

Figure 6-22. Construction details of a fence extension used for tapering.

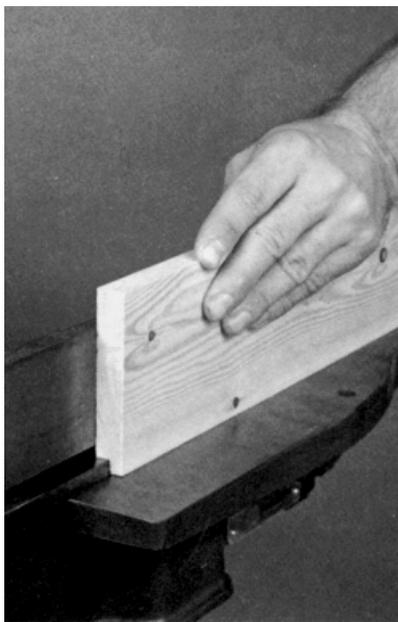
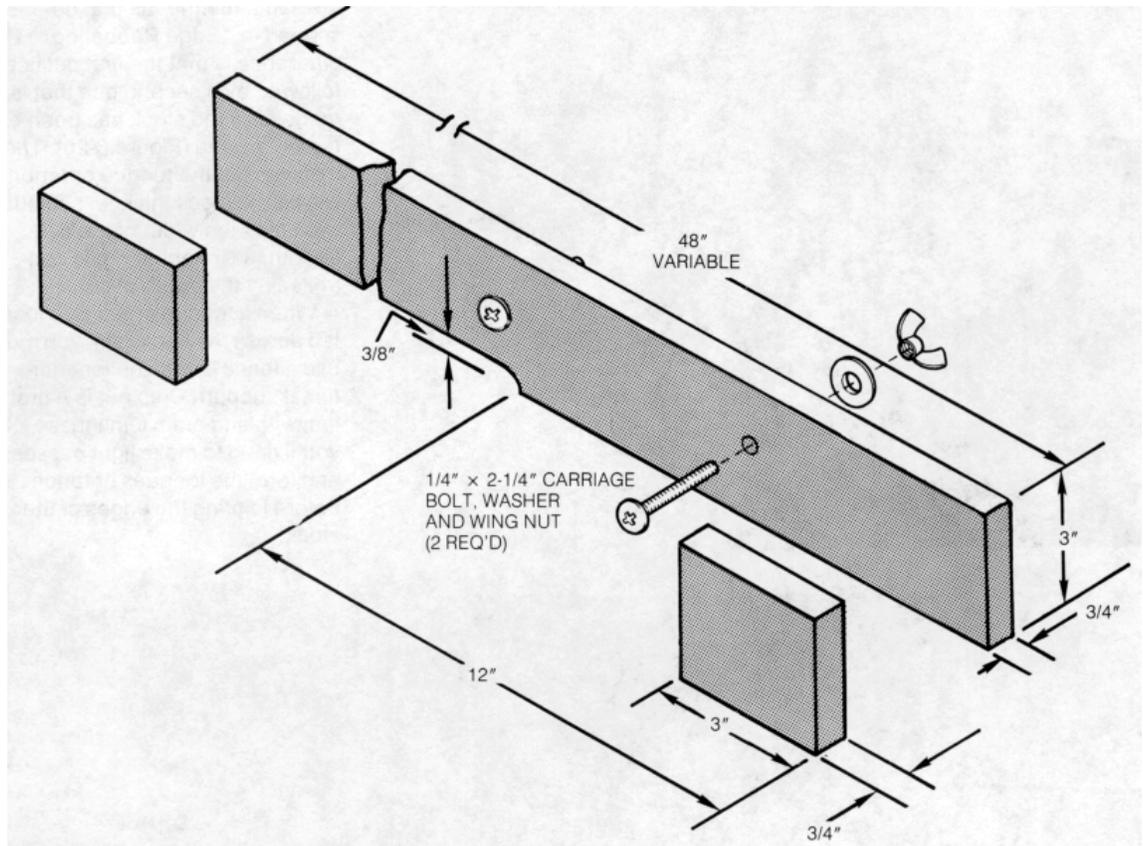


Figure 6-23. The width of the edge rabbet will be the distance from the outer corner of the knives to the fence.

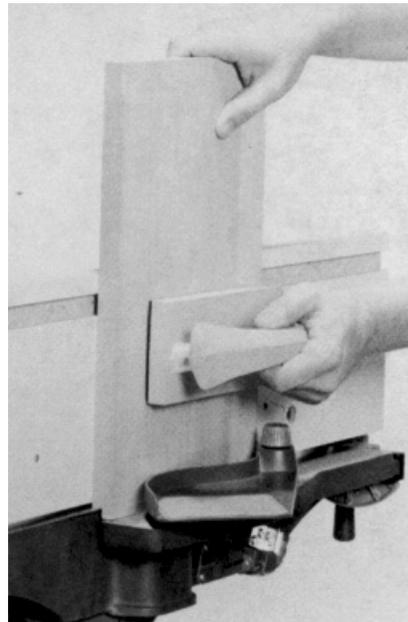


Figure 6-24. Use the fence extension to provide support when cutting an end rabbet.

