3rd 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 COFFEE TABLE

Our flat-packed coffee table
is ready-to-assemble.
All you need is a screwdriver, a bit
of imagination and either paint or
varnish to make it your own.



COL

FOR THE PERFECT FINISH





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CHOOSING THE RIGHT TIMBER
CHOOSE THE YELLOW ONE

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.

QUALITY MATTERS

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

Lamination: 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.

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.

Environmental impact: 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.

NAUGHTS AND CROSSES GAME

01

How to build a wooden naughts and crosses game.

INFORMATION

Easy Medium Difficult

Time: (+/–) 2.5 hours

Tools

1. Saw of your choice: mitre saw, circular saw, jigsaw or handsaw
2. Orbital sander with 120 grit sandpaper disc
3. Measuring tape and pencil
4. Stencil, paintbrush and 32mm paintbrush
5. Safety gear, gloves and glasses
6. Two long clamps

Materials

1. Pine posts 69mm x 69mm +/- 700mm cut into cubes
2. A scrap square as base 32mm x 208mm x 208mm
3. Pine cover strips for edging cut to size (209mm lengths x 4)
4. Wood glue
5. Wood stain and white PVA Paint
6. Clear sealer
7. X and O stencils



STEP ONE

Measure cubes.

Use a pencil and measuring tape to mark cubes that are 69mm x 69mm.



STEP TWO

Cut.

Using of a compound saw, make straight cuts and cut 9 x cubes from the scrap pine posts.



STEP THREE

Sand.

Lightly sand down the surfaces, then use the sander to round the corners and edges of each cube. Wipe off excess sawdust.



STEP FOUR

Stain, paint and stencil.

Lay out your project on a drop sheet. For this project, a natural wood stain was applied to all the cubes.
Apply 2 coats for a rich finish. To mark the X and O on the cubes, make use of a stencil, and paint on the cube using a stencil brush and white paint. A clear exterior or interior sealant can be applied to the project.



STEP FIVE



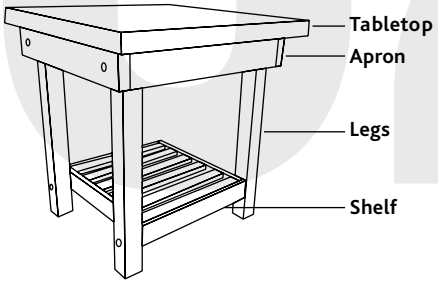
Make the base to hold the cubes.

Cut a piece of pine wood to the size 32mm x 208mm x 208mm to hold the cubes, then cut pine cover strips to size and use wood glue to secure to the edges of the base. Stain/paint to match the cubes.



02 SIDE TABLE

How to assemble and customise your own side table.



Step by step

INFORMATION

Easy Medium Difficult

Time: (+/–) 1.5 hours

Tools

1. Orbital sander with 120 grit sandpaper disc
2. Clamps
3. Measuring tape
4. Paintbrush and mini sponge roller
5. Rotary cutter/blade or box knife cutting tool
6. Metal ruler and pencil
7. Cutting mat

Materials

1. COL Timber Raw Pine Timber Side Tables (45mm x 45mm x 45mm)
2. Cork tiles
3. Wood stain and black PVA paint
4. Drop sheet
5. Contact glue
9. Clear sealer spray paint or paint tin

Note: COL side tables comes with the hardware needed for assembly. Our new flat-pack side tables are easy to assemble and customise.

STEP ONE

Sand.

Lightly sand down the surfaces and individual parts of the side table, and wipe off excess sawdust. For best results, it is recommended that the individual parts of the side table are painted prior to final assembly.



STEP TWO

Paint and stain.

Lay out your side table on a drop sheet. For this project, a natural wood stain was applied to all the parts using a paintbrush, except the edge of the tabletop and edges of shelf.

(The apron of the side table was left unpainted as that is where cork tiles will be placed.)



A black PVA paint was applied to the side edges of the tabletop and shelf with a mini roller, creating a crisp and contrasting finish. Apply two coats and allow to dry fully between coats. As an optional step, a clear sealer can be applied.



STEP THREE

Measure and cut cork tiles.

Using a tape measure/metal ruler and pencil, measure the width of the apron (6.5cm). Transfer the measurement to the cork tiles and draw a straight line using a metal ruler. Use a rotary cutter or box knife cutting tool to cut the soft cork tile.

