

Base Brackets

Base Brackets are NOT used in combination with Anchor Posts

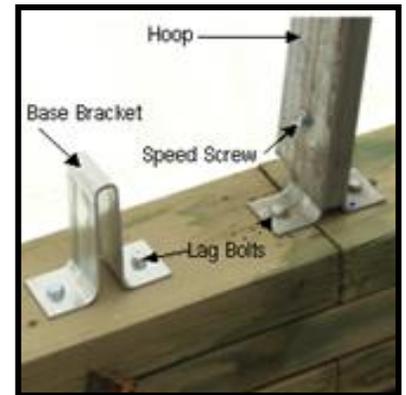
Although the building can be anchored directly into the ground, (see option: *anchor posts*) it can sit on a slab, curb or beam or it can be elevated on some sort of a wall. *Base brackets* with lag bolts are supplied to fasten the building to the chosen form of foundation.

Please see video online “How to Install Anchoring to the Base Beam” for further instructions

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 *base brackets* 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 *base brackets*). The lag bolts are installed in-line with the structure

- The outside to outside measurement of the wall or beam should be slightly greater than the width of the building. (+3” for 1x2 *hoops* and +5” for 1x3 *hoops*)
- If the centre of the *base bracket* is more than 2” from the edge, there will be a ledge where there is the potential for damage to the cover as the building is shedding snow or ice.
- The overall length of the beam or wall should also be an extra 4”, unless you plan to have a solid end covering.



Base Beam

By using 3 layers of 2x6 rather than a 6x6 beam (as seen in the pic), you can create a continuous laminating effect by offsetting the layers. By trimming 1” off of the middle board, you get 2x6, 2x5, 2x6. This creates a “pocket” where the side of the cover can be secured.

Anchoring the Beam

There simply is no such thing as too many anchors.

- With the exception of the large concrete blocks, the base needs to be anchored to prevent lateral shifting and/or uplift.
- Spiral earth anchors or T-bars can be used to anchor beams (usually 2 per pair of *hoops*). Leaning these in an alternating pattern creates extra holding capacity.
- **Anchors MUST be to the inside of the beam.** In case of multiple beams (stacked) the anchor must be attached to at least two layers. **Rebar through the beams does not have sufficient holding power.**
- The AVERAGE spacing of your anchors should never be more than 4’ unless you are in a forest. Towards the corners, the anchors are usually closer to each other and along the middle they can be slightly further apart.
- **There must be a minimum of 2 fasteners per post.**

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

Setting Wall Posts

Putting some concrete into the bottom of the hole significantly adds to the holding capacity. Posts should always be set below the frost line and have at least as much length below the surface as above.

- When augering holes to set posts, extreme care should be exercised to pack the soil around the posts firmly.
- Spacing the posts further apart usually does not save any time or money since extra time will be spent packing the soil (also greater need for concrete) and a heavier sill plate will be required.
- There should be a horizontal board on the outside of the posts just below grade. This will give extra protection against posts leaning outward.

Sill Plate

The *sill plate* bridges the gap between the posts or ties base beams together. In the case of a railroad tie it also gives consistency to the top surface to allow for level construction of the building. If the *sill plate* is capping something else (i.e. beam) then a 2x4 is sufficient. A 2x6 *sill plate* between posts is sufficient unless the post spacing is more than 4'. Unless you are building on a beam you should add a 2x4 on edge as a place to fasten the cover. The joints should always be offset to create extra strength.

Base Bracket placement

Place 2 parallel runs of the *base brackets* on the beam or wall. The centre to centre spacing between these lines is equal to the width of your building. The in line spacing is equal to the specified *hoop* spacing of the building you purchased. Each *bracket* is secured with 2 *lag bolts* which MUST be in line with the length of the building.



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