





.SVG Files -Material Prep Toolpath Guide - Assembly Instructions

Invented, Designed, and Produced ^{by} AQUA VITAE WOODWORKS

Read this manual in its entirety before building.



These files are a product of extensive effort, involving not only the creation of Instruction Manuals, but also the invention, design, and prototyping of physical products. My intention is to enable you to profit from the items you build. You are permitted to sell the physical products resulting from your work, but **distribution or sale of the included files and manual themselves is prohibited.**

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ABOUT THESE PLANS

These comprehensive build plans, complete with downloadable SVG files, are tailor-made for **Desktop CNC Router Machines**. This package provides not only a list of required materials and cut lists, but step-by-step instructions on toolpath assignment, and clear assembly guidelines.

For a more in-depth understanding of the building process, and to see other projects I've designed, I encourage you to visit my YouTube Channel. There, you'll find a collection of tutorial build videos covering most of the CNC projects for which I offer plans. Even if this specific project isn't listed, these videos utilize the same techniques, ensuring a smooth and successful build. Happy Building!



Aqua Vitae Woodworks

CORRISPONDING SVG FILES:

(with full purchase of plans)



Required to build Project

BUY NOW

- 1. Jig 1 Inch Stock 12 x 7.5
- 2. Main Body .75 Inch Stock 6.75 x 2
- 3. Hardware Carve- 2.625 Inch Stock 6.25 x 3.25



The provided SVG files must be imported into your your CNC/CAD program, NOT A WEB BROWSER. I often get questions about this. If all you see is a bunch of numbers, then this is most likely the error.

Below, you'll find a list of all the parts and materials you'll need to bring this project to life. Additionally, please keep in mind that certain standard workshop essentials, such as sandpaper, doublesided tape, and glue, are often required for my projects. These plans also assume you have a set of common woodworking tools readily available, including a planer, router, and saws.

CNC ROUTER BITS:

- 1/32" Downcut Bit: Exceptional for extremely fine details and delicate work, ensuring high precision in very small features and patterns. Extremely tiny...be gentle!
- 1/16" Downcut Bit: Excellent for fine details and intricate work, ensuring precision in small features and patterns, just bigger than the 1/32" bit
 - **<u>1/8" Downcut Bit</u>**: Ideal for semi-fine details, drilling, and tight corners, providing precision for intricate designs.
 - 1/4" Downcut Bit: Perfect for larger cuts, contours, an pockets.



I used these in my Youtube Tutorial but you may not need them depending on what Custom Logo you choose to carve.

For affiliate links to the precise tools and materials required for this project, please refer to the description section of the corresponding YouTube video.





HARDWARE/MATERIALS:

- Barrel Hinges
- Felt Sheet

- Epoxy Resin
- 6mm x 2m Round Magnets Color Pigment (for epoxy)
 - Sewing Needle and Thread

CNC MATERIAL PREP

Mill material to the dimensions listed below. The diagrams provided are not drawn to scale.



12"



6.75" .75" Stock 2"

MAIN BODY Walnut

JIG

Pine

NON- CNC COMPONENTS:



1/4" DOWEL Wood



This page offers a visual guide for your project components.









ASSIGNING G-CODE

To get started, you'll need your CAD program of choice, as well as the .svg files included with your purchase. These files are designed to be compatible with a wide range of CNC design programs that are **capable of importing SVG Files**. While I use a fairly simple program, Carbide Create Pro, you can seamlessly adapt these instructions to any program you normally work with.

For each component, you'll find a set of step-by-step instructions. These instructions will specify the CNC bit to use, the type of tool path to assign, and the depth at which to carve. The vectors corresponding to the above information will be highlighted in **RED** for each step of the process.

It's important to note that these instructions will not provide specific feed rates and router speeds. The choice of these settings depends on factors such as the type of wood you're using and your personal preferences. Let's Get To It!

HELPFUL TIPS:

- **Sequentially Assign Toolpaths:** It is crucial to assign toolpaths in the given order for each component. I've made this before, and this is what I know works. Put a little faith in me!
- Implement Tabs for Contours: Remember to incorporate tabs when assigning contour toolpaths that carve all the way to the stock bottom. This prevents the piece from detaching prematurely.
- **Stock Bottom really means .05" more!** I like to add .05" to my "Stock Bottom" depth assignments to ensure a clean break of material on the bottom. Who cares if your waste board looks beat up after a few months. That's what it's for!



