# House Build:

## General:

- Surveying, permitting, concrete flat work, slabs, driveways, utilities?
- Any soffits/siding exterior trim, caulk?
- Excavator
- Foundation/concrete guy
- Framer
- Roofer
- Gutters
- Windows
- HVAC (1st)
- Plumber (2nd)
- Electrician (3rd)
- Low Voltage (4th)
- Bricklayer/siding/stone guy
- Insulation
- Dry Waller's
- Flooring
- Trim Carpenter
- Painting
- IRC book

## Pre-Construction

- Builders Risk Insurance policy
- Rent Garbage container and place at edge of site.
- Post Permit on Lot
- Power the site
- Electric, gas, Water & Sewer
- T-Pole for electricity
- Water Tap
- Sewer Tap
- Temporary Driveway with rocks, to prevent mud. Crushed concrete.
- **Use large 3 “rocks, other will get crushed**
- Next install silk fence for flooding
- Clear lot/trees
- Next Excavator rooms top 8”s of dirt
- Next hire a surveyor.
- Provide bathroom - 20 or less 1 works (Ohsha)
    - *Place where easily accessible for service trucks.*
- Table for blueprints (Costco table, PVC pipe to legs to make taller)
- Covered trash can inside, prevent rodents.
- Shot Vac, leaf blower, trash bags.
- White board

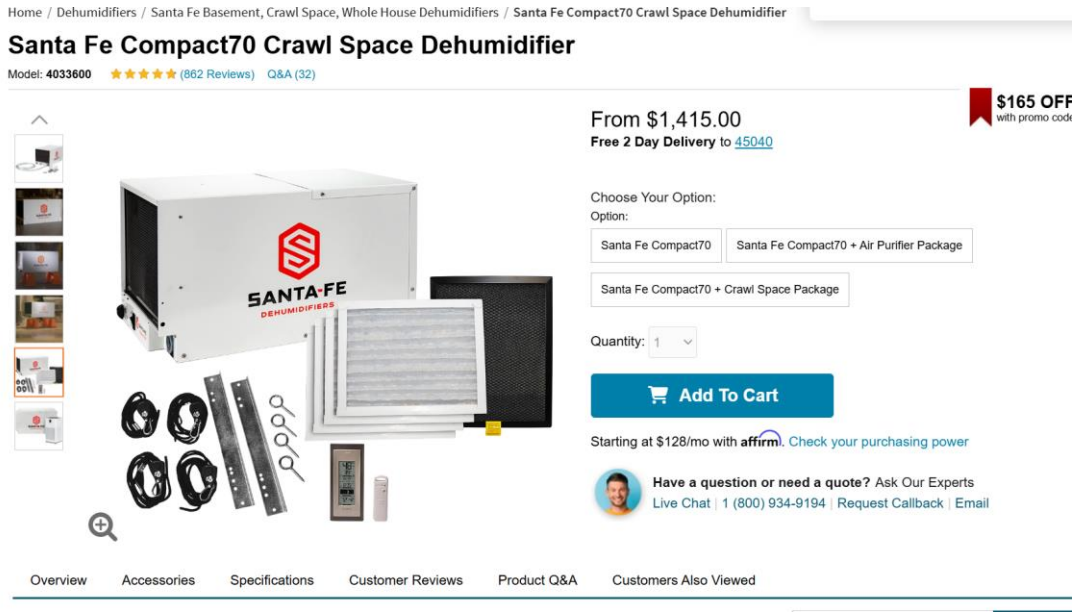
## Insulation

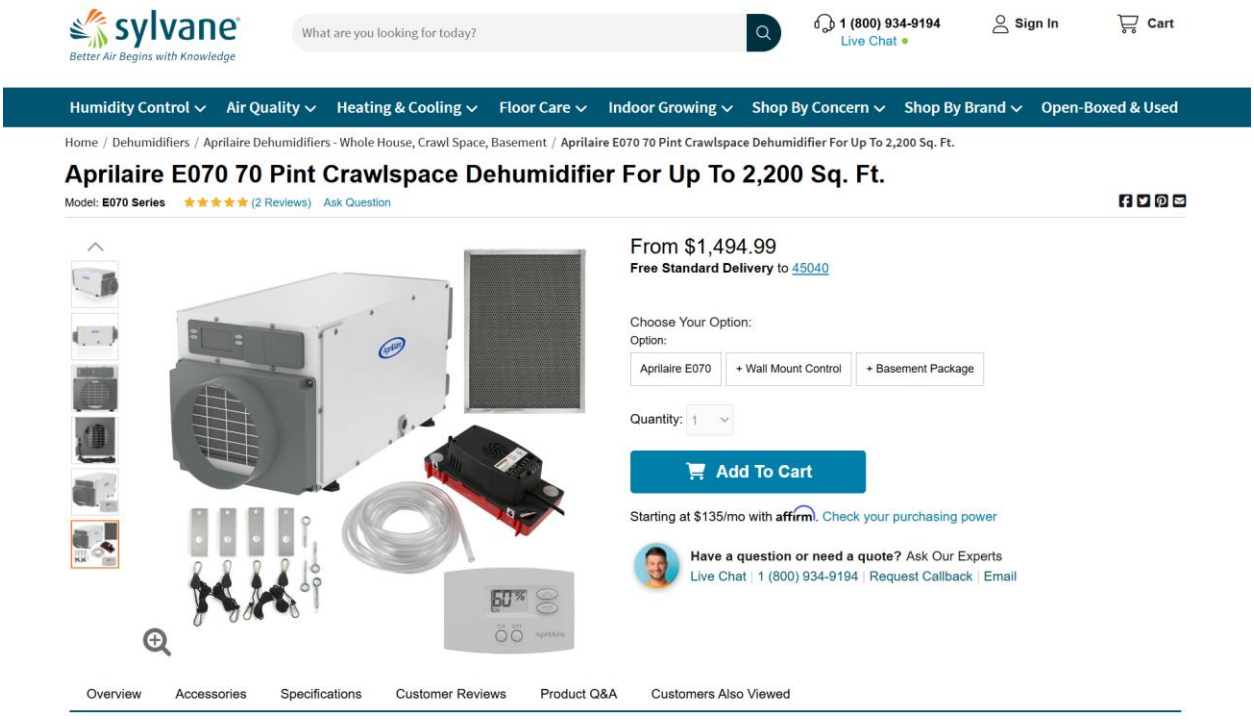
- Closed Cell Spray Foam = R-7 per inch (2 INCHES R = 15
- Closed Cell Spray Foam: Do not need more than 2", 1.5" is a vapor barrier
    - Spray Foam 2 inches over crushed stone: can penetrate voids. Not over gravel. 2lb foam. 1 inch diameter or less. Well compacted.
    - You can put cheap OSB boards down on crawl space and spray over.
- Open Cell Spray Foam = R 3.5 per inch (10 inches) R= 35
- 2" closed: 8" open Cell R= 50
- Polyiso = POLYISOCYANURATE INSULATION
    - *Used on roofs.*
    - *More expensive*
- Durospan EPS = Expanded Polystyrene  R 7.5
    - ***Price (4x8x2") = $21.04***
    - *Water can enter the airspace. (beads and air)*
    - *Flammable*
    - *Subterra Plus on floor*
- Foamular Pink boards XPS = Closed cell Extruded polystyrene R 7.5
    - ***Price (4x8x2") = $39.85***
    - *XPS = Styrofoam*
    - *Tightly packed closed cells*
    - *Can be blue, Green or pink, depending on the manufacturer.*
    - *They are all the same.*
    - *More moisture resistant.*
- Halo insulation foam boards Graphite polystyrene (GPS)
- 4 panels of Halo Subterra under foundation
    - *Radon barrier.*
    - *Up to 4"*
    - *Subterra Plus on floor*
    - Compressive strength 25 psi XPS (Over kill) *Compressive strength 25 psi XPS* Compressive strength 16 psi GPS
    - *But it is more flexible.*

