Construction Booklet

Tips and advice on how to ensure a top-notch construction for your Canadalog & Hybrid Timber Homes Inc.

Maisons CanadaLog and Hybrid Timber Homes
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Introduction

This is not a construction manual

We created this document to remind you of certain items and practices that are sometimes easy to forget when you're on-site. Think of it as a reference guide to help you along in the process of building your Maisons Canadalog & Hybrid Timber Homes Inc.. Following the guidelines in this book will ensure that you have the best built home in the neighborhood!

Call Twice. Cut Once!

Maisons Canadalog & Hybrid Timber Homes Inc. offer excellent technical support. Take advantage of it. Before cutting or adjusting something that you may be unsure of, call us. In the majority of cases your questions can be answered, and construction details can be explained directly over the phone.

Be Safety Conscious.

Always be safe on-site. Use the proper tools, wear protective gear, secure yourself and your scaffolding, keep a clean site and respect the weather and the elements. If you are self-building do not let kids or family members roam freely about the site. And be alert at all times!

Best Wishes with Your New Construction!

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Technical Support

If you have:

-questions

- difficulty interpreting a plan detail

- or if you are unsure of a technical or construction detail

Contact your friends at Maisons Canadalog & Hybrid Timber Homes Inc.:

Your first level of contact is: Frank Murray, Pres. fmurray@maisonparagonhomes.ca

There is always someone around to assist you with technical questions:

Our Number: 1-844-265-5167

Local calls: 819-772-7765

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The Plans

Two copies of detailed plans are delivered with every kit. The plans cover all items including:

- Elevations
- Structural details
- Engineered TJI floor system
- Engineered roof system
- Wall sections
- Floor layouts
- Cross-sections
- Windows and doors schedules and details
- Hybrid timber details
- Engineered tall wall system
- Roof trusses

Keep a copy on-site at all times in a plastic envelope secured to a wall or to a tree on the job site. Keep the other one close to you at all times!

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Material List

With each delivery you will receive a complete list of materials that identifies what is being shipped. The list is always checked twice at the office.

Before you begin, make one last check through the materials list and ensure that you are familiar with everything that has been shipped, and where it is located on your job site.

Maisons CanadaLog and Hybrid Timber Homes never short-ships without giving you a heads-up therefore you can expect that all materials will be on-site as needed for each stage of the construction.

It's a good idea to keep your material lists for future reference.

Material List
First Shipment

TJ, floor:	30 joists
Squash blocks	60 blocs 2X4
5/8 OSB:	100 sheets
Adhesive:	30 cartridges
Rim Boards:	12
LVL's:`	20
LSL's:	30
TJ, rafters:	30
Screed board:	40
Fnd 2X4:	160
Steel beams:	2
Hangers:	40
PL300 Nail Coils:	30

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Site Preparation and Unloading

You are responsible for ensuring that the trucks can reach your job site, and for the unloading of materials. This means a clear road with a minimum width of 12 feet, a solid base for the trucks to drive on, and a proper staging area for unloading materials.

Drivers will do all they can to get close to the site, within reason, but you cannot expect them to take unnecessary risks with their machinery, which is their livelihood.

It is recommended that trucks be unloaded either by hand, or with a commercial grade forklift (not a warehouse forklift).

Tip 1: If you can frame the floor platform and cut a clean path to the platform, the truck may be able to back-up to the platform, allowing you to unload wall materials directly on the platform. This will save you time and effort.

Tip 2: Shingles are delivered with a boom truck and are generally boomed onto the sheathed roof. Make sure that truck access to the home will allow this to happen, and that the proper supports have been built on the roof

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Don’t Throw Anything Away! And Don’t Burn Anything!

All small piece parts such as joist blocking, squash blocks, small beam elements for stair cages, spacers, etc... are pre-cut for your convenience.

At first glance, these might look like waste pieces because of their small size, but each part has its place, so be sure not to discard anything.

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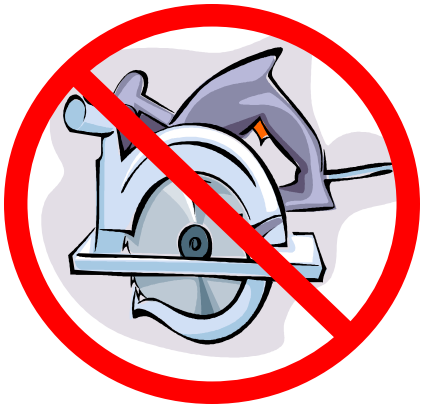
Cutting On-Site

There is very little cutting required on-site for a Maisons CanadaLog and Hybrid Timber Homes home. The following items are all pre-cut for your convenience:

- Floor joists
- Rim boards
- Joist blocking and squash blocks
- Sub-floor sheathing
- All structural posts and beams
- Log walls

Exception: In general, a few items such as screed boards and decking are cut on-site to allow for site grades and conditions.



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Structural Verification and Integrity

In most instances where a snag is encountered on the job site, it will be related to structural elements such as stair cages, beam placement and structural hangers.

It's not always obvious how something goes together, as each construction is different. Therefore, we encourage you to call if you have any question pertaining to the structural elements of your home kit.

The structural integrity of your home has been ensured during the design and planning stage. Be sure not to compromise it on-site.

Tip: Take photos with a camera and send them to us at **fmurray@maisonparagonhomes.ca** so we can review the structural underpinnings to your construction. Nowadays, a digital camera is one of the best tools for your job site.

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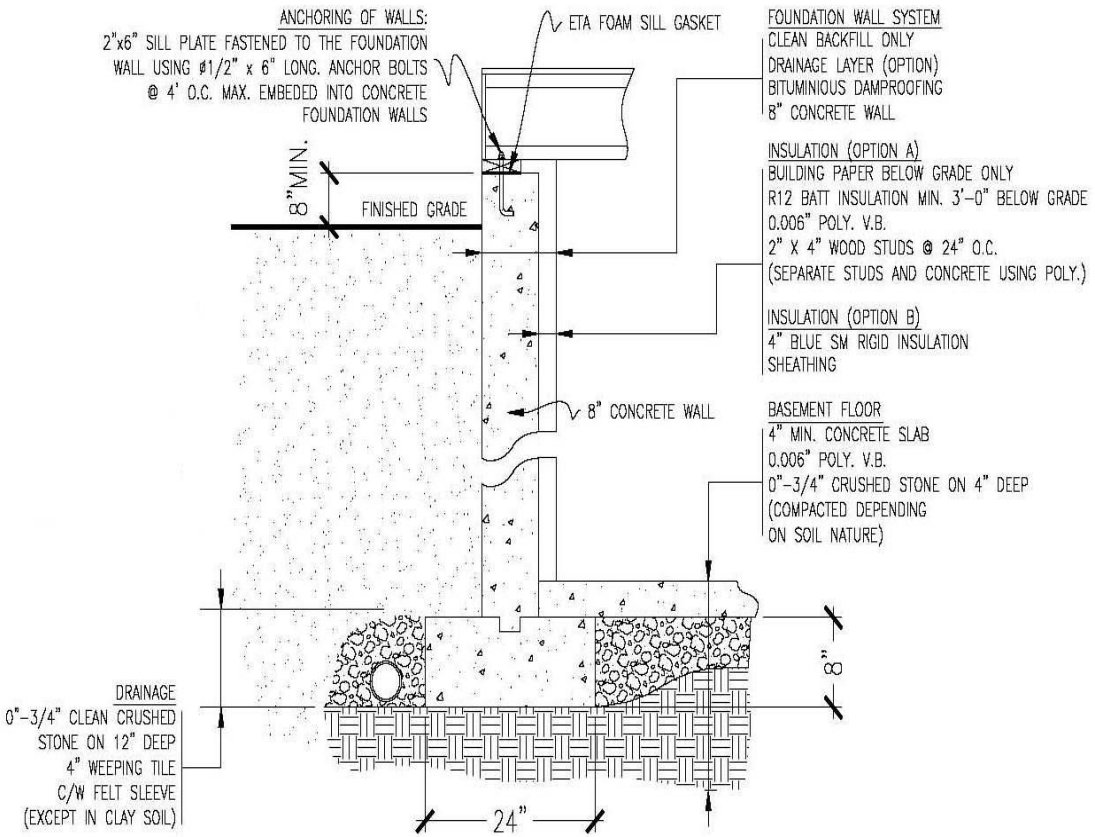
Foundation Detail

Following is a typical foundation detail for a residential construction. Be sure to consult your engineered drawings and specifications for your site.



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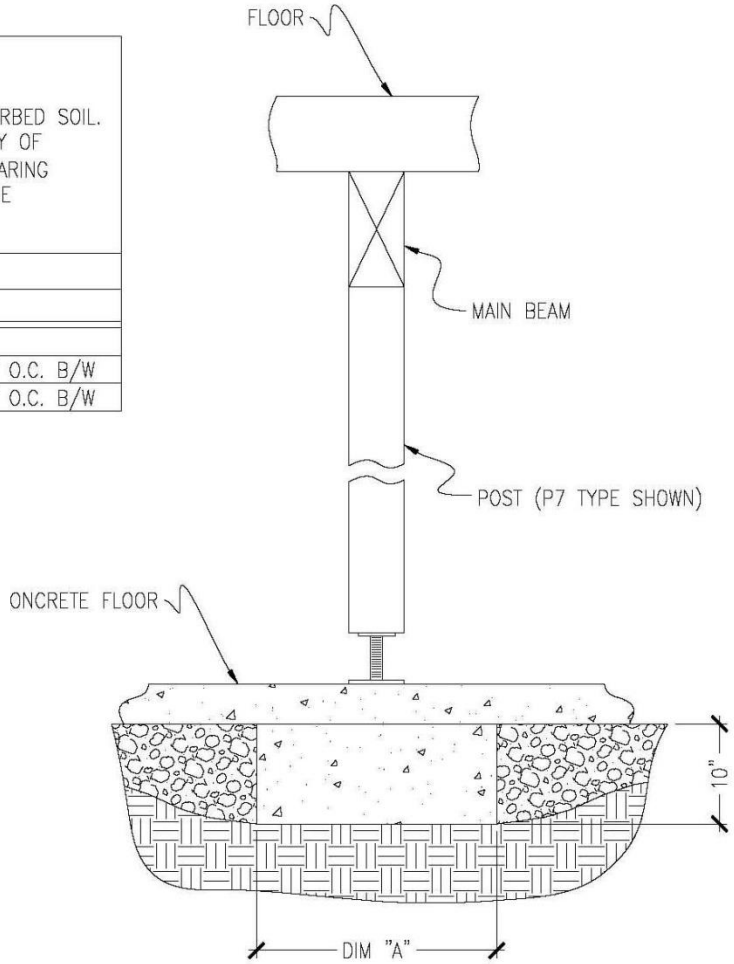
Posts and concrete pads details

IMPORTANT NOTE:

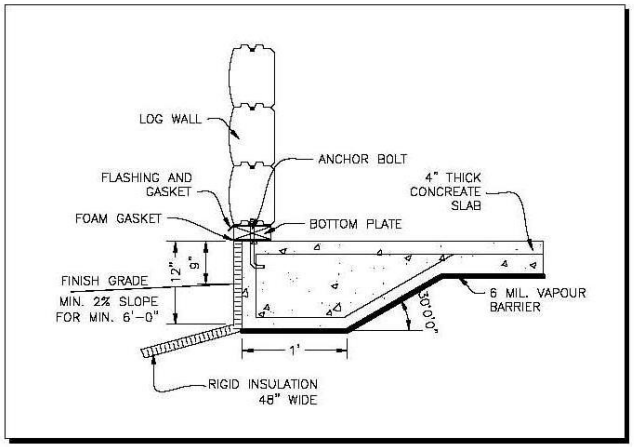
CONCRETE PADS OF A MIN. 17 MPA ON UNDISTURBED SOIL. SOIL ASSUMED AT A MIN. LOAD BEARING CAPACITY OF 144 KN/M TO BE BELOW FROST. FOR LOWER BEARING CAPACITY, CONTRACTOR WILL ADJUST FOOTING SIZE AS REQUIRED. SEE LOCAL BUILDING CODES.

CONCRETE PADS		
TYPE	DIM "A"	REMARK
CP1	24" X 24"	C/W 36" STEEL DOWEL
CP2	36" X 36"	C/W 15M STEEL BARS @ 12" O.C. B/W
CP3	42" X 42"	C/W 15M STEEL BARS @ 12" O.C. B/W



POST TYPES	
TYPE	DESCRIPTION
P1	3" DIAM. ADJUSTABLE STEEL
P2	4" X 4" WOOD
P3	6" X 6" WOOD
P4	3-2" X 4" BUILT UP
P5	3-2" X 6" BUILT UP
P6	4-2" X 6" BUILT UP
P7	6" X 8" PINE
P8	6" X 12" PINE
P9	8" X 8" PINE
P10	4" X 4" P.W.F.
P11	6" X 6" P.W.F.
P12	4" X 4" P/T
P13	6" X 6" P/T
P14	4" X 4" HSS C/W 1/4" STEEL PLATE TOP & BOTTOM
P15	3" DIAM. ADJUSTABLE STEEL-8' LONG @ 16356 LBS CAPACITY
P16	3" DIAM. ADJUSTABLE STEEL-9' LONG @ 15170 LBS CAPACITY

Slab on grade foundation details



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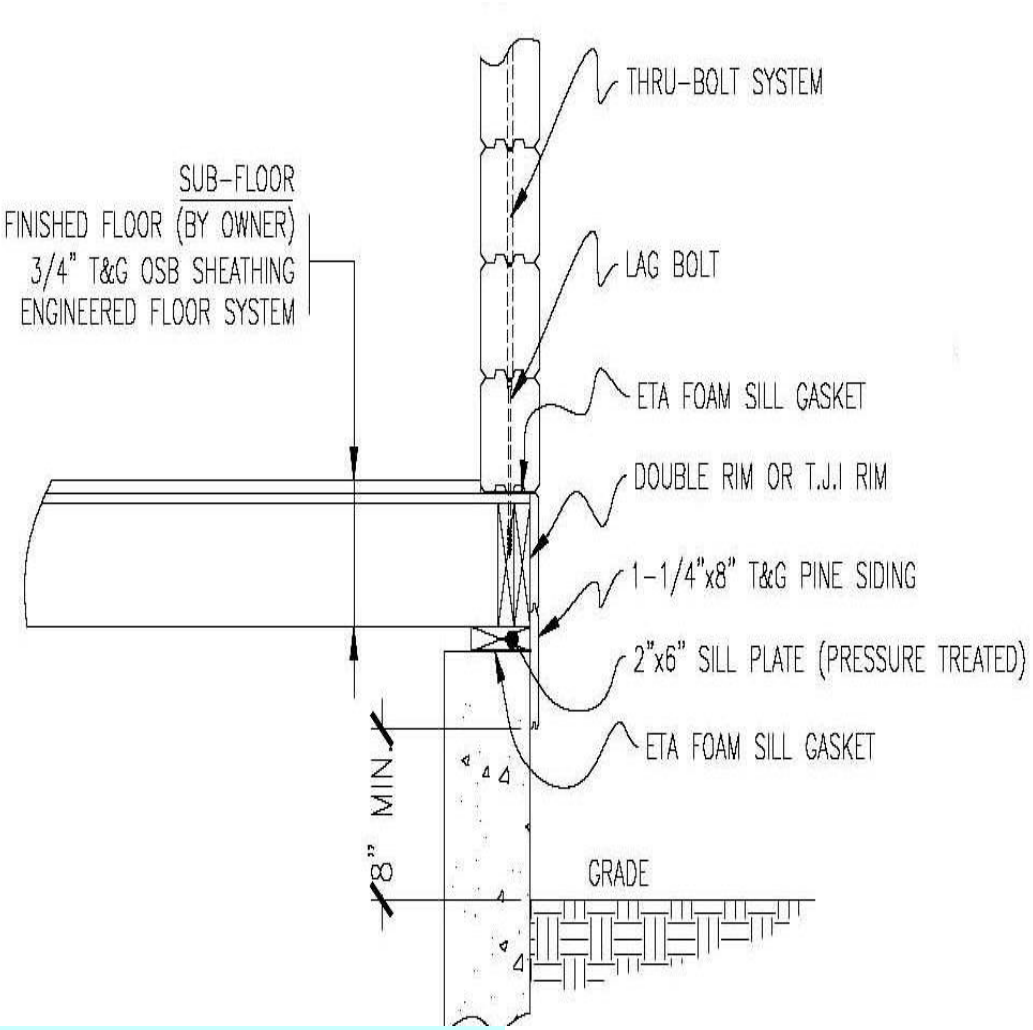
Foundation Cross-section

This detail shows you the typical cross-section at the foundation wall. Note the following:

The sill plate must be pressure treated

A sill gasket must be installed between the
sill plate and the top of the foundation wall

Be sure to secure the sill plate to the foundation wall with anchor bolts



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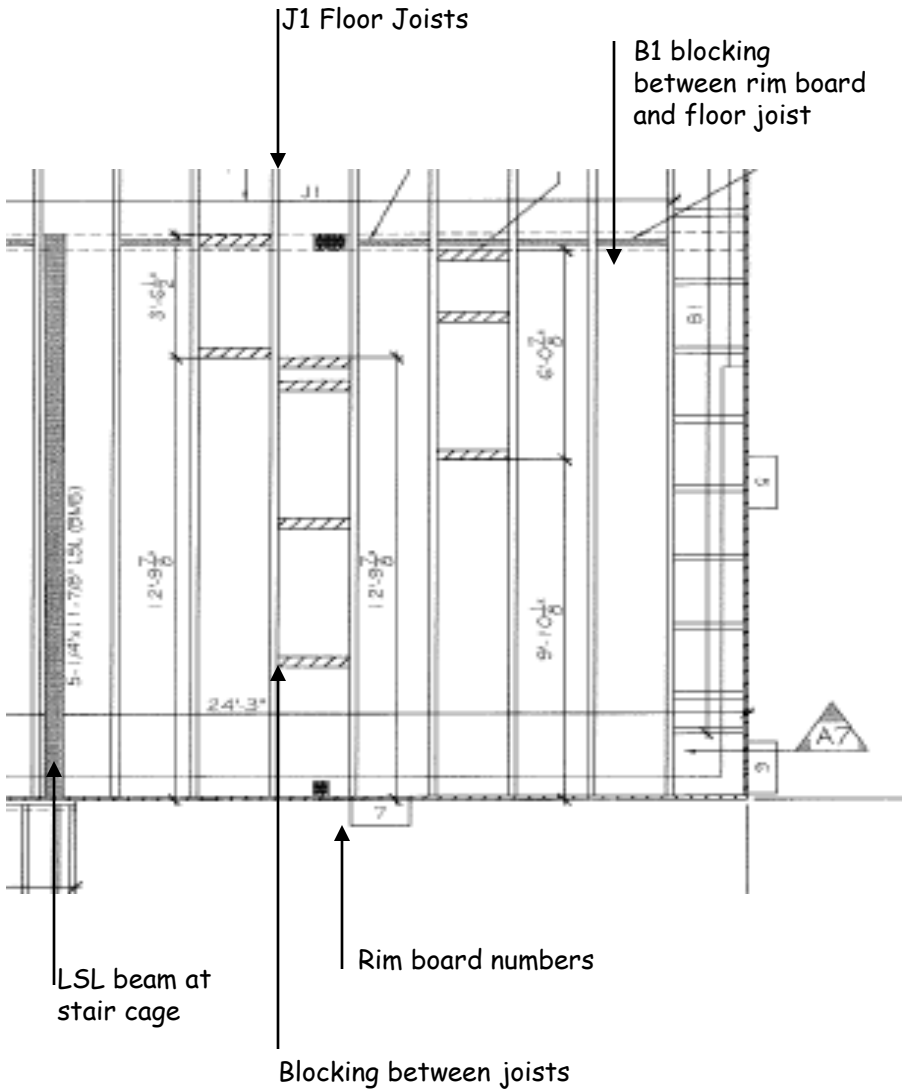
Foundation and Basement

All materials are pre-cut and numbered. All you need to do is place and secure the piece parts per the construction plans.

Joist blocking and squash blocks are also pre-cut. Don't forget to install these pieces per plans or else you will be sacrificing the structural integrity of the home and the solidity of the floor system.

See the example on your right.



