Customer Service:
(801)754-3334
810 W Utah Ave #8
Payson, Utah 84651
email: apexshedcompany@gmail.com

APEX SHED COMPANY

MADE IN USA

Standard Apex / Tall Apex Shed Kit Instructions

Tools Needed:

- Framing Hammer
- Tape Measure (25 ft.)
- Circular Saw or Hand Saw
- Drill
- Framing Nail Gun (if possible)
- Roofing Nail Gun (if possible)
- Air Compressor (if nail guns are used)
- Utility Knife (with straight blades and hook blade for cutting roofing materials

Other tools you may need

- Large Prybar
- Small Prybar
- Chalk Line
- Reciprocating Saw (Sawzall)

Materials needed:

- 10d-16d Framing nails (for general framing) Galvanized nails preferred.
- 8d Galvanized Ring Shank Nails (for siding, trim, floor sheeting and roof sheeting) These must be galvanized!

- Before You Begin -

- Check with your local building department or community development department before beginning construction to make sure you are complying with all city, county and state ordinances.
- Check all materials to make sure your kit contains all the required parts and fasteners. If parts are missing, identify the part and call us immediately.
- Thoroughly read all instructions prior to beginning construction of your new shed.

IMPORTANT!

- It is extremely important to maintain squareness to the walls, roof and foundation during the building process in order to insure that all components of the shed fit together properly. Make sure all seams and joints fit together securely without uneven gaps or spaces between components.
- If providing your own foundation, (concrete or wood) it is important that the foundation be the exact dimensions as the shed kit. A larger concrete foundation or slab may allow water to puddle next to the shed and eventually work its way under the walls and inside the shed.
- All of our lumber is graded for quality. However a small amount of waned edge is normal on studs and other dimensional lumber in the premium grade lumber we use but will not affect the structural integrity of your finished shed.
- Our lumber is checked for straightness before being included in your shed kit. Though all of our lumber is kiln dried, it will continue to dry as it ages. Be sure to keep all lumber not being used immediately out of direct sunlight and heat and keep it stacked neatly and banded if posible. Keeping lumber unbanded or unstrapped and not properly stacked may cause it to warp and twist and may make it unusable.

IMPORTANT NOTE!

As you examine the parts of your kit you will notice various markings on the individual parts of your kit. Different colors have different meanings, and it is important to understand the meaning of the various colors of markings.

Blue = Part Identification Code and Customer initials

Black = Nailing Marks (used for showing location of floor joists, studs or trusses)

Part Identication Code	Part Description / Material	Quantity
Floor Kit Parts		
FRJ	Floor Rim Joists / Pressure Treated 2X6	
FJ	Floor Joists / Pressure Treated 2X6	
FS-(number)	Floor Sheet / 3/4 T&G OSB (various sizes numbered)	
Wall Parts		
W1	Wall 1 / Built Side Wall	
W2	Wall 2 / Built Side Wall	
W3	Wall 3 / Built End Wall	
W4	Wall 4 / Build End Wall	
Roof Framing Parts		
GTRUSS	Gable Trusses (End Trusses) Gusset on one side only	2
CTRUSS	Common Trusses - Gussets on both sides	
RS-(number)	Roof Sheet / 7/16 OSB (various numbered sizes)	
GS	Gable Siding / Smart Side Siding (various sizes)	
GF	Gable Framing / 2X4 (not cut to length)	
Shed Trim Parts		
SIDE	Side Eave Trim / 1X4 Choice Trim	2
GT-L	Gable Trim Left (as facing) / 1X4 Choice Trim	2
GT-R	Gable Trim Right (as facing) / 1X4 Choice Trim	2
SCT	Side Corner Trim / 1X4 Choice Trim	4
ECT-R	End Corner Trim Right / 1X4 Choice Trim	2
ECT-L	End Corner Trim Left / 1X4 Choice Trim	2
END	End Trim (to cover horizontal seams)	2
ODT	Outside Door Trim / 1X4 Choice Trim	2
ADT	Above Door Trim / 1X4 Choice Trim	1
WT	Window Top and Bottom Trim / 1X4 Choice Trim	
WS	Window Side Trim / 1X4 Choice Trim	
Other Shed Parts		
DOOR	Single Door (arrow points to top of door)	
DOOR-L	Left Door (on double door) arrow points to top of door	
DOOR-R	Right Door (on double door) arrow points to top of door	
HK	Hardware Kit	1

