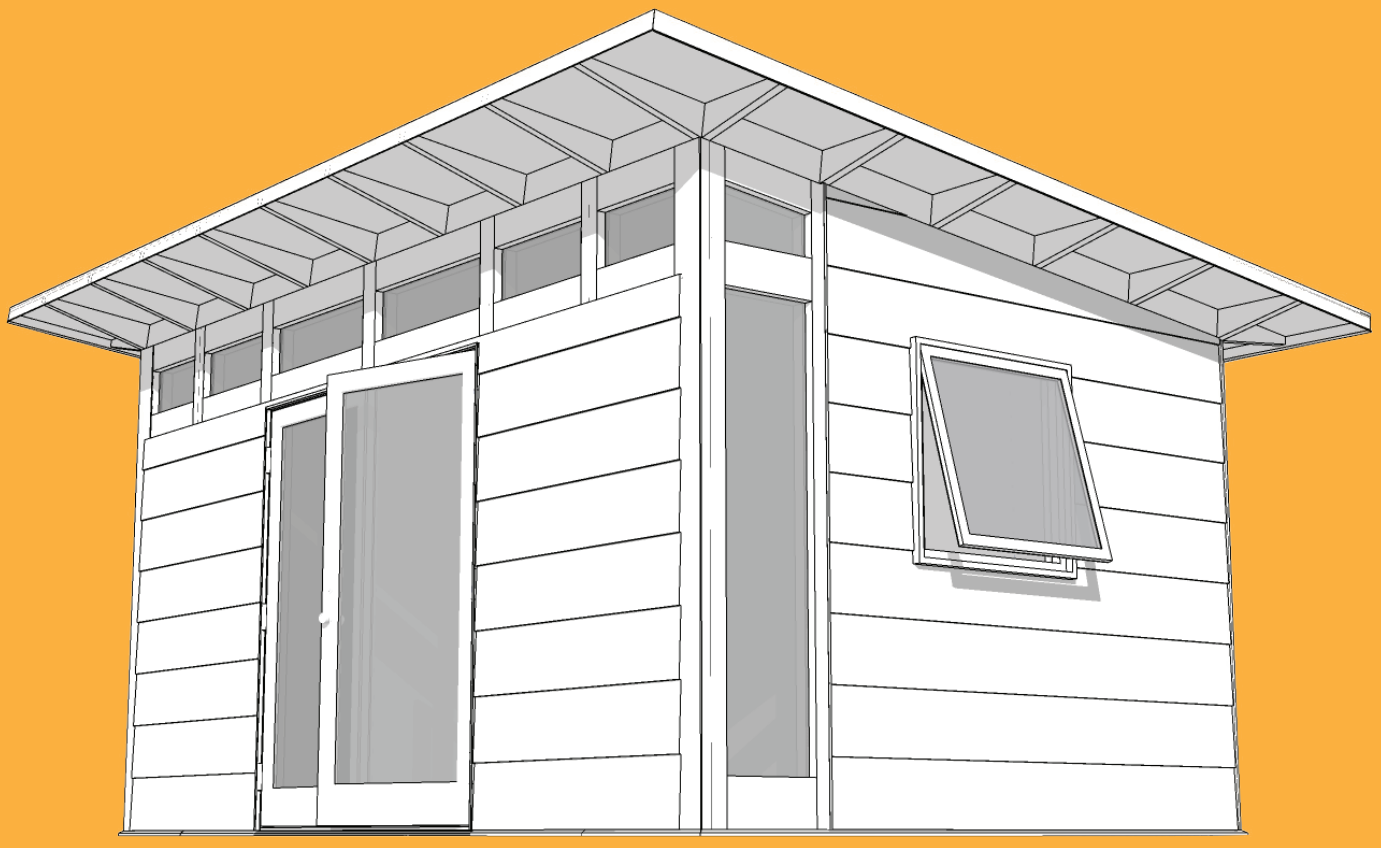
STUDIOSHED®

ASSEMBLY GUIDE



SIGNATURE SERIES

REQUIRED DOCUMENTS:

Reference project assembly drawings

Reference permit plan set for additional details

RECOMMENDED TOOLS:

- ☐ DRILL DRIVER
- ☐ WOOD DRILL BIT SET
- ☐ 3/4' PADDLE BIT

- ☐ IMPACT DRIVER
- ☐ 1/4" NUT DRIVER BIT
- ☐ #2 PHILLIPS BIT
- ☐ #3 PHILLIPS BIT
- ☐ T25 TORQUE BIT
- ☐ T30 TORQUE BIT

- ☐ 3/8" CROWN STAPLER
- ☐ T-50 ROOF STAPLES, SEE PROVIDED SHOPPING LIST

- ☐ PNEUMATIC FRAMING NAILER
- ☐ 3" 16d NAILS, SEE PROVIDED SHOPPING LIST
- ☐ 2 3/8" 8d NAILS, SEE PROVIDED SHOPPING LIST

- ☐ OSCILATING MULTI TOOL

- ☐ COMPRESSOR

- ☐ 10 oz CAULK GUN

- ☐ UTILITY KNIFE

- ☐ HAMMER DRILL (CONCRETE SLABS ONLY)
- ☐ 1/2" MASONRY BIT
- ☐ 3/4" MASONRY BIT MAY BE REQUIRED, SEE PERMIT PLAN SET

- ☐ COMPOUND MITER SAW

- ☐ GENERAL CARPENTRY TOOLS
  (6-ft LEVEL, TIN SNIPS, HAMMER, MEASURING TAPE, CHALK LINES, PENCILS, SQUARE, ETC.)

- ☐ 6-FT LADDER MINIMUM

** IMPORTANT **

SAFETY IS YOUR #1 RESPONSIBILITY. ALWAYS WEAR TASK APPROPRIATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) SUCH AS OSHA-APPROVED GLASSES, GLOVES, WORK BOOTS, ETC.

CONTACT InstallationSupport@studioshed.com FOR QUESTIONS

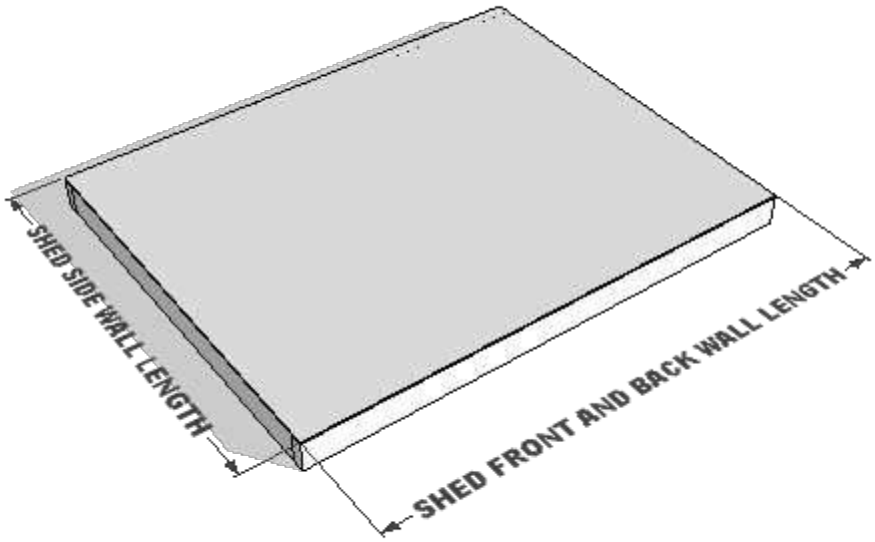
FLOOR PREP:

- Floor should be built to the exact dimensions of the shed and should be square and level.

We recommend using a laser level to accurately determine if the foundation is level. Take your time to be precise, it will save time later!

* If the shed foundation is larger than the shed:
- snap reference lines outlining the perimeter dimensions of the shed
- ensure lines are parallel and square
- if you intend to use an existing foundation, especially one that is not the exact size of your shed, consult with Studio Shed as this may impact total cost and warranty.
- foundation should be minimum 8" above adjacent grade

Fig 2a:



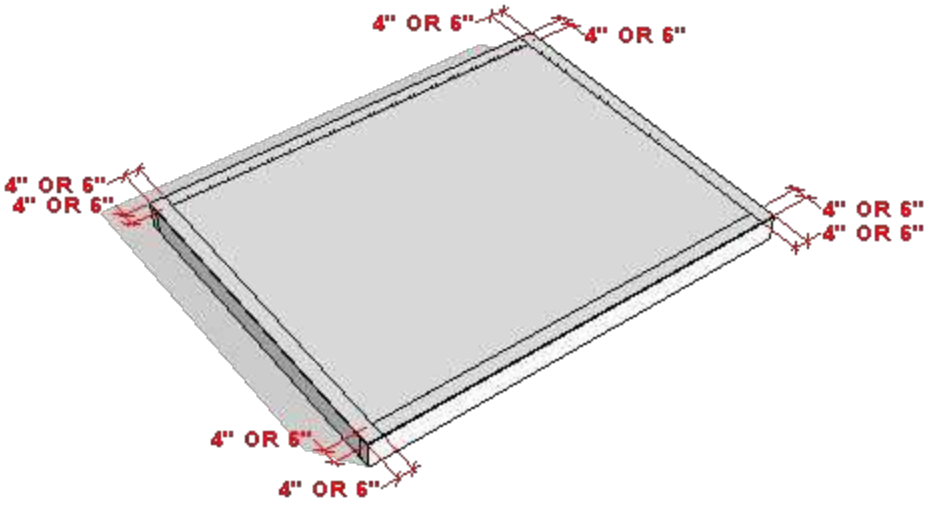
- Mark sill plate reference lines using chalk line and tape measure

- if shed walls are 2x4 framing - snap a line 4" in from the edge/perimeter of the shed on all sides

- if shed walls are 2x6 framing - snap lines 6" in from edge / perimeter of the shed on all sides

*sill plates will have a 1/2" inset from the edge

Fig 2b:

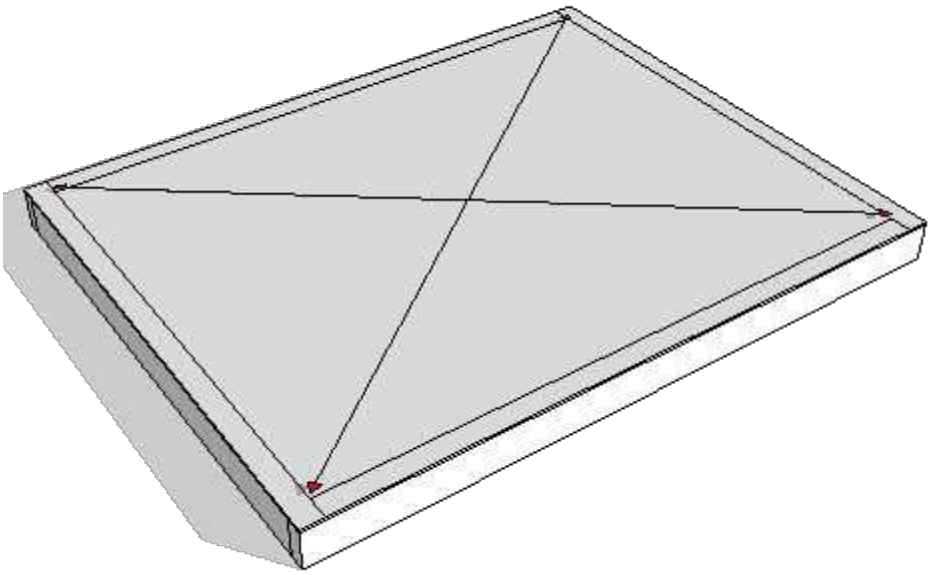


- Use a tape measure to check for square by measuring from opposite inside corners of the sill plate reference lines

- The measurements should be equal

- If unequal, make ay adjustments to make sure edge distance and squareness are correct.

Fig 3a:

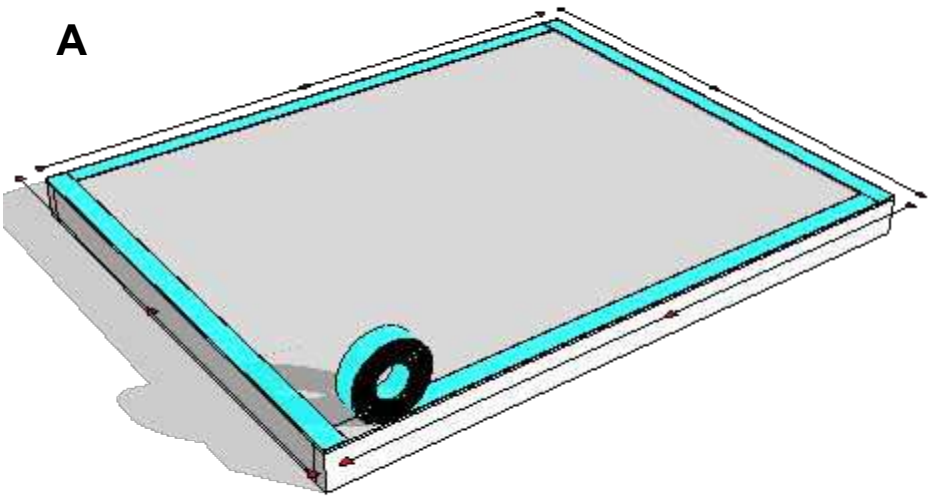


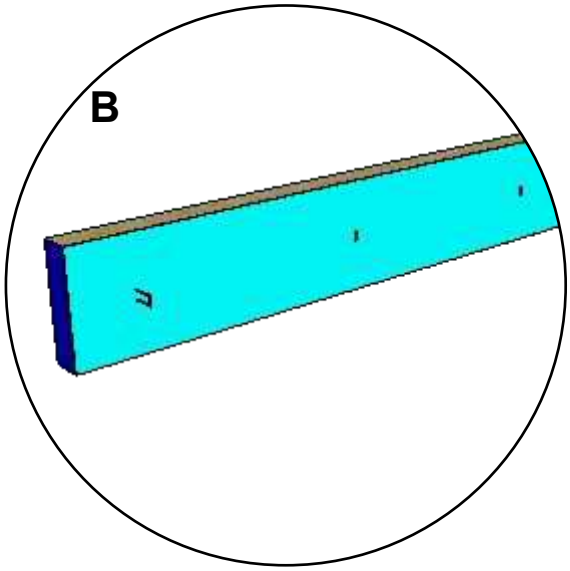
- Apply sill foam gasket around perimeter using one of the following methods:

- (**A**) Use sill plate reference lines as a guide and lay gasket on foundation

- (**B**) Staple sill seal to the bottom of the of the sill plates (prior to assembly). *easier/more precise*

Fig 3b:





LOOSE FIT 2x6 TREATED LSL SILL PLATES:

***Ends of treated LSL sill plates will be painted blue (color may vary) - verify material.**

- Align inside edge of the sill plates with the reference lines, the sill plates will sit in-set 1/2" from the edge of the floor/perimeter of the shed.

