



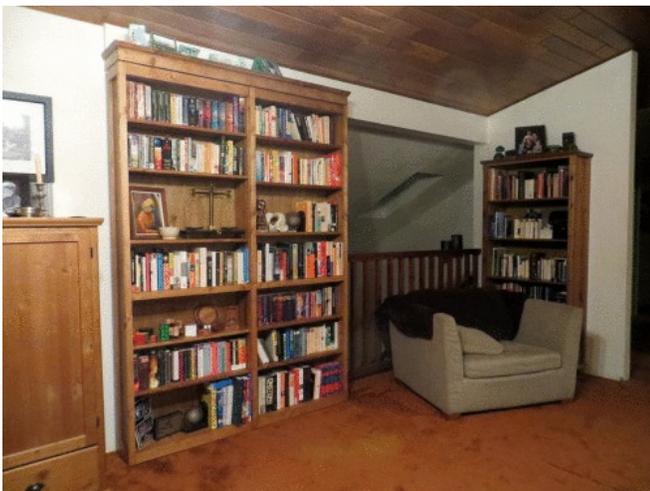
Secret Door Bookcase



by makendo

Who doesn't want a secret door bookcase? We have a space in our living room that I've been planning to conceal with just such a door for 10 years, but I've kept putting it off because doing something like this has to be done well. I wanted the carpentry to be of high quality and the mechanism to be rock solid, and I finally got the time, resources and hardware to make it to the standard I wanted.

This is a long instructable, because it covers not just the construction of the bookcase but also some other features - it has a unique locking mechanism based on a sliding book, multiple secret compartments inside the bookcase (aside from the big one behind it!), and it's fitted with electronics that generate some geeky but fun sound and light effects.





Step 1: Finding a Space

You'll know already if there is somewhere in your house suitable for a bookcase to hide a door. For us, it was a weird little space with an angled ceiling and a window. It used to have a balustrade and was entirely useless, but one of the first things we did was wall it off and create an open study nook. That left it open to the living room, which was OK but not ideal, since

keeping such a space tidy is a PITA. What makes it suitable for a secret room is that it is cantilevered out over the front door, so unless you're really paying attention when you come into the house, you won't know it's there. It's already surprised visitors, which is ridiculously satisfying.



1. These photos are from when we bought the house 10 yrs ago. Space was mostly used for storage and a cat loft

Step 2: Design

For maximum stealthiness, I was keen to make the bookcase blend in with the rest of our furniture. The plan was simple: I would mimic the design and finish of our existing solid wood bookshelves as best I could, while adopting the [hardware kit](#) sold by the Murphy Door company, which is designed to support a door weighing up to 300 lbs.

The plans that come with the kit call for edge-banded plywood, but I made mine out of solid wood edge-glued panels instead: such shelving material is

I've attached the [Sketchup](#) file I used to design the bookcase.

inexpensive, dimensionally stable and of the necessary thickness. The trickiest thing about the new design was creating the illusion of depth on the sides that our existing furniture has, since the hardware needs to be mounted right against the outside edges of the boxes that make up the bifold door. Fortunately, there was an elegant solution to this, that in some ways makes the bookcase stronger (the load bearing side is now directly above the pivot hardware).



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Step 3: Materials and Tools

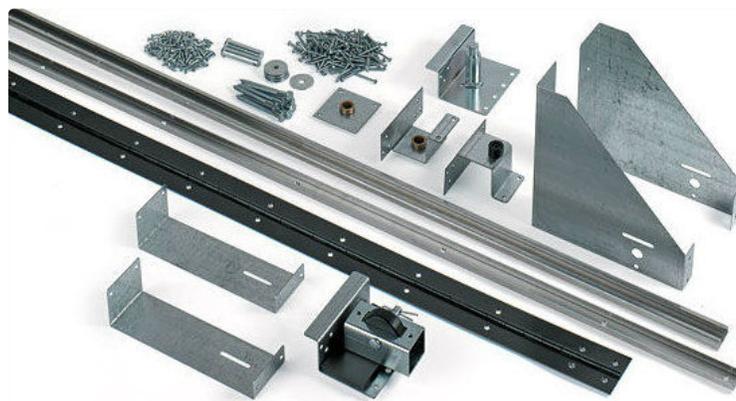
You need 2 sheets of 1/4" sanded plywood (~\$25 each), and 6 panels of 3/4 x 15 1/4 x 96 laminated pine project board (~\$20 each), and a few lengths of 2x4 construction lumber (or similar). You need the [Murphy Door kit](#), which contains a neat collection of ruggedly built hardware. I was really impressed with it - it all feels really solid and well thought out. You will also need parts for whatever assembly method you use. I built this with [pocket screws](#) and [Miller dowels](#); I like both of these construction techniques because they allow you to build things with wood glue (which is amazingly strong) but without lots of specialist tools

and clamps (which I don't have). Total cost for the project was less than \$500 (CAN).

While I don't have much in the way of specialist tools, I do have a decent collection of power tools in my garage, including a table saw, a miter saw, hand planer, router, drill etc. However, there is nothing that this project calls for beyond the tools you need to build an ordinary bookshelf, so a circular saw with a good guide plus assembly tools is all you really need.



1. My 1/3-of-a-garage workshop
2. 1/4" plywood
3. 2x6 construction lumber
4. Solid wood panels
5. Hand planer, drills, router



Step 4: Get Cutting

Here's the cut plan for my shelves. Everything is in mm because building in feet and inches does my head in, but I will try to do the conversions. Note that the 3/4" pine panel is 19 mm thick.

The Ikea bookshelves I was trying to mimic have a few routed features: stopped chamfered edges on the front side trim, and a curvy front edge on the shelves. I added the latter before cutting the shelves to length, though I didn't have the right router bit and so improvised. The chamfer I added with a bevelling bit, stopped 50 mm (2") or so before the end of each piece of trim. These little features seem so subtle as to be almost pointless, but their very subtlety is why they work - they add to the appearance of quality with contributing any ostentation.

3/4" pine shelving

#1 and #2: rip one board 191 mm (7 1/2") wide out of each piece of shelving. Trim to 2120 mm (83 7/16") long. Cut a rabbet to accommodate the 1/4" plywood for the back (~6 mm, but measure it) - make it about 10 mm (3/8") wide so fixing it to the back is easy. Mark these two pieces "inside left" and "inside right". Rip one board 185 mm (7 1/4") wide out of each left over piece. Trim to 2120 mm (83 7/16") long, and mark "outside right" and "outside left".

