Double Rocker

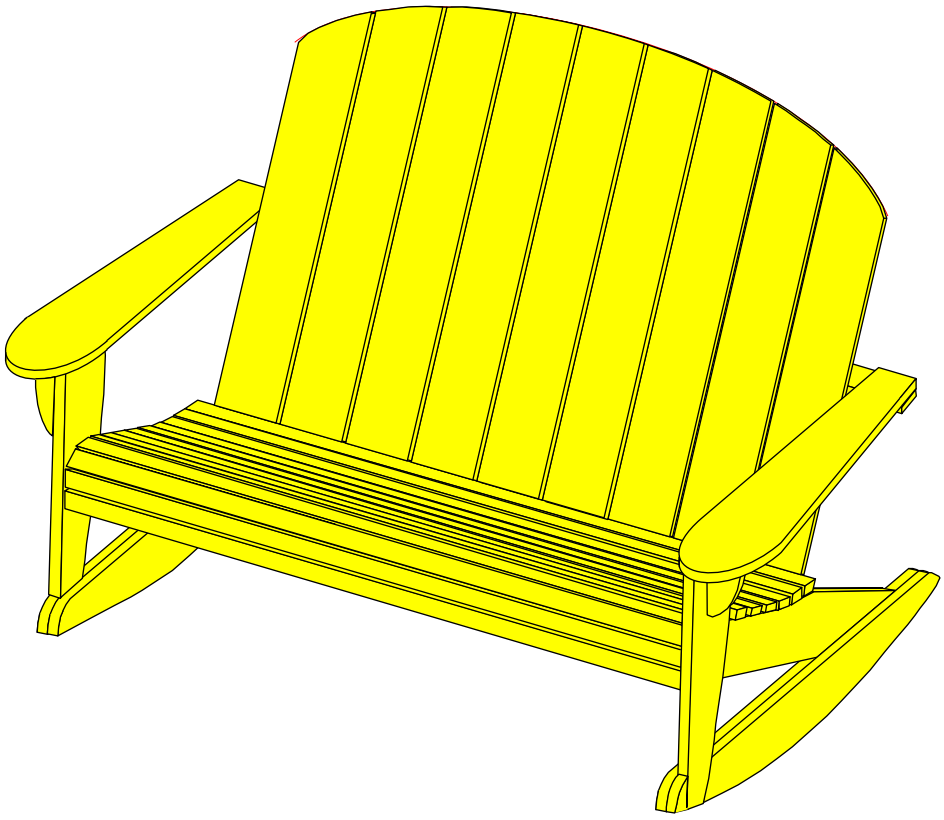
YellaWood®
Pressure Treated Pine

Rock away those lazy summer evenings in this roomy yet cozy rocker built for two. With its easy, graceful curves and comfortable contours, you can sit in comfort while explaining to friends and guests just how you built such a complicated piece of furniture. Just don't tell them how simple it really was, or they'll be asking you to build one for them.

BUILD TIME

Cutting parts: 3 – 4 hours
Assembly: 2 – 3 hours
Finishing: 3 – 5 hours
Total: 8 – 12 hours

