Multiple Biscuit Joints

To improve the strength of certain joints, you may wish to fit several biscuits. Cut the pieces, flipping them from side to side and turning them over after every pair of cuts. Then use the calibration scales on the main body to reset the sliding guide by at least 45mm. Repeat the above two pairs of cuts.

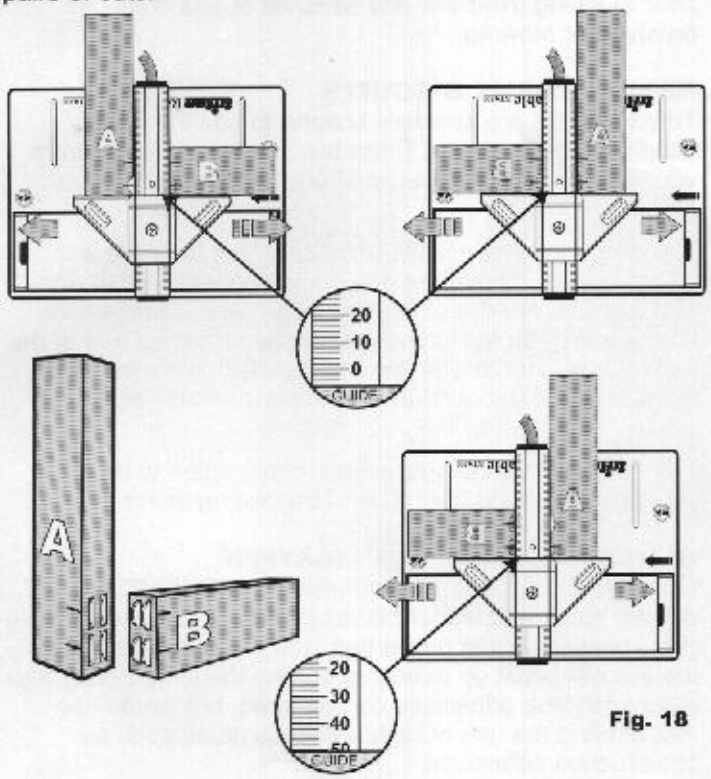
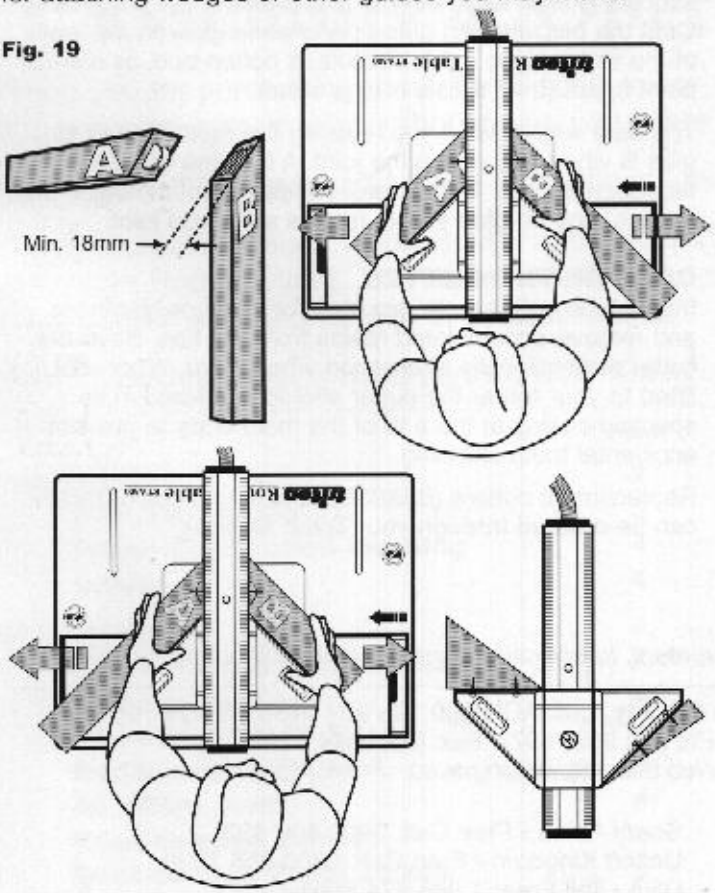


Fig. 18

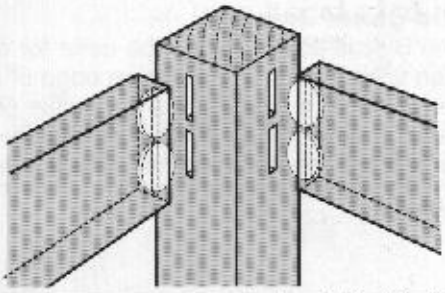
Provided your material is at least 18mm thick, you can strengthen 45° mitre joints by using two biscuits. To join pieces at angles other than 45° you can still use the sliding guide, if you place appropriately angled wedges between the workpieces and the faces of the sliding guide. Screw-holes are provided in the faces of the guide for attaching wedges or other guides you may make.

