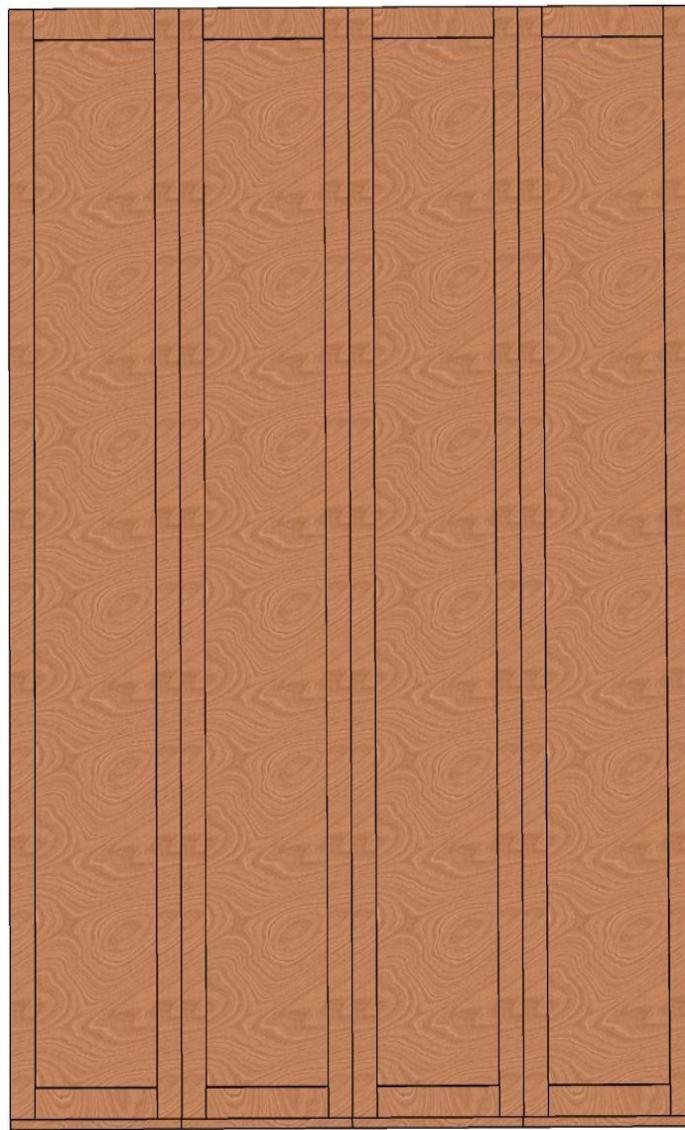


Templeton Face Plans

(Supplement to the Spring Vertical Plans)



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Preface

This is a supplement to the Vertical Spring Murphy bed plans from WWBeds Custom Furniture. This is designed to be an add-on to the standard plans to build a basic four face panel Murphy bed. We call this the Templeton. Some of the Templeton styles will have extras like crown and base molding or outset lights. None of those changes are made in this set of instructions, just the face design.

There will be a gap between the panels to simulate the gap normally between doors. These gaps will be achieved by trimming the face trim in a way to create that gap in the first three panels. Keeping the panels tight and the appearance of a gap creates a stronger face panel.

Some have asked "why not use a true 5 piece door instead of the trim?" Keeping the panels $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick and adding trim creates a stronger face.

Suggested Materials

We suggest the use of $\frac{1}{4}$ " MDF core sheet stock to match the species of wood used on the rest of the project. Why MDF core? Because the inside edges will be seen and when stained, MDF has an even color and better appearance than the layer in plywood. Same goes with a painted finish. An alternative building technique would be to use solid stock milled down to $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Edge banding is used on our standard build. Normally we suggest 13/16" wide edge banding. We have found that 15/16" wide edge banding works best with this project. I know what you are thinking, $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick panel plus $\frac{1}{4}$ " trim equals 1" not 15/16". With the undersize nature of the $\frac{3}{4}$ " and $\frac{1}{4}$ " materials, the 15/16" is fine. 15/16" is also more common and easier to find than 1". A good source of edge banding is www.edgebanding.com. If ironing on, make sure you purchase the pre-glued style. NOTE: No need to purchase two different sizes, we use the 15/16" on all parts in our shop.

Building

Step 1: Cut the parts

Queen size will be shown in the drawing. King, Queen, Full and Twin cutlist are provided. All plans will stay the same except for the cut list.

