Project Plans 2011

YelloWood
Pressure Treated Pine
Table of Contents

Hose Holder 81
Hummingbird Feeder 88
Multi-Purpose Stand 94

Picnic Table 100
Planter Box 106
Potting Bench 111

Raised Veggie Bed 118
Sandbox 122
Trash Can Corral 128

Window Box 134
Fastener & Hardware Information 140
Important Information 141

*All photos by Eliza Stoll
Adirondack Chair

There are many variations of the classic adirondack chair. This particular version features straightforward construction and common materials.

This chair makes for a satisfying project that can be built and finished in one weekend. And when properly finished, it will provide years of comfortable seating.

BUILD TIME

Cutting parts: 1 – 2 hours
Assembly: 1 – 2 hours
Finishing: 2 hours
Total: 4 – 6 hours
Adirondack Chair

TOOLS
Miter saw (or hand or circular saw)
Table saw
Jig saw (or hand or circular saw)
Drill/driver
½" drill bit
Clamps
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES
(4) 1 x 4 x 8'
(2) 1 x 8 x 8'
(1) 2 x 4 x 10'
1 ¼" deck screws
2" deck screws
3" deck screws
Waterproof wood glue

CUT LIST
A  (2) ¾ x 7 ¼ x 36"
B  (2) 1 ½ x 3 ½ x 21 ½"
C  (6) ¾ x 3 x 23"
D  (1) ¾ x 6 x 36"
E  (2) ¾ x 3 x 34"
F  (2) ¾ x 3 x 32"
G  (2) ¾ x 3 x 17"
H  (2) 1 ½ x 3 ½ x 21"
I  (2) ¾ x 7 ¼ x 30"
J  (1) 1 ½ x 3 ½ x 26"
K  (2) ¾ x 2 x 5"

---

Adirondack Chair

Arm detail

Back leg detail

(Save this cutout to make piece K)
Adirondack Chair

BUILDING STEPS

01 Cut the back legs (A) to length and lay out and cut the angles according to the detail drawing. Use a jig saw or circular saw and guide to make smooth, straight cuts. Note which cutout pieces you will be saving to make braces later on. Lay out where seat stretchers (B) will be attached according to detail drawing. Drill pilot holes.

02 Cut seat stretchers (B) to length and attach to back legs according to layout marks with 2” screws.

03 Cut arms (I) to length and mark where back support (J), front legs (H) and braces (K) will be attached according to detail drawing. Drill ¼” pilot holes.

04 Clamp back support (J) in place and attach with 2” deck screws. Trim two of the cutout pieces from back legs to make braces (K) according to detail drawing, and attach them and front legs (H) to the underside of the arms where noted with 3” deck screws.

05 Measure up from the bottom of both front legs and mark 16”. Clamp back leg/stretcher assembly to the front leg arm assembly, keeping the top of the back legs at the 16” mark and the front edge of the back legs flush with the front edge of the front legs.Attach with 2” deck screws.
Adirondack Chair

BUILDING STEPS

06 Cut all other pieces to lengths according to cut list. Lay out your back slats (D, E, & F) with the best sides facing down and ¼” spacers between each slat. Use a straightedge along the bottoms to help with alignment. Drill pilot holes in back stretchers (G) and attach to the back of the slats. Attach bottom edge of the bottom stretcher 4” up from bottom of slats, and the second stretcher 16” up from that.

07 Set back slat assembly into place, with the bottom stretcher (G) resting on the back seat stretcher (B). With 2” screws attach through the slats (D, E, & F) into the seat stretcher (B) and back support (J).

08 Drill pilot holes in seat slats (C) and lay them out on the seat with ¼” spacers between each slat. Remove one arm assembly for drill clearance and drill pilot holes into the back legs through your slat pilot holes, then attach with 2” screws. Reattach arm assembly and repeat for other side.

09 Break all edges and sand all surfaces smooth before applying waterproof finish according to manufacturer instructions.
Adirondack Footstool

Another piece of our Adirondack furniture suite is this stylish and easy to build footstool. With angles and lines that mimic the other two pieces, and a gentle angle on which to rest your feet, you can relax in comfort and satisfaction after building these pieces.

With the same simple joinery techniques, coated screws and waterproof glue, this piece will also last for years of enjoyment.

BUILD TIME

Cutting parts: 1 – 2 hours
Assembly: 1 hour
Finishing: 2 hours
Total: 4 – 5 hours
Adirondack Footstool

TOOLS

Miter saw
Table saw
Drill/driver
Jig saw
1/8" drill bit
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES

(1) 1 x 5 x 8'
(1) 1 x 4 x 8'
1 ¼" deck screws
2" deck screws
Waterproof wood glue

CUT LIST

A  (2)  ¾ x 3 ½ x 15"
B  (2)  ¾ x 4 ½ x 10"
C  (2)  ¾ x 2 x 15"
D  (2)  ¾ x 3 x 14"
E  (7)  ¾ x 2 x 16 ½"
F  (4)  ¾ x 2 x 16 ½"

A  X 2
B  X 2
C  X 2
D  X 2
E  X 3
Adirondack Footstool

Feet Detail

- 22 1/2° bevels
- 1/4" Space between slats
- 45°
- 22 1/2°
- 3"
- 1 1/2"
**BUILDING STEPS**

01 Cut all pieces to length and rip all slats to width according to dimensions on cut list. Layout the feet profiles (A) according to illustration detail. You can cut the 45° angles on your miter saw using the 1 ½” mark as the beginning point for your cut. Lay out the 22 ½° angles using a speed square and cut those with a jig saw.

02 Square a line 2 ½” up from the bottom of both legs (B). Mark the center point of the bottom edge of the legs and another down the back face of the feet. Line up the 2 ½” line flush and square with the top edge of the feet and lined up with the center points. Attach with glue and 1 ¼” screws.

03 Attach stretchers (C) to the edges of the legs with glue and 1 ¼” screws. Keep the bottom edges flush.

04 When both stretchers are attached to one side, attach the other foot/leg assembly in the same manner.

05 Mark the center points along the top edges of the legs and rails (D), line up those marks and attach the rails to the legs keeping top edges flush.
Adirondack Footstool

BUILDING STEPS

06 Set your table saw fence to a width of 1 ½” and tilt the blade to 22 ½°. Take four slats and one by one place the bottom face against the table and rip one edge. This will leave you with a face that is still 2” wide to match the other slats, but the bottoms will follow the angles of the rails.

07 Attach beveled slats to both ends of the footstool with glue and 2” screws, keeping the unbeveled edge even with the end points of the rails. Be sure to drill through your slat pilot holes and into the rail edge to prevent splitting.

08 Lay out the rest of your slats, mating the beveled slat edges with each other and filling the middle with unbeveled slats. Put ¼” spacers between each slat. Attach with glue and 2” screws.

09 Sand all edges and surfaces smooth (the beveled edges of the two end slats will have to be sanded down to “level out” with the faces of their mating slats). Apply waterproofing finish according to manufacturer instructions.
Adirondack Table

This simple little table is easy and fun to build. With butt joints and waterproof glue, you’ll spend very little time building this project compared with how long you’ll be able to enjoy it.

The end pieces mimic the seat back profile of the Adirondack chair featured in another plan in this book. And when combined with the Adirondack footstool also in this book, you’ll have a complete Adirondack furniture suite. Your only problem may be how many of them you’ll have to build to keep your family and friends as comfortable as you will be.

BUILD TIME

Cutting parts: 1 – 2 hours
Assembly: 2 hours
Finishing: 2 hours
Total: 5 – 6 hours
Adirondack Table

TOOLS
Miter saw
Table saw
Drill/driver
¼" drill bit
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES
(1) 1 x 8 x 8'
(1) 1 x 6 x 8'
(1) 1 x 4 x 8'
1 ¼" deck screws
Waterproof wood glue

CUT LIST
A (4) ¾ x 5 ½ x 17"
B (2) ¾ x 2 ½ x 19 ¾"
C (2) ¾ x 2 ½ x 21"
D (1) ¾ x 6 x 24"
E (4) ¾ x 3 x 24"
F (2) ¾ x 6 x 7"
G (4) ¾ x 3 x 5 ½"
H (4) ¾ x 3 x 4"
Adirondack Table

Leg detail

Cut here to make a pair of legs from one 1 x 6; repeat for a set of four legs

End pieces detail
Adirondack Table

BUILDING STEPS

01 Cut two pieces of 1 x 6 to 17” and measure and mark to cut a pair of legs (A) from each piece, ending up with four legs total (see detail drawing for measurements).

02 Cut the end (B) and side (C) rails to the dimensions on the cut list.

03 Attach the legs (A) to the side rails (C) with 1 ¼” deck screws, keeping the top and outside edges flush.

04 Attach end rails (B) to leg/rail assembly with 1 ¼” screws, again keeping tops and outside edges flush.

05 Cut the tabletop pieces (D and E) to dimensions on the cut list. They should measure 1 ½” longer than the length from one end rail to the other (leaving ¾” overhang on both ends to meet flush with end pieces). Lay them out on your table top with ¼” spacers between each slat.
Adirondack Table

BUILDING STEPS

06 Use a scrap piece to make sure your overhang is exactly ¾” on both ends, drill pilot holes in the top slats and attach to the end rails with glue and screws.

07 Cut the end pieces (F, G and H) according to dimensions on the cut list. Refer to illustration for layout of 45° cuts. Place them on the end rails, lining them up with the top slats and keeping the tops tight underneath the slats. Attach with glue and screws.

08 Wipe away all excess glue and drips, sand everything smooth and apply waterproofing finish.

TIP: Always drill ¼” pilot holes before driving any screws to avoid splitting the material.
Arbor

Perfect for framing a garden path or creating an outdoor entryway to your front walk, arbors are not only classic and elegant, but also simple and fun to build. This arbor features a lattice design perfect for climbing flowers. However, you can create your own to either close it in more for added privacy or open it up for a lighter feel.

This structure is pretty heavy and cumbersome to move around, so enlist a helper to aid you in moving it around as you build it and especially as you install it.

**BUILD TIME**

Cutting parts: 2 – 3 hours  
Assembly: 2 hours  
Finishing: 2 – 4 hours  
Total: 6 – 9 hours

*Note: Drill pilot holes for all screws.*
Arbor

TOOLS
Miter saw or circular saw
Table saw
Drill/driver
3/8" drill bit at least 5" long
1 ¼" forstner or spade bit
1/8" drill bit
Square
Socket wrench
Chisel
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES
(4) 4 x 4 x 10'
(4) 2 x 4 x 8'
(14) 2 x 2 x 42" deck balusters with bevels cut at both ends
(3) 1 x 6 x 8'
3" deck screws
2" deck screws
1 ¼" deck screws
(4) 3/8" x 4 1/2" galvanized bolts, flat washers and nuts
Waterproof wood glue

CUT LIST
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>3 1/2 x 3 1/2 x 96&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>1 1/2 x 3 1/2 x 96&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>3 1/2 x 3 1/2 x 24&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 42&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>3/4 x 1 x 31&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>3/4 x 1 x 69&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>(22)</td>
<td>3/4 x 1 x 15 1/2&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>3/4 x 1 x 12&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X 4
X 4
X 4
X 14
X 10
X 4
X 22
X 12
Arbor

Exploded view

End slats 9¾" from the end of B

Post detail

Brace detail

side view

end view

ARBOR

BUILDING STEPS

01 Cut your posts (A) to 8' and then mark 3" down from the top end and cut a tenon 1 ¾" deep on either side. To do this, set your saw's depth to 1 ¾" and make several passes in your layout marks, then clean out the waste and flatten the surfaces with a sharp chisel. Cut your braces (C) from the waste ends of your 10' posts, using the same principles to cut a tenon on one end of each brace (see illustration detail).

02 Cut your 2 x 4 top rails (B) to exactly 96" long and clamp them together in pairs, with the best sides (faces) facing outward. Mark a 60° angle on each, then find where that angle intersects the midpoint (1 ¾") of the 2 x 4 and use that as a center point to drill a 1 ¼" diameter hole. Use your miter saw or circular saw to then cut the angle.

03 Rip 1" wide pieces from your 1 x 6 and then cut them to length for lattice pieces (E, F, G, and H), cutting a 45° angle on both ends.

04 Lay the posts (A) on a flat surface with their ends flush and measure 18" up from the bottom and then make a mark every 3" until you reach 15" from the bottom of your tenon cut. Square the marks across all four posts, making sure you are marking the outside end faces of each post.

05 Group your lattice pieces together (group E, F, G, H), keeping ends flush and mark them in the following manner: 12" in from both ends on the outside face of part E; every 3" along the inside face of part F; 3" in from one end on the outside face of part G; and 3" in from both ends on part H. Mark a square line across all pieces of each group according to those marks.
BUILDING STEPS

06 Attach the lattice pieces to the outside faces of each pair of posts, starting with E first, then F and then filling in with G and H. You will not be using every layout mark on these pieces (meaning that you will have some visible marks once you’ve attached all lattice pieces). Use the illustration detail as a guide. Use 2” screws when attaching lattice pieces to your posts (A), and use 1 ¼” screws when attaching lattice pieces to each other.

07 With each lattice/post assembly on edge on a pair of sawhorses, sandwich the top rails (B) on each tenon, keeping the outside face of each post 19” in from the long point of the top rail. Drill a ½” pilot hole through the rails and post tenons and insert your carriage bolts from the outside and secure the washer and nut from the inside.

08 With the assembly laying flat, attach the braces (C) at each corner, making sure the top and bottom angles meet flat against the posts and top rails. Drive 3” deck screws through each brace and into the post, as well as one 3” screw from the front and back of the rails and into the brace tenon.

09 Attach the top slats to the rails, starting 9 ¾” in from each end and keeping 6” spacing between slats. Carefully drill pilot holes and attach with 3” screws. You may need to tack some temporary bracing around the bottom of the posts to keep everything square during this step.