- **DO NOT** fasten to floor with anchors just yet, although you may tack the sill plate down with nails/pins

Front and back wall sill plates sit within side wall sill plates
- length with 2x4 walls = shed width minus 8"
- length with 2x6 walls = shed width minus 12"

*side wall plates run full length front to back

Reference project assembly drawings for sill plate lengths.

Fig 4a:

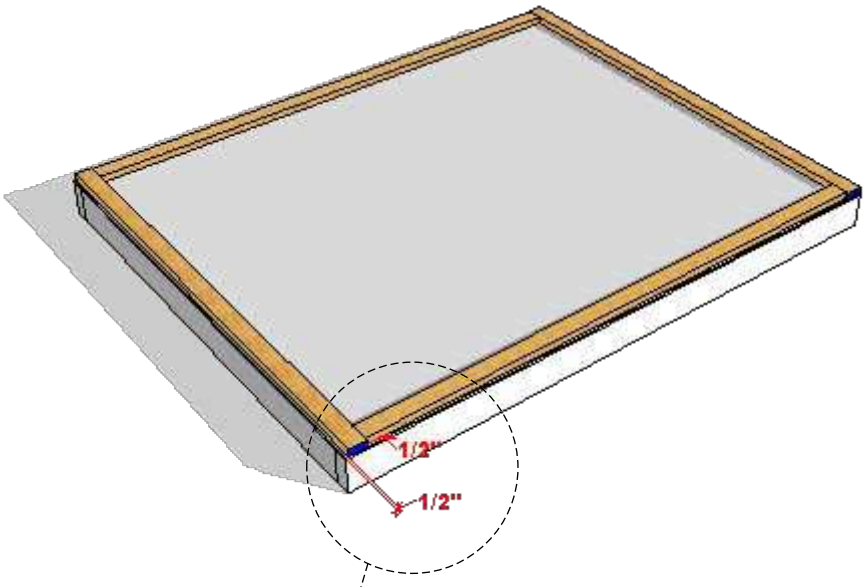
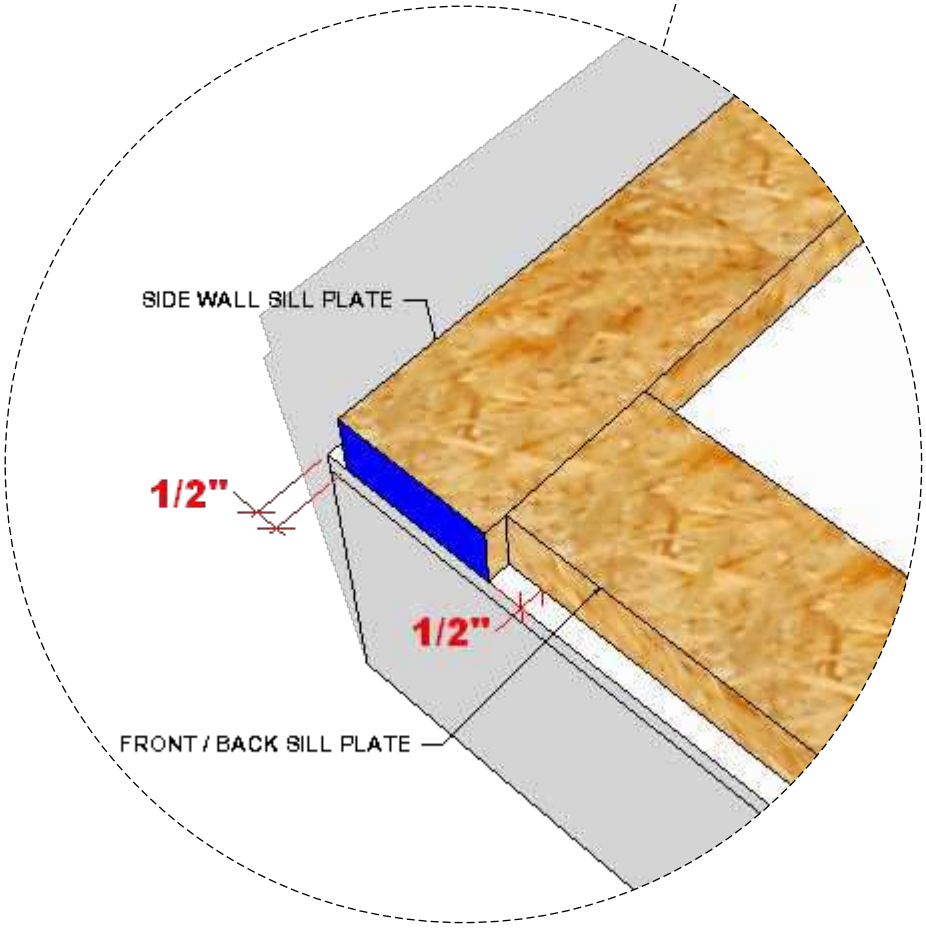


Fig 4b:



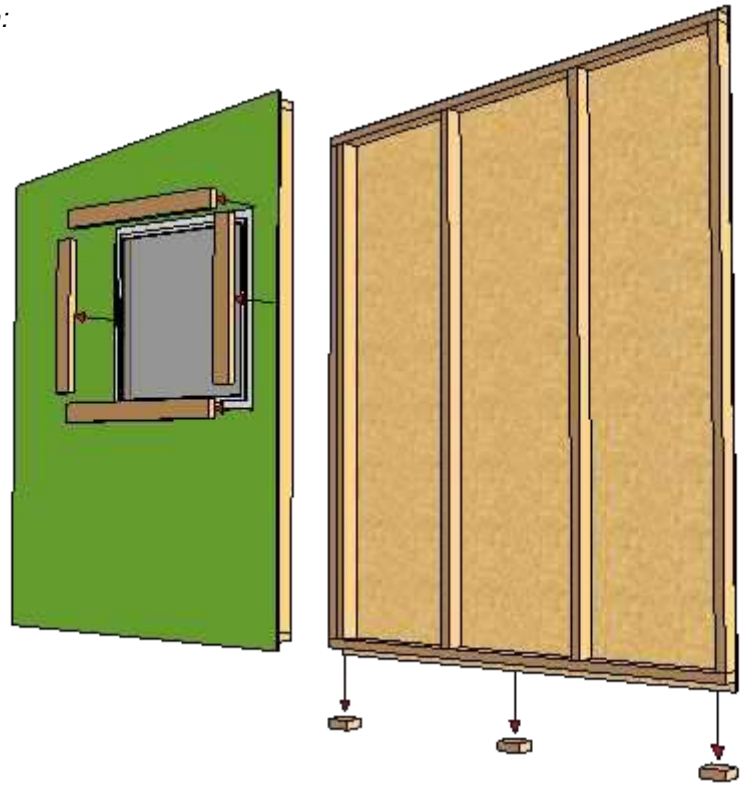
PREP WALLS FOR ASSEMBLY:

- Using a T25 torxbit, remove all shipping blocks from around operable windows and from the base of the wall panels.

- Use supplied zip tape to cover any screw holes from attaching the shipping blocks. **DO NOT apply zip tape to bottom flange of window as this may trap water.**

HANDLE PANELS WITH CARE! DO NOT REST DIRECLTY ON GROUND! REMOVING SHIPPING BLOCKS WILL LEAVE EXPOSED 1 1/2" OF EXPOSED SHEATHING AT TOP AND BOTTOM OF PANEL

Fig 5a:



STAND AND LOOSE-FIT WALL PANELS:

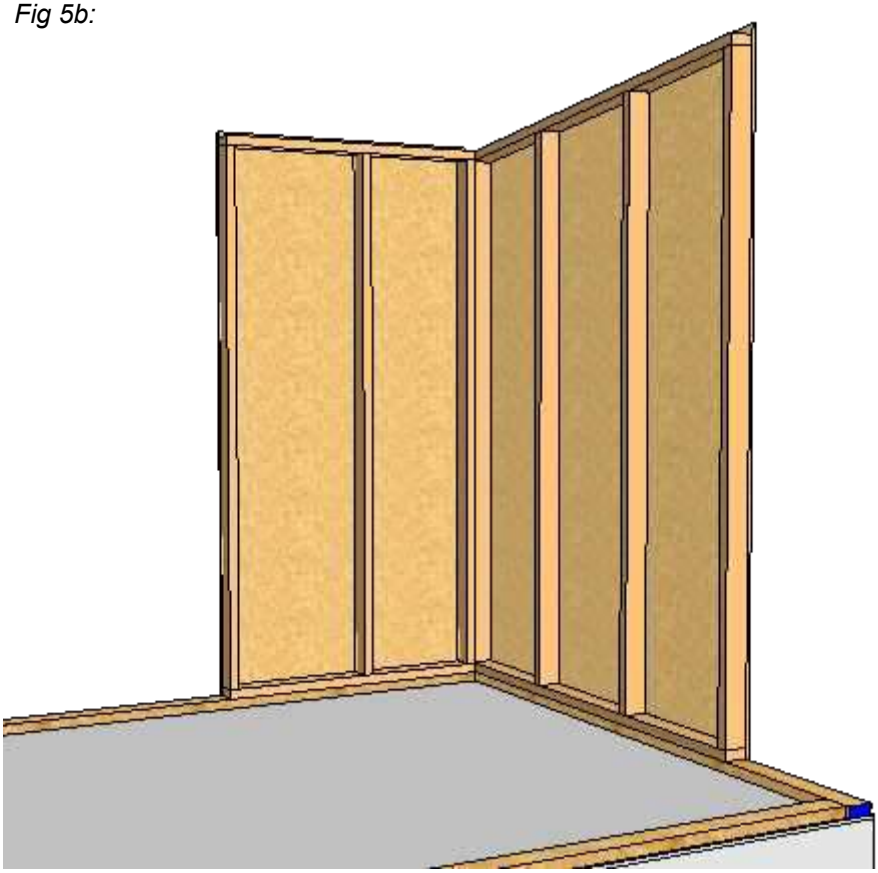
- Ensure the floor/sill is level

- If not, start at higher back corner and use shims under wall panels to ensure alignment.

- Starting at a back wall corner, stand a back panel and an adjacent rake wall (side wall) panel. Loose fit panels to allow for a needed adjustments

***Side walls will overlap front and back sill plates**

Fig 5b:



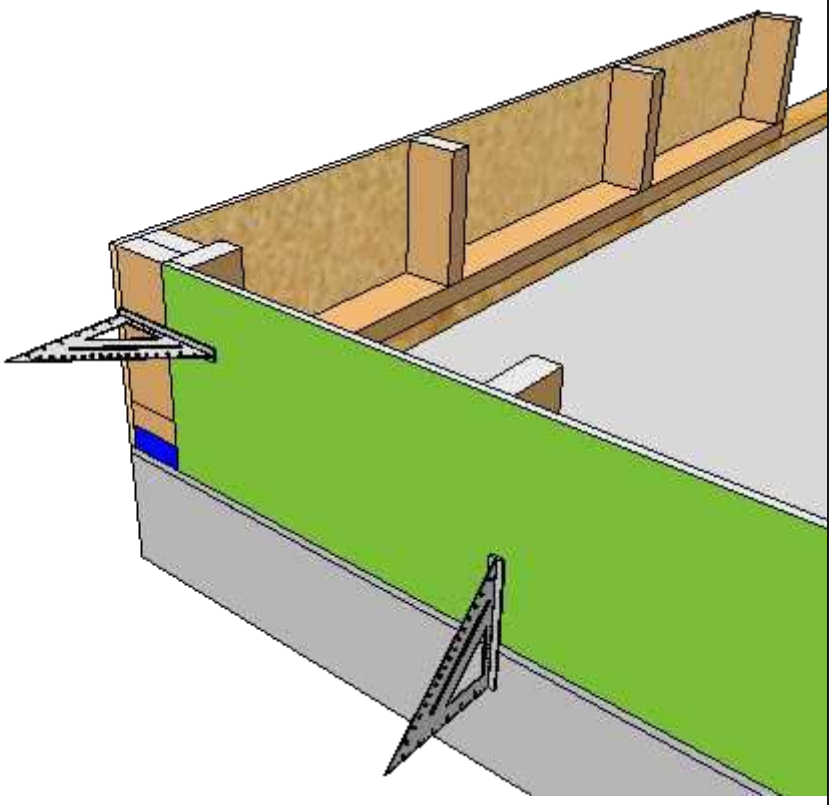
Reference project assembly drawings cover sheet for panel layout, SKU numbers will be written on wall panels

PANEL ALIGNMENT WITH FLOOR:

- Front and back wall sheathing should be flush with face of floor/perimeter line of shed.

STUD LAYOUT MAY VARY

Fig 6a:



CHECK PANELS FOR LEVEL AND PLUMB:

- Using a carpenter's level, ensure panels are level and plumb prior to installing fasteners.

- If needed, shim by placing shim in-between pressure treated sill and bottom wall panel.

***Top plates should be flush, back wall should have a bevel.**

TAKE YOUR TIME, ACCURACY IS IMPORTANT!

