

WOODEN BOXES from Dave Bleil

Here are some designs for boxes. They are not delicate works of art with thin walls, but they may encourage younger or newer woodturners to try something different. (Do we have many “young” turners?)

What child or adult doesn't like a wooden box? These are not difficult to make if you have previously made boxes; if not, **it's time you do so!**

WARNING ABOUT ALL WOODEN BOXES – Put this with any boxes you give to people!

Wooden boxes should not be used for food, candy or cosmetics such as creams or powders. Since the wood “breaths”, the top section may be slightly tight or loose due to the humidity or the direction of the grain of the wood.

“THE TOP IS A TOP” BOXES



GIVE THEM SOMETHING THEY COULDN'T POSSIBLY HAVE!

Children love boxes. Boxes are common topics as wood turning projects, so why should this be any different, especially since lids as “tops” is not new? This project might have some new “twists”.

Boxes are a great gift for any child especially if his or her name is on it; I originally made these for new born children – my grandsons! Their name and date of birth are on bottom of the lid; the lid is a “top”. I included a note or card indicating it was made the year he or she was born. As the child gets older, parents can spin the top; eventually the child will be able to do so themselves! Any child will enjoy having one for any occasion, especially if his or her name is on it. Parents have called the boxes “keepsakes” in their thank-you notes. (Notice a top spinning in the one picture.)

Refer to the pictures as you read these hints. Read all of the process before starting the box.

- Decide on the size of the box based on the “box” itself – what is the diameter of the wood you will use for the box? The boxes with the walnut bases have a diameter between 2 inches, and 2.375 inches at the widest part – the bottom. That makes the diameter of the lid, which is a “top”, about 1.75 inches in diameter. The height of the box is 1.75 to 2 inches. As a guide, make a scale drawing of what you want to create.
- Make the “top” first sized according to the dimensions of the wood you use for the box, bottom. Keep the nose fairly thick so it will not break off when it is spun; for a lid with a diameter of 1.75 inches, the nose is 0.375 to 0.5 inch at its widest diameter. I use the tail stock to keep the piece steady; **the taper for the spinner is toward the drive end**, this way, you can make the surface for the face and nose very smooth.
- **Put grooves on the bottom of the top** for the child’s name and birth date, or just the child’s name. Refer to the picture. I used the edge of a parting tool to do so.



- Before parting off the top of the box from the lathe, with a pencil, put two very light concentric circles on it as guides to locate the eyes and mouth. Also finish the nose.



- After parting it off the lathe, put a face on lid. Possibly practice on another piece of wood or on paper. I use permanent markers. Remove the pencil marks with an artist's eraser. Do you want red cheeks? I used a TOMBO marker to make them.
- The lid will set on a ledge inside the top of the box. This ledge is also visible in the last picture in this section. The depth depends on the lid, top.
- Using calipers as an aide, make the box. **The lid should not be tight or even snug!** It should be loose but not so loose that it looks poorly made. There should be little "play" in it – as little as possible. The lid should be loose for a couple of reasons – you don't want it to get stuck as the wood "breaths" and if it accidentally gets put on up-side-down, you may have trouble getting it off.
- Hollow the inside of the box. The box should be "squared off" inside. Part it off the lathe and sand the bottom.
- If you are giving the box as a gift now, before finishing the box, **put your name and year on the bottom of the box.**
- If it is for someone specific, put the name (and birth date if desired) on the bottom of the "top" within the rings. Notice the name on this lid is **orientated toward the outside rim** of the top. If the lid is put on up-side-down- accidentally or intentionally, the name and date can be easily read.



- Put 3 or 4 coats of wipe-on poly finish on it before spray painting the nose. **If you are using a colored marker for the nose, do so before putting a finish on it.** If you are using a colored marker, you may want to tape around the nose. Use 8 or 9 pieces of tape to separate the nose from the top before spraying it. Even so, you may have to use a sharp, pointed knife to scrape off any excess paint after it dries and you have removed the tape.
- **If it is not for someone yet born or for the future**, set it aside for later, or tape the bottom of the top and put finish only on the top side after you make the face.



