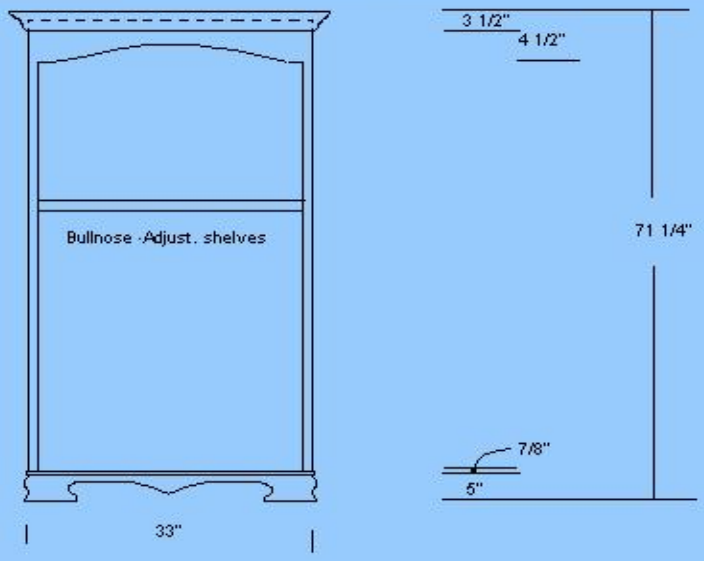
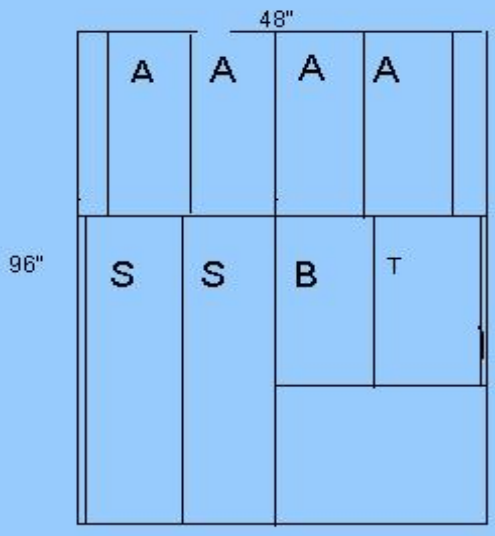


NOTES: Case depth is 12". Stiles and bullnose are 1" . A bead is run on the edge of the stile to mate plywood edge, 1/4" cock bead is run on inside opening of bookcase.



A = adjustable shelves
10 1/8 x 31 1/4

S =sides
11 1/4 x 64 1/4

B = bottom
12 x 33

T = top
11 1/4 x 33

I t is easiest to rip the plywood down the middle, then crosscut the A sections off. Then rip the individual pieces out. This also helps if the edges have been roughed up. I used Birch Ply (veneer core), and bass wood.

basswood..... 2) .stiles 1 x 64 3/4
1) header 8 x 31
4) bullnose 1 x 31 3/8
3) moulding 7/8 x 57+
1) top cap 3 1/2 x 57 +
1) bracket foot 5 x 57 +

(1/4 " cockbead to fit inside stiles and arched header 7/8 " wide)

NOTES ON CONSTRUCTION

After cutting out the plywood, I line bore, and rabbet the back edges, then pre sand the interior of the sides. This is when the top and bottom, along with the 4 adjustable shelves, can be pre sanded also. (Cut a rabbet in the bottom back edge also.) Now cut out your solid wood pieces. If you run your bull nose, it can be attached to the adj. shelves, and you can start a finishing schedule on all the pieces that have been pre sanded. (I stained Minwax- Dark Mahogany, and topped with a lacquer finish). However, It might be a good idea to slip in a little biscuit joinery between the sides and front stiles. I use biscuits to align the stiles with the plywood sides. Do any clean-up sanding before staining, (or put this whole operation before you pick up the sander in the first place.)

While stain and finish are drying, you can perform beading on your stiles, and for the cockbead. The stiles are beaded on the outside edge, where they join with the plywood. This gives a lot of visual interest to the bookcase, and prevents a lot of sanding to mate the two materials. Run the cockbead in larger stock, then rip it out to its correct size. Remove the saw marks. Set up to run the rest of your moulding for the top and bottom. The bottom is a classical cut, (cove and bead). Remember to run enough extra length to make mitres. The top moulding is made of three pieces. The top cap has a 3/4" radius cut on the edge, the second piece has a 1/2" cove cut into it. Do final ripping on this piece to leave a 1/8" flat. The third piece has a 3/8" round over on it. (Rip this one to final dimension, also, after making your cut.)

Assembly is next; check to make sure nothing has been forgotten. I didn't specify when to cut your mating biscuit slots in the back edge of the stiles, but it needs to be done. Also cut slots in the end grain of the header (3 in each end) to mate at the top of the stiles. I like to check that the plywood edges have stain colour on them, but no finish, so that a good glue bond can occur. First, attach the sides between the top and bottom. Flush the front edges of the top and sides. Use a stile, (or scrap the same thickness), laid on the side edge of the plywood to flush the bottom. (Remember, it was an extra 3/4" in depth.) Screws make a good attachment, as they will be hidden.

Ready the clamps! Biscuits are next! Lay every thing up dry to make sure it all fits, width and height. It’s correct, great! Glue the header in between the stiles, clamp. Not hurriedly, yet quickly, insert biscuits, and glue frame, (including the clamp), to plywood case. This might be a bit tricky, try a dry run if you feel like it. Now clamp this all together, making sure you are squared up, and the stiles are flush at the bottom.

Enough for this evening, I'll finish this up a bit later. Not much left to do. Let this be your glue drying time!

I like this stage! I get everything set up in the shop, while I do the base. It gives me something to look at while I work. The original base was an ogee bracket foot, if I was to build it now I would use an easier bracket foot. Making an ogee foot involves a lot of sanding, but it does look nice. To make it cut lengths, oversize for the front and the two sides. Make absolutely sure that the widths are the same. Take your short "set-up" block and draw your ogee foot shape on the end grain. Raise your table saw blade to the height of the cove. Next sight over the blade and find the angle that matches your shape. Take long battens and lay on the sides of your set-up block to establish this as a fixed, clamped down angle. When this is done you can push your ogee pieces over the blade, only taking off, no more than, a 1/8" at a pass. (Please understand this procedure completely, it can kickback! There have been some articles written about this in various magazines.) When I have developed the cove portion to the correct height, I reconfigure the table saw for a bevel cut to remove waste for the round portion of the ogee. Then I use a hand plane to shape the round. Scrape,

scrape, scrape, to define the shape even further, and to remove the saw marks. Then sand it to completion. Now we can mitre this around the bottom of the bookcase. See why I like to have the case set up for viewing, while I do the ogee? Lots of scraping and sanding! Lets put some glue blocks behind the ogee in the inside corners, to provide support for the case, as the moulding is pretty much decorative. Make sure you orient the grain correctly.