

The Outdoor Kitchen

This versatile outdoor kitchen has just about everything you'll need for preparing and serving meals outdoors.

The cabinet pictured here was made with a manufactured product called "Vermont Weatherboard" but any similar precoated wood siding may be used. These boards come in random widths, 6, 8, and 10-inches with a shiplap joint and 8-feet in length. Precoated siding is sold by the package that contains about 42 board feet. Two packages are needed for the cabinet.

The butcher block top is made out of strips of 2 x 2 (1-1/2" square) Hemlock is also suitable for the top. Try to find 2 x 2

without rounded corners so you won't have to do a lot of sanding to get a smooth surface.

You'll Need These Tools:

1. Saw. The Stanley 1526 8 point saw is good for both cross cutting and ripping or you can use a Stanley 10-point 1528 cross-cut and a Stanley 1527 5-1/2-point rip saw,
2. Claw hammer,
3. Steel tape or folding wood rule,
4. Surform tool,
5. Combination square or framing square,
6. Screwdriver,
7. Push pull drill ("Yankee" Automatic Drill) with assorted bits,
8. Nail Set.

You'll Need These Materials:

1. Two packages of precoated siding or an equal amount (84

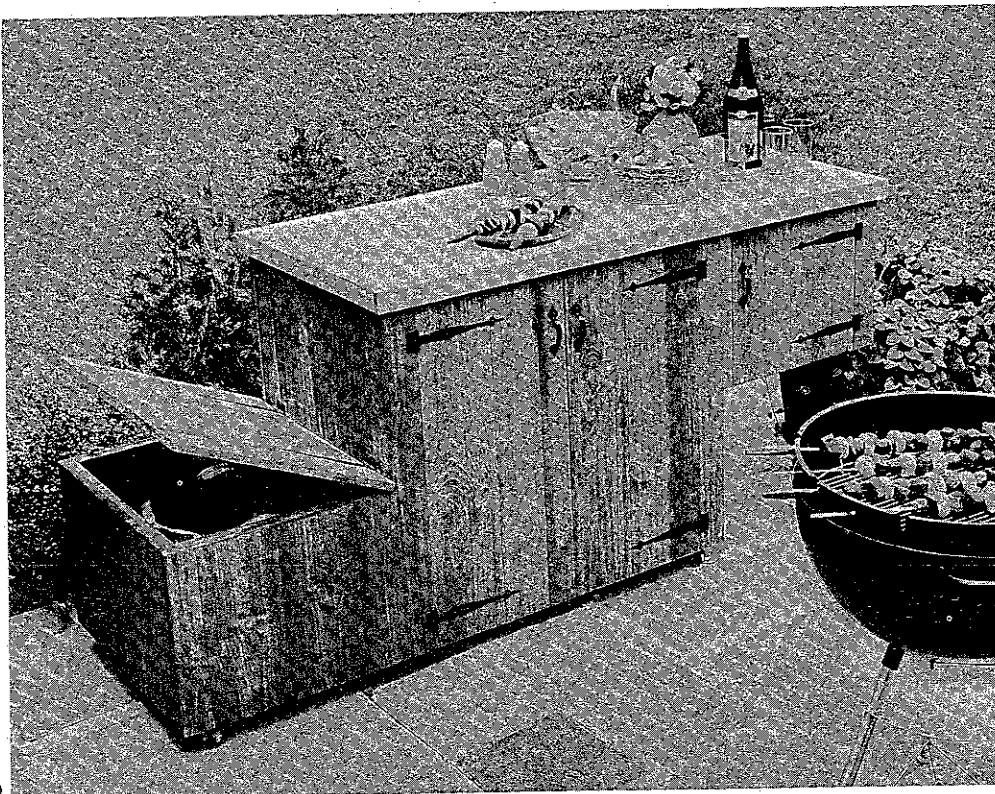
board feet of T&G pine or cedar.

2. One piece of 3/4" exterior plywood 23-15/16" x 56" and one piece 23-15/16" x 20".

3. 18 pieces of 2 x 2 (or 2 x 3) pine or hemlock 60" long. Buy 10-foot long pieces to reduce waste.
4. 1 x 3 or 1 x 2 battens — if you need them.
5. Four swivel casters with 2" rubber wheels.
6. Three pair of hinges such as Stanley galvanized T hinge, Stanley No. 904.
7. Three sets of magnetic catches for doors (Use Stanley No. CD46).
8. Three wrought iron door handles.
9. One gross No. 10 zinc plated steel flat head screws 1-1/4" long.
10. Nails — 8d common, 8d finishing and 7d coated box nails 3-1/4" long.
11. Small jar of gum colored putty.
12. Small can of ebony stain and mineral spirits.
13. Three sheets of medium sandpaper.

