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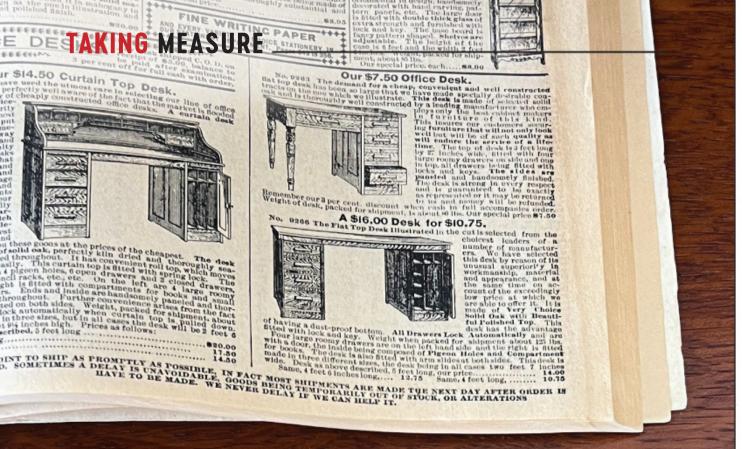
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TIME TRAVEL

"THE LYF SO SHORT, THE CRAFT SO LONG TO LERNE"

Don't get me wrong: being Editor-in-Chief of a large woodworking magazine is pretty darn cool. I'm constantly grateful for the opportunity. But there will always be a small part of me that considers myself to be a failed science-fiction novelist. When I was a kid, I tore through the books in our small school library, then our county library. The nearest bookstore was an hour's drive away, but if I was in town, all of my spending money went toward books and comics. Reading fantastical stories under the giant sky of the rural plains gave me an exhilarating sense of the wider world and the possibilities for the future.

It was a feeling that I felt compelled to share, which led me to pursue a career in writing, myself. In my studies, I accidentally got a minor in history after I discovered the same feeling-the same sense of connection across space and time-came from reading about the past.

I think that's why I enjoy reading articles like the Stickley-Style Postcard Desk on page 38 so much. Gustav Stickley's thinking on design and its relationship to lifestyle shaped the latter years of the Arts and Crafts movement in the early 20th century. And I like to imagine an anachronistic conversation with the designer about the details that have stood the test of time both in form and function.

If you choose to build the desk, you'll see that our Senior Design Editor, Kevin, has incorporated the ambitious joinery techniques found in the original that inspired it-dovetails in multiple flavors, tenons both single and double, and stopped dadoes throughout. Don't let them deter you. Take to heart the motto, above, that Stickley printed on the cover of the early editions of his Craftsman magazine. It's a phrase he borrowed from Chaucer, who likely adapted it from Hippocrates' ars longa, vita brevis: "The art is long, the life is short." You sit in a very distinguished lineage of lifelong learners who considered their understanding perpetually incomplete.

Once you craft its rock-solid joinery, whether by long-earned skill or by the skin of your teeth, that desk becomes your own form of time travel, cast forward in time for generations. It's your little greeting to that future craftsman wondering what it would be like to speak with you.

The life so short, the craft so long to learn. But the results? Timeless. Get out to the shop and make something. We'll help.





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ON THE COVER



This reproduction Stickley postcard desk remains an attractively functional design whether you're stowing charging cords or greeting cards. Build it to step up your skills and your storage.



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 We walk you through the
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- **58** CABINETMAKING HELPERS
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- 70 TOOLS & MATERIALS

 Transform your tracksaw from a one-cut-wonder to a well-rounded rock star with these accessories and add-ons.





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A sneak peek at your next WOOD



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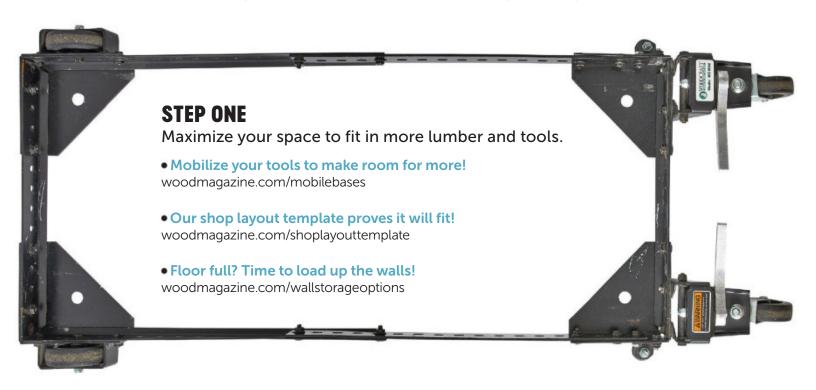
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woodmagazine.com 5

ADVANCED HOARDING

Does your scrap pile still have embarrassing air gaps? Do your friends wonder why you skipped that last estate sale? Are you ashamed to admit that you can still walk through your shop? Then this three-step guide to advanced hoarding is for you.



STEP TWO

Learn new techniques to rationalize more tool purchases.

- Tool restoration is also woodworking! woodmagazine.com/ handplanerestoration
- No tool is expendable when you can sharpen! woodmagazine.com/ sharpeningstones
- Other people selling bargain tools? Suckers! woodmagazine.com/buyingusedtools





STEP THREE

Leave no scrap of lumber behind.

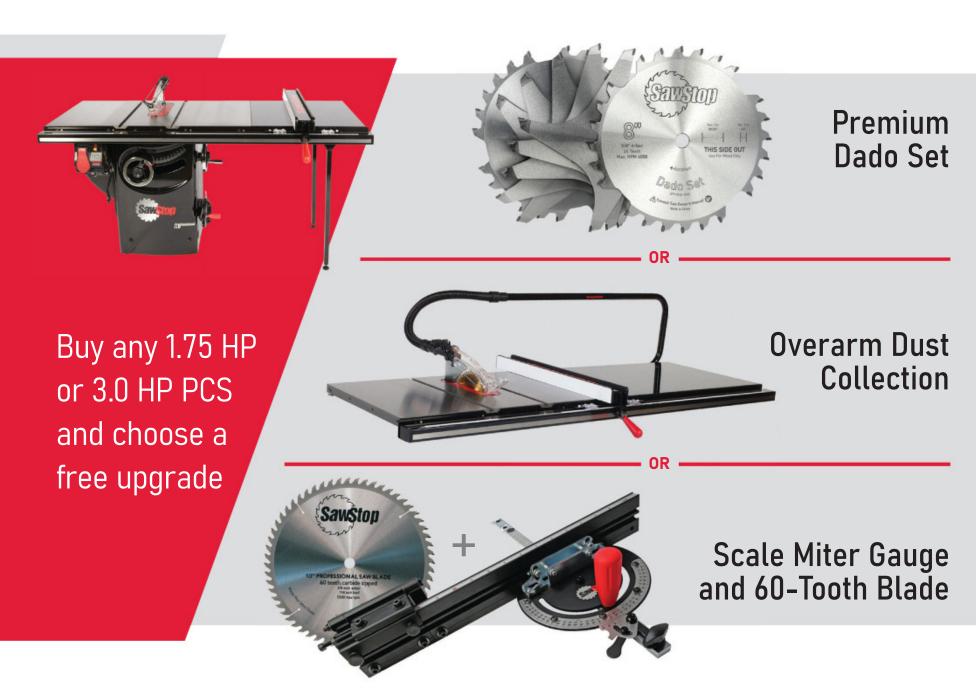
- The top techniques of master board hoarders! woodmagazine.com/boardhoardersunite
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- Toss that sawdust? Not on our watch! woodmagazine.com/usesforsawdust

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TRACKING THE TRAINS

The Classic Steam Engine and Tender from issue 291 (October 2023) was a really fun project! I elected to turn my own wheels, axles, and boiler. With easy-tofollow plans, it turned out great. Thank you!

Thomas Lagonegro

Elmira, New York

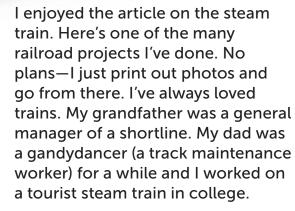




I loved issue 291 the minute I saw the train. Enclosed is a picture of the train I built in Maine. The Locomotive Treehouse Sugarhouse is a working sugarhouse for boiling down maple sap that we turn into maple syrup and candy.

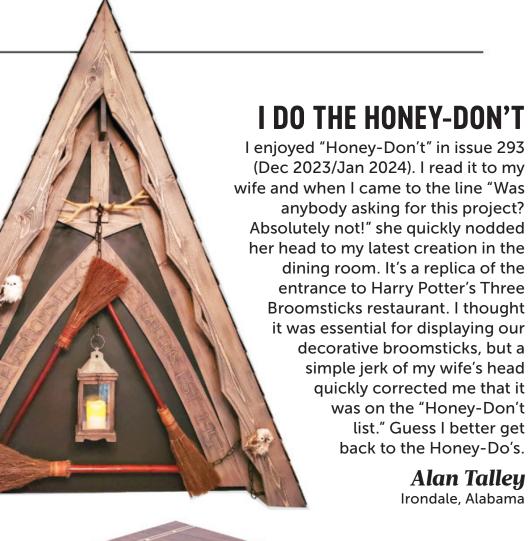
Daniel Giguere

Auburn, Maine



Skip Christensen

Homosassa, Florida



I had to read your article, "Honey-Don't" aloud to my wife. I wasn't halfway through when she turned her head to look at the statement piece in our family room. I had finally put aside all the other "practical" projects on my list and made this table to push my limits as a woodworker. I included several techniques that I've always wanted to try: gate legs, wooden hinges, crafting and installing inlay, rule I, in turn, read your letters to my wife. Somehow we both felt vindicated and

Robert Reed

joints, off-center turned legs,

Thanks for the article and the

chuckle it gave my wife and I. 🍨

and hidden compartments.

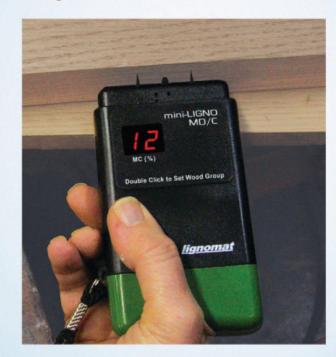
Grayslake, Illinois

letters to my wife. Somehow we both felt vindicated and glad that we're not alone in this particular dispute.

Lucas Peters
Editor-in-Chief

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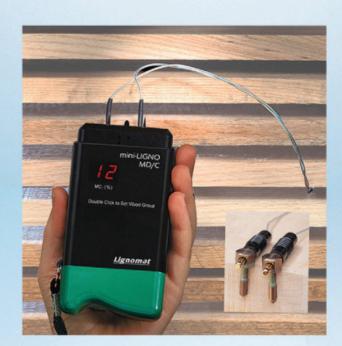
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▶ ROBERT ROYKO of Vancouver, Washington, added an electronic spin to the Skill-Ball game from issue 279 (Dec 2021/Jan 2022). He incorporated an Arduino Mega 2560 microcontroller that keeps score for up to four players. Five different game options along with a selectable number of frames and balls in play add a ton of variety. Great job, Robert!

Player 1

Player 3.

10 continued on page 12 WOOD magazine | May 2024



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"...All I can say is WOW!"
- Eric D.





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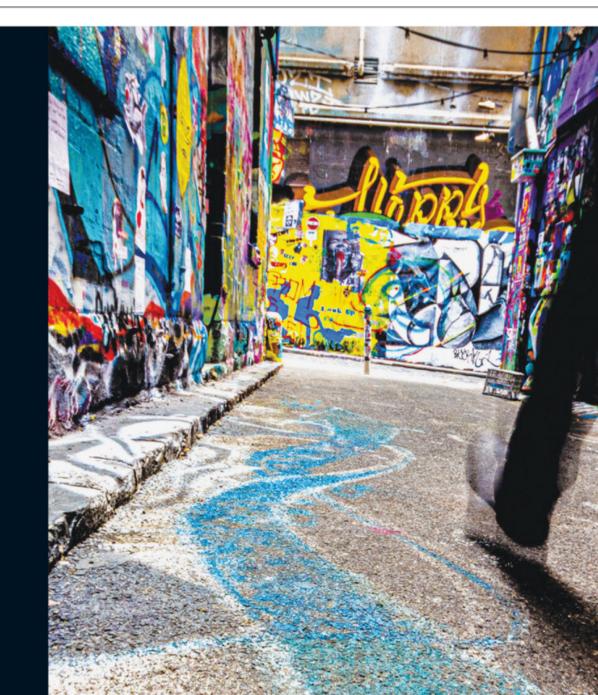


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MARK BEHRENS, of Orlando, Florida, has been learning woodworking for the last 20 years and has even begun to teach. His latest pursuit? The Japanese art of Kumiko. He says he enjoys the geometric patterns. This screen was crafted for a friend.



Try your hand at Kumiko with plans for a tea box.





 The first project that TOM COWLES, of Mechanicsville, Virginia, built was a dining room table for the woman he was about to propose to. Forty-eight years later, he claims his latest project saved that very marriage after he took up metal detecting. To appease his wife, he made this display-case coffee table to house his growing collection of treasure. Built from poplar with a walnut stain, it sports soft-close drawers beneath, holding nearly 200 spoons that he's found!



Tom's favorite find? A 1920s-era Naval Academy class ring that he was able to return to the family. woodmagazine.com/ classring

ALEXA PRATER, of Fairlawn, Virginia, a self-professed beginner woodworker, took a road-trip to visit her great uncle, **JACK MCMILLEN**, of Crucible, Pennsylvania. Health issues mean that Jack's woodworking days are winding down, but he talked Alexa into helping him restore a keepsake box that was made by Jack's then 16-year-old great-grandfather.

The box features hand-cut appliqué starbursts on five sides. They replaced some pieces and repaired the box in Jack's basement shop. In the process, they realized that they were completing the project on the original craftsman's birthday. Kudos on great work, Alexa. And kudos on passing down the craft, Jack. 🌻

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More sizes & options available at woodpeck.com.

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So, if you're ready to experience a top-quality table saw blade, produced right here in America, look no further than Ultra-Shear.



40 TOOTH CROSS CUT & RIP BLADE

• 40 TEETH • .094"THIN KERF

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> **US1040ATBFK** 10 x 40 ATB Cross Cut & Rip Blade, Full Kerf, 5/8" Arbor

> **US1040ATBTK** 10 x 40 ATB Cross Cut & Rip Blade, Thin Kerf, 5/8" Arbor

30 TOOTH GLUE LINE RIP BLADE

Our new 10" Glue Line Rip Blades produce glass smooth rip cuts in hardwoods and softwoods of any thickness. When invisible glue lines are the goal, this is the blade.

> **US1030RIPFK** 10 x 30 ATBF Glue Line Rip Blade, Full Kerf, 5/8" Arbor

US1030RIPTK 10 x 30 ATBF Glue Line Rip Blade, Thin Kerf, 5/8" Arbor







A friend's old tools combine with a brand new building to create a shop filled with workspace, memories, and more.

WRITER: RANDY MAXEY



Send high-resolution digital photos of your shop to

woodmail@woodmagazine.com and we may showcase it in the magazine!

oodworking for Roger Fjelstul began over 25 years ago when his good friend, Harvey, built a shop and encouraged Roger to spend as much time there as he wanted. Eventually, as health issues slowed Harvey's woodworking, he offered Roger a chance to buy all the tools. Roger accepted the offer and built a new shop on his rural, Midwestern property to house them. Once the shop was built, Roger reciprocated and let Harvey use the shop whenever he wished.

Roger built his new shop onto an existing structure, completing all the construction himself after his contractor framed it in. To make the shop more cozy in all seasons, he installed 6" of insulation in the walls and sheathed them with 1/2" oriented strand board (OSB). White steel panels make up the 9' ceiling with 16" of blown insulation on top.

A ceiling-mounted Reznor LP gas heater takes the chill out of the air. During warmer weather, Roger cranks up a window air conditioner mounted through the wall into the adjacent building.

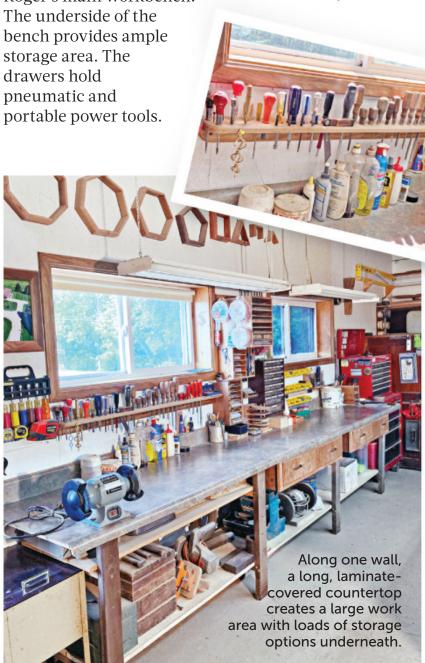
Before pouring the 5"-thick concrete floor over 2" foam insulation, Roger ran conduit to the workbench and stationary tool locations and stubbed it out for receptacles. He hired an electrician to install the main 100-amp power panel but he finished the rest of the work himself. He is proud of the fact that he has no drop-cords hanging from the ceiling or cords laying on the floor that could be trip hazards.

Windows, combined with ceilingmounted fluorescent fixtures, provide plenty of light, while high-gloss white paint helps to brighten the shop space. Task lighting consists of two 4' ceilingmounted LED fixtures at the ends of the workbench, along with LED fixtures mounted over the drill press, bandsaw, and belt sander.

A section of floor salvaged from a bowling alley makes a sturdy top for Roger's main workbench.

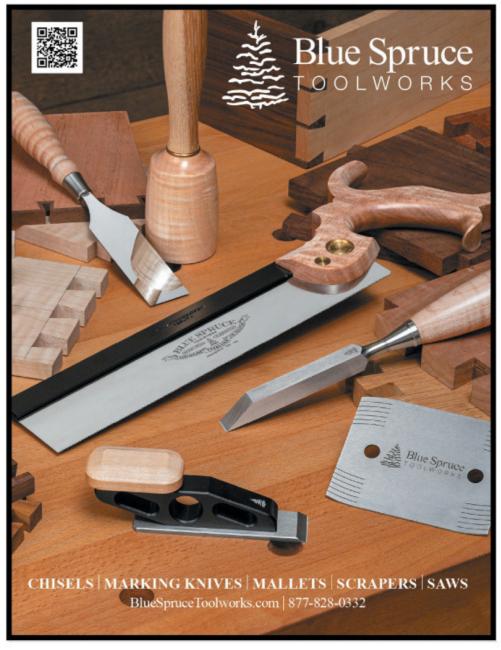
The underside of the bench provides ample storage area. The drawers hold pneumatic and

Work efficiency means keeping your most-used tools within easy reach. This simple, wall-mounted rack fulfills the need.









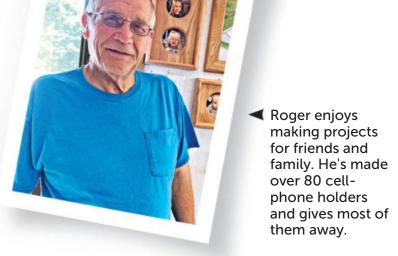
Roger is a huge fan of pipe clamps. So much so that he fashioned a rack system under the workbench to organize black pipe. He maintains a selection of 30"-, 42"-, and 54"-long sections of pipe in 1/2" and 3/4" sizes. He also keeps couplers handy to assemble clamps of any length.

