



BIGHOUSE, SMALLHOUSE, YOUR HOUSE, CLUBHOUSE

This clubhouse was inspired by buildings seen in Dr. Seuss books and movies. The exterior design is purposely composed of an uneven roof as well as windows, doors and walls with sharp angles like those seen in the Seuss's famous Christmas story, How The Grinch Stole Christmas. It is constructed using all pressure treated wood so it can withstand the outdoor elements. There are windows in both the front and rear of the house and gaps between the walls and the roof on both sides to ensure proper air flow throughout.

STEPS

FRONT AND REAR FRAMING

Dimensions

- Total Bottom Width Across 58"
- Short Angle Side 36" (*miter cut with a 36 degree angle on the top and bottom*)
- Straight Side: 63"
- Large-Sloped Roof Support 71"
- Short-Sloped Roof Support 44 ½ "
- Roof pieces are joined at 39 degree angle

1. Construct the frame by building the front and rear sections first. To be sure that both the front and the back are identical, build the front section first, then lay the rear frame on top to be sure that they are symmetrical. (**FIG. A**)
2. Join all pieces together using 3 ¼ in. SPAX Exterior Screws. I recommend drilling pilot holes and secure by using 3 Screws at every joint.
3. Facing the front frame, with the tall-flat wall section on the right and the small wall section on the left, secure a vertical support beam that runs from the top of the frame to the bottom of the frame, 11 ½ inches from the right side of the frame. This will become part of the frame for the front door.

4. Then, measure 19 1/8 inches to the left side of that beam and run another vertical support from the top of the frame to the bottom of the frame. This will become the left side of your door frame.
5. Cut a piece of 2" x 4" approximately 30" length and hold it at a sharp angle inside the frame, approximately 48" high on the left and 57" inches on the right side. Mark the lines between the two studs with a pencil, cut and secure at 48" on the left and 57" high on the right. This will complete the uneven door frame.
6. 24" To the left of the front door run another 2"x4" beam vertically from top to bottom. Then, hold a 30" piece of 2"x4" at a sharp angle, 2' from the bottom of the frame on the left side and 30 inches on the right side. Mark it with a pencil, cut and secure. This will become the bottom part of your uneven window. Do the same for the top of your window at the desired height using an offset angle. (**FIG. C, D**)
7. Once you have built both the front and rear sections, stand them up and support them by using a few leftover pieces of 2x4. These will be removed after all sides are secured. (**FIG. B**)

BUILDING THE FLAT SUPPORT WALL

1. Your next step is to construct the frame for the large side support wall. This wall will sit between the front and rear frames that you built earlier.

RECOMMENDED MATERIALS

For The House

- (24) pressure treated 2"x 4"x 8"
- (64) pressure treated pine dog-ear fence pickets 5/8"x 6"x6" (*available at Home Depot*)
- (3) Boxes of SPAX HCR-X FH 9 x 3 ¼ Exterior Screws
- (2) Boxes of Grip-Rite #8 x 1 ¼ Exterior Screws
- (8) 5/16 x 3-1/2 Galvanized Lag Screws

For The Platform

- (6) pressure treated 2"x 4"x 8"
- (17) 5/4 in. x 6 in. x 8 ft. Standard Ground Contact Pressure-Treated Pine Decking Board
- (1) Box of Grip-Rite #8 x 1 ¼ Exterior Screws

2. To do this, you will need to construct a large wall frame measuring: 63" in height x 60" wide using 2"x 4"s
3. Once you have screwed these pieces together with 3 1/4" SPAX exterior screws, add two support pieces of 2"x 4", equally spaced running parallel to the end pieces. This will create solid frame for your support wall.
4. Screw smaller cross pieces horizontally halfway down your frame. Later, these cross sections will be used to secure your exterior panels.

SECURING THE FLAT SUPPORT WALL TO THE FRONT AND REAR FRAMES

1. Sandwich the flat side wall between the front and rear frames.
2. Using 2, (5/16 x 3-1/2 Galvanized Lag Screws, 2, 3/8 in. Galvanized Lock Washers and 2, 3/8 in. Galvanized Flat Washers at each corner, secure the flat support wall to the front and rear frame from the inside. For best results drill 1/4 pilot hole to avoid splitting the frame. This will also make it easier to tighten the lags. I strongly suggest using a ratchet and socket for this but do not overtighten.

