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Classic Project

In this plan you'll find:

- Step-by-step construction instruction.
- A complete bill of materials.
- Construction drawings and related photos.
- Tips to help you complete the project and become a better woodworker.

Oak Music Stand

GIFT SHOP

Robert Bodendorf was commissioned to design and build this music stand for St. Andrew's church in Marblehead, Massachusetts. It's a handsome piece, and one that we think you will find a pleasure to use, especially if you are accustomed to those rickety tubular steel stands sold by most music stores. The sliding shaft and pivoting bracket permit a variety of height and angle adjustments, so the stand can be used while sitting or standing.

To get the 2 in. thickness needed for the two feet (A), you'll need $3/4$ in. stock (which measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick) or $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. stock (which is 3 in. thick). Using the band saw, resaw the stock to about $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. (see our Woodworking Basics article on page 13), then plane it down to 2 in. As another option, you can face-glue two pieces of $3/4$ in. stock or three pieces of $1/2$ in. stock to get the necessary thickness. Later on, you'll also need 2 in. thick stock for the bracket (K), so this is also a good time to get stock for that part.

Rip the 2 in. thick stock to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide and crosscut it into two 20 in. lengths. Referring to the drawing, lay out and mark the notch location for the half-lap joint that is cut in each foot. Note that the notch measures 2 in. wide by $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep in the top foot, while in the bottom foot the notch measures 2 in. wide by $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep. Mark the notches and use the band saw to cut them out.

Now, with a compass, scribe the curved shapes on the sides of each foot, then band saw them to shape. Check the half-lap joints to make sure the top and bottom surfaces are flush.

Cut the post sides (B) and ends (C) to the dimensions shown in the Bill of Materials. Also, make the connector (F) by ripping $1/2$ in. stock to $7/8$ in. square and cutting it to a length of $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. When the project is completed, the bottom end of the connector will serve as a tenon to join the post to the feet, while the top end acts as a stop for the shaft (L).

The post sides and ends, and the connector, are glued in a two-step process. In the first step (Fig. 1), two post ends and one side are glued together along with the connector. Use clamps to apply pressure as needed, and be sure all the surfaces are flush. Note the connec-

Oak Music Stand

tor extends out the end for a distance of 1 in. When dry, remove any excess glue squeeze-out, then complete step two of the process by gluing the remaining side in place. The $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long chamfer on each end of the divider (I) are chopped in the center of the top and bottom as shown. The table saw and dado head can be used to cut the tenons on each end of the divider. Splines at each corner help reinforce the joints. The dado head is used to cut the $1/2$ in. by $3/4$ in. rabbet in the holder (J), then the holder is glued to the lower front edge of the assembled frame.

Since most dado-head cutters are limited to a $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. depth of cut, you'll need to make multiple passes with the table saw blade to cut the $1/2$ in. wide by $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep groove in the bracket (K). For safety's sake, use a piece of stock at least 10 in. long. And, as always, use a pushstick and keep your hands well away from the blade.

Once the groove is cut, transfer the bracket profile from the grid pattern, then cut it out with the band saw. Also, lay out and bore the $1/8$ in. diameter pivot hole and the three angle locking holes.

Cut the shaft (L) for a smooth sliding fit in the post, then round over the top end. Now, using the bracket as a template, bore the pivot hole and the angle locking hole in the shaft.

The three locking pins (M) are made next. There are two parts to each locking pin—a $1/8$ in. diameter brass rod and a wooden knob. You can turn the knob to

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Robert Bodendorf was commissioned to design and build this music stand for St. Andrew's church in Marblehead, Massachusetts. It's a handsome piece, and one that we think you will find a pleasure to use, especially if you are accustomed to those rickety tubular steel stands sold by most music stores. The sliding shaft and pivoting bracket permit a variety of height and angle adjustments, so the stand can be used while sitting or standing.

To get the 2 in. thickness needed for the two feet (A), you'll need $10/4$ stock (which measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick) or $12/4$ stock (which is 3 in. thick). Using the band saw, resaw the stock to about $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. (see our Woodworking Basics article on page 13), then plane it down to 2 in. As another option, you can face-glue two pieces of $5/4$ stock or three pieces of $4/4$ stock to get the necessary thickness. Later on, you'll also need 2 in. thick stock for the bracket (K), so this is also a good time to get stock for that part.

