

RAILS AND STILES FOR ENTRY DOORS

Important Points

- Always use a router table and fence. These cutters should NOT be used freehand.
- Cutters should ALWAYS be run at a REDUCED SPEED. Use a Speed Controller or a variable speed router.
- Check the top nut when you first receive your cutters and periodically with use. The nut should be very snug.
- Use Push Blocks and a miter gauge or sled to feed your rails and stiles. NEVER use fingers to feed narrow stock!
- A 2 or 3 HP PROFESSIONAL QUALITY router will cut the profile in one pass. You can make the cut in 2 passes in difficult wood by adjusting the fence.

Design and Construction

- The stile and rail corner created by these bits might not be strong enough by itself for a full-sized door. One method for reinforcing the corners is to assemble the door, then drill through the outside stiles and add screws or dowels into the rails.
- Panels for the door can be made using any of the Raised Panel bits. They can be raised on one or both sides. Depending on the profile you select, you may have to adjust the thickness of the panel stock so you end up with a $\frac{1}{4}$ " or $\frac{1}{2}$ " tongue to fit the frame groove. You can also use a $\frac{1}{4}$ " or $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick veneer plywood for flat panels.
- Enlarging the tongue and groove from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " is achieved by replacing the $\frac{1}{4}$ " straight cutter with the supplied $\frac{1}{2}$ " straight cutter on the stile bit, and replacing the $\frac{1}{4}$ " bearing with the supplied $\frac{1}{2}$ " bearing on the rail bit.

