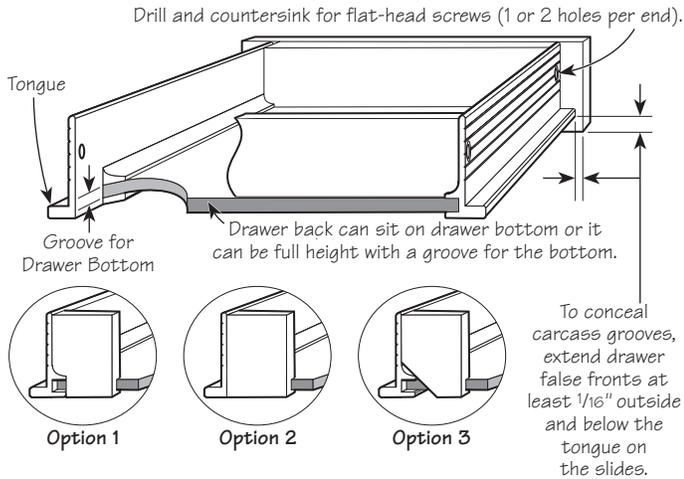


## Micro Drawer Slides/Sides

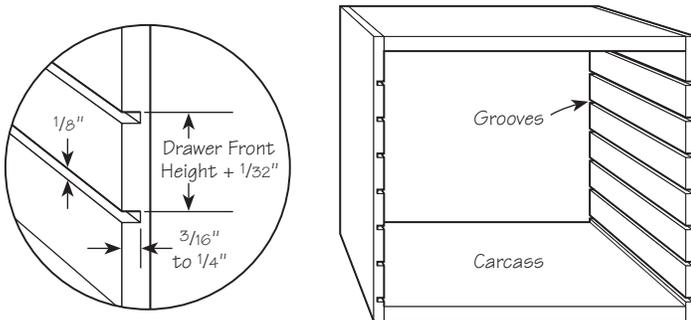
These drawer slides can be cut to any desired length to form the slides as well as the sides of slim drawers. Integral with their design is an outside tongue that slides into  $\frac{1}{8}$ " wide kerfs (grooves) cut on the inside faces of the carcass sides, and an inside groove that supports the drawer bottom (made of plywood, Masonite®, or any other material  $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick for 2" and smaller slides,  $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick for larger slides; see **Figure 1**).



**Figure 1: Drawer construction.**

### Cabinet Construction

The inside faces of the carcass sides should have  $\frac{1}{8}$ " wide grooves ( $\frac{3}{16}$ " to  $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep) cut in them. The distance between the grooves should equal the height of your drawer fronts, plus  $\frac{1}{32}$ " for clearance, with the first cut  $\frac{1}{32}$ " above the inside bottom. For best appearance, drawer fronts/false fronts (depending on chosen option) should extend below the bottom of the drawer slides and far enough beyond the tongues on the outside of each slide to conceal the carcass grooves.



**Figure 2: Carcass construction.**

### Drawer Construction

There are three construction options when using these drawer slides.

The easiest and best looking is **Option 1**, which makes use of a round over bit to form fit the ends of the drawer fronts and backs to match the inside profile of the drawer side. It also makes use of false fronts, which are more forgiving than fixed fronts during installation.

With **Option 2**, the ends of the drawer fronts and backs are straight cut, but require that you notch a portion of the inside faces of the drawer sides.

**Option 3** does not require the ends of the drawer fronts and backs to be form fit, nor notching the inside face of the slides, but leaves a small visible gap inside the drawer.

### Option 1: Routed Drawer Fronts & Backs

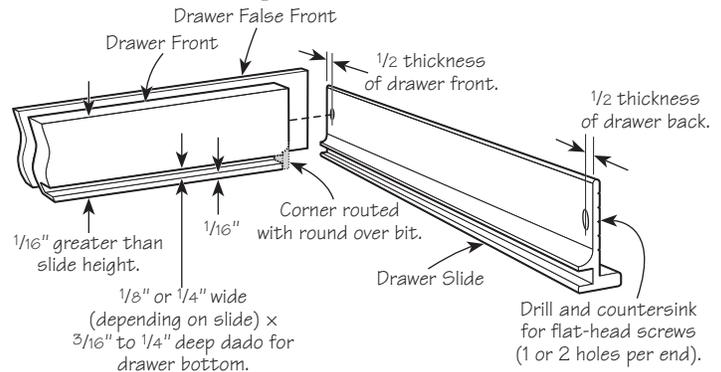
**Drawer Front & Back:** A drawer front or back that is  $\frac{3}{16}$ " less than the slide height will be flush with the top of the slides when resting on top of the drawer bottom (see **Figure 1**). Alternatively, a full-height drawer front and back will achieve the same if dadoed to accept the drawer bottom (see **Figure 1, Option 1**). The width of the back should be  $\frac{3}{16}$ " less than the inside of the carcass to provide  $\frac{1}{32}$ " clearance on each side of the drawer.

