

# REAL CEDAR GARDEN BED

DESIGN: REAL CEDAR ORIGINAL

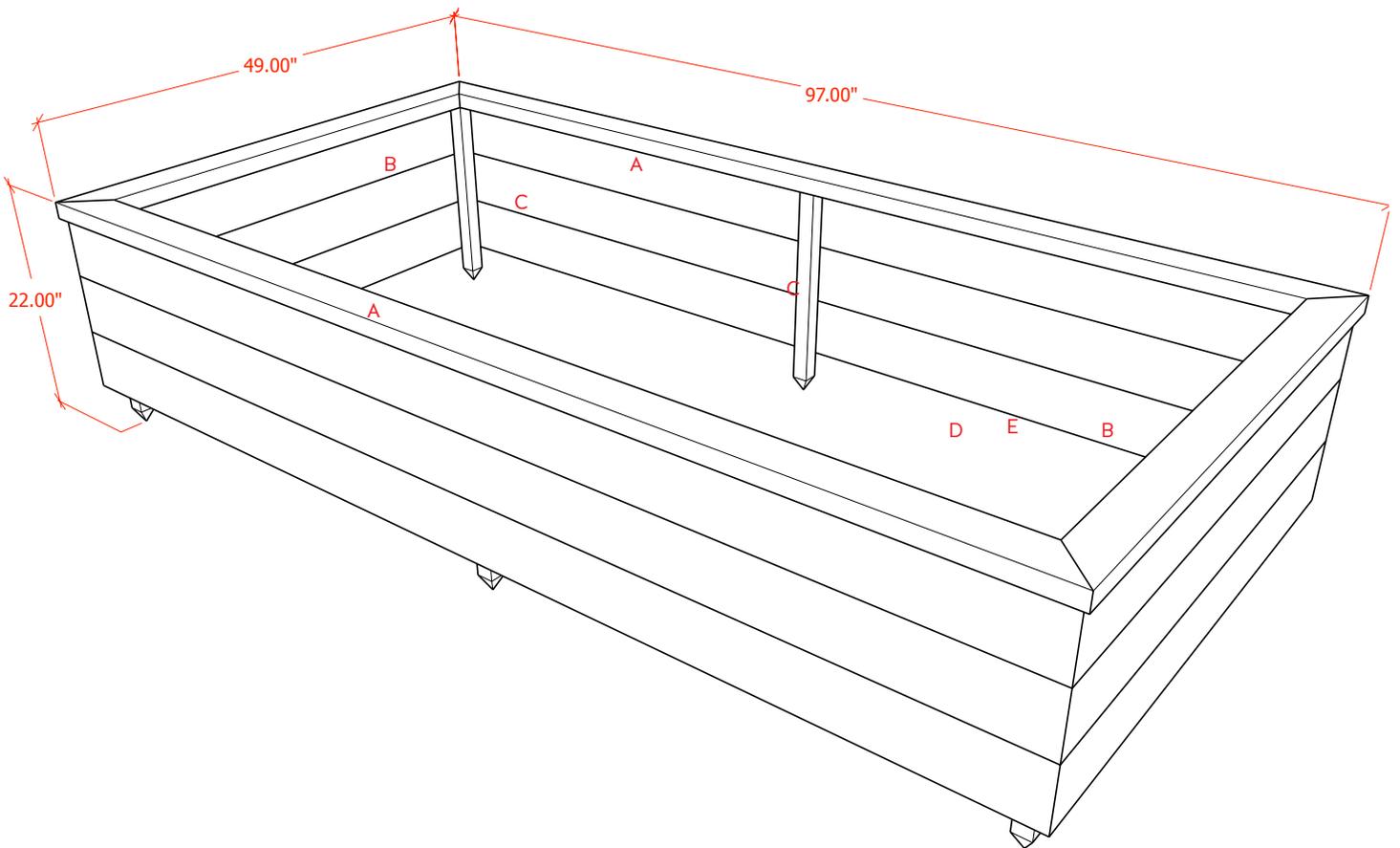
## IS THERE ANYTHING BETTER THAN GROWING YOUR OWN VEGGIES?