**For best results use WORX clamps to keep the three sections tightly joined until you can tighten the lags.*

CONSTRUCTING THE SHORT-SLOPED WALL

1. Build a rectangle measuring 60" wide x 31 1/4" high using 2"x4"s, secured with 3 1/4" SPAX Exterior Screws. Once these 4 frame pieces are joined you will need to add two vertical support pieces of 2"x 4", equally spaced running parallel to the end pieces. For additional support add a few cross pieces half halfway between the top and bottom of the wall. Later, the exterior panels will be secured to these.
2. To attach, sandwich the short wall between the front and rear sections making sure that the outside of the short wall is flush with the frame both at the back and front.
3. Secure using 2, (5/16 x 3-1/2 Galvanized Lag Screws, 2, 3/8 in. Galvanized Lock Washers and 2, 3/8 in. Galvanized Flat Washers at each corner and remove all temporary braces now that the four walls are secure.

4. Once all of the sides have been attached, it's best to be sure that you have enough vertical supports and horizontal cross pieces throughout the house. I recommend at least 3 vertical studs for each side. Horizontal pieces are crucial because you will need those to secure the exterior planking.
5. If you chose to add a small window in the back section, it's easiest to replicate the window that you built in the front section but shift it off center. The height and angle of the window are totally up to you. (FIG.E)

EXTERIOR PANELING

1. Once the frame is complete it's time to skin the clubhouse using the 5/8"x 6"x6" pressure treated pine dog-ear fence pickets. I recommend starting in the front right corner of the flat wall and moving toward the back. This will keep strengthening the shed considerably. From there, continue the planking across the front by the door toward the short side and finally around the back.

Tip: Keep in mind that these planks are rough cut and can be warped so when you are buying them be very selective. Look for the best one's even if you spend an hour tossing bad wood aside for quality planks.

2. Each plank is to be secured using Grip-Rite #8 x 1 1/4 Exterior Screws. Use 2 screws at the top, 2 screws across a horizontal support somewhere in the middle and 2 screws at the bottom. Do this for every plank and since this is soft wood it's best to drill pilot holes and slowly drive the screws into the planks to avoid cracking the wood.
3. Because these fence panels are 6' in length with tapered ends they will have to be trimmed to a total length of 5' 11" to square them off. Also, be sure that your horizontal cross supports are 5' 10" from the base so that they can be secured. This is extremely important in the highest peaks of the front and back sections. (FIG.F)

TOOLS

- WORX 20 volt Power Share 4.5" cordless compact circular saw with brushless motor
- WORX 20 volt Powershare cordless drill & driver
- WORX 20 volt Powershare Switchdriver 2 in 1 cordless drill
- WORX 20 volt Power Share cordless detail sander
- WORX Nitro 20 volt Power Share 7.25 inch sliding compound miter saw
- WORX Pegasus work tables - sawhorse
- WORX 20 volt Axis reciprocating & jigsaw tool
- WORX Nitro 20 volt Power Share 7.25 inch cordless circular saw
- WORX Bladerunner portable electric table top table saw
- WORX Nitro 20 volts Power Share Cordless 9" work fan

CONSTRUCTING THE SHORT-SLOPED WALL

1. Using two 2"x4"s cut one 77" in length and the other 44 ½" in length and join them at a 39 degree angle using (3) SPAX HCR-X FH 9 x 3 ¼ Exterior Screws. This will match the angle and the length of roof supports on the front and rear sections.
2. This will attach this to the top of the short side sloped wall and the flat wall centered between the front and rear sections. Keep in mind you will have to add a small spacer to support the center beam. It will need to be the exact height of the supports located on the front and rear sections (**FIG. G, H, I**)

INSTALLING THE ROOF PANELS (REQUIRES TWO PEOPLE AND STEP LADDERS)

1. Start at the bottom on the long-sloped roof side. Seat the bottom of first board so it hangs approximately one inch below the 2" x 4" vertical roof supports, just enough to hide the roof support studs. Slowly screw in using 2 Grip-Rite #8 x 1 ¼ Exterior Screws on each end of the board on 2 in the center for a total of 6 screws per plank.

