstner bits pose a problem when it comes to setting a positive stop for hole depth. You can limit drill-press quill extension, but that calls for a lot of figuring if, for instance, you want to drill same-depth holes in stock of different thicknesses. Now, the Slip Stop provides a simple, effective way to limit depth.

I found it a snap to install a Slip Stop on a bit and adjust it. First, from the several collets provided I picked the one that fit my bit shank. (Each stop comes with a blank collet, too, that you can drill to fit an odd-sized shank.) Then I slipped the stop onto the bit, slid the collet into the stop body, and screwed on the brass nut. Fine adjustments also proved easy—loosen the brass nut and move the stop up or down the shank.

A slip clutch allows the three spinning arms to stop as soon as they contact the workpiece. This prevents marring the surface, as well as letting you know you’ve reached the desired hole depth.

Slip Stops come in six sizes for bits from 9/64" to 2 1/8". The bright yellow stops appear to be well-made from brass and high-quality plastics, and worked flawlessly in my tests. They’re available individually, in a set of six, or in a kit with six stops and two quick-change hubs—the best value, in my estimation, for home-shop use.

—Tested by Larry Johnston

Compact belt sander proves powerful performer in tight spots

Bosch’s new 1278VS compact belt sander takes care of such a variety of sanding chores so effectively that it practically makes this most tedious operation in woodworking enjoyable.

The 1278VS sands right into corners, angles, and recesses, under or behind obstructions, and along edges. And while it reaches into all these tight spots with the ease and agility of a detail sander, it sands with the aggressiveness of a belt sander.

A key element in this kind of versatility is the 3/8"-diameter roller at the sanding head’s tip. This small tip, together with the head’s 40° angle, gets the 1 1/2"-wide sanding belt into places unreachable by other belt sanders. The tip extends about 1" beyond the end of the machine. You can sand flush against one side, on either the top or bottom of the belt, and at the tip.

I found this versatile sander easy to handle, too. The 15"-long housing allows a one- or two-handed grip. An auxiliary side handle can be attached, too. The on-off switch sits conveniently on top of the housing. The speed adjustment knob is at the back.

The powerful sander can remove lots of material quickly at maximum speed. Turn to a lower setting on the infinitely variable speed control, and you can sand more delicately. In the shop, I rounded corners with a speed setting of 2½ to 3. For work outdoors on a deck railing, I turned it all the way up to 5. In all cases, I found the tool very controllable.

The belt tracks well, even under heavy pressure. Tracking adjustments are easy, with a single-knob control. It’s easy to remove the belt, too; a single lever releases two idler rollers, and the belt slips right off the side. A dust port at the back of the housing works effectively when connected to a shop vacuum or dust collector.

When I placed the sander in its optional stand (as shown), it became even more useful. The stand—a table, in function—clamps to your bench in any of three positions. An adjustable fence fits in either of two positions and you can sand on either face of the belt, giving lots of options for sanding small parts. If you buy one of these compact belt sanders, I recommend you buy the stand, too, to take full advantage of the tool.

—Tested by Bob McFarlin
**DeWALT**

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Swing over bed: 14"; Tool rod: 12" x 3/4"
Distance between centers: 40"; Bed: 2 lengths, 1-1/4" steel tubing; Drive: V-belt
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You could win this fabulous Dodge Dakota truck or any one of the other sensational prizes by entering WOOD Magazine's 1998 Build-a-Gift™ contest.

At the same time, you'll be benefiting the Toys for Tots program. Whether you're a hobbyist or a professional woodworker, everyone who enters a project can compete for all prizes.

The wood treasures you enter in the Build-a-Gift contest will be auctioned in December 1998. All proceeds benefit the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve Toys for Tots program.

Tens of thousands of dollars have been raised over the last nine years to purchase toys for less fortunate children at Christmastime. You, as a woodworking artisan, really can make a difference.

So set aside time right now to plan and build your gift-contest entry. Read the rules and guidelines on the next page and get your entry in by November 30, 1998, and help us help kids.

Entry details are also available on our website, WOOD Online at http://www.woodmagazine.com
WOOD® Magazine's 1998 Build-a-Gift™ Contest Prizes and Sponsors

All entries will be judged on craftsmanship, originality, durability and finish. Toy entries will include the aforementioned judging criteria with the inclusion of safety, kid-appeal, and play value. Durability will not apply to scroll saw entries.

