Materials:

15 in. x 24 in. ½-in birch plywood
2 bd. Ft. of ¾ hard maple
2 bd. ft. of1-1 ½ hard maple
Eight 5/16 - 18-in threaded inserts
Six 1-in long knobs with 5/16-in. studs
One 1 ½ in. long know with 5/16 in stud
Two 3/8 in I.D., ½ in OD, ½ in long bronze bushing
One 1/8 in x ½ in x 23 in steel bar
One 5/16 18 in. 3/8 in x ½ socket shoulder screw
One 5/16 in ID fender washer
One 3/16 in x 1 ¼ in linch pin with ring

CUTTING LIST			Dimensions to fit 15" x 15" table	
Part	**Name**	**Qty.**	**Material**	**Th x W x L**
A	Clamp block	1	Maple	1-3/16" x 2-3/16" x 6-1/4"
B	Front rail	1	Maple	1-1/8" x 1-1/8" x 23"
C	Back rail	1	Maple	1-1/8" x 1-1/2" x 23"
D	Fence base	1	Baltic birch	1/2" x 5-1/2" x 20-3/4"
E	Fence face	1	Maple	3/4" x 3" x 18-3/4"
F	Brace	2	Maple	3/4" x 2-1/2" x 2-1/2"
Fence Attachments				
G	Hook	5	Maple	3/4" x 1-5/8" x 3-1/2"
H	Nose	1	Maple	3/4" x 1-1/2" x 5-1/8"
J	Tall fence	1	Baltic birch	1/2" x 8" x 18-3/4"
K	Low fence	1	Maple	3/4" x 1-1/8" x 18-3/4"
L	Support	2	Maple	3/4" x 3/4" x 5-1/8"

