



RioOutdoors.com

Installation Instructions

6x6, 20' x 20' Carport

WARNING: If the information in these instructions is not followed exactly, weakening or failure of the erected structure may result causing property damage, or personal injury.

A properly sized diameter pilot hole must be drilled before you attempt to drive lag screws into lumber members. See Table, below. Driving lag screws into lumber, without first drilling a pilot hole, can prevent the lag screw from driving fully into the wood, can lead to crack formation while driving the lag screw in, or later, as the wood dries naturally. This can result in a weakened pergola structure.

Proper pilot hole diameter and hole depth for various lag screws and wood types

Lag Screw Type	Wood Type	Pilot hole drill diameter and hole depth
$\frac{1}{4}$ " X 1-1/2" Lag Screw McMasterCarr.com SKU 92351A546	Soft Wood	3/32" drill bit diam., 1-1/4" depth
	Hard Wood	3/16" drill bit diam., 1-1/4" depth
3/8" X 3" Lag Screw McMasterCarr.com SKU 92351A636	Soft Wood	11/64" drill bit diam., 3" depth
	Hard Wood	$\frac{1}{4}$ " drill bit diam., 3" depth

- Thoughtfully engineered Brackets eliminate all wood-joinery skills requirements.
- Skills required: drilling pilot holes and driving screws into lumber, miter saw cutting.
- Easy lift and place U-channels eliminate need for lifting equipment. Super-easy assembly work.
- Self-aligning design squares up structure automatically.
- Estimated Assembly Time is less than 5 hours, not including polycarbonate panels.



MADE IN AMERICA

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1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 SAFETY AND WARNING INFORMATION

1.1.1 Building Permit & Inspection Requirements

We recommend that you consult with your local building permit office and obtain advice and any required building permits and inspection approvals from the local building inspection department or authority over building codes.

1.1.2 Other Cautions

CAUTION: Adhere to all safety requirements. Wear safety glasses/goggles when working. Wear safety gloves when handling brackets, hardware, and lumber. Wear hearing protection when using a circular saw, miter saw, table saw, or hammer drill.

INSTALLER: Leave this manual with the consumer. **CONSUMER:** Retain this manual for future reference.

Proper pilot hole diameter and hole depth for various lag screws and wood types		
Lag Screw Type	Wood Type	Pilot hole drill diameter and hole depth
1/4" X 1-1/2" Lag Screw McMasterCarr.com SKU 92351A546	Soft Wood	3/32" drill bit diam., 1-1/4" depth
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	Hard Wood	1/4" drill bit diam., 3" depth

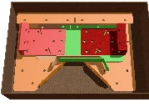
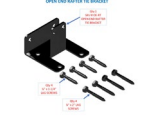
1.2 TOOLS REQUIRED

Listed below, are common tools required for this project. These tools are not included in this kit. Acquire the tools for your project from the “Required for” column in this table.

Description	Tool Purpose	Reference Image
16 ft. Tape Measure	Measure and verify lengths.	
4ft. Framing Level	Verify Level/Plumb	
Framing Square	Square Corners of deck and walls	Image not available.
Drill Gun	Drill pilot holes for lag screws. Drive lag screws.	
Ratchet Socket Driver	Drive lag screws into Pergola lumber members.	
7/16" Hex Socket 9/16" Hex Socker	Drive 1/4" X 1-1/4" Hex Hd. lag screws. Drive 3/8" X 2" Hex Hd. lag screws.	
3/32", 11/64", 1/8" Drill Bits	Drill pilot holes for 1/4" & 3/8" lag screws, and #10D nails in soft wood.	
10" Compound Miter Saw	Cut posts and headers to length	
Circular Saw	Cut Truss Beam ends and OSB	Image not available.
Chalk Snap Line	Mark cut lines in plywood	Image not available.
Pencil	Mark bracket locations, mark cut lines	Image no Available.
Hammer	Various.	
Mallet	Various.	Image not Available
8 FT. Step Ladder	All	Image not Available

1.3 CONTENTS OF KIT # 6S-2020-CP

The contents of this kit are shown in the table below. Before you begin your project, take an inventory of all items that you received from us. If any items are missing, contact us directly via email at info@RioOutdoors.com. Include your name and shipping address and your order number, if available. We will respond within 24 hours with a resolution to your problem.

Item SKU #, Description	Item Qty	Item Image
6x6 Elbow Bracket SKU# 6C1L	4	
6x6 Post Anchor Bracket SKU# 6FA	6	
6x6 Straight Extension Bracket SKU# 6SE	2	
4-12 Open End Rafters Bracket SKU# OOE-RR	3	
4-12 Ridge Rafter Bracket SKU# PO-RRT	8	
4-12 Truss Brackets Kit SKU# TK	3	
Open End Rafter Tie Bracket SKU# OE-RT	4	
Rafter Tie Bracket SKU# PTRT	18	
Main Rafters Shims	22	

1.4 BUY LIST

This is the list of required materials which are not included in this kit. You will acquire these items locally for your project. Use this table to help you calculate your total project budget.

NOTE: To the total, add your local sales tax also.

Item Description	Item Qty	Lumber Type Application	Est. Price \$	Ext. Price
6X6 X 8 ft.	6	Pressure Treated Pine Posts	\$32.78	\$196.68
6x6 X 10 ft.	4	Pressure Treated Pine Headers	\$45.88	\$183.52
2x6 X 12 ft.	28	Kiln Dried Pine Rafters, Ridge Beams, Truss Beams	\$13.37	\$387.73
2x6 X 10 ft.	4	Pressure Treated Roof Skirts	\$10.88	\$43.52
2x6 X 8 ft.	2	Kiln Dried Pine Truss Cross Supports	\$7.12	\$14.24
½" OSB	15	NA Walls, Roof Deck	\$17.98	\$269.70
Roof Board Clips 	20	At floating joints in roof deck	\$8.88	\$8.88
10D x 3" Framing Nails	2		\$4.98	\$9.96
1-1/2" Roofing Nails, 5 lbs.	4	Roof deck and shingles	\$15.98	\$63.92
Tar Paper	2	3' x 144'	\$33.98	\$67.96
Drip Edges, 10 ft.	9	All roof edges, including above trusses	\$6.98	\$62.82
Facia	8	All roof edges	\$22.68	181.44
Shingles or metal panels	?	Select as desired	Add	Add
			Price Total	1,490.37

1.5 GENERAL LUMBER REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION

We have designed the post top brackets to provide easy alignment of the headers. Use pressure treated lumber or kiln dried cedar, redwood, etc. for the structure. Verify that the lumber members are not warped, and their girth measurements are to specifications.

1.5.1 Dimensional lumber size requirement

For this deck mounted rectangle shed, the deck and walls frames may be built using 2x4s or 2x6s. The truss beams, truss rafters, ridge beam, and roof rafters must be 2x6 kiln dried lumber. Selecting Lumber members at the lumberyard

The length of lumber delivered to stores can be longer than the labeled length but will never be less than the labeled length dimension. To gain more flexibility, we suggest that you measure each lumber member before adding to your cart at the store. Select lumber members which are slightly longer than the labeled length. Example: if buying 96" length 4x4s. Measure and select members which exceed 96". Some pieces can have lengths as long as 96-3/8". The extra length will provide flexibility if you need to trim the ends for squaring or cleaning purposes.

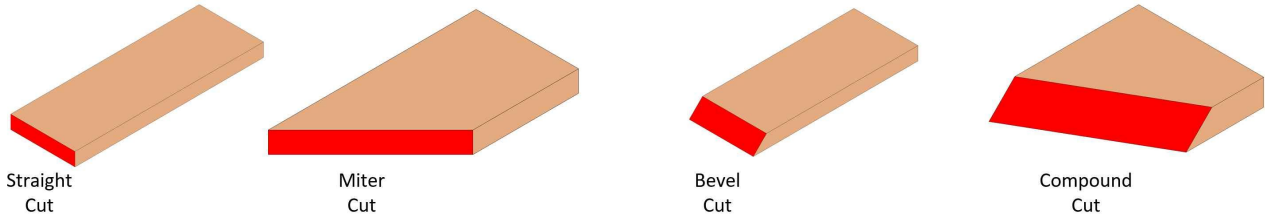
1.5.2 Plan ahead to save money and to minimize wood waste.

We provide all the detailed information related to lumber materials for your project. A complete lumber materials list and a detailed cut list are provided. Use the information wisely and make wise judgements about the lengths of raw lumber you purchase.

1.5.3 Lumber Cut Types

Four lumber cut types are encountered during construction of RioOutdoors Pergola Structures. Making precise lumber end cuts is not difficult if the cut miter angle and/or bevel angle for each cut is known, and you employ a compound miter saw. All construction instructions provided by RioOutdoors contain the exact angle parameters required for every lumber end cut.

Four common lumber end cuts are defined, below.



1.5.3.1 Straight Cut

A straight cut is a cut that is perpendicular to the length edge and parallel to the width edge of the lumber board. To make a straight cut, employ a chop saw or miter saw set at zero miter and zero bevel angle position.

1.5.3.2 Miter Cut

A miter cut is a cut that is at an angle (less than or greater than 90°) to the length edge of the lumber board. To make a miter cut, set the horizontal rotation angle (miter angle) to the left or right of center in a miter saw, then cut through the thickness of the lumber board.

1.5.3.3 Bevel Cut

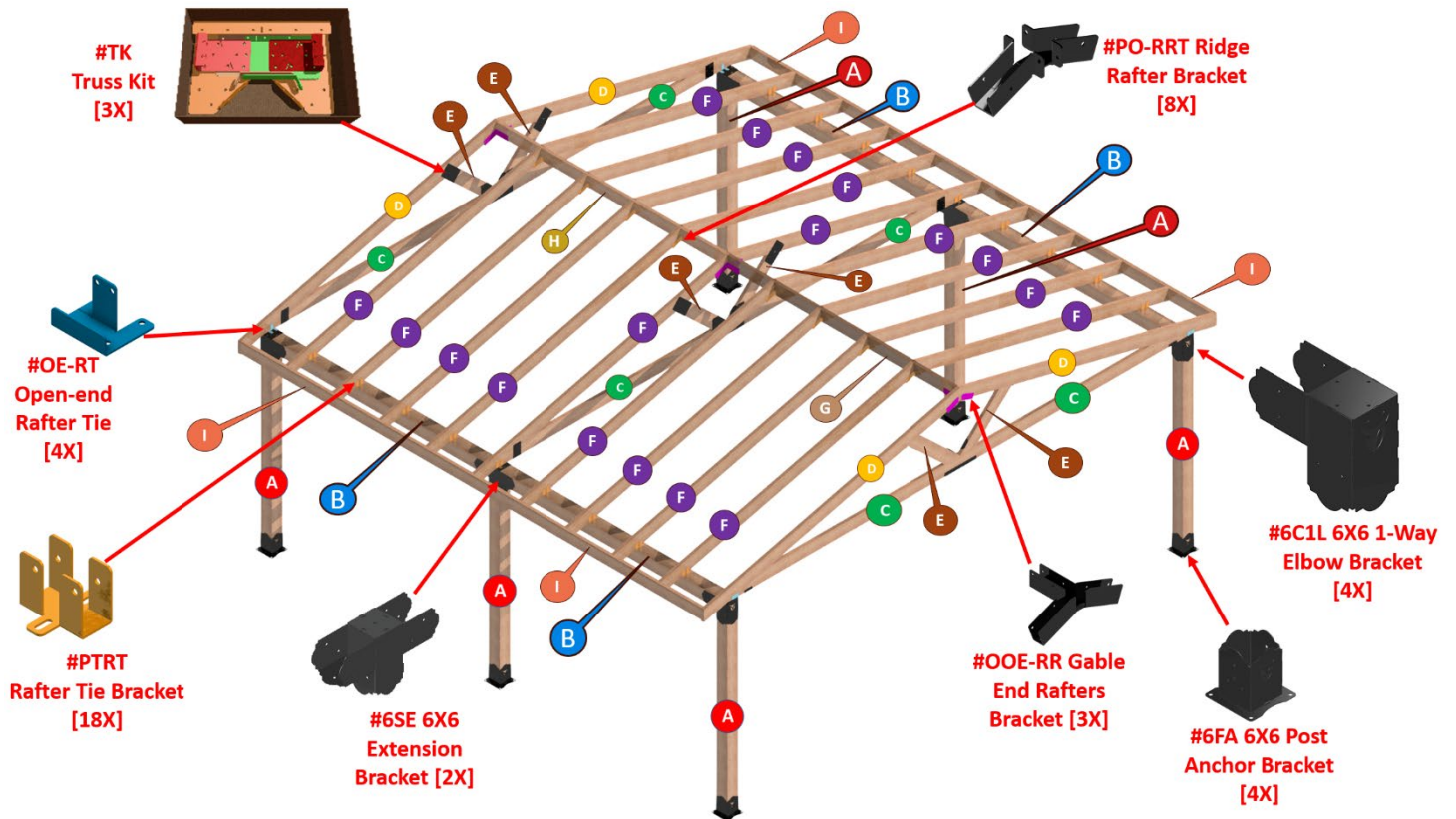
A bevel cut is a cut that is at an angle (less than or greater than 90°) to the top surface of the lumber board. To make a bevel cut, tilt the miter saw blade to the left or right to a particular angle, then cut through the thickness of the lumber board.

1.5.3.4 Compound Cut

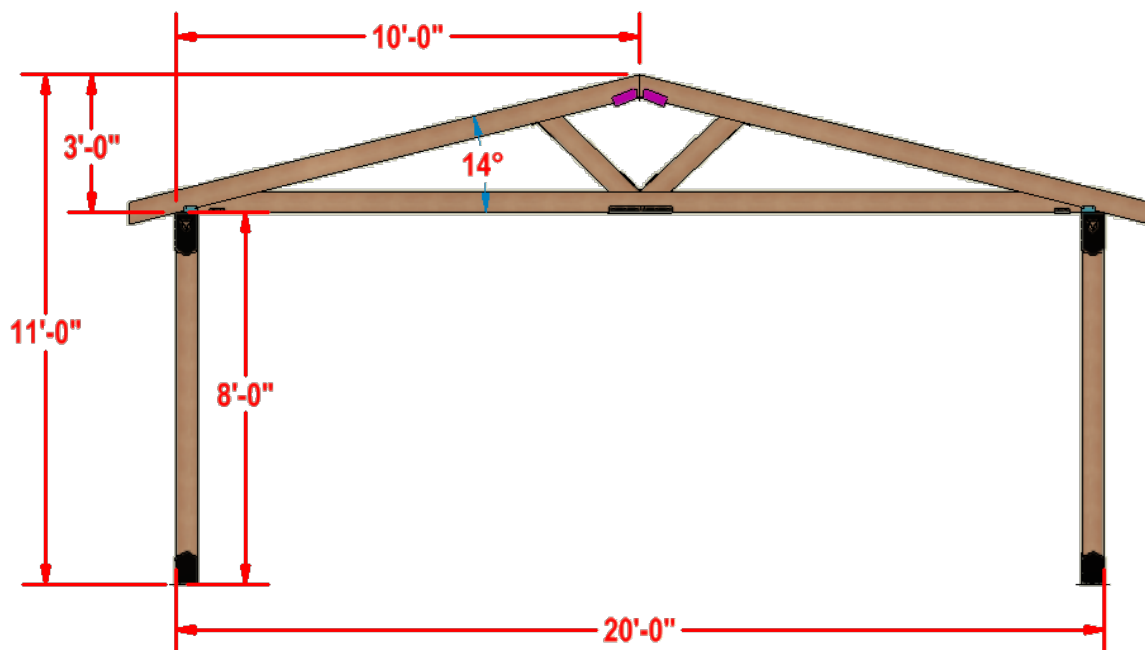
A compound cut is created using a compound miter saw and combines a miter cut and a bevel cut in a single cut. A compound cut by setting a miter angle (less than or greater than 90°) to the length edge of the lumber board and, at the same time, setting a bevel angle (less than or greater than 90°) to the top surface of the lumber board. To make a compound cut, set a particular horizontal rotation angle (miter angle) and vertical tilt angle (bevel angle) in a miter saw, then cut through the thickness of the lumber board.

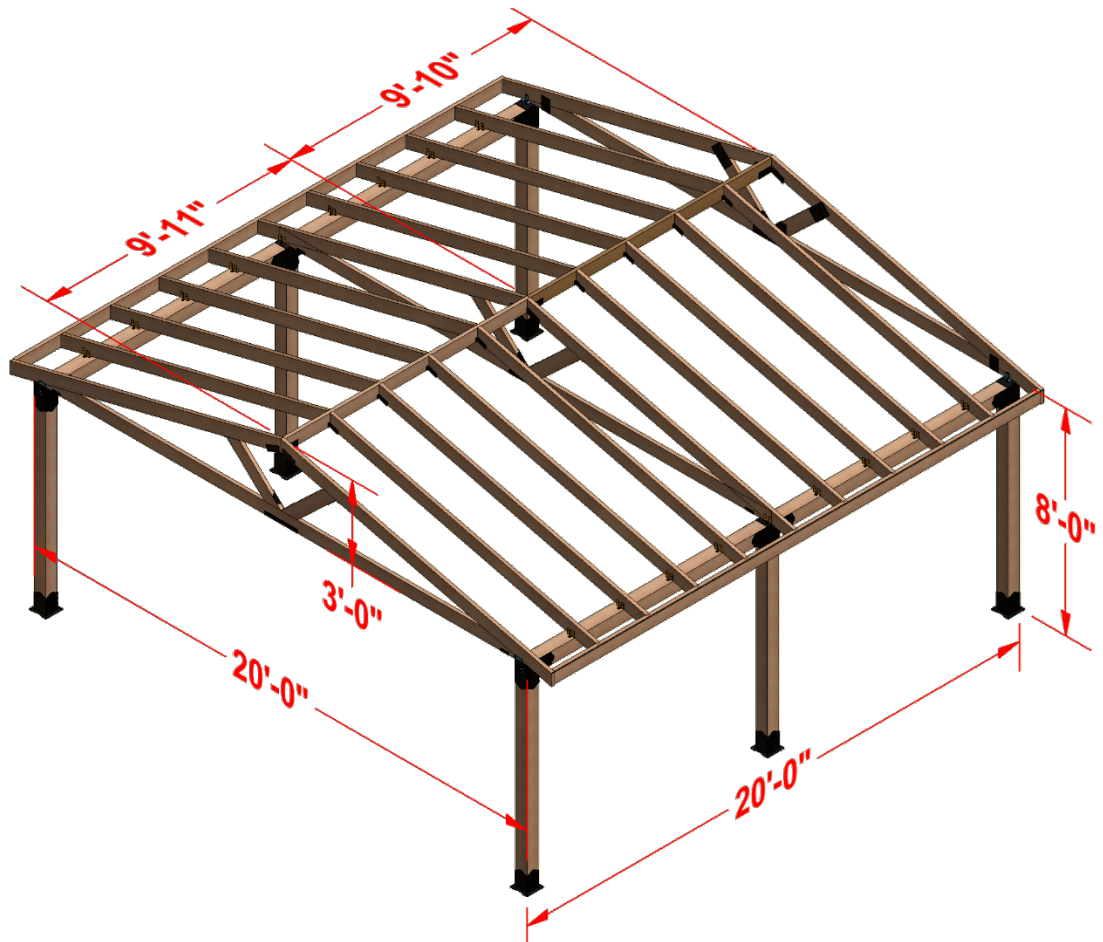
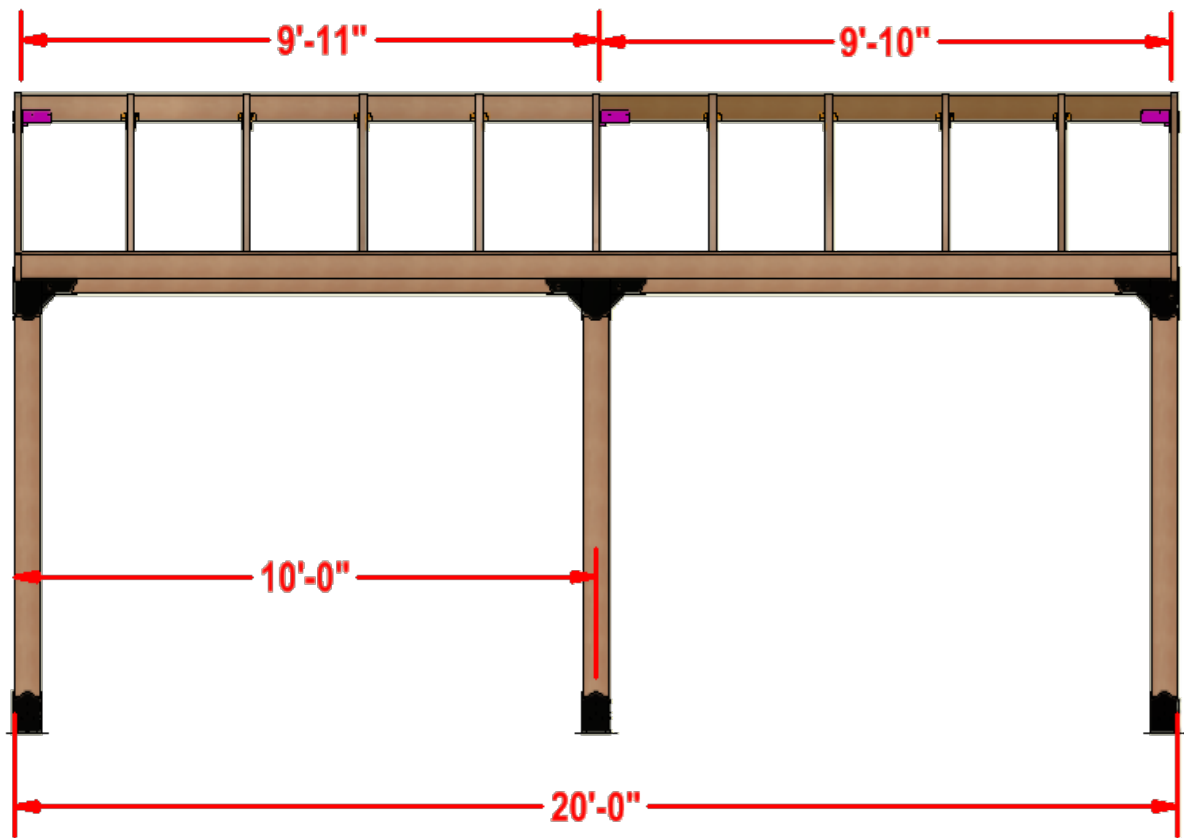
1.6 20' X 20' CARPORT STRUCTURE DETAILS

1.6.1 Application Depiction: Brackets and Lumber



1.6.2 20' X 20' Carport Dimensions





1.7 LUMBER CUT LIST

Study this table. The "Source Lumber (in.)" is defined as the lumber to use to cut these items from. Follow the detailed instructions to cut and prepare all lumber members. Use a 10" power compound miter saw to make all end cuts except the truss beam miter ends which should be cut using a circular saw.

20 ft. x 20 ft. Carport Structure Cut List							
ID	Description	QTY	Source Material [Length (in.)/Qty]	Lumber Size	Cut Length (in.)	End 1 Cut	End 2 Cut
A	Posts, Short	6	96/6	6x6	96	Straight	Straight
B	Headers	4	120/4	6x6	111-5/16	Straight	Straight
C	Truss Beam	6	144/4	2x6	120	Straight	Miter 76°
D	Gable End Truss Rafters	4	144/4	2x6	136	Miter 14°	Miter 14°
E	Truss Cross Supports	6	96/2	2x6	31	Miter 45°	Miter 31°
F	Gable Center Truss Rafters	2	144/2	2x6	135-1/8	Miter 14°	Miter 14°
F	Main Rafters	16	144/16	2x6	135-1/8	Miter 14°	Miter 14°
G	Ridge Beam Long	1	144/10	2x8	123-1/4	Straight	Straight
H	Ridge Beam Short	1	96/2	4x4	113-3/4	Straight	Straight
I	Roof Skirts	2	144/2	2x8	120	Straight	Straight

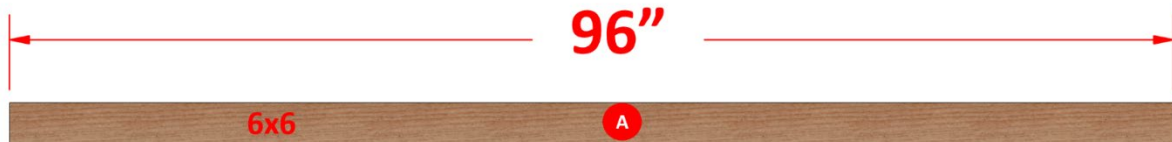
1.7.1 Posts Preparation

Six (6) 6x6 Post members are required. Both ends of all members must have straight cuts.

Measure and prepare six members to the required 96" length. Mark these post pieces on both ends with an "A" identifier.

Posts Preparation

Post members that are longer than the specified 96" length must be cut down to 96" length.



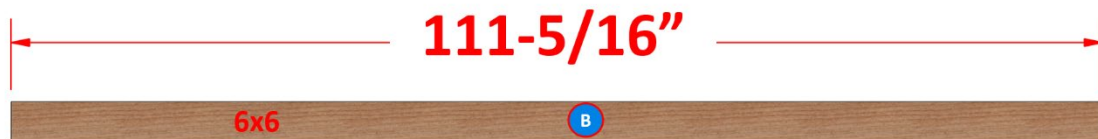
Required Qty = 6

1.7.2 Headers Preparation

Mark these header pieces on both ends with a "B" identifier.

Headers Preparation

Measure, mark and cut four (4) headers to 111-5/16" length.



Required Qty = 4

1.7.3 Truss Lumber Preparation

This structure uses three (3) truss assemblies. Two trusses mount on the ends of the gable roof and one truss mounts in the center. The two trusses for the gable ends are identical and use common brackets and lumber members. The truss at the center uses the same brackets but the length of this truss rafter is shorter.

Each truss assembly requires three (3) unique lumber pieces. They are the truss beams (Qty 2), truss rafters (Qty 2), and truss cross supports (Qty 2).

1.7.3.1 Truss Beams

All three truss assemblies use common truss beams. Prepare six (6) truss beams per the instructions below.

Mark these truss beam pieces on both ends with a "C" identifier.

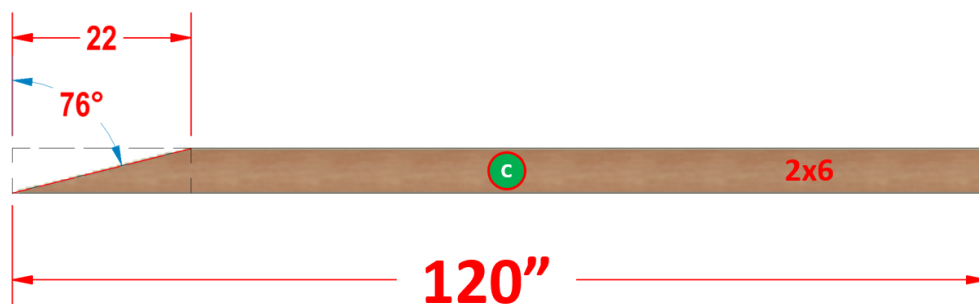
Truss Beams Preparation

Measure and mark the 22" point on the top edge on one end of the beam. Draw a line between the 22" point and the bottom corner.

This will yield the 76° angled cut line.

Use a circular saw to cut along the cut line.

Make six (6) identical truss beams.



Required Qty = 6

1.7.3.2 Gable End Truss Rafters

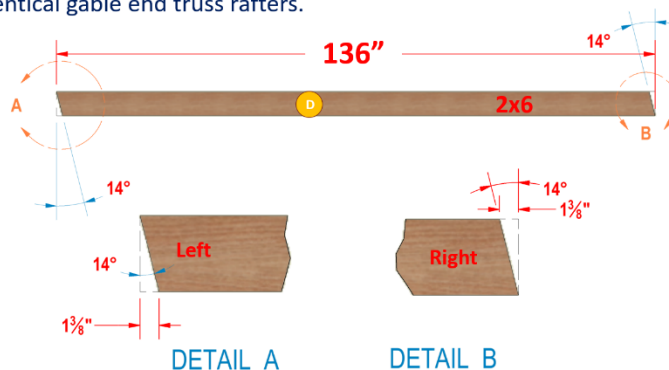
Mark these rafter pieces on both ends with a "D" identifier.

Gable End Truss Rafters Preparation

- Measure and mark the 1-3/8" point on the left bottom edge of the rafter. Draw a line between the 1-3/8" point and the Top corner. This will yield the 14° angled cut line.
- Measure and mark the 1-3/8" point on the right top edge of the rafter. Draw a line between the 1-3/8" point and the bottom corner. This will yield the 14° angled cut line.

Set miter saw to 14° angle. Use miter saw to cut along the cut line.

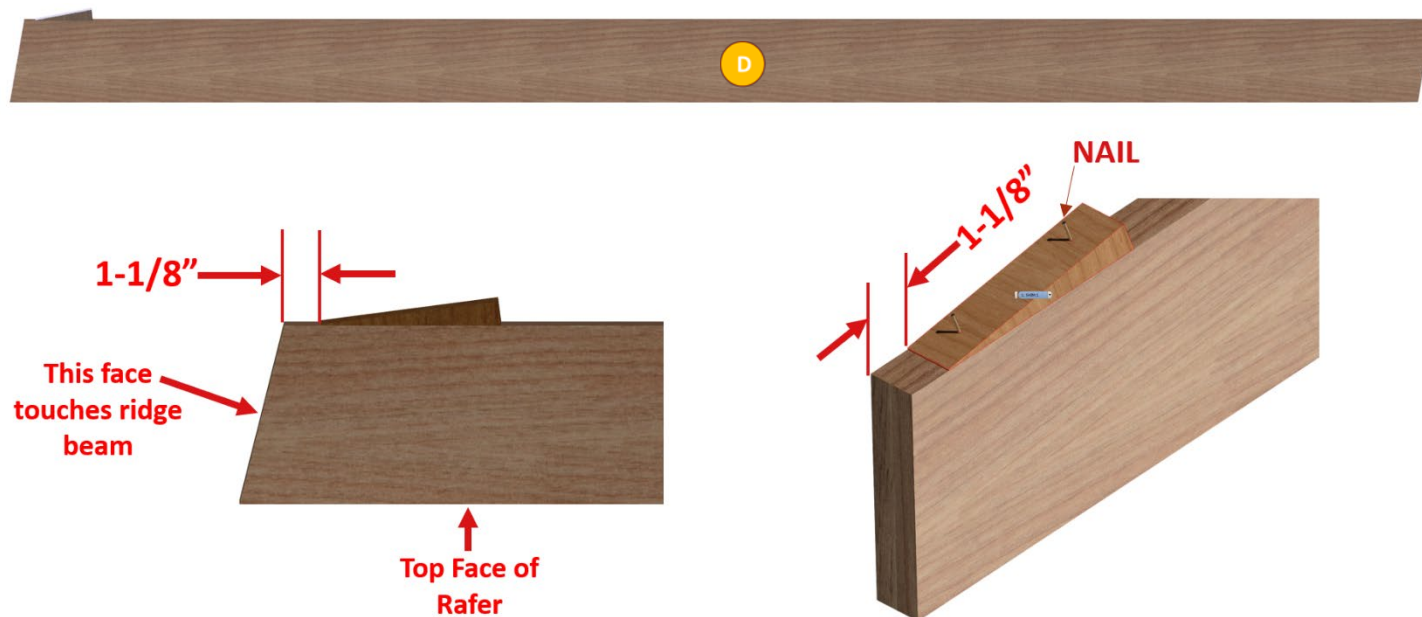
Make four (4) identical gable end truss rafters.



Required Qty = 4

1.7.3.2.1 Adding shims to Gable End Truss Rafters #D

Flip each rafter so its underside is facing upward. See diagrams below. At the end which will butt against the ridge beam, add a shim so the shim's end is 1-1/8" in from the end of the rafter. Center the shim within the thickness of the rafter. Hammer in two nails through the two predrilled holes in the shim. Add a shim at the same location on all four gable end truss rafters.



