

# Restoration Hardware Coffee Table

## *Step by Step Instructions*



# Materials List and Tools Required

## Materials

6 2X8X48 Pine Boards for Table Top  
1 2X6X72 Pine Boards for Breadboard  
4 1X8X72 Pine Boards for Bottom Shelf  
4 Osborne Wood Products- Southport Coffee Table Legs  
3 1X4X8 Pine Boards for Frame  
Varathane Dark Walnut Stain (1qt)

## Tools Required

Table Saw - (*Riyobi RTS31*)  
Miter Saw - (*Harbor Freight 12" Sliding Compound*)  
Jig Saw - (*Dewalt DW331K*)  
Surface Planer - (*Dewalt DW734*)  
Kreg Jig - (*K4 and box of 1 3/4" Fasteners*)  
Try Square  
Wood Glue

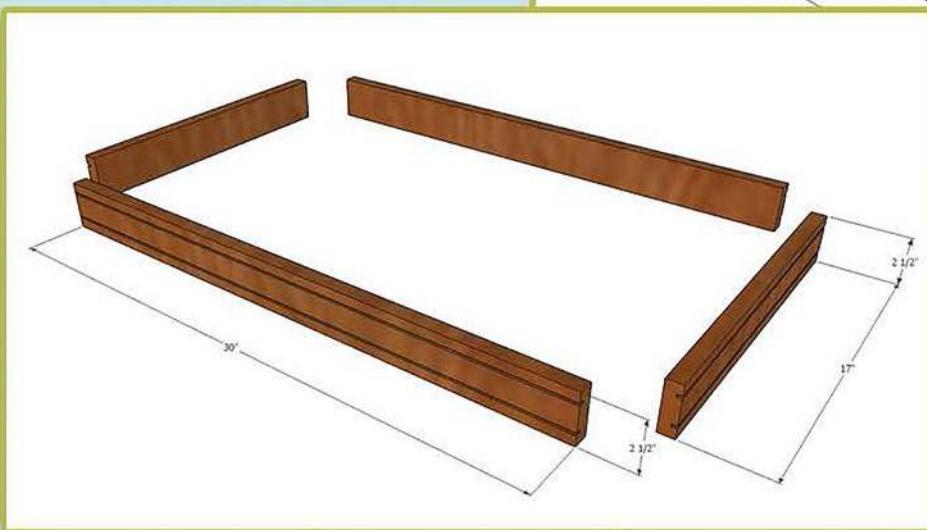
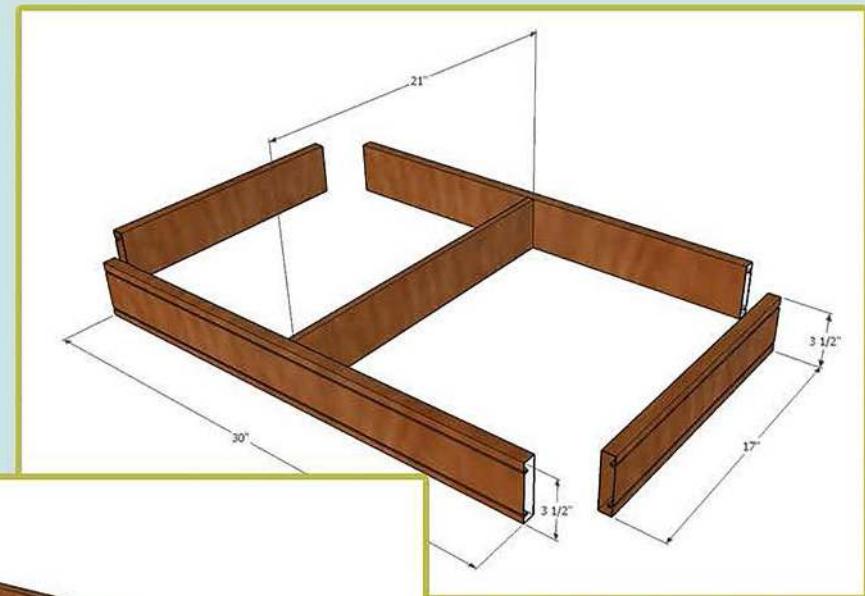


# Let's Get Started

1

## Ripping Boards for the base and top supports

We'll start by manufacturing the base and top rails. Set your tablesaw fence at 3 1/2" and rip two of the 1X4's then adjust the fence to two 1/2" and rip the other two. Cross cut them so that you have 2 30" and two 17" pieces of each width, and one 21" inch piece of the 3 1/2".



