## RUSTIC SCHOOL HOUSE SHED

## $10 \times 16$



## Shed Plus Shelter

## Note: Shed drawings and materials list are located at the end of this PDF

This shed has a large sliding door on one end to access the $8 \times 16-\mathrm{ft}$. storage area, three windows for lots of light and a front entry door for extra convenience. But the best feature is the large covered porch where you can work on projects or just hang out in the shade with friends.

The front half of the roof is supported by $6 \times 6$ posts and $2 \times 10$ beams. We continued the post-and-beam look on the rest of the shed, using the $2 \times 10$ beams to support the wide roof overhangs. We used inexpensive standard framing lumber for the beams and corner boards, and coated it with a super-durable finish to give it a rich, rustic appearance. The windows are aluminum storm windows. The front door is a steel entry door purchased at a home center.


## Building Tech Art

Follow this illustration as you build the shed. Read on and we'll walk you through each step along the way.

## Construct the Walls



Start by measuring 3-1/2 in. from the outside edge of the slab on the back and sides and snapping chalk lines to mark the interior edge of the bottom plate. Then measure from the back line to mark the location of the front bottom plate and snap a line. Now measure between the pairs of opposite lines to make sure
they're parallel, and measure diagonally from corner to corner (where the chalk lines intersect).

The diagonal measurements should be equal. If not, the slab is not square and you should cheat the lines as needed until the diagonal measurements are equal. If you skip this step, you risk fighting with an out-of-square building for the entire project. With chalk lines snapped, you can cut the $2 \times 4$ plates to length and mark the stud and window and door openings on them according to the plans. Drill holes in the treated bottom plates for the anchor bolts. Then build the walls.

Build the walls flat on the slab and then stand them up. Plumb the corners with a level and nail diagonal braces to the walls. Straighten the top plate by stretching a string over spacer blocks at each end. Gauge the straightness with a third block. When the top plate is straight, nail the brace.

## Stand Front Posts and Beams



The front half of the roof is supported by four $6 \times 6$ cedar posts that are notched to accept both $2 \times 10$ beams. This photo shows how we set them up for marking the location of the notches. Rest the bottom of the posts on the metal post brackets and temporarily brace them. We used screws for all the temporary bracing because they're easy to put in and take out. Use one of the $2 \times 10$ beams to mark the end post as shown in the photo. Do the same thing on the opposite end, and then snap a chalk line between the marks to mark the center for notching.
Number the posts so you get them back in the right spot.

## Cut the Notches



Take the posts down and cut the notches. Mark 1-1/2-in.-deep notches on both sides of the posts. Cut as much as you can with a circular saw. Complete the notches with a handsaw.

## Set the Beams



Finish up by putting the posts back in place. Use a level to plumb the posts and brace them with pairs of $2 \times 4 \mathrm{~s}$. Then cut the front $2 \times 10$ beams to length and mark the post locations on them. Line the posts up with the marks and screw the posts and beams together.

## Frame the Roof



Cut the $2 \times 6$ rafters according to the dimensions. Mark the $2 \times 6$ ridge, the top plate of the back wall and the top of the front beam with the rafter locations. The rafters are 2 -ft. on center. Nail or screw the ridge to the top of the front wall. Check the plans for the exact position of the ridge. Also cut and attach the $2 \times 10$ beam that runs along the top of the back wall, making sure it protrudes 2 ft . on each end. Now you're ready to install the rafters. We used 3 -in. screws to attach the rafters, but 16d framing nails will also work.

## Finish the Walls and Add Plywood

## Siding



With the roof frame in place, you can fill in the short studs on each end wall. Start by cutting angles on the ends of the top plate and screwing or nailing it to the underside of the rafter. Then mark the location of the studs. Measure and cut the studs and nail them in. Finish the walls by nailing the cedar plywood siding to the top of the front and side walls. You can cut the window and door openings before or after installing the plywood siding.

## Complete the Beams



The remaining beams are decorative. One snugs to the underside of the rafters on the front wall. Two more run between the front and the back beams. After these are in place, add the 2-1/2-in. spacers and the decorative second half of all the beams. Finally cut a $2 \times 10$ to fit horizontally between the side beams, above the door and windows, and nail it to the front wall.

## Sheathe the Roof



For a more finished-looking ceiling, we installed $4 \times 8$-ft. sheets of 8 -in.-on-center grooved pine siding, face side down, over the rafters. Then we covered this with a layer of $1 / 2$-in. OSB so the roofing nails wouldn't poke through.