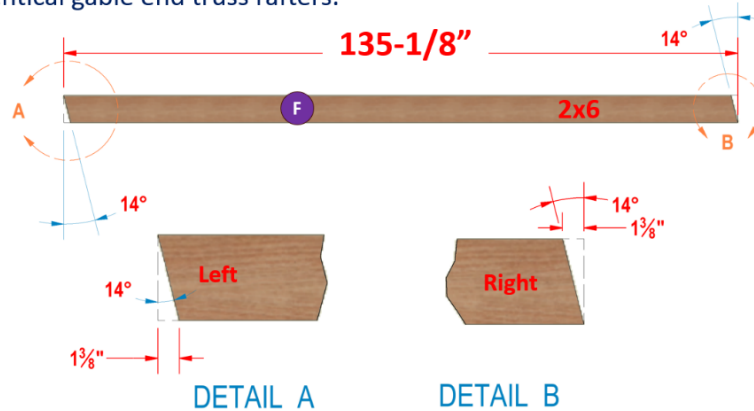
1.7.3.3 Gable Center Truss Rafters

Mark these rafter pieces on both ends with an "F" identifier. See section 1.5.5 and add shims to these two gable center truss rafters.

Gable Center Truss Rafters Preparation

- Measure and mark the 1-3/8" point on the left bottom edge of the rafter. Draw a line between the 1-3/8" point and the Top corner. This will yield the 14° angled cut line.
- Measure and mark the 1-3/8" point on the right top edge of the rafter. Draw a line between the 1-3/8" point and the bottom corner. This will yield the 14° angled cut line.

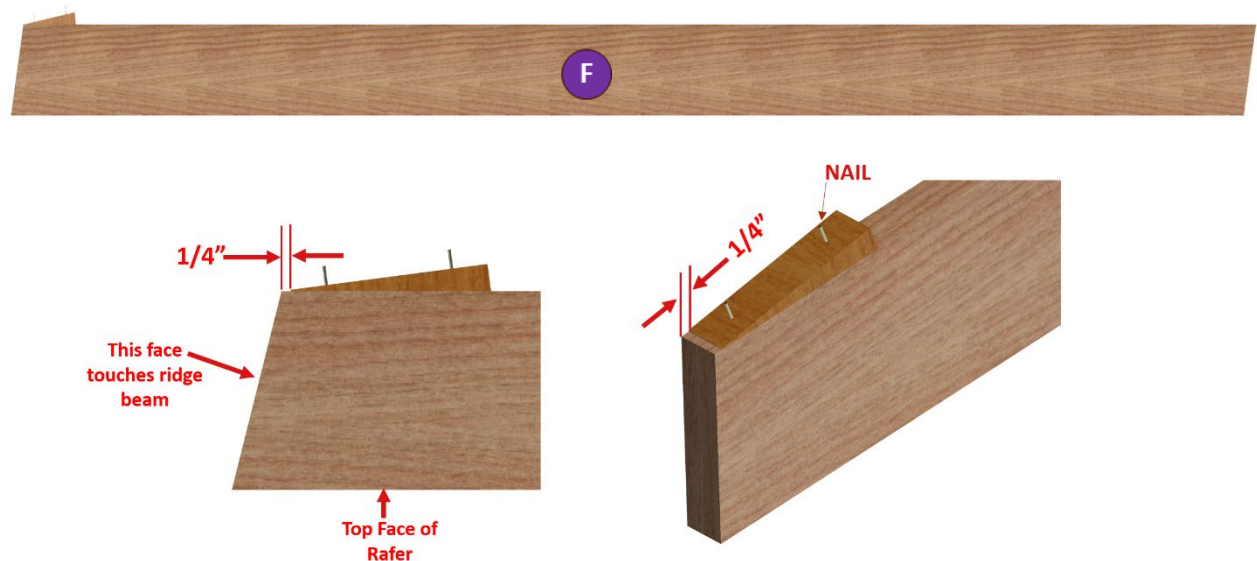
Set miter saw to 14° angle. Use miter saw to cut along the cut line.
Make two (2) identical gable end truss rafters.



Required Qty = 2

1.7.3.3.1 Adding Shims to Gable Center Truss Rafters #F

Flip each rafter so its underside is facing upward. See diagrams below. At the end which will butt against the ridge beam, add a shim so the shim's end is 1/4" in from the end of the rafter. Center the shim within the thickness of the rafter. Hammer in two nails through the two predrilled holes in the shim. Add a shim at the same location on all main rafters and the center truss rafters.



1.7.3.4 Truss Cross Support Preparation

Mark these cross support pieces on both ends with an "E" identifier.

Truss Cross Supports Preparation

- Measure and mark the 3-5/16" point on the left TOP edge of the cross support. Draw a line between the 3-5/16" point and the bottom corner. This will yield the 31° angled cut line.
- Measure and mark the 5-1/2" point on the right bottom edge of the rafter. Draw a line between the 5-1/2" point and the top corner. This will yield the 45° angled cut line.

For left side miter, set miter saw to 31° angle. Use miter saw to cut along the cut line.
For right side miter, set miter saw to 45° angle. Use miter saw to cut along the cut line.

Make six (6) identical Truss Cross Supports.



Required Qty = 6

1.7.4 Main Rafters Preparation

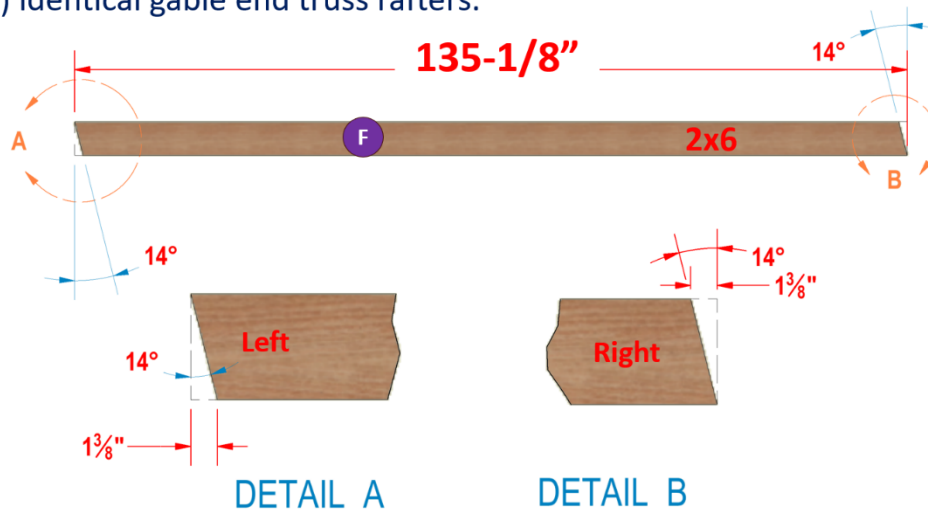
Mark these rafter pieces on both ends with an "F" identifier.

Main Rafters Preparation

- Measure and mark the 1-3/8" point on the left bottom edge of the rafter. Draw a line between the 1-3/8" point and the Top corner. This will yield the 14° angled cut line.
- Measure and mark the 1-3/8" point on the right top edge of the rafter. Draw a line between the 1-3/8" point and the bottom corner. This will yield the 14° angled cut line.

Set miter saw to 14° angle. Use miter saw to cut along the cut line.

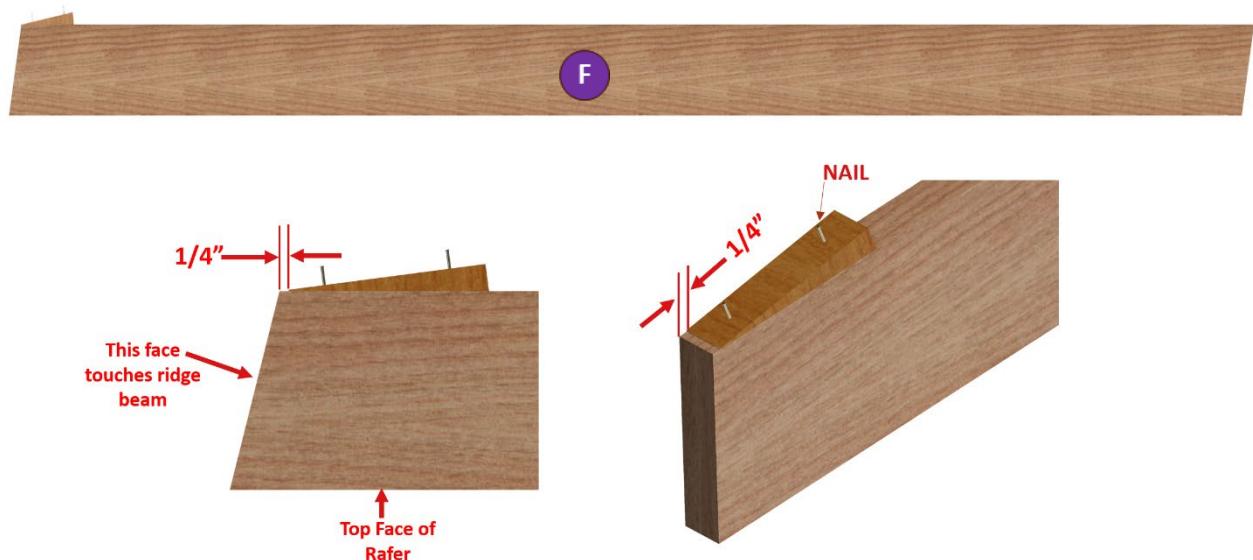
Make sixteen (16) identical gable end truss rafters.



Required Qty = 16

1.7.4.1 Adding Shims to Rafters #F

Flip each rafter so its underside is facing upward. See diagrams below. At the end which will butt against the ridge beam, add a shim so the shim's end is 1/4" in from the end of the rafter. Center the shim within the thickness of the rafter. Hammer in two nails through the two predrilled holes in the shim. Add a shim at the same location on all main rafters and the center truss rafters.



1.7.5 Short Ridge Beam Preparation

Measure, mark, and cut one 2x6 to the required 117-3/4" length. Mark this lumber piece on both ends with a "G" identifier.

Ridge Beam - Short



Qty Required: 1

1.7.6 Long Ridge Beam Preparation

Measure, mark, and cut one 2x6 to the required 119-1/4" length. Mark this lumber piece on both ends with an "H" identifier.

Note that the Long Ridge Beam is 9-1/2" longer than the Short Ridge Beam.

Ridge Beam - Long



Qty Required: 1

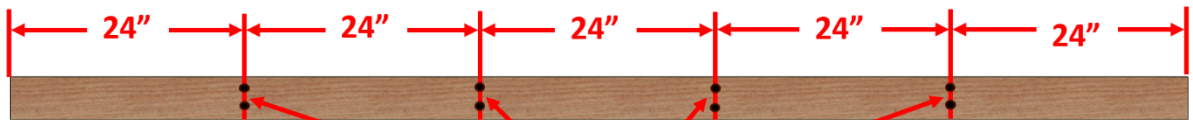
1.7.7 Roof Skirts Preparation

Measure, mark, and cut four (4) 2x6 to the required 120" length. Mark this lumber piece on both ends with an "I" identifier.

Roof Skirts



Qty Required: 4



Draw straight pencil lines across the 2x6. Drill 1/8" holes through thickness of board. 2 holes on each line spaced 3" apart.

Hammer in #10D x 3" nails into all holes until nail tip is flush with back face of board.

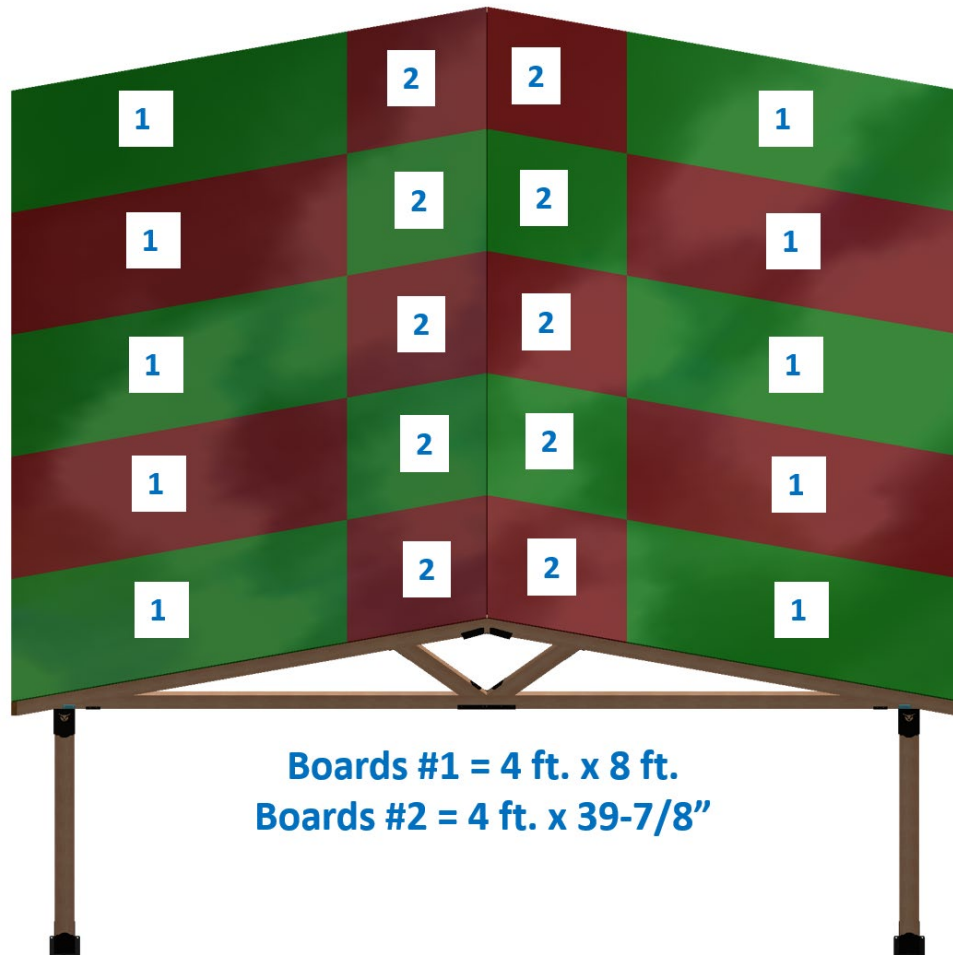
1.7.8 Deck Boards Preparation

Measure and verify the structure measurements. If rafters are bowed or warped, some adjustments may be necessary for proper fit.

Note: The roof structure is designed to provide support to the roof deck OSB/Plywood every 24". Drive 1-1/2" roofing nails to attach the roof deck boards to rafter tops, ridge beams, and roof skirts. The roofing nails shall be spaced 6" apart along board perimeters and 12" within the board body.

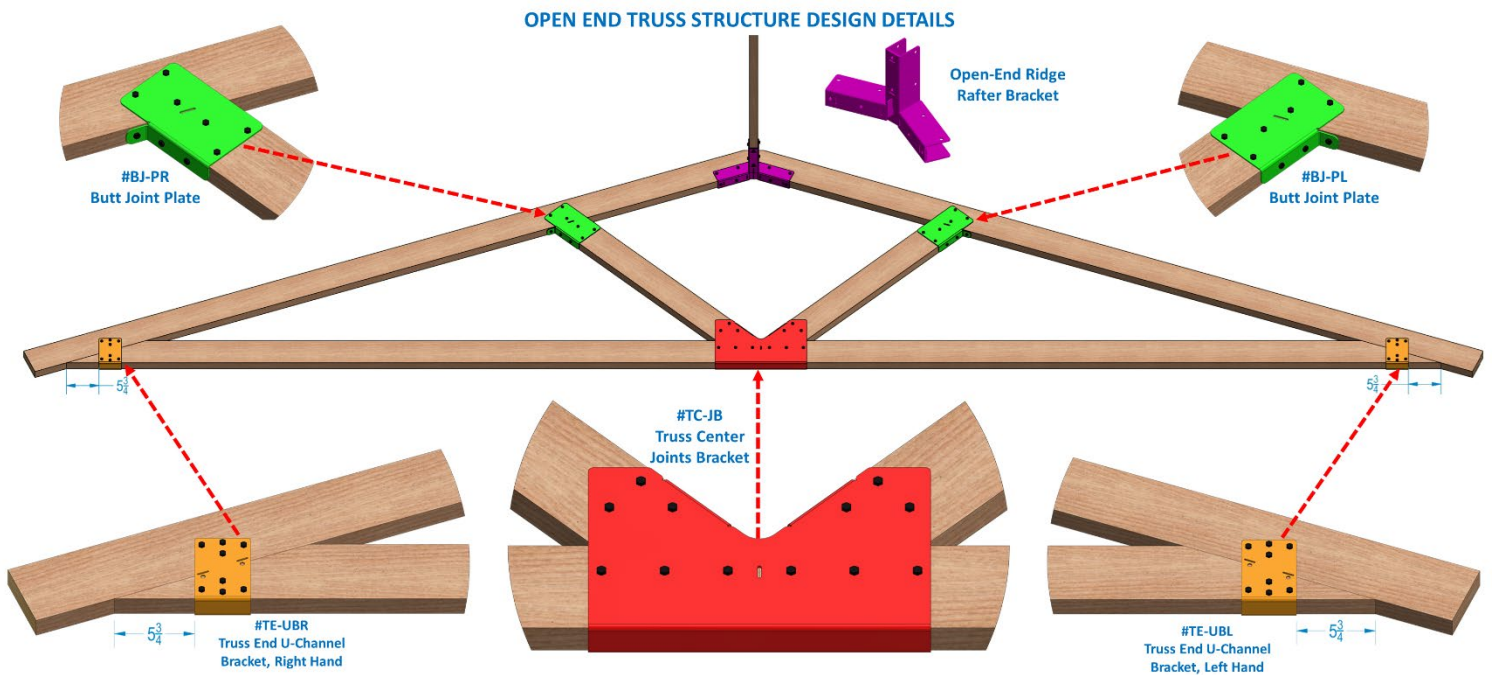
There two board sizes required. Ten boards are to be full 4' x 8' size (labeled at Board #1 below), and Ten (10) boards are to be 48" x 39-7/8" size (labeled as Board #2 below). Cut and prepare ten (10) boards to the 48" x 39-7/8" size. Measure, mark, snap chalk lines, and cut using a circular saw.

Roof Deck Boards Layout



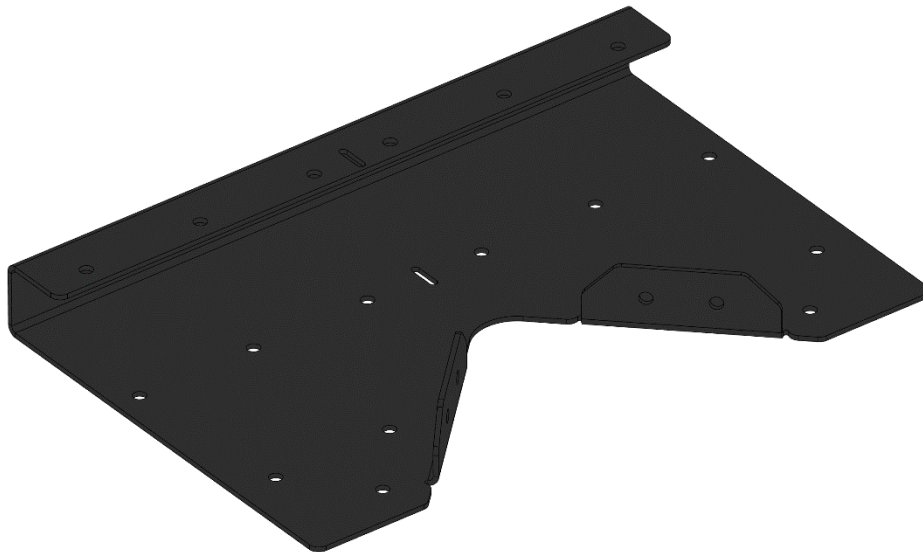
1.8 GABLE END TRUSS ASSEMBLIES

The truss assembly must be assembled on a level and flat surface. Make **Qty 2** of the Gable End Truss Assembly. Avoid assembling on bumpy surfaces which can lead to alignment problems.

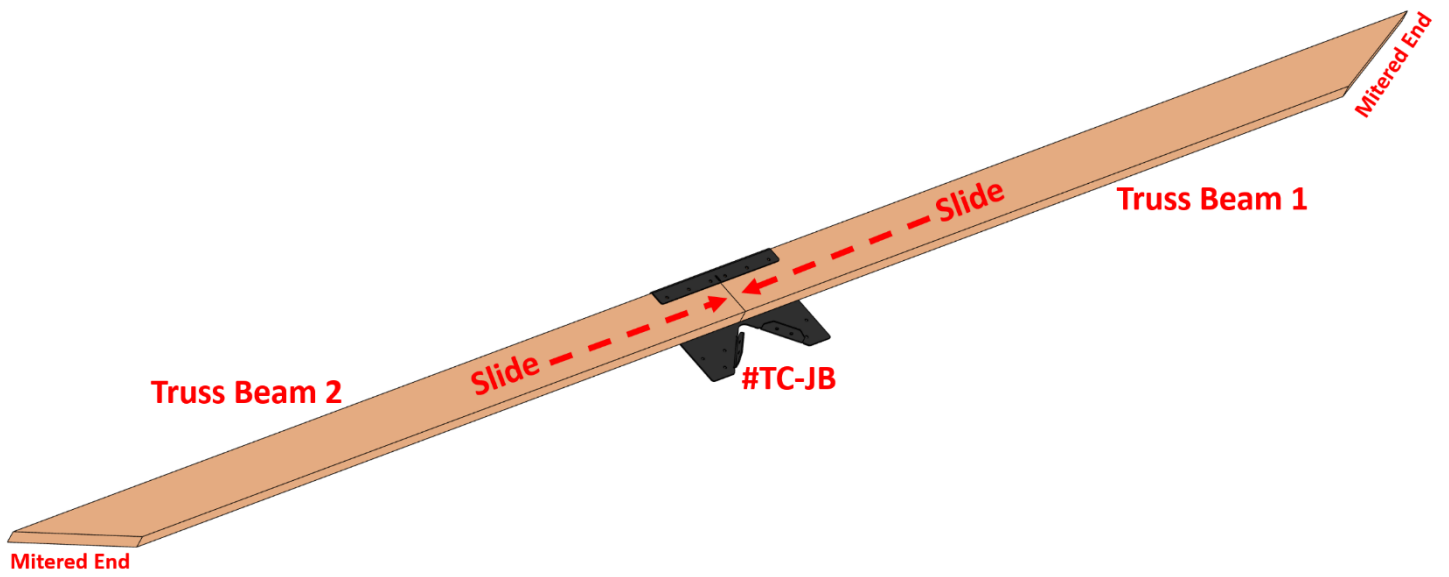


1.8.1 Connect the two pieces of Truss Beams.

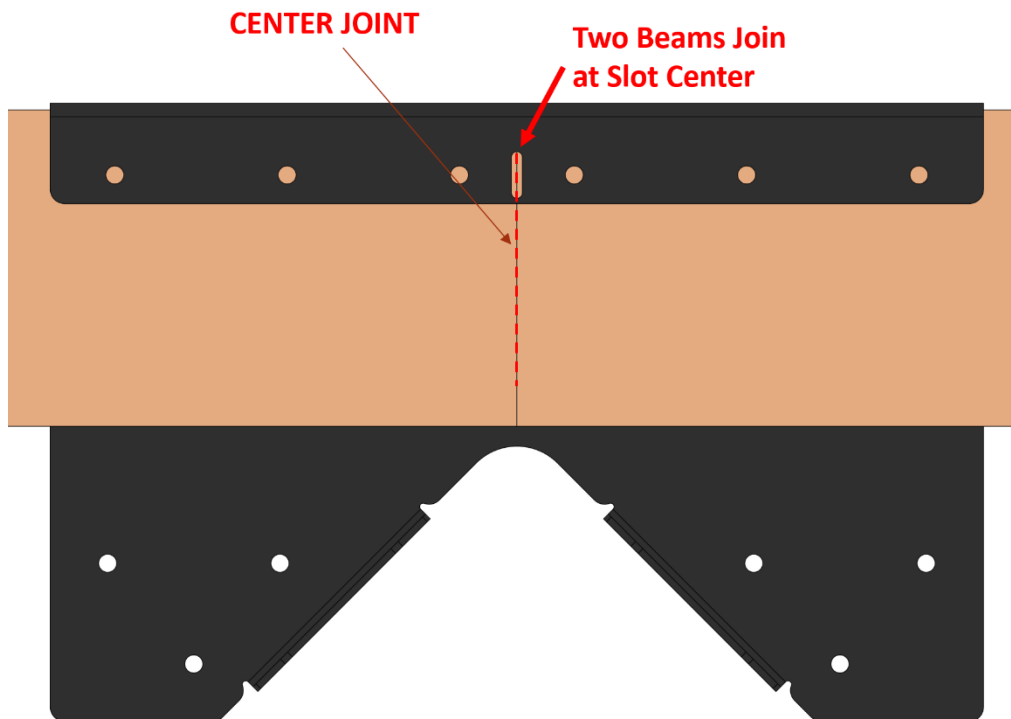
- Lay the #TC-JB (truss center joints bracket) on flat ground with its large face with the V-cut on the ground.



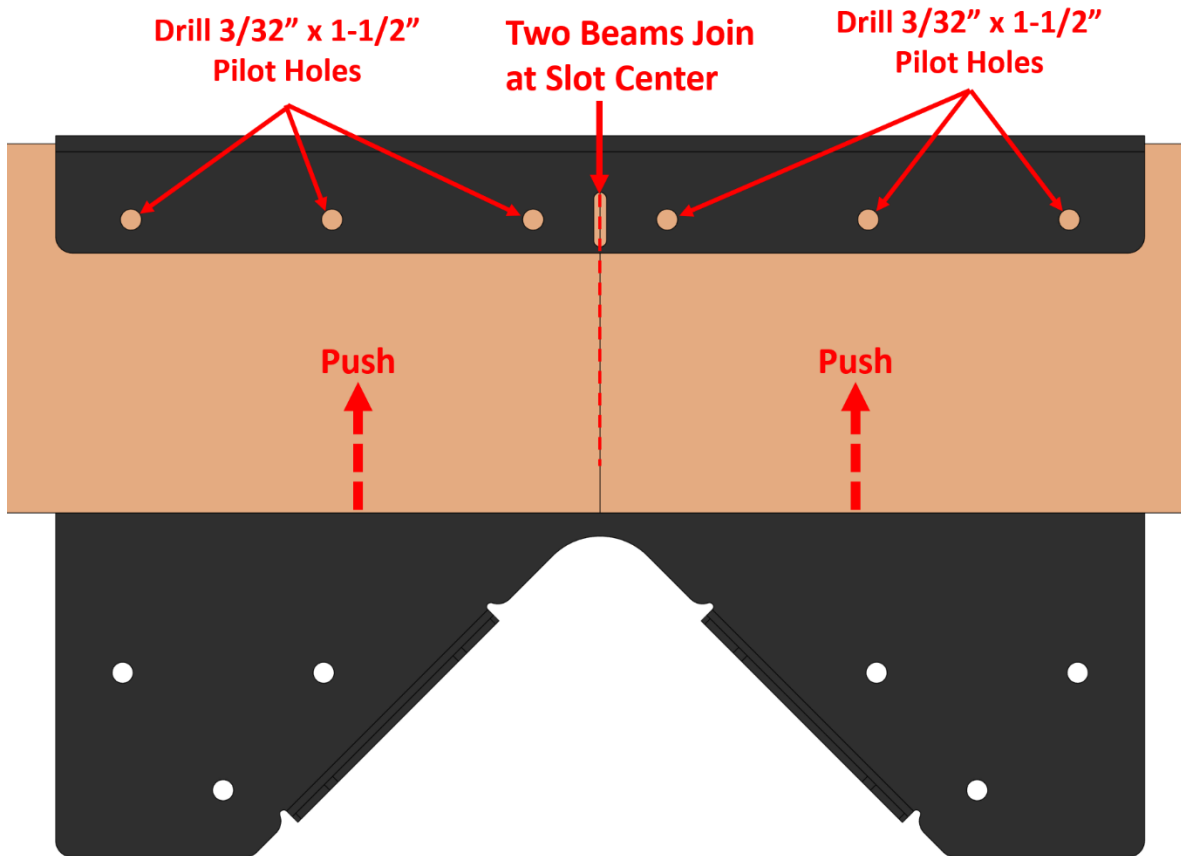
- b. Slide one Truss Beam Piece into the U-Channel from each side until the two beams touch each other.



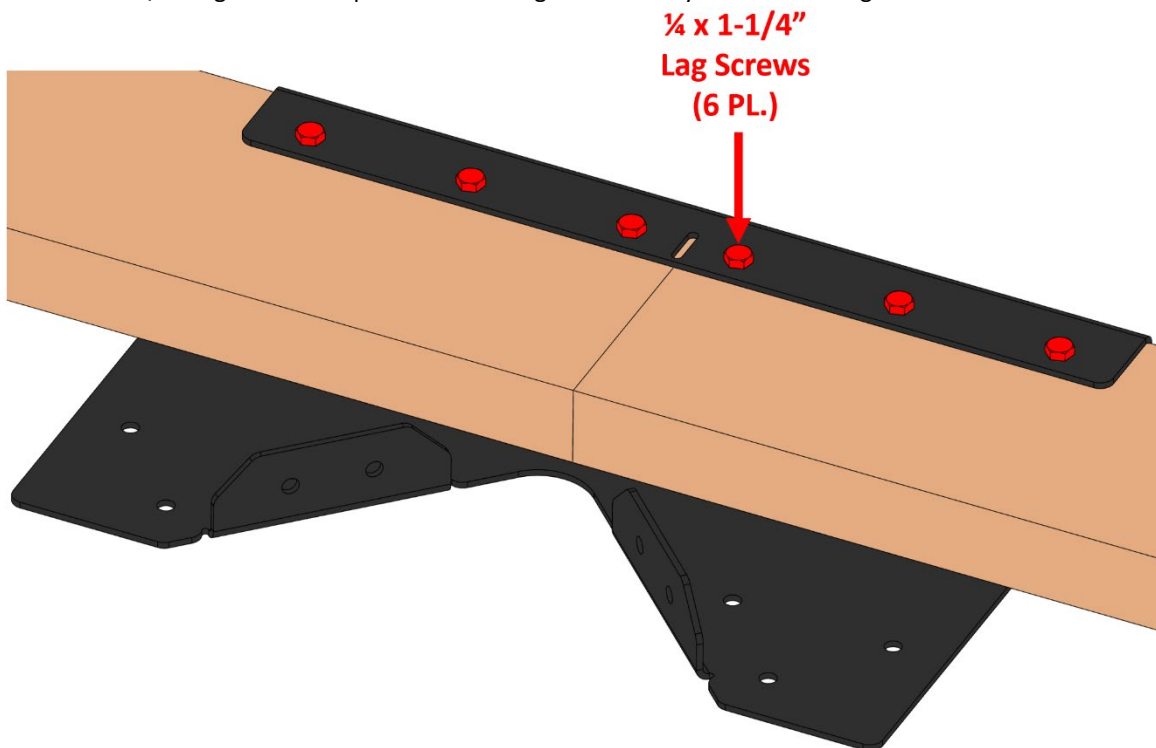
- c. The joint between the two truss beams must be located at the center of the slot.