(Note Figure 1 shows the face panels as well as the trim pieces)

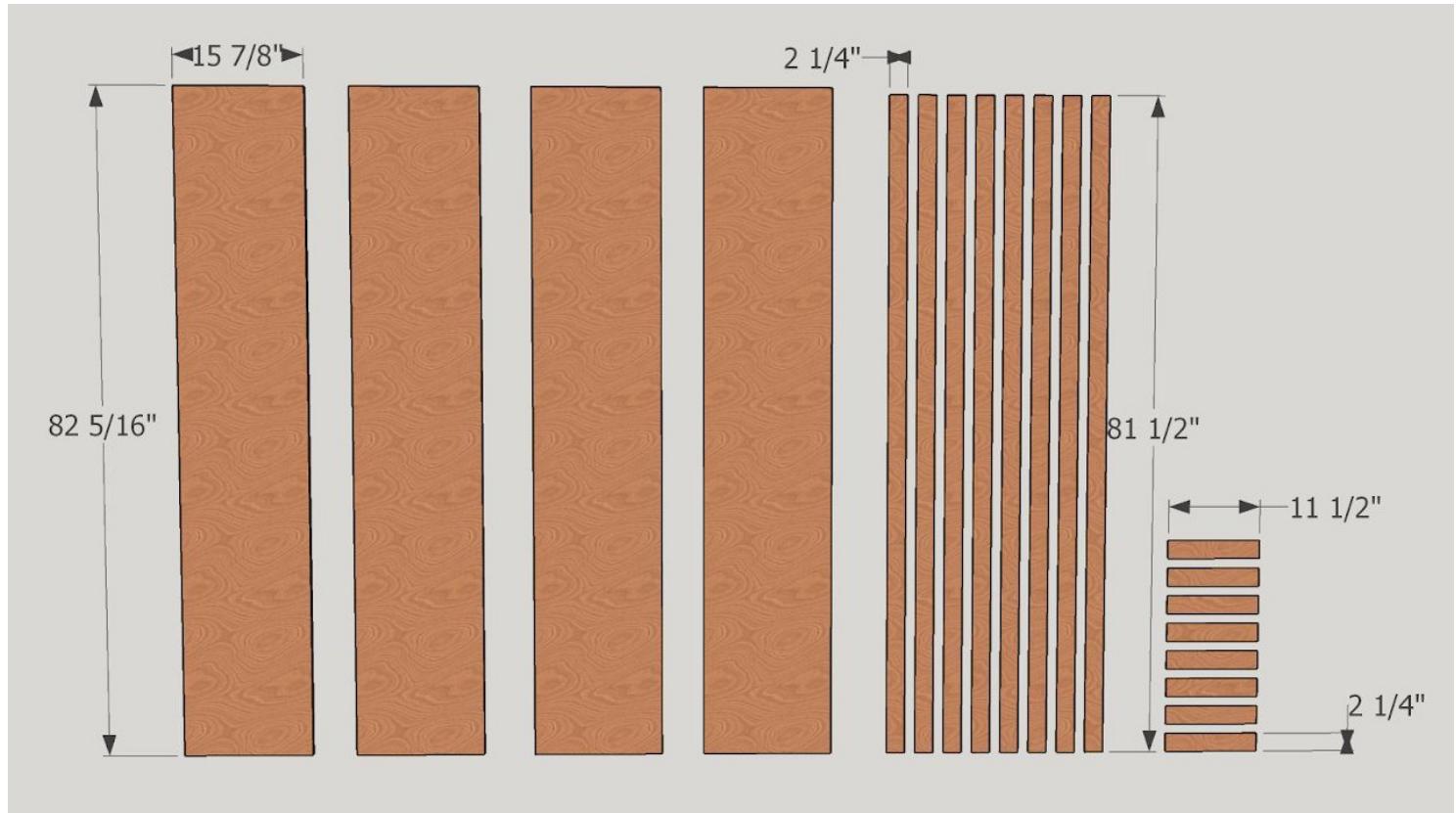


Figure 1

Twin:

Note: Twin will only have one panel. Do step 3 for one panel and step 4 for the other

#	Length	Width	Notes
4	76 1/2"	2 1/4"	
4	17 1/2"	2 1/4"	These are cut long to be trimmed later

Full:

#	Length	Width	Notes
8	76 1/2"	2 1/4"	
8	10 1/2"	2 1/4"	These are cut long to be trimmed later

Queen:

#	Length	Width	Notes
8	81 1/2"	2 1/4"	
8	11 1/2"	2 1/4"	These are cut long to be trimmed later

King:

#	Length	Width	Notes
8	81 1/2"	2 1/4"	
8	15 1/2"	2 1/4"	These are cut long to be trimmed later

Step 2: Sand Trim

Sand the long edges of all trim pieces to remove all saw marks. Don't break over the edges yet. We will want to keep a crisp edge for any edge banding later on.