#3, 4 and 5: Rip all of these into boards 185 mm (7 1/4") wide. From these 6 long boards, cut 18 pieces 718 mm (28 1/4") long. 12 of these are adjustable shelves, and will probably need to be shortened slightly so that they fit easily (only by a mm or so). I also did some subtle decorative routing on the edges of these 12 boards, and it is easier to do that *before* you cut them to length.

#6: Rip a strip 200 mm (7 7/8") wide, and cut to 1511 mm (59 1/2") long. Mark "valance". Rip another strip 90 mm (3 9/16") wide, and cut to 1511 mm (59 1/2") long. Mark "valance back". Rip another strip 70 mm (2 3/4") wide, and cut to 1549 mm (61") long, and mark "valance front". From the 70 mm (2 3/4") offcuts, cut another two pieces 219 mm (8 5/8") long, and

runs to about \$100, compared to \$130 for the laminated board + solid wood trim. I reckon the latter is a good deal, given that you don't have to do any edge-banding and that the bookcase looks

mark "valance left" and "valance right".

2x4 spruce construction lumber

I made the trim with ordinary 2x4's and a lot of ripping and some tidy-up with an electric hand planer. This part would have been easier with a jointer and a thickness planer, but it was no big deal. Here are the pieces you need:

Two 718 × 38 × 19 mm (28 1/4" × 1 1/2" × 3/4"). Mark one "right middle" and the other "left middle"

Four 718 × 60 × 19 mm (28 1/4" × 2 3/8" × 3/4"). Mark "top right" "top left" "bottom right" and "bottom left"

Two 2120 × 30 × 19 mm (83 7/16" × 1 3/16" × 3/4"). Mark "back left" and "back right"

One 2120 × 38 × 19 mm (83 7/16" × 2 3/8" × 3/4"). Mark "middle"

Four 150 × 60 × 19 mm (5 29/32" × 2 3/8" × 3/4"). Mark "top right side" "top left side" "bottom right side" and "bottom left side"

Two 2120 × 30 × 38 mm (83 7/16" × 1 3/16" × 1 1/2"). Cut a rabbet 11 × 19 mm (7/16" × 3/4") out such that the two arms of the leftover L shape are 19 mm (3/4") thick. Mark "front left" and "front right".

1/4" plywood

Cut two pieces 2120 × 746 mm (83 7/16" × 29 3/8"). A LOT of waste here, because you need an entire sheet for each shelf back. However, 1/4" ply is handy for a multitude of other projects, so just set it aside in your scrap wood pile and use it for something else.

Note that if you made the bookcase from plywood, you would need two sheets of 3/4" anyway, and this

appreciably more high-end while adding less than 10% to the overall price.



Step 5: Make Sides

The outside of each bookcase is made of five pieces of wood, which get assembled before the rest of the case. I used Miller dowels to attach the long strips of trim. Miller dowels need to be cut down with a flush-cut saw after the glue has dried, then sanded flat. This sounds like more of a chore than it really is - it's very quick and you would be sanding anyway.

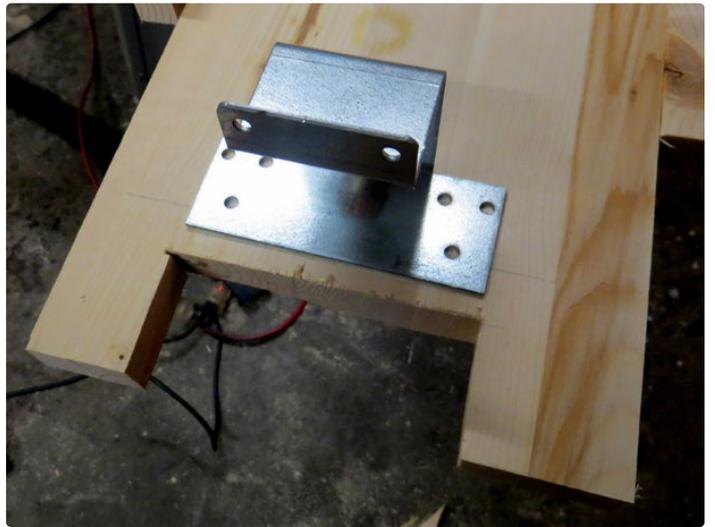
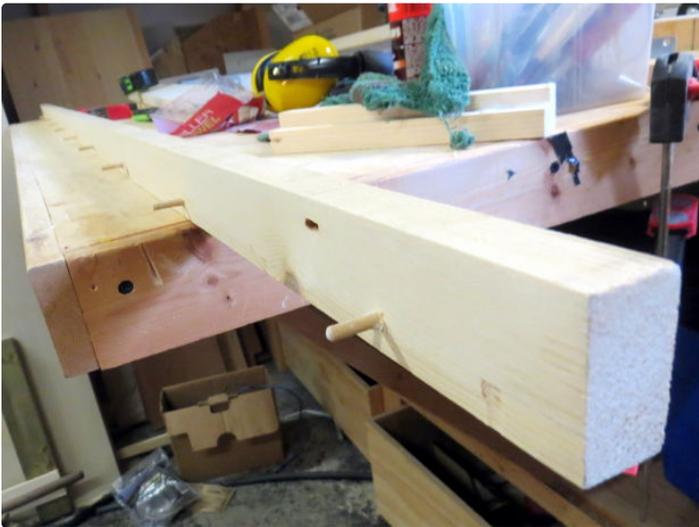


If you're an expert in the use of dadoes, dowels or biscuits, by all means use them instead; or if you're going to paint it, just use plain old screws and fill the

holes.

Before attaching the short pieces, you need to cut out pieces to accommodate the hardware (which is designed to be fixed right next to the outside of the case, so if you want fancy outside trim, you have to pull a trick like this). I glued and screwed these small pieces, since the screw heads aren't going to show.

One of the inside pieces has a long piece of trim attached to it, the other doesn't. Pick the side that you'll see the most for the trim. I attached this using the Miller dowels again, including fake dowels down the other side so it looked like both sides were fixed.



