



Well Done 1 Kit Homes, LLC - Steel Frame + Complete Kit: Assembly Instructions

Please read the following instructions very carefully from beginning to end before starting the project. More information can be found on at www.welldone1kithomes.com

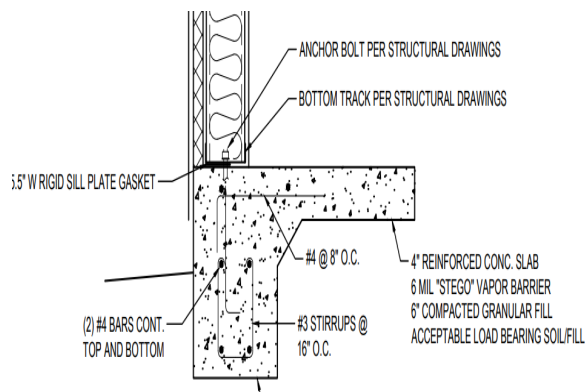
Safety Precautions:

- Always wear appropriate safety gear, including gloves, goggles and ear protection
- If working at heights, use fall protection equipment such as harnesses and lifelines
- Follow local safety regulations and guidelines for working on elevated surfaces

Always adhere to local building codes and regulations specific to your area. Follow the engineering plan recommendations for spacing of provided screws.

Foundation

The foundation must be constructed according to the location-specific requirements outlined in the provided blueprints and notes, meticulously designed by a structural engineer, for optimal stability and structural integrity.



It is crucial to have a level foundation in place before starting the construction of the unit. A level foundation ensures the stability and proper alignment of the structure. If the foundation is not level, it can lead to issues with the unit's structural integrity and functionality, and shims may be required.

Shim Plates (if needed): Shim plates may be used between the sill seal and the bottom track to ensure proper leveling and alignment. Shim plates are thin, wedge-shaped pieces that help adjust the height and levelness of the track, ensuring it is installed evenly on the foundation. As steel stud frames are true and accurate and if the foundation is not level it will show up, caulk or a sealant will also assist in providing a good seal between the concrete slab and the frame kit.

Other tips with the frame kit:

Sill Seal or Gasket: A sill seal, also known as a sill gasket or sill plate foam, is a compressible foam or rubber material placed between the bottom track of the CFS (Cold-Formed Steel/steel stud framing) frame and the concrete slab. It acts as a barrier to prevent moisture infiltration and helps reduce the transfer of heat and cold. Sill seals also provide a cushioning effect, allowing some flexibility in case of minor shifts in the foundation.

Moisture Barrier: A moisture barrier, often made of plastic or specialized waterproofing membrane, is placed over the concrete slab before installing the sill seal and the bottom track. This barrier prevents moisture from the concrete slab from seeping into the bottom track,

Considerations for Hot and Snow Locations:

Using a house wrap inside Cold-Formed Steel (CFS) framing before installing insulation can be beneficial in cold snow locations as well as hot locations, especially for managing moisture and reducing condensation. House wraps typically function as vapor barriers, preventing moisture from entering the wall assembly while allowing trapped moisture to escape. Whether it is a wood structure or steel stud structure, this is recommended.

Faced Insulation Considerations

1. Vapor Barrier: Faced insulation typically has a paper or foil facing on one side. This facing acts as a vapor barrier, reducing the transfer of moisture between the interior and exterior of the building. In hot, humid climates, it prevents warm, moist air from entering the wall cavity, reducing the risk of condensation inside the walls. Similarly, in snowy areas, it prevents moisture from infiltrating the walls from the outside.

2. Installation Considerations: Proper installation is crucial. The facing should be installed on the warm side of the wall. In cold climates, this is usually the interior side, while in hot climates, it might be the exterior side. If installed incorrectly, faced insulation can trap moisture inside the walls, leading to Mold and decay.

3. Air Sealing: In addition to faced insulation, it's essential to ensure proper air sealing in the building envelope. This includes sealing gaps, cracks, and penetrations in the walls, roof, and foundation. Effective air sealing combined with faced insulation enhances energy efficiency and reduces the risk of moisture-related issues.

Always follow the manufacturer's guidelines and local building codes to ensure proper installation and moisture control in the chosen insulation system.

Another Insulation Option:

If a high R-value and effective moisture resistance are crucial, closed-cell spray foam is often the better choice in regions with both hot and snowy conditions.

Tips for your Frame Kit

Lay Out the Panel Sections: Plan the layout of the CFS panelized sections on the slab according to the building design and Numbered panel sections. Refer to the framing notes panel layout and connections.

Start at the corner: Create an "L" using the screws provided to attach the panel section together.

Connect Corner or Form a "U": Connect one or more panels to form a corner or a "U" shape, depending on the building design. By connecting panels at corners, you establish a stable starting point for the frame.

Align and Adjust: Carefully align the connected panels and adjust them to ensure they are level, plumb, and properly positioned. Use levels, plumb bobs, and measuring tools to confirm accurate alignment.

Anchor the Connected Panels: Once you are satisfied with the alignment, anchor the connected panels securely to the concrete slab. Use anchor bolts, epoxy adhesive, or other appropriate fastening methods to secure the panels in place. Anchoring the corner or "U" shape provides a stable base from which you can work on connecting the remaining panels.

Connect Adjacent Panels: With the corner or "U" shape securely anchored, continue connecting the adjacent panels one by one. Ensure each panel is aligned correctly and securely connected to the existing structure.

