

**DISCLAIMER:**

These drawings are intended for use as a GUIDE ONLY!

Basic construction methods still apply! I.E. "Measure twice, cut once". Measure all dimensions, ensure edges are flush and uprights and supports are level as can be.

ALWAYS wear any safety equipment and follow proper safety methods to prevent injury! Working at heights CAN result in severe injury, including falls from small heights!

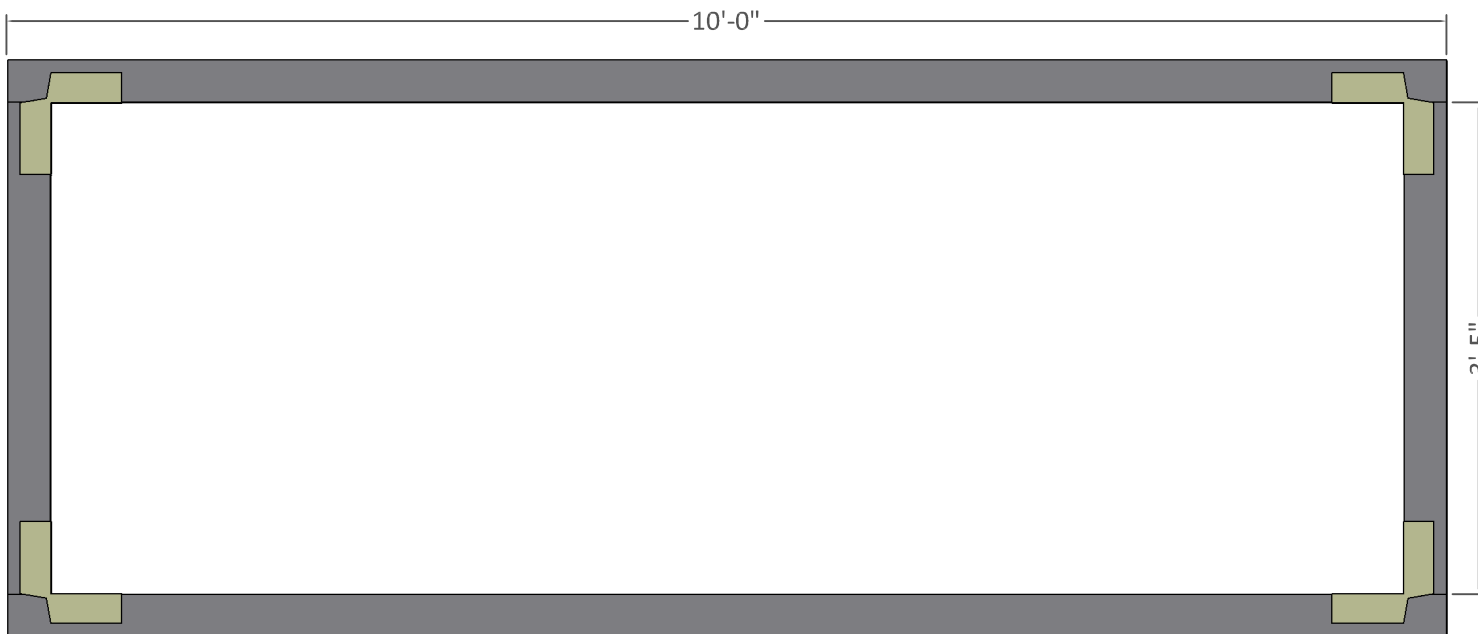
Feel free to use your own methodology! The methods in this plan set do not necessarily reflect your personal knowledge or skill level! You may opt to construct the structure shown using your own tools and methods!

We WILL NOT accept liability for any reason, build assumes ALL RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION! Work safely, wear proper protection (including ear and eye protection) and if you feel at all uncomfortable with any aspect of construction, contact a professional!