Foundation Options

SHED MUST BE INSTALLED ON A WOOD OR CONCRETE FOUNDATION

OSMOSE FLOOR JOIST FOUNDATION KIT (STANDARD)

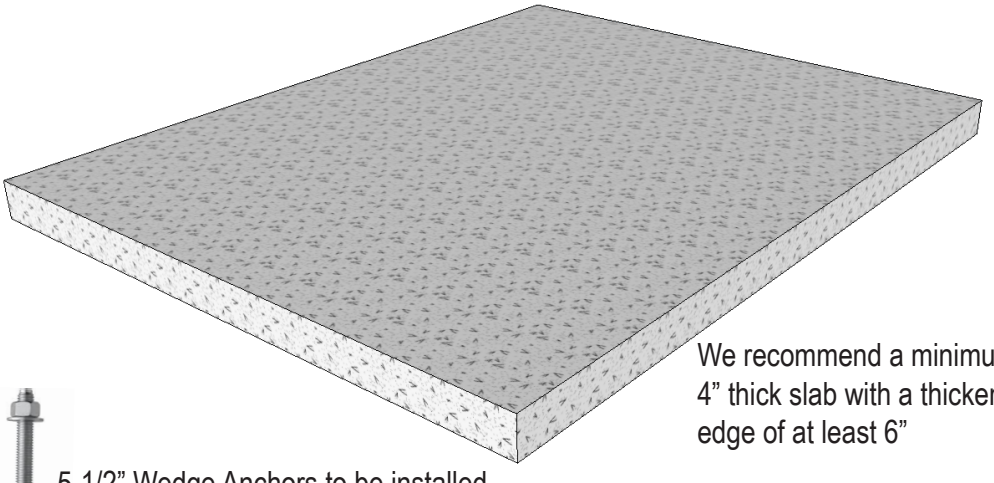
SITE PREPARATION

- Site should be properly leveled (foundation blocks may be used).
- Site should have good drainage (2”-6” gravel base recommended)
- Minimum 18” work space should be allowed around shed

CONCRETE SLAB FOUNDATION (CUSTOMER PROVIDES)

SITE PREPARATION

- Concrete slab should be exact dimensions of shed. (if slab is larger than shed, water will puddle next to your shed and will find a way in)
- Slab should be level and square (it is very difficult to attach a shed to a slab that is not level and square)
- We recommend using 5-1/2” wedge anchors to attach shed to concrete.
- Must allow minimum of 18” work space around shed.



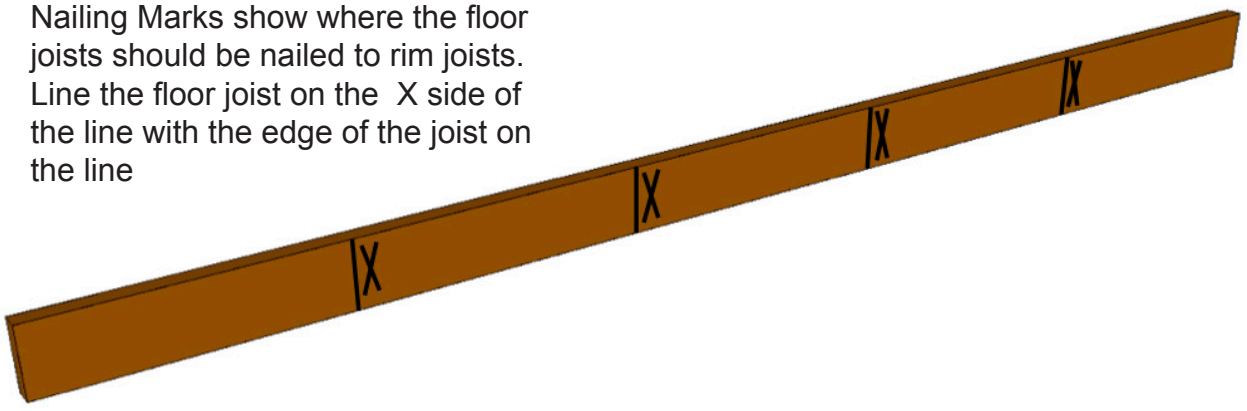
We recommend a minimum 4” thick slab with a thickened edge of at least 6”