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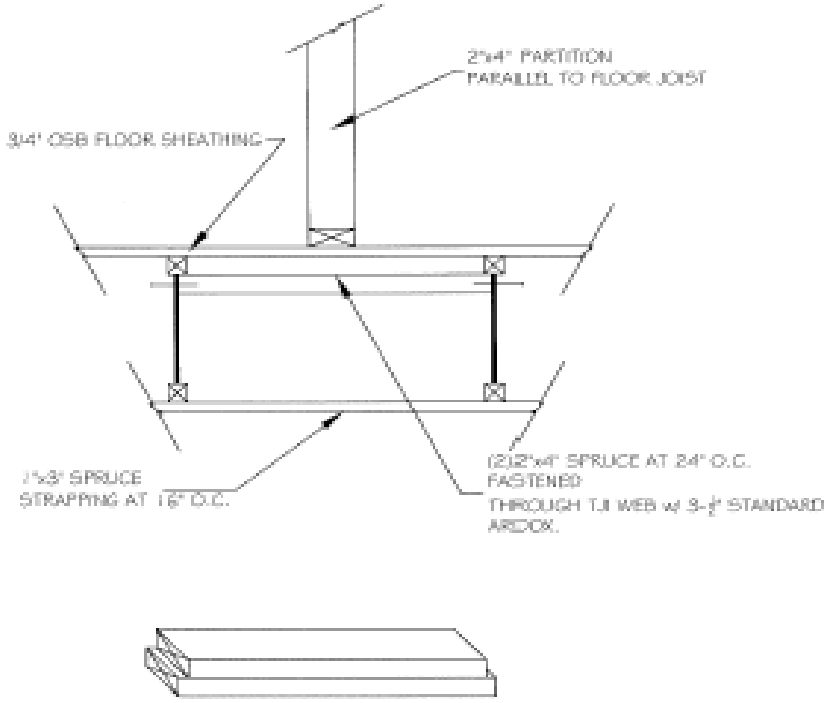
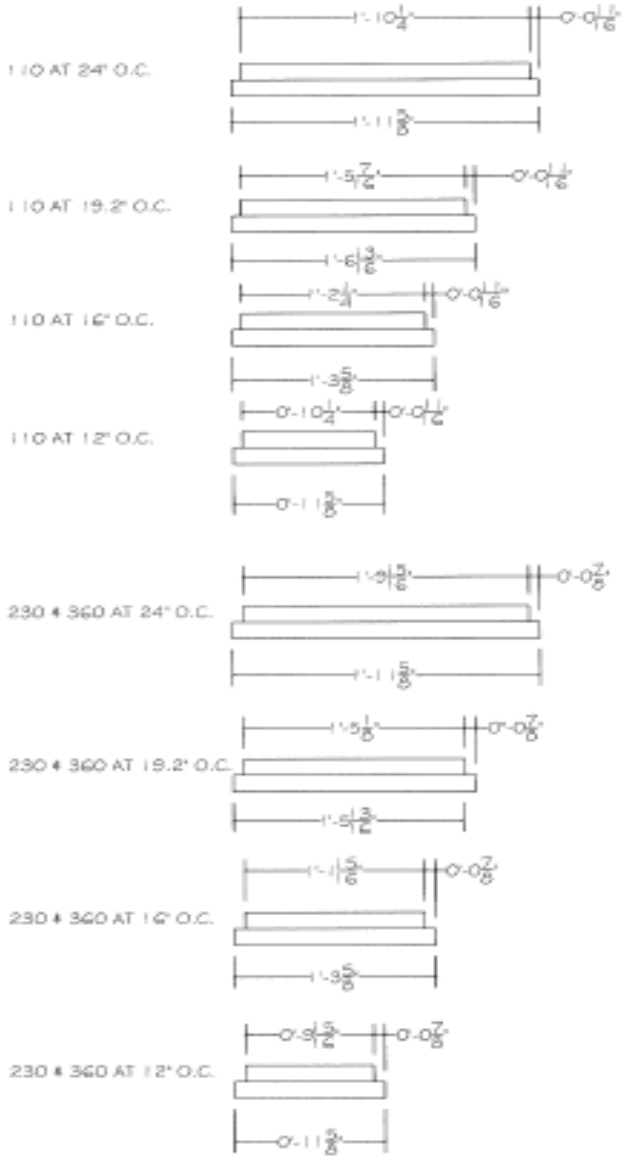
Partition Blocks

Partition blocks are used to secure your T-J floor system. They are pre-cut and are fastened through the web of the T-J with nails. Be sure to install your partition blocks per plans and are clearly indicated on the floor structural plans.





Construction Notes	Date: 2018	Page:

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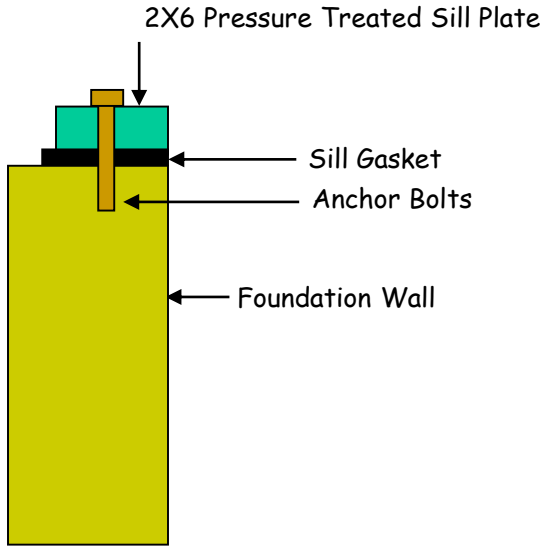
Wood-Concrete Connections

In general, wherever wood meets concrete, a pressure treated bottom plate must be used. You should never install non-treated wood over a concrete substrate. Examples include:

- sill plate on top of foundation wall
- basement load bearing walls sitting on concrete pads
- wood beams sitting in a beam pocket in the concrete wall

Your kit will include pressure treated lumber for such applications.



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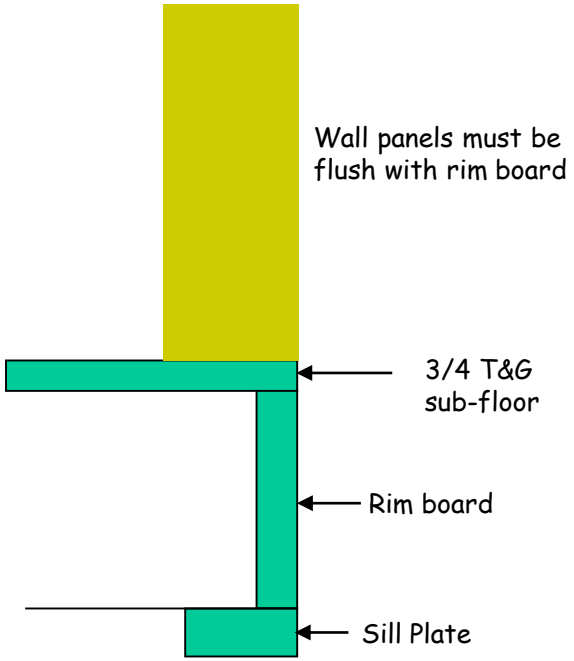
Platform/Sub-floor Preparations

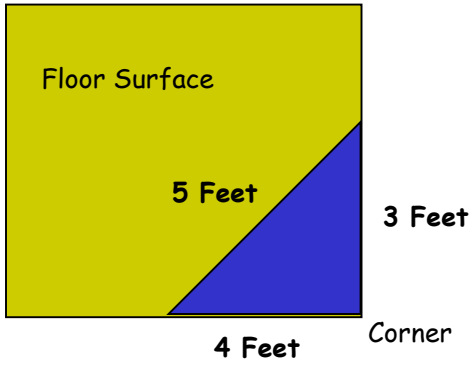
When framing the platform floor, be sure to check for level and square. If the floor plan states a 20 X 40 square for example, make sure that is the case and that the frame is squared up, in addition to being level all the way through.

If not, the walls will not align with the rim boards, and the “square” to the house will be compromised, meaning that walls, beams and posts will not fit properly.

You may even need to scab your rim boards if the square is too small.



Tip for Squaring a Surface: use the 3-4-5 rule. If you measure 3 feet along one side of a wall, and 4 feet across the adjoining wall, the diagonal measurement should be 5 feet for a perfect square.

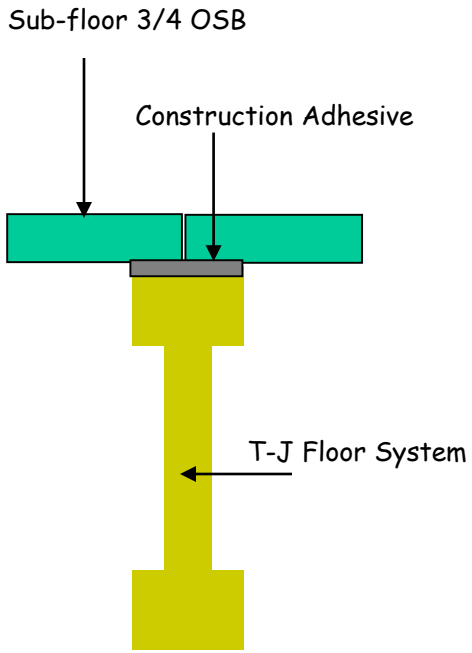


Sub-Floor/Basement Framing

Make sure that load bearing walls in the basement (where applicable) are adjusted to the proper height in order to accept the T-J floor system.

Check the upper floor surface for level very closely. If the floor system is not level, it will affect the level all the way through the construction.

Make sure to glue your ¾" OSB sub-floor onto the T-J floor joist system using the construction adhesive provided with your kit. Failure to glue the sub-floor will void the T-J "silent floor" warranty, and the floor's structural rigidity will be compromised.



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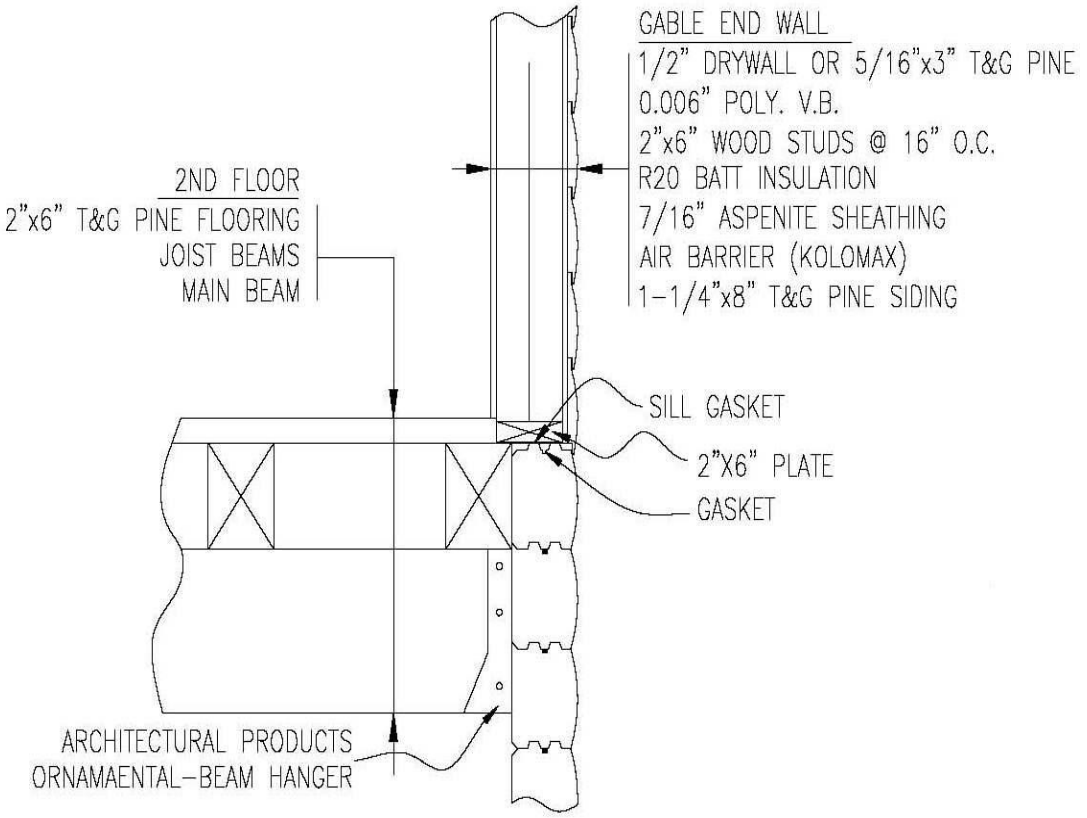
Mid-Floor Cross Section

Following is a typical mid-floor cross-section
detail. Notice the following:

Vapour and air barriers are continous, that is, the wrap under and above wall sections.

The main beam is connected to the log wall with an ornamental beam hanger.

The second floor wall is finish with pine siding to match the first floor log wall.



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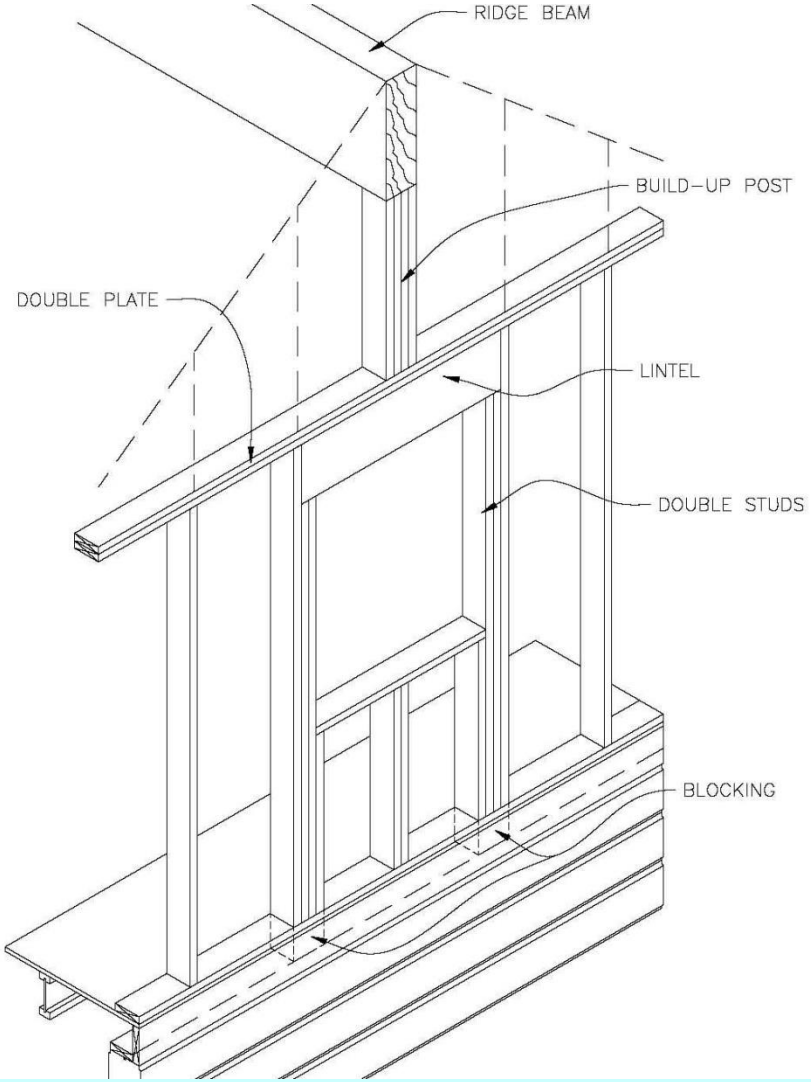
Laminated beams and point-load lintels



WHEN A RIDGE BEAM FALLS OVER A WINDOW, A PRE–ENGINEERED LAMINATED LINTEL MAY BE REQUIRED. THE LINTEL WILL BE SUPPORTED ON EITHER SIDE OF THE WINDOW WITH DOUBLE STUDS. BLOCKING MUST BE INSTALLED BELOW THE POSTS, IN THE FLOOR, TO TRANSFER THE LOAD TO THE LOG WALL.
A BUILT–UP POST IS REQUIRED BETWEEN THE LINTEL AND THE RIDGE BEAM. IT WILL CONSIST OF AS MANY STUDS AS REQUIRED TO MATCH OR EXCEED THE WIDTH OF THE RIDGE BEAM.

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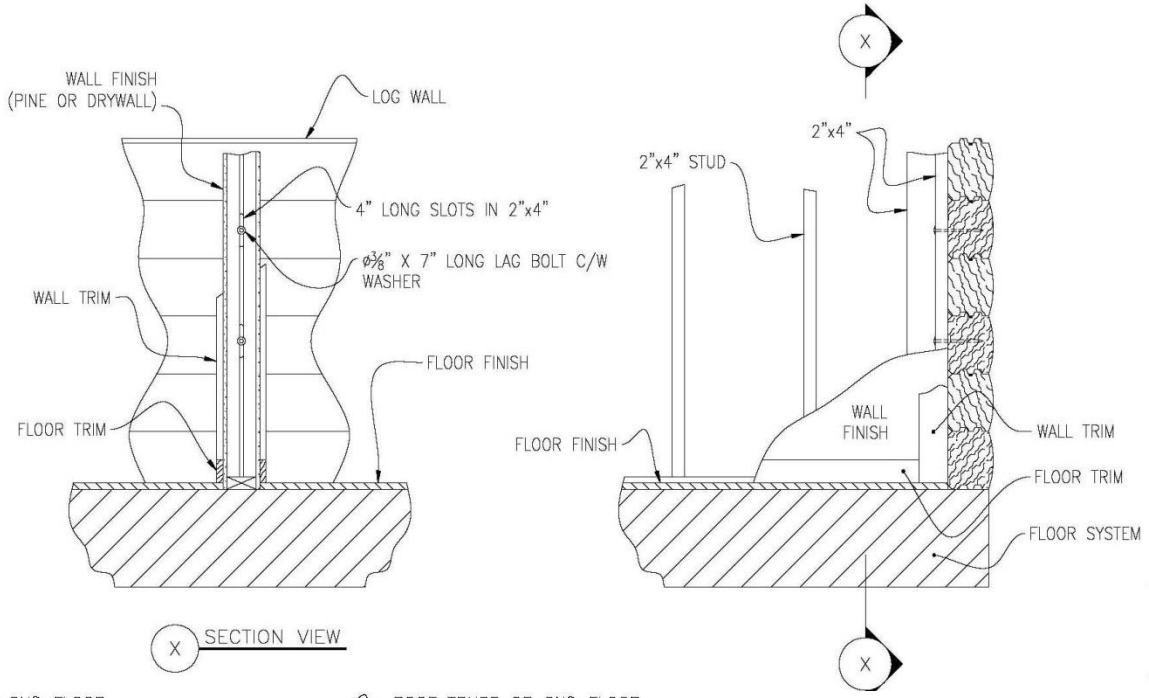
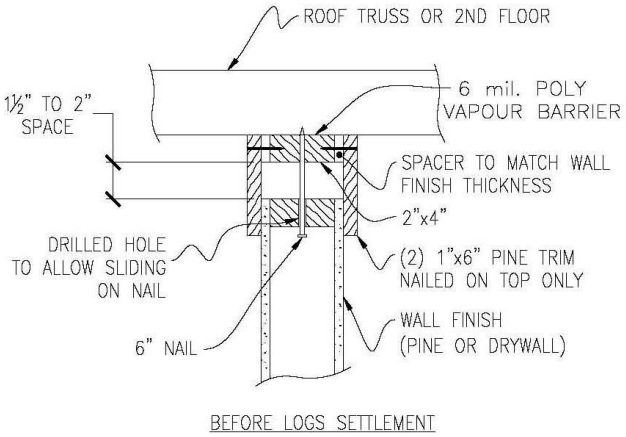
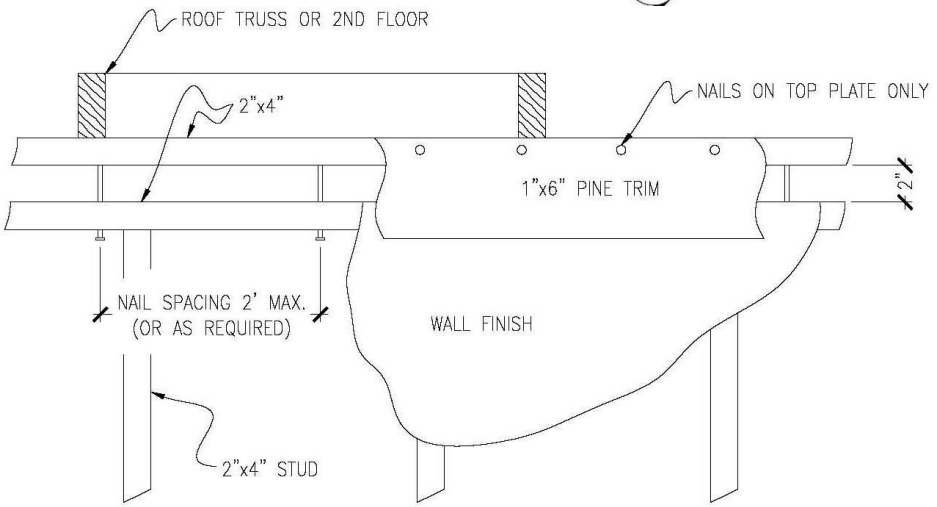
Partition to wall construction details

Make sure to follow those steps when installing partitions walls on log wall.

Do not install nails on the bottom of the 1”x6” pine trim.