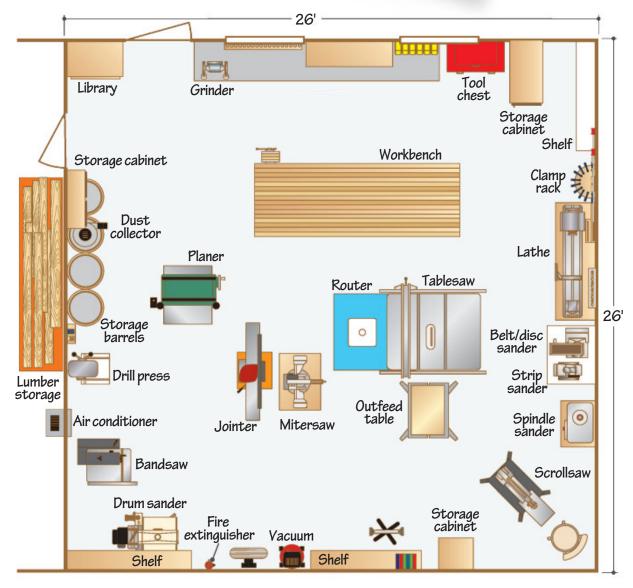
The bench height is matched to serve as an infeed table for one of Roger's more unusual tools: a vintage Craftsman 8" tablesaw. It serves him well and he sees no immediate need to replace it. "I decided to stick with this saw because I have all the accessories that go with it."

Roger's rural location lets him use an unconventional dust-collection system. He purchased a blower from an industrial supplier and installed it under the workbench where his lathe resides. He routed the exhaust through the exterior wall to blow the dust outdoors without collecting it. He simply connects the vacuum hose to his belt sander or drum sander as needed. A ceilingmounted air cleaner removes fine dust particles from the air.

For the thickness planer, Roger fashioned a dust collection system from a drum-mounted dust collector blower and motor. The base of the blower assembly just happened to fit inside the grooves in the tops of the fiber drums he uses to collect chips. The chips are destined to become landscape mulch.

Because Roger's shop is plenty large enough to arrange his tools in permanent locations, the only mobile tool he owns is the drum sander. After retiring from his career as a project inspector for an engineering and construction company, woodworking fills a lot of Roger's time. But to keep from going stir crazy, he went to work providing transportation for the elderly and disabled. "I enjoy this and find it very rewarding," he says.







OSB-lined walls simplify attaching racks for hand tools, and other accessories. The semicircular clamp rack reduces their storage area.



Roger's drummounted dust collection system easily handles large volumes of chips and dust from the planer.

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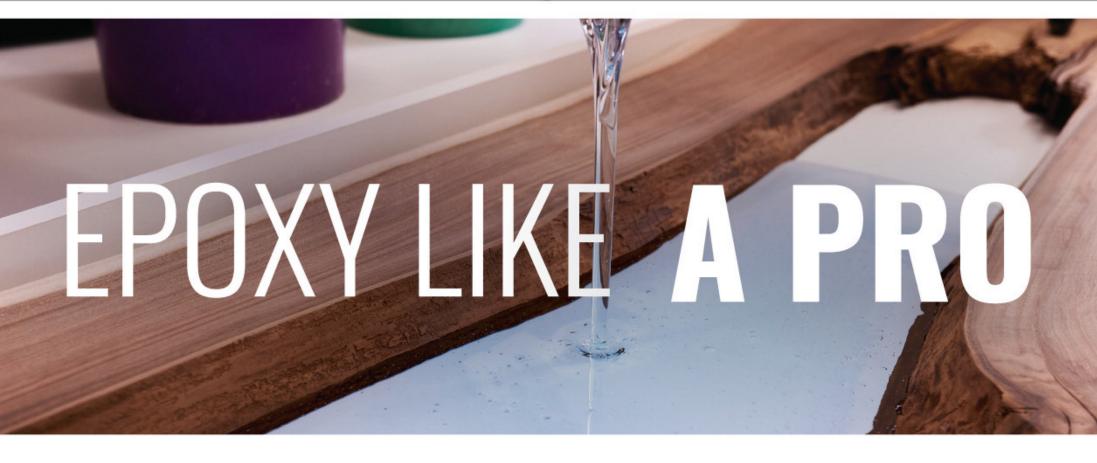
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Unlike wood, glass seems like it would be a no-brainer to choose because it's a generic, manufactured product. But as you discovered, Richard, there are a lot of variables to consider. Here are some of the main ones.

Glass is sold in various thicknesses. Single-strength glass is ³/₃₂" thick; double-strength is ¹/₈" thick. For most of the projects we build with wood-framed, divided light doors or sides, single-strength glass provides a good balance between strength and weight. For projects that have a single, large pane of glass, you may want to step up to double-strength glass simply as a precaution. Hardware stores typically carry single- and double-strength glass and can cut it to the size you need.

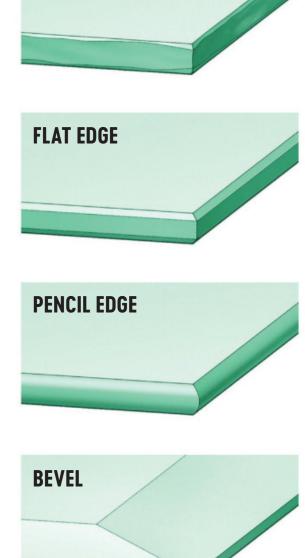
Glass shelves or tabletops are another story. Here, strength is often more important than weight. Choose $^{1}/_{4}$ " glass for small shelves; $^{3}/_{8}$ " for larger shelves. Glass tabletops typically range from $^{1}/_{4}$ " to $^{1}/_{2}$ " thick, depending on their size. You'll probably have to order thick glass like this from a glass supplier, who should also be able to suggest the correct thickness based

on the span of your shelf or table and the weight it will bear.

In addition to thickness, consider whether you want tempered or non-tempered glass. Tempered glass is treated to withstand greater impact than non-tempered. And if it does break, it shatters into hundreds of tiny pieces rather than large shards. Although more expensive, tempered glass is the better choice wherever there is a risk of injury if the glass breaks, such as tabletops, shelves, or floor-level windows or doors. Be aware that tempered glass cannot be cut after the tempering process, so double-check your measurements before ordering.

One final detail to consider is edge treatment (*right*). If you're installing glass panels in a wood frame where the edges won't be seen, order your glass with seamed edges. This term refers to glass that is cut and then lightly sanded to minimize any sharp edges.

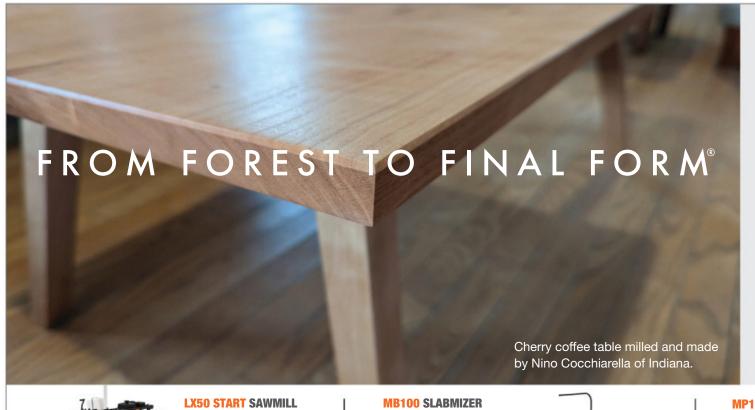
For a more decorative look on exposed shelves, choose a flat or pencil edge. A flat edge is ground and polished so the edge is smooth and then chamfered along both the top and bottom faces. A pencil edge is rounded to a bullnose profile, and can also be either polished or ground. For mirrors or thicker glass panels, beveled edges are also an option.



SEAMED EDGES



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No matter how carefully I cut miter joints for frames, I often end up with a slight gap in one or more of the corners. To hide them, I made a jig to rout a recess over the joints that accepts an inlaid piece of contrasting wood. This hides the gap, looks great, and adds strength.

To a piece of ³/₄" plywood, I screwed (not glued) two extra-long parallel guides spaced to fit the base of my trim router. Then I marked the centerline on the plywood between the guides, as well as the inside edge of each guide. After removing the guides, I laid out and cut a 90° notch connecting the edge lines and centerline. Then I reattached the guides with glue and screws.

To use the guide, clamp it to each frame corner and use a straight bit to rout a shallow groove over the miter joint. Cut wood inlays to fit the grooves, then glue them into place and sand them flush.

Tom Peters

Midland, Michigan

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SHOP TIPS ____

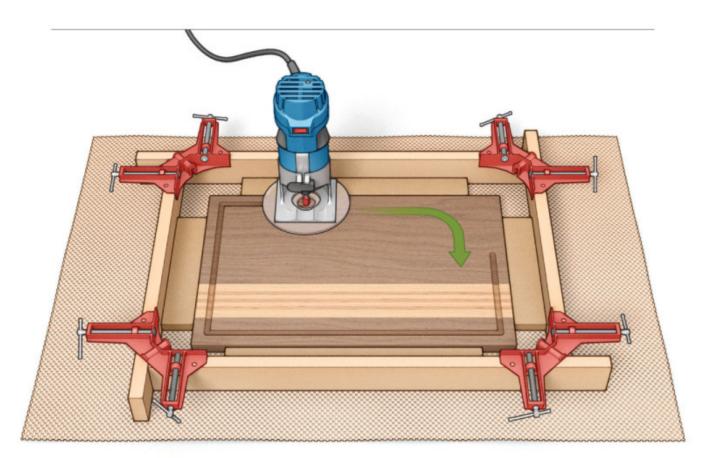
BASTED, NOT WASTED

When I need a small amount of paint or finish from a can, I don't pour it into another container. Instead, I use an inexpensive turkey baster to draw the liquid out of the can and dispense it into the smaller container. I get just the amount I need, and I don't have to wipe the rim of the can clean to get a good lid seal. Afterwards, I wash out the baster for its next use.



Troy, Michigan





ADJUSTABLE JUICE JIG

This adjustable jig makes it easy to rout consistently positioned juice grooves in the cutting boards I build. It's made up of MDF rails that guide the router, scrapwood spacers to set the groove position, and a set of corner clamps to hold it together.

To size the spacers, first measure from the edge of the router subbase to the bit center (2" on my trim router). Subtract how far you want the grooves inset, and then cut four spacers to the width of the remainder.

Place the spacers against the ends and edges of your cutting board, snug the guide rails against the spacers, and then tighten the clamps. Rout clockwise, keeping your router against the rails. Arranging the guide rails in a pinwheel fashion allows adjusting the jig for different cutting board sizes.

Ken Wright

Russiaville, Indiana









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PULL AT THE FRONT OF YOUR DRAWERS

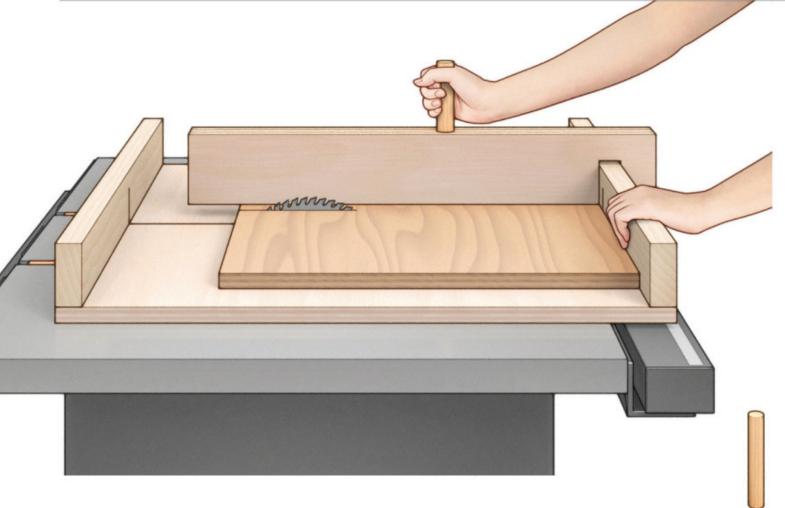
The "Multi-Drawer Storage Center" in issue 287 (March 2023) reminded me of the one I inherited from my dad and still use. It features integral pulls that he turned into the fronts of the small drawers.

To make them, secure the drawer front to a faceplate on your lathe. A skew chisel creates a simple tapered pull, or you can get creative with the shape. Then turn a recess to provide clearance around the pull.

William Vavra

Rose Hill, Kansas





SAFER SLEDDING

My tablesaw sled sees a lot of use, but I was always a little nervous securing the workpiece with my hands during the cut. This holddown fits over the fence of my sled, reaching across the sled's full depth. I made it from three 4"-wide plywood strips laminated together. A notch at one end fits over the back fence of the sled. A 1" dowel glued into the holddown provides a comfortable grip and allows me to hold workpieces on my sled with my hands out of the way.

Logan Newman Rochester, New York





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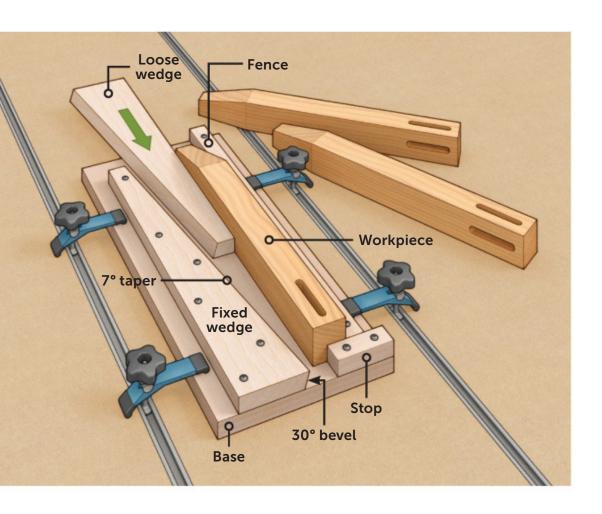
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WORKHORSE WEDGES

Wedges came in handy when I needed a jig to repeatedly cut accurately positioned mortises in table legs using my CNC router.

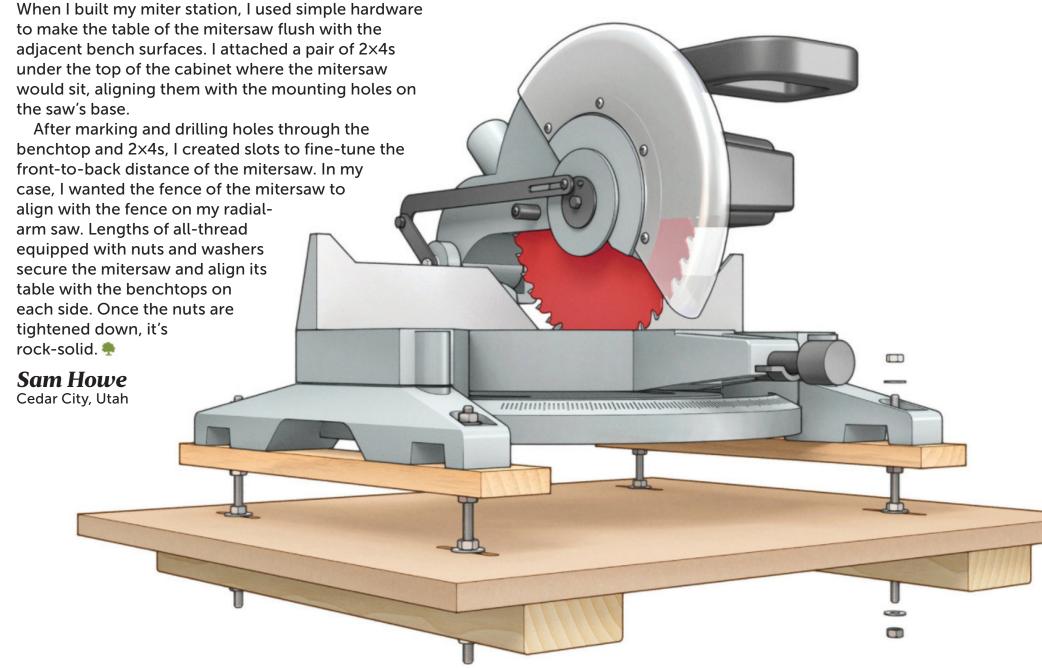
The illustration shows the key components of my clamping jig and how they're assembled. I started with a ³/₄" plywood base. From a wide board, I cut two wedges by making a tapered ripcut at 7° with the blade tilted to 30°. I fastened one wedge to the base, leaving room for hold-down clamps on the bed of my CNC. A fence and stop locate the workpieces for consistent cuts.

With the workpiece against the stop and fence, slide the loose wedge until it contacts the workpiece and fixed wedge. A couple of light taps with a mallet jam the wedge in place to secure the workpiece.

This quick, secure clamping setup proves so handy that I find myself using it other places, including on my workbench and drill press.

John Gunter Stevensville, Maryland

LEVEL UP



26





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Freestyle Plugs You decide how big to cut the plugs. Each grass sheet can produce up to 150-1 in. plugs. Plant minimum 1 plug per sq. ft.

Max Plugs	Free Plugs	Grass Sheets	Your PRICE	+Shipping	SAVINGS
450	_	3	\$ 47.50	\$26.50	_
750	+150	6	\$ 72.50	\$32.50	29%
1100	+400	10	\$110.00	\$47.50	36%
2000	+1000	20	\$185.00	\$75.00	47%
3000	+1500	30	\$245.00	\$90.00	55%

Super Plugs Precut plugs 3 inches by 3 inches READY TO PLANT Packed in trays of 15 Super Plugs. Plant minimum 1 plug per 4 sq. ft.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
Super Plugs	Free Plugs	Tray	Your PRICE	+Shipping	SAVINGS		
15	_	1	\$ 27.50	\$18.00	_		
25	+5	2	\$ 42.50	\$25.00	26%		
60	+15	5	\$ 97.50	\$37.50	41%		
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LAWN & GARDEN Sitting alongside the house or garage or freestanding in the yard, this sharp-looking shed shelters lots of gear. WRITER: CRAIG RUEGSEGGER DESIGNER/BUILDER: KEVIN BOYLE OVERALL DIMENSIONS 112½"W × 62"D × 107"H WOOD magazine | May 2024

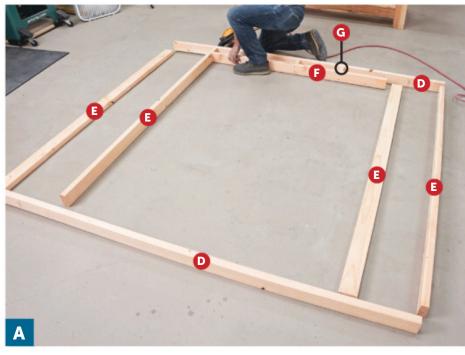


ather yard tools inside their own home where they're easily accessible without having to climb past cars or reach way up on a shelf or wall hook. The structure rests on paver blocks allowing you to easily install it without having to dig footings, and even move it if needed. Build most of the shed in sections in the protection of your shop, where the floor can serve as a flat, dry surface, then move everything to the site for a fast final assembly with a helper.