(NOTE: Breaking of the edges simply means taking the sharp corners off with a piece of sandpaper)

Step 3: First Panel

Tip: If you are going to do any finish sanding, you'll want to do that now on the flat edge of the face panel. Once the trim is added it will be more difficult.

3-1: First long trim

Break the edge of what will be the inside edge only.

Glue and nail the first long trim piece by flushing at one end and on the long edge. It will not go all the way to the bottom.

(NOTE: Breaking of the edges simply means taking the sharp corners off with a piece of sandpaper)



Figure 2

Tip: To fill holes, applying finish putty after the stain and first coat of finish works best. It is easier to match.



Figure 3

3-2 Small Trim

We now need to trim the short trim pieces and do this in a way that a small gap is created on the edge when the last long trim piece is added. I like to have about a 1/16" gap.

To make this easy lets use a spacer. A consistent spacer that everyone has is a nickel. Place the nickel between the two longer pieces

(note: the second longer piece is just temporary DO NOT glue or nail it down).

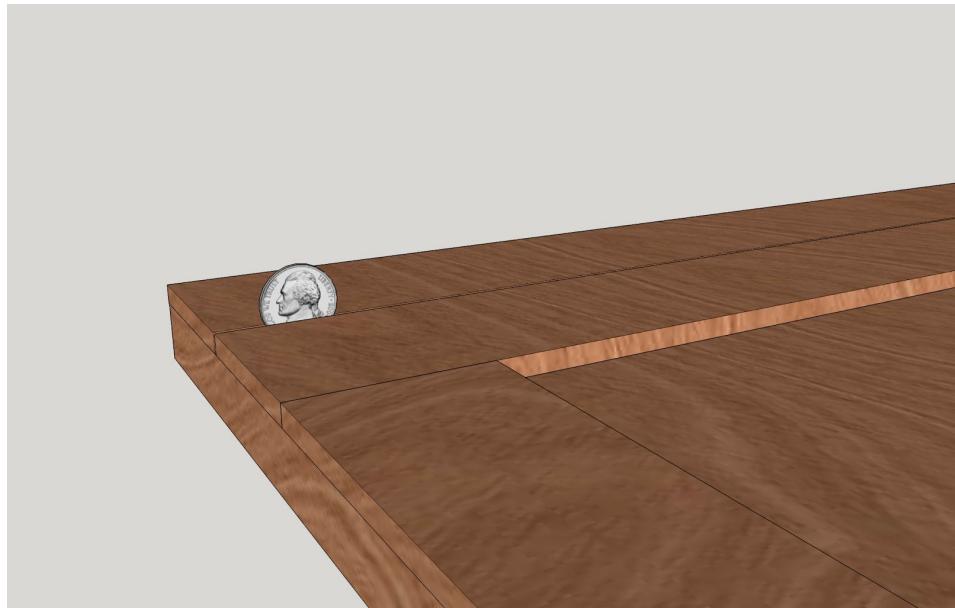


Figure 4

Put the short piece against the longer piece as shown in the figure 5. From below and with a sharp pencil mark the short piece. Cut the piece using a miter saw.



Figure 5

3-3 Attach the short trim on the top piece (left in the diagram), break only what will be the inside edge. On the bottom, break both long edges. Glue and nail the top short piece into place by flushing it with the edge of the face panel. For the bottom short piece, glue and line it up with the lower edge of the long trim piece and put a nail on that corner next to the long trim piece only (the other nails will be put in when the other longer piece is attached)



Figure 6

3-4 Attach the Long Trim Piece

Break both long edges of the long trim piece, glue and attach using nails starting with one at the top. Then align the bottom short trim piece with the edge of this Long trim piece and nail the bottom into place.

Nail midway up on the long trim piece. Take note that some bowing can occur on this long trim piece. Make sure the gap between the edge of the trim and edge of the panel is consistent throughout the length of the Long Trim Piece. Finish putting the rest of the nails in the face.

