fundamentals

The language of furniture construction

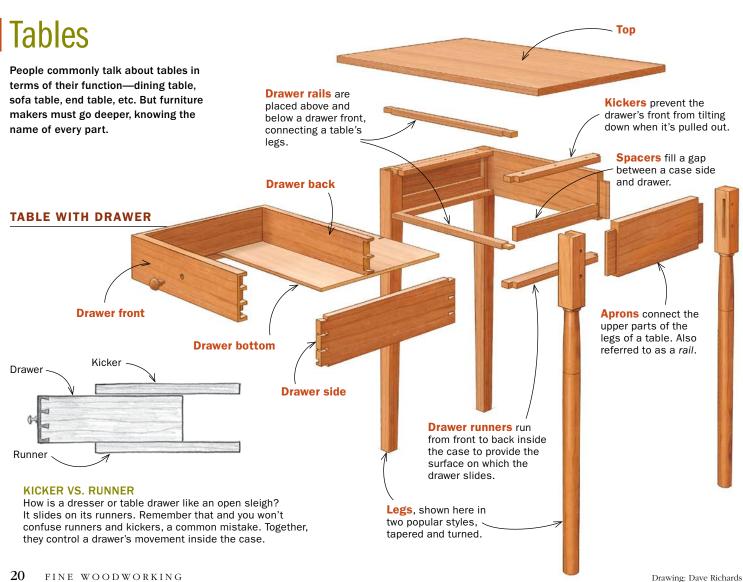
BY STEVE SCOTT

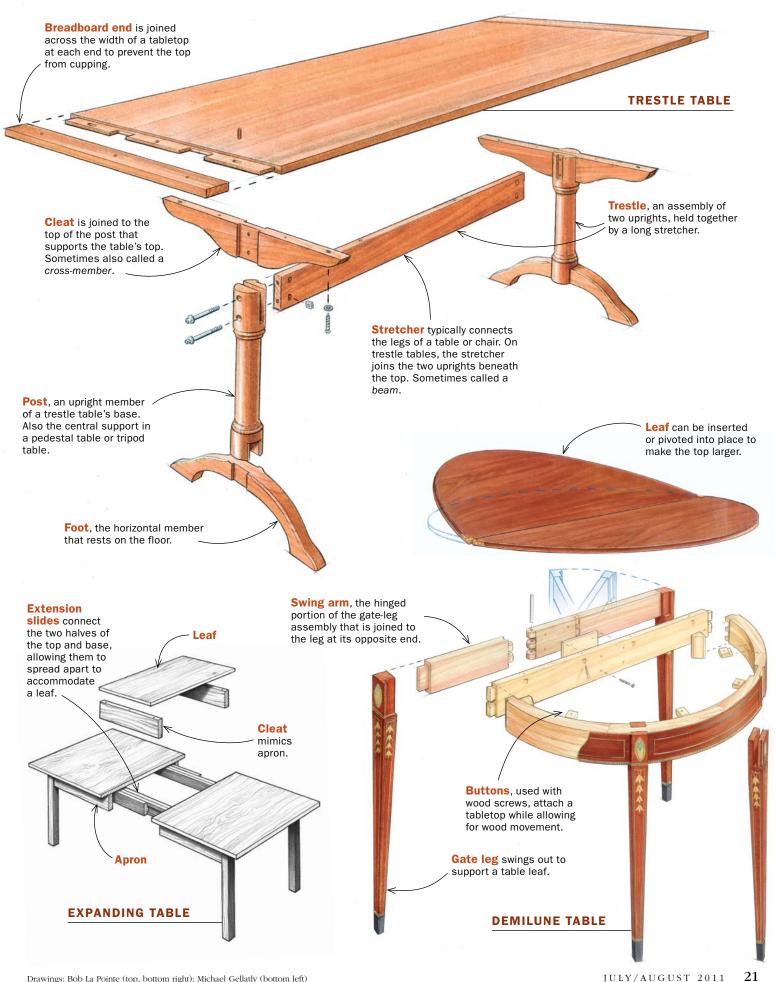
n old Czech proverb says that to learn a new language is to gain a new soul. That transformative power also exists in woodworking, where the craft's dialect can seem as bewildering to the newcomer as a foreign tongue. Grasp it, though, and you'll begin to see and think in new ways.

Like any craft, woodworking has specialized terms for its tools and techniques. It is full of everyday words that live different lives in the woodshop—from frogs and fences to stretchers and aprons. A comprehensive glossary could fill a book, and has, but this short one will get you started.

Because the furniture itself is the heart of furniture making, we decided to begin with a visual glossary of furniture parts. When you start researching projects you'd like to tackle, or you find yourself describing what you want to build, this guide will help. It will also act as a reader's guide to Fine Woodworking magazine, representing the official terms we have settled on over the decades.