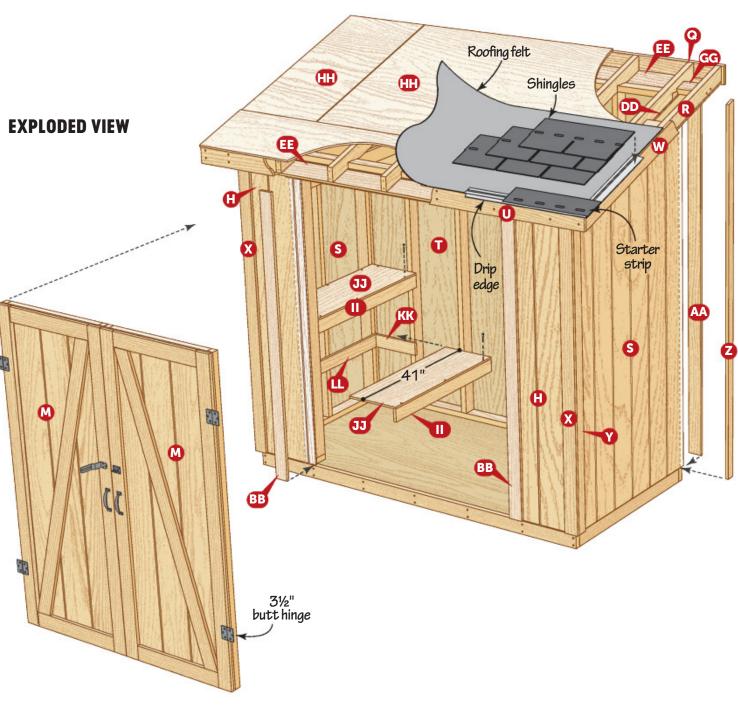
BUILD BASIC STUD FRAMES

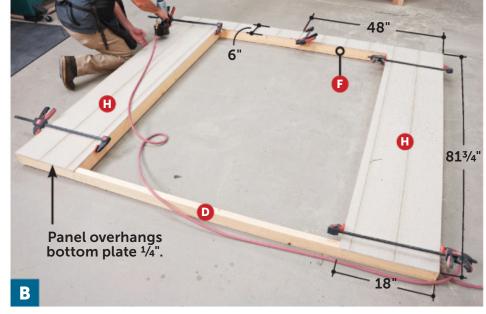
Cut the rim and floor joists (A, B) to length [Materials List, Drawing 1]. Nail or screw the two outer floor joists (B) to a rim joist (A), then install the remaining floor joists, spacing them as shown. Add the other rim joist.

2 Check that the frame is square; then apply a bead of construction adhesive on the top of the joists and nail down the floor (C).



Lay out the stud (E) locations on the plates (D). Nail the interior studs against the header assembly (D/F/G). Then add the remaining studs and the bottom plate (D).

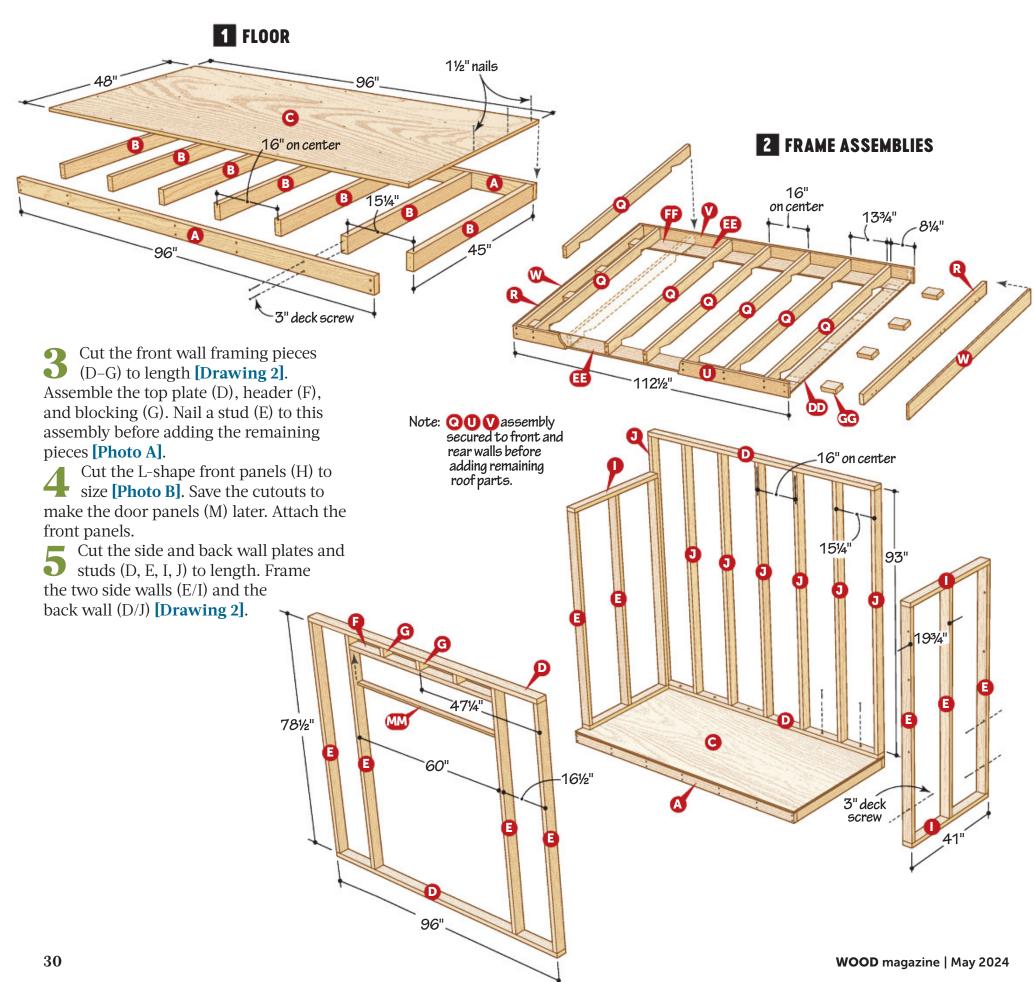


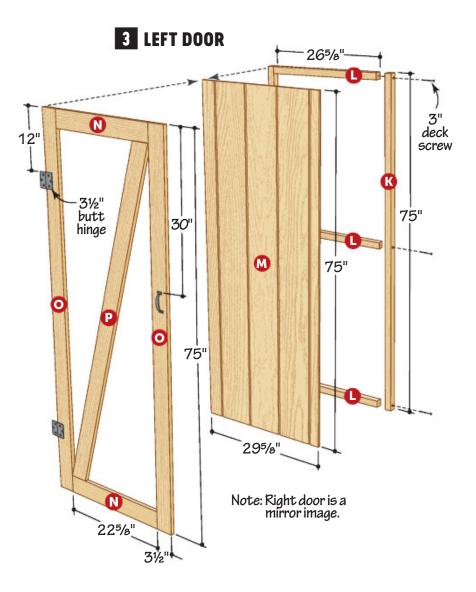


Apply a bead of construction adhesive to the studs and plates. Align the front panels (H) flush with the edges of the studs with $\frac{1}{4}$ " overhang below the bottom plate. Check for square, then nail the panels.



Align the corners of the brace trim (P) with the inside corners of the door trim (N, O). Then transfer the edge of the rail to one end of the brace trim.





DO THE DOORS

Cut the door stiles and rails (K, L) to size [Drawing 3]. Clamp each assembly together and drill pilot holes. Assemble the door frames with 3" deck screws.

With the front wall lying face-up on the shop floor, set $2\times4s$ on edge in the door opening to support the door frames. Use 1/4" spacers to center the frames in the opening.

Retrieve the cutouts from the front panels and position them on the door frames, aligning the grooves in the door panels (M) with those covering the header. Reach under and mark the corners of each frame onto the panels. Cut the panels to size, then glue and nail them in place.

Cut the door rail and stile trim (N, O) to length, and the brace trim (P) overlong. Glue and nail the stile and rail trim to the door panels (M).

Lay a brace trim (P) across a door, aligning the corners as shown in **Photo** C. Mark the straight edge of a rail trim (N) across the brace and cut on the line. Reposition the brace trim to mark the opposite end and cut the angle. Glue and nail the brace trim.



Position a common rafter (Q) temporarily against the side panel (S) and trace along the rafter's top edge. Repeat with the opposite side, then cut the panels to shape.

BUILD RAFTERS ON THE FLY

Place the floor assembly on a flat, level surface. Stand the walls on the floor assembly and temporarily screw everything together [Drawing 2], checking for square and plumb.

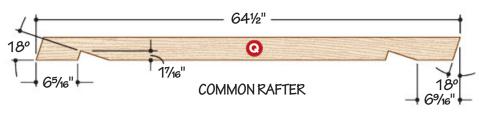
2 Cut the common and fly rafters (Q, R) to length [Drawing 4]. Jigsaw the birdsmouths in one common rafter and check the fit on the top plates (D) of the wall assemblies. If the fit is satisfactory, transfer the notches to the other common rafters and cut them. Miter-cut the ends of all the rafters.

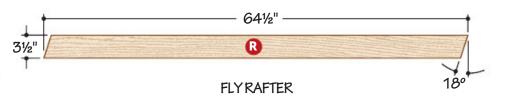
Cut the side panels (S) to size. To position the panels, temporarily screw a cleat to the floor assembly ¹/₄" below the floor's top face. Rest the side panel on the cleat and clamp it to the side wall, flush with the outer face of the front panel (H). Trace a rafter's top edge [Photo D]. Repeat for the other side. Attach the panels to the side walls with construction adhesive and nails, but do not attach the side panel to the front or back wall so they can be removed for transport to the shed site.

Dry-fit the back panels (T) to check their fit. We did not attach these yet, to minimize the weight of the back wall until it is moved to the site.

Cut the front and rear fascia (U, V) to length [Materials List] and side fascia (W) 1" overlong [Drawing 2]. Rip the trim and soffit pieces (X–FF) to width and cut them 1" overlong [Exploded View, Drawing 2]. Prime and paint the exterior pieces and assemblies. See Sources for the colors we used.

4 RAFTERS







Align the back wall with the rear of the floor and screw it in place. Plumb the wall and screw a temporary brace to it and the floor.

Note: If your

an existing

shed sits against

structure, as our

does, cut the back

trim (AA) to length

and attach it now.



Check the side wall for plumb and square, then screw it to the floor and back wall. Repeat for the other side wall.

SET IT UP ON SITE

Haul the subassemblies and precut parts to your site and enlist a helper for putting everything together.

Place 12" paver blocks at each corner of the site where your shed will stand. Level the blocks to one another. Rest the floor assembly on the blocks.

2 Secure the back panels (T) to the back wall, flush at the top and ends, using construction adhesive and nails.

Stand and brace the back wall on the floor [Photo E]. Then add the side walls [Photo F] and the front wall [Photo G].

On a solid flat surface, lay out the common rafters (Q) and front and back fascia (U, V). Assemble these parts as shown in **Drawing 2**. The outermost common rafters should fit inside the side panels (S).



Tilt the front wall into place and screw it to the floor. Do not place screws in the door opening. Screw the side walls to the front wall. Use a handsaw to cut away the bottom plate in the door opening.

H

Miter-cut one end of a side fascia (W) at 18°. Butt this end against the rear fascia and mark the side fascia to fit behind the front fascia (U). Cut on the line; then, glue and nail the side fascia in place.

Lift the rafter assembly onto the shed, checking that the birdsmouths rest tight to the top plates. Toe-screw through the rafters into the top plates.

Measure from the outside face of the side panels (S) to the end of the front fascia (U) and cut the fly rafter blocking (GG) 2¹/₄" shorter than this dimension. Screw the blocking to each fly rafter (R) [Drawing 2], then secure these assemblies against the side panels with screws through the common rafters (Q). Scribe and cut the side fascia (W) to length [Photo H].

Cut and attach the roof sheathing (HH) with construction adhesive and nails **[Exploded View]**. Staple roofing felt to the sheathing, overlapping the bottom runs with the top runs. Nail the drip edge in place. Cut the tabs from enough shingles to bridge the width of the shed to create starter strips.

Note: The back trim extends ³/₄" beyond the edges of the back panels.

32

(Save the tabs for the top row of the roof.) Nail the starter strips along the lower edge of the roof with the cut edge overlapping the drip edge. Begin laying shingles in an offset pattern **[Exploded View]**. Apply roofing tar to exposed nail heads on the top row of tabs.

CLOSE IT IN AND PRETTY IT UP

1 Cut the soffits (DD-FF) to length and nail them in place **[Exploded View]**.

2 Cut the corner trim (X–AA) to length, miter-cutting Y and Z, and bevelcutting X and AA, then nail them in place [Photo I]. Likewise, attach the doorway trim (BB, CC) around the door opening.

Cut and assemble the shelves (II/JJ) [Exploded View]. (We built two; build as many as you need.) Install the shelf supports (KK/LL) and screw the shelves to them.

Screw the hinges to the doors [Drawing 3]. Rest the doors in the opening on 1/4" scrap with 1/4" spacers between the wall studs and doors. Drive 3" screws through the hinges into the studs.





Use a scrap to align the side front trim (Y) flush with the face of the front panel (H). Align the outside edge of the front trim (X) with the face of the side trim. Install the rear trim (Z, AA) the same way.

Cut the door stop (MM) to size and attach it to the door header (F) [Drawing 2].

Attach the door handles and hasp. Touch up the paint on all fresh-cut ends, screw and nail heads, and any areas needing it. Then begin organizing your yard and garden supplies in their new outdoor home.

MATERIALS LIST

PART			FINISHED SIZE			0411
PAK		T	W	L	Matl.	Qty.
A	FLOOR RIM JOISTS	11/2"	3 ½"	96"	PTP	2
В	FLOOR JOISTS	11/2"	3 ¹ /2"	45"	PTP	7
C	FLOOR	3/4"	48"	96"	PTPly	1
D	FT/BK WALL PLATES	11/2"	3 ¹ /2"	96"	Р	4
E	FT/SIDE WALL STUDS	11/2"	3 ¹ /2"	78 ¹ /2"	Р	10
F	DOOR HEADER	11/2"	3 ¹ /2"	60"	Р	1
G	HEADER BLOCKING	11/2"	3 ¹ /2"	3"	Р	3
Н	FRONT PANELS	1/2"	48"	813/4"	S	2
	SIDE WALL PLATES	11/2"	3 ¹ /2"	41"	Р	4
J	BACK WALL STUDS	11/2"	3 ¹ /2"	93"	Р	7
K	DOOR STILES	11/2"	1 ¹ /2"	75"	Р	4
L	DOOR RAILS	11/2"	1 ¹ /2"	265/8"	Р	6
M	DOOR PANELS	1/2"	295/8"	75"	S	2
N	DOOR RAIL TRIM	3/4"	31/2"	225/8"	Р	4
0	DOOR STILE TRIM	3/4"	3 ¹ /2"	75"	Р	4
P*	DOOR BRACE TRIM	3/4"	3 ¹ /2"	71 5/8"	Р	2
Q	COMMON RAFTERS	11/2"	3 ¹ /2"	641/2"	Р	7
R	FLY RAFTERS	11/2"	3 ¹ /2"	641/2"	Р	2
S	SIDE PANELS	1/2"	48"	96"	S	2
T	BACK PANELS	1/2"	48"	96"	S	2
U	FRONT FASCIA	3/4"	5 ¹ /2"	1121/2"	Р	1
V	REAR FASCIA	3/4"	5 ¹ /2"	1121/2"	Р	1
W *	SIDE FASCIA	3/4"	5 ¹ /2"	6413/16"	Р	2
X *	FRONT TRIM	3/4"	3 ¹ /2"	795/8"	Р	2

DADT			FINISHED SIZE			0
PARI		T	W	L	Matl.	Qty.
Y *	SIDE FRONT TRIM	3/4"	23/4"	801/2"	Р	2
Z *	SIDE REAR TRIM	3/4"	23/4"	9413/16"	Р	2
AA*	BACK TRIM	3/4"	3 ¹ /2"	951/2"	Р	2
BB*	DOORWAY SIDE TRIM	3/4"	3 ¹ /2"	753/4"	Р	2
CC*	DOORWAY TOP TRIM	3/4"	3 ¹ /2"	68"	Р	1
DD*	SIDE SOFFIT	1/2"	7"	51 ¹ / ₂ "	PTPly	2
EE*	FT/BK LONG SOFFITS	1/2"	6"	871/2"	PTPly	2
FF*	FT/BK SHORT SOFFITS	1/2"	6"	231/2"	PTPly	2
GG	FLY RAFTER BLOCKING	11/2"	3 ¹ /2"	5 ¹ /2"	Р	8
HH*	ROOF SHEATHING	3/4"	Cut to fit.		OSB	2
II	SHELF LIPS	3/4"	31/2"	41"	Р	2
IJ	SHELVES	1/2"	14 ¹ /2"	41"	PTPly	2
KK	SIDE SHELF SUPPORTS	3/4"	31/2"	13"	Р	4
LL	BACK SHELF SUPPORTS	3/4"	31/2"	41"	Р	2
MM	DOOR STOP	3/4"	2"	60"	Р	1

*Parts initially cut oversize. See the instructions.

MATERIALS KEY: PTP-pressure-treated pine, PTPly-pressure-treated plywood, P-pine, S-sheathing, OSB-oriented strand board. **SUPPLIES:** $1^5/8^\circ$ and 3° deck screws, $1^1/2^\circ$ nails, construction adhesive, 12° paver blocks (4), drip edge, roofing felt, shingles, 1° roofing nails, roofing tar.

SOURCES: $3^{1}/2^{\circ}$ black hinges no. 2503598 (4), \$3 each; door hasp no. 308988, \$7; pulls no. 803447 (2), \$4 each, Lowe's, lowes.com. Sherwin-Williams White no. SW7757 and Tricorn Black no. SW6258 sherwin-williams.com.

PROJECT COST: It cost us about \$1,100 to build this project. Your cost will vary by region and source.

woodmagazine.com 33





A triangle on the face ensures correct panel reassembly. Marks on the ends help orient your boards while jointing. Laying out in the clamps lets you know how many boards you can glue up at once.

GO LONG—AND WIDE, AS WELL

As you're cutting boards to create your panel, size them so your panel starts out about an inch overwide and a couple of inches overlong. That leaves plenty of material to work with as you joint the edges, and it eliminates the difficulty of aligning the ends during glue-up. Trim the panel to final width and length after it's complete.

LOCK DOWN THE LAYOUT

Note: We don't

bother alternating the cup of the end grain

as we select the best

Cupping after glue-up

is generally a sign that the wood wasn't fully

dried. Use kiln-dried

wood and invest in

the road.

a moisture meter to

save heartache down

face for our panels.

After carefully selecting and positioning your panel's boards for the best grain and color match, it's all too easy to mix them up in the haste of gluing up. Avoid that by laying the boards out in order and marking them. A carpenter's triangle drawn across the entire panel face with chalk (*above*) provides a clear, visible marking that wipes away easily after assembly.

In addition, draw an arrow on the end of each board that points toward the good face, then mark each side of every joint with a number, 1/1, 2/2, etc.



Joint adjacent boards face to face to ensure matching edges. Hold the boards tightly together and against the fence. Working with boards of similar width makes this easier.

▶ GET FACE TIME WHILE JOINTING

With your panel layout locked down, you can joint the mating edges. That's where the end markings come into play. Place two adjoining boards face to face so the arrows point toward each other and the corresponding joint numbers are aligned on one edge. Then run both boards across the jointer at the same time (above, right).

Jointing two boards at once puts a wider surface on the jointer bed to help resist

tipping. Plus, even if the jointer fence isn't perfectly square to the bed, this creates supplementary angles on the edges that cancel each other out when the boards are laid flat.

After jointing boards 1 and 2 continue to boards two and three, etc., always making sure the arrows point toward each other and the matching numbers sit against the jointer bed.

surface on the jointer bed to help resist

DO A DRY RUN

Note: We don't recommend a sprung joint—one in which you create a slight gap in the center of the boards. The increased pressure required to draw the centers together can starve the joint of glue at the ends.

Note: If your glue-ups

clamp, don't introduce

the joint together a few

times to establish tack.

less glue next time.

grit to create friction.

Foreign substances

reduce glue bond strength. Instead, rub

And use a bit

slip around as you

With all the boards jointed and laid out, tighten the clamps and look for gaps along the edges. Your joint line should be gap-free along the full length of the board using minimal clamp pressure.

If you see gaps, joint those pairs again, placing them face to face as before. Place them back in position and tighten the clamps again to check that the joint draws tight.

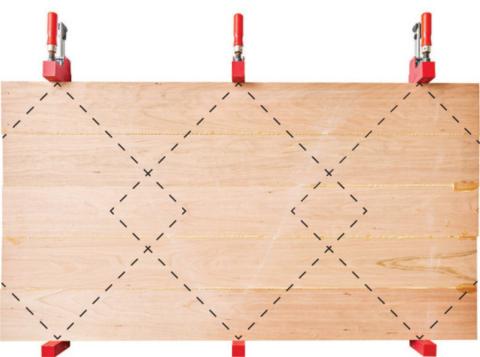
GET THE GLUE RIGHT

Adding glue might not be the most technically challenging part of creating a panel, but its importance can't be overstated. Too little glue results in a starved joint that won't form a strong bond. Too much glue can also inhibit bond strength, cause boards to slip excessively as you tighten the clamps, and make a mess due to excessive squeeze-out.