Press the "Ctrl" key (or "Cmd" key on Mac) and scroll up with your mouse wheel or trackpad, or by clicking the zoom-in icon within the PDF reader's toolbar. Enlarging the content will provide a clearer and more detailed view of the selected vector lines required for assigning toolpaths.

UNDERSTANDING TOOLPATHS



Used in this Project



POCKET TOOLPATHS:

Pocket toolpaths are used to create recessed or pocketed areas within a material. This involves removing excess material from specific regions, resulting in cavities or depressions.

INSIDE CONTOUR TOOLPATHS:

Inside contour toolpaths involve cutting along the inner edges or contours of a shape or component. This is used to define the internal features of a part, ensuring it fits and functions as intended.



OUTSIDE CONTOUR TOOLPATHS:

Outside contour toolpaths, on the other hand, are used to cut along the outer edges or contours of a component. This shapes the external profile of the project, giving it its final shape and dimensions.

NO OFFSET CONTOUR TOOLPATHS:

Contour toolpaths with no offset involve cutting precisely along the original outlines of a shape or component without any inward or outward deviation. This method is useful for projects requiring exact replication of the design's contours, ensuring accuracy and consistency in the final product's shape.

DRILLING TOOLPATHS:

Drilling toolpaths are employed to create holes or perforations at specific points within the material. This process is crucial for various applications, such as adding fasteners or creating openings for other components in the project.



REST MACHINING POCKET TOOLPATHS: *

Rest Machining toolpaths are employed to remove remaining material after initial, larger bit machining processes. They ensure precision by focusing on areas that were not adequately addressed in previous toolpaths, resulting in a more accurate and refined final product. This is particularly useful for intricate designs and complex components.

KEYHOLE TOOLPATHS:

In addition to the above, keyhole toolpaths are employed to create specialized openings, resembling keyholes, in the material. This particular toolpath is valuable for accommodating fasteners or mounting elements, enhancing the versatility of your project.

V-CARVE TOOLPATHS:

V-carve toolpaths are utilized to create decorative or intricate designs by cutting with a V-shaped bit at varying depths. This technique is commonly employed for engraving text, logos, or artistic patterns onto the surface of the material. By adjusting the cutting depth and angle, v-carve toolpaths can achieve stunning visual effects, adding depth and dimension to your project.

ADVANCED V-CARVE TOOLPATH:

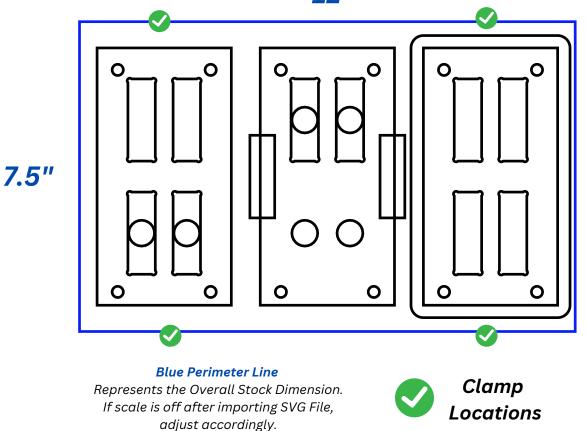
A two-step process to efficiently carve intricate designs. First, the bulk of the material within the designated area is removed at a set depth using an endmill. Once the roughing pass is complete, a V-bit is employed to carve intricate details into the edges and tight spaces of the design. This sequential approach significantly reduces machining time while maintaining precision and detail.

*Can be substituted with Inside Contour. It will accomplish the same task, but take longer.