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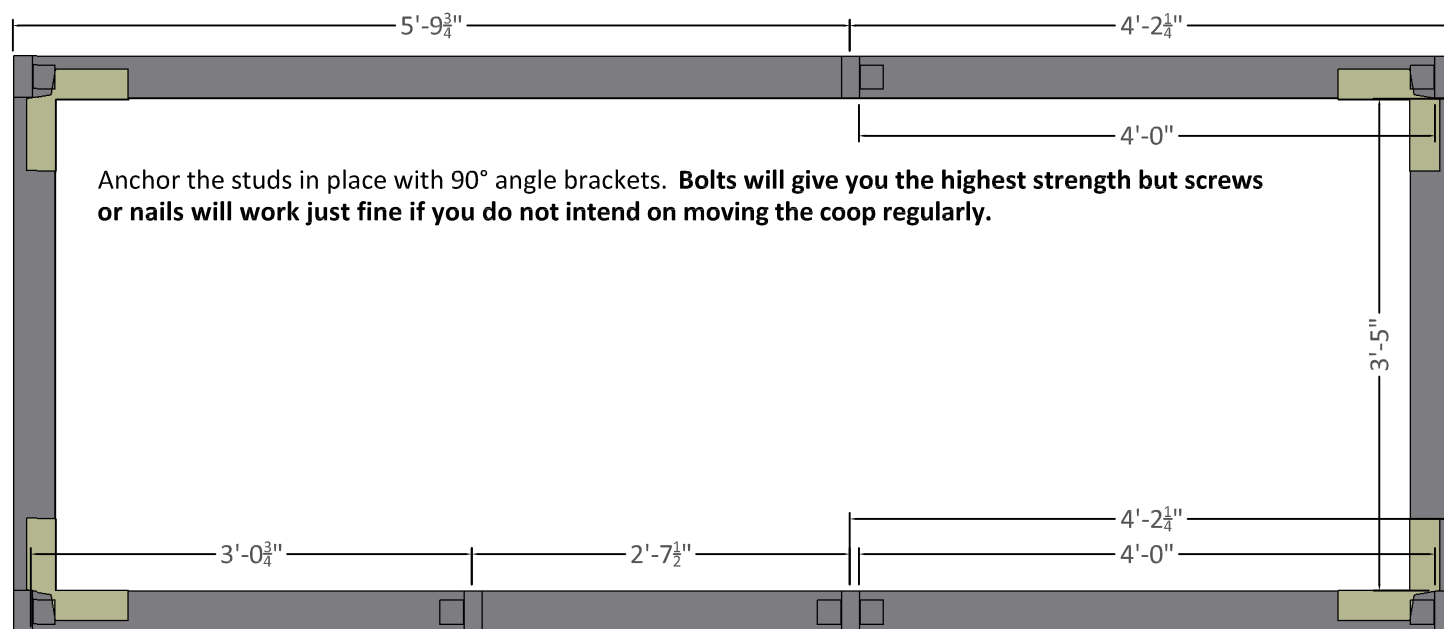
To begin, start by cutting and laying out the 2x4 pressure treated planks as shown in the diagram below. We show the fasteners as 90° Simpson fasteners



Notes:



The image contains two separate diagrams, each showing a vertical post and a horizontal line extending from its base. In the left diagram, the vertical post is labeled '5' 6 1/2"' and the horizontal line is labeled '80°'. In the right diagram, the vertical post is labeled '6' 0"' and the horizontal line is labeled '80°'.



A 3D perspective view of a wooden frame structure. It consists of four vertical posts of equal height, connected by two horizontal rails. The rails are positioned at the top and bottom of the posts, forming a rectangular frame. The wood is a light, natural color. The structure is shown from a low angle, looking up at the posts.