- **Is it for a girl?** The face you put on the lid could also look like a girl by adding longer hair and a bow; I usually use the light-colored boxes for girls putting the child's name and birth date on the bottom of the box. As they become older, a girl is more apt to keep and use a more decorative box. My daughters, in-laws, and nieces all have one
- The top is a dark-colored wood (I use black walnut.) with an acorn made from a dowel rod or piece of maple; acorn hole and tenon is 15/64 or 1/4 inch; acorn diameter is about 5/8 inch. Of course, all of the measurements are relative to the size of the top and box.
- If you're making an acorn for the lid, you may want to make a few extra since the wood in on the lathe.

WALNUT "WALNUT" BOX



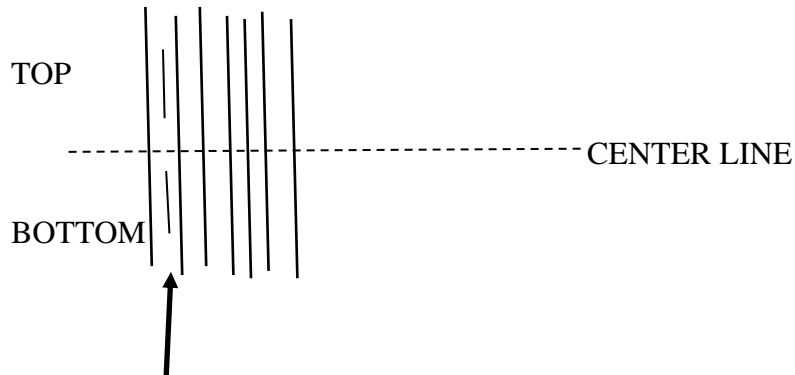
Use the same method as you do for any box. Keep the walls **thick** before and **after** final shaping of it! You will want thick walls because of the **deep grooves** you will be putting in the pieces. For the final shape, you may want to make a paperboard template. Mine is about 2 inches long and 2 inches wide.

REMINDER: Wooden boxes should not be used for food, candy or cosmetics such as creams or powders.

- Use a chuck for a block of wood and round the edges. The eventual “point” is orientated toward the drive end. Hollow the top of the “nut” and “square off” the inside for the tenon. Sand the inside to your satisfaction.
- Crudely shape the top leaving the walls **thick** and part it off leaving extra length for the use of the live center to support it when completing the shape. Find the center of it; using a scratch awl or nail for a small hole for centering the tail stock.
- Using calipers, make the tenon checking the fit until you are satisfied. Create the cavity for the bottom of the nut.
- Combine the two pieces; they should fit tightly for now. You could use just a friction fit but it is much easier to shape the nut using the tail stock for support. I use a Rockler live center. Remember, keep the walls **thick**!
- Shape the nut keeping the tail stock in place. With a pencil, draw lines from end to end for the eventual grooves. (See below!) With a hot burning iron and a skew tip, put deep grooves in the wood along the pencil lines. (I used a Colwood PS Long “skew” point with my Detailer wood burner.) Of

course, you will not be able to do the very ends while it is still on the lathe but this is easier than trying to hold it when it is off the lathe. If your friction fit is tight enough, you can continue the burns to the tip of the point.

- Make sure you have a “**key**” to line up all the burn marks – flutes.



“KEY” for aligning the top to the bottom without using trial and error! You could also use 2 dots.

- Remove the top portion; if it is too tight, use a narrow-bladed knife to pry it off. Very lightly sand the tenon until you get a snug but **easily removable** fit.
- Part off the bottom and complete the groves. Look at the picture of the bottom of the nut. Put your name and year on the inside.
- If it does not seem dark enough, use very dark stain or Indian ink to color it. If you use Indian ink as I did, make sure you use **plastic gloves**! Also wipe it off immediately or the piece will be too black.
- Let the stain or ink dry for a day. I use multiple layers of wipe-on poly for a finish.

EGGS



Let me “egg” you on! Eggs are also a great gift for a new born, putting the name and birth date inside it and their name on the outside. Of course, they can also be used as personal Easter gifts. If it’s your first one, get a hollow plastic egg to guide your turning or make a paperboard template of the final shape; use a tight-grained, light colored wood such as maple.