Import <u>Jig - 1 Inch Stock - 12 x 7.5</u> *Into CAD Program*

12"



CNC Bits Used:

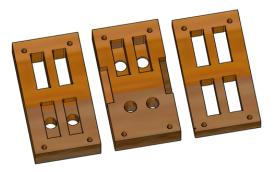
- 1/4" Downcut
- 1/8" Downcut

Toolpaths Used:

- Pocket
- Rest Machining Pocket
- Outside Contour
- Inside Contour



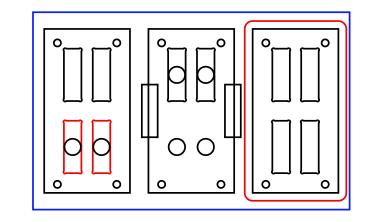
3D CAD Rendering (Carbide Create)



3D CAD Rendering (Sketchup)



SELECTED VECTORS



TOOLPATH/BIT/DEPTH

<u>Pocket</u> 1/4" Downcut **.375" Depth**

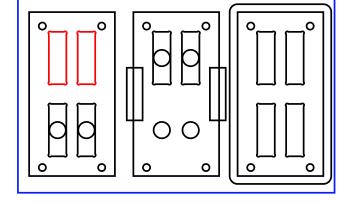
<u>Pocket</u> 1/4" Downcut .375" Start Depth Stock Bottom

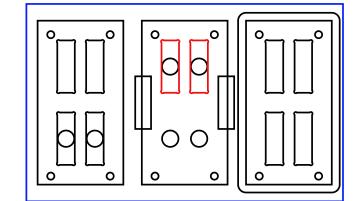
> <u>Pocket</u> 1/4" Downcut **Stock Bottom**

> <u>Pocket</u> 1/4" Downcut .375" Depth

3.

2.





10

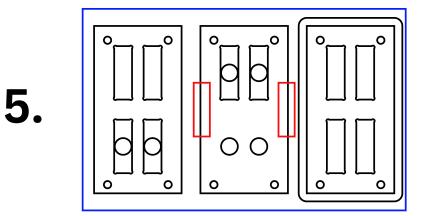


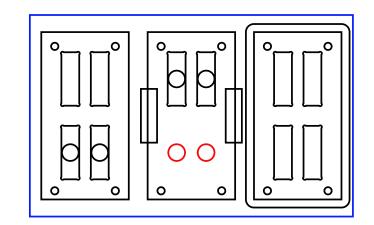
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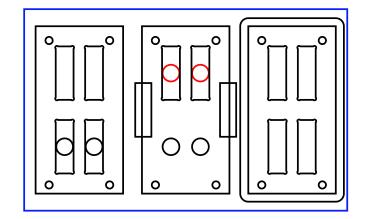
7.

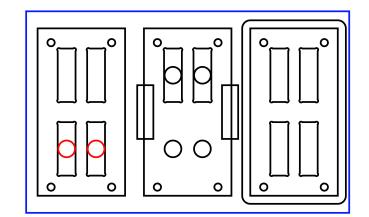
8.

SELECTED VECTORS









TOOLPATH/BIT/DEPTH

<u>Pocket</u> 1/4" Downcut **.4" Depth**

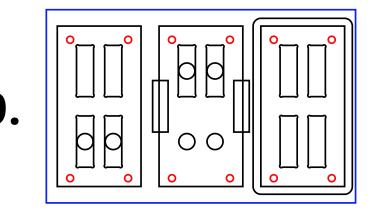
<u>Pocket</u> 1/4" Downcut **Stock Bottom**

<u>Pocket</u> 1/4" Downcut .375 Start Depth Stock Bottom

<u>Pocket</u> 1/4" Downcut .375 Start Depth Stock Bottom



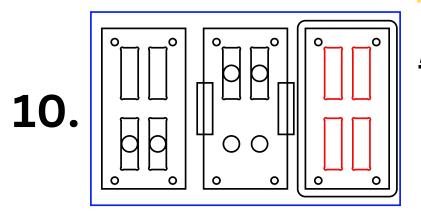
SELECTED VECTORS



TOOLPATH/BIT/DEPTH

<u>Pocket</u> 1/4" Downcut <mark>Stock Bottom</mark>

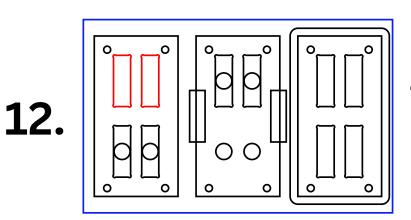
TOOL CHANGE!



