

DO IT YOURSELF PLANNER

ABOUT THIS PDF FILE

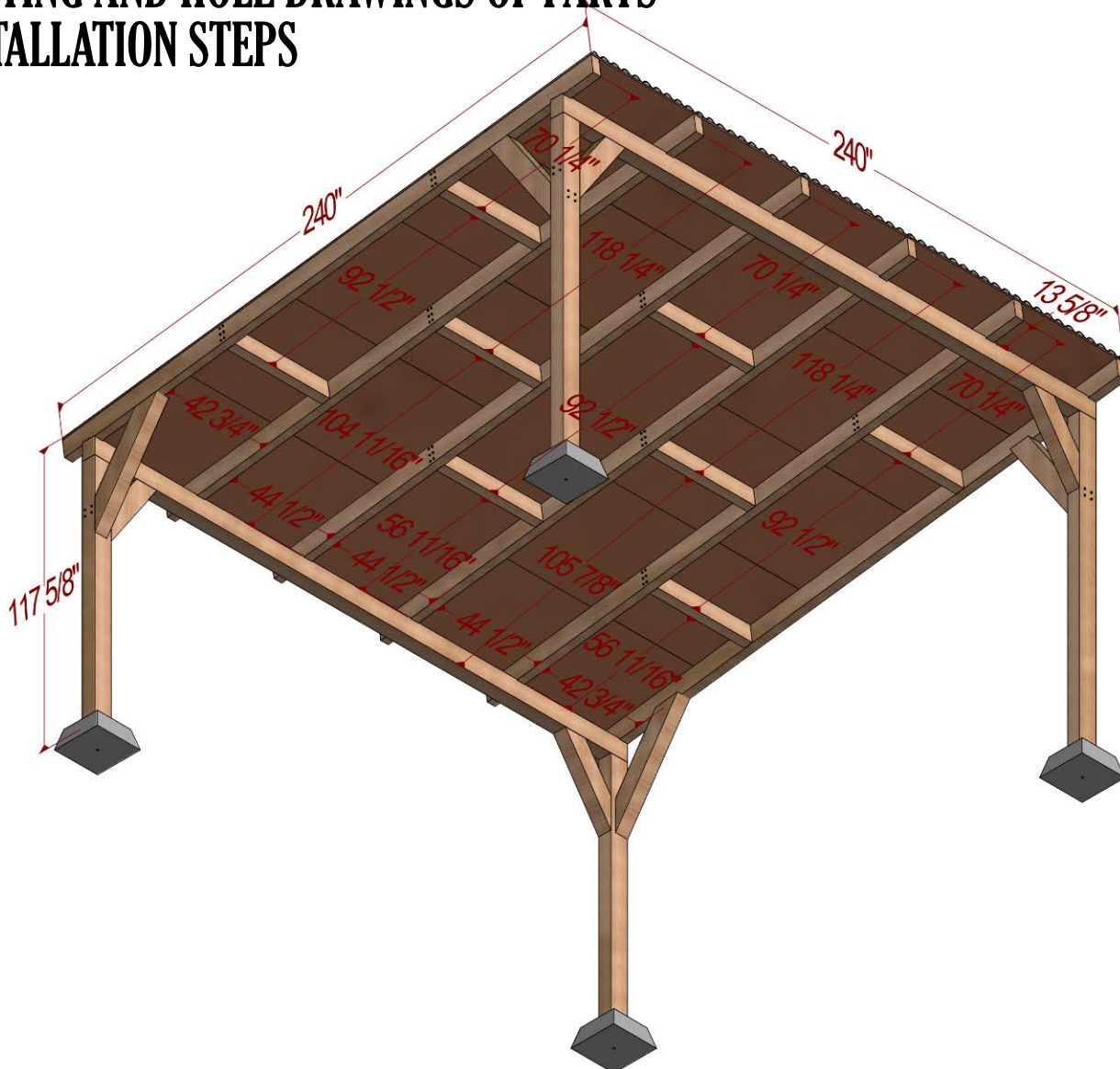
SHEET SIZE OF THIS PDF PAGE : 14 in x 8,5 in

PRINT IT OR SEE IT ON YOUR MOBILE DEVICES

THIS PDF FILE CONTAINS;

- 1-Getting Started in Woodworking
- 2-WOODWORKING FOR MEN OR WOMEN?
- 3-ABOUT FOR WOODWORKING
 - PILOT HOLE
 - HOW TO GLUE WOOD
 - HOW TO PLUG SCREW HOLES/ABOUT POCKET HOLE

- 4-SHOP LIST AND CUT LIST
- 5-GENERAL VIEW
- 6-DIMENSIONS
- 7-PART NUMBERS AND PART LIST AND QTY
- 8-CUTTING AND HOLE DRAWINGS OF PARTS
- 9-INSTALLATION STEPS



INSTALLATION VIDEO IS HERE : https://youtu.be/_8Etk6TxnYo

LEAN TO CARPORT PLAN

DO IT YOURSELF PLANNER

Safety Rules Every Woodworker Should Know



With sharp hand tools and unforgiving power tools, woodworking can be a dangerous activity. By following some basic safety rules, though, you can considerably reduce the risk of injury. To be effective, safety rules must be implemented every time—no exceptions. Committing to making safety a habit increases your enjoyment and lowers the chance of injury (or worse) while woodworking.

Top 10 Hand Tools Every Woodworker Needs

Hand tools are essential for woodworking, and many of the hand tools you'll use most often are ones that you may already own, including:

- Hammer
- Layout square
- Tape measure
- Utility knife
- Chisels
- Level
- Screwdrivers
- Sliding bevel
- Nail sets
- Block plane



Top 7 Power Tools Every Woodworker Should Have

In the span of woodworking history, power tools are a very recent innovation. However, it is hard to imagine modern woodworking without the use of power tools. That being said, one doesn't need a shop full of expensive woodworking machines to be an effective woodworker. When building a workshop, there are seven power tools to focus on first:

- Circular saw
- Jigsaw
- Power drill
- Random orbital sander
- Table saw
- Compound miter saw
- Router



The Easy Way to Check for Square

Nearly every woodworking project in one form or another will require you to check some intersection, joint, or board end for squareness, or "square." In some cases, you'll need to confirm that an entire assembly is square. For small projects, you can use a squaring tool, such as a try square, speed square, or framing square. For larger projects, you can check for square by measuring diagonally between opposing corners: The assembly is square when the measurements are equal. You can also use the 3-4-5 method, based on the Pythagorean Theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.



If you have spent any time in a home center or lumberyard recently, you know that there is a lot of substandard material available that may not be usable for a fine woodworking project. Woodworkers learn how to pick through the stack to find suitable pieces of stock to avoid warped, cupped, bowed, twisted, and split boards.

WOODWORKING FOR MEN OR WOMEN?

I have been working more with 'Women working wood.' A programme I am putting together to equalize disparities and address some issues important to successful woodworking for women. I have trained hundreds of women woodworkers over the years and established a range of useful techniques that establish true skill without resorting to substitutes like machines.

Serious questions occur in the everyday workshops I hold as mix-gender classes. Questions that may not be readily apparent like these:

1: Should we offer woodworking for women only?

2: Why are women intimidated by so called power tools (Industrial machines even scaled-down versions)?

3: Can women achieve the same standards as men or even surpass them?

4: Should there be special tools for women?

5: Should there be special projects for women?

Do you women have any such questions that will clarify differences and provide solutions.

Let me give some perspectives I've seen for myself as a teacher.

Question 1: Why would we have women-only woodworking classes?

My Comment: I was surprised that in the USA the percentage of women to men in my classes was highly disproportionate. Roughly, less than 2% of the classes appealed to women, which was radically different to the UK which presently stands at 25%. Though there may be many other reasons that women choose not to do woodworking, several intimidating factors exist.

Answer 1:

In general, I find that women are more careful than men, but the carefulness is based more erring on the side of caution than being more precise or accurate. I think that in general women read instructions and follow them to the letter whereas men rarely read the instructions, follow them only partially, and waste time correcting their mistakes if they can be corrected.

I have no evidence that women are more precise in their work or more careful in their work but more cautious and therein lies the difference. Generally this may lead to fewer mistakes leading to greater productivity and economic time use. But when a person delivers the tool to the cut exactly and with full force accurately distributed, the work is exponentially faster. No matter how you slice it, it's practice and rote repetition that leads to accurate power.

.....
click for more...

<https://paulsellers.com/2011/06/woodworking-for-men-or-women/>

Why You Should Drill Pilot Holes Before Screwing Into Wood

If you’re hanging shelves or mounting anything heavy to the wall, you’ll probably want to mount it directly to the wall studs. However, you should be drilling pilot holes first before driving in any screws.

If you’ve ever assembled Ikea furniture, then you’ve probably noticed those little holes where all of the screws are supposed to go in, but they’re not just reference points. Those holes are called pilot holes, and they prevent the wood from splitting and cracking when the screws are driven in, among a few other benefits.



































































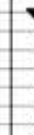
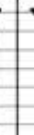









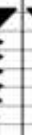

Why Pilot Holes Are Necessary

When you drive screws into wood without drilling pilot holes, you’re essentially pushing wood out of the way to make room for the screw. That displaced wood puts more pressure on the wood surrounding the screw, which can lead to splitting and cracking, weakening the wood over time.

This is especially the case for certain types of wood. Oak, for example, has a more complex structure than a cheaper wood like pine. So not only is it more difficult to drive in screws into oak without pilot holes, but the chance of splitting the wood is greater. With pine, drilling pilot holes isn’t as important, because it can handle the expansion a bit better than oak can.

How to Drill Pilot Holes

It’s pretty easy to drill a pilot hole. The only important factor is making sure you drill the right size hole based on the screw you’re using.

TRADITIONAL WOOD SCREWS													PRODUCTION SCREWS									
Gauge		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	4	6	8	10	12	14				
Head-Bore Size																						
		11/64"	13/64"	15/64"	1/4"	9/32"	5/16"	11/32"	23/64"	25/64"	7/16"	1/2"	7/32"	17/64"	11/32"	23/64"	7/16"	1/2"				
Shank-Hole Size													Shank hole is the same size as the pilot hole listed below									
Pilot-Hole Size	Hardwood																					
	Softwood																					
Available Lengths																						
		1/4"	3/8"	1/2"	5/8"	3/4"	1"	1 1/8"	1 1/4"	1 3/8"	1 1/2"	1 5/8"	1 3/4"	2"	2 1/4"	2 1/2"	2 3/4"	3"	3 1/4"	3 1/2"	3 3/4"	4"
Phillips-Head Point Size		#1			#2						#3		#1	#2			#3					
Square-Drive Bit Size		#0			#1			#2			#3		#0	#1	#2		#3					

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How to Glue Wood

Speed up your woodworking projects, improve the quality of glue connections and make your project look better with these tips for gluing wood.

What is the Best Wood Glue?

Dozens of glues claim to work well on wood and a variety of other materials. But regular wood glue is the best wood glue for raw wood-to-wood joinery. Most wood glues are a type of polyvinyl acetate (PVA wood glue). Also sometimes called carpenter's glue, wood glue is formulated to penetrate wood fibers, making glue joints that are stronger than the wood itself.

Yellow exterior glue (sometimes gray)

Yellow exterior glue is used for outdoor projects but not continuous submersion. It will be labeled water resistant or exterior. Titebond II is one brand.

White and yellow interior glue

White and yellow interior glue is the most common, workhorse wood glue, but it's not for outdoor use. Probond is one choice.

Liquid hide glue

Use it for furniture repair; very long open time for assembly—up to 30 minutes. Requires a long curing time. Titebond is one brand for liquid hide glue.

Polyurethane glue

Use it when you need a completely waterproof glue. Also glues metal and some plastics. Long open time for assembly—up to 15 minutes; curing time: up to five hours. Gorilla Glue is one polyurethane glue option.

Epoxy

Use it when you need to fill gaps and for great strength. Comes in two parts that must be mixed just before using. Epoxy will glue most materials, and it's waterproof. Won't wash off your skin—or anything else. Systemthree is one epoxy brand.

Use Waterproof Glue for Outdoor Projects

If your carpentry project might get wet, use glue that stands up to water. Glues labeled 'water resistant' are fine for things that'll only get wet occasionally. For most outdoor projects, however, choose 'waterproof' glue, which comes in both PVA and polyurethane formulas. Both types are plenty strong and stand up to the weather, but polyurethane glue has the added benefit of being able to bond materials like stone, metal and glass. It's messy stuff, though, so wear gloves while using it.

for more:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Esvb64fUQ10>



How To Plug Screw Hole

There are all kinds of products available to fill nail and screw holes in wood. Cut wood plugs, wood fillers, ready patch... all good options. But my favorite method is one I can make myself, with two ingredients I always have. It's cheap, reliable, and color matches every time. Wood glue and sawdust.

So easy! Just put a few teaspoons of wood glue in a Dixie cup and start mixing in sawdust until you get a thick paste. When it starts to get just a little crumbly, you've got your filler.

Using a putty knife, push the mix into your screw hole, overfilling slightly.

