HIP Home Installation PROFESSIONALS
For all shed styles Except *stick-built* Monarchs
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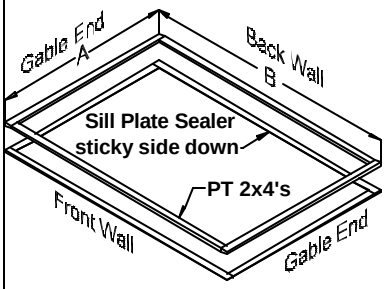
PREPARING THE SITE FOR A SLAB –*We recommend professional installation of any base or foundation*

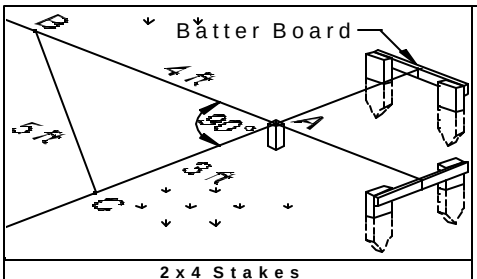
1. We are not responsible for the slab. We offer this information only to help our customers understand the process. Any problems or water seepage associated with a slab, supplied or existing, is solely the responsibility of the customer.
2. ***Shed sizes are nominal***; refer to the **Exact Outside Floor Dimensions A** & **B** below for accurate measurements.
3. **DO NOT USE ANCHOR BOLTS.** We highly recommend that you use Simpson StrongTie® mudsill anchors type **MAS**, so the slab can be built to exact dimensions, and we can use the straps to anchor the sillplate, instead of shooting nails into the slab. If you cannot find or order the Simpson straps, galvanized, perforated pipe strap will do. It comes in rolls.
4. **If you are not embedding anchor straps**, we will need to shoot nails through the sill plate to hold it in place. WE DO NOT INSTALL EXPANSION BOLTS. To reduce the possibility of cracking the edge of the slab when shooting the nails through the sillplate into the slab, be certain you use a high strength concrete and do not weaken the mix by adding more water than specified.
5. The slab should **not** be oversized, as water will leak under the sill and wet conditions will cause water to splash on the shed, causing deterioration and/or discoloration to the shed. If you decide to build on an oversized slab anyway, the shed must be built with a floor, raised up on 4x4's or blocks to protect the structure and allow the floor to breathe & stay dry.

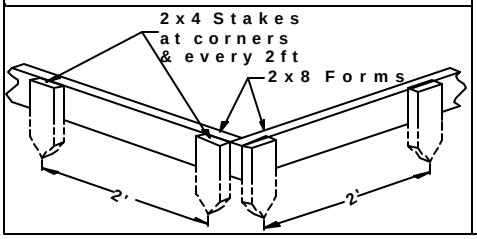
Exact Outside Floor Dimensions

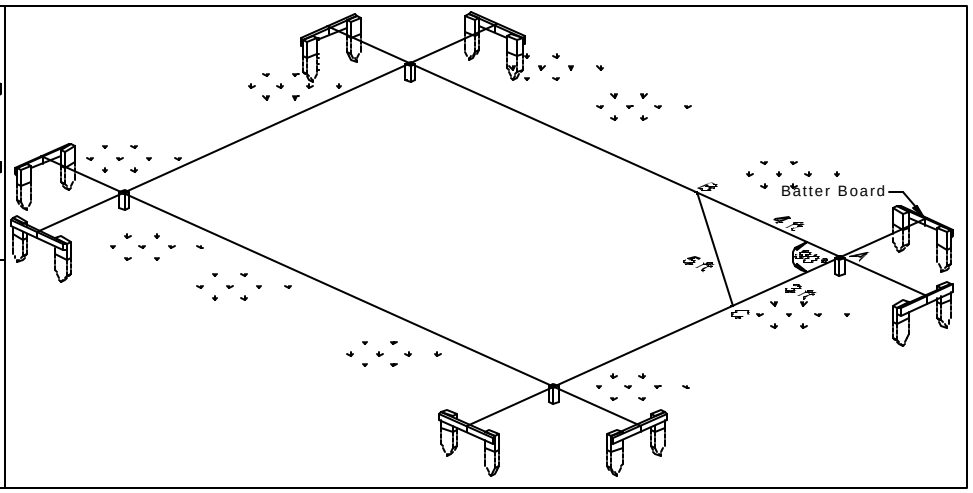


Shed Size	**A** (Gable walls)	**B** (front/back walls)	Shed Size	**A** (Gable walls)	**B** (front/back walls)
4 x 8 Hutch	48”	91” (7’-7”)	8 x 16	96”	187” (15’-7”)
4 x 10 Hutch	48”	115” (9’-7”)	8 x 16 **Val-U**	96”	189” (15’-9”)
4 x 12 Hutch	48”	139” (11’-7”)	10 x 10	120”	115” (9’-7”)
6 x 6	72”	67” (5’-7”)	10 x 12	120”	139” (11’-7”)
6 x 8	72”	91” (7’-7”)	10 x 14	120”	163” (13’-7”)
8 x 6 **ValU**	96”	69” (5’-9”)	10 x 16	120”	187 (15’-7”)”
8 x 8	96”	91” (7’-7”)	10 x 18	120”	211” (17’-7”)
8 x 8 **ValU**	96”	93” (7’-9”)	10 x 20	120”	235” (19’-7”)
8 x 10	96”	115” (9’-7”)	12 x 12	144”	139” (11’-7”)
8 x 10 **ValU**	96”	117” (9’-9”)	12 x 14	144”	163” (13’-7”)
8 x 12	96”	139” (11’-7”)	12 x 16	144”	187” (15’-7”)
8 x 12 **ValU**	96”	141” (11’-9”)	12 x 18	144”	211” (17’-7”)
8 x 14	96”	163” (13’-7”)	12 x 20	144”	235” (19’-7”)
8 x 14 **ValU**	96”	165” (13’-9”)			

6. Choose a site with good drainage. An area with a slope of 1/8” per foot downward away from the slab is sufficient. Clear the area of any debris, rocks, roots, sod, etc. There should be 3 feet of clearance around the intended site, and any over-hanging branches should be cleared to 12 feet high. Using a line level or a long carpenter’s level on a straight length of wood for a guide, level the area, taking down any high spots and filling in any low areas. Use a rented vibratory compactor to compact the soil of any filled-in area, or it will settle and crack your concrete. The actual footprint area for your slab should be dug down about 6” below grade, to allow for 4” of gravel or crushed rock to be compacted level and another 4” of slab, leaving the top of the slab about 2” above the surrounding grade.
7. To accurately lay out your slab area, start with a stake at one corner of the site, then set up “batter boards” as shown in the figures below. To make certain your area is squared, use the right-triangle rule of 3-4-5 to check it before securing the lines. Measure along the line 4 feet from corner stake A, and mark the string at point B. Measure along the perpendicular line 3 feet from corner stake A, and mark the string at point C. If the two lines are exactly at a right angle, the diagonal measurement between B and C will be exactly 5 feet. Move point C left or right until the diagonal measurement is exactly 5 feet, then set the other end. Repeat this exercise for each end, and your slab will be properly squared. Stake out your forms as shown in the partial figure, using stakes at corners and every 2ft.





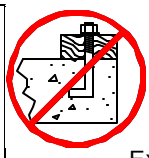


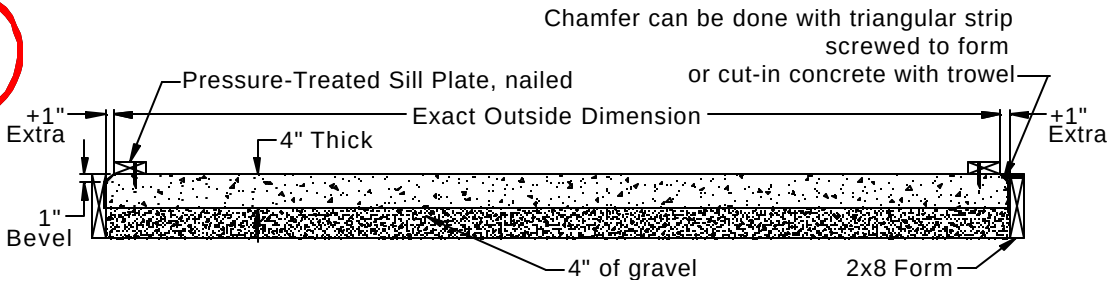
Slab design suggestions:

(Preparing the site for a Slab, page 2)

If anchoring is not required in your town, and you are having us shoot in masonry nails (rather than embed your own strap anchors), you may wish to use the figure below. This oversized & beveled design is to help prevent cracking when ramset nails are used. Allow *approx* 1" on each side and chamfer (bevel) edges of slab as shown to allow water to run off, so that the remaining flat surface equals your shed size. *The slab must be* ***exactly*** *level and have a smooth, steel-trowel finish, with no ridges, dips or pitch.* Broom finish & wood-float finish are **not** suitable for a sill plate. There are many different slab designs, only two of which are shown below. **DO NOT USE ANCHOR BOLTS.** We do not bore the sill plates, nor do we install expansion bolts.

Enlarge slab & bevel edges **only** if using the nail method. Exact size slab with squared edges if using anchor straps.

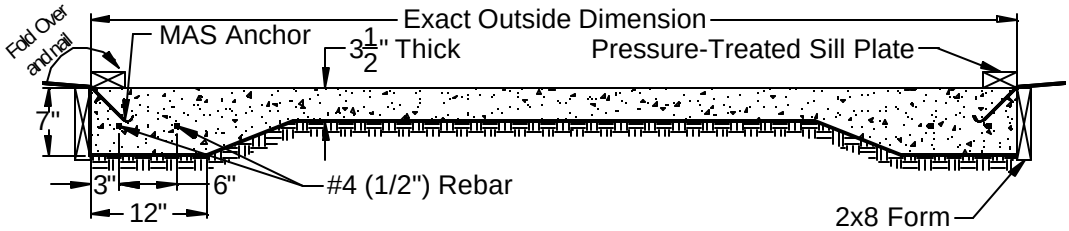




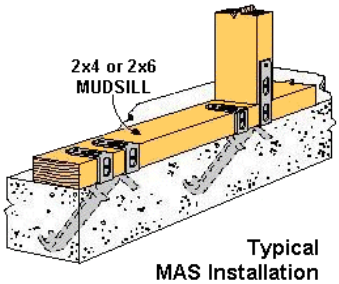
The slab design below is usually recommended for large sheds, garages, heavy loads and for unstable soil.

If anchoring is required, **or you want a better method of securing your shed to the slab**, use the figures below. The Simpson Strongtie MAS anchors are the easiest to install and are available thru Home Depots and other lumber yards. The anchor is held in place on your form with a nail, making it easy to place the concrete without disturbing its location. See local code for required spacing along your walls. Details of two anchor types are shown below. Either slab design will work with either anchor design, if the specific modifications are made for the type of anchoring you choose.

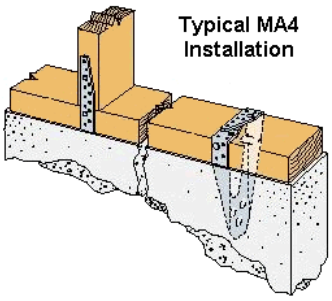
Slabs must be cured (surfaces kept moist & cool, not freezing) for 7 days to reach minimum strength & prevent cracking.

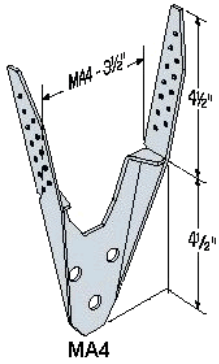


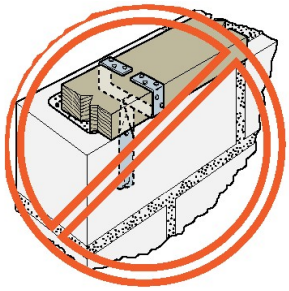
Enlarge slab & bevel edges only if using the nail method.Exact size slab with squared edges if using anchor straps.



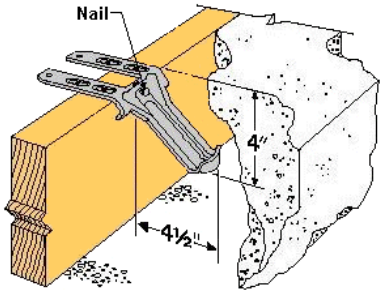
Typical MAS Installation





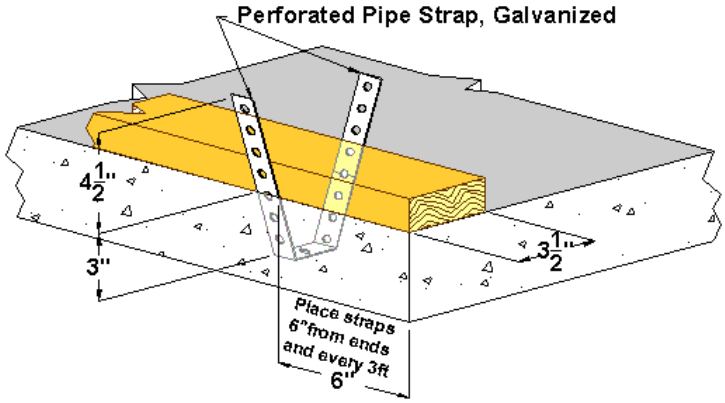


MAB Misinstallation
(MAB straps must be separated before the concrete is poured)



Typical MAS Installation

The method below uses galvanized perforated pipe strap, bent as shown. Install every 3ft. Use this method if you are unable to obtain Simpson StrongTie anchor straps.



Recommended Spacing of Simpson anchors equivalent to 1/2" anchor bolts spaced at 6ft O.C.

(From Simpson Strongtie Catalog 2003)

Anchor	Sill Size	Spacing	Fasteners per Anchor
MAS	2x4	5ft	six 10d x 1½ galv. nails
MA4	2x4	3ft 6in	six 10d x 1½ galv. nails