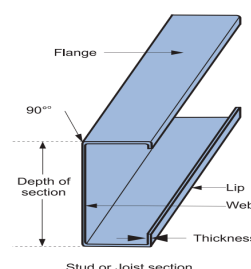
Check Alignment Regularly: As you add more panels, regularly check the alignment, plumbness, and leveling of the entire structure. Make any necessary adjustments to maintain accuracy.

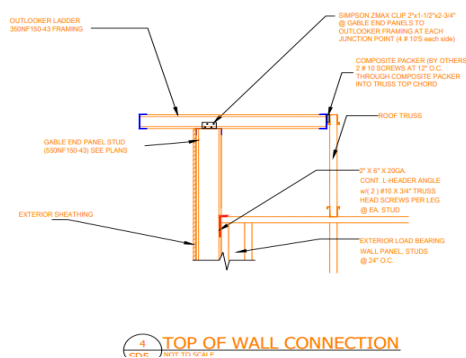
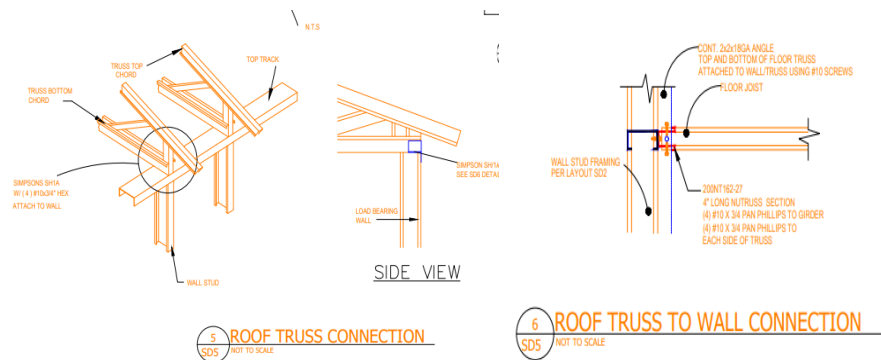
Complete the Frame: Continue connecting panels until the entire frame is assembled. Pay special attention to corners, junctions, and connections, reinforcing them as needed for structural integrity.

Inspect and Secure: Thoroughly inspect the assembled frame for quality, accuracy, and stability. Make any final adjustments and secure any loose connections before proceeding with the next phases of construction.

By creating a stable starting point and ensuring accurate alignment before anchoring the panels, you establish a strong foundation for the rest of the construction process. Regular checks for alignment and adjustments during assembly are crucial to the overall stability and integrity of the CFS structure.

Roof and wall connections will be all on the engineering plans examples below:





After installing the steel stud frame kit (which has the OSB already attached), check your frame and always follow the framing notes/instructions provided and above tips.

Let's break down the remaining steps in a simplified, step-by-step manner for completing your cold-formed steel (CFS) home construction. Note that you've mentioned having everything, including windows, doors, sliding doors, cable rails, spiral staircase kits, trim boards, fascia, drip edge, corner boards, and other materials. Depending on which model you have chosen, will change the dry-in kit provided. Please note general contractors and some clients have their own methods of construction and this is ok, this is only a suggested method.

Before you Begin

Basic carpentry skills are necessary to build this unit. If you're not familiar with fundamental construction skills, it's advised to consult a professional for guidance.

Before you begin assembly, carefully read and understand the instructions provided. This kit includes parts that can be damaged if assembled incorrectly or out of sequence. Well Done 1 Homes cannot be held responsible for replacing parts lost or damaged due to incorrect assembly.

Ensure you have all the necessary parts before starting the assembly process. Checking for all parts beforehand prevents delays and ensures a smooth assembly experience.

Assembling the unit requires assistance throughout the entire process. It's highly recommended to have three people involved in the assembly. Having extra hands helps in handling and securing the parts properly, making the assembly safer and more efficient.

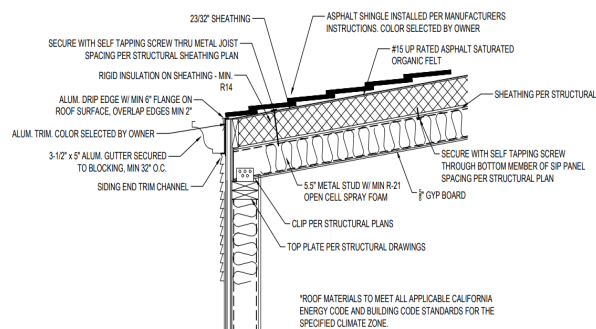
Tools Required:

1. Screw Gun or Drill, nails, and nail gun if you are using nails to attach any components to the OSB (oriental strand board)
2. Screws and Fasteners for Metal Framing (provided in dry-in kit)
3. Tape Measure
4. Circular Saw or Jigsaw
5. Safety Gear (gloves, safety glasses, ear protection)
6. Level
7. Carpenter's Pencil
8. Ladder or Scaffolding (if necessary)
9. Stapler or Cap Nailer (for house wrap and other weather-proofing materials)
10. Caulk Gun (for sealing joints and gaps)
11. House Wrap and Tape (provided in dry-in kit)
12. Peel-and-Stick Membrane (for roof underlayment) (provided in dry-in kit)
13. Roofing Shingles (provided in dry-in kit)
14. Deck finishes and sealer (provided in dry-in kit if the steel stud kit has a deck)
15. Hardie Board and Sealant (provided in dry-in kit)
16. Cable Rails and Installation Kit (provided in dry-in kit if the steel stud kit has a deck)
17. Spiral Staircase Kit (as per manufacturer's instructions) (provided in dry-in kit if the steel stud kit has a deck)

Step-by-Step Procedure - Roof OSB Installation:

1. Prepare the Roof Structure:

- Ensure the steel roof trusses are properly installed, spaced, and level
- Clean the surface of the steel trusses from any debris or sharp edges



2. Apply Sealant:

- Apply a bead of sealant along the top of each steel truss where the OSB will be placed. This will create a waterproof barrier

3. Place the OSB Sheets:

- Begin at one corner of the roof. Place the first OSB sheet with its long edge perpendicular to the steel trusses
- Ensure the sheet overhangs the roof edges evenly
- Press the OSB sheet onto the sealant to create a secure bond

4. Secure with Screws:

- Secure the OSB sheet to the steel trusses using self-tapping screws. Start at the corners and edges, placing screws approximately 6 inches from the sheet's perimeter and 12 to 16 inches apart in the field
- Drive the screws through the OSB and into the steel trusses

5. Apply Seam Tape:

- Cover the seams between OSB sheets with roofing seam tape. This provides an additional layer of waterproofing and reinforcement
- Press the seam tape firmly onto the OSB surface, ensuring there are no air pockets or gaps

6. Continue Installing OSB Sheets:

- Continue installing OSB sheets, ensuring proper alignment and staggering the seams
- Apply sealant and seam tape to all seams and edges of the OSB sheets

7. Inspect and Clean Up:

- Inspect the entire roof to make sure all seams are properly sealed, and there are no gaps or uneven areas
- Clean up any excess sealant or tape residue

8. Safety Precautions:

- Always wear appropriate safety gear, including gloves, goggles, and ear protection
- If working at heights, use fall protection equipment such as harnesses and lifelines
- Follow local safety regulations and guidelines for working on elevated surfaces

Always adhere to local building codes and regulations specific to your area. Follow the engineering plan recommendations for spacing of screws (Provided)

Important Notice Please read!

Rooftop deck and securing your rail posts, Here's a concise and organized version:

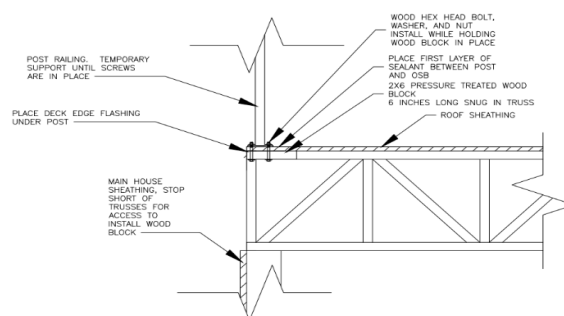
1. Expose Roof Top Deck Trusses:

- After constructing the frame, leave the rooftop deck trusses exposed. This exposes their location, usually spaced 2 feet apart. This will assist in identifying your truss location to secure your Rail posts

Here are the simplified step-by-step instructions: after applying the OSB to your deck and your coatings of the membrane and fitment of the drip edge. Refer below. (Roof top decks)

1. Position Your Posts: Place your posts where they belong. Identify the corner posts with holes on both sides. Make sure each post aligns with a truss

2. Prepare Support Blocks: Take the provided 2 x 6 wood piece and cut it into at least 8-inch lengths. Insert these pieces snugly inside the truss channels. Once your support posts are in place, Mark the hole positions of the post (base plate holes) and drill a hole from the top, all the way through the support block, Clap may be required to hold the block in its position
3. Secure Your First Post: Apply sealant under the post you're securing. Use the provided nut and bolt to attach the post
4. Repeat for Other Posts: Secure all the posts using the same method
5. Finish Up: Once all posts are securely in place, you can proceed with the rest of your finishes



This method allows for a secure connection of the posts to the roof trusses, providing stability and structural integrity to your construction.

2. Apply OSB and Seal: Please Note On the roof top deck models use the provided Membrane coating for the roof also before applying the shingles
 - Apply OSB to the roof top deck and seal it properly
3. Apply Membrane Coating:
 - Apply a membrane coating to the OSB
 - Allow it to dry for 24 hours before applying the next coat. Apply the self-adhesive fibreglass mesh before your second coat
4. Create Waterfall Effect:
 - For the next coat, apply a thicker layer from the edge to create a waterfall effect for water runoff

- Let this coat dry for 24 hours

Remember to follow safety guidelines and ensure the structural integrity of the rooftop deck during each step of the process.

Notes for OSB: When attaching the OSB to your roof trusses, we recommend Flat head Self Drilling screws #10 x 1 to 1 1/2" or #10 x 2" (decks) , for efficiency and advantages , Screws are provided to attach the OSB the remaining screws can be used for your windows and doors where needed

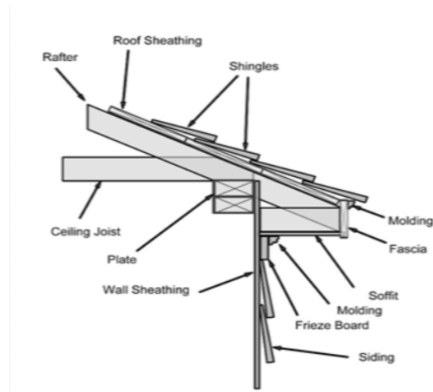
- Start at one corner of the roof. Place the first OSB sheet, ensuring it's flush with the edges. Cut the sheets to fit, if necessary
- Secure it with screws designed for metal framing, placing screws along edges and centre. 8 inches apart
- Place subsequent OSB sheets, tightly aligned, and secure them similarly until the entire roof is covered

Seal Joints and Gaps:

- After all the sheets are installed, check for any gaps or joints between the OSB sheets
- Fill these gaps with sealant or caulk and seam tape over the joins to prevent water infiltration and enhance the roof's overall integrity