Give it a few hours to harden, then come back, sand flush, and viola! Holes plugged!

Happy gluing, and keep making awesome stuff!

Other Way

Cover them with other parts

If screws must be used on the visible faces of a project, take time during the design process to find or create locations where a length of molding or another part of the project will hide them as shown below. Just remember that once covered, the screws will be difficult, if not impossible, to access, so make sure you don't need to reposition or disassemble any parts before applying the concealing piece.

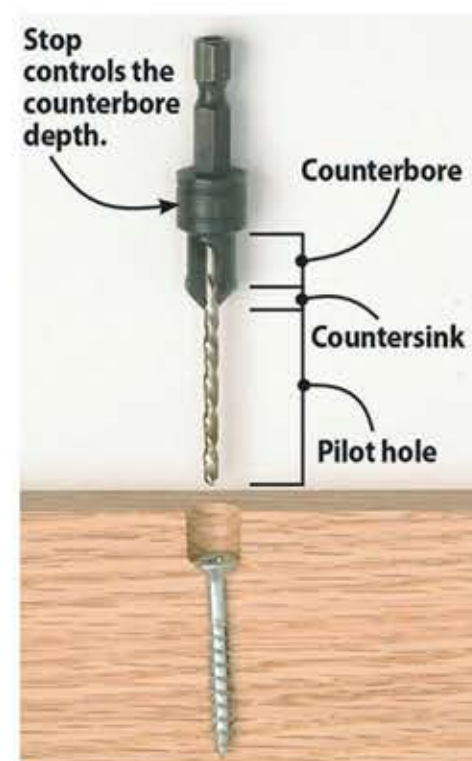
You can buy plugs or make your own. Store-bought plugs rarely match the tone of your project stock. And because such plugs are usually cut from dowels, their end grain soaks in more stain than the face grain around them. As a result, they stand out instead of blending in. Of course, you can use this difference as a visual detail, even choosing a contrasting species.

To best camouflage a plug, cut your own from scrap material from your project, using a plug cutter in a drill press, shown below. This gives you a near-perfect match in grain and wood tone once the plugs are glued in place with the grain aligned as closely as possible, as shown below; trimmed with a chisel; and sanded flush. Buttons or flush-cut plugs fill counterbores. Depending on the desired look, you can make them decorative or blend them in.

Buttons stand proud of the wood's surface and serve as pronounced decorative elements. Find them in many different sizes and styles—even square-head types for an Arts and Crafts look.

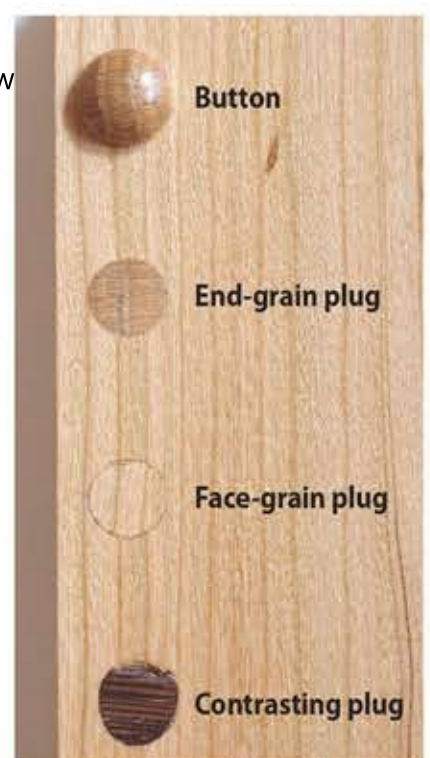
To make your own wood plugs, use a plug cutter [Sources, below]. Sold in 1/4 ", 3/8 ", and 1/2 " diameters, plug cutters resemble drill bits with multiple fluted cutting edges. As they spin, they create plugs of wood that you then pop free with the tip of a chisel. Tapered cutters create slightly cone-shape plugs that wedge tightly into counterbores for a gap-free fit.

Because they lack pilot bits, do not use plug cutters in a handheld drill; you'll achieve the best results using a drill press.



Bury them in counterbores

A counterbore recesses a screwhead below the surface of a workpiece, shown below. You then plug the counterbore to either hide it or highlight it, shown below.



Sources:

Insty-bit countersink bit set, #6, #8, and #10, woodmagazine.com/countersinks Snappy plug cutter set, 1/4 ", 3/8 ", 1/2 ", woodmagazine.com/plugcutters

DO IT YOURSELF PLANNER

ABOUT POCKET HOLE

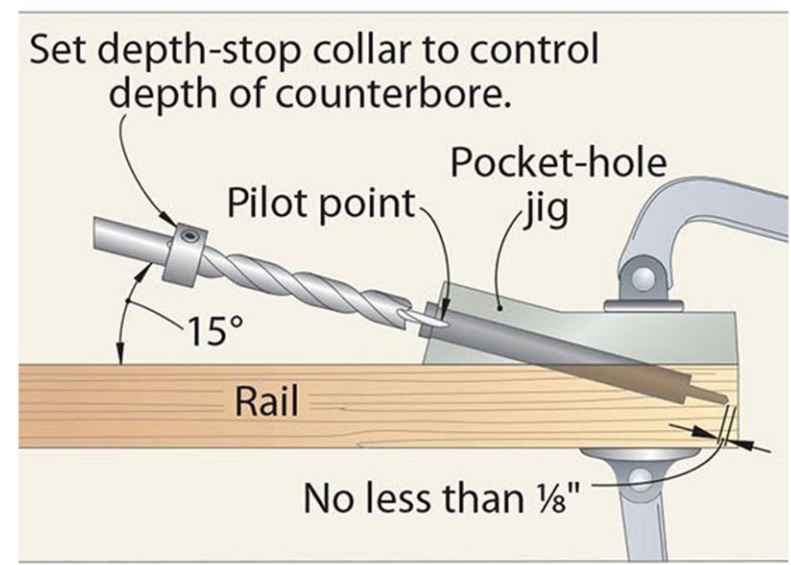
Whether you own a pocket-hole jig or are considering buying one, these shop-won insights will help you get more from your jig.
Prepping the stock

Make precise, square cuts.
When making projects with right angles, such as cabinets or face frames, square cuts ensure square assemblies. Set your table saw's blade precisely 90° to the tabletop before cutting parts to size, and make sure your miter gauge is exactly 90° to the blade. Anything less will result in gaps or unsquare joints. If you cut stock on a miter saw, tune it up as well.

Plan your work, work your plan.
After cutting but before drilling, lay out project parts in the orientation you want, and then mark the back faces, as shown below. Be sure to also draw other layout marks, such as where a middle rail lines up with the stiles. Then drill pocket holes into the marked faces to prevent accidentally drilling into the best face.



Drilling the holes
Set the correct pocket depth.
For strongest joints, set the stop collar according to your jig's instructions. The pilot point should stop 1/8 " from the workpiece's end or edge, as shown below. Check this each time you use the jig to avoid accidentally drilling too deep.



High speed = cleaner holes.
A corded drill bores a cleaner hole than a cordless one because of its faster bit speed. Excessive tear-out around the pocket could indicate a dull bit. Keep a second bit on hand so you can switch to it when the first begins to dull.

Smooth the way.
Before drilling, spray the bit with a dry lubricant, such as Bostik DriCote, to reduce drilling friction and prolong sharpness. Repeat after every 20 or so holes.

Clear chips frequently.
Pull the bit out when you've reached about half depth to clear the chips; then finish drilling. This reduces friction and bit dulling.

Pocket-Hole Screw Guide	
Material Thickness	Screw Length
1/2"	1"
5/8"	1"
3/4"	1 1/4"
7/8"	1 1/2"
1"	1 1/2"
1 1/8"	1 1/2"
1 1/4"	2"
1 3/8"	2"
1 1/2"	2 1/2"

Choose the right screws.
Coarse-thread pocket screws hold best in softer woods, such as pine, cedar, and poplar, as well as plywood; use fine-thread screws for hardwoods. Choose the length based on the workpiece thickness, as shown in the chart below.



DO IT YOURSELF PLANNER

CARPORT HOUSE

SHOP LIST

NOTE: THE NUMBERS SHOW PART NUMBERS

NOTE: PRICES MAY VARY

SHOP LIST				
BASE QTY	DESCRIPTION	WEBLINK	UNIT PRICE	ESTIMATED
2	6"x8"x20' Lumber	https://www.menards.com/main/building-materials/lumber-boards/timbers-logs/6-x-8-1-better-s4s-douglas-fir-timber/1022740/p-1444432002153.htm	150 \$	300 \$
2	6"x8"x10' Lumber	https://www.sequoiaoutdoorsupply.com/pd/rgh-wrc-app-grade-grn-6x8x10/211	100 \$	200 \$
3	6"x8"x12' Lumber	https://www.menards.com/main/building-materials/lumber-boards/timbers-logs/6-x-8-1-better-s4s-douglas-fir-timber/1022732/p-1444432005807.htm	80 \$	240 \$
2	6"x8"x8' Lumber	https://www.menards.com/main/building-materials/lumber-boards/timbers-logs/6-x-8-1-better-s4s-douglas-fir-timber/1022728/p-1444432006154-c-13131.htm?tid=6618434260819195018&ipos=1	50 \$	100 \$
6	4"x8"x20' Lumber	https://www.menards.com/main/building-materials/lumber-boards/timbers-logs/4-x-8-1-better-s4s-douglas-fir-timber/1022684/p-1444432009168-c-13131.htm?tid=-3624233818887143110&ipos=1	50 \$	300 \$
4	4"x8"x8' Lumber	https://www.homedepot.com/p/4-in-x-4-in-x-8-ft-Premium-2-and-Better-Douglas-Fir-Lumber-441856/202094374	15 \$	60 \$
13	OSB Panel	https://www.homedepot.com/p/3-4-in-x-4-ft-x-8-ft-OSB-Panel-D11612490970000/304325742	30 \$	390 \$
128	Wood Screw 9"	https://www.amazon.com/gp/product/B00KLMX60I/ref=as_li_tf_asin_il_t?ie=UTF8&tag=diyplanner09-20&creative=9325&linkCode=as2&creativeASIN=B00KLMX60I&linkId=27d5e3a28126a2feb6be911c4f398e53	80 \$	80 \$
96	Wood Screw 6-3/4"	https://www.amazon.com/gp/product/B008XZZDRO/ref=as_li_tf_asin_il_t?ie=UTF8&tag=diyplanner09-20&creative=9325&linkCode=as2&creativeASIN=B008XZZDRO&linkId=4213bc45afa19f1cd0c7ff79203381db	50 \$	50 \$
74	Wood Screw 1-3/4"	https://www.amazon.com/gp/product/B07PNHP79F/ref=as_li_tf_asin_il_t?ie=UTF8&tag=diyplanner09-20&creative=9325&linkCode=as2&creativeASIN=B07PNHP79F&linkId=0229a37dd2302454bfac46c02b2d7a4d	5 \$	5 \$
12	Roof Panel	https://www.homedepot.com/p/Fabral-Shelterguard-12-ft-Exposed-Fastener-Galvanized-Steel-Roof-Panel-in-Brick-Red-0410117187/	35 \$	420 \$
TOTAL			2145 \$	

6"x8"x20' Lumber (Actual Size : 5-1/2" x 7-1/2" x 240") QTY:2

5 1/2"

7 1/2"

1

5 1/2"

x 2

4"x8"x20' Lumber (Actual Size : 3-1/2" x 7-1/2" x 240") QTY:6

3 1/2"

7 1/2"

7

3 1/2"

x 4

8

3 1/2"

x 2

6"x8"x12' Lumber (Actual Size : 5-1/2" x 7-1/2" x 144") QTY:3

5 1/2"

7 1/2"

3

5 1/2"

x 2

4

7 1/2"

x 1

6"x8"x10' Lumber (Actual Size : 5-1/2" x 7-1/2" x 120") QTY:2

5 1/2"

7 1/2"

2

5 1/2"

x 2

6"x8"x8' Lumber (Actual Size : 5-1/2" x 7-1/2" x 96") QTY:2

5 1/2"

7 1/2"

5

7 1/2"

x 1

6

7 1/2"

x 1

4"x8"x8' Lumber (Actual Size : 3/4" x 3-1/2" x 96") QTY:4

9

3 1/2"

x 2

10

3 1/2"

x 2

Cut angles for miter saw: Some angles have values like 120 / 95 / 172 .
In this case, you can use the following method

For example for an angle with 125 degrees: 180-125= 55 degree

You have calculated the cut angle for the miter saw :)

You do not need to take any action for values 90 and below.