Figure A Exploded View

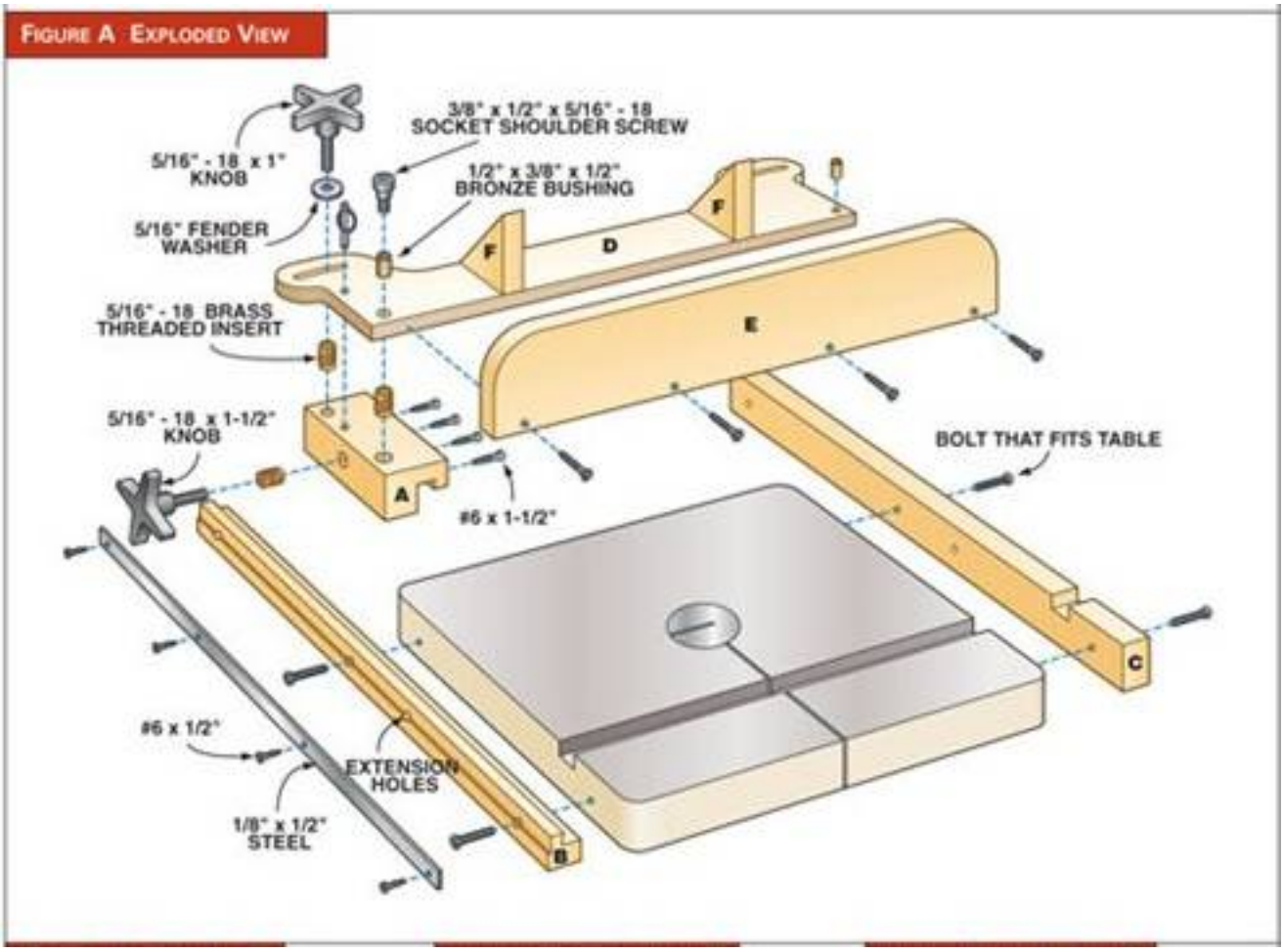


Figure B Round Nose

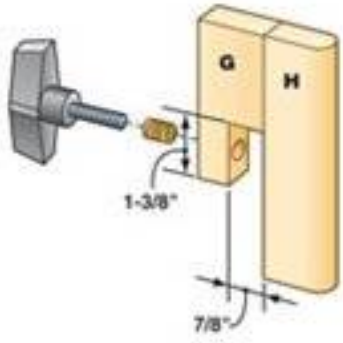


Figure C Tall Subfence