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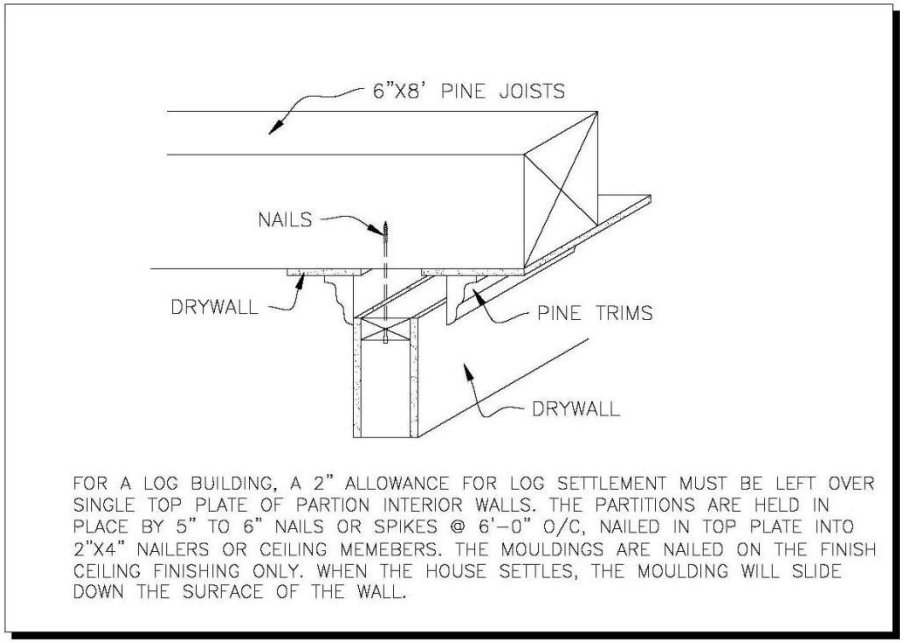
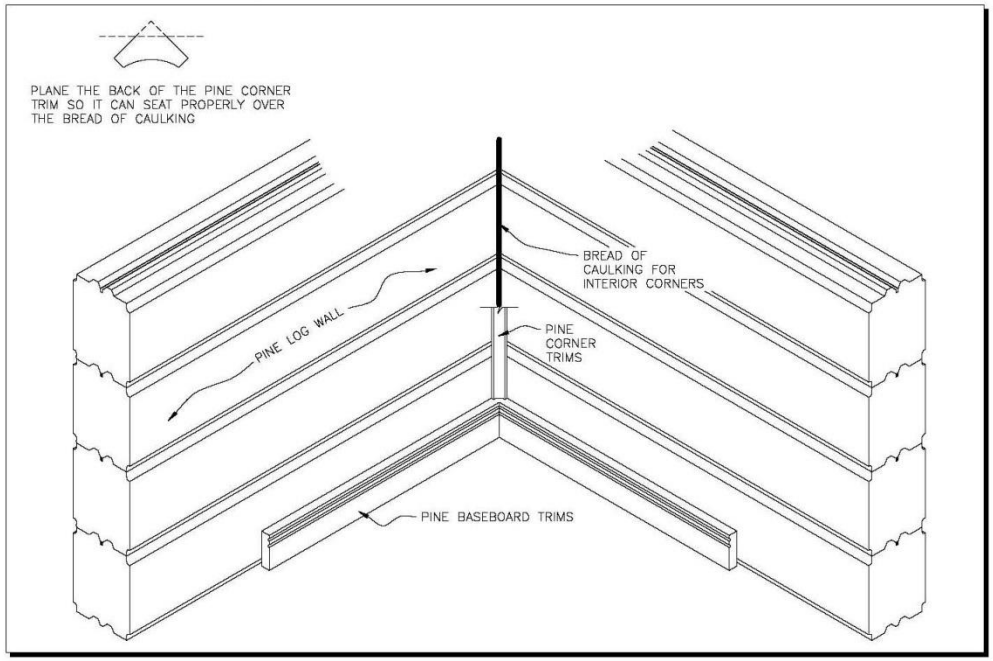
Interior walls construction details



Interior wall partition construction and molding details.



Interior corner trim details

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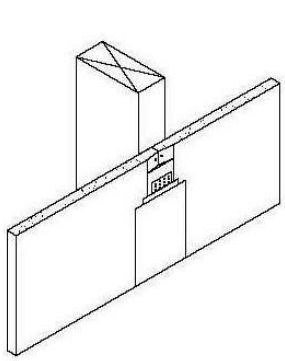
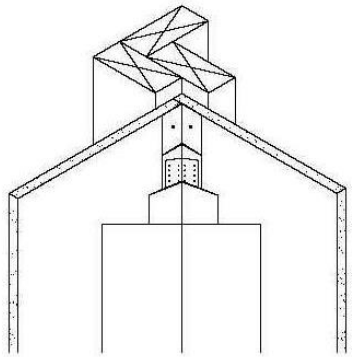
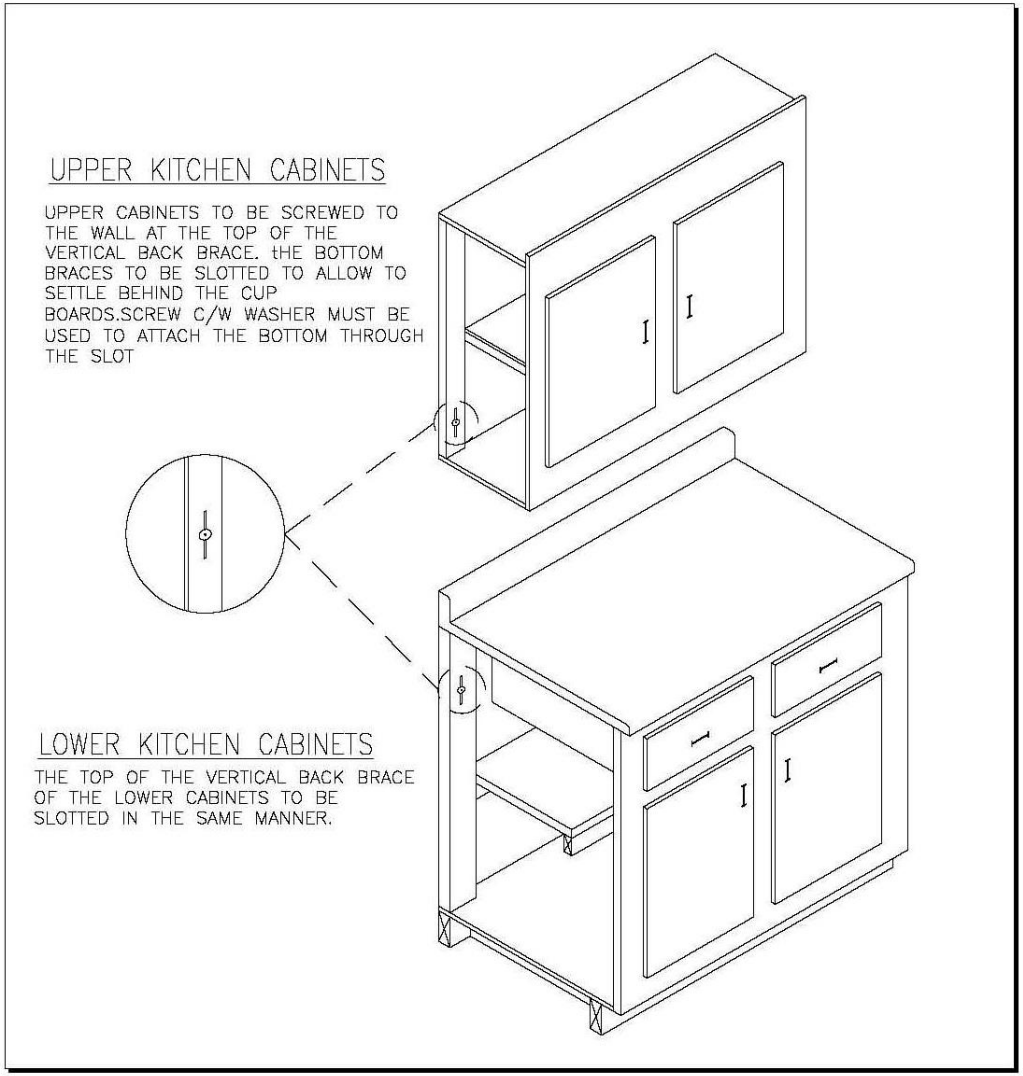
Drywall ceiling and wall details





–ON WALLS, APPLYING THE SHEETS HORIZONTALLY REDUCES THE AMOUNT OF SCREWSREQUIRED.
–ON CEILINGS, THE SHEETS ARE USUALLY APPLIED AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE DRYWALL SCREWS.
–CORNER BEAD SHOULD BE USED AT EXTERNAL CORNERS TO PROTECT THEM FROM DAMAGE.
–THE FIRST LAYER OF COMPOUND IS APPIED ON THE JOINT.
–DRYWALL TAPE IS THEN EMBEDDED INTO THE COMPOUND WITH A TOWEL OR KNIFE.
–EXCESS COMPOUND SHOULD BE REMOUVED.
–AFTER THE COMPOUND HAS DRIED, IT SHOULD BE SANDED SMOOTH.
–TAKE CARE TO NOT DAMAGE THE DRYWALL PAPER.
–THE SECOND LAYER OF COMPOUND IS THEN APPLIED OVER THE FIRST LAYER AND FEATHERED TO ZERO THICKNEDD. AFTER IT AS DRIED, IT SHOULD BE SANDED SMOOTH.
–THE THIRD LAYER OF COMPOUND IS THEN APPLIED IN THE SAME MANNER. AFTER IT HAS DRIED, IT SHOULD ALSO BE SANDED SMOOTH.
–THE RECESSED SCREWS HEADS ARE FILLED WITH ONE OR TWO LAYERS OF COMPOUND AND SANDED SMOOTH.

Kitchen cabinets details

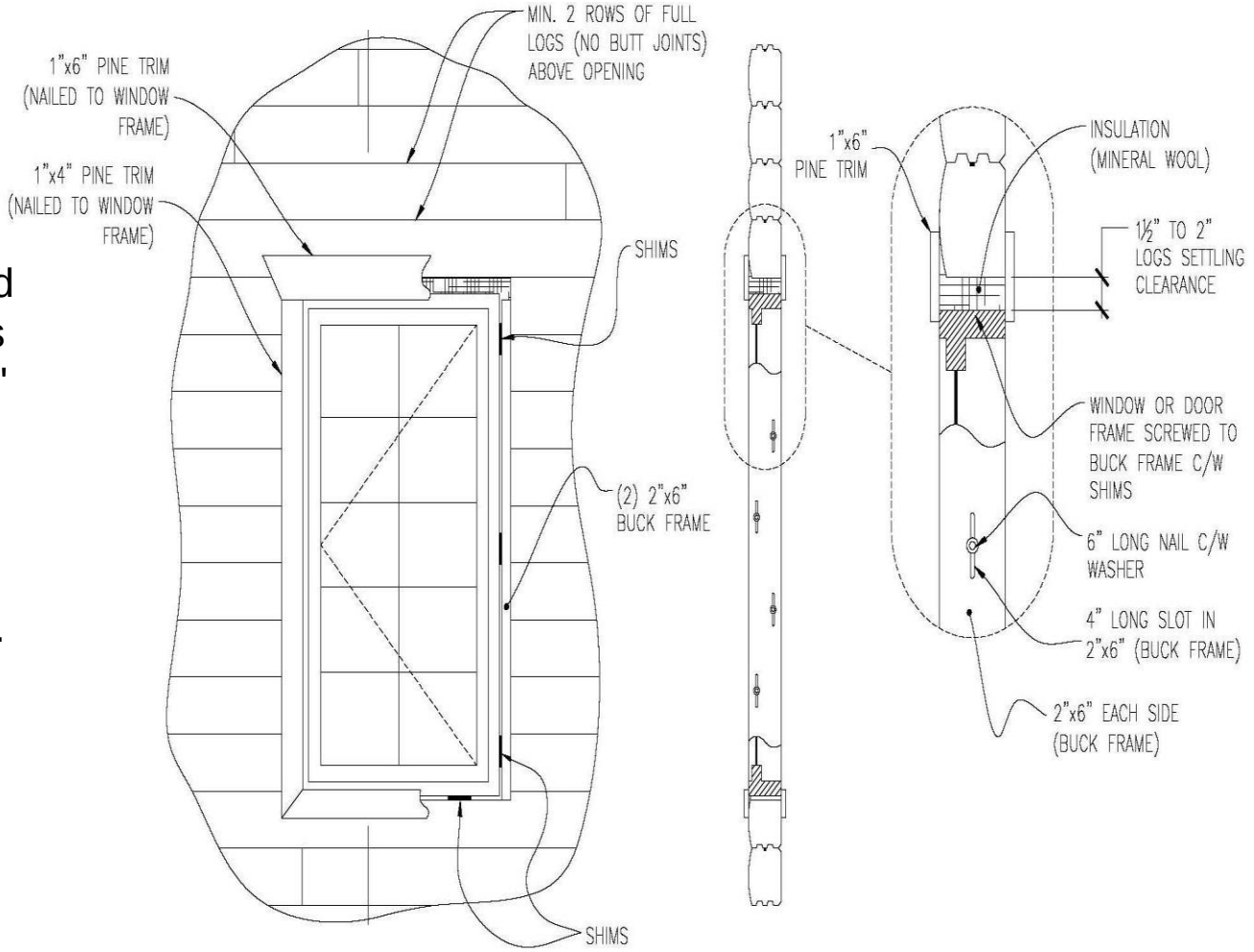


Wall opening specifications

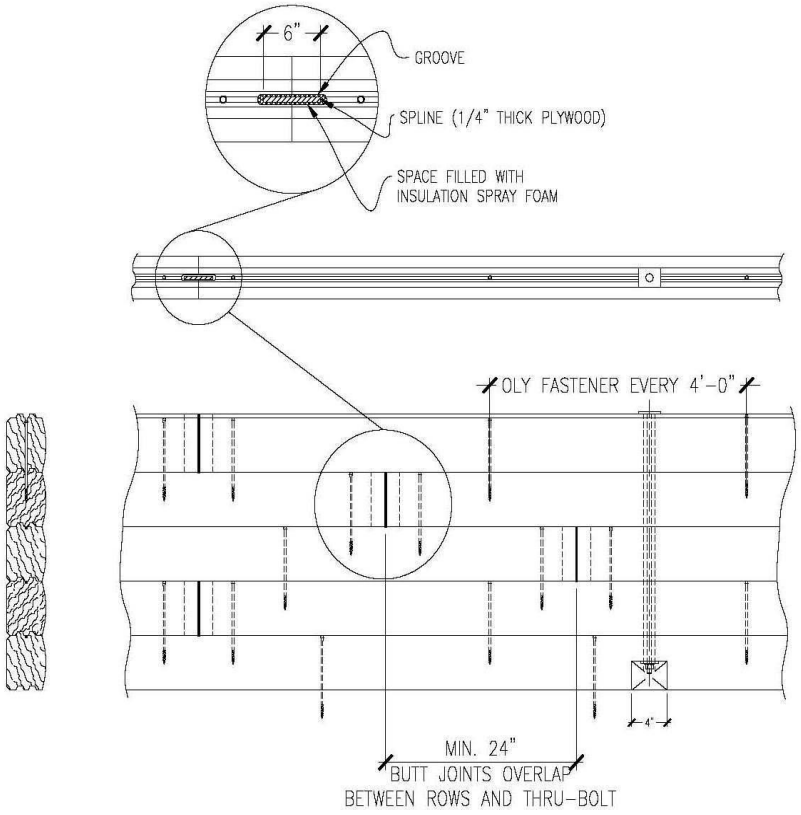
All wood lintels for the second floor over doors and windows Has to be a min. of (2) 2"x10" unless otherwise noted.

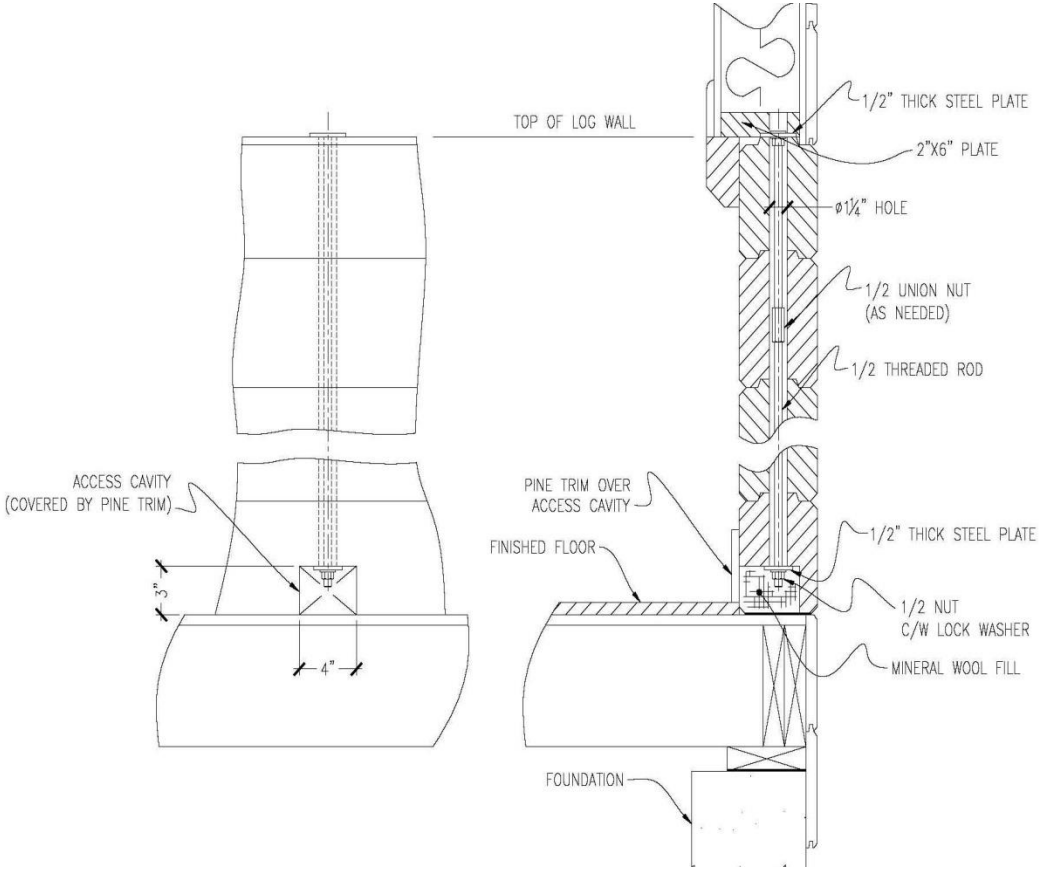
You will need to leave 1-1/2” to 2” of log settling clearance on top of windows and doors.

2 rows of logs on top of windows and doors is the minimum.



Thru-bolt system and lag bolts specifications





The butt joints overlap for lag bolts has to be a minimum of 24" between rows and thru-bolt system.

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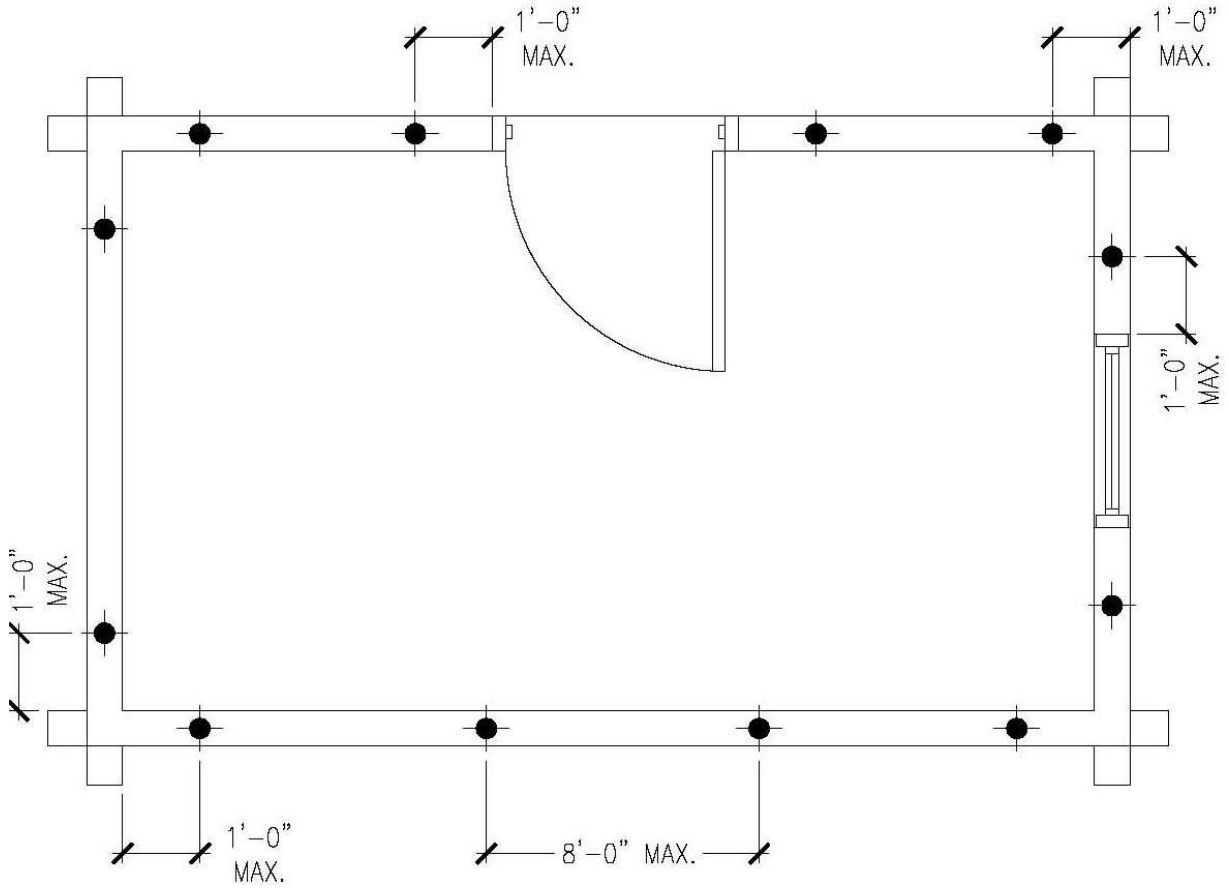
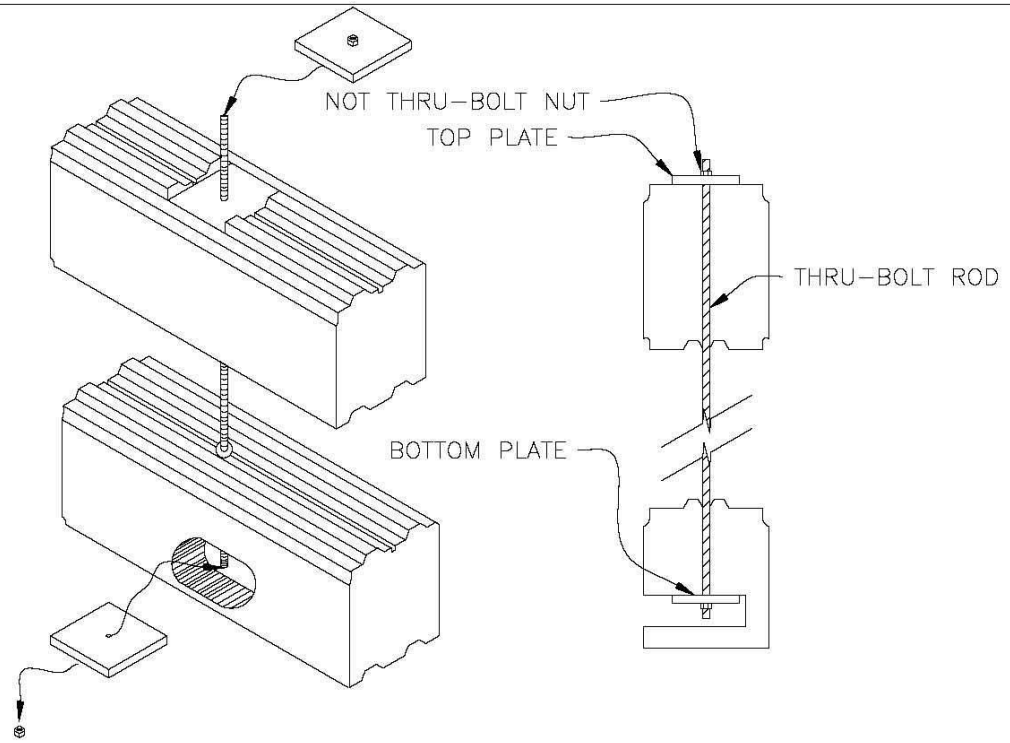
Thru-bolt system location

Thru-bolt system location,
-max 12" from log wall corners
-max 12' from wall openings
-max 8' from each
others on open walls



Thru-bolt system details



INSULATING ROUTER HOLE: WHERE THE ROUTER HOLE SPLITS THE FIRST LOGS, THE JOINT IN THE ROUTER HOLE MUST BE CAULKED. PLACE A THRU-BOLT ACCESS GASKET TO THE BACK OF THE HOLE THEN FILL WITH BATT INSULATION. CEVER WITH A SECOND GASKET. THE ROUTER HOLE WILL BE HIDDEN ONCE THE 1"X4" OR 1"X6" BASEBOARD IS INSTALLED.

