

When using either fixture, any excess of finger length can be sanded off after project assembly.

Lock Corner Joints

Joints of this type are a challenge to do, but they hold together beautifully. Figure 3-77 shows the typical procedure on 3/4" stock. Accuracy is critical.

Joint Applications

Joints are used to hold parts together. The joints can be simple or advanced, but all must be carefully cut if they are to look good and hold with maximum strength. Figures 3-78 through 3-81 illustrate some joint applications on typical woodworking projects.

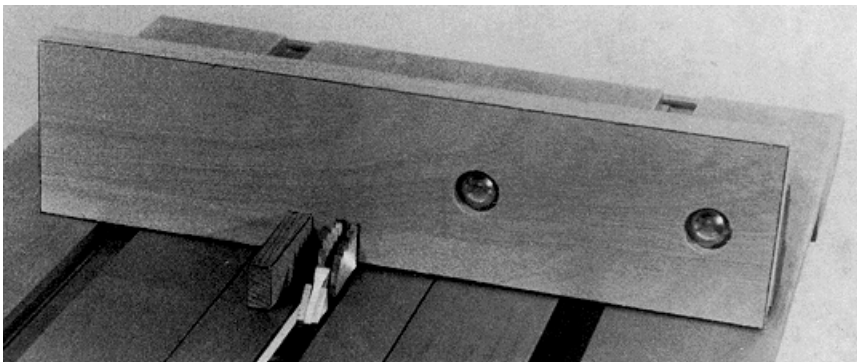


Figure 3-73. The fixture, ready for use, looks like this.

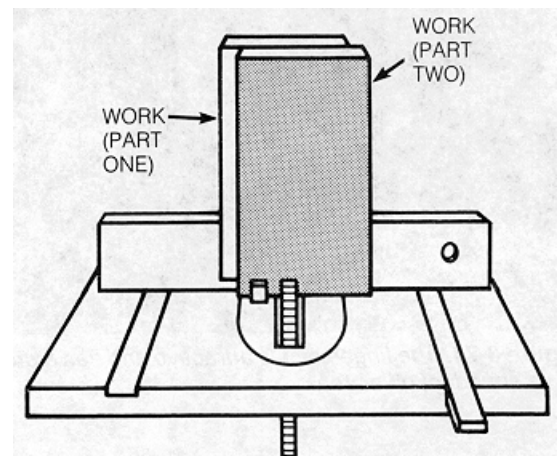
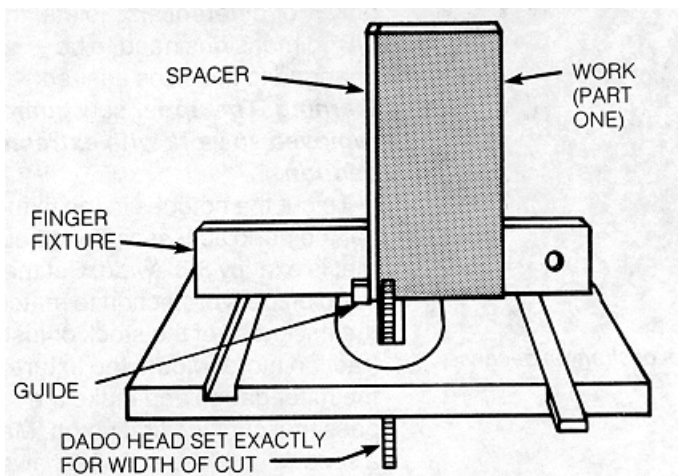


Figure 3-74. (A) Make the first cut with guide strip between the work and the guide block. (B) Make the next cut as shown.

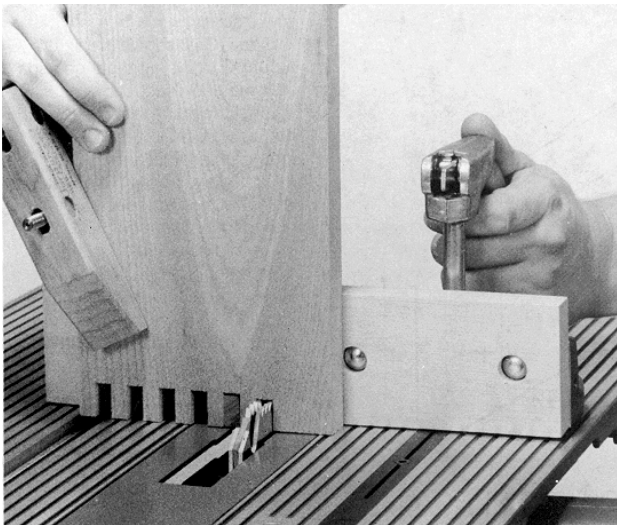


Figure 3-75. Make subsequent cuts by placing the preceding cut over the guide.