2. Drip Edge and Fascia Installation:

- Install the drip edge along the eaves of the roof. Secure it properly, ensuring it extends slightly beyond the edge
- Attach the fascia boards over the drip edge to cover the rafter ends. Cuts will be necessary to fit, and gaps sealed to prevent water infiltration
- Generally the soffit is installed before the fascia, you can use the extra Hardie board provided , depending on your locations requirements insulation and vents may be required in your soffit , refer to the architectural plans



3. House Wrap Installation: Refer to the manufacturer's installation guide

- Install the house wrap over the OSB and drip edge
- Use a stapler or cap Nailer to attach the house wrap, ensuring it's taut and flat
- Overlap seams by at least 6 inches and seal them with house wrap tape for a weather-tight barrier. Overall roof and walls

House Wrap Installation:

- Vertical Installations: Start at one corner of the house. Unroll the house wrap vertically and staple or nail it to the top plate of the exterior wall. Ensure it's taut and flat against the OSB
- Horizontal Installations: After the top edge is secure, work horizontally, overlapping each subsequent layer of house wrap over the previous one by at least 6 inches. Staple or nail the wrap to the wall studs
- Seams and Openings: Use house wrap tape to seal seams and joints in the house wrap. Around windows and doors, cut the wrap, making sure to properly overlap and seal the edges



Window and Door Openings:

- **Flashing Tape:** Apply window and door flashing tape around the openings. Properly seal the corners and edges to create a water-resistant barrier
- **Self-Adhesive Flashing Membrane:** For additional protection, apply self-adhesive flashing membrane over the flashing tape. This creates a more robust seal, especially in areas prone to heavy rainfall or wind-driven rain

Door and Window Installation: Including Sliding door if the home kit has a sliding door

- Follow the manufacturer's instructions for installing doors and windows. Typically, you'll use screws designed for metal framing
- Properly level and plumb each window and door before securing them in place

Materials Needed:

- New windows, prehung doors, or sliding doors
- Flashing tape (self-adhesive waterproof barrier)
- Window and door membrane (or window flashing)
- Screws compatible with steel framing (consult manufacturer guidelines)
- Foam insulation or expanding foam sealant.
- Caulk gun and weather-resistant caulk
- Level, shims, and fasteners

Step-by-Step Guide:

1. Preparing the Opening:

- Ensure the opening is clean, level, and free of debris
- After the house wrap is applied to the exterior of the wall, including the openings. Cut openings for windows and doors, ensuring the wrap is integrated and sealed around these openings. The house wrap goes on the outside of the frame openings

2. Installing Windows and Doors:

- Apply a continuous bead of caulk around the interior perimeter of the window or door frame
- Place the window or door into the opening, ensuring it is level and plumb
- Use shims between the frame and the opening to adjust and level the window or door. Place shims at multiple points around the frame as needed
- Secure the window or door frame to the CFS structure. Screws can be placed through the shims if used, ensuring the window or door is securely anchored to the structure

3. Flashing Installation:

- Apply flashing tape over the flanges of the windows and doors on the exterior side. The flashing tape should overlap the house wrap to create a watertight seal. Properly integrate and seal the flashing tape at the corners and joints to prevent water infiltration

4. Siding Installation:

- Install the siding around the windows and doors. Cut the siding to fit around the frames and ensure it overlaps the flashing tape. Properly seal the gaps between the siding and the frame with caulk

5. Installing Sliding Doors:

- Follow the manufacturer's instructions for installing sliding doors, ensuring they are level, plumb, and properly sealed
- Apply flashing tape around the sliding door frame on the exterior side, overlapping the house wrap

6. Spray Foam Application (If required):

- Use spray foam insulation around the gaps between the window or door frame and the rough opening. This helps in sealing gaps, providing thermal insulation, and preventing drafts. Follow the foam manufacturer's instructions for proper application

7. Trim Installation:

- Install exterior trim around windows and doors after the siding is in place. The trim should overlap the flashing tape and be properly sealed with caulk to prevent water penetration

8. Final Checks:

- Inspect all seams, joints, and penetrations to ensure they are properly sealed and weather-resistant
- Test the windows and doors for proper operation and make adjustments if necessary

By following these steps and considering the manufacturer's guidelines for specific windows, doors, flashing tape, siding, and spray foam, you can ensure a proper and weather-resistant installation of windows and doors in your CFS structure.

Recommended Screws and Tips: Screws are provided to attach the OSB the remaining screws can be used for your windows and doors where needed., Extra screws and Materials will be provided.

- **Screw Type:** Flathead self-drilling screws designed for-metal applications. Brands like Simpson Strong-Tie, Senco, Hilti, Philips or Tapcon offer reliable products for CFS installations
- **Screw Sizes:** Select screw lengths based on the thickness of the door or window frame and the CFS studs. Screws in the range of #8 to #10 x 1 to 1.5 inches long are commonly suitable for 18-20 gauge steel studs. (provided in the steel frame kit)
- **Tips:**
 - **Measure Twice:** Ensure accurate measurements before installing doors and windows.
 - **Use a Level:** Always check for plumb and level during installation.
 - **Follow Manufacturer's Instructions:** Adhere to the guidelines provided by the door and window manufacturers for installation.

- Properly Shim: Shim the units correctly to avoid issues with operation and insulation.

Remember, consulting with a professional contractor or experienced installer can provide valuable insights, especially for your first-time installation. They can offer personalized advice based on the specific conditions of your project.