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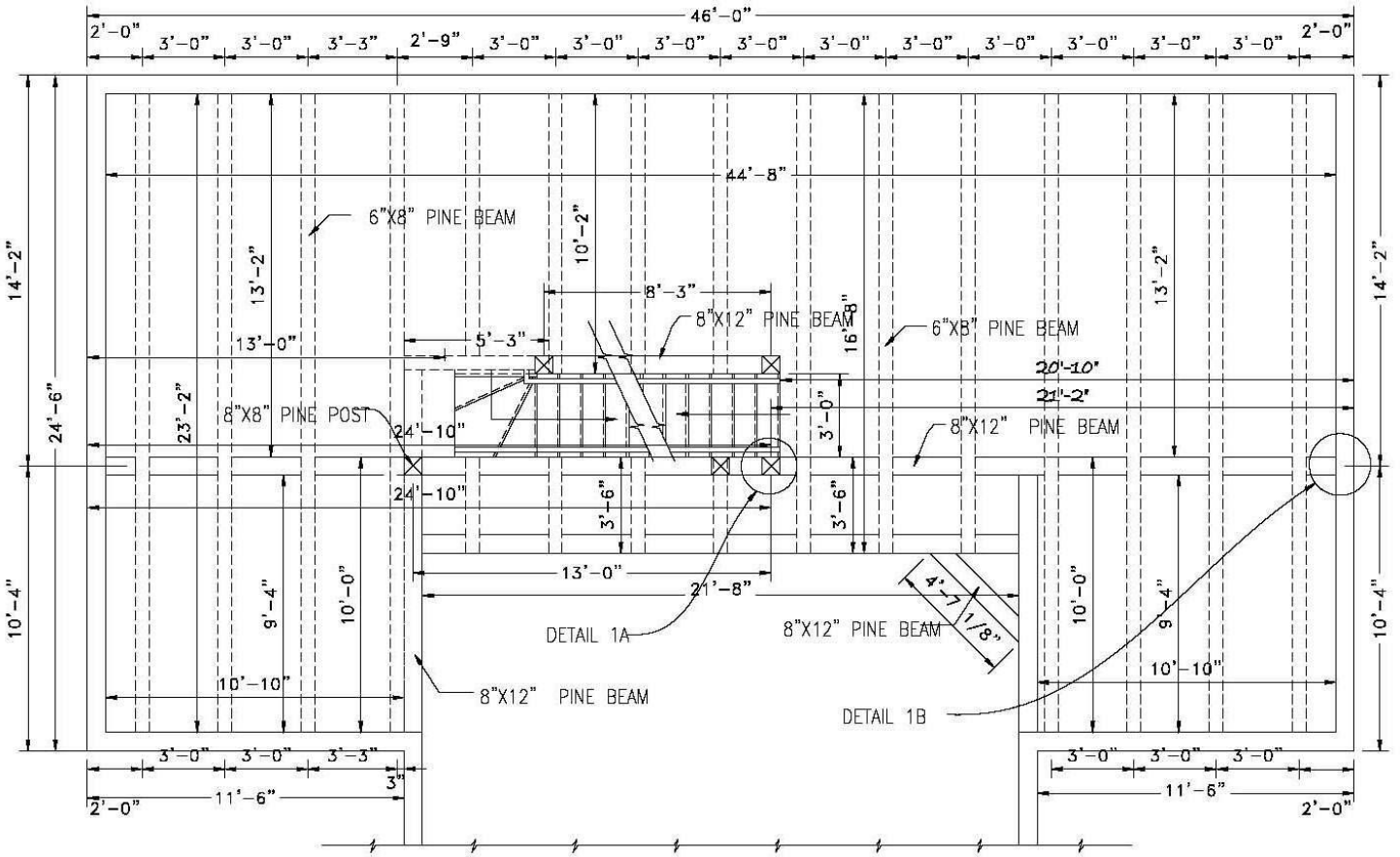
Post and Beam floor structure



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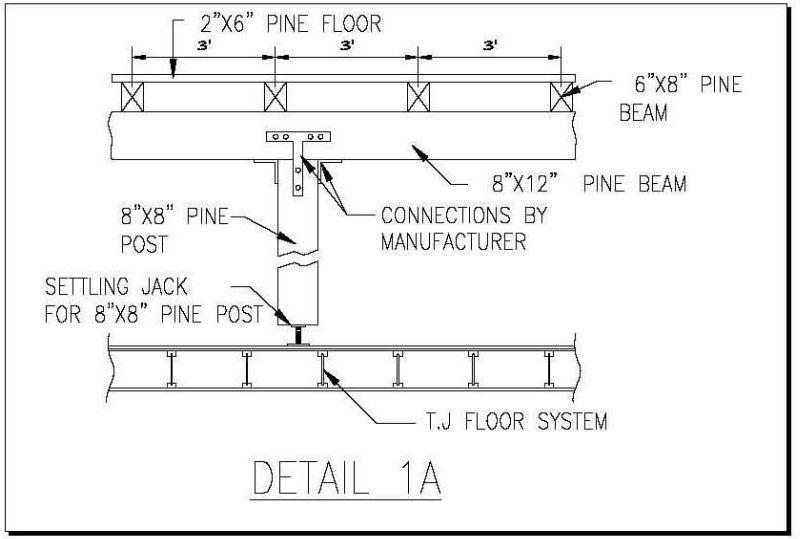
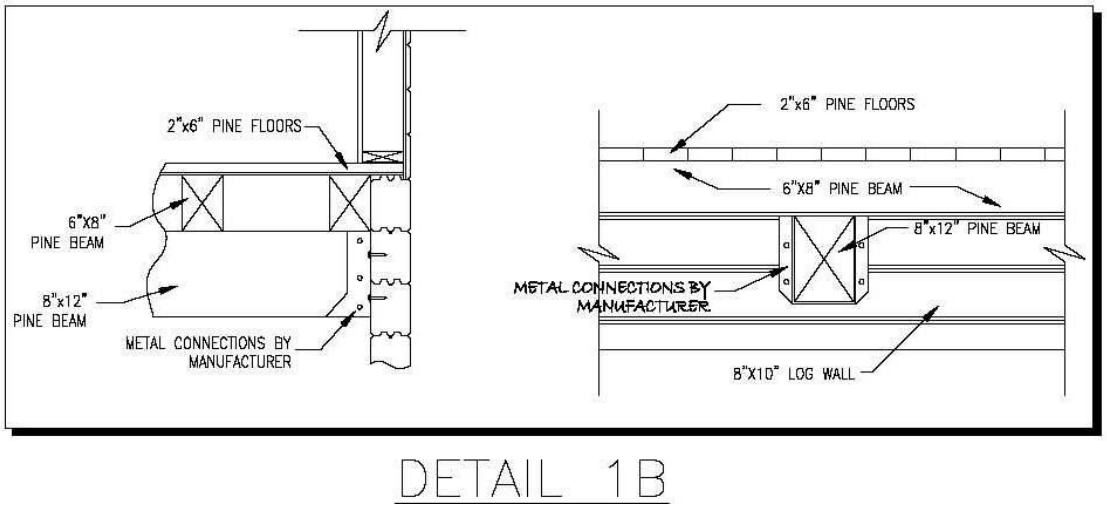
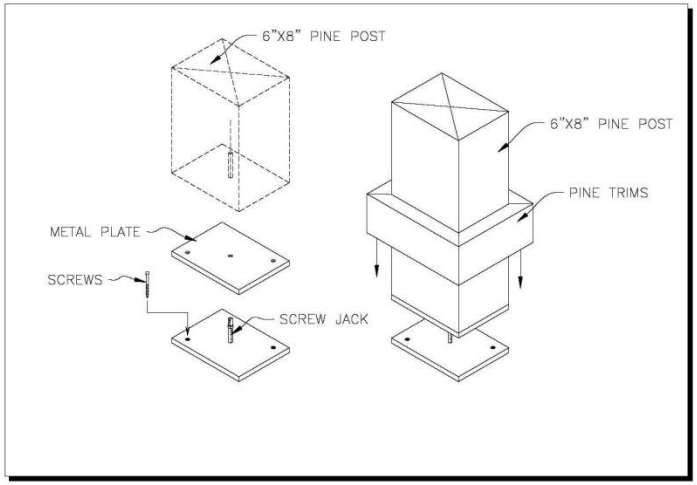
Connections details

Here are some connections that are used to attach structural elements. All connections and details will be provided in the plans and will be included in the Maison CanadaLog and Hybrid Timber home kit Package.



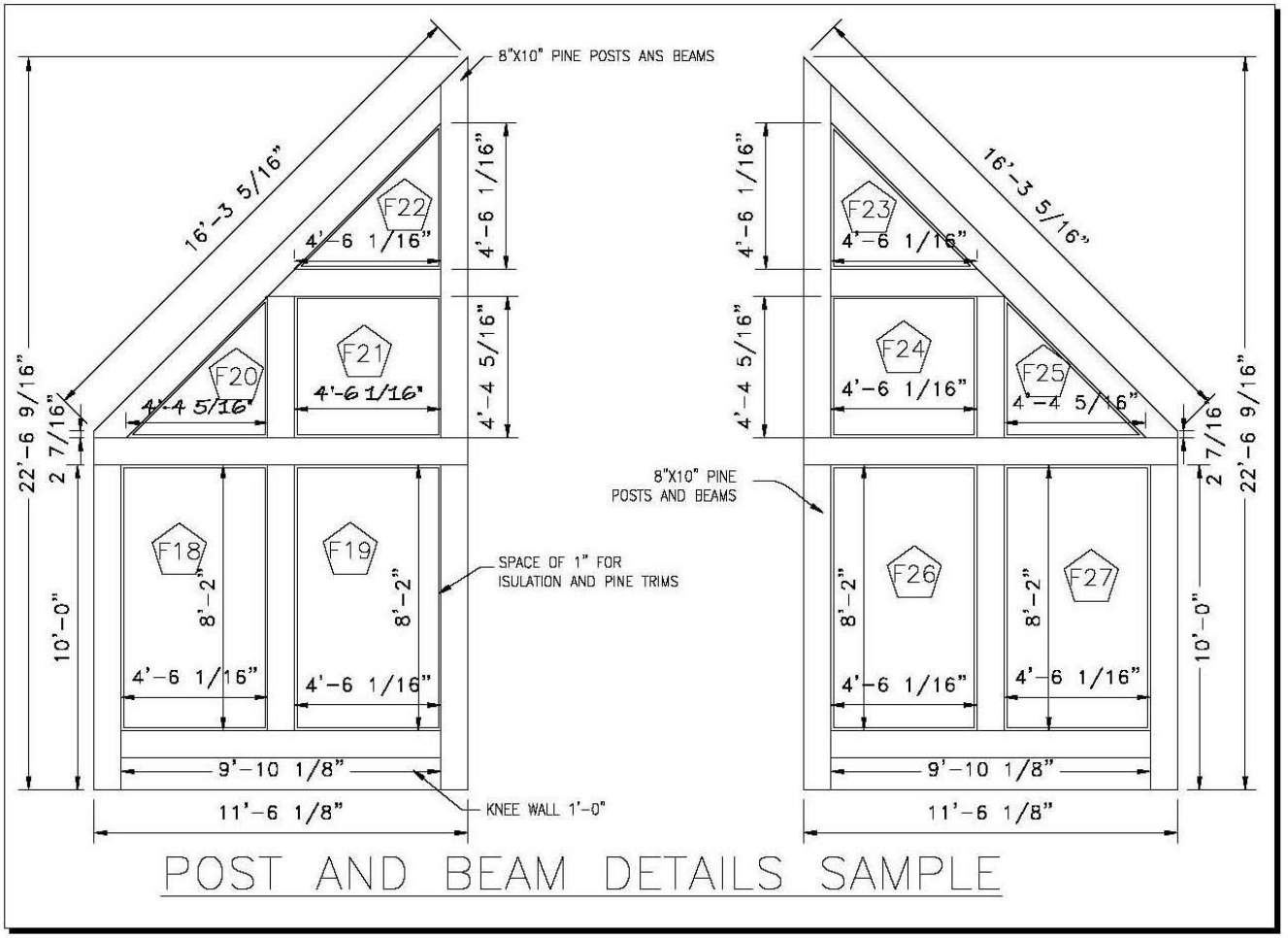


Screw jack details



Maisons CanadaLog & Hybrid Timber Homes

Timber Frame/ Post and Beam details #1



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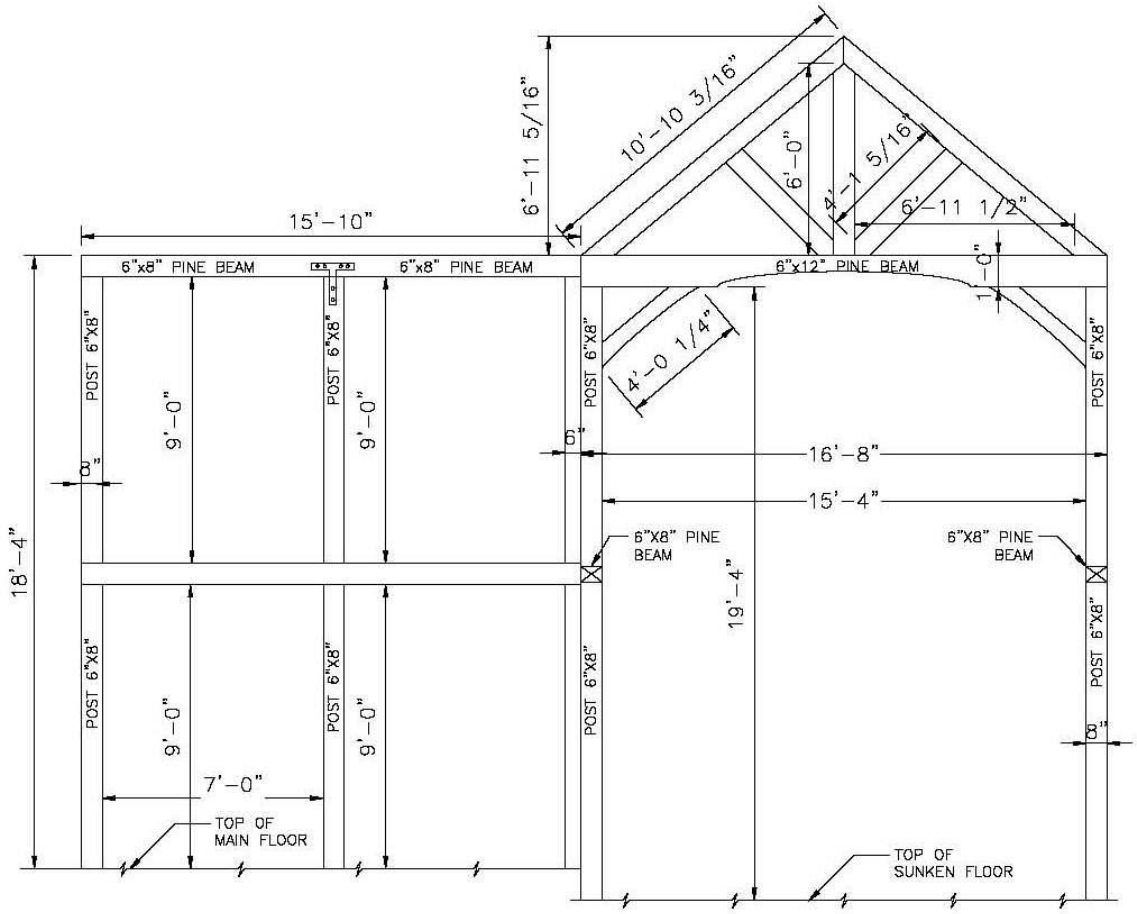
Timber Frame/ Post and Beam details #2



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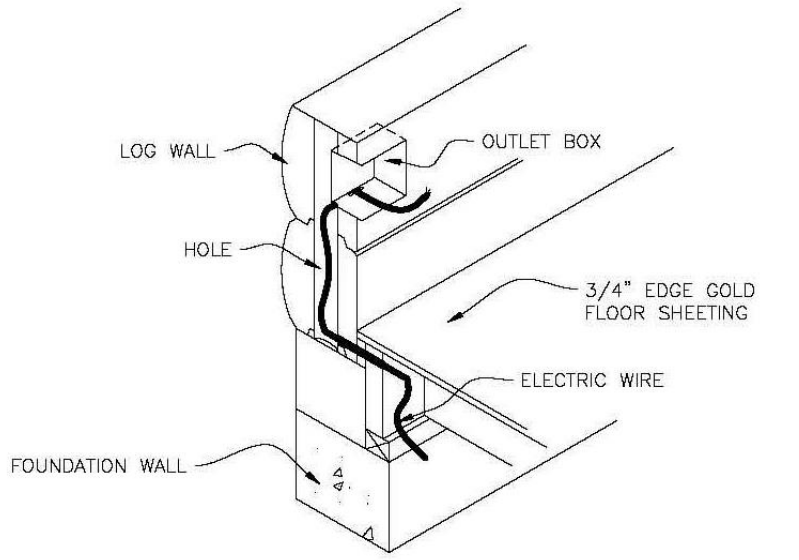
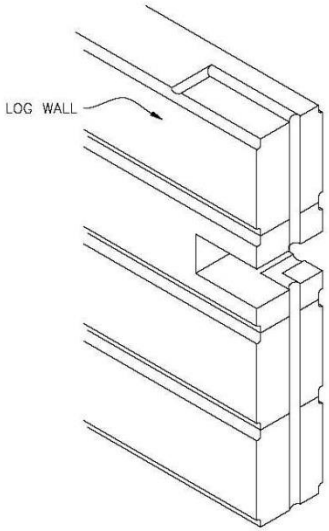
Electrical outlet details



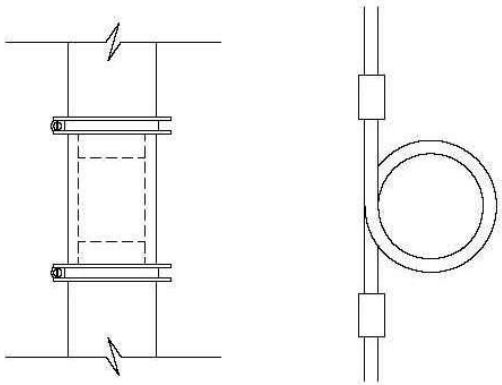
THE STANDARD OUTLET IS TO BE DRILLED UP 2 OR 2–1/2 LOGS. A 1–3/8" HOLE IS TO BE DRILLED AT THE BOTTOM AND WHERE THE OUTLET BOX IS TO BE MORTISED IN. WHEN THE LOG WALL SITS ON THE SUBFLOOR, THE BOTTOM HORIZONTAL 1–3/8" HOLE WILL NOT BE DRILLED. WHEN THERE IS NO SUBFLOOR, (GARAGE ...), THE HOLE WILL BE DRILLED DOWN 88" FROM THE TOP AND MARKED WITH A PENCIL. OVER COUNTERTOPS, THE HOLES WILL BE DRILLED UP TO 55" AND MARKED WITH A PENCIL.

