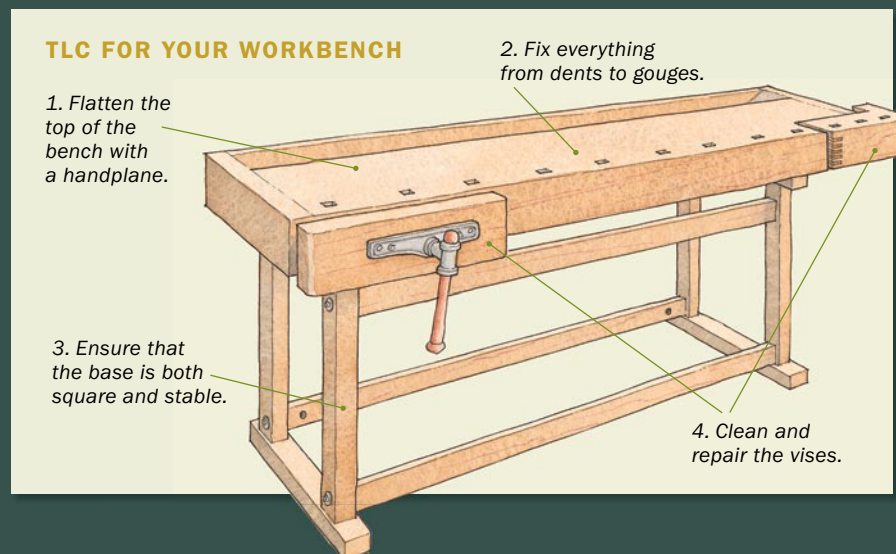




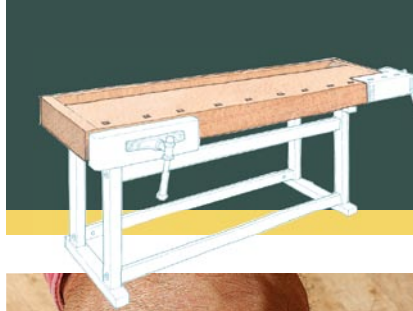
Tune Up Your Workbench

You can't do good work on a worn-out bench, so flatten the top, tighten the base, and adjust the vises

BY RICHARD L. HUMPHREVILLE



Prepare the benchtop for flattening



Even after 30 years as a cabinetmaker, I still vividly remember the painstaking effort it took to build my first professional workbench. The finished bench was a thing of beauty, and at first I was reluctant to use it, showing it off to anyone who walked into my shop. When I did start using it, the inevitable first ding made me cringe.

But damage to a workbench is impossible to avoid. After years of hard use as a platform for sawing, planing, chiseling, hammering, pounding, gluing, and finishing, any bench, no matter how elegant, will need some careful restoration.

I've revived a number of war-scarred and battle-weary benches over the years. Bench designs differ, but all benefit from a flat top, rigid base, and well-tuned vises. I'll show you how to bring back any kind of bench to the perfect working condition that befits the most important tool in your shop.

Skip the gym, and handplane your benchtop instead

Use a card scraper or cabinet scraper to remove any glue, paint, or other gunk that's built up on the top surface and edges. After the top is clean, use a pair of winding sticks to check for twist in the benchtop, marking any high spots that will need to be removed (see Fundamentals: "Use Winding Sticks to Ensure Flat Stock," *FWW* #177). Then use a 4-ft. ruler or straightedge to see where the top has lost its flatness. Drag the ruler's edge lengthwise, across the width, and diagonally over the entire top, highlighting all the high spots with a pencil.

Next, take off the vises and put them aside to be tuned up later. If your bench has stabilizing battens at each end, unbolt them and clean out any sawdust buildup on both halves of the joint. Put the battens aside, too.

Early in my career, I used a belt sander to flatten my bench, but it only made matters worse. Handplaning is the way to go. You'll need a well-tuned No. 5, No. 6, or No. 7 plane, depending on the size of the workbench (see top right photo, p. 44). A high-quality plane from Lie-Nielsen or Veritas is a major investment, but you can buy a new Stanley or Anant for \$60 to \$90. It is also possible to find used planes on eBay or at flea markets, or you can borrow one from a fellow woodworker. (For tips on how to



Smooth the bumps. Use a scraper to remove any dried glue or finish from the benchtop.