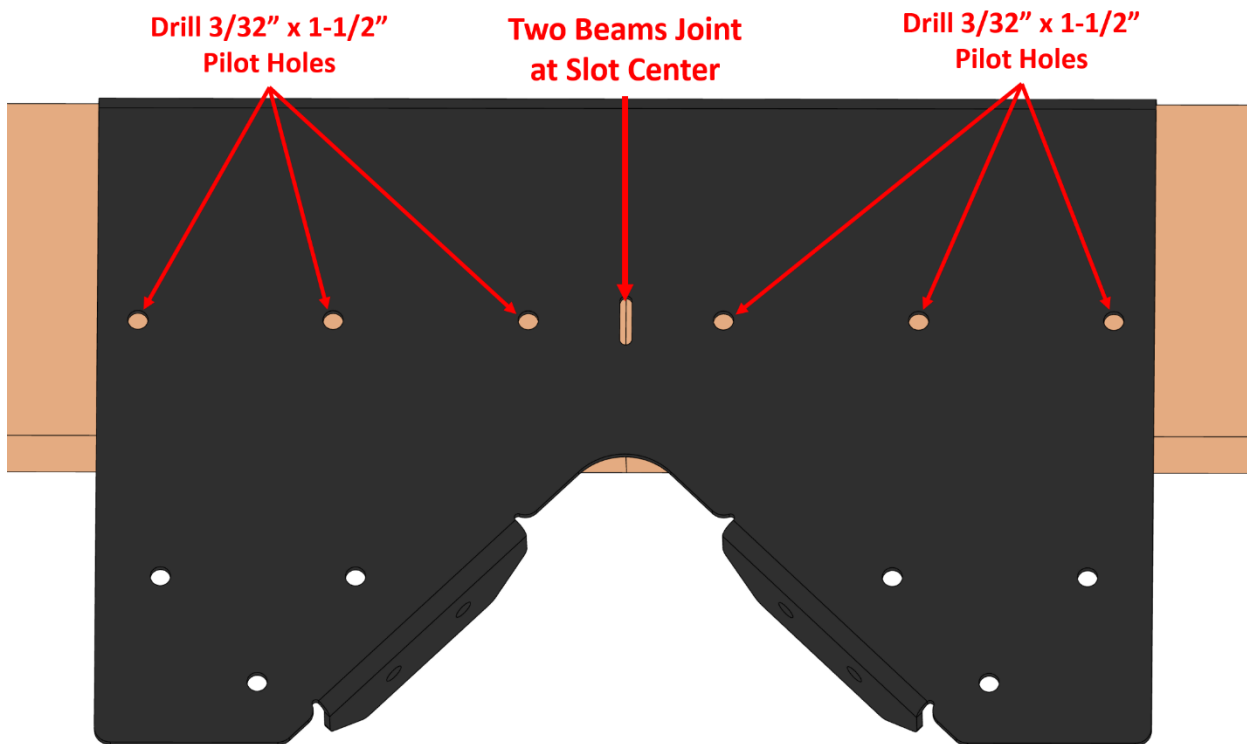
- d. While pushing the beams towards the U-channel base, drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of six holes.



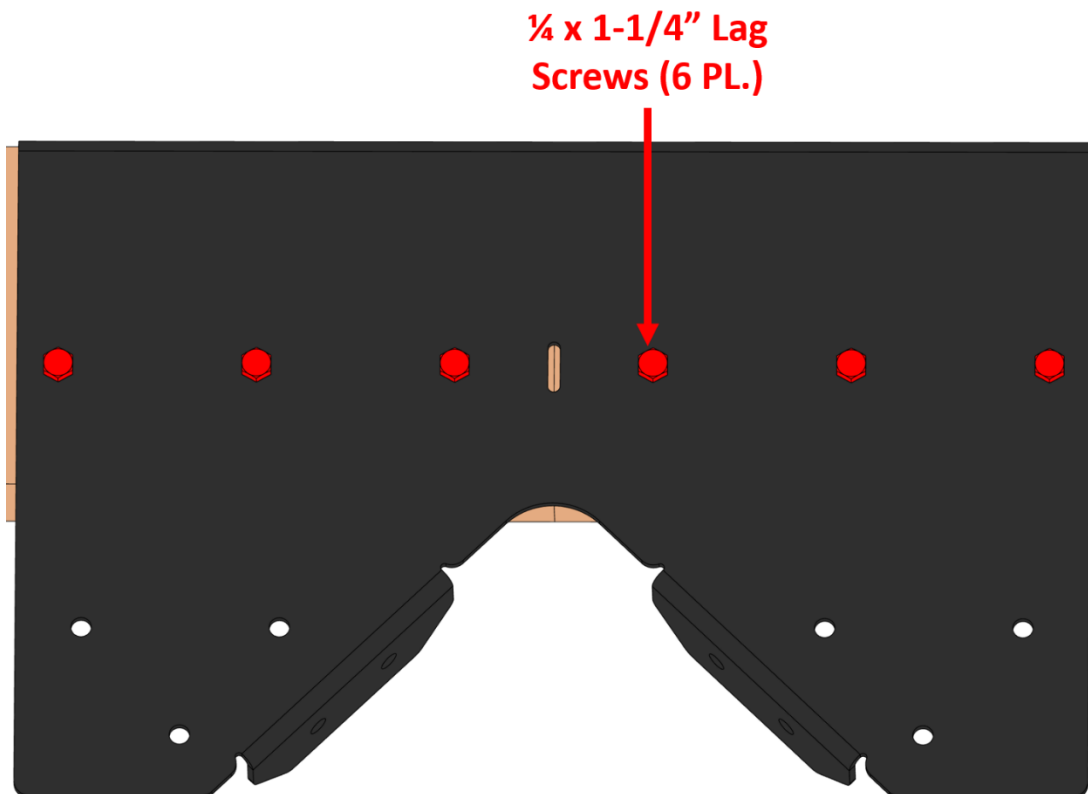
- e. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/4" Lag Screw into pilot holes and tighten carefully. Do not over-tighten.



- f. Carefully flip over the truss beams and truss center joint bracket.
- g. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " pilot at the center of 6 holes.

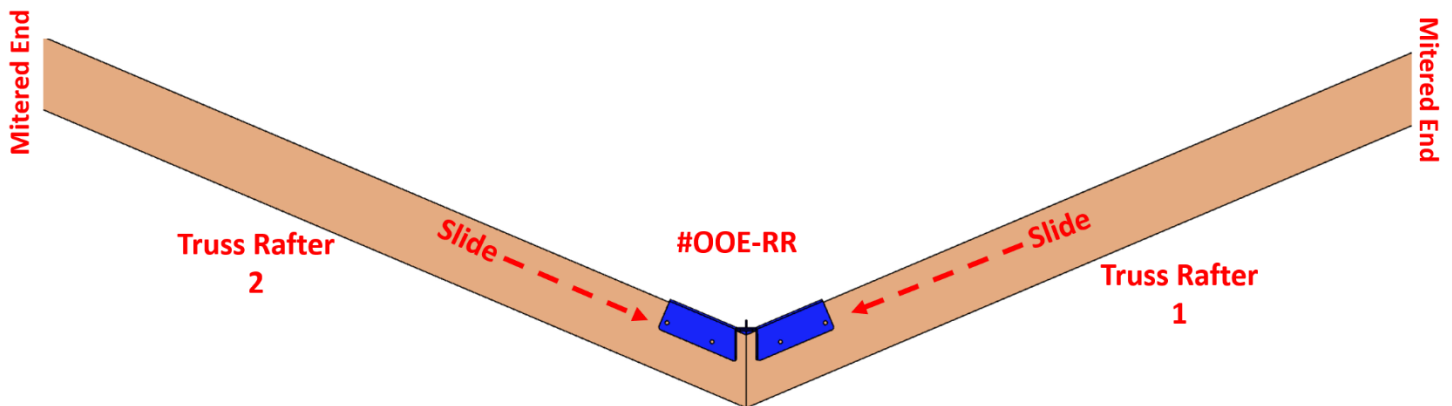


- h. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " lag screws into six holes and tighten carefully.

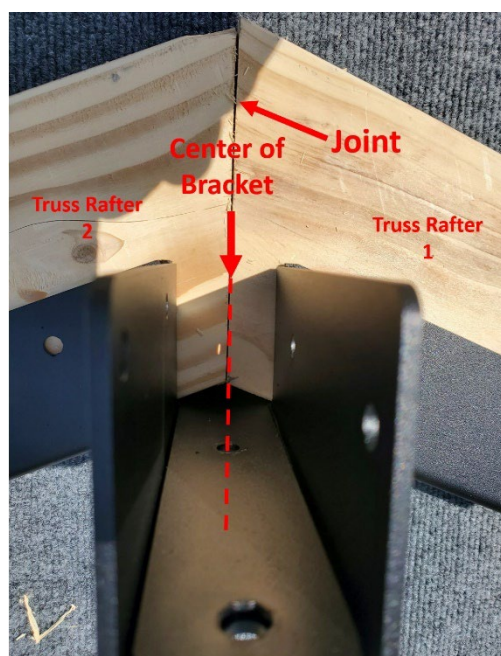
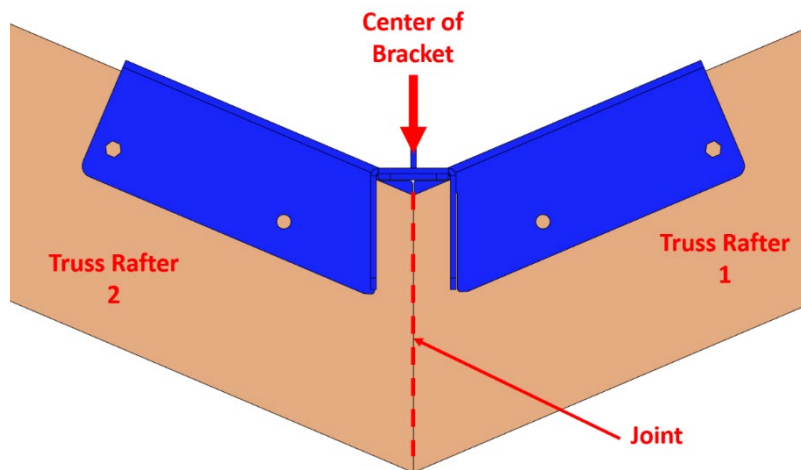


1.8.2 Connect two truss rafters to bracket #OOE-RR.

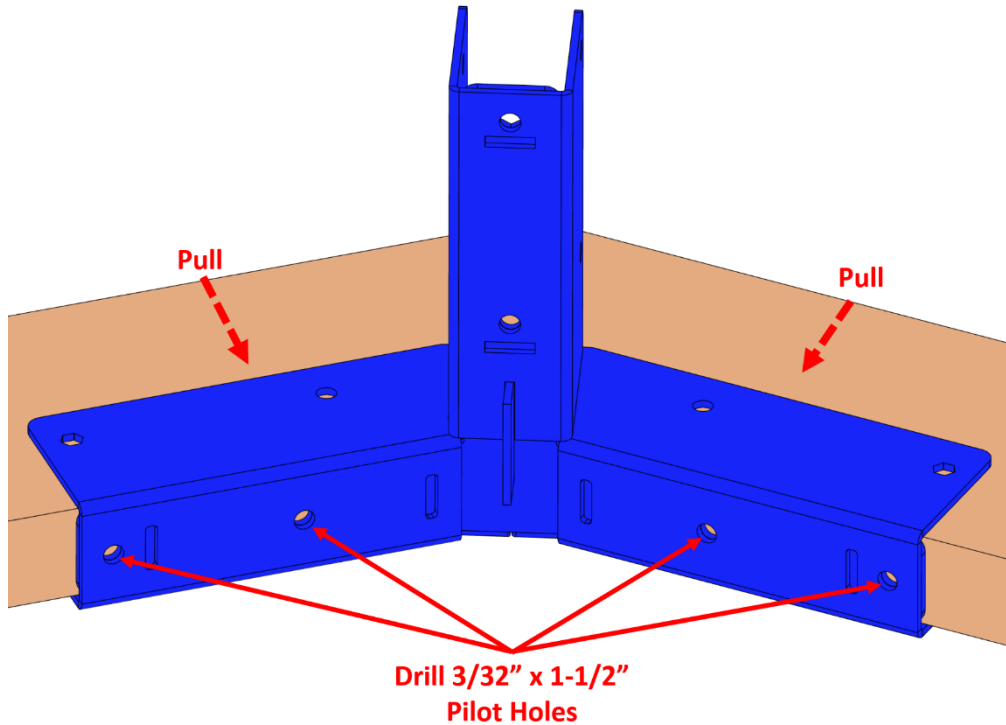
- Lay the #OOE-RR bracket on level ground (in a large open space).
- Slide two gable end truss rafters with shims into the U-channels on each side of the #OOE-RR bracket.



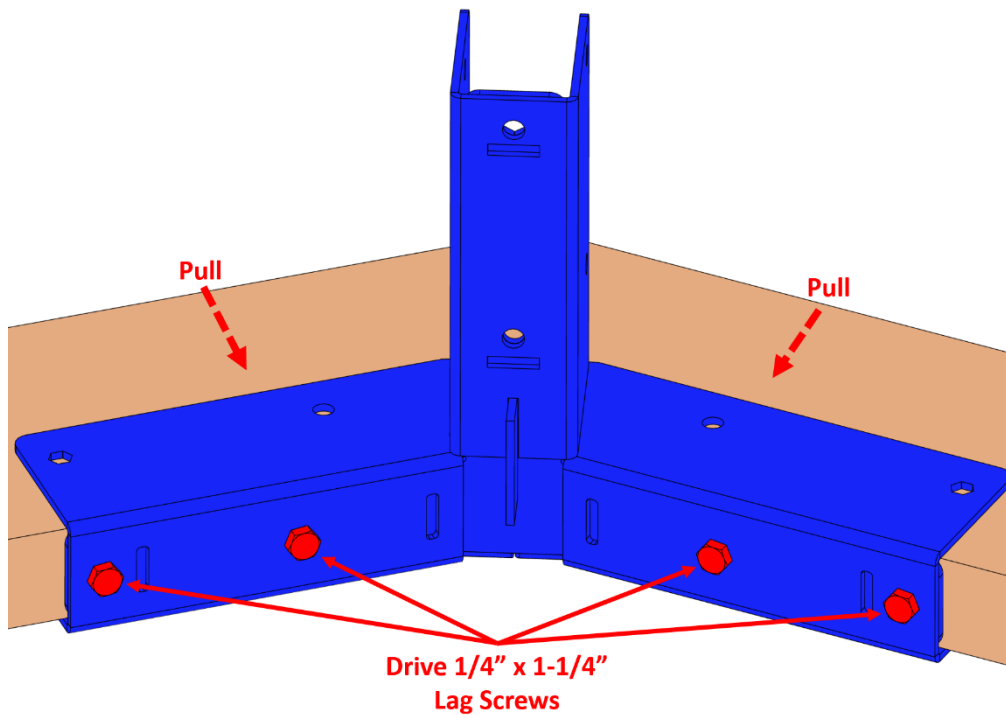
- The joint between the two rafters must be at the center of the # OOE-RR bracket.



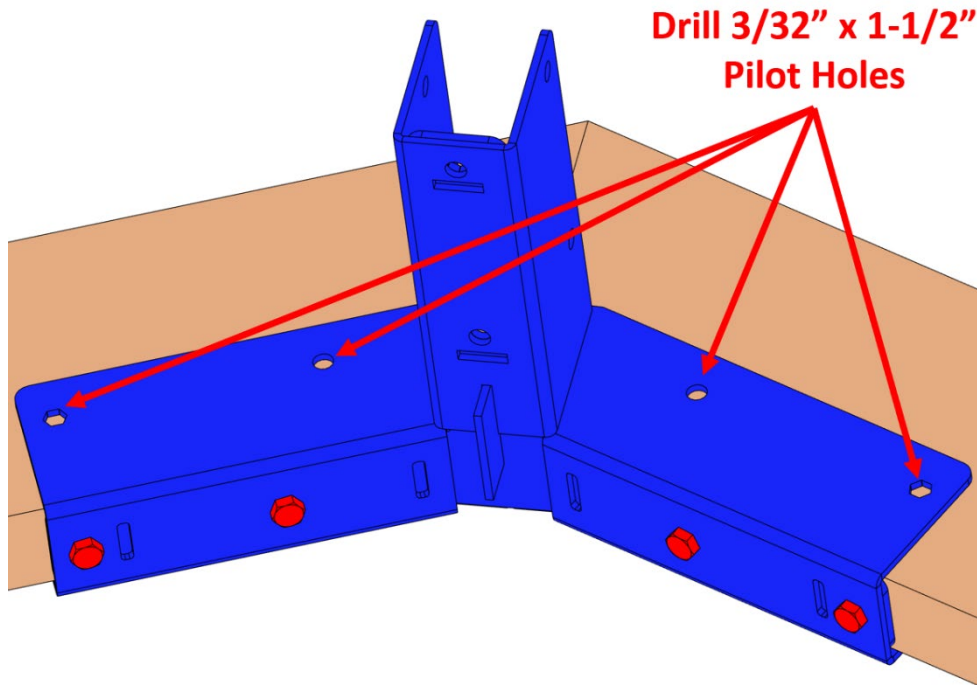
- d. Pull and hold one Truss Rafter against the bottom of the U-channel. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " pilot holes in the middle of two holes into that Truss Rafter. Repeat and drill pilot holes into the other truss rafter.



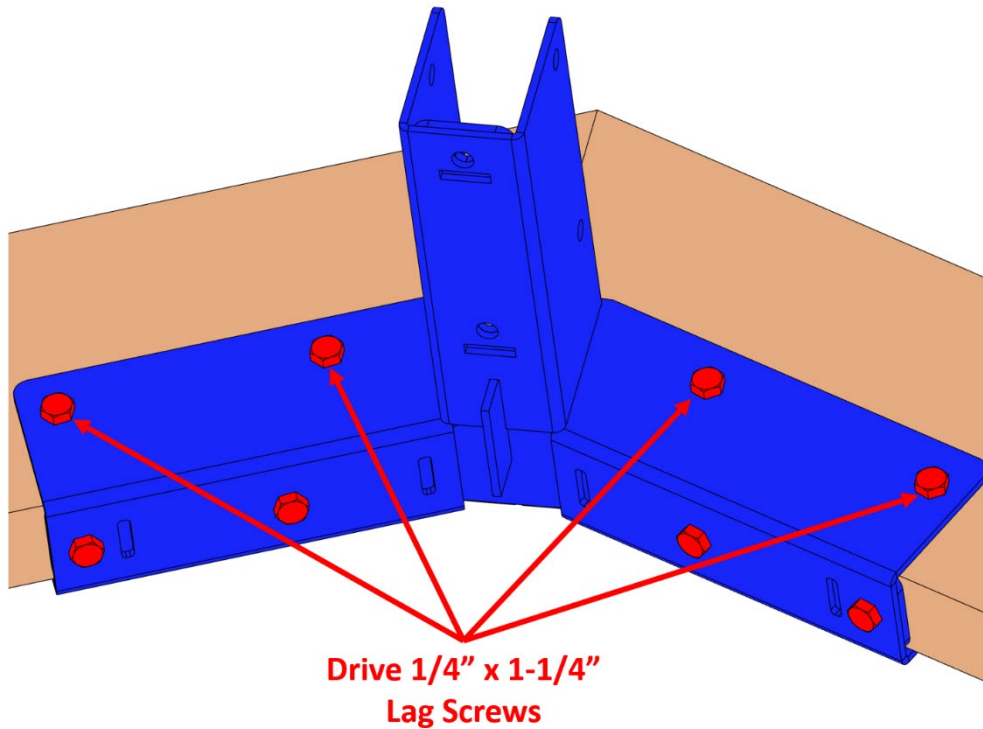
- e. While pulling the truss rafters tightly against the #OOE-RR bracket, drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " lag screws into all four pilot holes. Tighten carefully.



- f. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " pilot through four holes in the inner face of the truss rafters.

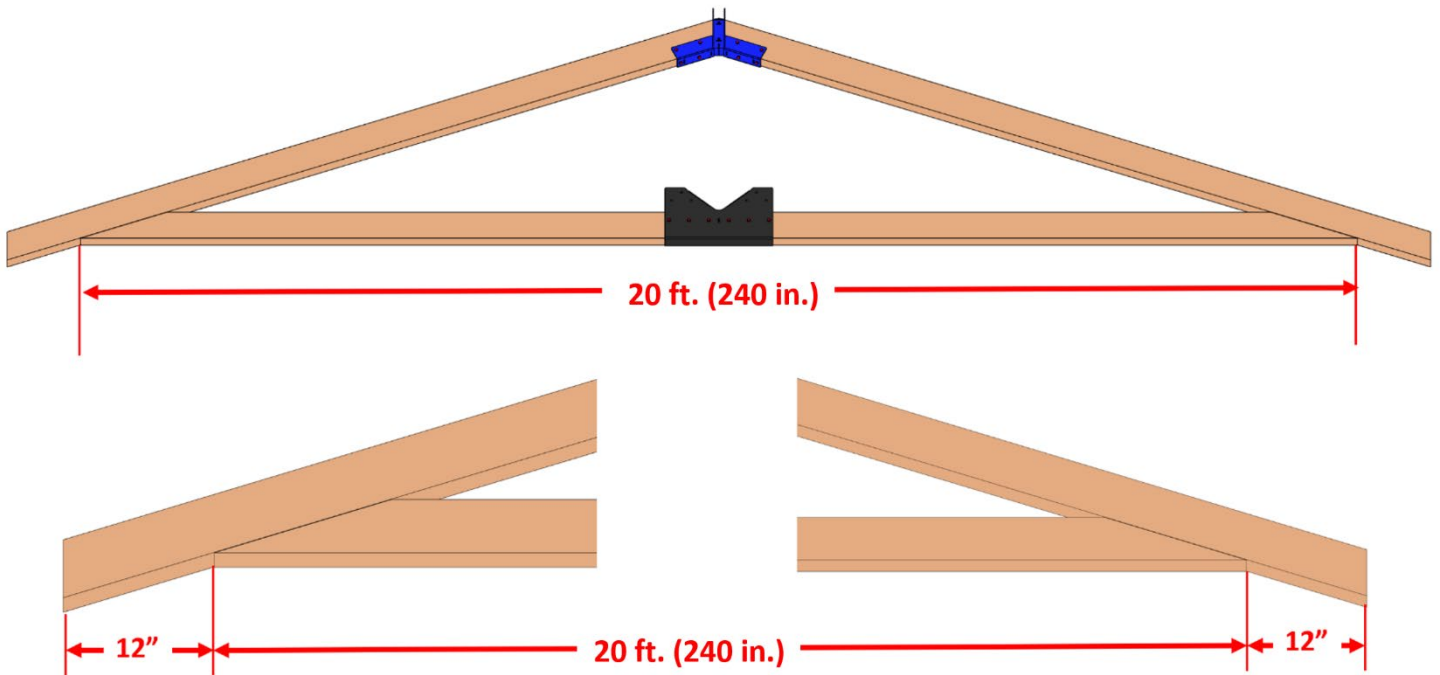


- g. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " lag screws into four holes and tighten carefully.

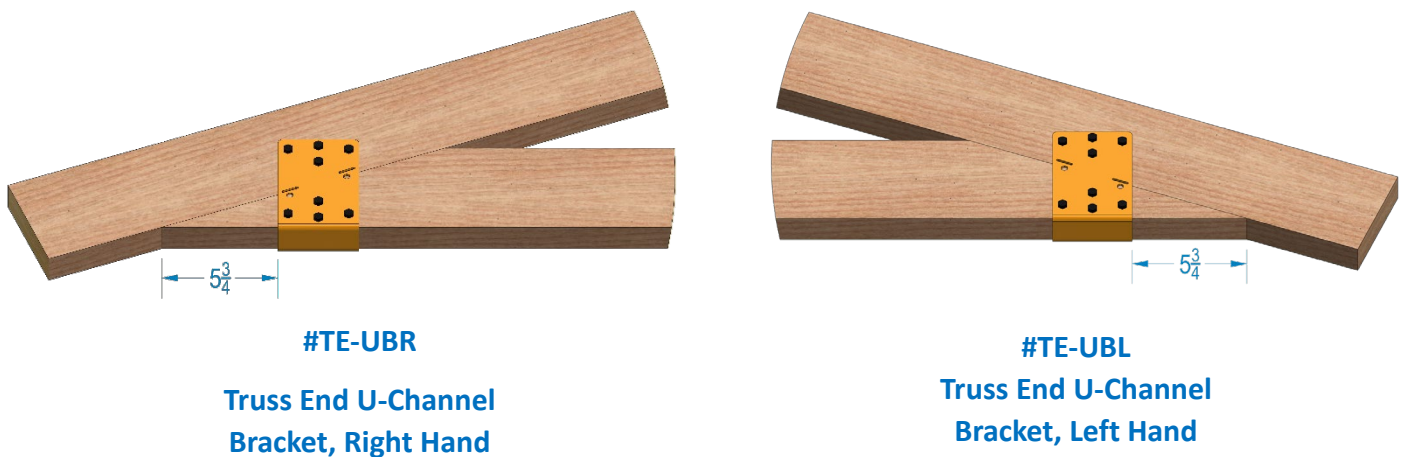


1.8.3 Assembling the Truss

- a. Loosely assemble the Truss Beam and the Truss Rafters on level ground. Butt the Truss Rafter bottom edges against the miter cut edges of the Truss Beams. Adjust positions until you achieve the measurements as shown below.



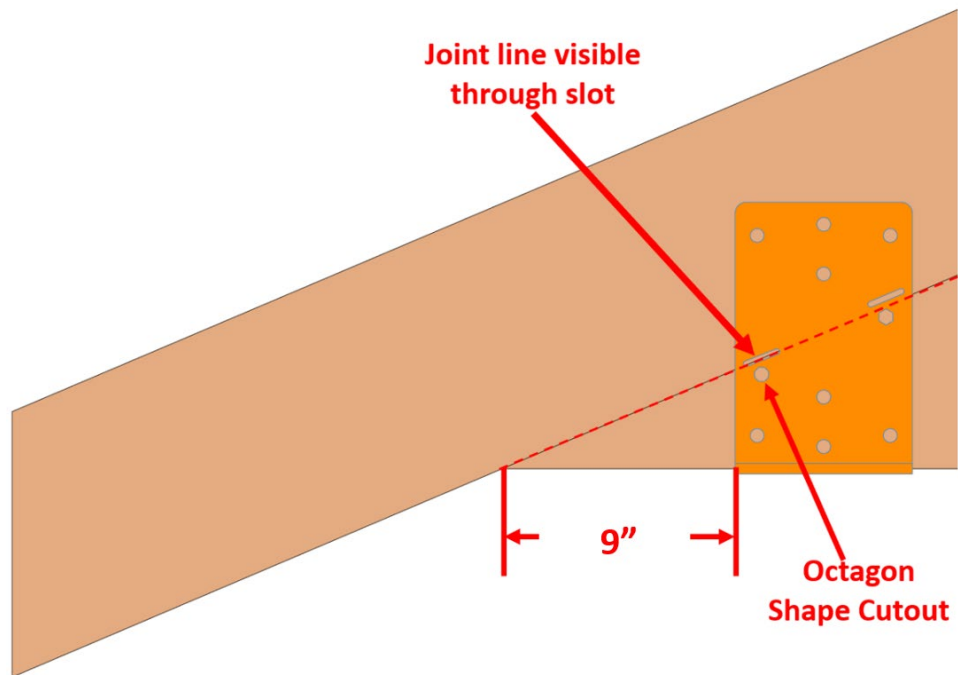
- b. Identify brackets #TE-UBL and #TE-UBR. Note that there are two narrow slots in these parts. The slot angles should follow the angle of the truss rafters.



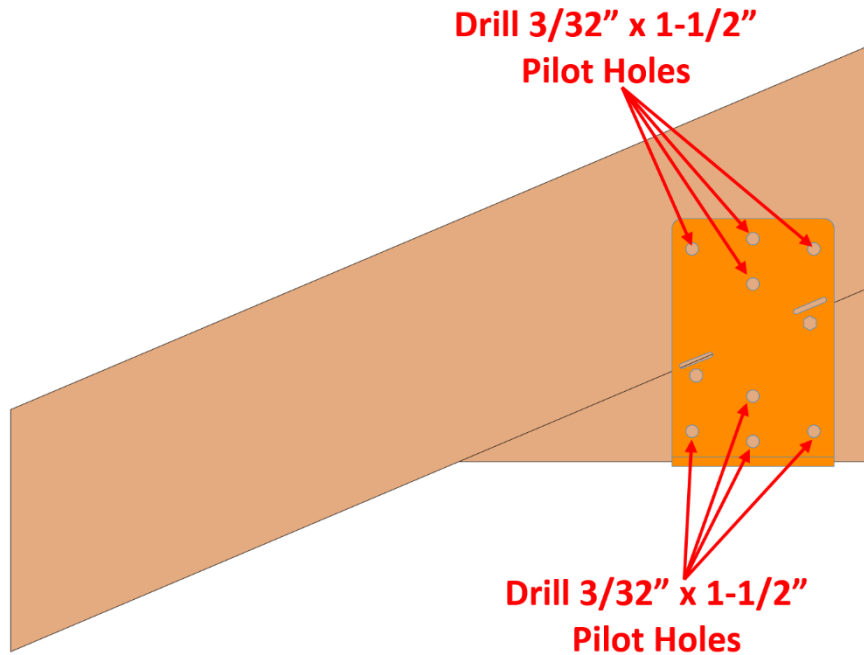
- c. Slide the short flange in bracket # TE-UBR under the truss beam, all the way in.



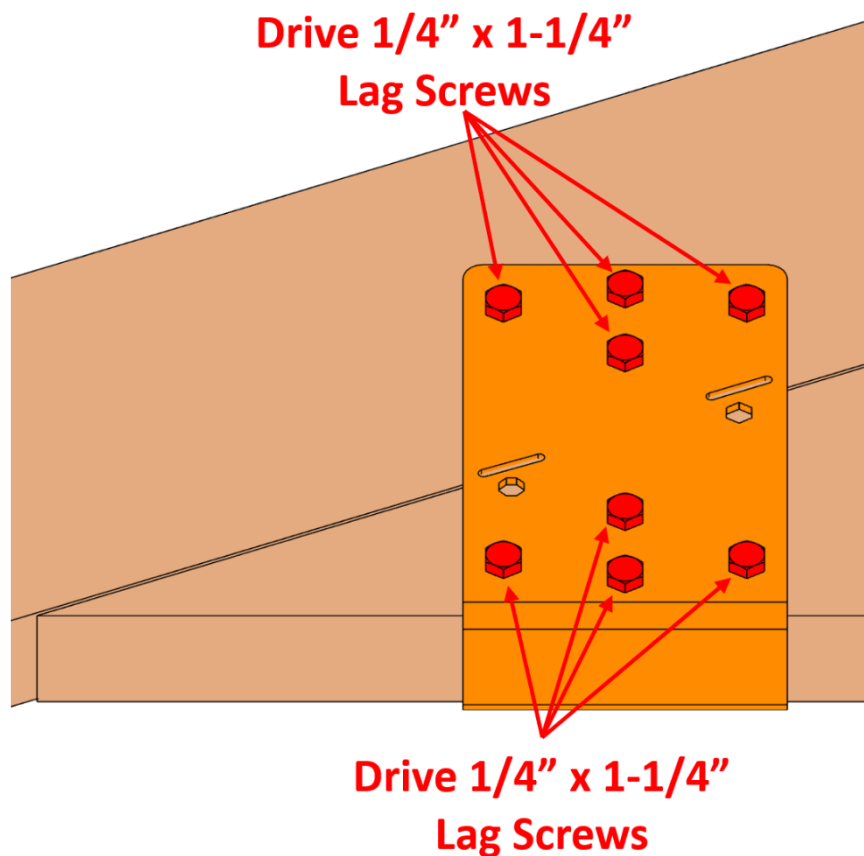
- d. Slide the bracket to the right until it is 9" from the left corner. At this position, the joint line between the truss beam and truss rafter will be visible through the slot above the octagon shape cutout. This is the correct position to achieve.



