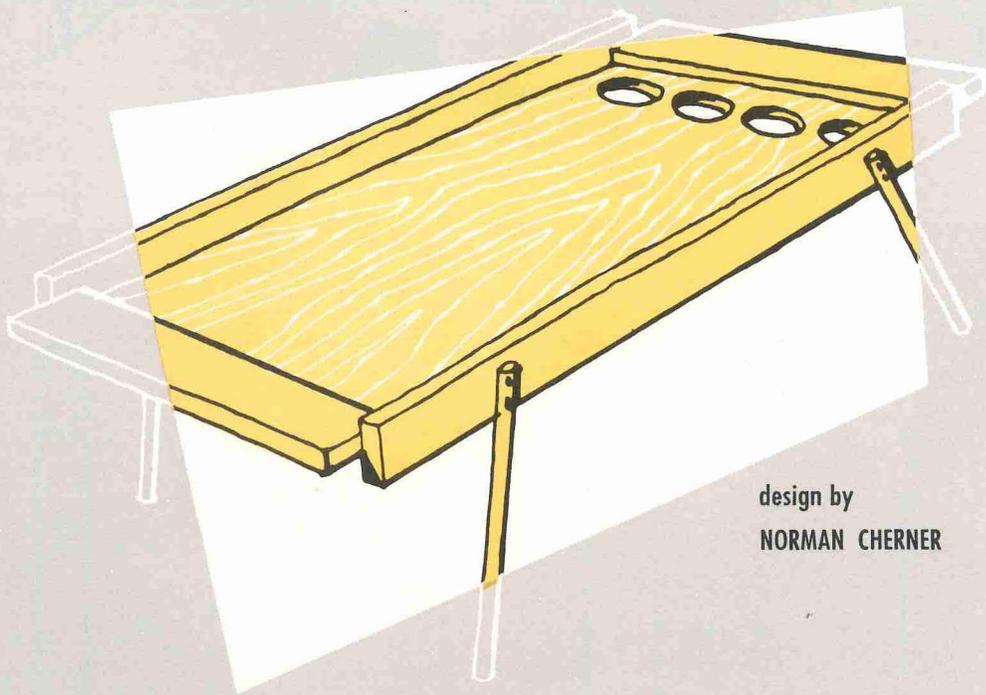


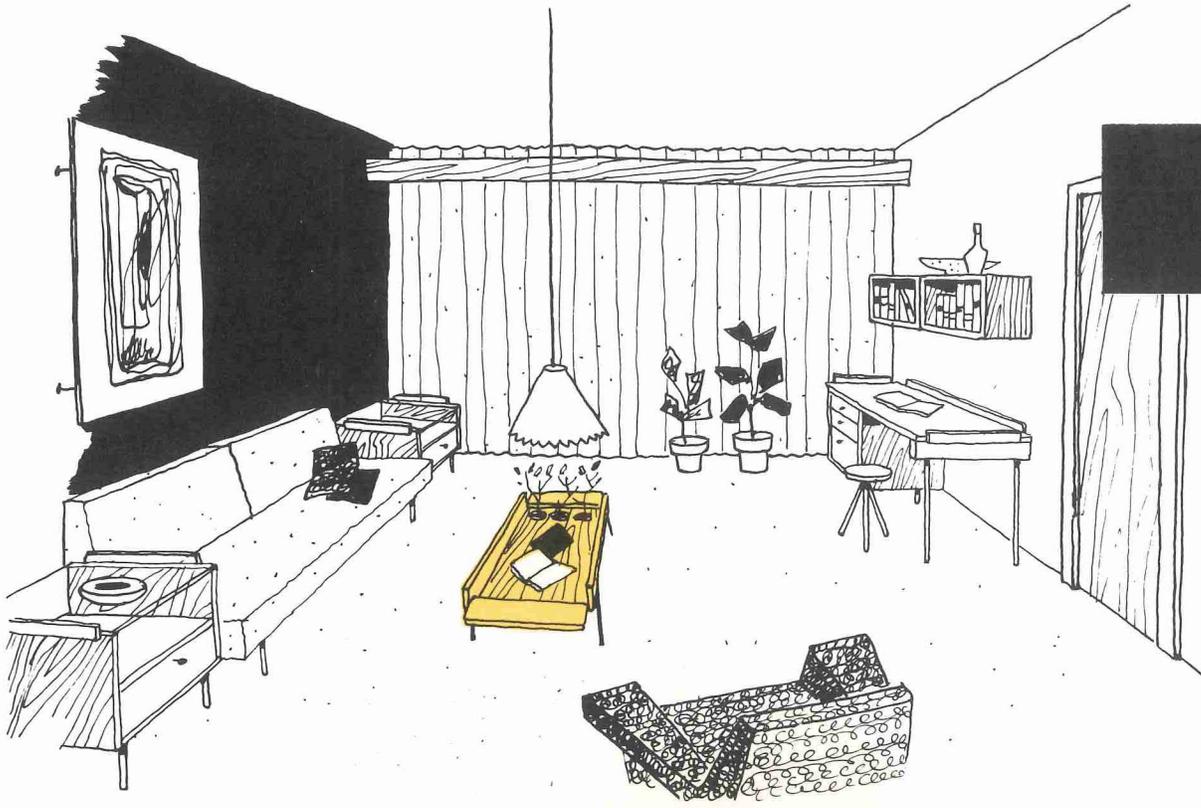
Plans and instructions for a Fir Plywood

