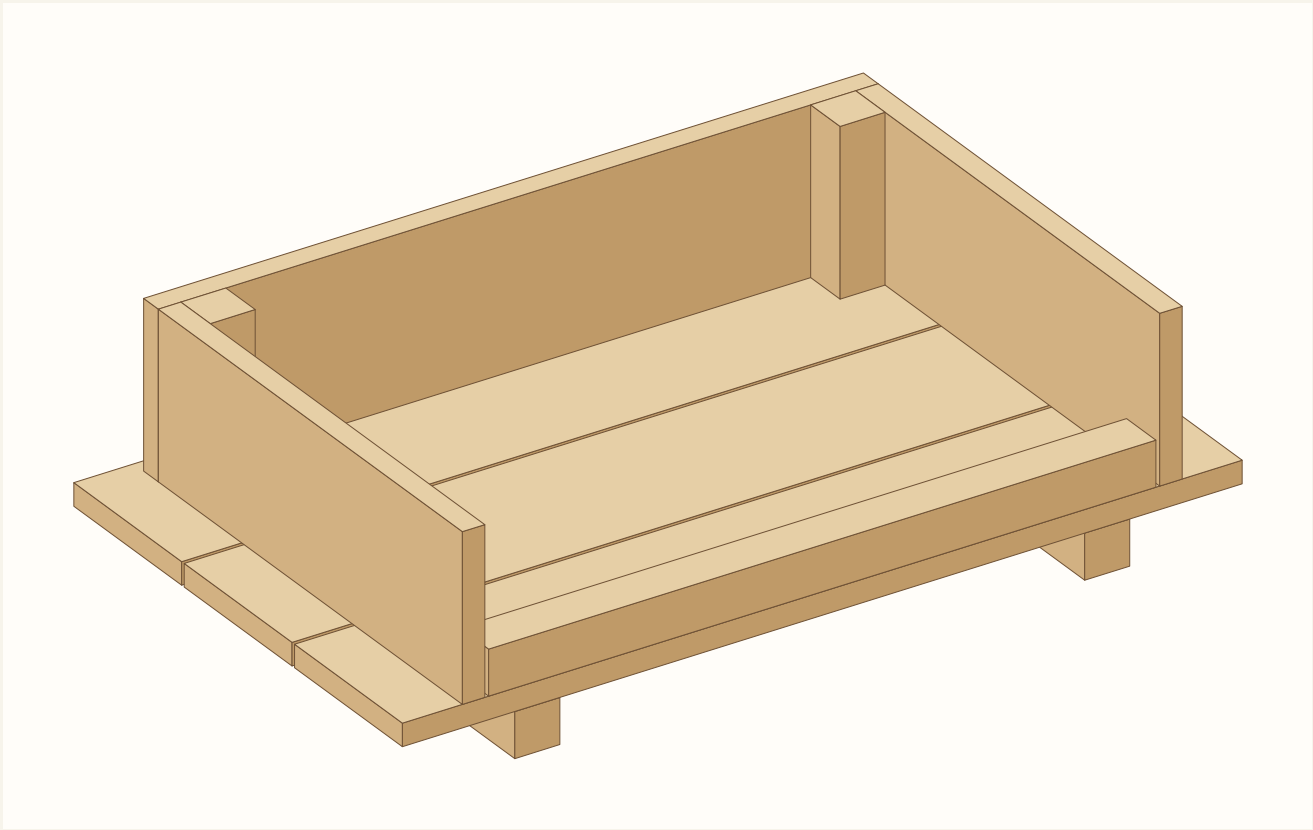
Cedar Potting Tray

A bench-top cedar potting tray, 28 in × 16 3/4 in × 7 3/4 in, for repotting on a table: a slatted floor with 1/8 in drainage gaps on two runners, a tall back and sides, and a low front lip. Free plan.

Design rendering



Cedar Potting Tray, 28 in × 16 3/4 in × 7 3/4 in, cedar

Outside size	28 in wide × 16 3/4 in deep × 7 3/4 in high
Floor	three 1x6 boards with 1/8 in drainage gaps, 2 1/4 in above the table on two runners
Inside	22 1/2 in between the side walls; 14 in from the lip to the back wall
Material	Cedar: 2 1x6 boards and 1 2x2, 8 ft each; 38 stainless screws
Price	Free plan
Edition	2 (release cedar-potting-tray-28x16.75-e2), English, US Letter

> **Dimensions and assembly sequence checked in the model. This version has not been physically built.** Physical fit, ease of real-world assembly and durability have not been verified. No load rating is given.

Before you start

What this is

A cedar potting tray that sits on a table or bench while you repot plants. Three 1x6 floor boards with 1/8 in drainage gaps lie on two 2x2 runners, so only the runners touch the table. The back and the sides stand 5 1/2 in above the floor and keep the soil in; a 2x2 lip at the front stands 1 1/2 in above the floor, so the front stays low for working. The floor reaches 2 in past each side wall: lift the tray with your fingers under the floor (3 3/4 in of room up to the runner).

This plan is free. It is the same complete plan as a paid plan: drawings, cut list, shopping list and every step.

Check your boards before you cut

Lumber is sold by nominal size; the actual size is smaller and varies by supplier. This edition is drawn for these measured sizes:

Stock	Measure	This plan uses
1x6 cedar board, 8 ft	thickness × width	3/4 in × 5 1/2 in
2x2 cedar board, 8 ft	thickness × width	1 1/2 in × 1 1/2 in

If your boards measure differently, the gaps, the cut lengths and the screw places in this plan no longer match exactly. Choose boards that match, or do not cut yet.

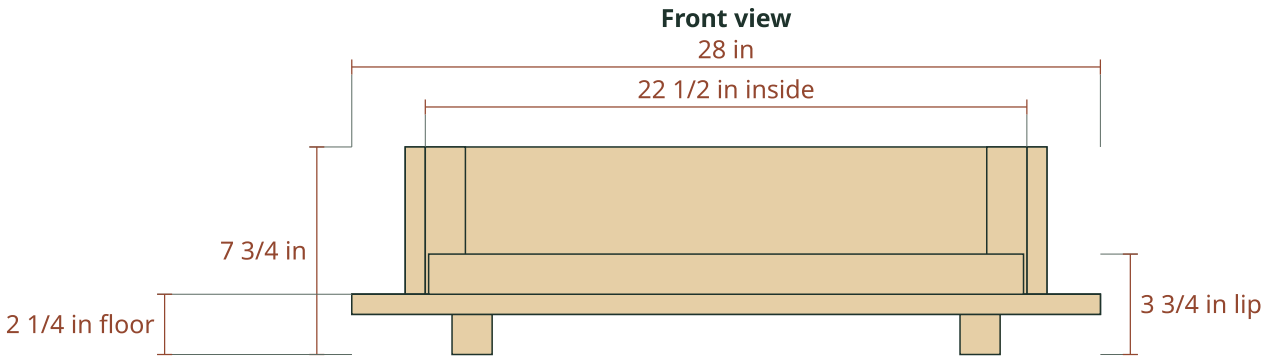
Finish

- Bare cedar, no finish: it turns grey over time.
- An exterior finish whose label allows use near plants, applied as its label says.