<u>Rest Machining Pocket</u>

1/8" Downcut .375" Start Depth Stock Bottom

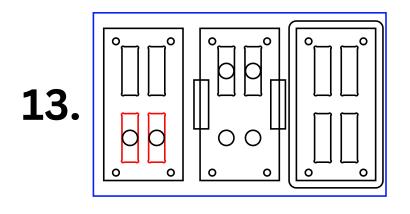
<u>Rest Machining Pocket</u> 1/8" Downcut .375" Depth



<u>Rest Machining Pocket</u> 1/8" Downcut <mark>Stock Bottom</mark>



SELECTED VECTORS

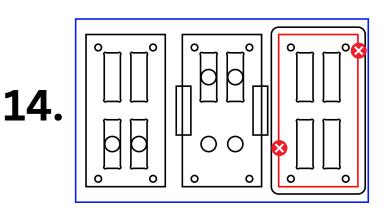


TOOLPATH/BIT/DEPTH

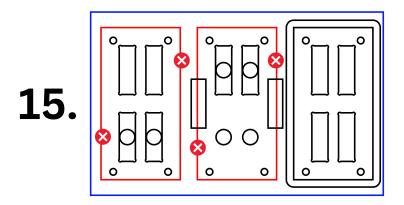
<u>Rest Machining Pocket</u> 1/8" Downcut .375" Depth

TOOL CHANGE!

Outside Contour 1/4" Downcut .375" Start Depth Stock Bottom



这 = Tabs



<u>Outside Contour</u>

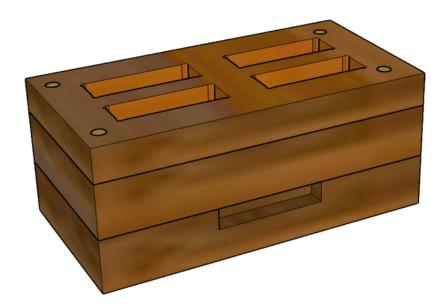
1/4" Downcut **Stock Bottom**



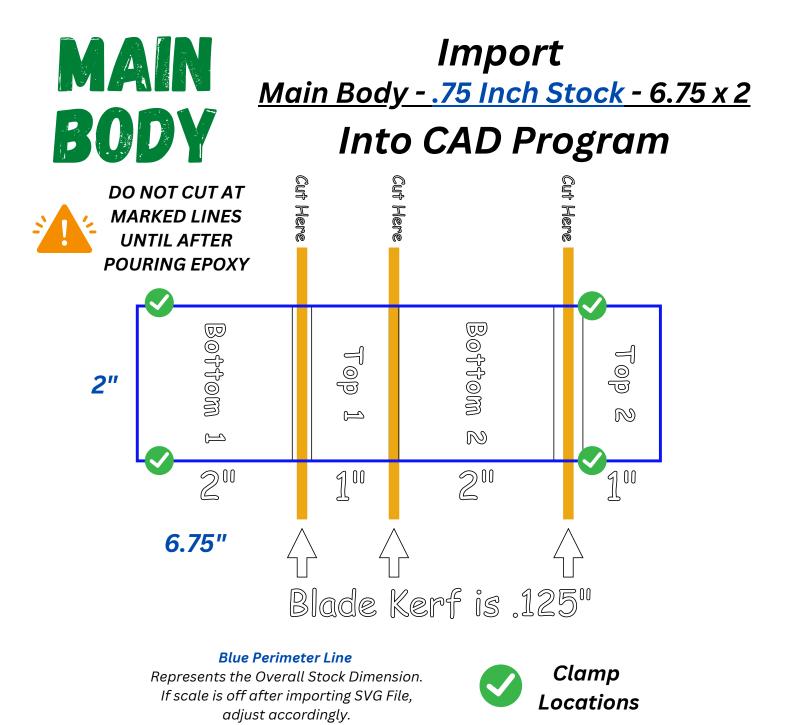
JIG Page 6/6



Glue and Clamp Components



Flush Cut Dowel Ends Sand



Add text or logo of your choice and assign toolpaths based on needs.

"Bottom" and "Top" text designates center of component.

I carved a Pocket at .05" depth in order to fill with epoxy, but you could also use Oramask and Paint.

