PIE CRUST TABLES

Image taken from:
http://www.gamage antiques.com/

A sample taken from Google Images:

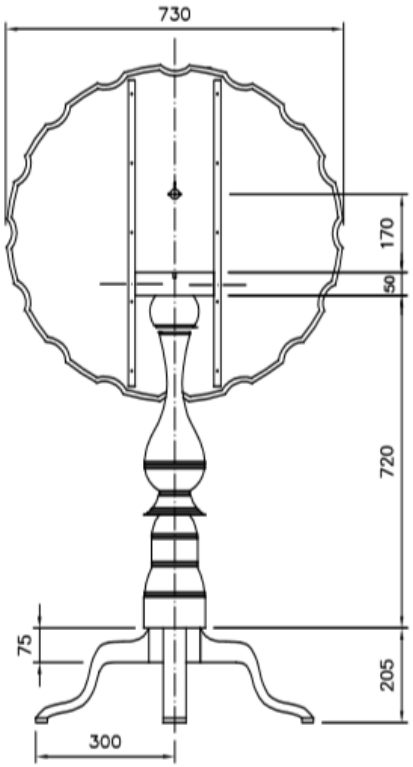
Image taken from:

http://atelier-theater.com/pie-crust-table/mahogany-pie-crust-table-from-thomasvilleantique-for-sale-plans/

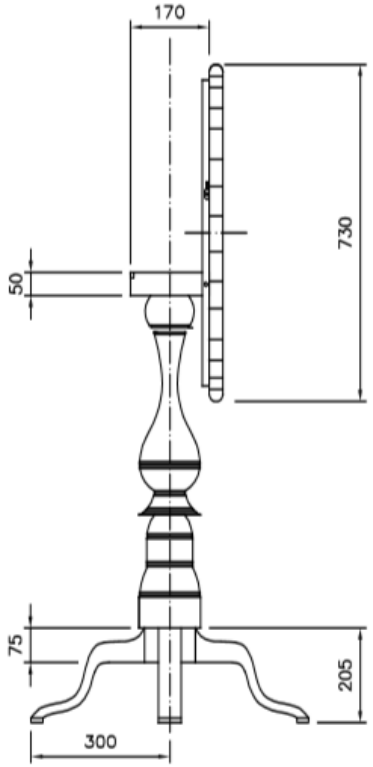
Image taken from: http://atelier-theater.com/pie-crust-table/late-19th-century-mahogany-chippendale-style-piecrust-tilt-top-tea-tablepie-crust-tables-for-sale-pie-table/

Image taken from: https://www.rowleykennerk.com/a-george-iii-period-mahogany-tilt.html

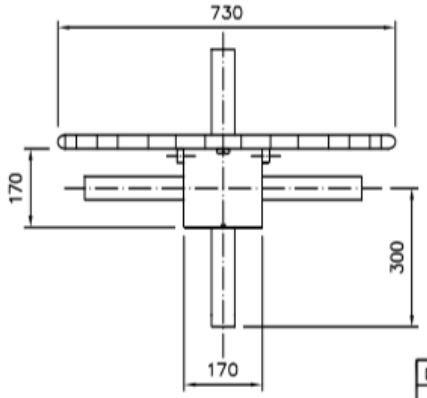
- ***Image taken from:*** https://www.rowleykennerk.com/pie-crust-table.html