Switches and outside lights details



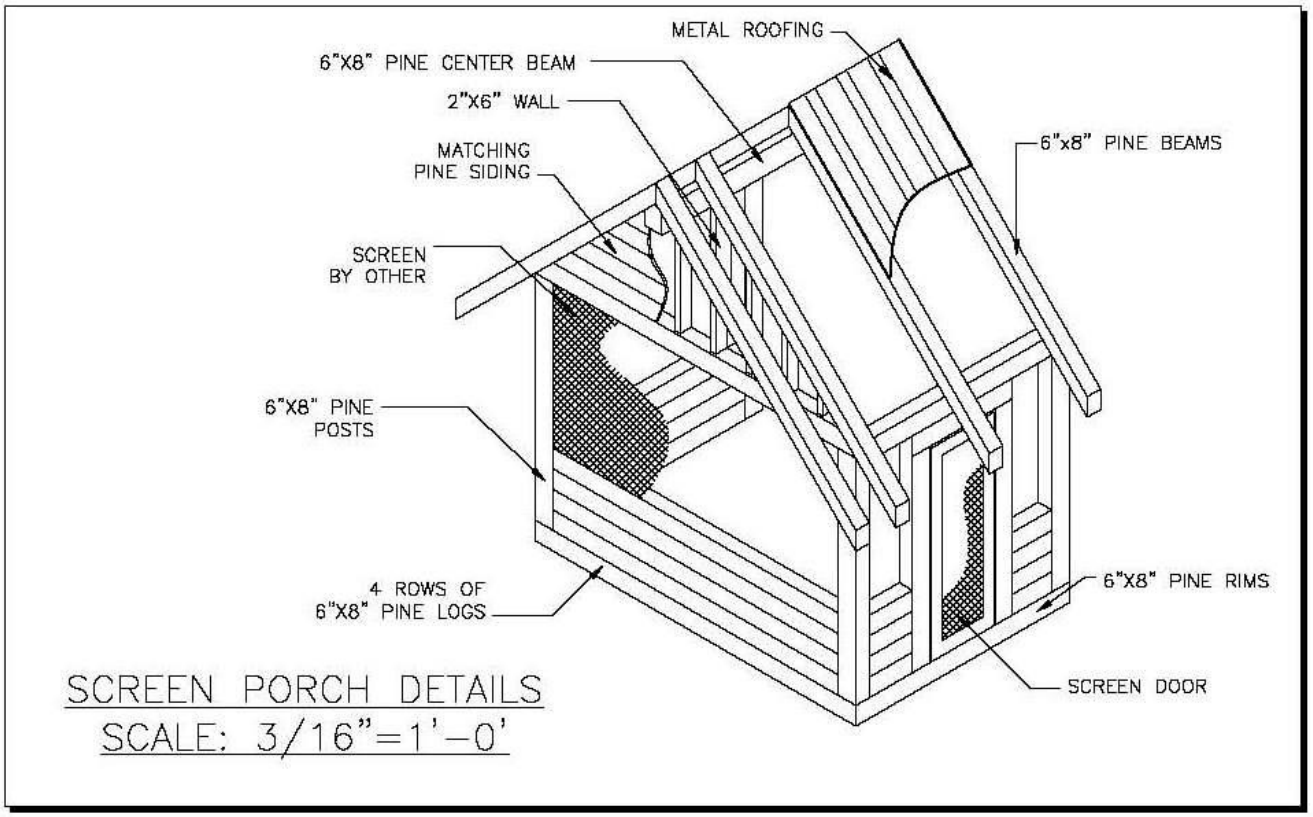
A WIRING CHANNEL MUST BE ROUTERED BESIDE THE HARDWOOD DOWEL AT THE SIDE OF A DOOR. HORIZONTAL DRILLING IS THEN DONE TO POSITION SWITCHES AND LIGHTS WHERE DESIRED. THE BOTTOM ACCES MUST BE DRILLED ON SITE AS WELL. CARE MUST BE TAKEN WHEN INSTALLING THE DOOR FRAME SO THAT NO SCREWS OR NAILS HOT THE WIRING.

Plumbing details



IN STRUCTURES THAT HAVE PLUMBING ON THE SECOND FLOOR, SETTLEMENT ALLOWANCES MUST BE MADE ON THE WASTE STACKS AND ALL WATER PIPES. SINGLE STOREY STRUCTURES DO NOT REQUIRE ANY SETTLEMENT ALLOWANCES IN THE PLUMBING. FOR THE WASTE STACK, A 1–1/2" SECTION MUST BE CUT FROM PIPE. THE TWO PIECES MUST BE JOINED BY A RUBBER GASKET AND SCREW CLAMS AT EACH END. AS THE HOUSE SETTLES, ONE OF THE CLAMPS CAN BE LOOSENED AND ADJUSTED. FOR THE WATER PIPES, A COPPER OR PLASTIC COIL SHOULD BE USED. A PLUMBER SHOULD BE CONSULTED FOR THE PROPER MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THESE APPLICATIONS.

Screen porch details



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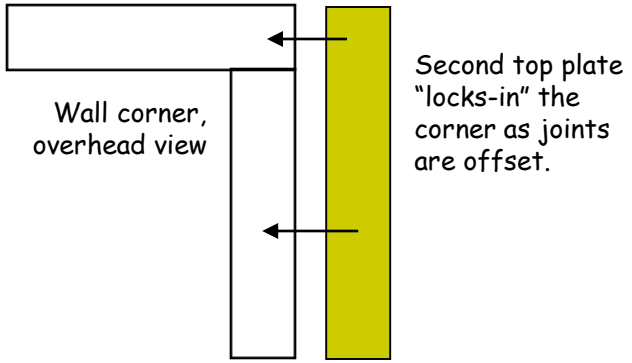
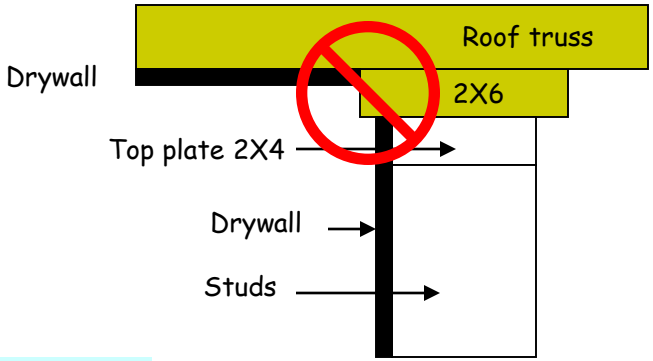
Top Plates

Be sure to add the second top plate to the walls. This top plate serves to lock the corners of the wall panels.

Do not use PT lumber for your top plates.

Be sure to use the proper material for the top plate. If the top plate that is part of the wall panel is a 2X4, use a second 2X4 on top of it. If you use a 2X6 on top of the 2X4, you will not be able to bring the ceiling drywall to the edge of the wall (see picture below right).





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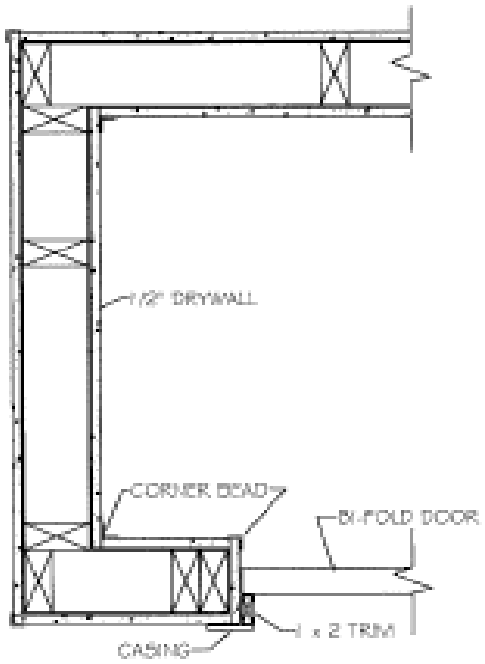
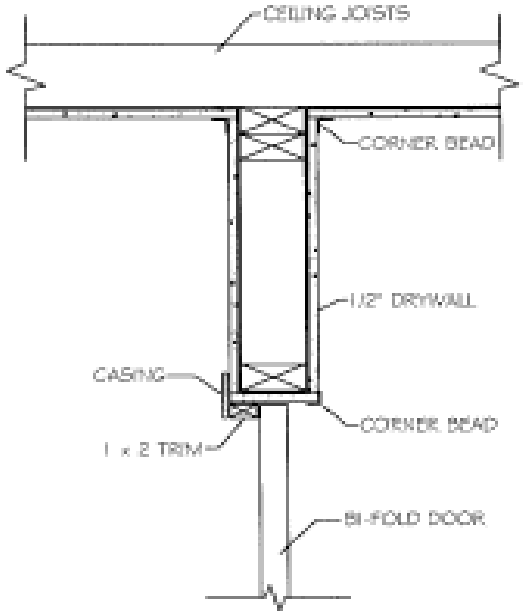
Jamb Details

This cross-section shows you jamb and head details for bi-fold doors. Use these as a reference when you need to construct bi-folds on-site.



BI-FOLD JAMB DETAIL

SCALE 1"=1'-0"



BI-FOLD HEAD DETAIL

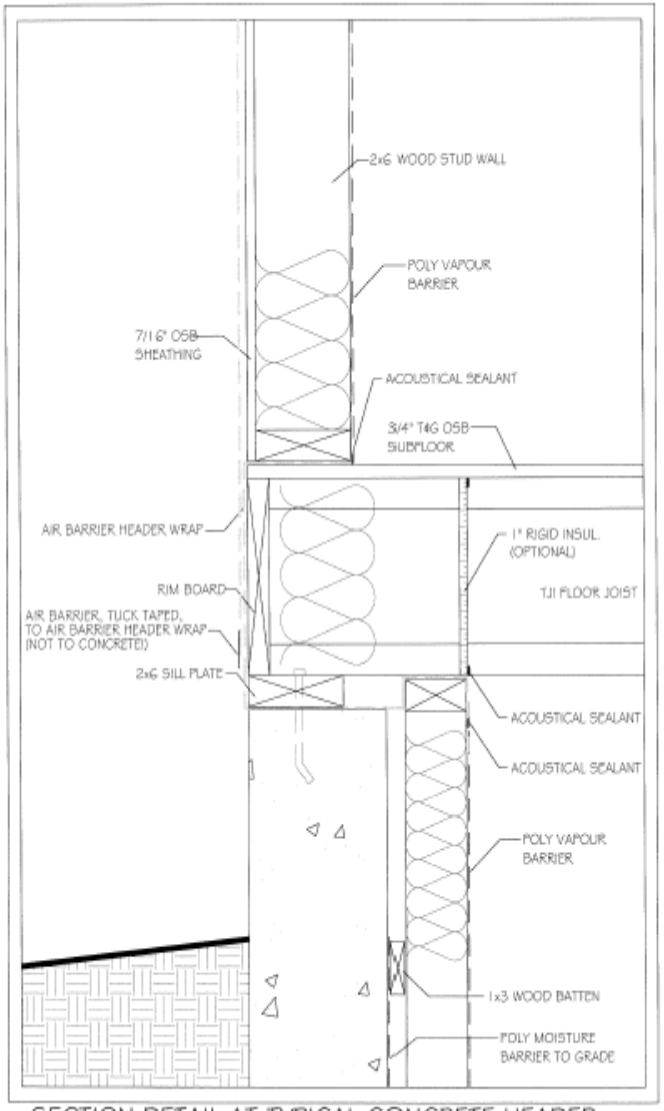
SCALE 1"=1'-0"

Continuous Vapour Barrier

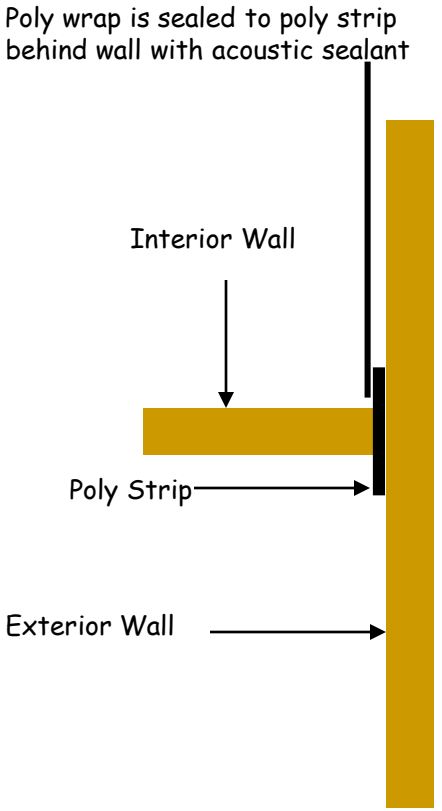
To ensure a continuous vapour barrier, make sure that strip of poly is inserted behind any interior wall that butts into an exterior wall before it is nailed into place.

This simple step is often forgotten when you are framing interior walls

Do the same thing under the bottom plate of any basement wall that is seated directly on concrete.



SECTION DETAIL AT TYPICAL CONCRETE HEADER



Interior to Exterior Wall Connection, overhead view

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Acoustic Sealer and Tuck Tape

Be sure to use the acoustic sealer that is provided with your kit. Use it to seal:

the vapour barrier to the wall wherever wall panels meet

any breaks in the vapour barrier

vapour barrier around all electrical/mechanical points (e.g., electrical boxes)

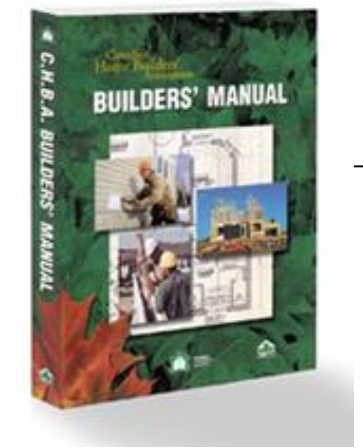
wherever there is a through hole in a wall for electrical cabling or other wiring

Tuck Tape

Tuck tape should be used to seal the vapour barrier around electrical and mechanical openings and to secure any loose vapour barrier after the acoustic sealer has been installed.

Proper Caulking and Sealing is critical to ensuring an energy efficient home.
For full details on caulking, sealing and energy efficiency, we recommend:

CHBA Builder's Manual
Canadian Home Builder's Association
150 Laurier, Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5J4
613-230-3060
613-232-8214
www.chba.ca



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Doors and Windows

Windows, unless specified differently, feature an integral brick mold to facilitate installation of exterior finishes and to provide a clean look to your home. When installing your doors and windows, be sure to do the following:

Follow the installation instructions per the sticker located on the sash

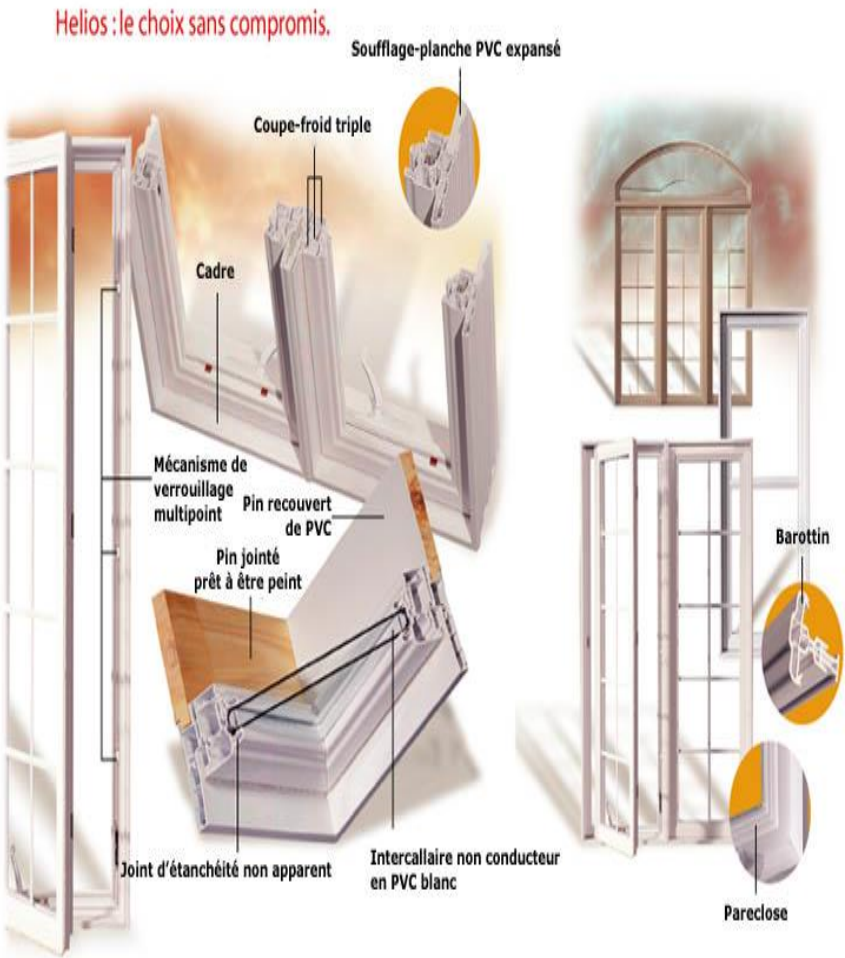
The casing has pre-drilled holes top accommodate screws to secure the frame to the wall panel. Don't make any additional holes.

Make sure to nail the outside flange of the window to the wall panels

Be sure to shim your doors and windows for level and plumb before doing finish work. And be sure to recheck level and plumb before you start any finish work.

Do not overtighten the screws when securing the windows to the walls.

When installing exterior house wrap, be sure to use tuck tape to secure the wrap around all windows and doors



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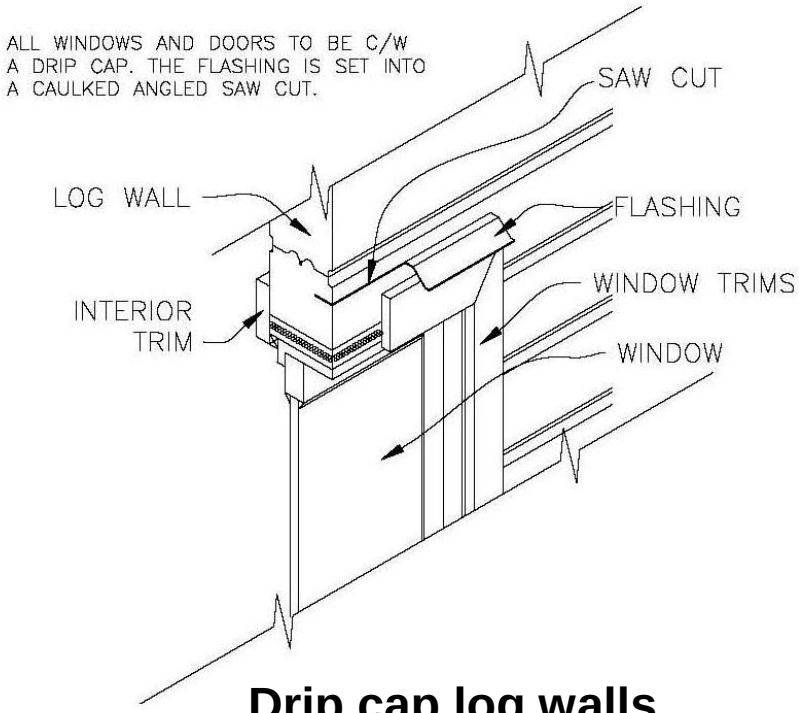
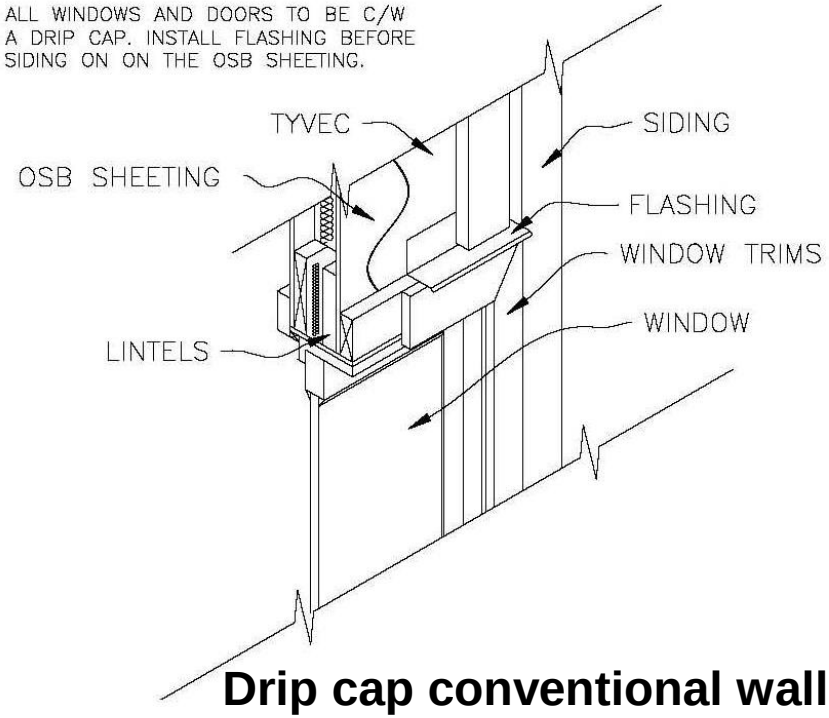
Drip cap for log and conventional walls



Drip cap log walls



Drip cap conventional walls

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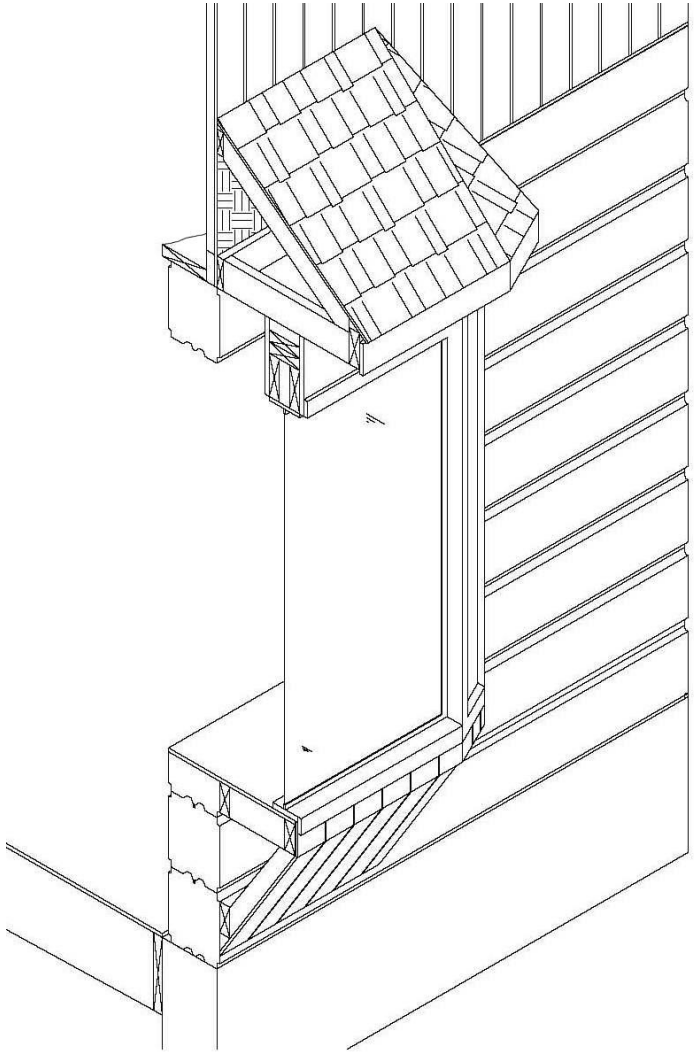
Bay Window details



THE SUBJAMB SHOULD BE INSTALLED AS PER FIGURE . IF THE BAY IS A WALK–OUT UNIT, IT WILL BE BUILT ATOP CANTILEVERED FLOOR JOISTS. A STUD WALL IS BUILD ATOP THE FLOOR TO THE REQUIRED HEIGHT. THE BAY UNIT IS THEN SET ATOP THIS WALL, AND THE HEADERS INSTALLED. THE HEIGHT OF THE UNIT SHOULD BE 1–1/2" LOWER THAN THE TOP OF THE LOG WALL. THE UNIT CAN BE SECURED TO THE SUBJAMBS. THE SIZE OF THE WINDOW HEADERS WILL BE NOTED EITHER ON THE BLUEPRINTS OR ON THE MATERIAL LIST. ASPENITE, FELT AND SIDING CAN THEN BE INSTALLED.

