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# April 15-July 31

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- Table tilt: 45° R, 10° L
- Cutting capacity/throat: 13½"
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- Blade size: 921/2"-931/2" L (1/8"-3/4" W)
- Blade speeds: 1800 & 3100 FPM
- · Approx. shipping weight: 247 lbs.

**INCLUDES QUICK BLADE RELEASE** 

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- Motor: 1 HP, 110V/220V, singlephase, TEFC, 11A/5.5A
- Precision-ground cast iron table size: 14" sq.
- Table tilt: 45° R, 15° L
- Cutting capacity/throat: 13½"
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- Blade size: 92½"–93½" L (½"–¾" W)
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60 Hz • Amps: 15A at 120V, 7.5A at 240V

Table height: 35%" • Footprint: 21" L x 19½" W

#### 17" BANDSAW

- Motor: 2 HP, 110V/220V, single-phase, TEFC, 20A/10A
- Precision-ground cast iron table size: 17" sq.
- Table tilt: 45° R, 10° L
- · Cutting capacity/throat: 161/4
- Max. cutting height: 12½"
- Blade size: 131½" L (½"-1" W)
- Blade speeds: 1700 & 3500 FPM
- · Quick-release blade tension lever
- Approx. shipping weight: 346 lbs.

MADE IN AN ISO 9001 FACTORY



G0513P \$895 SALE \$87500





Grizzio

79

#### 11/2 HP SHAPERS

- Motor: 1½ HP, 120V/240V, single-phase, 12A/6A
- Precision-ground cast iron table size: 201/4" x 18"
- Spindle travel: 3"
- 2 interchangeable spindles: 1/2" & 3/4"
- Spindle speeds: 7000 & 10.000 RPM
- Max. cutter dia.: 5"
- Approx. shipping weight: 221 lbs.



G1035P \$595 SALE \$57500



G1706 WING

G1035 595 SALE \$57500

POLAR BEAR WHITE



Max. depth of cut: @ 90°-31/4", @ 45°-21/4" Rip cap.: 30" R, 15" L

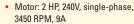
Overall size: 57¼" W x 35¾" H x 37½" D

Approx. shipping weight: 348 lbs.

New!

G0771 5795 INTRO. PRICE \$67500

#### 2 HP DUST COLLECTOR WITH 2.5 MICRON BAG



6" inlet with removable "Y" fitting with two 4" openings • Impeller: 123/4" aluminum

Portable base size: 211/4" x 331/2"

Bag volume: 5.7 cubic feet

- Height (with bags inflated): 78"
- Bag size: 191/2" x 33" (2)
- Air suction capacity: 1550 CFM
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- Approx. shipping weight: 122 lbs.

AN ISO 9001 **FACTORY** 



2-Stage Cylone Separator W1049—a \$34.25 value

G1029Z2P 345 SALE \$32500

#### 12" BABY DRUM SANDERS

- Sanding motor: 1½ HP, 115V, single-phase, 13A
- Conveyor motor: ¼ HP, 115V, single-phase, 0.3A
- · Drum surface speed: 2127 FPM
- Max. stock dimensions: 12" wide x 31/2" thick
- Min. stock length: 8"
- Sanding drum size: 4"
- Sanding belt size: 3" x 70" hook & loop
- Dust collection port: 21/2"
- Feed rate: 2.5–17.3 FPM
- Approx. shipping weight: 166 lbs.

GRIZZLY GREEN G0459 5695 SALE \$55000



G0459P 5695 SALE \$55000





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#### **8" JOINTERS**

- Motor: 3 HP 240V single-phase, TEFC, 3450 RPM, 15A
- Precision-ground cast iron table size: 9" x 721/2"
- Cutterhead knives (G0656): 4 HSS, 8" x 3/4" x 1/8"
- Number of carbide inserts (G0656X): 40, 14 x 14 x 2mm
- Cutterhead speed: 4800 RPM Cutterhead dia.: 3"
- Max. depth of cut: 1/8" Max. rabbeting depth: 1/2"
- Cuts per minute: G0656–20,000, G0656X–21,400
- · Approx. shipping weight: 523 lbs.

4 KNIFE CUTTERHEAD G0656 \$825 SALE \$79500 SPIRAL CUTTERHEAD

G0656X \$1250 ONLY \$119500

**FREE SAFETY PUSH** BLOCKS

#### WOOD LATHE WITH DIGITAL READOUT

- Motor: 2 HP, 110V, single-phase, 14A
- · Swing over bed: 16" · Swing over tool rest: 13"
- · Distance between centers: 46"
- 1" x 8 TPI RH headstock spindle MT#2 spindle & tailstock tapers
- Spindle bore: 3/8"
- 10 Speeds: 600-2400 RPM
- Indexed headstock rotation at 0°, 60°, 90°,
- 120°, and 180° Overall size: 721/6" L x 19" W x 48" H
- Approx. shipping weight: 354 lbs

G0462 525 SALE \$59500







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Issue 233

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Miter Shooting Board woodmagazine.com/shooter

### **TLC FOR YOUR TABLESAW**

Do your expressions of love for your tablesaw bring awkward silences from your coworkers and concerned looks from your friends? Ditch those unhealthy relationships, and spend some time with your true love: Video: Squeeze sweet accuracy from your main squeeze. woodmagazine.com/squeeze Plan: A miter sled makes perfect angles with your perfect angel. woodmagazine.com/angleangel Video: Zero-clearance inserts snuggle into your saw's curves. woodmagazine.com/snuggle



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# Editor's Angle

# Filling the void



A much younger—and skinnier—Dave builds a baby crib out of cherry 20-some years ago, in the b.k. ("before kids") era.

or as long as I can remember, most days began with me asking my wife, Annette, "What's on the schedule for tonight?" Invariably, her response included a practice or performance by one or both of our kids, or a church or school committee meeting. Precious were the nights and weekends when I could grab some quality shop time. Now the kids are grown and gone. And the schedule has slowed.

It felt odd at first, coming home from work and simply not... having... anything... scheduled. With our newfound free time, it was tempting to just plop down in front of the TV and watch those can't-miss shows friends raved about.

Instead, I've been trying to get out into the shop every night, pitching over-the-hill finishes and glue bottles and gotta-have gadgets that seemed like a really good idea at the time. Between cleanings, I've sharpened and tuned up tools. I'm now back in b.k. (before kids) mode, spending more time with my passion—building furniture—without the hassle of having to remember what I was thinking when I machined all those parts a month (or year) ago.

Empty-nesting gives me a glimpse of what retirement could be like, and makes me feel a little sad for people who retire without a hobby and go right back to work out of boredom. Without woodworking, I could easily become a fat, old couch potato when I decide to quit my day job.

So, let's make a pact: Reach out to that overworked neighbor or colleague before they retire and invite him or her into your shop to build a simple project or two. They'll be rewarded with a pursuit they can enjoy literally for the rest of their lives; your reward is sharing your love of woodworking. I think the cooler

stand (page 24) and A-frame planter (page 60) would be great fun and functional projects to try with them.

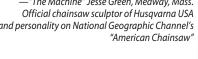




# It takes one to carve one

Husqvarna asked me to carve a chainsaw sculpture of a chainsaw, and I thought WOOD® magazine readers would really dig the results! It was created in my studio in Medway, Massachusetts, and unveiled at the GIE+ (green industry and equipment) Expo in Louisville, Kentucky. It then went on tour around the country, and is now bound for Husqvarna's corporate offices in Charlotte, North Carolina.

> —"The Machine" Jesse Green, Medway, Mass. and personality on National Geographic Channel's "American Chainsaw"











## Is the TV frame too hot?

Although the TV frame in issue 231 (March 2015) looks nice, I didn't notice any vents in the frame box—it appears it will seal the TV to the wall. I'd strongly recommend adding some ventilation at the top and bottom of the box/frame. Failure to provide adequate ventilation will likely lead to premature failure of the TV.

—Caleb Christopher, Basehor, Kan.

We were concerned about heat buildup, too, Caleb, so we ran our design by a veteran TV and video monitor expert, and he gave us his approval. Modern LED screens generate considerably less heat than older models, and even the small gap afforded by our design provides adequate airflow to prevent damage. However, if you want increased ventilation, simply drill a series of holes, or rout a slot, in the top box side (E) where it won't be seen.

—WOOD Editors



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#### **FAQs about EABs**

- ▶Emerald ash borer (EAB) larvae feed on the inner bark of ash trees, disrupting the tree's ability to transport water and nutrients, eventually killing it.
- Since its discovery, the species has accounted for the death of 15 million ash trees.
- ► Woodpeckers like to eat EAB larvae, so heavy woodpecker damage on an ash tree may be a sign of an infestation.
- ▶The good news? Researchers learn more each day about the biology of EABs, their rate of spread, methods for EAB detection, and how insecticides can be used to protect trees in infested areas. (For more information, visit emeraldashborer.info.)

#### A carving consideration

I enjoyed the "Simple Start to Relief Carving" in issue 232 (May 2015), but there was one small detail overlooked. Carving chisels and gouges are sharpened at a lower bevel angle (20°) than a typical bench chisel (around 25°) or mortise chisel (around 30°). A carving tool with a higher bevel angle would be difficult to get through the wood; the needed angle of attack would force the blade to go too deep.

—Roman Horoszewski, Fort Myers, Fla.

## **Article Updates**

## ▶ Rolling tool chest

In issue 231 (March 2015), in the cutting diagram on page 24, parts J-M should be cut from ½" stock.

#### ▶ Loft bed

In issue 231 (March 2015), on page 32, Drawing 9, the screw lengths should be 2½", not 1½".

#### ► Traditional dresser

In issue 219 (July 2013), Drawing D2 on page 45 should indicate that the dresser legs (A) measure 52" long. 🥊

5

# Weekend With WOOD

Learn from the best woodworkers in the world.

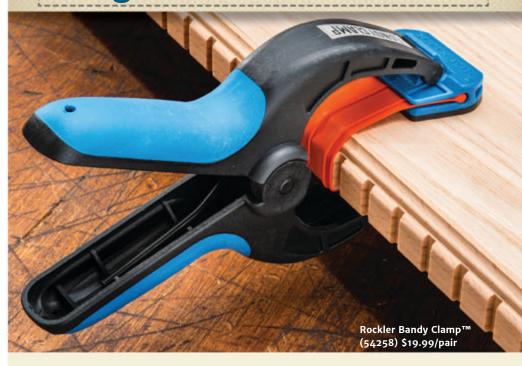
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# Edge clamping is about to get a whole lot easier



The new Bandy Clamp™ quickly and easily applies pressure to edge molding without marring the piece or the finish. The builtin rubber band stretches over the molding, while the large clamp pads securely hold everything in place while the glue dries. Your assembly times will be faster than ever before, allowing you to get more done in the shop. Bandy Clamp: the latest Rockler innovation to help you Create with Confidence.

Materials code 634





s woodworkers, we'd much rather be working with tools than working on them, so we tend to put off sharpening until we absolutely have to. The tools get too dull to make clean cuts, and the

drudgery begins. But with this simple, easy-to-remember technique, vou can put your chisels and plane irons back to work with scalpel-sharp cutters in mere minutes. Here's how.

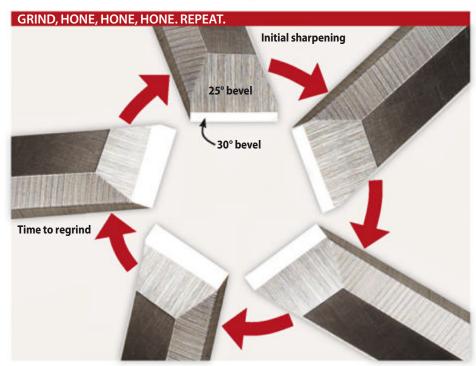
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Extra fine/coarse DMT DuoSharp diamond bench stone; 6,000-grit Shapton GlassStone ceramic water stone:

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A chisel or plane iron must have a dead-flat back to cut properly. Spritz the coarse side of a 325-grit diamond stone with water and rub the back of the tool side-to-side until you get an even scratch pattern. Repeat the process on the extra-fine face of the diamond stone (1,200 grit), and then on the ceramic stone (6,000 grit) to polish the back. Stop when you achieve a flat, mirrorlike surface. Once the back shines, you'll never have to repeat this step again.



With a grinder or the coarse side of your diamond stone, establish a 25° bevel on the front face of your blade. Secure the blade in the honing guide and sharpen the tip at 30°, starting with the extra-fine diamond stone and polishing with the ceramic stone. When your tool shows signs of dulling, sharpen that tip again at 30° using the 1,200- and 6,000-grit stones. After several sharpenings, the leading edge will take up more and more of the blade's front face. When it approaches one third to one half of that surface, regrind the blade at 25° and start the circle of sharpening over again.

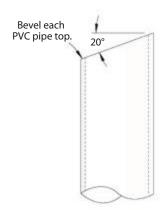


# **Great Ideas**For Your Shop

# Stand-up Tool Storage

ave benchtop space by storing long, narrow tools in this organizer. After building the box, cut lengths of PVC pipe to fill it, stairstepping the lengths to steady long tools at the rear and allow better access to shorter tools down front. Make it easier to drop tools into the pipe by cutting a 20° bevel on the top of each. Spread a thin layer of construction adhesive in the bottom of the box, and then stand the holders upright inside.

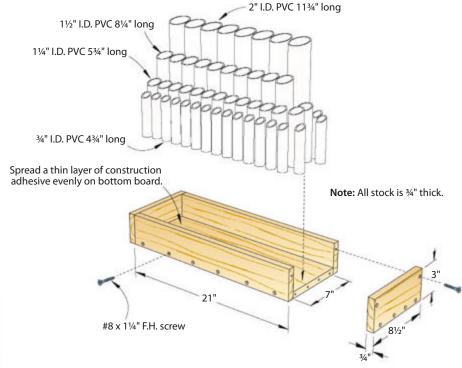
Project design: **Wes Bowling** Herriman, Utah



#### **More Resources**

 For more shop storage plans, visit woodmagazine.com/shopstorage.







# INNOVATIVE PRODUCTS

**SINCE 1989!** 



#### TRACK SAW

- Motor: 120V, 9A, 1100 watt, 5500 RPM
- Blade diameter: 160mm (61/4")
- · Cutting capacity: With track: 131/32" @ 90°, 17/16" @ 45° Without track:  $2\frac{5}{32}$ " @  $90^{\circ}$ ,  $1\frac{5}{8}$ " @  $45^{\circ}$



W1835 Track Saw only **D4363** Accessory Pack

D4362 Guide Rails

#### 14" BANDSAW

- Motor: 1 HP, 110V/220V
- Precision-ground cast iron table size: 14" x 14" x11/2"
- Blade size: 931/2" (1/8" to 3/4" wide)
- Cutting capacity 131/2" (throat)
- Cast iron frame and wheels
- Ball bearing blade guides
- Includes fence and miter gauge

Feature packed, and an incredible value



W1706 14" Bandsaw



#### PLANER MOULDER with Stand

- Motor: 2 HP, 240V, single-phase, 10.8A, 3450 RPM
- Precision-ground cast iron table size: 141/8" x 10" x 7/16"
- Max planing width: 7"
- Max planing height: 7½"
- Cuts per minute: 14,000
- 2 HSS knives





W1712

W1812 Planer Moulder with Stand

#### 10" TABLE SAWS with Riving Knife

- Motor: 3 HP, 220V, single-phase motor
- Precision-ground cast iron table size: 27" x 401/4": (W1819) 535/8" with extension; (W1820) 74" with extension
- Max. rip capacity: (W1819) 291/2", (W1820) 50"
- Camlock fence with HDPE face



W1819 10" Table Saw W1820 10" Table Saw with Long Ext. Table

#### 3/4 HP 13" BENCH-TOP DRILL PRESS

- Motor: ¾ HP, 110V, 1725 RPM
- Overall height: 38"
- Spindle travel: 31/4"
- Swing: 131/4" Drill chuck: 5/8"
- Speeds: 12, 250–3050 RPM
- Table: 123/8" dia.
- Table swing: 360°
- Table tilt: 45° left & 45° right





W1668 3/4 HP 13" Bench-Top Drill Press

#### 6" x 12" HEAVY-DUTY **COMBINATION SANDER**

- Motor: 11/2 HP, 120V, single-phase, 10.5A, 1725 RPM
- Precision-ground cast iron tables (2)
- Sanding belt size: 6" x 48"
- · Belt Speed: 1066 FPM
- Disc size: 12"
- Disc speed: 1725 RPM



Made in an ISO 9001 factory

W1712 6" x 12" HD Combination Sander



#### **OSCILLATING** SPINDLE SANDER

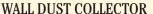


- Motor: ½ HP, 120V, 3.5A
- 58 oscillations per minute
- Stroke length: 5/8"
- Sanding drum length: 41/2"
- 2000 RPM (1/2" spindle)
- Table size: 15" L x 111/2" W • Dust port size: 11/2"
- · Switch: Paddle ON/OFF with disabling key
- CSA certified meeting CSA C22.2 #71.2-10 and UL 987-7 standards





W1826 Wall Dust Collector



- Motor: 1 HP, 110V/220V, single-phase
- Air suction capacity: 537 CFM
- Bag capacity: 2 cubic feet
- Standard bag filtration: 2.5 micron
- Static pressure: 7.2"



#### 3-SPEED HANGING AIR FILTER

- Motor: 1/8 HP, 120V, 60Hz, 1A, single-phase
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- Outer filter: 5.0 micron
- Inner filter: 1.0 micron



W1830 Hanging Air Filter

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# Fixing Workshop Goofs

# Cure Ailing Drawers

# Don't get hung up on drawers that drag or tip. Instead, use these tricks for smooth sliding.

hether it's a project fresh from your shop or one of Grandma's treasured antiques, drawer problems are common occurrences. Fortunately, most drawer ailments can be easily corrected.

First, determine the cause of the problem. Drawers too tight or too loose can be traced to changes in humidity levels. (High humidity causes drawers and surrounding cabinet-frame parts to swell and bind; dry conditions cause them to shrink.) They can also result from wear over time, or a construction mishap. And, drawers that were simply built too tight or too loose in their frames to begin with will never get better without a small dose of corrective action.

To get started, examine the drawer for loose, damaged, or worn parts. Inspect the joints. If the glue bonds have broken, carefully remove the offending pieces, and then sand off the old glue, going down to bare wood. Then, reglue, reassemble, and clamp the drawer box back together, checking for square.

If you find a cracked or split drawer side, reglue the part if it appears salvageable, or remake it from scratch.

In rare instances, you may need to build a replacement drawer box. If possible, reuse the original drawer front. Before remaking any drawer part, check the other drawers in the same piece to see whether a similar problem exists elsewhere. That way, you won't waste time having to go through tool setups and machining stages more than once. And by having the old drawer parts, you can extract exact measurements.

If the drawer appears okay, check its opening for obstructions or damage. The problems can be many and varied, but at *right* you'll find three common ones you may encounter, and a simple fix for each.



## 1. The drawer rubs along its top edge.

First, look for rub marks to identify where the drawer is sticking. If it's along the top edge, clamp the drawer to a workbench and use a block plane or 100-grit sandpaper to remove enough material in those sticky areas to allow the drawer to slide smoothly in its opening. Work slowly, frequently rechecking the fit. Don't create another problem by removing too much material.



## 2. The drawer drags loudly when pulled.

Apply adhesive-backed nylon glide tape, found at hardware or woodworkingsupply stores. For best adhesion, first clean the area of any dust, debris, or old wax. Fit the glide tape snugly into the corners of the drawer opening, as shown.



