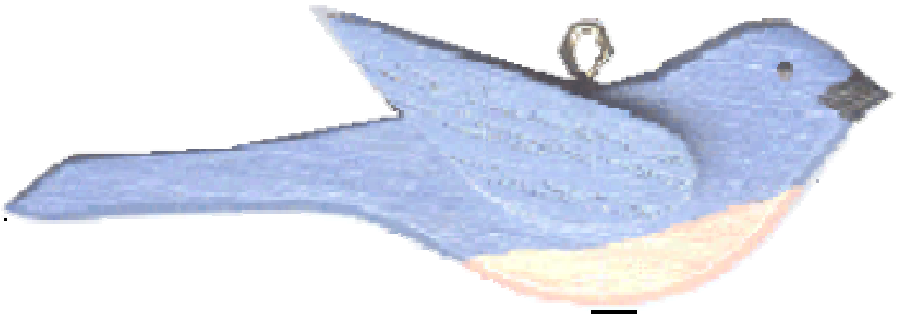
The Bird Ornament Patterns

BLUEBIRD PATTERN



This pattern is designed to be a full scale pattern for the experienced crafts hobbyist. The author makes no warranties or representations as to the ease of assembly or suitability of the finished project for any intended purpose.

Preparation:

1. Obtain the materials listed on the Material/Parts List.
2. Cut out the bird's body pattern on the bold (darkest) line. As this is the outline for your project, use extreme care when cutting the pattern.
3. Place the pattern on the board you have selected for one of your 3/4" thick end boards and trace the outline of the pattern onto the board. Taping it down helps.
4. Cut the board out following the pattern.
5. Radius the body of the bird. There are at least two approaches.

   Approach 1: Use sandpaper and radius the edges and sand any saw marks out of the body. This works well when using soft woods.

   The second method can be dangerous to your finger tips if you are not careful! The author has one shorter pointer finger than the other due to not using a guard with a router on a router table.

   Approach 2: Use a router mounted in a router table. A 3/8 inch quarter round router bit set to a 3/16 inch depth works well.

   There are a few words of caution. This method can be dangerous as wood can be unpredictable should the router bit grab the wood. I have found that from a safety stand point, making a 1/8 inch thick polycarbonate shield and screwing

the shield to the bird body works well.

In order to prevent the bird body from rotating while routing, two holes need to be placed through the polycarbonate along with matching pilot holes in the bird body. Small wood screws work well. Put the screw holes in the body, under the place where the wing gets glued to the body. The shield will allow routing and the crafts person can still see the work being done with relative safety.

A second tip is that in order to maximize yield (get the most number of bird bodies to turn out), is to ensure the direction of the grain is oriented as indicated on the pattern. When starting the part in the router/router table, start by routing the beak first and work around the body.

After routing, finish sanding the bird body as needed to remove saw marks and other blemishes.

6. To cut out the wings, there are two approaches.

   Approach 1: For the less experienced craftsperson, I recommend cutting the board in half across the middle of the board at about 1/4 inch to 3/8 inch thick. Then tape the wing patterns to the thinner board, cutting out the wings separately.

   The second method, which is used by the author can be dangerous to your finger tips if you are not careful!

   Approach 2: If making wings in quantity, an alternate cut out method would be to cut the wing out of the 3/4 inch thick board and rip the wing up the middle to a 1/4 inch to 3/8 inch thickness with a bandsaw. As it is difficult to rip the wing exactly up the middle, it is recommended to make them a little under the half-way mark to allow for the thickness of the blade. Use of a rip fence works well.

7. Sand wings to suit.

8. Glue the wings to the body using wood glue. Placement should be approximately per the Paint Scheme drawing. Until there is some familiarity with the gluing process, clamping or placing a weighted object on the wing until the glue dries is recommended.

   Note - Use of an appropriate wood glue will increase holding strength of the joints, however, care must be taken not to get glue on the wood where you want a stained wood finish. Paint covers most common wood glues, stain does not.

