VOL. 1, ISSUE 7

$4.95

WEEKEND WOODWORKING

PROJECTS™

NEAT THINGS YOU CAN BUILD IN A HURRY

MISSION-STYLE BOOKCASE

Hand-carved fruits

Oak country basket

Dresser-top kid's lamp

Heirloom quilt hanger

Humorous handsaw bookends

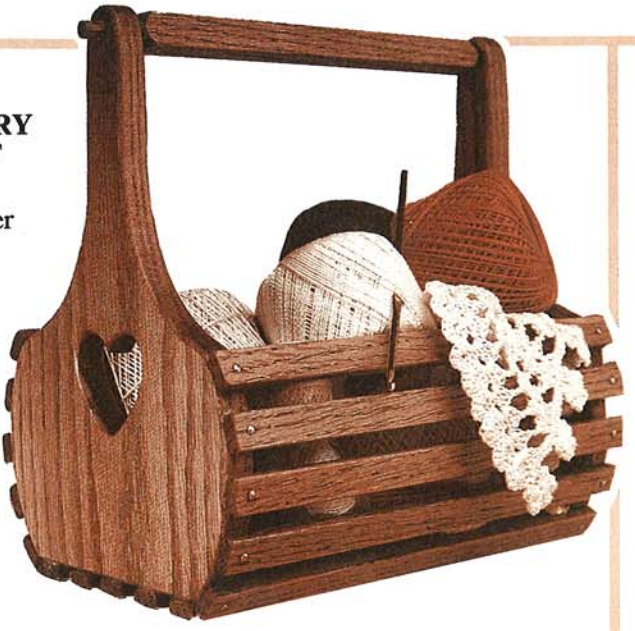
FROM THE EDITORS OF WOOD® MAGAZINE

WEEKEND WOODWORKING PROJECTS™
JAN • 1989 VOL. 1, ISSUE 7

FUN PROJECTS FOR AROUND THE HOME

20 COUNTRY BASKET

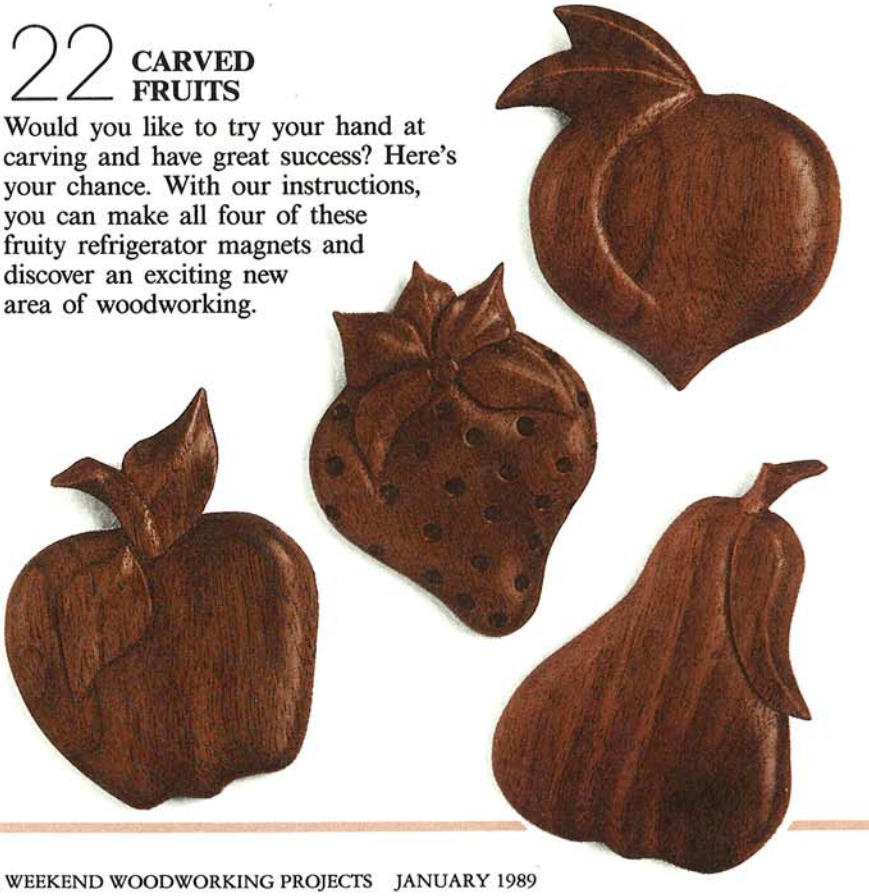
This oak hand basket looks terrific no matter where you place it—bathroom vanity or fireplace hearth. And though our basket stands 8½" tall, you can easily enlarge the project by increasing the end pattern with a copying machine or pantograph.



PATTERNS ARE OUR SPECIALTY

22 CARVED FRUITS

Would you like to try your hand at carving and have great success? Here's your chance. With our instructions, you can make all four of these fruity refrigerator magnets and discover an exciting new area of woodworking.



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OUR PLEDGE TO YOU

Prior to publication, we build every project presented in WEEKEND WOODWORKING PROJECTS step-by-step in our shop. Then, a team of editors reviews each element of each project—directions, illustrations, and bill of materials—to make sure the instructions we provide you are clear, concise, and complete. In short, we do everything possible to "de-bug" each project while it's being built in our shop so you'll have good results.

The Staff of Weekend Woodworking Projects

LAMP-NESS CREATURE

A DRESSER-TOP DELIGHT

There's a mystery surrounding our Lamp-Ness creature—that is, until you press down on the creature's tail. This action lights the lamp, amusing little onlookers who may be standing nearby. With its 11-inch, clip-on shade and 40-watt bulb, the lamp stands 16 inches tall, making it perfect for a child's dresser.

Note: *Before constructing the lamp, consider ordering the free full-sized patterns for the base and water layer—they'll help speed up the task and ensure accuracy.* *See page 7.*

FIRST, FORM THE BASE AND THE WATER LAYER

1 Rip and crosscut two pieces of ¾″ pine and 1 piece of ¼″ hardboard to 9″ square. Draw diagonals to find and mark the centerpoints on the three squares.

2 To enlarge the grid patterns of the base layers A and B (page 5), draw a 1″ grid on two sheets of 8½ × 11″, or larger, writing paper. Select a grid intersection that's close to the center on each sheet and make it the centerpoint for that pattern. Next, lay out the shapes of the two base layer patterns, using the centerpoints as reference points. Using the dimensions, mark the points on your grids where the patterns intersect the pattern grid lines. Using a straightedge, draw lines to connect the points. Finally, use a compass or draw the curved lines freehand to complete the patterns.

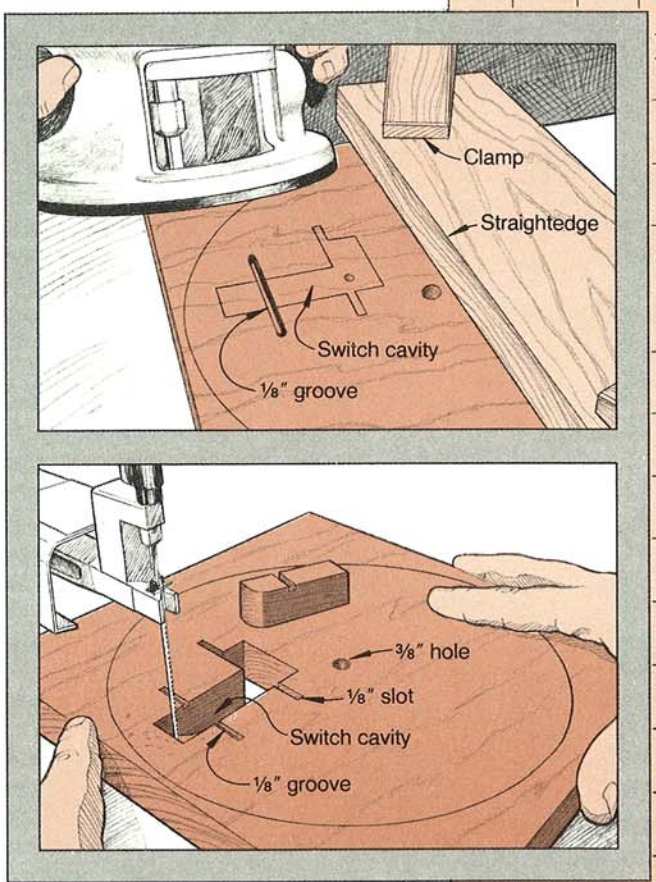
3 Trace the full-sized pattern of layer A onto one pine square, and the pattern of B onto the other pine square. (We backed the patterns with carbon paper. To center the patterns we pushed a tack through the centerpoints on the patterns and into the centerpoint of each square.) Remove the paper patterns. Draw a 4″-radius circle on the top of the square with the pattern of layer A.

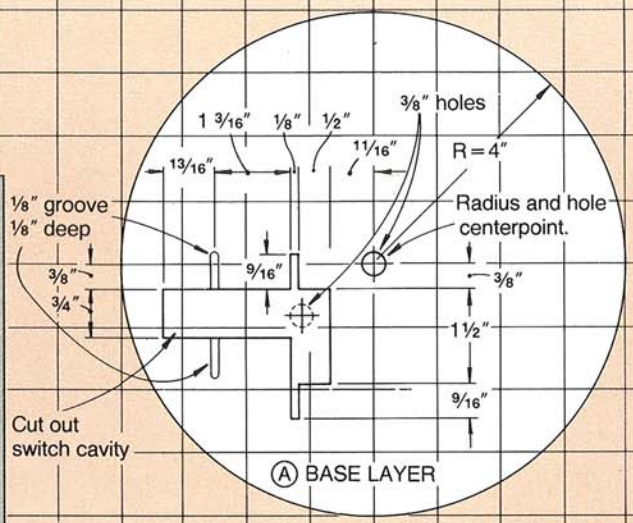
4 Rip and crosscut a piece of ¼″ hardboard to 9 × 13″. Using the same techniques as explained in steps 2 and 3 *above,* enlarge, and then trace the pattern of the water layer C (page 5) onto the hardboard. Include the locations of the screws, the body parts, and the rectangular tail cutout from the pattern.

5 Drill all of the ⅜″ holes in the two squares and the piece where indicated. Next, change bits and drill the four 9/64″ screw holes through the water layer. Finally, countersink the holes on the underside.

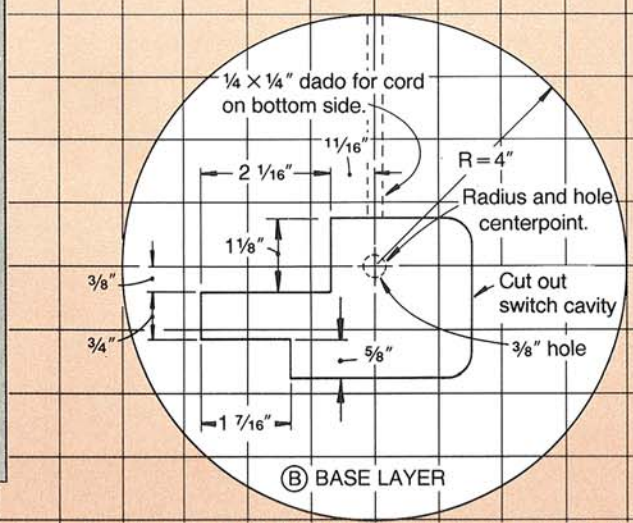
6 Next, chuck a ⅛″ straight or veining bit in your router's collet. Rout the ⅛″ groove ⅛″ deep in the *top* surface of layer A. (We used a straightedge to guide the router as shown *opposite, top left.*)

7 Next, switch to a ¼″ straight router bit. Turn the square for layer B upside down, and mark the position for the lamp cord groove. (See

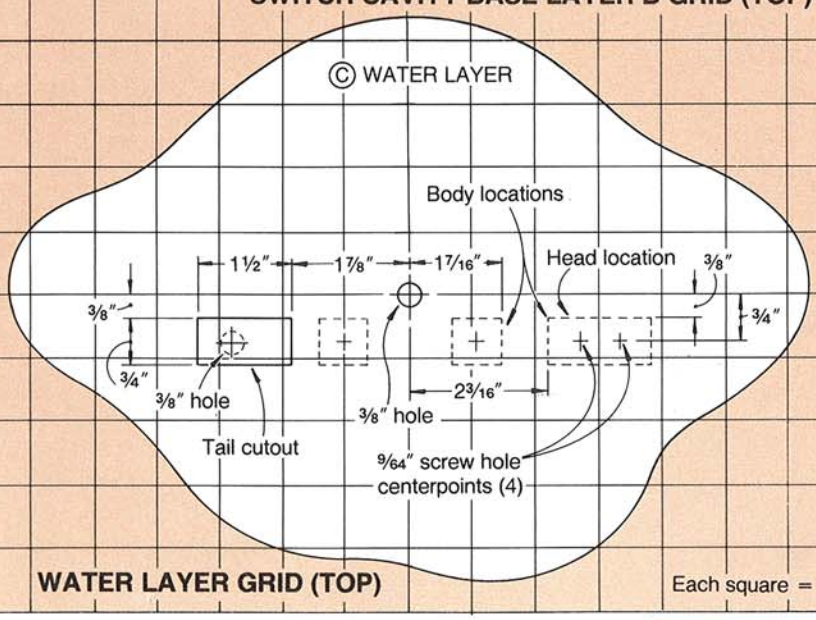




SWITCH CAVITY BASE LAYER A GRID (TOP)



SWITCH CAVITY BASE LAYER B GRID (TOP)



WATER LAYER GRID (TOP)

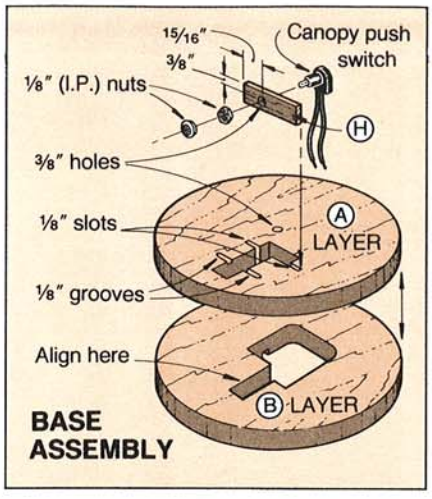
Each square = 1"

the gridded pattern for location.) Place the bit in the 3/8" centerhole. Now, clamp a straightedge in place to guide the router, and rout the 1/4"-deep groove.

8 Stack square A on top of square B. Insert a 3/8" dowel through the two centerholes to align the squares. Using double-faced tape, stick the 1/4"-thick hardboard square for the base layer (D) to the bottom of the stack. Now, using a bandsaw, saw the assembled pieces to shape, cutting just outside the circular line. Separate the parts.

9 Using a scrollsaw, cut out the switch cavity area in layer A as shown *above bottom*. Next, cut out the switch cavity in layer B, and the tail opening in water layer C.