Construction Tips:

The easiest way to build this unit is to use a panelized type construction. Figure 1 gives the identifying letters for each panel and shows how they go together.



Make a rough tracing of each panel and use these to layout the arrangement of the random width boards so that you get a good mix of different widths, reduce waste and so joints between boards on panels A, W, and B will line up.

L-Supports and Battens:

Panels are put together with L-supports and/or battens. Fig. 2 shows dimensions of each of these and the number of each size needed. Use 8d finishing nails spaced 6-inches apart for L-supports.

Secure supports and battens to siding and base and top with No. 10 plated steel flat head screws. Use two screws on 10-inch wide boards and one screw on 6 and 8-inch boards.

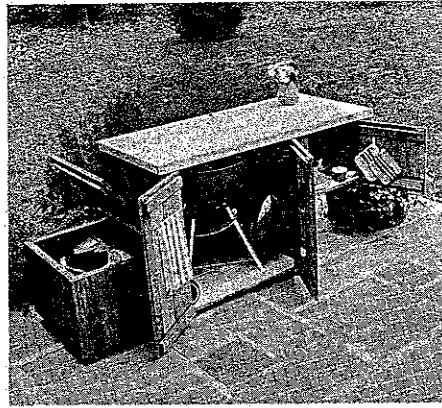
Before you attach L-supports to panels B & C, drill the pilot holes for the screws. Also drill pilot holes in panel M before you install it.

Assembly:

Build the base first (Fig. 3). Install four casters on the plywood bottom. Block up the base with scrap lumber to keep it from rolling around.

Making The Panels:

Make up panels A, B, C, & H (Fig. 4, 5, & 6). Screw panel A in place using panel H as a guide to get exact location for panel B. Install panel B and then H which is fastened to the edge of panel A and B with finishing nails. Add panel C. Now install panel E, F, & G (Fig. 7, 8 & 9) in this order. Next comes the top.



Making The Butcher Block Top:

Detail below Fig. 10 shows correct method of nailing and number of nails used. If you don't want the trim around the edges, cut the 2 x 2's 59-inches long instead of 57-1/2" and use 18 pieces instead of 17 as indicated in the drawing.

Stack the 2 x 2's one on top of another nailing as you go. Start nails before you set a board in place so you will have one hand free to hold the board in exact position as you nail. If there is any variation in the thickness of boards, allow the variation to occur on the underside of the top.

Secure the top to the cabinet with screws run through the holes in the L-supports of panel B & C.

Make up panels D & M (Fig. 11 & 12). Note that the batten on panel D is set 3/4-inch up from bottom. Fasten D to the top with screws through L-supports then add panel M which is attached to the batten strip on panels D & C. Nail panel G to edge of panel D.

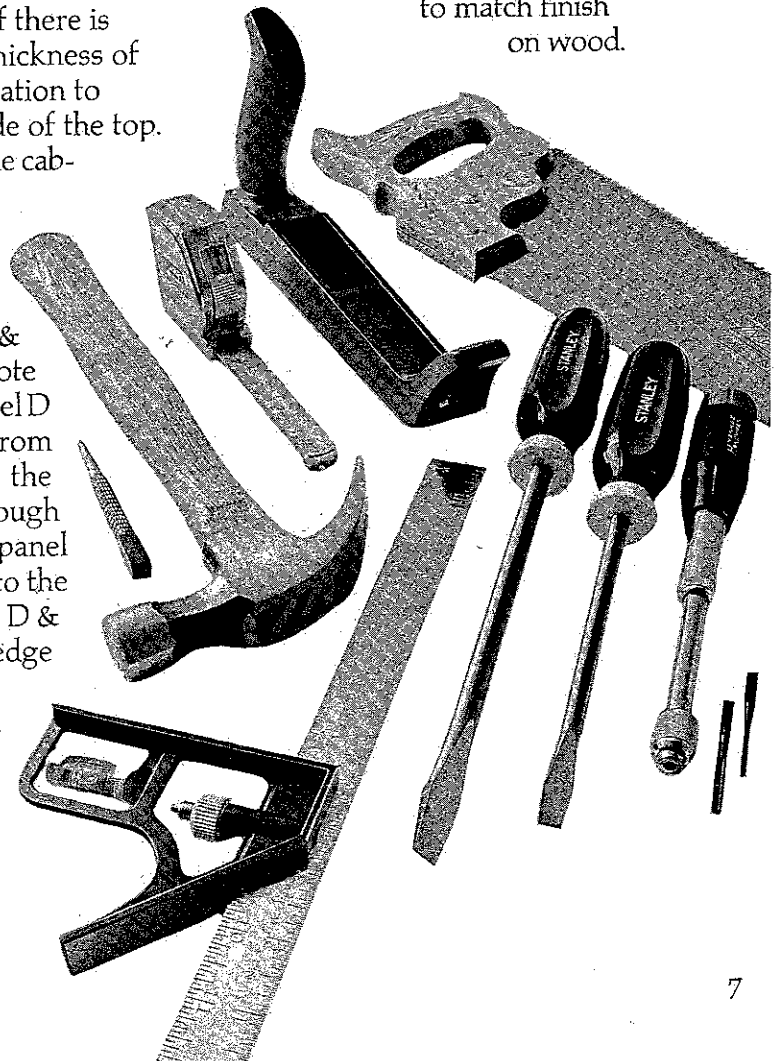
Make up and install panels I & J (Fig. 13 & 14). Attach these to edge of panels C & D.