## 3. The drawer rubs along its sides.

If the drawer rubs along its sides, you can uniformly remove a hair's thickness of material using a jointer. If the drawer has a front that can't be unscrewed, make a few quick passes with a belt sander instead.

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had an epiphany a few years ago while watching a television interview of a local athlete. When asked how his team would bounce back from a tough loss, he said, "We just need to work hard, get back to basics, and improve our

Dave Noftz has been practicing the hobby of woodworking since 2003 in his Chicagoarea basement shop. Recently he began asking himself, "Why?" More recently, he began sharing the thoughtful and entertaining answers in his blog at lessordinary.net.

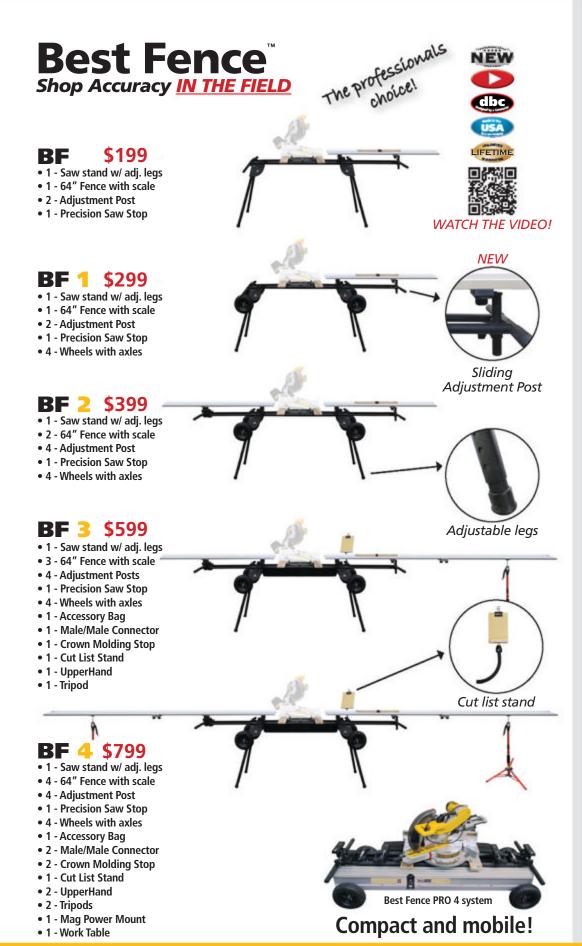


fundamentals."
Okay, he regurgitated a cliché that he found in the back of his league-issued handbook for media relations, but his response still had merit when applied to woodworking. I realized that the gadgety tools that I loved in my early

woodworking years were holding me back, so I decided to also go back to basics and refocus my efforts around a core set of tools to develop the fundamental skills. Here are three key strategies that will help you create a similar tool kit.

## Stay away from sets

Tool manufacturers love to offer some tools, such as router bits, chisels, and carving gouges, in sets. The humble chisel, for example, is nothing more than a pointy edge on a stick, but there are dozens of variations. Buying a set of chisels seems like a good way to instantly stock your shop with a broad variety of tools. But all too often, you end up with a few chisels you use regularly, and the rest just gather dust in a cabinet. In reality, you're better off buying just a few basic bench chisels; start with the most useful sizes: ¼", ¾", and ½". Pare some end grain, whack them with a mallet, and practice sharpening. Using the tools will tell you which of the specialized forms you should learn more about, and which you can ignore.





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Dovetail jigs, biscuit joiners, and tenoning jigs perform a single function. Before you devote shop space to them, try the multi-purpose tools you own.

### Purge the one-trick ponies

The minimalist tool kit has no need for tools that aren't used often enough to justify the space they occupy in your tool cabinet. A dovetail jig does that one thing really well, but does it earn its keep in your shop? How often would you actually use it in a year? If you're not mass-producing dresser drawers, you may be better served learning to cut that same joint with the multi-purpose tools you already own. Cut them by hand with a saw and some chisels, or use your tablesaw or bandsaw, if you prefer power-tool methods. Once you hone your skills at cutting joinery with basic wood-working tools, you can walk into anyone else's shop and execute the same joint with the same quality.

## Don't need it now? Don't buy it now

Ten years ago. I bought an array of C-clamps because I thought it was important to "build up my clamp collection." I haven't found a use for them yet, but they sure look great hanging on my clamp rack. I leave them there as a reminder to never buy a tool until I have an immediate need for it. If you're ever considering the purchase of a tool that "looks neat" or "could be useful," just put the catalog down and back away slowly.





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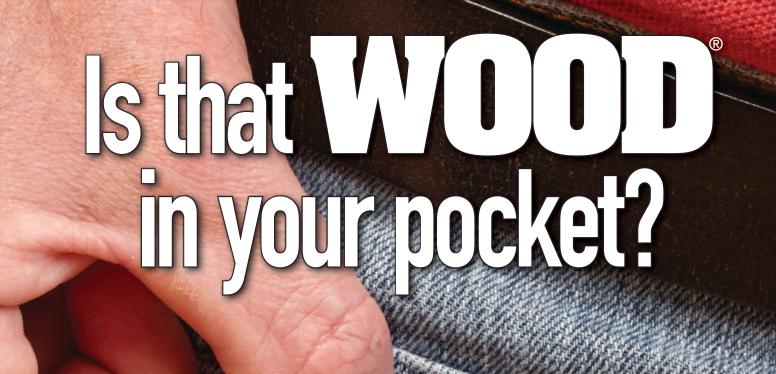
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# For safe routing, trap small parts beneath a "glass ceiling"

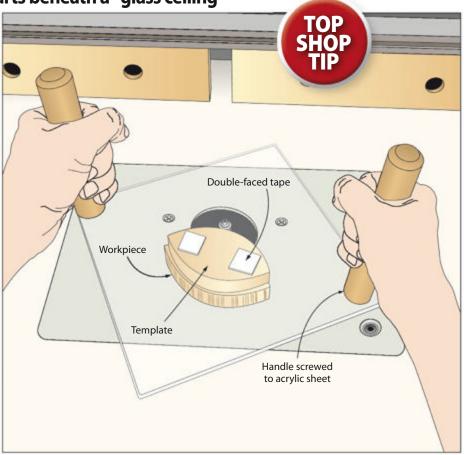
Routing small workpieces doesn't have to be dangerous or difficult. Just make this simple small-parts holder from clear acrylic and dowels. Double-faced-tape your workpiece to the holder's bottom face to template-rout or add a profile. Because the acrylic is clear, your view is unhindered as you work.

—Jim Moorehead, Barrigada, Guam





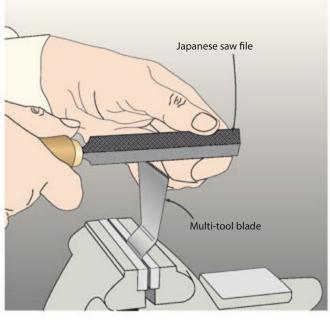




## File this one under sharper multi-tool blades

While cutting out damaged molding in my home using my oscillating multi-tool, the tool's blades began to dull, burning the wood after only a few cuts. Because the blades cost around \$10 each, and throwing out blade after blade seemed wasteful, I decided to resharpen them. I bought a set of Japanese saw files (no. 06Q10, \$39.99, 800-225-1153, woodcraft .com) for the job, and soon had all my blades sharpened.

—Sal Alomia, Staten Island, N.Y.



# TIPS EARN \$\$\$

Have a clever trick for overcoming a shop conundrum? Share it with us, and if we print it, you could earn up to \$150. If your tip is the best of the issue, it'll win Top Shop Tip honors, and you'll receive a tool prize worth at least \$300! Send your tip, photos or drawings,

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continued on page 18



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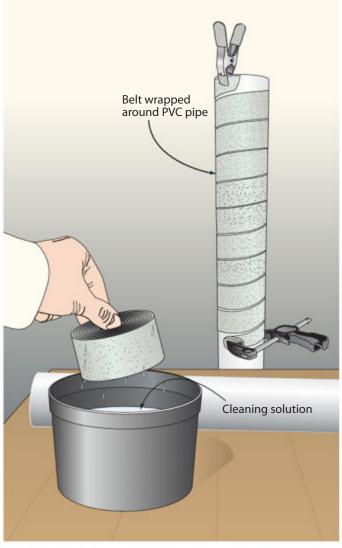


# Shop Tips

# Control the curl when cleaning drum-sander belts

Here in Wyoming, we have quite a bit of beetle-kill pine, making it an inexpensive option for project builds. The downside: Pitch from the soft wood quickly builds up on my drum-sander belts. To remove the pitch, I soak the belts in cleaning solution. But the wet belts tend to curl uncontrollably as they dry. I turned that tendency to my advantage by wrapping the belt around a PVC pipe about the same diameter as my sander's drum, clamping it in place until it dries fully.

—Dan Pepe, Laramie, Wyo.



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continued on page 20

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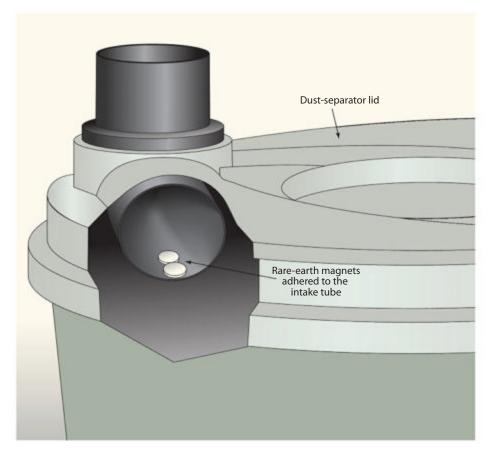
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# **Shop Tips**

# Magnetic gatekeepers nab metal fly-bys

While spending the better part of an hour sifting through the contents of my dust separator, looking for a screw that had been accidentally sucked up, I came up with this quick ductwork modification that would save me from having to do so again. By epoxying rare-earth magnets on the separator lid's intake tube, all incoming metal pieces get caught and held in an easily accessible spot.

—Jim Hemphill, Evans, Ga.



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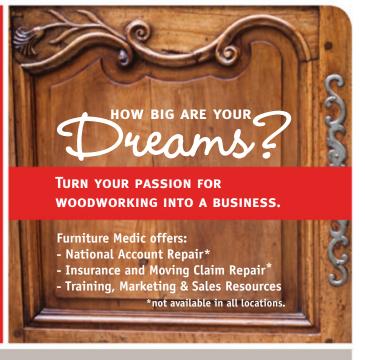
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- Bob Borkovec, Furniture Medic Owner





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# Cooler Stand

# Turn an eyesore into an eye-catcher by building this no-stoop stand.

Note: You may have to make some adjustments to the dimensions of this plan to fit your cooler. We used a flattopped 48-quart Coleman cooler (no. 3000000021, \$45, 800-835-3278, coleman.com) with a drain and an easily removable lid. Measure the height of the cooler with the lid and add 1½" to determine the length of the stiles (A, D). When determining length and depth, be sure to accommodate handles or hinges that may protrude.

## Begin with a box

Trom ¾" cedar, cut to size the front/back stiles (A), front/back upper and lower rails (B, C), end stiles (D), and upper and lower end rails (E, F) [Materi-

als List]. Cut centered ¼" grooves along the inside edges of each of these parts [**Drawing 1**]. On the upper and lower rails (B, C, E, F), cut the ¼" tenons on the ends. Rout ⅓" chamfers on the rails along the front face of their grooved edges.

**2** From ½" cedar, cut the panel slats (G) to size. Rabbet both faces on each end to create a tongue that fits the grooves in the rails [**Drawing 1**]. Plane or sand ½6" chamfers on the front faces of the slats. (A router will work only on the edges without tenons.)

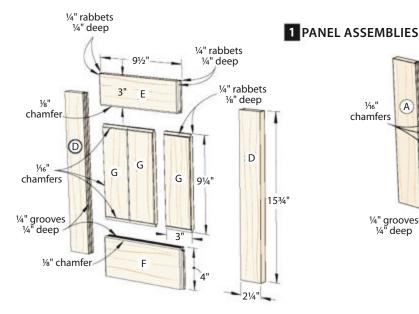
**3** Dry-fit the front/back panels (A, B, C, G) and the end panels (D–G).

Quick Tip! To allow for seasonal movement of the panel slats (G), leave a 1/8" space (overall) between the slats and the front/back stiles (A). You may need to shave down one or two slats using a block plane. Space the slats evenly from side to side before assembly.

When satisfied with the fit of the parts, sand them to 220 grit. Then, glue and clamp the panels [**Photo A**].



Given cedar's softness, clamping can crush the edge of your workpiece. Avoid damage by using a thin buffer between the clamps and the workpiece.



1/8" chamfer 1/4" rabbets %" deep ¼" rabbets ¼" deep B 1/16" chamfers G G G G G G Α 15¾" ¼" grooves ¼" deep 1/8" chamfer

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Assemble the box (A–G), gluing the end panels between the front/back panels [Photo B]. Cut the support cleats (H) to size [Drawing 2]. Glue and screw them to the box's inside bottom edge. Cut the bottom slats (I) to size and screw them in place atop the support cleats, leaving a 3" gap between each slat.

**5** Laminate four handle blocks (J), cut them to shape, and drill the hole where shown [**Drawing 2a**]. Place a 11½" length of ½" copper pipe between two of the handle blocks. Glue and screw this assembly to the side of the box (A–G) [**Drawing 2**]. Repeat for the other side.

#### Put a lid on it

1 Cut the lid rails (K) and stiles (L) to size [**Drawing 3**]. Glue up the lid panel (M) slightly oversize. When the glue is dry, cut the panel to final size.

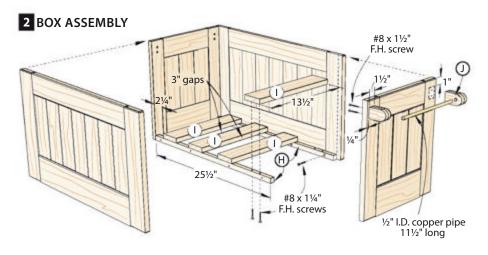
**2**Center ¼" grooves in the lid rails (K), stiles (L), and panel (M) [**Drawing 3**]. Cut ¼" tenons on the ends of the lid rails. Add a 14° bevel to the top face of the lid panel [**Drawing 3a**].

**Quick Tip!** When beveling the top panel, add a tall auxiliary fence to your tablesaw fence for added support.

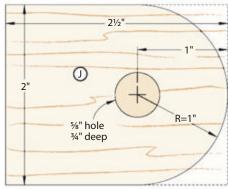
**3**To make the lid spacers (N), cut 2"-wide stock to fit between the lid stiles (L). Sand the lid (K/L/M) parts to

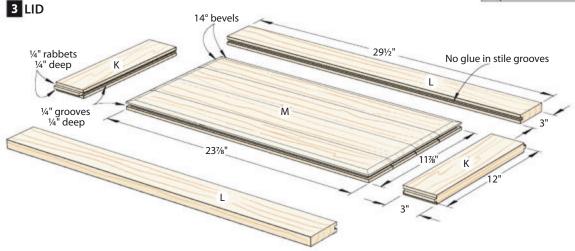


To ensure the box assembly (A–G) goes together squarely, measure its diagonal dimensions. They must be equal.

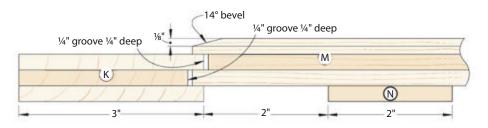


#### 2a HANDLE BLOCK









220 grit. Set the spacers aside and glue up the lid—the panel's bottom edge fits into the frame's grooves [Drawing 3a].

Quick Tip! To allow the lid panel (M) to expand freely, apply glue only to the middle 1" of the panel's short edges during glue-up.

#### Build the base

Cut the stretchers (O), base ends (P), and upper base ends (Q) to size. Rout 1/4" chamfers on the top edge of the upper base ends [Drawing 4]. Screw together the two base frames (O/P, O/Q). Sand them to 220 grit.

After cutting the base support cleats (R) to size, glue and screw them flush with the top edge of the lower stretchers (O). Cut the base slats (S) to size, then rout 1/8" chamfers on the top edge of each. Sand them to 220 grit and set them aside for now.

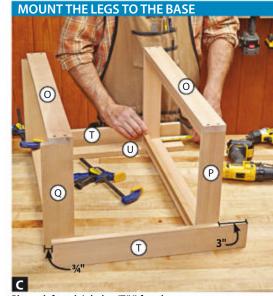
**3** With the leg fronts (T) and leg sides (U) cut to size, glue them together in pairs, making two left legs and two right legs [Drawing 4]. After the glue dries, cut 1/8" chamfers on the outside ends. Sand the legs to 220 grit.

Attach the legs (T/U) to the base frames (O/P, O/Q) [Photo C]. Retrieve the base slats (S) and screw them in place from the underside, through the base support cleats (R) Drawing 4].

**■** Install your cooler in the box (A–G). See "Mate the drain to the hose bib," on the *next page*.)

6 Hacksaw a length of continuous hinge to 24", and then screw it to the edge of the back upper rail (B). On the hinge's other leaf, place a strip of double-faced tape. Place the lid (K/L/M) atop the box, centered side-to-side and front to back. Press the lid down firmly, and then carefully open it. Drive the screws to attach the hinge to the lid.

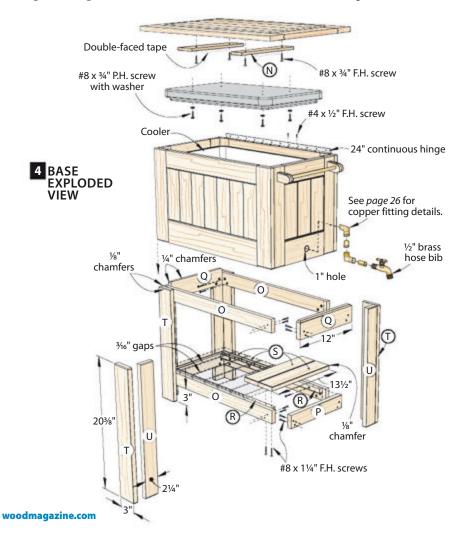
To attach the cooler lid to the box I lid (K/L/M), screw the lid spacers (N) to the underside of the lid [**Photo D**]. Remove the factory hinges from your cooler. Apply double-faced tape to the spacers, place the cooler's lid atop the cooler, and close the box lid, pressing down firmly. Lift the box lid and mount the cooler lid to the spacers [Photo E].



Place a left and right leg (T/U) facedown on your bench with the top frame positioned 3/4" above the legs, the bottom frame 3" from the bottom edge.

# **SCREW ON THE SPACERS** K M (N)

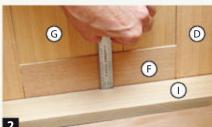




### Mate the drain to the hose bib

Measure the distance from the bottom of the cooler to the drain (**Step 1**). Transfer that measurement to the inside of the box (A–G) (**Step 2**). To avoid drilling the drain hole through the panel slats (G), you may need to redirect the drain, as we did, using ½" copper pipe. We epoxied two 90° fittings to two short lengths of copper pipe in order to lower the output to the lower end rails (F). Measure the offset (**Step 3**), then mark the hole center location on the rail. Drill a ½" pilot hole on the mark. Enlarge that hole to 1" from the outside of the box. Epoxy the pipe to your cooler drain, and then place the cooler inside the upper box (**Step 4**). Slide the hose bib over the exposed end of the pipe and epoxy in place.









