

Use these instructions with any of CMT's Kitchen Sets, or with the Raised Panel or Rail and Stile Sets sold individually.

In our step by step example of panel door construction, we used the following:

- CMT Rail & Stile set (item # 8-991.502.11)
- Raised panel bit (item # 8-990.502.11)
- CMT Reverse Glue Joint (item # 8-955.501.11 not included)
- pre-cut stiles 19mm (3/4") thick x 62mm (2-7/16) wide
- pre-cut rails 19mm (3/4") thick x 62mm (2-7/16) wide
- panel 19mm (3/4") thick
- scrap stock

The CMT Rail & Stile set was designed ideally for the construction of panel doors from 19mm (3/4") thick stock, however any variation of size up to 22mm (7/8") thick can be used. Remember to adjust your measurements and cutting depths according to the wood thickness you use.

MILLING THE RAILS AND STILES

First make trial cuts of the cope profile (rail) and the stick profile (stile) in scrap stock and check the accuracy of the joint. This is extremely important when working at maximum thickness (22mm - 7/8"). Make sure your stock is flat and cut straight with square edges. Using the CMT Stile Bit shown in Illustration 1, place the stock front face side down on the router table and mill the stick profile in the stile and rail pieces. To mill the cope cuts, use the CMT Cope Bit shown in Illustration 2, posi-

tion the rails face side down on the router table and mill the cope profile in the ends. If you are milling cope and stick profiles before cutting the rails and stiles to length, make sure to make the proper calculations before cutting the rails.

The stiles are the same length as the door. The length of the rails must be calculated by the following equation:

Width of the door, minus the width of the two stiles, plus the length of the two tenons, equals rail length.

In our example, the door is 305mm (12") wide, and the stiles are both 62mm (2-7/16") wide.

The tenons produced by CMT rail and stile bits are 11mm(7/16")long. Therefore, the equation for our examples is: 305mm (12") -

124mm (4-7/8") + 22mm (7/8") = 203mm (8") rail length.

GLUEING UP PANELS

If the panel requires a width greater than the width of your stock, you will need to edge-glue stock for the central floating panel. This is simply accomplished using the CMT Reverse Glue Joint bit. Place the first panel front-face down on the router table and accurately center the wood to the bit. Adjust the bit according to the thickness of the wood you are cutting by lining up the cut edge of the wood to the center point of the bit as illustrated in Illustration 3 and mill the cut edge of the wood. Place the second panel front face up and repeat the mill-

ROUTER TABLE 502.11 L.502.11 **Illustration 2** 991 891

CMT USA, Inc.

STOCK

Illustration 1

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ing process. This assures you will have the best side of your stock as a front face. If a third panel is required, mill one cut edge of the piece as instructed above, turn the piece over and run the other edge. Assemble the reverse cut pairs together for beautiful, strong joints that match up perfectly.

Step-By-Step Raised Panel Door Construction

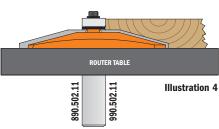
8-900.512.11 - 8-900.513.11 8-900.514.11 - 8-900.516.11

Panel

ROUTER TABLE 955.501.11 **Illustration 3** 355.501.11

MILLING THE FLOATING PANEL

Make trial cuts in scrap stock so the top of the panel is flush with the top of the rail and stile pieces. The panel size can be calculated using this method: the width of the panel is 6 mm (1/4")less than the length of the rail. If the rail length is 203mm (8"), the



panel width is 197mm (7-3/4"). This allows the panel to expand and contract between high and low humidity seasons. It is also advisable to insert Panalign strips which keep the panels centered. The length of the panel is 102mm (4") less than the overall door length. A 610mm (24") long cabinet door - 102mm (4") = 508mm (20") long raised panel. This 102mm (4") method only works when you make your rails and stiles 62mm (2-7/16") wide since our tenons are cut 11mm (7/16") long. If you plan on using the Panalign strips on the top and the bottom of the panels, you should subtract another 6mm(1/4") on the length of the panel. It is not required to use Panalign strips on the top and bottom, but some cabinetmakers use them to expose more of the raised panel cut.

Safety Precautions:

This bit is capable of removing large amounts of stock. To safely and effectively produce the profile you want, we suggest making several shallow passes by moving the fence. It is dangerous to try to mill the entire profile in one single pass.

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