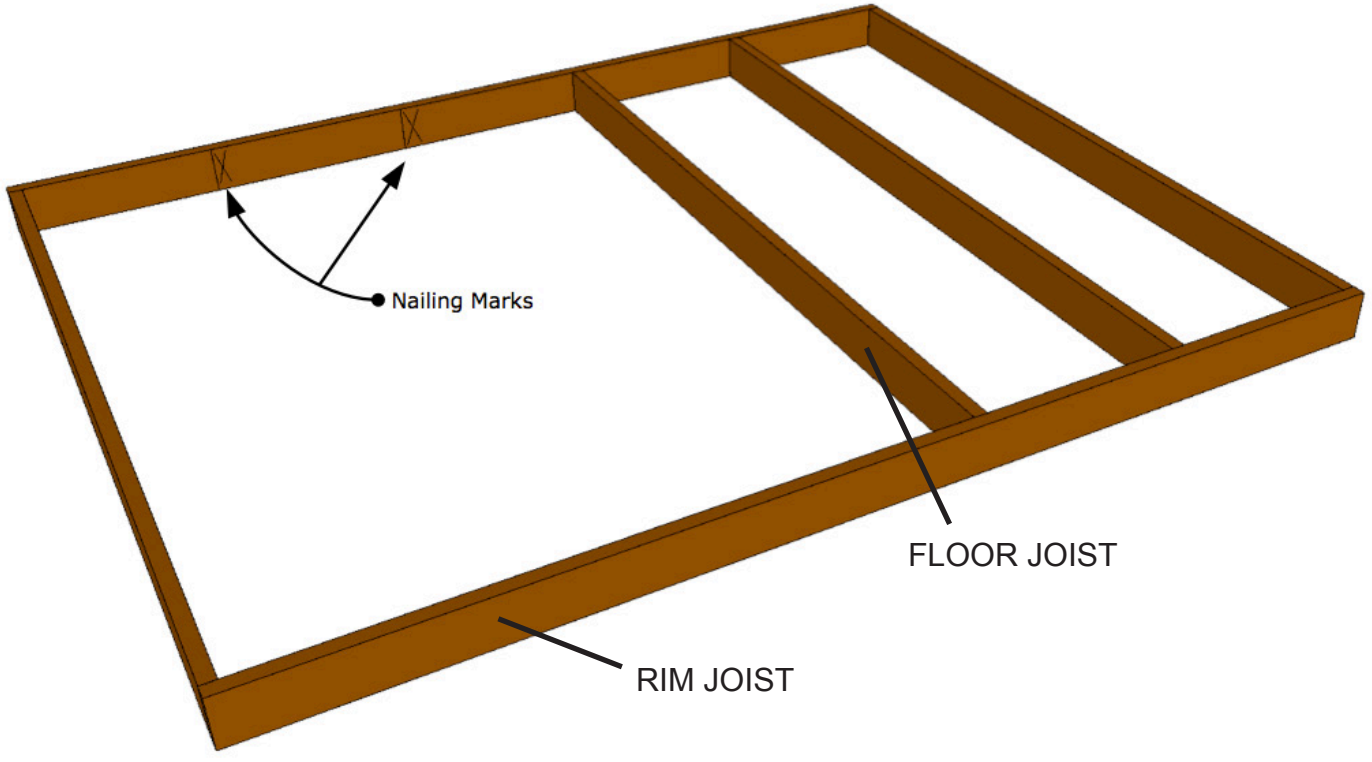
5-1/2” Wedge Anchors to be installed after shed is built

