

Figure 9-31. You can shape slim, curved moldings by working on the edge of stock large enough to be safely handled.

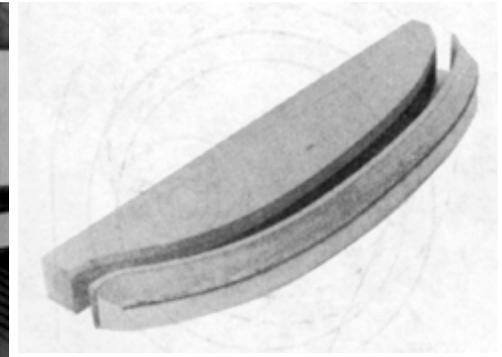


Figure 9-32. Use a scroll saw or bandsaw to cut off the part you need after the curved edge has been shaped.

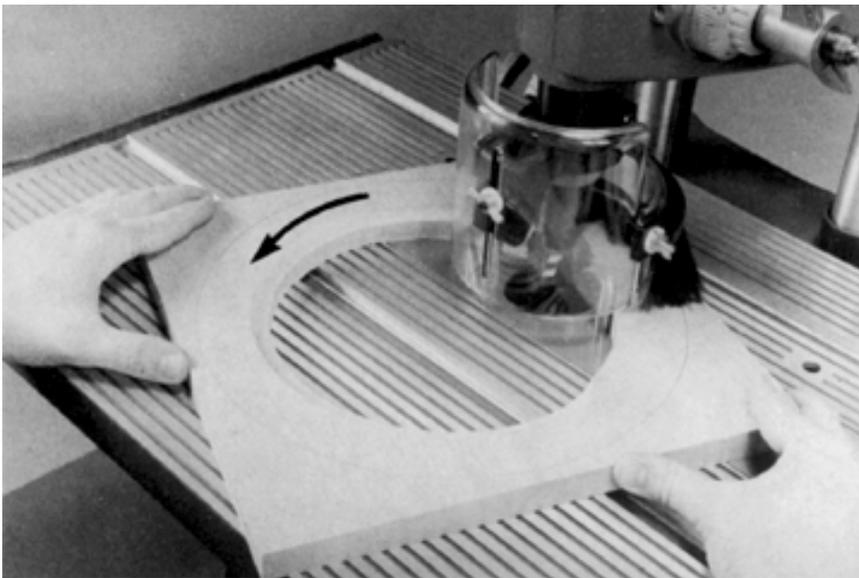


Figure 9-33. Cut out and contour all inside edges first. The workpiece is fed in a counterclockwise direction. Be especially careful with hand placement. After completing the inside contour, cut the outside contour and shape it.

pin. Work slowly and carefully, especially when you must turn a sharp corner. Warning: Keep your hands on the outside edges of the workpiece so they will be away from the danger zone.

Slim, Curved Moldings

To safely work on slim, curved moldings, you must follow the principle that was described for slim moldings: shape the edge of a workpiece that is large enough to be safely handled (Figure 9-31). Obey the rules that apply to pin and collar support for the workpiece. After the shaping is finished, use a scroll saw or bandsaw to remove as much of the edge as you need (Figure 9-32).

Inside Edge Shaping

Shaping a rabbet on the inside perimeter of a circular picture frame to accommodate the glass is a typical example of inside edge shaping (Figure 9-33). The workpiece is placed in position before the cutter is extended for depth of cut. The workpiece is braced against the right-hand pin and then swung into contact with the cutter until it bears solidly against the collar. It is then rotated counter-clockwise so the pass is made against the direction of rotation of the cutter (Figure 9-34).

This kind of work doesn't have to be limited to forming rabbets for glass in circular frames. By working the same way, you can add decorative internal edges on circular workpieces.

Special Techniques

For production runs on specially shaped pieces, it is good practice to create setups that provide accuracy while allowing you to work safely. The ideas that are shown in Figure 9-35 are diagrammed just to demonstrate how fixtures can be used.

The fixtures may be cut to shape on a scroll saw or bandsaw, sanded, and then clamped to the worktable to serve as guides when feeding the work. Quite often it is possible to use the scrap material from a cut piece as the guide. For example, the scrap piece from a circular cutout might make a good guide for shaping the edge of a circular workpiece. This idea, of course, calls for very careful initial cutting.

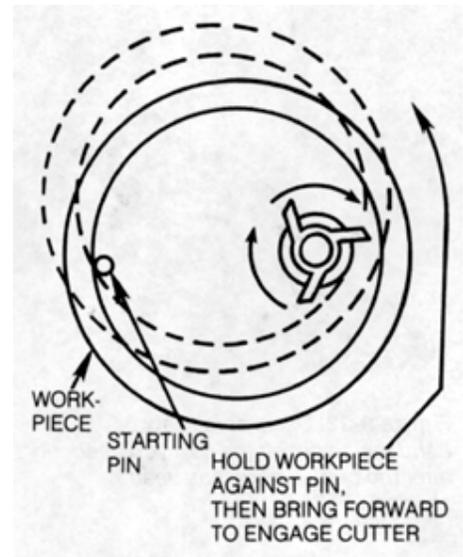


Figure 9-34. You can shape inside edges as shown.

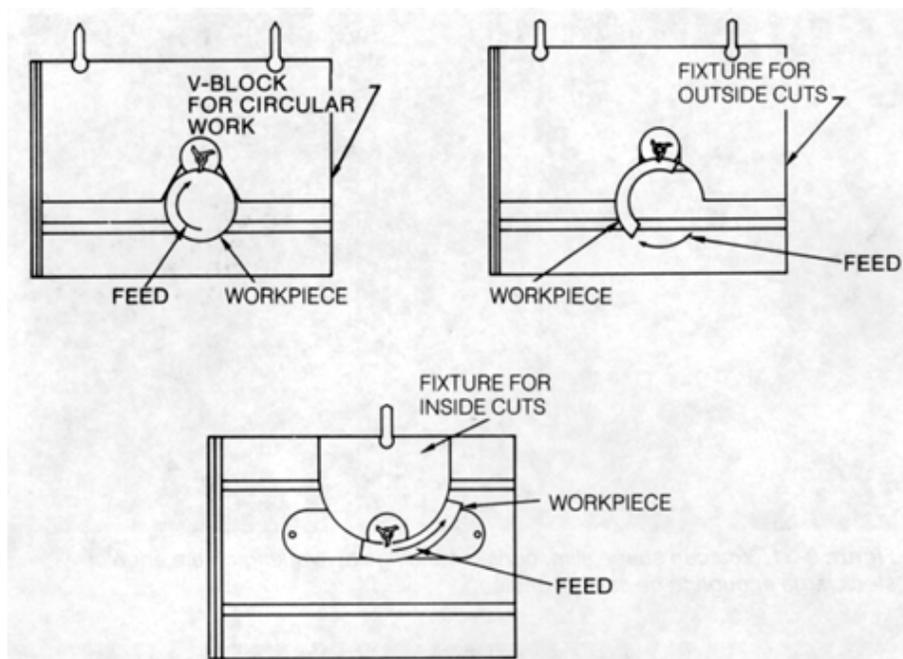


Figure 9-35. Here are examples of special fixtures you can make when you have many similar workpieces to produce. Fixtures must be designed to suit the work you are doing. The position of the fixture determines how far the cutter penetrates the workpiece. The fixture control area must match the curve in the workpiece. Be sure the contact areas are sanded smooth.