position and that the cove is no wider than half the stock width. With all coving operations, you can clamp a second guide strip to the table parallel to the first one. The distance between the strips equals the width of the stock. Thus you have a “road” along which you move the stock. If you wish to speed up the operation, you can do so by cutting kerfs to remove the bulk of the waste material (Figure 4-13).

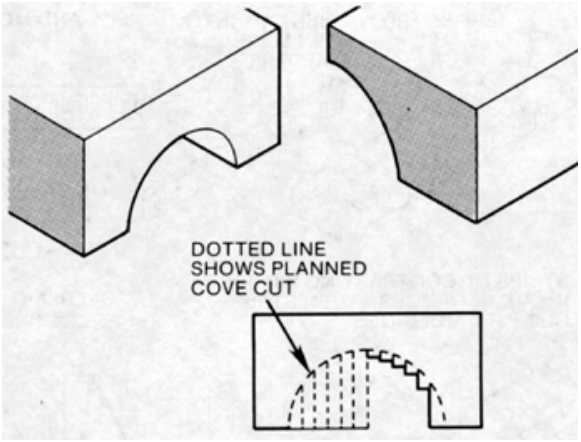

Figure 4-13. The bulk of the waste removeal can be accomplished by making repeat passes with a

Coving is a useful technique because it can be used to produce components like those shown in Figure 4-14. Shapes like those in Figure 4-15 are possible if the coving is done on pieces that have first been lathe turned. The coves that are formed are not true semi-circles; this could only occur if the work were fed across the blade at right angles to it. However, some work with a drum sander or hand sanding is usually sufficient to true up the arch.

KERFED MOLDINGS

One way to individualize your work is with original molding designs like those in Figure 4-16. Most of these are done by using the kerfing method described for wood bending or variations of it. Thus, the kerf spacing guide used for bending kerfs can also be used for moldings. Instead of making the kerts on only one face of the stock, the work is turned over for each new cut (Figure 4-17). A fix-ture (Figure 3-72) that is used for finger joints may also be used should you wish to produce wide notches using the dado head. Another way to produce exclusive moldings is to strip-cut pieces from stock that has been surface contoured with the molder.

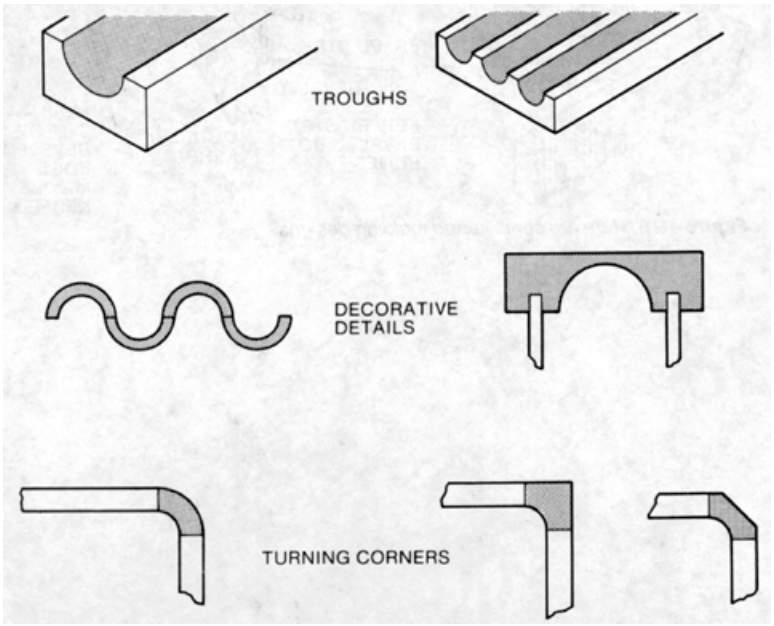

Figure 4-14. Some of the applications for workpieces that were formed by cove cutting.