Twist detective. A pair of winding sticks allows you to see if the benchtop is twisted.



Flag the high spots. Move the edge of a 4-ft. ruler across the benchtop and use a pencil to mark the high areas.



Remove the vises. You'll tune up the vises after the top has been flattened. If your bench has them, unbolt the stabilizing battens (above) and clean out any sawdust that has worked its way down between them and the benchtop.



Flatten by handplaning



Bevel the edge. To prevent tearout when handplaning across the benchtop, use a block plane to create a small chamfer along the back edge.



Pick a number. To flatten the benchtop, you can use (from left) a No. 5 plane (bevel up or bevel down), a No. 6, or a No. 7. The plane's length should nearly equal the width of the benchtop (excluding any tool tray).

tune up a plane, see “Handplane Tune-up,” by David Charlesworth, *FWW* #172). Planing the benchtop will be physically demanding and is not a task for those in poor shape. Traditionally, teenage apprentices were given the job on a cool day.

Adjust the plane to take thin shavings, which will minimize tearout and keep you from overexerting yourself. With the plane at a slight skew to the direction of travel, begin the planing sequence with passes across the width of the benchtop. Overlap the previous pass just enough to avoid leaving unplanned strips. Work the plane across the entire surface in one direction and then the other, being careful to avoid rounding over the front and rear edges of the bench surface. Making this mistake prolongs the flattening process.

The next sequence is to plane the surface diagonally from left to right and then right to left. Again, this process is very deliberate and must be done with care to flatten the bench surface thoroughly. Last, plane the length of the bench, switching directions if necessary to go with the grain of individual boards.

Once this sequence of planing passes is complete, check your progress with the straightedge. This time, mark the low spots with a pencil. Usually, you'll need to plane the surface several times using this sequence before it is flat, so keep the plane blade razor-sharp and pace yourself.

Repair any holes or dents in the top

After verifying that the benchtop is flat by sweeping the straightedge over the



STEP 1

Plane across the top. Begin by planing perpendicular to the benchtop, overlapping each stroke and slightly skewing the plane.



STEP 2

Plane diagonally. Work your way up and down the top, planing in a diagonal direction.



STEP 3

Now go with the grain. Finally, plane along the length of the benchtop, altering direction to match the grain of individual boards.



Repair the surface

surface in all directions, use a cabinet scraper to remove any ridges, or tracks, left by the handplane.

Even with a flat surface, there will be gouges and holes too deep to be removed by planing. To patch deep gouges, I use a “Dutchman,” which is a piece of wood slightly deeper, wider, and longer than the gouge and of the same species and appearance as the benchtop. Lay the Dutchman over the gouge with the grain aligned, then use a marking knife to scribe a line around it. Next use a router, laminate trim-



DENTS **A swell repair.** Minor dents can be repaired by applying a hot iron to the damp wood, causing the wood to swell.



SMALL HOLES **Epoxy does it.** Medium-size holes can be filled with a mixture of very fine sawdust and epoxy. Frame each hole with masking tape.



LARGE HOLES **Square pegs in round holes.** After cleaning up small holes with a Forstner bit, cut a peg slightly larger than the hole. Taper two opposite sides of the peg, round its corners (left), and tap it into the hole (center). When the glue has dried, trim the plug flush (right).



mer, or chisel to remove the wood from the benchtop within the scribe lines. A pressure fit with no gaps around the edges is your goal. To make it easier to fit the Dutchman, it helps to chamfer its leading edges lightly. After gluing the Dutchman in place, use a plane to bring it flush with the benchtop.

Smaller holes require a simpler approach. First, clean up the hole using a Forstner bit. Then cut a square peg slightly larger than the hole, taper two opposite sides at the tip, and round over the corners using a block plane. Put some glue in the hole, align the untapered edges of the peg parallel to the direction of the bench grain to prevent the bench surface from splitting, and tap in the peg. When dry, saw off the protruding part of the peg, and chisel the surface flat.

To fill shallow chipouts, mix epoxy with very fine sawdust. A loose mix with a minimum amount of sawdust is best to enable



GOUGES **A Dutchman to the rescue.** Lay a piece of wood (known as a “Dutchman”) over a damaged section of the top and mark around it. Chisel out this section (left). Apply glue to two sides of the patch and insert it into the benchtop (above). The dovetail shape gives mechanical strength when patching an edge.



