



**DISCLAIMER:**

**READ BEFORE YOU BEGIN! THESE PLANS ARE INTENDED AS A GUIDE ONLY! READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS COMPLETELY THROUGH ONCE AND UNDERSTAND WHAT IS REQUIRED.**

We will not be held responsible for any accidents or injuries anyone may sustain. Builder assumes all risks associated with construction work!

We assume some builder competency in the use of tools, safety and equipment.

If you are unsure of any procedures, please contact a professional. The methods in this plan assume a minimum amount of power tools. Also, if you know of alternate methods of construction, feel free to use them!

Using other tools to speed the work process is just fine.

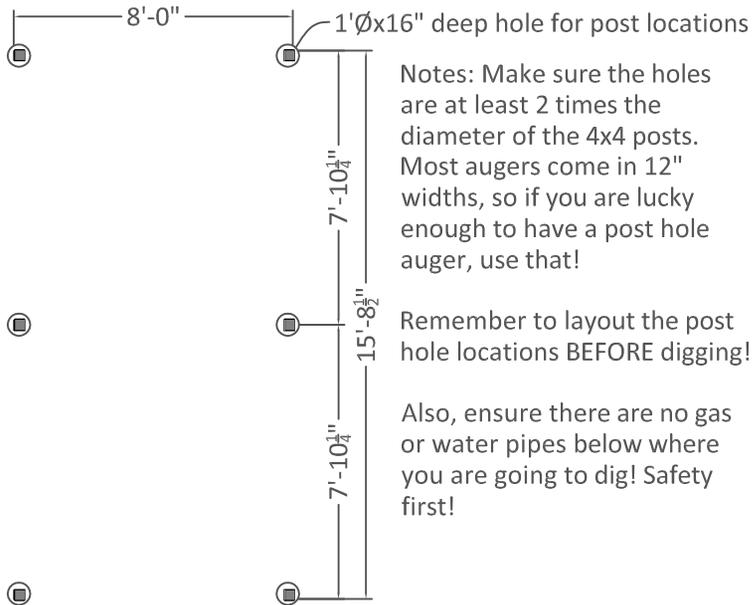
Work safely and wear proper safety equipment such as gloves, ear protection and eye protection.





Before you actually start building, you are going to need to do some groundwork, and yes, we actually mean groundwork. You need to layout the location of the posts. WE REALLY RECOMMEND YOU SET THE POSTS IN THE GROUND, THE STRUCTURE IS LIGHT AS STRUCTURES GO AND MAY TIP OR BLOW OVER CAUSING SERIOUS INJURY! We want you to work safe!

Having said that, we can get to work. Layout the positioning of the holes for the posts as shown below. We would recommend ground stakes and string. Make sure the holes are located as shown in the diagram below.



Notes: Make sure the holes are at least 2 times the diameter of the 4x4 posts. Most augers come in 12" widths, so if you are lucky enough to have a post hole auger, use that!

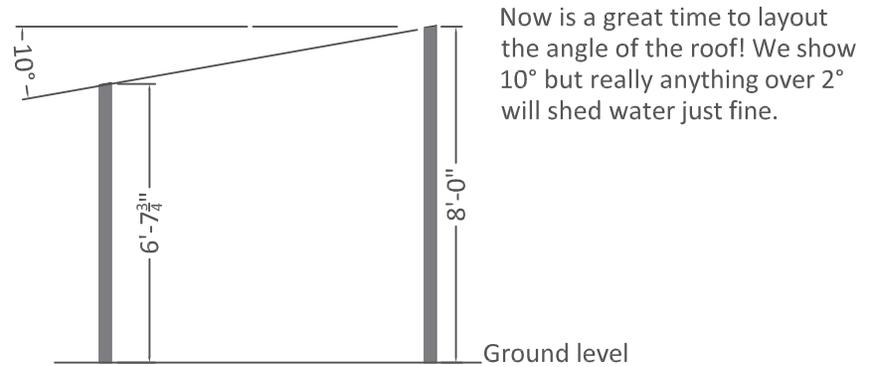
Remember to layout the post hole locations BEFORE digging!