Rip the 2 in. thick stock to $3\frac{3}{8}$ wide and crosscut it into two 20 in. lengths. Referring to the drawing, lay out and mark the notch location for the half-lap joint that is cut in each foot. Note that the notch measures 2 in. wide by $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep in the top foot, while in the bottom foot the notch measures 2 in. wide by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep. Mark the notches and use the band saw to cut them out.

Now, with a compass, scribe the curved shapes on the sides of each foot, then band saw them to shape. Check the half-lap joints to make sure the top and bottom surfaces are flush.

Cut the post sides (B) and ends (C) to the dimensions shown in the Bill of Materials. Also, make the connector (F) by ripping $5/4$ stock to $7/8$ in. square and cutting it to a length of $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. When the project is completed, the bottom end of the connector will serve as a tenon to join the post to the feet, while the top end acts as a stop for the shaft (L).

The post sides and ends, and the connector, are glued in a two-step process. In the first step (Fig. 1), two post ends and one side are glued together along with the connector. Use clamps to apply pressure as needed, and be sure all the surfaces are flush. Note the connec-



tor extends out the end for a distance of 1 in. When dry, remove any excess glue squeeze-out, then complete step two of the process by gluing the remaining side in place. The $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long chamfer on each corner is made with the router and a chamfering bit.

Next, the frame can be made. Miter the ends of the sides (G) and the top and bottom (H). Mortises for the divider (I) are chopped in the center of the top and bottom as shown. The table saw and dado head can be used to cut the tenons on each end of the divider. Splines at each corner help reinforce the joints. The dado head is used to cut the $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. rabbet in the holder (J), then the holder is glued to the lower front edge of the assembled frame.

Since most dado-head cutters are limited to a $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. depth of cut, you'll

need to make multiple passes with the table saw blade to cut the $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide by $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep groove in the bracket (K). For safety's sake, use a piece of stock at least 10 in. long. And, as always, use a pushstick and keep your hands well away from the blade.

Once the groove is cut, transfer the bracket profile from the grid pattern, then cut it out with the band saw. Also, lay out and bore the $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter pivot hole and the three angle locking holes.

Cut the shaft (L) for a smooth sliding fit in the post, then round over the top end. Now, using the bracket as a template, bore the pivot hole and the angle locking hole in the shaft.

The three locking pins (M) are made next. There are two parts to each locking pin—a $\frac{3}{16}$ in. diameter brass rod and a wooden knob. You can turn the knob to

the dimensions shown or, as an option, substitute a knob from your local hardware store. The rod fits into a 1/2 in. deep hole bored in the knob, and a spot of epoxy glue holds it in place.

Bill of Materials
(all dimensions actual)


Part	Description	Size	No. Req'd.
A	Foot	2 x 3 ³ / ₈ x 20	2
B	Post Side	1/2 x 17/8 x 21 ³ / ₄	2
C	Post End	1/2 x 7/8 x 21 ³ / ₄	2
D	Lower Molding	1/2 x 2 ⁷ / ₈ x 2 ¹ / ₈	4
E	Upper Molding	1/2 x 2 ⁷ / ₈ x 2 ¹ / ₈	4
F	Connector	7/8 x 7/8 x 6 ³ / ₄	1
G	Frame Side	1/2 x 2 x 12	2
H	Frame Top/Bottom	1/2 x 2 x 20	2
I	Frame Divider	1/2 x 2 x 9 ¹ / ₂ *	1
J	Holder	1 x 1 ¹ / ₄ x 20	1
K	Bracket	2 x 2 ¹ / ₂ x 4 ⁵ / ₈	1
L	Shaft	3/4 x 3/4 x 19 ¹ / ₂	1
M	Locking Pin	See Detail	3

