2nd Edition

COL

FOR THE PERFECT FINISH

THE DIY INSPIRATION GUIDE

Anything is possible with COL.
Check out our DIY ideas and let's make them happen!





CHOOSE THE YELLOW ONE





DO-IT-YOURSELF, WITHOUT DOING IT ALL YOURSELF.





COL TRESTLE TABLE

Perfect for a home-office desk, study, kids' room, dining room or garage, this easy-to-assemble, inexpensive solution is available either as separate components, or pre-packed, with two 750mm-high stands and 1 800mm-long top, that's 14mm thick.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT TIMBER
CHOOSE THE YELLOW ONE

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CHOOSING THE RIGHT TIMBER
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HARDWOOD AND SOFTWOOD

COL, easily identified in store by its yellow ends, offers two different types of PAR timber (Planed-All-Round) – softwood (pine) and hardwood. Pine grows much faster, and tends to absorb and lose more moisture. Hardwood timber is harder, more durable, more resilient to moisture, and often used for high-quality furniture, flooring and cabinetry. Your project and budget will largely determine which you choose.

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All COL PAR timber undergoes rigorous quality checks before it leaves the factory.



LOOK FOR STABILITY

Wood does change and "move" over time. COL PAR timber is among the most stable on the market. The secret to quality and durable PAR timber is in the drying. COL kiln-dries timber to an optimal moisture content, keeping the wood in perfect balance with atmospheric conditions, stabilising the timber and minimising natural movement.

DIFFERENTIATING QUALITY

There are several things that will differentiate good-quality PAR timber from inferior-quality timber.

Laminated timber: Laminated timber is made by gluing timber together under pressure and heat. COL PAR timber is laminated to improve strength and stability, providing stable lengths of timber for your convenience.

It's all in the finish: Look for PAR timber with a good-quality finish, and you won't need to sand or plane the product, which will ultimately save you time and money.

Consistency and availability: Choose PAR timber that is consistently and easily available, so you can source extra timber should you need it. COL is available in a wide range of sizes, at a consistently high quality, from hardware retail stores nationwide – to make sourcing convenient, easy and affordable.

Environmentally aware: Wood is a renewable resource – if it is sourced from sustainable forests. COL FSC-approved pine timber ensures that forests are responsibly managed. Our hi-tech machinery helps reduce wastage and minimise environmental impact.

BATH TRAY

01

How to build a simple bath tray.

INFORMATION

Easy Medium Difficult

Time: (+/–) 1 hour

Tools

1. Jigsaw with wood jigsaw blade
2. Orbital sander with 100 grit sandpaper disc
3. Power drill

Materials

1. TP22x220x1.8mPAR
2. TP22x44x1.8mPAR
3. Tape measure and pencil
4. Stain, clear sealer and paintbrush
5. 10mm wood drill bit
6. 38mm spade drill bit
7. Waterproof wood glue
8. 2 x tealight candles 35-38mm in diameter
9. Medium spreader clamps
10. Speed square

Cutting List

1. Off cut from TP22x220x1.8mPAR – 1 x 22mm x 220mm x 700mm (depending on the width of your bath)
2. Off cut from TP22x44x1.8mPAR – 2 x 22mm x 44mm x 320mm



Step by step

STEP ONE

Check measurements.

Determine the dimensions and width of your bathtub to custom-make this DIY bath tray. The bath width in this project was 700mm from edge to edge.



STEP TWO

Sand.

Lightly sand until the edges and surfaces are smooth, and wipe off excess sawdust.



STEP THREE

Measure, mark and place.

Measure out placement of the candles in the top two corners by drawing a square 50mm from the edge. Draw diagonal lines from corner to corner of the square, crossing the centre to mark out the drill point.



Measure out and mark the centre of each of the two pre-cut 22mm x 44mm x 320mm timber planks, then measure out and mark the centre of the 22mm x 220mm x 700mm plank. Lay the 22mm x 220mm x 700mm plank flat, and place the other two on it – one on its 22mm side at the edge of the long plank, the other on its 44mm side below it. Make sure all three centre points are aligned, then space out the two shorter planks so that there is 30mm between them (as shown in the picture on page 4).

