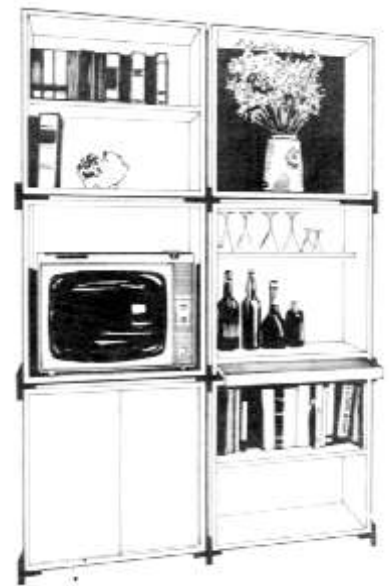


# Modular Storage Units



Need more storage space? These simple plywood boxes stack together as easily as a child's building blocks. They can be put together to fit the space you have available and the type of storage you need, and the whole storage wall will come apart into convenient modular units any time you want to move it.

## HOW TO BUY PLYWOOD

In the bill of material, CANPLY fir plywood with two faces of highest appearance (Good Two Sides grade) is specified where both sides of the panel will be seen in the finished job. Faces of this grade, which may contain carefully made repairs, are smooth and easy to paint. Select plywood with uniform grain pattern and colouration if you intend to use a light stain finish.

Where only one side of the panel will be seen once the project is completed, Good One Side grade is specified for economy.

Medium Density Overlaid (MDO) plywood (plywood with a resin impregnated fibre overlay) may be used as an alternative to Good Two Sides when an extremely high quality paint finish is desired. MDO plywood is not suitable for a stain finish.

## HOW TO WORK WITH FIR PLYWOOD

CANPLY fir plywood is manufactured in large-sized panels which simplify every building step for you. Laying out the parts for cutting is the only step required before starting actual construction. Be sure to allow for saw kerfs between adjacent pieces.

### SAWING

Use an 8 to 10 pt. cross-cut for handsawing. Support panel firmly with good face up. For curves use a fine-toothed coping saw. For inside cuts, start hole with a drill; then use coping or keyhole saw. For power sawing, a combination blade gives best results. With first cuts, reduce panel to pieces small enough for easy handling. Use of scrap lumber underneath panel prevents splintering on back. Plan to cut matching parts with same saw setting. Curved cuts may be made with jigsaw, bandsaw or saber saw.

### DRILLING

Support plywood firmly. For larger holes use brace and bit. When point appears through plywood, reverse and complete hole from back. When drilling, finish slowly to avoid splintering.

### PLANING

Remember, edge grain of plywood runs in alternate directions so plane from ends towards centre. Use shallow-set blade.

### SANDING

CANPLY fir plywood is sanded smooth in manufacture – a big time saver – so minimum surface sanding is necessary. Most sanding should be confined to panel edges. Use 80 or finer sandpaper before sealer or flat undercoat is applied. After sealing, use 120 sandpaper in direction of grain only.

### GLUING

Glue may be used on panel edges and faces. Apply glue to clean surfaces. Press firmly together until “bead” appears. Maintain pressure with clamps, nails or screws to allow glue to set. For exterior exposure use resorcinol type waterproof glues. Gluing is recommended for strongest, permanent fastening.

### NAILING

Nail size is determined by the thickness of plywood used, as follows:

Plywood Thickness	Nail Size
1/4" and 3/8"	1 1/2" casing or finishing
1/2"	1 1/2" or 2" casing or finishing
5/8" and 3/4"	2" casing or finishing

Substitute casing for finishing nails wherever a heavier nail is needed. For exterior work always use corrosion-resistant nails.

## OTHER FASTENINGS

Screws, bolts and other special fastenings may be used. Always pre-drill for screws and bolts (see "DRILLING" above). Minimum screw sized as follows:

<b>Plywood Thickness</b>	<b>Screw Size</b>
1/4"	3/4" No.4
3/8"	1" No.6
1/2"	1 1/4" No.6
5/8"	1 1/4" No.8
3/4"	1 1/2" No.8

## HOW TO FINISH FIR PLYWOOD

For best results always use quality finishes, following the manufacturer's instructions. Whenever practicable, fill the plywood edge grain before painting. Natural finishes do not withstand weathering and are not recommended for plywood outdoors.

### EXTERIOR FINISHING

#### Paint

Prime the panels carefully, front and back, with oil-base house paint undercoat. See that the prime and subsequent coats seal the edge grain. A three-coat finish – with an intermediate coat of primer mixed half-and-half with finish colour – will look best. For the final coat apply the paint as it comes from the can.

When painting plywood doors, give the front and back the same number of coats.

Choose bright-coloured exterior sash and trim enamel for a high-gloss finish on toys, patio furnishings, etc.

#### Stain

Stain finishes are available which have considerable hiding power but do not conceal the texture of the plywood grain. Creosote base stains penetrate deep into the plywood, producing rich lively colours that enhance grain beauty. Both creosote and non-creosote stains are highly recommended for exterior finishing of CANPLY fir plywood. Apply according to manufacturer's directions.

## INTERIOR FINISHING

When it comes to finishing indoor projects, give your own taste full sway. Fir plywood can be painted to harmonize with your decorative theme, or stained to bring out the full beauty of the wood grain. Extra care in surface preparation and application will give you a more attractive and durable finish. Clean all surfaces perfectly and fill nail holes and blemishes with wood filler. Sand lightly between coats.

### **Paint or Enamel**

Conventional wall and woodwork paints and enamels may be used. (For use washable paints or enamels.) surfaces which will be cleaned frequently, First, brush on flat paint or enamel undercoat. Thin if desired. Second, apply second coat of undercoat, tinted to shade of finish coat. (Note: For gloss finish mix equal parts flat undercoat and gloss enamel for second coat.) Third, apply final coat as it comes from can. (A two-step finish without second undercoat may also be used.)

