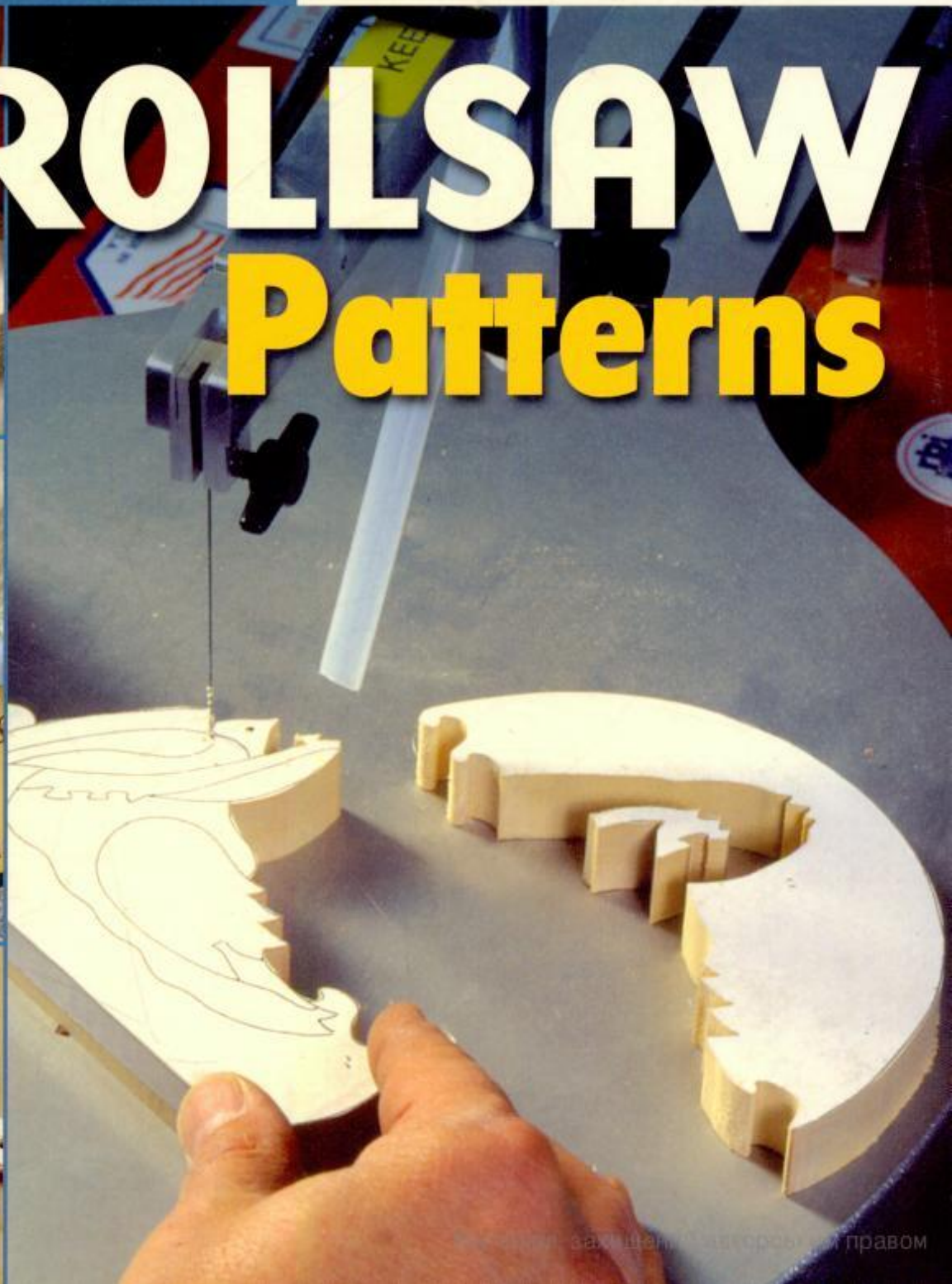


**WOOD**  
MAGAZINE®



# SCROLLSAW Patterns



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## Wood Magazine Scrollsaw Patterns

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Peter J. Stephano

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**All submissions for reference only!**



*From Russia with love*

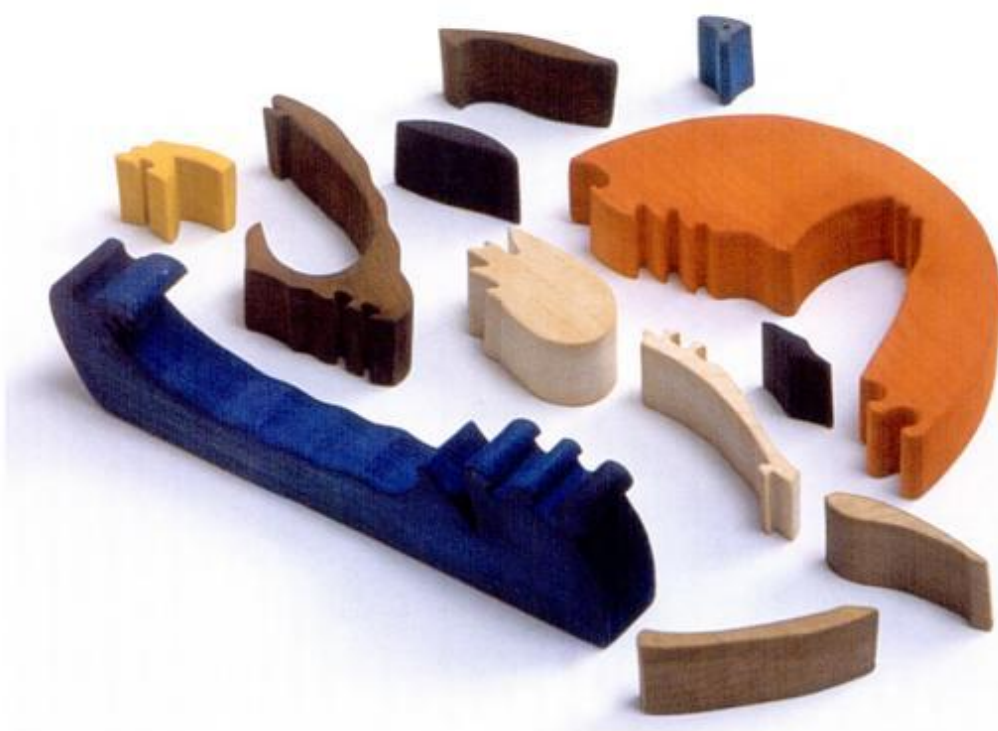
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# INTRODUCTION

**T**he majority of scrollsawyers are like most woodworkers and other people who enjoy making things with their hands: They have the production skills, but not the ability to come up with totally original designs. That's why in the crafts field you find plans available for furniture of all types, and patterns for everything from needlework to rosemaking. There's nothing wrong with working from a plan or pattern. Nearly everyone requires a starting place—so consider this book of scrollsaw patterns to be yours.



On the following pages you'll discover patterns for animals and autos, birds and buildings, people and places—just about anything imaginable. Using them, you can make the projects shown, usually quite easily. Remember, though, the provided patterns are yours to use as you may. You can incorporate the pattern associated with one project into an entirely different one. Or, as many scrollsawyers do, you may use a particularly appealing part of a pattern

and apply it to a box or other project. This is where your own creativity comes into play.

With few exceptions, the patterns you'll find on the following pages are presented in full size. However, there's no rule that says you must utilize them that way. Today, most photocopy machines have the ability to enlarge as well as reduce. It's only a matter of selecting the desired enlarging or reducing percentage (within the limits), placing the pattern on the glass, and pushing

a button. And due to demand as well as lower prices, photocopyers aren't limited to the office anymore. You'll find them selling for well under \$200—an affordable price for the home if you plan to do a lot of pattern copying. For limited use at a reasonable per copy cost, there are also machines located in such places as supermarkets, libraries, and printing/copying centers.

*Pelican puzzle that appears in Chapter 9. The pattern can be found on page 174.*



# 1

## Getting Started Scrolling

### MAKING PATTERNS STICK

Most professional scrollsawyers and serious hobbyists prefer to adhere a paper pattern to the workpiece (the wood or other material) with spray adhesive or rubber cement—both available at office and art supply stores—rather than draw or trace it on. This results in better visibility of the pattern lines. Some scrollers always turn to spray adhesive because they find that the rubber cement on very large patterns dries too quickly and the pattern lifts up before they've finished cutting. This isn't a problem with spray adhesive, and the pattern comes off easily with lacquer thinner or lighter fluid.

On the other hand, other scrollsawyers believe that nothing tops rubber cement for sticking on paper patterns because it's cheap, fast, holds the pattern firmly, goes on without the hassle of tape or aerosol overspray, and cleans up in a jiffy (1–1). As an economic measure, you can buy the cement in gallon containers, and then transfer it to smaller jars. And rather than peel off the pattern, you can remove it at your stationary belt sander, a technique that clearly flattens the workpiece's top surface.

There are times, however, when tracing a photocopied pattern directly onto the wood seems appropriate. When you do, be sure to use transfer paper (available at art-supply, craft-supply, and fabric stores), not carbon paper, because transfer paper won't stain the wood. Use white or yellow transfer paper for dark woods, and blue, red, or graphite for light ones.





**1–1.** Many scrollsawyers use rubber cement for sticking on paper patterns because it's quick, holds the pattern firmly, and cleans up in a jiffy.

## USING PERMANENT PATTERNS

Paper patterns, of course, get cut up during the scrollsawing. Although it's easy enough to create another one at a copy machine, it's a better idea to make permanent templates for those patterns you'll frequently return to (1–2). You can use a variety of materials for templates, as long as the material is relatively tough and rigid—cardboard, file-folder stock,  $\frac{1}{8}$ " hardboard, stencil board, and even plastic.

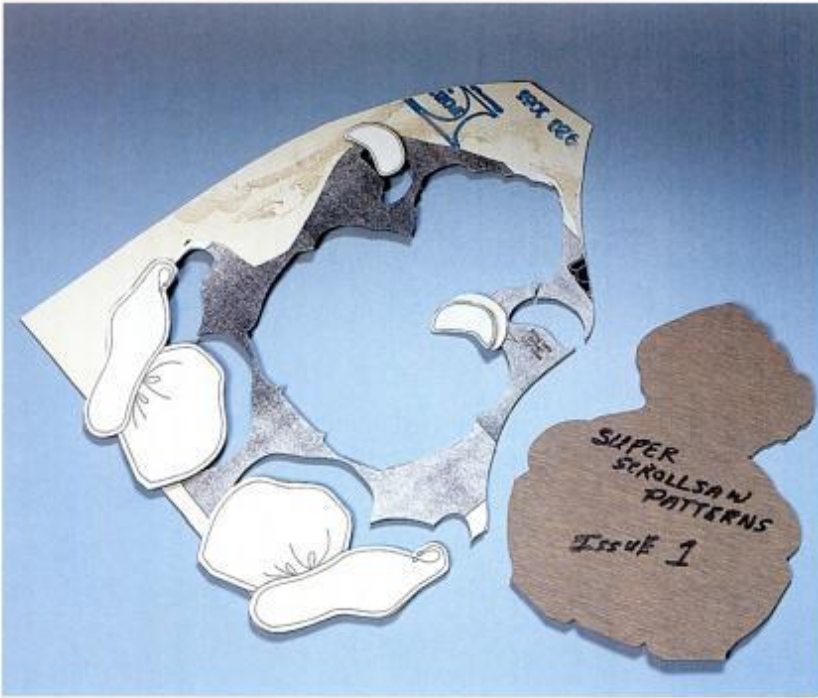
Another material that is good to use is plastic laminate,

such as that used on countertops, because it's thin and durable. The advantages of using plastic templates are that you can fit many into a small box, they are inexpensive, and they don't wear out. It is recommended that you number the templates on the back and keep them referenced in a notebook, along with comments regarding each one's use. The easiest way to make plastic templates is to cut them out when you saw the project's basic shape, adhering the template material to the bottom of the workpiece with double-faced tape.

## SCROLLSAWING MATERIALS

Wood has been the material of choice for scrollsawyers since the craft's birth. But all wood isn't equal, and that's due to density. Uniform density should be the first characteristic a scrollsawyer looks for when selecting stock, either hardwood or softwood. Why? Sawing across constantly changing densities makes for labored sawing. Softness allows the blade to spurt ahead. Encountering harder spots brings the blade almost to a halt. Steering wood that is of varying densities becomes a fight between soft areas grabbing the blade and harder ones deflecting it. Staying on the pattern line is difficult at best.

With both hardwood and softwood, you'll have better scrollsawing success with flat-sawn stock (stock with the end grain running parallel to the cutting surface). The vertical end grain of quartersawn stock tends to trap the blade in the soft part of a growth ring. This makes cutting along the stock's length difficult.



1–2. Make permanent templates for those patterns that will be frequently used. A variety of materials, including cardboard,  $\frac{1}{8}$ " hardboard, and even plastic, can be used for templates.

## Hardwoods and Softwoods

Among the hardwoods, you'll discover that basswood, butternut, cherry, oak, soft maple, walnut, and yellow poplar are agreeable stock for scrollsawing. In the softwoods, pine (1–3), cedar, and fir—especially dimensional construction stock—prove popular. All softwoods, though, don't always meet the uniform-density criteria, due to the usual difference between the hard, dark part of a growth ring and the soft, lighter-colored segment.

Looking for softwood stock that has less distinct rings is time well spent. You can also find economy in the lesser grades of hardwood and softwood, if you're willing to move your patterns around to diminish the effects of knots and other flaws. Lower grades may also adapt well to scroll-sawn projects that you're going to paint anyway.

Remember, though, that solid stock—particularly thin material—tends to break where the grain runs across a narrow part of a pattern. If you can't adjust a pattern on the

stock to avoid these potential breaks, you'll be better off using plywood.

## Plywoods

Plywoods are the frequent choice for scrollsawing. Traditional softwood plywood is available in  $\frac{1}{16}$ ",  $\frac{3}{16}$ ",  $\frac{1}{2}$ ", and  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thicknesses. Baltic-birch plywood and similar craft plywoods provide better stability, strength, and uniform density because of a greater number of plies. However, many of this type are sold in metric thicknesses for which you have to account in planning. The greatest advantage of these multilayer plywoods is their lack of interior voids. Hardwood plywood with a solid core presents another voidless option, and it's sold in thicknesses down to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

## Metals

You might want to try non-ferrous metals, if they're soft. Aluminum and brass are the choices for scrollsawing—never try to saw ferrous metals, such as iron and steel. Even if your scrollsaw is a single-speed model, you'll be able to handle light-duty metal cutting. With a two-speed or





*1–3. Pine is a good softwood to use for scrollsawing. On the left is No. 3 pine. On the right is No. 2 pine. No. 3 pine is less expensive, but has more knots. However, you can work around these defects to utilize most of the board.*

variable-speed machine, move down to a lower speed.

You won't even be able to cut soft metals, however, with blades designed for wood. Blades designed for soft-metal cutting are often called jeweler's metal-piercing blades. They're harder than traditional

wood blades and have finer teeth. Although both wood-cutting blades and metal-piercing blades carry number designations, remember that a No. 6 scrollsaw blade and a No. 6 metal-piercing blade aren't the same! Mail-order woodworking suppliers and similar

stores, as well as many tool dealers, sell metal-piercing blades that fit ordinary scrollsaws (plain-end type blades). Remember, when you buy blades, buy plenty, because you'll break a lot of them as you get the hang of sawing metal.

A scrollsaw isn't as forgiving with metal as it is with wood. Some side pressure on the blade is possible when you saw wood, but in metal, it makes the blade heat up quickly, and then break. When cutting metal, always feed it directly into the blade at a moderate rate, and keep the force on the front of the blade when you go into curves and turns. Lubricating the blade helps, too. Beeswax is your best bet, but silicone spray, sewing-machine oil, petroleum jelly, and even kitchen shortening will work. Frequently reapply whatever you use to extend blade life.

To more easily scrollsaw thin sheet metal, put it between two pieces of  $\frac{3}{8}$ " or  $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick scrap wood. Secure it with tape, and then affix the pattern to the top of the wood.

For thicker metal, adhere the pattern to the top of the material with rubber cement



and cover the bottom of it with masking or other tape to avoid scratches. Be sure that you leave plenty of metal around the pattern to hang on to.

Know what to buy when you shop for metal. Aluminum up to  $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick will scrollsaw well; any thicker takes patience and practice. You'll find suitable aluminum at home centers and some lumberyards, as well as at hobby shops and retail metal dealers. Avoid aluminum alloys unless you're familiar with them—some are much harder than normal aluminum.

Sheet brass is more difficult to come by. Hobby shops catering to model airplane and railroad enthusiasts are a good source. They often sell precut sheet brass of  $\frac{1}{16}$ " or less thickness. For thicker material, you'll have to shop brass and copper dealers (try the Yellow Pages). But just like aluminum,  $\frac{1}{8}$ " cuts best and  $\frac{1}{4}$ " is about the limit for scrollsawing. When you shop, ask for "half-hard" brass. Marine brass and bronze are too hard for scrollsaw cutting.

Aluminum and brass projects offer a variety of finishing techniques. First, though, you'll have to sand off any burrs around the edges. And

if your pattern calls for drilled holes, do them before finishing.

For a simple polishing, turn to polishing compound (tripoli works great) and a muslin buffing wheel mounted in your drill press or bench grinder. Wear gloves and eye protection when polishing because the wheel can catch the metal and send it flying. Note that polishing only requires minimal pressure against the wheel—the compound does the work.

If you want a brushed look, sand the metal with 400-, 600-, or 1200-grit abrasive. The coarser the grit, the rougher the finish. For a satin finish, apply automotive rubbing compound with a soft cloth. When you've achieved the desired look, protect the metal with several light coats of spray lacquer, letting each coat dry before adding another.

Many plastics adapt to scrollsawing, too. There's a catch, however. Some plastics (called thermoplastics) readily melt or deform when heated. This means that the scrollsaw blade generates enough heat to make the kerf close behind it and fuse. Using a low speed helps this problem. So does installing a wider, thicker blade with coarser teeth. With plastics, it's always smart to

test cut a small sample before purchasing enough for a whole project.

## CHOOSING SCROLLSAW BLADES

### Know Your Blade Options

There's no lack of choices when you shop for scrollsaw blades. Here are some points to keep in mind when you buy:

- *Choose plain-end blades instead of pin-end.* Most scrollsaws nowadays accept plain-end blades, utilizing built-in blade clamps or separate blade-end fixtures. Attaching separate clamps (required by some saws) takes extra time, but the plain-end blade's advantages outweigh the inconvenience.

Plain-end blades can cut inside a tiny pattern area because they'll slip through a  $\frac{1}{16}$ " hole, or even smaller. Pin-ends require a  $\frac{3}{16}$ " start hole. You'll also spend less for plain-end blades, and have a greater selection in size and tooth style. Pin-end blades are easier to install, but they're thicker and wider than the

largest plain-end blades. They are good candidates for simple patterns in thick stock, if your saw will take them. If so, you should choose 5" plain-end blades.

- *Remember, blade teeth do the cutting.* Scrollsaw blades come in five traditional tooth patterns. You need to be familiar with them and what each can do best.

- **Standard pattern blades.** These blades, sometimes called skip-tooth or fretsaw blades, feature wide gullets between teeth that quickly clear chips and aid cooling. These fast, smooth-cutting blades can handle nearly all your scrollsawing needs. That's why they're best sellers.

- **Double-tooth blades.** These blades also have wide gullets to clear chips, but will put more teeth into thin stock for smoother cuts. They're only available with plain ends.

- **Scrollsaw blades.** These blades were pretty much standard equipment on the old rigid-arm jigsaws. Thicker, wider, and coarser than the skip-tooth blades, they lend themselves best to straight cutting or cutting simple curves in heavy stock.

- **Reverse-tooth blades.**

These blades look like standard blades except for the half dozen or so teeth at the bottom pointing the other way. They do what they were designed to do: reduce tearout and chipping on the bottom of the workpiece. But, they also reduce cutting speed. However, for thin stock and plywood prone to tearout, they work well.

- **Spiral blades.** These blades have a twist to them which permits cutting from all directions. Theoretically, you wouldn't have to turn the workpiece with one of these in your scrollsaw. Although they cut a wide, not-so-smooth kerf, they're the only blade that can cut bevels in the same direction on opposite edges of a workpiece.

## How to Select the Right Blade

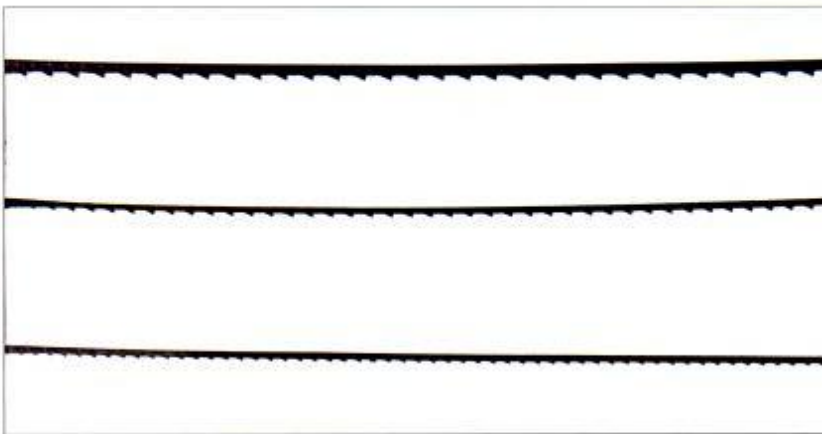
Few professional scrollsawyers maintain a complete selection of all the blades available. Most settle on just the few that they've found work well for them. With a bit of experimentation, you'll find which blades work the best for you. But if you remember

only one thing when selecting a blade, let it be this rule: Get the coarsest (fewest teeth per inch), widest blade that will give you a satisfactorily smooth cut for the job at hand (1-4). Here's why:

Blade width, measured from the front of the teeth to the back edge, determines a blade's maneuverability. Narrow blades (with lower number designations) can make sharper turns than wide blades. On the other hand, narrow blades won't track as well on straight cuts because they tend to wander. So, choosing which blade to use depends a lot on the type(s) of patterns you like or plan to do.

Use this approach in your experimentation: Try coarser blades first. Coarser blades cut faster and may last a bit longer than finer-toothed ones, but the cut may not be as smooth as you like. On the other hand, fine-toothed blades produce smoother cuts, but cut more slowly, thus creating excessive heat that may result in burnt edges. What you want to work toward is a livable compromise between speed and smoothness of cut.





1–4. Three commonly used scrollsaw blades.

## Blades the Pros Choose

Iowa scroller Rick Hutcheson relies on only three sizes of skip-tooth blades for nearly all of his work. He uses a No. 5 blade for  $\frac{3}{4}$ " pine, oak, walnut, and most other woods, and a No. 2 blade for thin Baltic-birch plywoods ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ",  $\frac{3}{16}$ ", or  $\frac{1}{2}$ "). He cuts a stack of these about  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick and gets good detail with a minimum of feathering on the bottom. For the extra strength needed in sawing woods more than 1" thick, he uses a relatively thick and wide No. 9 blade. It's possible to run this blade at 2,000 rpm in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick pine and fir without it heating up.

The Chicago-area scrollsawing team of Roy King and Scott Kochendorfer cut their intricate designs with a No. 2

blade because with that blade, you can spin the workpiece, make 90- and 45-degree cuts, and do other techniques easily.

Minnesota fretwork scrollsawyer Carl Weckhorst likes to use reverse-tooth blades for smooth, splinter-free cuts on both sides of his workpieces. He uses a No. 2 blade for  $\frac{1}{8}$ " stock. For  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to  $\frac{1}{2}$ " stock, he uses a No. 5. For heavy  $\frac{3}{4}$ " stock, he uses a No. 20 blade with only about 9 teeth per inch.

## TEN TIPS FOR SCROLLSAWING PLEASURE

**1** Square up your saw table easily. To make tight turns and keep square edges on your workpieces, the saw table must be at a 90-degree angle to the blade.

Ensure square cuts by making a  $\frac{1}{8}$ " deep cut into the face of a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick piece of scrap-wood. Then, swing the wood around so that the cut faces you, and place the cut behind the blade (1–5). If the back of the blade doesn't fit into this kerf, adjust the table until it does.

**2** Keep plenty of blades at hand. A blade may only last through 20 minutes of hard cutting before you have to change it. So trim the length of these interruptions by keeping blades within reach on magnetic strips. Fasten two 4"-long magnets (found at hobby and hardware stores) to scraps of  $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick scrap wood. Fasten



1–5. Test the fit of the blade in the kerf to see if your scrollsaw's table is square.





**1–6.** Make this handy scroll saw blade holder from magnetic strips and scrapwood.

the assemblies to your workbench near the scroll saw base, about 3" apart (1–6). The holders keep the blades going in the same direction and sawdust-free.

### **3 Relax for concentration.**

Keep your body relaxed by sitting on a high stool when you scrollsaw. With your hands and forearms at saw-table height, you'll be better able to concentrate on the workpiece and you will not tire as easily.

**4 Get back to the pattern line.** Staying right on the pattern line isn't critical for

most patterns. If you wander, just try to get smoothly back (as shown in 1–7), rather than backing up and recutting. How far you can safely wander depends on the size of what you're cutting. No one would notice a ¼" error on a 12" flower, but the same size error on a 2" flower would be much more visible.

### **5 Remove fuzz in a jiffy.**

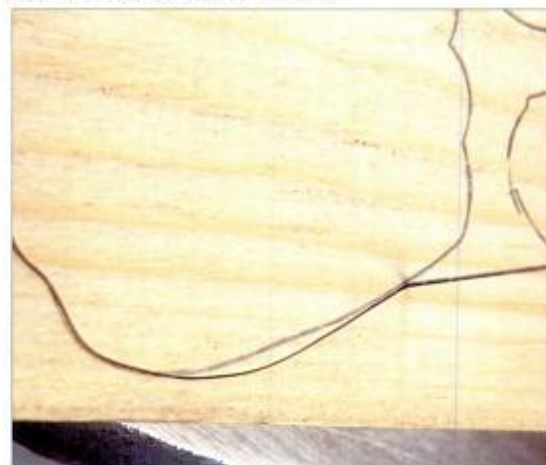
You can quickly remove the inevitable fuzz and feathering on the back side of a scrollsawn workpiece by placing it facedown on a piece of carpet pad, and then sanding the back with 120-grit abra-

sive in a finishing sander (1–8). The pad securely grips the wood.

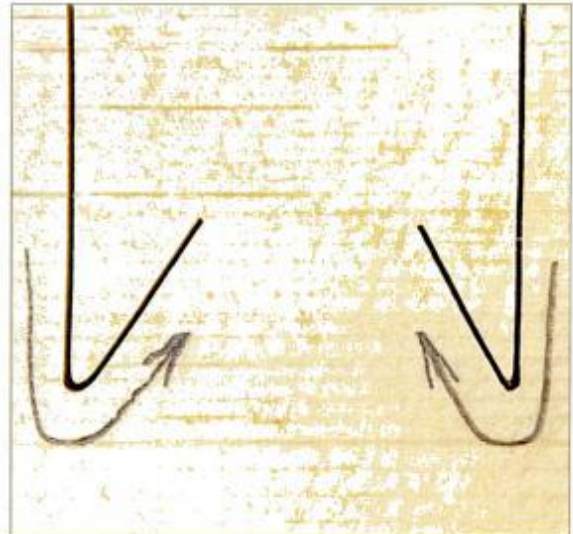
**6 Save your wood to the right.** Because scrollsaw blades are stamped from thin sheet steel, there's always a burr to the right of their teeth. That is, as you look at the blade secured in the saw with the teeth pointing down, the burr is to your right. If you remember to always keep your "save" piece (the project) to the right of the blade when cutting, you'll have more control and you will be able to make tighter turns (1–9).

**7 Turn to a cutting platform for thin stock.** A cutting platform gives you near-blade support for cutting thin silhouettes (1–10). Make

**1–7.** If you stray from the pattern line, make a smooth recovery and no one will notice.





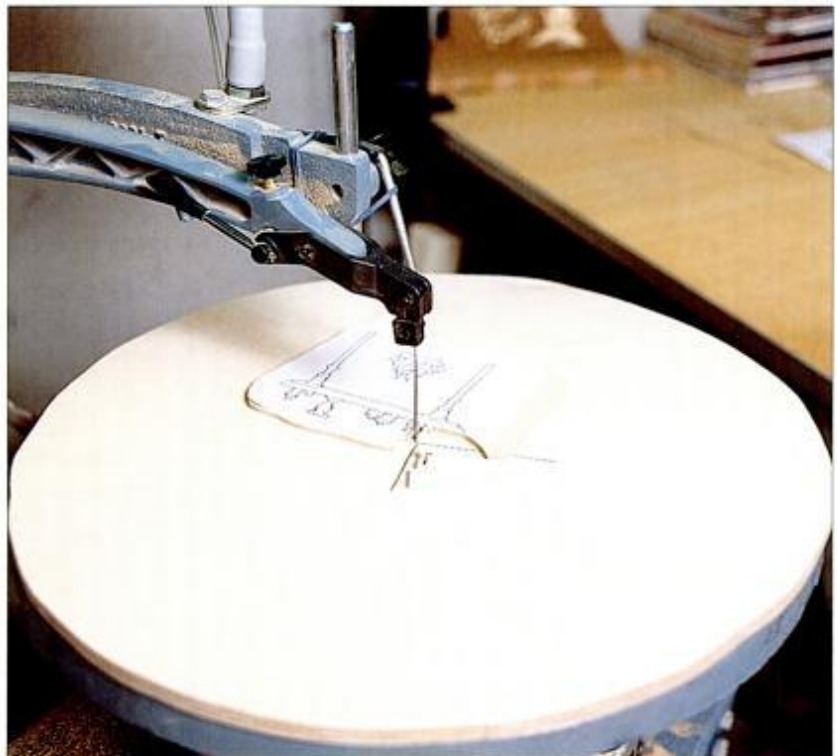


**1-9.** Keep your "save" piece (the project piece) on the right side of the blade. This allows more control over the cut and tighter turns. This photo shows the same cut made with the save piece to the right and left of the blade, as shown by the arrows. With the save piece to the left, the scrollsawyer had to take a wider turn, and removed more material at the turning point.

**1-8.** To quickly remove fuzz and feathering on the back side of a scroll-sawn workpiece, place it facedown on a piece of carpet pad, and then sand the back with 120-grit abrasive in a finishing sander.

one the same size as your saw table from smooth wood and drill a "zero-clearance" 1/8" hole (for a No. 2 blade) in its center. Clamp down the auxiliary table or fasten it with double-faced tape. Such a table can also extend the useful life of your blades if you install it when a blade starts

**1-10.** To support a thin blade, make a cutting platform with a zero-clearance blade hole.







**1–11.** Unlike drill bits, brads won't break out the wood on the workpiece's backside when drilling blade start holes.

several pieces of wood together in a stack for multiple cutting. But nails and screws can sometimes split the wood or stick through the stack to mar the saw table. Removing double-faced tape is time consuming, and pieces can break off. You can hold a stack of pieces together with dowels cut just shorter than the depth of the stack. Simply drill appropriately sized holes in waste areas of the stack and insert the dowels.

to dull, because it raises the workpiece to the upper teeth, which normally receive little wear.

**8** You'll have no break out with brads. Use a brad of the appropriate size (to fit your blade) chucked into a drill to drill the inside blade start holes of a pattern (**1–11**). Brads leave clean exit holes compared to drill bits.

**9** Keep your eyes slightly ahead of the blade when cutting a curve. You'll have

greater success if you focus your eyes on a point about  $\frac{1}{16}$ " in front of the blade when cutting a curve.

**10** Ease up on pressure. The less pressure you put on the workpiece, the more control you'll have. Try to relax your arm and chest muscles when cutting, and let your fingertips do the work.

**11** Stick stacks together with dowels. Nails, screws, and double-faced tape are commonly used to fasten

TABLE 1-1.

**Blades at a Glance**

(Standard, skip-tooth, and plain-end blades listed)

UNIVERSAL NUMBER	WIDTH (INCH)	THICKNESS (INCH)	TEETH PER INCH	APPLICATIONS
2/0	.015-.022	.010	28-30	Extremely intricate sawing in veneers, plastics, hard rubber, and pearl up to $\frac{3}{32}$ " thick
0	.024	.011	25	
1	.026	.011-.012	23-25	
2	.028-.029	.012-.013	20-23	Tight radius, work in hardwoods to $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, softwoods to $\frac{3}{4}$ ", and plastics to $\frac{1}{4}$ "
3	.032	.013-.014	18-20	
4	.035	.014-.015	15-18	
5	.038-.039	.015-.016	12½-16½	Tight radius, work in hardwoods up to $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick, softwoods to 1", and plastics to $\frac{1}{2}$ "
6	.041-.043	.016-.017	12½-15	
7	.045	.017-.018	11½-14	Hardwoods to 1", softwoods to 1½", plastics to $\frac{1}{2}$ "
8	.047-.049	.017-.018	11½-14	
9	.053	.018-.019	11½-14	
10	.056-.057	.019-.020	11-12½	Hardwoods to 1½", softwoods to 2", plastics to $\frac{5}{8}$ "
11	.059-.063	.019-.020	9½-12½	
12	.062	.024	9½	



## KEEPING YOUR SCROLLSAWING ACCIDENT-FREE

Scrollsawing is a thoroughly enjoyable woodworking experience. But we all know that accidents can happen. Reduce their possibility by following this advice:

- Get to know your scrollsaw. Read the owner's manual and follow it to properly set up, adjust, and maintain your saw.
- Plug your scrollsaw into a properly grounded outlet. If you must use an extension cord, make sure it is heavy enough—at least 14-gauge—and in safe condition.
- Always be sure that the blade is properly tensioned before you start the saw. Check also that its teeth are pointing down and that all table-tilt knobs are adjusted and tightened.

- Keep sawdust out of your way. Set the machine's sawdust blower to direct airflow away from you, preferably toward the back of the saw.

- Wear eye protection. Goggles or shielded safety glasses keep flying debris from the saw or the wood out of your eyes.

- Dress with common sense. Don't wear loose-fitting clothing or dangling jewelry. Tie back long hair or wear a cap.

- Control the workpiece. Adjust the hold-down as necessary.

Keep the workpiece flat on the table and never cut when it is unsupported. If the work catches on the blade, turn off the saw. A foot-operated on/off switch will prove helpful, because both hands are free to control the workpiece (1-12).

- Keep your work area tidy. Never let sawdust and cut-off pieces accumulate around the saw. Allow for task lighting that lets you clearly see the blade.



**1-12.** A foot-operated on/off switch will prove to be a helpful accessory because it allows the operator to use both hands to control the workpiece.

# FUN-FILLED PATTERNS FOR THE BEGINNER



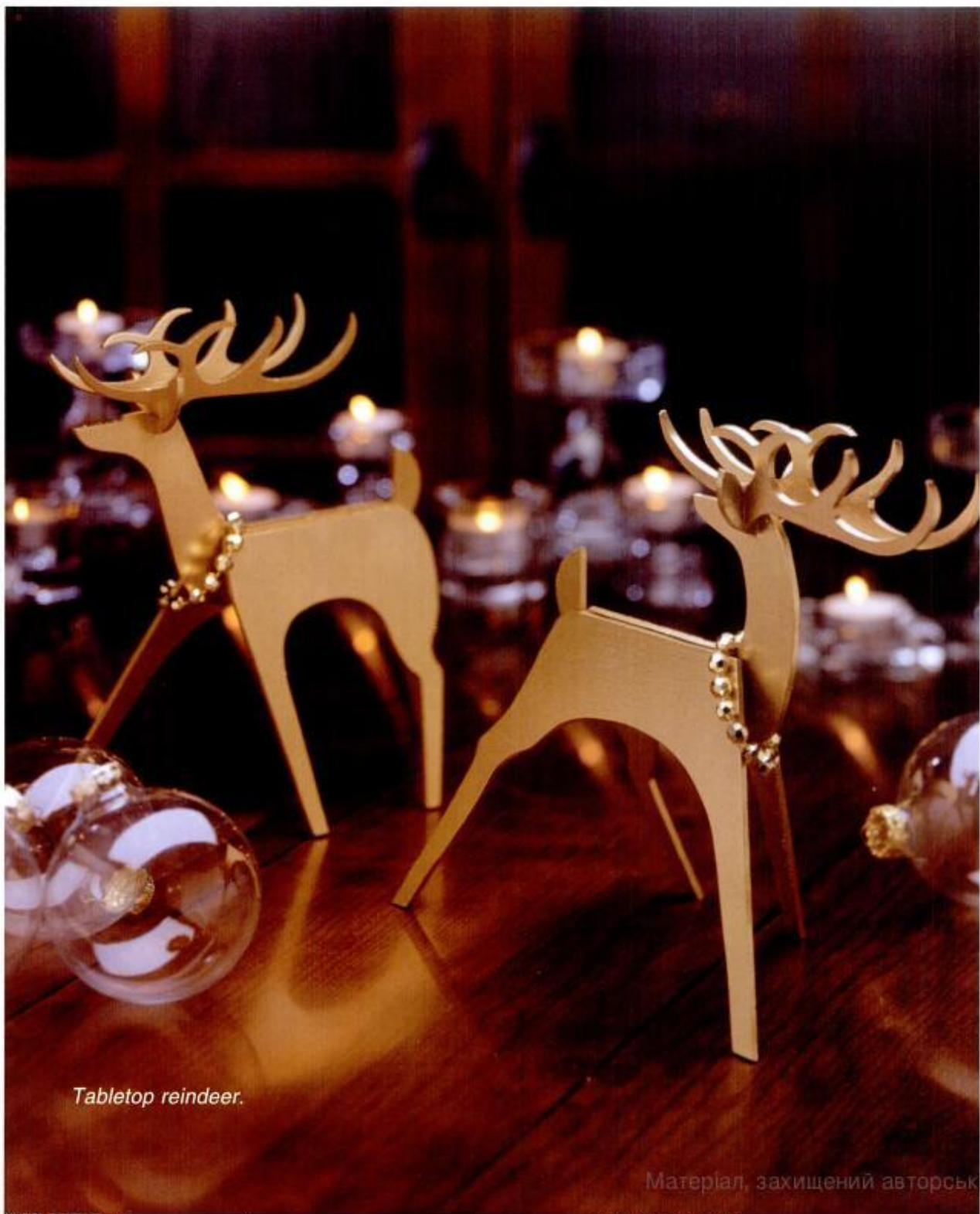


# 2

## Quick-and-Easy Cuts

**I***f you're new to the scrollsaw and unfamiliar with all its capabilities, the patterns in this chapter are just right for you. Although not complicated, and intended for thin stock ( $\frac{3}{8}$ "-thick or less), they offer you the opportunity to learn control by taking you through gentle curves and sharply formed edges. Their simple designs also lend themselves to multiple cutting (refer to Chapter 1, page 18) so that you can make several of each for family and friends.*

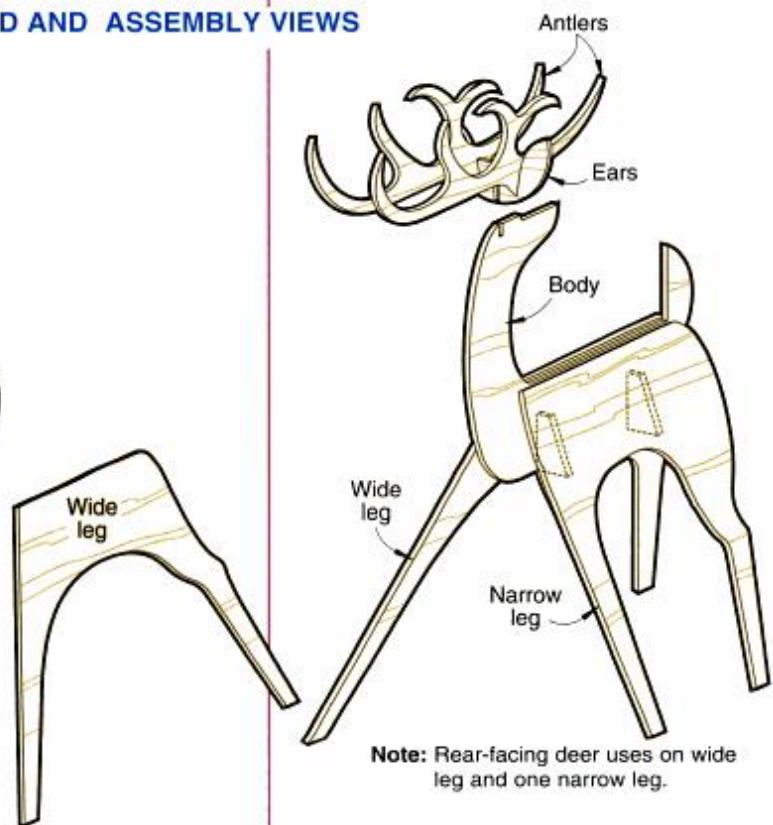
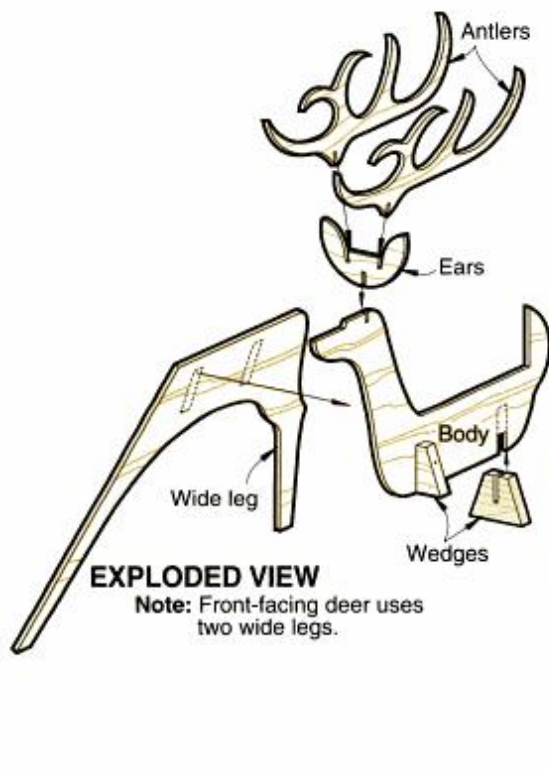
# Tabletop Reindeer



*Tabletop reindeer.*



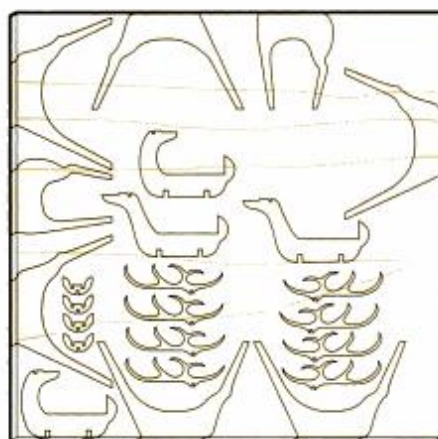
# EXPLODED AND ASSEMBLY VIEWS



## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1/8"-thick birch plywood
- strip of 3/8 x 1 1/2 x 12" plywood
- paint

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).

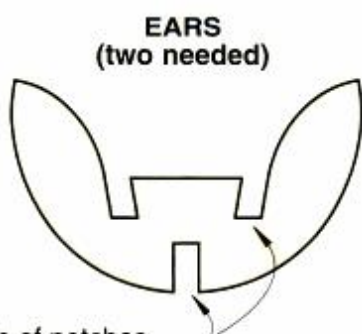


Cutting diagram for the tabletop reindeer. This diagram is for two rear-facing deer, and two front-facing deer.

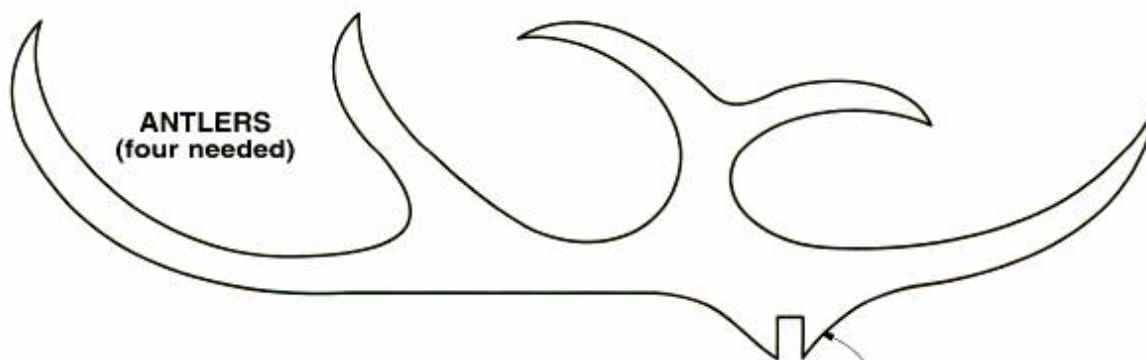
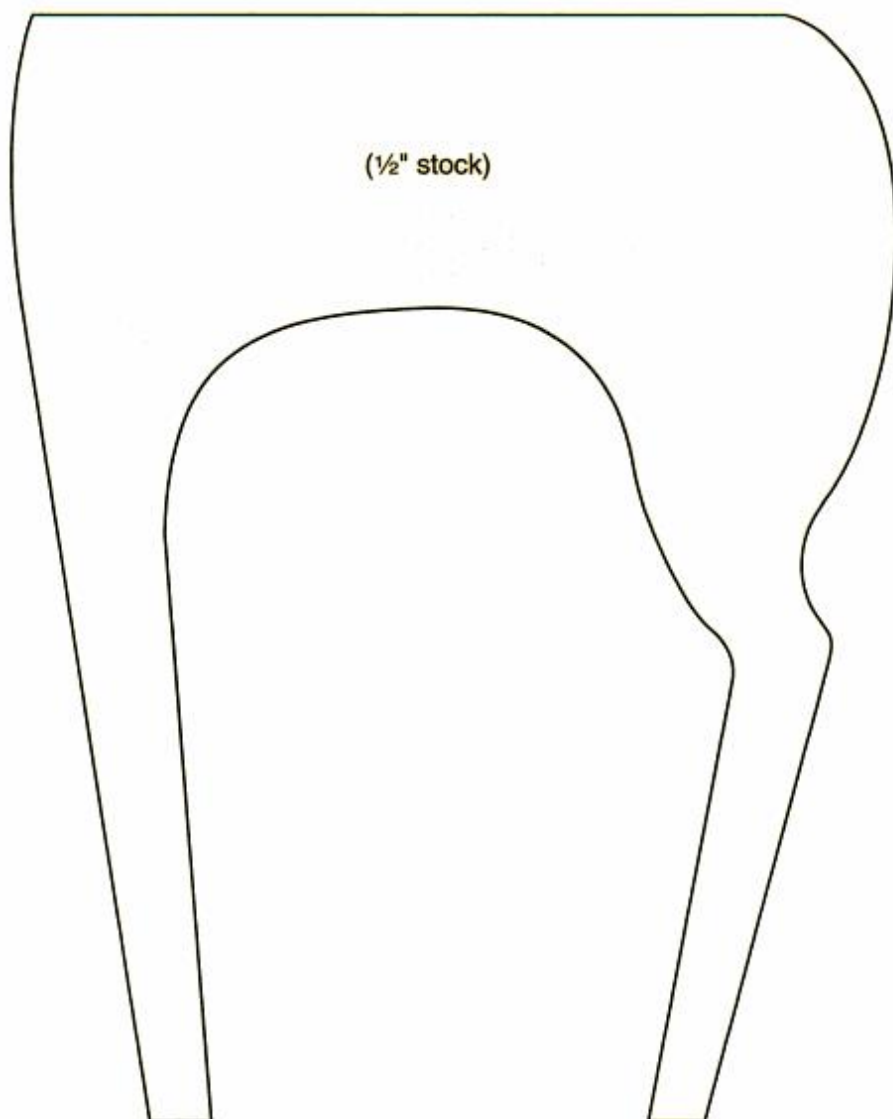
1/8 x 24 x 24" Birch plywood

3/8 x 1 1/2 x 12" Plywood

**FULL-SIZED TABLETOP  
REINDEER PATTERNS**



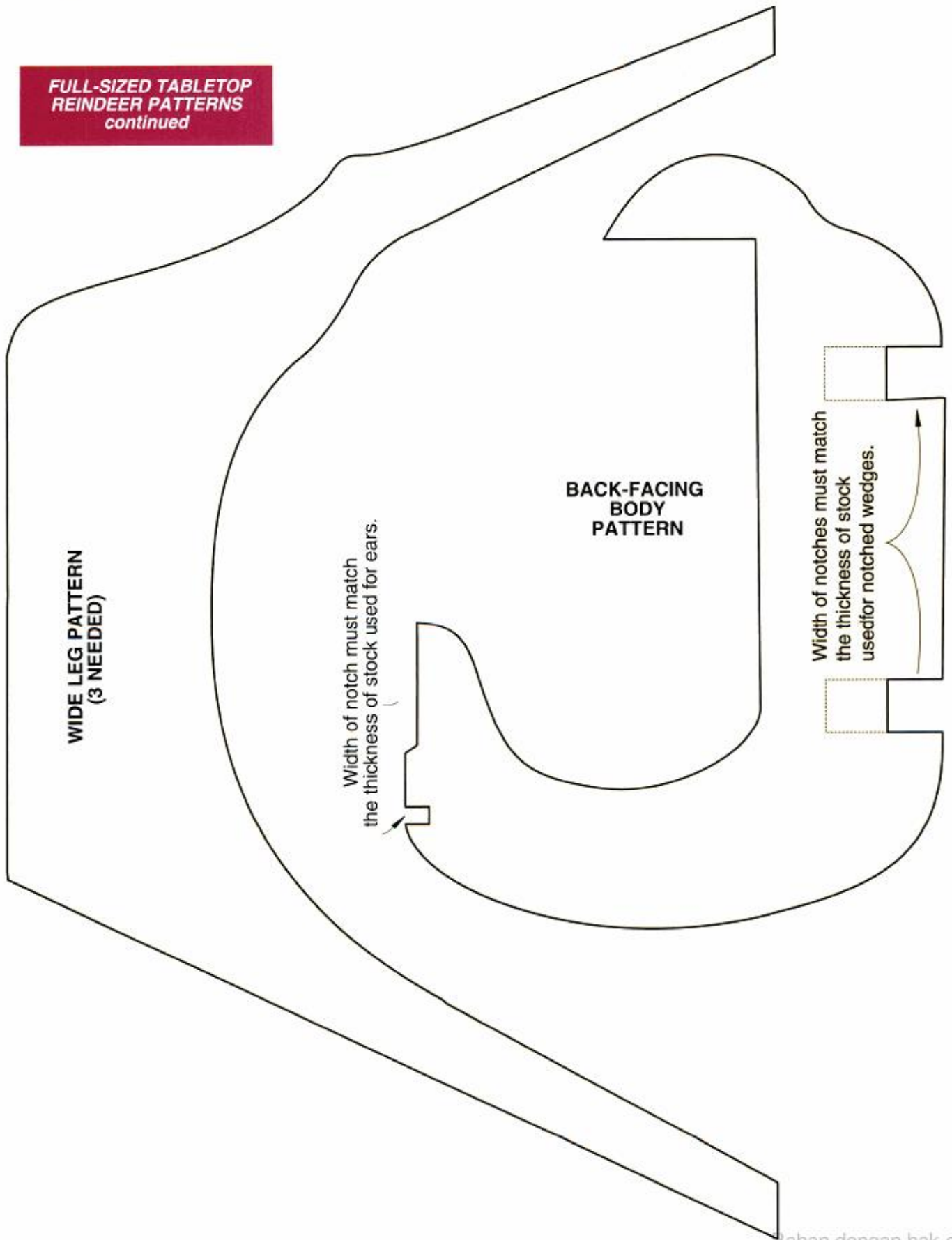
Width of notches  
must match the thickness  
of stock used for body and antlers.

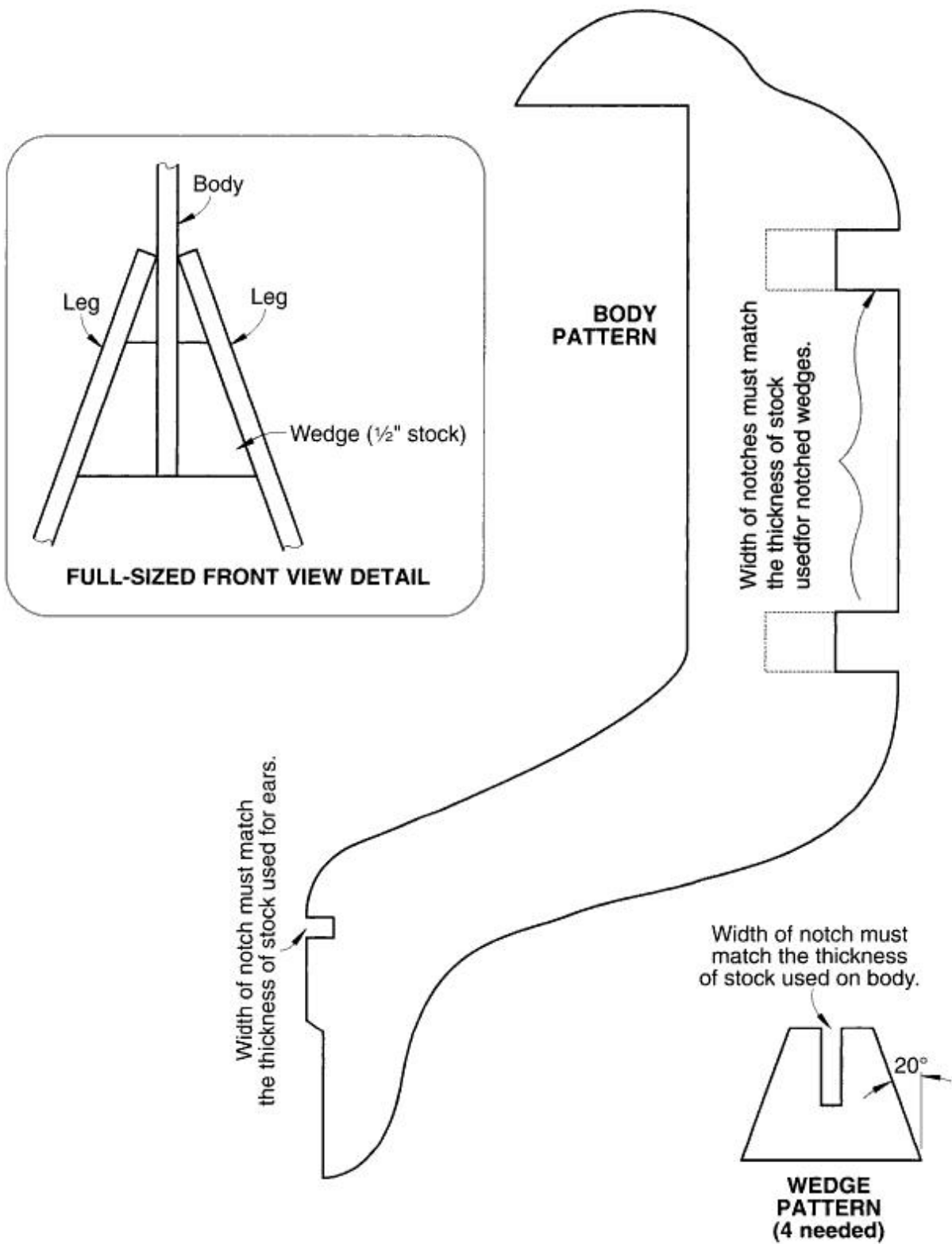


Width of notch must match the  
thickness of stock used for ears.



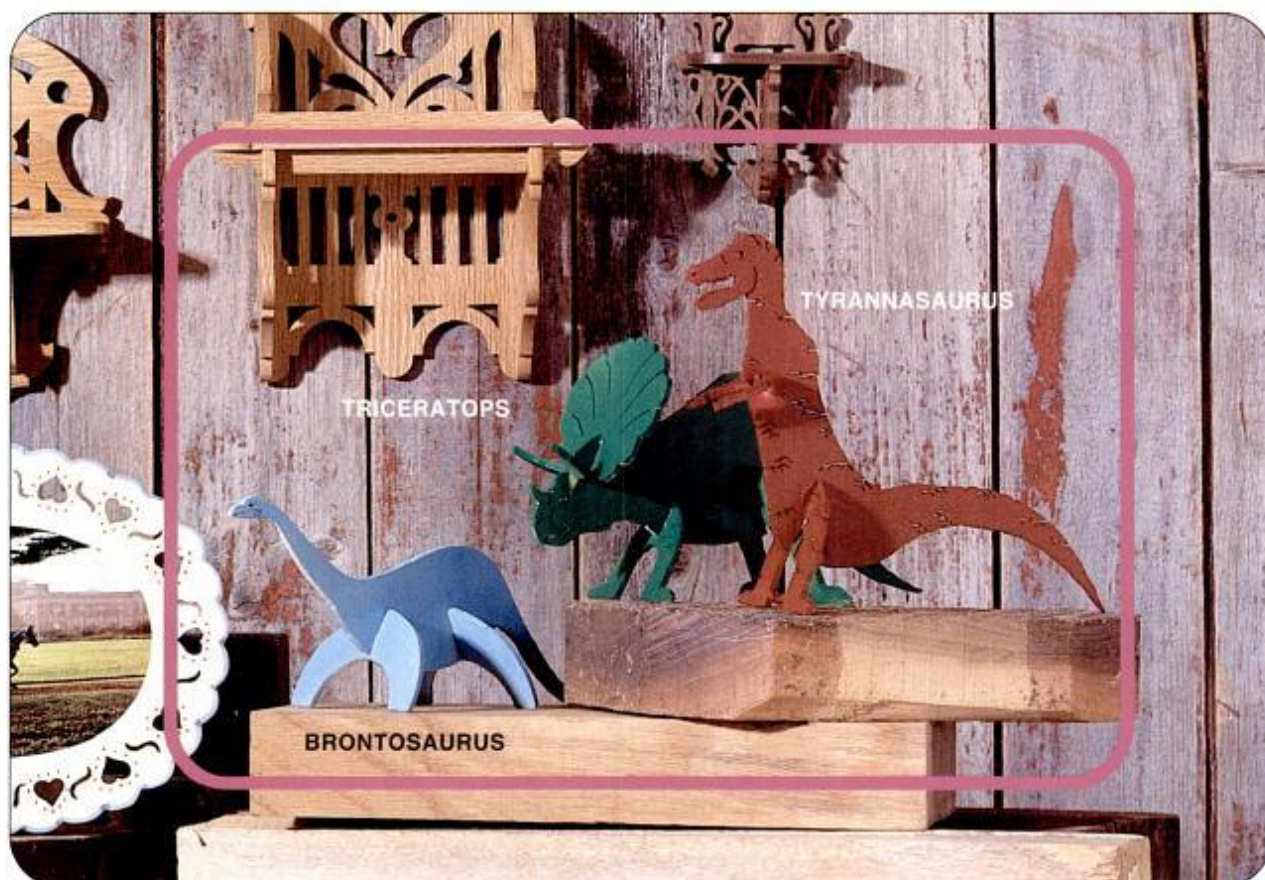
**FULL-SIZED TABLETOP  
REINDEER PATTERNS**  
*continued*







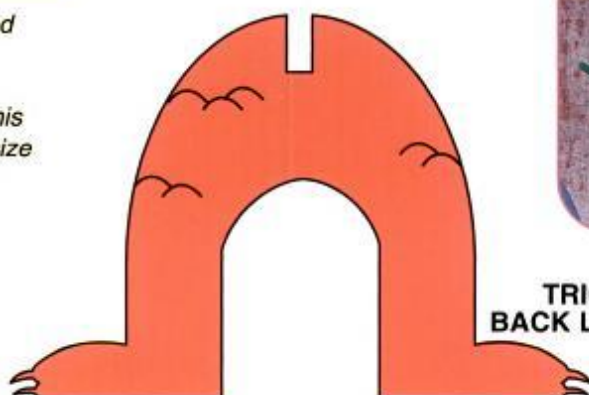
# Romping Reptiles



## MATERIALS LIST...

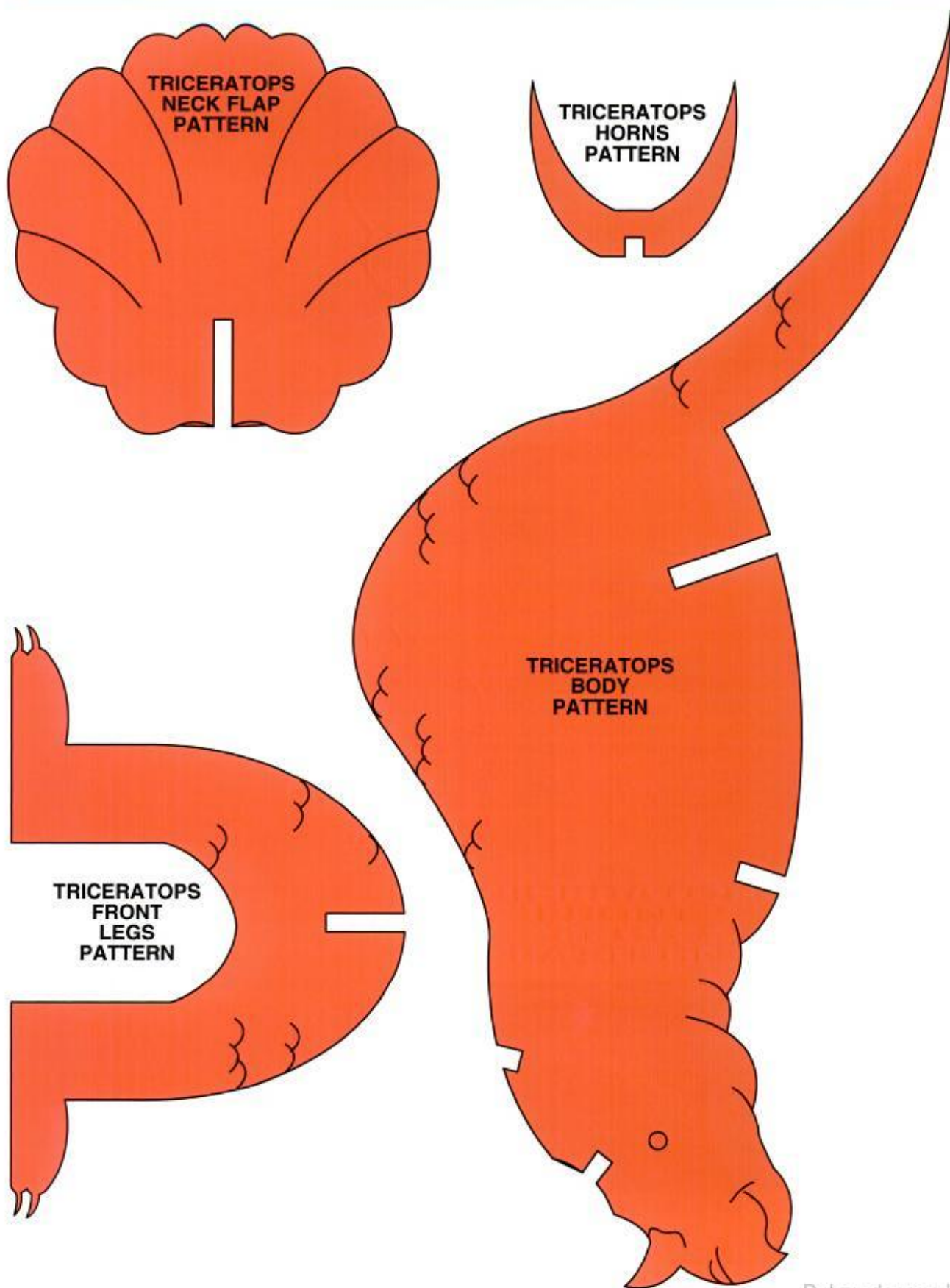
- 1/8"-thick birch plywood
- paint

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).

