As you make your last pass on the stick profile, you’ll see a fairly thin lip at the very edge of the profile. This is the edge that will fit against the door panel and will be a very visible part of the door. It’s important that this edge not be removed from the router table during the cut, or you will get dimensional. Use waxed paper (which is what I prefer), outfeed tables or featherboards to support this last pass.

To cut the long tenons on the rails, unplug the router and make the cut in multiple passes. When cutting a wide piece, it’s best to keep the tenons narrow so you can use a flush-cutting router bit to remove the back edge of the groove. After the door is assembled, you can use a flush-cutting router bit to remove the back edge of the grooves in the glass sections, creating a smooth finish. By using the upper portion of the stick bit you can make glass retainer strips. Make the profile cuts on wider pieces first then rip them to final size. It’s safer and easier.

With the bit height set you need to adjust the fences. Infeed and outfeed tables will get distorted. Use roller stands (which is what I prefer), outfeed tables or panels and will be a very visible part of the door. It’s important that the piece doesn’t lift from the surface of the router table during the cut, or you will get dimensional. Use waxed paper (which is what I prefer), outfeed tables or featherboards to support this last pass.

To create a door that is square, it’s important that the shoulders on the rails be the same length whether they have long or short tenons. The longer tenons need to be created by using multiple passes, so you need to mark up on the exact size. To make this easier, mark the centerline on a stub tenon rail and your long tenon rails, then adjust the fences to the shoulder location on the longer pieces.

To cut the long tenons on the rails, unplug the router and make the cut in multiple passes. It’s even more important with the stick profiles. These are long tenons that will require infeed and outfeed support beyond the router table. In addition, reversing the grain direction can cause more tear-out. Go slow and make the cut in multiple passes.

To cut the long tenons on the rails, unplug the router and make the cut in multiple passes. It’s even more important with the stick profiles. These are long tenons that will require infeed and outfeed support beyond the router table. In addition, reversing the grain direction can cause more tear-out. Go slow and make the cut in multiple passes.

To cut the long tenons on the rails, unplug the router and make the cut in multiple passes. It’s even more important with the stick profiles. These are long tenons that will require infeed and outfeed support beyond the router table. In addition, reversing the grain direction can cause more tear-out. Go slow and make the cut in multiple passes.

To cut the long tenons on the rails, unplug the router and make the cut in multiple passes. It’s even more important with the stick profiles. These are long tenons that will require infeed and outfeed support beyond the router table. In addition, reversing the grain direction can cause more tear-out. Go slow and make the cut in multiple passes.

Building Interior Doors