Floor Joist Assembly and Floor Sheeting

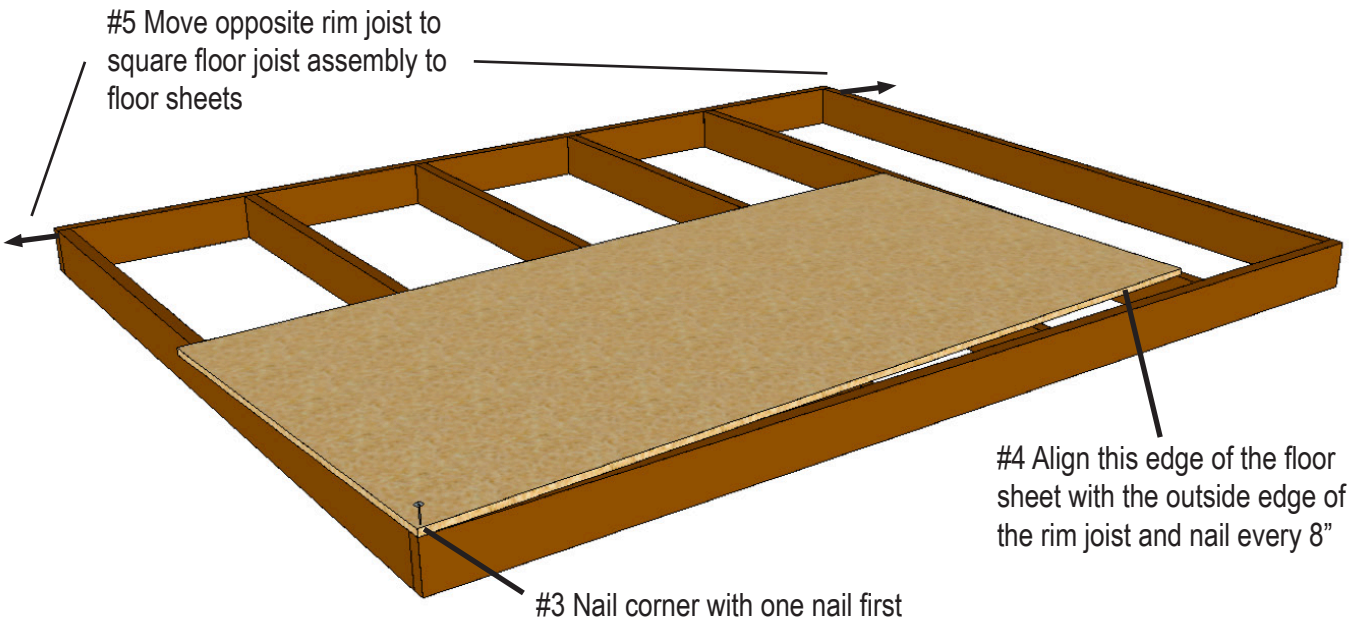
Floor consists of 2 rim joists, floor joists and 3/4” tongue and groove floor sheeting.
The floor joists will be nailed to the rim joists at the nailing marks which will be shown below.

Nailing Marks show where the floor joists should be nailed to rim joists. Line the floor joist on the X side of the line with the edge of the joist on the line





1. Nail floor and rim joists together
   a. Select the two straightest and cleanest floor joists to use as the end floor joists. Nail these to the rim joists so that the outside edge of the joist is flush with the end of the rim joists on each end
   b. Align the floor joists with the nailing marks on the rim joists. (the joists go on the side of the line that the X is on)
   c. Nail the floor joists to the rim joists at the nailing marks Using 3-12D framing nails on each board (galvanized nails are recommended)