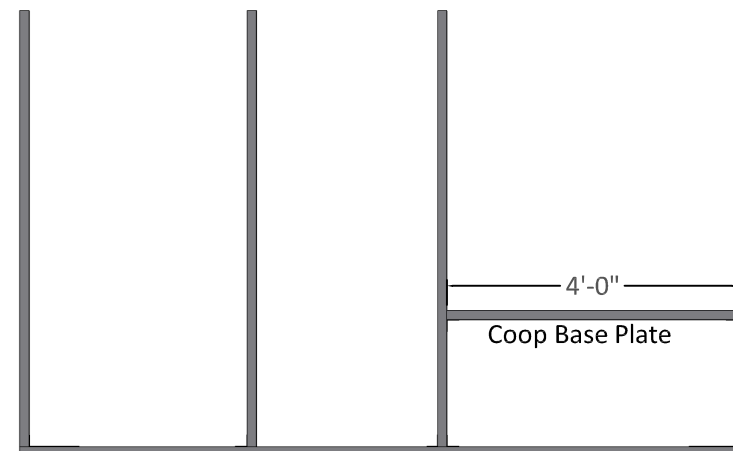
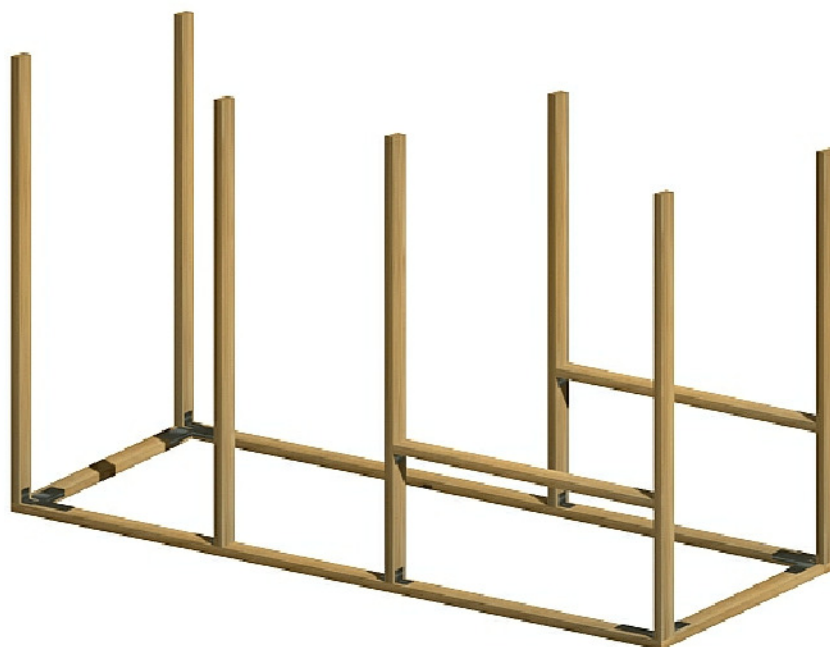
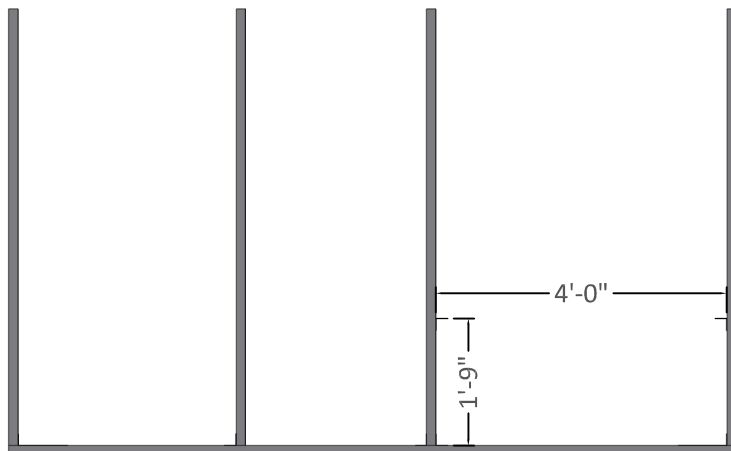