10 Break all edges with sandpaper and smooth any rough spots. Apply a waterproofing finish of your choice according to manufacturer specifications. This arbor can be installed simply by placing the bottoms of the posts on four flat stones or pavers (leveled with each other), or more permanently by setting them in concrete — research various methods and choose the one that fits your situation.
Bird Feeder

This bird feeder should attract many different birds to your yard. With a platform for those birds that like to move around on a flat surface while they pick at feed as well as a dowel for those who prefer a more natural “perch,” this project will please both people and fowl for years.

The roof is removable for easy filling and the sub-base, with screen and drainage holes, will keep the seed from soaking up moisture, which will keep your backyard friends happier and healthier.

BUILD TIME

Cutting parts: 2 hours
Assembly: 1 hour
Finishing: 2 hours
Total: 5 hours

*Note: Drill ⅜” pilot holes for all screws.
Bird Feeder

TOOLS
Miter saw
Table saw
Drill/driver
½" drill bit
⅜" drill bit
⅝" drill bit
Brad nailer
Utility knife
Square
Metal cutting snips
Staple gun
Clamps
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES
(2) 1 x 8 x 8'
(2) 1/8" x 5 ½" x 13 ½" acrylic sheets
¼" by 13" dowel
5" x 10" metal screen
Waterproof wood glue
¾" galvanized brads
1 ¼" galvanized brads
⅜" galvanized staples
1 ¼" deck screws

CUT LIST

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 7 ¼ x 9&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 1 x 17 ¾&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 3 ½ x 11&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 9 x 11&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 1 ½ x 11&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 5 ½ x 10&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 4 x 8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 7 ¼ x 16 ½&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x ¾ x 13&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 5 x 8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x ¾ x 5&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¼ x 12 ½&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bird Feeder

Acrylic sheets

Screen

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

Bird Feeder

Finished view

Roof detail

Hopper end detail

3/16" wide grooves
1/4" deep

©2011 Great Southern Wood Preserving, Inc.
Bird Feeder

BUILDING STEPS

01 Cut pieces A through E to the dimensions noted on the cut list. To make part D, you will have to cut 2 pieces of 1 x 8 at 11 ½” long and edge glue and clamp them together. Once the glue has set, trim to size on your table saw.

02 Mark two lines on the base (A) at 2 ¾” and 4 ¾” along the narrow edge and square them down along the length. Drill a series of ten ½” diameter holes along each line, spaced about 1” in from the ends and 1” apart (no need to be exact as long as they are all drilled on your two square lines).

03 Cut a piece of metal screen to 5” x 10” and place it over the holes you drilled in the base (A). Attach it with ¾” galvanized staples.

04 With bottom (D) face down on your assembly table, measure 4” in from the long point of the beveled edge and square a line. Place the edge of the base (A) on that line, keeping ends flush with (D), and attach with glue and screws. Repeat the process with bottom (C), measuring 1 ½” from the beveled edge and placing the other end of (A) on that line.

05 Place bottom (E) between (D) and (C), keeping ends flush and an approximate ¾” gap between all beveled edges. Make sure the gaps line up with the drainage holes in base (A). Tack (E) to (A) with 1 ¼” brads from the top side, then flip over and drive screws from underneath (no glue on this step).
Bird Feeder

BUILDING STEPS

06 Tack ends (B) in place with glue and 1 ¼" brads along the edges of your base/bottom assembly, keeping ends flush with part (D) and extending 2 ¾" beyond part (C). Carefully drill pilot holes and drive screws to permanently attach.

07 Cut remaining pieces, noting bevel and angle details on hopper ends (F) and roof components (G, H). To cut the grooves in hopper ends (F), set your table saw blade height at ¼” and set the fence at ½”. Run all 4 grooves on both hopper ends, then bump the fence very slightly to about ¾” and run them again, resulting in grooves about ½” wide. Line up center of hopper ends (F) with the peak of bottom (E) on both sides, keeping bottom edge of hopper (F) flush with bottom edge of ends (B). Attach with glue and screws.

08 Attach cross piece (I) between the peaks of hopper ends (F), with glue and 1 ¼” brads, keeping edges flush.

09 Cut acrylic sheets to size. If you can’t have them cut to size, cut them yourself by running a sharp utility knife along a straightedge several times (10 or more) and snapping them along that line. For smaller cutoffs or to clean up a cut edge, you may need to break off pieces with a pair of pliers. Insert into grooves in hopper ends (F).

10 Attach roof tops (H) to roof ends (G) with glue and screws.
Bird Feeder

11 Drill two \( \frac{3}{8} \)" holes in end pieces (B), centered along the width and 1 \( \frac{3}{4} \)" in from the end overhanging part (C). Put a small bit of glue in both holes, insert dowel and attach with \( \frac{3}{4} \)" brads.

12 Attach spacers (K) to mounting base (J) with glue and 1\( \frac{1}{4} \)" brads. If you will be attaching this to a wooden post, screw the mounting base to the post first, then attach mounting base to the underside of base (A), with 2" screws, making sure that the spacers do not block drainage holes. Another method is to attach mounting base to bottom of base (A), then attach a pipe flange to the underside of the mounting base and screw the flange onto the top of a threaded pipe driven into the ground. Either way, your feeder is ready to sand, finish, fill and enjoy!
Cocktail Table

This handy little cocktail table features simple joinery that yields a classic appearance with no visible fasteners. Easy to build, you could make several of these in one weekend for a complete set to complement your outdoor seating. You can also easily adjust the dimensions and fashion a coffee table or even a picnic table, resulting in an entire suite of outdoor tables.

The pocket-hole screws are simple to use and when combined with waterproof exterior glue, result in a very strong joint that you can’t see unless you’re looking from underneath. The tabletop slats are spaced ¼” apart from each other for drainage, and you can dress up this design by routing chamfers or roundovers on some or all of the slats.

**BUILD TIME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cutting parts</td>
<td>1 – 2 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finishing</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3 – 4 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cocktail Table

TOOLS

Table saw
Miter saw (or circular or hand saw)
Pocket hole jig and corresponding drill bits
Drill/driver
24” bar clamps
Hammer
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES

(1) 1 x 8 x 8’
(1) 2 x 4 x 4’
(4) Exterior-grade 1 ½” L brackets and screws
Exterior-grade pan head screws (suitable for pocket-hole joinery)
(4) Nylon glides
Waterproof wood glue

CUT LIST

A  (5) ¾ x 2 x 11 ½"
B  (2) ¾ x 3 ¼ x 18"
C  (2) ¾ x 3 ¼ x 11 ½"
D  (4) 1 ½ x 1 ½ x 17 ¾"
E  (4) ¾ x 2 x 13 ¼"
Cocktail Table

EXPLODED VIEW

¼" spacing between slats

1 ½" L brackets

nylon glides
Cocktail Table

BUILDING STEPS

01 From your 1 x 8 stock, rip both a 2” wide and a 3 ¼” wide piece to cut slats and apron pieces (A, B, C and E). After you have cut slats B and C, you can rip the remaining piece of 3 ¼” stock to finish cutting the 2” wide pieces.

02 Rip the 2 x 4 stock in half and cut the legs (D) according to dimensions.

03 Gather all the slats and apron pieces together and choose the best-looking sides that will be exposed, then lightly mark the back sides with an “X.”

04 Drill pocket holes in both ends of the back sides of all the middle slats (A), long end slats (B) and aprons (E).

05 Rip several ¼” spacers from scrap material.
Cocktail Table

BUILDING STEPS

06 Lay out the middle slats (A) and short end slats (C) face down (pocket holes facing up) on your assembly table with ¼" spacer blocks between them.

07 Apply glue to both end edges of all middle slats, as well as both end edges of short end slats. Position long end slats in place (see diagram).

08 Clamp the assembly together, making sure all edges and faces are flush. Allow to dry.

09 Drive pan head screws into all pocket holes, making sure edges “suck in” tight and remain flush. Drive screws carefully so as not to go completely through your pocket holes. Remove clamps when all screws are driven.

10 Glue and screw apron pieces (E) to the legs (D), keeping top edge of aprons flush with top ends of legs. You can keep the aprons flush with the inside or outside face of the legs if you wish, but in this example, we used ¼" spacers to set them back from the inside face.
Cocktail Table

BUILDING STEPS

11 Place table top assembly face down and center leg/apron assembly upside down on the bottom of the table top, leaving a 3/8" overhang from table edges to outside faces of legs on all four sides.

12 Mark locations for “L” bracket placement and drill ⅜" pilot holes ¼" deep in the corresponding holes. Drive screws, making sure the leg/apron assembly draws in tight and remains centered.

13 Mark center location on the bottoms of all four legs and drill a ⅛" pilot hole about ¼" deep. Hammer in nylon glides, which will prevent the legs from wicking up moisture from the ground or deck.

14 Break all edges with sandpaper or rout a roundover around the table top. Finish with a waterproofing finish according to manufacturer directions.
Cocktail Table

STEPS TO POCKET HOLE JOINERY

01 The essentials of a basic pocket hole joinery set (from upper left to lower right): the jig for drilling at a predetermined angle, special drill bit with collar stop that leaves a hole with a flat bottom, hex key for collar stop adjustment, square-drive drill bit (most pocket hole screws take this type of bit), and pan-head pocket hole screws. Note the sharp points and aggressive threads of the screws, as well as the flat bottom of the screw head. This is what allows the screws to self-tap and seat perfectly flat against the flat-bottomed drill hole, making for a very tight, strong joint.

02 Insert the drill bit until the collar stop rests on top and make sure the tip does not come in contact with the bottom of the jig (leave about 1/8"+). You may also mount the jig to your workspace, but this is optional.

03 Center the stock to be drilled, making sure the bottom of your work piece is resting squarely and securely on the bottom of the jig. Also make sure you will be drilling into the back of your stock – not the face, or side with the best appearance. Clamp the piece into the jig and carefully drill down through the guide holes, withdrawing the bit after drilling part-way to clear out debris.

04 Clamp the stock in place to its mating piece (spreading glue on the surfaces if desired), making sure to keep the edges and faces flush where needed. Gently drive screws through the drilled holes, stopping when the joint is drawn tight. Driving the screws too aggressively increases the chances of driving them right through the bottom of the drilled hole.

05 Unclamp the piece and you have a very secure joint with fasteners that are invisible from the face.
Daytripper Chair

This chair is made up of two interlocking pieces that can be taken apart for easy storage or transport. When set up, the chair is sturdy, comfortable, and bears a simple elegance. You can break it down and easily carry it to the beach or a little league game. Or keep a couple on hand in storage for when you need extra outdoor seating.

BUILD TIME

Cutting parts: 2 – 3 hours
Assembly: 2 hours
Finishing: 2 hours
Total: 6 – 7 hours
Daytripper Chair

TOOLS

Miter saw or circular saw
Table saw
Drill/driver
½" drill bit
Jig saw
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES

(2) 2 x 6 x 8'
(2) 1 x 6 x 8'
½" x 24" x 48" hardboard for templates
2" deck screws
Waterproof wood glue

CUT LIST

A  (2)  1 ½ x 5 ½ x 36"
B  (2)  1 ½ x 5 x 34"
C  (1)  ¾ x 3 ½ x 23"
D  (2)  ¾ x 2 ½ x 23"
E  (11)  ¾ x 2 x 23"
Daytripper Chair

Back leg detail

Seat leg detail

Exploded view

Top slat detail

½" radius on all corners

½ spaces between all slats

Two 1" diameter holes joined w/jig saw
Daytripper Chair

BUILDING STEPS

01 Cut your 2 x stock to length for the back legs (A) and seat legs (B), then lay out the curves according to the dimensions on the illustration detail (see special instructions for laying out curves). To round the corners of your legs, lay a 25-cent piece in each corner and trace it to achieve what amounts to a ½” radius. You may find it easier to first lay out the curves on a piece of hardboard and make a pattern. This will ensure consistent pieces and you’ll have the pattern for later use if you decide to build more chairs.

02 Cut the top slat (C), seat supports (D) and slats (E) to dimensions on the cut list. On your top slat (C), mark two points 9” in from each end and centered 1 ¾” from the top and bottom edges, then drill two 1” diameter holes at those points. Connect the outside edges of those two holes with a straightedge and cut those lines with a jig saw to create a hand-grip hole.

03 Begin assembly by attaching the seat supports (D) to the back legs (A) according to the dimensions in the illustration. You may have to use a framing square to make sure the supports are square on the legs.

04 Start attaching slats by beginning with the top slat (C) flush with the top edges of the back legs (A). Use ½” spacers to continue attaching 5 more slats (E). Make sure all slats are evenly spaced and square to the legs.

05 Attach the remaining six slats (E) to the seat legs (B), beginning with the front slat flush to front edges of the legs. Again, use ½” spacers and keep slats square to the legs.
Daytripper Chair

BUILDING STEPS

06  Sand all edges and surfaces smooth, apply a waterproofing finish according to manufacturer directions, interlock the two components and relax!

TIP: This is one of those projects that may be more easily sanded and finished without all the pieces connected. If you choose this method, do an initial assembly without glue to make sure all pilot holes and edges line up and appear to your liking. Then disassemble, sand smooth, and reassemble with glue and screws.
Daytripper Chair

LAYING OUT CURVES

00 When you need to lay out curved lines, there are many different methods you may use. The following technique is one of the easiest and requires only that you know the piece’s final length and width, as well as a piece of hardboard or other pliable material that can easily be pushed or pulled to create a consistent curved line. This illustration uses the curved legs from the daytripper chair as an example, but you can use the concepts for any of the projects featured in this section.

01 After cutting your raw stock to length, measure up from the bottom edge on both ends and mark the width of the piece (2 ¾” in this example). Then, measure down from the top edge along the centerline and mark the same measurement.