PIERCING

Piercing is done on the table saw by running intersecting cuts on opposite surfaces of the stock. When the projection of the saw blade is a bit more than half the stock’s thickness, openings in the work result where the cuts cross (Figure 4-18). The overall pattern is affected by the kerfs as well as the openings, so it is important to visualize the results before doing the cutting. It’s wise to go through the procedure on scrap material. By using a simple guide like the one shown in use in Figure

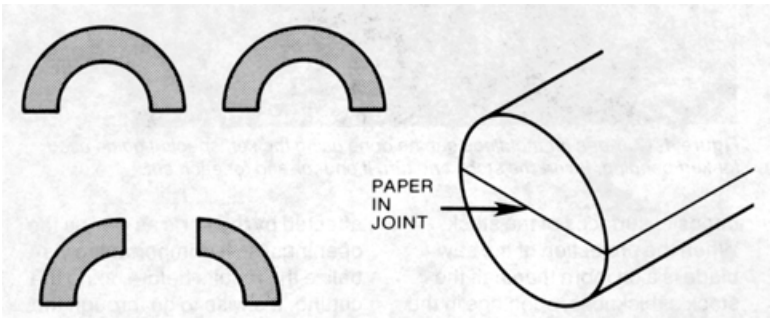

Figure 4-15. Shapes like this are possible by cove cutting after the workpiece has been turned to a cylinder on the lathe.

4-19, the kerfing can be done at an angle, which adds another dimension to the technique. Piercing can be done with a regular saw blade or with a dado head for wider cuts. Warning: Piercing is done without the upper saw guard in place so work with extreme caution.

FORMING SIMPLE INLAYS

The idea in forming simple inlays is to cut kerfs (Figure 4-20), with a saw blade or dado head, and then fill the grooves with a contrasting wood (Figure 4-21)that is cut to fit. Working in this manner, you'll have a tight, professional looking fit when the inlaid strips cross each other. ***Warning: Inlays are formed without the upper saw guard in place so work with extreme caution.***

Cut all the kerfs that run in one direction and inlay the strips. Then cut the crossing kerfs. The second set of inlay strips will form perfect joints where they cross the first ones. Always cut the inlay strips so they are a bit thicker than necessary. You can sand them, after installation, so they will be flush with adjacent surfaces.

RAISED PANELS

Making raised panels for room doors, cabinet doors, or wall pan-eling will be

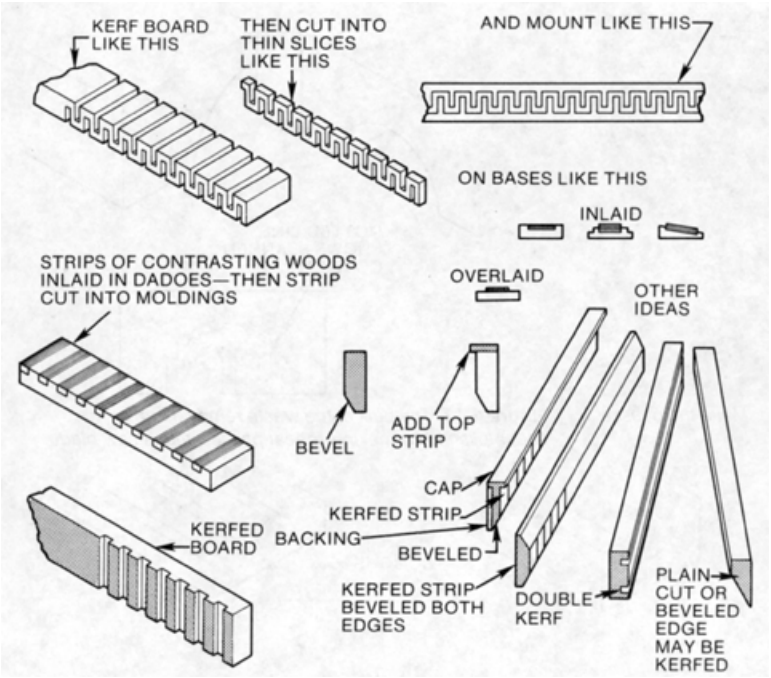

Figure 4-16. Here are some kerfed molding designs.