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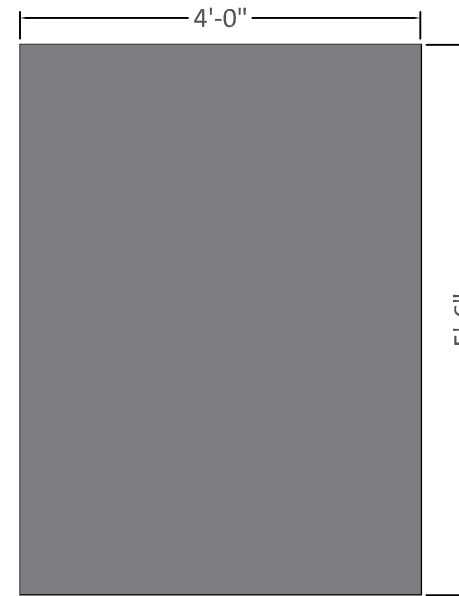
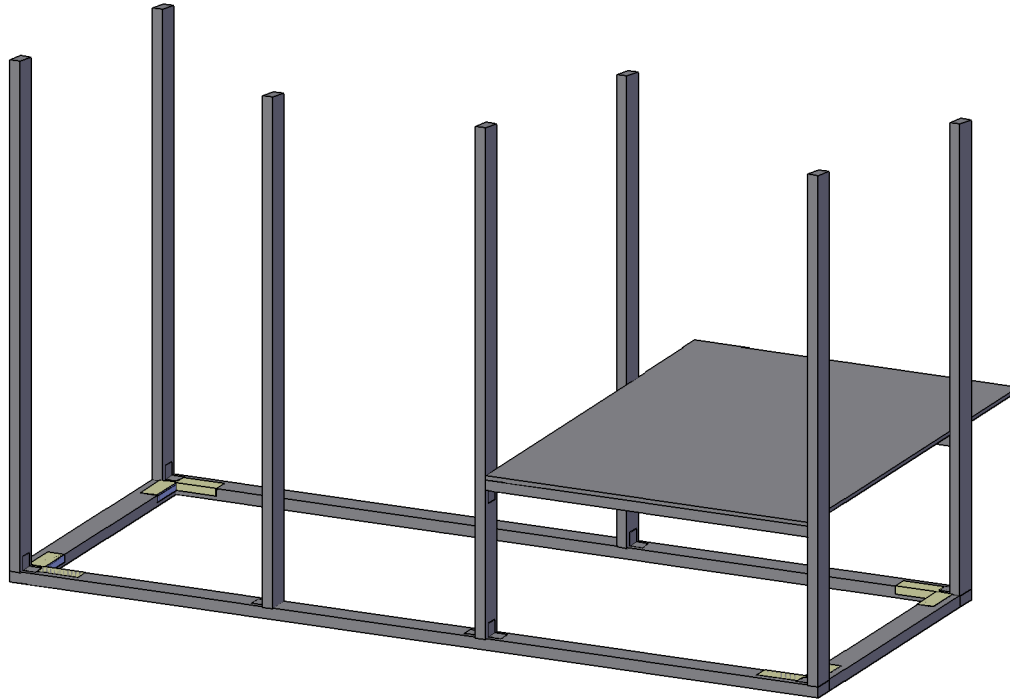




For the floor planks, use angle brackets as placed in the diagrams below. Place your coop base planks on and bolt or screw into place.



Use a 4x6'x $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood sheet for the floor. We recommend using oak or cedar plywood because of their water-resistance properties.



