

LEAKE'S  
ANTIQUÉ & CABINET SHOP

American Antiques • Handmade Period Reproductions

OGEE BRACKET FEET

Ogee Bracket Feet are not difficult to make but do require more time than regular bracket feet. The ogee shaped "molding" requires both table saw & handwork. They are best made from  $\frac{3}{4}$ " (2") stock, but can be made from  $\frac{1}{4}$ " (1") if you are careful & back it up with another piece of  $\frac{1}{4}$ " stock. A 5" high O.B.F. works well on most medium to large case pieces. Smaller pieces require smaller feet. To gain extra "lift" on a tall piece, 6" works well. You will need a full size pattern of the ogee profile as well as the bracket profile.

A "set" of O.B.F. will contain 6 pieces plus 2 braces for the 2 rear feet. When you make the ogee moulding, make 1 piece long enough to cut the 6 pieces from. (allow several extra inches) The 2 braces can be made of any wood. They will not have the ogee shape on them and will not show.

- Size a piece of stock long enough for all 6 pieces plus app. 2"
- Draw the ogee pattern on both ends of the stock.
- Set up the table saw & make the cove cut on the stock.
- The outside curve can be roughed out by angling the table saw blade as necessary to rough out the shape.
- Once the shape has been roughed out, cut the stock into the 6 pieces (allow an extra  $\frac{1}{4}$ " or so on each piece)
- Mitre 4 of the pieces so they form the 2 front feet.
- Cut a spline in the mitres for strength & alignment
- Glue & clamp these 2 sets