## Build the Sliding Door



Screw $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~s}$ together to form the frame for the sliding door according to the plan details. Then nail $3 / 8$-in.-thick cedar plywood to the $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and wrap the perimeter with $1 \times 4 \mathrm{~s}$ ripped to 3 in . Nail the $1 \times 4 \mathrm{~s}$ flush with the back of the $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~s}$ so they protrude past the siding. The $1 \times 4 \mathrm{~s}$ will cover the ends of the battens.

## Install the Sliding Door Track



We used Johnson Hardware's heavy-duty bypass door hardware to support the exterior sliding door. The parts are easy to order online (see the Materials List), and the three-wheel hangers operate smoothly. Attach the $2 \times 4$ track support to the $2 \times 10$ beam with $1 / 4-\mathrm{in}$. $\times 5-\mathrm{in}$. lag screws. Then screw the tracks to the underside of the $2 \times 4$, spacing them about $1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. from the beam.

## Mount Door Hangers



Mount the hanger brackets to the top of the door. Slide the wheel assemblies into the track and screw a block of wood into the open end of the track to prevent the door from rolling off the end. Then hang the door on the track by clipping the wheel assemblies into the hanger brackets.

## Add a Sill

We bought a standard 3 - ft .-wide steel entry door from a home center, removed the molding and installed it in the front wall. Install the front door and windowsill before mounting the windows. Nail 1-in. x 4-in. trim boards to the sides of the front door and use a $2 \times 6$ for the top trim. We cut the window and door trim from 1-in.-thick cedar decking.

Make the angled sill piece by ripping a 10-degree bevel on the front and back edge of a $2 \times 4$. Notch the sill pieces to protrude 1 in . into the window openings. Then mark where they intersect at the outside corner and cut the miters. Be sure to tilt the sill at a 10-degree angle in your miter saw when you're cutting the miters. Do this by pressing the beveled side tight to the fence.

## Install Windows



The custom-size aluminum storm windows we used have 1-in.-thick expandable U-shaped channels around the perimeter for mounting. We nailed $1 \times 2$ s to the sides and top of the framed openings, 1 in . back from the face of the siding and screwed the windows to these. If you use storm windows with thin mounting flanges, relocate these nailing strips to $1 / 8$ in. behind the face of the siding. See the Materials List online for window-ordering details.

## Trim the Roof



Install the $1 \times 8$ fascia boards and the $1 \times 3$ shingle molding. Make sure the $1 \times 3$ shingle molding is lined up with the roof surface.

## Add Shingles



Staple roofing felt over the sheathing, overlapping the seams about 3 in . Then nail on the shingles according to the manufacturer's instructions. Cover the ridge with ridge shingles.

## Install Lap Siding

The corners of the shed are covered with $2 \times 6$ SPF lumber to look like posts. The front corners are a little tricky because the $2 x 6 s$ have to be cut to fit onto the angled sill. The easiest solution is to rip the $2 \times 6 \mathrm{~s}$ to form a 45-degree bevel on one long edge. Then cut the 10-degree angle on the bottom (where they sit on the sill) and join the bevels to form the corner.

We installed 1/2-in. x 7-1/4-in. rough-cedar lap siding under the windows and finished the cedar plywood siding with $1 \times 2$ bat-tens nailed to the studs every 16 in. Cover the OSB with No. 15 building paper before you install the siding. If you use the same size siding, you'll have six courses with 5-1/2 in. of the siding exposed on each course. Start by ripping the top piece of siding to 5-1/2 in. and using the leftover strip as a starter under the first course. Align it with the bottom edge of the bottom plate and nail it on. Then nail the first course of siding over this. Continue with the remaining pieces, overlapping them to leave 5-1/2 in. of the previous course exposed.

## Finishing Touches



Touch up the paint and stain and install the door hardware and you're ready to pull up some chairs to enjoy your new hangout.

## Shed Materials List

Description Qty. Item

WALL FRAMING

| Bottom plates | 2 | $2 \times 4 \times 16^{\prime}$ treated lumber |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bottom plates | 2 | $2 \times 4 \times 8^{\prime}$ treated lumber |
| Top plates | 3 | $2 \times 4 \times 16^{\prime}$ SPF (spruce, pine, fir) lumber |
| Top plates | 6 | $2 \times 4 \times 8^{\prime}$ SPF lumber |
| Studs | 30 | $2 \times 4 \times 12^{\prime}$ SPF lumber |
| Studs | 50 | $2 \times 4 \times 92-5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ SPF lumber |
| Header | 2 | $2 \times 8 \times 10^{\prime}$ SPF lumber |
| Bracing | 6 | $2 \times 4 \times 16^{\prime}$ SPF lumber |
| Wall sheathing | 2 | $4^{\prime} \times 8^{\prime} \times 5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ OSB |
| Siding | 12 | $4^{\prime} \times 8^{\prime} \times 5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ rough-sawn plywood |
| Posts | 4 | $6 \times 6 \times 8^{\prime}$ cedar or treated lumber |
| Beams | 4 | $2 \times 10 \times 20^{\prime}$ SPF lumber |
| Beams | 3 | $2 \times 10 \times 16^{\prime}$ SPF lumber |
| Beams | 3 | $2 \times 10 \times 8^{\prime}$ SPF lumber |