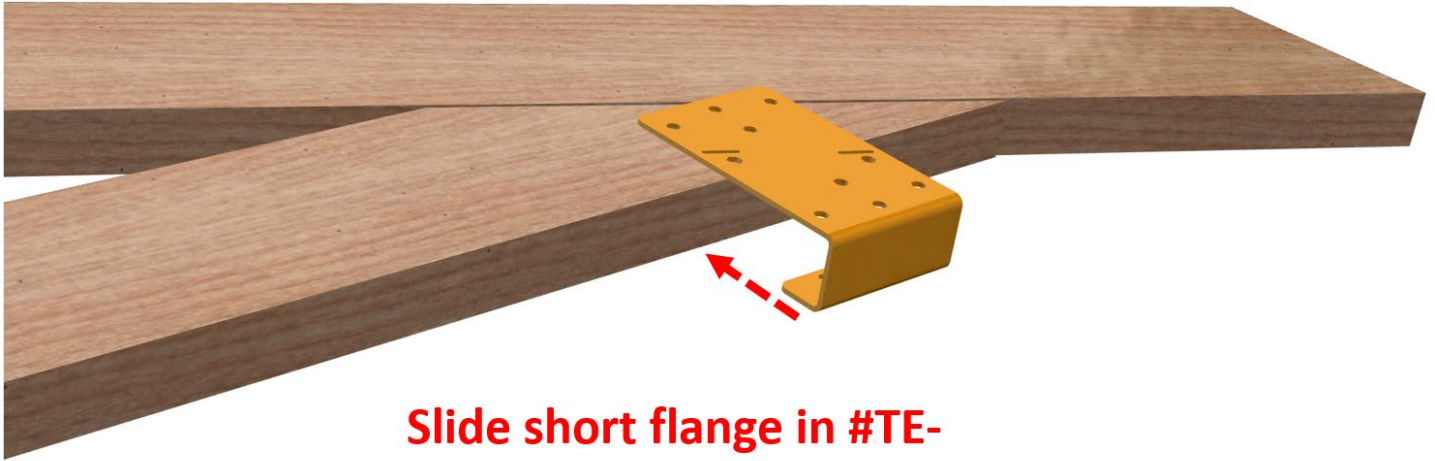
- e. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " pilot holes at the center of eight holes.



- f. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " lag screws through eight holes. Tighten lag screws carefully.

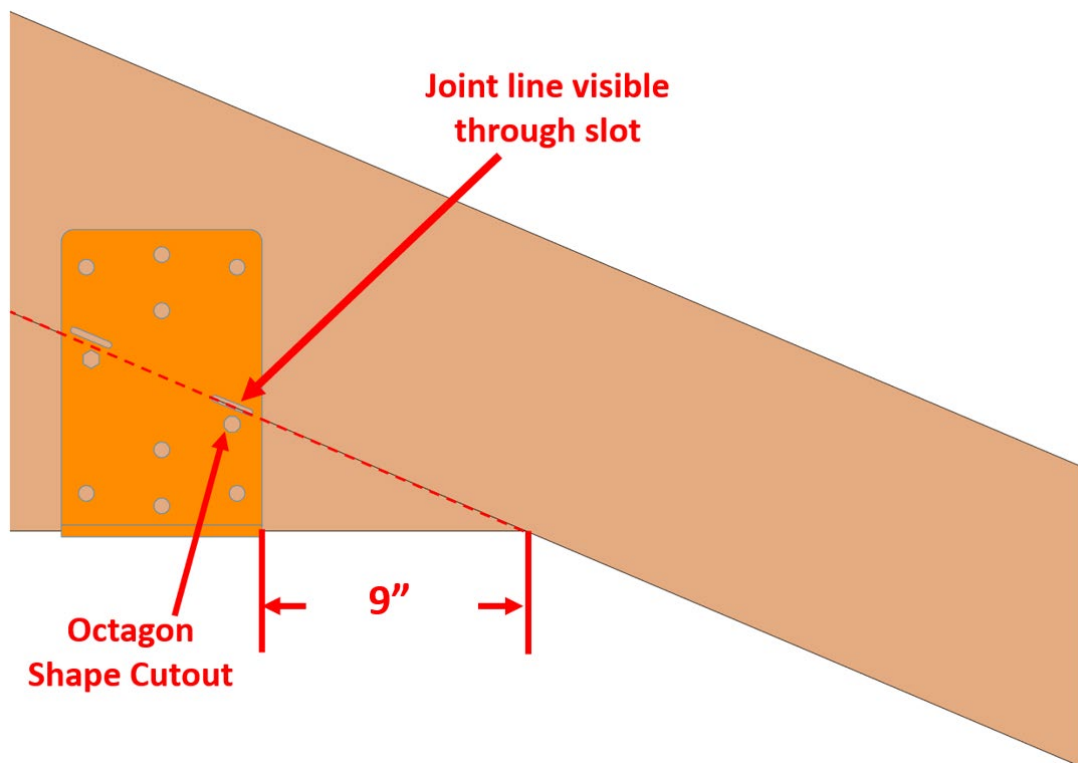


- g. Slide the short flange in bracket # TE-UBL under the truss beam, all the way in.

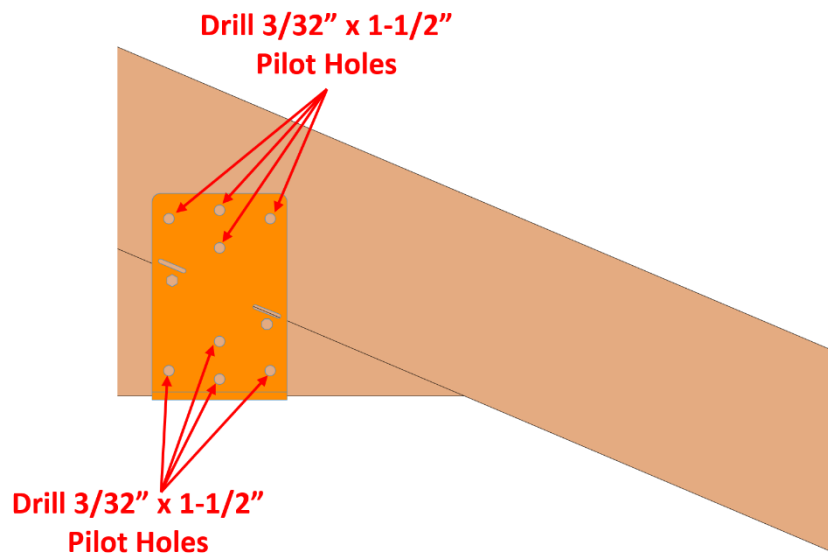


Slide short flange in #TE-UBL under the Truss Beam

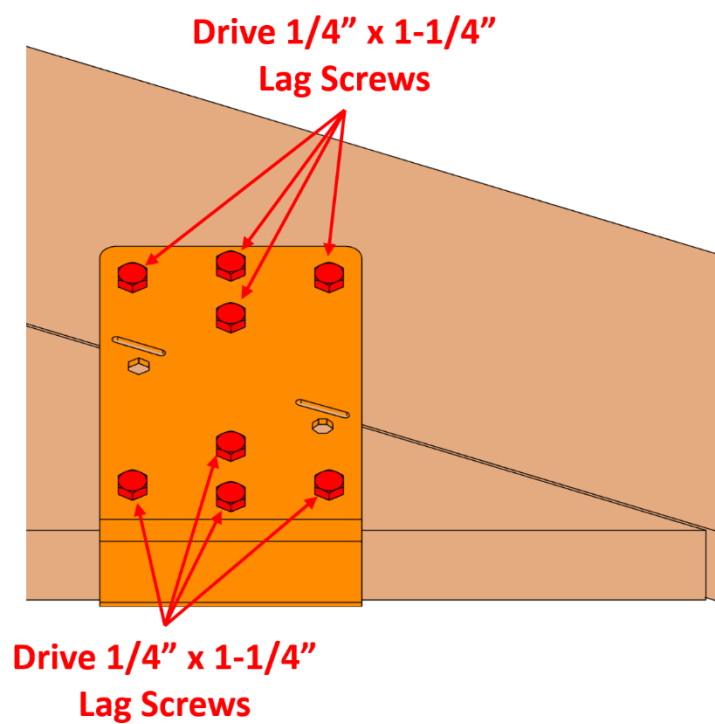
- h. Slide the bracket to the left until it is 9" from the right corner. At this position, the joint line between the truss beam and truss rafter will be visible through the slot above the octagon shape cutout. This is the correct position to achieve.



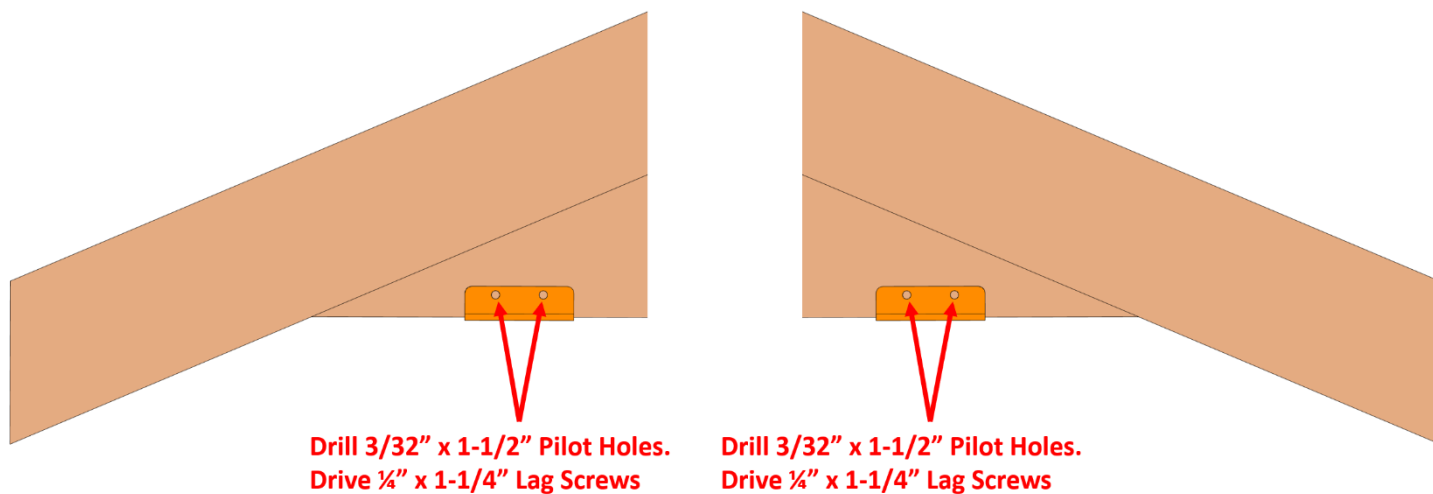
- g. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of eight holes.



- h. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/4" lag screws through eight holes. Tighten lag screws carefully.

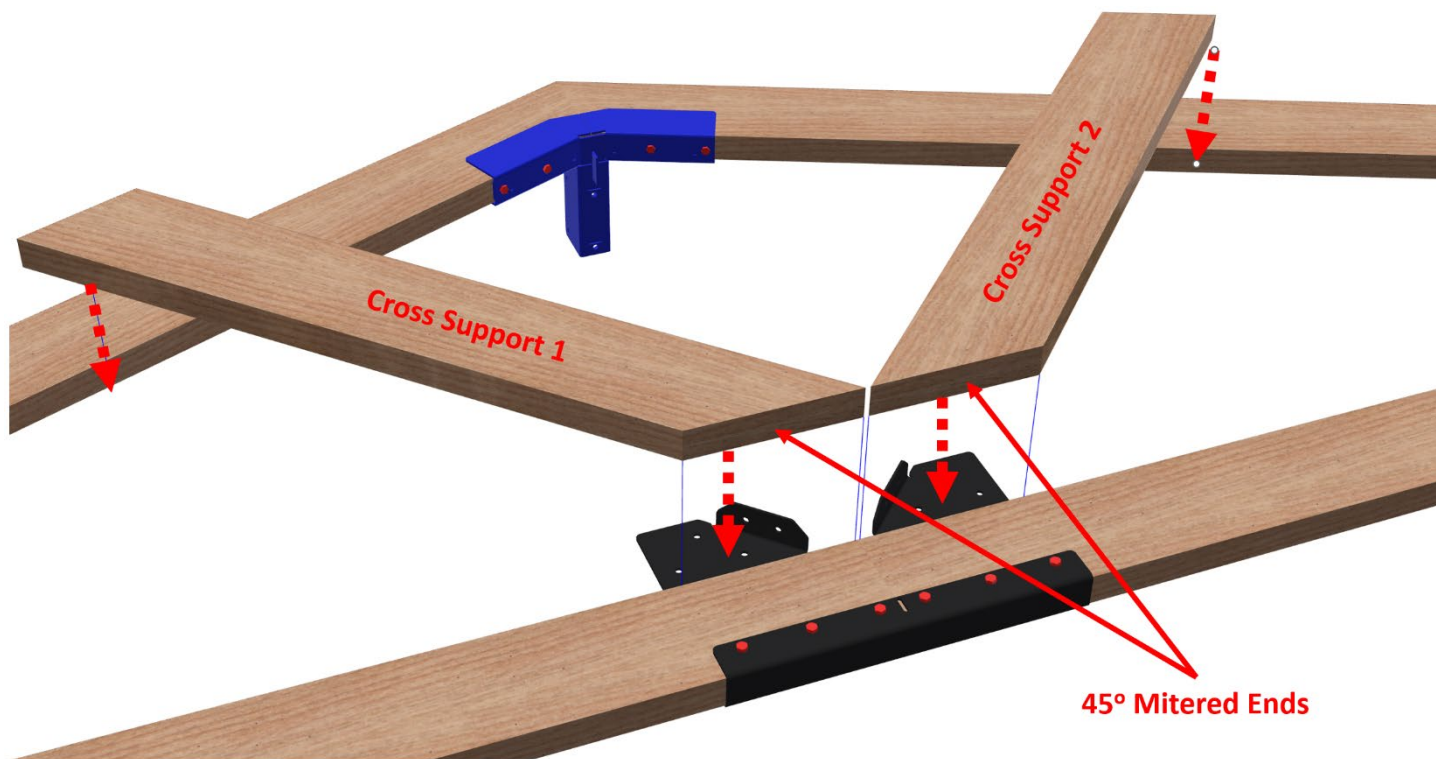


- i. Flip the Truss Subassembly over carefully. Two people should do this work to avoid twisting and loosening the lag screws.
- j. On this side of the truss subassembly, locate two holes in bracket #TE-UBL and two holes in bracket #TE-UBR. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " pilot holes in the middle of these four holes. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " lag screws into the pilot holes. Tighten carefully.

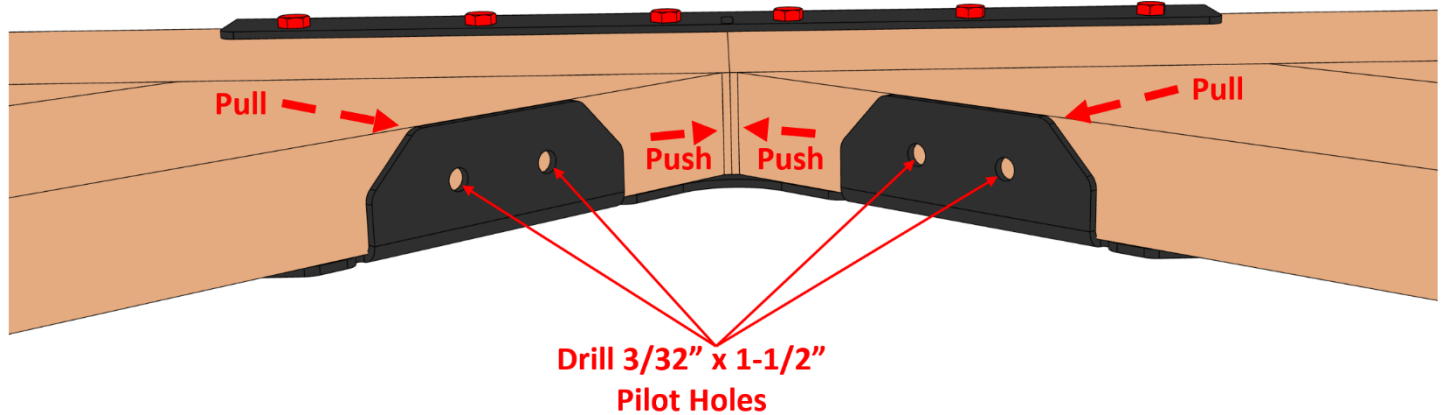


1.8.4 Adding the Truss Cross Supports

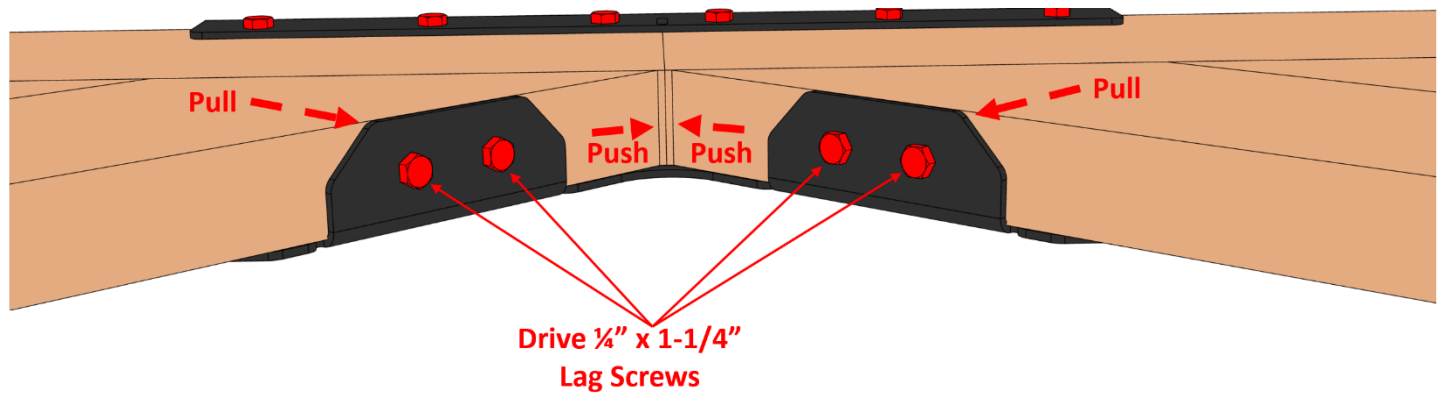
- a. See diagram, below. Slide two Truss Cross Supports, as shown, with their 45° mitered end towards the top of the truss beam.



- b. Identify the four holes in the V- area of the #TC-JB bracket.
- c. While pulling each truss cross support against the V-flange and pushing it downward, drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " pilot at the center of the four holes.

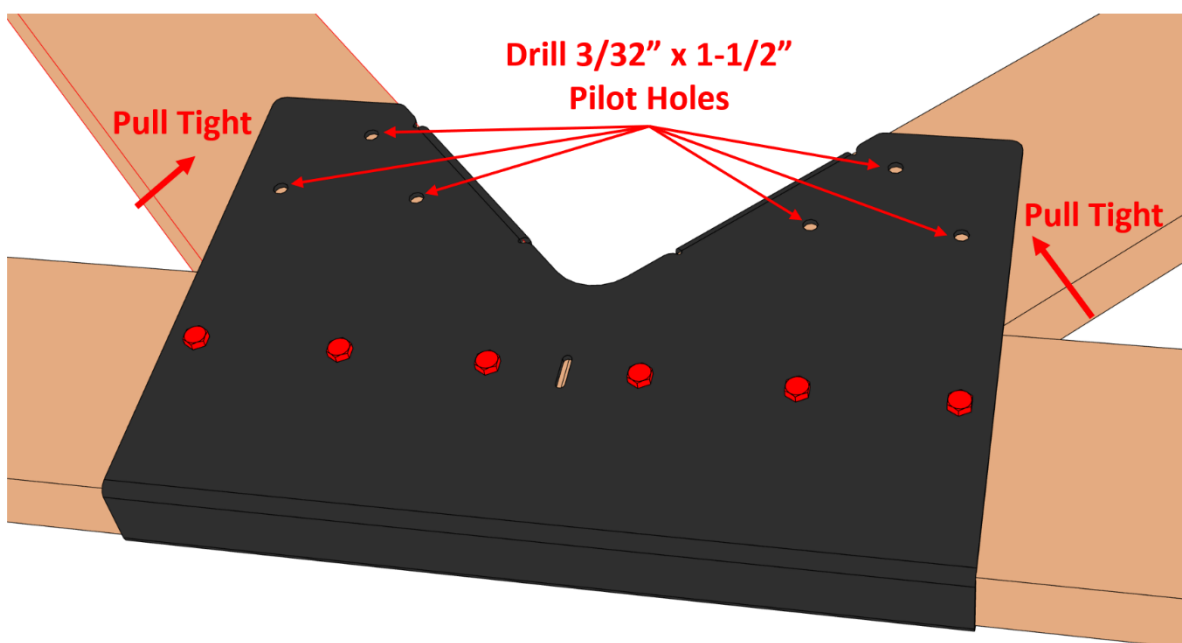


- d. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " lag screws into the four pilot holes. Tighten carefully.

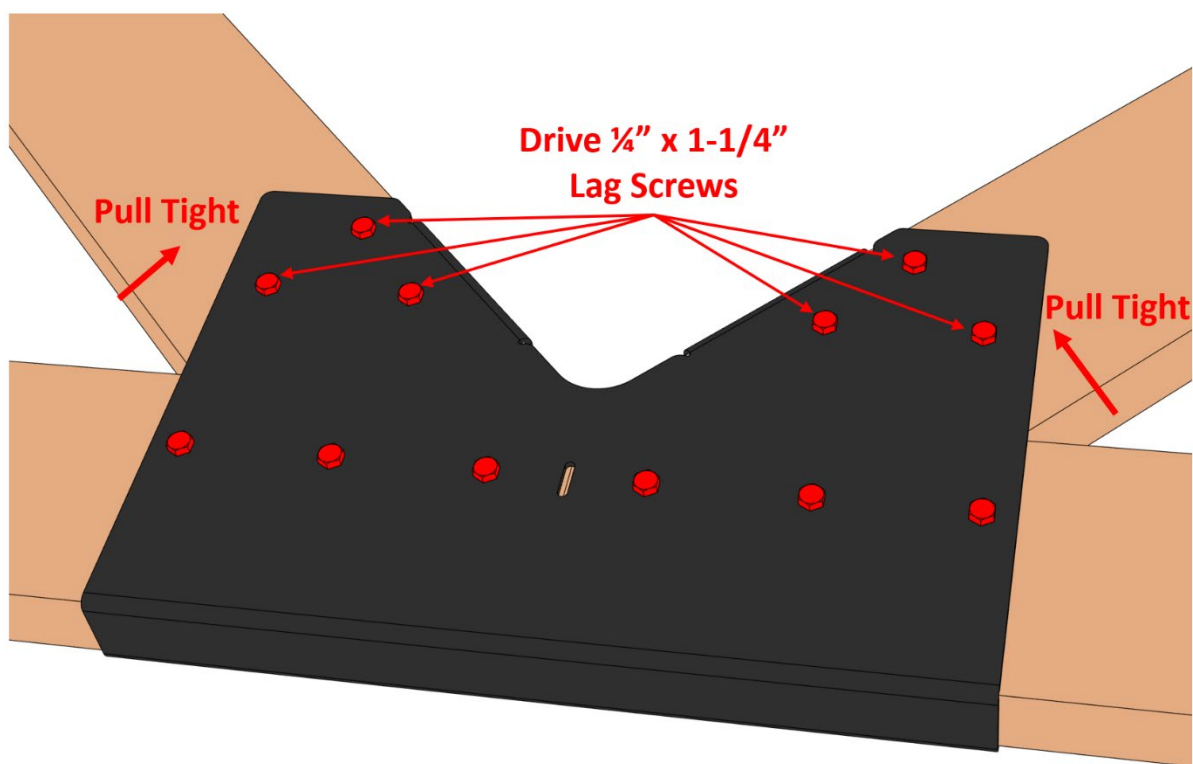


- e. Flip the Truss Subassembly over. Two people should do this work to avoid twisting and loosening the lag screws.

- f. Identify the six holes in the face of the #TC-JB bracket. While pulling each Truss Cross Support tight against the back face of the #TC-JB bracket, drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of those six holes.

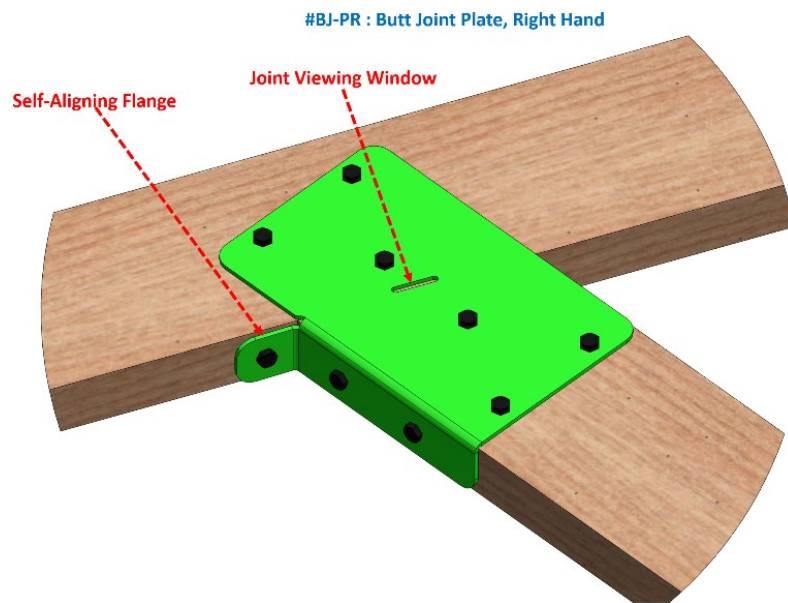


- g. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/4" Lag Screws into the six pilot holes. Tighten carefully.

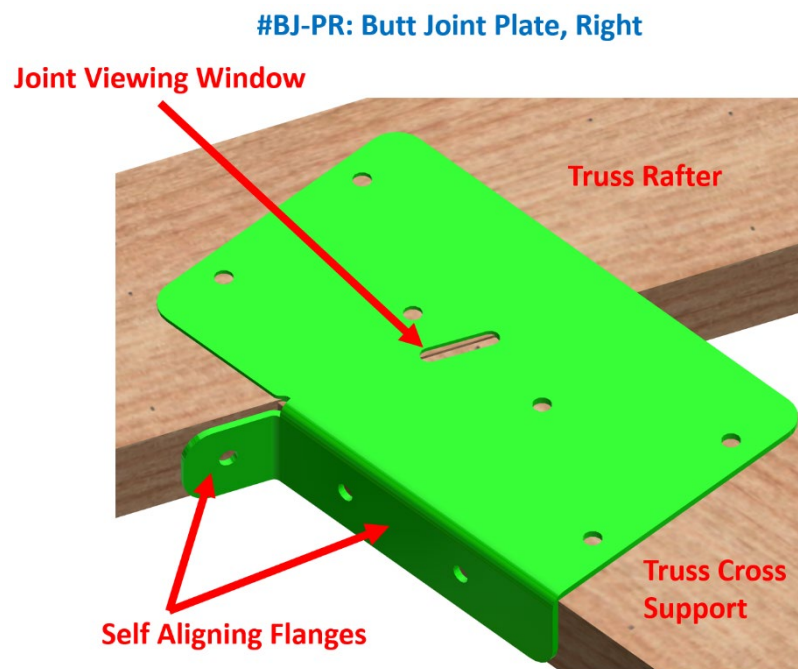


1.8.5 Adding bracket #BJ-PR

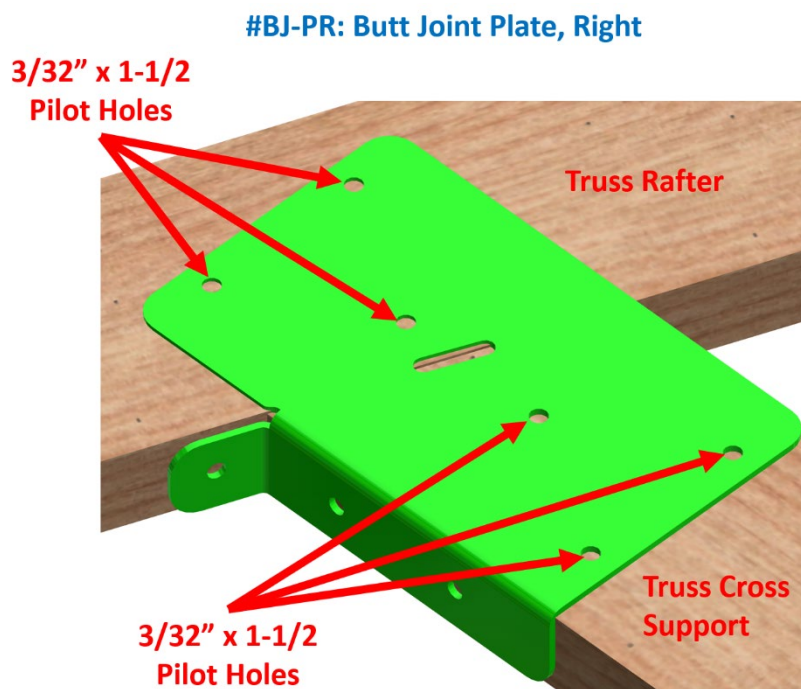
- a. Identify bracket #BJ-PR which secures one Truss Cross Support to a Truss Rafter.



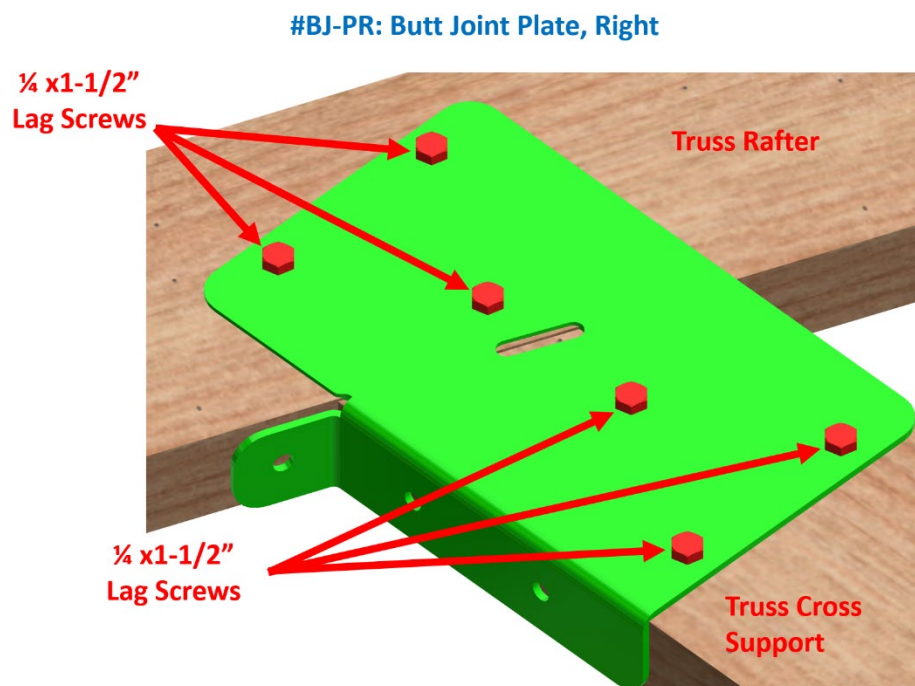
- b. Place bracket #BJ-PR as shown below on top of Truss Rafter and Truss Cross Support. Butt the two self-aligning flanges against the sides of the Truss Rafter and Truss Cross Support.



- c. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " pilot holes at the center of six holes located in the large face of bracket #BJ-PR.