Elevation



Side Elevation



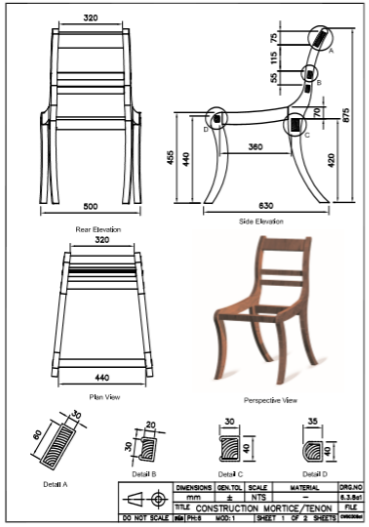
Plan

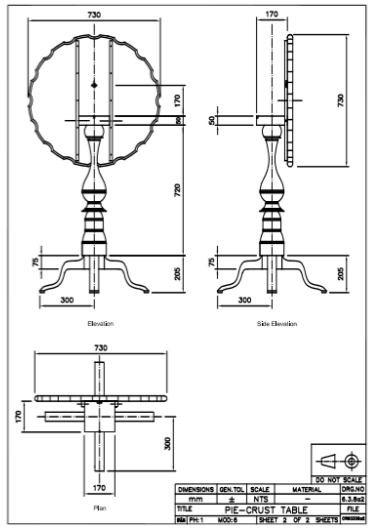
DO NOT SCA

DIMENSIONS	GEN. TOL	SCALE	MATERIAL	DRG
mm	±	NTS	–	6.3.
TITLE	PIE–CRUST TABLE			FIL

Instructions

Draw in orthographic projection, mark out, and produce a cutting list for a regency chair and a pie crust table as per Drawing No. 6.3.8a1 and Drawing No. 6.3.8a2