Continued



NEXT, MAKE THE CREATURE

1 Trace the body parts (head [E], body [F], and tail [G]) onto scraps of ¾" maple, using the full-sized patterns shown *below*. Mark the eye hole on the head, and the hole location for the pivot-pin on the tail.

2 Back the tail piece with scrap, and drill the 3/32" hole. Next, saw all body parts to shape. (We cut just outside the line, and then sanded to the line.) Sand to break the hard edges. *Do not* sand along the bottoms edges. Finally, drill the 3/16" eye hole through the head.

NOW, ASSEMBLE THE LAMP

1 Apply woodworker's glue to the top surface of layer B. Next, place layer A on top of it, top side up, as shown on the Base Assembly Drawing at *right*. Orient the layers so the switch cavities in both align where shown. Clamp until the glue dries.

2 Drill and countersink four equally spaced screw holes around the periphery in layer D, ½" in from the edge. Remove the clamps from the base after the glue has dried, and temporarily screw part D to the *bottom* of B. Using a stationary disc sander, sand the assembly round. Remove layer D from the base.

Note: *You can purchase the electrical lamp parts needed for the project, excluding the shade, as a kit from our Buying Guide source on page 7.*

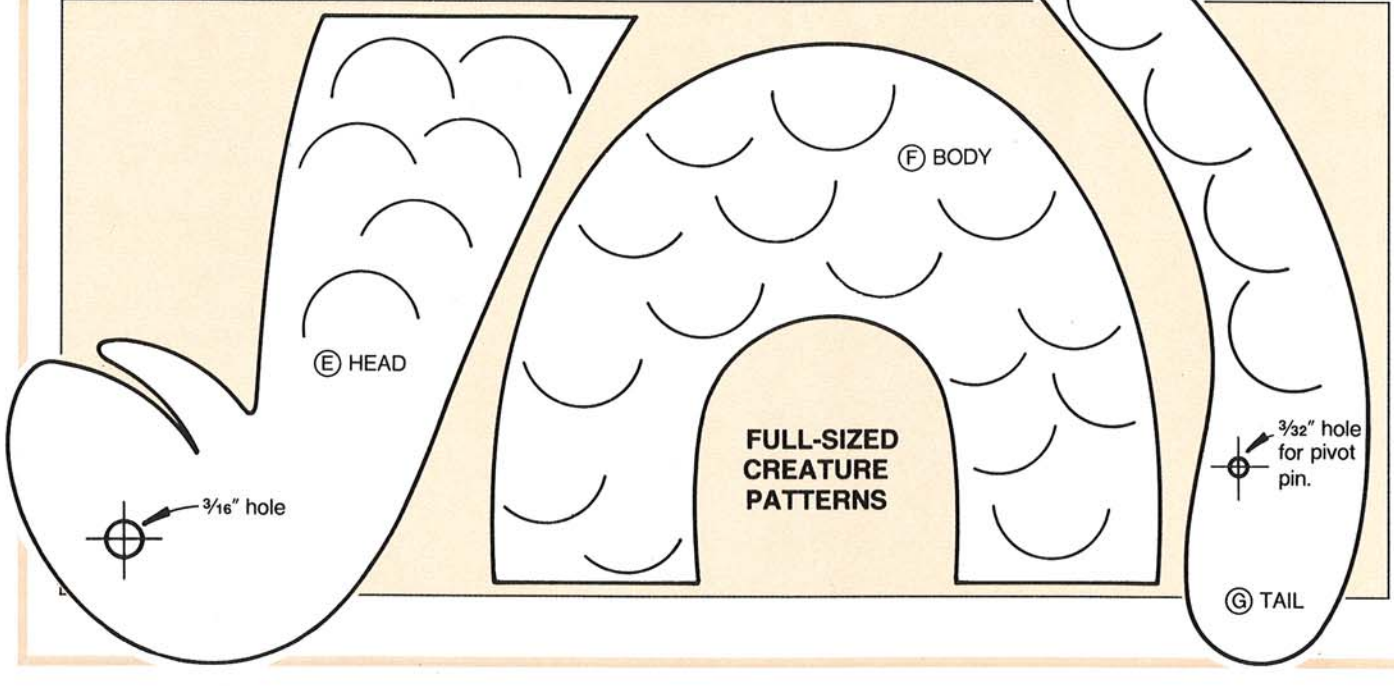
3 To make the switch support (H), rip and crosscut a piece of maple to the dimensions in the Bill of Materials. Next, drill the 3/8" hole using dimensions on the Base Assembly Drawing. Mount the switch. Now, insert the switch support in the slots in layer A.

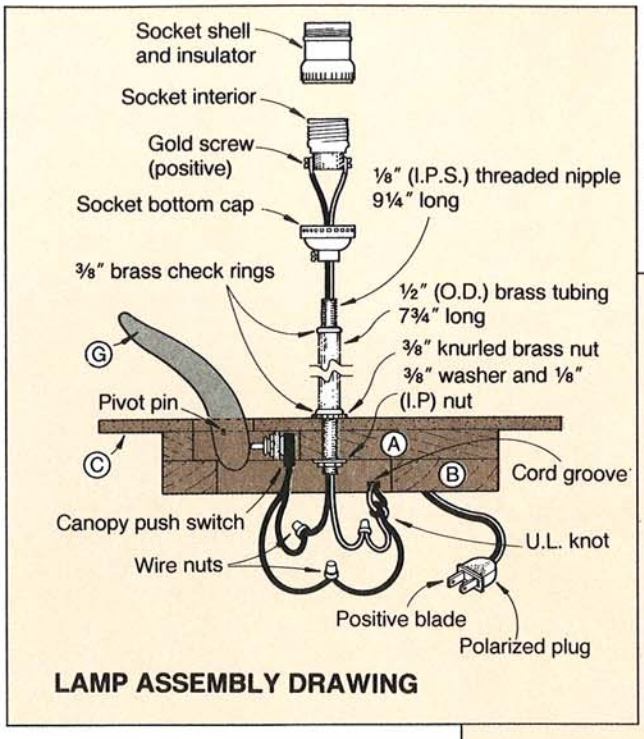
4 Cut the head off an 8d finish nail so you end up with a 1¾"-long pin. Insert it through the hole in the tail. Now, place the tail into the base so the nail lies in the 1/8" grooves. (See the exploded-view drawing.)

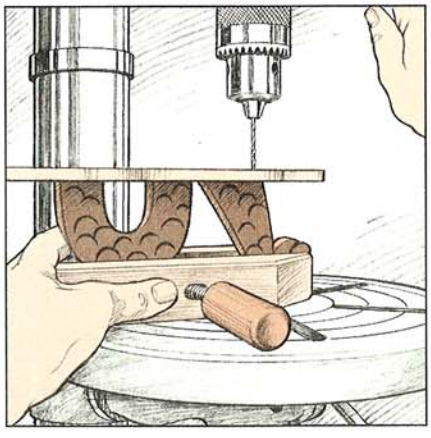
5 Place the water layer over the base so the tail protrudes through the rectangular cutout and the 3/8" hole aligns with the hole in the base assembly. Test to make sure the tail operates the switch. If necessary, sand the tail or the tail opening so it crisply clicks the switch on and off.

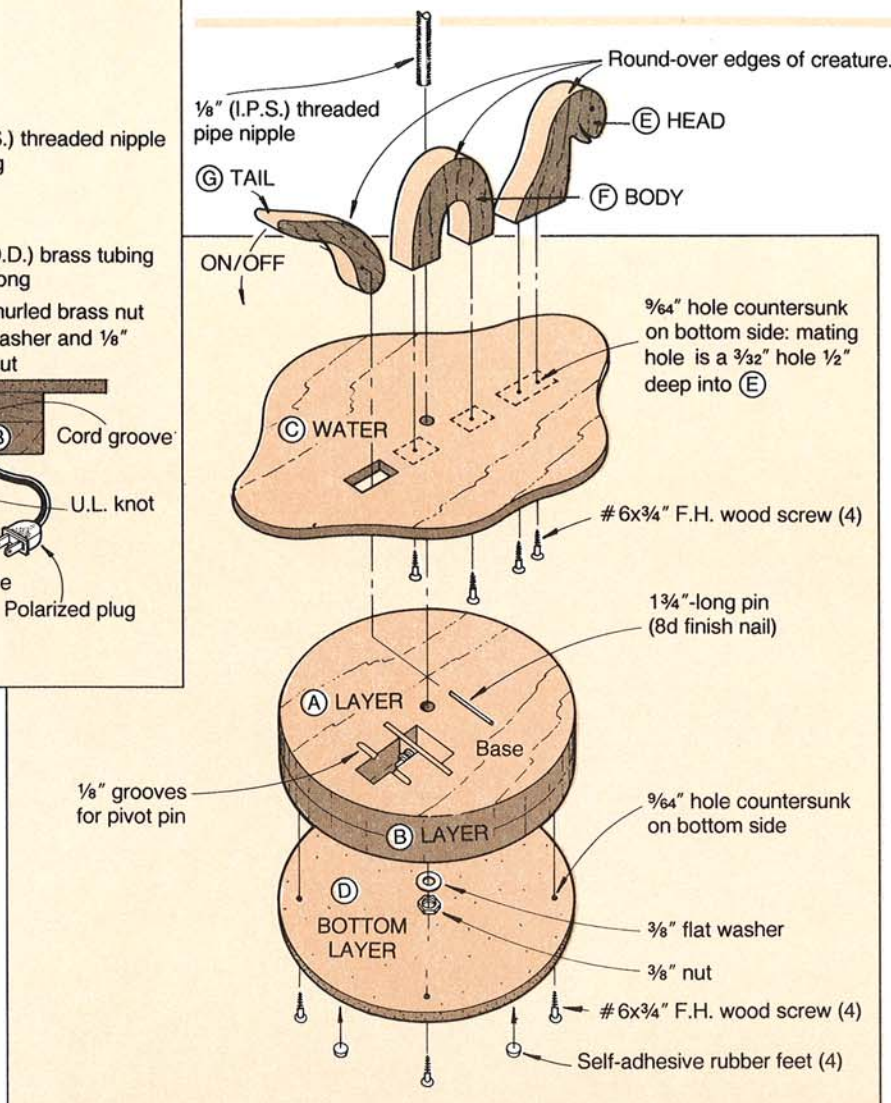
6 Remove the water layer from the base. Paint all parts. (We painted the base assembly flat black, the water light blue, and the creature orange with scales outlined in black.)

7 With double-faced tape, stick the creature's head and body to the top of the water layer where indicated on the pattern. Next, turn the assembly upside down and clamp the creature in a wood screw clamp as shown at *right*. Now, using the predrilled holes as guides, drill the 3/32" pilot holes ½" deep into the body parts. Drive the









screws. Remove the clamp from the creature, and place the water layer back on the base.

8 Install the threaded rod through the ⅜" holes in the water layer and the base. Add the washer and the steel nut to the rod's bottom end. Now, assemble the rest of the lamp parts as shown on the Lamp Assembly Drawing, *above top*.

9 Wire the lamp as shown on the Lamp Assembly Drawing. To prevent marring of the dresser top, apply self-adhesive feet (available at hardware stores) to the bottom of the base. Now, top the lamp with the shade of your choice. (We suggest using a 10" or 12" Empire clip-on lamp shade.)

Bill of Materials

Part	Initial Size*			Material	Qty.
	T	W	L		
A*	¾"	9"	9"	pine	1
B*	¾"	9"	9"	pine	1
C*	¼"	9"	13"	hardboard	1
D*	¼"	9"	9"	hardboard	1
E*	¾"	3½"	3½"	maple	1
F*	¾"	3"	3½"	maple	1
G*	¾"	1½"	5"	maple	1
H	⅛"	¾"	2½"	maple	1

Parts marked with an * are cut large initially, and then cut to final size. Please read instructions before cutting.

Supplies: 8—#6x¾" F.H. wood screws, 4—self-adhesive rubber feet, 8d finish nail, double-faced tape, glue, carbon paper, writing paper, paint.

BUYING GUIDE

● **Lamp kit.** Threaded rod, polished-brass tubing, brass socket, brass knurled nut, steel nut, brass check rings, steel washer, 8′ electrical cord, and canopy push switch. Price: $13.50 plus $3.00 shipping. From: The Lamp Shop, 3215 Forest Ave., Des Moines, IA 50311.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS

To obtain full-sized patterns for the lamp parts, send a self-addressed #10 business envelope along with 45¢ postage to:

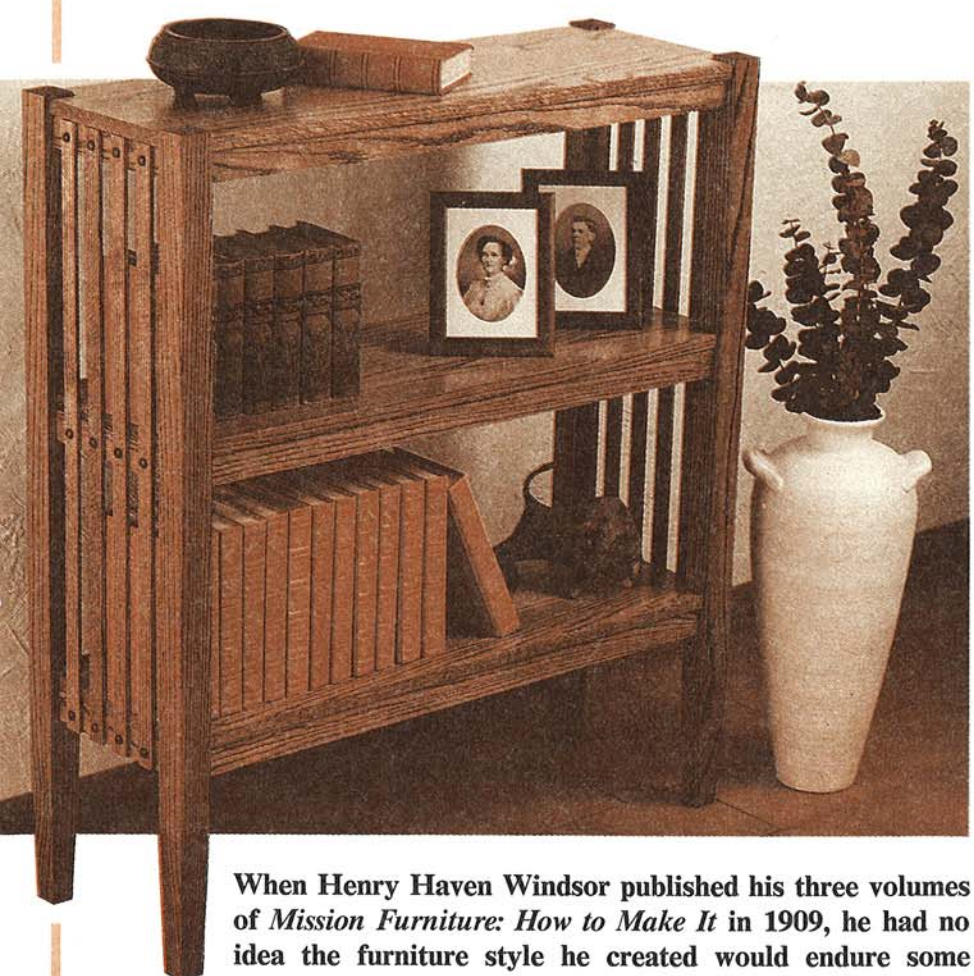
Lamp-Ness Patterns
WEEKEND WOODWORKING PROJECTS
1716 Locust Street
Des Moines, IA 50336

Offer expires May 31, 1989.