02 Drive finish nails into your assembly table at each end at the bottom corners of your stock, place your piece of hardboard against those nails and push up along the centerline until the edge of your hardboard touches your mark at the centerline (you may have to push and bend the nails to make sure your hardboard edge intersects the bottom corners properly). Hold the hardboard steady and lightly trace along the edge to get your curve.

03 Tack two more nails into the assembly table at the 2 ¾” marks along the edge of both ends and place your hardboard against them. Push along the centerline until the edge of the hardboard touches the top edge of the stock and trace that curved line.

04 Your result is two parallel and consistent curves exactly 2 ¾” apart from each other along the entire length of the stock. Make your cut with a jig saw or band saw, leaving the line on your finished piece, and then sand cuts smooth until you just remove the pencil line.
Daytripper Table

The perfect complement to the daytripper chair plan, this table folds nearly flat for easy storage or transport. The gentle curves and use of pivot and lock dowels give this project an air of elegant craftsmanship that belies its simplicity in construction.

You might want to make templates for the legs and stretchers, because once your friends see this table in action, they’ll want you to build them one — or more!

**BUILD TIME**

Cutting parts: 2 – 3 hours  
Assembly: 1 – 2 hours  
Finishing: 2 – 3 hours  
Total: 5 – 8 hours

*Note: Drill pilot holes for all screws.*
Daytripper Table

TOOLS

Miter saw or circular saw
Table saw
Jig saw
Drill/driver
Compass
Clamps
1/8" and 1/4" drill bits
1/8" spade bit
Hammer
Nail set
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES

(3) 1 x 6 x 8'
3/4" x 72" hardwood dowel
3/4" x 12" hardwood dowel
1 1/2" deck screws
6d galvanized finish nails
Waterproof wood glue

CUT LIST

A (4) 3/4 x 4 x 25"  X 4
B (2) 3/4 x 2 3/4 x 21 1/2"  X 2
C (11) 3/4 x 1 3/4 x 16 1/2"  X 11
D (1) 3/4 dia. x 13"  X 1
E (2) 3/4 dia. x 14 5/8"  X 2
F (2) 1/4 dia. x 1 1/4"  X 2
Daytripper Table

¼" space between all slats

Stretcher detail

1" radius

Leg detail (center)

1½" radius on all corners
**Daytripper Table**

**BUILDING STEPS**

01 Cut the legs (A) and stretchers (B) to length according to the cut list. Lay out the curves and mark the center points for all holes to be drilled (see special instructions “How to lay out curves”). For the ½” radius corners on the stretchers (B), simply trace the outline of a 25-cent piece. The radius on the legs (A) must be at least 1” to allow the legs to fold easily into one another. You can use a compass to get the exact measurement you want, or simply trace the bottom of a glue bottle or any other round object that measures more than 2” in diameter. Cut the curves, drill the holes and make the slots in all pieces. You can clamp 2 pieces together and cut them at the same time, or make a hardboard template to keep and use for future projects.

02 Rip your remaining 1 x 6 stock to 1 ¾” wide and cut 11 slats (C) 16 ½” long. Place one slat on top of the stretchers (B) at the end with the slot (not the hole) and attach with glue and screws. Leave ½” overhang on the front edge and 1” on either end.

03 Cut all dowels to length, turn the stretchers/one slat assembly over and slip one table dowel (E) through the outer legs and stretchers at the end opposite the attached slat. Make sure the dowel ends are flush with the outside face of the stretchers and attach with glue and 6d finish nail (drill a ¾” pilot hole through the edge of the stretcher and into the dowel, then drive the nail below edge surface of the stretcher with a nail set).

04 Attach remaining slats (C) with glue and screws, making sure the slats are square to the stretchers and the edges line up. Use ¼” spacer blocks to keep gaps consistent.
Daytripper Table

BUILDING STEPS

05 Turn the assembly over and attach the inner legs by setting them between the outer legs and sliding the pivot dowel (D) through the center dowel holes in all 4 legs. Attach remaining table dowel (E) by inserting it through the dowel holes in the inner legs. Pin dowel (E) to the inner legs and the pivot dowel (D) to the outer legs with glue and galvanized finish nails.

06 Install lock dowels (F) through the pivot dowel (D). Place a piece of folded paper between the legs on either side to leave enough space for easy movement during opening and closing, then drill ¼” holes through the pivot dowel. Coat the lock dowels with glue, insert them into the ¼” holes and pin them in place with finish nails.

07 Sand all edges and surfaces, and apply a waterproof finish according to manufacturer specifications. Your table is ready to set on your deck or be folded away for transport and easy storage!

TIP: This is one of those projects that may be more easily sanded and finished without all the pieces connected. If you choose this method, do an initial assembly without glue to make sure all pilot holes and edges line up and appear to your liking. Then disassemble, sand smooth, and reassemble with glue and screws.
Laying Out Curves

00 When you need to lay out curved lines, there are many different methods you may use. The following technique is one of the easiest and requires only that you know the piece’s final length and width, as well as a piece of hardboard or other pliable material that can easily be pushed or pulled to create a consistent curved line. This illustration uses the curved legs from the daytripper chair as an example, but you can use the concepts for any of the 20 projects featured in this section.

01 After cutting your raw stock to length, measure up from the bottom edge on both ends and mark the width of the piece (2 ¾” in this example). Then, measure down from the top edge along the centerline and mark the same measurement.

02 Drive finish nails into your assembly table at each end at the bottom corners of your stock, place your piece of hardboard against those nails and push up along the centerline until the edge of your hardboard touches your mark at the centerline (you may have to push and bend the nails to make sure your hardboard edge intersects the bottom corners properly). Hold the hardboard steady and lightly trace along the edge to get your curve.

03 Tack two more nails into the assembly table at the 2 ¾” marks along the edge of both ends and place your hardboard against them. Push along the centerline until the edge of the hardboard touches the top edge of the stock and trace that curved line.

04 Your result is two parallel and consistent curves exactly 2 ¾” apart from each other along the entire length of the stock. Make your cut with a jig saw or band saw, leaving the line on your finished piece, and then sand cuts smooth until you just remove the pencil line.
This sturdy house will keep your best friend warm and dry, and you’ll have fun making it. This design features a removable roof for easier cleaning, and the floor is raised off the ground to keep loyal companions protected from rainy weather.

This plan will accommodate dogs up to 60 pounds, but it can easily be modified to fit a dog of any size.

**BUILD TIME**

- Cutting parts: 1 – 2 hours
- Assembly: 1 – 2 hours
- Finishing: 1 – 2 hours
- Total: 3 – 6 hours
Dog House

TOOLS

Circular saw
Table saw
Jig saw
Drill/driver
\( \frac{3}{8} \)" countersink drill bit
Clamps
Straightedge
Stapler
Hammer
Utility knife
Square
Brad nailer or hammer and nail set
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES

(3) \( \frac{3}{4} \)" x 4' x 8' exterior plywood
(2) 1' x 4' x 10'
2" deck screws
15# roofing felt
One bundle asphalt shingles
\( \frac{3}{8} \)" galvanized staples
\( \frac{3}{4} \)" roofing nails
1 1/2" galvanized brads or finish nails
Waterproof wood glue

CUT LIST

<p>| | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>( \frac{3}{4} ) x 36 x 36&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>( \frac{3}{4} ) x 40 x 23&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>( \frac{3}{4} ) x 34 1/2 x 40&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>( \frac{3}{4} ) x 48 x 27 3/4&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>( \frac{3}{4} ) x 48 x 27&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>( \frac{3}{4} ) x 1 1/8 x 17&quot;</td>
<td>X 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>( \frac{3}{4} ) x 1 3/8 x 28&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>X 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>( \frac{3}{4} ) x 1 1/8 x 48&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dog House
**Dog House**

**BUILDING STEPS**

**01** Rip and cross-cut the sides (B), bottom (C), long roof (D) and short roof (E) from exterior plywood to the dimensions on the cut list. Unless you are working with a large support for your table saw, you should make your first cuts from a full sheet of plywood with a circular saw and straightedge as a guide. You can then trim or cut smaller sheets to size on your table saw.

**02** To make the front and back pieces (A), start by cutting two squares measuring 36” from your plywood. Clamp them together keeping all edges flush and lay out the roof angle cuts according to the measurements on the illustration detail. Using a straightedge as a guide, make the angled cuts with your circular saw.

**03** Attach the sides (B) to the back (A) by drilling countersunk holes through the face of the back piece and into the edge of the side pieces. Attach with glue and 2” deck screws.

**04** Lay out the door opening on the front piece (A) according to the measurements on the illustration detail. Drill a ¼” pilot hole inside your opening’s marks to insert your jig saw blade and cut out the opening.

**05** Place two scrap 2 x 4 pieces on edge inside the side/back assembly and place the bottom piece (C) on top of them. Drill countersunk pilot holes through the sides and back and into the edge of the bottom piece all the way around, spacing your holes about 6” apart. Remove the bottom piece, apply glue to the three edges with pilot holes, place it back inside the assembly and attach with 2” deck screws.
## Building Steps

### 06
Put the front piece (A) in place and drill countersunk pilot holes through the face and into the edge of the sides and bottom piece. Remove front, apply glue to those edges and attach the front with 2” deck screws.

### 07
Make the roof by drilling through the face of the longer piece and into the edge of the shorter piece along the 48” long edge. Apply glue to the edge of the shorter piece and attach with 2” deck screws. This step is easiest to do with the roof panels standing up on their shorter edge (front or back as opposed to top or bottom) on the floor.

### 08
Rip your 1 x 4 lumber in half, resulting in two pieces of lumber about 1” wide, then cut all corner trim pieces (F) to 17” long. Attach them flush with the bottom of the dog house and overlapping the joints as shown in the illustration. Attach with glue and brads or finish nails and hammer.

### 09
To assure a tight fit for the roof trim, start by cutting a 45° angle on one end of a rake (G), hold it in place under the roof edge and mark the other end at the bottom edge of the roof. Cut a parallel 45° at that mark and then attach with glue and brads. Repeat this step for the other three roof rake pieces (G). Once they are attached with brads, go back and drill countersunk pilot holes through the roof top into the rakes at 6” intervals, then attach with 2” deck screws.

### 10
For the fascia (H), measure between the rakes or hold a piece of trim and mark it and cut it to length. Then rip a 45° bevel along one edge to match the bottom edge of the roof. Attach with glue and brads, then countersunk screws as with the rakes.
**Building Steps**

11 Apply roofing felt on top of the roof, roll it out and let it overhang, then trim it flush with a utility knife after attaching to the roof with staples. To make a starter strip for your shingles, score a line on the back of a shingle along the top edge of the cellophane/adhesive strip. Bend at the line and break the shingle apart. Place it on the roof face up with the adhesive along the bottom edge, keeping the shingle edges flush or overhanging the roof edge just a bit. Attach with roofing nails (3 along the top of the starter strip). Continue along the entire bottom edge of both sides.

12 Apply shingles as you would a regular roof, starting from the bottom, overlapping each course and staggering the shingle slots/seams.

13 Finish the peak by applying ridge caps. Cut a shingle in thirds, and then cut back the top half at a slight angle so it will be hidden by the next layer of shingles applied on top of it. Apply them by bending the shingle over the peak and attaching with nails just above the adhesive strip, about 2" in from the angled edge. On the last ridge cap, nail through the face of the shingle and apply a thick bead of silicone sealant over the nail head.

14 Fill all countersunk screw holes with wood putty, make sure all nail heads are set and sand everything smooth. Apply exterior paint and/or finish according to manufacturer recommendations.
Double Adirondack Chair

This classic double settee plan features contoured seats and back splats, inviting you to settle in for a long and comfortable sit. The handy center table is perfect for a fruit bowl and drinks to help you enjoy a warm summer evening.

To build this plan you’ll have to be comfortable with laying out curves – both symmetrical and irregular – as well as getting different contours and angles to match with each other. But fear not, as all this project takes is a little patience and careful cutting and you’ll soon have a piece of outdoor furniture you’ll be proud of for years.

**BUILD TIME**

Cutting parts: 4 – 6 hours  
Assembly: 4 – 6 hours  
Finishing: 3 – 5 hours  
Total: 11 – 17 hours

*Note: For this project, it is recommended that you do a dry assembly first to make sure everything fits and lines up. Then disassemble, sand smooth, apply finish and reassemble the chair with glue and appropriate fasteners.*
Double Adirondack Chair

TOOLS

Miter saw
Table saw
Jig saw
Drill/driver
1/8" drill bit
Countersink drill bit
Socket set
Framing and combination squares
Clamps
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES

(4) 2 x 6 x 8'
(1) 2 x 4 x 8'
(8) 1 x 6 x 8'
2" and 3" deck screws
(2) 3/8" x 3 1/2" galvanized carriage bolts
(2) 3/8" x 4" galvanized carriage bolts
(2) 3/8" x 2" galvanized carriage bolts
(6) 3/8" galvanized flat washers and nuts
Waterproof wood glue

CUT LIST

| A   | (2) | 1 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 31" |
| B   | (2) | 1 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 22 3/4" |
| C   | (2) | 1 1/2 x 3 1/2 x 19 3/4" |
| D   | (1) | 1 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 60" |
| E   | (1) | 1 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 60" |
| F   | (1) | 1 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 67" |
| G   | (2) | 1 1/2 x 3 1/2 x 10 1/2" |
| H   | (2) | 1 1/2 x 2 3/4 x 8" |
| I   | (2) | 3/4 x 3 3/8 x 10" |
| J   | (3) | 3/4 x 3 3/8 x 39" |
| K   | (2) | 3/4 x 5 1/2 x 29" |
| L   | (12) | 3/4 x 5 1/2 x 27" |
| M   | (1) | 3/4 x 2 1/4 x 60" |
| N   | (2) | 3/4 x 5 1/2 x 24 1/2" |
| O   | (10) | 3/4 x 2 1/4 x 24 1/2" |
| P   | (2) | 3/4 x 2 x 6" |
Double Adirondack Chair

[Diagram of a Double Adirondack Chair with labeled parts: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P]

Double Adirondack Chair

Rear leg detail

- straight line between these 2 points
- begin back curve here
- bottom point of front curve

copy top & front profile from rear leg detail

- 5⅞" 17"
- 1¼" 3½" 31"
- ½"
- 1¼" 3½" 31" 1¼"
- 5⅞" 17" 4" 4⅞"
Double Adirondack Chair

Seat back support (F) detail

- 5½"
- 3¼"
- 5¾"
- 15¾"
- 3¼"
- 20° bevel cuts
- 27½"
- 67"

Repeat measurements on the other side
trim after installing armrests

Rear cross member (E) detail

- 30"
- 2" 2¼"
- 22¼"
- 7¾"
- 60"
- 5½"

Repeat measurements on the other side

Front rail (D) detail

- 30"
- 5½"
- 3"
- 60"

Armrest (K) detail

- 2¾" Radius
- 5½"
- 29"
- 3"
Double Adirondack Chair

BUILDING STEPS

01 Cut all parts to size, referring to detail illustrations for laying out curved, tapered and otherwise shaped pieces. When cutting rear legs (A) and center supports (B), lay out and cut one rear leg and use that as a pattern to lay out the other rear leg and the seat curve portion of the center support. Measure and mark the center points of the front rail (D), rear cross member (E) and seat back support (F) after they have been cut and shaped to size.

