WADE TIMBERS

HOW TO BUILD TREATED PINE BAR-B-QUE TABLES & CHAIRS

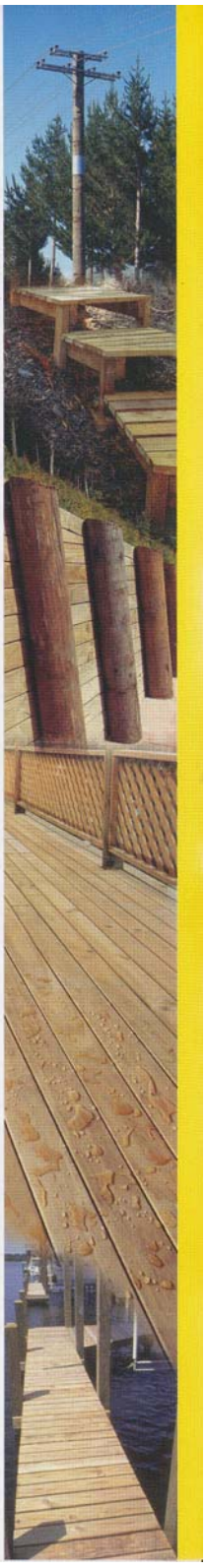
Here is a strongly constructed Bar-B-Que table and combination seats. The design has been planned so that no joints are required. The whole assembly is held together by non-corroding galvanised bolts, and countersunk head screws.

We also recommend that all components receive one coating of water repellent primer, or pigmented stain, or exterior furniture finish before assembly.

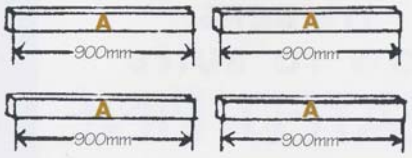
Your table will last for many years with little maintenance. But it will last even longer if it is regularly re-coated with stain or exterior furniture type coatings.

Osmose Lifewood CCA H1-H5 50 YEAR GUARANTEE

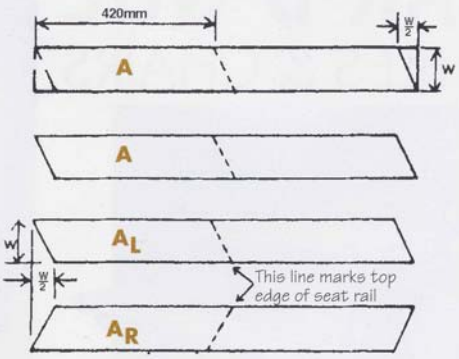
DIY BROCHURE OSM13



1 Cut four legs '**A**' 900mm long from 100 x 50mm treated pine.

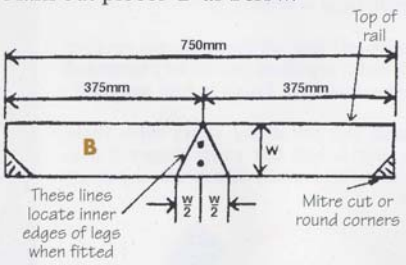


2 Cut legs to shape and mark as below.

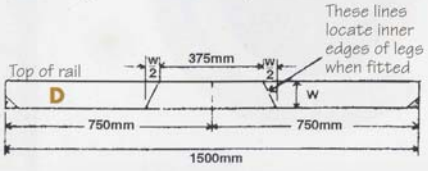


3 Cut two top rails '**B**' 750mm long from the pieces of treated pine 100 x 50mm x 2.4m. Also cut piece '**C**' 900mm long for top cross bar.

