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See page 70

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Cover photograph: Hetherington Photography
WOOD MAGAZINE APRIL 1999
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Have you stopped by for a visit yet?

Sometimes, one or two woodworkers drop by our shop to chat. Other times, we host entire families. Here, recently retired Art Director Lee Gatzke talks tablesaws with Bob and Liz Kelly, their children, and Vicky Hedgecock. They're from Florida.

Way back in 1985, in issue #7, I invited WOOD® magazine readers to stop by for a visit with the staff and me. In the intervening years, literally thousands of you have taken me up on the invite.

Not only have we enjoyed meeting you, we've also drawn inspiration from visiting with you. It's a great experience getting feedback directly from those you're working so very hard to please.

Our records show, though, that there are still a few of you who have not come to see us yet, so please consider this your personal invitation. We host tours from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, except for holidays. And we're still in the same place we've always been—1912 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

So if you happen to be passing through Des Moines on your way somewhere, remember that the coffee pot is plugged in and we've got a Styrofoam cup waiting with your name on it. Please let us know that you're coming before you get here, alright? That way, we'll be certain to have someone from our staff lined up and ready to host you. Our number here is 800/374-9663, option 2. Barb Helps, our Art Business Office Secretary, will be happy to assist you.

Maybe you're sitting there wondering, "Doesn't entertaining lots of readers at the WOOD magazine headquarters take a lot of time?" The answer is a decided "Yes!" But please know that we're more than happy to talk woodworking with you anytime, anywhere. And that's a fact.

We'll see you soon. 

Larry Clayton
imagine
the possibilities

Your vision as a woodworker is unique. Your imagination fuels the creativity in your work. Your experience has taught you, the quality of your tools are reflected in every finished piece. Your expectations of quality and performance are the reason for the features we put into every Freud saw blade.

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*Imagine the possibilities*

John McAlister Jr. did. John, a 73 year old North Carolina native, and self taught wood worker for the past 31 years, researched and built this Goddard-Townsend secretary.

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This handle jig works better

Issue #93 of WOOD magazine featured a laced wooden basket that went over big with my family in the form of Christmas presents. I used the mail-order kit, which saved me a lot of time. I thought other readers might benefit from a change I made in the plan to ease construction.

Because I didn't want a sharp bend at the point where the handle leaves the top of the basket side, I modified the bending jig as shown below. I also found rubber bands difficult to handle in this application, so I used spring clamps instead. I added small strips on each side of the bending jig to facilitate the type of spring clamps with plastic jaws to avoid metal parts staining the wood.

—Ralph Ekstrom, Lincoln, Neb.

A resaw jig correction

For those of you planning to build the resaw jig featured in issue #109 of WOOD magazine, we have a correction. In the base of the jig, the holes shown 1½" from the back, where the carriage bolts and T-knobs go, should actually be placed 2½" from the back as shown below.
Surgical instrument: The ergonomically designed AntiVibe™ hammer.

Its patented head-to-handle construction provides 500% more vibrational dampening than other professional hammers. A precision-balanced, carbon steel head results in a smooth swing. The grip is cushioned for added comfort. And the jacket provides complete overstrike protection.

In other words, go ahead and hammer away. It shouldn’t hurt one bit.

1-800-Stanley. www.stanleyworks.com
Put your stave test pieces to good use

In issue #103 of WOODs magazine you describe how to make a wonderful staved vase. I'd like to add a couple of tips to aid folks with the construction of this beauty.

First, don't toss out the test pieces that you cut. Instead glue up a set of the shorter pieces that were “on the money.” After the glue sets up, sand the inside edges to a slight chamfer. Use these scraps as a vase clamp.

After you glue and roll your vase as directed in the article, wrap the large end with kitchen plastic-wrap. This will keep the clamp from adhering to the vase. Drop the scrap clamp down over the wrap, and tap it with a mallet until tight and horizontal. This clamp will make the vase joints much tighter than the tape alone can achieve, and makes lining up the ends easier.

I've also found that you can pull the rest of the assembly tighter by using inner-tube straps instead of tape as directed. Wrapping a 1"-wide strip 3 to 4 times around the vase really pulls the assembly together.

—Harry Burchardt, Decatur, Ga.
Now you can immediately recognize a CMT saw blade just as quick as you can a CMT router bit. **Because they're orange.**

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Veneers And Inlays
A forest full of choices awaits you

One of the most enjoyable aspects of veneer work lies in selecting the woods and inlays for a decorative project. As you'll see here, choices abound. Before buying, study up on what's available and what will work best for your project. Here's what you'll likely find.

Note: You can purchase veneer by the square foot at a woodworking specialty store or through a woodworking catalog. (See Buying Guide, page 14.) Inlays are sold by linear feet or by the piece.

To learn the basics on how to work with veneer and inlays, see page 70. Then, try building the stylish keepsake box on page 76.

• Standard (or raw) veneer
Made when a cutter knife slices across the face of a water-soaked half log, this so-called flat-cut veneer offers patterns that range from tapering grain to a distinctive cathedral look. (See below.) The raw veneers are then dried and stacked in flitches in numbered order, making them ideal for bookmatching. (This is where sequentially sawn pieces of near-identical grain patterns are placed side by side in a veneering project, such as in a cabinet door or drawer front.)

Thicknesses of standard veneer measure 1/32" to 1/16". Sheets come in random widths from 3" to 12", and 3' to 10' long. Costs run from $1.50 to $2.75 per square foot, depending on species and availability.

• Figured veneer
Flat-cut similarly to standard veneer and also stacked in flitches, only with an eye toward capturing the most fanciful grain patterns, figured veneers are the showiest of the veneer lineup. Woodworkers favor them most for a variety of highly decorative projects, from box tops to drawer fronts. Here, the veneer slices come from tree parts where extreme grain patterns are manifested—growths, roots, and places where trunks split into large branches. From these we get burls, curly, quilted, and crotch woods. Yet, figured veneers tend to be unstable. Often, sheets of figured veneer come wavy, containing cracks and pinholes. That means flattening the figured veneer pieces and doing minor repair work. (See page 71.)

Though figured veneer thickness replicates that of other flat-cut veneer, pieces tend to be smaller, starting around 10x10". Prices are higher than standard veneer, with premium walnut and elm burls costing more than $4 per square foot. To get the best look and to avoid problems in the veneer, allow for 50 percent waste when ordering.

• Quartersawn veneer
This veneer type comes from logs quartered lengthwise through which
We asked our customers out there just how they'd go about improving our 12" Compound Miter Saw. You're looking at the answer. From handle to fence to the roomiest work surface on the market, the answer was, "More, more, more." Call toll-free for the name of your nearest Delta dealer. Delta International Machinery Corp., 800-438-2486. In Canada, 519-836-2840. And visit our web site at www.deltawoodworking.com.
WHAT WOODWORKERS NEED TO KNOW

Veneers

Continued on from page 12

cuts are made at a right angle to the annular growth rings. The process yields veneers with straight, parallel grain lines and high wood stability. Quartersawn veneers, such as oak, establish a pleasing, consistent look in a design and often can be seen in mission furniture pieces. Sheet sizes match those of standard veneer, with higher prices.

• Dyed Veneer

Made from fine-grain, flat-cut hardwoods, dyed veneer features solid, rich colors penetrating through $\frac{1}{4}$"-thick sheets. Colors include black, red, orange, green, blue, and yellow. Dimensions are in random widths (between 6" and 10"), and lengths up to 3'. Priced around $2.75 per square foot, woodworkers rely on dyed black veneers to serve as an ebony lookalike; other dyed veneers help create striking accents and surfaces.

• Other Veneers

Because of interest among builders, architects, and cabinetmakers, manufacturers developed still other veneer types with special advantages. These, in general, reduce application time and labor costs while covering larger areas and solving such tricky tasks as veneering curved surfaces.

One such type is paperback or flexible veneer. The easiest to work with, this veneer costs two to three times more than standard veneer. Sold in 18"- to 48"-wide rolls 8' long, paperback veneer consists of a $\frac{1}{4}$" layer of smooth, factory-sanded veneer (such as walnut) applied to a 5- or 10-mil paper backing. It can be cut with scissors, though sanding through the thin veneer presents a problem. For this reason, paperback serves better as attractive covering for large tables, cabinet sides, and the like.

One variety of flexible veneer—peel-and-stick or pressure-sensitive—has an adhesive backing that sticks to a substrate's surface when pressed or ironed in place. Available only in a variety of woods, this veneer requires a clean surface during application; otherwise, failure may result.

Rotary-cut veneer takes shape when logs spin on a large lathe while a sharp horizontal knife peels off long, thin layers of wood. The layers are cut and dried, and later go into the making of plywoods. The final look features repetitive cathedral patterns.

• Decorative Inlays

Inlays come in two types, inlay bandings and inlay faces. The former begins as solid wood laminations made up of two or more contrasting woods. Strips are cut from the laminations, then sanded to $\frac{1}{4}$" thick. The resulting multicolored strips, measuring $\frac{1}{32}$" to $\frac{1}{2}$" wide, let you spice up projects with pleasing accents and borders. Strips are sold in 3' lengths and priced by the running foot. The wider and more complex, the higher the price.

Inlay faces, by contrast, consist of marquetry pieces, pictures, or designs made from various veneers. Here, you may find images of shells, flowers, and sunbursts—to name a few. Applied as an inlay or overlay (glued onto a wood surface), inlay faces are available for prices ranging from $3 to $50 each. More elaborate faces look great on box tops.

Written by Jim Harrold
Technical Consultant: Sal Marino
Photographs: John Kane; Letherington Photography

Buying Guide

Veneer catalogs.
Constantine’s, 2050 Eastchester Road, Bronx, NY 10461, or call 800/223-8087.
Wood Shed, 1807 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14207-2492, or call 716/876-4252.
Woodworkers Source, 5402 S. 40th Street, Phoenix, AZ 85040, or call 800/423-2450.
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Woodworker’s Journal, January/February 1998

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Better Homes & Gardens’ Wood,” November 1996

“The Delta got great marks for quality of cut and portability, and for its innovative cutterhead assembly lock.” “Editors’ Choice”

American Woodworker,” December 1996

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Build the jig according to the drawing at right. We made ours from birchveneer plywood with a solid poplar fence, but you could use any 1/2" plywood or medium-density fiberboard and a straight scrap of 2x4. Cut both pieces 1/2" longer than shown; you'll trim them to their exact length after you build the jig.

Note: A well-tuned tablesaw is essential to complete the assembly. Your saw blade must be perfectly parallel to the miter slot. See the October 1996 issue of WOOD® magazine for information on tuning up your tablesaw.

Before attaching the miter-slot bar, ensure the corner formed by the fence and the right edge of the sled is square. Make a mark 3" from the corner along one edge, and 4" along the perpendicular edge. Measure diagonally between the two marks. If the diagonal measures exactly 5", your corner is square. If it's more than 5", the angle is greater than 90°; less than 5", and it's less than 90°.

Next, measure the distance between your tablesaw's blade and miter slot and add 1/2". Using that measurement and a combination square, scribe a line on the bottom of the sled, measuring from the saw blade edge. Attach the miter-slot bar along the scribed line.

With the sled's guide bar in your tablesaw's miter-gauge slot, crank the saw blade up to full height. Run the sled through the blade, slicing off the extra 1/2" from both the base and the fence.

You can now cut with confidence by aligning the cut line on your workpiece with the edge of the fence. For repetitive cuts less than 27", clamp a stop block to the fence. When cutting pieces up to 48", lock in the sled's built-in stop block.

Project design: Chuck Hedlund
Photograph: Baldwin Photography
Illustration: Roxanne LeMoine
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Develop An Eye For Furniture

Are you simply looking for a chest of drawers to stick down in the basement or a cute little lamp table for the guest room? If so, buying old furniture boils down to picking out something you like that you can put into service as is or with minor work. But if you hope to acquire a piece with antique or collector value, you need to study before you start your search.

A keen eye helps you spot the best furniture bargains

"How would a person know," we recently asked Dennis Tesdell, an antique-furniture appraiser and consultant, "whether a piece of furniture is old and valuable, or just old?"

"There's simply no substitute for a good eye to help you separate treasure from trash in old furniture," Dennis answered. "The more you know and the more you train yourself to look for the clues to value, the better your chances of someday finding a valuable piece for a very reasonable price," he added. "The best thing to do if you are serious about going to auctions, flea markets, shops, garage sales, or even sifting through your grandmother's attic for treasures, is to prepare," Dennis told us. Here's how he suggests you start your studies.

Stores and books are good places to look before you buy

You can do a lot of research by visiting shops and galleries that sell antique or collectible furniture. (Antique furniture usually is defined as being at least 100 years old.) Go to museums and antique shows, too. If possible, pick places that specialize in the furniture of the age and kind you're interested in collecting.

If you're not quite sure what style you like (or you know what you like, but don't know what it's called), check your local bookstore or library for books about old furniture. (In a future article we'll look at books and magazines you can turn to.) In the galleries and shops, look closely at the furniture on display. Ask the dealer or museum staff about things you don't understand regarding style, construction methods, wood species, and signs of wear or repair. This hands-on study will help you become a furniture detective, one able to sleuth out bargains (and perhaps sense frauds).

Some things you should learn are:

• Dates when the specific style of furniture you want to collect was made, and who were well-known makers.
• Construction techniques used in furniture at that time.
• Primary and secondary woods commonly used then. Primary wood is the wood you see when viewing a piece from the front; secondary woods are those in the backs of cases and the inside structure.
• Finishes ordinarily applied then.

And remember, just because something looks exactly like a photo in a book, it may not be of the same vintage or from the same maker. It could be a contemporary copy or even a later reproduction. (Originals are called period pieces because they date from the original time period.)

Quality, condition, and rarity are the keys to old-furniture value

Keep these three key factors in mind whenever you check out old furniture, whether it's 50 or 250 years old.

• Quality. Good joinery, fancy carving, inlay work, nicely turned parts, and a pleasing and balanced shape usually indicate good or better quality and higher value.
• Condition. The more original, the better. If a piece is 200 years old but beat-up and in poor condition or if its old finish has been stripped off, it has little value to most collectors and dealers. Even so, a finely made piece in poor condition is generally worth more than poorly made furniture in fine condition.
• Rarity. From your reading and visiting shops, you may recognize that a piece is of a rare size, style, or wood for its kind. If so, it potentially will be worth more.

Dennis R. Tesdell of West Des Moines, Iowa, an associate member of the International Society of Appraisers, has 25 years of experience in evaluating old furniture.