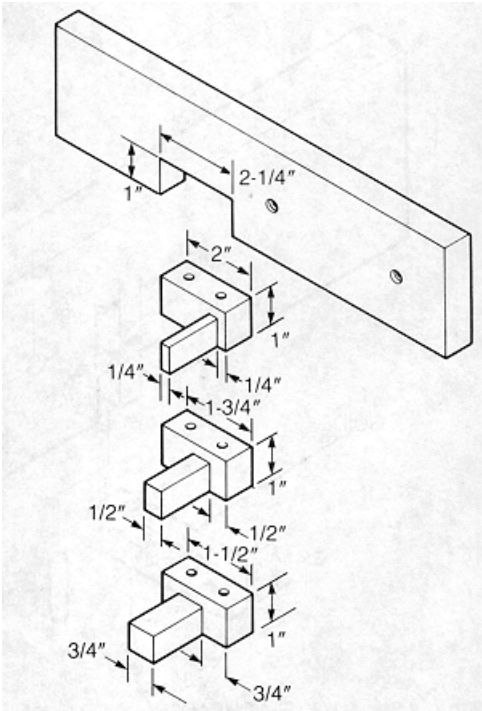


Figure 3-76. Construction details of a finger joint fixture for various widths of fingers.

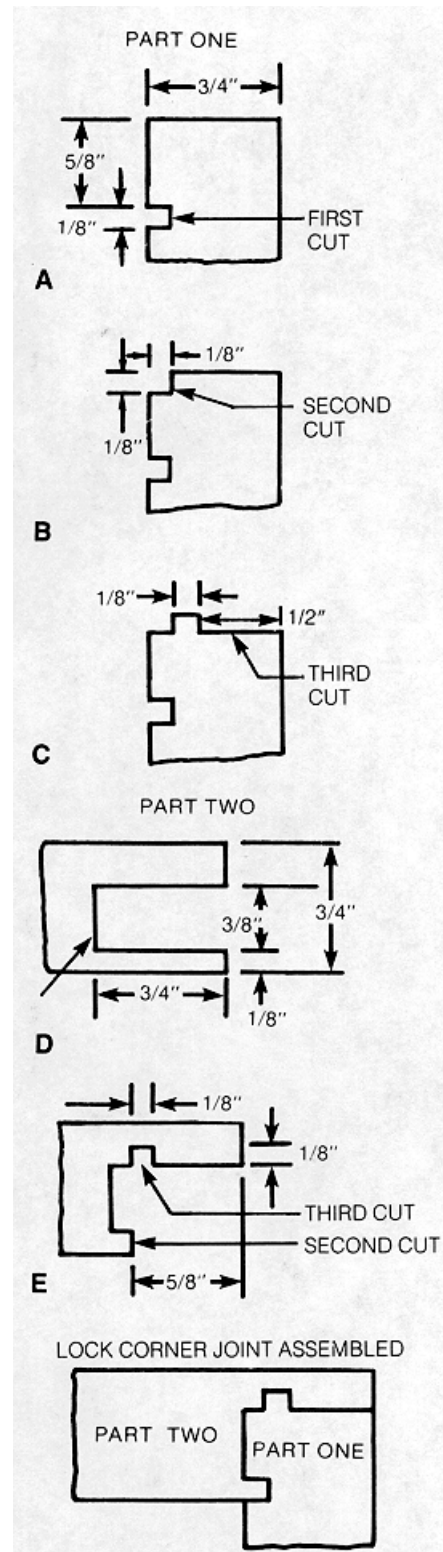


Figure 3-77. Procedure for making a lock corner joint on 3/4" stock. Accuracy is critical. (A) Cut a 1/8" x 1/8" dado, 5/8" from the edge. (B) Cut a 1/8" x 1/8" rabbet. (C) Cut a 1/8" x 1/2" rabbet to form the 1/8" x 1/8" tongue. (D) Form a slot 3/8" x 3/4". (E) Cut off one side of the slot and cut a 1/8" x 1/8" dado.

