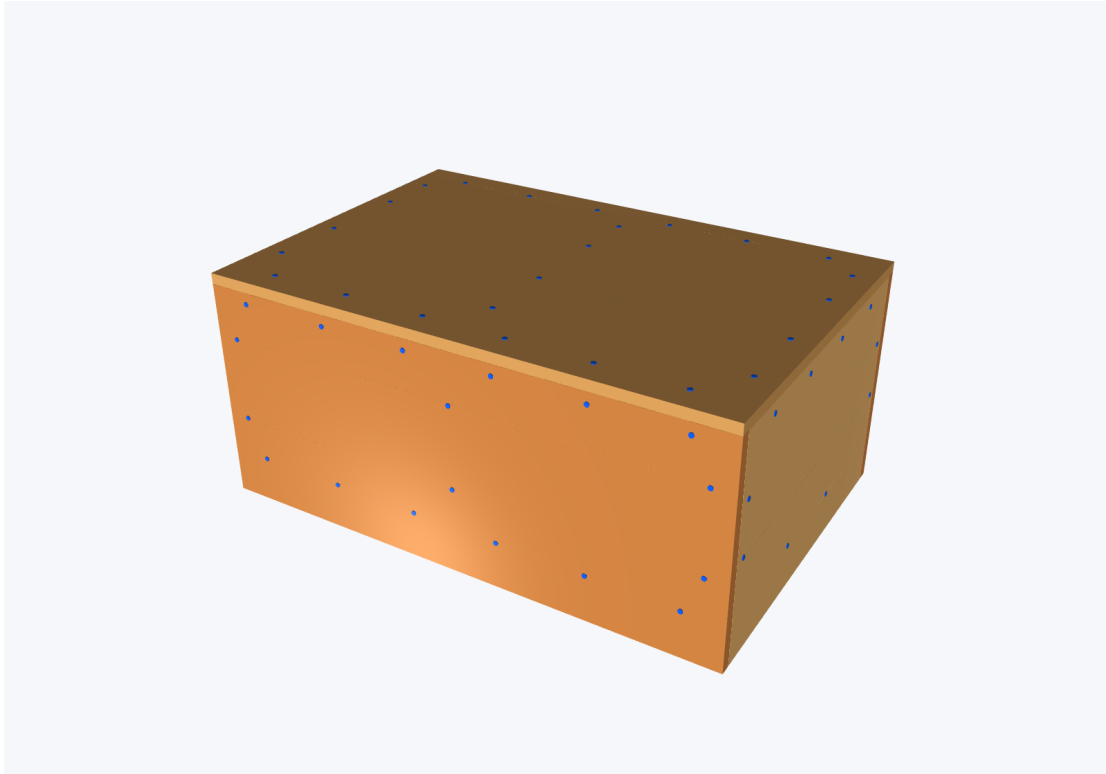


OSB coffee table

Source-generated guide, exported for portfolio review

This PDF is a new presentation export of the existing project-specific guide. Instruction text and part data below were evaluated from the preserved source, not invented by this export. Figures are captures of the original CAD viewer. Layout, cover, provenance and editorial notices were added for this package.

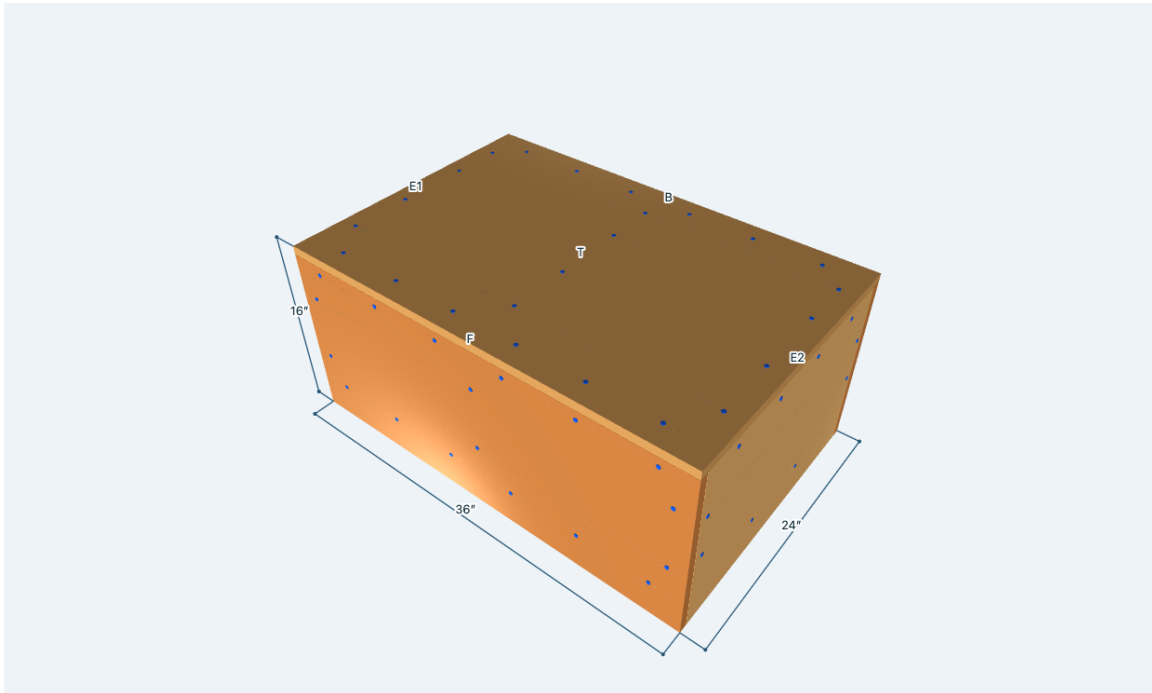


Status: generated and checked against the selected CAD configuration. Not validated by a documented physical build. Geometry or test success is not structural certification or permission to cut.

Coffee-table caster dimensions are placeholders. TV-stand guide retains explicit release HOLDS. Read each original check and hold before evaluating usability.

Confirm the box and your stock

Tools: Tape measure; square; pencil



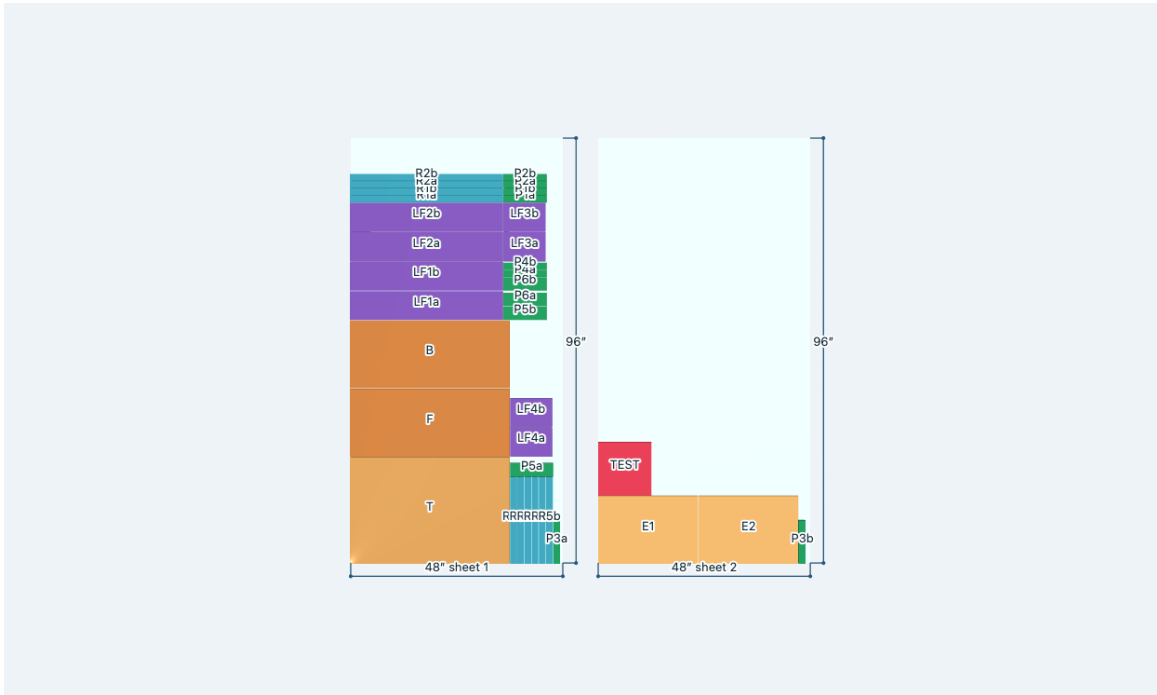
Actual CAD stage capture. Still image, not proof of the machining motion or build outcome.

