

#P571 - Victorian Queen

Fretwork Clock inspired by 18th century Victorian elegance. 17"H x 21"W. Requires a 3 1/2" clock insert.

GENERAL SCROLLSAW TIPS & TECHNIQUES

The following scrollsaw tips and techniques are intended to get you started and on your way to scrollsaw success. Not only will you find these techniques helpful in completing the this project, you will also find that they can be applied to many other scrollsaw projects as well.

HARDWOODS VS PLYWOODS

Selecting the type of material you will use is very important for the final outcome of your project. This project has been designed so that hardwoods, plywoods, or a combination can be used to create your work of art.

Hardwoods have their advantages as well as their disadvantages. They come in a variety of species, colors and grain patterns, yet they are more time consuming requiring more sanding, are more likely to warp and are more expensive to use.

Plywoods, on the other hand, are less expensive, require less sanding, and come in a variety of standard thicknesses. They also are less likely to develop cracks or warp. We do, however, recommend that you use a top grade plywood without voids, such as the Baltic and Finnish birches.

SANDING

For most projects, it is best to sand the work piece prior to applying the paper pattern and cutting the design. Once you've cut the design, and removed the paper pattern, it may be necessary to lightly sand any glue residue remaining, along with any "fuzz" on the bottom side.

BLADE SELECTION

There are many opinions pertaining to which blade to use with which type and thickness of material, as well as, with how intricate the design in the project is. The more time you put into scrolling, the more your choice of which blade to use will become personal preference. For the beginning scroller we make the following recommendations to get you started:

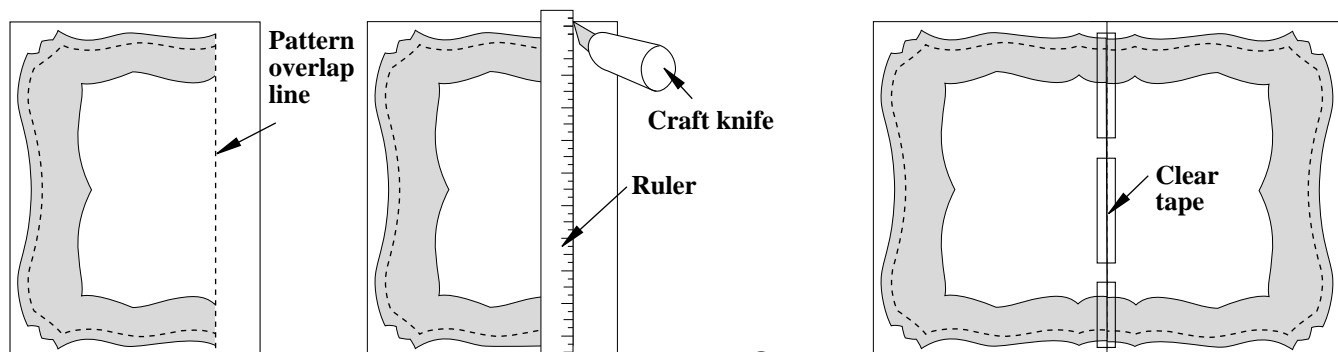
Material Thickness	Blade Size Recommended
1/16" - 1/4"	#2/0 or #2
1/4" - 1/2"	#5 or #7
1/2" - 3/4" or thicker	#7 or #9

USING THE PATTERNS

Downloadable patterns give you the advantage of printing the patterns on your own printer at your own convenience. Be sure to download all of the file and save it to a disk or your harddrive according to your computer software's instructions.

Once you have printed the number of pattern pieces that you will need to complete your projects, you are ready to apply the pattern to your work pieces.

Apply the repositionable spray adhesive as directed in the next section. If your project requires piecing 2 or more sheets of paper together to make the full-size pattern piece, simply follow the instructions below for accurate alignment.



Step 1

Using a straightedge and a craft knife, cut on the dashed "Pattern Overlap Lines" to remove the excess paper.

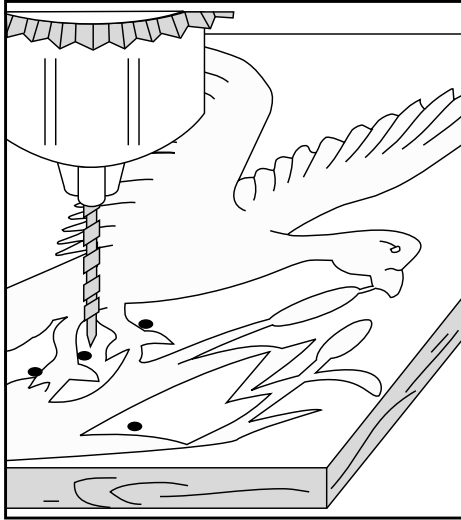
Step 2

Next, align the sections and secure together with clear tape. Now, apply the repositionable spray adhesive to the backside of the paper pattern as instructed in the next section.

REPOSITIONABLE SPRAY ADHESIVE

Using a repositionable spray adhesive is the easiest and quickest way to transfer a pattern to your work piece after photo copying it. In a well ventilated area, lightly spray the backside of the paper pattern. Allow it to dry only until tacky - approximately 20 - 30 seconds. Then apply it to the work piece, smoothing any wrinkles if necessary.

Two common problems that sometimes occur when using repositionable spray adhesive for the first time is applying the right amount onto the back of the pattern. Spraying too little may result in the pattern lifting off of the project before you have finished cutting. If this occurs, clear scotch tape can be used to secure the pattern back into position. On the other hand, spraying too much will make it difficult to remove the pattern, If this occurs, simply use a hand held hair dryer to heat the glue, which will loosen the pattern allowing it to be easily removed.



DRILLING STARTER HOLES

When drilling starter holes it is best to drill close to a corner, rather than in the middle of the waste areas, as it will take less time for the blade to reach the pattern line.

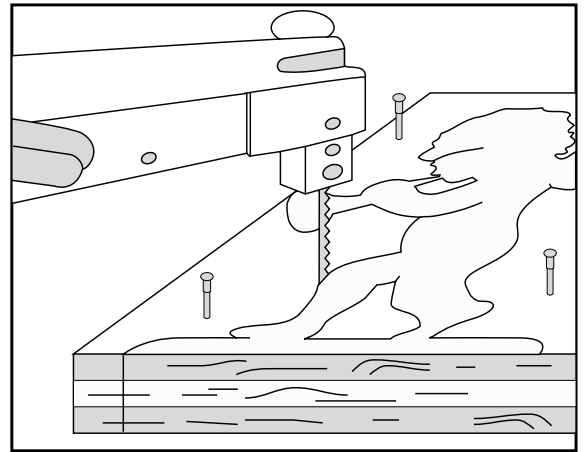
STACK CUTTING

Stack cutting is fairly simple to do and can save you a lot of time when you have 2 or more identical pieces to cut for a project. If you are fairly new to scrollsawing and stack cutting, we recommend cutting no more than a total thickness of 1/2" for best results.

On projects with fairly simple shapes to cut out, 2 or 3 layers could be held together by double-sided tape, or by using spray glue on paper to sandwich between the work pieces.

On more intricate projects we suggest using #18 wire nails or brads slightly longer than the total thickness of the stack you are cutting. Tack the nails into the waste areas you will cut out, along with a few around the outside of the project. If the nail has gone through the bottom of the work piece, use a hammer to tap it flush, or use coarse sandpaper to sand the points flush with the bottom of the work piece.

If you are stack cutting hardwoods, do not tack the nail too close to the pattern line or it may cause the wood to split. Another option would be to predrill for the nails with a slightly smaller drill bit so the nail will fit snugly and hold the layers together securely.

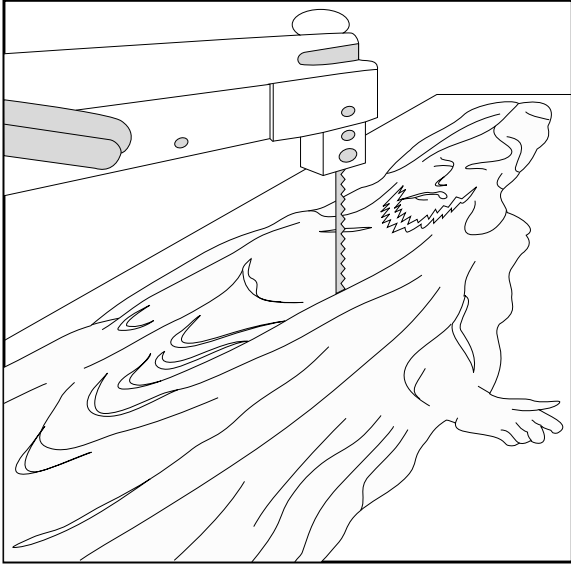


SAWING THIN WOODS

Occasionally you may find it difficult to control your workpiece when cutting in thin hardwoods or plywoods. The following suggestions should help to eliminate or reduce this problem.

1. If you have a variable speed saw, reduce the speed to 1/2 to 3/4 of high speed.
2. If you do not have a variable speed saw, it will help to stack cut 2 or more layers of your material to keep better control of the workpiece.
3. For cutting any thickness of material it is very beneficial to keep at least one hand, if not both, partially touching the table with your fingers for better control.
4. Using a smaller blade with more teeth per inch helps to slow down how fast the blade is cutting. But keep in mind that if the blade is leaving burn marks you will need to slow the speed down or use a blade with less teeth per inch.

VEINING



Veining is a simple technique that will bring a lifelike appearance to your project. The veins of a leaf or the folds of clothing will look more realistic when this technique is incorporated. To vein, simply saw all solid black lines as indicated on the pattern. Some areas of the pattern you will be able to vein by sawing inward from the outside edge, while in other areas you will need to drill a tiny starter hole for the blade.

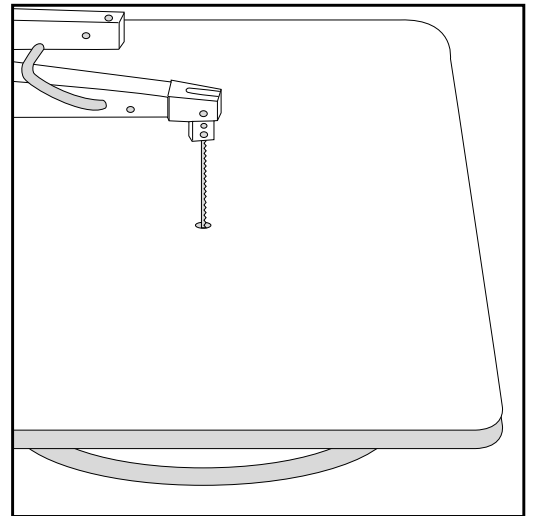
AUXILIARY TABLE

Most scrollsaws on the market today have an opening in the table around the blade that is much larger than what you really need. This often causes small and delicate fretwork to break off on the downward stroke of the blade. An easy solution is to add a wooden auxiliary table to the top of the metal table on your saw.

To make an auxiliary table, choose a piece of 1/4" - 3/8" plywood similar to the size of your current saw's table. If you choose, you can cut this plywood to the same shape as the metal table on your saw, or any shape or size you prefer. However, we do recommend that you make the table larger than what you think you will need for the size of the projects you will make in the future.

Next, set the auxiliary table on top of the metal table. From the underside of the metal table, use a pencil to mark the location where the blade will feed through. Then turn the auxiliary table over and drill a 1/16" - 1/8" diameter hole, or slightly larger than the blade you will be using.

Finally, apply a couple of strips of double-sided carpet tape to the metal table on each side of the blade. Then, firmly press the auxiliary table onto the double-sided carpet tape, making sure that the blade is centered in the hole.



FINISHING TECHNIQUES

If you've made your project from hardwood, we recommend dipping your project in a dishpan type of container that contains a penetrating oil such as Watco, Tung, or others. After dipping, allow the excess oil to drain back into the pan and then follow the manufacturer's instructions.

If you have chosen to use plywood, such as Baltic Birch, you can use any of the wide variety of wood stains available on the market. We do, however, recommend sanding the surface thoroughly, in order for the plywood to accept the stain more evenly.

