E-Z BUILD SHED GUIDE

12' × 12' • 12' × 16' • 12' × 20'

You can construct your own E-Z frame shed with the help of this step by step guide.

North American softwood dimensional lumber sizes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal</th>
<th>Actual</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in × in</td>
<td>in × in</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 × 4</td>
<td>¾ × 3½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 × 6</td>
<td>¾ × 5½</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 × 4</td>
<td>1½ × 3½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 × 6</td>
<td>1½ × 5½</td>
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STEP 1. GENERAL

Prior to beginning construction, the area selected for the shed location must be level and cleared of obstructions.

STEP 2. INVENTORY

Separate all lumber, hardware, etc. into individual stacks of like items.

STEP 3. FRAME PREPARATION

Unfold each frame, setting aside two frames to be used as end walls. From 1×4 pine boards, cut gusset plates 6" long:

- 24 for a 12' building
- 32 for a 16' building
- 40 for a 20' building

Apply gusset plates on each side of the top and bottom fold locations. Use four 8d nails on each gusset plate. Frames used as end walls require only one gusset plate at the top and bottom on the side opposite the metal plates. See figure 1.

PLEASE NOTE: This shed construction aid is intended solely to provide general knowledge as to one of the ways a shed may be constructed. We suggest you check with your local building officials regarding site location, permit procedures, safety regulations and specifications of materials used to construct your new storage shed. Builders who utilize this aid must proceed at their own risk and are solely responsible for complying with all building codes which pertain in their community. Midwest Manufacturing hereby disclaims all liability for any damages whether consequential, incidental, special or otherwise, which may result from following this do-it-yourself aid.

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**STEP 4. BACK WALL FRAME**

Using one frame selected as an end wall, measure and mark stud locations according to dimensions shown in *figure 2*. Place the proper length 2×4 studs at those locations. Mark required length and angles. Cut each 2×4 to fit. Toe nail studs into place using (2) 8d nails top and bottom. Using another frame for the front wall use *figure 3* as a guide.

**STEP 5. FRONT WALL FRAME**

**Figure 2**

**Figure 3**

**STEP 6. SIDING BACK WALL**

Put the frame on a flat surface and attach (3) 4’×8’ sheets, up 1” from the end of the treated member. Mark and cut to fit (2) 4’×8’ sheets for the peak as shown in *figure 4*. Remaining pieces are needed for the front wall peaks. Use 6d nails every 8” on center.

**STEP 7. SIDING FRONT WALL**

With the front frame on a flat surface, place the remaining pieces from step 6 on the peak. Trim flush to fit and nail in place. Use the remaining piece for the corner areas. From a 4×8 sheathing sheet cut to fit sides of doorway. Fasten with 6d nails every 8” on center. See *figure 5*.

**Figure 4**

**Figure 5**

**NOTE:** Some siding pieces will need to be butted together, so a straight cut is necessary. To keep moisture from “wicking” and soaking into the siding, keep the bottom of the siding 1” above the bottom of the treated bottom frame member.
**STEP 8. RAISE FRAMES**

From treated 2×4’s, cut rim joists:
- 143” for a 12’ building
- 191” for a 16’ building
- 239” for a 20’ building

Place the rim joists 12’ apart. Plumb and brace end frames. Nail rim joists to frames and end walls using 10d nails. See *figure 7*. Brace and stand up the remaining frames. Nail rim joists to frames at 22½” between interior frames and 21¼” to outside edges.

**STEP 9. SQUARE THE BUILDING**

At base of building, measure diagonally. Adjust building until AD=BC. Building is then square. See *figure 7*.

**STEP 10. FLOOR SUPPORTS**

From treated 2×4’s cut (4) 21¼” floor supports and the required 22½” floor supports: 8 for a 12’ building; 12 for a 16’ building; 16 for a 20’ building. Install using 10d nails. See *figure 8*.

**STEP 11. ¾” FLOOR SHEATHING**

**12’ Building**: Cut (2) pieces of ¾” 4’×8’ floor sheathing into (3) 48”×47½” pieces. Use these pieces along with (3) 48”×95½” sheets.

**16’ Building**: Use (6) ¾” 48”×95½” sheathing sheets.

**20’ Building**: Cut (2) pieces of ¾” 4’×8’ floor sheathing into (3) 48”×47½” pieces. Use these pieces along with (3) 48”×95½” pieces and (3) full ¾” 4’×8’ sheets.