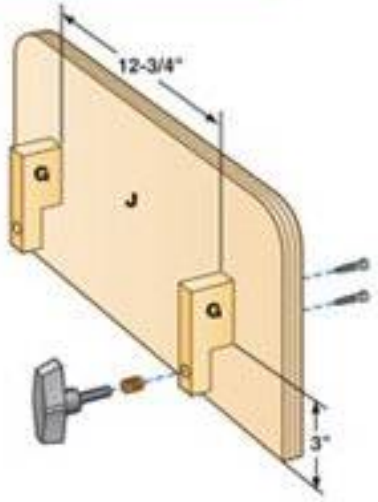


Figure D Low Subfence

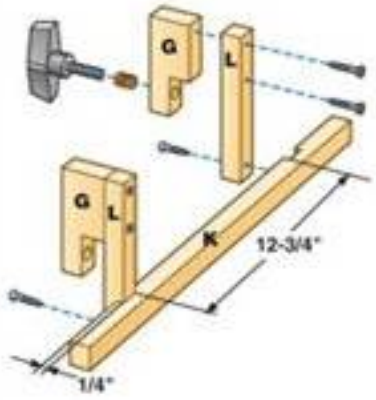


FIGURE E CLAMP BLOCK

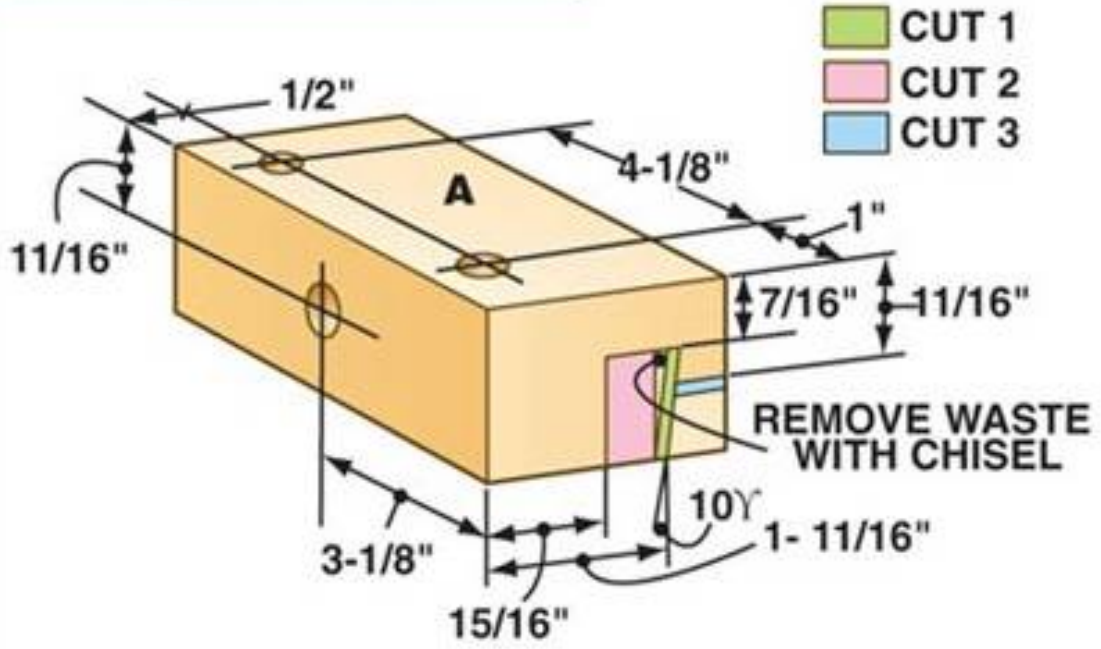


