

Fig. 7a

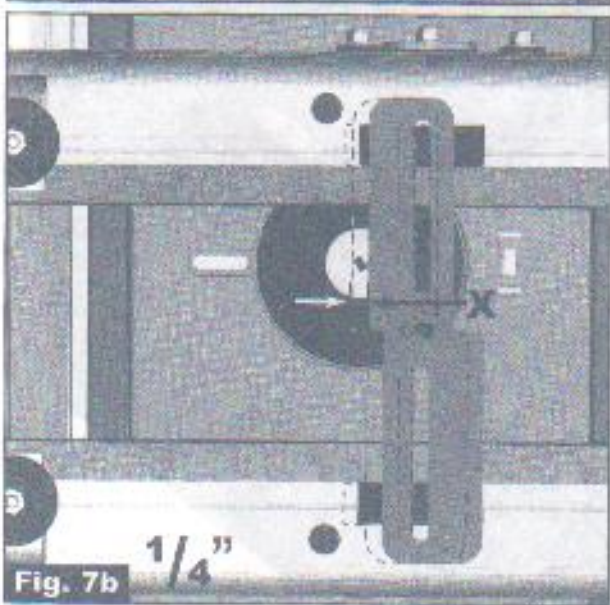


Fig. 7b

4. If the pieces do not align properly (ie. not flush at the top or bottom), check that:
- the initial cut stop is square to the fence.
 - the pieces are securely clamped together and that they cannot move while cutting.
 - the pieces are of the same widths and were cut squarely.

JOINTING FOUR SIDES AT ONCE (Fig. 8)

1. Cut four pieces from identical width board (2 pairs of different lengths or all 4 the same). Ensure the ends are square and the sides are parallel.
2. Adjust the fence to fit all pieces at once. Rest the boards against the initial cut stop, offset in equal length pairs, and G-clamp together. **Fig. 8.**
3. Complete the cuts as outlined in "Practice Joint", and return the Finger Jointer to the start position.
4. Refit the initial cut stop in exactly the same position as first used. Without releasing the G-



Fig. 8

clamp, turn the workpieces over and if necessary rotate them to match the offset direction of the initial cut stop. If cutting 2 pairs of different lengths loosen the G-clamp and slide the shorter pieces down onto the table. Position the workpieces against the initial cut stop and re-tighten the clamp.

5. Finish the remaining cuts as outlined in "3."
6. Before releasing the clamp, mark all four boards at the same end to keep the joints matched.
7. Interlock the mating fingers to check the joints. When satisfied with the result separate the pieces, apply a thin smear of glue on all joining faces, then assemble the four sides. Check for square before allowing to dry.
8. When dry sand or trim (using a flush trim router cutter) the protruding fingers. If trimming, it is good practice to position some scrap material behind the work to prevent the end grain from breaking away.

MAKING A BOX

Square and rectangular boxes are ideal for finger jointing. A suggested sequence for making a box is as follows:

1. Cut, finger joint, assemble, glue and trim all four sides as described in "Jointing Four Sides at Once" above.
2. Make a lid and base, cutting them slightly oversize. Rebate their edges so they fit inside the frame assembly. Glue them into position.
3. When dry, sand or trim (using a flush trim router cutter) the protruding edges of the lid and base.
4. If desired, use a decorative router cutter (eg. chamfer, rounding over or cove bit) to dress the outside edges of the box. Finish sand all over.
5. Finally, use a tablesaw to cut the lid from the box. Set the blade height 1mm deeper than the thickness of the wood and lock the fence at the desired lid height. Run the top of the box against the fence and carefully cut around the perimeter of the box. **Caution:** the tablesaw guard cannot be fitted for this operation, extreme care with your hand positions is essential.