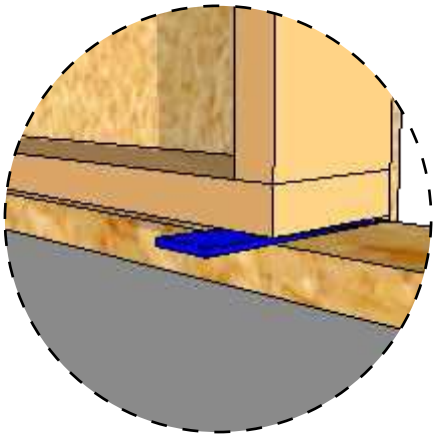
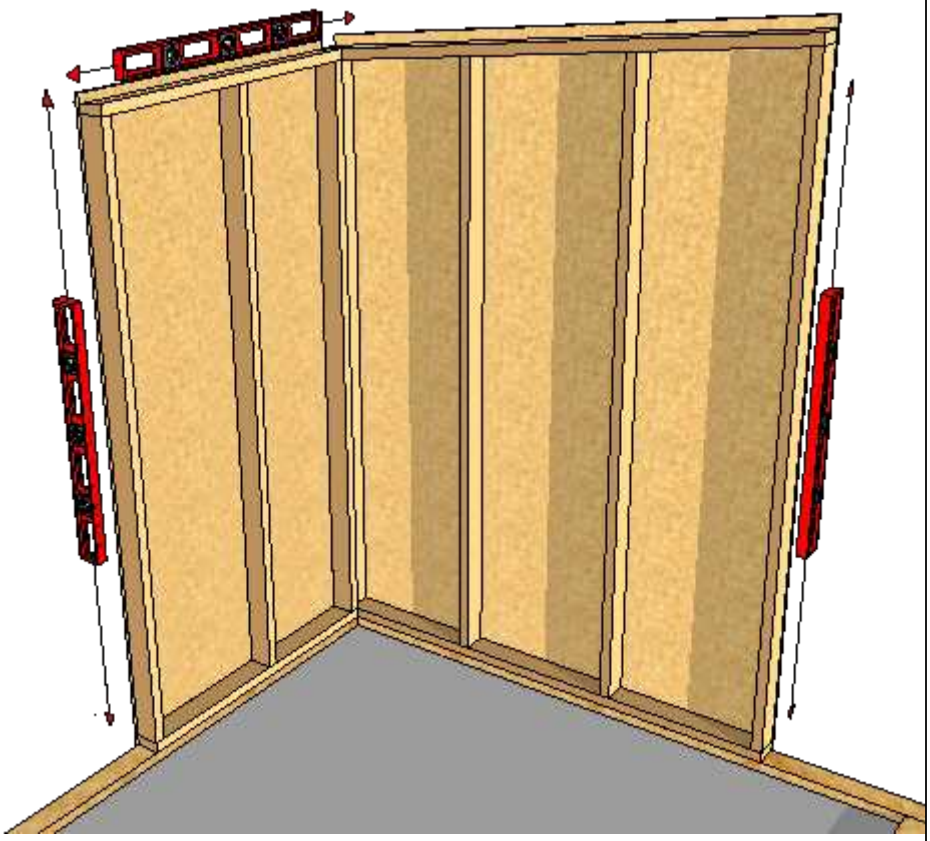


Fig 6b:



STAND AND LOOSE FIT WALL PANELS (FASTENING):

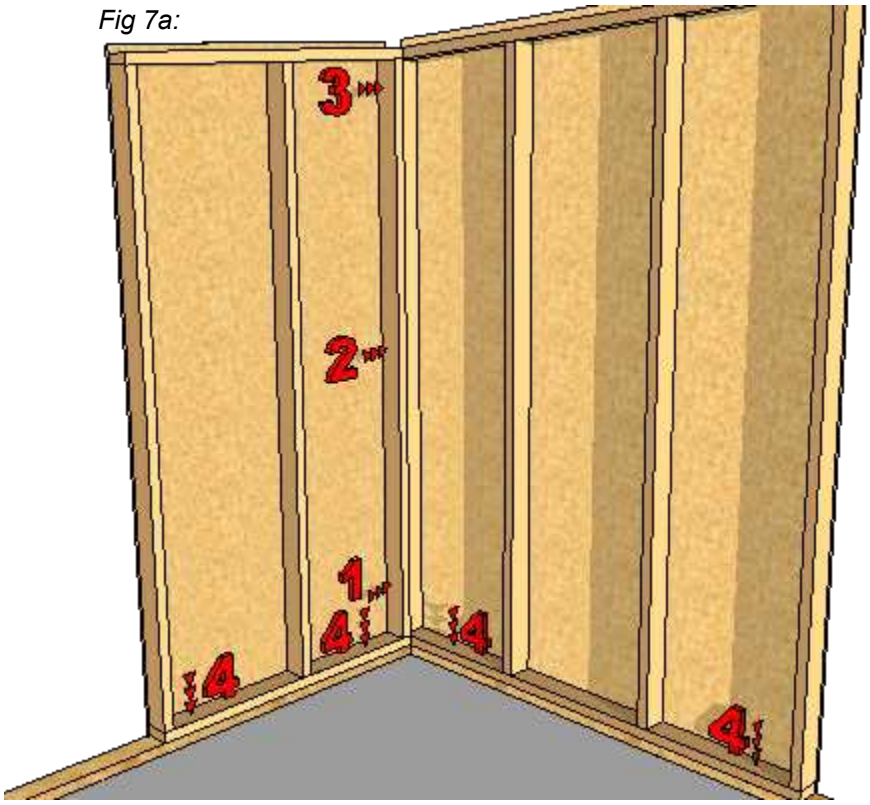
*Different length wood screws will be used depending on the number of studs present at the connection:
If you are screwing **into one stud** use #12 x 3" wood screws.
If you are **screwing into 2 or more studs** use #12 x 5" wood screws.

***Be aware of where the screws are going to avoid damage to the shed (especially around glass!)**

- Install a wood screw ~6" from the bottom, in the middle and ~6" from the top of the wall panel into the adjacent wall panel. Ensure panels are level, plumb and flush **every time**.

- Use bracing as needed or install a wood screw at each end of the wall panel into the sill plate to keep from moving or falling in windy conditions.

Fig 7a:



STAND AND LOOSE FIT REMAINING BACK AND SIDEWALL PANELS:

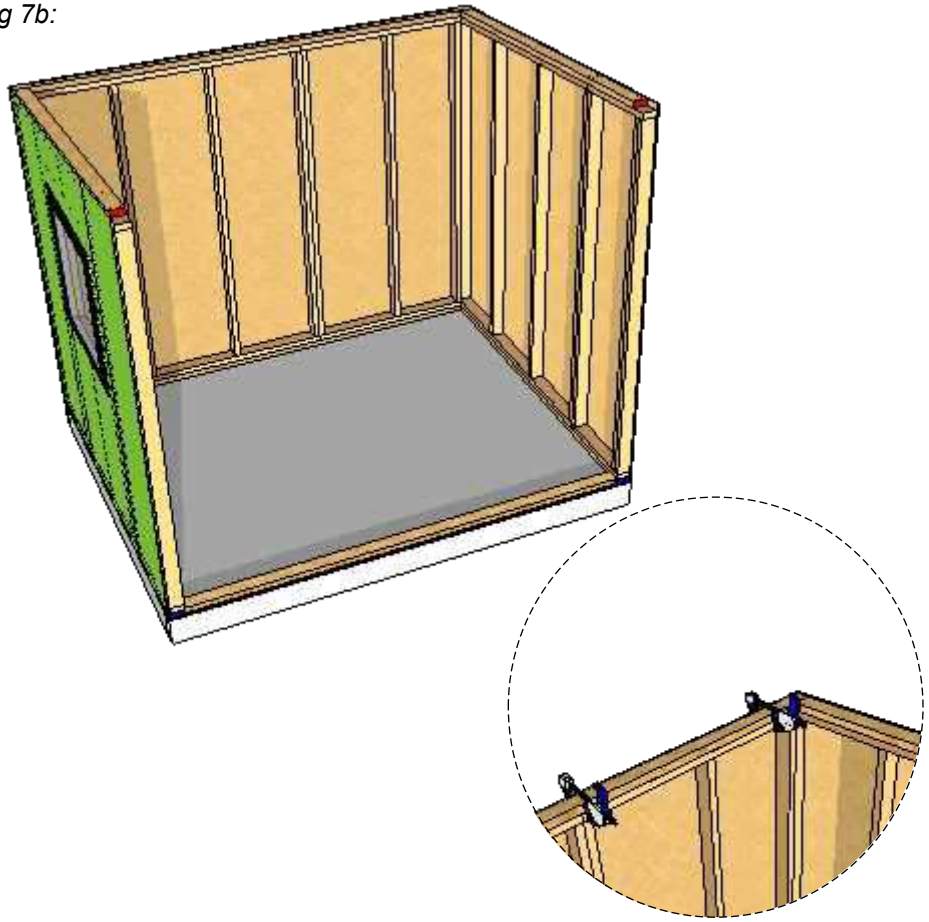
- Use methods in Fig 5a-7a

- In addition, to aid pulling panels into alignment, clamp top plates to top of wall panels and sheathing

end of LVL top plates will be painted red. Color may vary (verify LVL material)

***Front and back top plates will overlap side walls**

Fig 7b:



Reference project assembly drawings for top plate locations and lengths.

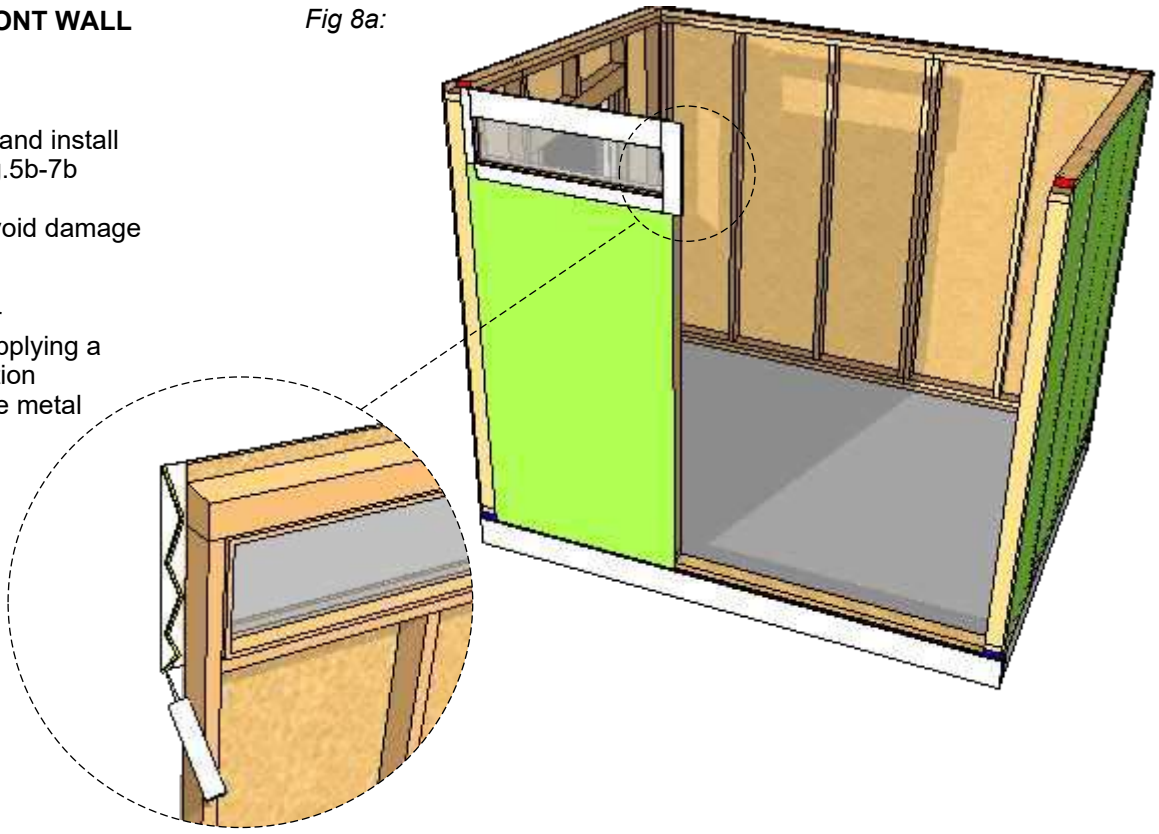
STAND AND LOOSE-FIT FRONT WALL PANELS:

36" Doors:
- Start with the front-left panel and install using methods described in fig.5b-7b

*Handle panels with care to avoid damage to the metal cladding

- Prep metal window flange for corresponding wall panel by applying a bead of the provided construction adhesive to the backside of the metal cladding flange.

Fig 8a:



- Work from left to right using methods described in fig 6a-8a.

Door frame panel has extra blocking on bottom that needs to be removed

Fig 8b:

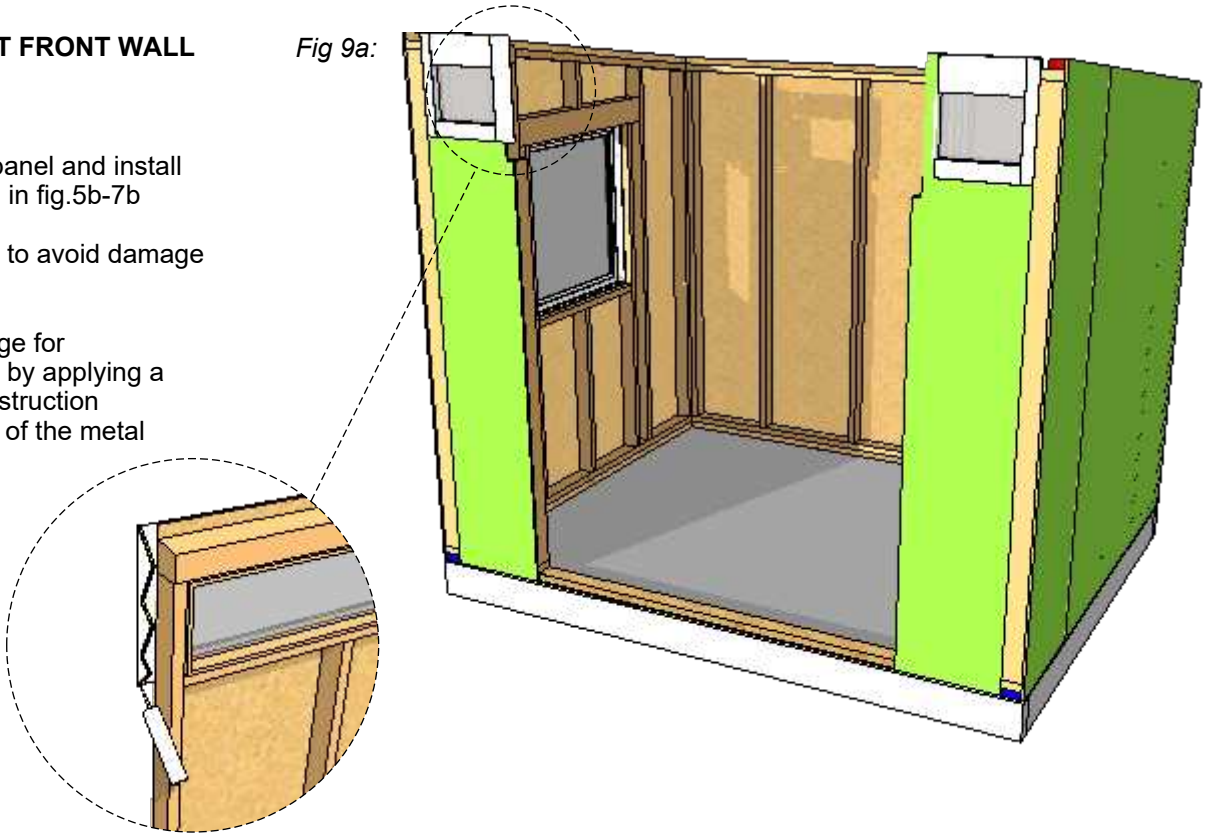
STAND AND LOOSE-FIT FRONT WALL PANELS:

72" Doors:
- Start with the front-left panel and install using methods described in fig.5b-7b

*Handle panels with care to avoid damage to the metal cladding

- Prep metal window flange for corresponding wall panel by applying a bead of the provided construction adhesive to the backside of the metal cladding flange.

Fig 9a:



- Work from the outside and move inward using methods described in fig 6a-8a.

