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# FIGURED OAK MAGAZINE STAND

*White Oak, Walnut*



## MAKING THE MAGAZINE STAND

Through tenons completely pierce and, in some cases, extend beyond the outside surface of the board through which they pass. One advantage of this joint over the shorter, more commonly used stopped tenon is increased glue surface.

The through tenon also offers some design opportunities not associated with the stopped tenon. A through tenon can be shaved flush and fit with wedges of contrasting wood, as was done with the through tenons on the ash drying rack pictured in this book (chapter nineteen). Or, as with this magazine stand, the tenons can extend well beyond the outside surface of the board through which they pass and can themselves be given through mortises into which wedges (keys) are driven. These wedges, characteristic of knockdown furniture, provide a mechanical lock for the sides of the case, in addition to adding an appealing visual detail.

After the stock has been thickened, ripped to width, and cut to length, lay out and saw the half-circle cutouts that separate the feet and those that form the handgrips with a handheld jigsaw.

Then, cut shelf dadoes. You can do this with a set of dado cutters on the radial arm saw or with a set of cutters on the table saw. At this time, cut the through mortises for the tusk tenons.

Careful marking is essential. First, using a try square, extend the upper and lower limits of the shelf dadoes around the edges and onto the opposite faces of the end panels. These lines mark the upper and lower limits of the through mortises. Then, mark the widths of these mortises and score their perimeters with a knife held against a straight-edge.

## CUTTING THROUGH MORTISES

**1** Careful layout is essential. After marking locations with a pencil, use a knife to score across the grain only on the perimeter of the mortises. This knife line will provide a reliable means for aligning the chisels with which the mortise will be given its final shape.

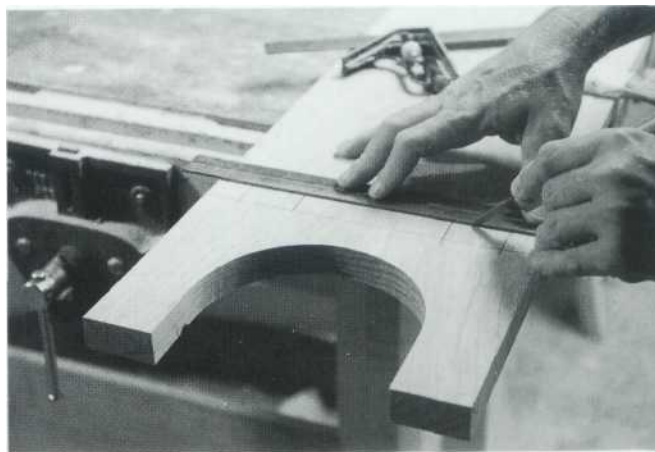


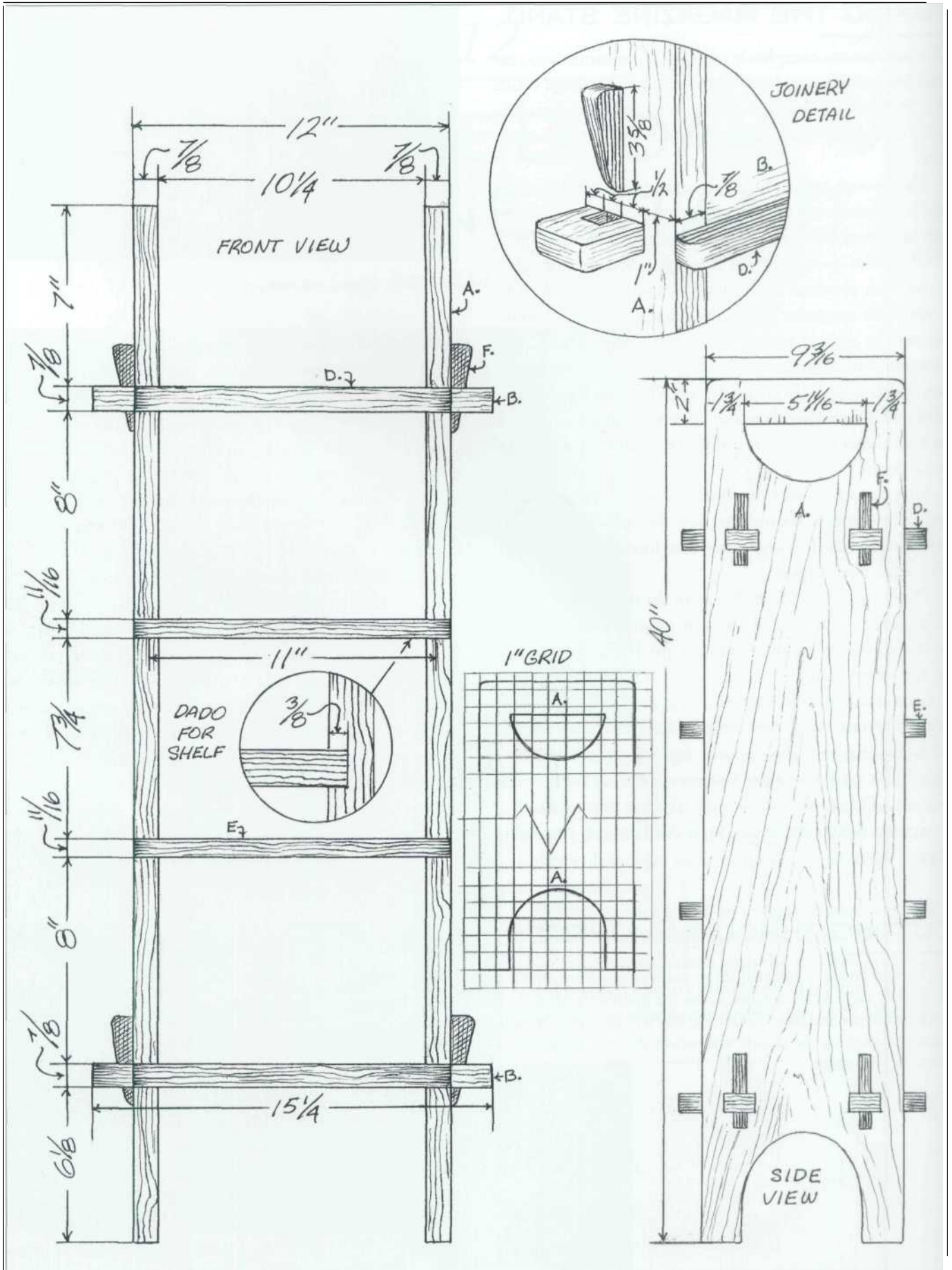
This wildly figured oak was perfect for this piece.