    - *6” slab – load is 0.5 PSI*
    - *Subterra Plus on floor*
- Halo Interra FR can be unexposed up to 2.28 inch thick. (Inside Basement walls)
    - *It is a terminal/ignition barrier.*
- Rockwool R23 (5 ½”) – In 2x6 stud bay
- R factor
    - Under slab = 10
    - Foundation wall = 20
    - Above grade wall 40
    - Attic = 60
    - Window = 5

## Foundation/Basement

- Crawl space = 3 feet high
- Crawl space Dehumidifier (will need plug in space)



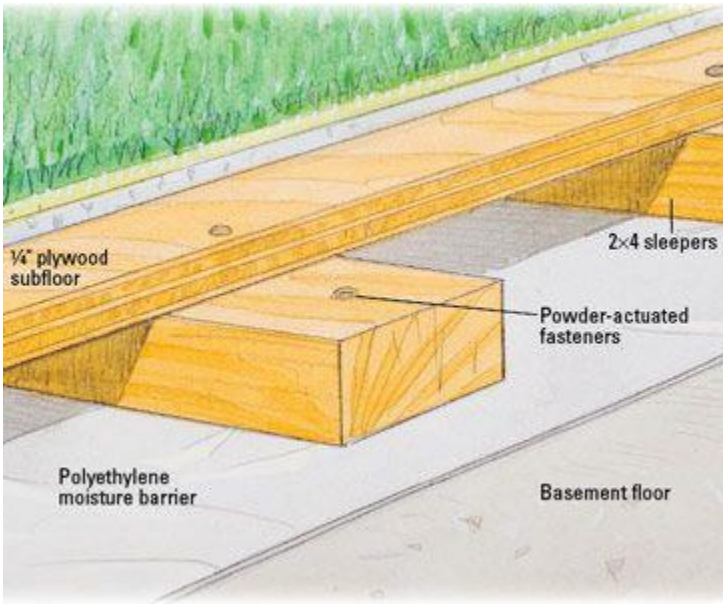




- Aprilaire 1830: quit, put 2 of these in. Not a bigger one, due to noise. You can put them side by side.

- You can use drain into condensate pump and be pumped up.
- Can put alarm at lowest point to detect water, as opposed to a sump pump
- Put the drain at the lowest point
- Footing = 16” x 8”
- Floor = 4”
- 28 days for concrete to cure (wait to back fill)
- Schedule 40 PVC pipe for French drain: 20 can collapse.
- Stem Wall, at least 10’ 4”
    - *Waterproofing*
    - *Pollywall/ Polygaurd*
    - *Caulk Blue berry 2200 on penetrations and seams/footer*
    - *Next pink primer/roll on.*
    - *1st do footer.*
    - *Home stretch 40 Mil Membrane*
    - *Thin put peel and stick.*
    - *Next whole wall- 4-inch overlap*
    - *Overlap footer.*
    - *Must roll.*
    - *Add Aluminum term bar to hold top and caulk with Blueberry.*
    - *Polygaurd Total flow*
    - *Last put black dimpled membrane over wall*
- Monolithic slab
- Stem wall slab
- Ramset anchor bolts (base plate to concrete).
- Place sump-pump every 140 linear feet.
- 15 Mil = True Vapor barrier
- Vapor barrier over top of insulation.
- **Prevents ICE BERGING**
- 15 mil Stego Yellow Guard Vapor Barrier
- Green is residential (smaller roles); easier to handle.

- Overlap 6”
- Stego tack tape is double sided.  Can tape bottom of barrier to the concrete.
- Crete Claw tape – look into
- Stego Mastic caulk or tap.
- Type 9 EPS is for ground contact
- Tremco Tuff-N-DRI - 60 Mil vapor cover (black stuff)
- Warm-N-Dri insulation-protection-drainage board (orange)
- Spray Foam 2 inches over crushed stone: can penetrate voids. Not over gravel. 2lb foam. 1 inch diameter or less. Well compacted.
- You can put cheap OSB boards down on crawl space and spray over.
- Tape foam board Seems with Stego Tape

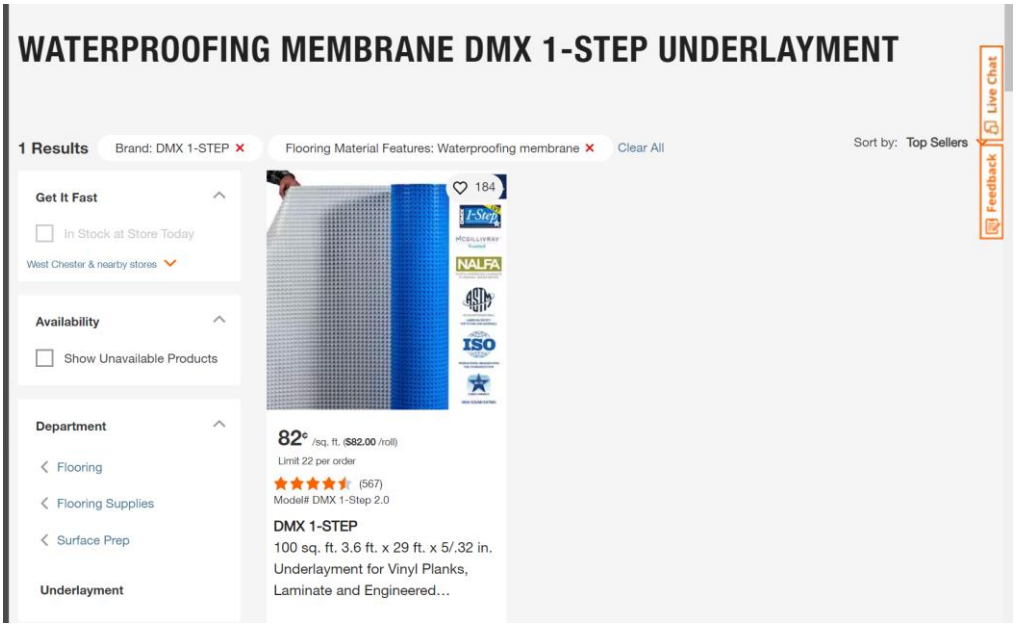
- Slab subfloor



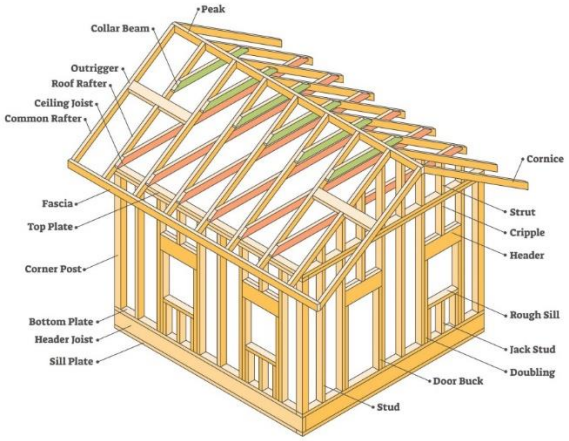

  - *Sleeper Floor over slab*
  - *Durospan on concrete*
  - *5/8 tongue and groove OSB*
  - *3/16” Bit 2-3/4 Tapcon screw*
  - *6 screws for 4x8*
  - *Place tongue against the wall.*
  - *Leave small air gap.*
  - *OSB has natural bow in the middle.*