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- Most of the eggs I make have a two inch or slightly larger finished diameter. Chuck up a block of wood and round the edges. The top of the egg is orientated toward the drive end. Hollow out the “top” part of the egg keeping the wood fairly thick since the final shape will be made after it is matched with the bottom portion. “Square off” the inside for the tenon and sand the inside to your satisfaction.
- Crudely shape the top and part it off leaving enough wood to use the live center to support it when completing the shape. Find the center, using a scratch awl or nail for a small hole for centering it with the tail stock. Using calipers, make the tenon checking the fit until you are satisfied. The cavity for the bottom of the egg can be created now or after you have shaped and removed the top of it.
- Now combine the two pieces. You could use just a friction fit but it is much easier to shape the egg using the tail stock for support. I use a Rockler live tailstock center.
- Shape the entire egg and sand to your satisfaction.
- It’s decision time: Do you want a couple of rings on the egg? After making two very small “V” cuts, use a wire to friction burn rings evenly spaced on both sides of the dividing line that separates the two pieces.
- Do you want colors on it? I use multiple layers of Tombo markers; I found that permanent markers did not satisfy me. Applying colors is easier while the egg is still on the lathe even if it is not rotating. After colors are dry, I use a permanent marker for the name and maybe a date or writing “FIRST EASTER” and the year.
- Remove the top portion; if it is too tight, use a narrow-bladed knife to pry it off. Very lightly sand the tenon until you get a snug but **easily removable** fit. Sand the very top of the egg if it was not done before you removed it. Do not part off the bottom yet.
- Created the cavity for the bottom of the egg if that has not yet been done.
- Shape the bottom portion of it. I make the very bottom **flat** so that the egg will “stand up” on its own. You could make a “stand” for a rounded bottom, but if it’s for a child, they would find a flat bottom easier to use.
- I use multiple layers of wipe-on poly for a finish.

ACORN

GIVE THEM SOMETHING THEY COULDN’T POSSIBLY HAVE!

Acorn decorative boxes are great gifts! Acorns are a traditional symbol of growth, strength, good luck and prosperity. They are often found on finials for bed posts, clocks and cabinets.

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When I made acorn in the late 70's and 80's, I used Honduras mahogany; I now use Sapele, although walnut makes a nice acorn. I also used a large center screw welded to a nut made by Jake Brubaker, a local woodturner; I now use a chuck. Sapele has a beautiful grain, so if you do not texture the top, it will still look very nice. Oak is certainly logical to use but texturing the top is not as easy as a close-grained wood. A 3" x 3" x 6" piece is a good size for the project.

Many, many relatives and friends have acorns I made either using them as boxes or just as decorations; two that I sold are in Japan and Germany.

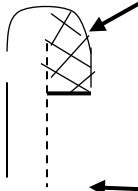
Your box is **not** going to have the same relative dimensions of a real acorn. I picked up a real one today and the ratio of the top diameter to the bottom diameter is 1.15 to 1. You will want to **exaggerate that ratio** and **make the bottom nearly flat** so that it "stands up"! For example, the walnut acorn in the picture has a top to bottom diameter ration of 1 1/6 to 1; actual measurements are 3.0625 inches to 2.625 inches (approximately 78 mm to 67 mm). The length from the top, excluding the "stem" to the bottom,

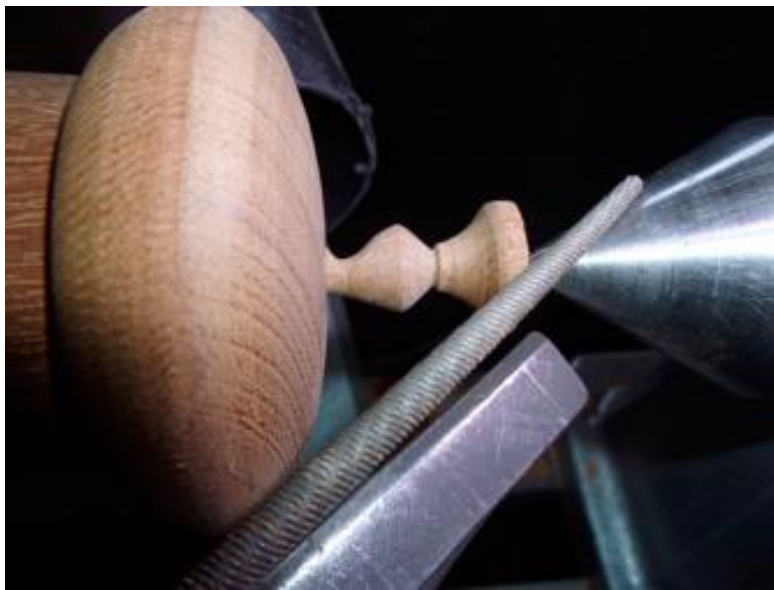
excluding the “point” of the acorn is about 2.5 inches; make it a length that is pleasing to you, maybe 2.75 inches. The Sapele one with the textured top has a diameter ration of 2.75” to 2.25”. I attempt to start with stock that is a full 3 inches thick. I suggest making a drawing or template out of paperboard as a helpful guide. No two acorns are alike.