Measure 100mm from the right-hand side of the 22mm x 220mm x 700mm board, then draw a vertical line of 200mm in length and 10mm in width. This fits the wine-glass stem used in this DIY project. Be sure to custom-measure this to your wine-glass stems, as thicknesses can vary.

STEP FOUR

Drill the tealight candle holes.

Insert the 38mm spade drill bit into your power drill. Place the tip of the drill bit in the centre of each of the squares you measured out earlier on the edges of the 22mm x 220mm x 700mm board.

Hold the drill firmly, perpendicular to the board, and drill until the hole is about 3 to 5mm in depth.

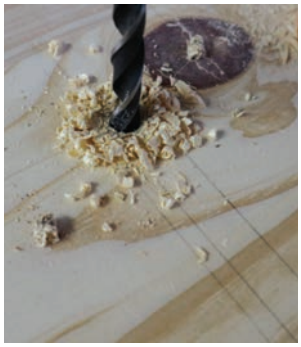


STEP FIVE

Cut out wine-glass stem slot.

Use the 10mm wood drill bit to drill a hole at the top edge of the marked out 10mm x 200mm wine-glass stem slot.

Using a jigsaw, cut along the two lines to the top of the drilled hole to remove that section of pine wood. Sand any rough-cut edges, and wipe away excess sawdust.



STEP SIX

Paint/stain.

Use a wood stain/paint of your choice to colour and decorate the wood.

Apply with a paintbrush or rag according to the application instructions, and allow to dry fully. Apply another coat if needed.



STEP SEVEN

Glue.

Once all the wood pieces are painted, use waterproof wood glue to glue the two 22mm x 44mm x 320mm wood pieces into place as marked. Use clamps to secure and allow the glue to dry.

It is a good idea to place an object that's 30mm in width as a spacer between the two wood pieces as the glue dries.



STEP EIGHT

Seal.

Using a paintbrush, cover the entire bath tray with a clear, waterproof sealer. Follow the product application instructions. Clear polyurethane was used in this project. Apply one or two coats, allowing each coat of sealer to dry fully.



LEDGE SHELF

How to build a ledge shelf for your home decor display.

02



Step by step

INFORMATION

Easy Medium Difficult

Time: (+/–) 45 minutes

Tools

1. Orbital sander with 100 grit sandpaper disc
2. Power drill

Materials

1. 1 x TP22x44x1.8mPAR (Front)
2. 1 x TP22x69x1.8mPAR (Base)
3. 1 x TP22x94x1.8mPAR (Backing)
4. Tape measure and pencil
5. Wood glue
6. Wood filler and scraper
7. Medium wood screws (4.0 x 30 to 35mm in length) and driver bit
8. 8mm wood drill bit
9. 3mm wood drill bit
10. 3 x hammer-in wall plugs (8mm x 60mm)
11. Spreader clamps
12. Wood stain and paintbrush

Cutting List

Use the entire 1.8m length of pine wood, or customise this DIY project by cutting the pine wood lengths shorter.

STEP ONE

Sand. Lightly sand the wood surfaces and edges until smooth. Wipe away the sawdust.



STEP TWO

Position and mark. Position the 22mm x 44mm x 1.8m piece of pine timber as the front of the ledge, the 22mm x 69mm x 1.8m piece as the base and the 22mm x 94mm x 1.8m piece as the backing. Use a pencil to mark the drill guidelines.



STEP THREE

Drill pilot holes.

Insert the wood drill bit in the power drill. Mark out and drill evenly spaced pilot holes along the length of the guidelines marked on the backing 22mm x 94mm x 1.8m piece of timber, and along the guideline of the 22mm x 44mm x 1.8m front piece of timber.



STEP FOUR

Glue and secure.

Apply wood glue along the length of the guidelines on the backing and front pieces. Secure with clamps, then insert a driver bit and drive in the wood screws. Drive each wood screw in far enough for the head to embed slightly beneath the surface of the pine wood, for wood filling.



STEP FIVE

Cover the screw heads.

Use wood filler to cover the slightly embedded wood screws so that they are no longer visible. Allow the wood filler to dry, then sand smooth. Wipe the surface clean of dust.

STEP SIX

Stain.