# Base and Rails

# 2

## Cutting Decorative Grooves in Base and Top Rails

On your table saw, set your rip fence to  $1/4"$  and your blade height to  $1/4"$ . Run each of the boards you just cut through the tablesaw with the exception of the 21" piece which will be hidden by the bottom shelf. You may want to attach a sacrificial board to your rip fence as pictured below. I always do this when setting the fence this close to the blade



# Assembling Base

# 3

## Attaching Legs to Base

Lay out your four legs and place a mark  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " in from the front edge of the leg base. Use your Kreg Jig to attach the  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " rails to the legs. Front and back  $30"$  and each side  $17"$ . Place the  $21"$  long piece between the front and back rails to add support for the bottom shelf.

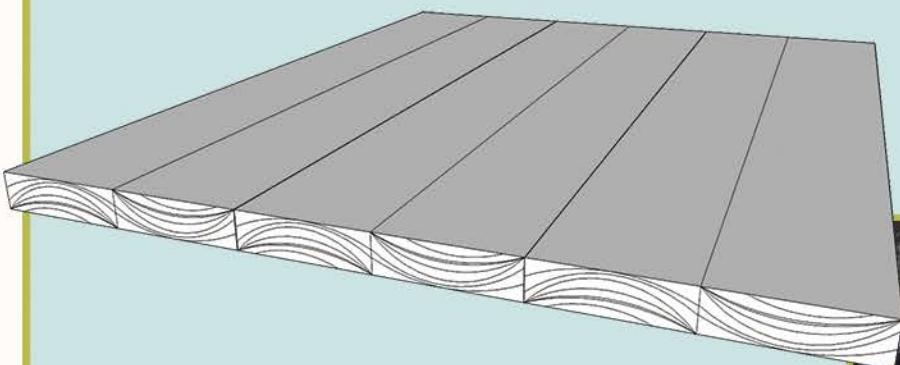


# Manufacturing Top and Shelf

## 4

### Selecting your Boards for the Top

For the top you will need 6 lengths of the 2X8. Lay them out side by side and arrange until you have the arrangement that looks the best to you. You want to make sure that as you do this you alternate the end grain. This will minimize potential for cupping or bowing. Label each board so you can keep the order as you assemble the top. Also select your breadboards.



# Manufacturing Top and Shelf

# 5

## Ripping Straight Edges for your Top

In order for the glue up of the top to be strong and clean, it is absolutely critical that your edges are straight and square. If not you will be fighting gaps and will not get a solid glue bond.

Once you have made sure your blade is square to the table you can then attach a 48" metal ruler to one edge of your board leaving a slight overhang. I use FastCap SpeedTape Double-Sided Tape. It holds very strong but does not leave residue on your board.

Once you have attached the tape you can reuse the ruler on each board. After all cuts are done replace the backing tape and your guide is ready for the next job.

After cutting your one straight edge on each board, mark it, set your fence to 5 1/2" and cut. Both edges will now be perfectly straight and square