*Note: Drill pilot holes for all screws



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TOOLS

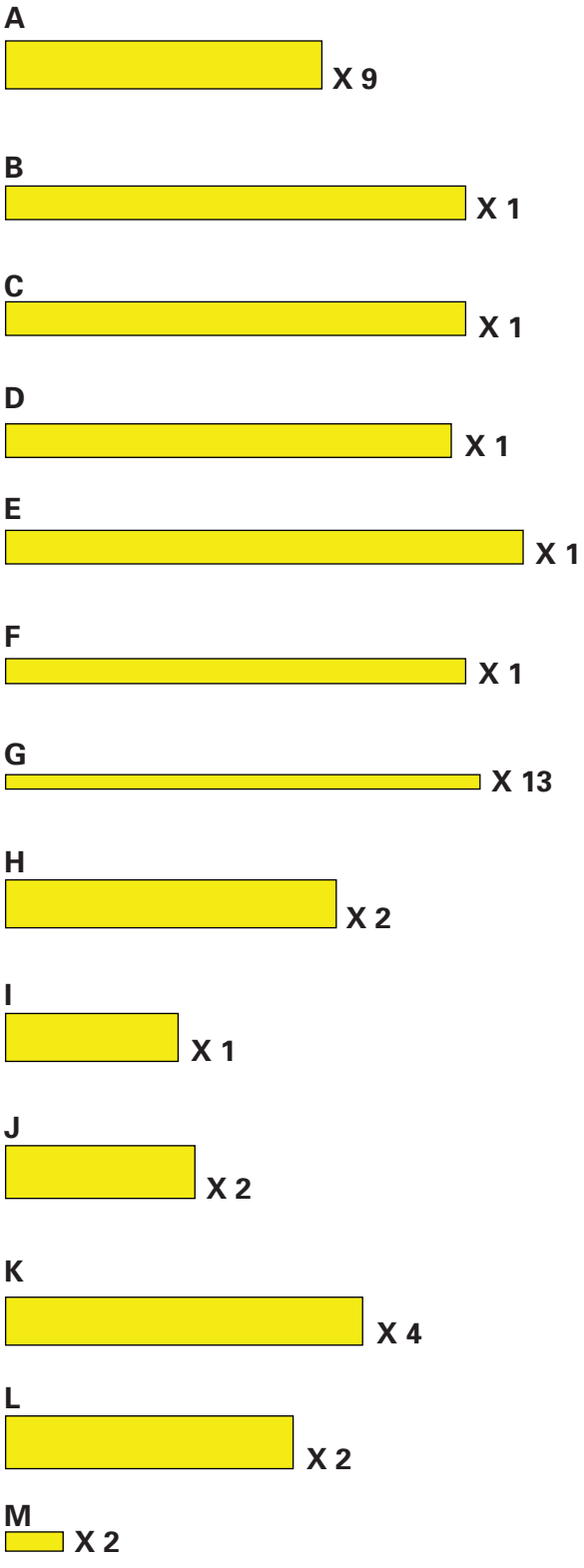
Miter saw
Table saw
Jig saw
Drill/driver
⅛" drill bit
Countersink drill bill
Square
Clamps
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES

(3) 1 x 6 x 8'
(1) 2 x 4 x 8'
(9) 1 x 3 x 10'
1 ¼", 2" and 3" deck screws
Waterproof wood glue

CUT LIST

A	(9)	¾ x 5 x 33"
B	(1)	¾ x 3 ½ x 48"
C	(1)	¾ x 3 ½ x 48"
D	(1)	¾ x 3 ½ x 46 ½"
E	(1)	1 ½ x 3 ½ x 54 ¼"
F	(1)	¾ x 2 ⅝ x 48"
G	(13)	¾ x 1 ½ x 49 ½"
H	(2)	¾ x 5 x 34 ½"
I	(1)	¾ x 5 x 18"
J	(2)	¾ x 5 ½ x 19 ¾"
K	(4)	¾ x 5 x 37¼"
L	(2)	¾ x 5 ½ x 30"
M	(2)	¾ x 2 x 6"



