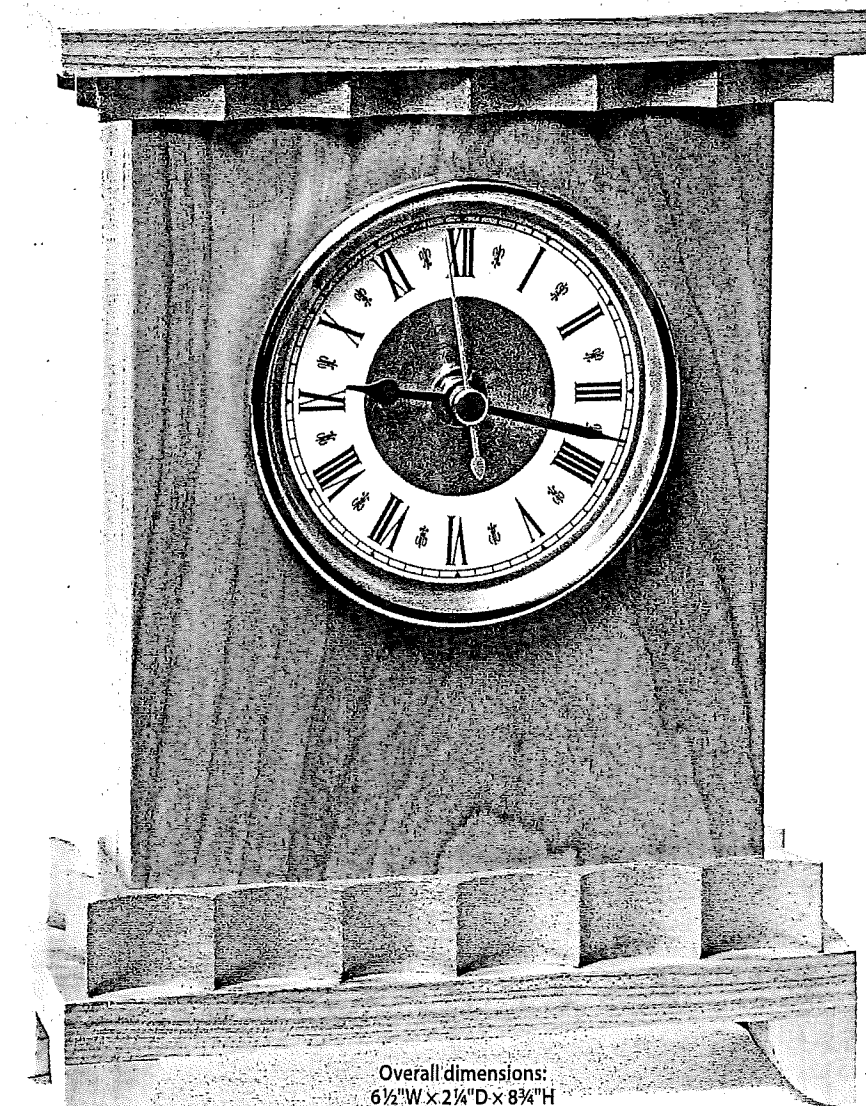


Neoclassical Clock



Overall dimensions:
6½"W x 2¼"D x 8¾"H

Woodworking may be an age-old skill, but that doesn't mean we can't integrate modern materials into traditional designs. To achieve the classical, gilded appearance of this clock's scalloped accents, we turned to metallic spray paint. The contrast between the gold paint and the natural glow of cherry makes this project stand out, and it'll look as good on your mantel as it would in a French castle.

Kevin

Kevin Boyle
Senior Design Editor



Machine the parts

1 From 1½"-thick cherry (solid stock looks best, but you could laminate two pieces of ¾" stock), cut the clock body (A) to size [Materials List]. Locate the centerpoint of the clock movement hole [Drawing 1]; then, bore a 3¼" hole on that point using a Forstner bit or circle cutter. (If you don't own a cutter that size, see More Resources for an alternate technique.)