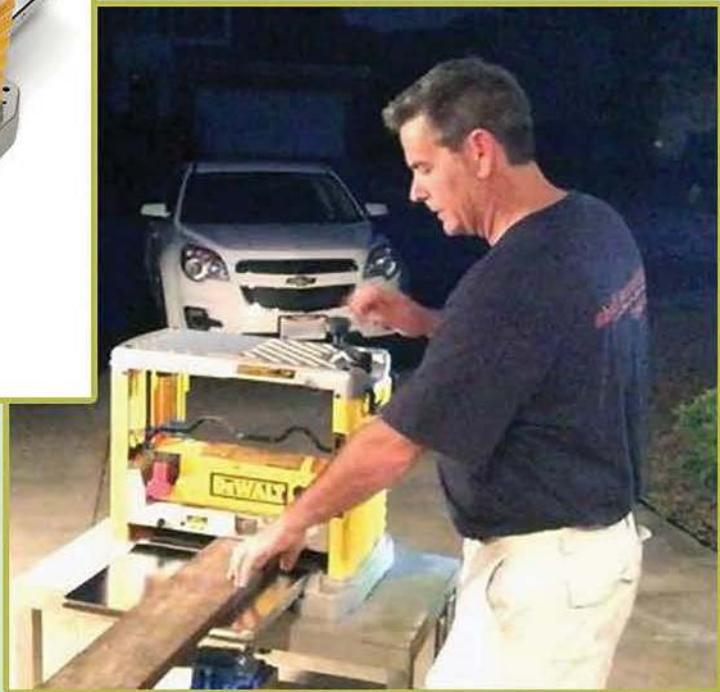


# Manufacturing Top and Shelf

# 6

## Planing your Boards to Equal Thickness

If you do not own a planer you can skip this step but if you do, you know what a game changer a planer can be in your shop. By planing the boards to exact equal thickness you will save yourself huge amounts of aggravation in lining up your glue ups and hours of sanding because the finish is virtually finish ready.



# Repeat 4,5, and 6 for Shelf

Repeat these steps for the 1X8's ripping them to 6" wide and cutting to 37" long

## Manufacturing Top and Shelf

### 4

Selecting your Boards for the Top  
For the top you will need 6 (height) of the 2x8. Lay them out side by side and arrange until you have the arrangement that looks the best to you. You want to make sure that as you do this you alternate the end grain. This will minimize potential for cracking or bowing. Label each board so you can keep the order as you assemble the top.



## Manufacturing Top and Shelf

### 5

Ripping Straight Edges for your Top  
In order for the glue up of the top to be strong and clean it is absolutely critical that your edges are straight and square. If not you will be disappointed because you will not get a solid glue up. Once you have straight edges you are ready to lay the table you can then attach a 12" metal ruler to one edge of your board leaving a slight overhang. I use FastCap SpeedTape Double-Sided Tape. It holds very strong but does not leave residue on your board.

Once you have attached the tape you can reuse the ruler on each board. After all cuts are done replace the backing tape and your guide is ready for the next job.

After you have your one straight edge on each board, mark it, set your fence to 5 3/8" and cut. Both edges will now be perfectly straight and square.

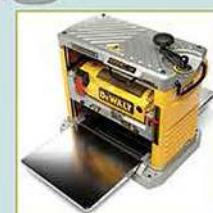


## Manufacturing Top and Shelf

### 6

Planing your Boards to Equal Thickness

If you do not own a planer you can skip this step but if you do, you know what a game changer a planer can be in your shop. By planing the boards to exact equal thickness you will save yourself huge amounts of aggravation in lining up your glue up, and hours of sanding because the finish is virtually finish ready.

