



Storage Shed

Installation Instructions



Thanks for choosing TIMBER MART in constructing your new shed

Planning A Shed

What can you afford? Budget is the starting point with just about any construction project. Start by deciding how much you can afford.

Determine the size An unnecessarily large shed will cut the amount of usable space on your property, while one that is too small will limit its uses. When it comes to size, build as large as possible while still being practical and affordable. This will allow maximum flexibility for the future even if all the space is not used right away.

Determine your needs Will you use your shed to free up space in your house, garden and garage and store everything neatly and safely out of the way or as an extra hobby or workspace? A garden potting shed or playhouse for your children? How you plan to use the shed is the largest factor influencing your selection.

Be sure to check local bylaws to ensure approval and/or necessary permits. A good starting point is your nearest Municipal Affairs and Housing Office.

Glossary

Studs: boards that run vertically from the foundation up and serve as the base structure for the walls

Fascia: length of wood that hides the exposed rafter tails

Cripple Stud: board that runs between the base of a window frame and the bottom plate

Jack Stud: runs from the header of a door or window to the bottom plate

Cap Plate: 2"x4" that 'caps' the top plate after the walls are raised and secure

Header: the head of an entrance way that provides overhead support

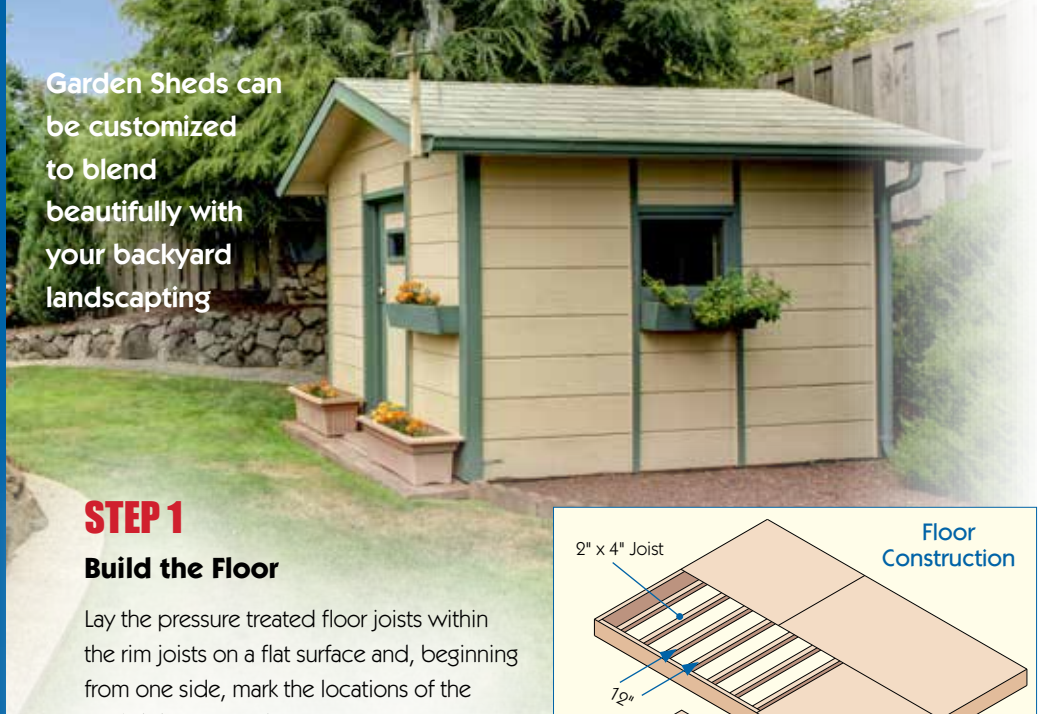
Rafters: the main components of the roof that serve as the platform for roofing materials

Floor Joists: parallel boards that run horizontally between walls and serve as the main support for the floor

Ridgeboard: the board placed on the ridge of the roof onto which the upper ends of other rafters are fastened.

Sheathing: sheets of plywood nailed to the outside face of studs to add extra strength and act as a base for exterior siding

Garden Sheds can be customized to blend beautifully with your backyard landscaping

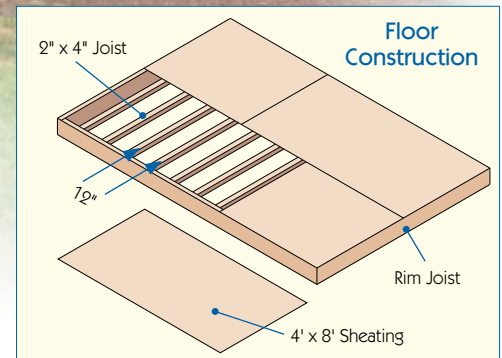


STEP 1

Build the Floor

Lay the pressure treated floor joists within the rim joists on a flat surface and, beginning from one side, mark the locations of the 2"x4" joists, every 12" on centre.

