



GM3823

GABLE ROOF SHED

3770mm (W) x 2280mm (D) x [1830 - 2025]mm (H)



SCAN QR TO VIEW ASSEMBLY VIDEOS

We also have a network of assembly partners located throughout New Zealand. Visit gardenmaster.co.nz/assembly-partners to find one near you.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN:

To avoid any confusion with your new shed build, we strongly suggest that you unpack and identify each part before you begin to put it together. You should have two packages: 1 x cardboard package and 1 x channel pack. We have supplied a riveter and 3.3mm double ended drill bit with your shed, but you will also need:

- Battery or electric drill
- Tape measure
- Ladder
- Non-slip gloves
- Covered shoes
- Eye protection
- Tin snips
- A set of helping hands

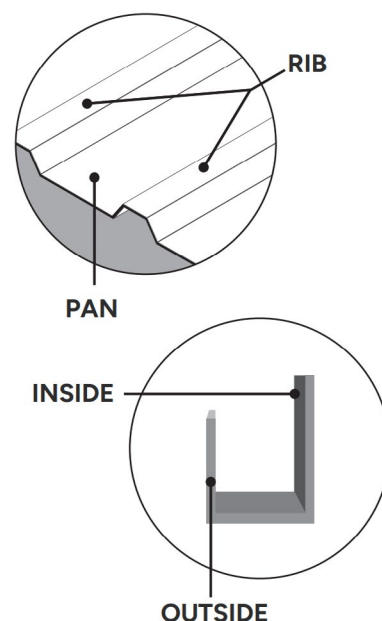
WARNING! Some parts have sharp edges and should be handled very carefully. We recommend the use of protective gloves and footwear when assembling. **DO NOT** attempt to erect this shed in windy weather. All dimensions are approximate.

ASSEMBLY OVERVIEW

These instructions are designed to guide you through the process of building your new garden shed. It is a simple process of joining sheets together before adding top and bottom channels to form a shed panel. These panels are then joined together to make your shed.

When fitting the channels to the sheets, the high side of the channel should go on the inside of the sheet, ensuring that any water that collects in the bottom channel will run over the lower side and run away rather than into the shed. Rivets are fitted by drilling through outside of the channel into the ribs of the sheet, usually at every second rib. It is also important to fit at least one rivet per sheet from the inside of the channel into the pan of the sheet, close to a rib. Extra rivets should be fitted on the inside of the channel into the pan of the sheets in high wind areas.

***It is critical that you remove the swarf (the metal filings created when drilling) from the panels and channels as you assemble them as these will rust quickly and could cause corrosion issues with your shed!**



COMPONENTS CHECKLIST

Please check the parts carefully and advise immediately if any are damaged or missing.

A 5 x 1830mm back wall sheets 2 x 1830mm front wall sheets 	B 4 x sloping sheets & 2 x gable sheets 	C 10 x 1200mm roof sheets 	D Door pre-hinged to 695mm sheet with door jamb
E 1 x 780mm wide sheet with door jamb attached 	F 4 x 3745mm 'U' channels 2 x 2290mm 'U' channels 2 x 2255mm 'U' channels 	G 4 x 3745mm channels with ends cut 	H 4 x 1200mm 'L's flashings
I 2 x 793mm 'U' door spacers 	J 2 x 'Z' door braces 	K 1 x 3765 ridge beam 	L 2 x inside gable plates 2 x outside gable plates
K 1 x riveter, 1 x rivet pack, 1 x padbolt with wide flange rivets, 1 x drill bit, 1 x wooden block 			

STEP ONE: FRONT WALL

1. Lay out the door with the sheet attached **D**, then also lay down the sheet with door jamb attached **E**, followed by the **A** sheets (as shown below). Secure together with 2 rivets through the over lapping pans.
2. Cap sheets with **G** 3745mm channels putting the cutouts top and bottom. This will finish 10-15mm shorter than the sheet. Use the door spacers **I** to make sure the door fits the gap (they sit on top of the 'Z' door jamb flanges).
3. **OUTSIDE:** Rivet channels at the corners and every 2nd rib between and through door jambs and spacer.
4. **INSIDE:** One rivet per sheet at each end, up through the channel underside and through the door jambs and spacer.

