

Ottoman

of the side member provides a flat reference surface for the spacer block that holds the side member the necessary distance away from the saw's fence. This setup allows you to cut the $\frac{1}{2}$ "-deep, 2"-wide leg notches at the correct angle. The size of the spacer block can be taken directly from a full-scale drawing.

3. Round over the bottom inside of each side member with a $\frac{1}{4}$ "-radius rounding over router bit, then use a chamfering bit in the same tool to bevel the top inside of the side members. This bevel helps seat the cushion. Do not round over the outside of the side members yet. Keeping the outsides flat makes clamping easier.

4. Drill the slats and side members for $\frac{3}{8}$ "-diameter dowels, then glue up the sides and slats using a slow-setting plastic resin glue rather than a PVC white glue which doesn't allow enough working time for this number of joints. See Photo 4.

5. Photo 5 shows a router with $\frac{3}{4}$ "-radius rounding-over bit to profile the outsides of the side members after glue-up. A good set of cabinet rasps will do this shaping almost as fast as this large and expensive router bit.

6. Photo 6 shows $\frac{1}{8}$ "-thick Masonite patterns used to lay out the basic front and side profiles of the four legs. The upper joint portion of each leg can be ripped slightly oversize on the table saw, while the curved lower portions can be cut on the bandsaw. Label the legs and be sure curves are properly laid out to yield two pairs of mirror-image legs.

7. To fit each leg into its notch, trim it carefully on the table saw with the help of a spacer block between the leg's foot and the table saw fence, as shown in Photo 7. Note the saw guard has been removed to show the setup. When the leg is just a shade too tight for the notch, place a paper shim between the leg and table saw fence and trim again. Take your time with this step. It's easy to overcut.

8. Photo 8 shows a double dowel joint holding a leg to the ottoman frame. Note that lower portions of legs

have been shaped with rasps and files prior to glue-up.

9. An electric die grinder with high-speed burr (Photo 9) is one luxury you can consider for shaping operations in the shop. At this stage in a project, however, many woodworkers prefer the control afforded by rasps and files to the fast but risky cutting of the free-hand electric grinder. Note that the feet are chamfered to prevent splintering and to visually lift the legs up off the floor.

10. Sand the frame through to 220 grit and finish with three coats of teak oil.

11. If you're not handy with a sewing machine, have an upholsterer make a leather or fabric cushion cover for a piece of 3"-thick medium-soft foam. Take the ottoman frame with you to the slip-cover maker so he can see what's needed for a proper fit. Position the four buttons to allow for the attachment of the buttons' nylon cord to the second and sixth slats.

Photo 3



Photo 4

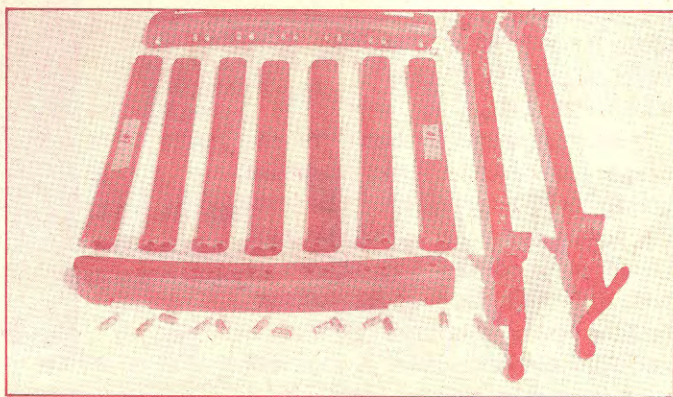
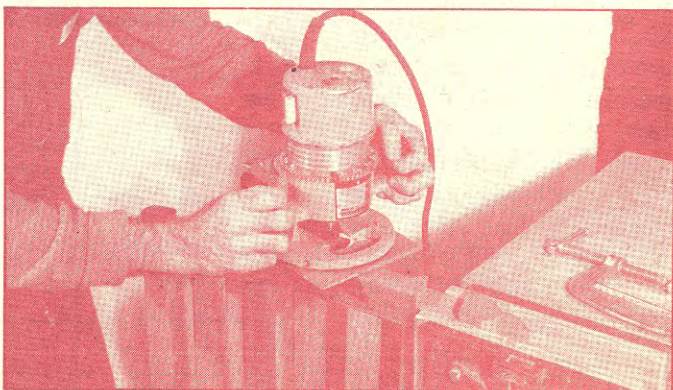