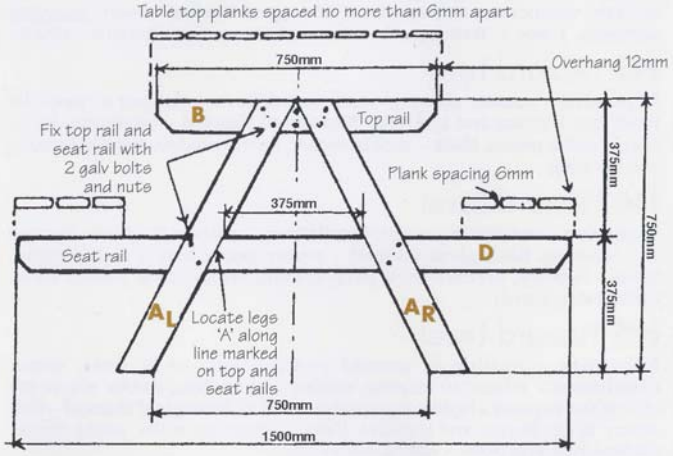
4 Mark out pieces '**B**' as below.



5 Cut two seat rails '**D**' 1500mm long from 100 x 50mm treated pine. Mark out pieces '**D**' as below.

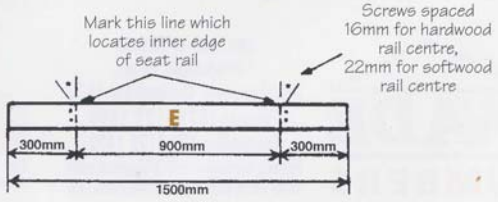


6 With the marked legs, top rail and seat rail, assemble two end frames as sketched, using nails to hold frames together when final adjustment to position is made.



7 Drill 9.5mm holes to receive galvanised bolts, nuts and washers. Insert and lighten bolts to produce two rigid frames.

8 Cut and mark two seat lengths '**E**' 1500mm long, from 100 x 50mm DAR treated pine.



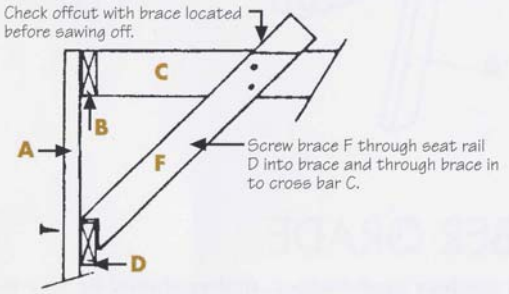
9 Prepare screw holes in parts '**E**' so that screws will enter on central line of seat rail '**D**' as indicated in Step 8 diagram.

10 ## ASSEMBLE FRAMEWORK

Assemble the two frames and the cross bar '**C**' (900mm long), together with the two seat lengths as shown in sketch. Use two screws at each fastening point.
(Hint: the frame work can be loosely assembled using a galvanised bullet head nail at mid-point of each joint, then the secondary holes for screws can be drilled in position and screws inserted and tightened). Heads of screws should be countersunk.

11 Cut two bracing pieces '**F**' 750mm in length, from the timber piece 75 x 38mm x 1.5m. Mark brace using carpenter's mitre square (or equivalent) and cut to shape as shown below.

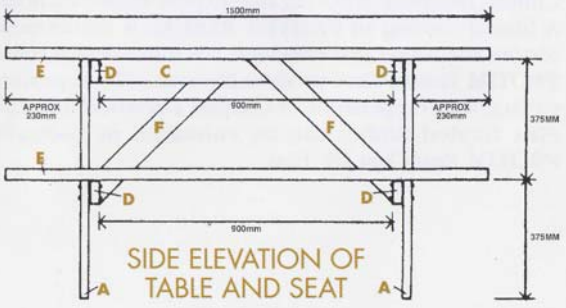
12 Attach braces in position. Locate one brace on each side of central cross bar and fasten in position with one screw through seal rails and two screws through each brace into cross bar.