IF THE BAY UNIT HAS A SEAT, AS THE ONE ILLUSTRATED, 2"X4" FRAMING AND NAILERS ARE USE TO BUILD THE SEAT FRAMING, WHICH IS SPIKED DIRECTLY TO THE LOG WALL. THE LOG OPENING HEIGHT MAY HAVE TO BE CUT ON SITE. PLYWOOD IS USED TO FINISH THE INTERIOR SEAT. THE BAY UNIT IS THEN SET ATOP OF THE SEAT, AND THE HEADERS INSTALLED. THE HEIGHT OF THE UNIT SHOULD BE 1–1/2" LOWER THAN THE TOP OF THE LOG WALL. THE EXTERIOR OF THE UNIT IS THEN FINISHED WITH ASPENITE, FELT AND SIDING. IF THE BAY UNIT HAS A ROOF, AS THE ONE ILUSTRATED, 2"X4" FRAMIND AND NAILERS ARE USED TO BUILD THE ROOF FRAMING. A 2"X6" SUBFASCIA HELPS TIE THE FRAMING TOGETHER. THE ROOF IS ATTACHED TO THE HOUSE WALL BY NAILING THOUGH THE 2"X4" NAILERS.IT MUST BE SET 1–1/2" ABOVE THE BAY WALL UNIT, TO ALLOW FOR SETTLEMENT. PLYWOOD AND THE SHINGLES CAN THEN BE INSTALLED. WALL TO ROOF FLASHING MUST BE INSTALLED ACROSS THE TOP OF THE UNIT BEFORE THE MAIN HOUSE SIDING IS INSTALLED. THE SOFFIT IS THEN INSTALLED, AND THE 1–1/2" SPACE COVERED WITH A PIECE OF 1"X4" TRIM, OR A PIECE OF RIPPED 1" X 8". IF THE BAY UNIT IS BUILT UNDER AN EAVE, A 1–1/2" SPACE MUST BE LEFT BETWEEN THE TOP OF THE UNIT AND THE SOFFIT OF THE MAIN STRUCTURE. THIS SPACE CAN BE COVERED WITH A PIECE OF 1"X4" TRIM, OR A PIECE OF RIPPED 1"X8". THE WALLS, CEILING AND SEAT (OR FLOOR) MUST BE INSULATED.

Roof Trusses

Roof trusses and rafters are pre engineered. When you take delivery of your roof system you will receive truss details, installation instructions and truss drawings. Be sure to follow the instructions for installation carefully or else you will compromise the roof structure. Specifically:

Respect truss spacing requirements

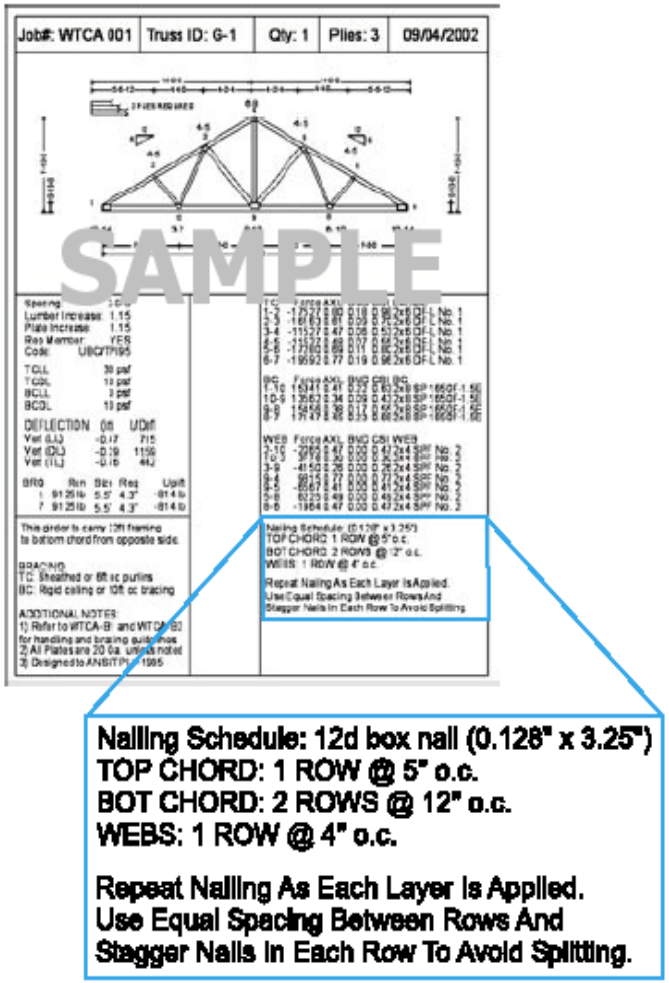
Ensure that load bearing points onto an interior wall are securely fastened

Ensure that truss seats are fastened to the walls according to plans

Lock all your trusses according to plan details

Make sure you have proper nailing surfaces. Nails should always be fastened to the wall through the truss nailing plates. If this is not achievable, use truss ties.

This sample TDD shows a nailing schedule for a particular three-ply girder.
Este ejemplo de un TDD muestra un horario de clavar para un truss soportante de tres capas particular.



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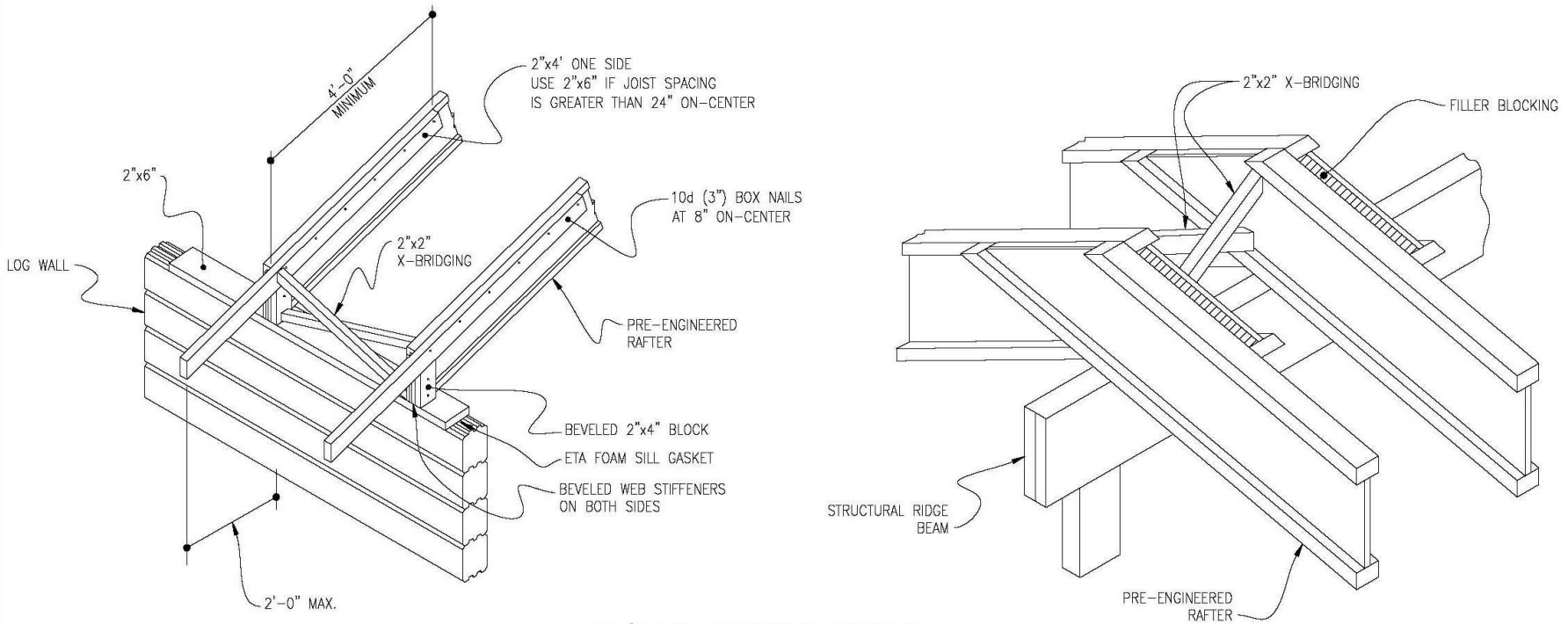
Roof trusses details

Here are some typical details of roof trusses but be sure to follow all the installation instructions carefully from the manufacturer or else you will compromise the roof structure.



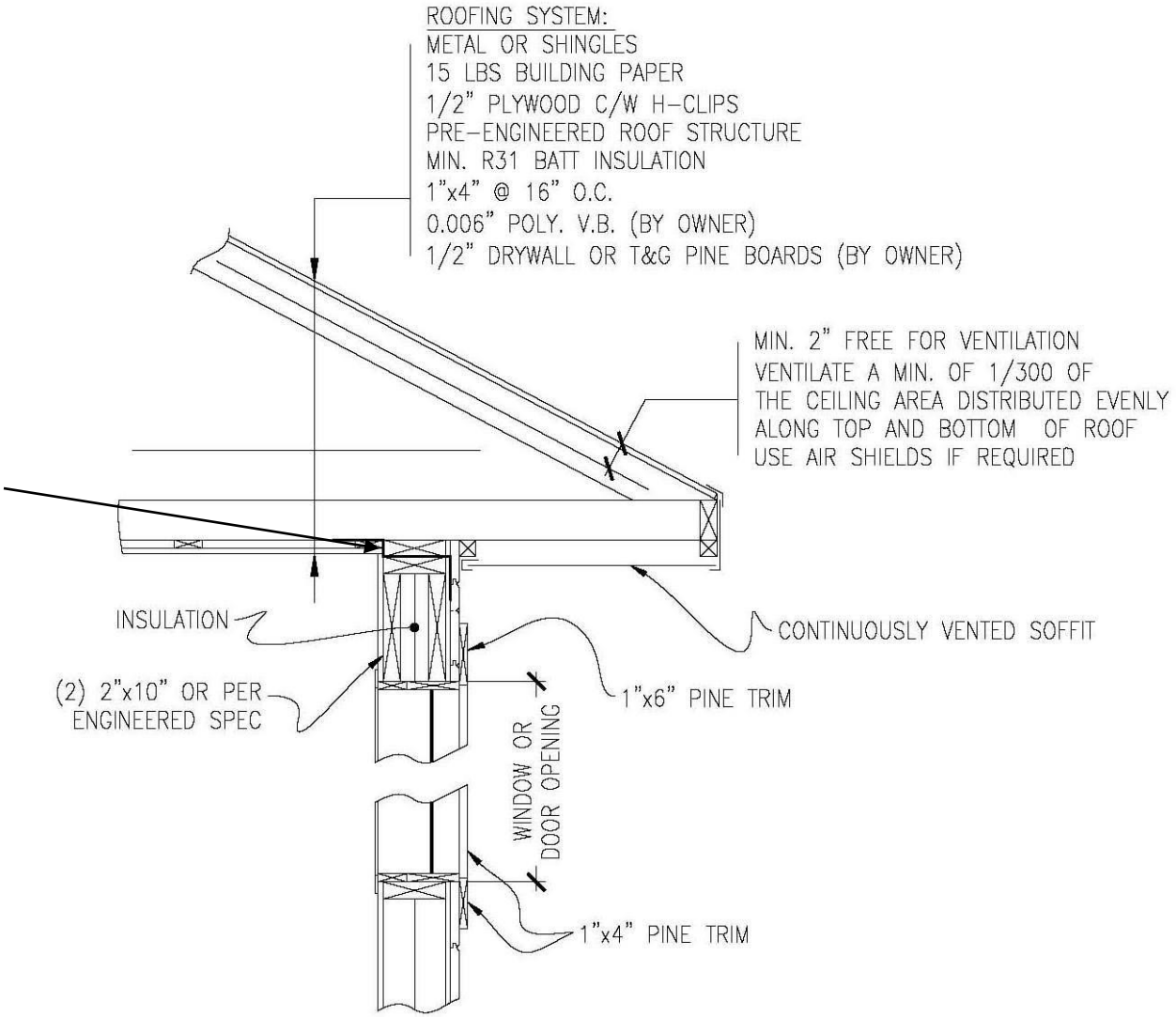
TJ/ROOF TRUSSES DETAILS

Soffits, Fascias and Gable Ends

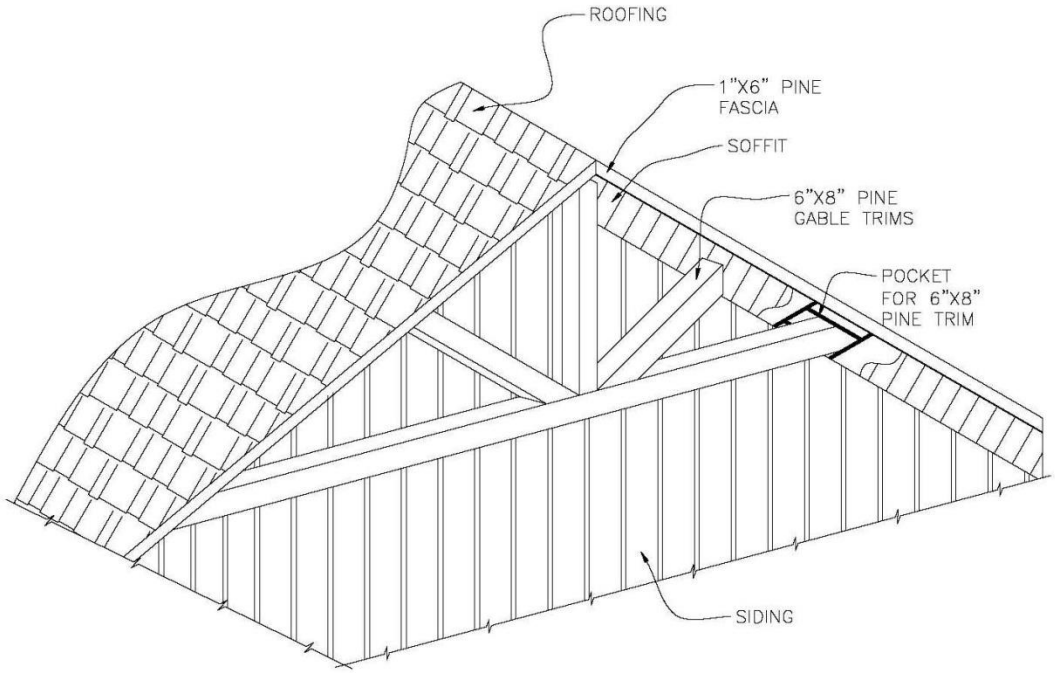
The detail to the right shows a typical cross-section through a typical eave.

Note the installation of the vapour barrier and house wrap. Again, ensuring a continuous wrap across the wall is critical

In some instances the tail of the truss will need to be framed on-site. If this is the case, instructions will be provided with the truss plans.

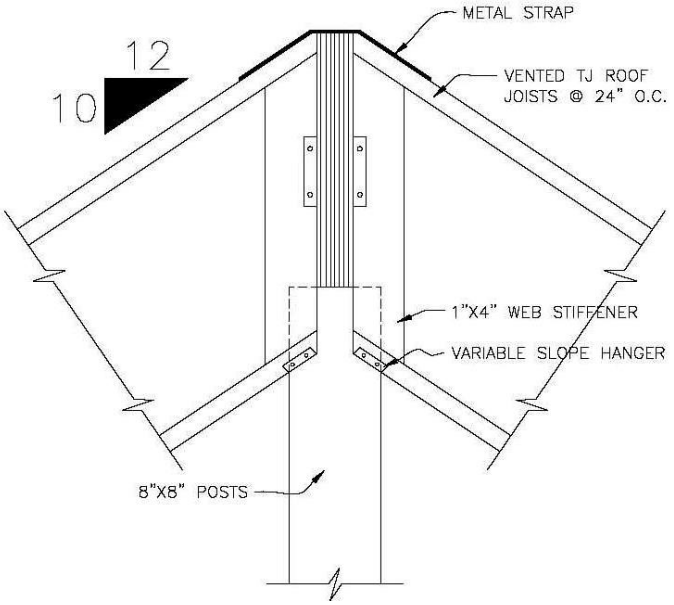


Pine gable trim details.



PINE GABLE TRIMS ARE USUALLY CONTRUCTED OF 6"X8" PINE MATERIALS. THE PIECES MUST BE CUT TO THE PROPER LENGHT ON THE JOBSITE. A POCKET MUST BE CREATED IN THE SOFFIT WHICH THE MEMBERS OF THE BEAM TRUSS CAN BE NAILED. THE BOTTOM CHORD AND THE VERTICAL MEMEBER WILL BE NOTCHED, AND CAN BE SPIKED TOGETHER FROM BEHIND. THE DIAGONAL MEMBERS MUST BE ANGLE–CUT TO FIT BETWEEN THE BOTTOM AND THE VERTICAL CHORDS. THEY CAN BE HELD IN PLACE WITH SPIKES.

