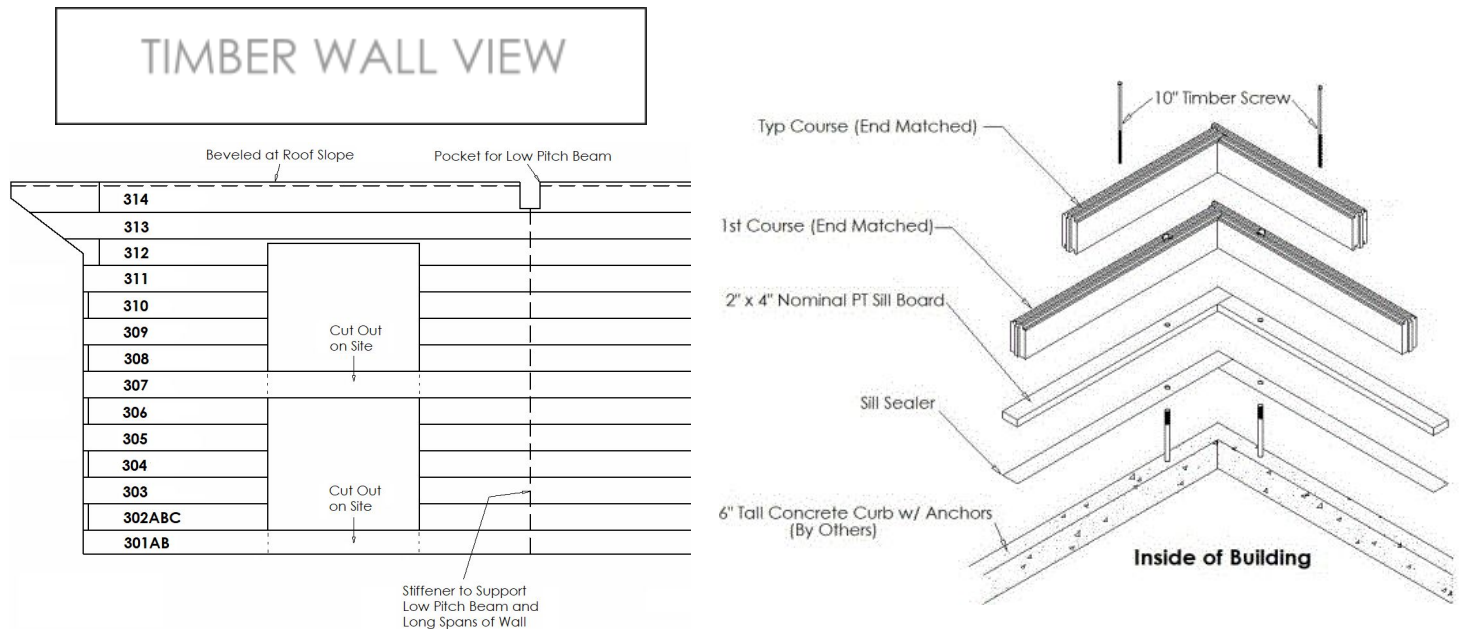




TIMBER WALL CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES



Cedar Forest Products (CFP) provides this guide of general construction techniques for our solid cedar timber wall buildings. Your building will have a detailed set of installation/ fabrication prints included with your hardware. Find specific information for your structure in your detailed set of prints. Refer to both prints and this guide as the structure is built.



Each timber will have a three digit number and letter combination (Wall/Course/Board). This sequence will run left to right and clockwise around the building (from inside).

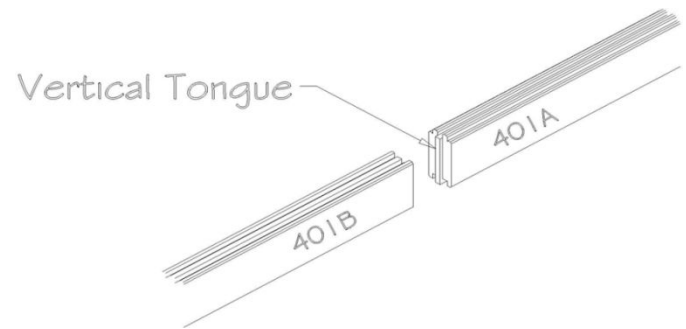
- Walls are "hundreds" numbers 100, 200, 300 etc.
- Course numbers are 01, 02, 03 etc.
- Boards in a wall course are lettered A, B, C, D etc.



