

DIY ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare base according to 'Constructing a Suitable Base'.
2. Put floor down. The floors are treated and have battens running along the floor about 11" apart. Do not confuse with the roof which is untreated and larger than the shed size. If more than 1 floor, ensure that they are butted together as tight as possible and that you put the 2 straightest edges together.
3. Take 1 end panel and 1 side panel and stand them on the floor with the lip on the panels overhanging the floors. Ensure that the panels are level with each other and nail these together. Place the remaining panels 1 at a time alongside and nail together.



4. When all the side panels are nailed together walk round the shed and ensure that they are sitting squarely and evenly on the floor. When you have done this, nail through the battens on the bottom of the side sections into the floor. Use 3" nails on the apex end or pent end sections and nail into the floor battens. Use 2" nails on the sides.



5. On apex sheds 8' and over you will normally be supplied with a 4"x2" or 3"x2" roof beam. Fit this in place. There will normally be a timber support fitted into the apex end for this to sit on to. Secure in place with 2 nails from the outside, being careful not to split the end wood. The notches in the roof (between cross beam and edge) are to allow the roof



to sit over the end sections. On large roofs where each side is provided in 2 sections, fit the first roof into place ensuring that it is exactly half way on the shed and just tack into place. Put the other roof up into place and ensure that it is in line with the first roof. When you have done this, nail through the centre battens of the roofs to join them together. As you have to nail through at an angle it can be awkward. The secret is to nail through as low a possible. If you cannot get the roofs to be square with each other then the problem is with the base. What you need to do is to lift one of the corners of the shed and you will see the roof either square itself up or get worse. When you have lifted the roof enough put some packing underneath that corner. You then



have to nail the roof onto the shed. This is done by nailing through the roof into the side panels, about every 2', using 2" nails. Try to make sure that the nails go through into the vertical battens of the side walls. If you miss these uprights don't worry, just go inside the shed and bend the nails over.

6. You then have to felt the shed. Cut the felt to length. It needs to be 5" longer than the roof. On 4' and 5' apex & pent sheds you will need 2 lengths. On 6', 7' and 8' apex & pent sheds you will need 3 lengths. On sheds 9' and 10' apex & pent you will need 4 lengths. Lay the felt on the shed horizontally, starting at both lower sides on an apex shed or just at the lower edge on a pent shed. Use 3 roofing tacks to hold this felt in position and then lay the next layer over the top. The last piece of felt on an apex shed will go over the ridge and on the pent shed will be placed at the highest point of the shed. Secure in place using roofing tacks about every 6". Ensure that you



nail these tacks in squarely and that you nail into the timber and do not nail through the small gaps in the roof. If you do miss the boards, remove the tack and cover the hole with mastic to ensure a watertight finish. Bend the felt over the edges at right angles, cutting the felt at the corners to give a neat finish, and secure with roofing tacks.



7. Nail the fascia boards (size 3"x1/2") on evenly with 2" nails. You will have 4 on apex sheds (2 for each end and which will need the angle cutting on them). On pent sheds you have 3 fascia boards. There is 1 on the high side of the shed and 1 to go on both ends.

8. Nail the corner strips on. (1 1/2"x1/2" on shiplap sheds. 2"x1/2" on featheredge sheds and 1 1/2" x 2" on loglap sheds). If the sides are in more than 1 piece you will have additional strips to cover over where the panels join.



9. On featheredge sheds you will have a door post (about 6' long by 2" x 1 1/2"). This fits just inside the door hole and will need cutting to size. It is secured in place with 3" nails with the back edge flush with the inside edge of the door frame. As you stand outside looking at the door post it is 1 1/2" wide and 2" deep. On loglap sheds you will have 2 door-posts with a rebate cut out. Cut these both to length and secure to either side of the door. When you cut these to length, cut them fractionally longer, and they will give a good tight fit. Shiplap sheds don't have a door-post, so the door is screwed straight onto the cladding.



10. Ensure that the hinges are square on the door and level with each other, screw the hinges on using 1" screws. Position the door in the opening as high as possible and with equal distance either side. We would suggest using a nail through 1 of the holes in the hinge to hold it in place. Screw the hinges on using 1" screws. Screw the pad bolt into place using 1/2" screws. (on 'Bargain Sheds' you are only supplied with a turn buckle.)

11. You will have 2 door strips (about 6" x 1" x 3/4"). These are cut to size and fit just behind the door on the inside of the door frame to act as a draught strip.

12. From inside the shed remove the 3 pieces of beading (1/2" x 3/4") from each window and insert the glass into the opening from the inside of the shed. Replace the beading and secure in place.



13. These instructions cover 90% of the buildings which we do. If they do not appear to cover your building then the basic principle is still the same. However we are here to help and if you have any problems, then call us and we will be pleased to help.



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*If you encounter any problems with assembling your building.
Titan would be pleased to answer any of your questions or provide any advice that would assist your assembly.
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