3/4"x4'x8' OSB Panel QTY:13

11

x 11

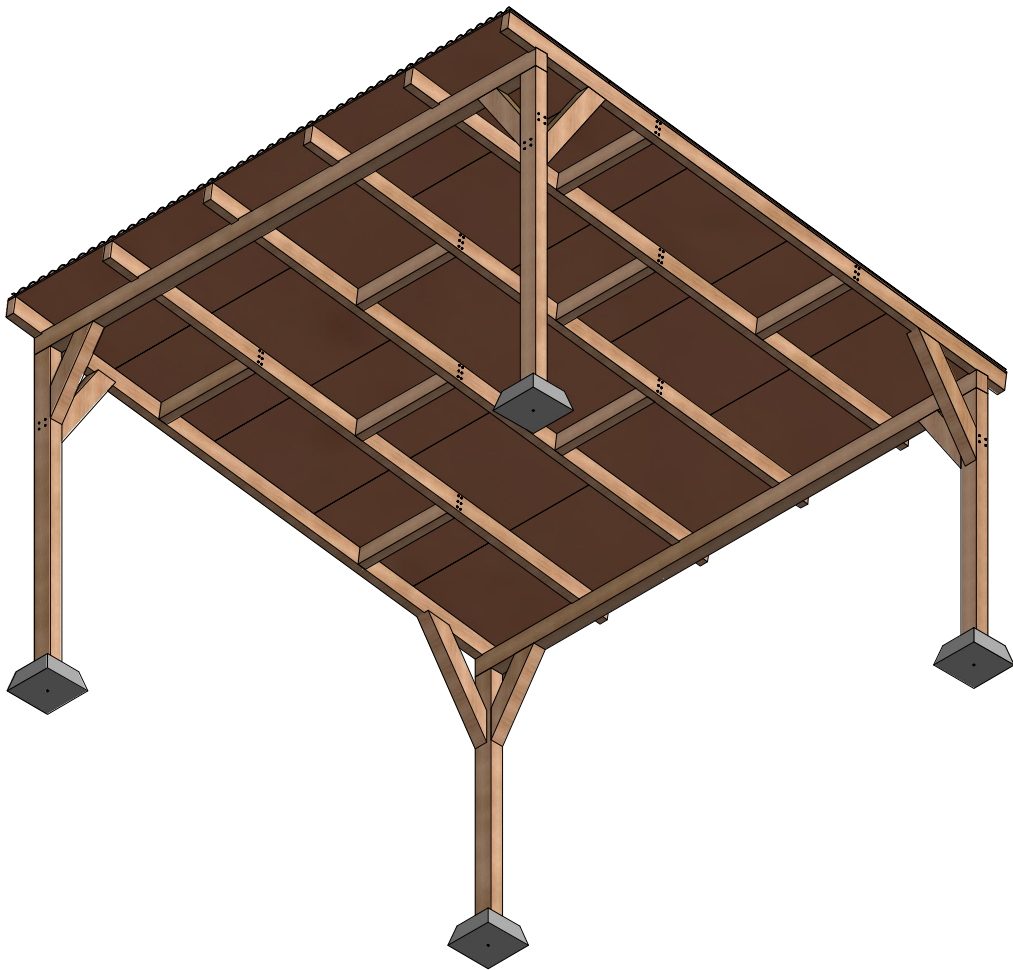
12

x 2

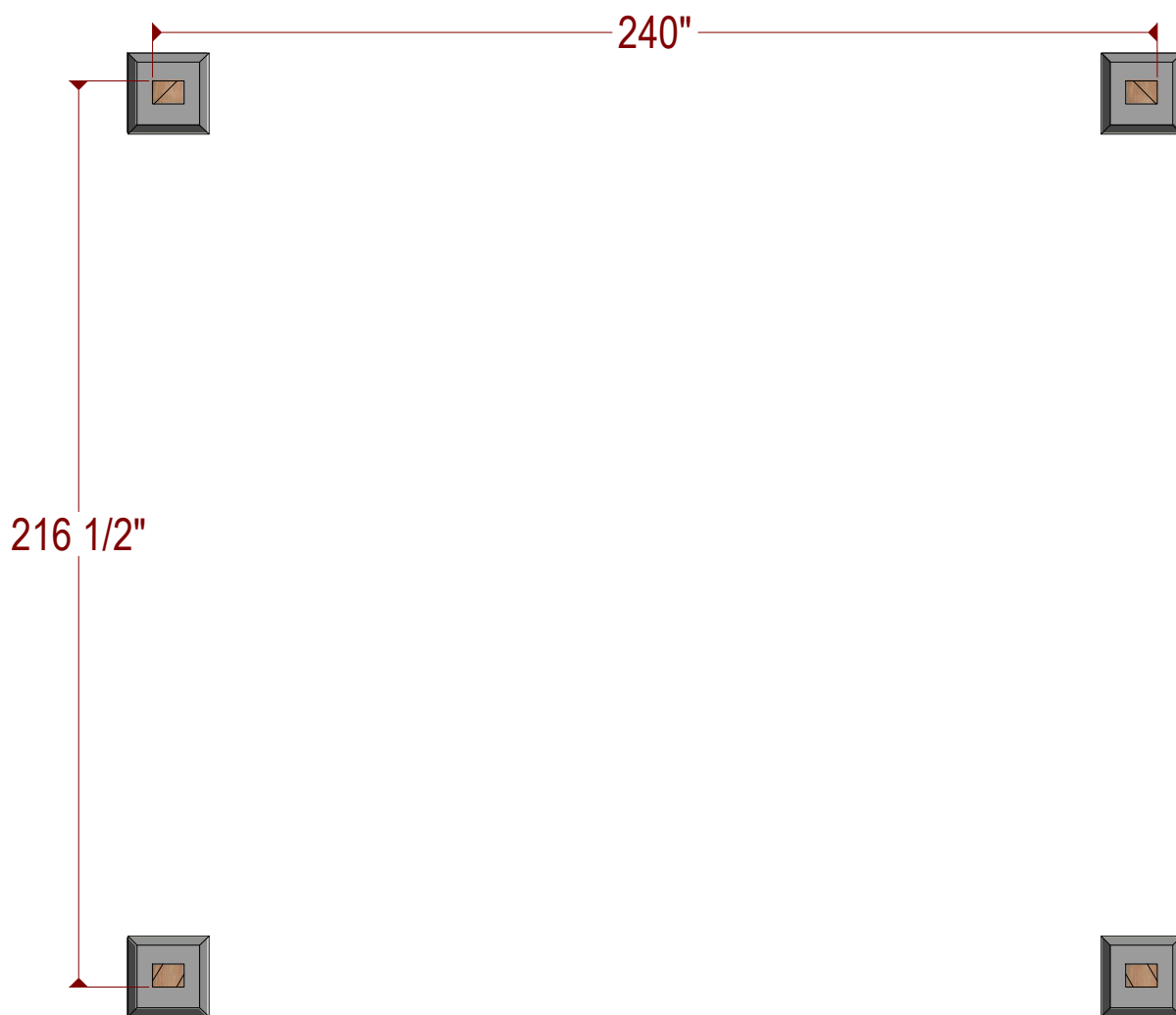
CUT LIST



PERSPECTIVE TOP

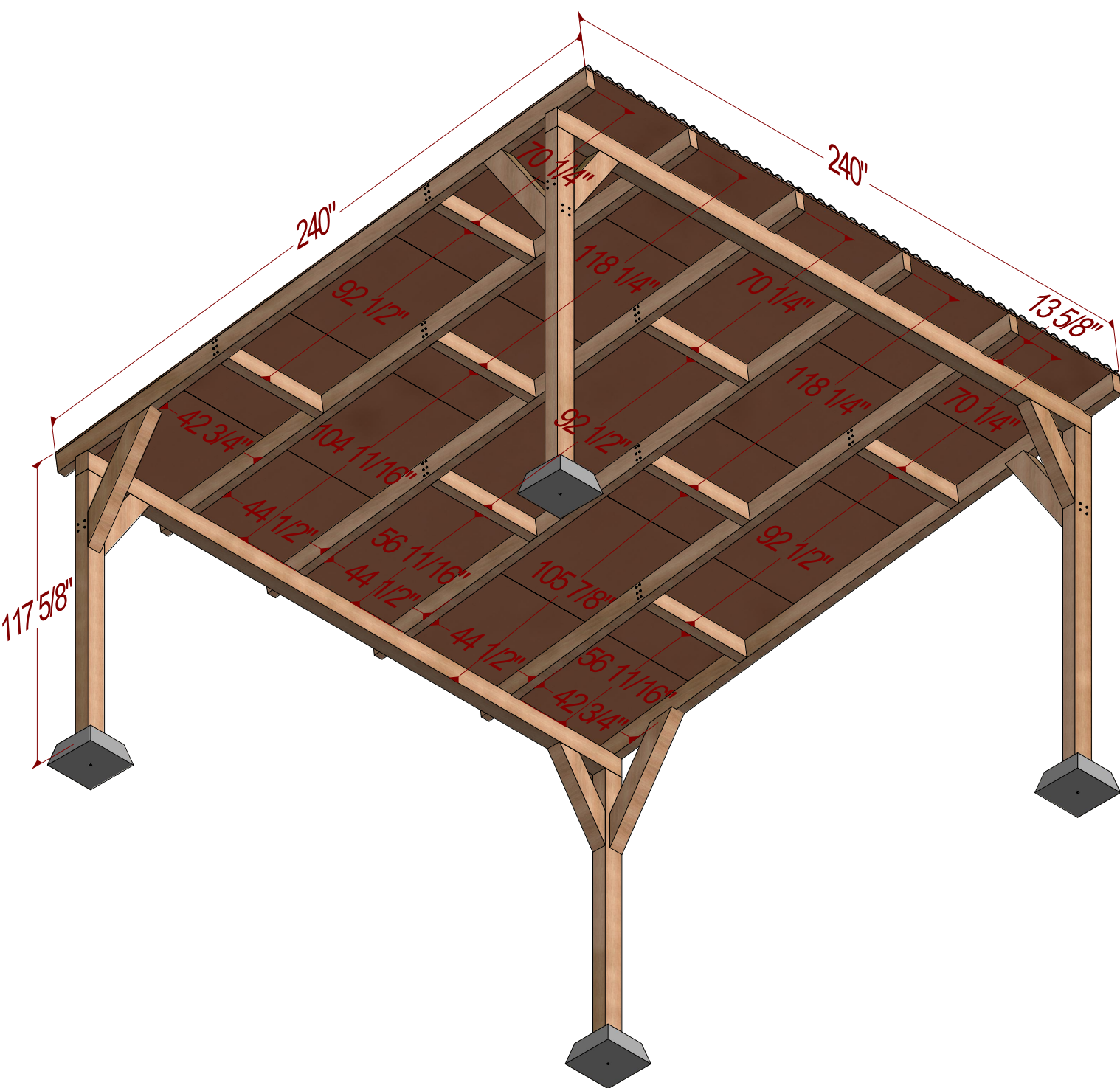


PERSPECTIVE BOTTOM
CARPORT HOUSE PLAN
GENERAL VIEW



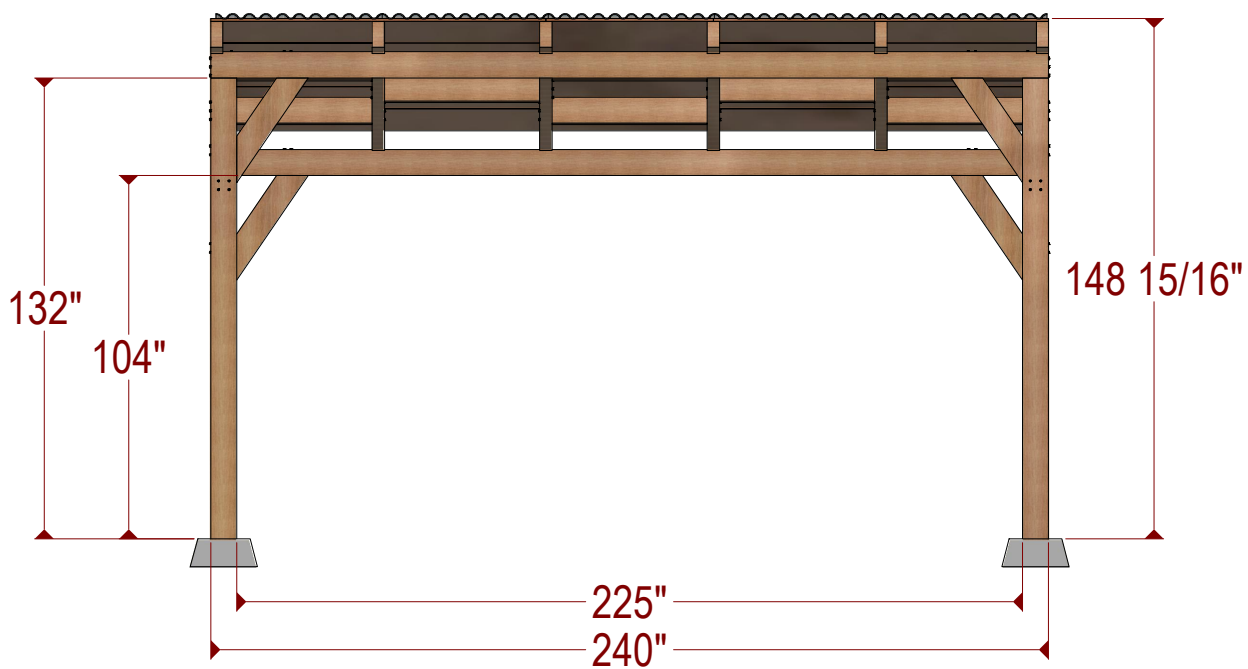
FOUNDATION PLAN

CARPORT HOUSE PLAN
DIMENSIONS

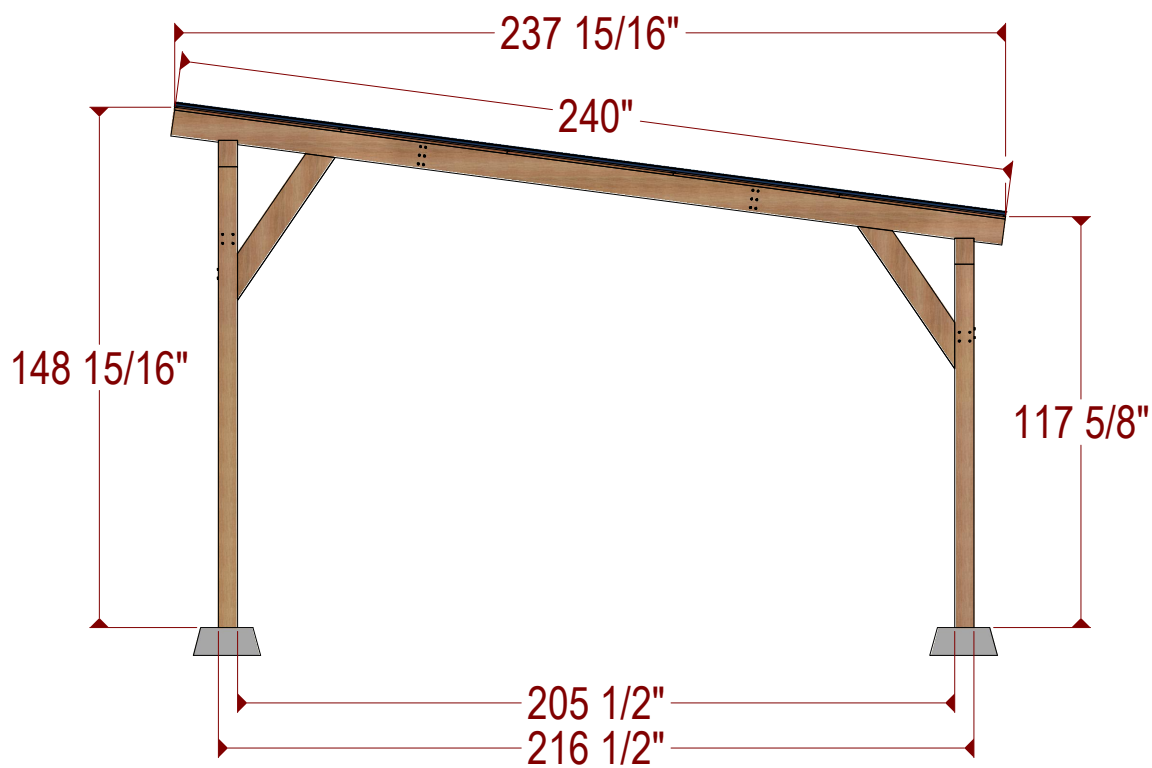


PPERSPECTIVE BOTTOM

CARPORT HOUSE PLAN
DIMENSIONS

