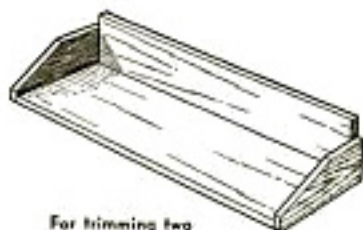




# NEW SHOP IDEAS



For trimming two opposite sides, rough pieces are held in a cradle

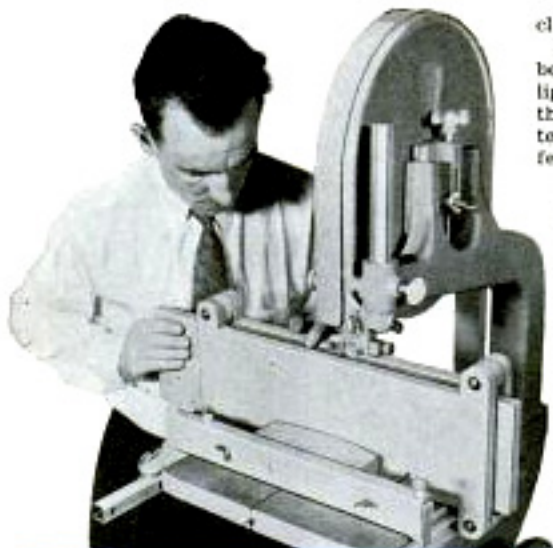
**R**OUGH sawing, resawing, and ripping are easily done on the type of hand saw found in small shops and home workshops. The methods used in these three processes are similar and comparatively simple.

Quite often craftsmen have a chance to obtain a piece of high-grade wood in a rough or irregular form, such as a section or a crotch of a tree. From discarded furniture, the worker can frequently obtain turned legs and carved parts that can be cut up. Regardless of the nature of the wood, the method of bringing it to shape is the same.

A cradle is first constructed as shown. It consists of two boards fastened at right angles and braced with end pieces. The inside dimensions are governed by the size of the rough stock, which is fitted into the cradle and nailed securely. The cradle is placed against the rip fence of the band saw so one edge of the material may be trimmed, then turned for cutting the other exposed edge. The work is now removed from the cradle as the two cut sides make it a simple job to trim the rest of the block. If the saw is not equipped with a standard rip fence, a guide fence or strip may be securely

## Rough Sawing, Resawing, and Ripping

BY HOWARD R. HEYDORF



clamped to the saw table as a substitute.

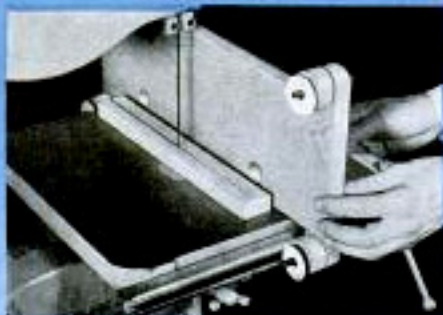
Boards that have irregular edges may be quickly trimmed if a straight strip is lightly nailed to the top in a position so that its edge extends over that of the material. This strip passes along the rip fence and guides the material.

Under normal conditions, when a piece of wood is pushed into the hand-saw blade, it would be cut in a straight line. Often, however, the saw will pull or lead to one side. When the guides are correctly adjusted, this fault, if slight, may be remedied by lightly honing the leading side of the blade as shown with a fine oilstone. However, because of the difficulty of honing a blade accurately, it is simpler to adjust the ripping fence or guide strip at the needed angle to correct the lead.

The craftsman often requires thin boards for special purposes. These may



Cutting a sidepiece for the jig. In this type of ripping, the fingers of one hand serve as a pivot



The test strip is moved until the blade cuts in a straight line, then the fence is adjusted to suit



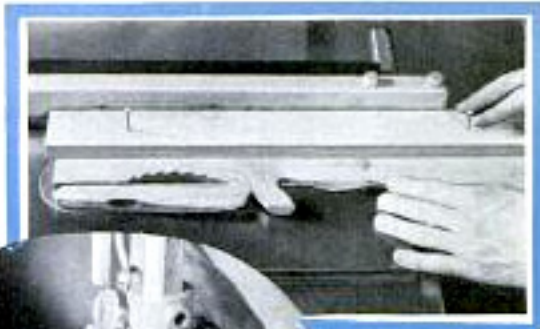
If a curved part is of uniform width, the second cut is made by clamping a pivot opposite the blade



Strips are cut to a uniform arc by using the ripping fence, which is marked at the pivoting point

be easily cut on the band saw. There are a number of ways to do this resawing. Where the band-saw blade shows a tendency to lead to one side, the pivot style of fence may be used to great advantage. This is cut to the shape shown and has the working edge slightly rounded. The material is held firmly against the end of this fence as it is fed into the saw, and the end of the work is swung as needed to insure a straight cut. Where the leading tendencies of the saw are slight, the edges of the stock may first be grooved on the circular saw, and the regular band-saw ripping fence used to guide the work.

If much resawing is done, the jig illustrated



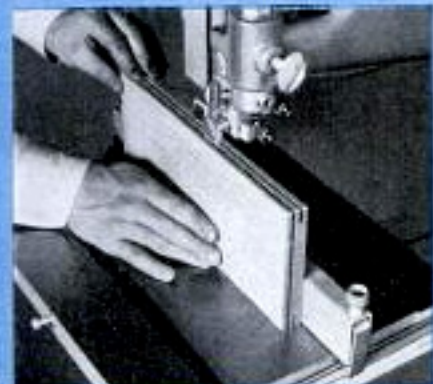
A strip nailed to a board with irregular edges enables it to be guided properly past a circular saw



The leading side of a band-saw blade may be honed very lightly with a fine oilstone



Resawing with aid of a pivot fence. The end of the work is swung as necessary for a straight cut



The regular fence serves for resawing if the edges of the board are first grooved on a circular saw

will aid in doing the work quickly and accurately. It is constructed to fit the band saw. The guide fences are shaped from  $\frac{3}{8}$ " wood. The projections are about  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in radius and are drilled for  $\frac{5}{16}$ " carriage bolts. Spacers are cut from wood of the same thickness as the material to be resawed. One of these and a disk of thin cardboard are placed on each bolt between the fences. To permit the fence to be adjusted for the leading tendencies of the blade, the jig is fitted with a "rocker." The edge of a 2" block is cut on a slight curve, and the block is fastened to the ripping fence as shown so that its center is in line with the teeth of the saw blade. Two  $\frac{3}{4}$ " carriage bolts pass through the wooden fence and the ripping fence and are held with wing nuts. A strip of wood is passed into the saw blade, and the wooden fence is adjusted to the correct angle needed to make the blade cut in a straight line. This is done by loosening one wing nut and tightening the other. The ripping fence adjusts the jig for the thickness of the material to be cut. The material is cut by passing it between the two fences as shown.

When work is being ripped on the hand saw, the pivot style of guide fence is used in much the same manner. If a number of curved pieces of uniform width are required, they may be shaped by first cutting one side. A pivot piece is then clamped the required distance from the saw blade, and the other side is shaped. To cut uniform arcs, the ripping fence alone will serve as a pivot if a mark is placed on it opposite the saw teeth.