Also measure the length of the side apron, then cut the cork tiles accordingly to fill in the sides of the apron.



STEP FOUR

Glue and clamp.

Once the cork tiles are cut to size to fit along the apron of the side table, apply contact glue to the back of the cork tile and place in position, corner to corner. Clamp in place to ensure constant contact during the glue curing and drying time.

The COL side table is finished and decorated to highlight modern, trendy contrasting finishes and textures. COL side tables can be used in a bedroom on either side of the bed, or as end tables next to seating.

Optional concealed storage: A small basket or box can be placed on the side table shelf for a covered storage solution.







WOOD AND GLASS-BOTTLE VASE

How to build a decorative glass-bottle vase.

03

INFORMATION

Easy Medium Difficult

Time: (+/–) 2 hours

Tools

1. Saw of your choice: mitre Saw, circular saw, jigsaw or handsaw
2. Orbital sander with 120 grit sandpaper disc
3. Power drill
4. Tape measure and pencil
5. 3mm wood drill bit
6. 32mm spade drill bit
7. Medium spreader clamps

Materials

1. Chalk paint or wood stain and paintbrush
2. Wood glue
3. Wood filler and scraper
4. 5 matching glass bottles
5. Wood screws 4mm x 40mm (+/– 10)

Cutting list

1 x TP 22mm x 94mm x 1.8m cut to size as follows:

- 2 x 22mm x 94mm x 650mm
- 2 x 22mm x 94mm x 190mm

STEP ONE

Cut.

Use a handsaw, or a power tool such as a jigsaw, circular saw or mitre saw, to cut the PAR pine timber to size.

Cut the multipurpose panel into the following sizes:

– 2 x 22mm x 94mm x 650mm

– 2 x 22mm x 94mm x 190mm

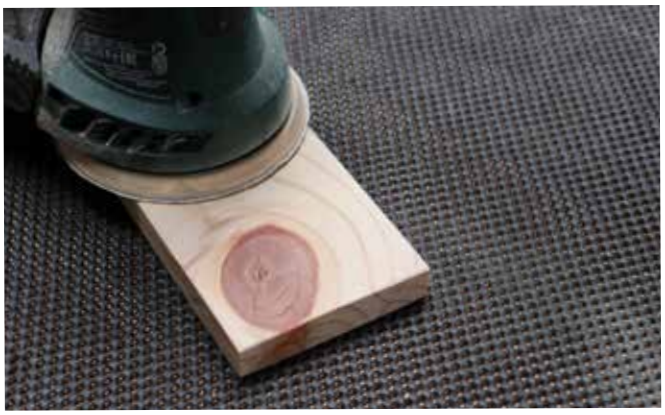




STEP TWO

Sand.

Sand down the wood pieces until edges and surfaces are smooth, and wipe off excess sawdust.



STEP THREE

Mark out drill guide lines.

Lay out your project and all the cut wood in the final position to see whether all the pine pieces fit well together.
To create the box vase that will house the glass bottles, equally space out the bottles along the bottom piece of wood (22mm x 94mm x 650mm).
Mark the position of each bottle, so you can easily drill the holes for the bottle necks to slot into.
Mark out drill guide lines on the joins of the box vase, to secure later with screws.



STEP FOUR

Drill.

Using the 3mm wood drill bit, drill pilot holes on the base within the lines marked along the side edges. You'll need two pilot holes on each side of both 22mm x 94mm x 650mm pieces, so that the 22mm x 94mm x 190mm sides can be secured later with wood screws.
To protect your work surfaces and limit wood splitting, place an old scrap piece of wood under the project base that you're are drilling into.

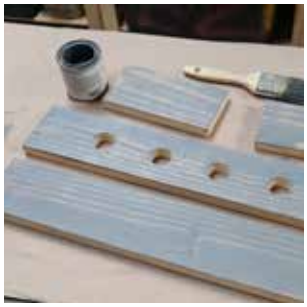


Insert the 32mm spade drill bit, and drill a hole in each marked-out bottle neck slot – a total of 5 holes along the top 22mm x 94mm x 650mm wood piece.

STEP FIVE

Paint/stain.

