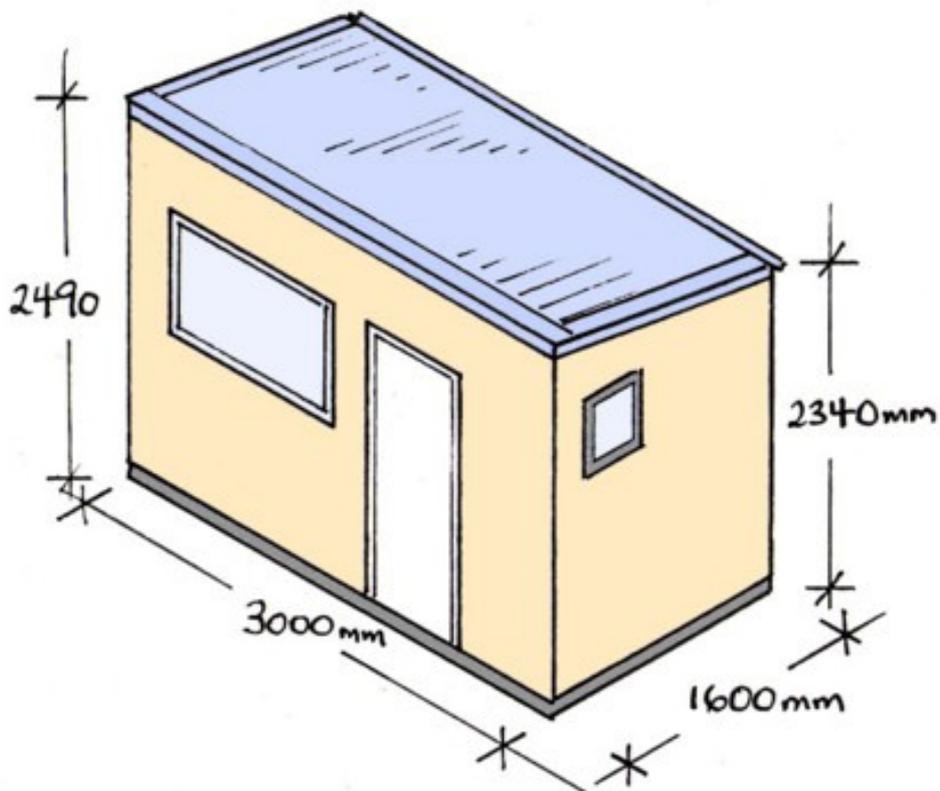


How To Build A Garden Studio/Shed



Adjust the measurements to suit your backyard!

*****Safety First*****

Please read the section on workplace safety at the end of this manual before proceeding with any work.

How To Build A Garden Shed/Studio

These plans are an easy to follow guide to the construction of your own garden studio/shed including a timber floor. The measurements can be adjusted to suit your size requirements.

For the purpose of this manual we explain how to build a garden studio/shed, constructed from treated pine. Treated Pine can be ordered raw or dressed (smooth) and primed.

Roof claddings are not the subject of this manual, however there are several choices depending on the slope and size of the structure. Generally lightweight iron or clear roof sheets are used. If you are intending to use a substantially heavier cladding material, (such as tiles or slate), then the structure will have to be strong enough to carry the load. Where roof claddings are used, stormwater runoff will have to be considered. A suitable gutter and downpipe system should also be installed.

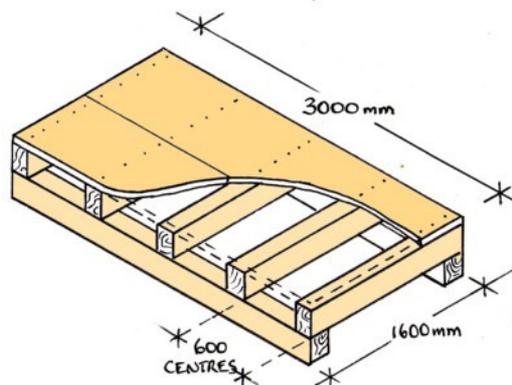
Lets Get Started!

Step 1

The first step is to assemble the floor. For this example we are building a studio 3m long by 1.8m wide. The floor structure is made from timber. The bearers (the two beams supporting the structure) are made from 100mm x 75mm treated pine.

