

# Storage Headboard

Hardwood Plywood



Georgia-Pacific



## Storage Headboard

*Add looks and storage space in any bedroom. Designed to be built around a standard rolling steel bed frame; however, there is enough room for a short headboard to fit under the bottom shelf if desired.*

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### Materials Needed

- 5 sheets of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " hardwood plywood
- 1 sheet  $\frac{1}{2}$ " hardwood plywood
- 1 sheet  $\frac{1}{8}$ " or  $\frac{1}{4}$ " hardboard
- Plywood edge tape: as needed, about 150'
- Four (4)—8' 1 x 10s or 1 x 12s (depending on your shelf depth)
- 6 pair drawer glides
- 4 shelf standards; 48"
- 18 shelf supports; 10"
- 16 plug-style shelf supports
- 4d nails:  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb
- 2d nails:  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb
- 6 drawer knobs or handles
- Wood glue
- Sandpaper

### Tools

- Circular saw (or table saw)
- Dado blade attachment
- Drill
- Pilot bit,  $\frac{1}{8}$ " or under
- 16 oz. carpenter's hammer
- Nail set

- Phillips screwdriver
- Slot style screwdriver  $\frac{3}{16}$ "
- Hacksaw with 18 or 24 t.p.i. blade
- Heavy duty metal snips (for cutting shelf support ends)
- Fine file (for smoothing cut metal)
- Finish sander
- Paint brushes: 2" and 3"
- Safety glasses

### Instructions

Construction begins with the measurement of your bed, which determines the width of the overall unit. The drawer units determine the depth of the unit. Each drawer in the example shown is 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. A regular full mattress and box spring should measure about 54" x 75", while a queen size will measure 60" x 80" and a king size will be 76" x 80". In all cases, you must make allowances for sheets and other bedding, and for clearance for your fingers when making the bed. An end-to-end clearance of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " is enough, while side-to-side clearance can be just an inch. Primary material for a paint finish is A-A interior plywood,  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick. If you want a stained or clear finish, use a hardwood faced plywood and plywood edging.

### End Units

1. There are three basic units that now go to make up the overall unit. The simplest of these are the narrow end shelf units. Use  $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood for the sides, top and internal divider; these should be at least 20" deep overall.
2. Start with the sides. Measure  $\frac{3}{8}$ " from the back edge and cut out a groove  $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep by  $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide down one side of each piece.
3. Cut a panel to fit the back of the unit from  $\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood, and rabbet top edges  $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide by  $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep to accept the top.

## Did you know?

Hardwood plywood is much like traditional softwood plywood. Both kinds are made from layers of wood veneers that are bonded together, with the grain of each layer running perpendicular to the next. This cross-grain construction makes hardwood plywood stable and increases its strength and durability.

The most noticeable difference between hardwood plywood and traditional plywood is in the two outer layers or veneers. The outer layers of traditional softwood plywood take paint well and are generally used for construction and structural purposes. Hardwood plywood allows the natural finish of the wood to be exposed and is usually used for decorative purposes. The most popular face veneers are oak, birch and maple. The veneer varies with the species, producing unique color and grain characteristics. This real wood veneer gives the appearance of solid wood without the cost. Hardwood plywood is a product well-suited for clear finish treatments which enhance the natural beauty of the wood grain. It is easily machined, is resistant to splitting and impact and can be scored and bent for special curved applications more readily than solid wood.

4. For adjustable shelves, find a small piece of  $\frac{1}{4}$ " pegboard, and check its thickness against your drill bit. Measure another  $\frac{7}{16}$ " up on the bit after it penetrates the pegboard. Mark that spot with three layers of duct tape, or use an adjustable drill stop. The pegboard can then be used as a template to drill two holes in each side piece for supports to hold each adjustable shelf. Cut the shelves to fit. (With this type of shelf support, you'll usually want to make the shelves  $\frac{1}{2}$ " or  $\frac{3}{8}$ " shorter than the actual width of the internal space to allow for easy movement.)
5. Assemble the units with 4d or 6d finishing nails and glue.