- Use a chuck for a 3-inch diameter piece of wood that is 5 to 6 inches long. Use a tail stock to “true up” the wood before starting the lid. Remove the tail stock and put pencil marks on the stock and end grain to approximate your cut for this inside of the lid.
- You are only interested in completing the portion of the lid that meets the bottom/body of the acorn; the rest of it can just be roughed out. “Square up” the inside of the lid with a parting tool; if you wish, using a texturing tool, put a design inside the lid (I use the Henry Taylor “Decorating Elf”; I was displeased with the Robert Sorby spiraling wheel).

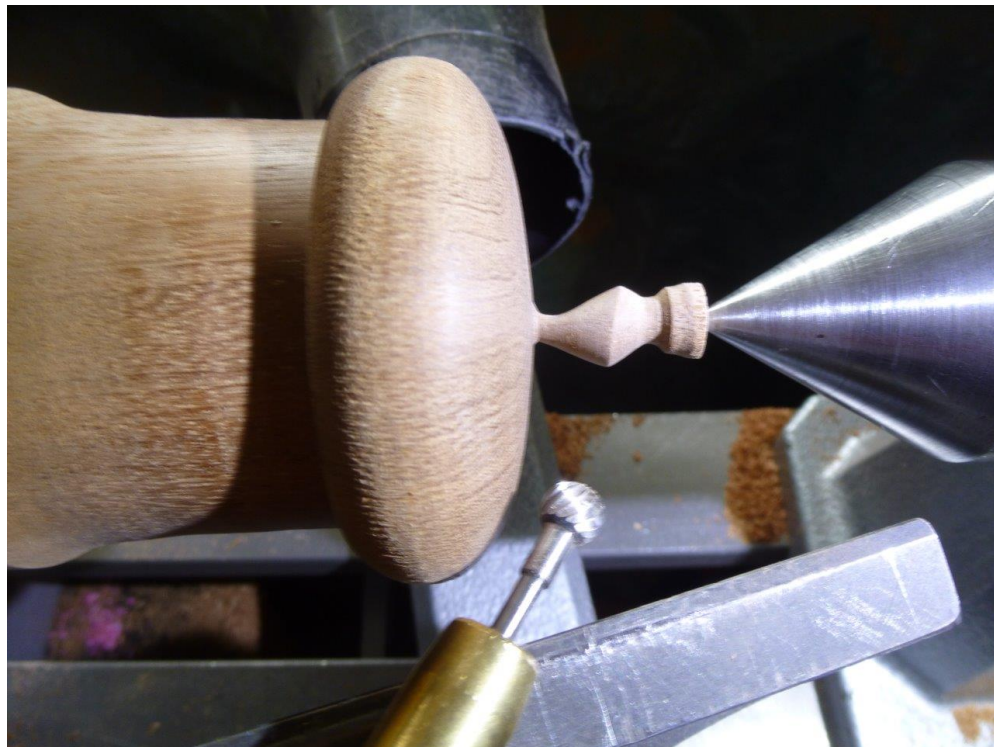
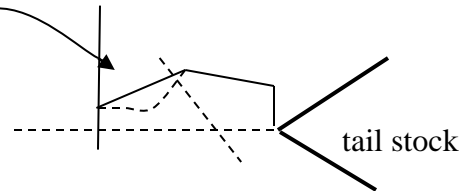


- Is the lid going to be smooth or textured? Before removing it, **you must sand and finish (or texture) the outside of it!**

-  Before removing the lid, roughly shape the remaining parts; you will complete the lid once you friction-fit it to the bottom part, securing it with the tail stock.
← This will be the inside of the lid/top.