Each bundle will be of a wall (or wall area). Set each bundle next to the corresponding wall. Work from the top of each stack down proceeding in a clockwise pattern around the building on each course. Walls were stacked up when disassembled so check nearby timbers to find your next piece.

Some items before you begin:

- Protect wood from water and moisture sources while stored at the jobsite, use the same care as with other millwork. Place wood on blocks well off the ground, separate with stripping so air circulates around wood. Cover top and all sides with tarps.
- Use padded or non-marring slings and protect corners of the wood when installing.
- YOU SHOULD NOT BE REQUIRED TO CUT TIMBERS IN THE FIELD UNLESS YOUR PLANS INDICATE A CUT IS NEEDED (such as in a doorway or window).
- All elevations are from the INTERIOR of the building.
- Often the OSB on top and bottom of the wall bundles will be utilized for interior walls so do not damage or dispose of it.
- When two timbers come together, there is a vertical joint (tongue and corresponding groove). CFP carefully plans the locations of these joints to insure the structural integrity of the wall. These joints must be held tight to assure proper course length.
- Hold the edges of the timbers flush at vertical joints (inside and outside) when attaching.
- Verify length, level, square and plumb on each wall course as you proceed.



Vertical joint not kept tight



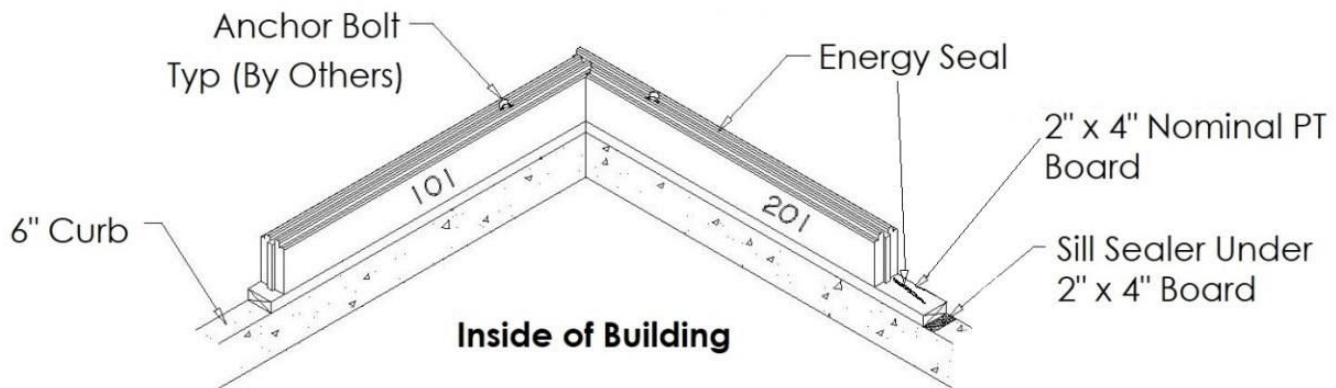
Vertical joint not flush



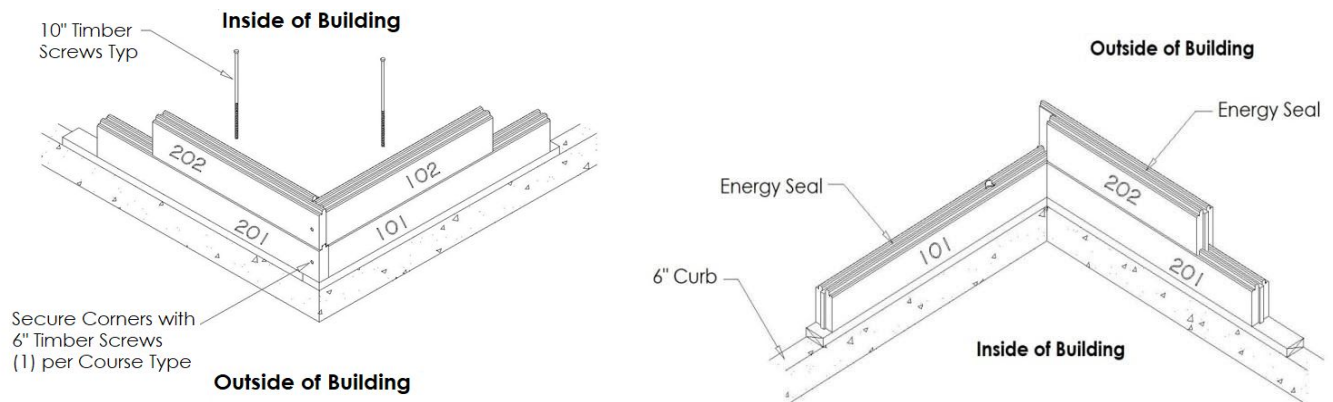
Typical Corner

FIRST COURSE OF TIMBER WALLS

- 1) Check that the foundation is square and level.
- 2) Begin with wall 100, course 01, board A (first board labeled "101A") and continue 101B, 101C etc. until you are at the corner then proceed clockwise 201A, 201B and so forth.