This particular project is a pleasure to build because the design calls for beautiful, Western Red Cedar, which is easy to work with. It lays straight, takes fasteners easily and the tools love it. Plus, Real Cedar is naturally resistant to rot decay and insects, making it ideal for all your outdoor projects. And let's face it, nothing looks, feels, or smells quite like Western Red Cedar.

In terms of WRC grades, choose knotty (Architect Knotty, Select Knotty) for a more rustic look and clear (Architect Clear, 'A' & better) for a polished contemporary look. And when it comes to specifying sizes, we recommend asking your local Real Cedar retailer if they have any short lengths in stock. Using short lengths means less cutting, less waste and more savings for you. Search for kiln dried material, if available.

## WHAT YOU'LL NEED

Part #	Description	Finished Size			Nominal Sizes	Material	Quantity
		T	W	L			
A	Box front wall boards	1 1/2"	5 1/2"	96"	2x6x8	Western Red Cedar knotty	3
A	Box back wall boards	1 1/2"	5 1/2"	96"	2x6x8	Western Red Cedar knotty	3
B	Box left side wall boards	1 1/2"	5 1/2"	48"	2x6x4	Western Red Cedar knotty	3
B	Box right side wall boards	1 1/2"	5 1/2"	48"	2x6x4	Western Red Cedar knotty	3
C	Upright brace	1 1/2"	1 1/2"	20 1/2"	2x2x2	Western Red Cedar knotty	6
D	Top cover	1 1/2"	3 1/2"	97"	2x4x10	Western Red Cedar knotty	2
E	Top cover	1 1/2"	3 1/2"	49"	2x4x5	Western Red Cedar knotty	2
F	Stainless steel screws			3"		Stainless steel	80