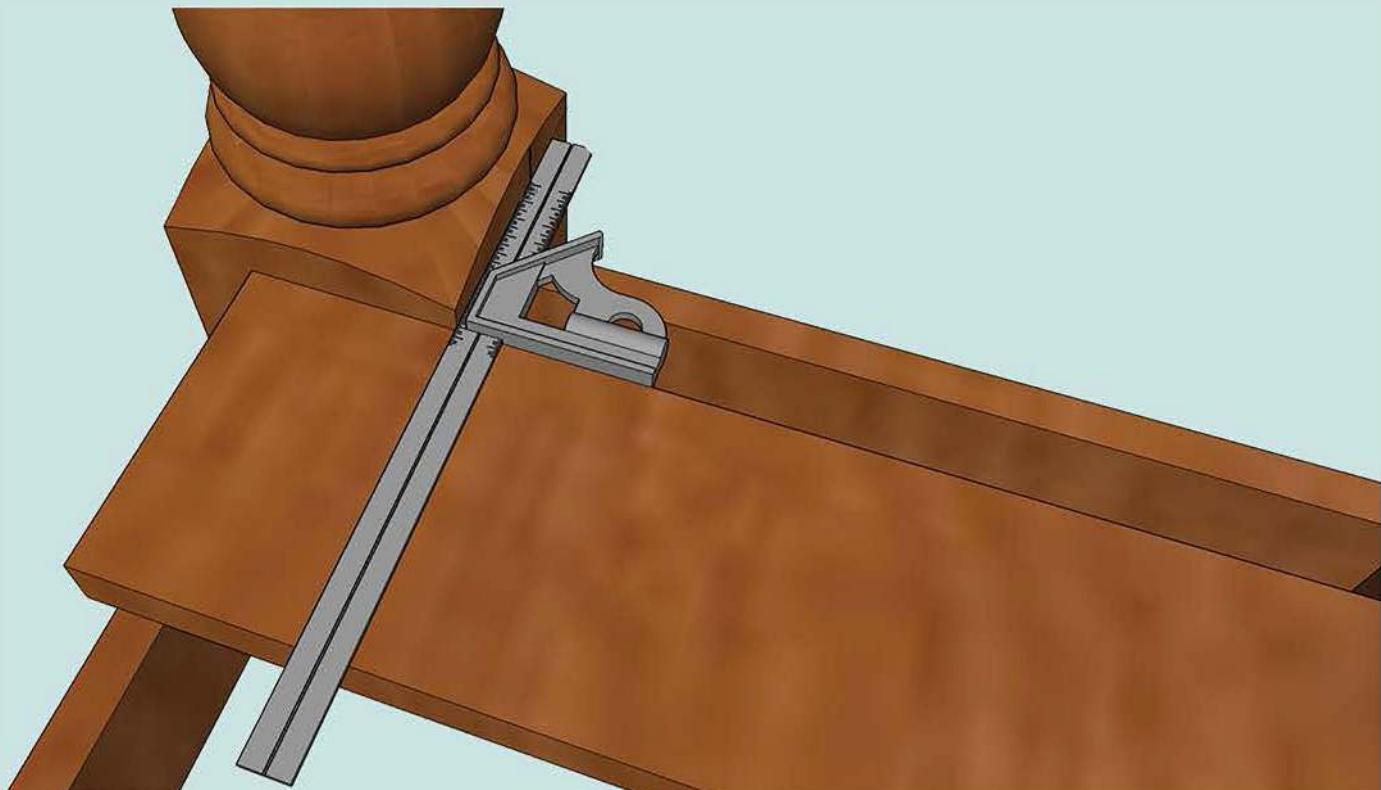


# The Bottom Shelf

7

## Laying first Bottom Shelf Board

Lets begin to lay in the bottom shelf. Rather than cut the notches for the legs in advance we will measure the first one in place and set the rest off of the first board, and then repeat the notching technique on the last. This will assure minimal gaps between your notch and the legs. So lets pull the base assembly back onto the bench.



Start by placing a mark on each leg 1/2" out from the bottom rail to mark your overhang. Lay on of your bottom boards up against the front legs and align the right edge with the mark you just made. Now place your square as shown and draw a line across the board. Repeat on other front leg.