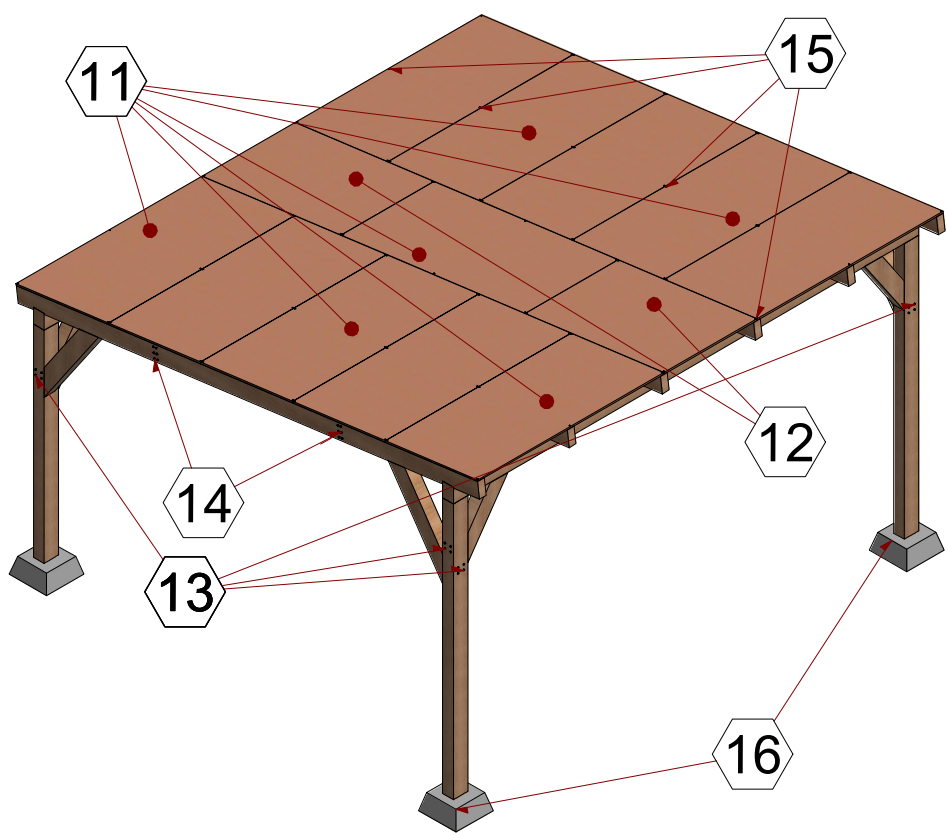


FRONT

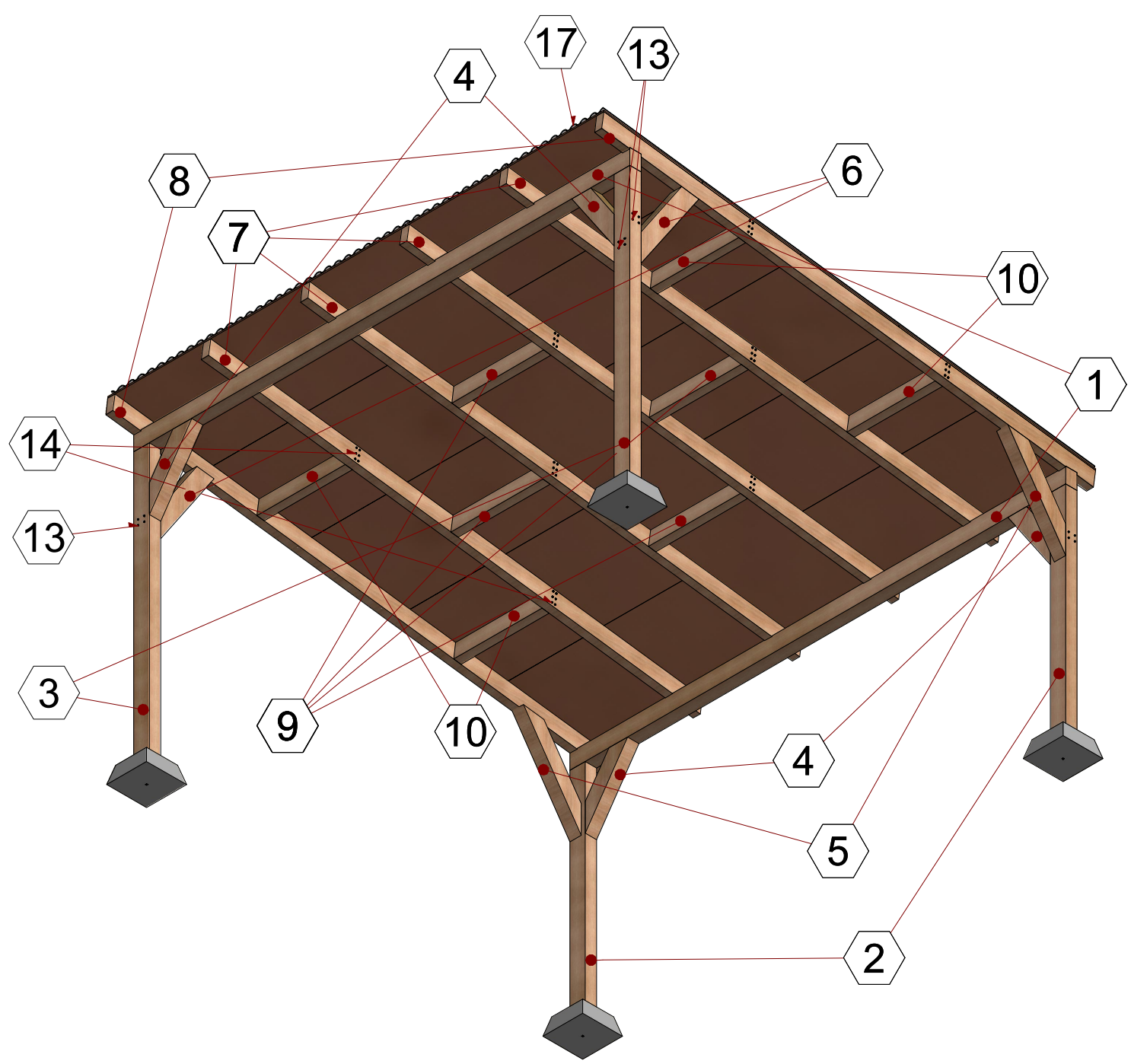


SIDE

DO IT YOURSELF PLANNER

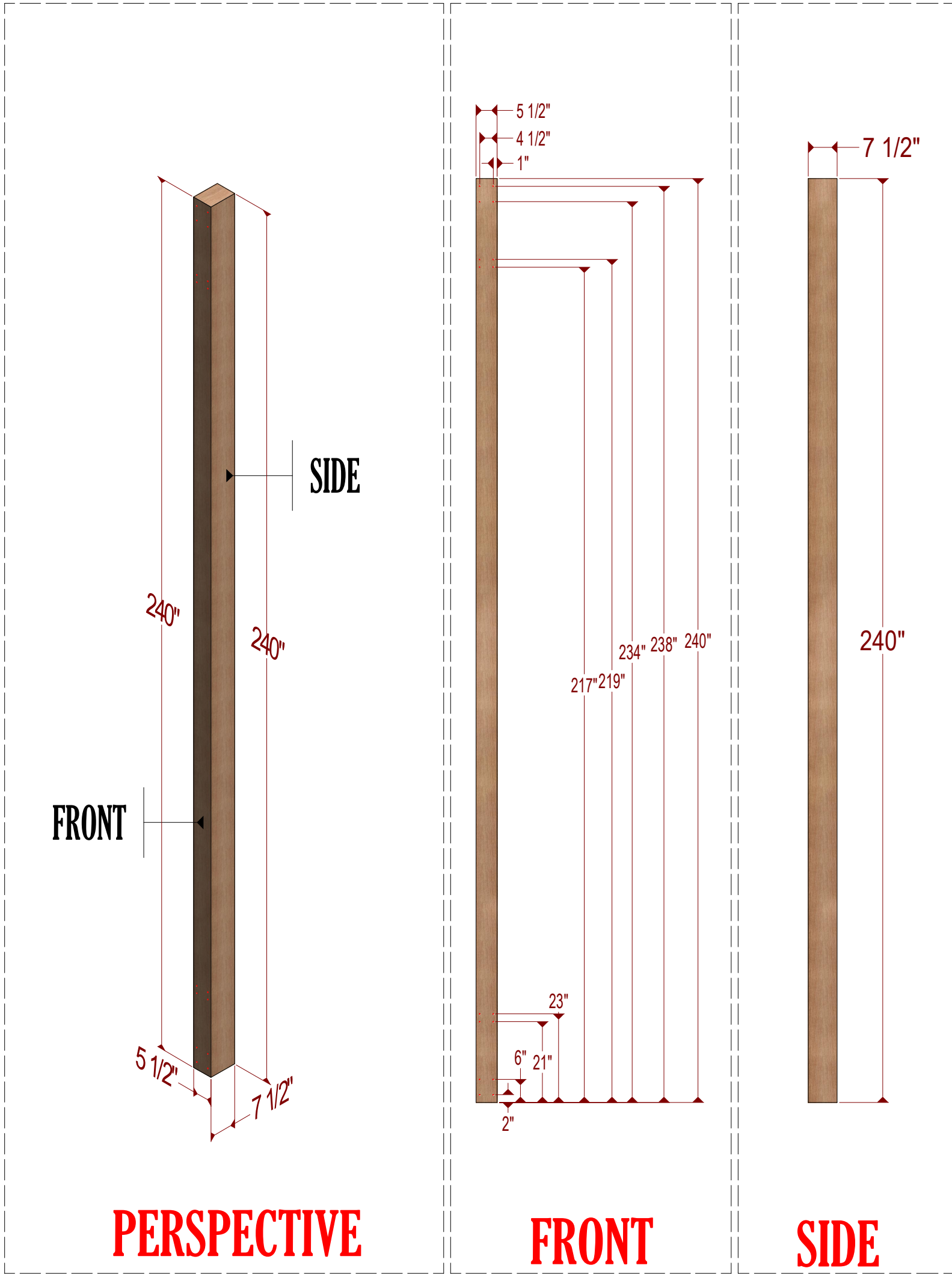


PARTS LIST		
PART NUMBER	QTY	MATERIAL
1	2	Wood
2	2	Wood
3	2	Wood
4	4	Wood
5	2	Wood
6	2	Wood
7	4	Wood
8	2	Wood
9	4	Wood
10	4	Wood
11	11	OSB Panel
12	2	OSB Panel
13	128	Wood Screw 9"
14	96	Wood Screw 6-3/4"
15	74	Wood Screw 1-3/4"
16	4	Foundation
17	1	Roof Panel