# coffee table



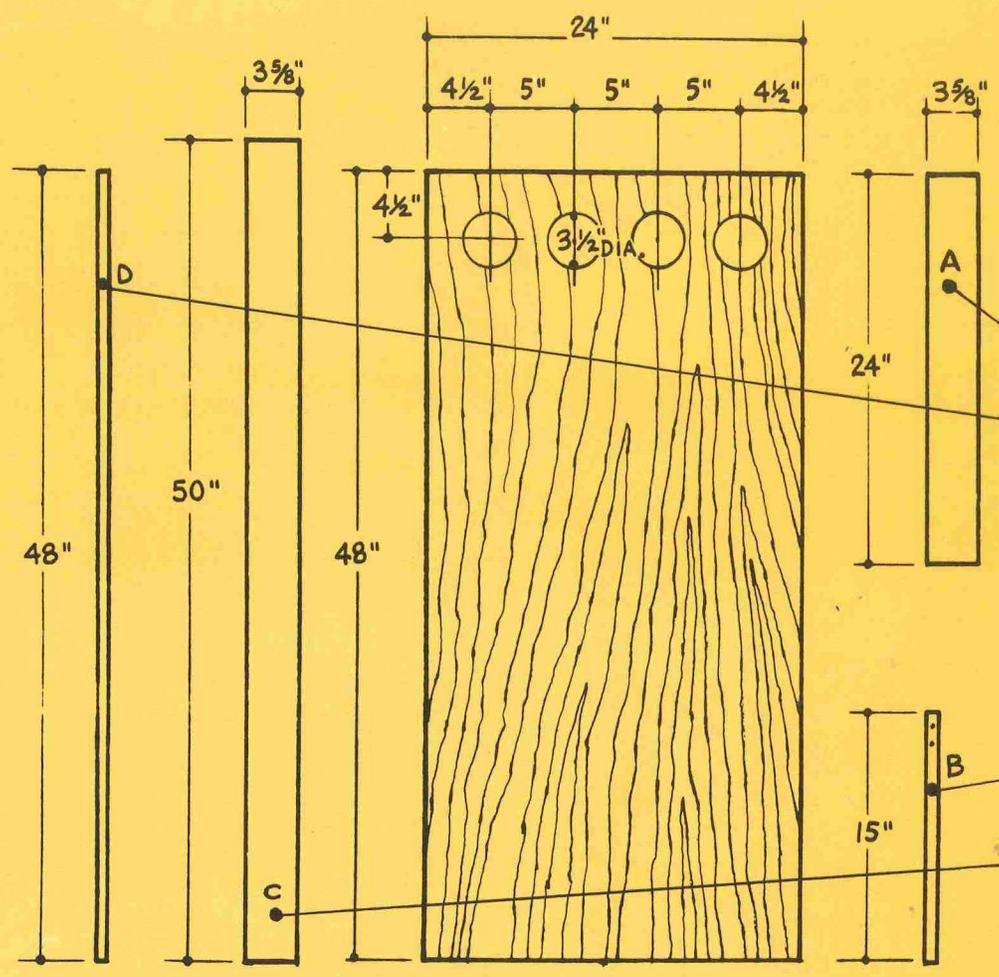
design by  
NORMAN CHERNER





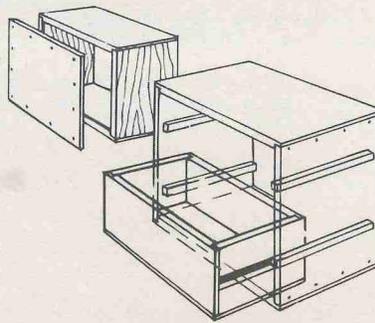
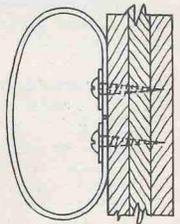
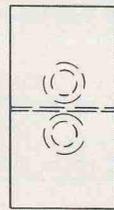
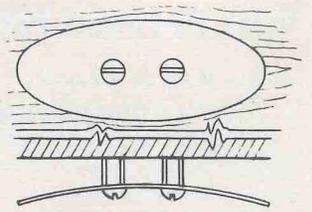
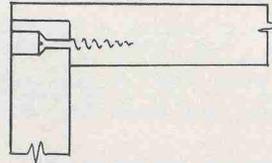
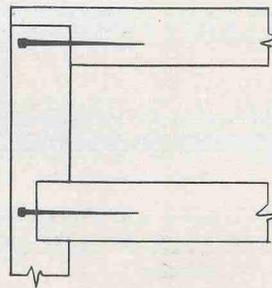
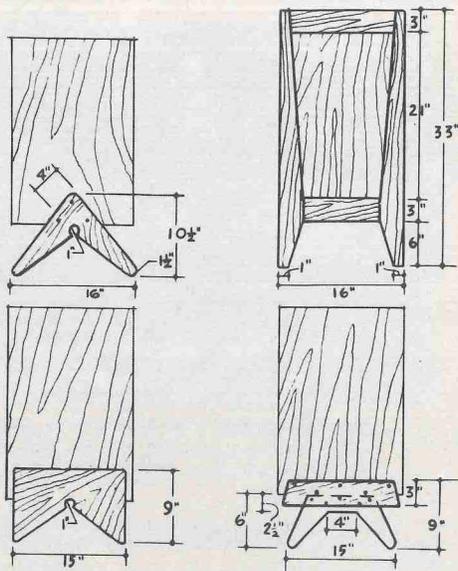
# coffee

This is one in a  
 furniture designs  