9. Finish to suit. Suggested finish is to paint the bird per the recommended colors as shown in the Paint Scheme. Paint the body and wings blue, the eye and beak - black, and the under belly orange or flesh colored.

10. Drill a pilot hole in the center of the back at the point where the leading edge of the wing meets the body in the center of the back. Screw in an Eye - Screw per the example shown below.

Materials/Parts List	
Quantity	**Material**
1 Each	3/4" thick Board [Material to suit.]
1 Each	Small Tea-Cup Screw or Eye Screw
As Required	Wood glue
As Required	Finish & Paints to suit.

Blue Jay Pattern

This pattern is designed to be a full scale pattern for the experienced crafts hobbyist. The author makes no warranties or representations as to the ease of assembly or suitability of the finished project for any intended purpose.

Preparation:

1. Obtain the materials listed on the Material/Parts List.
2. Cut out the bird's body pattern on the bold (darkest) line. As this is the outline for your project, use extreme care when cutting the pattern.
3. Place the pattern on the board you have selected for one of your 3/4" thick end

boards and trace the outline of the pattern onto the board. Taping it down helps.

4. Cut the board out following the pattern.
5. Radius the body of the bird. There are at least two approaches.

Approach 1: Use sandpaper and radius the edges and sand any saw marks out of the body. This works well when using soft woods.

The second method can be dangerous to your finger tips if you are not careful! The author has one shorter pointer finger than the other due to not using a guard with a router on a router table.

Approach 2: Use a router mounted in a router table. A 3/8 inch quarter round router bit set to a 3/16 inch depth works well.

There are a few words of caution. This method can be dangerous as wood can be unpredictable should the router bit grab the wood. I have found that from a safety stand point, making a 1/8 inch thick polycarbonate shield and screwing the shield to the bird body works well.

In order to prevent the bird body from rotating while routing, two holes need to be placed through the polycarbonate along with matching pilot holes in the bird body. Small wood screws work well. Put the screw holes in the body, under the place where the wing gets glued to the body. The shield will allow routing and the crafts person can still see the work being done with relative safety.

A second tip is that in order to maximize yield (get the most number of bird bodies to turn out), is to ensure the direction of the grain is oriented as indicated on the pattern. When starting the part in the router/router table, start by routing the beak first and work around the body.

After routing, finish sanding the bird body as needed to remove saw marks and other blemishes.

6. To cut out the wings, there are two approaches.

Approach 1: For the less experienced craftsperson, I recommend cutting the board in half across the middle of the board at about 1/4 inch to 3/8 inch thick. Then tape the wing patterns to the thinner board, cutting out the wings separately.

The second method, which is used by the author can be dangerous to your finger tips if you are not careful!

Approach 2: If making wings in quantity, an alternate cut out method would be to cut the wing out of the 3/4 inch thick board and rip the wing up the middle to a 1/4 inch to 3/8 inch thickness with a bandsaw. As it is difficult to

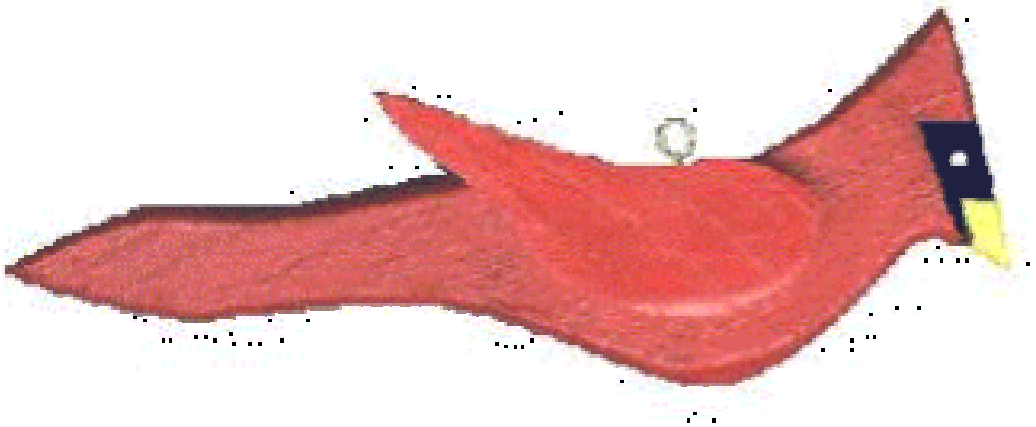
rip the wing exactly up the middle, it is recommended to make them a little under the half-way mark to allow for the thickness of the blade. Use of a rip fence works well.