Start by laying down a bead of glue on only one of the two mating edges. A solid bead that covers about one-fourth of the edge width should suffice. Then use your finger or a glue brush to spread the glue evenly (top right).

You'll need to work quickly, but don't rush. Most wood glues offer at least 3, and up to 10, minutes of open time (how long you have to get the boards touching) and about 15 minutes of total assembly time (how long you have to get the clamps tight before the glue starts to set).





Clamps exert force at 45° angles from the clamp heads, so make sure you have enough clamps to producing overlapping pressure along the length of your panel.

Large panels with more than five or six boards can be unwieldy to assemble and can require more time than your glue allows. Break those down into pairs of boards, then join the pairs together.

BUILD IN SOME OVERLAP

Figuring out how many clamps you'll need and where to position them for panel glue-ups can be challenging.
Understanding clamping force makes it easier (above).

Whether you'll need clamps underneath and on top of the panel depends on the clamps you use. With parallel-jaw clamps, you can get away with clamps on one face. We recommend alternating lightweight bar clamps or pipe clamps under and over the panel to neutralize clamp flex.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER

If you don't think you'll have time to assemble all of your boards, you can break large panels down into smaller sections of two or three boards (*left*). Then glue these smaller sections together to create your larger panel, making sure you pay attention to board order.

USE GENTLE PERSUASION

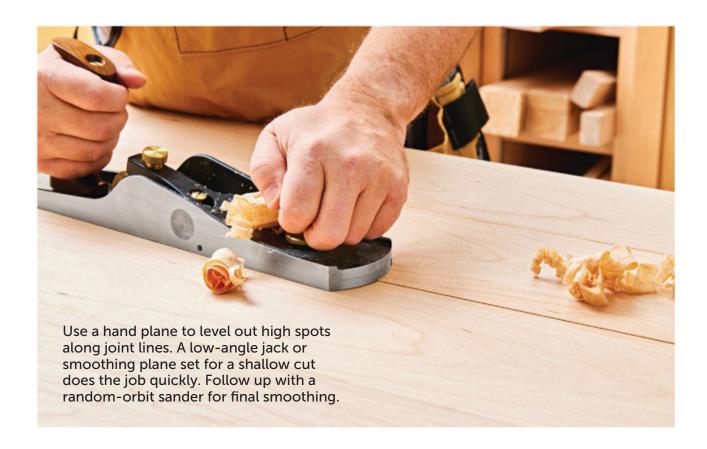
With glue on the edges, it's time to tighten the clamps. Snug the clamp at one end of your panel, but don't tighten it completely. Work your way along the panel's length, tightening each clamp as you press the boards into alignment along the joint line (*right*).

Note: Smooth, gap-free joints don't require excessive pressure. Glue manufacturers usually recommend about 125 pounds per square inch for softwoods and 175 psi for hardwoods. Most panel clamps are capable of far greater pressure.

Your dry run should have highlighted any areas where you may have to align boards as you go. Don't get too concerned with minor misalignments. You can work those away after the glue dries. With the boards aligned as best you can, tighten the clamps until you get a small bead of squeeze-out along the length of each joint. Resist the temptation to overtighten, which could starve the joint of glue or even bow the panel.



Feel the joint lines as you tighten the clamps. Gentle taps from a dead-blow mallet can help push boards into position in the field. Clamps spanning the joint lines vertically help to align the ends.



KNOCK OFF THE HIGH SPOTS

On large panels, aligning every joint perfectly proves challenging. That's okay. After the glue dries, a few passes with a hand plane (*above*) can knock down the high spots.

TRIM YOUR PANEL TO FINAL SIZE

With the panel glued up and flattened, it's time to trim it to final size. Rip the edges straight and parallel, then trim the ends to final length (*right*). You'll end up with a perfect panel to highlight your next project build.





This desk takes its inspiration from similar forms designed by Arts & Crafts furnituremaker Gustav Stickley. It was promoted as a desk for writing postcards or letters. Postcards may have gone the way of telegrams and faxes, but a small desk like this one still offers a lot of functionality in today's digital world. Tucked into a living room, bedroom, or den, it provides a place to sit with a laptop, pay bills, or sort mail.

Two main assemblies make up this project: the base and the hutch. Because these are separate components, you can choose to build just the base if that better suits your needs.



Strips of painter's tape hinge the beveled leg sides (A) together, allowing you to roll them up into a square in order to measure for the leg core (B).

YOUR BEST FACE FORWARD

These trick legs hide their secret in plain sight: quartersawn grain on all four faces, a feat you won't find in nature. And you can do it using ³/₄"-thick lumber, saving you the hassle of having to source extrathick stock.

Cut four $2^{1}/2 \times 28$ " blanks for each leg to create a total of 16 leg sides (A). Bevel-rip one edge, then bevel-rip all the pieces to final width of 2" [Materials List, Drawing 1].

2 Use painter's tape to dry-assemble one of the legs [Photo A]. Cut the leg cores (B) to size and test their fit.

Apply painter's tape to the other three leg assemblies, then add glue to the miter joints and the inside faces. Clamp the leg sides around the cores, wrapping each leg tightly with more painter's tape or wide rubber bands.

After the glue has dried, remove the tape and scrape off any glue squeeze-out. Label the location of each leg, then lay out and cut the mortises with a hollow-chisel mortising machine [Drawing 2].

Rout a $\frac{1}{8}$ " chamfer on the bottom ends of the legs.

45° bevels

A

3/4"

A

have on hand.

42½"

Figure-8 #8 x 1½"
F.H. screw

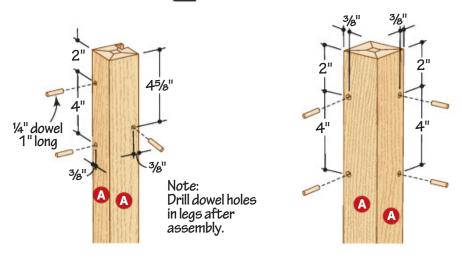
BASE
EXPLODED VIEW

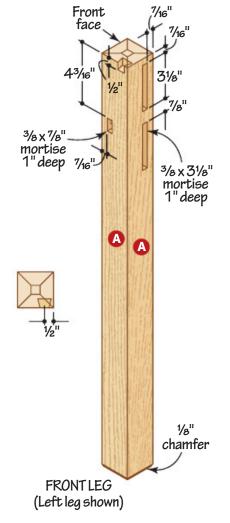
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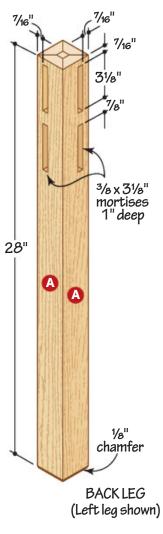
399

Note: Because the leg cores (B) won't be seen, make them out of any scrapwood you

2 LEG ASSEMBLIES







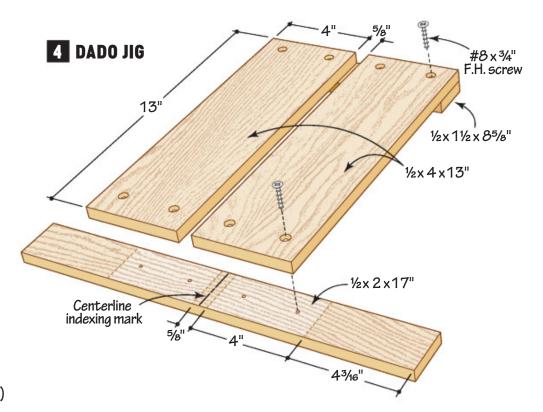
BUILD THE BASE

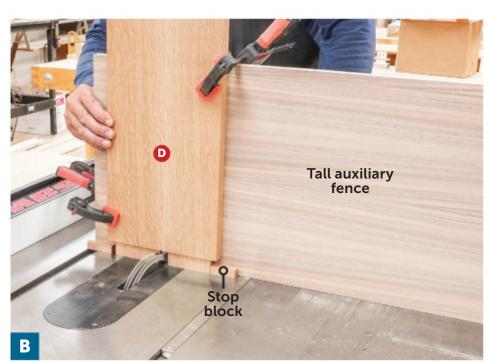
Join the legs with wide aprons on three sides, as well as narrow rails in the front that create openings for a pair of drawers.

Edge-glue panels for the side and back aprons (C, D) and cut them to size [Materials List, Base Exploded View]. Cut the lower front rail (E) to size.

Porm tenons on the ends of these pieces (C-E) [Drawing 3]. To make the double tenons on the aprons, remove the waste between the tenons at the tablesaw [Photo B].

Build the mortise and stopped-dado jig [Drawing 4]. Lay out the centerline and ends of the mortise on the inside face of the back apron (D) [Drawing 3]. Using the jig, rout the mortise [Photo C] then square the ends with a chisel.





A tall auxiliary miter gauge fence supports the aprons (C, D) as you notch out the waste between the tenons, while a pair of stop blocks defines the shoulders of the notch.



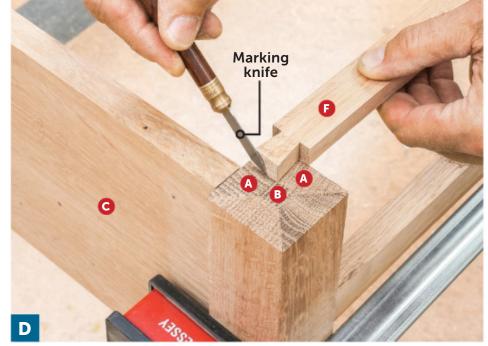
Rout the shallow mortise in the back apron (D) using a shop-made jig, a $\frac{5}{8}$ " guide bushing, and a $\frac{3}{8}$ " straight bit. Draw index lines on the jig to indicate where to start and stop the cut.

Glue and clamp the end assemblies (A-C). After the glue dries, glue and clamp the back apron and lower front rail (D, E) between the end assemblies.

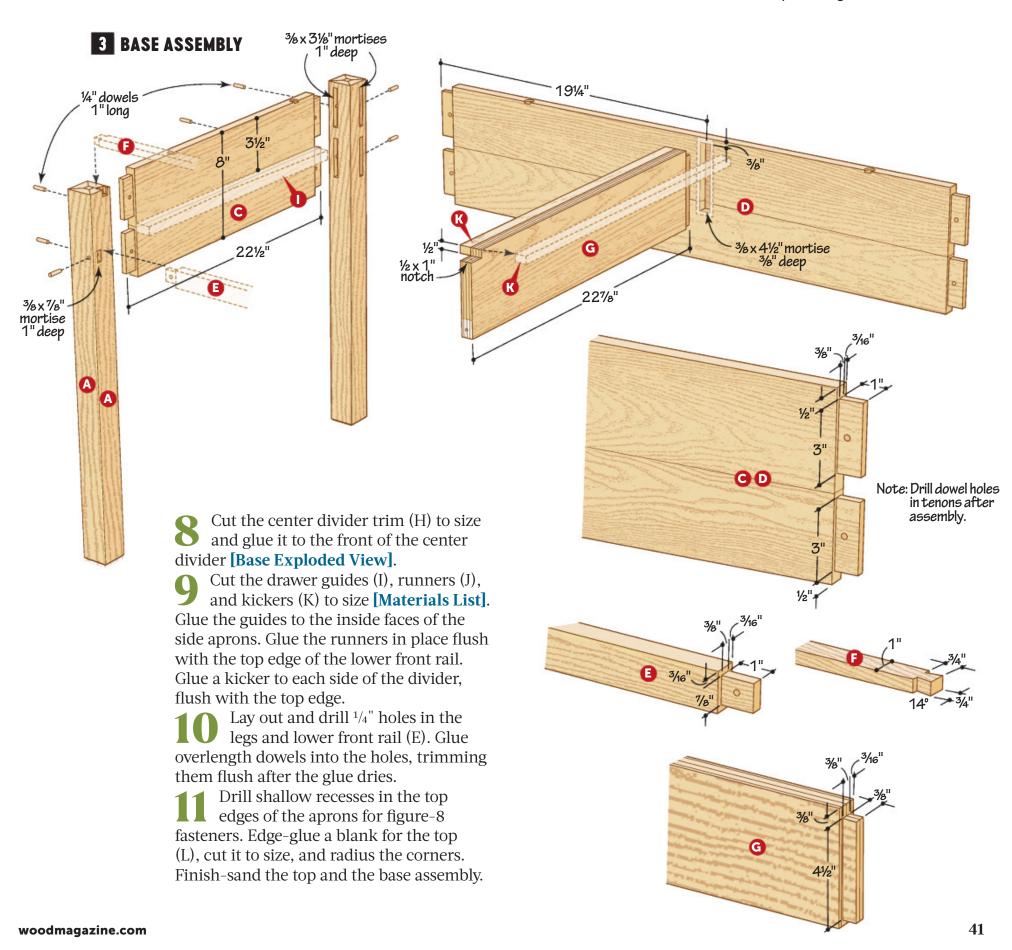
Cut the upper front rail (F) to size. Cut a dovetail on each end [Drawing 3] and use these to lay out the sockets on the tops of the front legs [Photo D].

6 Drill out the centers of the dovetail sockets and chop away the remainder of the waste with a chisel and mallet.

7 From ³/₄" plywood, cut the center divider (G) to size. Notch the front and cut a tenon on the back end. Glue the divider and upper front rail into place, then countersink and screw the upper front rail into the notch in the center divider.



With the backs of the rail (F) and leg (A/B) flush, transfer the dovetail profile to the top of the front legs. Drill out the bulk of the socket waste with a $\frac{1}{2}$ " Forstner bit and clean up the edges with a chisel.



Cut the drawer fronts from one 36"-long blank to create continuous grain across both drawers.



Learn how to make half-blind dovetails. woodmagazine.com/ halfblind

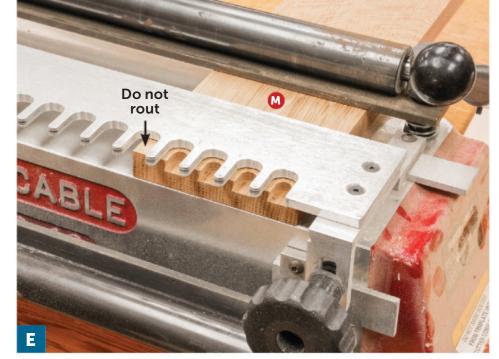
DRAWERS

 Half-blind dovetails join the drawer sides to the fronts. A dovetail jig and careful layout make this task easier.

Cut the drawer fronts (M) and sides (N) to size [Drawing 5]. From scrapwood, cut a blank the same thickness and width as one of the drawer fronts to use as a sacrificial backer when routing the dovetails.

Mark the drawer fronts and sides and place one of the sides and the backer in your jig to rout the tails. Switch to the opposite end of the jig to rout the tails on the second drawer side, turning the backer around for fresh support. Cut the ends off the backer and repeat the process for the sides of the second drawer.

To rout the sockets, place a drawer front in the jig and cut only the first four sockets [Photo E]. Repeat this for the other end, again working on the opposite end of the dovetail jig.



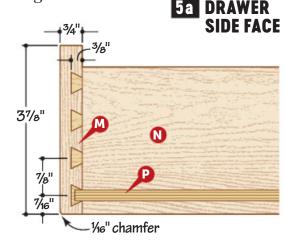
Because the drawer fronts are wider than the sides, rout only the bottom four sockets at both ends of the drawer fronts.

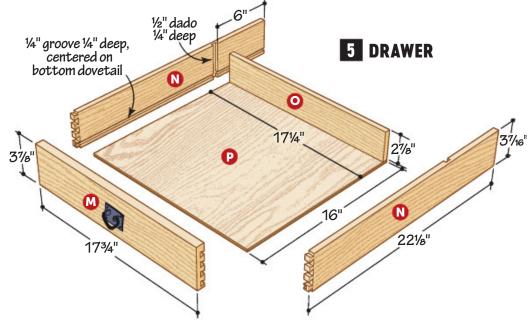
4 Cut a dado on the inside faces of the drawer sides for the back of the drawer.

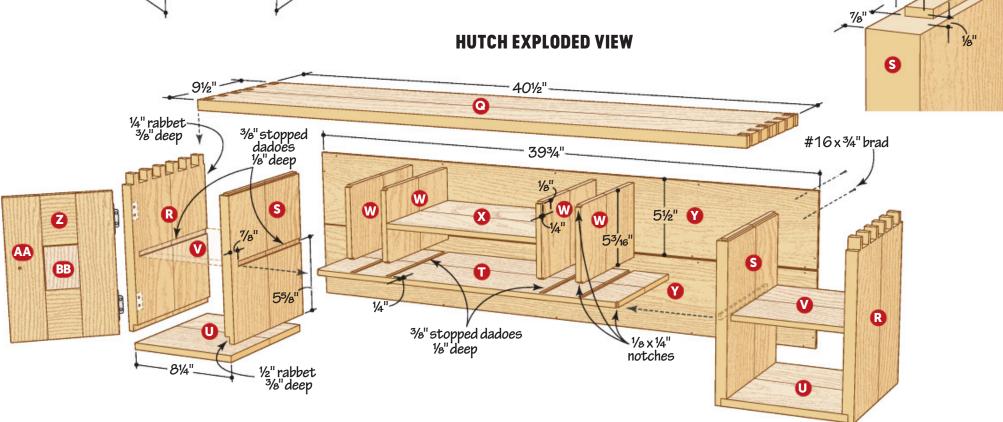
5 Cut a groove on the inside faces of the drawer front and sides for the drawer bottom, centering the groove on the bottom dovetail **[Drawing 5a]**. Size the groove to

match the thickness of the plywood.

6 Cut the drawer backs (O) and bottoms (P) to size. Glue and clamp the drawers, checking for square. After the glue dries, finish-sand the drawers and chamfer the bottom edge of the drawer front.

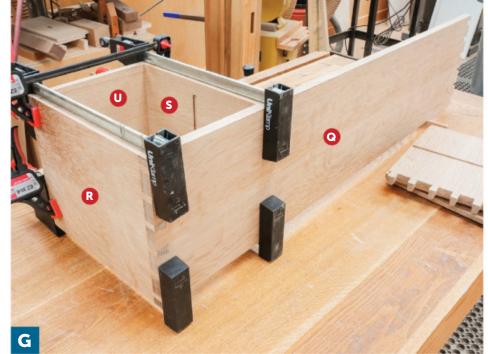








A pencil line drawn on top of the jig lets you know where to stop your router when routing the stopped dadoes on the underside of the hutch top (Q).



Assemble one end of the hutch at a time, checking for square as you apply the clamps. Later, you'll slide the dividers into the hutch from the back.

3/8" stopped dadoes 1/8" deep

STICKLEY & HUTCH

A dovetailed hutch houses an assortment of shelves and dividers.

Edge-glue panels for the hutch parts (Q-X), then cut the hutch top (Q) and sides (R) to size [Materials List, Hutch Exploded View].

Lay out and hand-cut the dovetails [Drawing 6].

3 Cut a rabbet on the back edge of the sides and a stopped rabbet on the back edge of the top.

Lay out the locations of the stopped dadoes on the underside of the top. Using the dado jig you made earlier, rout the stopped dadoes [Photo F].

Cut the inner sides (S) and lower center shelf (T) to size. Rout the stopped dadoes in both faces of the inner sides and one face of the lower center shelf, noting the difference in the setbacks. Square the ends of the dadoes.

Form the tenon on the top end of each inner side (S) and cut a rabbet on the lower end of the hutch sides (R) and inner sides [Drawing 6, Hutch Exploded View].

