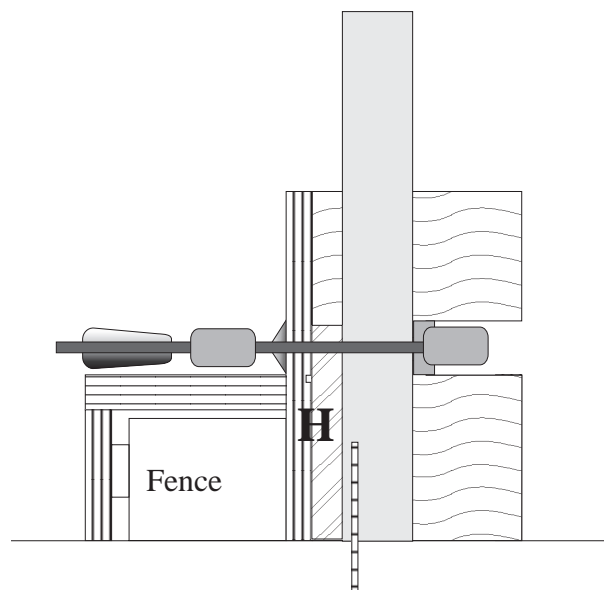


Whipplejig #3

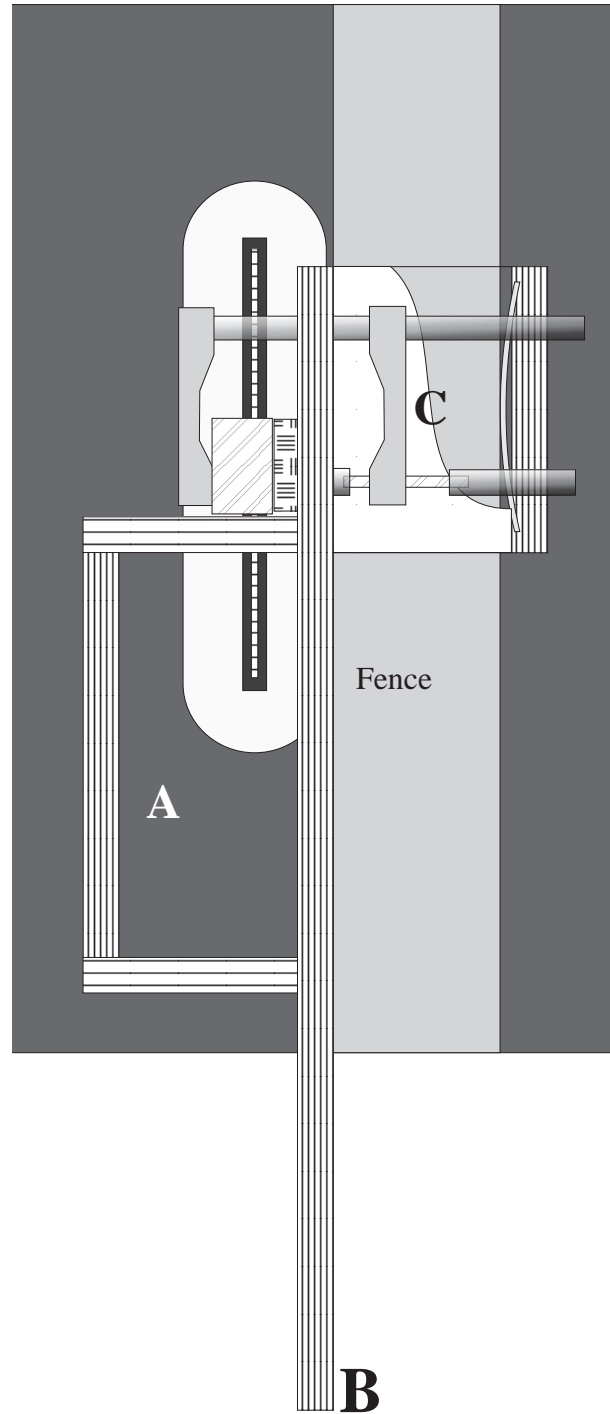
## Tablesaw Tenon Cutting Fixture

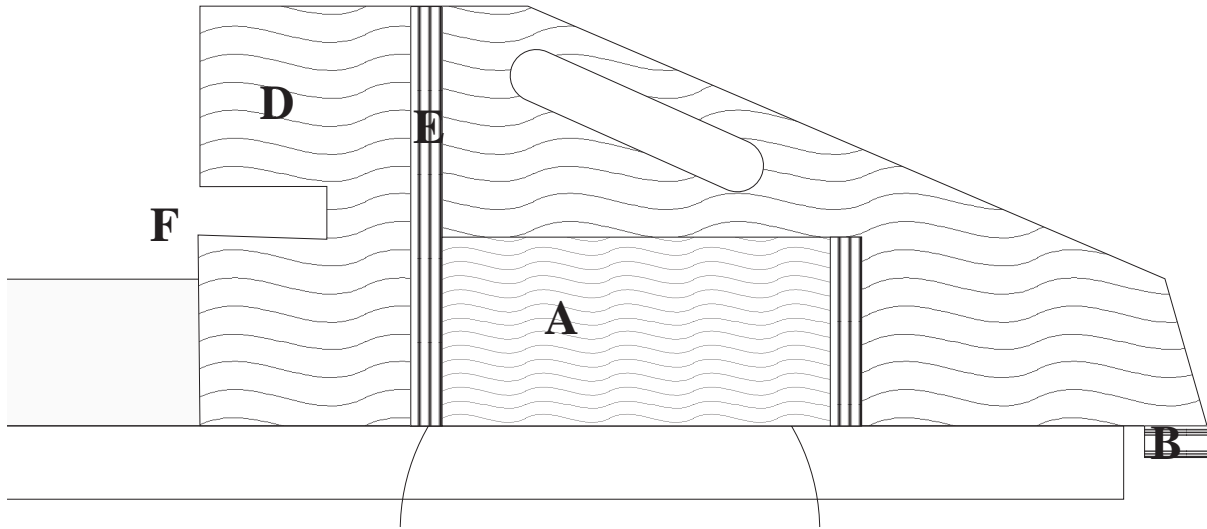
One of the problems for those who handplane stock, sometimes to imperfect dimensions, is that it makes tenon sizing a little more difficult. Since the mortise is usually pretty consistent regardless of whether you use a mortising tool, a router or chop them out by hand, this jig helps you cut uniform tenons, including offset tenons safely and accurately.

This particular design has been evolving in my shop over quite a few years. I have added various modifications including (A) a blade shield/clamp rest with Plexiglas cover, (B) a stroke stop, (C) a fence guide/clamp rest, and (H) a spacer block.



Overall my jig is two feet long by a foot wide. The large footprint allows it to be used with relatively large workpieces. The most important feature of this particular design are the clamp rests which prevent the clamps accidentally falling onto the blade either during set-up or operation.





The entire construction with the exception of the plexi cover and maple guide spring is 3/4 plywood using joining plates.

