

Part II – Table Assembly

Top Assembly

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As mentioned previously, the prototype uses a Woodpecker's Inc brand top. If you plan on making your own top, you should perform any required machining now. If everything was measured and assembled correctly, the hole pattern in the cleats should be $34\frac{1}{2} \times 19$. Once the locations are confirmed, drill a $\frac{11}{32}$ hole to accept a Hex Drive Insert. Even though the assumption is that the potential builder is an experienced woodworker, it does not hurt to offer the reminder that you should not drill completely through the top.

On the prototype, the table “floats” on the cabinet, which isolates vibration and I believe, reduces stress on the table top. In order to achieve this, as shown in Figure 22, use $\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ closed-cell weatherstripping between the cabinet and table underside. I used $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 Socket Head Machine Screws, with washers – dipped in thread-lock compound. The screws are secured finger tight only, so that the table “floats” on the closed-cell foam. The thread-lock keeps the screws from backing out. I used closed-cell foam here because it offers more support than open-cell foam. The thread-lock keeps the screws from backing out.

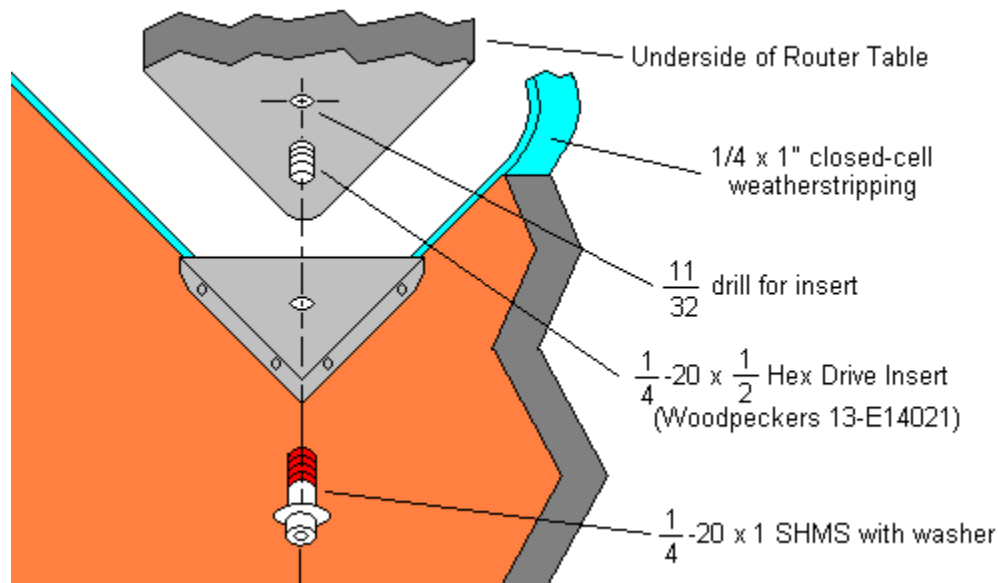


Figure 22

As you can see from Figure 23, that since I used $\frac{1}{2}$ plywood for the cabinet rear, I did not have to make a cleat for mounting the brackets to the rear. Which way you choose is entirely up to you.

As an option, you can add auxiliary support posts as shown in figures 51 through 53. These will offer additional support, and will also reduce the risk that the cabinet top isn't absolutely flat. If the cabinet is not flat, it could warp the tabletop over time.