Fig 9b:

SECURE TOP PLATES:

- Use clamps to help facilitate connections

- Install four (4) 3" wood screws at the end of the top plates into the top of the wall panels, TYP all sides

- Install two (2) 3" screws on each side at wall panel intersections. TYP all sides

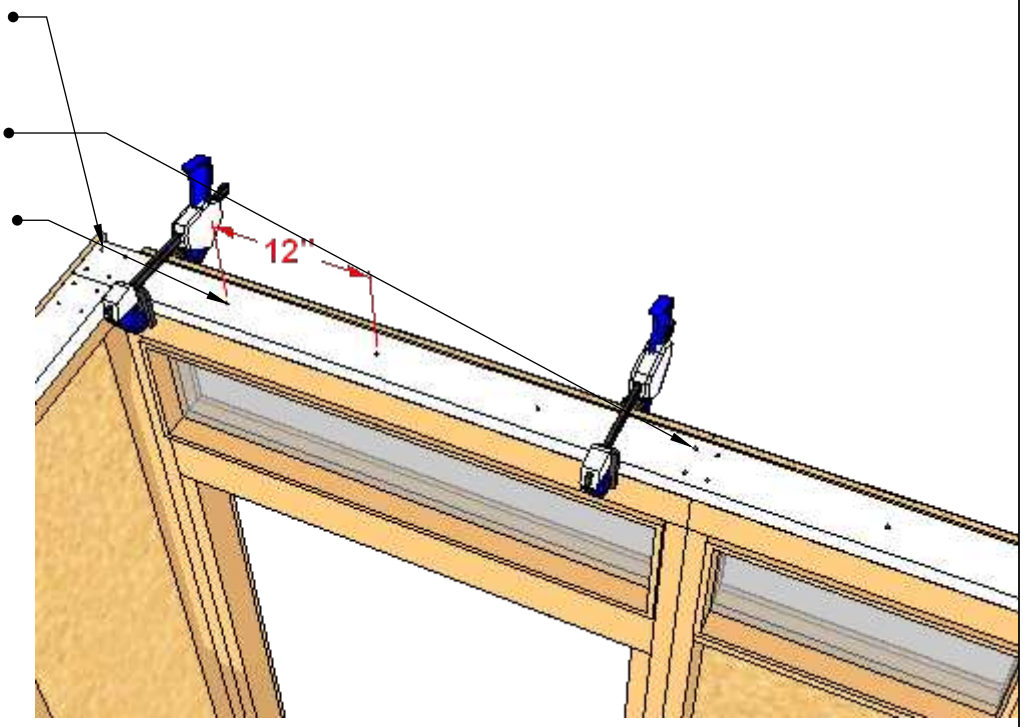
- Install 3" wood screws, 12" apart on center within wall panels. TYP all sides

USE CAUTION USING SCREWS TO AVOID DAMAGE TO GLASS

***Top plate seams should overlap panel seams by 2' min whenever possible.**

Reference permit plan set for additional details

Fig 10a:



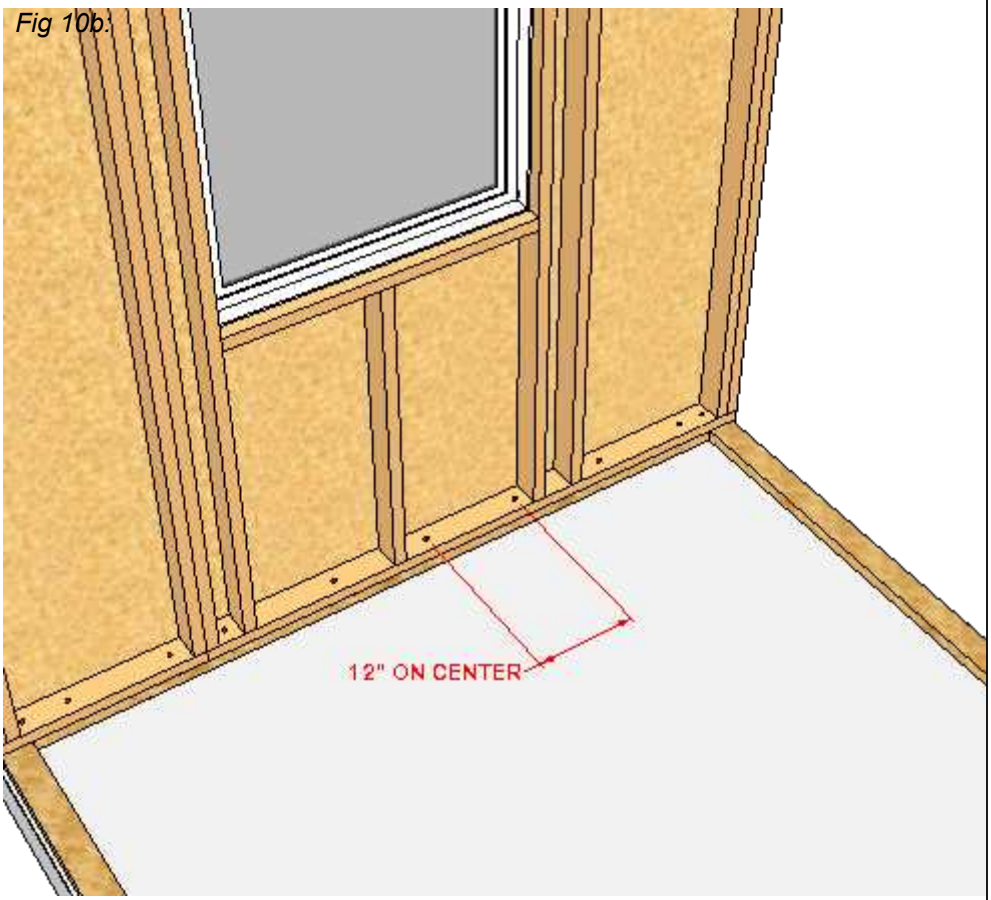
ANCHOR WALL PANELS TO FOUNDATION:
FOR WOOD FLOOR:

- Double check to ensure wall panels are square and plumb and bottom plate is flush to sill plate

- At each end of wall panel install one (1) 1/2" Ø fastenmaster headlok screw into floor structure with headlok bit provided

- In between screws installed, install 1/2" fastenmaster headlok screws 12" on center into floor structure

Fig 10b:



FOR CONCRETE FLOOR:

ANCHOR WALL PANELS TO CONCRETE SLAB:

- Wall panels 12" wide or greater need a minimum of two (2) anchors starting with one (1) at each end.
Additional anchors are needed if the spacing between the anchors exceeds 48"

- As close to wall panel ends as possible, within 6", drill through wall panel bottom plate and pressure treated sill plate using a power drill with 5/8" paddle bit

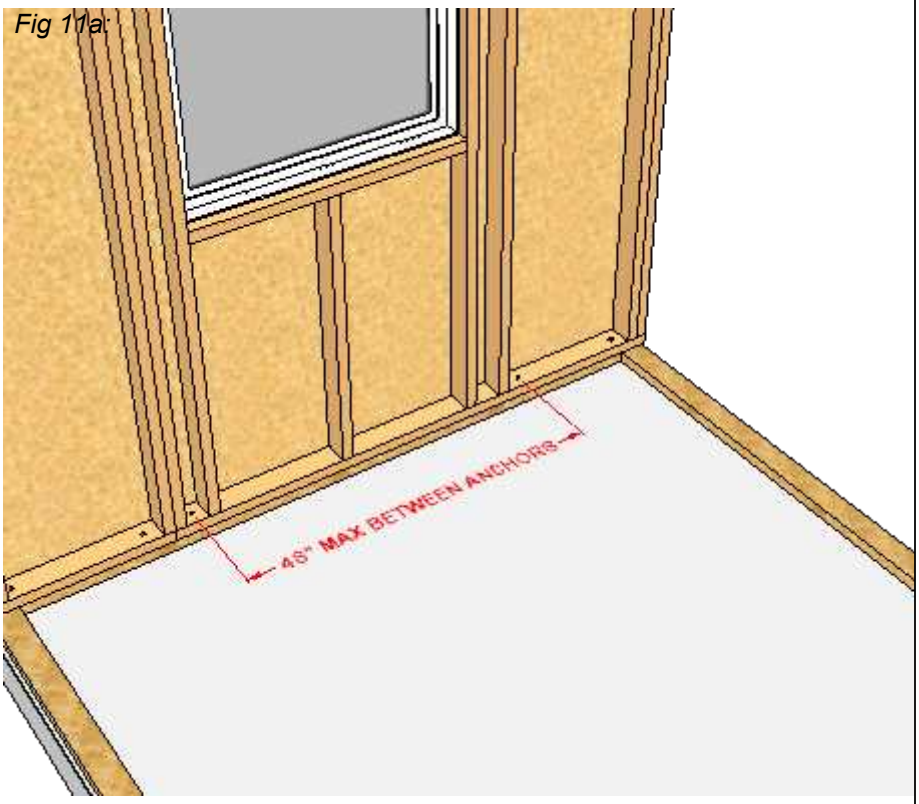
- Using rotary hammer drill with 1/2" Ø masonry bit, drill into the concrete floor 1/2" deeper than supplied bolts will be embedded

- Clean out hole using compressed air

***See instructions for Simpson titen bolts for more info**

Reference permit plan set for applicable projects. If hold-downs are required, these count toward anchor spacing.

Fig 11a:



FOR CONCRETE FLOOR:

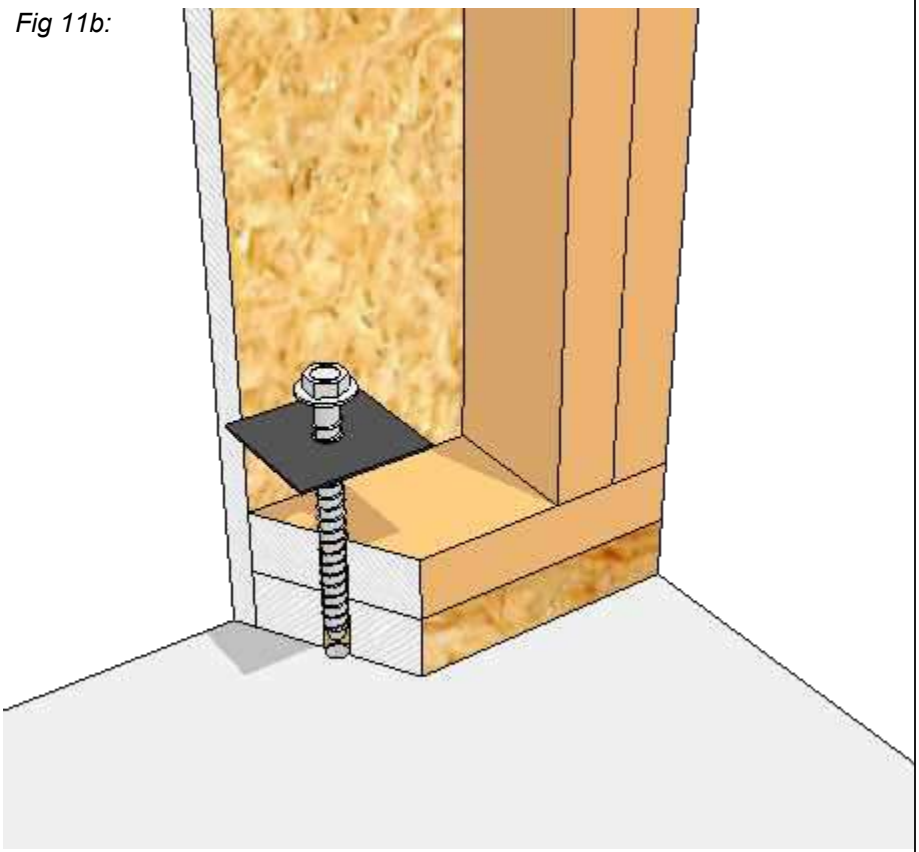
ANCHOR WALL PANELS TO CONCRETE SLAB:

- At each hole install a Simpson strong-tie titen HD bolt and 3"x3" square plate washer

FOR AREAS UNDER WINDOWS (AT VISTALITES), USE A PADDLE BIT TO DRILL A HOLE THROUGH WINDOW SILL TO CREATE A VERTICAL PATH FOR THE BOLT

USE CAUTION AROUND GLASS

Fig 11b:



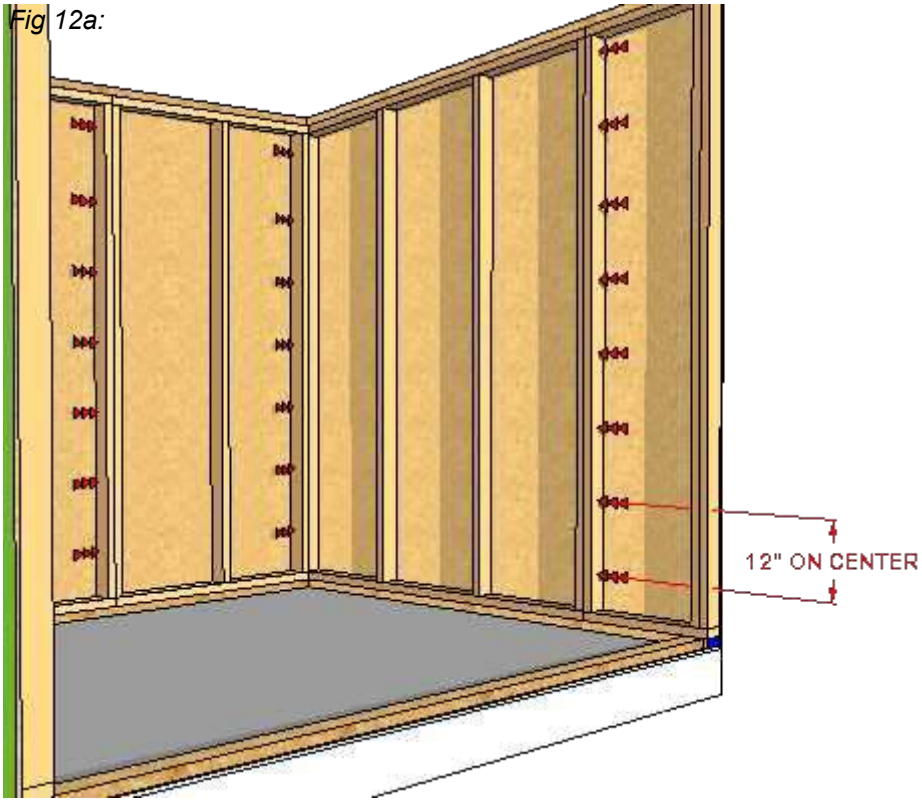
INSTALL FINAL 3" SCREW AT ALL WALL PANEL CONNECTIONS:

- Using a T25 torxbit, install 3" wood screws 12" apart on center to connect adjacent panels. Start at bottom of panels and work toward top.

- Initial tack screws can be included in 12" on center spacing

*Different length wood screws will be used depending on the number of studs present at the connection:
If you are screwing **into one stud** use #12 x 3" wood screws.
If you are **screwing into 2 or more studs** use #12 x 5" wood screws.