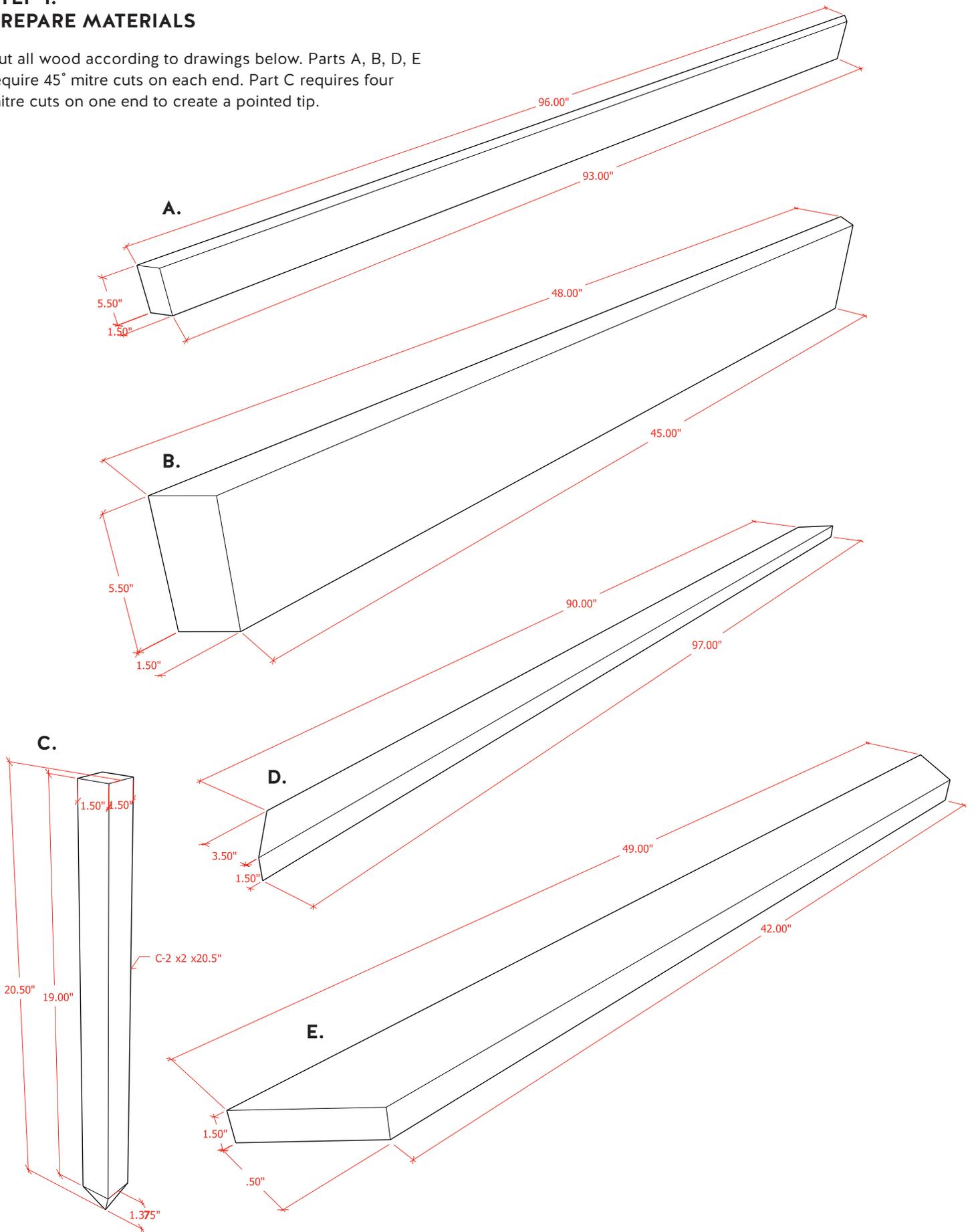


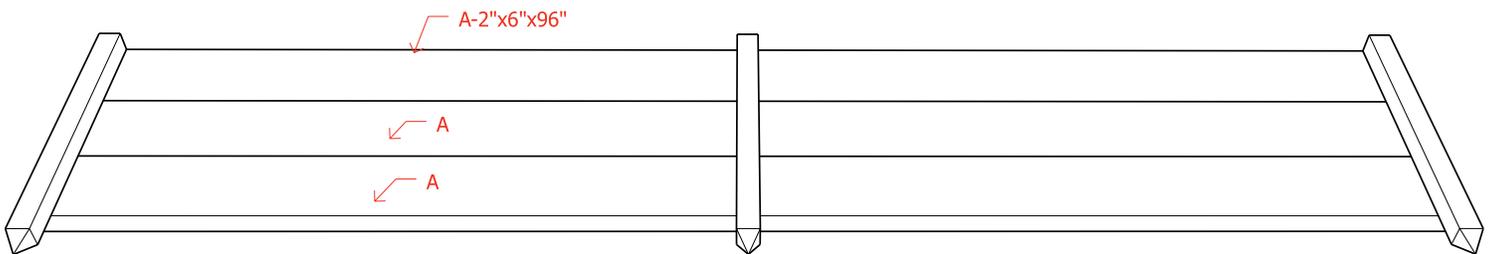
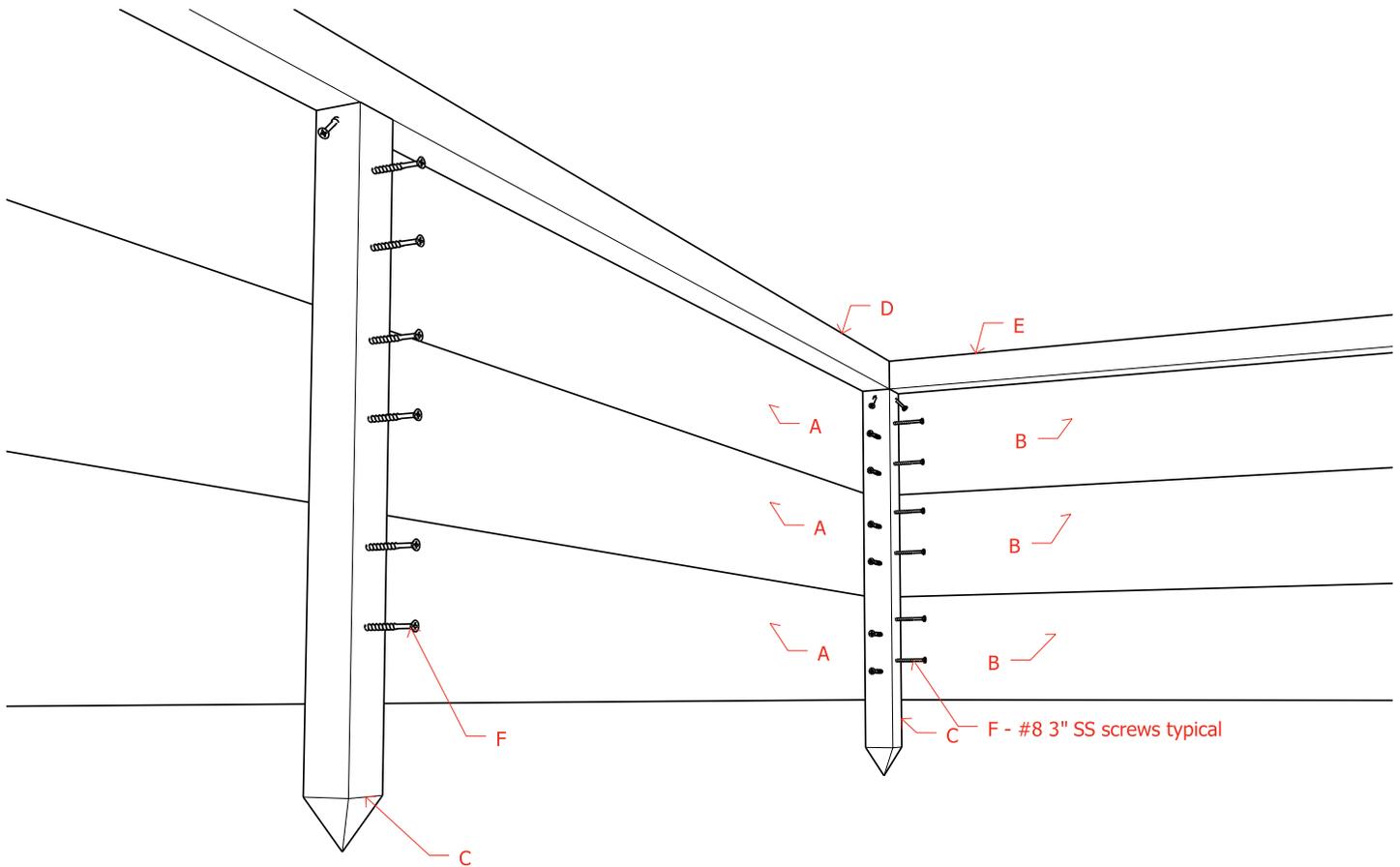
## INSTALLATION PRO TIPS

1. For all outdoor work, you should use corrosion-resistant stainless steel or hot-dipped galvanized nails. Other fasteners and hardware such as bolts, screws and hinges should also be made from similar corrosion resistant materials.
2. You can let the cedar weather naturally (eventually turning a beautiful silvery patina), or you can choose to finish the structure—in which case, apply the finish to all six sides of the components before assembly.

