



### TOOLS & MATERIALS

#### TOOLS

- 10" dual compound sliding miter saw with stand
- Job-site table saw
- 18-gauge finish nailer
- 2', 4' and 6' levels
- Jigsaw
- Worm-drive circular saw
- Handheld router (with rabbeting bit)
- Cordless drill and driver (with drill bit set, variety of driver bits)
- Putty knife
- Sanding block
- 100- to 150-grit sandpaper sheets
- 100- to 150-grit 5" orbital sand-paper
- Random orbital sander
- Extension cords
- Air hoses
- 5-gallon air compressor
- 6' A-frame ladder
- Sawhorses
- 12" quick-grip bar clamps
- Chisels
- Handheld grinder
- Combination square
- Utility knife
- Pencils
- Tape measure
- Stud finder
- Oscillating multi-tool
- Framing square
- Hammer

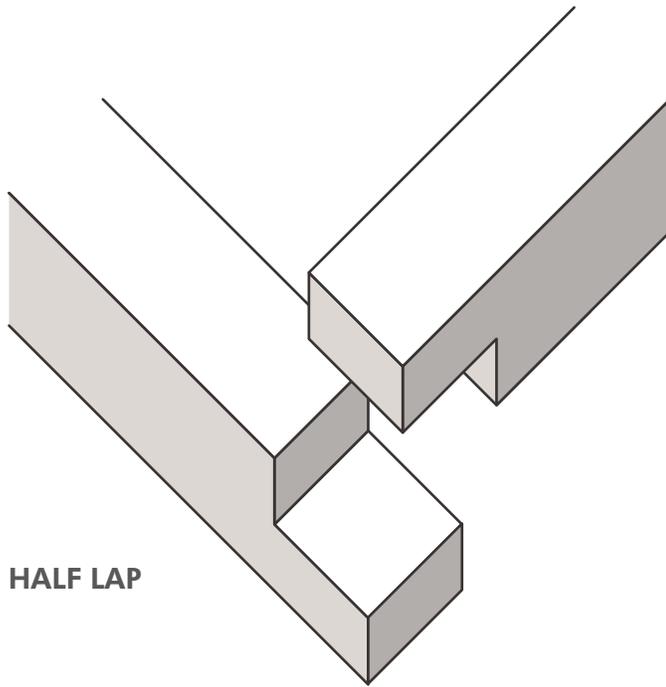
#### MATERIALS USED IN CLASS

*Note: Your materials needs will vary, depending on your project*

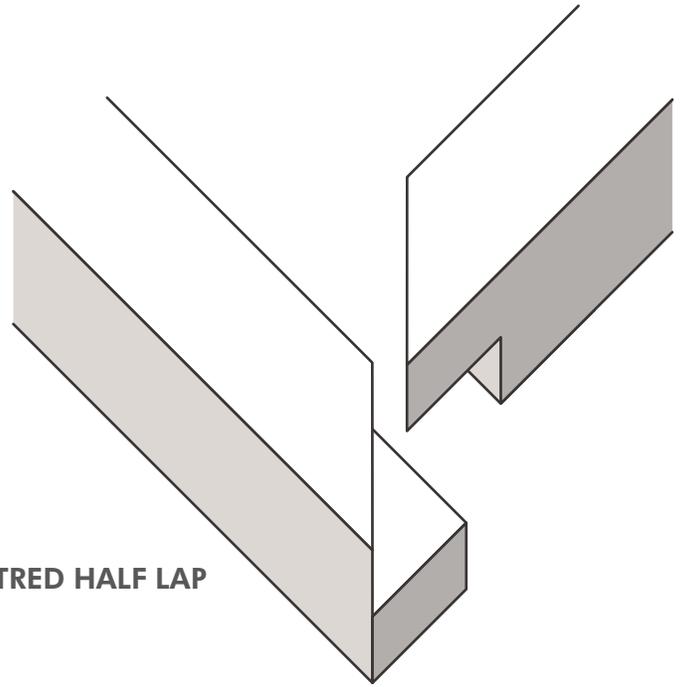
- MDF (medium density fiberboard): 4 sheets 4' x 8' x 3/4"
- Poplar: 25 linear feet of 1" x 4" (3/4" x 3 3/4" actual) + 20% extra = +/- 30 linear feet
- Poplar: 75 linear feet of 1x2 (3/4"x1-3/4" Actual) + 20% extra = +/- 100 linear feet
- 18-gauge nails: 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 2"
- Coarse-thread wood screws: 1 1/4", 1 5/8", 2", 2 1/2", 3"
- Maple: 30' of 1/2" x 1/2" for nailing strip
- Variety of hollow-wall anchors (30 pieces each)
- Yellow wood glue
- Desired finishing materials (Stain such as Minwax, paint such as Valspar)
- Bondo (auto body filler)
- Wood filler (be sure color matches wood if staining)
- Architectural ruler
- Tracing paper
- Pinhole jig
- Wall anchor (be sure your wall anchor suits your wall surface, e.g., masonry, drywall, plaster, etc.)

