

# How to Build

## TREATED PINE BARBEQUE TABLE & CHAIRS



Here is a strongly constructed Barbeque table and combination seats. The design has been planned so that no joints are required. The whole assembly is held together by corrosion resistant 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. These specifications are for guideline purposes only. For further information contact a consulting engineer or your local shire council.



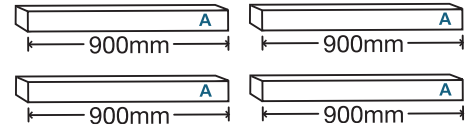
**GIPPSLAND TREATED PINE**

Ph. (03) 5134 5333

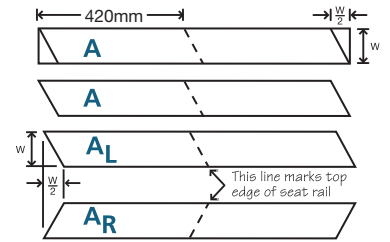
[www.gtpine.com.au](http://www.gtpine.com.au)

# Design

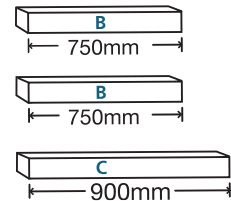
1. Cut four legs 'A' 900mm long from 100 x 50mm treated pine.



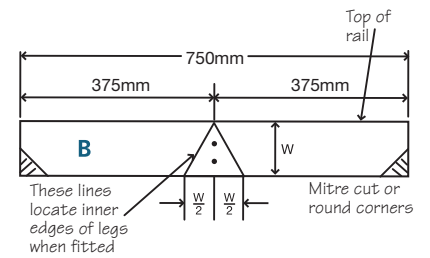
2. Cut legs to shape and mark as below.



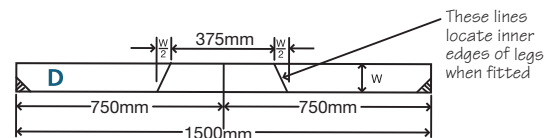
3. Cut two top rails 'B' 750mm long from the pieces of treated pine 100 x 50mm x 2.4m. Also cut piece 'C' 900mm long for top cross bar.



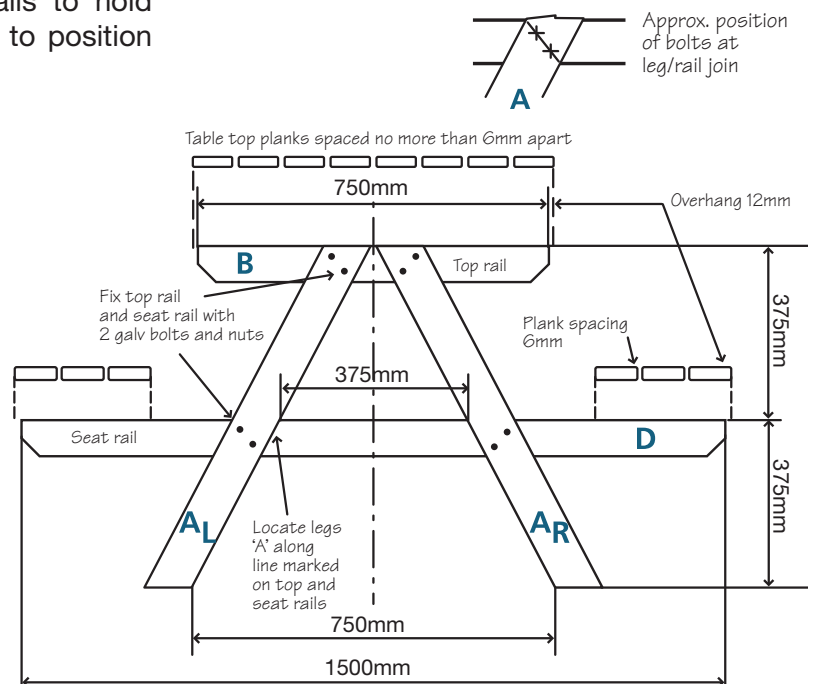
4. Mark out pieces 'B' as below.



