

Another option is to make an indexing device (Figure 7-44). The guide disk has equally spaced holes around its edge so it can be turned a specific amount and held there by the guide pin that passes through the guide block. Since the workpiece turns with the disk, the holes you need will also be equally spaced. Caution: When the holes must be drilled through the workpiece, mount a scrap backup to the indexing device.

DRILLED MOLDINGS

You can produce interesting and original moldings if you follow the procedure demonstrate Dy me following example. Clamp together three pieces of 1-1/2" thick stock and draw a layout for holes as diagrammed in Figure 7-45.

After the holes are drilled, separate the three pieces and strip-cut each one on the table saw or bandsaw so you end up with individual pieces like those in Figure 7-46. Saw with a smooth cutting blade so the pieces will be smooth without needing a lot of sanding. The parts you produce can be used individually or they can be assembled edge-to-edge to make interesting panel designs (Figure 7-47). Try some experiments with how you strip-cut the pieces after they are drilled. For example, instead of sawing with the stock flat so you cut across the holes, make cuts with the stock on edge. By planning the saw cuts and then joining particular pieces, you can produce intriguing patterns like the one shown in Figure 7-48.

You can also vary designs by drilling different size holes and by changing hole spacing. The same drilling technique can be used to produce semi-circular grooves (Figure 7-49).

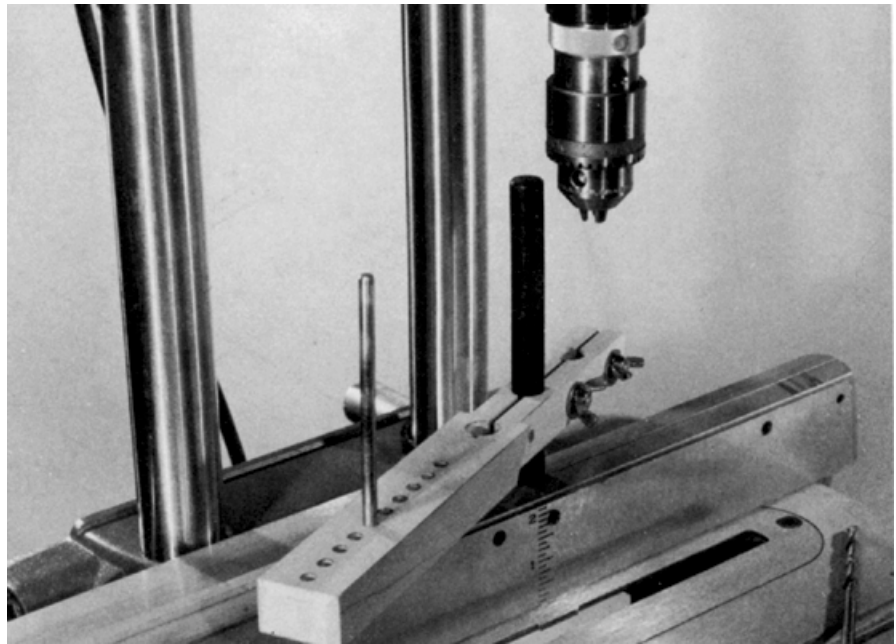


Figure 7-41. The hole-spacing guide allows you to form equally spaced holes on a common centerline without extensive layout work. It's designed for working on stock of various widths and thicknesses.

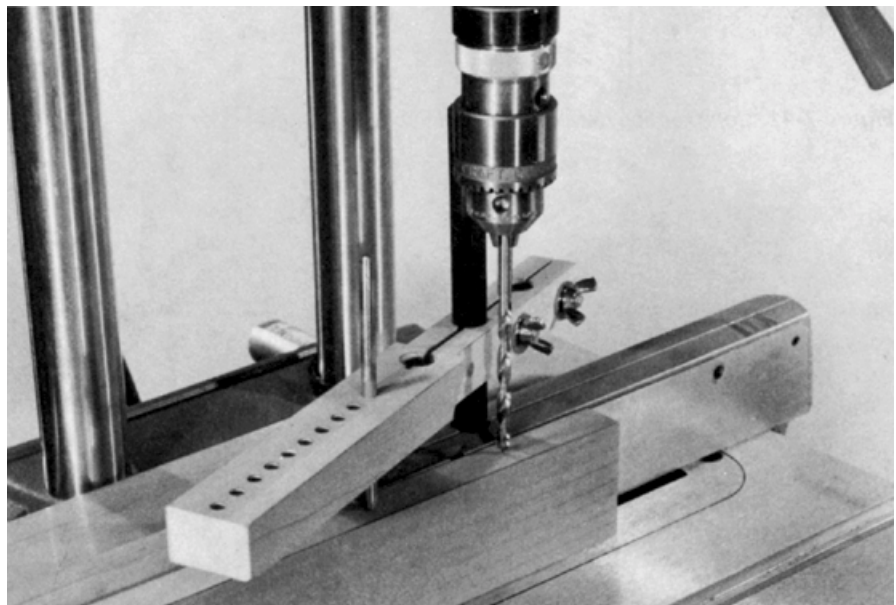


Figure 7-41. After the first hole is drilled, the guide is positioned for the required hole spacing. The guide pin engages one hole to positioned the workpiece for the following one.

Allow it to dry then scribe the lines. The scribe lines should be just light enough to remove a tiny thread of the coating and thus reveal the metal beneath. The metal itself is not harmed. Warning: Prepare the dyes care-fully. Always follow safety cautions that may be on the container of the material you use.