Project Design: David Ashe Illustrations: Kim Downing, Ode Designs Photograph: Bob Calmer

OAK BOOKCASE

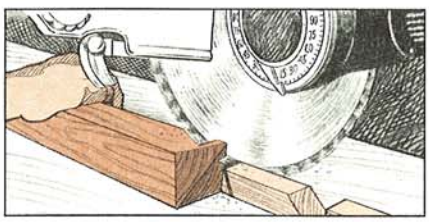
MISSION FURNITURE AT ITS BEST



When Henry Haven Windsor published his three volumes of *Mission Furniture: How to Make It* in 1909, he had no idea the furniture style he created would endure some eighty years later. He meant only to supply the home craftsmen and woodworking students of his day with instructions and plans for strong, simple furniture. But as you can see, *above,* a piece like our Mission oak bookcase has appeal that won't quit. Here's how to build it.

FIRST, CUT THE PARTS

1 To make the legs (A), rip and crosscut four—1¾x1¾x42″ pieces. (We used oak.)



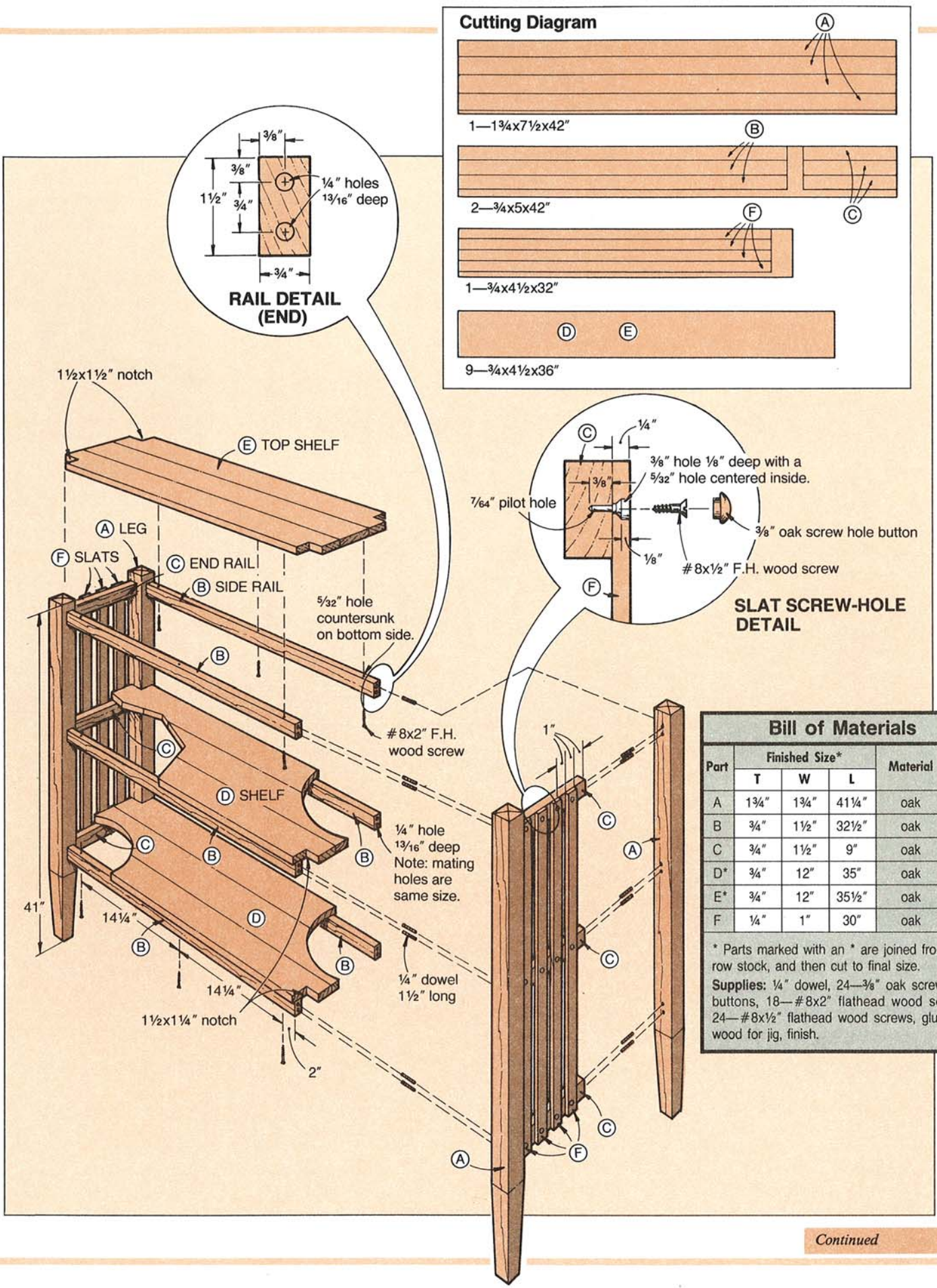
2 To cut the beveled top on each leg (see the Side View on the Leg Detail Drawing on page 10), set your radial saw to cut a 15° right bevel. Next, scribe a pencil line on one leg, ⅜″ from the top end. Position that leg on the saw table, and align the mark with the saw blade. Clamp a stop block at the end of the leg to make all cuts identical. Now, cut the four bevels as shown *above*, turning the leg ¼ turn for each cut. Shape the other legs. Crosscut the legs to finish length.

Note: *You can also shape the tops of the legs on your tablesaw by angling the saw blade or the miter gauge.*

3 To make the side and end rails (B, C), rip six—1½x42″ pieces from ¾″ oak stock (see the exploded-view drawing). Crosscut one 32½″-long length, and one 9″-long length from each of the six pieces.

4 To form the three shelves (D, E), rip and crosscut enough ¾″ oak stock to make 12—4¼x36½″ pieces. Apply woodworkers' glue to the edges, assemble the pieces, and clamp. (We arranged the pieces to match grain where possible.) Remove any glue squeeze-out.

5 To make the vertical end slats (F), first rip two pieces of ¾″ stock to 2⅛x32″. Set your tablesaw's fence ¼″ from the blade. Next, resaw each piece twice to make four



Bill of Materials

Part	Finished Size*			Material	Qty.
	T	W	L		
A	1¾"	1¾"	41¼"	oak	4
B	¾"	1½"	32½"	oak	6
C	¾"	1½"	9"	oak	6
D*	¾"	12"	35"	oak	2
E*	¾"	12"	35½"	oak	1
F	¼"	1"	30"	oak	8

* Parts marked with an * are joined from narrow stock, and then cut to final size.

Supplies: ¼" dowel, 24—3/8" oak screw hole buttons, 18—#8x2" flathead wood screws, 24—#8x½" flathead wood screws, glue, plywood for jig, finish.

Continued

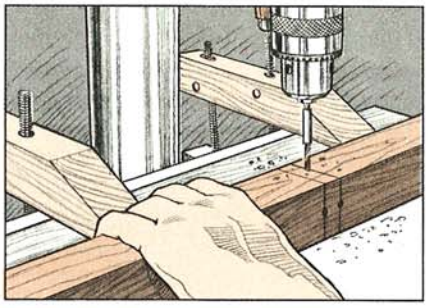
¼"-thick pieces. (We made the first rip pass; then, rotated the piece, placing its other good surface against the fence, and made the second rip cut.) Now, rip two 1"-wide strips from each ¼"-thick piece. Finally, crosscut these eight strips into 30"-long lengths.

6 Finish-sand all parts.

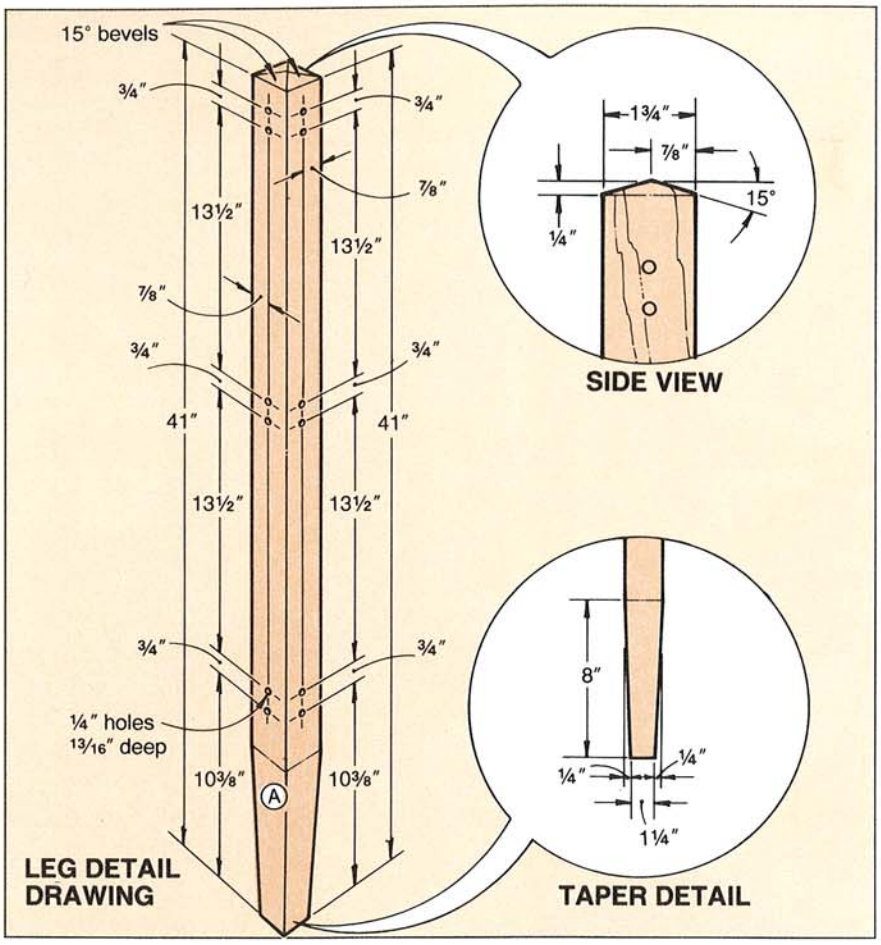
NEXT, LOCATE AND DRILL THE DOWEL HOLES

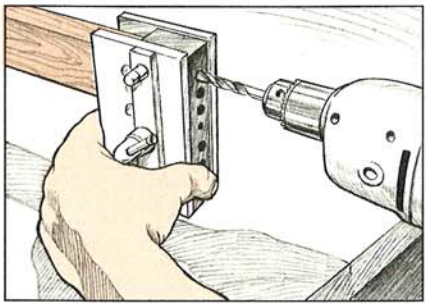
1 Using the dimensions on the Leg Detail Drawing at *right*, mark the centerpoints for the six dowel holes on two adjoining faces of one leg. Next, lay the four legs side-by-side on a flat surface and butt the feet square against a fence. Using a framing square, continue the dowel hole lines on the marked leg across the other three legs. Now, turn the legs ¼ turn and mark the dowel hole locations on the second face.

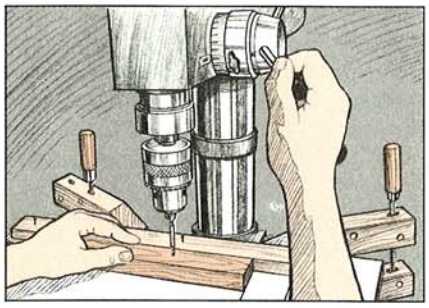
2 Chuck a ¼" bit in your drill press. Next, nail a wood fence to a 10x14" piece of ¾" plywood. Clamp this assembly to your drill press table so the bit centers exactly ⅞" from the fence. Place a piece of tape on the bit 13/16" from the tip, or adjust the stop to drill that deep.



3 Place one leg on the drill press table against the fence, with the bit centered over the top line. Drill that hole as shown *above*. Now, drill the other five holes on that face. Next, turn the leg and drill those six holes. Drill the other legs.



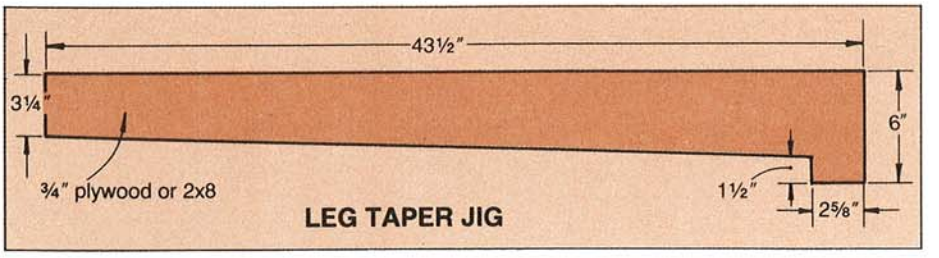




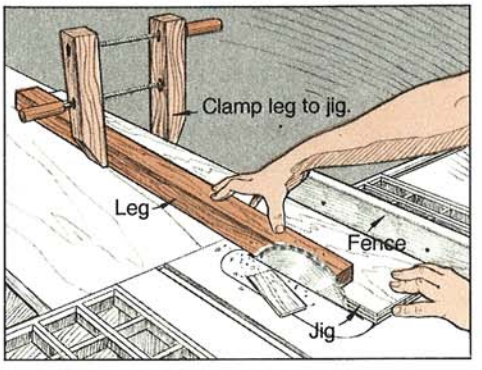
4 Using the dimensions in the Rail Detail on the exploded-view drawing, mark and drill the ¼" dowel holes 13/16" deep in the ends of all side and end rails (B, C). (We used a hand drill and a self-centering doweling jig as shown *above*.)

5 Next, switch to a 5/32" bit; then, mark and drill three 5/32" screw holes through each side rail where shown on the exploded-view drawing. Countersink each hole on the bottom side of the rails.

6 Switch to a 7/64" drill bit, and set the fence on your drill press table ¾" from the center of the bit. Drill a hole in the plywood top. Strike pencil lines 1½", 3½", 5½", and 7½" away from the hole and perpendicular to the jig's fence. Place a piece of tape on the bit ⅜" from the tip. Now, place an end rail (C) against the fence and beneath the bit, with one end of the rail aligned with the 1½" line. Drill a pilot hole through the rail as shown *above*. Then move the rail to the next marked line and drill again. Move the piece to the remaining two lines and drill those two remaining pilot holes. Finally, drill the other five rail pieces the same way.



LEG TAPER JIG



7 To drill the holes in the ¼" slats (see the Slat Screw-Hole Detail on the exploded-view drawing), switch to a ⅜" bit. Now, using the same fence setup from the previous step, tack a ¼"-thick scrap cleat ½" away from the the center of the 7/64" hole in the plywood, and perpendicular to the fence. Next, set the drill press stop to make a ⅛"-deep hole, or place a piece of tape on the bit ⅛" up from the bit's point. Drill the shallow hole in the top surface at both ends of each slat.