Photograph: Hetherington Photography
Introducing the first quick change accessory system designed for woodworkers. It's Rapid Load™ from DeWALT, and it lets you change bits up to 50% faster than standard keyless chucks. The Rapid Load system features a heavy-duty holder and a wide selection of professional-grade, Guaranteed Tough™ accessories. The bits easily slide in and out of the holder while the universal 1/4" hex shank design prevents slipping. Even better, the Rapid Load holder fits all brands of 3/8" and 1/2" cordless and corded drills. So get your Rapid Load system today, and see how fast you finish your work tomorrow.
WORKSHOP PUZZLER

Find your way through this forest of wood words

Across
2  With a good one, you can lay on a smooth coat of polyurethane varnish.
3  Drive in a screw more easily and with less chance of splitting by drilling this first.
6  What kind of clamp is this?
7  Gluing to this grain or driving fasteners into it usually results in a weak joint.
8  For bent wooden parts, this popular hardwood, genus Fraxinus, is a good choice.
10  You’ll find this piece of paper helpful when cutting out curves or shaped parts.
11  A round wooden pin often used for locating or reinforcing a joint.
12  Sheet material comprising laminated veneers.
15  A narrow moulding along the top of wainscoting.
16  This sometimes-aromatic softwood stands up well to weather.
18  A striking grain pattern.
19  After you wipe off excess wax, you do this to bring up the shine.
20  What do you call this joint?

Down
1  This depression allows a flathead screw to lie flush with or below the surface.
2  Portable or stationary, this type of sander is usually a better choice for aggressively removing material rather than finish-sanding.
4  The art of creating a picture or design with veneers.
5  What lathe part is this?
9  Your tablesaw’s blade mounts on this part.
12  The Pullman Company once made extensive use of this brilliant red wood, also known as vermillion, as trim in railroad cars.
13  What is the name for this Japanese saw?
14  This tool’s sure to be a hit when you have nailing to do.
17  Black veining characterizes this dark brown, coarsely textured hardwood that comes from Africa.
20  This fixture clamps to a tool table to help guide, position, or stabilize workpieces.

Print this article
Wanted for sawing, planing, drilling, molding and jointing in all 50 states. JET's band of woodworking tools was last seen in the company of the legendary contractor's style tablesaw. Anyone with information leading to the purchase of these tools is advised to follow the stampede to your local JET dealer to round up the tools you've always wanted. JET is offering rewards of up to $100 for the purchase of these notorious tools.

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- **DC-1200**
  - Dust Collector
  - $20 REBATE

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  - SHOPLINE™ Tablesaw
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by popular demand, until March 31, 1999.
Create a Coral Reef For Your Fish

See fish-carving article on page 50.

Carve a chunk of coral reef
Transfer the Reef Base Top View outline to a piece of carving stock that measures 1 1/2 x 3 1/4 x 4". Bandsaw the base. Cut three pieces of stock 1 1/8 x 1 1/4 x 3" for the sponges.

Begin modelling the base, representing star coral, by rounding and scalloping the top edge to resemble the shape shown. Then, with a ball cutter, carve a channel to form the sponge base where shown. Shape the coral nodes to resemble those in the photograph below. Texture the coral by touching a small ball cutter to the surface to create slight depressions.

Referring to the photos, rough shape the sponges. Each tapers from about 1 3/8" diameter at the top to about 3/8" diameter at the bottom. But none is perfectly round. Make the tallest one about 2 3/4" tall, another about 2 1/4" tall, and the third about 1 1/8". Bore a 1/2" roughly round hole about 1" deep into the large end of each.

As you round the sponges, form barely perceptible circumferential grooves around them. Sand the carvings with an open-weave drywall sanding sheet to achieve the texture.

Attach the sponges to the sponge base where shown. Bob dowels the sponges to the base using 6d finishing nails with the heads snipped off. After positioning the sponges, glue them to the base, fill the gaps, and contour the bottom of the cluster with filler.

Hold the fish above the front of the rim on the tallest sponge, and mark where the metal tab on the fish meets the sponge. Cut a slot in the sponge for the tab, and test-fit the fish. Bend the tab as necessary to place the fish vertically. Do not cement the fish to the base yet.

Add a shell to the base, if you like. Bob carved a cowrie shell (shown in front of the roughed-out shell carving below left). Buy any kind of shell at a crafts store or aquarium shop to put on the carving or to use as a carving and painting pattern. (Carving patterns for Bob's cowrie are in the WOOD PATTERNS® insert.)

Color the coral reef, then mount the fish for display
Gesso the sponges, but not the star coral portion of the base. Mix some white into dioxazine purple for the sponge color. Add a tiny amount of burnt umber to darken the lower portions of the sponges.

Paint the coral with yellow ocher and a touch of burnt umber. Drybrush some areas with white to achieve the effect shown in the photo above. Paint the channel around the sponge base black. For the cowrie base color, mix yellow ocher into burnt umber.

Finally, mix a bit of epoxy filler and press it into the slot in the tall sponge. Insert the tab on the fish into the slot, removing any filler squeeze-out. Allow the filler to cure, then touch up the paint on the sponge.

The three sponge stalks are glued and dowelled in place. A real cowrie shell sits next to the roughed-out shell carving.
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TREES YOU WON’T Believe

EVEN RIPLEY WOULD GET A KICK OUT OF THESE FOREST FACTS

Get a drink from the traveler’s tree

There’s a tree that grows on the island of Madagascar called the traveler’s tree. This member of the banana family is so named because of the water stored at the base of each long leaf stalk. Thirsty travelers tap the leaves, which yield up to a pint each.

A tree that grows almost as fast as a weed

Would you believe a tree that can grow 40’ in just a few years? One specimen of the South American flowering potato tree—on the island of Trinidad—actually grew to a height of 30’, with a spread to match, in only two years.

The Methuselah of trees lives in California

The oldest living trees in the world are high-elevation, wind-twisted bristlecone pines that grow in California’s White Mountains. Specimens have been found with annual rings indicating an age of 5,000 years, a span that parallels the history of human civilization.

No taper toward the top

The trunks of most trees grow thinner as they rise in height. That of the New Zealand kauri does not. In fact, some kauri trees actually gain in girth at the point where the branches begin to spread. And kauri aren’t small trees. The largest living today measures 15’ in diameter, with the first branch appearing 100’ from the ground, making lumber producers smile.

Everything you need, from a single tree

Native to East Africa, the baobab may be the most completely useful tree in the world. It has a massive trunk that’s often hollow, and people sometimes live in it. Native Africans use its leaves, bark, wood, roots, and fruits for food, fuel, paper, thread, cloth, and medicine.

A giant among giants

Although never as large in girth as the giant sequoia of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, California’s coast redwood does grow taller. The largest standing—in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park—towers 313’ with a diameter of 22’. The record giant sequoia has a height of only 275’, but its diameter is nearly 33’. You’ll find this mammoth tree, nicknamed General Sherman, growing in Sequoia National Park.
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These extra-groovy frames are "pointless"

Your article about picture frames (June 1998) inspired me to share my method for keeping pictures snug in their frames. I use it on the custom frames I make and never have to fumble with glazing points or brads.

After cutting the frame pieces to length, I rout the usual rabbet in the back of the frame to accept the art. Then cut a 3/16"-deep groove in the rabbet, as shown in the Section View, below, and assemble the frame. After placing the glass, picture, and backing, I insert friction-fitting wooden splines in the grooves. (For small frames, I place a spline across each corner.) The splines come out easily to change pictures.

—Dom Fetterer, Southport, N.C.

The groove has another nice feature: To hang the framed picture, I simply drive a couple of screws into the wall, level with each other and slightly protruding. The heads of the screws fit right in the groove, and keep the top corners from sagging.

Tips From Your Shop (and Ours)

Wood Magazine
1716 Locust St., GA310
Des Moines, IA 50309-3023

Because we try to publish only original shop tips, please send your ideas only to WOOD magazine. And please note that we cannot return submissions. Thanks!

Dave Campbell
General-Interest Editor

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—Dom Fetterer, Southport, N.C.

Paint on scrollsaw blades shows which way is up

The older I get, the harder it is to see the teeth of my scrollsaw blades to make sure they go into the saw right-side up. So when I buy a new bundle of blades, I figure out which end is up, and dip that end of the blades in a bottle of brightly colored model paint. The blade always goes into the scrollsaw with the painted end up. For quick identification, I dip blades of different types or tooth-counts in different colors.

—Henry Worrells, North Fort Myers, Fla.
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Lever holds dowels tight during drilling

I built a game scorekeeper that uses short lengths of dowel that slide on a rod, similar to an abacus. I cut the dowel sections first, then figured out a way to drill the holes in the thin "slices." My solution was to build the jig, shown below.

The lever holds the sliced dowels firmly against the V-notch during the drilling process. The same setup with a wider V-notch works great for drilling axle holes in toy wheels.

—Don Leffler, Middletown, Calif.
Simple setup stabilizes workpieces when trimming plywood edging

After I've added solid wood edges to plywood and need to trim them, I use a router with a flush trim bit. To keep the router from wobbling on the ¾" edge or having to make and store some kind of jig to balance the router, I simply do two or more at a time. As illustrated below, I clamp the plywood pieces onto my tablesaw fence with a spacer piece of scrapwood between each pair. This way, the router sits on at least 2½" of edge. To stabilize wider pieces, I clamp an additional spacer near the top. If the plywood is too large to clamp securely to the fence, I clamp it directly to the table and work sideways.

—Karl Siefert, Philadelphia

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Spacer block

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TIPS FROM YOUR SHOP (AND OURS)
Continued from page 29

Use hardware cloth for miniature drying rack
Finishing small turnings and other pieces for wooden toys was always a hassle because I could never find a good place to set them to let the finish dry. I solved the problem with strips of hardware cloth. By cutting thin strips, I can bend the hardware cloth to the shape I need to support even irregularly shaped pieces. The cut points of the mesh support the pieces with minimal contact. I use larger mesh for bigger projects and smaller mesh for little pieces.

—J.M. Evans, Waycross, Ga.

No-mar milk caps
To keep C-clamps from marring project surfaces, I reuse the plastic caps found on milk jugs as pads. The caps, which normally aren't recycled with the jugs, are held in place with a dab of hotmelt glue.

—Jerry Pasley, Raleigh, N.C.

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TIPS FROM YOUR SHOP (AND OURS)
Continued from page 30

With a wipe, you can make caulk beads as smooth as silk

When smoothing a bead of latex caulk at my daughter's house, I was looking for some place to wipe the inevitable glob of goo that collected on my fingertip. She handed me a box of those pre-moistened towelettes from the diaper bag. Besides cleaning my hands, I discovered that a towelette wrapped around my finger left an exceptionally smooth bead of caulk. Now, I always keep a box of baby wipes handy in my shop for waterless cleanup of hands and tools.

— Frank Greco, Simi Valley, Calif.

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TIPS FROM YOUR SHOP (AND OURS)

Continued from page 33

Sand uniform curves on your spindle sander

When making a pair of rockers recently, I wanted to ensure uniform width. But I found it difficult to accurately sand them freehand on my oscillating spindle sander.

The solution lay in the bull-nosed fence I use to saw curves on my bandsaw. I clamped the fence to my sander's tabletop as shown below, with the desired width of my rocker between the abrasive spindle and the fence's nose. After carefully shaping the outside curve, I sanded the inside radius of each rocker by feeding it between the drum and fence.

— Allen Bakke, Forest Lake, Minn.

A FEW MORE TIPS FROM OUR WOODWORKING PROS

• To bevel-rip panels larger than the reach of your tablesaw blade, use the technique we describe and show in the photo on page 46.
• Looking for a simple way to keep modular units stacked up straight? Use short lengths of brass rod as we did to align the bookcase/magazine rack units on page 54.
• Combatting wood warpage in your outdoor projects? On page 62, learn how we won the battle by laminating thin stock for the scrollsawn garden markers.

WOOD MAGAZINE APRIL 1999 35
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How Trees Are Named

In the entire world there are about 20,000 kinds of trees, ranging from grand stands of old timber trees, like the Douglas fir, to small ornamentals, such as the flowering crab. And someone had to name them.

Gymnosperms — these trees generally don't bud and flower. They produce naked seeds, usually shielded by a cone. Many gymnosperms are evergreen, needleleaf trees. Native North American trees included in this classification are all the members of the pine family — the yews, redwoods, cycads (sago palm, fern palm), cedars, junipers, and cypresses.

Angiosperms — these trees flower and bear seeds in a fruit or nut. Palms, palmettos, and yuccas belong to a special subdivision of angiosperms called monocotyledons, which have irregularly distributed woody parts in their stems, and thus don't produce annual rings. Into the other division of angiosperms, the dicotyledons, fall all of the other tree families, most of which are broadleaf trees, such as the oaks, maples, ashes, and so on.

It may be Greek to you

A tree's two-part botanical name, usually in Latin or from Greek, remains the same for that tree everywhere in the world. That's due to an international code that strictly governs the nomenclature of plants.

The first word in a tree's botanical name refers to its genus, as in Acer (maple). The word means hard or sharp because the Romans used maple for pike poles and lances. The second name, the specific epithet, or species, more specifically describes it. In our example, it's saccharum (sweet), a word describing the sugar maple's sap. So sugar maple scientifically becomes Acer saccharum. One of its cousins, red maple, would be Acer rubrum (for red). Sometimes, the name (or initials) of the botanist who named the plant takes a third spot in the botanical name. With sugar maple, it's Acer saccharum Marsh.

A few tree species actually represent groups, with the members nearly indistinguishable from one another. In these cases, the botanical name includes only the genus and the abbreviation "spp.," indicating several variations, such as the hawthorn, Crataegus spp. It has 150 species growing in North America.
Common names help identify the tree
Maybe to you, paper birch is canoe birch or simply white birch. You might call an American sycamore a button-ball tree. All are correct and acceptable because these locally common names help you to identify trees where you live, varying from state to state, region to region, and nation to nation.

Wood by any other name
In the wood products industry, the lumber from a species may go by the tree’s common name—like red oak— or a trade name used only in the industry, such as tupelo gum, which isn’t from the gum species at all.

To go a step further, the wood veneer industry sometimes gives the product from a tree species a name completely different from either its common name or regular trade name. Baldcypress (Taxodium distichum) makes an interesting example. Regionally, it’s called gulf cypress, tidewater red cypress, and white cypress.

In trade, it’s marketed as either baldcypress or cypress. But there’s a special cut of cypress crotch wood that veneer manufacturers tag and market as faux satin.

Where trees grow have a name, too
Species of trees—whether broadleaf or needleleaf—with similar needs tend to grow together. Differences in temperature, moisture, and soil determine where you will find a tree species. Because these different climatic variables also change with altitude, some northern species extend their range into southern mountains and the southern part of western mountains. To help in classification and identification, botanists and foresters divide North America into what they call forest regions, each with a name.