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

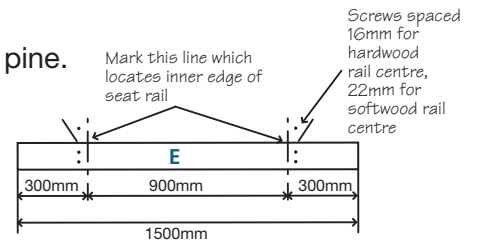


6. With the marked legs, top rail and seat rail, assemble two end frames as sketched, using nails to hold frames together when final adjustments to position is made.



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

8. Cut and mark two seat lengths 'E' 1500mm long, from 100 x 50mm DAR (Dressed All Round) treated pine.



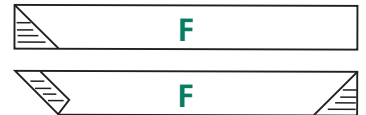
9. Prepare screw holes in parts 'E' so that screws will enter on central line of seat rail 'D' as indicated in Step 8 diagram

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.

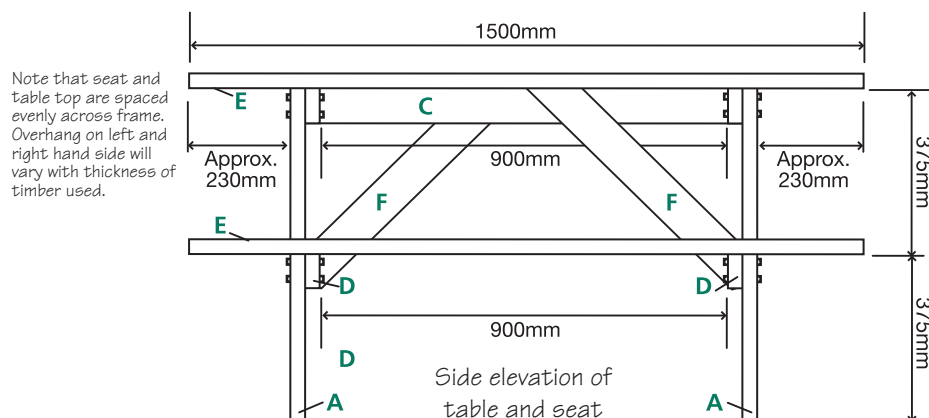
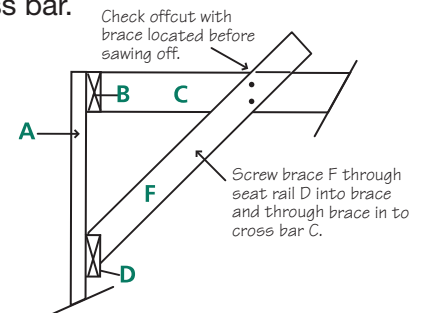


12. Attach braces in position. Locate one brace on each side of central cross bar and fasten in position with one screw through seat rails and two screws through each brace into cross bar.

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 seat boards to set rails 'D' countersinking all screw heads.

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



## Tools you will need

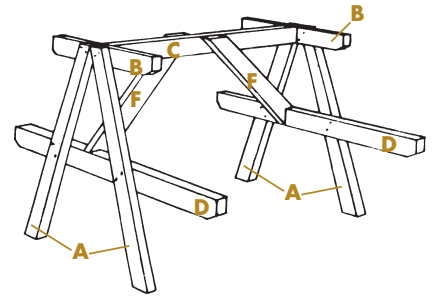
Saw, Carpenters' mitre square, pencil, measuring tape or rule, hand brace and bits, or electric drill kit and drill bits, plane or disc sander and sanding discs, spanners. An adjustable bevel gauge is required to mark the angles required on legs and rails.

