This horizontal paneled planter calls for stacking square frames together to form planter sides, then attaching outer rails and base.

1. Frames: Trim ten each 1x4 pieces to 21½ inches and to 23 inches. Nail together five square frames with two 6d nails per board end, remembering to pre-drill nail holes. Stack frames to form planter sides.

2. Rails: Cut side rails to match height of stacked frames. Cut top and bottom rails to fit. Attach all rails by nailing from inside the planter with 3d nails as shown.

3. Base: Miter or butt join four 2x4s to form a 21½ x 21½ base to fit inside the planter. Assemble with one 6d nail per corner.

Paneld planters built to different lengths can be topped with a redwood butcherblock bench top of nail-laminated 2x2s to provide comfortable outdoor seating or convenient storage for hoses or gardening tools. Use the corner wide frame to align and to assemble the butcherblock lumber.

1. Butcherblock top: Nail-laminate twelve 2x2s, working into the square corner frame. To minimize grain-rake on the sitting surface, install the 2x2 boards with the vertical grain exposed. Nail each 2x2 with 8d nails every 6 inches, spaced as shown below.

Trim butcherblock top ends to fit the planter’s length and lightly sand all trimmed ends. Trim two 1x4s to 15 inches. Nail these across all 2x2s, 1½ inches from each end and from each edge. Use one 6d nail at each 2x2 on alternating sides as shown. These braces will give the top a snug fit to the planter.

Contact the California Redwood Association for more great publications containing redwood technical and building information. Call us at 415 382-0662 for a complete literature list or to ask for any of the titles listed here.

Other Construction Tipsheets
- Deck Over Concrete
- 8x10 Deck
- Butcherblock Bench
- 4x4 Planter
- Mendocino Bench
- Sonoma Picnic Table
- Lake Tahoe Gazebo
- Windsor Shade Shelter
- Monterey Potting Center
- Calistoga Spa Surround

Redwood
For beauty and performance, redwood is naturally superior to other woods. That’s why it’s the first choice for decks, fences and most outdoor projects. Redwood retains its beauty outdoors, shrinks and swells less than other woods and is less likely to warp, split, check or cup. With little or no pitch, redwood is easy to drill, saw and shape. Redwood heartwood has natural durability and resistance to insects and will last longer outdoors than most woods.

Grades
The knotty garden grades of redwood are ideal for outdoor projects. These grades are beautiful, durable and economical.

Construction Heart/Deck Heart is all heartwood and contains knots; used for load-bearing applications near the ground. Deck Heart is graded for strength and is available in 2x4 and 2x6.

Construction Common/Deck Common contains sapwood and knots; used for decking and above-ground use. Deck Common is graded for strength and is available in 2x4 and 2x6.

Merchantable Heart is all heartwood and contains larger knots than Construction grades; used near the soil.

Merchantable contains sapwood and larger knots; used for fence boards, rails and above-ground uses.

Finishes
Redwood accepts finishes better than most woods. Some heights redwood’s natural beauty, bringing out the color and the grain. Others help the wood harmonize or contrast with surrounding structures. Keep in mind that unfinished redwood will gradually turn soft driftwood gray. Read the labels on all finish products before using.

Clear water repellent finish with mildewicides is recommended to stabilize the color at tan.

Bleaching and weathering stains produce a permanent driftwood gray effect, a good, low-maintenance option.

Semitransparent stains in “redwood” shades tint the wood without hiding the grain.

Solid-color stains or paints should be applied over compatible oil-based primers.

Fasteners
Use only non-corrosive hardware such as aluminum, stainless steel or top quality hot-dipped galvanized screws or nails. Ordinary nails and screws will cause stains.
Petaluma Planters

For quality planter boxes of all shapes and sizes, California redwood lumber provides outstanding endurance and rich beauty unmatched by other woods and planter materials. Redwood is easy to care for and easy to use. It is the ideal choice for simple and elegant patio and deck planter boxes. Redwood lumber garden grades are available in a variety of appearances and prices. Construction Common, Deck Common, Merchantable and Merchantable Heart contain knots and sapwood. For a higher degree of decay resistance, use the all-heartwood grades: Construction Heart, Deck Heart, and Merchantable Heart.

Redwood paneled planters are easy to assemble on a deck or patio or on an indoor workbench during winter months. They measure 18 inches square by 18 inches high including the base, and can be built to different lengths up to 4 feet without requiring additional bracing. Variations of the planter include the addition of a redwood butcherblock top to convert any length planter into a handsome storage bench, and horizontal, instead of vertical, paneling. Plans for these are on the other side of this brochure.

Measure and cut lumber as you build for best results. This design calls for 1x3 braces. You can easily trim down 1x4s if 1x3s are unavailable at your lumber yard. Remember to adjust the materials list to reflect this change.

Tools you will need: Carpenter’s square, hammer, electric drill with Phillips head drill bit (for driving deck screws), twist drill bits, miter box and hand power saw.

Materials For Vertical Paneled Planter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Side rails (A)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1x4 16½ inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side rails (B)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1x3 16½ inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top and bottom rails (A)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1x4 15 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top and bottom rails (B)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1x4 13½ inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braces (A)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1x3 16½ inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braces (B)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1x2 15½ inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panels</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1x4 11½ inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom boards</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1x4 15½ inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base, miter joint</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2x4 15¼ inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nails</td>
<td>6d</td>
<td>3d, 6d, 10d, 16d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deck screws</td>
<td>1½, 2 3½ inches</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
HORIZONTAL PANELLED PLANTER

This horizontal paneled planter calls for stacking square frames together to form planter sides, then attaching outer rails and base.