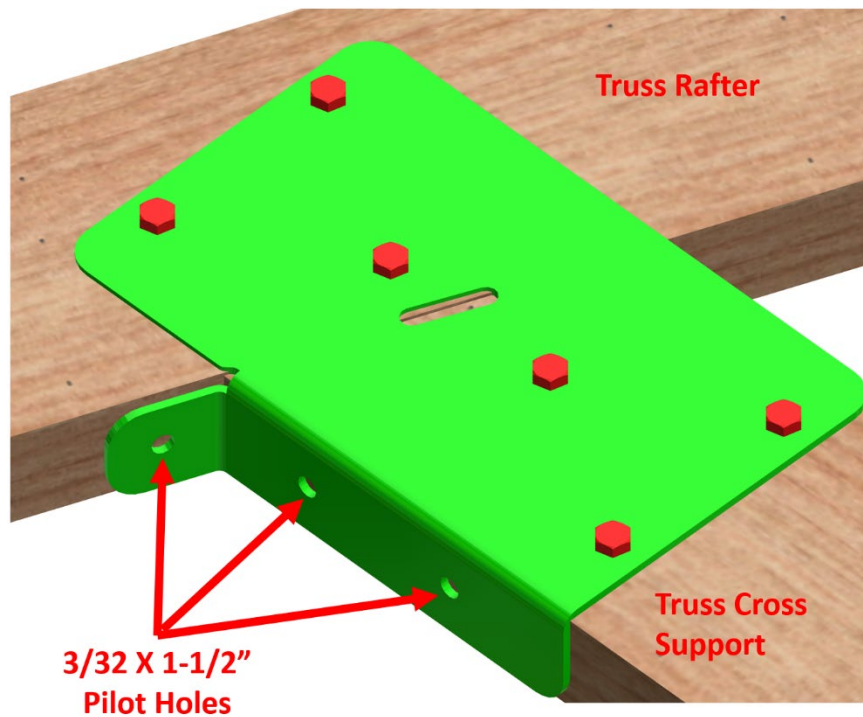


- d. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Lag Screws into the six pilot holes. Tighten lag screws carefully.



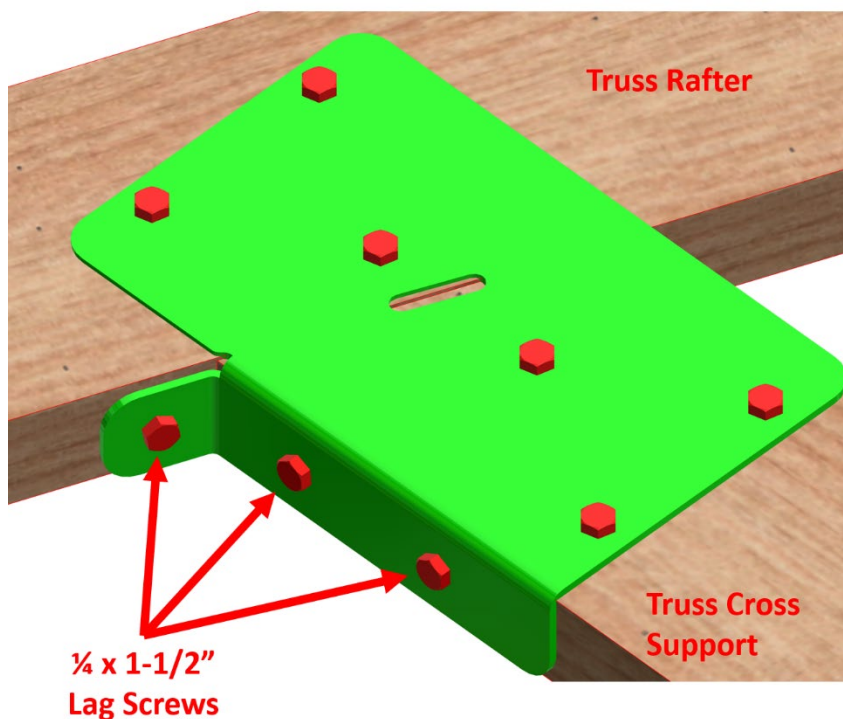
- e. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of three holes as shown below.

#BJ-PR: Butt Joint Plate, Right



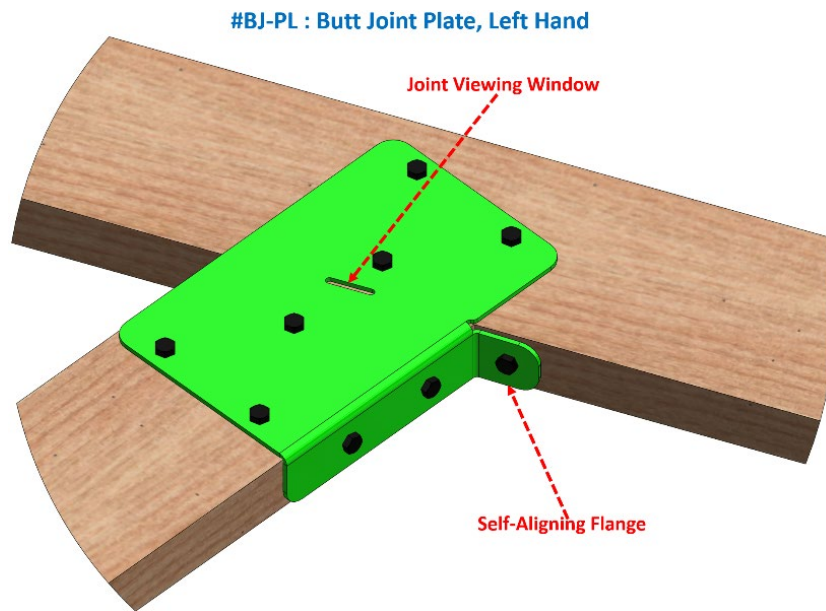
- f. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" Lag Screws into the three pilot holes. Tighten lag screws carefully.

#BJ-PR: Butt Joint Plate, Right

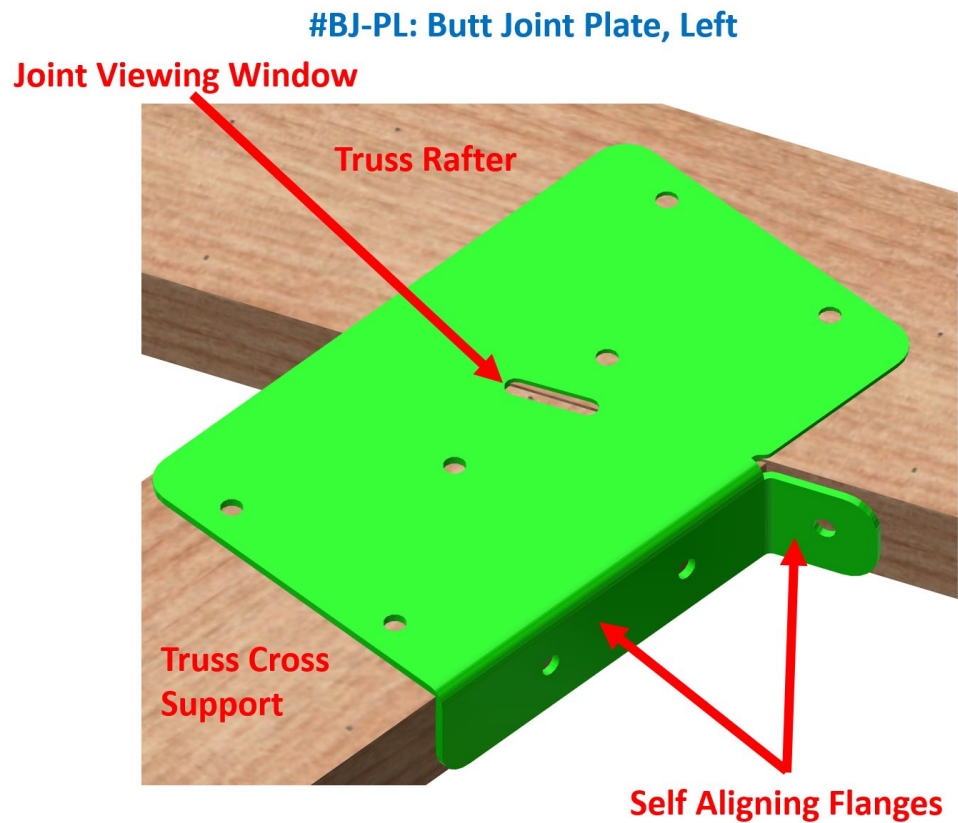


1.8.6 Adding bracket #BJ-PL

- a. Identify bracket #BJ-PL which secures one Truss Cross Support to a Truss Rafter.

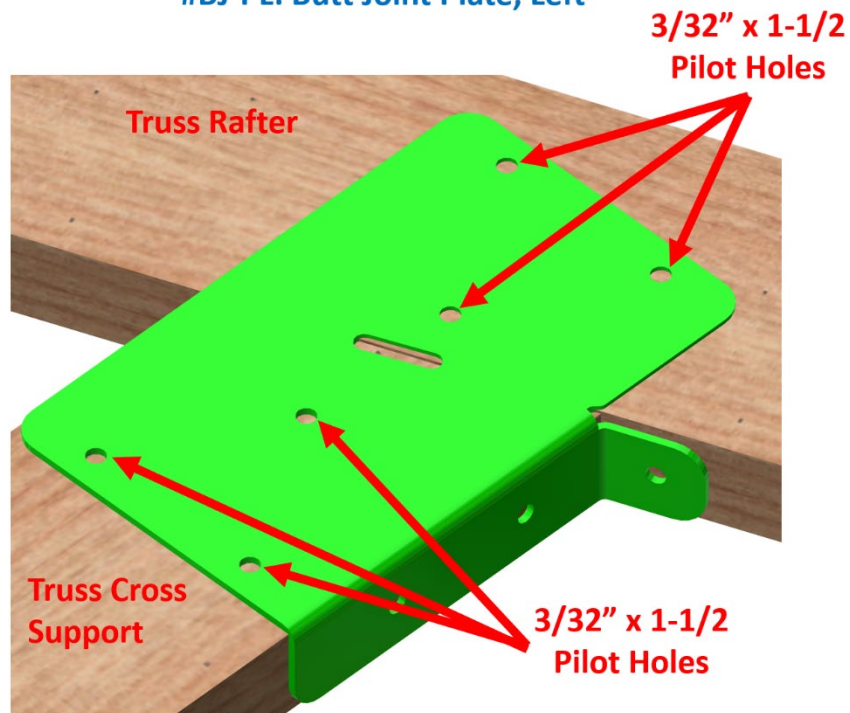


- b. Place bracket #BJ-PL as shown below on top of Truss Rafter and Truss Cross Support. Butt the two self-aligning flanges against the sides of the Truss Rafter and Truss Cross Support.



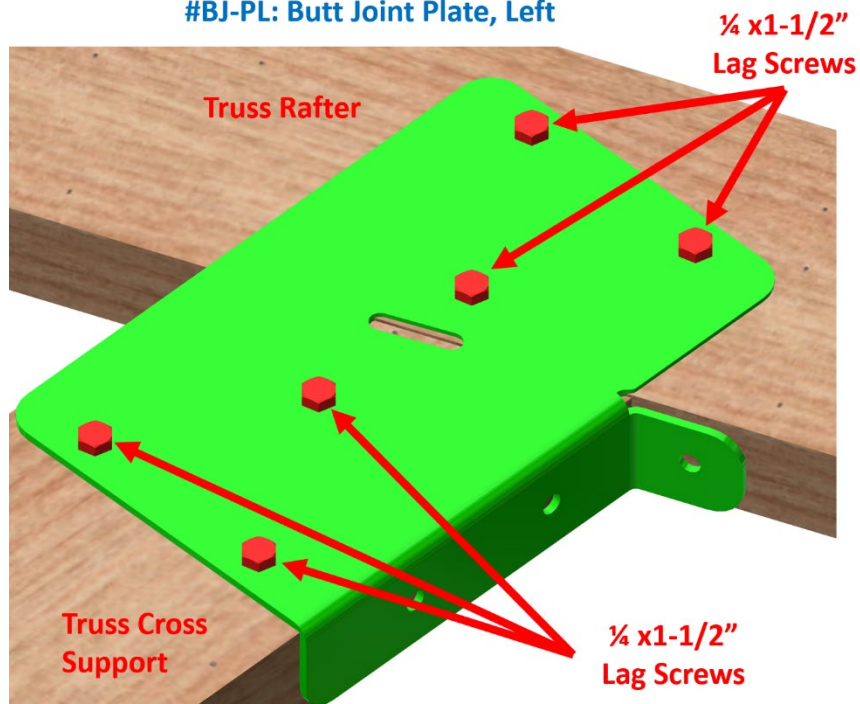
- c. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of six holes located in the large face of bracket #BJ-PL.

#BJ-PL: Butt Joint Plate, Left



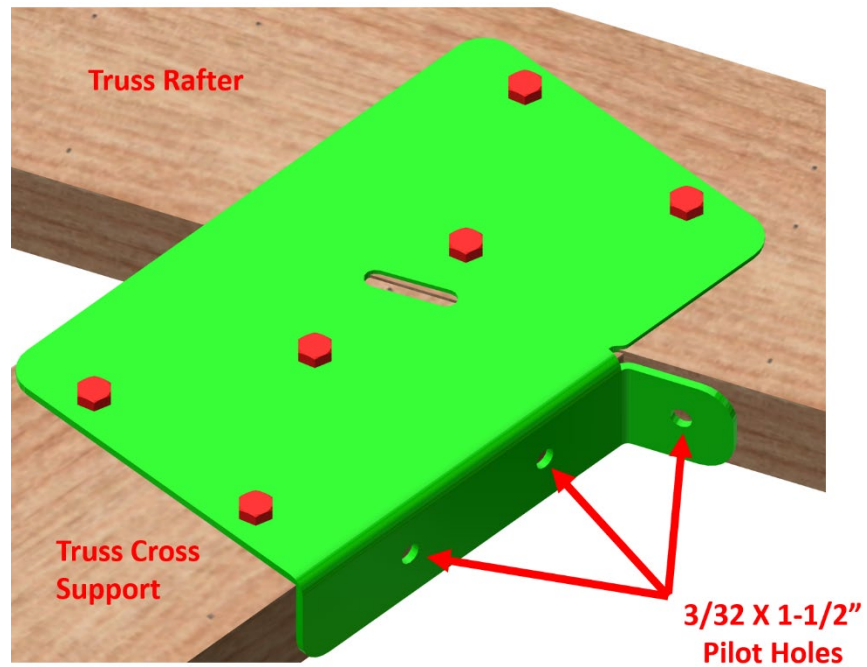
- d. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" Lag Screws into the six pilot holes. Tighten lag screws carefully.

#BJ-PL: Butt Joint Plate, Left



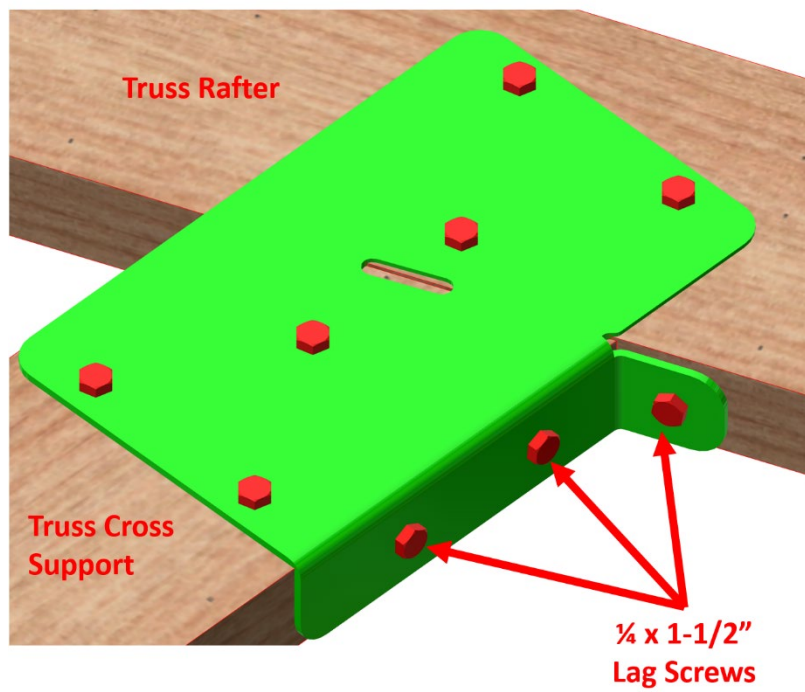
- e. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of three holes as shown below.

#BJ-PL: Butt Joint Plate, Left

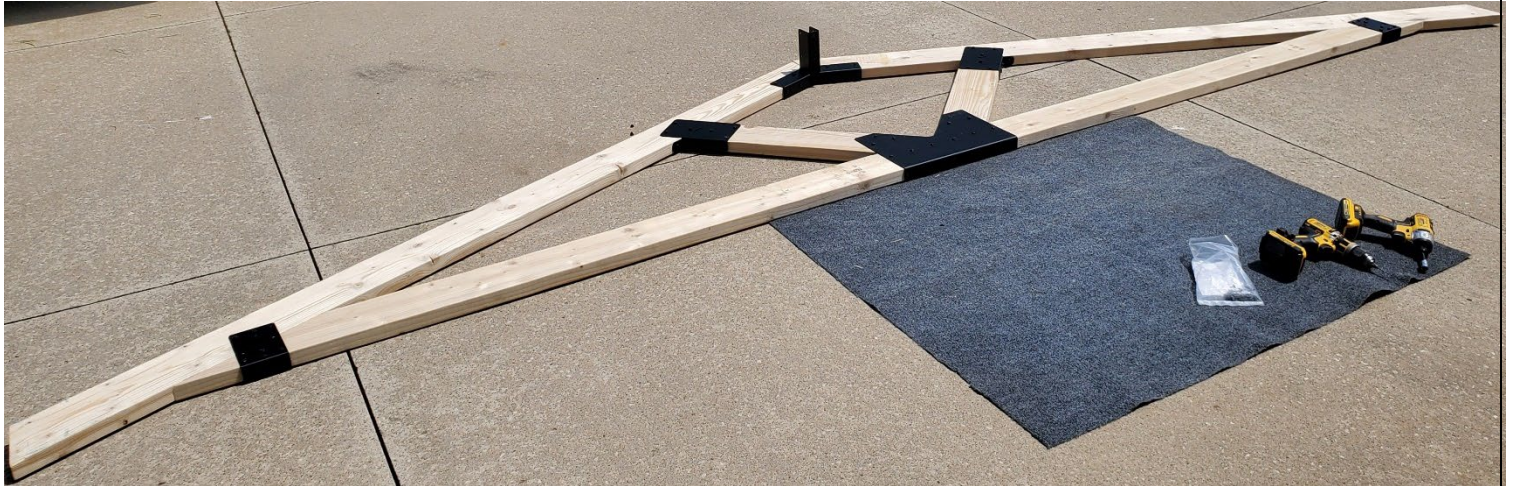


- f. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" Lag Screws into the three pilot holes. Tighten lag screws carefully.

#BJ-PL: Butt Joint Plate, Left

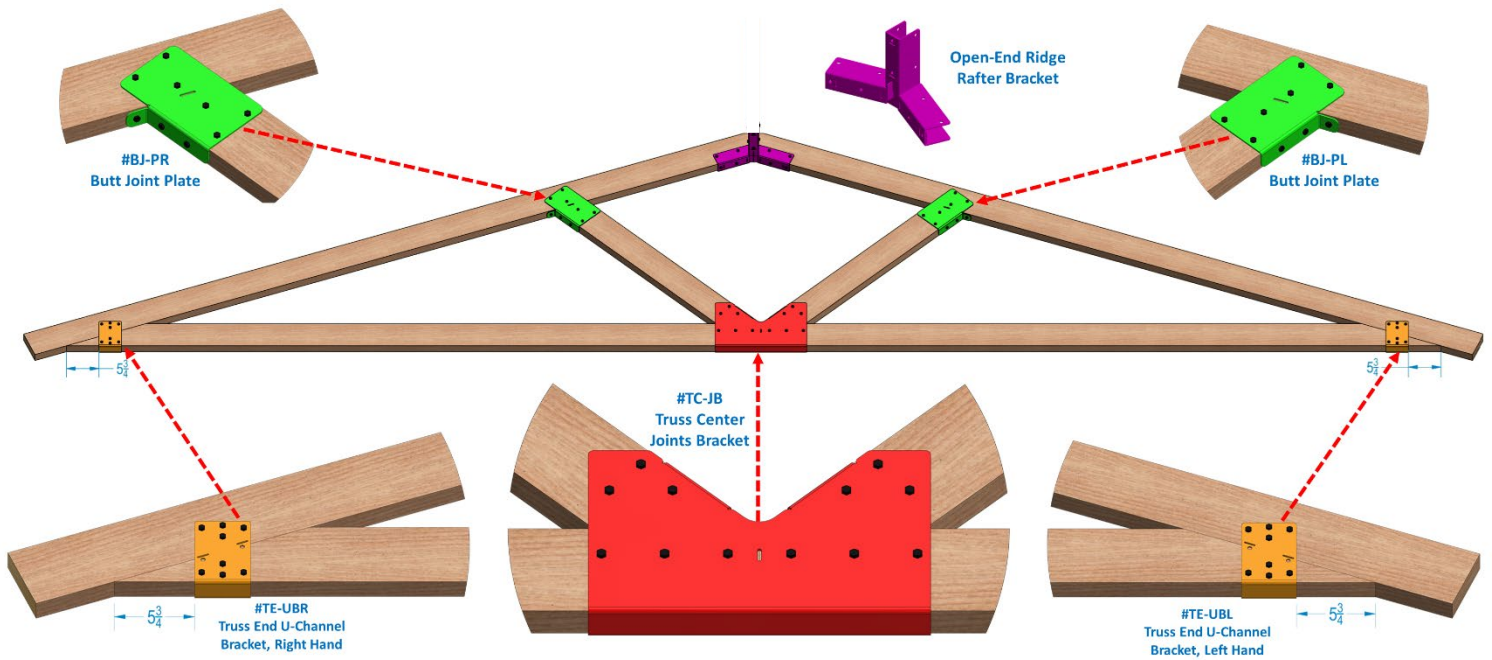


g. Once the #BJ-PR and #BJ-PL are added, the truss assembly should appear as shown in the image below.



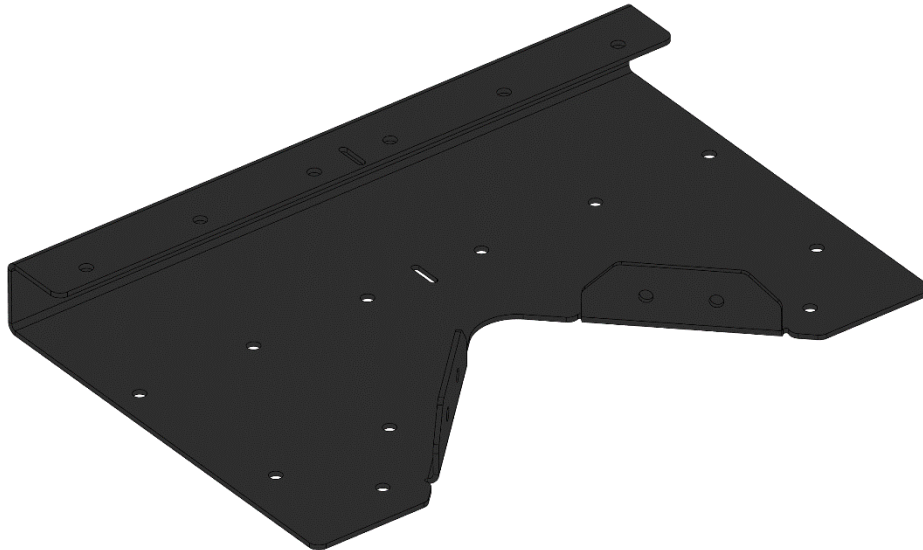
1.9 GABLE CENTER TRUSS ASSEMBLY

The truss assembly must be assembled on a level and flat surface. Avoid assembling on bumpy surfaces which can lead to alignment problems.

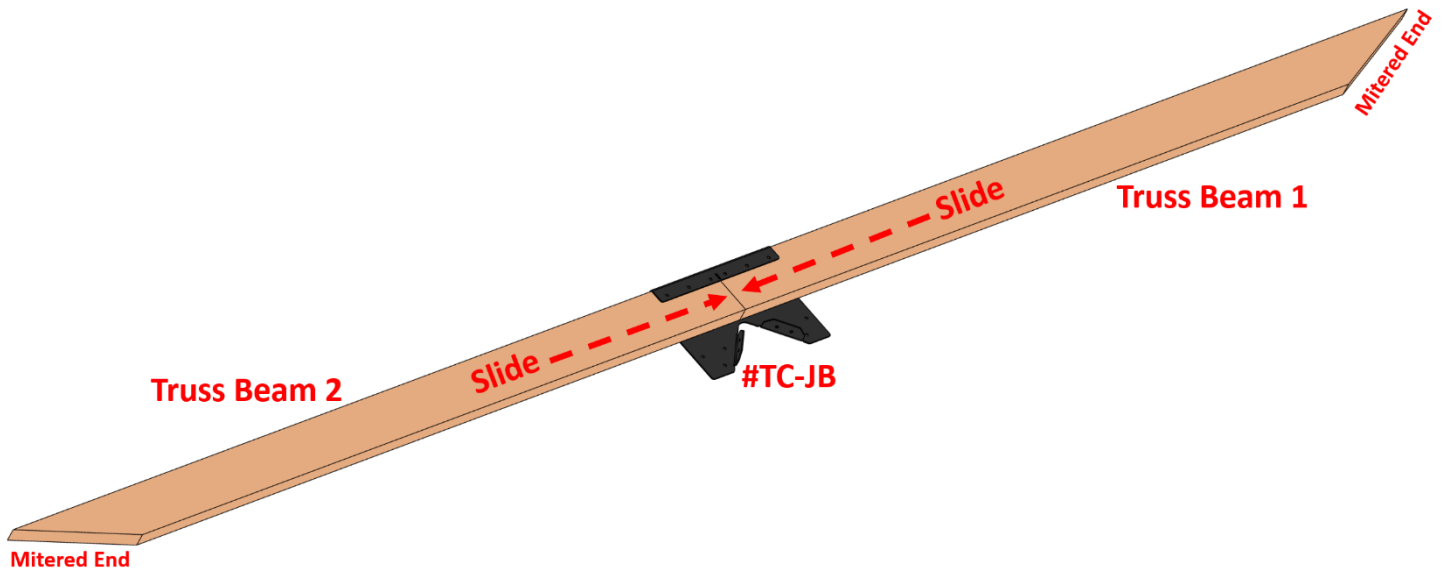


1.9.1 Connect the two pieces of Truss Beams.

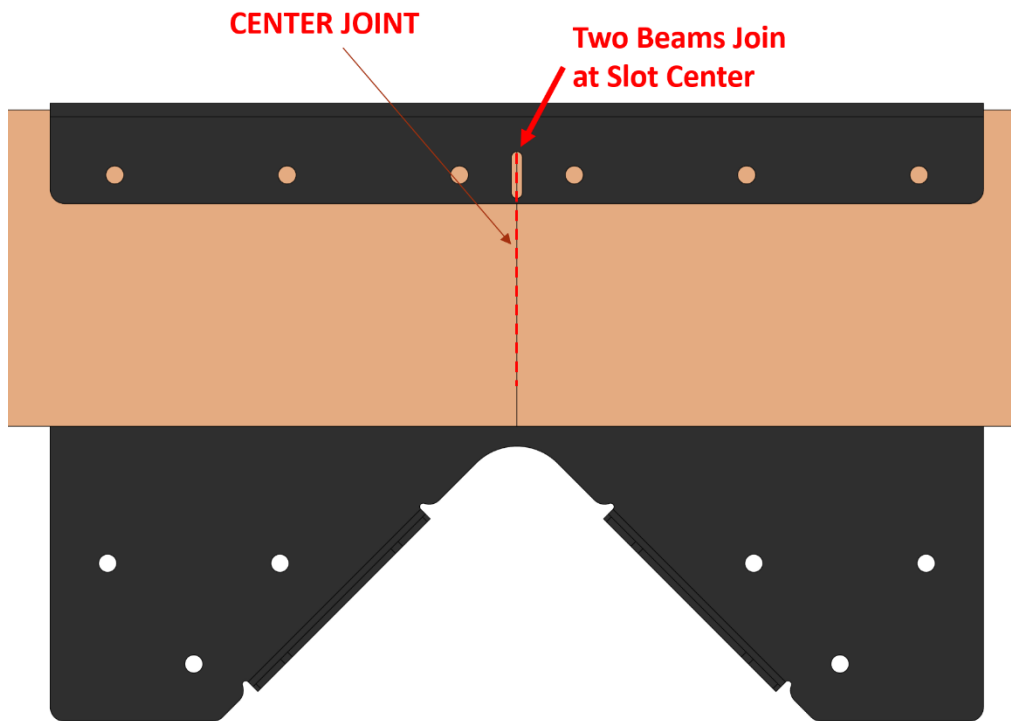
- Lay the #TC-JB (truss center joints bracket) on flat ground with its large face with the V-cut on the ground.



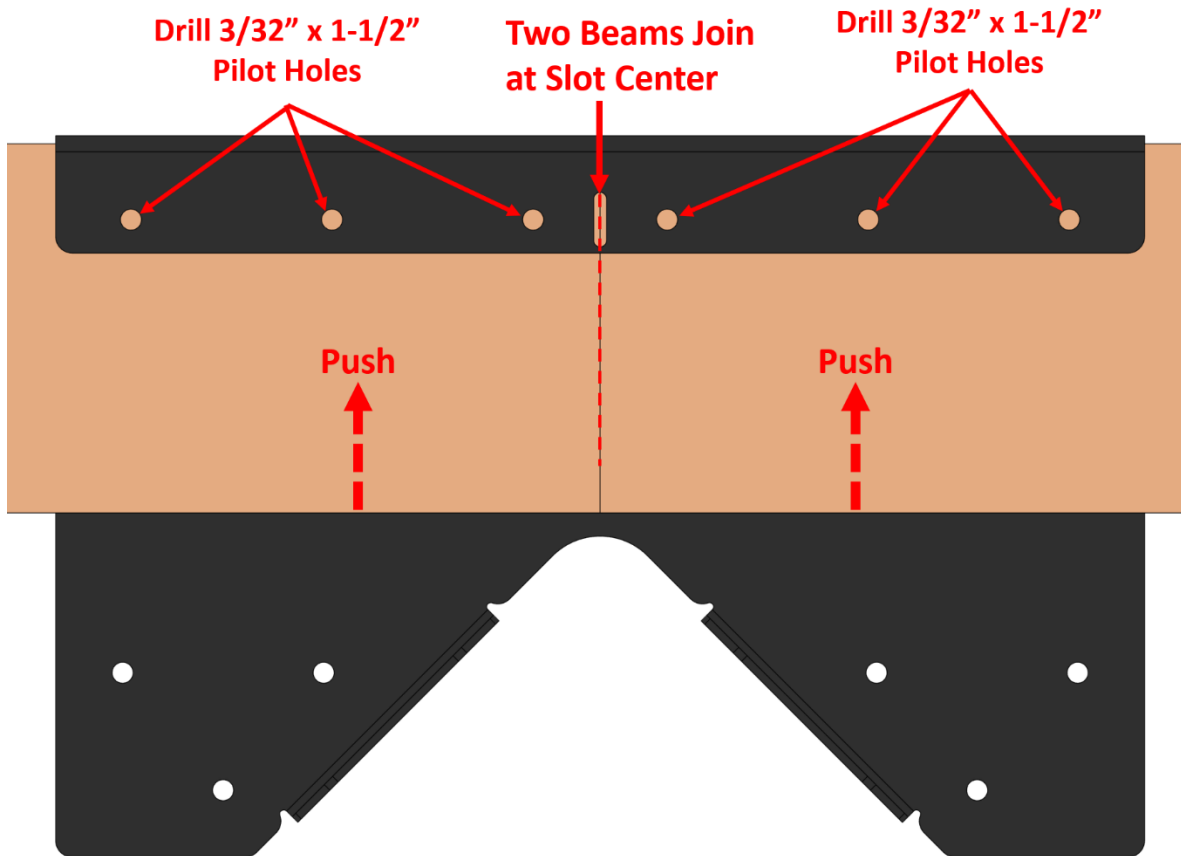
- b. Slide one Truss Beam Piece into the U-Channel from each side until the two beams touch each other.