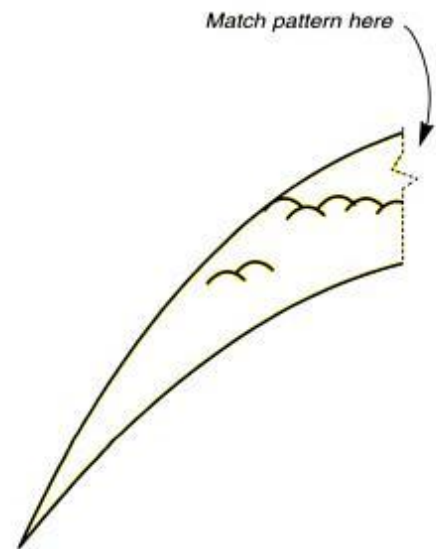
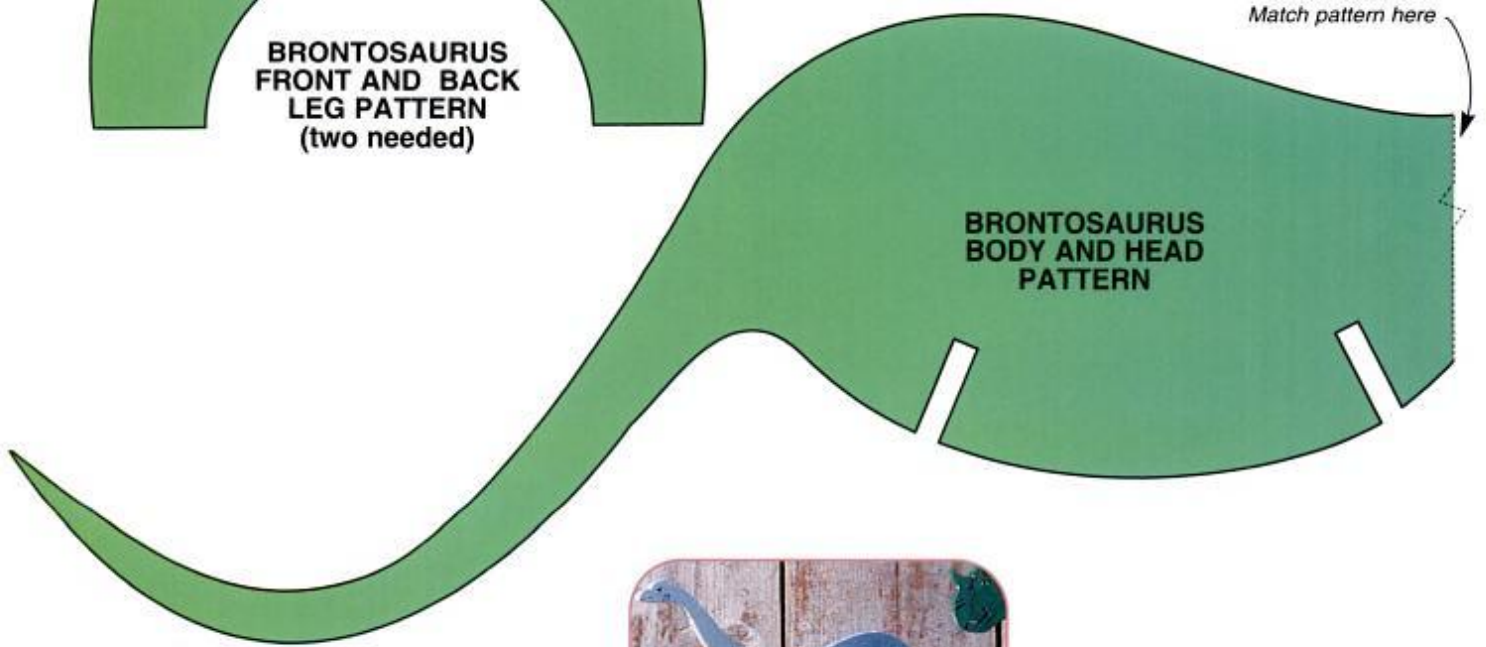
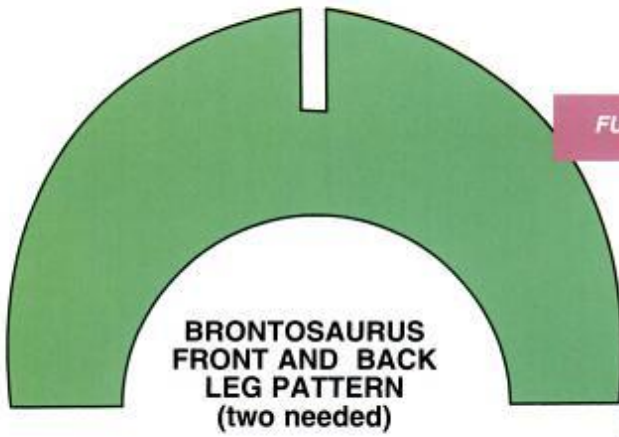


TRICERATOPS  
BACK LEGS PATTERN

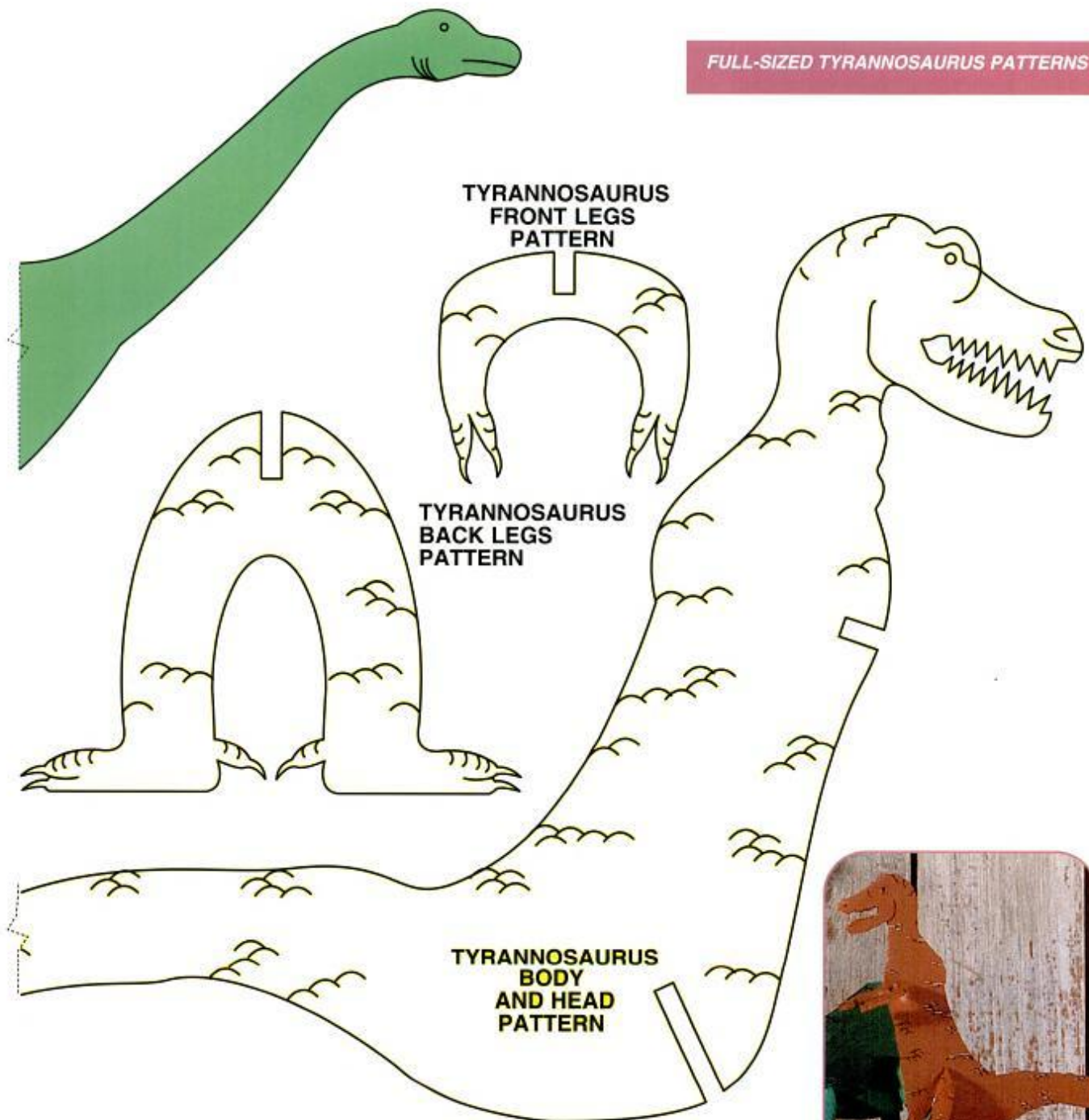




FULL-SIZED BRONTOSAURUS PATTERNS







FULL-SIZED TYRANNOSAURUS PATTERNS



# Dangling Dinosaurs

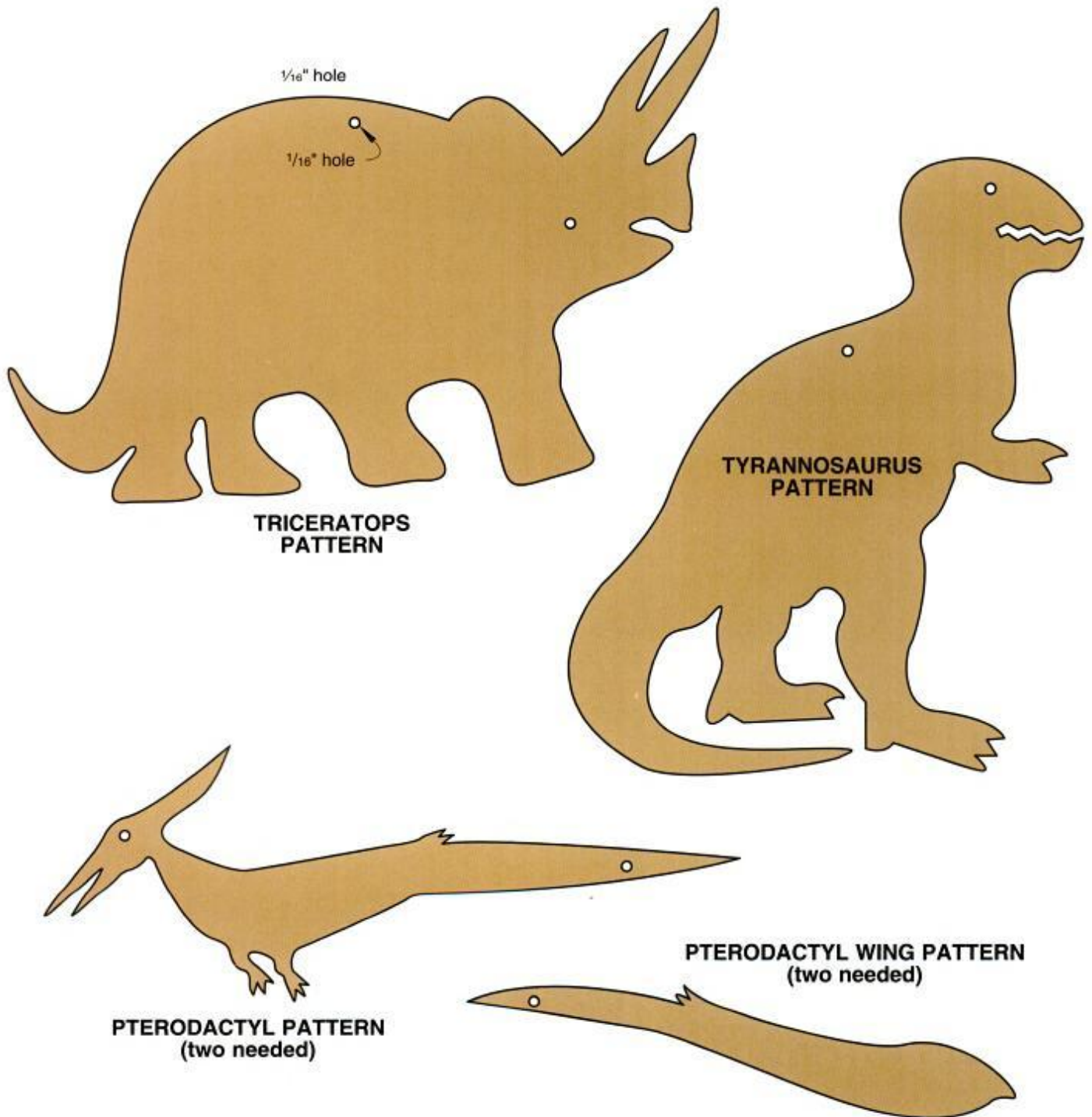
## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1/8"-thick birch plywood or posterboard
- acrylic paints, water colors, or a clear finish
- fishing line or heavy thread

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).

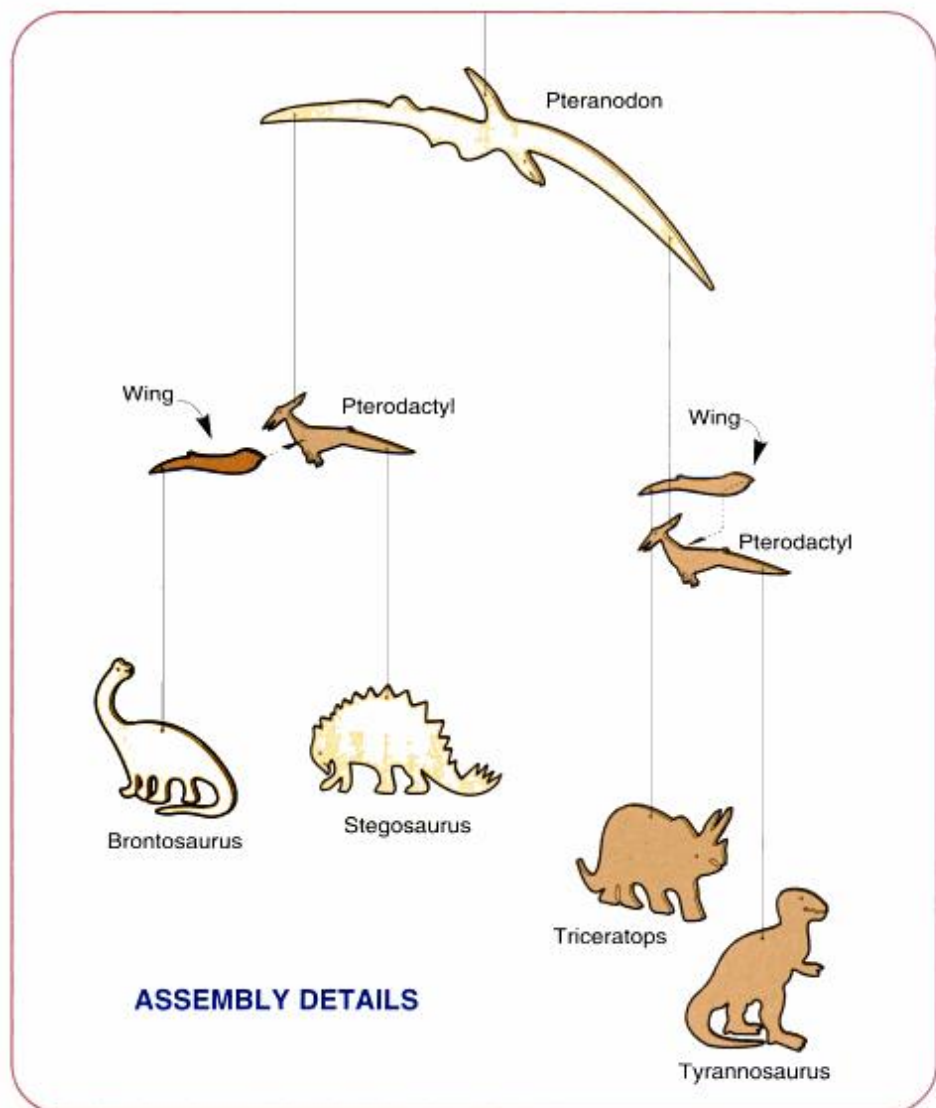
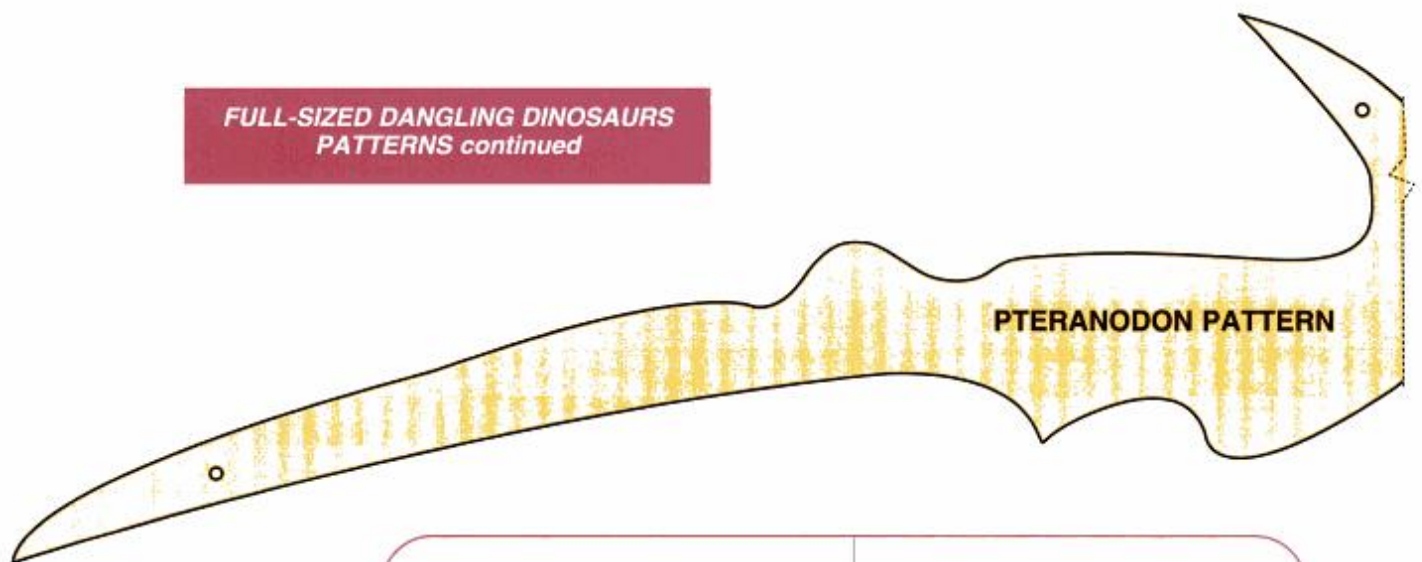


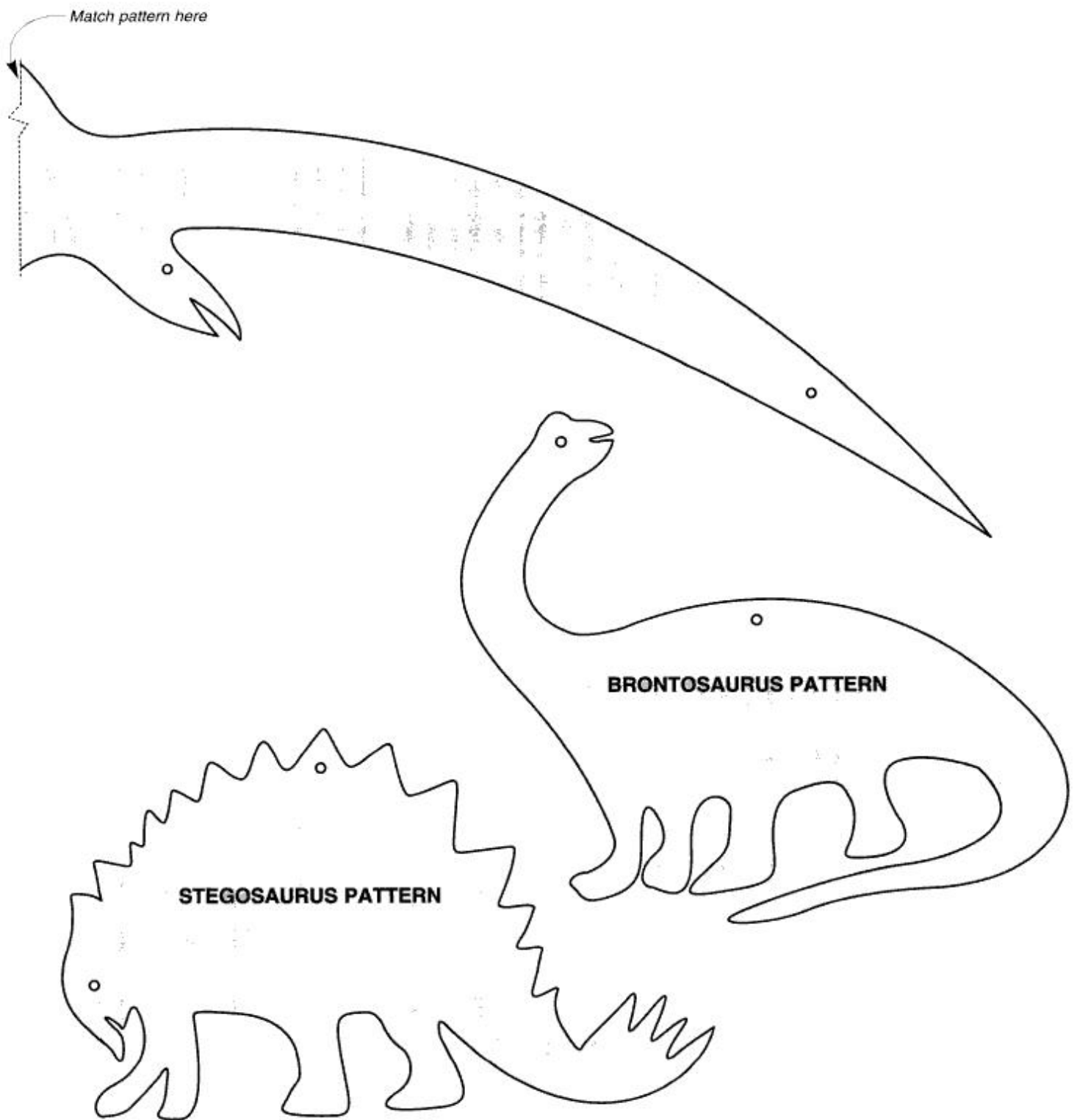
**FULL-SIZED DANGLING DINOSAURS PATTERNS**





**FULL-SIZED DANGLING DINOSAURS  
PATTERNS continued**





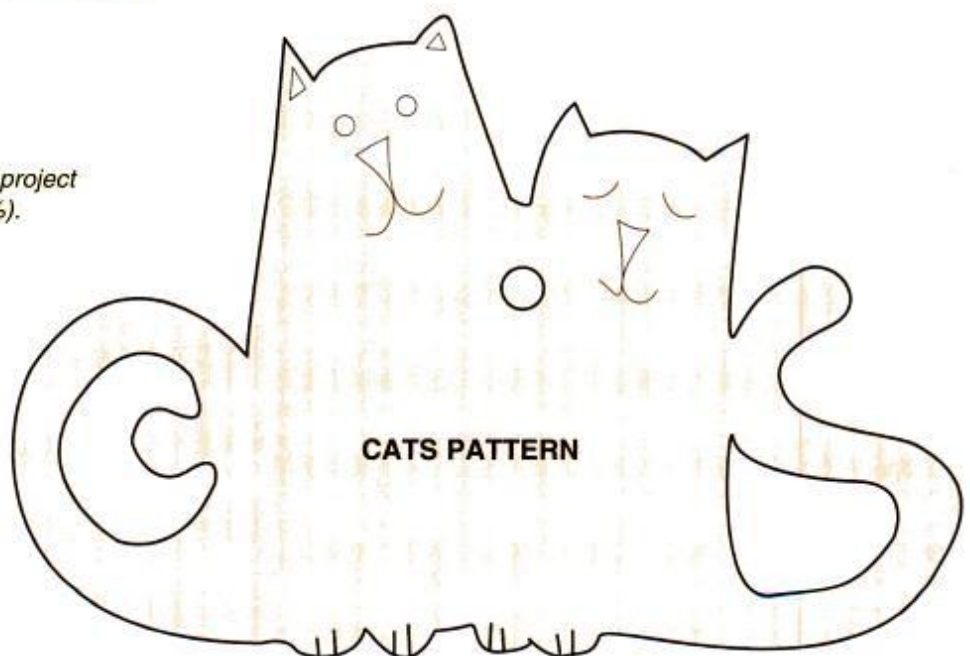
# Cedar Closet Hangers



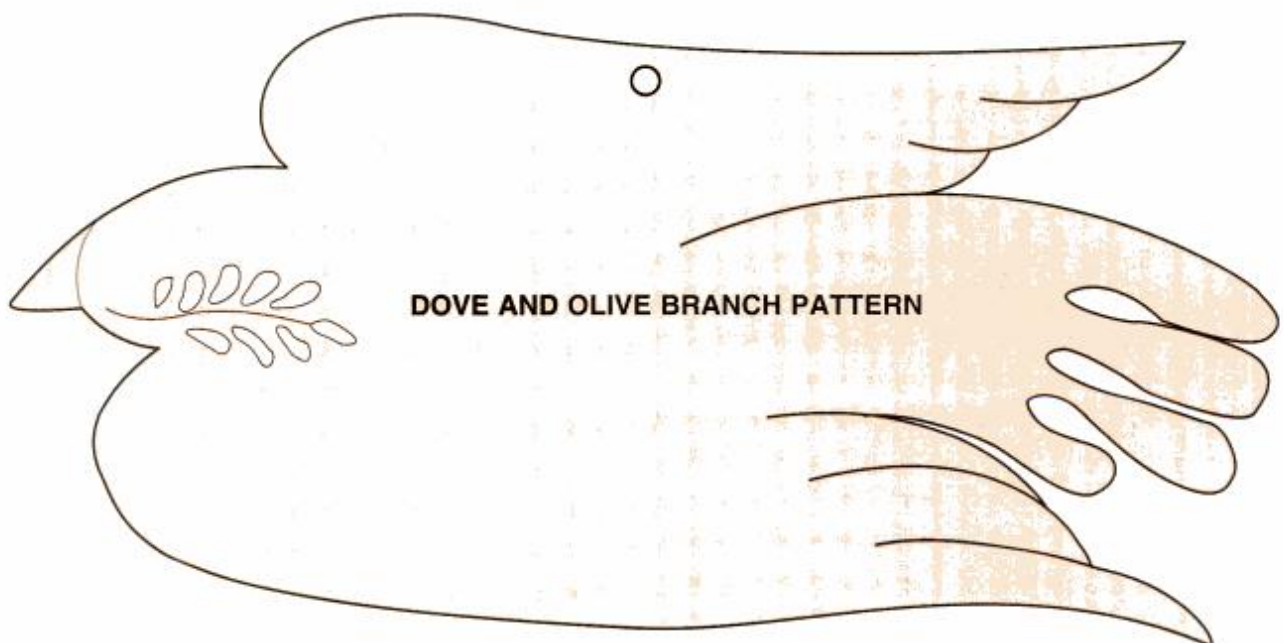
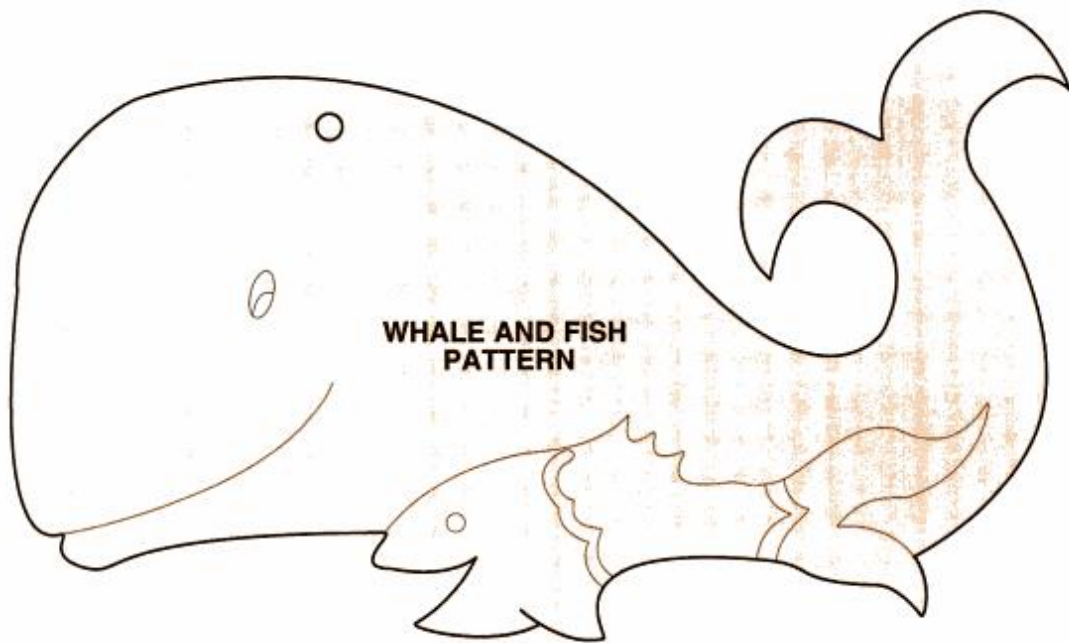
## MATERIALS LIST...

- $\frac{3}{8}$ "-thick aromatic cedar
- paint
- fishing line
- heavy thread

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).







# Tree Trimmers



## MATERIALS LIST...

- $\frac{1}{8}$ " and  $\frac{1}{16}$ "-thick hardwood stock (maple and cherry used here) or  $\frac{1}{8}$ "-thick birch plywood
- Glue
- Paint
- 18-gauge copper wire to hang

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).

## SAWING THE PARTS TO SHAPE

**1** Make copies of the full-sized ornaments. The patterns for each ornament's body and onlay are combined, so you'll need two copies for each ornament you wish to make.

**2** Prepare your stock. Each ornament consists of one  $\frac{1}{8}$ "-thick body and two  $\frac{1}{16}$ "-thick onlays, as shown in the Exploded View drawing. Resaw and plane the  $\frac{1}{8}$ " stock, and resaw and drum-sand the  $\frac{1}{16}$ " stock. You'll need one  $\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ " and two  $\frac{1}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ " pieces of stock for each ornament you wish to make. (Maple and cherry are good choices.) Adhere the patterns to the stock, arranging the patterns so that each part's longest dimension is parallel to the wood grain. To save copies and time, stack-cut the parts, taping together two pieces of  $\frac{1}{16}$ " onlay stock for each piece of  $\frac{1}{8}$ " body stock.

**3** Scrollsaw the parts to the pattern lines. A No. 2 blade with 20 teeth per inch works nicely. To make a zero-clearance table insert for scrollsawing the tiny parts, cover the insert with a couple of layers of 2"-wide plastic packaging tape. The shaded areas on the angel and dove

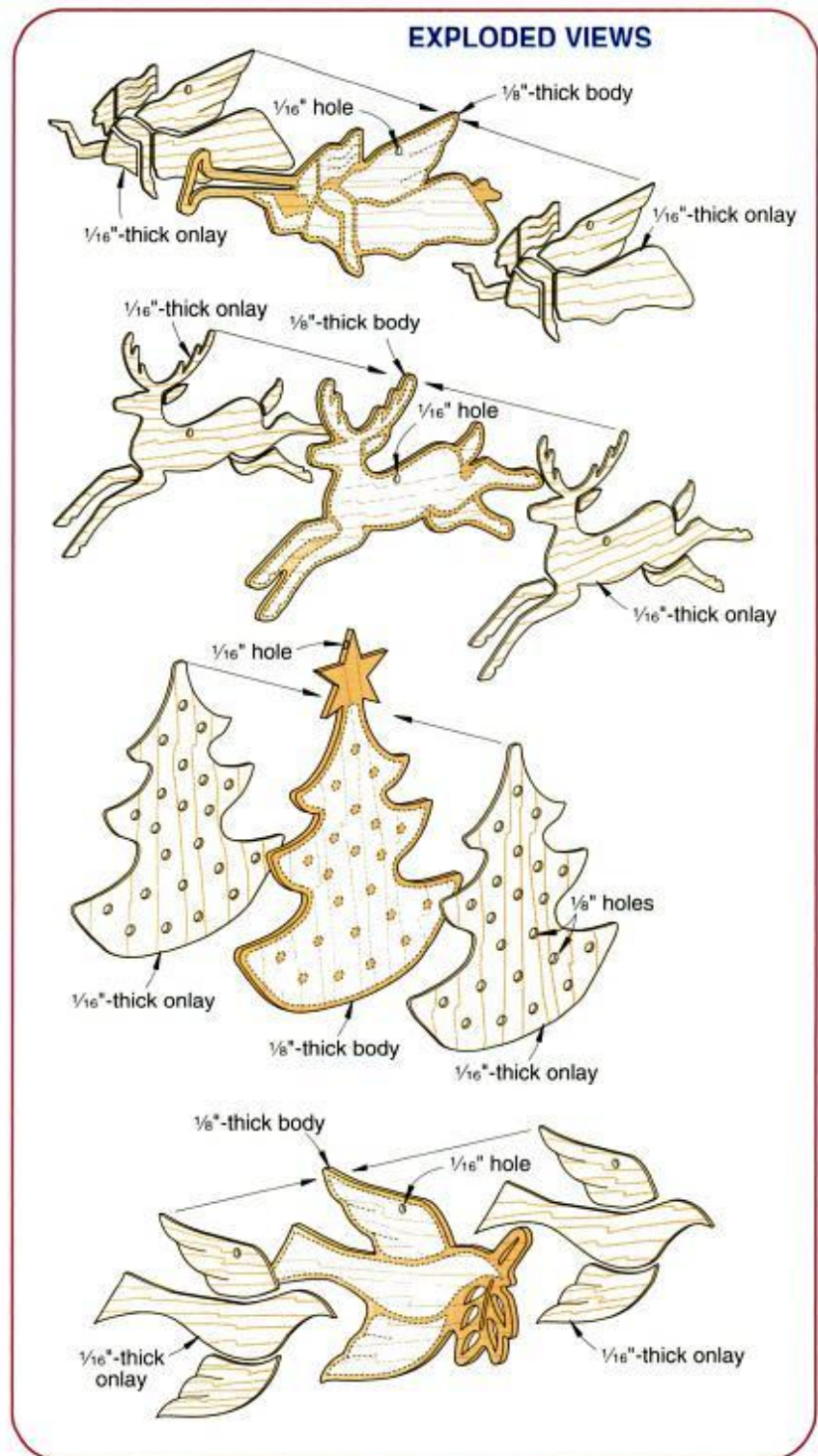


patterns designate cutouts in the bodies. Drill blade start holes in these areas, and saw them out. Drill the  $\frac{1}{8}$ " holes in the tree onlays with a brad-point bit.

**4** Remove the patterns. If they don't peel off easily, blot them with lacquer thinner. Remove adhesive residue from the wood by wiping it with a clean rag and more thinner. Smooth any rough edges with 220-grit sandpaper.

## ASSEMBLING AND FINISHING THE TREE TRIMMERS

**1** Before gluing the tree onlays to the tree body, position one onlay on each side, tracing lightly around it with a pencil. Set the onlay aside, and paint the body with acrylic craft paint, staying inside the marked lines, as shown at top right.



*Paint the portion of the tree body covered by the onlay. Stay about  $\frac{1}{16}$ " back from the traced pencil lines. Erase the lines after the paint dries.*



**2** Glue the onlays to the bodies, positioning them as shown in the pattern.

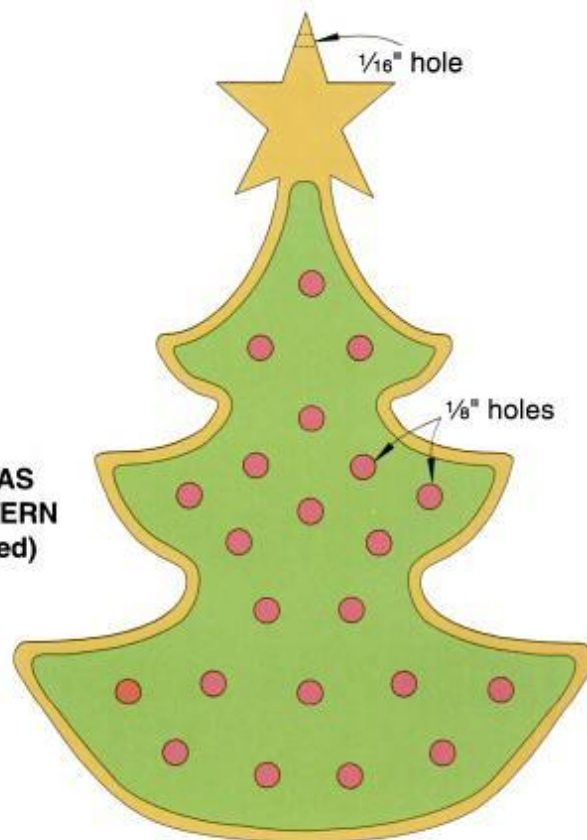
**3** Drill  $\frac{1}{16}$ " holes through the ornaments for the decorative hooks, as shown on the patterns.

**4** Sand the ornaments to 320 grit. Apply a clear finish. We used three coats of aerosol satin lacquer.

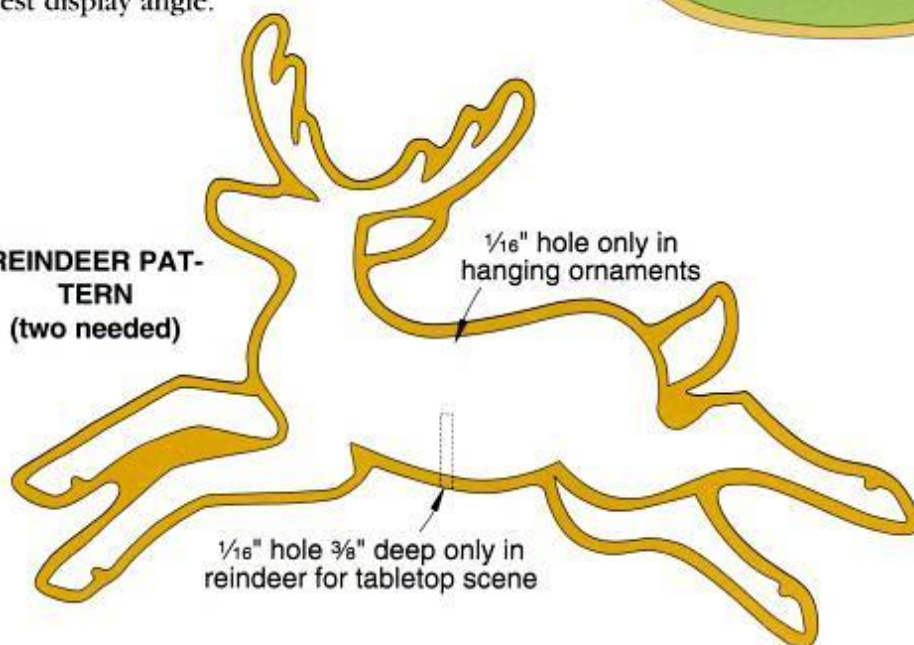
**5** To make decorative ornament hangers, cut one 9"-long piece of 18-gauge copper wire for each ornament. Then make the ornament hangers, slip the completed hangers through the holes, and hang the ornaments. Twist the hooks for the best display angle.

### FULL-SIZED TREE TRIMMERS PATTERNS

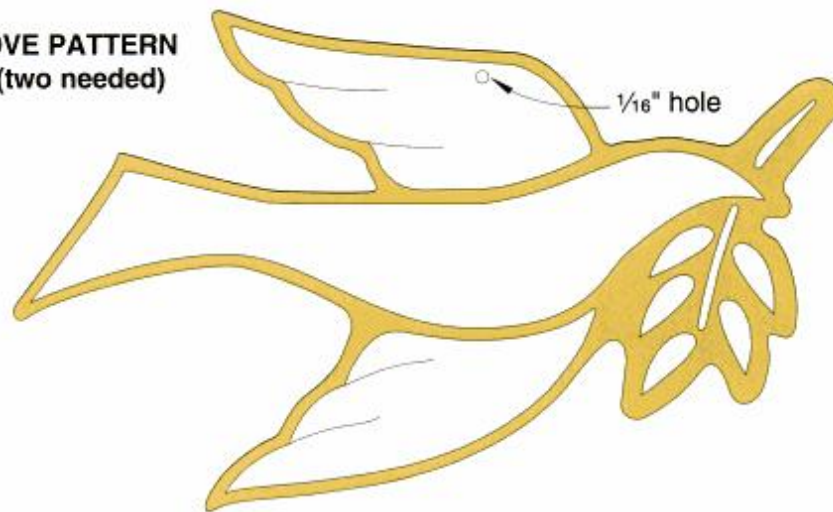
**CHRISTMAS TREE PATTERN**  
(two needed)



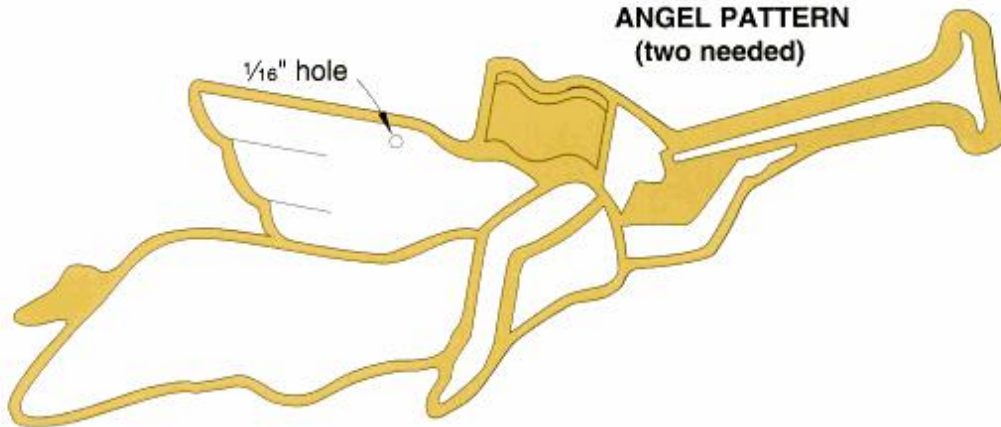
**REINDEER PATTERN**  
(two needed)



**DOVE PATTERN**  
(two needed)



**ANGEL PATTERN**  
(two needed)



**HANGER PATTERN**  
(one needed for each)



# 3

## Working with Thicker Stock

**I**n the previous chapter, you fed thin stock through your scrollsaw, which was probably fitted with a lower-numbered blade (No. 4 or less). But many of the projects in this chapter are meant to be made from much thicker stock ( $\frac{3}{4}$ " to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "). For those projects, you should switch to a higher-numbered blade, such as a No. 7, 8, or 9.



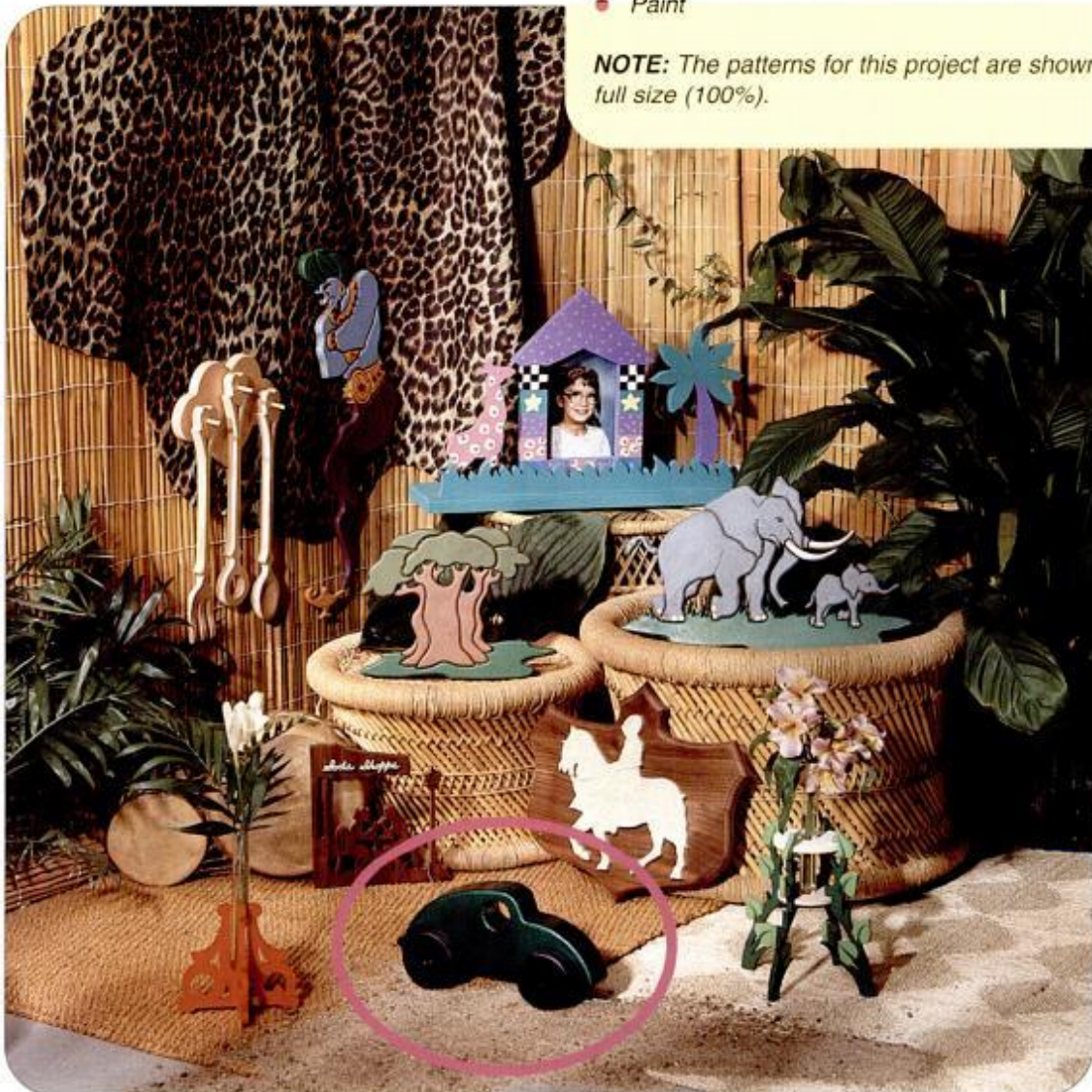


# Kid's First Car

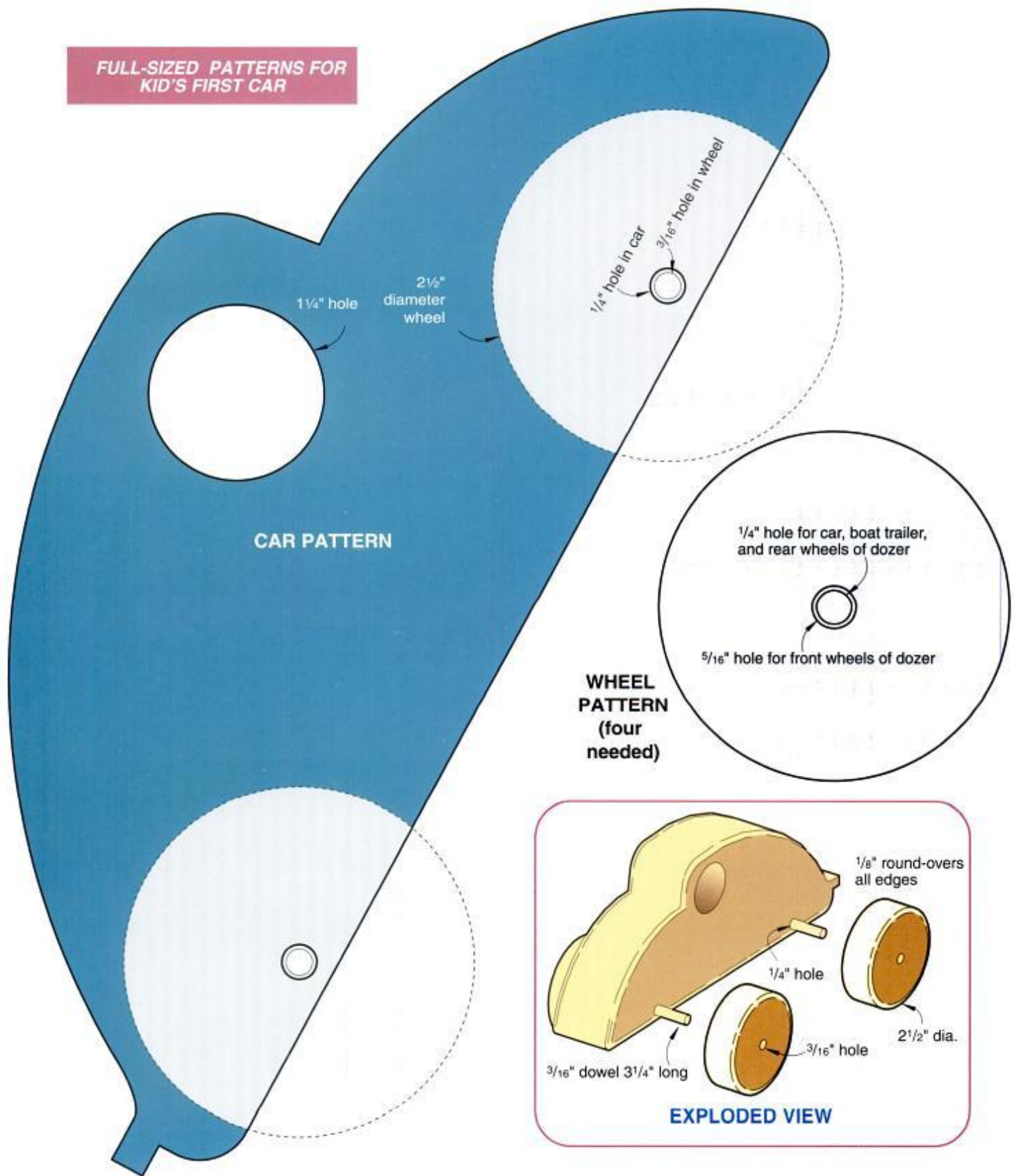
## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1½" thick stock (for body)
- ¾"-thick stock (for wheels)
- ¼"-diameter dowels
- Glue
- Paint

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).



**FULL-SIZED PATTERNS FOR  
KID'S FIRST CAR**





# Land and Sea Combo



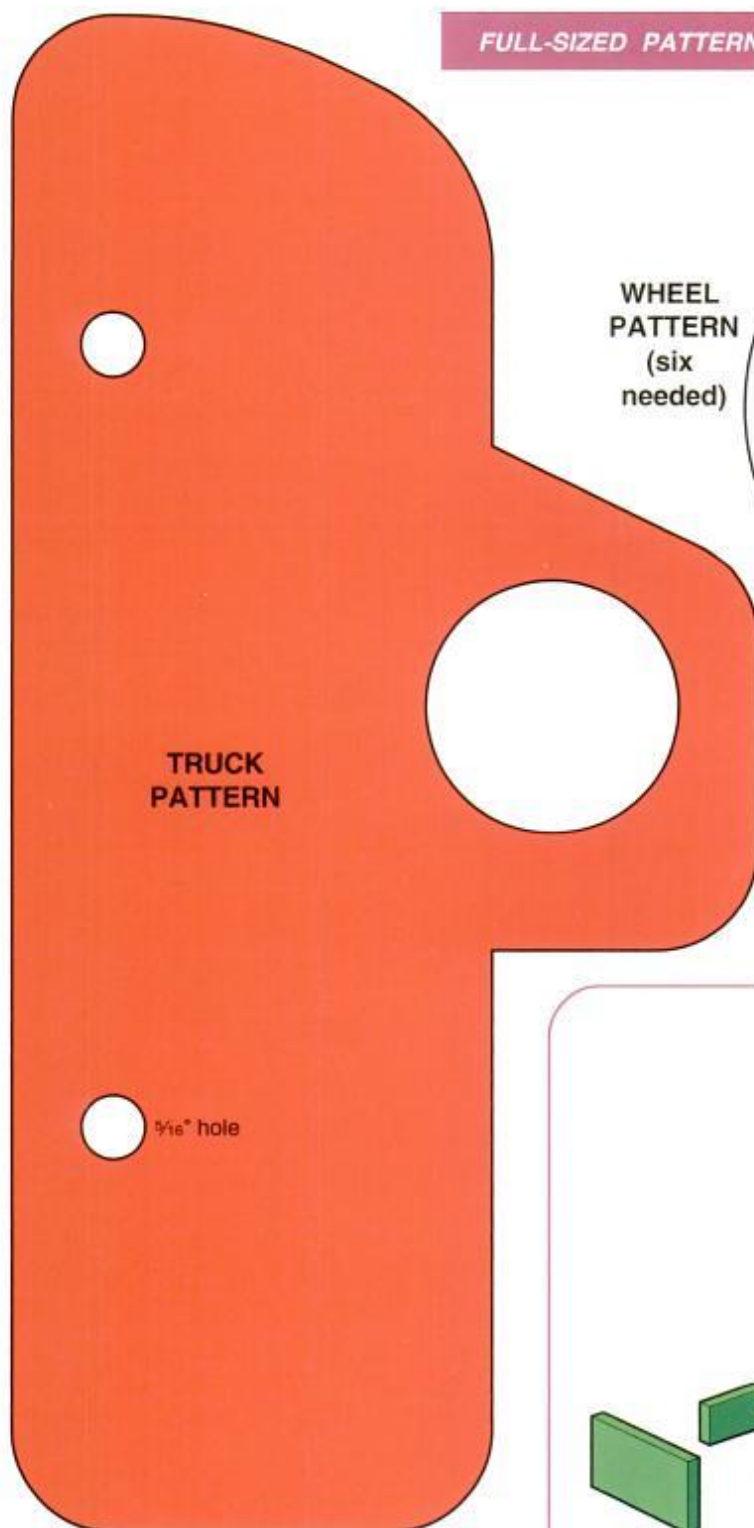
## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1½"-thick stock (for body)
- ¾"-thick stock (for wheels)
- ⅜" diameter dowels
- Glue
- Paint

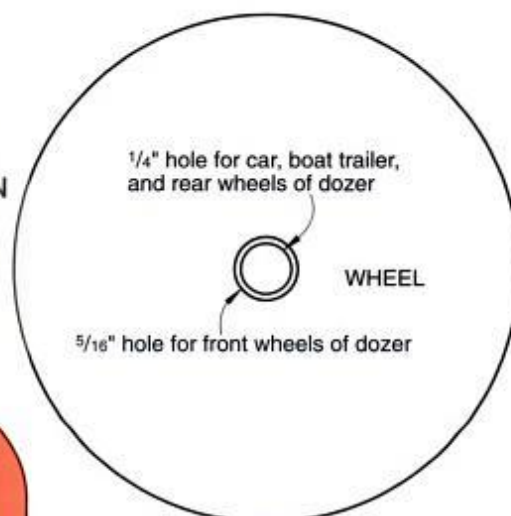
**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).