Now nail the joists to the rim joists to form the floor. Secure sheathing to the joists.



STEP 2

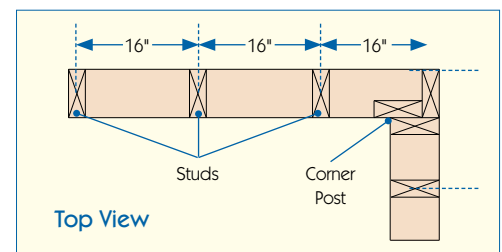
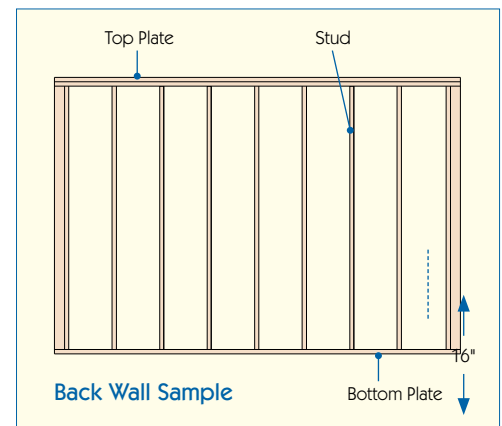
Build the Walls

Begin by keeping things simple: start with a side wall that will have no opening in order to get a feel for the work without any variables.

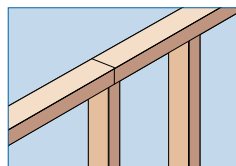
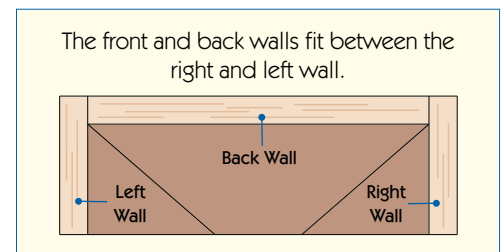
Lay the top and bottom plates together on a flat surface and, beginning from one side, mark the locations of the 2"x4" wall studs, every 16" on centre.

Now nail the studs to the top and bottom plates to form the framing wall. On all walls, stagger top plate joints over a stud.

To ensure the end walls fit between the side walls, cut the top and bottom plates back by 7" (3.5" on each side). Continue by assembling the other walls on a flat surface in the same manner.



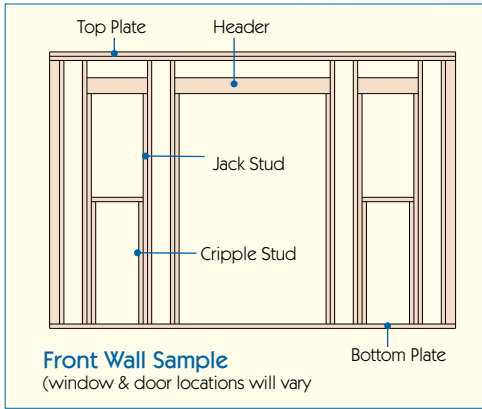
NOTE ON DOORS AND WINDOWS: Based on individual plans, window and door framing will vary. However, here are the basics: a secondary stud, called a jack stud, needs to be attached to the main stud to delineate the sides of the door or window. In essence, this will form a 'twin stud' on



Timbrtip Remember that top plates must break over a stud and all top plate splices must be at least 4' from any other splice. It may be necessary to cut the top plates as you progress to ensure that they join over a stud.

each side of the opening.

For the windows, you will also need to add extra studs, called cripple studs, between the base of the frame and the bottom plate to add extra strength (shown above).



Front Wall Sample
(window & door locations will vary)

Raise your walls into position. Use temporary braces to keep the walls in place. Nail the corners together using the corner posts ensuring that the walls are level and square. (A suggested method is to measure the walls diagonally from corner to corner; these measurements should be identical on every wall.)

You can now secure your wall with two (2) 12D nails every 16" on centre to secure wall to the floor. Use two (2) 12D nails every 24" on centre vertically to secure the walls to each other.

Once the walls are assembled, add a cap plate for additional strength. A cap plate consists of an additional 2"x4" across all the top plates. Essentially, it overlaps the connecting points of the top plate, beneath it, to provide extra strength.