7. Sand wings to suit.
8. Glue the wings to the body using wood glue. Placement should be approximately per the Paint Scheme drawing. Until there is some familiarity with the gluing process, clamping or placing a weighted object on the wing until the glue dries is recommended.

   Note - Use of an appropriate wood glue will increase holding strength of the joints, however, care must be taken not to get glue on the wood where you want a stained wood finish. Paint covers most common wood glues, stain does not.
9. Finish to suit. Suggested finish is to paint the bird per the recommended colors as shown in the Paint Scheme. Paint the body white as well as the area next to the wings. The wings are a steel blue with a black edge and black hash marks, the eye and beak - black. There can also be a small black skullcap on it's head.
10. Drill a pilot hole in the center of the back at the point where the leading edge of the wing meets the body in the center of the back. Screw in an Eye - Screw per the example shown below.

Materials/Parts List	
Quantity	**Material**
1 Each	3/4" thick Board [Material to suit.]
1 Each	Small Tea-Cup Screw or Eye Screw
As Required	Wood glue
As Required	Finish & Paints to suit.

Full Scale Cardinal Wood/Craft Pattern



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Preparation:

1. Obtain the materials listed on the Material/Parts List.
2. Cut out the bird's body pattern on the bold (darkest) line. As this is the outline for your project, use extreme care when cutting the pattern.
3. Place the pattern on the board you have selected for one of your 3/4" thick end boards and trace the outline of the pattern onto the board. Taping it down helps.
4. Cut the board out following the pattern.
5. Radius the body of the bird. There are at least two approaches.

   Approach 1: Use sandpaper and radius the edges and sand any saw marks out of the body. This works well when using soft woods.

   The second method can be dangerous to your finger tips if you are not careful! The author has one shorter pointer finger than the other due to not using a guard with a router on a router table.

   Approach 2: Use a router mounted in a router table. A 3/8 inch quarter round router bit set to a 3/16 inch depth works well.

   There are a few words of caution. This method can be dangerous as wood can be unpredictable should the router bit grab the wood. I have found that from a safety stand point, making a 1/8 inch thick polycarbonate shield and screwing the shield to the bird body works well.

   In order to prevent the bird body from rotating while routing, two holes need to

be placed through the polycarbonate along with matching pilot holes in the bird body. Small wood screws work well. Put the screw holes in the body, under the place where the wing gets glued to the body. The shield will allow routing and the crafts person can still see the work being done with relative safety.

A second tip is that in order to maximize yield (get the most number of bird bodies to turn out), is to ensure the direction of the grain is oriented as indicated on the pattern. When starting the part in the router/router table, start by routing the beak first and work around the body.

After routing, finish sanding the bird body as needed to remove saw marks and other blemishes.

6. To cut out the wings, there are two approaches.

   Approach 1: For the less experienced craftsperson, I recommend cutting the board in half across the middle of the board at about 1/4 inch to 3/8 inch thick. Then tape the wing patterns to the thinner board, cutting out the wings separately.

   The second method, which is used by the author can be dangerous to your finger tips if you are not careful!