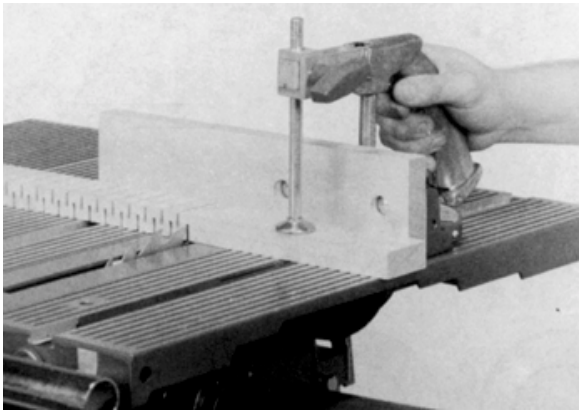

Figure 4-17. Kerfs for moldings can be done using the kerf spacing guide used for kerf bending. Invert the stock and turn it end-for-end for each cut.

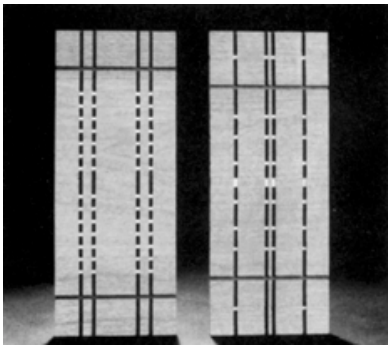

Figure 4-18. Examples of pierced panels. The openings are the result of intersecting cuts that are made on opposite surfaces of the stock.

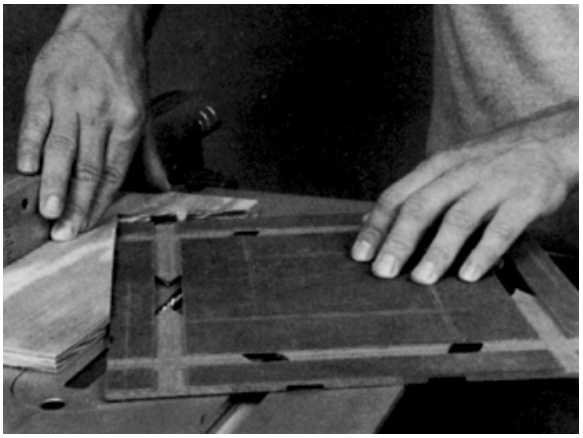

Figure 4-19. Piercing can also be done by making angular cuts. Since most work of this type is too lareg to be handled with a miter gauge, it is necessary to make a special notched guide so the passes can be made safely and accurately.

easy with a fixture that you can use with your table saw. The fixture straddles the rip fence and will hold your stock securely as you cut the bevels for your panel.

Make the fixture (Figure 4-22) by first cutting all parts to size. Drill the adjustable clamp holes where shown 2" apart. Use glue and screws to assemble all parts except the clamping strip. Glue fine-grit sandpaper onto the face of the fixture. Note: This fixture can double as a tenoning fixture. Insert the workpiece against the back-up strip and cut a tenon on the end of the workpiece.

To use the fixture, tilt the table 5° to 15°-the greater the tilt, the narrower the bevel. Use a carbide-tipped blade for a smoother cut. Place your stock in the fixture, put the clamping bolts as close to the panel as possible, and tighten the wing nuts. The sandpaper will also help keep the panel in place. Position the rip fence on the right side of the blade. Set table height so the inside edge of the blade penetrates through the stock (Figure 4-23). Turn off the machine after each pass and reset the panel in the fixture to cut each side of the panel.