Fig. 19



Inset Joints

If you want to create an off-set in a joint, use a packing piece of the appropriate thickness between the workpiece and the table. (**Fig. 20**)



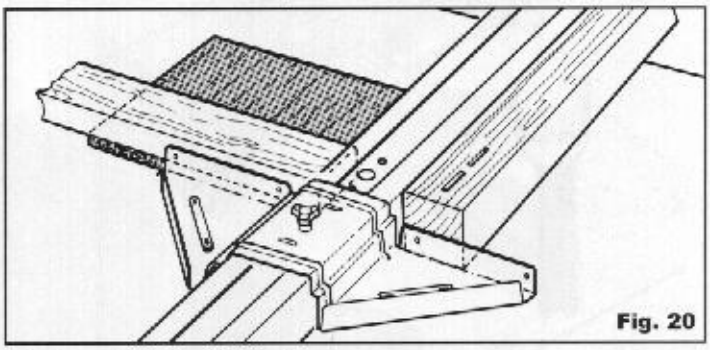
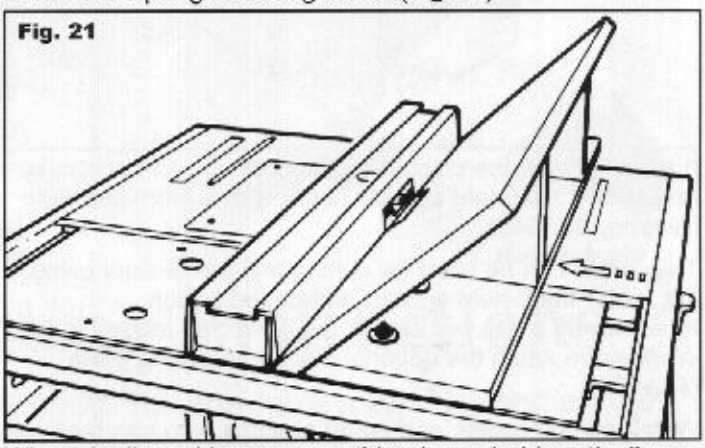


Fig. 20

Make a Work Steady

For handling large pieces held at 45° we strongly suggest you make up a work steady and attach it through the holes in the sliding insert with bolts and large washers. Make the two square sides about 200mm wide with the length being determined by the sort of jobs you'll be doing. Notch out a section of the sides to allow for the cutter and spring-loaded guards. (**Fig. 21**)

Fig. 21



When dealing with narrow or thin pieces held vertically or at 45°, always use a piece of scrap to push in the safety guard and pivot the main body. Never place fingers in the cutter zone, in case the cutter cuts all the way through the wood. (**Fig. 22**)

If you want to join narrow pieces, position the sliding guide so that the slots extend beyond the face you are joining. Glue and assemble the joint, and when the glue has dried, carefully trim off the protruding end of the biscuit. The contrasting colour can look quite effective.

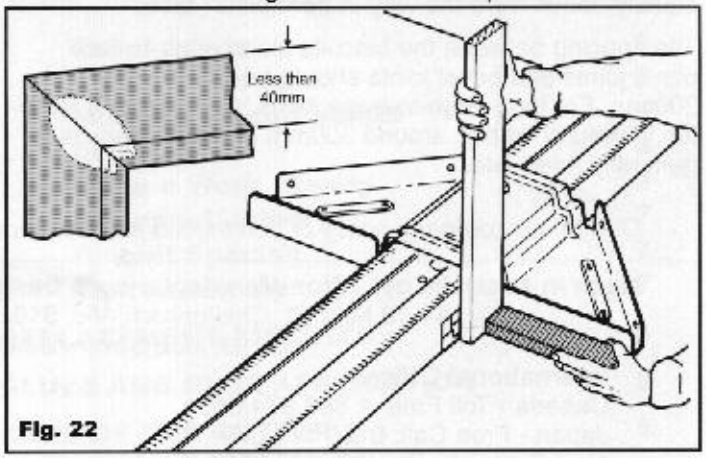


Fig. 22