

INLAY

ANY WOODS WHICH CONTRAST WITH EACH OTHER CAN BE USED FOR INLAYING. THE DARKER THE PRIMARY WOOD & THE LIGHTER THE INLAID WOOD, THE MORE THE CONTRAST. A GOOD EXAMPLE WOULD BE MAPLE OR HOLLY INLAID INTO WALNUT. WOODS LIKE WALNUT & MAPLE, WHICH HAVE NATURAL CONTRAST, WORK WELL TOGETHER SINCE THEY DON'T NEED STAIN. AVOID STAIN, SINCE THE LIGHTER, INLAID WOOD WILL ABSORB SOME STAIN ALSO, REDUCING THE CONTRAST. HOLLY IS THE WHITEST WOOD, HAS VERY LITTLE GRAIN, & WILL ABSORB THE LEAST STAIN. MAPLE IS SLIGHTLY AMBER IN COLOR, HAS LITTLE GRAIN, & WON'T ABSORB MUCH STAIN. IT MAKES NICE INLAYS.

TIPS:

- DO ALL THE HEAVY SANDING BEFORE CUTTING IN THE INLAY
- TRY TO KEEP THE SURFACES FLAT SO THE DEPTH OF THE GROOVES & RECESSES WILL BE CONSISTANT
- AVOID HEAVY SANDING (SUCH AS BELT SANDING) ONCE THE INLAYS ARE IN PLACE
- USE SHARP BITS & A GOOD LIGHT, WORK CAREFULLY.

LINE INLAY (STRINGING) IS USUALLY $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16}$. CUT THE GROOVE SO THE INLAY IS SLIGHTLY PROUD; SAND FLUSH. STOCK INLAYS ARE USUALLY MADE FROM VENEERS & ARE APP $\frac{1}{28}$ THICK. SET THEM CAREFULLY, FLUSH WITH SURFACE CLAMP FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES, REMOVE CLAMP & SAND LIGHTLY TO FILL ANY "ODDS" WITH SANDING DUST. RE-CLAMP UNTIL DR

SOURCE FOR GOOD INLAYS : DOVER INLAY (301) 223-8620
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