Note: *If you have a combination countersink/counterbore and bit set, you can save time and work by drilling the shank holes and counterboring them (as specified in steps 7 and 8) in one operation.*

8 Next, remove the ¼"-thick scrap cleat from the plywood and place it on *edge* against the fence to act as a spacer. Mark a center line 15" from the end on all slats; then, place each against the spacer and fence, and drill the center holes. Now, with the ¼"-thin spacer in place, the holes should end up perfectly centered across the width. Finally, chuck a 5/32" bit in your drill press or a hand drill, and drill all the way through the bottom of each ⅜" hole in the eight slats.

NEXT, CUT THE LEG TAPERS

1 First, make the plywood jig shown *above*. (We made ours of ¾" plywood.) If you already own an adjustable taper jig, set it to cut an 8"-long, ¼"-deep taper. (See the Taper Detail on the Leg Detail Drawing, on page 10.)

2 On the face of one leg, make a mark 8" from the bottom as shown in the Taper Detail on the Leg Detail Drawing. Next, place the taper jig on your saw's table, place the leg in the jig, and move both to the point where the blade contacts the leg at the mark. Move the fence firmly against the jig and lock it. Next, move the leg and jig back toward you. Start the saw. Now, push the leg and jig forward to cut the first taper. Turn the leg ¼ turn and make a cut. Cut the remaining two tapers the same way, but now clamp the leg to the jig as shown *left, above*. This keeps the leg from rocking. Taper the other legs.

3 Sand the tapered surfaces. Sand a slight round-over on the bottom of each leg to prevent snagging on carpeting. Or, add floor glides to the legs for use on hard-surface floors.

TIME TO START ASSEMBLY

1 Cut 48—1½"-lengths of ¼" dowel. Apply glue in the dowel holes in both ends of the end and side rails. Insert a dowel in each hole.

2 To assemble an end panel, orient a pair of legs so the drilled sides face the inside (see the exploded-view drawing). Place three end rails between the two legs. Apply glue in the mating holes in the legs and in the dowels extending from the rails. Squeeze the assembly together with pipe or bar clamps. (We placed scraps of wood between the clamps and legs to avoid marring.) Now, measure the assembly diagonally from corner-to-corner to check for square. Adjust the frame if necessary. Assemble the other end panel.

3 Lay an assembled end panel on the floor, inside face up. Apply glue in the dowel holes in both legs. Insert the dowels extending from the side rails into the holes. (Make sure the countersunk holes in the side rails face down when the assembly stands upright.) Now, apply glue to the holes in the legs of the second end panel, place it on top of the rails, and insert the dowels into the holes in the legs. Now, stand the assembly on its feet, and clamp to squeeze it together (we used pipe clamps). Again, measure diagonally to square the assembly.

4 Sand the three laminated shelf panels; then, rip each to 12" width. Crosscut the top shelf (E) to 35½" length, the two lower shelves (D) to 35" length. Next, cut the 1½x1½" corner notches in the top shelf, and 1½x1¼" notches in the lower shelves as shown on the exploded-view drawing. Test-fit the shelves.

Note: *We stained and finished the shelves and end slats separately from the frame; then, attached them after the finish had dried.*

5 Finish-sand any area needing to be touched up. Apply the finish of your choice. (We stained our bookcase a medium oak, then sprayed on three coats of lacquer, sanding all surfaces after each coat.)

6 Position, and then screw the shelves to the side rails. Next, attach the vertical slats to the end panels using the predrilled holes. Finally, glue a ⅜" screw hole button in each of the counterbored holes.

Designer: Michael Stowers Illustrations: Ode Designs, Bill Zaun Photograph: Bob Calmer

HEIRLOOM QUILT HANGER

FOR YOUR VIEWING PLEASURE

Floor-model racks do a great job at displaying half a quilt. But if you seek the full effect, you're much better off with a wall-mounted quilt hanger. Made from cherry, our hanger features a unique pinch bar that holds the quilt firmly in place.

FIRST, CUT AND SHAPE THE PARTS

1 Double the Half-Pattern on page 14 by taping two pieces of 8½x11" typing paper together edge to edge. Next, fold the pieces at the tape joint, place carbon paper on top, and slip all three sheets beneath the pattern, aligning the taped edges of the paper with the *fold end* of the pattern. Trace the outline onto the top piece of paper, remove the carbon paper, and scissor the traced pattern to shape. Next, cut out the inside half-oval for the decorative insert. Now, unfold the paper to make the full pattern. Save this and the piece you cut out for the insert.

2 To make the hanger back (A), rip and crosscut a piece of ¾" stock (we used cherry) to 5½x38". (See the exploded-view drawing.)

Note: *We sized our hanger to match the display quilt shown at* left. *You can make your hanger to hold any size quilt you want by adding or substracting length to the back (A), and the pinch bar (C).*

3 Center the paper pattern on the 5½"-wide piece, and align its bottom flush along one edge. Temporarily tape it in place, and trace the outline of the hanger's curved top onto the wood. If you want to include the decorative insert on your hanger, trace it at this time.

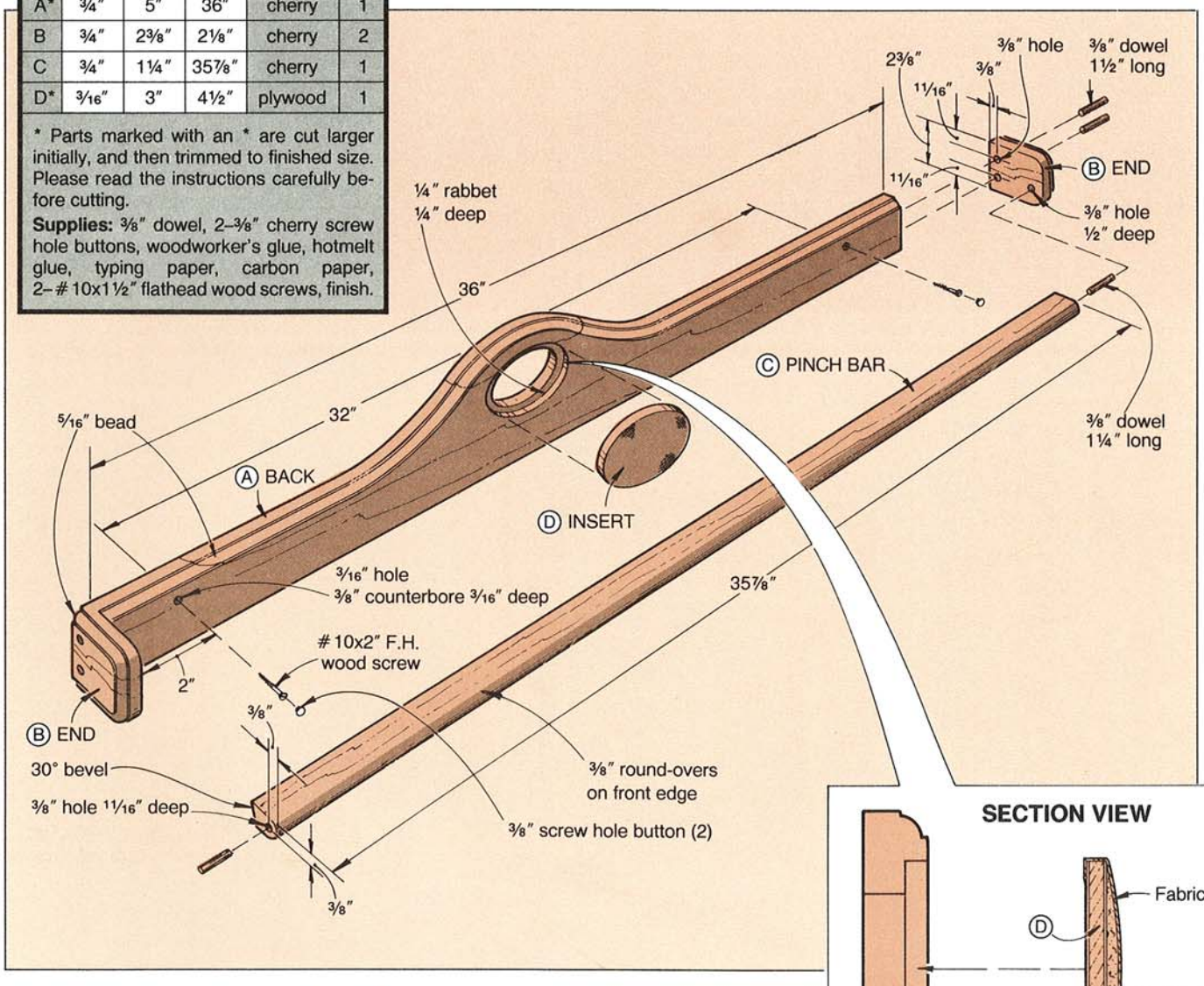
4 Using your tablesaw, start ripping the back piece to 2⅜" wide. Start from one end and rip to the point where the top curve starts. Stop there. Flip the piece end-to-end so the bottom edge remains against the fence, and rip toward the curve as shown in drawing A at *right.* Stop when you reach the curve again, and saw it to shape on your bandsaw as shown in drawing B at *right.* Sand all surfaces. (We sanded the curve with a drum sander.)

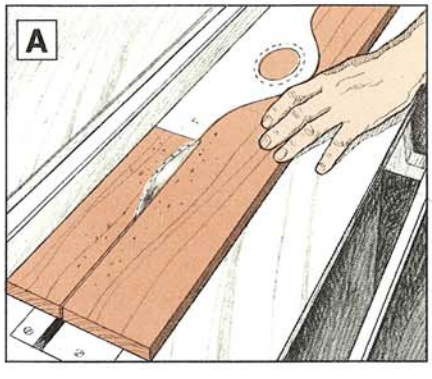
Bill of Materials

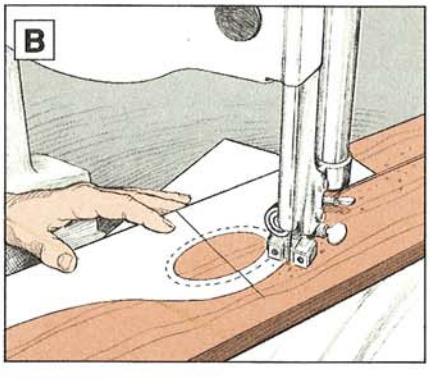
Part	Finished Size*			Material	Qty.
	T	W	L		
A*	¾″	5″	36″	cherry	1
B	¾″	2⅜″	2⅛″	cherry	2
C	¾″	1¼″	35⅞″	cherry	1
D*	3/16″	3″	4½″	plywood	1

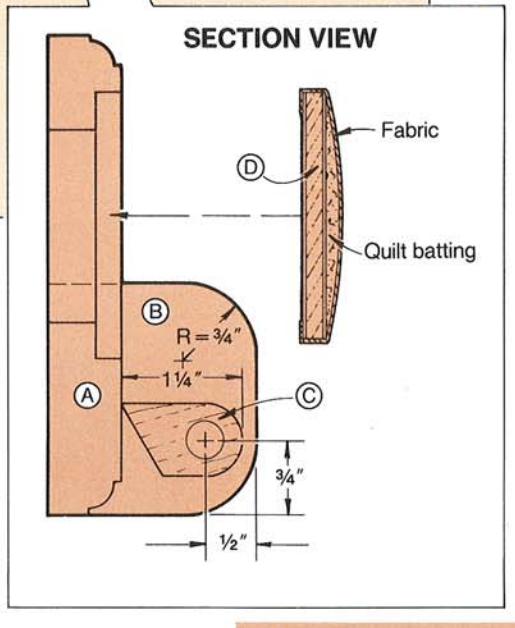
* Parts marked with an * are cut larger initially, and then trimmed to finished size. Please read the instructions carefully before cutting.

Supplies: ⅜″ dowel, 2–⅜″ cherry screw hole buttons, woodworker's glue, hotmelt glue, typing paper, carbon paper, 2–#10x1½″ flathead wood screws, finish.









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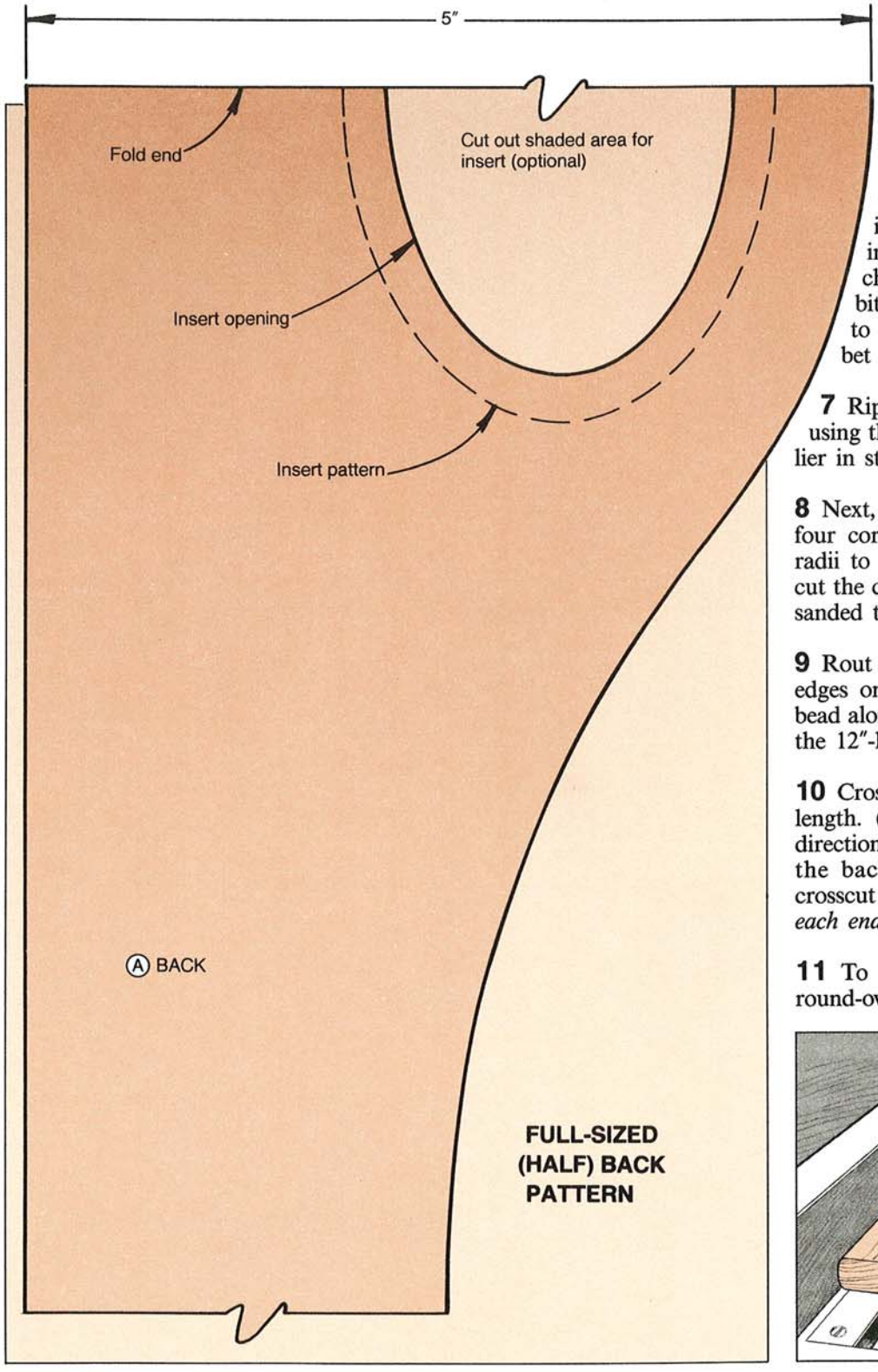


5 Center and lock the back in a wood vise; then, drill a ½″ pilot hole in the area marked for the insert opening. Using a portable jigsaw, cut out the opening.