When marking a dimension point, don't place the scale flat on the work and then scratch with the scribe to form the mark (Figure 7-52). A precise method is shown in Figure 7-53. Set the scale on its edge and then run the point of the scribe down the graduation groove. This will leave a fine dot as a dimension point, which is all you need.

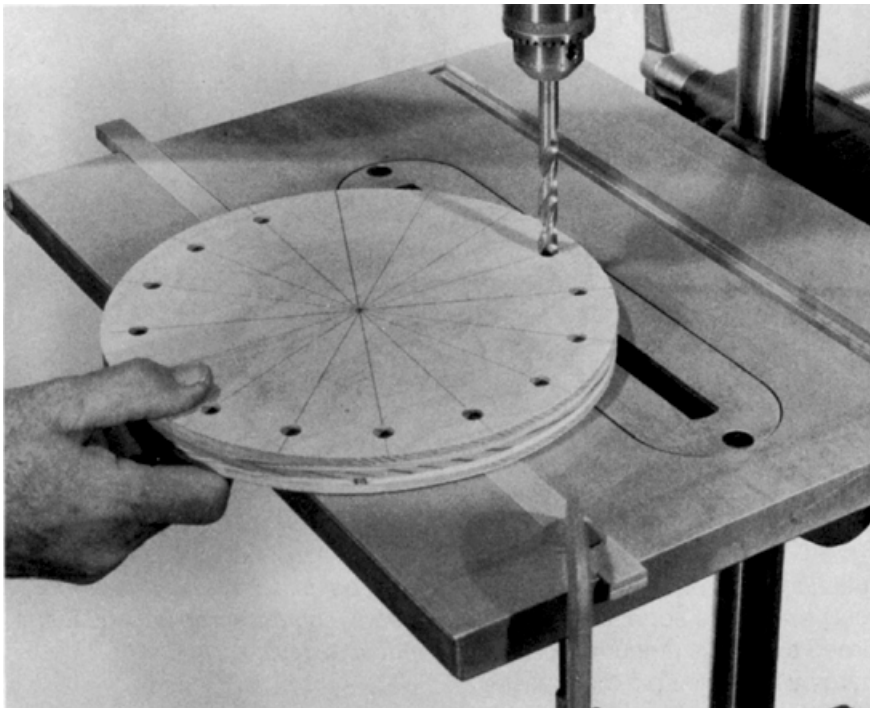


Figure 7-43. A strip of wood, sized to fit the table slot, provides a pivot point so the workpiece can be rotated when equally spaced holes are needed on a circumference. The distance from the pivot point to the bit is the radius of the circle on which the holes are needed.

An angle gauge or similar marking tool (Figure 7-54) can be used as an edge-marking gauge when you need a line parallel to the edge or end of a piece of work. Maintain the scribe's contact as you move the gauge along. Dividers can be used to gauge the distance between holes (Figure 7-55) or to mark the locations of equally spaced holes.

Drilling Preparations

After hole locations have been established, a prick punch is used to mark the hole's center. The prick punch has a slender, sharp point which is easy to place at the correct drilling spot. The small spot it makes is enlarged with a center punch, which forms a small

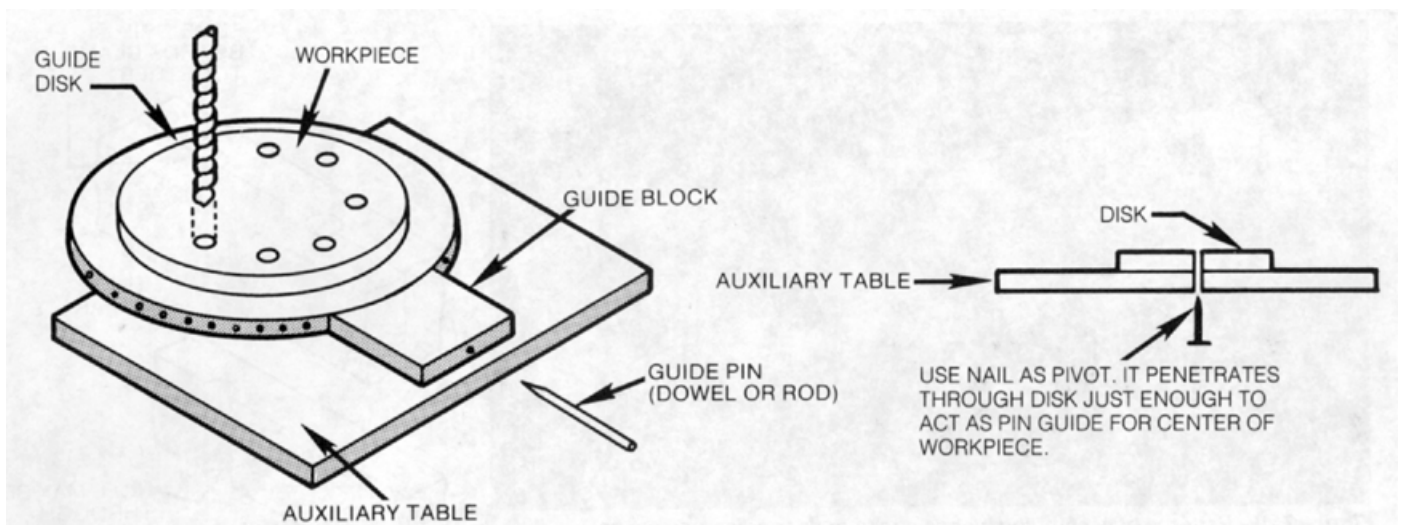


Figure 7-44. Construction details of an indexing device that will automatically position the workpiece regardless of hole spacing or radila distance.