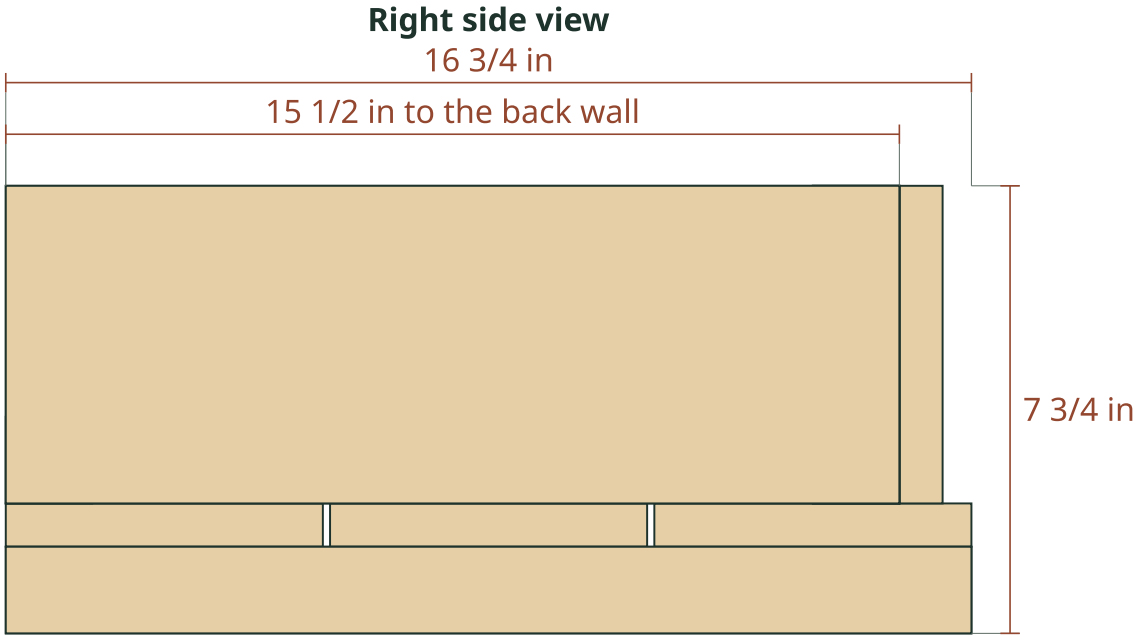
You pick the product. Its label gives the coats, the time between coats and the cure time.

Drawings

Fractional inches. Not to scale for cutting: measure from the numbers, not from the paper.

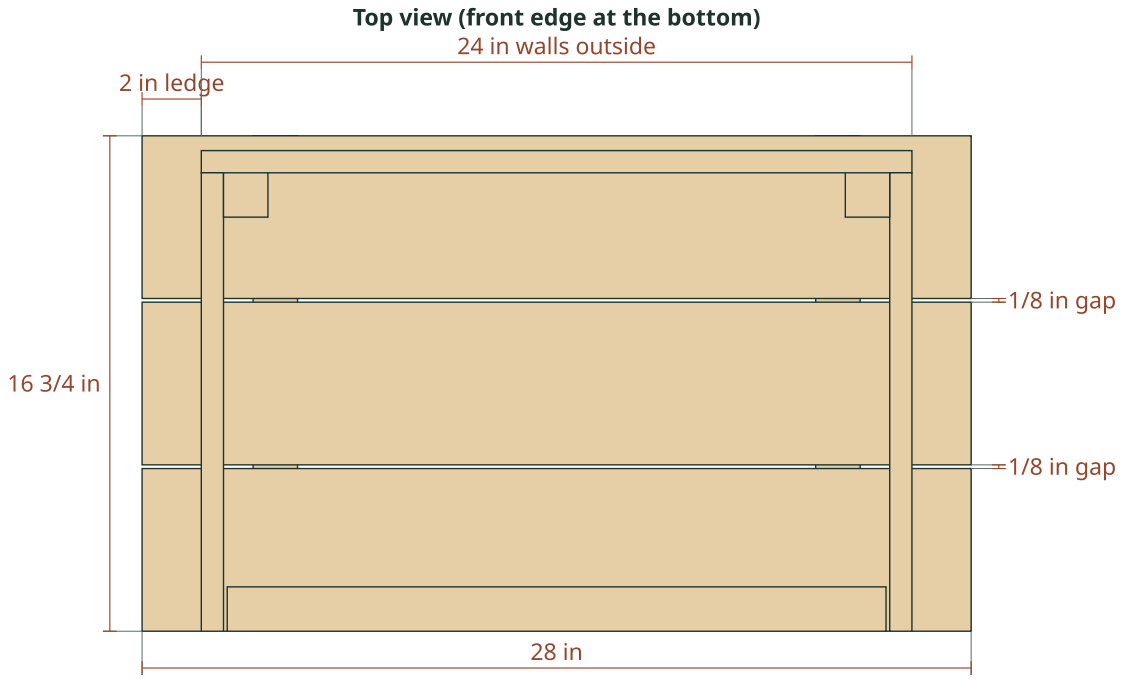


Fractional inches. Not to scale for cutting.



Fractional inches. Not to scale for cutting.

Drawings (continued)



Fractional inches. Not to scale for cutting.