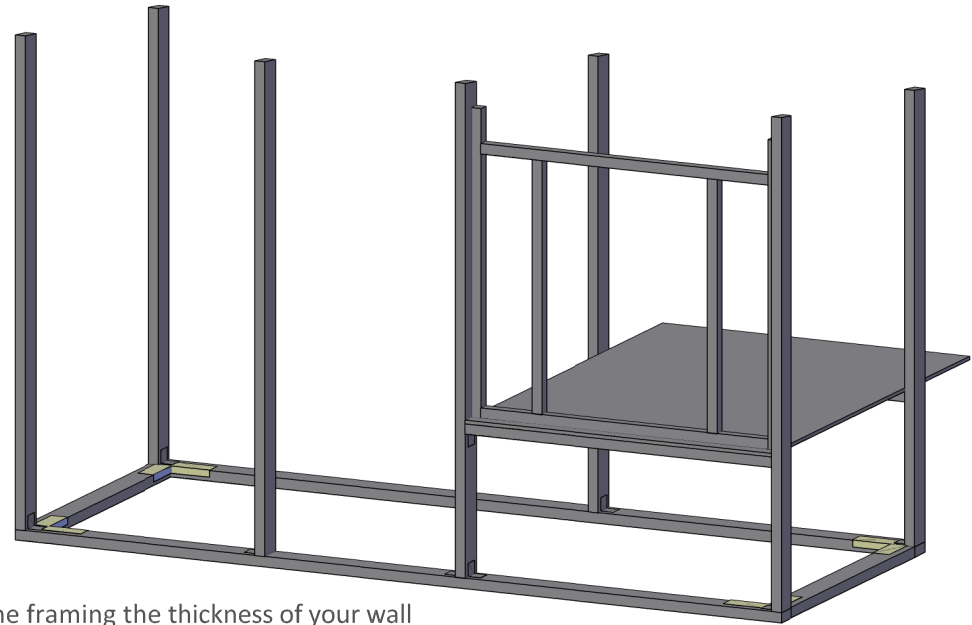
Notes:

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. In the bottom right corner, there is a logo consisting of a simple line drawing of a house with a red triangular roof and a small white circle representing a chimney or window. Below the roofline is a yellow rectangular area representing the main body of the house. To the right of this icon, the text "SDS-CAD" is written in a large, bold, black sans-serif font.

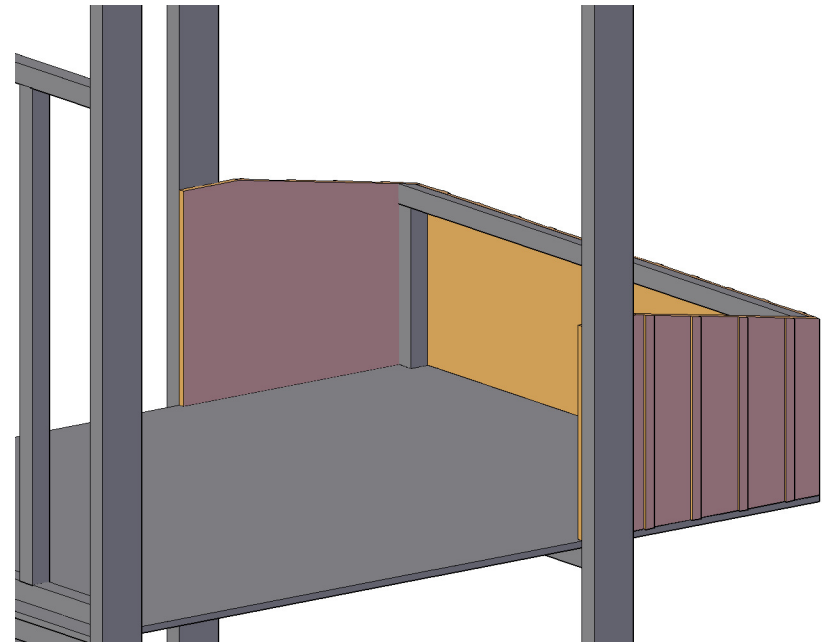
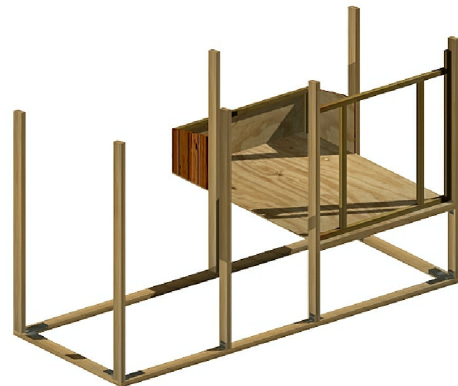
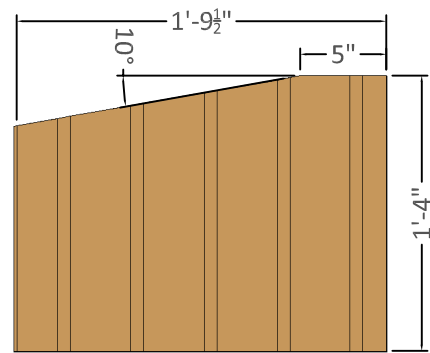