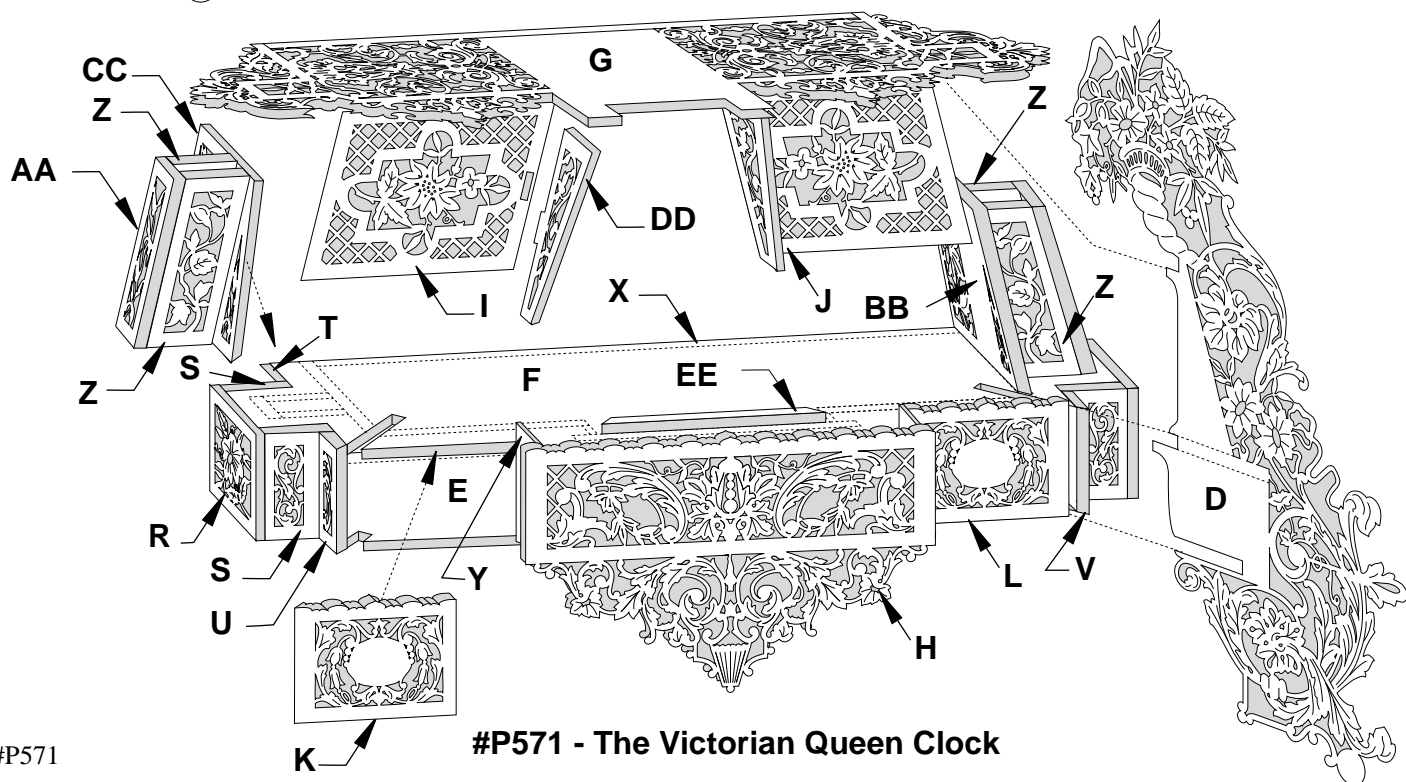
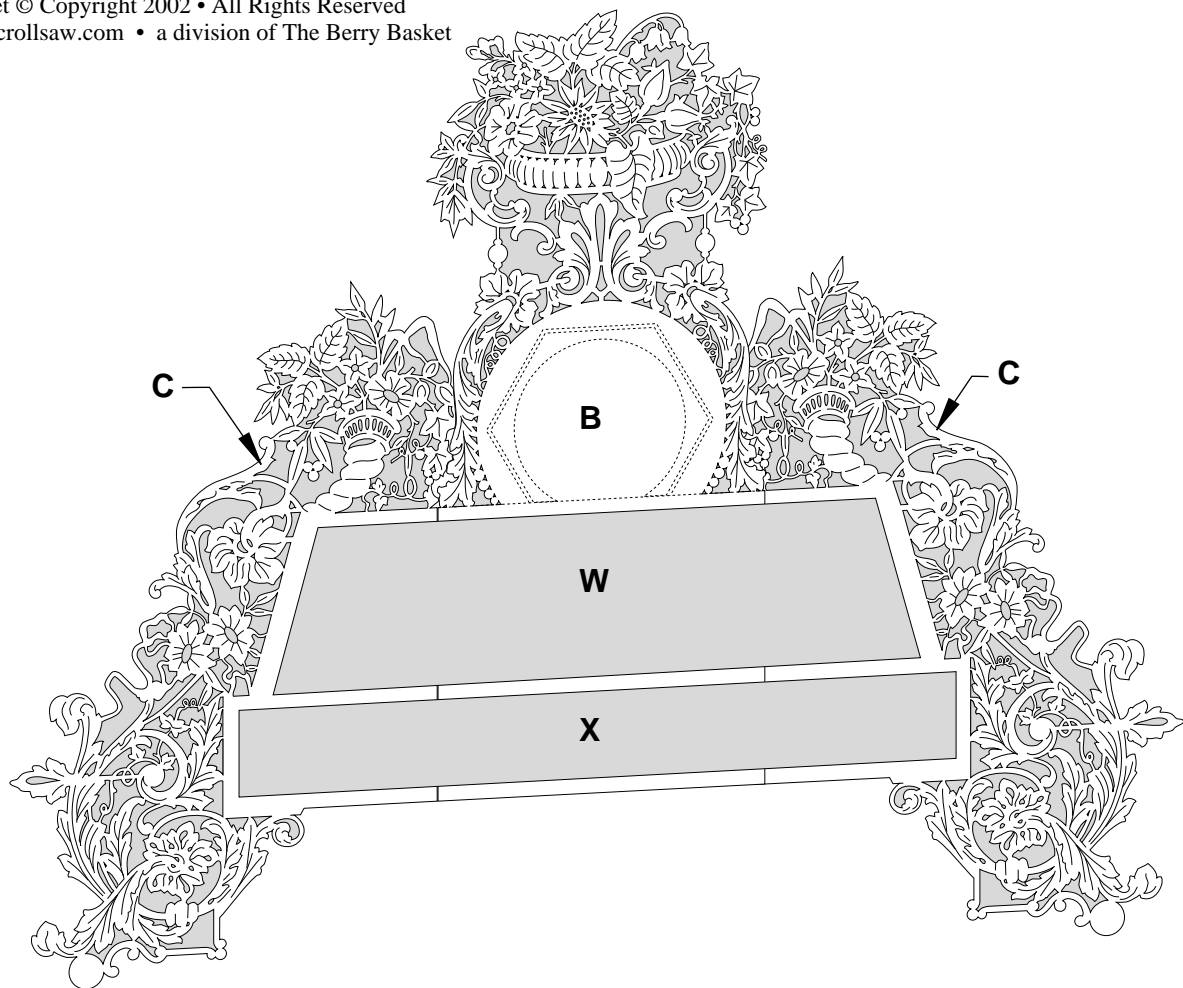
As a final finish step, we highly recommend using a clear varathane type spray for a protective coating.

GREAT AMERICAN SCROLLSAW



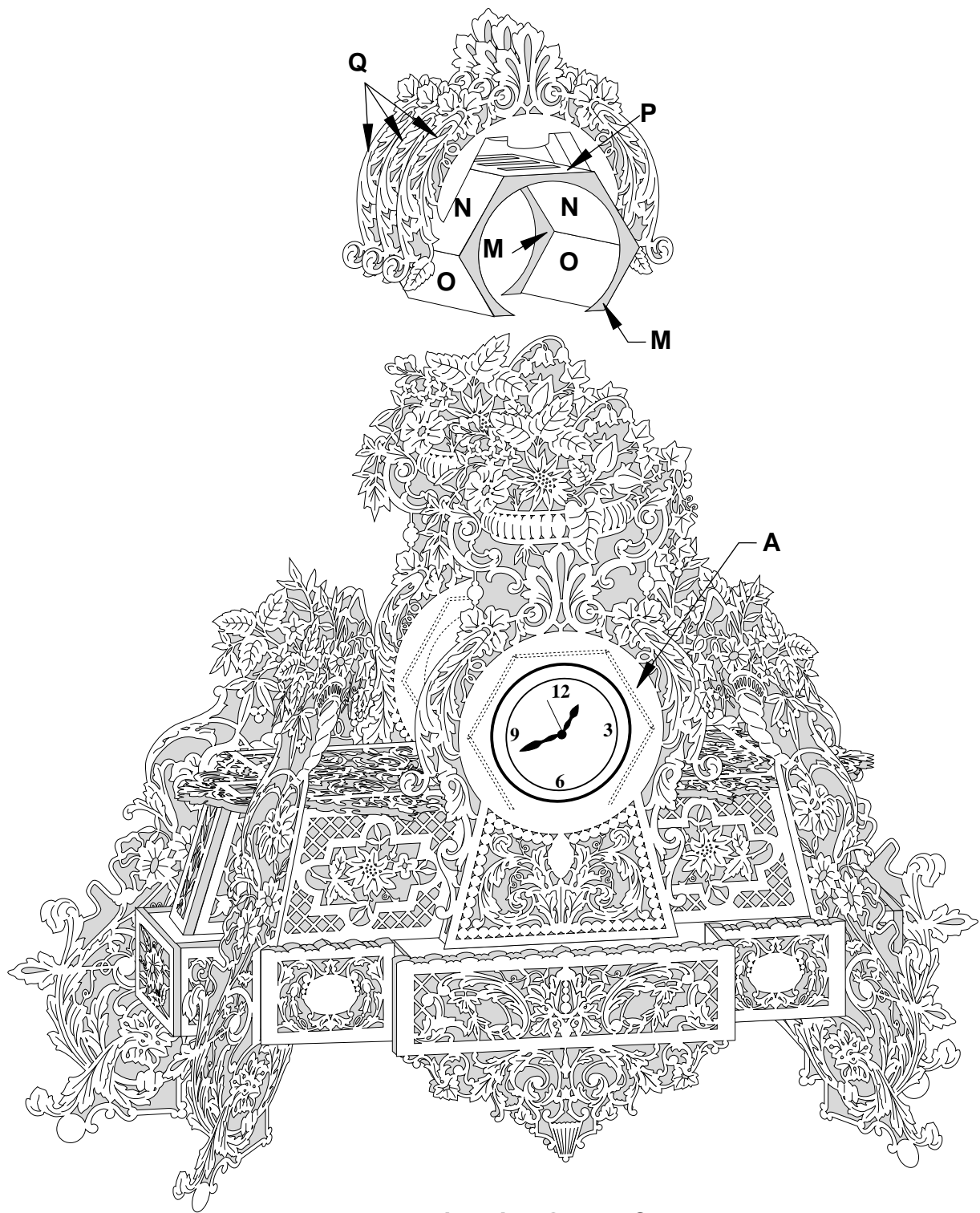
DOWNLOADABLE PATTERNS™

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Description	Item	Qty	Size
Front Frame	A	1	1/4" T x 7 1/2" W x 12 1/2" L
Back Center Frame	B	1	1/4" T x 6 1/4" W x 14 1/2" L
Back Side Frame	C	2	1/4" T x 8 1/4" W x 13" L
Front Leg	D	2	1/4" T x 7 1/2" W x 12 1/2" L
1st Floor	E	1	1/4" T x 4 9/16" W x 15 3/8" L
2nd Floor	F	1	1/4" T x 4 9/16" W x 15 3/8" L
3rd floor	G	1	1/4" T x 4" W x 16" L
Center Overlay	H	1	1/4" T x 5" W x 7 3/8" L
Left Side Panel	I	1	1/4" T x 3" W x 4 3/4" L
Right Side Panel	J	1	1/4" T x 3" W x 4 3/4" L
Left Overlay	K	1	1/4" T x 2 3/8" W x 3 1/16" L
Right Overlay	L	1	1/4" T x 2 3/8" W x 3 1/16" L
Support Collar	M	2	1/4" T x 3 1/4" W x 4 1/4" L
Support Panel	N, O	2 ea	1/16" T x 1 15/16" W x 4" L
Top Support Panel	P	1	1/16" T x 1 15/16" W x 4" L
Support Panel Design	Q	3	1/4" T x 6" W x 7 1/4" L
End Panel	R	2	1/4" T x 2 3/16" W x 2 3/8" L
Side Panel	S	4	1/4" T x 1 1/8" W x 2 3/8" L
End Cap	T	2	1/4" T x 13/16" W x 2 3/8" L
Left End Cap	U	1	1/4" T x 15/16" W x 2 3/8" L
Right End Cap	V	1	1/4" T x 15/16" W x 2 3/8" L
Top Frame Spacer	W	1	1/4" T x 2 15/16" W x 12 1/4" L
Bottom Frame Spacer	X	1	1/4" T x 1 9/16" W x 12 3/4" L
Center Cap	Y	2	1/8" T x 9/16" W x 2 3/8" L
End Support	Z	4	1/4" T x 1 1/8" W x 3 3/8" L
End Cap	AA	2	1/4" T x 1" W x 3 1/8" L
Right End Panel	BB	1	1/4" T x 3" W x 3 1/2" L
Left End Panel	CC	1	1/4" T x 3" W x 3 1/2" L
Separator	DD	2	1/8" T x 1 1/4" W x 3" L
Front Frame Support	EE	1	1/4" T x 1/4" W x 4 1/4" L