GRAND PRIZE - Best of Show
- Dodge Dakota Truck - $16,900 estimated retail value

Best Originality
- Delta $1,700 Unisaw Model 36-820
- Delta $800 14” Band Saw Model 28-380
- Flecto Varathane Clear Wood Finish supply valued at $120

Best Toy
- Grizzly Industrial, Inc. Stationary Power Tools valued at $2,500

Best Craftsmanship
- DeWALT Tools valued at $2,000

Best Use of Wood
- DeWALT Tools valued at $2,000

Best Transportation Vehicle Replica
- Milwaukee Electric $1,050 Compound Miter Saw Portable Power Tool, Model #6496-6
- Flecto Varathane Clear Wood Finish supply valued at $120

Best Furniture (medium)
- Ryobi assorted tools valued at $1,000
- Flecto Varathane Clear Wood Finish supply valued at $120

Best Clear Finish
- Zinsser $50 cash award plus $50 worth of Zinsser's Bulls Eye Shellac

Best Furniture (small)
- Makita $481 14.4V Cordless Drill Kit

Best Scroll Saw Project
- MLCS $350 Gift Certificate

Best Turning Project
- Meisel Hardware Specialties $250 Gift Certificate
- Bondex Plastic Wood brand products valued at $50
- Leatherman $50 Pocket Survival Tool
- Klingspor's $30 best-selling 20 lb. box of assorted sandpapers

Best Carving Project
- Klock It $250 Gift Certificate
- Bondex Plastic Wood brand products valued at $50
- Leatherman $50 Pocket Survival Tool

Best Dyed or Painted Finish
- Wagner Spraytech HVLP Sprayer valued at $189
- Bondex Plastic Wood brand products valued at $50
- Leatherman $50 Pocket Survival Tool

Best Doll House Furniture
- Pro-Tech Power, Inc. $160 Scroll Saw
- Bondex Plastic Wood brand products valued at $50
- Leatherman $50 Pocket Survival Tool

Best Doll House
- Storehouse, Inc. $165 in merchandise: Storehouse Folding Sawhorses & Accessories, Storage, and Storebench
- Bondex Plastic Wood brand products valued at $50
- Leatherman $50 Pocket Survival Tool

Best Holiday Home Accessory
- Jesada $129 Six-piece 1/2" Shank Router Bit set Model #600-504
- Bondex Plastic Wood brand products valued at $50
- Leatherman $50 Pocket Survival Tool

Winners of each of the following categories receive all of the prizes below.

Best Educational Toy / Best Holiday Ornament
- Leatherman $50 Pocket Survival Tool
- Klingspor's $30 best-selling 20 lb. box of assorted sandpapers
- Bondex Plastic Wood brand products valued at $50

Other Contributors:
- Adams Wood Products Ltd., L.P.

Prize values given are suggested retail price.


There is a limit of five (5) entries per person. Please provide the following information for each entry submitted.

☐ My entry is best suited for the following category:

☐ My entry is made from plans.

☐ My entry is built from plans.

Signature

Date

Name

Address

City State Zip Phone

Send projects to: WOOD Magazine's Build-a-Gift Contest, c/o Kristi Hakes - Level B, 1912 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50309


CONTEST RULES
1. No purchase necessary to enter or win.
2. Entries must be received at a box no longer than 1' x 2' x 3'. The primary material used must be wood but may incorporate other materials.
3. For toy entries please follow Consumer Product Safety Commission guidelines: use basic wood boards only, no parts smaller than 1/4" x 1/4" or toys or toys for children under three years of age; no sharp corners or points, pull string on children's toys larger than 1" should not have hooks or other attachments that could hang and form a loop.
4. Entries must be received by November 30, 1998. All entries must be postmarked, collect entries will not be accepted. Attach an entry label, photocopy at an entry label, or a 3 1/2 x 5" card with entry information and your name and address to each entry. Up to 5 entries per person allowed. Winners limited to one prize per entry.
5. Projects built from existing plans, and projects built from original designs will be eligible for all prizes.
6. Entry constitutes permission to use winner's name, home town and photograph for promotional purposes; videos published by employer. Employees and immediate family members of Meredith Corporation and co-sponsors and their affiliates and subsidiaries are ineligible. Open to USA residents only.
7. Winners will be selected and notified by mail on or about December 15, 1998 and will receive the prize directly from the manufacturer/distributor. For a list of winners, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: Build-a-Gift Contest, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 1101, Chicago, IL 60601.
8. All entries will be judged at random under the supervision of Meredith Corporation and all props from this section will be donated to the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve Toys for Tots Program.
9. A panel of representatives from the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, Meredith Corporation, and woodworking experts will judge all entries on or about December 4, 1998 on craftsmanship, originality, durability, and finish. Toy entries will be judged on craftsmanship, originality, durability, finish, safety, kid appeal, and play value. Duration will not apply to scroll saw entries. All decisions of the board are final.
10. Original design entries: Project must be the same original design and not made from published patterns. A different approach to an existing project could qualify.
11. Winners are responsible for all applicable taxes.
13. Winners are responsible for applicable taxes.
15. Bondex Plastic Wood brand products valued at $50.
17. Leatherman $50 Pocket Survival Tool.
20. Leatherman $50 Pocket Survival Tool.
23. Leatherman $50 Pocket Survival Tool.
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The DC720 comes with three clear plastic doors that attach to the metal cabinet and each other with hook-and-loop fasteners. As a test, I positioned these doors to set up a miniature sanding booth in front of the filter. Working inside this booth, the DC720 caught virtually 100 percent of the dust generated.