6 Chuck a 1″ drum sander in your drill press. Sand the inside of the opening. Next, chuck a ¼″ piloted rabbeting bit in your router, and set it to cut ¼″ deep. Rout the rabbet in the insert opening.

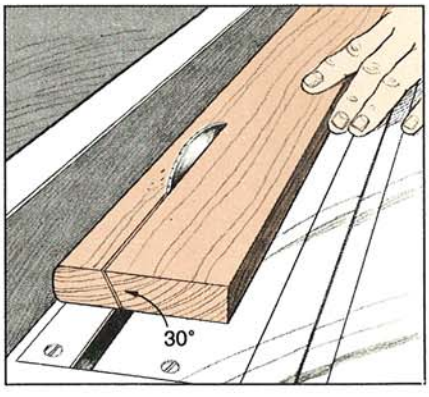
7 Rip a 12″ length of ¾″ stock using the same saw setup used earlier in step 4.

8 Next, mark the ¾″ radii on the four corners of the piece. Saw the radii to shape; sand the edges. (We cut the corners with a bandsaw, and sanded them on a disc sander.)

9 Rout a 5/16″ bead along the *front* edges on the back. Rout the same bead along the *top* edges and ends of the 12″-long piece.

10 Crosscut the back to final (36″) length. (We measured 18″ in both directions from the center and cut the back at those points.) Now, crosscut one 2⅛″-long end (B) from *each end* of the 12″-long piece.

11 To make the pinch bar (C), round-over both edges on one side



of a ¾″ piece at least 36″ long. (We used a ⅜″ round-over bit.) Next, set your tablesaw blade to cut a 30° bevel; then, bevel rip a 1¼″-wide piece as shown *lower left*. Now, crosscut the bar to 35⅞″ length.

NEXT, DO THE DRILLING

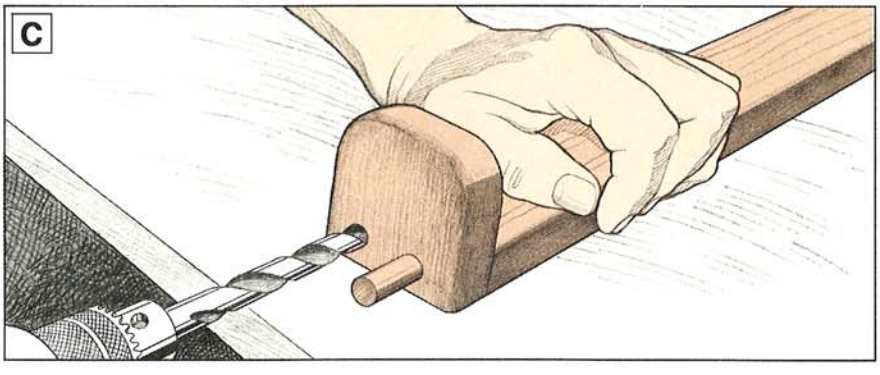
1 First, cut four 1½″ and two 1¼″ lengths of ⅜″ dowel.

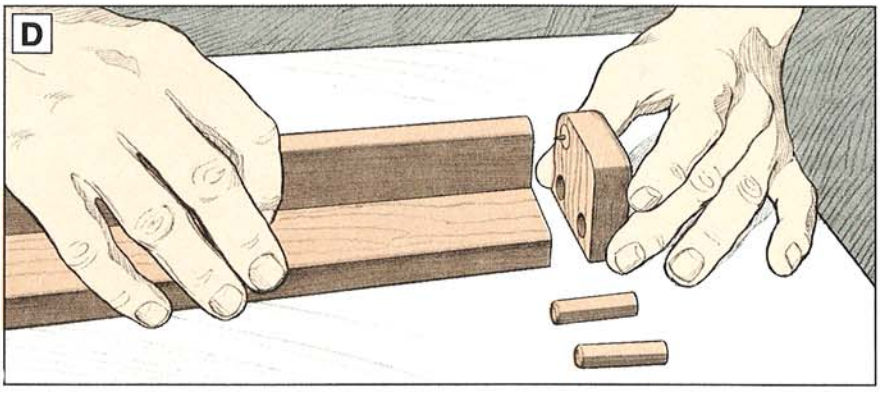
2 Using dimensions on the exploded-view drawing, mark and drill the three dowel holes on the surfaces opposite the beaded edge. Back the pieces with scrap when drilling to prevent chip-out.

3 Next, mark and drill the dowel holes in the ends of the back. (We held the end piece against the hanger back and a fence to align.) Using a hand drill, insert a ⅜″ bit through the drilled hole in the end piece and drill ⅞″ deep into the back piece. Temporarily insert a 3″ length of ⅜″ dowel through the hole in the end piece and into the back. Now, drill the second hole in the end of the back as shown in drawing C *below*. Remove the dowel. Drill the holes on the opposite end of the back using the same technique.

4 To locate the ⅜″ holes in the ends of the pinch bar, place a ⅜″ dowel center in the front hole of one of the end pieces. Strike a centerline the long way on both ends of the pinch bar. Hold the bar in position so the beveled edge touches the back piece as shown in D *below*. Now, align the centerline with the point of the dowel center, and press the end piece and dowel center against the pinch bar. Mark the other end. Drill the two ⅜″ holes, 11/16″ deep in the ends of the bar.

5 Mark and drill the two 3/16″ mounting holes in the hanger back. Counterbore the holes 3/16″ deep.





MAKE THE INSERT; THEN, ASSEMBLE AND FINISH THE HANGER

1 Tape the insert cutout you saved earlier, back into the pattern opening. Now, cut out the insert pattern following the dash line. Trace the pattern onto a piece of 3/16″ plywood scrap. Cut the insert to shape.

2 Glue a 1¼″-long dowel in the ends of the pinch bar, two 1½″-long dowels in the ends of the back.

3 Once the glue dries, sand the exposed portion of the dowels in the ends of the pinch bar so they'll turn easily in the ⅜″ holes.

4 Apply glue to the dowels on one end of the back and slide one end over them until it butts tight against the back. Next, glue the dowels on the opposite end and start them into the holes in the end piece but *do not* push the piece all the way on. Now, insert the dowel in the end of the pinch bar into the hole in the end already in place. Finally, align the dowel at the other end with the hole in the end piece; then, push this end into place. Clamp the assembly.

5 Sand the dowels exposed on the ends flush. Sand the squeeze bar.

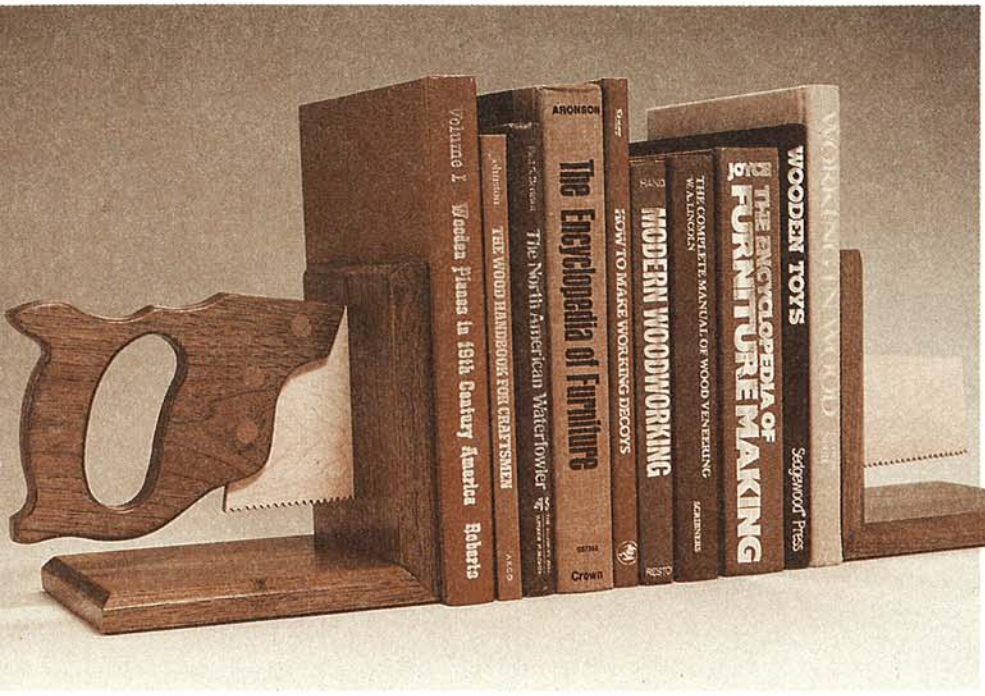
6 Finish the quilt hanger. (We applied three coats of spray lacquer, sanding each coat after it dried.)

7 Cover the insert piece as desired, and place it in the opening. (We created the decorative star on fabric, and backed it with quilt batting as shown in the Section View on the exploded-view drawing. Then, we applied four spots of hotmelt glue to hold the insert in the opening.)

8 Mount the hanger level on the wall with flathead screws or hollow-wall anchors. Finally, glue the screw hole buttons in place.

Project Design: James R. Downing Illustrations: Kim Downing, Bill Zaun, Ode Designs Photograph: Bob Calmer

HANDSAW BOOKENDS *FOR YOUR WOODWORKING LIBRARY*



Do your woodworking books sit in a dusty stack awaiting a little respect? We may be able to help. Our walnut handsaw bookends stand eight inches tall and let you show-off your woodworking book collection with dignity, and a touch of humor. Full-sized patterns for the saw parts guarantee fast work.

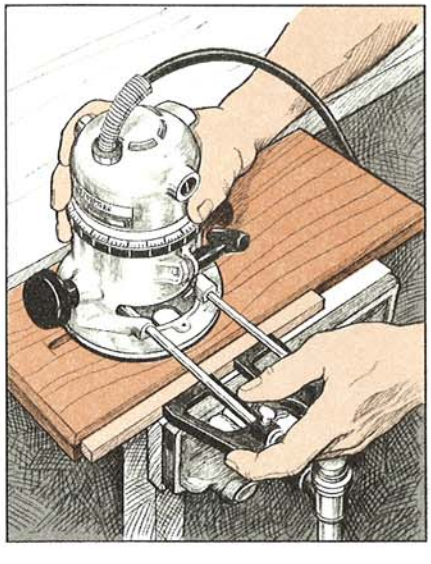
LET'S START WITH THE BASE

1 Rip and crosscut two pieces of ¾″ walnut to 6½x16″.

2 Chuck a ½″ chamfer bit in your table-mounted router, and rout a ⅜″ chamfer along the top edges on both pieces. (We chamfered the end grain first.)

3 Using a combination square and the dimensions on the exploded-view drawing, mark the location for the 3¾″-long mortise centered on the chamfered face of one piece. Mark the position of the 2½″-long mortise on the chamfered face of the other piece.

4 Now, chuck a ¼″ straight bit in your router; adjust it to cut ¼″ deep. Clamp one of the two chamfered pieces to your bench (we used a bench vise). Next, align the router bit with the mortise location, and set the router's guide for the proper distance from the edge. (If you don't have an auxillary router guide, use a straightedge.) Make the first cutting pass as shown *below*; then, set the bit to cut ½″ deep, and make the second pass. Now, rout the mortise in the second chamfered end piece.

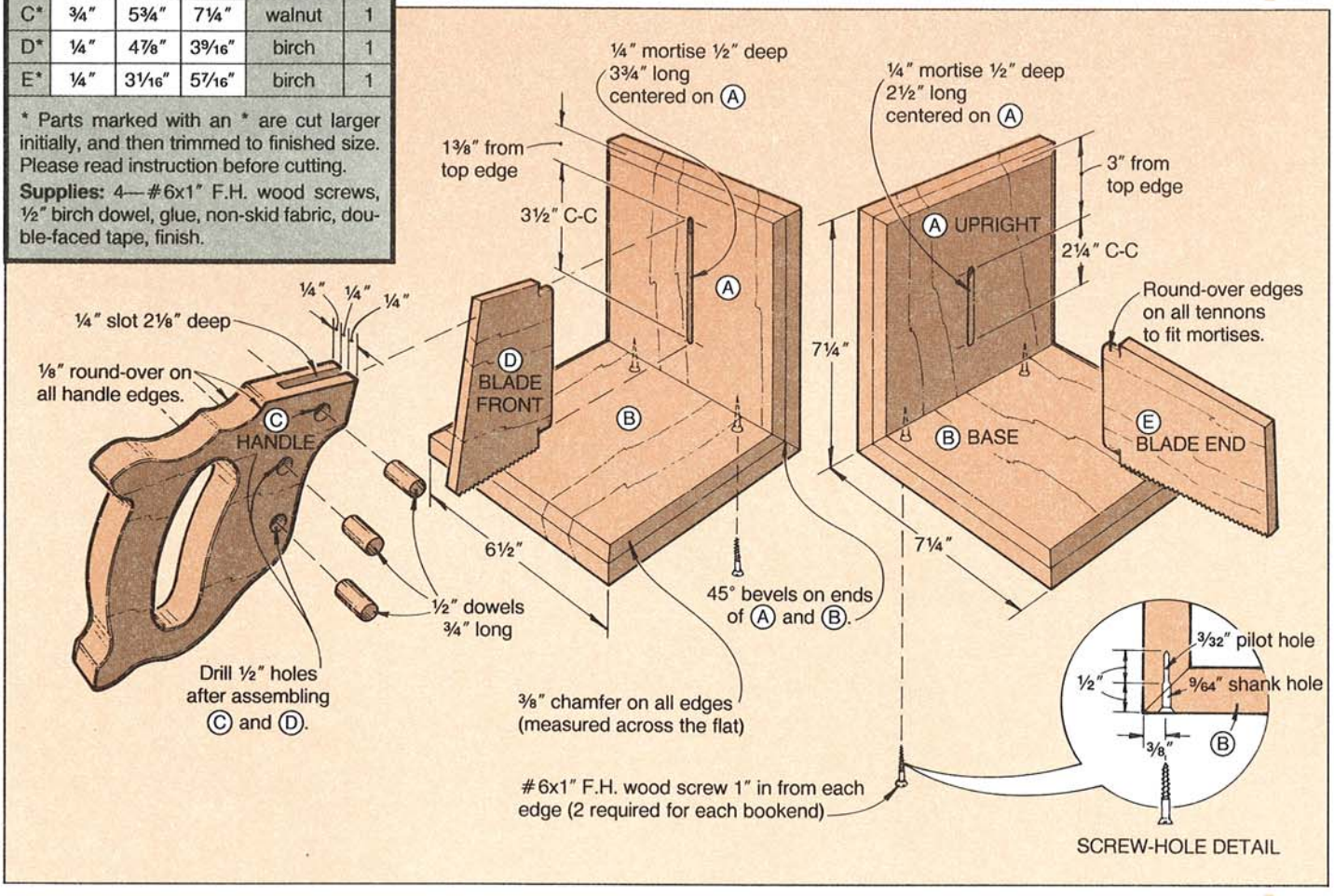


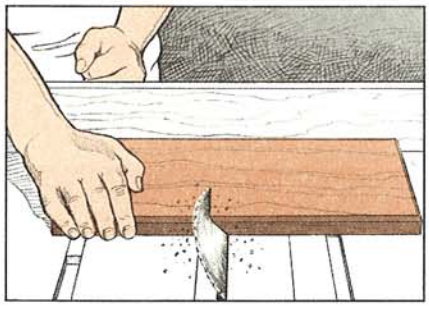
Bill of Materials

Part	Finished Size*			Material	Qty.
	T	W	L		
A	¾"	6½"	7¼"	walnut	2
B	¾"	6½"	7¼"	walnut	2
C*	¾"	5¾"	7¼"	walnut	1
D*	¼"	4⅞"	3⁹⁄₁₆"	birch	1
E*	¼"	3¹⁄₁₆"	5⁷⁄₁₆"	birch	1

* Parts marked with an * are cut larger initially, and then trimmed to finished size. Please read instruction before cutting.