## **Cutting Diagram**

3/4 x 31/2 x 96" Cedar (2.7 bd. ft.) (2 needed)

(A) (A) B	(E)	J(K)				
3/4 x 31/2 x 96" Cedar (2.7 bd. ft.) (2 need	ed)					
	S	) (S)	Q			
3/4 x 31/2 x 96" Cedar (2.7 bd. ft.) (2 need	ed)					
(T) (T)	M	M				
3/4 x 31/2 x 96" Cedar (2.7 bd. ft.) (2 need	ed)	•				
D H D R U	JU	P				
<sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> x 3½ x 96" Cedar (2.7 bd. ft.) (2 need	ed)					
(1)	(0)		]			
3/4 x 31/2 x 96" Cedar (2.7 bd. ft.) (2 need	ed)	10.00				
0 0	F F	1777	N)—			
34 x 51/2 x 96" Cedar (4 bd. ft.) *Plane or resaw to the thicknesses listed in the Materials List.						
*G *G *G *	(G) *(G) *	G *G *	G *G			

Finally, remove the cooler and all hardware before applying two coats of a penetrating oil finish to the base, box, and lid. We used General Finishes' Outdoor Oil. When dry, haul this stand outside and crack open a cool one.

Produced by **Nate Granzow** with **Kevin Boyle** Project design: **Kevin Boyle** Illustrations: **Lorna Johnson** 

#### **Materials List**

Part		FINISHED SIZE T W L		Matl. Qty.	
x					
front/back stiles	3/4"	3"	15¾"	С	4
front/back upper rails	3/4"	3"	21½"	C	2
front/back lower rails	3/4"	4"	21½"	С	2
end stiles	3/4"	2¼"	15¾"	C	4
upper end rails	3/4"	3"	9½"	C	2
lower end rails	3/4"	4"	9½"	С	2
panel slats	1/2"	3"	9¼"	C	20
support cleats	3/4"	3/4"	25½"	C	2
bottom slats	3/4"	3"	13½"	C	4
handle blocks	1½"	2"	2½"	LC	4
i					
lid rails	3/4"	3"	12"	C	2
lid stiles	3/4"	3"	29½"	C	2
lid panel	3/4"	11%"	23%"	EC	1
lid spacers	1/4"	2"	11½"	С	2
se					
stretchers	3/4"	2¼"	25½"	C	4
base ends	3/4"	2¼"	12"	C	2
upper base ends	3/4"	3"	12"	C	2
base support cleats	3/4"	3/4"	24"	C	2
base slats	3/4"	3"	13½"	С	8
leg fronts	3/4"	3"	20%"	С	4
leg sides	3/4"	2¼"	20%"	C	4
	front/back stiles front/back upper rails front/back lower rails end stiles upper end rails lower end rails panel slats support cleats bottom slats handle blocks lid rails lid spacers se stretchers base ends upper base ends base slats leg fronts	front/back stiles front/back upper rails front/back lower rails end stiles upper end rails lower end rails panel slats support cleats bottom slats handle blocks lid rails lid stiles lid spacers stretchers base ends upper base ends y" base slats y" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	rt         T         W           xx         Front/back stiles         ¾"         3"           front/back upper rails         ¾"         4"           end stiles         ¾"         2½"           upper end rails         ¾"         4"           lower end rails         ½"         3"           panel slats         ½"         3"           support cleats         ¾"         ¾"           bottom slats         ¾"         3"           handle blocks         1½"         2"           lid rails         ¾"         3"           lid stiles         ¾"         3"           lid spacers         ¾"         2"           ste         stretchers         ¾"         2½"           base ends         ¾"         2½"           base support cleats         ¾"         3"           base slats         ¾"         ¾"         3"           leg fronts         ¾"         ¾"         3"	rt         T         W         L           xx         15/4"         3"         15/4"           front/back upper rails         3/"         3"         21/2"           front/back lower rails         3/"         2/4"         15/4"           end stiles         3/"         2/4"         15/4"           upper end rails         3/"         3"         9/2"           lower end rails         3/"         4"         9/2"           panel slats         ½"         3"         9/4"           support cleats         3/"         3"         13/2"           bottom slats         3/"         3"         13/2"           handle blocks         1/2"         2"         2/2"           stid rails         3/"         3"         12"           lid stiles         3/"         3"         12"           lid spacers         3/"         11/2"         23%"           stretchers         3/"         2"         11/2"           stee         3/"         24/"         12"           upper base ends         3/"         3"         12"           base support cleats         3/"         3"         12" <td< td=""><td>rt         T         W         L         Matl.           xx         3"         3"         15¾"         C           front/back stiles         ¾"         3"         21½"         C           front/back lower rails         ¾"         4"         21½"         C           end stiles         ¾"         4"         21½"         C           end stiles         ¾"         3"         9½"         C           upper end rails         ¾"         4"         9½"         C           lower end rails         ¾"         4"         9½"         C           panel slats         ½"         3"         9½"         C           support cleats         ¾"         3"         13½"         C           bottom slats         ¾"         3"         13½"         C           handle blocks         ½"         2"         2½"         Lc           lid rails         ¾"         3"         12"         C           lid stiles         ¾"         3"         12"         C           lid spacers         ¾"         2"         11½"         C           stee         3"         2"         25½"         C<!--</td--></td></td<>	rt         T         W         L         Matl.           xx         3"         3"         15¾"         C           front/back stiles         ¾"         3"         21½"         C           front/back lower rails         ¾"         4"         21½"         C           end stiles         ¾"         4"         21½"         C           end stiles         ¾"         3"         9½"         C           upper end rails         ¾"         4"         9½"         C           lower end rails         ¾"         4"         9½"         C           panel slats         ½"         3"         9½"         C           support cleats         ¾"         3"         13½"         C           bottom slats         ¾"         3"         13½"         C           handle blocks         ½"         2"         2½"         Lc           lid rails         ¾"         3"         12"         C           lid stiles         ¾"         3"         12"         C           lid spacers         ¾"         2"         11½"         C           stee         3"         2"         25½"         C </td

\*Part initially cut oversize. See the instructions.

**Materials key:** C-cedar, LC-laminated cedar, EC-edge-glued cedar.

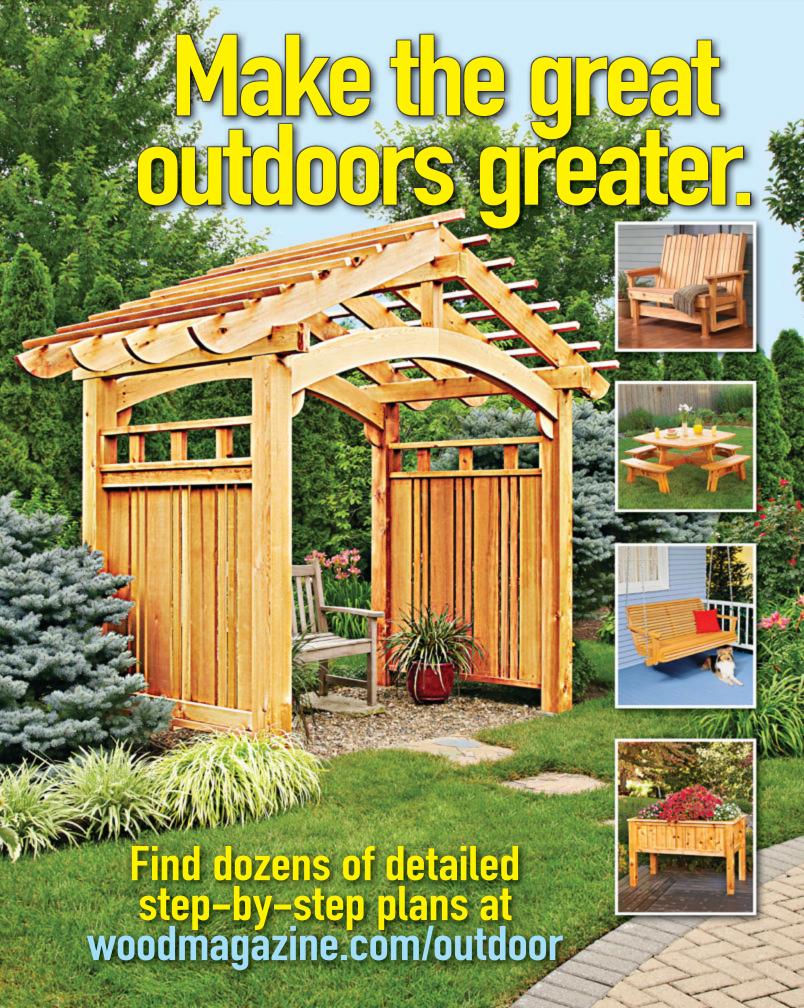
Supplies: #8×1½" F.H. screws (88), #8×1½" F.H. screws (8), #8×¾" F.H. screws (4), #8×¾" P.H. screws (4), ¾" washers (4), #4×½" F.H. screws (24), ½" copper pipe 24" long, ½" brass hose bib, stainless steel continuous hinge 24" long.

Blade and bits: Dado blade, chamfer router bit; ½", ½", 1" drill bits.

#### Source

Copper pipe, hose bib, elbows, and hinge: woodmagazine.com/coolerparts

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If your project will not be exposed to moisture, use the top chart. For those that will get wet, use the bottom chart, even if the project will be indoors. Then just cross-reference needed assembly time with the other listed criteria.

**Quick Tip!** A bottle of weatherproof or waterproof PVA may be all you need for most indoor and outdoor projects.

	INDOOR ADHESIVES						
	ASSEMBLY TIME	LESS THAN 5 MIN	10-15 MIN	20-25 MIN	60 MIN		
NEEDED	Permanent bond	Cyanoacrylate, No-drip PVA, <b>Polyurethane</b> <b>hotmelt, 5-min epoxy</b>	Standard PVA, Weatherproof PVA, Dark weatherproof PVA, <b>Polyurethane</b>	Extended-time PVA, Weatherproof extended-time PVA, Waterproof PVA	Structural epoxy		
BOND	Semi-permanent bond*	Traditional hide glue	n/a	Premixed hide glue	n/a		

<sup>\*</sup>Applying steam dissolves the glue for disassembly if needed.

	MOISTURE-RESISTANT and MOISTURE-PROOF ADHESIVES								
	ASSEMBLY TIME	LESS THAN 5 MIN	10-15 MIN	20-25 MIN	60 MIN				
EXPOSURE	Occasional exposure	Polyurethane hotmelt, 5-min epoxy	Weatherproof PVA, Dark weatherproof PVA, <b>Polyurethane</b>	Weatherproof extended-time PVA, Waterproof PVA	Structural epoxy				
MOISTURE EXPO	Frequent exposure	Polyurethane hotmelt, 5-min epoxy	Polyurethane	Waterproof PVA	Structural epoxy				
	Submerged exposure	n/a	n/a	n/a	Structural epoxy				

### **POLYVINYL ACETATE (PVA)**

This general-purpose adhesive is great for interior projects that won't be exposed to moisture. Available almost everywhere, from department stores to lumberyards, it's also the most economical choice listed.

Clamp time: 30 minutes Full-strength time: 24 hours



#### EXTENDED-TIME PVA

Sharing the same properties as regular PVA glue, this adhesive provides extra open time that makes assembly and clamping of complicated glue-ups easier.

Clamp time: 45 minutes Full-strength time: 24 hours



#### NO-DRIP PVA

Designed for vertical woodworking applications, such as applying interior trim, this extra-thick PVA adhesive has fast initial tack-vou can clamp pieces by hand for a few minutes—and won't run or drip.

Clamp time: 10 minutes Full-strength time: 24 hours



#### **WEATHERPROOF PVA**

A good choice for use on exterior projects subjected to rain and snow, but not submerged. Works well for any interior project but especially those that may come into contact with food or water, such as bowls or cutting boards.

Clamp time: 30 minutes Full-strength time: 24 hours



# EXTENDED-TIME WEATHERPROOF PVA

This adhesive shares the same properties of standard weatherproof PVA, but the extra open time it provides eases assembly and clamping of complicated glue-ups.

Clamp time: 45 minutes Full-strength time: 24 hours



#### DARK WEATHERPROOF PVA

Simply a dyed version of weatherproof PVA glue, the darker color of this adhesive helps hide squeeze-out on dark hardwoods, such as walnut and mahogany.

Clamp time: 30 minutes Full-strenath time: 24 hours



### WATERPROOF PVA

Waterproof PVA meets the highest level of water resistance possible, including brief submersion, and costs less than most polyurethane or epoxy adhesives. It requires no mixing, and creates less mess than other waterproof adhesives. It's also perfectly suitable for projects that won't get wet.

.....

Clamp time: 30 minutes Full-strength time: 24 hours ...........



Because it requires moisture to cure, polyurethane works well with damp woods, such as treated lumber. If there's no moisture present, dampen one side of the joint before application. Squeeze-out expands and foams as it cures. Wear rubber gloves, as the glue turns black upon contact with skin and is difficult to remove.

Clamp time: 60 minutes Full-strength time: 24 hours



#### POLYURETHANE HOTMELT

Choose this adhesive for jobs requiring quick grab, such as when joining difficult-to-clamp parts. Requires a specialized heated

applicator. It comes in both 30- and 60-second setup formulas.

Clamp time: 1-2 minutes Full-strength time: 24 hours



#### HIDE GLUE

This adhesive has been used for centuries, making it ideal for period-exact repairs on antiques and musical instruments. Mix up a batch as needed by dissolving powdered glue in hot water. Because it stiffens as it cools, it requires a

glue pot or other warming device. Cured bonds can be dissolved with warm water or steam.

Clamp time: 10 minutes Full-strength time: 24 hours

## PREMIXED HIDE GLUE

A ready-to-use liquid version of traditional hide glue, this adhesive can also be dissolved with steam or warm water after it cures so that joints can be disassembled. But because it doesn't need to be mixed or heated, it's more convenient to use.

Clamp time: 60 minutes Full-strength time: 24 hours



# **STRUCTURAL**

Two parts—resin and hardener—must be mixed before use. It fills gaps, and is ideal for joints that will be completely submerged (boat builders use it), and for joints requiring extreme strength. This is one of your most expensive options.



## 5-MINUTE EPOXY

Fast grab makes this a good choice for hard-to-clamp assemblies. It bonds oily woods, such as teak, and works great for end-grain joints or filling gaps, but is not as strong as its sibling, structural epoxy. It is second only to cyanoacrylate in cost per ounce, so for small jobs, choose the twochambered syringe dispenser.

Clamp time: 5-20 minutes Full-strength time: 24 hours



# **CYANOACRYLATE**

Ounce for ounce, this most expensive of the listed adhesives is also known as instant glue or CA. Find it in thick, medium, and thin formulas. Thin formulas wick into small crevices, while thick can fill small gaps. Spritz on an accelerant (typically sold alongside the adhesive) for an almost instantaneous set. The brittle bond can be broken with a sharp sideways blow, making this adhesive useful for temporarily attaching parts. Its quick grab can help hold a piece in position while a second, stronger adhesive cures.

Clamp time: <1 minute Full-strength time: 24 hours





#### Start with the chassis

**1** From laminated maple, cut a  $4\times2\%\times5\%$ " blank for the chassis (A). Lay out the tapers, the rabbets at the top, and the dado in each side [**Drawings 1, 1a**].

Install a ¾" dado set in your tablesaw, attach an extension to your miter gauge to back the cut, and saw the dadoes in the sides of the chassis. Then cut the rabbets in each end [Photo A]. Bandsaw the tapers and sand them smooth.

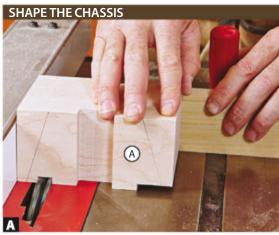
Prepare a ¼×2¼×26" walnut blank. Make two photocopies of the **Chassis-Pivot Pattern** on page 34. **Note:** Make sure you use the chassis-pivot pattern, not the similar-looking drum-pivot pattern. Spray-adhere the pattern copies to the blank, positioning them to leave a blank

cutoff at least 16" long for a later step. Drill the holes where shown, then cut and sand the chassis pivots (B) to shape. Remove the patterns by soaking them with mineral spirits, then finish-sand the pivots to 220 grit. Glue the pivots into the rabbets on the chassis (A) [Drawing 1].

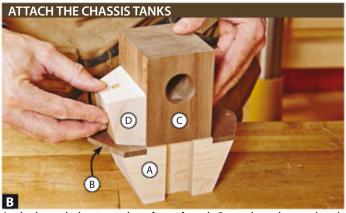
#### Add a cab to the chassis

**1** Laminate walnut stock and cut a  $3\frac{3}{4}\times3\times4$ " blank for the cab (C). Drill the  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " through-hole for the windows and chamfer the edges [**Drawing 1**]. Finish-sand the cab and glue it to the chassis (A), centered.

2 Cut a 1½×2¼×12" blank for the chassis tanks (D) [**Drawing 1b**]. Tilt your



To make identical chassis rabbets, set the rip fence so the dado blade aligns with the layout mark, then cut each rabbet in several passes.



Apply glue to the bottom and rear faces of a tank. Center the tank on a cab end and hold it in place until the glue grabs. Repeat for the other tank.



Grip a headlight block (F) in a handscrew, using a square to ensure that the block is vertical. Then drill the hole at the drill press.

## Headlights E Œ Note: Center (E) CHASSIS on all sides. AND CAB **EXPLODED** VIEW 3/8" button 31/2 D Location of D chamfer hole 3/8" hole C 1/4" deep D 1/8" round-overs 11/4 A

1b CHASSIS TANK (Side view)

1/8" round-over

1/4" deep

1/4" deep

1/4"

1/4"

1c HEADLIGHT BLOCK (Top view) %" hole ½" deep R=½" 3/16" 3/16" 3/16"

(Side view)

- 5/8" - 1

- 3/8"

- 1/4"

- 3/8"

- 27/8" - 3/8"

- 3/8"

- 3/8"

- 3/8"

- 3/8"

STAIRS

tablesaw blade to 10° and set the rip fence 11/8" from the blade. Stand the blank on edge and bevel-rip one face. Reset the blade to 7° and with the sawn face down, bevel-cut the edge. Save the cutoff for the next step.

Make two photocopies of the **Chassis Tank Pattern** and spray-adhere them

to the blank. Bandsaw and sand the chassis tanks (D) to shape. Then, sand a \%" round-over around the top ends and front edge [**Drawing 1**]. At the drill press, prop each tank on the tapered cutoff from the previous step and drill the hole where shown. Finish-sand the tanks and glue them in place [**Photo B**]. Glue a \%" walnut button [**Source**, page 33] into the hole in each tank.

Cut the roof (E) to size [**Drawing 1**] and finish-sand it. Set this part aside while you work on the headlights in the next step.

**5**Cut a %x3/x12" walnut blank for the headlight blocks (F). Sand a ¼" radius on each end, then cut a headlight block from each end [**Drawing 1c**]. Repeat to make two more blocks. Drill the hole in each block [**Photo C**]. Glue a block to each corner of the roof (E) with their bottom faces flush [**Drawing 1**]. Glue the headlights [**Source**] into the headlight blocks. Then, glue the roof on the cab (C), centered.