1. RECESSED-CASTER CONCEPT: caster dimensions are unmeasured. Example plate 4" × 4", overall height 4", hole spacing 3" × 3" and swivel radius 3". Confirm plate, hole pattern, brake access, sweep and load rating before using the revised cut list. No caster hole coordinates are released for drilling.
2. This is an open-bottom box with a fixed top: 36" long × 24" wide × 16" high before tile.
3. Measure the actual OSB thickness at several edges. The current setting is 0.75". Change it above if necessary; all cuts and hole locations update.
4. Check your sheet dimensions. The stock layout assumes full 48" × 96" sheets and a 0.125" blade kerf. Partial sheets need a different layout.
5. Mark each sheet's good face OUTSIDE. Discard swollen, delaminated or crumbly stock. The green supports are laminated OSB, not lumber.
6. The wood box stays 16" high. Example floor clearance is 1.5", so wood-top height above the floor is 17.5" before tile. The lower frame underside is 2.5" above the skirt bottom.

CHECK / HOLD: Confirm actual thickness and dimensions before using this draft as a cutting plan.

Set up and make a test cut

Tools: Circular saw; straight guide; clamps; stable work surface; sacrificial foam; eye, ear and dust protection



Actual CAD stage capture. Still image, not proof of the machining motion or build outcome.

1. Reserve the 12" × 12" TEST square shown on the stock layout. It is included in the material count and must not become a box part.
 2. At standing height, use a stable supported work surface on the sawhorses, then sacrificial foam. Foam alone must not span unsupported between horses. Support both sides of the cut without pinching the blade.
 3. Remove the battery. Set the saw to 0° bevel (square cuts); set the blade just below the OSB into the sacrificial layer. Refit the battery only when ready to cut.
 4. On the test square, mark a line and a waste-side X. Clamp the guide using the measured distance from the blade to the edge of your saw base. Keep clamps clear of the motor, guard and cutting path.
 5. Make a test cut; measure the result and check the edge with your square. Kerf means the width of material removed by the blade. Put that width on the waste side, not inside the finished measurement.
- CHECK / HOLD: The test edge is square and the retained piece matches its mark. Keep the offcuts for the joint test.

Lay out all parts on the sheet

Tools: Tape; straightedge; square; pencil

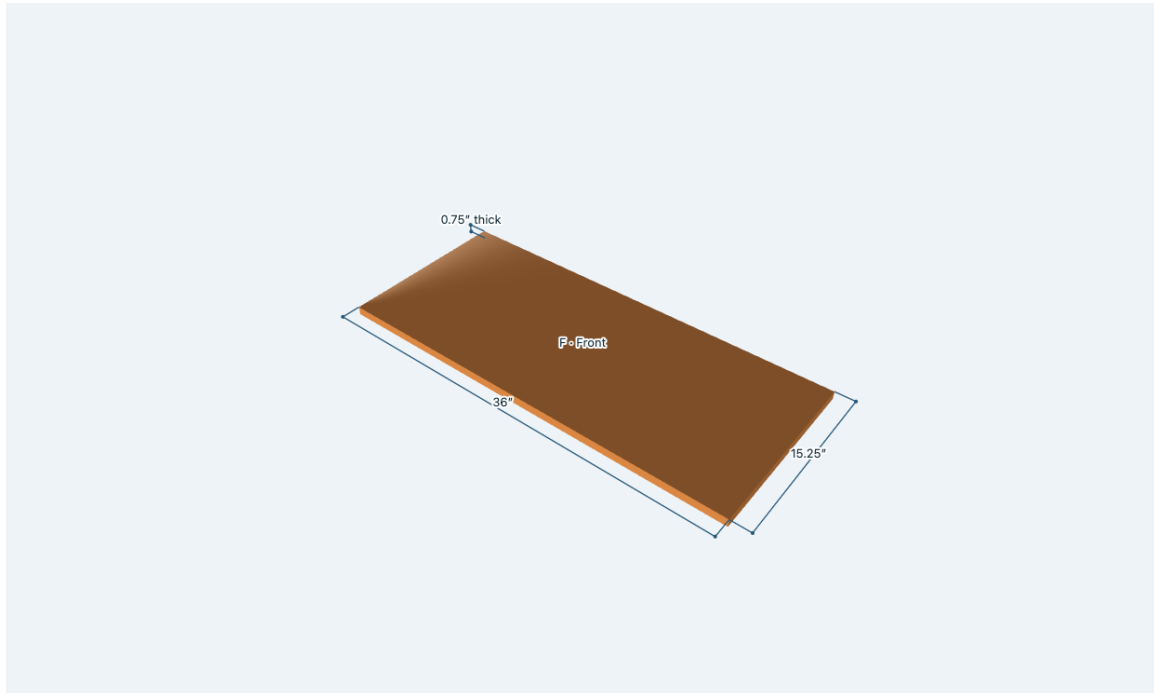


Actual CAD stage capture. Still image, not proof of the machining motion or build outcome.

1. The CAD stock view includes 35 individual cut pieces plus TEST. Each rectangle is a real part at its cut size; gaps reserve 0.125" kerf.
 2. Label F = front, B = back, E1/E2 = ends, T = top. P1–P4 are corner posts; P5/P6 are deeper center posts. R1/R2 are long rails, R3/R4 end rails, R5 center rail. Letters a/b identify the two glued layers. LF1/LF2 are the long lower-frame members; LF3/LF4 fit between them at the ends. Each has two layers.
 3. Mark on concealed faces. Mark one reference edge and one reference end on every blank; take later measurements from those same references.
 4. Use the cut list for finished sizes. Measure each new cut from a clean edge—do not simply make every next cut on the last pencil line. Verify the fit on your actual sheet before the first cut.
- CHECK / HOLD: Every piece and the TEST square fit, with kerf and no overlapping rectangles.

Cut and label the panels and strips

Tools: Circular saw; clamped guide; square; pencil; sanding block



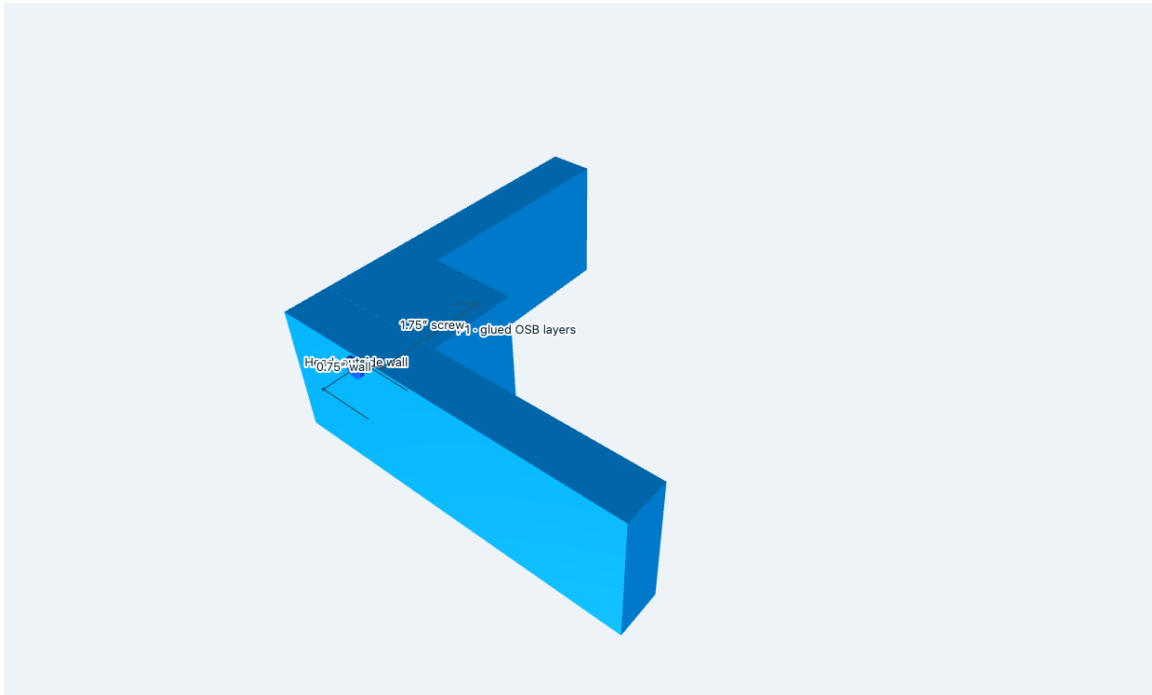
Actual CAD stage capture. Still image, not proof of the machining motion or build outcome.

1. All cuts in this box are square: saw bevel 0° , cut edge 90° to the face. No router, miters or pocket holes are required.
2. Cut the large wall/top blanks first, then make rail and post strips from adequately sized remaining blanks. Keep the saw base supported on a broad retained piece when ripping narrow strips. Do not balance the saw on a loose 1.5" strip.
3. Select a part below to see its own cut dimensions on the CAD edges. The end panels are 22.5" wide because they fit BETWEEN the full-length front and back.
4. Cut matched pairs together only if your setup can safely clamp and support them; otherwise use the first accurately cut part to check the second. Remove loose splinters without rounding the mating edges.
5. Keep the paired layers labeled a/b. Do not count an assembled post or rail as a single cut piece.

