

In this plan you'll find:

- Step-by-step construction instruction.
- A complete bill of materials.
- Construction drawings and related photos.
- Tips to help you complete the project and become a better woodworker.

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Country Curio Clock



Time stands still for our painted pine clock/shelf combo

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Country Curio Clock



Time stands still for our painted pine clock/shelf combo

his good looking clock not only reminds you of the time, it also provides a couple of shelves to display favorite curios. There's no fancy joinery needed here, just butt joints secured with countersunk screws. Al-

though the joinery may be simple, it's plenty sturdy for a small wall clock like this. We hope you enjoy building and using it.

We used pine for all parts except the birch plywood dial board. The molding

can be purchased at most any lumberyard.

Cut Stock to Size

As shown in the cutting diagram, you can get most of the stock for this project from a 52 in. length of 1 by 8 lumberyard pine (keep in mind that 1 by 8 stock will actually measure ³/₄ in. thick by 7¹/₄ in. wide). Avoid using a board that's cupped or twisted. If it has any knots, they should be small and tightly in place. Referring to the cutting diagram, crosscut and rip the stock as needed to get the dimensions shown in the Bill of Materials. You'll want the crosscuts to be square, so make sure your miter gauge is set at exactly 90 degrees.

Shape the Case Parts

The clock case is made up of the two sides (A), the three shelves (B), the lower back (C) and the upper back (D). Using the grid patterns provided, lay out and mark the side curves, along with the curve on the lower back and the upper back. Cut out the curves with a band saw or hand-held jig saw, then use a file and sandpaper to smooth the sawn edges.

Next, the router table and a $^{1}/_{4}$ in. radius roundover bit are used to round several of the edges. You'll need to round the front edges of the sides, the

front edges of the three shelves, the bottom front edge of the lower back, and the top front edge of the upper back. The router bit won't be able to get into the sharp corners on the upper back curve, so some work with a file and sandpaper will be needed there.

Assemble the Case Parts

Lay out and mark the shelf locations on the two sides, then assemble as shown with $1^{1}/4$ in. by no. 8 flathead wood screws, countersunk to a depth of $1^{1}/4$ in. Add the lower and upper backs in the same manner. Cut the plugs just slightly long, then glue them in the countersunk holes. When dry, sand the plugs flush with the surface.



Make the Dial Board and Frame

The dial board (E) is made from 1/4 in. thick plywood. Measure the opening in the case and cut the plywood to fit. Use the drill press and a circle cutter to bore the $5^{1}/4$ in. diameter center hole. Once the hole is bored, give the dial board a thorough sanding. While sanding, take care to slightly round the front edge of the center hole.

Next, the front of the dial board is painted. We used two coats of Stulb's Old Village Soldier Blue Paint, although any soft blue will look good. When painting, leave about 1 in. exposed all around the edge. An un-painted area is needed for a good glue joint when the molding (F) is attached.

The molding we used is sold at just about any lumberyard. Ask for $^{11}/_{16}$ in. by $1^{1}/_{8}$ in. ''base cap molding''—you'll need about a 40 in. length.

Sand the molding thoroughly, then cut it to length, mitering the ends to 45 degrees. (You'll want the molding to fit flush with the outside edges of the dial board.) After adding a thin coat of glue to the miters, assemble the four pieces of molding into a frame by driving a brad into each mitered corner. When dry, give the frame a final sanding, then apply a couple of coats of Minwax Jacobean Stain followed by two coats of shellac. The completed frame can then be glued and clamped to the dial board. Before setting aside to dry, make sure the outside edges of the frame are flush with the outside edges of the dial board.

Now, cut the four mounting cleats (G) to size and bore a 5/32 in. diameter center hole in each one. Glue the cleats to the back of the dial board. Locate them so they are flush with the side edges of the dial board and about 1 in. from the top and bottom edges.

Apply the Case Finish

Final sand all the case parts, finishing with 220-grit sandpaper. Apply two coats of Minwax Puritan Pine and, when



dry, add two coats of orange shellac. Don't forget to shellac the back of the dial board.

If you prefer the colors we used on the clock shown on page 3, follow the same finishing procedures as above, but use the Puritan Pine and shellac on the dial board, Jacobean stain on the mold-ing and Stulb's Soldier Blue on the case.

Mount the Dial and Movement

Mount the dial (H) to the back of the dial board with three 3/16 in. long brads or escutcheon pins. When mounting the dial, take care to make sure the time ring is centered in the dial board hole.

As shown in the side view, the dial board is located 1⁵/8 in. from the back edge of the case. Mark this distance, then hold the dial board in place while driving a l in. long by no. 6 wood screw through the prebored hole in each cleat and into the case. It's best not to use glue here, since you may want to remove the dial board at some point in the future.

Now install the movement (I) and add the hands. If the minute hand extends beyond the time ring, use a snip to shorten it as needed.

A pair of picture hangers attached to the upper back will provide a convenient means to hang the clock.