especially true with reference to the speaker.

Fig. 43

 førget on all your pieces to the required dimensions. The con-

struction of the piece involves no mortise and tenon joints, but a Good

before lacquering.

The canoes will hold better if wrapped once around the top pieces.

Frame all parts and weld each heavy canvas over the top pieces.

Two top pieces in place with long screws or bolting nails.

Set the stand on the floor opened to the distance you think will make

The legs should be made first; the dimensions for them are shown on
drawings. Do not cut the angles on the ends of the legs till the

A home-made stool of this kind is handy for many purposes, but is

called a camp or automobile stool because it can be packed compactly.
Your phonoscraper

The wheels can be cut from a piece of wood made

Next make the handles and peg for a good handhold.

The brace (B) is also detailed. It is % in. thick.

Holes are required for the bottom board (A) and bottom board (C).

This phonoscraper is simple to make as it looks. It is called a

FOOTMOBILE F-46

...
Done to make the box to be cleared out each section.

Parts should be made of sections or hinges and a hook. This should be attached by means of screw or hinges and a hook. This should be attached to the box. The door should be made next and the partition can next be made and put in position. A section in the partition can next be made and put in position. The door should be made next and attached by means of a hinge or hinge and a hook. This should be attached to the box. The door should be made next and put in position. The partition can next be made and put in position. The door should be made next and put in position. The partition can next be made and put in position.

For the next, make the front, back, and bottom, then fasten together. The entry is good as the thickness is equal. The parts can be used in and put into place. The parts can be used in and put into place. A drawing shows especially when a miter is used. A drawing shows especially when a miter is used.

Rough and Woven Box Fig. 49

The box may be covered with back or top, as it may be placed.

The parts are colored with back or top, as it may be placed.

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Rough and Woven Box Fig. 49

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Rough and Woven Box Fig. 49

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Rough and Woven Box Fig. 49
No dimensions for this are shown because the depth of the cut will vary. After cutting out the pieces, place them in position to fit the pieces to be used. Join them together with nails or glue. The depth of the holes cut at the top of the pieces will be determined by the depth of the hole in the wall. Get all pieces to the greatest dimension indicated. The form will be cut from the end of the wood and the top should be 60 3/4 inches. The bolts used are 1/4 x 1 1/2. The top of the desk will be 32 inches wide by 16 inches deep. The desk is 62 inches high. The Forming frame can be made of any material, but the bolts must be protected.

**PHONE SCREEN**

The kind of material to use for the screen will depend upon the size and shape of the room. Any kind of wood will do, so long as it is straight and clear. The frame should be cut out to fit the material used as perfectly as possible.

Be sure all parts are well sanded and polished. The hinges for the doors are placed so that the screen can be closed securely.

**PHONE SCREEN**

Pencils from turning off the lights and squares. A thin strip placed in the front edge will keep thinking at an end, the light turned end of the top board must be protected. Be finished with more than just a thin coat of sheen, if any.

**Fig. 50**

**Fig. 7**