 New York City. Yo  
 of these units v  
 small sizes of ply  
 Panels. They also  
 cut without waste  
 plywood pane  
 retail lum



# table

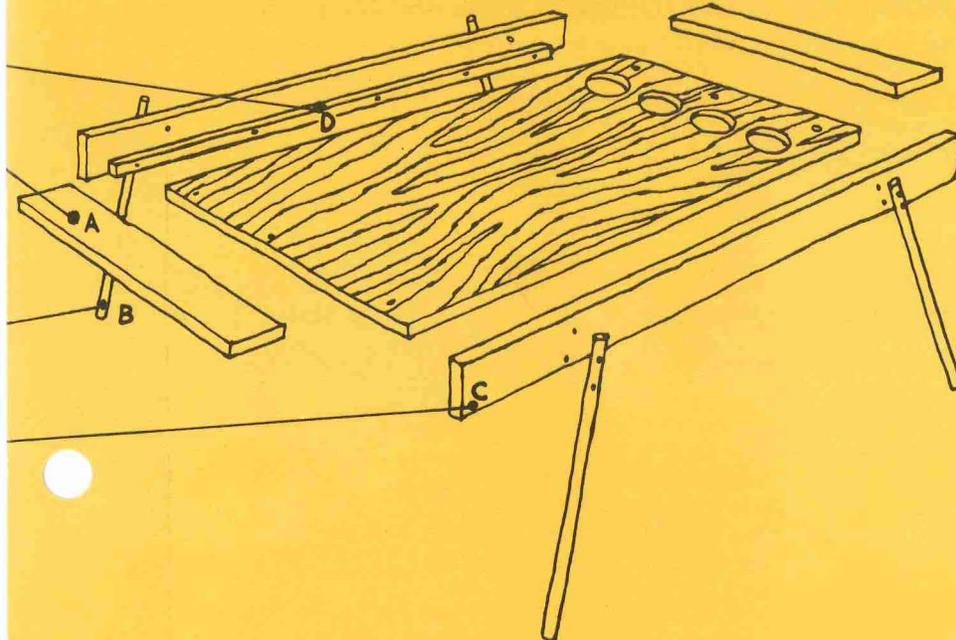
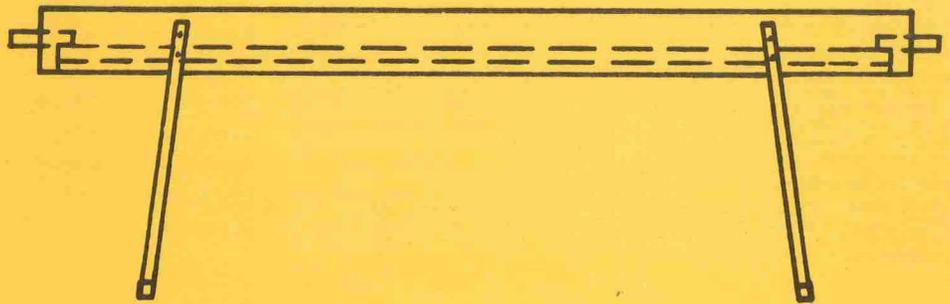
series of PlyCraft  
 by Norman Cherner,  
 you can build any  
 with the convenient  
 wood called Handy  
 are designed to  
 from standard-size  
 sold by all  
 lumber dealers.