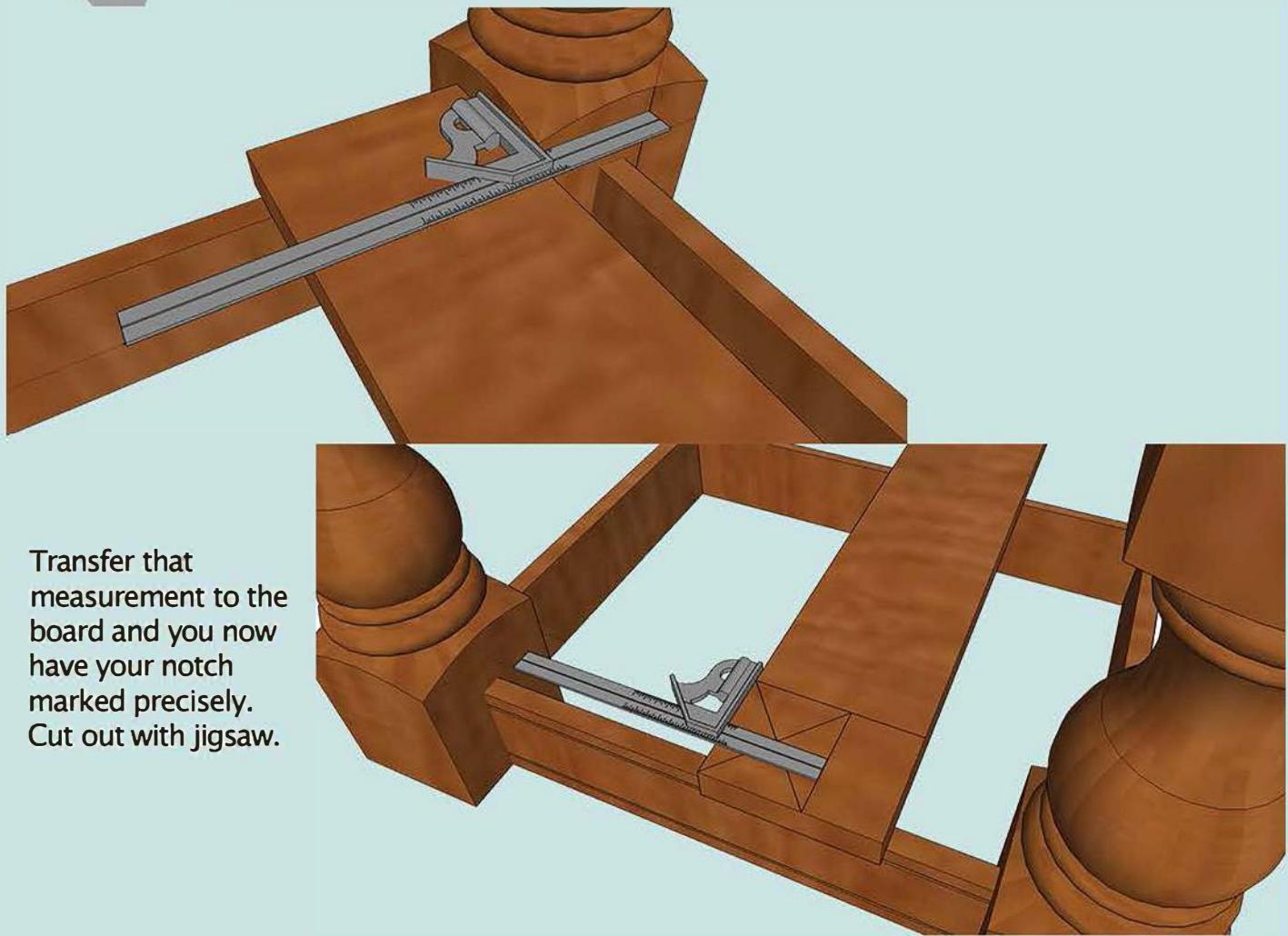


# The Bottom Shelf

7

## Laying first Bottom Shelf Board

Now, being careful not to move your board, place your try square as shown, sliding the rule so that the end aligns with the mark you made on the front leg for your  $1/2"$  overhang. This will give you the depth of cut you need for the notch. Repeat on other front leg.