Rivet padbolt to the door using supplier wide flange rivets.

(We recommend an 8mm padlock, anything smaller may create security issues.)

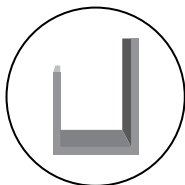
YOU WILL NEED:

A	2 x 1830mm front sheet
D	Door pre-hinged to 695mm sheet with door jamb
E	1 x 780mm wide sheet with door jamb attached
G	2 x 3745mm channels with ends cut
I	2 x 793mm 'U' door spacers

FITTING CHANNELS

The higher side of the channel goes to the inside of the shed. It is very important to include the rivets on the underside of all channels as they are structural.

OUTSIDE

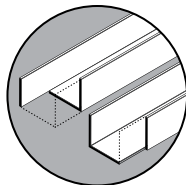


INSIDE

CHANNELS WITH CUTOUTS

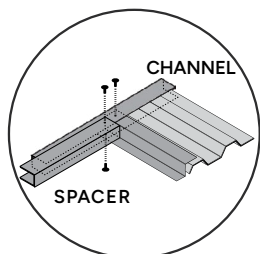
The cutouts go to the inside of the panel to allow easy fitment of the end walls on assembly. Note top and bottom channels have different cutouts!

TOP CHANNEL



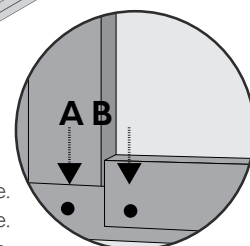
BOTTOM CHANNEL

QUICK TIP! To hinge the door on the opposite side, put the top channel on the bottom and the bottom on the top. Put the padbolt on the door before erecting the panels. It will stop the door swinging around!



Fix through the top and bottom of the channels into the door jamb and spacer. The door jamb goes on the inside of the channels.

Channels will come short of the ends of the sheeting by 10-15mm on all panels.



A Drill and rivet here.
B Drill through to the underside.
Rivet top and underside.

STEP TWO: DOOR BRACES

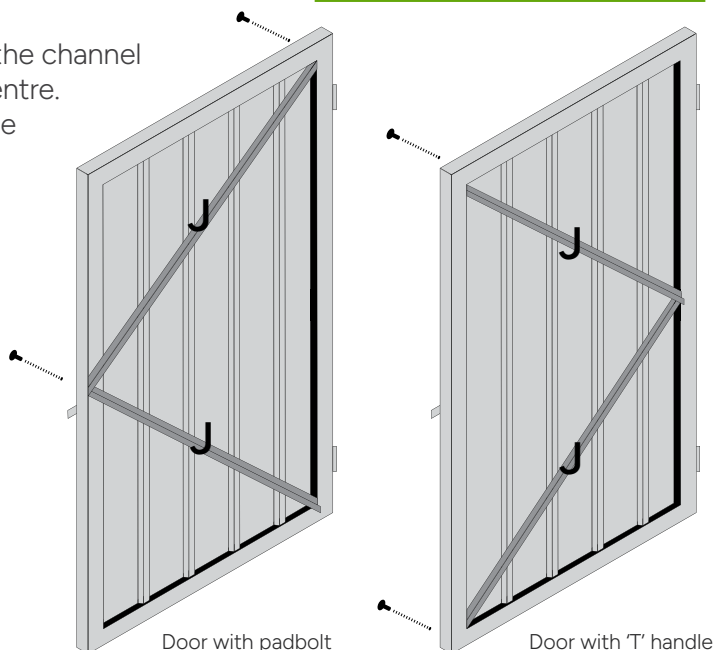
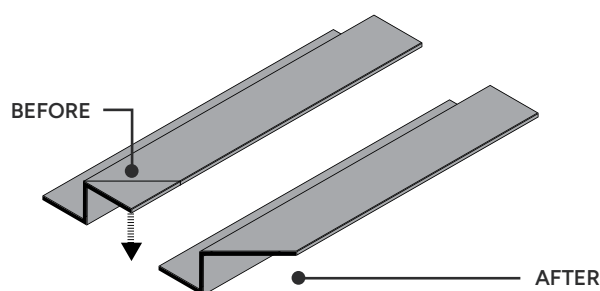
YOU WILL NEED:

J 2 x 'Z' door braces

QUICK TIP!