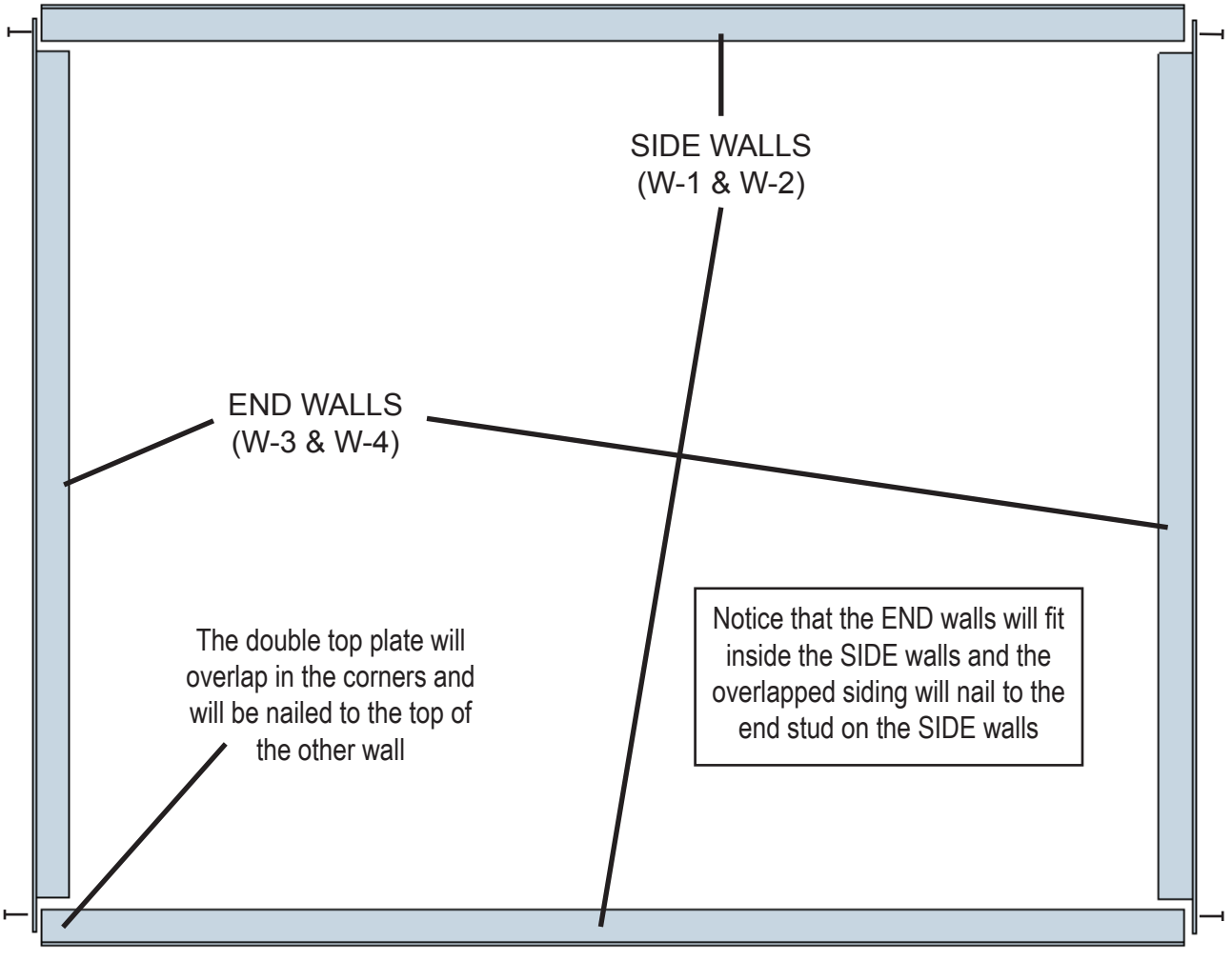
2. Layout ALL floor sheeting before nailing (DO NOT NAIL SHEETING TO JOIST AT THIS POINT) to make sure tongues and grooves can fit together (a floor layout sheet should be included with your kit that shows the various sizes of floor sheeting and their locations)
3. Nail a full sheet with one 8d Galvanized Ring Shank nail in one corner only with factory edges of sheet flush with both edges of corner of the floor joist assembly.
4. Align and nail the long outside edge of the floor sheet flush with the outside edge of the rim joists.
5. Square floor joist assembly by moving opposite rim joist to line up outside edge of the end rim joist to the short outside edge of the floor sheet and nail to end floor joist only
6. Nail inside edge of floor sheeting to floor joists making sure that the center of each joist is nailed every 2’ from end of sheet.
7. Continue attaching floor sheets being careful to maintain the squareness of the floor joist assembly and the spacing of the floor joists.
8. Continue nailing all of the floor sheeting to the floor joist assembly using 8d Galvanized Ring Shank nails at every 8” (Galvanized Decking Screws may be used as well if preferred)
9. Trim off any excess tongue that protrudes beyond the edge of the floor joists.