CHECK / HOLD: Caster recess is provisional. Confirm it before cutting the shortened posts or lower frame. Then match every part to this revision's cut list; keep TEST.

Practice one glued and screwed joint

Tools: TEST offcuts; glue; clamps; drill; clearance and pilot bits; countersink; driver



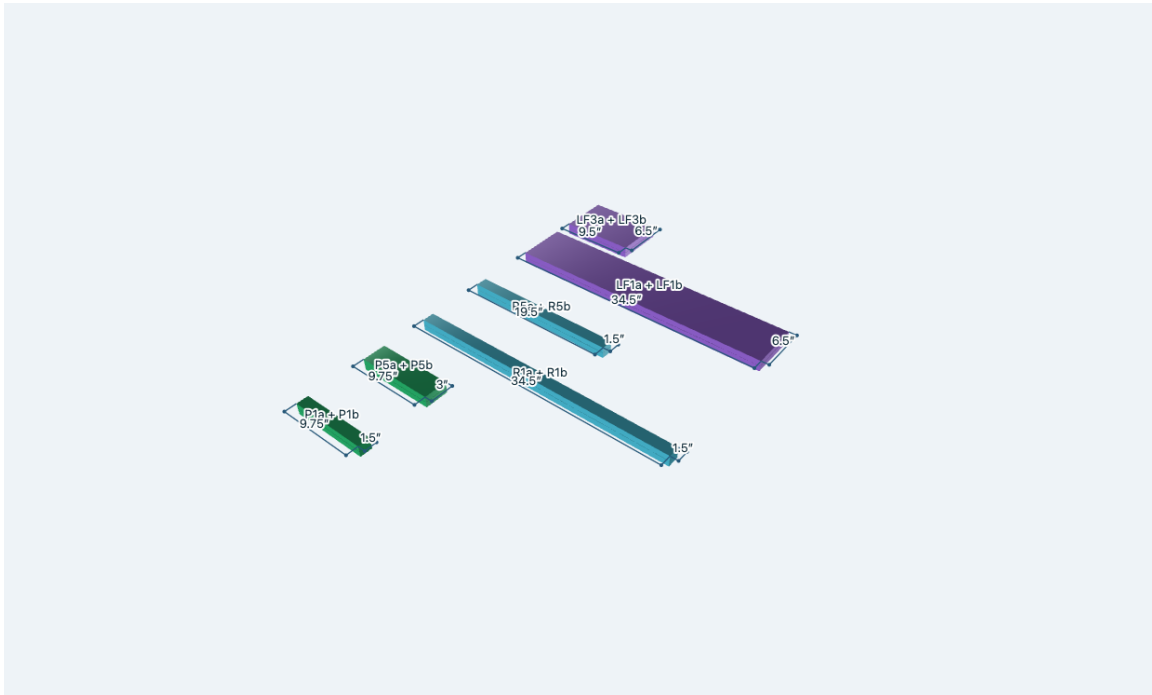
Actual CAD stage capture. Still image, not proof of the machining motion or build outcome.

1. Use TEST offcuts to make two small wall coupons and two strips to glue into a small post. The close-up shows the same joint enlarged; the test coupons need not be full table height.
2. Lamination means gluing the broad faces of two strips together. Dry fit, brush away dust, spread a continuous thin film of wood glue, clamp flat and allow the glue's stated cure time.
3. Clamp a coupon against the laminated post. Drill a clearance hole in the coupon so the screw threads do not grip the outer panel; drill a smaller pilot hole in the post so its threads bite. For a typical #10 screw, test a $7/32$ " clearance hole and $1/8$ " pilot, then follow the screw maker's guidance for your actual screw.
4. Countersink means making a shallow conical seat for a flat screw head. Test the bit on scrap; stop with the head flush rather than crushing the OSB face.
5. Use a $1\frac{3}{4}$ " wood screw for the modeled wall joints: it crosses 0.75 " of wall, leaving 1 " in the support. Check the length, head type and drive bit on your box. The receipt did not confirm screw length.

CHECK / HOLD: The joint draws tight without spinning the screw, crushing the face or splitting the laminated strip. If it fails, revise the fastener/support before assembling the table.

Laminate the posts and both frames

Tools: Wood glue; clamps; flat cauls; wax paper; square



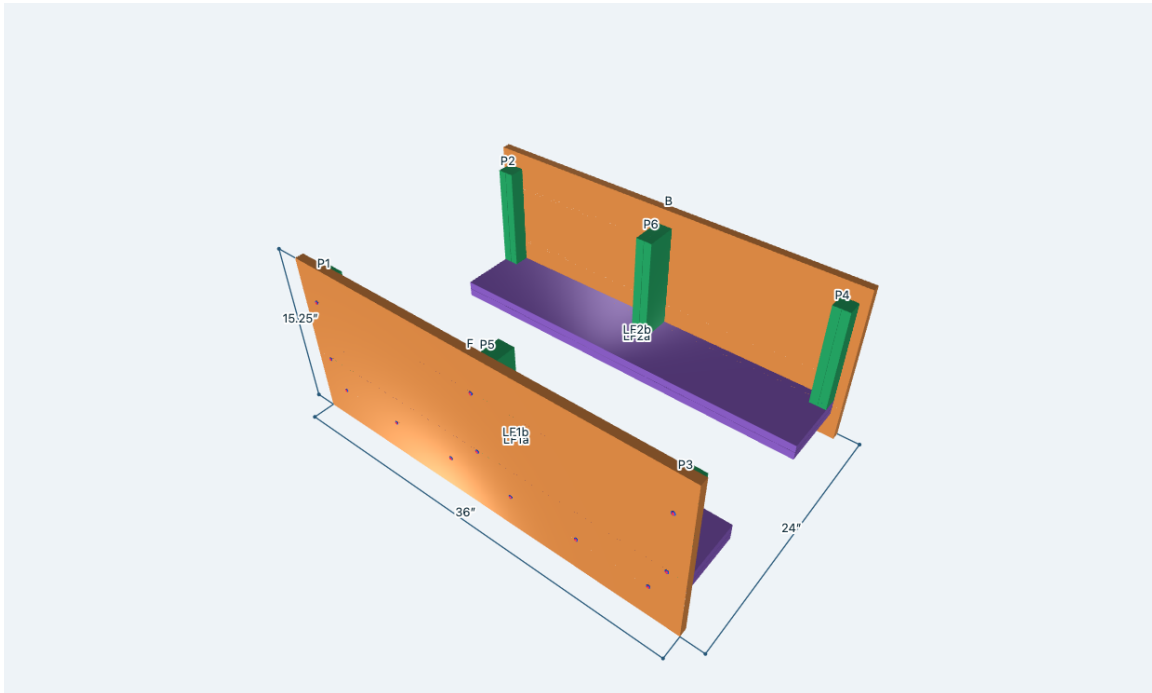
Actual CAD stage capture. Still image, not proof of the machining motion or build outcome.

1. Glue P1a/P1b through P6a/P6b into six posts. Four corner posts finish 1.5" × 1.5" × 9.75"; two center posts finish 1.5" × 3" × 9.75".
2. Glue each R pair into five rails, each 1.5" thick × 1.5" wide. R1/R2 are 34.5" long; R3/R4/R5 are 19.5" long.
3. Glue LF1a/LF1b through LF4a/LF4b into four 1.5"-thick lower-frame members. Each is 6.5" wide. The wide long members carry the complete caster plates; the plates do not bridge a butt seam.
4. A caul is a straight scrap used to spread clamp pressure. Put wax paper between it and squeezed-out glue so the caul does not become part of the project. Keep paired edges flush; wipe away squeeze-out.
5. Use your two parallel clamps in batches, with extra small clamps/cauls as needed for even pressure. More glue is not a substitute for closing gaps. Let each batch cure per the glue label before drilling.

CHECK / HOLD: Six posts, five top rails and four wide lower members, all cured and flat. The posts are shorter internally; the exterior panels retain their original height.