Use a wood stain/paint colour of your choice to paint the wood.
To create an aged effect, use a dry brush to apply the paint, then, working in sections, wipe away some of the paint with a rag, so that the wood grain becomes visible. Apply only one coat for this type of look.



STEP SIX

Assemble.

Apply wood glue to all four wood pieces where they will be joined, and use clamps to clamp into final positions. Insert a driver bit into the power drill, and drive the wood screws into the previously made pilot holes to secure the pieces together. Drill and push a little to sink the screw heads below the surface of the wood.



STEP SEVEN

Fill screw holes.

Wipe away excess wood glue. Cover holes and screw heads with wood filler, allow to dry and paint in colour that matches the rest of the surface.
Insert the glass bottles at an angle so that just the top part of each neck is held in position, and slide the bottles into the holder.
Now you're ready to place real (or faux) flowers in your DIY wood and glass-bottle vase.







FARMHOUSE CENTREPIECE

04

How to build a farmhouse centrepiece.

INFORMATION

Easy Medium Difficult

Time: (+/–) 2 hours

Tools

1. Power drill
2. Orbital sander with 120 grit sandpaper disc
3. Saw of your choice: mitre saw, circular saw, jigsaw or handsaw
4. Tape measure and pencil
5. 3mm wood drill bit
6. 22mm spade drill bit
7. Medium spreader clamps

Materials

1. Offcut/unused pine pieces
   - 2 x 22mm x 44mm x 956mm (long sides)
   - 2 x 22mm x 44mm x 250mm (vertical side bars for handle)
   - 2 x 22mm x 44mm x 220mm (short sides)
   - 1 x 22mm x 220mm x 1000mm (base)
   - 1 x 20mm x +/– 925mm dowel rod (handle)
2. Chalk paint or wood stain and paintbrush
3. Wood glue
4. Wood filler and scraper
5. Wood screws 4mm x 40mm (+/– 10)

Cutting list

Offcuts from TP 22mm x 44mm and TP 22mm x 220mm PAR

1. 2 x 22mm x 44mm x 956mm (long sides)
2. 2 x 22mm x 44mm x 250mm (vertical side bars for handle)
3. 2 x 22mm x 44mm x 220mm (short sides)
4. 1 x 22mm x 220mm x 1000mm (base)
5. 1 x 20mm x +/– 925mm dowel rod (handle)





STEP ONE

Cut.

Use a handsaw or a power tool such as a jigsaw, circular saw or mitre saw to cut the "offcuts" or "scrap wood" to size, or carefully select offcut pine wood pieces that match the measurements required.

STEP TWO

Sand.

Sand down the wood pieces until edges and surfaces are smooth, and wipe off excess sawdust.





STEP THREE

Mark out drill guide lines.

Lay out your project and all the cut wood in the final position to see whether all the pieces fit well together.

Place the base first, then the long and short sides at the edges of the base, and the vertical handles at the centre inner edge on either end. The dowel rod will become the handle.

Use the 4 sides of the project – 2 x 22mm x 44mm x 220mm and 2 x 22mm x 44mm x 956mm – and mark with a pencil the line for the pilot holes to be drilled.

STEP FOUR

Drill.

Insert the 3mm wood drill bit into the drill, and create pilot holes in the base, within the marked lines and along the side edges.

Place an old scrap piece of wood under the project wood you are drilling into, to protect the work surface and limit wood splitting.

On the end edges of the 2 x 22mm x 44mm x 250mm vertical pieces for the dowel handle, draw a square (about 3cm x 3cm), then draw diagonal lines from corner to corner to find the centre.

Insert the 22mm spade drill bit and drill a hole in each piece, stopping just before the spade bit breaks through to the other end. These holes will hold the dowel (handle) in place.



STEP FIVE

Assemble the centrepiece.

Apply wood glue to the edges of the wood pieces where they will be joined together.

Clamp into final positions, then insert a driver bit into the power drill, and drive the wood screws from the underside into the pilot holes to secure the pieces together.

Wipe away excess wood glue.

Cut the dowel rod to size, apply wood glue on ends, and slide the dowel into the holes on either side of the vertical sides of the project. Once in position, use shorter wood screws to secure in place.







STEP SIX

Paint/stain.