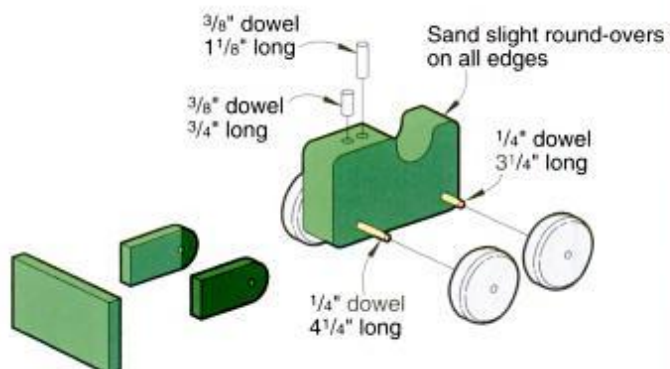
FULL-SIZED PATTERNS FOR LAND AND SEA COMBO

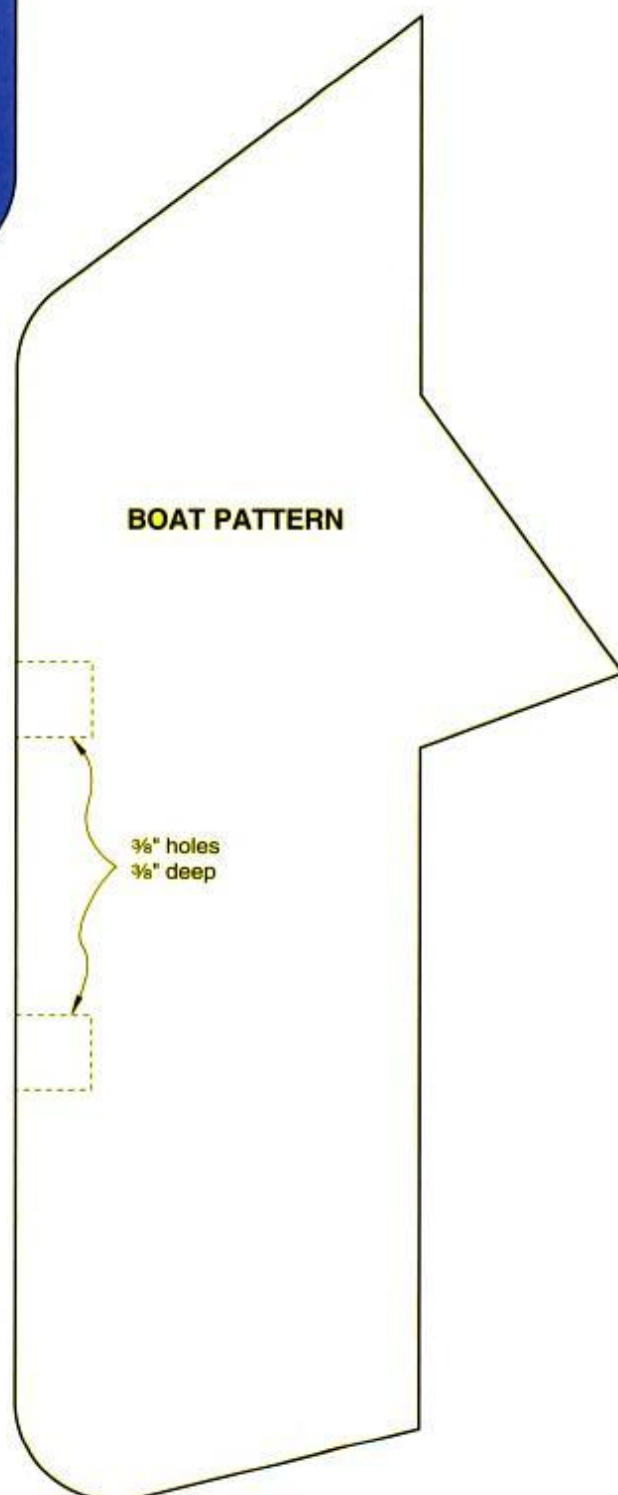
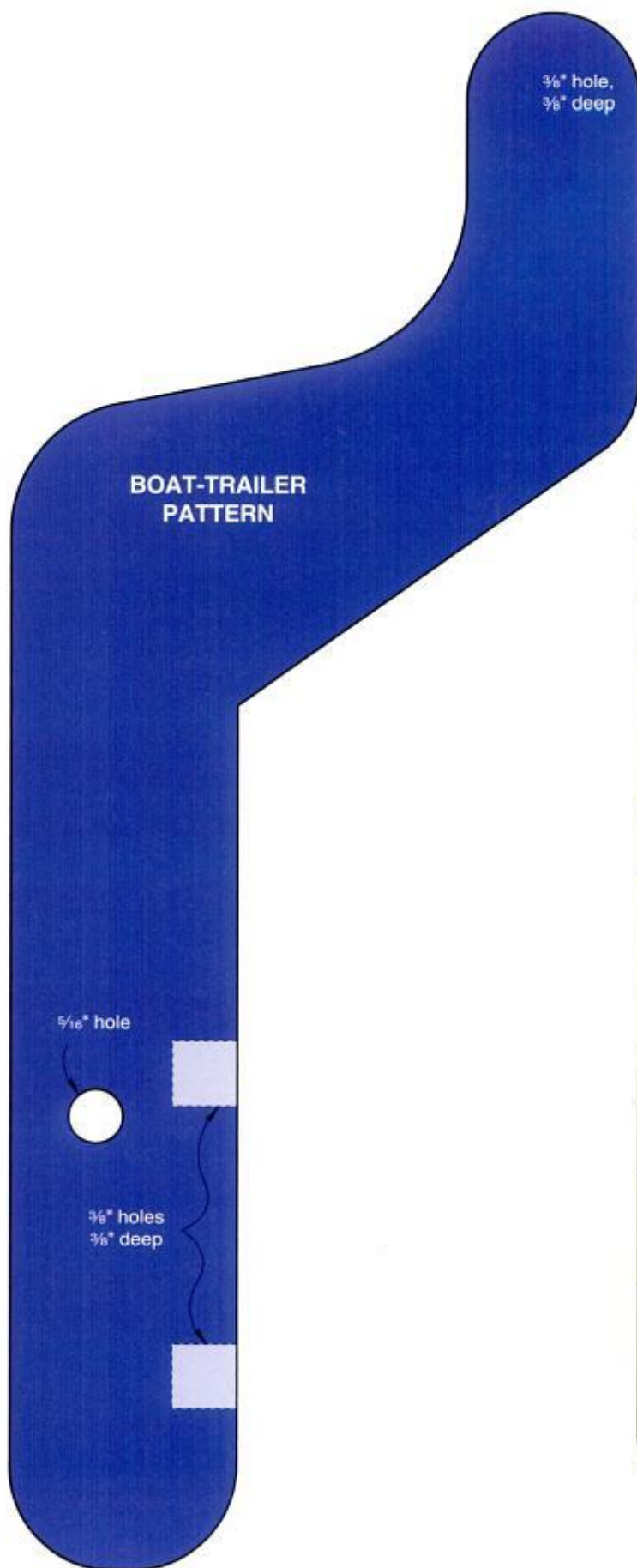


**WHEEL PATTERN**  
(six needed)



**EXPLODED VIEW**





# Little Buddy Bulldozer

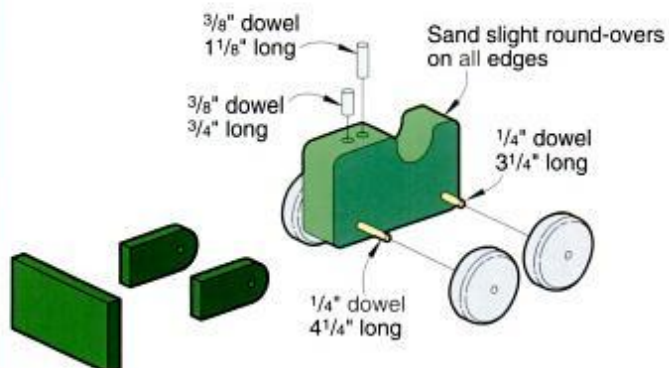


## MATERIALS LIST

- 1½"-thick stock (for body)
- ¾"-thick stock (for wheels)
- ½"-thick stock (for blade)
- ⅜"- and ¼"-diameter dowels
- Glue
- Paint

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).

## EXPLODED VIEW

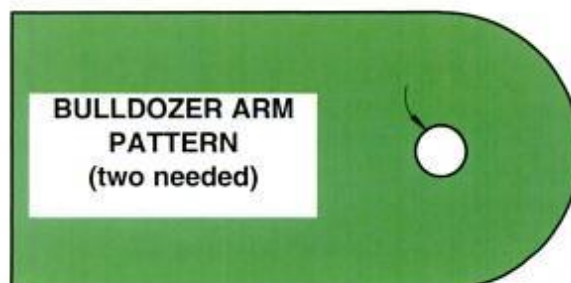
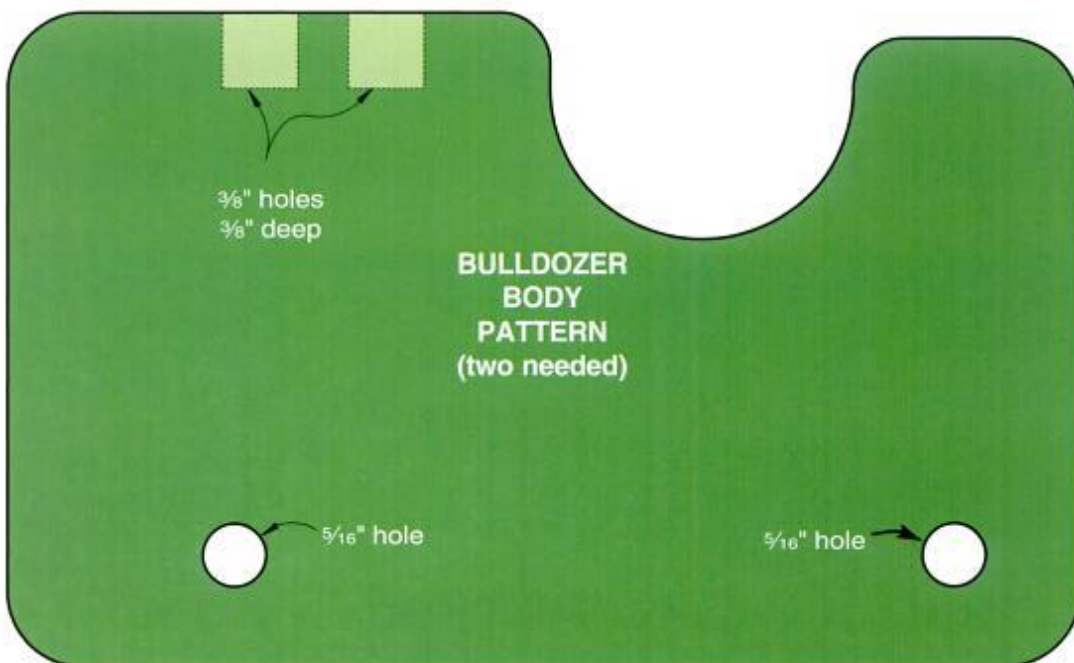


1/4" hole for car, boat trailer,  
and rear wheels of dozer

5/16" hole for front wheels of dozer

**WHEEL PATTERN** (four needed)





# Over-the-Rug Hauler

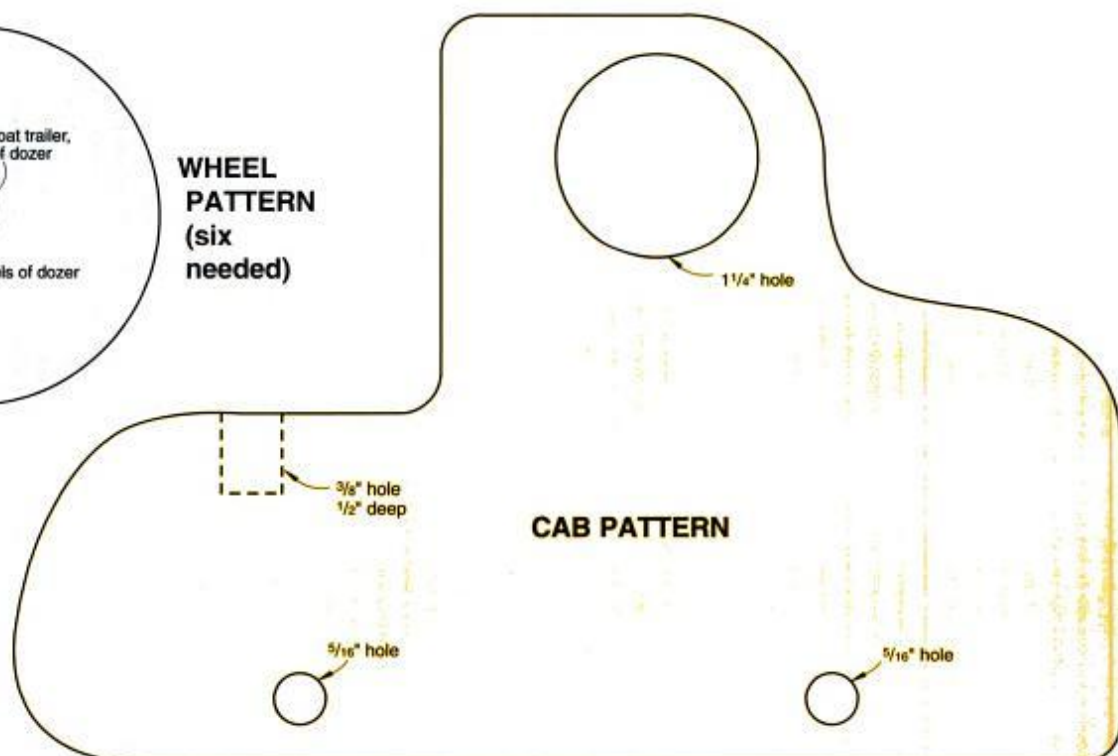
## MATERIALS LIST...

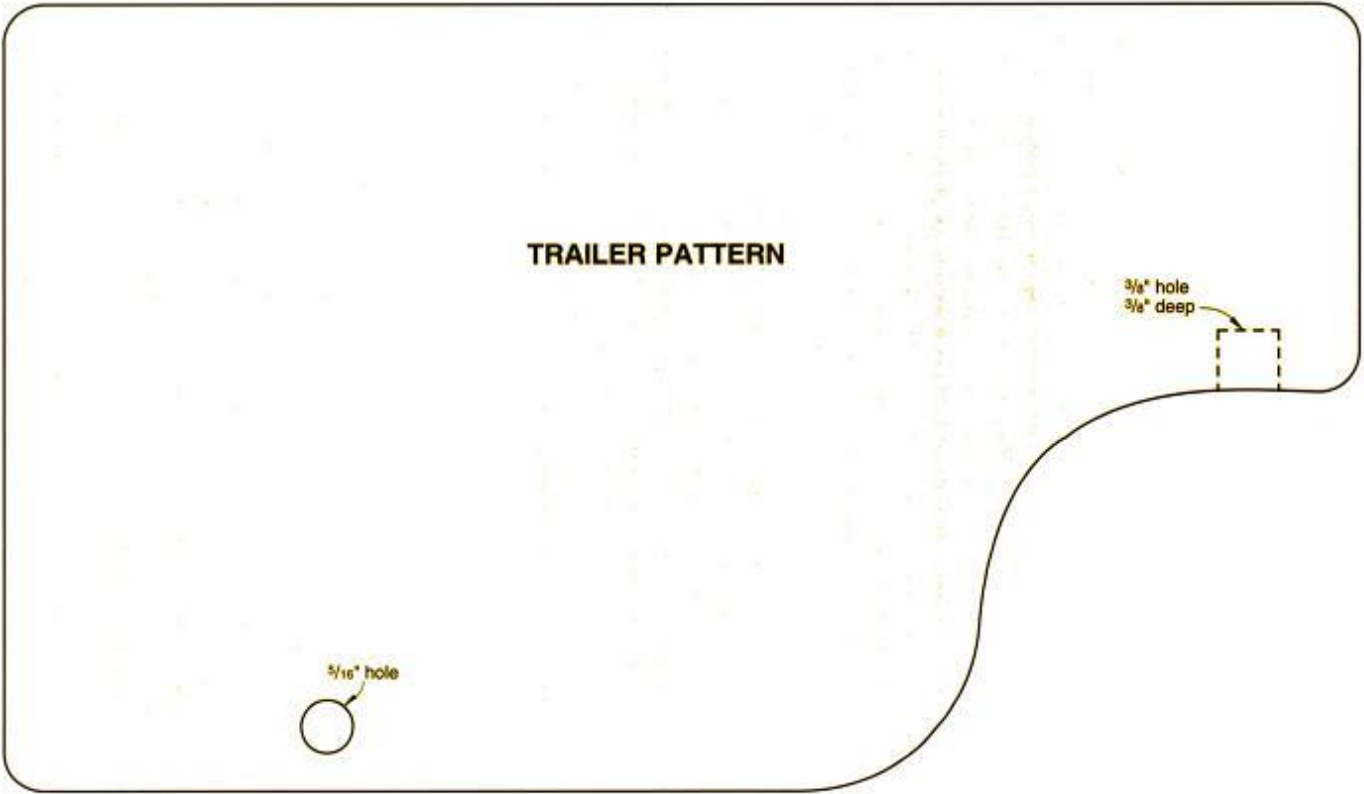
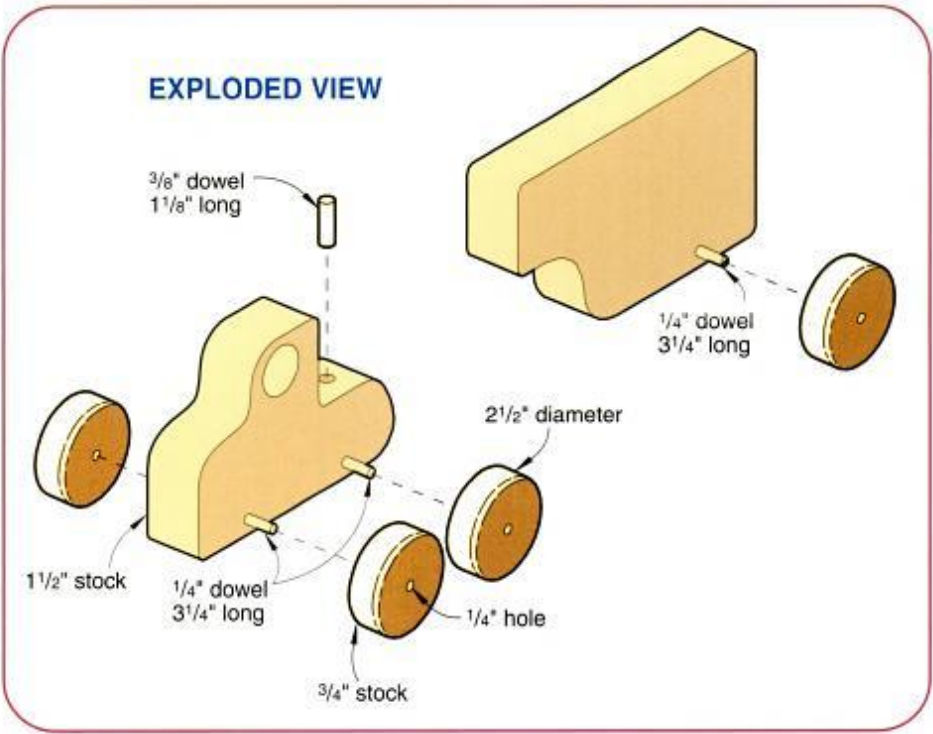
- 1½"-thick stock (for body)
- ¾"-thick stock (for wheels)
- ¼"- and ⅜"-diameter dowels
- Glue
- Clear finish

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at 75%. For full-size, they must be enlarged to 133%



**WHEEL  
PATTERN  
(six  
needed)**







# Big Top Circus

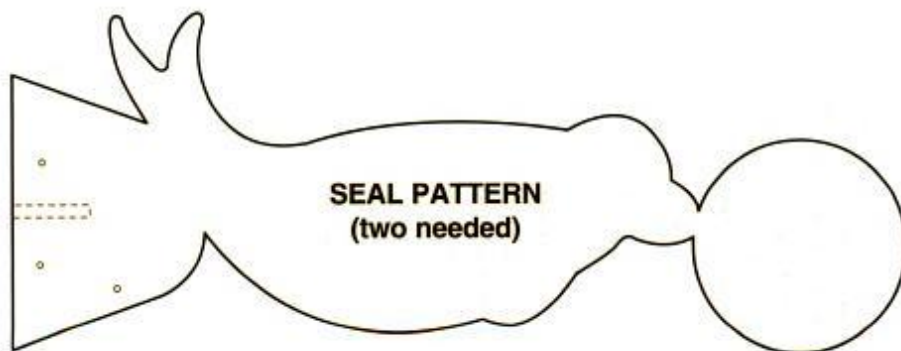
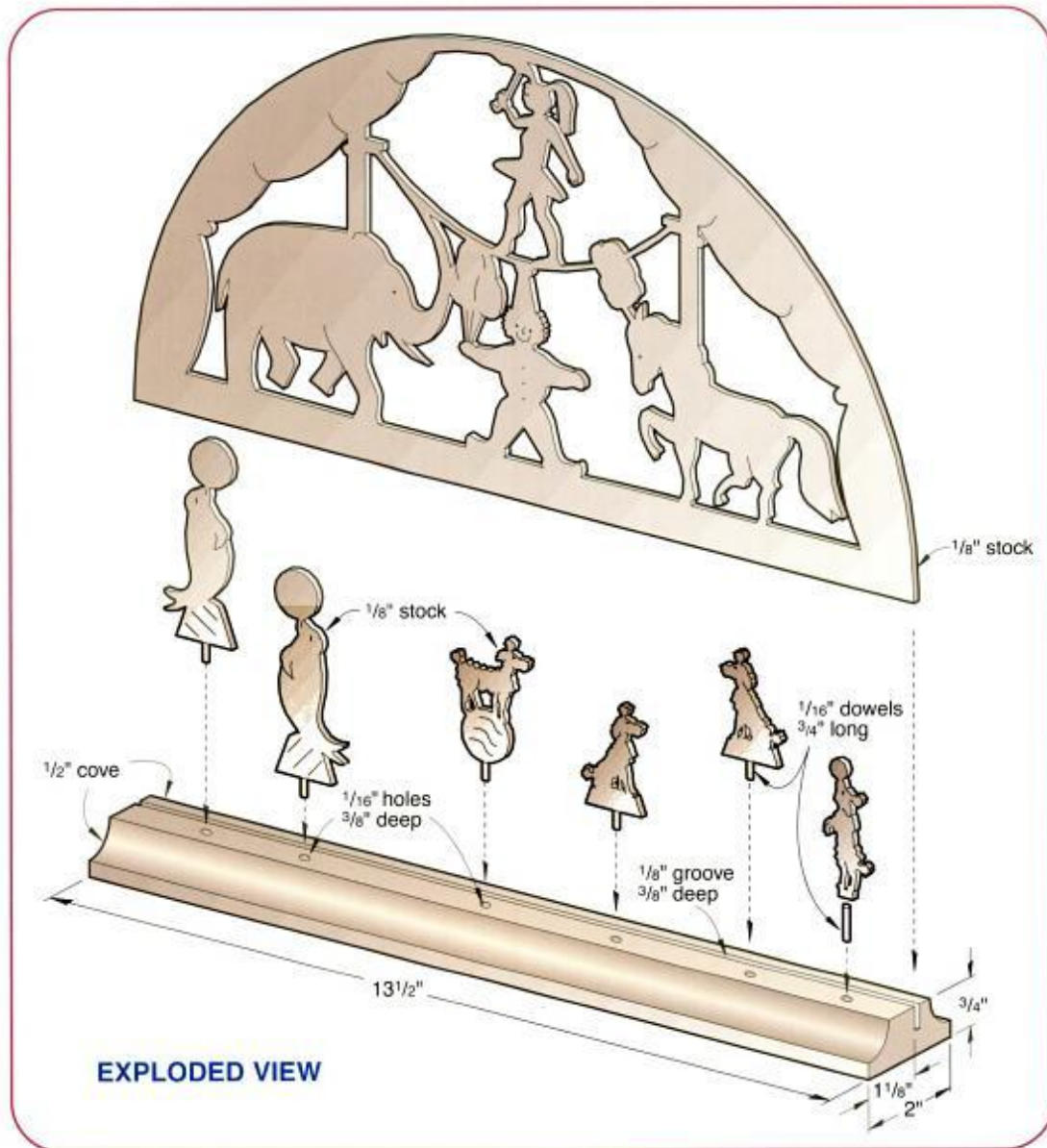
*This three-ring circus has phenomenal patterns that include elephants, seals, poodles, high-wire artists, and a prancing pony.*



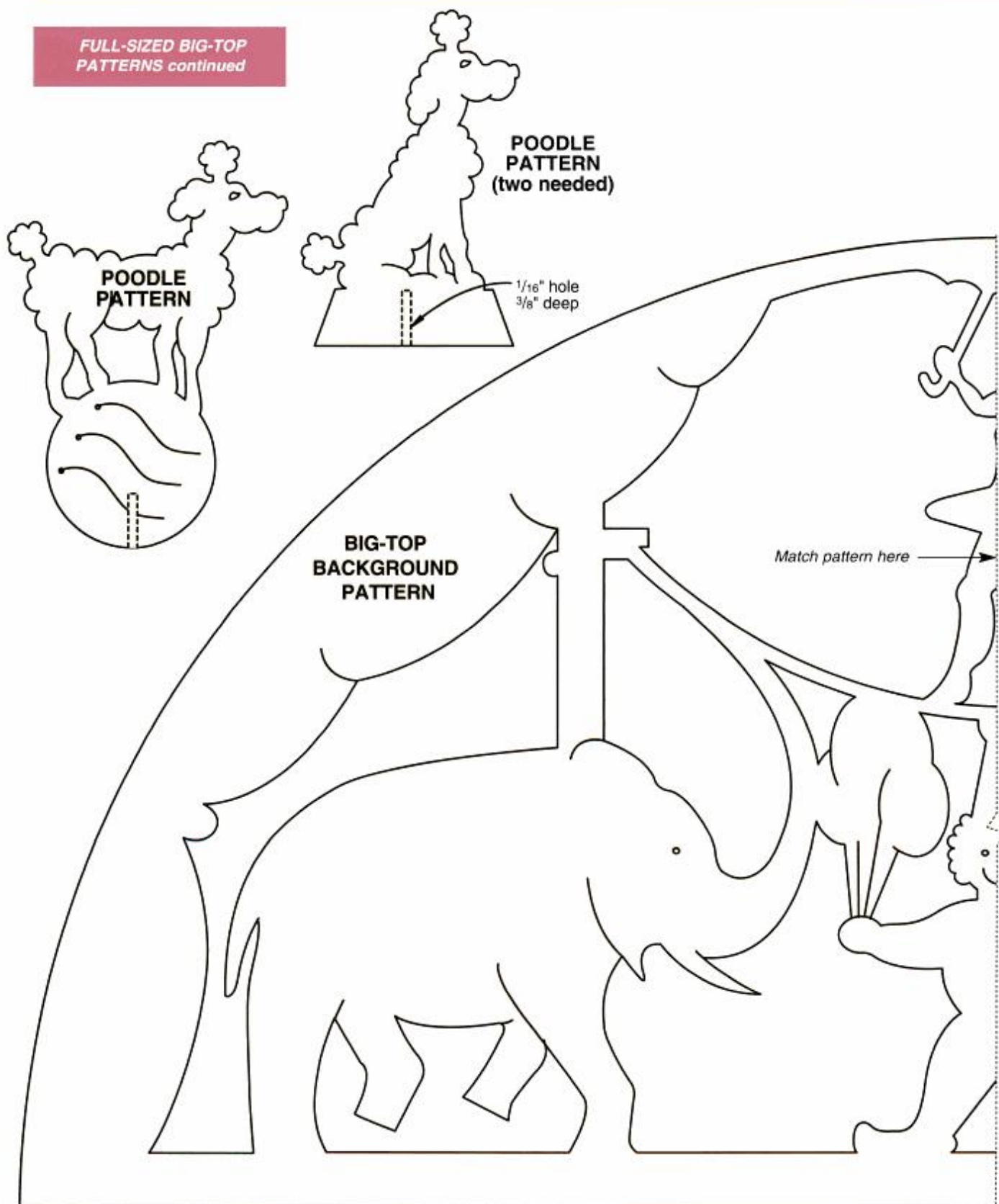
## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1/8"-thick birch plywood or posterboard
- 3/4"-thick hardwood (for base)
- 1/16"-diameter dowels
- glue
- clear finish

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).

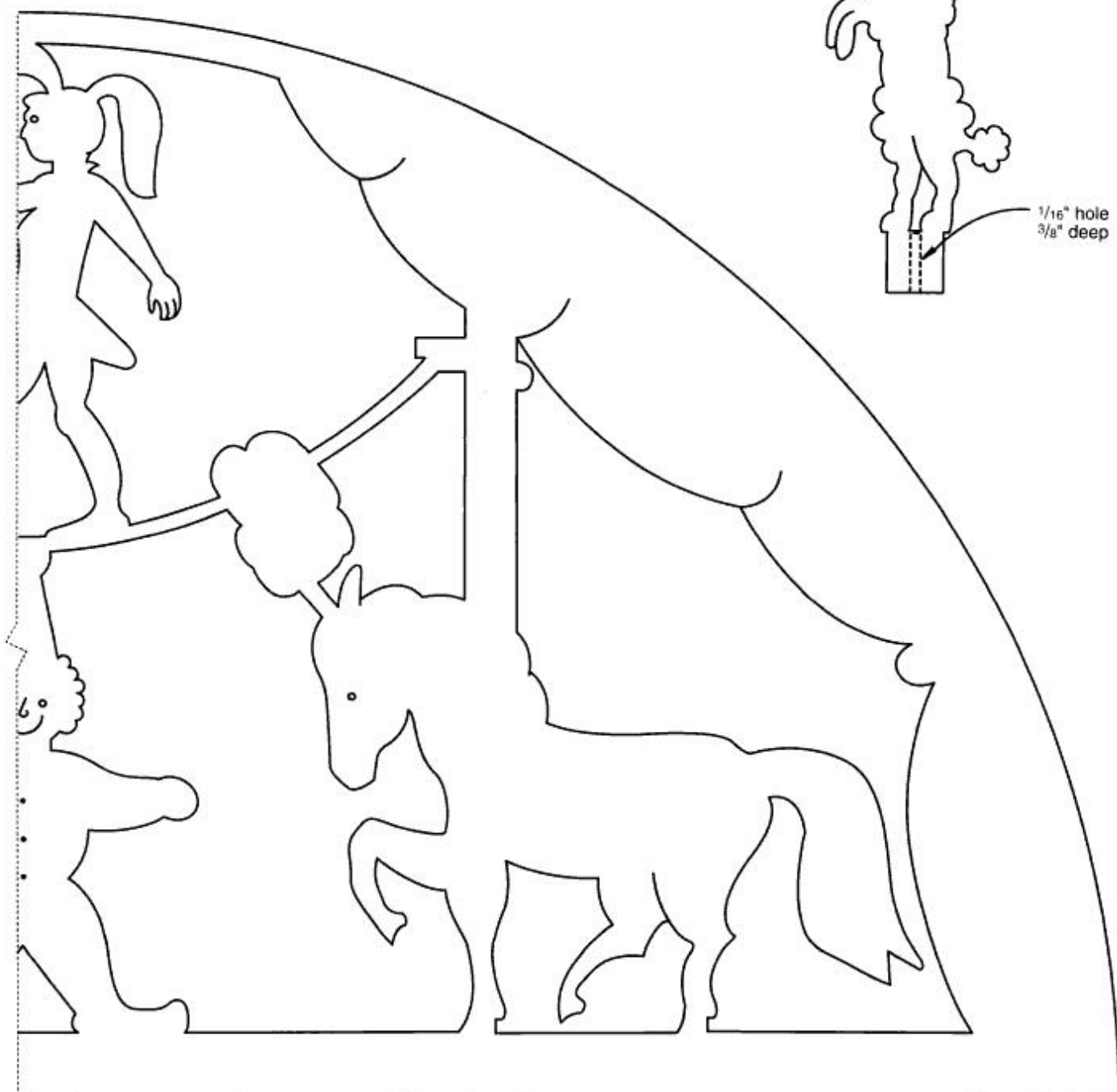


**FULL-SIZED BIG-TOP  
PATTERNS continued**





POODLE  
PATTERN



# Desktop Dolphin

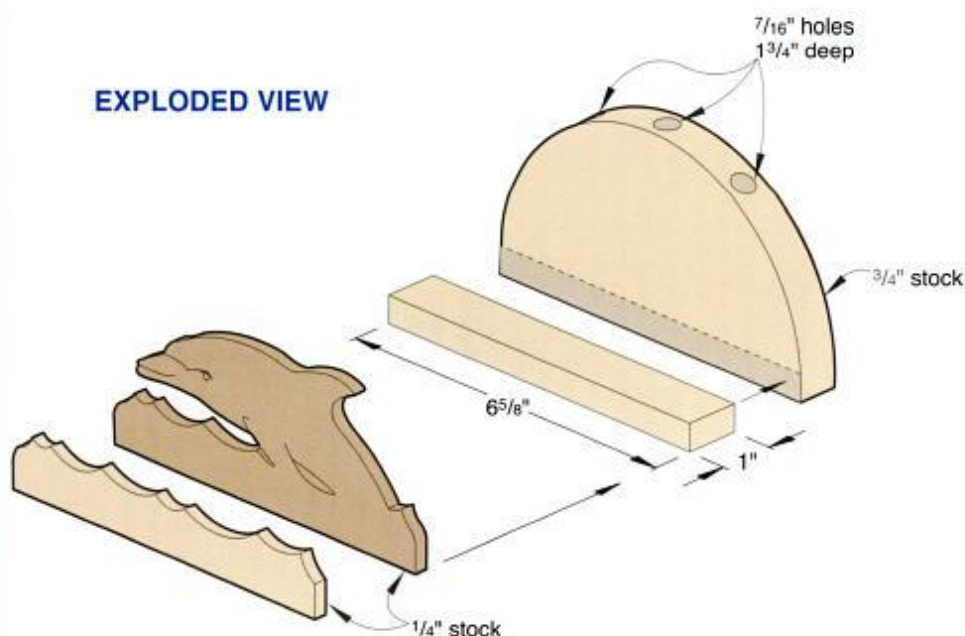


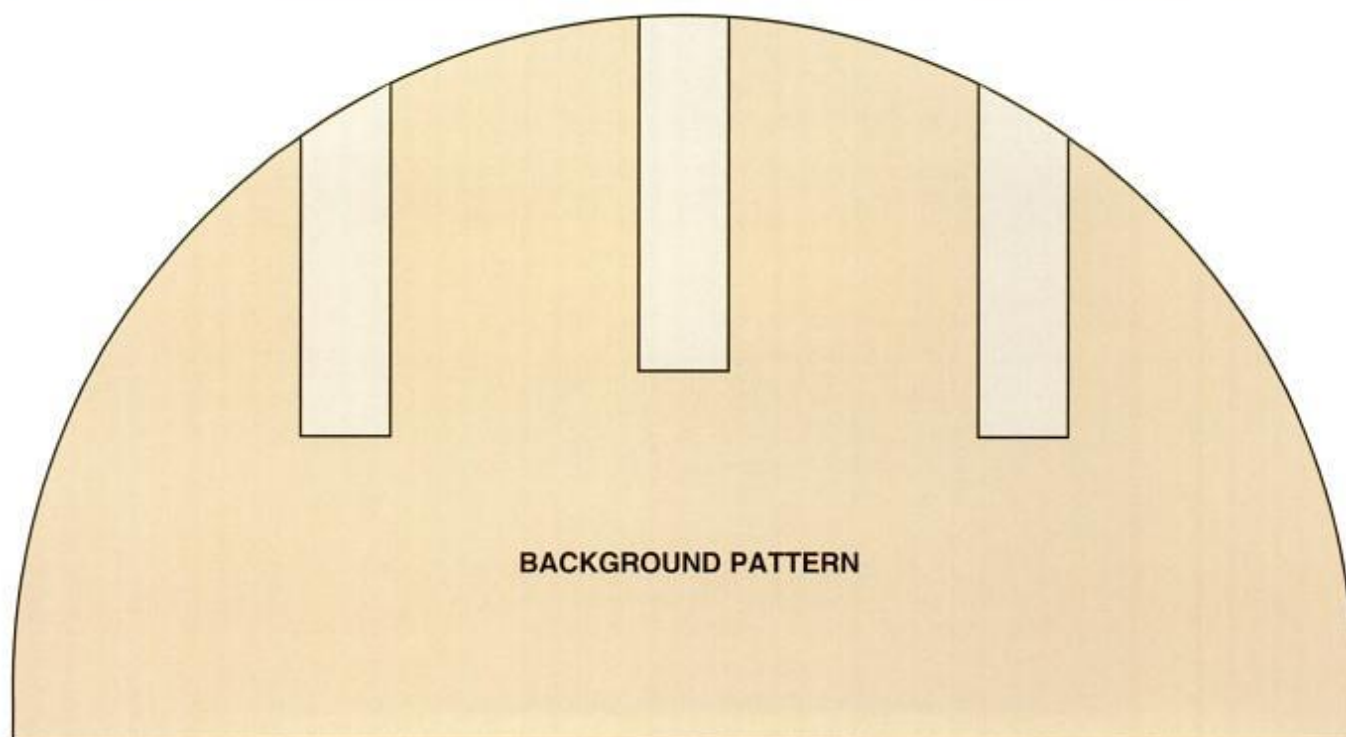
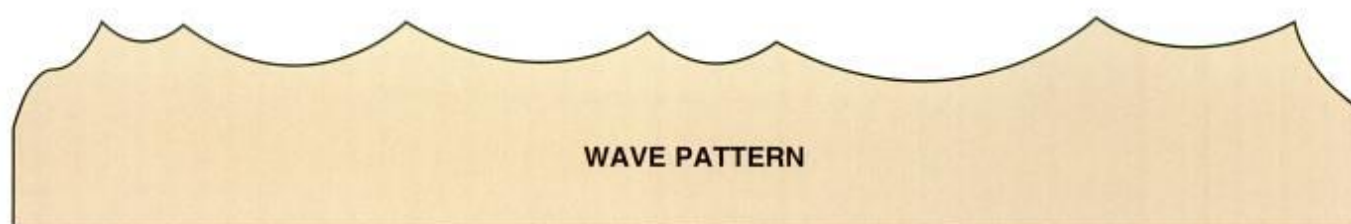
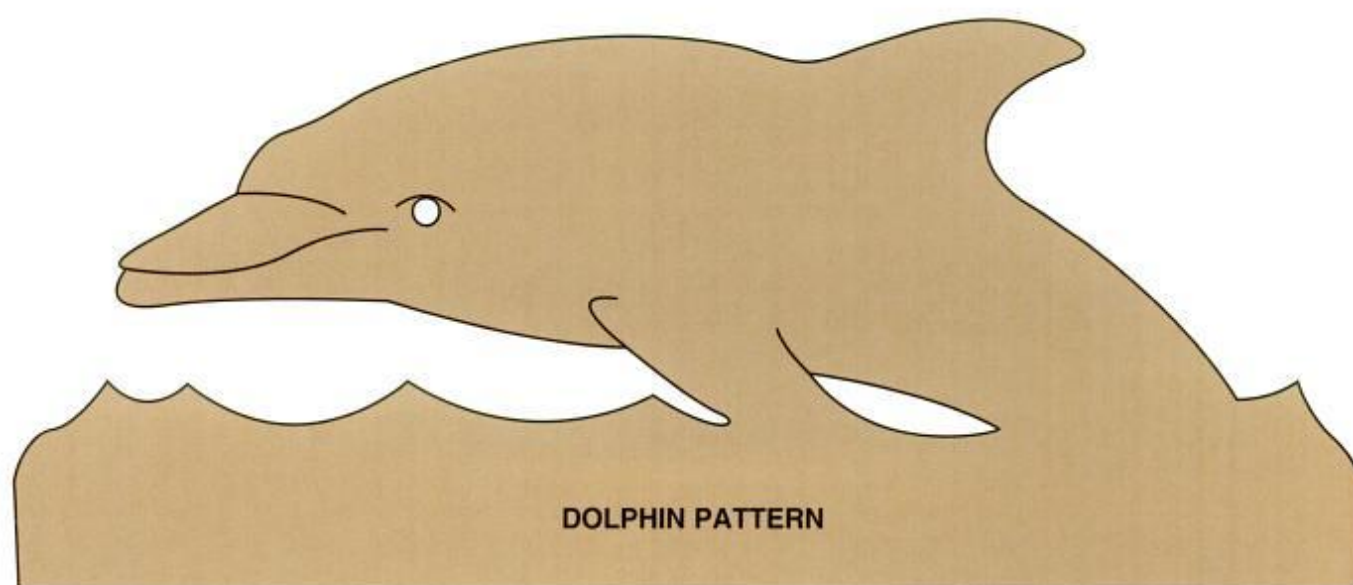
## MATERIALS LIST...

- $\frac{1}{4}$ "- and  $\frac{3}{4}$ "-thick maple (or other stock)
- $\frac{1}{4}$ "- and  $\frac{1}{2}$ "-thick walnut (or other stock)
- Glue
- Clear finish

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).

## EXPLODED VIEW







# 4

## Patterns With Sharp Curves and Inside Cuts

**F**or many of the projects in this chapter, you'll have to drill blade start holes that enable you to cut out areas within the pattern. It is suggested that you drill all the necessary blade start holes required in a pattern at the same time.

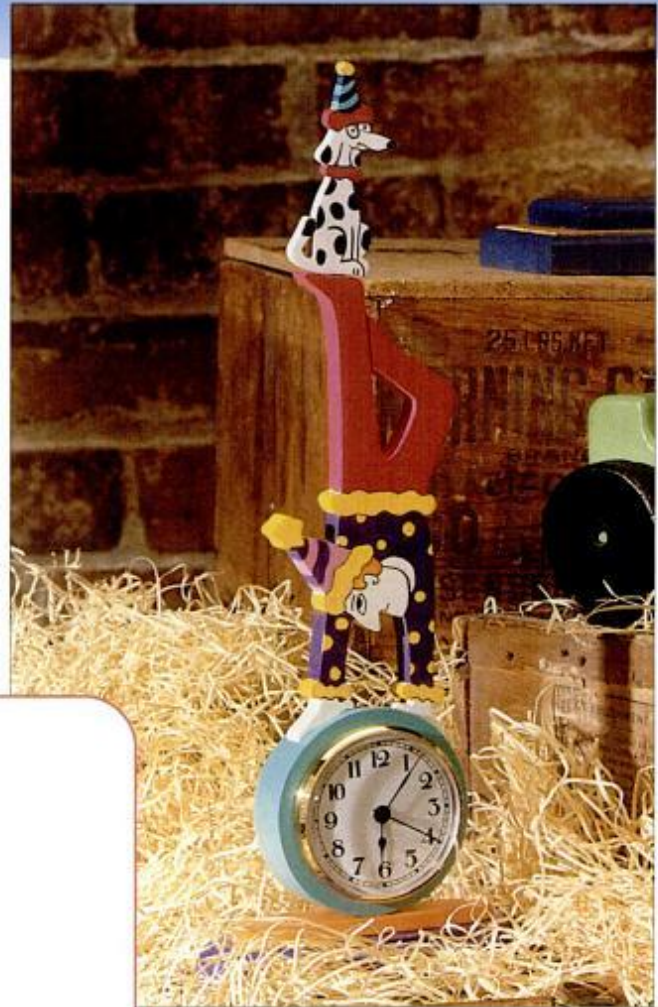


# Tricky Clown Clock

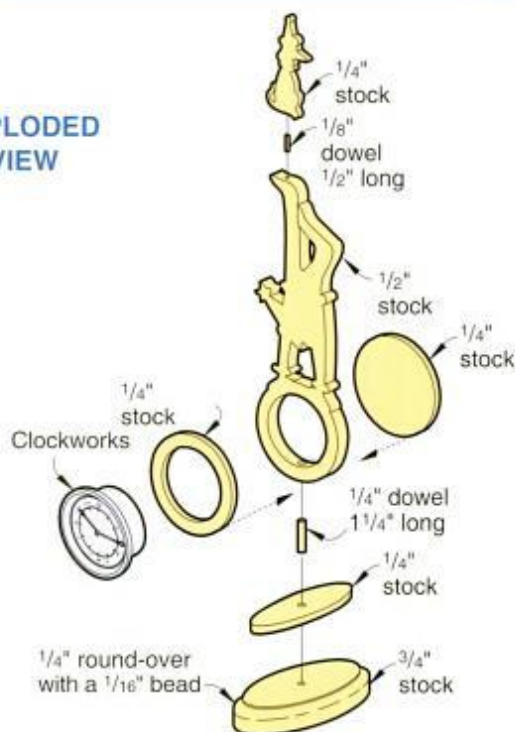
## MATERIALS LIST...

- $\frac{1}{4}$ ",  $\frac{1}{2}$ ", and  $\frac{3}{4}$ "-thick stock
- Paint
- $\frac{1}{8}$ "- and  $\frac{1}{4}$ "-diameter dowels
- $\frac{3}{4}$ "-diameter clock movement

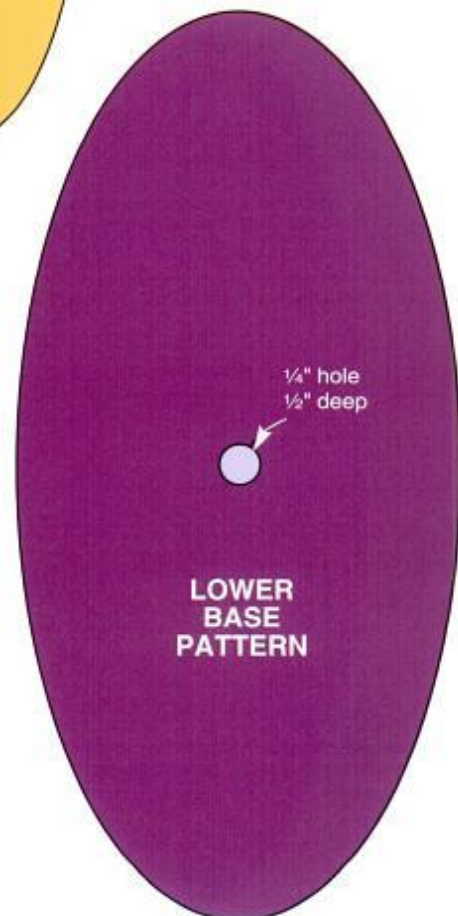
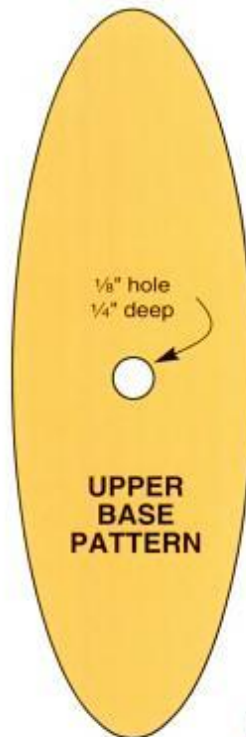
**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at 80%. They should be enlarged to 125% for full size.



## EXPLODED VIEW









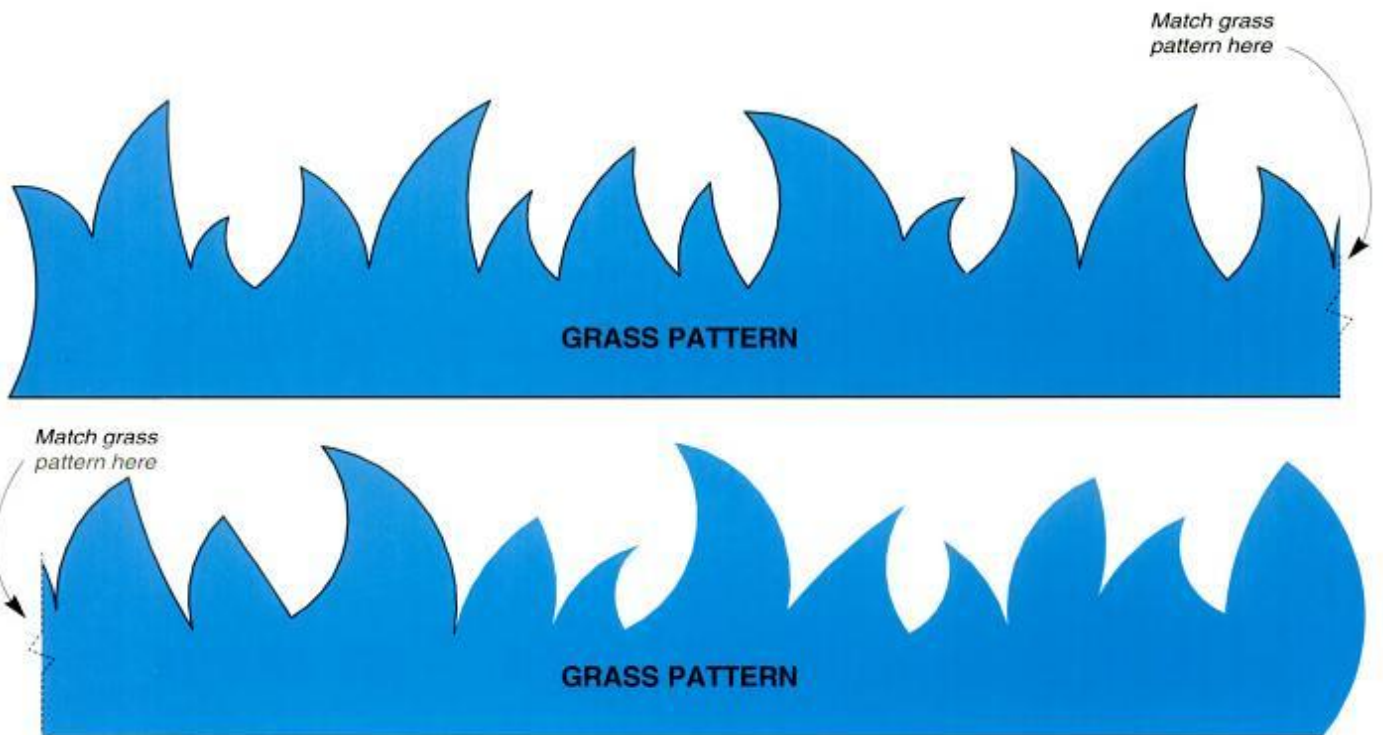
# Picture-Perfect Jungle Hut



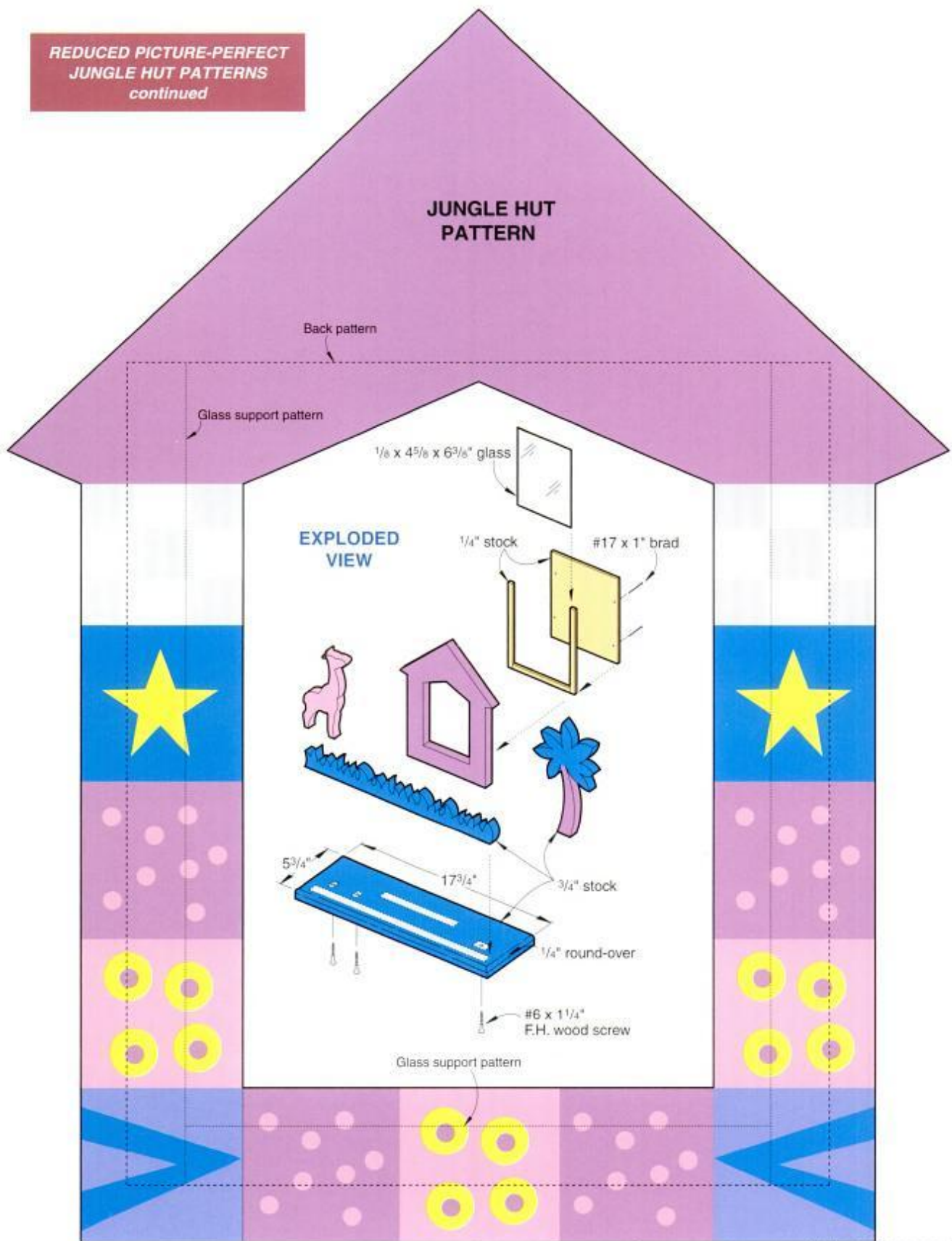
## MATERIALS LIST...

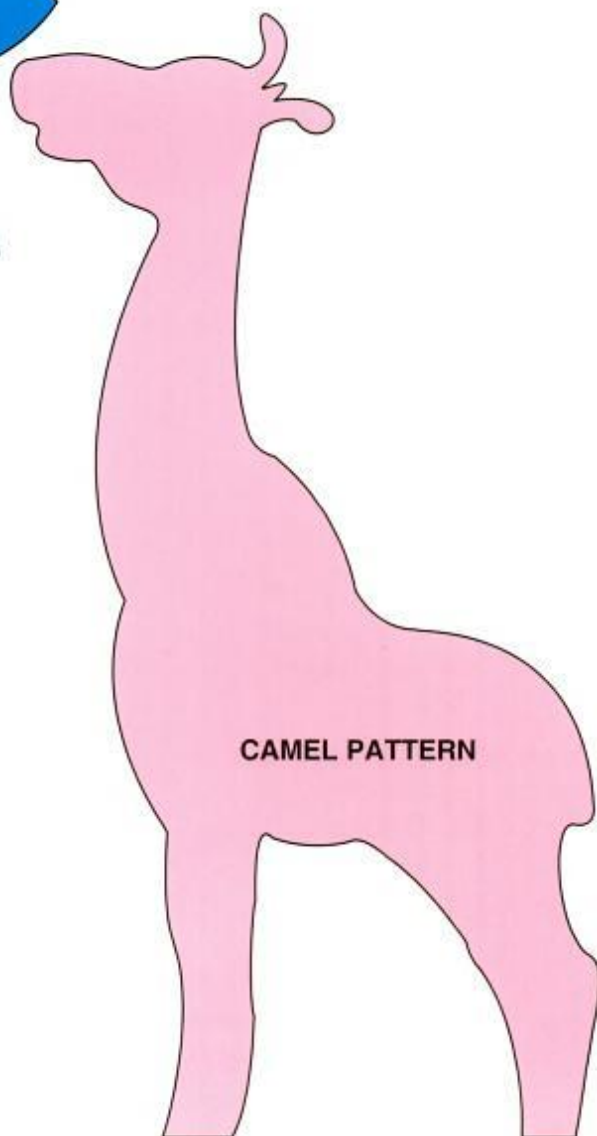
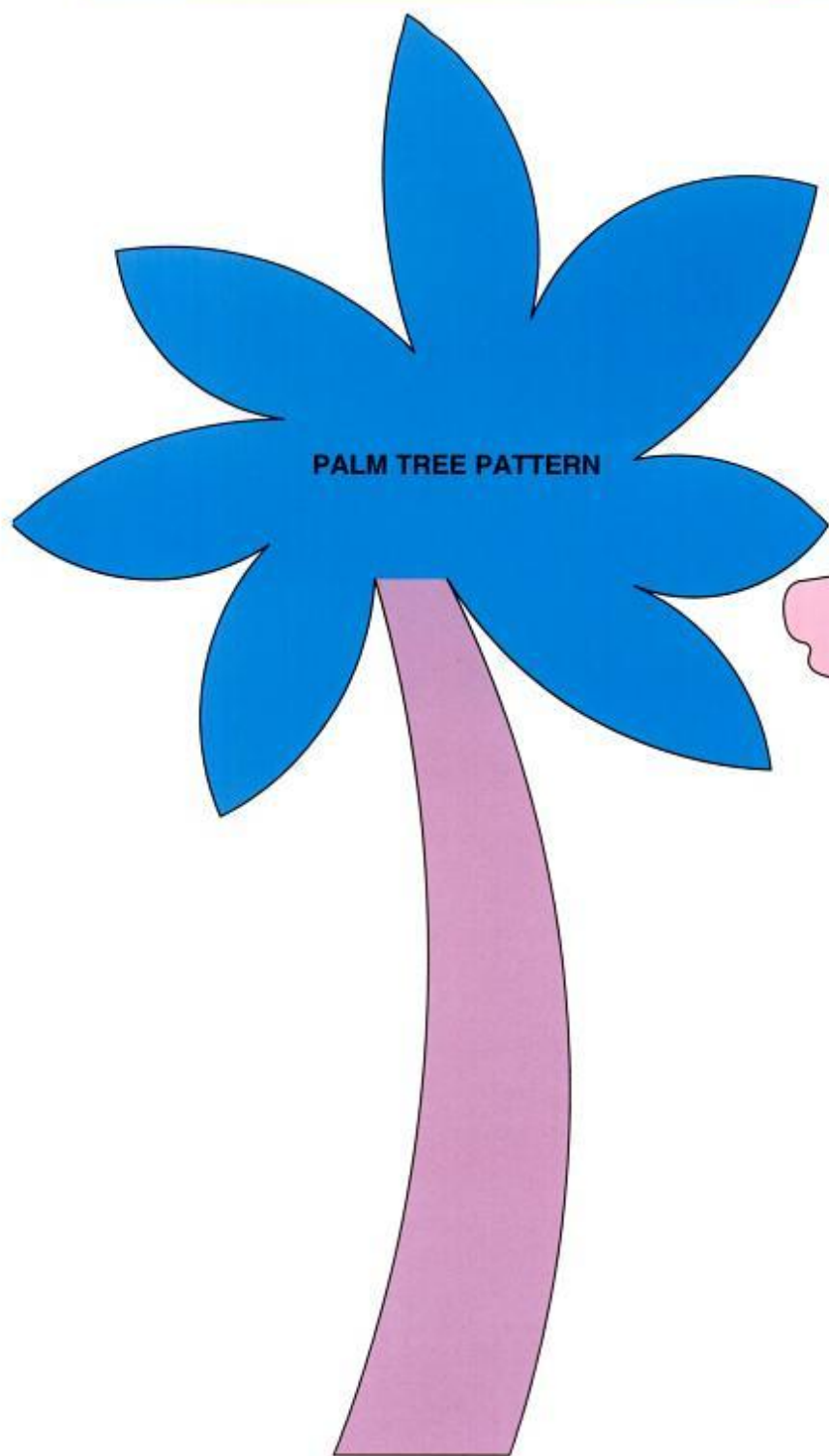
- 1/4"- and 3/4"-thick stock
- Glass
- Small brads
- Flat-head wood screws
- Paint

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at 80%. They should be enlarged to 125% for full size.



REDUCED PICTURE-PERFECT  
JUNGLE HUT PATTERNS  
continued







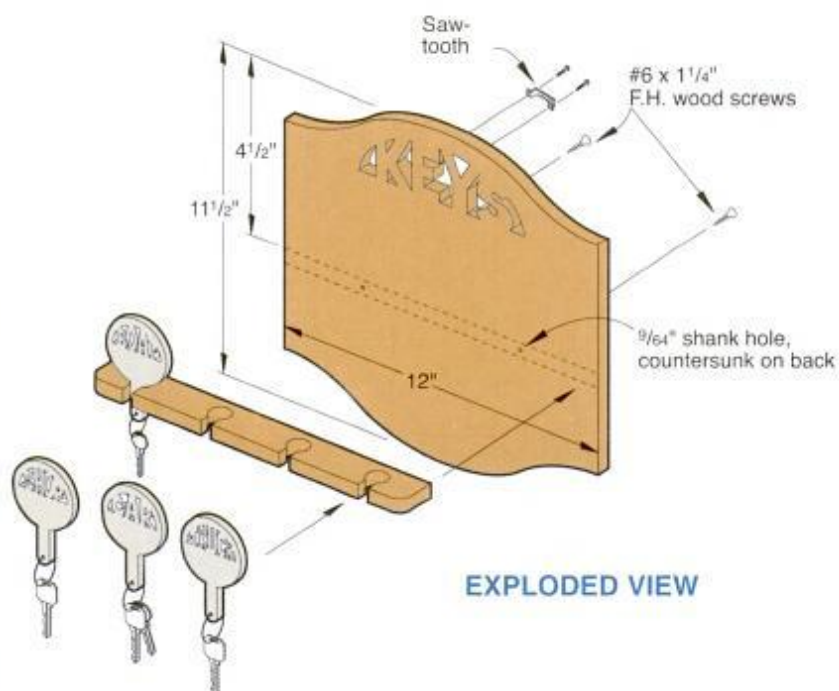
# Key-Clutter Cutter



## MATERIALS LIST...

- 3/4"-thick hardwood (walnut shown) for key board and hanger
- 1/4"-thick hardwood (maple shown) for key fobs
- Glue or flat-head wood screws
- Clear finish
- Sawtooth hanger
- Wire or split rings for fob hangers

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at 60%. To make full size patterns, they must be enlarged to 167%.





