GREG AANES FURNITURE

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Assembly instructions for Dining Table legs:

In these tables, the leg mortise and tenon (male and female) joints are held together in two ways: epoxy and bolts. With only the mortise-and-tenon joint and either the glue or bolts, the joint would be secure, but by combining both methods the strength is doubled. Before assembly, make sure that a ratchet wrench with an 13mm or 1/2" socket is available, along with a small hammer. An open end wrench will work but is quite slow and tedious. Assembly should be carried out in an appropriate location in case glue is spilled, however, the table must be placed on a surface that will not scratch its surface, such as a clean piece of carpet.

Items Supplied with your table. Epoxy, mixing cups, application spatulas, lag bolts and washers.

Things you will need to supply-
paint thinner to clean spilled epoxy, rag or paper towel, socket wrench (open end wrench will work but not recomended) 13mm or ½"

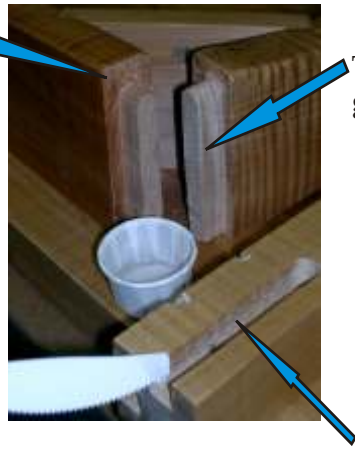
1. Place the table face down on a clean padded surface which allows you to comfortably work on the legs.

2. Note the numbers on each leg and its corresponding position on the table. Dry fit each leg to confirm assembly.

3. Mix epoxy for the first leg (see marks on tube for proper quantity). Each leg will be assembled separately. Each mark on the tube measures enough epoxy for one leg. Open workable time is five minutes after mixing. *Mix and assemble each leg separately. Hardened epoxy cannot be reversed and softened.*

Shoulders, do not glue

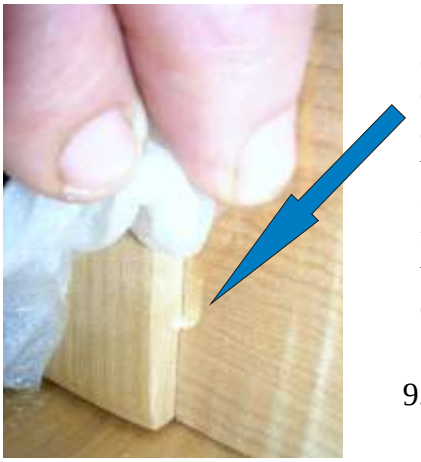
4. Apply glue only to mortice ("female" part of the joint; on the leg). Do not apply any glue to the tenon ("male" part) or shoulder. Avoid excess squeezeout and don't force the epoxy into the joint. Do not apply glue to anything but the tenon cheeks and end, do not glue shoulders.



5. Slide leg on top-down all the way and tap down if necessary. Start the lag bolts by hand.

6. Using a ratchet wrench, tighten the bolts until joint closes. Alternate tightening bolts to tighten evenly, and be sure not to over tighten. The bolts can be broken in half if over tightened. The washers should not move under the bolt heads and the joints should be closed. At a certain point the bolts are tight but the joints do ot close up any more. You may have to bounce or tap the joints closed. See the next step. Be careful not to swing the ratchet handle into the table top's aprons and dent the wood.

7. Grasp the leg near it's end and tap or wiggle it gently so the joint closes up any gaps. You may have to break loose the friction of the tenon in the mortice, allowing it to seat. Do not continue to tighten unless joint needs more closing .



8. While the glue is soft, clean all squeeze-out with alcohol, naphtha, paint thinner or Mineral Spirits (these will not damage the finish. Acetone and lacquer thinner however, will damage the finish).

9. Repeat process for each leg.

10. Set table upright. The epoxy will harden in 30 minutes and cure fully within 24 hours.

Table care: The post catalyzed lacquer finish is resistant to water below 110 degrees. If hot water is spilled spread out and mop up to avoid hazing. Use trivets for hot steamy food dishes but water glasses do not require coasters or placemats. Alchohol up to 20 double rubs is also tolerated. The finish does not need to be "fed" with oil nor will it dry out. I recommend any non-aerosol furniture polish such as Old English. You may clean the top with a wet sponge however the result is often streaky. Stubborn or crusty dirt may be worked off with steel-wool or a green scotch brite pad. Our wood finish is less than 6 mils (6/1000) of an inch thick therefore can be little harder than the wood beneath it. Hard knocks may leave a dent, but writing and normal meal activity are fine.