02 Attach front rail (D) to rear legs (A), keeping tops and outside edges flush. Attach with 3” screws through the face of the front rail.

03 On a flat and level work surface, attach the front rail/rear leg assembly to the front legs (C). Make sure the bottoms of the rear legs sit flat on the work surface and use a framing square to position the front leg properly, keeping the face of the front rail ¼” back from the front edge of the front legs (C). Clamp in place and attach with 3” screws through the face of the front leg and into the edge of the front rail.

04 Measure 7 ⅞” on either side of your center marks on the front rail (D) and rear cross member (E). Attach center supports (B) to the front rail with 3” screws, keeping the inner edge of center support on those lines 7 ⅞” off center. Place rear cross member (E) on top of the rear legs, keeping outside edges flush and lining up the bottom edge of the cross member with the point at which you began the curved line on the back of the rear legs (A). See detail illustration and exploded view for proper placement. Attach center supports (B) to the underside of rear cross member with 3” screws, again keeping the inner edge of center support on the 7 ⅞” line on rear cross member.
Double Adirondack Chair

BUILDING STEPS

05 Attach armrests (K) to top of front legs (C), using 3” screws. Overhang the inside edge (square edge) of the armrest ½” over the inside face of front leg, and keep 2 ¾” of the armrest overhanging the front edge of the front leg.

06 Cut two temporary braces to 19 ¾” long and clamp it to the rear leg as seen in photo. Keep the back edge of the temporary brace 24” from the front edge of the front leg and make sure the armrests (K) are sitting level on them. Measure and mark seat back support (F) 3 ¾” in from both ends and mark a line square to the straight back edge of (F). Clamp seat back support to the underside of armrests tight against the braces and the inside edge (square edge) of armrest lined up with the line at 3 ¾” on seat back support. Attach with 2” screws from underneath the seat back support.

07 Assemble center table framework (parts G and H) as shown in exploded view illustration. Make sure it fits between the center supports and then attach front slats (I). Attach front seat slat (M) to the top of front rail (D), keeping the front edge of slat even with front edge of front legs (C). Place (G/H/I) assembly between center supports and place table top slats (J) on top of that and the rear cross member. Keep the table front slats square to the top of front seat slat and table top slats level. Clamp in place and drive 3” screws through the center supports into table uprights (G).

08 Mark the center of the center table top slat (J) and line it up with the center of seat back support, keeping back edges flush. The front edge of center table slat (J) should overhang the front of table front slats by 1 ¾”. Attach two more table top slats (J) with ¼” spacers and keeping back edges flush. The sides of table top slats should overhang the side of center table by about ¼”.

Double Adirondack Chair

BUILDING STEPS

09 After cutting the tapers on splats (L), lay two of them on a flat surface with their square edges (not the tapered ones) together and their bottoms flush. Place two more splats on either side of these with straight edges against tapered edges for a total of six splats. Square a line along the bottom to align with the bottoms of the middle two splats, and then measure and lay out the curved top (see splat detail illustration). Clamp a scrap piece of lumber under the rear cross member (E) and set the bottom of the splats on that scrap.

10 Align the ¼” space between the middle 2 splats with the center of the curved cut of both the rear cross member (E) and seat back support (F), and place ¼” spacers between the other four splats. Attach through the face of the splats and into both the rear cross member and seat back support (one 2” screw per splat into the rear cross member, two 2” screws per splat into the seat back support).

11 Begin placing seat slats (O), starting with one slat tight against the front seat slat (M) and keeping ¼” spacing between the rest of the slats. Place the rear seat slat last, making sure the curve of the rear slat fits the curve of the splats. Attach with 2” screws.

12 Place braces (P) where they will go, trace their outline against the underside of armrests and outside face of front legs and drill pilot holes within that outline. Attach with 3” screws.

13 Make sure all pieces line up and are flush, sanding and trimming when necessary. Then disassemble, sand all surfaces smooth, apply waterproofing finish according to manufacturer instructions and reassemble with glue and screws. Now you’re ready to place your piece of fine outdoor furniture and enjoy!
Double Adirondack Chair

Laying Out Curves

00 When you need to lay out curved lines, there are many different methods you may use. The following technique is one of the easiest and requires only that you know the piece’s final length and width, as well as a piece of hardboard or other pliable material that can easily be pushed or pulled to create a consistent curved line. This illustration uses the curved legs from the daytripper chair as an example, but you can use the concepts for any of the 20 projects featured in this section.

01 After cutting your raw stock to length, measure up from the bottom edge on both ends and mark the width of the piece (2 ¾” in this example). Then, measure down from the top edge along the centerline and mark the same measurement.

02 Drive finish nails into your assembly table at each end at the bottom corners of your stock, place your piece of hardboard against those nails and push up along the centerline until the edge of your hardboard touches your mark at the centerline (you may have to push and bend the nails to make sure your hardboard edge intersects the bottom corners properly). Hold the hardboard steady and lightly trace along the edge to get your curve.

03 Tack two more nails into the assembly table at the 2 ¾” marks along the edge of both ends and place your hardboard against them. Push along the centerline until the edge of the hardboard touches the top edge of the stock and trace that curved line.

04 Your result is two parallel and consistent curves exactly 2 ¾” apart from each other along the entire length of the stock. Make your cut with a jig saw or band saw, leaving the line on your finished piece, and then sand cuts smooth until you just remove the pencil line.
Double Rocker

Rock away those lazy summer evenings in this roomy yet cozy rocker built for two. With its easy, graceful curves and comfortable contours, you can sit in comfort while explaining to friends and guests just how you built such a complicated piece of furniture. Just don’t tell them how simple it really was, or they’ll be asking you to build one for them.

BUILD TIME

Cutting parts: 3 – 4 hours
Assembly: 2 – 3 hours
Finishing: 3 – 5 hours
Total: 8 – 12 hours
Double Rocker

TOOLS
*Note: Drill pilot holes for all screws

Miter saw
Table saw
Jig saw
Drill/driver
\(\frac{1}{4}\)" drill bit
Countersink drill bit
Square
Clamps
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES

(3) 1 x 6 x 8'
(1) 2 x 4 x 8'
(9) 1 x 3 x 10'
1 ¼", 2" and 3" deck screws
Waterproof wood glue

CUT LIST

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>¾ x 5 x 33&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 3 ½ x 48&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 3 ½ x 48&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 3 ½ x 46 ½&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>1 ½ x 3 ½ x 54 ¼&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 ½ x 48&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>¾ x 1 ½ x 49 ½&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 5 x 34 ½&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 5 x 18&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 5 ½ x 19 ¾&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>¾ x 5 x 37¾&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 5 ½ x 30&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 x 6&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A  X 9
B  X 1
C  X 1
D  X 1
E  X 1
F  X 1
G  X 13
H  X 2
I  X 1
J  X 2
K  X 4
L  X 2
M  X 2
Double Rocker

¼" spacing between all slats (G) and slats (A)
Double Rocker

Leg Detail

Armrest Detail

Rocker detail

Seat supports detail

Cut away from outside rocker for leg (J)
Cut away from inside rocker for seat support (H)
Double Rocker

BUILDING STEPS

01 Cut all pieces to length and width according to the cut list. When you lay out the rockers (K), be sure to mark the two square lines on either end (one at 2" and one at 1 ¾", see rocker detail illustration) before you cut the curves. These will serve as reference points for placement of legs (J) and seat supports (H).

02 When laying out seat supports, cut two pieces (H) at full size, then cut piece (I) using the dotted lines on seat support detail illustration as a guide. When cutting pieces H, I, J, K, L and M, choose the best sides (faces) of your stock and clamp them together face-to-face or back-to-back and gang cut them (2 armrests at once, 2 legs at once, 2 rockers at once (twice), etc.) Note on seat support detail that there are 4 seat slats that have 20° bevels, 2 on one edge and 2 on both edges. Cut those so the face still measures 1 ½".

03 Make a squaring jig on your assembly table to aid you in laying out/attaching splats (A). Clamp two straight objects (boards or four-foot levels) to your table at a perfect right angle and then place your splats face down with ¼” spacers between them, making sure ends are tight to the squaring jig.

04 Measure up 16" from bottom edges and square a line across all 9 splats. Attach support (D) with 1 ¼” screws (two screws in every splat), keeping bottom edge of support on that line.

05 Turn assembly over so faces are up. Attach supports B and C to each other (see illustration) with 2” screws, then place a scrap 1 x 4 under support (D) and place B/C assembly under the bottom end of splats so that the splat edges line up with the bottom of edge (B) all the way across and attach with 2” screws.
Double Rocker

BUILDING STEPS

06 When slats are secure, measure up 27” on the outside edge of both end splats and lay out a curve, connecting those two 27” marks with the top of the middle splat at the center point (see “Laying Out Curves” on page 9 for more information.) Cut with a jig saw.

07 Choose your two inside rocker pieces (K) and place your seat support (H) on the back side (not face) of the rockers at your 1 ¾” marks, keeping the bottom edge of H roughly flush with bottom edge of rocker (K). The edges should line up very closely, but don’t be concerned if they are not perfect, you can sand everything smooth later. Trace the edges of seat supports on the rockers and cut with a jig saw.

08 Place legs (J) on the faces of your outside rocker pieces (K), keeping the front edge of the legs (straight edge) square with the 2” line you made earlier on your rockers. Keep the corner of the straight edge of the leg flush with the bottom profile of the rocker (trim excess later) and trace the leg outline on the rocker. Cut away with a jig saw.

09 Assemble rockers (K), seat supports (H) and legs (J) with glue and 1 ¼” screws (see illustration for assistance). Trim the bottom of leg (J) to follow rocker profile. Clamp both rocker/leg/seat support assemblies together so that top edges of rockers, front edges of legs and bottom edges of seat supports (all square edges) all line up with each other. You can now sand the bottom profile of the rocker and the seat contour of seat supports so they match perfectly.

10 Clamp one rocker/seat support/leg assembly to your assembly table, making sure the top of the rocker is level (independent of how level your table is). Attach spreader (F) to both rocker assemblies with 3” screws, keeping bottom edge of (F) flush with bottom edges of (H) and the face of (F) flush with the front edges of (H).
Double Rocker

BUILDING STEPS

11 Tack some scrap blocks to the inside of rocker assemblies to assist in placing the splat assembly (see seat support detail illustration for placement). Cut two pieces of wood at 16 ¾” long and tack those to the outside of rocker assemblies as shown. These will aid in placing the armrest/back support assembly.

12 Cut your half-lap joints on support (E) at both ends, making sure there is exactly 48” of full 2 x 4 stock between them, then attach armrests with 1 ¼” screws from underneath (you can trim and sand the ends flush after assembly). Place the armrest/support assembly on top of your legs (J) and temporary braces. Make sure armrests overhang both inside faces of legs equally (about ¾”) and there is 18” between back edge of legs and front edge of support (E). Attach armrests to top of legs with 2” screws.

13 Place splat assembly inside armrest/support assembly, resting it on the temporary blocks tacked to the inside of seat supports (H). After making sure everything lines up and is tight, drive 3” screws through the outside face of seat support (H) and into edges of both supports (B) and (C). Then drive 2” screws through the face of splats and into support (E) (two screws per splat).

14 Begin attaching slats (G) with 1 ¼” screws, beginning at the back of the chair by using one slat with one beveled edge and placing it tight to the splats. Work toward the front using ¼” spacers between all slats. Note on seat support detail illustration where the rest of the beveled slats are to be attached.

15 Attach braces (M) to the underside of armrests and outside of legs using 2” screws.
Double Rocker

BUILDING STEPS

16 Sand all edges and joints flush, disassemble, sand the rest of the surfaces of all components, apply finish, and then reassemble with glue and screws. Now you’re ready to rock!
Double Rocker

Laying Out Curves

00 When you need to lay out curved lines, there are many different methods you may use. The following technique is one of the easiest and requires only that you know the piece’s final length and width, as well as a piece of hardboard or other pliable material that can easily be pushed or pulled to create a consistent curved line. This illustration uses the curved legs from the daytripper chair as an example, but you can use the concepts for any of the 20 projects featured in this section.

01 After cutting your raw stock to length, measure up from the bottom edge on both ends and mark the width of the piece (2 ¾” in this example). Then, measure down from the top edge along the centerline and mark the same measurement.

02 Drive finish nails into your assembly table at each end at the bottom corners of your stock, place your piece of hardboard against those nails and push up along the centerline until the edge of your hardboard touches your mark at the centerline (you may have to push and bend the nails to make sure your hardboard edge intersects the bottom corners properly). Hold the hardboard steady and lightly trace along the edge to get your curve.