Step 6: Add Holes for Adjustable Shelving

Only one of the shelves in this design is fixed; the rest are adjustable. This is a good thing, because you may love a particular spacing right now, but you may find in the future you want to mount a picture or speakers or something, and you will appreciate the flexibility. On the same basis, make more shelves than you think you might need. I used a little [Kreg jig](#)

to drill the holes; you could easily make your own jig but I was feeling lazy. The adjustable shelves make the bookcase easier to finish, too, because you can stain/polyurethane them separately and they don't get in the way when doing the case itself.



1. Special drillbit with collar that comes with the jig
2. Jig allows you to drill 5 holes at once, either 1/4" or 5 mm
3. HUNDREDS of holes...

Step 7: Build Horizontal Members

There are three L-shaped fixed shelves for each half of the door. I joined these using pocket screws, which require the use of a jig and a specially shaped drill bit. Pocket screws pull the two pieces of wood together very tightly, and you can do the joinery without the need for clamps. The roughness of the hole you see

is because my drill bit is getting old and blunt. You should end up with six L-shaped shelves, two with 38 mm (1 1/2") deep front pieces and four with 60 mm (2 3/8") deep pieces. The former go in the middle, the latter at each end.



Step 8: Assemble Cases

I tried to document the build using photos so you get the idea of how to assemble it, but there are no real hard and fast rules. I used pocket screws and wood glue to join the sides and 3 horizontal members. Just make sure that the case remains square - you'll notice my use of a square of plywood to measure 90 degree angles and diagonal braces to hold the shelves aligned while the glue dried.



Step 9: Attach Plywood Backs

This is a quick and easy step - cut the 1/4" plywood sheets to 2120 x 746 mm (83 7/16" x 29 3/8"), and glue and nail to the back of the bookcase. I used a nailgun. Fill the gaps and sand the whole thing smooth.

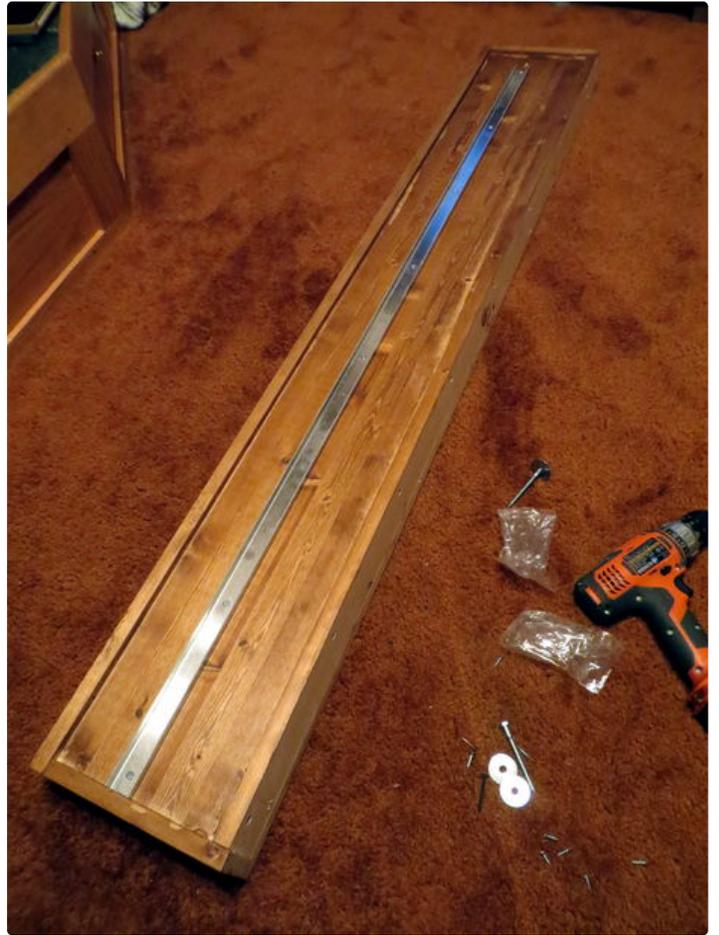




Step 10: Build Valance

This is quick to build and can be entirely done with pocket screws. Note that the final bookcase has crown molding added to the valance, but I didn't add that until after I'd finished installing the bookcase (see later). The 3rd and 4th photos show the hardware being added to the valance - 5 reinforcing brackets on the top, and the guide track underneath.

Note that the top of the valance is hollow. You can take advantage of that later to make a secret compartment on top of your secret door. How cool is that?



Step 11: Finish

Fill any holes or imperfections with wood filler, sand the entire bookcase with fine grit sandpaper, blow/vacuum free of dust, then finish in your choice of paint/stain/polyurethane. I used Minwax Early

American stain followed by clear Varathane finish, to try to match our existing furniture.

