The classic look of a farmhouse table is as popular today as ever—and not just in farmhouses. The farmhouse table is just as popular in an urban loft or suburban home. That's because this type of table offers straightforward styling, solid construction, and versatility that make it useful and beautiful.

Building your own farmhouse table is easier than you might think, too. You can build one from ordinary construction lumber available in any home center, and all you need are a few basic tools. We’ll walk you through the building process step by step.

Once your table is together, you can finish it in a way that suits your style. Stain or paint are both popular options, as is painting the base and staining the top, as shown below.
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 build the Bookcase, keep the following in mind:
  • The Farmhouse Table is built entirely from dimensional lumber—2x4, 2x6, and 4x6 boards.
  • To cut these boards, you’ll need a way to make accurate crosscuts. A miter saw works best.
  • You’ll also want to spend a little time sanding and cleaning up the lumber that you buy to remove defects, rough edges, and markings that are usually stamped onto the boards.
• Before you begin building, you may want to practice using your tools with some scrap material to become familiar with their usage.
The Farmhouse table has quite a few parts, but you’ll see that many of them are similar. All of the parts are made by simply crosscutting boards to length, and then assembling them with wood screws and pocket-hole screws.

**Breadboard Top**
The table top features classic “breadboard” ends that give a finished look and help keep the long slats flat and stable over time.

**Trestle Legs**
The trestle-style legs add to the classic look of the farmhouse table, and they create a solid foundation for a sturdy table.

**Rails and Stretchers**
An assembly of rails and stretchers supports the top and makes the base assembly resistant to wobbling.

**Classic Styling**
This farmhouse table is designed with elements that give it a great look. You can paint or stain your table to fit in with almost any decorating style from traditional to contemporary.

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.
Farmhouse Table

Materials List
These are the materials you’ll need to build one (1) Farmhouse Table

(7) 96"-long 2x6 boards
(6) 96"-long 2x4 boards
(1) 96"-long 4x4 board
(16) 3" wood screws (for attaching Leg Posts)
(40) 2-1/2" wood screws (for attaching Outer Leg Base, Caps, Feet)
(150) Kreg 2-1/2" pocket hole screws (includes a few extras)

Tools Required:
Miter saw, drill, drill bits, tape measure, wood glue, pencil, medium- and fine-grit sandpaper, painting/finishing supplies

Project Notes
The materials you need for your table can be found in the lumber aisle of any home center. Because this type of lumber is made for homebuilding rather than furniture making, you’ll probably need to spend a little time sorting through the stacks to find boards that look the best and have the fewest defects.
A miter saw is the best tool for cutting your table parts to length because it makes it easy to make a controlled, straight, and square. Plus, a miter saw has the capacity to cut all the way through the 4x4 leg posts. A circular will work for cutting all of the parts except the posts—it doesn’t have cutting capacity to get through a 4x4 in a single cut.

Mark each part with its name and letter after you cut them. This makes it easier to keep track of everything and to make sure you don’t accidentally put parts together in the wrong sequence.
Attach the Leg Inner Bases (B) and Leg Inner Caps (D) using 3” screws. For best results, drill pilot holes before driving in the screws.

DIY Tip

Before you assemble your project parts, sand them to remove any labeling stamped onto the wood, scuffs, or rough edges. You can do a final sanding after assembly, but it’s a lot easier to sand out these imperfections before putting things together.

Attach the Outer Leg Bases (C) and Outer Leg Caps (E) using 2-1/2” screws. For best results, drill pilot holes before driving in the screws.
Attach the Feet (F) using 2-1/2" screws. For best results, drill pilot holes before driving in the screws.

After assembling the legs, drill pocket holes into the Leg Caps. These will be used later to help secure the legs to the table top. Set your Kreg Jig® and drill bit for 1-1/2" material.
When you drill pocket holes in the rails, set your Kreg Jig® and drill bit for 1-1/2" material. Note that the pocket holes in ends of the inner rails (H) are drilled at different locations. That way, when you attach them to the cross rails, the screws won’t run into one another.
Before you attach the leg assemblies, make sure that the rail assemblies are oriented correctly. The pocket holes that will be used to attach the table top should be positioned closest to the feet. Attach the rails using 2-1/2" pocket-hole screws.

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When making the top slats make 2 Outer Slats (J) and 4 Inner Slats (K).
When assembling the table top, take care to keep the ends of the boards aligned, and to keep the surfaces flush. At the ends, you can clamp the boards to hold them in position as you drive in the screws. In the middle of the boards, you may need to press the boards flush by hand. After assembly, you can sand the table top to get rid of small variations.

Project Notes

When you attach the top to the base, make sure that the top overhangs equally on both ends and at both edges.