

215mm Nine Drawer Unit

Construction Instructions

www.ebmahobby.co.uk



Introduction

The EBMA Modular Storage Units are produced in a combination of 3mm and 6mm MDF. As such normal DIY woodwork procedures can be applied to them. The parts are cut by a laser cutter which results in smoke marks on the surface of the wood. One side of the wood will have slight marks and the other will be more pronounced. Some parts are symmetrical and you are therefore able to choose the visual effect you wish. For asymmetrical parts if you wish to remove the smoke marks then fine sandpaper may be used (use a sanding block, not just the paper on its own).

Where glue is required during assembly a good quality wood glue (PVA) should be used. When wiping the excess away wherever possible wipe it towards the burnt edge as this marks less.

Dry fitting components prior to gluing is highly recommended, i.e. compulsory! You should also use an engineers' square during construction to ensure that everything goes together absolutely square.

Whilst parts are drying it can be handy to hold them in place with masking tape. This can be used to help keep gaps closed.

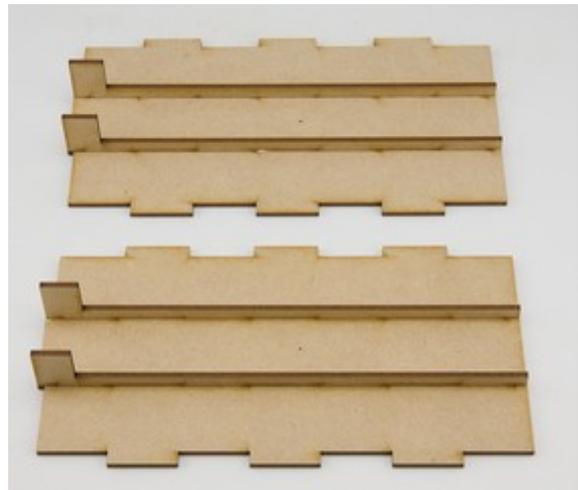
Construction

Shell

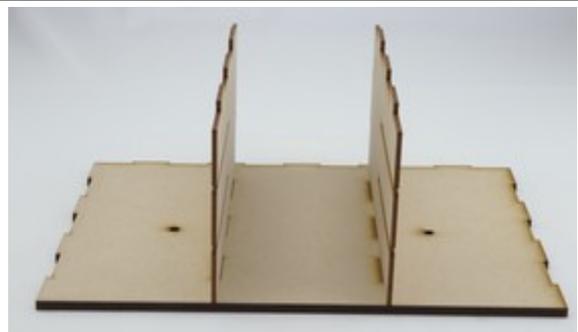
1. Position the 3mm magnets into the side panels and the 6mm magnets into the top and base. Remember the polarity of the magnets. The magnets are to help align multiple units. Which way you put the north or south poles does not matter so long as you are consistent. For the 6mm horizontal surfaces push the first magnet into its hole, it's usually easier from the 'burnt' side of the wood. Unless you push them in and out several times it isn't usually necessary to glue them in. Having got the first magnet in, use this to align the other 6mm magnets. The only way of telling the alignment of the magnets is to offer them up to each other and it is often easier to handle the magnets as a stick of several rather than individually.

Do similarly for the 3mm vertical surfaces though note that the magnets might be 2.5mm thick and need to be pushed to the outer surface of the unit. The thinner magnets also have a tendency to twist slightly as they go in. To counter this place the side out down and push the magnet with a round rod, such as the end of a mortice key. This should square it up and align it with the outer surface.

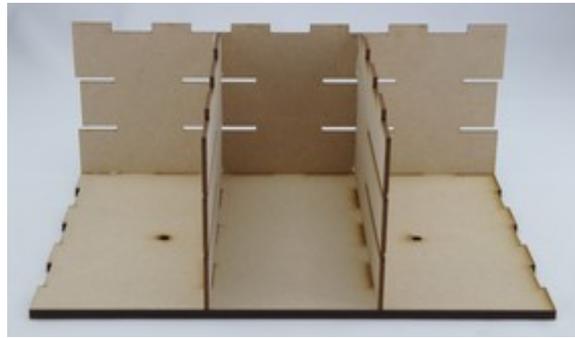
2. Glue the support shelves ensuring that they are at right angles to the sides and that the excess glue is removed. Failure to do the latter may mean that the drawers don't run smoothly.



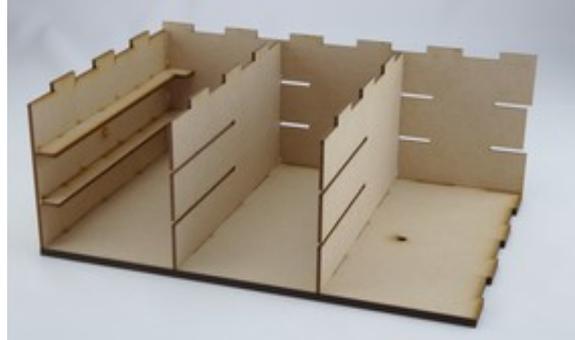
3. Locate the intermediate supports into the base. These are pieces with the long slots in them. The slots should face towards the front and the tab to the rear. No glue is required for this step.