- 3) This first course will need a bit of customization in the field.
For ALL anchor bolt locations:
 - Push a hole in the foam sill seal.
 - Mark and drill holes through 2" x 4" pressure treated (PT2x4) sill boards.
 - Mark and drill holes through and drill countersink relief for bolts /washers in all first course timbers (101, 201, 301, 401). The first course timbers will be 6" tall and are the only timbers with a flat cut bottom.
- 4) Measure the height of each anchor bolt and cut any that will protrude past the top of the first course (< 7") (The second course will need to sit flush onto the tongues).
- 5) Dry fit in place the entire first course (sill seal, PT2x4 & timbers) verify level and square and that no bolts are too tall before proceeding with attachment. Make sure to keep the vertical joints tight.
- 6) After dry fitting proceed with Energy Seal™ & attaching to anchor bolts:
 - Leave the foam sill seal and PT2x4 in place.
 - Remove the timbers.
 - Place a 3/8" bead of Energy Seal™ on the PT2x4.
 - Then replace first course of timbers onto the curb and apply washers and nuts onto the anchor bolts (Do not tighten yet).
- 7) With the course down on a bead of Energy Seal™; verify all wall measurements, plumb, square & level - then tighten nuts.
- 8) Install a 6" screw on each of the exterior corners (unless your plans call for a different length). There may be a starter hole in courses, from fabrication, use those or create your own as you proceed. This will be used to adjust your wall length/width to move it in or out as needed for plumb and level.



2ND & REMAINING COURSES OF TIMBER WALLS

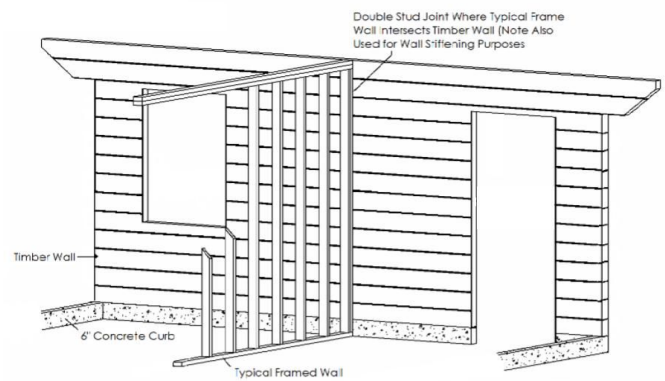
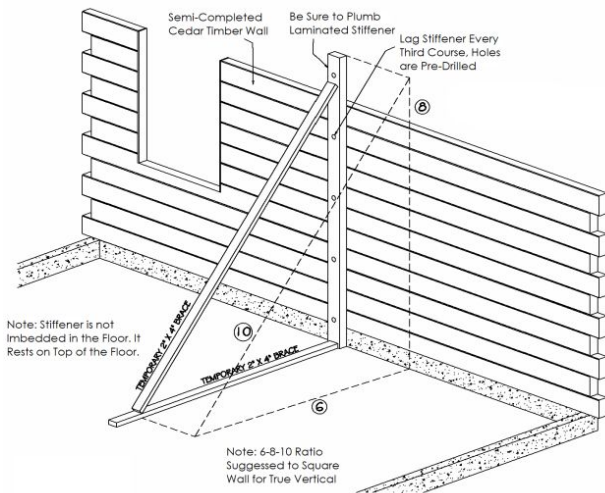
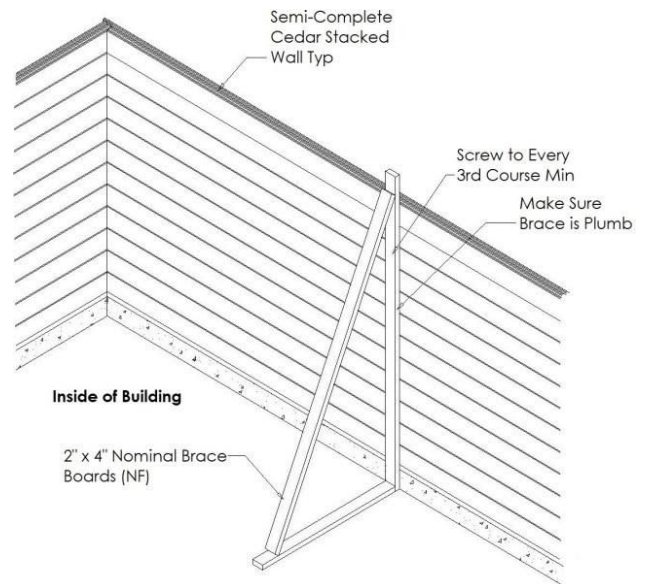