Build the two long-wall frame assemblies

Tools: Square; tape; clamps; drill and driver; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " flat-head wood screws; glue; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wood screws



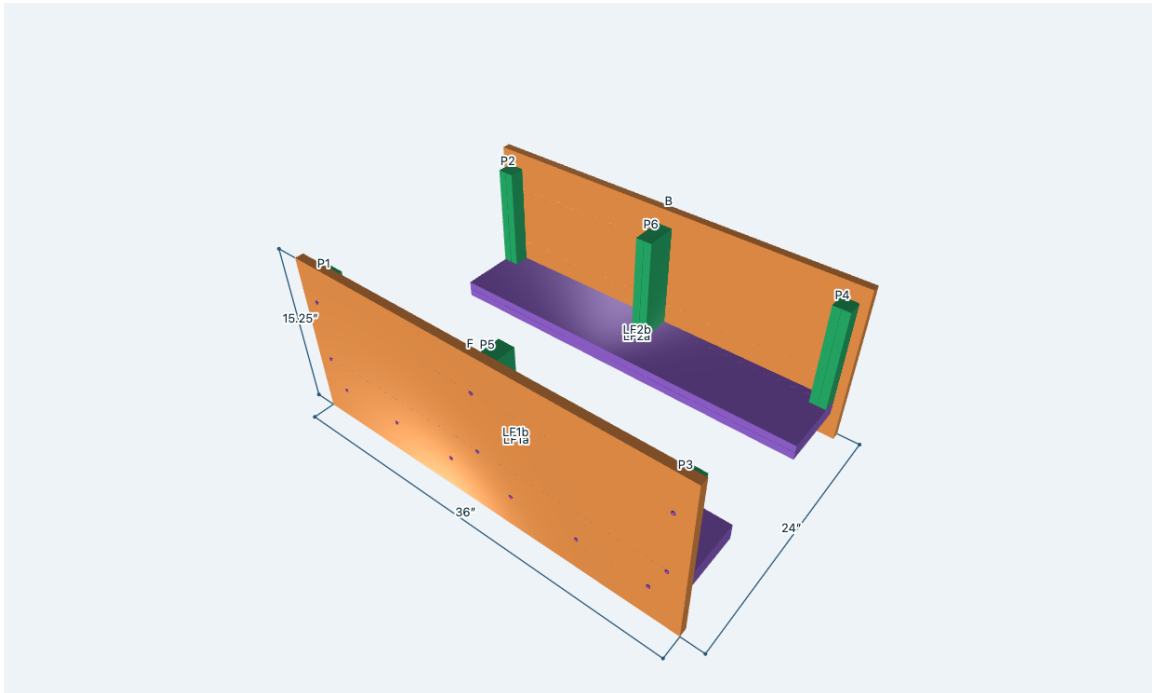
Actual CAD stage capture. Still image, not proof of the machining motion or build outcome.

1. Lay F inside face up. Position LF1 with its underside 2.5" above the wall bottom and its top at 4". Place P1/P3/P5 with their bottoms bearing directly on LF1's top. Repeat with B, LF2 and P2/P4/P6. Corner posts begin 0.75" in from the wall ends. Their new cut length is 9.75".
2. The center post projects 3" inward. Its extra depth will support both the long rail and the end of the center rail. All post tops finish 1.5" BELOW the wall top.
3. Clamp each post in position. Mark its outline on the inside face and transfer the centerline to the outside face using the same reference end. The hole table lists every location from that reference.
4. At the two marks per post, drill the wall clearance holes and matching support pilot holes, countersink the outside, apply glue at the wall/post contact and drive the screws flush. Use the tested drilling method; do not drill blindly through both pieces with the same large bit.
5. Dry fit and mark the lower member and post footprints before gluing. Glue each post's bottom to the lower member, clearance-drill UP through both lower-member layers, pilot into the post, countersink underneath and drive the LP 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " screws. The driver approaches from the open underside. These screws retain the joint; the post bears on the broad frame surface.
6. Glue the lower member to the wall and install the LW 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " screws through the outside wall into it. Use the listed lower-height marks. The broad LF surface, not the narrow post end, receives the caster plate later.

CHECK / HOLD: Stage total: 30 screws, including 12 wall/post, 6 lower-frame/post and 12 wall/lower-frame screws. Post bottoms bear on the lower frame, not on the floor.

Stand the two wall assemblies upright

Tools: Helper or temporary supports; clamps; square; tape



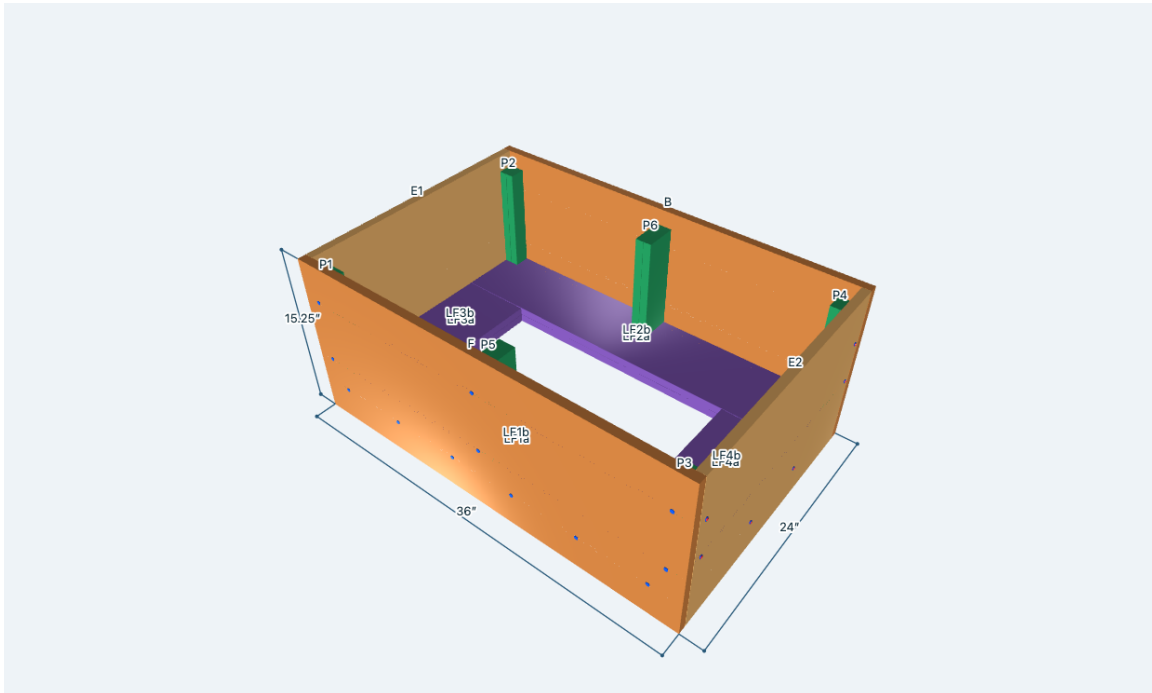
Actual CAD stage capture. Still image, not proof of the machining motion or build outcome.

1. Stand F and B on their bottom edges with their posts facing inward. Use temporary supports so the assemblies cannot fall over.
2. The outside-to-outside depth will be 24". The clear space between their inside faces is 22.5", matching E1/E2.
3. Dry fit the ends before applying any more glue. Dry fit means assemble without glue so the sizes and fastener access can be checked.
4. Check that the deeper center posts point into the box and that all post tops are 1.5" below the panel tops.
5. The long-wall assemblies now include their lower members. Keep those members at equal elevations while fitting the ends.

CHECK / HOLD: The end panels fit between the walls without forcing or spreading them.

Close the corners with the end panels

Tools: Clamps; square; tape; glue; drill/driver; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " screws

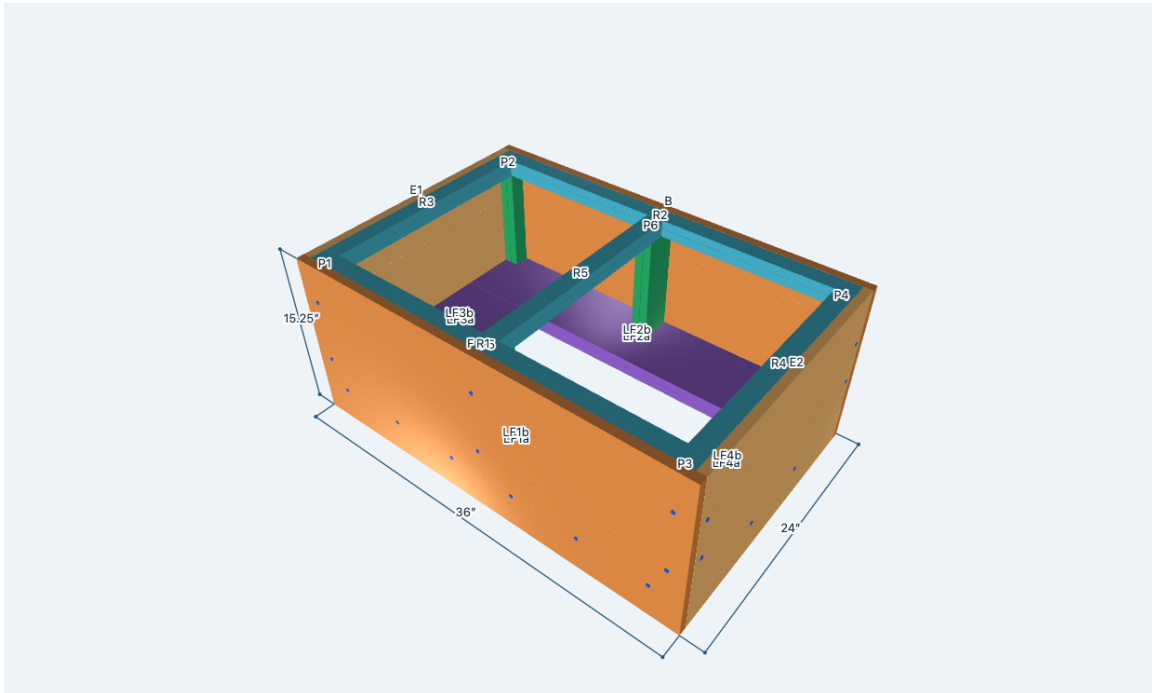


Actual CAD stage capture. Still image, not proof of the machining motion or build outcome.