   Approach 2: If making wings in quantity, an alternate cut out method would be to cut the wing out of the 3/4 inch thick board and rip the wing up the middle to a 1/4 inch to 3/8 inch thickness with a bandsaw. As it is difficult to rip the wing exactly up the middle, it is recommended to make them a little under the half-way mark to allow for the thickness of the blade. Use of a rip fence works well.

7. Sand wings to suit.

8. Glue the wings to the body using wood glue. Placement should be approximately per the Paint Scheme drawing. Until there is some familiarity with the gluing process, clamping or placing a weighted object on the wing until the glue dries is recommended.

   Note - Use of an appropriate wood glue will increase holding strength of the joints, however, care must be taken not to get glue on the wood where you want a stained wood finish. Paint covers most common wood glues, stain does not.

9. Finish to suit. Suggested finish is to paint the bird per the recommended colors as shown in the Paint Scheme. Paint the body and wings red, the eye - white, the mask - black and the beak - yellow.

10. Drill a pilot hole in the center of the back at the point where the leading edge of the wing meets the body in the center of the back. Screw in an Eye - Screw per the example shown below.

Materials/Parts List	
Quantity	**Material**
1 Each	3/4" thick Board [Material to suit.]
1 Each	Small Tea-Cup Screw or Eye Screw
As Required	Wood glue
As Required	Finish & Paints to suit.

Chickadee Pattern

This pattern is designed to be a full scale pattern for the experienced crafts hobbyist. The author makes no warranties or representations as to the ease of assembly or suitability of the finished project for any intended purpose.

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2. Cut out the bird's body pattern on the bold (darkest) line. As this is the outline for your project, use extreme care when cutting the pattern.
3. Place the pattern on the board you have selected for one of your 3/4" thick end boards and trace the outline of the pattern onto the board. Taping it down

helps.

4. Cut the board out following the pattern.
5. Radius the body of the bird. There are at least two approaches.

   Approach 1: Use sandpaper and radius the edges and sand any saw marks out of the body. This works well when using soft woods.

   The second method can be dangerous to your finger tips if you are not careful! The author has one shorter pointer finger than the other due to not using a guard with a router on a router table.

   Approach 2: Use a router mounted in a router table. A 3/8 inch quarter round router bit set to a 3/16 inch depth works well.

   There are a few words of caution. This method can be dangerous as wood can be unpredictable should the router bit grab the wood. I have found that from a safety stand point, making a 1/8 inch thick polycarbonate shield and screwing the shield to the bird body works well.

   In order to prevent the bird body from rotating while routing, two holes need to be placed through the polycarbonate along with matching pilot holes in the bird body. Small wood screws work well. Put the screw holes in the body, under the place where the wing gets glued to the body. The shield will allow routing and the crafts person can still see the work being done with relative safety.

   A second tip is that in order to maximize yield (get the most number of bird bodies to turn out), is to ensure the direction of the grain is oriented as indicated on the pattern. When starting the part in the router/router table, start by routing the beak first and work around the body.

   After routing, finish sanding the bird body as needed to remove saw marks and other blemishes.

6. To cut out the wings, there are two approaches.

   Approach 1: For the less experienced craftsperson, I recommend cutting the board in half across the middle of the board at about 1/4 inch to 3/8 inch thick. Then tape the wing patterns to the thinner board, cutting out the wings separately.

   The second method, which is used by the author can be dangerous to your finger tips if you are not careful!

