

Using the MLCS Traditional Foot Bit you can add classic, elegant styling and detail to any basic box. Set up the bit in your router table and prepare some stock for the feet. It should be planed to equal thickness and the long edges should be parallel and smooth.

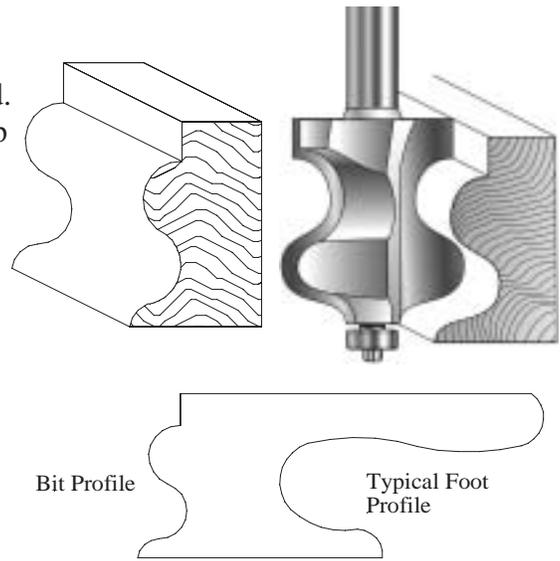
Run sufficient lengths of the stock material, taking 2 – 3 passes to complete the cut. Run the router at a reduced speed. If you have wide stock you can make the cut on two edges, then rip them to width on the table saw.

Make a pattern of the ogee profile for your foot. Miter one end of your molded stock and cut it to the approximate length for a foot. Use your pattern to draw the profile on the back of the stock. Then cut the shape with your scroll saw or band saw. Sand smooth. Continue making the feet until you have enough to complete a box (usually 8). Remember to make right and left miters.

The foot pieces can now be rabbeted along the top edge to receive the box. Glue together corner pairs and clamp with masking tape. When dry, sand the corners and glue to the box bottom.

Traditional Foot Bit

Bit #6289. 8590



INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING SET-UP BLOCKS ON 3/4" THICK STOCK (For Rail and Stile Doors)

See pages 3-7 for instructions on how to use these bits. The stock must have 3/4" uniform thickness. We recommend that you start with the cope end (tongue profile) first.

Using the set-up block, raise or lower the bit until the block aligns with the cutter heads. (NOTE: the set-up block is not guaranteed to match the profile cut; it is guaranteed to allow the bit height to be set quickly and properly.)

Cut a piece of stock using scrap wood. For 1/4" shank bits, adjust the fence to make the full cut in 3-4 passes; or, for 1/2" shank bits, adjust the fence to make the full cut in 2-3 passes.

For the final pass, the fence should be aligned with a metal straight edge with the bearing or groove/slot on the bit. Now, match the bit height against the test piece, just cut. Run a second test piece. Fit together and check for surface and joint match.

NOTE: If there is a gap/seam in the center of the joint, you must adjust the fence inward/toward the front of the router table. If there is a gap on the surface, you must move the fence backward/toward the rear of the router table. If the joint is good, but the surfaces are not even, you must adjust the height of the bit upward or downward by half the height difference.

Setup Block (Rail & Stile)

Items #9741-9746