FIGURE F FRONT RAIL

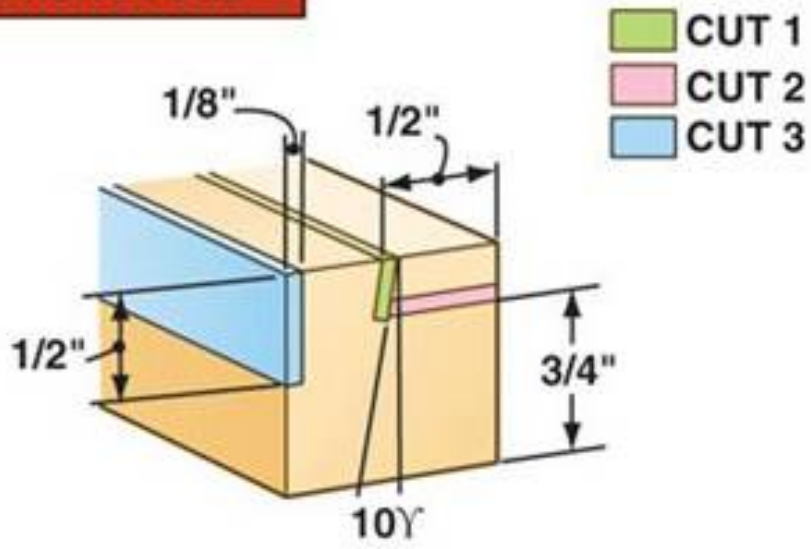
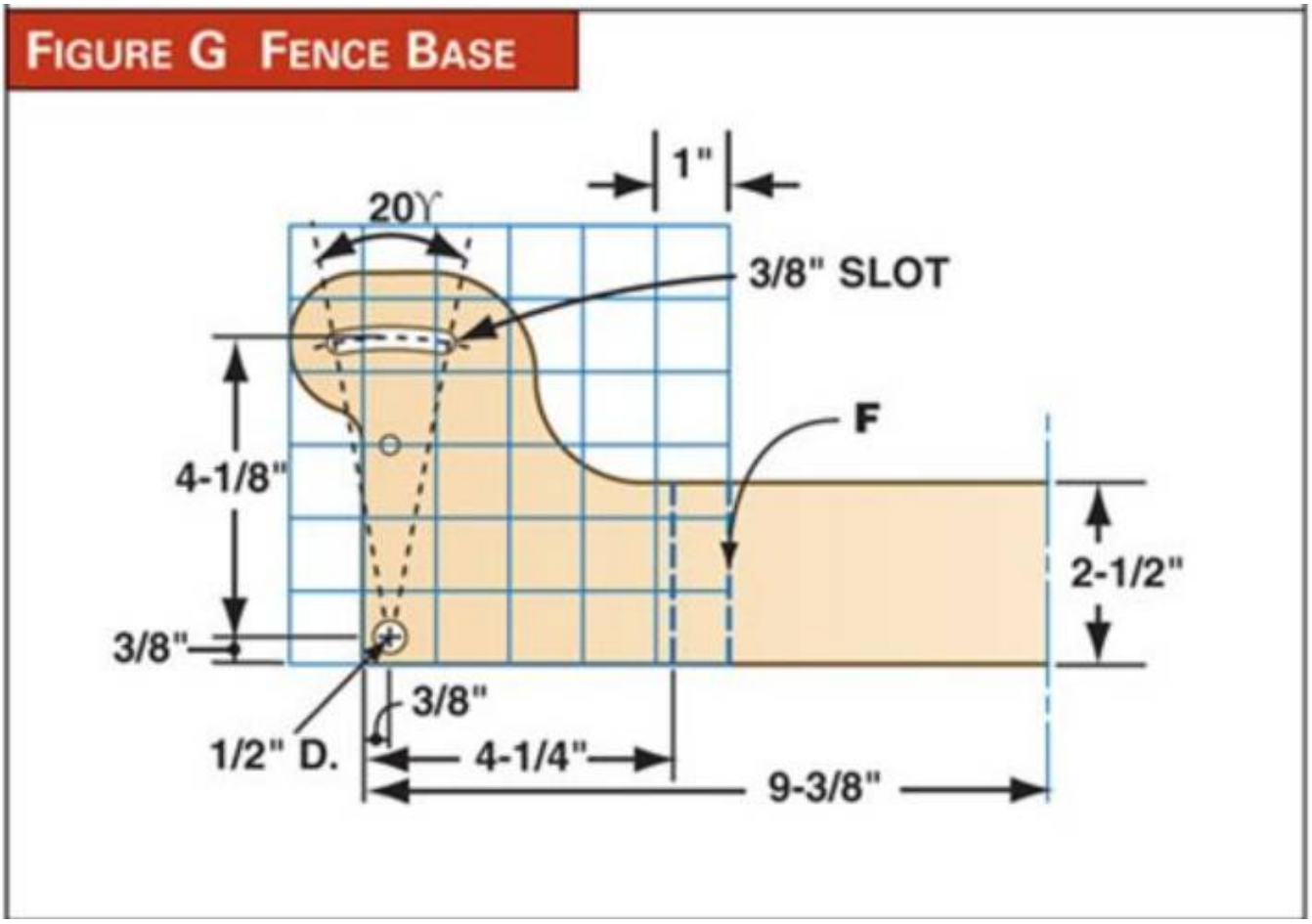
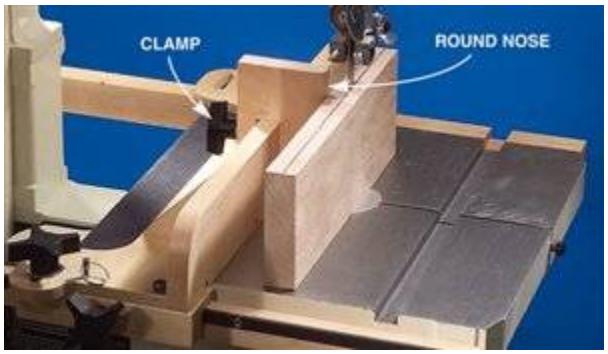