TIP: These planks are very soft. Drill small pilot holes to avoid cracking the wood.

2. Continue adding planks until you reach the very top. (Note: There is a chance that your last plank may rise slightly above the roof line. If this occurs you will have to rip it length-wise to fit.) (**FIG. J**)
3. Once you finish adding planks and securing them to the long-sloped roof side, repeat the process on the small-sloped roof side starting at the bottom and working your way to the top. When you get to the last plank its more than likely that your last plank will need to be trimmed as well. To get an accurate measurement, butt the last plank up against the top plank from the long-sloped roof side and, using a pencil, run it across the length of board from the inside the shed, cut and attach.

TIP: Since you will need as much length as possible to span the roof, do not trim the dog ear fence panels. Instead, use the beveled edge facing the front of the house as it adds to the design and charm of the clubhouse. (**FIG. K**)

SECURING THE CLUBHOUSE TO THE PLATFORM

1. The clubhouse has a significant amount of weight to it regardless I do suggest securing it to the platform to prevent shifting. This can be done by screwing three 3 ¼ SPAX Exterior Screws through the 2" x 4" frame footer and directly into the platform. Do this on each of the four walls for added security for a total of 12 screws.

WINDOW & DOOR TRIM

1. The rough look of the fence paneling is nice however, adding a few pieces of trim will give the clubhouse the finish look you really want. For this, I suggest using Weathershield 1" x 2" x 8". To get the exact angles needed, I cut a trim piece 2 -3 inches longer than needed and then I use a small scrap piece to mimic the angle of the window or door. I hold that piece of scrap over the trim piece, mark the line with a pencil and cut. If you hold it correctly your trim joints will be minimal.

TIP: Running a WORX sander over the trim lightly will reduce the chance of splinters.

ADDING A DOOR

1. The easiest way to build the door is to use four fence planks and join them using cross sections as you would a barn door. Join the panels with 4 cross pieces of 1' x 2' x 2' measuring approx.. 17 inches each and secure them to the planks horizontally using Grip-Rite #8 x 1 ¼ Exterior Screws. Then, place the door upright, inside of the shed and hold it firmly up against the door frame with the planks facing outward. From the outside, trace both sides and the top of the door with a pencil and cut along the outline. Add hinges and mount.

CONSTRUCTING THE SHED PLATFORM

1. The base of this low-lying platform will be constructed out of 2" x 4's measuring 8' 4" in length by 67 ½" wide. The 2"x 4's" will be laid on end, not flat. Secure two supports studs 20" in from each side running lengthwise. Screw the entire frame together 3 ¼ SPAX Exterior Screws, 3 at each joint.
2. Once the frame is finished, trim the 5/4 in. x 6 in. x 8 ft. Standard Ground Contact Pressure-Treated Pine Decking Boards to 79 ½ inches in length.
3. Screw the decking into each of the four 2" x 4" supports using 2, Grip-Rite #8 x 1 ¼ Exterior Screws (8 screw per board) For drainage purposes, separate each board using the head of a deck screw.

TIP: There is a chance that the last deck plank will hang over the support frame too far. In this case, you can either rip the last plank or screw an additional 2"x 4" support beam lengthwise against the outside of the frame at the rear of the deck to support the last plank.

The Completed Clubhouse! (**FIG. L**)

(FIG.A)



(FIG.B)



(FIG.C)



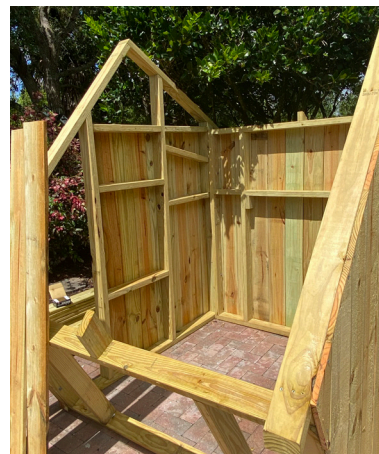
(FIG.D)



(FIG.E)



(FIG.F)



(FIG.G)



(FIG.H)



(FIG.I)



(FIG.J)



(FIG.K)



(FIG.L)