Also, ensure there are no gas or water pipes below where you are going to dig! Safety first!

When you locate the posts, work one, by one using the same string as for locating the holes to keep your bearings. If you layout the string and holes correctly, you should be able to use the string itself to align the posts.

When placing the posts, we do recommend you fill the holes with about 3" of clean, peat gravel (available at most rock quarries) to allow for water drainage. Place the post as laid out above, align and fill another 6" with more peat gravel. Backfill the rest of the hole with dirt from the holes and tamp until hard (not firm, HARD) you shouldn't be able to move the post but for very small vibrations over the overall height of the post.

Once you have the posts in place, use a level and string ensure you cut off the posts level. Yes, you need to cut off the posts, no matter how perfectly you manage to drill the holes, the posts will sit a different heights. So you need to make sure the front row posts are the same height and that the back row posts are the same height. The heights of front and back row do NOT necessarily need to be the same, but ensure the front three posts are the same height and make sure the rear three posts are the same height!



Now is a great time to layout the angle of the roof! We show 10° but really anything over 2° will shed water just fine.



Notes:

---



---



---



---



---



---

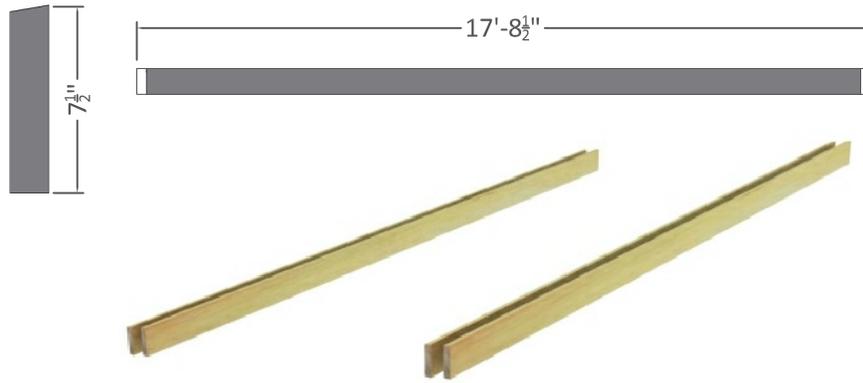


---



---

The next step will be to construct the roof supports. Using a circular or table saw, rip four 2x6 min. x18' planks as shown in the diagram below.

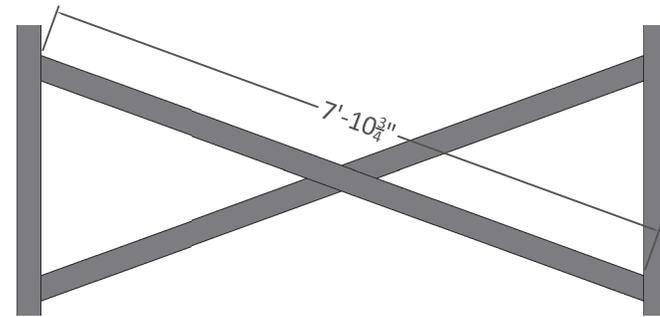


Attach the front support to the top of the front row of posts. Make sure the miter across the front plate matches the miter of the post. Attach the rest of the supports in much the same manner.

Also, realize that ends of the supports will overlap the posts themselves! Center each rafter the best you can.



Before leaping onto the roofing, take a couple of minutes and make some cross braces to stabilize the 4x4 posts and give you a strong, solid structure.



Use some 2x4x8' planks to create the cross braces. Attach them directly to the wood shed posts. Lift them between 6" and 12" off the ground so you can get under the braces with stuff such as lawn mowers and weed-eaters.