Technical drawing of a rectangular frame structure. The drawing shows a top horizontal member, a bottom horizontal member, and two vertical members. The dimensions are as follows:

- Top horizontal member: Total length is 3'-9". The distance from the left edge to the center of the left vertical member is 2'-3½". The distance from the center of the left vertical member to the center of the right vertical member is 2'-9". The distance from the center of the right vertical member to the right edge is 8¾".
- Left vertical member: Total height is 3'-1". The distance from the top edge to the center of the top horizontal member is 8¾".
- Right vertical member: Total height is 3'-0½". The distance from the top edge to the center of the top horizontal member is 8¾".

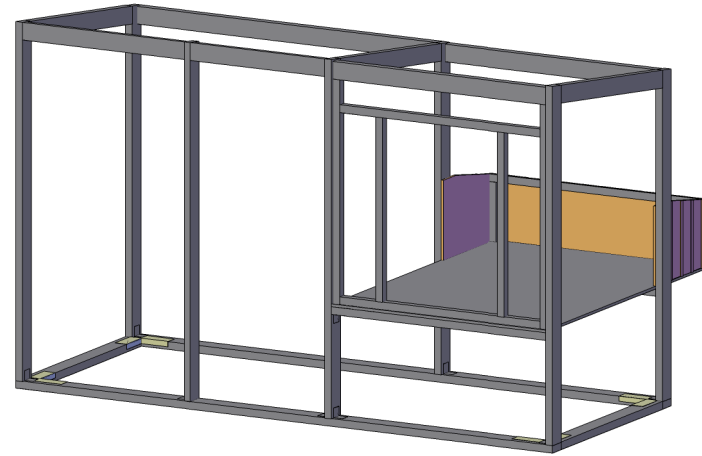
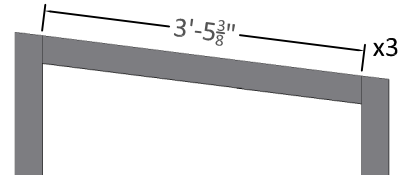
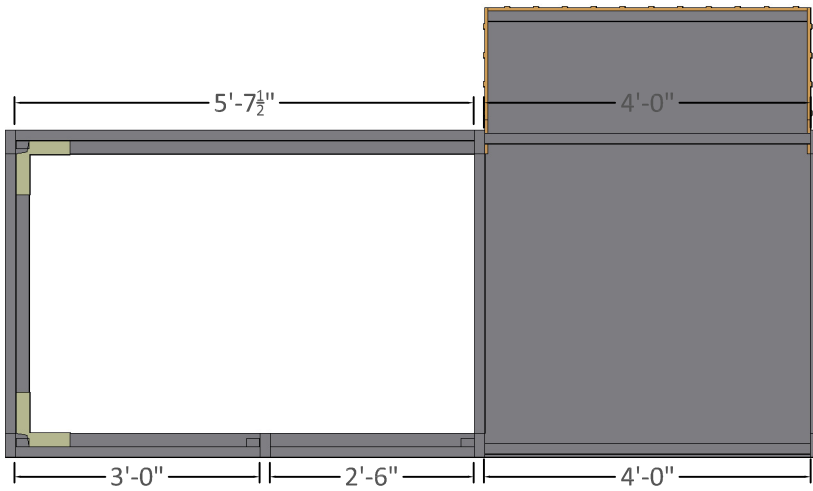


Technical drawing of a table. The main drawing shows a table with a horizontal top and two vertical legs. The top is labeled  $3' - 11''$  and the left leg is labeled  $1' - 0''$ . To the right, a detail view shows a corner joint with an angle of  $80^\circ$  between the top and the leg.