Cut a drawer front and back so that the widths are the same. If these parts were cut full height to accept the drawer bottom, cut a  $\frac{1}{8}$ " or  $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide groove (depending on the slide size) on the inside face and  $\frac{1}{16}$ " up from the bottom edge (see **Figure 3**).

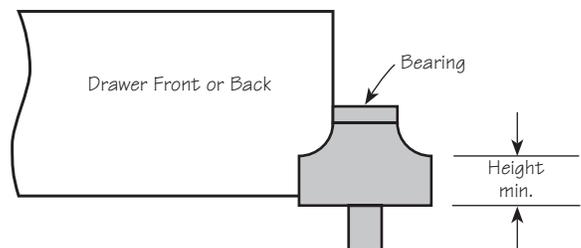
**Drawer False Front:** A drawer false front that is  $\frac{1}{16}$ " higher than the overall slide height, with a width  $\frac{1}{8}$ " greater than the distance between the outside of the grooves cut in the carcass, will conceal the grooves. Cut the drawer false front.

**Drawer Slide:** Cut the drawer slides no longer than the inside depth of the carcass.

Using a router and a round over bit (see **Table A** for sizes), rout the lower inside corners of the drawer front and back to clear the tongues on the inside face of the slides (**Figures 3 & 4**).



**Figure 3: Corner joint detail, Option 1.**



**Figure 4: Routing drawer ends.**

**Table A**

Drawer Slide Product #	Slide Size	Radius of Round Over Bit	Height min.	Round Over Bit Product #
12K78.01	1"	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	16J27.02
12K78.02	2"	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	16J27.02
12K78.03	3"	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	16J28.04
12K78.04	4"	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	16J28.04

## Options 2 & 3: Rabbeted Drawer Fronts & Backs

**Drawer Back:** A drawer back that is  $\frac{3}{16}$ " less than slide height will be flush with the top of the slides when resting on top of the drawer bottom (**Figure 1**). Alternatively, a full-height drawer back will achieve the same if dadoed to accept the drawer bottom (**Figure 1, Option 2**). The width of the back should be  $\frac{3}{16}$ " less than the inside of the carcass to provide  $\frac{1}{32}$ " clearance on each side of the drawer.

**Drawer Front:** A drawer front that is  $\frac{1}{16}$ " higher than the overall slide height, with a width  $\frac{1}{8}$ " greater than the distance between the outside of the grooves cut in the carcass, will conceal the grooves.

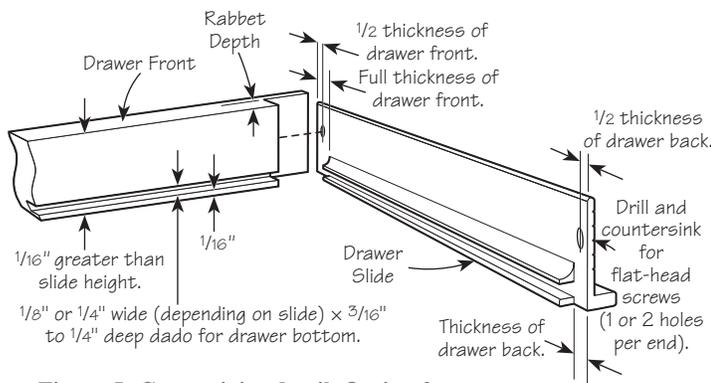
Cut equal rabbets on each end of the drawer front so the distance between shoulders is the same as the width of the drawer back. To accept the drawer bottom, cut a  $\frac{1}{8}$ " or  $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide groove (depending on slide size) on the inside face of the drawer front as shown in **Figure 5**.

**Note:** If the drawer back was cut full height to accept the drawer bottom, cut the groove  $\frac{1}{16}$ " up from the bottom edge.

**Drawer Slide:** Cut the drawer slides no longer than the inside depth of the carcass. There are two options for assembly.