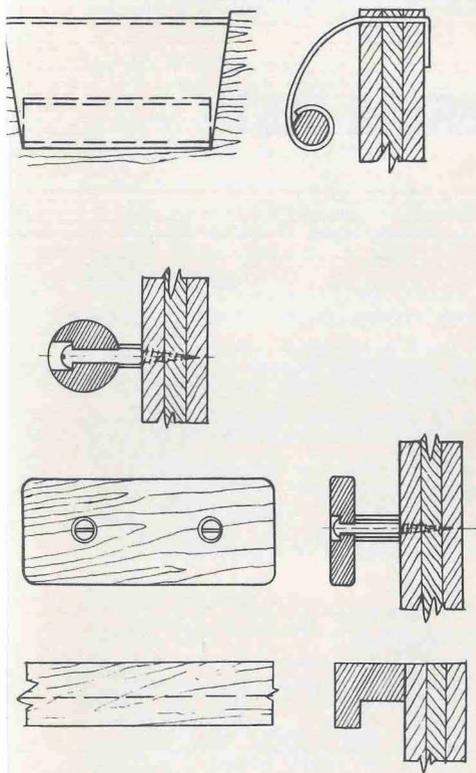


**ALTERNATE LEG AND  
 CONSTRUCTION DETAILS**

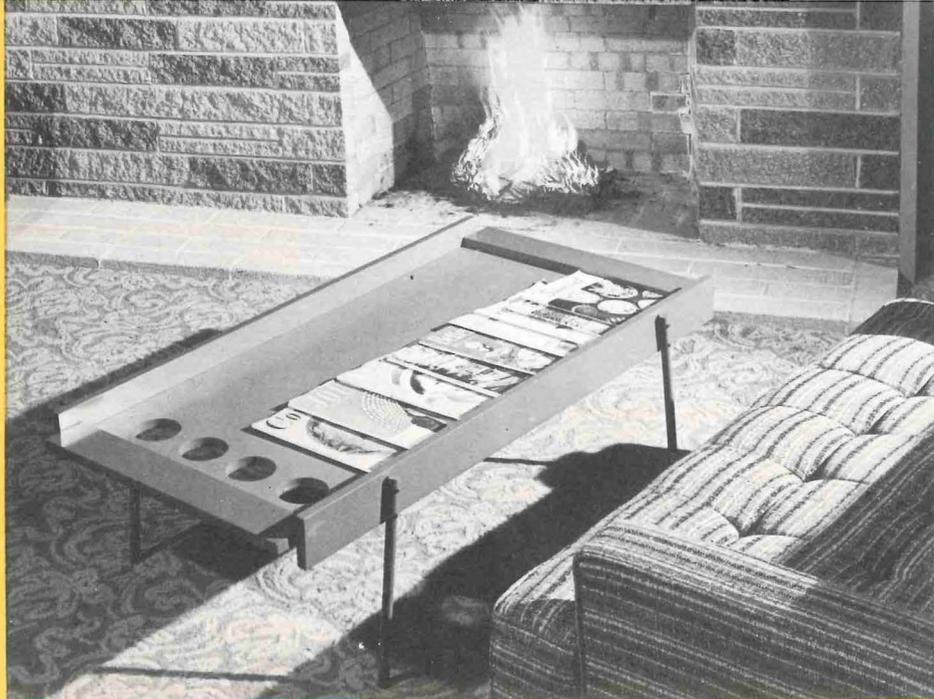
**ALTERNATE**

## CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

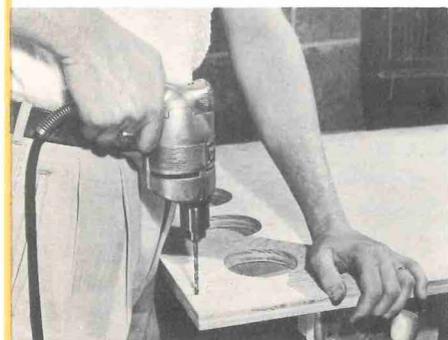




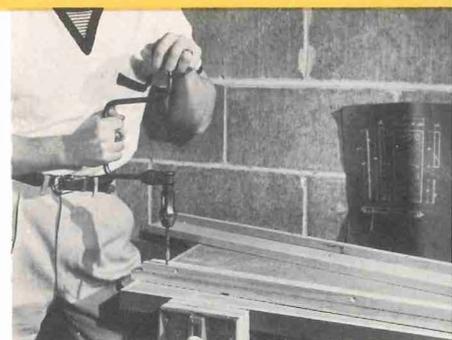
HANDLES



## step-by-step assembly instructions



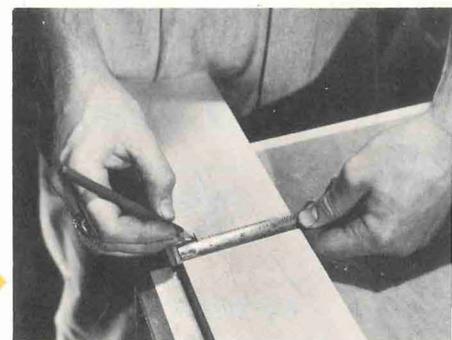
1/ After cutting all parts to size, drill the  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " holes in top with a hole cutter in a drill press; they also may be cut out with a jigsaw, keyhole saw, or hand coping saw. Then sand exposed surfaces and edges. Drill clearance holes for