Remember: Aggressive drilling and chisel work can result in chips breaking out around the perimeter of the mortise on the back side of the board. For this reason, use a backup board during drilling, and lay out the mortise on both sides of the board so you can alternate chisel work from one side to the other, working toward the middle.

After cutting the mortises and fitting the tusk tenons through them, cut the mortises for the walnut wedges. It's important to dry-clamp the whole assembly tightly before marking these mortises so that they will be correctly located along the length of the tusk tenon. Their placement should cause the wedges to draw the case together as they are driven into their mortises. To achieve this, place the inside edge of the wedge mortise so that it will be approximately 1/8" inside the outside face of the end panel at assembly.

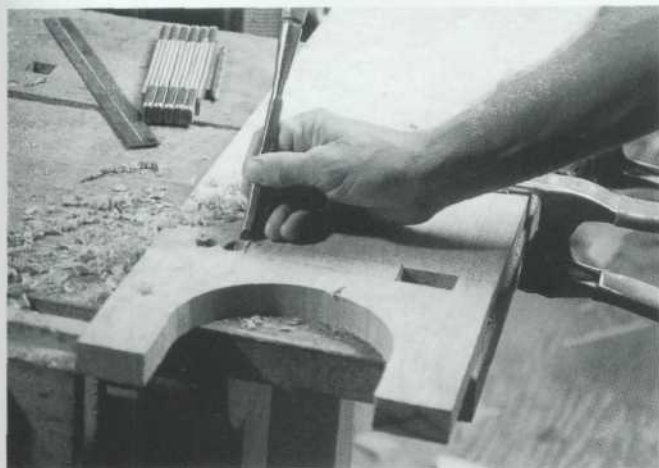
When the wedges have been fit, glue and assemble the case, clamping everything tightly together. After the glue has cured, remove the clamps and apply the walnut shelf-facings. Glue and nail these into place (my choice) or glue them and clamp until dry. The second method eliminates the need to fill nail holes, but it is a bit slower.





## CUTTING THROUGH MORTISES (CONTINUED)

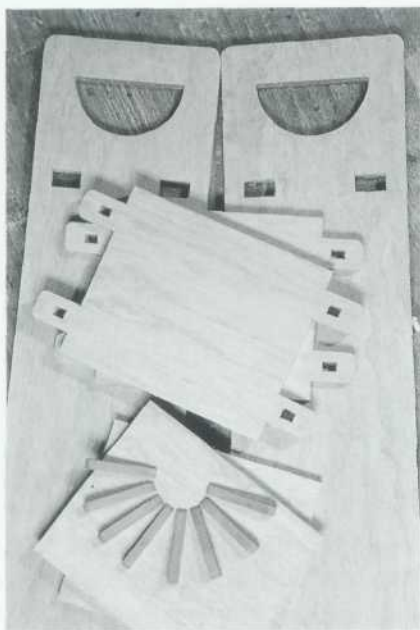
**2** Then, remove waste with a handheld drill and a Forstner bit.



**3** With a paring chisel and a wooden mallet, define the walls of the mortise.

## GLUE-UP

**1** Sand parts before assembly, even though additional sanding will be necessary later



## MATERIALS LIST

A	End	2 pcs.	$7/8 \times 9\frac{3}{16} \times 40$
B	Top and bottom shelf	2 pcs.	$7/8 \times 9\frac{3}{16} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$
C	Middle shelf	2 pcs.	$1\frac{1}{16} \times 9\frac{3}{16} \times 11$
D	Top and bottom shelf facing	4 pcs.	$7/8 \times 1 \times 12$
E	Middle shelf facing	4 pcs.	$1\frac{1}{16} \times 1 \times 12$
F	Wedge	8 pcs.	$1/2 \times 1\frac{3}{16} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$



**4** Mark the tusk tenons on the upper and lower shelves using the mortises as guides. Then, cut tenons on the band saw.

**2** A large number of clamps are required to bring the case together before you can drive the wedges into place through the tusk tenons.