**REDUCED KEY-CLUTTER  
CUTTER PATTERNS**  
*continued*



**FOB PATTERNS**

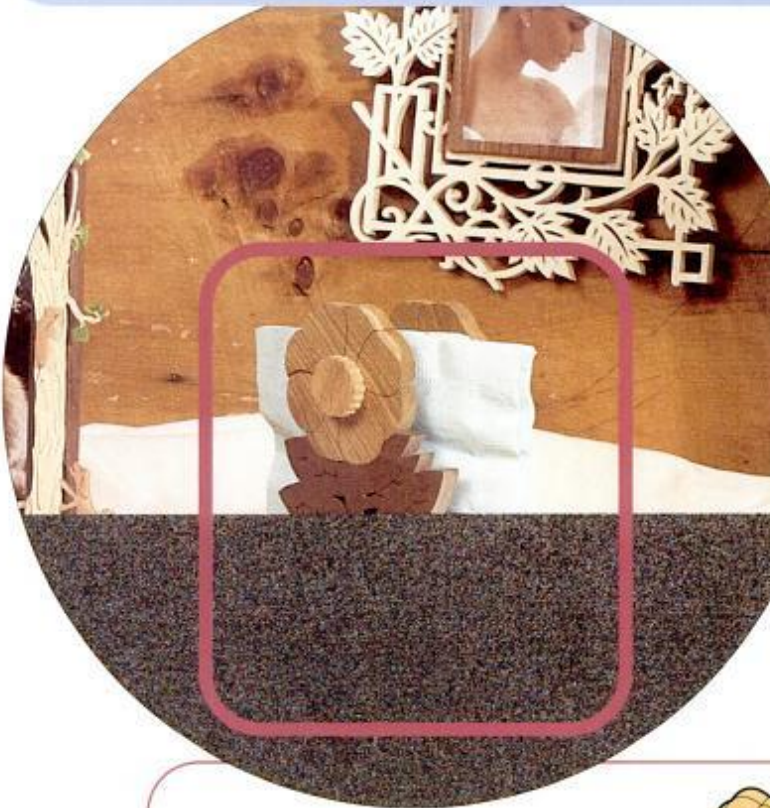


**FOB PATTERNS**





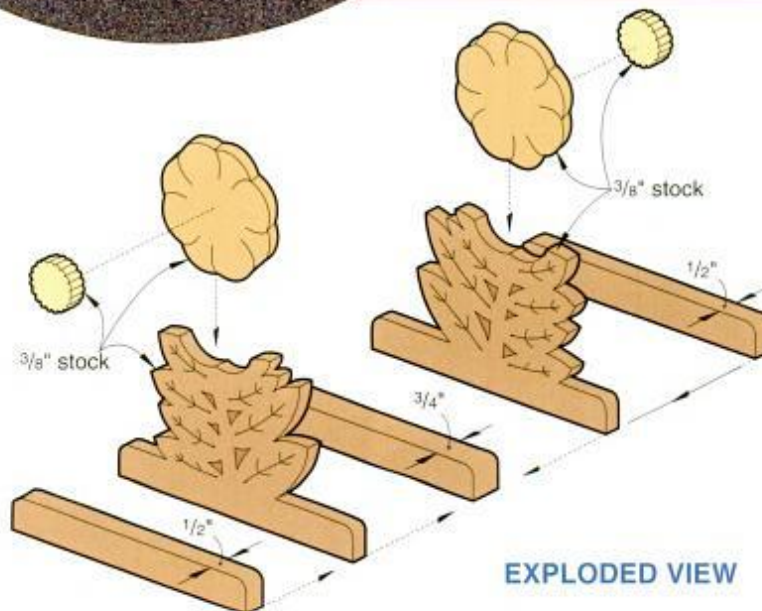
# Breakfast Blooms Napkin Holder



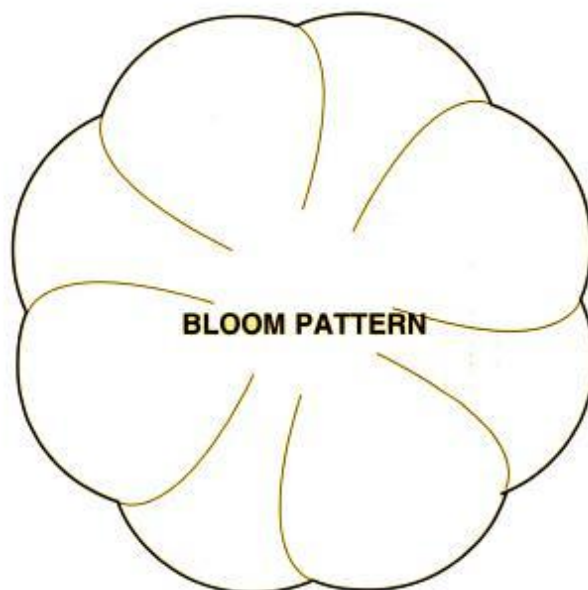
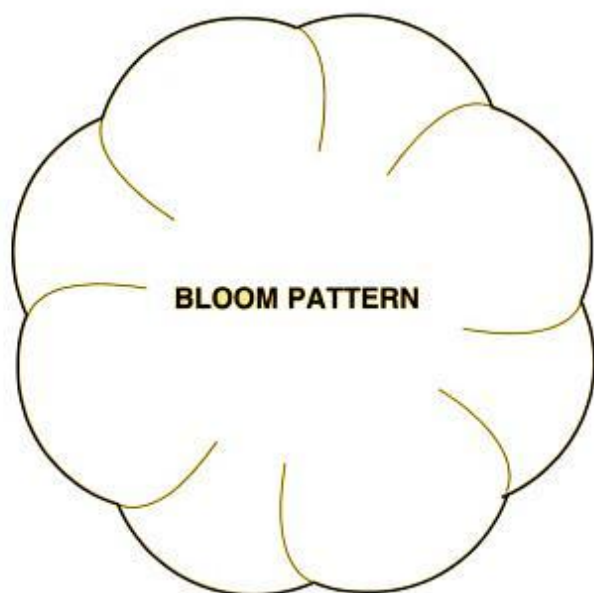
## MATERIALS LIST...

- $\frac{3}{8}$ "-,  $\frac{1}{2}$ "-, and  $\frac{3}{4}$ "-thick hardwood (walnut shown)
- $\frac{3}{8}$ "-thick lighter hardwood (cherry shown)
- $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick contrasting hardwood (oak shown)
- Glue
- Clear finish

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).

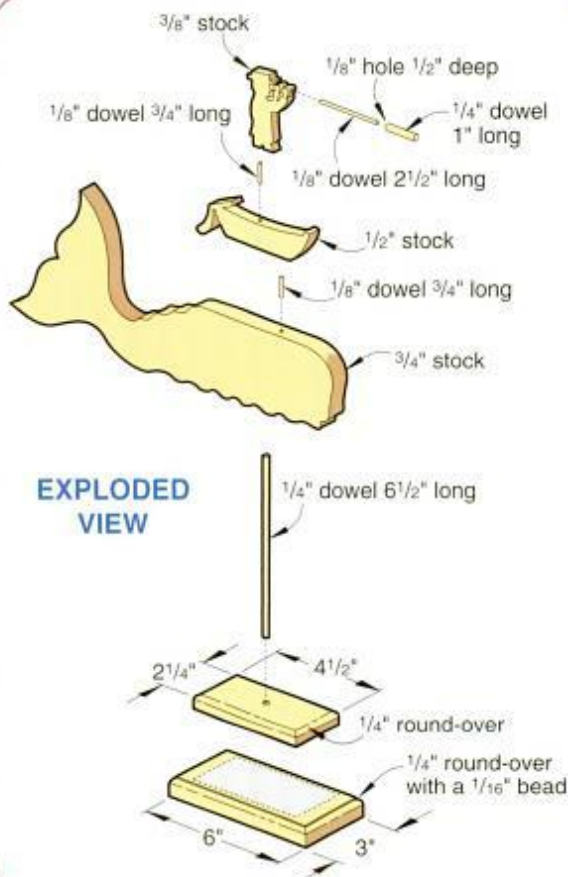
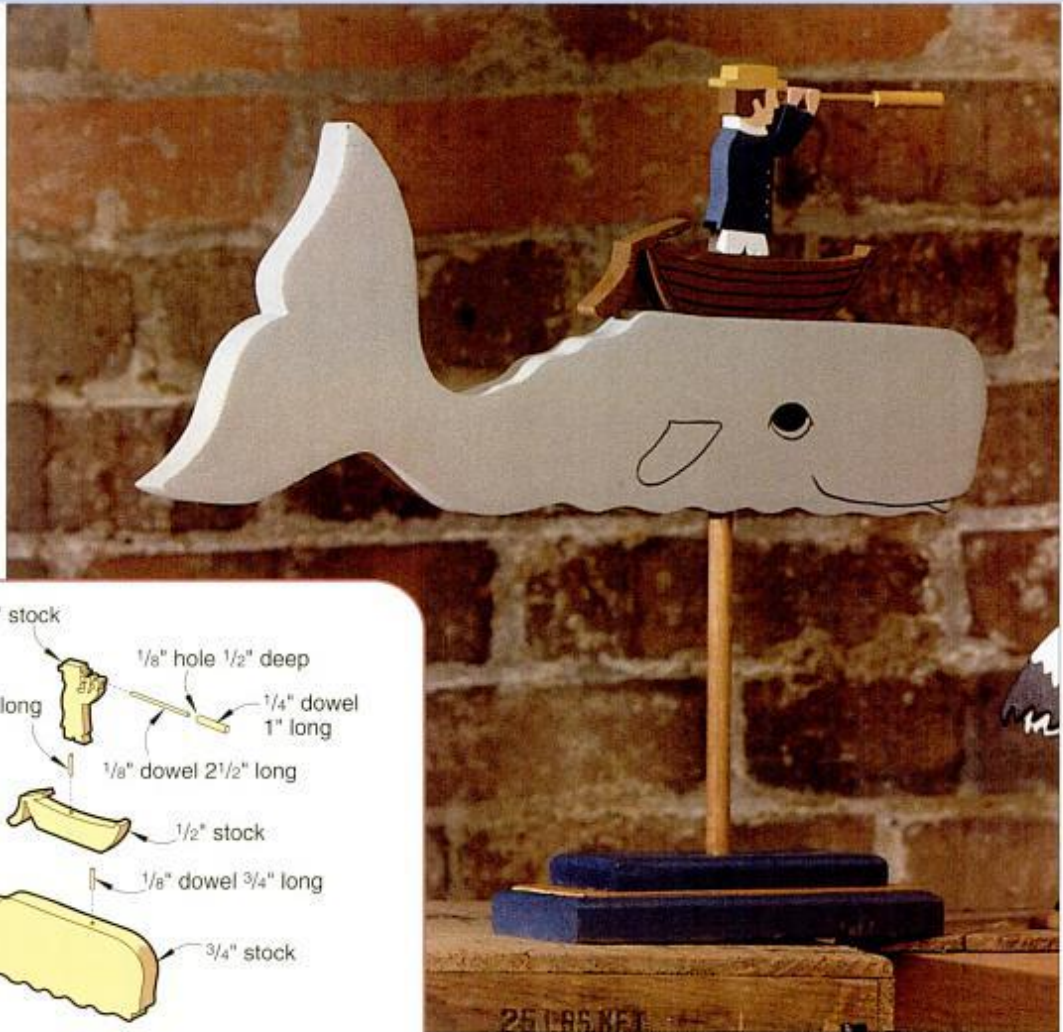


**FULL-SIZED BREAKFAST BLOOMS NAPKIN HOLDER**  
*PATTERNS continued*





# Looking for Moby

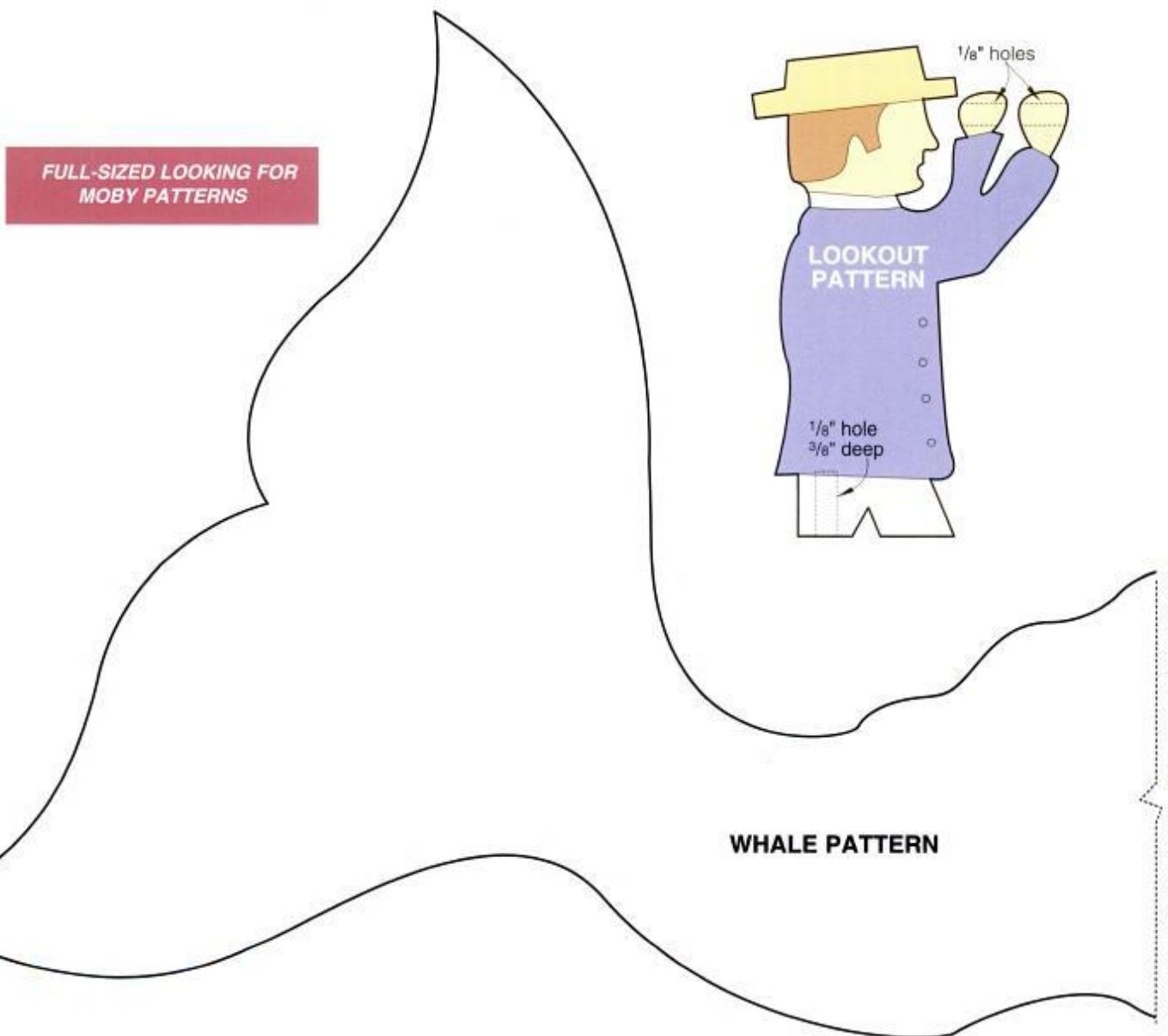
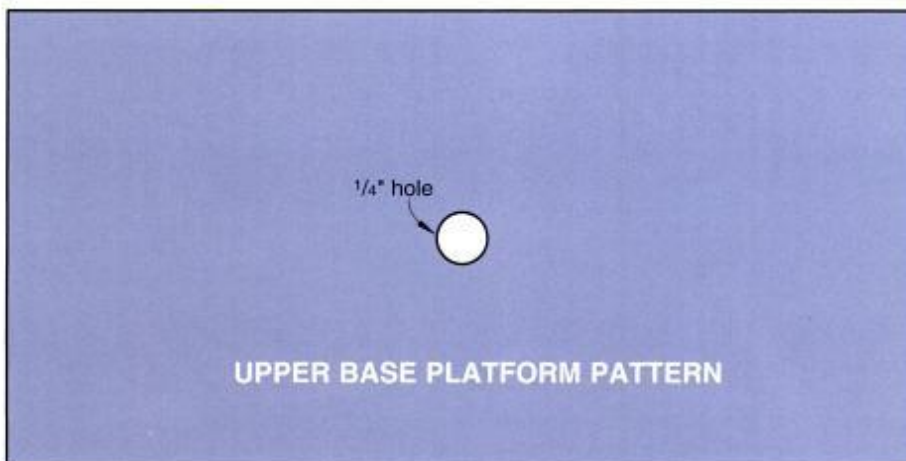


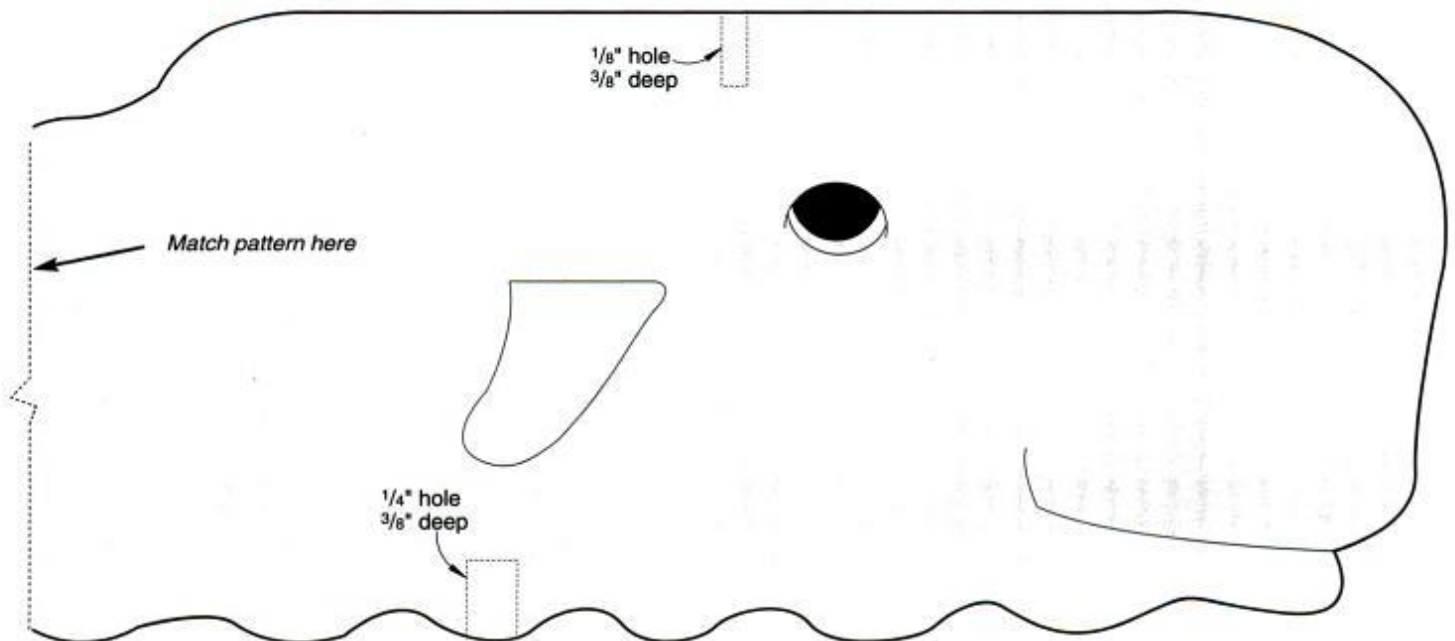
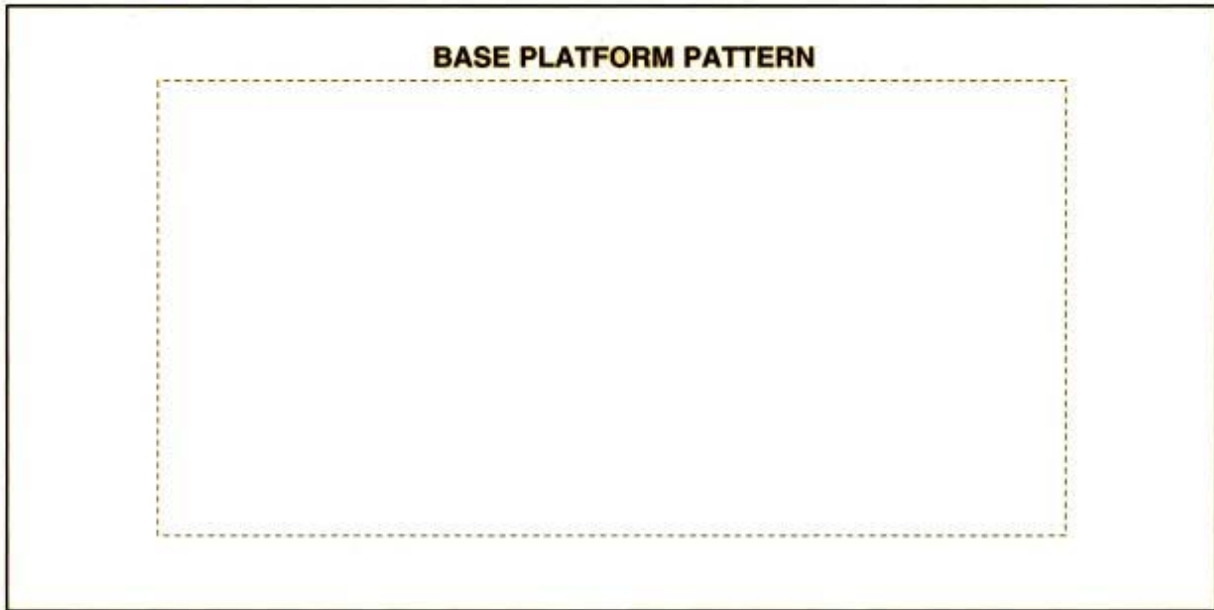
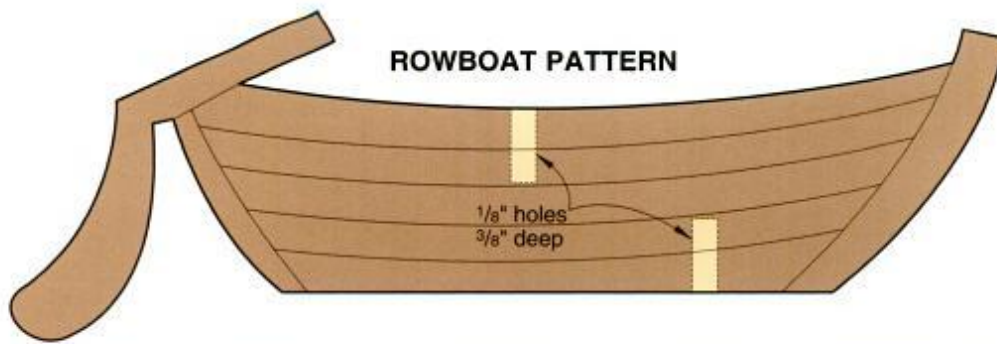
## MATERIALS LIST...

- 3/8", 1/2", and 3/4"-thick stock
- 1/8"- and 1/4"-diameter dowels
- Glue
- Paint

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).







# Reindeer in Flight



## MATERIALS LIST...

- $\frac{1}{16}$ "-,  $\frac{1}{8}$ "-,  $\frac{1}{4}$ "-, and  $\frac{3}{4}$ "-thick hardwoods (cherry and maple are used for the project shown here)
- $\frac{1}{8}$ "-diameter dowels
- $\frac{1}{16}$ "-diameter brass rods
- Glue
- Paint or stain

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).



*Grace your mantel, sideboard, or table during the holidays with this three-dimensional winter scene. When the festivities are over, the scene disassembles for flat, compact storage.*



## MAKING THE REINDEER IN FLIGHT

**1** Resaw and plane  $\frac{3}{4}$ "-thick maple stock to  $\frac{1}{4}$ " for the mountains (A, B, C). Make three copies of the mountain patterns. Note that all three mountains are on a combined pattern with different types of lines. Cut the mountain patterns close to the lines and adhere them to your stock with spray adhesive. Scrollsaw the mountains to shape. Drill blade start holes in the patterns' shaded areas, and saw them out.

**2** Chuck a  $\frac{1}{8}$ " brad-point drill bit in your drill press. Drill  $\frac{1}{8}$ " holes  $\frac{3}{8}$ " deep, where indicated on the mountain patterns, as shown below.



*Using a fence to align the work, drill the  $\frac{1}{8}$ " tree-mounting holes in the mountains, centered on their thickness.*







*Glue the fillers in place, leaving  $\frac{1}{32}$ " gaps at each end between the mountain and fillers. Remove the mountains, and wipe off any glue that squeezed out from the groove.*

**3** Resaw and plane  $\frac{3}{4}$ "-thick maple stock to  $\frac{1}{4}$ " thickness for the trees (D, E). Make four copies of each tree using the pattern, and adhere them to your  $\frac{1}{4}$ "-thick stock with spray adhesive. Drill blade start holes in the patterns' shaded areas, and saw them out. Scrollsaw the trees. Clamp the trees to your drill-press fence, and drill the  $\frac{1}{8}$ " holes in their bottoms, where indicated on the pattern. Cut eight  $\frac{3}{4}$ "-long pieces of  $\frac{1}{8}$ " dowel, and glue them into the holes.

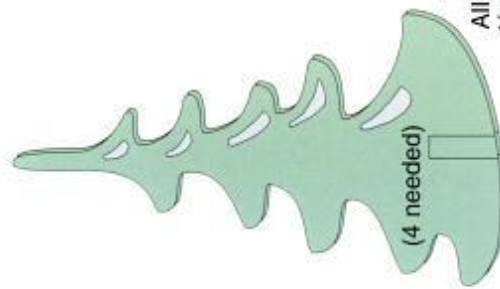
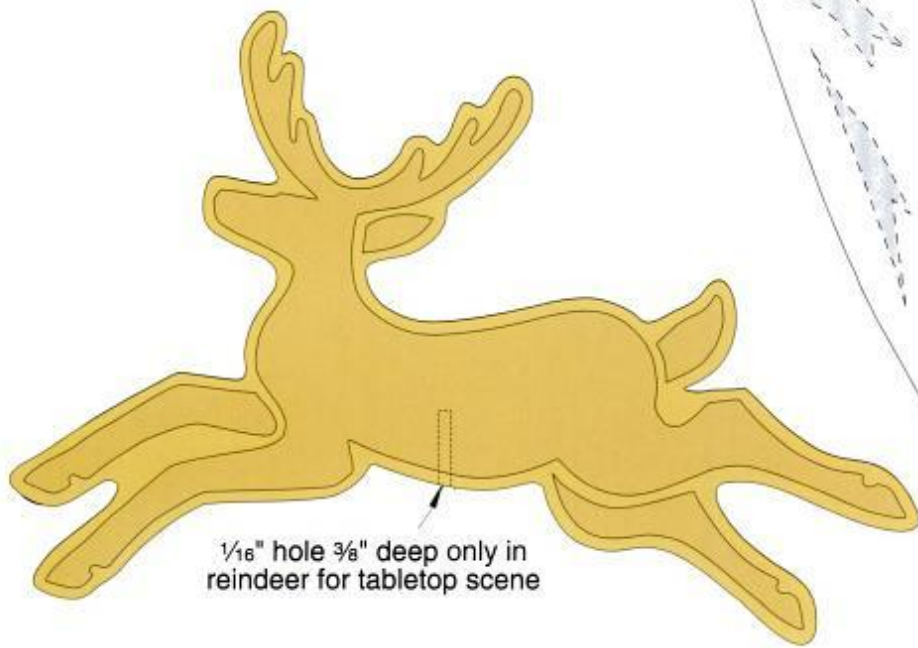
**4** Cut the base (F) to the size shown. Install a  $\frac{3}{4}$ " dado blade in your tablesaw, and cut a  $\frac{3}{8}$ "-deep groove where shown in the Exploded View. Stack the three mountains together and check their fit in the groove. They should slip in and out of the groove with little play.

**5** Drill the three  $\frac{1}{16}$ " holes in the base, where shown. Draw the 5" radii at the base's ends, and bandsaw and sand them to the lines.

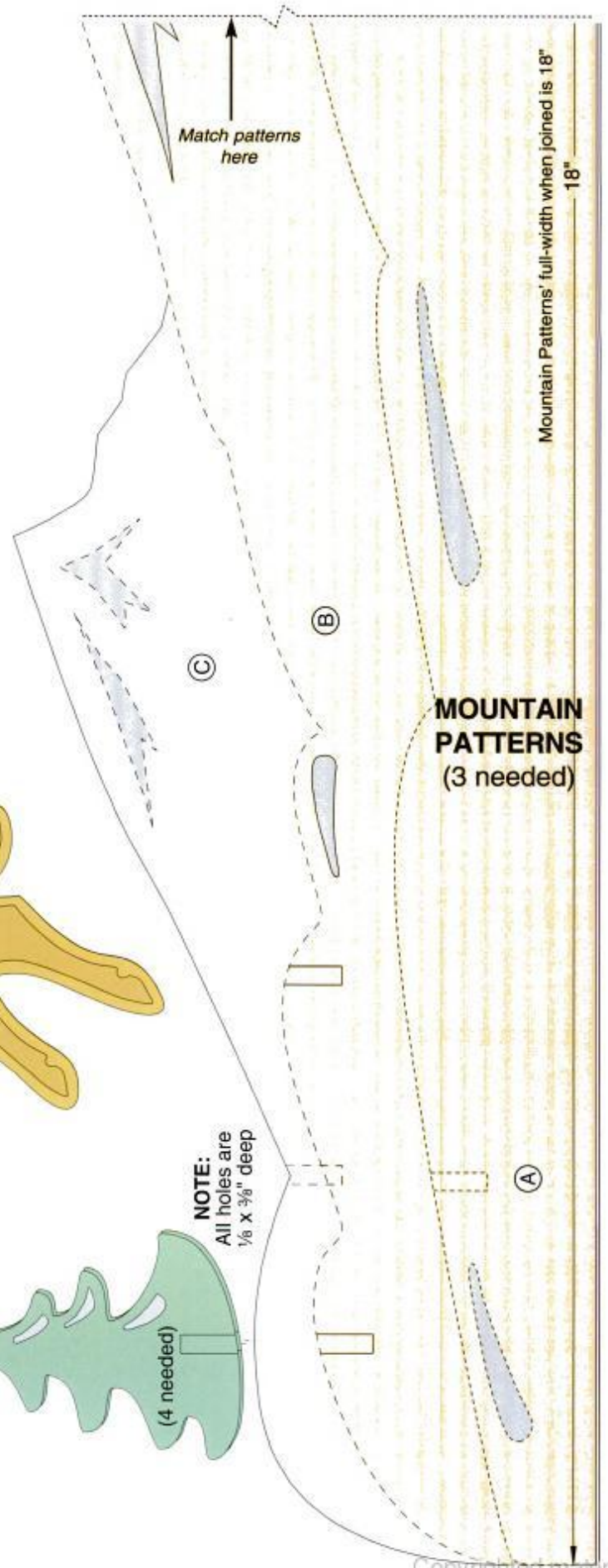
**6** Cut a  $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{4} \times 8$ " blank in the fillers (G). Then cut off two 2"-long pieces. Center the mountains side-to-side in the groove. Glue the fillers in the groove, as shown in the photo above. Trim the fillers flush with the base, and rout the  $\frac{3}{8}$ " round-over, as shown.

**7** Make the three cherry reindeer (H). Drill  $\frac{1}{16}$ " holes  $\frac{3}{8}$ " deep, centered on the thickness of the bodies, where shown on the pattern.





**NOTE:**  
All holes are  
1/8 x 3/8" deep



**8** Cut three 2½"-long pieces of ⅛" brass rod for the reindeer stands. Glue them into the reindeer's bodies.

**9** Sand all the parts to 320 grit. Apply green aniline dye to the trees. Finish with three coats of aerosol satin lacquer. With the finish dry, position the mountains in the base's groove, and insert the tree's dowels in the mountains holes, where shown in the Exploded View on page 74. Insert the reindeer's rods in the base holes. Grasp the left-hand reindeer's brass rod just below its body with needle-nosed pliers, and bend the rod, angling the reindeer slightly downward. Repeat with a right-hand reindeer, but give it a slight upward angle.

(4 needed)

**MOUNTAIN PATTERNS**  
(3 needed)

Match patterns  
here

Mountain Patterns' full-width when joined is 18"

18"



# Happy Holidays Tabletop Decoration

*This festive rendition of the classic Christmas tree can be displayed on a mantel or as a table centerpiece.*

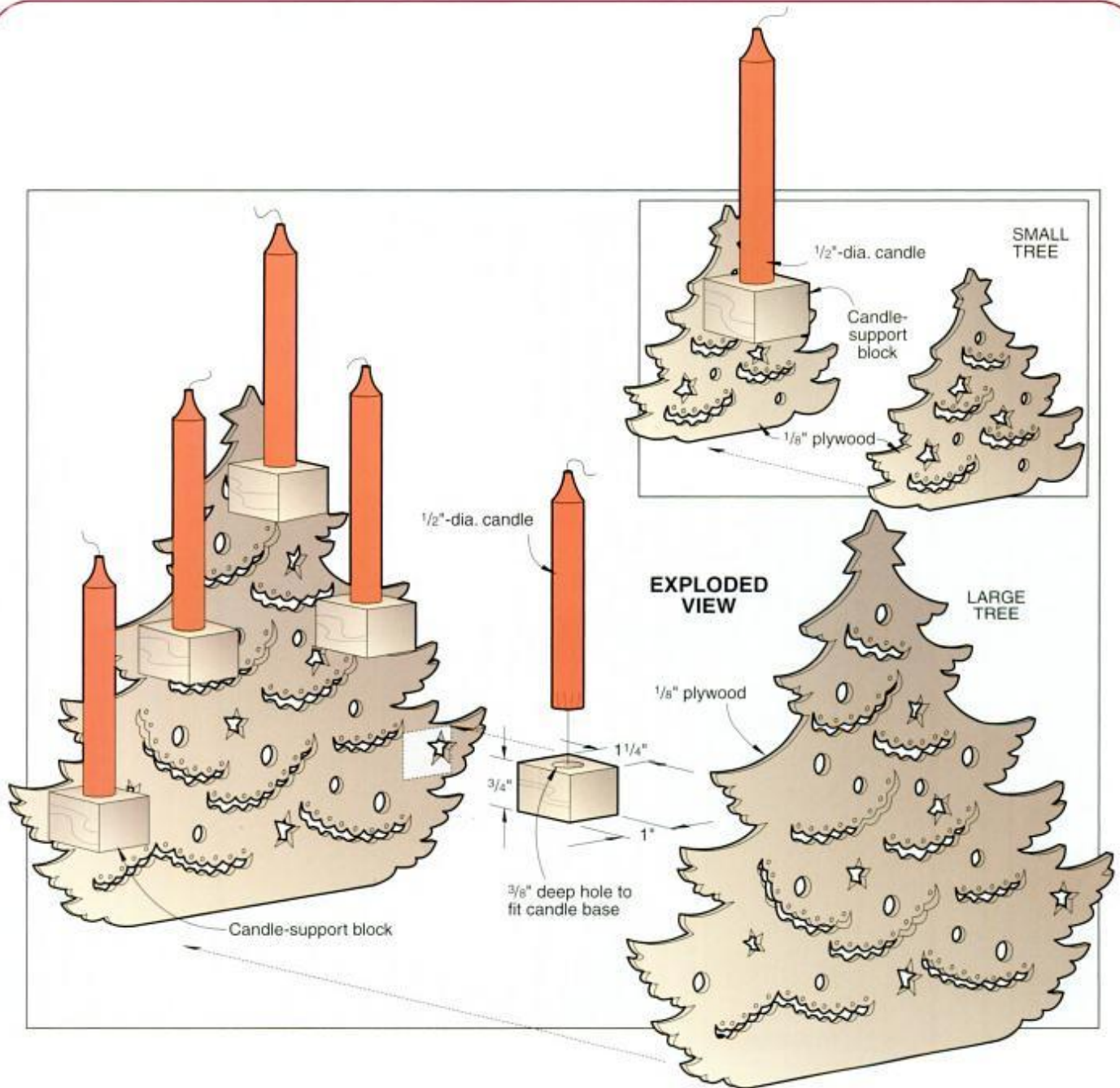
## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1/8"-thick birch plywood
- 3/4"-thick stock (for candle supports)
- Glue
- Paint

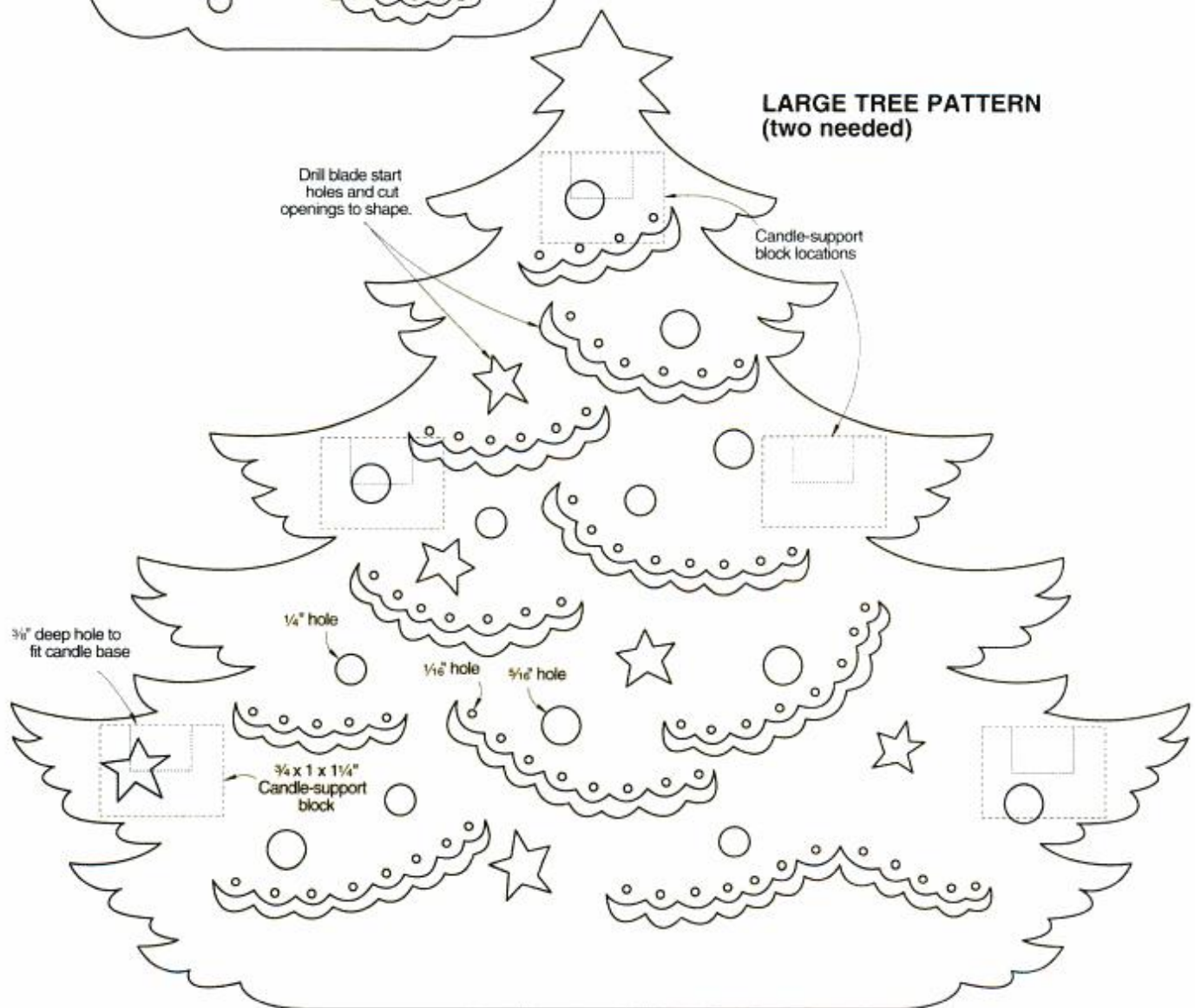
**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at 70%. For full size enlarge patterns to 143%

**Note:** Do not burn candles in wooden candle-holders. Add unlit candles for effect only!





REDUCED PATTERNS FOR HAPPY  
HOLIDAYS TABLETOP DECORATION  
continued



# Bears Puzzle



*This adorable, four-piece display puzzle can be made from scraps of any type of  $\frac{3}{4}$ "-thick wood (poplar was used for the puzzle shown here).*

## MATERIALS LIST...

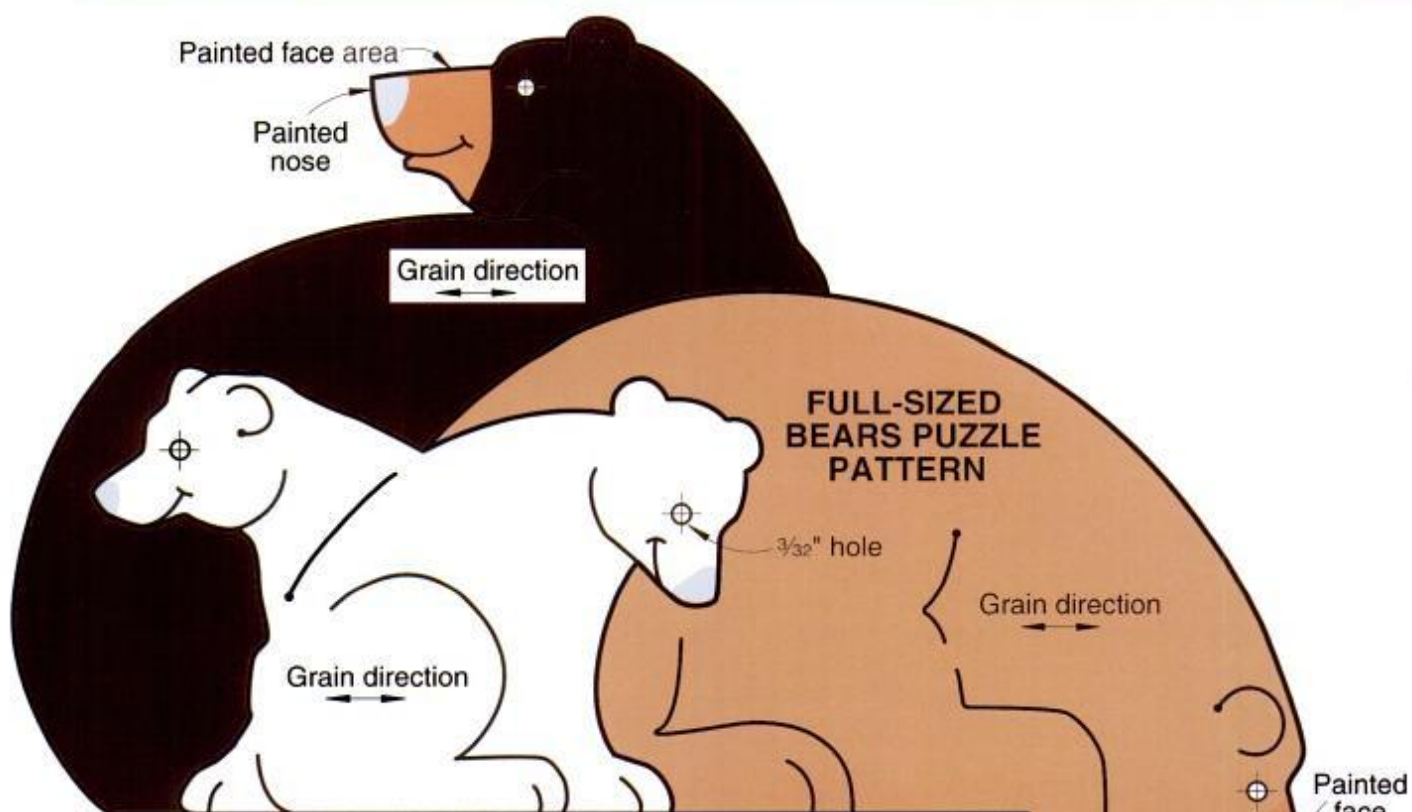
- $\frac{3}{4}$ "-thick stock
- Paint

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).

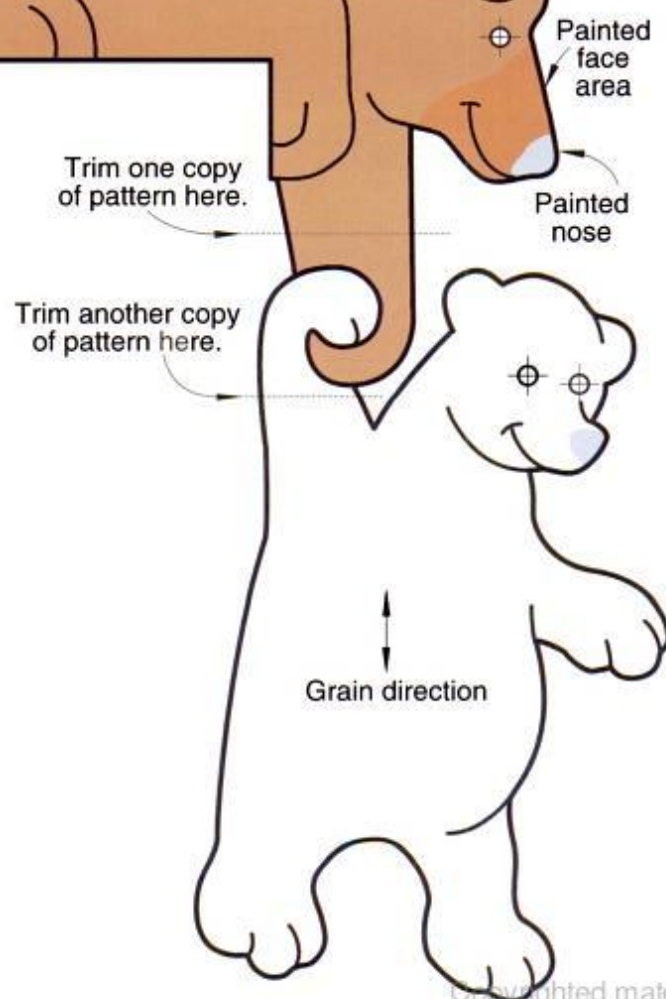


*Scrollsaw down the center of the pattern lines to separate the bears and create their face, arm, and leg details.*





Using an artist's brush, paint the bears' faces and noses with acrylic paint. Apply additional coats as needed.



# Intermediate Patterns

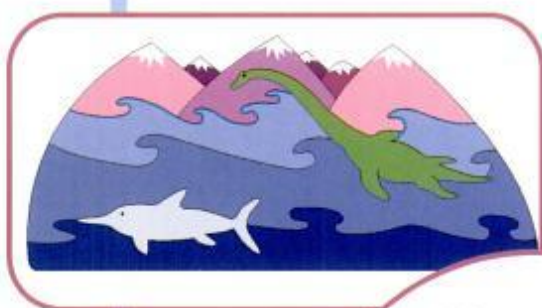




# 5

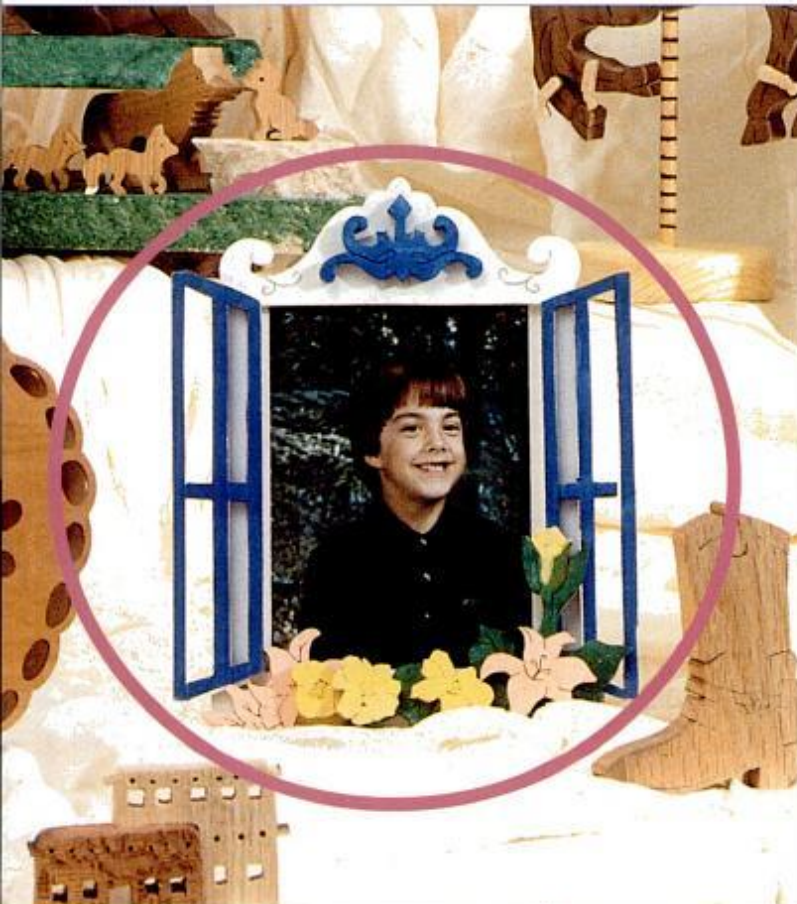
## Patterns with Variety

**I**f you're progressing through this book chapter by chapter, you've now arrived at the section where the majority of patterns demand combinations of the various cuts you've already performed. You'll also find it necessary to switch blades occasionally as each project's stock thickness requires.





# Picture-Window Frame



## MATERIALS LIST...

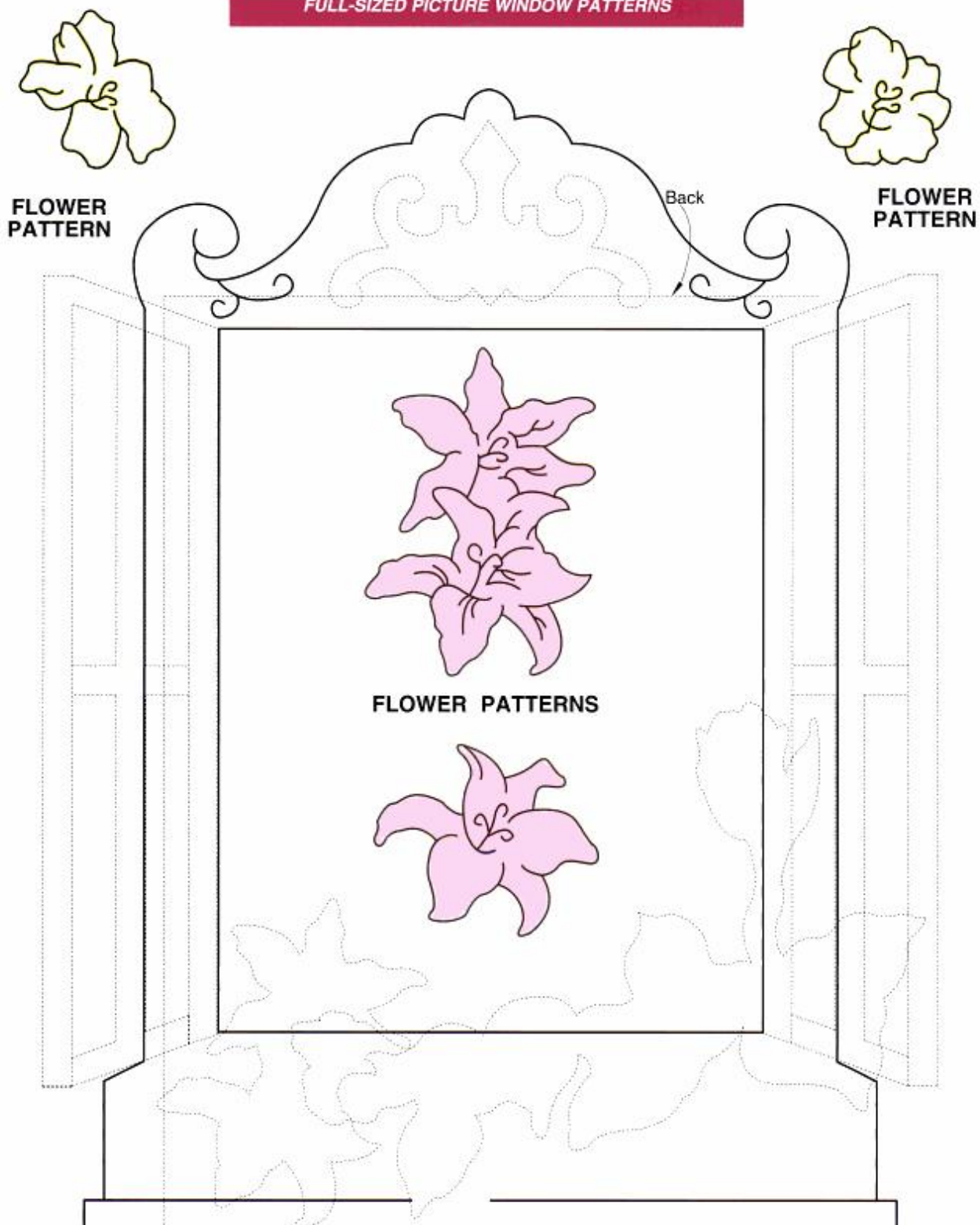
- 1/8"-thick birch plywood
- Round-head wood screws
- Glue
- Paint

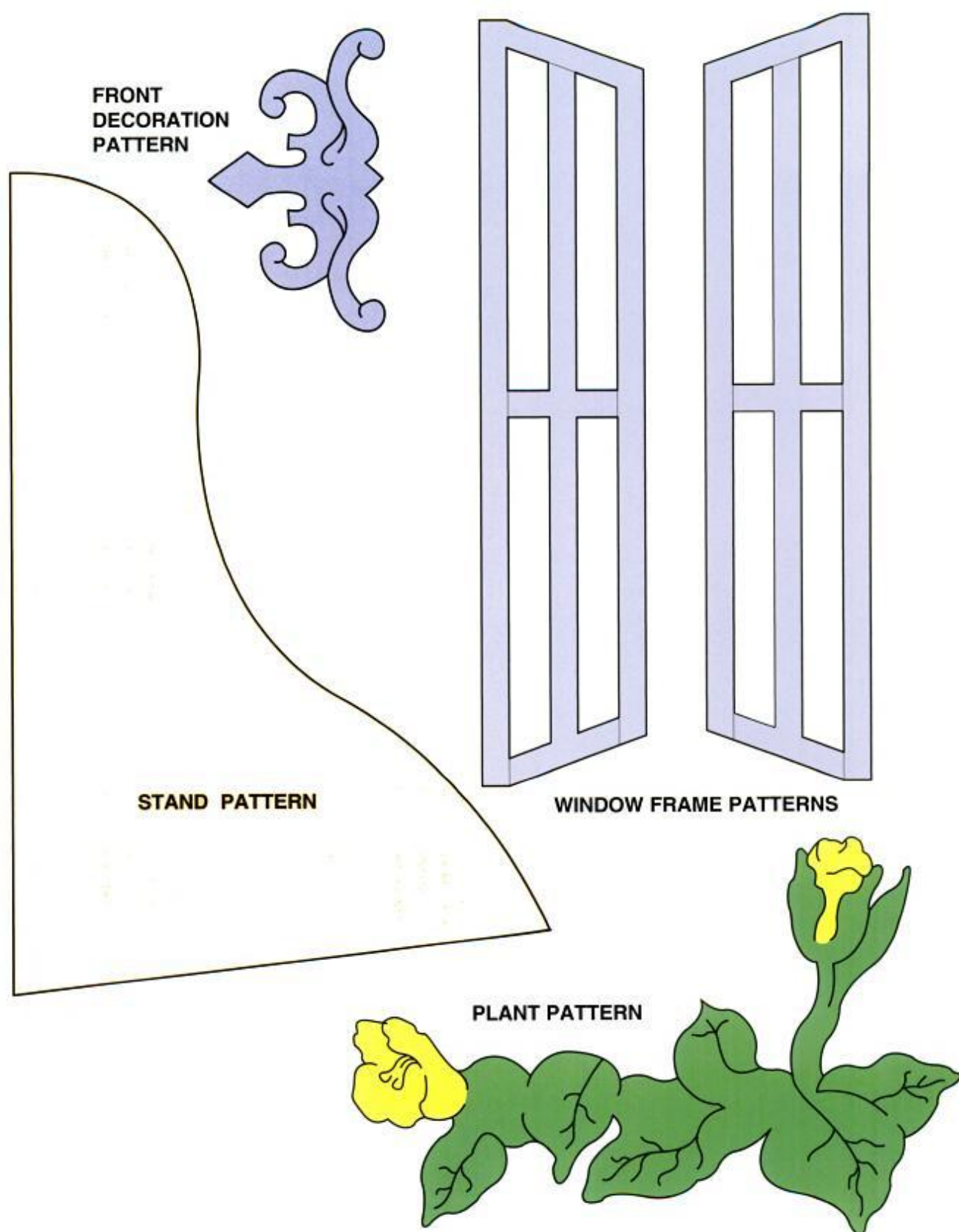
**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).

## EXPLODED VIEW



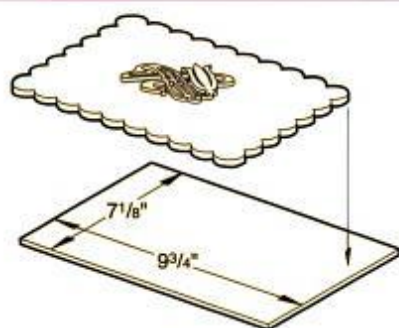
FULL-SIZED PICTURE WINDOW PATTERNS



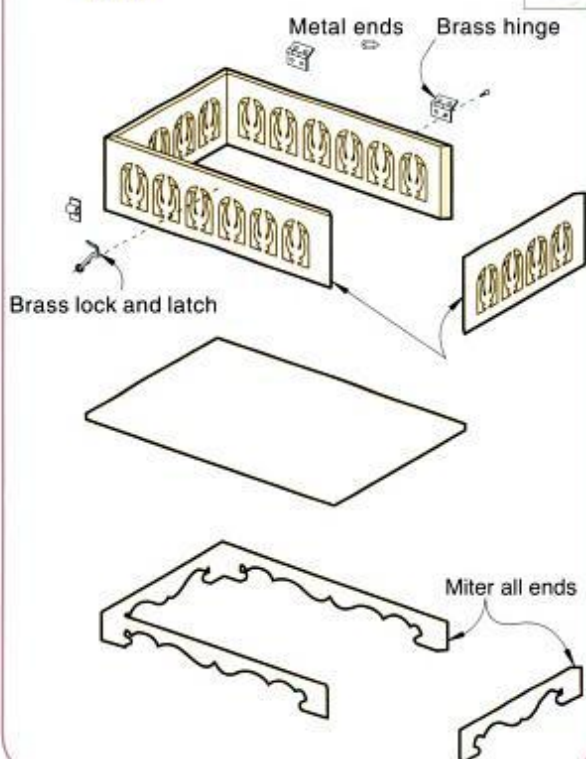




# Tulip-Time Desk Box



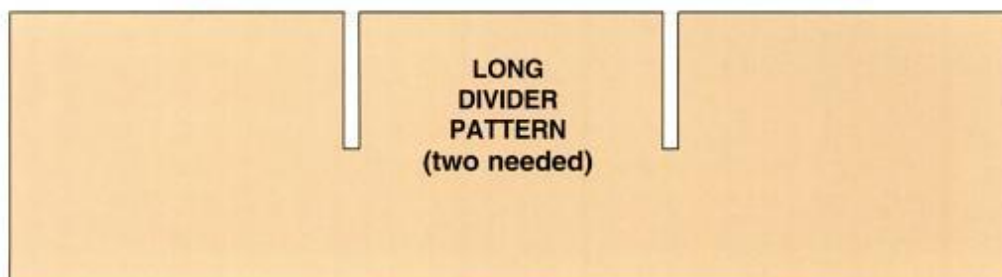
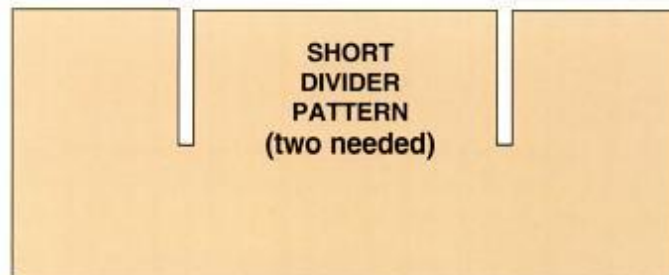
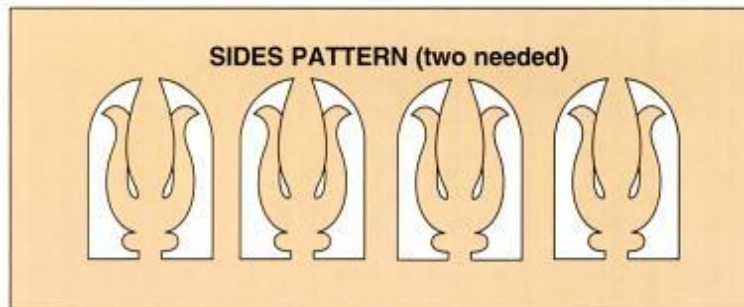
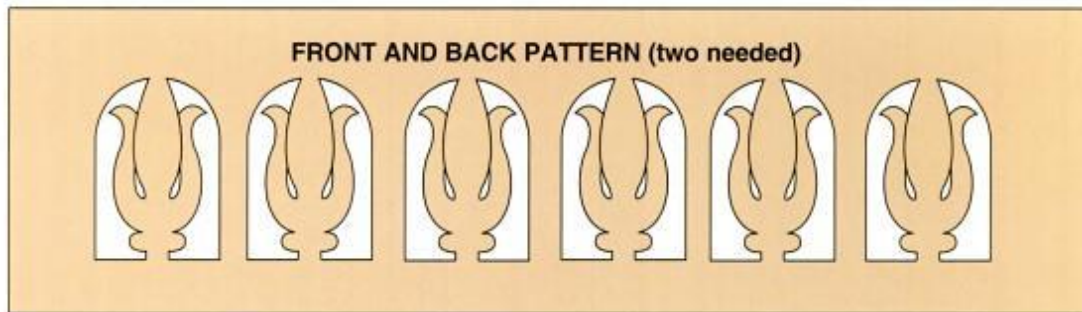
EXPLODED  
VIEW



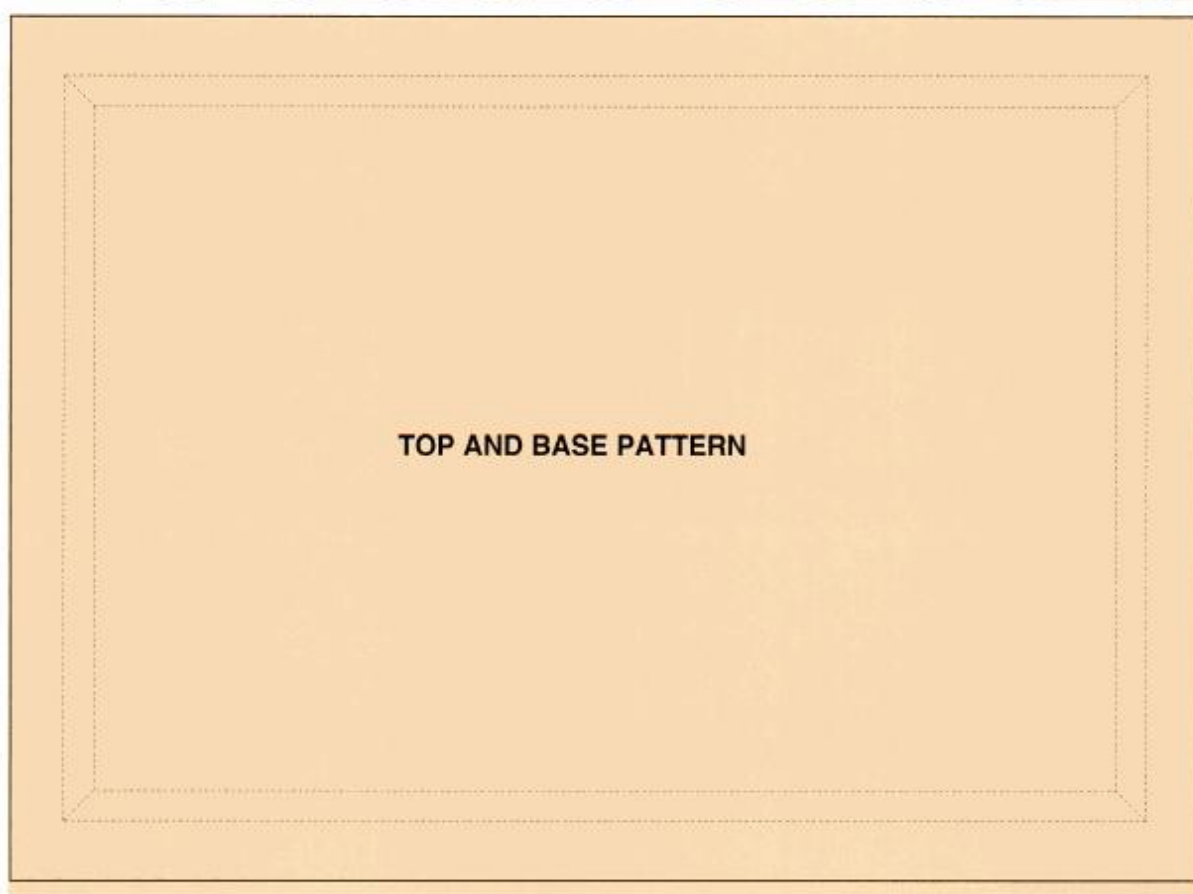
## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1/4"-thick oak or walnut (for box parts)
- 1/8"-thick oak or walnut (for lid ornament)
- 1/8" thick oak, walnut, or birch plywood (for optional dividers)
- Glue
- Clear finish
- 3/4" brass hinges

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at 60%. For full size, enlarge the patterns to 167%.