Roof Underlayment and Shingles: Refer to the manufacturer's installation guide

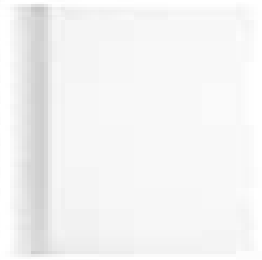
- Apply peel-and-stick membrane directly over the OSB and over house wrap for roof underlayment.

Best Practices:

- Roof House Wrap: For roofs, the house wrap typically goes over the OSB, followed by the peel-and-stick underlayment for roofing. This ensures that water shedding from the roof doesn't get behind the house wrap
- Overlap and Tape: Properly overlap house wrap seams and tape them to create a continuous and sealed barrier. Overlapping ensures that water sheds off the wrap and doesn't penetrate the structure
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions for proper installation
- Install roofing shingles as per the shingle manufacturer's guidelines

Roof Top Decks (refer to notes above)

1. Prepare OSB and Apply Membrane Coating: A clean and dry surface is crucial.
 - Ensure OSB is securely in place
 - Apply the first membrane coating on the OSB. Using a Roller and paint brush for the corner
 - Let it dry for 24 hours before proceeding. Then apply the self-adhesive fibreglass Mesh



2. Create Waterfall Effect:

- Apply a thicker layer of membrane coating from the edge, creating a waterfall effect for water runoff.
- Allow this coat to dry for 24 hours.
- Apply the primer provided on the membrane using a roller. Refer to the manufacturer's guide on the label.



3. Secure Posts and Seal Edges:

- Secure the posts for the rails in their designated positions

4. Apply the texture Coating:

- Use a roller and roll it evenly
- Refer to the manufacturer's instruction guide for specific application details



5. Apply Next Coat:

- Wait for the first coat to cure
- Apply the next coat of Rollon stone coating 6 hours later or the next day, Please note, you can personalize the color of the deck finish by applying a coat of paint if you require, before you apply the sealer , always follow the manufacturer's guidelines

6. Apply Anti-Slip Sealer:

- Apply the anti-slip sealer over the entire deck surface, including the post bolts and plates, using a roller
- Allow a minimum of 24 hours for curing, following the manufacturer's guidelines



7. Finish Rails:

- After the sealer has cured, proceed to finish the rails according to the manufacturer's guide

Always adhere to the manufacturer's instructions for each product used and follow proper safety precautions during the application process.

Hardie Board Installation:

After the deck posts have been installed. Refer to the manufacturer's installation guide about Hardie board installation guides.

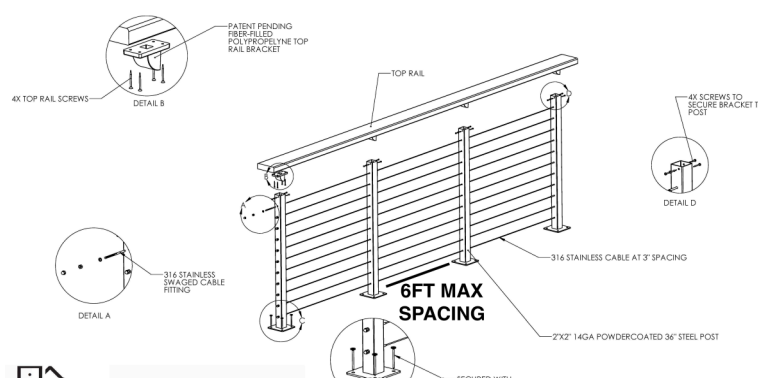
- Install Hardie board over the house wrap using appropriate screws or nails, you will need to start at the edge and make cut out for windows and doors and excess Hardie board

- Follow the manufacturer's guidelines for cutting and fitting
- Seal joints and edges with Hardie board sealant

Cable Rails and Spiral Staircase Installation:

Refer to the manufacturer's installation guide.

- Install cable rails according to the provided kit instructions, ensuring proper tension and spacing



- Assemble and install the spiral staircase according to the manufacturer's guidelines



Corner Boards and Trims:

- Install corner boards at exterior corners and trims around windows and doors. You will be required to mark and cut to the correct sizes
- Use appropriate fasteners to secure them to the structure

- Caulk joints and edges for a weather-resistant finish

Final Checks and Sealant Application:

- Inspect all installations for proper alignment, tightness, and weatherproofing
- Seal any gaps or joints with caulk where needed, ensuring a weather-tight seal

Step-by-step instructions for fitting fascia trim and skirt trim to a steel frame home (CFS):

Kindly be aware that materials for the soffit are not supplied due to varying requirements in different locations and compliance codes related to ventilation and other specifications. We have included additional OSB and Hardie boards in the package, should they be necessary.

1. Gather Materials:

- Fascia trim (for the edge of the roof)
- Skirt trim (for the bottom perimeter of the home)
- Screws suitable for steel framing
- Screwdriver or power drill
- Measuring tape
- Level

2. Measure and Cut:

- Measure the length of the fascia and skirt trim needed for each side of the house
- Use a saw to cut the trim pieces to the measured lengths

3. Positioning Fascia Trim:

- Position the fascia trim along the edge of the roof, ensuring it is level and aligned correctly
- Secure the fascia trim to the steel frame using suitable screws. Space the screws evenly along the length of the trim to ensure a secure attachment

4. Positioning Skirt Trim:

- Position the skirt trim around the bottom perimeter of the house, ensuring it is level and fits snugly against the steel frame
- Secure the skirt trim to the steel frame using appropriate screws. Again, space the screws evenly for a secure attachment

5. Check Alignment:

- Double-check the alignment and levelness of both the fascia and skirt trim. Make any necessary adjustments before fully securing them in place

6. Seal Joints:

- Apply a suitable sealant to the joints and gaps between the trim and the steel frame to prevent water infiltration and enhance durability