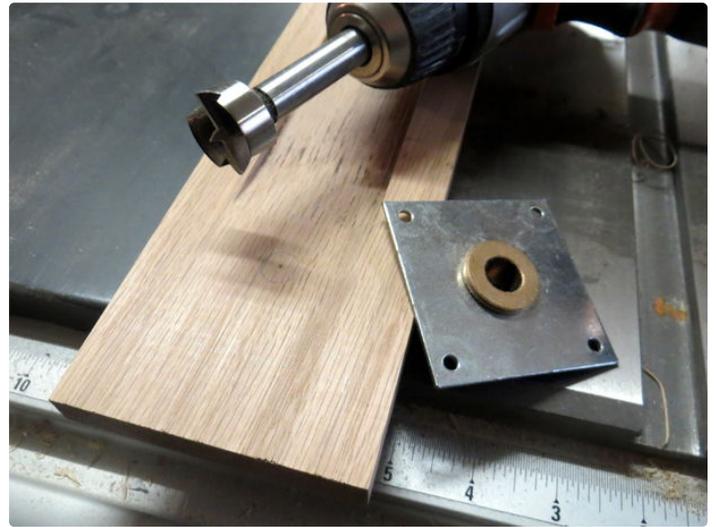


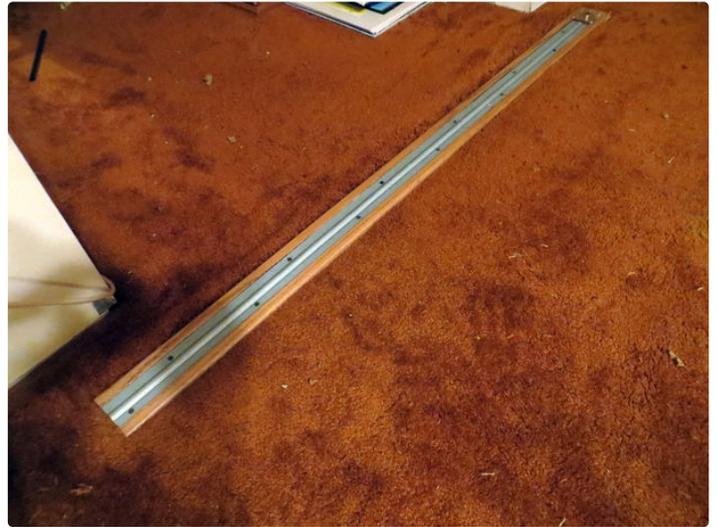
Step 12: Install Lower Track

You need a length of hardwood to that holds the lower track. I used a piece of oak 1550 mm (61") long and nominally 1x4 (but actually only 3/4" x 3 1/2"). I carved a 5 mm (3/16") deep dado using the table saw, drilled a hole with a Forstner bit to accommodate the pivot hinge, and shaped the edges using a roundover bit in my router, to avoid stubbed toes. I also rabbeted the lower edge of the wood to give a space for the carpet to tuck neatly into. Because this piece of wood supports the full weight of the bookcase, it must be attached directly to the floor.

For me, that meant cutting the carpet and adding grabber strips either side. When I did this, the piece of oak was buried too deep in the carpet, so I added a strip of 1/4" plywood underneath to lift it up a little. I'm glad I did - it would have dragged on the carpet otherwise.

I figured out the exact location for the strip by hanging a plumb bob down from the valance, which I just temporarily screwed into place.



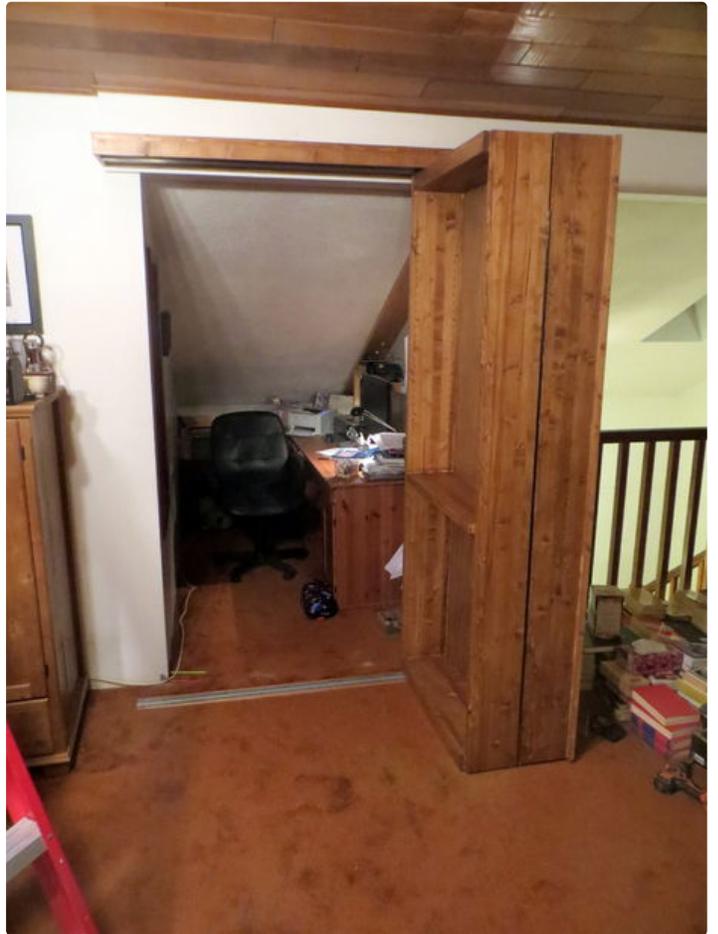


Step 13: Install

First of all, get some help. These bookcase doors are awkward to handle. For full instructions, consult [the manual](#). Basically, you attach the pivot hardware, join the two sides of the door with a piano hinge, stand the door up, put the valance on top with 1/4" spacers,

mark the drill hole locations for the lag bolts, remove the valance, drill the holes, then replace the valance and lag bolt it into place. Your bookcase should now operate as intended!





Step 14: Secret Compartment in Valance

I added some crown molding to the top of the valance, to make it look more like the rest of our furniture, and topped the valance with a sheet of 1/4" plywood. I edged the plywood with thin strips of wood so it was brought flush with the top of the molding. The valance is there to stop the bookcase falling over, and is not designed to support heavy objects, so you should only put light things up there - it's not really an extra shelf.

Note that you've now created a large void space that

is perfect for hiding stuff in... sneaky! Who would think to look for a secret compartment on TOP of a secret door? All right, apart from anyone who has read this instructable...