Fig 12a:



NAIL WALL SHEATHING INTO TOP PLATE, SILL PLATE AND CORNERS:

- At ~3/4" down from the top of the wall sheathing, install 2 3/8" ring shank nails 6" on center through wall sheathing into top plate

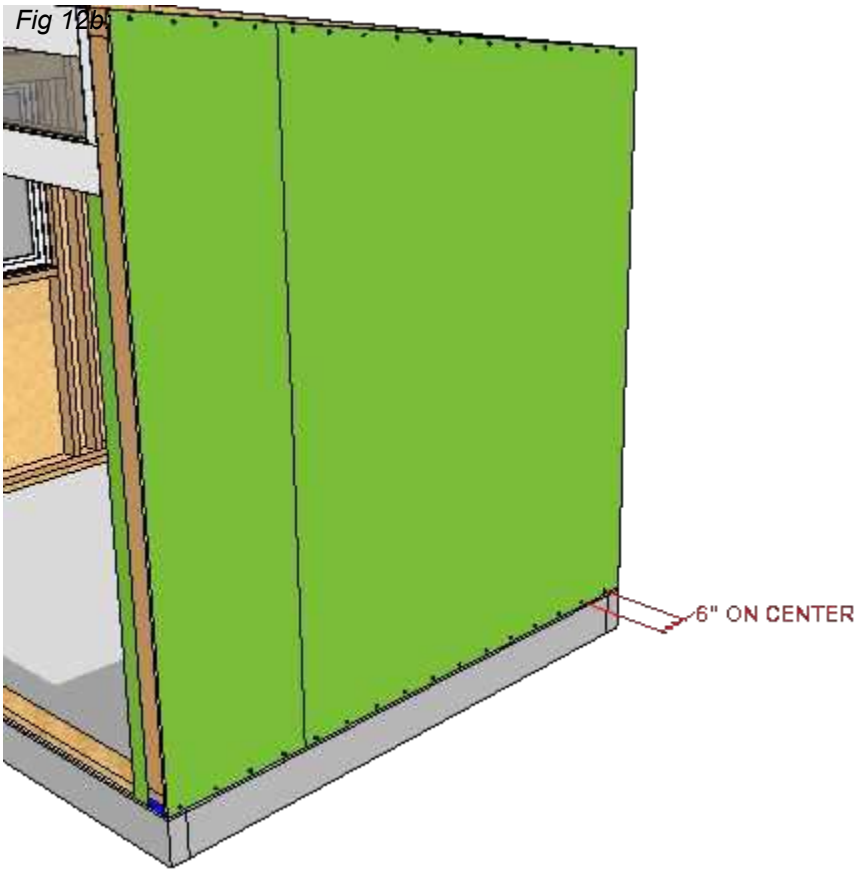
- At ~3/4" up from the bottom of wall sheathing, install 2 3/8" on center through wall sheathing into sill plate

- At ~2" from side walls install 8d nails at 6" on center vertically through wall sheathing into studs at front and back

***Nailing not required at front wall panels**

A PNEUMATIC FRAMING NAILER IS RECOMMENDED

Fig 12b:



Reference permit plan set wall schedule for required nail spacing (permitted jobs only)

WEATHERSEAL THE SHED:

Along the side and back walls, tape the seam between the top of the wall panls and the top plates by wrapping the tape over the top of the walls (overlap the tape equally)

*Do not wrap tape onto metal cladding along front walls

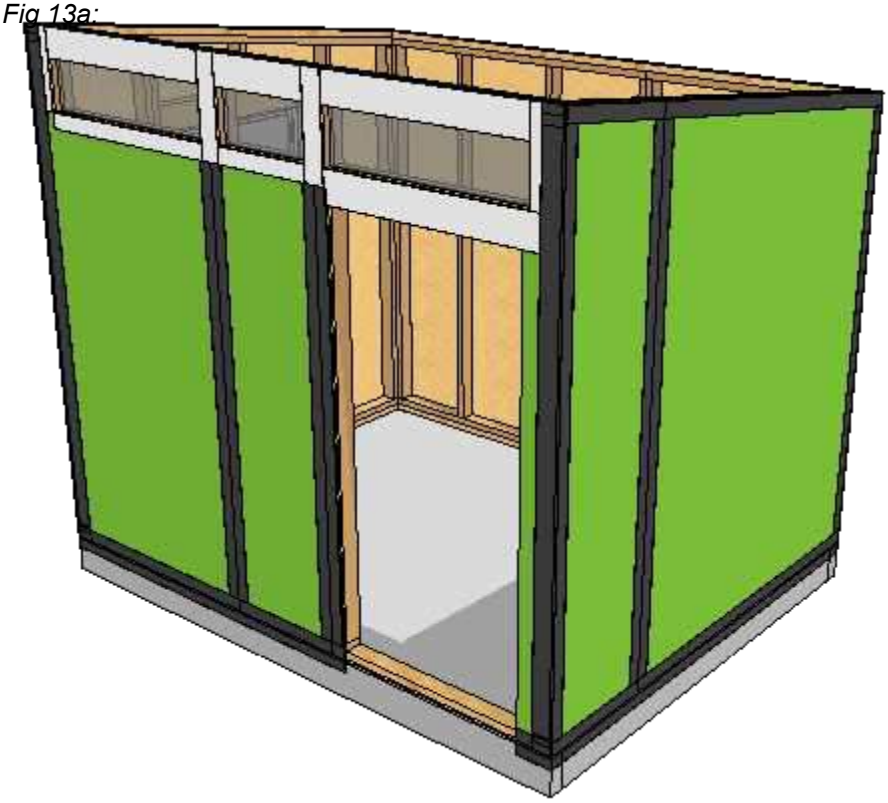
- Use the supplied **ZIP** System sheathing tape

For wood foundations:
- Start at the base of the shed and tape the seam between the bottom of the wall panels and the wood floor. Bring tape down 1/2" below bottom of floor sheathing.

For concrete foundations:
- Seal seam at base with liquid flashing.
- Tape all vertical wall panel intersection seams (overlap equally)

- Cover any exposed screw holes and small damaged sections with tape

Fig 13a:



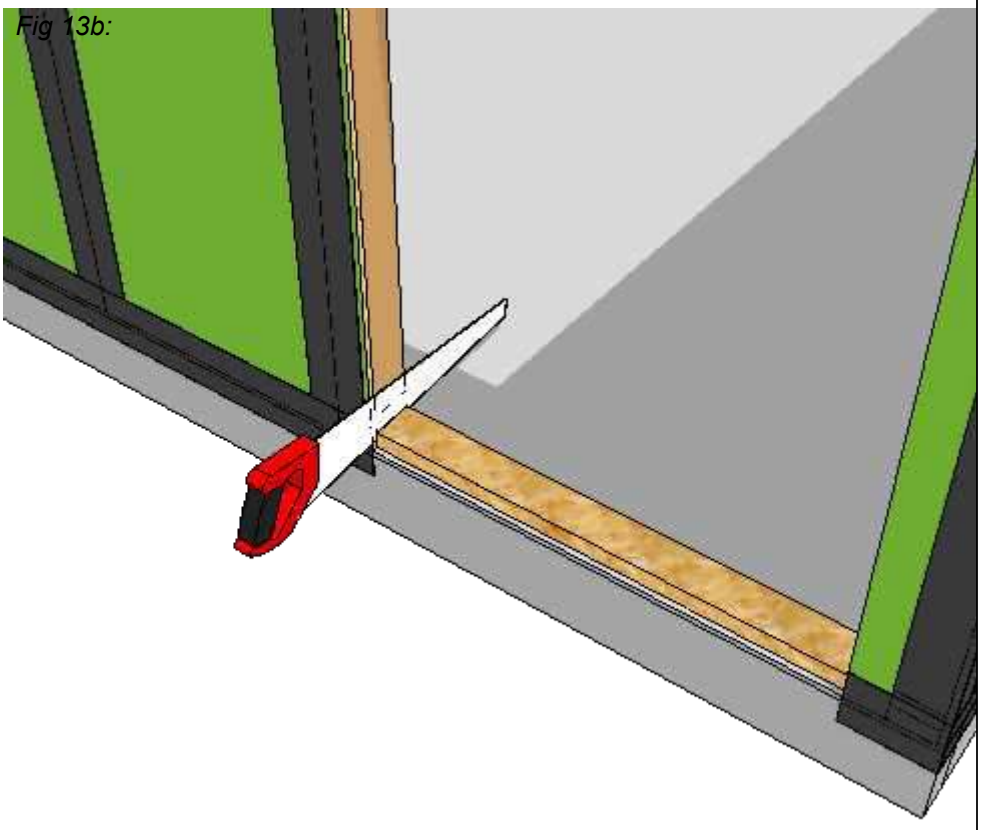
CUT SIL PLATE AT DOOR OPENING:

- Cut sill plate flush with studs at either side of door opening.

If aluminum cladding overhangs into the door opening, use an oscillating multitool.

If no aluminum cladding overhangs into the door opening, use either a hand saw or reciprocating saw.

Fig 13b:



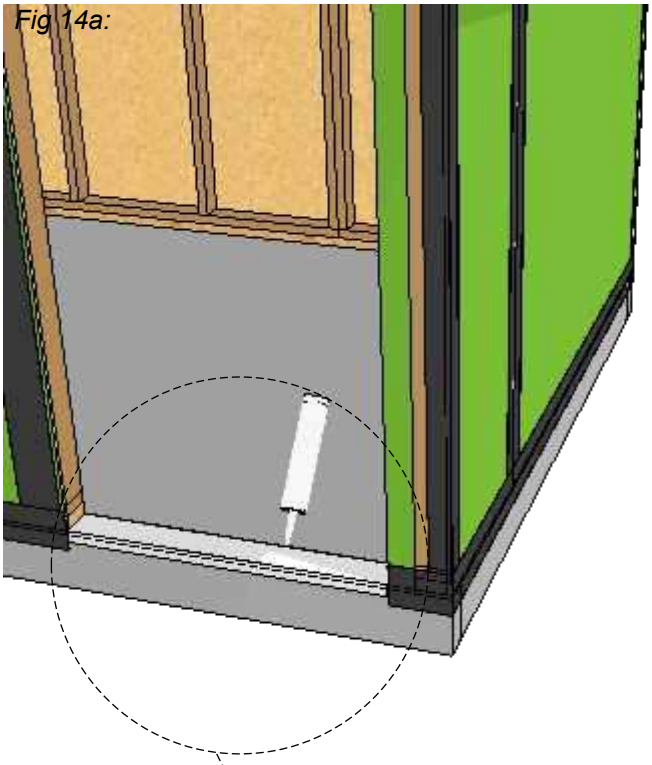
INSTALL DOOR PAN (PROFILE "K"):

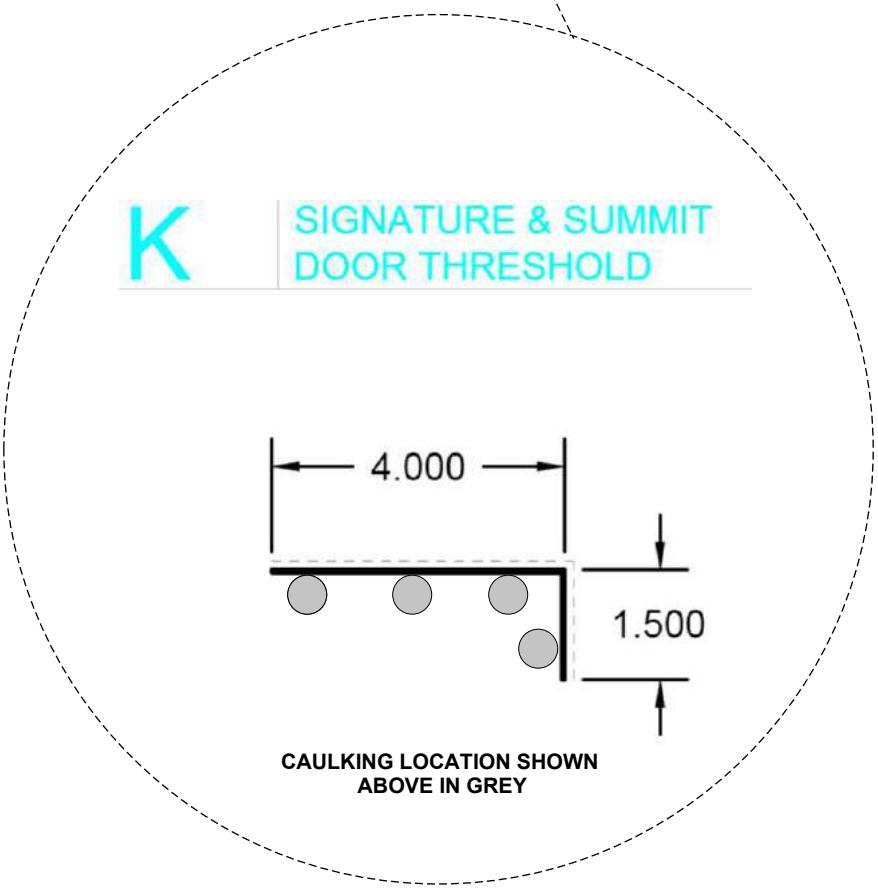
- Adhere pan to the base of shed by applying four generous beads of silicone lengthwise along metal the metal. The short leg will be vertical.

INSTALL DOOR:

- Follow door manufacturer's instructions for assembly.