ROOF FRAMING

| Ridge | 1 | $2 \times 6 \times 20^{\prime}$ SPF lumber |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rafters | 22 | $2 \times 6 \times 12^{\prime}$ SPF lumber |
| Blocking | 2 | $2 \times 4 \times 8^{\prime}$ SPF lumber |
| Fascia | 2 | $2 \times 6 \times 20^{\prime}$ SPF lumber |
| Roof sheathing | 15 | $4^{\prime} \times 8^{\prime} \times 5 / 8^{\prime \prime}, 8^{\prime \prime}$-O.C. grooved plywood |
| Roof sheathing | 15 | $4^{\prime} \times 8^{\prime} \times 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ OSB |

EXTERIOR SIDING AND TRIM

| Post base wrap | 1 | $1 \times 6 \times 12^{\prime}$ cedar |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Window sill | 3 | $2 \times 4 \times 8^{\prime}$ SPF lumber |
| Corners | 4 | $2 \times 6 \times 8^{\prime}$ SPF lumber |
| Corners | 4 | $2 \times 6 \times 10^{\prime}$ SPF lumber |
| Battens | 35 | $1 \times 2 \times 8^{\prime}$ cedar or SPF |
| Fascia | 4 | $1 \times 8 \times 12^{\prime}$ cedar or pine |
| Shingle trim | 8 | $1 \times 3 \times 12^{\prime}$ cedar or pine |
| Window stops | 3 | $1 \times 2 \times 12^{\prime}$ pine |
| Window trim | 3 | $1^{\prime \prime} \times 5-1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime}$ decking (rip to $4^{\prime \prime}$ ) |
| Door trim | 1 | $1^{\prime \prime} \times 5-1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 14^{\prime}$ decking (rip to $4^{\prime \prime}$ ) |
| Siding | 6 | $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 7-1 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime}$ lap siding |
| Siding | 6 | $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 7-1 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime}$ lap siding |


| Frame | 9 | $2 \times 2 \times 8^{\prime}$ SPF lumber |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Cover | 2 | $4^{\prime} \times 8^{\prime} \times 3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ rough-sawn plywood |
| Trim | 4 | $1 \times 4 \times 8^{\prime}$ cedar or pine (rip to $3^{\prime \prime}$ ) |
| Sill | 2 | $2 \times 4 \times 10^{\prime}$ treated lumber |
| Track support | 1 | $2 \times 4 \times 16^{\prime}$ treated lumber |
| Track cover trim | 1 | $1 \times 4 \times 16^{\prime}$ cedar or pine |
| Opening trim | 2 | $2 \times 4 \times 8^{\prime}$ SPF lumber |
|  |  |  |
| ENTRY DOOR |  |  |

Prehung exterior $1 \quad 36^{\prime \prime} \times 80^{\prime \prime}$ exterior door and frame
CUSTOM WINDOWS
Allied Model $210326^{\prime \prime}$ x 48-3/4" opening size

## ROOFING

| Roof paper | 2 rolls No. 15 roofing paper |
| :--- | :--- |
| Starter shingles | 42 lin. ft. |
| Shingles | 480 sq. ft. |
| Cap shingles | 22 lin. ft. |
| Roofing nails | $10 \mathrm{lbs} .1-1 / 4$ roofing nails |
| Drip edge | $10 \quad 10^{\prime}$ lengths |


| HARDWARE | 48 lin. | ft. sill sealer |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 4 | galvanized post base anchors |
|  | 22 | rafter ties |

Figure A
Floor Plan


Figure B
Front Wall


Figure C
Back Wall


Figure D
Side Walls

Left Side Wall


Right Side Wall


Figure E
Posts and Front Beam


Figure $F$
Walls and Beams

LEAVE END SIDING PANELS OFF UNTIL AFTER INSTALLING THE GABLE END STUDS

BEAM WITH TOP OF WALL PLATE

Figure G
Rafter Details


Figure H
Rafters - End View


Figure J
Rafters -Front View


Figure K
Gable End Studs


Figure L
Beams-Top View


Figure M
Beams-3d View


Figure N
Sliding Door Details

Slice Through Door


Figure $\mathbf{P}$
Front Siding and Trim


Figure Q
End Wall Siding and Trim