- True up the end of the stock, getting a smooth surface before fitting the lid to it. Use calipers to measure the inside of the lid; use outside calipers just slightly larger than the inside measurement to fit the lid on it. **I get very close to fitting the lid on the bottom and sand the very end of it because once you fit the lid to the bottom, you will not be able to “finish” it; that would make the lid too loose for the bottom.** Also, as you attempt to fit the lid, slightly taper the wood so that, if you take off too much wood, you can cut off the end and start over.
- Friction fit the lid to the bottom and secure it with our tail stock. Shape the rest of the lid and the stem. **Before you sand and finish the surface of the lid, shape the stem** using a Dremel tool or a small, round file or sanding it to the desired shape. (See photos during explanation.)



- Finish the surface of the top. Is the top getting textured? Do so now. Remove it.
- After the top is removed, use a sander to taper the stem. I taper the stem so that the taper is **toward** the part I filed away. (See photos during explanation.)



- Make a cavity the depth you want using a Forstner bit that is slightly smaller than the diameter of the cavity, or just hog it out with some tools. Finish the inside of the bottom and thin the walls. Sand the inside.
- Now complete the outside. **Make sure the bottom is “flat” or the acorn will not “sit up” on an angle, but fall over on its side.** You want to leave a small point on the bottom. Plan accordingly! Part it off and sand the point to your satisfaction.
- I use Spanish Oak to stain the top; I have also used ebony stain, but, if you do so, wipe it off immediately so that the brown color of the wood shows through the stain. I try **not** to stain the inside of the top. Used two coats of stain on the top if you are not satisfied with the color differential. Let the stain on the top dry for a day.
- I put my name and date on the edge of the inside of the lid.
- I use multiple coats of wipe-on poly for the entire acorn. First put the finish on the bottom so that stain from the top does not discolor the bottom portion. If you put texturing or a design on the inside of the lid, it may take additional coats to highlight it.

OIL CAN RING STAND AND BOX

How is an oil can constructed? Find images of one on the internet. The bowl has a threaded tenon and the spout has treads on the inside for attaching it. A portion of the spout end has texturing for tightening it to the bowl. The bottom of the bowl is attached using a “crimping” method just like the tops and bottoms of cans of soup.

I decided to make the oil can in three parts, the bowl, the connecting piece and the spout (finial). The middle piece has a tenon that goes into the bowl; the walls of the bowl are thick to support the spout. The middle connector has to have some texturing and markings that appear to be the threads on a real oil can.

This first attempt (September, 2020) in maple has a finished height of 7.25 inches and has a diameter at the base of 3.5 inches. The bowl is just short of 2 inches in height. The middle connector has a tenon of 1-inch diameter; the section of “threading” is 1.25 inches in diameter and the textured section is 1 and 5/8, 1.625, inches in diameter; the entire middle section including the tenon is just shy of 1.25 inches in height. the goal is to have an oil can that is proportional to a real one with texturing and marks that give the allusion of threads. The base of the spout (finial) is just under 3/8 inch.

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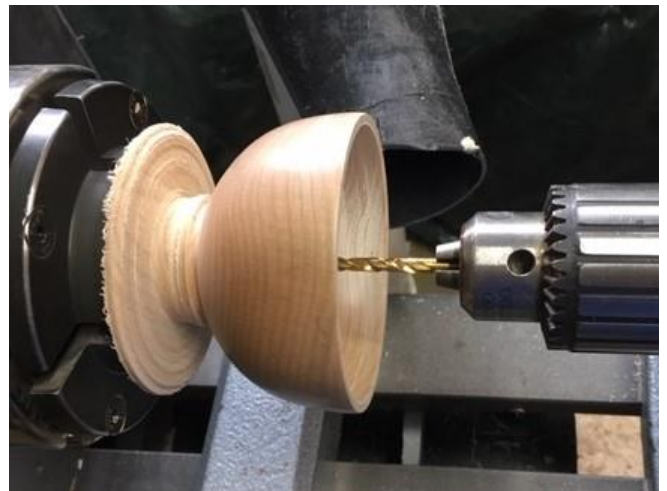
As I took the picture, I realized a problem with the design of it was to be used as a box. Do you see the problem?