REDUCED  
TULIP-TIME  
DESK BOX  
PATTERNS  
*continued*





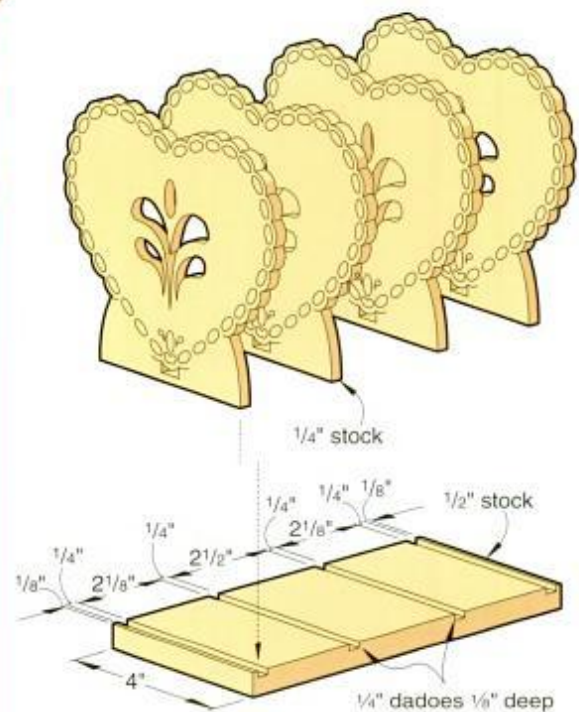
# Top-of-the-Morning Toast Rack



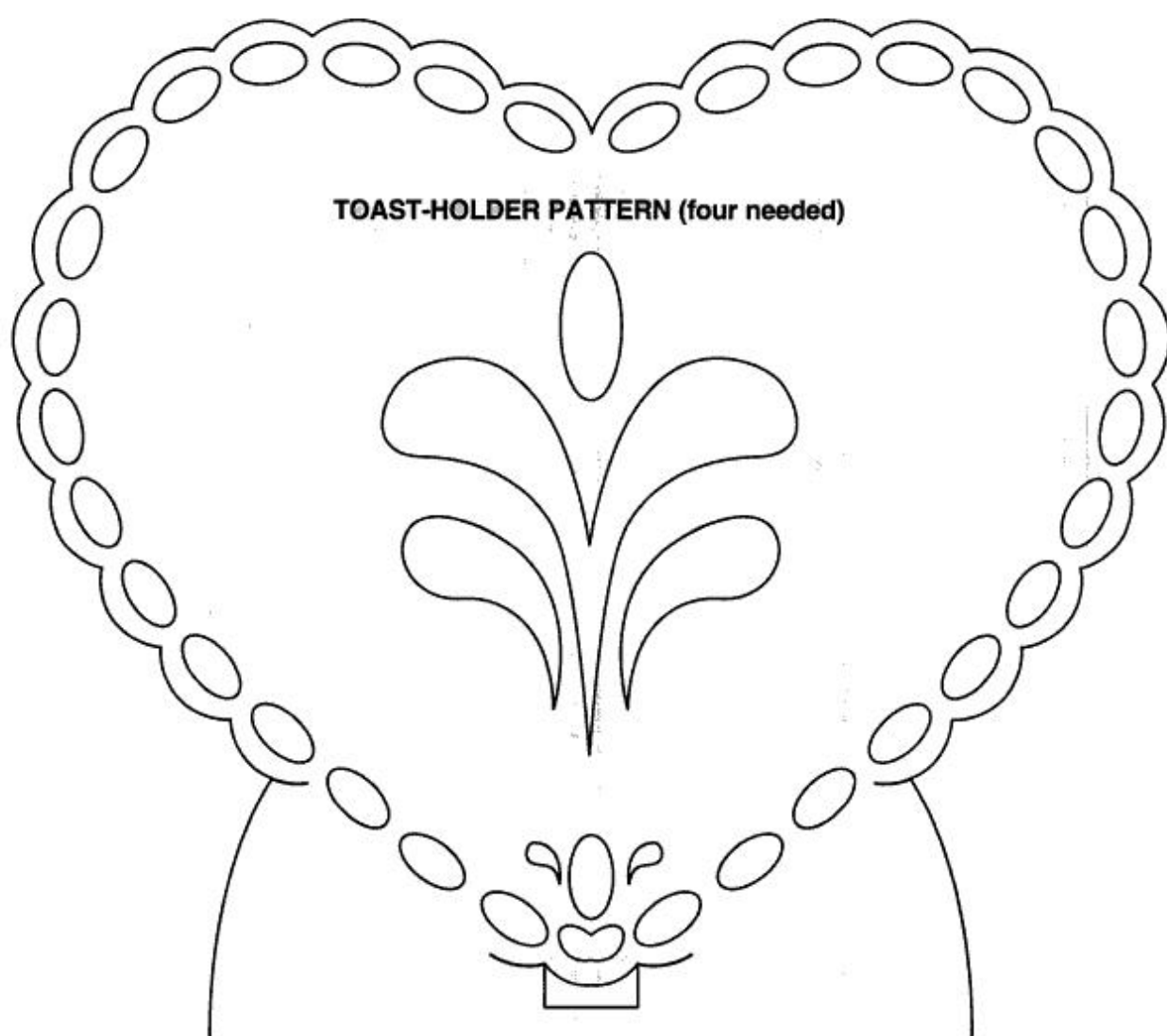
## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1/4"- and 1/2"- thick walnut
- Glue
- Clear finish

**NOTE:** The pattern for this project is shown at full size (100%).



EXPLODED VIEW



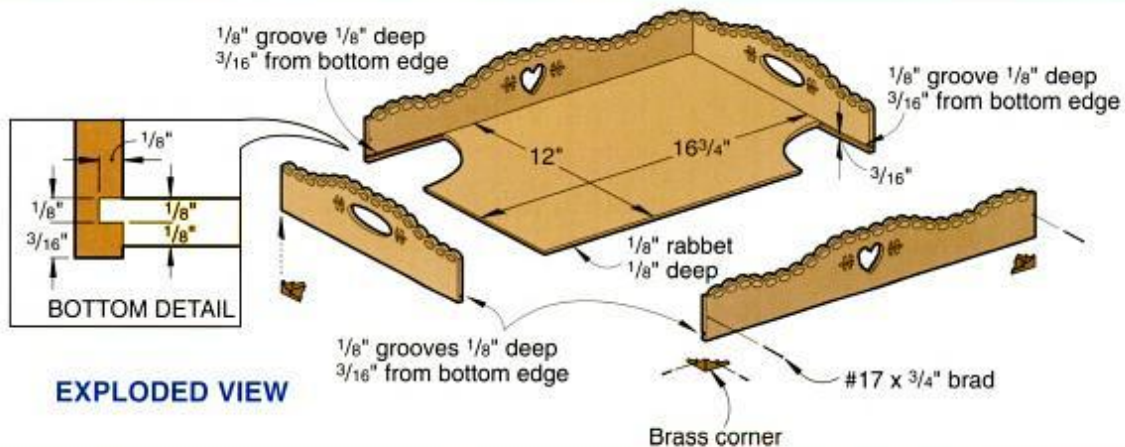


# Top-Notch Tray

## MATERIALS LIST...

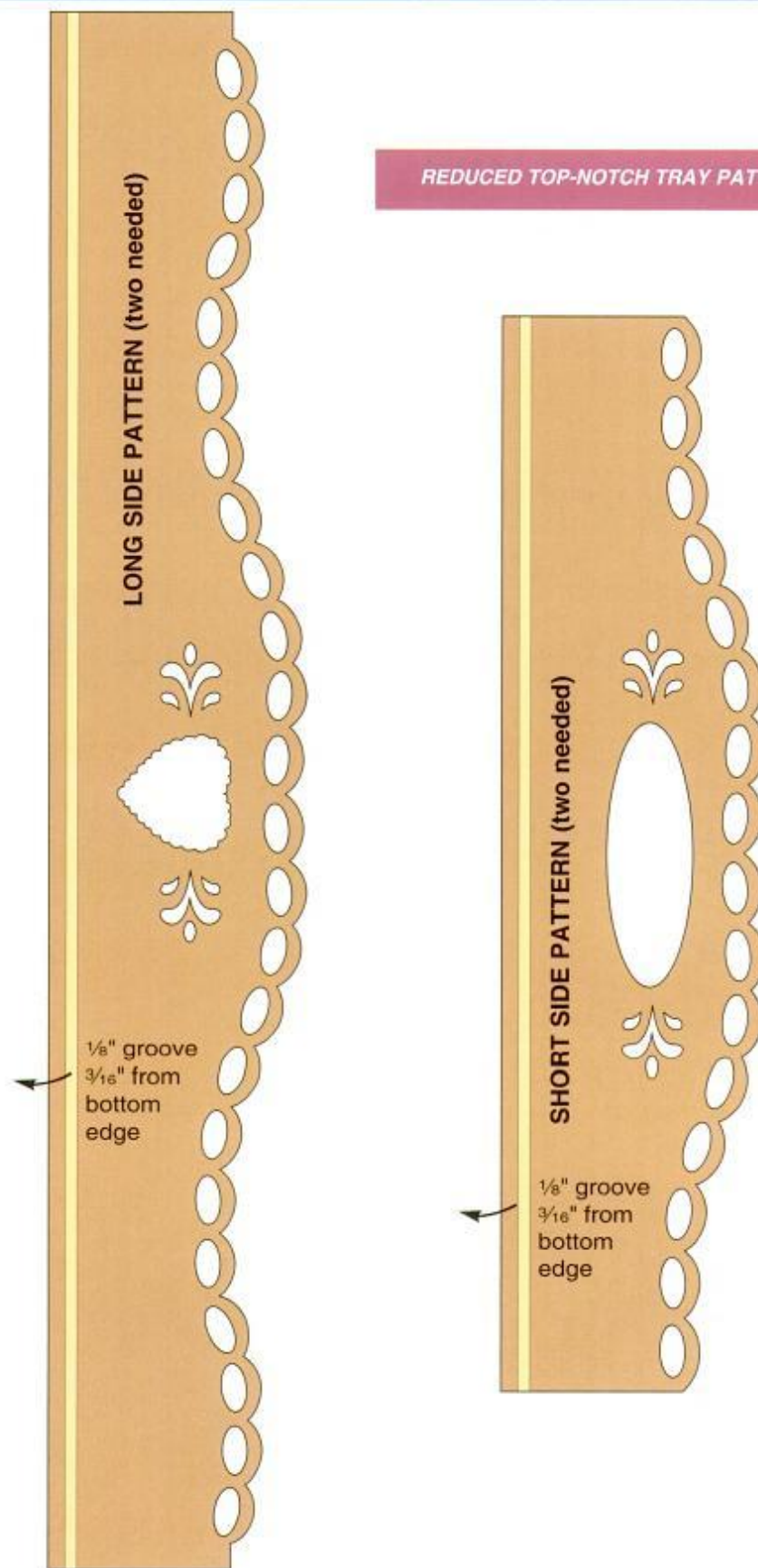
- 1/4" thick walnut
- 1/4" thick walnut plywood
- Glue
- Clear finish
- Brass corners

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at 50%. For full size, enlarge to 200%.





REDUCED TOP-NOTCH TRAY PATTERNS.



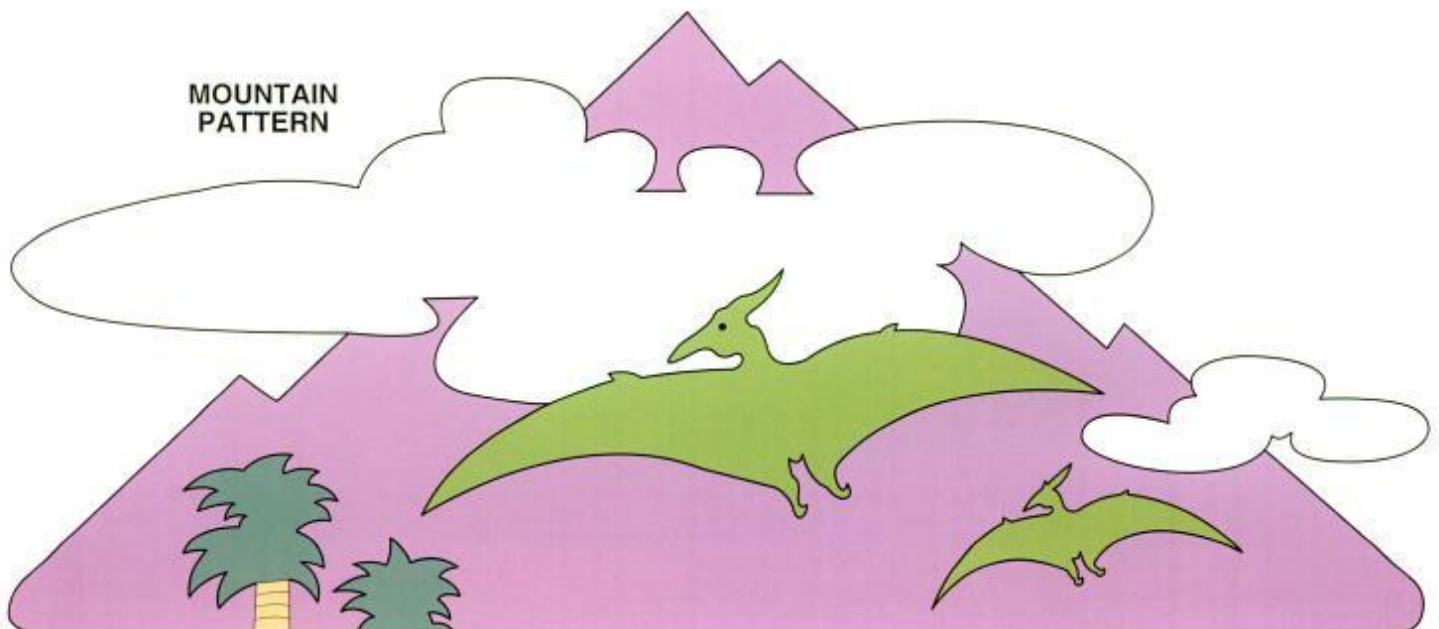
# Prehistoric Puzzlers



## MATERIALS LIST...

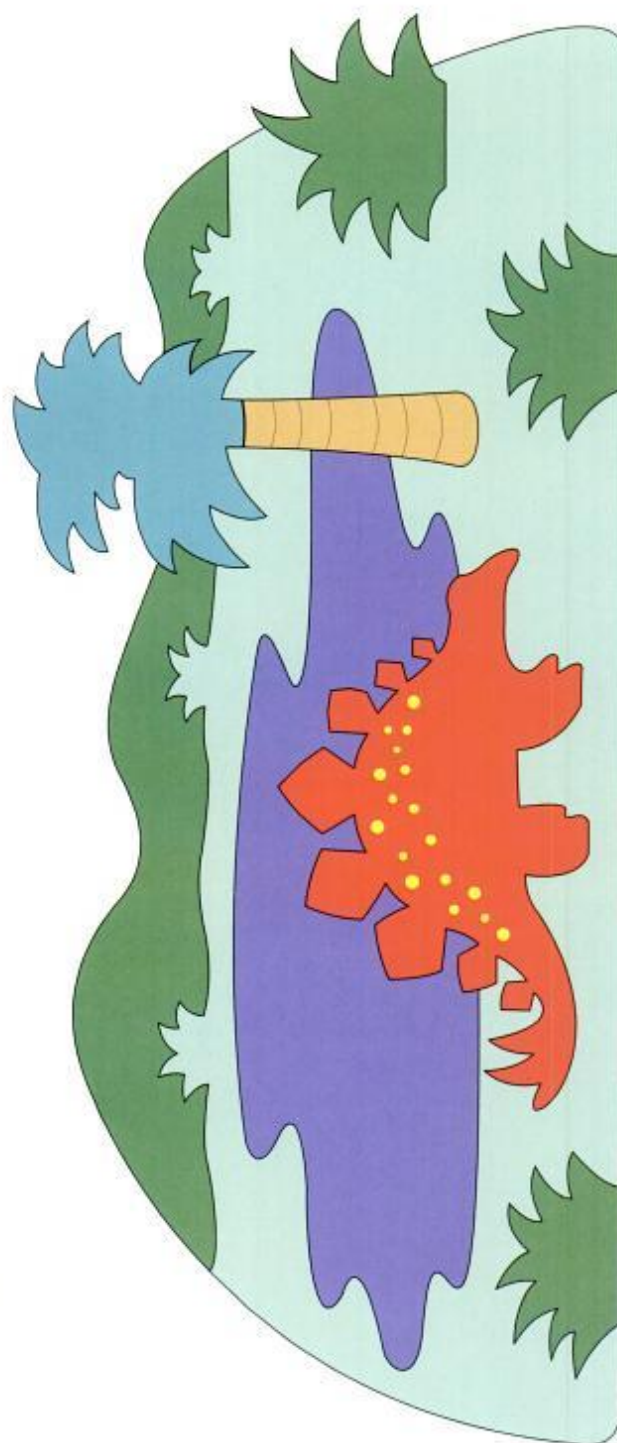
- ¾"-thick stock
- Paint

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at 50%. For full size, enlarge to 200%.





OCEAN PATTERN



OPTIONAL PUZZLE PATTERN



# The Great Puzzle Fish



## MATERIALS LIST

- 1/4"-thick birch plywood
- Paint
- Press-on letters (available at art-supply stores)

**NOTE:** The pattern for this project is shown at 55%.  
For full size, enlarge to 182%.

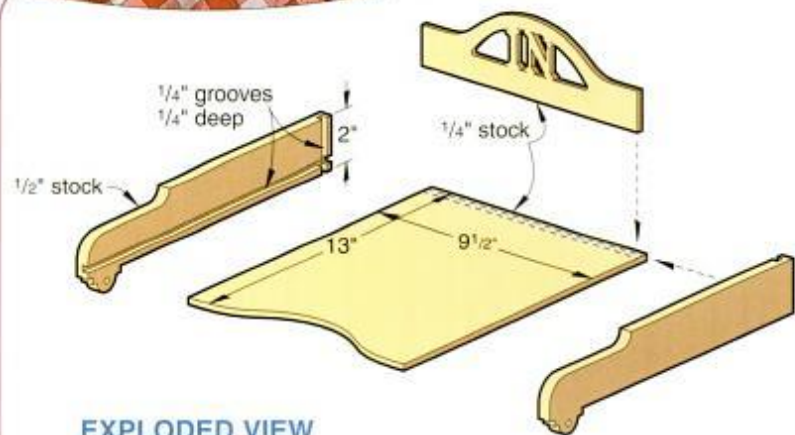
# Dandy Desk Trays



## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1/4"- and 1/2"-thick oak

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at 50%. For full size, enlarge patterns to 200%.



**BOTTOM PANEL PATTERN**

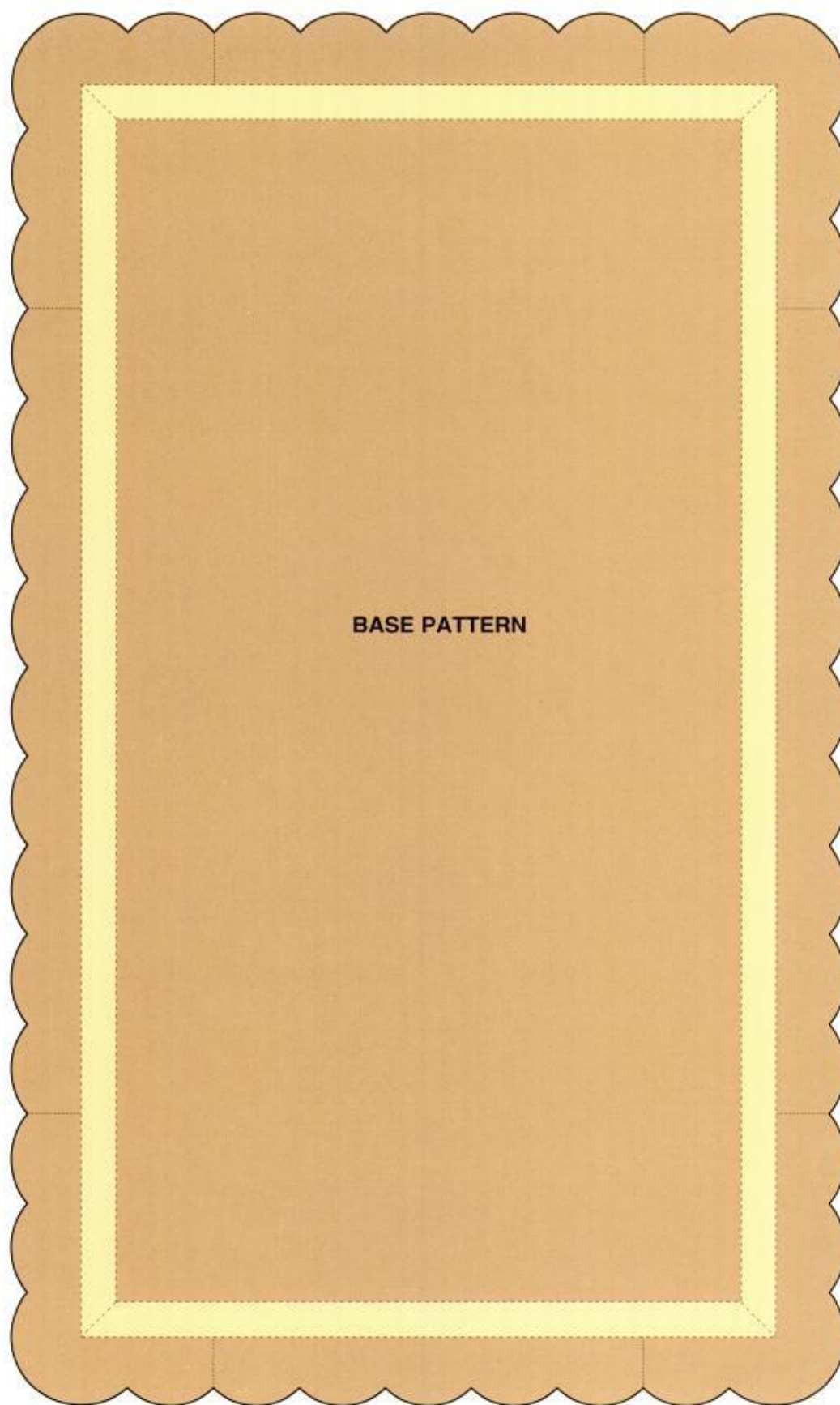
**BACK PATTERN**

**BACK PATTERN**

$\frac{1}{4}$ " grooves  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep

**SIDE PATTERN (two needed)**





# Hair-Care Appliance Holder

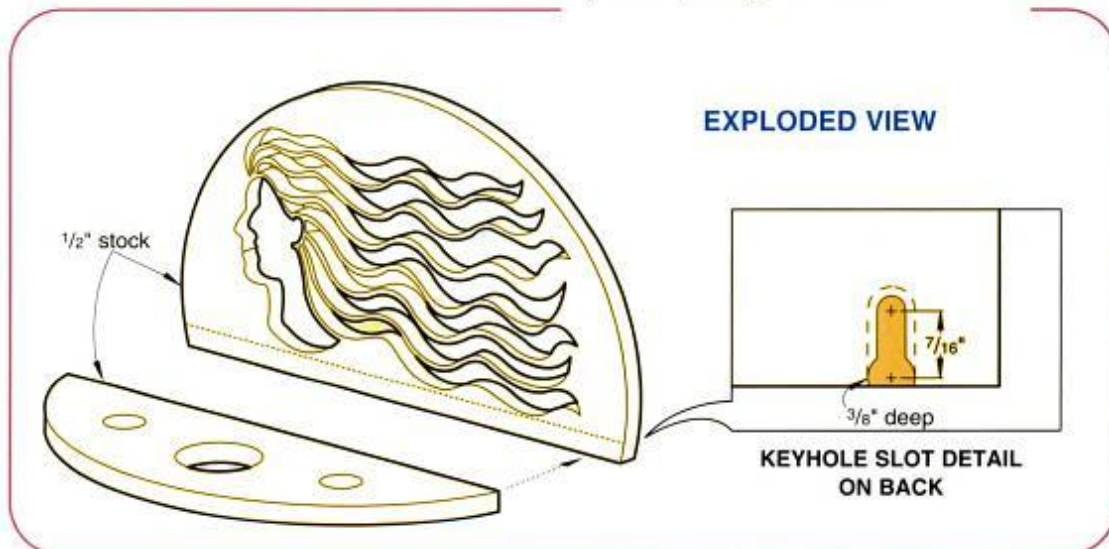


Here is a helpful household item that you can modify for your particular needs. The holes shown on the shelf pattern are typical for hair-care appliance holders, but you can change their locations and sizes to suit your brushes, dryers, and curling irons. You also can build a shelf without holes to hold other toiletries.

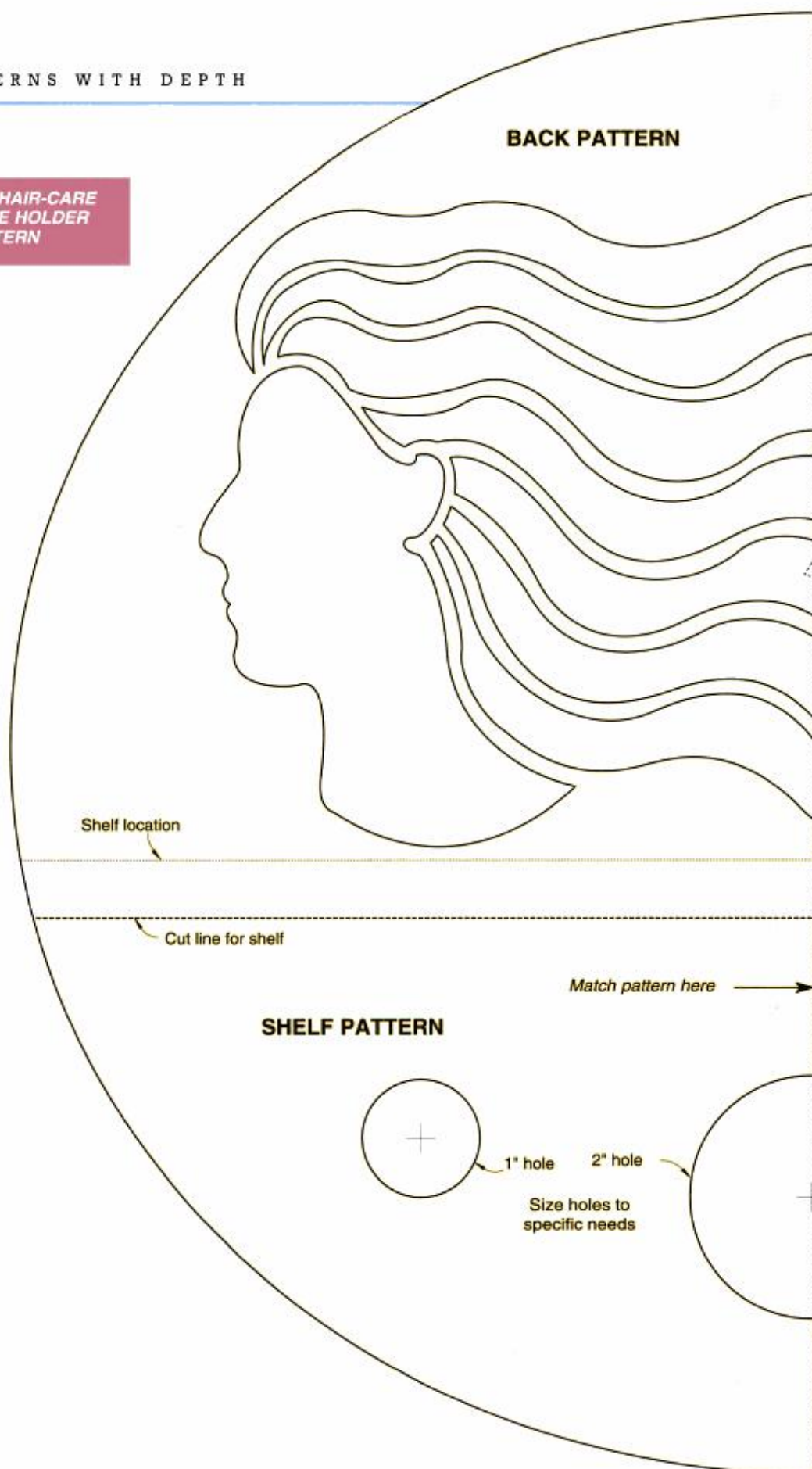
## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1/2"-thick pine (or other stock)
- Clear finish

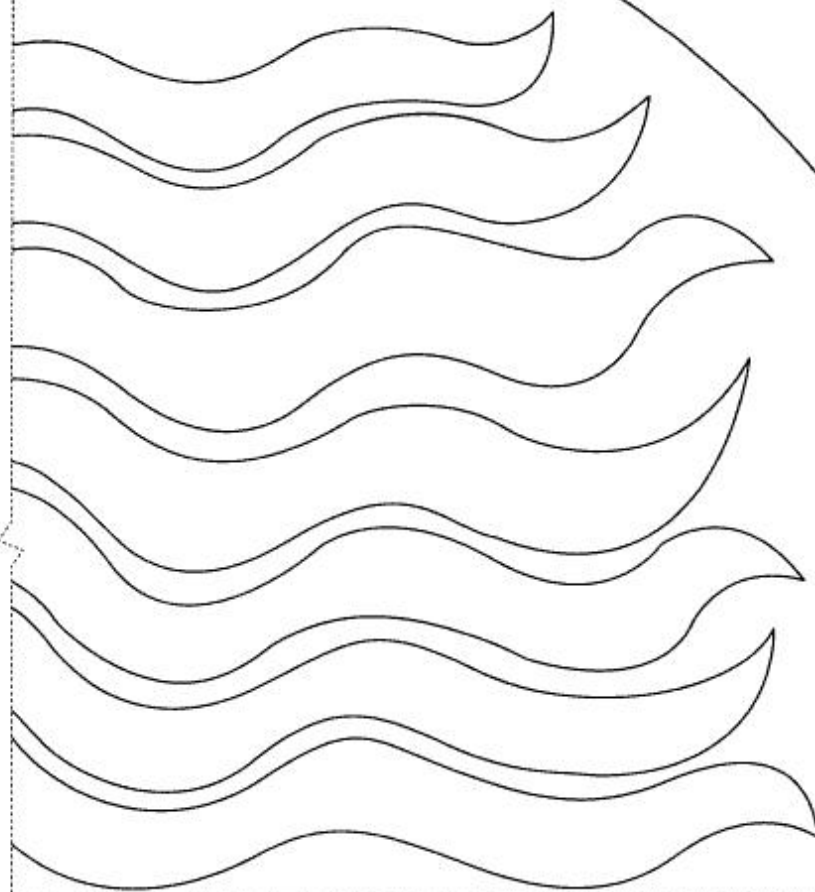
**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at 75%. For full size patterns, enlarge to 133%.



REDUCED HAIR-CARE  
APPLIANCE HOLDER  
PATTERN





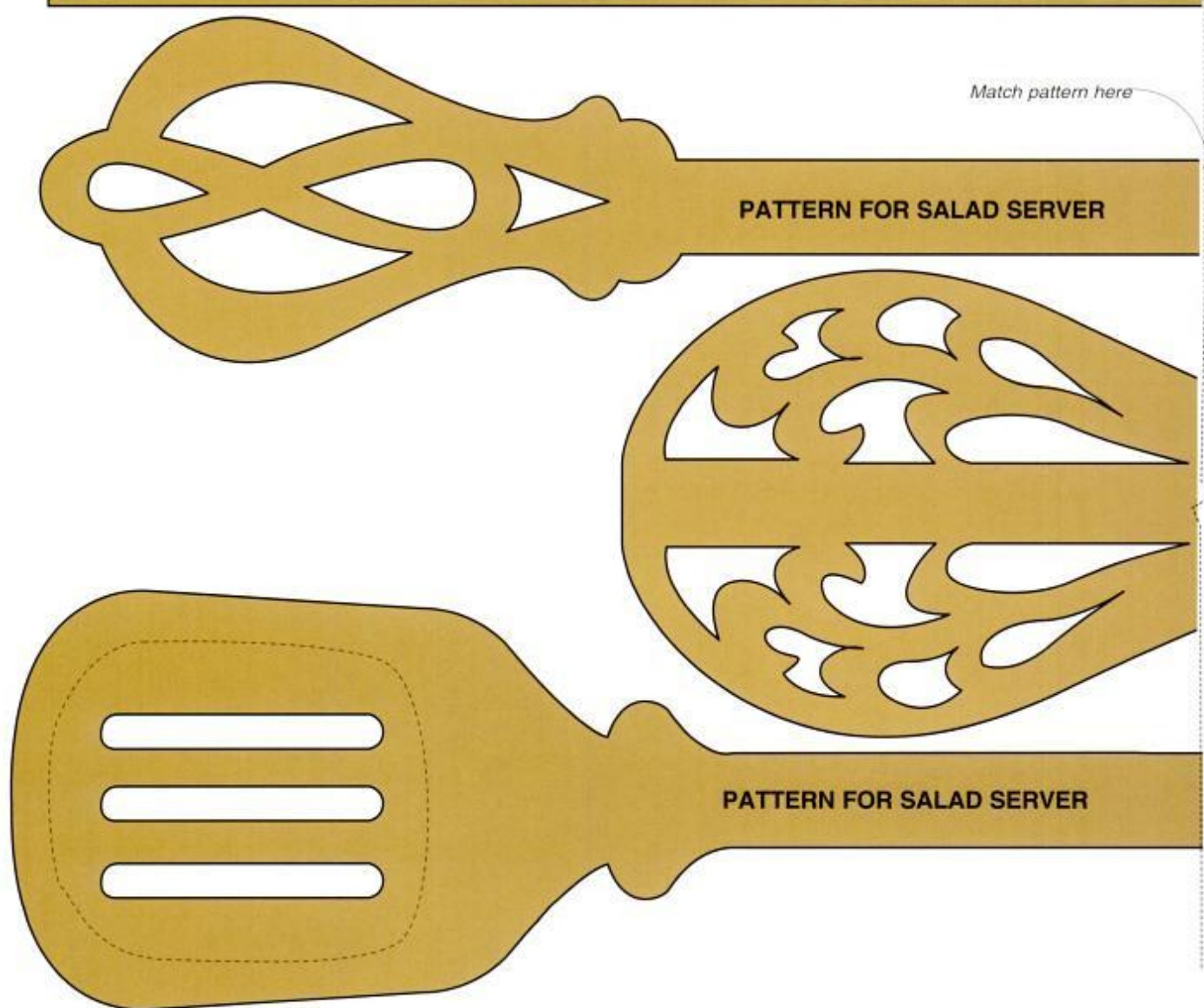


← Match pattern here

# Salad Servers with Drip Catcher

*This eye-catching trio includes salad servers and a drip catcher that provides a place to lay down a tasting or stirring spoon without making a puddle on the countertop. The salad servers are made using compound cutting.*

SHAPE FOR SALAD SERVERS AND DRIP CATCHER

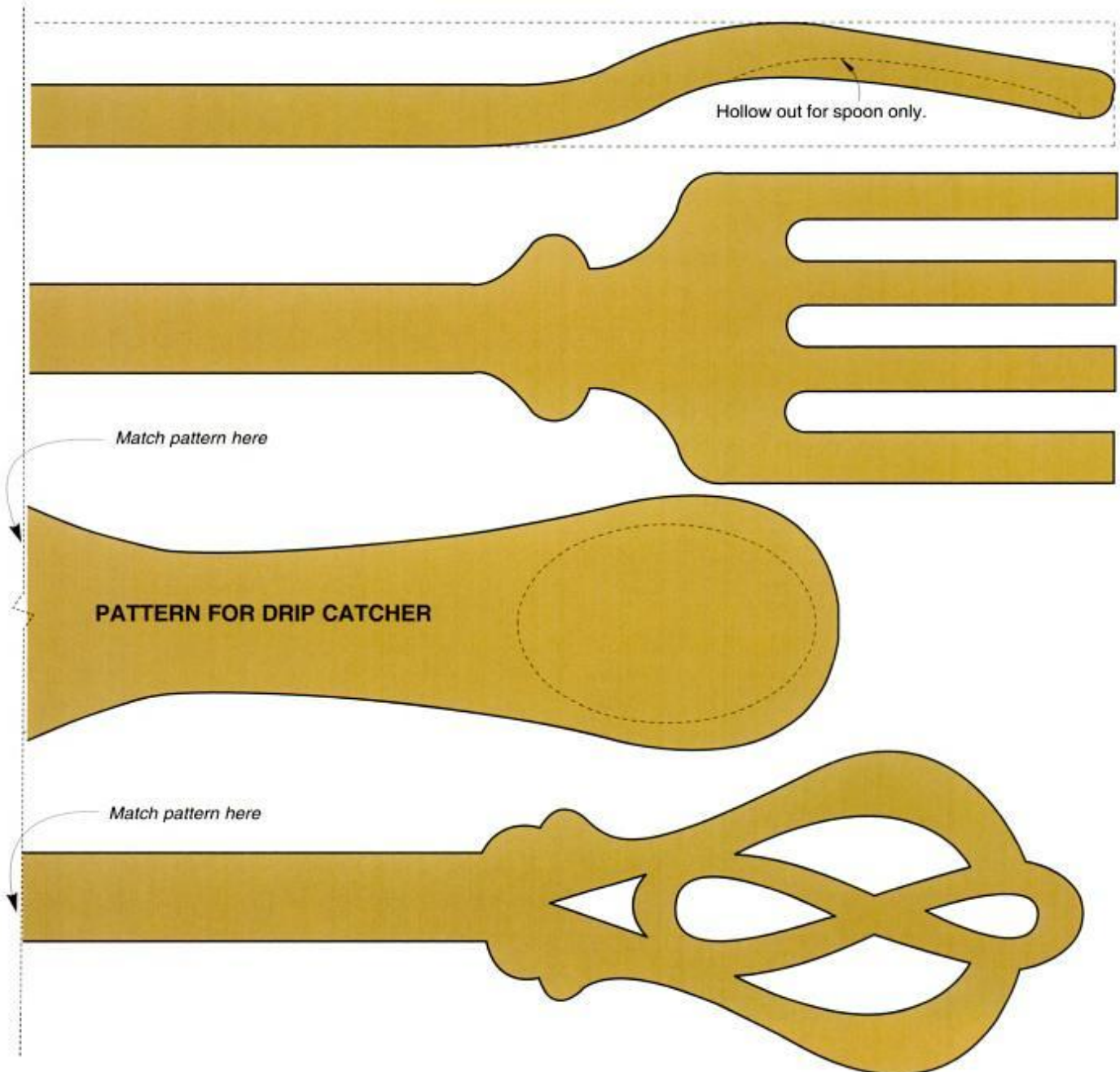




## MATERIALS LIST...

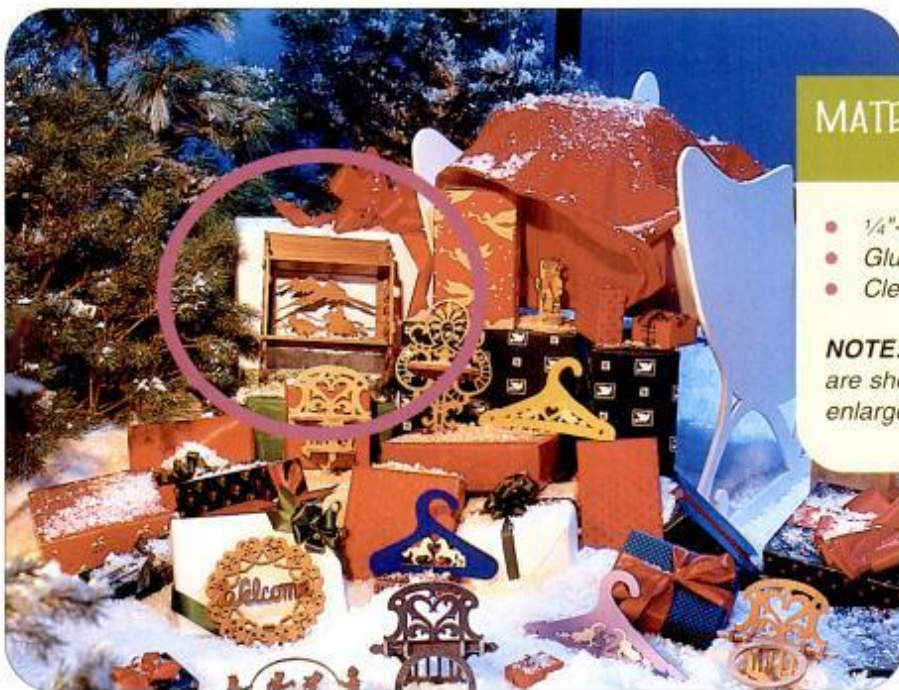
- 1/4"- and 3/4"-thick walnut
- Food-safe finish

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).





# Cowboy Curio Shelf



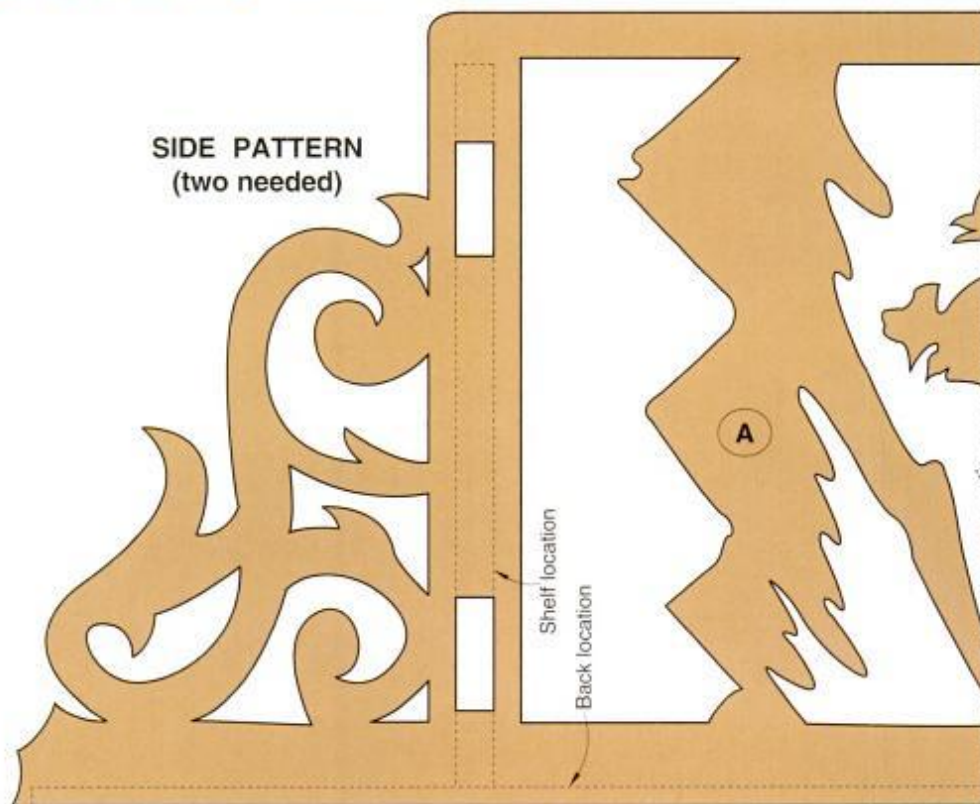
## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1/4"-thick walnut
- Glue
- Clear finish

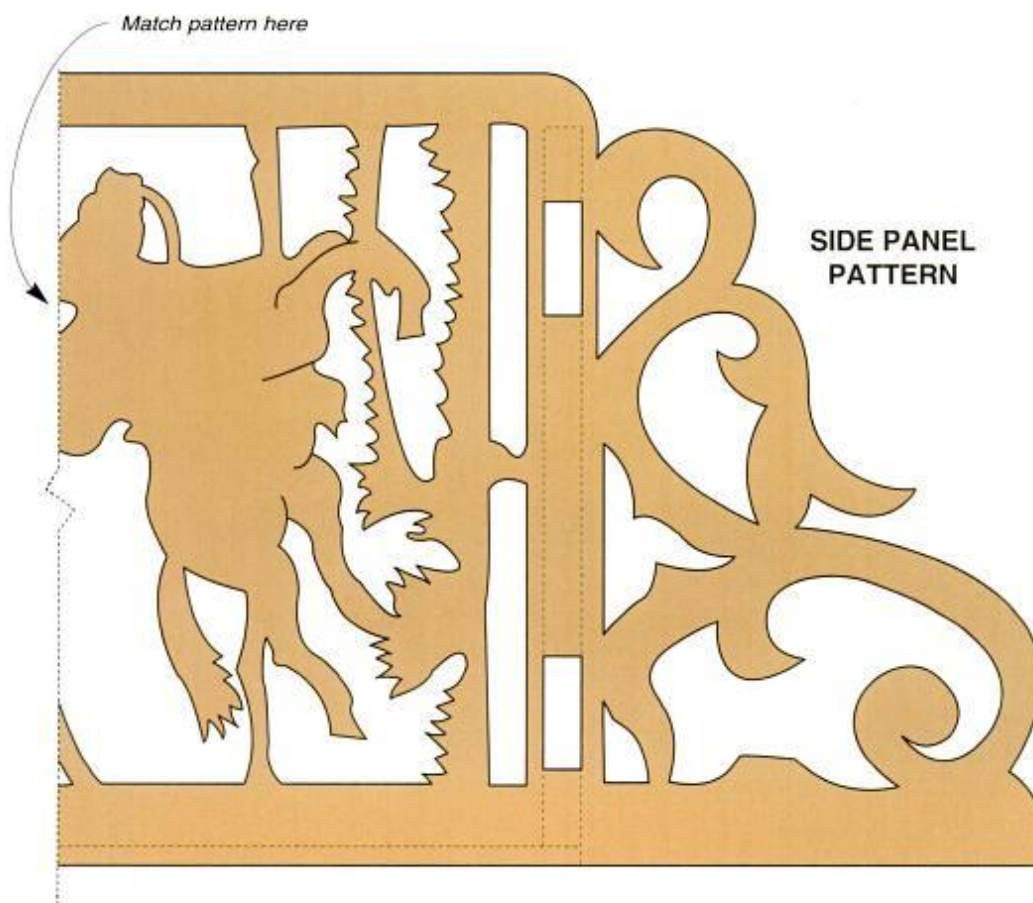
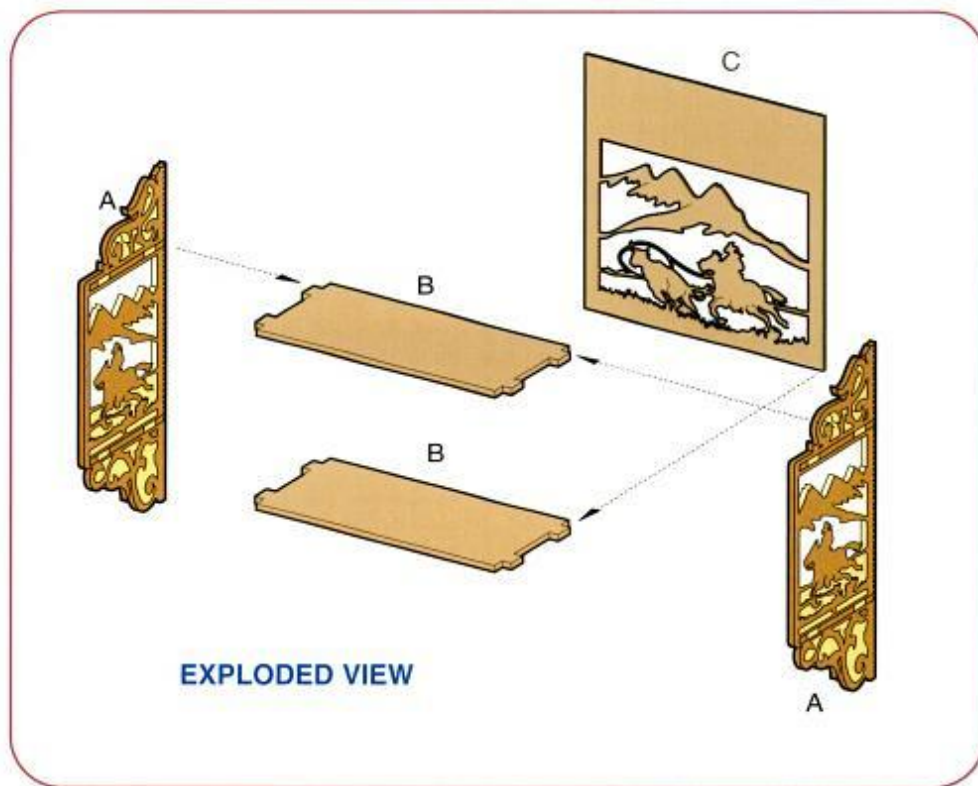
**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at 75%. For full size, enlarge to 133%.

Match pattern here

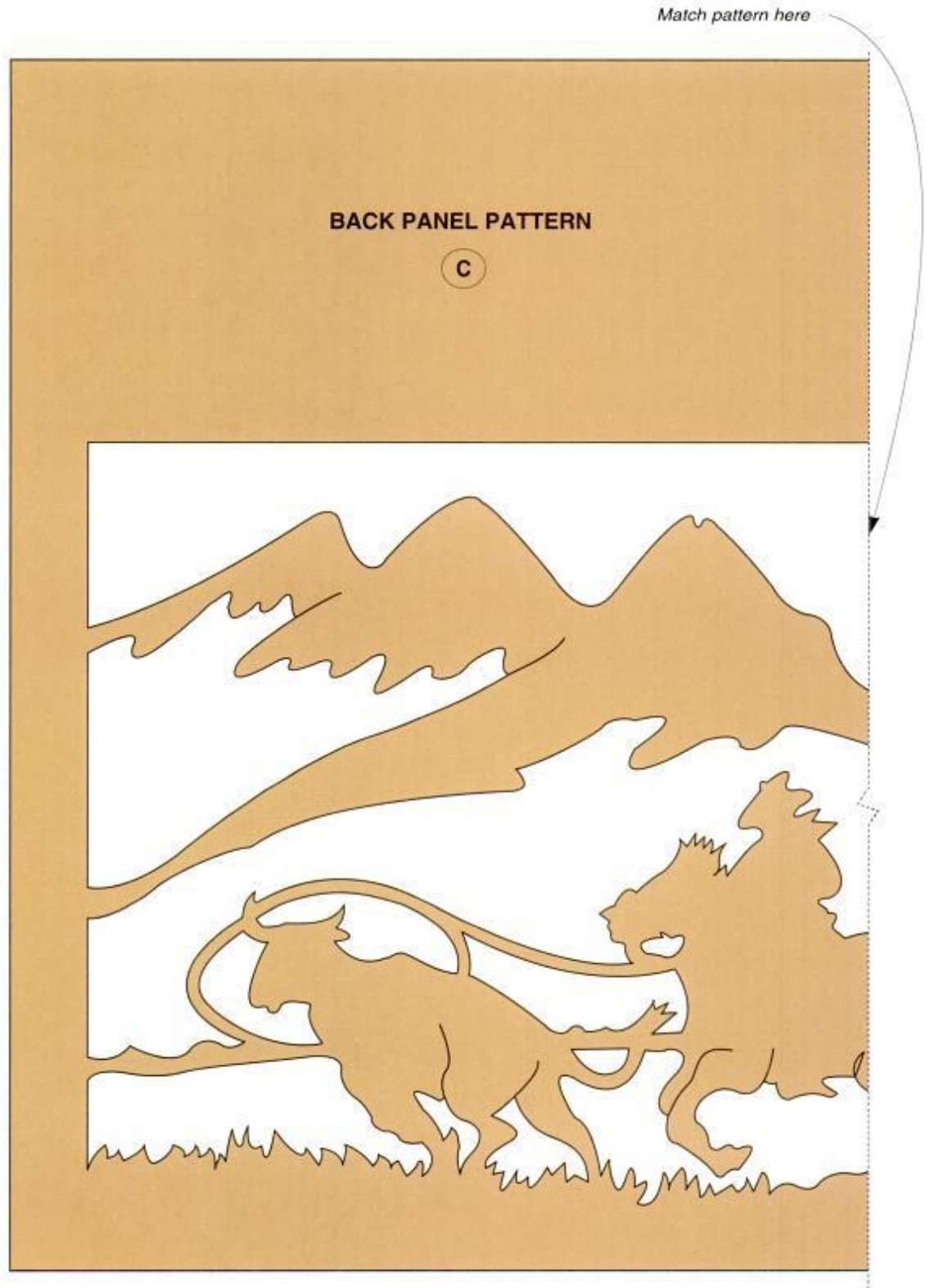
SIDE PATTERN  
(two needed)



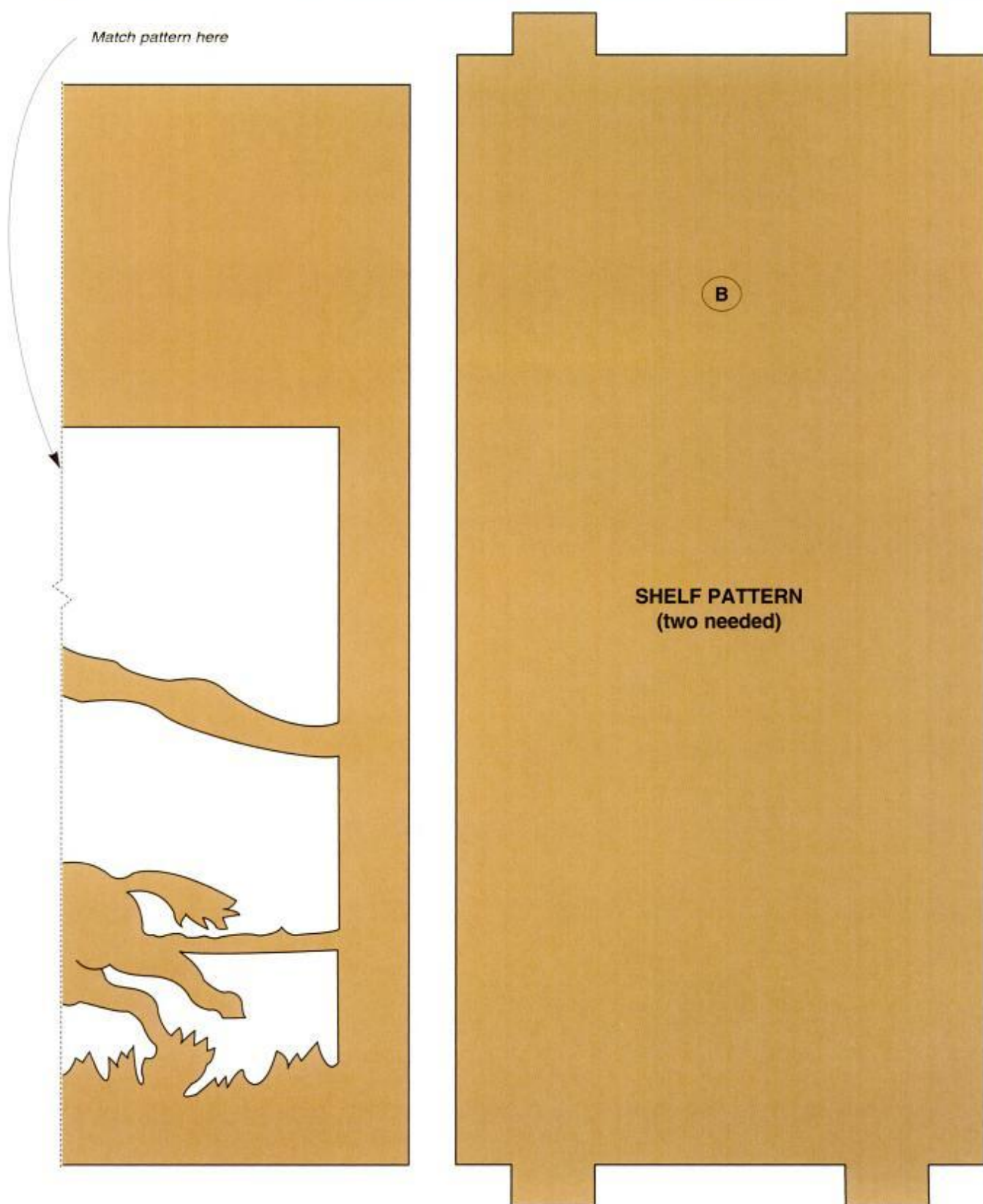
Materiale protetto da copyright











# One Fishy Puzzle

## MATERIALS LIST...

- 3/4"-thick poplar or pine
- Aniline dyes or paint

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).