- **Northern or subarctic woodland.** Bitter cold. Scattered black and white spruce.
- **Needleleaf/broadleaf forest.** Warm summers and cold winters. Large needleleaf forests of red and white pine, white cedar, and hemlock with areas of beech, sugar maple, white ash, yellow and paper birch, and basswood.
- **Mountain needleleaf forests.** Wet, windy, and cool with increasing altitude. Stands of ponderosa and lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, spruce, sequoia, hemlock, and juniper. Abundant aspen at lower elevations.
- **Central broadleaf forests.** Good rainfall, moderate temperatures. Features red and white oak, white ash, black cherry, walnut, sycamore, and other popular hardwood species.
- **Southern broadleaf/needleleaf forest.** Hot, long summers, mild winters. Pitch, loblolly, and longleaf pine; cypress; with red gum, white oak, red oak; yellow poplar; hickories and pecan; and the tupelos.
- **Pacific coastal forest.** Warm and moist. Grand needleleaf trees like the redwoods and Douglas fir with western red cedar, hemlock, and Sitka spruce. Broadleaf trees include aspen, bigleaf maple, red alder, black cottonwood, and myrtle.
- **Subtropical forest.** Hot and humid. Mahogany, lignum vitae, mangrove, and palms.
- **Unforested.** Trees in spotty groves.

Illustrations: Brian Jensen
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Yesteryear

In Virginia, Lee Sawyer captures the well-used look in his period furniture.

When he talks about his 18th-century reproduction furniture, G.L. (Lee) Sawyer is straightforward. “It’s not overly priced, but it’s not inexpensive, either. I believe that if you sell a dollar item, you only get a dollar customer,” the 50-year-old craftsman says quite matter-of-factly.

The work that comes out of Lee’s Norfolk, Virginia, shop definitely doesn’t generate dollar customers. At $5,700, his painted William and Mary style highboys—one of his most popular items—look as if they have withstood 200 years of use. He and his finishers diligently strive

Continued

Left: The William and Mary style highboy to Lee’s right is a popular piece in his line of distressed 18th-century reproduction furniture.

Above: At the lathe, Lee checks the smoothness of a table leg. The duplicating attachment below the bed perfectly copies the original.
Lee gives a tabletop the wavy look of warp and hard use by making passes with a hand plane fitted with a rounded iron.

Commemorating Yesteryear

Above: This curly maple side table replicates one from the 1800s in the collection of Historic New England, which Lee has been licensed to duplicate and sell.

Pickin' up primitives in the southern hills

Former New York Giants quarterback Phil Simms owns several of Lee's modern antiques, and even commissioned him to build a bathroom vanity and tub surround for his New Jersey home. "His interior designer gave me free rein, saying that price was no object," he fondly recalls.

It wasn't always that way, though. Lee pretty much has arrived in the furnituremaking business out of necessity. Sixteen years ago he was a building contractor with an occupying interest in antiques.

"I started collecting old furniture early on," Lee remembers. "And I really got interested in primitive painted pieces. The term primitive primarily denotes things that were homemade in the back country by a person with some skills, but not a cabinetmaker. They simply needed a piece for their home, so they built it. And most primitive pieces were painted because they were made from mixed woods, like air-dried pine and poplar. They painted them to look uniform."

Just as many antique dealers began, Lee ended up with many more items than he could showcase in his home. So he rented a little storefront and started a weekend antique business.

"I really didn't know what these primitive pieces I had were worth," Lee says, "until I contacted an expert in Illinois. When he found out I had primitives, he wanted pictures of them for an antique guide book. I..."
Above: Although it's brand new, this primitive-style side table with its crazed and worn painted top looks as if it has endured more than a century of use.

agreed—and I'm glad I did—because I got some recognition from that."

Business started picking up, and collectors started stopping by and asking for specific types of furniture. "Most of the stuff I dealt with dated to around 1850. Some of it was from the late 1700s, and even up to 1900," Lee recalls. "I'd travel through the hills of North Carolina and Virginia to buy pieces. Then, I developed a network of pickers—local people who would go into rural homes and buy pieces directly for people like me. I'd give them up to 50 percent more for an old painted piece, particularly if it was well worn because there was a niche for it."

As with many things, the demand increased for primitive painted pieces, and as it did, they became harder to find and more expensive. "People would pay thousands for a southern hunt board [serving table] or a farm table, and it would be in bad shape," says Lee. "That's when I started dabbling in building them from scratch and painting them to look old. The first piece I ever built for resale was a farm table with a yellow pine top and a painted base. Well, it turned out that I could sell those replicas as fast as I could build them."

Building a niche out of yesteryear

"I dropped contracting about 13 years ago. I had no time for it with the furniture," says Lee. "I enjoyed this so much more, working with my hands and not having to deal with subcontractors not showing up. And unlike furniture, a house is never all yours, even though you start with nothing but a plan. With furniture, you release it to a buyer, but it's not just a job. You take pride in it."

"Today, I sometimes see one of those pieces from the eighties that I made, and compared to what we're making now, it's like night and day to me," he continues. "But I'm surprised that the people won't trade or sell those pieces for anything. You see, I used to sign and date them because I did all the building."

Above: Steve Greene adds hardware to a hutch cabinet that will have its doors fitted with genuine blown glass. Then, it will get a finish that looks 100 years old.

When Lee began furnituremaking, he worked in a one-car garage shop. Then, he went to a three-car garage. After that came a 30x60' shop. "At one time I had a 30x200' building with 14 employees," he laughs, "so the signing got dropped."

Lee's big expansion came following his appearance at the High Point Furniture Market, a semi-annual event that draws store owners, interior

Continued
Finishes Helen Borduex and Susan Dunmire add a dark stain over a yellow one to the curly maple drawers of a chest. They'll wipe most of the dark stain off with naphtha, resulting in accented figure and an aged patina.

Above: Finishers Helen Borduex and Susan Dunmire add a dark stain over a yellow one to the curly maple drawers of a chest. They'll wipe most of the dark stain off with naphtha, resulting in accented figure and an aged patina.

Commemorating Yesteryear

"We did a job on Long Island for a designer who saw me in High Point and got one of my catalogs," Lee says. "I charge $100 for a catalog that's refundable with the first $5,000 order. That keeps them out of the hand of catalog collectors. That designer looked at my catalog for three years before placing an order. Then, he spent somewhere around $25,000 on a wholesale basis for his client, and everything was custom-sized."

Despite the catalog, about 90 percent of Lee's pieces are custom. "Even though we have a catalog, clients only use it as a guide for what they want, which is a leg like this and a door like that from different pieces," he notes. "Most of our furniture is painted yellow poplar, and some white pine," Lee adds. "Designers come to us for that look. When we do a natural-finish piece, it's usually tiger maple—that's my first choice, then walnut, then cherry. We've never done anything in mahogany, and never oak. I've turned down jobs in oak because it doesn't really go with what we do."

Over the years, the work made in Lee's shop has evolved from primitive painted to include pieces with a New England heritage. In fact, Lee is licensed by Historic New England (the Society for the Protection of New England Antiquities) to reproduce and sell antiques from their collection. In return, he pays the group a royalty. "The difference between New England pieces and southern furniture is that New England pieces usually have turned legs," Lee observes.
From sour milk comes stubborn paint
The painted furniture that Lee collected, sold, and now builds and sells was and is colored with what has come to be called milk paint. It's made from casein, a protein ingredient of milk that separates into curds when milk sours. Before refrigeration, there was no lack of sour milk.

"At one time, all milk paint was made from whole milk," Lee explains. "They let the casein curds dry, then grind them into powder to mix with linseed oil. The different colors came from plants, berries, nuts, and things like copper scrapings. There's one traditional color—oxblood red—that some people say was created by mixing in real ox blood. That's a myth."

What isn't a myth, though, is milk paint's durability. "There was a time period when people would take an old painted piece and strip it down to the bare wood," he adds. "But they'd occasionally find milk paint under the modern paint. And true old milk paint won't come off with conventional strippers. You have to use something caustic that eventually eats it off. It does take some time."

According to Lee, only one manufacturer makes milk paint today, the Old Fashioned Milk Paint Company (436 Main St., Box 222, Gorton, MA 01450). "All the others you see labeled as milk paint are actually latex. If you read the labels, they'll say 'authentic milk paint colors.'"

The milk paint Lee buys comes in powder form in 6-, 12-, and 48-ounce packages. About 16 colors are available. "When mixed with water, it has a short shelf life," he notes. "Some people put the mixed paint in glass containers, then refrigerate it. It supposedly lasts a few days. But we pretty much mix what we need at the time, then throw the leftover out."

Scuffs, scrapes, and gouges spell distress
"Some furniture that's been made to appear old looks forced," says Lee. "I tell my finishers to put their hands on the piece. Where would someone put their hand to open and shut that door or open that drawer? Where would they have spent time on, and it's just what they expected. It comes down to developing a feel for each piece. Because of that, I could do ten at a time and each one would be a little bit different."

Part of that feel for a piece of furniture begins before the paint goes on. That's when one of Lee's finishers softens any sharp edges with a file to make them worn, then sands them smooth. "We also beat 'em up a little with chains and put in some nicks and gouges with a chisel or a screwdriver," says Lee. "Just enough to indicate use."

Written by Peter J. Stephano   Photographs: Steve Uzzell, Marty Baldwin

How to Create a Century-Old Finish

To achieve a worn look, Lee sands through the top coat to a "dirty brown" base coat, rather than to new wood.

Blasts from a heat gun skin-over the accent coat of milk paint, but don't cure it. This allows it to later "peel" when sanded.

A build-up of several coats of milk paint, then selective sanding, produces the aged finish that Lee's customers want.

Lee's finishers apply milk paint, often more than one coat, with foam brushes. "Instead of sanding through the paint down to raw wood to indicate wear, it's better to lay down a brown undercoat," Lee advises. Then, you can sand through the top coat or coats to the brown [as shown above left]. That gives you the dirty patina of worn wood. If you sanded to the raw wood, you'd end up with a bright spot that wouldn't look right. So, you'd have to stain the area, and the stain would get on the paint."

Lee has even taught his finishers how to achieve a chipped-and-peeled effect with milk paint. "If you want the paint to come off in places, you put on one coat of color you want to show. When it's dry, put on a coat of another color and hit it with a heat gun so that it doesn't completely adhere [as in the photo above], Then, after you apply the top coat—again of another color—and let it dry, you can come back with a little sandpaper and go through it. Because it's soft and all, the second coat sticks right off where you sanded and reveals the first coat."

Worn spots around handles, keyholes, and pulls are created by sanding. Lee duplicates the look of crazed paint by going over an area with the heat gun after the milk paint has thoroughly dried. When he or his finishers are satisfied with a piece, it gets a coat of Briwax (a beeswax and carnauba product) that's tinted a light brown. That adds more age by muting the tone.

"There's a lot of time in the painting and distressing," says Lee. "You can get a chair sprayed with lacquer for $20. Our minimum is $100. Some people think we overdo it a bit, but it's a certain look that we're after, based on my experience with antiques. I know what they should end up looking like."
If you're looking for a way to add a friendly glow to your walkway or garden, step right this way. I specified commonly available low-voltage lighting components to keep costs down, and used Honduran mahogany for lanterns built to last a lifetime. I'm confident you'll appreciate the elegant styling of the lantern housing, which is a combination of mission and contemporary.

Note: The instructions, Bill of Materials, and Cutting Diagram give the directions and number of pieces needed to build a single lantern. To make additional units, be sure to cut all identical pieces at the same time to ensure uniformity.

Start with the dadoed corner posts
1 Cut the posts (A) to the size listed in the Bill of Materials. (We used Honduran mahogany, but teak, redwood, or cedar would work also.) Cut a few extra; you'll need them to verify the cuts in the following steps.
2 Cut \(\frac{1}{4}\)" grooves \(\frac{1}{8}\)" deep along two adjacent surfaces of each post.
3 To avoid accumulated error when marking and cutting the numerous dados, mark all the dado locations on one of the extra corner posts using the Post drawing above for reference.
Finished Size

ONE LANTERN

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*Cut parts marked with an * oversize. Trim to finished size according to the how-to instructions.

**Materials Key:**
- C-choice of mahogany, teak, red-wood, or cedar; LC-laminated choice; A-aluminum flashing; CA-clear acrylic.

**Supplies:**
- low-voltage transformer (we used Intermatic Malibu; size will depend on wattage of system), 11 watt sealed lamp (we used Intermatic ML11P2, 12V), crimp-on 22-18 gauge female spade-type wire connectors, low-voltage outdoor wire (wire gauge as recommend for length of run), cable connectors (we used Intermatic ML006-2), #8 x 1" stainless-steel screws, #8 x 3" stainless-steel screws, ⅞" aluminum tacks, 160"-diameter screening spline, 3" ID plastic pipe, exterior finish.

**Note:** Parts are not glued in place.

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**EXPLODED VIEW**

- **CUTTING DIAGRAM**
  - ¾ x 9½ x 60" Mahogany
  - 10 x 13" 30 gauge aluminum flashing
  - ⁷⁄₈ x 12 x 12" Clear acrylic plastic

- **Note:**
  - Parts are not glued in place.
  - Mitered ends
  - ⁷⁄₈ dadoes ⁷⁄₈ deep
  - ¹⁄₄ dadoes ¹⁄₄ deep

- **Screening spline**
  - ¹⁄₄ grooves ¹⁄₄ deep
  - ⁶⁄₈" hole drilled ¹" off center
  - Coil ¹⁄₄ of cord between the D's.

- **Sand tongue at corners.**
  - ¹⁄₄ grooves ¹⁄₄ deep

- **Crimp-on, 22-18 gauge female spade-type wire connector**

- **Low-voltage outdoor wire**
  - #8 x 1" stainless-steel screw

- **SEE THE WOOD PATTERNS® INSERT FOR FULL-SIZE PATTERN**
Double-check that the bottom set of dadoes is 4" from the bottom end of the marked post.

4 Attach a wooden extension to your miter gauge. Using the marked post as a guide, set a stop on the extension, and cut a pair of ¼" dadoes ¼" deep in each post in the surfaces opposite the previously cut grooves. As shown in Photo A, continue resetting the stop and making the cuts until all the dadoes have been cut.