Measure and install the top plates around the frame. Ensure the studs are vertical with a level. Don't forget! Inset the COOP top plates the thickness of your sheathing material! Layout your cuts BEFORE making them! Always re-measure for accuracy!



Notes:



A 3D perspective rendering of a wooden frame structure, likely a chair or stool. The frame is constructed from light-colored wood, possibly oak or maple, with visible grain. It features a rectangular base and a tall, open backrest. The backrest is composed of several vertical slats and a horizontal support. The seat area is defined by a horizontal frame, and a wooden panel is shown being inserted into the backrest. The overall design is minimalist and functional, with clean lines and a focus on the structural elements.

[illegible]

Now, before you sheath the last wall, you will want to do some quick framing. Start with a nailer at the bottom. The nailer should cross the open span from the nesting box walls, NOT the side walls.



Then you need to frame for the sheathing. The framing will be slightly offset from the base plank. You will use the base plank to attach hinges for the nesting box access so you want the plank offset to give you a nailing surface.



Enclose the coop. Make sure the sheathing is inset between the uprights.



Notes:

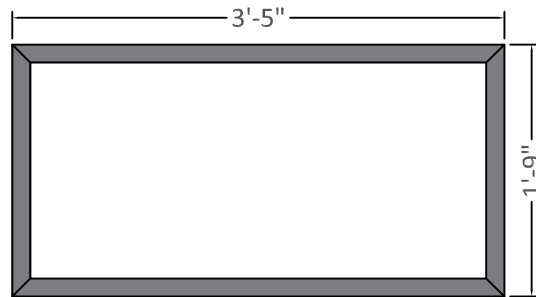
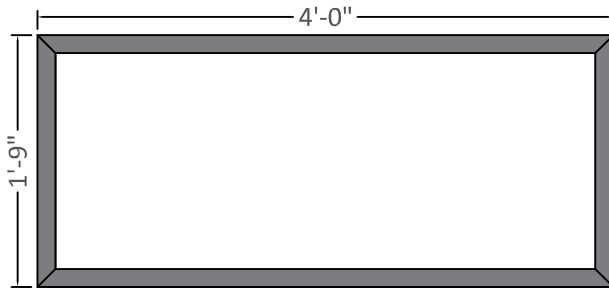


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OK, now you need to start on the run. Frame in beneath the coop by making smaller frames that will fit beneath the coop. They are relatively simple compared to what you have already completed. Follow the diagrams below, measure carefully and you shouldn't have any problems.



Notes:

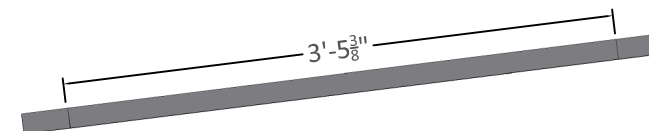


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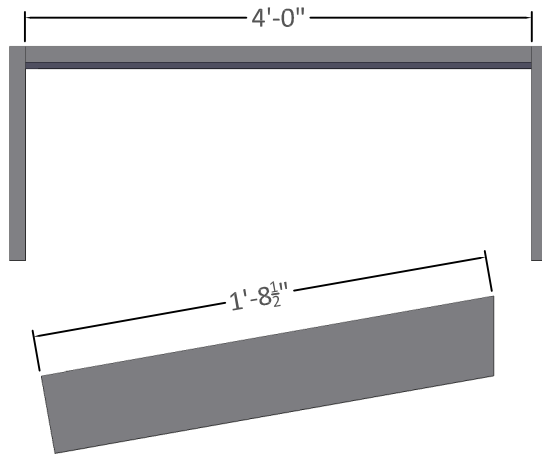




Diagram illustrating the dimensions of a three-bay portal frame structure. The total length is 10'-7". The bay widths are 2'-7", 3'-6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", and 4'-5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".