# STEP 1. PREPARE MATERIALS

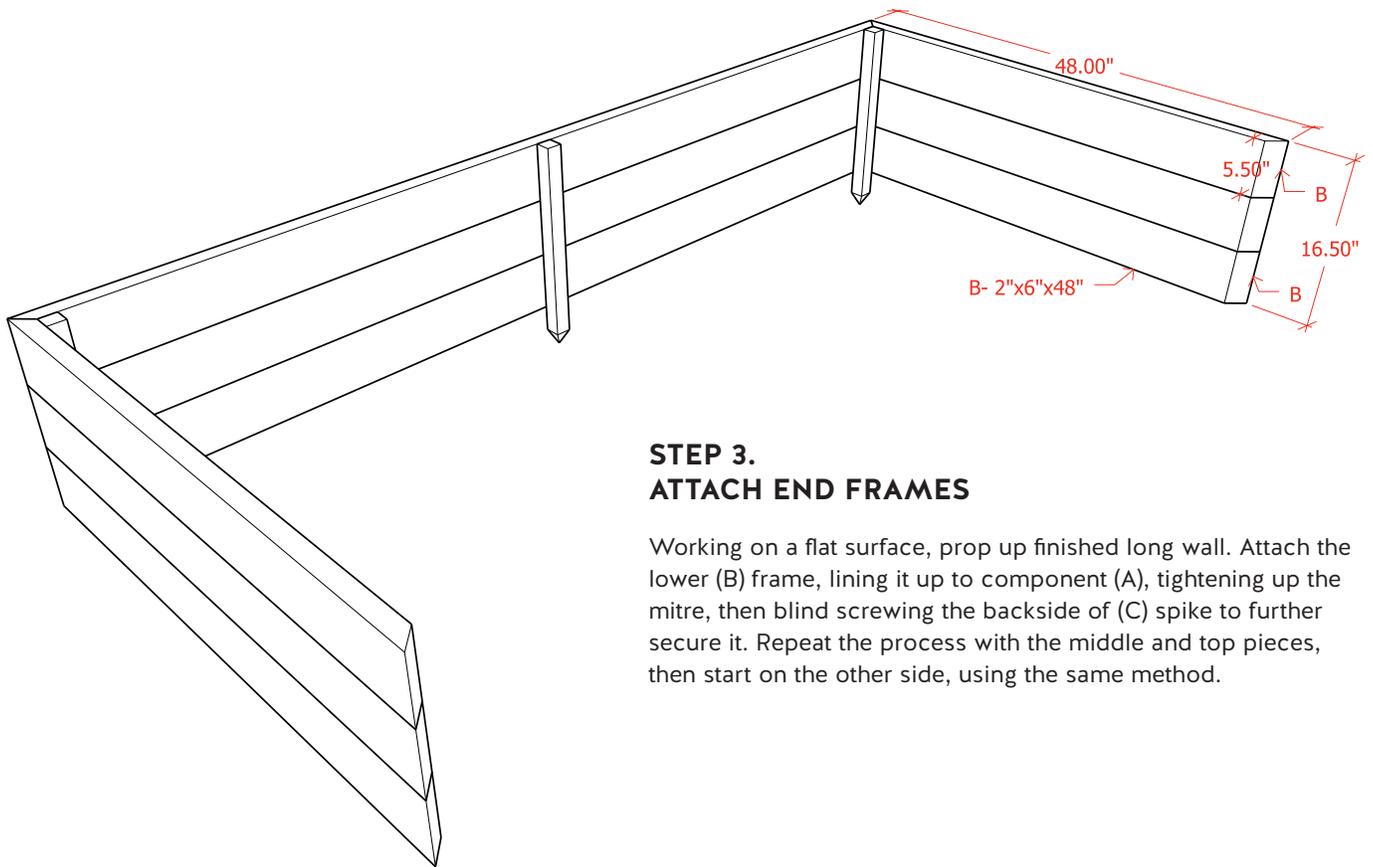
Cut all wood according to drawings below. Parts A, B, D, E require 45° mitre cuts on each end. Part C requires four mitre cuts on one end to create a pointed tip.