Add the stiles, rails, and bottom panels next

1 Cut the sides (B) and top rails (C) to size. Use the same stop setting when crosscutting to ensure B and C are the same length.
2 Cut rabbets on the ends of parts B and C to fit snugly inside the ¼" grooves in the posts (A).
3 Cut a pair of ¼" grooves ¼" deep on the inside face of the sides (B) where dimensioned on the Section View drawing below.
4 Cut the bottom panels (D) to size. Cut ¼" rabbets ¼" deep along the top and bottom edges of both panels where shown on the Exploded View drawing. Check the fit of the panel tongue into the grooves in the sides (B). Sand the tongue at each corner where shown on the Exploded View drawing. Notice on the Section View that there will be a ¼" gap between the panels and mating side pieces. This allows for wood movement.
5 Mark a 3½" circle on one of the panels. Drill a blade start hole, and use a scrollsaw or jigsaw to cut the opening to shape. Or use a circle cutter in your drill press.
6 Laminate two pieces of ¾" x 4" stock face-to-face. Later, bandsaw a disc (E) from the laminate to fit inside the 3½" plastic pipe.
7 Center and screw the disc (E) to the bottom panel (D). Then, drill a ¾" wire-access hole through the assembly (D/E) 1" off center.
8 Dry-fit the parts A, B, C, and D/E to check the fit. Mark the mating edges between the posts and the sides and top rails. Disassemble, and sand a slight chamfer on these edges.
9 Glue and clamp the pieces (A-E, except C) together, using a waterproof glue. Use the top rails (C) to help hold the assembly square, but do not glue the top rails in place; these will need to be removed to install the lenses (I) later. (We used a small brush to apply glue to the mating surfaces, and we held the rails (C) in place between the posts with rubber bands.) Use the glue sparingly to avoid excess squeeze-out. Also, when gluing the panels (D) in place, put glue only on the centers of the end grain ends, and center the panels in the assembly before the glue cures.

Now, style the assembly with louvers

1 Rip enough stock for the louvers (F) from the edge of a ¾"-thick board. If necessary, saw slightly thicker than needed, and then plane for a good fit into the ¼" dadoes in the posts.
2 Miter-cut four louvers to length, and check to make certain the mitered ends come together tight. Make any adjustments, then miter-cut all the louvers to length.
3 Working from the bottom up and doing one level at a time, glue the louvers into the post dadoes. Make sure the mitered ends fit tight before moving up to the next set of louvers. Remove any excess glue.
Laminate and bevel-rip the roof to shape
1 Cut two pieces of 3/4" stock to 9 1/4" square for the roof (G). Glue the pieces face-to-face, keeping the edges and ends flush. Later, trim the roof blank to 9" square.
2 Tilt your tablesaw blade 12° from center and raise it 1 1/2" above the surface of your saw table. Attach a taller wood fence to your metal fence, and position the tall wood fence 36° from the bottom inside edge of the blade.
3 Bevel-rip each edge of the roof blank as shown in Photo B. Raise the blade and make another set of cuts. Repeat this until you've cut as high as your blade will go.
4 Clamp the roof blank in a woodworker's vise, and finish the cuts with a handsaw as shown in Photo C. Keep the scrap produced from the first cut; you'll need it for support when clamping the roof blank in the vise for making the final cut.

Use a tall auxiliary fence secured to your rip fence for extra support when bevel-ripping the roof blank to shape.

Clamp the roof blank in a woodworker's vise, and finish making the bevel cuts with a sharp handsaw.

Install the acrylic panels and electrical components
1 From 1/4" clear acrylic, cut the lenses (I) to fit into the grooves in the lanterns. Hold the panels in place with vinyl screening spline.
2 Cut 3" ID plastic pipe to length to mount the lantern on. (We buried our pipe about 12" into the ground and elevated the lanterns about 4" above the ground.) Using a V-block jig on your drill-press table, drill a 1 1/2" hole through the pipe at what will be just slightly above ground level. Then, drill a pair of 3/8" holes through the pipe for attaching the lantern base (E).
3 Sand the outside of the pipe to rough it up enough to accept paint. Paint the pipe (we did our black).
4 Bury the bottom end of the pipe in the ground. String the wire as shown in the Section View and Wiring Diagram. Consult the instructions with the transformer for wiring details. There are several sizes of transformers available, so observe the following: Lamps used are 11 watts each. Decide on the number of lanterns you will have in the system and multiply by 11. Buy a transformer rated at this many or more watts. Do not use a transformer rated less than the calculated total wattage.
5 Attach the lanterns to the plastic pipe with screws.
6 For ease in removing the lamps from the lanterns later, coil about 14" of wire between the two panels (D) where shown on the Section View.

Fabricate the reflector, and install the lenses
1 Affix the full-size paper pattern from the insert to aluminum flashing with spray adhesive. Cut the reflector (H) to shape using metal snips or a utility knife and a straightedge.
2 Bend the reflector to shape as noted on the pattern. (We used a straightedge to fold the aluminum along the dashed lines on the pattern.) Center and tack the reflector to the bottom side of the roof (G). Center carefully as the reflector is what's used to position and hold the roof on the lantern.

CABLE CONNECTOR DETAIL

WIRING DIAGRAM

Written by Marlen Kemmet
Project Design: Jan Hale Swec
Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine, Lorna Johnson
Photographs: Hetherington Photography; Perry Struse
Add realism with carved details

Draw the gill cover lines, pectoral fins, and eye holes on the carving where shown. Bore the eye holes about 1/4" deep straight into the sides where marked, using the end of a cylindrical carving bit. Then, cutting with the corner of the cylindrical bit,
Carve the gill covers and outline the pectoral fins, as shown at left.

Carve down the body around the pectoral fins to raise the fins slightly above the body. On the real fish, these fins are tissue-thin and practically transparent, so don't make them stand out substantially from the body sides. Take care to separate the trailing edge of the dorsal and anal fins from the back of the body, above and below the tail fin area.

Sand all surfaces smooth. Bob sands first with 120-grit paper around a solid drum. "You can use a soft-drum sander," he says, "but it's more difficult to sand to a sharp edge with one—as around the pectoral fins, for instance." After drum-sanding, sand diagonally by hand. "You'll feel ripples or bumps with your fingers, so you can get a smoother surface by hand-sanding," Bob says.

Refine the shape as you sand. To define the edges of fins and gill covers, apply spray adhesive to the back of a strip of sandpaper (about 3x6" would be about right), then fold it into a square. The folded edge remains rigid when you sand along a feature, as shown at left. As you sand the fish's head, look at it from the front. You should be able to see most of the back inside wall in each eye hole from a straight-on view.

Carve down the body around the pectoral fins to raise the fins slightly above the body. On the real fish, these fins are tissue-thin and practically transparent, so don't make them stand out substantially from the body sides. Take care to separate the trailing edge of the dorsal and anal fins from the back of the body, above and below the tail fin area.

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Tropical Fish

Now, fix up the fins with rays
Carve the fin rays next. Bob carves them in three stages, using two texturing stones like the one shown at bottom right. He slightly rounds the top edge of one stone against a dressing stone, as shown in the Fin and Mouth Carving Bits illustration. He leaves the edge sharp on the other.

Using the dressed stone, carve the first ray lines from the body to the edge of the fin, giving each stroke a slight curve for realism. Next, still working with the dressed stone, carve lines midway between the first ones, running from about the middle of the fin to the edge.

Finally, using the sharp-edged stone, carve closely spaced lines along the outer third of the fin. Bring those cuts onto the edge of the fin to create a serrated edge, as shown in the photo. Cut random serrations deeper, as shown, for a more realistic look. "Be careful not to make these battle scars mechanically uniform," Bob warns.

Extend the ray lines on the dorsal fin back to the joint with the streamer. From that point, blend the rays into the natural texture of the reed.

Put on a pair of pelvic fins
Cut two pelvic fins from stock about ¼" thick. Model each fin with a slight curvature and a wave along the trailing edge. Make the fins about ½" thick, thinner toward the trailing edge. Carve fin rays on both sides of each.

Hold the fins against the bottom of the fish where shown, and mark the fin tab locations on the body. The fins form a V, open toward the front. Form slots for the tabs where marked, using the tip of a tapered rotary carving bit. Fit the fins to the body, as shown above right. Glue the fins in place with filler.

Carve the mouth opening as a horizontal V-cut with a slight pullback at the base. The pelvic fins come together toward the back of the fish, not the front.

For first two cuts on fin rays, round over sharp edge of bit on a dressing stone.

Carve the mouth with a knife-edge diamond wheel.

In the third stage of carving fin rays, cut serrations along the edge of the fin.

FIN AND MOUTH CARVING BITS

To carve the base for your fish shown above, see the instructions on page 22.

Too Ready for painting, the fish perches temporarily on the tallest sponge. It will be attached after painting.

The pelvic fins come together toward the back of the fish, not the front.
the corners. Bob makes the cut with a knife-edge diamond wheel like the one shown in the illustration.

Install a 12mm glass or plastic brown fish eye in each eye hole. (You can buy the eyes from carving-supply dealers.) Set the eyes with epoxy putty. Slice away any squeeze-out before it cures. Inspect the fish for rough spots or unfinished details.

Bring the carving to life with color

Paint the fish and display base with acrylic artist colors, available in tubes from art- or crafts-supply stores. (Instructions for carving and painting the base are on page 22.) You'll need white gesso (an undercoat) in addition to these standard colors: mars black, cadmium yellow medium hue, cadmium orange, neutral gray value 5, iridescent gold, burnt umber, and dioxazine purple.

Before painting, spray on clear lacquer to seal the fish and base. After the lacquer dries, mask the eyes with tape or brush-on liquid masking (available from art-supply stores); then brush on a coat of gesso. To texture the fish, Bob stiples the gesso by tapping the bristle end of his brush straight into the wet paint.

After the gesso dries, lightly draw painting guidelines on the fish. Refer to the pattern and the photographs of the finished carving for placement of the lines. Sharp delineations separate the colors on the Moorish idol, unlike on many other fish, so take care to maintain sharp edges as you paint.

First, paint the black areas on one side of the fish. Let the paint dry. (You can hurry it along with a hair dryer.) Then paint the black along the back and on the other side.

Paint the yellow stripes next. Note that the color fades toward the bottom of the fish. To achieve this effect, thin the yellow paint, and apply it with a wet brush. Paint on one thin coat. Then, while it's still wet, build color toward the top of the stripe with additional coats. Pull the additional color from the top down onto the paler area to blend the stripe; you don’t want distinct separations. It's okay to run over the line a little bit onto the black because you'll go over the black stripes with a second coat later. If you go over onto the white gessoed areas, touch up along the line with some gesso.

Dry-brush the thin fins

Set off the nearly transparent pectoral fins by dry-brushing their rays with black. Where the rays are on a black part of the fish, paint them with neutral gray value 5. To dry-brush the rays, squeeze out a dab of paint on your palette. Pick up some paint with the end of a clean, flat brush. Stroke the brush across a piece of paper a few times to take most of the paint out of the bristles.

Then, flick the lightly loaded brush across the carved rays at approximately a right angle. This should leave just a hint of color on the carved edges of the rays. Repeat until you've highlighted every ray with a fine line. The dry-brushed rays shouldn't look blobby or uneven, and the paint shouldn't run into the bottom of the carved details. (If you haven't tried dry-brushing before, carve some rays on a piece of scrapwood for practice first.)

Paint the orange areas and the gray highlight lines. Refer to the photographs, and paint other details. Mix a bit of iridescent gold paint into some black, then brush it over the black stripes with a wet brush to add iridescent highlights.

Buying guide

Book and videos. "Fish Carving—An Introduction," by Bob Berry, covers carving and painting freshwater fish and saltwater reef fish. Bob shows trout carving in two videos, one featuring golden trout and the other a rainbow trout. All are available from CraftWoods, 2101 Greenspring Dr., Timonium, MD 21093. Call 800/468-7070 to order.

Project Design: © Bob Berry
Illustrations: Bob Berry;
Roxanne LeMoine; Lorna Johnson
Photographs: Chula Vista Studio, Mike Armbrust;
Hetherington Photography

WOOD MAGAZINE APRIL 1999
Start with the sides

Note: This section and the next describe construction of one case. You'll need to build three of them to assemble a unit like the one shown in the photograph left.

1. Edge-glue two panels of 1/4"-thick stock, and cut them to the size shown for the side panels (A) in the Bill of Materials. Finish-sand the panels.

2. Rip and crosscut the stiles (B), top rails (C), and bottom rails (D) to the dimensions shown.

3. Cut a groove equal in width to the thickness of the panel (A) and 3/16" deep in one edge of each stile, top rail, and bottom rail where shown in the drawing, opposite page. (We cut them with a 1/4" dado set on a tablesaw.)

4. Cut tenons on both ends of the top rails and bottom rails to fit into the grooves in the stiles. The tenons should be the same thickness as the panel (A) and 3/16" long.

5. Assemble the case sides from parts A, B, C, and D as shown in the Case drawing. Don't glue the panel A in place—glue only parts B, C, and D.

6. Cut a 3/8" rabbet 1/4" deep along the back of each side assembly where shown. Be sure to rabbet the inside
edge of each assembly to make left and right sides.

7 Drill holes for the shelf-support pins in the side panels where dimensioned on the Side Section View drawing. To drill them accurately, make a template like the one shown below center.

Make the drilling template from a 3/4"x7x11 3/4" piece of hardboard. After laying out the hole locations on the hardboard, drill the holes with a drill press. For drilling holes in the case sides, attach the template to the inside face of each part with double-faced tape, ensuring that the end that has two holes is at the front edge of the part. Drill the holes with a drill press, setting the tool's stop to limit depth.

8 Drill holes in the top and bottom of the case sides where shown. To facilitate stacking the units, these holes must be located accurately.

Ensure accuracy by making a fixture like the one shown below right. To make the fixture, cut a piece of stock 1 1/2x2x11 3/4". Center a 3/4" groove 1/2" deep along one edge. Center two 3/8" holes in the groove, one 1 1/2" from each end. Clamp the fixture to each case side as shown, and drill the holes. Install a drill stop on the bit to limit the depth. (We made a simple depth stop by drilling through a dowel rod of appropriate length, as shown.)

Save the fixture. You will modify it later for drilling dowel holes in the top and base.

9 Sand all surfaces smooth. Sand along each side assembly's outside edge to break the sharp corners.

**It's time to make your case**

1 Cut the crossbars (E), top crossbar (F), and back (G) to size.

2 Drill pocket holes in the back of both crossbars (E) and the top crossbar (F). (We used a pocket-hole jig as shown next page, top center, centering each member in the jig.)

3 Clamp the side assemblies, crossbars, and top crossbar together, referring to the Case and Side Section View drawings. Drive pocket-hole screws into the top crossbar (F). Slide the rear

Continued
Reading Rack

crossbar out of the way, and drive in screws for the center crossbar. Then, reposition the rear crossbar and drive in those screws.
4 Apply glue (we used dark glue on the walnut), and put the back in place. Measure both diagonals across the back to ensure the case is square; then nail in the back with #16x3½" brads.

Build a base and a top

Note: Build the base if you want to stand stacked cases on the floor. The top fits either a wall-hung case or a standing unit.
1 Cut the top (H) to the size specified. Saw a ½" spline kerf ⅝" deep centered along the front and side edges where shown in the drawing on the previous page.
2 Cut stock for the top side bands (I) and front band (J) about 1" longer than shown. Measure the thickness of your top (H), and plane the bands (I, J) to match that thickness, if necessary. Saw a ⅛" groove ½" deep centered on one edge of each band.
3 Cut two strips of ⅛"-thick hardboard ½" wide to the length of the side bands and one piece to the length of the front band. Miter-cut these hardboard splines to fit into the kerfs in the edge of the top.
4 Miter-cut the sides and front bands to fit around the top. Glue the splines and bands to the top.
5 Cut the base center (K) to size. Cut the base side bands (L, M) and edge bands (P) about 1" longer than listed in the Bill of Materials.