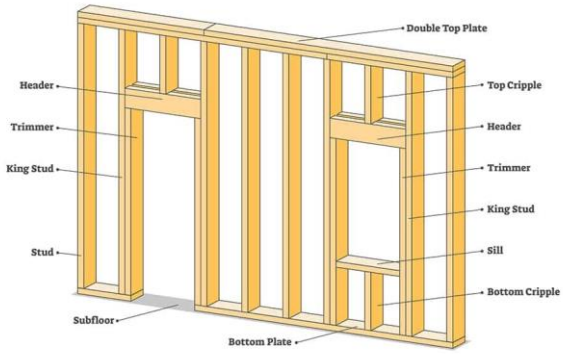
- *Put screws in center 1st!*
- *6” slab – load is 0.5 PSI*
- *Subterra Plus on floor*

- DMX dimpled membrane for basement floor



# Framing

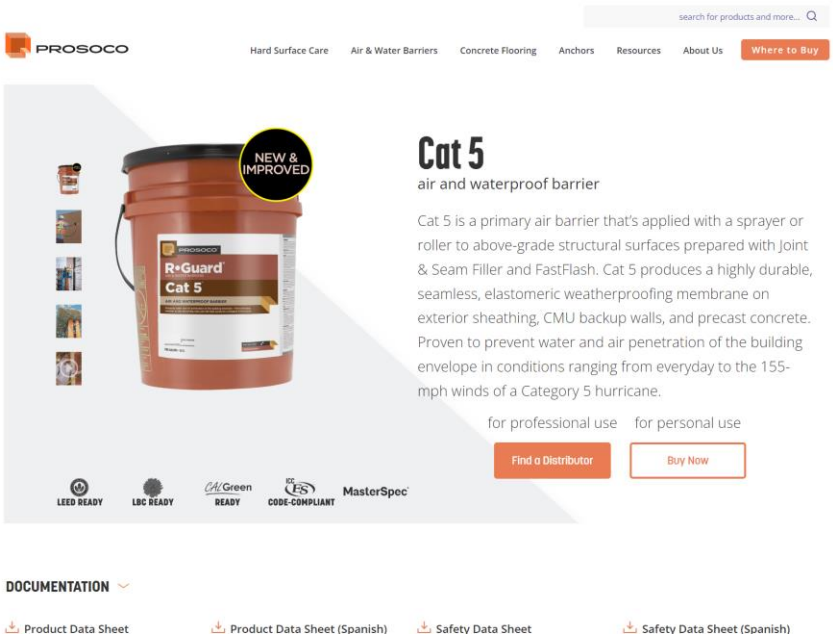

Attic Floor Tuss with vertical wall

- Tell builders First source, you want storage trusses.
- Fixed Trusses must have an engineer approval letter for the Fix
- Penetration needs to be 1 ¼ “from front of stud, due to drywall nails. If not, it needs a stud plate
- Modified Monopoly Framing.
    - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sYDT17A6Cr4&t=181s
- Ramset anchor bolts (base plate to concrete)
- Titan anchor bolts (Simpson) - base plate to concrete
- Sill Sealer (capillary break)- Not Air
- Bead of Lexel on top of concrete and another bead over seal sealer. Lexel is an air barrier.
- Run Lexel on inside (extra step- belt and suspenders)
- 2x6 24” on Center & on plumbing walls- Maybe 2x8 (where medicine cabinets are)
- ¾ inch plywood for shower, grab bar
- Spay borate for termites
- EXTOSEAL ENCORS self-sealing tape.
- Simpson pre-formed shear panels.
- Minimum 18” overhang (soffit)
- OSB does not dry as well as plywood.
- Open web floor Truss: 24” on center:  20” tall
- Make sure Open web floor Truss does not extend to the outside. It will make it difficult to air seal.
- Laminated Strand Lumber (LSL)
    - Cabinet and Tile walls (straighter) and 12 ft wall
- LVL (laminated veneer Lumber)
    - *Used for tall ceilings > 12 ft.*

    - *Header for larger windows- over 4 feet*
- LVL – Use where cabinets go.  It makes sure there are no bows in the wall and tile showers
- Parallel Laminated Veneer (PLV)
- Use California Corners
- Trusses should land on an outside stud.
- In the laundry room make an extra 2x4 fur out in front, can put insulation behind pipes on outside walls.  Same for bathrooms if on the outside wall.
- Spray foam on outside walls that have sheathing in bathrooms: prevents sheathing from getting wet.
- Rough openings for windows and doors 1/2" for width and height Some up to 3/4"
- If slab on grade and no 2x4, get level with grinder:
- In this case, they cut the 2x4 out then shimmed a new one, to get level.  Could use a plainer too
- May need door for 2x8 threshold, due to ZIP-R double plate
- Filled Cutout for zip with pressure treated piece
- Test fit before putting sealers down
- ZIP (Has specific nailing instructions and nail type)
- ZIP – Nail may have to be inspected before tape.
- Don’t over drive
- Specific nail spacing
- Zip sheath soffit, so it is airtight.
- ZIP R6 thickness = 1.5“
    - *3” nail*
    - *1 1/2“- embedment*

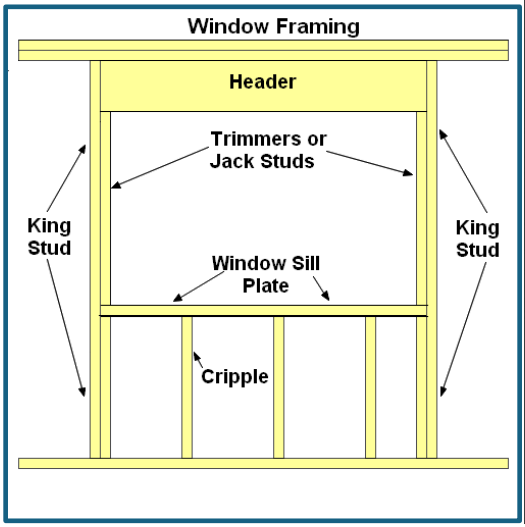
- *Add backing at corners*
- *Full Round Nail Head*
- *.131 Diameter nail - Thicker*

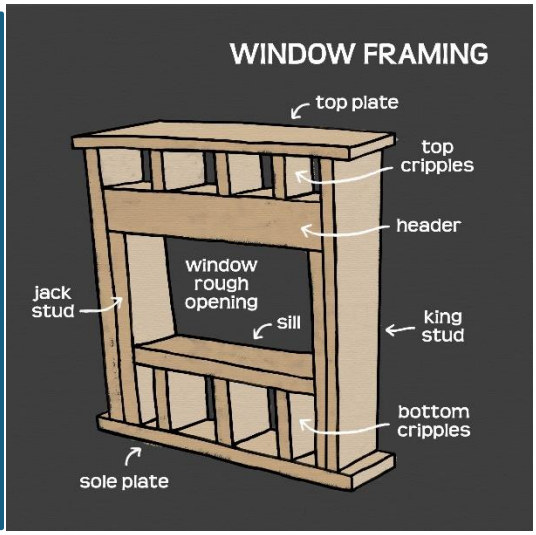
- **Use double sill plate** at bottom, to attach bottom of sheathing. Using longer anchor bolt and bolt both to concrete (single bolt)
- Use 2x8 base mudsill/**sill plate** instead of 2x6, ZIP R will a but it, preventing bugs and air. Creates ledge, **or rip to correct size (7”).**
- Cut 1 7/16” foam at corners. Rabbit Corner
- Caulk bottom inside plate, with BigStretch caulking. Or Sashco 13010 Lexel Sealant, 10.5 oz Cartridge, Clear (Case of 12), where wood on inside meets concrete.
- Rissinger used 3 cases of Lexel
- Use a 1 1/8-inch subfloor for stability
- Advantech X-Factor: can tape seams to make airtight.  But do not do this if your floor is going to be glued.  It may not stick to the tape.
  - *Can get Wet! And it can be an air barrier*




Gray Siga Tape at bottom of sheathing to foundation

- Seal small penetrations from trades with ZIP liquid flash or Prosoco Joint & Seam Filler for larger gaps.
- Quick Flash – makes flashing for electrical boxes, etc..
- InvisiWrap UV – Black protects Zip from UV after 120 days
- Window Terminology




- **Pre slope window seal 5 degrees: done at framing or with extra slope**
- Open Headers face in (for insulation)
  - *Used for tall ceilings > 12 ft.*
  - *Header for larger windows- over 4 feet*

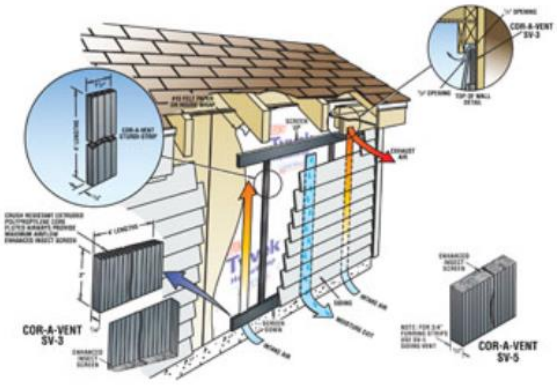

- Blocking all around bathroom wall (2x6) for handles: top 36 inch. Center 2x10 at 36”
- Blocking all for stair railings
- Blocking For barn doors
- Blocking Lower Kitchen cabinets 2x10 centered at 36”
- Blocking in closets. Minimum 2x6
- Blocking shower whole wall with Advantech for handrails
- Metal plates at bases where pipes are.  Protects
- The plumbing wall should be a 2x6 (for space)

- Exterior Cladding
- Rain Screen
    - **Siding**
    - *Minimum ¼" : ½" is better*
    - *4x8 3/8-inch pressure treated exterior plywood fir.*
    - *Rip it to 1 ½ inches.*
    - *Install over stud.*
    - **Masonry**
    - *Not waterproof*
    - *Install over stud.*
    - *4x8 3/8-inch pressure treated exterior plywood fir.*
    - *Rip it to 1 ½ inches.*
    - *Install over stud.*
    - *Vent top through soffit.*

# SV-5 Rainscreen Siding Vent


## A simple, effective solution for rainscreen ventilation behind wood, hardboard & fiber cement siding.

Venting behind your siding is just as necessary and valuable as venting your attic. Trapped moisture from driving rain or condensation can cause major problems. Paint peels off, exterior sheathing gets wet, siding can warp and your house wrap becomes saturated.




The ¾" thick SV-5 Rainscreen Siding Vent keeps insects out while allowing moisture to drain away and drying airflow to pass behind the siding. SV-5 pairs with treated ¾" thick wood furring strips, or use a double layer of Cor-A-Vent Sturdi-Strips for a perfect match.**

** In situations where exterior rigid foam insulation is being installed, Cor-A-Vent recommends using ¾" thick treated wood furring strips installed over the foam, screwed into the wall studs, to provide a

# Roof-2-Wall Vent

## The Name Says it All...

Cor-A-Vent's Roof-2-Wall Vent™ does just what is says – it's a complete ventilation package for the tough-to-vent detail where a pitched roof meets a vertical wall.

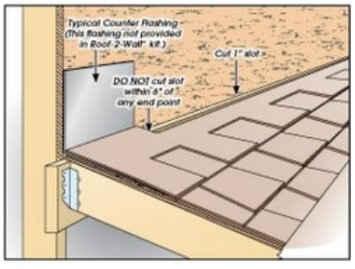

Roof-2-Wall Vent has everything in the box you need to install:

- 6 (six) 4-foot pcs. of Roof-To-Wall vent (24 lin. ft.) that provide 6.75 sq. in. of Net Free Vent Area per lin. ft. while stopping rain and snow at the point entry thanks to the Enhanced Snow Screen.
- 25-ft. by 14 in. wide roll of aluminum flashing
- A tube of polyurethane caulk (black in color) – **NEW ADDITION!**
- A bag of 2½" roofing nails
- 4 R2W End Plugs

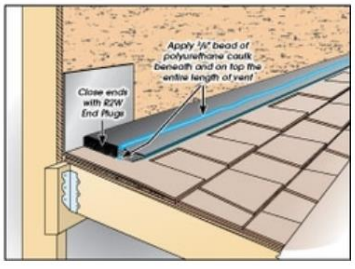
**6.75 sq. in. of Net Free Vent Area per lin. ft.**

## COR-A-VENT®Roof-2-Wall Vent™ Installation Instructions

One person can easily install the handy four-foot Roof-2-Wall Vent sections. All you need is a hammer, circular saw, chalk line, utility knife, tape measure and a caulking gun. These instructions are typical for a standard shingle roof application. Download the Roof-2-Wall brochure or call our technical department for advice on your specialized application, or send us a print and we'll "markup" where and how to vent it.




**Step 1:** Start by cutting 1" a wide clear slot in roof deck at or near the top. Stop slot no less than 6" from the ends of the roof section to be ventilated.

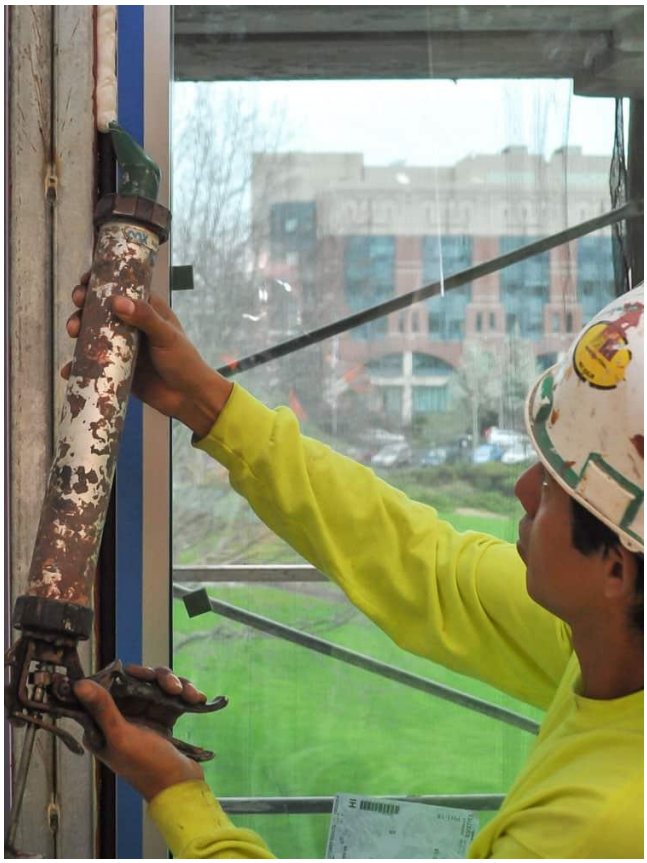



**Step 2:** Apply 3/8" bead of polyurethane caulk (provided in box) beneath Roof-2-Wall Vent pieces and nail down with 2½" nails (provided), using a minimum of three nails per piece. Run vent at least 6" past slot in decking and close off ends by inserting R2W End Plugs (provided) into end openings. Caulk End Plugs to roof and vent and seal ends after placement. Run another 3/8" bead of flexible caulk along the top of all vent pieces.

- Bug Screen
- Mechanical Room – Place large piece of plywood 3 inches off basement wall.

## Windows

- Stay above 18”- below need tempered glass.
- Windows Pella Impervia Fiber glass window (good for damp places (bathrooms)
- Pella Reserve collection: wood window with an aluminum frame.
    - Adjustable brackets for installation on reserves
- Spax screw for flange
- Jam extensions, I believe this is for increased wall thickness
- Steady set 1 person install
- Need to know wall thickness
- A new window may not come with nail fin.
- Backer rod- to fill cracks before caulking windows, etc…
- Lexel – For windows
    - *Tough Elastic Sealant for Every Job. Super-elastic.*
    - *Superior adhesion.*
    - *Paintable.*
    - *It seals everything: tubs and shower, sinks and countertops, window frames and door frames, PVC, and metal drainpipes.*
    - *Apply it to wet or dry surfaces, indoors and outdoors.*
    - *It’s tough and can handle up to 400% joint movement. It’s scrubbable. It sticks to just about anything.*
    - *Lexel clear caulk is 19 times clearer than silicone and won’t yellow or cloud up over time.*
- AirDam is an STP over Foam noodles.
    - *Sealant was formulated to create a long-lasting, weather-tight seal that prevents moist outside air from entering, and conditioned indoor air from escaping around window and door assemblies.*
    - *Use AirDam in all rough openings prepared with R-Guard FastFlash.*



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# Bulk FILL-RITE Backer Rod Caulk Filler. Sizes: 1.25", 1", 3/4", 5/8", 1/2", 1/4", 3/8" Free Shipping!

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Quantity

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Size

1 Inch x 600ft

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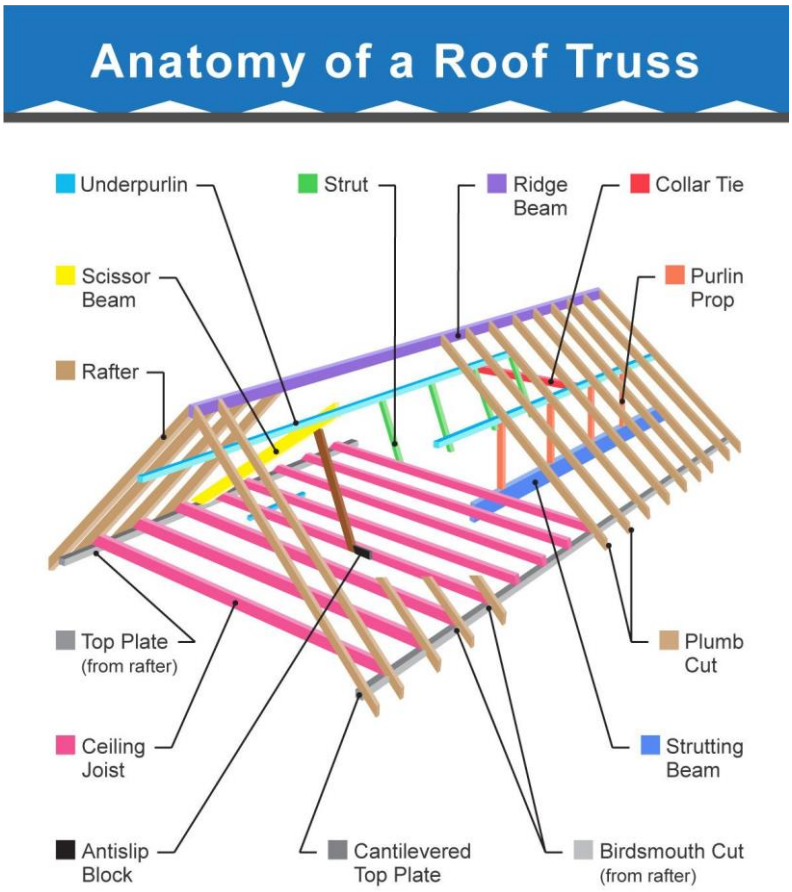
✓ Pickup available at 2460 Galpin Ct #120