As a stand-alone artistic piece, it looks great. As a usable box, it does not have an opening large enough to be very functional. For that reason, I decided to make another using four pieces of wood – the very bottom plate and bowl would be separate and connect at the rim, the portion that would have been crimped on to the bowl if it were actually made of metal. The diameter of the bottom “plate” must be larger than the diameter of the “bowl”. Plan accordingly.

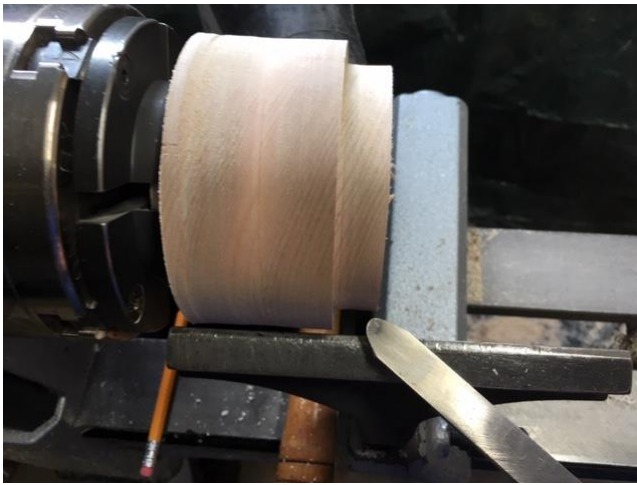
- I did not have thick wood so I glued a piece to the bottom for the tenon and extra height. Mounting it on the lathe for the tenon, the top of the bowl is toward the drive end and the tenon is turned on the tail end. If using a piece of wood for the tenon and extra height, **make sure the glue mark is perpendicular to the bed of the lathe.** The glue mark should pass the tool rest at the same place.
- Turn your tenon and remount the wood; mine was about 2.25 inches in diameter and 3/8 inch thick.



- Shape the bowl and sand it to very smooth finish. The smooth finish will give the allusion of metal. Did you get tear-out on the end grain? Use a very sharp bowl gouge or round nose to carefully shear off some of the wood.
- Hollow out the inside **leaving thick walls to support the top portion**. Using a parting tool, put a ledge on the inside rim to accept the tenon on the bottom plate. **See the last picture of an oil can at the bottom in this section.**
- Drill a pilot hole into the top before parting it off. The pilot hole will be used later to center the tail stock using a live center to support it when completing the shape. It will also be used to center the drill bit for the hole connecting the top connector and spout (finial).



- Part off the bowl leaving extra wood for using the tail stock.
- You will need to make the bottom plate for the bowl using another piece of wood. Of course, you should have made the diameter of the bowl small enough so the diameter of the bottom “plate” is larger than that of the bowl.



- Do you have a snug fit? Use the tail stock to hold it in place and smooth the very top. Drill a hole for the connecting the middle section and the spout (finial). I drilled a one-inch hole.
NOTE: See the last picture in this section; the tenon is a right circular cylinder, not curved like the one above. The wall in the inside of the bowl is also straight; this is easier to make and gives a better fit.



- While the bowl is still against the bottom plate, make a pencil mark to indicate where it rests. **You don't want to remove too much wood after the bowl is removed and you are finishing the diameter of the bottom plate!**
- Remove the bowl and hollow the bottom plate. Sand the inside to your satisfaction.
- Complete the diameter of the bottom plate and begin the process of parting it off.



- You will have to turn the connecting piece that has a textured portion and coves that represent screw threads. My textured part has a diameter of about $1 \frac{5}{8}$ inches; the portion with the allusion of screw coves is about $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{8}$ long. You must also have a tenon for attaching it to the bowl. Once you have turned the piece to the diameter of the textured portion and **before you narrow it down** to simulate the area of the threads, **texture the surface while it is still a wide**. Otherwise, the narrow section might be “chewed up” by the tool.
- Turn down the area for simulating the threads. Put some very shallow coves on that part that represent threads. Smooth and sand the surface of the top to receive the spout.
- The tenon should be the size of the hole you drilled on the top of the bowl. Mine is one inch.
- Drill the hold for the spout (finial). Mine was $\frac{7}{16}$ inch.