Supplies: 4—#6x1" F.H. wood screws, ½" birch dowel, glue, non-skid fabric, double-faced tape, finish.



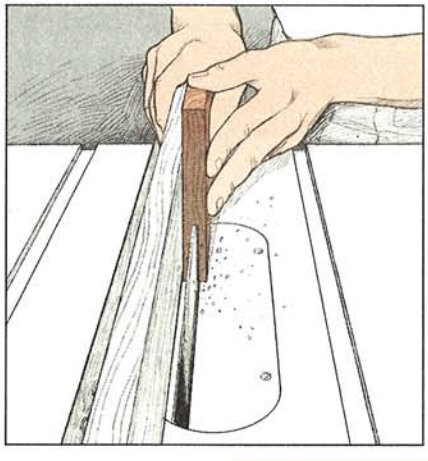


5 Angle your tablesaw blade to cut at 45°. (We used an adjustable triangle to accurately set the blade angle.) Check the angle by cutting two pieces of ¾"-scrap stock and test-assembling the miter joint. Adjust the saw blade angle if necessary and retest blade setting. Next, mark both walnut pieces 7¼" from each end. Attach an auxillary fence to your saw's miter and use it as shown at *left*, to bevel-cut the boards. You'll cut two uprights (A), and two base pieces (B) from the two 16" lengths of walnut. Put them aside until you are ready to assemby them.

NEXT, SHAPE THE SAW HANDLE AND BLADE

1 To make the saw handle (C), rip and crosscut a ¾" piece of walnut to 5¾x7¼". Clamp a 6"-tall auxillary fence to your saw's rip fence to support the piece. Lock it ¼" from the blade. Next, elevate your saw blade to 2⅛" above the saw's table. Now, cut a slot in the blade end of the handle piece as shown at *right*; then, rotate the piece 180° and make a second pass to finish cutting the ¼"-wide slot.

2 Make a photocopy of the Full-Sized Handle Pattern and two copies of the Full-Sized Saw Blade Patterns on pages 18 and 19. Next, cut the handle pattern to shape, and



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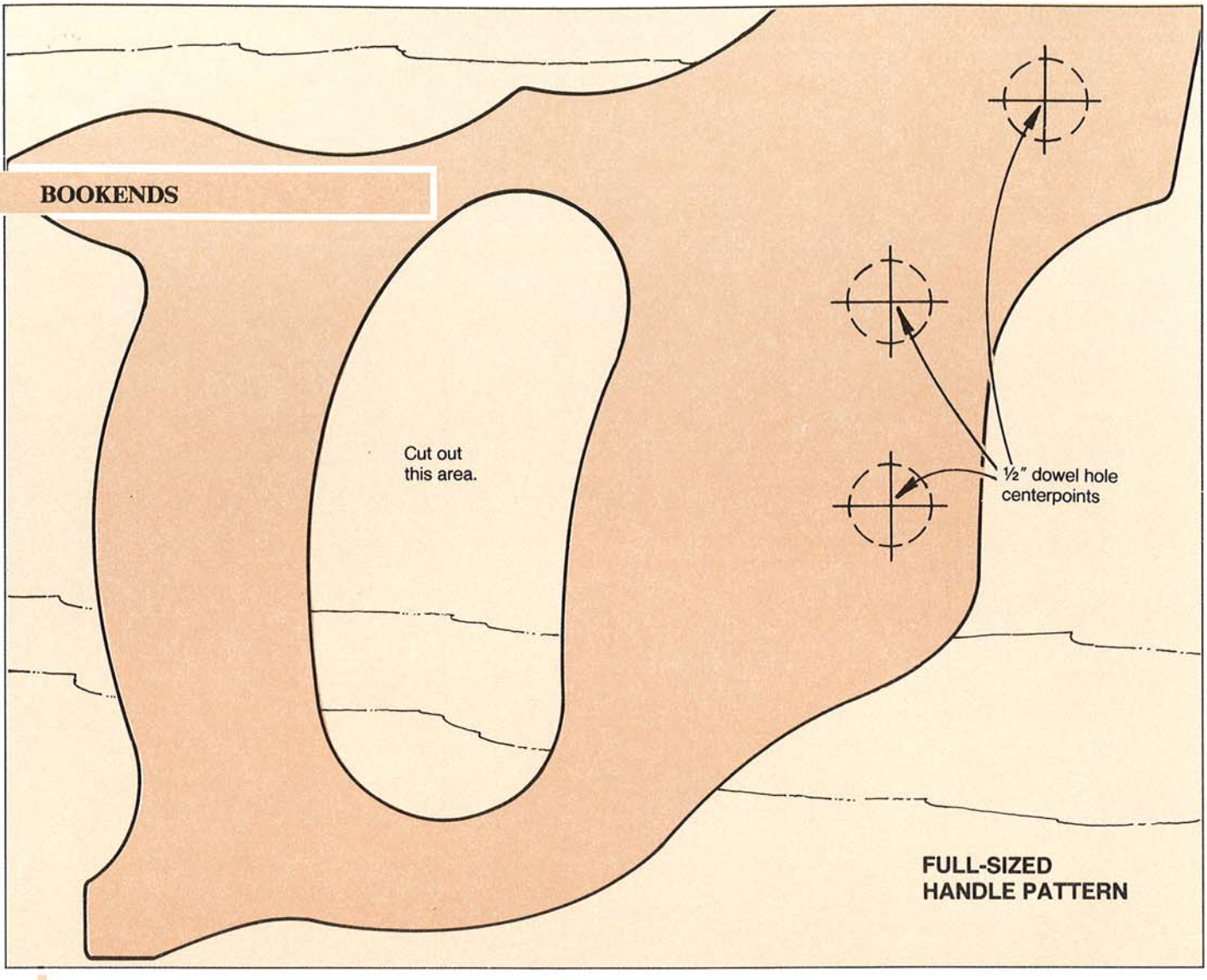


apply spray adhesive to its back. Now, adhere the pattern to the walnut, aligning it with the piece at the points indicated on the pattern.

3 Next, using a scrollsaw, saw the handle to shape. (To cut out the handle center, we drilled a ½" pilot hole in the cut-out area and threaded the saw blade through it.) Using an awl or a nail, mark the centerpoints for the three dowel holes; then, remove the paper pattern. Finally, round-over all edges on the walnut handle (we used a router and ⅛" piloted round-over bit). Finish-sand the handle.

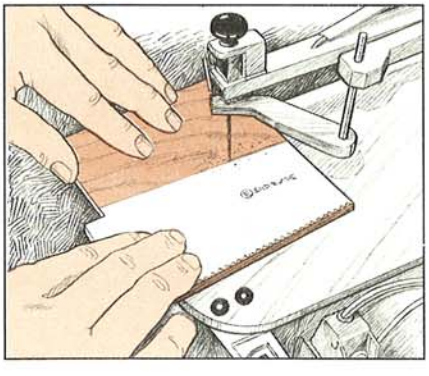
4 To make the saw blades, rip and crosscut a piece of ¾" birch to 5½x12". Plane, or resaw and sand the piece to ¼" thickness.

5 Cut the full-sized saw blade patterns to shape, apply spray adhesive to the back of both, and position them on the ¼"-thick birch.

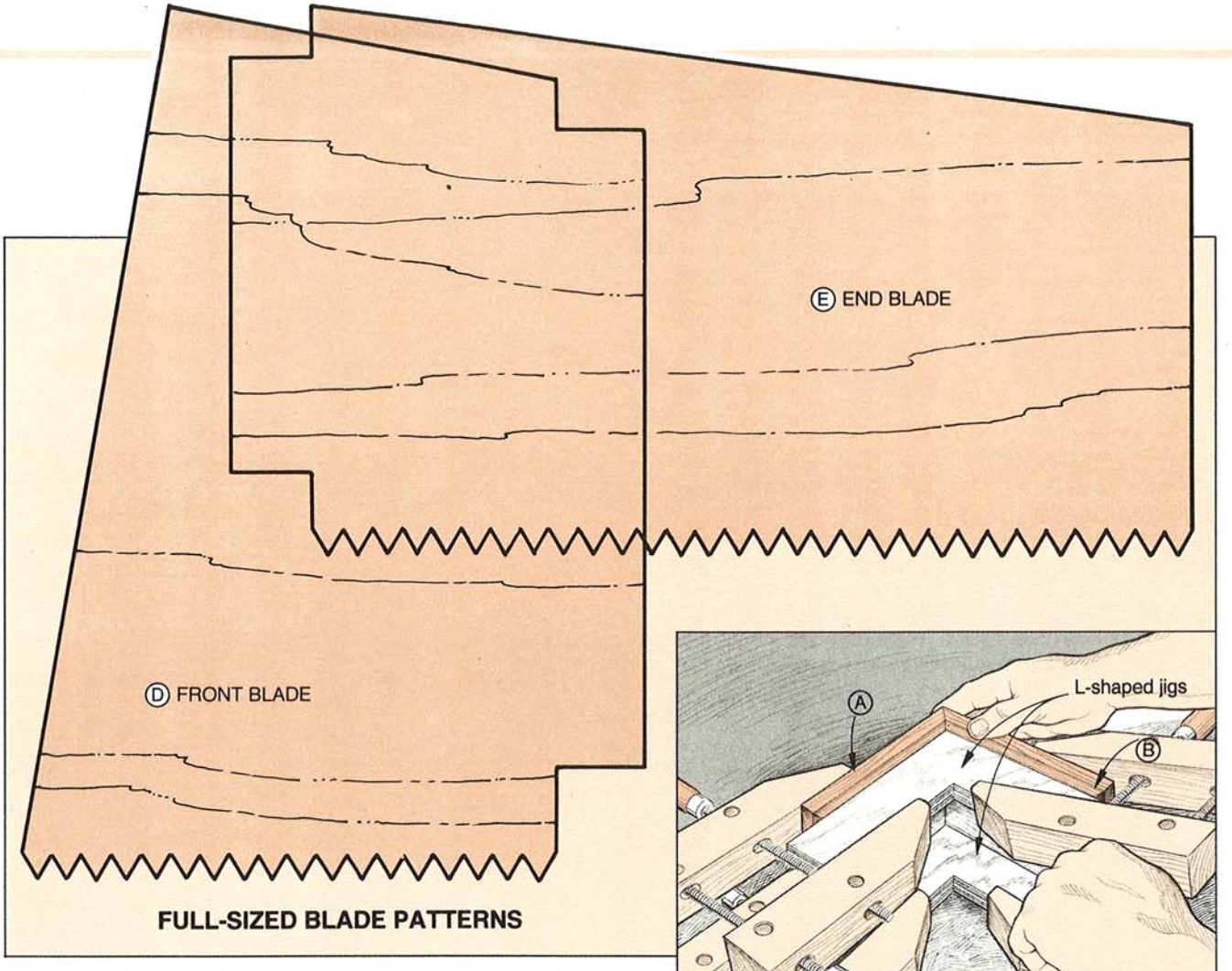
6 Now, cut parts D and E to shape. (Using a scrollsaw as shown at *right*, we carefully cut straight along the points of the teeth; then, we turned and cut each V-shaped tooth notch, cutting on the pattern lines. On the straight edges we cut just wide of the line, and then sanded to the line using our belt sander.) Remove the paper patterns.

YOU'RE READY TO ASSEMBLE THE BOOKENDS

1 Sand round-overs on both edges of the saw blade tenons. They need to fit snugly into the rounded ends of the mortises in the uprights.



2 Apply glue to the slot you cut into the handle. Next, insert the angled end of part D into the slot, and align both pieces along the top. Now, using a drill press and a ½" brad point bit, drill the three dowel holes where marked earlier. Back the parts with scrap to prevent chip-out while drilling.



FULL-SIZED BLADE PATTERNS

3 Cut three ¾" lengths of ½" birch dowel. Apply glue to the surface of the dowels, and insert them into the holes. Finish-sand the handle and dowels after the glue dries.

4 Using dimensions in the Screw-hole Detail on the exploded-view drawing, mark, drill, and countersink the screw holes in the bottoms of the two walnut base pieces.

5 To assemble the bookends, make two L-shaped jigs (we made two from a 10x10" scrap of 3/4" plywood) with square outside corners.

6 Lay one L jig on a flat surface. Next, lay one part A and one part B on edge against the outside edge of the jig and join them snugly at the corner. When you have the pieces positioned properly, clamp each to the arms of the jig. Now, turn the assembly over and clamp the second jig in place along the bottom edges, as shown at *right*. When you're satisfied with the joint's fit, loosen the clamps holding one walnut piece. Apply woodworkers' glue to the beveled edge. Now, place the piece back in the jig and against the other beveled piece. Reclamp. After the glue has set (about 1 hour), drill two 3/32" pilot holes in the uprights by drilling through the predrilled holes in the base piece. Drive the two screws. Now, assemble the other book end using the same technique.