03 Tack two more nails into the assembly table at the 2 ¾” marks along the edge of both ends and place your hardboard against them. Push along the centerline until the edge of the hardboard touches the top edge of the stock and trace that curved line.

04 Your result is two parallel and consistent curves exactly 2 ¾” apart from each other along the entire length of the stock. Make your cut with a jig saw or band saw, leaving the line on your finished piece, and then sand cuts smooth until you just remove the pencil line.
Garden Bench

This sturdy garden bench is so simple to build you can have it completed in less than a day – including sanding and finishing. Made entirely from dimensional lumber and with only simple cuts and butt joints, you can build it on Saturday and be enjoying it Sunday morning.

The most complicated aspect of this bench is laying out and cutting the arms – and even that is a simple, straightforward task. Here we cut and sanded a round arm profile, but feel free to play with the design and use a couple of 45-degree cuts to “round” the front of the arms… or whatever suits your tastes.

BUILD TIME

Cutting parts: 2 hours
Assembly: 1 hour
Finishing: 2 – 3 hours
Total: 5 – 6 hours
Garden Bench

TOOLS

Miter saw (or circular or hand saw)
Jig saw
Drill/driver
½" drill bit
Clamps (2)
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES

(5) 1 x 6 x 8'
(5) 2 x 4 x 8'
(1) 2 x 6 x 8'
2" deck screws
2 ½" deck screws
3" deck screws
Waterproof wood glue

CUT LIST

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>1 ½ x 3 ½ x 23 ½&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>1 ½ x 3 ½ x 23&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 5 ½ x 25&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>1 ½ x 3 ½ x 54&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>1 ½ x 3 ½ x 20&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>¾ x 5 ½ x 54&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>1 ½ x 5 ½ x 21 ¾&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>¾ x 5 ½ x 51&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Garden Bench

Back support detail
1½"

Arm detail
3¼"
21 ¾"
4½"
90°

bevel cut to match seat back

r = 2¾"
Garden Bench

Front view & dimensions

60 1/2"

51"

57"

24 1/4"

16"
Garden Bench

BUILDING STEPS

01 Cut the seat frame components (D and E) according to the dimensions on the cut list.

02 Arrange these pieces on your assembly table, keeping the outside of the frame ends flush with the ends of the front and back frame. Drill pilot holes and attach with 3” deck screws. You may find it helpful to clamp these pieces together as you attach them.

03 Measure and mark the center of the seat frame front and back and place the two middle stretchers so that the mark is centered within a 1 ½” gap between stretchers. This is where the middle back support will be sandwiched, so you may want to place a piece of scrap 2x stock centered on your center mark as you attach the stretchers with 3” deck screws.

04 Cut three seat slats (F) and place them on your seat frame assembly. Place the rear slat first, starting it 7” from the back of the seat frame. Place ¼” spacers between the slats, which should leave the front slat overhanging the front of the seat frame by about 1”. Drill pilot holes and attach the slats with glue and 2” screws.

05 Lay out and cut three back supports (G) according to the detail drawing on the illustration. Make your cuts with a jig saw or circular saw and use a straightedge guide if needed.
BUILDING STEPS

06 Cut the three back slats (H) to length. Place your back supports on their back edges on your assembly table and place one slat so the top edge is flush with the top of the supports. The ends of the slat should be flush with the outside edges of your supports. Measure and mark the center of your slat and center the middle support there, again keeping the top edges flush. Attach with glue and 2” screws. Repeat with the remaining two back slats, keeping ¼” spacing between all slats.

TIP: If you like, rout a ¼” or ⅛” roundover edge on the front seat slat and the top back slat before proceeding to the next step.

07 Slide the back supports into place inside the seat frame assembly, sandwiching the middle support between the two middle stretchers. Attach with 3” screws through the frame ends and stretchers and into the back supports.

08 Cut the four legs (A) and two arm supports (B) according to the dimensions on the cut list.
Garden Bench

BUILDING STEPS

09 Lay an arm support on a pair of legs, keeping the tops and outside edges flush and attach with glue and 2 ½” screws. Repeat for other leg assembly.

10 Clamp the leg assemblies to the seat frame, keeping the arm supports facing inward, outer edges of the legs flush with the front and back of the seat frame, and the top of the seat slats 16” up from the bottom of the legs. Fasten with glue and 2 ½” screws.

11 Cut two arms (C) according to the length on the cut list. Refer to detail drawing to lay out the shape and cut with jig saw.

12 Place the arms on top of the arm supports, keeping the back of the arms flush with the back edges of the back legs. The notch should fit snugly against the seat back and the front of the arm should overhang the front of the arm support by about ¾”. Fasten with glue and 2” screws.

13 Sand all surfaces and break all edges with sandpaper and apply a weatherproof finish.
Hose Holder

This sturdy garden hose holder is both functional and flexible. You can stow up to 100 feet of hose on the main body, and extra nozzles, sprinkler heads or other accessories on the two handy shelves.

The flexibility comes from the ability to set the post on a metal holder (allowing you to store it inside during winter) or set the post in concrete. You may also forego the post altogether and mount the holder directly to your house, shed or fence — wherever is most handy for you.

The plan is easily customizable, as you can play with the design and go for a more rounded appearance, rather than the blend of 45 and 22 ½ degree cuts shown here. You could also drill a hole through the post and feed your hose through that, concealing the connection to your home’s hose bib.

**BUILD TIME**

Cutting parts: 2 hours
Assembly: 1 – 2 hours
Finishing: 1 hour
Total: 5 – 6 hours (depending on glue set-up time)
Hose Holder

TOOLS

Miter saw
Table saw
Drill/driver
Router with ¼" chamfer or roundover bit
24" bar clamps
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

TIP: To cut the dadoes, a dado blade setup on your table saw is easiest. If you do not have one, you can set your miter saw blade to a depth of ¾" and make several passes within your layout marks, then clean out the waste with a sharp chisel.

SUPPLIES

(1) 4 x 4 x 4' post*
(2) 1 x 6 x 10'
Scraper piece of 1 x 8 at least 15" long
1 ¼", 2", and 3" deck screws
Post anchor
Waterproof glue
Cement mix
*If setting post into the ground or concrete, cut post to at least 60" to leave at least 48" above ground.

CUT LIST

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>(1) 3 ½ x 3 ½ x 48&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>(2) ¾ x 5 ½ x 18&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>(4) ¾ x 5 ½ x 17&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>(4) ¾ x 5 ½ x 14&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>(23) ¾ x 1 ¼ x 9 ½&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>(2) ¾ x 7 x 7&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X 2

X 2

X 4

X 4

X 23

X 2
Hose Holder

EXPLODED VIEW

- Dadoes ¾" wide and deep
- 25° chamfers
- ¼" chamfer around all edges of both (C/B/C) assemblies

Attach (F) on both sides with glue and 2" screws angled through shelf and into post from underneath

Attach slats (E) on bottom of both sides first, then attach top middle, then fill in the rest in sequence with ¼" spacing and 2" screws.
Hose Holder

Additional View

Inside support (D) detail
- Seams from edge gluing two 1x6 boards, centered in finished piece (D)
- X = 3" screws for mounting to post
- x = 1¼" screws for mounting to panels (B) & (C)

Center and side panels detail
- 22½° angles (measured from top of (B))
- 45° angles measured from top of (B), intersecting first angled cut at noted measurement
- 45° angles measured from bottom of (C)

Dimensions:
- 6" B x 6" E
- 2½" C x 2½" B x 2½"

Fitting Details:
- ¼" spacing between slats
- ¼" wide and deep dadoes
- 3" screws for mounting to post
- 1¼" screws for mounting to panels

More Plans at www.yellawood.com
Find a Dealer www.yellawood.com/dealers
©2011 Great Southern Wood Preserving, Inc.
Hose Holder

BUILDING STEPS

01 Cut inner supports (D) according to dimensions on cut list. Edge glue and clamp them in pairs and let the glue set fully.

02 On your miter saw, cut 45° chamfers on the top of your post (A) and cut two ¾" dadoes to a depth of ¾". See illustration for layout.

03 Cut the center (B) and side (C) panels, place them together to simulate two assemblies and lay out the angle cuts according to the illustration. Make the cuts by setting your miter saw to 22 ½° and 45° accordingly. Rout your chamfers or roundovers on all edges, inside and out.

04 Once the glue has set on your inner support assemblies, rip them to 9" wide. Trim an equal amount from both sides, leaving the glue seam in the center of the panels. This will make centering the supports on the center panels and post much easier. Mark the radius according to the dimensions on the illustration, cut and sand smooth.

05 Cut several ¼"-thick spacer blocks from scrap ¾" stock.
Hose Holder

BUILDING STEPS

06 Drill pilot holes on inner support assemblies (D), noting locations on illustration. Attach one set of inner support and side panels with ¼” spacing to one center assembly with glue and 1 ¼” screws. Repeat for the other (B/C/D) assembly.

07 Attach one finished (B/C/D) assembly to post with glue and 3” screws, with top of (B) centered 4” from top of post.

08 Cut slats (E) and drill pilot holes ⅛” in from edge and centered along width.

09 Attach slats to back panel (D). Start with the bottom slats on both sides, then the top slat, and then fill in the rest of the slats with ¼” spacing. Drill pilot holes into edge of (D) to avoid splitting. This will leave an approximate ¼” space at the face of the slats (E) and a narrower space along the backside where they attach to part (D).

10 Using the same techniques and order (two bottom pieces, then top, then the rest), attach the slats to the front (B/C/D) assembly.
Hose Holder

BUILDING STEPS

11 Cut the two shelves (F) to size from your scrap 1 x 8.

12 Glue and screw the shelves into their matching dadoes on the post. Drive screws at an angle from underneath the shelves so they are hidden.

13 Apply a waterproof finish and when dry, mount your post into a post holder, concrete or wherever/however you wish to mount it. Also consider purchasing a decorative post cap as an alternative to chamefering the top of the 4x4.
Hummingbird Feeder

Attract hummingbirds to your yard and watch them hover in mid-air as they sip from this clever little feeder. Hang it near flowering plants and shrubs and watch them supplement that nectar with the sugary mixture in a feeder you made yourself.

Easily made, this feeder features a small plastic bottle feeder and two narrow slots that allow you to see when your mixture has run out or needs to be changed. The enclosed body of the feeder also protects the mixture from the sun’s rays, which experts say will quickly spoil the feeding solution.

BUILD TIME

Cutting parts: 1 hour
Assembly: 1 – 2 hours (maybe longer, depending on glue set time)
Finishing: 1 hour
Total: 3 hours

TIP: Due to the small nature of these parts, it is highly recommended you DO NOT try to use a circular saw to cut these parts. Use extreme caution when using power tools to fabricate these small pieces.
Hummingbird Feeder

TOOLS

Table saw
Miter saw (or hand saw)
Jig saw
Brad nailer
Drill/Driver
¾” Dia. drill bit at least 3” long
Router and ¼” chamfer bit (optional)
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES

One piece of lumber measuring 1 x 6 x 4’
½” dowel
¾” galvanized brads
1” galvanized brads
#10 galvanized or stainless steel ¼” screw eye
8 oz. capacity water bottle (no more than 1 ¾” in diameter and 6 ¼” long – not counting feeding tube)
Waterproof glue
Fishing line

CUT LIST

A (4) ¾ x 2 ½ x 7”
B (4) ½ x ½ x 5 ½”
C (1) ¾ x 3 x 3”
D (1) ¾ x 5 x 5”
E (1) ¾ x 3 x 3”
F (1) ¾ 2 x 2”
G (1) ¼ x 5”
Hummingbird Feeder

Center two pilot holes, then connect with jigsaw.

1/4" Screw eye

1/4" chamfers

1/4"

1/8" pilot holes for finishline

1 1/4"

2"

1"

Hummingbird Feeder

BUILDING STEPS

01 Cut a 15” piece of 1 x 6 and rip it into two pieces 2 ½” wide. Then, set your saw’s fence so that the blade is centered in the thickness of your ¾” stock and resaw those two pieces in half, so you end up with four pieces approximately ¾” thick by 2 ½” wide by 7” long. From those pieces, cut the four walls (A) and the bottom piece (C).

02 Stack two of the wall pieces together and drill two ¾” holes, one about ¾” from the bottom and the other about 2” from the top, along the centerline. Draw pencil lines between the outside edges of those two holes on both pieces, and cut that ¾”-wide slot with a jig saw equipped with a thin, fine-toothed blade. These are the slots that allow you to see how much feeding solution is in the bottle.

03 From the remaining stock of your lumber, cut the top (D) and cap (E) to the dimensions on the cut list. Use your router and ¼” chamfer bit to cut a chamfer around the perimeter of both pieces.

04 From the smaller piece of lumber, cut the corners (B). Set your table saw’s blade to 45° and carefully rip four pieces no wider than ½”. Crosscut to 5 ½” long.

05 Center and drill a hole at least ½” larger than the cap in the bottom piece (C).
Hummingbird Feeder

BUILDING STEPS

06 Glue the corner pieces (B) to the wall sections (A), noting how the wall edges lap in the illustration. Keep the corner pieces flush with the bottom of your wall sections.

07 Once your glue has set, fit the wall sections together and drive ¾” brads through the walls and into the corner pieces. You may want to use masking tape or rubber bands to keep the sections together as you do this.

08 Place the bottom piece (C) on the bottom of the box and attach with glue and ¾” brads, driving the brads into the corner pieces.

09 Center the cap (E) on the top of the roof (D) and attach with glue and 1” brads. Center the lock block (F) on the bottom of this assembly and attach in the same manner.

10 Mark the center point for the ¼” dowel key on the feeder wall as noted on the illustration. Insert the roof assembly and drill a ⅜” hole through one wall, the lock block and out through the other wall. Be careful to keep your drill perpendicular so the two holes on the feeder walls line up properly.
Hummingbird Feeder

BUILDING STEPS

11 Cut the dowel to proper length and drill a 1/8” hole through one end. Attach an approximate 12” length of fishing line to the dowel and the other end to the eye hook. This will keep the dowel key from becoming lost.