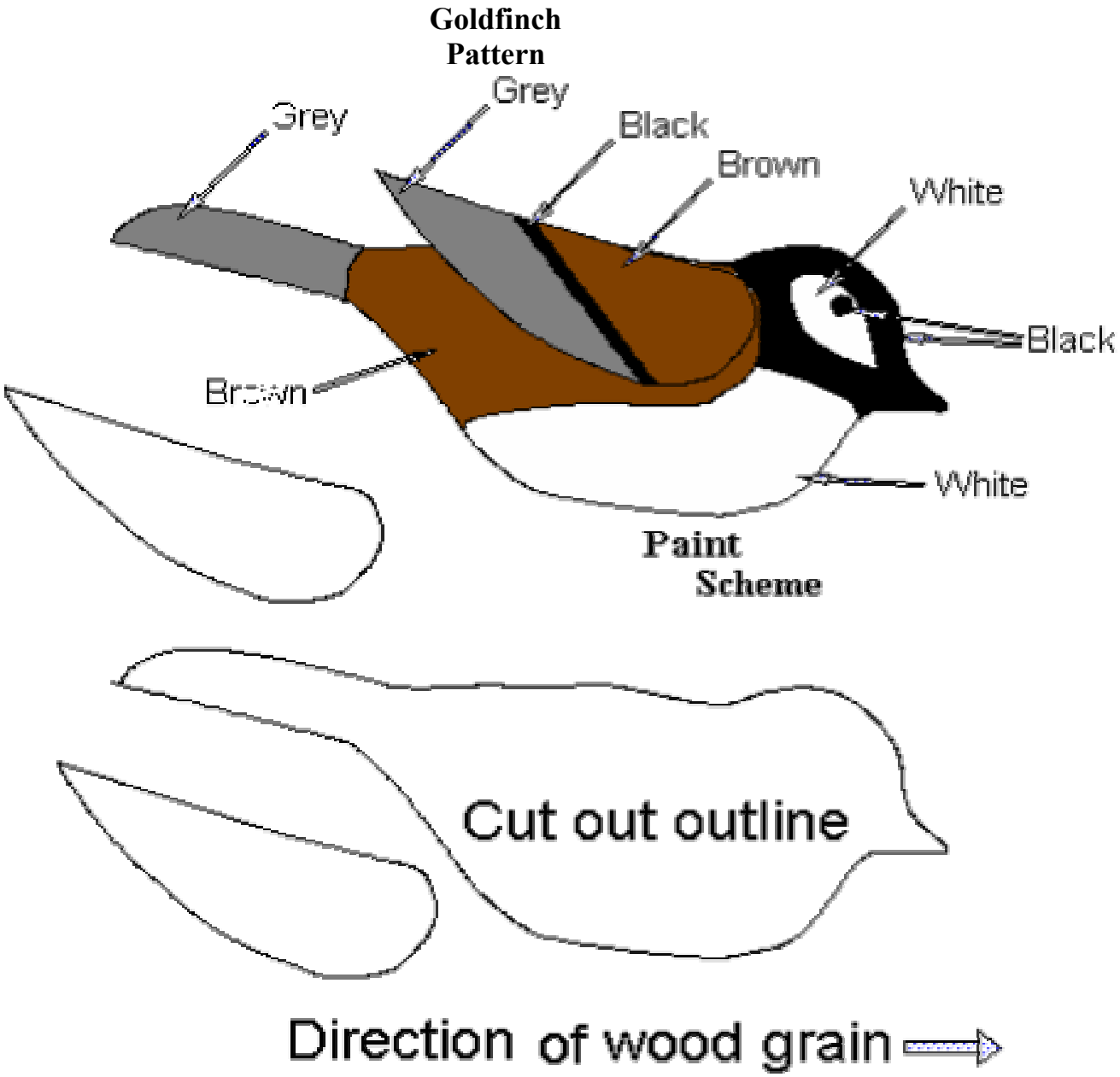
   Approach 2: If making wings in quantity, an alternate cut out method would be to cut the wing out of the 3/4 inch thick board and rip the wing up the middle to a 1/4 inch to 3/8 inch thickness with a bandsaw. As it is difficult to rip the wing exactly up the middle, it is recommended to make them a little

under the half-way mark to allow for the thickness of the blade. Use of a rip fence works well.