Cut the hutch bottoms (U) to size. Finish-sand the inside faces of the top, sides, inner sides, and bottoms (Q-S, U). Glue and clamp the hutch top, sides, and bottom (Q/R/S/U) [Photo G].

Hutch Top 6 HUTCH PARTS (Bottom face shown) Front Top View 14° dovetails 3/8" stopped dadoes 1/8" deep 5% %"stopped dado %" deep 14" rabbet stopped rabbet ³⁄≈"deep 111/2" 115/8" 213/16 ³⁄8" deep 213/161 ½"rabbet ³⁄₅"deep Hutch Lower Center Shelf 91/2" (Top face shown) Hutch Side 85/81 223/4" (Left inside face shown) /ax¼" notch 53/16

-3/8" stopped dado 1/8" deep

Left Interior Hutch Vertical Divider (Inside face shown)

29/16

woodmagazine.com

See more on hand-

woodmagazine.com/

cutting dovetails.

hutchtails

85/8"

91/2"

85/8"-

TIP!—•

The dividers and shelves of the hutch go together without glue, allowing you to assemble the parts after finishing.

Cut the side shelves (V) to size, and the vertical dividers (W) and upper center shelf (X) to width and about 1/4" overlength.

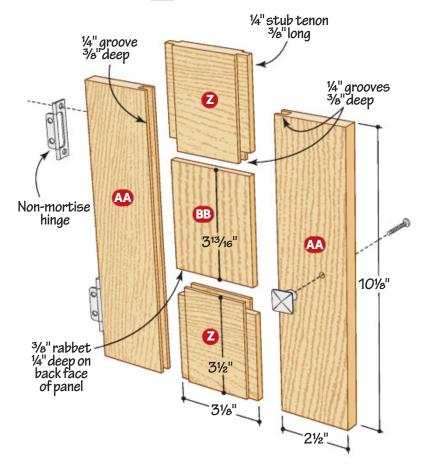
Notch the front edge of the lower center shelf (T) and slide it and the side shelves (V) into place. Measure between the shelf (T) and top (Q) to determine the final length of the vertical dividers (W); then cut them to length and cut the notches.

Rout the stopped dadoes on two of the vertical dividers (W).

Slide the dividers into the assembly and measure between them to determine the length of the upper center shelf (X). Cut this shelf to final length and cut the notches.

12 Cut the two backs (Y) to size. Finishsand the backs and set them aside.

7 DOOR



DOORS AND FINAL FINISH

Cut the door rails (Z) and stiles (AA) to size [Drawing 7, Materials List]. Cut a groove on the inside edge of the door rails and stiles and form tenons on the ends of the rails.

From ½" stock, cut the door panels (BB) to size. Rabbet the back face of each panel to allow them to float in the door frames.

Finish-sand the panels, then apply dye followed by stain. (We used Lockwood #144 aniline dye followed by Varathane Gunstock stain.) When the stain is dry, glue and clamp the doors.

Complete any finish-sanding and ease any sharp edges on the hutch and desk. Remove the shelves and dividers from the hutch and apply the dye and stain to all the parts, then apply a topcoat. (We sprayed two coats of Sherwin-Williams satin lacquer.)

With the finish dry, reassemble the hutch and attach the backs with brads. Add figure-8 fasteners to the desk aprons and attach the top, centered on the base. Install the pulls and knobs and mount the doors to the hutch with non-mortise hinges.

TIP!

Staining the door panels (Z) before assembly prevents raw wood from showing if they shrink.

MATERIALS LIST

PART		F	INISHED S	IZE	Moti	Oty
PAR		T	W	L	Matl.	Qty.
A *	LEG SIDES	3/4"	2"	28"	QWO	16
В	LEG CORES	1/2"	1/2"	28"	QWO	4
C	SIDE APRONS	3/4"	8"	221/2"	QWO	2
D	BACK APRON	3/4"	8"	38½"	QWO	1
E	LOWER FRONT RAIL	3/4"	1¹/4"	381/2"	QWO	1
F	UPPER FRONT RAIL	1/2"	1"	38"	QWO	1
G	CENTER DIVIDER	3/4"	5 ¹ /4"	227/8"	OP	1
Н	CENTER DIVIDER TRIM	3/4"	3/4"	4"	QWO	1
I	DRAWER GUIDES	3/4"	1"	201/2"	М	2
J	DRAWER RUNNERS	3/4"	1¹/4"	221/2"	QWO	4
K	DRAWER KICKERS	1/2"	3/4"	211/2"	М	2
L	TOP	1"	26"	421/2"	QWO	1
M	DRAWER FRONTS	3/4"	37/8"	173/4"	QWO	2
N	DRAWER SIDES	1/2"	37/16"	221/8"	М	4
0	DRAWER BACKS	1/2"	27/8"	17 ¹ /4"	М	2
P	DRAWER BOTTOMS	1/4"	17¹/4"	16"	ОР	2
Q	нитсн тор	3/4"	91/2"	401/2"	QWO	1
R	HUTCH SIDES	3/4"	91/2"	11 ¹ / ₂ "	QWO	2
S	HUTCH INNER SIDES	3/4"	91/4"	107/8"	QWO	2

PART		F	FINISHED SIZE			Oty
PAR		T	W	L	Matl.	Qty.
T	LOWER CENTER SHELF	3/8"	85/8"	223/4"	QWO	1
U	нитсн воттомѕ	1/2"	81/4"	91/4"	QWO	2
V	SIDE SHELVES	3/8"	83/8"	73/4"	QWO	2
W *	VERTICAL DIVIDERS	3/8"	85/8"	53/16"	QWO	4
X *	UPPER CENTER SHELF	3/8"	85/8"	11 ¹ /2"	QWO	1
Y	HUTCH BACKS	1/4"	5 ¹ /2"	393/4"	ОР	2
Z	DOOR RAILS	3/4"	3 ¹ /2"	31/8"	QWO	4
AA	DOOR STILES	3/4"	2 ¹ / ₂ "	101/8"	QWO	4
BB	DOOR PANELS	1/2"	31/16"	313/16"	QWO	2

*Parts initially cut oversize. See the instructions.

MATERIALS KEY: QWO-quartersawn white oak, OP-oak plywood, M-maple.

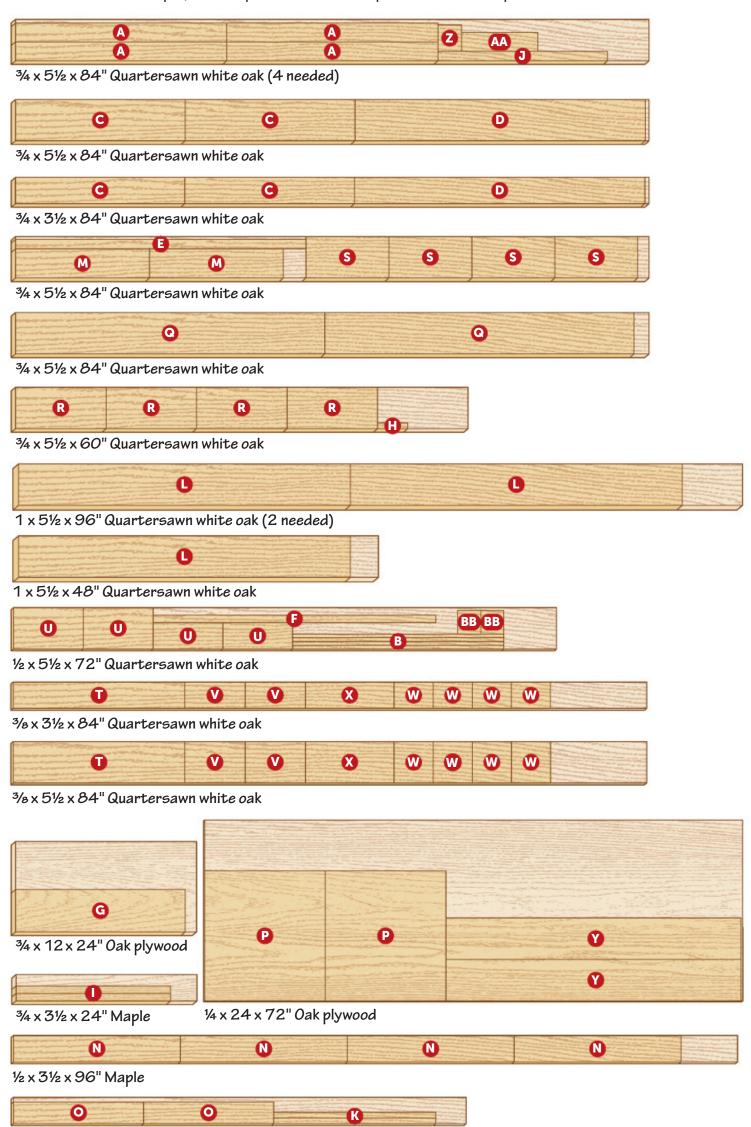
SUPPLIES: $^{1}/_{4}$ " oak dowel, $\#8\times1^{1}/_{2}$ " flathead screws, $\#8\times3^{1}/_{4}$ " flathead screws, $\#16\times3^{1}/_{4}$ " brads, figure-8 tabletop fasteners. **BLADE AND BITS:** Dado blade, $^{3}/_{8}$ " straight router bit, $^{5}/_{8}$ " guide bushing, $14^{\circ}\times1^{1}/_{2}$ " dovetail bit, $^{1}/_{2}$ " Forstner bit.

SOURCES: Non-mortise hinges, no. SHC-1100B-10B (4), \$19 each, knobs, TK-M1507 (2), \$22 each, cabinetparts.com, 561-295-8476; drawer pulls, no. C350C4 (2), \$26 each, craftsmenhardware.com. 660-376-2481

PROJECT COST: It cost us about \$900 to build this project. Your cost will vary by region and source.

CUTTING DIAGRAM

This project requires 13 board feet of 5/4 quartersawn white oak, 33 board feet of 4/4 quartersawn white oak, 3 square feet of 1/2" quartersawn white oak, 6 square feet of 3/8" quartersawn white oak, 1 board foot of 4/4 maple, and 5 square feet of 1/2" maple based on example boards shown.



1/2 x 31/2 x 60" Maple





woodmagazine.com

The mitersaw excels at breaking down long boards. To perform its best, though, a mitersaw needs workpiece support on each side along with a good fence. This station offers both and works great in the shop or on a pair of sawhorses at a jobsite, such as when building the Lawn & Garden Lean-To, page 28.

Built from plywood and poplar, it's easy to customize to fit your saw and features large wings with fences and retractable extensions that offer more than 4' capacity on the left and 9' on the right. You can easily size the wings and extensions for the capacity you need.

CUSTOM-FIT YOUR SAW

Before you start building, you need an accurate measurement of your mitersaw's platform height. Set the saw on a flat worksurface, place a straightedge across the platform and measure from the straightedge to the worksurface.

Cut the platform top (A) to size from ¹/₂" plywood **[Exploded View]**. We made our platform top 27" long by 20" deep, which should accommodate most saws. If you need to enlarge the platform to fit a larger saw, lengthen the platform, rails, and sides accordingly.

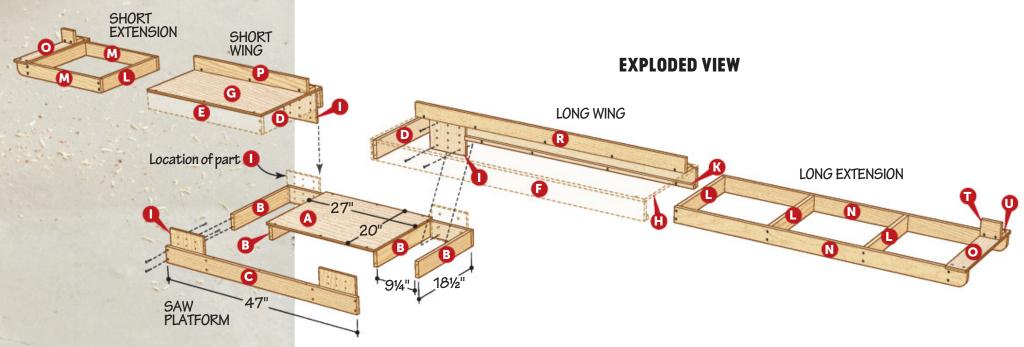
Prom ³/₄" stock, cut the platform cross rails (B) and platform sides (C) to size **[Exploded View, Materials List]**. Form a frame by gluing and screwing two cross rails between the sides and flush with the ends of the sides. Glue and screw the other two cross rails between the sides 9¹/₄" from the cross rail at each end. Then glue and screw the platform top (A) in place, centered on the frame (B/C).



Rip the wing cross rails (D), as well as the short and long wing sides (E, F) to a width that equals the height of your saw platform (3³/₄" in our case). Then crosscut them to length [**Drawings 1 and 2**]. From ¹/₂" plywood, cut the short and long wing tops (G, H) and the mending plates (I) to size. From ³/₄" stock, cut the short and long wing support rails (J, K) to size.

Glue and screw a wing cross rail (D) between the short wing supports (E), making sure the rail is square and flush with the support ends. Glue and screw the short wing top (G) to the support assembly (D/E), then glue and screw the wing support rails (J) in place. Repeat these steps to assemble the long wing.

47



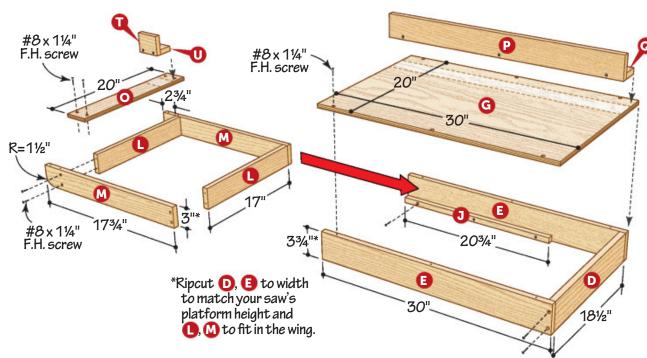
ADD THE EXTENSIONS

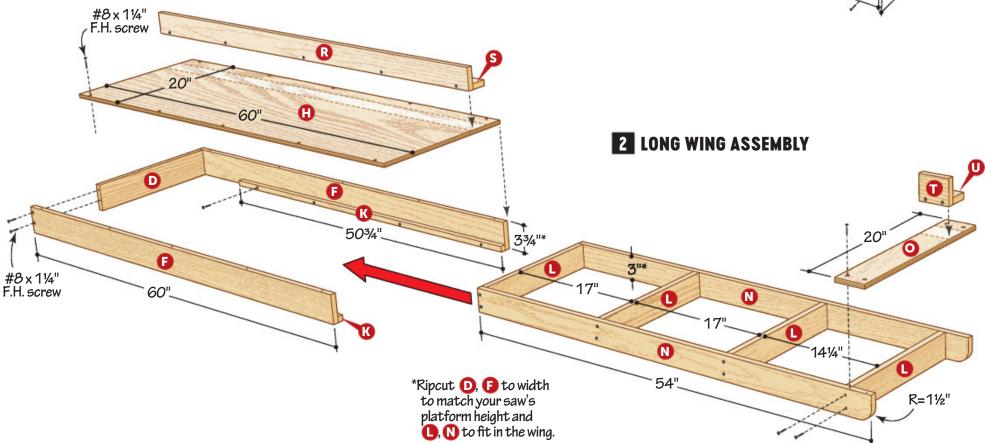
Retractable extensions really boost the cutting capacity of the mitersaw station. Size them for a snug, but smooth, fit.

Measure between the wing tops (G, H) and the wing support rails (J, K), which was 3" in our case, to determine the width of the extension cross rails (L) and the short and long extension sides (M, N). From ³/₄" stock, cut the cross rails and extension sides to size and round one corner of each side [Drawings 1 and 2].

2 Glue and screw the cross rails (L) between the extension sides (M, N). Cut the extension supports (O) to size and screw them to the sides so the support is flush with the rounded ends of the sides.

1 SHORT WING ASSEMBLY





MATERIALS LIST

DAD	PART		FINISHED SIZE			041
PAR	1	T	W	L	Matl.	Qty.
A	SAW PLATFORM TOP	1/2"	20"	27"	Ply	1
В	SAW PLATFORM RAILS	3/4"	31/2"	18 ¹ /2"	Р	4
C	SAW PLATFORM SIDES	3/4"	31/2"	47"	Р	2
D	WING CROSS RAILS	3/4"	*33/4"	18 ¹ /2"	Р	2
E	SHORT WING SIDES	3/4"	*33/4"	30"	Р	2
F	LONG WING SIDES	3/4"	*33/4"	60"	Р	2
G	SHORT WING TOP	1/2"	20"	30"	Ply	1
H	LONG WING TOP	1/2"	20"	60"	Ply	1
I	MENDING PLATES	1/2"	71/4"	8 ¹ /2"	Ply	4
J	SHORT WING SUPPORT RAILS	3/4"	3/4"	203/4"	Р	2
K	LONG WING SUPPORT RAILS	3/4"	3/4"	503/4"	Р	2
L	EXTENSION CROSS RAILS	3/4"	*3"	17"	Р	6
M	SHORT EXTENSION SIDES	3/4"	*3"	173/4"	Р	2

DAD	PART		FINISHED SIZE			041/
PAR	11	T	T W L		Matl.	Qty.
N	LONG EXTENSION SIDES	3/4"	*3"	54"	Р	2
0	EXTENSION SUPPORTS	1/2"	31/2"	20"	Ply	2
P	SHORT WING FENCE FACE	3/4"	3"	30"	Р	1
Q	SHORT WING FENCE BASE	3/4"	2"	30"	Р	1
R	LONG WING FENCE FACE	3/4"	3"	60"	Р	1
S	LONG WING FENCE BASE	3/4"	2"	60"	Р	1
T	EXTENSION FENCE FACE	3/4"	3"	31/2"	Р	2
U	EXTENSION FENCE BASE	3/4"	2"	31/2"	Р	2

*Width of parts is dependent on mitersaw platform height.

MATERIALS KEY: P-poplar, Ply-Baltic birch plywood.

SUPPLIES: 1¹/₄" flathead screws.

PROJECT COST: It cost us about \$210 to build this project.

Your cost will vary by region and source.

FENCES AND FINAL STEPS

From ³/₄" stock, cut a face and base for the short wing fence (P, Q), the long wing fence (R, S), and the extension fences (T, U) to size [Materials List]. Glue and screw the fence faces to the fence bases, checking the assemblies for square [Drawings 1 and 2].

TIP!

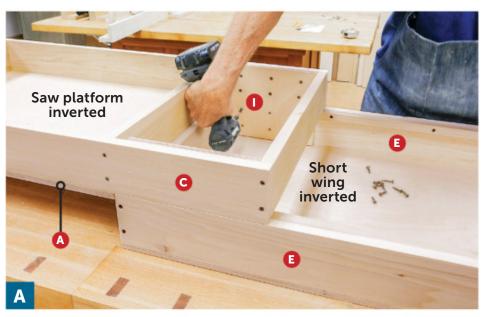
Lay out the hole pattern on one mending plate, tape the four plates together, and drill 12 shank holes in all the plates at once.

2 Drill 12 countersunk holes in the mending plates (I) [Exploded View]. Place the short and long wing assemblies upside down on your workbench with the inverted saw platform spanning them. Use the mending plates to attach the wing assemblies to the saw platform [Photo A].

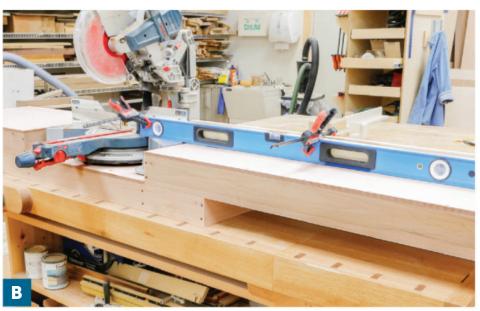
Finish-sand all the station parts and apply the finish of your choice. We used a wipe-on oil finish.