No. 10 screws in legs "B," plywood top and cleats "D." Holes in legs are  $\frac{3}{4}$ " and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " from end.



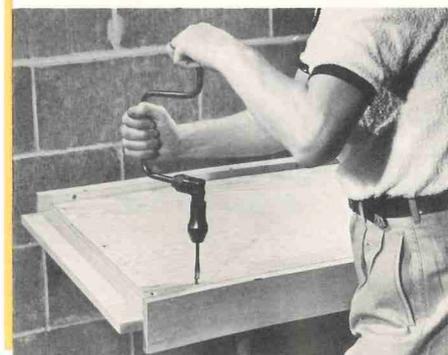
2/ Countersink holes in cleats and underside of top. Attach cleats flush with bottom edge of side apron "C."



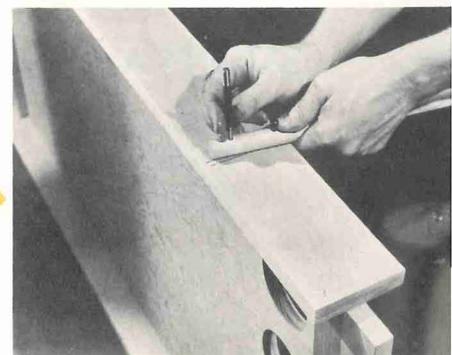
3/ With end apron "A" lapped 1" over edge of top, drill  $\frac{5}{8}$ " deep pilot holes in bottom side to correspond to clearance holes. Fasten in place.



4/  $\frac{5}{8}$ " from the bottom edge and 8" from each end of the side aprons, drill a pilot hole  $\frac{5}{8}$ " deep for lower screws through legs.