7. Sand wings to suit.
8. Glue the wings to the body using wood glue. Placement should be approximately per the Paint Scheme drawing. Until there is some familiarity with the gluing process, clamping or placing a weighted object on the wing until the glue dries is recommended.

   Note - Use of an appropriate wood glue will increase holding strength of the joints, however, care must be taken not to get glue on the wood where you want a stained wood finish. Paint covers most common wood glues, stain does not.
9. Finish to suit. Suggested finish is to paint the bird per the recommended colors as shown in the Paint Scheme. Paint the breast white and the body brown as well as the area next to the wings. The wings are a brown and grey with black hash mark dividing the colors. The cheek is white, the eye and beak - black. The tail is grey.
10. Drill a pilot hole in the center of the back at the point where the leading edge of the wing meets the body in the center of the back. Screw in an Eye - Screw per the example shown below.

Materials/Parts List	
Quantity	**Material**
1 Each	3/4" thick Board [Material to suit.]
1 Each	Small Tea-Cup Screw or Eye Screw
As Required	Wood glue
As Required	Finish & Paints to suit.



Goldfinch Pattern

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Preparation:

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2. Cut out the bird's body pattern on the bold (darkest) line. As this is the outline for your project, use extreme care when cutting the pattern.
3. Place the pattern on the board you have selected for one of your 3/4" thick end boards and trace the outline of the pattern onto the board. Taping it down helps.
4. Cut the board out following the pattern.
5. Radius the body of the bird. There are at least two approaches.

   Approach 1: Use sandpaper and radius the edges and sand any saw marks out of the body. This works well when using soft woods.

   The second method can be dangerous to your finger tips if you are not careful! The author has one shorter pointer finger than the other due to not using a guard with a router on a router table.

   Approach 2: Use a router mounted in a router table. A 3/8 inch quarter round router bit set to a 3/16 inch depth works well.

   There are a few words of caution. This method can be dangerous as wood can be unpredictable should the router bit grab the wood. I have found that from a safety stand point, making a 1/8 inch thick polycarbonate shield and screwing the shield to the bird body works well.

   In order to prevent the bird body from rotating while routing, two holes need to be placed through the polycarbonate along with matching pilot holes in the bird body. Small wood screws work well. Put the screw holes in the body, under the place where the wing gets glued to the body. The shield will allow routing and the crafts person can still see the work being done with relative safety.

   A second tip is that in order to maximize yield (get the most number of bird bodies to turn out), is to ensure the direction of the grain is oriented as indicated on the pattern. When starting the part in the router/router table, start by routing the beak first and work around the body.

   After routing, finish sanding the bird body as needed to remove saw marks and other blemishes.
6. To cut out the wings, there are two approaches.

   Approach 1: For the less experienced craftsperson, I recommend cutting the board in half across the middle of the board at about 1/4 inch to 3/8 inch thick. Then tape the wing patterns to the thinner board, cutting out the wings separately.

   The second method, which is used by the author can be dangerous to your finger tips if you are not careful!

