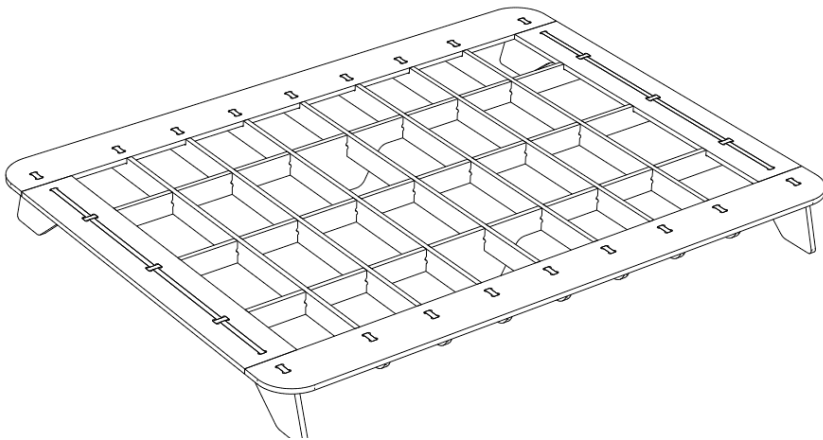


TRESTLE BED FRAME FABRICATION INSTRUCTIONS + ASSEMBLY GUIDE



Trestle Bed Frame by [Craig Stover](#) is
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Based on a work at
[www.craigdstover.com/flatpack-](http://www.craigdstover.com/flatpack-bedframe)
[bedframe](http://www.craigdstover.com/flatpack-bedframe).

TRESTLE BED FRAME - QUEEN SIZE

FABRICATION INSTRUCTIONS + ASSEMBLY GUIDE

SUPPLIES NEEDED



safety
glasses



calipers



3/8
router bit



chisel



mallet



sandpaper

PLYWOOD USE:

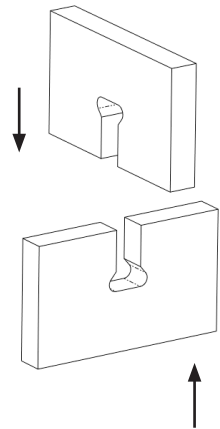
twin:
1 sheet

full:
2 sheets

queen:
2 sheets

PREPARATION

1. Using your calipers, measure the thickness of your material. It should be somewhere between .68" and .76".
2. Open up the file titled **Trestle_Bedframe_Test_Parts.dxf** and select the pieces that match your material thickness. Be sure to place them in the small area in the corner of the file designated for test parts. The layout of the bed frame parts is optimized for this.
3. Make two test parts and slot them together. They should require a good deal of force to fit together, but you shouldn't need a mallet. Remember that you'll be sanding the final parts, so they'll loosen up a bit.
4. After you select an appropriate notch size, open up the corresponding file set, i.e. **Full-72.dxf** for wood that measures .72" in thickness. The parts in this file are nested for optimum material use.



test part assembly

RECOMMENDED CUT SETTINGS

3/8" compression bit
16,000 RPM
feed rate: 280 inches/min
plunge rate: 80
3 passes

BIT SELECTION

This project is designed for use with a 3/8" router bit. A compression style bit is recommended, which should mitigate any tear-out of the material. [This bit from Vortex Tool is recommended.](#)

CUTTING TIPS

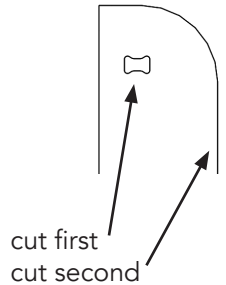
When cutting the platform parts (the 4 long, wide planks that make up the top surface of the bed) it's best to cut out the notches first, then the perimeter second. This prevents the planks from moving around while you cut the notches.

When trying a new project it's best to work carefully. Run one part at a time, make sure that parts are cutting properly before moving on to the next. It's safest to remove parts as you go, flying debris may cause damage to finished parts on the bed.