Photo 5



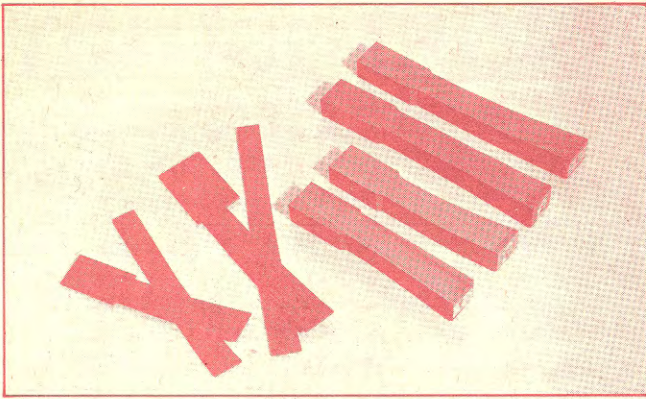


Photo 6

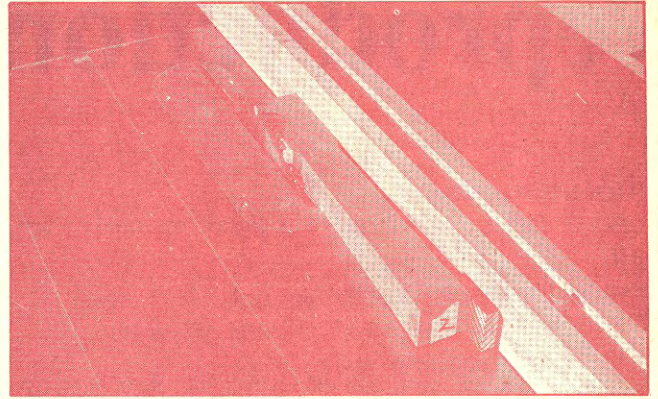


Photo 7

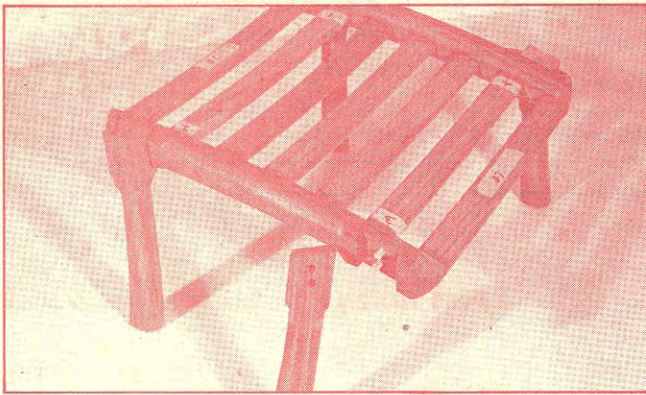


Photo 8

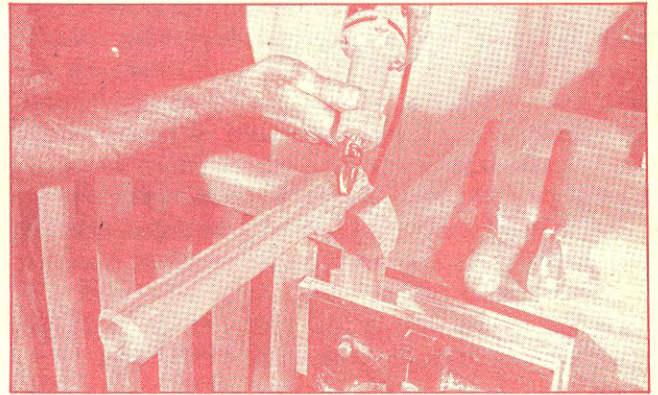


Photo 9