When the finish dries, center the mitersaw on the saw platform, mark and drill mounting holes, then bolt the saw in place. Attach the long fence to the long wing top [Photo B]. Then repeat the process for the short wing fence.

Slide the extensions into place and align the extension fences (T/U) with the wing fences, and fasten them to the extension supports (O) with screws. For repeated cuts, clamp a stopblock to the extension fence, position the extension, and lock it to the wing side with another clamp (opening photo). Now go start on your next project by cutting the stock on your new mitersaw station!



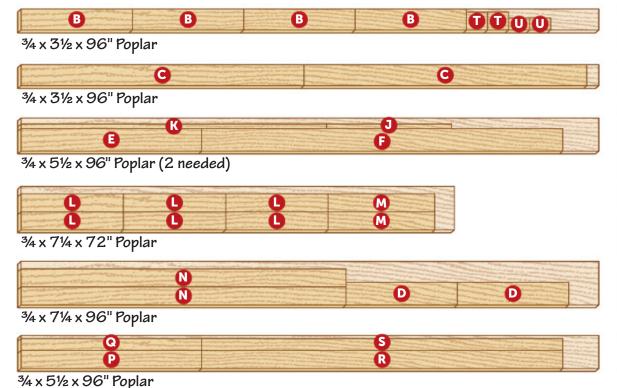
Set the saw platform on top of the wings. Butt the closed end of the wing assemblies against the saw platform top (A). Apply glue and drive screws to attach the mending plates (I) to both assemblies.

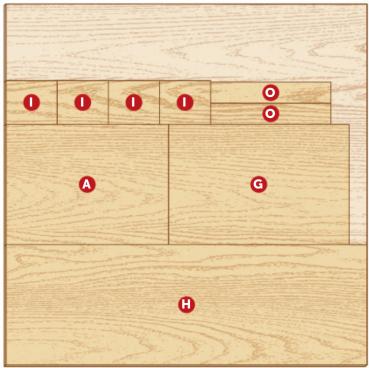


Clamp a long straightedge—such as a 4' level—to the mitersaw's fence. Align the long fence with the straightedge, then drive screws through the fence base to attach the fence to the wing top.

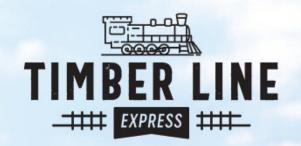
CUTTING DIAGRAM

This project requires 27 board feet of 4/4 poplar.





½ x 60 x 60" Baltic birch plywood



CONTAINER CAR & CONTAINERS



Ready to carry some serious cargo, the Timber Line Express Container Car is next up in our toy train series. This design, known as a well car, features a dropped-down section between the wheel trucks that allows for a double-stack of containers on each car.

Builders of the previous cars in the toy train series will notice some familiar steps, especially in making the wheel truck assemblies, which are identical to the wheel trucks on the log car (issue 293, December 2023/January 2024). Also like the other rolling stock in the fleet, we've assembled a kit [Sources] that includes the wheels, pegs, wheel spacers, dowel, and screw eye.



Build the Timber Line Express fleet. woodstore.net/train

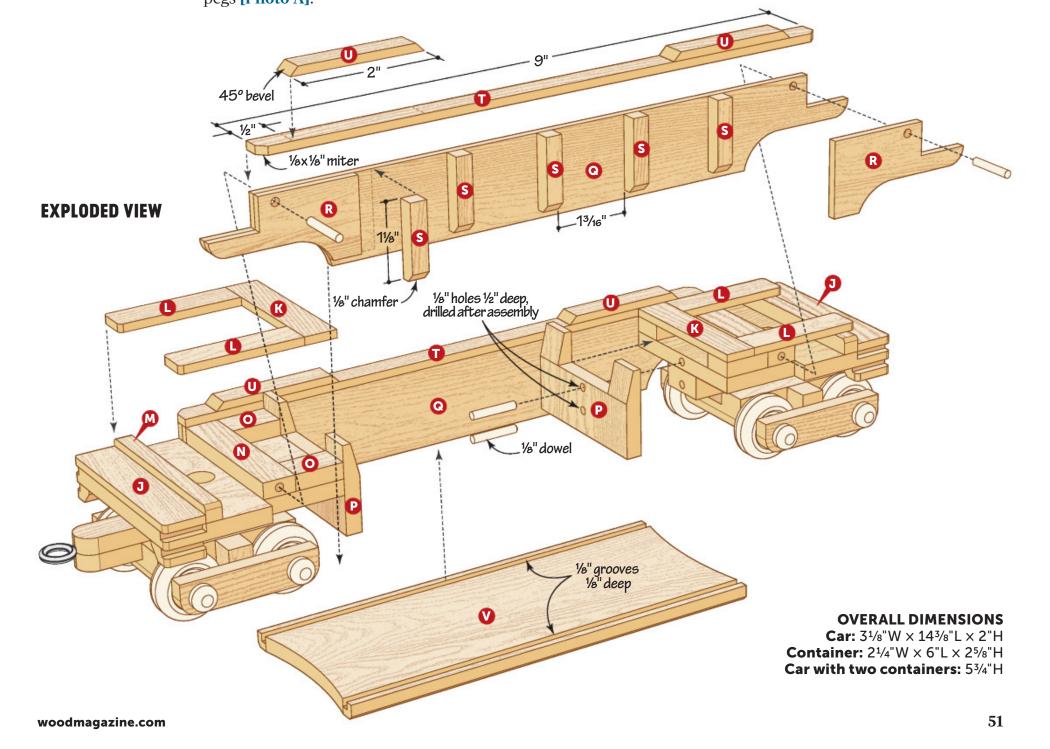


To ensure straight holes for the axle pegs, clamp the truck frames (A) to a backer block on your drill-press table, then drill $\frac{1}{2}$ "-deep holes using a $\frac{7}{32}$ " brad-point bit.

TRUCK ASSEMBLIES

Front and rear trucks keep the container car on track [Exploded View].

Cut the truck frames and spring groups (A, B) to size [Materials List, Drawing 1]. Form the centered groove on the top of each frame, then drill for axle pegs [Photo A].





Keep your fingers safely distant from the blade by building this small-parts tablesaw sled. woodstore net/ smallparts

Round over the lower ends of the frames [Drawing 1, Photo B], then glue the springs (B) to the frames, centered front-to-back [Drawing 2].

Cut the side frames, tongues, and tongue extension (C–E) to size. Drill the holes in the side frames (C) and round over the lower corners [Drawing 1].

Round over both corners on the back end of the tongue extension (E) [Drawing 2], leaving the front end square for now. Then glue and clamp the tongue extension to the top of a tongue (D), flush at the front end.

Once the glue dries, drill the hole in the front end of the tongue assembly for the screw eye [Drawing 2, Photo C]. Round over the drilled end, then glue the tongue assembly into the groove on the front truck frame (A), flush at the back end. Drill the 7/32" hole in the remaining tongue (D), round over the back corners, and glue it into the groove on the rear truck frame, flush at the front end.

Cut a 6"-long workpiece to thickness and width for the hitch shroud (F) [Materials List]. Form a centered groove on one face to fit the rear truck tongue (D) [Drawings 1 and 2], then cut the 3/8" dado ³/₄" from one end. Drill the hole on the top face [Photo D] and round over the corners on the same end. Crosscut the hitch shroud to length just beyond the edge of the dado, to form a 3/8" rabbet. Round over the front corners and glue the

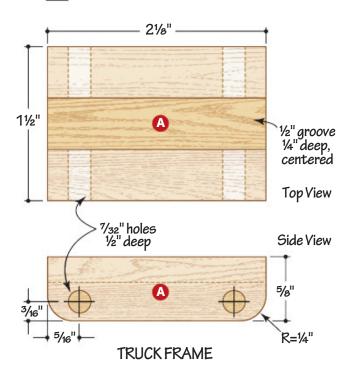
hitch shroud to the rear truck tongue [Drawing 2].

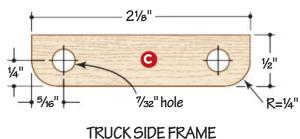


Install a 1/4" round-over bit in the router table. Clamp the truck frames to a backer block to keep your fingers away from the bit and prevent tear-out as you rout across the grain.

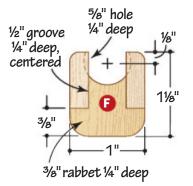
Begin the wheel assembly by gluing an axle peg into each hole in the truck side frames (C) [Drawing 2] using a few drops of cyanoacrylate glue on the underside of the peg heads. Slip the wheels and spacers onto the axle pegs [Photo E], then use wood glue to glue the ends of the pegs into the holes in the truck frames (A), and the side frames to the springs (B).





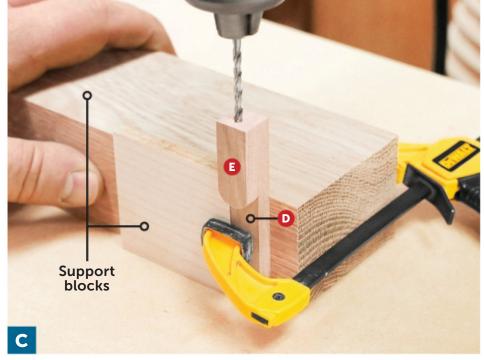


TRUCK SIDE FRAME

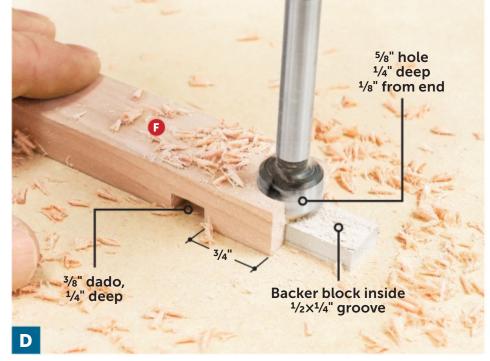


5/8" hole 1/4" deep %"rabbet ½" groove 14" deep, centered

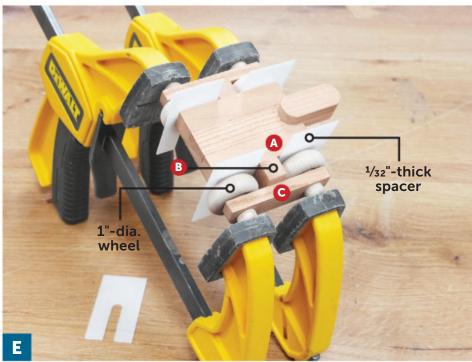
TONGUE HITCH SHROUD



Use a pair of support blocks to hold the tongue assembly in a vertical position as you drill the %4" hole at the drill press. A sharp brad-point bit makes a clean hole in the end grain.

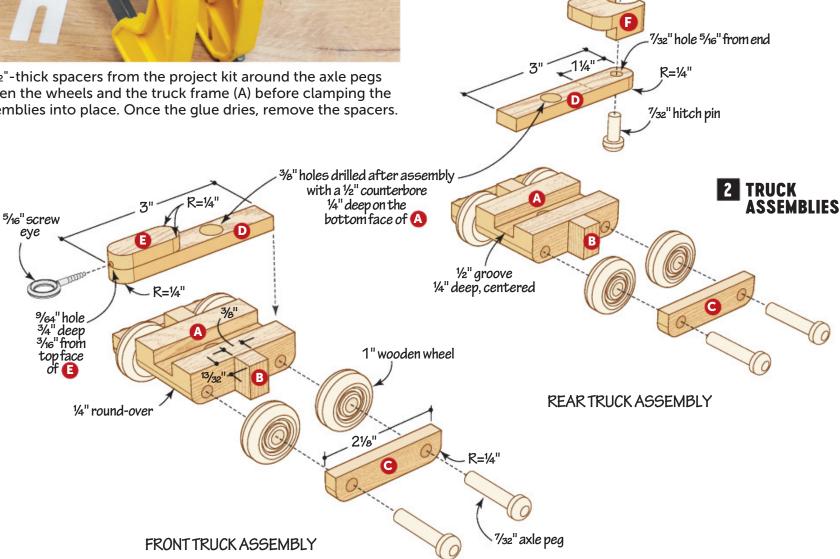


Install a 1/4" - deep hole, centered 1/8" from the end of the workpiece. The backer block prevents tear-out as the bit passes into the groove.



Slot the 1/32"-thick spacers from the project kit around the axle pegs and between the wheels and the truck frame (A) before clamping the wheel assemblies into place. Once the glue dries, remove the spacers.

To form a recess for the truck connector pin, drill a $^{1}\!/_{2}$ " counterbore ¹/₄" deep, centered on the bottom face of each truck frame (A) [Drawing 2]. Then drill 3/8" holes through the truck assemblies, centered in the counterbores. Add the screw eye to the front truck and glue the hitch pin into the hole in the rear truck tongue, trimming it flush to the top of the hitch shroud (F).



PLATFORMS AND CAR

Cut the frame rails and platforms (G, H) to size **[Drawing 3]**. Round over the corners on one end of each frame rail. Bandsaw the notches in the platform. Form the stopped rabbets using a ¹/₈" spiral bit in your router table and chisel the ends square.

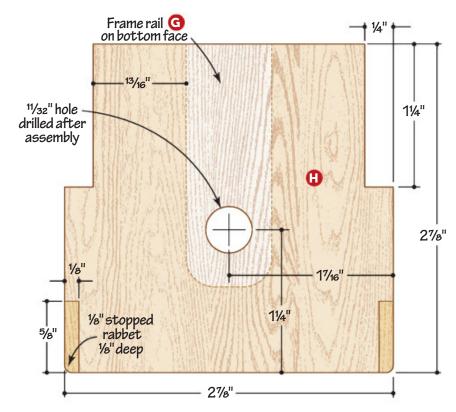
2 Glue a frame rail (G) to the underside of each platform (H) [Drawing 3], flush to the notched end and centered side-to-side. Once the glue dries, drill the ¹¹/₃₂" hole through each assembly.

Cut a 6"-long workpiece to thickness and width for the steps (I) [Materials List]. Rabbet one edge, then chamfer the opposite edge [Drawing 3]. Cut the steps to length and glue them to the bottom of each platform (H) [Drawing 4], flush to the edges and end.

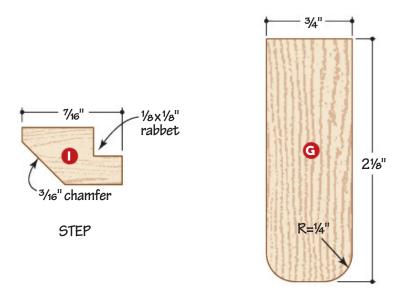
Cut the catwalks (J–L) to size **[Exploded View, Materials List]**. Set aside the inner (K) and side (L) catwalks for now and glue the outer catwalks (J) to the top of each platform (H) **[Drawing 4]**, flush to the rabbeted end. Once the glue dries, sand ¹/₁₆" round-overs on the outside corners of each platform/step/catwalk (H/I/J) assembly and the remaining inside corner of each step.

Cut the risers (M) and supports (N, O) to size. Glue a riser to each platform and round over the upper corners of each riser [Drawing 4]. Apply glue to the holes in the platform assemblies and attach each one to a truck assembly using an ¹¹/₃₂" connector pin [Drawing 4]. Once the glue dries, trim the connector pins flush to the tops of the platforms (H), then glue the supports (N, O) to the platforms.

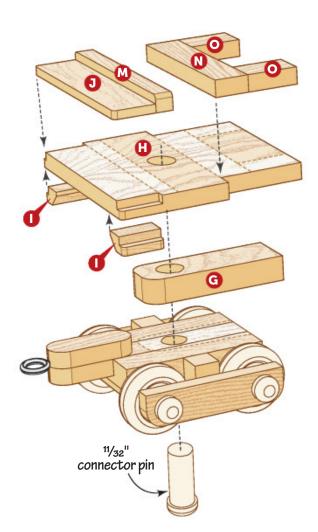
3 PLATFORM PARTS



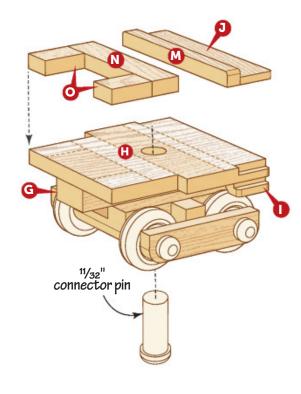
PLATFORM (Top View)



FRAME RAIL



4 UNDERCARRIAGE



Note: To allow

the pins to rotate

freely within the

connector pins.

trucks, don't apply

alue to the holes in

the truck assemblies when adding the

that connects the platforms. Cut a 6"-long workpiece to thickness and width for the well ends (P) [Materials List, Drawing 5]. Bevel then notch both ends of the workpiece, then crosscut the parts to length. Glue and clamp the well ends to the inside-facing ends of the platform assemblies so the notch sits flush to the top of the platform (H) [Exploded View]. Once the glue dries, drill the holes and glue in the dowels to reinforce the connection.

From ½"-thick stock, cut the well sides (Q) and well plates (R) to size.

Glue a pair of well plates to each well side, flush to the upper edge and ends.

Once the glue dries, copy, cut out, and apply the full-size pattern to the inside faces of the ends of the side assemblies

[Drawing 5], then bandsaw them to shape.

Prepare a ½×½×16"-long workpiece to make the well side ribs (S)

[Exploded View]. Cut or sand a ½" chamfer on one end, then crosscut a rib to length.

Repeat to make 10 total ribs. Glue five

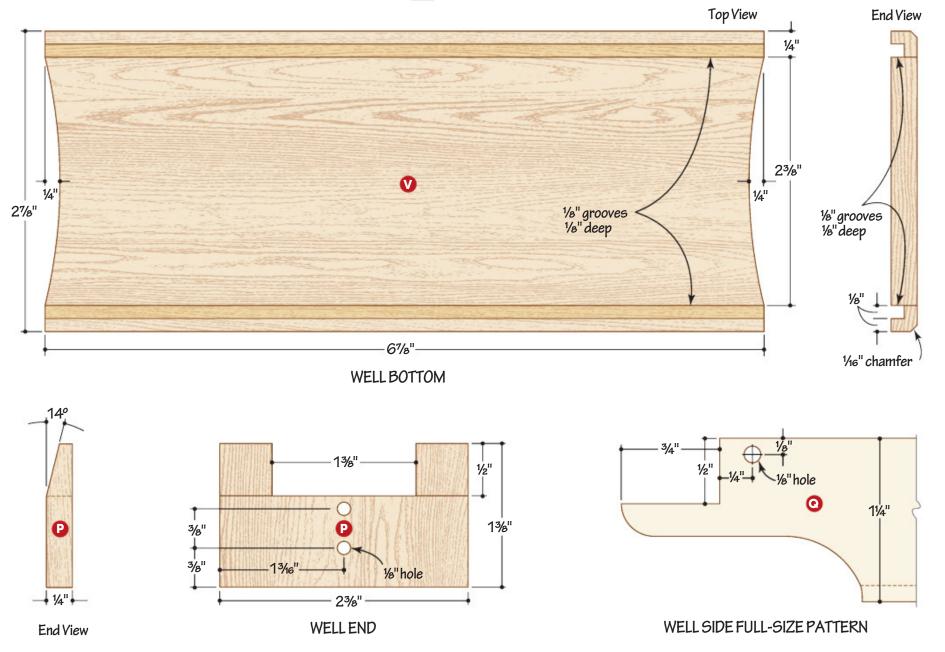
well side ribs to each well side (Q), evenly

spaced and flush to the top edge.



Quit the well side rails (T) and side caps (U) to size **[Exploded View]**, beveling the ends of the side caps. Form the miters on the outside corners of the side rails and glue two side caps to each side rail. Glue and clamp the rail assemblies (T, U) to the well side/rib assemblies (Q, R, S), flush to the inside face of the sides (Q).