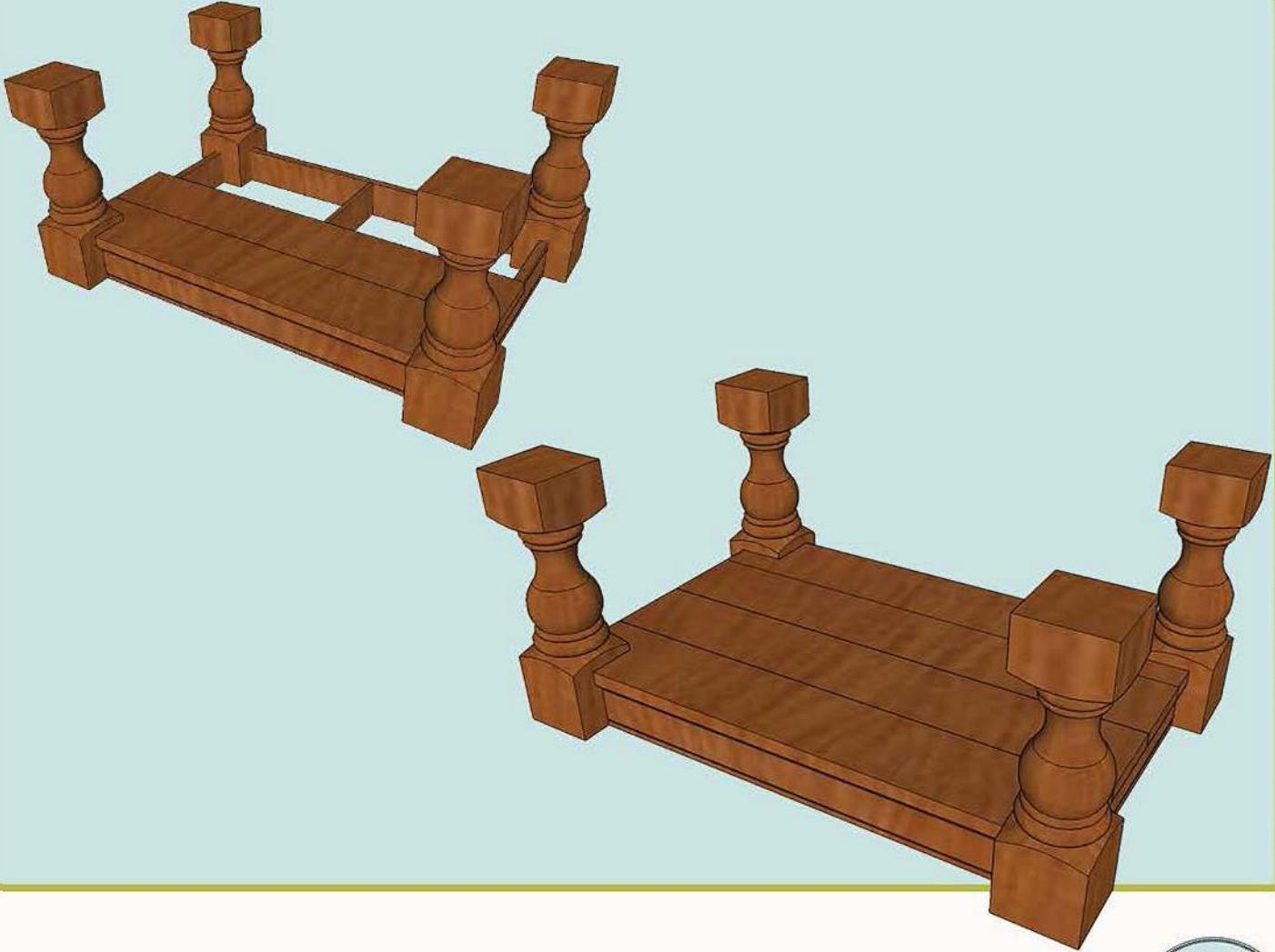
Transfer that measurement to the board and you now have your notch marked precisely. Cut out with jigsaw.

# The Bottom Shelf

# 8

## Laying first Bottom Shelf Board

Once you have set the first board, align the rest off of it. Repeating the notch measuring technique on the last board. Attach to base with nail gun or hand nail.



# The Table Top

# 9

## Adding Details to the Top

Now we will add the detail rabbeting to the boards making up the top and breadboard. Set your blade height to  $1/4"$  and bring your fence right up to the blade so that the sacrificial fence is touching the blade. Each of the six top boards should be cut to 40". Lay them together and clamp. Measure them crossways to determine precise length of breadboards. Cut breadboards to length. Run all boards through the table saw, all four edges top and bottom to produce the decorative grooves



# The Table Top

# 10

## Gluing up the Top and attaching Breadboards

Lay your boards out in the order that you chose earlier. You can biscuit join here but you have a good size glue area so I don't see that as a requirement. I highly recommend you do one glue joint at a time, much easier to manage. Once one joint is pretty solid (1hour or so) add the next. When done with the glue up, clamp and let sit overnight. The following day attach the breadboards with your Kreg Jig.



# Assemble Top Rails

# 11

## Add Top Rails

Before attaching top rails put 3 or 4 holes in each rail to use when attaching top.

Attach top rails with the same 2 1/4" set back you used for the bottom rails.



# Attach Top

# 12

## Attach Top to Body

Attach Top using Kreg Jig.

Look for a stain tutorial on [SnazzyLittleThings.com](http://SnazzyLittleThings.com)