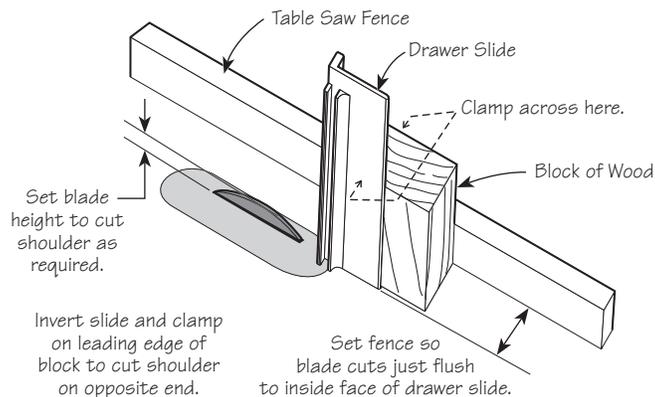
### Option 2: Notched Slides

A shoulder must be cut on the inside face of each slide (see **Figure 5**).



**Figure 5: Corner joint detail, Option 2.**

To shoulder the inside face of each slide as shown in **Figure 5**, use a table saw with a fine-tooth blade for cutting aluminum (or use a router). The jig shown in **Figure 6** simplifies this operation. Set the height of the blade (or bit) to the depth of the rabbet cut on the drawer front. To obtain a left and a right slide, cut a shoulder on each pair of slides, remembering to cut matched pairs so that one slide is the mirror image of the other slide. Reset the blade (bit) height to the thickness of the drawer back and cut a shoulder on the opposite end of each slide.



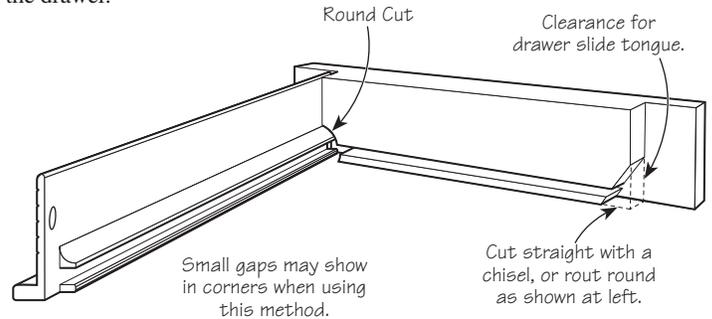
**Figure 6: Drawer slide shouldering jig, Option 2.**

Alternatively, you may file the tongue using a mill bastard file. Scribe a line across the inside face of one end of each slide using the drawer front rabbet as a gauge. Repeat this on the opposite end using the drawer back as a gauge. File the material away; stop when you have reached the scribed lines and have filed flush to the inside wall.

### Option 3: Notched Drawer Fronts & Backs

Using a router or a chisel, notch the inside corners of the drawer front and back to clear the tongues on the inside face of the slides (**Figure 7**).

While this method is slightly easier, the notches will be visible inside the drawer.



**Figure 7: Corner joint detail, Option 3.**

### Assembly

Drill and countersink one or two clearance holes at both ends of each slide (as shown in **Figure 3** or **5**) to fasten the slides to the drawer front and back. Two are recommended for slides 2" and larger. Use V-groove to locate hole center. So the screw heads do not project past the outside faces of the slides, **do not** use screws larger than #4.

Dry assemble the drawers to check for fit, and transfer the screw hole locations to the ends of the drawer front and back. Cut a drawer bottom  $\frac{1}{16}$ " less than the drawer's interior width. If the drawer back is not dadoed, the length of the drawer bottom should be equal to the length of the interior, plus  $\frac{1}{8}$ " (the drawer front dado depth), plus the drawer back thickness. If the drawer back is dadoed, the length of the drawer bottom should be  $\frac{1}{4}$ " greater than the length of the interior. Reassemble each drawer by fastening the bottom in place with flat-head screws at each corner. If required, add one or two more screws to hold the rear edge of the drawer bottom to the back.

**Note for Option 1:** Install each drawer into the carcass, then attach each false front, progressively checking for equal positioning and spacing. These fronts may be glued, or affixed from the inside of the drawer with wood screws.

### Other Points

If the drawer slides are not the desired height, they can be modified, with the drawer front and back heights adjusted accordingly. To make them shorter, use any V-groove on the outside of the slides as a guide to cut a straight line and sand the cut edges smooth. To make them taller, wooden sides can be added to the insides of the drawer slides.