5 WELL PARTS



assemblies between the well side assemblies [Exploded View, Photo F].

Cut the well bottom (V) to size [Drawing 5]. Form the grooves to fit the well sides (Q), then lay out and cut the curve on each end. Check the fit of the bottom on the well, making sure the trucks pivot without hitting the bottom. Chamfer the lower edges, then glue the bottom to the well, aligning the grooves over the sides.

Glue and clamp the truck/platform

Retrieve the inner (K) and side (L) catwalks that you cut in Step 4. Glue the inner catwalk in place so it sits against the well end (P) on top of the short supports (O). Sand a slight round-over on the outer corners of the side catwalks before gluing them to the tops of the platform assemblies, flush to the inner catwalks.



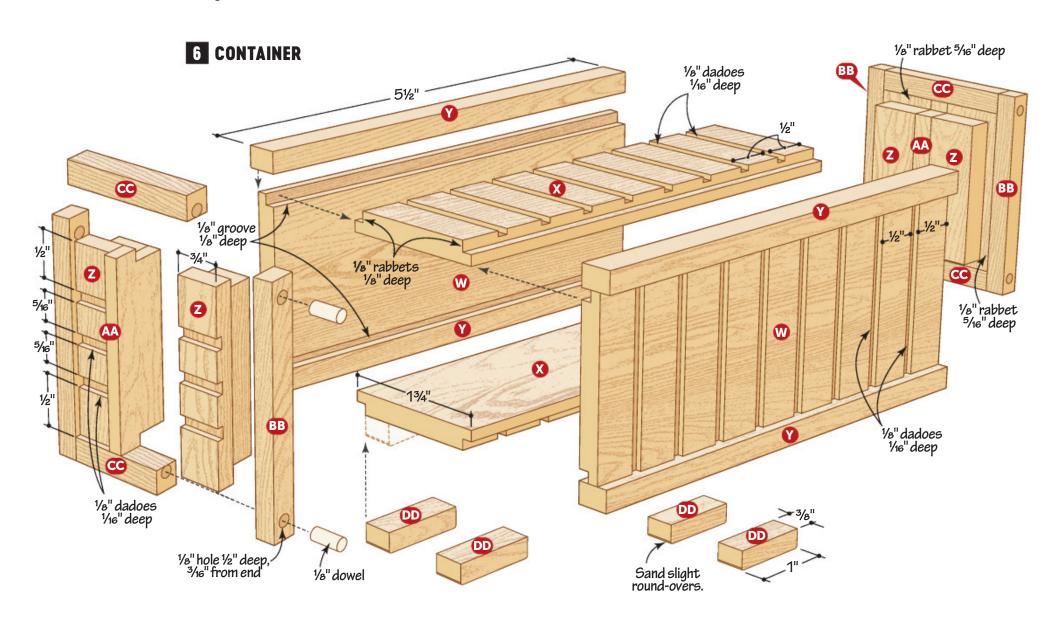
Align the tops of the side caps (U) with the tops of the well ends (P). We used $\frac{1}{4}$ "-thick clamp blocks to give clearance for the clamps around the truck axles.

CONTAINERS

Note: To add a bit of contrast to our second container, we made parts W, X, and Z from a scrap of spalted maple we found in the shop.

From ¹/₄" stock, cut the container side panels, top/bottom panels, and corner rails (W, X, Y) to size. At the router table, form the dadoes across the outside face of the container panels **[Drawing 6]** using a ¹/₈" spiral bit. Then glue and clamp a pair of corner rails to the edges of each side panel, flush to the inside face.

2 Rout the grooves on the inside faces of the side panel assemblies (W/Y) [Drawing 6, Photo G]. Adjust the routertable fence to form the rabbets on the edges of the top and bottom panels (X) to fit the grooves in the sides. Glue and clamp the top and bottom panels between the side assemblies.



Cut the door panels (Z) and door stiles (AA) to size. Form the dadoes across the face of the panels [Drawing 6], then glue a stile between two panels, flush to the inside face. Repeat to make four total door assemblies.

Raise the router bit height to 5/16" and rout the rabbets on the back of the door assemblies. Check the fit of the doors in the ends of the container assemblies.

5 Cut the door sides (BB) and top/bottoms (CC) to size. Glue and clamp a top and bottom to each door, then add the sides. To reinforce the corners, drill the holes through the sides, glue a dowel in each hole, and trim them flush. Glue and clamp the door assemblies to the ends of the containers.

6 Cut the skids (DD) to size and use a sanding block to round over the lower edges of each one. Glue the skids into the corners of the container bottoms.

Finish-sand the containers and container car to 180 grit, easing any sharp edges. Apply a finish. We sprayed



Install a $\frac{1}{8}$ " spiral bit in the router table and raise it to $\frac{1}{8}$ ". Adjust the fence to rout the groove in the side panel (W) right along the glue line with the corner rail (Y).

on three coats of matte lacquer, buffing between coats with 0000 steel wool.

Hitch up your container car to your train using the screw eye and stack on the containers.

MATERIALS LIST

PART			FINISHED SIZE		Matl.	Qty.
PAR	11	<u> </u>	W	L	matt.	qty.
TR	UCKS				22	
A	TRUCK FRAMES	5/8"	11/2"	21/8"	С	2
В	SPRING GROUPS	3/8"	13/32"	5/8"	С	4
C	SIDE FRAMES	1/4"	1/2"	21/8"	С	4
D	TONGUES	1/4"	1/2"	3"	С	2
E	TONGUE EXTENSION	1/4"	1/2"	11/4"	С	1
F*	HITCH SHROUD	1/2"	1"	11/8"	С	1
PL/	ATFORMS AND CAR					
G	FRAME RAILS	3/8"	3/4"	21/8"	С	2
Н	PLATFORMS	1/4"	27/8"	27/8"	С	2
*	STEPS	1/4"	7/16"	5/8"	С	4
J	OUTER CATWALKS	1/8"	5/8"	27/8"	М	2
K	INNER CATWALKS	1/8"	1/2"	23/8"	М	2
L	SIDE CATWALKS	1/8"	1/2"	17/8"	М	4
M	RISERS	1/4"	1/4"	27/8"	С	2
N	LONG SUPPORTS	1/4"	1/2"	23/8"	С	2
0	SHORT SUPPORTS	1/4"	1/2"	3/4"	С	4
P*	WELL ENDS	1/4"	23/8"	13/8"	С	2
Q	WELL SIDES	1/8"	11/4"	10 ¹ / ₂ "	М	2
R	WELL PLATES	1/8"	11/8"	21/4"	М	4
S	WELL SIDE RIBS	1/4"	1/4"	11/8"	С	10
T	WELL SIDE RAILS	1/8"	3/8"	9"	С	2
U	WELL SIDE CAPS	1/8"	3/8"	2"	С	4
V	WELL BOTTOM	1/4"	27/8"	67/8"	С	1

PAR	. ∓	F	FINISHED SIZE			0414
PAR		T	T W L		Matl.	Qty.
CO	NTAINERS					
W	SIDE PANELS	1/4"	2"	51/2"	W	4
X	TOP/BOTTOM PANELS	1/4"	13/4"	51/2"	W	4
Y	CORNER RAILS	1/4"	3/8"	51/2"	W	8
Z	DOOR PANELS	1/2"	3/4"	2"	W	8
AA	DOOR STILES	1/4"	9/16"	2"	W	4
BB	DOOR SIDES	1/4"	1/4"	21/2"	W	8
CC	DOOR TOP/BOTTOMS	1/4"	1/4"	13/4"	W	8
DD	SKIDS	1/4"	3/8"	1"	W	8

*Parts initially cut oversize. See the instructions.

MATERIALS KEY: C-cherry, M-maple, W-walnut.
BITS: 1/8", 9/64", 7/32", 11/32", 3/8" brad-point drill bits, 1/2" and 5/8"
Forstner bits, 1/4" round-over router bit, 1/8" spiral router bit.
SOURCES: Train Container Car Kit no. RS-01380E, \$10 each (\$40 5-pack), woodstore.net/containercarkit.
PROJECT COST: It cost us about \$30 to build this project. Your cost will vary by region and source.



Whether you're building a single cabinet or a roomful, these tools and accessories will amp up your efficiency and dial down your chances for error.

WRITER: VINCE ANCONA

Unlike handcrafting a piece of fine furniture, cabinetmaking tends to focus on getting the job done as quickly and efficiently as possible. Fortunately, tool manufacturers have developed all sorts of products to speed the process and ensure more accurate results. We've rounded up some of our favorites that will elevate your cabinet building results.

Milescraft EuroHingeJig #1342, milescraft.com



CONCEALED HINGE JIG

A hinge-boring jig allows you to accurately position and drill cup holes for concealed hinges using a hand drill. It registers against the edge of the door to position the bit at the prescribed offset from the door edge (most adjust to common hinge requirements). A stop collar on the bit controls the depth of the hole. Some have guides for mounting-screw holes, too. Once you've set the jig up, boring the holes goes quickly.



CABINET HARDWARE JIG

Once you've built a beautifully faced, perfectly fitted drawer, the last thing you want to do is mis-drill hardware-mounting holes. That's where an inexpensive cabinet hardware jig earns its keep. Most jigs feature an adjustable fence that registers against the edge of your drawer or door and have holes or bushings to accurately guide your drill bit. Once you've set the jig up for your desired spacing, it really speeds up the process of mounting hardware, particularly if you have a lot of drawers or doors to complete.





THREE-WAY FACE CLAMP

Clamping a face frame or edging to a cabinet poses a unique challenge, especially if the cabinet has a back or is too deep to allow passing long bar clamps through the interior. A three-way face clamp grips both faces of a cabinet side or divider so that a third clamp screw can apply clamping pressure to the face frame. They also prove handy for securing edging and other tasks beyond cabinetmaking.



POCKET-HOLE JIG

When it comes to speeding up cabinet construction, it's hard to imagine anything more useful than pocket screws. Armed with a pocket-hole jig, glue, and a box of screws, you can build a shopful of cabinets in a weekend. Available in various sizes and configurations, we prefer a standard-size model capable of handling both panels and face-frame components.



CIRCULAR SAW CUTTING GUIDE

Tracksaws are a great option for cutting plywood sheets, but they represent a sizable investment. A circular saw paired with a cutting guide offers a less-costly option. Most guides feature an auxiliary baseplate for your circular saw that rides on an aluminum track equipped with an anti-chip strip for the blade to ride against. Paired with a quality blade designed for cutting sheet goods, the track guides the saw for straight, accurate cuts with minimal chipout.



Rockler Pro Shelf Drilling Jig #31571, rockler.com

SHELF-PIN DRILLING JIG

Wobbly shelves, usually caused by misaligned shelf-pin holes, annoy every time you use a cabinet. Avoid this problem from the get-go by drilling those holes with a shelf-pin jig. While styles vary, they all provide a template that produces consistent spacing between holes for solid shelf support. Jigs typically work with $^{1}/_{4}$ " or 5mm shelf pins (some handle both sizes). Better jigs are adjustable and allow drilling two rows of holes with a single setup.

PLYWOOD BLADE

Plywood and melamine allow you to knock out cabinet carcases in record time. But these materials are notorious for chipping and splintering, particularly when crosscutting. A blade engineered specifically for cutting sheet goods solves this problem. Available in either thin or standard kerf, a plywood blade typically features a high tooth count with a steep top bevel angle for making clean, shearing cuts in sheet goods. It makes a huge difference in the quality of the finished cuts.



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PRE-FINISHED PLYWOOD

Trying to spray or brush a finish onto the large interior space of a cabinet can be problematic. One way to get around this is by using pre-finished plywood. You'll find sheets finished on one or both faces, typically featuring a UV-cured urethane finish that is more durable and longer-lasting than anything available to most home-shop woodworkers. You'll still have to finish any face frames or solid wood parts, but not having to apply finish to the main parts of the cabinet carcase drastically reduces the amount of time your cabinet project will spend in the finishing room.



BISCUIT JOINER

Like a pocket hole jig, a biscuit joiner is a serious timesaver when joining carcases, face frames, doors, and even drawers. The biscuits help align the pieces for assembly, as well as provide lots of additional gluing surface for stronger joints. A biscuit joiner (also known as a plate joiner) cuts slots for those biscuits accurately and consistently thanks to integrated alignment features.

THIN-KERF DADO SET

Standard dado blades usually can't cut kerfs thinner than $^{1}/_{4}$ ". This creates problems when using $^{1}/_{4}$ " plywood (which is almost always thinner than stated) for drawer bottoms and door panels. You wind up with a loose fit and a panel that rattles. A thin-kerf dado blade features thinner outer blades to cut kerfs as narrow as $^{3}/_{16}$ ". With the use of shims, you can dial in a perfect fit for undersized plywood.

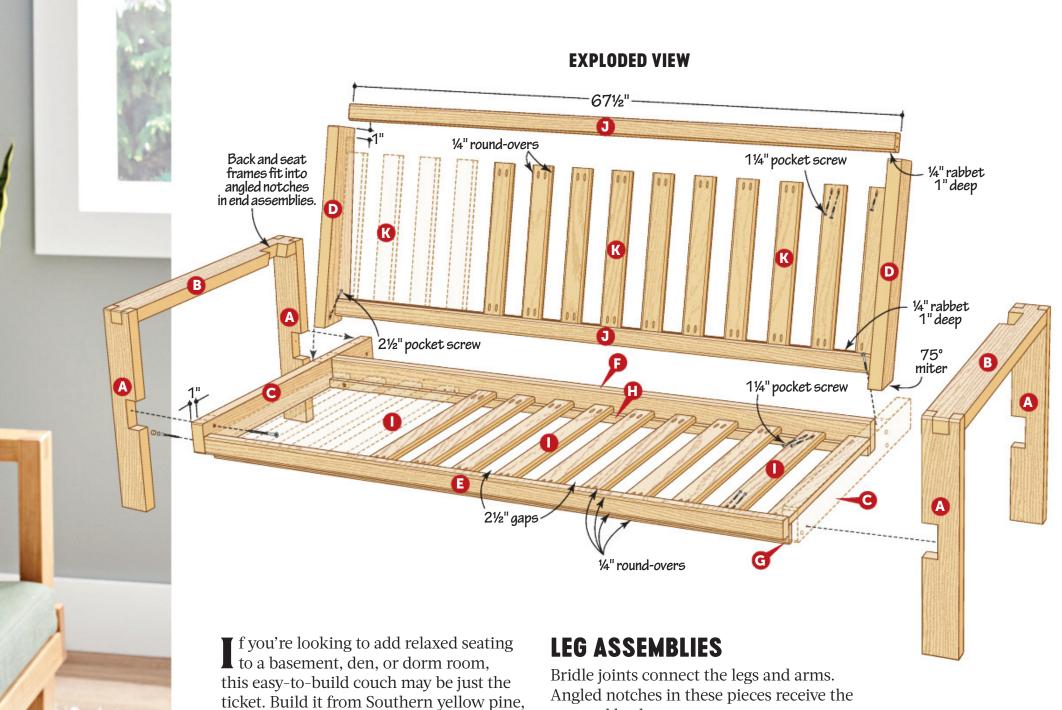


DRAWER-SLIDE JIG

Holding a drawer slide in place while marking and drilling the mounting holes usually requires a second set of hands-or a drawerslide jig. Clamped to the side of a cabinet, the jig supports the drawer slide while you drill and drive mounting screws. Tabs on the jig register against the cabinet sides or face frame for automatic slide positioning. Sold in pairs, this jig is reversible to hold the drawers in place while mounting slides on them as well. Most drawer-slide jigs work with ball-bearing and nylon-glide drawer slides. Double-check capabilities if you plan to use undermount slides. 🍨







using basic joinery and pocket screws for fast construction. Add a couple of custom cushions (make your own or order them

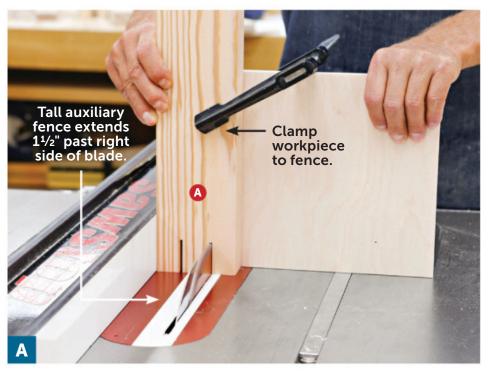
no time.

online, Sources) and you'll be lounging in

seat and back.

Cut the legs (A) and arms (B) to size [Materials List, Exploded View].

Cut a centered notch at one end of all four legs [Drawing 1, Photos A and B].



To cut the centered notches in the legs (A), mount a tall auxiliary fence to your miter gauge and position the rip fence to cut the first shoulder. Then flip the workpiece around to cut the second shoulder.



Moving the fence in 1/8" increments, flip and reclamp each leg in turn to make repeat cuts, nibbling out the waste between the shoulders of the notch. Then clean up the ends of the notches with a chisel.

TIP!

For perfectly sized tenons, place the leg (A) against the rip fence and set the fence so the blade's *outer* teeth are flush with the notch cheek.

Form matching tenons on the ends of the arms (B) [Drawing 1, Photos C and D].

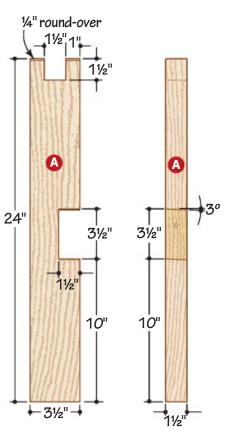
Cut the seat ends (C) and back ends (D) to size [Materials List]. Miter-cut the lower end of the back ends at 75° and drill pocket holes at this end, making a mirrored pair [Exploded View].

Dry-assemble the leg and arm assemblies (A/B). Lay a seat end and back end across each assembly and scribe the locations for the angled notches in the legs and arms [Drawing 2, Photo E]. Cut the notches at the tablesaw [Photo F]. Glue the legs and arms (A, B), checking for square. Set them aside while you start on the seat and back.



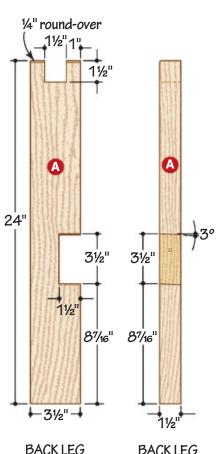
Just as you did with the notches, form the tenons on the ends of the arms (B) by standing the workpiece on end and making the two cheek cuts first.