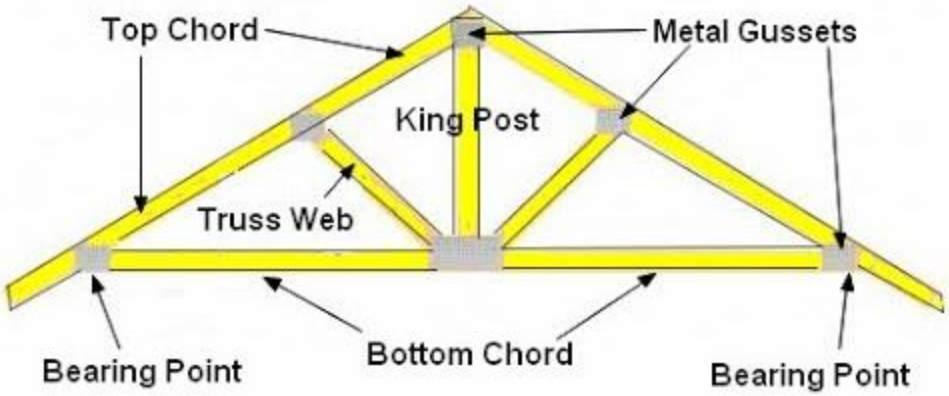
Usually ready in 24 hours

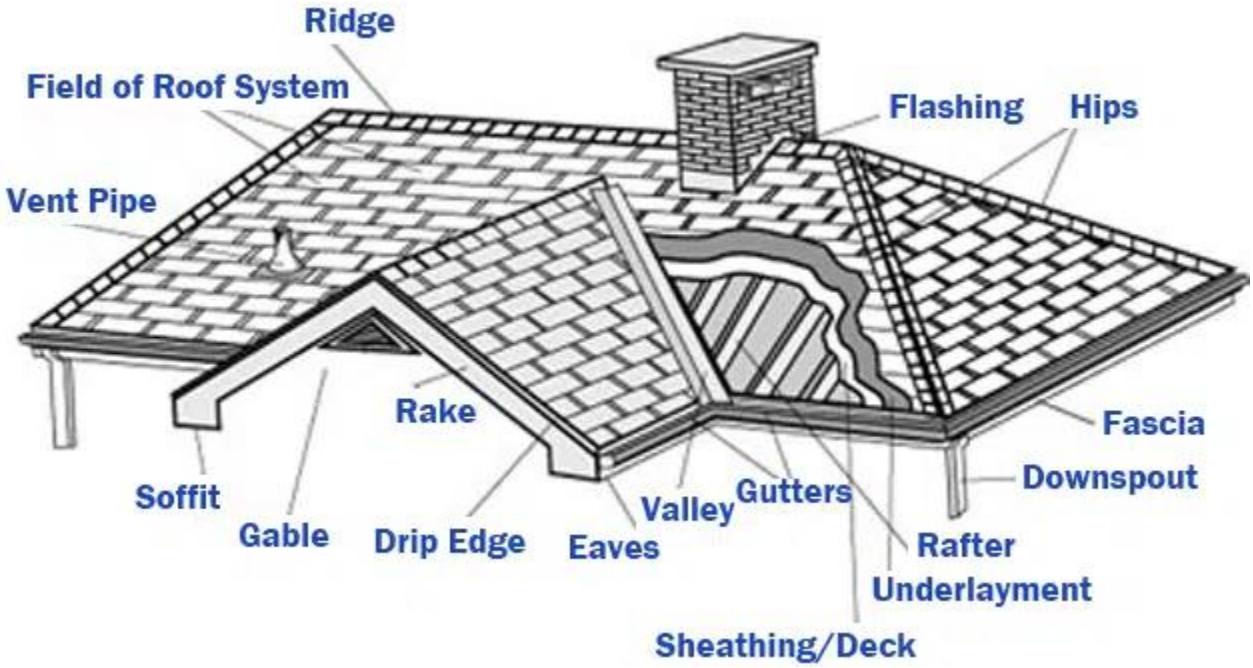
## Roofing

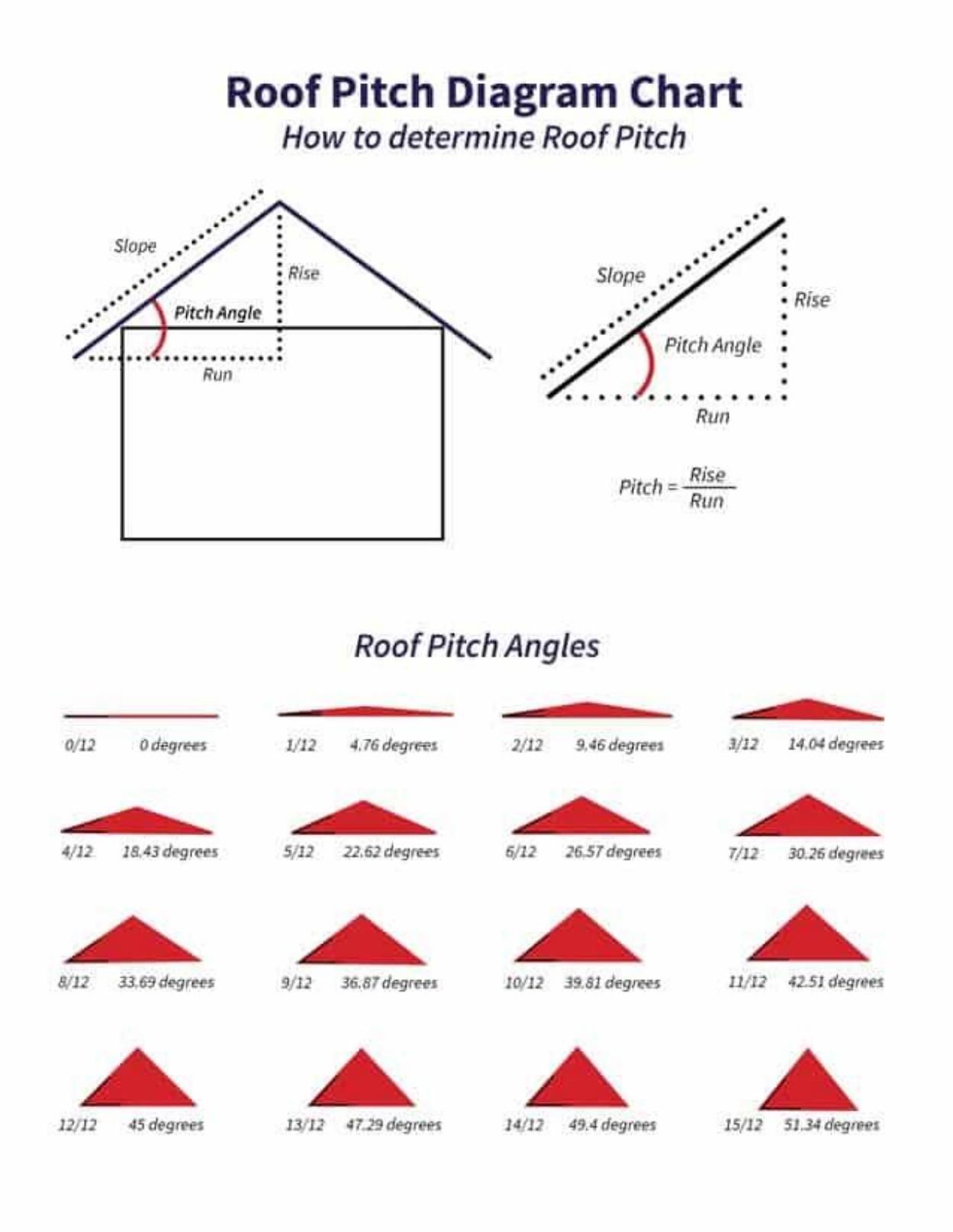
- 5/8 “Zip
- Peal and Stick in valleys for extra protection
- Place drain.



## Common Roof Truss



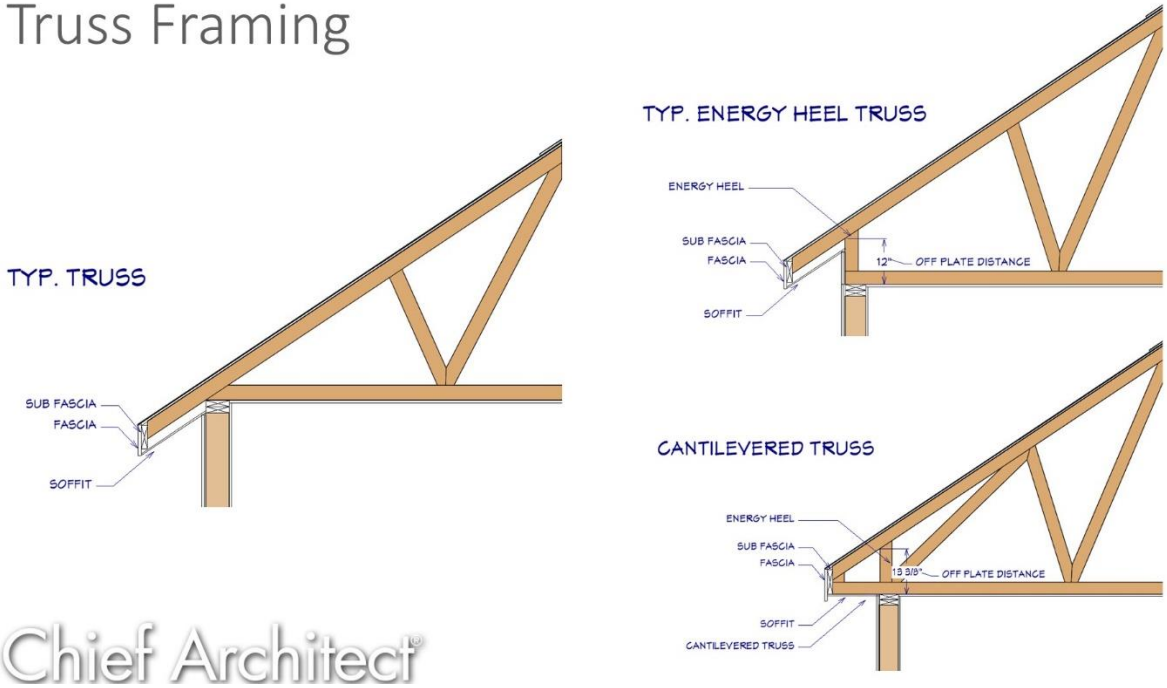






- Hunter panels – second / top panel

- Raised heel truss.
- Starter shingle at eve

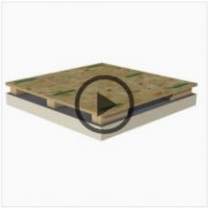
## Truss Framing




Chief Architect®

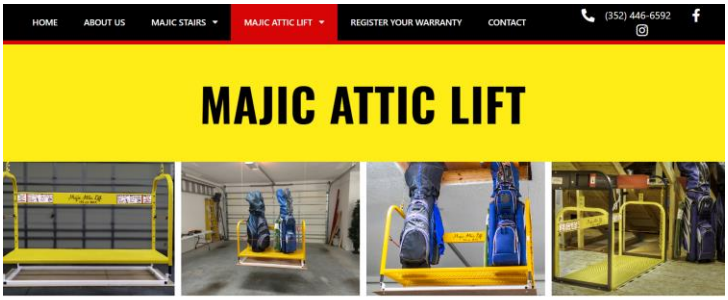
Home / Roof Products / Cool-Vent

# COOL-VENT®



Cool-Vent is a venting composite insulation board that consists of a 4' X 8' panel of closed cell rigid polyisocyanurate, a layer of solid wood spacers, creating a standard 1" air space and a top layer of APA/TECO rated OSB or plywood. Cool-Vent solves steep slope ventilation challenges and assists in extending the life cycle of shingles. This Panel exceeds requirements of ARMA Tech Bulletin 211-RR-24 regarding minimum depth of air space. See the Technical Data Sheet below for more information.