Drill pocket holes in the ends of the crossbars for the screws that hold the case together.

Build a base and a top

Note: Build the base if you want to stand stacked cases on the floor. The top fits either a wall-hung case or a standing unit.
1 Cut the top (H) to the size specified. Saw a ½" spline kerf ⅝" deep centered along the front and side edges where shown in the drawing on the previous page.
2 Cut stock for the top side bands (I) and front band (J) about 1" longer than shown. Measure the thickness of your top (H), and plane the bands (I, J) to match that thickness, if necessary. Saw a ½" groove ½" deep centered on one edge of each band.
3 Cut two strips of ⅛"-thick hardboard ½" wide to the length of the side bands and one piece to the length of the front band. Miter-cut these hardboard splines to fit into the kerfs in the edge of the top.
4 Miter-cut the sides and front bands to fit around the top. Glue the splines and bands to the top.
5 Cut the base center (K) to size. Cut the base side bands (L, M) and edge bands (P) about 1" longer than listed in the Bill of Materials.

With one leg cut off, the fixture used to drill indexing holes in the case sides will locate the mating holes correctly on the top and base.

All you need now is a shelf

Note: The same shelf holds either books or magazines, depending on how you install it. (See the Side Section View drawings, left.) The shelf simply rests on brass pins, so you can change it from one position to the other at any time. Make one shelf for each case you construct.
1 Cut the shelf (N), band (O), and front ledge (P) to size.
2 Form a ¼" rabbet ½" deep along the front edge of the shelf (N).
3 Cut a ⅛" groove ⅝" deep ½" from the edge on one face of the front ledge (P). This groove will mate with the tongue on the shelf.
4 Glue and clamp shelf parts N, O, and P together. Sand the assemblies smooth after the glue dries.
Bill of Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Finished Size</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A side panel</td>
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<td>9/16&quot;</td>
<td>11/16&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B stile</td>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td>1/2&quot;</td>
<td>14/16&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>C top rail</td>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td>1 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>9/16&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D bottom rail</td>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td>2&quot;</td>
<td>9/16&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E crossbar</td>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td>1 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>34/16&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F top crossbar</td>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td>2 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>34/16&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G back</td>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td>36/16&quot;</td>
<td>14/16&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H top</td>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td>10/16&quot;</td>
<td>38&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I side band</td>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td>1 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>11/16&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J front band</td>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td>1 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>36&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K base center</td>
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<td>O back band</td>
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<tr>
<td>P front ledge</td>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td>2 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>34/16&quot;</td>
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</table>

* Cut these parts slightly longer initially, then trim to finished length in accordance with instructions.

Materials Key: W-walnut, WP-walnut plywood, EW-edge-glued walnut.

Supplies: dark woodworker's glue, 3/8" brass rod, 1/4" pocket-hole screws, #16/2" brads, finish.

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5 Using a 3/8" round-nose bit and a table-mounted router, form a 3/8"-deep groove centered along the edge of the ledge on the flat side of the shelf. Refer to the Exploded View drawing.

You're ready for a finish

1 Finish-sand the cases, shelves, base, and top to 220 grit.
2 Apply a clear finish, such as Danish oil or lacquer. (We sprayed three coats of semigloss lacquer, sanding between coats with 320-grit sandpaper.)
3 Cut assembly pins 3/8" long from 3/8"-diameter brass rod. Chamfer the pins slightly on both ends. (We chucked the pins in a portable electric drill and chamfered the ends against a stationary belt sander.)
   You'll need four pins to install a shelf on a slant for magazines, two to put one in flat for books. In addition, you'll need four pins to install the top, four pins to locate a case on the base, and four pins between each pair of stacked cases. (We used 24 pins to assemble the stacked unit shown.)

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Project Design: James R. Downing
Photographs: Hetherington Photography
Graphic Design: Martin Davis
Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine; Lorna Johnson

WOOD MAGAZINE APRIL 1999
How often have you purchased a woodworking stain without having any idea about what's actually in the can? Too often, you have to go by the hyped-up claims on the product label. And many stains seem to promise the same things: "No mess," "Great results every time," and "No top coat is required."

A few words about our test procedures

Independent product tester Dave Henderson tried each of 31 different stains on red oak, an open-pored species that readily accepts stain, as well as the notoriously difficult-to-stain species of pine and maple. He also applied them on poplar. Dave observed the working properties of each stain (ease of application, evenness of color, and grain raising), took note of how long the stain was workable, and kept track of how much time elapsed before it dried.

To test for the presence of pigments and dyes (we'll tell you about the importance of these later), Dave let each stain sit in a glass jar for several days. Pigments settled to the bottom of the jar, while dyes remained suspended in the stain.

Note: We tested a single color of each product. It is possible that the chemistry and presence of dyes and pigments may vary from color to color within the same product line.

As shown on the next page, Dave also applied a small puddle of each stain to a sheet of glass and allowed them to dry 72 hours. This test helped determine whether the stains had an oil or resin (varnish) binder. More on that in the next section.

Product tester Dave Henderson applied 31 stains of various types to several species of wood to arrive at the recommendations in this article.
What you should know about pigments and dyes

All stains have a colorant—either a pigment, a dye, or both—that colors the wood surface. Like the pigments in paints, stain pigments are ground-up particles, so they settle out when the stain is left to sit for some time. On the other hand, dyes dissolve completely in the stain, allowing the dye molecules to travel wherever the stain goes, into even the tiniest of wood pores. As you'll see, these differences are key to understanding many of the properties, pros, and cons of each type of colorant.

PIGMENTS

Key properties: Pigment particles lodge in scratches and large pore openings, but they don't attach to smooth, nonporous areas of the wood. So a pigment-stained surface will be darker in the porous-grain areas (spring growth) and lighter in the tight-grain areas (summer growth). If you want to accentuate the grain structure on a porous wood, such as red oak, a pigmented stain
The Stain Truth

will do it. And, if you sand a surface to 150-grit, it will accept more pigment (and be darker) than if you sanded it to 220-grit.

Pros:
- Pigments do not fade in sunlight.
- You can darken a pigment-colored surface by leaving more on the surface during wiping or by adding a second coat.

Cons:
- Pigmented stains are more opaque than those with dyes and can cover up showy figured-grain surfaces.
- Pigments quickly settle to the bottom of stain containers, so you need to thoroughly and regularly stir stains that contain them.

DYES

Key properties:
Because dye dissolves completely, it soaks into all areas of the wood more evenly than a pigment. This creates a surface that's a relatively uniform color in spring- and summer-growth areas. The grit of the sandpaper used does not affect the final darkness of the color.

Pros:
- Even coloration.
- A “transparent” look that accentuates figured grain.

Cons:
- Dyes fade in sunlight.
- Stains with dye flow into large wood pores, then often flow back out and form tiny dark puddles of concentrated dye. You must check the stained surface periodically and wipe away these puddles until the stain dries.

The penetration myth

Manufacturers frequently use the word “penetrating” in the names and descriptions of their stains. The word implies that the stain goes below the surface of the wood to provide a long-lasting layer of colorant. But, contrary to this notion, none of the stains in our tests penetrated visibly beyond the wood surface.

However, we did detect slight penetration into open-grain woods, such as red oak. With these, straw-like grain pores draw in a minute amount of dye. Even so, a light sanding quickly removed the coloration from all of the tested surfaces.

The myth of “penetration” also goes hand-in-hand with the misbelief that the longer you leave a stain on a surface, the deeper and darker the color will be. In our tests, the stains imparted the same level of coloration regardless of how long we left them on the surface. In fact, we had our best success when we wiped the stains off immediately after applying them, especially with the faster-drying brands. Leaving them on longer simply made it harder to wipe off excess stain, and actually contributed to uneven coloration.

What we discovered about “one-step” products

Some of the stains we tested have names that promise stain and protection in one application. Some examples: Minwax Polyshades Stain and Polyurethane in One Step, Zar Plus Stain and Polyurethane in One, and Ace Great Finishes One-Step Stain and Finish. Other products allude to a protective-finish component: General Finishes Sealacell Tung Oil Sealer and Stain, Valspar American Tradition Stain and Varnish, and Deft Step Plus Stain and Finish.

Although the appeal of a product that stains and protects in one step is undeniable, we found that none of the products in our test provided a significant amount of protection. To build an effective layer of protection, we had to apply so many coats that the colorant in the product completely masked the wood, creating a painted look.

Our advice: Select a stain for its ability to stain a surface. Ignore claims about its protective qualities. After staining the surface, protect it by applying your choice of clear finish.
Our recommendations

Before you apply any stain to a project, always test it on a sample of wood that’s identical to the wood in your project. The results you get can be quite different in color and evenness from the store samples.

The chart at right tells you how each of the stains performed for us. Note that some of the low-priced products worked as well, or better, than some of the premium-priced stains. Here are some more pointers to keep in mind when choosing between the four categories of stains:

• For most projects, we suggest you try an oil-based stain. If time is of the essence, go with one of the oil-based products with a resin binder. If you’re not in a hurry, you’ll appreciate the extra working time afforded by the oil-based stains with an oil binder.

• For woods that tend to blotch when stained, such as cherry, maple, and pine, try a gel stain. Just prepare a little at wiping the face and allow it to dry before your final sanding prior to staining.) And don’t use water-based stains in hot weather (more than 80° F). At high temperatures, they dry too fast for manageable hand application.

HOW 31 POPULAR STAINS PERFORMED FOR US

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORIES</th>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>COLUMNS PROVEN (W)</th>
<th>COLUMNS PROVEN (N)</th>
<th>DROPS RESI (E)</th>
<th>DROPS RESI (W)</th>
<th>OPENING TIME (MIN)</th>
<th>MINIMUM DRYING (HOURS)</th>
<th>EASE OF APPLICATION</th>
<th>DRY TO TOUCH</th>
<th>PERFORMANCE</th>
<th>COLOR</th>
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CATEGORIES

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CATEGORIES

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<td>VARATHANE ELITE DIAMOND WOOD STAIN</td>
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Notes:
1. (M) Microwavable-
   (S) Syrup-like
   (W) Water-like
2. Varies depending on temperature and humidity.
3. Under ideal conditions—low humidity and about 70°F.
4. (**) Aerosol can

Written by Bill Krier with Dave Henderson Photographs: Baldwin Photography
Garden Markers
Scrollsawn signs show what's growing where

It's pretty easy just to stick empty seed packets on top of stakes to mark your newly planted garden. But, it'll be more fun to watch your garden grow with these lighthearted markers heading up the rows.

Make some plywood first
1 Rip a 1x10 (nominal) clear cedar board 6' long to 8" wide. Resaw and plane three 1/4"-thick boards from it.
2 From the planed and resawn stock, rip and crosscut 16 pieces 3/4x6x8" and eight pieces 3/4x8x6".
3 Build eight laminations, each made up of one 3/4x8x6" piece between two 3/4x6x8" pieces. Glue the laminations with weather-resistant adhesive, and clamp until the glue dries. Clamp the laminations between 3/4x6x8" pieces of plywood to keep them flat. Laminating stock like this minimizes warpage of the sawn signs.

Saw the seedy characters
1 Photocopy the eight full-size patterns in the WOOD PATTERNS® insert in the middle of the magazine. Adhere the patterns to the laminated cedar blanks, using rubber cement or spray adhesive (temporary bond).
2 Drill 1/8" blade start holes inside the cutout areas. Because there are so many inside cuts in the garden markers, you may be tempted to drill the round eye openings rather than sawing them. "Don't do that," counsels scrollsaw whiz Rick Hutcheson of Grimes, Iowa, who cut out our markers. "You're better off to saw them. Perfectly round drilled holes will really stand out."
3 Thread your blade through the first start hole, and begin sawing the pattern. Rick suggests a #2R scrollsaw blade (.029"x.013" reverse-tooth, with 20-23 teeth per inch) for the interior cuts on the garden markers. Start with the largest, innermost cutouts, and work your way to the outside. Saw around the outside pattern line last.

For sharp-looking signs, scrollsaw right to the point
"For the thin, sharp points in these designs, you're better off to saw into the point from both sides," Rick says. "Sweeping a turn at the end of a cut, even with the fine blade, will round most points noticeably."
To cut to a point from both sides, saw from the start hole to the point, as shown by Cut 1 in the illustration with the patterns. Then, slide the blade back through the kerf to the start hole. Spin the work with the blade in the start hole, and cut to the other point, as shown by Cut 2. Slide the blade back to the start as before, and make Cuts 3 and 4 in similar fashion.

Not so fast! You haven't finished your veggies yet
1 Drill 5/8" holes 1" from each edge, centered on the thickness of each marker along the bottom. Drill 1" deep. In some cases, you'll drill into the pattern. That's okay.
2 For colorful accents, paint the edge of each marker with a color suggesting the vegetable depicted. (We brushed on gloss exterior enamel in red, orange, yellow, dark green, and light green, as shown in the photo on page 57.)
3 After the enamel dries, dip each marker in a clear, penetrating exterior finish, such as a deck or fence finish. (We dipped ours in Penofin.)
4 Cut 16 pieces of 1/8" steel or brass rod 18" long. Slip one into each marker hole, and stick the signs out in the garden.
Solid-Oak Bed
A Country-Fresh addition to any bedroom

Note: We designed this bed to fit a queen-size mattress and box spring. Adjust accordingly for a different size mattress. If you don't have the back issues with the chest, dresser/mirror, and nightstand, but would like a photocopy of the article(s), send a 9x12" self-addressed envelope with $1.21 postage and $5 per article ($12 for all three) to WOOD's Magazine's Bedroom Set, 1716 Locust Street-GA310, Des Moines, IA 50309-3023.
Dreamland takes on a whole new look with this solid-oak bed design. It's the last piece in our "Proud Traditions Series," which includes a dresser with mirror, a chest of drawers, nightstand, and now this. Frame-and-panel construction makes for lifelong endurance, and you can choose a country look, as shown, using our finish process.