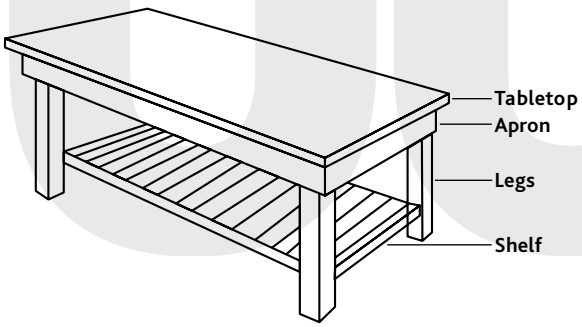
Use a wood stain/paint colour of your choice to paint the wood. To create an aged effect, use a dry brush to apply the paint, then, working in sections, wipe away some of the paint with a rag, so that the wood grain becomes visible. Apply only one coat for this type of look.





COFFEE TABLE

How to assemble and customise a COL coffee table.



INFORMATION

Easy Medium Difficult

Time: (+/–) 2 hours

Tools

1. Router and round-over bit
2. Orbital sander with 120 grit sandpaper disc
3. Paintbrush, mini sponge roller and tray

Materials

1. 1 x COL Timbers Flat-Pack Coffee Table
2. Wood stain and white PVA paint
3. Clear sealer (Exterior use)
5. Stencil
6. Masking tape
7. White spray paint with built-in primer

Note: COL coffee tables comes with the hardware needed for assembly. Our new flat-pack coffee tables are easy to assemble and customise.

STEP ONE

Router the edges.

Router the edges of the tabletop to give them a rounder shape.



STEP TWO

Sand.

Lightly sand down the tabletop surface, and wipe off excess sawdust.





STEP THREE

Stain and paint.

Lay out your project on a drop sheet and decide which sections you want to stain, and which sections you want to paint in a colour.



For this project, three coats of natural wood stain were applied to all sections, including the legs and tabletop, for a rich finish.
The slatted pine shelf of the coffee table is easier to spray paint, so a white spray paint (with a built-in primer) was used to cover the surface of the shelf. Two coats where applied, and sealed later with clear exterior sealer.





STEP FOUR

Stencil.

Use masking tape, a mini sponge roller and a stencil of your choice, create a border on the stained table top. Make sure you load the paint on the roller then roll off the excess on a piece of board – to prevent too much being applied, and to eliminate bleeding through the stencil.







STEP FIVE

Assemble.

Following the instructions included with your COL Timbers Flat-Pack Coffee Table, attach the legs and slatted shelf with the screws and Allen key supplied.







ROOM DIVIDER

How to build a room divider for your home.

06

















Step by step

INFORMATION

Easy Medium Difficult

Time: (+/–) 1 day

Tools

1. Saw of your choice: mitre saw, circular saw, jigsaw or handsaw
2. Orbital sander with 100 grit sandpaper discs
3. Power drill
4. Tape measure and pencil
5. 4mm wood drill bit
6. Medium spreader clamps
7. Speed square

Materials

1. TP 22mm x 44mm x 2.4m PAR
2. Stain, clear sealer and paintbrush
3. Wood glue
4. Wood filler and scraper
5. +/– 48 x 5mm x 60mm wood screws
6. Scrap wood spacer +/– 100mm in width

Cutting List

1. 2 x 32mm x 44mm x 1.7m (Base and top bars)
2. 14 x 32mm x 44mm x 2.35m (Vertical slats)

STEP ONE

Measure space.

Determine the width and height of your room divider, and mark the measurements on your pine slats. This project is 1.7m wide and 2.35m high, to fit the space.



STEP TWO

Cut.

Using a handsaw or a power tool such as a jigsaw, circular saw or mitre saw, cut each pine bar and slat to size, according to the markings.



STEP THREE

Sand.

Roughly sand down the wood pieces until the edges and surfaces are smooth, then wipe off excess sawdust. The project can be sanded again once assembled for the perfect finish.



STEP FOUR

Measure, mark, place and drill.

Measure and mark the positioning of the slats on the room divider's top and bottom bars. The slat placement on the top bar will be identical to the bottom bar. The marks also act as guide lines for drilling the pilot holes. Drill two pilot holes next to each other for each slat, then use a countersink drill bit on each of the drilled pilot holes to "sink" the screw head into the wood surface.



STEP FIVE

Secure.

At your work station, secure each pine slat to the base with wood screws, then clamp together and to the work station. Work from one edge to the other.