Paint the entire DIY ledge with a stain or paint colour of your choice. Allow to dry fully.



STEP SEVEN

Attach to the wall.

Using a drill bit that matches the size of the wall plugs you will use for the wall attachment, drill three evenly spaced holes on the backing timber. Line the holes up on the wall, making sure the ledge is straight, then insert a matching masonry drill bit and drill holes in the wall. Insert the wall plugs into the wall, and secure the ledge to the wall.

Decorate the ledge shelf with framed pictures, art, canvases and ornaments.





DINING TABLE

03

How to build a simple yet beautiful dining table.

INFORMATION

Easy Medium Difficult

Time: (+/-) 1 day

Tools

1. Power drill
2. Orbital sander
3. Pocket hole jig, pocket hole drill bit and driver bit
4. Compound mitre saw
5. Circular saw
6. Router (optional)

Materials

1. 6 x TP22x144x1.8mPAR (Tabletop)
2. 1 x TP69x69x3.0mPAR (Legs)
3. 1 x TP22x44x3.0mPAR (Middle under stretchers/braces)
4. TP22x69x2.4mPAR (Table side aprons)
5. Box of 32mm pocket-hole screws
6. Pocket-hole clamps or large spreader clamps
7. Interior wood stain
8. Clear sealer
9. White chalk paint
10. 50mm paintbrush and 110mm sponge roller
11. Wood glue
12. Pencil and tape measure
14. Speed square and small level

Cutting List

1. 6 x TP22x144x1.8mPAR (Tabletop) Once together as tabletop, cut 25mm off each end to make the tabletop a total length of 1750mm. The completed tabletop will be 22mm x 864mm x 1750mm.
2. 1 x TP69x69x3.0mPAR (Legs)
   Cut four legs to a length of 720mm.
3. 1 x TP22x44x3.0mPAR (Middle under stretchers/braces)
   Cut three stretchers to a length of 817mm each.
4. 2 x TP22x69x2.4mPAR (Table side aprons)
   Cut two shorter side aprons to a length of 726mm and two longer sides aprons of 1612mm in length.



Step by step





STEP ONE

Cut to size.

Use a compound mitre saw to cut all the wood pieces to size, except for the tabletop, which will be cut to size later once complete.

You can also ask a hardware or home improvement store to cut the wood to size for you.

STEP TWO

Lightly sand.

Using an orbital sander with a sanding disc of 100 grit, sand all the wood surfaces smooth and wipe away excess sawdust.

STEP THREE

Add pocket holes.

Add pocket holes to the various joins of the dining table build.

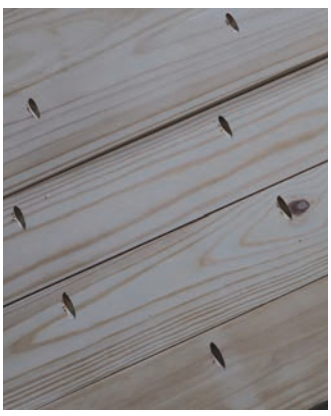
Start with the tabletop. On one side of the six pine timber slats (22mm x 144mm x 1.8m), add a pocket hole, horizontally, every 25cm down the length of the timber. Ensure all pocket holes made are facing the same side and direction.

Add two side-by-side pocket holes vertically on either end (facing the same side) of the four apron pine wood pieces of timber, and on either end of the three pine stretcher pieces.

These table side aprons will be secured with pocket holes to the legs of the table. The stretcher pieces will be secured to the inner sides of the longer aprons. (See image of the dining table facing up.)

Remember to add four evenly spaced pocket holes horizontally to the sides of the aprons on all four pieces as this is how the tabletop will be secured to the main “frame” of the table.





STEP FOUR

Secure with pocket screws.

Start securing the tabletop slats together, one into the next, by driving in pocket holes with the driver bit inserted into the power drill. Line up and make sure that each 22mm x 144mm x 1.8m slat is straight and in line with the next. Apply wood glue before driving the pocket-hole screws into the pocket holes. Make use of clamps to hold slats in place or have someone help you.
Pocket-hole and glue the entire tabletop together, give a final light sanding first, then set aside. Next, secure the shorter and longer aprons to the ends of the table legs. In this project, the middle of the wood apron thickness mark was lined up with the middle mark of the table leg thickness measurement. You can also use a spacer on all joins, for example an offcut piece of wood. Secure the middle stretchers or braces evenly in the middle of the table frame, flush and in the middle of the two longer apron wood pieces of 1612mm in length.



