

# Taper Jig

## Assembly and Use Instructions

Version 2.0

### Safety First



Disconnect saw from power source before fitting or removing insert.



Always wear proper ear protection when working with machinery.



Use caution when handling sharp objects (saw blades, router bits, drill bits and so on). Use protective gloves whenever possible.



Always wear proper eye protection when working with machinery and tools.



Always wear proper respiratory protection when working near airborne dust particles.

*Please read and fully understand any and all safety materials that came with your power tools or machinery before operation. Always follow all safety guidelines set in place by the power tool or machine manufacturer.*



# Taper Jig Assembly

Drawing shows right hand assembly process. For left hand assembly, the Material Stop should be attached to the right side fence and the Handle should be attached to the left side fence.

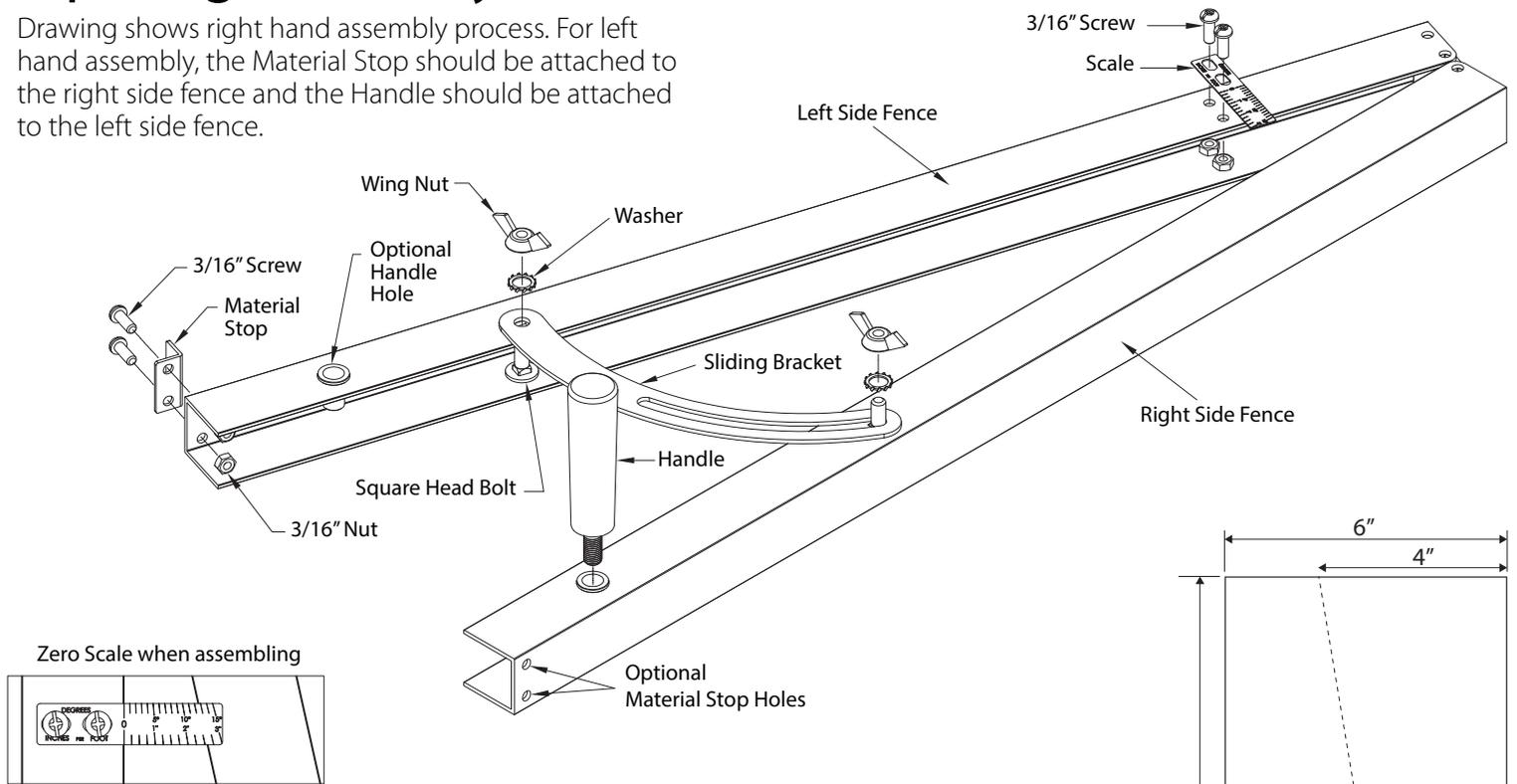


Figure 1

For instruction on how to cut tapers on a table saw we will use as an example, cutting a taper that is 4" at it's widest point down to 2" at it's narrow point from a piece of stock that is 6" wide x 12" long x 3/4" thick. (See Figure 1)

## Stock Preparation:

To cut a taper on the table saw you must first prepare the stock to be cut. Make sure the stock is flat, straight and square. The stock should be wider than the finished piece by 1/2" or more. For parts that will be tapered on two or more sides add more width and depth than the finished part.

