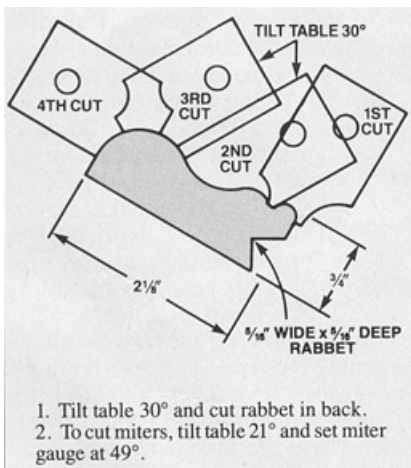


Tip #65 Making Picture Frames

Whether they're grouped in patterns, hanging in pairs, or sitting on a mantel, pictures add a touch of hominess and elegance to every room in the house. Likewise, a well-crafted frame greatly enhances the beauty of the picture or photograph it holds.

But, purchasing wood frames can be quite expensive. Our frame designs and accompanying instructions can help you create beautiful frames to compliment your pictures...at a fraction of retail cost.

Our frames were made with standard 3/4" wood. Select only wood with a straight grain. Avoid wood that's cupped, warped, or twisted.



Frame Stock

1. Rip stock to 2-3/16" wide. Joint both edges, removing 1/32" from both sides.

2. Raise table to allow 3/32" of blade to project. Set the lock fence 1/4" away from blade. Place board's good face down on table and pass board over blade. Place other edge of board against fence and pass board over blade (see Fig. 1).

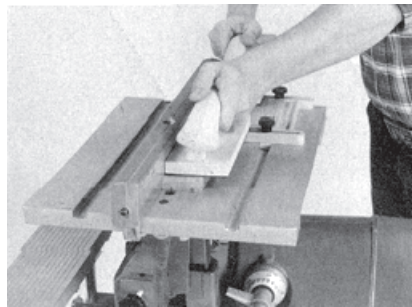


Fig. 1

3. Set saw table at 21-degrees, and miter gauge at 49-degrees. Use 1/4" x 1-1/2" carriage bolts with wing nuts to mount jig to miter gauge. The jig enables you to make the frame quickly and accurately (see Fig. 2).

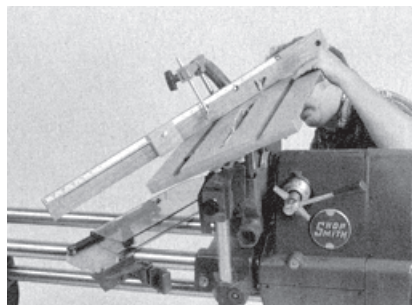


Fig. 2

4. Formula to determine the length and width of desired picture frame: length or width of picture plus two times stock width minus one inch (twice width of rabbet). For example, an 8 x 10 picture using 1-

1/2" wide stock; length is $10 + (2 \times 1-1/2) - 1 = 12$ " long; width is $8 + (2 \times 1-1/2) - 1 = 10$ " wide.

5. Miter gauge should be in right-hand slot for all cuts. Use jig to control left side of board. For accuracy, equip MARK V with carbide-tipped or hollow ground blade (see Fig. 3).



Fig. 3

6. Using stop block on miter jig, set distance from block to inside of teeth (see Fig. 4).

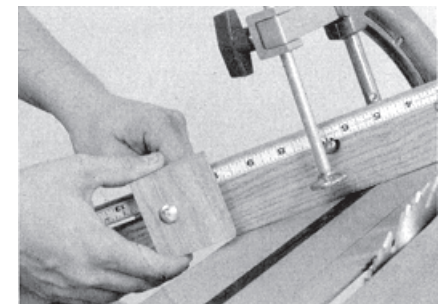


Fig. 4

7. Flip board end-for-end and make second cut. Turn saw off; let blade stop. Repeat process for second piece (see Fig. 5).

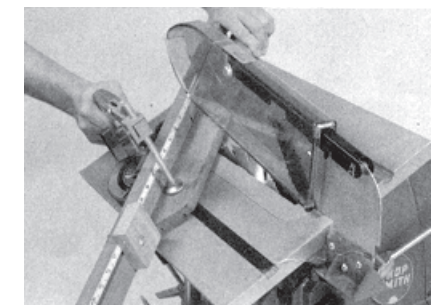


Fig. 5

8. Change stop block position to cut other two sides (see Step 4).

Spline Cuts

1. Using Tenon Master Jig, cut spline kerfs into the miter. With trunnion facing you, secure clamp into left set of holes (see Fig. 6).