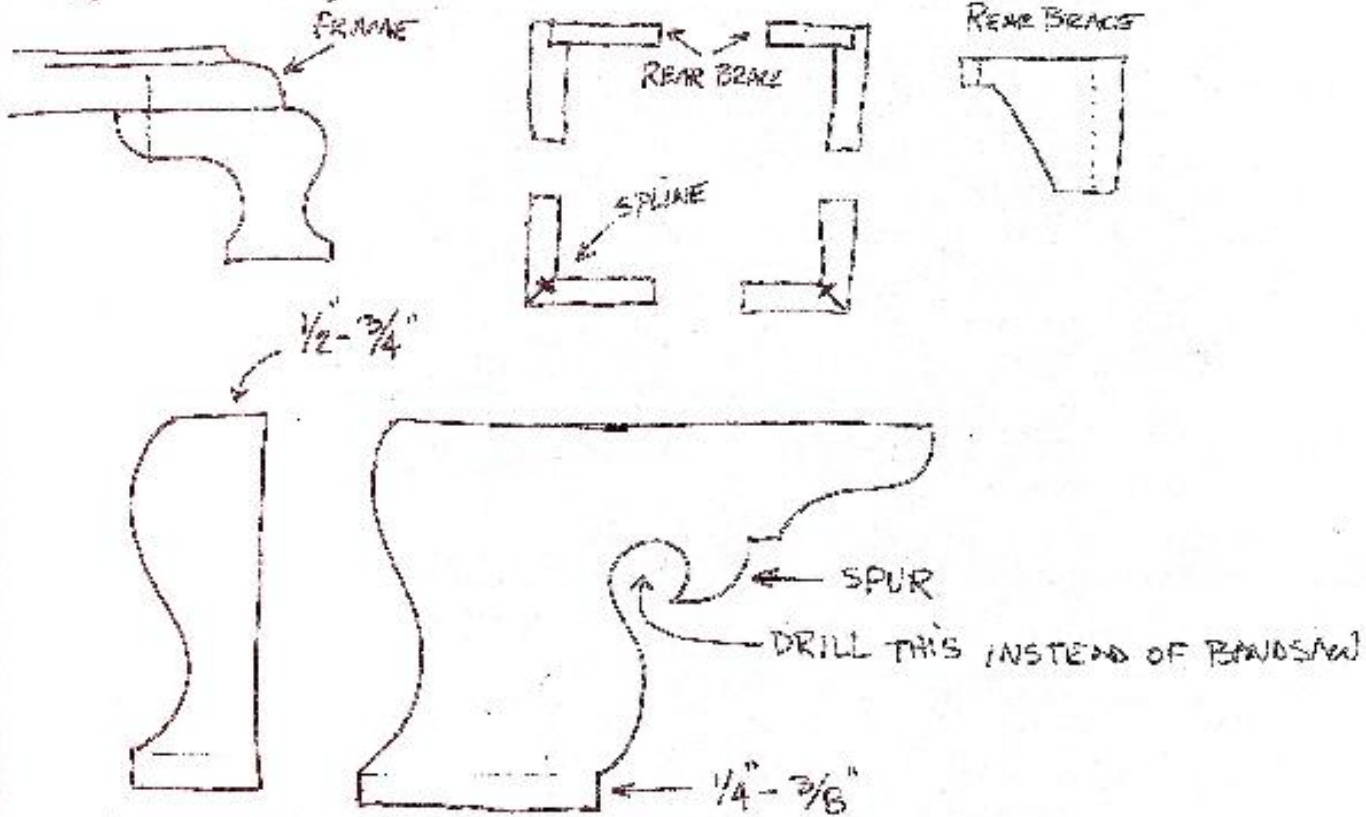
# LEAKE'S

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### OGEE BRACKET FEET (CONT.)

- Draw the pattern on the inside of the 2 front feet & the 2 rear feet.
- If your pattern has a "spur", drill this hole instead of trying to hand saw it (the curve is too tight)
- Band saw the patterns from the inside
- After all the feet are cut, finish shaping and banding them.







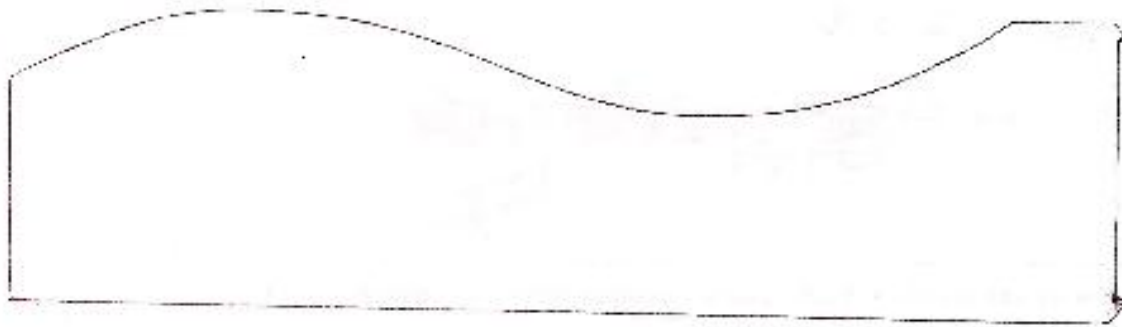
Front Ogee Bracket



Rear Ogee Bracket and Brace

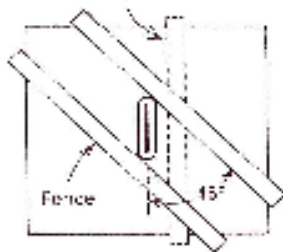
6<sup>1</sup>

6<sup>2</sup>

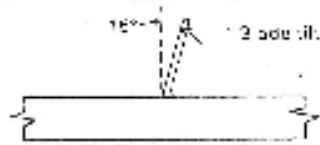
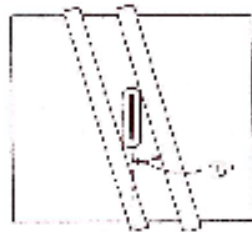


**Fig. 2: Asymmetrical coves**

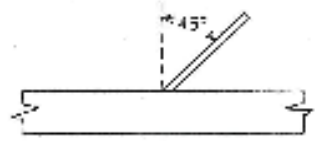
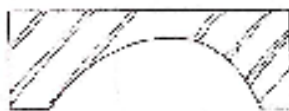
Normal rip fence position



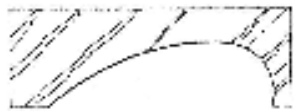
Cove becomes more pointed as approach angle is decreased.



15° blade tilt,  
40° approach angle



45° blade tilt,  
45° approach angle



15° blade tilt,  
15° approach angle



45° blade tilt,  
15° approach angle



Apex of cove follows tilt of blade.

**Fig. 1: Symmetrical coves**

Temporary fence



Direction of feed

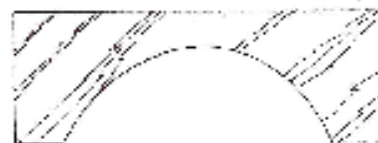


Blade remains perpendicular to fence and cuts a symmetrical section of an effuse.

0° blade tilt, 20° approach angle



0° blade tilt, 45° approach angle



0° blade tilt, 70° approach angle