## Step 1

Begin by first choosing the stock end that you want to be the narrow end, then mark that end 2" toward the center of the board from the edge that will run against the taper jig. Use a square to mark the full thickness of the stock. (See Figure 2)

## Step 2

Next mark the wide end of the stock at 4" from the stock edge that will run against the taper jig. Use a square to mark the full thickness of the stock. (See Figure 2)

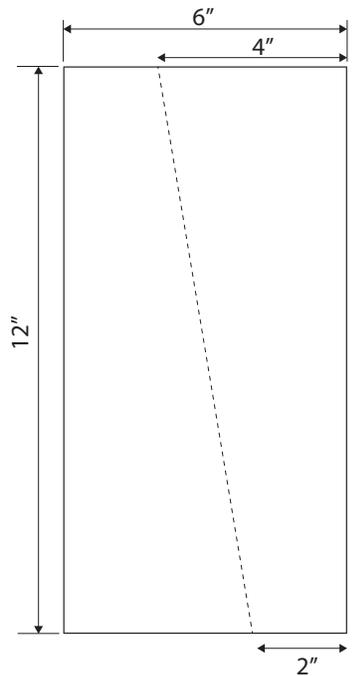
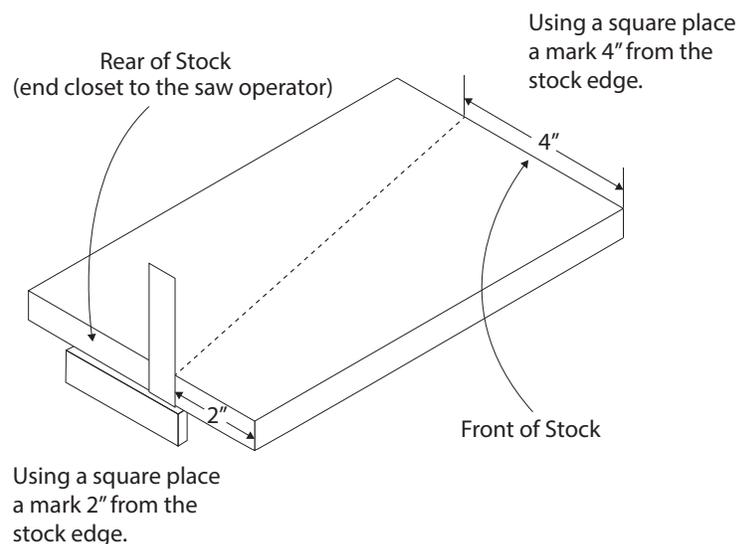


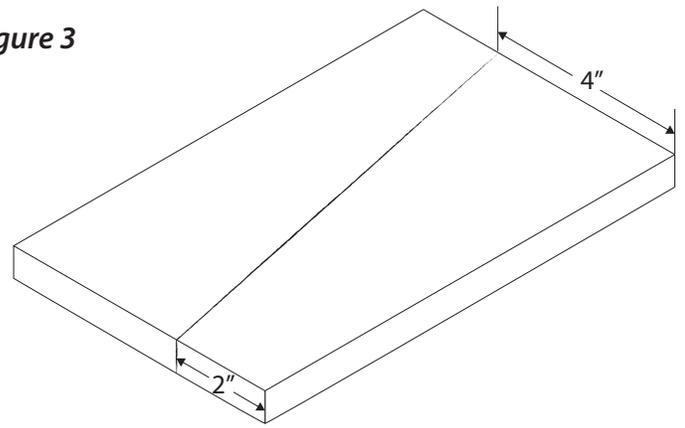
Figure 2



### Step 3

Complete the lay out by connecting the marks with a line on the top face of the stock starting at the 2" narrow end and ending at the 4" mark on the wide end. (See Figure 3)