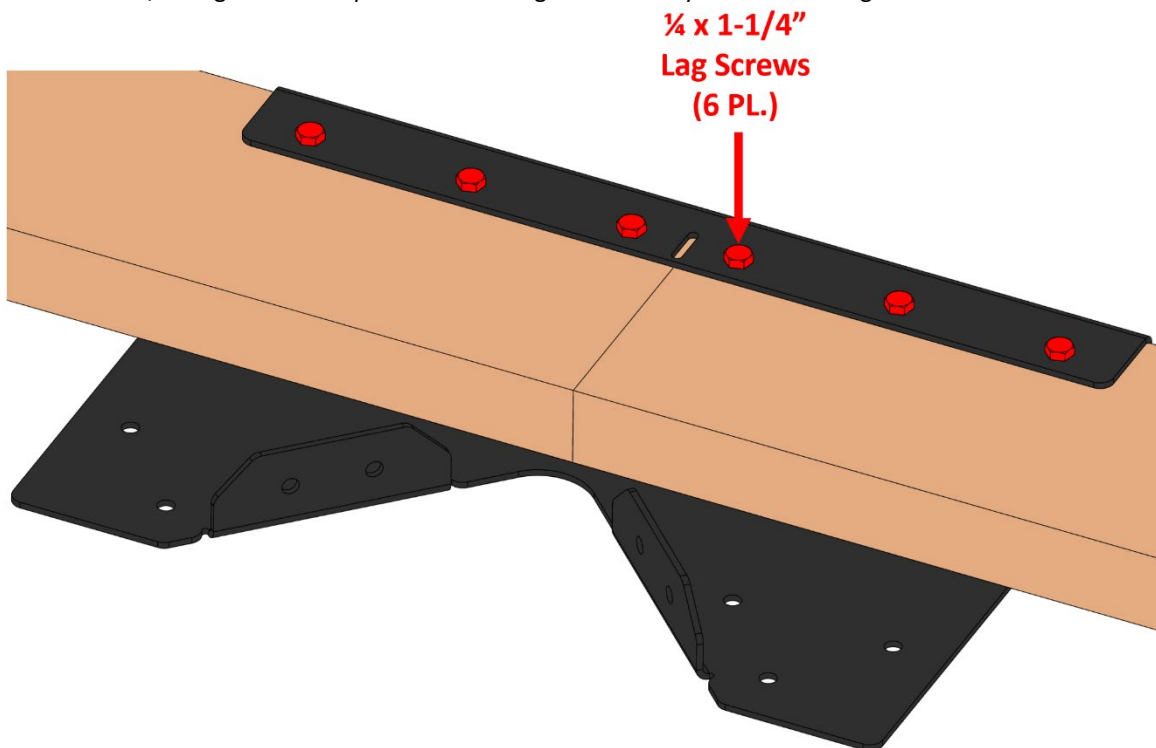
- c. The joint between the two truss beams must be located at the center of the slot.



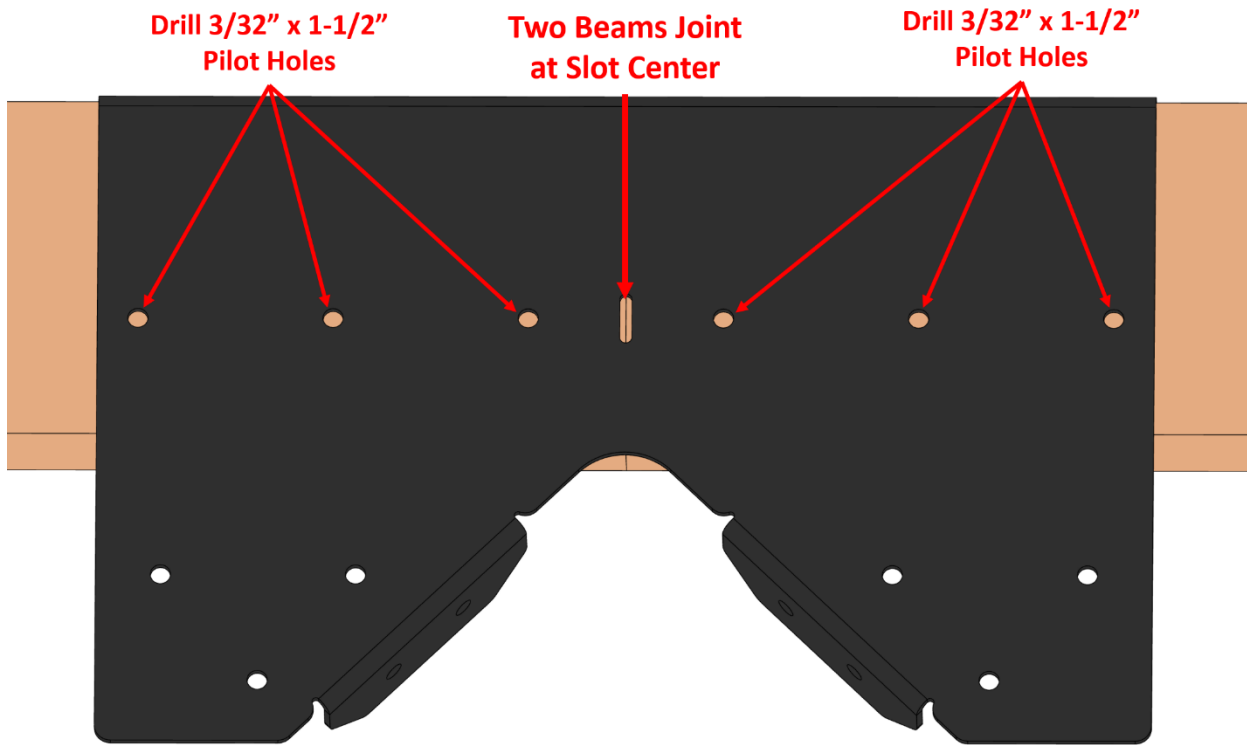
- d. While pushing the beams towards the U-channel base, drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of six holes.



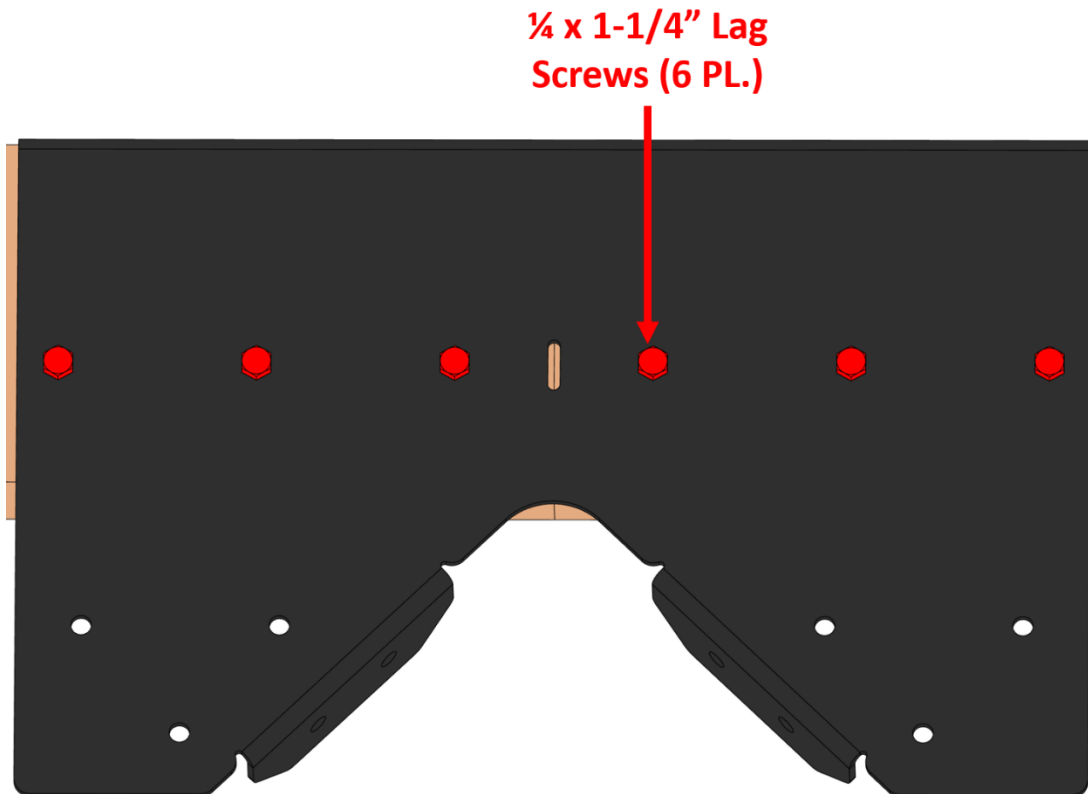
- e. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/4" Lag Screw into pilot holes and tighten carefully. Do not over-tighten.



- f. Carefully flip over the truss beams and truss center joint bracket.
- g. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " pilot at the center of 6 holes.

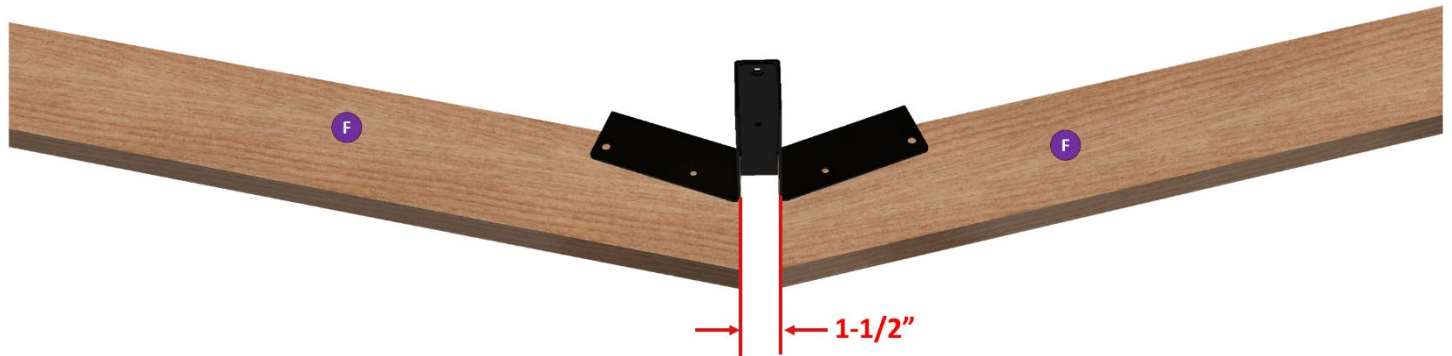


- h. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " lag screws into six holes and tighten carefully.

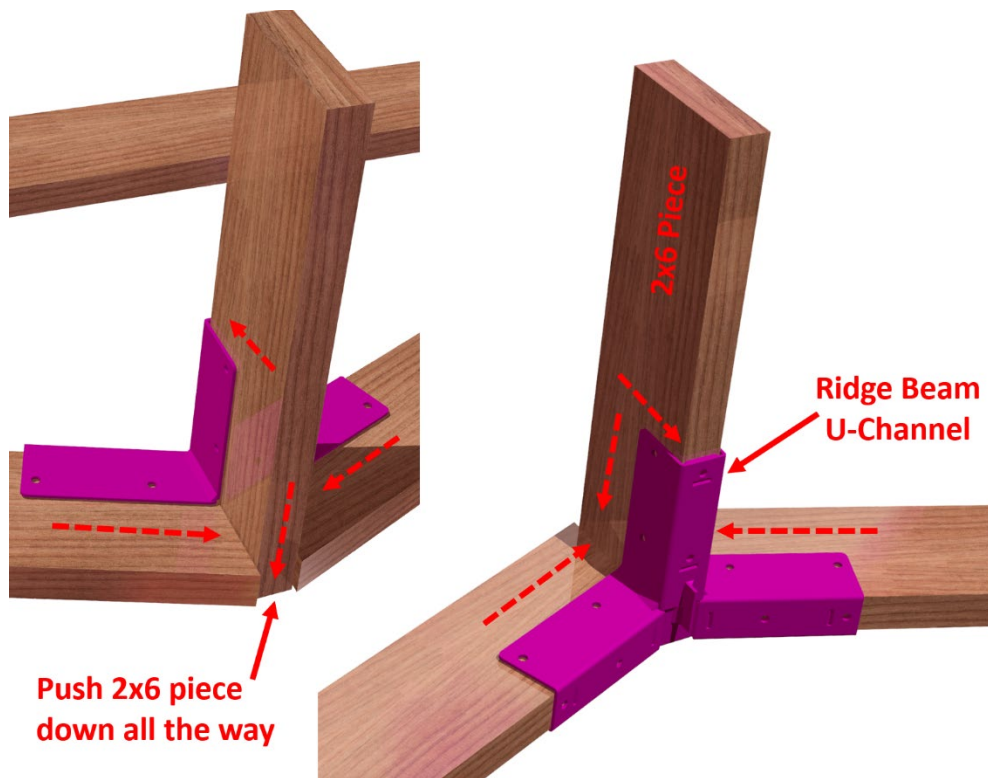


1.9.2 Connect two truss rafters to bracket #OOE-RR.

- Lay the #OOE-RR bracket on level ground (in a large open space).
- Slide two gable center truss rafters #F with shims into the U-channels on each side of the #OOE-RR bracket. There shall be a 1-1/2" gap between the rafter ends as shown below.

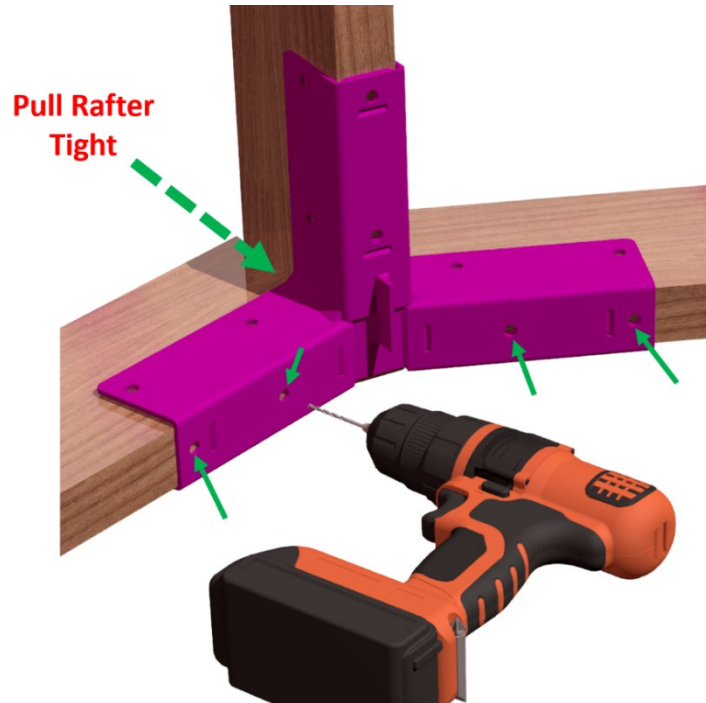


- Slide a short piece of 2x6 in the Ridge Beam U-channel. Push the 2x6 piece down all the way to the ground and against the U-channel bottom.



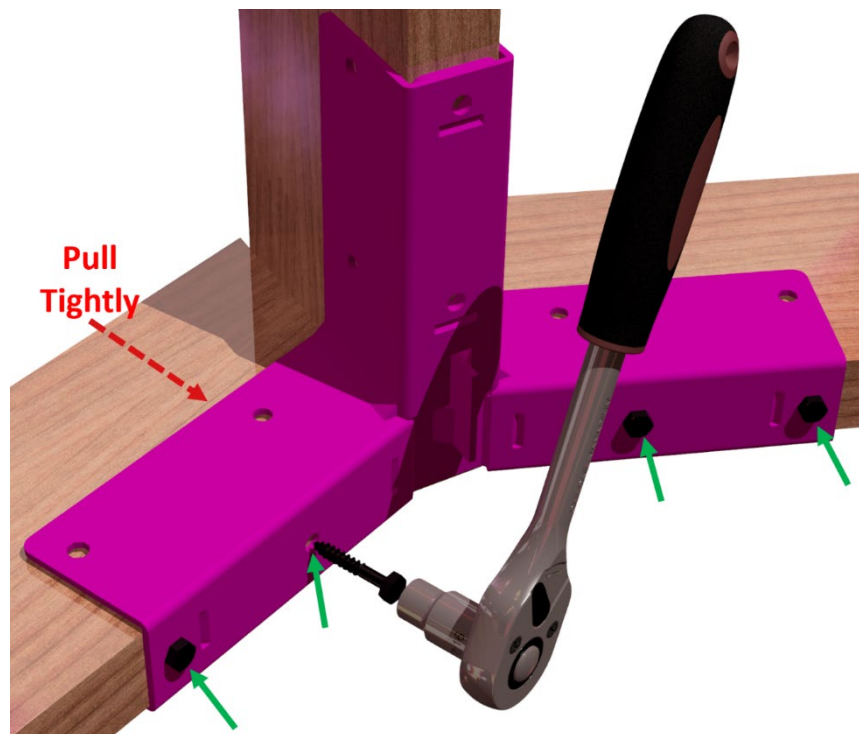
- Push the rafter members tight against the sides of this 2x6 piece.

- e. Locate four holes at the bottom of the ridge rafter bracket. While pulling each rafter tight against the 2x6 piece and the bottom of the u-channel, drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 2" deep pilot holes at the center these four holes.

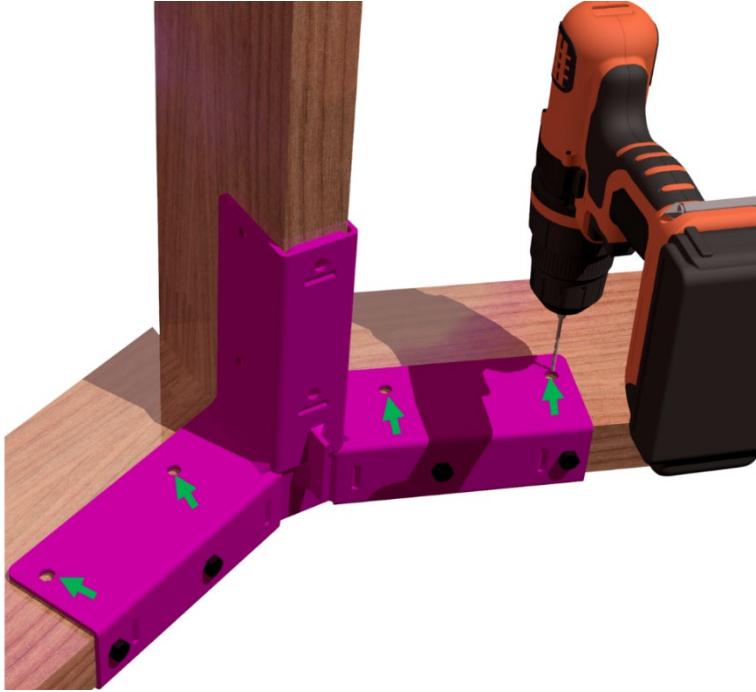


- f. While pulling the rafters tight against the U-Channel and 2x6 piece, drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" lag screws into the four pilot holes you drilled. Use a ratchet and 7/16" socket or a drill and a 7/16" driver bit to drive the lag screw.

Be careful about setting the drill torque correctly. Test by drilling a $\frac{3}{32}$ " pilot hole into a scrap piece of wood and driving one lag screw. Avoid snapping off the lag screw head.

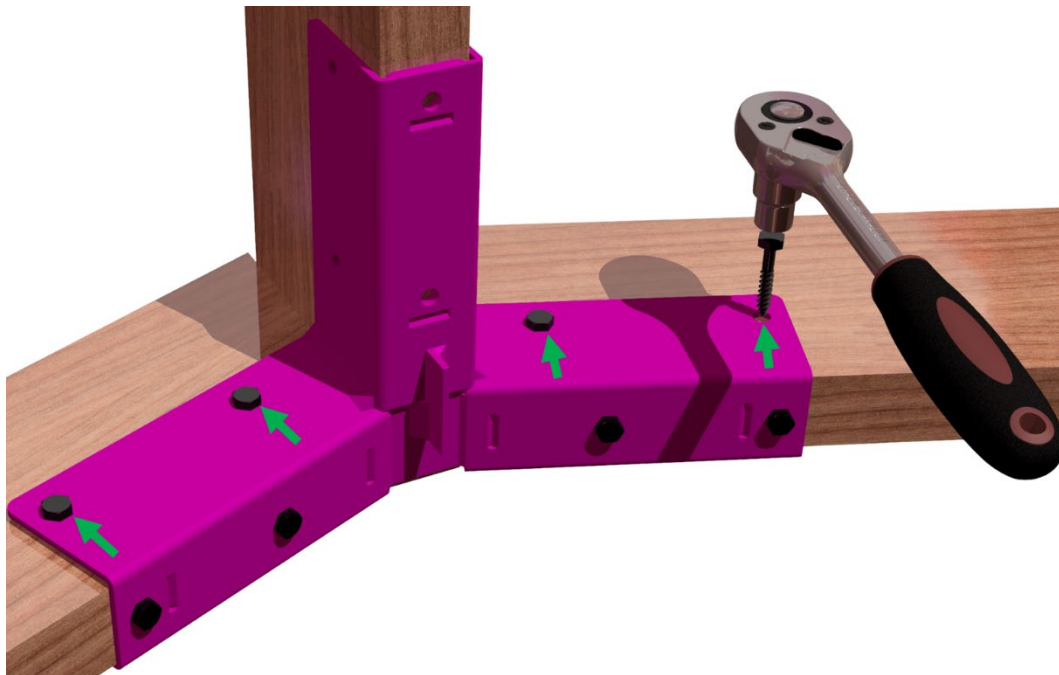


- g. Locate four holes on the top face of the U-channels. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " deep pilot holes at the center of these four holes.



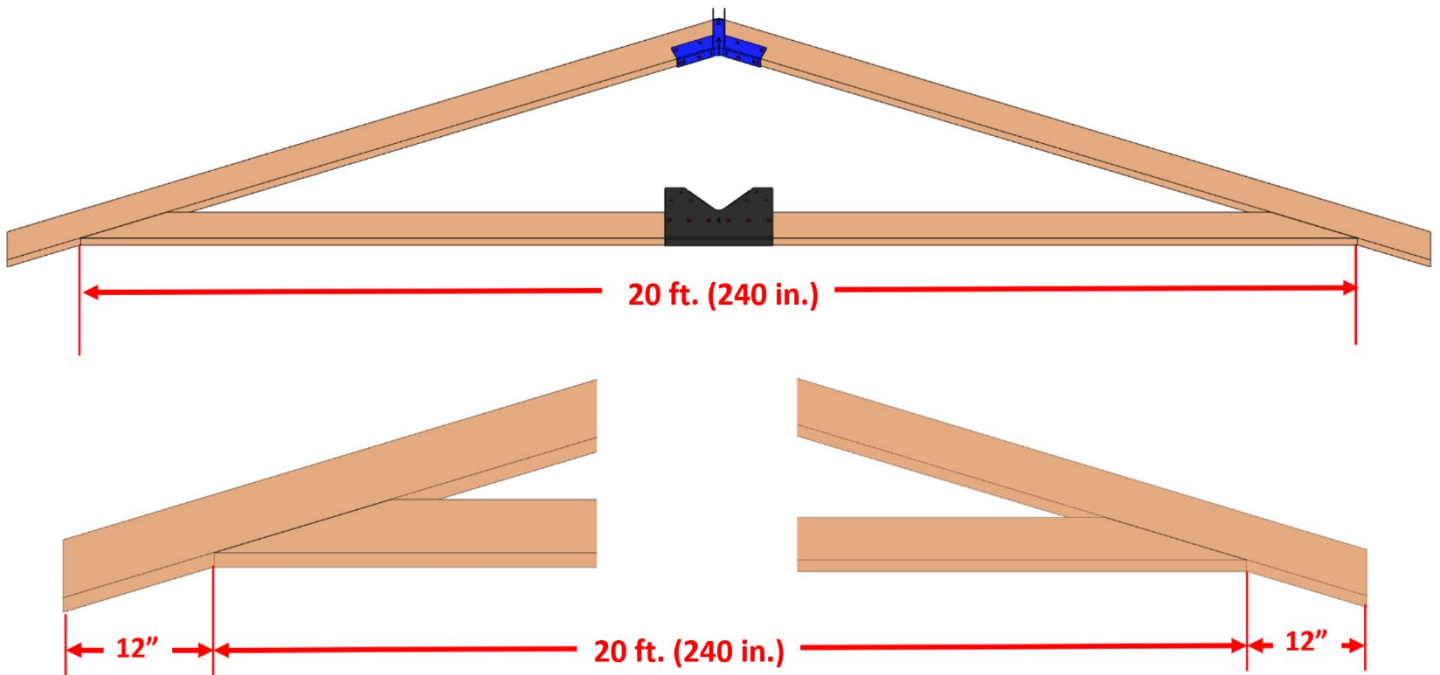
- h. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " lag screws into the four pilot holes you drilled. Use a ratchet and $\frac{7}{16}$ " socket or a drill and a $\frac{7}{16}$ " driver bit to drive the lag screw.

Be careful about setting the drill torque correctly. Test by drilling a $\frac{3}{32}$ " pilot hole into a scrap piece of wood and driving one lag screw. Avoid snapping off the lag screw head.

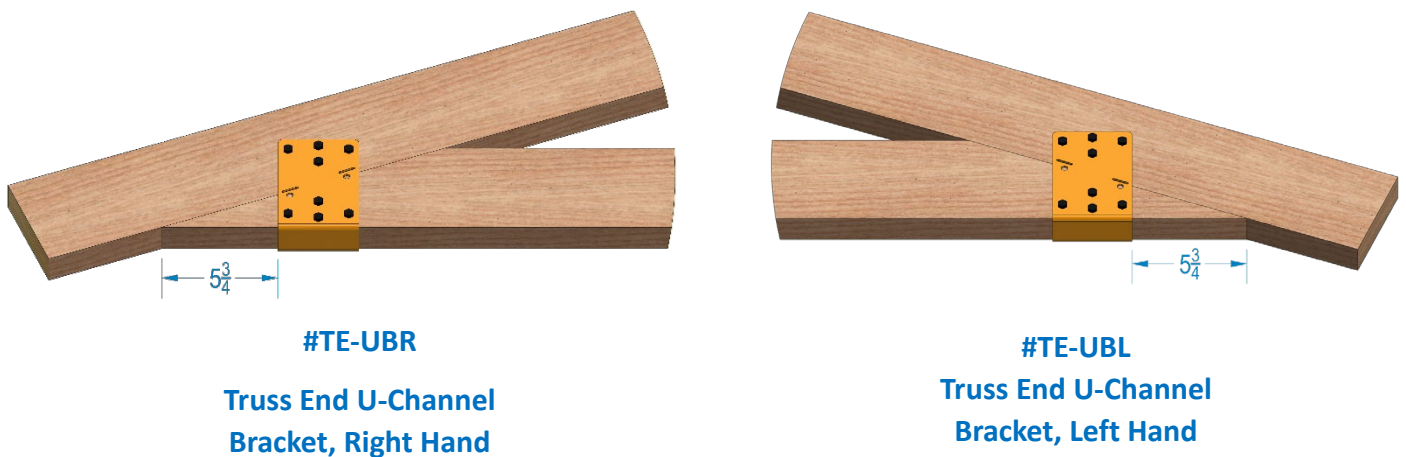


1.9.3 Assembling the Truss

- a. Loosely assemble the Truss Beam and the Truss Rafters on level ground. Butt the Truss Rafter bottom edges against the miter cut edges of the Truss Beams. Adjust positions until you achieve the measurements as shown below.



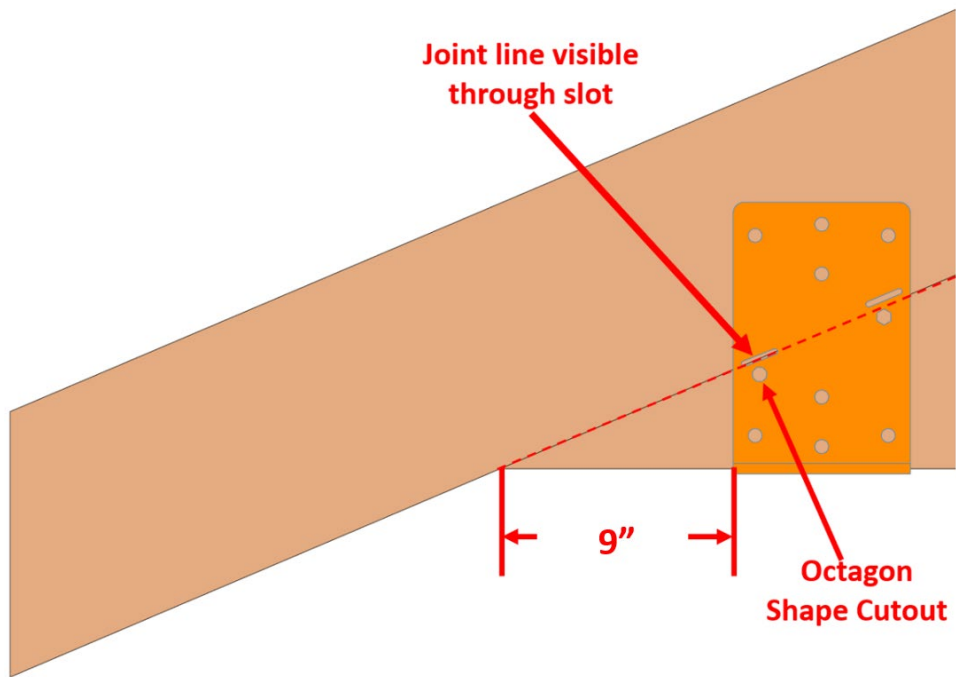
- b. Identify brackets #TE-UBL and #TE-UBR. Note that there are two narrow slots in these parts. The slot angles should follow the angle of the truss rafters.



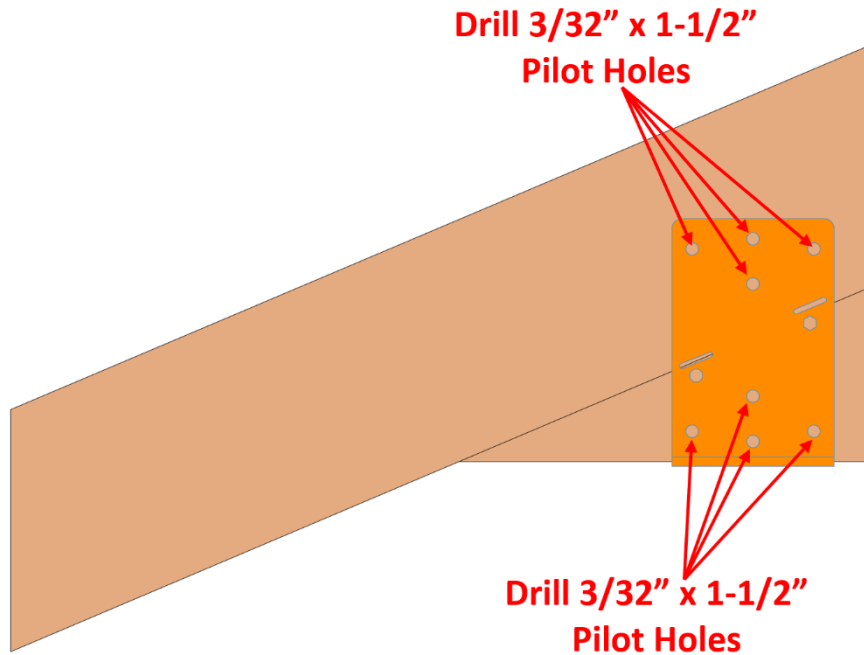
- c. Slide the short flange in bracket # TE-UBR under the truss beam, all the way in.