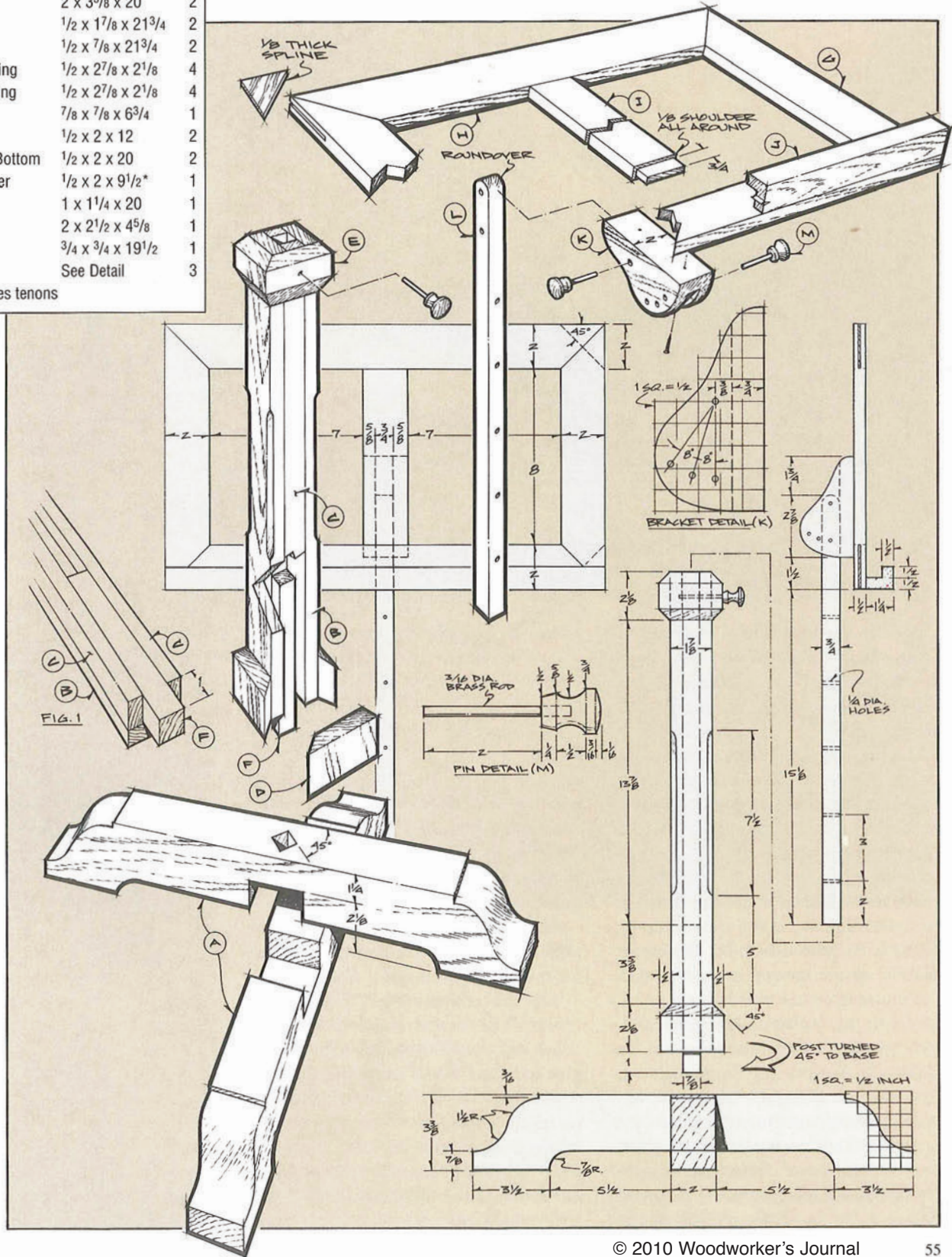
* Length includes tenons

Final sand the feet before gluing them together. To cut the mortise in the top foot, bore a 7/8 in. dia. by 1 in. deep hole, then square the corners with a chisel. Use glue to join the post to the foot. Now, add the lower (D) and upper (E) moldings, mitering the corners as shown.

Bore a 1/4 in. diameter locking pin

hole in one side of the upper molding. Using this hole as a guide, slide the shaft into the post and bore five holes spaced 3 in. apart as shown.

Use glue and a pair of screws to join the bracket to the frame. Final sand all parts, then apply a coat of Minwax Golden Oak Stain, followed by two coats of their Antique Oil Finish. 



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