Be sure these panels are plumb.

Make up and install the hatch and doors (Fig. 15, 16 & 14 for W, X, Y, & Z). Install hardware as indicated on drawings.

Finishing Touches:

Rent or borrow a belt sander to give the top a smooth finish. Use the Surform tool and sandpaper to smooth off rough spots and edges. Set all nail heads and fill over them with gum colored putty or plastic wood. Precoated siding does not require a finish but edges should be stained to match finish on wood.



Outdoor Kitchen Plan

EXPLODED VIEW SHOWS HOW COMPONENT PARTS GO TOGETHER

Fig. 1

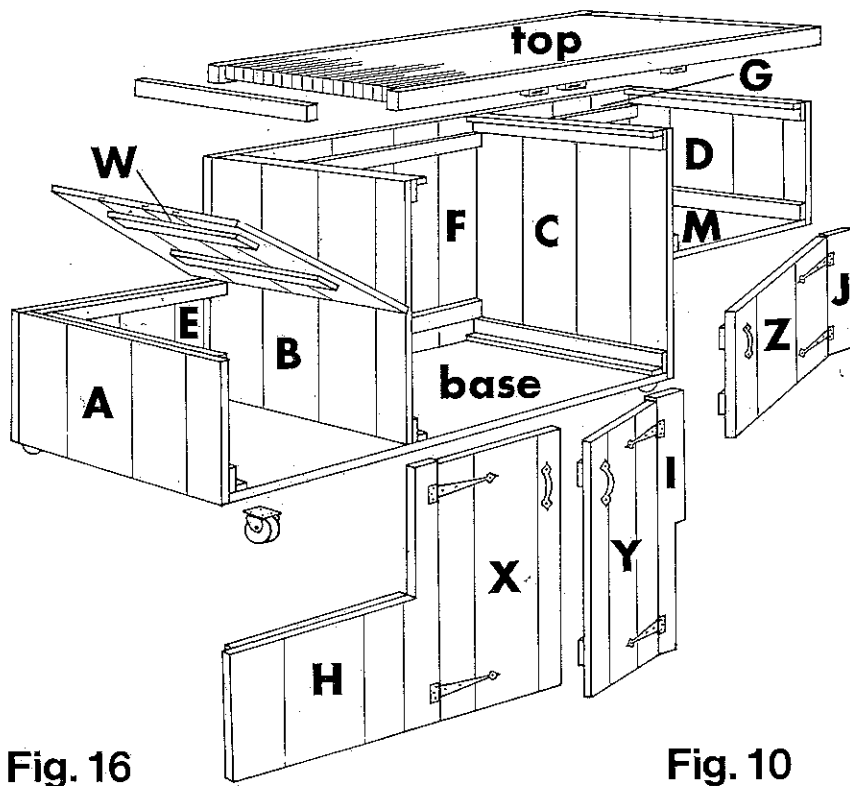


Fig. 16

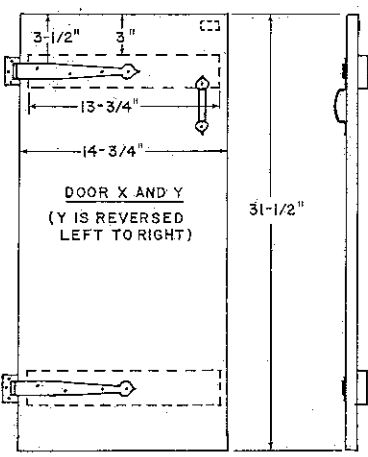


Fig. 10

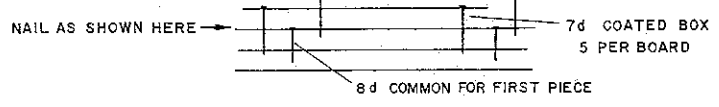
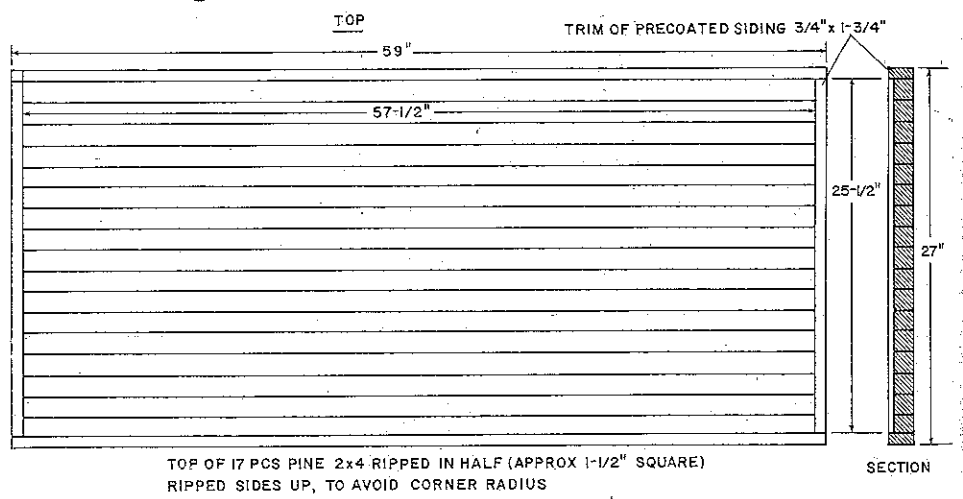


Fig. 2

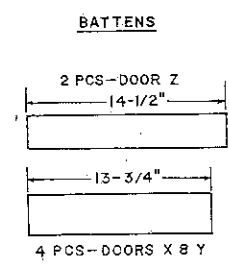
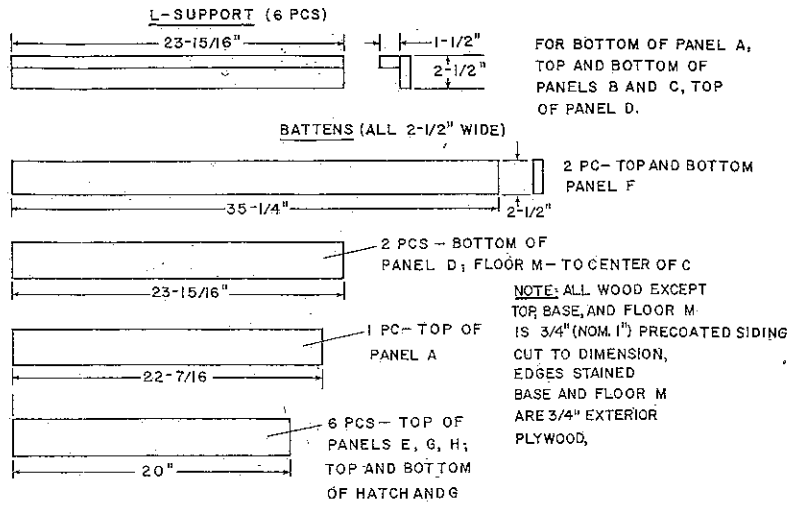
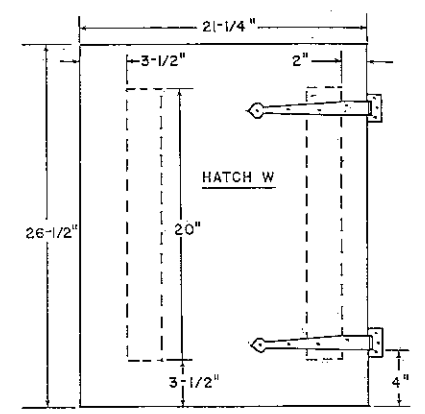


