

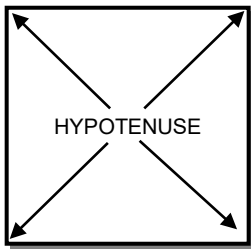


Installation Instructions – Open Pole Barn Kit



1. **Lay out column placement.** Mark the ground where your column will go, with stakes or paint. Most column spacing is 12', 10' or 8' so you will need two rows or marked column locations, with the appropriate spacing.

Width is the distance between the outer sides of each pair of 6x6 columns - for example, a 30' wide pole barn will be 30' from the outside edge of the 6x6 column to the outside of the other column at the far end of the same truss. It may be helpful to erect string lines along the outside edges of the columns to ensure they are in line. To find the center of each column (the point at which you have dug a hole), subtract 5.5" from the width. For example, a 30' wide pole barn will have columns with centers that are 29' 6.5" apart.



2. **Measure** both diagonals of your barn area to ensure the layout is square by finding the hypotenuse of the width and length. (If diagonals are the same, the layout is square).

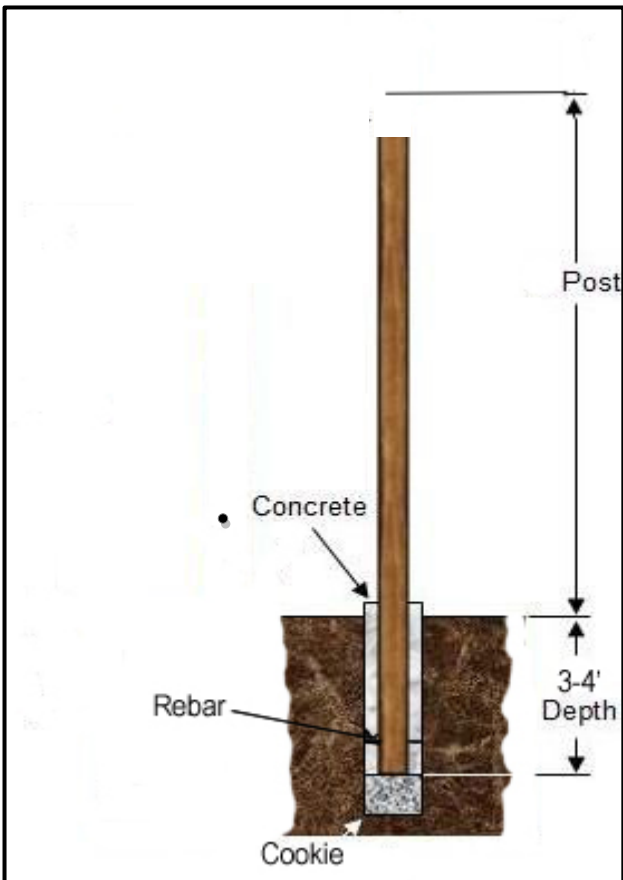
3. **Dig holes.** With a post hole digger or power auger, dig holes for each column. Holes should be 4' deep. If there is a slope to the ground, holes on higher ground should be deeper. Place a paving tile (Cookie) at the bottom of each hole.





4. Erect Columns (Posts):

12 inches up from the bottom of each column, drill two (2) 5/8" holes through the 6x6 post at opposing angles; one at 6" from the bottom, and the other at 12" (1 foot) from the bottom. Insert two of the 1' rebar sections included with your kit as shown. Place the columns in the holes. Measure again and shift columns as necessary to achieve proper spacing. Use a level to ensure the columns are vertical. Place concrete in holes around each column, adding appropriate amount of water directly in the hole, and fill the holes the rest of the way with dirt. Pack dirt around columns.