### LAP JOINTS

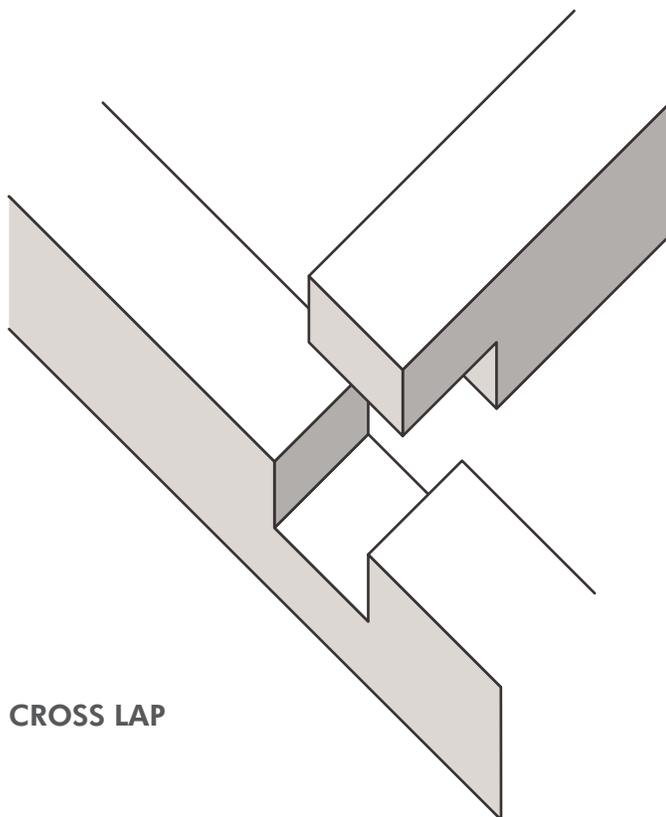
Lap joints are created by making grooves and then overlapping them.