7. Finishing Touches:

- Once the trim pieces are securely attached and sealed, inspect the entire installation for any gaps, unevenness, or loose screws
- Make any final adjustments and tighten screws as needed

Important Notes:

- Always follow local building codes and manufacturer instructions
- When in doubt, consult with a professional contractor or builder
- Safety gear, including gloves, safety glasses, and ear protection, is essential during construction

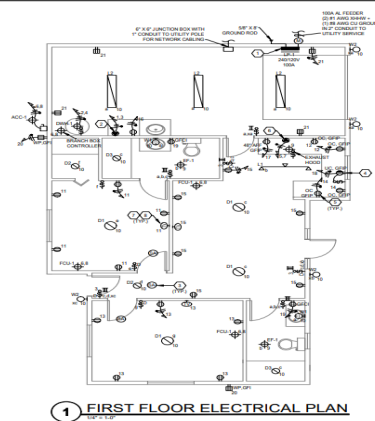
Completing these steps will help finalize the construction of your CFS home, ensuring it is enclosed, weatherproof, and ready for further interior work or occupancy.

Your Interior Finishes

Start the Inside!

Coordinate with our skilled electricians and plumbers to execute the wiring and plumbing installations according to the meticulously detailed MEP plans. These plans are specifically designed for both the upper and lower areas of your project, ensuring precise placement

and seamless integration of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing components. Example below:



It's time to install your insulation but be mindful of whether it's faced or unfaced insulation. Faced insulation requires a different installation method, so always consult the manufacturer's guidelines for proper fitting.

Fitting Drywall and Green Board on CFS: A Step-by-Step Guide

1. Prepare the Surface:

- Ensure the CFS studs are clean, dry, and free of debris
- Check for any protruding screws or sharp edges; smooth them out to prevent damage to the drywall

2. Measure and Cut:

- Measure the dimensions of the CFS studs accurately
- Use a circular saw or utility knife to cut the drywall and green board according to the measurements, minor cuts will be required most of the boards are designed for 4 ft width to assist in less cutting, based on the dimensions of the home

3. Install Drywall:

- Begin at one corner of the room and attach the drywall panels to the CFS studs using drywall screws
- Place screws approximately every 12 inches along the studs to secure the panels firmly

4. Green Board in Bathrooms:

- In bathroom areas, a moisture-resistant green board is provided
- Install green board in the same way as regular drywall, ensuring it covers all walls and ceilings in the bathroom

5. Taping Joints and Corners:

- Apply joint tape to cover the seams between drywall panels
- Use joint compound to fill the joints and corners, feathering the edges for a smooth finish
- Install the crown corner board provided between the wall and ceiling on outside corners for added protection and durability and it provides a nice finish when you are ready to paint

6. Sanding and Smoothing:

- Once the joint compound is dry, sand the surface using a fine-grit sandpaper to create a smooth, even texture
- Remove excess dust after sanding to prepare the surface for sealing and painting

7. Sealing and Priming:

- Apply a coat of primer to the drywall and green board. Primer enhances paint adhesion and provides a uniform surface
- Use a high-quality sealing primer to seal the surface, especially in bathrooms, to prevent moisture penetration

8. Painting:

- After the primer dries, apply your chosen paint color using a paint brush or roller.
- Apply multiple coats for an even and vibrant finish

9. Caulking and Sealing (for Bathrooms):

- Seal gaps and joints around fixtures, corners, and edges using bathroom-grade silicone caulk
- Pay special attention to seams and corners to prevent moisture intrusion in bathroom areas

10. Final Inspection:

- Inspect the entire drywall and green board installation for imperfections, ensuring a seamless and polished appearance
- Touch up any areas that require additional joint compound, sanding, or painting

Always adhere to the manufacturer's guidelines, local building codes, and best practices when working with CFS and drywall to ensure a durable, professional, and moisture-resistant finish.

Sealing Concrete Slab Foundation/Flooring: Step-by-Step Instructions

1. Clean the Surface:

- Thoroughly clean the concrete surface, removing all debris, dust, and dirt. Use a broom, vacuum, or pressure washer for effective cleaning

2. Prepare the Sealing Compound:

- Ensure the sealing compound is well-mixed according to the manufacturer's instructions
- Use appropriate safety gear such as gloves and goggles when handling the sealing compound

3. Application Method:

- Brushing: If using a brush, dip it into the sealing compound and apply an even coat on the concrete surface. Use long, sweeping strokes for uniform coverage
- Rolling: If using a roller, pour the sealing compound into a paint tray. Dip the roller into the compound and roll it evenly onto the concrete. Roll in one direction, then back in the opposite direction for complete coverage

4. Allow Drying Time:

- Follow the manufacturer's instructions regarding drying time. Typically, the sealing compound needs to dry for several hours or overnight
- Ensure the area is well-ventilated during the drying process to aid in proper curing

5. Check for Uniformity:

- After the first coat dries, inspect the surface for uniform coverage. If any areas appear uneven or missed, apply a second coat using the same method as before

6. Flooring Installation:

- Once the sealing compound is fully dried and the surface is uniform, you can proceed with installing your provided flooring material
- Follow the flooring manufacturer's guidelines for installation, whether it's tiles, laminate, hardwood, or any other material

7. Final Inspection:

- After the flooring is installed, inspect the entire area to ensure a smooth, sealed, and evenly-finished surface
- Clean the newly installed flooring according to the flooring material's specific cleaning instructions

Important Notes:

- Ventilation: Ensure adequate ventilation during and after the sealing process to allow fumes to dissipate
- Avoid Foot Traffic: Prevent foot traffic on the sealed surface until it's completely dry to avoid uneven application
- Maintenance: Follow recommended maintenance practices for the sealed floor to ensure its longevity and effectiveness

By following these steps and the manufacturer guidelines, you'll achieve a well-sealed concrete slab foundation/flooring, providing a stable and prepared base for your chosen flooring materials.

Preparation and Installation of Cabinets and Air Conditioning Units

1. Prepare the Wall:

- Check Level: Ensure the wall surface is level and clean. Use a level to confirm straightness
- Apply Strips of Wood: If necessary, attach 1/2 x 2 inch strips of wood horizontally to the wall. These strips will serve as additional support for cabinets and air conditioning units

2. Installing Cabinets and Air Conditioning Units:

- **Secure the Strips:** Fasten your cabinets and air conditioning units securely to the previously attached wood strips. Use appropriate screws and tools to ensure a stable attachment. Follow the manufacturer's guidelines for securing each unit
- Another option, which is known as blocking. Blocking refers to horizontal (or vertical) wood or metal material which runs within wall or ceiling framing for the purpose of providing an attachment support point for mounted construction features like shelves, frames, cabinets and other fixed hardware
- All the steel studs are C channels, Refer to the picture below:



3. Use Infill Boards for Finishing:

- **Cover Gaps:** If there are gaps between the units and the wall, use the provided infill boards to cover these gaps. Measure and cut the infill boards to fit the spaces accurately
- **Secure Infill Boards:** Attach the infill boards securely, ensuring they sit flush against the wall and the units. Use screws or adhesive, depending on the material of the infill boards and the wall surface

4. Finishing Touches:

- **Check Alignment:** Double-check the alignment of cabinets and air conditioning units. Ensure they are level and properly spaced
- **Sealing:** Seal any visible gaps around the units and infill boards with appropriate sealant or caulk to prevent moisture or dust infiltration

5. Final Inspection:

- **Inspect the Installation:** Carefully inspect the installed cabinets and air conditioning units, ensuring they are securely attached, level, and properly aligned
- **Functionality Test:** Test the functionality of cabinets and air conditioning units to ensure they operate as intended

Important Tips:

- Follow Instructions: Always adhere to the installation guidelines provided by the cabinet and air conditioning unit manufacturers
- Professional Help: If you're unsure about the installation process, consider seeking assistance from a professional installer or carpenter
- By following these steps and paying attention to details, you'll achieve a secure and aesthetically pleasing installation of cabinets and air conditioning units, enhancing both the functionality and appearance of your space.

Steps for Installing Vinyl Plank Flooring with Built-in Underlay:

1. Prepare the Subfloor:

- Clean and ensure the concrete floor is dry, smooth, and free of debris. Repair any imperfections in the surface

2. Acclimate the Flooring:

- Allow the vinyl planks to acclimate in the room for at least 48 hours as per the manufacturer's recommendations

3. Plan the Layout:

- Plan your layout, ensuring the planks run parallel to the longest wall for a pleasing visual effect
- Measure and cut planks as needed to fit around doorways and at the edges of the room

4. Remove Backing and Attach:

- Peel off the backing of the vinyl planks, exposing the adhesive side
- Start at one corner of the room and firmly press the first plank onto the concrete floor, ensuring it is straight and well-aligned

5. Continue Installation:

- Continue attaching planks, ensuring they interlock securely. Use a tapping block and rubber mallet to fit planks together tightly

- Stagger the end joints of adjacent rows for a natural appearance

6. Cut and Fit:

- Use a utility knife or a vinyl plank cutter to cut planks as needed for corners, edges, and obstacles

7. Install Baseboards:

- Install the molding provided to cover expansion gaps around the edges of the room and to give it a nice finishes

Tiling Your Bathroom:

1. Prepare the Substrate:

- Ensure the bathroom floor is clean, dry, and level
- Apply a layer of thin-set mortar suitable for the substrate, then install cement backer board

2. Plan Tile Layout:

- Plan the layout of the tiles, starting from the center and working outward. Use tile spacers for even gaps between tiles

3. Apply Thin-Set Mortar:

- Use a notched trowel to apply thin-set mortar on the backer board in small sections
- Press tiles firmly into the mortar, ensuring they are level and aligned with the layout lines

4. Cut Tiles as Needed:

- Use a tile cutter or wet saw to cut tiles for edges and corners

5. Allow Mortar to Set:

- Allow the tiles to set in the mortar for the specified time mentioned by the manufacturer

6. Grouting:

- Mix grout according to the manufacturer's instructions
- Apply grout using a rubber float, pressing it into the gaps between tiles

- Remove excess grout with a damp sponge at a 45-degree angle to the grout lines

7. Final Steps:

- Allow the grout to cure for the recommended time
- Seal the grout to protect it from moisture and stains
- Clean and attached the skirt board (provided) on the base of the wall to provide a nice finish

Important Tips:

- Follow the specific instructions provided by the manufacturer for the vinyl planks and tiles
- Wear appropriate safety gear, including goggles and gloves, when working with mortar and grout
- Always consult the manufacturer's guidelines for both products to ensure proper installation and warranty coverage

Here are the steps and tips for fitting various bathroom fixtures and appliances before painting:

1. Shower Kit:

- Follow the manufacturer's instructions for assembling and installing the shower kit
- Ensure proper waterproofing measures, such as applying a waterproof membrane or sealant, to prevent water leakage
- Test the shower for any leaks and make necessary adjustments