Dual 115-volt outlets on the side of the cabinet allow you to plug power tools or a work light directly into it. Because of its portability, I found myself using it all over the shop, even with tools that had conventional dust collection. And its small size makes it easy to store.

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You make a mental note: Rip a piece of stock to 3/4", then crosscut five pieces from it, three 9½" long and two 3½" long. Then you turn to your table saw. Oh boy, what was that width... 3/4"? Better check the plans again.

Forget remembering. The digital voice recorder in the Zircon Repeater 25 tape measure lets you record up to 20 seconds' worth of dimensions, assembly instructions, or anything else you need to remember. Then, just press a button to hear your reminders.

It's handy to use. Just hold down the red recording button while you speak into the microphone holes in the case. Hold it down again to record another. You can record five or six separate messages in the time available. Each press of the play button plays back one memo, going through them in sequence. Sound quality is good, and the messages come through loud and clear. Listen to the memos again by pressing the rewind button, which takes you back to the first message.

And the Repeater works well as a tape measure, too. The inch-wide 25' blade extends 7" and sometimes 8" before buckling. No bulkier than a standard 1"x25' tape, it took the abuse of ten 4' drops without affecting the Repeater's functions.

—Tested by Bob McFarlin

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The current U.S. lineup consists of 14 products including two portable circular saws, a power hand planer, router, jigsaw, shop vacuum, two cordless drills, two half-sheet finishing sanders, detail sander, two random-orbit sanders, portable work stand, and various accessories.

With selling prices ranging from $268 for the detail sander and $292 for the jigsaw to $463 for a portable circular saw (with rail guide), you won't find these tools in the bargain basement of your local tool distributor. But if precision, durability, ergonomics, and effective dust collection mean a lot to you, give this new line a look. We will include Festo products in upcoming reviews of portable power tools.

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<td>$ 11.15</td>
<td>$18.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 thru 200A</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>16.70</td>
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</table>

**No Load Paper (white)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 thru 400A</td>
<td>$12.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Velcro® Vacuum Discs**

8 Hole pattern for Bosch Sanders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dia.</th>
<th>Grit</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5&quot;</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>$0.40 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5&quot;</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>$0.45 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5&quot;</td>
<td>100 thru 320</td>
<td>$0.45 ea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abrasive Belts**

Belts are resin bond cloth with a bi-directional splice, specify grits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1X30</td>
<td>$0.81 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2X24</td>
<td>$0.93 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1X42</td>
<td>$0.81 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3X27</td>
<td>$0.96 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1X44</td>
<td>$0.81 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4X21 3/4</td>
<td>$1.06 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2X30 1/4</td>
<td>$0.85 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4X24</td>
<td>$1.10 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3X18</td>
<td>$0.85 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4X36</td>
<td>$1.35 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3X21</td>
<td>$0.90 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6X48</td>
<td>$3.50 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3X23 3/4</td>
<td>$0.93 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6X99</td>
<td>$6.24 ea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Sizes on Request**

**Heavy Duty Spring Clamps**

Clamps come w/PVC tips and grips.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4&quot;</td>
<td>$1.75 ea</td>
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<tr>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Jumbo Router Pad (24" X 36")**

It will not allow small blocks of wood to slip out under router or sanding applications. ORDER PAD ONLY $8.95 ea.