Also, finish putting the rest of the nails in that lower Short Trim piece that we skipped in 3-3.



Figure 7



Figure 8

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Step 4: Repeat for two more panels

Repeat step 3 for two more panels. These will be the two inside panels. Only three of the panels will need to have a gap the forth one will have the trim flush on both long edges.

Step 5: Last Panel

This panel will be the far left Face Panel (Bottom shown in figure 9). It WILL NOT have a gap. Follow step 3 but WITHOUT the nickel as the spacer.

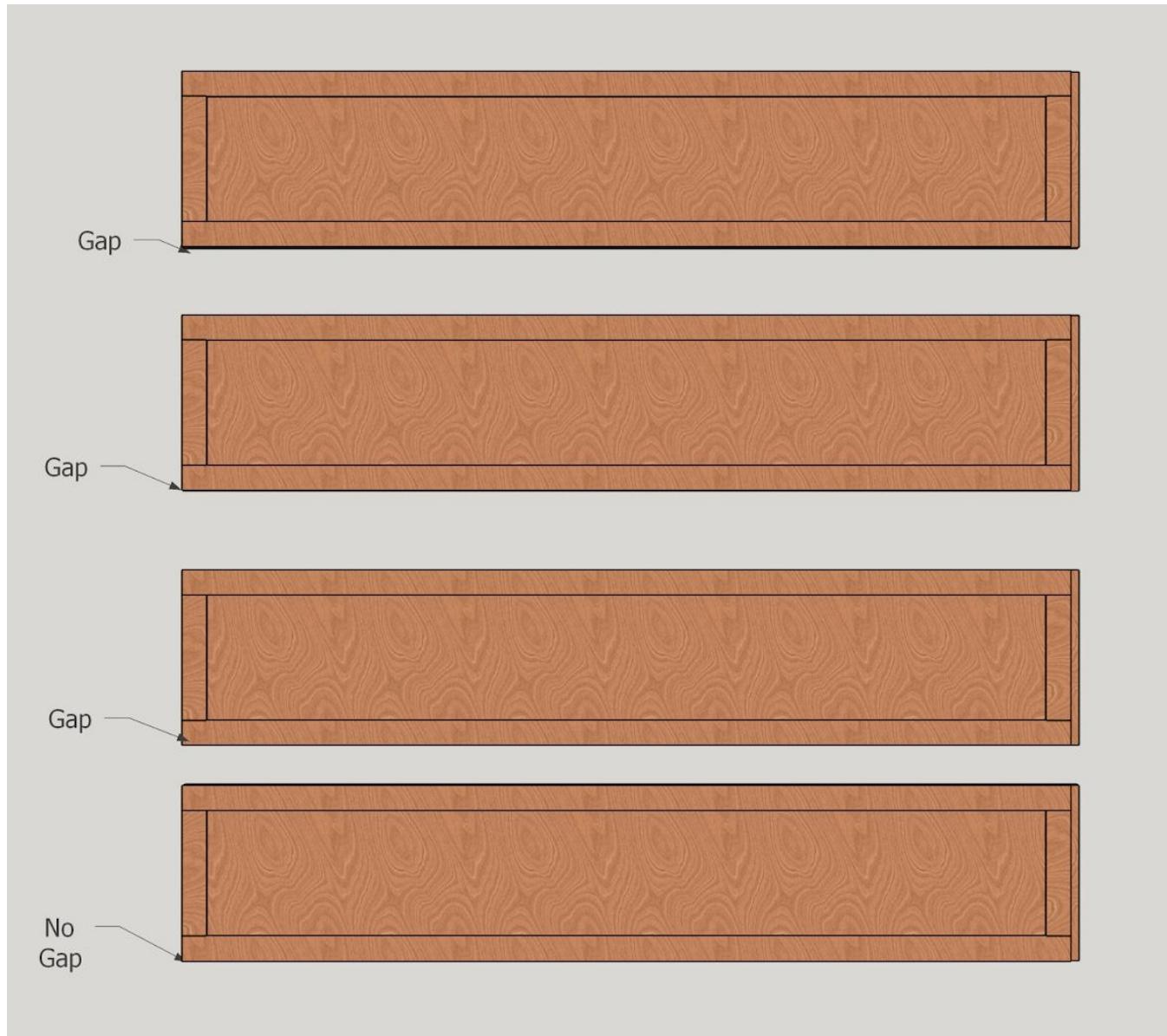


Figure 9

Step 6: Edge Band

On that first panel, edge band the top and right side. For the two center panels (with gap), edge band the tops only. The left face panel (no gap), edge band the top and left edge.

