



Hanging plant

How green does your garden grow?

Hanging plant

Are you not only good at DIY, but also have green fingers? Here is the perfect project for you!



1 Introduction

Do you live in the city or somewhere that doesn't have space for a herb patch or flower bed? We have a practical solution – and one which you won't find in any ordinary shop: in our hanging tiered planter, basil, chives, rosemary and parsley can nestle happily alongside marigold or trailing lobelia. All that's missing is a place in the sun!

The following construction guide applies to 19-mm-thick medium-density fibre board (MDF) and 5-mm-thick perspex. You must adapt the list of materials accordingly if you opt for other materials or material with a different thickness. Ask your DIY store or carpenter to cut the required boards to size.

Our hanging planter essentially consists of a set of suspended shelves with four bases secured between side panels and a rear panel. The perspex panels add an aesthetic charm to the piece, but you could achieve a similar effect with attractive plant pots, for example. In this case, you could simply omit the perspex panels.

Required power tools:

- > Jigsaw
- > Multi-sander
- > Cordless drill/driver
- > Cordless screwdriver
- > Router
- > Rotary hammer
- > Fine spray system

Other accessories:

- > Set of wood drill bits
- > 30-mm Forstner bit
- > Countersink bit
- > Sanding paper, grits of 120–240
- > Folding rule, soft pencil, rubber, pencil sharpener



- > Silicone or adhesive
- > Backing board, approximately 650 x 400 mm (e.g. MDF)
- > Putty or wood putty

Detailed material list:

pcs	Designation	Length	Width	Thickness	Material
1	Rear panel	1,330 mm	452 mm	19 mm	MDF
2	Sides	1,330 mm	182 mm	19 mm	MDF
4	Shelves	452 mm	160 mm	19 mm	MDF
4	Front panels	451 mm	127 mm	5 mm	Perspex
2	Hanger			30 mm diameter	
24	Wood screws, 4 x 45 mm				

2 Attaching the pegs to the rear panel

Using a drill and a Forstner bit (wood drill bit with a diameter of over 12 mm), drill two 30 mm holes at the same height above the upper shelf base. For this purpose, mark the drilling points precisely and place the centring tip of the drill on these points. Please note: Do not drill the holes too deeply; use the peg installation depth as a reference. Then insert the pegs in the holes; if necessary, tap them in with a rubber mallet.

3 Routing the front panel grooves in the shelf bases

Using clamps, secure the backing board on your work surface. Drill two holes through each of the shelf bases and insert screws through these holes to fasten the shelves temporarily to the backing board so they are steady. Countersink the screw heads so they do not impede the router when you rout the groove. The holes are filled in with putty at a later stage and fully concealed under a layer of paint.

You can skip the task described in the previous section if you are lucky enough to have a work bench. In this case, clamp the bases to be routed onto the bench.

Adjust the router to a routing depth of 7 mm and rout a groove using the parallel guide and 5-mm straight bit. Afterwards, you can use the cordless screwdriver to remove the shelf bases from the backing board again if required.

4 Joining the shelf sections together

Place the rear panel on a flat surface. Place the side panels and the shelf bases together in the way you want to assemble them. Carefully check that the gaps between the shelf bases are sufficient for your requirements. Then use a pencil to mark the position of the shelf bases above and below each base



on the rear panel and on the side panels, while holding the sections together firmly to prevent anything from slipping while you draw the lines.

Remove the shelf bases again. You can now see the position of the base edges on the side panels and rear panel and check the gaps again using your folding rule. In the centre of the lines you have drawn, use the drill and 4-mm wood drill bit to make the holes for fastening the shelf bases. Then turn the side panels and the rear panel over onto their inside edge and countersink the holes to the size of the screw head using the drill and countersink bit.

5 Cutting the perspex front panels to size and sanding them

You can skip the first part of this step if you have your perspex panels cut to size at a retail outlet or DIY store. Otherwise, adjust the number of strokes on the setting wheel of your jigsaw to 3 or 4 and make sure you wear protective glasses when cutting the panels.

Clamp the panels in place and sand the visible edges, starting with sanding paper with a grit of 120 before completing fine sanding with sanding paper with a grit of 240. Always work in the longitudinal direction of the edge only. Then chamfer the edges, using fine sanding paper at a 45° angle in a longitudinal direction.

Now chamfer the corners of the lower edges using sanding paper with a grit of 120 at a 45° angle lengthwise to create a small bevel. This bevel allows you to insert the panels more easily into the grooves in the shelf bases once the surfaces have been treated. Fix the panels in place with silicon or adhesive if the fit is not snug enough.

6 Preparing the MDF surfaces

First, fill all screw holes with putty or wood putty. Once the putty is dry (check the manufacturer's instructions), sand the area smooth using sanding paper with a grit of 120.

First buff all MDF edges with sanding paper with a grit of 120 at a 45° angle to create a small bevel. Use a sander and sanding paper (grit of 120 – 180) to work the MDF surfaces.

7 Surface treatment

To achieve a perfect finish on your furniture, paint the sections before assembly.

First read the manufacturer's safety and handling instructions thoroughly. Make sure the room you are working in is well ventilated and not used for smoking, eating or drinking.

Apply the priming filler with the roller or with a paint spraying system if necessary. Allow it to dry completely.

You should change the paint tank if you want to apply another material with your fine spray system in the next step.

8 Painting the visible surface



Pour the paint into the paint tank and dilute it if necessary with water. Using a test board, adjust the spray jet at the nozzle and the paint flow at the setting wheel. The spray jet can be set to horizontal or vertical for surfaces and tapered for edges.

9 Hanging the shelves

Mark the position of the holes at the points where you want to hang the shelves. Use a detector to ensure that there are no electrical cables or water pipes in that particular part of the wall.

10 Done!

Bosch does not accept any responsibility for the instructions stored here. Bosch would also like to point out that you follow these instructions at your own risk. For your own safety, please take all the necessary precautions.