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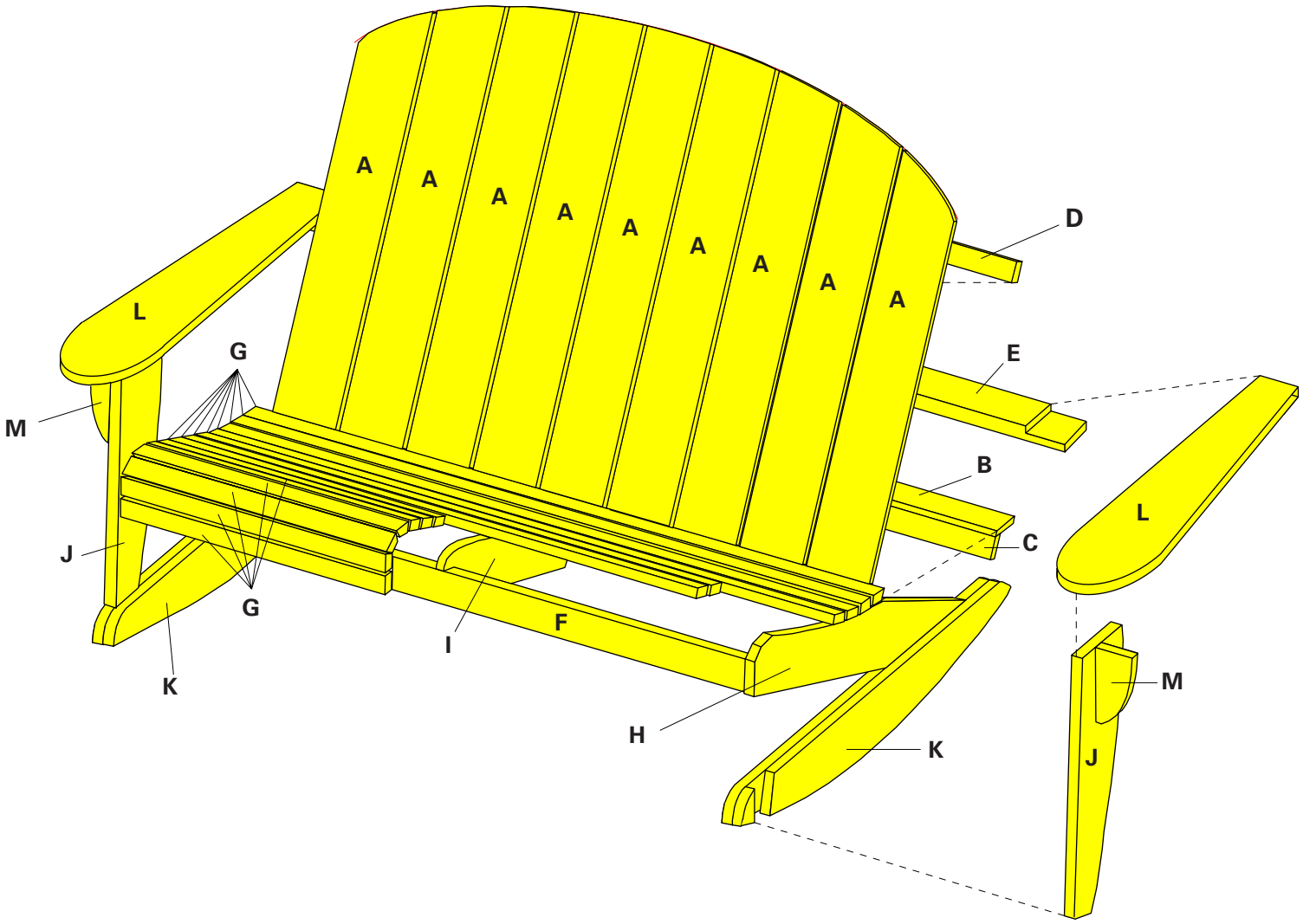

¼" spacing between all slats (G) and slats (A)