STEP FIVE

Trim tabletop.

Using a circular saw, make a straight marking on either end of the tabletop length of approximately 2.5cm and cut the yellow rough edges off the COL timber pine wood.

Optional step: You can use a router if you would like to give your tabletop a rounded finished edging. Or you can gently edge any sharp edges/corners with a sander.



STEP SIX

Paint and seal.

In this project, white chalk paint was used to paint the table "frame" (legs and aprons) and a wood stain was used to paint the tabletop. For extra protection, apply a top coat of clear sealer once your paint/stain has dried fully. Make use of a sponge roller, drop sheet and paintbrush.

The tabletop and table frame were painted separately and allowed to dry fully prior to the final assembly of the dining table.













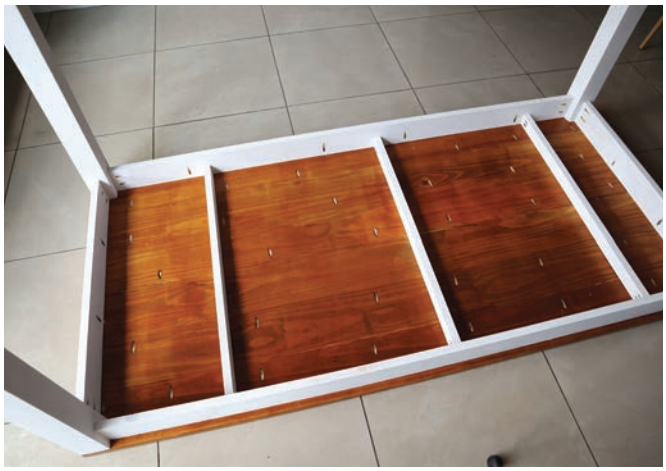
STEP SEVEN

Assemble the table.

Use a power drill, some wood glue and pocket-hole screws to line up the tabletop along the frame of the table and drive the screws into the pocket holes made on the inner sides of the table aprons facing "up".

Turn your DIY dining table the right way up. The pocket holes will not be visible as they are underneath, and facing the inside of the table.

Enjoy your custom-built dining table.



CHOOSE THE YELLOW ONE



LAPTOP STANDS

04

INFORMATION

Easy Medium Difficult

Time: (+/–) 1 hour

Tools

1. Jigsaw, with wood jigsaw blade
2. Orbital sander with 100 grit sandpaper disc
3. Circular saw, or ask the hardware retailer to cut the wood for you for an additional fee
4. Power drill

Materials

1. 1 x multipurpose pine panel 19mm x 305mm x 1200mm
2. Tape measure and pencil
3. Clear sealer
4. 40mm to 50 mm hole saw bit
5. Wood glue
6. Wood filler and scraper
7. Medium wood screws (4.0 x 35mm in length) and driver bit
8. 3mm countersink drill bit
9. Medium spreader clamps
10. Speed square

Cutting List

Cut from the multipurpose pine panel 19mm x 305mm x 1200mm:

- 1 x 19mm x 305mm x 600mm
- 2 x 19mm x 305mm x 250mm

STEP ONE

Cut.

Cut the multipurpose panel into the sizes:
– 1 x 19mm x 305mm x 600mm
– 2 x 19mm x 305mm x 250mm.



STEP TWO

Lightly sand.

Sand until edges and surfaces are smooth, and wipe off excess sawdust.

STEP THREE

Measure, mark and place.

Mark placement and pencil guide lines of the sides of the laptop tray using the two 19mm x 305mm x 250mm pine wood pieces on the bigger wood board. These guide lines will help you drill pilot holes for securing screws.

STEP FOUR

Drill pilot holes.



Using the 3mm countersink drill bit, drill three evenly spaced pilot holes in the guide lines marked on either side of the 19mm x 305mm x 600mm wood board. The countersink drill bit will help to sink the screw heads flush with the wood surface later on.

