



# heavenly hammock

Rock-solid posts and overhead shading make this hammock the perfect retreat on hot summer days. All you need to do is to add the hammock.

expert

## You will need: (Use only quality treated pine)

- A [2] 140 x 140 x 3000mm posts
- B [1] 38 x 184 x 4877mm ridge
- C [4] 38 x 140 x 1960mm crossies
- D [8] 38 x 235 x 1188mm brackets
- E [2] 38 x 140 x 4877mm boards
- F [12] 38 x 184 x 1067mm rafters
- G [15] 25 x 68 x 4877mm slats

**HARDWARE:** 50-80mm wood screws, 8x65mm galv. lag screws, 8x90mm lag screws, 8x100mm lag screws, 12x100mm screw eyes, washers, 12mm fender washers, chain.

Concrete mix, wheelbarrow, shovel

**TOOLS:** Circular saw, drill and bits, wood chisels, screwdriver

1. Notch and drill your posts before you set them in concrete. Make the top notch for the ridge board by drilling a 40mm hole through the post and then hand-sawing from the top to the edges of the hole. Also drill the 12mm diameter hole 300mm from the bottom for the No. 4 rebar.

Follow the measurements on the drawing and cut 32mm deep notches for the crossies (see pic 1.) To cut the cradle for the ridge, measure down 82mm from the top of the post and place a mark in the middle. Make an identical mark on the opposite side of the post and drill halfway through the post from each side. Cut from the top down to the hole edges to form your notched cradle for the ridge board (B).



For the side notches, make multiple passes with your circular saw set at 30mm deep and then clean out the debris with a wood chisel.



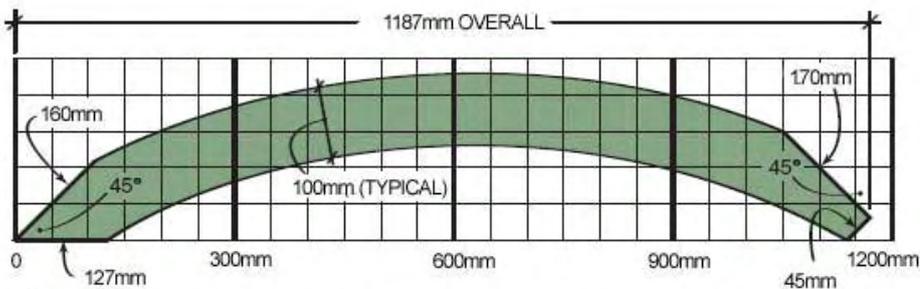


Dig a hole 600mm deep x 300mm wide. Screw a cleat 300mm from the bottom of the post to hold it at the correct depth. Drill a pilot hole, then drive a 400mm long piece of rebar through the post to help bond it to the concrete. (see pic 2).

3. Plumb the posts with a spirit level. Drive stakes into the ground and screw temporary supports to hold the posts as the concrete sets. Mix your concrete. Angle it slightly to drain water away from the post. (see pic 3.)

**See DIY Tips below before continuing with the next step.**

4. Set one end of the ridge into a notch and then walk to the other end and drop it into the opposite notch - a second pair of hands will be extremely helpful at this time. You may need to tap the ridge to get it completely seated. Fasten it to the posts with 90mm lag screws set off-centre and one on each side.
5. Cut your curved parts while you wait for the concrete to set. Cut your curved brackets (D) from 50 x 250mm pine following the pattern in Fig. B. Clamp the brackets to a work surface to keep them from rocking as you sand. Sand both edges and keep the belt sander moving to smooth the curves. You can also lay out the curves with a trammel (large homemade compass) by simply drawing the inner and outer radii of each piece on your timber. Use a large deep-throated jigsaw blade for an even curve. A regular blade is thinner and shorter and could wander in thick material.



**Figure B** Bracket – D (cut 4 from doubled 25 x 250mm)

6. Centre the crossies on the post notches and then lag-screw each one to the post with 8 x 60mm lag screws.

**DIY Tips:**

**Dig your holes 600mm deep and 300mm wide. Smaller holes with less concrete may cause the posts to loosen over time. If you have a slight slope from post to post, adjust the cleat upon the lower-elevation post so your structure will be close to level.**

**Once the posts are straight up and down, run a string line across the bottom and tweak the posts so their faces are perfectly aligned.**

**Mix your concrete to a firm, creamy consistency. Scoop into the hole and use a stick to pack it in around the post. Wait at least two days before adding to the structure.**



**7.** Clamp your brackets in place and centre them onto the post. Drill a 6mm deep recess with a 25mm spade bit, then drill a 6mm pilot holes for your 8 x 100mm lag screws (see pic below).



**8.** Centre the 50 x 150mm fascia on each side and align the lower edge with the point on the crossies. Drive 80mm screws through the fascia board into the crossies.

**9.** Brace the fascia temporarily to take out any bow. Clamp one end of the rafter to the fascia and screw the rafter to the ridge. Screw through the ridge into the rafter with a pair of 90mm screws at each end. Start with the centre rafter and then lay them out evenly toward each end.

**10.** Install the top centre slat first. Space the slats evenly. Drive in nails every 125mm (from the top down) to help hold the slats in relative position as you fasten the far end. Screw in the slats, then pull the nails. Straighten the slats as you screw them to the middle group of rafters.

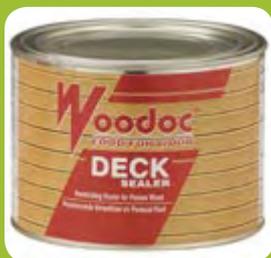


**11.** Check the spacing at each junction to avoid wavy slats. Screw the roof slats with 50mm screws into each rafter.

**12.** Drill a 10mm pilot hole and then drive a screw eye into the post. Use a lever to help turn the screw eye.



## Finishing



Once you've finished the building phase of the project, seal the entire project with Woodoc Deck Sealer. This tinted low gloss sealer is especially formulated for porous wood decks and decking, such as pine and porous meranti. It deep penetrates to nourish the wood and bond with it, forming a tough and hard-wearing, UV and water resistant surface finish - A surface that doesn't crack and flake. All it needs for maintenance and refurbishing is a thorough clean down with Woodoc SteelWool and mineral turpentine and then re-application of Woodoc Deck Sealer.