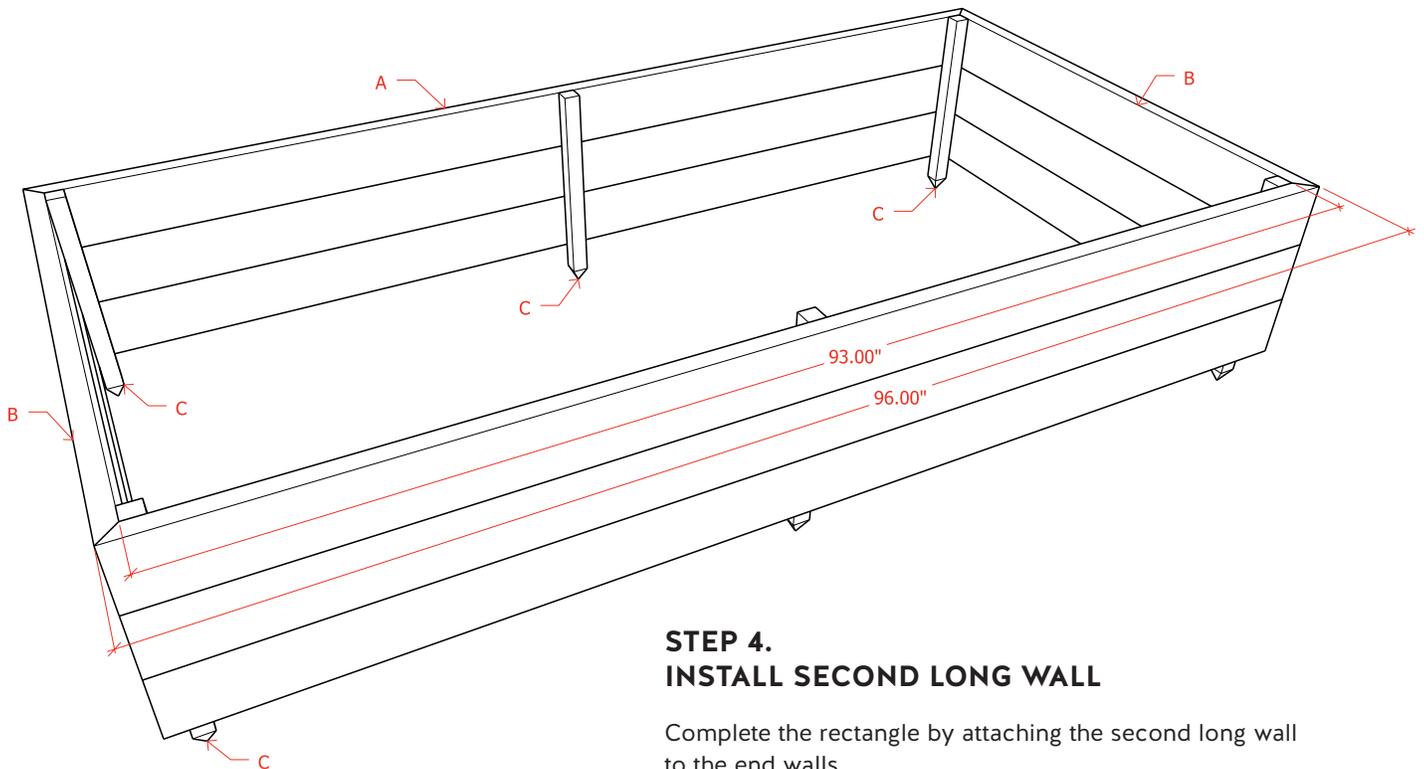
## STEP 2. BUILD LONG WALLS

Working on flat surface line up three (A) long frames. Using screws, connect the (A) frames by attaching three (C) upright braces, one on each end and one in the middle. The flat part of the (C) brace should be flush with the top frame, which should leave you 3.5" between the bottom (A) frame and the spiked tip of the (C) brace. Repeat for second long wall.



### STEP 3. ATTACH END FRAMES

Working on a flat surface, prop up finished long wall. Attach the lower (B) frame, lining it up to component (A), tightening up the mitre, then blind screwing the backside of (C) spike to further secure it. Repeat the process with the middle and top pieces, then start on the other side, using the same method.