Form sturdy legs to support the bed
1. From 1½" oak (commonly called five-quarter stock), cut six headboard leg parts (A) to 3¾"x38½" and six footboard leg parts to 3¾"x24". See the Headboard/Footboard Legs drawing below right for reference.
2. Lay out the notch and mortise locations on each leg piece where dimensioned on the drawing. Remember that you're making a matching pair of headboard and footboard legs, with each pair having a left and right member. Verify all the marked locations before cutting.
3. Attach a wood top and fence to your drill-press table. Then, using a 5/8" Forstner bit, drill holes inside the marked mortise outlines, and square up the mortises with a chisel. You also could cut the mortises to shape with a jigsaw.
4. Cut the two notches in the center piece of each leg.
5. Mark the centerpoints where shown on the drawing, and bore a 1½" counterbore ¾" deep. Then drill a ⅛" hole through the center of the counterbore and through the leg. Back the stock to prevent chip-out when drilling through the leg. Note that these holes are bored in the surfaces opposite the side rail mortises.
6. Hold together two pieces of the ¼" oak plywood you'll be using for the headboard and footboard panels (J, K), and measure their combined thickness. (Ours measured ⅜".) Mount a dado set in your tablesaw, and cut a groove to this thickness plus ½" by ⅛" deep in the center section of each leg.
7. As shown in Photo A, spread an even coat of glue on both surfaces of the middle piece of each leg assembly. With the edges and ends flush, glue and clamp the pieces face-to-face to form each headboard leg (A) and each footboard leg (B). Wipe off excess glue with a damp cloth, and remove any glue from the notches and mortises. Double-check that the pieces didn't move out of alignment when clamping. Keeping the edges and ends flush is critical.
8. Remove the clamps, and sand the legs smooth. (We lightly sanded both ends of each leg on our disc sander to ensure flushness.)
9. Rout ½" round-overs along all edges (not ends) of each leg.

Continued
Add the solid-oak rails and stiles next

1. Cut the headboard and footboard bottom rails (C), headboard top rail (D), footboard top rail (E), headboard stile (F), and the footboard stile (G) to the sizes listed in the Bill of Materials.

2. Using the same setup used to cut the grooves in the legs, cut grooves in the rails (C, D, E) and stiles (F, G) to fit the plywood panels (J, K) later. See the Exploded View, Headboard, and Parts View drawings for groove locations. The Parts View drawing is on the WOOD PATTERN insert in the center of the magazine.

3. Using the Parts View drawing for reference, mark the arch along the bottom edge of the footboard bottom rail (C) and along the top edge of the headboard top rail (D). Bandsaw along the outside of each marked line, then sand to the line.

4. Cut shoulders across the ends of each stile (F, G) to form a tenon to fit into the grooves in the top and bottom rails. See the Tenon detail on the Parts View for reference.

5. Rout ¼" round-overs on the pieces (C-G) where shown on the drawings.

6. Cap off the headboard and footboard with style

   1. Cut two pieces of ½" oak to 4½"x68" for the headboard cap (H).

   2. Apply a piece of masking tape, and mark a centerline on the masking tape across one face of the headboard top rail (D). Then, mark a centerline across the bottom surface on what will be the top piece of the cap.

   3. Clamp the top rail (D) into your workbench vise.

   4. Spread a thin coat of glue on the mating surfaces of the two pieces of ½" stock used to form the top cap (H). With the edges and ends flush, use the top rail as a form to clamp and bend the two pieces of ½" stock together, aligning the marked centerline on the top rail (D) with that on the top cap (H) as shown in Photo B. Check for a tight fit of the top cap to the rail. Add more clamps to close any gaps. For clamping the top cap to the rail in the same configuration later, pencil a mating reference mark on each. Let the assembly stand overnight before removing the clamps.

   5. Mark diagonals on the bottom end of each leg to find the center. Then

   Continued

Use the arched headboard top rail as a form to laminate two ½" pieces of stock against it to form the curved 1"-thick headboard top cap.

![Image A](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

Spread glue on the middle piece of each leg assembly. Then, glue and clamp the three pieces together to form each leg.

![Image B](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

Use the arched headboard top rail as a form to laminate two ½" pieces of stock against it to form the curved 1"-thick headboard top cap.

### Bill of Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Finished Size</th>
<th>Matl.</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A hb. leg</td>
<td>¾&quot;x3½&quot;x8&quot;</td>
<td>LO</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B fb. leg</td>
<td>¾&quot;x3½&quot;x8&quot;</td>
<td>LO</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C btm. rails</td>
<td>1½&quot;x6¼&quot;x24&quot;</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D hb. top rail</td>
<td>1½&quot;x4½&quot;x6½&quot;</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1½&quot;x¾&quot;x28½&quot;</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F hb. stile</td>
<td>¾&quot;x3&quot;x28½&quot;</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>¾&quot;x3&quot;x14&quot;</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
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<td>1&quot;x4½&quot;x6½&quot;</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>L</td>
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<tr>
<td>I fb. cap</td>
<td>1½&quot;x4½&quot;x6½&quot;</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J&quot; hb. panels</td>
<td>½&quot;x28½&quot;x28½&quot;</td>
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<td>K&quot; fb. panels</td>
<td>½&quot;x28½&quot;x13½&quot;</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Cut parts marked with an * oversize. Trim to finished size according to the how-to instructions.

**Materials Key:** LO-laminated oak, LOP-laminated oak plywood, O-oak, BP-birch plywood.

**Supplies:** #8x1½", #8x1½", and #8x2" flathead wood screws; stain, clear finish.
See the wood patterns. Insert for full-size patterns and parts view drawings.

**Headboard/Footboard Detail**

- **A**
  - 1 1/4 x 7'1/4 x 96" Oak

- **B**
  - 1 1/4 x 7'1/4 x 96" Oak

- **C**
  - 1 1/4 x 7'1/4 x 72" Oak (2 needed)

- **D**
  - 1 1/4 x 9'1/4 x 96" Oak

- **E**
  - 1 1/4 x 9'1/4 x 72" Oak (2 needed)

- **F**
  - 1 1/4 x 5'1/2 x 72" Oak

- **G**
  - 1 1/4 x 5'1/2 x 72" Oak

- **H**
  - 1/4 x 5'1/2 x 96" Oak

- **K**
  - 1/4 x 5'1/2 x 96" Oak

- **L**
  - 1 1/4 x 7'1/4 x 96" Oak (2 needed)

- **M**
  - 3/4 x 5'1/2 x 96" Oak

- **N**
  - 3/4 x 48 x 96" Oak plywood

- **O**
  - 3/4 x 48 x 96" Birch plywood (2 needed)

**Cutting Diagram**

- 1 1/4 x 15/16 x 61 1/4" spline
- #8 x 1 1/4" F.H. wood screw
- 1/2" round-overs
- Groove same thickness as 2 pieces of 1/4" plywood 1/4" deep
- 1/4" hole 1/2" deep
- 3/8" hole 1/2" deep for dowel screw
- 3/8" bed bolt 6" long
- 1/2"-dia. decorative cover
- 5/64" pilot hole for bolt cover screw
- 5/8" for spindle feet (shown) 4 1/2" for bun feet
- See Partial Round-Over detail for profile.
Solid-Oak Bed

3 With an even overhang on each end and front to back, glue and clamp the headboard cap (H) to the top of the headboard. Use a clamp cloth to wipe off any excess glue. Let dry overnight.

4 Repeat the process to glue and clamp the footboard together. Then, add its top cap (I).

Add the side rails and cleats
1 Cut the side rails (L) to size.
2 Using the Assembling the Frame drawing on the opposite page for reference, mark the counterbore centerpoints on the inside face of each side rail. Use a flat-bottomed bit to drill 1½" counterbores ¾" deep on the inside face of each side rail. To prevent boring through the side rail, you must use a flat-bottomed bit, such as a Forstner. Test-bore a piece of scrap stock first to ensure you won’t drill through the stock.
3 Using the same drawing for reference, cut rabbets across the ends of the rails so the tenons fit snug inside the mortises in the headboard and footboard legs.
4 Dry-clamp the side rails (L) into the legs in the headboard and footboard assemblies. Check for square. Chuck a brad-point bit into your portable drill. Using the previously drilled ¾" holes in the legs as guides, drill into the ends of each side rail. Disassemble the pieces. Now, using a doweling jig to align the bit, continue drilling into the tenoned ends of the side rails until the bit reaches the 1½" nut-access hole. A brad-point bit here will greatly diminish the chance of bit wander.
5 Rout a ½" round-over on all but the bottom inside edge of the rails.
6 Cut the platform cleats (M) to size. Drill countersunk ½" shank holes on 6" centers through the cleats.
7 Glue and screw the cleats to the inside face and flush with the bottom unrouted edge of each side rail.
8 Reinstall the tenoned side rails (if removed when drilling the ¾" bolt holes) into the mortised legs. Insert the mounting bolts, and place a square (not a hexhead) ½" nut inside the 1¼" counterbore where shown in Assembling the Frame drawing. Tighten the bed bolts until the bed frame is wobble free. See the Buying Guide for our source of hardware.
9 Measure the opening, and cut the platform panels (N) to size from ¾" plywood. Lower the panels onto the

Be innovative: Make your own oak plywood panels
1 To make ½" plywood panels with two good oak veneer faces, cut four pieces of ¼" oak plywood to 29" square for the headboard panels (J) and four pieces to 29×14¾" for the footboard panels (K).
2 Brush on an even coat of contact cement on the poor side of each mating panel. Then, carefully place the panels together face-to-face, with the edges and ends flush. Use a roller or a mallet and a block of wood to ensure total contact between the two panels. Repeat for each panel.
3 Cut the laminated panels to the sizes listed in the Bill of Materials.

Assemble the headboard and footboard next
1 Dry-clamp the headboard assembly (except the curved top cap) to check the fit. With the assembly clamped together, and using the headboard cap as a guide, mark curved cutlines on the top ends of the headboard legs. Remove the clamps, separate the pieces, and bandsaw the top end of each leg to shape.
2 Glue and clamp the headboard together, checking for square. Chuck a brad-point bit into your portable drill. Using the previously drilled ¾" holes in the legs as guides, drill into the ends of each side rail. Disassemble the pieces. Now, using a doweling jig to align the bit, continue drilling into the tenoned ends of the side rails until the bit reaches the 1½" nut-access hole. A brad-point bit here will greatly diminish the chance of bit wander.

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To form the platform support (O, P), cut the parts and screw the support (O) to the brace (P). As noted on the Exploded View drawing, the length of the support (O) depends upon the height of the feet (Q) used.

It's time to add the elegant turned feet

1 To get the feet (Q) for the bed, you can either turn your own using the pattern on the pattern insert or order preturned feet from the source listed in the Buying Guide. If you turn your own, laminate stock to form four blanks, each measuring 4½" square (3½" after turning) by 5" long. Then refer to the full-size pattern on the insert when turning the feet to shape.

2 If you turn your own feet, drill a hole centered in the top of each, and drive a dowel screw (the preturned feet come with a dowel screw installed) into each hole.

3 Screw the feet to the bottom of the headboard and footboard legs.

Beautify your bed with the right finish

1 Finish-sand the headboard, footboard, and rails. Finish the pieces as desired. See the country finishing article on page 72 of the December 1998 issue, #110, for the finishing process we used. Or stain the pieces and protect them with a clear finish like that shown on the inset photo on the opposite page.

2 Use the bed bolts to secure the rails to the headboard and footboard as shown in the drawing at left. Then drill ¼" pilot holes, and drive screws to secure the decorative covers to hide the bed bolts. Secure the support (O) to the bottom panel.

Written by Marlen Kemmet
Project Design: Jeff Hayes
Graphic Design: Jamie Downing
Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine; Lorna Johnson
Photographs: Baldwin Studio; Hetherington Studio
For centuries, craftsmen have applied veneers and decorative inlay bandings to fine furniture and accessories to achieve some very special effects. Yet veneering makes sense for other reasons, too. The availability of attractive veneers (see page 12) lets you cover projects made from less-expensive and/or featureless solid woods. In addition, manufactured surfaces, such as particleboard, medium-density fiberboard (MDF), and plywood, let you tackle large-scale projects while gaining more adhesion stability in the end product.

A few basic tools and you're ready to go

The basic tool kit for veneer work includes veneer and masking tapes, sponge, roller, veneer saw, a crafts knife with no. 11 blade, metal straightedge, metal pushpins, combination square, sanding block, and pencil. Order the more specialized items through our Buying Guide on page 75.
Create spectacular projects with beautiful veneers and inlay bandings.

Laying out the veneer

Begin by selecting the veneer types that best suit your project’s design. Examine your veneer to take advantage of the grain patterns or fancy figure and to avoid flaws. If you’re working with uneven edges, trim the pieces as shown under “Cutting veneer and inlay bandings,” creating one true edge.

Place the workpiece you intend to cover on the veneer. Mark the veneer outline, allowing for 1/4” waste all around, as in Photo A. On projects like boxes where you want your grain to match on neighboring sides, label consecutive pieces of veneer on the inside faces with letters. Label the mating box sides at the same time.

Keep in mind, too, an order of veneer application that will achieve the best look. Hide end grain when possible. When veneering a box, for instance, glue on the back first, the sides second, and then the front. Finish by adding the top.

If you’re working with wavy figured veneer, you’ll have to flatten it in order to apply it. See how below.

How to flatten and repair figured veneers

Burl, crotch, and other figured veneers often become wavy due to the stresses in the wood. They also come with cracks, checks, and tiny pinholes in their surfaces. You need to address all of these.

To flatten wavy veneer prior to application, wet the veneer with a commercially available veneer softener. (See the Buying Guide.) Brush the liquid on both sides and let it stand. Then press out the veneer in a sandwich of flat boards and kraft paper, placing a weight on the stack, as shown at right. Let it sit overnight. Repeat if needed. Once flattened, you have a 48-hour working window before the waviness returns.

Correct cracks prior to application. To do this, first apply a piece of veneer tape to the face or good side of the veneer to hold the crack together. Then, on the underside, mix a small batch of epoxy and color-matched sawdust and gently work it into the crack with a small putty knife. Avoid leaving excess on the surface. Later, once the veneer is glued down, remove the tape.

To fix pinholes, apply the veneer first. Then (and only if you want a glasslike finish), spread a color-matched paste filler over the fine pores or holes. Wipe off the excess. Finish-sand away the surface residue, being careful not to sand through. If finishing with a Danish oil or penetrating finish, you don’t need to fix pinholes. These finishes tend to fill the holes, thereby hiding them.
Cutting veneer and inlay bandings

Crosscut and ripcut standard or figured veneer with a sharp veneer saw or crafts knife and a metal straightedge. The veneer saw works best on denser woods.

Make your cuts on a flat, firm surface, such as particleboard. Start by ripcutting one true or straight edge on your veneer piece. When ripcutting, score and cut from one veneer end to the other, following a straightedge. Make two to four scoring passes as needed to establish a straight line before cutting. If you use the saw, score with just the front corner of the blade. Make final cutting passes by pulling the saw in from one end, with the teeth parallel to the work surface. With a crafts knife, simply apply more pressure on succeeding cuts, following the straightedge and score. Be careful that wayward wood grain doesn't pull you off course. If using a crafts knife, change blades often. Dull blades cause mistakes.