Stabilize the base



Reglue loose joints. Epoxy mixed with fine sawdust makes a good gap-filling glue if joints on the base have become loose.



Check for square. When regluing and tightening the base, make sure the structure remains square.



Nonskid pads. Thin pieces of rubber carpet underlay glued to the bottom of the feet prevent the bench from sliding around in use.

the epoxy to sink thoroughly into the affected areas. You also can add a little dye powder to help match the color of the filler to the bench.

Any small, shallow dents can be steamed out with the tip of an iron. Put some water in the dent, let it stand for a few minutes, and then place a wet cotton rag over the

area. Apply the leading inch or two of a hot steam iron over the rag. Keep adding water to the rag as you go. Be persistent; hardwoods like maple and beech are slow to swell when steamed.

If you removed the stabilizing battens, now is the time to reattach them tight against the end grain of the benchtop and

flush with the surface, scraping or planing them if needed.

Check for a sturdy and stable base

My experience has shown that a well-constructed bench retains its structural integrity. Nevertheless, a thorough check should be made, so remove the benchtop and see if the base has any joints that need regluing or bolts that need tightening.

If the stretchers are bolted to the legs, tighten them. As you work, use a large T-square and take diagonal measurements to check for square.



Tune up the vises



METAL VISE

Clean and fresh. To prevent sticking, clean and lubricate the guide bars and the threaded rod (above). Attach fresh hardwood cheeks to the jaws (right).



WOOD VISE

On the level. If joints have become proud (above), plane them smooth so that the two faces of the vise can meet seamlessly. Plane the top of the vise flush with that of the benchtop (right).

On my bench, the legs must have been made while the lumber had a higher moisture level than the upper rails and the feet. As a result, the tenons shrank away from the mortises. In a situation like this, scrape away as much dry glue as possible, then carve some grooves on the tenons with a chisel, which gives the epoxy a better mechanical bond with the wood. Because the epoxy will need to fill the gaps, mix in some sawdust (the same mixture used to fill dents in the benchtop). Apply the epoxy and clamp the joints, checking for square as you go.

If your bench has wooden feet that rest on the shop floor, check them to see if they are split or worn down. If so, replace them. After removing any nails or screws, remove the old feet with a handsaw or chisel and mallet. Before attaching new ones, remove the old glue and flatten the surface where they will be attached. Hot vinegar is excellent at loosening most glues, but use a heat gun very carefully to loosen epoxy.

With the new feet glued and screwed (counterbore and bung the holes), I glue on 1/16-in. to 1/8-in.-thick rubber pads from underlay material available at carpet stores. These help balance the bench, reduce future wear, and keep the bench from sliding around the floor.

To level the benchtop, shim up the low spots where the base is attached.

A good vise is a virtue

With the rest of the bench finished, the next step is to clean and repair the vises. As the bench ages, the wood shrinks and expands, loosening both bolts and joints and shifting vises out of alignment.

Lubricate the guide bars and threaded rods with a spray lubricant. When you reattach a vise, alignment is critical, so use a straightedge to check that the vise is level with the benchtop and a ruler to verify that the open jaw is parallel to the bench. Keep the attachment bolts snugged up but still loose enough to tap the vise

into perfect alignment before the final tightening. Replace worn-out hardwood cheeks on the inner jaws of a metal vise. Be sure the upper edges of the cheeks touch first, by a fraction of an inch, when closing the jaws.

If your tail vise has adjustment screws on the guide bar, use them to align the vise flush with the benchtop. You may also need to plane joints that have become exposed due to wood shrinkage and now prevent the vise from closing completely.

Sand and seal the benchtop

With the bench reassembled, very lightly sand the top smooth using P220-grit paper. To seal the benchtop, I use two coats of Zinsser's Bull's Eye amber shellac, thinned with three parts alcohol to one part shellac. I prefer shellac to a coat of oil because it seals the wood more thoroughly and reduces seasonal movement. Gently sand between each coat with P320-grit paper, apply some paste wax using 0000 steel wool, and buff the surface with a cotton cloth.

When the bench is back in use, frequent light cleanups will keep any long-term wear in check. At the end of each day, when putting away tools and straightening up the shop, look over the bench for any glue or stain and clean it off. This step goes hand in hand with sharpening and maintaining all your other tools. □

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Seal with shellac. A couple of coats of thinned shellac seal the benchtop better than oil.