ASSEMBLY AND FINISHING

As with any CNC project, you'll have quite a bit of de-burring and sanding to do. An orbital sander is a good investment for a project of this size. I would recommend sanding to at least 160 grit for all exposed faces.

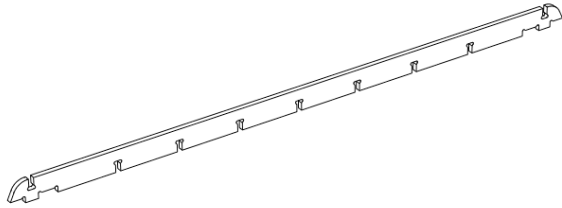
Finish can be as simple or complex as you'd like. I've used a completely unfinished bedframe for a number of years and had no issues. If you have access to a paint booth and spray-on polyurethane that would be ideal, otherwise rub-on Danish oil works pretty well.



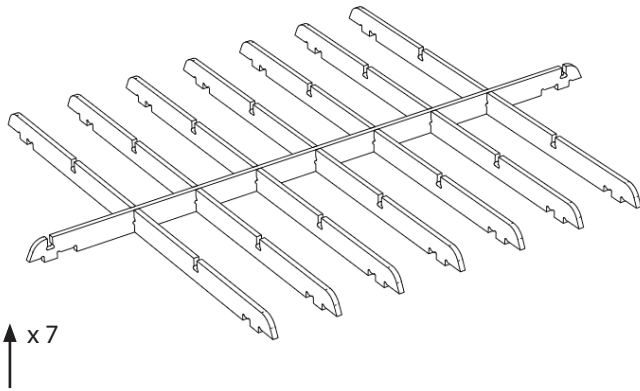