*This fish puzzle has a clever design and eye-popping colors. Look closely and you'll spot not one but three bright fish going for a swim.*



*Working from the fish's mouth to its tail, cut out each puzzle piece as you come to it, sawing right down the middle of the pattern lines.*

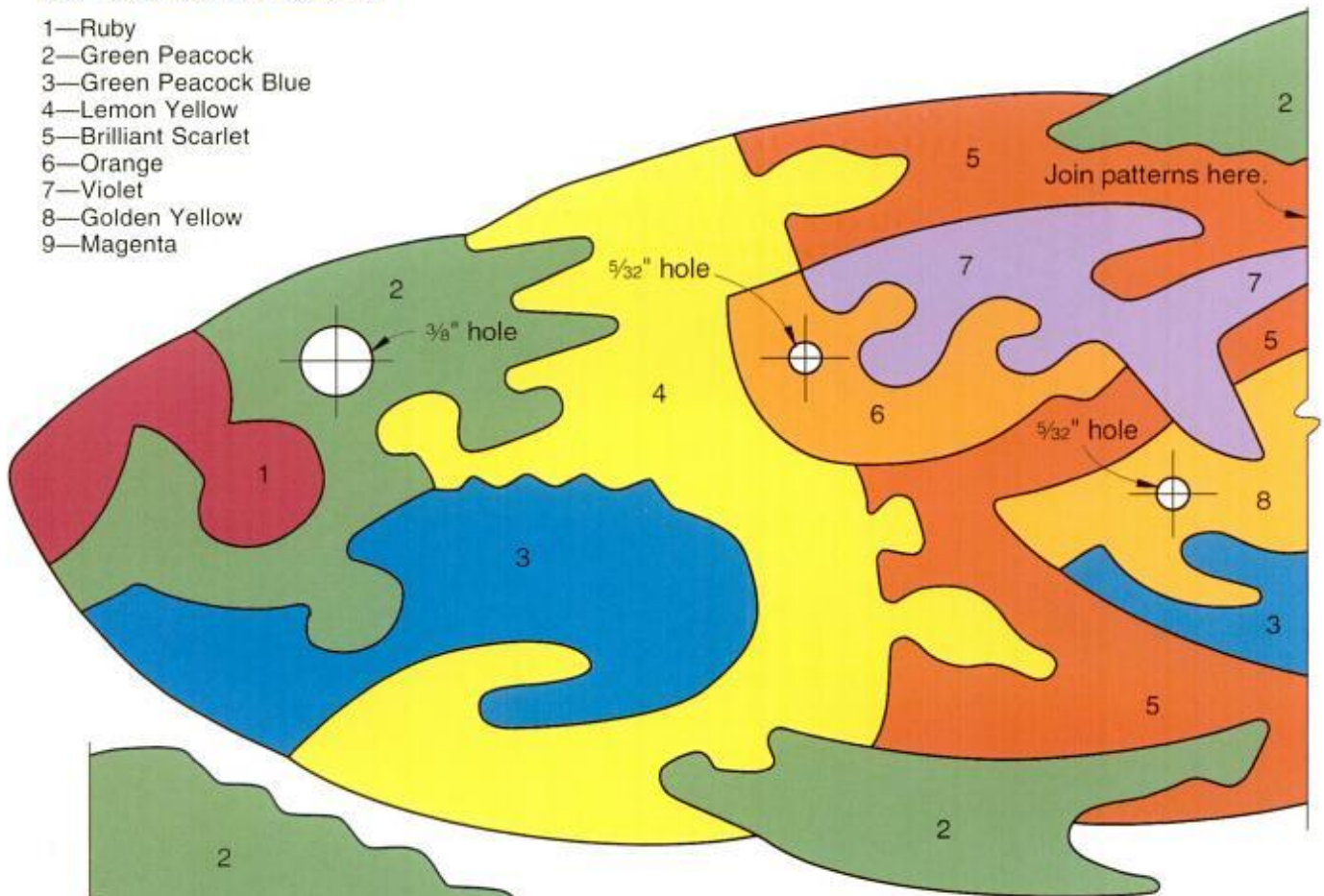


*Fish puzzle frame and cutout.*

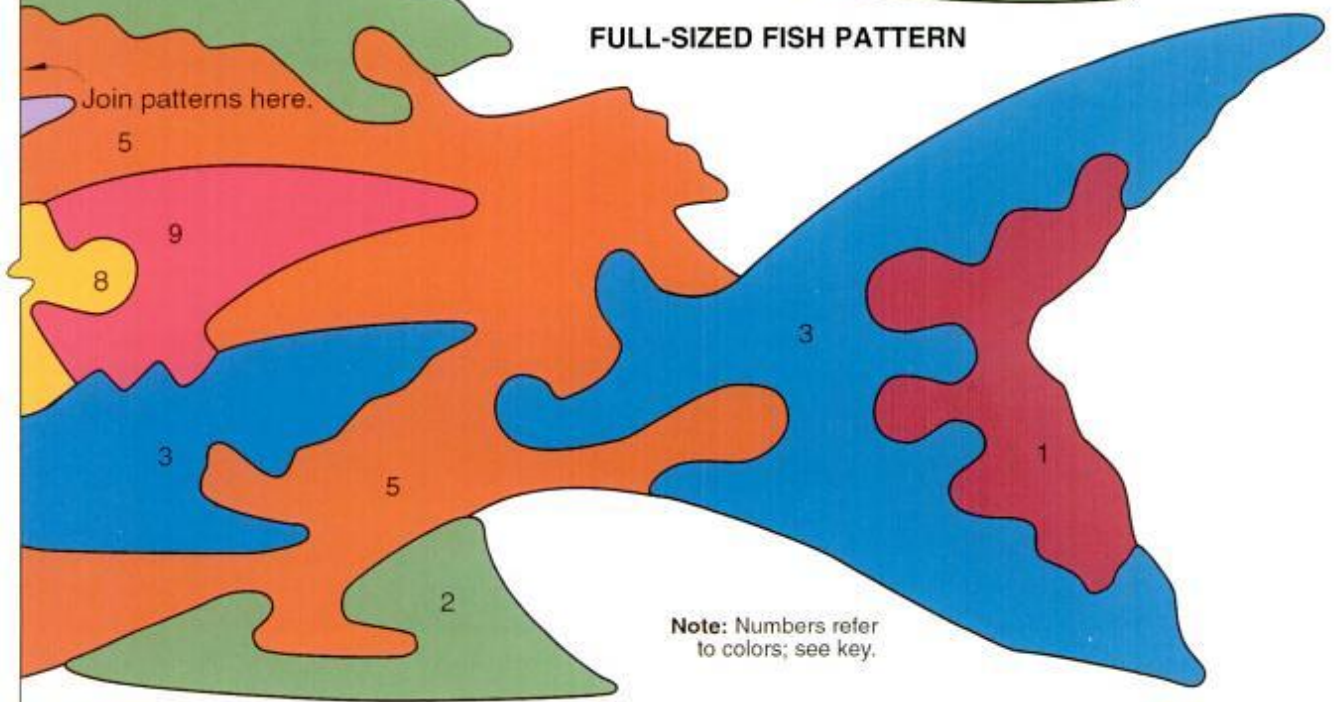


# KEY TO ANILINE DYE COLORS

- 1—Ruby
- 2—Green Peacock
- 3—Green Peacock Blue
- 4—Lemon Yellow
- 5—Brilliant Scarlet
- 6—Orange
- 7—Violet
- 8—Golden Yellow
- 9—Magenta



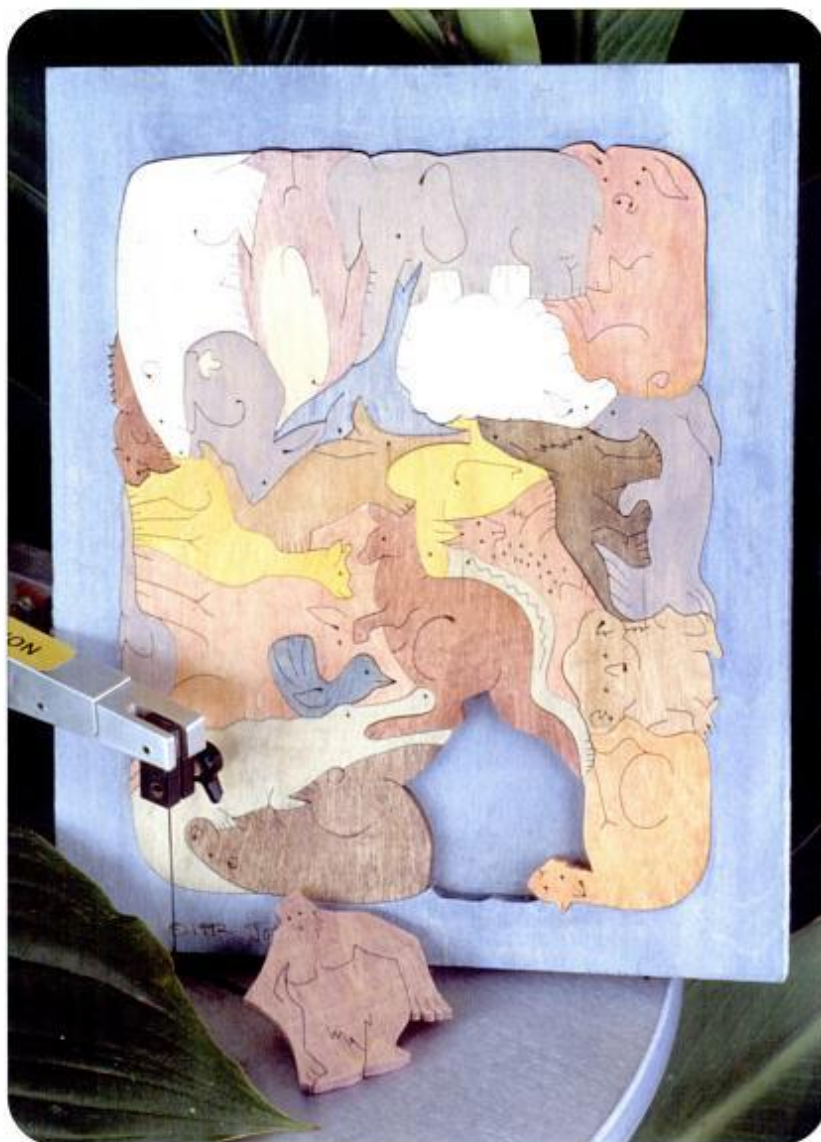
## FULL-SIZED FISH PATTERN



**Note:** Numbers refer to colors; see key.



# Safari Puzzle



## MATERIALS LIST...

- Two 8½ x 10" pieces of ¼"-thick birch plywood
- Paint

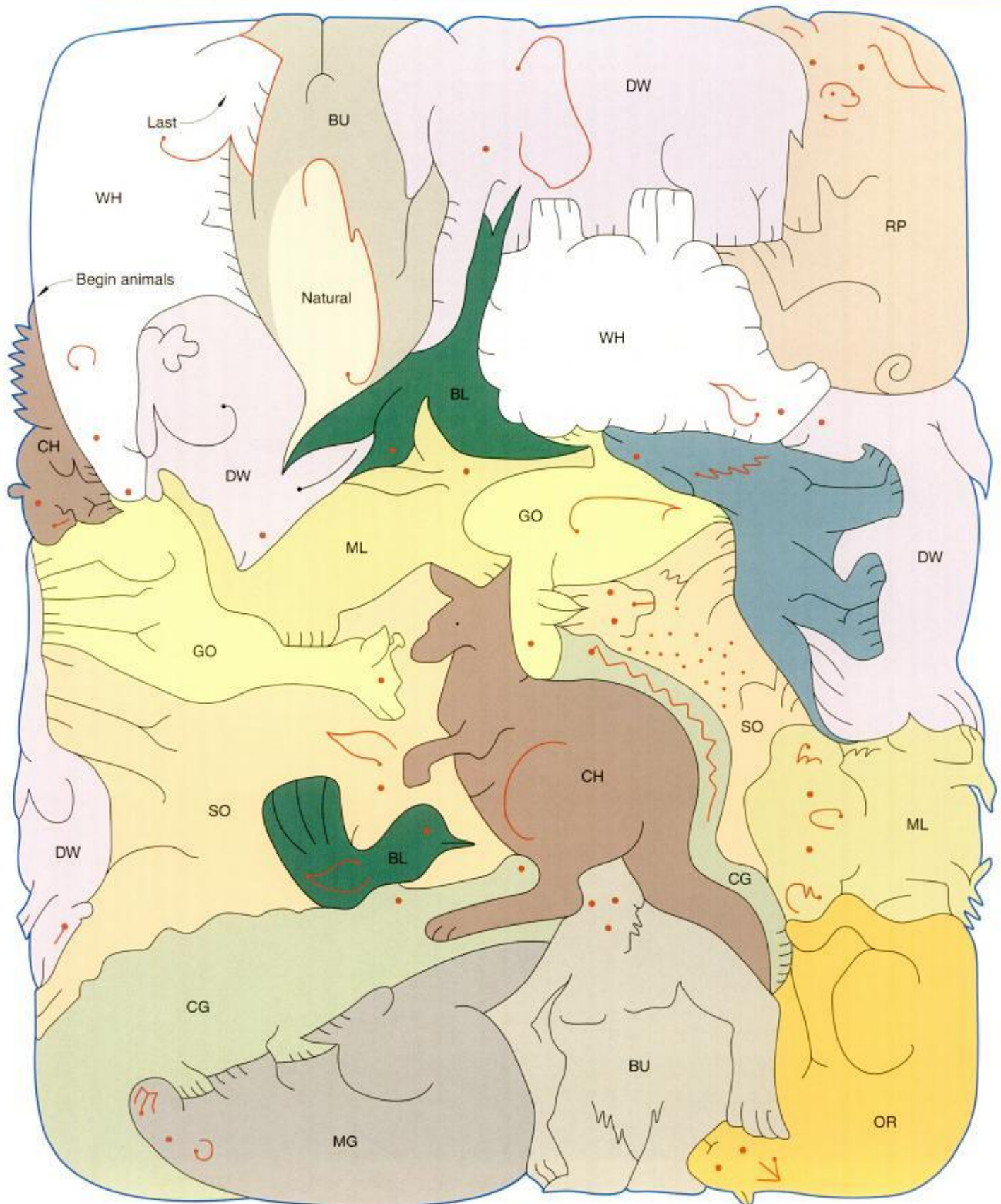
**NOTE:** The pattern for this project is shown at full size (100%).

## COLOR GUIDELINES

Pickling gels, gel stains, and acrylic colors were used for the following colors, as indicated in the drawing:

BL—Navy blue  
 BU—Burgundy  
 CG—Cactus green  
 CH—Cherry  
 DW—Driftwood  
 GO—Goldenrod  
 MG—Mahogany  
 ML—Maple  
 MW—Modern walnut  
 OR—Ceramcoat orange mixed 50/50 with neutral gel  
 RP—Rose pink  
 SO—Sunset orange  
 WH—Desert white.

The back and frame were stained with a 50/50 mix of Ceramcoat black green and neutral gel. Wipe on desert white and wipe it off again to glaze the frame and back.



FULL-SIZED PATTERN

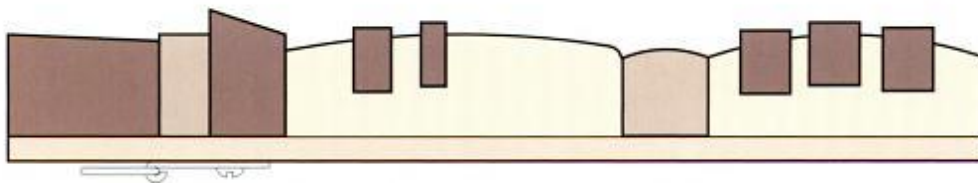
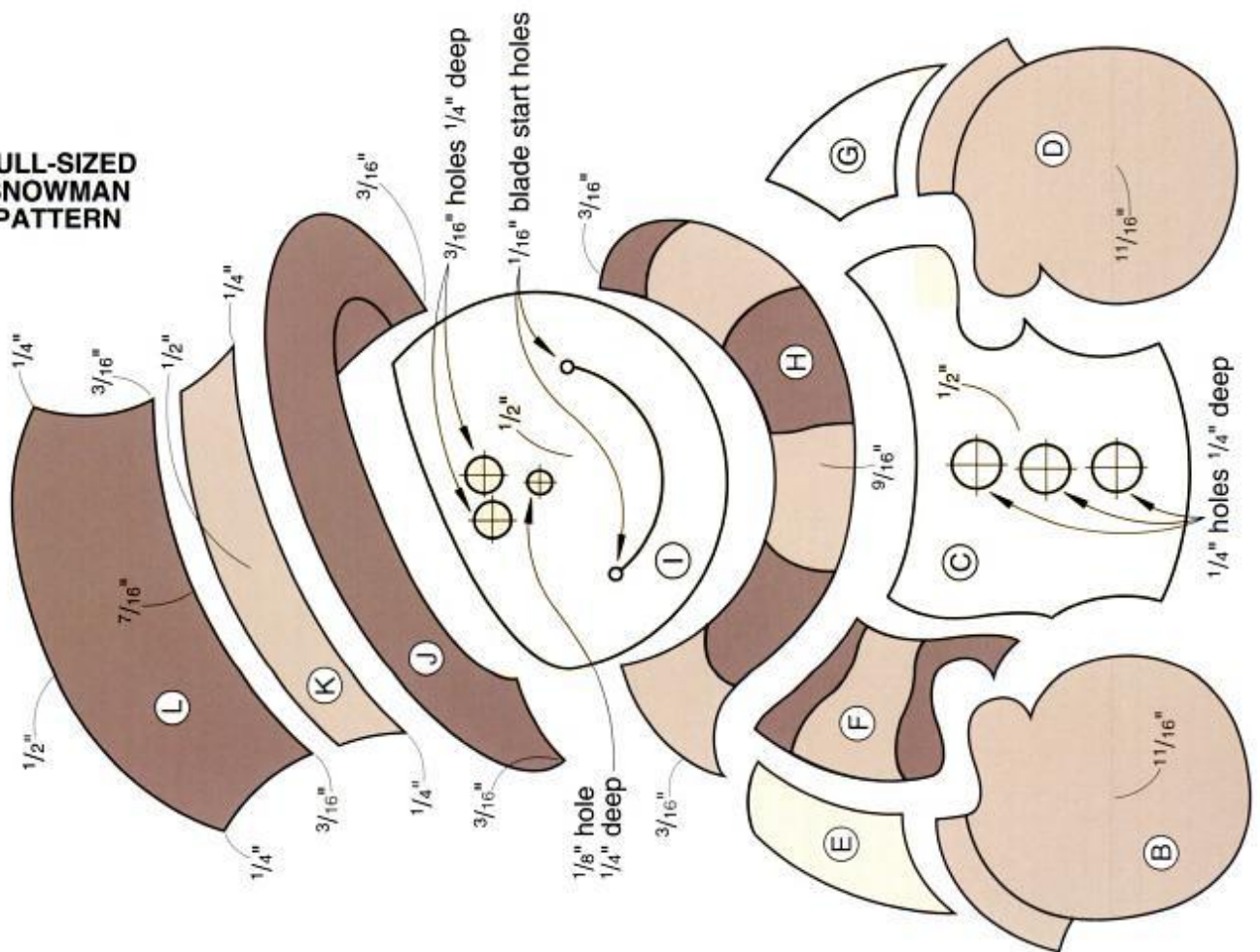


# Snowman

*Sand the contours and round over the edges of the Snowman to create a three-dimensional appearance.*



## FULL-SIZED SNOWMAN PATTERN



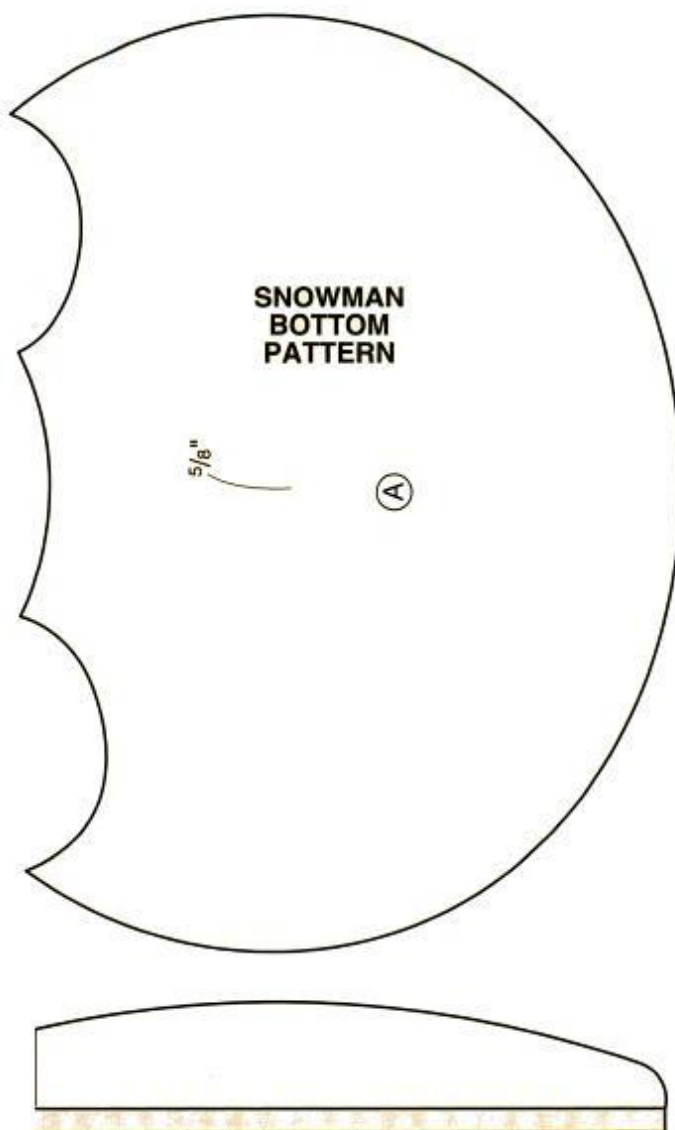
SNOWMAN—SIDE VIEW SECTION



## MATERIALS LIST...

- $\frac{3}{4}$ "-thick stock in light, medium, and dark hues
- Glue

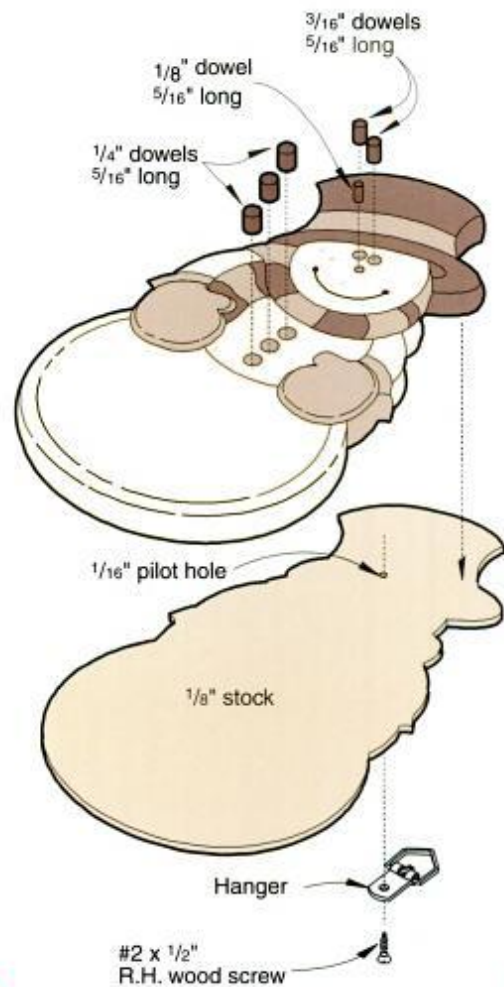
**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).



SNOWMAN—SIDE VIEW SECTION

WOOD KEY	
	LIGHT WOOD
	MEDIUM WOOD
	DARK WOOD

### EXPLODED VIEW



# 7

## Time is of the Essence



**C**locks have always been popular scrollsaw projects. In this chapter, you'll find four unique and vastly different clock projects, each providing you with hours of scrollsawing pleasure.

**5** Enlarge the clock body at 166 percent. Then enlarge the enlargement at 166 percent, and affix it to  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 9 x 13" walnut stock.

**6** Fit your scrollsaw with a heavier blade and tilt the table to 30°. Saw around the outside red pattern line first, keeping the clock body on the high side of the saw table. Then cut out the center of the body, following the blue line. Notice the different starting points, depending on your

saw table's tilt direction. Keep the cutout part on the low side of the table.

**7** Glue the center piece to the back of the U-shaped part. Drill a  $\frac{5}{16}$ " hole for the clock movement where shown.

**8** Assemble the parts in numerical order. First, position the left side tree (part 1) where shown on page 136. Then glue the large spaces to the back of part 2,

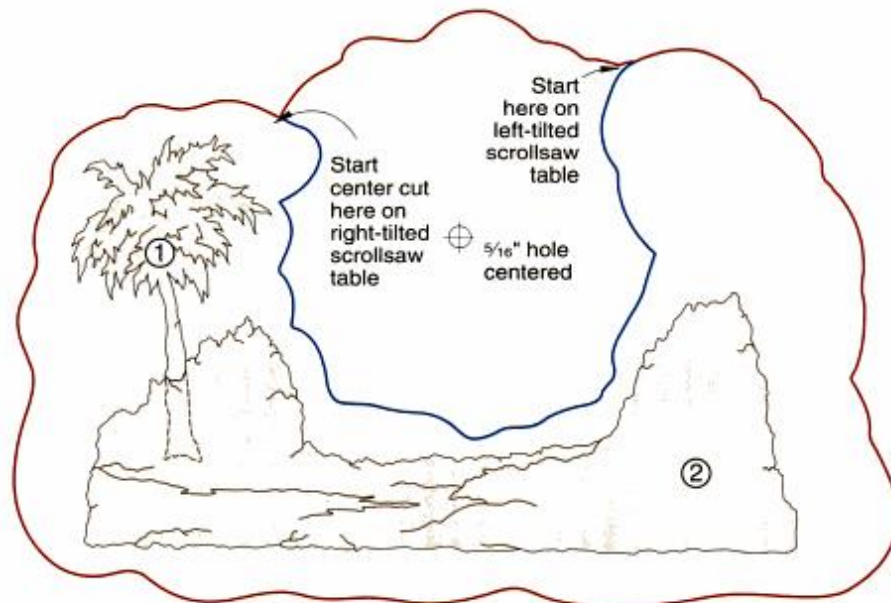
and place it where shown. When it is properly positioned, glue the parts into place. Glue parts 3, 4, and 5 onto part 2, referring to the photograph for positioning.

Part 6 slightly overlaps part 3, and part 7 overlaps parts 4 and 5. Refer to the photograph as you assemble the remaining parts.

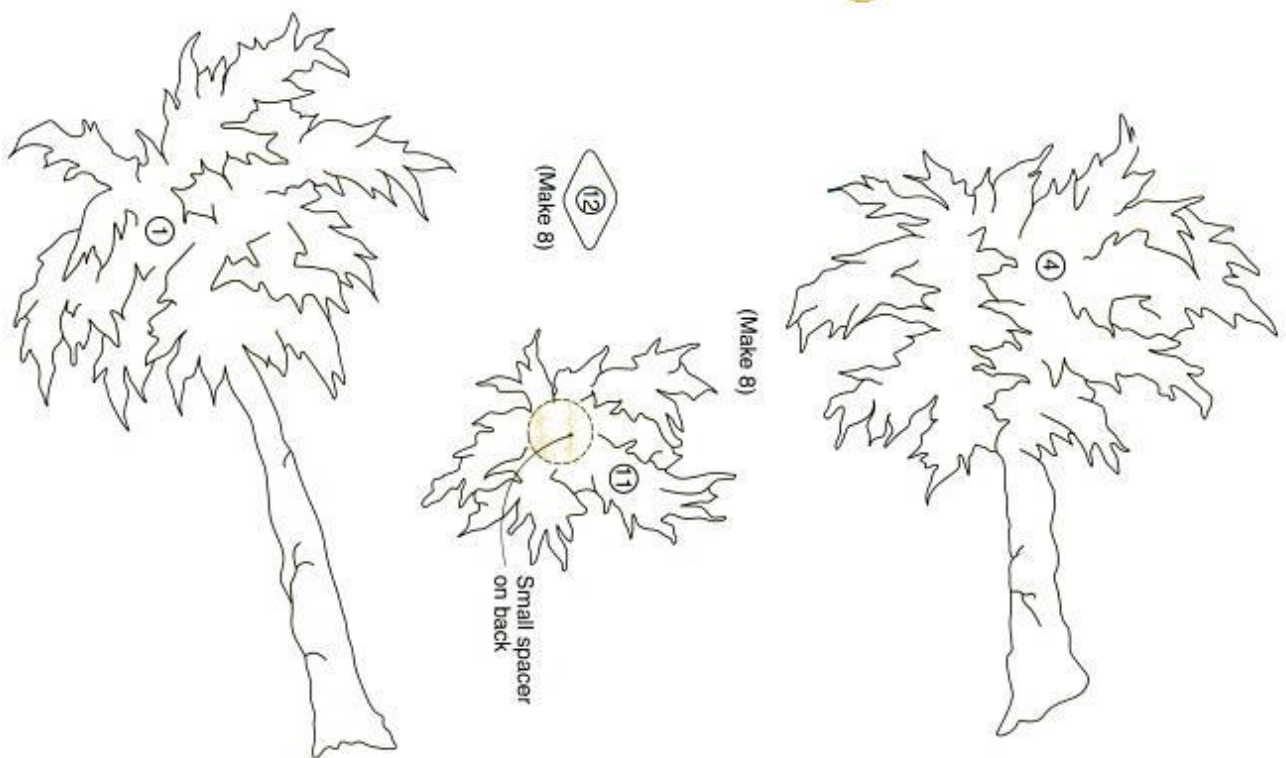
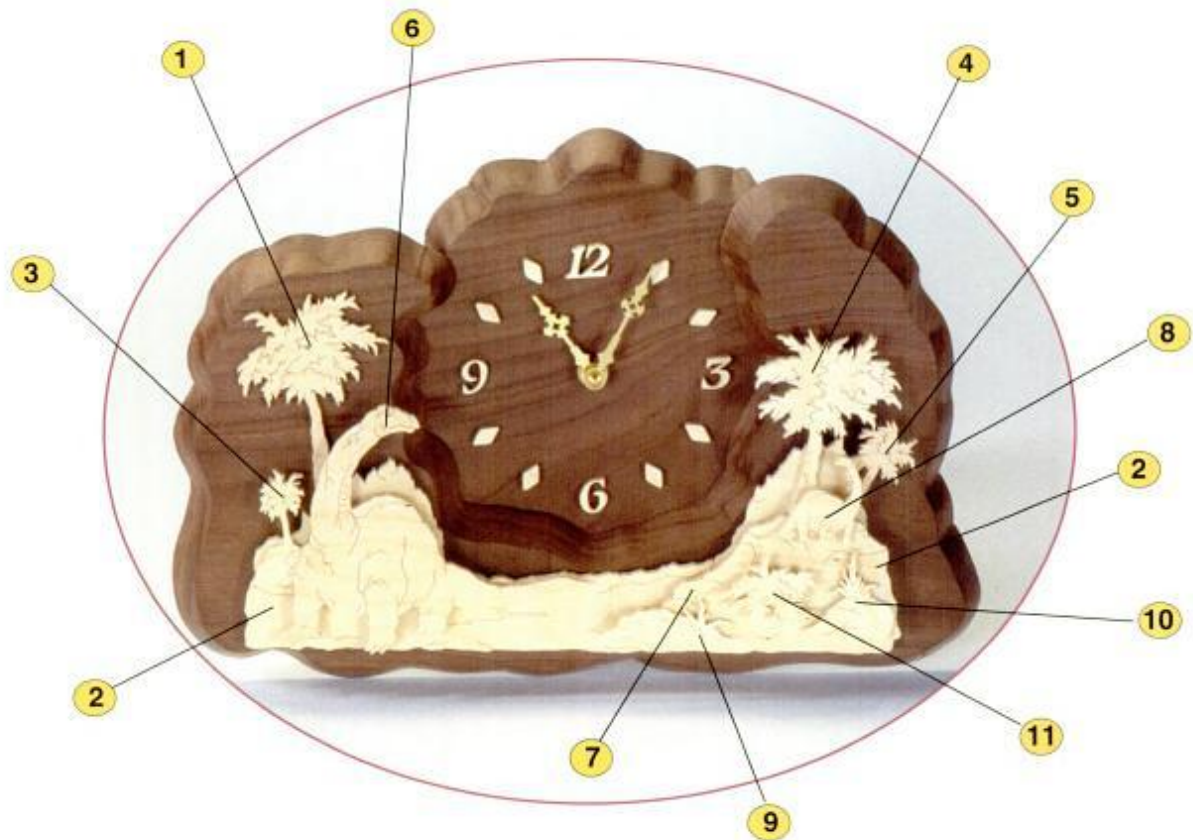
Attach the clock face numbers and markers. Then install the clock movement and hands.

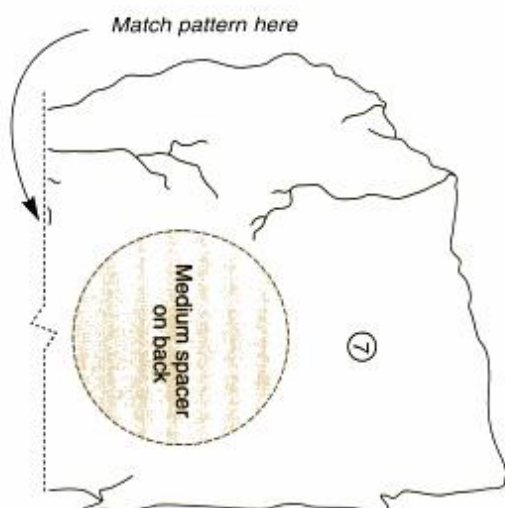
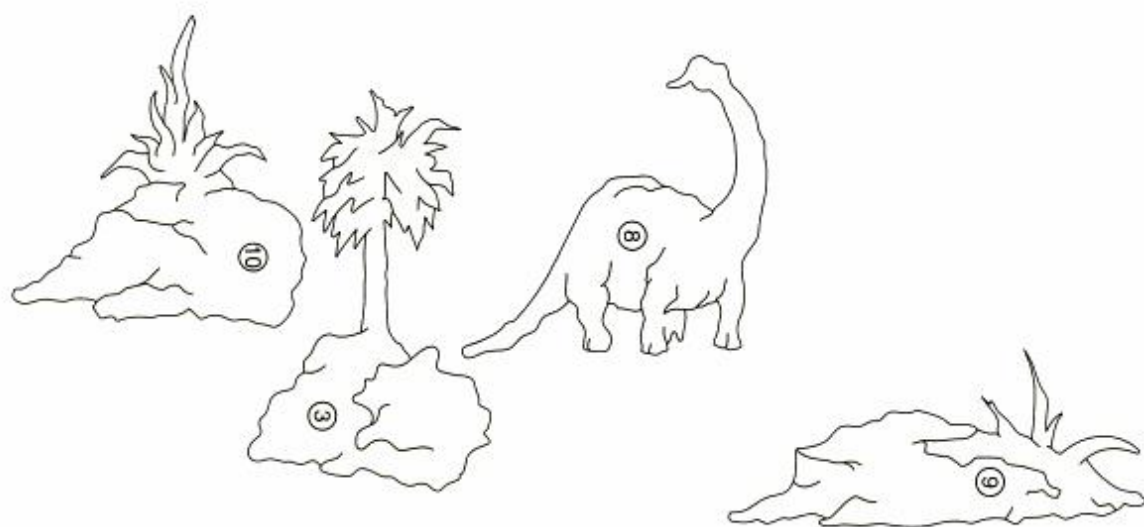
### CLOCK BODY

*Cutting instructions for the Time-of-the-Dinosaurs clock.*

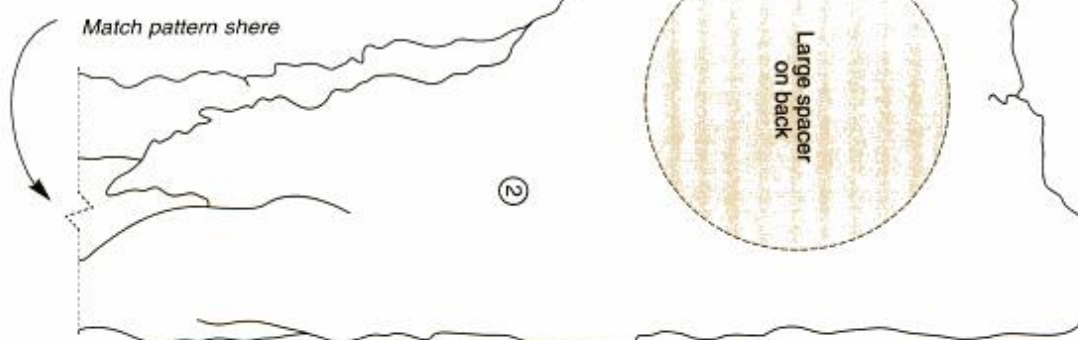








12369



# Old Oaken Clock

## MATERIALS LIST...

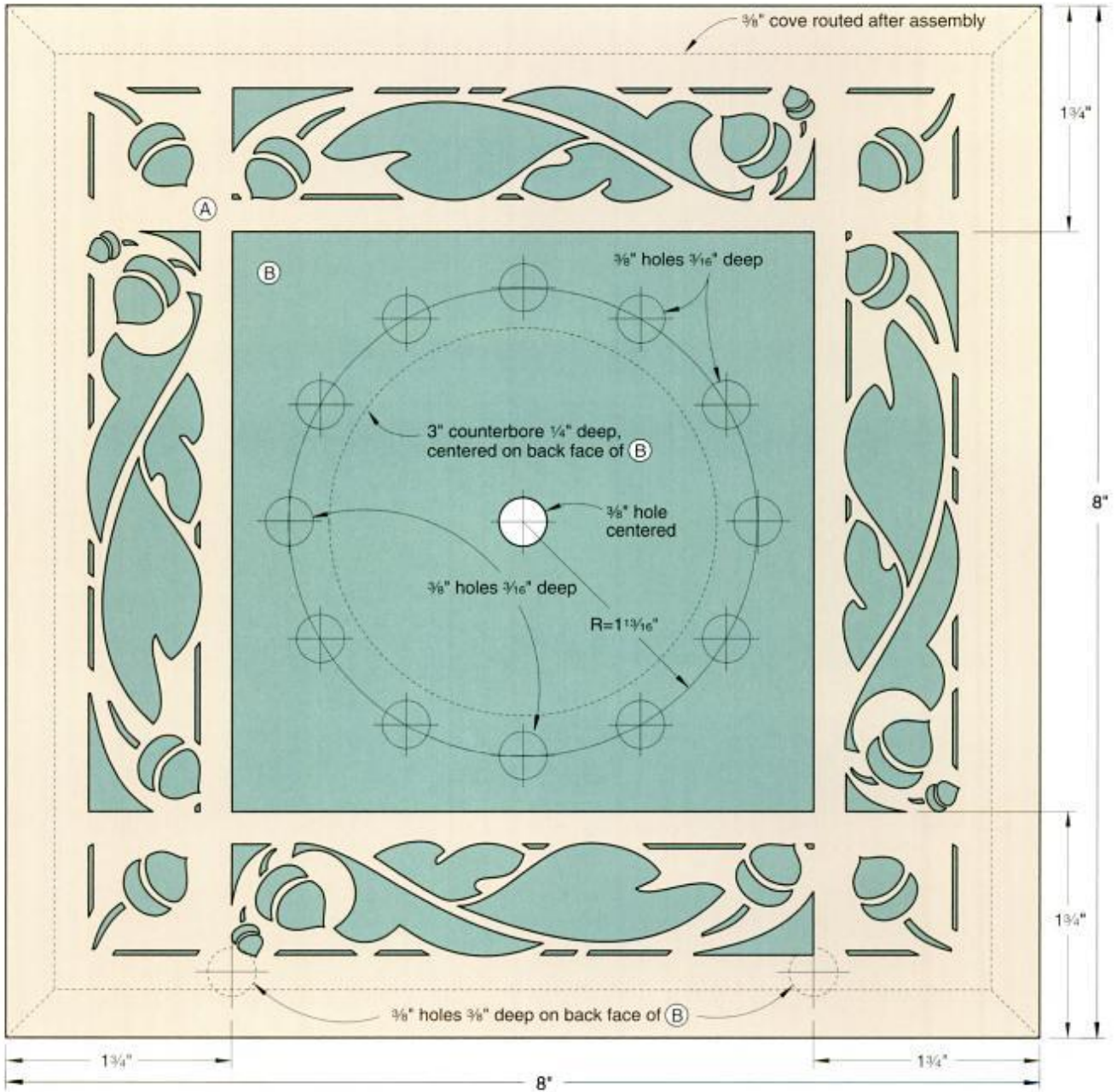
- $\frac{1}{4}$  x 8 x 8"-thick oak (part A)
- $\frac{1}{2}$  x 8 x 8"-thick oak (part B)
- $\frac{3}{8}$  x 8 x 8" piece of scrapwood (as a clamp pad)
- $\frac{3}{8}$ "-diameter dowels
- $\frac{3}{8}$ "-diameter oak buttons
- Glue
- Clear finish
- Quartz clock movement

**NOTE:** The pattern for this project is shown at 75%.  
For full size patterns, enlarge to 133%.

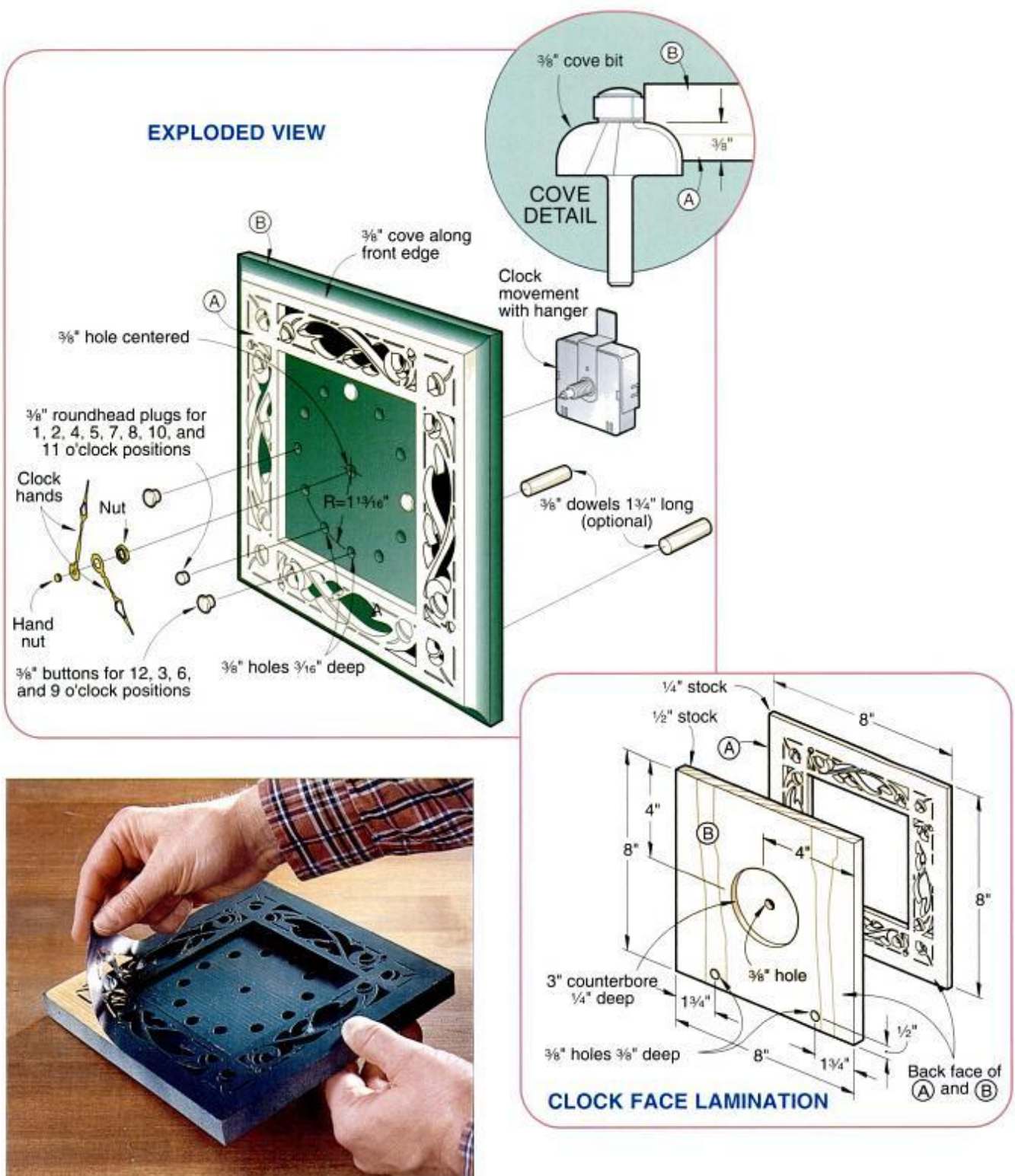




**REDUCED OLD OAKEN CLOCK PATTERN**



### CLOCK FACE PATTERN

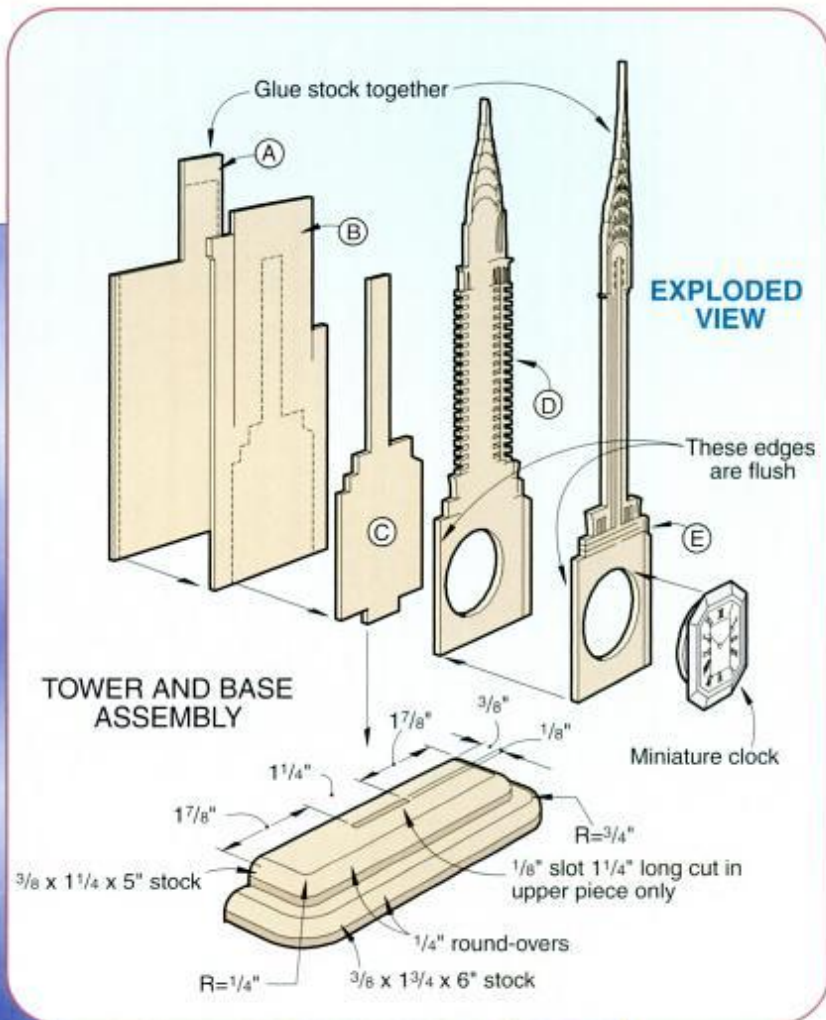


The pattern masks the fretwork for painting after scroll-sawing. The pattern is easier to remove after painting if you lacquer the wood surface first.



# Towering Timepiece

A desk clock featuring New York City's Chrysler Building, one of American architecture's greatest achievements.

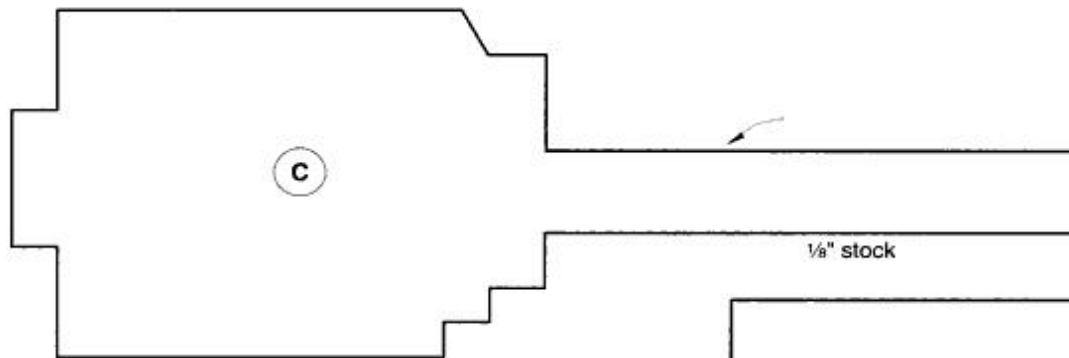


## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1/8"-thick birch plywood
- 3/8"-thick stock
- Glue
- Clear finish
- Paint
- Quartz clock movement

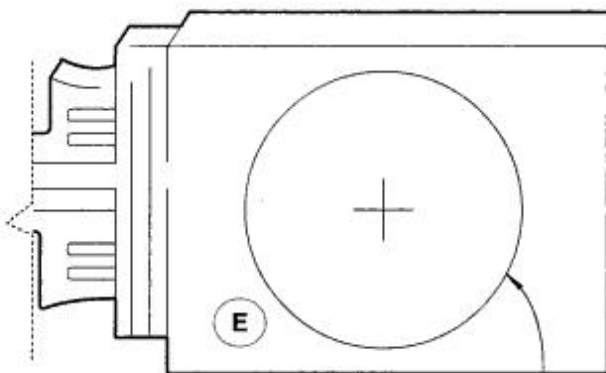
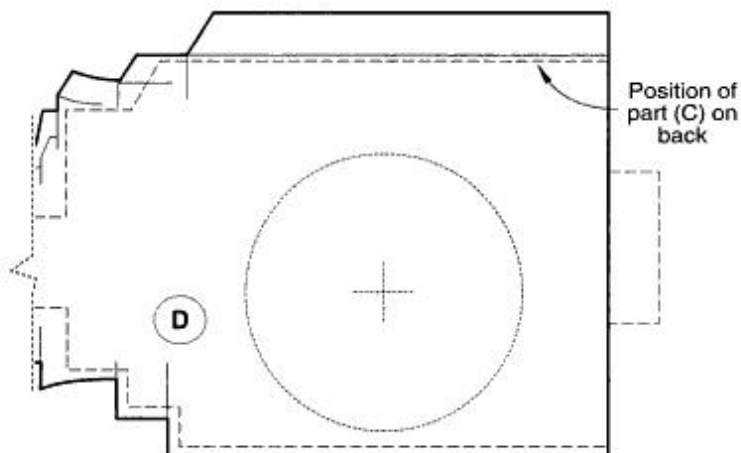
**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).



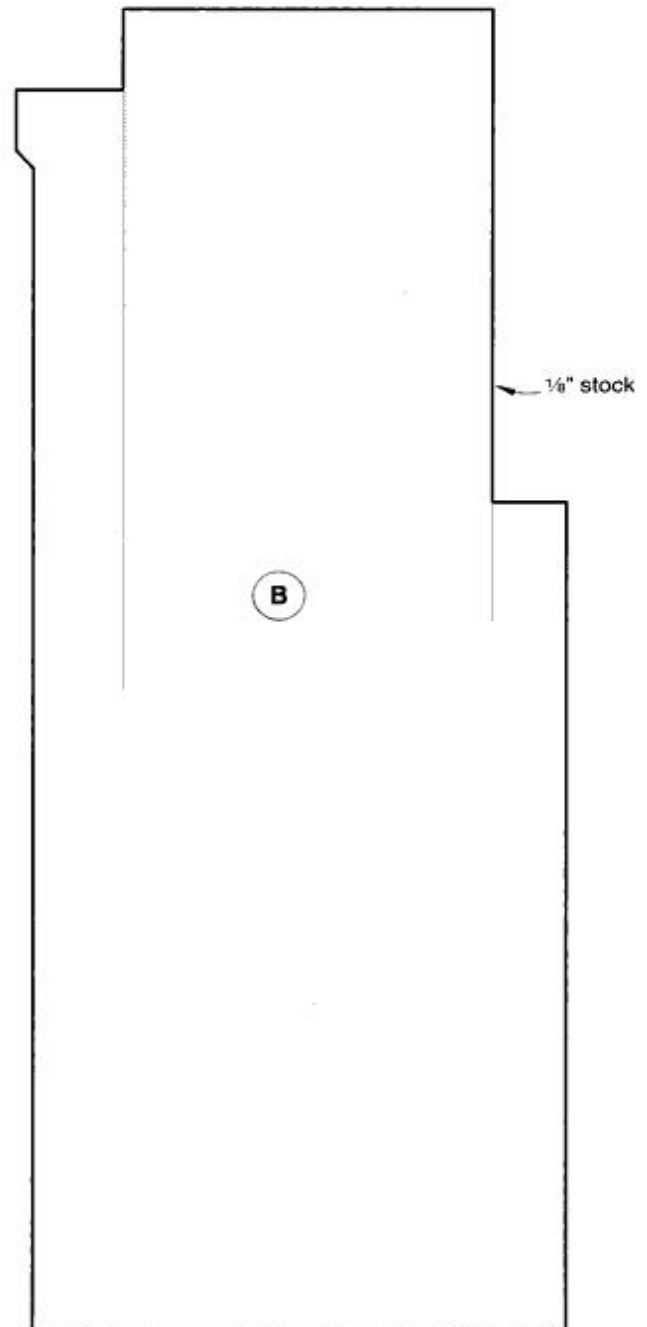


**TOWERING TIMEPIECE  
PARTS IDENTIFICATION KEY**

- A—Skyline part
- B—Skyline part
- C—Spacer
- D—Chrysler building part
- E—Chrysler building part



1 3/8" diameter hole drilled through parts (E) and (D) after they are glued together



# Wetland Silhouette Clock



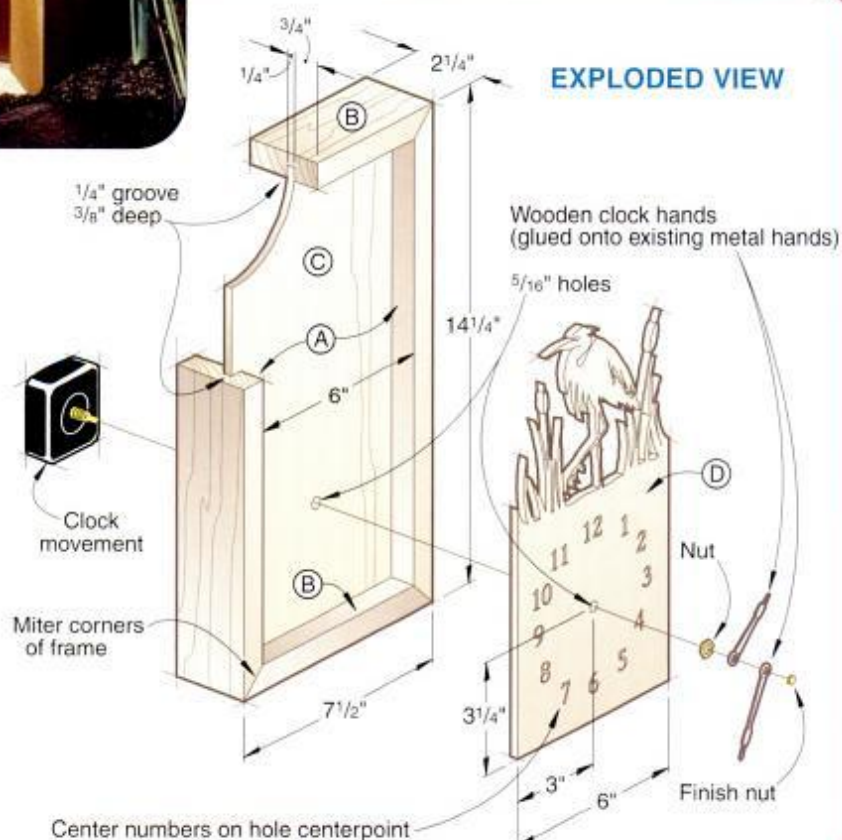
## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1/4"-thick walnut
- 1/4"-thick birch plywood
- 3/4"-thick birch
- Glue
- Clear finish
- Clock movement with hands

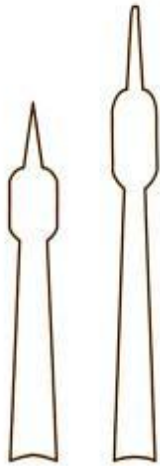
**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).

### Wetland Silhouette Clock Parts Identification Key

- A—Sides
- B—Ends
- C—Front
- D—Face



**CLOCK HANDS  
PATTERNS**



# 123456780

**FULL-SIZED CLOCK NUMBERS**

**FULL-SIZED  
HERON  
PATTERN**

**Note:** This pattern must be extended to an overall length of  $11\frac{1}{8}"$  to allow space for the clock-face below.