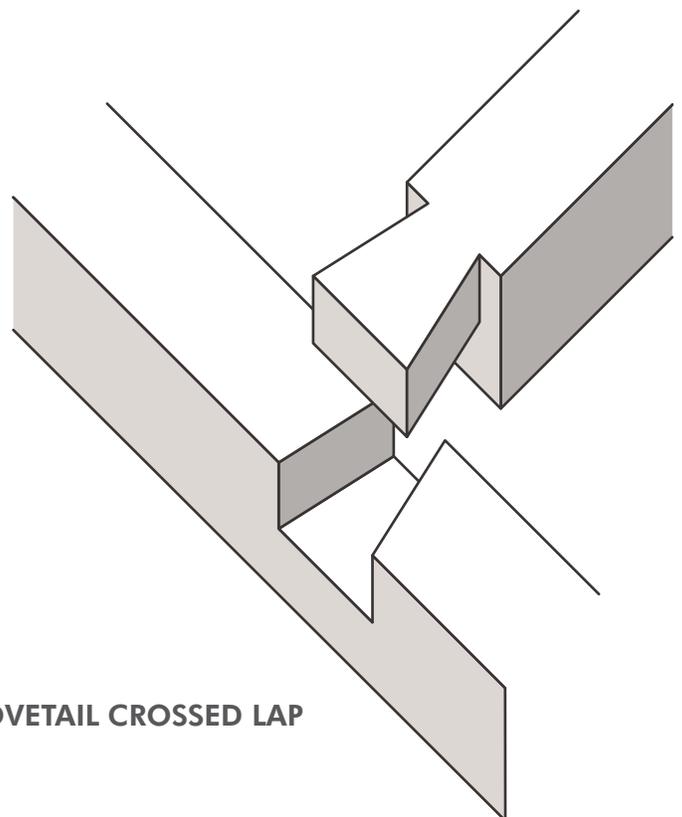
HALF LAP



MITRED HALF LAP



CROSS LAP

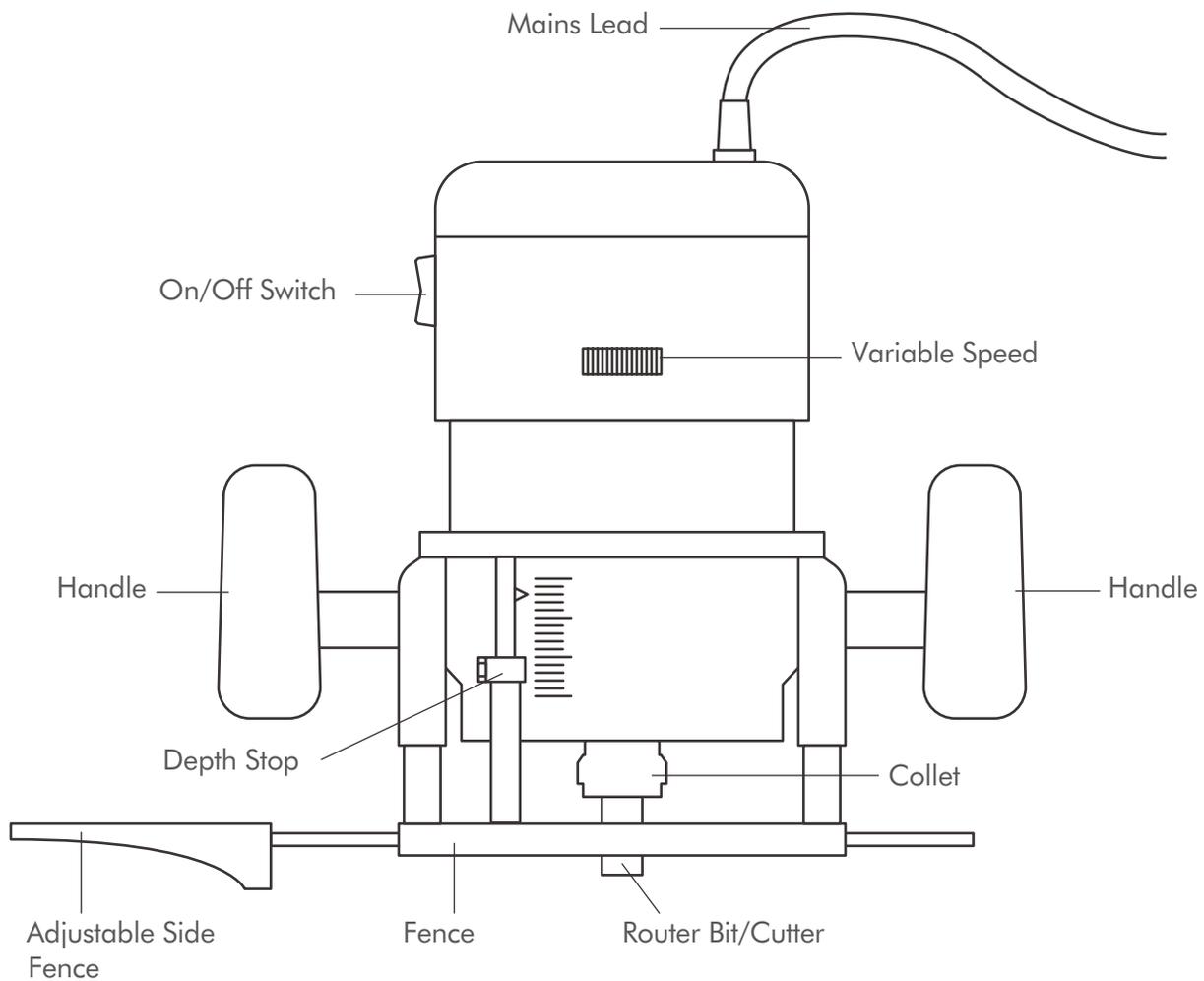


DOVETAIL CROSSED LAP

THE ROUTER

The router can be a very useful tool for many projects. It's essential if you're going to be doing a lot of plunge cutting or edging. For this class, we are using it to cut rabbets in the edges of our uprights. The router base will glide along the work, while the cutter which descends from the center of the base rotates a bit or cutter with a sharp blade that cuts into the wood.

It's essential to secure the piece which you are routing. For this particular project, Kyle recommends clamping down the board.



## DRIVER TORQUE

When drilling screws in, you obviously want the head to end up flush with the surface. We've already created countersinks and pre drilled holes long enough to accommodate the screws to help us with this, but it's also beneficial to know about the clutch on your drill or driver. The lower the setting on your clutch, the easier the driver will disengage from the driveshaft. In other words, the less resistance required to stop the drill. This helps prevent bottoming out, or stripping the head of your fastener. As you continue to drill your fastener in, you may need to increase the setting on your clutch to apply more force.