- Coravent has rains screens for roofs too.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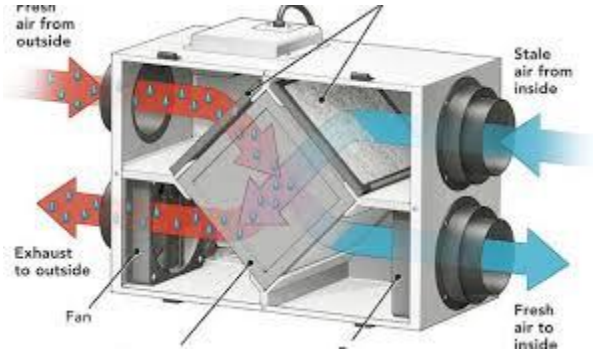
## MECHANICALS

- Recess floor (4”) in case of flood
- Waterproof floor (Schluter waterproofing) – Use stall mat over system to protect it.
- Place drain.
- Advantech X on walls, paint gray.  Better than Sheet rock
- Louvered doors for heat
- Minimum 12x15 feet
- Rinnai RXP199iN Condensing Smart Sense Natural Gas or Propane Tankless Water Heater

HVAC

- **Manual J calculation**, also known as an HVAC load calculation, is a formula that determines the heating and cooling needs of a building.
- First step in designing a new HVAC system
- **CFM** stands for cubic feet per minute and measures the volume of air that moves through a space in a minute. It
- Important measurement that helps determine the right size and capacity for your air conditioner, heat pump, and furnace.
- CFM can also be used to calculate a building's cooling requirements and its HVAC requirements in tons. For example, a requirement of 1,200 CFM would typically need a 3-ton HVAC system
- Don’t group things into one big hole.  Use multiple holes, close together.  Better for sealing
- Use Mitsubishi – No Zones??
- Go with ERV over HRV
- ERV = Energy Recovery Ventilation
- ERV - pumps in fresh air: does not dehumidify.  will raise humidity

- ZENDER = Cadillac
- LIFEBREATH = chevy
- HRV systems recover only heated or cooled air, depending on the season, but ERV systems recover both heat and relative humidity.
- Zender ERV system




- Supply ducts – use steel
- Last 5-10 feet can be flex
- Return ducts can be flex
- MRCOOL Minisplit for garages or Mitsubishi mini split for garages
- Dehumidification:
    - May not need in house??
    - Relative humidity at 72 degrees
    - 40-60% is optimal
    - refrigerant-based dehumidifiers, which are typically the most popular style of dehumidifiers
    - Outputs heated Air and water
    - Consider ERV, Heating and colling and Dehumidification get own ductwork.
    - A simple way to explain the difference between an AC and a dehumidifier is that an AC dumps the heat outside and a dehumidifier just dumps the heat back into the room.

    - Coils in AC systems are typically made of copper or aluminum. These materials offer excellent heat transfer properties and durability, making them suitable for a coil's function. Air conditioning systems typically have two types of coils: the evaporator coil and the condensing coil.

## Plumbing

- Metal bend supports for tubes
- Access panel for back of hose bibs
- Plumbing walls 2x6

## Lighting/Electrical

- Label rough in switches.
- Put washer and Dryer receptacles at 48" (high, not behind them)
- Don't make up a panel with breakers on the front end: they can get stolen
- Wires cannot lay on gusset plate. Can get damaged if house moves
- HALO Home QuickLink Low Voltage MicroEdge™ Smart
- Standard Down light = 6 inches
- Sconces at eye level in bathrooms, can see better
- Wire for Champion 22Kw Generator – powered by propane or natural gas.
- Wire garage for 240V

Wire Gasket





PRO CLIMA

# ROFLEX 20 GASKET

IN STOCK

$6.70

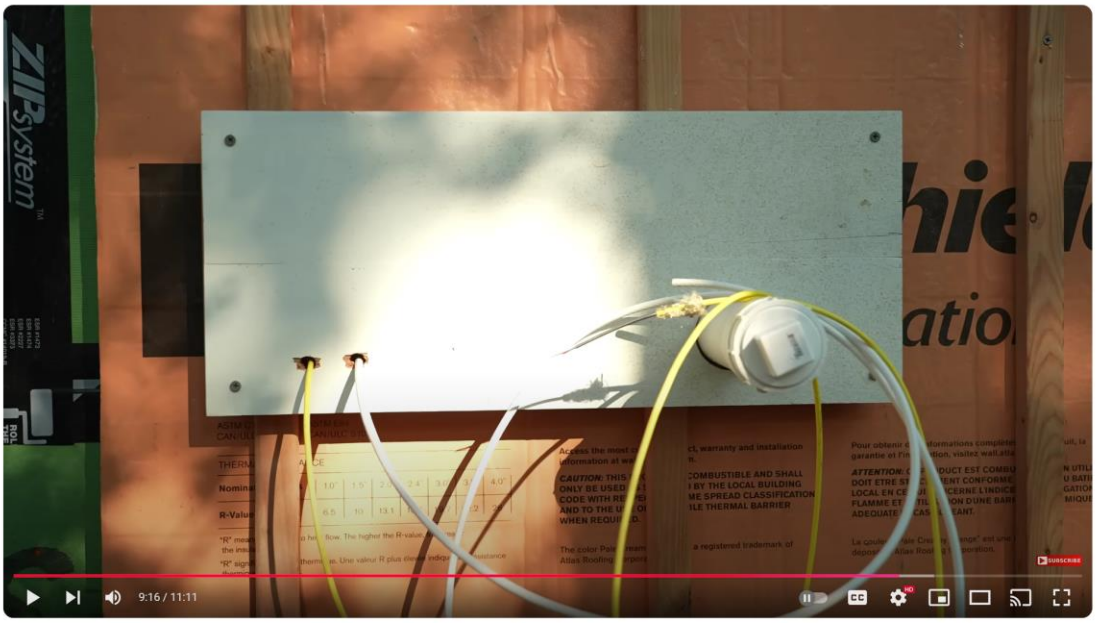
Box Size

Single | Box of 5 | Box of 15

− 1 + ADD TO CART

## Low Voltage

- Google Fiber - Run Fiber optics/ fiber wire (single mode wire). Be careful, it is glass. Don't bend it or step on it. Etc..
- Run 2" PVC empty electrical conduit, with smooth bend. Also run coaxial and Fiber to outside, for hook up for provider.
- Coaxial – run quad shield RG6




Preparing for Google Fiber & Future-Proofing!