Notch floor sheathing to fit around side wall frame members. Attach using 8D nails every 8” O.C.
STEP 12. SIDING SIDE WALLS

Use the appropriate number of 4×8 sheets of sheathing: 6 for a 12’ building, 8 for a 16’ building, and 10 for a 20’ building. Attach to side wall frames using 6D nails every 8”. Raise sheathing 1” from the bottom of the side-wall frame to prevent moisture absorbing into it. Make certain end walls and frames are plumb (vertically level) and fasten using 6d nails.

STEP 13. FASCIA & SOFFIT TRIM

Use the appropriate number of 1×8×8’ trim boards for both fascia and soffit: 6 for a 12’ building, 8 for a 16’ building, and 10 for a 20’ building. Attach fascia to the exposed ends of the roof frame members using 8D nails. The top edge of the fascia boards should be ½” above the top of the roof frame member. This will cover the exposed edge of the roof sheathing. Apply 1×2 nailers against building parallel with the bottom of the frame overhangs. 1×8 soffit boards need to be notched to fit between upright frame members. Attach using 6D nails. See Figure 10.

STEP 14. OSB ROOF SHEATHING

- 12’ Building: Cut one 4’×8’ OSB sheet to 48”×48”. Cut another to two 48”×40½”. Cut two more sheets to 96”×40½”. Use two additional full 4’×8’ OSB sheets. See Figure 11.
- 16’ Building: Cut four OSB sheets to 96”×40½”. Use four full 4’×8’ OSB sheets. See Figure 11.
- 20’ Building: Cut one 4’×8’ OSB sheet to 48”×48”. Cut another to two 48”×40½”. Cut four more sheets to 96”×40½”. Use four full 4’×8’ OSB sheets. See Figure 11.

Nail roof sheathing in place using 6D nails every 8”. Stagger sheathing end joints from frame to frame where possible.

STEP 15. TRIMS AND SHINGLES

Cut to fit angles for end wall fascia trim from 1×4×8’ boards. The tops should be flush with the roof sheathing, covering the exposed ends. Tack in place, fit, then permanently nail with 8D nails. From 1×4’s, measure, cut, and attach 8 corner trim pieces. Place 1×4 trim on sides of the door opening. From a 1×4×10’ piece mark, cut, and attach trim for the top of the door area.

Apply roof edge and felt. Apply shingles as per instructions printed on bundles.
STEP 16. OPTIONAL VINYL SIDING

It is recommended that aluminum, galvanized steel, or other corrosion resistant nails, staples, or screws be used when applying vinyl siding. Make sure wall is flat and plumb. A weather resistant barrier should be applied before installing vinyl siding. All fasteners must penetrate no less than ¾” into the framing or furring material. Fasteners should be a maximum of 16” apart in siding panels and 10” apart for J-trim, inside and outside corner posts, and starter strips. These need to be installed at the gable, around doors and windows and on corners before vinyl siding is applied. For starter strips, measure the space between corner trims at the bottom of one side of your shed. Snap a chalk line to keep your strip level. Fasten in place.

Cut a piece of 8” nominal siding to fit onto strip. When installing siding panels, push up from the bottom until the panel is fully locked onto the piece below it. Do not drive the head of the fastener tightly against the siding nail hem. Allow 1/32” gap between head of fastener and nail hem. If a fastener is installed too tight it may cause the siding panel to buckle or distort. Start in the center of the siding panel and work your way towards the ends. Drive fasteners in level and straight in the center of the nailing slots to allow for expansion and contraction of vinyl siding. Continue all around the building, making sure the siding at corners are at the same level and match up. Continue up the wall, leaving a 6” exposure of the previous piece of siding.

When you reach the gable, install siding into gable starter course and mark it with the corresponding angle by placing a scrap piece of siding along top of gable. Continue process through the entire gable.

The last course of siding under the eaves or windows will have to be cut in order to fit. Measure from the inside of the J-trim to the base of the upper lock on the panels and subtract ¼”. Mark and cut the panel at this dimension. Using a snap lock punch, punch the vinyl siding along the cut edge every 6”, so the raised lug is on the outside face of the siding. Push the siding into the J-trim. The raised lugs on the siding will catch the J-trim and hold it in place.