#P571 Assembly Instructions

1. Select your material from a variety of hardwoods or solid core plywood.
2. Measure each pattern piece and cut the work pieces to size accordingly. Sand as necessary.
3. Make all pattern pieces by adhering the paper patterns to the work pieces with a repositionable spray adhesive. Cut the outer shapes and any interior designs. And drill where indicated.
4. Remove all paper patterns. Sand where needed. The edges can be rounded by sanding or using a small roundover router bit if desired.
5. Assemble by first aligning the two Back Side Frames and the Back Center Frame side by side with their bottoms flush. Then attach the Top Frame Spacer with glue and finishing nails, making sure 1/4" space is left at the top for the 3rd Floor. Next, place the 2nd Floor into position to get the proper spacing for the Bottom Frame Spacer. Place the Bottom Frame Spacer so it butts up against the bottom of the 2nd Floor, and secure the Spacer in place with glue and finishing nails.

Now, glue the 3 Floors into position on the above assembly. Next, insert the 2 Legs into position. Check to see that all 4 feet are sitting flush on the table before gluing. Should one not touch, adjust the Front Leg(s) as needed by pulling the top or bottom of the Leg out slightly. Then glue to secure in place.

Next, attach the Left and Right Overlays into position on the 1st and 2nd Floors, along with the 2 Center Caps. Then, attach the Center Overlay. Now, attach the 2 Separators to the Left and Right Side Panels. Then glue the Front Frame Support into position behind the Front Frame, and then attach this assembly into place on the 2nd and 3rd Floors. Now, attach the Left and Right Side Panel assemblies into place between the 2nd and 3rd Floors.

Next, attach 2 End Supports to each of the Right and Left End Panels. Then attach the End Caps to this assembly. Now, glue these assemblies into position between the 2nd and 3rd Floors. Now, glue the 4 Side Panels into place on the ends of the 1st and 2nd Floors. Then, attach the 2 End Caps, the Right and Left End Caps, and the End Panels into place.

Now, glue the 2 Support Collars into position, along with the 5 Support Panels. Then, attach the 3 Support Panel Designs into place in the Top Support Panel. Finish as desired, and insert the clock movement.



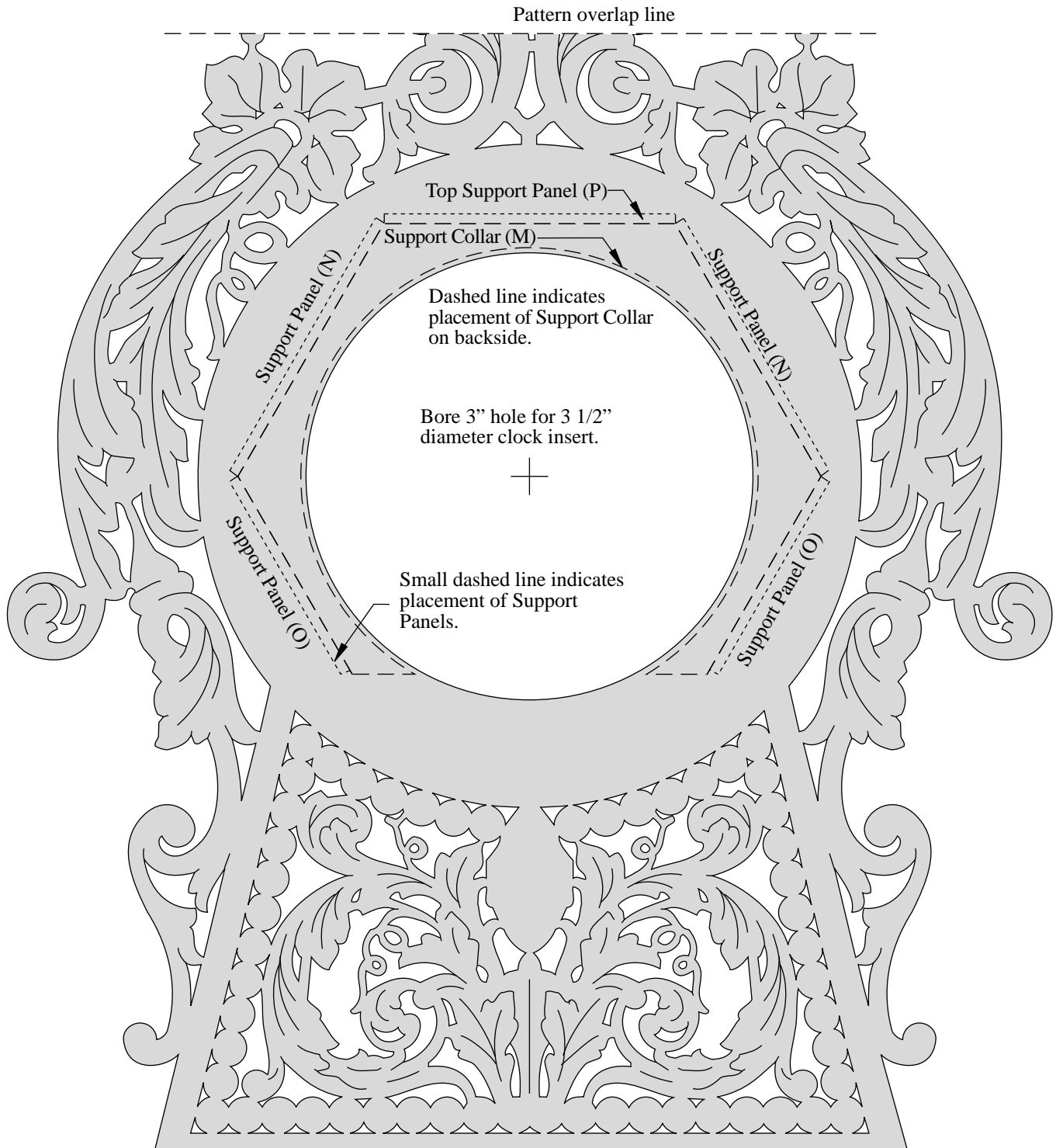
Front Frame (A)

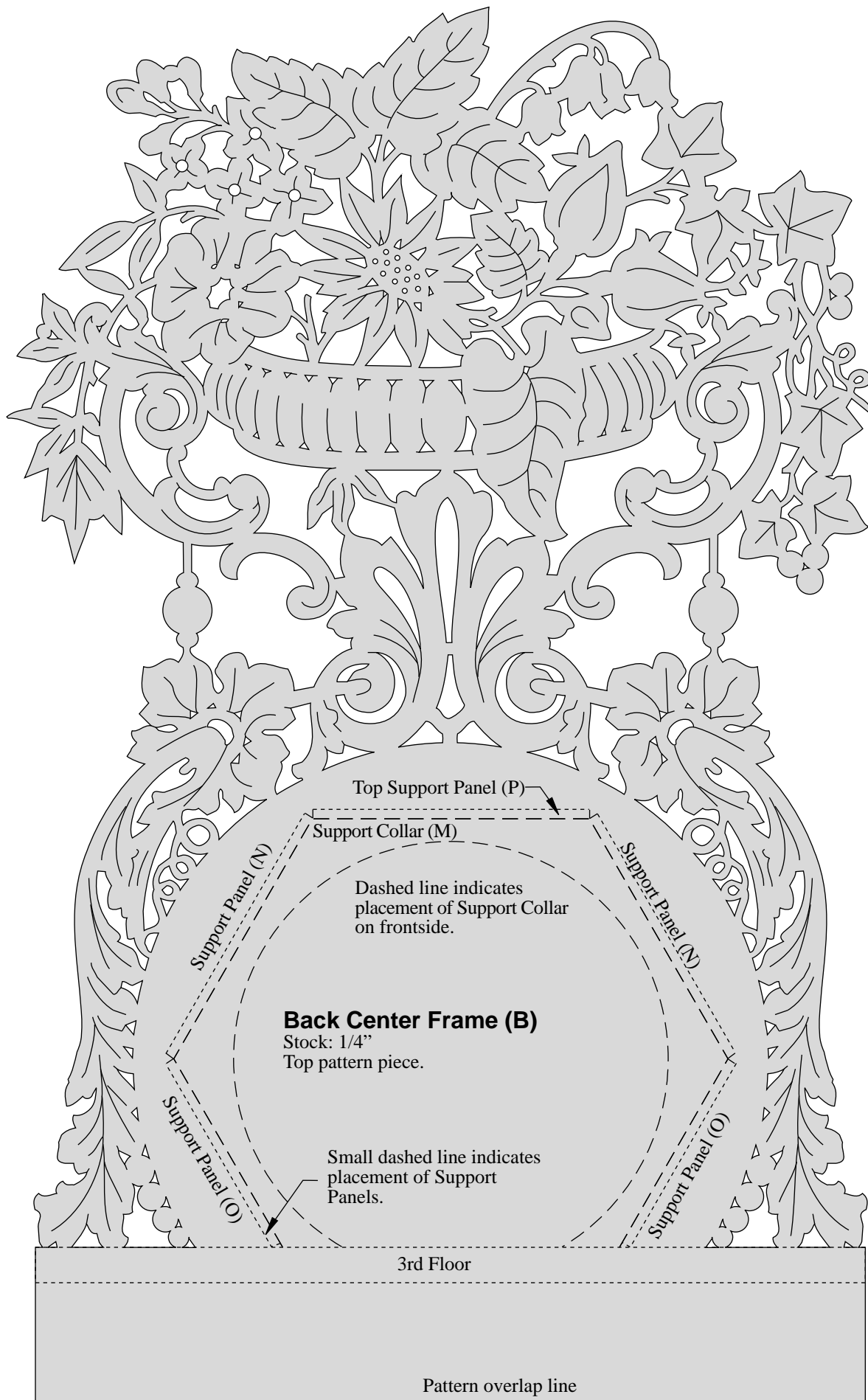
Stock: 1/4". Top pattern piece.

