This organizer makes it easy to turn a cluttered, chaotic closet into a clean, organized space. It’s modular, which means it’s made up of just a few “boxes” that you can configure in a way that works to suit your closet and your storage needs.

Best of all, you can build it yourself for a fraction of the cost of a commercially-made closet system. All you need are the tools in your Kreg DIY Project Kit, a drill, a circular saw, a few other basic tools, plus a few pieces of plywood and some boards.

We’ll walk you through the process of building an organizer for your closet step by step.
Introduction:
Please read this page before you begin working on this plan.

Safety:
Attention: Almost any do-it-yourself project involves risk of some sort. Your tools, materials, and skills will vary, as will the conditions at your project site. Kreg Tool Company (“Kreg”) has made every effort to be complete and accurate in the instructions and other content contained in this document. However, Kreg will not assume any responsibility or liability for damages or losses sustained or incurred in the course of your project or in the use of the item you create. Always follow the manufacturer’s operating instructions in the use of tools, check and follow your local building codes, and observe all commonly accepted safety precautions. We strive to be accurate, but reserve the right to correct any errors.

Tips for working with your project plan:
• Before you begin building your project, read through the plan completely to ensure that you’ll know what to expect as you proceed, and so that you understand all of the steps in the process.
• As you plan, keep the following in mind:
  • The Closet Organizer is made up of four types of “boxes” that you can joined together in a configuration that fits your space.
  • Depending on your configuration, you may build multiples of a particular type of box, or you may not to build that box at all.
  • Each type of “box” is presented independently, and each has its own materials list, cutting diagram, and set of instructions. These show the materials, cuts, and instructions for building one (1) box of that type. Be sure to multiply the materials by the number of boxes of that type you build.
  • Before you begin building, you may want to practice using your tools with some scrap material to become familiar with their usage.
No matter how you decide to configure your closet, it’s made up of a few simple parts:

**Large Box**
can be mounted high, low, or stacked. Has an adjustable shelf.

**Hamper**
is sized to hold a square laundry basket, or can be outfitted with an adjustable shelf.

**Tower**
provides adjustable storage for folded clothes, shoes, and more.

**Small Box**
works great as a high shelf.

**Ledgers**
hold the organizer components securely to the wall, and ease make installation easier.

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**Closet Configuration Options**
Here are just a few possible ways to configure your closet organizer:

**Heavy On Hanging Space**
If you have a lot of hanging clothes, try this version that has two Towers, one Small Box, and lots of closet rod.

**A Balanced Approach**
This version uses two Towers, one Small Box, three Large Boxes, and a hamper to provide lots of shelf space plus some hanging rods.

**Serious Shelving Space**
If shelf space is what you need, this option delivers with two Towers, one Small Box, six Large Boxes, and two Hampers— one with a shelf.
Small Box

Materials List
These are the materials you’ll need to build one (1) Small Box. Be sure to multiply for each additional Small Box you wish to build.

Small Box:
(1) 48” x 48” sheet of 3/4”-thick plywood
(1) 24”-long 1x4 board
(25) Kreg 1-1/4" coarse-thread pocket hole screws
(includes enough for construction of the box and a few extra)

Tools Required:
Circular saw, drill, tape measure, pencil, painting supplies

DIY Tip
When you shop for plywood, shy away from sheets labeled as “sheathing.” They’re inexpensive, but aren’t reliably flat, and they don’t have an attractive appearance. At the least, look for “sanded plywood” sheets. They’re flatter and smoother. For the best results, pay a little extra for “hardwood plywood.” Home centers usually offer this type in birch, which is smooth, flat, and attractive.

Project Notes
Mark each part with its name and letter to be sure you keep them all straight. It can also be helpful to indicate the top and bottom of each part to ensure that you orient them correctly.
Small Box

When cutting the rail (D) to length from the 1x4, you cannot use the Rip-Cut™. It’s not designed for this type of cut. You can still use your circular saw for this cut, though, by simply sliding the Rip-Cut™ saw connector off of the aluminum guide rail. Or, you can make this cut using a hand saw, jig saw or a miter saw.