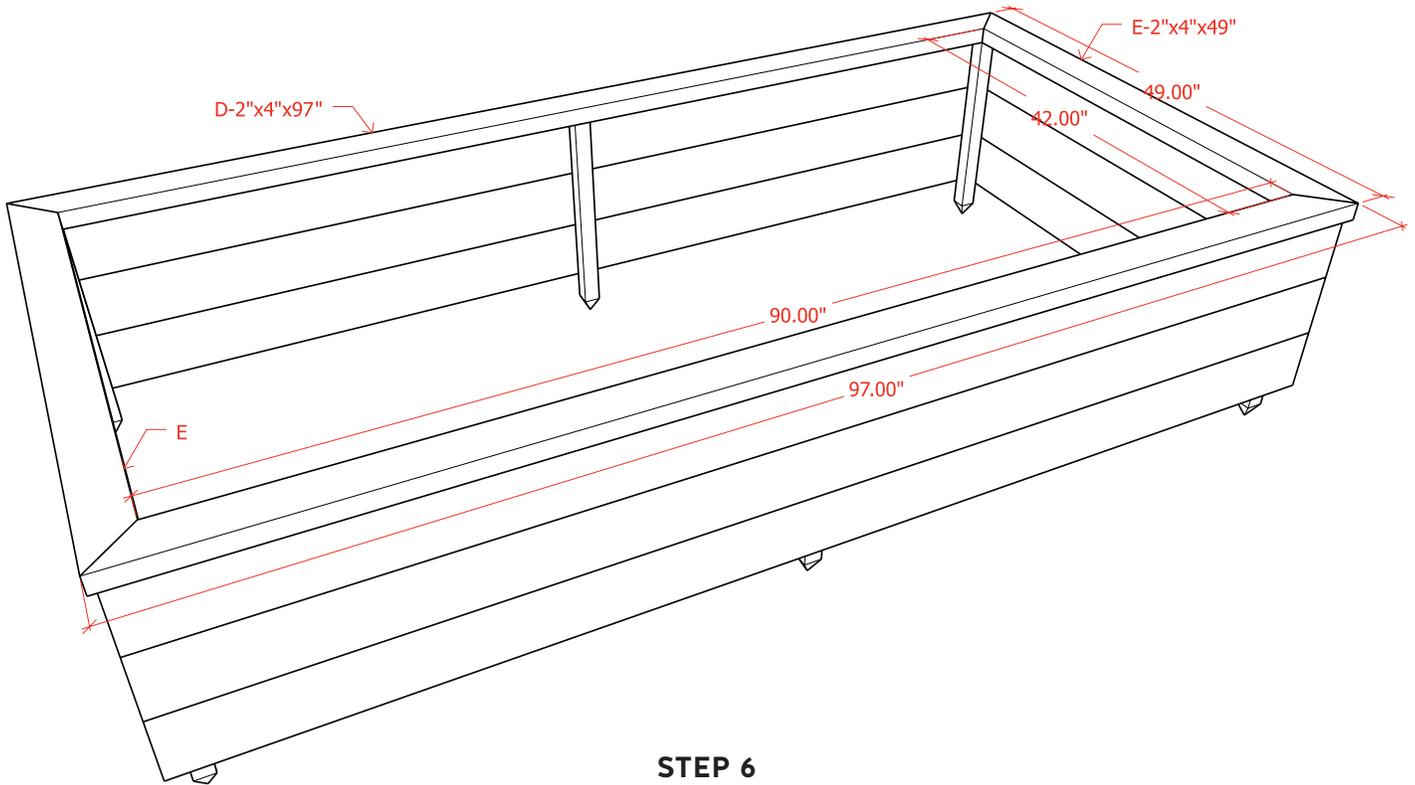


### STEP 4. INSTALL SECOND LONG WALL

Complete the rectangle by attaching the second long wall to the end walls.

## STEP 5. SQUARE UP & INSTALL

Before you attach the covers, cross measure the structure to ensure it is squared up. Once square, pound the structure into the ground. Use a piece of scrap wood to protect the cedar from hammer marks.



## STEP 6 ADD COVERS

Line up covers flush with (C) spikes, which will ensure you have approximately 1/2" overhang. To stop the box from bowing, you can install a cross brace at the bottom between the two middle (C) spikes. Attach a (D) cover to each long wall and (E) cover to each end wall, leaving a 1/2" space on either side of the frame tops so that there is overhang on each side.