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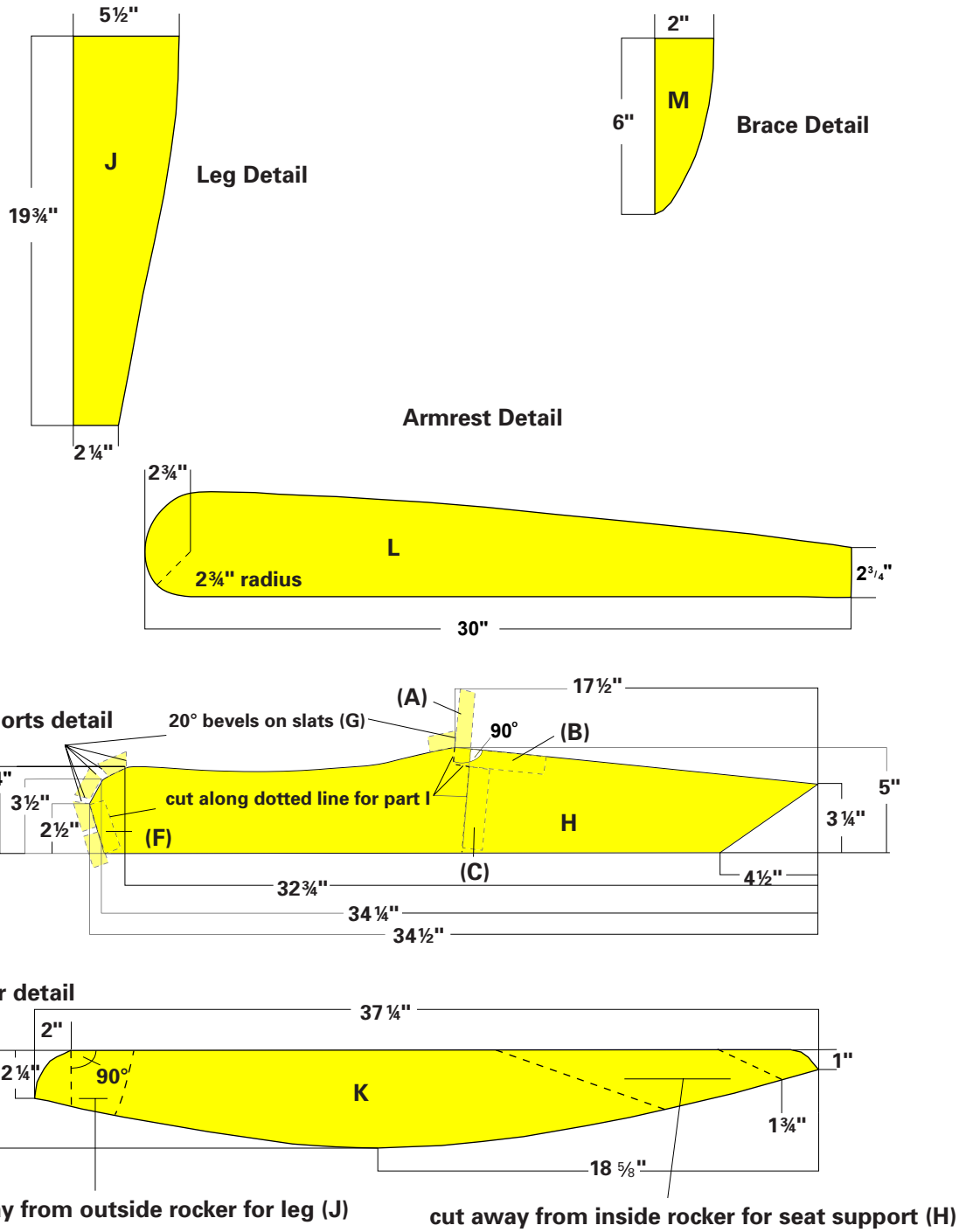

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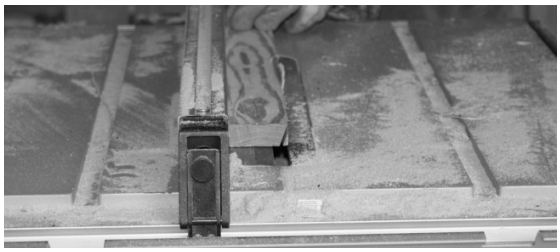
BUILDING STEPS

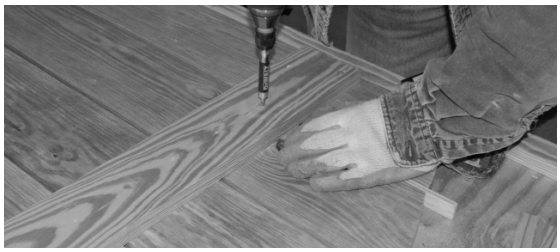
01 Cut all pieces to length and width according to the cut list. When you lay out the rockers (K), be sure to mark the two square lines on either end (one at 2" and one at 1 ¾", see rocker detail illustration) before you cut the curves. These will serve as reference points for placement of legs ((J) and seat supports (H).