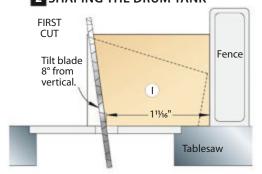
**6** To make the stairs (G), cut  $\frac{1}{4}$ " dadoes  $\frac{1}{8}$ " deep across a  $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{2}{4} \times 8$ " walnut blank, where shown in **Drawing 1d**. Rip the blank to fit the dadoes in the chassis

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# ATTACH THE DRUM SIDES 1/8" spacers D

To assemble the drum sides (J) with the drum pivot/tank assembly (H/I), rest a tank upside down on two 1/8"-thick spacers and glue the sides in place.

# 2 SHAPING THE DRUM TANK



(A) and crosscut the stairs from each half. Glue the stairs in place against the bottom of the cab (C).

Apply finish to the chassis/cab assembly (A-F). (We sprayed on three coats of aerosol lacquer.)

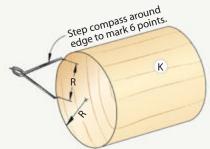
### Bang out the drums

Make two copies of the **Drum-Pivot**Pattern and spray-adhere them to the walnut blank remaining from the chassis pivots. Drill the holes where indicated, then bandsaw and sand the pivots (H) to shape. Remove the patterns and finish-sand the pivots.

#### SHOP TIP

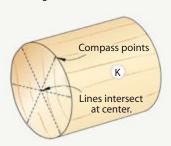
### Trust your compass to lead you to the drum center

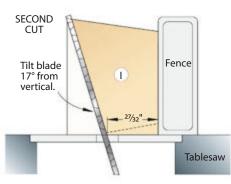
To mark the centers on the ends of the drums, set your compass to the drum radius. Then, place the compass point right at the edge of an end face and swing an arc, making a mark at the edge. Move the compass point to that mark, and make



another mark. Continue stepping around the drum, making six marks. The last one should coincide with your starting point.

Draw diametric lines across the drum, connecting opposite points. The three lines intersect at the center of the drum. Repeat on the remaining drum ends.



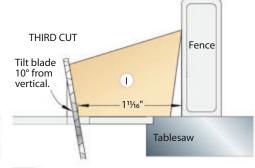


Prepare a 1½×2×12" maple blank for the drum tanks (I). Following the cutting sequence in Drawing 2, bevel-rip three edges of the blank. Crosscut the drum tanks to length.

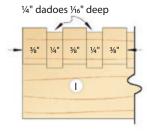
🔁 Install a ¼" dado set in your tablesaw and cut 1/16"-deep dadoes across the top faces of the drum tanks (I) [Drawing 2a]. Sand ¼" round-overs on the upper edges. Finish-sand the tanks.

Glue the drum pivots (H) to the bottom of the drum tanks, aligning the front of the tank (I) where indicated on **Drawing 3.** The tank overhangs the edge of the drum pivot by ½".

For the drum sides (J), prepare a ¼×2¼×18" walnut blank. Make four



#### 2a DRUM TANK (Front view)



them to the blank, and drill the holes where shown. Cut and sand the parts to shape and finish-sand them. Glue the drum sides to the ends of the drum pivot/ tank assemblies (H/I), centered [**Photo D**].

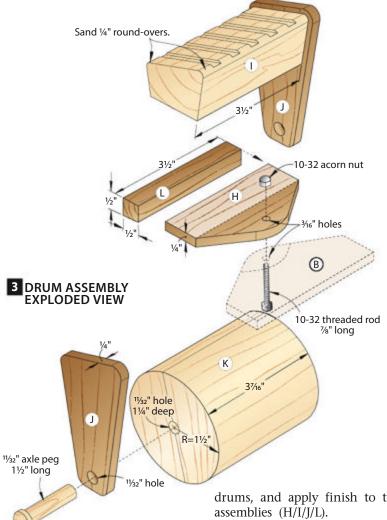
Laminate a 31/4×31/4×12" blank for the Udrums (K). Using your lathe, turn





the excavator (issue 194, November 2009).

For heavy hauling, fill the dump truck (issue 215, November 2012).



the blank to a 3" diameter and sand it smooth. (You can buy preturned drums, instead. See Source.) Crosscut a pair of drums from the blank. Drill an 11/32" hole 11/4" deep centered on each end [Shop **Tip**, previous page]. Sand the drums to 220 grit and apply the finish.

## Roll on the finishing touches

■ Dry-fit the drums (K) with axle pegs through the drum sides (J). Cut the drum scrapers (L) to size. Glue the scrapers in place [Drawing 3]. Remove the drums, and apply finish to the pivot

Tut a drop of glue into each hole in the ends of the drums (K). Position each drum in its pivot assembly, and push the axle pins into place. Watch for squeeze-out and remove it immediately so you don't glue the drums to the sides—the drums must rotate freely.

**3** Cut two lengths of threaded rod [**Drawing 3**] to join the chassis pivots (B) and drum pivots (H). Add a drop of blue thread locker to each end of the threaded rod, and screw on acorn nuts. Tighten the acorn nuts just enough to allow the pivots to move freely without any wobble.

#### **Materials List**

FINISHED SIZE							
Par	t	т"	W	L	Matl.	Qty.	
A*	chassis	4"	2¾"	5"	LM	1	
B*	chassis pivots	1/4"	2"	4"	W	2	
C	cab	3¾"	3"	4"	LW	1	
D*	chassis tanks	1½"	21/4"	3½"	М	2	
Ε	roof	1/4"	41/4"	4"	М	1	
F*	headlight blocks	3/8"	3/8"	3/4"	W	4	
G*	stairs	5/8"	11/4"	2%"	W	2	
H*	drum pivots	1/4"	2"	3½"	W	2	
l*	drum tanks	1½"	2"	3½"	М	2	
J*	drum sides	1/4"	21/4"	41/4"	W	4	
K	drums	3" c	diam.	37/16"	LM	2	
L	drum scrapers	1/2"	1/2"	3½"	W	2	

\*Parts initially cut oversize. See the instructions.

Materials key: LM-laminated maple, W-walnut, LW-laminated walnut, M-maple. **Supplies:** Spray adhesive, blue thread locker. Blade and bit: Dado set, 11/4" Forstner bit.

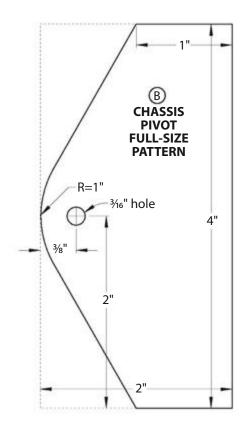
#### Source

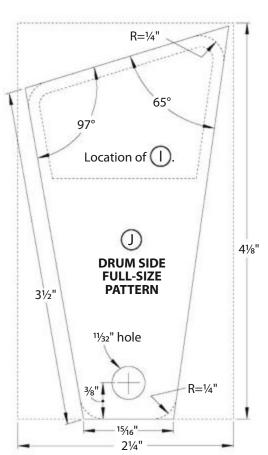
Kits: Hardware kit includes headlights, acorn nuts, threaded rod, buttons, and axle pegs. Kit no. RS-01072, \$5.95. Drum kit includes all parts in hardware kit plus two 3" drums. Kit no. RS-01072-R, \$29.95. 888-636-4478, woodmagazine.com/roller

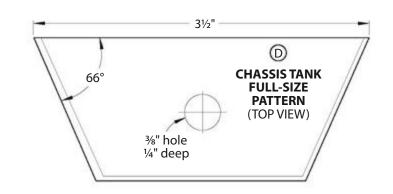


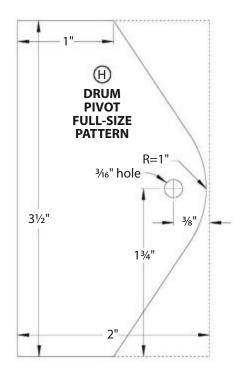
loader (issue 222, November 2013).



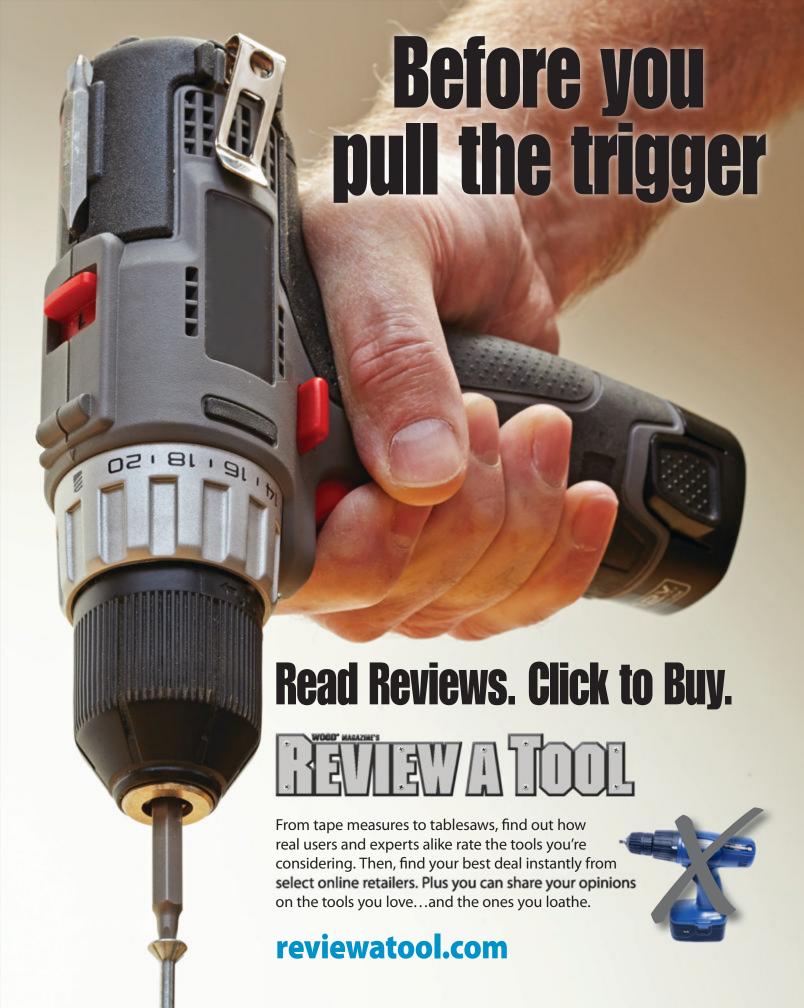












# Tansu Cabinet



his updated version of a centuriesold cabinetry system includes four variations of a basic cube-shape box that fit together in many configurations. You can easily customize each box to suit your needs. Leave the front open or add hinged or sliding doors, and drawers. Like the boxes, the doors and drawers share similar construction; only the part sizes change. In fact, you can work most efficiently by constructing all of the boxes first, then building and installing the doors and drawers.

The drawers feature dovetails, which may seem like a lot of work. (Substitute a lock-rabbet joint, if you like.) But our method of crafting them on the tablesaw and bandsaw creates a tight-fitting, hand-cut look in a fraction of the time of hand-cutting. We used mortise-and-loose-tenon joints for our boxes and provide two methods for cutting them.

Learn the fundamentals by building the 1×1 box

**Note:** Quantities indicated in the **Materials Lists** on page 44 are for one box. Multiply the part quantities by the number of boxes you plan to build.

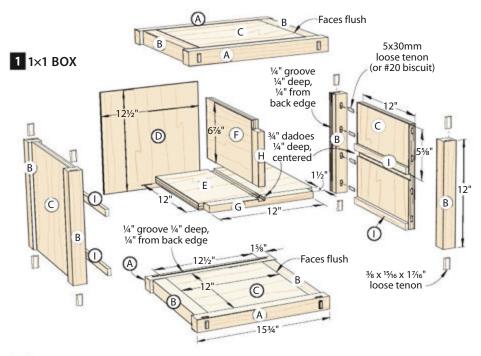
**T** For each  $1 \times 1$  box, cut to size the horizontal and case rails (A, B), the case panels (C), and the back (D). To make the top and bottom assemblies, glue a case rail (B) to each end of two case panels with their top faces flush [**Drawings 1, 2**].

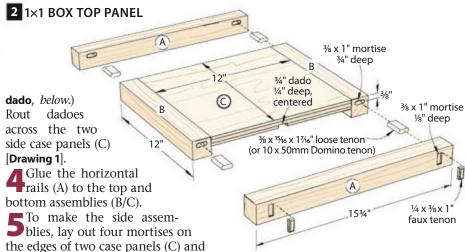
After the glue dries, dry-fit the horizontal rails (A) to the B/C assemblies and mark mortise locations across each horizontal and case rail [Drawing 2]. Cut the mortises [Photo A; or Woh, Woh, Domino, next page].

**3** (Skip this step when building a  $1 \times 1$  box without drawers.) Rout a dado in the top case panel (C) to accept the vertical divider (F) [Drawing 2]. (See The rout way to



Cut the slots in the case rails (B) and horizontal rails (A). Set the tool for  $10 \times 50$ mm tenons centered 10mm ( $\frac{3}{2}$ ") from the top face of the assembly.





#### The rout way to dado

The  $1\times1$  and  $1\times5$  boxes house the dividers that create the drawer openings in dadoes. To cut these, we used a dado cleanout bit [**Sources**] in a router, and the simple jig shown *below*. When gluing the guides to the runners, create the gap between the guides by sandwiching a cutoff of the plywood used for the case panels (C).

Before routing across the 12"-wide case panels, screw a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "-wide spacer to the guides, against one runner. Remove the spacer later when routing across wider panels.

**Quick Tip!** For clean cuts, clamp the jig to the workpiece, then score the plywood veneer along the guides with a marking knife, *below right*.



#### Woh, Woh, Domino

We used a Festool Domino joiner to cut mortises for the loose tenons in this project because it quickly makes a strong joint that aligns parts automatically. The tool works like a biscuit joiner, but instead of a spinning blade, a bit similar to an upcut spiral router bit moves side-to-side, cutting a mortise that accepts a loose tenon. Change bits to cut mortises for different sizes of loose tenons. (See the Domino in action and see more loose-tenon joinery options in a free video at woodmagazine.com/loosetenon.)

Don't have a Domino? No problem. Use the router jig shown at *right* (you need it anyway to make recesses for the faux tenons on the front of each box) and a biscuit joiner.

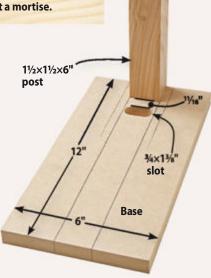
To make the jig, use a 6" cutoff from a rail (A or B) for the post. Mark its position centered along one end of the base, then drill and chisel a slot 11/6" from the marked location of the post. Glue and screw the post to the base, making sure the face near the slot is parallel to the slot. Using a square, extend lines from the edges of the post along the length of the base to help align parts before routing. Likewise, draw parallel



lines %" outside of these lines to help position the end of a workpiece. Install a %" guide bushing and %" upcut spiral bit in your router to cut the %"-deep mortises. Clamp the jig and workpiece as shown *below*, depending upon the location and orientation of the mortise.

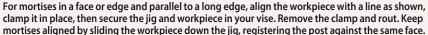
Use the router jig to cut mortises where a joint involves end grain (as when gluing part B to part A [**Drawings 1** and **2**]). Use biscuits to help align long grain joints (as when gluing parts B to part C). For a biscuit joiner, set the fence to center the slot on 1½"-thick pieces, bottom left. Then, to cut mating slots in the plywood, attach a ¾"-thick spacer under the fence with double-faced tape, bottom right.

Make plenty of loose-tenon stock by cutting lengths of  $3\times156$ " hardwood, routing a 36" round-over along each edge, and then cutting 1%6"-long tenons from the blanks.



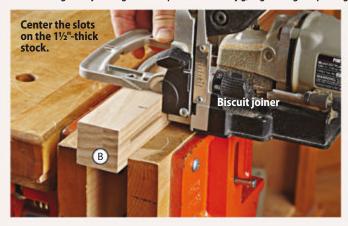


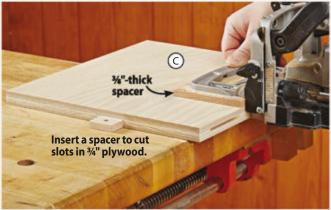






For mortises in the end of a piece, align it flush with the edges of the post and tight to the base. Clamp as shown, then rout.





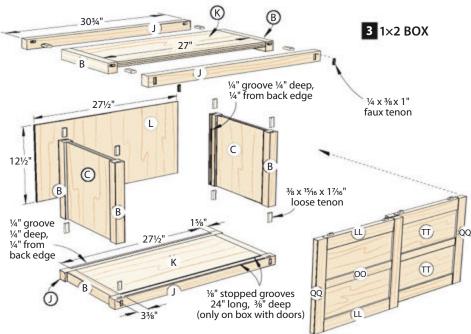
four case rails (B). Cut mortises (or biscuit slots) on all pieces centered on their thicknesses. Glue the rails and panels together [Photo B].

Dry-fit the four assemblies into a box with the outer faces of the case rails (B) aligned. Mark locations for loose tenons in the horizontal rails (A) and vertical case rails. Cut the mortises [Photo C, Drawing 1].

Using the router jig described on the previous page, cut shallow mortises for the faux tenons in the front faces of the horizontal rails (A) [Drawing 2, Photo D]. Chisel the corners square. (You'll make and add the faux tenons after building all the boxes.)

Using a router with an edge guide, Prout the ¼" grooves to accept the back panel (D) [**Drawing 1**]. Note that the grooves in the horizontal rails (A) are stopped. If you're building the box without drawers, glue it together, skip Step 9 below, and move on to the  $1\times 2$  box.

♠ For a box with drawers, cut the horizontal and vertical dividers (E, F),



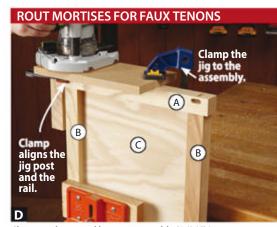
divider trim (G, H), and drawer guides (I) to size. Glue the trim to the dividers [Drawing 1]. After the glue dries, remove the spacer from the router dado jig, and rout the dado across the horizontal divider assembly (E/G). Following the steps shown in Photos E, F, and G, glue up the box.



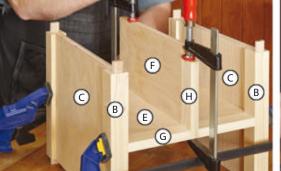
Loose tenons (or biscuits) keep the panels properly positioned between the rails, even while clamped, and create identical reveals on both edges.



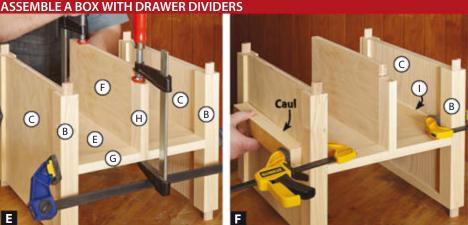
Set the joiner thickness gauge at the 20mm setting to cut the mortises in the horizontal rails (A) and the ends of the case rails (B).



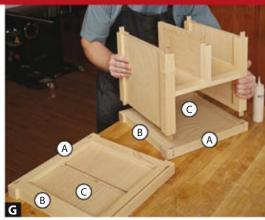
Clamp each top and bottom assembly (A/B/C) in a vise, secure the router jig to it, and rout the 1/8"deep mortises in the front horizontal rails only.



Glue and clamp the horizontal divider (E/G) between the dadoed sides (B/C). Then, add the vertical divider (F/H). Check the assembly for



square. After the glue dries, glue on the drawer guides (I) to fill the space between the interior face of the case panel (C) and the edge of the case rails (B). Use cauls

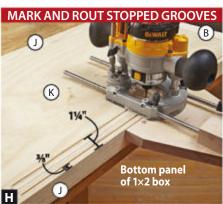


to help distribute pressure. Finally, glue the sides assembly to the bottom panel (A/B/C), insert the back (D), and add the top panel.