Size	Value
Overall width × depth × height	28 in × 16 3/4 in × 7 3/4 in
Inside width between the side walls	22 1/2 in
Front edge to the back wall	15 1/2 in
Lip to the back wall	14 in
Top of the lip above the table	3 3/4 in
Top of the floor above the table	2 1/4 in
Drainage gaps between the floor boards	1/8 in
Floor past each side wall (hand hold)	2 in
Finger room under the floor, to the runner	3 3/4 in deep × 1 1/2 in high

Cut list

Part	Name	Qty	Length	Width	Thickness	From
F1	Floor board, front	1	28 in	5 1/2 in	3/4 in	ST1
F2	Floor board, middle	1	28 in	5 1/2 in	3/4 in	ST1
F3	Floor board, back	1	28 in	5 1/2 in	3/4 in	ST1
R1	Runner, left	1	16 3/4 in	1 1/2 in	1 1/2 in	ST2
R2	Runner, right	1	16 3/4 in	1 1/2 in	1 1/2 in	ST2
C1	Back wall	1	24 in	5 1/2 in	3/4 in	ST1
D1	Side wall, left	1	15 1/2 in	5 1/2 in	3/4 in	ST1
E1	Side wall, right	1	15 1/2 in	5 1/2 in	3/4 in	ST1
P1	Back post, left	1	5 1/2 in	1 1/2 in	1 1/2 in	ST2
P2	Back post, right	1	5 1/2 in	1 1/2 in	1 1/2 in	ST2
B1	Front lip	1	22 1/4 in	1 1/2 in	1 1/2 in	ST2

11 pieces. Label each piece on its inside face as soon as it is cut.

Cut layout

Assumes a 1/8 in saw kerf and a 1/2 in squaring cut at the start of each board. Measure your own kerf (step 3). A material plan, not a machining sequence.

ST1 board 1 (1x6 cedar board, 8 ft): F1 28 in, F2 28 in, F3 28 in; offcut 11 1/8 in



ST1 board 2 (1x6 cedar board, 8 ft): C1 24 in, D1 15 1/2 in, E1 15 1/2 in; offcut 40 1/8 in



ST2 board 1 (2x2 cedar board, 8 ft): B1 22 1/4 in, R1 16 3/4 in, R2 16 3/4 in, P1 5 1/2 in, P2 5 1/2 in; offcut 28 1/8 in



Shopping list

Lumber

Buy (nominal description)	Qty	Actual size to expect (measure it)	Length
1x6 cedar board, 8 ft	2	3/4 in × 5 1/2 in	96 in
2x2 cedar board, 8 ft	1	1 1/2 in × 1 1/2 in	96 in

Nominal sizes (1x6, 2x2) are names, not measurements. Measure what you buy (step 2).

Hardware

Item	Qty	Note
Wood screw #8 × 2 in, flat head, stainless steel 300 series (for example 304 or 316)	38	Generic specification from the design's joint rules (any brand). Buy a few spares: one is used for the test in scrap. The same screw as the cedar pot sleeve.

Supplies

Item	Amount	Needed
Masking tape (labels and the depth flag on the drill bit)	1 roll	yes
Sandpaper, 120 grit	a few sheets	yes
Pencil	1	yes
Scrap board (backer for drilling, and the test screw): use the offcuts	offcuts	yes
Spacer for the 1/8 in floor gaps: the smooth shank of a 1/8 in drill bit (the body-hole bit from the tool list)	1	yes
Exterior finish whose label allows use near plants (only if you do not leave the cedar bare)	amount from its label	if you choose

Tools

Tool	Needed
A flat, stable workbench or table	required
Safety glasses, hearing protection and a dust mask	required
Tape measure and a square (calipers help to measure board thickness)	required
Miter saw that crosscuts a 5 1/2 in wide board in one pass (square cuts only, no bevels or rips)	required
Cordless drill/driver with a clutch	required
Drill bits: 1/8 in and 5/64 in twist bits and a 3/8 in 82° countersink (drill accessories)	required
2 bar or F-style clamps that open at least 8 in (4 make the floor step easier)	required
A sanding block	optional

Always wear safety glasses with power tools. Read your saw's and drill's manuals before you start.

Steps

Step 1. Get the bench and the safety gear ready

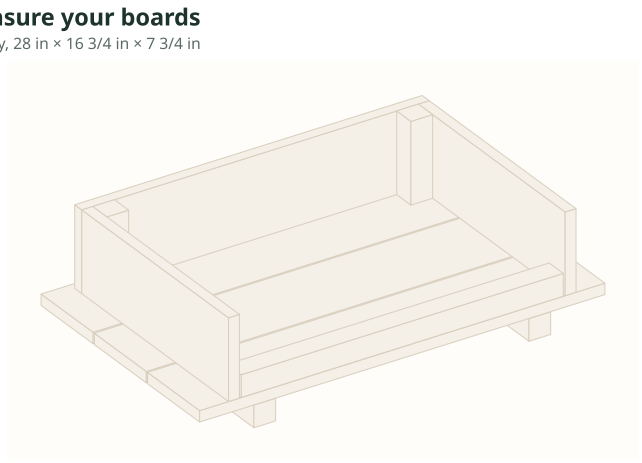
Step 1. Get the bench and the safety gear ready
Cedar Potting Tray, 28 in × 16 3/4 in × 7 3/4 in

1. Clear a flat bench or table at least 3 ft long and sweep it.
2. Put on safety glasses.
3. Put on hearing protection before you use the saw.
4. Wear a dust mask when you cut and when you sand.

Check: The bench is clear and you have glasses, hearing protection and a mask.

Parts: none. **Hardware:** none. **Tools:** A flat, stable workbench or table; Safety glasses, hearing protection and a dust mask.

Step 2. Measure your boards



1. Measure the thickness and the width of each 1x6 board: this plan uses 3/4 in × 5 1/2 in.
2. Measure both sides of the 2x2: this plan uses 1 1/2 in × 1 1/2 in.
3. Sight along each board: choose the straightest faces for the floor and the walls.
4. If a size differs by more than 1/32 in, the gaps and the screw places in this plan no longer match exactly.

Check: Your 1x6 boards measure 3/4 in × 5 1/2 in and your 2x2 1 1/2 in × 1 1/2 in.

Parts: none. **Hardware:** none. **Tools:** Tape measure and a square (calipers help to measure board thickness).