02 When laying out seat supports, cut two pieces (H) at full size, then cut piece (I) using the dotted lines on seat support detail illustration as a guide. When cutting pieces H, I, J, K, L and M, choose the best sides (faces) of your stock and clamp them together face-to-face or back-to-back and gang cut them (2 armrests at once, 2 legs at once, 2 rockers at once (twice), etc.) Note on seat support detail that there are 4 seat slats that have 20° bevels, 2 on one edge and 2 on both edges. Cut those so the face still measures 1 ½".

03 Make a squaring jig on your assembly table to aid you in laying out/attaching splats (A). Clamp two straight objects (boards or four-foot levels) to your table at a perfect right angle and then place your splats face down with ¼" spacers between them, making sure ends are tight to the squaring jig.

04 Measure up 16" from bottom edges and square a line across all 9 splats. Attach support (D) with 1 ¼" screws (two screws in every splat), keeping bottom edge of support on that line.



05 Turn assembly over so faces are up. Attach supports B and C to each other (see illustration) with 2" screws, then place a scrap 1 x 4 under support (D) and place B/C assembly under the bottom end of splats so that the splat edges line up with the bottom of edge (B) all the way across and attach with 2" screws.

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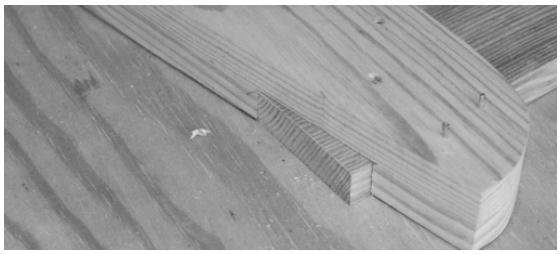
BUILDING STEPS

06 When slats are secure, measure up 27" on the outside edge of both end splats and lay out a curve, connecting those two 27" marks with the top of the middle splat at the center point (see “Laying Out Curves”on page 9 for more information.) Cut with a jig saw.

07 Choose your two inside rocker pieces (K) and place your seat support (H) on the back side (not face) of the rockers at your 1 ¾" marks, keeping the bottom edge of H roughly flush with bottom edge of rocker (K). The edges should line up very closely, but don’t be concerned if they are not perfect, you can sand everything smooth later. Trace the edges of seat supports on the rockers and cut with a jig saw.

08 Place legs (J) on the faces of your outside rocker pieces (K), keeping the front edge of the legs (straight edge) square with the 2" line you made earlier on your rockers. Keep the corner of the straight edge of the leg flush with the bottom profile of the rocker (trim excess later) and trace the leg outline on the rocker. Cut away with a jig saw.



09 Assemble rockers (K), seat supports (H) and legs (J) with glue and 1 ¼" screws (see illustration for assistance). Trim the bottom of leg (J) to follow rocker profile. Clamp both rocker/leg/seat support assemblies together so that top edges of rockers, front edges of legs and bottom edges of seat supports (all square edges) all line up with each other. You can now sand the bottom profile of the rocker and the seat contour of seat supports so they match perfectly.

10 Clamp one rocker/seat support/leg assembly to your assembly table, making sure the top of the rocker is level (independent of how level your table is). Attach spreader (F) to both rocker assemblies with 3" screws, keeping bottom edge of (F) flush with bottom edges of (H) and the face of (F) flush with the front edges of (H).

