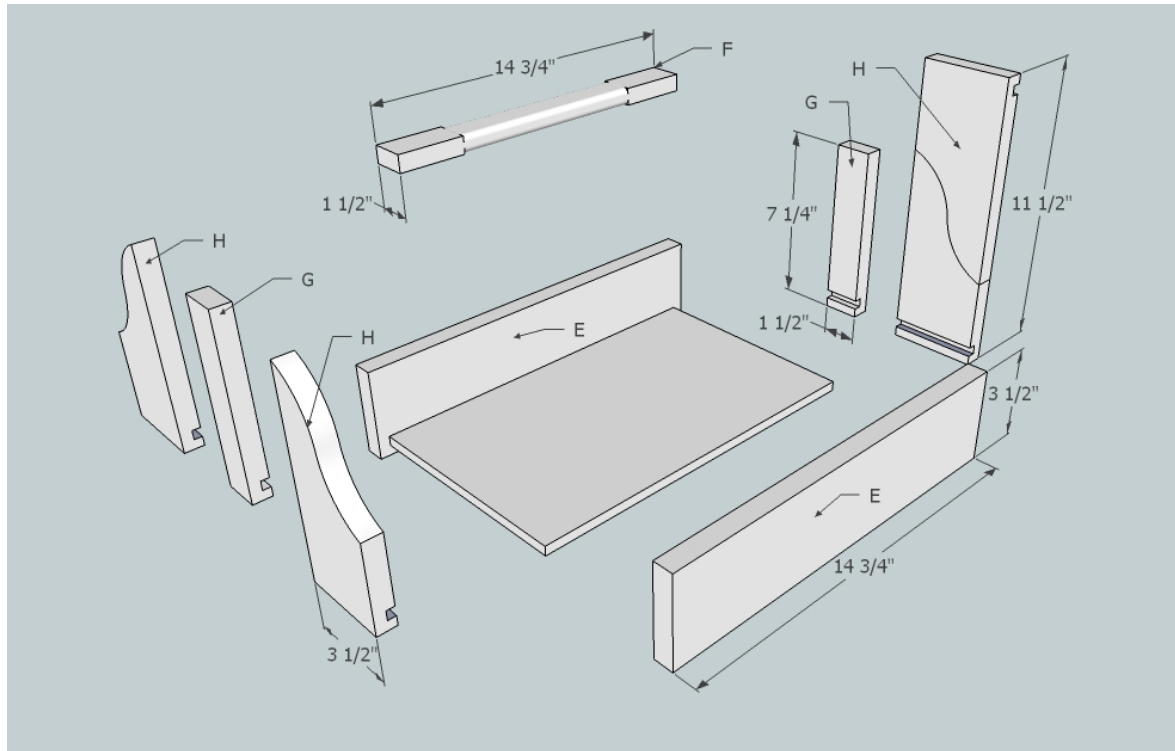


**Introduction to Woodworking 101**  
**Taught by Curt Vevang**



**ALWAYS wear safety Glasses when using power tools!**

Table saw - Set the blade roughly  $\frac{1}{2}$  tooth above the work piece

**Make sure the blade guard and riving knife or splitter are all in place!**

**Cross Cuts on a Table Saw**

- **Never cut free hand on a table saw** - Use 1 hand to hold the wood against the miter gauge and 1 hand to push the miter gauge. (Do not hold the piece to be cut off)
- **Use a different saw (for example the band saw) for cross cuts if your hand will be too close to the blade on a table saw.**
- Do not remove cutoff pieces of wood until the blade comes to a stop.  
Process Steps: Begin with a 1x4 board 6' long – (actually  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick x 3-1/2" wide)
  1. Cross cut 31" off of 1 end==> this is for part E. True-up the other end.
  2. Cross cut 25" off of the other end ==> this is for part H. True-up the other end.
  3. The remaining piece 16" long ==> will be used for parts F and G

**Rip Cuts - Preventing KICKBACK on a Table Saw**

- **Never cut free hand on a table saw** - Always use the rip fence when ripping.
- Use push sticks and always keep your board flush against the rip fence.
- Push the board all the way through and beyond the blade.
- Only rip boards that are at least 12" long .

**Process Steps (Continued)**

4. Rip cut the 16" piece into 2 pieces 1-1/2" wide ==> to be used for F and G

A stop block clamped to the miter gauge is used to make multiple boards the same exact length.