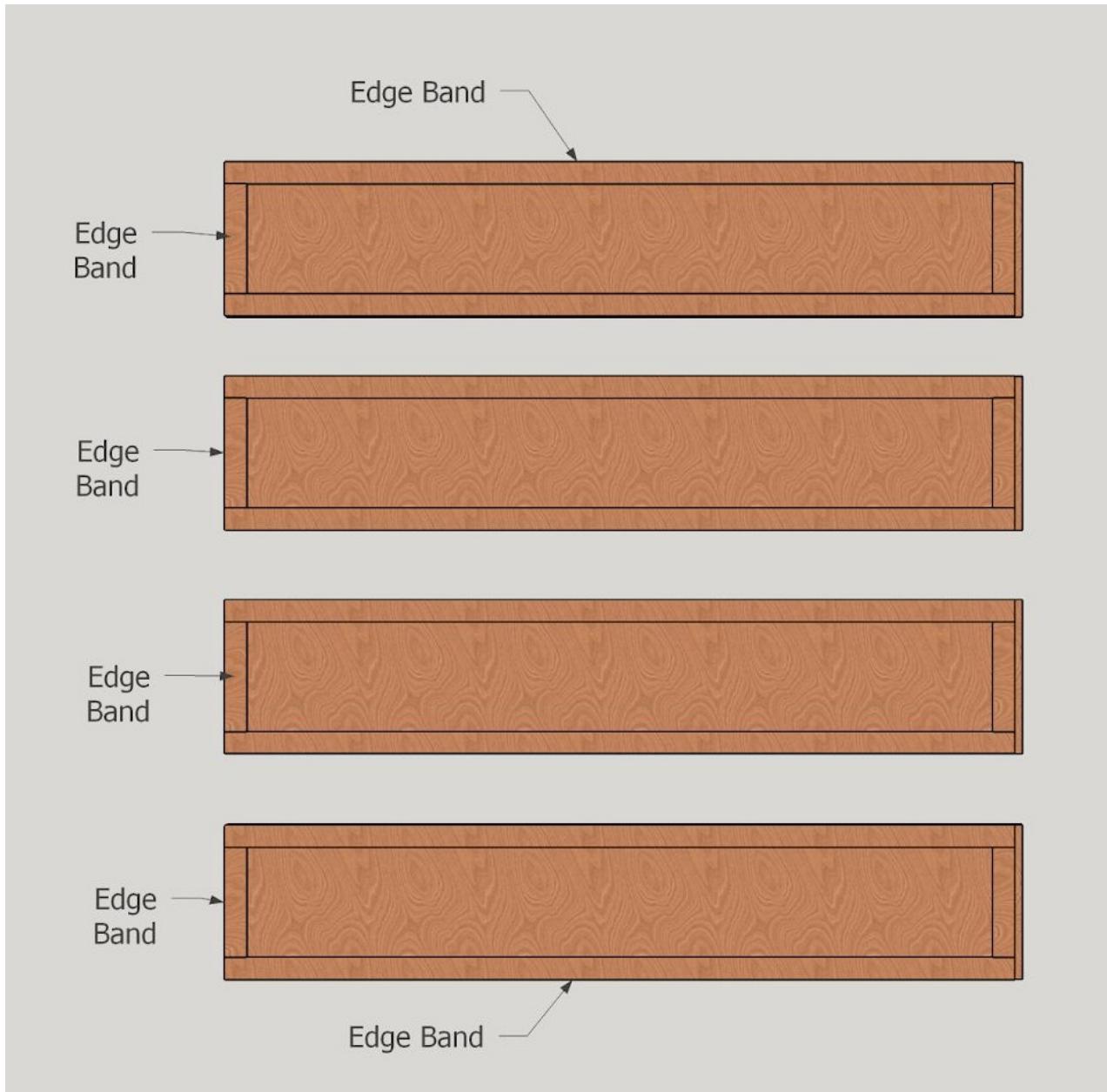


Figure 10

Step 7: Sand

Break the edges, sand edges, and trim flat part of the trim. Be careful not to sand through the veneer. With the width being only $2\frac{1}{4}$ " it will be easy to tilt a sander and sand through to the MDF layer.

You are now finished with this face. You can now move to the standard building plans and replace the face with the face you have created.