CARPORT HOUSE PLAN
PART NUMBERS AND PART LIST

CUTTING FROM 6x8

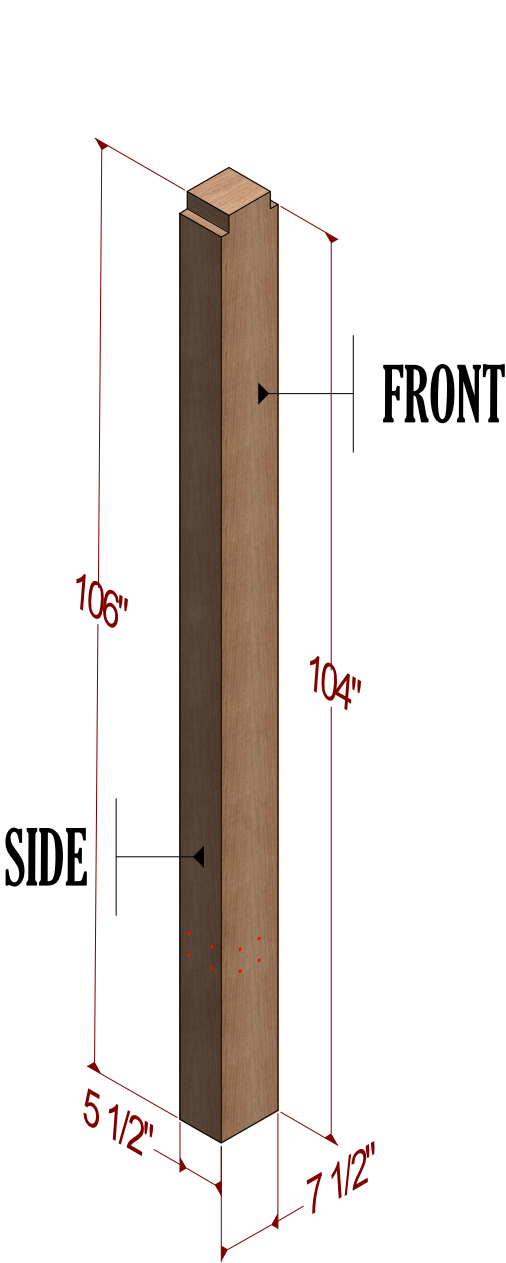


RED HOLES ARE 1/8" Dia PILOT HOLE

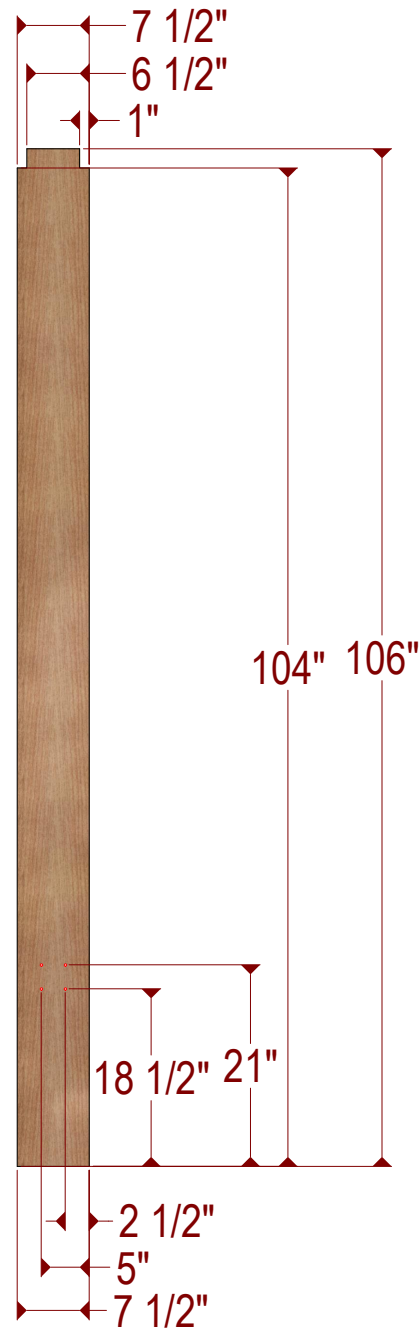
PART NUMBER	1
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QTY	2
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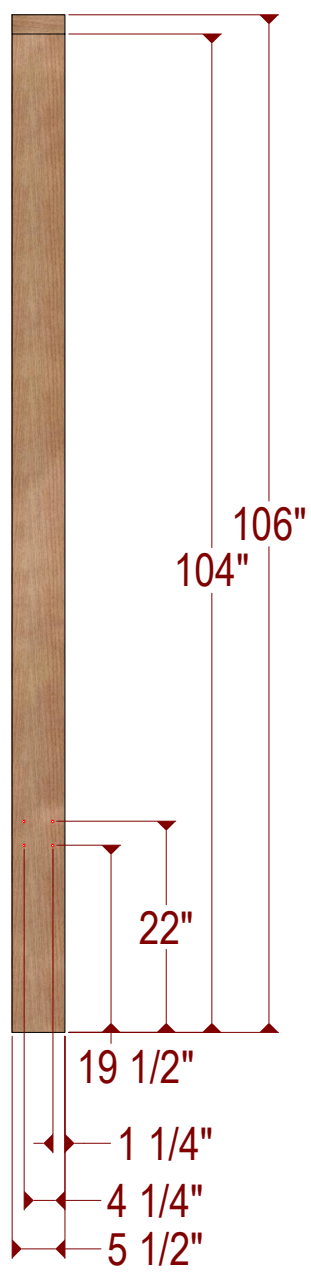
CUTTING FROM 6x8