Knowing the language of woodworking won't make you a woodworker, but it can help you learn the craft, share your ideas, and express yourself. It also connects you to the history and tradition of the craft. And there's a lot of soul in that.





fundamentals continued

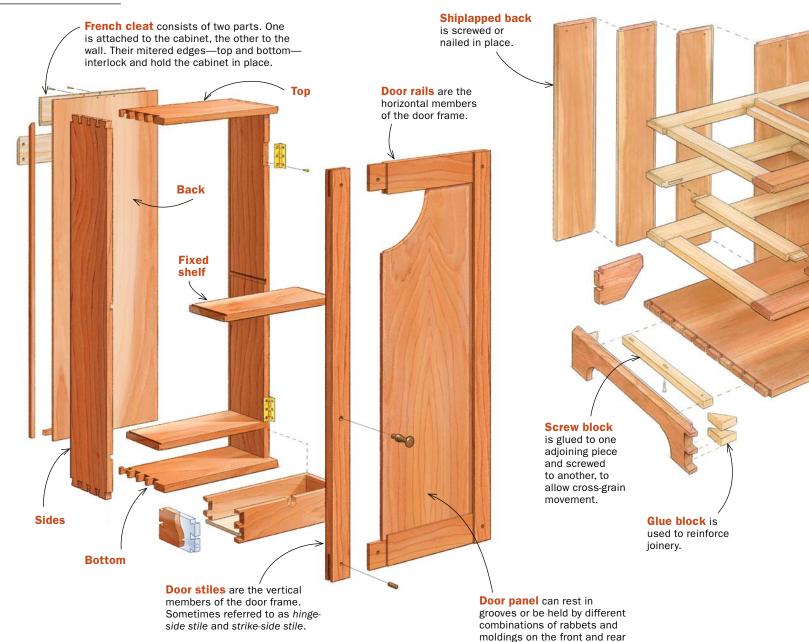
Case pieces

A conversation about a case piece can start out simply enough. After all, it's just a carcase—or box—with the standard top, bottom, back, and sides. But once you get inside the box, things get more complicated.

CHEST OF DRAWERS

Web frame separates a drawer or drawers from the ones above or below. The frame is made of secondary wood, except for the front rail.

WALL CABINET



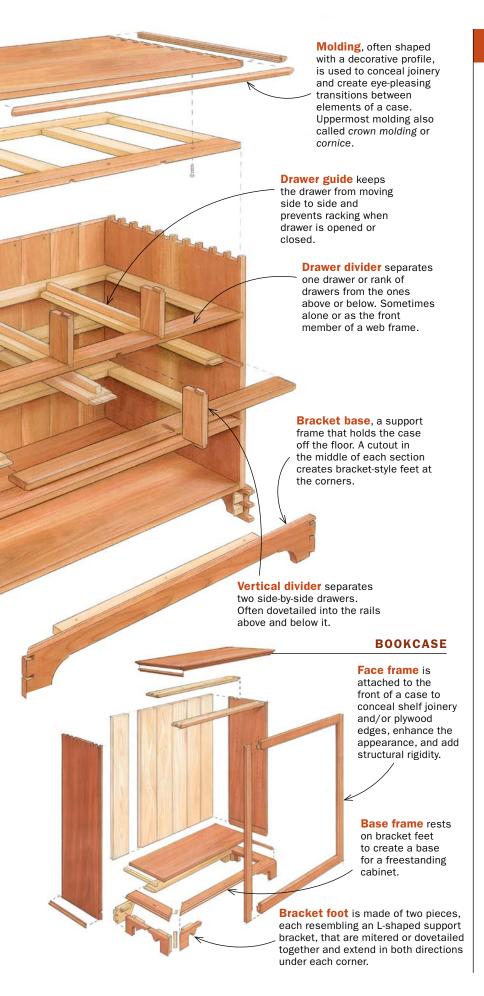
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RAIL OR STILE?

Doors have their own pair of often-confused parts. It's simple enough to say that a door frame is made of rails and stiles, but which are which? A simple way to remember that rails are horizontal is to think of them like fence rails. Also, stile is an old word for post.

of the frame.

22 FINE WOODWORKING Drawing: John Hartman (left)



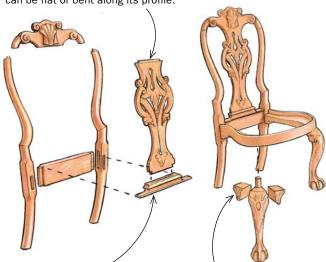
The language of chairs pays special attention to the back, the part with the most variety. Crest rail joins the tops of the two rear legs. Spindles are vertical members that join the crest rail with the seat

Slat runs horizontally and can be flat or curved over its length.

rail or slat.

Seat rails connect the legs and form the frame for (you guessed it) the chair's seat. Rear **legs** are often called *posts* when they extend above the seat.

Splat runs vertically. Sometimes decoratively shaped or carved, it can be flat or bent along its profile.



Shoe is a block attached to the top of the chair's seat rail, into which the back splat is mortised.

Transition block is attached between a cabriole leg and the chair rail, to blend the curves of the leg into the structure of the seat.