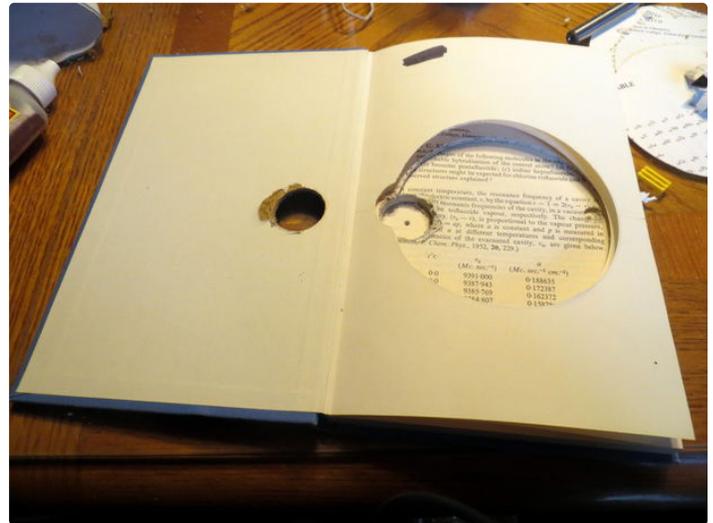
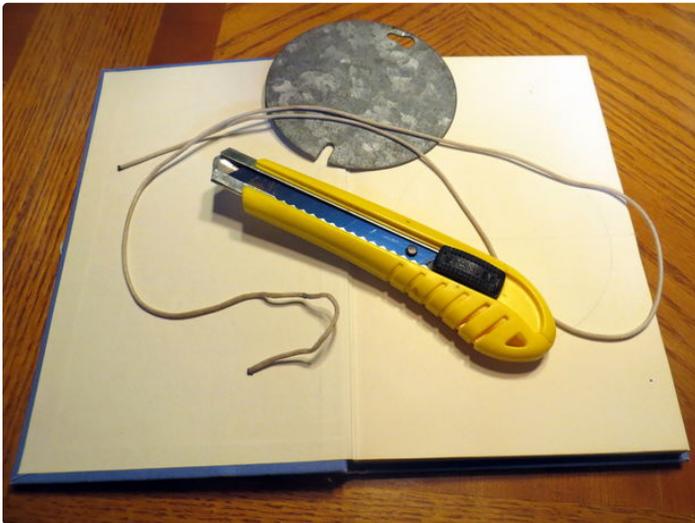
There are two more secret compartments that *can* accommodate heavy objects - the tops of each door. Again, easy enough to make plywood lids for these. I didn't bother, partly because I wanted to use one of these spaces for the sound effects.

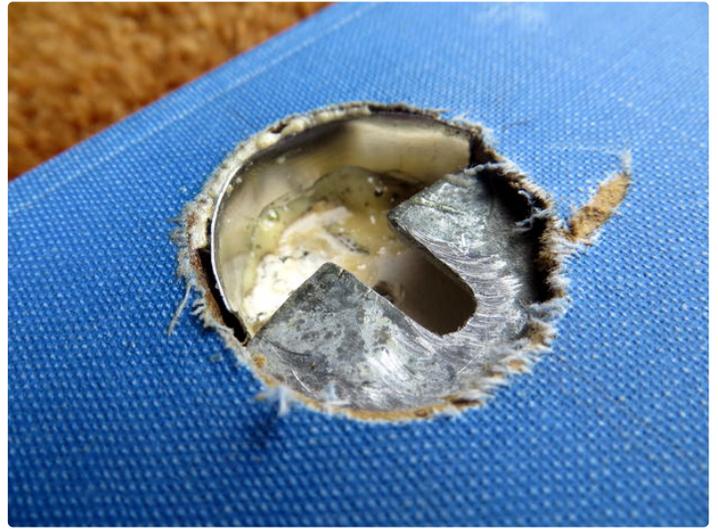


Step 15: Make a Lock

All decent secret door bookcases need an equally secret lock, so I built one out of a hardback book, a bolt and a round steel plate from an old junction box. The bolt was mounted in a hole in the side of one of the cases. Another hole, this one big enough to accommodate the head of the bolt, was drilled through the other box. The steel plate was cut and glued to the inside of the book in such a way that it captures the bolthead, preventing the cases from opening. Pushing the book in releases the bolthead. The hole in the book that exposes the mechanism is lined with a thin piece of steel from a spaghetti tin, so there is a nice "click" when you push the book in.

I drilled a small hole in the back of the case behind the book, so I could attach a nylon cord to the steel plate to allow occupants to unlock the door from inside. This string also allows the occupants of the room to close the door fully from inside. As for the book, I went with the least-likely-to-be-chosen-for-browsing option.

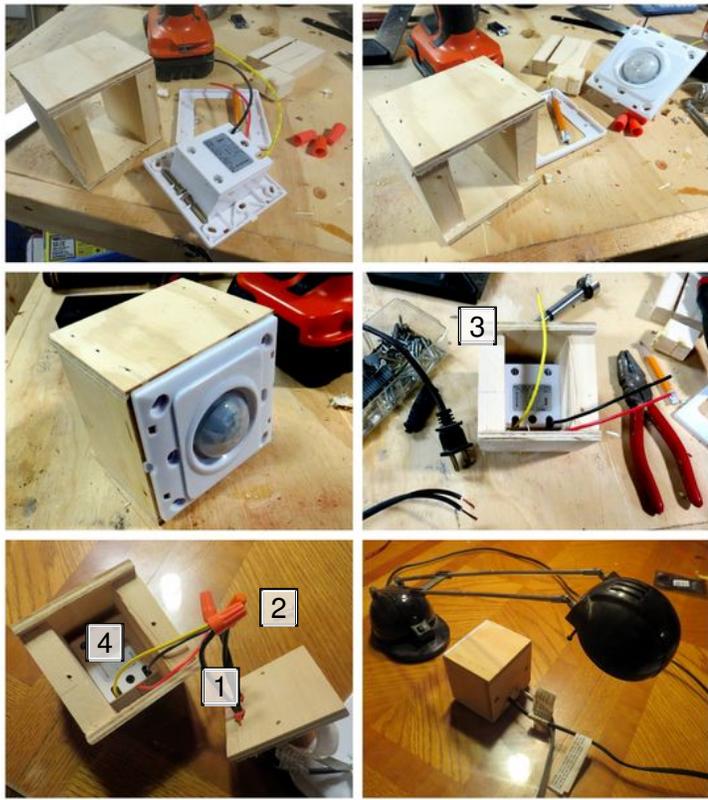




Step 16: Light

It would be very easy to accidentally leave the light on inside the study, so I wanted a motion-sensor light. I bought a [sensor switch](#) but had to make a box for it out of wood offcuts, since I didn't have a suitable place to mount it on the wall. I used a surplus power

cord from a broken scanner to make placement more flexible. It switches on when the door is opened and off again after a few minutes (unless it detects motion, of course).