FIGURE G FENCE BASE



If you've only got one or two boards to resaw and accuracy isn't critical, add the round-nose attachment. It clamps right on to the standard fence. Position the nose directly opposite the front of the blade, draw a line down the board and saw away. Stay on the line by pivoting the board on the nose as needed (Fig. B, above).



A tall fence helps you make a truly vertical cut on a wide board or any board with a roughsawn bottom edge. Tip: Use a featherboard whenever you're resawing. Then you only have to push in one direction: forward (Fig. C, above).

A bandsaw's blade guard should be set close to the work piece. But that's not possible when you rip narrow pieces because most fences get in the way. Adding this low sub fence makes narrow cuts a lot safer (Fig. D, above).

1. Mill the clamp block (Fig. A, above) to final thickness and width, but leave it 12 in. long. Drill holes for three threaded inserts (Fig. E, above).

2. Make the clamp's dovetail slot in three steps (Fig. B). Tilt the tablesaw blade to 10 degrees and make Cut 1. Install a 5/8-in. dado blade for Cut 2. Remove the remaining waste with a chisel. Trim the dovetail to length with Cut 3. Cut the clamp block to final length. Save the long offcut for later use.

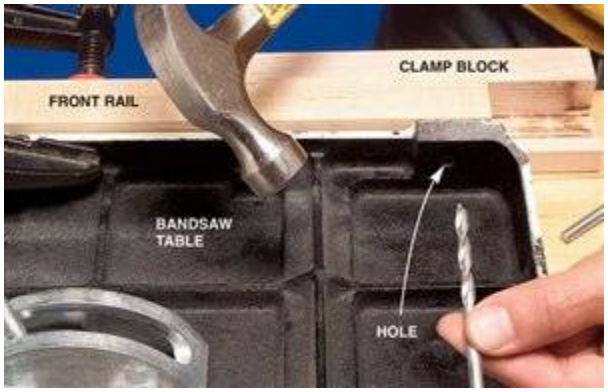


Photo 1: Transfer the location of a hole using a brad-point drill bit. Tap the bit with a hammer through the hole in the bandsaw table to mark a pilot hole on the fence rail.

3. Pre-drill and install four screws to strengthen the dovetail. Without the screws, the fence could break if you over tighten the clamp.

4. Install the threaded inserts flush to the surface.

Photo 2: Joint the fence after assembly to make it absolutely square. On any kind of jig, jointing is much easier than trying to glue two pieces at a precise right angle. Just be sure the jointed side is solid wood, rather than plywood.

5. Mill the front and back rails (B and C) to final dimensions. Tilt the saw blade to 10 degrees and cut the dovetail angle on the front rail (Fig. F, Cut 1, below). Return the blade to 90 degrees to cut the remaining section of the dovetail (Fig. F, Cut 2).

6. Mark and drill holes for mounting the rails to your bandsaw. Most bandsaw tables have predrilled holes for mounting accessory fences. It's vital that the top of the

clamp block, when attached to the front rail, is level with the top of the bandsaw table. The easiest way to ensure this is to remove the table from the bandsaw. To do so, unscrew the knobs below the table trunnions and lift the table straight up and off.

7. Place the table upside down on a flat surface (Photo 1). Assemble the clamp block, its offcut and the front rail so the dovetails interlock. Turn them upside down and place them next to the front of the table. Align the rail with the right side of the table and transfer the position of the table's holes. Move the rail so it lines up with the table's left side and mark the holes again. Repeat for the back rail, without using the clamp blocks.

8. Drill the four bolt holes in both rails on the drill press. Turn both rails over and counterbore these holes using a Forstner bit.

9. Cut the wear-strip rabbet in the front rail (Fig. F). Cut a dado on the back rail for the table's miter gauge (Fig. A). Bolt both rails to the table. Replace the table on the bandsaw.

10. Drill and countersink screw holes in the wear strip. Mount the wear strip on the front rail.

11. Lay out the fence base (Fig. G, page 66). Cut the curved slots with a jigsaw. Use a Forstner bit to drill two holes for bronze bushings. Epoxy the bushings into the holes. Cut the outside profile.

12. Make the fence face (E) and braces (F). Glue, but don't screw, the face and braces to the base. Wait overnight for the glue to dry; then joint the fence square (Photo 2). Add four screws to reinforce the glue joint.

13. Install a locking knob on the clamp block. Place the clamp block on the front rail. Attach the fence to the clamp. Remove the blade from the bandsaw and align the fence with the table's miter slot. Tighten the clamp and fence. Drill the index pin hole through the fence base and the clamp.

14. For most cuts, keep the fence on the left side of the blade. For extra rigidity, use a C-clamp to fasten the fence base to the back rail. To put the fence on the right side of the blade, unscrew the fence from the clamp, turn it around and remount it. To extend the rails past the table's right side, remove the wear strip, unbolt the rails from the table and remount the rails using the second set of holes.

Setup for Accurate, Straight Cuts

To saw an absolutely straight line, adjust the fence at a slight angle to the blade. This compensates for the blade's tendency to drift off the line. Some blades require more

compensation than others, but many commercial fences can't easily be adjusted to any angle. Here's how mine works:

STEP 1: Draw a line parallel to the edge of a 2-ft.-long board. Saw the line freehand. Angle the board until the blade tracks straight. Stop halfway and keep the board at that angle.

STEP 2: Pivot the fence to match the board's angle by loosening the top clamping knob. Retighten the knob after the fence and board are aligned. You're good to go for any width of cut.

Lock it parallel: To return the fence parallel to the blade and miter slot, simply insert this index pin. It fits tightly into a mating hole below, locking the fence into a precise 90-degree position. Use this setting for short straight cuts, when you don't have to worry about blade drift.

Use it on either side: Just turn this fence around to cut on the table's right side, or for cutting a bevel. You can adjust for blade drift on this side, too. For wider capacity, temporarily extend the fence's rails by remounting them in a second set of holes.