CNC Bits Used:

- Depends on Logo Choice

Toolpaths Used:

- Also your preference
- I used 1/16" and 1/32" Downcut I used Pocket and Rest Machining

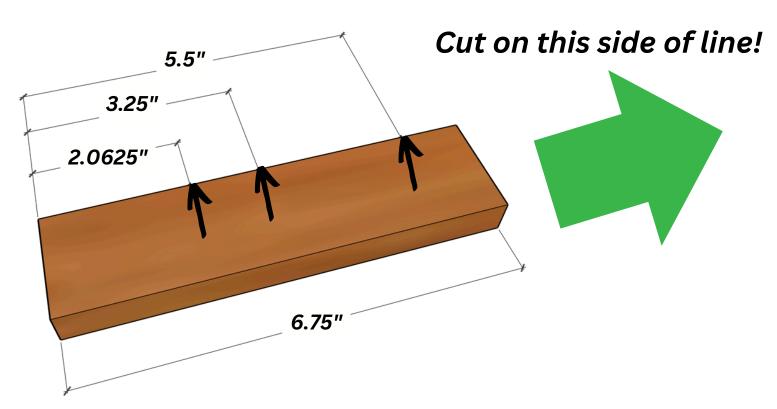


After pouring epoxy or painting, slowly shave component down to size as you *INSERT ONE END INTO THE JIG*

making it as tight a fit as possible.



When using epoxy, I surfaced my cured overfill using a Drum Sander. You can also use a hand sander or planer...carefully!



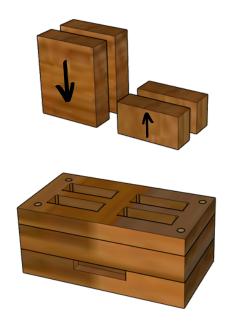
Once sized to fit jig, cut at marked locations using a .125" Kerf Blade.



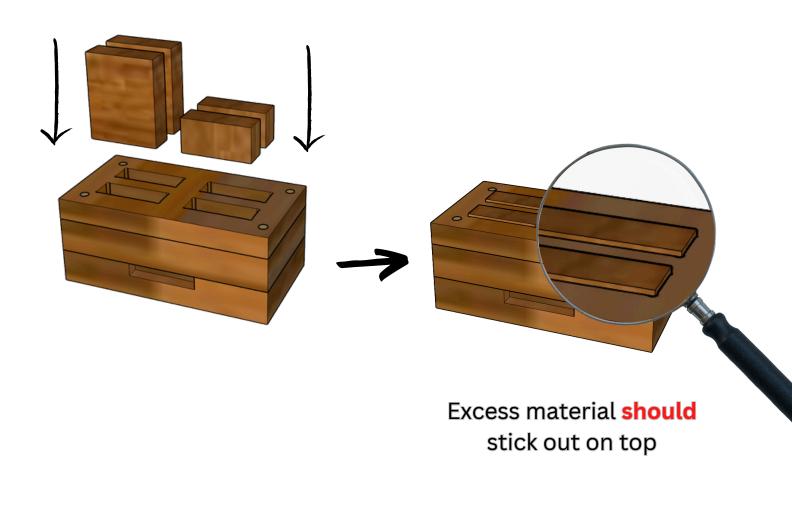
The Arrows to the right represent which way is UP once the components are in the jig.

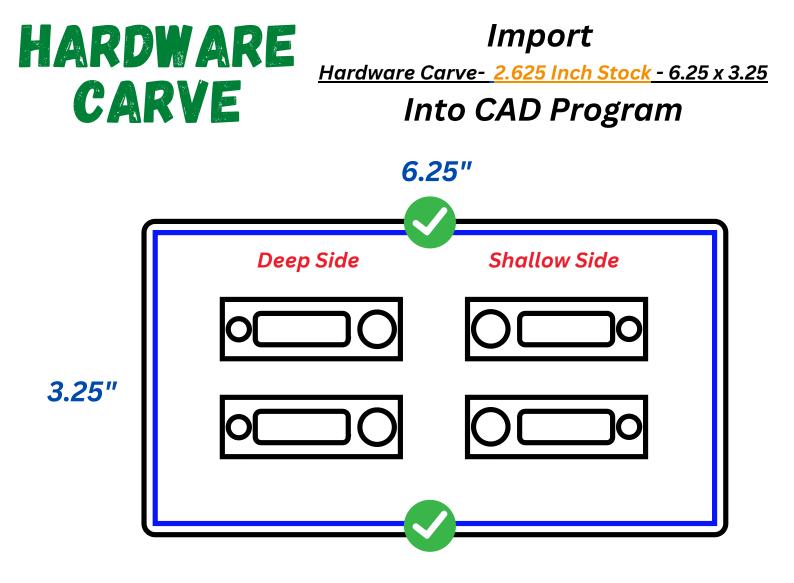
Use your custom logo or text as reference to determine up and down.