1. Zip-ties to stop the cords pulling back through
2. The back screws on
3. Space created in back to accommodate wires
4. Handy wiring diagram printed on back of switch

Step 17: Sound Effects

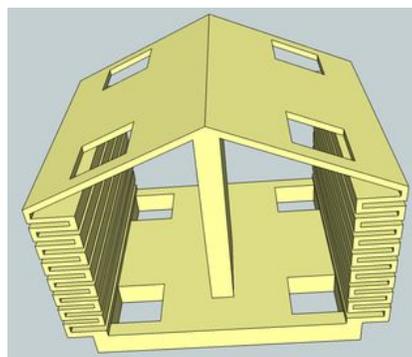
For some extra fun, I added some electronic gadgetry. First of all, when you push the locking book in, it plays the Legend of Zelda "discovered secret" sound (the chimes that play whenever Link solves a puzzle). Then, when you pull open the door, it plays the LoZ "got item" fanfare sound, and a bright light goes on inside the room. This echoes what happens when Link opens a treasure chest. Funnily enough, while most people have no idea what the sounds are, they find them weirdly appropriate. I'm not sure if that is some stored memory, or Nintendo's genius in picking exactly the right sound, or both. Anyway, it's fun to have it there as a geeky in-joke.

So how does it work? The first sound is triggered by the pushing the book in, and the second by the opening of the door. Both use a [sound recording module](#) with mic and speaker, and they're powered by 3 AA batteries mounted in a [holder](#).

The sound module was mounted to a board and a big wooden lever triggers the switch on the bookcase. I used the top of a pop bottle to amplify the sound (it makes a huge difference, believe it or not).

The trigger for the second module I designed in SketchUp and 3D printed using a [Makerbot Replicator](#) (which I have access to through work). It's basically a little house with a roof and flexible walls that encloses the sound module. When the door opens, it depresses the roof into the switch through an inverted

"chimney".

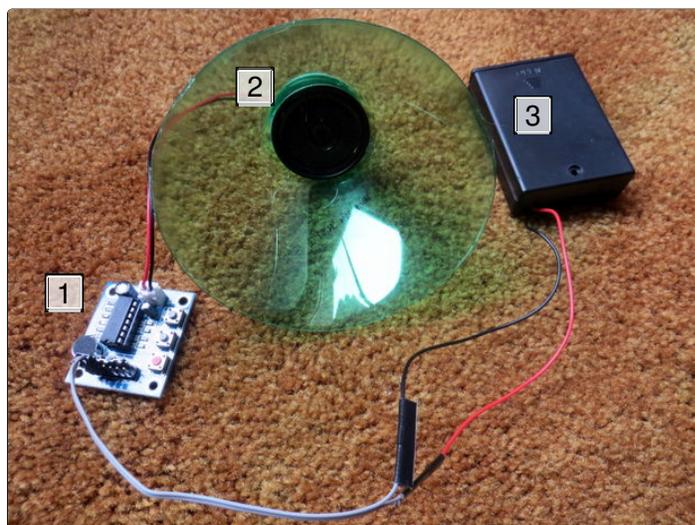


The holes are to allow the sound module to be screwed in place, and the zig-zag sides are to allow compression and springiness. It could of course also be used for the book lock as well, but I kind of like my bulky wooden switch (and it works perfectly), so I left it in place. You can set the switch up in such a way that the sound triggers only when it opens to a certain point.

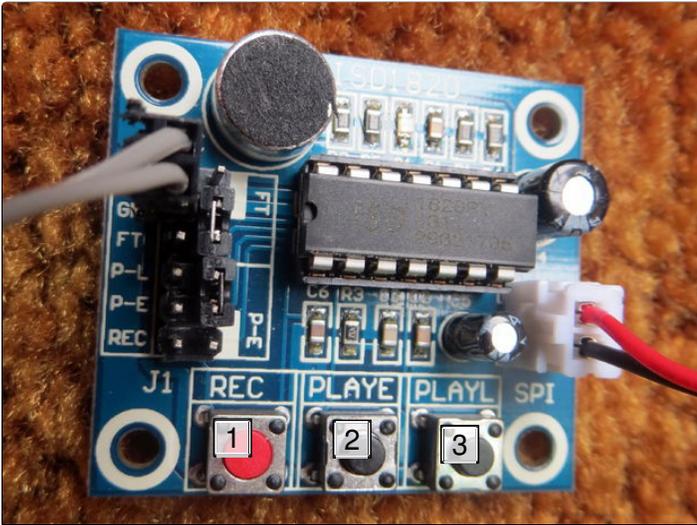
The creative process of designing something with a 3D printer feels very unusual to someone used to traditional fabrication methods, because you can (almost) completely ignore the "how I am going to make this?" questions, and just design any kind of weird structure you like that will solve the problem you have at hand. I'm not going to pretend for a second that the odd little house is the most elegant solution; it's more a fun little 3D Rube Goldberg-style doodle.



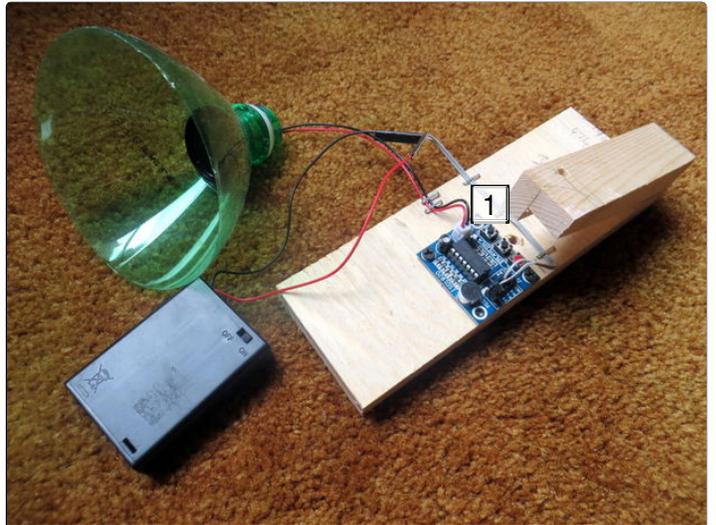
1. Mechanism in place. Cone stapled so it fit better behind the books.