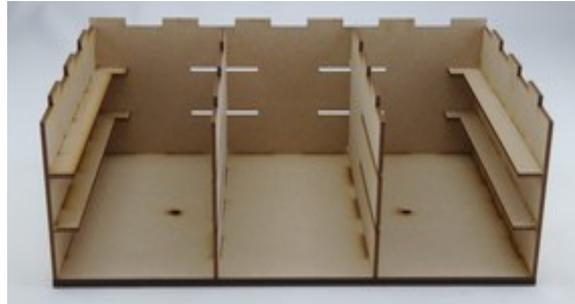
4. Glue the rear onto the base.



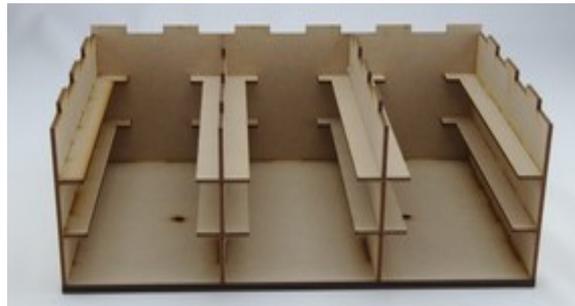
5. Glue the left hand side on. With the sides it is often easier to slide the shelves into the rear and then align with the base.



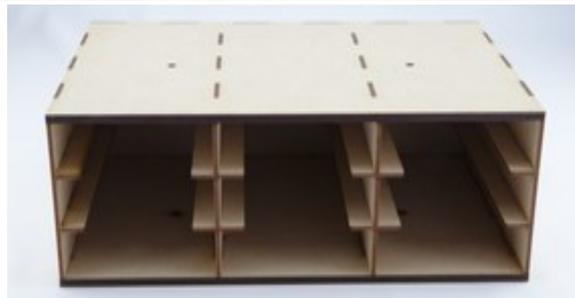
6. Glue the right side on.



7. Glue the central shelf supports in place. Put a thin bead down the middle of the lower surface in a line extending from the slot. Also put thin beads towards the rear of the underside where it locates into the rear of the unit. As you slide the support in keep it to the top of the slot. This way the minimum glue will be scraped off as the shelf is positioned.

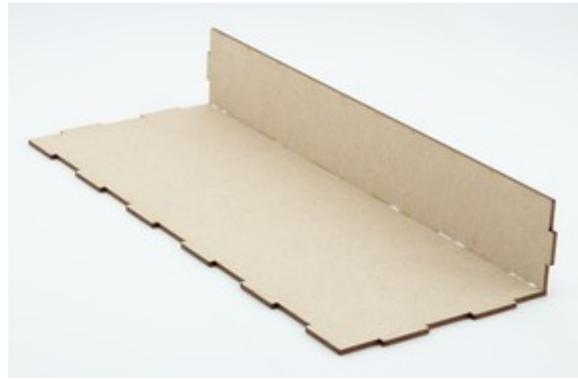


8. Glue the top on.
The carcass is now complete but leave it a good while to ensure that the glue is completely dry before inserting the drawers.



Drawers

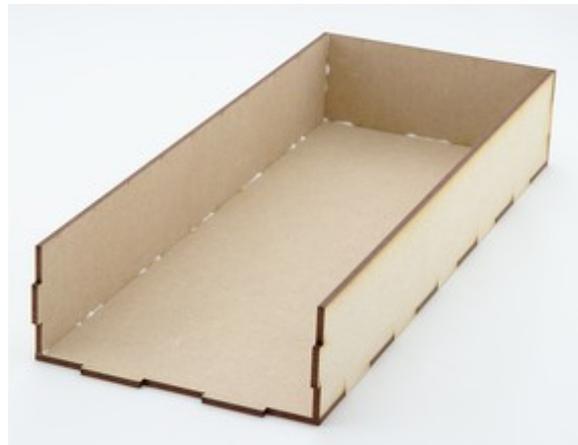
1. Glue the side onto the base. Remove any excess glue to ensure that the drawer will run smoothly.



2. Glue the rear on.



3. Glue the second side on. Remove any excess glue to ensure that the drawer will run smoothly.



4. Glue the front on. Make sure it is a good joint as you'll be pulling the full weight of the drawer with this. The drawer is complete. Ensure that the glue is completely dry before inserting it into the carcass.