Rivet in the 'Z's through the front (outside side) of the doors.

1. Tuck one end of the 'Z' between the bottom channel of the inside of the door and the sheet. Do the same at the top, overlapping in the centre behind the padbolt.
If you have a locking 'T' handle you will have to run the 'Z's the opposite way to the diagram.
2. Cap Rivet the 'Z's at the ends, and in the centre of the channel it is tucked under, and through the overlap in the centre. Two or three more rivets will be required through the door sheeting into the 'Z', but they will need to be riveted through from the outside of the door for a neater appearance.
3. You may need to cut or bend the flange at the bottom and the top of the 'Z' if it catches on the door jamb when opening or closing.



STEP THREE: BACK WALL

YOU WILL NEED:

A 5 x 1830mm back wall sheets

G 1 x 3745mm top channel
1 x 3745mm bottom channel

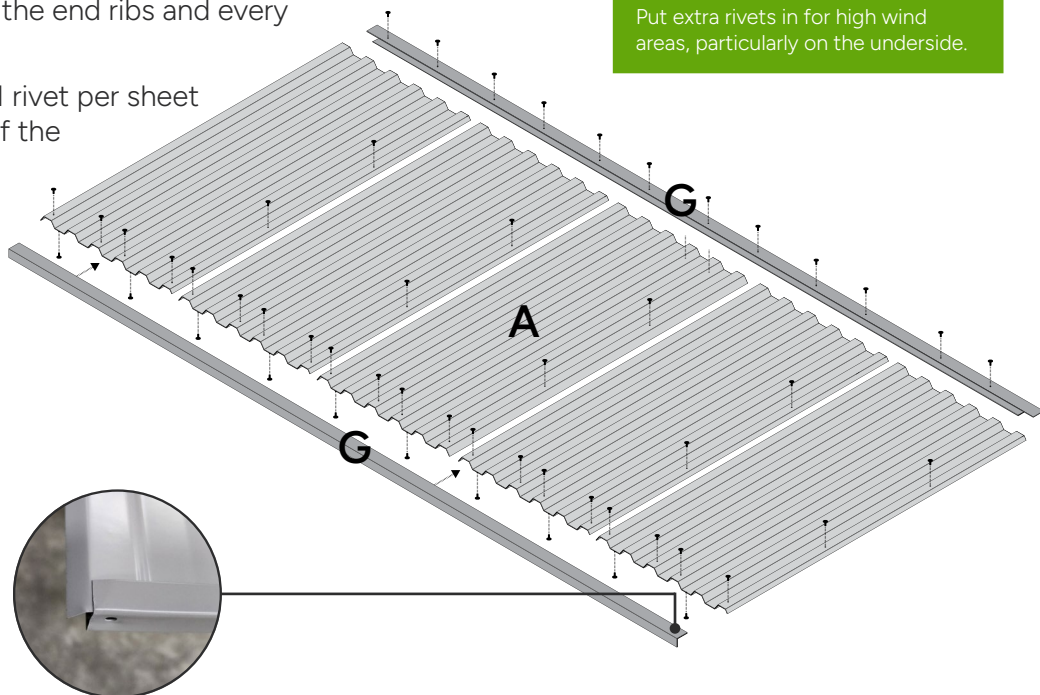
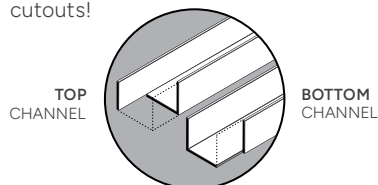
QUICK TIP!

Put extra rivets in for high wind areas, particularly on the underside.