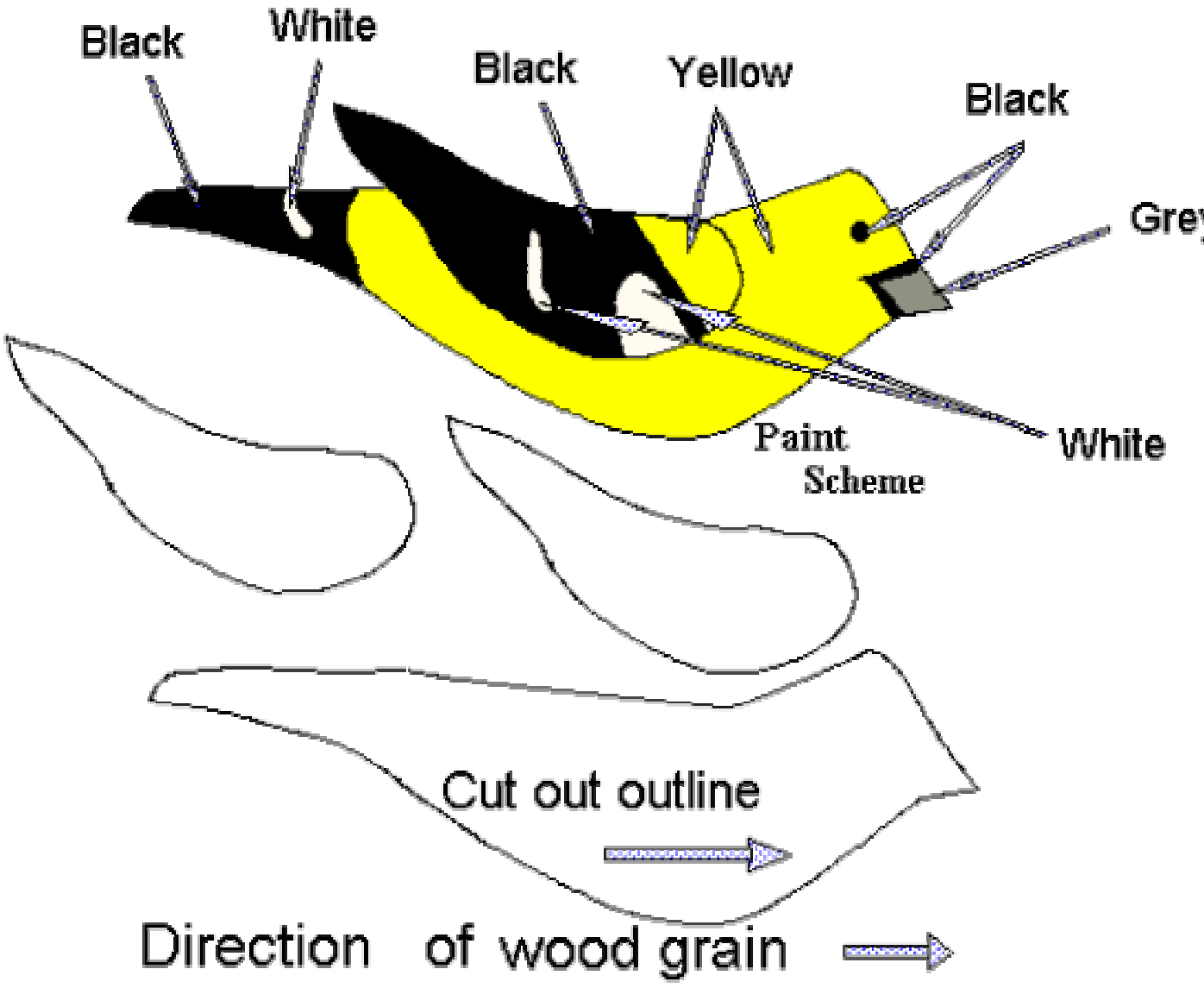
Approach 2: If making wings in quantity, an alternate cut out method would be to cut the wing out of the 3/4 inch thick board and rip the wing up the middle to a 1/4 inch to 3/8 inch thickness with a bandsaw. As it is difficult to rip the wing exactly up the middle, it is recommended to make them a little under the half-way mark to allow for the thickness of the blade. Use of a rip fence works well.

7. Sand wings to suit.
8. Glue the wings to the body using wood glue. Placement should be approximately per the Paint Scheme drawing. Until there is some familiarity with the gluing process, clamping or placing a weighted object on the wing until the glue dries is recommended.

   Note - Use of an appropriate wood glue will increase holding strength of the joints, however, care must be taken not to get glue on the wood where you want a stained wood finish. Paint covers most common wood glues, stain does not.
9. Finish to suit. Suggested finish is to paint the bird per the recommended colors as shown in the Paint Scheme. Paint the body yellow as well as the area on the wings. The wings are black and yellow with white marks, the eye, black and the beak, grey. There can also be a small black skullcap on it's head.
10. Drill a pilot hole in the center of the back at the point where the leading edge of the wing meets the body in the center of the back. Screw in an Eye - Screw per the example shown below.