DIY TIP: A scrap piece of wood under the drilling section will protect your work surface and prevent the wood from spitting during drilling.

STEP FIVE

Cut out round edges.



Use a template or measure the distance at which you want to place the handles on the side of the stand, and centre the handles. Ensure that the handle measurements and dimensions on the two side pieces (19mm x 305mm x 250mm) are the same.

Drill and cut two holes on either end of the marked-out handle. Draw two straight lines that connect the edges of the circles made by the hole saw bit, and cut out the two connecting lines with a jigsaw. Be sure to sand any rough edges.

STEP SIX

Glue and secure the sides.



With wood glue and spreader clamps, secure the sides of the stand, then drive the wood screws into the pilot holes using the power drill and a matching driver bit.

To ensure that the drill and side pieces (19mm x 305mm x 205mm) are at 90 degrees to the main wood board (19mm x 305mm x 600mm), clamp the speed square into place before driving in the wood screws.

STEP SEVEN

Fill screw holes.

Using a scraper and pine-coloured wood filler, fill the screw holes. Allow to dry fully, then sand the surface smooth and wipe clean of sawdust.

STEP EIGHT

Paint and seal.

Following the instructions on the product packaging, apply a clear sealer, wax, paint or spray-paint to your laptop stand. A clear wax was used for this project. Once dry, the DIY laptop stand is ready for use.



STORAGE BENCH

How to build a bench that will also give you additional storage space.

05













Step by step

INFORMATION

Easy Medium Difficult

Time: (+/–) 2 hours 30 minutes

Tools

1. Power drill
2. Orbital sander with 100 grit sandpaper disc
3. Circular saw, or ask the hardware retailer to cut the wood for you for an additional fee
4. Safety glasses
5. Dust mask

Materials

1. 2 x multipurpose pine panels 19mm x 380mm x 1200mm (Use entire length, base and top)
2. 1 x multipurpose pine panel 19mm x 380mm x 1800mm (cut into dividers)
3. 3 x collapsible storage boxes 31cm x 31cm x 31cm You can customise this project to other container sizes
4. 6 x short metal furniture legs (or any legs of your choice)
5. Clear sealer (for the interior)
6. 1 x foam cushion 50mm x 380mm x 1200mm
7. Spreader clamps
8. Wood glue
9. 24 x medium wood screws 4.0 x 35mm and matching driver bit
10. 16 x short wood screws and matching driver bit
11. 3mm or 4mm wood drill bit
12. Pencil and tape measure
13. Speed square

Cutting List

1. Cut the multipurpose pine panel 19mm x 380mm x 1800mm cut into four dividers, each measuring 19mm x 380 mm x 320mm

STEP ONE

Lightly sand.

Lightly sand all pine panels until surfaces are smooth.



STEP TWO

Position and mark.

Use one multipurpose panel 19mm x 380mm x 1200mm as the base of the storage bench, and the other as the top. Place the cut dividers on top of the base – one at either end, and the remaining two equally spaced out to accommodate your storage boxes. In this project, this works out to a divider being placed 38cm from the edge panels (19mm x 380mm x 320mm).

Mark out the placement of drill guide lines for the edge panels and the two inner dividers. Use a speed square to ensure that all edges and lines are at 90 degrees and straight.



STEP THREE

Drill pilot holes.

Drill three evenly spaced pilot holes in each of the four marked guide lines.



STEP FOUR

Secure and attach.

Apply wood glue to the joins, and use spreader clamps to hold the wood dividers in position. Drill with driver bit to drive the wood screws into each pilot hole.

Mark out the guide lines for the top piece in the same way, ensuring that dividers line up with the markings. Drill evenly spaced pilot holes in the same fashion as you did in the base.

Adhere the top to the storage bench using wood glue, spreader clamps and wood screws.

There is no need to cover screw heads with wood filler – they will not be seen at the bottom of the storage bench, nor will they be seen when covered with a foam cushion on top.



STEP FIVE

Add the legs.

Place four of the six metal storage legs in the corners of the base, with the other two in the middle of the storage unit – one at the front and one at the back – for extra stability.