7 To help align the saw blades, cut two 3½"-long blocks of scrap 1⅛" wide. Next, apply woodworkers's glue in the mortises of the uprights. Insert the tenons on the saw blade pieces into the mortises of the uprights. Now, place the scrap blocks beneath the blades to level and space them uniformly 1⅛" above the base pieces. Wipe off any glue squeeze-out. Let the glue dry. Finish-sand if needed.

8 Apply the finish of your choice. (We applied three coats of clear gloss spray lacquer, sanding lightly after each coat with 220-grit paper to smooth the surface.)

9 Cut two 6x6¾" pieces of non-skid fabric (sold in fabric stores for use in the feet of children's pajamas). Adhere the fabric to the bottom of each base piece. (We used double-faced tape to stick the fabric to the underside of the base parts.)

Project Design: Russell Cooper Illustrations: Kim Downing, Ode Designs Photograph: Bob Calmer

COUNTRY BASKET
WITH HOMESPUN CHARM

Store knitting or washcloths and soaps in this elegant basket, and give your home's decorating just the right country touch. Made from oak, the project stands 8" tall. Use our full-sized pattern on page 21 to make a basket just like the one shown above.

Note: *For the best scale, we made our basket from ½"-thick oak stock. (The two basket ends were cut from a 5½x17" piece, and the remaining parts from a 4x17" piece.) You can either plane or resaw thicker stock to the ½" thickness required.*

FIRST, SHAPE THE BASKET ENDS

1 Rip and crosscut two ½x5½x8½" oak pieces. Now, using doubled-faced tape, stick the two pieces together face-to-face, and align along all edges.

2 Using carbon paper, trace the full-sized basket end pattern (including the heart and handle hole centerpoint) on page 21, onto a piece of paper. Next, trim the pattern along the basket's bottom line. Apply spray adhesive to the back of the pattern, and adhere it to the top wood piece. (We aligned the pattern bottom with the bottom of the pieces to save cutting.)

3 Chuck a 5/16" drill bit into your drill press and drill the hole for the handle where indicated on the pattern. (We backed the pieces with scrap to prevent chip-out while drilling.) Next, drill a pilot hole through the heart area.

4 Using a coping saw or scrollsaw, cut the basket ends (A) to shape. (We cut just outside the pattern line, then sanded to that line using a stationary disc/belt sander.) Now, thread the saw blade through the hole you drilled in the heart area and cut the opening.

5 Separate the basket ends; then, remove the tape and the pattern. Finish-sand the pieces. Now, sand the edges on the heart and the basket ends to break the sharp edge.

NEXT, MAKE THE SLATS AND THE HANDLE

1 From ½"-thick stock, rip eight ¼"-thick pieces measuring at least 17" long. Sand all surfaces to remove saw marks. Next, hand-sand a slight round-over along the edges on each piece. Finally, crosscut the eight pieces into 16—8"-long slats (B) for the basket sides and bottom.

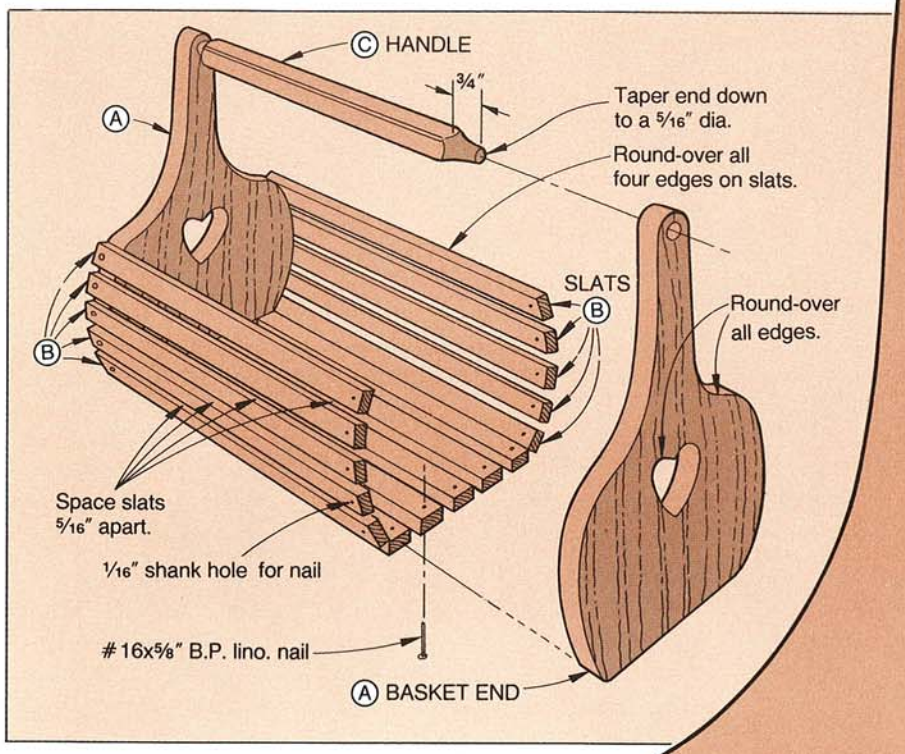
2 Make an L-shaped jig and mount it on a 12x12" piece of scrap. Next, center a 1/16 drill bit ¼" from the end on one slat. Hold that position and place the jig against the slat and clamp the jig to the drill press table. Drill the holes in both ends of each slat by turning them end-to-end.

3 To make the handle (C), rip a 12" length of oak to ½" square. Crosscut it to 8½" length. Measure in ¾" at both ends and mark all sides. Using a belt sander, chamfer the ends on the piece to form round tenons that will fit into the 5/16"-diameter holes in the basket ends. Now, taper back or shave away the wood just beyond the tenon with a chisel or knife. (See the exploded-view drawing for details.)

NOW, YOU'RE READY TO ASSEMBLE AND FINISH

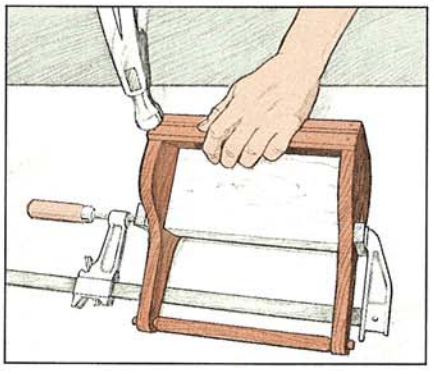
1 Clamp one basket end in a vise, the bottom facing up. Mark the center of the bottom. Start a nail through the hole in the end of one slat, and place a spot of woodworkers' glue over the hole on the underside of the slat. Position the nail over the center mark, and drive the nail. Square the slat with the end.

2 Space and attach the other slats to the bottom the same way, working away from the center. (We cut an 8"-long 5/16"-wide spacer from ¾" scrap to uniformly space the



slats.) Wipe off any glue squeeze-out. (We used a small piece of sandpaper to remove excess glue in the narrow cracks.) Remove the partially assembled basket from the vise.

3 Cut a 7" length of 2x4 to use as a spacer for the remaining basket assembly work. Next, insert one tenon end of the handle into the appropriate hole of the partially assembled basket end. Place the handle hole of the second basket end over the tenon on the handle's opposite end. Now, place the 2x4 spacer between the basket ends, align the ends, and clamp as shown *below*.



Ⓐ FULL-SIZED BASKET END PATTERN

Bill of Materials

Part	Finished Size			Material	Qty.
	T	W	L		
A	½"	5¼"	8"	oak	2
B	¼"	½"	8"	oak	15
C	½"	½"	8½"	oak	1

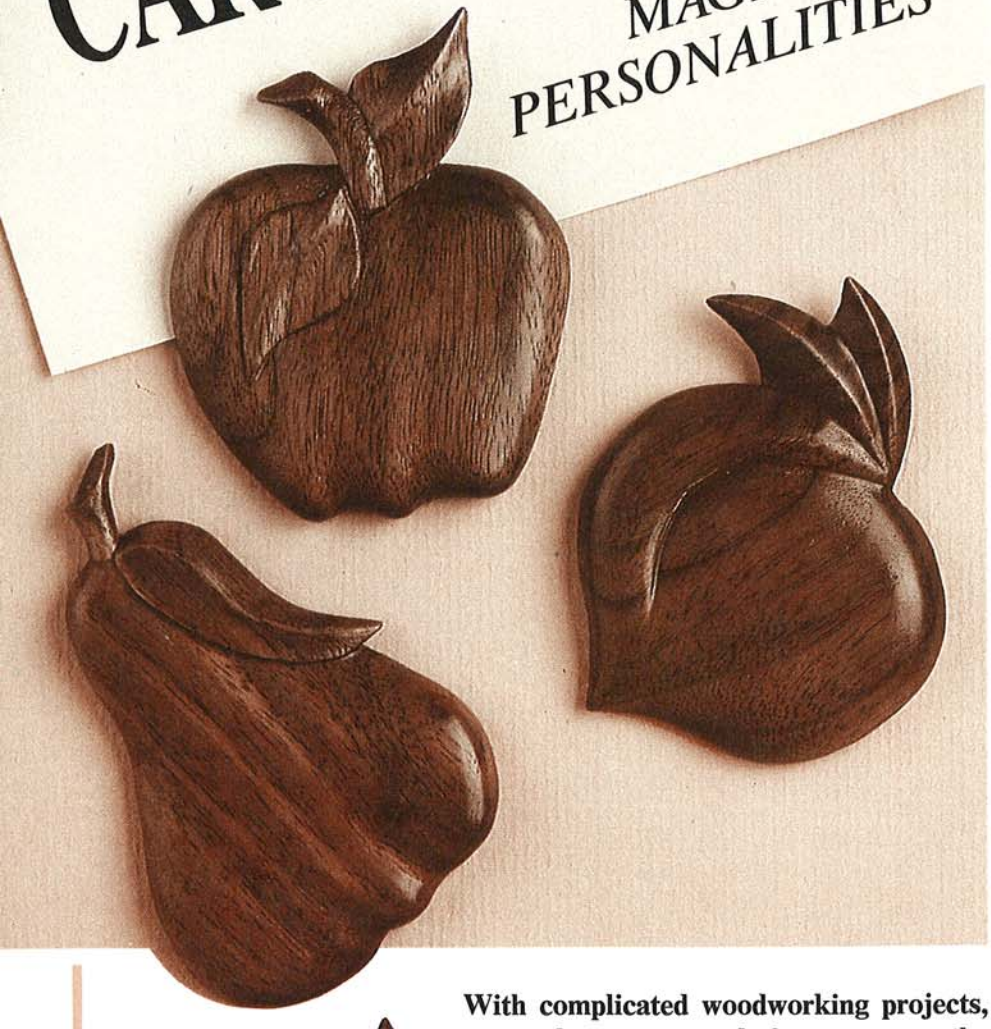
Supplies: 30—#16x5/8" B.P. linoleum nails, double-faced tape, finish.

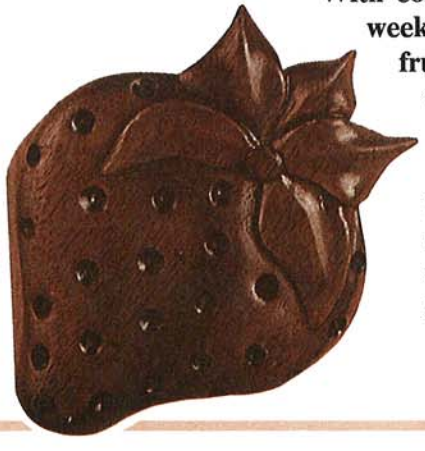
4 Place the basket on its side. Using the 5/16" spacer, and starting at the bottom and working toward the handle, glue and nail on five slats. Repeat on the opposite basket side. Wipe off any glue squeeze-out. Remove the clamp and the 2x4 spacer.

5 Finish sand any areas needing touching up. Next, apply the finish of your choice. (We stained our basket a medium-brown walnut color, and then sprayed on three coats of a clear, semigloss lacquer, sanding between coats to smooth the surface.)

Design: Simeon Esh Illustrations: Bill Zaun, Ode Design Photograph: Jim Kascoutas

CARVED FRUITS WITH MAGNETIC PERSONALITIES





With complicated woodworking projects, weeks may pass before you see the fruits of your labor. But that's not true with our refrigerator magnets. Here's an assignment for anyone who has always wanted to carve. With only an inexpensive carving set (see *opposite*) and a few free evenings, you can make all of our pleasing fruits.

FIRST, CUT THE FOUR FRUIT SHAPES

1 From ¾" stock (we used walnut), rip and crosscut a piece to 4x12". Resaw or plane it to ¼" thickness. (See the Buying Guide on page 24 for a source of ¼" walnut.) If you resaw the stock, sand off any saw marks.

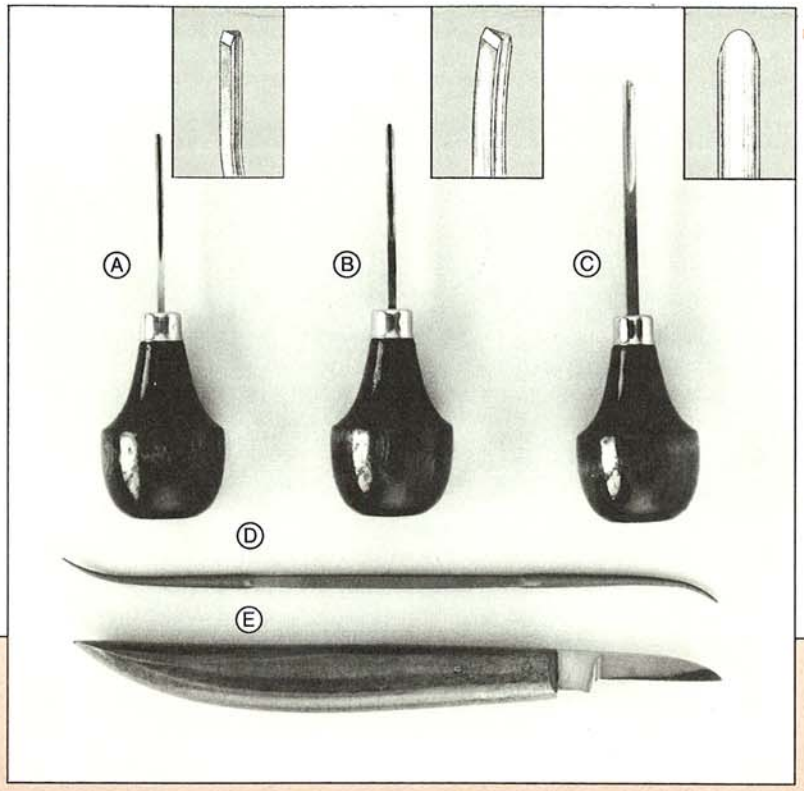
2 Transfer the full-sized patterns of the four fruits, *opposite,* to the ¼" walnut. (We used carbon paper.) Include all of the leaf and stem details, and the dots on the strawberry. Note the valleys, ridges, and round-overs indicated by the shading on the drawings and the photographs. Saw the fruits to shape on a scrollsaw or bandsaw.

3 To maintain the locations of the dots on the strawberry, mark them with the sharp point of an awl as shown in drawing A on page 24. As you carve and sand, repeat this process as needed to preserve marks.