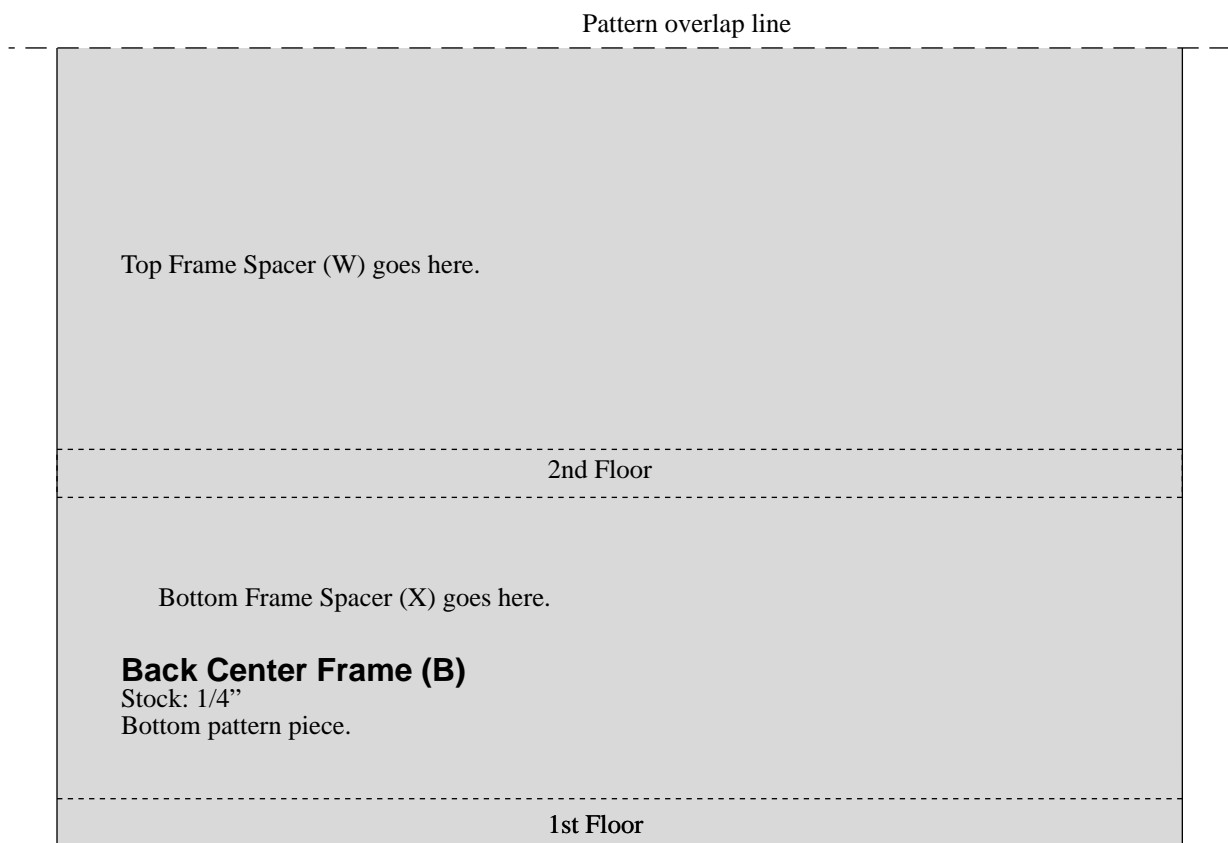
Pattern overlap line

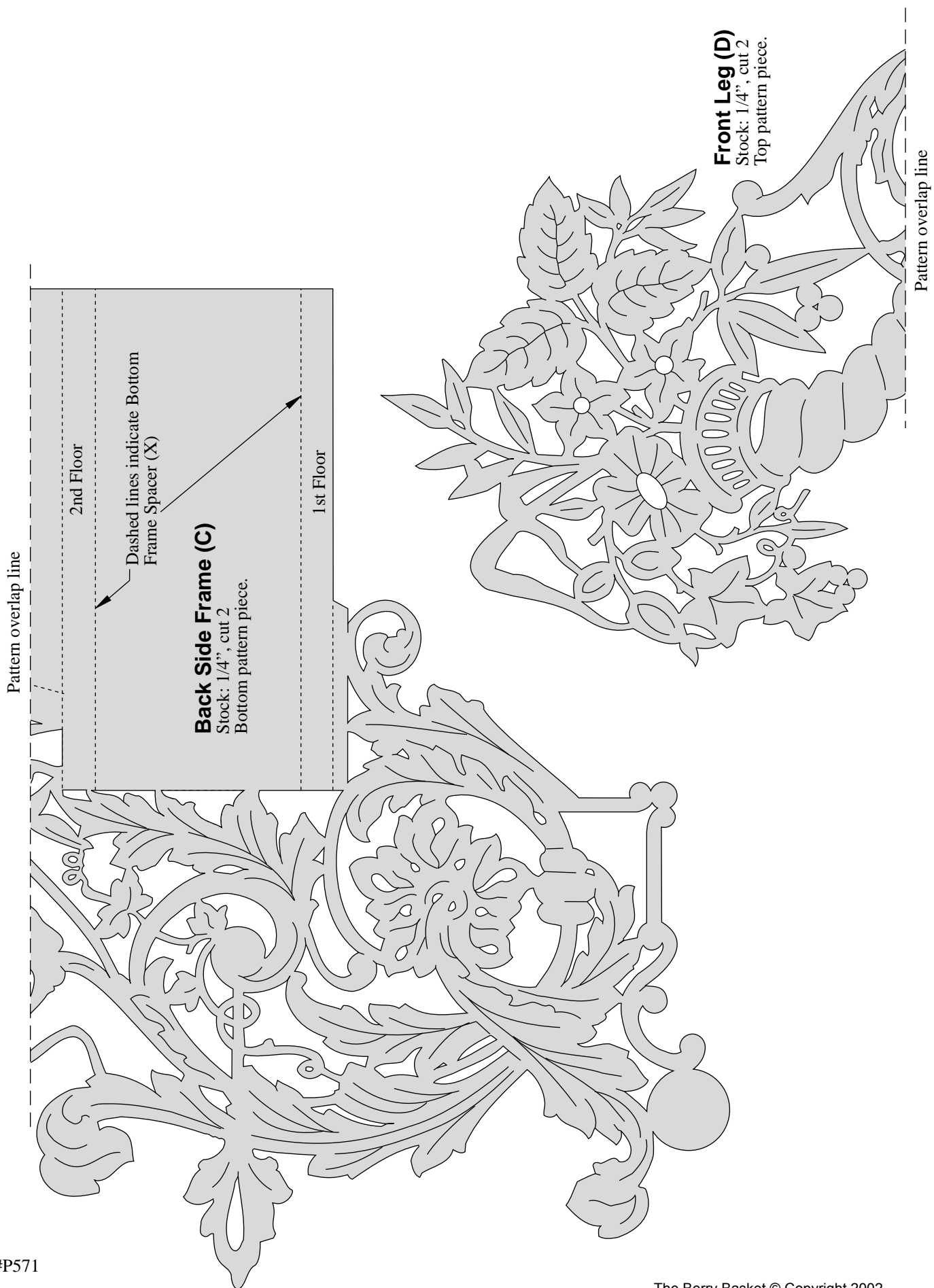
Front Frame (A)

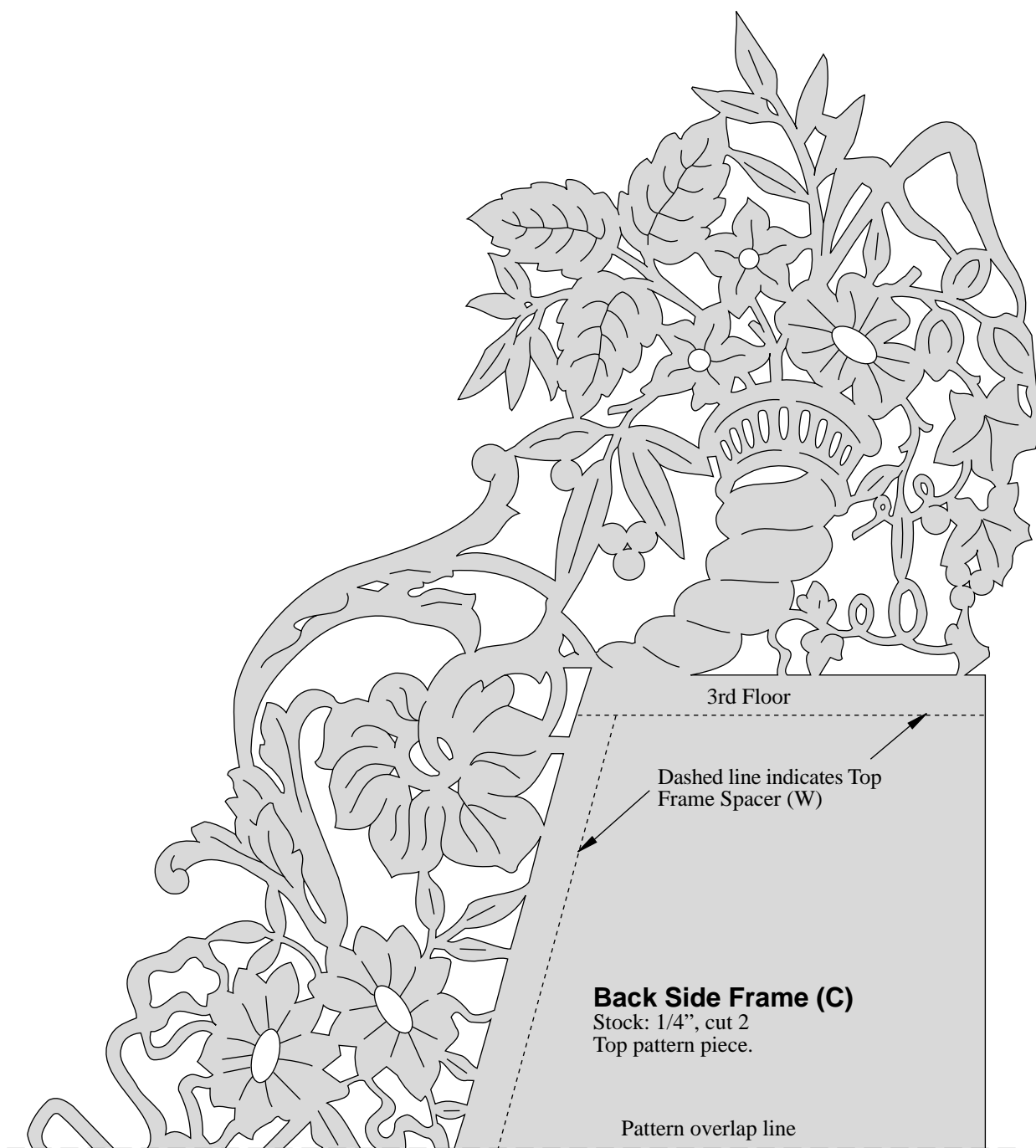
Stock: 1/4". Bottom pattern piece.