Figure 3

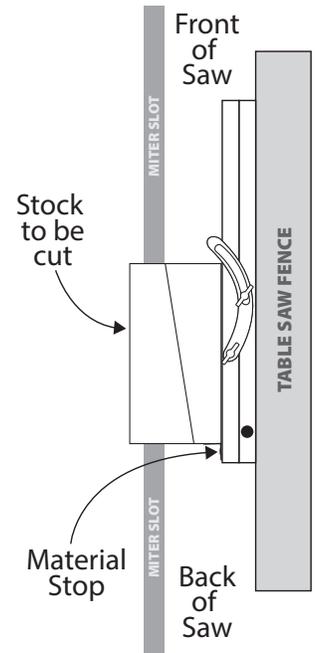


### Aligning The Jig:

#### Step 1

With the table saw unplugged, place the taper jig against the table saw fence with the stock that is to be cut against the jig and the end that is to be 2" to the back end end of the taper jig (the end toward the saw operator). (See Figure 4)

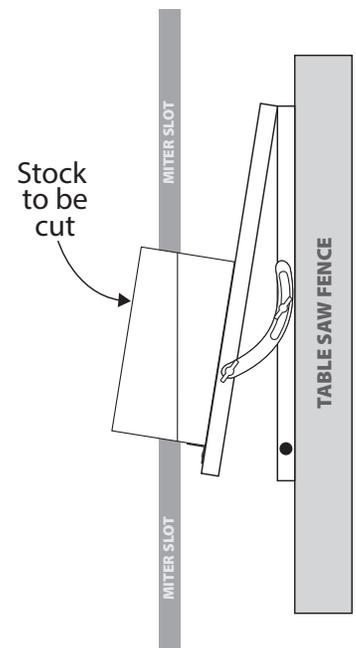
Figure 4



#### Step 2

Next adjust the taper jig so that the 2" and the 4" marks on the stock that is to be cut are lined up with the right edge of the miter gauge slot. It may be necessary to adjust the table saw fence, the stock to be cut, and the taper jig to get a perfect alignment of the marks to miter slot edge. (See Figure 5).

Figure 5



### Step 3

With the stock against the stop, move the fence so the mark on the wide end of the stock indicating the beginning of the taper just touches the front edge of the blade. Lock the fence in place and recheck the alignment.

(See Figure 6)

### CAUTION:

Before positioning the stock to be cut against the stop to make the taper cut insure that the stop and taper jig will not come in contact with the saw blade, guard or splitter. (See Figure 7)

### Making The Cut

To make the cut on your table saw you will need to hold the taper jig tight against the fence, at the same time hold the stock to be cut tight against the taper jig and its stop while sliding the taper jig and stock through the saw blade. Position your hands carefully to insure a SAFE and accurate cut. (See Figure 8)

### SAFETY FIRST!!

Be sure to keep hands and fingers out of harms way. DO NOT MAKE ANY CUT THAT YOU ARE UNCOMFORTABLE WITH. (See Figure 8)

Note: Table saw blade guard has been removed for demonstration and photo clarity. Do not use the taper jig without a proper saw guard.

Make a test cut by adjusting the taper jig and table saw fence about 1/16" away from the cut line and making an initial cut. This lets you sneak up on the perfect setting and reveals any misalignments before ruining a work piece. Make any necessary corrections and make the finish cut. Once this is set, subsequent pieces can then be cut and they will all be the same. (See Figure 8)

Figure 6

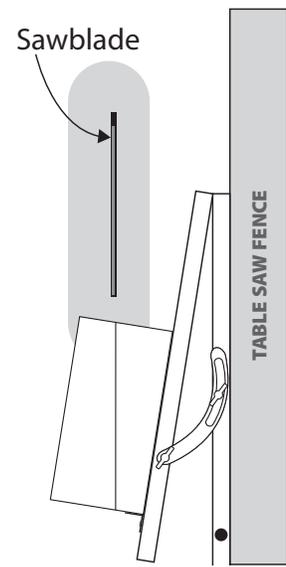


Figure 7

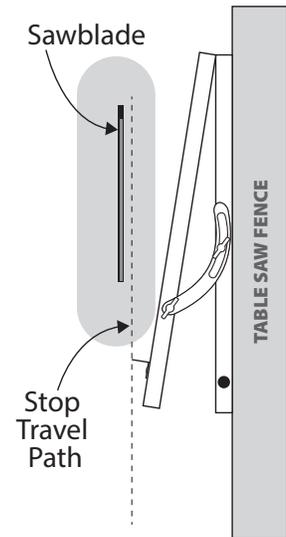


Figure 8