Depending on which direction you position the front of the boxes as they carve, the hardware can be set for left or right handed opening boxes.



Insert components into Jig using rubber mallet.





Blue Perimeter Line Represents the Overall Stock Dimension. If scale is off after importing SVG File, adjust accordingly.



Set your X and Y locations to the bottom left corner of THE JIG. Set your Z at the top.

This is not a deep carve, but does require a clearance for your bit that's HIGHER than 2.625".

CNC Bits Used:

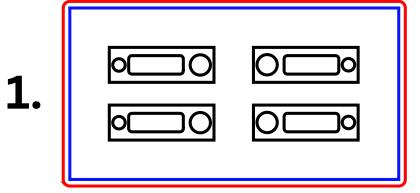
- 1/4" Downcut Bit
- 1/8" Downcut Bit

Toolpaths Used:

• Pocket Toolpath

HARDWARE Page 2/3 CARVE

SELECTED VECTORS

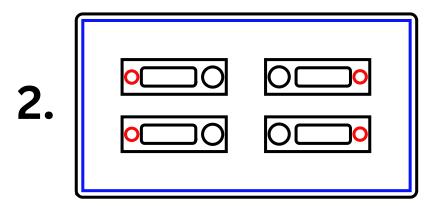


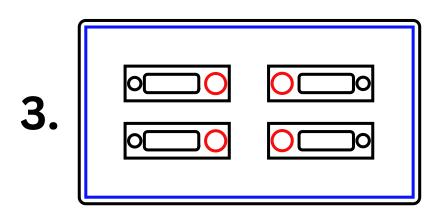
TOOLPATH/BIT/DEPTH

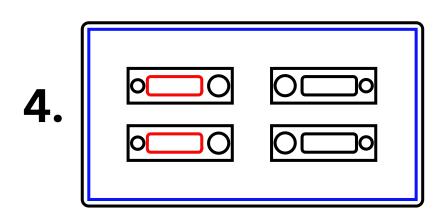


This is a surfacing carve to make everything flat.

TOOL CHANGE!



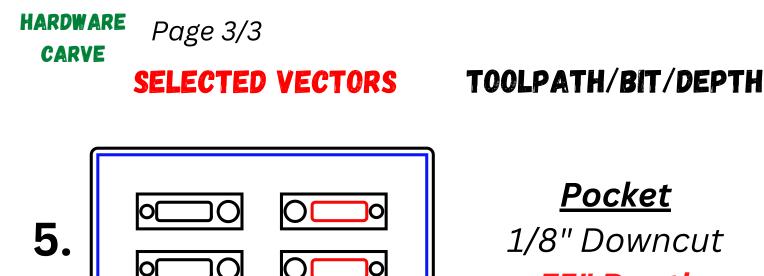




<u>Pocket</u> 1/8" Downcut .08" Depth

<u>Pocket</u> 1/8" Downcut .442" Depth

<u>Pocket</u> 1/8" Downcut **.5" Depth**



<u>Pocket</u> 1/8" Downcut .75" Depth

Remove components by hammering a dowel through the holes on the bottom.



(Page 1/3)



Watch Now!

Hardware Linked in Youtube Tutorial

- Insert Magnets and secure with CA Glue.
- Install Barrel Hinges. Secure with set screw.
- Sand to 320 Grit
- Round corners if desired
- Round over edges if desired
- Sand again
- Apply Varnish of Choice

RING INSERT

- To secure the ring, I folded a small piece of Felt into an "M" Shape and sewed the bottom together.
- After shoving it into the pocketed out area, the two top peaks of the "M" squeeze the ring in place.
- There may be better methods than this one, but I'll let you play around with other options. This worked for me.