12 Drill a 1/4” hole about 1/2” deep in the center of your roof cap and screw in the eye hook.

13 Fill your bottle with a feeding mixture, place the feeder over the top and screw the feeding tube in place through the hole in the feeder bottom. Invert, place the roof on top and insert dowel key.

14 Apply a waterproofing finish according to manufacturer recommendations. Hang in place and enjoy your bird watching.

TIP: You can purchase ready-made hummingbird food mixtures or you can make your own by boiling water and adding white sugar in a 4:1 ratio (water to sugar). Add food coloring if you wish to make the mixture more visible through the slots in the feeder walls.
Multi-Purpose Stand

This easy-to-build stand can perform many duties around your yard. With a plastic or terra cotta plant saucer placed on top, it can be used as a bird bath or even a Zen sand garden. While tall plants such as ferns or small palm trees would be too top-heavy for this stand, cascading plants such as geraniums, spider plants or certain types of ivies are perfectly suited for it.

BUILD TIME

Cutting parts: 1 – 2 hours
Assembly: 1 – 2 hours
Finishing: 1 – 2 hours
Total: 3 – 6 hours
Multi-Purpose Stand

TOOLS

Circular saw or miter saw
Jig saw
Drill/driver
¼" and ½" drill bits
1 ½" and ¾" forstner or spade bit
Socket set
Clamps

SUPPLIES

(2) 2 x 4 x 8'
¾" Hardboard scrap at least 2 ½" wide by 18" long
(6) ¼ x 4 ½" galvanized lag bolts and washers
3" deck screws
Weatherproof glue
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

CUT LIST

A (3) 1 ½ x 3 x 11"
B (3) 1 ½ x 3 x 18"
C (3) 1 ½ x 1 ½ x 18"
D (3) 1 ½ x 3 x 10"
E (3) ¼ x ¾ x 18" (¼" hardboard)
Multi-Purpose Stand

16” dia. flower pot saucer

A A
B B
C C
D D
E E
Multi-Purpose Stand

Center upright assembly (top view)

Bowl support assembly (top view)

Cut and sand profile diameter slightly larger than bottom diameter of saucer

Center upright (end view)

Bowl support detail

Cut and sand profile to fit saucer bottom profile, diameter and depth

Foot detail

1½" radius

3"
Multi-Purpose Stand

BUILDING STEPS

01 Cut all parts to length first, according to dimensions on cut list. Then cut 30° bevels on both sides of one end of each foot (A) and bowl support (D) and bevel-rip each center upright (B) along both sides of one edge. To make these bevel cuts, tilt your table saw's blade to 30° and position the fence so the bevels meet in the middle of the stock. To make the spline slots in the center uprights (B), flip the uprights so the bevel point is on the table and one face is tight against the fence. Make sure the blade will cut at least ¼” to accommodate the splines (E). Once all bevel cuts are made, rip parts A, B and D to 3” wide and parts C to 1 ½” square.

02 Dry assemble the center uprights (B) and splines (E) to make sure everything fits flush and tight, then disassemble and apply glue to slots. Place one spline in one bevel of each upright, then bring the parts together starting at the bottom and pushing the joint together all the way up. Clamp the assembly together until dry – strap clamps work best for this step, but you can rig standard grip clamps to perform the same function.

03 Use your 1 ½” and ¾” forstner or spade bits to cut the concaves in the feet (A) and bowl supports (D) as shown in detail drawings. Clamp scrap pieces of lumber to the edges of parts where drilling, as the center points of some of these holes fall on the edges of the pieces. For the bottom concave of the feet (A) draw a straight line from the top of the ¾” hole to the beveled edge and cut with a jigsaw. For the bowl support (D) profile, measure whatever bowl you choose and match the profile as closely as possible by drilling holes, cutting straight lines and sanding where necessary – using the same principles and steps as above. On the underside of the feet (A), mark 1 ½” back from the bevel point and drill a ¾” countersink about ½” deep, then clamp to center upright assembly and drill a ¼” pilot hole through the center of your countersink and into the center uprights (B).
Multi-Purpose Stand

BUILDING STEPS

04 Attach center upright assembly to the feet (A) with glue, lag bolts and washers.

05 Clamp thin uprights (C) in place, with a 2 ½” space between them and the center uprights, and repeat drilling procedure and attach with glue, lag bolts and washers.

06 Clamp bowl supports (D) in place, lining up their bevel points with the bevel points of the center upright assembly. Drill ¼” pilot holes through the top of bowl supports and into the center of thin uprights. Remove clamps, apply glue to the tops of the thin uprights and attach with 3” deck screws.

07 Break all edges and sand all surfaces smooth and apply weatherproofing finish of your choice. Place bowl in supports (you may want to secure it with some dabs of silicone adhesive along bowl supports) and you can now find a myriad of uses for your new stand!
Picnic Table

This plan makes a table that features separate benches for unencumbered leg room and ample seating for six to eight adults. The half-lap joints on the legs are easy to create and add a touch of elegance. An easy weekend project, this set will soon become the central gathering point for your backyard.

This plan calls for a table six feet wide, but you can play with the dimensions until you come up with the length and depth you want. Keep the leg lengths the same, but be aware that a table much bigger than this may require use of 2 x 6 legs, and longer benches may require more support – perhaps just another set of legs, braces and cleat in the middle.

BUILD TIME

Cutting parts: 1 – 2 hours
Assembly: 1 – 2 hours
Finishing: 3 – 5 hours
Total: 5 – 9 hours

*Note: Drill pilot holes for all screws.
Picnic Table

TABLE

DIMENSIONS

30" h x 72" l x 34¼" w

TOOLS

Miter saw or circular saw
Drill/driver
⅞" drill bit at least 5" long
1" dia. spade or forstner bit
#8 countersink bit (or size appropriate for the screws you are using)
Socket wrench
Combination square
Wood chisel
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES

(3) 2 x 6 x 12'
(3) 2 x 4 x 8'
(4) ¼" x 3 ½" galvanized carriage bolts
(2) ¼" x 4 ½" galvanized carriage bolts
(6) ¼" galvanized cut washers and nuts
3" deck screws
4" deck screws
Waterproof wood glue

TABLE CUT LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Top Slats</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2 x 6 x 72&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Cleats</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 x 4 x 33&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Legs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 x 4 x 33 ¼&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Braces</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 x 4 x 24&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Picnic Table

BENCHEDES (2)

DIMENSIONS
18" h x 72" l x 11 ¼" w

TOOLS
Miter saw or circular saw
Drill/driver
⅝" drill bit at least 5" long
1" dia. spade or forstner bit
#8 countersink bit (or size appropriate for the screws you are using)
Socket wrench
Combination square
Wood chisel
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES (FOR 2 BENCHES)
(2) 2 x 6 x 12'
(3) 2 x 4 x 8'
(8) ⅝" x 3 ½" galvanized carriage bolts
(4) ¼" x 4 ½" galvanized carriage bolts
(12) ¼" galvanized cut washers and nuts
3" deck screws
4" deck screws
Waterproof wood glue

BENCH CUT LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Top Slats</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 x 6 x 72&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Cleats</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 x 4 x 11 ½&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Legs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2 x 4 x 18 ¼&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Braces</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 x 4 x 15 ½&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Picnic Table

EXPLODED VIEW

Table exploded view

- 45° cut 1” from outside edge
- 38° angle cuts
- 1/4” spacing between slats
- 28 1/2”

Benches exploded view

- 45° cuts
- 38° angle cuts
- 24°
- 16 1/2”
- 24° angle cuts
- 1/4” spacing between slats
Picnic Table

BUILDING STEPS

01 Cut all pieces to dimension according to cut lists. For all top slats (A), simply cut two 6-foot lengths from each 12-foot piece of 2 x 6. You’ll want to square both mill-cut ends by trimming ¼” or less from each end before making your measurements and cutting them in half (you should have enough to end up with two 6-foot lengths). On the cleats (B), trim the bottom outside corners off with a simple 45° cut 1” in from the outside edges. For the legs (C), note that lengths are measured from the long points of the parallel angle cuts. For the braces (D), lengths are measured from the long points of the opposite 45° angles. *See illustration for more detail.

02 The following assembly steps are identical for both benches and the table. Place legs (C) on an assembly table with their “feet” braced against a square surface (temporary stop block, for instance) and their centers roughly one on top of the other. Spread the legs until you get a measurement of 16 ½” from the top to bottom for the bench legs (28 ½” for the table) and trace on both legs where they intersect.

03 Set your circular saw or miter saw to a depth of ¾” and make several passes between your tracing of the leg intersection and carefully clean out the waste with a sharp chisel to create the half-lap joints. Dry fit and re-measure to make sure everything fits snugly and the “feet” remain square and the correct distance from the tops.

04 Place your slats (A) face side down on your assembly table and insert ¼” spacers between them. Make sure the ends are flush and clamp the slats together. Place cleats (B) 8” in from slat ends and mark locations for pilot holes where the screws will catch the meat of your slats. Drill pilot holes and countersinks and connect with glue and 4” deck screws.

*Note: The steps for building the table and benches are exactly the same. The following instructions are for both assemblies, with differences in measurements noted.
**Picnic Table**

**BUILDING STEPS**

05 Center your dry-fit leg assembly on the cleat and drill 3/8" pilot holes through both and attach with 3 1/2" carriage bolts.

06 Fit the brace (D) between the leg assembly and slat bottoms, making sure the legs remain square to the slats. Toe-screw the brace to the underside of the slats and drill a 3/4" pilot hole through the brace where the legs intersect, countersinking the pilot hole on the brace to provide a flat surface for the washer and nut of your 4 1/2" carriage bolt.

07 Sand all edges and surfaces smooth, finish with a waterproofing finish of your choice, place in your favorite picnic spot in your yard, and gather friends and family!
Planter Box

This planter box is simple and fun to build. Featuring simple joinery reinforced with waterproof glue, exterior grade screws and galvanized finish nails, this planter can be built in a few hours and will provide years of attractive use. The plan can easily be modified and you can build a bigger box to house several plants or customize it to fit a specific space in which you want to place it.

It can be located anywhere on your deck or in your yard, and is the perfect size for growing a single tomato plant or a few small patches of herbs. You can even bring it indoors during colder months and enjoy fresh-grown herbs or vegetables year round. One tip if you do decide to bring it indoors – place it on a plastic tray or boot mat to catch any water that may drip down through the weep holes, which are necessary to drain standing water from any planter.

The simplicity of this plan means you can build a set of two, three or more planter boxes in a day or weekend. You can use them as enclosures for potted plants or grow any other type of flower, vegetable, fruit or herb you like. You can have a suite of planters your family will enjoy season after season.

BUILD TIME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cutting parts</td>
<td>1 – 2 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>1 – 3 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2 – 5 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Planter Box

TOOLS
Miter saw (or circular saw)
Table saw
Jig saw (or hand saw)
Drill_driver
Hammer
Nail set

SUPPLIES
One Lb. 1 ½” exterior-grade wood screws
Waterproof exterior wood glue
1 ½” galvanized finish nails
(2) 1 x 4 x 12’
(1) 2 x 4 x 8’ (to be ripped in half for legs)
(3) 1 x 8 x 8’

CUT LIST

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>1 x 8 x 18”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>1 x 8 x 22 ½”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>1 ½  x 1 ½  x 24”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>1 x 2 x 18”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>1 x 8 x 16 ½” (2 notched, 1 ripped)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>1 x 4 x 15 ½”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>1 x 4 x 25 ½”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>1 x 4 x 19 ½”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TIP:** Due to natural variances in lumber dimensions, measure and cut parts (G) and (H) after assembly of the rest of the box. This will ensure a flush fit and neater appearance.
Planter Box

EXPLODED VIEW

¾" dia. drainage holes
Planter Box

BUILDING STEPS

01 Cut the sides (A and B), legs (C), cleats (D) and corner trim (F) according to the dimensions on the cut list.

02 Cut 2 x 4 to about 50”, rip in half on table saw, then cut to length for legs.

03 Cut the bottom pieces (E) and set aside for more cuts after assembly of the box.

04 Attach the shorter side pieces (A) to the legs with glue and screws, keeping edges flush.

05 Place 2 of the bottom pieces (E) inside the box on top of the cleats and mark where to notch for the legs.

06 Remove the pieces and cut the notches with a hand saw or jig saw. Put them back in place inside the box.

TIP: Always drill pilot holes when driving screws to avoid splitting the wood.

TIP: Small gaps (about 3⁄8” or less) are acceptable for the bottom assembly, as drainage is required anyway.

TIP: Keep a damp rag handy to clean up any glue drips and runs as you work.
Planter Box

BUILDING STEPS

07 Measure the distance between the 2 bottom pieces, rip the third piece to that width, and put it in place.

08 Drill ¼” - ½” diameter drainage holes in each board (about 3 per board).

09 Attach corner trim pieces with glue and finish nails, keeping the tops flush with the box assembly.

10 Measure from outside corner to outside corner along the top of the box to get your length for top trim pieces (long point to long point of your miter cuts). Attach with glue and finish nails.

11 Break all edges with sandpaper and make sure all nail heads are set.

TIP: You may want to place a piece of landscape fabric in the bottom of your planter, but it is not necessary.
Potting Bench

Gardening work will be more enjoyable and efficient with this rugged and versatile potting bench. With plenty of countertop space, pegboard, shelving, a drawer and large bin sized for bags of potting mix, all your potting and transplanting tools will be easily stored and ready to use. Hook a hose up to the PVC faucet setup and you’re ready to rinse vegetables or give young transplants a cool drink of water. You can let the sink drain into a bucket underneath, or you can hook up a length of hose and direct it away from the bench for a makeshift drain.