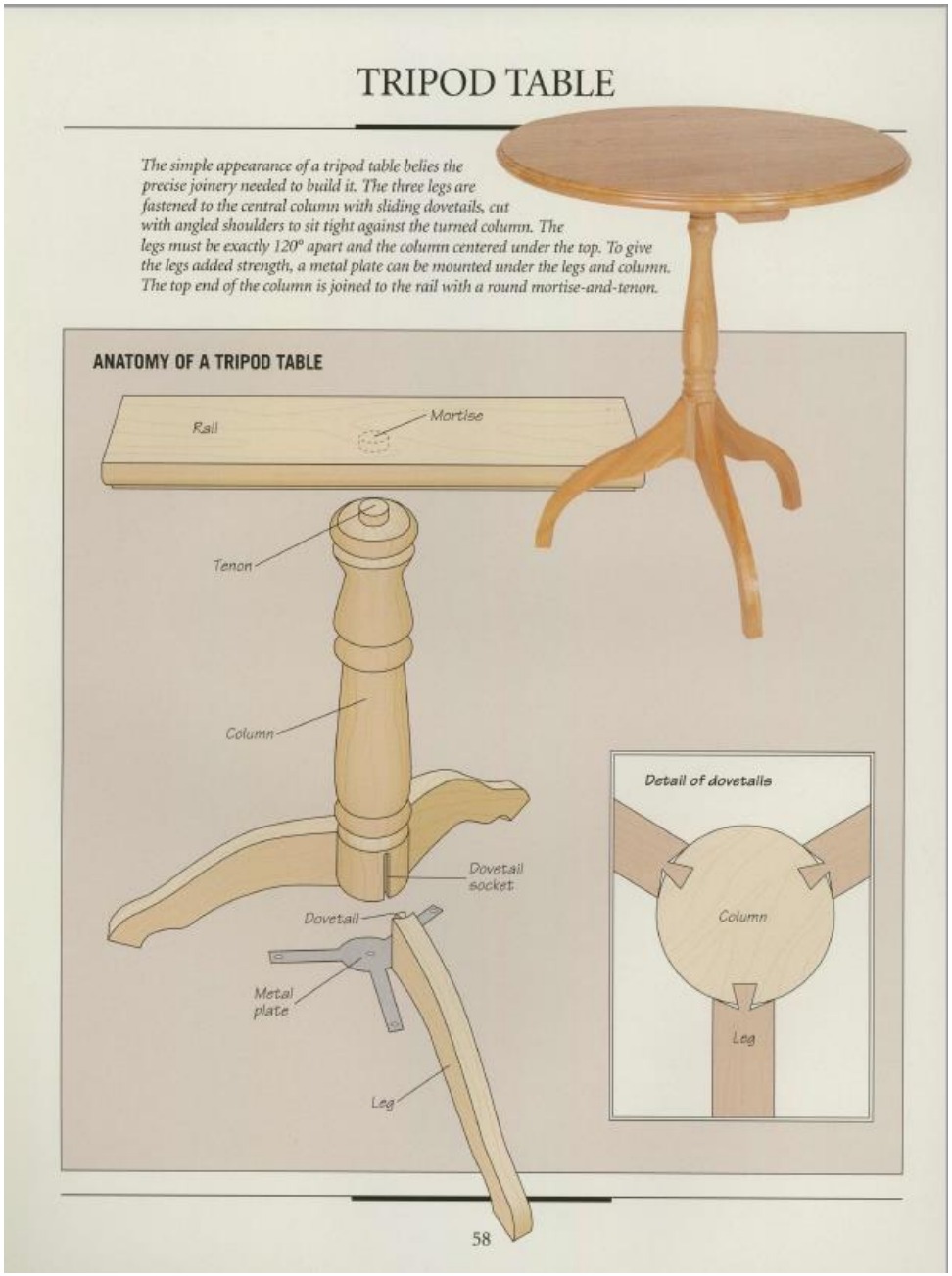
Instructions

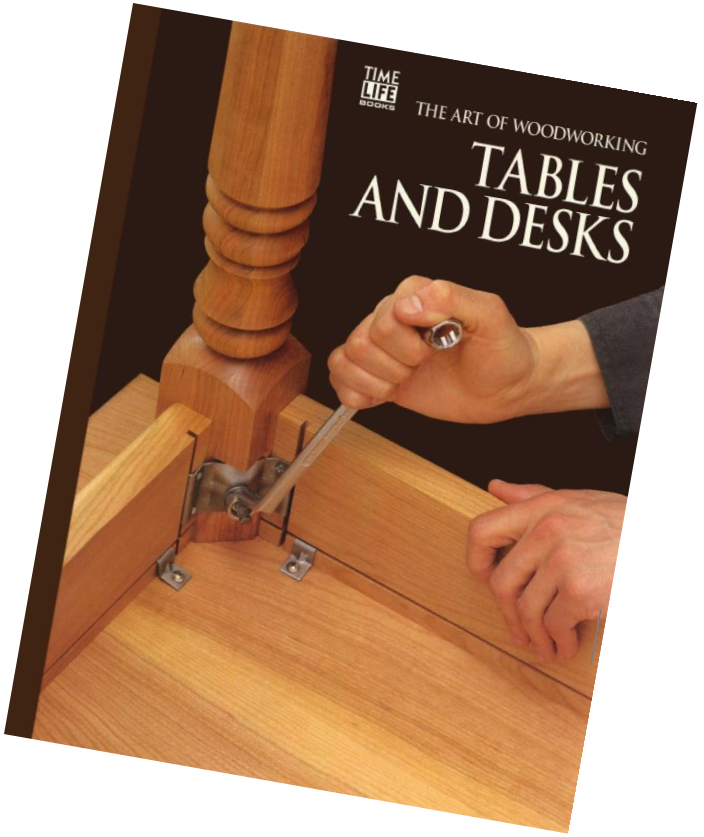
Plan the manufacture and finish of either a regency chair or a pie crust table as specified on Drawing No. 6.3.8a1 or Drawing No. 6.3.8a2. Write an appraisal report on the finished workpiece. Also provide a written analysis of the rationale for the selected process

Procedure

1. Work out a logical sequence of progression with team colleagues
2. Work out an agreed allocation of tasks with team colleagues
3. Build in quality control checks
4. By agreement with team colleagues, construct all jigs and patterns needed for the process
5. Programme and use a CNC router for selected components
6. Spray and finish workpiece
7. Maintain verbal communication with team colleagues and instructor
8. Agree procedures with team colleagues for dealing with problems or issues that may arise
9. Write an appraisal on the finished workpiece in relation to the standards specified and the standards achieved
10. Provide a written analysis of the rationale for the selected process

Note: Supervision will be maintained by trainer at all times but with necessary intervention only