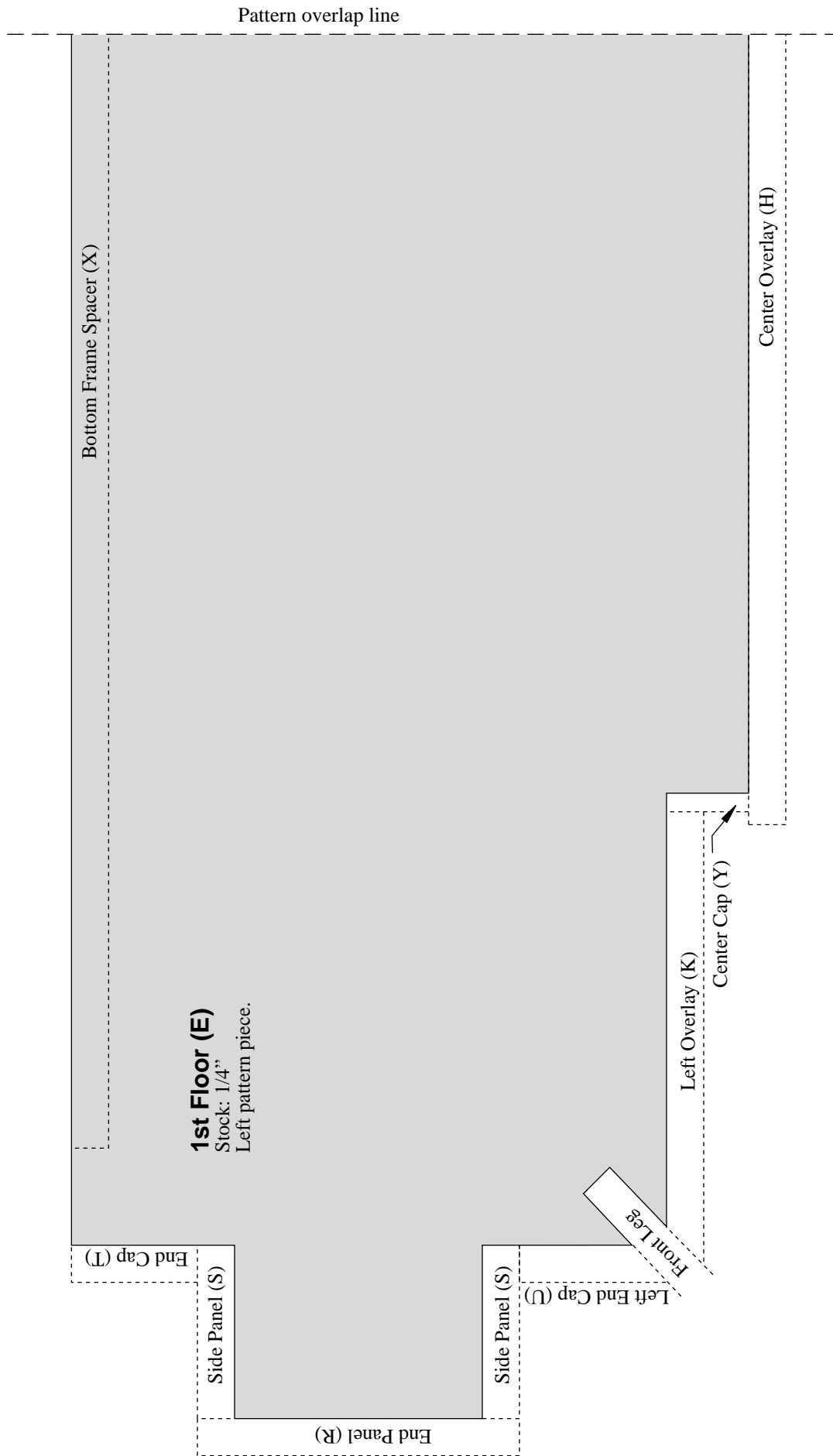


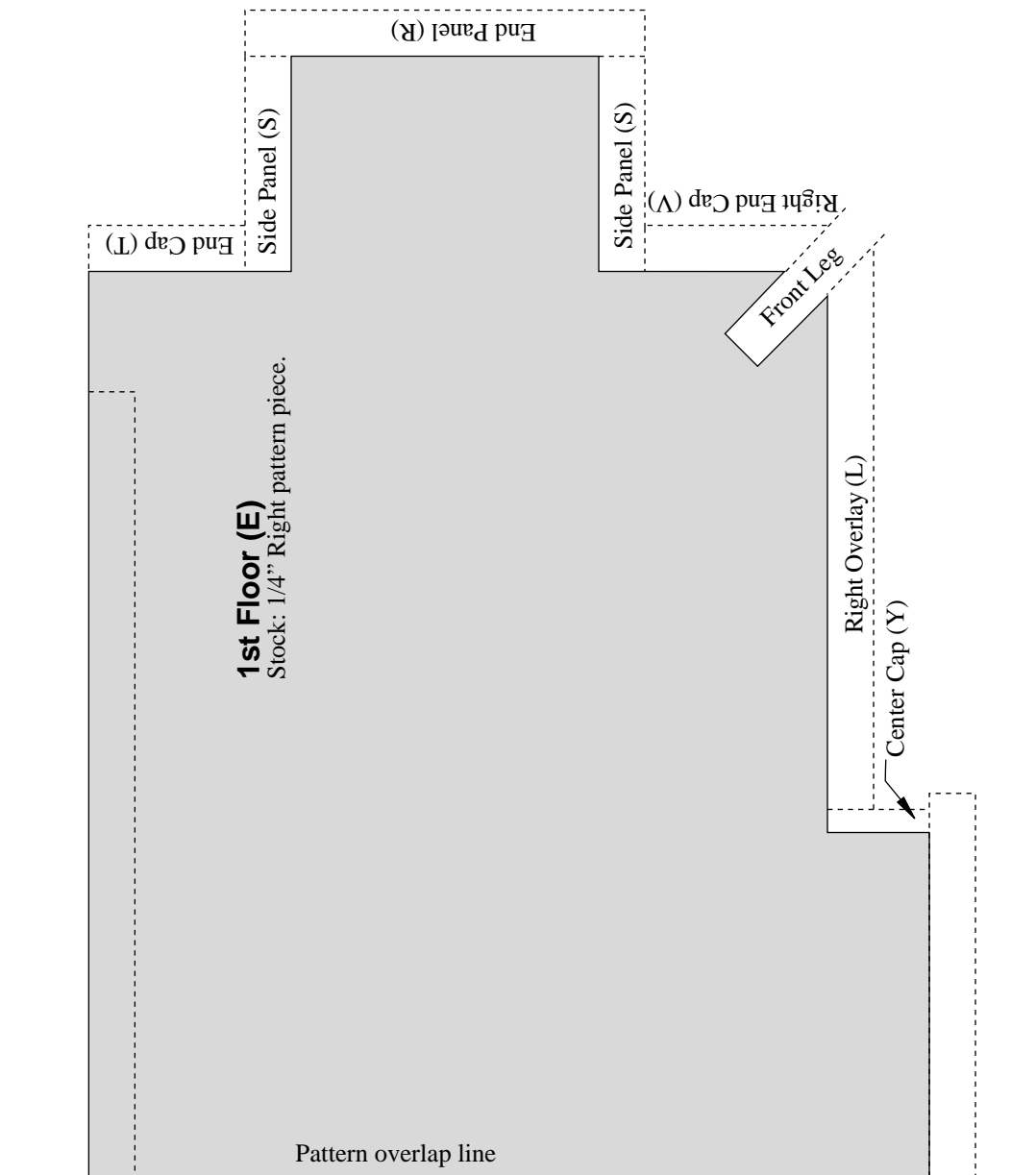


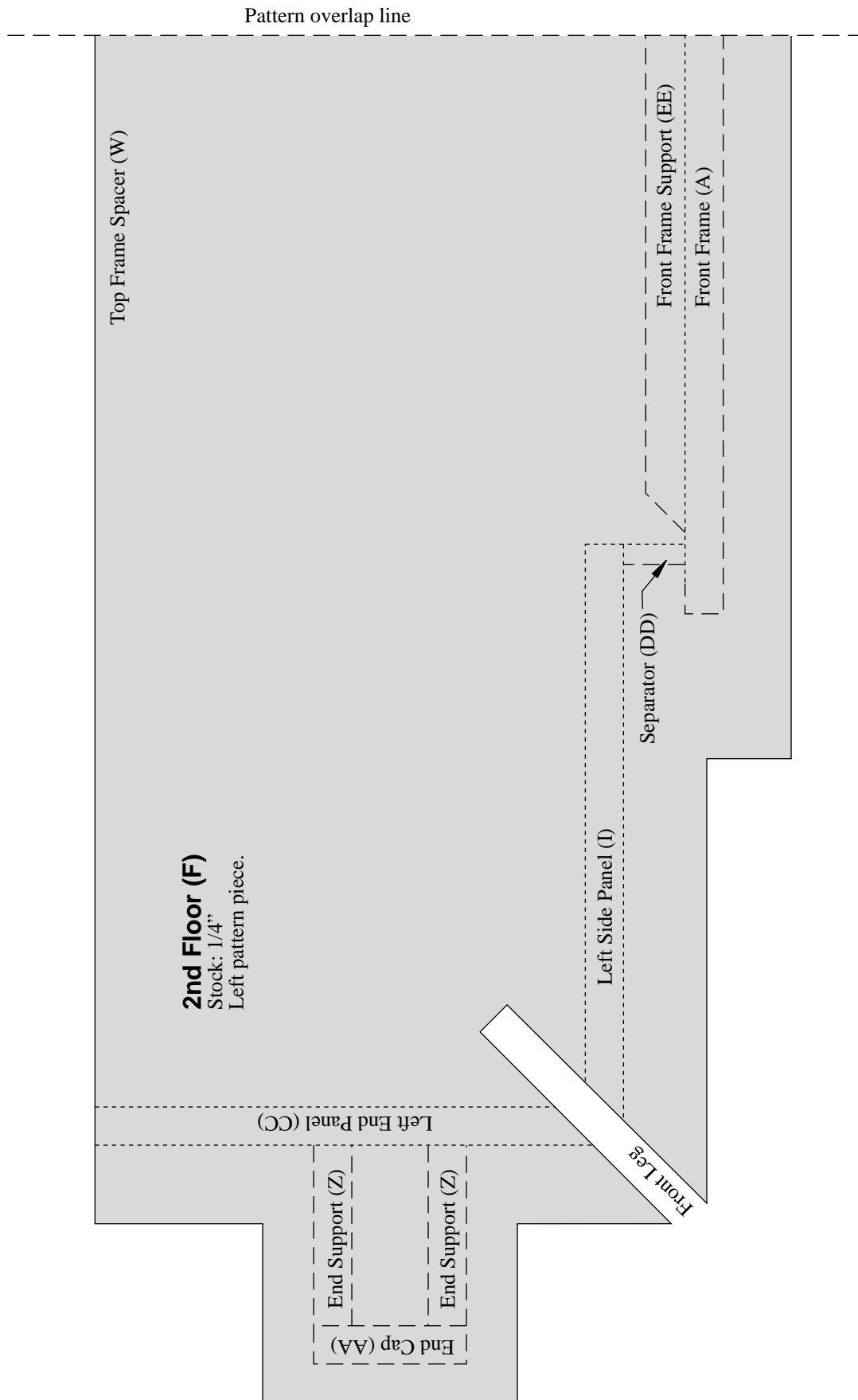


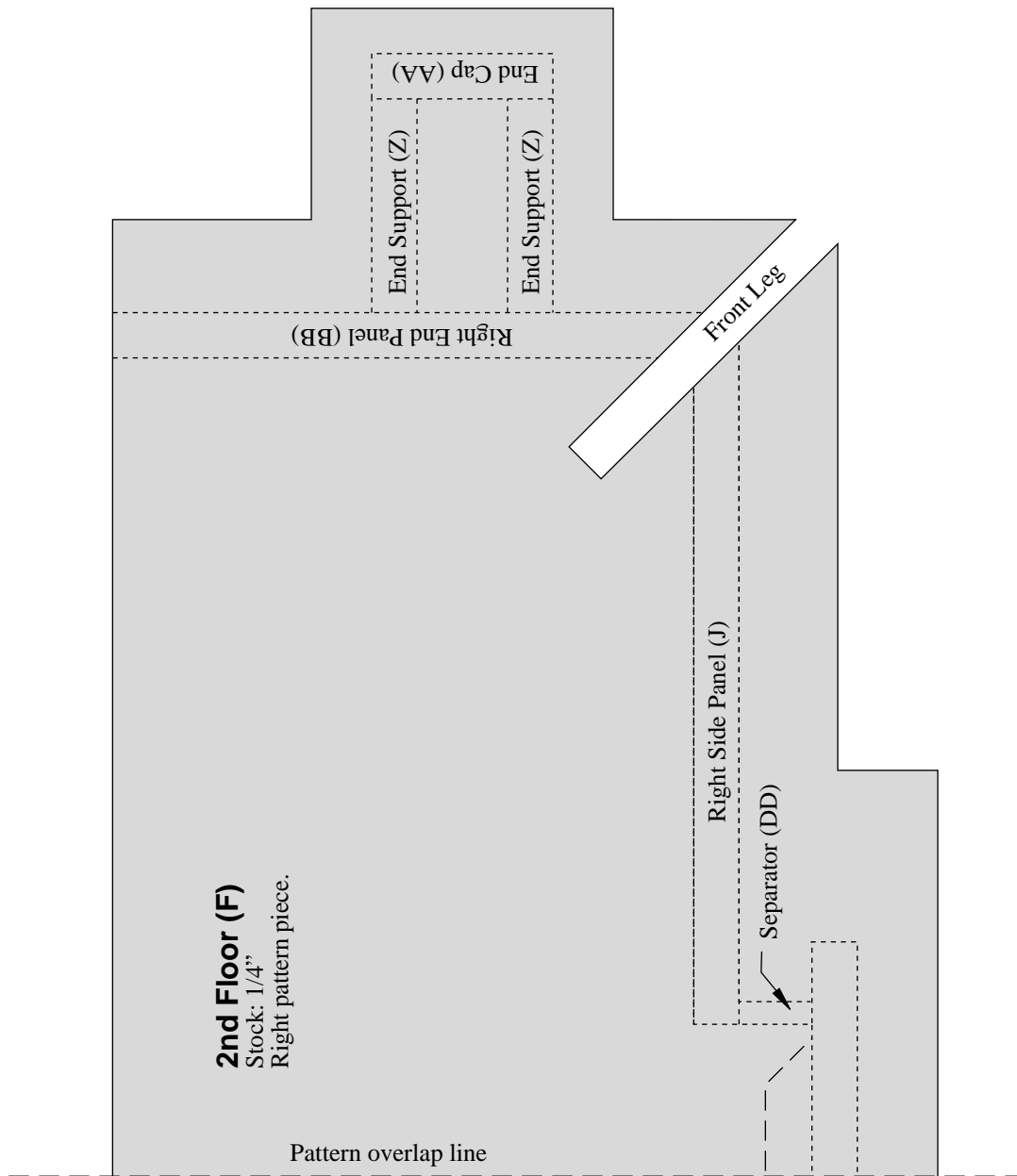


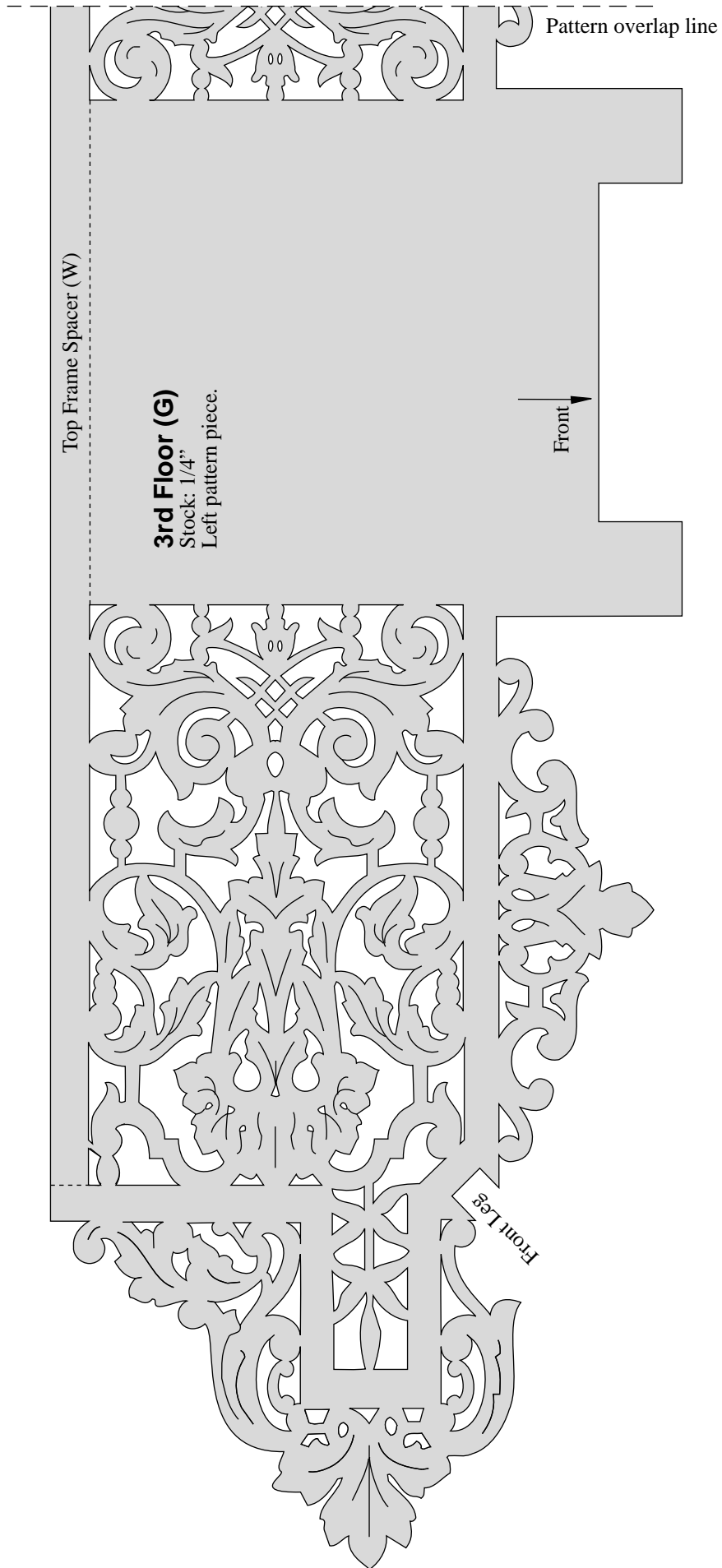




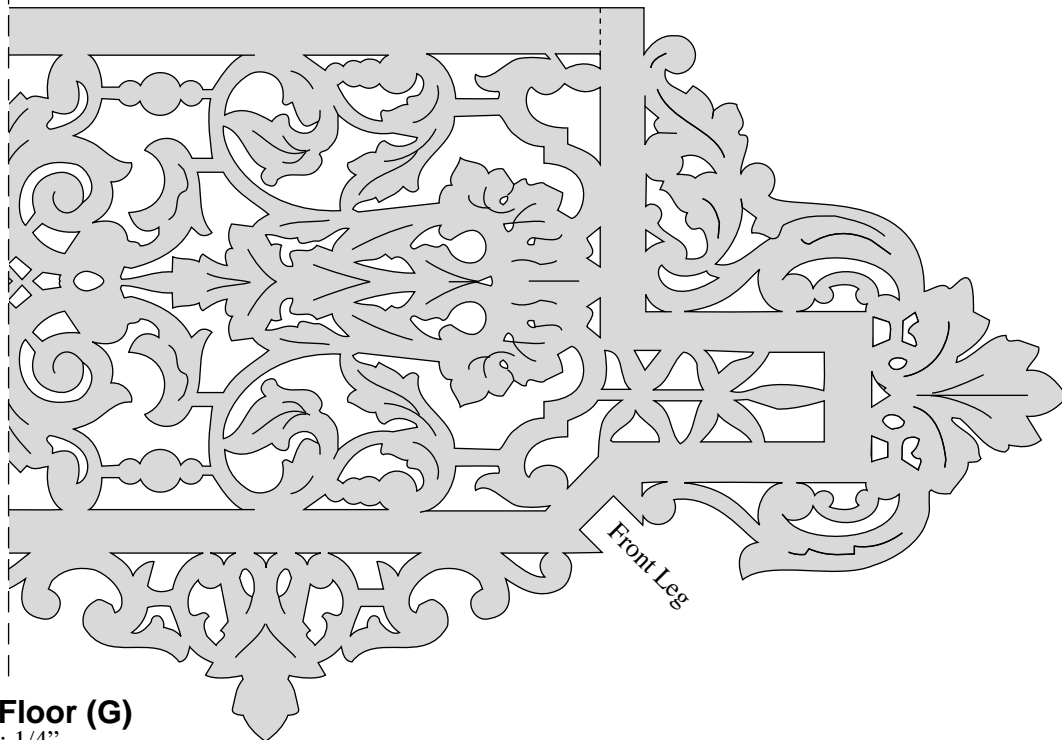




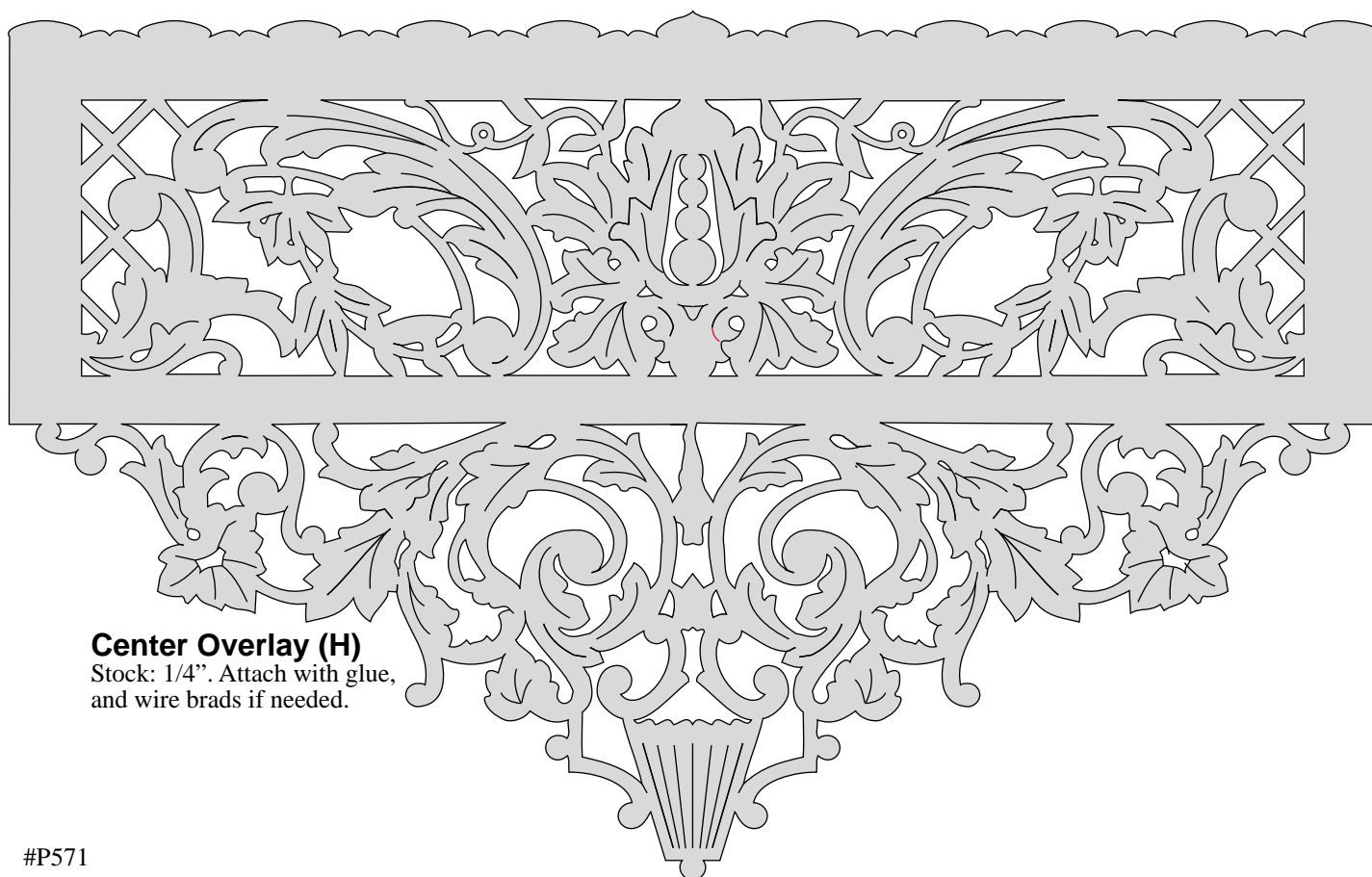




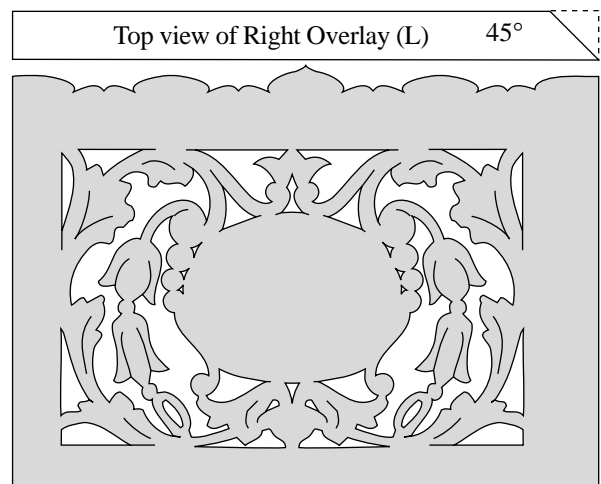