1. Fit E1 and E2 BETWEEN F and B. Their outside faces are flush with the end edges of the long walls. The green corner posts contact the inside faces of both adjoining walls.
 2. Clamp the box square. Measure both outside top diagonals; they should agree (nominally 43.267"). Recheck opposite widths and the bottom edges.
 3. Use the end-panel hole table: two screws per corner post, at heights different from the front/back screws. This prevents perpendicular screws meeting inside the post.
 4. Drill clearance holes through each end, pilot the post, countersink outside, apply glue at the post contacts and drive flush. Glue the panel butt seams too, but the corner posts provide the screw attachment.
 5. Keep the assembly square while the glue cures. Do not use screw torque to pull a badly cut box into shape.
 6. Dry fit LF3/LF4 between LF1/LF2 against the end walls, with their undersides at 2.5". Glue the contacts and secure them through the end panels with the LE screws after making clearance, pilot and countersink holes. All four members form an open-centered rectangle; the caster plates sit entirely on LF1/LF2.
- CHECK / HOLD: Install 8 end/post screws plus 4 end/lower-frame screws. Recheck square, lower-frame level and all six post bearing surfaces.

Dry fit the five top-support rails

Tools: Straightedge; square; clamps



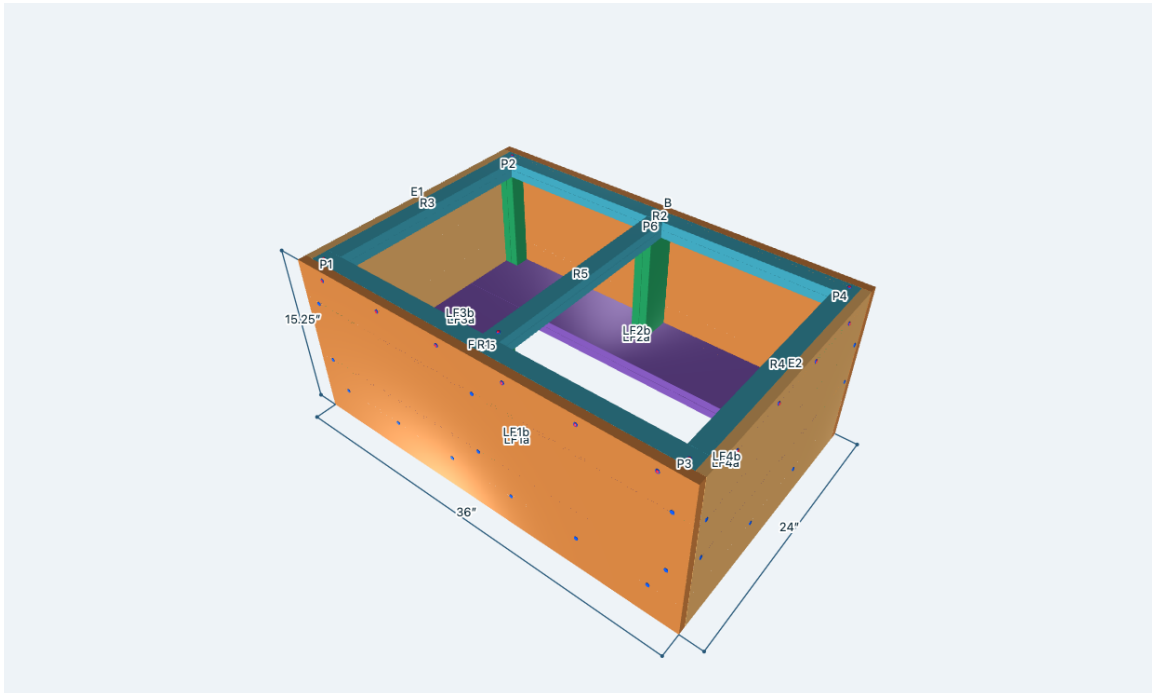
Actual CAD stage capture. Still image, not proof of the machining motion or build outcome.

1. Lay R1/R2 along the inside front/back edges, resting on the corner and center posts. Their top faces must be flush with the wall tops.
2. Place R3/R4 along the end panels, BETWEEN R1/R2. They fit against the end walls; later screws through the ends will secure them.
3. Place R5 across the middle, also between R1/R2. Its ends rest on the inward-projecting halves of P5/P6. Confirm actual wood-to-wood bearing at both ends.
4. Use the underside view to inspect the supports. Nothing should force the walls apart. Lay a straightedge across all five rails and the four wall tops.
5. Check T on top without glue. Its edges should align with the exterior walls.

CHECK / HOLD: All five rail tops are coplanar, the center rail has two real seats, and the top lies flat without rocking.

Glue and fasten the top supports

Tools: Clamps; glue; drill/driver; 1¾" and 2½" flat-head wood screws



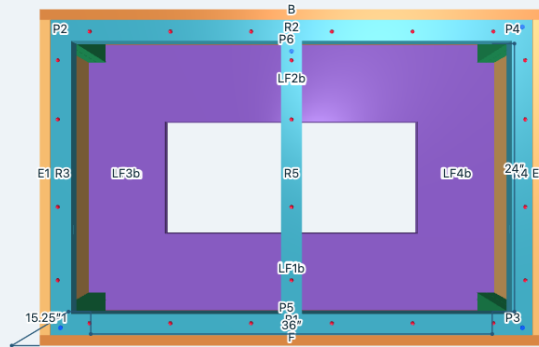
Actual CAD stage capture. Still image, not proof of the machining motion or build outcome.

1. Remove and refit the rails one at a time with glue at their bearing/contact surfaces. Keep their tops flush.
2. Use 2½" screws DOWN through R1/R2 into the posts and through each end of R5 into P5/P6. They cross 1.5" of laminated rail, leaving 1" in the post. Clearance-drill the rail, pilot the post, countersink the rail top.
3. Use 1¾" screws through the OUTSIDE wall faces into the rails at the listed marks. R3/R4 attach through the end panels. The manual provides separate hole groups for these directions.
4. The 2½" screw heads must sit flush because the top panel rests on the rails. Keep glue off the heads until their seating has been checked.
5. Follow the hole coordinates; do not add screws at arbitrary intersecting paths.

CHECK / HOLD: Install 8 rail-to-post screws and 20 wall-to-rail screws. Recheck square and flatness.

Mark the top's hidden supports

Tools: Pencil; square; tape; drill; countersink



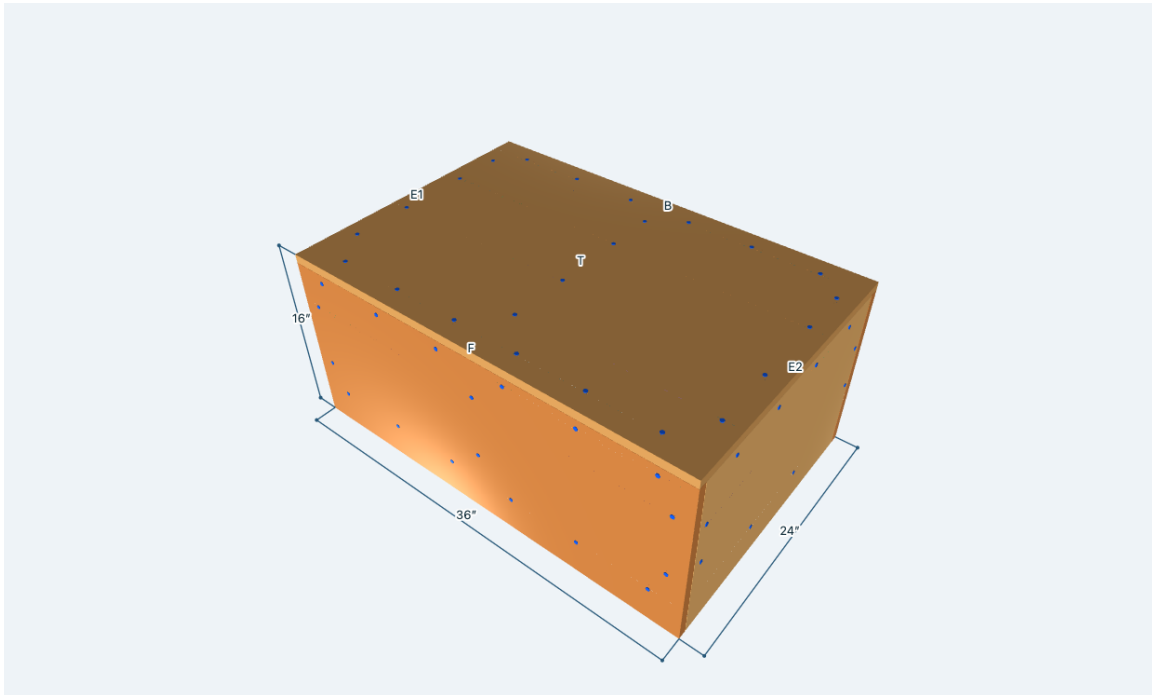
Actual CAD stage capture. Still image, not proof of the machining motion or build outcome.