Apply wood glue to each joint, clamp into final position, and drive in two wood screws into the previously made pilot holes. Continue along the length of the base, then do the same at the other ends of the pine slats, on the top bar.



STEP SIX

Fill and sand.

Apply wood filler to the holes with an embedded wood screws, and allow to dry. Sand the dried filler until smooth, then sand down all other surfaces again.



STEP SEVEN

Paint/stain.

Use a wood stain/paint in your choice of colour and decorate the room divider or leave in its natural state applying a clear sealer to all surfaces.



07

FREE-STANDING TOWEL RACK

How to build a free-standing towel rack.



INFORMATION

Easy Medium Difficult

Time: (+/–) 2 hours

Tools

1. Saw of your choice: mitre saw, circular saw, jigsaw or handsaw
2. Orbital sander with 120 grit sandpaper disc
3. Power drill
4. Paintbrush, measuring tape and pencil
5. Speed square
6. Safety gear, gloves and glasses
7. 3mm wood drill bit

Materials

1. COL pine timber 3 x 32mm x 32mm x 2.4m bars
2. Wood glue and 2 x clamps
3. Wood stain and clear sealer
4. 4 x 45mm wood/chipboard wood screws and driver bit

Cutting list

1. 2 x 32mm x 32mm x 1200mm (sides of longest wood towel bar)
2. 2 x 32mm x 32mm x 800mm (sides of shorter wood towel bar)
3. 2 x 32mm x 32mm x 700mm (length of cross towel bar)
4. 2 x 32mm x 32mm x 220mm (base of the towel rack)
5. 2 x 32mm x 32mm x 156mm (support braces between the two sizes of towel bars)

STEP ONE

Measure the lengths.

Use a pencil and measuring tape to mark the various lengths listed in the cutting list, and to draw a straight marked pencil line at the cutting points using a speed square. Mark and cut sections of the wood one at a time.



STEP TWO

Cut.

Use a compound saw, make straight cuts to cut all the lengths to size. Wear all appropriate safety gear when operating this power tool.



STEP THREE

Sand.

Lightly sand down the surfaces and edges of each length of pine on all sides, and wipe off excess sawdust.

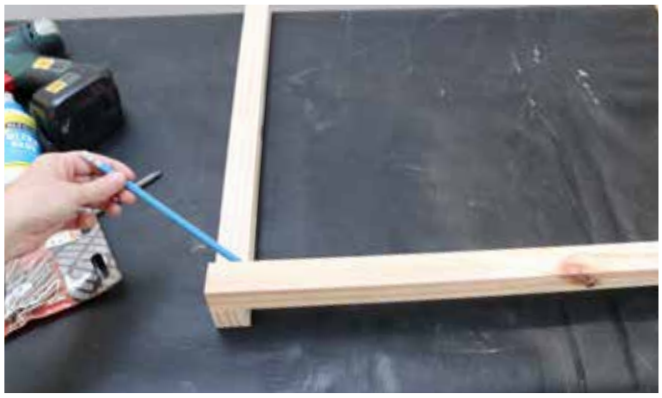


STEP FOUR

Mark pilot holes.

Mark out drill guide lines on either side of the 1200mm and 800mm pine lengths, at the ends, using the width of another piece of 32mm x 32mm timber. Mark the centre-point of the drill guide line with a pencil, to drill a hole through later.

Mark out guide lines on the base pieces of 220mm pine timber in the same way on either end, and mark the centre for a drill point.



STEP FIVE

Drill.

With the 3mm wood drill bit, drill a hole in each marked out point on the guide lines. Place a scrap piece of wood under the timber you are drilling into, and make sure to wear all appropriate safety gear when operating this power tool.



STEP SIX

Secure.

Use clamps and a speed square to ensure the wood joins are at a 90-degree angle.







Apply wood glue to the joins of the towel rack side at the ends (1200mm and 800mm lengths) to secure to the 700mm cross bars, creating an "athletics hurdle" shape.

Use a clamp to position all joints at a 90-degree angle and make sure all pine pieces are lying straight. Once secure, insert a driver bit into the power drill, and drive a wood screw into the pilot hole, joining the two pine wood lengths together.

Continue to do this to all joins, until you've created two "hurdle" shaped towel rods, one 1200mm high, the other 800mm high.

Join the ends of these secured towel rods to the 2 x 220mm base in the same fashion.