TRESTLE BED FRAME - QUEEN SIZE

ASSEMBLY GUIDE

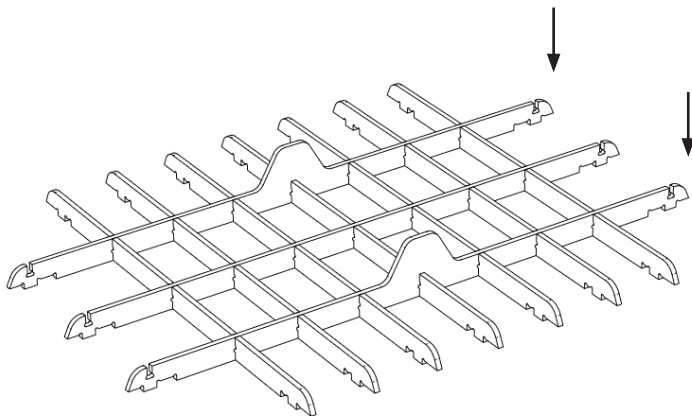
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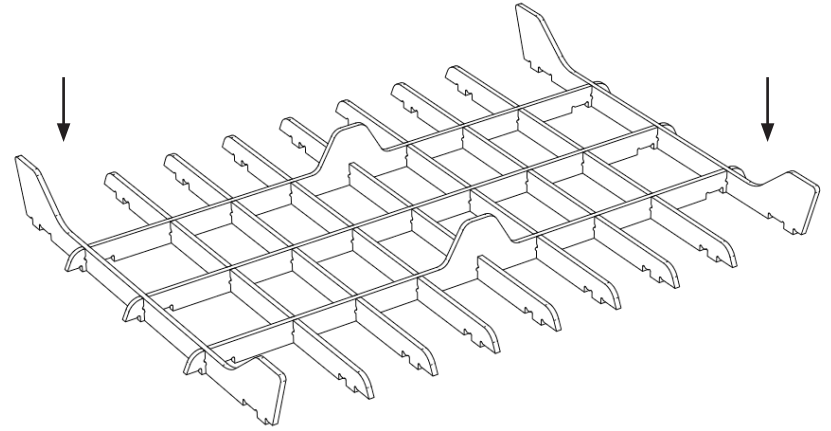
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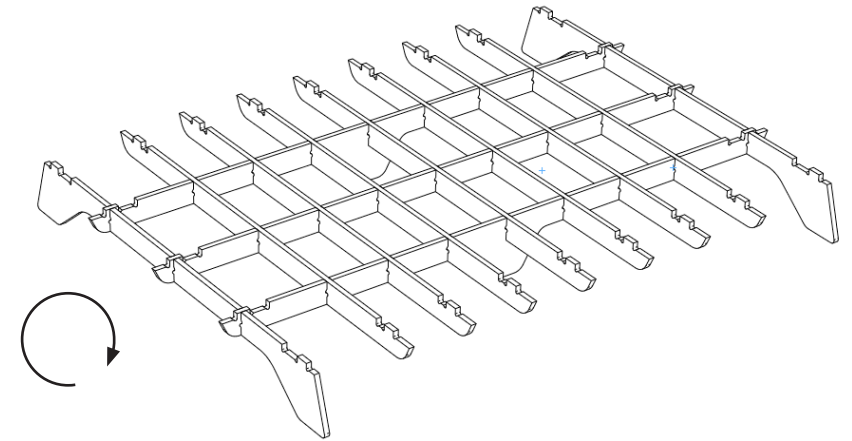
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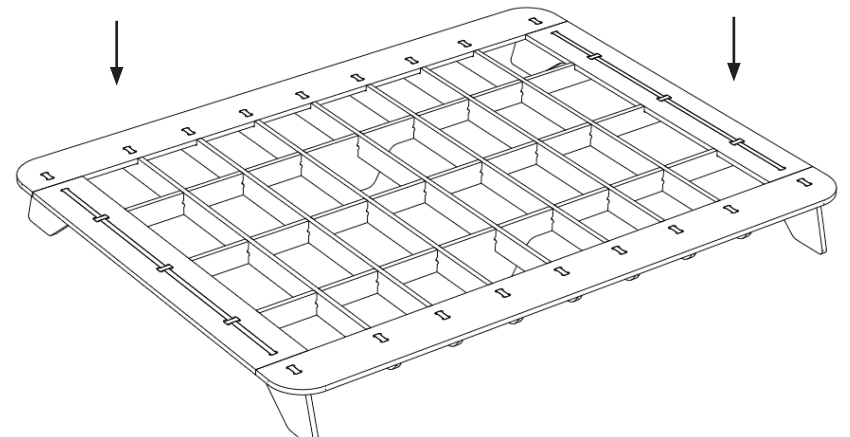
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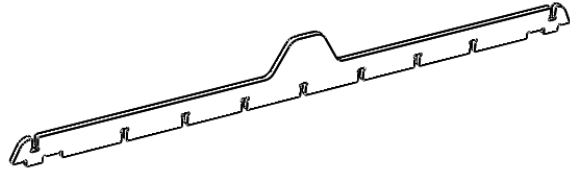


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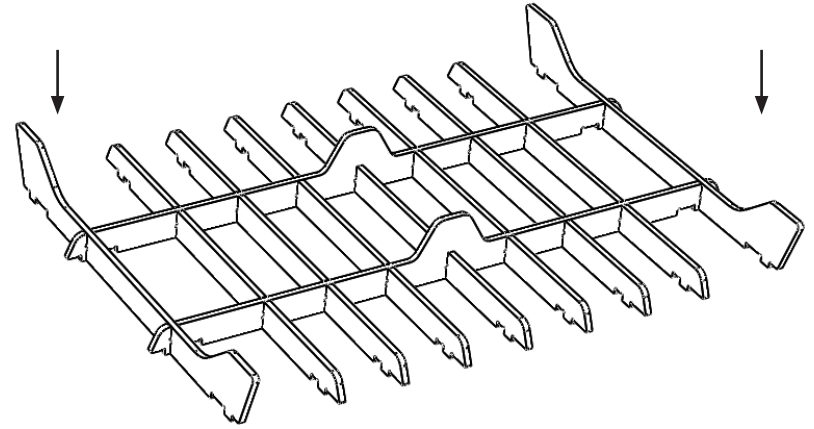