Microlam to t.j. roof joist connection @ ridge



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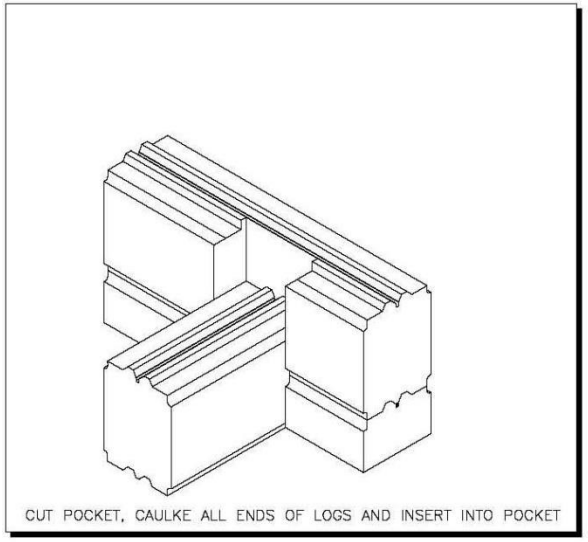
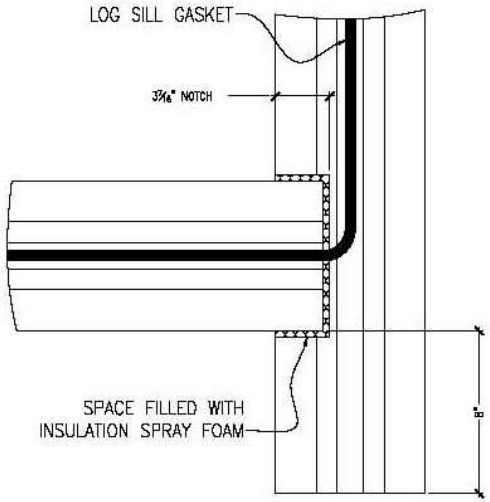
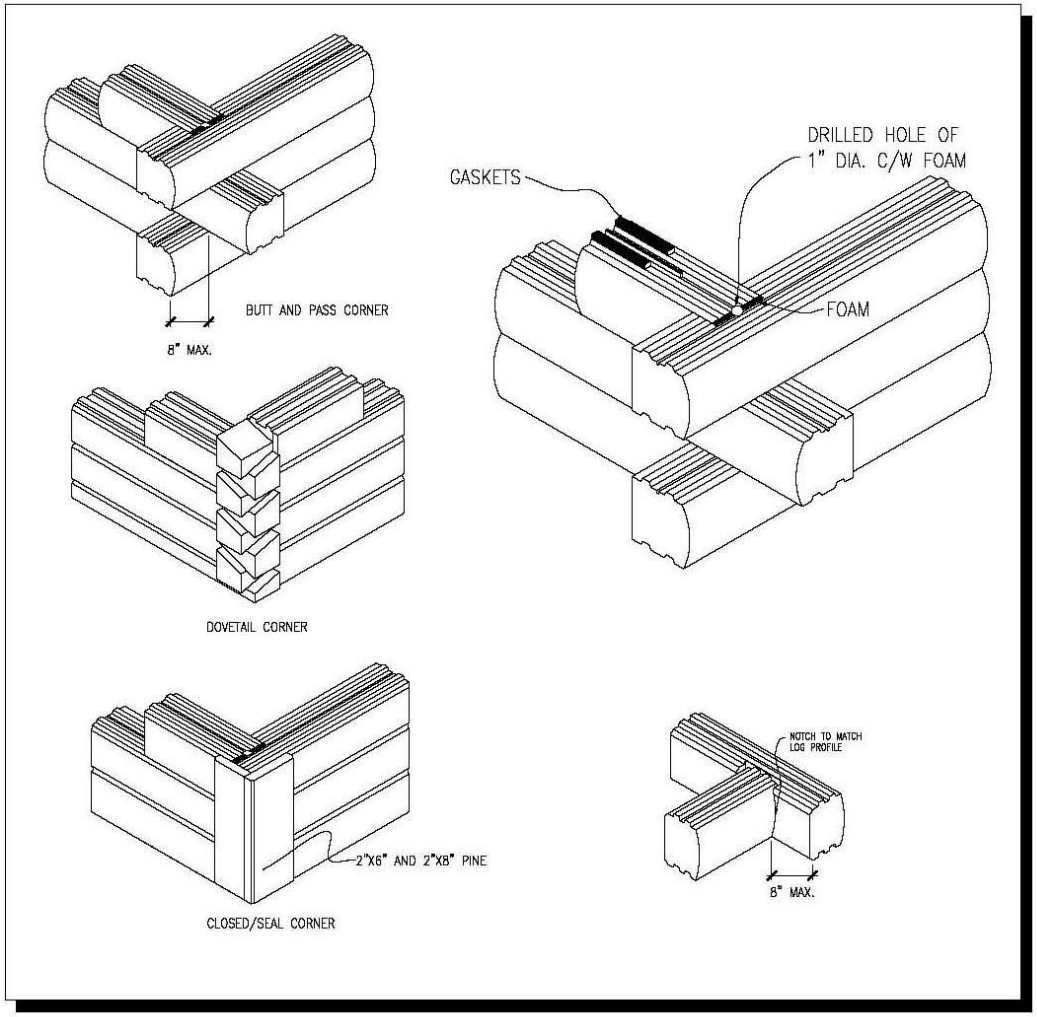
Corner types & details







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Building Wrap

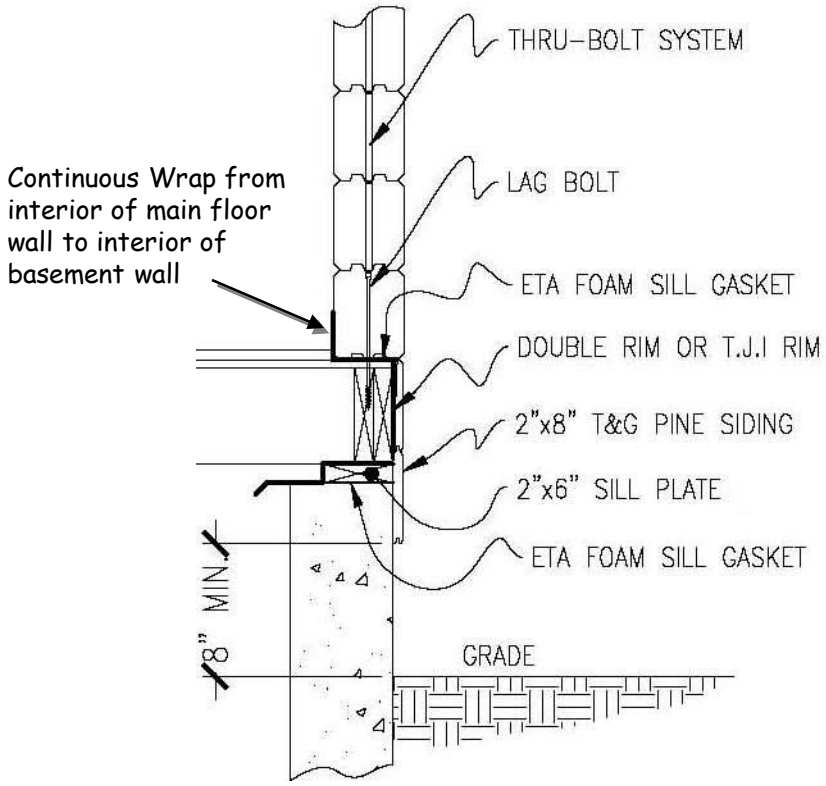
The proper installation of building wrap is critical in protecting your home against moisture, mould, and air infiltration.

It is important to install the wrap per building code regulations. The detail at right shows how to wrap a home correctly.

Notice how the wrap starts on the inside of the wall panel and extends to the inside of the lower floor wall in one continuous piece.

Don’t forget to seal all wrap joints and openings with tuck tape. For example:

-door openings
-window openings
-wherever two sheets of wrap overlap



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Chimney Chase

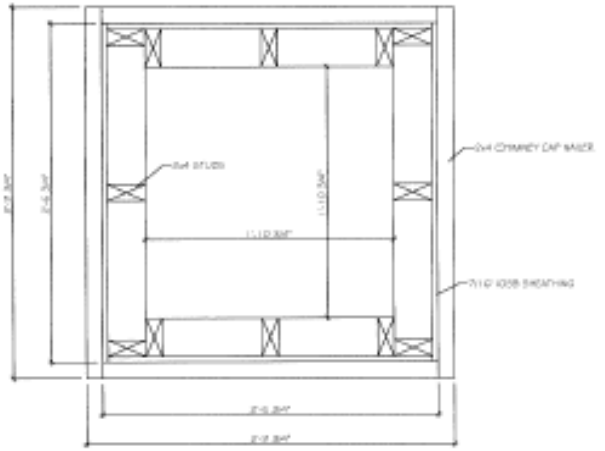
Chimney chases must be framed in a particular manner in order to meet clearance requirements and ensure structural rigidity.

Because of the many types of fireplaces and chimneys, and on-site considerations for placement and appearance, chases are generally built on-site.

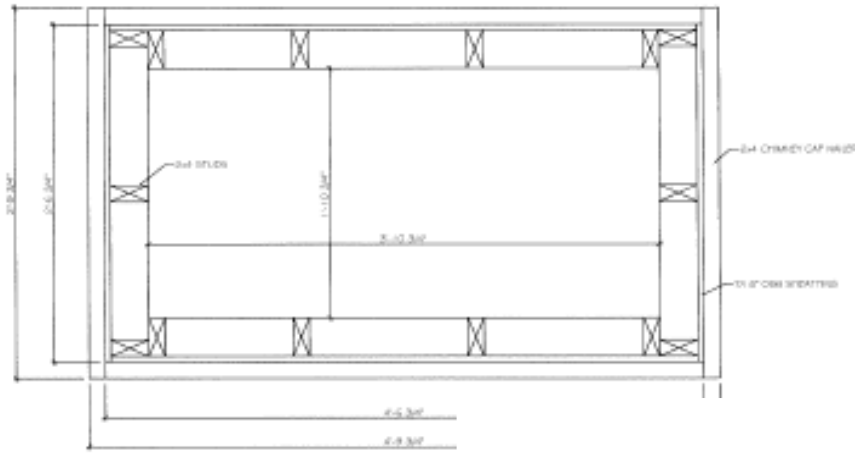
Construction of a chase consists of 2X4 wall sections with 7/16” OSB sheathing and a 2X4 cap that is flashed. The cap is provided to you as part of your kit.

Minimum interior dimensions for chimney chases are as follows:

For single chases: 1’-10 ¾” X 1’-10 ¾”
For double chases: 3’-10 ¾” X 1’-10 ¾”



SINGLE CHIMNEY CHASE DETAIL



DOUBLE CHIMNEY CHASE DETAIL

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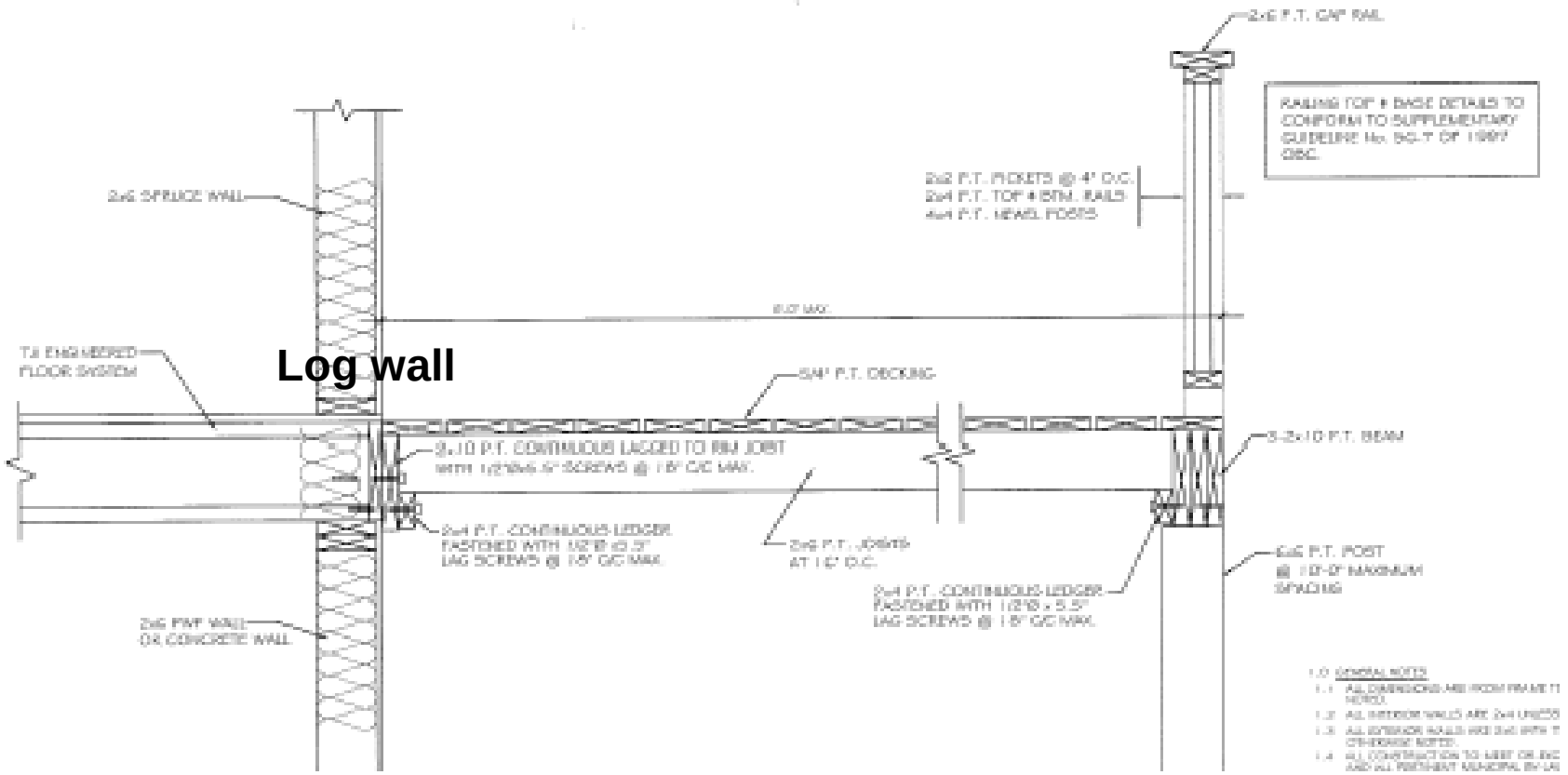
Deck Details #1

Following is a typical deck detail. All decks are to code and specifications may vary based on deck design. But this detail will give you a good reference for construction details on decking.



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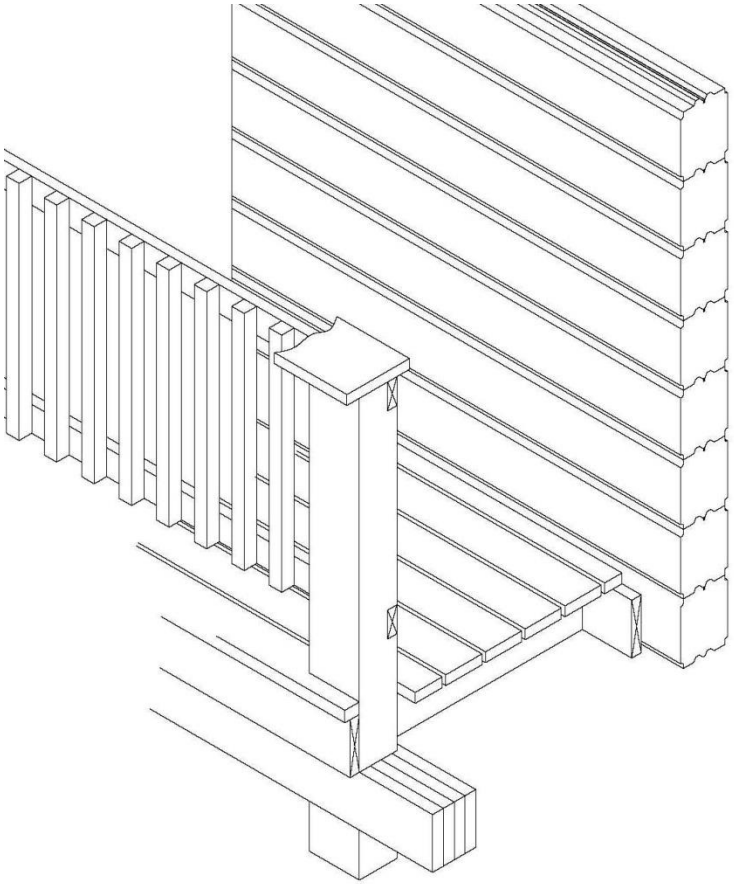


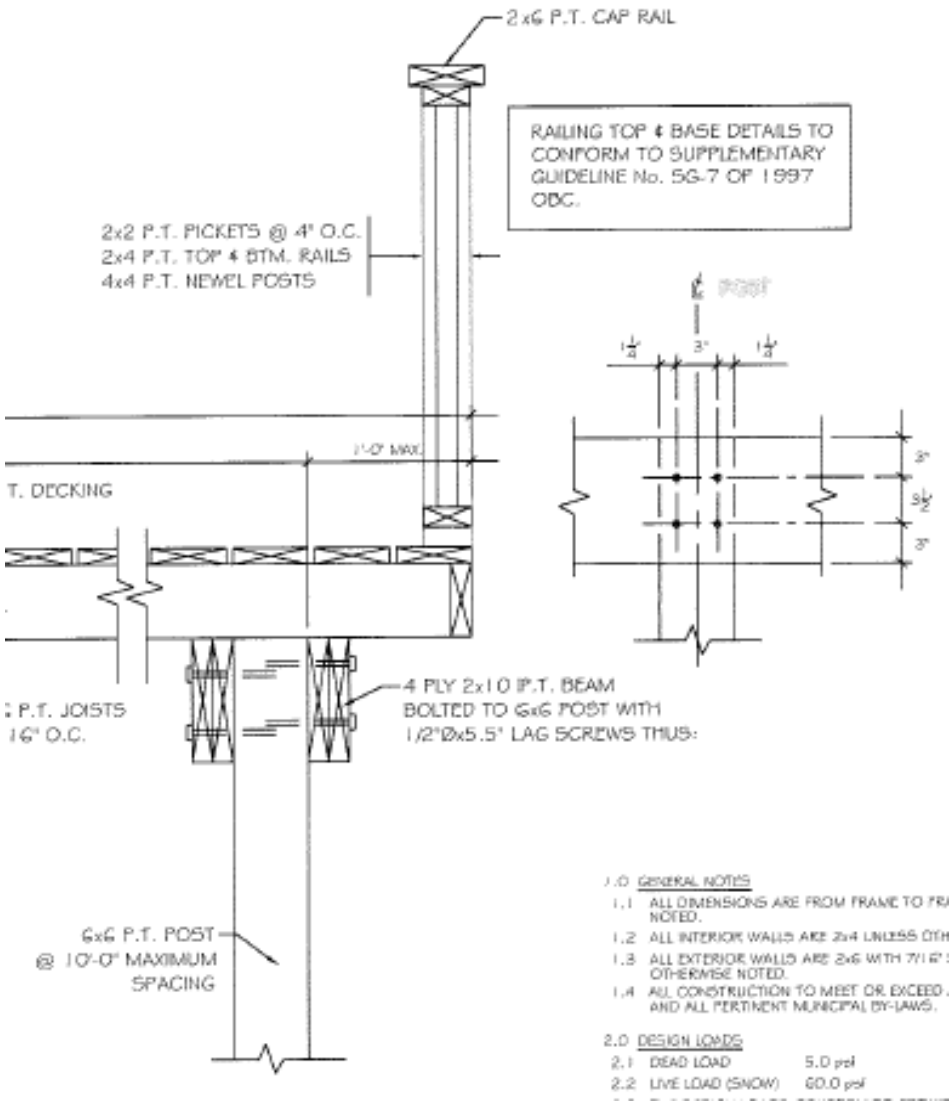
Decks-standard details #2

WHEN THE DECK COMES IN TO A CONCRETE WALL, LAG BOLTS AT 4 FEET o/c WITH SHILDS AND WASHERS ARE USED TO ATTACH THE PRESSURE TREATED BOX END JOIST. IF IT COMES INTO A LOG OR FRAME WALL, 3–1/4" OR 3–1/2" GALVANIZED–ARDOX SPIKES ARE USED. USALLY 2"X8" PRESSURE TREATED JOISTS AT 24" o/c ARE USED. BLUEPRINTS AND MATERIAL LIST SHOULD BE REFERRED TO. THE JOISTS ARE NAILED TO THE BOXED JOIST AND ARE SUPPORTED BY A 3 OR 4–PLY 2"X8" PRESSURE TREATED BEAM. IF THE DECK SIZE PERMITS IT, THE JOISTS CAN BE ATTACHED BY NAILING THROUGH THE BACK OF THE BOX END JOIST BEFORE IT IS ATTACHED TO THE WALL. THE OUTER PRESSURE TREATED BOX END JOIST IS THEN NAILED TO THE JOISTS. IF A RAILING IS TO BE BUILT, THE 4"X4" PRESSURE TREATED RAIL SUPPORTS ARE SET ALONG THE SIDE A JOIST AND NAILED IN PLACE. THE 2"X6" PRESSURE TREATED DECKING IS APPLIED WITH THE END BUTT JOINTS STAGGERED, AND A $\frac{1}{8}$" SPACE BETWEEN ROWS.

Deck Overhang

This cross-section shows you the construction details for an overhanging deck.

Note that the overhang is not to exceed 1’-0” from the edge of the bearing post.



Maisons CanadaLog & Hybrid Timber Homes

General notes #1

LOG TO ROOF AIRSEAL

PLACE 2 BEADS OF CAULKING ATOP THE LOG WALL AND COVER WITH A STRIP OF POLY. LET THE EXCESS POLY HANG DOWN TO THE INSIDE OF THE LOG. WHEN THE CEILING IS INSULATED, TAPE THE VAPOUR BARRIER TO THE STRIP OF POLY. AT THE CORNERS, OVERLAP AND CAULK THE POLY STRIP. PLEAT IF A CONTINUOUS BARRIER IS DESIRED.

LOG TO FLOOR AIRSEAL

PLACE 2 BEADS OF CAULKING ATOP THE LOG WALL AND COVER WITH A STRIP OF AIRGUARD. BE SURE THERE IS ENOUGH AIRGUARD TO WRAP AROUND THE FLOOR AND EXTEND UP THE SECOND FLOOR WALL A FEW INCHES. LET THE EXCESS AIRGUARD HANG DOWN TO THE OUTSIDE OF THE LOG UNTIL THE SECOND FLOOR SYSTEM IS BUILT. WHEN THE SECOND FLOOR WALL IS INSULATED, TAPE THE VAPOUR BARRIER TO THE STRIP OF AIRGUARD. AT THE CORNERS, OVERLAP AND CAULK THE AIRGUARD STRIP. PLEAT IF A CONTINUOUS BARRIER IS DESIRED,

WINDOWS AND DOORS AIRSEAL

PLACE 2 BEADS OF CAULKING ON ALL 4 SIDES OF THE WINDOW (OR TOP AND SIDES OF THE DOOR). FIX A STRIP OF AIRGUARD TO THE CAULKING IN A CONTINUOUS MANNER AROUND THE UNIT. APPLY A BEAD OF CAULKING ACROSS THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF THE ROUGH OPENING AND AT THE SEAM BETWEEN THE LOG AND THE SUBJAMB.(CAULKING NOT REQUIRED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE DOOR ROUGH OPENING). INSERT THE UNIT INTO THE OPENING MAKING SURE THE AIRGUARD ADHERES TO THE CAULKING ON THE WALL. TRIM OFF ANY EXCESS AIRGUARD AND CAULK UNIT IN THE NORMAL FASHION. AROUND THE UNIT PLEAT THE CORNERS. BRACKETS NOT NEEDED.

RIDGE BEAM AIRSEAL

PLACE A STRIP OF POLY OVER THE BEAM. WHEN THE CEILING VAPOUR BARRIER IS INSTALLED, IT CAN BE TAPED TO THE POLY STRIP.

PARTITION AIRSEAL

PLACE A STRIP OF POLY ATOP THE STUD WALL BEFORE THE 6" PARTION SPIKES ARE NAILED IN PLACE. WHEN THE CEILING IS INSULATED, TAPE THE VAPOUR BARRIER TO THE STRIP OF POLY. A SIMILAR DETAIL APPLIES WHEN A STUD WALL INTERSECTS AN EXTERIOR STUD WALL.

CLOSET CEILING AIRSEAL

PLACE A STRIP OF POLY ATOP THE STUD WALL BEFORE THE 6" PARTION SPIKES ARE NAILED IN PLACE. BE SURE THERE IS ENOUGH TO EXTEND BELOW THE CLOSET CEILING. WHEN THE CEILING IS INSULATED, TAPE THE VAPOUR BARRIER TO THE STRIP OF POLY.

MAIN FLOOR TO FOUNDATION SEAL

AIRGUARD TO BE PLACED ON SILL BEFORE LAYING OF JOISTS. LET HANG DOWN ONTO CONCRETE BLOCK. WHEN LOGS ARE IN PLACE, CAULK AIRGUARD TO THEM. WHEN BASEMENT FINISHED, JOIN VAPOUR BARRIER TO AIRGUARD.

IF B/U BEAM IS PLACE IN BEAM POCKET, SEAL HIDDEN PORTION OF BEAM BY FABRICATING AN AIRGUARD BAG AND PLACING AROUND END OF BEAM. BUILD BAG BIG ENOUGH TO BE ABLE TO CUT BACK AND JOIN TO VAPOUR BARRIER.

MAIN FLOOR TO PAD FOUNDATION SEAL

POLY TO GO UNDER PLYWOOD AND RUN UP AND BE CAULKED TO LOG WALL.

CONVENTIONAL FRAME(SUBFLOOR SEAL)

AIRGUARD TO GO UNDER PLATE. WHEN FLOORS GOES ON, TAKE AIRGUARD UP OVER END JOISTS AND ON TOP OF PLYWOOD. FRAME OUTSIDE WALLS AND TRACK AIRGUARD TO BOTTOM PLATE. WHEN INSULATION IS COMPLETE, BRING POLY DOWN WALL AND TAPE TOGETHER WITH AIRGUARD AT BOTTOM PLATE.

BASEMENT SEAL

WHEN FINISHING BASEMENT INSULATION, RUN POLY DOWN WALLS AND CAULK TO CONCRETE FLOOR.

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General notes #2

CEILING SEAL UPPER FLOOR

RUN POLY BETWEEN PLATES ON DOUBLE PLATED WALLS AND ATTACH CEILING POLY TO EACH SIDE.
*** NOTE THAT ANY BREAKAGE OF VAPOUR BARRIER(PLUMBING, WIRING, ETC.) WILL HAVE TO BE SEAL.

FIREPLACE – OPENING IN ROOF

WHEN AN OPENING IS MADE IN A TRUSSED ROOF, AND A TRUSS HAS TO BE OMITTED,(A CHIMNEY FOR EXAMPLE), THE TRUSSES ON EITHER SIDE OF THE OPENING MUST BE DOUBLED. 2"X4" LUMBER IS INSTALLED AT 24" o/c BETWEEN THE TWO DOUBLED TRUSSES TO CREATE NAILING SURFACES FOR THE ROOF FINISH. THE CEILING IS FRAMED THE SAME WAY.
THE OPENING IN A JOIST TRUSSES ROOF WILL BE SIMILAR TO THE OPENING MADE FOR A DORMER. AN ALLOWANCE OF 2" MUST BE MADE FOR LOG SETTLEMENT WHEN CONSTRUCTING THE FIREPLACE. DUE TO THE VARIETY OF SIZES AND STYLES OF FIREPLACES, THE MATERIALS AND FLASHING REQUIRED CAN VARY. A MASONRY CONTRACTOR SHOULD BE CONSULTED FOR VARIOUS CONSTRUCTION METHODS AND MATERIALS REQUIRED.

SKYLIGHTS

THE OPENING IN THE ROOF FOR A SKYLIGHT MAY BE SIMILAR TO THE OPENING IN ROOF FOR FIREPLACE. IF A ROOF MEMBER HAS TO BE CUT TO FIT THE SKYLIGHT, THE MEMBERS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE OPENING AND THE HEADERS MUST BE DOUBLED.

TONGUE AND GROOVE FLOORING

1"X4" OR 1"X6" T&G FLOORING SHOULD BE STORED INSIDE THE HEATED STRUCTURE FOR SEVERAL WEEKS UNTIL IT IS CLIMATIZED BEFORE INSTALLATION. IT COMES IN RANDOM LENGTHS AND IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE EDGE GOLD FLOOR SHEETING. MAKE SURE ALL END BUTT JOINTS ARE SQUARE. THE FIRST STRIP OF FLOORING CAN BE NAILED FROM THE TOP SINCE THE NAIL WILL BE COVERED BY THE BASEBOARD TRIM. NAILS SHOULD BE DRIVEN THROUGH THE TONGUE AT A 45° AS WELL. A NAIL SET SHOUD BE USED TO FINISH DRIVING THE NAILS SO AS NOT TO DAMAGE THE FLOORING WITH THE HAMMER. THE NEXT STRIP OF FLOORING IS THEN BROUGHT TIGHT AGAINST THE FIRST USING A HAMMER AND SCRAP PIECE OF FLOORING. IT IS THEN NAILED THROUGH THE TONGUE. STAGGERING THE END BUTT JOINTS IN THE STRIPS OF FLOORING CREATES A STRONGER, BETTER–LOOKING FLOOR.

1"X6" TONGUE AND GROOVE CEILING

1"X6" T&G CEILING SHOULD BE STORED INSIDE THE HEATED STRUCTURE FOR SEVERAL WEEKS UNTIL IT IS CLIMATIZED BEFORE INSTALLATION. IT COMES IN RANDOM LENGTHS AND IS APPLIED TO THE CEILING MEMBERS. ALL END BUTT JOINTS SHOULD BE SQUARE, AND FALL OVER A CEILING MEMBER. THE FIRST STRIP OF LUMBER CAN BE NAILED THROUGH THE FACE SINCE THE NAIL WILL COVERED BY THE CORNICE TRIM. NAILS SHOULD BE DRIVEN THROUGH THE TONGUE AT 45° ANGLE AS WELL. A NAIL SET SHOUD BE USED TO FINISH DRIVING THE NAILS SO AS NOT TO DAMAGE THE FLOORING WITH THE HAMMER. THE NEXT STRIP OF FLOORING IS THEN BROUGHT TIGHT AGAINST THE FIRST USING A HAMMER AND SCRAP PIECE OF FLOORING. IT IS THEN NAILED THROUGH THE TONGUE. STAGGERING THE END BUTT JOINTS IN THE STRIPS OF FLOORING CREATES A STRONGER, BETTER–LOOKING CEILING.

DECKS – STANDARD

WHEN THE DECK COMES IN TO A CONCRETE WALL, LAG BOLTS AT 4 FEET o/c WITH SHILDS AND WASHERS ARE USED TO ATTACH THE PRESSURE TREATED BOX END JOIST. IF IT COMES INTO A LOG OR FRAME WALL, 3–1/4" OR 3–1/2" GALVANIZED–ARDOX SPIKES ARE USED. USALLY 2"X8" PRESSURE TREATED JOISTS AT 24" o/c ARE USED. BLUEPRINTS AND MATERIAL LIST SHOULD BE REFERRED TO. THE JOISTS ARE NAILED TO THE BOXED JOIST AND ARE SUPPORTED BY A 3 OR 4–PLY 2"X8" PRESSURE TREATED BEAM. IF THE DECK SIZE PERMITS IT, THE JOISTS CAN BE ATTACHED BY NAILING THROUGH THE BACK OF THE BOX END JOIST BEFORE IT IS ATTACHED TO THE WALL. THE OUTER PRESSURE TREATED BOX END JOIST IS THEN NAILED TO THE JOISTS. IF A RAILING IS TO BE BUILT, THE 4"X4" PRESSURE TREATED RAIL SUPPORTS ARE SET ALONG THE SIDE A JOIST AND NAILED IN PLACE. THE 2"X6" PRESSURE TREATED DECKING IS APPLIED WITH THE END BUTT JOINTS STAGGERED, AND A ⅛" SPACE BETWEEN ROWS.

RAILINGS

THE 2"X4" PRESSURE TREATED RAIL SUPPORTS ARE NOTCHED INTO THE 4"X4" RAIL SUPPORTS. THE SPACE BETWEEN THE BOTTOM RAIL SUPPORT AND THE 2"X6" DECKING MUST NOT EXCEED 4". A 2"X6" PRESSURE TREATED TOP RAIL IS THEN INSTALLED. THE 2"X2" PRESSURE TREATED PICKETS ARE NAILED TO THE 2"X4" RAIL SUPPORTS AT 5–1/2" o/c.

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General notes #3

HYBRID POST AND BEAM

2"X4" BLOCKING SHOULD BE SECURELY NAILED BETWEEN THE CEILING MEMBERS AT 24" o/c. USUALLY THE CEILING IS INSTALLED AFTER THE BEAMS ARE UP. A PIECE OF VAPOUR BARRIER IS DRAPED OVER THE BEAM TO BOTH PROTECT THE BEAM WHILE THE CEILING IS BEING FINISHED AND TO PROVIDE A CONTINUATION OF THE VAPOUR BARRIER OVER THE BEAM IF THE CEILING IS INSULATED. THE BEAM IS NAILED FROM THE TOP ,THROUGH THE BLOCKING, WITH THREE 3-1/4"OR 3-1/2 ARDOX SPIKES. THE CEILING FINISH CAN BUTT INTO THE BEAM AND BE TRIMMED IF DESIRED. FOR THE FINISHED CEILING TO BE INSTALLED BEFORE THE BEAMS ARE PUT UP, YOU MUST BE ABLE TO ACCESS THE BLOCKING FROM ABOVE(i.e. BEFORE THE SECOND FLOOR EDGE GOAL OR ROOF PLYWOOD ARE INSTALLED), OR YOU MUST LAG BOLT UP THROUGH THE BEAM INTO THE BLOCKING. IF THE LATTER IS USED, THE LOCATION OF THE BLOCKING MUST BE MARKED AS THE CEILING IS BEING INSTALLED.

ROOF

THREE COMMON ROOF TYPES ARE USE FOR LOG HOMES: FRAME, JOIST TRUSS AND CANTILEVERED COMMON TRUSS. A 2"X6" SUBFASCIA IS INSTALLED AT THE HELL OF THE TRUSSES. THIS HELPS TO KEEP THEM AT THE REQUIRED SPACING, AND ALSO PROVIDES A NAILING SURFACE FOR THE FINISHED 1"X8" FASCIA BOARD. PLYWOOD SHEATHING IS NAILED TO THE TRUSSES WITH A ROW OF NAILS 12" o/c AT EACH MEMBER. THE JOINTS ARE STAGGERED THE SAME WAY FLOOR SHEETING JOINTS ARE. NEXT A ROW OF FELT EAVE PROTECTION IS STAPLED TO THE PLYWOOD. TO BEGIN SHINGLING, A REVERSED STARTER LAYER IS PLACE SO IT WILL PROJECT 1-1/4" INCHES BEYOND THE 2"X6" SUBFASCIA ALONG ALL EAVES AND RAKES OF THE BUILDING. THIS IS THE STANDARD CONSTRUCTION FOR ALL THREE TYPES OF ROOF SYSTEM.

SOFFIT

TONGUE AND GROOVE LUMBER IS USED FOR THE SOFFITS. A 2" CONTINUOUS VENT STRIP IS INSTALLED ONLY IN THE EAVE SOFFIT, NOT IN THE RAKE SOFFIT. THE JOINT BETWEEN THE SOFFIT AND THE WALL IS THEN FINISH WITH A PIECE OF COVE MOULDING.

TONGUE AND GROOVE FLOORING

TWO BEADS OF ADHESIVE ARE APPLIED ON TOP OF THE STRUCTURAL BEAM. THE 2"X6" T&G IS THEN POSITIONED V-GROOVE DOWN, ON THE BEAMS. THE FIRST STRIP OF FLOORING CAN BE NAILED FROM THE TOP SINCE THE NAIL WILL BE COVERED BY THE EXTERIOR WALL OR ROOF SYSTEM. FINISH DRIVING THE NAILS SO AS NOT TO DAMAGE THE FLOORING WITH THE HAMMER. THE NEXT STRIP OF FLOORING IS THEN BROUGHT TIGHT AGAINST THE FIRST USING A HAMMER AND SCRAP PIECE OF FLOORING. IT IS THEN NAILED THROUGH THE TONGUE. STAGGERING THE END BUTT JOINTS IN THE STRIPS OF FLOORING CREATES A STRONGER, BETTER-LOOKING FLOORING.

JOIST TRUSS WITH LOW PITCH

WHEN A JOIST TRUSS IS USED AT A LOW PITCH, (ON A SHED DORMER FOR EXAMPLE), IT MAY HAVE TO BE CUT TO MAINTAIN AN ADEQUATE HEEL HEIGHT. NOT DOING THIS WOULD RESULT IN A VERY LARGE OVERHANG, WHICH MAY NOT SUIT THE DESIGN OF THE BUILDING. 1"X4" WEB STIFFENERS ARE REQUIRED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE JOIST TRUSSES. A 2"X4" IS NAILED BETWEEN THE JOISTS TRUSSES TO PROVIDE A NAILING SURFACE FOR THE ASPENITE AND THE SIDING. A 2"X4" IS NAILED TO ONE SIDE OF THE JOIST TRUSS TO PROVIDE NAILING SURFACE FOR THE SOFFIT. A ROW OF JOIST TRUSS BLOCKING IS REQUIRED BETWEEN THE JOIST TRUSSES FOR LATERAL RESTRAINT. THE EXTERIOR SHEATHING AND SIDING WILL EXTEND UP TO THE SOFFIT, ABOVE THE TOP PLATES OF THE WALL.

PORCH ROOF WITH JOIST TRUSS

PORCH RAFTERS AND CEILING JOISTS ARE NAILED TO THE SIDE OF THE JOIST TRUSSES AND REST ATOP THE PORCH BEAM. WHERE THE RAFTER IS ATTACHED AT THE TOP, A FILLER PIECE IS REQUIRED BETWEEN IT AND THE WEB OF THE JOIST TRUSS.

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General notes #4

FASCIA

1"X8" FASCIA BOARD IS USUALLY INSTALLED OVER THE SUBFASCIA AFTER THE ROOF IS COMPLETE.

INSULATING THE ROOF

A $\frac{7}{16}$ ASPENITE WIND STOP IS INSTALLED BETWEEN THE TRUSSES (OR RAFTERS) OVER THE EXTERIOR FACE OF THE WALL WITH A SPACE LEFT AT THE TOP FOR VENTILATION. INSULATION BATTS ARE FRICTION FIT BETWEEN THE MEMBERS. VAPOUR BARRIER IS THEN STAPLED TO THE UNDERSIDE OF THE TRUSSES (OR RAFTERS). IN FLAT OR SLOPE CEILINGS, 12" OF INSULATION IS USED,(9" IN U.S.A.). IN SOME AREAS, DUE TO BUILDING CODES REQUIREMENTS, 16" OF INSULATION IS USED ON THE FLAT CEILINGS.

SHED DORMER

THE SHED WALL IS USUALLY CONSTRUCTED OF 2"X6" STUDS SPACED AT 16" o/c WITH A SINGLE BOTTOM PLATE AND A DOUBLE TOP PLATE. THE SIZE OF THE LINTELS OVER WINDOWS WILL BE NOTED EITHER ON THE BLUEPRINT OR ON THE SUPPLIED MATERIAL LIST. $\frac{7}{16}$" ASPENITE AND 15 LB. FELT PAPER ARE THEN ATTACHED TO THE FRAMING. AFTER THE FALSE ROOF IS BUILT AND SHINGLED, WALL TO ROOF FLASHING AND THE SIDING ARE THEN INSTALLED.

SHINGLED RIDGE VENT

THIS IS USED ON CATHEDRAL CEILINGS WHERE CROSS VENTILATION IN THE ROOF IS MINIMAL OR NOT POSSIBLE. A MINIMUM SPACE OF 2" IS REQUIRED AT THE RIDGE UNDER THE VENT. THE VENT IS NOT INSTALLED AT THE ROOF OVERHANG. FOAM PLUGS SEAL THE ENDS WITHOUT GLUE OR CAULKING. NAIL SHINGLES TO THE TOP OF THE VENT ONCE IT IS SECURED TO THE ROOF. IN THE U.S.A. A STEEL RIDGE VENT IS USED INSTEAD OF A SHINGLED RIDGE VENT.

DOUBLE RAFTER AT RIDGE

IN THE U.S.A. THE DOUBLE RAFTER ROOF SYSTEM IS FREQUENTLY USED. THE INSULATION BUILD-UP IS BIRDSMOUTHED AT THE RIDGE. THE RAFTER IS THEN NAILED TO THE TOP OF THE BUILD-UP. THIS IS DONE TO ACHIEVE THE REQUIRED DEPTH FOR THE CEILING INSULATION.

GARAGE DOOR FRAME AT TOP

A 2"X4" IS NAILED ACROSS THE TOP OF THE GARAGE DOOR SO IT EXTENDS 1-1/2" BELOW THE LOG. IT WILL REST ON TOP OF THE 2"X4" MEMBERS AT THE SIDES OF THE DOOR. THE 1"X8" FINISHED FRAME IS NAILED TO IT, AND THE 1"X4" TRIM NAILED TO THE 1"X8". AS THE LOGS SETTLE, THE 2"X4" WITH THE 1"X8" AND THE 1"X4" ATTACHED CAN BE ADJUSTED.

GABLE DORMER ATOP ROOF

A GABLE CAN SIT ATOP EITHER A TRUSSED ROOF OR A FRAME ROOF. THE DORMER WALLS ARE BUILT ATOP THE ROOF SHEATHING WITH A SINGLE BOTTOM PLATE AND A DOUBLE TOP PLATE KEEPING IN MIND THE CEILING HEIGHT REQUIRED. THE STUDS ARE USUALLY 2"X6" LUMBER SPACE AT 16" o/c. THE SIZE OF THE WINDOW LINTEL WILL BE NOTED EITHER ON THE BLUEPRINTS OR IN THE SUPPLIED MATERIAL LIST. THE RAFTERS ARE HELD AT THE BASE BY A BIRDSMOUTH NOTCH OVER THE STUD WALL, AND THE TOP BY A RIDGE BOARD. THE LAST RAFTER MUST BE NOTCHED FOR 2"X4" LOOKOUTS ON THE FLAT AT 24" o/c, BETWEEN THE SUBFASCIA AND THE SECOND RAFTER. A 2"X4" NAILER IS REQUIRED ALONG THE WALL FOR THE SOFFIT. THE FIRST CEILING JOIST IS LAID ON ITS FLAT, TO PROVIDE A NAILING SURFACE FOR THE FINISHING CEILING. CEILING JOISTS ARE RUN AT RIGHT ANGLES BETWEEN THE HEADER IN THE MAIN ROOF SYSTEM AND THE LAST CEILING JOIST BEARING ON THE DORMER WALL. A 2"X4" NAILER IS REQUIRED AT THE SIDE OF THE DORMER TO SUPPORT THE SOFFIT MATERIAL. IF THE OVERHANG EXCEEDS A FOOT, A 2"X4" JOIST IS REQUIRED BETWEEN THE NAILER AND THE RAFTER. 7/16" ASPENITE IS THEN ATTACHED TO THE FRAMING. THE 2"X6' SUBFASCIA ID THEN INSTALLED AND THE ROOF SHEATING IS NAILED IN PLACE. A ROW OF FELT EAVE PROTECTION IS THEN STAPLED TO THE PLYWOOD. VALLEY FLASHING IS THEN INSTALLED. TO BEGIN SHINGLING, A REVERSED STARTER LAYER IS PLACE SO IT WILL PROJECT 1-1/4" BEYOND THE 2"X6' SUBFACIA ALONG THE EAVE AND RAKES. WALL TO ROOF FLASHING, 15 LB. FELT PAPER AND THE SIDING CAN THEN BE INSTALLED. THE 1"X8" FASCIA BOARD IS USUALLY INSTALLED OVER THE SUBFASCIA AFTER ALL ROOFS ARE COMPLETE.

NOTE

THESE DETAIL DEPICTS A PROPOSED METHOD ONLY. OTHER METHODS CAN BE USED IF IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL BUILDING CODE ANY SPECIFICATIONS OR PLANS SUPPLIED BY A THIRD PARTY MANUFACTURER PREVAIL.

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Package-Kit Limited Warranty

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We pledge to provide you with a home kit that represents the utmost in value for the dollar, and we promise to be there for you as your home comes to life.
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