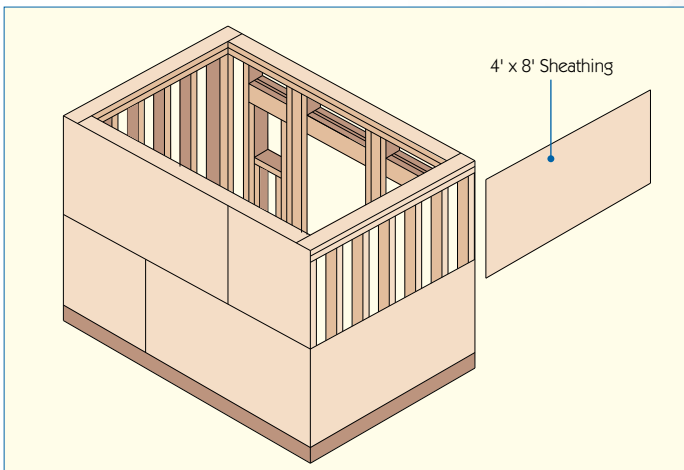
STEP 3

Attach Wall Sheathing

Beginning with the bottom corner of a side wall, start nailing the sheathing panel into place. The edge of the panel should be flush with the end of the wall and the bottom plate. For secure nailing, make sure that the edge of every panel falls on the middle of a stud and that it butts tightly with the next board.

As you nail the sheathing panels for the end walls, remember to extend the sheathing 3.5" beyond the last stud. This will allow the end walls to be nailed to the side walls as you form the frame.

For the doorway(s), you can now cut out the bottom plate.

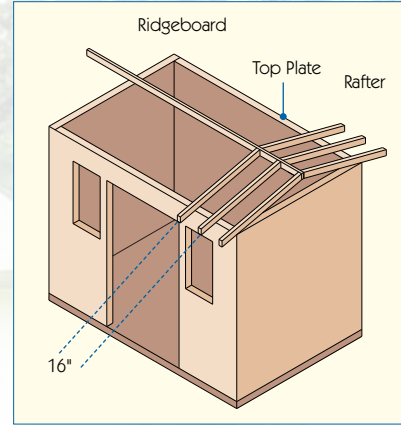


Timbrtip To cut sheathing around openings, press the panel into position over the opening while another person marks the opening onto the back of the panel from the inside of the garage. Place the marked sheet on sawhorses and cut along the pencil lines with a circular saw set to the proper depth.

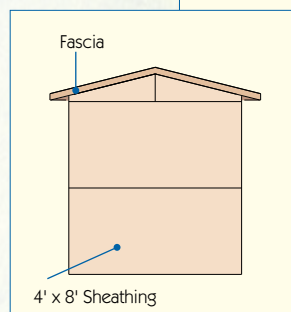
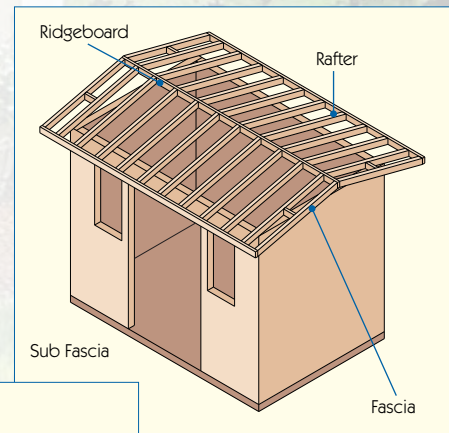
STEP 4

Building the Roof

Cut the rafters and install in pairs according to the plan. Mark the top plate every 16", the location of the rafters. Check again that the walls are perfectly straight.



If necessary, push or pull them into alignment and brace them. First install the rafters at either end of the shed. Secure the rafters in pairs on to the top plate. Retain a 1½" space at the top between the rafters to insert the ridgeboard. Secure the perpendicular studs between the joist and the rafters. Install the rafters on the top plate and support temporarily. Insert and secure the ridgeboard between the rafters. Nail the bottom of every rafter to the top plate, then the top of the rafter to the ridgeboard. Secure the sub-fascia to the rafter ends. Sheath the structure with plywood, taking care to stagger the joints and align them with the centre line of the rafters. Leave 1/8" clear at the joints to allow for swelling. Nail aluminum drip mouldings along the perimeter of the roof. Attach one strip of roofing felt paper along the roof's edges and install the shingles, finishing with a ridge cap.





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