

Base Construction

The Veritas® wall-mount cast-iron workbench and table legs provide a rigid, stable work surface base. The feet rest on the floor, and the legs are secured directly to the wall. The design of the anchor points and leg position ensures that most loads are transferred directly to the floor. The design provides ample clearance at the front of the work surface and a large, open area beneath it for storage, etc.

The wall-mount workbench legs are 33" high. Once the work surface is attached, this height is ideal for working while standing. Similarly, the wall-mounted table legs, at 27" high, are suitable for working while sitting.

General Assembly

Installing the legs is a simple procedure (see **Figure 1**). First attach the legs to the wall using appropriate fasteners, and then mount the work surface onto the legs. Within this simple procedure, there are, nevertheless, some details to consider.

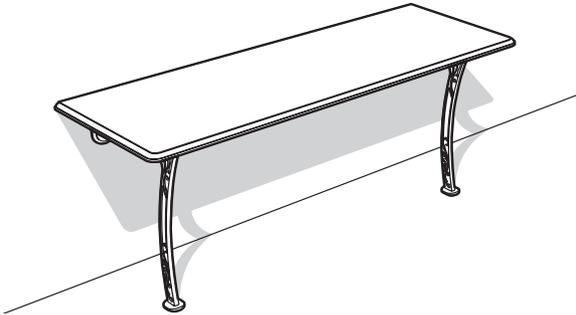


Figure 1: Installed wall-mount table legs.

1. Spacing of the Legs

This will depend on several issues, including the stiffness of your work surface and the clear space you want at the ends. Of major consideration is the location of the studs in your wall. While there are a number of wall-anchoring products on the market, it is advisable to attach the legs directly to the stud (particularly if large loads are anticipated). If direct attachment is not possible (or desirable), you may consider a mounting board of sufficient length to straddle several wall studs, to which the board may be anchored (see **Figure 2**).

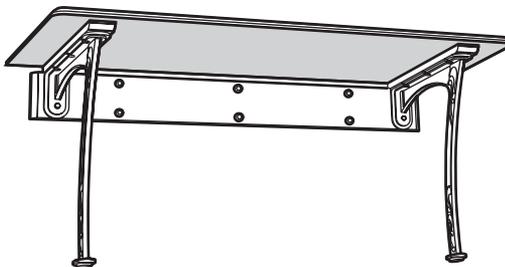


Figure 2: Table legs mounted on board secured to studs.

2. Protecting Your Floor

The feet have been machined flat and all sharp edges have been eased. Although the feet will remain stationary, you may want to install a felt or wood sole on the bottom of each foot to protect your floor. In any competition between cast iron and hardwood or tiled floor, the floor will suffer.

3. Fastener Choice

The holes and slots in the legs have been sized for fasteners and washers up to $\frac{3}{8}$ " or 10 mm in diameter. While work surface attachment is not critical, you should use fasteners as large as possible when mounting the legs to the wall. These fasteners are subject to both tension and side loads, and the stability of the work surface is completely dependent on them.

4. Work Surface Levelling

Each pair of legs should be level within $\frac{1}{16}$ ". However, your floor may not be level. In this case, there are two options. Each foot has a $\frac{3}{8}$ -16 UNC threaded hole for installation of an adjustable glide (not included; see **Figure 3A**). Alternatively (or additionally), you can place shims between the floor and the legs (see **Figure 3B**).

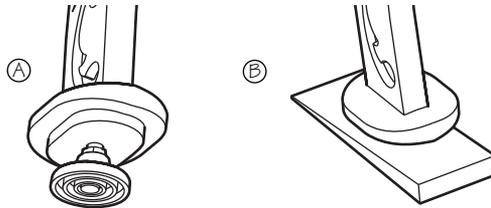


Figure 3: Use adjustable glides or shims to adjust for level, if required.

5. Work Surface Attachment

After attaching the legs to the wall, position your work surface as desired and mark the mounting hole locations. Drill appropriately sized pilot holes for your choice of fasteners. Affix the work surface to the legs.

Note: It is not necessary to put fasteners in all six slots; however, you should not place them all on one side. The fasteners tighten against a sloped cast surface and will tend to push the leg sideways as they are tightened. At least three fasteners should be used per leg; two in the outer slots and one in the inner slots (see **Figure 4**).

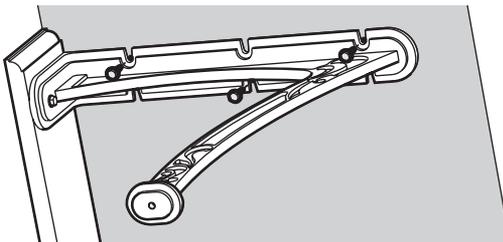


Figure 4: Minimum recommended work surface connection.