5/ Attach assembled side aprons and cleats to bottom of plywood. No pilot holes are necessary.



6/ Use a center punch to locate upper pilot holes for screws through legs on a line  $8\frac{1}{4}$ " from each end of side aprons. Drill  $\frac{5}{8}$ " deep and attach legs with round head screws.



# COFFEE TABLE

## PARTS AND MATERIAL LIST

1 Top	3/4" x 24" x 48" fir plywood, grade Plypanel A-D	
2 Side Aprons	3/4" x 3 5/8" x 4' 2" hardwood	(part "C")
2 End Aprons	3/4" x 3 5/8" x 24" hardwood	(part "A")
2 Cleats	3/4" x 3/4" x 48" hardwood	(part "D")
4 Legs	3/4" hardwood dowel 15" long	(part "B")

*For greater rigidity, use 5/8" steel rod or pipe*

No. 10 flat and round head screws, 1 1/4" long; sandpaper and finishing materials.

The grade-trademarks shown below are registered by the Douglas Fir Plywood Association [DFPA]. They provide positive identification both as to type and grade and indicate manufacture and inspection in strict accord with rigid performance requirements set forth in U. S. Commercial Standards CS45-48.

### INTERIOR TYPE

① INTERIOR · A · A · DFPA

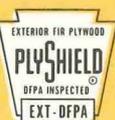
② INTERIOR · A · B · DFPA



### EXTERIOR TYPE

① EXT-DFPA · A · A

② EXT-DFPA · A · B



## PLYWOOD GRADE-USE DATA

Where both sides of a part in PlyCraft designs are exposed to view, use plywood with two faces of the highest appearance: INTERIOR A-A. "A" faces, which may contain carefully made repairs, are smooth, paintable. Also, by selecting panels for pattern and appearance, beautiful light stain finishes may be used.

For economy, use "one-side" (Plypanel A-D) panels where only one side of a part will be visible.

### ALTERNATE GRADES

With opaque finishes, INTERIOR A-B DFPA may be used for doors and other parts where two sides are exposed, as an alternate for the A-A grade. The "B" face is smooth and paintable, but may contain neatly made circular repair plugs and small tight knots.

Either the A-A or A-B grade should be selected instead of the Plypanel A-D grade if the pieces you build are to be used in places where the backs will be in view.

### ALTERNATE THICKNESSES

For economy, 1/2" or 5/8" thicknesses may be used where the plans indicate 3/4" plywood when some loss in rigidity is permissible (the edges of thinner panels provide less bearing at joints for nails and glue).

### PLYWOOD FOR OUTDOOR USES

If used for applications outdoors or where abnormal moisture conditions may be encountered, use only EXTERIOR-TYPE plywood, with completely waterproof bond. The EXT-DFPA grade-trademark on panel edges is positive identification of this outdoor plywood; letters indicating appearance grade of face and back plies are in addition.

# HOW TO FINISH YOUR PLYCRAFT FURNITURE

## use any finish on plywood

It's easy to get professional-looking results on clean, smoothly-sanded fir plywood when you use top-quality materials and follow a few simple rules.

Results depend on good materials and the way they are used. Top-quality finishes are the most economical and satisfactory. Follow the manufacturer's directions carefully for best results.

## prepare surfaces properly

Clean all surfaces perfectly. Do not paint over dust or spots of oil and glue. Fill nail holes and blemishes in exposed edges with spackle or wood paste.

Plywood already is sanded smooth, so it's not hard to produce perfect surfaces. Always sand with the grain, using 3/0 sandpaper.

## paint or enamel

Any standard woodwork finish is easy to use if manufacturer's directions are followed closely. For durability on frequently cleaned surfaces, use washable enamels.

1. After sanding, brush on flat paint, enamel undercoat or resin sealer. Thin slightly to improve brushability. Fill surface blemishes with spackle when first coat is dry. Sand lightly and dust clean.

2. Apply second coat. For a high gloss enamel finish, mix equal parts of flat undercoat and high gloss enamel. To get a semi-gloss or flat finish, tint undercoat to approximate shade of finish coat. Sand lightly when dry and dust clean.

3. Apply final coat as it comes from the can.

A two-step finish, without the second undercoat, also may be used.