Now you are ready to crosscut square corners, something that's particularly important when cutting pieces for an assembled face (discussed later). Align your true veneer edge with the true edge of the cutting surface. With a metal square or combination square held firmly against the true veneer edge, begin a square crosscut by scoring the wood with two to four passes, cutting in from each edge toward the center of the work to avoid breakout, as shown in Photo B. Similarly, make final saw and knife cuts by applying more pressure on the tool.

For miter-cuts, use a combination square, scoring toward the center, then cutting with added pressure, as shown in Photo C.

To miter-cut inlay, first miter-cut a length of ¥2x¥2 pine. Nail or glue it to a piece of particleboard. Place a strip of inlay where shown in Photo D. Then take a sharp block plane blade, holding the flat side against the mitered pine and over the inlay. Strike the blade with a mallet for a crisp, clean cut.
Jointing edges for perfect seams

Many times your veneering project calls for joining pieces edge to edge. To do this, sandwich mating veneers tightly between two edge-jointed boards, allowing less than \( \frac{1}{64} \) of the veneers to stand proud of the board edges (Photo E). Clamp where needed to prevent movement along the exposed veneer edges. Now, sand or block-plane the edges carefully without bending them over. Make several passes, removing the exposed veneer until flush with the board edges.

Joining like veneers to make bigger pieces

To join veneers edge to edge, lay the pieces good-side-up on a flat surface. Check that they mate well with no gaps between. Then, pin one piece down, pressing pushpins in through the veneer and into the work surface, angling them away from the joint. Locate the pins \( \frac{1}{2} \) from the mating edge, spaced 4-9" apart, depending on the length of the pieces. Be careful not to split the wood. Place the joining piece snugly against the pinned piece, and pin it down, as shown in Photo F.

After taping these pieces together (see "Taping veneers together"), flip them over and apply a thin bead of yellow woodworker's glue on the underside seam for added strength. Keep in mind that you should not use flexible veneer (which has a wood veneer thickness of \( \frac{1}{64} \)) for any inlay work or assembled faces. Otherwise you risk sanding through when sanding inlays flush to the surrounding surface. Apply tape to the good side, removing later once the piece is glued in place.

Taping veneers together

Once you have dry-fitted your pieces, you're ready to tape them together into a bigger sheet or an assembled decorative face. To do this, start with two joining pieces—figured veneer, inlay, standard veneer, it doesn't matter. Spot-tape the veneer or inlays together, checking alignment and snugness. Use water-activated veneer tape here, wetting it with a dampened sponge. Then apply a full-length piece, as shown in Photo G.

When making an assembled face consisting of several pieces, start from the middle of the assembly and work out, taping up one piece completely before moving to the next. Roll out the tape for a good bond.
Gluing veneer to a substrate

Select a glue from the Veneering Glues At A Glance chart below. (We used a solvent-based contact cement.) If using contact cement, thin it 20 percent (with contact cement thinner) and apply two even coats to both surfaces with a disposable brush. (See the Buying Guide.)

With yellow, white, or urea-formaldehyde glues, you may get by with one thin, even coat on one surface. Or, on more porous surfaces, you could roll out a thin coat on each mating surface.

Then, either center the veneer over the substrate material, or vice versa—which ever is easier—and carefully press the veneer in place. With an assembled face where precision centering is a must, first mark positioning lines on the mating side of the veneer, as shown in Photo 1. Work from one end, allowing for even waste all around. If using contact cement, use dowels or a slip sheet (kraft paper, for instance) while applying the veneer or assembled face. (See Photo j.) Remove these as you carefully press down the veneer.

Once the veneer is in place, roll it out, starting from the center, as shown in Photo H. If using other than contact cement, apply uniform clamping pressure across the entire veneer surface. To do this, apply 2-mil plastic, then a flat piece of particleboard over the glued veneer using as many clamps and weights as needed. The plastic prevents any glue squeezeout from bonding to the particleboard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VENEERING GLUES AT A GLANCE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GLUE TYPE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITE (POLYVINYL RESIN)</td>
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<tr>
<td>YELLOW WOODWORKER'S GLUE (ALIPHATIC RESIN)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONTACT CEMENT (SOLVENT-BASED ONLY)</td>
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<tr>
<td>UREA-FORMALDEHYDE RESIN</td>
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Trimming and cleaning up your work

Holding a metal straightedge along your workpiece and using a crafts knife, trim off the excess prior to adding a neighboring piece. (See Photo K.) Score and cut as described earlier. Block-sand the remaining fine edge flush.

To remove veneer tape on assemblies, allow the glue to set up overnight. Then, moisten 1–2" of the tape at a time to reactivate the adhesive. Next, carefully lift up the moistened tape with a thin, rounded crafts-knife or putty knife blade. (See Photo L.) Avoid making scratches.

Finally, with the tape removed and edges block-sanded flush and slightly eased, finish-sand the veneered surfaces using a sanding block or finish sander, as shown in Photo M. Be careful not to sand through. Move from 180- through 220-grit.

On assembled faces, start sanding the outside edges, moving steadily toward the center. Be aware that inlay typically stands proud of adjoining veneer surfaces so you will need to sand it flush. Remove any sanding dust with a clean cloth or vacuum and you’re ready for finishing.

How to finish veneered projects

Because glues take time to fully cure, wait at least 72 hours before finishing veneered projects. Oil-based clear finishes, such as polyurethane, work best on veneered projects. However, avoid using lacquer on veneer bonded with contact cement—it reacts with this glue, causing it to loosen.

Buying Guide

Veneer Catalog. Constantine's Woodworker's Catalog, 2050 Eastchester Rd., Bronx, NY 10461, or call 800/223-8087.

Veneer Softener. 1 quart, $11.50 plus shipping. Catalog no. CPA20. Address and telephone no. above.

Contact Cement Thinner. 1 pint, $7.75 plus shipping. Catalog no. GT1P. Address and telephone no. above.

Specialized veneering tools and materials. Kit no. WDVK2. Kit includes veneer tape, no. 12VTPI; roller, no. 12RR2; veneer saw, no. VS277; crafts knife with 5 blades, no. 98CK1B; 1 box veneer metal pushpins (100 per box), no. CVP100. $27.95, postpaid. Address and telephone no. above.
Showy Keepsake Box

This little beauty features quarter-sawn oak veneered sides and a veneered face made up of madrone burl with a surround of inlay and oak. This project is a great introduction into veneering and makes a pleasing gift for a loved one.

Note: Before you undertake this handsome project, read the article on page 70 that describes how to work with the veneers used here. For more on choosing veneers and inlays, see page 12.

Start with the basic box

1. Cut the box front and back (A), sides (B), and top and bottom (C) to the dimensions in the Bill of Materials. (We used maple.)
2. Rout ⅛" rabbets ½" deep in the front and back where shown in the Box Assembly drawing.

3. Glue and clamp the front, back, and sides together, checking for square.
4. Glue and clamp on the box top and bottom (C). Remove any squeeze-out.
5. Finish-sand the box with 150-grit sandpaper in preparation for the veneers and inlay. Maintain sharp corners all around.

Jazz up your box with fancy veneers and inlays

1. Select a combination of veneers and inlay that will achieve the look you want. Or go with the ones we used. (See the Bill of Materials.) To order the veneers, check out the Buying Guide. You also can order the basic veneering tools on page 70.
2. Cut the veneer sides (D), and front and back (E), leaving ¼" extra all around. (Follow the cutting instructions on page 72 for these and all succeeding cuts.)
3. Glue on the side pieces, then the front and back. (Trim the excess as described in the technique story on page 75. We used solvent-based contact cement, which allowed us to work faster and eliminated the need...
Veneers dress it up in high style

Bill of Materials

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>9/16&quot; 6&quot; 8&quot; M</td>
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<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>9/16&quot; 9/16&quot; 1 1/2&quot; E</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Veneer and Inlay

| D         | 9/16" 3 1/4" 6 1/2" OV | 1   |
| E         | 9/16" 3 1/4" 8 1/2" OV | 1   |
| F         | 9/16" 3 1/4" 5 1/4" MB | 1   |
| G         | 9/16" 9/16" 3 1/2" I | 2   |
| H         | 9/16" 9/16" 5 1/4" I | 2   |
| I         | 9/16" 1 1/2" 6 1/2" I | 2   |
| J         | 9/16" 1 1/2" 8 1/2" OV | 2   |

"Cut parts marked with * oversize. Trim to finished size, according to the how-to instructions.

Materials Key: M-maple; OV-quartersawn oak veneer; MB-madrone burl veneer; I-inlay border; E-ebony.

Supplies: 1/4" dowel.

Buying Guide

Veneered box kit. Kit includes enough oak and madrone burl veneer, inlay border, and ebony to complete one box. Also, 1 pair of jewelry-box hinges, 1/4" brass, 1 pint of contact cement, 1 pint of thinner for glue. Kit no. WDK1, $39.95, ppd. Consantine's, 2050 Eastchester Rd., Bronx, NY 10461, or call 800/222-8087.

Note: Allow 1/4" waste all around for each veneer piece and the assembled face.
for clamps. Look over the glue choices in the chart in the technique story; you may want to use yellow woodworking glue, which may produce a better overall bond.

4 Cut out the figured center piece (F), ensuring the corners are square. Then miter-cut an inlay border (G or H), taping it to the figured center as shown on page 73. Cut and tape the remaining inlay borders; then add the oak surround pieces (I, J) to complete the assembled face.

Once the tape dries, lay the assembled face on its taped side and dry-fit the box on top of it. (We aligned the mitered corners of the oak surround with the box corners, penciling the box outline on the face to mark exact placement of the box.)

5 Apply the assembled face to the box top. (Because we used contact cement, we had to use dowels to separate the face and box top while aligning the box with the placement lines on the face. We then flipped the box and carefully removed the dowels, pressing the face out with a roller for a full bonding.) Once the glue cures, trim the excess and sand flush.

6 Remove the tape and finish-sand the veneered box. Avoid sanding through.

Cove the edges and create the lid

1 Chuck a ¥¼" cove bit in a table-mounted router. (We used a new, sharp bit to reduce the chance of splintering.) Making ¥¼" incremental passes, route around the top and bottom edges. Holding the box firmly and snugly to the fence, begin by climb-cutting the coves while pulling the box toward you as shown in the photo bottom, left. Before reaching the end of the cut, pull the box away from the fence and bit. Finish the pass by placing the box on the opposite side of the bit and routing the remaining portion of the edge. This approach again will help reduce splintering. Continue routing until reaching the cove depth shown in the drawings.

2 Note on the Exploded View drawing where the box base and lid divide. Now apply masking tape around the box at this location to reduce splintering when sawing the box in two. Also, cut four ¥⅛" shims to the thickness of your tablesaw blade.

Raise the saw blade to ¥¼", adjust the fence, and begin sawing off the box lid. Cut the sides first; then insert and tape shims in the kerfs. Saw the box front, add two more shims, then saw the box back as shown in the photo above, right. Block-sand the sawn edges to remove marks.

3 Chuck a ¥¼" straight bit in your table-mounted router, raising it ¥¼" above the table. Adjust the fence 1" from the bit; then rout the hinge mortises as shown at right. Adjust the fence as needed to complete the mortises. Test-fit the hinges and drill the pilot holes for the screws.

4 Carefully finish-sand the box and wipe it clean with a cloth. Wait at least 72 hours after gluing before applying a finish. (We brushed on three coats of polyurethane, sanding between coats with gray ultra-fine Scotch-Brite pads. Then we masked around the coves and painted these areas with black enamel. Finally, with Scotch-Brite pads, we smoothed the surfaces with paste wax.) Once the finish dries, screw the hinges in place.

5 Scrollsaw and sand the lid handle to shape using the pattern in the Exploded View drawing. Drill ¥¼" dowel holes in the handle and box lid where shown. Cut two ¥½" dowels ¥¼" long, glue them into the handle, then glue the handle to the lid. Now, please someone with your showy box.
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Imagine red oak, sugar maple, and yellow birch stock with growth rings so crowded you can't count them with the unaided eye. Slow growth that evident translates to woodworking stock with the finest grain.

And just where do you find such wood? Scott Mitchen, a professional diver and underwater treasure hunter, found it in log form near Ashland, Wisconsin, on the bottom of Lake Superior's Chequamegon (sha-WOM-a-gon) Bay. Back in 1989, though, he wasn't looking for logs. The Milwaukee native was diving for ship wrecks and what they might hold. But he kept bumping into sunken logs—thousands of them.

A hunch that's paying off

One day, as the story goes, Mitchen was describing what he'd seen in Lake Superior's depths to an Ashland old-timer. "They just might be worth somethin'," the man said.

On that hunch, the diver returned to the lake bottom. This time he carried a large inner tube and compressed air. After attaching the inner tube to an eye bolt driven in the butt end of a log, he inflated the tube and brought the log to the surface. He then guided it to shore and sliced off an end with a chainsaw to see the wood.

What he found was incredible. Although the bark had long since deteriorated, the wood inside was...
sound, preserved by the oxygen-free, cold water of the lake.

It took Mitchen several years to perfect the underwater retrieval technique, find customers, seek investors, and set up a sawmill. But in 1996, the Superior Wafer-Logged Lumber Company, Inc. was finally launched.

How the logs got there
In the latter half of the 19th century, the logging boom in northern Wisconsin was on, feeding wood to the growing cities of the Midwest and the Industrial Revolution in the East. At that time, sawmills dotted the shore of Lake Superior. Each spring, hundreds of thousand of logs cut in the woods during the winter were driven down swollen rivers to the vast lake, herded into huge rafts, and then moved by boats to the milling sites where they floated until their turn came.

As the logs piled up, many of them—perhaps 20 percent—sank. The hardwood trees had the denser, heavier wood and thus sank first. (For another explanation, see "Finishing Touches" on page 112.) No one bothered or cared about recovering them. There were plenty of trees in the seemingly endless forests bordering Lake Superior, so it didn’t matter that some were lost.

Wood that makes music
The sunken logs Mitchen discovered came from trees that were saplings when Columbus landed in the New World. Their annual rings—as many as 60 to the inch compared to 4-6 in today’s second- and third-growth trees—indicate unbelievably slow growth (see photo upper right). The trees grew so slowly because they were shaded by a canopy of towering white pine and hemlock.

The wood from these salvaged logs not only has the finest grain available, but a richness in color unlike its modern counterpart. And according to the discoverer, when made into instruments, it sings.

“I’m not only speaking of violins here, but acoustical and electric guitars, and drums,” says Mitchen. “I was given an electric guitar made from water-logged hard maple. It’s almost too much guitar—the wood’s cell walls become like little speaker cabinets. It just sings, as if the wood keeps going after the strings stop.”

This electric guitar has a body of fiddleback maple reclaimed from Lake Superior. The wood’s cell walls “act like little speaker cabinets,” says Scott Mitchen of Superior Water-Logged Lumber.