- 9) Before setting the second course, place 3/8" bead of Energy Seal™ between the two tongues on first course. Set the second course clockwise around the building, starting with 102A.
- 10) Notice the holes in the tops of the timbers (between the two tongues). These are pre-drilled holes for 10" timber screws. They should line up with the course below from fabrication. **IF NOT**, double check measurement, plumb, level and square. Timber screws should be driven at low R.P.M. and high torque. They need to be countersunk to avoid interfering with next course of timbers. Make sure timbers are tight and edges flush at all vertical joints.
- 11) Verify shelter measurements, plumb, square & level. (like #7)
- 12) Screw corners (like #8) as shown on previous page.
- 13) Repeat the same procedures (9-12) on the remaining courses, making sure if a course has a window or vent that you leave the space required in your plans.

We welcome any photos that you take of the construction of your Cedar Forest Products building e-mail them to: Info@cedarforestproducts.com

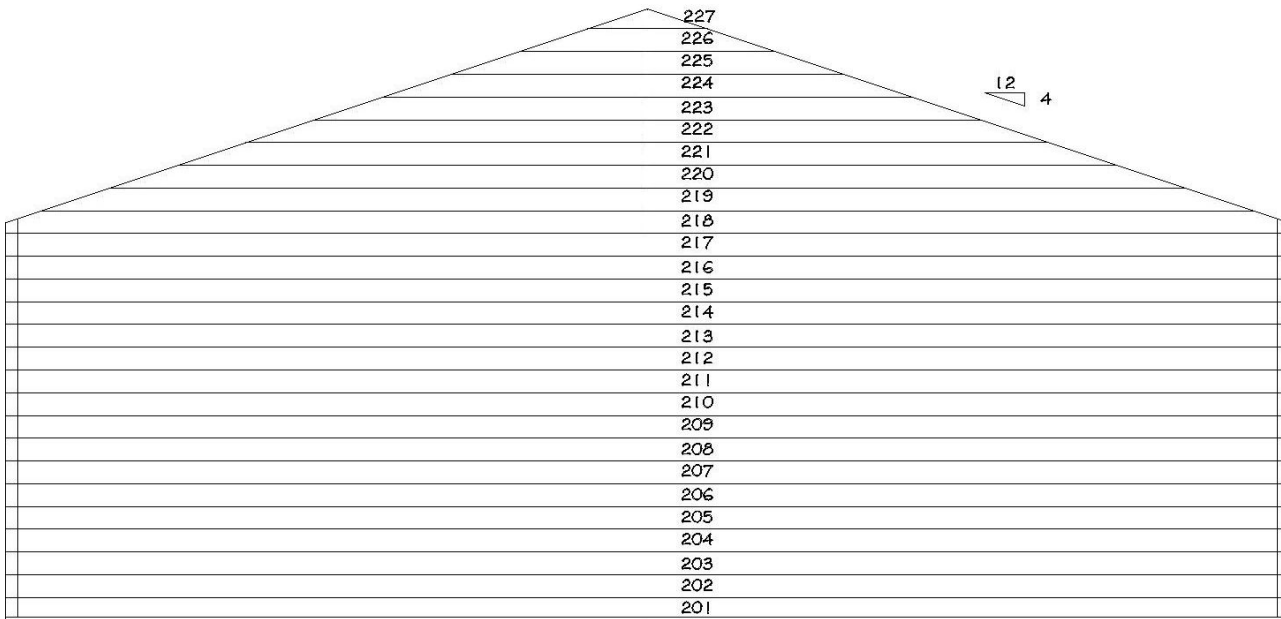
SUPPORT DURING CONSTRUCTION & STIFFENERS