2. Toilet Installation:

- Install the wax ring and anchor bolts on the flange before placing the toilet bowl
- Secure the toilet bowl in place, tighten the bolts, and attach the tank following the manufacturer's guidelines
- Check for leaks at the base and around connections after installation

3. Towel Rails and Shower Head:

- Install towel rails and shower head brackets securely on the walls using appropriate anchors and screws
- Ensure they are level and well-secured to prevent accidents

4. Washer and Dryer:

- Place the washer and dryer in their designated spaces, ensuring they are level to prevent vibrations
- Connect water supply lines, drainage hoses, and electrical cords following the appliance manuals.
- Test the appliances to ensure they are functioning correctly

5. Sink and Vanity:

- Install the sink onto the vanity or countertop, securing it with silicone adhesive or mounting clips
- Connect the sink's plumbing, including the P-trap and faucet, following the manufacturer's instructions
- Install the vanity on the wall, securing it with appropriate screws and wall anchors

6. Painting Preparation:

- Cover all installed fixtures and appliances with plastic sheeting or drop cloths to protect them from paint splatters
- Remove switch plates, outlet covers, and other hardware from the walls
- Clean the walls, patch any holes or imperfections, and apply primer before painting

7. Additional Tips:

- Double-check all connections for leaks after installation
- Use a spirit level to ensure all fixtures are installed straight and level
- Follow the recommended clearances and spacing guidelines for each fixture
- Allow silicone sealant and adhesive to cure completely before using the fixtures or painting

By following these steps and tips, you can successfully install bathroom fixtures and appliances, ensuring they function correctly and are ready for painting.

Tips for achieving a professional-looking seal, especially on cabinets, requires attention to detail and precision. Here are some special tricks and tips for easy use and a polished finish:

1. Masking Tape Guide:

- Apply masking tape on either side of the joint or gap before applying the caulk. This helps create straight clean lines. Once you've applied the caulk and smoothed it out, carefully remove the tape for a neat edge

2. Practice Smooth Application:

- Use consistent pressure on the caulk gun to ensure a smooth, even flow. Practice on a scrap surface to get a feel for how fast you need to move and how much pressure to apply

3. Use a Caulk Tool:

- Caulk tools, also known as caulk smoothing tools or caulk finishers, are designed to create a professional-looking finish. They come in various shapes and sizes and help in shaping and smoothing the caulk line. These tools are particularly useful for corners and edges

4. Wet Your Finger:

- After applying the caulk, dampen your finger slightly with water (or use a soapy solution) and run it along the caulk line. The moisture helps prevent sticking, allowing you to smooth the caulk for a clean finish. Wipe your finger frequently to keep it clean

5. Corners and Joints:

- For corners and joints, cut the caulk tube nozzle at a 45-degree angle to match the corner. Apply a steady bead along the joint, then use a caulk smoothing tool or your finger to create a concave shape, ensuring the caulk fills the joint properly

6. Use Paintable Caulk for Painting:

- If you plan to paint over the caulk, use a paintable caulk. Apply the caulk, let it dry, then paint over it for a seamless finish

7. Seam Tapes:

- When applying seam tape, ensure it's flat and smooth without any wrinkles or bubbles. Use a putty knife or a similar tool to press the tape firmly onto the surface, ensuring proper adhesion. Trim any excess tape carefully with a utility knife

8. Check and Clean Regularly:

- Periodically inspect caulked areas, especially in areas like kitchens and bathrooms, to ensure there is no deterioration or mold growth. Clean and re-caulk if necessary to maintain a fresh appearance and effectiveness

By using these tricks and tips, you can create a smooth, professional-looking seal on cabinets or any other surface, enhancing both aesthetics and durability.

Tips for Achieving a professional look with trim, corner, skirt boards, and crown molding involves attention to detail and proper techniques. Here are some tricks and tips to help you achieve a polished finish and seal gaps effectively:

1. Precise Measurements:

- Accurate measurements are crucial. Use a miter saw to cut trim pieces at precise angles for corners. Use a coping saw for inside corners to create a tight fit

2. Cope Inside Corners:

- Coping is a technique where one piece of molding is cut to fit the profile of the adjacent piece. Coping inside corners ensures a seamless joint. Use a coping saw to cut along the molding's profile, creating a snug fit

3. 45-Degree Angles for Outside Corners:

- For outside corners, cut trim pieces at 45-degree angles to create a clean miter joint. Use a miter box or a miter saw for accuracy

4. Sanding and Filling:

- Sand the cut edges to remove any imperfections. Use wood filler to fill gaps and holes. After filling, sand again for a smooth surface

5. Use a Nail Set:

- Sink nails slightly below the surface using a nail set. Fill the holes with wood filler and sand once dry for a seamless finish

6. Caulking:

- Apply a thin bead of paintable caulk along the edges of the trim where it meets the wall. Use a caulk smoothing tool or a damp finger to create a neat, smooth seal. Caulk hides small gaps and ensures a professional look

7. Use Wood Glue:

- Apply wood glue to joints before nailing trim pieces. This adds strength to the joint and minimizes the chances of gaps forming over time

8. Pre-Drill Nail Holes:

- To prevent splitting, especially near the ends of trim pieces, pre-drill small holes for nails. This allows nails to go in smoothly without causing damage to the wood

9. Sand Between Coats:

- If you're painting or staining the trim, sand between coats for a smooth, professional finish. Use fine-grit sandpaper and remove any dust before applying the next coat

10. Practice Finish Nails:

- Use finish nails that are long enough to provide stability but not so long that they go through the trim. Practice on scrap pieces to determine the right nail length

By following these tips and techniques, you can achieve professional-looking trim, corner, skirt boards, and crown molding, giving your space a polished and elegant appearance.

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