  - Run Pull String, twice as long for conduit for future proof.
  - 8" x 8" weatherproof electrical box with (2) 2 conduits to the underground supply as well as to the interior mechanical space. I mostly use 2" conduits.
  - This is my current method, before for slab on grade builds. For builds with a basement run (2) 2" conduits through foundation walls with link seals before foundation waterproofing.
  - Those conduits are then extended to the street & the mechanical room. With this you are ready for any Internet system now & in the future

- CAT6
  - *Do not get **CCA, short for copper-clad aluminum***
  - ***Get Pure copper.***
  - *When running parallel to 120 V, it needs to be at least 1 foot away*
  - *When perpendicular, needs to be at least 1 inch away*
  - *Put solid cable in walls – 8 wires: **each is solid copper cable***
  - *CMR rated – burns slower (plastic covering) – for in wall*
  - *Plenum – higher rated for air ducts*
- Modem
  - *Modulator and demodulator*
  - *Converts outside analog signal to digital signal, which the computer understands*
  - *Can only connect one device*
- WAN = Internet port (wide Area network)
- Routers assigns IP addresses & connects to Internet
  - *Gateway*
  - *Routes internet in home (Read IP addresses)*
  - *Has built in switch*
  - *Assigns IP addresses & connects to Internet*
  - *Also has a wireless access point*
- Wi-Fi Access points – Connects to router
- WI-FI extender creates a separate network, that can't be extended.
- MESH network = creates one large WI-FI network; with one SSID
- Hub – not intelligent (do not read IP addresses)
- Switch is intelligent: preferred over hubs. It prevents unwanted traffic. (does not read IP addresses)
- Likely need a managed switch. Can have POE
- Switch is intelligent: preferred over hubs. It prevents unwanted traffic. (do not read IP addresses)
- UnifFi
  - *Buy a Gateway device with UnifFi network built in*

    - *Dream Machine Pro ???*
    - *Has built in switch*
    - *Assigns IP addresses & connects to Internet*
    - *Also has a wireless access point*

- Patch panels for coaxial cable and Fiber optics
- Patch panel for organization: does not require power
- Patch panel hooks to switch
- Patch panels for coaxial cable and Fiber optics
- Hub – not intelligent (do not read IP addresses)
- Switch is intelligent: preferred over hubs.  It prevents unwanted traffic. (do not read IP addresses)
- DC wiring. LED will use it?
- Speaker rings/brackets.  Dry Wallers will cut out holes. & protects wires
- Use 12-gauge speaker wire (Blue jean cable).  Monoprice works well.
- Use 12-4-gauge speaker wire (Blue jean cable).  Monoprice works well.  Can run one wire for 2 speakers
- Shielded cable is better
- Cross electrical wires at 90 degrees
- Have dedicated rack with dedicated circuit (20 amp), with battery backup.  Quick outage causes no issues

## Blow door test

- Diagnostic tool used to measure how airtight or insulated a home is.
- The results are calculated by the amount of “air changes per hour” (ACH) or how often the fan recycles the air in your home over an hour-long period.
- In layman’s terms, the higher your ACH score–or the number of times air would be completely replaced in an hour-long period by outside air–the leakier your home is. ACH scores range from a value of 2-12 on average, with a lower number indicating a more insulated home.
- Blow door score.
    - ***2-4 ACH:*** *A tightly sealed home that would pass inspections in all 50 states.*
    - ***5 ACH:*** *A moderately sealed home, but still an ideal target for older homes that are harder to insulate.*
    - ***6-9 ACH:*** *A leaky home that generally needs improvements to pass an inspection in states with the requirement.*
    - ***9-12 ACH or more:*** *A very leaky home that requires extensive insulation work.*

## Drywall

- Pre-Drywall check list
- Mask windows
- Check Doorways (level, plumb and square).  Make sure they fit.
- Blocking
    - All around bathroom wall (2x6) for handles: top 36 inch.  Center 2x10 at 36”
    - Blocking all for stair railings
    - Blocking For barn doors
    - Blocking Lower Kitchen cabinets 2x10 centered at 36”
    - Blocking in closets. Minimum 2x6
    - Blocking shower whole wall with Advantech for handrails
    - TP blocking 26-27"
- Stop blocks for pocket doors
- Smoke detectors
- Make sure, electric for all appliances
- Mark lights and outlets (don’t drywall over)
- Nail guards
- Mark Radon pipe
- Access to water?
- Pre trim walk through.
    - Mark studs with orange paint, get pole so you don’t have to bend down
    - Mark water lines with baby blue paint or anything else, you don’t want to hit

- Mark HVAC line sets - black tubes?
- TP blocking 26-27"

## Interior Trim

- Loctite PL Premium Polyurethane Construction Adhesive for trim
- Baseboards (only cope stained wood)
- Cut corners at 44 degrees
- It compensates for dry wall. It compensates for dry wall.
- Round down 1/16” when measuring.
- It compensates for dry wall. It compensates for dry wall.
- Push against the wall and see if there is a gap.  If no, then nail.
- If there is a gap, place pop cycle sticks behind, better than shims.


- Wainscoting
    - Make door and window trim thicker (1") than base and trim (3/4”) you don’t want joints to be flush.  It can be caulked
    - Top rail and base board are 3/4 inch
    - Vertical panels are 5/8" casing - has back relief cut

    **VERTICAL:**

    - If running wainscoting vertically, use v shaped tongue and groove. If it is ¾” thick, then have baseboard 1” thick.
    - Do not place the baseboard over top of it.  The grooves will not look good.
    - Put 1x1” piece in corer, to butt up to.  It looks better.
    - Toenail bottom into baseboard, for support.  Top trim piece will give support and tie it in together.
    - Glue the back.

- Outside corner. Put ¼ round or concave piece (cove molding). Leave ¾” space for trim piece

**HORIZONTAL:**

- Window and door casing can be 1” thick or need thicker trim peace to butt up to, so the joint is not flush!
- Use nickel back, look for self-spacing so you do not have to use spacers.
- Use 1” baseboard.
- Put 1x1” piece in corer, to butt up to. It looks better.
- Outside corner, needs mitered. Glue joint and nail will small nails

- Foam finish sander:

## Painting

- For walls


- For Mill work/wood (less paint lines, like oil based).


- Use oil-based Primer on wood trim?
- Nail hole: Sherwin Williams wood filler/Drydex pink stuff
- Big stretch painting caulk
- Wood Filler is harder than Drydex. Better for filling Miter joints.

- Bigger areas Sherwin Williams wood filler vs Bondo glaze
- Bigger imperfections – Large 2-part all-purpose Bondo
- Small linear lines – Bondo glazing and spot putty (over spackle, final finish coat). It shrinks more than spackle.



Roll over image to zoom in

FamoWood, Natural 40022126 Latex Wood Filler-Pint, Pack of 1

Brand: FamoWood

4.6 ★★★★½ 1,922 ratings

1K+ bought in past month

-20% $11.19

List Price: $13.99

prime One-Day

FREE Returns

**Get a $200 Amazon Gift Card** upon approval for the Amazon Business Prime Card. Terms apply. Learn more

May be available at a lower price from other sellers, potentially without free Prime shipping.

Size: **Pack of 1**

**Pack of 1** $11.19 prime

Pack of 2

- Dries in 15 minutes

- Famowood: dries quick can use on nail wholes as well.

- Brush for trim

## Miscellaneous

- Sealed combustible fireplace (look into for better ACH)
- Peal and Stick in valleys for extra protection
- Place drain.
- Stacked Stone - $9 sq ft is fair
- Stone with mortar – 12-15$ sq ft, the supply other materials