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#### The 1×2 box

Build the  $1\times 2$  boxes following the same procedures as for the  $1\times 1$  box and using the dimensions listed in the **Materials List** and **Drawing 3**. However, for a  $1\times 2$  box with sliding doors, rout  $\frac{1}{8}$ " grooves to accept the door rollers in the front horizontal rails (J) before assembly [**Photo H, Drawing 3**].



Mark lines 3%" from each end of the front horizontal rails (J). With an edge guide on your router, rout two grooves between the marks.

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#### The 2×2 box

**1** Refer to the **Materials List** and **Drawing 4**, and cut the rails (B, J, M) and panels (K, N, O) to size. Assemble the top and bottom panels (B/J/K) as with the  $1\times1$  box.

**2** Glue two side/middle rails (M) to the edges of the third top/bottom panel (K), flush on the top face. After the glue dries, rout grooves for the door rollers in

the top face of the middle panel assembly (K/M), and bottom face of the top panel assembly (B/J/K).

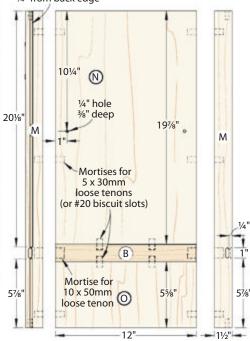
To help with alignment, cut two mortises in opposite edges of the two unused case rails (B) and in one end of each side panel (N, O), centered on their thicknesses [Drawing 5]. Glue the panels and case rails together [Photo I].

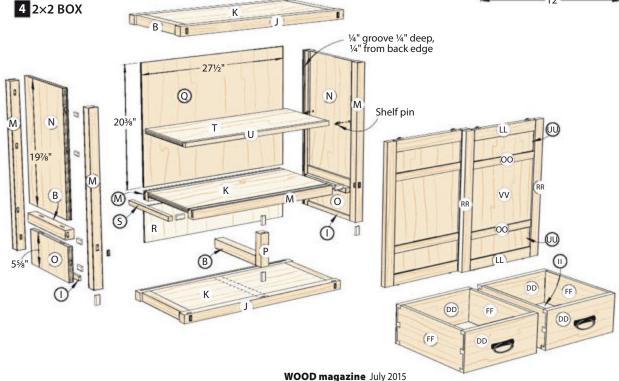
#### 5 2×2 BOX SIDE ASSEMBLY (Inside face shown)

¼" groove ¼" deep, ¼" from back edge



Glue loose tenons into the case rail (B), then glue and clamp the bottom side panel (O) to the rail. Add the top side panel (N) to this assembly.





Dry-fit each side assembly (B/N/O) between two side/middle rails (M) and mark for four mortises on each edge [**Drawings 4, 5**]. Cut the mortises, then glue the rails to the side assembly.

Dry-fit the case, cut the vertical divider (P) to length, and add it to the dry-fit. Mark for mortises in the ends of the side/middle rails (M) and divider and corresponding mortises on the mating pieces. Disassemble the case, cut the mortises, and rout six faux tenon recesses [Drawing 4]. Note: To rout the recesses on the side/middle rails (M), place a %" spacer between the post of the router jig and the outer face of the rail.

**6** Drill ¼" holes for shelf pins in the top side panels (N) [**Drawing 5**]. (We drilled only four. If you want an adjustable shelf or more than one shelf, drill more holes.) Rout grooves to accept the backs (Q, R). Cut the backs to size.

Cut the thick drawer guides (S) to size and glue them to the underside of the middle panel (K/M) where dimensioned in **Photo J.** 

Begin assembling the box by gluing the middle panel (K/M) between the two side assemblies. Add the drawer guides (I). Slip the backs (Q, R) into place and glue and clamp the divider (P), and then the top and bottom assemblies. Glue the remaining case rail (B) behind the divider to serve as a drawer guide.

**9**Cut the shelf (T) and shelf trim (U) to size and glue them together.

#### The $1\times5$ box

Similar in construction to the  $1\times1$  box with drawers, this elongated version includes sliding doors like those on the  $1\times2$  box.

**1** Begin by cutting the case rails (B), drawer guides (I), thick drawer guides (S), and horizontal rails (V) to size. Then, cut the case panels (C), top/bottom panels (W), and vertical divider (X) to size [Materials List, Drawing 6].

Glue a case rail (B) to each end of the top/bottom panels (W). While the glue dries, rout the dadoes across one case panel (C) and the vertical divider (X) to accept the horizontal divider (Z). Note: The case panel and vertical divider are different lengths. Cut dadoes where shown in Drawing 6a. Then, use the router dado jig to help rout the dadoes for the vertical divider in the top/bottom panels.

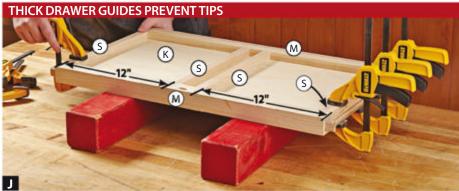
Glue a case rail (B) to each edge of the case panels (C). Mortise the ends of the remaining case rail and glue it to the front edge of the vertical divider (X), 1" from the divider's top end [**Drawing 6**].

Glue the horizontal rails (V) to the top/bottom panels (B/W). Then, rout the grooves for the sliding door rollers and the back (Y) in the top/bottom assemblies and side assemblies. Notch the back corners of the vertical divider (X) to fit around the horizontal rails.

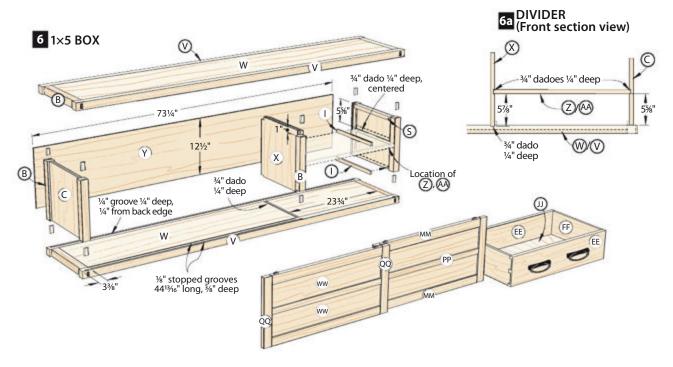
Cut the horizontal divider (Z) and trim (AA) to size, and glue them together.

Assemble the box as you did the 1×1 box: Glue up the H-shape assembly with B/C, B/X, and Z/AA [**Drawing 6**]. Add the drawer guides (I, S), then complete the glue-up.

With the boxes complete, you can start mass-producing drawers.



Glue a thick drawer guide (S) flush with each end of the middle panel (K/M), and 12" from each end. These prevent an extended drawer from tipping.



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#### **Build a bunch of drawers**

**Quick Tip!** Use a lock-rabbet joint [More Resources, page 44] if you don't want to cut dovetails for the drawers.

1 Surface stock for the drawer fronts, backs, and sides (BB, CC, DD, EE, FF) [Materials Lists]. All drawer fronts, backs, and sides are 5½" wide, so after planing the stock, rip it to width, then crosscut pieces to the lengths listed. All drawer sides are identical, so multiply the number of drawers needed by two and cut that many drawer sides in one operation. Cut the bottoms to size.

**2** Find the best-looking face of each drawer front (BB, CC, DD, EE) and mark them as the outside faces. To hide the dovetails after the drawers are assembled, resaw ¼" from the outside face of each drawer front and back [**Photo K**]. Mark the pieces and cutoffs so you can mate them up again after cutting the joinery.

**3**Cut a groove in each piece to accept the plywood drawer bottoms [**Drawing 7**]. Craft the dovetail joints as shown in **Machine-cut half-blind dovetails**, **no jig needed**, *below*.



Mount a sharp, wide blade in your bandsaw and cut slowly to achieve the smoothest surface. Even with saw marks, the pieces will mate up again perfectly.

#### Machine-cut half-blind dovetails, no jig needed

You don't need a pricey special jig to create half-blind dovetails. You can do the job with your tablesaw and bandsaw and probably in less time than it takes to set up a jig. Just follow the steps below.

First the pins. Following the dimensions in **Drawing 7**, make a story stick to match the width of the drawer front and use it to help mark the locations of the pins on the outside (sawn) faces of the drawer fronts and backs. With a square, extend the marks about 1" down the sawn faces. Set a bevel gauge to 10° and transfer the marks across the ends of the pieces, with the narrow portion of each pin to the outside. Save the bevel gauge setting until you finish cutting the pins.

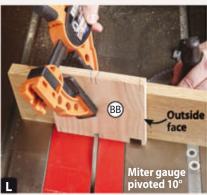
Mount a dado blade in your tablesaw. (We used a ¼" blade simply because we had a zero-clearance insert to match it. A wider blade will speed up removing the waste between the pins.) Attach an auxiliary face to your miter gauge to support the workpieces and to prevent chip-out. Use the bevel gauge to set your miter-gauge head to 10°.

Notch along one edge of two pins [**Photo L**] and remove some of the waste; then, flip the drawer front/back end for end and make similar cuts on the other end. Do this to all drawer fronts/backs.

Swing the miter-gauge head to the opposite 10° setting and repeat this process, making additional passes to remove the waste between the cuts [**Photos M, N**].

**Scribe and trim the tails.** Trace the pins onto the drawer sides (FF) [**Photo O**]. Before removing the drawer front/back, also scribe the baseline (the inside face of the drawer front/back) onto the drawer side. Bandsaw to the waste side of each line, stopping just short of the baseline [**Photo P**], then cut away the waste at each edge. Chisel away the waste between the dovetails [**Photo Q**], then test the fit of each drawer and fine-tune the joints with a chisel as needed.

Reassemble the fronts and backs. Glue the resawn portions back to their respective drawer fronts and backs. Allow the glue to dry before gluing up the drawers, trapping the bottoms. Install a pull or pulls [Sources] on each drawer front.

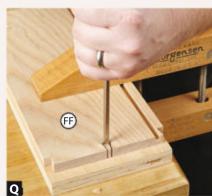




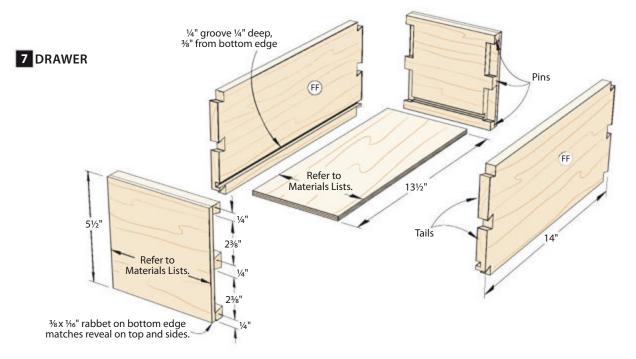








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#### Roll on to the doors

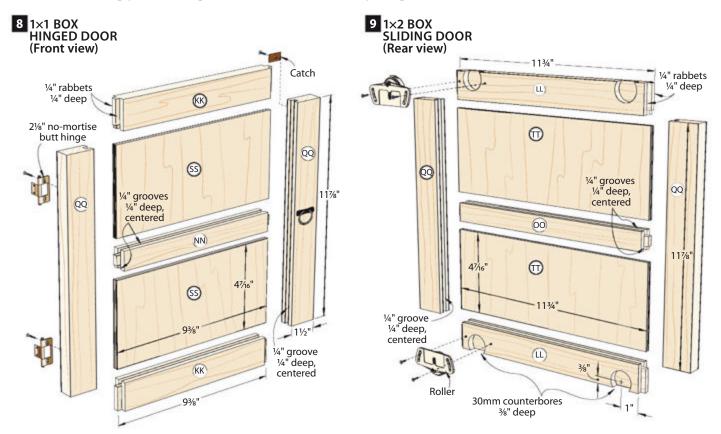
Following the Materials Lists, cut the door parts (KK-WW) to size, labeling them with their part letters as you go. With a rip blade in your tablesaw, **L**cut a centered groove on the inside edge of each rail (KK, LL, MM) and stile (QQ, RR) to fit the plywood door panels

[**Drawings 8, 9**]. Cut matching grooves on both edges of all mid rails (NN, OO, PP).

Mount a dado blade in your tablesaw and rabbet each and after mid rails to create centered tongues that fit the grooves in the stiles.

Sort the parts into their respective assemblies, and glue up the doors. **Note:** Construction of the  $2 \times 2$  box sliding doors is very similar to that of the  $1 \times 2$  door.

 $\blacksquare$  Screw the hinges [**Sources**] to the  $1\times1$ door(s) and install the door in the box. For sliding doors, drill 30mm counterbores where shown in **Drawing 9** and install the rollers [Sources]. Test the fit of the doors in their boxes.



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#### Time for the big finish

**1** For the faux tenons, prepare a  $\frac{3}{8} \times 1 \times 24$ " ash blank. Install a  $\frac{1}{8}$ " round-over bit in your router table. Set up your tablesaw with a crosscut blade, zero-clearance throat insert, an auxiliary miter-gauge fence, and a stop in front of the blade [**Photo R**]. Round over each end of the blank, then cut off a faux tenon from each end. Repeat until you have enough faux tenons. Glue them into the recesses in each case.

Remove the hardware and apply a finish to all pieces. (We wiped on a 2:1 mix of Watco Natural and Watco Medium

Walnut oil finishes to add some color, then applied three coats of spray lacquer.) Reinstall the hardware, install the doors, slide the drawers into place, then stack your tansu in a configuration that suits your needs.

Download a free cutting diagram for the tansu at woodmagazine.com/tansuCD.

Produced by Craig Ruegsegger with John Olson Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine; Lorna Johnson Project design: Kevin Boyle



Position a stop to leave a ¼" gap between the stop and the blade. Round over each end of the blank, cut off a faux tenon from each end, and repeat.

#### Materials List-1 × 1 Box

_Ma	<u>aterials Lis</u>	<u>st–</u>	1 ×	<u> 1 Bo</u>	XC	
Part		T FI	NISHED W	SIZE I	Matl.	Otu
	box	Ľ	vv		iviali.	Qıy.
			_		_	
_ A	horizontal rails	1½"	1½"	15¾"	Α	4
В	case rails	1½"	1½"	12"	Α	8
C	case panels	3/4"	12"	12"	AP	4
D	back	1/4"	12½"	12½"	AP	1
E*	horizontal divider	3/4"	12"	131/4"	AP	1
F*	vertical divider	3/4"	6%"	12"	AP	1
G*	horiz. divider trim	3/4"	1½"	12"	Α	1
H*	vert. divider trim	3/4"	1½"	5%"	Α	1
I*	drawer guides	3∕8"	3/4"	12"	Α	4
1 × 1	Drawers					
BB*	small front/back	3/4"	5½"	5½"	Α	4
CC*	medium front/ back	3/4"	5½"	11%"	Α	2
FF*	sides	1/2"	5½"	14"	Α	6
GG*	small bottoms	1/4"	5"	13½"	AP	2
НН*	medium bottom	1/4"	11¾"	13½"	AP	1
1 × 1	Door					
KK†	rails	3/4"	1½"	9%"	Α	2
NN†	mid rail	3/4"	1"	9%"	Α	1
QQ†	stiles	3/4"	1½"	11%"	Α	2
SS†	panels	1/4"	9%"	47/16"	AP	2
23.	parieis	/4	J/8	7/16	ΛΓ	

<sup>\*</sup>Parts needed for boxes with drawers only

Materials key: A-ash, AP-ash plywood. Supplies: 2½" no-mortise hinges (2), ¼" shelf pins (4), magnetic door catches (2).

**Blade and bits:** Stack dado blade; %" upcut spiral, dado cleanout, %", %6"\*\* round-over router bits.

\*\*Needed only if making loose tenons.

#### **Sources:**

Roller hardware, no. 00B10.26 \$22.50 per 4-pack (one pack needed for each door); 30mm Forstner bit, no. 06J72.30 \$14.40, Lee Valley, 800-871-8158, leevalley.com.
Pulls: warabi handles no. B1 (4) \$18, no. B3 (3) \$18, no. B4 (2) \$18, moon handle no. O2 (1) \$18, easternclassics.net, 510-526-1241.

#### Materials List-1 × 2 Box

			NISHED	SIZE		
Part		T	W	L	Matl.	Qty.
1×2	2 box					
В	case rails	1½"	1½"	12"	Α	8
C	case panels	3/4"	12"	12"	AP	2
J	horizontal rails	1½"	1½"	30¾"	Α	4
K	top/bottom panels	3/4"	12"	27"	AP	2
L	back	1/4"	27½"	12½"	AP	1
1×2	2 Doors					
LL†	rails	3/4"	1½"	11¾"	Α	4
00†	mid rails	3/4"	1"	11¾"	Α	2
QQ†	stiles	3/4"	1½"	11%"	Α	4
TT†	panels	1/4"	11¾"	47/16"	AP	4

#### Materials List−1 × 5 Box

	FINISHED SIZE											
Part		Т	W	L	Matl.	Qty						
	box	41/11	4.17.11	4011		_						
В	case rails	1½"	1½"	12"	Α	9						
C	case panels	3/4"	12"	12"	AP	2						
- 1	drawer guides	3∕8"	3/4"	12"	Α	4						
S	thick drawer guides	3/4"	3/4"	12"	Α	2						
V	horizontal rails	1½"	1½"	76½"	Α	4						
W	top/bottom panels	3/4"	12"	72¾"	AP	2						
Χ	vertical divider	3/4"	13"	131/4"	AP	1						
Υ	back	1/4"	12½"	731⁄4"	AP	1						
Z	horizontal divider	3/4"	12"	24%"	AP	1						
AA	horizontal divider trim	3/4"	1½"	23%"	Α	1						
1 × 5	Drawers											
EE*	fronts/backs	3/4"	5½"	23¼"	Α	4						
FF*	sides	1/2"	5½"	14"	Α	4						
JJ*	bottoms	1/4"	22¾"	13½"	AP	2						
1×5	Doors											
мм†	rails	3/4"	1½"	223/16"	Α	4						
PP†	mid rails	3/4"	1"	22¾16"	Α	2						
QQ†	stiles	3/4"	1½"	11%"	Α	4						
ww†	panels	1/4"	223/16"	47/16"	AP	4						

#### Materials List-2 × 2 Box

Part 2×2	: 2 box	T FI	NISHEE W	SIZE L	Matl.	Qty.
В	case rails	1½"	1½"	12"	Α	7
I*	drawer guides	3/8"	3/4"	12"	Α	2
J	horizontal rails	1½"	1½"	30¾"	Α	4
K	top/bottom panels	3/4"	12"	27"	AP	3
М	side/middle rails	1½"	1½"	27"	Α	6
Ν	top side panels	3/4"	12"	19%"	AP	2
0	bottom side panels	3/4"	12"	5%"	AP	2
P*	vertical divider	1½"	1½"	5%"	Α	1
Q	top back	1/4"	27½"	20%"	AP	1
R	bottom back	1/4"	27½"	61/8"	AP	1
S*	thick drawer guides	3/4"	3/4"	12"	Α	4
Т	shelf	3/4"	111/8"	27%"	AP	1
U	shelf trim	3/4"	3/4"	27%"	Α	1
2×2	2 Drawers					
DD*	fronts/backs	3/4"	5½"	12%"	Α	4
FF*	sides	1/2"	5½"	14"	Α	4
II*	bottoms	1/4"	121/8"	13½"	AP	2
2×2	2 Doors					
LL†	rails	3/4"	1½"	11¾"	Α	4
00†	mid rails	3/4"	1"	11¾"	Α	4
RR <sup>†</sup>	stiles	3/4"	1½"	19¾"	Α	4
UU†	small panels	1/4"	113/4"	37/16"	AP	4
VV†	mid panels	1/4"	113/4"	9%"	AP	2

#### More Resources

Learn how to make a lock-rabbet joint on the tablesaw with this free article: woodmagazine.com/lockrabbet; then, watch the process in action in this free video: woodmagazine.com/simpledrawers.