Fig 14a:





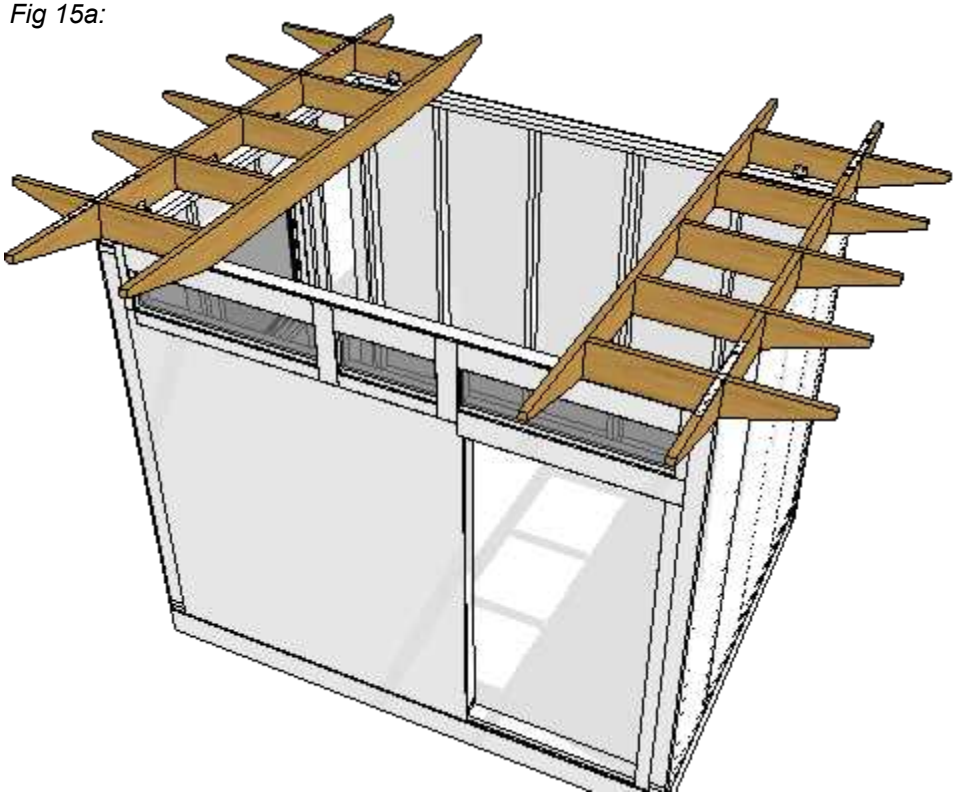
- From the back, lift into place both pre-assembled outside rafter sections

- Outside face of blocking to be flush with outside face of wall sheathing

- Bottom edge of blocking to be flush with face of metal cladding

Ensure the longer rafter extension is on front of the shed

Fig 15a:



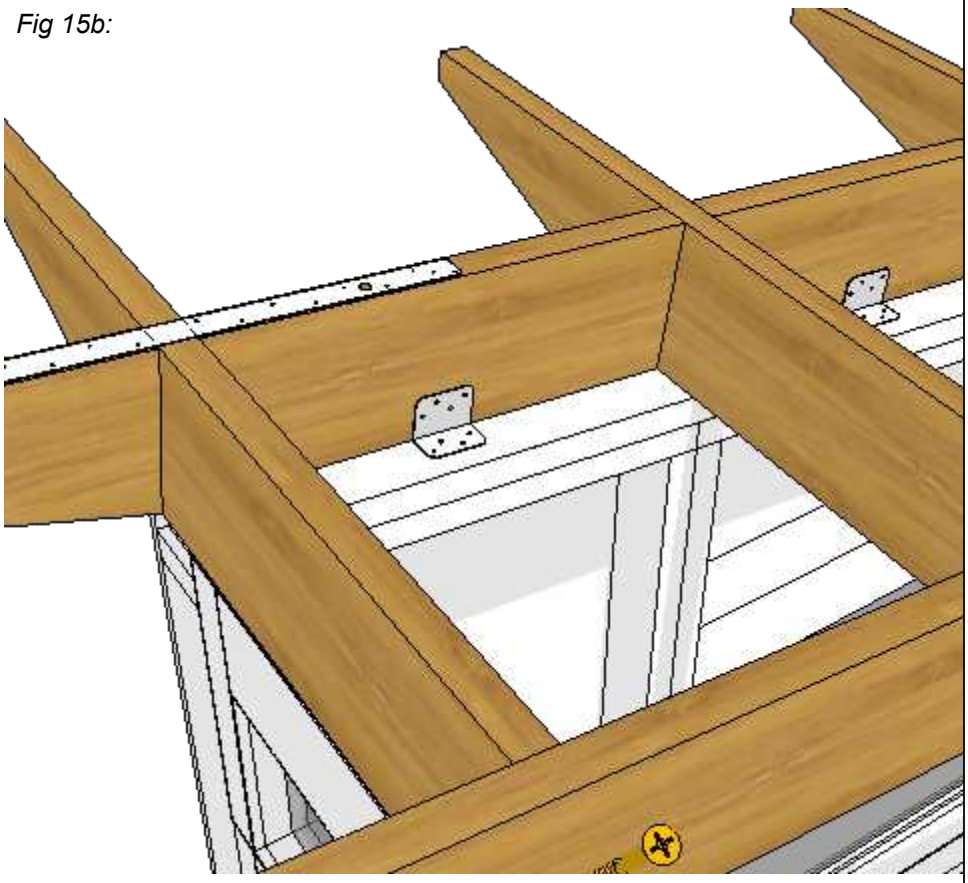
-Nail pre-installed A23 brackets to top plate of wall top plate with 1 1/2" teco nails. Start at the front bracket and move toward the back.
Do not nail down bracket located at back wall yet.

- A23 brackets are not needed along front wall, instead align blocking to face of front wall and toe screw into top plate.

- If necessary, make any necessary adjustments to the full length rafter to ensure it is aligned correctly

- Secure the back wall A23 bracket using 1 1/2" teco nails.

Fig 15b:



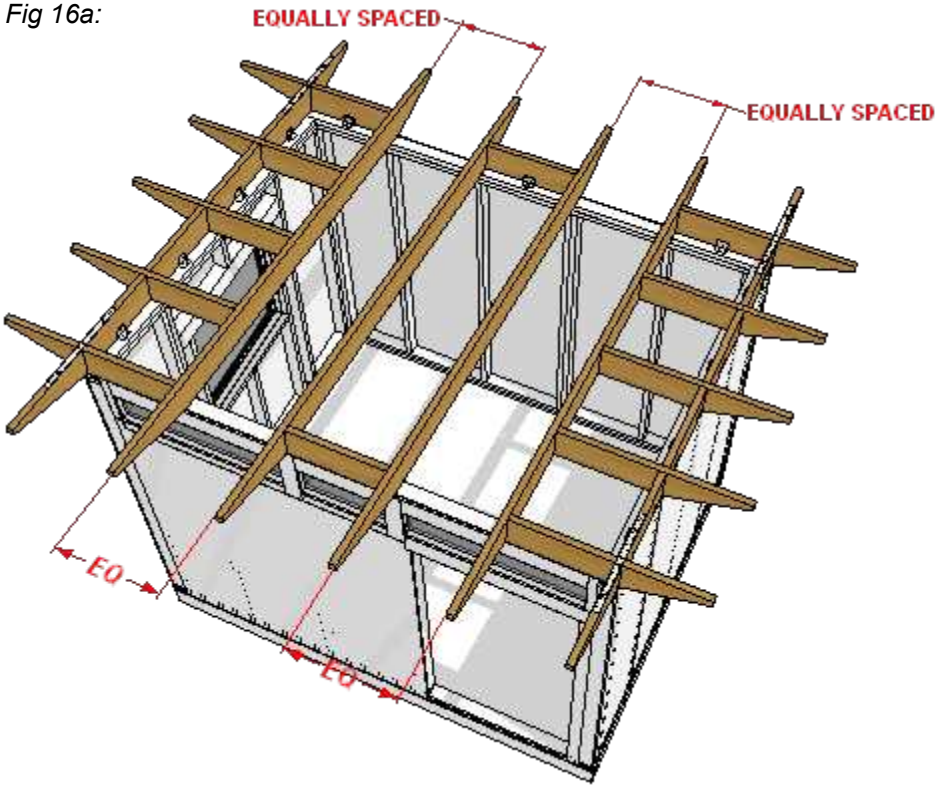
INSTALL INTERMEDIATE RAFTER SECTIONS:

- Intermediate rafter sections may be single rafters, double, or triple pre-assembled sections

- Spacing between the rafter sections should be equal (roughly ~1-10 1/2")

- Follow methods described in fig 12b-13a to secure rafters

Fig 16a:



Reference project assembly drawings

ADD BLOCKING TO THE SPACES BETWEEN RAFTER SECTIONS:

- Use the supplied 2x material and cut on site

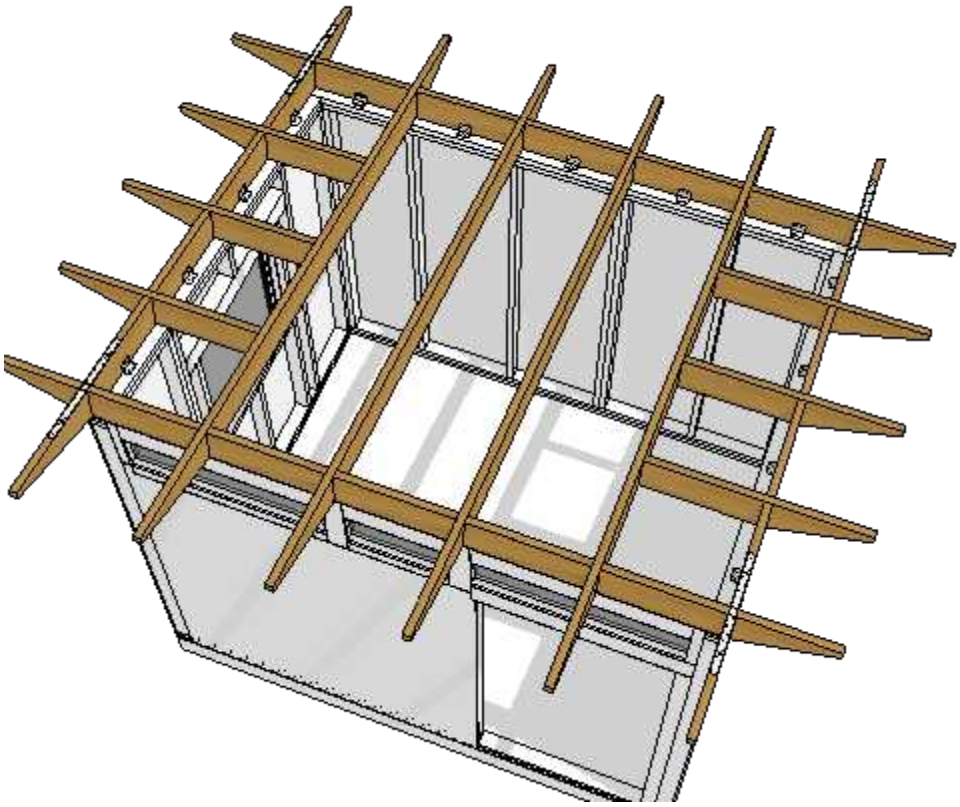
- Measure and cut blocking to fit. Blocking will be ~1-10 1/2"

- Toe nail blocking using a framing nailer. Be aware of where nails are going to ensure nails do not poke through framing (to be more precise, you can also use 3" screws)

- At back blocking add A23 backets as described in fig 15b

- Be sure to match angle of blocking on pre-assembled rafter sections (perpendicular to rafter angle)

Fig 16b:

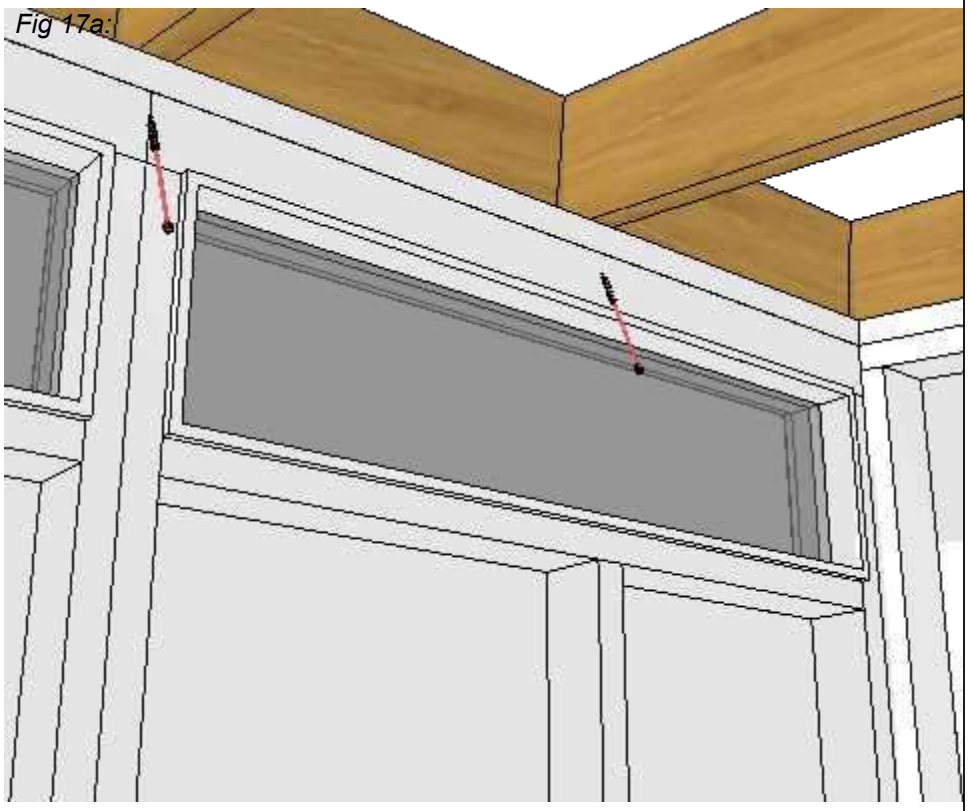


INSTALL 6" RAFTER TIE SCREWS AT ALL LOCATIONS WHERE RAFTERS ARE PERPENDICULAR TO TOP PLATE:

- Use the provided metal guide to install the Timberlok screw at the optimal angle of 22.5derees

- Follow Simpson install video for assembly without a guide

Fig 17a:



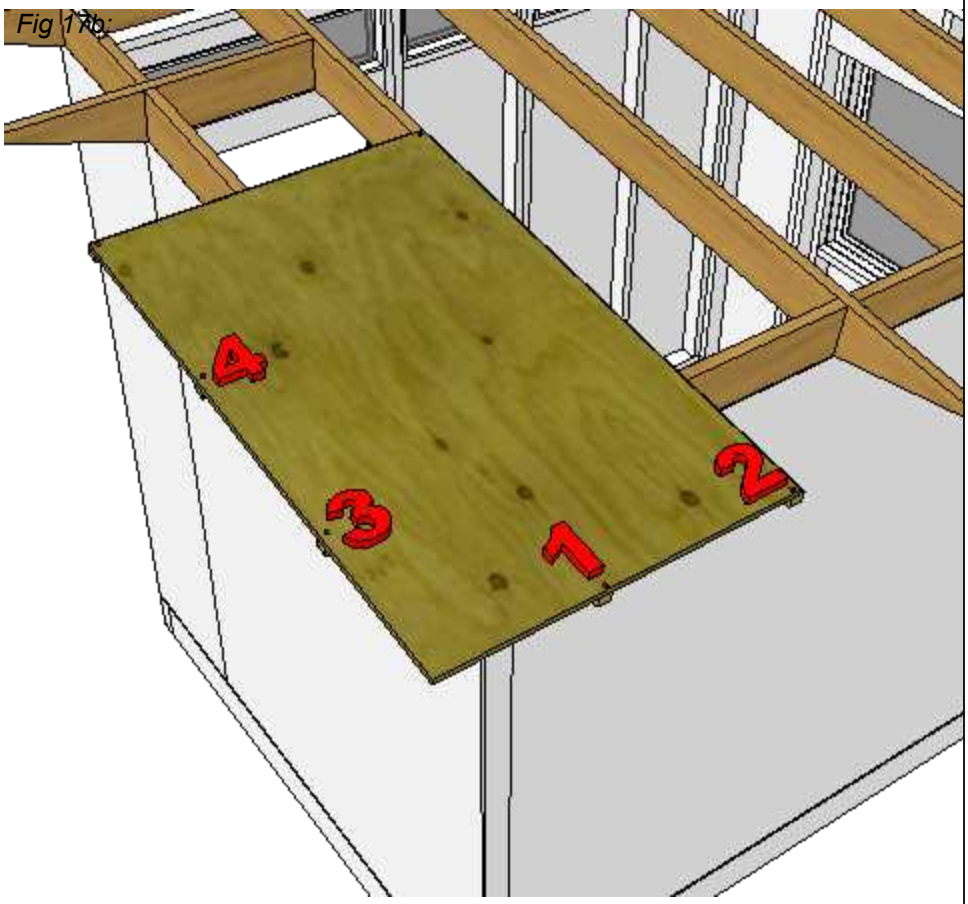
SECURE ROOF SHEATHING USING INITAL TACK SCREWS:

- Roof sheathing provided in CDX. make sure D side faces up, and C side remains visible from below (labels will be up)

- Start along back edge, in the order shown, to maintain leverage when aligning the side tails to the edge of the sheathing.