Optional step: For more stability, secure two 156mm pine lengths in between the two differently sized towel rods with wood glue and screws.

TIP: Use the power drill to drive the wood screw heads slightly under the surface of the wood, to countersink them and conceal them with wood filler later. You can also use a countersink drill bit to do this.

STEP SEVEN

Stain, paint and seal.

Before painting, apply wood filler to all the countersunk wood screws. Once dry, sand lightly to conceal the screw heads for a neater overall look. Lay out your project on a drop sheet, and apply a stain or paint colour of your choice. In this project, two coats of natural wood stain were applied for a rich finish.

Once the stain or paint is dry, apply a coat of clear, waterproof or water-resistant sealer, so that the free-standing rack can be used in the bathroom or outside by the pool.







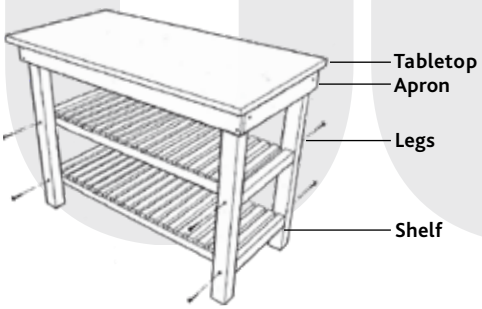




08

BATHROOM VANITY

How to build a custom bathroom vanity from our COL workbench.



INFORMATION

Easy Medium Difficult

Time: (+/-) 2 hours

Tools

1. Saw of your choice: mitre saw, circular saw, jigsaw or handsaw
2. Orbital sander with 120 grit sandpaper disc
3. Power drill
4. Paintbrush
5. Measuring tape and pencil
6. Safety gear, gloves and glasses

Materials

1. COL Timbers 900mm x 600mm Flat-Pack Workbench/Workstation Table
2. Wood stain and water-resistant clear sealer
3. Wood filler

Note: Measurements of sinks and bathroom fittings vary from home to home, so make sure you measure your fittings and your space. In this DIY project, the measurements are excluded; the step-by-step is for guidance purposes only.
All hardware is included with the ready-to-assemble workbench.
Our new flat-pack workbenches are easy to assemble and customise.

STEP ONE

Measure.

Using a measuring tape, measure the height of the bathroom sink from the floor to the bottom of the sink. Also measure the width of the plumbing and how far it extrudes from the wall, as well as the space around the sink, to determine the size of workbench that will be required. For this particular bathroom sink, a 900mm x 600mm COL Timbers workbench was used.







STEP TWO

Cut the legs to size.

Depending on its height, the sink could be positioned just right for the workbench – but it might also be too high, meaning that the workbench would not "surround" the sink like a bathroom countertop.
This was the case in this DIY project. The legs of the workbench had to be cut to the exact height measurement to the bottom of the sink (taking the height of the tabletop into account as well).
Once the legs are attached to the tabletop, mark out the correct measurements of what needs to be removed to match the sink height.
Use a compound saw to cut the four workbench legs to size, discarding the offcuts reattach the legs to the tabletop using the Allen key and screws provided in the flat-pack.



STEP THREE

Mark out the sink pipes.

The workbench table is now at the perfect height and fits just under the sink. A slot has to be marked out so that the workbench can slide over the sink pipes and sit flush against the wall.
Place the workbench under the sink, against the pipes, and in the correct position. With a pencil, mark the spot on either side of the drainpipe where it touches the "back" of the workbench. Add all the pipe width measurements to the markings – ensure that they are equal on either side of centre-point.
This is the slot that will be cut out and removed so that the workbench table can fit around the sink pipes.

STEP FOUR

Cut slot.

Using both a jigsaw and handsaw, cut the marked-out slot out of the workbench. Here, the jigsaw was used for the tabletop cut, while the handsaw was used for the apron of the workbench.









STEP FIVE

Sand.

Lightly sand down the surface of the tabletop as well as the slot edges, and wipe off excess sawdust.



STEP SIX

Stain, paint and seal.

Lay out your project on a drop sheet. For this project, two coats of a natural wood stain were applied with a paintbrush for a rich finish.
A clear, water-resistant sealer should be applied after the stain has dried, to ensure the workbench vanity is protected from water splashes and moisture in the bathroom.