TRESTLE BED FRAME - FULL SIZE ASSEMBLY GUIDE

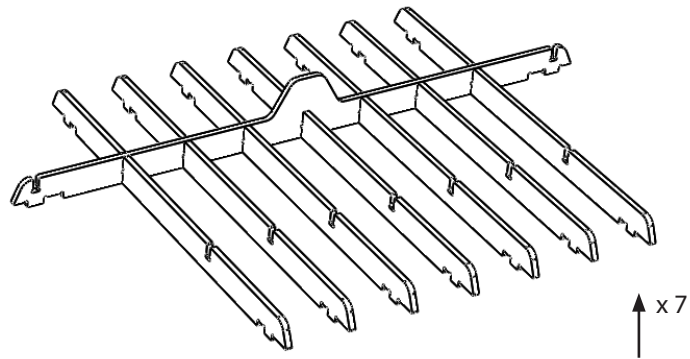
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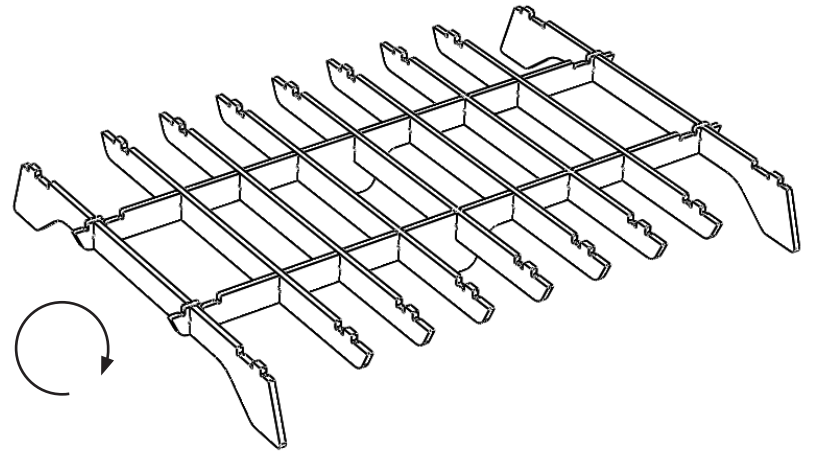
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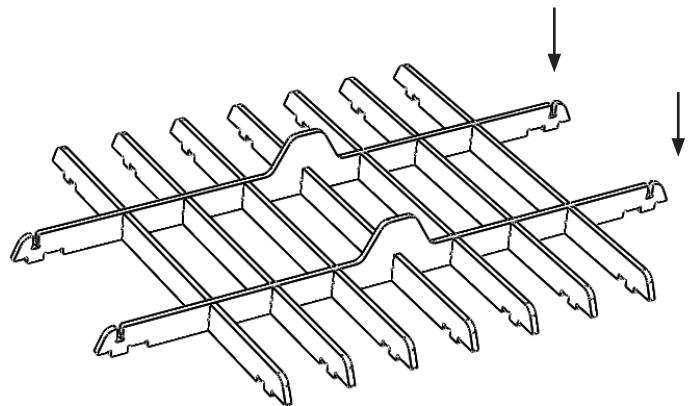
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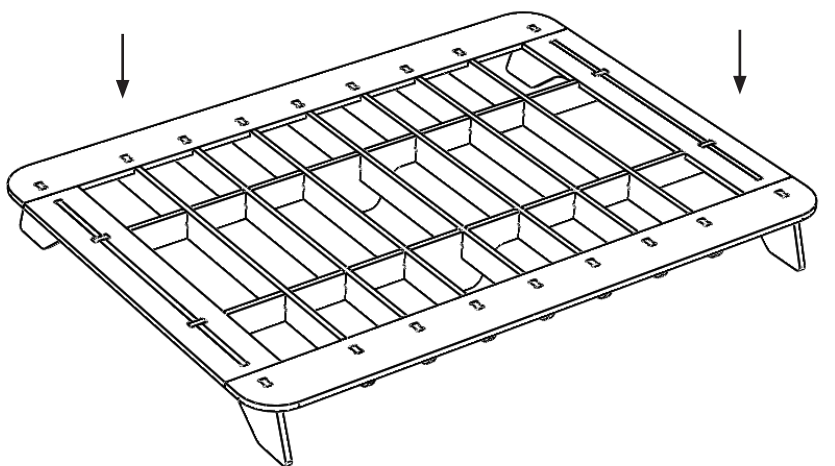
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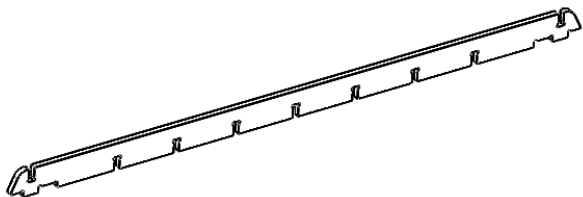
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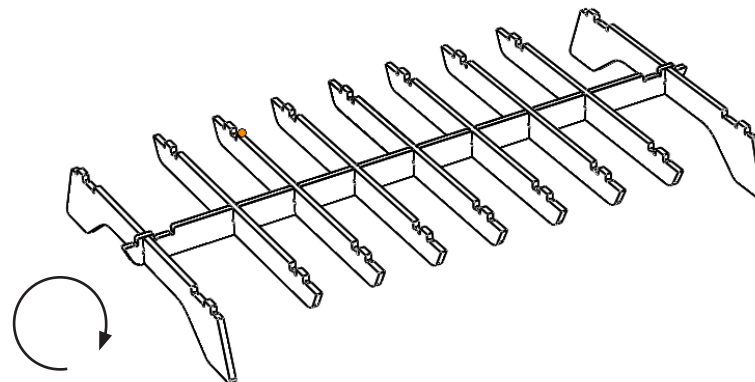
TRESTLE BED FRAME - TWIN SIZE

