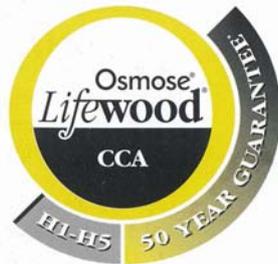
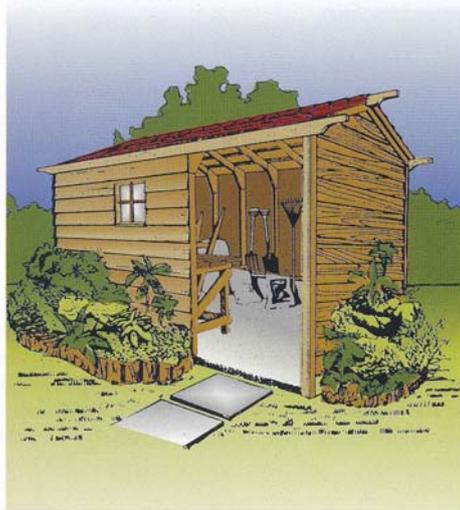
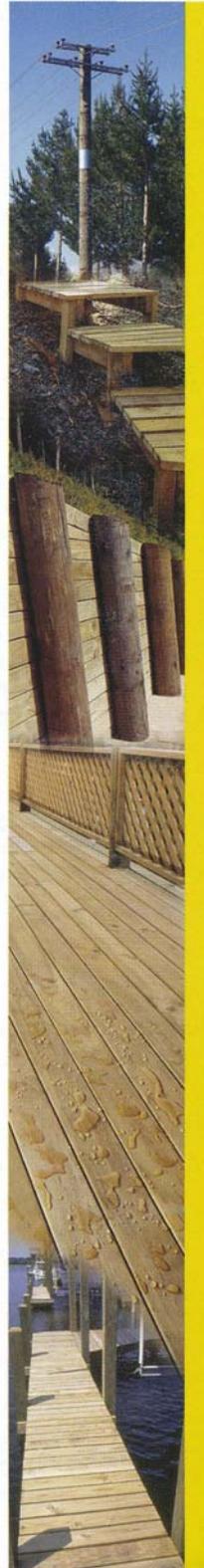


HOW TO BUILD
TREATED PINE
STORAGE SHEDS
PORTAL FRAMED



DIY BROCHURE OSM18



SHED ERECTION

1

Fix bottom plates to the perimeter of the slab and bolt. Plate off-cut for door opening is used as DOOR HEAD. Untreated seasoned pine must have a damp-proof membrane laid between the timber and concrete. Use of treated pine eliminates this requirement.

2

Accurately mark all frame stations at 600 centres on the plates.

3

Stand up end wall panels and clamp on one fascia and one ridge batten. (Check for square then steady with temporary bracing).

4

Slide in the intermediate frames and fix temporarily to batten and fascia. Fix to plates with metal framing anchors. Door Head is cut and nailed in place so its bottom edge is 12mm lower than fascia. Cut and fit curtailed frame to head. (See Knee gusset detail).

5

Fit timber or metal angle bracing to both sides (not needed with ply sheeting). Fix cladding to all sides and trim with fascia, so that the top edge of the fascia follows in line with the top of roof battens. Fix battens, roofing and ridge flashing as per manufacturers specification for the roof system you have chosen. Roof sheeting should overhang the sides slightly (80mm).

6

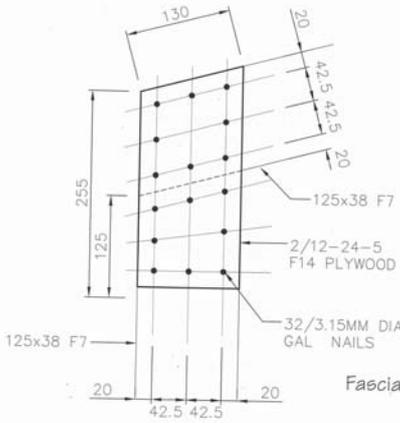
Make a rectangle frame which will fit inside the door opening with 3-8mm clearance on all sides. Fit diagonal brace as shown and overlap cladding to give a neat appearance.