Installing walls

Walls are labeled W-1, W-2, W-3 and W-4

W-1 and W-2 are always the SIDE walls that bear the weight of the trusses. W-3 and W-4 are always the END walls or the walls that have the roof peak on them. The SIDE walls will be the full length of the shed and the end wall framing will be 7" short of the length of the shed. This is because the end walls will fit between the side walls. It really doesn't matter what order you install the wall in, but it is usually easiest to start with W-1 or W-2 and then work your way around the shed leaving the most accessible wall for last. You may need a large pry bar for this section to lift on the floor assembly if needed to make sure that there is no gap between the bottom plate of the walls and the floor.

Wall Assembly Top View



Step by step instructions:

1. Stand either W-1 or W-2 (which ever wall is the least accessible of these two). Make sure the end of the wall is flush with the end of the floor assembly. (if it is slightly shorter or longer than the floor assembly split the difference between both ends. DO NOT NAIL YET
2. Make sure bottom plate is tight to the floor assembly (you may need to use a prybar to lift the floor if there is a gap anywhere)
3. Nail the Siding at the bottom to the floor joists from the outside using 8d Galvanized Ring Shank nails (IMPORTANT NOTE: Make sure the siding is tight to the side of the floor joist and the bottom plate is tight to the floor before nailing.)
4. Nail bottom plate of wall to the floor joist near the edge using 3" or 3-1/4" nails.

Wall Installation Continued

5. You are now ready to install the second wall. Select either of the W-3 or W-4 END walls (which ever one is least accessible) and install it as shown in the diagram on the opposite page.
6. Stand wall in place making sure that the corners are tight and that the double top plate overlaps the top plate of the first wall you installed.
7. Make sure top corners are as tight as they can be and nail the overlapping top plate to the the top plate of the other wall
8. Make sure the bottom plate is tight to the floor, and use a prybar if necesary to lift floor to close any gaps between the bottom of the wall and the floor and nail the siding to the side of the floor joist with 8D Galvanized Ring Shank Nails every 8". Make sure the siding is tight to the floor joist.
9. Nail bottom plate of wall to floor joist near the edge with 3" or 3-1/4" nails
10. **IMPORTANT NOTE!** DO NOT NAIL THROUGH BOTTOM PLATE IN THE DOOR OPENING AS THIS WILL BE CUT OUT LATER.
11. Continue installing the other two walls in whatever order is the easiest following the same instructions above for each wall making sure that all corners are tight and gaps are minimal.

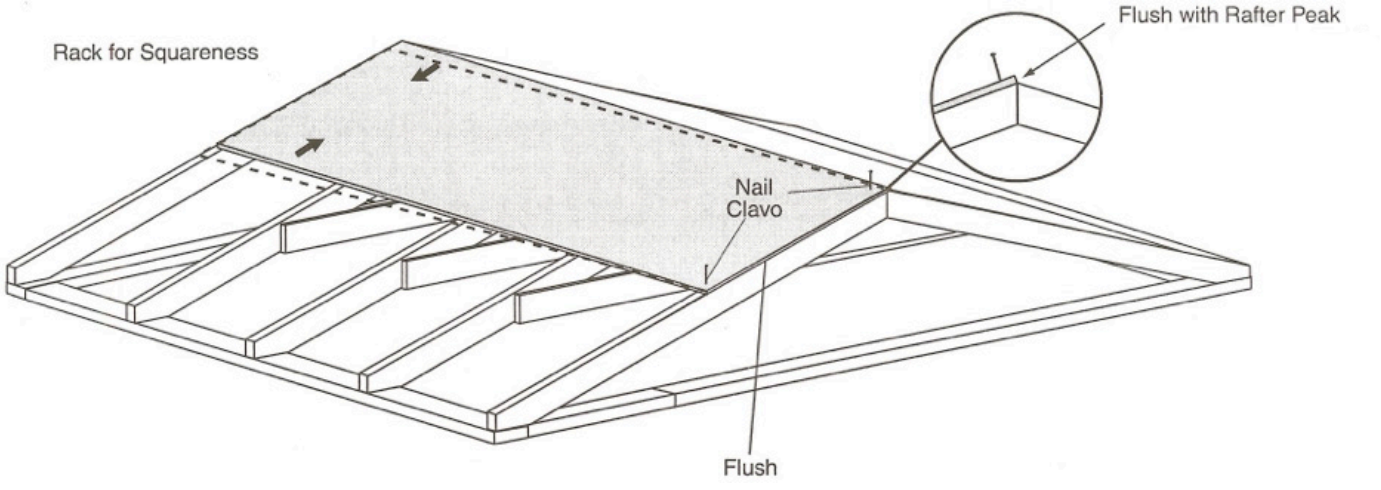
Truss Installation

Step by step instructions.

1. IMPORTANT NOTE: Your shed will have 2 gable trusses. These trusses will have a plywood gusset or truss plate on one side of the truss only. These are your end trusses. These will be installed on each end of the shed with the truss plate towords the inside of the shed.
2. Notice nailing marks on top of the side wall that shows where the common trusses will be nailed to. The trusses will go on the X side of the line with the edge of the truss lined up with the line.
3. Nail the gable or end trusses to the top plate by nailing straight down though the truss and one nail close to the end of the truss angled from the inside to catch the top plate. (this connection may not seem sufficient, however, the truss will also be attached to the siding as well to give you a better connection)
4. Nail all of the common trusses in place with one nail through the top of the truss and one nail on each side of the truss angled down into the top plate with 3" or 3-1/4" framing nails.
5. Nail siding to the end of each truss with 8d galvanized nails
6. Nail end wall siding to the gable trusses as well.
7. IMPORTANT NOTE: If you have a Standard Apex Shed (7' Side Walls) your siding will cover a large portion of your end trusses. Go ahead and nail this siding to the end trusses but do not cut off the excess siding protruding over the top of the trusses UNLESS your shed has overhang on the gable ends. This will be cut off later. HOWEVER, If your shed does have additional overhand on the gables, You will need to cut the excess siding off at this time.

Roof Sheeting Installation

1. Refer to your roof sheeting layout sheet that is included in your shed kit. This will show you where all of the various sizes of roof sheeting will go.
2. Sheeting a shed is a little different than sheeting a permanent structure such as a house. On our sheds, you will sheet from the top down instead of the other way around. (see diagram below)
3. Use 8d nails for roof sheeting



3. Nail the top end corner of the roof sheeting with one 8d galvanized ring shank nail and the bottom end corner with one nail. **IMPORTANT:** Make sure the edge of the roof sheeting is FLUSH with the outside edge of the end truss (NOT THE OUTSIDE EDGE OF THE SIDING) as shown in the diagram above.
4. Finish nailing the end of the roof sheet to the end truss but do not nail to the other trusses at this point.
5. Mark the top edge of the roof sheet every 24” from the end of the sheet. These marks will be centered on each common truss to ensure proper truss spacing. This is importand to make sure that any seams are centered on the top edge of the trusses.
6. RACKING THE ROOF: This is IMPORTANT. If your shed is not perfectly level or square, you will see that the top edge of the roof sheet does not line up with the peak of the trusses. If it does line up, then go ahead and nail across the top edge to each truss at the marks you made every 24”. If it does not line up with the peak of the trusses, you will need to use a large prybar at this point to jack up one or more corners of the shed in order to square up the roof. (DO NOT FORCE THE SHEETING TO LINE UP TO TRUSS PEAKS) If you are only off a 1/4” or less, you can probably rack the roof by moving the oposite end of the roof sheet up or down to line the top edge up with the peak of the trusses. If it is more than 1/4” off, you will need to use the prybar method to lift one or more corners of the shed.
7. Jacking up shed corners: you wil find that by jacking up a corner, the roof alignment will either improve or get worse. If it gets worse try the next coner.
8. Once you have the roof squared up and the top edge of the sheet aligned with the peak of the trusses, go ahead and contunue nailing the rest of the sheet, making sure that any seams stay centered on the truss beneath it.
9. Continue attaching additional sheets using these racking methods as you go to ensure that the entire roof is square.