<sup>†</sup>Parts needed for boxes with doors only

# Mirror with Shelf

Build a mirror that's anything but ordinary by adding a unique, naturaledge shelf. Don't have a natural-edge plank? No problem—build a nicelooking shelf from stock material.

#### First, make the frame

**1** From <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" stock (we chose maple), cut four 3%"-wide blanks for the frame sides (A) and top and bottom (B), about 3" longer than finished length [**Drawing 1**].

Install a ¾" stacked dado set in your tablesaw, and cut a ¾6"-deep groove for the mirror ¾" from one edge of each blank [Drawing 2], leaving a ¼" "tab" along the outer edge. Attach an auxiliary fence to your rip fence and slide it against the dado set so it just touches the teeth. Raise the cutting height to ¾6" and cut a rabbet along the edge of each blank [Photo A].

Remove the dado set and auxiliary fence, and install a rip blade and tall fence. Tilt your blade 13° from vertical, and bevel-rip each side (A) and top/bottom (B) blank [Drawing 2, Photo B]. Clean up the beveled edge with a bench plane or sanding block.

**Quick Tip!** You can make this beveled cut on a bandsaw if you prefer. But if you do, rip a slightly thinner offcut to allow for cleaning up the rough cut.



To accept the back (D), cut a rabbet that overlaps the mirror groove in the frame sides (A) and top/bottom (B) blanks.

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The 13° blade angle should leave a ½"-wide edge on the front (bottom of cut) and exit at the outer edge of the mirror groove (top of cut).

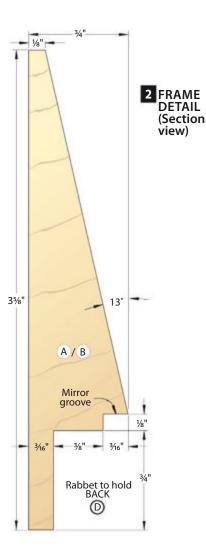
Miter-cut the frame sides (A) and top and bottom (B) to length [**Drawing 1**]. Save two of the cutoffs for use later. Glue the frame together and secure it with a band clamp. When it has dried, sand the outer faces smooth.

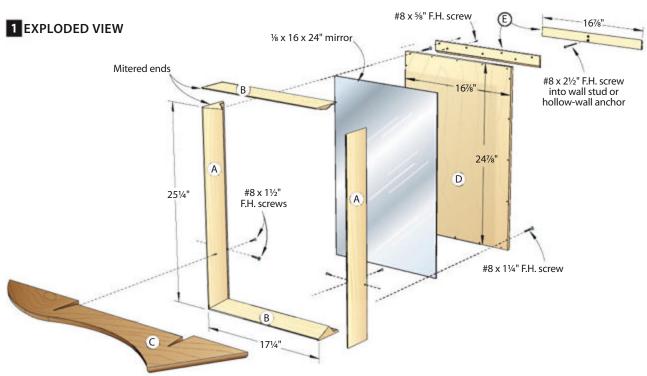


After laying out the shelf pattern on a natural-edge walnut plank, mark the locations for the frame cutouts using cutoffs from those pieces.

#### Now for the shelf

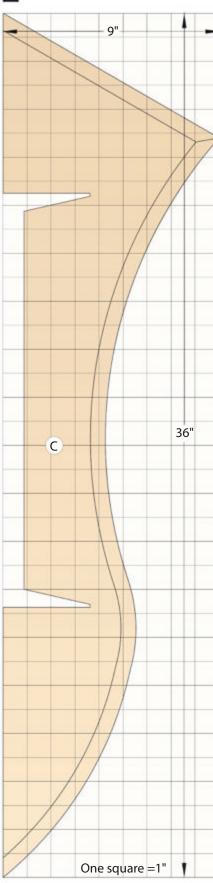
**1** We used a walnut plank for the shelf (C) with its natural edge intact [Photo C]. Note: If you are using a naturaledge board, use the pattern as a guide to lay out the ends of the shelf, blending them into the natural edge, and to locate the frame notches. We routed a <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" round-over





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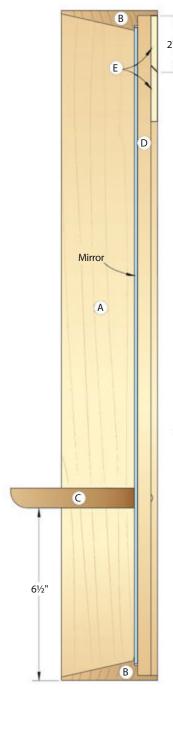
#### 3 SHELF PATTERN



Enlarge 400% for full-size pattern.

along the sawn ends and smoothed the transitions from natural to machined edges with rasps and a spokeshave. If you're making a shelf from a dimensioned board to match the shape in Drawing 3, make a full-size pattern and transfer it onto the board. Cut out the notches to fit over the frame (A/B), and then cut the shelf to shape. Rout a ¾" round-over along the front edges and ends, and sand it smooth.

#### **4** SIDE SECTION VIEW



**2**Apply finish to the frame (A/B) and shelf (C). We applied three coats of clear shellac.

#### Assemble the frame and shelf

- Secure the shelf to the frame with screws [Drawings 1 and 4].
- Cut a plywood back (D) to fit in the rabbets in the frame assembly (A–C). Drill countersunk pilot holes and screw it to the frame.
- **3** Cut two wall cleats (E) to size, each with a 45° beveled edge. Screw one to the top of the back with the beveled tip pointing down and facing out. Cut the remaining cleat to 16½" long (to make hanging the mirror easy), and screw it to a wall stud with #8×21/2" screws, point facing up and out.
- Remove the back (D) and cleat (E), install the mirror, and replace the back and cleat. Now hang your mirror and enjoy the smile you see!

Produced by **Bob Hunter** with **John Olson** Project design: John Olson

Illustrations: Roxanne LeMoine; Lorna Johnson



	FINISHED SIZE									
Par	t	T	W	L	Matl.	Qty.				
A*	sides	3/4"	3%"	25¼"	М	2				
B*	top/bottom	3/4"	3%"	17¼"	М	2				
C*	shelf	3/4"	9"	36"	W	1				
D	back	1/2"	16%"	24%"	Р	1				
Ε	wall cleats	1/4"	21/8"	16%"	М	2				

<sup>\*</sup> Parts initially cut oversize. See the instructions.

Materials key: M-maple, P-plywood, W-walnut. **Supplies:** #8×%" screws (7); #8×1½" screws (4); #8×1¼" screws (20); #8×2½" screws (2); 1/8×16×24" mirror. Blade and bit: Dado set; 3/4" round-over router bit.



#### Get organized fast by converting store-bought cabinets for shop use.

Building your own shop cabinets isn't rocket science (See More Resources, page 52 for cabinet-building tips). But if you'd rather buy than build, start shopping for inexpensive unfinished or ready-to-assemble cabinets at a home center. (We found a 12"-wide unfinished wall cabinet for \$35, for example.) Most you can finish and install for all-purpose storage—if they don't buckle under a stack of stoneware dinner plates, they'll hold your tools. You can also modify them for special uses, such as tool stands.

If you're on a tight budget (or no budget), ask kitchen remodeling pros if they'll let you haul away old cabinets they remove. Or shop recycled buildingmaterial stores, such as a Habitat for Humanity ReStore (habitat.org).

#### Up against the wall

New or used, most stock cabinets follow standard dimensions, making it easier to mix cabinets from more than one source. Base cabinets measure 24" deep and 34½" tall. Wall cabinets measure 12" deep and either 30" or 42" tall. And cabinet widths vary from 9" to 36" in 3" increments.

To install a row of base cabinets, use a level to find the highest point of any slope on the floor. Position the first base cabinet there and shim the bottom edges until the cabinet is level from front to back and side to side (below). Then screw the back to the wall studs.

Now position the second cabinet next to the first one and shim it level and flush at the front and top. Attach this cabinet to the first one and then to the wall. Repeat for the remaining cabinets. Then, fasten on a countertop (plywood or MDF work great) and go to work.

To install wall cabinets—usually the same widths as your base cabinets—assemble two 17"-long temporary supports, like the ones shown *below*, and two ½"-thick spacers to fit under them. Rest each support on a spacer and place the first cabinet on the supports and against the wall. Adjust the cabinet position and screw it to the wall studs. Then repeat for the remaining cabinets.



Drive shims under the cabinet to level the first cabinet front to back and side to side. Later, attach trim to the toekick to hide gaps.



After you've fastened a cabinet to the wall, remove the  $\frac{1}{2}$ " spacer under the support in order to create the space needed to pull the support free.

#### Create a sandpaper storage cabinet

Cabinet manufacturers design their wall units to accept one or sometimes two shelves, but you may want more than that for shop storage. Ready-to-assemble (RTA) cabinets that disassemble quickly give you the easiest opportunities to add more shelves. But any cabinet wide enough to accept a drill and bit can be modified to add enough shelves to create a sandpaper center.

To disassemble RTA cabinets like the one shown, first remove the screws attaching the back and slide the back free of the case. Then loosen the fasteners holding the sides to the top and bottom and the face frame to the case. Cut a perforated-hardboard drilling guide to fit between the top and bottom dadoes in the cabinet sides. Clamp the guide to the cabinet side and drill shelf-pin holes 1" apart along one edge of the cabinet side, as shown right. Repeat for the opposite edge and other cabinet side. Reassemble the cabinet except for the back.

Cut additional shelves and insert shelf pins, slide the new shelves in from behind, and replace the back.





#### **Build in custom touches**

Often, cabinets need a little help to make them more shop-friendly. To boost the storage capacity of preassembled cabinets, screw metal shelf standards to the sides, middle of the back, and inside the center stile to hold extra shelves. For another way to add shelves, see "Create a sandpaper storage cabinet," above.

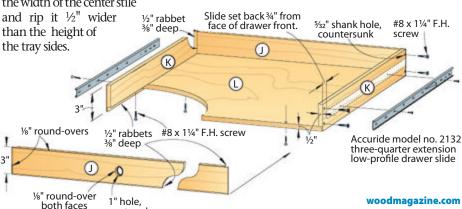
Then make any cabinet more useful by adding accessories, such as these seven options. (For help with modifications, see More Resources on page 52.)

■ Install pull-out trays. Reaching to the back of a base cabinet can be a pain, but pull-out trays bring the contents to you. Modify the tray plans below to fit the width and depth of your cabinet opening. Size the tray 1" narrower than the face-frame opening and 1" shorter than the interior depth of the cabinet.

To mount drawer slides in face-frame cabinets, block out the cabinet sides to bring the slides flush with the face-frame stiles, as illustrated at right. For cabinets with a center stile, plane a center slide-mounting block to

centered

the width of the center stile



#### TRAYS PUT CONTENTS IN EASY REACH



Whether it's one tray or a stack of them, pull-outs save you the trouble of reaching into the back of dark cabinets to find what you need.

Trav

Slide

mounting blocks

Trav

**2**Mount see-through doors. To take the mystery out of a cabinet's contents, replace the original doors with clear acrylic-panel doors. To build simple frameand-panel doors, see More Resources.



Make this simple door with 1/4" stub tenons and grooves. Fill grooves with 1/8"-wide shims to hold the 1/8"-thick clear panel in place.

**3** Attach drop-down tray storage. We've used trays like these in the *WOOD*<sup>®</sup> magazine shop for more than a decade. Adapt the size to fit under your wall cabinets and customize the interior layout to organize your tools.



You'll feel like you gained another shelf after installing these drop-down trays. Use them to store layout tools, chisels, or screwdrivers.

**UPPER WALL** CABINET Eve screw #8 wood screw must penetrate at least 1' Align with hole into wall stud 34 x 134" cleat screwed in front rail. to wall under cabinet 1/4" dowel 13/4" long **UNDER-CABINET** Latch **STORAGE** Ball chain 71/2" long %" dowel %" long 1/4" hole 1" continuous hinge 1/4" deep screwed to storage tray and cleat 3/8" rabbet 1/4" deep 34" rabbet ½" deep 1/4" plywood bottom Width to match bottom of cabinet Length to match opening 1/4" hole, centered bottom of cabinet minus 1/8 end to end opening minus 1/8

Transform a cabinet into a mobile tool base. Adding a set of casters (see Source) to a cabinet turns it into a rolling tool stand. To start, choose a cabinet based on the height you need and how you'll use the cart. For example, a 42"-tall wall cabinet on casters would place a benchtop drill press at the right height. Use a narrow wall cabinet to mount a bench grinder.

A 30"-tall wall cabinet measures about the same height as a base cabinet with the toekick removed. Turning a base cabinet into a portable mitersaw stand takes advantage of the base unit's depth and drawers. Choose casters with wheel diameters that produce a comfortable cabinet height.

To customize a base cabinet for casters, first remove the toekick area beneath the cabinet bottom. This lets you mount casters closer to the cabinet corners for added stability. Depending on your cabinet, cut the sides and back using a jigsaw and a straightedge. Then use a handsaw to remove the rest of the toekick, as shown *right*.

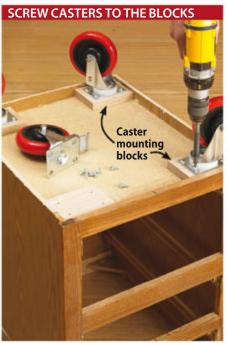
Now, install mounting blocks for your casters. We cut these from <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" oak about

1" larger than the caster mounting plates. Drill mounting-screw pilot holes in each block, then glue and clamp the



Base cabinets commonly have empty toekick space between the cabinet bottom and the floor. Check for metal fasteners before you cut.

blocks to the cabinet bottom. Wait two hours for the glue to dry, then attach the casters, as shown *below*.



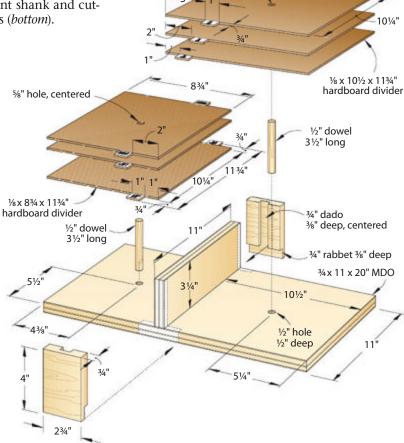
For maximum mobility and ease of use, install two swivel casters in the cabinet's back and two locking-swivel casters in front.

**5 Add blade and bit organizers.** Protect carbide cutting edges by securing saw blades and router bits inside cabinet drawers. Use spindles to hold saw blades in place, then separate them with liftout dividers that keep blades apart, as

shown *below*. Next, give each router bit in your collection its own holder. Cut blocks in three sizes to hold router bits and accessories with different shank and cutterhead sizes (*bottom*).



For cabinet drawers at least 20" deep, build this double-stack blade holder (*above*). For smaller drawers, modify the plans at *right* to hold a single stack of blades.

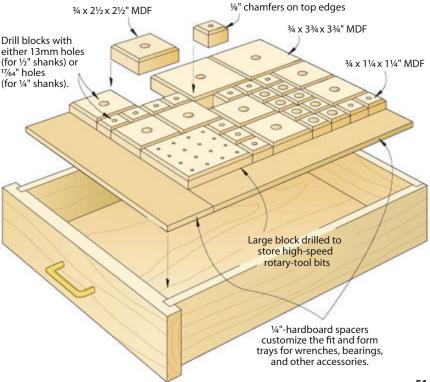


5%" hole, centered

101/2"



Organize bits and accessories in  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ",  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", and  $3\frac{3}{4}$ " (above) MDF squares with centered holes for  $\frac{1}{4}$ " or  $\frac{1}{2}$ " bit shanks. Cut hardboard spacers to fill the rest of the drawer (right).



woodmagazine.com

For an inexpensive, durable, and flat counter or benchtop, it's hard to beat two laminated sheets of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " MDF. Most countertops measure 25" deep to allow a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " overhang, but you can get by with 24"-wide counters to use  $4\times8$ ' sheets efficiently. To dress up the tops, edge them with  $\frac{1}{2}\times1\frac{1}{2}$ " hardwood strips to match your cabinets. Then, center the top on the cabinet and mount it in place using the cabinet's existing mounting corners or stretchers.



For a flat, stable, and economical worksurface, laminate layers of 34" MDF to make the top. This also raises the tool height 11/2".

#### Source

Casters: Locking 5" swivel casters no. 37138, \$47 per pair, and 5" swivel casters no. 39507, \$35 per pair, Rockler, 800-279-4441, rockler.com.

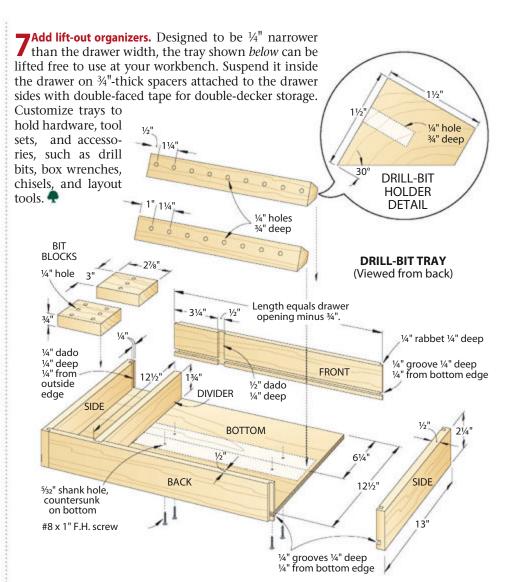
#### More Resources

- For a free video on drilling shelf holes, see woodmagazine.com/shelfholes.
- ► Check out these 11 must-have cabinetmaking tools:

#### woodmagazine.com/11cabinettools

► For a guide to making flawless frame-and-panel doors, see woodmagazine.com/frameandpaneltips.







Take tools where you need them in a lift-out tool tray. The tray rests on supports taped to the sides of deep drawers. If your storage needs change, build a new tray, replace the supports as needed, and your old drawer gains a new life.



e recently tested 15 block planes in the WOOD® magazine shop, putting them through extensive use in many applications, as well as multiple resharpenings. Eight of the planes have blades bedded at a low angle, while the others have a steeper, or standard, angle. See the sidebar at *right* to learn which of the two types best suits you.

#### Four critical block plane traits

A flat sole The body of a block plane must have a dead-flat sole to prevent it from rocking or conforming to subtle contours on a workpiece surface. All four Lie-Nielsen planes and all but one Veritas arrived with flat soles ready to go. Three planes needed only a few minutes of lapping on a diamond stone to get flat. But the Kunz, Shop Fox standard

#### Low angle or standard angle?

All the planes we tested come with blades ground to a  $23-25^{\circ}$  cutting bevel. Add that to the  $12-15^{\circ}$  bed angle of a low-angle block plane and you get a combined cutting angle of  $35-40^{\circ}$ . Standard-angle block planes have  $20-22^{\circ}$  bed angles, steepening the cutting angle to  $43-47^{\circ}$ . We recommend getting a low-angle plane first if you can get only one because it's more versatile than a standard-angle version. Here's what each style does best:

#### Low angle

- Cuts end grain better than standard-angle planes.
- More comfortable to hold and use because of its lower profile.
- Sharpening the blade to steeper angles gives you the same benefits as a standard-angle plane to avoid grain tear-out.