Interesting textured surfaces may be obtained by priming as above, followed by heavy coat of stippling paint. Use brush, roller or sponge to texture. When using water-thinned paint, first seal plywood with clear resin sealer, shellac or flat white oil paint. Then paint according to directions on can for a sealed surface.

### **Natural Finishes**

For an easy, inexpensive “blond” finish, first apply coat of interior white undercoat thinned so grain pattern shows through. (Tint if you desire colour.) Second, apply clear shellac, flat varnish or lacquer.

Attractive and economical one-coat stain-waxes are also available in various colours. If you prefer a dark stain, first apply coat of clear resin sealer to subdue grain contrast.

Here's a four step system you can use to get a luxurious light stain glaze: First apply white undercoat thinned with equal parts of turpentine or paint thinner. Wipe or dry-brush for more grain show through. Second, apply one coat thinned white shellac or clear resin sealer. Third, to provide colour apply interior undercoat or enamel thinned as in step one. Choose any colour you want for this coat. Wipe or dry-brush to proper colour tone. Fourth, one coat flat varnish. Steel wool for added lustre.

### **Construction Information**

These plywood storage units can be made in several different forms to serve a variety of functions – desk unit, bar unit, open shelves, closed shelves, pigeon holes, vertical filing racks, record storage, hobby cabinet, and so on. Six basic units are described here. They can be stacked against a wall or used as a free-standing room divider. In that case you will probably want to have some of the units open on both sides, and perhaps alternate others so that storage is available on both sides.

The secret of these stacking units is in the locking separators. These spacers serve two functions: they lock the 2-foot-square units together to make a solid storage wall, and they separate all the boxes by a 3/4-inch space that forms part of the design of the completed wall. These spacing units – only two shapes are required – should be painted a colour that contrasts with the colour of the storage modules.

The units are easy to build; just follow the details on the plan. You can make the six basic units shown here from just three sheets of fir plywood. Only simple

hand tools are required, although a table saw or power saw with a ripping fence is needed if you want to rabbet the 1/4-inch plywood back into the 3/4-inch frame of each plywood box unit.

When you're ready to paint, remember that extra care in preparing the surface will give a more attractive and more durable finish. Countersink all nail heads and fill the holes and all exposed plywood edges with wood filler. Sand the edges and the filled areas, then apply a coat of primer to all surfaces except those to be covered with plastic laminate. Sand lightly and apply a second undercoat tinted with the desired finish colour. Sand again and paint with one or more coats of semi-gloss enamel'

**MATERIALS LIST**

**2 panels 3/4" x 4' x 8' CANPLY Good Two Sides fir plywood**

**1 panel 1/4" x 4' x 8' CANPLY Good One side fir plywood**

**1" x 4" x 20' S4S clear fir**

**1/16" x 22 1/2" x 103/4' laminate (optional)**

**1/2 lb 2" finishing nails**

**1/2 lb 1" finishing nails**

**24, 2" No. 6 wood screws**

**1/4" x 2' plastic track set (plywood doors)**

**1/8" x 2' plastic track set (glass door)**

**Glue**

**Wood filler**

**Sandpaper**

**Contact cement for laminate (optional)**

**1 qt undercoat**

**1 qt semi-gloss enamel**

**2, 1 pt tins enamel (optinal contrasting colours)**

**CUTTING DIAGRAM**

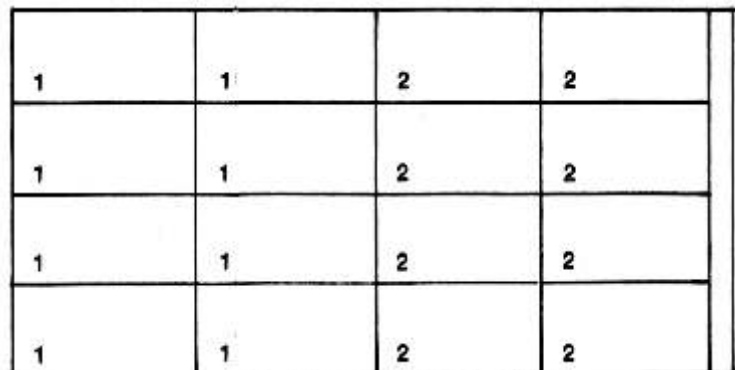
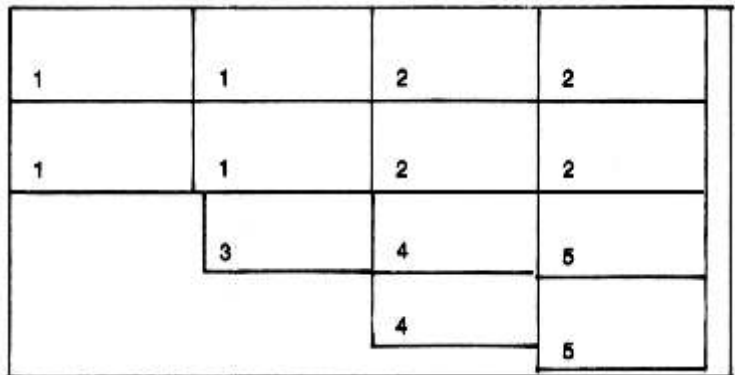
**1 – 11 3/4" x 24"**

**2 – 11 3/4" x 22 1/2"**

**3 – 10 3/4" x 22 1/2"**

**4 – 10 1/4" x 22 1/2"**

**5 – 11 1/2" x 22 1/2"**



**MODULAR STORAGE GROUPING**