Fig. 15



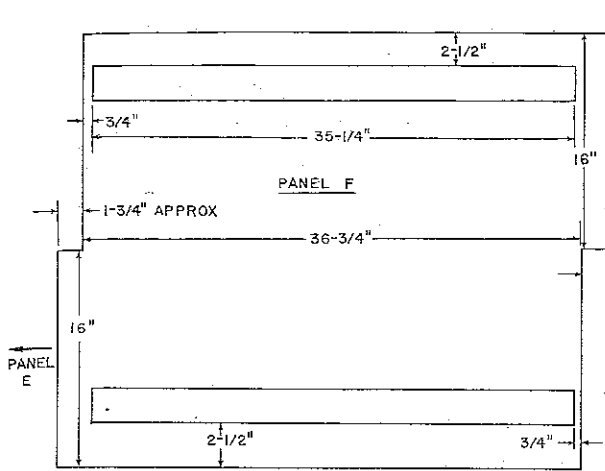


Fig. 3

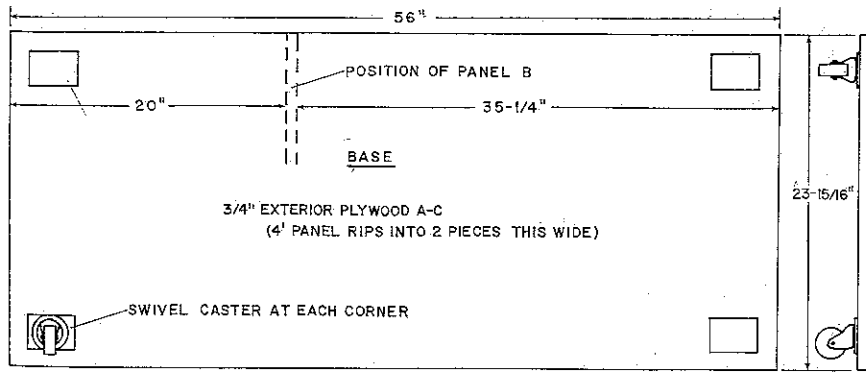


Fig. 4

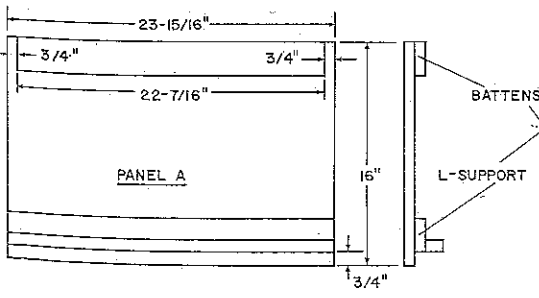


Fig. 5

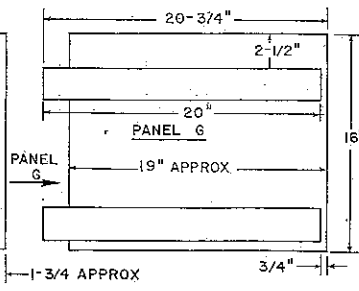


Fig. 6

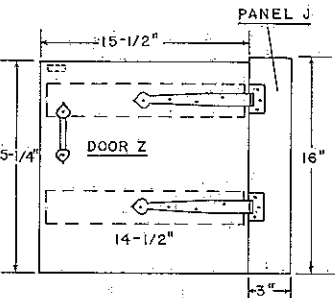


Fig. 7

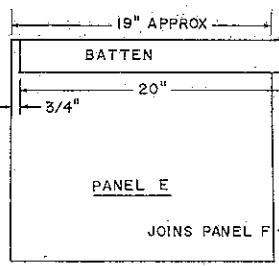


Fig. 8

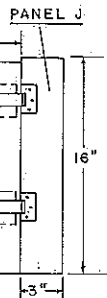


Fig. 9

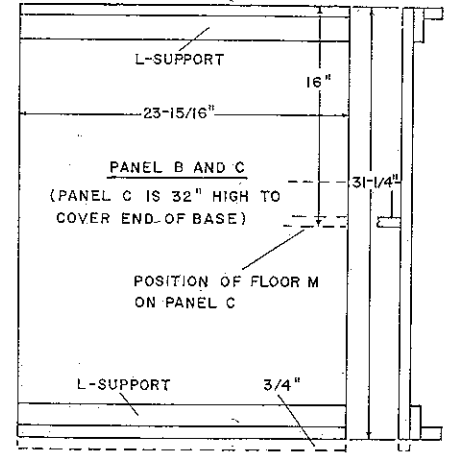


Fig. 10

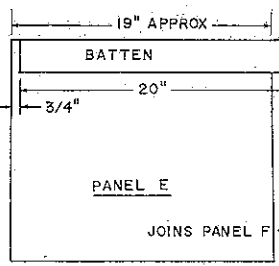


Fig. 11

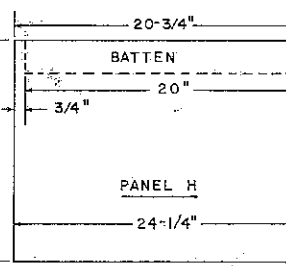


Fig. 12