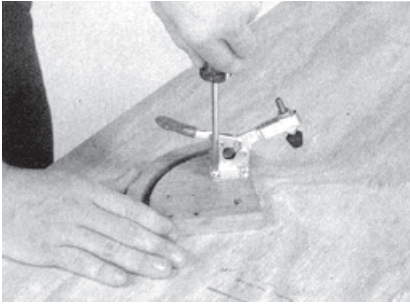


Fig. 6

2. Keep saw angle to same angle used to cut miters. In this case, angle is 21-degrees.

3. Place "X" on inside face of corners. This identifies stock for future cuts (see Fig. 7).

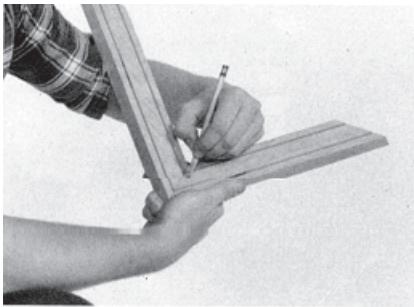


Fig. 7

4. Place stock against trunnion with "X" against main bracket.

5. Set blade height to equal 9/16" from insert, measured between blade and fence.

6. Loosen knob and adjust main bracket toward or away from blade to desired location of cut. NOTE: Be sure cut's location will not penetrate wood's exterior surface.

7. Make first and all similar cuts at the same time. Be sure "X" is always against main bracket (see Fig. 8).

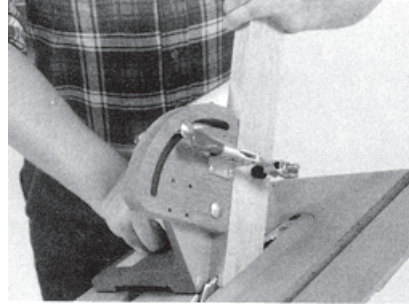


Fig. 8

8. Remove four screws holding the toggle clamp to trunnion. Position and fasten toggle clamp in the other set of holes.

9. With "X" against main bracket, cut final four spline kerfs into miters. Make sure toggle clamp securely hold wood to main bracket.

NOTE: To produce splines, see "Power Too Woodworking For Everyone", pages 82-83.

Rabbet Cut

1. To safely perform rabbet cut, table insert should be placed with a blank piece of 1/4" thick hardboard. With machine running, slowly lower table over insert to cut saw slot (see Fig 9). This allows fence to be moved close enough to blade to cut rabbet and still support stock. Set blade height to project 1/2" Set fence to cut the width of saw teeth. Cut all four pieces at once.

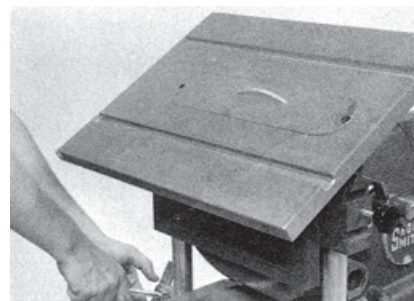


Fig. 9

2. Set table at 30-degree (difference of work angle subtracted from 90-degree work angle).

3. Set fence to cut a full bevel. Raise table for 1/2" blade penetration. To cut 1/4" deep rabbets, reposition fence for additional passes (see Fig. 10). For safety purposes, use a large feather board to cover blade (see Fig. 11).

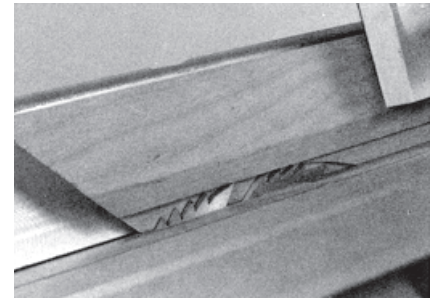


Fig. 10

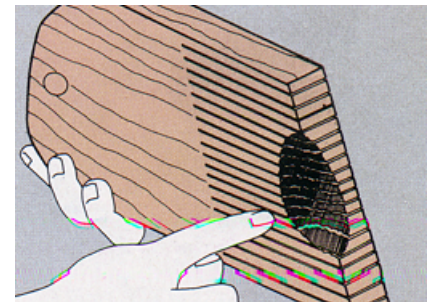


Fig. 11