SECOND SECOND SECOND SECOND SECOND Inlay strips such as those illustrated here are made of natural hardwoods and artificially stained wood. We use dyed veneers to produce wood colors not seen in nature: i.e. blue, orange, red, yellow. Lulay strips (fillets or band ings as they are often called in the literature) are classified as simple and complex. The standard measurement in Europe is 1 meter long and in the U.S., 1 yard. In Europe the standard

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inlay strip is 0.6 mm thick, however in the U.S., cabinetmakers seem to prefer the thickness of 0.8mm or 1/32 of an inch.

There are advantages to both.

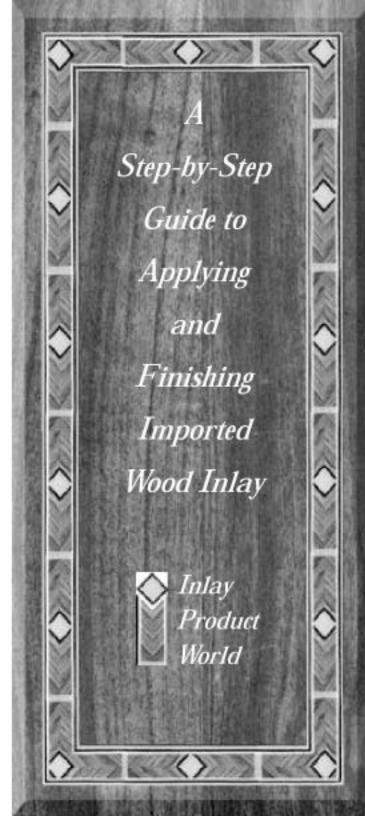
Orips come in various widths. The price is dependant on a variety of factors inleuding. width, thickness, complexity, and type of wood used. The process of making inlay strips is complex and time consuming as much of the work is acomplished by hand. Final cutting, done by either the guillotine process or by resawing is done by machine to ensure uniform size.When working with or handling inlay strips, one must always bear in mind that the strips are end sawn and there-

fore are fragile.



Inlay Product World

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.o begin, you should assemble the following tools which will need at various stages of implementation.:

rzor knife

nall router such as a dremel

rger router

ellow wood or veneer glue



ep 1: On the flat surface to which the inlay is to be blied, carefully draw the borders using a sharp pencil. Do apply heavy pressure. You also might use the inlay strip guide.

ep 2: With a straight edge as a guide, cut along both es of the borders using a razor knife. This will provide ean edge for the inlay groove. Go slowly and carefully, ke sure that the guide is fastened securely and does not we while the cutting is taking place. Cut approximately 2 or more deep.



ep 3: Using a small router or Dremel tool with a small, II-sharpened router cutter, cut a groove the size of the p to be inlayed. This may require more than one pass I should be carefully done. The razor cut edges should ist in providing a clean edge, particularly on cross grain s. For frames, it is also possible to use a shaper or router le as well. Some craftsmen also use a saw kerf. The cors should be cut with a chisel to 45 deg.



Step 4. Once the slot is cut, assemble the strips and cut them to length with the razor knife or chisel. The corners are cut at a 45 degree angle. Consider making a jig as seen below for this as you will be making many cuts of this type.



Depending on the length of the borders used, and the complexity of the pattern, it may not be possible match the last joint. However it will be possible to match most corners. Corner square or rhomboid inlays you can purchase from us can also be used to great effect.

It is possible to inlay simple strips into short radius curves by first soaking them in water and bending them over a hot form (approximately 200 degrees). For slots over 1/32\* wide, several strips should be used. Curved inlays are available by special order from Inlay Product World in minimum quantities of 100 strips in the 0.6 mm thickness.

Step 5: Apply a thin layer of glue to the inlay strip and press into the slot. Before the glue dries (when it is in its gummy state) carefully remove any excess, since finish will not adhere properly to glue. If the border is higher than the surrounding area, it can be reduced in height by using a metal scraper or by sanding.



It is recommended that staining of the surrounding pie if desired, be accomplished prior to the installation of t inlay strip to avoid contamination. If necessary coat the inlays with a clear finish before inserting if you need to stain after the inlays are in place.

Final protection (clear coat) can be applied as usual wi whatever the craftsman desires, i.e. laquer, or any of the polyurethane finishes.

Many interesting effects can be produced using inlay since a more detailed account of the entire history and process of making and applying strips and marquetry a well as some writing on restoration of antiques, we recomend the excellent book "Marquetry" by Pierre Ramo published by the Taunton Press in Newtown, CT. Although this book is currently in the \$75 range it mak excellent reading.

Another beautifully illustrated book containing more c temporary designs and techniques is "The Art of Inlay Larry Robinson published by Miller Freeman Books, S Francisco, CA.

EXPERIMENT FIRST with scrap lumber. Althou; the process is not very complex, it is exacting to get a c and sharp inlay presentation. Be particularly careful wl routing the grooves, as you want them to be a good fit! the inlay strips.



If you have a tip or want us to illustrate a project you henhanced with our inlay, please write or e-mail us. The best tips and projects will be posted to our web site at http://www.inlays.com.

The process of making inlay borders and decorative maquetry is complex. Fortunately for the craftsman, many inlay designs are being produced which can be easily applied to almost any project. For further information our inlay strips or decorative marquetry, visit our websit http://www.inlays.com or contact us at the address on tlback of this brochure.