1. With T dry-fitted, trace the rail positions on its **UNDERSIDE**. Mark which edge is **FRONT** so you cannot rotate the pattern accidentally.
2. The top hole schedule gives X from the left outside edge and Y from the front outside edge. Transfer those marks to the top surface with a square.
3. Check every mark against the traced support footprint. Each hole must land inside a rail, away from the rail-to-post screw heads already installed.
4. Remove T and drill clearance holes through it; countersink its upper face for flat heads. Put it back in position and transfer small pilot starts into the rails through those holes. Lift it off and drill the rail pilots to the tested depth.

CHECK / HOLD: All top holes have solid rail material underneath, and the pilot holes are made before driving screws.

Glue and screw down the top

Tools: Wood glue; clamps; driver; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " flat-head screws



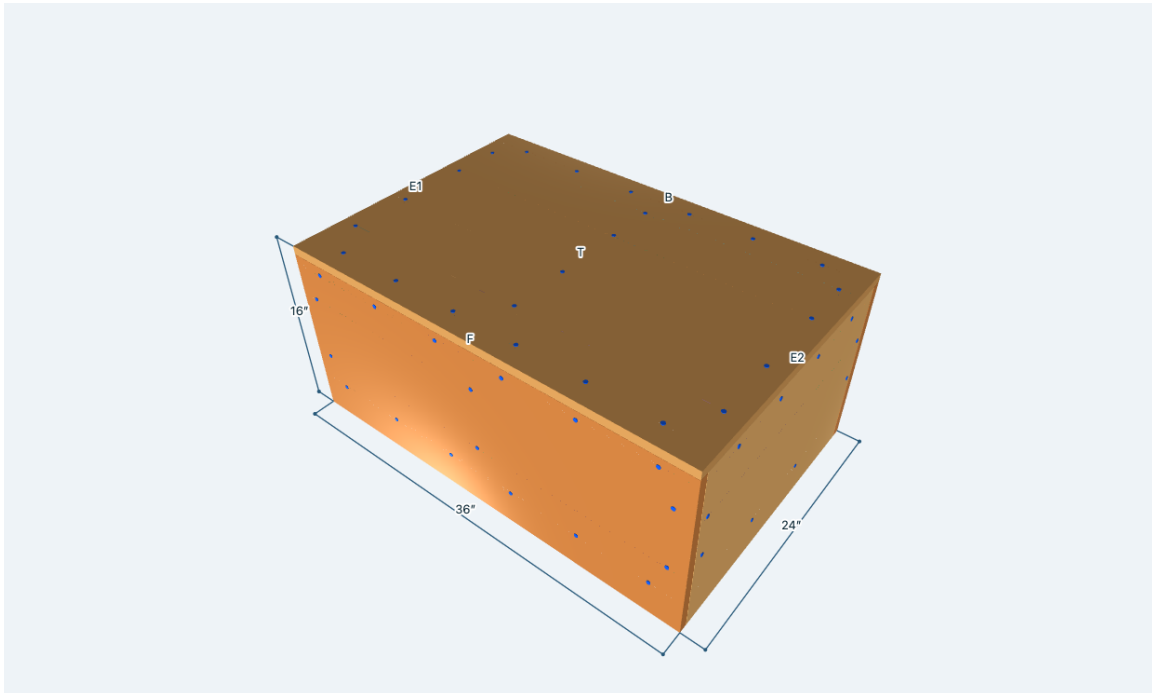
Actual CAD stage capture. Still image, not proof of the machining motion or build outcome.

1. Apply glue to the clean rail tops and wall top edges. Lower T into its marked position and clamp it without sliding off the pilot marks.
2. Drive the listed 24 top screws from the center outward, keeping the panel flat. Each crosses 0.75" of top before entering a laminated rail.
3. Stop with each head flush. Do not overdrive screws into the OSB surface. Wipe away squeeze-out.
4. Keep the box supported on a flat surface and allow the glue's full cure time before moving it or adding tile weight.

CHECK / HOLD: The top is flat and firmly seated everywhere. The underside stays open for inspection.

Trial-fit the recessed casters — measure first

Tools: Your actual four casters; ruler; square; clamps; drill; wrenches; correctly sized bolts, washers and locking nuts



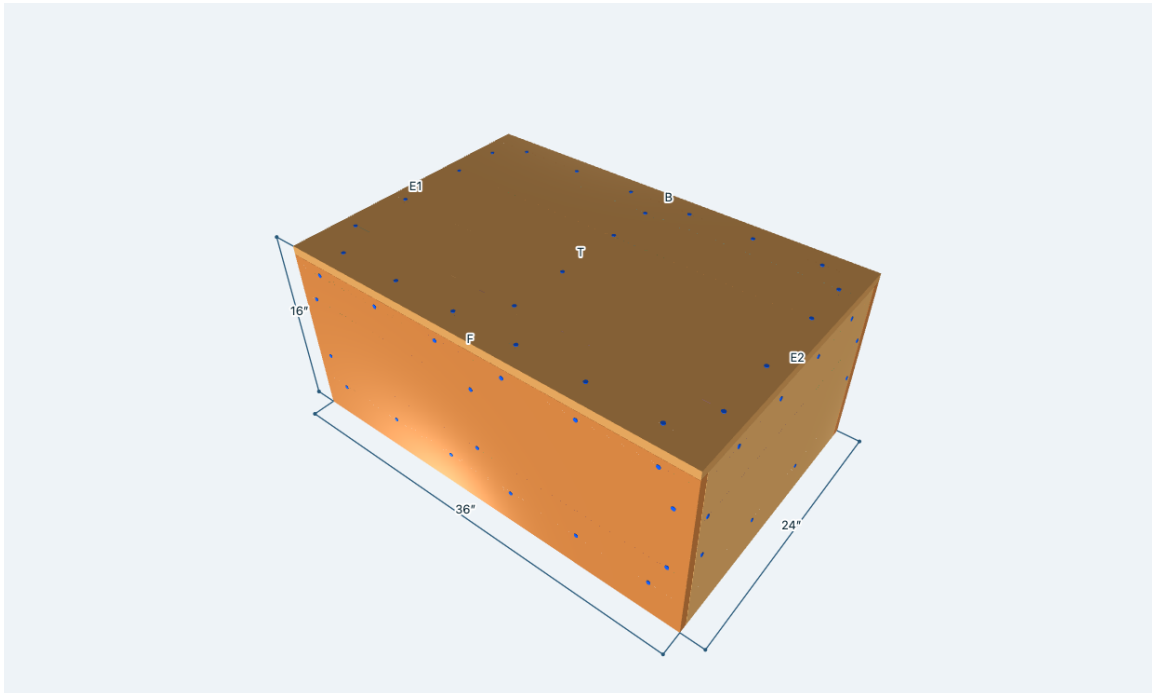
Actual CAD stage capture. Still image, not proof of the machining motion or build outcome.

1. The CAD casters and blue through bolts are placement examples only. Do not copy the pictured hole spacing. Measure each real plate and its hole pattern; check overall height, full wheel/brake swivel sweep and its load rating.
2. Turn the cured box over onto padded supports. Clamp each real caster against the underside of LF1/LF2 near its corner. The provisional plate center is 3.25" inward from each adjacent wall's INSIDE face. Keep the entire plate and all bolt holes on the wide member, away from seams, post footprints and existing fasteners.
3. Rotate each caster through a full 360° and operate its brake through its full travel. Check wall clearance and room for fingers/foot and wrenches. The cyan ring is only a 3" example envelope; the real brake can extend farther.
4. Once the position is confirmed, use the actual plate as a transfer template. Clamp backing scrap to limit breakout, drill bolt clearance holes square through the laminated frame and deburr them. Keep the drill away from existing screws. Caster holes are intentionally omitted from the wood CAD until measured.
5. Through-bolt the plate to the frame with washers and locking nuts. The example shows bolt heads below the plate and nuts accessible from the open middle above the frame. Select diameter and length from the real plate, frame thickness, washers and full nut engagement. Do not substitute short screws into the OSB.
6. Trial-load and check the mounting system before tile is applied. Verify the actual caster capacity against the full finished table mass and uneven loading; this geometry model does not establish a load rating.