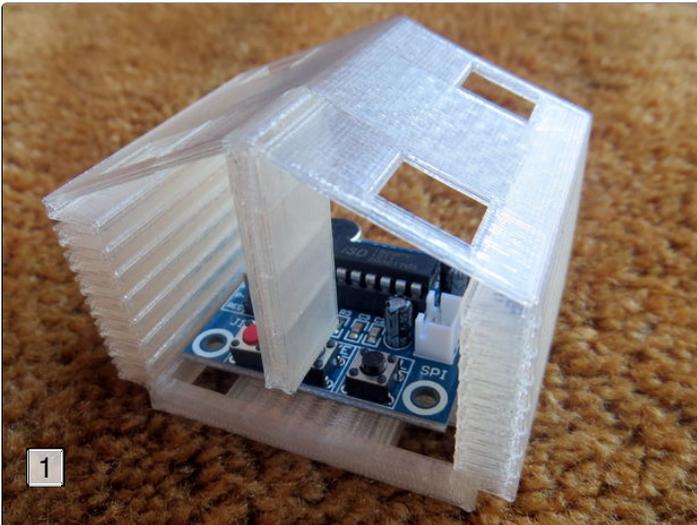
1. Sound module
2. Speaker glued into cone
3. Battery pack



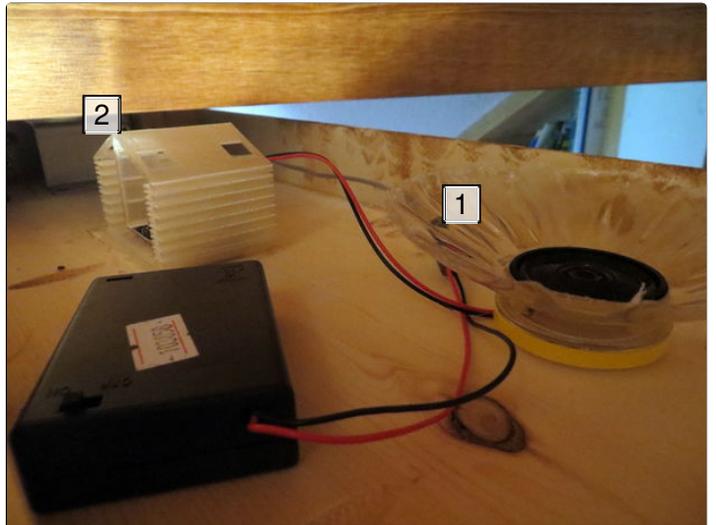
1. Record
2. Play all (one press)
3. Play while held down



1. Trigger depresses Play All



1. 3D printed trigger



1. Cone speaker for amplification
2. Switch is triggered when the 3D printed "house" passes under the valance

Step 18: Load Up With Your Books

We were pretty short of shelf space, and this project added about 8 m. I mostly loaded it up with paperbacks (>200) plus a few hardbacks and various objects. The door opens very smoothly (though it has a lot of inertia, as you might expect!), and based on the inherent strength of the hinges and the fact we don't have to worry about anything sagging, I think it will last a looonnggg time. I'm pretty stoked with it. Feel free to ask me questions about the build if anything isn't clear.

Video shows the bookcase in operation; sound quality is pretty terrible (including some random clonking noises in the background), but you'll get the

idea of how it works and how easily it opens, even for a kid.

[//www.youtube.com/embed/PcO5JSfhEcc](https://www.youtube.com/embed/PcO5JSfhEcc)

Want one but don't have the tools? You can buy pre-assembled ones. \$1500 isn't bad; the \$1000 I saved doing it myself doesn't represent a great hourly rate...



It would be hugely helpful to confirm this, but I understand you are very busy.

One more question: when the five pieces are assembled for the outsides, is the 1/4 inch overhang on the outside back intentional to match the 1/4 rabbit on the inside back?



The recesses are exactly centered, see photo. And yes re: overhang



Thank you! This really helped clear this up!



I would love to know if you make and sell the sound effects thingy. I am so technically electronically challenged. Our family are huge zelda fans and think it is totally awesome what you did.



Ha, thanks. Us too! I don't make or sell these, but they're inexpensive & easy to use. Try this link: <https://amzn.to/2UhzxOF>



I would like to make one in my house to make my computer and electronics room private :) I prefer to use an Arduino for automated mechanism.



Myself with experience on design and installation of 'Star Trek Styled Automatic Pocket Doors' for Clients, tell you: Arduino or any Motor less than 24VDC is not going to Do the Job as you imagine or scheme.

Arduino Servos are just too low voltage to Push/Pull weight beyond: Toggle of a Switch to something that Can Indeed Do the Job.

Thus, You need Think of an arduino push/pull mechanism as: 'only as capable as the tiny servos that attach to any CDROM Drive or Cassette Player or RC Car' before spending \$600 extra on what will become a Failed Attempt in the Very Short Term of a Week or Less, Investing Heavily to Reproduce an Impermanence that Looks Good on Paper but Always Fails on Semi-Pro Installation.

The reason is Primarily: Safety Inspection and Building Codes as Apply to Elevator Doors and Bank Safes.

To actually Open Functionally with Arduinos Only, Does not constitute a Close Function but Open Only.

Plus Keeping entire arrays of these synchronized is another extra Daily Duty, spraying the zip lines with WD40 becomes an Accessibility Door Fiasco, so Arduino is best avoided in the Primary Application but can use per: Automation or a Switch.

In general: if this was Easy and Cheap to Do, there would indeed be a Kit on the Markets available at All Hardware Stores. It is not however easy to do nor easy to maintain, my Friend.

What you need to actually achieve the Pull and Push of an Oversized Residential grade Pocket Door is two 24V DC Heavy Duty Industrial Exhaust Fan Motors in Basement and Ceiling that can indeed Push and Pull the Door in Runways via a Secret Swivel Ball Joint in the Basement and in the Top both attached to Hidden Zip Lines behind Accessibility Doors, so you can Spray WD40 In to Maintain the Ziplines which travel on a Series of Pulleys (that are Hidden in the Wall and Floor Above and Beneath the Door).

As Track or Runway is observable and the system is Very Noisy do not expect this to be a Secret Entry but instead due to Building Codes that enforce by Code Officers, and Building Inspectors it will need Delays, Alarms, etc so it does not ever kill or maim children or elderly upon closing.

At that Stage of Investment into Residential Electronics you will determine: you were better off to Customize and Make your own Oversized Hollow Industrial Safe that has a Pipe Driven Door (using Threaded Copper or Steel Pipe) Bolting In to Open and Out to Close (by the Motors in Forward and Reverse) and two Motors which are Operable by: Sensors,, a Speed Control Switch and also a Circuitry that is also Bluetooth Compliant as Switchmate Receptacles presently are can control it by Timers or by Cell Phone or PC.