1. Join 5 **A** sheets together with 2 rivets through the overlapping ribs making sure the ends of the sheets are flush.
2. Cap sheeting with **G** channels putting the cutouts top and bottom. This will finish 10-15mm shorter than the sheet.
3. Rivet the channels through the end ribs and every 2nd rib between.
4. Make sure you put at least 1 rivet per sheet up through the underside of the channel into the pan of the sheet.

CHANNELS WITH CUTOUTS

The cutouts go to the inside of the panel to allow easy fitment of the end walls on assembly. Note top and bottom channels have different cutouts!

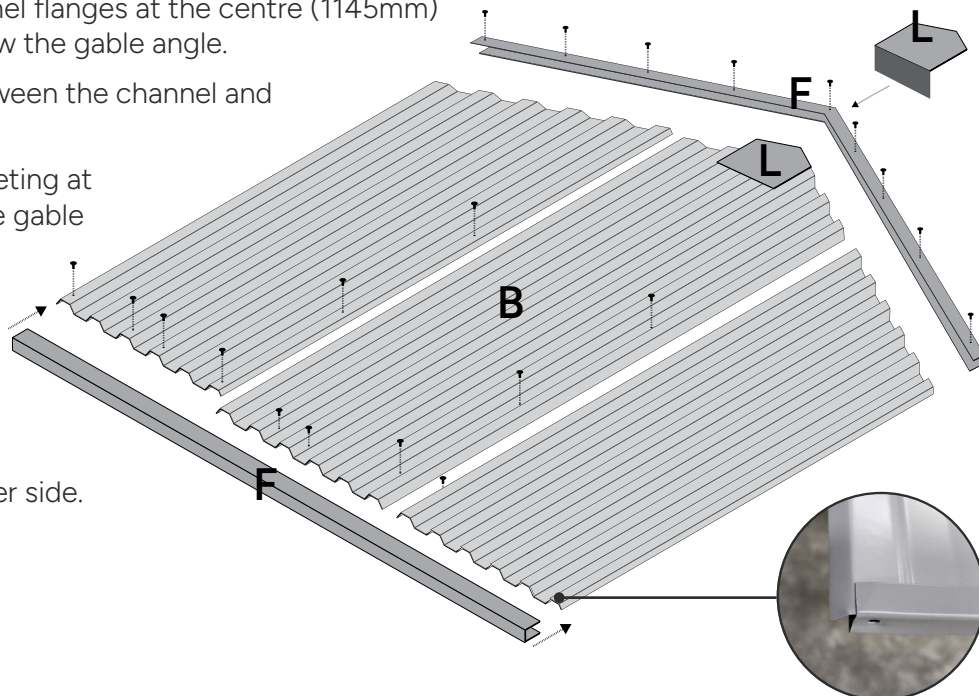


STEP FOUR: SIDE WALLS

1. Place 3 **B** sheets together creating a gable side, like below.
2. Rivet the sheets with 2 rivets through the overlapping ribs.
3. Cap the bottom of the sheets with the **F** 2255mm channels.
4. Cap the top of sheets with the **F** 2290mm channel. With tin snips make a cut through the channel flanges at the centre (1145mm) and fold the channels to follow the gable angle.
5. Slip the flat **L** gable plate between the channel and sheeting, on the outside.
6. Rivet the channels to the sheeting at every 2nd rib, and through the gable plate.
7. Place 3 rivets, one into each sheets, up through the underside of the wall, through the channel and into the wall sheet pan
8. Perform the same for the other side.

YOU WILL NEED:

B	4 x full sloping sheets & 2 x gable cut sheets (left & right)
F	2 x 2255mm 'U' channels 2 x 2290mm 'U' channels
L	2 x gable inside plates 2 x outside gable plates



QUICK TIP!