# 8

## More Challenging Patterns

**A** *mazed so far by what you can accomplish with a scrollsaw? You'll be even more impressed with the bevy of patterns in this chapter. They'll provide new challenges to your scrollsawing skills.*



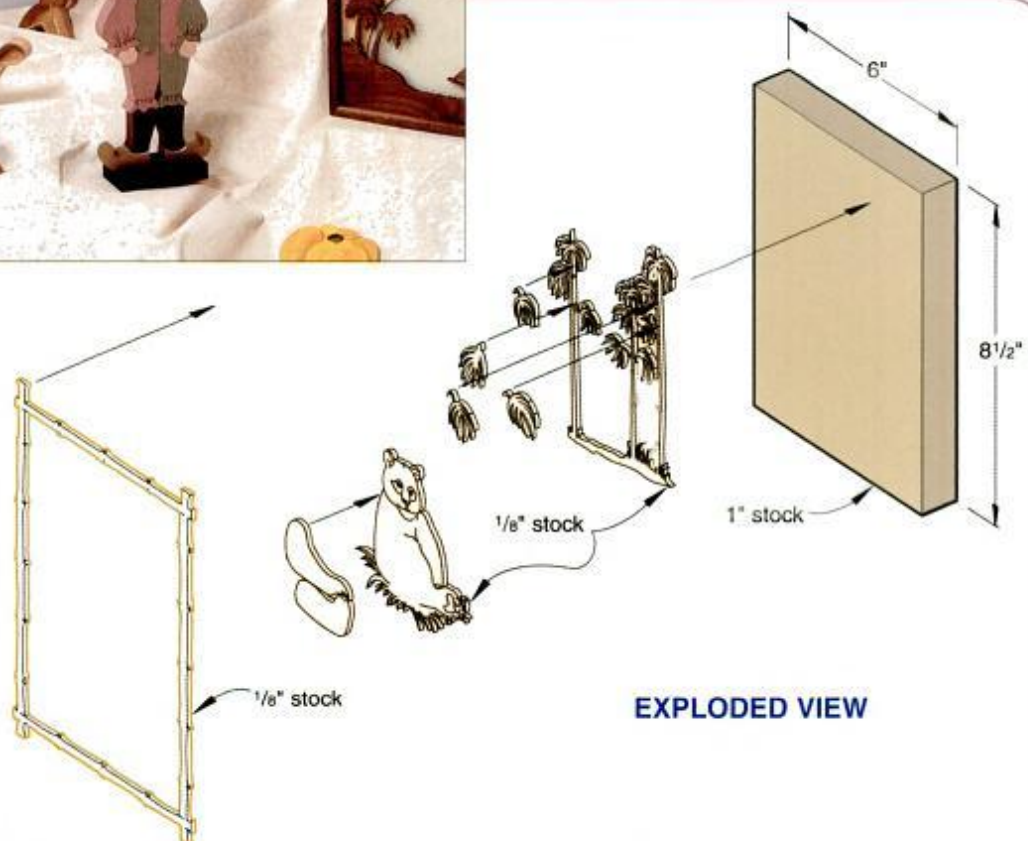
# Picture-Perfect Panda

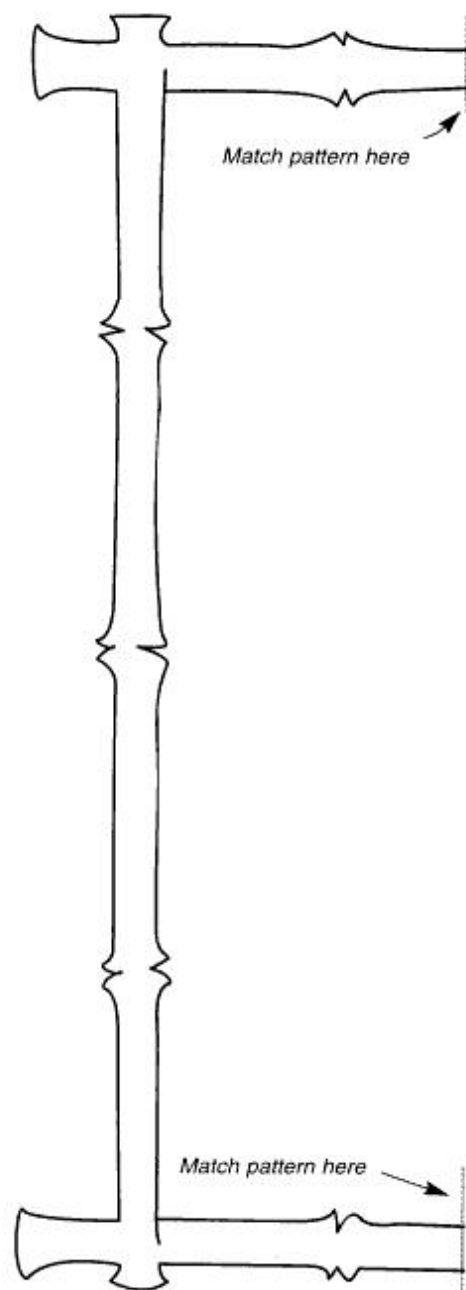


## MATERIALS LIST...

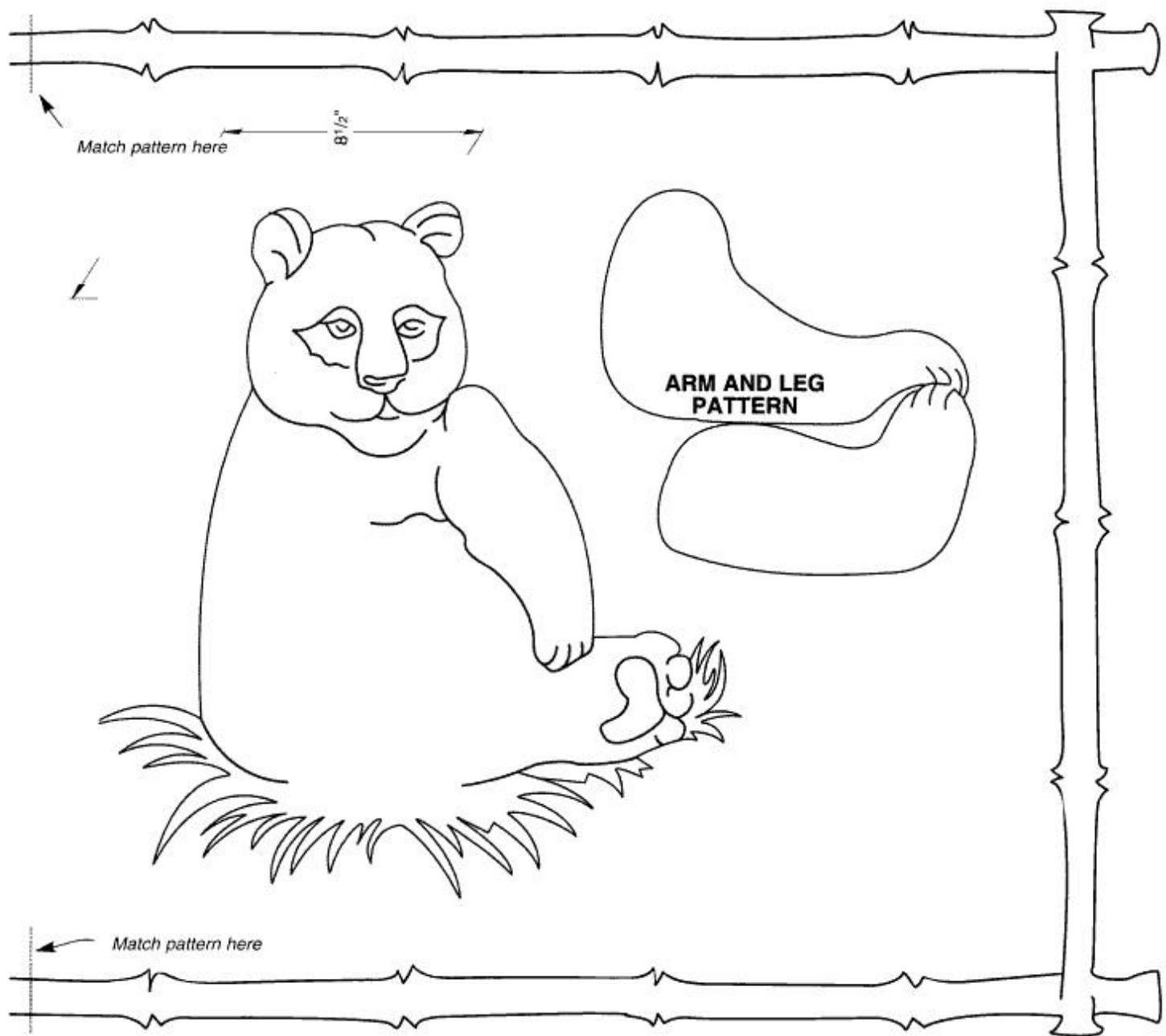
- 1/8"-thick birch plywood
- 3/4"-thick cedar (for back)
- Glue
- Clear finish
- 1/8"-thick birch plywood or posterboard
- acrylic paints, water colors, or a clear finish
- fishing line or heavy thread

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).

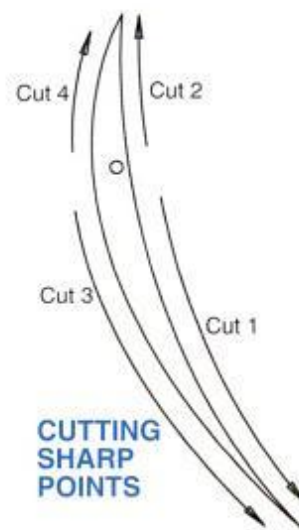
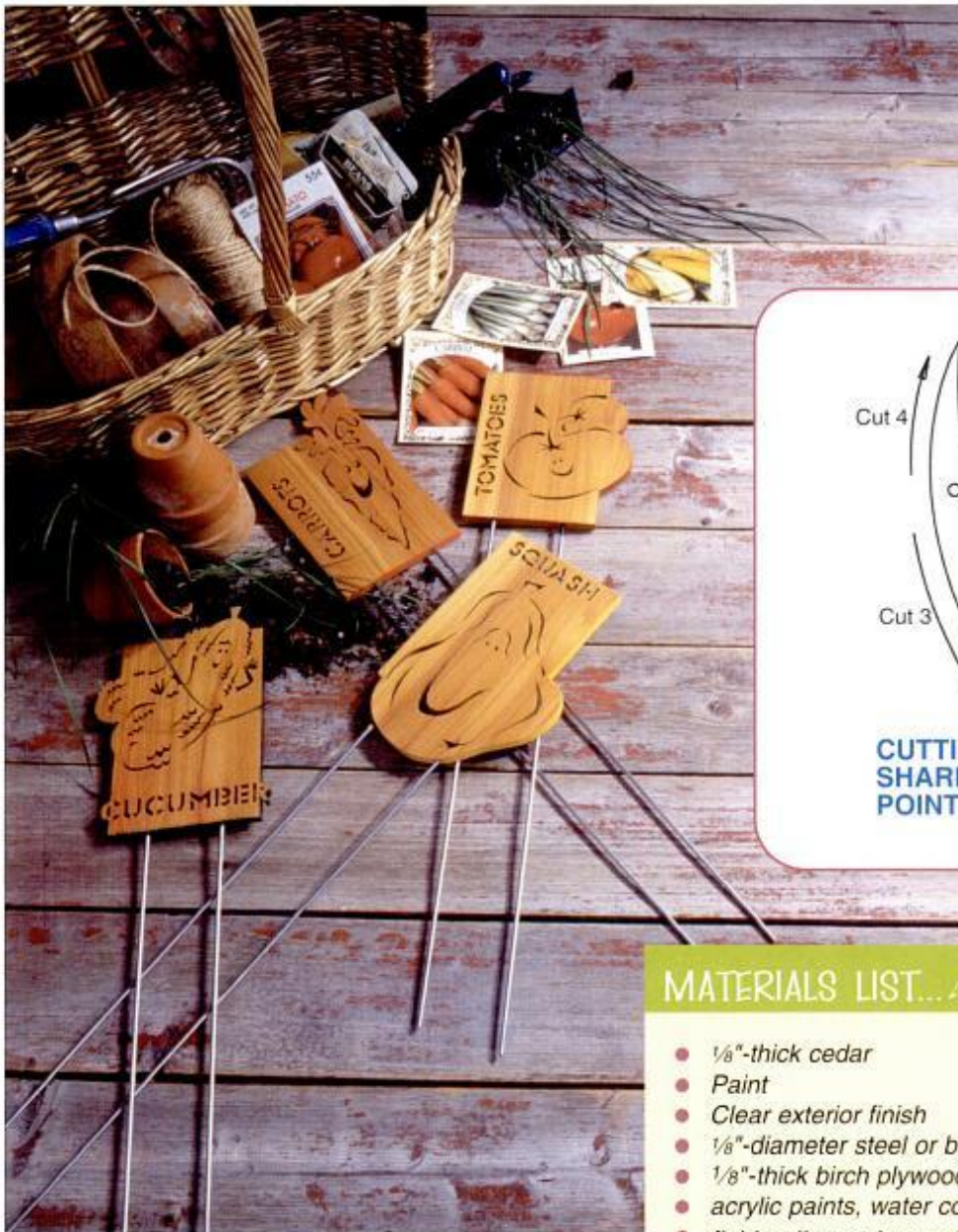








# Playful Garden Markers



## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1/8"-thick cedar
- Paint
- Clear exterior finish
- 1/8"-diameter steel or brass rod
- 1/8"-thick birch plywood or posterboard
- acrylic paints, water colors, or a clear finish
- fishing line or heavy thread

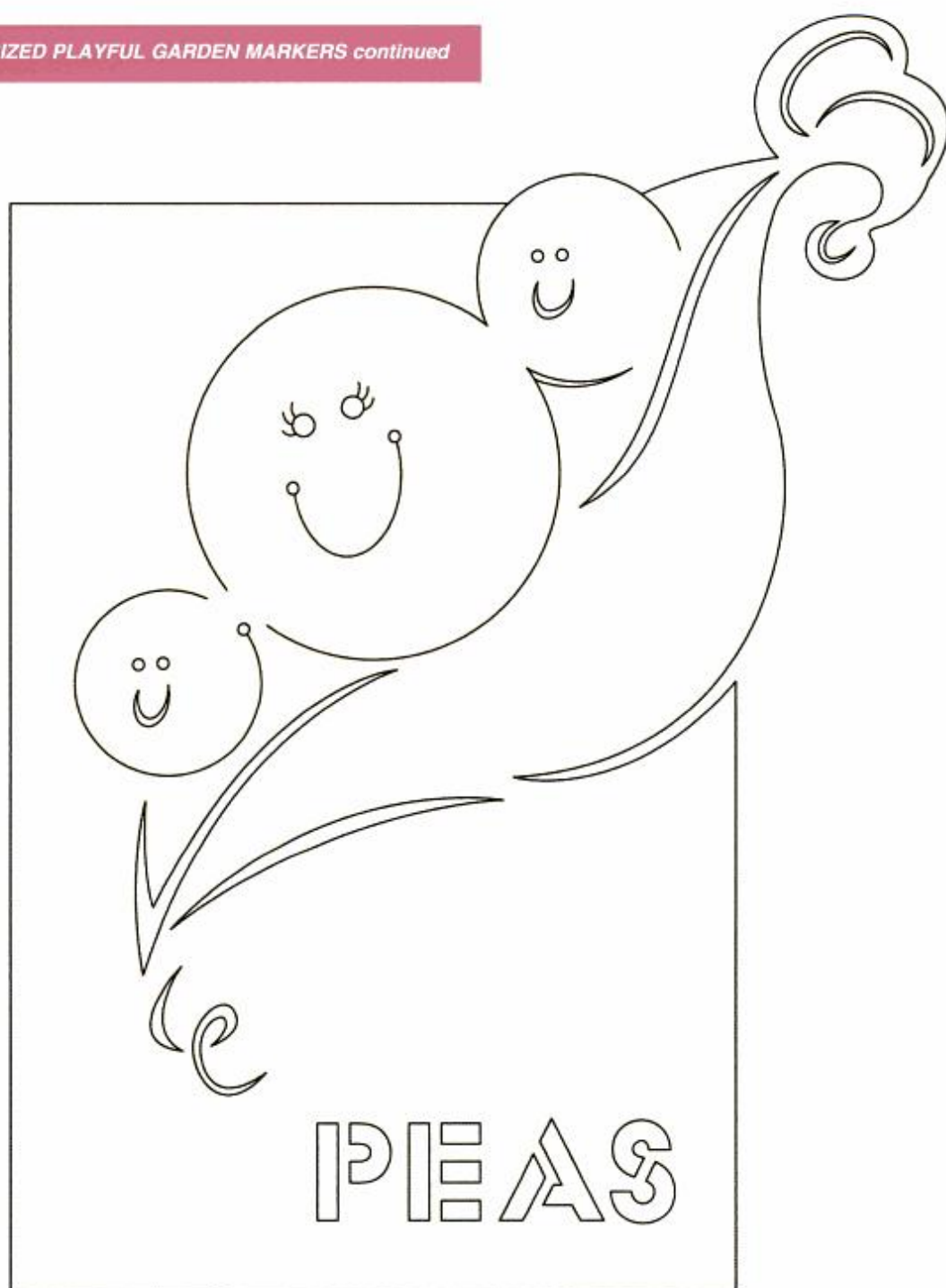
**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).

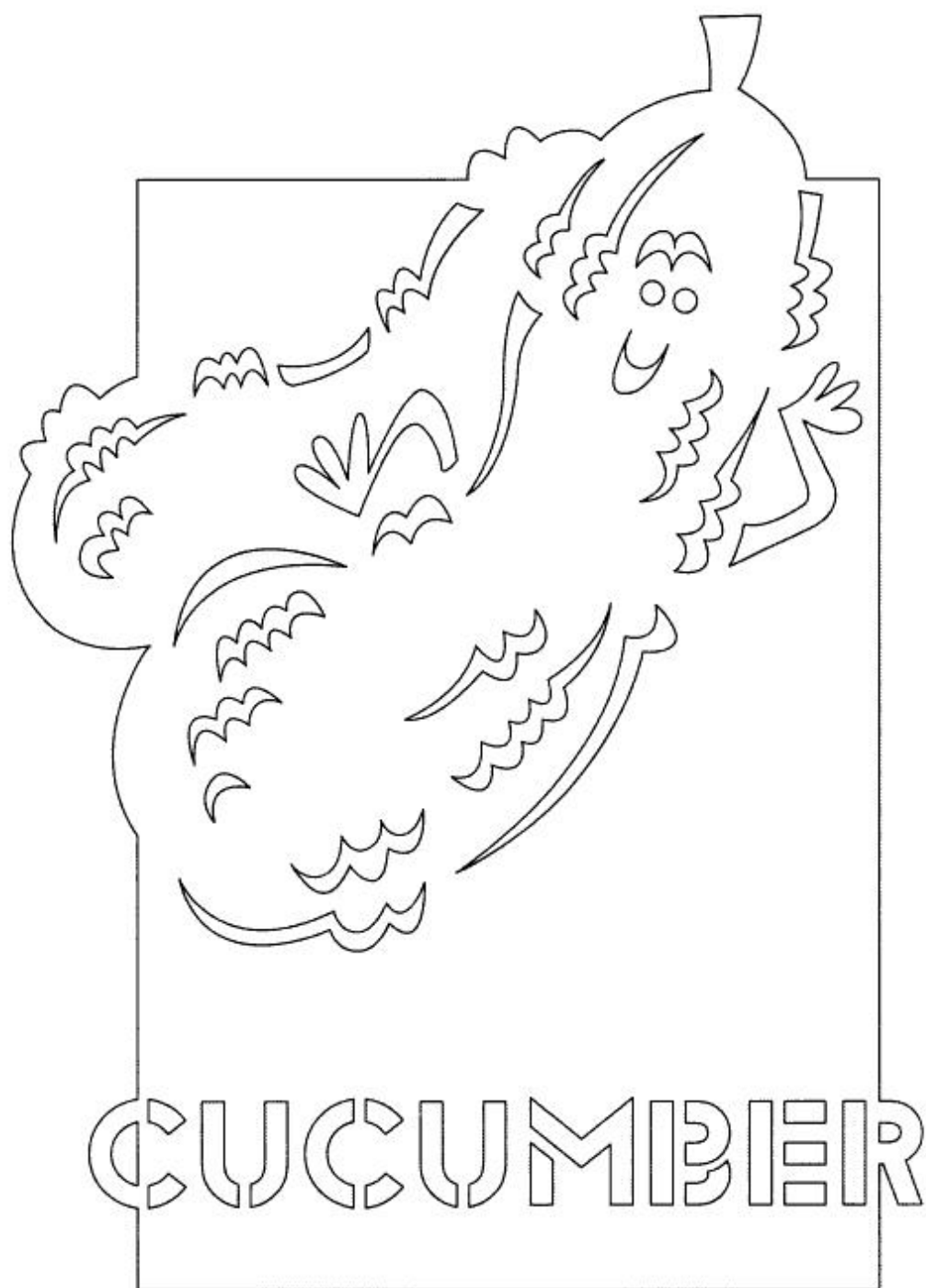
*Painting the garden markers.*



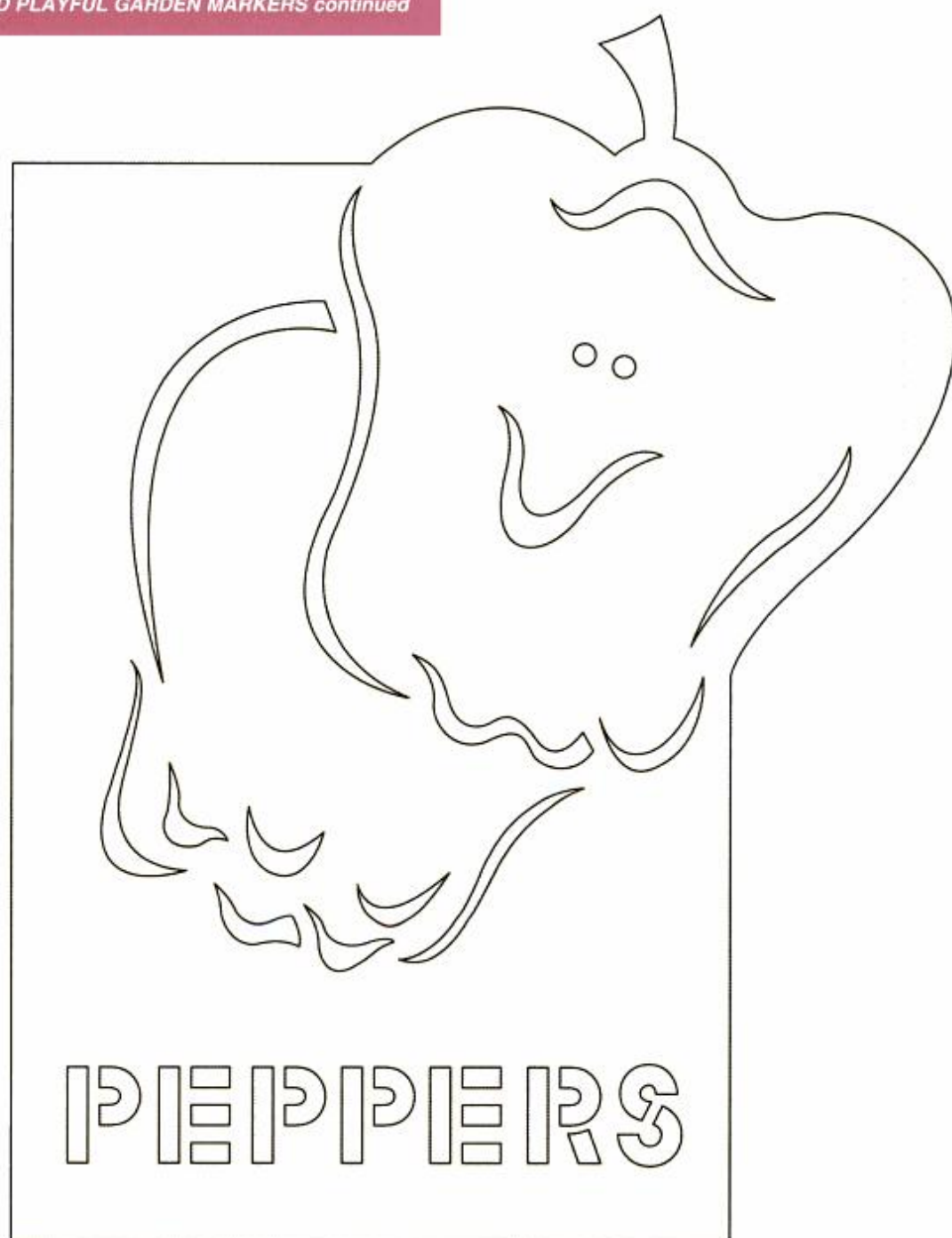


FULL-SIZED PLAYFUL GARDEN MARKERS *continued*

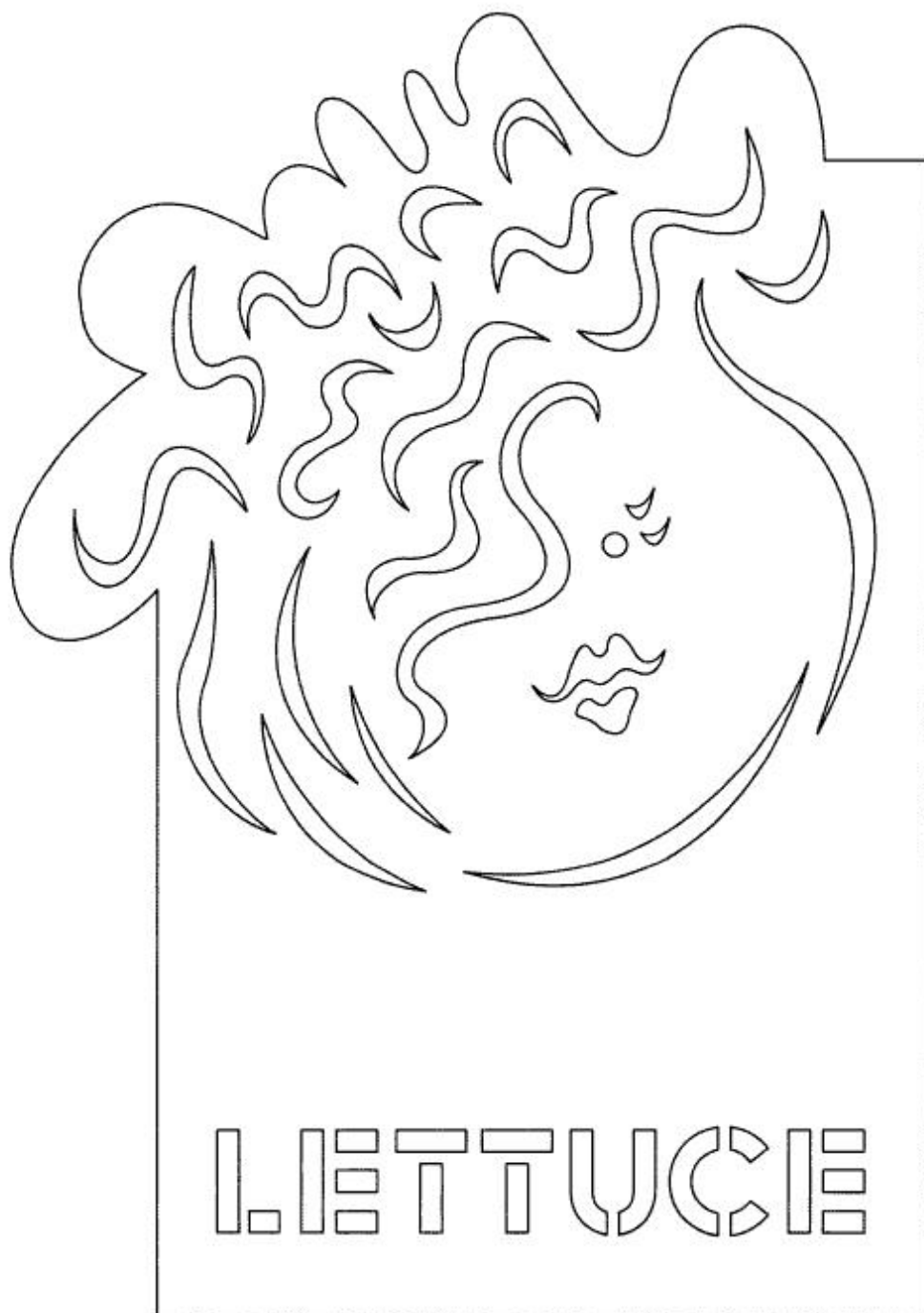


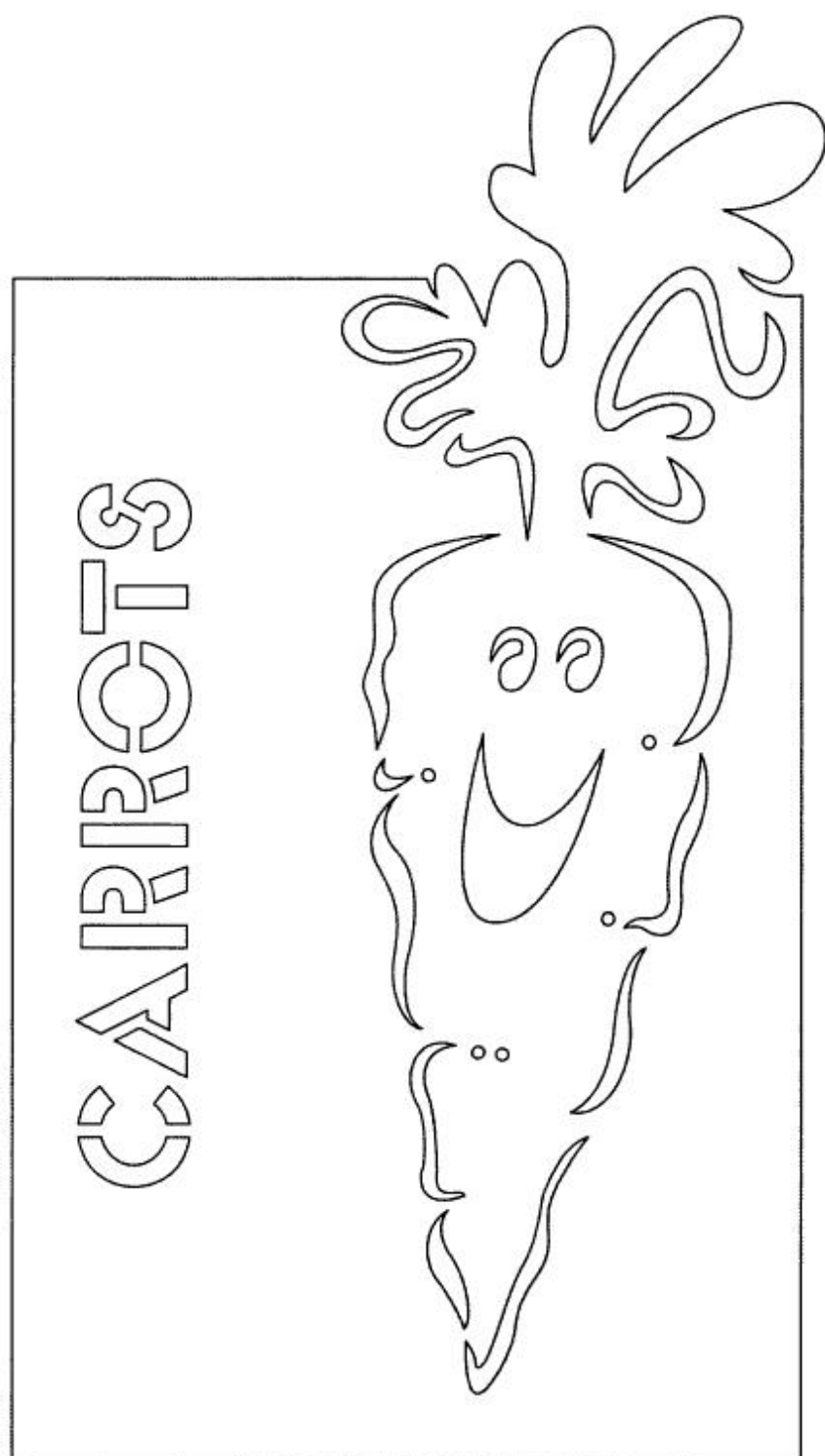


FULL-SIZED PLAYFUL GARDEN MARKERS *continued*

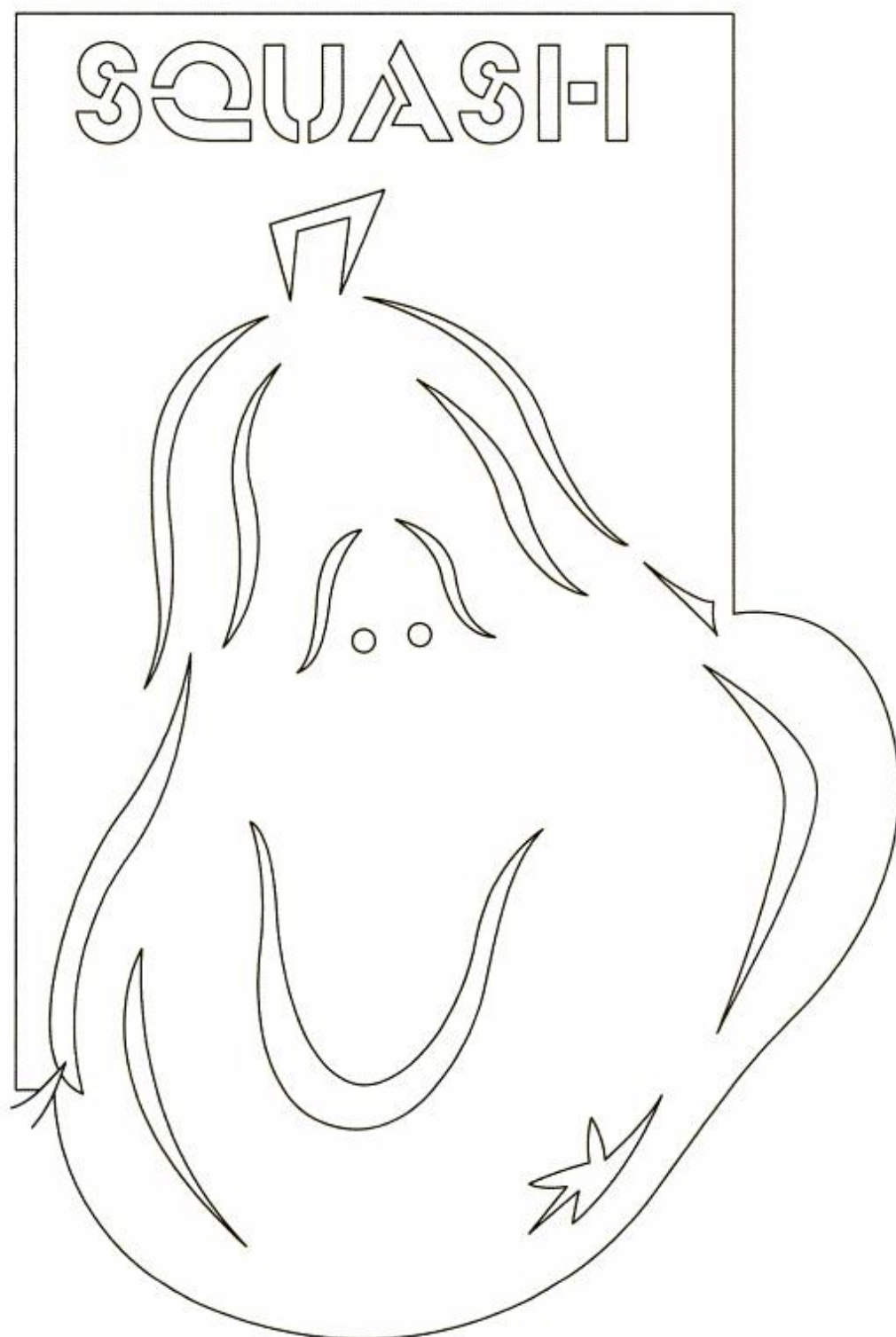






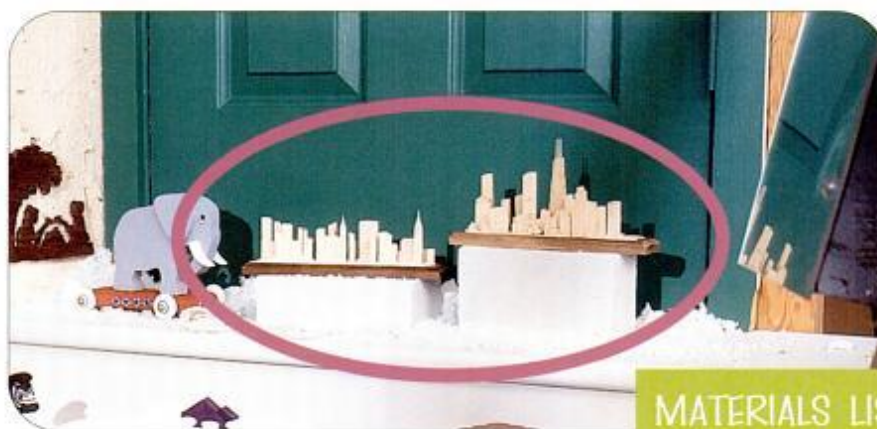


FULL-SIZED PLAYFUL GARDEN MARKERS *continued*





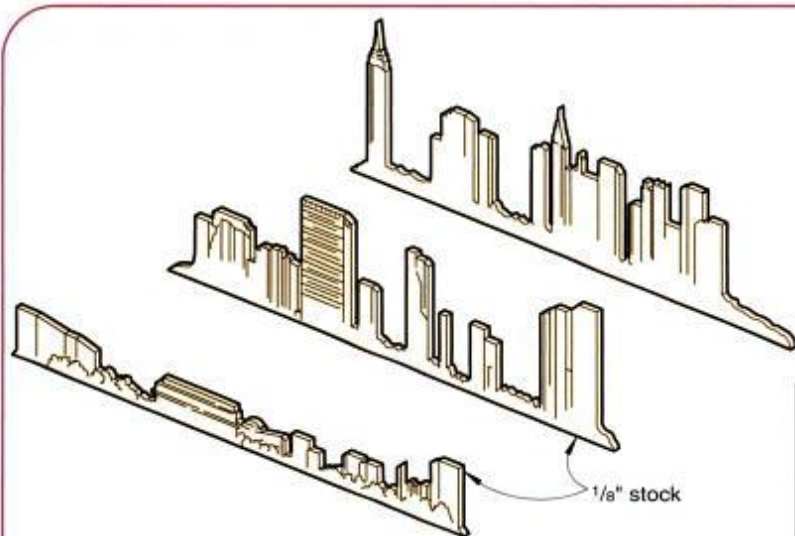
# Great American Skylines



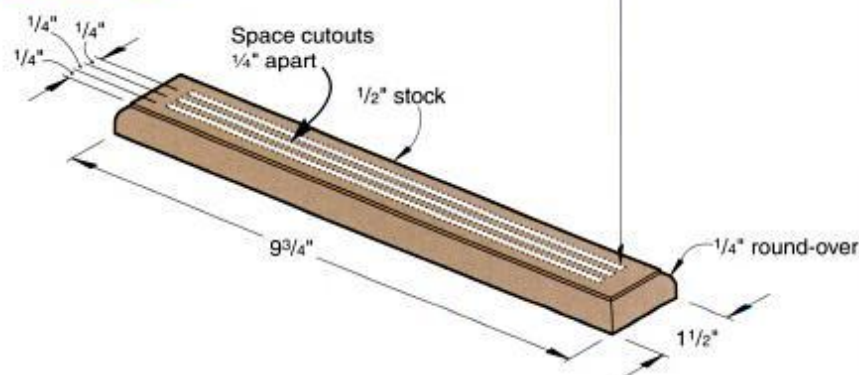
## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1/8"-thick birch plywood (for the skyline layers)
- 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 9 3/4" walnut (for the base)
- Glue
- Clear finish
- 1/8"-thick birch plywood or posterboard

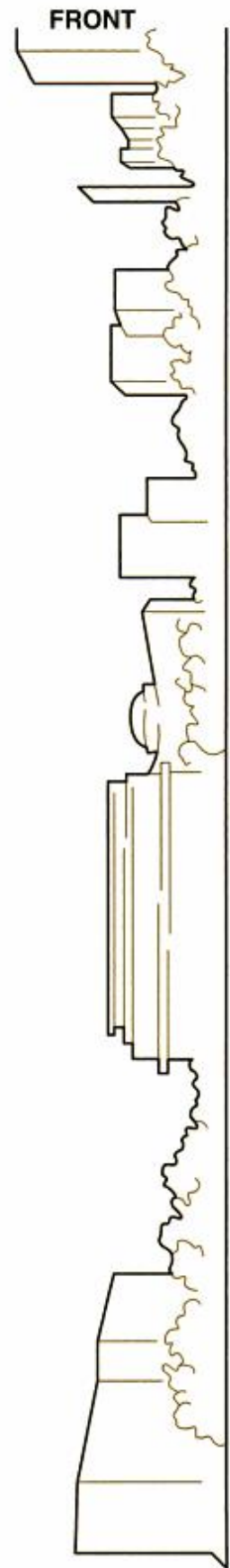
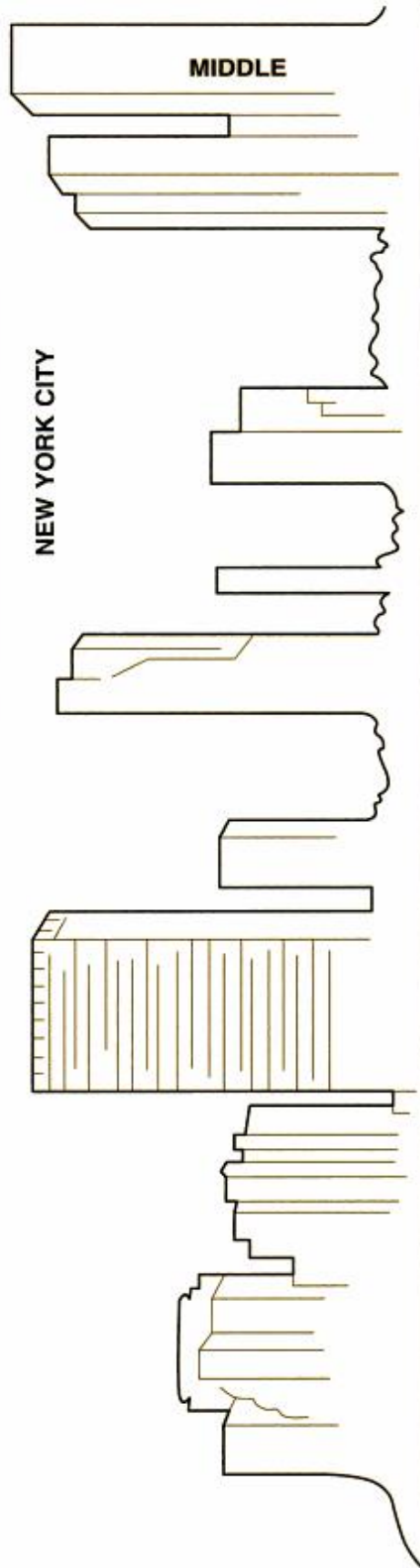
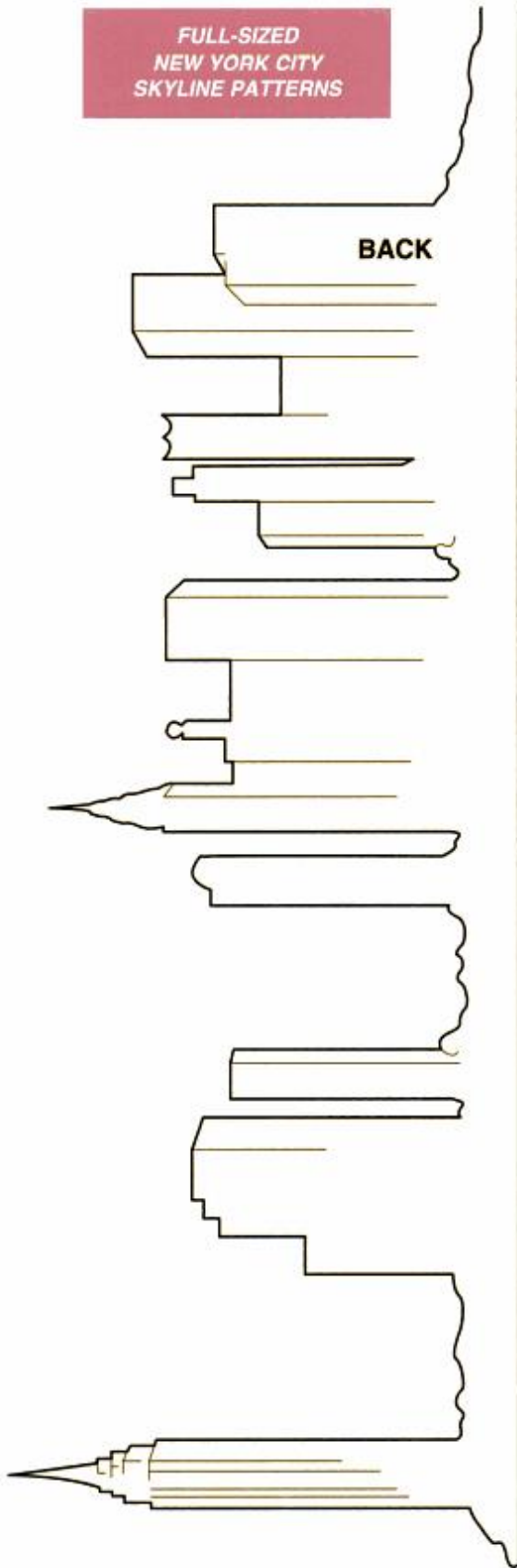
**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).

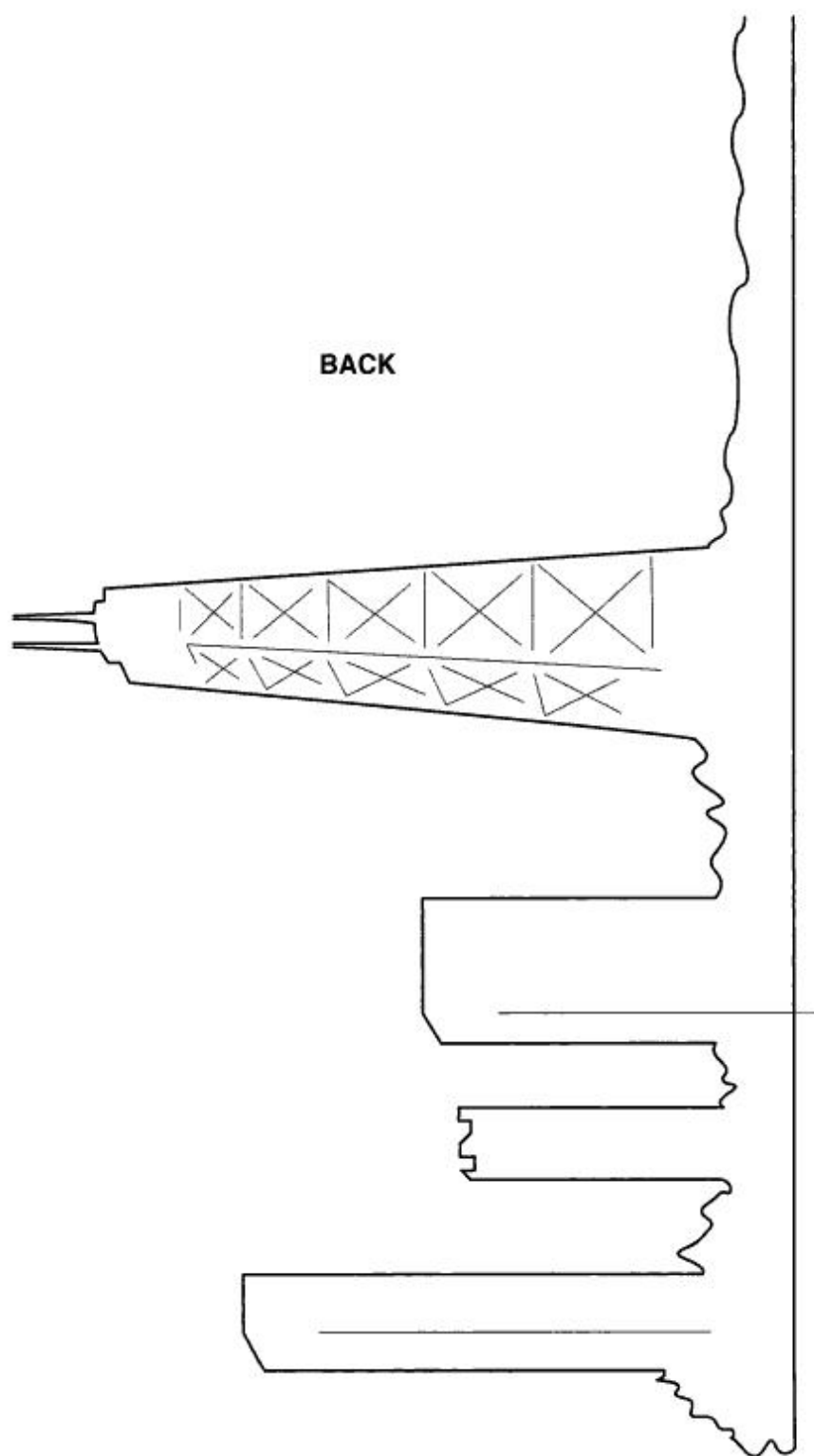


### EXPLODED VIEW



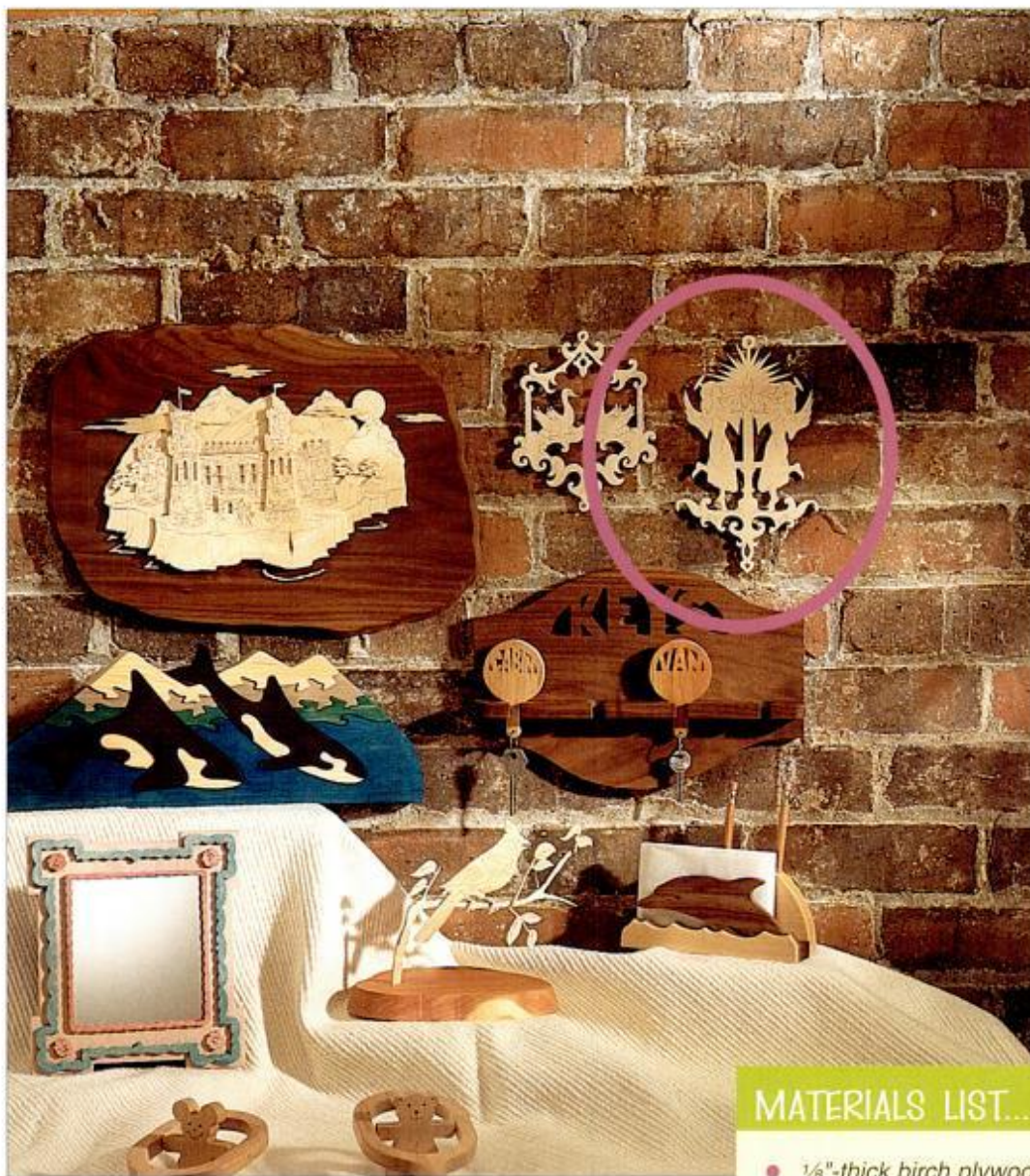
FULL-SIZED  
NEW YORK CITY  
SKYLINE PATTERNS







# Angels Silhouette



## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1/8"-thick birch plywood
- Clear finish

**NOTE:** The pattern for this project is shown at full size (100%).



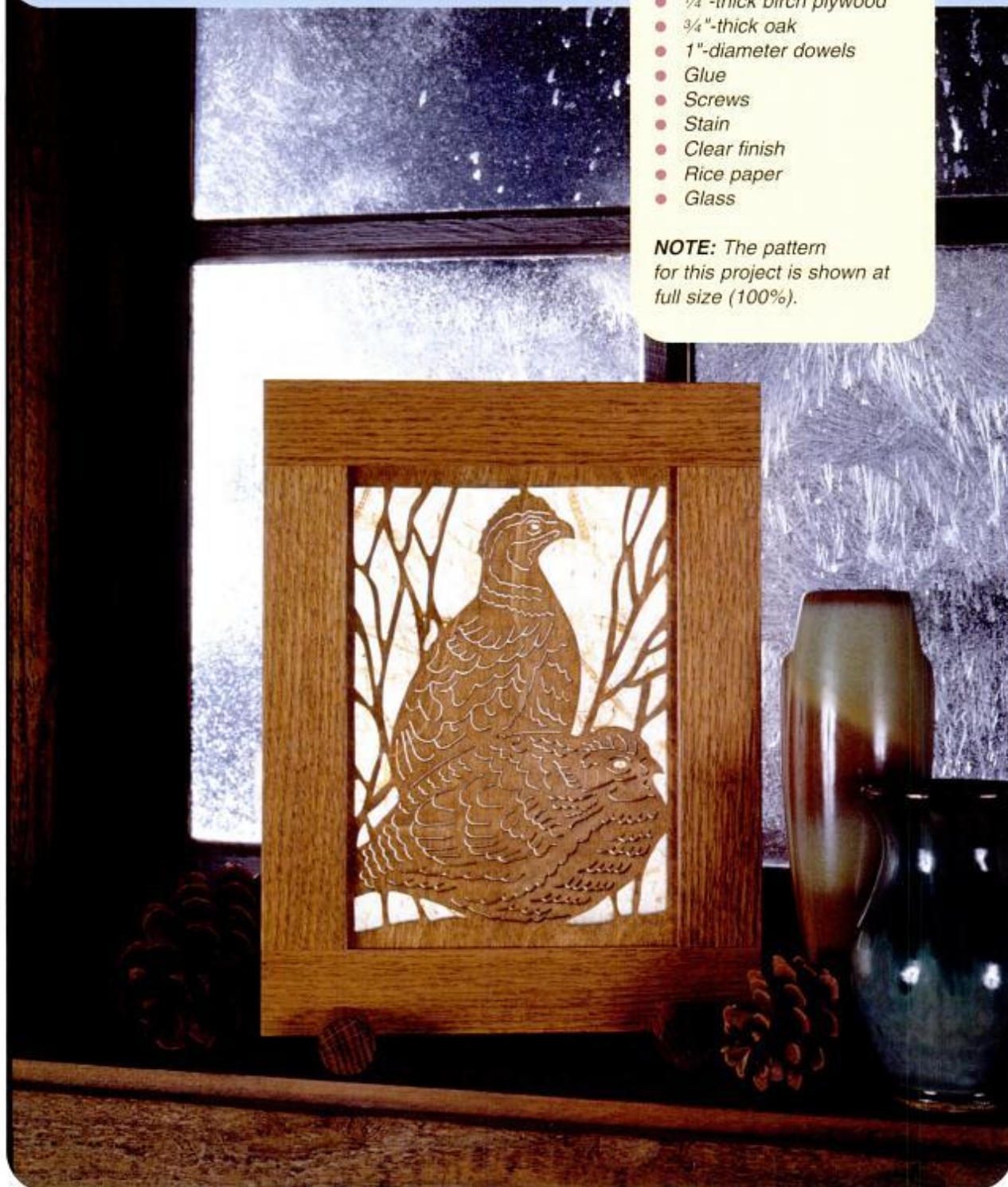


# Quail Country

## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1/4"-thick birch plywood
- 3/4"-thick oak
- 1"-diameter dowels
- Glue
- Screws
- Stain
- Clear finish
- Rice paper
- Glass

**NOTE:** The pattern for this project is shown at full size (100%).





FULL-SIZED PATTERN



A

Saw detail lines  
with a #0 spiral blade.