Step 3. Set up the miter saw and test one cut

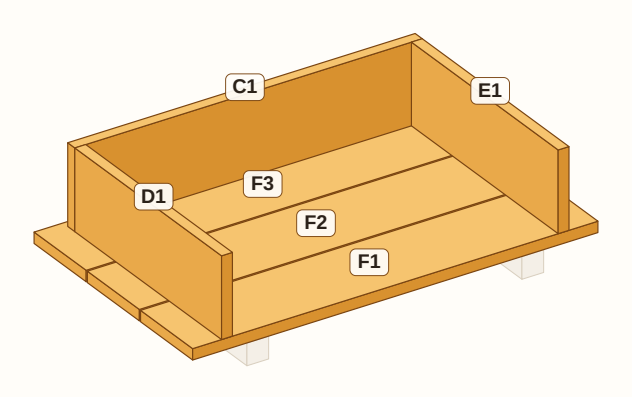
1. Support both sides of the saw so a long board lies flat.
2. Square the blade to the fence and to the table (check with the square on a test cut in scrap).
3. Measure the slot the blade cut: this plan's cut layout assumes 1/8 in.
4. Trim 1/2 in off one end of each board so it starts square.

Check: A test cut is square both ways and the kerf is 1/8 in or less.

Parts: none. **Hardware:** none. **Tools:** Miter saw that crosscuts a 5 1/2 in wide board in one pass (square cuts only, no bevels or rips); Tape measure and a square (calipers help to measure board thickness); Safety glasses, hearing protection and a dust mask.

Step 4. Cut the 1x6 parts

Step 4. Cut the 1x6 parts
Cedar Potting Tray, 28 in × 16 3/4 in × 7 3/4 in

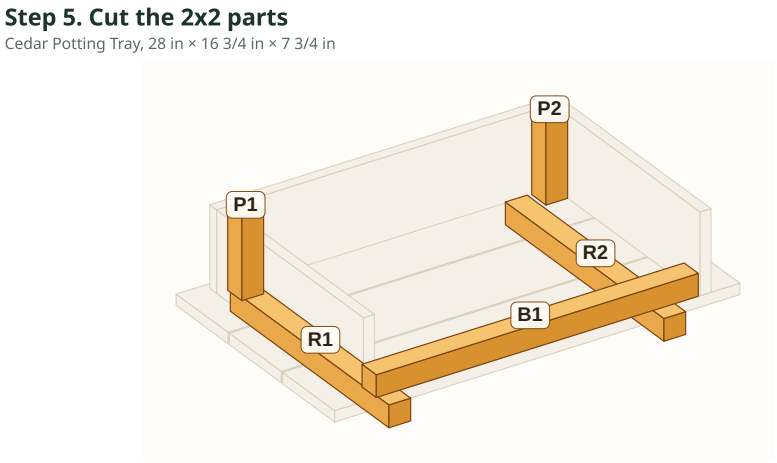


1. Board 1: after the 1/2 in trim, cut F1 28 in, F2 28 in, F3 28 in.
2. Board 2: after the 1/2 in trim, cut C1 24 in, D1 15 1/2 in, E1 15 1/2 in.
3. Measure every piece from its square end, mark it with a square and cut on the waste side of the line.
4. Cut pieces of the same length with a stop block so they match exactly.

Check: Each piece matches its length in the cut list within 1/32 in; same-length pieces match each other.

Parts: F1, F2, F3, C1, D1, E1. **Hardware:** none. **Tools:** Miter saw that crosscuts a 5 1/2 in wide board in one pass (square cuts only, no bevels or rips); Tape measure and a square (calipers help to measure board thickness); Safety glasses, hearing protection and a dust mask.

Step 5. Cut the 2x2 parts

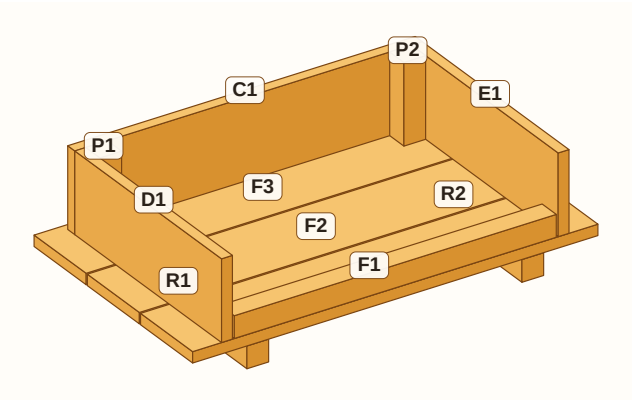


1. Board 1: after the 1/2 in trim, cut B1 22 1/4 in, R1 16 3/4 in, R2 16 3/4 in, P1 5 1/2 in, P2 5 1/2 in.
2. Measure every piece from its square end, mark it with a square and cut on the waste side of the line.
3. Cut pieces of the same length with a stop block so they match exactly.

Check: Each piece matches its length in the cut list within 1/32 in; same-length pieces match each other.

Parts: B1, R1, R2, P1, P2. **Hardware:** none. **Tools:** Miter saw that crosscuts a 5 1/2 in wide board in one pass (square cuts only, no bevels or rips); Tape measure and a square (calipers help to measure board thickness); Safety glasses, hearing protection and a dust mask.

Step 6. Label every piece and mark the faces

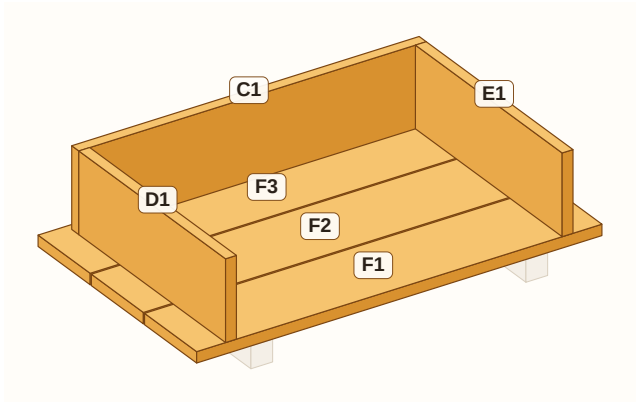


1. Put a piece of masking tape with its part id on every piece (F1 F2 F3, R1 R2, C1, D1 E1, P1 P2, B1).
2. On F1, F2 and F3 mark the TOP face and the FRONT edge.
3. On C1, D1 and E1 mark the OUTSIDE face and the BOTTOM edge.
4. D1 (left) and E1 (right) are mirror images once drilled: drill each with its own outside face up.
5. Count the pieces against the cut list: 11 pieces.

Check: Every piece is labeled and the cut list count matches.

Parts: F1, F2, F3, R1, R2, C1, D1, E1, P1, P2, B1. **Hardware:** none. **Tools:** Tape measure and a square (calipers help to measure board thickness).