This project represents a fairly significant investment in time and materials, with a stainless steel bar sink, exterior-grade plywood and plumbing supplies. But it is simpler to build than it may appear, and the result will provide years of gardening enjoyment.

BUILD TIME

Cutting parts: 2 – 4 hours
Assembly: 6 – 8 hours
Finishing: 4 – 5 hours
Total: 12 – 17 hours
**Potting Bench**

**TOOLS**

- Circular saw or miter saw
- Jig saw
- Drill/driver
- ½" drill bit
- ¼" forstner or spade bit
- Squares (framing and combination)
- Hacksaw
- Hammer and nail set

**SUPPLIES**

- (2) 2 x 6 x 8'
- (8) 2 x 4 x 8'
- (1) 1 x 6 x 4'
- (1) 1 x 5 x 4'
- (2) ¾" x 4' x 8' exterior plywood
- (1) ¼" x 4' x 8" perforated hardboard (pegboard)
- 1 ¼", 2" and 3" deck screws
- 1 ¼" galvanized finish nails
- Stainless steel bar sink
- ¾" PVC pipe (8')
- (2) pipe strap clamps
- (2) 90° PVC elbows
- PVC stop valve
- PVC female adapter
- Hose thread to pipe thread transition fitting
- PVC primer and cement
- Teflon tape
- Weatherproof glue
- Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

**CUT LIST**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>1 ½ x 5 ½ x 66&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>1 ½ x 3 ½ x 45&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 5 ½ x 45&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>1 ½ x 3 ½ x 35 ¼&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>1 ½ x 3 ½ x 33 ¼&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>1 ½ x 3 ½ x 24 ½&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>1 ½ x 3 ½ x 24&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>1 ½ x 1 ½ x 27&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 3 ½ x 45&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>1 ½ x 1 ½ x 45&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>1 ½ x 5 ½ x 45&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 28 ½ x 49&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>1 ½ x 3 ½ x 6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 26 ¾ x 24¼&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 26 ¾ x 20 ¼&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¼ x 17 ½ x 31 ¼&quot; (pegboard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¼ x 17 x 25&quot; (pegboard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¼ x 62 x 48&quot; (pegboard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 3 ½ x 24&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 3 ½ x 19 ¼&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 20 ¼ x 24&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¼ x 5 ¾ x 22 ¼&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 16 ½ x 24&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 16 ½ x 16&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 20 x 24&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 19 ¾ x 22 ¼&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x ¾ x 24&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The plywood components of this plan require a primer coat and quality weatherproof paint for durability. It is recommended you first do a dry assembly with no glue and minimal screws to make sure everything fits together properly. Then disassemble, apply primer, paint and finish of your choice to all components and then reassemble with glue and screws. Remember to drill pilot holes for all screws.*
Potting Bench

A X 2
B X 2
C X 1
D X 2
E X 2
F X 3
G X 3
H
I X 1
J X 2
K
L X 1
M
N X 1
O X 1
P X 1
Q X 1
R X 1
S X 2
T X 2
U X 1
V
W X 2
X X 2
Y X 1
Z X 1
AA X 2

Potting Bench
Potting Bench

BUILDING STEPS

01 Cut parts A through K to size according to the cut list and mark in pencil to keep organized. Begin assembling left side (plumbing side) in the following manner: Install one upper stretcher (G) flush with top of front leg (D) and inset 1 ½” from both the front leg and back leg to allow for the front and back top stretchers (use a scrap block of 2 x 4 and a framing square for proper placement). Install lower stretcher (F) 4” up from bottom of legs and inset 1 ½” from back leg and 1” from front leg. Fasten with glue and 2” screws. Make sure the assembly is square before proceeding to the next step.

02 Build the right side in the same manner, except this side includes a drawer support (H), which is installed 4 ¾” below the bottom edge of upper stretcher (G). Again, make sure everything is square and attach with glue and 2” screws.

03 Connect the two end assemblies by attaching the two back stretchers (B), keeping the tops flush with the tops of their corresponding lower stretchers (F). Use glue and 3” screws.

04 Install top stretcher (C), keeping top of stretcher flush with top of back legs (A). Carefully drill pilot holes and use glue and 3” screws.

05 Install top front stretcher (J) with glue and 3” screws, keeping top flush with top of upper stretchers (G) and face should be flush with front edge of front legs (D).
BUILDING STEPS

06 Mark center of both back stretchers (B) and line up center of one middle leg (E), keeping the top of the leg 1 ½” down from the top edge of the upper back stretcher so that top of upper stretcher (G) will eventually line up flush with top of back stretcher (B). Attach with glue and 2” screws.

07 Install bottom front stretcher (l) to front edge of both lower stretchers (F), keeping tops flush. Use glue and 2” screws.

08 Hold other middle leg (E) even with one of the front legs and mark where front stretcher (l) will fall. Cut a ¾” deep dado for the front stretcher to fit into, mark the center points of both the (l) and (J) and line those up with the center point of front middle leg (E). Attach to bottom front stretcher with 2” screws and glue.

09 The inside edge of the top front stretcher (J) should fall across the center of the top of the front middle leg (E), leaving about ¾” for both the top front stretcher and middle upper stretcher (G) to attach to the leg. Place middle upper stretcher on top of the back and front middle legs (E) and attach with 3” screws. Drive 3” screws through the front of the top front stretcher and into the middle upper stretcher as well.

10 Attach the shelf (K) to the back legs (A), keeping bottom of shelf flush with bottom edge of top stretcher (C). Use a combination square and clamps to help keep the shelf square and level. Use glue and 3” screws through the back legs and into the shelf, and use 2” screws from the back of the top stretcher and into the shelf.
Potting Bench

BUILDING STEPS

11 Install remaining lower stretcher (F) to both the middle back and front leg (E) with glue and 3" screws, keeping top flush with back and front stretchers (B and l). Attach bottom shelf cleat (M) flush on the left (plumbing side) of the middle lower stretcher (F) to help support undersink shelf (N). Cut the undersink shelf (N) and bottom (O) to size, notching part (N) to fit around back, front and middle legs. There should be at least a ¾” gap between the two bottom pieces to accept middle pegboard panel later on. Attach with glue and 2" screws.

12 Cut bin sliders (AA) and install to bottom (O) with glue and finish nails driven below the top surface of (AA). These sliders make it easier for the heavy bin to slide in and out of its appointed space.

13 Measure and cut the countertop (L) to size. Cut notches to fit around the back legs and keep a ½” to ¾” overhang from the outside edges of both the front and back legs as well as the front edge of the top front stretcher (countertop should be flush with back edge of back stretcher). Lay out the sink cutout where you want it (your sink should come with a template to help you); drill pilot holes inside the layout marks and finish the cut with a jig saw. Install the countertop with glue and 2” screws driven from underneath parts J, G and B (you’ll have to drive screws at an angle in some places, be careful not to drive them through the top of your countertop.

14 Cut all drawer and bin pieces to size. Apply glue to the ends of the end pieces (T and X, respectively) and clamp the side pieces (S and W) in place as shown in detail illustrations. Drill pilot holes and attach with 1 ¼” deck screws. Position bottom pieces (U and Y) in place and use them to help square up end/side assemblies. Attach with glue and 1 ¼” screws.
This plan is so simple you could build several of various sizes in one day. The simple corner trim detail serves to both cover the end grain of the side pieces as well as reinforce the corners. Landscape fabric stapled to the bottom keeps your potting mix in place while allowing adequate drainage for your plantings.

Perfect for a patio or deck — you can tend a little patch of vegetables just outside your door. You can also grow herbs or flowers, or you can place them around your home to use as landscape beds. The concepts and details are the same; the only thing you have to change is the measurements of your side pieces.

**BUILD TIME**

Cutting parts: Less than 1 hour  
Assembly: Less than 1 hour  
Finishing: 1 hour  
Total: 2 – 3 hours
Raised Veggie Bed

**TOOLS**
Circular saw or miter saw (or even a hand saw)
Drill/driver
3/8" drill bit
Hammer
Utility knife
Brad nailer or hammer and nail set

**SUPPLIES**
(1) 2 x 8 x 8'
(1) 1 x 4 x 5'
3" deck screws
1 ½” galvanized brads or finish nails
3/8” galvanized staples
Landscape fabric (at least 24"x 27")

**CUT LIST**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>1 ½&quot; x 7 ¼&quot; x 24&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>¾&quot; x 3 ½&quot; x 7 ¼&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>trim to fit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: We did not show the use of weatherproof glue in this assembly, as an eventual weathered, curled look with somewhat loose joints is preferred in this case. By all means, however, the use of glue and a quality finish is recommended if that “weathered barn” look is not what you eventually want.*
Raised Veggie Bed
Raised Veggie Bed

BUILDING STEPS

01 Cut four lengths of 2 x 8 at 24” for the sides (A). You should be able to do this with a single eight-footer, which usually measures at least 96 ½”, if not more. Drill pilot holes in both ends of two side pieces where they will connect to the ends of the other two side pieces.

02 Connect the sides with 3” deck screws, keeping the outside faces flush with the ends. It will help to do this on a flat surface to keep the bottom edges flush with each other. Those will then become a nice, level top when you flip the assembly over.

03 Cut eight corner trim pieces (B) from 1 x 4 to a length 7 ½” and place each piece at the corners so they overlap the corner joints of the box assembly (see detail illustration). Attach with 1 ½” galvanized brads or finish nails.

04 Attach a piece of landscape fabric to the top edges (those that will eventually become the bottom) with galvanized staples. Let the fabric sag, as you want to leave room for the fabric to sag and settle with the eventual weight of your planting mix. Trim edges with a utility knife after you’ve driven all your staples flush.

05 Turn over and break all edges/sand all surfaces to eliminate splinters. Apply a weatherproof finish if desired, and place in your new planting spot. Add the potting mix of your choice, plant and tend!
Sandbox

This sand box is as rugged and durable as it is simple to build. Notching the 4 x 4 posts for the side pieces and using 2 x 10 stock for corner braces, this box will handle all the rough and tumble play youngsters can dish out. Heavy duty landscape fabric on the bottom allows water to drain out and keeps grass and weeds from creeping in.

This particular plan is for a large sand box, and you can adjust the dimensions in any way you like to make it bigger or smaller. Remember to calculate how many yards of sand it will take to fill your box before you build it (inside box width x inside box width x depth of sand). This box ended up requiring about .6 cubic yards of play sand to fill to depth of 6 inches.

Careful sanding and rounding over of all sharp corners are especially important for this plan, as you want to eliminate the chance for splinters as much as possible.

BUILD TIME

Cutting parts: 1 hour
Assembly: 1 hour
Finishing: 2 hours
Total: 4 hours
TOOLS
Miter saw or circular saw
Table saw
Drill/driver
Staple gun
½" drill bit
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES
(1) 4 x 4 x 8'
(4) 2 x 10 x 8'
(4) 1 x 6 x 8'
½" galvanized staples
3" deck screws
Heavy duty landscape fabric
Waterproof wood glue
Play Sand

CUT LIST
A (4) 3 ½ x 3 ½ x 7 ¾"
B (4) 1 ½ x 9 x 68"
C (4) 1 ½ x 9¼ x 18"
D (4) ¾ x 5 ½ x 77"
Sandbox

cut radii on all four top corners after assembly

landscape fabric
Sandbox

Corner post detail

Corner brace detail
BUILDING STEPS

01 Cut four posts (A) to length according to plan. Then, set your table saw fence to 1” and run the posts through on two sides, reset the fence to 1⅛” and run through again to make two notches to accept the sides (B) (see detail illustration).

02 Cut four sides (B) to length. Check the widths of all four sides to make sure they are the same. If there are some slight differences, rip them on your table saw to one width. In this case, we ripped all the sides to 9”. Attach to posts with 3” deck screws and glue.

03 Cut corner braces (C) from leftover pieces of 2 x 10. In this case we cut two 45° angles at 18” apart; you can make them smaller if you wish. Place them tight in each corner and attach with glue and 3” deck screws.

04 Attach landscape fabric to the bottom of the box with ½” galvanized staples. Do not pull the fabric tight so the weight of the sand does not rip it loose when filled.

05 Turn the box over and check for square. Cut the tops (D) by measuring the distance from inside corners of posts, which will be the short points of the 45° miters on the top pieces. Spread glue on the corner posts (A) and top edges of sides (B) and attach with 3” screws on corners and 2” screws into the top edges of the sides.
BUILDING STEPS

06 Round over each corner (we simply traced the bottom of our glue bottle to get our curve) and if desired, rout a \( \frac{1}{8} \)" roundover along all edges. You may forego the routing and simply break the edges with sandpaper if you wish. Sand the rest of the box thoroughly to eliminate the chance of splinters. Apply a waterproofing finish according to manufacturer instructions.

**TIP:** If your miters do not meet tightly, you can drive screws through the edges of the tops (D) to pull them together.

**TIP:** To figure out how much sand it will take to fill your box, multiply length x width x desired sand depth. In this case we had approximately 70" x 70" x 6", which gave us 29,400 cubic inches. There are 1,728 cubic inches in a cubic foot and 27 cubic feet in a cubic yard, so our dimensions yield 17 cubic feet, or just over .6 cubic yards.
Trash Can Corral

Hide those unsightly trash cans from view with this simple and beefy yet attractive storage bin. Flip-up lids and bifold doors provide easy access to refuse cans or recycling bins, and everything will be hidden from view and neatly organized.

We sized this bin to house 3 large trash cans, but you can play with the dimensions and expand or contract it to suit your needs. The lids on this plan are somewhat heavy, but if you divide them into 3 lids instead of 2 they will be easier for any family member to handle. Also, this plan does not include a back or floor components, but those can easily be added if your situation requires them.