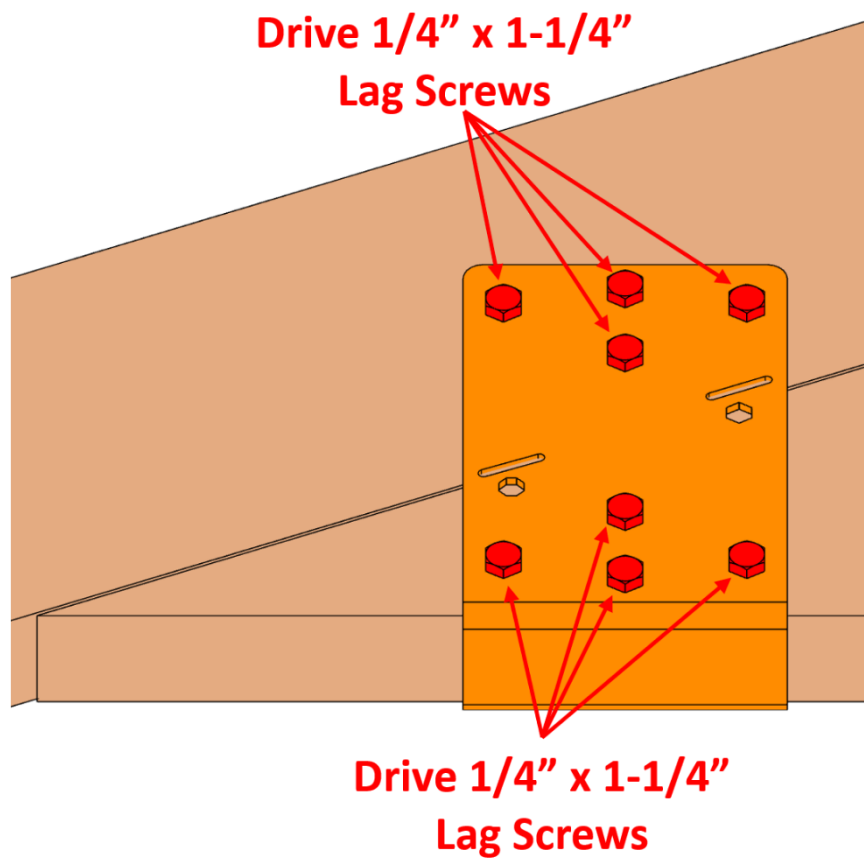
- d. Slide the bracket to the right until it is 9" from the left corner. At this position, the joint line between the truss beam and truss rafter will be visible through the slot above the octagon shape cutout. This is the correct position to achieve.



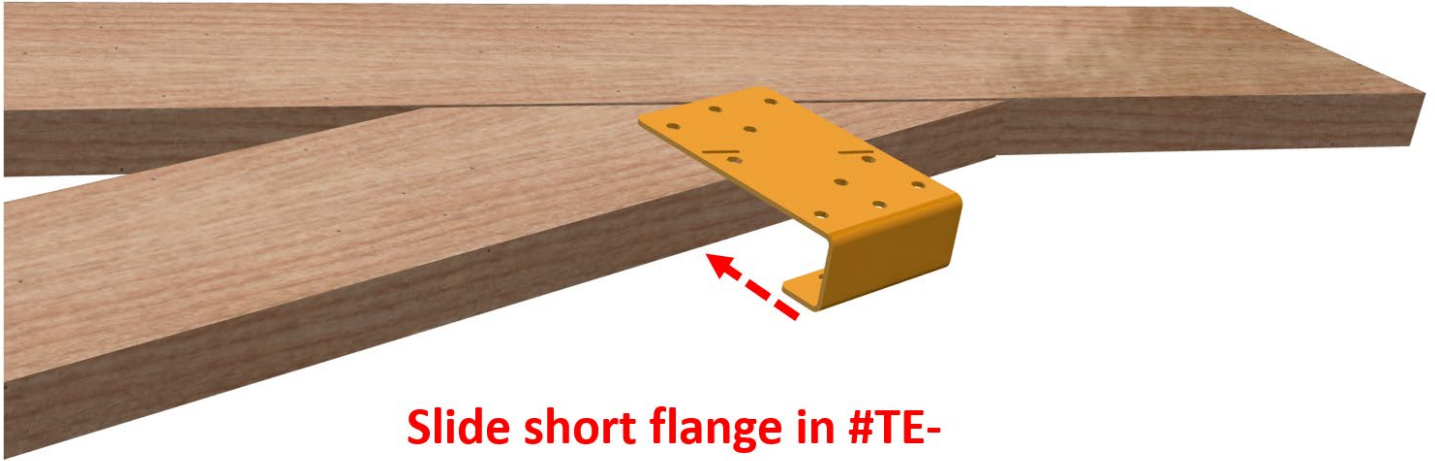
- e. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of eight holes.



- f. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/4" lag screws through eight holes. Tighten lag screws carefully.

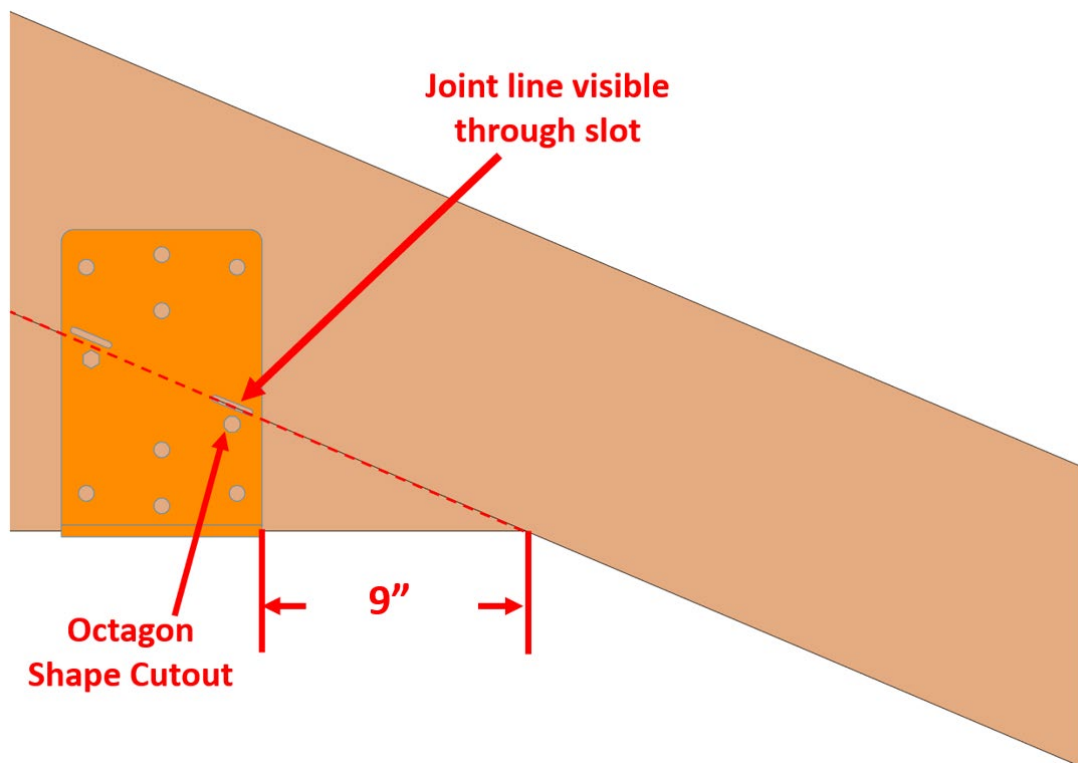


- g. Slide the short flange in bracket # TE-UBL under the truss beam, all the way in.

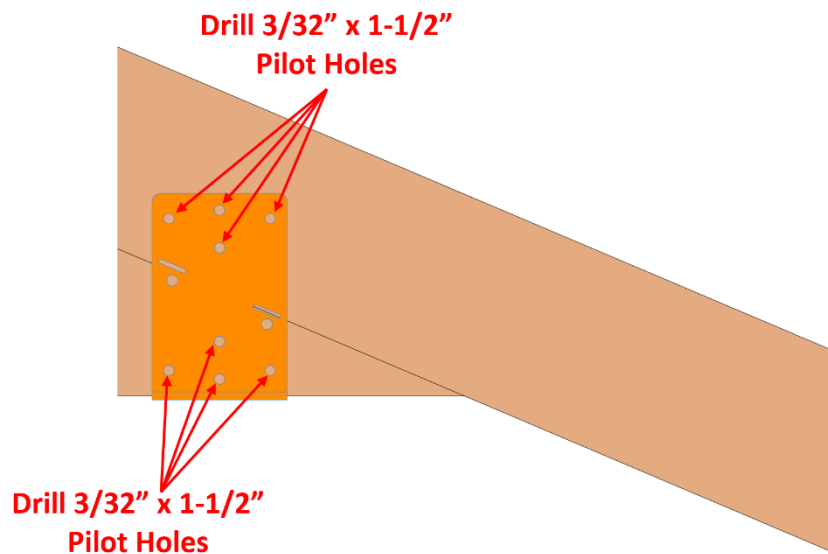


Slide short flange in #TE-UBL under the Truss Beam

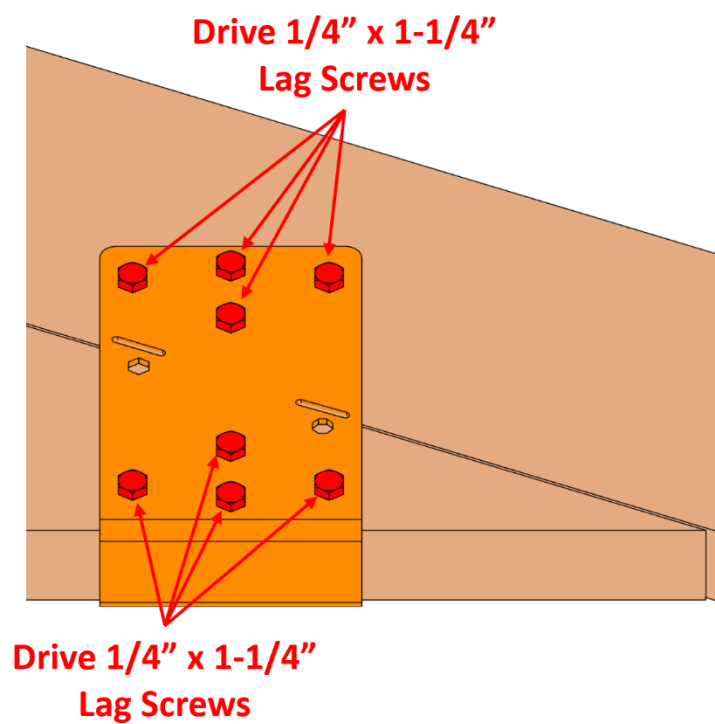
- h. Slide the bracket to the left until it is 9" from the right corner. At this position, the joint line between the truss beam and truss rafter will be visible through the slot above the octagon shape cutout. This is the correct position to achieve.



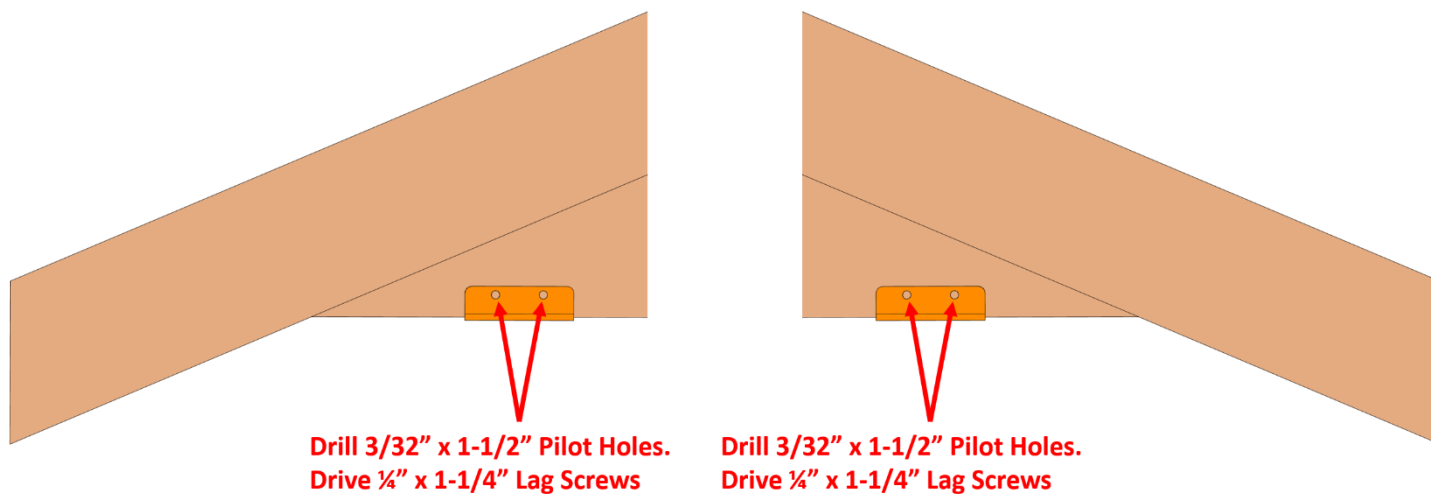
- k. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of eight holes.



- l. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/4" lag screws through eight holes. Tighten lag screws carefully.

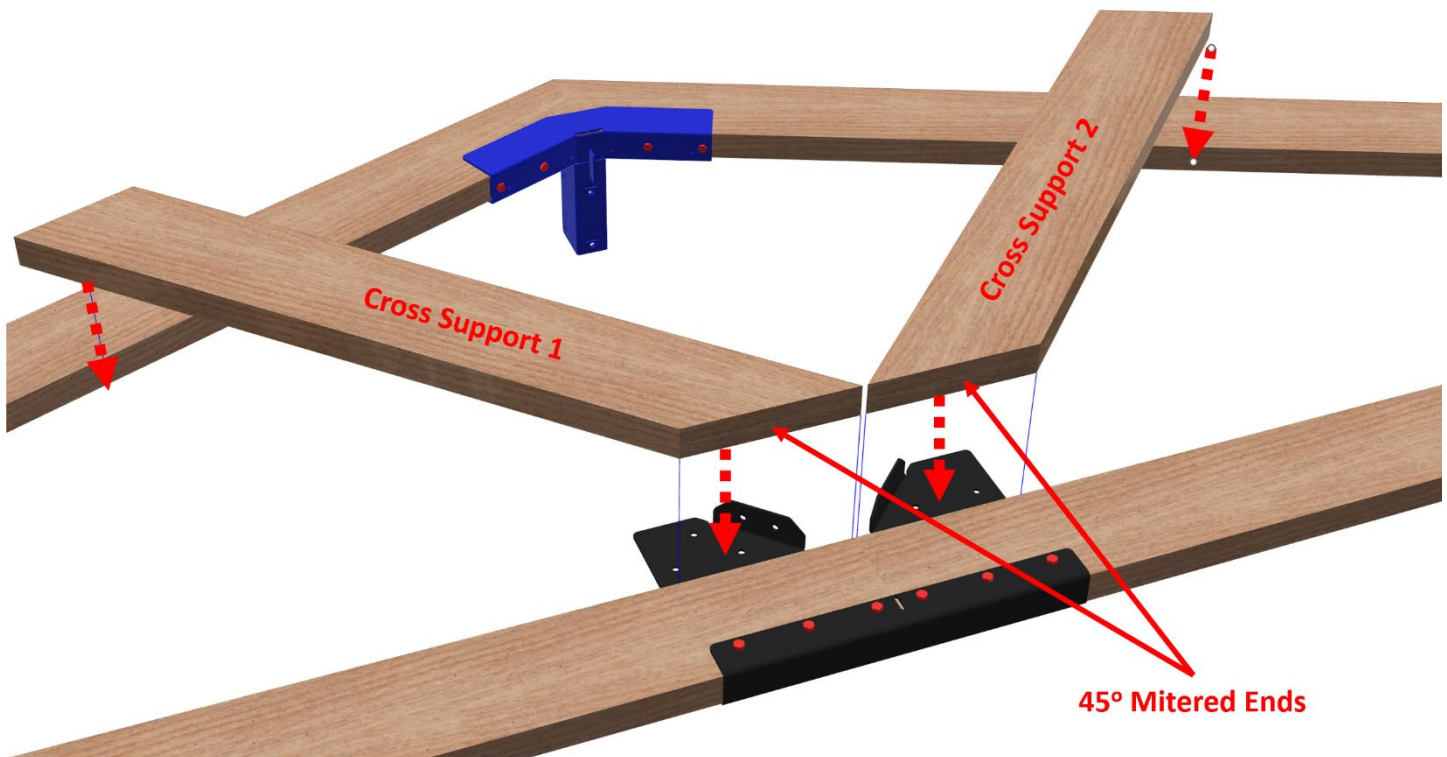


- m. Flip the Truss Subassembly over carefully. Two people should do this work to avoid twisting and loosening the lag screws.
- n. On this side of the truss subassembly, locate two holes in bracket #TE-UBL and two holes in bracket #TE-UBR. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ " pilot holes in the middle of these four holes. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1- $\frac{1}{4}$ " lag screws into the pilot holes. Tighten carefully.

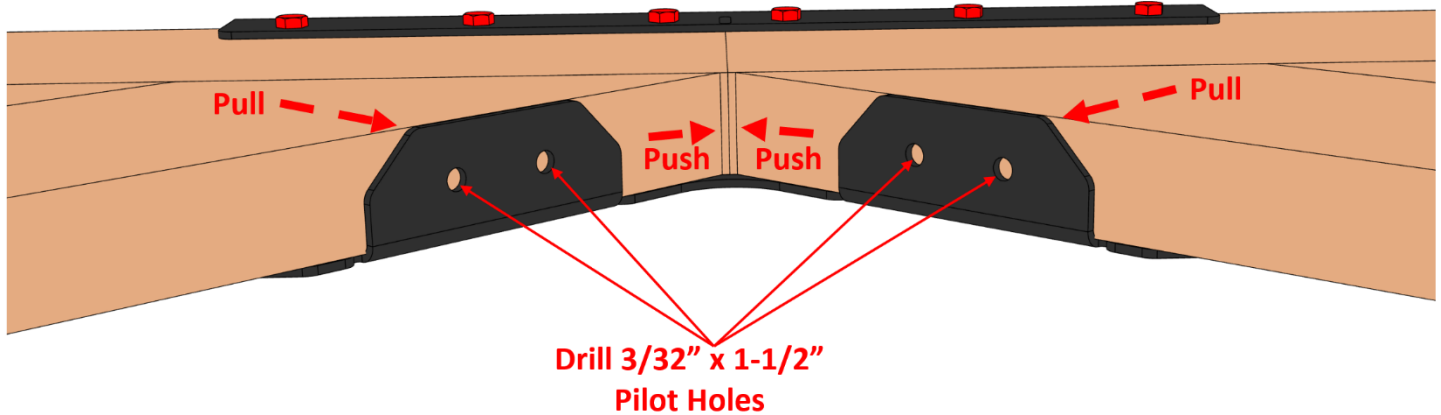


1.9.4 Adding the Truss Cross Supports

- a. See diagram, below. Slide two Truss Cross Supports, as shown, with their 45° mitered end towards the top of the truss beam.

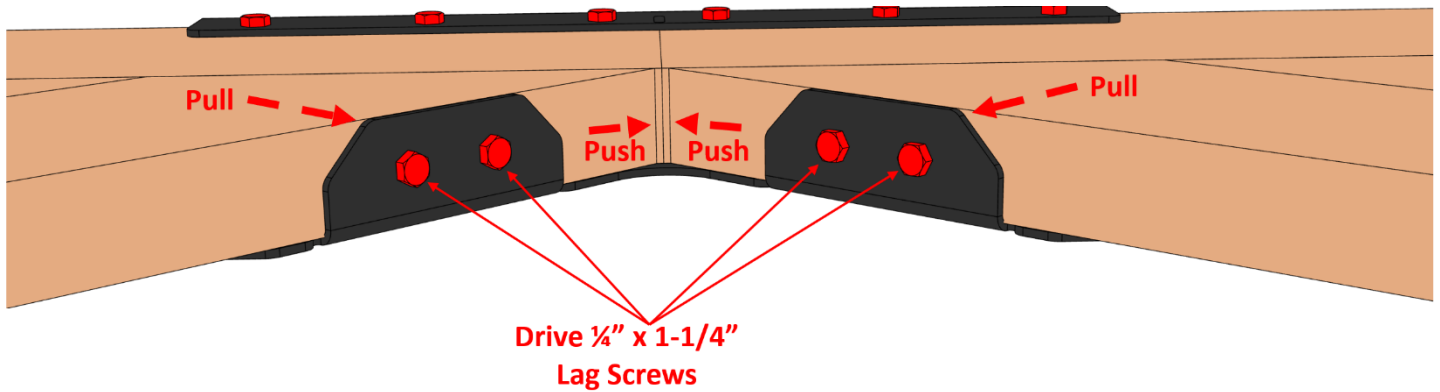


- b. Identify the four holes in the V- area of the #TC-JB bracket.

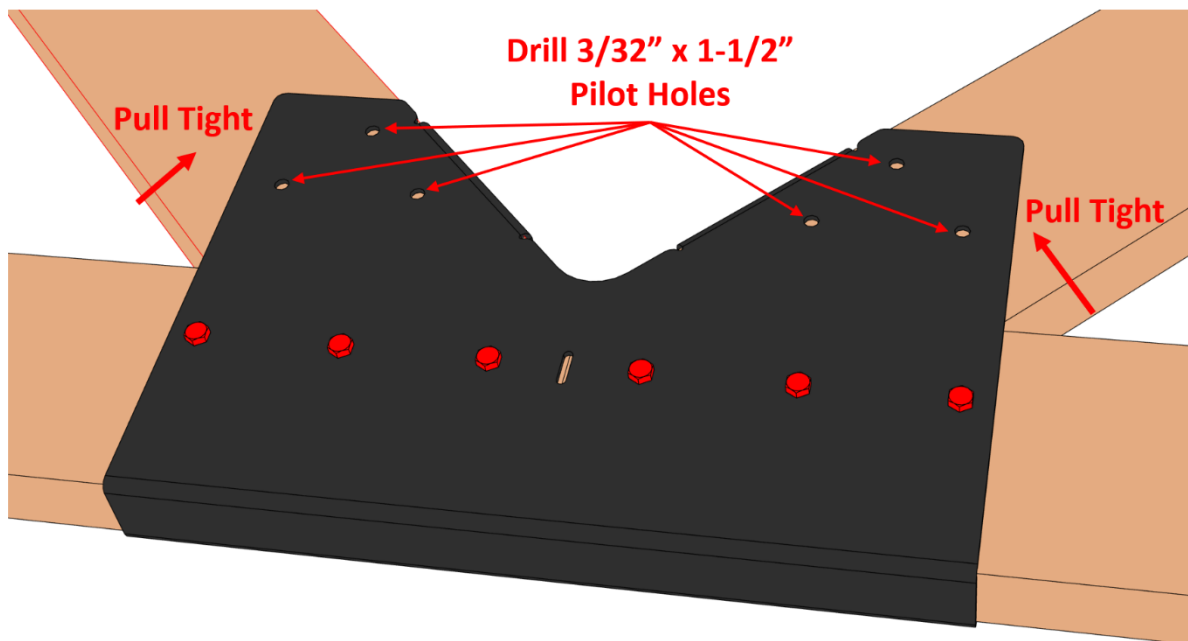


- c. While pulling each truss cross support against the V-flange and pushing it downward, drill 3/32" x 1-1/2" pilot at the center of the four holes.

- d. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/4" lag screws into the four pilot holes. Tighten carefully.

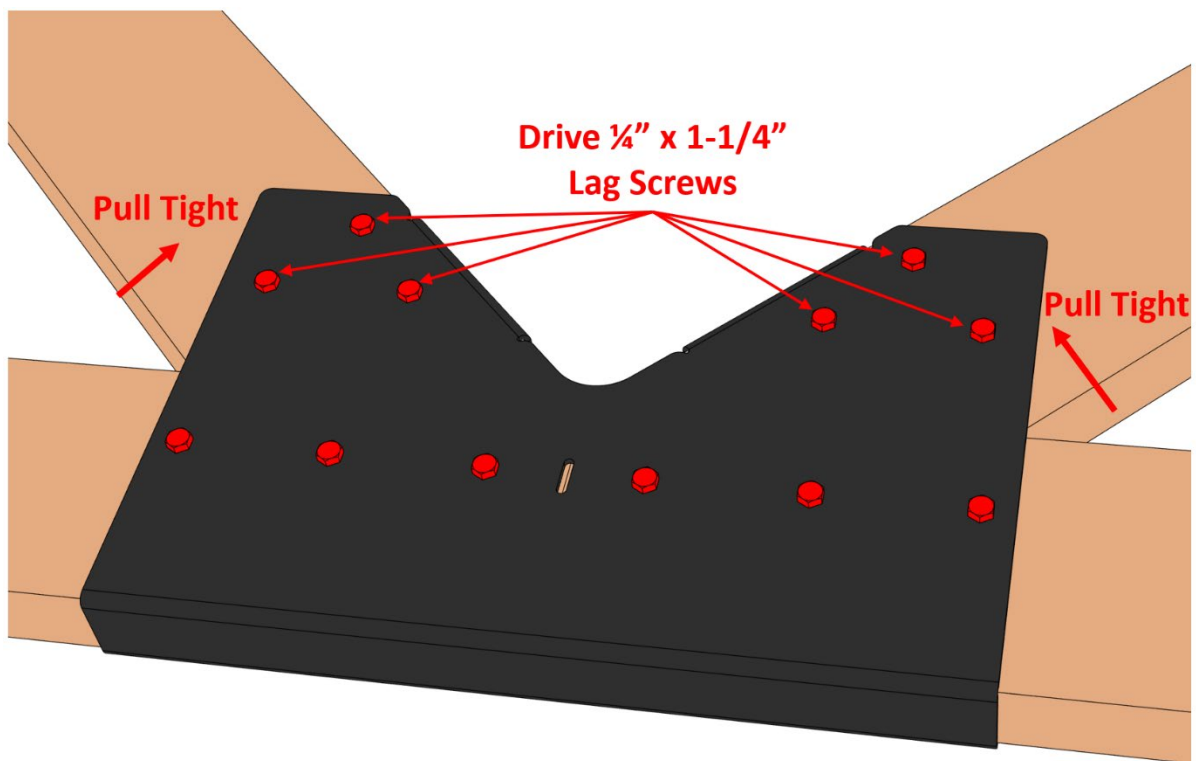


- e. Flip the Truss Subassembly over. Two people should do this work to avoid twisting and loosening the lag screws.



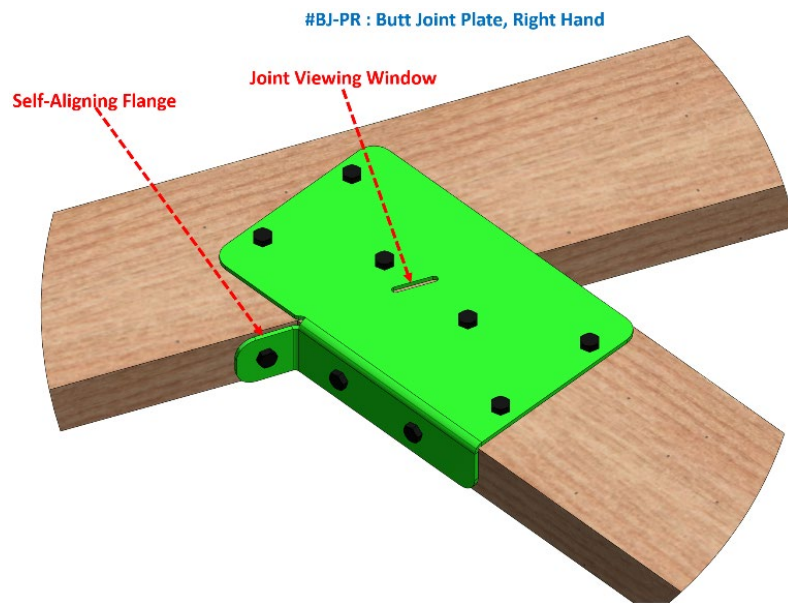
- f. Identify the six holes in the face of the #TC-JB bracket. While pulling each Truss Cross Support tight against the back face of the #TC-JB bracket, drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of those six holes.

- g. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/4" Lag Screws into the six pilot holes. Tighten carefully.

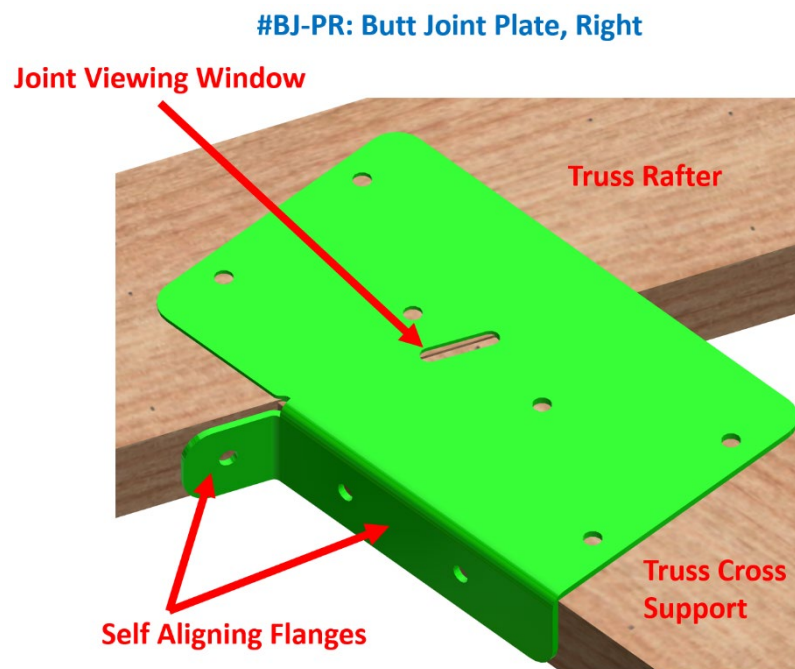


1.9.5 Adding bracket #BJ-PR

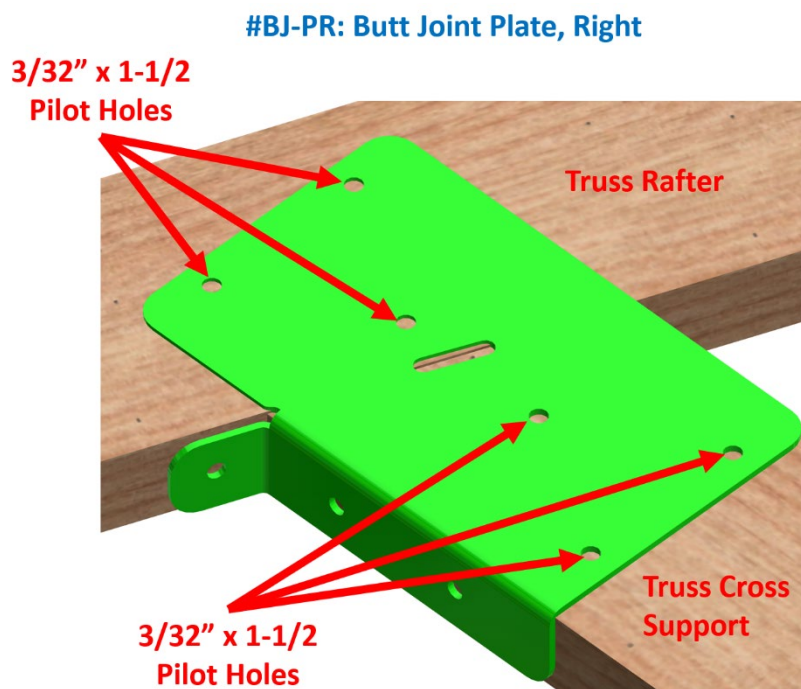
- a. Identify bracket #BJ-PR which secures one Truss Cross Support to a Truss Rafter.



