

Anchor Posts

Anchor Posts* are NOT used in combination with *Base Brackets

STEP TWO: The base or anchoring system needs to be installed first. Please remember that our suggestions are based on years of experience, but ultimately it is your responsibility to meet local requirements and/or building code requirements. There is no such thing as too well anchored. Any extra time spent at this point is time well spent.

Install the *anchor posts* at spacing equal to the spacing of the stubs on the *ridge* (ie: 4' space between the stubs on the *ridge*, means 4' spacing of the *anchor posts*). The lag bolts are installed in-line with the structure

If deciding whether to go with *Anchor Posts* or *Base Brackets* here are some rough guidelines. Call if you run into issue with your choice and would like to discuss your options further.

<i>Anchor Posts</i> MUST BE SET into concrete when:	<i>Anchor Posts</i> SHOULD NOT be used when:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the soil has been recently excavated (within the last five years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the soil is a very heavy clay (heaving would be a constant problem)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• it is required by the building code (use of concrete usually classifies the building as permanent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• there is a shallow rock layer
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• extremely windy and exposed areas exist (at least use on the corner posts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• there are major amounts of rocks interfering with the accuracy of the <i>anchor post</i> setting
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• more that 10% of the <i>anchor post</i> will be out of the ground (upgrading the <i>anchor post</i> size may be needed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the structure will be moved shortly (<i>anchor posts</i> must be cleaned out before reusing)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• there are areas where erosion has been a problem in the past	USE <i>BASE BRACKETS</i> INSTEAD IN THE ABOVE CASES

Setting Anchor Posts

1. Level the side to side area where your structure is to be erected. (A small end to end slope is acceptable).
2. Lay the *ridge* along your string line for a quick and accurate way of marking the post spacing. (the spacing of the *posts* will be the same as the spacing of the *stubs* on the *ridge*)
3. Use a chunk of hardwood to protect the *anchor post* tops from the blows of the sledge hammer. Anchor posts can also be pushed in with the bucket of a tractor. You must still provide hardwood protection for the top
4. ***Anchor posts* will rotate as they are pounded down, this can be easily straightened with a pipe wrench (holes should face side to side). It is best to rotate them to the correct spot with about 2" to go and then finish the job.**
5. The post top should be 3"-5" above grade.
6. If installing a 2x6 wood baseboard use *pipe straps* installed below bolt connection to *hoop*.
7. **Having the holes of the *anchor posts* on a flat plane is CRITICAL to the straight construction of your building.**

PLEASE NOTE: Any italicized words in this document are words that are listed in the glossary.

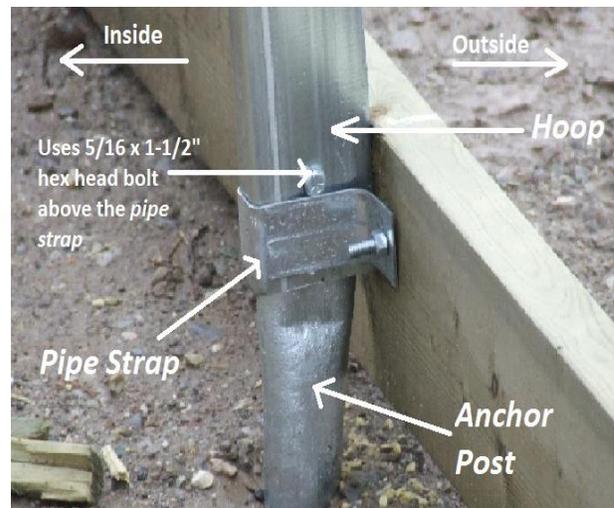
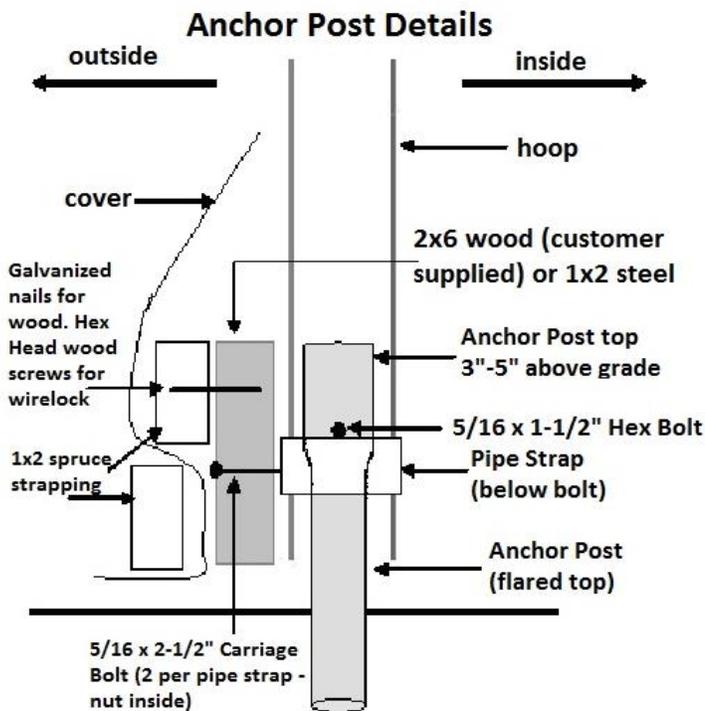
Dealing with Damaged Anchor Posts

If a *post* top becomes burred or bend a bit, simply hit them between two hammers to bring the width down to $\frac{3}{4}$ " again. If the top of the *post* is not salvageable you can cut $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1" off the top without further consequence.

If you encounter a large rock, you can cut a *post* back ONLY IF there are no more than 1 or 2 per side, if it is not one of the first 3 from the end AND you are not cutting more than 1/3 off the post.

If you can not conform to these criteria, give us a call for "plan B".

If an *anchor post* is deflected off the intended direction, it can be bent to direct in closer to its intended location.



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