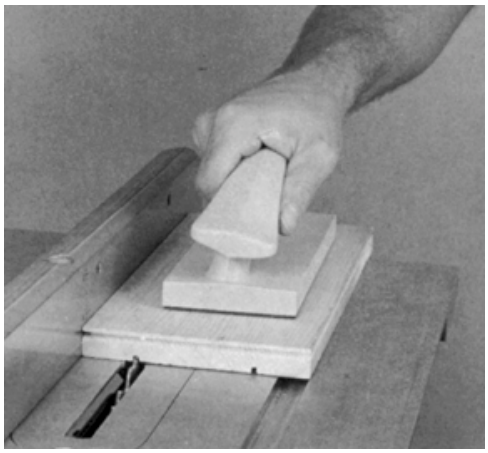

Figure 4-20. Same simple inlay work can be done by cutting surface kerfs and then filling the cuts with strips of contrasting wood.

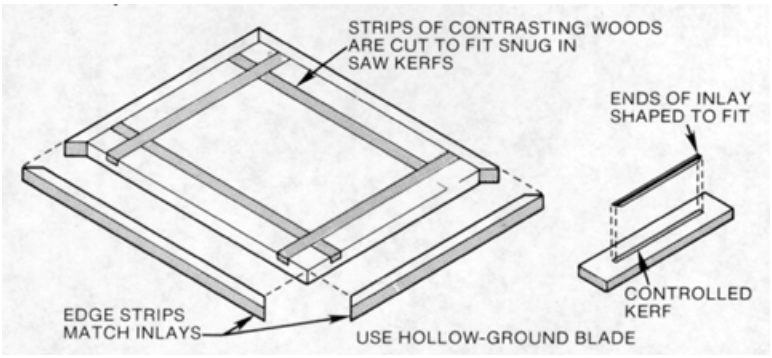

Figure 4-21. You can inlay wider strips if you do the kerfing with the dado accessory.

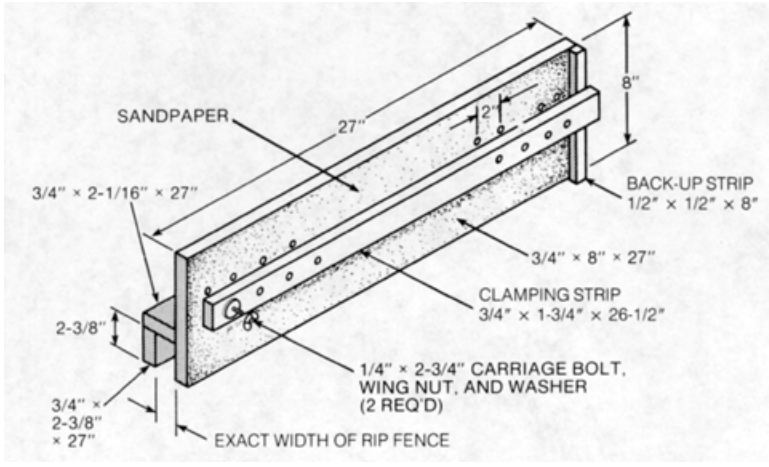

Figure 4-22. Construction details of the raised panel fixture.

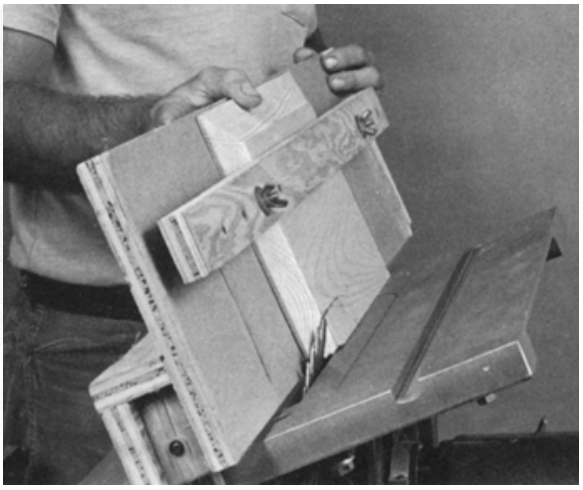

Figure 4-23. To use the raised panel fixture, tilt the table 5 degrees to 15 degrees. Place your stock in the fixture, secure the mounting screws as close to the panel as possible.