BUILD TIME

Cutting parts: 2 – 4 hours
Assembly: 3 – 5 hours
Finishing: 2 – 3 hours
Total: 7 – 12 hours
Trash Can Corral

TOOLS

- Circular saw or miter saw
- Jig saw
- Drill/driver
- ¾" drill bit
- Self-centering drill bit (for drilling pilot holes for hinge screws)
- Framing square
- Caulk gun

SUPPLIES

- (7) 2 x 4 x 8'
- (20) 1 x 6 x 8'
- (8) 4" exterior door hinges
- (2) 30" continuous (piano) hinges
- 3" deck screws
- 2" deck screws
- 1 ¼" deck screws
- (4) Tubes exterior-grade construction adhesive

CUT LIST

<p>| | | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 3 ½ x 15&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 4 ½ x 10&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 x 15&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 3 x 14&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 x 16 ½&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 x 16 ½&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 x 16 ½&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 x 16 ½&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 x 16 ½&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 x 16 ½&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 x 16 ½&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 x 16 ½&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 x 16 ½&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 x 16 ½&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 x 16 ½&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 x 16 ½&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 x 16 ½&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 x 16 ½&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 x 16 ½&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>¾ x 2 x 16 ½&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trash Can Corral

EXPLODED VIEW

Cut here to make 2 separate lids
Trash Can Corral

BUILDING STEPS

01 Cut bases (A), rear legs (B), front legs (C), top frames (D) and middle braces to length according to cut list. Attach to each other with construction adhesive and 3” deck screws (see exploded view illustration for placement). Repeat for other side frame assembly.

02 Place a scrap piece of 2 x 4 tight underneath the overhanging front part of top frames (D) to leave space to attach front crosspiece later on, and attach front supports (I) to front legs with adhesive and 2” deck screws.

03 With both frame assemblies complete, set them on an assembly table and check for square with your framing square – adjust as necessary. Cut side sheathing pieces (N) to 48”, apply a thick bead of construction adhesive to one edge of framing members and attach sheathing to them with 2” deck screws. Start at the front of the frame, keeping sheathing edge flush with edge of front support (I).

04 With both side assemblies sheathed, trim excess from tops and backs with a jig saw or circular saw.

05 Bring both side assemblies to where the bin will be located and attach front crosspiece (G) on top of front supports, keeping ends of (G) tight to the back side of side sheathing (N). Attach with adhesive and 3” screws. Check assembly for plumb and square, and level if necessary with scrap lumber or flat stones underneath the base.
Trash Can Corral

BUILDING STEPS

06 Attach both rear crosspiece members (F) to each other with adhesive and 2" screws driven from both sides. Place a temporary support block on both rear leg framing members (B) so you can set the rear crosspiece on top of them, with the top of crosspiece flush and matching the angle of top frame (D). Attach with 3" deck screws driven at angles from both the top and bottom of rear crosspiece on both ends.

07 Attach top crosspiece (H) to the top of front crosspiece (G) with adhesive and 3" screws, again keeping the top of (H) flush and matching the angle of top framing member (D).

08 Cut lid cross frames (O) and rail frames (P) to length. Take one rail frame (P) and rip it in half. Set up a squaring jig on your assembly table and place the cross and rail frames on it, placing the two ripped rail frames at either end and the unripped rail frame exactly in the middle. Tack some scrap pieces of ¾”-thick lumber to your table up tight to the cross and rail frames to keep them tight and square. Cut lid sheathing pieces (Q) to length and place them on top of the cross and rail frames. You’ll have to rip one or more of the sheathing boards down to match the 80” lid width and keep a balanced look. Once you have the look you want, apply construction adhesive to cross and rail frames and attach sheathing with 1 ¼" deck screws.

09 Cut the lid assembly in half, cutting down through the center of the middle rail frame. You may want to clamp a straightedge to help you get a straight and even cut. Repeat this process for the door assembly, this time ripping one door rail frame (S) and keeping two of them unripped. Place the unripped rail frames so their centers line up at 20” in from the ends of cross frames (R). Once again, you’ll have to rip one or more of the door sheathing pieces (T) to fit the opening width and maintain a balanced appearance. Once sheathing is attached, cut at those 20” marks, resulting in 4 doors approximately 20” wide. Attach piano hinges to cut rail frames.
Trash Can Corral

BUILDING STEPS

10 Cut and attach top cross trim (J) with adhesive and 2” screws, keeping inside edge of (J) flush with inside face of rear crosspiece (F) and lining up center of (J) with center of (F). Tack some temporary support blocks to the inside face of rear crosspiece to help support the lids. Place the lids even with the inside edge of top frame (D) and leave a slight (¼”) gap between lid and top cross trim (J). Attach two 4” hinges to each individual lid and cross trim.

11 Cut top side trim pieces (K) to length and attach to the top frames (D) with adhesive and 2” screws, making sure the outside edges of (K) line up with outside edges of (J) at the top and even with the bottom edge of lid assembly at the bottom.

12 Cut and rip front top trim (M) to dimensions on the cut list and attach to the face of front crosspiece (G), keeping ends and tops flush and leaving an approximate ¾” of the front crosspiece (G) showing underneath the trim. Cut and rip front side trim pieces (L) to length and width and attach to face of front support (I) with adhesive and 2” screws.

13 Place support blocks to keep bottom of doors even with bottom of front side trim (L) and attach with 4” hinges. Repeat for other side. Attach a gate latch if you desire to keep bi-fold doors closed, or simply make a couple of wood blocks that attach to front top trim and can rotate and catch the tops of the doors (commonly known as “buttons”); the choice is yours.

14 Sand all exposed surfaces and break all edges to minimize chances for splinters and apply weatherproofing finish of your choice. Now your refuse is neatly housed and out of view!
Window Box

Add a bit of pizzazz to your home's exterior and brighten your own view from inside the house with this simple, classic window box design. Built to accommodate most common flower and plant containers, you can build several boxes in one day using this simple design – and dress up as many windows as you wish.

Here we use a simple pair of interlocking beveled cleats to attach the box directly to the house. But you can use rugged metal brackets or adjust the plan to accommodate nearly any hanging apparatus you like. You can also play around with the front piece and cut a more decorative profile to suit your home's architectural theme.

BUILD TIME

Cutting parts: 1 hour
Assembly: 1 hour
Finishing: 1 hour
Total: 3 hours or less

TIP: If using a hammer and finish nails to attach pieces, you will have to drill pilot holes so as not to split the wood. Set all nails below the surface with a nail set. These steps are unnecessary when using a finish nailer.
Window Box

TOOLS
Miter saw or circular saw
Table saw
Drill/driver
Finish nailer or hammer
Nail set
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES
1 ½” galvanized finish nails
1 ¼” deck screws
Waterproof wood glue
(1) 1 x 8 x 10’
(1) 1 x 6 x 8’

CUT LIST

A (1) ¾ x 7 ¼ x 33”
B (1) ¾ x 7 ¼ x 31”
C (2) ¾ x 7 ¼ x 10 ¼”
D (1) ¾ x 1 ½ x 34”
E (1) ¾ x 1 ½ x 30 ½”
F (2) ¾ x 1 ½ x 10”
G (3) ¾ x 1 ½ x 8 ¾”
H (1) ¾ x 1 ½ x 31”
I & J (2) ¾ x 1 ½ x 31”

A X 1
B X 1
C X 2
D X 1
E X 1
F X 2
G X 3
H X 1
I & J X 2
Window Box

EXPLODED VIEW

C B F E D C A G H I J

Back of box

House wall

Cleat detail

\[ \pm \frac{3}{4}^- + \]

\[ 1\frac{1}{2}^- \]

\[ 45^\circ \]
Window Box

BUILDING STEPS

01 Cut all the pieces according to the dimensions on the cut list. For the trim (D,E,F), support pieces (G) and blocking (H), rip two 1 ½” pieces from the 1 x 6 on your table saw.

02 For the cleats (I & J), which will be used to hang the box on your house, set your table saw’s blade at 45° and rip the remaining 1 x 6 stock down the middle. Reset your saw blade to 90° and rip both pieces to 1 ½” wide.

03 Attach one cleat (I) and blocking (H) to the back panel (B), as shown in the illustration. Use glue and screws.

04 Attach the side panels (C) to the back panel (B) with finish nails and glue, keeping the ends flush with the cleat and blocking.

05 Attach the front panel (A) to the side panels, keeping a ¼” overhang on each side.
Window Box

BUILDING STEPS

06 Layout and mark the locations for the bottom supports (G) on the inside bottom of the back and front panels. Center one support and keep the two end pieces 2 – 3” in from the ends. Attach with glue and finish nails.

07 Set the back trim (E) and side trim (F) pieces in place, keeping the back trim and ends of the side trim flush with the back of the hanging cleat, and the side trim overhanging evenly (approx. ½”) on both sides. Attach with glue and finish nails.

08 Attach the front trim (D) with glue and nails. You should have an approximate ½” overhang on the front and ½” overhang on either end.

09 Break all edges and touch up rough spots with sandpaper. Make sure all nail heads are set below the wood surface.

10 Apply a waterproofing finish to all exposed surfaces according to manufacturer instructions.
Window Box

BUILDING STEPS

11 Attach the second cleat to your home using appropriate anchors/screws for your siding material. Be sure to keep the cleat level and spaced properly below your window trim.

12 Attach the box to your house using the interlocking cleats. If you want to hang it permanently, drive additional screws through the inside of the back panel, the cleats and blocking and into your home's siding.
FASTENER AND HARDWARE INFORMATION SHEET

For interior or exterior applications
Use fasteners and hardware that are in compliance with the manufacturer’s recommendations and the building codes for their intended use. As with any good design and construction practices, treated wood should not be used in applications where trapped moisture or water can occur. Where design and/or actual conditions allow for constant, repetitive or long periods of wet conditions, only stainless steel fasteners should be used.

For exterior applications
The following minimum galvanization levels may be used for connectors, joist hangers, fasteners and other hardware that are placed in direct contact with exterior applications of micronized copper treated wood:

- **Fasteners** - nails, screws, etc.
  ASTM – A 153 (1 oz/ft²)

- **Hardware** - connectors, joist hangers, etc.
  ASTM – A 653 G90 (0.90 oz/ft²)

The effects of other building materials within a given assembly, along with environmental factors, should also be considered when selecting the appropriate hardware and fasteners to use for a given project containing treated wood.

Stainless Steel fasteners and hardware are required for Permanent Wood Foundations below grade and are recommended for use with treated wood in other severe exterior applications such as swimming pools, salt water exposure, etc. Type 304 and 316 are recommended grades to use.

**Aluminum** building products may be placed in direct contact with YellaWood® brand products used for interior uses and above ground exterior applications such as decks, fencing, and landscaping projects. Examples of aluminum products include siding, roofing, gutters, door and window trim, flashing, nails, fasteners and other hardware connectors. However, direct contact of treated products and aluminum building products should be limited to code-compliant construction applications that provide proper water drainage and do not allow the wood to be exposed to standing water or water immersion.

We recommend you contact the aluminum building products manufacturer for its recommendations regarding use of its aluminum products in contact with treated wood in ground contact applications or when exposed to salt water, brackish water, or chlorinated water, such as swimming pools or hot tubs.

Also check with the aluminum building products manufacturer regarding compatibility with other chemicals and cleaning agents and the use of their aluminum products in commercial, industrial, and specialty applications such as boat construction.

---

YellaWood® brand pressure treated products are treated with copper and other preservatives (the “Preservatives”) and preservative methods, systems, and technologies of unrelated third parties. For details regarding the Preservatives, methods, systems, and technologies used by Great Southern Wood Preserving, Incorporated, see http://www.gREATSOuthernWOOD.com/products/yellawood or write us at P.O. Box 610, Abbeville, AL 36310. Ask dealer for warranty details or visit http://www.gREATSOuthernWOOD.com/products/warranties. For important handling and other information concerning our products or for a copy of the YellaWood® brand Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), please visit us at www.gREATSOuthernWOOD.com or write us at P.O. Box 610, Abbeville, AL 36310. YellaWood® and the yellow tag are federally registered trademarks of Great Southern Wood Preserving, Incorporated.

Great Southern Wood Preserving, Incorporated makes no warranties expressed or implied as to the fitness for a particular purpose of this plan.
• Consult the end tag to determine which preservative or preservative system was used in the treatment of that particular product. YellaWood® brand products may be used in direct contact with aluminum building products when limited to code-compliant construction applications that provide proper water drainage and do not allow the wood to be exposed to standing water or water immersion.
• Use fasteners and other hardware that are in compliance with building codes for the intended use.
• Do not burn preserved wood.
• Wear a dust mask and goggles when cutting or sanding wood.
• Wear gloves when working with wood.
• Some preservative may migrate from the treated wood into soil/water or may dislodge from the treated wood surface upon contact with skin.
• Wash exposed skin areas thoroughly.
• All sawdust and construction debris should be cleaned up and disposed of after construction.
• Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing before reuse.
• Preserved wood should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect contact with drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as fresh water docks and bridges.
• Do not use preserved wood under circumstances when the preservative may become a component of food, animal feed or beehives.
• Do not use preserved wood as mulch.
• Only preserved wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used.
• If the wood is to be used in an interior application and becomes wet during construction, it should be allowed to dry before being covered or enclosed.
• If you desire to apply a paint, stain, clear water repellent or other finish to your preservative-treated wood, we recommend following the manufacturer’s instructions and label of the finishing product. Before you start, we recommend you apply the finishing product to a small exposed test area before finishing the entire project to ensure it provides the intended result before proceeding.
• Mold growth can and does occur on the surface of many products, including untreated and treated wood, during prolonged surface exposure to excessive moisture conditions. To remove mold from the treated wood surface, wood should be allowed to dry. Typically, mild soap and water can be used to remove remaining surface mold. For more information visit www.epa.gov.
• Projects should be designed and installed in accordance with federal, state and local building codes and ordinances governing construction in your area, and in accordance with the National Design Specifications (NDS) and the Wood Handbook.

Disposal Recommendations:
Preserved wood may be disposed of in landfills or burned in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.
"If it doesn’t have that yella tag, you don’t want it!"

Yella Fella