#### Standard angle

- Steeper cutting angles work best on figured woods and dense hardwoods.
- ▶ Taller body may be easier to grip and hold for larger or arthritic hands.

**Note:** Apron planes are essentially smaller versions of block planes. They have either low- or standard-angle configurations similar to larger block planes, but have fixed mouths.

angle, and Stanley Sweetheart planes each needed about 30 minutes of lapping to make them flat.

► Easy blade adjustments Two factors come into play here: how easily the blade travels forward and back,

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#### BLADE-DEPTH ADJUSTERS: STRAIGHT IN, OR STRAIGHT WITH A TWIST





Most block planes (Lie-Nielsen 60% shown) use a single-screw adjuster. A washer or flange on the mechanism fits into a notch on the blade, driving it forward or back as you turn the screw.

A Norris-style adjuster (shown on a low-angle Veritas) serves two functions. A cross-dowel pin on the screw fits into the blade, driving the blade forward or back with each turn. The adjuster also pivots to help square the blade to the body.

and how effectively the lever cap secures the blade. The plane's depth adjuster should move the blade with smooth, reliable precision. And because the blades are slightly narrower than the body cavity, they can skew a little, resulting in the blade cutting more deeply on one side.

To remedy that, the Veritas and Stanley planes use a Norris-style adjuster (shown *above right*), which swivels to square the blade to the mouth as well as front-to-back when you turn the screw.

But the Stanley adjusters have nearly two full turns of backlash—a lack of blade movement when changing directions—that frustrated us when setting blade depth. The three larger Veritas planes have setscrews to guide the blade, as shown below left.

The lever cap on each plane has a locking mechanism to hold the blade in place. We preferred the WoodRiver planes' cam locks, shown *below*, similar to older Stanley No. 65s, to the thumbwheels on all others.

#### EASY-ON AND -OFF LEVER CAPS



Setscrews on all Veritas planes but the apron plane align the blade perpendicular to the mouth opening, preventing any sideways movement.



The two-piece knuckle-joint lever caps on both WoodRiver planes snap open and closed via a camlock mechanism similar to Vise-Grip locking pliers.

▶ A sharp blade Out of the box, all of the Lie-Nielsen, Stanley, and Veritas blades were sharp enough to go to work, and the Veritas blades had a nice microbevel (a slightly steeper secondary bevel on the cutting edge). The WoodRiver blades were not ground to a sharp point and needed to be sharpened before use. Blades that were not flat had to be lapped and made so, but once done, it's no longer an issue. The Stanley blades needed about 10 minutes to flatten, and the Kunz 220 and Shop Fox D3832 blades required more than 20 minutes.

Blades come in three types of steel alloys: O1 carbon, A2, and PM-V11. Carbon-steel blades sharpen quickly, but also dull quickly. A2 blades are hardest, take the longest to sharpen, but hold an edge for a long time. The PM-V11 blades (our favorite) hold a sharp edge longer and sharpen quicker than A2; only the Veritas planes have this type of blade.

► A tight mouth An adjustable front toe lets you close up the mouth in front of the blade to help prevent tear-out, and all but four of the tested planes have one. The Lie-Nielsen 102 apron plane is one of those four, but its mouth opening, with a blade installed, measured a mere ½4", making it as good as an adjustable-mouth plane.

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		P	PERFO	RMA	NCE F	RATIN	GS (	1)										CONT	ACT INFORMATION
BRAND AND MODEL	STOCK NUMBER	FLATNESS OF SOLE	EASE OF ADJUSTING BLADE DEPTH	EASE OF LOCKING BLADE IN PLACE	EASE OF ADJUSTING THROAT OPENING	OVERALL FIT AND FINISH	SHARPNESS OF BLADE	FLATNESS OF BLADE	TYPE OF BLADE ADJUSTER (2)	BLADE MATERIAL (3)	BLADE WIDTH, INCHES	BLADE BEVEL ANGLE, DEGREES (4)	BED ANGLE, DEGREES	MIN. MOUTH OPENING, INCHES (5)	SOLE DIMENSIONS (W×L), INCHES	COUNTRY OF ASSEMBLY (6)	SELLING PRICE (7)	PHONE NUMBER	WEBSITE
APRON PLANES																			
LIE-NIELSEN 102	102	Α	A-	B+	NA	Α	Α	B+	S	A	11/4	25	12	1/64*	1%×5¾6	U	\$115	800-327-2520	lie-nielsen.com
LIE-NIELSEN 103	103	Α	A-	B+	NA	Α	Α	B+	S	Α	11/4	25	20	3/64*	1%×5¾6	U	\$125	800-327-2520	lie-nielsen.com
VERITAS	05P27.71	A	Α	B+	NA	Α	A-	Α	N	Р	11/4	23*	12	1/32*	$1^{11}/_{16} \times 5^{1/_{2}}$	CA	\$94	800-871-8158	leevalley.com
LOW-ANGLE PLANES		9			,		- 70												
LIE-NIELSEN 60½	1-60-1-2	Α	A-	В	Α	Α	Α	B+	S	A	1¾	25	12	0	1¾×6¼	U	\$165	800-327-2520	lie-nielsen.com
SHOP FOX	D3831	B-	B+	В	C+	В	В	В	S	C	13/8	25	15	0	$1^{13}/_{16} \times 6^{1}/_{4}$	CH	\$90	360-734-3482	woodstockint.com
STANLEY SWEETHEART 601/2	12-139	C	C	В	A-	В	Α	(+	N	A	1%	24	12	0	21/8 × 63/8	М	\$90	800-262-2161	stanleytools.com
VERITAS	05P22.71	B+	Α	В	Α	Α	Α-	Α	N	P	15/8	23*	12	0	$2\frac{1}{16} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	CA	\$165	800-871-8158	leevalley.com
VERITAS DX60	05P70.06	Α	Α	B+	Α	Α	A-	Α	N	Р	1%	23*	12	0	$1^{13}/_{16} \times 6^{1}/_{2}$	CA	\$199	800-871-8158	leevalley.com
WOODRIVER	151125	A-	B-	Α	A-	A-	D	B+	S	C	15/8	25	12	0	2 × 6 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	CH	\$100	800-225-1153	woodcraft.com
STANDARD -ANGLE PLANES	10									7.1									
KUNZ 220	581-0220	C	В	C+	NA	B-	B-	D	S	C	1%16	25	20	% <sub>4</sub> *	$1^{15/16} \times 6^{13/16}$	G	\$60	800-509-0081	traditionalwoodworker.com
LIE-NIELSEN 9½	1-9-1-2	Α	A-	В	Α	Α	A	B+	S	A	13/8	25	20	0	1¾×6¼	U	\$175	800-327-2520	lie-nielsen.com
SHOP FOX	D3832	C+	B+	В	(+	(+	В	D	S	C	15/8	25	22	1/16	21/8 × 61/4	CH	\$90	360-734-3482	woodstockint.com
STANLEY SWEETHEART 9½	12-138	C+	C	В	A-	В	Α	(+	N	Α	15/8	24	20	0	21/8 × 63/8	М	\$90	800-262-2161	stanleytools.com
VERITAS	05P22.81	Α	Α	B+	Α	A-	A-	Α	N	Р	15/8	23*	20	0	21/16×61/2	CA	\$165	800-871-8158	leevalley.com
WOODRIVER	151124	B+	B-	Α	Α-	Α-	D	B+	S	С	15/8	25	20	0	2 × 6 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	CH	\$100	800-225-1153	woodcraft.com

As with most tools, price and performance go hand-in-hand

Not applicable

Good

If we could buy only one block plane, or were buying our first, we'd get a lowangle model. And we'd choose either the Lie-Nielsen 60½ or Veritas DX60. They share Top Tool honors. They both work great, with their primary differences being the depth adjuster and blade steel. If you prefer a standard-angle plane, the Lie-Nielsen 9½ and Veritas 05P22.81 are our favorites.

But for a lot less money, the low-angle Lie-Nielsen 102 and Veritas 05P27.71 apron planes deliver great performance in a smaller package. They share Top Value honors.

Produced by Bob Hunter with John Olson and Kevin Boyle



(C) 01 carbon steel

(P) PM-V11 steel

(S) Single-screw adjuster

5. (\*) Mouth not adjustable

with 25° secondary bevel



(CH) China

(G) Germany (M) Mexico

(U) United States

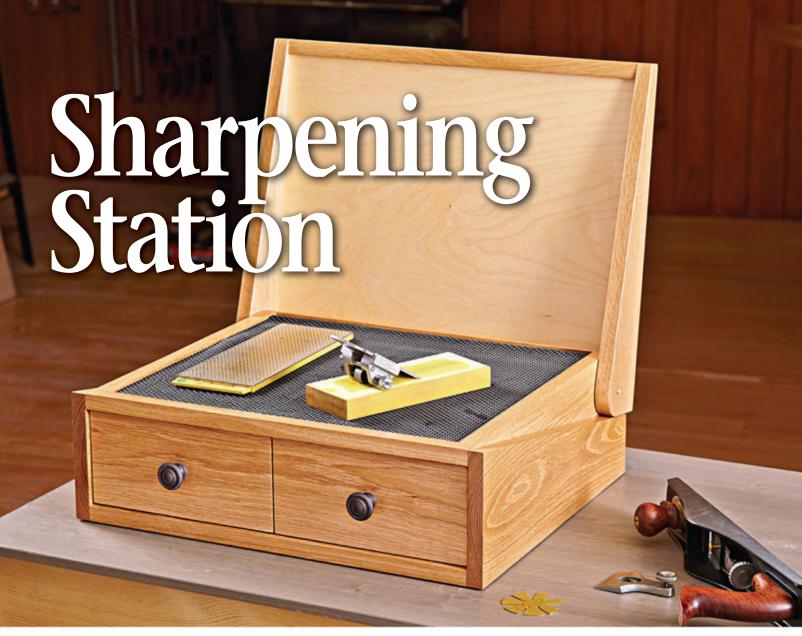
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ompact enough to fit on a shelf, but so handsome it begs to be left out in the open, this easy-to-build station integrates simple, no-tip drawers and a handy flip-open top that conceals a no-slip surface.

#### First, build the case

1 Cut parts A–F to size [Materials List] and set two pieces of long edging (C) aside. Glue the dividers (A) to the back (B) as shown in **Drawing 1**. Glue the long edging and short edging (D) to the top

and bottom panels (E). **Note:** The ¾"-thick edging will stand proud of the ½"-thick plywood. Just make sure one side of the edging lies flush with a face of the plywood panel.

Rout a ½" round-over in the long edging (C) attached to the back edge



Glue the bottom panel assembly (C–E) to the dividers and back (A/B) first, followed by the top.



Clamp the case sides (F) and the lid (C/G/H) to the case. Drill through the pivot hole in the lid sides (H) to a depth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ".

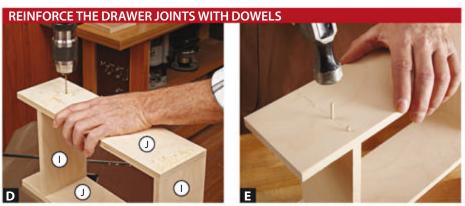


Slowly open the lid. If you feel resistance, mark the point where the lid is rubbing, then remove the lid and sand away the extra material.

of the top panel (E). (This provides room for the lid to swing open.) Glue the case (A–E) together [**Photo A**]. Rip the taper on the case sides (F) [**Drawing 2**] and set them aside.

#### Next, assemble the lid

**1** Cut the lid panel (G) and sides (H) to size, tapering the sides as shown in **Drawing 2**. Bevel-cut one piece of long edging (C) for the lid [**Drawing 2a**]. Glue the beveled piece and the unaltered piece of long edging to the back and front edges of the lid panel (G) [**Drawing 3**].



Mark a line with a pencil on the drawer sides (J) to mark the center of the drawer front and back (I) thickness. Then, drill four  $\frac{1}{2}$  holes per joint,  $\frac{1}{4}$  deep. Apply a small amount of glue in each hole before tapping in the  $\frac{1}{4}$  long dowels.

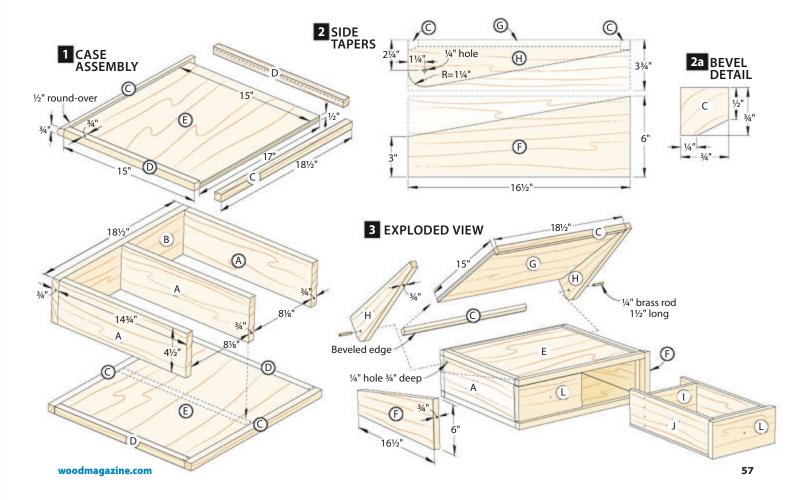
Mark the radius on the lid sides (H) using a compass; then, bandsaw the sides to shape [**Drawing 2**] and plane or sand the sawn edge smooth. Drill the ¼" hole for the brass rod pivots, where shown. Glue the lid sides to the lid assembly (C/G), top edges flush.

Transfer the pivot holes from the lid sides (H) to the case dividers (A) [Photo B]. Then, glue the case sides (F) to the case, flush with the case's bottom edge, as shown in **Drawing 3**. Cut the brass rod pivots to length and insert them into the holes in the lid and case

sides, but leave them ¼" proud so you can pull them out. Check the lid's movement [**Photo C**]. When you're satisfied with the fit of the lid, remove it until after applying a finish.

#### Finally, add drawers and finish

1 Cut the drawer parts I–L to size. Glue the drawer fronts and backs (I) to the drawer sides (J) [Drawing 4]. When dry, drill ½" holes through the drawer sides and into the fronts and backs [Photo D]. Glue dowels in the holes [Photo E] and sand the drawer sides smooth.





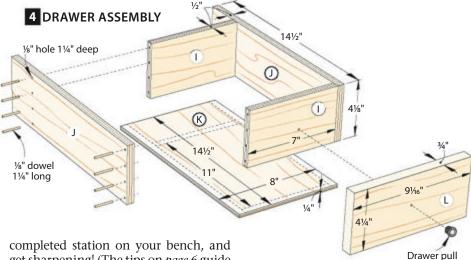
Place the false fronts (L) inside the case, snug to one side. Measure the gaps between the false fronts and the case (above). Divide the vertical gap by three



to determine the thickness of the shims needed for an even reveal side-to-side, and divide the top gap by two for the top/bottom reveal (above).

Glue the drawer bottoms (K) to the drawer assemblies (I/I). Determine the ideal reveal for the false fronts (L) [Photos F and G]. With the drawer boxes in the openings, apply double-faced tape to the back face of each false front, shim them for an even reveal, and apply pressure to stick them to the drawers.

Sand the entire sharpening station to 220 grit. Wipe clean. Apply three coats of spray polyurethane to the station, sanding between coats with 320-grit sandpaper. Drill through the false fronts (L) into the fronts (I) to attach the drawer pulls. Then, attach the lid (C/G/H) to the case. Finally, cut mesh nonslip drawer liner to fit the top panel (E) and drawers. Load up the drawers with your sharpening stones, park the



get sharpening! (The tips on page 6 guide you through this process.)

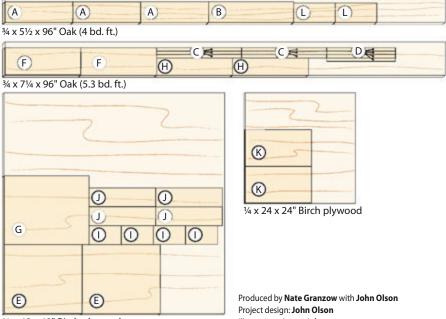
#### **Materials List**

			NISHED	Mad	04	
Par		Т	W		Matl.	Qty.
Cas	se					
Α	dividers	3/4"	4½"	14¾"	0	3
В	back	3/4"	4½"	18½"	0	1
C	long edging	3/4"	3/4"	18½"	0	6
D	short edging	3/4"	3/4"	15"	0	4
Ε	top and bottom panels	1/2"	15"	17"	Р	2
F*	sides	3/4"	6"	16½"	0	2
Lid						
G	panel	1/2"	15"	18½"	Р	1
H*	sides	3/4"	3¾"	16½"	0	2
Dra	awers					
1	fronts and backs	1/2"	41/8"	7"	Р	4
J	sides	1/2"	41/8"	14½"	Р	4
K	bottoms	1/4"	8"	14½"	Р	2
Т	false fronts	3/4"	41/4"	91/16"	0	2

\*Parts initially cut oversize. See the instructions.

Materials key: O-white oak, P-Baltic birch plywood. **Supplies:** ¼"-diam. brass rod 4" long, ½"-diam. dowel 36" long (2), mesh nonslip drawer liner, drawer pulls (2). Bits: 1/8" and 1/4" brad-point drill bits, 1/2" round-over router bit.

#### **Cutting Diagram**



½ x 48 x 48" Birch plywood

Illustrations: Lorna Johnson

#### World's 1<sup>st</sup> Self-Feeding Chipper for Homeowners!

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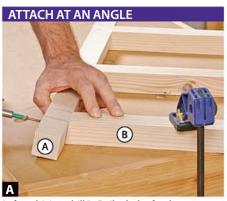


This deck-flattering A-frame packs a profusion of flowers in a pint-size footprint. Purchased liners make planting and cleanup fuss-free.

#### Start with a frame

From 2×2 lumber, cut the rails (A), large supports (B), medium supports (C), small supports (D), and legs (E) to length, mitering the indicated ends at 10° [Materials List, Drawing 1]. Mark the locations of the supports on the rails. Then, attach the rails to the supports [Photo A]. (We used #9×31/8" exteriorgrade multipurpose screws. See Shop Tip, next page, and Sources, page 63.)

Mark the locations of the rails (A) on the legs (E) [Drawing 1]. Use clamps to dry-assemble the frame (A–E), testing the alignment [Photo B], before attaching the legs to the rails [Photos C and D].

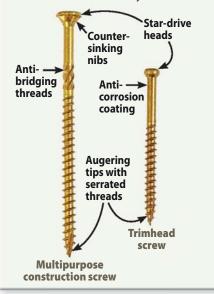


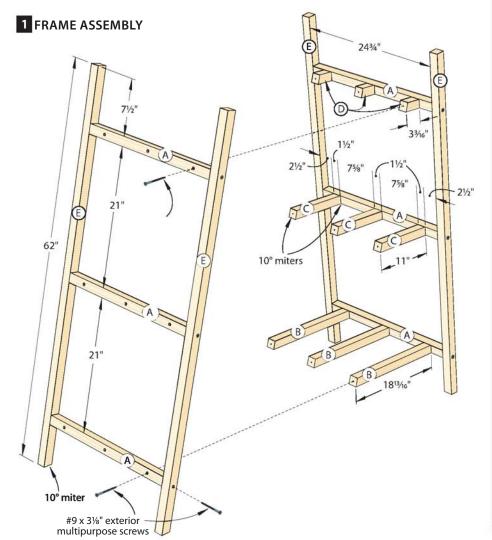
Before driving, drill 7/64" pilot holes for the #9 screws. A clamp makes assembling the angled parts a simple, two-handed job.