Depending on the wall widths, bracing may be required during construction to maintain plumb and square. If this is required, attach at the location of an interior wall, edge of a door opening or in a stiffener board location to allow screw holes to be hidden after construction.



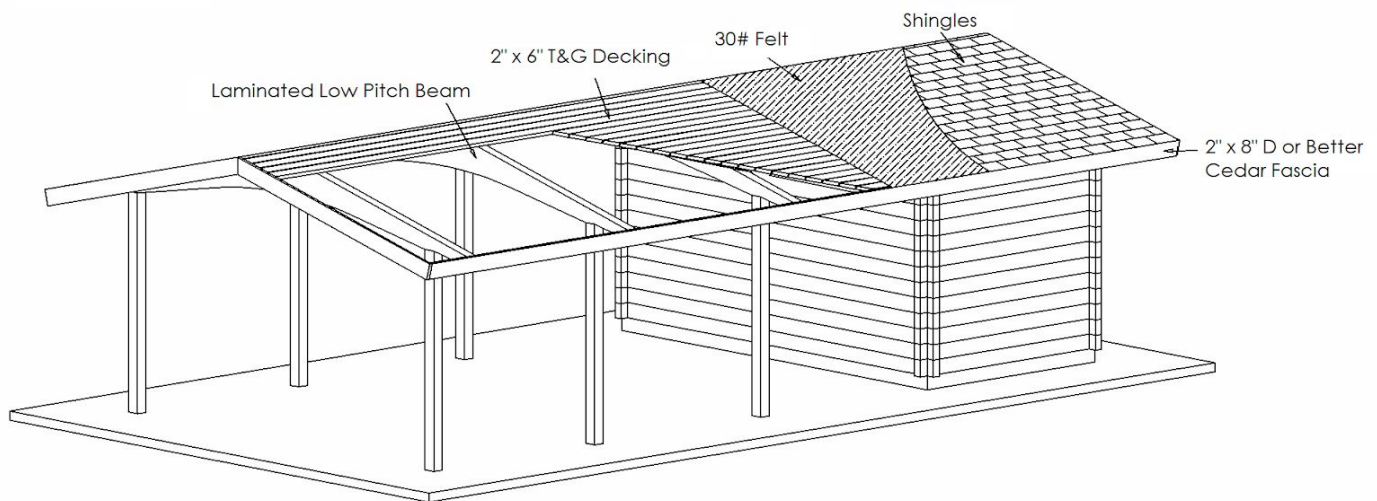
BUILDING GABLE ENDS

Keep the pitched portion of the gable ends aligned, and always place the full course before attaching these to confirm they match the pitch line of the roof. Again the predrilled holes from the factory should always line up.



ROOF FRAMING FOR BEAMS (NO TRUSSES)

Attach the 2" x 6" tongue and groove decking to the beams or timber walls as required by the decking sequence located on drawings. Use the supplied nails or use equal nails from a nail gun. Attach the fascia to the end of the beams at the edge of the decking. Nail the D-style roof edge to the roof sheathing around the perimeter of the roof. Apply the felt paper and the shingles per the manufacturer's instructions. Consideration needs to be made for installation of items that may not be included in our package: plumbing vents, electrical masts, skylights and chimneys. Standard construction techniques must be followed prior to felt and roofing application.