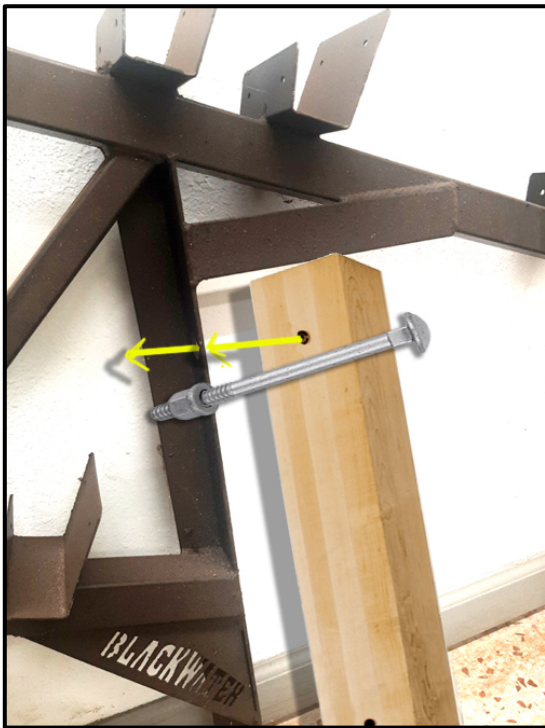


5. Trim tops of columns

Using a circular saw or Sawzall™, trim the tops of the columns (posts) so that they are all at the same level. Remember **not** to measure up from the ground; if there is any slope to the ground, this will result in columns at different heights. A transit or line level is useful for achieving the same elevation at the tops of all columns. To use a line level, run string lines between columns and adjust until the line level indicates that the string is horizontal, then mark the columns and make the appropriate cuts.



6. **Assemble trusses.** On the ground, place the two halves of a truss together and secure them with 4 bolts at the truss peak. Use matching nuts and two washers on each bolt (one under the nut, and one under the head of the bolt). Tighten and repeat for each truss as you go.



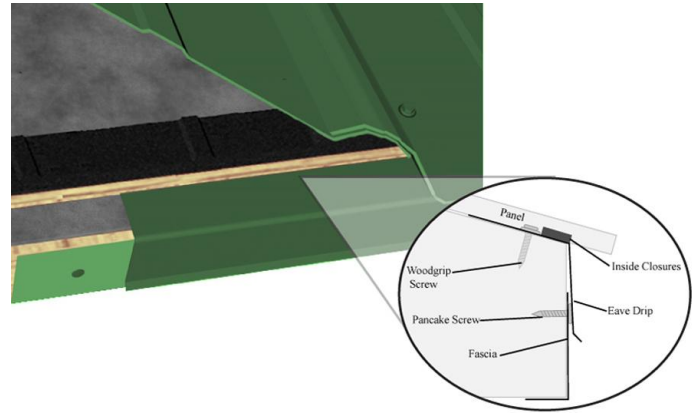
7. **Erect trusses.** Place each truss at the top of its pair of columns. If you have a forklift or Genie lift, you may lift the trusses in this way, or 2 or 3 people can lift the truss using ladders.
8. While holding the truss in place, drill a 5/8" hole where each carriage bolt will go through the column. Install the carriage bolts, with the head on the outside (no washer) and the nut on the inside of the pole barn (with a washer underneath it). **Install purlins.** Place 2x6 untreated purlins in the purlin buckets on the top of the trusses, with each purlin extending from one truss to the next. The ends of the purlins will butt up together in the purlin buckets. Make sure the purlins are well seated in the bottom of the purlin bucket.

Most pole barns will have an overhang at both gable ends. Typically the kit will include longer purlins to extend past these outer-most trusses (e.g. 14' on a pole barn with 12' column spacing), and shorter purlins to extend between inner trusses (e.g. 12' on a pole barn with 12' column spacing).

9. Secure the purlins with the black wood screws provided with the kit. There are 4 screw holes in each purlin bucket.



10. Install fascia. Trim purlin ends if necessary, at both ends of the gable so they are in line. Angle cut 1 x 6 treated fascia boards at the peak and eave, cutting to proper length. Nail fascia boards to the end of each purlin using 12-penny nails (provided by customer).



11. Install eave trim (optional). Attach eave trim to the lowest purlin on each side. You may use panhead screws (provided by customer) or any screw with a low/flat head that will not interfere with the roofing panels.



12. Install roof metal. It may be useful to temporarily add a board at both ends of each eave, to allow you to run a string line along the bottom edge of all the panels. This helps align the panels. Install panels with an inch or two of gap at the roof peak (this will be covered by the ridge cap). For each roof panel, install color-matched wood screws provided with your kit to attach the metal to the purlins. Screws go in the flat portion of the roof panel, next to each rib, at each purlin.

13. Install gable trim (optional). Install the gable trim over the last rib of the roof panels. (See above) Secure the trim with the color-matched screws provided in your kit.

14. Install ridge cap. Lay the ridge cap along the peak of the roof. Overlap the ridge cap sections as necessary to exactly cover the length of the roof (trimming excess ridge cap if needed). Install color-matched wood screws through the bottom



edge of the ridge cap on both sides, going
through the top of each rib of the panels below .

**Please ask our friendly staff if you have any questions. We're here to help! If you would like us
to put you in touch with a local contractor in your area, let us know!**