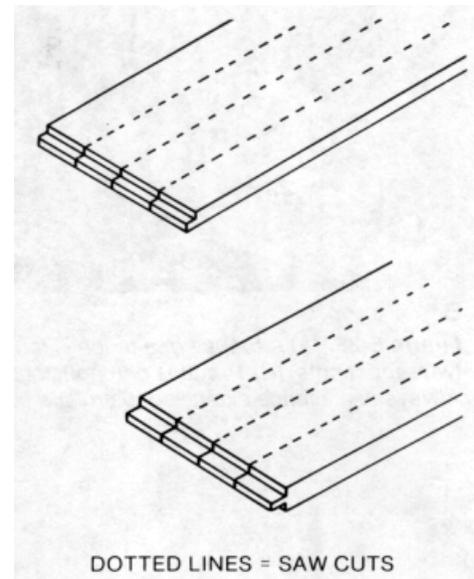


Figure 6-25. When you need rabbets, tongues, or tenons on narrow pieces, do the work on pieces of stock wide enough to be safely handled and then rip them on the table saw.

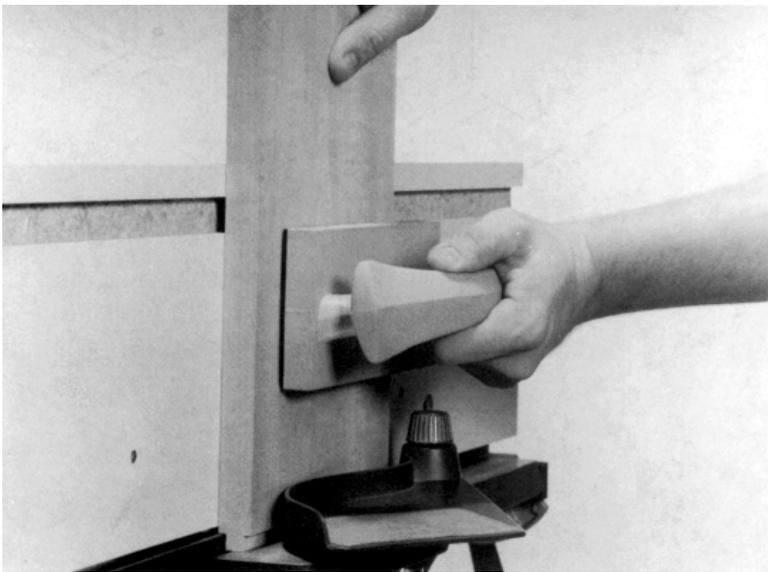
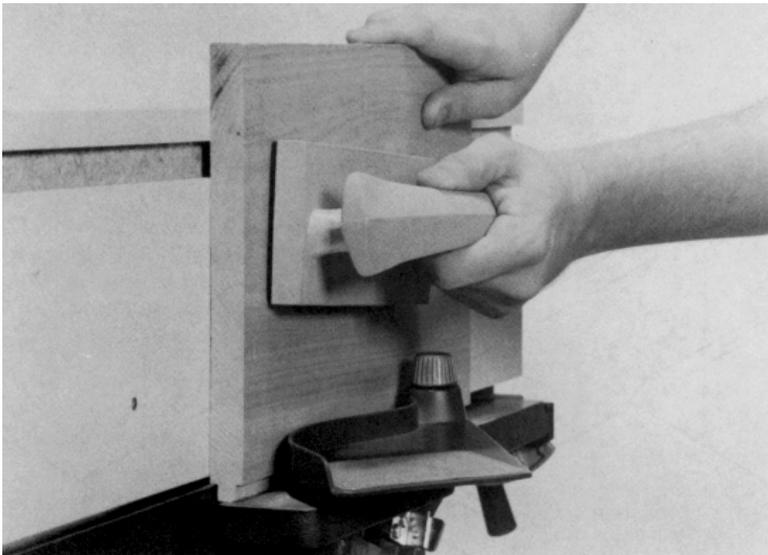


Figure 6-26. (A) A tongue or a tenon is formed on the edge of stock by making two rabbet cuts. (B) Tongues or tenons on the end of stock are done this way. Always use a fence extension to provide support.

the stock more slowly. You can also use a utility knife or chisel to score the wood fibers before rabbeting.

Follow the pattern illustrated in Figure 6-25 when you need rabbets, tongues, or tenons on narrow stock. After using the jointer, use the table saw to rip the material into correct widths. Warning: Never try to rabbet stock which will have less than 10" of support against the tables and fence or a piece so narrow that your hands will cross into the danger zone.

TONGUES AND TENONS

Tongues and tenons are made on the edge and end of stock in the same manner as that described in "Edge Rabbeting." The difference is that the first cut is followed by a second one that is made after the stock has been turned around (Figure 6-26). The thickness of the tongue or tenon will be the stock thickness minus two times the width of the cut. Length, as in rabbeting, is controlled by the depth of cut.

When a tongue or tenon is located across the end grain, you must use a fence extension for additional support. Chip out is a problem with end grain jointing, so you'll need to make light passes and form the tongues or tenons before jointing the edges of the stock.