- Sand the top surface and part it off.
- Turn the spout to the appropriate length; mine was $5 \frac{1}{4}$ inches including the tenon into the middle portion.
- To make sure the stem, finial, is perpendicular to the base, glue it by remounting it on the lathe.



- I put a small amount of thin **CA glue** on the narrow end of the spout to reinforce it. I finished the entire piece with wipe on poly.
- The spout / finial is not hollow, but the small hole at the top from the Rockler live center gives the allusion it is hollow.



CUPCAKE

GIVE THEM SOMETHING THEY COULDN'T POSSIBLY HAVE!

My daughter likes to bake and appreciates wooden items so I made a cupcake box for her using mahogany and maple. In the future, I would carve a swirl in the frosting and put a cherry wood cherry on top. Diameter of “cake” portion is 1.75 inches at the bottom and 2.5 inches at the top; overall height with the “frosting”, lid, is 2.75 inches. Walnut would make a good “cake” part – chocolate! She has the best looking one with closer flutes on the “cake” portion and more flowing “frosting” over the side.

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- Make the “cake” part first. I used a V-parting tool for the flutes buy putting pencil marks where I wanted them; carve **from wide diameter to small diameter to sheer off the wood** so that the tool does not cut “into” the grain. You may want to use the indexing pin so that the wood does not rotate.
- Design the “frosting” – do you want a curl through it? Do you want a “cherry” on top? Whatever you do, you will need **two cavities**, one for the tenon and one for the “frosting” to overlap the “cake”. Notice how the top has been carved and sanded to have an uneven surface as the “frosting” “flows” over the bottom part. You could use a Dremel tool to achieve this or a rasp or a carving knife and sand paper.



- If you decide to put a “swirl” on the icing, which I have not yet done, I would use a V-parting tool to rough in the swirl and the edge of a file or small rasp to reduce the grooves before sanding it.
- I put my name and date on the edge of the inside of the cavity.

STUMP BOX



This stump is made of cherry. I am not pleased with the ration of the diameter of the top to the overall height; from pictures of “images of stumps” on line, I would shoot for a ration of the top diameter to be about 65% to 70% of the overall height. Start with a drawing.

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- Chuck up a block of wood and round the edges. The eventual top is orientated toward the drive end. **Keeping the wood thick enough for future burning to represent the bark**, hollow the top of the lid and “square off” the inside for the tenon. Sand the inside to your satisfaction.
- Before parting it off, make sure you leave extra length for the use of the live center on the tail stock to support it when completing the shape when it is attached to the base.
- Find the center of the lid; using a scratch awl or nail for a small hole for centering it against the tail stock when you remount it.
- Preparing for the base (box), keep the diameter of the very bottom larger than the top portion so that the finished box is broader at the base than the top. A real stump is larger at the ground level.
- Using calipers, make the tenon checking the fit until you are satisfied. Connect the two pieces and use the tail stock to support them.
- Using a V-parting tool, a large gouge (and possibly a Dremel tool) shape the stump. Make four or five large parts on the trunk of the tree.
- Used a wood burning tool to create the bark. You may want to make a “key” to easily match the two pieces; that may be a place where you “hide” a “dot” on the two pieces within the bark.
- Most of the burn marks will cross over the intersection of the two pieces.

- Finish the top of the top; this can be done all of the lathe if the friction fit is tight enough. Otherwise, you will have to sand it to a very smooth finish to emphasize the difference in textures of the top of the top and the bark, and especially to show the grain.
- When removing the lid, if it is very tight, you may have to use a sharp blade to separate the two pieces; sand the tenon slightly so that the lid can be easily removed but is still snug.
- Hollow the bottom of the stump and sand to your satisfaction.
- Use a very dark stain for the bark; wipe it on and let it dry. Try some stains on another piece of the same type of wood. **Keep the stain off the top and bottom.**
- Part of the bottom and sand to a glass finish. Decide where you want to put you name and date – on the bottom or inside the lid.
- I use a wipe-on poly for the finish. The number of layers of finish is determined by the appearance you want.