Step 7. Mark, drill and countersink the screw holes



1. F1, top face, for the runners: 4 holes, 4 1/2 in from each end, 2 7/8 in and 4 1/8 in from the front edge.
2. F1, bottom face, for the lip: 3 holes, 7 1/4 in from each end and at the middle, 3/4 in from the front edge.
3. F1, bottom face, for the side walls: 4 holes, 2 3/8 in from each end, 1 7/8 in and 3 5/8 in from the front edge.
4. F2, top face, for the runners: 4 holes, 4 1/2 in from each end, 1 7/8 in and 3 5/8 in from the front edge.
5. F2, bottom face, for the side walls: 4 holes, 2 3/8 in from each end, 1 7/8 in and 3 5/8 in from the front edge.
6. F3, top face, for the runners: 4 holes, 4 1/2 in from each end, 1 7/8 in and 3 5/8 in from the front edge.
7. F3, bottom face, for the back wall: 3 holes, 7 1/4 in from each end and at the middle, 4 5/8 in from the front edge.
8. F3, bottom face, for the side walls: 4 holes, 2 3/8 in from each end, 1 3/8 in and 2 7/8 in from the front edge.
9. C1, outside (back) face, for the post: 4 holes, 1 1/2 in from each end, 2 1/4 in and 4 3/8 in from the bottom edge.
10. D1, outside face, for the post: 2 holes, 1 in from the back end, 1 1/8 in and 3 1/4 in from the bottom edge.
11. E1, outside face, for the post: 2 holes, 1 in from the back end, 1 1/8 in and 3 1/4 in from the bottom edge.
12. Drill each hole straight through with the 1/8 in bit, a scrap board under the piece.
13. Countersink each hole on the marked face with the 3/8 in countersink, just deep enough for a screw head to sit flush.

Check: 38 holes in all, each countersunk on the face named above.

Parts: F1, F2, F3, C1, D1, E1. **Hardware:** none. **Tools:** Tape measure and a square (calipers help to measure board thickness); Cordless drill/driver with a clutch; Drill bits: 1/8 in and 5/64 in twist bits and a 3/8 in 82° countersink (drill accessories); 2 bar or F-style clamps that open at least 8 in (4 make the floor step easier).

Tips: The floor boards have holes countersunk on BOTH faces: the runner holes on the top face, the wall, back and lip holes on the bottom face.

Step 8. Test one screw in scrap

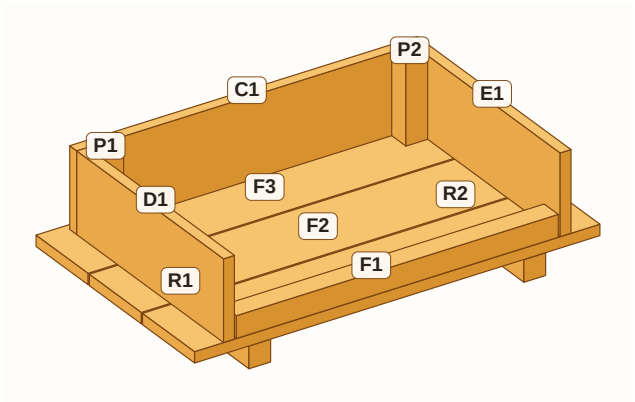
Step 8. Test one screw in scrap
Cedar Potting Tray, 28 in × 16 3/4 in × 7 3/4 in

1. Drill and countersink a hole in a 1x6 offcut, lay it on a 2x2 offcut and clamp them.
2. Through each hole drill a 5/64 in pilot into the piece under it until the tape flag on the bit touches (flag 2 in from the tip).
3. Drive a #8 × 2 in stainless flat-head wood screw in each hole until its head is flush. Never hammer a screw.
4. Unscrew it and look: the head sat flush, nothing split and the point did not come through.

Check: The head sits flush, the offcuts did not split and the point stayed inside.

Parts: none. **Hardware:** none. **Tools:** Cordless drill/driver with a clutch; Drill bits: 1/8 in and 5/64 in twist bits and a 3/8 in 82° countersink (drill accessories); 2 bar or F-style clamps that open at least 8 in (4 make the floor step easier).

Step 9. Dry fit

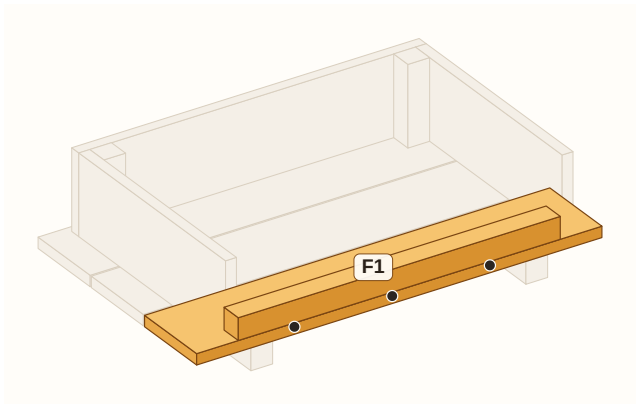


1. Lay R1 and R2 on the bench, 20 1/2 in apart outside to outside.
2. Lay F1, F2 and F3 across them, top faces up, F1 at the front: set each 1/8 in gap with the smooth shank of a 1/8 in drill bit (the body-hole bit from the tool list); each board reaching 3 3/4 in past the outside of each runner.
3. Stand C1, D1 and E1 on the floor with P1 and P2 in the back corners and B1 at the front: the side walls stand 2 in from the ends of the floor boards and C1 stands 1/2 in from the back edge.
4. Take everything apart again.

Check: Every piece fits its place and no piece is missing.

Parts: F1, F2, F3, R1, R2, C1, D1, E1, P1, P2, B1. **Hardware:** none. **Tools:** Tape measure and a square (calipers help to measure board thickness).