CHECK / HOLD: Do not drill or purchase from the placeholder hardware dimensions. Confirm real fit, brake access, caster rating and the OSB mounting detail first.

Inspect the completed OSB box

Tools: Straightedge; square; tape



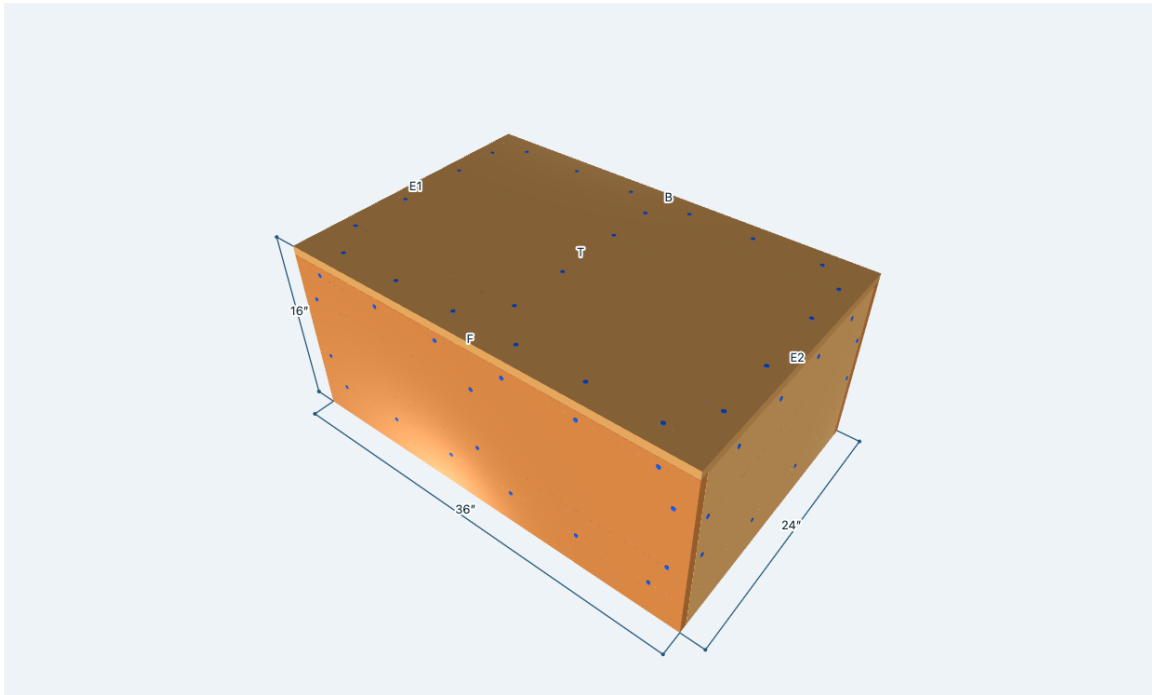
Actual CAD stage capture. Still image, not proof of the machining motion or build outcome.

1. Check exterior dimensions: 36" × 24" × 16". Tile, adhesive and underlayment will add to these dimensions. With the example wheels, the top stands 17.5" above the floor before tile; the skirt clears the floor by 1.5".
2. Check every post, rail seat and wall joint from the open underside. Confirm no loose joints, protruding tips or unsupported rail ends.
3. Check for rocking and visible flex under gentle hand pressure. Correct loose joints before applying any brittle tile finish.
4. This OSB-only plan is a construction draft, not a tested load rating. It is a coffee-table box, not a seat or step. A successful CAD collision check does not establish strength.

CHECK / HOLD: All joints are closed and cured, and the box is square, flat and stable before finishing.

Plan the tile finish separately

Tools: Tile-system instructions; actual tile and substrate samples



Actual CAD stage capture. Still image, not proof of the machining motion or build outcome.

1. The OSB box is complete here. Do not set tile directly onto the OSB without a manufacturer-approved system for this application.
2. Choose the tile and an appropriate countertop/furniture substrate system, including its required adhesive, fasteners, joints and edge treatment. Floor-assembly approvals are not automatically a coffee-table specification.
3. Measure the actual finish buildup on top and on each tiled side. Add it to the 36" × 24" × 16" wood dimensions when planning the final size.
4. Reserve a separate tiling lesson once those materials are selected. This manual does not invent mortar thickness, screw spacing or cure times for an unspecified system.

CHECK / HOLD: Select a compatible tile system before treating this OSB box as tile-ready.

CAD-linked schedules

The following values come from the executed CAD metadata. Dimensions in inches. Do not confuse nominal lumber names with actual section sizes.

ID	Part	Quantity	Cut blank, inches
F	Front	1	36 × 15.25 × 0.75
B	Back	1	36 × 15.25 × 0.75
E1	Left end	1	22.5 × 15.25 × 0.75
E2	Right end	1	22.5 × 15.25 × 0.75
P1a	P1 post layer 1	1	9.75 × 1.5 × 0.75
P1b	P1 post layer 2	1	9.75 × 1.5 × 0.75
P2a	P2 post layer 1	1	9.75 × 1.5 × 0.75
P2b	P2 post layer 2	1	9.75 × 1.5 × 0.75
P3a	P3 post layer 1	1	9.75 × 1.5 × 0.75
P3b	P3 post layer 2	1	9.75 × 1.5 × 0.75
P4a	P4 post layer 1	1	9.75 × 1.5 × 0.75
P4b	P4 post layer 2	1	9.75 × 1.5 × 0.75
P5a	P5 post layer 1	1	9.75 × 3 × 0.75
P5b	P5 post layer 2	1	9.75 × 3 × 0.75
P6a	P6 post layer 1	1	9.75 × 3 × 0.75
P6b	P6 post layer 2	1	9.75 × 3 × 0.75
LF1a	LF1 recessed base layer 1	1	34.5 × 6.5 × 0.75
LF1b	LF1 recessed base layer 2	1	34.5 × 6.5 × 0.75
LF2a	LF2 recessed base layer 1	1	34.5 × 6.5 × 0.75
LF2b	LF2 recessed base layer 2	1	34.5 × 6.5 × 0.75
LF3a	LF3 recessed base layer 1	1	9.5 × 6.5 × 0.75
LF3b	LF3 recessed base layer 2	1	9.5 × 6.5 × 0.75
LF4a	LF4 recessed base layer 1	1	9.5 × 6.5 × 0.75
LF4b	LF4 recessed base layer 2	1	9.5 × 6.5 × 0.75
R1a	R1 rail layer 1	1	34.5 × 1.5 × 0.75
R1b	R1 rail layer 2	1	34.5 × 1.5 × 0.75
R2a	R2 rail layer 1	1	34.5 × 1.5 × 0.75
R2b	R2 rail layer 2	1	34.5 × 1.5 × 0.75
R3a	R3 rail layer 1	1	19.5 × 1.5 × 0.75
R3b	R3 rail layer 2	1	19.5 × 1.5 × 0.75

ID	Part	Quantity	Cut blank, inches
R4a	R4 rail layer 1	1	19.5 × 1.5 × 0.75
R4b	R4 rail layer 2	1	19.5 × 1.5 × 0.75
R5a	R5 rail layer 1	1	19.5 × 1.5 × 0.75
R5b	R5 rail layer 2	1	19.5 × 1.5 × 0.75
T	Top	1	36 × 24 × 0.75

Fastener entry schedule

World datum: X left/right about box center; Y front/back about center; Z up from wood skirt bottom. Entry points are not all local edge distances. Direction is a unit vector. Casters are excluded until measured.