7

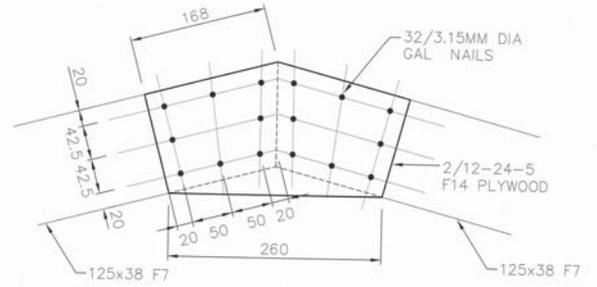
Finish and trim shed as desired. eg.:

TUDOR STYLE:	White treated pine boards with black battens
RANCH STYLE:	Treated pine weatherboards or siding, green trim
RUSTIC COLONIAL:	Treated pine shiplap or chamfer board.
NORDIC:	Diagonal treated pine chamfer board and shingle roof.

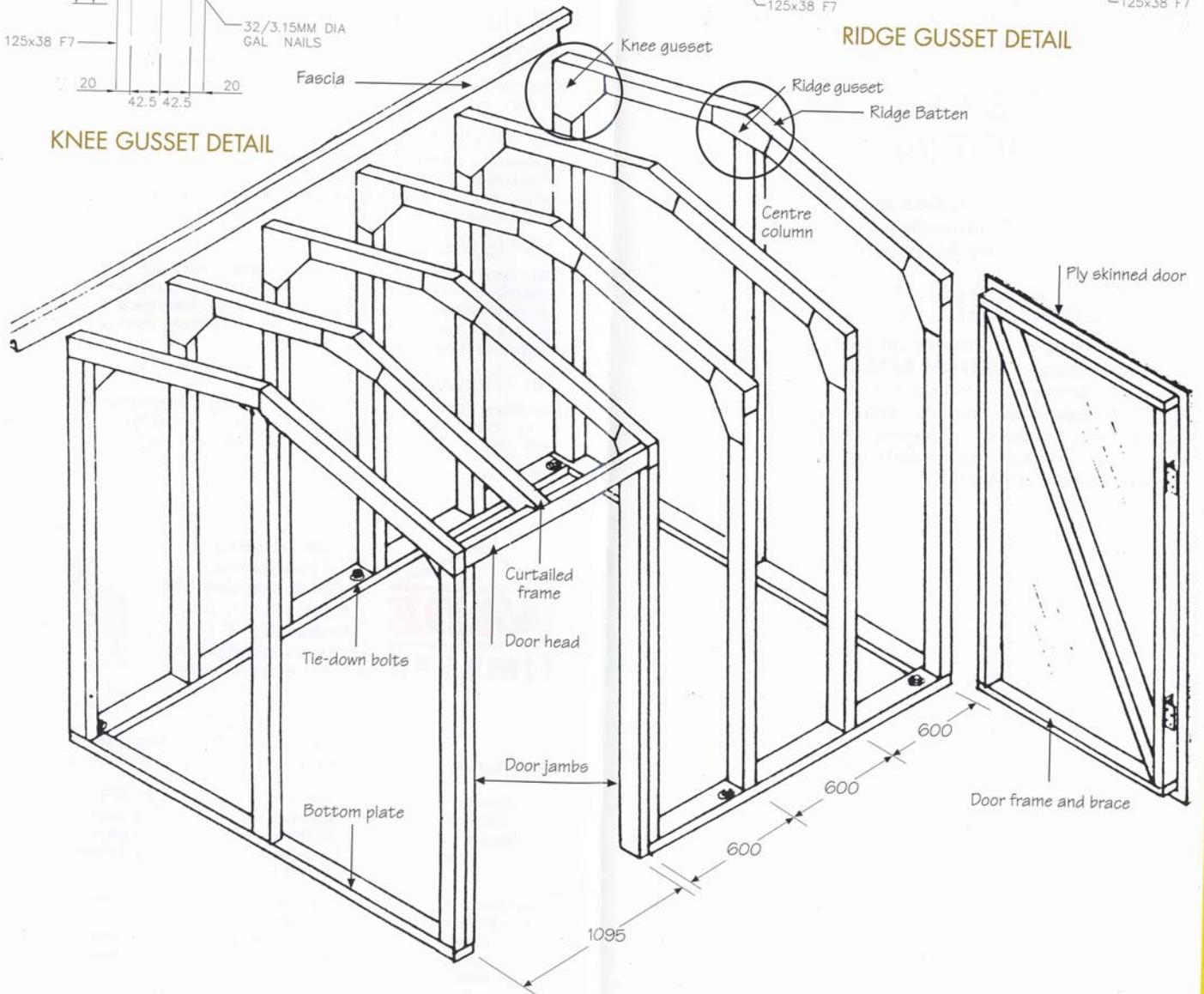
Opaque exterior paints or natural oil stains will preserve and enhance the timber claddings. To reduce heat, pale colours are preferred.



