

## Door & 2 File Computer Desk

### 1. Introduction

You can make a classic modern American desk by simply placing a door on the top of two two-drawer filing cabinets. It is large, simplicity itself to make, and easy to move. It has been a favorite with American students for 40 years.

Unfortunately the most common design for this desk has a number of shortcomings that make it unsatisfactory for a low-stress computer desk. The surface is much too high for a keyboard. The filing cabinets are expensive, take up leg room, and who needs two anyway.

This design addresses these problems so that any student -- yes that means you -- can make a good, low-stress desk.

If you like our fun Freebies, remember we can only keep this Web site open if we sell our [Low-Stress Computer Furniture Plans](#) or you follow our ad links and make purchases from our sponsors. Thank you.

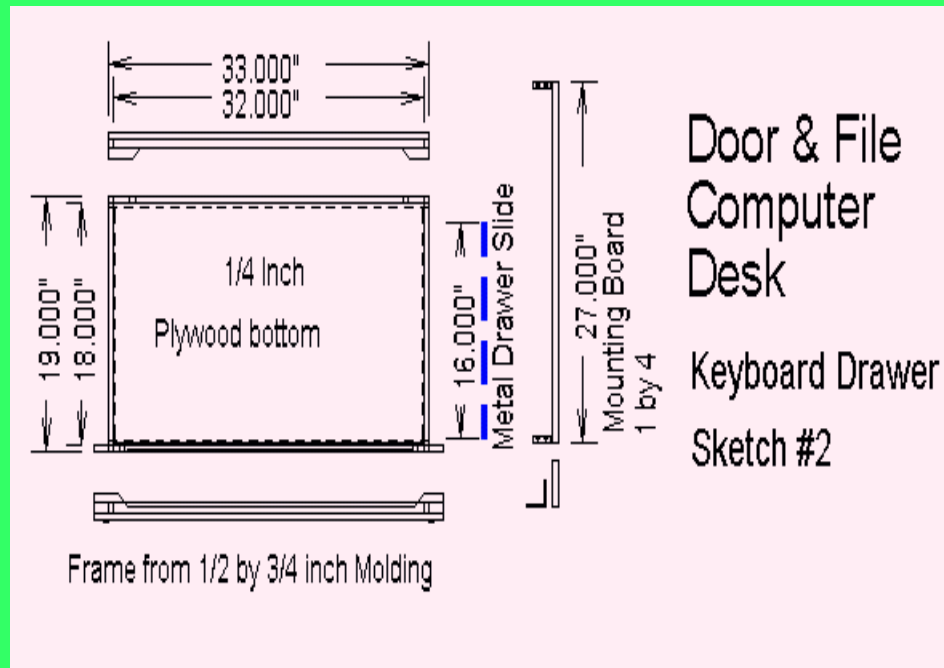


## 2. Sketches

The four drawings for this desk are within this text. To get the sketches simply send in this [little freebie form](#).

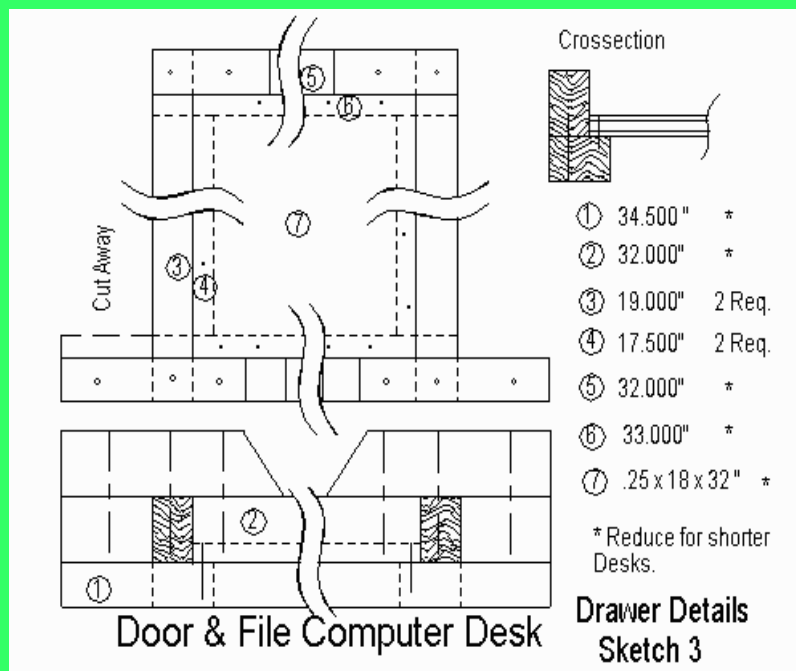
### 1. Door & Two File Computer Desk

At the start of this note is a drawing of the first version of this desk. It shows the front and the underside of the door with wooden blocks and the keyboard tray.



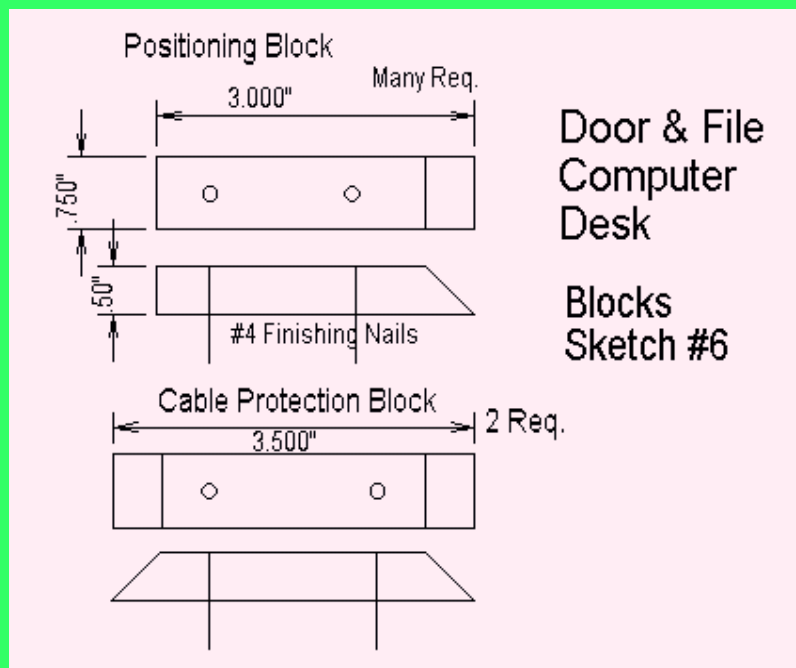
### 2. Keyboard Drawer, Sketch #2

The keyboard drawer is large enough for an ergonomic keyboard with the mouse pad beside it. It is a simple shallow drawer mounted on metal drawer glides and hung below the desk top.



### 3. Drawer, Sketch #3

This sketch shows details of the construction of the keyboard drawer. It is simply made by cutting 5. by .75 inch molding with a hand miter box. The piece lengths are given for this desk.



### 4. Blocks, Sketch #6

The blocks are cut from .5 by .75 inch rectangular molding with a hand miter box. Eight Positioning Blocks are needed for this desk.

### 3. Materials

You can build this desk with the following inexpensive materials:

#### 1. Wood

- Hollow Core Door, 80 by 28 inches, 1 -- \$ 22.00
- .5 by .75 inch wooden Molding, 26 feet, \$.32/foot -- \$ 10.00
- 1 by 4 pine boards, \$.65/foot -- \$ 3.75
- 1/4 inch plywood, 18 by 36 inches -- \$ 4.00

#### 2. Cabinet

- Two Drawer Filing Cabinets, 2, \$50.00 ea. -- \$100.00

#### 3. Hardware

- 4 d finishing nails, 1 pound -- \$ 1.50
- 5/8 inch brads, 1 box -- \$ 1.50
- 2 inch angle braces, 4 -- \$ 3.50
- Heavy duty Drawer Guide, 1 set -- \$ 16.00
- Feet, set of 4 -- \$3.00
- Eye Screws, package -- \$ .75
- 3/4 inch #6 pan head screws, 8 -- \$ .75



#### 4. Other Materials

- Wood Glue 8 oz. -- \$ 3.00
- Stain -- \$ 8.00
- Polyurethane Varnish -- \$ 9.00

#### 5. Omissions and Contingencies

- Allow %15 for tax, sandpaper etc. -- \$ 14.75

## 6. **Total -- \$ 200.00**

The secret is to get a good price on the filling cabinets.

## 4. **Tools Required**

You will need the following tools:

### 1. **Saw and Miter Box**

A small hand saw and miter box are needed. The cost new is about \$20.00.

### 2. **Drill**

This can be a hand drill or a small power drill. You can use cut off nails for the bits.

### 3. **Screw Driver**

The angle brackets and drawer guides usually have Phillips head screws.

### 4. **Hammer**

You need a common claw hammer. A small point nail set also helps.

### 5. **Square**

You need a simple square.

## 5. **Construction Notes**

### 1. **The Filling Cabinets**

Two draw filling cabinets are valued and rarely found at garage sales. Decent new ones cost about \$50.00 at a discount store. Cheap cardboard ones do not work well, neither do real cheap metal ones without wheeled drawer guides.

### 2. **Cutting off a 4 Drawer**

Sometimes you can get old, metal 4 drawer cabinets real cheap (like free or \$10.00),

especially if one drawer is damaged. These can be cut off, but it takes time. The best way is to remove the drawers and carefully mark a straight line at the desired height all the way around the body. This gives you some say in the height of the finished desk.

Then you simply saw it off using a hack saw blade wrapped with duct tape for a handle. You want blades with a large number of small teeth. Keep as many teeth as possible in the thin metal by sawing at an angle. This is a great activity for a group of students while watching TV.

After the cut is finished, file the rough edge and cover it with narrow strips of duct tape.

### 3. **Cutting the Molding**

You use .5 by .75 inch molding to position the filing cabinets, keep the desk top from crushing the cable against the wall, and to frame the drawer. It is commonly available as it is used in sash windows. Using this material means you do not need any kind of power saw to make this desk.

The molding is easiest cut with a miter box and small hand saw. These cost about \$10.00 each new. All the cuts are either 90 degree or 45 degree. Be careful to note if the 45 degree cuts are on the .5 inch or the .75 inch side.

### 4. **Door**

The door normally used for this desk are 'Hollow Core'. They are inexpensive and light weight but they only have solid wood around the outside edge. The center cavity of the door is fill of air and cardboard. You can only get nails and screws to grab around the outside edge.

The alternative is a 'Solid Core' door. These cost about \$20.00 more and much heavier.

You can also get these doors either in inexpensive hardwood or masonite. The hardwood is bland but looks nice if stained and varnished.

### 5. **Positioning Blocks**

The positioning blocks are short pieces of molding with one end cut 90 degrees and the other at 45. For simplicity you can simply make all 16 the same length. The wide side should stand up in the miter box for the 45 cut.

Pre-drill the block for #4 finishing nails. This is easily done by cutting the head off a nail

and using it for a drill bit.

## 6. **Drawer**

Cut the 1/4 inch plywood or masonite drawer bottom to 18 by 32 inches. be careful to cut it square.

Cut the eight long pieces of molding to the sizes shown in Sketch #3. Pre-drill nail holes. Glue and nail the front, back, and two sides into the 'L' shape shown in the cross section. The paired pieces are not the same length but the short one should always be centered on the longer one.

Cut the four short beveled pieces about 3 inches long. These look like the position blocks **but** they are cut with the 45 the other way. Pre-drill these blocks too.

Assemble the four sides around the plywood base. Be careful to make the drawer square. The Bottom is held in with glue and brads. The short beveled pieces lock the four corners of the frame.

## 7. **Placing the Positioning Blocks**

Place the door on the floor best side down. Be sure to protect it by placing in on a clean rug or magazines. Anything trapped under the door will leave a ugly scratch.

Place the empty filing cabinets in place upside down on the door. Position them equal distance front to back and a convenient distance in the the end you like.

Place the positioning blocks around the corners of the filing cabinets. Place a thin piece of cardboard, like a piece of manila folder, between the block and the cabinet. Attach the blocks with nails and glue. Some of the nails will not catch much wood.

## 8. **Cable Protection Blocks**

The two Cable Protection Blocks are cut from the same molding as the Positioning Blocks but have two beveled ends. They are pre-drilled, nailed, and glued to the back edge of the door. These prevent the door from crushing the computer cables against the wall.

If you like you can add some eye hooks along the back edge of the door. These allow you to tie the computer cables up out of the way.

## 9. **Hanging the Drawer**

We suggest you spend some money for a good drawer guide. These have steel balls and do not have plastic wheels. Cheap guides work badly. The good ones are called 'Medium' or 'Heavy' duty and cost about \$8.00 more. You can make a guide out of the same wood molding as the drawer but it does not work as well.

After the drawer glue is dry. Attach the drawer guides to its sides. First use a few screws in slotted holes. Only after adjustment will you add more screws in the round holes.

Cut the drawer hanger from 1 by 4 with the miter box. The length should be exactly 1 inch less then the width of the door. Cut all four ends nice and square. Attach the angle brackets at the very ends so their screws can catch the wooden frame in the hollow core door.

Attach the drawer slides at the lower edge of the hanger boards. You may have to take the guide apart to do this.

Reassemble the drawer slides and position the drawer and hangers exactly were you want it on the door. The front of the drawer should line up with the front edge of the door. Drill holes for the back angle bracket screws and install them. Carefully mark the front of the hanger boards and remove the drawer from the slide. Check the position of the hangers and install the front bracket screws.

## 10. **Adjusting the Drawer**

Turn the whole desk over for the first time. Reinstall the drawer into its guides. Check that it runs smoothly and is parallel to the bottom of the door. Tighten all the existing guide screws and add more in round holes. A few extra screws here will keep the drawer running smoothly for a long time.

## 11. **Finish the Desk**

Hand sand all sharp edges. Spend some time on the front edges of the keyboard drawer so that the edges feel comfortable in you hand. Round the four door corners a little too.

The door is usually simply hand sanded, stained, and covered with two coats of polyurethane varnish. Several applications of stain may be needed to get the edges of the door to be as dark as the top.

## 6. **Conclusion**



Congratulations, you have complete a good, low-stress computer desk. The desk you made could easily be in use by a series of students for many years.

We need a picture of your desk with your name below it for our Web Site. This will show students everywhere that they can build their own low-stress computer furniture.

Also check out our [Student Challenge](#).

Thanks again for visiting our Web site.

[Return to Main Page](#)

Woodware Designs, jriley@charm.net