When you’re cutting sheet goods with a circular saw, make sure that the whole piece of plywood is supported. A sheet of 2”-thick rigid foam insulation laid on the ground or on a sturdy work table works great for this. The foam supports both the piece you are cutting off and the remaining part of the sheet so they can’t slip or fall, and you have both hands free to control your saw. As you cut, let the saw blade cut into (but not through) the foam.

Before you cut, make sure that you’ve calibrated your Rip-Cut™ according to the instructions. This will ensure accurate cuts.
When you are laying out the pocket holes, don’t worry if your spacing doesn’t perfectly match these measurements. One of the great things about Kreg Joinery is that you don’t have to be exact.
Want to speed up the painting process? Paint the parts before assembly by laying them out flat and painting them with a roller. Also, to fill in the plywood edges that will be visible on the front of your organizer, try spackling compound or fast-drying drywall joint compound instead of wood filler. Both of these materials are easy to spread using a putty knife, and you can sand them smooth easily when dry.
Materials List

These are the materials you'll need to build one (1) Hamper.
Be sure to multiply for each additional hamper you wish to build.

**Hamper:**
1. 48" x 48" sheet of 3/4"-thick plywood
2. 24"-long 1x4 board
3. Kreg 1-1/4" coarse-thread pocket hole screws
   (includes enough for construction of the box and a few extra)
4. 5mm Shelf Pins *Optional*

**Tools Required:**
Circular saw, drill, tape measure, pencil, painting supplies

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When you're making a long cut on a sheet of plywood, don't try to make the cut by standing at the end of the sheet. It's too easy to lose control of the saw as you lean forward.

Instead, walk along the edge of the sheet, guiding the saw as you go. With the Rip-Cut™, you'll be able to control the saw easily as you cut.
Hamper

Drilling the Shelf Pins:
1. Set the fence on the Shelf Pin Jig for 2” setback.
2. Position the jig along the front edge of one box side and 7-1/2” from the bottom end.
3. Drill 6 shelf-pin holes.
4. Move the jig to the back edge, and then repeat steps 2 and 3.
5. Repeat this process for the other box side.

The shelf pin holes shown are optional. If you are using the hamper told hold a laundry basket (it’s designed to hold a square 19”x19” basket), the holes are not needed. Add the shelf-pin holes if you want to add a shelf instead, or if you think you might add one later.

To add the shelf-pin holes, first set up your Shelf Pin Jig according to the instructions that come with it. Then, center the shelf pin jig on the height of each side and drill the holes.
Materials List

These are the materials you’ll need to build one (1) Large Box. Be sure to multiply for each additional large box you wish to build.

**Large Box:**

- (1) 48” x 48” sheet of 3/4”-thick plywood
- (1) 24”-long 1x4 board
- (25) Kreg 1-1/4” coarse-thread pocket hole screws (includes enough for construction of the box and a few extra)
- (4) 5mm Shelf Pins

**Tools Required:**
Circular saw, drill, tape measure, pencil, painting supplies
The shelf gets cut to a length just slightly shorter than the inside width of the assembled box. That makes it easier to place the shelf in the box and on the shelf pins.
Drilling the Shelf Pins:
1. Set the fence on the Shelf Pin Jig for 2" setback.
2. Position the jig along the front edge of one box side and 7-1/2" from the bottom end.
3. Drill 6 shelf-pin holes.
4. Move the jig to the back edge, and then repeat steps 2 and 3.
5. Repeat this process for the other box side.
Before you drive in the pocket screws, set your drill clutch to a relatively “light” setting—usually a setting of 4 to 6 works well. You want the drill to drive the screws into the pockets completely without over-driving them.
Materials List

These are the materials you’ll need to build one (1) Tower.
Be sure to multiply for each additional tower you wish to build.

*Note: The configuration shown on the cover of this plan uses two (2) towers.