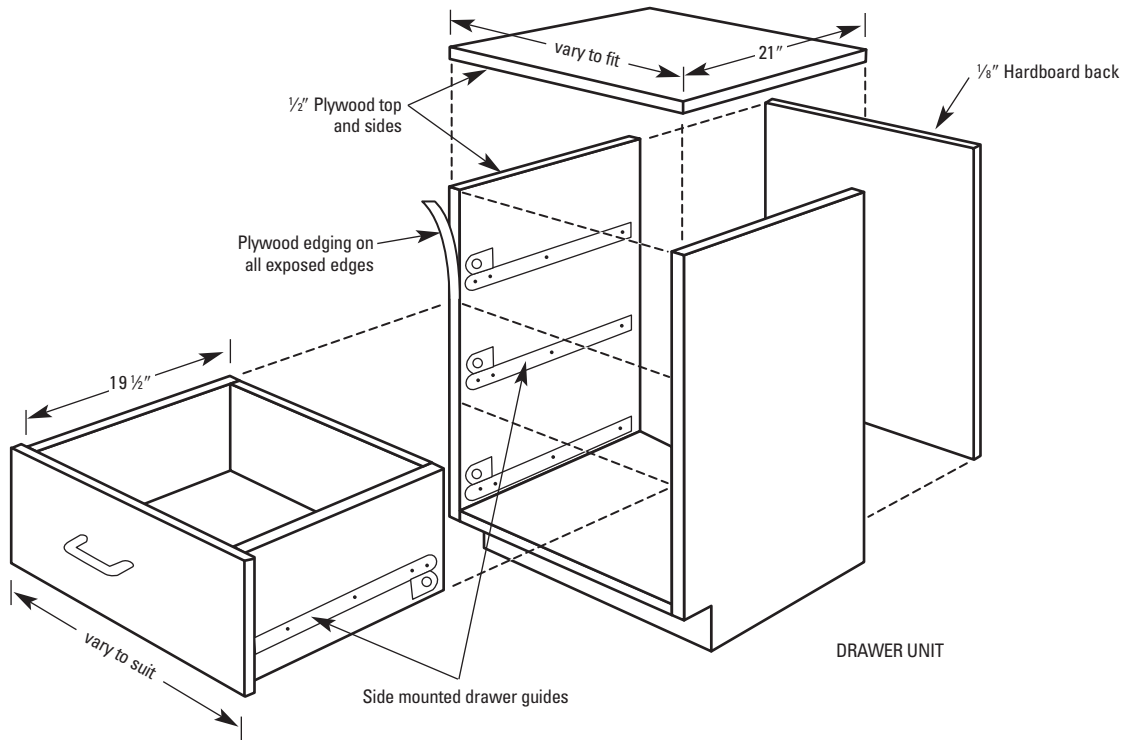
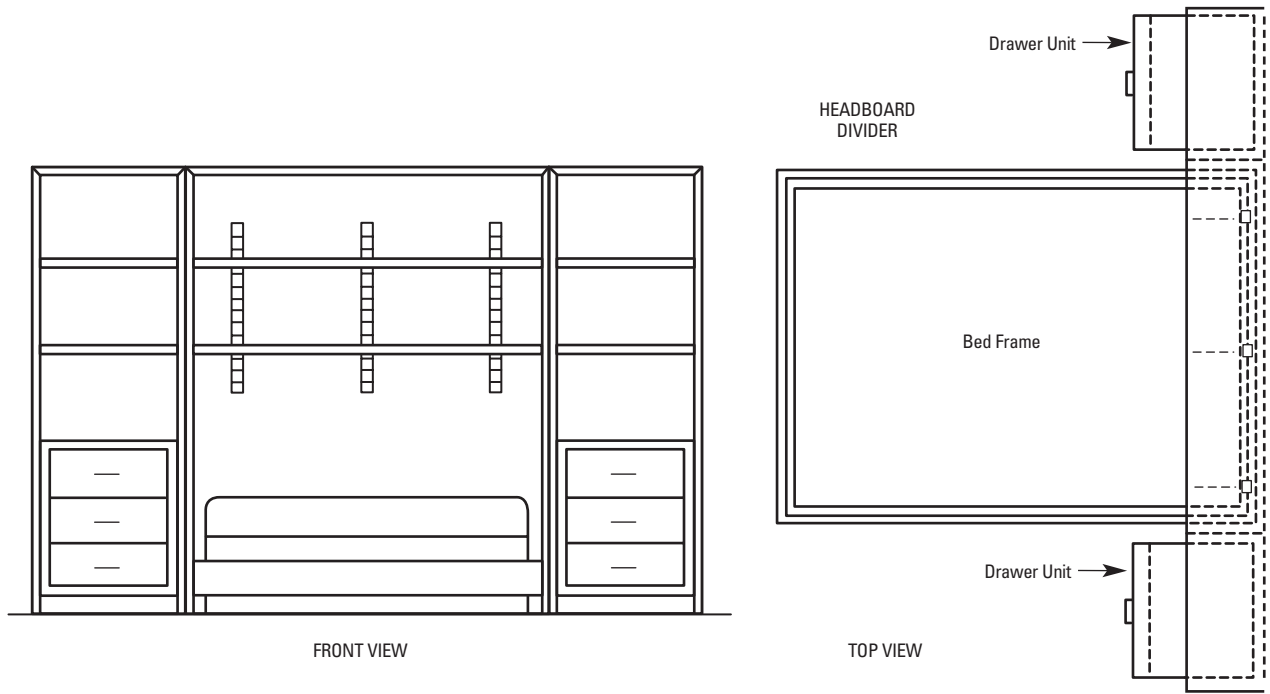
### Center Shelves