Notes:

---

---

---

---

---

---

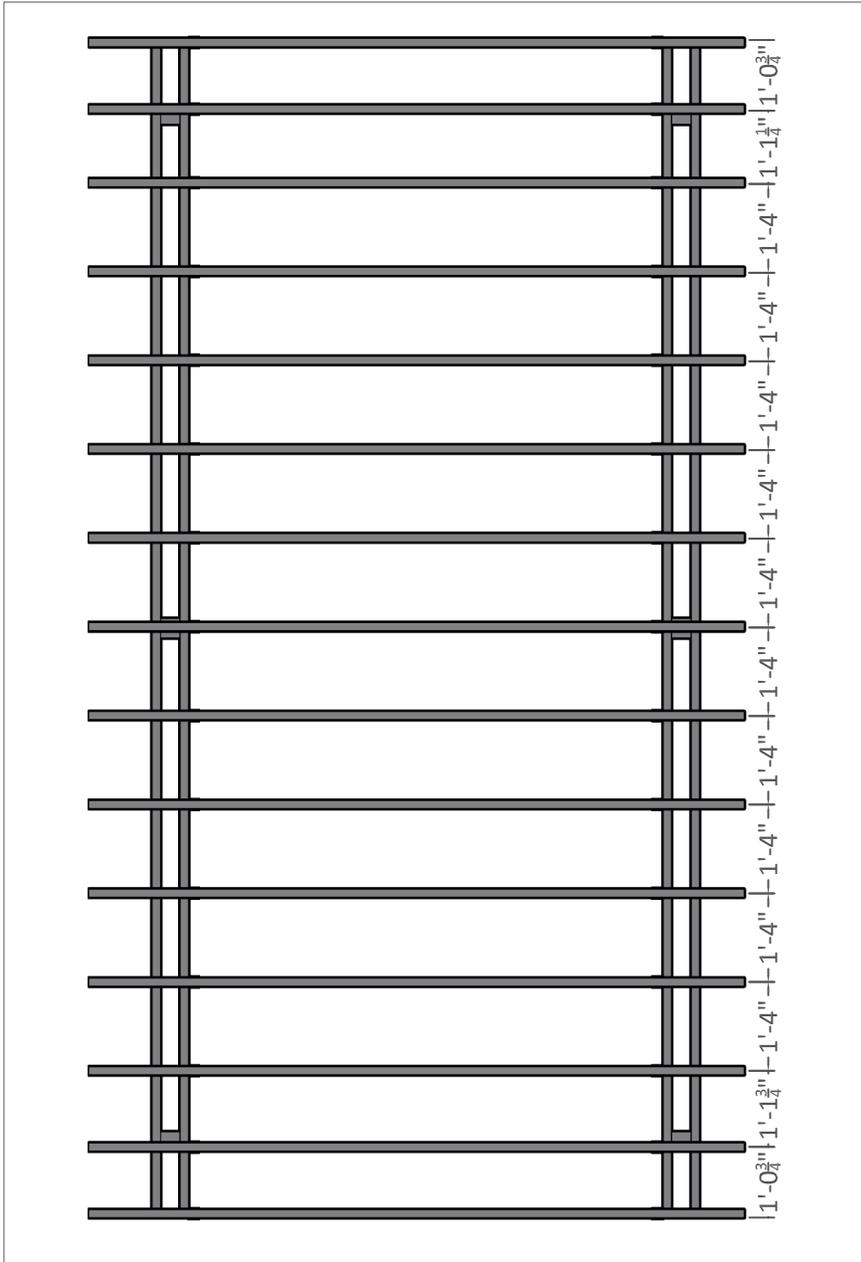
---

---

---

---

Once you have the cross braces in place, use joist hangers or angle brackets to lay out 2x6 min. x10' planks. See the diagrams below for rafter placement.



Enclose the ends of the rafters with rim boards. If you want a nice look, use a front rim that is larger than the rafters used. For example, if you use 2x6 for the rafters, use a 2x8 for the front rim board.