Materials/Parts List	
Quantity	**Material**
1 Each	3/4" thick Board [Material to suit.]
1 Each	Small Tea-Cup Screw or Eye Screw
As Required	Wood glue
As Required	Finish & Paints to suit.

See the comment below at the bottom of the page before printing this pattern.



Nuthatch Pattern

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1. Obtain the materials listed on the Material/Parts List.
2. Cut out the bird's body pattern on the bold (darkest) line. As this is the outline for your project, use extreme care when cutting the pattern.
3. Place the pattern on the board you have selected for one of your 3/4" thick end

boards and trace the outline of the pattern onto the board. Taping it down helps.

4. Cut the board out following the pattern.
5. Radius the body of the bird. There are at least two approaches.

Approach 1: Use sandpaper and radius the edges and sand any saw marks out of the body. This works well when using soft woods.

The second method can be dangerous to your finger tips if you are not careful! The author has one shorter pointer finger than the other due to not using a guard with a router on a router table.

Approach 2: Use a router mounted in a router table. A 3/8 inch quarter round router bit set to a 3/16 inch depth works well.

There are a few words of caution. This method can be dangerous as wood can be unpredictable should the router bit grab the wood. I have found that from a safety stand point, making a 1/8 inch thick polycarbonate shield and screwing the shield to the bird body works well.

In order to prevent the bird body from rotating while routing, two holes need to be placed through the polycarbonate along with matching pilot holes in the bird body. Small wood screws work well. Put the screw holes in the body, under the place where the wing gets glued to the body. The shield will allow routing and the crafts person can still see the work being done with relative safety.

A second tip is that in order to maximize yield (get the most number of bird bodies to turn out), is to ensure the direction of the grain is oriented as indicated on the pattern. When starting the part in the router/router table, start by routing the beak first and work around the body.

After routing, finish sanding the bird body as needed to remove saw marks and other blemishes.

6. To cut out the wings, there are two approaches.

Approach 1: For the less experienced craftsperson, I recommend cutting the board in half across the middle of the board at about 1/4 inch to 3/8 inch thick. Then tape the wing patterns to the thinner board, cutting out the wings separately.

The second method, which is used by the author can be dangerous to your finger tips if you are not careful!

Approach 2: If making wings in quantity, an alternate cut out method would be to cut the wing out of the 3/4 inch thick board and rip the wing up the middle to a 1/4 inch to 3/8 inch thickness with a bandsaw. As it is difficult to

rip the wing exactly up the middle, it is recommended to make them a little under the half-way mark to allow for the thickness of the blade. Use of a rip fence works well.

7. Sand wings to suit.
8. Glue the wings to the body using wood glue. Placement should be approximately per the Paint Scheme drawing. Until there is some familiarity with the gluing process, clamping or placing a weighted object on the wing until the glue dries is recommended.

   Note - Use of an appropriate wood glue will increase holding strength of the joints, however, care must be taken not to get glue on the wood where you want a stained wood finish. Paint covers most common wood glues, stain does not.
9. Finish to suit. Suggested finish is to paint the bird per the recommended colors as shown in the Paint Scheme. Paint the body white as well as the area next to the wings. The wings are a steel blue with a black edge and black hash marks, the eye and beak - black. There can also be a small black skullcap on it's head.
10. Drill a pilot hole in the center of the back at the point where the leading edge of the wing meets the body in the center of the back. Screw in an Eye - Screw per the example shown below.

Materials/Parts List	
Quantity	**Material**
1 Each	3/4" thick Board [Material to suit.]
1 Each	Small Tea-Cup Screw or Eye Screw
As Required	Wood glue
As Required	Finish & Paints to suit.

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