1. Frames: Trim ten each 1x4 pieces to 21½ inches and to 23 inches. Nail together five square frames with two 6d nails per board end, remembering to pre-drill nail holes. Stack frames to form planter sides.

2. Rails: Cut side rails to match height of stacked frames. Cut top rails to fit the planter. Attach all rails by nailing from inside the planter with 3d nails as shown.

3. Base: Mitre or butt join four 2x4s to form a 21½ inches and to 23 inches. Nail together five square frames with two 6d nails per board end, remembering to pre-drill nail holes. Stack frames to form planter sides.

Materials for Horizontal Paneled Planter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frames</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1x4</td>
<td>23 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frames</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1x4</td>
<td>21¾ inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side rails</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1x4</td>
<td>17¾ inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top and bottom rails</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1x4</td>
<td>16 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom boards</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1x4</td>
<td>21¾ inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base, miter join</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2x4</td>
<td>21¾ inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nails</td>
<td>3d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 16d</td>
<td>1¼, 2, 3½ inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLANTER BENCH TOP

Paneled planters built to different lengths can be topped with a redwood butcherblock bench top of nail-laminated 2x2s to provide comfortable outdoor seating or convenient storage for hoses or gardening tools. Use the corner framework to align and to assemble the butcherblock lumber.

1. Butcherblock top: Nail-laminate twelve 2x2s, working into the square corner frame. To minimize grain-rise on the seating surface, install the 2x2 boards with the vertical grain exposed. Nail each 2x2 with 8d nails every 6 inches, spaced as shown below. Trim butcherblock top ends to fit the planter’s length and lightly sand all trimmed ends. Trim two 1x4s to 15 inches. Nail these across all 2x2s, 1½ inches from each end and from each edge. Use one 6d nail at each 2x2 on alternating sides as shown. These braces will give the top a snug fit to the planter.

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Other Construction Tipsheets

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Redwood

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Grades

The knotty garden grades of redwood are ideal for outdoor projects. These grades are beautiful, durable and economical.

- Construction Heart/Deck Heart is all heartwood and contains knots; used for load-bearing applications near the ground. Deck Heart is graded for strength and is available in 2x4 and 2x6.
- Construction Common/Deck Common contains sapwood and knots; used for decking and above-ground use. Deck Common is graded for strength and is available in 2x4 and 2x6.
- Merchantable Heart is all heartwood and contains larger knots than Construction grades; used near the soil.
- Merchantable contains sapwood and larger knots; used for fence boards, rails and above-ground uses.

Finishes

Redwood accepts finishes better than most woods. Some heighten redwood’s natural beauty, bringing out the color and the grain. Others help the wood harmonize or contrast with surrounding structures. Keep in mind that unfinished redwood will gradually turn soft driftwood gray. Read the labels on all finish products before using.

- Clear water repellent finish with mildewcide is recommended to stabilize the color at tan.

- Bleaching and weathering stains produce a permanent driftwood gray effect, a good, low-maintenance option.
- Semitransparent stains in “redwood” shades tint the wood without hiding the grain.
- Solid-color stains or paints should be applied over compatible oil-based primers.

Fasteners

Use only non-corrosive hardware such as aluminum, stainless steel or top quality hot-dipped galvanized screws or nails. Ordinary nails and screws will cause stains.

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Visit our web site for more resources, information and services.

California Redwood Association

405 Envirotech Drive, Suite 200
Novato, CA 94949

Telephone 415 382-0662
Fax 415 382-8531
www.calredwood.org
**Horizontal Paneled Planter**

This horizontal paneled planter calls for stacking square frames together to form planter sides, then attaching outer rails and base.

1. **Frames** Trim ten each 1x4 pieces to 21½ inches and to 23 inches. Nail together five square frames with two 6d nails per board end, remembering to pre-drill nail holes. Stack frames to form planter sides.

2. **Rails** Cut side rails to match height of stacked frames. Cut top rails to provide comfort for outdoor seating or convenient storage for hoses or gardening tools. Use the corner workframe to align and to assemble the butcherblock lumber.

3. **Base** Mitre or butt join four 2x4s to form a 21 ½” x 21 ½” frame. Nail each 2x4 with 6d nails every 8 inches, spaced as shown below. Trim butcherblock top ends to fit the planter’s length and lightly sand all trimmed ends. Trim two 1x4s to 15 inches. Nail these across all 2x2s, ½ inches from each end and from each edge. Use one 6d nail at each 2x2 on alternating sides as shown. These braces will give the top a snug fit to the planter.

**Materials For Horizontal Paneled Planter**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Size</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frames</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1x4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frames</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1x4</td>
</tr>
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<td>1x4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base, miter join</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2x2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nails</td>
<td>3d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 16d</td>
<td>1½, 2, 3½”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deck screws</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Butcherblock Top**

Panelled planters built to different lengths can be topped with a redwood butcherblock bench top of nail-laminated 2x2s to provide comfortable outdoor seating or convenient storage for hoses or gardening tools. Use the corner workframe to align and to assemble the butcherblock lumber.

1. **Butcherblock Top** Nail-laminate twelve 2x2s, working into the square corner frame. To minimize grain-rise on the seating surface, install the 2x2 boards with the vertical grain exposed. Nail each 2x2 with 3d nails every 6 inches, spaced as shown below.

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**Fences**

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**Bleaching and weathering stains** produce a permanent driftwood gray effect, a good, low-maintenance option.

**Solid-color stains or paints** should be applied over compatible oil-based primers.

**Fasteners**

- Use non-corrosive hardware such as aluminum, stainless steel or top quality hot-dipped galvanized screws or nails. Ordinary nails and screws will cause stains.

**Contact Information**

California Redwood Association
405 Enfrente Drive, Suite 200
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Toll Free 888 Cal-Redwood
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