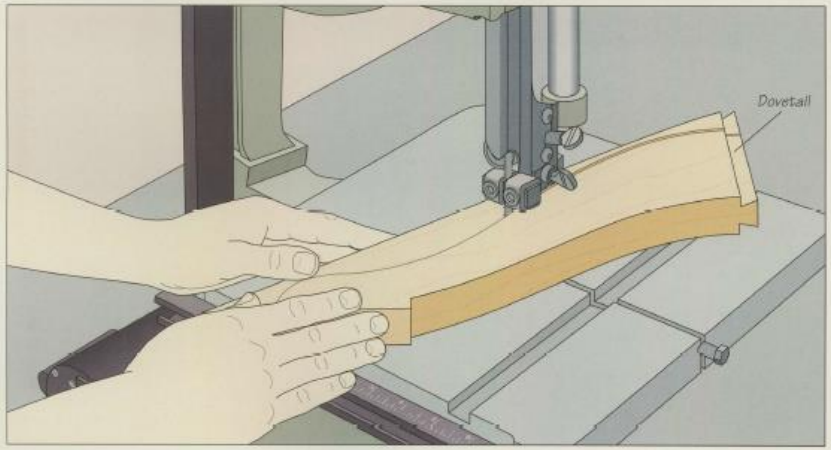
Images taken from:

The Art of Woodworking
TABLES AND DESKS

PEDESTAL LEGS

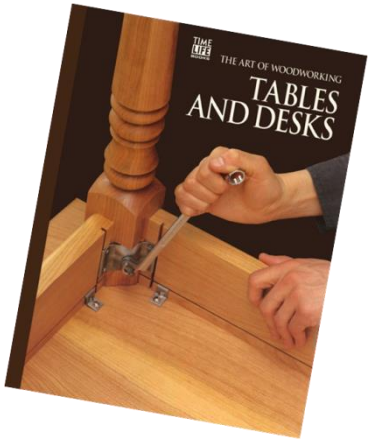
The pedestal, or tripod, leg is best cut on the band saw. The legs have a flat section at the bottom and a dovetail at the top that fits into the central column. Because dovetails are more difficult to cut in a contoured workpiece, it is best to prepare the leg blank for joinery (pages 79 and 82) *before shaping it.*

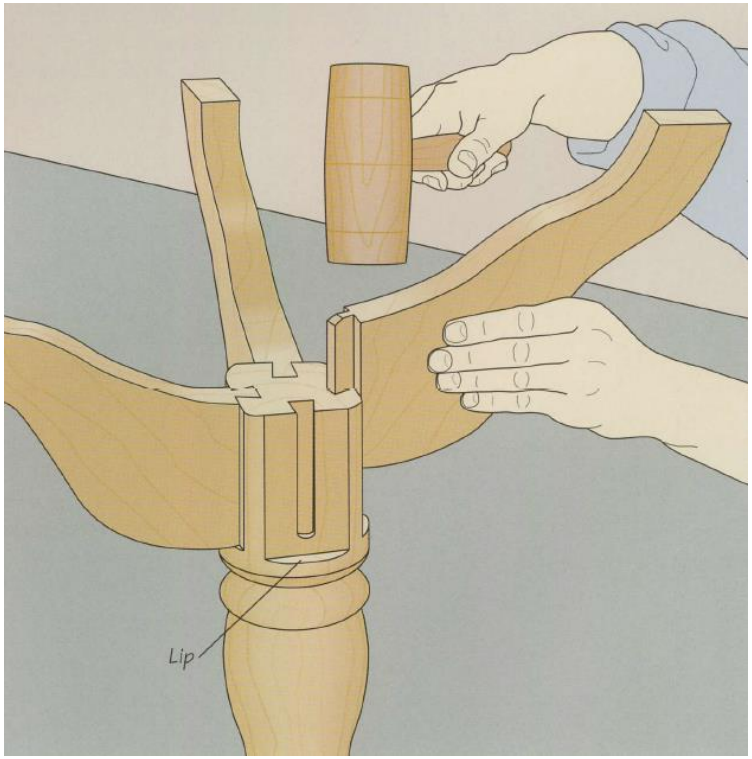
CUTTING A PEDESTAL LEG



Sawing the leg on the band saw

Cut a dovetail on the top end of your leg blank, using either the table saw *(page 79)* or a router table *(page 82)*. Then, outline the leg on your blank; use a pencil and a French curve as you would for a cabriole leg *(page 63)*. There are three absolute rules for designing a pedestal leg: The grain should follow the slope of the leg, the top and bottom ends must be perpendicular to each other, and the spread of the legs must be less than the diameter of the tabletop. Once you are satisfied with the design, cut the first leg on the band saw *(above)* and use it as a template for the others. Keep a copy of the template for future projects.





straight back rail

E JOINT

FLIP-TOP TABLES

Small occasional or wine tables can be made with a top that tips to a vertical position in order to save space when not in use.