Use short wood screws (no longer than 19mm) and attach the legs to the storage bench.



STEP SIX

Seal.

To make the finished piece last longer, add a coat or two of clear sealer for interior use, or paint and decorate the storage unit to suit your decor.

Insert the storage boxes in place, and enjoy your DIY extra storage solution. Ideal for kids' rooms, bedrooms or anywhere in the home!



06

PERGOLA

INFORMATION

Easy Medium Difficult

Time: (+/-) 3 days

Tools

1. Compound mitre saw
2. Jigsaw
3. Power drill
4. Orbital sander with 80 to 100 grit sandpaper disc
5. Angle grinder with metal cutting blade
6. Paint spray gun (or paint by hand)
7. Adjustable shifting spanner
8. Size 19 spanner
9. Hand wood chisel

Materials

1. 4 x TP69x69x2.4mPAR (posts)
2. 9 x TP32x144x3.0mPAR (roof slats)
3. 2 x TP32x220x3.0mPAR (side structure)
4. 1 x TP32x94x3.0mPAR (45-degree angled braces)
5. 1 x 12mm x 1m threaded rod
6. 16 x 12mm nuts
7. 16 x 12mm washers and spring washers
8. 3 to 5 litres exterior wood stain
9. 18 x long wood screws 6.0 x 75mm
10. 16 x long wood screws 6.0 x 60mm
11. 4 or 5mm wood drill bit
12. 12mm wood drill bit
13. Pencil and tape measure
14. Speed square and clamps
15. Safety gear and a ladder

Cutting List

1. 4 x TP69x69x2.4mPAR (posts) – keep as is
2. 9 x TP32x144x3.0mPAR (roof slats)– keep as is
3. 2 x TP32x220x3.0mPAR (side structure) – cut to 2.8m in length
4. 1 x TP32x94x3.0mPAR (45-degree angled braces) – cut at a 45-degree angle, 500mm in length on the shorter angled side, point to point.



STEP ONE

Cut the ends.

Use the compound mitre saw to cut 2mm off the ends of all the pine timber to remove the coarse, yellow-painted bits. Use a saw horse to prop up the other end at the same height while cutting with the compound saw.



STEP TWO

Lightly sand.

Use an orbital sander to sand down all surfaces. You can also stain and/or paint the structure prior to the build (or once it's fully assembled).

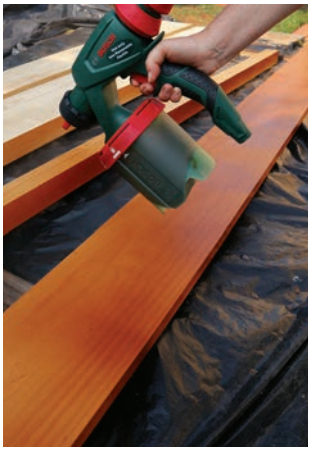


STEP THREE

Stain and paint.

To save time, a paint spray gun was used in this project to apply the exterior wood stain to all the pine timber. Another option is to apply the stain manually with a paintbrush and sponge roller.

Allow to dry fully between coats, and allow 12 to 24 hours drying time before handling the timber and assembling the pergola. After assembly, touch-ups can be done with a paintbrush.



STEP FOUR

Assemble the side structures.

Each side structure of the pergola is made up of two posts TP69x69x2.4m PAR bolted to the side of the TP32x220x3.0m PAR.



Measure and place the posts 2.8m apart on the 3m pine timber TP32x220x3.0m PAR. Ensure posts are perpendicular and straight using a speed square. Mark out measurements for two equally drilled holes on the surface area, ensuring that the pine timber post sits perpendicular, flush and straight on the surface of the side slat, then secure with cut threaded rods, washes and nut fasteners on the two identical – now lined up – drilled holes.

A cardboard template was used to mark out exact measurements on all four post/side timber joins, to ensure that all measurements are exact.



Divide 220mm in half (110mm) on the surface of the 220mm width and length of the 69mm-wide timber. Draw a horizontal line, create two equal squares and cross the corners with diagonal lines. The centre crossings are where the hole will be drilled with the 12mm drill bit.