#### SHOP TIP

#### Join the screw revolution

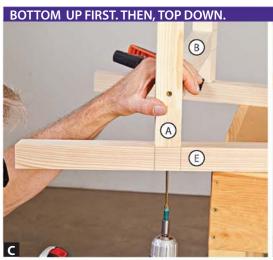
We didn't have to sneak these high-tech screws (see **Sources**, page 63) past DARPA security. In fact, we found them at the home center. But these modern exterior screws pack plenty of performanceenhancing features. Both have an anticorrosion coating that stands up to the weather as well as the corrosive chemicals in treated lumber. Both feature augering tips with serrated threads that ease the following threads through the pilot hole. And both sport star-drive heads for no-slip driving. (Larger boxes include the bits.) The multipurpose construction screw, left, has countersinking nibs and anti-bridging threads that prevent board separation while you drive the screw. The trim screw, right, trades those features for a narrow head to minimize its visibility.







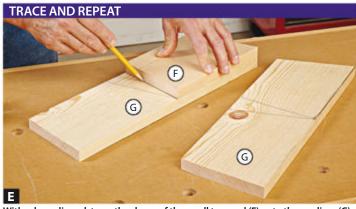
Adjust the rails' position up or down the frame to make them flush with the legs. If the tops of the legs touch, trim them until there is about a  $\frac{1}{3}$ " gap.



Slide the assembly to gain access to the underside. Applying downward pressure, drill a pilot hole and screw a leg to a rail. Repeat for all rails on the bottom face.



Keeping downward pressure on the leg to secure it, drill and screw the upward-facing leg to the rail. Repeat at all rail locations.



With edges aligned, trace the shape of the small tray end (F) onto the medium (G) and large (H) tray ends, repeating to fill their lengths.



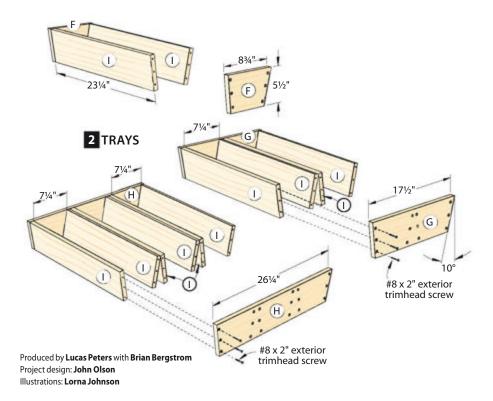
Cut layout and drilling in half by stack-drilling. Back the tray ends with scrap, align the ends and edges of two tray ends, and drill holes at each mark.

#### Top it with trays

Trom 1×6 lumber, cut the small tray ends (F), medium tray ends (G), and large tray ends (H) to size, mitering the ends 10° [Materials List, Drawing 2]. Cut the tray dividers (I) to length. Now, mark the locations of the tray dividers on the medium and large tray ends [Photo E].

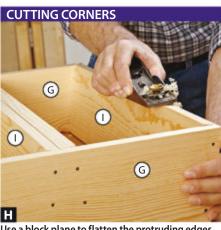
2 On one tray end of each size (F, G, and H), measure and mark screw locations 3/8" from the tray ends and the marked lines. Drill 3/32" pilot holes [Photo F] and assemble the trays [Photo G] using 2" exterior trimhead screws.

Plane or sand the edges of the tray dividers (I) [Photo H]. Attach the tray assemblies to the frame [Drawing 3, Photo I]. Then, wipe on at least two coats of an exterior penetrating oil finish. We used Penofin Transparent Hickory. Drop in plastic window boxes [Sources], get out your green thumb, and get to planting.





Hold the tray dividers (I) firmly against the tray ends (F, G, and H) to ensure that they don't shift from the marked lines as you drive screws.

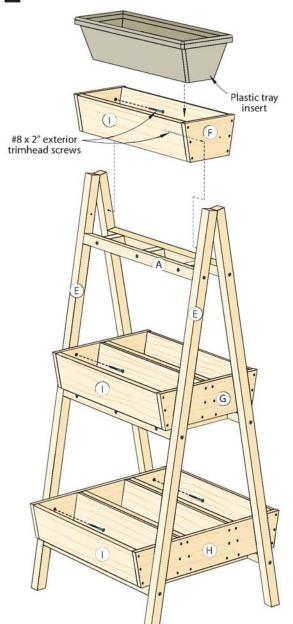


Use a block plane to flatten the protruding edges of the tray sides (I), trimming them until they align with the tray ends (F, G, and H).



Center each tray assembly on its corresponding supports. Drill 3/2" pilot holes and attach them to the legs (E) with 2" trimhead screws.

#### 3 EXPLODED VIEW

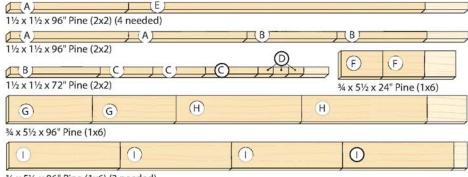


#### ANT LIKE A PRO

We left the picking and planting to the professionals that manage the Better Homes and Gardens Test Garden®. You can find these plants at major home centers and duplicate their arrangement.



#### **Cutting Diagram**



34 x 51/2 x 96" Pine (1x6) (3 needed)

#### **Materials List**

		FI	NISHE						
Part		T W L							
Α	rails	11/2"	11/2"	24¾"	Р	6			
В	large supports	11/2"	1½"	18¹¾6"	Р	3			
C	medium supports	1½"	11/2"	11"	Р	3			
D	small supports	11/2"	1½"	3¾6"	Р	3			
Е	legs	11/2"	1 1/2"	62"	Р	4			
F	small tray ends	3/4"	5½"	8¾"	Р	2			
G	medium tray ends	3/4"	5½"	171/2"	Р	2			
Н	large tray ends	3/4"	5½"	26¾"	Р	2			
1	tray dividers	3/4"	5½"	23¼"	Р	12			

#### Material key: P-pine.

Bits: 1/64" and 3/32" drill bits; T-25 and T-10 star-drive bits.

GRK #9 × 31/8" multipurpose screws (no. 492187), \$25; GRK #8 × 2" trimhead screws (no. 727462), \$7, Home Depot, homedepot.com, 800-466-3337.

Garden Treasures 6 × 7% × 23¾" window box (no. 44256), \$8, Lowe's, lowes.com, 877-465-6937.

woodmagazine.com 63



#### **Have a Woodworking Question?**

E-mail it to us at **askwood@woodmagazine.com**. For faster feedback from your fellow woodworkers, search for or post your question on one of our topical woodworking forums at **woodmagazine.com/askwood**. Or snail-mail questions to Ask WOOD, 1716 Locust St, LS-253, Des Moines, IA 50309-3023.

No planing plywood—unless you like to change knives

Is it okay to run plywood through a planer? I made door panels out of plywood that had only one good face. To get two good faces without adding thickness, I planed some material off the backs of two pieces, and then laminated them. It worked, but is it recommended?

—Tony Stich, Gulfport, Miss.

You can do it, Tony, but you may have already discovered two good reasons to not do it. First, the glue holding the plies together dulls knives quickly. (The same goes for other glue-laden sheet goods, such as MDF or particleboard.) And planing across the grain of a ply creates long stringy fibers rather than tiny chips, which can clog the planer's dust port. In the future, should you need plywood with two good faces, we suggest laminating pieces of thinner plywood or applying veneer over the "bad" face.



# BOSCM 167 120V- 60Hz 12A 16176 0 601 617 639 SN Double-insulated seal

#### Two prongs or three, they're both safe

Why do some electric tools' plugs have three prongs, while others have only two? Is one version safer than the other?

—Tom Bowman, Conway, Ark.

Two-prong plugs are just as safe as three-prong plugs, Tom. All tools, whether grounded or double insulated, carry a first layer of protection: the rubbery insulation coating on the wires and other components inside the tool. This keeps conductive bare metal from being exposed. If this insulation should ever fail, such as from a chafed wire, then current could flow through conductive parts of the tool and shock you. To prevent this, manufacturers add a ground wire (the third prong) on some tools to safely carry errant current back to the ground circuit.

Double-insulated tools, identified on the label with a double square, shown *left*, come with two-prong plugs and have nonmetallic tool housings. These tools may still have metallic parts, but they—and the user—are isolated from electrically live components by nonconductive parts of the tool body. That eliminates the need for the third grounding prong.

continued on page 66

# CONSTRUCTION-GRADE IN PLANS



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#### Ask WOOD

#### Vise vexes: Is left really right?

Why are vises typically located on the left front corners of workbenches? This seems backward for right-handers wanting to handsaw a piece gripped in the vise. If it were on the right, the offcut portion of the board would extend past the bench, giving you room to saw.

-Edward Dixon, Middletown, N.Y.

The answer lies in the distant past, Edward. Before power tools, wood-workers relied on long jointer planes to straighten and square edges on boards. And right-handed woodworkers—let's face it, righties have always outnumbered lefties—work a plane from right to left (shown *below left*). Bench vises hold better when you push toward them, with the mass of the bench behind the workpiece. That's why face vises usually are placed on the left end of the bench. When sawing workpieces (*below*), a left-side vise also lets you hold onto the offcut, with the keeper piece safely secured in the jaws, resulting in a cleaner cut.

But that said, you can mount a vise wherever it suits you best. Better still, mount two vises to your bench. We like a face vise on the left, and a tail vise on the right.





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# Shop-Proven **Products**

These woodworking wares passed our shop trials.

# Totable organizers



#### Plano 3600 Size Stow-n-Go Pro Rack (1363-30), \$22

800-226-9868, planomolding.com

Better known for manufacturing fishing-tackle boxes, Plano also makes great hardware organizers. This handy unit has three lidded trays with removable dividers, so you can customize them to organize various sizes and amounts of screws, nails, and small fasteners. The 4"-deep top compartment holds boxes of fasteners or small hand tools. We also like that you can carry individual trays when the whole box gets heavy.

#### DeWalt Multi-Level Workshop (DWST20880), \$90

800-433-9258, dewalt.com

It's always nice to have your tools organized, but it's a bonus when they're also ready to roll. Pull this mobile storage unit around with its retractable handle, or slide open the three compartments on ball-bearing drawer slides for easy access to your tools. The middle section has dividers for up to eight compartments to store fasteners and accessories, and the top and bottom have deep, open storage for larger hand and power tools.



#### Craftsman Cantilever Tool Box (17186819), \$26

800-549-4505, craftsman.com

This hard-plastic case with clear lid works great for organizing small hardware, fasteners, and other supplies. The top tray contains 12 removable 21/4×31/2" bins, and it lifts and slides back, providing access to a lower compartment with six 31/2×5" bins. Metal clasps keep everything secure, and a metal handle makes for easy carrying.



**Bottom box** 

800-262-2161, stanleytools.com

Top box

We like this 12×20" toolbox for its divided storage you can customize, and detachable elements that work well alone or hooked together. Subdivide the 5"-deep storage top section into as many as 12 units to custom-fit your fasteners or tools. There's also two shallow pockets on the lid. The bottom unit can be divided into 16 units 23/4"



# How a Chicago Doctor Shook Up the Hearing Aid Industry with his Newest Invention

New nearly invisible digital hearing aid breaks price barrier in affordability

Reported by J. Page

Chicago: Board-certified physician Dr. S. Cherukuri has done it once again with his newest invention of a medical grade **ALL DIGITAL affordable hearing aid.** 

This new digital hearing aid is packed with all the features of \$3,000 competitors at a mere fraction of the cost. Now, most people with hearing loss are able to enjoy crystal-clear, natural sound — in a crowd, on the phone, in the wind — without suffering through "whistling" and annoying background noise.

### New Digital Hearing Aid Outperforms Expensive Competitors

This sleek, lightweight, fully programmed hearing aid is the outgrowth of the digital revolution that is changing our world. While demand for "all things digital" caused most prices to plunge (consider DVD players and computers, which originally sold for thousands of dollars and today can be purchased for less), the cost of a digital medical hearing aid remains out of reach.

Dr. Cherukuri knew that many of his patients would benefit but couldn't afford the expense of these new digital hearing aids. Generally they are *not* covered by Medicare or most private health insurance.



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- √ 3 Programs and Volume Dial to accommodate most common types of hearing loss even in challenging listening environments

The doctor evaluated all the high priced digital hearing aids on the market, broke them down to their base components, and then created his own affordable version — called the MDHearingAid®AIR for its virtually invisible, lightweight appearance.

#### **Affordable Digital Technology**

Using advanced digital technology, the MDHearingAid®AIR automatically adjusts to your listening environment — prioritizing speech and de-emphasizing background noise. Experience all of the sounds you've been missing at a price you can afford. This doctor designed and approved hearing aid comes with a full year's supply of long-life batteries. It delivers crisp, clear sound all day long and the soft flexible ear buds are so comfortable you won't realize you're wearing them.

# Try It Yourself At Home With Our 45-Day Risk-Free Trial

Of course, hearing is believing and we invite you to try it for yourself with our RISK-FREE 45-Day home trial. If you are not completely satisfied, simply return it within that time period for a full refund of your purchase price.

#### Can a hearing aid delay or prevent dementia?

A study by Johns Hopkins and National Institute on Aging researchers suggests older individuals with hearing loss are significantly more likely to develop dementia over time than those who retain their hearing. They suggest that an intervention—such as a hearing aid—could delay or prevent dementia by improving hearing!

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\*I am hearing things I didn't know I was missing. Really amazing. I'm wearing them all the time" —Linda Irving, Indiana

"Almost work too well. I am a teacher and hearing much better now" —Lillian Barden, California

"I have used many expensive hearing aids, some over \$5,000. The AIRS have greatly improved my enjoyment of life"
—Som Y., Michigan

"I would definitely recommend them to my patients with hearing loss" —Amy S., Audiologist, Munster, Indiana



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Bob Jensen, Fridley, MN

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**Chop Master** Woodshop News



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# Shop-Proven **Products**

#### Midprice drill press gets the job done

Ridgid's affordable 15" drill press proved powerful enough to handle all my drilling tasks without bogging down, even when drilling with large Forstner bits. I found changing belt position and tensioning the belt easy, increasing the likelihood that I'll actually do it when the job calls for a different spindle speed.

The keyless chuck holds bits firmly with no runout after applying only mild hand tightening, and the dialtype depth stop built into the quill handle hub worked dependably, holding the same depth for 50 holes. The flexible, well-located gooseneck LED lamp provides bright task lighting wherever needed.

The only downside is the traditional metalworking-style table. I'd prefer a table with thinner edges for clamping workpieces, and a removable zero-clearance block in the center.

—Tested by Nate Granzow, General-Interest Editor



\$500

#### 15" drill press (R1500)

Price

Ridgid 866-539-1710; ridgid.com



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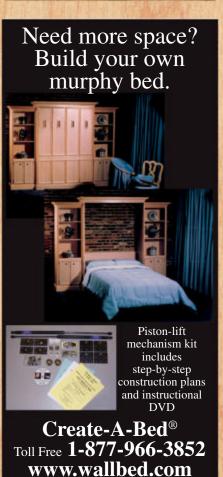
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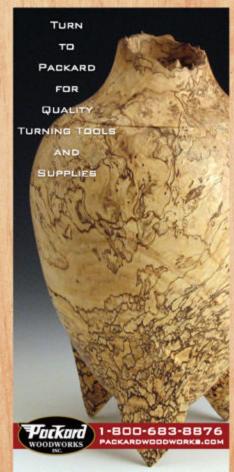






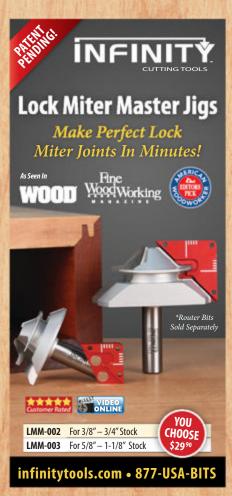


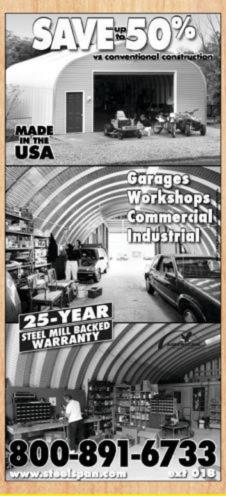
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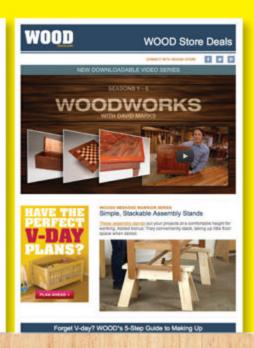


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A glimpse inside the September issue (on sale July 7)



#### Shades of great

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Limbert coffee table

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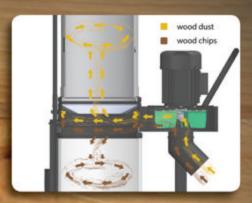




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- Single 45° inlet port for less turbulent air flow



#### 1 HP Motor, 120/240V (Wired 120V), 1PH, 60 Hz

Max CFM: 750 CFM Max Static Pressure: 5 % in. of water

Impeller Diameter: 11 ½ in. Filter Bag Area: 10 sq. ft., .95 sq. m. Chip Bag Area: 1.7 cu. ft., 48 L

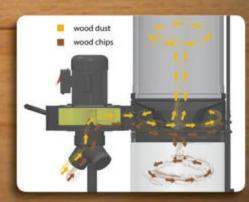
#### NEW

#### 50-767

- Standard 1 micron filtration dust bag with sewn in, snap-in filter bag ring for easy installation
- Powerful TEFC induction motor for long-lasting performance
- 6 mil plastic chip collection bag
- Sturdy steel base and frame structure
- Two front swiveling casters and two rear large rubber 8 in wheels for smooth mobility
- Dust bag support poles with convenient spring button lock connection
- Wide adapter with dual inlet port for multiple equipment connection







#### 1 1/2 HP Motor, 120/240V (Wired 120V), 60 Hz, 1PH

Max CFM: 1500 CFM
Max Static Pressure: 8 in. of water
Impeller Diameter: 11 ½ in.
Filter Bag Area: 20.5 sq. ft., 1.9 sq. m.
Chip Bag Area: 2.4 cu. ft., 67 L



POWER EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

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#### Introducing the Next Generation **Premier Fusion** Item# P410 with Radical New Fusion Trio Tooth Design Now the most technologically advanced general purpose blade on the market includes an one-of-a-kind tooth geometry with 30 degree Hi-ATB, a double side grind design, and an Axial Shear Face Grind to produce the ultimate polished finish with minimal resistance! Whether you're ripping or crosscutting, the next generation Premier Fusion blade is the best for flawless cuts in laminates, melamine, veneered plywoods, hardwoods, softwoods, and thick stock lumber. **NEW FUSION TRIO** TOOTH GEOMETRY Double DOUBLE SIDE GRIND

design for delivering polished cross cuts

xial Sh

Double Side-Grind

for slicing through plywood and melamine 30° Hi-ATB



#### **AXIAL SHEAR FACE GRIND**

that glides through wood and sheet goods with minimal resistance



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