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The
uld
ade

• LEG JOINTS

Attach legs to column with dovetail housing

TURNED COLUMN

DOVETAIL HOUSING JOINT

LEG

ers

ops

• CURVED LEGS

Select grain direction for maximum strength

• BLOCK FIXING

Fix block to end of turned column with a wedged through tenon joint

TURNED COLUMN

BLOCK

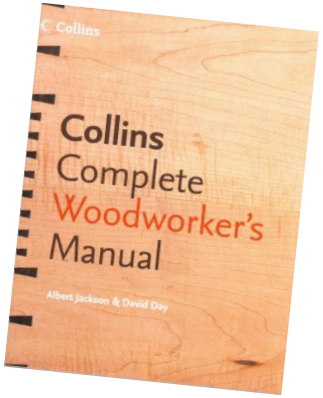
PIVOT PEG

BEARER

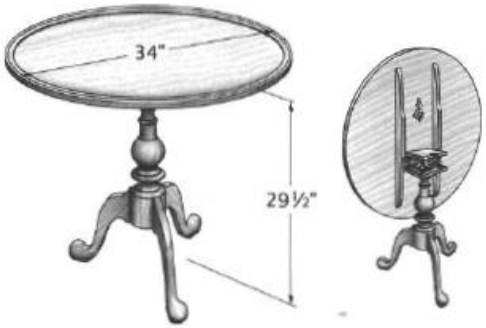
ORDER OF CONSTRUCTION

Flip-top table

- Join legs to column.
- Glue block to top of column and insert wedges.
- Screw one bearer to the top and fit it onto one of the pivot pegs, then slide second bearer into place and screw it to the top.



TILT-TOP TABLE



Tip-and-Turn Table, Tip-Top Stand, Candle Stand, Circular Tripod Table

The tilt-top table entered the furniture mainstream in the Queen Anne period. In those practical days, a table that was not in use was an obstruction. This table's top could be tipped up when not in use, so the table could be set against a wall and take up very little space.

Individual tables were distinguished mainly by their pedestal turnings, the shape of their feet, the design of the tabletop's molded edge, and, of course, the table's size. One with a top smaller than 20 inches in diameter was generally used as a candle stand, while the larger ones served as tea tables and display stands.

Some tilt-tops had tabletops that could turn as well as tip (hence the name tip-and-turn table). The host or hostess could pour a cup of tea, then turn the tabletop to deliver it to the guest, seated opposite. This was accomplished through what was known as a birdcage.

PLANS

Bird, Lonnie. "Queen Anne Tilt-Top Table," *American Woodworker*, No. 29 (November/December 1992), pp. 22–27. A dish-top table.

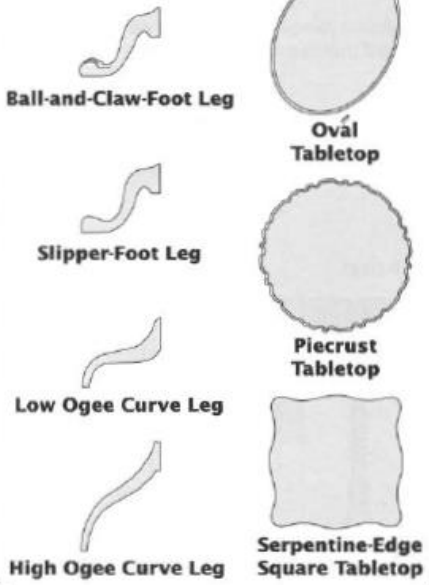
Dunbar, Michael. "Candlestand" and "Tip-Top Table," *Federal Furniture*. Newtown, CT: The Taunton Press, 1986. 2 plans in 1 source: a candle stand with a 15" × 17" oval top, and a table with a serpentine top.