ASSEMBLY GUIDE

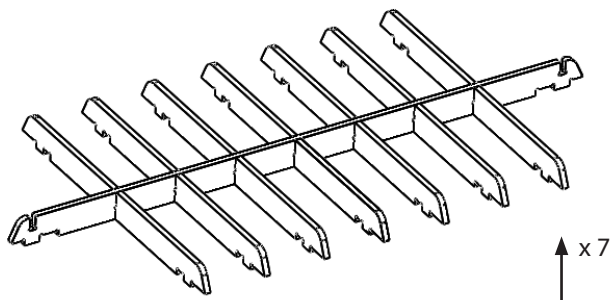
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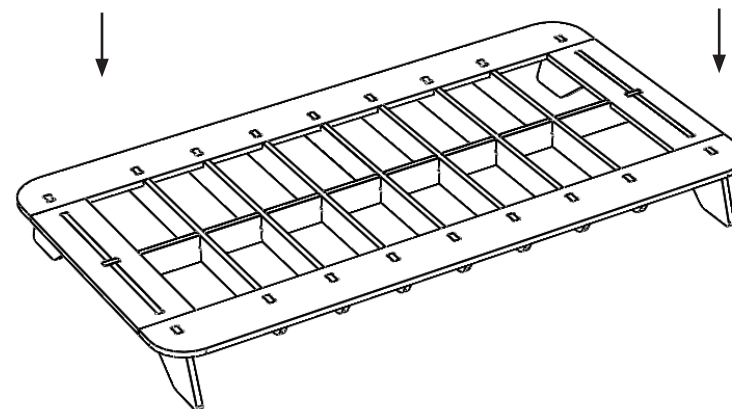
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