CHILDREN'S SATURN BOX

Here's a box a child might enjoy having after learning about the planets. The very thin plywood came from Mike Fritag. After getting an estimate of the size of the hole needed to fit on the bottom hemisphere, I put very close concentric circles on the wood as a guide for using the drum sander for the final fit before gluing. The rings were put on while the piece was still on the lathe. Read the guide for construction below. Do you want to finish the lid before gluing on the plywood? You may want to change the order according to your experience.

This Saturn box is $2 \frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter with a ring pattern that is $5 \frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.



- Chuck up a block of wood and round the edges. The eventual top is orientated toward the drive end. After you round the end, **trace the edge against a piece of cardboard or paper board making a semicircle.** This will be used later to form the outside of the lid. Take the piece you cut out for the semicircle and trim the semicircular part only to help you shape the inside to the lid at a later time. Hollow the top, lid, and “square off” the inside for the tenon. Sand the inside to your satisfaction.
- The lid or top will be shaped later after it is fitted on the tenon. Round it slightly leaving it thick. Before parting it off, make sure you leave extra length for the use of the live center for supporting it against the base. Part it off.
- Find the center of the lid; using a scratch awl or nail for a small hole for centering the tail stock when you remount it.
- When making the tenon for the bottom, **keep it relatively long** since you will have to attach the plywood for the rings to it. Any extra wood can be removed at the end of construction when the plywood has been put on and the lid will be shaped.
- Using calipers, measure the diameter of the tenon. This is the size of the hole you will need in the plywood. Put a few very close concentric circles on the plywood as a guide for using the drum sander for the final fit before gluing. Using a scroll saw, cut out the circle **close to the needed diameter, but not the exact size.** Use a drum sander and the additional concentric rings as a guide to get the correct size, continually trying it on the tenon.
- Place the plywood on the tenon and fit the unfinished lid on it. The tenon should be too long; take off the excess wood until the unfinished lid is against the plywood. Remove both.
- Hollow out the bottom piece; you may want to use the semicircular paper board you trimmed earlier in the process or just hollow it to your satisfaction. Sand the inside.
- Place a **small amount** of glue on the tenon at the bottom portion and put the plywood on the tenon. There should be little glue because, in order to get a good fit, you are going to use the tail stock to fit the lid on the tenon to hold the plywood in place. Let it dry.
- If needed, sand the outside of the plywood.
- Shape the lid possibly using the semicircular template made earlier. Sand it to your satisfaction.
- The lid should not be too tight; you may have to use a very thin blade knife to pry it off. Sand the tenon slightly to get the fit you want.
- I used Tombo markers for the rings slowly turning the piece and making the same colors at the same diameter on both sides of the plywood.
- Complete the outside of the bottom of the box. Part it off and sand it to round off the wood where you parted it off.
- Put your name and date on the inside of the top or some other place. Is it for a specific person? Do you want their name on it? You might possibly **put it on the plywood with very small letters where it would be hidden by the lid.** Is the lid thick enough to do this?
- I finished the whole thing with wipe-on poly.
- If you want to do so, make a stand for the box; the top of the stand should be concave to support the hemispherical base. I used a black Sharpie or India ink to color it before putting a finish on it. India ink – Make sure you wear gloves!

BIRD AND BUTTERFLY HOUSES

Yes, these are boxes; they have a friction fit and could be used to put (hide) something in it and set or hang somewhere. The tallest is 4.5 inches high but can be made in any size or height, especially if you want one used outside as an actual bird house. I used a long-shafted fish hook with the hook cut off for my

“eye”, glued in with epoxy. If hung outside on a porch tripod, the sun and air might loosen the friction fit, so you may want to compensate for that with a wooden peg in the back where the two pieces are joined.



WARNING ABOUT ALL WOODEN BOXES

Wooden boxes should not be used for food, candy or cosmetics such as creams or powders. Since the wood “breaths”, the top section may be slightly tight or loose due to the humidity or the direction of the grain of the wood.

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