2 From a ¾x2x13½" birch blank, cut the subtop (B) and subbase (C) to length. Plane the subtop to ⅜" thick.

3 From a ½x2¼x13½" cherry blank, cut the top (D) and base (E) to length. Plane the base to ½" thick.

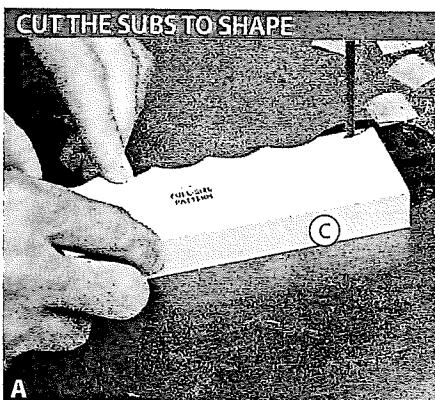
4 Make two copies of the Subtop and Subbase Pattern [Drawing 2]. Apply the patterns to the subtop (B) and subbase (C) with spray adhesive; then, bandsaw and sand those pieces to shape [Photo A].

Paint and assemble

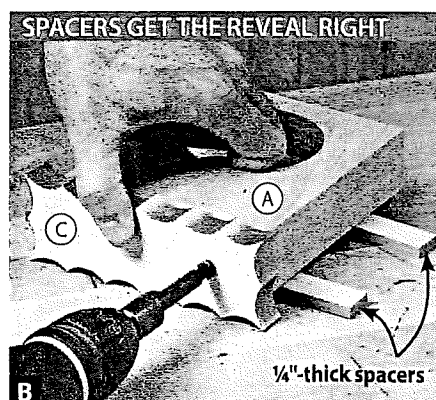
1 Sand all parts to 220 grit. Apply a primer coat to the subtop (B) and subbase (C), let dry, and spray on two coats of metallic gold paint [More Resources].

2 Drill countersunk ⅝" pilot holes and drive #8x1" screws through the subbase (C) and into the body (A) [Photo B]. Repeat for the subtop (B).

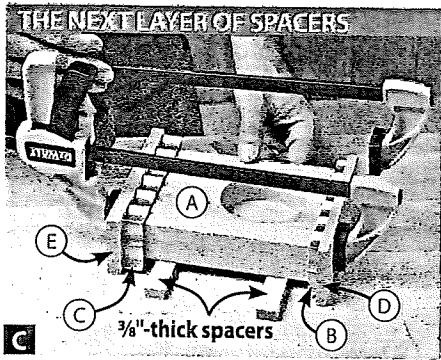
3 Center the top (D) and base (E) on the clock (A/B/C), and then glue and clamp both in place [Drawing 1, Photo C].



We used a bandsaw equipped with a ¼" blade to shape the subtop (B) and subbase (C), but a #7 blade in a scrollsaw works well, too.



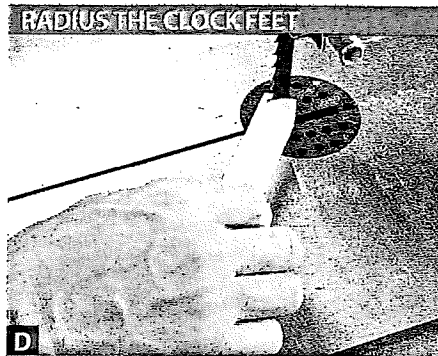
Place the clock body (A) atop two ¼"-thick spacers to ensure an even reveal when attaching the subbase (C) and subtop (B).



G Make two $\frac{3}{8}$ "-thick, 7"-long spacers and lay the clock (A/B/C) atop them to keep an even reveal when gluing on the top (D) and base (E).

4 Cut a $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times 12$ " cherry blank for the clock's feet (F), and cut the feet to shape [Drawing 1, Photo D]. Sand the feet to 220 grit, and then cut them to length and glue them to the base (E). Repeat this process to make the last two feet.

