

Cocktail Table

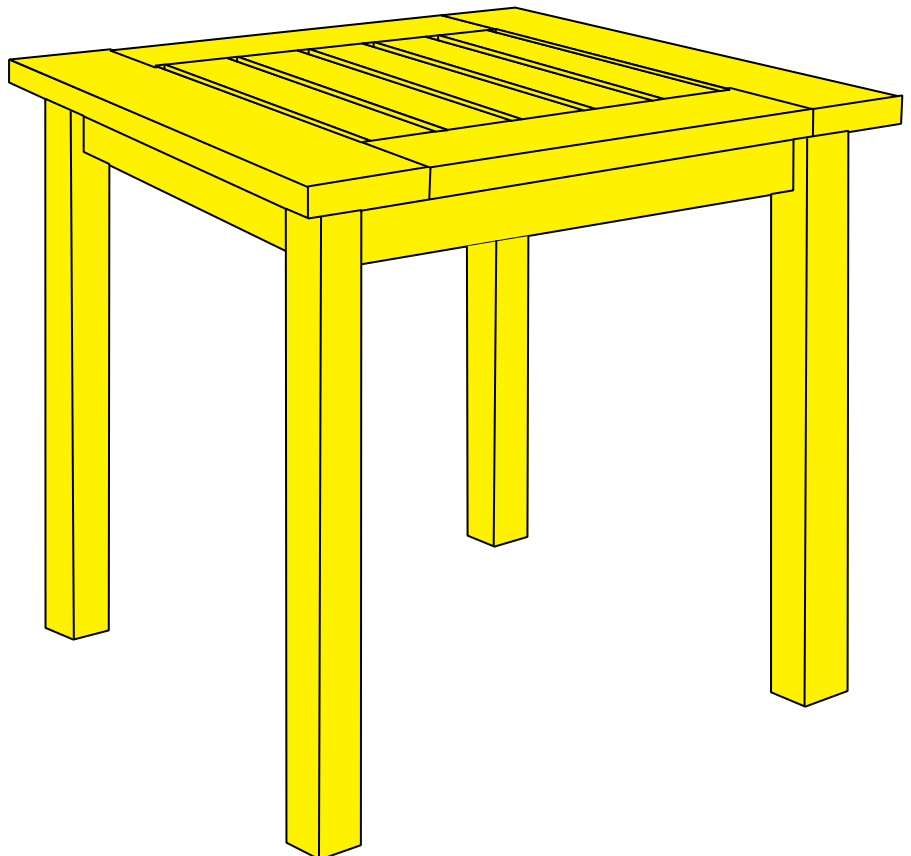
YellaWood
Pressure Treated Pine

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 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

Cutting parts: 1 – 2 hours
Assembly: 1 hour
Finishing: 1 hour
Total: 3 – 4 hours



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TOOLS

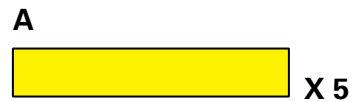
Table saw
Miter saw (or circular or hand saw)
Pocket hole jig and corresponding drill bits
Drill/driver
24" bar clamps
Hammer
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue
Paint/Stain Brush

SUPPLIES

(1) 1 x 8 x 8'
(1) 2 x 4 x 4'
(4) Exterior-grade 1 1/2" L brackets and screws
Exterior-grade pan head screws (suitable for pocket-hole joinery)
(4) Nylon glides
Waterproof wood glue
YellaWood Protector® Stain & Sealer

CUT LIST

A	(5)	3/4 x 2 x 11 1/2"
B	(2)	3/4 x 3 1/4 x 18"
C	(2)	3/4 x 3 1/4 x 11 1/2"
D	(4)	1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 17 1/4"
E	(4)	3/4 x 2 x 13 1/4"