1. The center shelf unit has the same basic construction as the end units, except for two things. They are much wider of course, and the method of holding the shelves in place is different because intermediate support is required. The sides are done in exactly the same manner as the end units, except the top portion is widened to accept the bed.
2. The center of the unit gets three sections of shelf support standards, which are screwed to the back using the 1" Phillips screws that usually come with such standards. The shelf standards go on after the unit is assembled and finished.
3. Nip the ends of the brackets with metal snips so they don't extend up in front of the shelves. Use brackets made for 10" shelves and cut them so they fit a bit less than flush with the front of the shelves you used. For this unit, shelves will be about  $\frac{3}{4}$ " shallower than the spaces into which they fit. Shelf length should be  $\frac{1}{4}$ " less than the overall width of the space. The three standards shown will serve as a support for  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick shelves as wide as 80".

### Drawers

1. The units shown are 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep and 28" high. The depth is somewhat variable, but drawers that are too deep tend to weaken and warp. You can, however, adjust the width and height to suit your

- taste and space. There are three drawers shown per unit, but more can be added.
2. To build the basic cabinets, cut two panels for each unit, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high. Make the toe space cutout 3" x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high as shown.
3. Bottom panels are cut 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ " by your choice of width (24" is common).
4. The top will be  $\frac{1}{2}$ " wider than the bottom, but will have the same 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ " depth.
5. Rabbet the backs of the sides, top, and bottom to accept a  $\frac{1}{8}$ " or  $\frac{1}{4}$ " hardboard back.
6. Assemble the basic cabinet using 4d finishing nails and glue.
7. Drawers are constructed so they are flush with the sides and top of the cabinet. Use  $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood for the drawer fronts,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " for the sides and  $\frac{1}{4}$ " plywood or hardboard for the bottoms. (If you expect to have fairly heavy loads in the drawer, use the same  $\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood for the bottom as for the sides and back.)
8. Drawers can be butt-jointed all around, but you'll get a far stronger job by grooving the sides and back to accept the drawer bottom. You should also groove the sides vertically to the back, and rabbet the drawer front to accept the sides. (Remember to allow space for the drawer glides and a flush front fit. These dimensions can be determined only after the drawer glides are on hand, because each drawer glide system attaches differently and is slightly different in size.)
9. Drawers are assembled with 2d and 4d finish nails and glue.
10. When the units are all assembled, you can use plywood edging to cover rough edges and decide on a finish.
11. Once the units are assembled and finished, place them around the bed and decide whether or not you want to screw the unit together. If you do, make sure all units are flush and screw through the inside cabinet panels,  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in from the edge, using #8 x  $\frac{1}{4}$ " wood screws to hold them as a single unit.



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