KNEE GUSSET DETAIL



RIDGE GUSSET DETAIL



This timber Portal Framed Shed is designed for strength, head height and clear internal span. The secret to its strength lies in the rigid plywood gussets at the internal corners which transfer the roof loads directly to the ground and gives great stability. The frames can be constructed quickly and cheaply with a hammer and saw. The shed is based on a width of 2.4 metres, has a centre height of 2.4 metres resulting in good head height throughout.

Its length can be varied according to the number of frames you use. Doors and windows can be added between frames or on the end walls and the shed styled and trimmed to suit your house e.g. Tudor, Ranch, Contemporary and Colonial.

PATTERNS & CONSTRUCTION DETAILS NOT INCLUDED

NOTE: It is essential that all sheds are tied down to foundations to prevent damage to surrounding buildings in high winds. Building approval may be required by local Council.

TIMBER CARE

Cutting, notching or boring may expose untreated heartwood. A liberal coating of **PROTIM RESEAL** is recommended to restore the protective envelope. For more details refer to the **PROTIM TimberCare** product literature. The appearance and surface water repellency of Osmose *Lifewood* and *Lifewood Plus* treated timber can be enhanced periodically with **PROTIM RainCoat UV Plus**.

CLASSIFICATIONS FOR TREATED TIMBER

H1 Hazard Level

Exposure - inside above ground. **Conditions** - completely protected from the weather and well-ventilated. **Biological Hazards** - insects other than termites (i.e. lyctid or anobiid). **Uses** - framing, flooring, furniture, and interior joinery.

H2 Hazard Level

Exposure - inside above ground. **Conditions** - completely protected from the weather and well-ventilated. **Biological Hazard** - borers including termites. **Uses** - framing, flooring, furniture and interior joinery.

H3 Hazard Level

Exposure - outside above ground. **Conditions** - subject to periodic moderate wetting and leaching. **Biological Hazard** - moderate decay, borers and termites. **Uses** - weatherboard, fascia, window joinery, framing and decking.

H4 Hazard Level

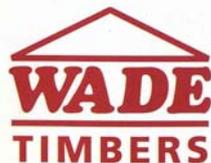
Exposure - outside in ground. **Conditions** - subject to severe wetting and leaching. **Biological Hazard** - severe decay, borers and termites. **Uses** - fencing, greenhouses, pergolas and landscaping timber (non-critical structures).

H5 Hazard Level

Exposure - outside in ground contact with or in fresh water. **Conditions** - subject to extreme wetting and leaching and/or where the critical use requires a higher degree of protection. **Biological Hazard** - very severe decay, borers and termites. **Uses** - retaining walls, piling, house stumps, building poles, cooling tower fill.

H6 Hazard Level

Exposure - marine water. **Conditions** - subject to prolonged immersion in sea water. **Biological Hazard** - marine wood borers and decay. **Uses** - boat hulls, marine piling, jetty cross bracing, landing steps etc.



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Lifewood® CCA
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*For further information see separate brochure,
Consumer Information and Handling Guide and Guarantee documents.*

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by Roy B.Hoskins & Associates of Qld 4006 (Structural & Civil Engineers),
to be technically accurate and designed in accordance
with the appropriate Australian Building standards.
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you check with your local authorities prior to starting construction.*