## water-thinned paints

Seal plywood with clear resin sealer, shellac or flat white oil paint, to control grain raise. Paint according to manufacturer's directions for a sealed surface.

## stippled textures

Textured surfaces are obtained by a heavy coat of stippling paint after priming. Then texture the paint coat with stipple brush, roller or sponge.

## clear or colored lacquer

You can spray, brush or wipe on lacquer. Use the type made for your method and follow the manufacturer's directions. Sand lightly or steel wool between each coat.

To wipe on brushing lacquer, cover small areas at a time with a folded pad or soft cloth dipped in three parts lacquer and one part lacquer thinner. Rub with a circular motion and carefully blend each patch with the area covered previously.

## light stain-glaze

A "natural" finish which mellows the wood's contrasting grain pattern with effective warm colors always is popular.

When using any finish which retains natural grain pattern, carefully select plywood for pattern and appearance. The four-step procedure is recommended for fine work.

1. *Whiten Panel.* Use pigmented resin sealer or thin interior white undercoat one-to-one with turpentine or thinner. After 10 to 15 minutes (before it becomes "tacky") dry-brush or wipe with dry cloth to permit grain to show. Sand lightly with fine paper when dry.

2. *Seal Wood.* Apply thinned white shellac or clear resin sealer. Sand lightly with fine sandpaper when dry. Omit seal coat for greater color penetration in Step 3.

3. *Add Color.* There is no limit to the colors and shades you can get by changing this color coat. Use tinted interior undercoat, thinned enamel, pigmented resin sealer, or color in oil. With care, light stains might also be used. Apply thinly and wipe or dry-brush to the proper depth of color. Sand lightly with fine paper when dry.

4. *Provide Wearing Surface.* Apply one coat of flat varnish. Rub with fine steel wool when dry for additional richness.

## easy, economical finishes

An easy, inexpensive two-step procedure will give you a pleasant "blond" finish. First, apply interior white undercoat thinned so wood pattern shows; tint undercoat if color is desired. Sand lightly when dry, then apply clear shellac, lacquer or flat varnish for durability.



Seal all surfaces with high quality resin sealer or enamel undercoat recommended by the manufacturer, then sand lightly or rub down with steel wool.

The exact, natural appearance of plywood may be retained by applying a first coat of white shellac or brushing lacquer, followed by flat varnish after sanding.

Attractive, economical one-coat stain waxes also are available in colors. If dark stain is wanted, first apply clear resin sealer to subdue grain.

## INTERESTING SURFACE EFFECTS

It is easy to dramatize door panels, drawer fronts and table tops with simple textures. Use a power saw, drill press or router to score the panel  $\frac{1}{8}$ " deep in 2" squares. Deeper cuts on only one side of any panel should be avoided; they will destroy the built-in stability of plywood and cause warping.

Vertical or horizontal grooves alone, 2" apart, can be attractive variations.

If you want the pattern as pronounced as possible, fill the indentations with a contrasting color, or use a lighter or darker tint of your basic color. The most subdued pattern will be produced by the slight shadow-line alone.

Small holes drilled at the intersections of regular lines, or hand tooling with plain or embossed punches are other possible surface treatments.

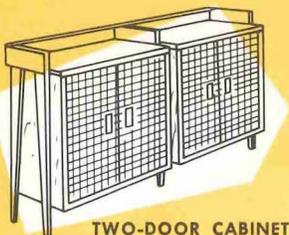
## look for this sign

Many lumber dealers display this Handy Panel rack with fir plywood cut to convenient, easy-to-carry size. Handy Panels are top-quality DFP-inspected fir plywood.

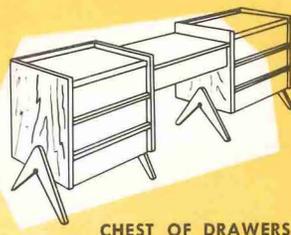


## ASK FOR PLANS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR BUILDING THESE COMPANION PIECES

Prepared by DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD ASSOCIATION, Tacoma 2, Washington



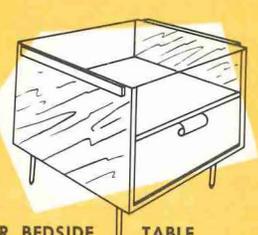
TWO-DOOR CABINET



CHEST OF DRAWERS



DESK



END OR BEDSIDE TABLE