13 Cut remaining timber into 1500mm lengths for seat boards and table top boards. Mark board as in Step 8.

14 Screw fix four more seal boards to set rails '**D**' countersinking all screw heads.

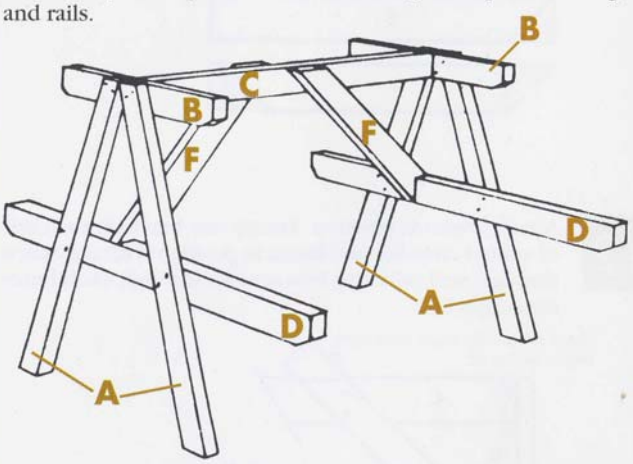
15 Screw fix eight table top boards to top rail '**C**', countersinking all screw heads.



Note that seat and table top are spaced evenly across frame. Overhang on left and right hand side will vary with thickness of timber used.

TOOLS YOU WILL NEED

Saw, Carpenter's mitre square, pencil, measuring tape or rule, hammer, hand brace and bits, or electric drill kit and drill bits, plane or disc sander and sanding discs, spanners. An adjustable bevel gauge is required to mark the angles required on legs and rails.



TIMBER GRADE

For best outdoor performance, timber should be free from loose knots, gum veins, resin pockets and end splits.

HARDWARE

For treated pine timber unit 16/100 x 8mm galvanised cuphead bolts, nuts and washers - 70/75 x 5mm galvanised or brass countersunk head wood screws.

TIMBER CARE

Cutting, notching or boring may expose untreated heartwood. A liberal coating of **PROTIM RESEAL** is recommended to restore the protective envelope. For more details refer to the **PROTIM** *Timber***Care** product literature. The appearance and surface water repellency of Osmose *Life***wood** and *Life***wood** *Plus* treated timber can be enhanced periodically with **PROTIM** *Rain***Coat UV** *Plus*.

CLASSIFICATIONS FOR TREATED TIMBER

H1 Hazard Level

Exposure - inside above ground. **Conditions** - completely protected from the weather and well-ventilated. **Biological Hazards** - insects other than termites (i.e. lyctid or anobiid). **Uses** - framing, flooring, furniture, and interior joinery.

H2 Hazard Level

Exposure - inside above ground. **Conditions** - completely protected from the weather and well-ventilated. **Biological Hazard** - borers including termites. **Uses** - framing, flooring, furniture and interior joinery.

H3 Hazard Level

Exposure - outside above ground. **Conditions** - subject to periodic moderate wetting and leaching. **Biological Hazard** - moderate decay, borers and termites. **Uses** - weatherboard, fascia, window joinery, framing and decking.

H4 Hazard Level

Exposure - outside in ground. **Conditions** - subject to severe wetting and leaching. **Biological Hazard** - severe decay, borers and termites. **Uses** - fencing, greenhouses, pergolas and landscaping timber (non-critical structures).

H5 Hazard Level

Exposure - outside in ground contact with or in fresh water. **Conditions** - subject to extreme wetting and leaching and/or where the critical use requires a higher degree of protection. **Biological Hazard** - very severe decay, borers and termites. **Uses** - retaining walls, piling, house stumps, building poles, cooling tower fill.

H6 Hazard Level

Exposure - marine water. **Conditions** - subject to prolonged immersion in sea water. **Biological Hazard** - marine wood borers and decay. **Uses** - boat hulls, marine piling, jetty cross bracing, landing steps etc.

WADE TIMBERS

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Lifewood® CCA HAS BEEN BRANZ APPRAISED SPECIFY WITH CONFIDENCE

*For further information see separate brochure, Consumer Information and Handling Guide and Guarantee documents.

These plans have been checked and approved (at the time of printing) by Roy B.Hoskins & Associates of Qld 4006 (Structural & Civil Engineers), to be technically accurate and designed in accordance with the appropriate Australian Building standards. As local & National laws are subject to change, please ensure you check with your local authorities prior to starting construction.