Tower:
1. 48" x 96" sheet of 3/4"-thick plywood
2. 24"-long 1x4 board
3. (25) Kreg 1-1/4" coarse-thread pocket hole screws (includes enough for construction of the box and a few extra)
4. (20) 5mm Shelf Pins *Optional*

Tools Required:
Circular saw, drill, tape measure, pencil, painting supplies
Using the Rip-Cut™ makes it easy to cut your pieces to size—just set the marker on the measurement you need, and go. This works great for parts that measure less than 24"—the maximum cutting capacity of the Rip-Cut™. On the tower, though, the sides are 70-1/2" tall, which means you can’t just set the Rip-Cut™ to the measurement.

To cut these parts, start by setting your Rip-Cut™ to the 3-3/4" measurement shown above. Then set it to the next measurement (9-7/8") to cut a shelf, then to 11-1/2" to cut the top. After making those cuts, the material that remains will be the right length for one tower side. You’ll need to repeat this process again to cut another shelf, the tower bottom, and the other side, as shown in the cutting diagram.
Drilling the Shelf Pins:
1. Set the fence on the Shelf Pin Jig for 2” setback.
2. Position the jig along the front edge of one tower side and 5-1/2” from the bottom end.
3. Drill 6 shelf-pin holes.
4. Move the jig up, insert the locating pin in the lowest hole, and place the pin in the highest hole that you just drilled. Then drill a pin hole using the top hole in the jig.
5. Move the jig up and place the locating pin in the hole you just drilled. Drill the remaining 5 shelf-pin holes.
6. Continue this process to drill the remaining shelf pin holes along the front edge.
7. Move the jig to the back edge, and then repeat steps 2-6
8. Repeat this process for the other tower side
Materials List

These are the materials you’ll need to install the closet organizer as it is shown on the cover of this plan. Be sure to adjust your materials if you are building your organizer with a different configuration.

(1) 96”-long 1x4 boards
(1) 48”-long 1x4 board
(40) Kreg 1-1/4” coarse-thread pocket hole screws
   (used for attaching the boxes to the ledgers, and to the other boxes. Includes extras.)
(25) #12x3” flathead wood screws or deck screws
   (used for attaching the ledgers to wall studs. Includes extras.)
(3) 18”-30” adjustable closet rods
(3) sets of closet-rod supports
(10) heavy-duty drywall anchors (may vary)

Tools Required:
Circular saw, drill, tape measure, pencil or chalk line, 24” level, painting supplies

The installation procedures on the next few pages detail how to install the closet organizer in a standard 8’-wide reach-in closet as it is configured and shown on the cover of this plan. If you are configuring your organizer differently, you’ll need to modify the installation accordingly. All of the same principles still apply.
Installation

Before you start installing the organizer, use a stud finder to locate the studs in your walls, and then mark their locations. You can mark them using a pencil, or use a chalk line. Chalk lines are highly visible, and wipe away easily with a damp sponge.

To install your organizer, start by attaching the lower ledger to the wall so that it is centered on the closet wall (in an 8'-wide closet, you’ll have about 1/2" at each end), and the TOP EDGE of the ledger sits 12" above the floor. Make sure the ledger sits level, and that it is secured to the wall studs—not just to the drywall.

Before installing the middle ledgers, double check the overall height of your towers, and position the ledgers so that the tops of all the boxes will sit at the same height.
Secure the boxes to the wall by driving screws through the rail and into the wall studs. If you cannot hit a stud, first drill through the rail and drywall. Next, move the box out of the way, install a heavy-duty wall anchor in the drywall, and then reinstall the box and screw into the anchor. You’ll also attach the boxes to one another with screws, which lets each one “borrow” strength from its neighbor for a more-secure installation.
Installation

Middle Ledger B

12x3" Wood Screw

48"

1-1/4" Pocket Screw

1-1/4" Pocket Screw
Installation

You can buy wood closet rods and cut them to length, or pick up adjustable rods that you can fit without cutting. When mounting the rod supports to the wall, you're not very likely to hit a stud. Don't just screw into the drywall, though. Install a heavy-duty wall anchor and secure the rod support to it.