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BUILDING STEPS

11 Tack some scrap blocks to the inside of rocker assemblies to assist in placing the splat assembly (see seat support detail illustration for placement). Cut two pieces of wood at 16 ¾" long and tack those to the outside of rocker assemblies as shown. These will aid in placing the armrest/back support assembly.

12 Cut your half-lap joints on support (E) at both ends, making sure there is exactly 48" of full 2 x 4 stock between them, then attach armrests with 1 ¼" screws from underneath (you can trim and sand the ends flush after assembly). Place the armrest/support assembly on top of your legs (J) and temporary braces. Make sure armrests overhang both inside faces of legs equally (about ¾") and there is 18" between back edge of legs and front edge of support (E). Attach armrests to top of legs with 2" screws.

13 Place splat assembly inside armrest/support assembly, resting it on the temporary blocks tacked to the inside of seat supports (H). After making sure everything lines up and is tight, drive 3" screws through the outside face of seat support (H) and into edges of both supports (B) and (C). Then drive 2" screws through the face of splats and into support (E) (two screws per splat).

14 Begin attaching slats (G) with 1 ¼" screws, beginning at the back of the chair by using one slat with one beveled edge and placing it tight to the splats. Work toward the front using ¼" spacers between all slats. Note on seat support detail illustration where the rest of the beveled slats are to be attached.

15 Attach braces (M) to the underside of armrests and outside of legs using 2" screws.

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BUILDING STEPS

16 Sand all edges and joints flush, disassemble, sand the rest of the surfaces of all components, apply finish, and then reassemble with glue and screws. Now you're ready to rock!

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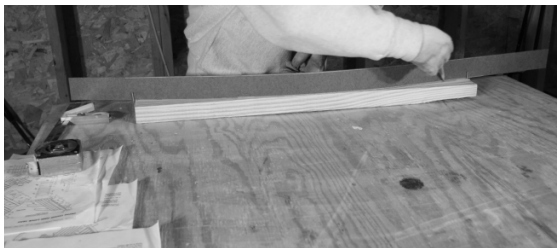
Laying Out Curves

00 When you need to lay out curved lines, there are many different methods you may use. The following technique is one of the easiest and requires only that you know the piece's final length and width, as well as a piece of hardboard or other pliable material that can easily be pushed or pulled to create a consistent curved line. This illustration uses the curved legs from the daytripper chair as an example, but you can use the concepts for any of the 20 projects featured in this section.

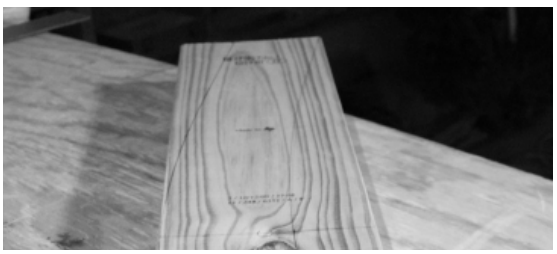
01 After cutting your raw stock to length, measure up from the bottom edge on both ends and mark the width of the piece (2 ¾" in this example). Then, measure down from the top edge along the centerline and mark the same measurement.

02 Drive finish nails into your assembly table at each end at the bottom corners of your stock, place your piece of hardboard against those nails and push up along the centerline until the edge of your hardboard touches your mark at the centerline (you may have to push and bend the nails to make sure your hardboard edge intersects the bottom corners properly). Hold the hardboard steady and lightly trace along the edge to get your curve.

03 Tack two more nails into the assembly table at the 2 ¾" marks along the edge of both ends and place your hardboard against them. Push along the centerline until the edge of the hardboard touches the top edge of the stock and trace that curved line.



04 Your result is two parallel and consistent curves exactly 2 ¾" apart from each other along the entire length of the stock. Make your cut with a jig saw or band saw, leaving the line on your finished piece, and then sand cuts smooth until you just remove the pencil line.



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.

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.