NOW, LET'S CARVE A FRUIT

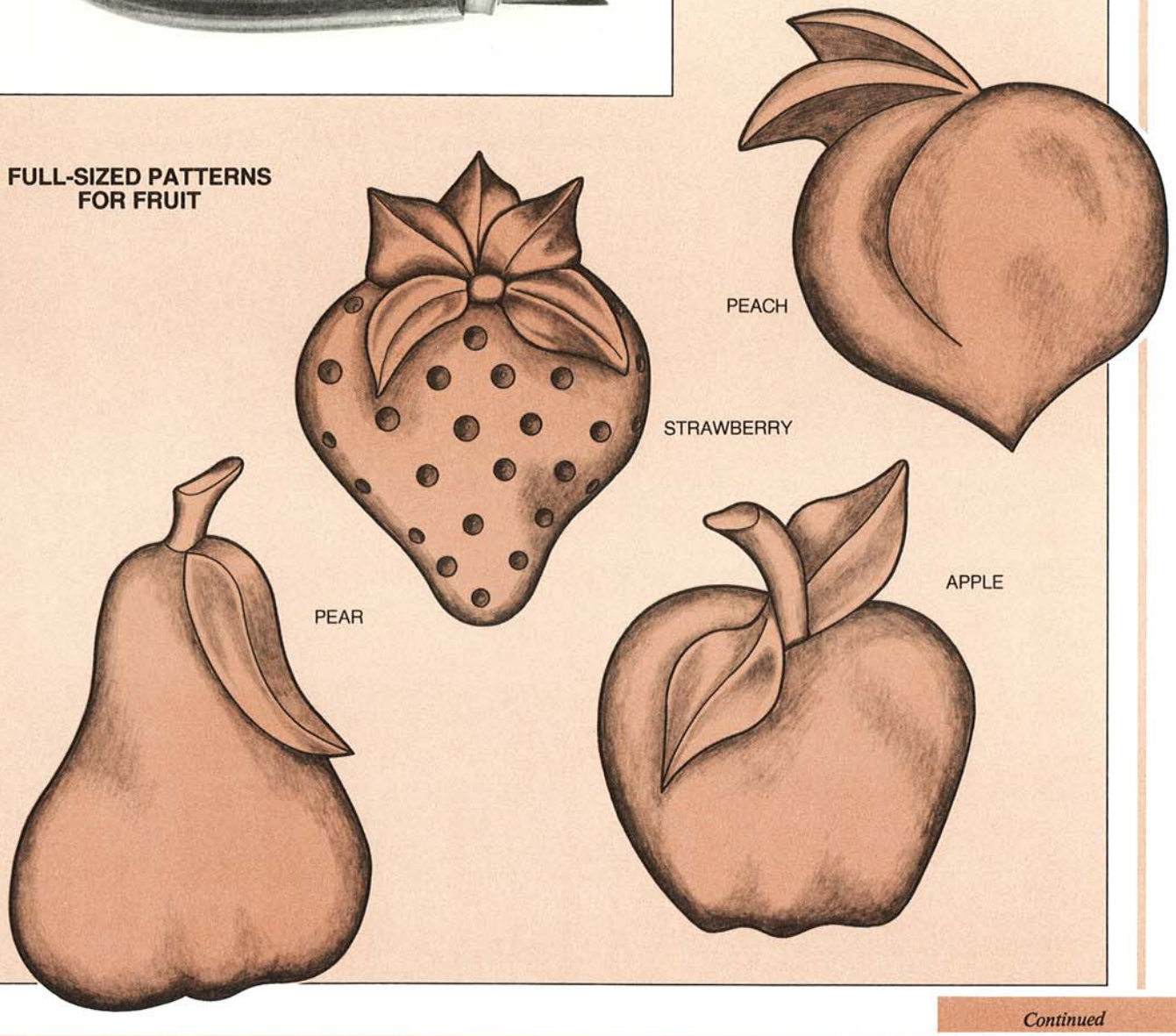
Note: *For safety and comfort, we used a ¼x12x20" piece of scrap plywood for a lap board and wore a cut-resistant carver's glove. (See the Buying Guide.) Also, because you carve all of the fruits similarly, we'll explain the carving of only the strawberry. It also requires a few extra steps to complete.*

1 Hold the fruit firmly in one hand and over the lap board. Now, with the other hand grasping the carving knife, round-over the front edges of the fruit with a *paring* motion. This gives the fruit a natural looking shape almost instantly. You'll find it best to use the thumb of the gloved hand to help press the knife blade forward and into the wood as shown in drawing B on page 24, while keeping your fingers out of harms way. Steer the knife blade with the hand holding the knife.



To carve small delicate pieces such as our refrigerator magnets, you can get by with a set of tools like these: two sizes of V-grooves (A, B); a gouge (C); a thin riffler file (D); and a bench carving knife (E). To purchase a set, see the Buying Guide on page 24.

FULL-SIZED PATTERNS FOR FRUIT



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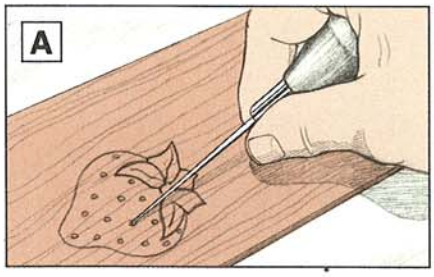
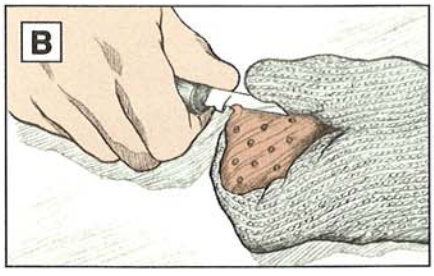
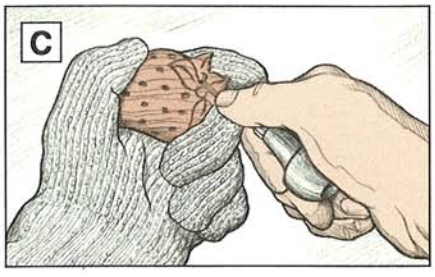
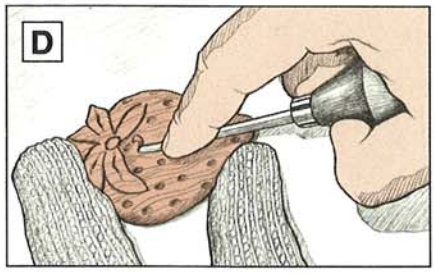
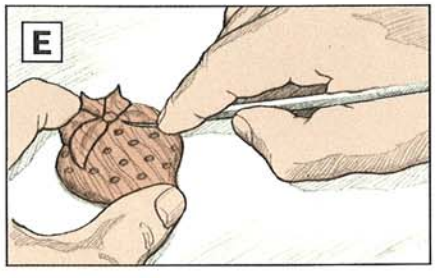
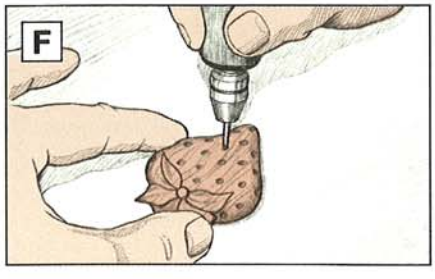












2 Shave thin layers of wood on the front surface of the fruit to create shallow valleys and add dimension. For best control, carve at an angle to the grain or with the grain. Avoid carving against the grain—your blade may cut too deeply into the wood and lift off shavings larger than you bargain for.

3 Next, outline the leaves using the small V-groove tool. (We first made stop cuts around the perimeter of leaves with the tip of the carving knife. This helps prevent the V-groove tool from slipping and going farther than it should. It also stops the wood that borders the groove from splintering.) Hold the tip of the tool at a slight angle to the wood as shown in drawing C, and power it carefully along the traced leaf outlines. Switch to the larger V-groove tool where the separation between the leaves deepens and becomes more exaggerated.

4 Next, scoop out the area surrounding the leaves with a gouge. Start about ¼" away and work gradually down to the leaf edges to a depth of ⅛". As with the V-groove, you want to angle the gouge's tip enough to penetrate the wood as shown in drawing D.

5 Using the carving knife, sculpt the outside edges of the leaves. (To remove wood from the inside corners, we cut along one leaf edge, stopping at an inside corner. Then, we cut along the opposing leaf edge sharing that same corner. When the second cut was finished, the waste fell neatly out.) Continue sculpting the leaves, forming the ridges and valleys with the carving knife, V-groove tools, and gouge, using the techniques already described.

REFINE AND FINISH THE FRUIT

1 Improve the definition of the leaves (and stems where needed) by working a riffler file around the leaf edges as shown in drawing E. Use short seesaw strokes, carefully abrading the rough spots and smoothing out the curves.

2 Sand away any roughness with fine sandpaper (we began with 150-grit and ended with 400-grit.)

3 Using the holes punched earlier as guides, drill the shallow dots on the strawberry. (We made the dots with a rotary carving tool equipped with a ⅛" high-speed steel cutter as shown in drawing F.) A hand drill and small bit will also work.

4 Apply the finish. (We applied four coats of semi-gloss polyurethane, and buffed with paste wax.)

5 Once the finish dries, cut a 2-inch piece from an adhesive-backed magnetic strip and attach it to the back of the fruit.

Buying Guide

- **Thin walnut.** ¼" thick, catalog no. SW14, one 12x12" piece, $3.95. For orders up to $29.99, include $4.20 for shipping and handling. Constantine, 2050 Eastchester Rd., Bronx, NY 10461, or call 1-800/223-8087.
- **Carving Kit.** Gouge, two V-groove tools, a riffler file, and a presharpened bench carving knife, $26.15 plus $1.75 for shipping and handling. Whizard safety glove, $23.95 plus $1.75 shipping and handling. Glove and all tools, $47.70 plus $1.75 shipping and handling. The Woodcraft Shop, 2724 State St. Bettendorf, IA 52722, or call 1-319/359-9684.

Supplies: Carbon paper, sandpaper, finish, adhesive-backed magnetic strips.

Project Design: Fern Weber Illustations: Ode Design Photographs: Bob Calmer

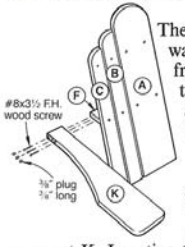
READER'S CORNER

Print this article

Because this is your magazine, it's important that you have an opportunity to sound off. Here, you can register your suggestions, criticisms, and, if you wish, a kind word or two. We may not be able to publish every letter, but we'll get in what we can. Send your letters to:

Reader's Corner
WEEKEND WOODWORKING PROJECTS
1716 Locust St.
Des Moines, IA 50336.

REFINING OUR ADIRONDACK CHAIR



The Adirondack lawn chair was the first project I built from your magazine and it turned out great. It looks and feels super. While building it, however, I found one small flaw. The scaled pattern of the armrest shows all three screws to be within 2¾" from the back end of armrest K. Locating the screws this way misses the back member C as shown in your exploded-view drawing [page 5, issue 5]. Is this right?
--Albert Marconyak, Ruckersville, VA

Al, thanks for alerting us. We located the screw holes in armrest K so that all three screws insert into the end of part F. That makes the scaled pattern of the armrest correct, but the exploded-view drawing in error. See the drawing above. *For extra rigidity, you may want to screw flat corner braces to the underside of these joints.*

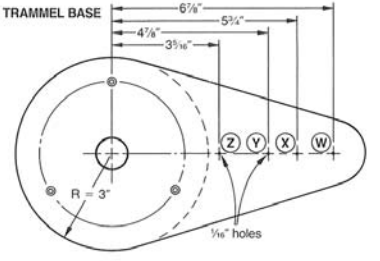
BLUE RIBBON PROJECTS

I have enjoyed your magazine. It has been a help with the 4-H group of boys that I've worked with this past year. In fact, some of the boys have built your projects and have won first place in the local fairs. Keep up the good work.
--Wayne Sanders, Santa Rosa, CA

Wayne, we're glad we could add to your 4-H group's success. It seems that the time we spend on improving woodworking designs is yielding results. You can expect more of the same in 1989.

LETTERS FROM THE HOME OFFICE

Though no readers have had a problem with the plant stand found in issue 5, when we reviewed the issue, we noticed that the letter labels were omitted from the router trammel drawing on page 19. Please take the time to write in letters Z, Y, X, and W in your issue where shown on the revised drawing below. *Thanks.*



1988 INDEX OF PROJECTS

Looking for a fast reference for the projects featured in the first six issues of WEEKEND WOODWORKING PROJECTS? Here it is. Also, if you began subscribing after the early issues and would like to order back issues, see the ordering instructions at the end.

HOW TO ORDER BACK ISSUES

For back issues, indicate on paper the issue or issues you want. Include a check for $4.95 for each issue, plus $1.35 for postage, and send your order to:

Back Issues
WEEKEND WOODWORKING PROJECTS
1716 Locust Street
P.O. Box 374
Des Moines, IA 50336

Or call 800/678-2672

From Our Shop to Yours

Dear Reader,

Until last February, I looked at woodcarving as a specialty that only an elite group of woodworkers could do. To peel away at a piece of wood until it became a three-dimensional, lifelike form seemed beyond my artistic ability.

At shopping malls and crafts fairs where carvers display their handiwork, I'd stare with envy at the detailed plumage of a carved wood duck, or at a relief carving of some enchanting country scene.

Though skilled in a lot of woodworking areas, I was an outsider to this mysterious pursuit. But I always wanted to learn carving and join in the fun. All I needed was a little friendly instruction.

CARVING A NEW HOBBY FOR MYSELF

Then came February 1988 and Harley Refsal, a creative carver from Dubuque, Iowa. We had invited Harley to spend a day with us here at WEEKEND WOODWORKING PROJECTS and share his carving knowledge.

Harley brought a box of basswood blanks with him, enough carving knives to go around, and a completed carved figure of Father Christmas. Our assigment that day was to duplicate the figure—a tall order at first glance. But to my astonishment, all six beginners sitting around the table successfully carved an attractive replica. Talk about love at first slice.

Since then, I've carved several projects, including the delightful refrigerator magnets found on page 22. These, I feel, are so well suited to the beginner that I'd like you would-be carvers out there to give them a try.

We'll say what tools you'll need, and provide plenty of friendly coaxing and sound advice. If you're worried about cutting yourself, pick up a wire-mesh carving glove like the one shown, *left.* (See also the Buying Guide on page 24 for more information on the glove.)

You veteran carvers, drop us a line and let us know if you'd like to see more carving patterns in WEEKEND WOODWORKING PROJECTS. We'll be more than happy to oblige.

Jim Harrold
Managing Editor

CHECK OUT THESE GREAT TIPS

- Beveling tops on posts—page 8.
- Cutting tapers on wood legs using a jig—page 11.
- Using dowel centers—page 15.
- Joining mitered pieces with an L-shaped jig and clamps—page 19.

Note: To find the tips quickly, turn to the above pages and look for the tinted step numbers.