Once the holes are drilled, cut six 140mm lengths of threaded rod with an angle grinder, and insert them in the drilled holes, two at each post join. Add a washer, spring washer and nut on either side, and tighten with the spanners.

Two side structures are now assembled, with posts secured on either side.

STEP FIVE

Cut notches.



Measure and mark the halfway point (72mm) on each timber roof slats (9 x TP32x144x3.0m PAR). Mark out a width of 35mm – enough to fit over the 32mm wood thickness of the side structures. (2 x TP32x220x3.0m PAR).

A marked-out notch on either side of each of the roof slats is how the pergola roof slats will be secured in place to the side structures.

We marked the notches 2.8m apart, with a 60mm overhang on one end and 140mm overhang on the other end. The larger overhang of 140mm provided enough space for a 45-degree cut at 70mm from the bottom of the roof slat and for the spacing of the notch 70mm from the 45-degree-angle cut – an aesthetically classic pergola look.

Instead of marking the measurements out on each of the nine roof slats, a template was made to mark out the notches on the ends of each slat.



Once the notches are marked out, use a jigsaw, chisel, clamps and speed square to neatly cut out the marked notches on the ends of all roof slats (9 x TP32x144x3.0m PAR).

STEP SIX

Place and secure roof slats.

Once all notches have been cut out, ask someone to help you as you climb a ladder and hold the two side structures upright. Place the two end slats first, to create a square shape and an easier structure to work with while adding the remaining slats.

Space out the inner roof slats evenly. In this project, they were placed 350mm apart. Use the 4 or 5mm wood drill bit to drill a pilot hole on top of the notch now resting on the side of the side structures. Make sure these roof slats are straight and at the 35mm spacing marks, then drive in long wood screws (75mm) with a power drill to secure.







STEP SEVEN

Add the braces.

Cut the four TP 32x94x3.0M PAR at a 45-degree angle, with 500mm in length on the shorter angled side, point to point.
Secure these to the post and roof slats with two long wood screws (60mm) on either end. These angled braces will make the structure more sturdy.



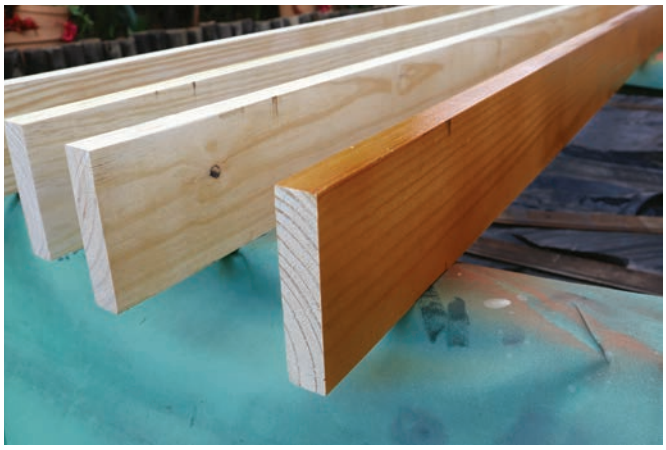


STEP EIGHT

Touch up and decorate.

Use a paintbrush to touch up the stain if necessary. You can sink and cement the posts into the ground, or surround the bottom of the posts with brick work and cement for a more fixed structure. In this project, the posts were left above ground as the property rules do not allow for fixed structures to be erected.

For shade or rain cover, add a fitted shade sail, canvas or polycarbonate corrugated roof sheeting.





FOR THE PERFECT FINISH

ABOUT SWARTLAND

The Swartland story began back in 1951 with Oupa Hanekom in the small town of Moorreesburg – a few wheat fields north of Cape Town.

When his son, Oom Jurgens, took over the reins, he introduced his personal philosophy of "continuous improvement" to the business.

Today under the leadership of Jurie, James and Hans Hanekom, this desire to improve constantly is an integral part of the Swartland culture. It's a place where traditional values such as hard work and pride live in harmony with new technology and inspired ideas.

The results speak for themselves: our products are crafted to perfection, manufactured to last and backed by knowledgeable national sales and service teams.

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THE SWARTLAND FAMILY OF BRANDS

CAPE CULTURE WINSTERS KAYO COL KENZO SUMMIT HYDRO DIGI

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