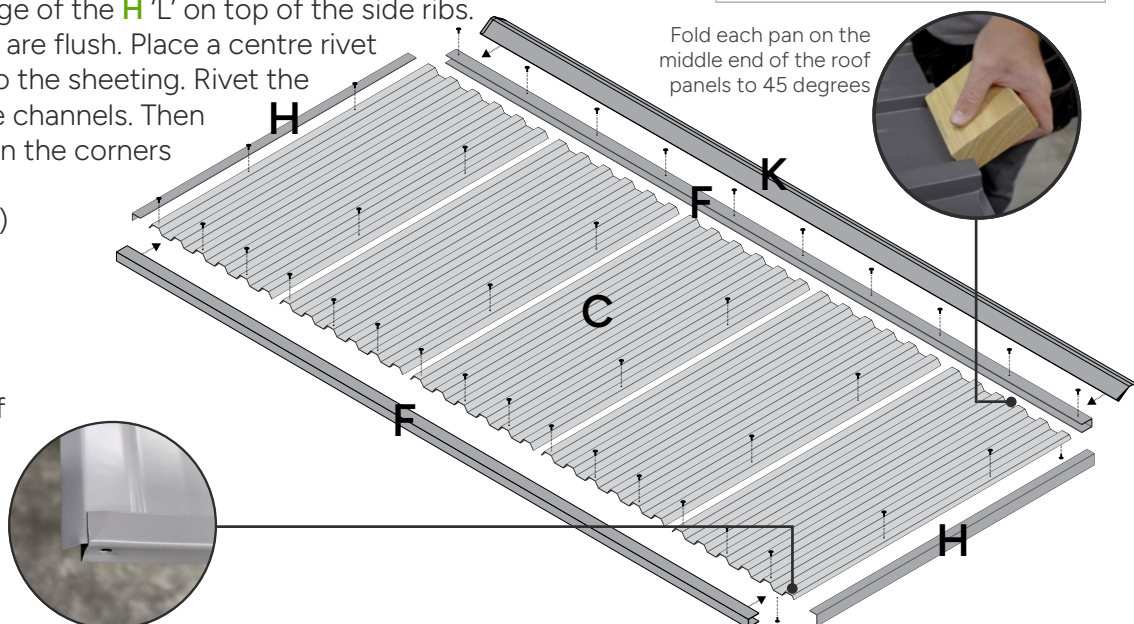
Put extra rivets in for high wind areas, particularly on the underside.

STEP FIVE: ROOF

1. Join 5 **C** sheets together with 2 rivets through the overlapping ribs making sure the ends of the sheets are flush.
2. Cap sheeting with **F** channels.
3. Rivet the channels through every 2nd rib But not the corners at this stage.
4. Place the short flange of the **H** 'L' on top of the side ribs. Make sure the ends are flush. Place a centre rivet through each 'L' into the sheeting. Rivet the corners through the channels. Then place rivets between the corners and the centre. (5 rivets for each 'L')
5. Rivet **K** ridge beam to the roof panels and rivet through internal flange and through the ends of the ridge beam into the 'L'.

YOU WILL NEED:

C	10 x 1200mm roof sheets
F	4 x 3745mm 'U' channels
H	4 x 1200mm 'L's
K	1 x 3765mm ridge beam



Fold each pan on the middle end of the roof panels to 45 degrees

STEP SIX: INSTALLATION

WALL ASSEMBLY

Stand up the back wall and as your helping hand is holding it up, bring the left end wall in to meet it at the left corner (diagram 6) overlapping the corners (diagram 7).

Drill and rivet at approximately 50mm down from the top and up from the bottom, drilling and riveting from the outside.

Bring the right end wall into the right back corner and perform the same again, checking to make sure the walls are sitting flat at the bottom. Bring the front wall into place and join the front corners to the end walls, same as the back (diagram 8).

Finish joining the corners by riveting at approximately 200-300mm apart. You will find it easier to drill these corners if they are supported on the inside (see tip).

FIXING THE ROOF

The gable roof comes in 2 peices. With a person at each end of the first roof panel (it will have the Ridge Beam attached to it as described in step 2). Lift the roof panel over the top of your upright walls and lower down on top. Once the roof is sitting on top of the walls then make sure the center of the ridge beam is centered with the center of the gable end walls. Once the first half of the roof has been placed down, drill and rivet through the L Flashing at each end of the roof. Drill and rivet 150mm from the front or back wall as shown in diagram 9. If it is difficult to get the same overhang at each end, this will probably be caused by an unlevel site or walls that are not square. Adjust and level the shed accordingly.