And that my Friend is EXACTLY how it must be done to pass Inspection And Code enough to be Legal in United States or Anywhere Else



I tried the link to the hardware kit and got a page not found. I did go to the site and see various packages of hardware. Which hardware is it that you used?



Sorry about that - try <https://www.themurphydoor.com/store/surface-mount-hardware-kit>



I would really like to see a snapshot/video of how the back side looks/works (with a focus on the access when the 'door' is closed.



There is not much to see - two panels joined by a big hinge. There are gaps around the outside to allow the door to actually open and close of about an inch.



Great project makendo! Please forgive me if this has been asked/answered, but would this secret door work if there were more bookshelves on either side? I have an entire wall that I'd like to hide this opening in.

Thanks!



Thanks. The bookshelf operates on a pivot hinge. So you would need to leave a gap of $1-\sqrt{2}$ (~0.4) half the depth of the shelf to accommodate the opening action. So for an 8" deep shelf, you'd need about $0.4 \times 4 =$ a little less than 2" of gap.



Just finished mine. Great write up. A few things I learned: 1) I'm not a good woodworker. And 2) BluRay movies end up weighing way more than I thought.

Quick question on the locking mechanism. From the GIF you posted, it almost looks like it's spring loaded? If not, do you just manually pull the book backwards to lock it? I'm having a hard time visualizing how this would work.



Awesome! the black looks great. Not spring loaded, that's just an artifact of the gif repeating. Yes. Premium membership on the way.



That's a brilliant solution, thanks for sharing mate!
I want it too bad for my Bat-Cave... the day I'll have one! :)



build that batcave



This is a great instructable. Obviously, it's great for hiding a secret room but it could also help you make use of an area that's wasted, like the space where the door of a cupboard you rarely open is. Thank-you!



This is fantastic! I have a kitchen in the basement of my new house that i'm planning on ripping out and replacing with a bar. This would be a great way to hide the new bar away.



do it



This is SOOOO cool. Do you think existing bookshelves could be adapted with a piano hinge and door mountains hardware? (I'm wondering if I can use things we already own for repurposing.)

I have an old house and lots of places where this would work brilliantly. Thank you!



I'm not sure, because I'm unfamiliar with door mountains hardware. But if it's a heavy-duty bifold, I don't see why not.



VERY nicely done, and impressive! Thank you for sharing!



I think this is fantastic!

I think it is odd that people say their house is too small for it. That's exactly why I want this - more efficient use of limited space.

I just got a new manufactured/mobile home built, with some custom stuff to accommodate disability issues. It is small, and lacks wall space (single-wide, so few interior walls, and exterior walls have windows and doors leaving few blank walls), and I have a lot of books. I wanted the manufactured house company to do a 4' wide set of pocket doors into a room that is my cozy living room (10 by 11'), off the kitchen/dining area, but they wouldn't do pocket doors, so instead I have a set of really bad quality standard doors.

I am going to replace with this instead.

I am concerned about book weight - what will be on my bookshelves are primarily cookbooks along with some odds and ends of kitchen stuff. I have a large collection of cookbooks (having been a professional chef for a number of years). They are mostly hardcover books and weigh a lot.



Just make sure that the total weight of the door with books can be handled by the manufactured home structure. Proper supports are mandatory.



If it's only 4' wide, the two 2' wide doors should be able to hold all the weight you could put on it. Much less leverage.



Thanks!

Physics and forces I understand, OTOH building materials and specs, I don't have a much experience with, I appreciate your knowledge. I will do this in a month or two with a kit. I move in next week.



But if the kit uses particle board, I may have to get someone to actually build it for me. from real wood.



It would be nice to do it but I cant do it because I don't have the resources and don't have the space



If you cannot do anything why comment?



OH



Makendo.. this is so very cool. I plan to utilize your specs exactly and was wondering what your rough opening was?

Thanks again for such a great instructable!



Pretty close to 5' (1500 mm) wide, and a few inches higher than a standard door opening (probably about 7'). You're welcome, and good luck with the build.



How do I get to watch the video I hear in the background?



There is only one video (at the end), and it is not on autoplay.



Some how a video from another site was playing assembling something. I have no idea how that video came up. Thank you for your reply. I have four identical bookcases (particle board) I am going to read Murphy's instructions and see if I cannot make the tracks work with what I have. Long closet with two doors will become gun safe, using the 4 bookcases -I hope..



It would be best to keep yor secret room in the basement, so no one would notic even if they really were paying attention.



this seams really cool and we just moved in a new house with a lot of space so this sounds like a fun idia



I'm really curios as to how much noise it makes opening and closing. It's hard to tell from the video. The reason I ask is I'm thinking of something like this as an entry to a safe room and/or secret exit for emergencys.



Without the sound effects, it is practically silent. If it squeaks, oil the hinge.



This looks so.....FREAKIN' AWESOME!



Thanks. Yeah, I'm still geeked out by it 2 years on...



Can you write up a complete list of components please. As would like to make this in the games room. Amplifier is there. Wiring, bottle top, another little black box connected to wiring?? (Which I no naught as to what it is?!?) 3D housing dimensions??



The black box is the battery holder (linked in the same step). I can't find the file for the 3D printed house, sorry (I confess that I never expected anyone to want to do the sound effects!). Note however that the PLA got brittle with age and only stood up to the opening and closing for about 6 months before breaking, so it's not a good long-term solution anyway. The dimensions of whatever you build will be critically dependent on the exact size of the gap between the valance and the top of the door, which will vary from one bookcase to the next.



that is sooo cool!!! i'd do that, except my dad would have to help me and it wouldnt be a secret..., but i can still do it. that is just glorious.:D



You would have to really have something worth hiding if you didn't show it to your friends & family anyway...



Not just for hiding a room. Use so you can remove a plain door (or add one where it doesn't exist) and get more shelves to put books!!! So cool!



Not just for hiding a room. Use so you can remove a plain door (or add one where it doesn't exist) and get more shelves to put books!!! So cool!



Oh but.....the satisfaction of just having it! Cool to no end!!!! Luvit



aw well, i do.~)