Cut two bearers 3.0m long and place on level ground 1.6m apart. The next layer consists of timber joists. The joists are made from 100mm x 50mm treated pine. Cut 6 joists 1.6m long and fix across the bearers at 600mm centres. (see diagram below).

The flooring is made from 18mm structafloor tongue and groove floor sheets. These sheets measure 3.6 x 0.9m before cutting. Nail the flooring to the joists using 50mm galvanised decking nails at 200mm spacings. Trim the excess flooring with a power saw or sharp handsaw.



Step 2

The second step is to build the wall frames. These will be much easier to build flat on the ground and can then be lifted into position when required.

The amount of openings (windows and doors) can be adjusted if required. For this example we are using one door opening and two window openings.

The first part of the wall frames to be cut is the wall plates. The wall plates run along the bottom of the wall and the top of the wall. The vertical members are called studs, and the blocks between are called noggings.

Cut four wall plates 3.0m long, and four wall plates 1.4m long, (1.6 minus 2 x width of timber).

Next count and cut the studs. The studs sit between the wall plates, so when measuring the height of the wall don't forget to deduct the thickness of the top and bottom plate from the height required. This will leave the length for the studs.

Count the number of studs required in the plan. One stud should be allowed for each corner and beside each opening. Nail the studs through the wall plates using 75mm galvanised nails. Studs should be spaced at a maximum of 600mm. Don't forget to leave openings for windows and doors.

A block will have to be cut and fixed between the studs at the top of openings. Noggings can be inserted between the studs at around halfway up the wall.

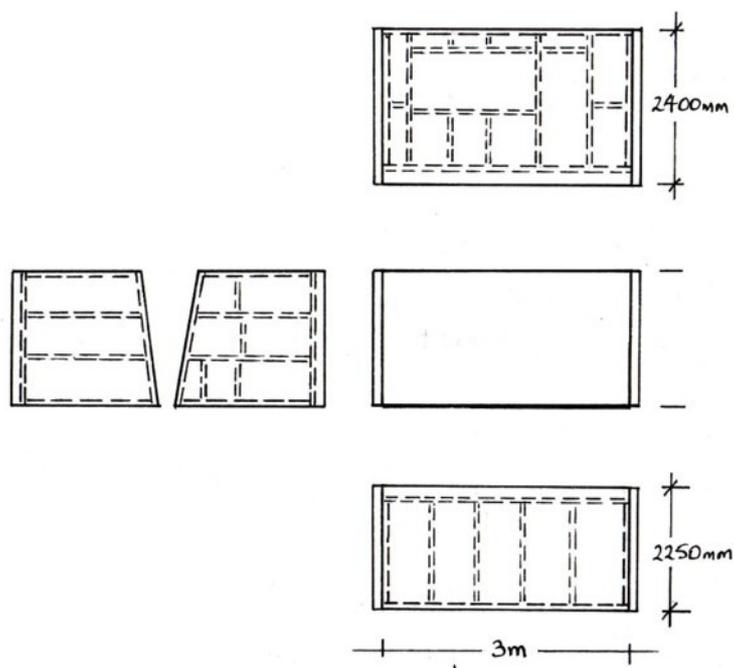
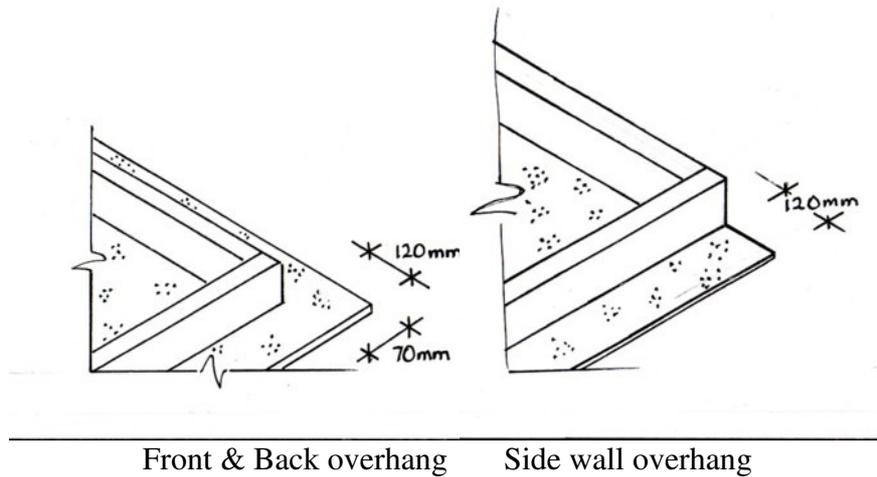