Step 10. Screw the lip to the front floor board



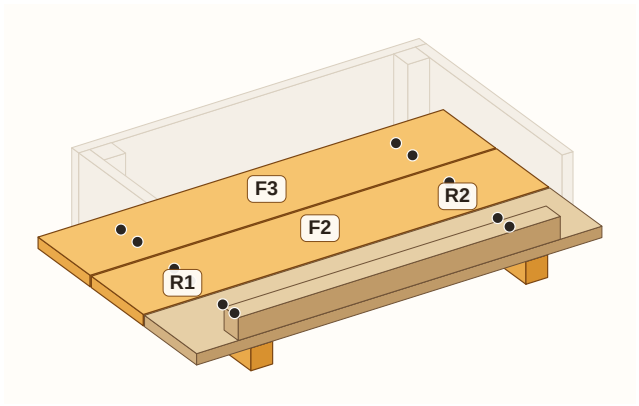
1. Lay B1 on the bench and lay R1 beside it as a support, parallel, 2 1/2 in away.
2. Lay F1 across them, bottom face up: its front edge flush with the outside face of B1, its back edge on R1.
3. Slide B1 until it is 2 7/8 in from each end of F1.
4. Clamp F1 to B1.
5. Through each hole drill a 5/64 in pilot into the piece under it until the tape flag on the bit touches (flag 2 in from the tip).
6. Drive a #8 × 2 in stainless flat-head wood screw in each hole until its head is flush. Never hammer a screw.

Check: B1 is flush with the front edge of F1 and the same distance from each end; every head is flush.

Parts: F1, B1. **Hardware:** 3 × Wood screw #8 × 2 in, flat head, stainless steel 300 series (for example 304 or 316). **Tools:** 2 bar or F-style clamps that open at least 8 in (4 make the floor step easier); Cordless drill/driver with a clutch; Drill bits: 1/8 in and 5/64 in twist bits and a 3/8 in 82° countersink (drill accessories); Tape measure and a square (calipers help to measure board thickness).

Tips: The lip screws are 6 3/4 in and 13 1/2 in apart; R1 is only a support here.

Step 11. Screw the floor boards to the runners

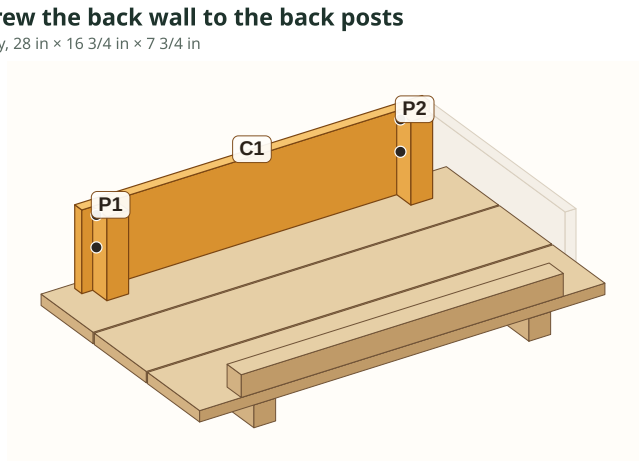


1. Lay R1 and R2 on the bench, parallel, 20 1/2 in apart outside to outside, ends lined up.
2. On top of each runner mark lines 5 1/2 in, 5 5/8 in, 11 1/8 in and 11 1/4 in from its front end.
3. Lay F1 (lip up, at the front), F2 and F3 on the runners, top faces up, edges on the lines.
4. Check each 1/8 in gap at both runners with the smooth shank of a 1/8 in drill bit (the body-hole bit from the tool list): it slides in snugly without forcing the boards apart.
5. Center the boards: each end reaches 3 3/4 in past the outside of its runner.
6. Measure both diagonals of the floor: make them equal, then clamp a board to each runner.
7. Through each hole drill a 5/64 in pilot into the piece under it until the tape flag on the bit touches (flag 2 in from the tip).
8. Drive a #8 × 2 in stainless flat-head wood screw in each hole until its head is flush. Never hammer a screw.

Check: The gaps are even, the runners are square to the boards and every head is flush.

Parts: R1, R2, F1, F2, F3. **Hardware:** 12 × Wood screw #8 × 2 in, flat head, stainless steel 300 series (for example 304 or 316). **Tools:** 2 bar or F-style clamps that open at least 8 in (4 make the floor step easier); Cordless drill/driver with a clutch; Drill bits: 1/8 in and 5/64 in twist bits and a 3/8 in 82° countersink (drill accessories); Tape measure and a square (calipers help to measure board thickness).

Step 12. Screw the back wall to the back posts

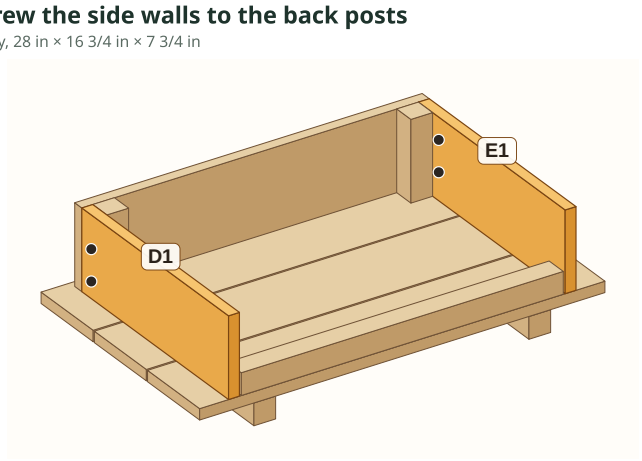


1. Lay P1 and P2 on the bench, parallel.
2. Lay C1 on them, outside face up, each post 3/4 in from the end of C1 (use a 1x6 offcut on edge as a spacer) and both post ends are flush with the edges of C1.
3. Clamp C1 to the posts.
4. Through each hole drill a 5/64 in pilot into the piece under it until the tape flag on the bit touches (flag 2 in from the tip).
5. Drive a #8 × 2 in stainless flat-head wood screw in each hole until its head is flush. Never hammer a screw.

Check: The posts are square to the back wall and their tops are flush with its top edge.

Parts: C1, P1, P2. **Hardware:** 4 × Wood screw #8 × 2 in, flat head, stainless steel 300 series (for example 304 or 316). **Tools:** 2 bar or F-style clamps that open at least 8 in (4 make the floor step easier); Cordless drill/driver with a clutch; Drill bits: 1/8 in and 5/64 in twist bits and a 3/8 in 82° countersink (drill accessories); Tape measure and a square (calipers help to measure board thickness).