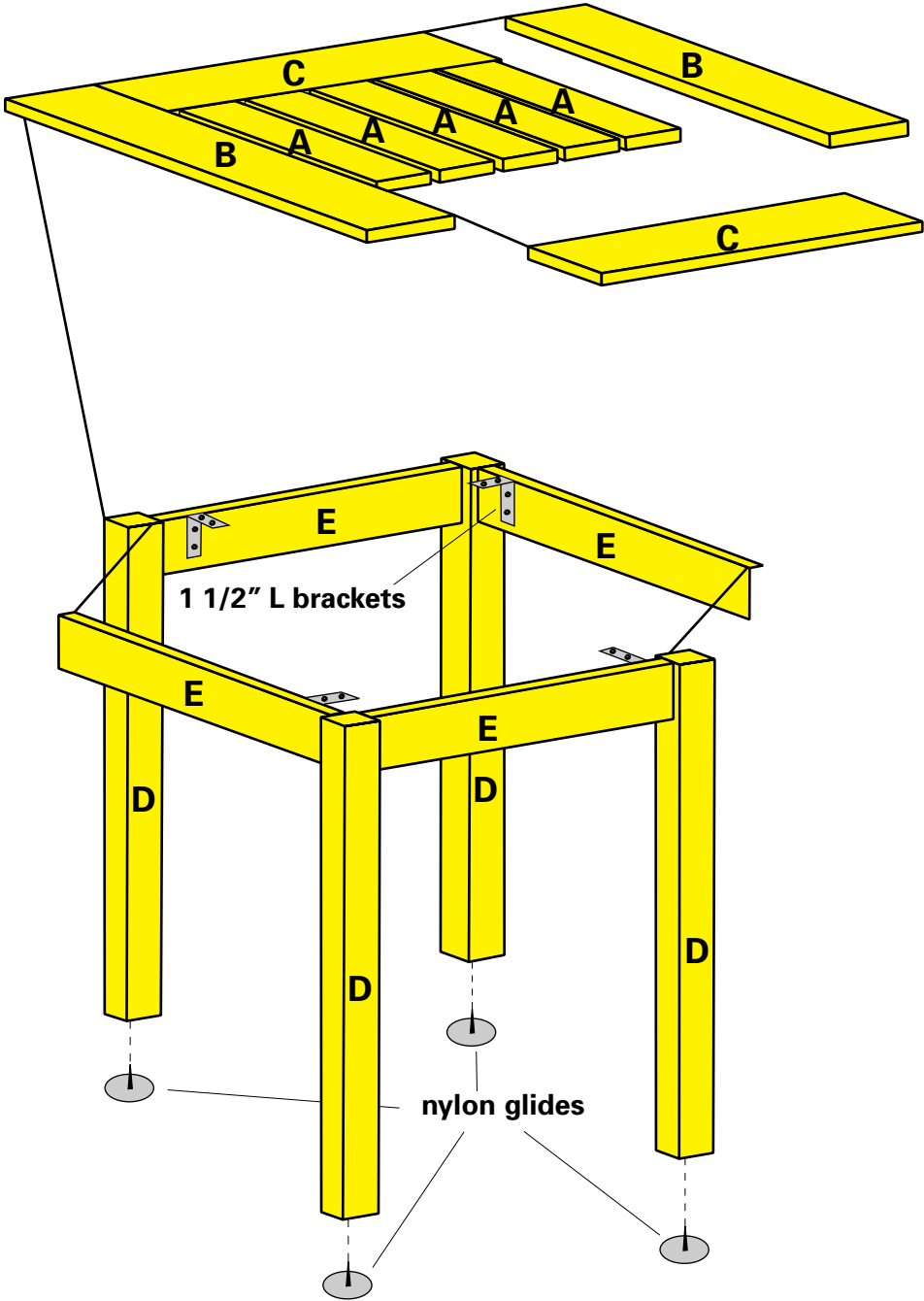


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EXPLODED VIEW

1/4" spacing between slats



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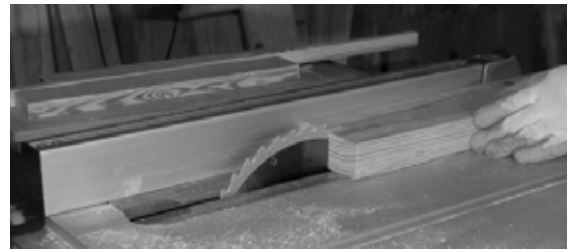
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BUILDING STEPS

- 01** From your 1 x 8 stock, rip both a 2" wide and a 3 1/4" 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 1/4" 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.

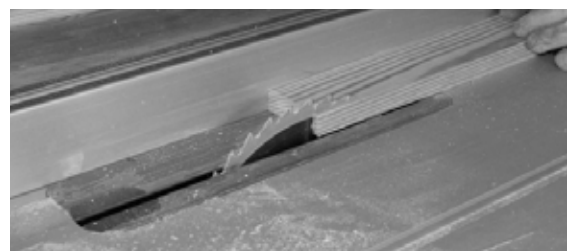


- 03** Gather all the slats and apron pieces together and choose the best-looking sides that will be exposed, then lightly mark the back sides with an "X."

- 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 1/4" spacers from scrap material.



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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 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ " spacers to set them back from the inside face.



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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 7/8" overhang from table edges to outside faces of legs on all four sides.



- 12** Mark locations for "L" bracket placement and drill 1/8" pilot holes 1/4" 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 1/16" pilot hole about 1/4" 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.

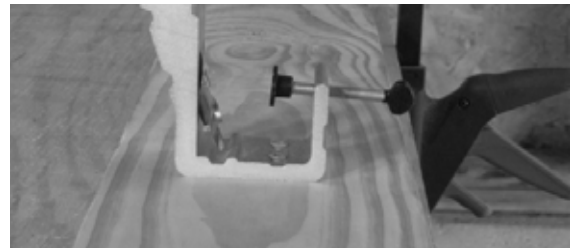


- 15** We recommend long lasting YellaWood Protector® semi-transparent stain and water repellent wood sealer, the only stain backed by the famous Yella Tag. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for application.



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.



FASTENER AND HARDWARE INFORMATION SHEET

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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 preservatives (the "Preservatives") and preservative methods and technologies of unrelated third parties. For details regarding the Preservatives, methods, and technologies used by Great Southern Wood Preserving, Incorporated, see www.yellowood.com/preservative or write us at P.O. Box 610, Abbeville, AL 36310. Ask dealer for warranty details. For warranty or for important handling and other information concerning our products including the appropriate Safety Data Sheet (SDS), please visit us at www.yellowood.com/warranties or write us at P.O. Box 610, Abbeville, AL 36310. YellaWood®, YellaWood Protector® 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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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- 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.