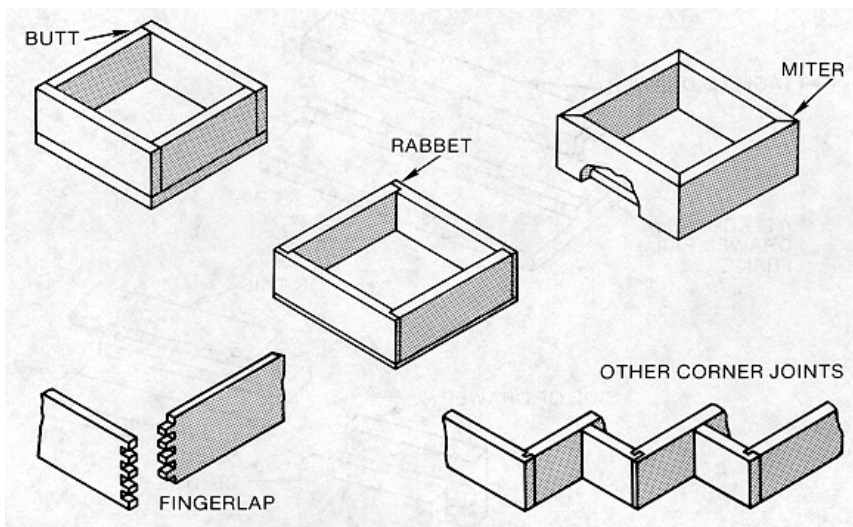


Figure 3-78. Various types of joints that can be used on box corners. Which you choose depends on how the project must appear. The mitered joint is the neatest, but is not much stronger than a butt unless you reinforce it with a spline.

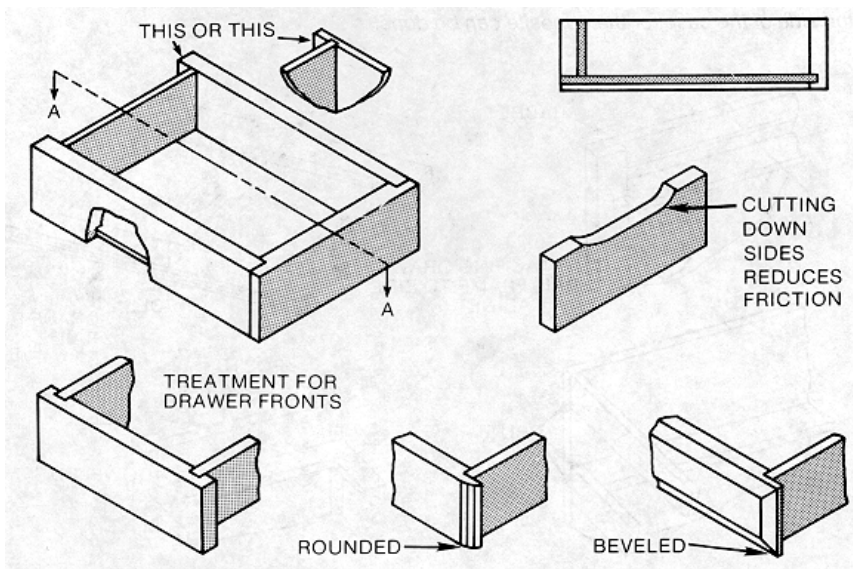


Figure 3-79. Typical drawer construction.

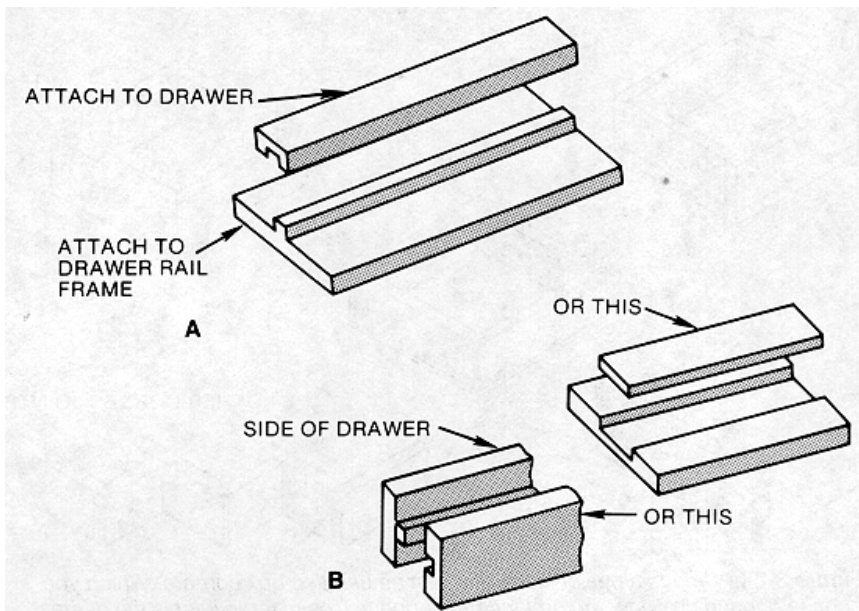


Figure 3-80. Some common drawer guide designs. (A) The centered guide is the most common. (B) The drawer side can be fitted with a cleat that rides a dado in the side of the case, or the opposite can be done.