Step 13. Screw the side walls to the back posts

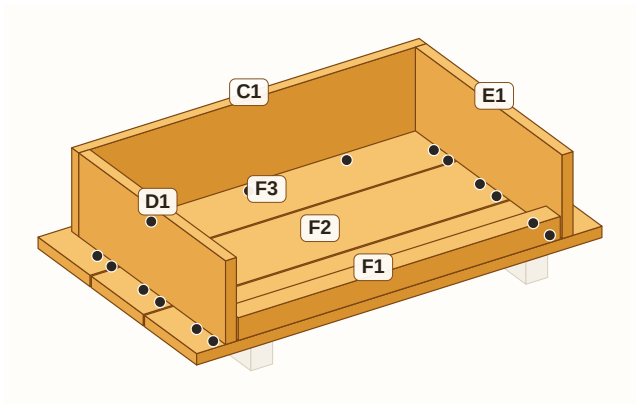


1. Stand the back wall on the bench, posts toward you.
2. Hold D1 against P1, outside face out: its back end against C1, its outside face flush with the end of C1, top edges flush. Clamp it.
3. Through each hole drill a 5/64 in pilot into the piece under it until the tape flag on the bit touches (flag 2 in from the tip).
4. Drive a #8 × 2 in stainless flat-head wood screw in each hole until its head is flush. Never hammer a screw.
5. Do the same with E1 on P2.
6. Measure the two diagonals across the top: push the front ends until they are equal.

Check: The walls stand square: the two diagonals across the top are equal.

Parts: D1, E1, P1, P2. **Hardware:** 4 × Wood screw #8 × 2 in, flat head, stainless steel 300 series (for example 304 or 316). **Tools:** 2 bar or F-style clamps that open at least 8 in (4 make the floor step easier); Cordless drill/driver with a clutch; Drill bits: 1/8 in and 5/64 in twist bits and a 3/8 in 82° countersink (drill accessories); Tape measure and a square (calipers help to measure board thickness).

Step 14. Screw the floor to the walls



1. Turn the walls upside down on the bench (top edges down).
2. Turn the floor upside down (runners up) and lay it on the walls: the lip drops in between the side walls.
3. Line it up: the floor reaches 2 in past each side wall, its front edge is flush with the front ends of the side walls and 1/2 in of floor shows behind the back wall.
4. Slide one corner over the edge of the bench and clamp the floor board to the top edge of the wall there (the clamp spans the floor board and the wall); do the same at the opposite corner.
5. Through each hole drill a 5/64 in pilot into the piece under it until the tape flag on the bit touches (flag 2 in from the tip).
6. Drive a #8 × 2 in stainless flat-head wood screw in each hole until its head is flush. Never hammer a screw.

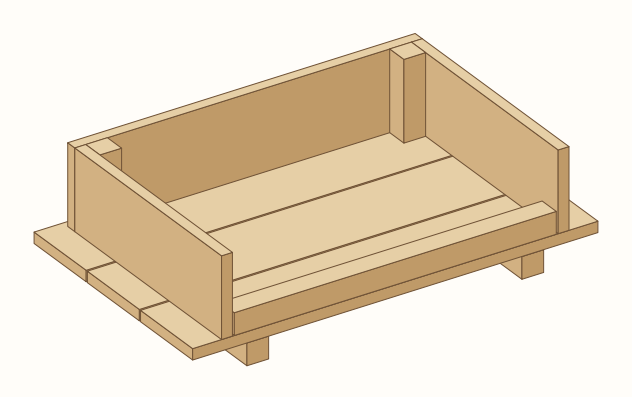
Check: The floor overhangs both side walls equally, its front edge is flush with the side walls' front ends and every head is flush.

Parts: F1, F2, F3, C1, D1, E1, B1. **Hardware:** 15 × Wood screw #8 × 2 in, flat head, stainless steel 300 series (for example 304 or 316). **Tools:** 2 bar or F-style clamps that open at least 8 in (4 make the floor step easier); Cordless drill/driver with a clutch; Drill bits: 1/8 in and 5/64 in twist bits and a 3/8 in 82° countersink (drill accessories); Tape measure and a square (calipers help to measure board thickness).

Tips: The runners stand up next to the side-wall holes: the driver bit reaches past them.

Step 15. Ease the edges and sand

Step 15. Ease the edges and sand
Cedar Potting Tray, 28 in × 16 3/4 in × 7 3/4 in



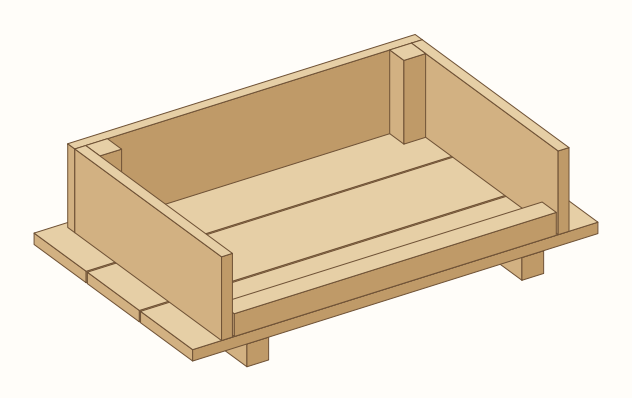
1. Turn the tray right side up.
2. Sand every sharp edge round by hand, most of all the ends of the floor boards where your hands go.
3. Sand the top edges of the walls and the lip.

Check: No edge is sharp and no splinter catches a cloth.

Parts: none. **Hardware:** none. **Tools:** A sanding block; Safety glasses, hearing protection and a dust mask.

Step 16. Finish (your choice)

Step 16. Finish (your choice)
Cedar Potting Tray, 28 in × 16 3/4 in × 7 3/4 in

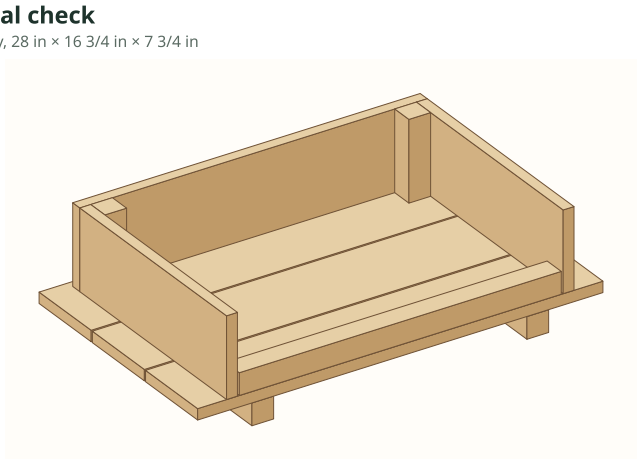


1. You can leave the cedar bare: it turns grey over time.
2. Or put on an exterior finish whose label allows use near plants, following its label for coats and cure time, and keep it out of the potting mix.