WIDE OPENING SUPPORT

If your structure has wide openings for double doors, garage doors or concession windows you may need to brace them during construction, since these openings cannot be spanned with material to be cut out. If this applies, there will be scrap material (labeled "scrap") included so that you can build up a temporary brace during construction. We will include a header sized per code. Once that is installed you can remove the temporary bracing.



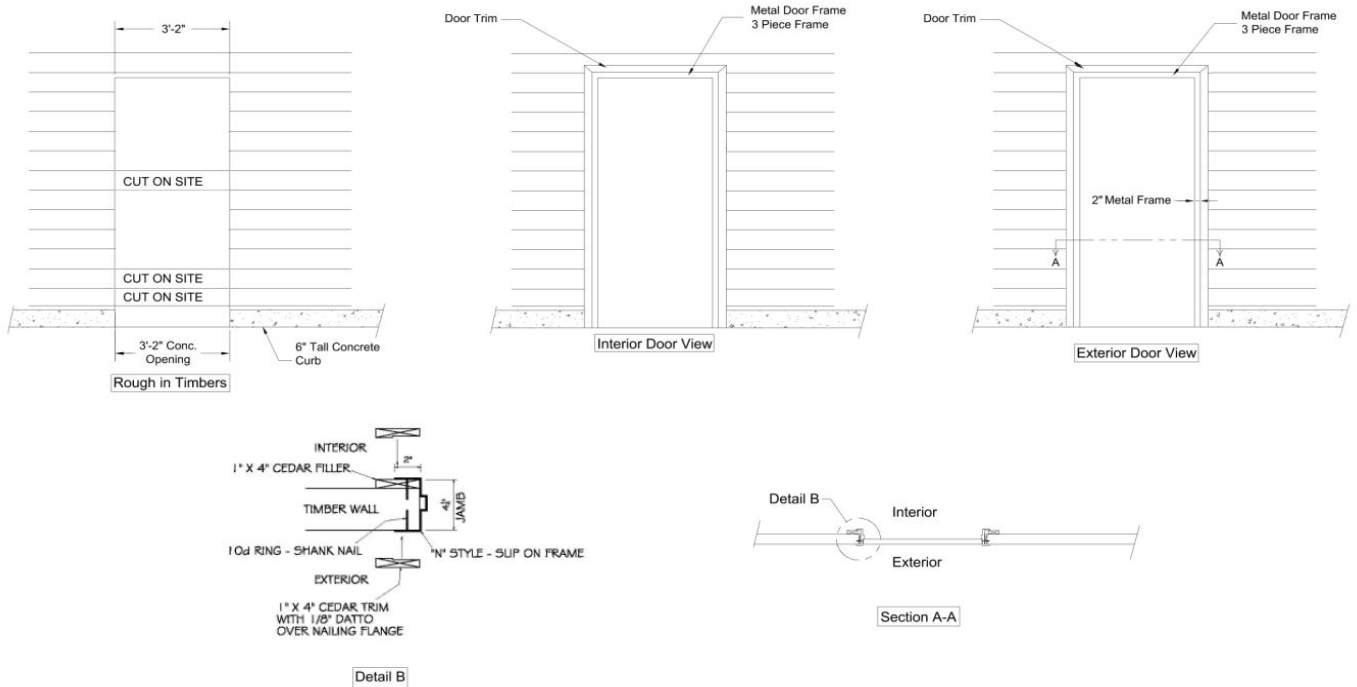
LIST OF TOOLS NEEDED

- Drill (GRK™ bit will be included with screws)
- Drill – 5/16" bit - low R.P.M. and high torque for 10" timber screws
- Table Saw
- Circular Saw
- Level (laser is best)
- Square
- Plumb
- Tape Measure
- Hammer
- Nail Gun

DOOR CONSTRUCTION

This is an illustration of a standard 3 piece door jamb detail for an exterior metal door installation. Follow your prints for doors specific to your project.

* DOORS/METAL FRAMES ARE ONLY PRIMED, MUST BE FIELD PAINTED *



VENTS

If Pre-built wood vents are included for your restroom, see plans for location. As you construct the wall you will need to leave the hole for the vent to be installed into.



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