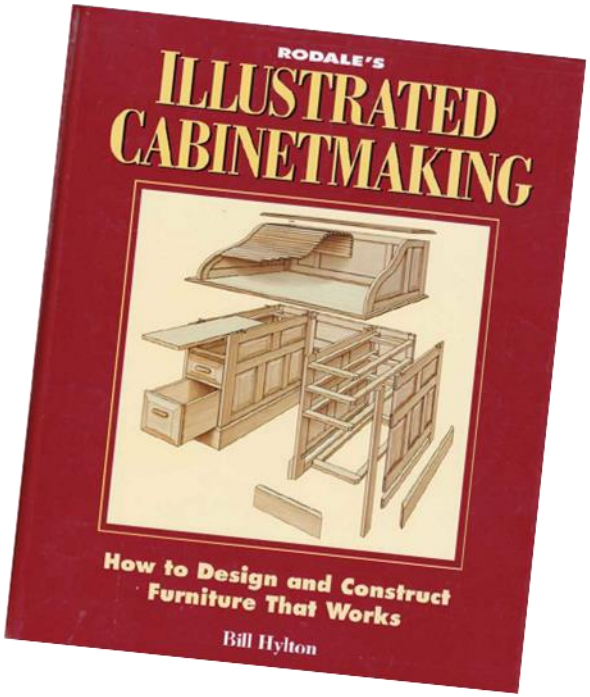
Margon, Lester. "18th Century Walnut Tip-Top Table," *Construction of American Furniture Treasures*. New York: Dover Publications, 1975. A dish-top table.

DESIGN VARIATIONS

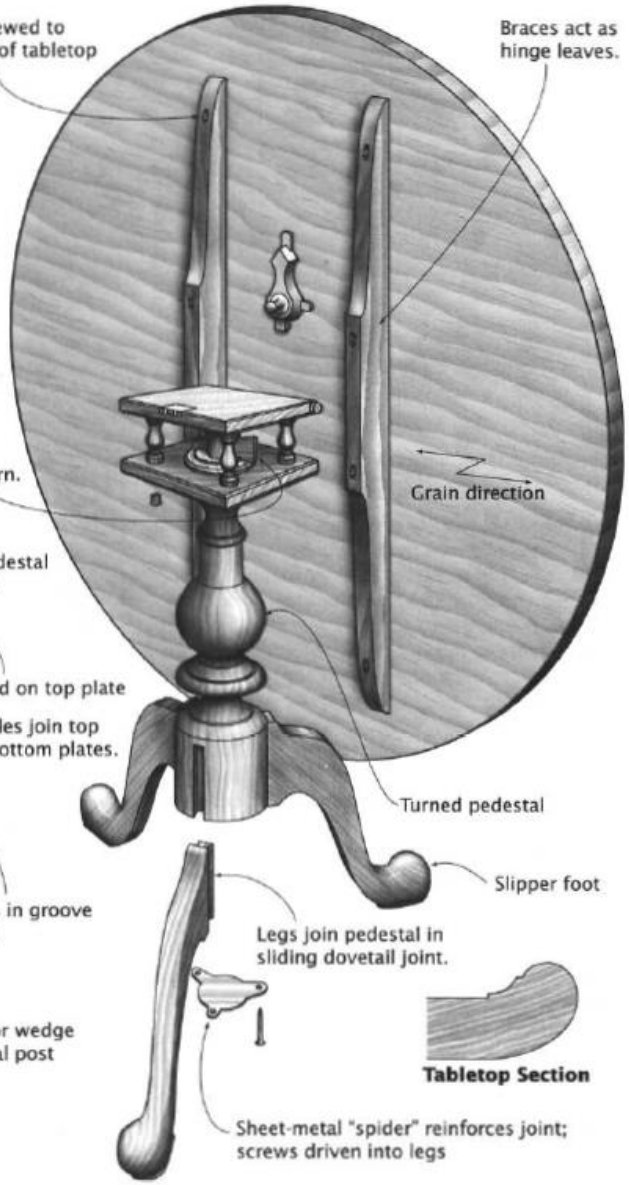
As with many other types of furniture, the design of tilt-top tables is in the details. Vary the size and shape of the top. A given stand could have a plain round or oval tabletop, a dished top, a piecrust top, or a square top. At the extremes, of course, the pedestal and legs must be rescaled. A top that's too small in relation to the stand looks ridiculous. Too large a top makes the table unstable.

Experiment, too, with the profile of the turned pedestal and the style of the legs. Four options are shown below.





Manufactured Brass Latch



Birdcage Construction