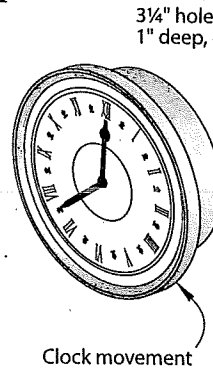
5 Finish the clock by spraying it with three coats of lacquer, sanding



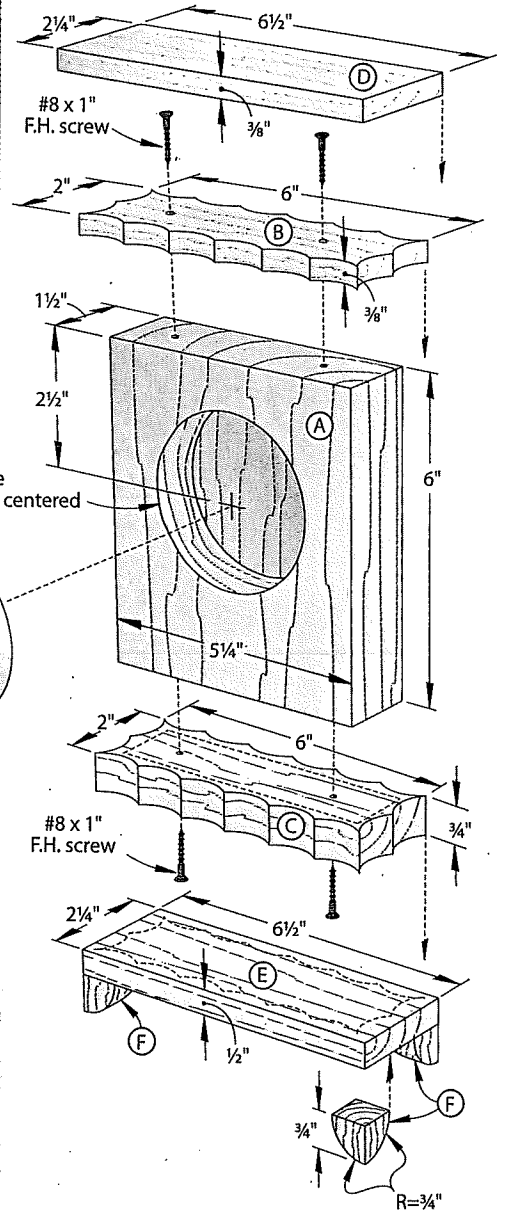
D Mark a radius on two adjoining faces of the feet (F) blank's ends: Bandsaw along the lines and repeat on the opposite end of the blank.

between coats with a 320-grit sanding sponge. Insert the clock movement [Sources] and take some time to admire your craftsmanship.

Produced by Nate Granzow with Kevin Boyle
Project design: Kevin Boyle
Illustrations: Lorna Johnson



1 EXPLODED VIEW



Materials List

Part	FINISHED SIZE			Matl.	Qty.
	T	W	L		
A body	1 1/2"	5 1/4"	6"	C	1
B* subtop	3/8"	2"	6"	B	1
C* subbase	3/4"	2"	6"	B	1
D top	3/8"	2 1/4"	6 1/2"	C	1
E base	1/2"	2 1/4"	6 1/2"	C	1
F* feet	3/4"	3/4"	3/4"	C	4

*Parts initially cut oversize. See the instructions.

Materials key: C—cherry, B—birch.

Supplies: #8x1" flathead screws (4), metallic spray paint.

Bits: 3/4" Forstner bit or circle cutter, 1/8" drill bit.

Sources

Clock movement: 3 1/2" Fancy Roman Executive Series Insert, no. 15015, \$14.99, 800-556-2548, klockit.com.

More Resources

- ▶ For a free article on cutting large holes with a drill press and router, visit woodmagazine.com/largeholes.
- ▶ For help locating a 3/4" Forstner bit and metallic spray paint, go to: woodmagazine.com/neoclockbit.

2 SUBTOP AND SUBBASE