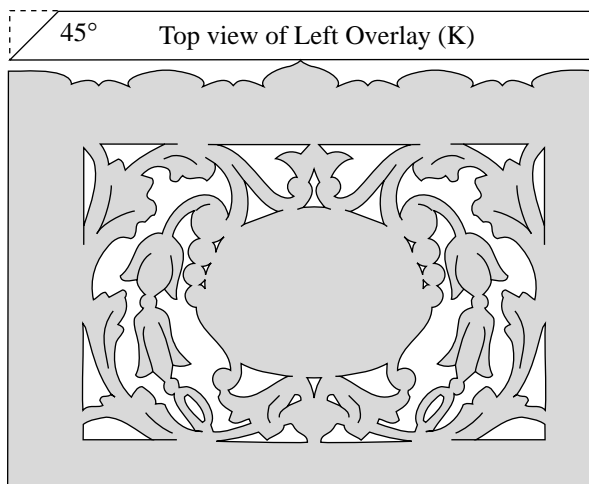
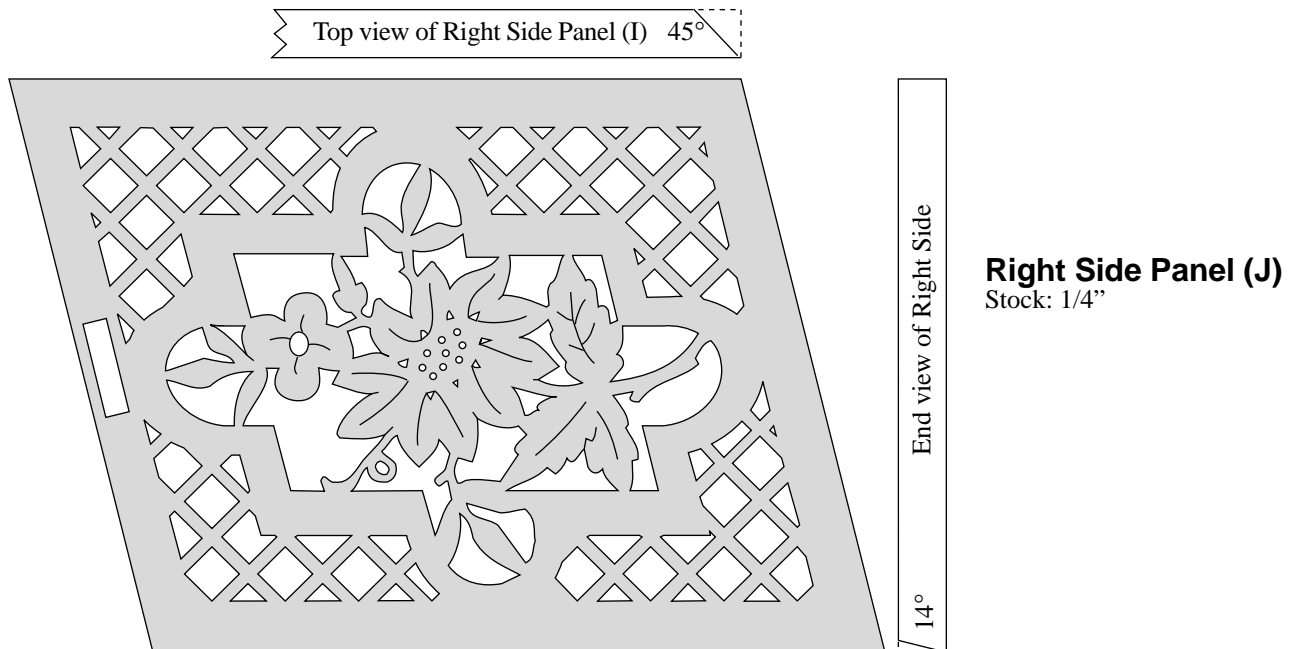
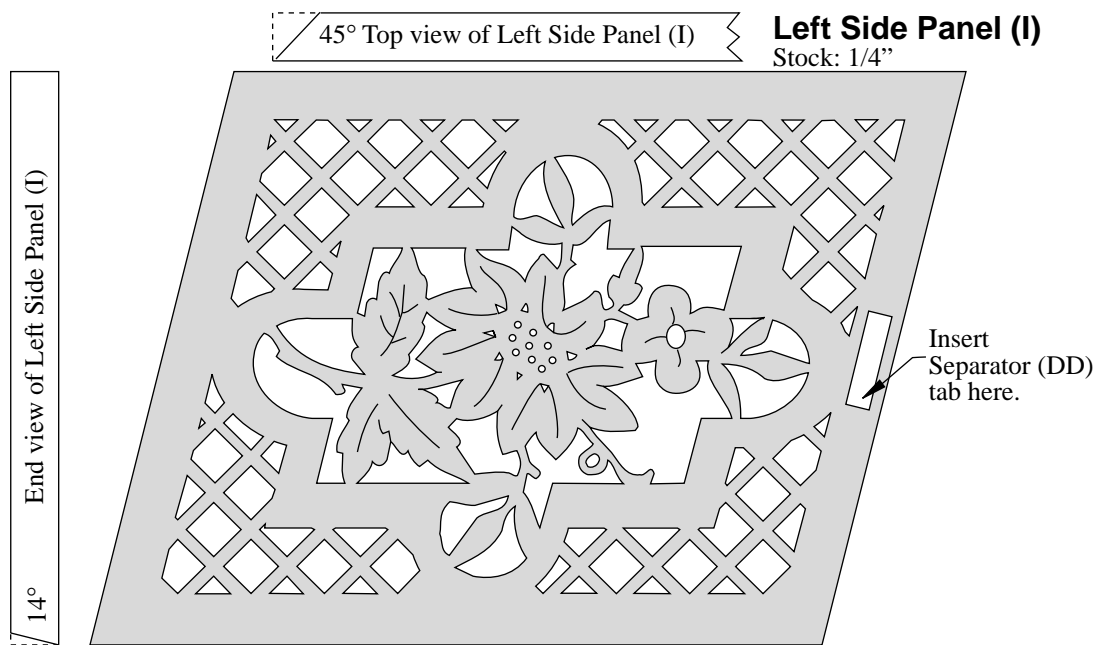
Pattern overlap line



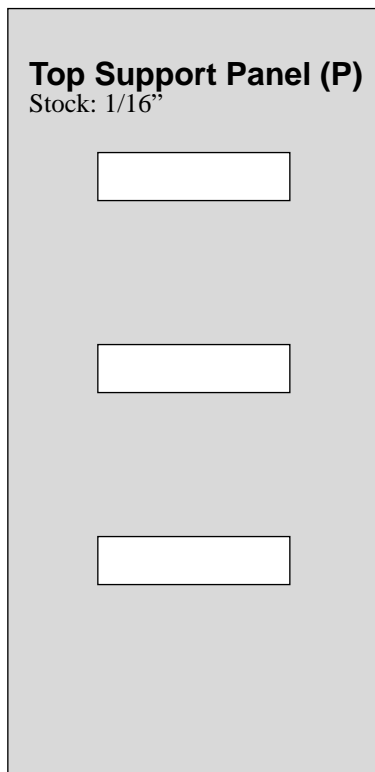
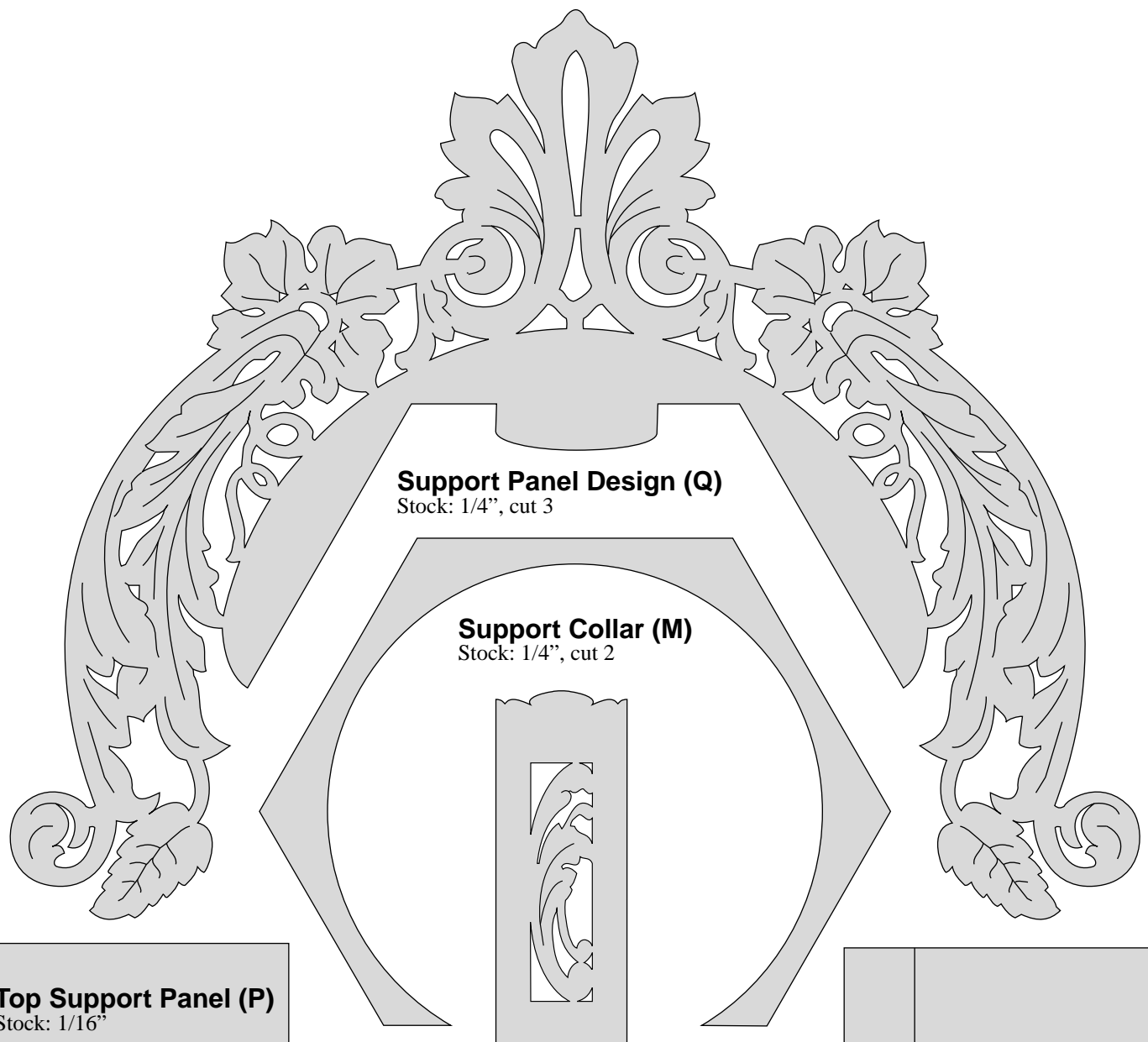
3rd Floor (G)
Stock: 1/4"
Right pattern piece.



Center Overlay (H)
Stock: 1/4". Attach with glue,
and wire brads if needed.