1 PARTS VIEW

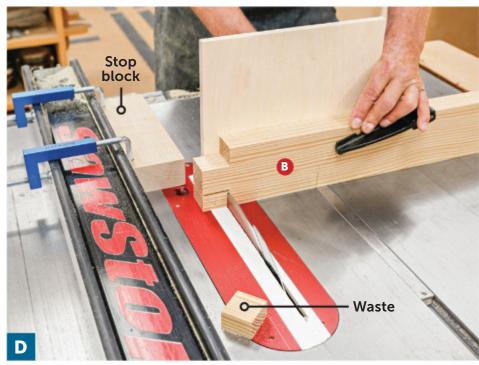


 $\begin{array}{ccc} & & & & & & & & \\ FRONTLEG & & & & & & \\ (Left front shown) & & & & & \\ (Left inside shown) & & & & \\ \end{array}$

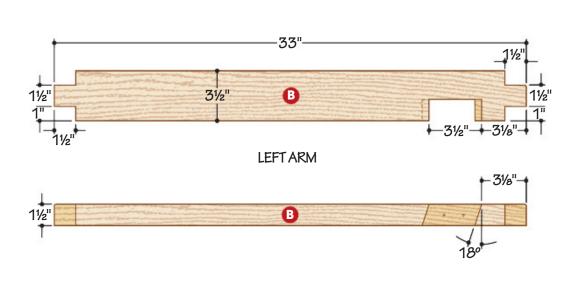
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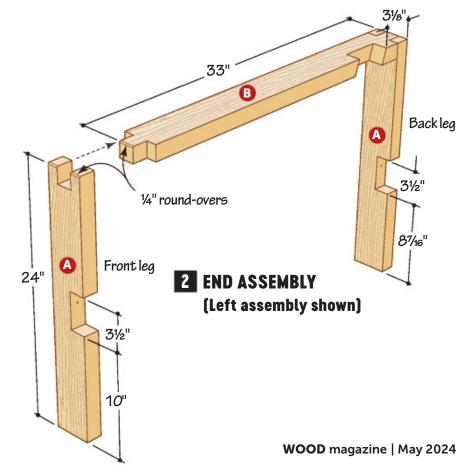


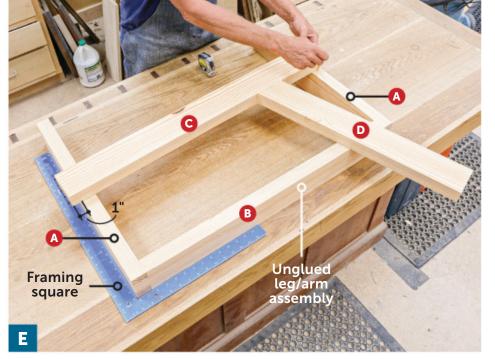
 $\begin{array}{ll} \mathsf{BACKLEG} & \mathsf{BACKLEG} \\ \mathsf{(Left\ front\ shown)} & \mathsf{(Left\ inside\ shown)} \end{array}$



To remove the remainder of the waste, lay the workpiece on edge and make the shoulder cuts. Clamp a stop block to the rip fence ahead of the blade to control the length of the tenon.







Transfer the seat end (C) and back end (D) angles directly onto the legs and arms. Make sure to create a left and right set so you end up with a mirrored pair.



Angle your miter gauge to notch the legs and arms for the rails. (Reverse the miter gauge angle to create mirrored right and left pairs.) Angle the miter gauge 3° to notch the legs and 18° for the arms.

Cramped for space? Turn the couch into a chair by resizing the seat and back frames.

SEAT & BACK

Slatted frames make up the seat and back. The bulk of the work here consists of simply cutting pieces to the correct size and drilling a bunch of pocket holes.

Cut the front and rear seat rails (E, F) and front and rear slat supports (G, H) to size [Drawing 3, Materials List].

Round over three edges of both seat rails (E, F), leaving each lower, inside edge square. Glue and screw the front slat support (G) to the inside face of the front seat rail with the support extending past the bottom edge of the rail by 1". Glue and screw the rear slat support (H) to the rear seat rail, flush with the bottom edge.

Out the seat slats (I) to size. Round over all four edges on 12 of the slats, but only two edges on the outer two slats [Drawing 3]. Drill two pocket holes in each end of the 12 slats, and a single pocket hole, offset toward the rounded edge, in each end of the two outer slats.

THE COMBINATION OF INTERLOCKING JOINERY AND POCKET SCREWS GIVES THIS COUCH A SURPRISING AMOUNT OF STRENGTH.

-JOHN OLSON, DESIGN EDITOR

"

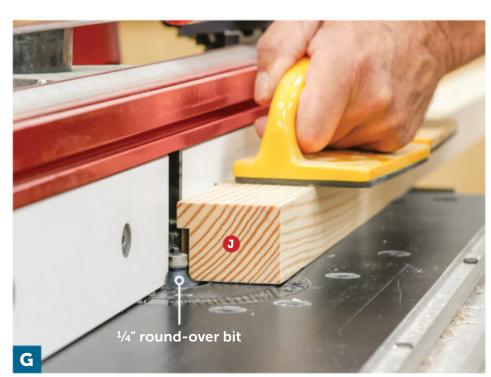
3 SEAT ASSEMBLY 2½" gaps ½" round-overs 24" #10 x 3" F.H. screw #8 x 1½" F.H. screw 67½" 34½" 34½"

Cut a pair of 2½"-wide spacer blocks from scrap and use them to evenly space the slats.

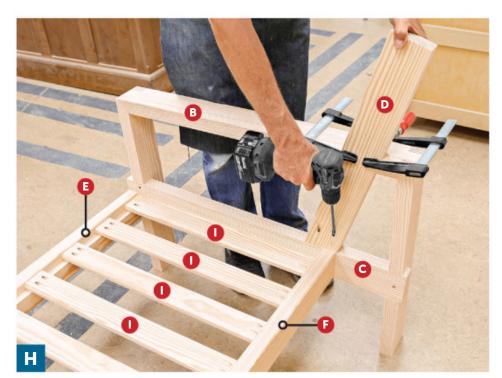
While checking for square, glue and screw the two outer slats to the seat rails (E, F) flush with the ends. Dry-fit the remaining slats on the slat supports so they are evenly spaced, then glue and screw them in place.

Cut the back rails (J) to size **[Exploded View]**. Cut a rabbet along one edge of each rail, then round over all four outer edges **[Photo G]**.

Cut the back slats (K) to size. Round over the edges and drill pocket holes just as you did with the seat slats. Place the back rails (J) on your bench with the rabbets facing up. Set the back slats in the rabbets, evenly spaced [Exploded View]. Glue and screw the slats to the rails, leaving the two outer slats out for now.



After cutting a rabbet in one edge of the back rails (J), round over the four outer edges of each rail.



Glue the back end (D) into the notch in the arm (B) and screw it to the seat end (C) using $2\frac{1}{2}$ pocket screws.

SOME ASSEMBLY REQUIRED

Glue and clamp the seat ends (C) to the seat assembly (E-I) so the front seat rail (E) is flush with the front and bottom of the seat ends [Drawing 3]. Drill counterbored screw holes and drive screws through the seat ends (C) and into the ends of the seat rails (E, F). Glue wood plugs into the counterbores and trim and sand the plugs flush.

Retrieve the leg and arm assemblies (A/B) and glue and screw them to the seat assembly **[Exploded View]**. Glue and screw the back ends (D) to the assembly **[Photo H]**.

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Glue and clamp the back assembly (J/K) between the back ends (D) with the back rails (J) flush with the back edge of the ends and the upper back rail 1" from the upper end of the ends [Exploded View]. Drill counterbored holes and drive screws through the ends and into the ends of the back rails.

Glue and screw the remaining two back slats into place.

Plug any screw holes that won't be covered by the cushions.

Finish-sand the couch to 180 grit. Using a trim router and sanding block, round any sharp edges.

Apply a finish. We stained the couch with a coat of PureColor water-based stain (Bamboo) and then applied three coats of PureShield topcoat (matte) [Sources].

Order custom cushions [Sources] or send the seat and back measurements to a local upholsterer, as we did. We specified 3" foam. The seat is 25×67" and the back is 20×67". Then move the couch into a comfortable spot, grab a bowl of popcorn, and turn into a couch potato.

MATERIALS LIST

DAD	PART		FINISHED SIZE		Moti	041/
PAR		Τ	W	L	Matl.	Qty.
A	LEGS	11/2"	31/2"	24"	SYP	4
В	ARMS	11/2"	3 ¹ /2"	33"	SYP	2
C	SEAT ENDS	11/2"	3 ½"	341/2"	SYP	2
D	BACK ENDS	11/2"	31/2"	24"	SYP	2
E	FRONT SEAT RAIL	11/2"	2"	671/2"	SYP	1
F	REAR SEAT RAIL	11/2"	31/2"	67 ¹ /2"	SYP	1
G	FRONT SLAT SUPPORT	3/4"	2"	67½"	SYP	1
Н	REAR SLAT SUPPORT	3/4"	1"	67½"	SYP	1
I	SEAT SLATS	3/4"	21/2"	24"	SYP	14
J	BACK RAILS	11/2"	2"	67½"	SYP	2
K	BACK SLATS	3/4"	21/2"	18"	SYP	14

MATERIALS KEY: SYP-Southern yellow pine.

SUPPLIES: #8×1¹/₄" flathead screws, #10×3" flathead screws, 1^{1} /₄" coarse-thread pocket screws, 2^{1} /₂" coarse-thread pocket screws.

BITS: 1/4" and 1/8" round-over router bits, 3/8" plug cutter. **SOURCES:** PureColor water-based stain (Bamboo), quart, \$28; PureShield Protect (matte), quart, \$34, amazon.com; cushions (2), customcushions.com.

PROJECT COST: It cost us about \$750 to build this project. Your cost will vary by region and source.

CUTTING DIAGRAM

Note: We paid

for the cushions

for our couch. We

found the cost to

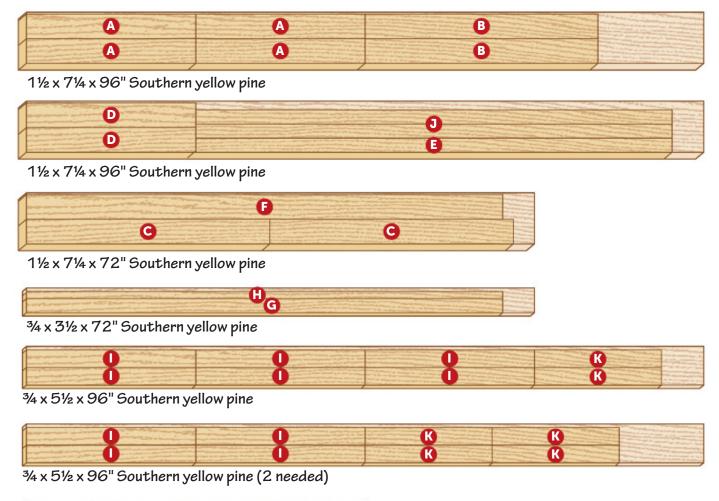
be comparable to

ordering online.

(materials and labor)

around \$500

This project requires 28 board feet of 8/4 Southern yellow pine and 16 board feet of 4/4 Southern yellow pine based on example boards shown.



Note: We milled 8/4 rough-sawn Southern yellow pine for the thicker project parts. If you choose to use construction lumber, consider ripping the parts out of selectively purchased 2×10 boards, keeping the rift- and quartersawn grain sections and avoiding the piths.

34 x 51/2 x 48" Southern yellow pine

COMPACT BOOK RACK

Keep your favorite reading materials and reference books close at hand with this space-saving book rack.

WRITER: KERRY GIBSON
DESIGNER: JOHN OLSON
BUILDER: BRIAN BERGSTROM



This book rack compactly stores books anywhere that's handy for you, whether that's on a bedside table, a kitchen counter, or even in the shop for your favorite woodworking magazine. The contrasting oak and walnut construction goes together quickly with biscuits and butt joints.

BUILD THE CASE

From ³/₄" red oak, cut the sides (A) and bottom (B) to size **[Materials List]**. Miter cut the top end of each side to 10°, then mark a 2" radius on the upper front corners. Cut each radius to shape and sand the edges smooth.

From ³/₄" walnut, cut the slats (C) to size. Tilt your tablesaw blade to 10° and bevel-rip the top edge of one slat without reducing its overall width.

Mark the centerline on each end of each slat and the corresponding location of each slat on the sides (A), leaving ¹/₄" between the slats. Cut the slots for #10 biscuits in the ends of the slats and the sides. Then mark and cut biscuit slots in the bottom (B) and the sides.

To assemble the case, spread glue on one end of the bottom (B) as well as in the corresponding biscuit slots on one side (A). Then add the slats (C) to the assembly, aligning the beveled edge of the top slat flush with the upper edge of the side. Spread glue on the other slat ends and in the biscuit slots, then fit the other side in place and clamp the assembly together.

ADD THE FEET AND FINISH

From ³/₄" walnut, cut the lower rail (D) and feet (E) to size. Bevel the bottom end of each foot to 10°, then form a ³/₄" radius on the top end of each foot. The feet mirror each other, so make sure the rounded top ends are correctly oriented with the beveled bottoms.

2 Glue and clamp the lower rail to the bottom of the case assembly, set back 1¹/₄" from the front edge. Then glue and clamp the feet to the lower rail and sides.

Scrape off any glue squeeze-out, then finish-sand the assembly with 220-grit sandpaper. Slightly ease all sharp corners with a sanding block.

Apply the finish of your choice. We used three coats of Danish oil, buffing out the third coat to achieve a matte finish. Then place the rack where you want it, load up the books, and be ready to read when the mood hits you.

MATERIALS LIST

PART		FI	NISHED	Moti	O+v	
PA	XI.		W		Matl.	Qty.
A	CASE SIDES	3/4"	9"	10 ¹ / ₄ "	RO	2
В	CASE BOTTOM	3/4"	9"	9"	RO	1
C	SLATS	3/4"	3"	9"	W	3
D	LOWER RAIL	3/4"	3/4"	10 ¹ /2"	W	1
E	FEET	3/4"	3/4"	27/8"	W	2

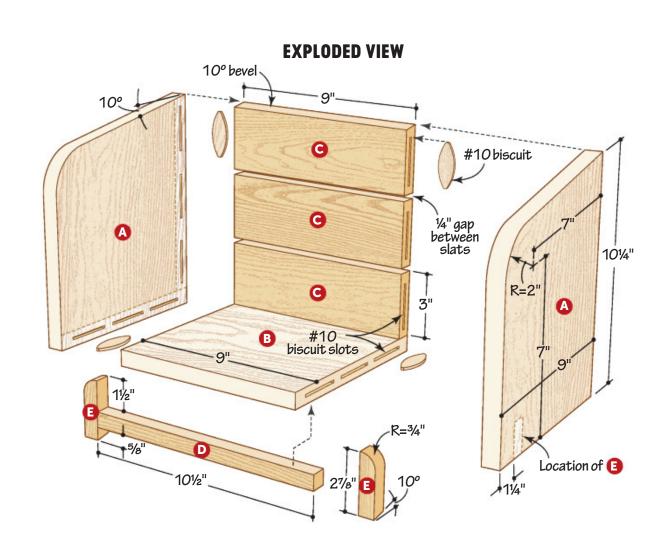
MATERIALS KEY: RO-red oak, W-walnut. SUPPLIES: #10 biscuits.

PROJECT COST: We built this project from scrap, but you could build one from new materials for about \$30.



New to biscuit

joinery? Learn the biscuit basics. woodmagazine.com/ biscuitbasics





Woodpeckers, woodpeck.com Adjustable Track Square, no. ADTKSQ-NC, \$330

Angle Stop FS-WA, no. 577040, \$189

full sheet at 90°. Festool, festoolusa.com

1920s Style for a 1920s Price

It was a warm summer afternoon and my wife and I were mingling with the best of them. The occasion was a 1920s-themed party, and everyone was dressed to the nines. Parked on the manse's circular driveway was a beautiful classic convertible. It was here that I got the idea for our new 1920s Retrograde Watch.

Never ones to miss an opportunity, we carefully steadied our glasses of bubbly and climbed into the car's long front seat. Among the many opulent features on display was a series of dashboard dials that accentuated the car's lavish aura. One of those dials inspired our 1920s Retrograde Watch, a genuinely unique timepiece that marries timeless style with modern technology.

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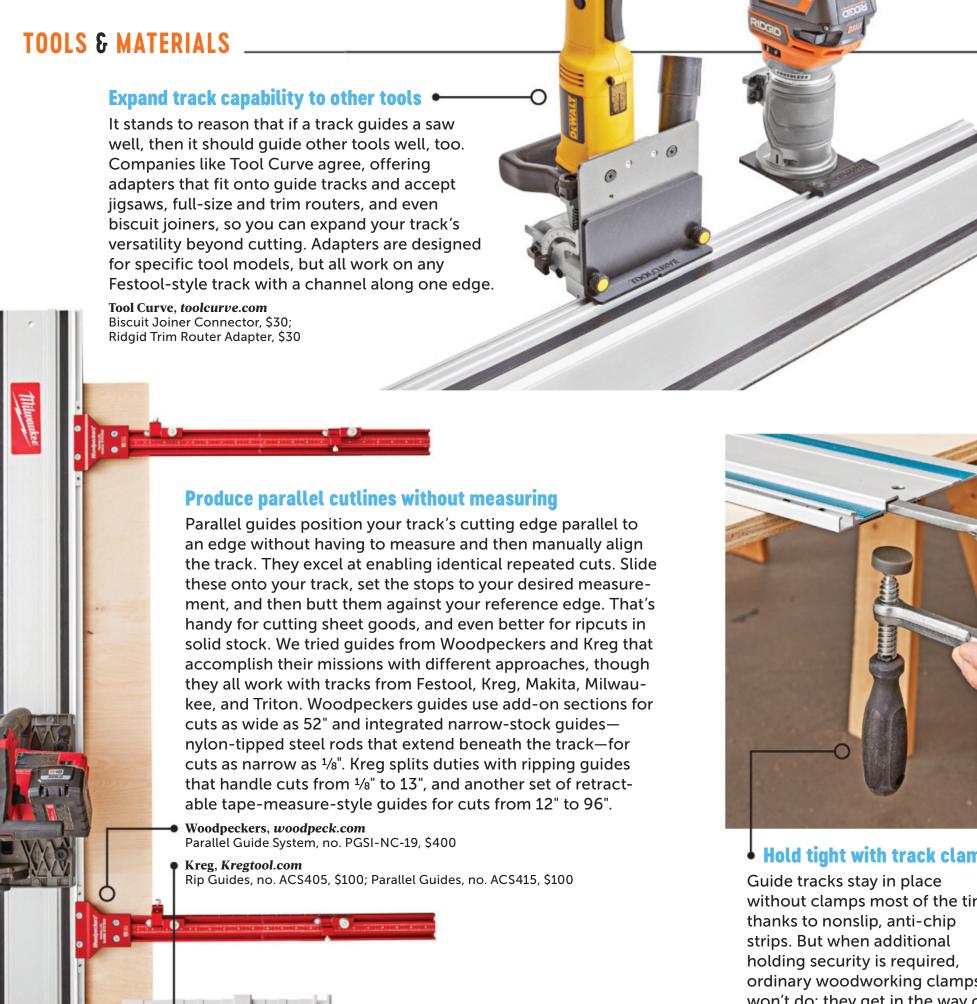
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Makita, makitatools.com Guide rail clamp set, no. 191J52-3, \$45

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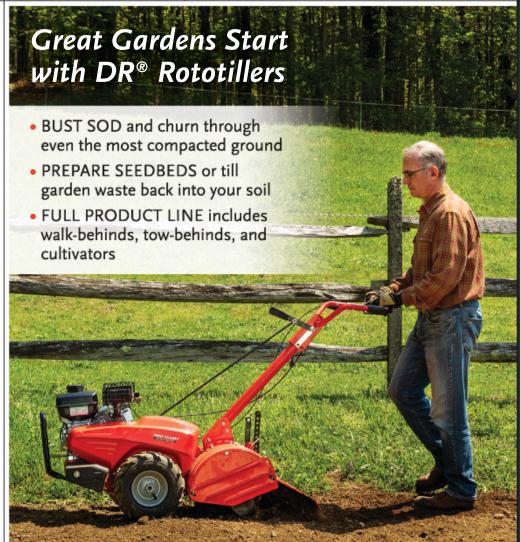
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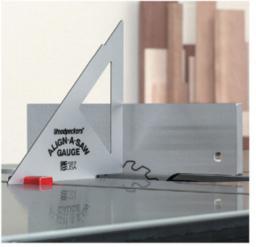
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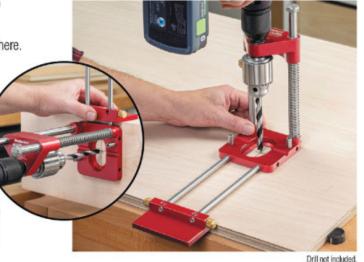
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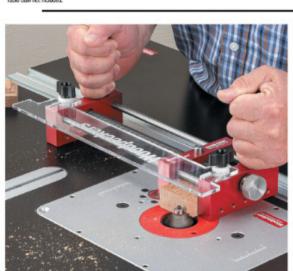




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