Stock for special things
Greg Leick, chief executive officer of Sheboygan, Wisconsin-based Leick Furniture Inc., believes the sunken stock is really special. “It [the water-logged timber] always has gotten a lot of hype,” says Leick. “When we first talked to Superior Water-Logged Lumber, they had furnished wood paneling for executive suites and the Calgary Saddledome, kind of corporate board room things. Yet, they hadn’t done anything with the wood that you would consider timeless and that would last forever. We thought somebody should do that, and after 87 years in the business of making solid-wood furniture, we were definitely qualified.”

Two years ago, his company introduced a line of mission-style curio cabinets and small tables made from Mitchen’s water-logged red oak. It’s called "Echoes of Chequamegon Bay," and the line has been a success so far. Leick Furniture sells to furniture stores, fine shops, and to customers like Robert Redford’s Sundance Catalog, a high-end, mail order gift and decorative fur-

Continued
Sheboygan's Leick Furniture produces what is proving to be a popular line of Arts and Crafts-style curio cabinets from quartersawn, waterlogged red oak.

Laser Specialties, Inc., has found that even slabs of the once-sunken wood—engraved with the Timeless Timber story—have great consumer appeal as keepsakes.

The price of old-growth wood
Superior Water-Logged Lumber uses nonstandard grading rules for its stock. There are three grades: premium, furniture, and character. All lumber is kiln-dried to 6-8 percent moisture content. Rough lumber thickness ranges from 4/4-8/4, no wider than 8", and random lengths to 16'. Nonfigured lumber varies in price from $8 per board foot for character grade to $16 for premium. Prices for figured stock and unique orders are prepared on a custom basis. $48 boards are available. There is no minimum order. All orders are shipped by UPS. Call 888/653-5647, or write Superior Water-Logged Lumber Co, Inc., 2200 Lakeshore Dr., Ashland, WI 54806. Web site: www.oldlogs.com.
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Tiny twister: This cyclone separator drops debris into a 5-gallon bucket

If you don’t have the space (or spare cash) for a full-blown dust-collection system with 4” piping, you probably reach for your trusty shop vacuum before you turn on dust-making tools. But, that vacuum’s drum fills quickly. Then you have to shut it off, unbuckle the lid, shake the filter, and maybe even take off a hose or two before you dump that rascal. The Mini Dust-Collection Separator from Woodstock International makes disposing of shop vacuum dust less of a chore.

To put the mini separator to use, place it on top of a 5-gallon bucket (not included) and connect it between your vacuum and tool with hoses (also not included). As with larger cyclone separators, the bulk of the heavier wood debris drops into the easy-to-empty bucket before it reaches the vacuum.

And, it works pretty well. In testing the Mini Dust-Collection Separator with my router table, I found my vacuum’s drum devoid of dust until the bucket was about half full. At about three-fourths full, I began to see wood chips in the drum.

Because a shop vacuum is usually on wheels, and the 5-gallon bucket has little weight, I pulled it over a few times when moving around my shop. If you put a bit of water in the bottom of the bucket (as the manufacturer suggests to catch finer dust), it will tip less, but make a bigger mess if it does.

— Tested by Randy Zimmerman
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—Tested by Bob McFarlin
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After setting up my drill press fence, I found that I could crank out pen barrel after pen barrel quickly—in less than a minute each. And, though I did have a few blanks break in the process, it was far fewer than I'd break boring small pieces of square stock.

The Pen Blank Cutter/Borer even cut cleanly across the grain—something I've never been able to do before. The results were beautiful.

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**Continued from page 90**

Cutting pen blanks takes a turn for the better

I love turning my own pens, but don't do it as much as I would like because of the lengthy setup involved in ripping, center-drilling, and rounding pen blanks prior to turning. Woodcraft has simplified the process with its Pen Blank Cutter/Borer.
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Have a question?

If you’re looking for an answer to a question that you think would interest lots of other readers, we would like to hear from you. Write to: Ask WOOD, 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, IA 50309-3023. For an immediate answer to your question, try posting it on one of our internet discussion groups at: www.woodmagazine.com

To bleach or not to bleach

I have recently stripped the finish off an old mantel clock. My problem is that the black finish directly on the clock’s frame didn’t all come out. Should I bleach the wood to remove all of the old finish? What are my options here?

—Brenda Miller, Jermyn, Pa.

For many antiques, Brenda, the color is some of the personality that separates your antique clock from a new piece of woodwork. So before proceeding, be sure that you want a new personality for that old clock.

When a large amount of the piece is covered with black, then it’s probable that much of the finish is still there. You can remove black finishes with a good stripper. Some finishes will require quite a bit of elbow work. Use scrapers, medium-grade steel wool, and specially shaped sticks (for carved areas) to remove the gunk. Be sure to allow the stripper a few minutes to soften the finish before you begin scraping. Work small areas at a time. You may have to repeat the process several times if the finish is especially thick.

If the gunk is all off and some color remains, try using steel wool and mineral spirits to neutralize the leftover stripper and hopefully the remaining color.

When there’s still some unnatural color, then two options remain: sanding and bleaching. You may be able to remove the very surface of your clock by sanding down to fresh unsaturated wood. Be careful to sand evenly, and with all of the chemicals that have been used recently on this wood, be sure to wear a dust mask.

If you don’t want to sand your antique, then try bleaching the wood. The safest and easiest method (especially for beginners) calls for regular household bleach. Apply the bleach directly to the wood with a rag. If you’re bleaching stained spots, carefully apply the bleach only to those stained areas with a cotton swab. The process can be repeated every half-hour or so, and will probably take many applications. Be sure to wear gloves and a mask when working with bleach.

Continued on page 96
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Scrolling for kids

As a kid, some of my favorite memories with my father were “helping” him build stuff. Now, my nine-year-old nephew is interested in scrollsawing (like his grandpa and uncle). Can you recommend some simple pattern books and any other tips geared toward beginning scrollsawers?

—Frank Schweigert, Blairsville, Pa.

Some of the best pattern books for easy scrollsawing, Frank, are children’s coloring books. Pick out a book together, one that contains pictures with lots of subtle curves and straight lines. Avoid tight corners and enclosed areas that require start holes. After you’re done scrolling, try painting the wood for some added fun.

Safety should always be the first thing on our minds when we teach children. Kids often are eager to jump right in, but as teachers we must ensure that nothing goes wrong when power tools and inexperience combine. Be sure to teach your nephew that working safely is an absolute must.

Frank, don’t expect to be able to talk to your nephew about a tool and its safety for an hour, and then start. He’ll need to get it in small doses, repeating often. Ask questions now and again to be sure he understands. When he’s ready to try some cutting, both of you should keep your hands on the project. Do most of the steering at first—this still gives him experience for the feel. Over time, let him do more and more of the steering until he seems comfortable doing it himself. Start easy and before long he’ll be making his own puzzles.

Children also have short attention spans, so limit time on a scrollsaw to a few minutes at a time, or until he seems distracted and begins making uncharacteristic mistakes. Scrollsaws make a good introduction to woodworking. Let’s get ‘em hooked early!

Continued

ASK WOOD

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**ASK WOOD**

**Some sticky options for gluing wobbly legs**

*I have an old walnut sewing stand used as a side table in the living room. The legs are turned and are attached straight up into the underside of the top structure. The legs are quite loose but not damaged, and they do not slop around in their sockets. What type of glue should I use?*


You actually have several options, Rod, depending on your goals. For immediate (but temporal) relief, you can use a joint-swelling product—but only if the joint won’t come apart. If the joint can be separated, you should reglue it.

Hide glue will give you an authentic repair for a prized antique, but it has a long working time, and you’ll have to wait overnight for the glue to set. Hide-glue joints also won’t take much strain.

Yellow woodworker’s glue offers increased durability and strength, cleans up easily, and has 5–10 minutes working time—ample for most projects.

Yellow glue, however, (and hide glue, too) works best in joints that fit tightly. Your “loose” table legs will get looser still when you clean off the old adhesive (a necessary step no matter what glue you use). The sockets will get larger and the spindles smaller because you’ll remove some of the wood with the old glue. So you may need to build up the diameter of the spindle ends with paper-thin bands of wood as shown left (hand plane shavings work well).

Polyurethane glue or epoxy may be your best choice if you don’t plan to disassemble the table in the future (to refinish it, for example). Durable and waterproof, polyurethane glue has a working time of 30 minutes, and it expands somewhat when curing, so it will fill extremely small gaps in the joint. Epoxy mixes up to a thick consistency and fills wider gaps, has an open time from 5 minutes to 12 hours depending on the formulation, is waterproof, and sets up hard.

Whatever glue you use, first remove the legs—with a minimum of twisting. If the joint is glued with hide glue, use a heat gun to soften it, but don’t scorched the wood. Next, remove the old glue by sanding or scraping. Put a light coat of glue on both surfaces of the joint, clamp, and if using hide or yellow glue, Wipe off the excess with a rag dampened with water. With polyurethane glue, don’t Wipe off the excess—you’ll have a sticky mess. Clean it up after it hardens, with a sharp chisel, bevel side down. If using epoxy, remove the excess with a rag dampened with acetone.

*Continued on page 106*
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Actually, John, woodworkers have been creating stains from black walnut husks for hundreds of years. These husks contain pigments that naturally color wood.

First, get a lot of green, not ripe, black walnuts, and squeeze them to extract their juice. Unless you have a walnut press, peel the husks, put these husks between two pieces of sealed plywood (plywood with finish on it to keep the extract from soaking in), and set some concrete blocks on top. Angle the walnut sandwich so the extract flows into a container. After a few days you should have a small amount of liquid. Let it evaporate, and a small amount of crystal will remain.

You should also know that a similar product called "Vandyke crystals" can be bought. It’s available through woodworking supply stores, and cost about $6 for enough crystals to make a pint of stain.

When you’re ready to use the crystals, dissolve them in a small amount of boiling water. Add water until you’re happy with the tone. At its lightest, you’ll get a golden oak hue, but this stain can go all the way to black. Homemade walnut stain applies like any water-base dye, except that when applied in a highly concentrated form (for darker tones) it’s thick and sludgy. Later, sand any raised grain with 320-grit abrasive.

Get nuts about stain
I’ve heard that it’s possible to make stains from black walnuts. If so, how do you make a liquid from a nut, and what color will you get?

—John Tygrett, Bolt, W. Va.
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BLACK ASH
The thirstiest tree in the swamp

Northwoods basketmakers know black ash (Fraxinus nigra) well. In Maine, for instance, this tree of the swamps was cut, pounded, and peeled into thin, strong, bendable strips to form the state’s field-worthy potato baskets. Portaging canoeists, hunters, and trappers traditionally hunkered under the load of reliable pack baskets made of “basket” ash.

Although never a cherished target of lumbermen because of its comparatively small size, the black ash rates as unique because its dark-brown heartwood occupies nearly the entire girth of its trunk, leaving little room for lighter-colored sapwood. And in its springtime rush to grow, the tree puts on a layer of large-pored earlywood. Its this band that cleanly cleaves from the latewood, providing the thin, tough, and durable strips that craftsmen turn into baskets, woven chair seats, and once upon a time, the hoops that held together the staves of wooden barrels.

Native to the northern wetlands, the black ash shares its soggy habitat with other water-loving trees, such as tamarack and black spruce. Few trees, though, can match its aggressiveness in sending out a massive root system. A fierce competitor, the tree sucks up water and nutrients at a rate that, over the long run, other trees can’t match. So the black ash has few close neighbors. In fact, the tree’s great demand for water eventually leaves it high and dry. Swamps occupied for decades by black ash become shallower, creating fertile conditions for successor trees like basswood, elm, and red maple that can’t stand getting their “feet” wet.

Basketmakers venture deep into the wetlands to harvest black ash for plying their traditional craft.

Illustration: Jim Stevenson

WOOD ANECDOTE
FINISHING TOUCHES

A fire truck for father
Dale Smith, a woodworker and former National Park Service ranger from Tupelo, Mississippi, spent an estimated 500 hours on the model 1927 Ahrens-Fox fire truck shown at right, then gave it to his father. He made the chassis from black walnut, and used maple, birch, padauk, zebrawood and five other exotic species for accents.

Besides the work and the wood, the fire truck is special because his father, Harold Smith, retired after a lengthy tenure as fire chief in Waterloo, Iowa. When he started as a fire fighter in 1931, the Ahrens-Fox trucks were familiar equipment. Now he has one of his own to display on the mantel. "My father was a master carpenter, too, and I owe him my appreciation for wood," says Dale.

Black walnut and nine other woods were used in this model of a 1927 Ahrens-Fox fire truck. It measures 18" long.

Beetles' baby powder
Few acts of nature disturb woodworkers more than the discovery of powder-post beetles eating up their wood piles. Yet, at one time, this destructive activity provided a welcome product.

In his book A Reverence for Wood, Eric Sloane mentions an 18th-century New Englander named Rueben Dean who was nicknamed "Doctor" because of his medicinal concoctions made from plant extracts. Among his most locally popular products, though, was a fine body powder. But instead of deriving it from talc, a mineral, Doc Rueben gathered the "saw-dust" left by the lyctus or powder-post beetle and pedaled it to sooth babies' bare bottoms.

Lake Superior's logs were sunk by a "bug"
The logs being retrieved from Lake Superior's depths (see article on page 80) sank 125 or more years ago as they became waterlogged waiting for processing at shoreline sawmills. But there's more to the story, according to Eugene Wengert, wood technologist with the University of Wisconsin Extension Service, Department of Forestry, in Madison, Wisconsin.

"It was really a disease wood technologists call bacterial wetwood that contributed to the logs sinking," he says. "The bacteria—harmless to man—live without air, invade a mature tree below ground, and work their way up into the butt of the trunk at a rate of about an inch a year. "It does several things to the tree and its wood," Wengert continues. "First, it increases the moisture content to way above what we consider normal—the wood won't float because the air in it has been replaced by water. Second, it creates fatty acids that turn rancid and give the wood a foul smell when wet. Third, it produces an enzyme that changes part of the wood's structure. So, when these trees were harvested, they were maybe 400 years old, and the bacteria had advanced significantly.

"Because of Lake Superior's chilly water, though, the bacterial action quit once the logs were submerged," he continues. "But before that, the enzyme changed the makeup of the wood tissue, actually increasing its tonal quality. That's also the reason the wood soaks up finish—it has more open pores. It added some color characteristics or character marks, too. This bacterial activity, plus the slow-growth rate, makes the water-logged wood machine differently than normal wood."

Charred wood lasted longer
In early New England, posts for rail fences were split from logs of many species. After the posts were mortised for the rails, the ends destined for the ground were frequently charred in a pit of glowing coals. Because there were no preservative treatments back then—as we know them—this charring vaporized moisture and sealed the surface. With no moisture and a protective barrier, the wood didn't attract insects or fungi.

Off the Wisconsin shore of Lake Superior, near Ashland, divers find sunken, old-growth logs that were cut more than 100 years ago, but preserved by the cold water.
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