You can now install the other half of the roof panels. Simply slide the other roof panel up the gable wall and feed it into the ridge beam.

Once you have located the roof panel you can then finish off riveting the ends of the roof L's at 300mm apart, then rivet in through the ridge cap ends and into the L flashings.

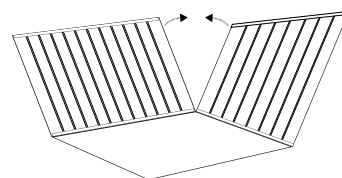
Using the ladder and the tape measure, rivet down through the top of the roof, through the pan into the top channel of the front and the back walls (10mm more than the overhang). Rivet beside every second rib. You will not need to worry about these rivets leaking as any water seeping through will end up on the outside of the walls.

Make sure to clean ALL swarf from your roof once you have finished installing the roof panels. left over swarf will cause surface rust spots on your shed.

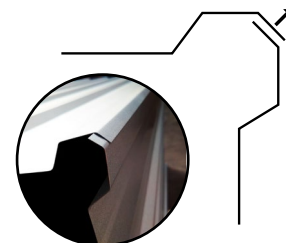
BUILDING YOUR SHED

The basic task is to join the sheets together to form your panels, then rivet the channels to the top and bottom of these panels. They will then join together to form your shed (diagram 6, 7, 8 and 9).

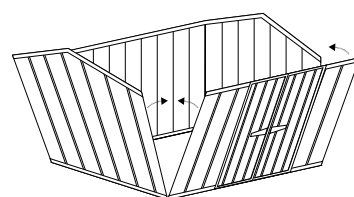
LIFT SIDE & BACK WALL



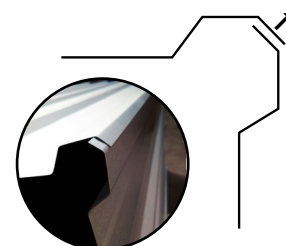
SECURE THE CORNERS



LIFT SIDE & FRONT WALL



SECURE THE CORNERS



DROP & SECURE ROOF



L FLASHING

Rivet through the side of the 'L' flashing to secure the roof to the side of the shed.

QUICK TIP! Use the handle end of a hammer in the inside of the corner, but beware of drilling holes on the end of your hammer!

STEP SEVEN: COMPLETE YOUR SHED

RECESSED CONCRETE FLOOR PLAN FOR SPECIALLY POURED CONCRETE FLOORS: SPECIFICATIONS

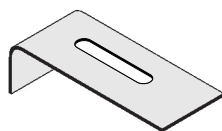
Every shed must have some type of foundation between it and the ground. You can pour a concrete floor and use recessed floor clamps, use an existing concrete base with flat floor clamps or purchase a kitset wooden floor from your local shed dealer.

INTERNAL DIMENSIONS FOR THE GM3823

3725MM X 2235MM

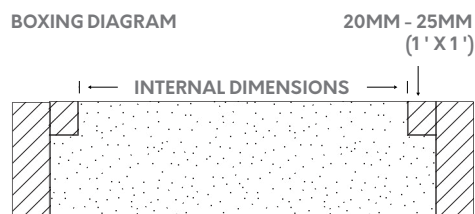
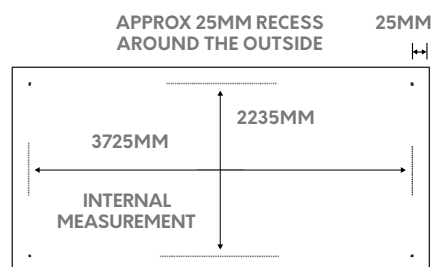
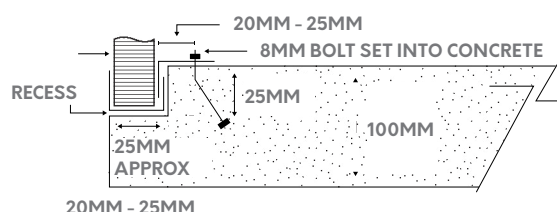
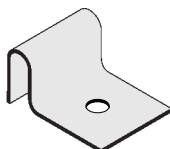
RECESSED FLOOR CLAMPS

For poured floors with a recess around the perimeter. Available from your local shed dealer.



