

make
it!

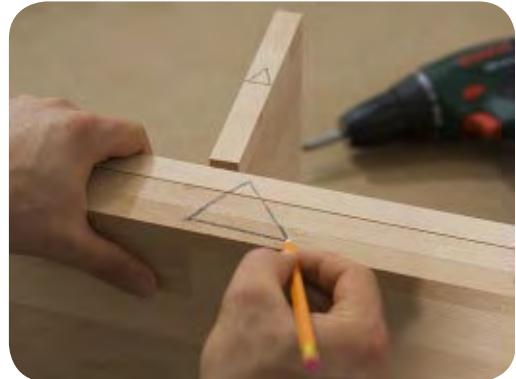


Here's an idea to wash away all doubts: Give your bathroom the latest design look with our minimalist washstand. It sums up the concept that less is more.

designer vanity

You will need:

PG Bison 22mm Laminated Pine Shelving
1 x Countertop 1200 x 480mm
2 x Sides 675 x 460
1 x Centre side panel 240 x 160mm
3 x Shelf bases 1160 x 240mm
1 x Rear panel 1160 x 495mm
1 x Front panel 593 x 190mm
1 x Attachment strip 1150x45x45mm timber
6 x L-shaped brackets 40x40mm
1 x Drawer handle
2 x Drawer sides 400 x 131 x 12mm Supawood
2 x Drawer front/rear 543 x 131 x 12mm Supawood
1 Drawer base 567 x 400 x 3mm Supawood
1 Drawer front 593 x 190 x 19mm Supawood
Flat head screws 4 x 45 mm
Flat head screws 4 x 35 mm
30 Flat head screws 3 x 25 mm
24 Flat head screws 4 x 17 mm
Folding rule, soft pencil, rubber, pencil sharpener
Screw clamps
Wood glue, sponge, if necessary
Dowel marking points, if necessary
Woodoc wood stain, paintbrush or cloth rag
Tools: Jigsaw, Sander + 120- to 240-grit sanding pads, Drill + bits + countersink, Cordless screwdriver



Visit the Directory on the back page to download the Construction Diagram for this project.

Here's how:

1. Join upper shelf panels and centre side panel together. Arrange the two upper shelf panels and centre side panel on their leading edges to form a double T-beam in the way you want to screw them together. Now use a pencil to mark the rear edges so that you always know what goes where at a later stage of assembly.

Draw the centre crossline on both shelf panels with a pencil. The holes used for screwing the centre side panel are positioned along this line. Always place the centring tip of the wood drill bit precisely on this line. Drill two holes in each shelf panel and countersink the holes from outside. Now assemble the double T-beam using the cordless screwdriver and screws (4x45).

2. Join together the double T-beam and the third shelf panel together with the side panels. Place together the parts mentioned on their display sides as you want to assemble them. Once again, make a note of their positions. Carefully draw outlines of all three shelf panels inside the two side panels.

Using drill, insert three holes in the centre of each of these outlines for fastening the shelf panels to the side panels. Countersink from outside and use screwdriver and screws (4x45) to fit side and shelf panels.

To attach rear panel, lay the shelf structure onto your work surface. Push rear panel into place where you want to fit it behind the shelves. From the front of the shelves, use a pencil to draw the outlines of the lower and centre shelf panel on the rear panel and then remove the panel again. Drill five holes in the centre of each of the outlines. You can then fit the rear panel with flat head screws (4x45).

3. The countertop is fastened with screws from below through the top shelf panel. First predrill the holes and countersink them from below. Align the countertop precisely on the carcass and fit using flat head screws (4x35). At the back, attach the countertop to the side panels with L-shaped brackets. You must take into account the location of the wash basin, the opening for the wash basin in the countertop and possibly in the top shelf panel. Make this opening once this particular step is complete.

The front panel is mounted with angle (L-shaped) brackets. Screw on using pan-head screws (3x17) so they are flush with leading edges, as far up and as far down as you can place them on the centre side panel and the side panel.