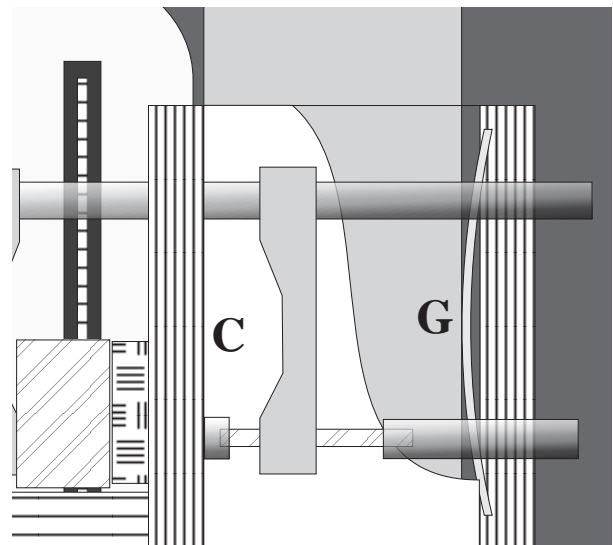
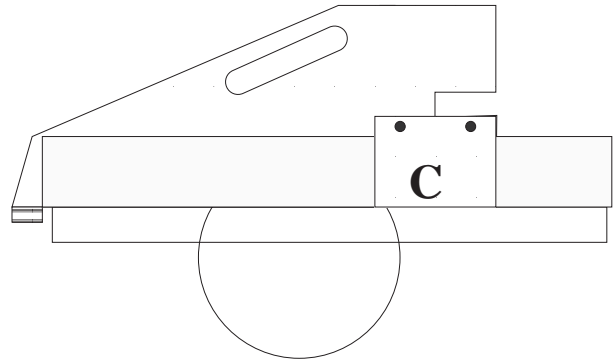
(D) The main frame of the jig is about two feet long by a foot high with a grip cut in the back slope for better control. Attached, perpendicularly to the main frame, with joining plates is a 6" by 1' back fence (E) to form a 6" x 6" cutting area.

Both the main frame and back fence have a clearance slot (F) for bar clamps.

Set block (B) so that it stops the jig when the blade is fully covered when set at its maximum height.

Both the height of the blade guard (A) and the fence guide (C) should be about 1" higher than the maximum height of your tablesaw blade.

For extra stability, particularly with large workpieces, a maple spring loaded bearing (G) has been added. The piece holding the spring is attached with screws.



## (H) Making the spacer blocks.

While this jig works quite well on uniformly dimensioned stock by flipping the workpiece over to cut the sides of the tenons, you can achieve greater consistency and versatility using blocks to space the two cuts and indexing off the same face.

The blocks are approximately the width of your mortise, plus your saw kerf. They should be at least 6" high so they fit under the clamps. Though not shown, it is a good idea to chamfer the edges to keep sawdust from throwing them out of line.

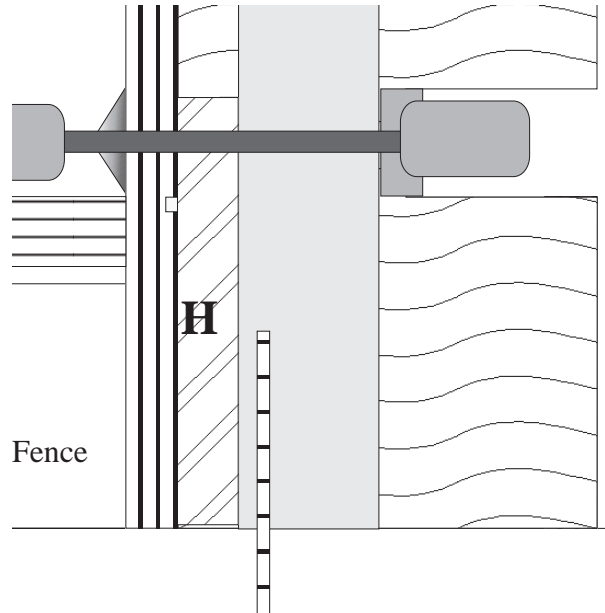
I start with one which is a little extra thick, the run test scraps to check them against my mortise and then plane or sand them down until the tennon fits snugly. Once you have made a block for each width of mortise you use, you will not have to change them until you sharpen your sawblade or buy a new one.

## To Use

With the block in place and a test scrap which is about half the thickness of the actual workpiece, adjust your blade height and the fence on the saw table to creep up on the shoulder depth you are looking for. This is particularly useful if you want the tenoned rail to be flush and minimize planing.

Once you have your shoulder depth clamp and index the finished face of your workpiece to the block and main fence of the jig. Make your first cut, remove the block, clamp and make your second cut.

To cut the tops and bottoms, since here dimension is less critical, you may as well set the tablesaw fence for the flip around cuts.



Another nice feature of this jig is that it allows you to set up and cut double tenons using multiple spacer blocks.

For large or long pieces I recommend using two or more clamps.

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