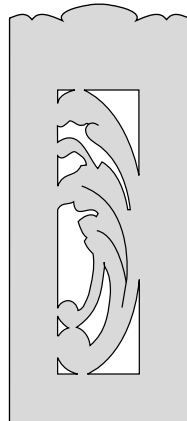
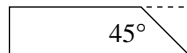


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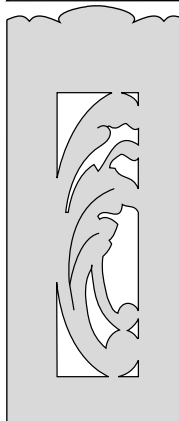
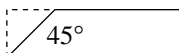


End Cap (T)
Stock: 1/4", cut 2

Top view of Left
End Cap (U)

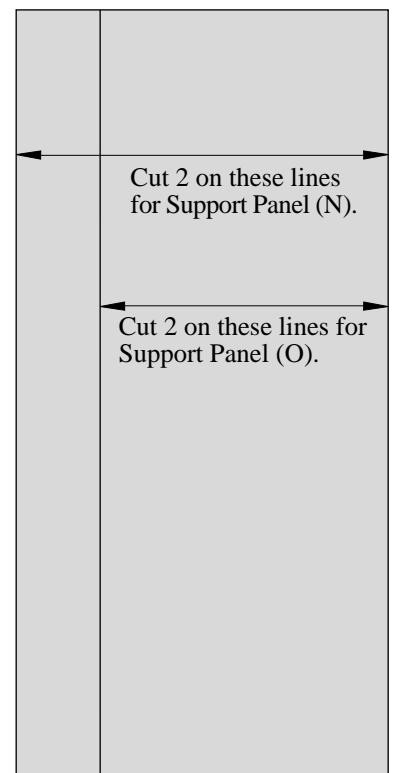


Top view of Right
End Cap (V)