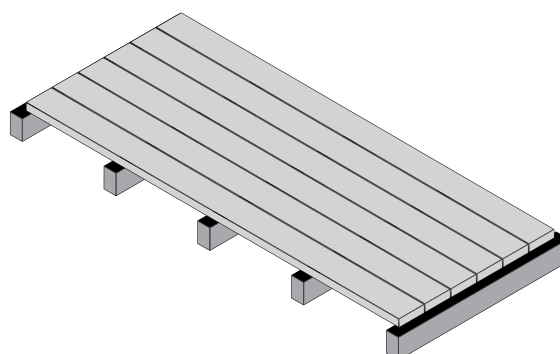
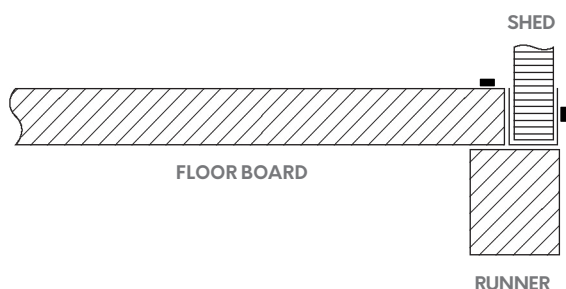
FLAT FLOOR CLAMPS

For existing concrete only. Water can seep underneath. Available from your local shed dealer.



KITSET WOODEN FLOORS

Every shed must have a floor. These are available from your local shed dealer. For more information visit www.gardenmastersheds.co.nz



QUICK TIP!

For extra protection in high wind areas put additional nails through the wall channels into the floor boards and also peg the shed bearers to the ground.

IMPORTANT!

FIXING YOUR SHED TO ITS FOUNDATIONS

If your foundations are unlevel or bowed, you will have problems with your padbolt and door levels. This can be fixed by slipping a spade under either door jamb and lifting. You will soon get a feel for which side needs propping up.

- Do not attempt to assemble panels in rain or windy conditions.
- Make sure your foundations are squared and level before erecting panels.
- It is easier to remove all swarf (filings) before you stand your walls up.
- Complete all panels before erecting your shed.
- Keep a firm grip on panels when handling. If they slip they will cause damage.
- Always wear non-slip gloves, protective footwear and eyewear.

It is essential that every shed has a floor, but the only way to make sure your shed is there to stay on windy sites is with a recessed concrete floor. Phone 0800 807 433 for free advice or see step 7 for more details.

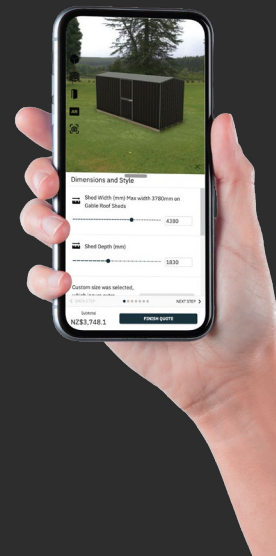
NEED HELP WITH ASSEMBLY?

We have a range of assembly videos available on our website to help guide you through the shed assembly process. Simply scan the QR code to access these resources.

We also have a network of assembly partners located throughout New Zealand. Visit gardenmaster.co.nz/assembly-partners to find one near you.



SCAN TO VIEW
ASSEMBLY VIDEOS



HELP US WITH YOUR FEEDBACK AND RECEIVE A FREE GIFT!

Your feedback helps us improve our products and service! To receive your free gift, email us your feedback, a photo of your shed, and your contact details to feedback@gardenmastersheds.co.nz. Not sure what to tell us? Here are a few ideas:

- How did you hear about Garden Master Sheds?
- Was our website easy to use?
- Were the assembly instructions and videos helpful?
- Where did you purchase your shed?
- Was the sales team helpful and courteous?
- What did you like most about your shed?
- Do you have any suggestions for improvement?

Thanks for your help!