Diagram showing the walls and floor ready for assembly

Step 3

The external cladding (linings) are made from asbestos free fibro sheets. These can be cut with a pair of fibro cutters or an angle grinder. When measuring and fixing the wall cladding be careful to leave the correct overhangs as shown below.



Trim the fibro sheeting around windows and doors.

Materials required;

Timber

Treated Pine can be ordered raw or primed ready for painting. You must specify which type you require at the time of ordering.

ALL DAY FENCING
CONSTRUCTION GUIDES

Assembly

Step 1

Setting Out.

Clear the work area of all plants and vegetation and roughly level the ground.

Mark out the perimeter of the proposed studio/shed with a string line and some timber profiles.

Footings will have to be dug and built to support the bearers. Excavate 6 holes (three for each bearer). Mix and add one 20kg bag of concrete per footing and allow to dry. Make sure the tops of the footings are level before the concrete sets.

Cement a layer of brick or concrete block to the top of the footings until the required height is reached. At a minimum, the clearance between the bearers and the ground level should be 100mm.

Step 2

A damp proof course (alcor or similar) must be laid to the tops of the brick piers to stop the direct transmission of moisture to the floor structure.

Lie the finished floor structure on the top of the footings. The floor can be leveled using a lever and fibro off cuts for packing. Fibro is a very dense material that is water resistant and very strong in compression. Cut the fibro packers to around 150mm square and place evenly under the floor bearers where required to correct levels.

Step 3

Stand the rear wall on the floor, making sure that the fibro overlaps the edge of the joists. Using a hammer tap the timber frame into position and tack with 75mm galvanised nails through the bottom plate. Use a timber batten as a brace to hold the wall vertical while fixing.

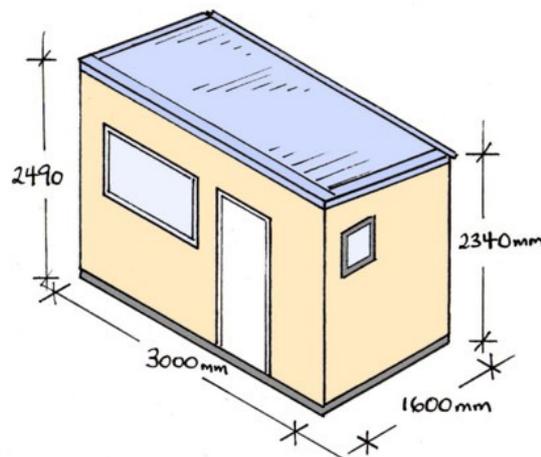
Step 4

Assemble the other walls using the same method. Securely nail the wall frame together at the corners from the inside through the corner studs. A timber clamp may be required for a neat fit.

Step 5

The roof cladding and gutter can be added. For a storage shed, corrugated iron can be fixed directly to the top wall plates. The gutter is then nailed to the top of the wall, under the end of the roof sheets. Fit the gutter with stop ends and a spiller or downpipe.

For a studio, a layer of shade cloth can be nailed across the top of the roof frame using 30mm galvanised clouts at 200mm centres. Nail the corners first then the sides starting with the middle nails, consistently tightening at the same time. A roofing blanket or insulation batts can be added to the top of the shade cloth before fitting the roof sheets.



Roof capping and edging can be added as shown above. Roof capping is available where roof sheeting is sold. Capping should be added to the front and sides of the studio. The gutter is fitted at the rear.

Step 6

For studios, cut and fix 3 ceiling joists between the walls and nail to the edge of existing studs. The ceiling joist should be cut to fit between the longest walls (the shorter length)

Finally, sand and putty and prepare for painting.

Happy Building!!!