TRIM INSTALLATION

GABLE & SIDE TRIM

When you are ready to put the trim on, start with pieces labeled SIDE. These pieces attach to the bottom edge of the roof sheeting that protrudes over the side walls. You may attach these with 1" roofing nails or 1" screws through the roof sheeting. If the roof sheeting protrudes beyond the outside edge of the SIDE trim, you will need to trim it back slightly. Position the SIDE trim pieces so that the ends are flush with the outside of the siding on the end walls and nail or screw in place. Next attach the gable trim one left hand and one right hand piece on each end wall with the top edges flush with the top of the roof sheeting and the peaks lined up with the peaks on the trusses. Occasionally these pieces may be slightly too long and protrude beyond the outside edge of the side trim on the eaves. If so, you need to trim them so they are flush with the outside edge of the side trim.

CORNER TRIM

You are now ready either to complete the rest of the trim and the door or move on to the roof. To complete the trim you will next attach the trim pieces marked SCT (side corner trim). These go on the corners below the SIDE trim perpendicular to the ground. Position them so that the outside edge of the trim is flush with the outside edge of the siding on the gable end walls and nail in place using 8d galvanized nails. Once these pieces are attached move on to the pieces marked ECT-L and ECT-R. Pay attention to the angles on one end of each piece and make sure they match up with the GT trim already in place. Position them so they are tight against the GT trim and the outside edge is flush with the outside face of the adjoining SCT and nail in place.

END TRIM

Not applicable.

DOOR INSTALLATION

To install your door on a wood foundation, simply locate one of the extra studs included in your kit and temporarily nail it to the foundation so that the top edge is tight against the bottom of the siding below the door. This will be removed after the door is installed. Set the door in place resting on top of the temporary 2X4 and set it so that the edge of the door frame (latch side) on the back side of the door is approximately ½" from the side of the door opening or trimmer stud. You should then have a ½" gap between the door frame and the trimmer stud (you will have to lean the door out to check this). Making sure the door does not move; use one of your extra studs to lean against the door to keep it from falling out of the opening.

You are now ready to install the rest of the trim around the door. Position one ODT (outside door trim) on each side of the door resting them on top of the temporary 2X4 leaving approximately a 1/8" gap between the trim on the door and the ODT on the hinge side and approximately a 3/16" to ¼" gap on the latch side.

Next install the ADT (above door trim), above the door so that it rests on top of the ODTs. Now attach the hinges to the ODT using the supplied screws.

DOOR LATCH

Swing the door open and hold the latch in place on the back of the door while closing the door to determine the location of the latch. When the door closes the latch should clear the trimmer stud by less than 1/8". Trace around the latch to mark location. Next using a nail, and while holding the latch in place put the nail through the square hole in the latch and press firmly to make a mark on the door frame in the center of the hole. Drill a 5/8 hole from the inside of the door through the door frame, siding and trim. IMPORTANT!!!: Make sure to hold the drill level and square to the door frame to ensure the hole is drilled straight through the door and not on an angle. Attach the latch to the back of the door so the hole is centered over the hole drilled through the door. Feed the locking L-handle through the hole from the front of the door and through the square hole in the latch. Turn the handle to make sure the latch works properly. Attach the L-handle to the front of the door. Attach the inside handle to the other end of the post of the L-handle using an Allen Wrench. Pull the door shut tight from the inside and mark where the inside of the latch lines up on the trim- mer stud. Open door and attach the striker plat to the trimmer stud. Adjust striker plate as necessary to hold door shut tight.