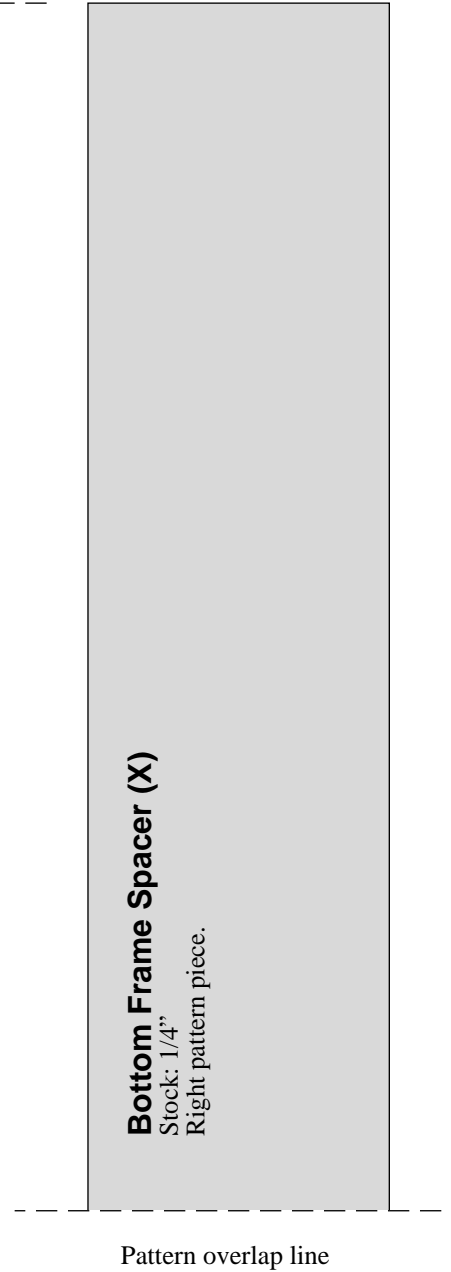
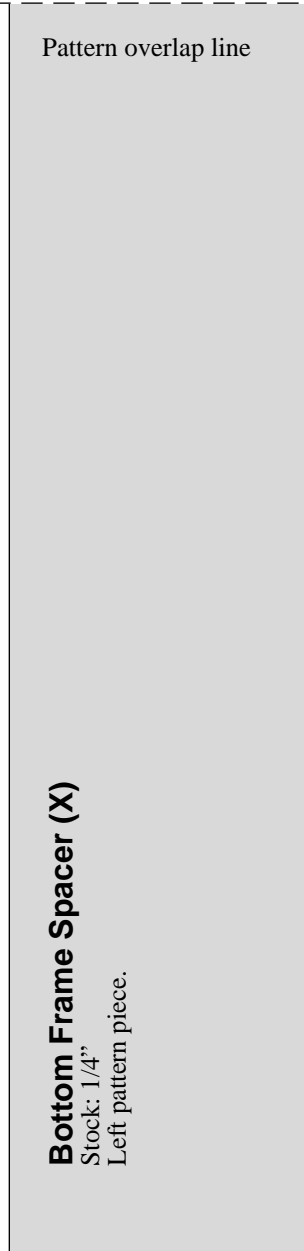
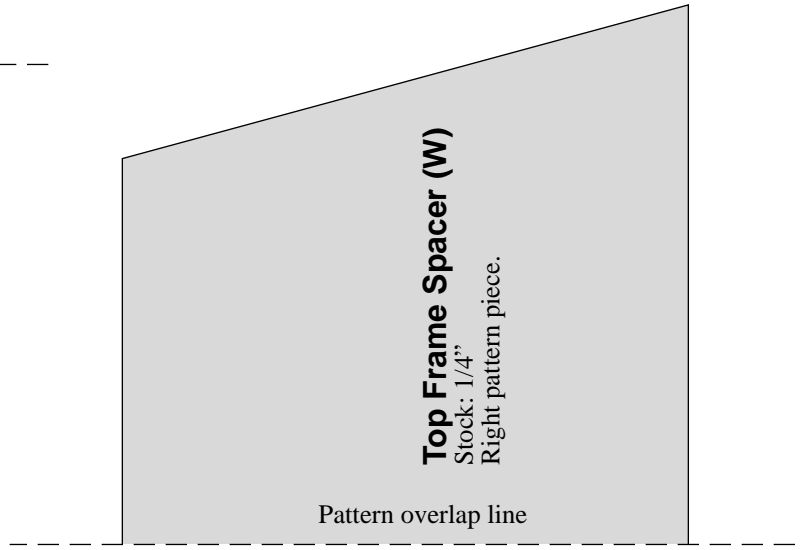
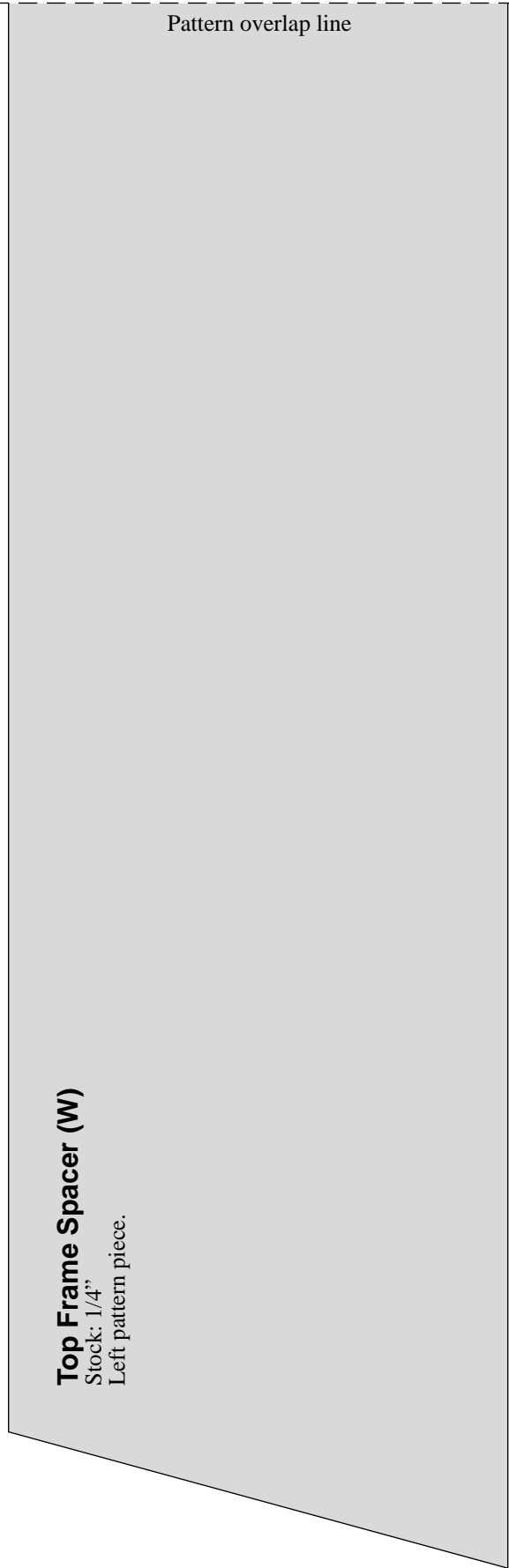


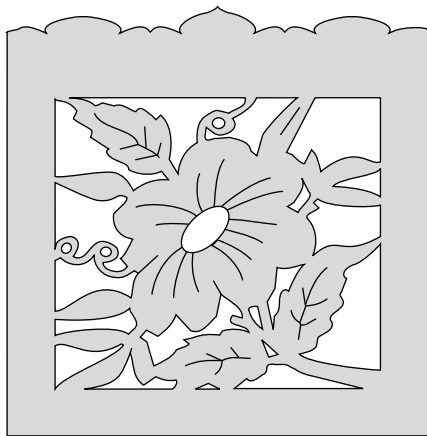
Left End Cap (U)
Stock: 1/4"

Right End Cap (V)
Stock: 1/4"

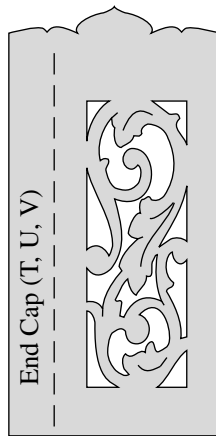


Support Panel (N) & (O)
Stock: 1/16", cut 4





End Panel (R)
Stock: 1/4", cut 2

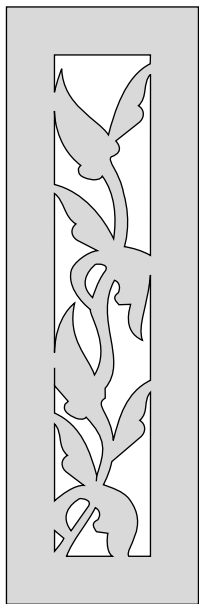
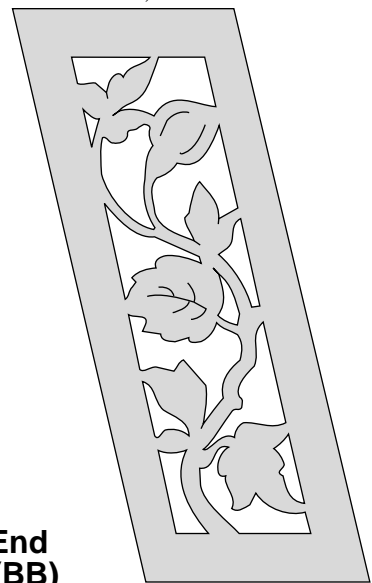


Side Panel (S)
Stock: 1/4", cut 4

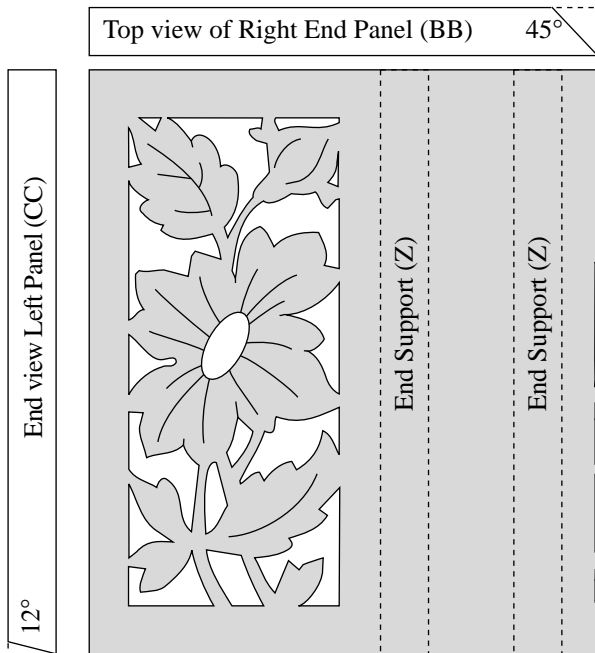


Center Cap (Y)
Stock: 1/8", cut 2

End Support (Z)
Stock: 1/4", cut 4

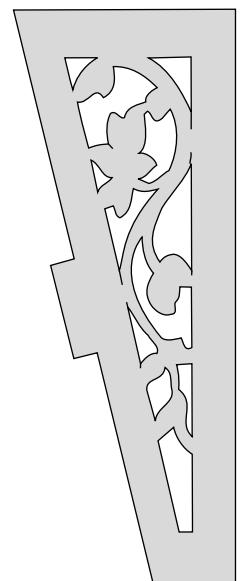


End Cap (AA)
Stock: 1/4", cut 2
Sand bottom and top edges to fit into position.

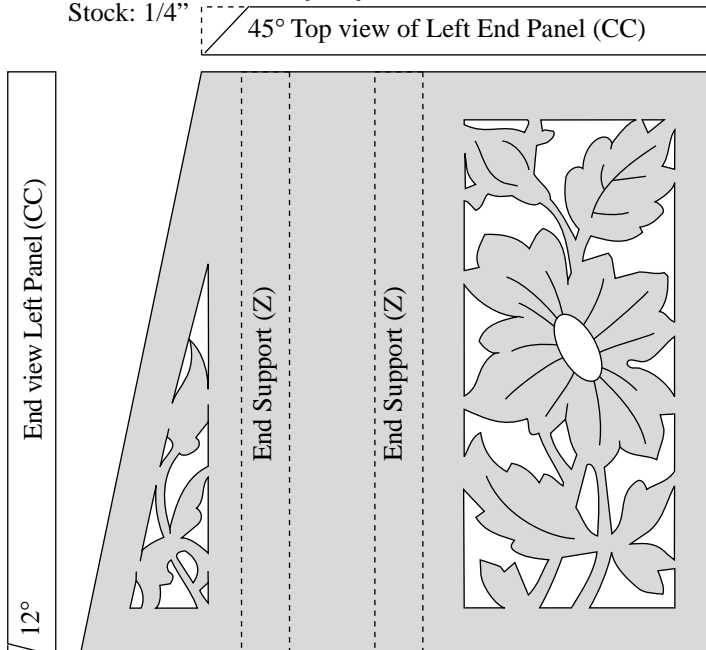


Right End Panel (BB)
Stock: 1/4"

Separator (DD)
Stock: 1/8", cut 2



Left End Panel (CC)
Stock: 1/4"



Front Frame Support (EE)
Stock: 1/4"