Frame around the roof of the nesting box and attach some plywood as insulation. Always re-measure lengths before cutting! Ensure the frame will swing properly when in place.

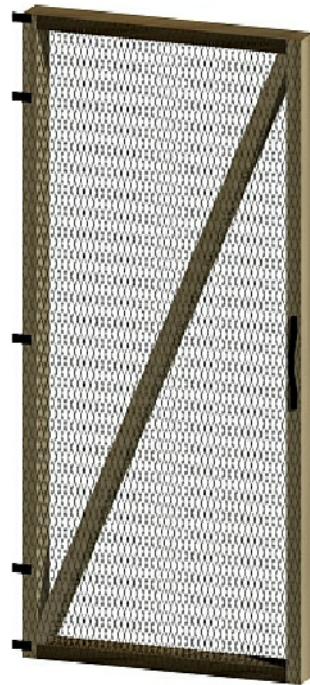
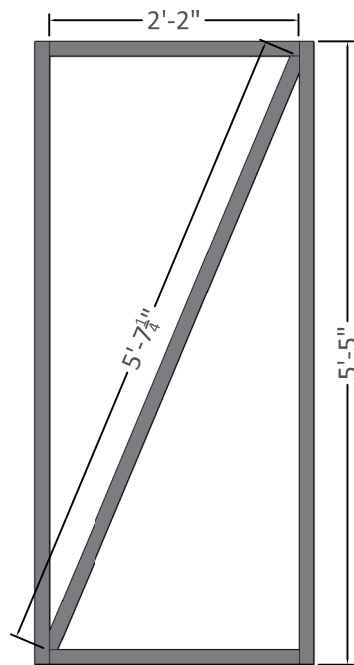


Notes:

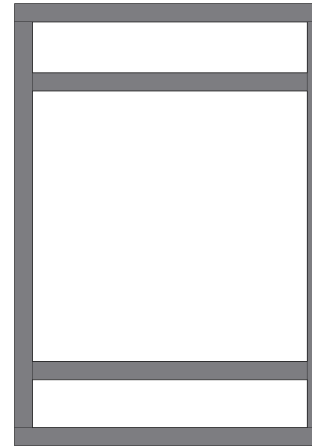




Frame in the coop access and apply chicken wire around the coop. Layout the door frame and cut carefully. Mark the cross brace while in place to ensure the cuts are correct.



Frame in the coop door as shown below. The actual dimensions may vary depending upon whether you desire a window and/or window size.

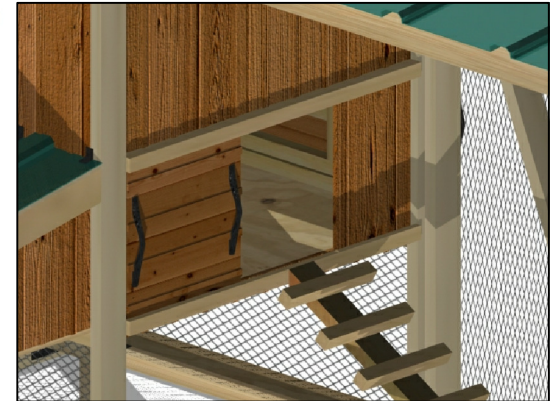


Notes:



Complete the roof with the roofing of your choice. Make sure to seal the roofing so rain and snow can't intrude.

To finish off the coop, don't forget the chicken access panel to lock the coop up at night and the ramp to allow the chickens to get down! For the access panel, take some scrap 2x2 and rip out a dado slightly bigger ( $\frac{1}{16}$ " -  $\frac{1}{8}$ ") than the panel material. Anchor the slides to the access wall (with the panel in place).



For the chickens to get into the coop, you need to build a very simple ramp. Simply take a scrap plank and attach 12" 2x2 "steps" for the chickens to climb.

Notes:

