



36—Desk Chair

A high school problem. This makes a simple chair and one that brings in good framing problems. Hard pine or oak will be most serviceable. If a softer wood than either of these is desired, poplar may be used. In case an open-grained wood is used it should be filled. If the entire wood is to be colored, stain first and fill afterward. The natural wear on a desk chair calls for a finish which will preserve the stain; varnish or shellac should be the covering material.

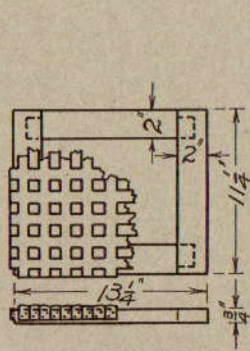
37—Hall Chair

A high school problem. This is a suitable project for a boy who will take pride in matching the grain of lumber in gluing two pieces together for seat and back. Have the joint come in the center of each of these parts. A very satisfactory way of producing a striking effect is to resaw a piece and double the two parts back as one turns the leaves of a book, and then glue the edges together. Cypress, sycamore or hedge will be suitable wood. Finish in natural color with dull varnish or shellac.

38—Rocking Chair

A high school problem. It is advised that this problem be undertaken only by high school pupils of considerable ability. The variety of angles introduced makes the cutting of joints difficult, although not too hard for some pupils of high school grade. The back cushion is left off in the sketch to show the slatted back. The cushions may be made by pupils. Pantasote may be the outside covering. Make a canvas case first and fill with "Kapok," a material shipped from India and not as expensive as curled hair. It is suggested that the bottom of corner posts need not be set into rockers, as shown in working drawing, as one will not rock back of the back posts. Stain dark and give the "Stain, Filler and Varnish Finish."

DESK CHAIR



CHAIR SEAT
WOVEN WITH $\frac{3}{4}$ " LEATHER STRIPS