PERSPECTIVE



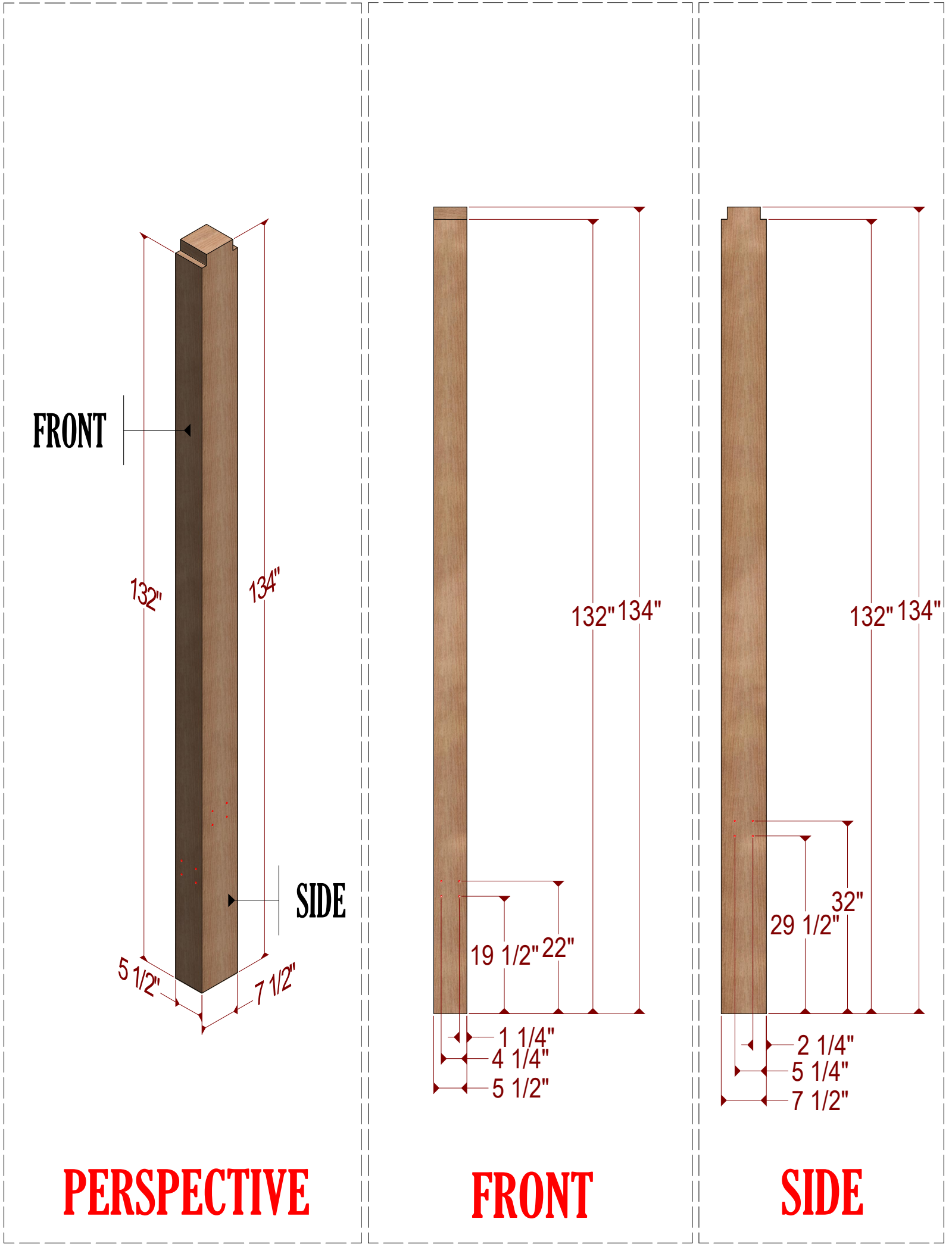
FRONT



SIDE

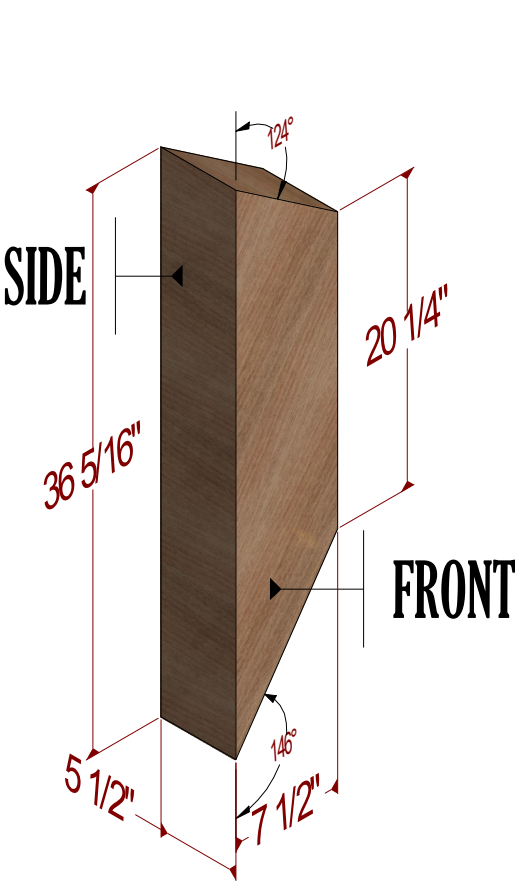
RED HOLES ARE 1/8" Dia PILOT HOLE

CUTTING FROM 6x8

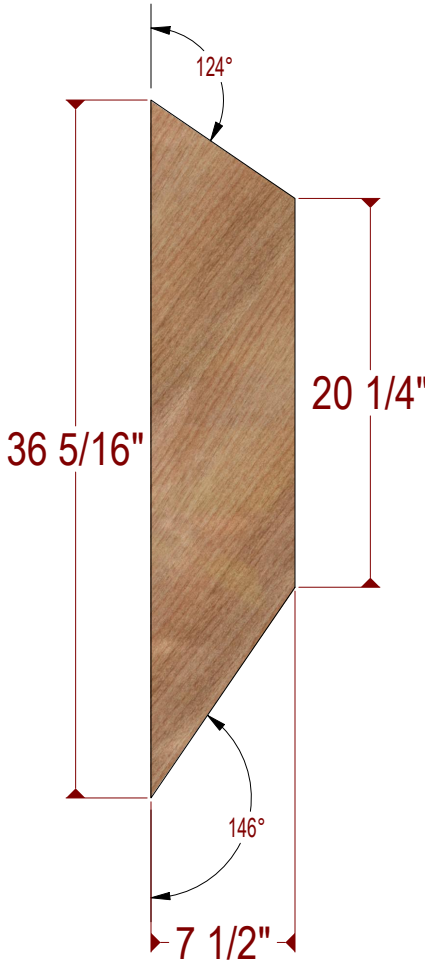


RED HOLES ARE 1/8" Dia PILOT HOLE

CUTTING FROM 6x8



PERSPECTIVE



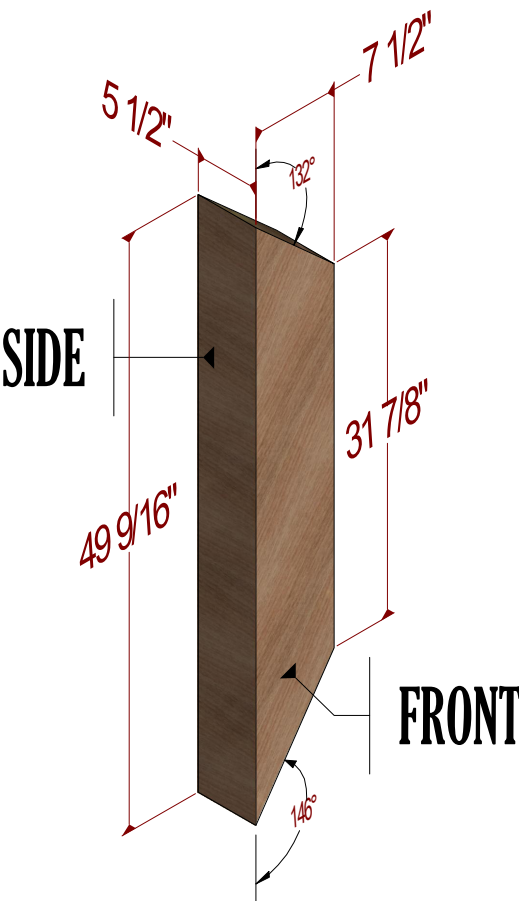
FRONT



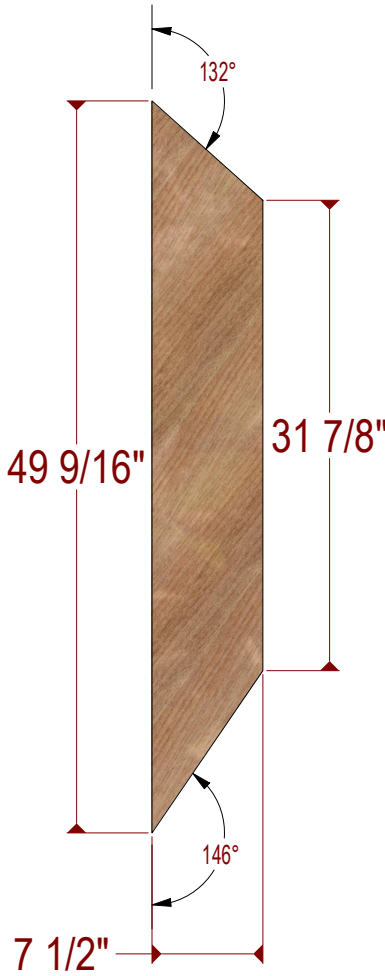
SIDE

NO HOLE THIS PART

CUTTING FROM 6x8



PERSPECTIVE



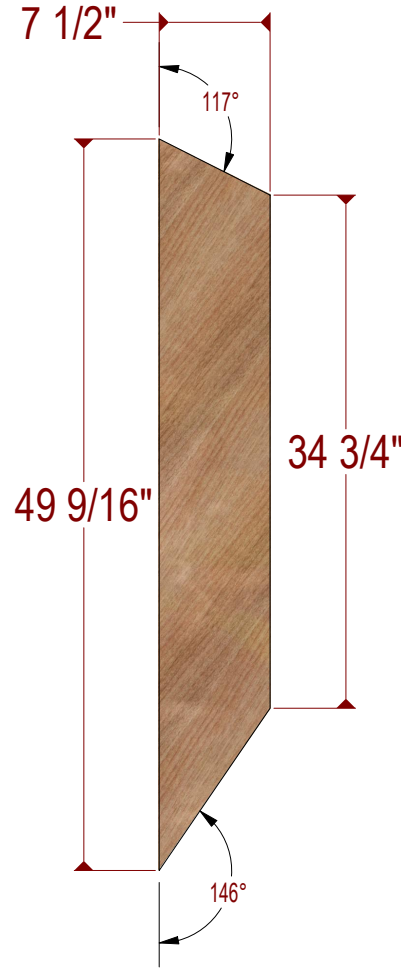
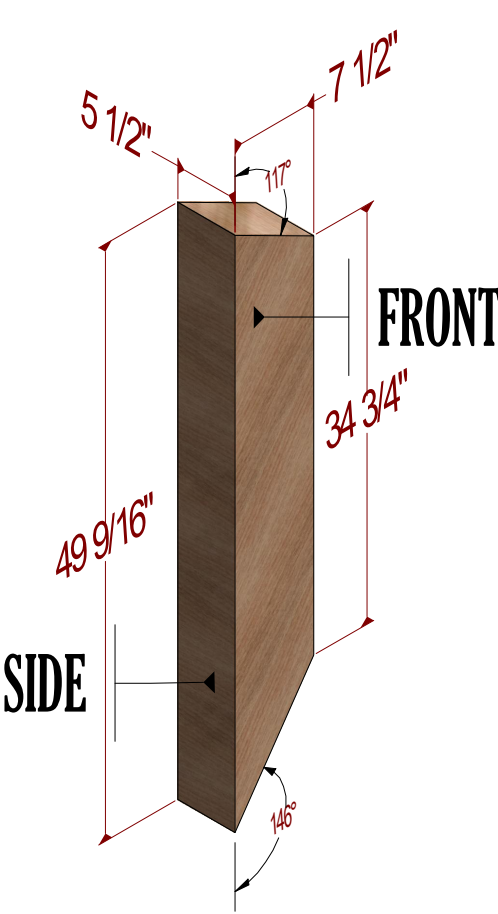
FRONT



SIDE

NO HOLE THIS PART

CUTTING FROM 6x8



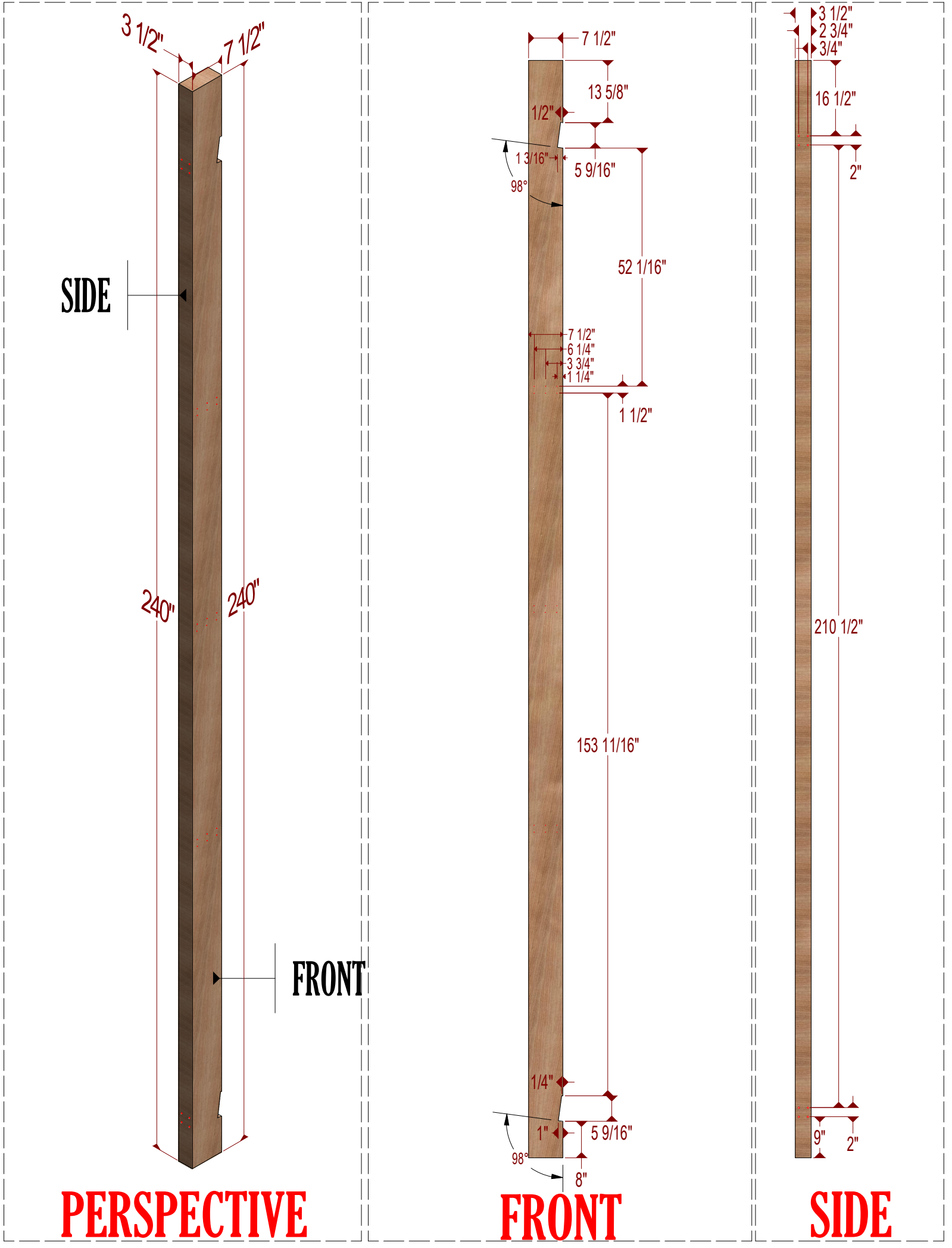
PERSPECTIVE

FRONT

SIDE

NO HOLE THIS PART

CUTTING FROM 4x8



RED HOLES ARE 1/8" Dia PILOT HOLE



CARPORT HOUSE PLAN

8

2

CUTTING FROM 4x8



PERSPECTIVE

NO HOLE THIS PART

PART NUMBER	9
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CARPORT HOUSE PLAN

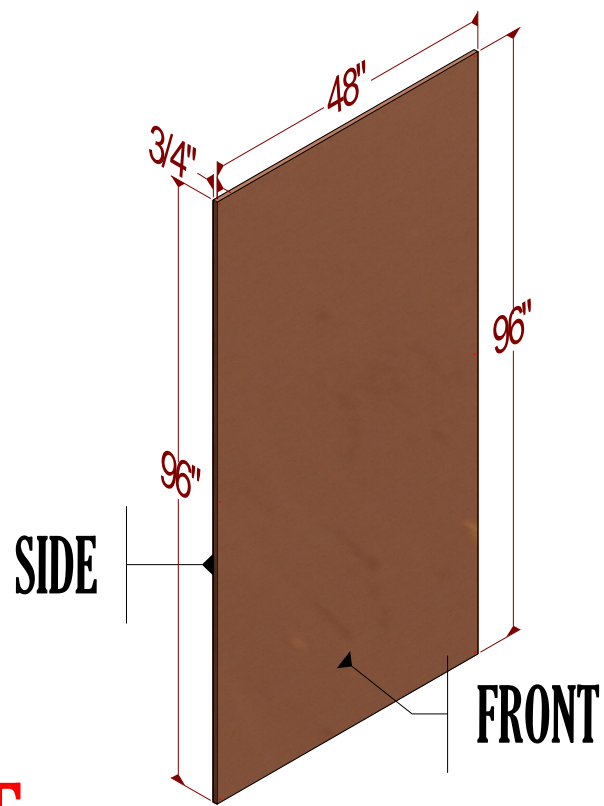
QTY	4
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CUTTING FROM 4x8