If your work surface is a composite material (particleboard, chipboard, plywood, etc.), you can mount it directly to the legs, using appropriately sized fasteners. If the work surface is solid wood, you should incorporate spacers with oversize holes or slots to account for seasonal movement of the wood (see **Figure 5**). This spacer may be concealed by mortising it into the bottom of the work surface, or it may be incorporated as a design element.

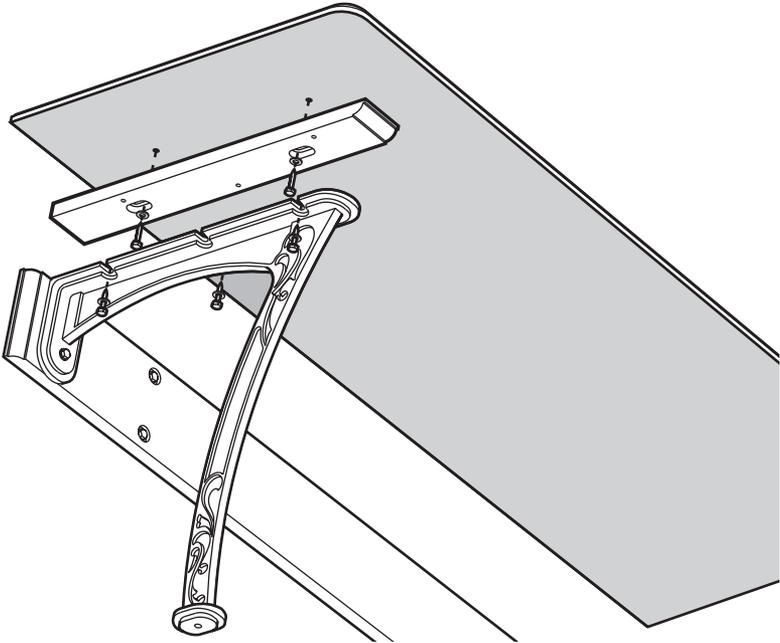


Figure 5: Spacer with oversize holes to accommodate seasonal changes in wood top.

Note: Spacers may be placed between the legs and the underside of the work surface to raise it.

Other Applications

Slats may be used in conjunction with the workbench legs to create a wall-mounted gardening or utility bench (see **Figure 6**).

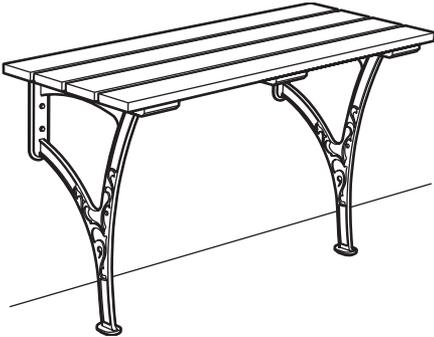


Figure 6: Gardening or utility workbench, using wall-mount workbench legs and slat workbench top.

By using two pairs of table legs and attaching them back to back, you can affix a very large work surface to create a free-standing table. You may want to attach the legs to a central spine to add stiffness across (or along) the table (see **Figure 7**).

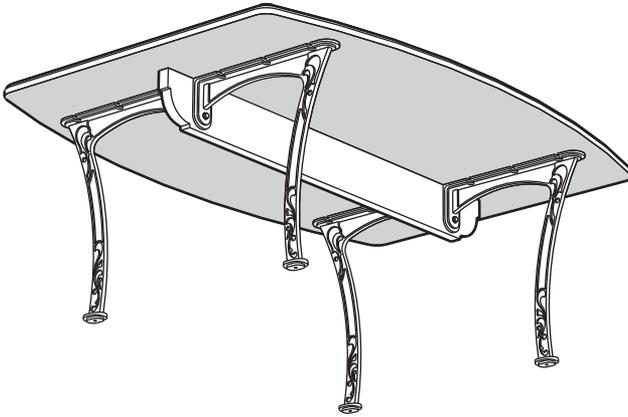


Figure 7: Two pairs of table legs used to support a large table top.

Use $3/8$ -16 \times 2" bolts with nuts and washers to secure the legs together, or large lag bolts to secure them to the spine.

Finishing the Legs

The wall-mount legs have been designed to be aesthetically compatible with our free-standing cast-iron workbench and table legs (05K45.01 and 05K46.01). There are a number of methods you can use to enhance their appearance. The simplest method is to paint the details a different color. A medium artist's brush or tapered round brush will give crisp lines and good control. A lacquer-based paint will adhere best to the primer coat; however, acrylic can be used if the surface is first scuffed lightly with sandpaper.

Pin striping will accentuate the Victorian look of the legs. Inexpensive pin-striping kits are available at most automotive supply stores and are suitable for this application.

You can also apply any of the wide range of patina and faux-finish kits that are available at most paint and craft stores.

For outdoor use, the legs should be protected with a corrosion-resistant or rust-preventative finish.