- Angle screws on the edge to avoid them poking through the rafter tails.

Fig 17b:



Reference project assembly drawings

- Secure the rest of the sheathing using minimal initial tack screws at tails in case minor adjustments need to be made

- Snap chalk lines centered on all framing members for nailing lines.

***Not all horizontal lines run all the way through**

- Nail sheathing to rafters using 8d ring shank nails 6" on center at blocking, edges of sheets, and over eaves, as shown.

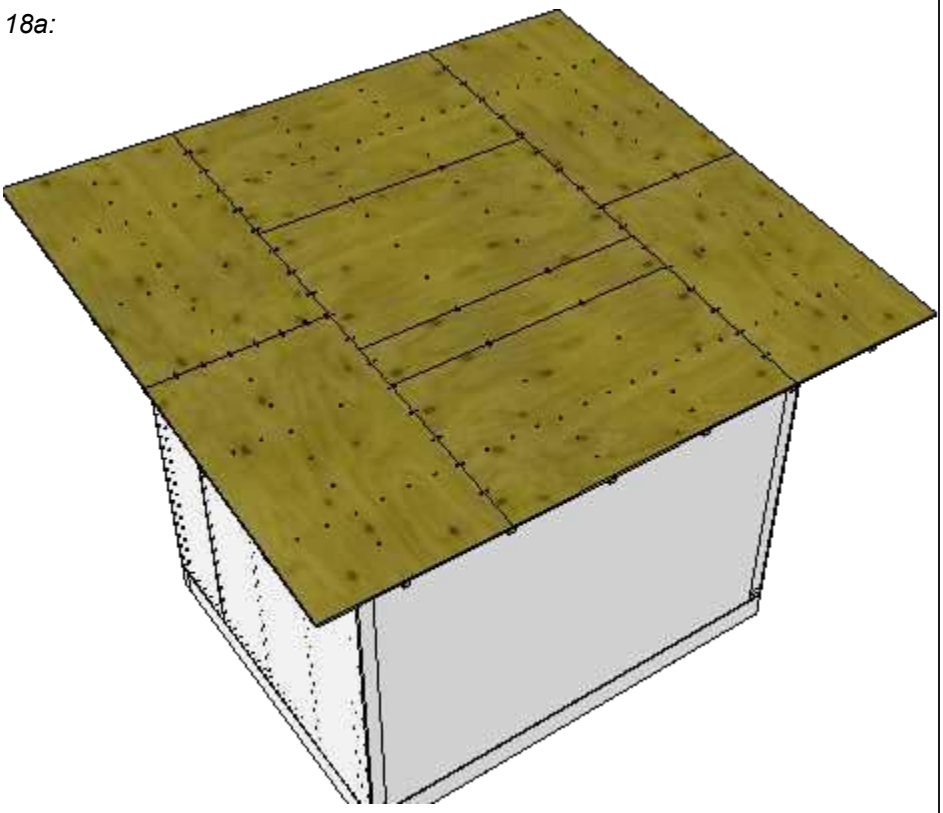
- Then 12" on center in the field of each panel. Be aware of where nails are going to ensure nails do not poke through framing

- 8d gun nails not included due to variety of pneumatic nailers

- Once roof sheathing is square and secure, trim any protruding rafter tails so they are flush with sheathing.

Reference project assembly drawings

Fig 18a:



INSTALL METAL PROFILE 'J' (BACK ROOF RIP EDGE) ALONG BACK OF SHED:

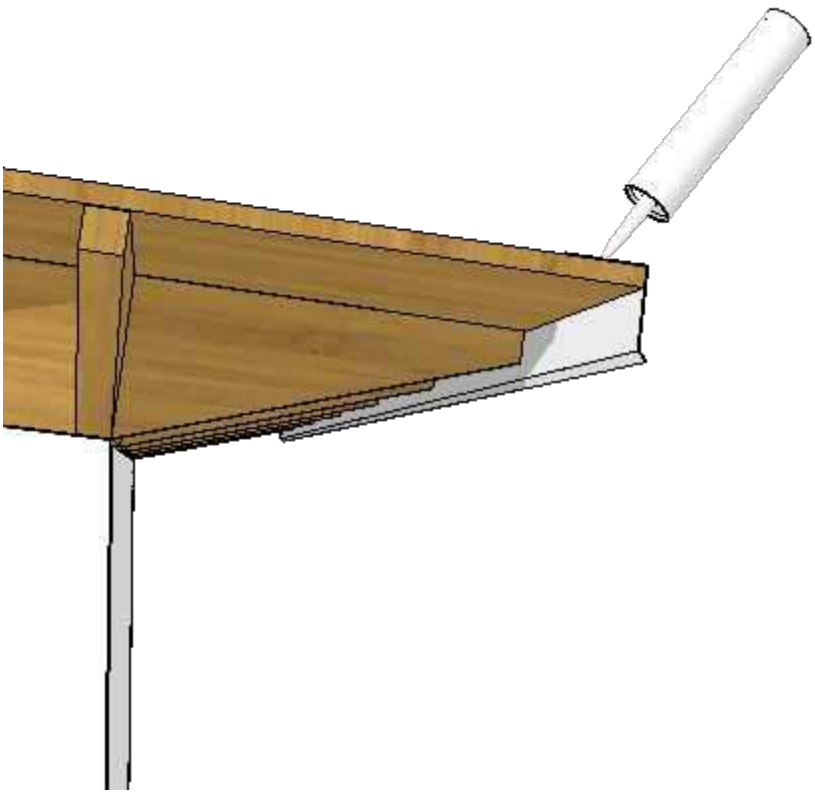
- Apply provided construction adhesive to underside of top of drip edge

- Adhere metal directly to top of roof sheathing. Clamps can be used to help facilitate connection

- Overlap metal 2"-3" if multiple sections are used.

- Do not use profile 'A' (front drip edge)

Fig 18b:



INSTALL ROOFING FELT:

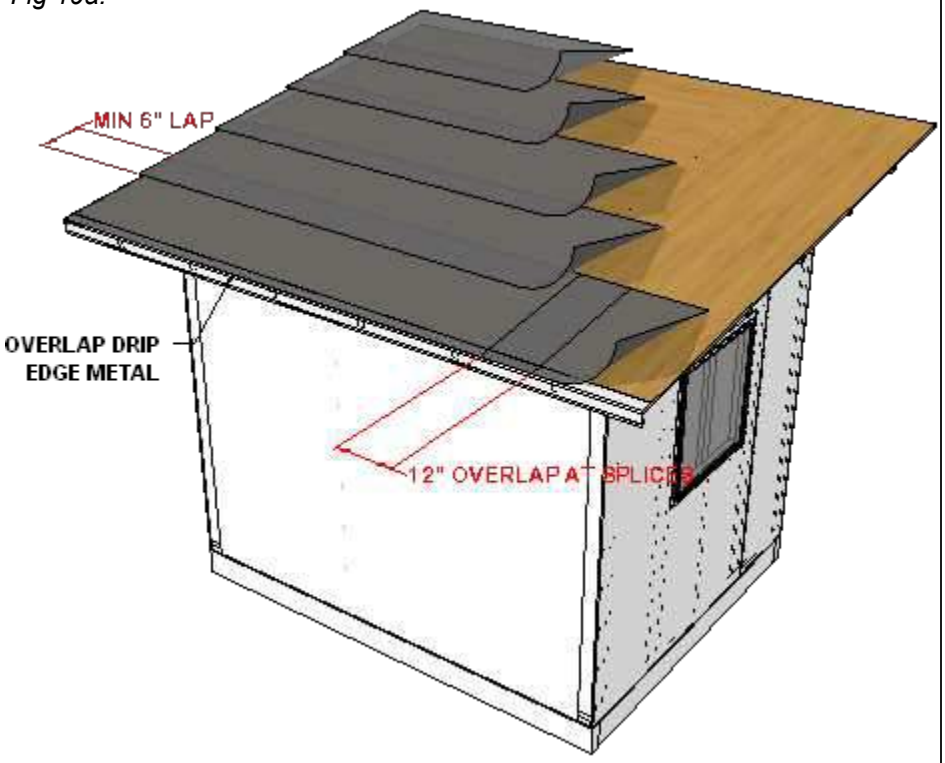
- Start at the low side of the shed and work toward the front

- Overlap each row 6" over the top of the lower row

- Use plastic cap nails or staples to hold felt in place

- Working low to high will ensure proper drainage once the roof is installed

Fig 19a:



INSTALL CORRUGATED METAL ROOFING:

- Start at a back corner and work your way to the opposite side to create the first row. Overlap corresponding panels two peaks

- Using an impact driver and the provided #12 x 3/4" neoprene washer screws, install (1) screw every 4 valleys (~12") along the back edge. Be sure to install screws in the valleys where panels overlap

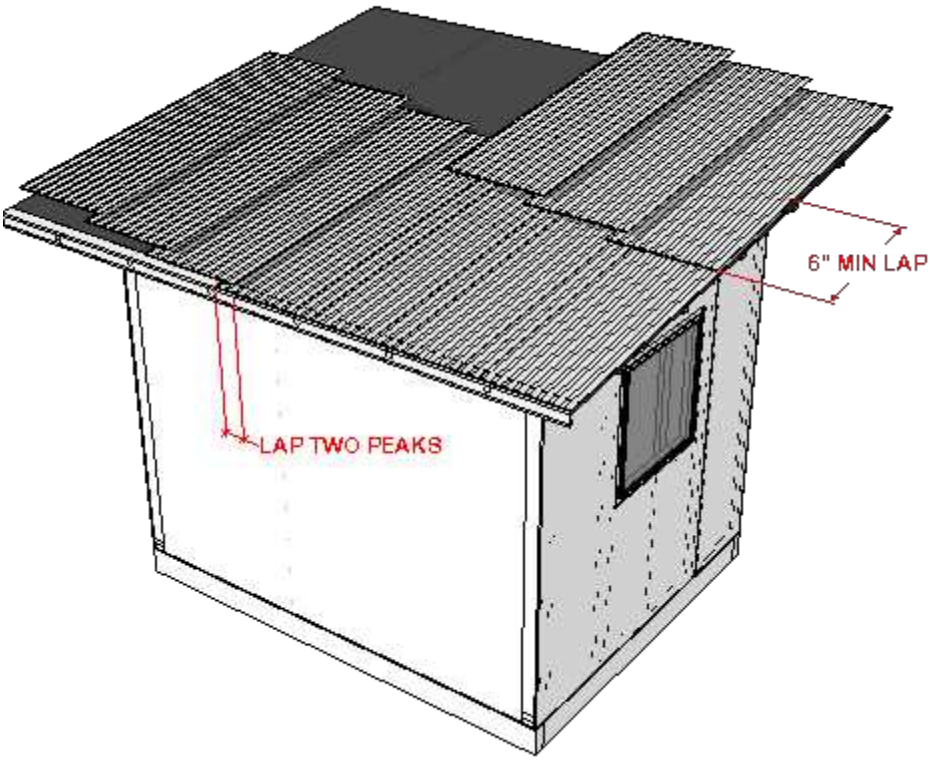
***See next page for proper screw size**

***Do not grid with fasteners at this time**

- Add the next row by following the methods above, aligning metal to the front edge. install one row of screws into the front edge. each row must overlap previous rows by at least 6"

***Do not use any fasteners other than the roof screws with neoprene washers provided by studio shed**

Fig 19b:



- Using a chalk line, mark an area between the front and back outriggers. and between the outer most tails.

- **Inside of this area:** use #10x1 1/2" roofing screws at 12" on center

- **Outside of this area:** use #12x3/4" roofing screws at 12" on center

Long screws will be visible on bottom of sheathing outside the area

Fig 20a:

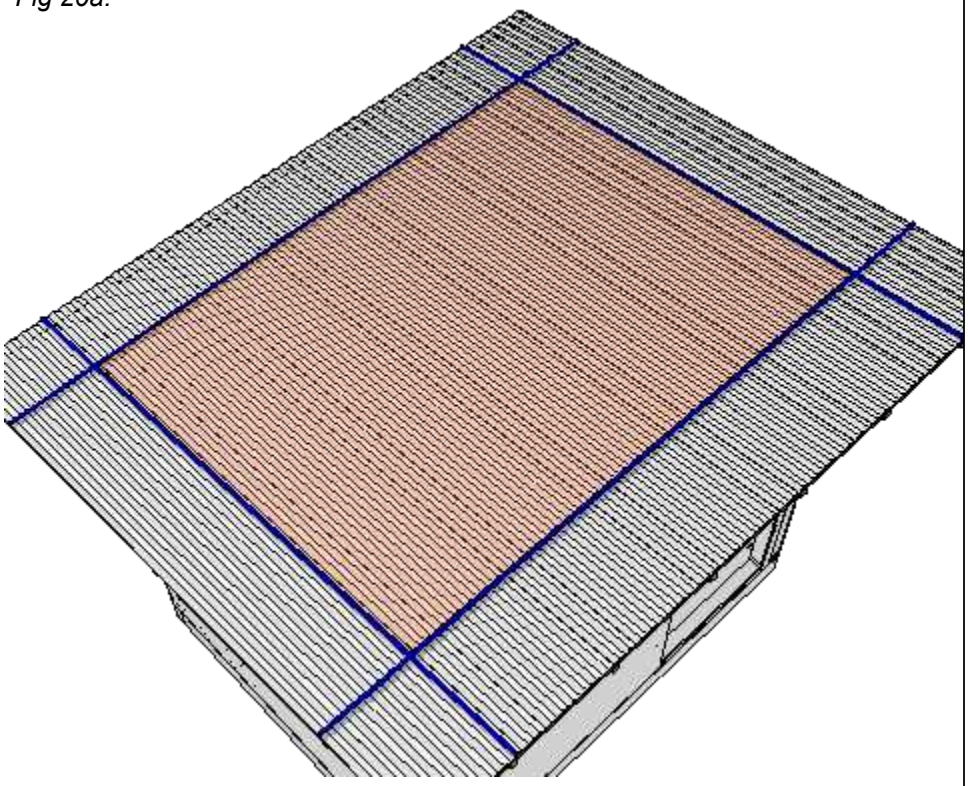


Fig 20b:

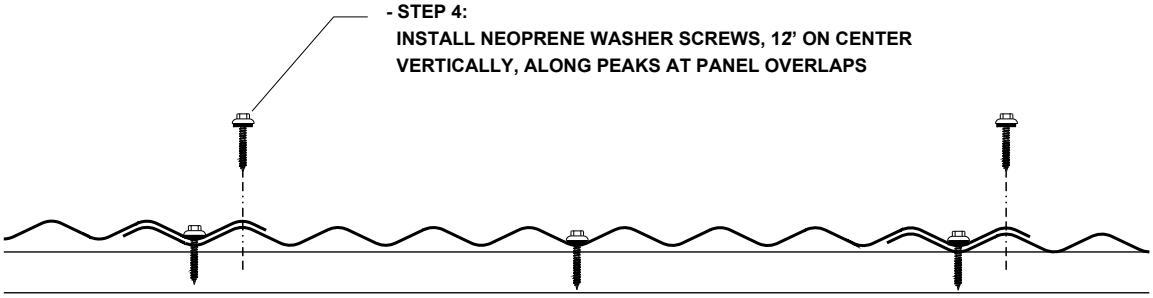
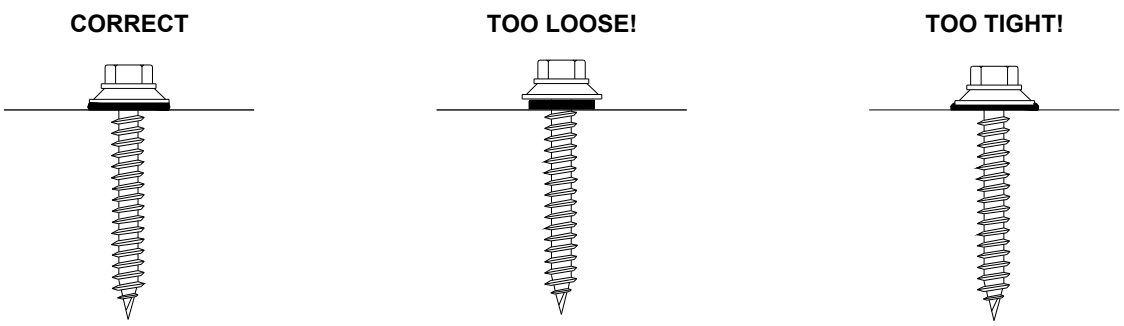


Fig 20c:

***DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN SCREWS!**



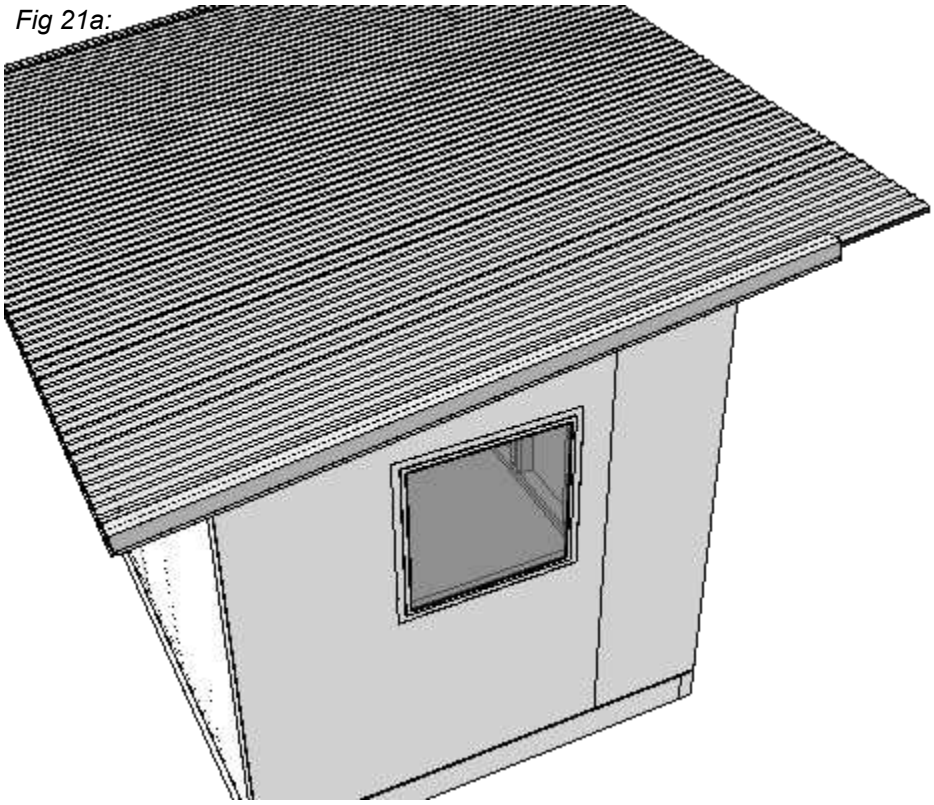
INSTALL THE METAL POFILE 'A' (ROOF DRIP EDGE) ALONG SIDES AND FRONT OF SHED:

- Install 'A' profile with factory edge aligned at back with ends of roof metal. If profile is longer than the roof, cut to fit. Use #12x3/4" screws to stitch top flange of profile to ridge of roof metal at low side, then again at ~24" from high side.

***Do not install screws within 3" of front end**

***Do not overtighten screws!**

Fig 21a:

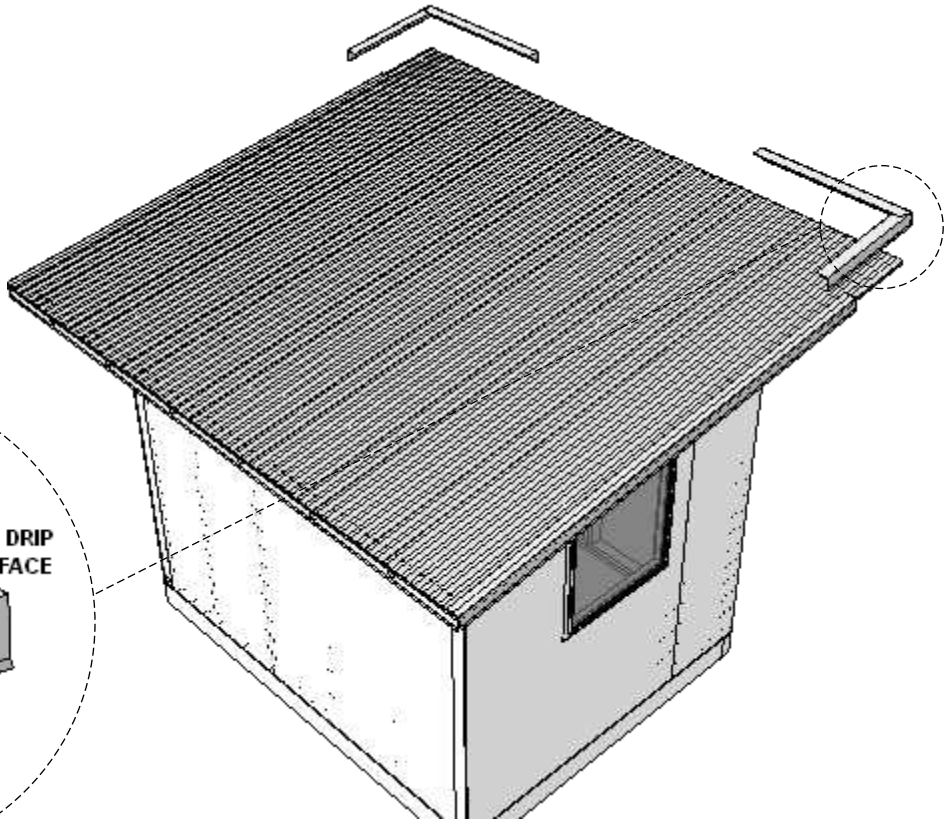


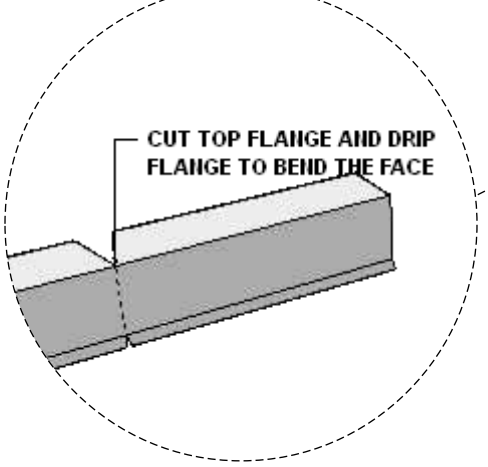
- Measure and plan cuts for corner pieces. Side leg should overlap existing piece by ~3". Front legs should be within 9'6" of each other, so it can be covered by a centered 10' 'A' profile.

- Wrap corner by cutting the top flange ad drip flange, then bending the vertical face 90°.

- Install screw at overlap of existing 'A' profile.
Pull longer leg on front tight to the corner, then place a screws about 6" from the end of the front leg into a ridge of the metal below.

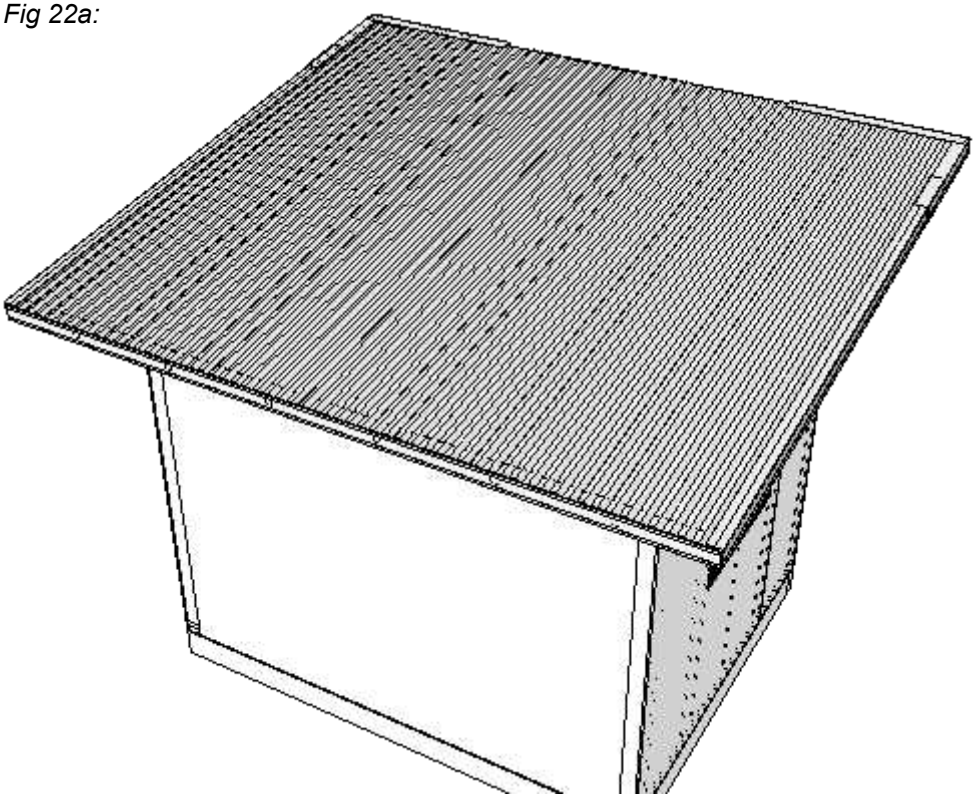
Fig 21b:





Add roofing screws at the 'A' profiles into ridges of the roof metal at 18" o.c.

Fig 22a:



- Place final 'A' profile centered on front. Install screws into ridges of roof metal at overlap.

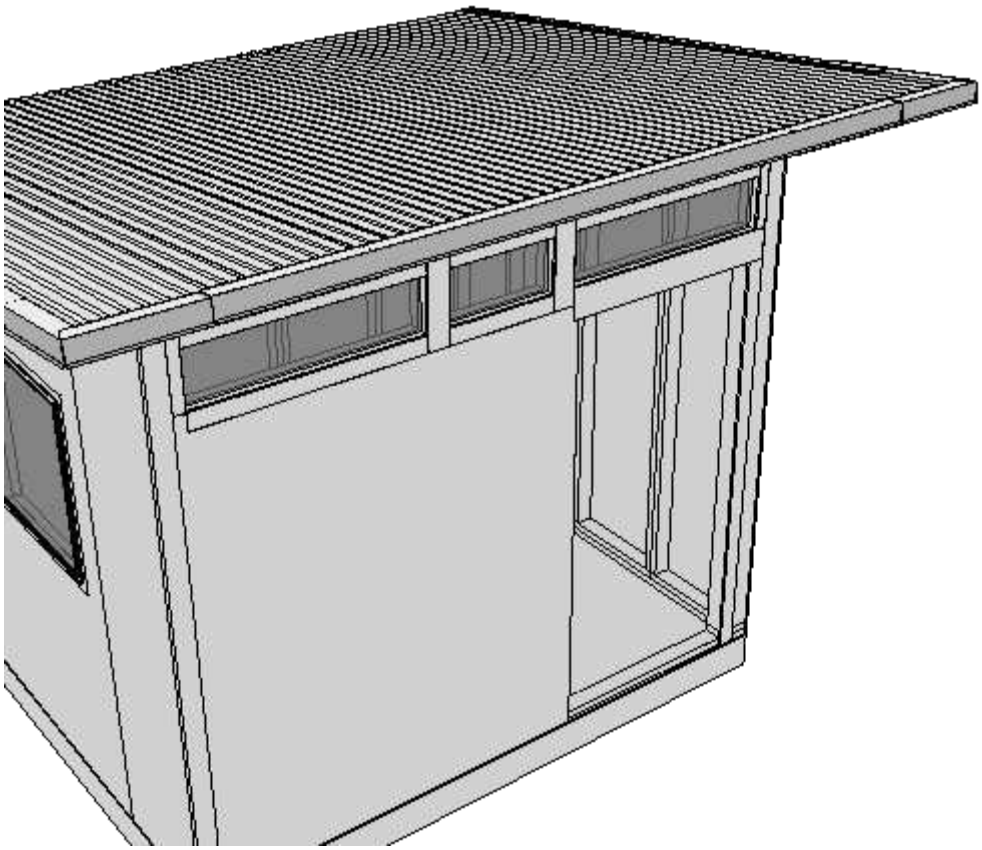
final 'A' profile should be centered between the corner pieces

- Seal front wall cladding at seams where panels meet using the provided color-match silicone.

- Seal blocking and rafter connections.

***For cleanest application, tape off lines with painters tape, apply silicone, smooth with a finger, then remove tape before silicone dries.**

Fig 22b:



***FOR NEXT STEPS SEE TRIM AND SIDING assembly RESOURCES.**