ID	Purpose	Entry X, Y, Z / direction	Length (in)
WP-P1-0	Wall → post	[-16.5, -12, 6] / [0, 1, 0]	1.75
WP-P1-1	Wall → post	[-16.5, -12, 11.75] / [0, 1, 0]	1.75
EP-P1-0	End → corner post	[-18, -10.5, 7] / [1, 0, 0]	1.75
EP-P1-1	End → corner post	[-18, -10.5, 10.75] / [1, 0, 0]	1.75
WP-P2-0	Wall → post	[-16.5, 12, 6] / [0, -1, 0]	1.75
WP-P2-1	Wall → post	[-16.5, 12, 11.75] / [0, -1, 0]	1.75
EP-P2-0	End → corner post	[-18, 10.5, 7] / [1, 0, 0]	1.75
EP-P2-1	End → corner post	[-18, 10.5, 10.75] / [1, 0, 0]	1.75
WP-P3-0	Wall → post	[16.5, -12, 6] / [0, 1, 0]	1.75
WP-P3-1	Wall → post	[16.5, -12, 11.75] / [0, 1, 0]	1.75
EP-P3-0	End → corner post	[18, -10.5, 7] / [-1, 0, 0]	1.75
EP-P3-1	End → corner post	[18, -10.5, 10.75] / [-1, 0, 0]	1.75
WP-P4-0	Wall → post	[16.5, 12, 6] / [0, -1, 0]	1.75
WP-P4-1	Wall → post	[16.5, 12, 11.75] / [0, -1, 0]	1.75
EP-P4-0	End → corner post	[18, 10.5, 7] / [-1, 0, 0]	1.75
EP-P4-1	End → corner post	[18, 10.5, 10.75] / [-1, 0, 0]	1.75
WP-P5-0	Wall → post	[0, -12, 6] / [0, 1, 0]	1.75
WP-P5-1	Wall → post	[0, -12, 11.75] / [0, 1, 0]	1.75
WP-P6-0	Wall → post	[0, 12, 6] / [0, -1, 0]	1.75
WP-P6-1	Wall → post	[0, 12, 11.75] / [0, -1, 0]	1.75
LP-P1	Lower frame → post	[-16.5, -10.5, 2.5] / [0, 0, 1]	2.5
LP-P2	Lower frame → post	[-16.5, 10.5, 2.5] / [0, 0, 1]	2.5
LP-P3	Lower frame → post	[16.5, -10.5, 2.5] / [0, 0, 1]	2.5
LP-P4	Lower frame → post	[16.5, 10.5, 2.5] / [0, 0, 1]	2.5
LP-P5	Lower frame → post	[0, -9.75, 2.5] / [0, 0, 1]	2.5
LP-P6	Lower frame → post	[0, 9.75, 2.5] / [0, 0, 1]	2.5
LW--1-0	Wall → lower frame	[-15.25, -12, 3.25] / [0, 1, 0]	1.75
LW--1-1	Wall → lower frame	[-9.15, -12, 3.25] / [0, 1, 0]	1.75
LW--1-2	Wall → lower frame	[-3.0500000000000007, -12, 3.25] / [0, 1, 0]	1.75
LW--1-3	Wall → lower frame	[3.0500000000000007, -12, 3.25] / [0, 1, 0]	1.75

ID	Purpose	Entry X, Y, Z / direction	Length (in)
LW--1-4	Wall → lower frame	[9.149999999999999, -12, 3.25] / [0, 1, 0]	1.75
LW--1-5	Wall → lower frame	[15.25, -12, 3.25] / [0, 1, 0]	1.75
LW-1-0	Wall → lower frame	[-15.25, 12, 3.25] / [0, -1, 0]	1.75
LW-1-1	Wall → lower frame	[-9.15, 12, 3.25] / [0, -1, 0]	1.75
LW-1-2	Wall → lower frame	[-3.0500000000000007, 12, 3.25] / [0, -1, 0]	1.75
LW-1-3	Wall → lower frame	[3.0500000000000007, 12, 3.25] / [0, -1, 0]	1.75
LW-1-4	Wall → lower frame	[9.149999999999999, 12, 3.25] / [0, -1, 0]	1.75
LW-1-5	Wall → lower frame	[15.25, 12, 3.25] / [0, -1, 0]	1.75
LE--1-0	End → lower frame	[-18, -3.25, 3.25] / [1, 0, 0]	1.75
LE--1-1	End → lower frame	[-18, 3.25, 3.25] / [1, 0, 0]	1.75
LE-1-0	End → lower frame	[18, -3.25, 3.25] / [-1, 0, 0]	1.75
LE-1-1	End → lower frame	[18, 3.25, 3.25] / [-1, 0, 0]	1.75
WR--1-0	Wall → long rail	[-15.25, -12, 14.5] / [0, 1, 0]	1.75
WR--1-1	Wall → long rail	[-9.15, -12, 14.5] / [0, 1, 0]	1.75
WR--1-2	Wall → long rail	[-3.0500000000000007, -12, 14.5] / [0, 1, 0]	1.75
WR--1-3	Wall → long rail	[3.0500000000000007, -12, 14.5] / [0, 1, 0]	1.75
WR--1-4	Wall → long rail	[9.149999999999999, -12, 14.5] / [0, 1, 0]	1.75
WR--1-5	Wall → long rail	[15.25, -12, 14.5] / [0, 1, 0]	1.75
WR-1-0	Wall → long rail	[-15.25, 12, 14.5] / [0, -1, 0]	1.75
WR-1-1	Wall → long rail	[-9.15, 12, 14.5] / [0, -1, 0]	1.75
WR-1-2	Wall → long rail	[-3.0500000000000007, 12, 14.5] / [0, -1, 0]	1.75
WR-1-3	Wall → long rail	[3.0500000000000007, 12, 14.5] / [0, -1, 0]	1.75
WR-1-4	Wall → long rail	[9.149999999999999, 12, 14.5] / [0, -1, 0]	1.75
WR-1-5	Wall → long rail	[15.25, 12, 14.5] / [0, -1, 0]	1.75
ER--1-0	End → short rail	[-18, -7.75, 14.5] / [1, 0, 0]	1.75
ER--1-1	End → short rail	[-18, -2.583333333333333, 14.5] / [1, 0, 0]	1.75
ER--1-2	End → short rail	[-18, 2.5833333333333334, 14.5] / [1, 0, 0]	1.75
ER--1-3	End → short rail	[-18, 7.75, 14.5] / [1, 0, 0]	1.75
ER-1-0	End → short rail	[18, -7.75, 14.5] / [-1, 0, 0]	1.75
ER-1-1	End → short rail	[18, -2.583333333333333, 14.5] / [-1, 0, 0]	1.75
ER-1-2	End → short rail	[18, 2.5833333333333334, 14.5] / [-1, 0, 0]	1.75
ER-1-3	End → short rail	[18, 7.75, 14.5] / [-1, 0, 0]	1.75
RP-P1	Long rail → post	[-16.5, -10.725, 15.25] / [0, 0, -1]	2.5

ID	Purpose	Entry X, Y, Z / direction	Length (in)
RP-P2	Long rail → post	[-16.5, 10.725, 15.25] / [0, 0, -1]	2.5
RP-P3	Long rail → post	[16.5, -10.725, 15.25] / [0, 0, -1]	2.5
RP-P4	Long rail → post	[16.5, 10.725, 15.25] / [0, 0, -1]	2.5
RP-P5	Long rail → post	[0, -10.725, 15.25] / [0, 0, -1]	2.5
RP-P6	Long rail → post	[0, 10.725, 15.25] / [0, 0, -1]	2.5
CP--1	Center rail → deep post	[0, -9, 15.25] / [0, 0, -1]	2.5
CP-1	Center rail → deep post	[0, 9, 15.25] / [0, 0, -1]	2.5
TL--1-0	Top → long rail	[-14.25, -10.275, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TL--1-1	Top → long rail	[-8.55, -10.275, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TL--1-2	Top → long rail	[-2.8499999999999996, -10.275, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TL--1-3	Top → long rail	[2.85000000000000014, -10.275, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TL--1-4	Top → long rail	[8.55, -10.275, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TL--1-5	Top → long rail	[14.25, -10.275, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TL-1-0	Top → long rail	[-14.25, 10.275, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TL-1-1	Top → long rail	[-8.55, 10.275, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TL-1-2	Top → long rail	[-2.8499999999999996, 10.275, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TL-1-3	Top → long rail	[2.85000000000000014, 10.275, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TL-1-4	Top → long rail	[8.55, 10.275, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TL-1-5	Top → long rail	[14.25, 10.275, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TC--16.5-0	Top → cross rail	[-16.5, -7.25, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TC--16.5-1	Top → cross rail	[-16.5, -2.0833333333333333, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TC--16.5-2	Top → cross rail	[-16.5, 4.0833333333333334, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TC--16.5-3	Top → cross rail	[-16.5, 8.25, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TC-0-0	Top → cross rail	[0, -7.25, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TC-0-1	Top → cross rail	[0, -2.0833333333333333, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TC-0-2	Top → cross rail	[0, 4.0833333333333334, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TC-0-3	Top → cross rail	[0, 8.25, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TC-16.5-0	Top → cross rail	[16.5, -7.25, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TC-16.5-1	Top → cross rail	[16.5, -2.0833333333333333, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TC-16.5-2	Top → cross rail	[16.5, 4.0833333333333334, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75
TC-16.5-3	Top → cross rail	[16.5, 8.25, 16] / [0, 0, -1]	1.75