# Advanced Patterns



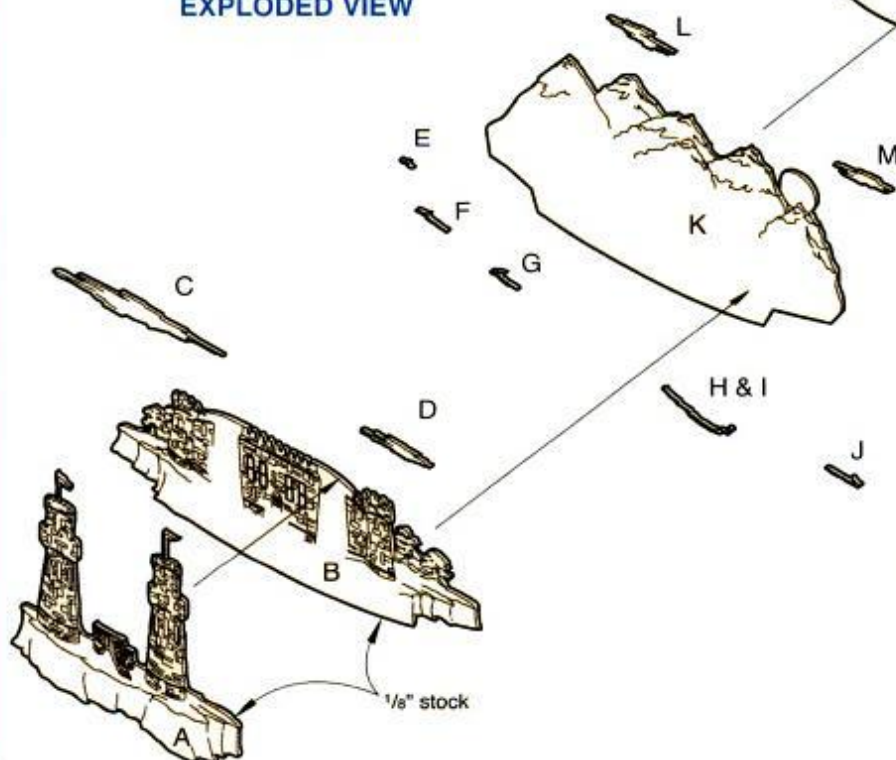


# Castle on a Cliff

## MATERIALS LIST...

- $\frac{1}{8}$ "-thick birch plywood (for castle)
- $\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ " walnut (for the background plaque)
- Glue
- Clear finish

### EXPLODED VIEW

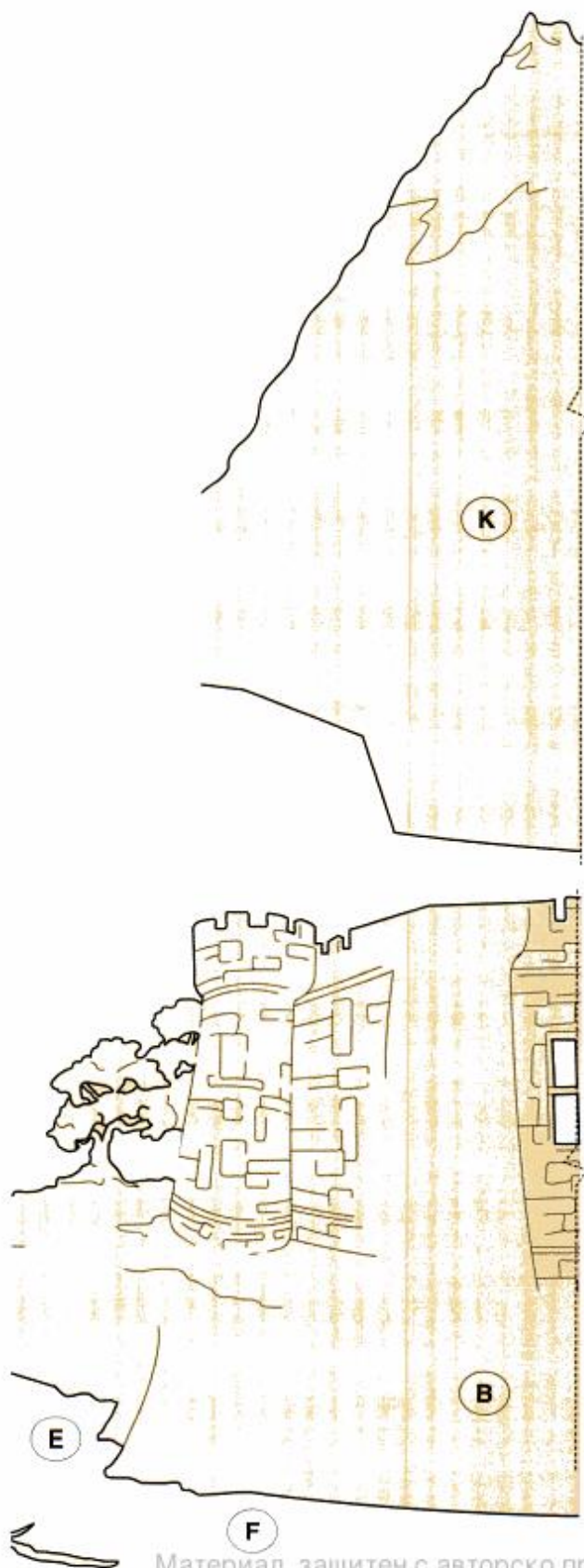
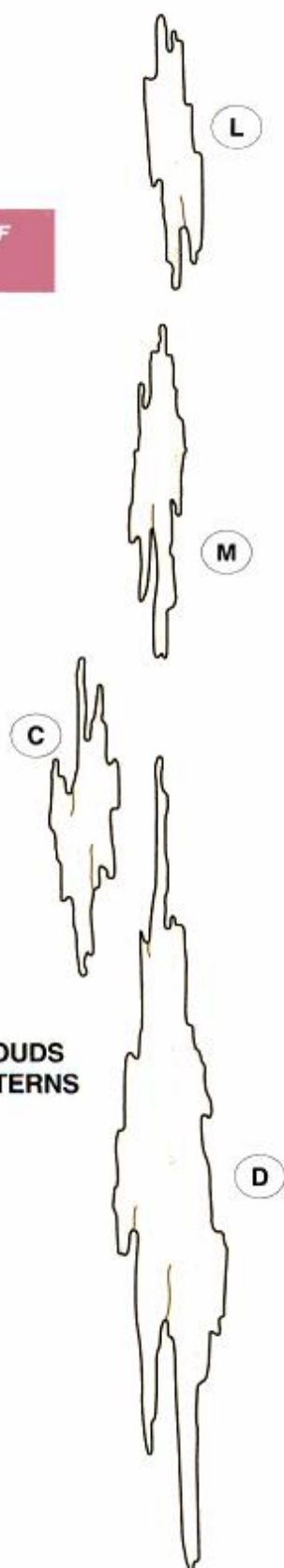


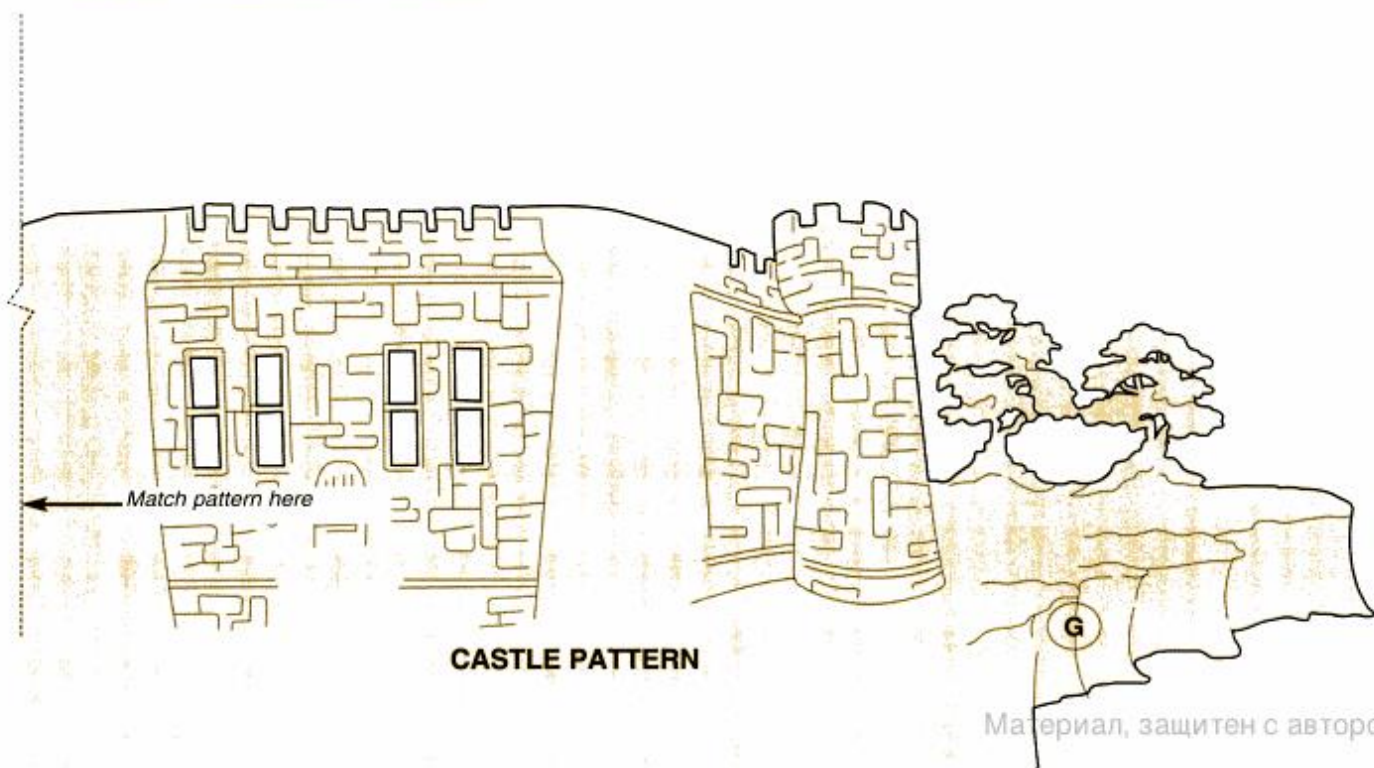
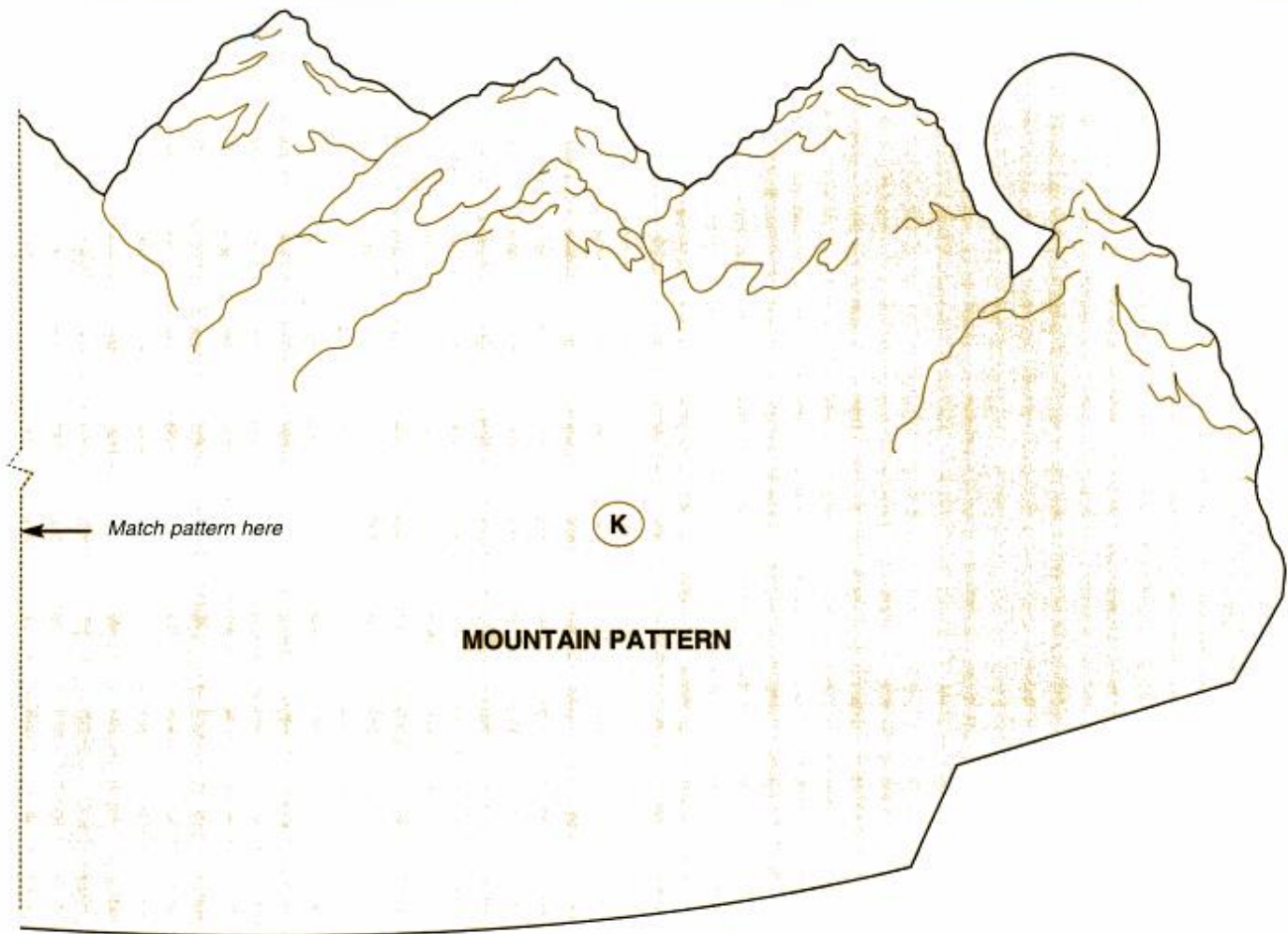
**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at 80%. For full size, enlarge to 125%

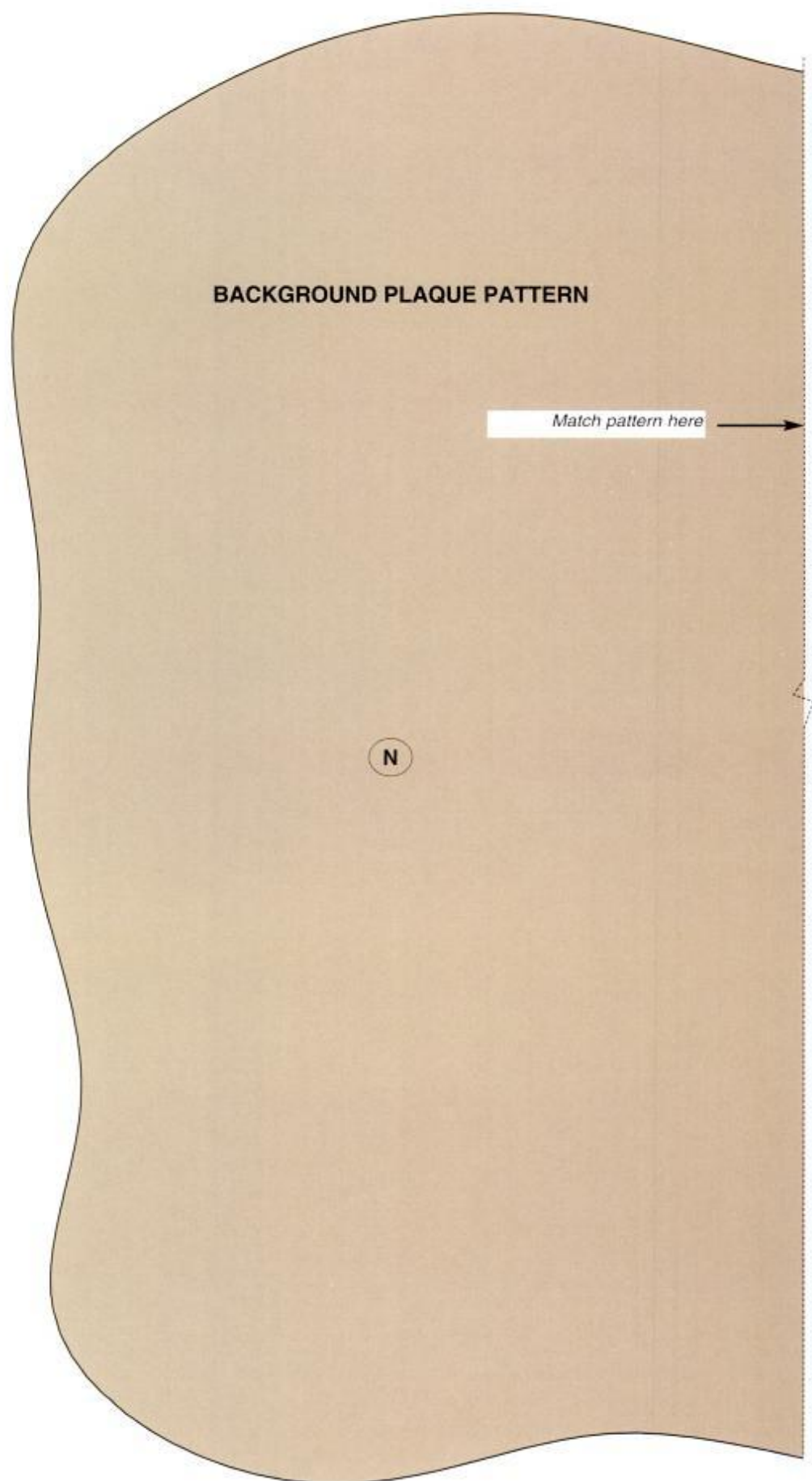


CASTLE-ON-A-CLIFF  
PATTERNS

CLOUDS  
PATTERNS











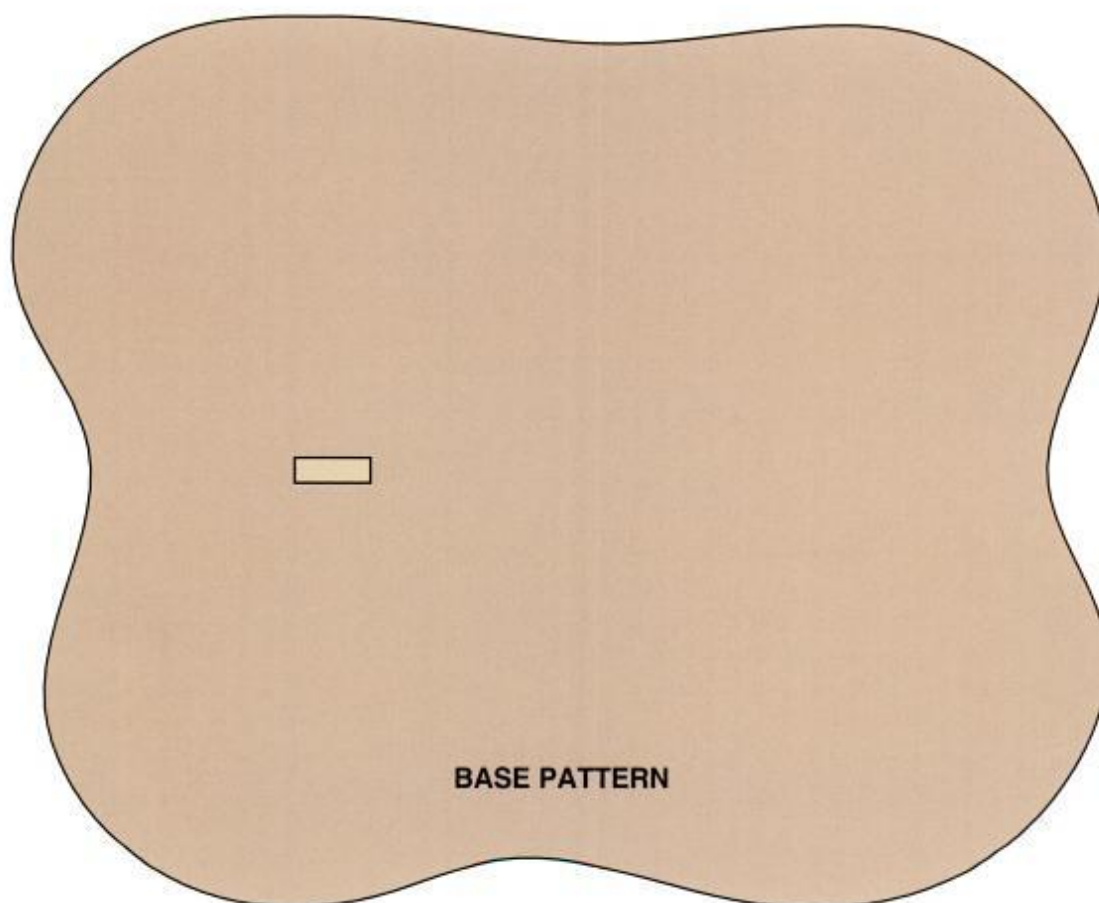
# Sitting Pretty Songbird



## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1/8"-thick birch plywood
- 3/4"-thick cedar (for the base)
- Glue
- Clear finish

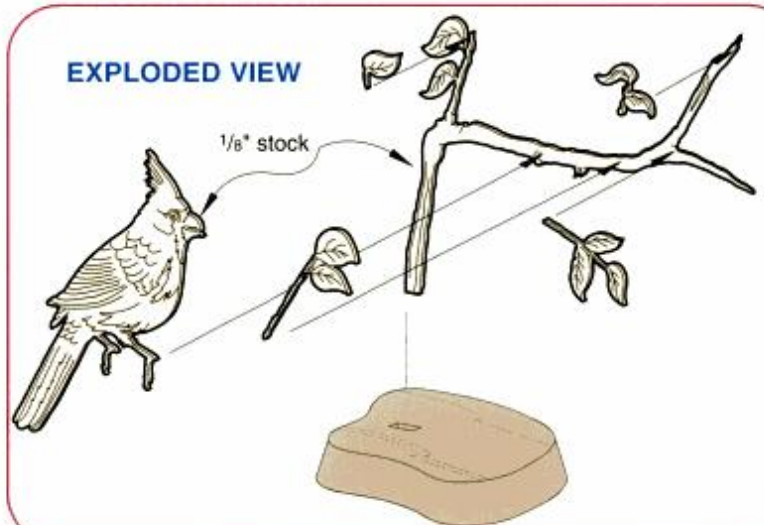
**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).



**FULL-SIZED SITTING PRETTY  
SONGBIRD PATTERNS**



**EXPLODED VIEW**





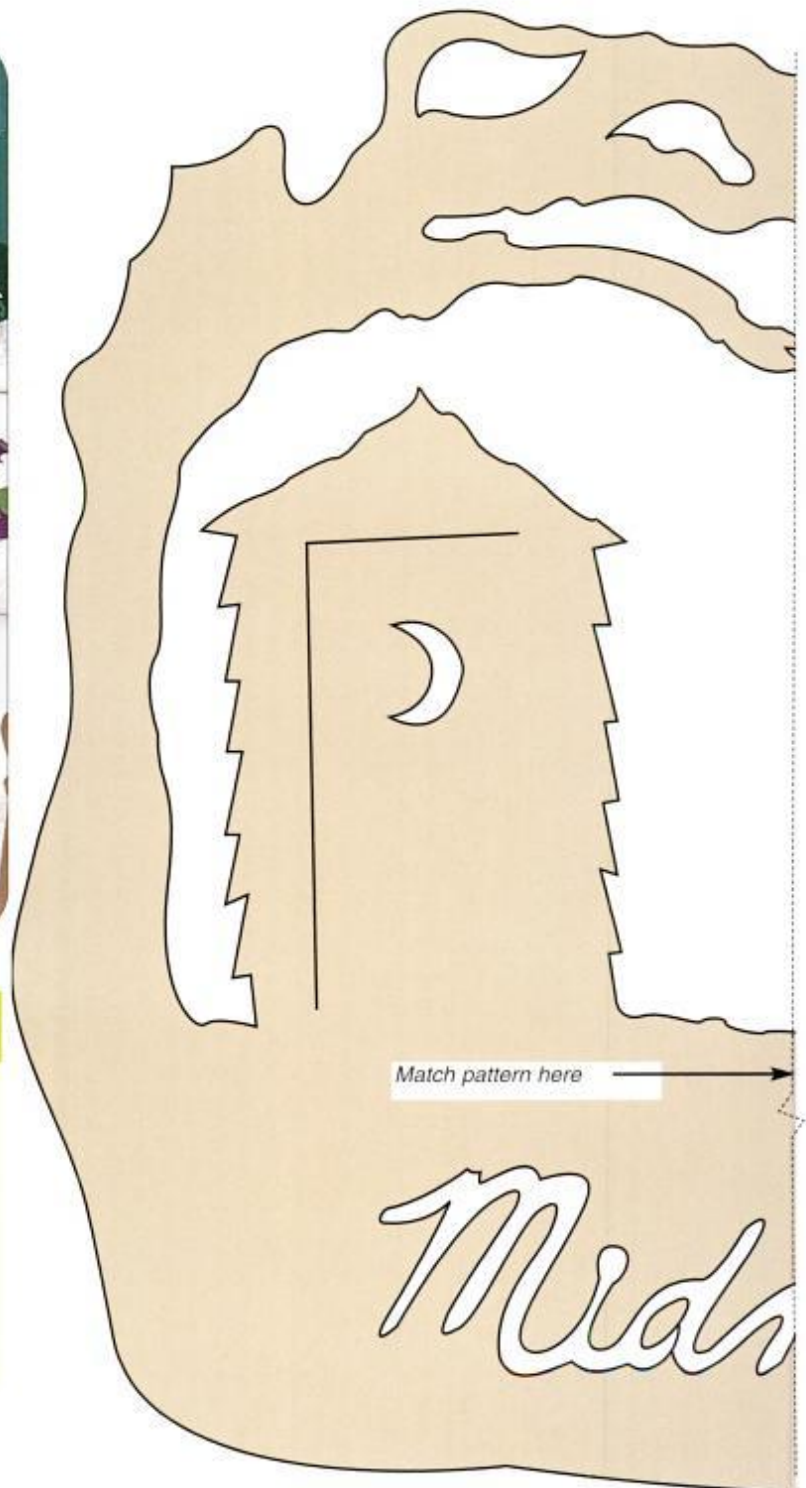
# Midnight Visit and Campfire Cooking Plaques



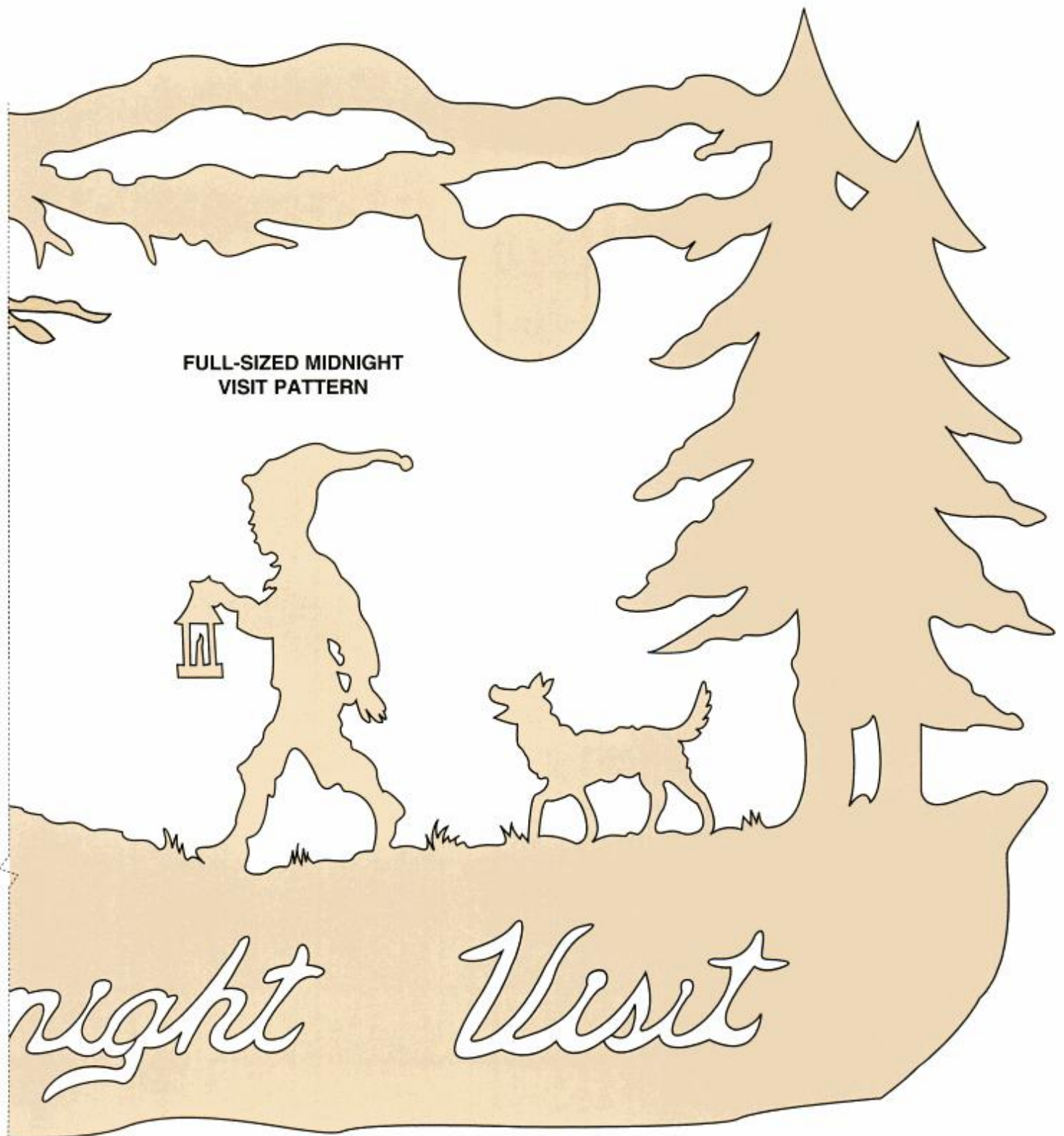
## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1/2"-thick walnut (for midnight visit silhouette)
- 1/8"-thick birch plywood (for midnight visit optional script)
- 1/4"-thick walnut (for campfire cooking)
- Glue
- Paint

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).



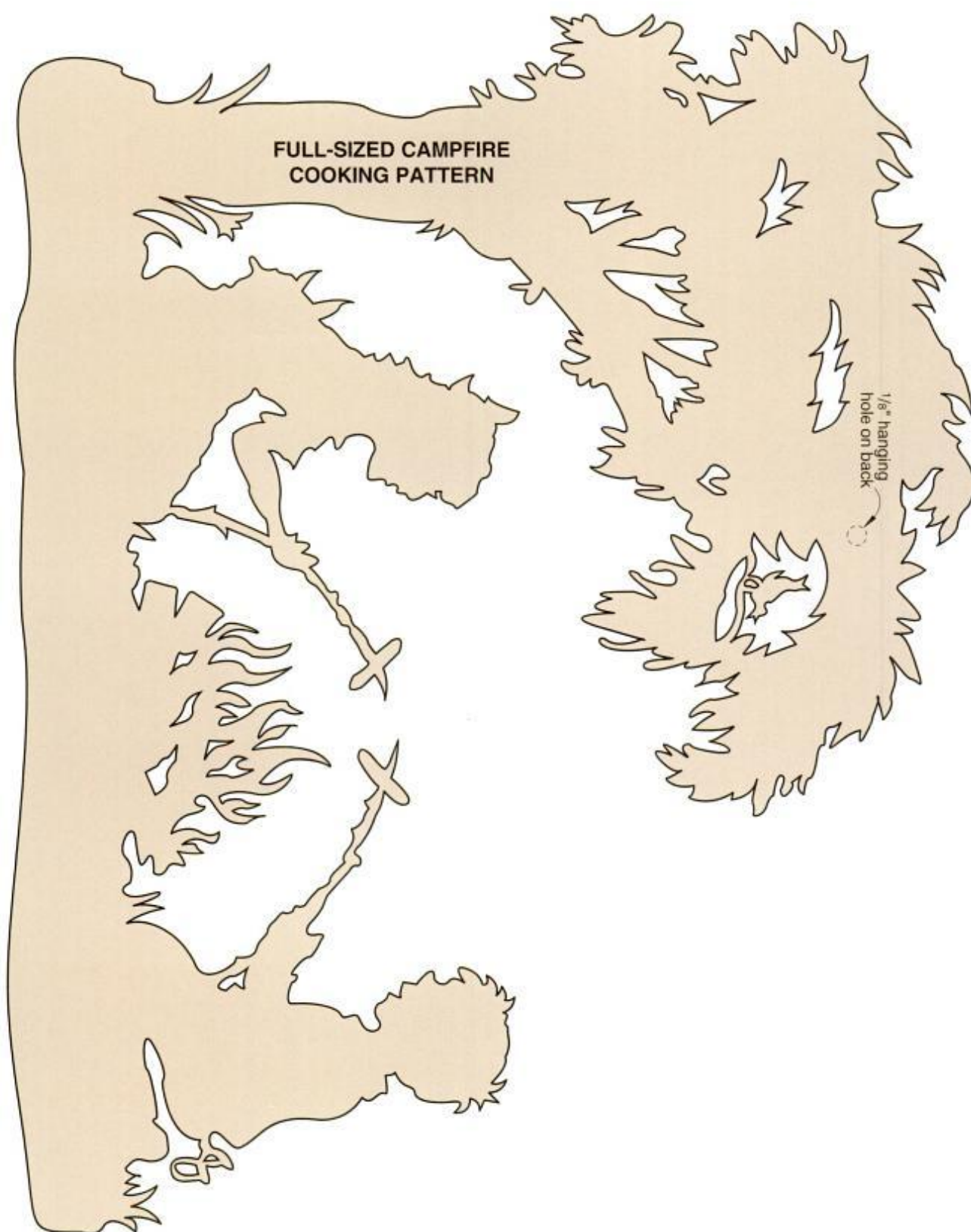
Bahan dengan hak cipta



FULL-SIZED MIDNIGHT  
VISIT PATTERN

Midnight Visit







# Brilliant Birds

## MATERIALS LIST...

- $\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 18$ "-thick poplar or pine (for scarlet macaw puzzle)
- $\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ "-thick poplar or pine (for pelican)
- Aniline dyes (or thinned acrylic paints)
- Glue
- Screws

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at 85%. For full size, enlarge to 118%.

*These parrot and pelican puzzles aren't just play-things; they are colorful, artistic pieces that can be proudly displayed.*



# 10

## Fretwork Fantasies

**P**revious chapters barely touched on the subject of fretwork, the parlor pastime of days gone by. Gathered in this chapter, though, are some traditional fretwork projects to keep you busy, along with a winsome shelf with a seaside twist.



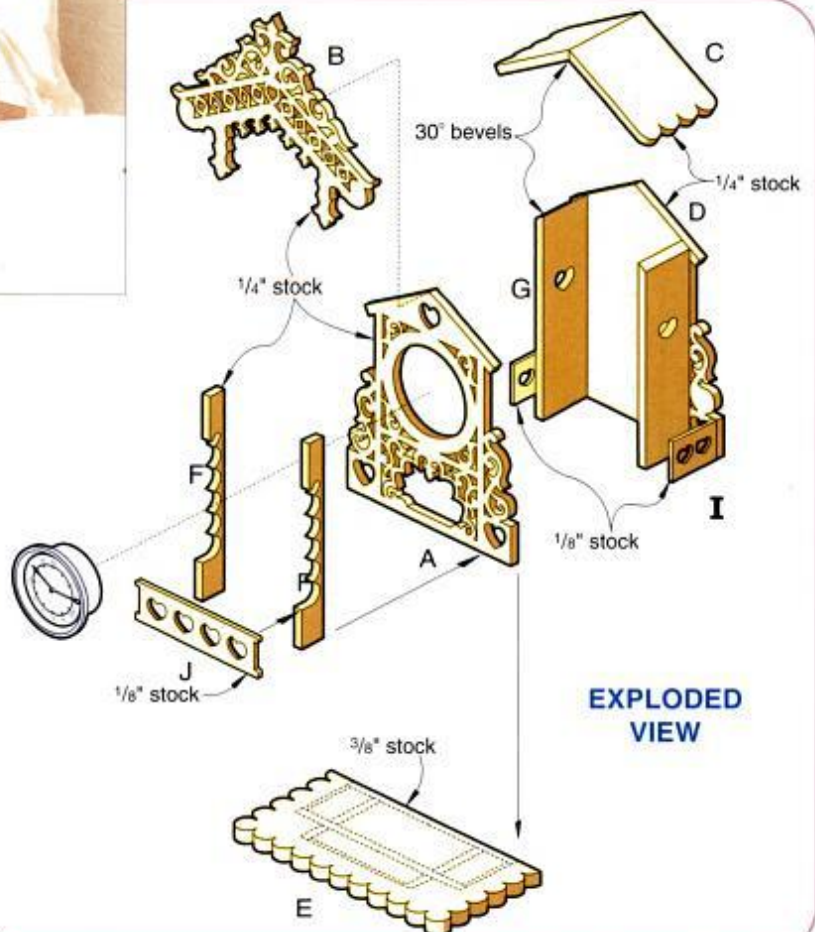
# Cottage Clock



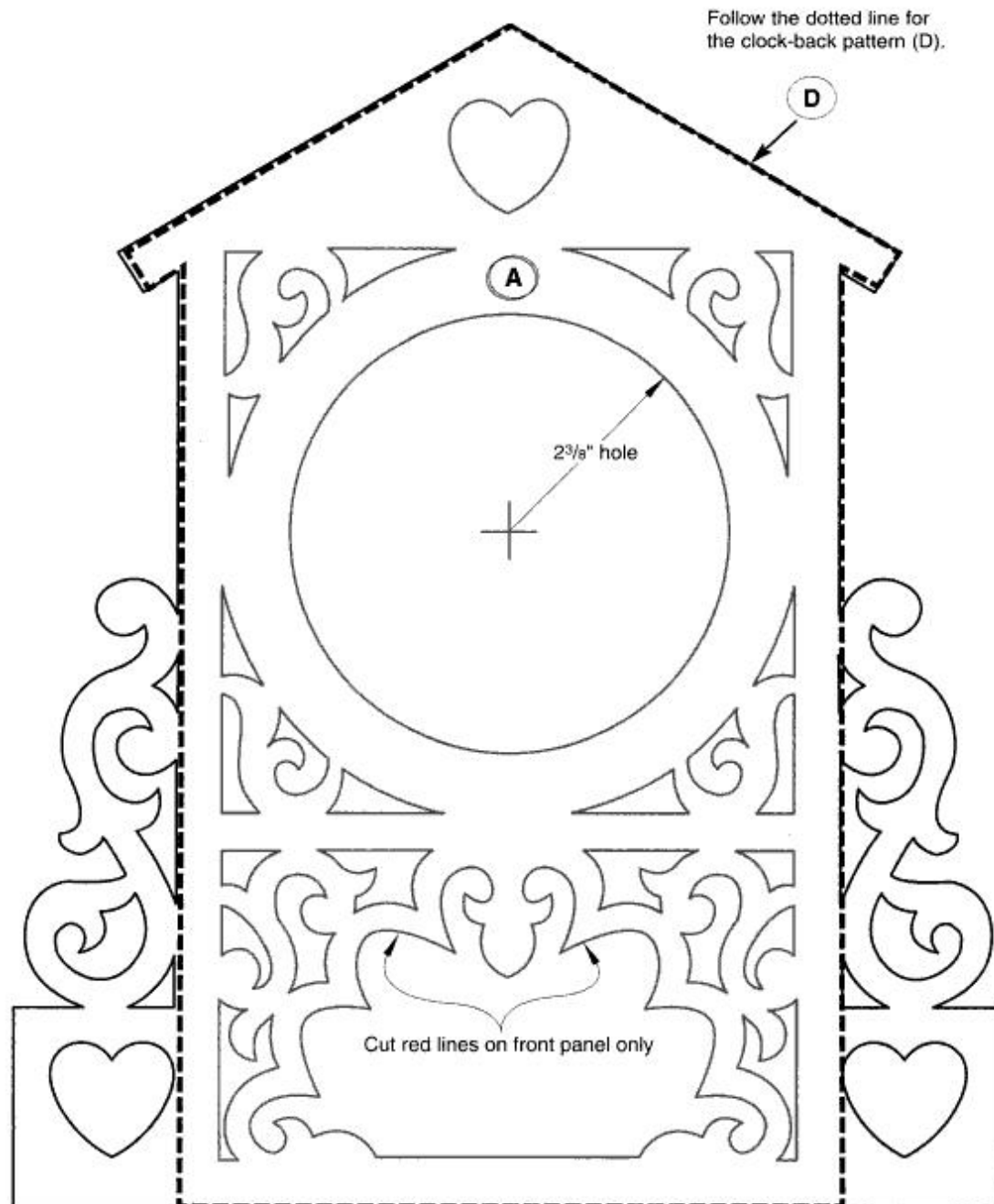
## MATERIALS LIST...

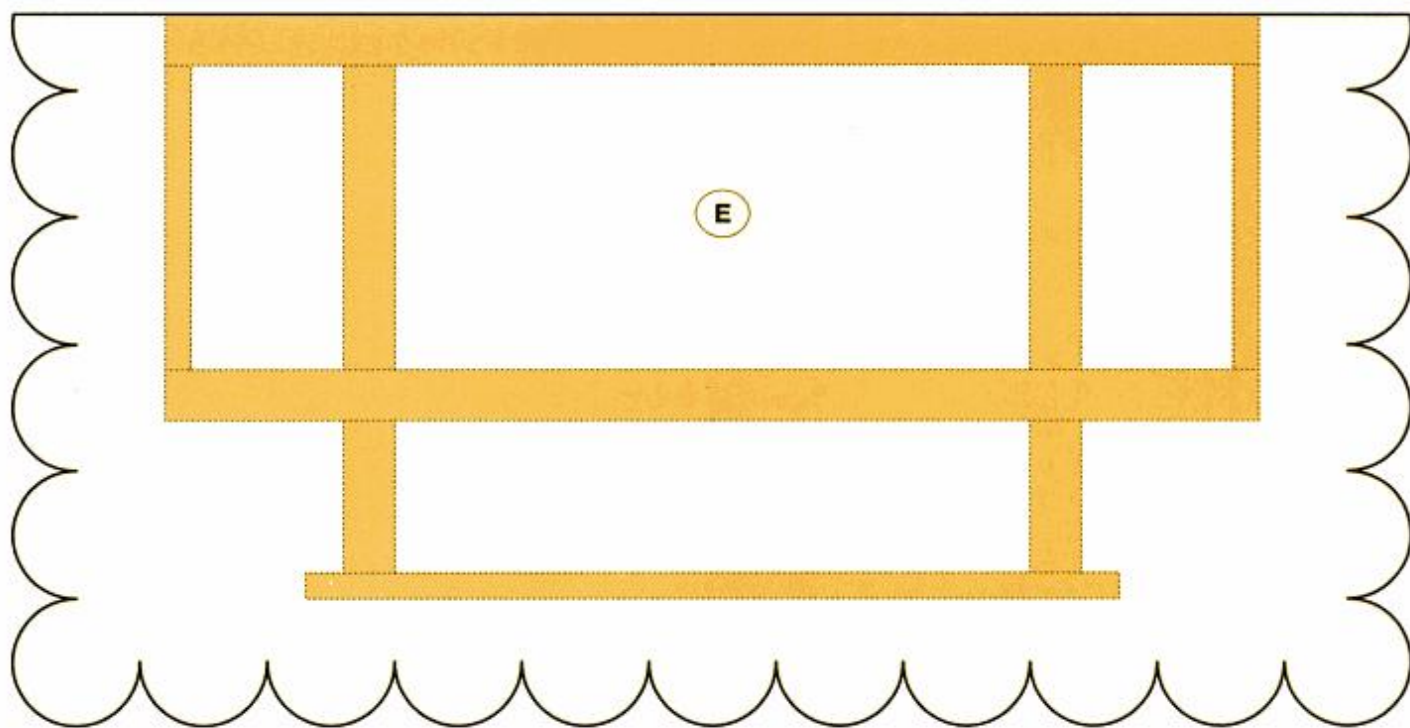
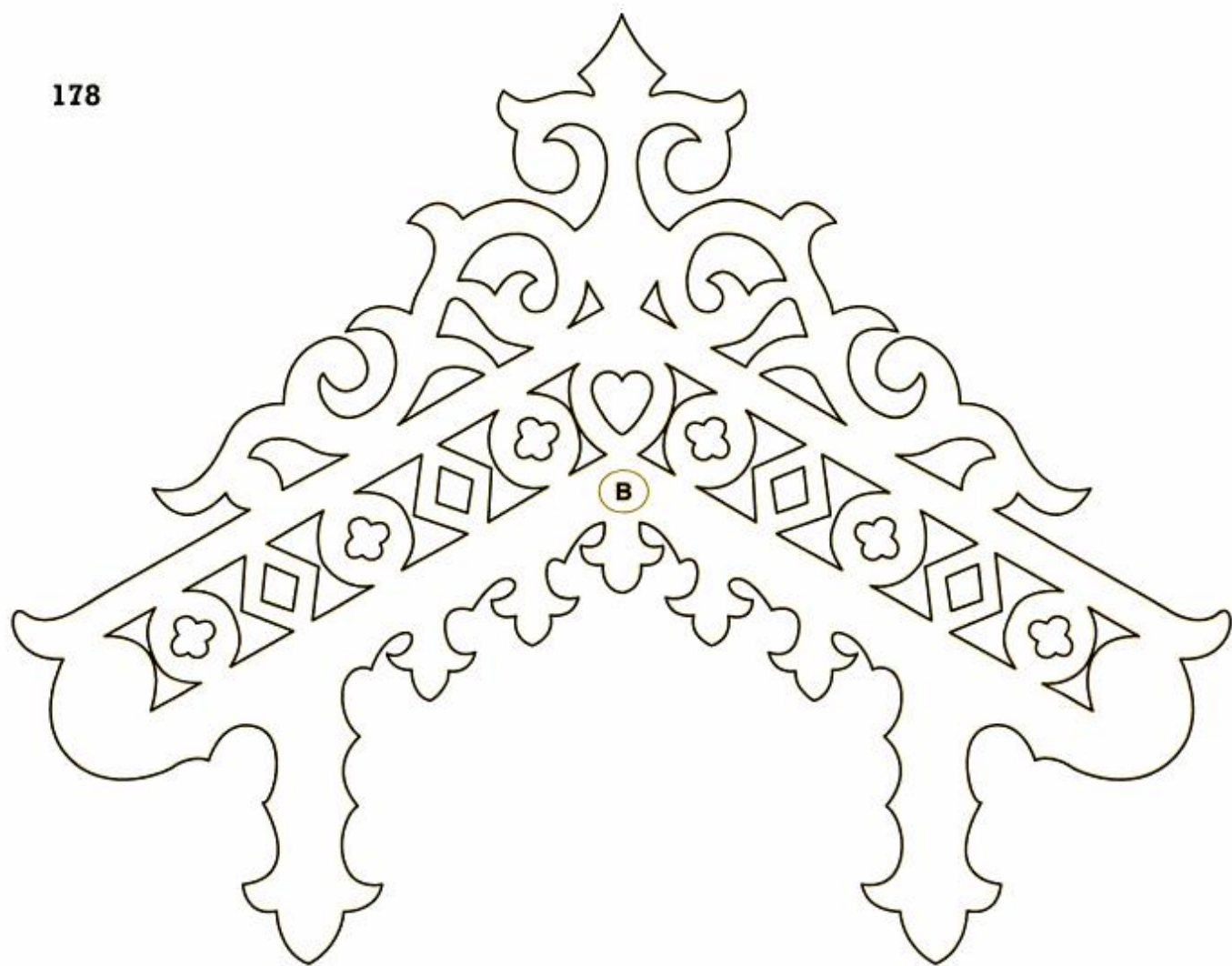
- $\frac{3}{8}$ "-,  $\frac{1}{4}$ "-, and  $\frac{1}{8}$ "-thick cherry or other hardwood
- Glue
- Clear finish
- Quartz clock movement

**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at full size (100%).









# Victorian Bathroom Accessories



*These Victorian fretwork bathroom accessories include a towel bar, shelf, and a posh paper holder.*

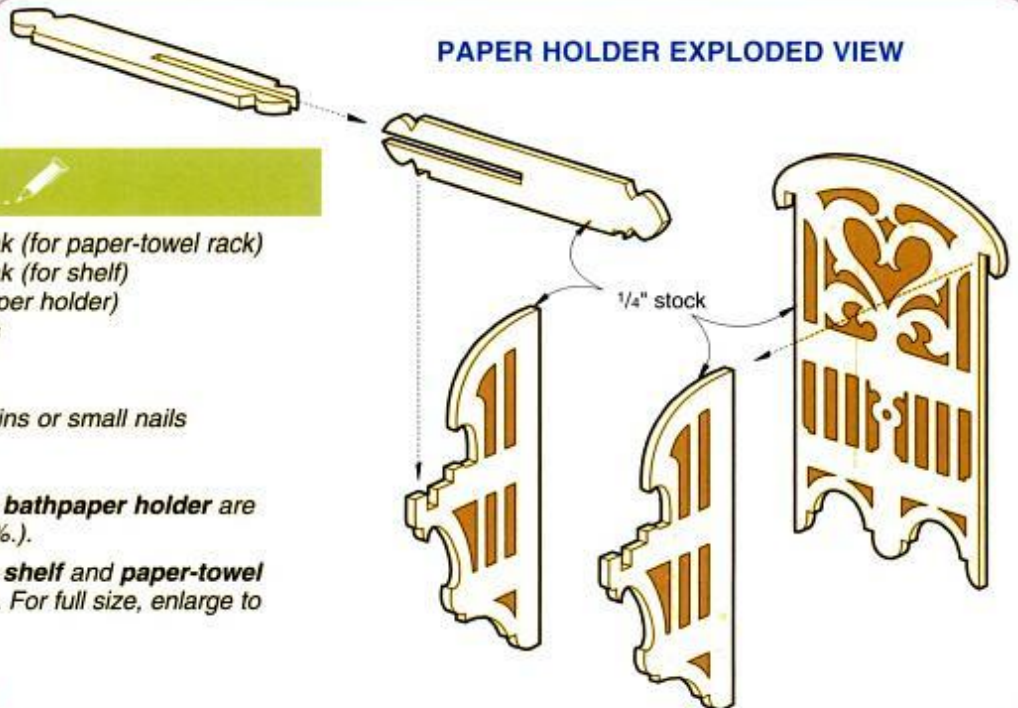
## MATERIALS LIST...

- $\frac{3}{8}$ "- and  $\frac{1}{4}$ "-thick oak (for paper-towel rack)
- $\frac{3}{8}$ "- and  $\frac{1}{4}$ "-thick oak (for shelf)
- $\frac{1}{4}$ "-thick oak (for paper holder)
- $\frac{3}{4}$ "-diameter dowels
- Glue
- Clear finish
- Brass escutcheon pins or small nails

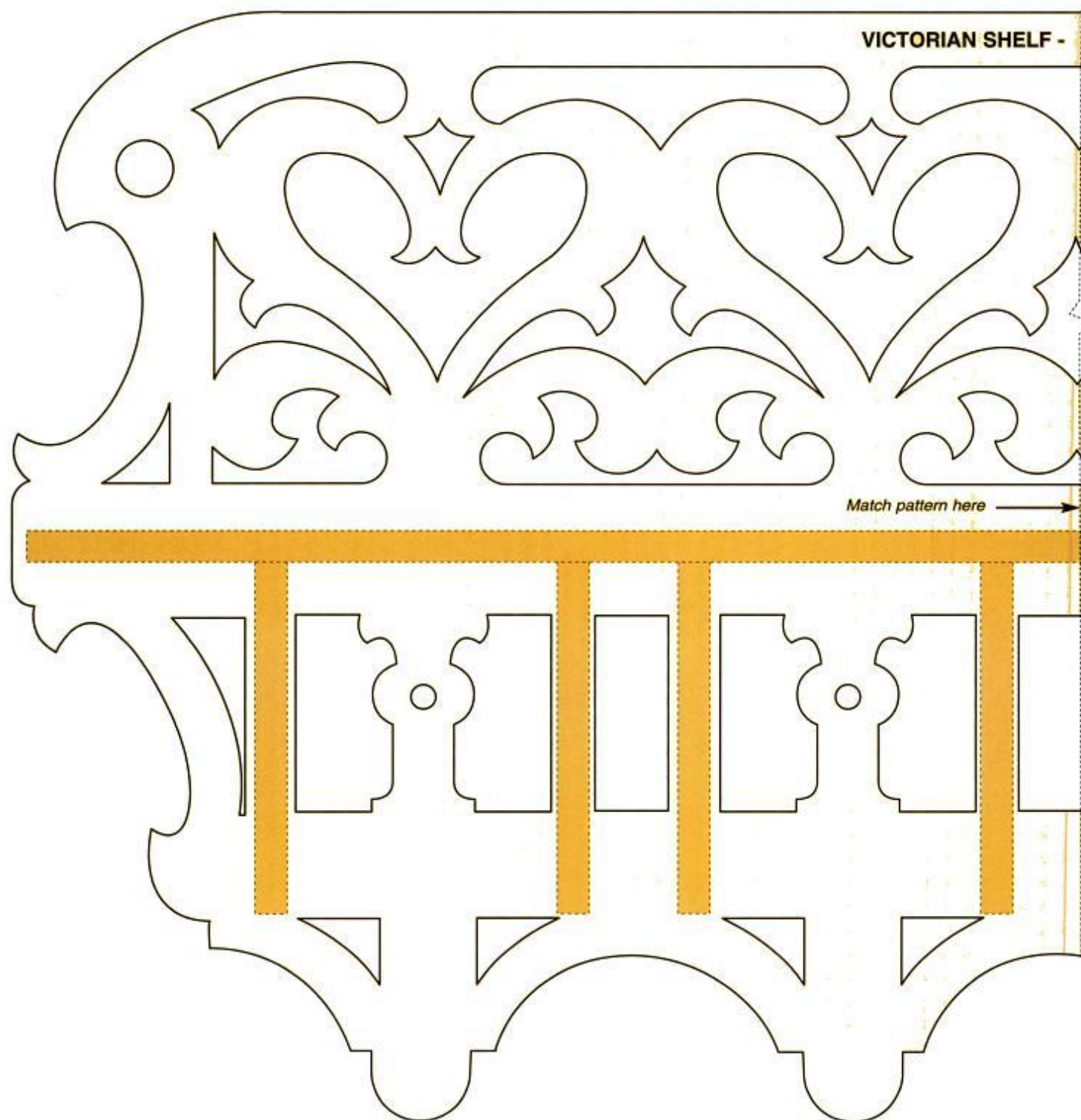
### NOTE:

- The patterns for the **bathpaper holder** are shown at full size (100%).
- The patterns for the **shelf** and **paper-towel rack** are shown at 85%. For full size, enlarge to 118%.

## PAPER HOLDER EXPLODED VIEW







# Coastal Curio Shelf



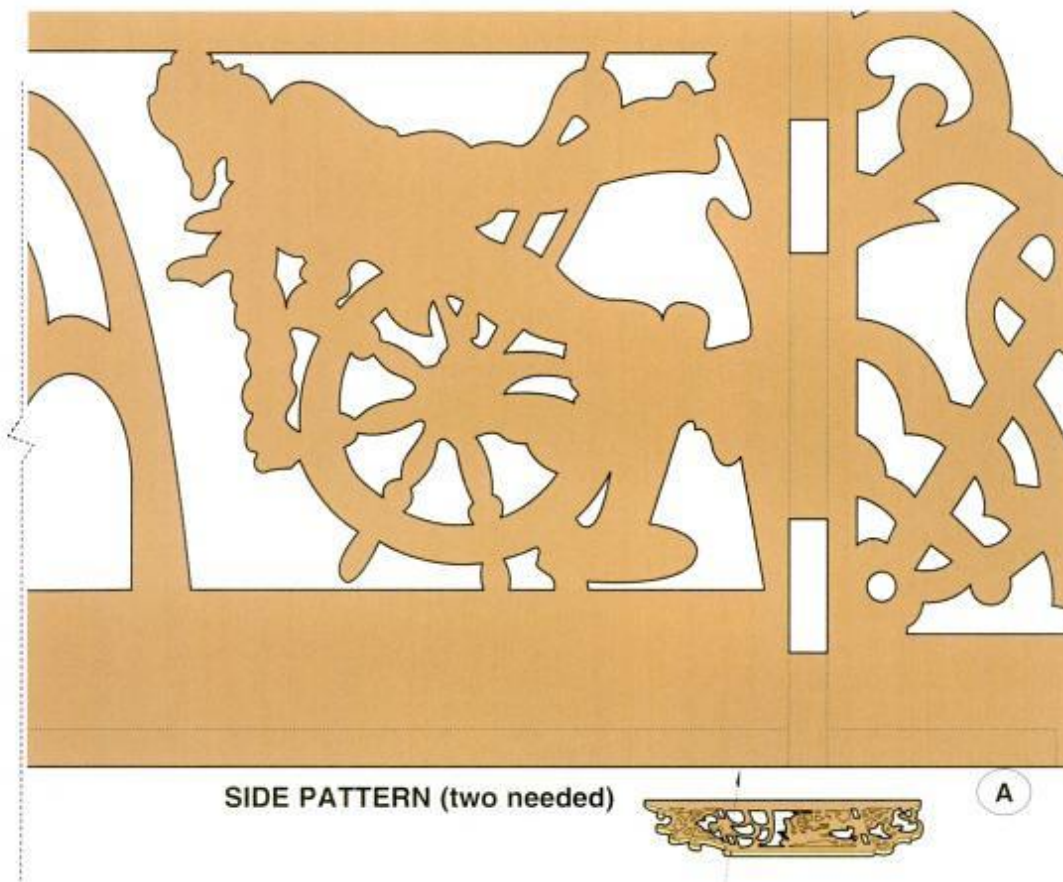
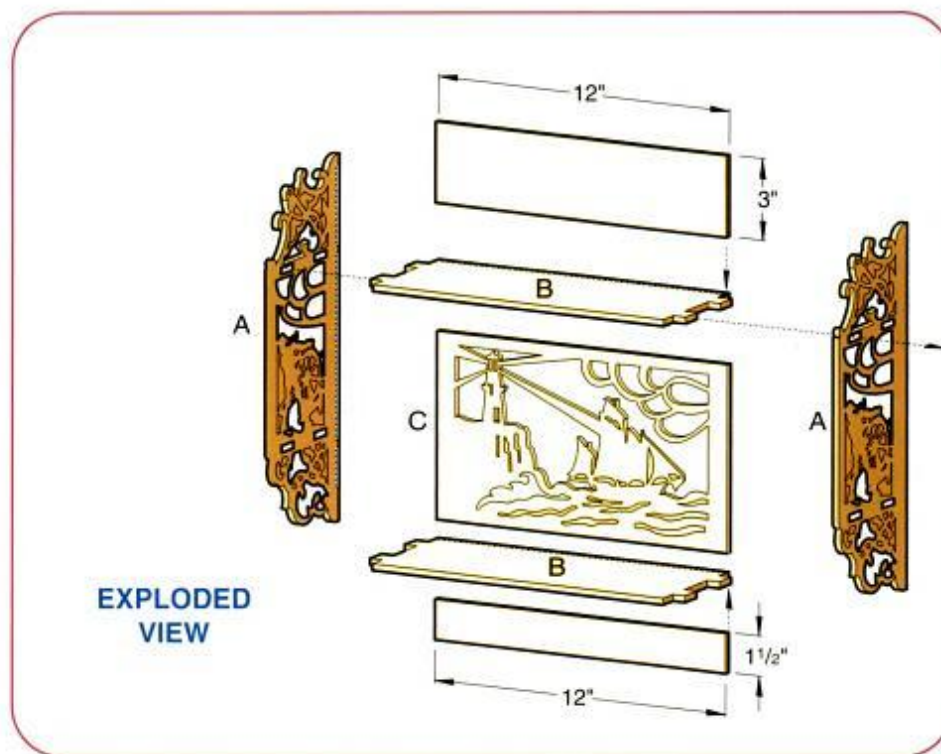
## MATERIALS LIST...

- 1/4"-thick cherry
- Glue
- Clear finish

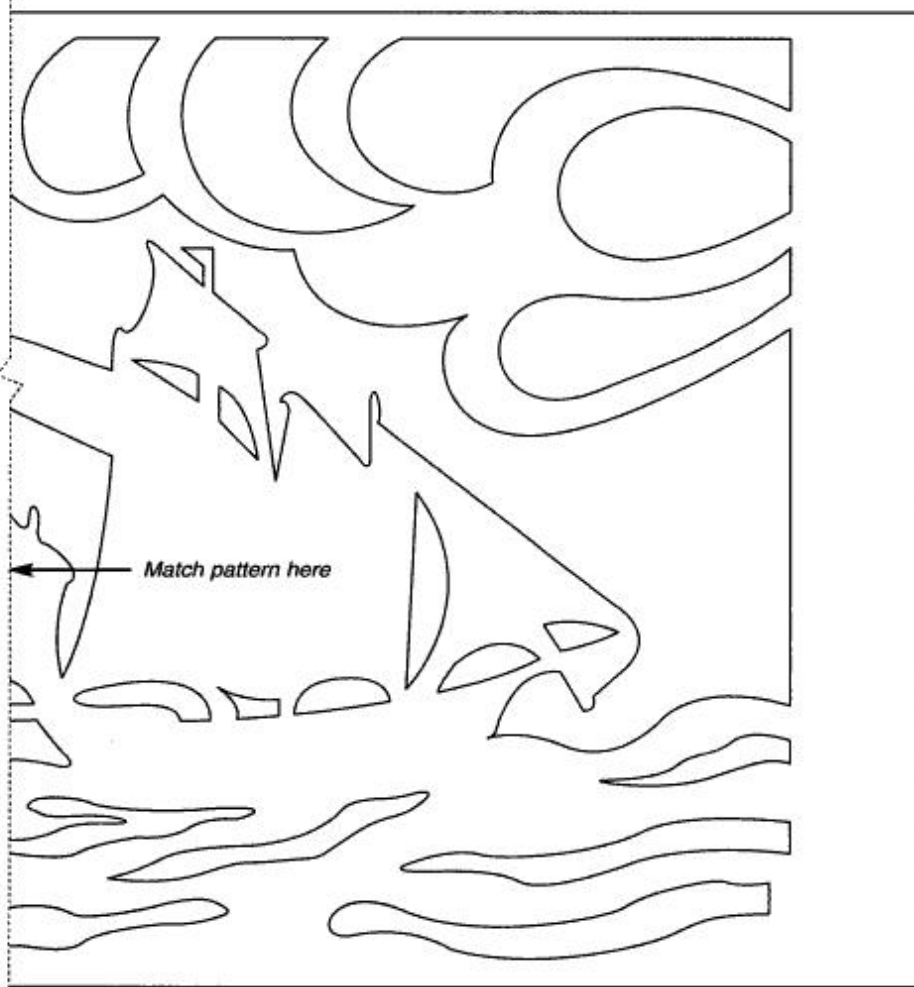
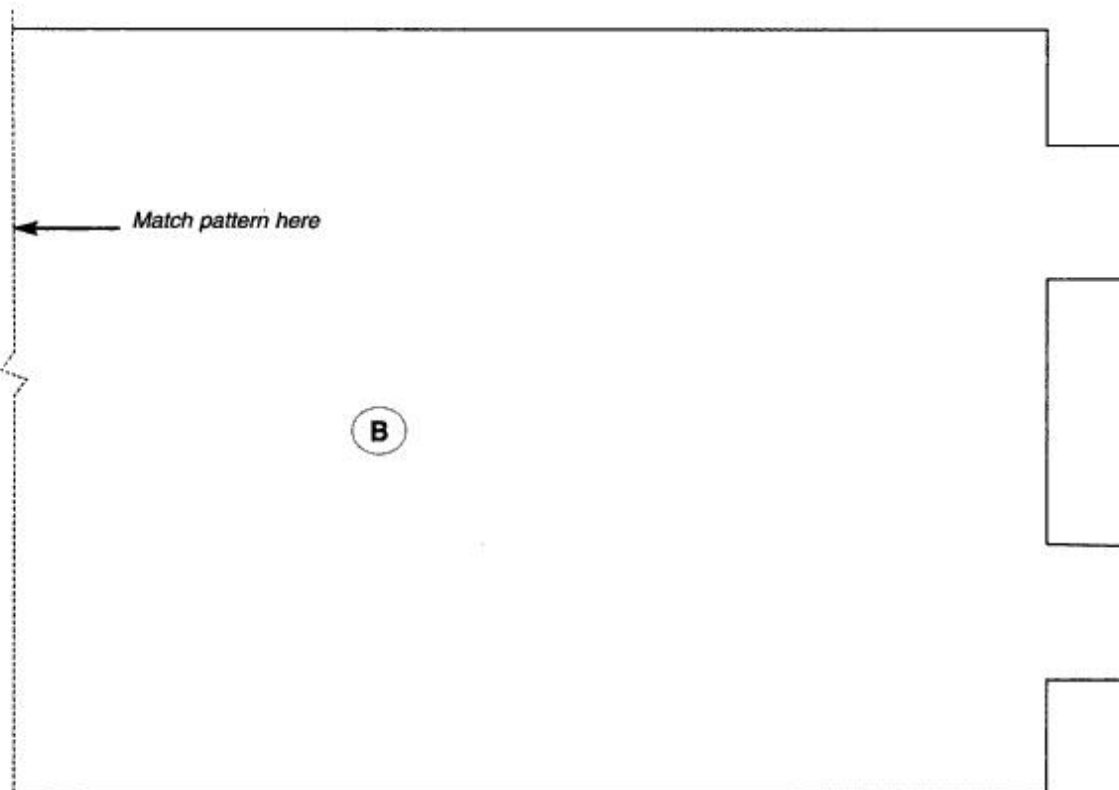
**NOTE:** The patterns for this project are shown at 75%. For full size, enlarge to 133%.



Match pattern here →







## Index

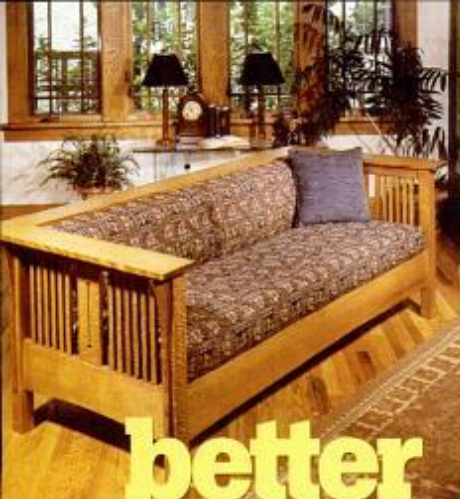
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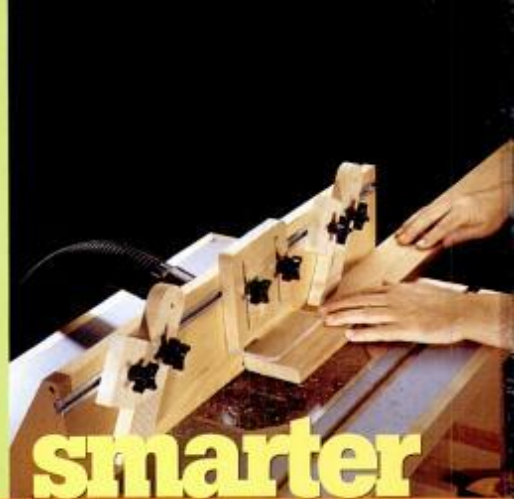




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