Check: Bare, or the finish has cured as its label says.

Parts: none. **Hardware:** none. **Tools:** none.

Step 17. Final check



1. Measure the tray: 28 in wide, 16 3/4 in deep, 7 3/4 in high at the back and 3 3/4 in at the lip.
2. Run a hand inside the walls, along the runners and under the floor: no screw point shows anywhere.
3. Set it on a flat table: it sits on its two runners without rocking.
4. Slide your fingers under each end of the floor: there is 1 1/2 in of room up to the runner.

Check: Every size matches and no point shows.

Parts: none. **Hardware:** none. **Tools:** Tape measure and a square (calipers help to measure board thickness).

What was checked, and what was not

Checked in the model

Check	Result
C-schema	The manifest follows the release contract: identities, units, integer lengths, step numbering.
C-content-hash	The manifest's content hash matches its content.
C-files	Every one of the 33 files is listed with its scope, and its bytes match the recorded size and SHA-256.
C-refs	Every part, hardware and tool id referenced by a step or cut exists; quantities agree between the parts list, the cut layout, the steps and the hardware list.
C-public	Public files are only those the public projection lists, and none of them refers to a paid or private path.
D-params	Every parameter is inside the design's published range (box width 18 to 30 in, floor gap 1/16 to 3/16 in, hand-hold ledge 1 1/2 to 3 in, measured board sizes) and the wood is cedar.
D-parts	All 11 part sizes and places match the recompute from the parameters.
D-overall	Overall 28 in wide × 16 3/4 in deep × 7 3/4 in high; lip top 3 3/4 in; hand hold 3 3/4 in deep × 1 1/2 in high.
D-lifted	Only the runners touch the table; the floor is 1 1/2 in up.
D-collision	No two parts occupy the same space.
D-drainage	Floor gaps 1/8 in and 1/8 in: each at least ~1/16 in (water and swelling) and at most ~3/16 in (keeps loose mix in).
S-stock	Boards to buy: 2 × 1x6 and 1 × 2x2, 8 ft (first-fit with 1/8 in kerf and a 1/2 in squaring trim per board); no part needs a rip.
S-cuts	Every part is cut exactly once, at its length, inside its board, with a kerf between pieces and no rips.
F-length	Every screw is a standard 2 in length, entering the outer face of the piece it goes through, against the piece it holds.
F-penetration	Every screw goes at least 1/2 in into the piece it holds.
F-breakthrough	No point comes within 1/8 in of a far face or reaches another part.
F-inside	Every shank stays inside both pieces, at least half a shank from their faces.
F-distances	End distance at least the board thickness and edge distance at least half of it, in every board a screw passes through (Wood Handbook p. 8-11).
F-grain	No screw goes into end grain.
F-collision	No two of the 38 screws come within ~5/32 in of each other.
F-count	The hardware count (38) equals the screws placed.

A-sequence	17 steps in order: every piece is cut before it is screwed, every screw is driven exactly once, in a step whose sub-assembly holds both of its pieces.
A-access	Driver access in assembly order: nothing covers an entry face, nothing stands within 1/4 in of a screw axis for 2 in (the bit) or within 1 in out to 10 in (chuck and drill).
A-direction	Every screw is driven down onto the bench or level, never upward.
A-dry-fit	The dry fit places no screw.
H-handed	Handed parts recomputed from the hole patterns: mirror pairs ['D1/E1']; the label step tells the builder.
D-inside	Inside 22 1/2 in between the side walls, 15 1/2 in from the front edge to the back wall (14 in from the lip), walls 5 1/2 in and lip 1 1/2 in above the floor: the manifest's overall and inside sizes match the recompute from the parameters.
X-plan	The model's assembly plan record (stages, the step of each stage, the screw) agrees with the manifest's steps, fasteners and hardware.
D-cuts	Board count recomputed with a 1/8 in kerf: 2 × 1x6 cedar board, 8 ft, 1 × 2x2 cedar board, 8 ft; every board's layout adds up to its length including the kerfs and the squaring trim.
D-display	Every length in the plan is an exact multiple of 1/16 in, so the fractional display never rounds a cut length.
A-cut-before-use	Assembly order: every part is cut before any step uses it.
A-paths	Assembly order walked step by step: each part can slide into its place without passing through a part already fixed, every screw's parts are in place when its step comes, and all 11 parts are in place at the end.
X-guide	The browser guide data has the same steps, parts, quantities, hardware, tools and geometry as the manifest.
X-drawings	The front, side and top drawings show all 11 parts and carry the overall and inside dimensions recomputed here; every step has its own labeled diagram.
X-lists	The cut list and shopping list files match the manifest row for row (nominal purchase and actual sizes kept separate).
X-pdf	The 23-page US Letter PDF carries project, size, edition, release, language and page number on every page; its cut list, steps, parts per step and hardware match the manifest.
X-public-content	Public files show only the design rendering (labeled "Design rendering"), the footprint and one sample step; no full parts table or other step is public.
H-claims	No load rating, build, photo or review is claimed anywhere.

Not verified

Item	Why
U-physical	Not physically built: real fit, board straightness and ease of assembly are unverified.
U-load	No load rating. Lifting a full tray by the floor ends is not tested.

U-edge-hold	15 screws go up into the 3/4 in bottom edges of the walls (~9/32 in of wood each side of the shank); splitting resistance there is not tested.
U-sifting	Fine dry mix can still sift through 1/8 in gaps; lay newspaper or a scrap of fabric in the tray if that matters.
U-envelope	Driver clearances (bit, chuck) are our planning numbers, not a tool maker's.
U-kerf	The cut layout assumes a 1/8 in kerf; a wider blade needs a re-check.

Sources

- USDA Forest Products Laboratory, Wood Handbook (2021), FPL-GTR-282, chapter 8 Fastenings, https://research.fs.usda.gov/treesearch/62200
- Aspen Fasteners, Wood Screws specification sheet (Tables 1, 3, 4; Lengths), https://aspenfasteners.com/content/pdf/woodscrew_spec_sheet.pdf

Design rendering and diagrams only: no photographs of a built tray exist for this edition. 15 screws go up into the bottom edges of the walls; see the items not verified. Corrections are published as a new edition.