DIY TIP

IN THE PIECE OF BOARD WHERE YOU WANT TO INSERT THE SCREWS FIRST, ALWAYS PREDRILL A HOLE THAT IS 0.5 TO 1 MM LARGER THAN THE SCREW DIAMETER; THE HOLE SHOULD BE COUNTERSUNK FOR THE SCREW HEAD. IN THE PIECE THAT YOU ARE GOING TO DRILL SECOND, PREDRILL A HOLE THAT IS ALWAYS 1 MM SMALLER THAN THE SCREW DIAMETER.



Attach front panel. To do this, place the structure on its back and align front panel with carcass so that there is a 5-mm gap between the outer edge of the right-hand side panel and a 5-mm gap between the lower edge of the centre shelf panel. Secure the front panel in this position using clamp clips and fasten it with screws from behind (4x17).

Use jigsaw to cut opening for wash basin and required fittings in the countertop, depending on the design and plumbing requirements.

4. Join the drawer sections

For gluing corner joints using dowel centre points, or a dowel jig. Measurements and markings alone will not be sufficient to position dowel holes precisely enough so that they lie exactly flush with each other. A dowel template is a metal pin with marking point. You insert this pin into the holes on the front side so that you can transfer their positions. To do this, you press the predrilled workpiece in position so that its edges are exactly flush with the surface of its counterpart.

Align the drawer sections to form a box shape, with the top facing downwards. The front and rear sections are enclosed between the sides. Use a triangular symbol to mark all of the sections so that you always know what goes where. Drill two 6-mm holes for the dowels in the faces of both the front and rear sections. Insert dowel centres in the holes and copy their positions to the insides of the drawer sides.

Dab glue into dowel holes in front and rear section and insert 6mm dowels. Dab glue into holes in sides and on their glue surfaces. Assemble drawer sections and press the joints with clamp clips until the glue is dry. Wipe away any excess glue immediately with a damp cloth. When pressing the joints, make sure that the drawer sections are at exact right angles.

Lay the frame (consisting of the front section, rear section and sides) with top facing downwards on your work surface. Align the base so that it lies flush on top of the drawer. Use flat head screws (4x17) to mount the base using predrilled holes.

Finally, mount the front of the drawer. You must first determine its exact location on the front section of the drawer. To do this, attach double-sided tape to the front section and push the drawer into its carcass compartment. You can now align the drawer front precisely on the carcass, pushing the drawer firmly from behind and then carefully pulling it forward together with the front, which is now attached to the tape.

Fasten the drawer front with screws (4x35) on the inside.



ABOVE: Dowel centres



ABOVE: A simple dowelling jig

Finally, drill the holes for the drawer handle in the drawer front following the manufacturer's instructions and fit the handle with the screws provided. The drawer is now complete.

- Take time to treat the surfaces so they are in the best possible working condition before starting assembly. Sand all edges with sanding paper with a grit of 120 or 180 at a 45° angle to create a small bevel. Use your sander to sand all visible surfaces in the direction of the wood grain, first with coarse sanding paper (grit of 120, 180) and then with fine sanding paper (grit of up to 240).

Damp sponge surfaces afterwards to wipe off dust. Some loose wood fibres may protrude while the wood is drying. You can remove these with sanding paper with a grit of 180. The wood is now ready for surface treatment. TIP: Make sure that the sanding paper is sharp enough to remove the wood fibres properly, not just flatten them.

6. Stain the surfaces

Use a stain to colour the wood. The wood stain is generally applied with a brush. After the stain has been applied, the surface of the wood remains unprotected until wax or paint/varnish is applied.

First read the manufacturer's safety and handling instructions thoroughly. Make sure the room you are working in is well ventilated and not used for smoking, eating or drinking.

7. Varnish the surfaces

For the best protection of the surfaces in a bathroom, it is recommended that you apply at least three coats of polyurethane varnish. Apply in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended instructions.



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DIY TIPS

USE A WOOD DRILL BIT TO DRILL HOLES WITH THE DOWEL RADIUS INTO THE TWO PIECES THAT YOU WANT TO JOIN. THE TWO DRILLING DEPTHS SHOULD AMOUNT TO THE DOWEL LENGTH PLUS 2 MM. NEVER DRILL A HOLE THAT IS DEEPER THAN TWO THIRDS OF THE MATERIAL THICKNESS.