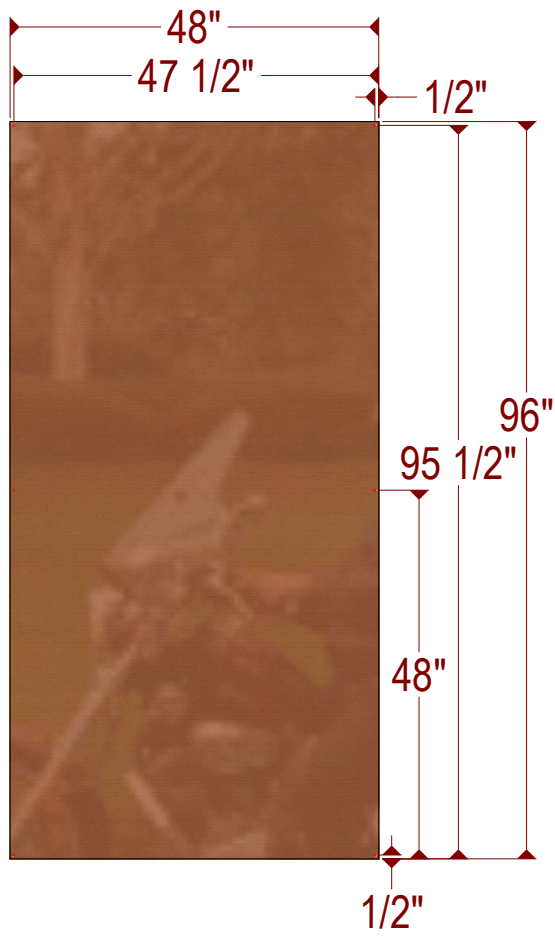


PERSPECTIVE

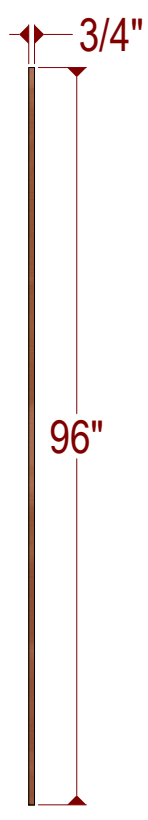
NO HOLE THIS PART



PERSPECTIVE

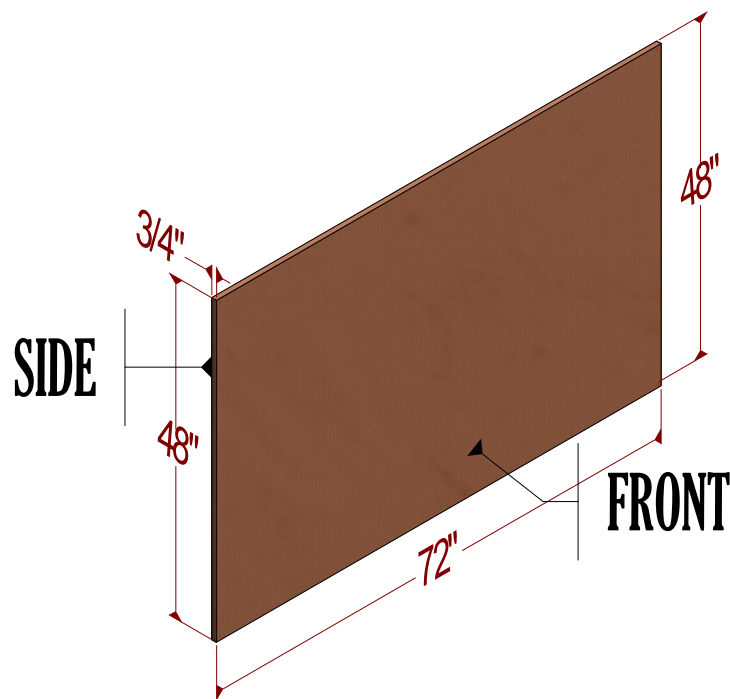


FRONT

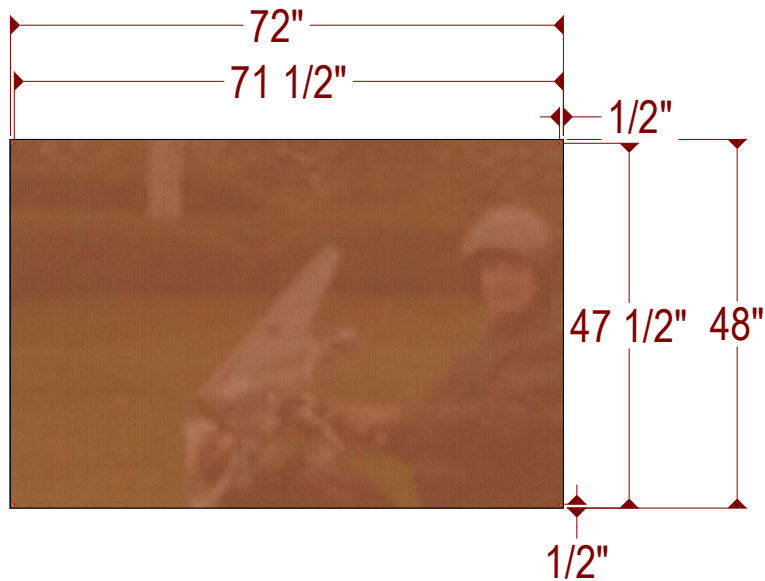


SIDE

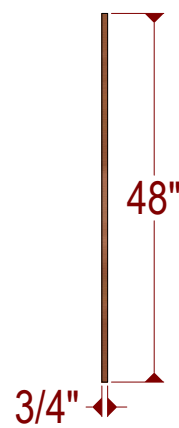
RED HOLES ARE 1/8" Dia PILOT HOLE



PERSPECTIVE



FRONT



SIDE

RED HOLES ARE 1/8" Dia PILOT HOLE



WOOD SCREW 9"



WOOD SCREW 6-3/4"

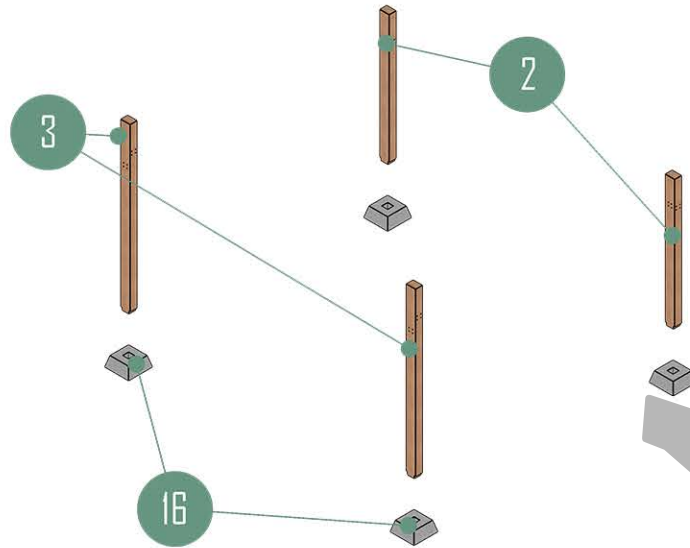


WOOD SCREW 1-3/4"

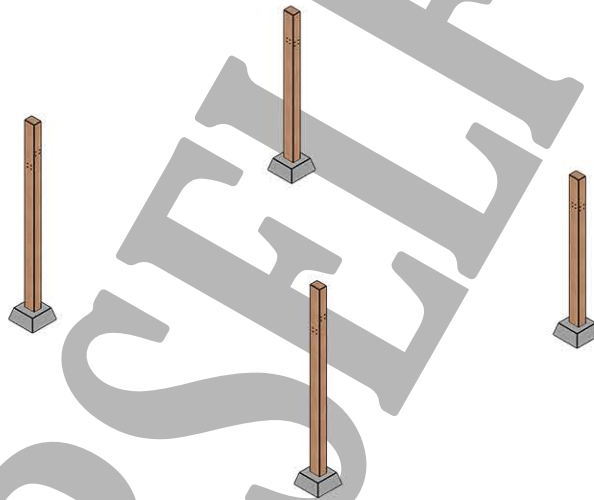


ROOF PANEL 240in. x 238in.