STEP SEVEN

Readjust slat shelves.

With the original legs being cut to a shorter size to fit under the sink, the two wood slat shelves have to be readjusted and replaced in new positions under the tabletop between the legs.
For this project, new drill holes were measured and made with an 8mm wood drill bit, and the original pre-drilled holes were covered with wood filler and painted/dstained over.







09

WALL ART

How to build wall art for your space.

INFORMATION

Easy Medium Difficult

Time: (+/–) 5 hours

Tools

1. Saw of your choice: mitre saw, circular saw, jigsaw or handsaw
2. Orbital sander with 120 grit sandpaper disc
3. Power drill
4. Paintbrush, measuring tape and pencil
5. Speed square
6. Safety gear, gloves and glasses
7. 3mm wood drill bit.
8. Masonry drill bit

Materials

1. COL pine timber 5 x 22mm x 44mm x 3m bars (Add some extra offcuts)
2. Wood glue and clamps
3. Wood filler and scraper
4. Wood stain/paint
5. 3.5mm x 40mm wood screws and driver bit
9. 4 wall plugs

Cutting list

1. 3 x 22mm x 44mm x 265mm (Sides of white wall base frame – floor-to-ceiling length)
2. +/– 40 cross bars of various lengths, from 22mm x 44mm x 150mm to 22mm x 44mm x 1000mm (Depending on vertical length of your chosen wall)

STEP ONE

Measure the wall space.

Use measuring tape to measure the entire wall space, the lengths and widths of your base frame, and the lengths of decorative cross bars. For this project, the wall frame was a rectangle of 265cm and width of 48cm. Also cut various lengths of decorative cross bars, depending on the length of your wall. Mark the various lengths listed in the cutting list with a pencil, then use a speed square to draw a straight line at the cut. Mark and cut sections of the wood one piece at a time, using a jigsaw, mitre saw or handsaw.



STEP TWO

Cut.

Use the saw of your choice to to cut all the lengths to the correct size. Make sure you wear appropriate safety gear when operating a power tool.



STEP THREE

Sand.

Lightly sand down the surface of each length of pine, and wipe off excess sawdust.



STEP FOUR

Paint.

Paint the pine bars for the wall frame the same colour as the wall so that it goes unseen in the final project. Then paint or stain the decorative cross bars in a contrasting colour, and allow to dry.



STEP FIVE

Assemble and secure wall frame.

Using metal L-brackets, wood screws or pocket holes, attach the frame bars to each other and then secure the entire frame to the wall.

Once the white square pine frame is secured to the wall, another vertical wood stained bar in the same length was added on top of the white frame on the one side.

The stained pine length will sit next to the side of the cross bars that will be added horizontally later on.



Use wood screws to attach this stained bar to the frame. Be sure to secure this long vertical stained bar slightly off the centre of the white frame bar underneath. This will allow enough room on the inner side to attach the edge of the cross bars right next to it, using the spare space available.

STEP SIX

Drill pilot holes.

Working with one decorative cross bar at a time, lightly mark out drill guide lines on either side of each bar. Use a spare pine bar as a spacer. Now it's time to have fun: use your imagination, and creatively arrange the various lengths of cross bars, securing each to the wall frame with wood screws. Longer cross bars will need two wood screws, placed at the two points where the bar meets the wall frame that the bar crosses. Shorter bars will be attached with two wood screws at one side of the wall frame, near the stained spine length.

With a 3mm wood drill bit, drill a hole at all marked points along the guide lines. Place a scrap piece of wood under the timber you are drilling into, and make sure to wear appropriate safety gear when operating this power tool.







STEP SEVEN

Secure and cover with wood filler.

Use a level when securing the decorative cross bars to ensure they are straight. Also use a spare piece of 22mm-wide wood as a spacer between the bars.

Apply pressure when driving in the wood screws with the power drill to ensure each screw head is slightly countersunk under the surface of the wood.

Use wood filler and a scraper to fill in the countersunk screw heads, allow to dry, sand lightly, then paint over with the stain/paint used for the entire project.





STEP EIGHT

Add shelving (optional).

To add spaced shelving (made from wood offcuts) to your wall art, secure a short backing to the edge of each shelf with wood glue and screws so that the shelf can be inserted in the 22mm spaces and secured in place. These shelves can be used for small, light ornaments or plants.











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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