## Timber Grade

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

## Hardware

You will require 16 x (100 x 8mm) galvanised cup head bolts, nuts and washers  
- 70 x (75 x 5mm) galvanised or brass countersunk head wood screws.



## AUSTRALIA

### H1 INSIDE, ABOVE GROUND

**CONDITIONS:** Completely protected from the weather and well-ventilated.  
**BIOLOGICAL HAZARD:** Lyctid borers.  
**EXAMPLES:** Susceptible framing, flooring, furniture and interior joinery.

### H2 INSIDE, ABOVE GROUND

**CONDITIONS:** Protected from wetting.  
**BIOLOGICAL HAZARD:** Borers including termites.  
**EXAMPLES:** Framing, flooring and similar, used in dry situations.

**H2 F** Conditions and Biological hazard as for H2 although approved for use South of the Tropic of Capricorn only.  
 Example: Framing (envelope treatment).

**H2 S** Conditions and Biological hazard as for H2 although approved for use South of the Tropic of Capricorn only.  
 Example: LVL / Plywood (glue-line treatment).

### H3 OUTSIDE, ABOVE GROUND

**CONDITIONS:** Subject to periodic moderate wetting.  
**BIOLOGICAL HAZARD:** Moderate decay fungi, borers and termites.  
**EXAMPLES:** Weatherboard, fascia, pergolas (above ground), window joinery, framing, decking and laminated verandah posts.

### H3A\*\* OUTSIDE, ABOVE GROUND

**CONDITIONS:** Products predominantly in vertical exposed situations and intended to have the supplementary paint coat system that is regularly maintained.  
**BIOLOGICAL HAZARD:** Moderate decay fungi, borers and termites.  
**EXAMPLES:** Fascia, barge boards, exterior cladding, window joinery, door joinery and non-laminated verandah posts.

### H4 OUTSIDE, IN-GROUND

**CONDITIONS:** Subject to severe wetting.  
**BIOLOGICAL HAZARD:** Severe decay fungi, borers and termites.  
**EXAMPLES:** Fence posts, garden walls less than 1m high, greenhouses, posts and landscaping timbers.

### H5 OUTSIDE, IN-GROUND OR IN FRESH WATER

**CONDITIONS:** Subject to extreme wetting and/or where the critical use requires a higher degree of protection.  
**BIOLOGICAL HAZARD:** Very severe decay fungi, borers and termites.  
**EXAMPLES:** Retaining walls, piling, house stumps, building poles and cooling tower fill.

### H6 MARINE WATERS

**CONDITIONS:** Subject to prolonged immersion in sea water.  
**BIOLOGICAL HAZARD:** Marine wood borers and decay fungi.  
**EXAMPLES:** Boat hulls, marine piles, jetty cross-bracing, landing steps and similar.

**Note: Please refer to the complete standards for more detailed information. \*\*as per AS1604 and NSW TMA.**

1. Do not burn preserved wood
2. Wear dust mask & goggles when cutting or sanding wood
3. Wear gloves when working with wood
4. 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
5. All sawdust and construction debris should be cleaned up and disposed of after construction
6. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing before re-use
7. 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
8. Do not use preserved wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food, animal feed or beehives
9. Do not use preserved wood as mulch
10. Only preserved wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used
11. Do not use preserved wood in direct contact with aluminum
12. 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
13. 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
14. 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 insure it provides the intended result before proceeding
15. For more information visit [www.naturewoodproducts.com](http://www.naturewoodproducts.com)
17. 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](http://www.epa.gov)

## 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 TimberCare product literature. The appearance and surface water repellency of Osmose LifeWood & NatureWood can be enhanced periodically with PROTIM RainCoat UV Plus.



\*For further information see separate brochure, consumer information and handling guide and guarantee documents or visit [www.osmose.com.au](http://www.osmose.com.au).

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*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.*

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