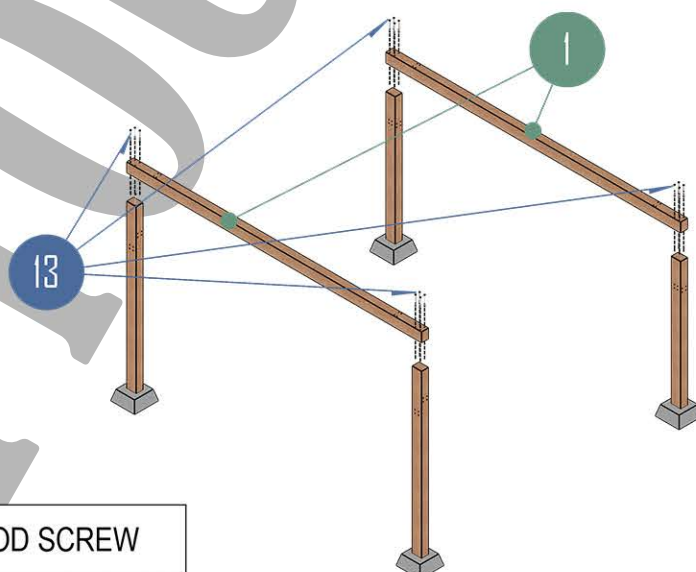
STEP-1



STEP-2



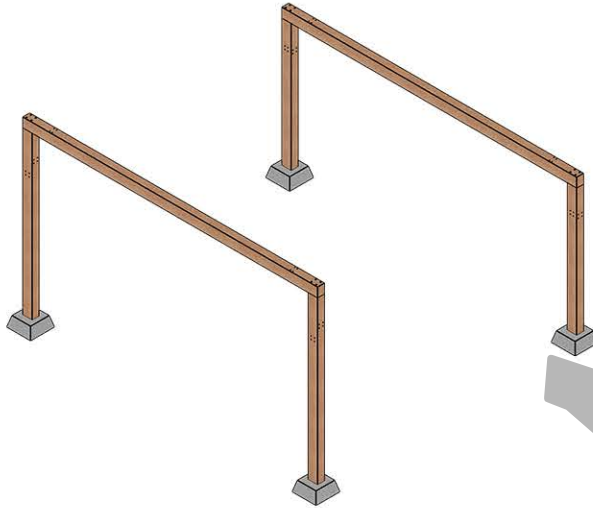
STEP-3



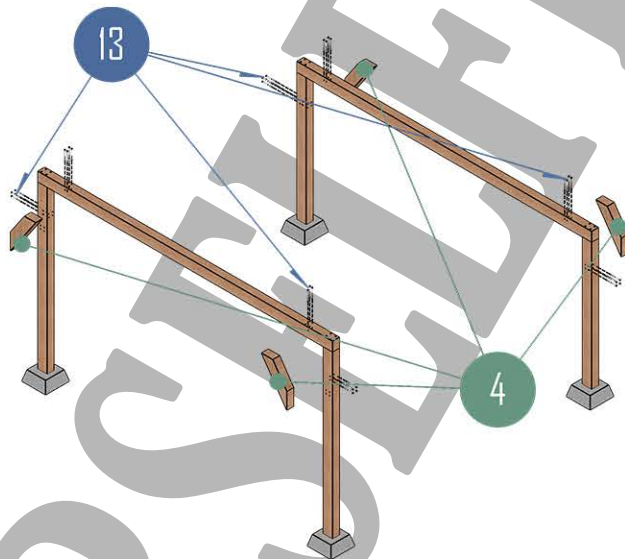
PART 13: 9" WOOD SCREW

CARPORT HOUSE PLAN STEP

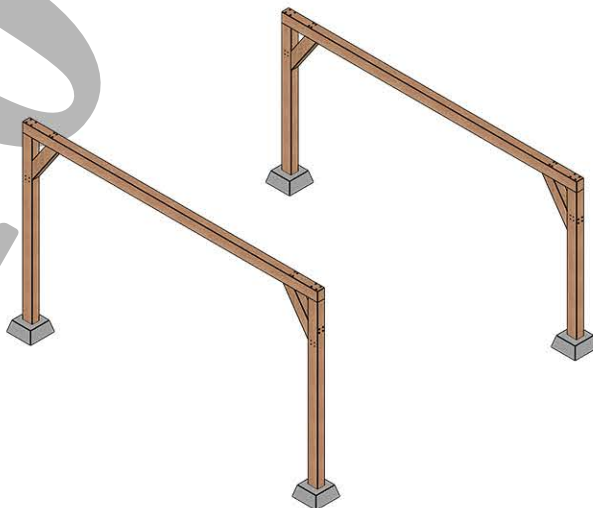
STEP-4



STEP-5

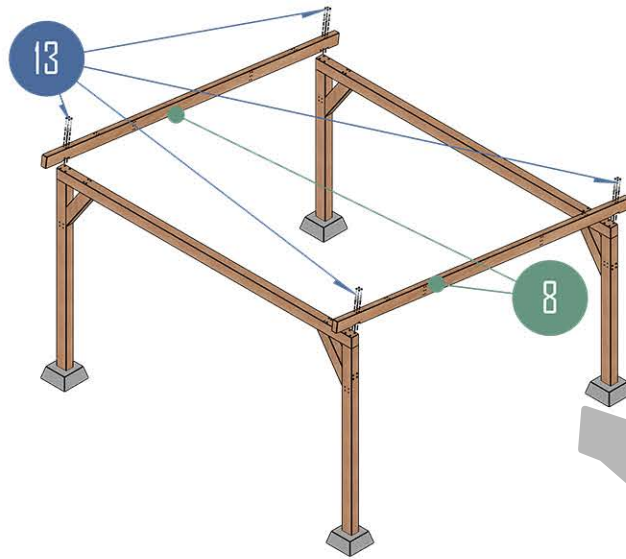


STEP-6

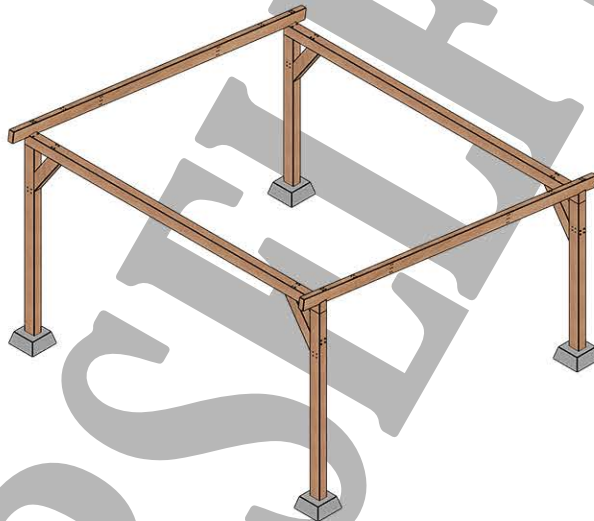


CARPORT HOUSE PLAN STEP

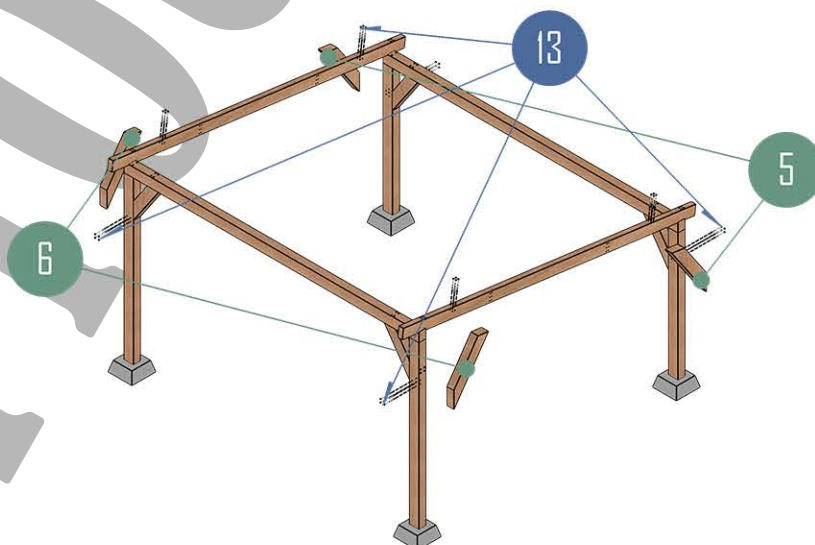
STEP-7



STEP-8

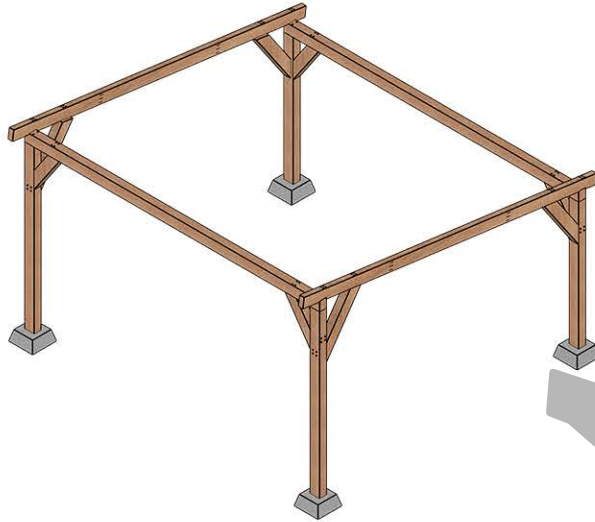


STEP-9

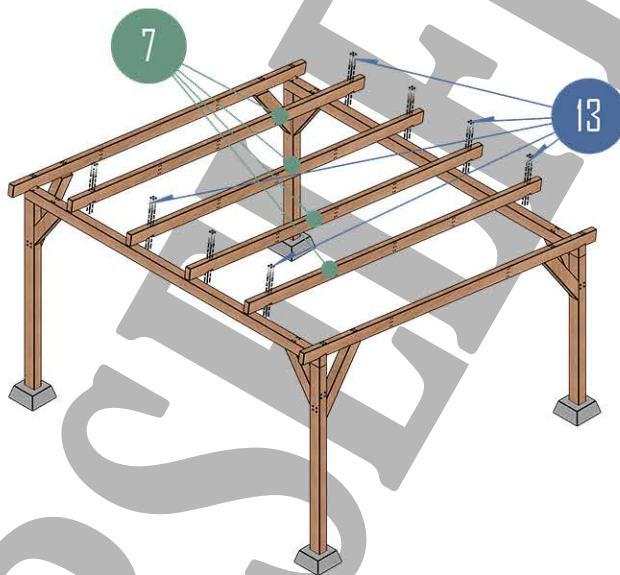


CARPORT HOUSE PLAN STEP

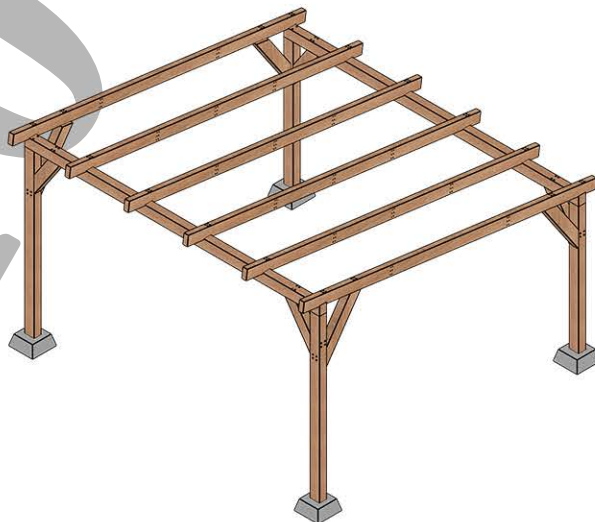
STEP-10



STEP-11

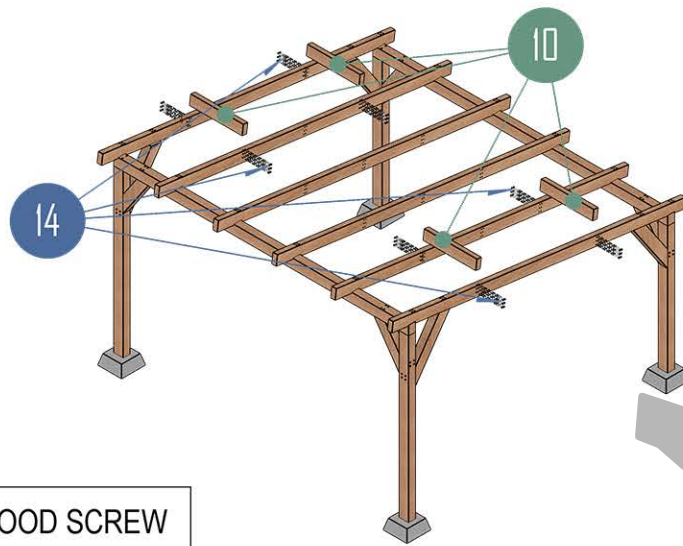


STEP-12



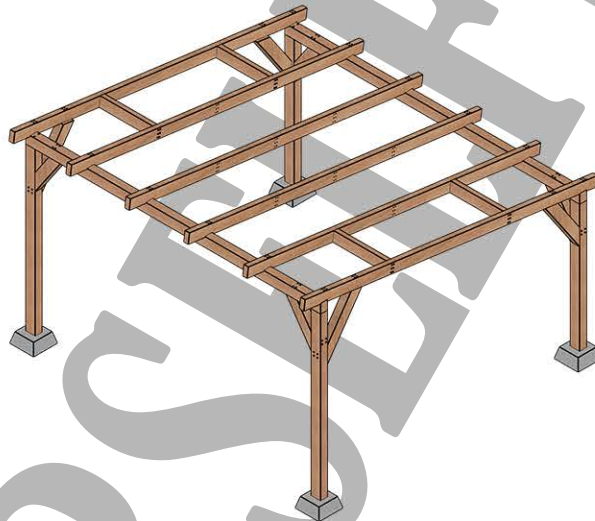
CARPORT HOUSE PLAN STEP

STEP-13

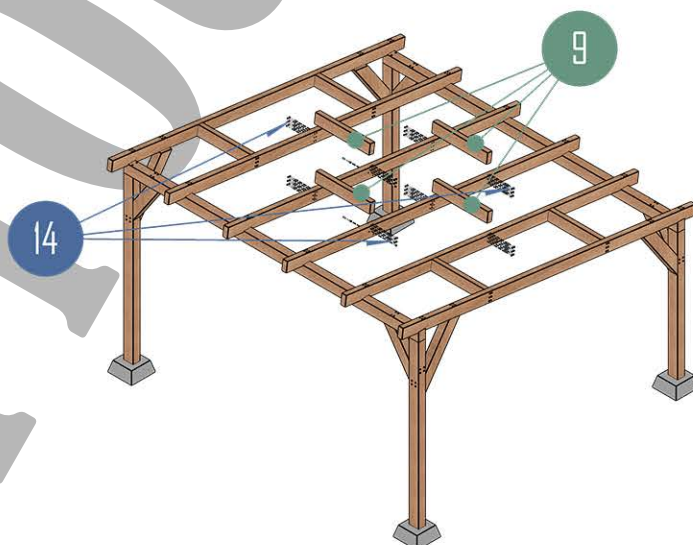


PART 14: 6-3/4" WOOD SCREW

STEP-14

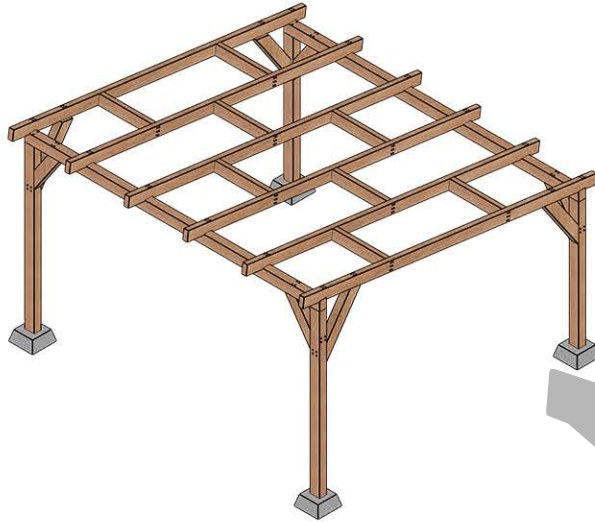


STEP-15

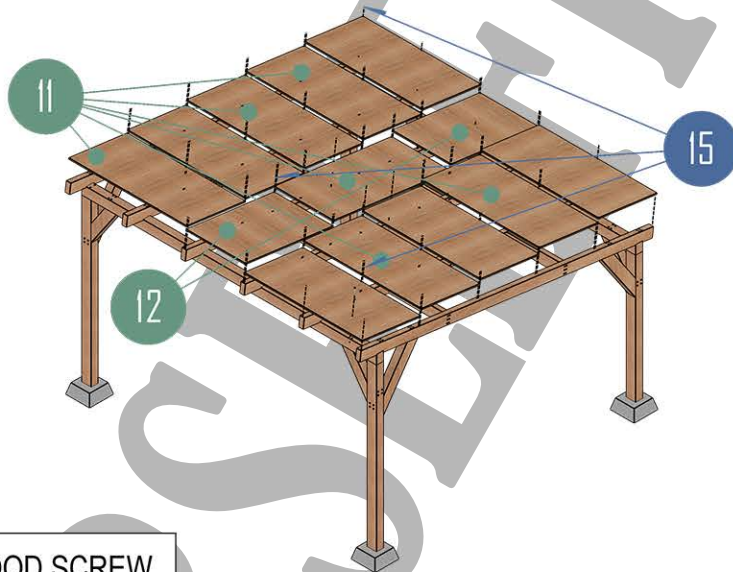


CARPORT HOUSE PLAN STEP

STEP-16



STEP-17



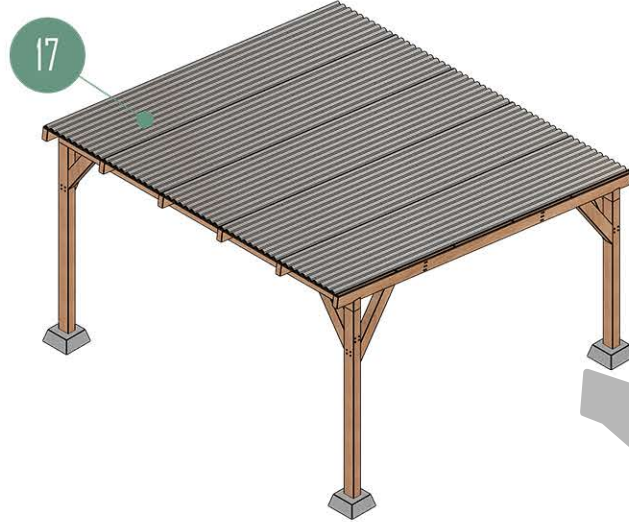
PART 15: 1-3/4" WOOD SCREW

STEP-18



CARPORT HOUSE PLAN STEP

STEP-19



CARPORT HOUSE PLAN STEP

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