5. Cross cut 1 of the 16" pieces 14-3/4" long ==> to be used for F
6. Cross cut the 31" long piece into 2 pieces 14-3/4" long ==> to be used for E
7. Cross cut 1 of the 16" pieces into 2 pieces 7-1/4" long ==> to be used for G
8. Cross cut the 25" long piece in half ==> to be used for H

# Introduction to Woodworking 101

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### Bandsaws

- Safer than table saws
- Versatile – rip, cross cut and saw curves and circles
- Re-sawing – making thinner boards out of thicker boards

### But

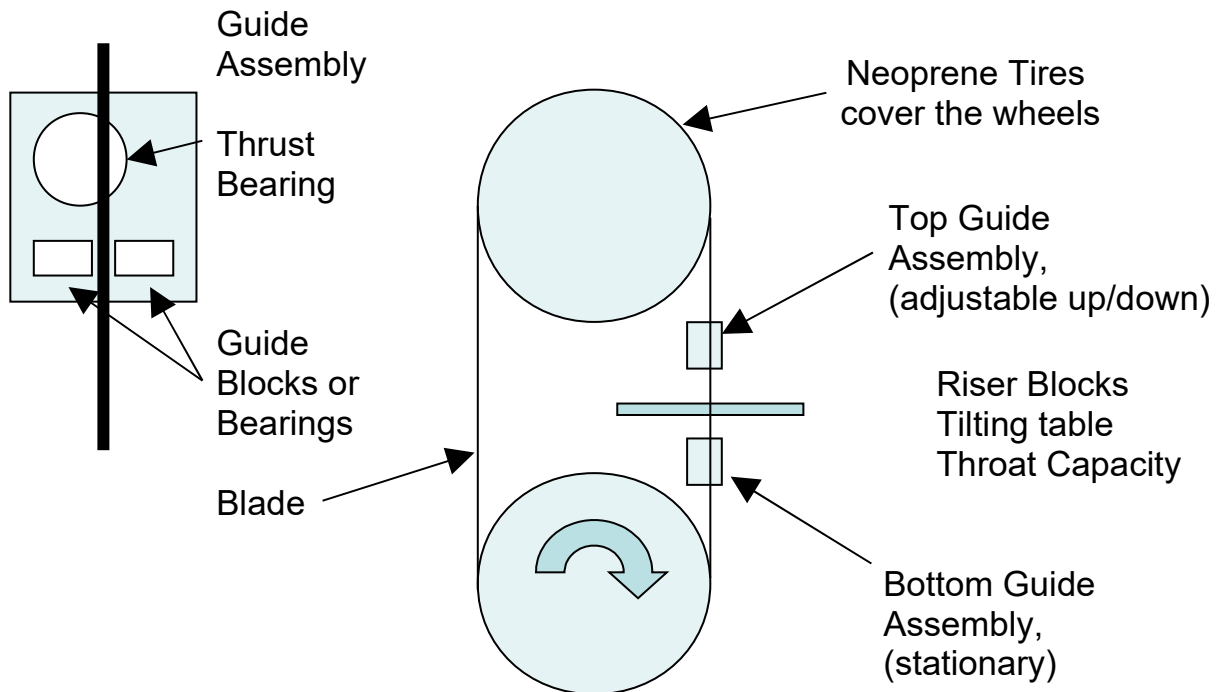
- Different cuts (re-sawing vs. curves) require different blades,
- Each time a blade is changed adjustments must be made/checked.
- Manage your expectations – a bandsaw is NOT a table saw!  
(you will often need to sand, joint or plane a surface after band sawing)

### Safety procedures for using a bandsaw (besides reading the manual)

- **Always wear safety glasses.** ANSI z87.1-2003
- Make sure all guards are in place. Never run the saw with the wheels exposed.
- Set the upper guide assembly to about 1/4 inch above the stock being cut.
- Ensure the blade is tracking correctly in the center of the wheels and runs freely. .
- Do not back the stock away from the blade while the blade is in motion
- Don't cut small curves with blades that are too wide, instead make relief cuts.
- Hold stock firmly and flat on the table.
- Keep hands on either side of the blade.

Do not use excessive force, let the saw cut the wood.

### Bandsaw Basic Construction and Operation



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Back to our Tool/Garden Box

Session 2

Glue demo discussion

Mark curves with template

Cut 4 curves on bandsaw

File and sand as necessary

Glue up and clamp

- don't use too much glue
- we have seen that glue joints can be stronger than wood
- you can't stain (or finish) over glue,
- glue sets fast, you will have 5, maybe 8 minutes
- clamping – is an art - have your clamps ready
- catch the dripping glue on wax paper or waste paper
- scrape off excess glue after 30 minutes, better yet don't have excess glue

Route Handle Edges on Router Table

Session 3

Cut dadoes and grooves for the bottom of the box on the table saw

Measure and cut the plywood for the bottom of the box on the table saw

Measure, drill and counter bore for 10, #6 screws 1 5/8" long

Clamp the box the way you want it to look.

Drill pilot holes, with a 3/32" drill bit

Attach sides with 8, #6 screws 1 5/8" long

Attach handle with 2, #6 screws 1 5/8" long

Perform final sanding