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Circle No. 1229
Dealing with dowel joints
How to make old ones good as new

Follow pro craftsman Bob Flexner through the steps of repairing dowel joints, and see how to re-glue others in the article on page 39.

Norman, Oklahoma, furniture restorer Bob Flexner's research has shown that dowel joints were popular in furniture making following the Industrial Revolution. Machine-made dowels were readily available, and drilling holes and installing them was quick compared to mortise-and-tenon joints.

“You can treat a dowel joint like a mortise-and-tenon. Clean the dowel, clean the hole, then re-glue,” Bob comments. “But, you're taking a chance because the dowel is a separate piece of wood that may come loose in the side you didn't re-glue.”

That's why in valuable antique furniture, he carefully and completely removes all the dowels, cleans them, and reuses them in the re-glue. This tactic also keeps all parts original to preserve the piece's value.

“On more common furniture, I tend to replace all the dowels for structural integrity. A vise on my workbench keeps both hands free,” he says.

To get dowels out, Bob first lightly taps them on the ends, hoping to loosen the dried glue. Then, with a pliers he wiggles the dowels and pulls out those that will come. “Forcing those that won't only splits the dowels,” he notes. “It's better to saw them off and drill out the hole.”

Before Bob saws off a dowel, he records any angle that it may have with a bevel tool. Then, he refers to the angle later when he drills out the hole for a new one.

“Because American dowels are normally 3/8” or 5/8” in diameter, I want to use a drill bit 1/8” smaller,” Bob explains. “And a brad-point bit easily centers in the hole so you don’t damage the sides. When you get to the end of the hole, you'll feel a little jolt. That's the air pocket between the dowel and dowel-hole bottom. Now what's left is a 3/8”-thick rim of dowel around the hole. Remove it and the hole is back in original shape.”

With a small, dull chisel, he breaks what's left of the dowel away from the hole wall while avoiding enlarging it, then he shakes the resulting pieces out. With a dull 3/8” drill bit (or 3/16” for the larger size hole), Bob cleans the remaining glue from the hole sides. Any remaining dried glue he removes with a needle-nosed rasp. Glue on flat surfaces of mating pieces he takes off by hand with a cabinet scraper.

Written by Peter J. Stephano  Photographs: Bob Hawks  Graphic Design: Perry McFarlin

Before sawing off a stubborn dowel, make sure to record any angle that it may have coming out of the hole.

With his drill and a brad-point bit 1/8" smaller than the dowel hole, Bob drills out the old dowel.
Scrollsawing's new frontiers

"About 97 percent of our scrollsaw sales are to woodworkers, but the other three percent includes some unconventional users," says Jim Beckerdite, director of field sales for Harrisonville, Missouri's Rb Industries, Inc. The company manufactures Hawk scrollsaws, planers, sanders, and other woodworking machines.

Jim has met artists and entrepreneurs across the nation who put the company's scrollsaws to unusual challenges. One is a caterer in Reno, Nevada. She saws frozen steaks into the shape of company logos, then serves these logo steaks off the grill at business functions.

Judy Tyler, a quilter in Holly Pond, Alabama, found cutting out squares with scissors tedious. One day she watched a craftsman demonstrate a scrollsaw. Now, Tyler cuts out all the squares for a quilt in about 20 minutes. Depending on the fabric and the machine, a scrollsaw can cleanly cut through 50-60 layers of cloth (see photo left).


What a relief!

Raleigh, North Carolina, woodcarver George Thomas captured a familiar autumn scene around most of the nation with his relief carving, "Wayside," shown here. Measuring 34 x 70" and less than 2" thick, the stained basswood scene of a farmer with his produce at roadside earned George WOOD Magazine's People's Choice Award and the accompanying $500 prize at last year's International Wood Carvers Congress held at the Putnam Museum in Davenport, Iowa.

Sponsored by the Affiliated Wood Carvers, Ltd., the woodcarving show and competition is held annually the last full week in June and draws top international carvers. For more information, write to the Affiliated Wood Carvers, Ltd., P.O. Box 104, Bettendorf, IA 52722.

This relief carving of a farmer with his roadside produce was awarded WOOD Magazine's People's Choice Award at the International Wood Carvers Congress.

Photographs by Bill Krier.
International Woodcarvers Congress
Illustration by Jim Stevenson
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See page 52