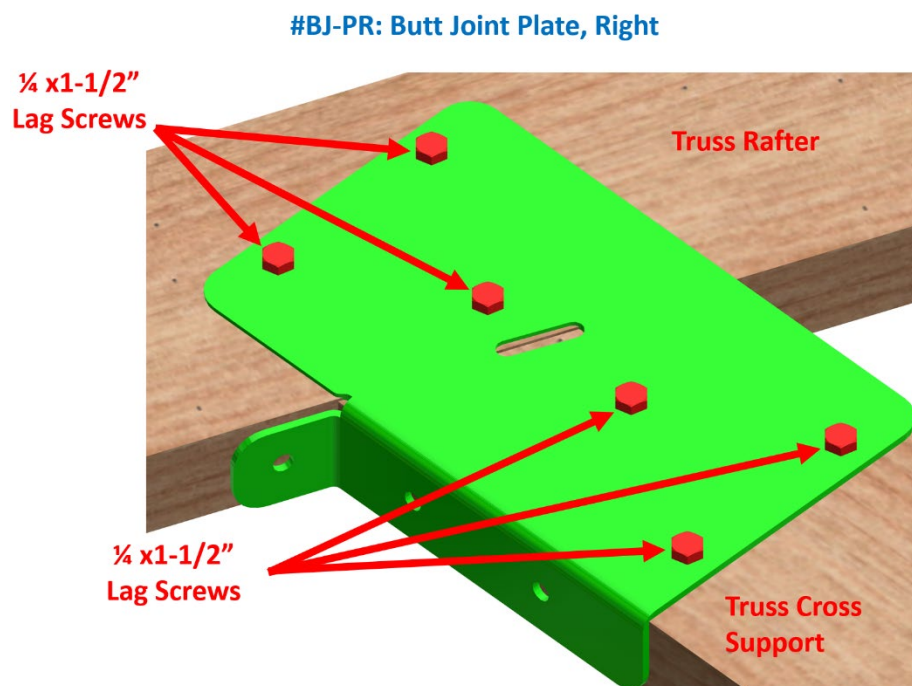
- b. Place bracket #BJ-PR as shown below on top of Truss Rafter and Truss Cross Support. Butt the two self-aligning flanges against the sides of the Truss Rafter and Truss Cross Support.



- c. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " pilot holes at the center of six holes located in the large face of bracket #BJ-PR.

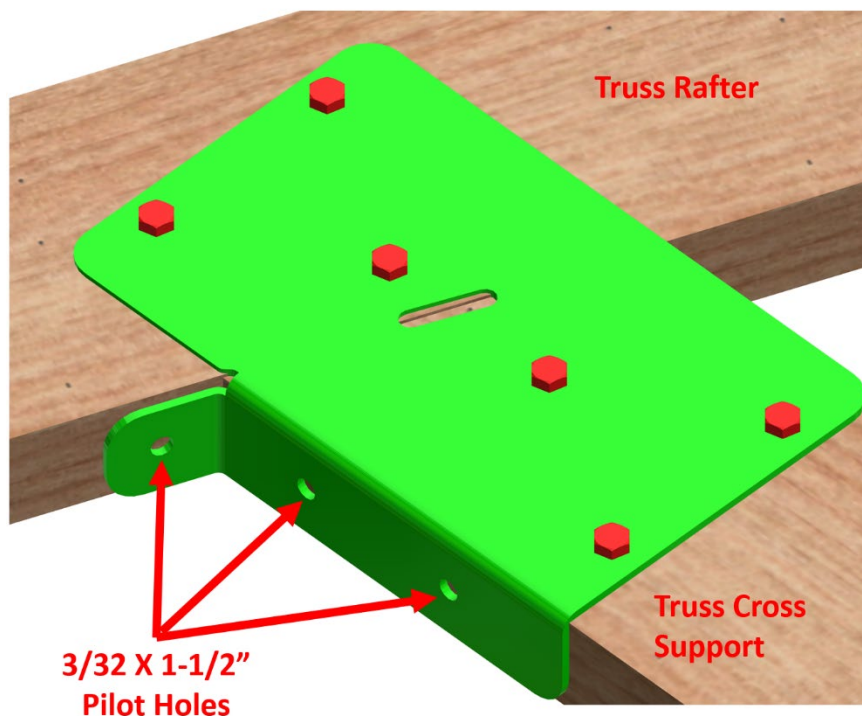


- d. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Lag Screws into the six pilot holes. Tighten lag screws carefully.



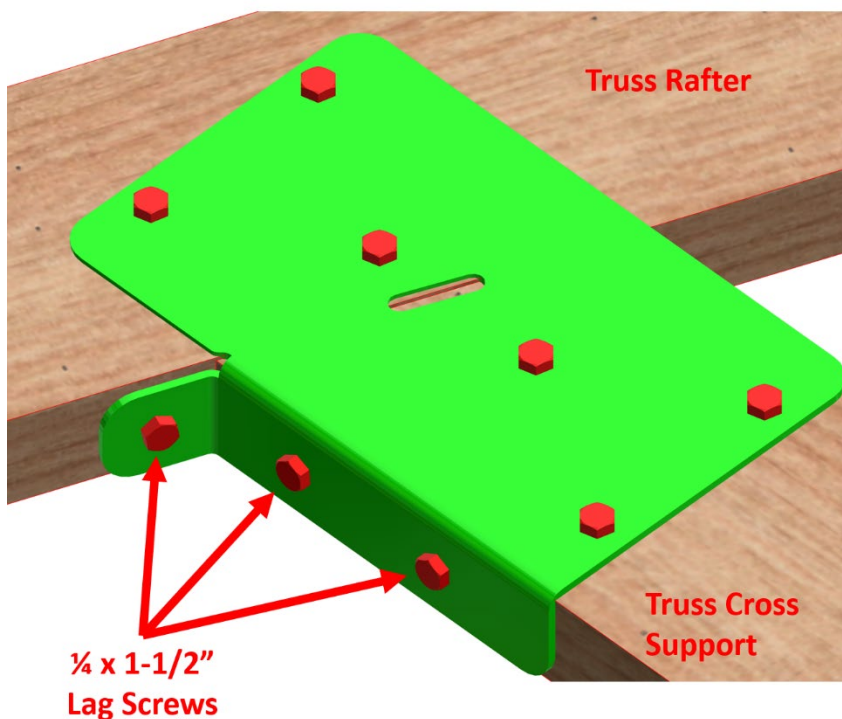
- e. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of three holes as shown below.

#BJ-PR: Butt Joint Plate, Right



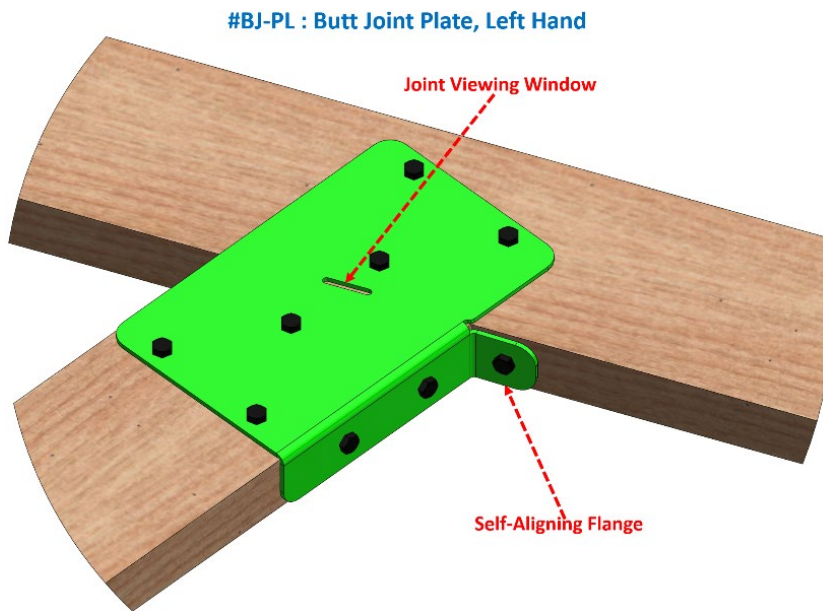
- f. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" Lag Screws into the three pilot holes. Tighten lag screws carefully.

#BJ-PR: Butt Joint Plate, Right

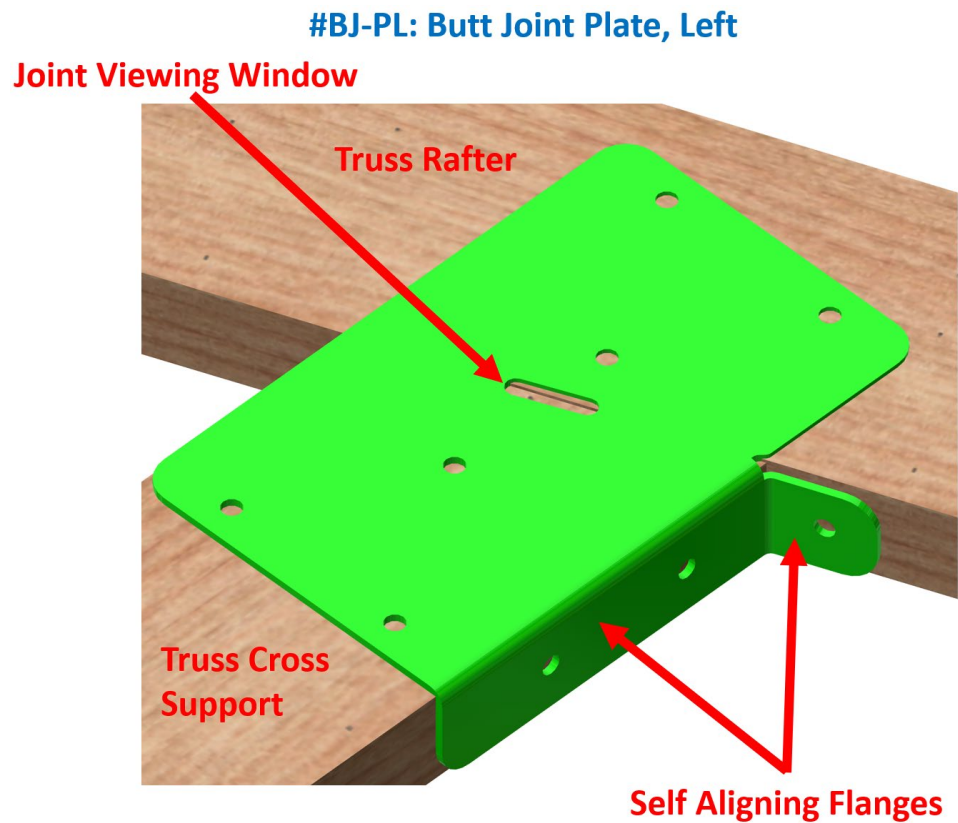


1.9.6 Adding bracket #BJ-PL

- a. Identify bracket #BJ-PL which secures one Truss Cross Support to a Truss Rafter.

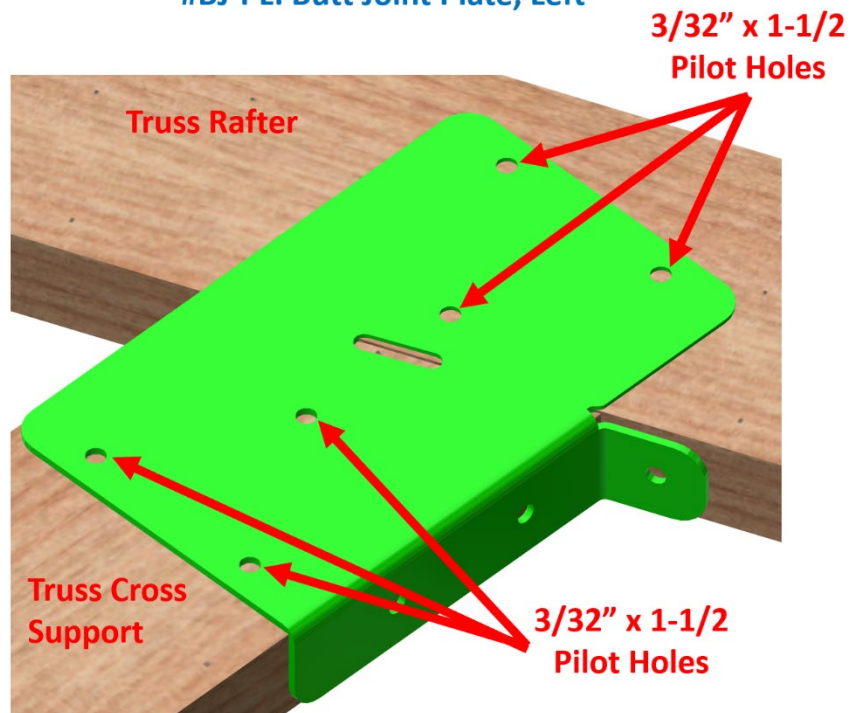


- b. Place bracket #BJ-PL as shown below on top of Truss Rafter and Truss Cross Support. Butt the two self-aligning flanges against the sides of the Truss Rafter and Truss Cross Support.



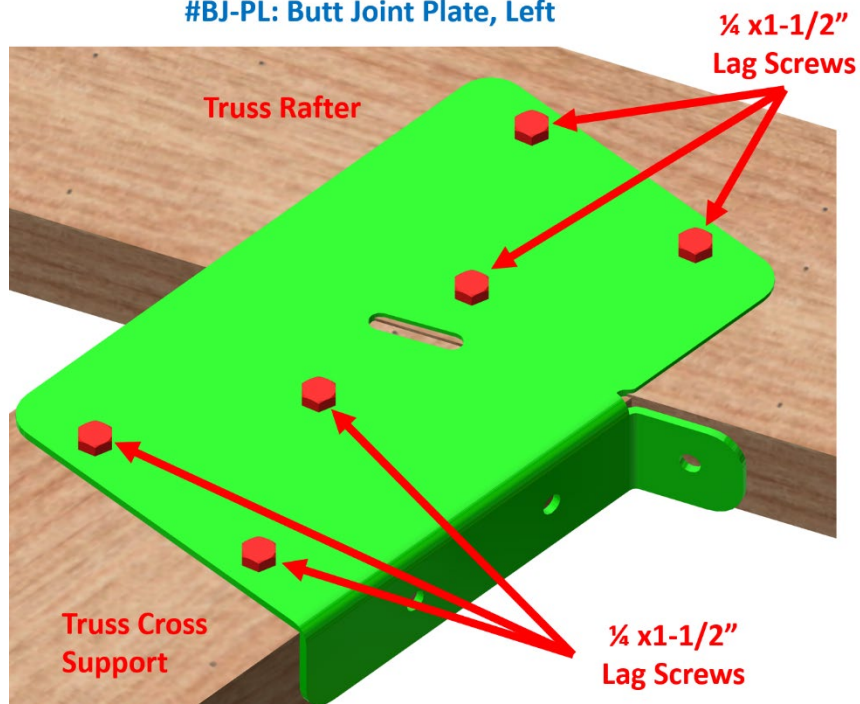
- c. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of six holes located in the large face of bracket #BJ-PL.

#BJ-PL: Butt Joint Plate, Left



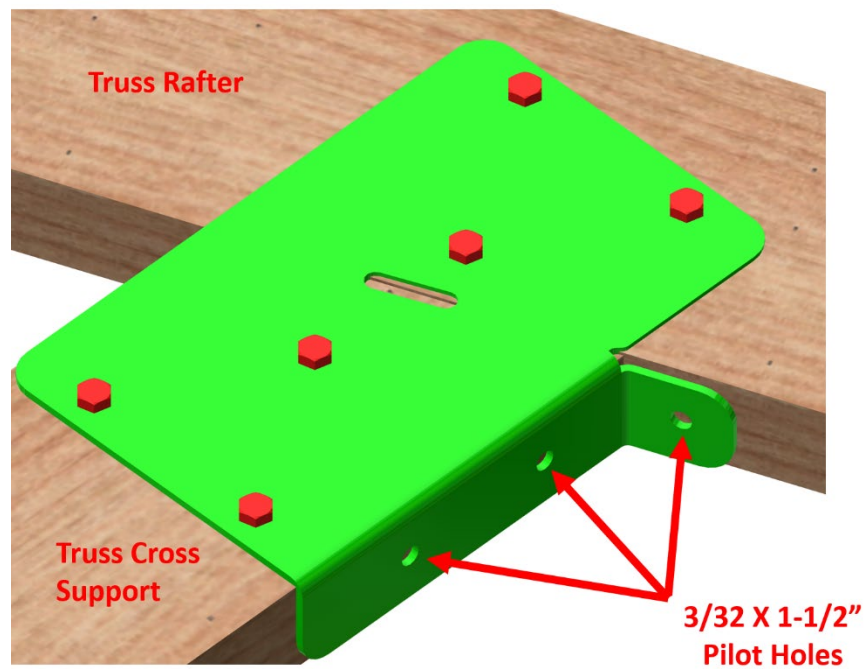
- d. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" Lag Screws into the six pilot holes. Tighten lag screws carefully.

#BJ-PL: Butt Joint Plate, Left



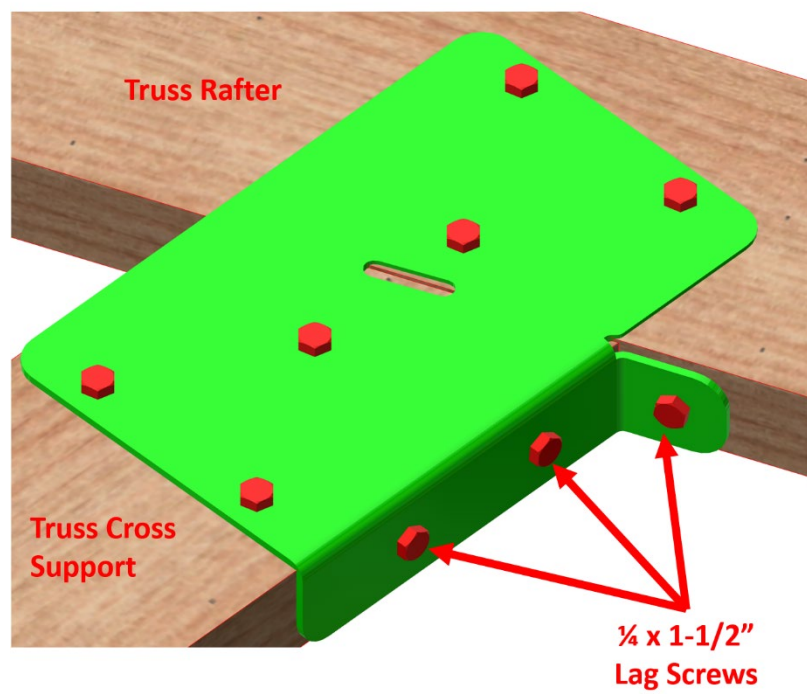
- e. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of three holes as shown below.

#BJ-PL: Butt Joint Plate, Left

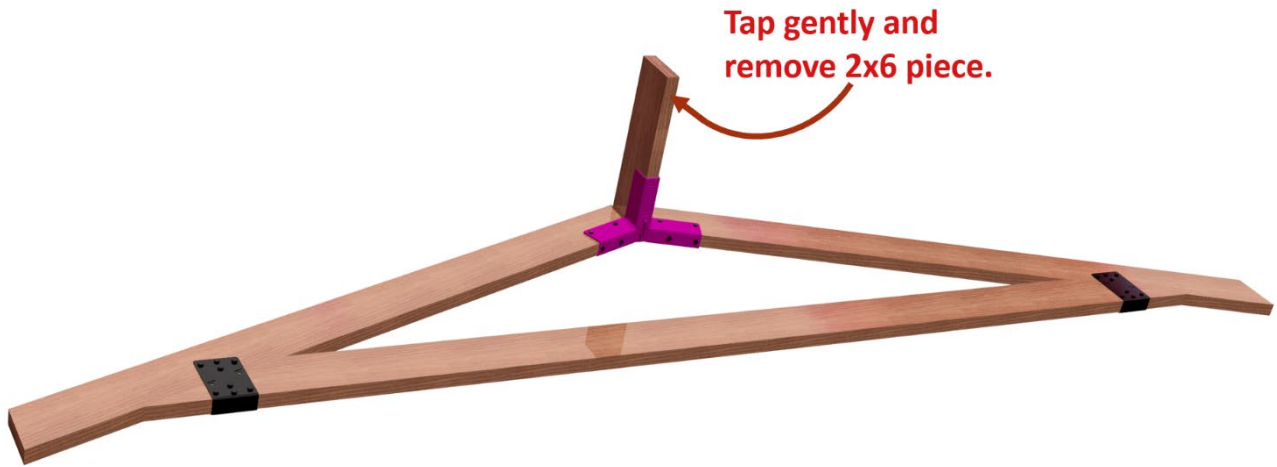


- f. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" Lag Screws into the three pilot holes. Tighten lag screws carefully.

#BJ-PL: Butt Joint Plate, Left



g. Tap the top edge of the 2x6 gently and remove the 2x6 piece.



h. Once the #BJ-PR and #BJ-PL are added, the truss assembly should appear as shown in the image below.



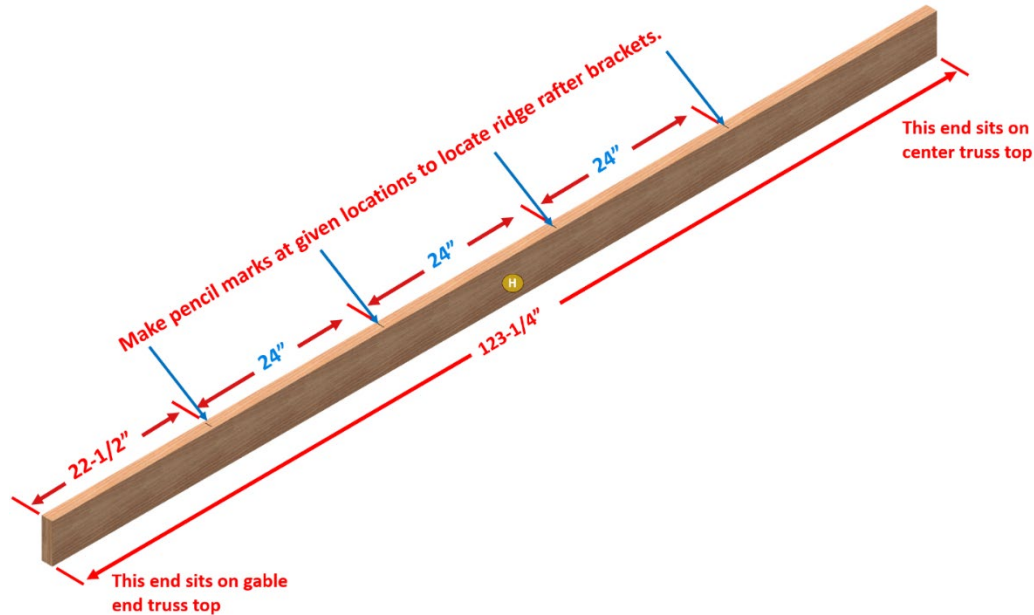
1.10 LONG RIDGE BEAM ASSEMBLY

Lumber: Gather lumber member #H. There is only one (1) of #H). Build one (1) Ridge Beam Assembly by following these instructions.

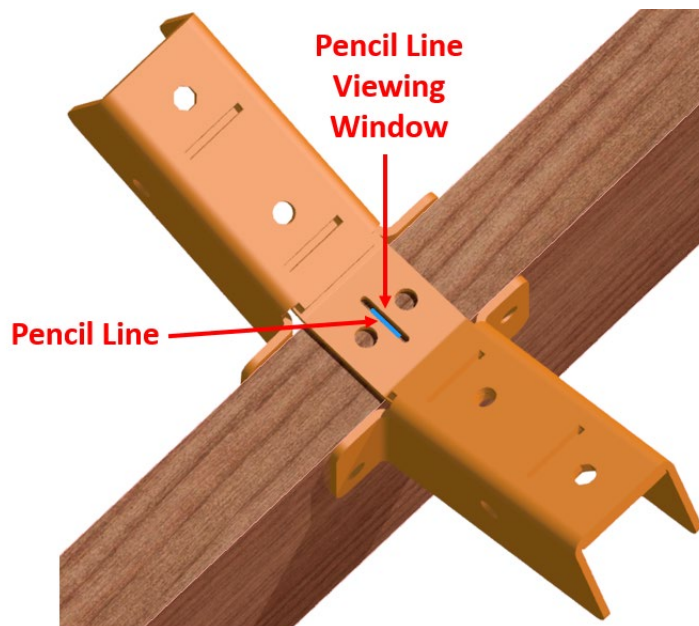
Brackets and Screws: Gather brackets and lag screws: Four (4) of #PO-RRT, forty eight (48) of $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" lag screws.

Tools: Gather a pencil, a drill gun, one 3/32" Drill Bit, a 7/16" hex driver bit or a ratchet and 7/16" socket driver.

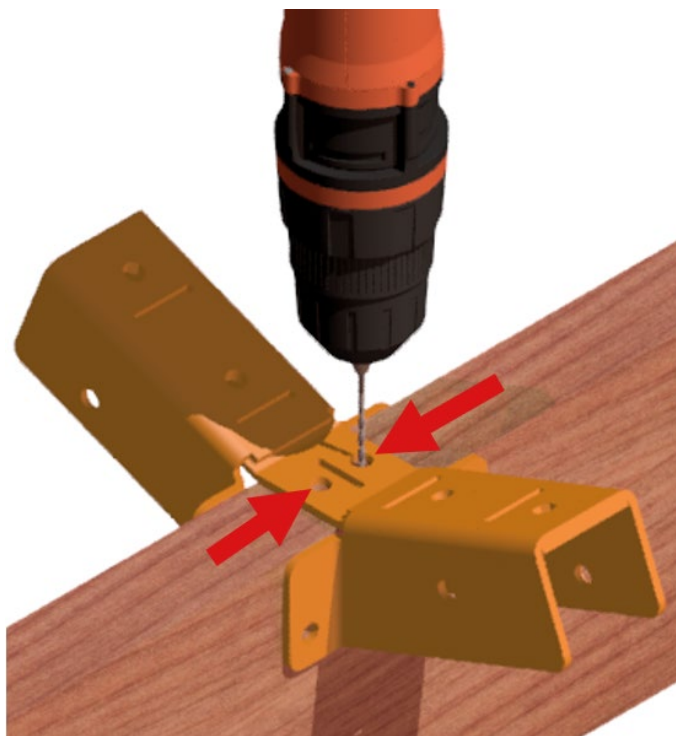
1. Select one long side of the ridge beam which will be the bottom face when installed on top of the truss assemblies.
2. Verify that the ridge beam length is 123-1/4" and correct. Measure in 22-1/2" from the left end (this will be the Gable End side of this assembly), make one pencil line mark. Measure to the right and make 3 pencil lines, at 24" spacings, as shown below.



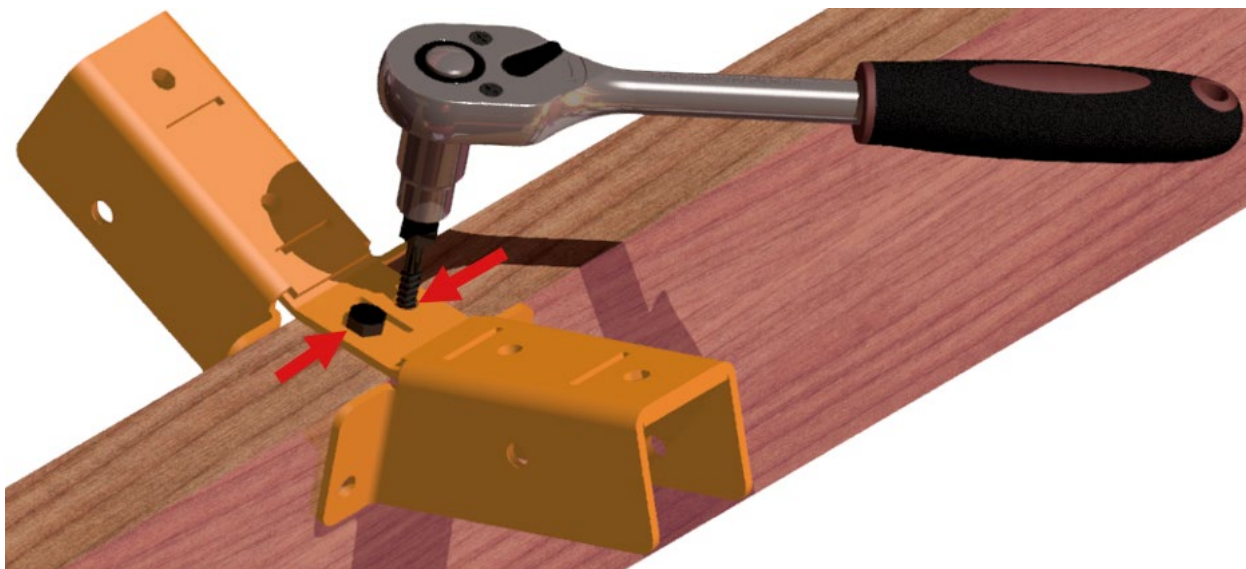
3. Place one #PO-RRT bracket on top of the left-most pencil mark. Align the pencil line at the center of the "Pencil Line Viewing Window"



4. Hold bracket #PO-RRT tightly. Drill a $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot hole at the center of two hole identified in the diagram below.



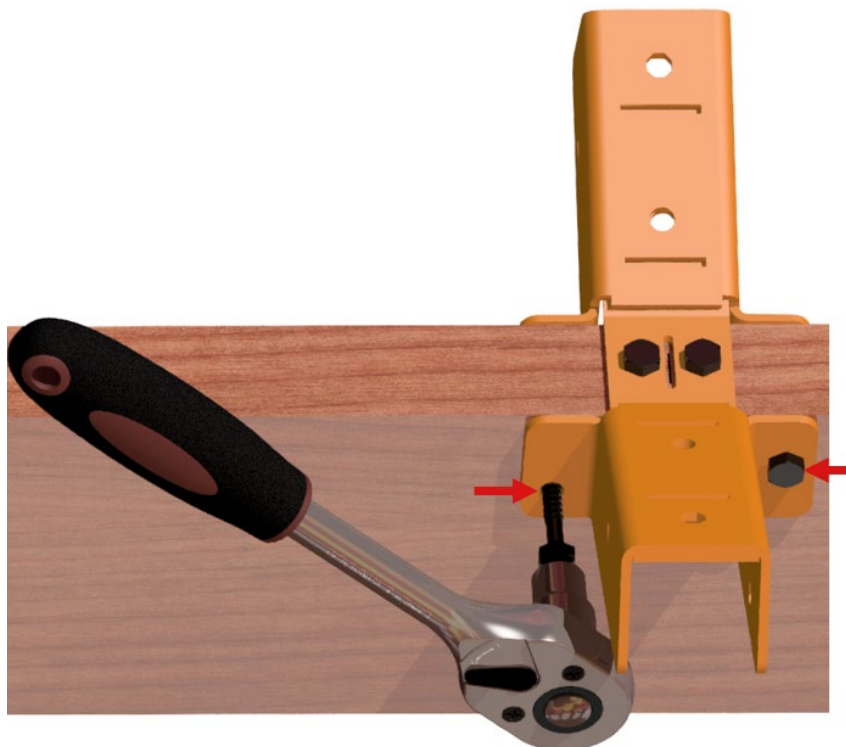
5. Drive a $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" lag screw into the two pilot holes you drilled. Tighten lag screws.



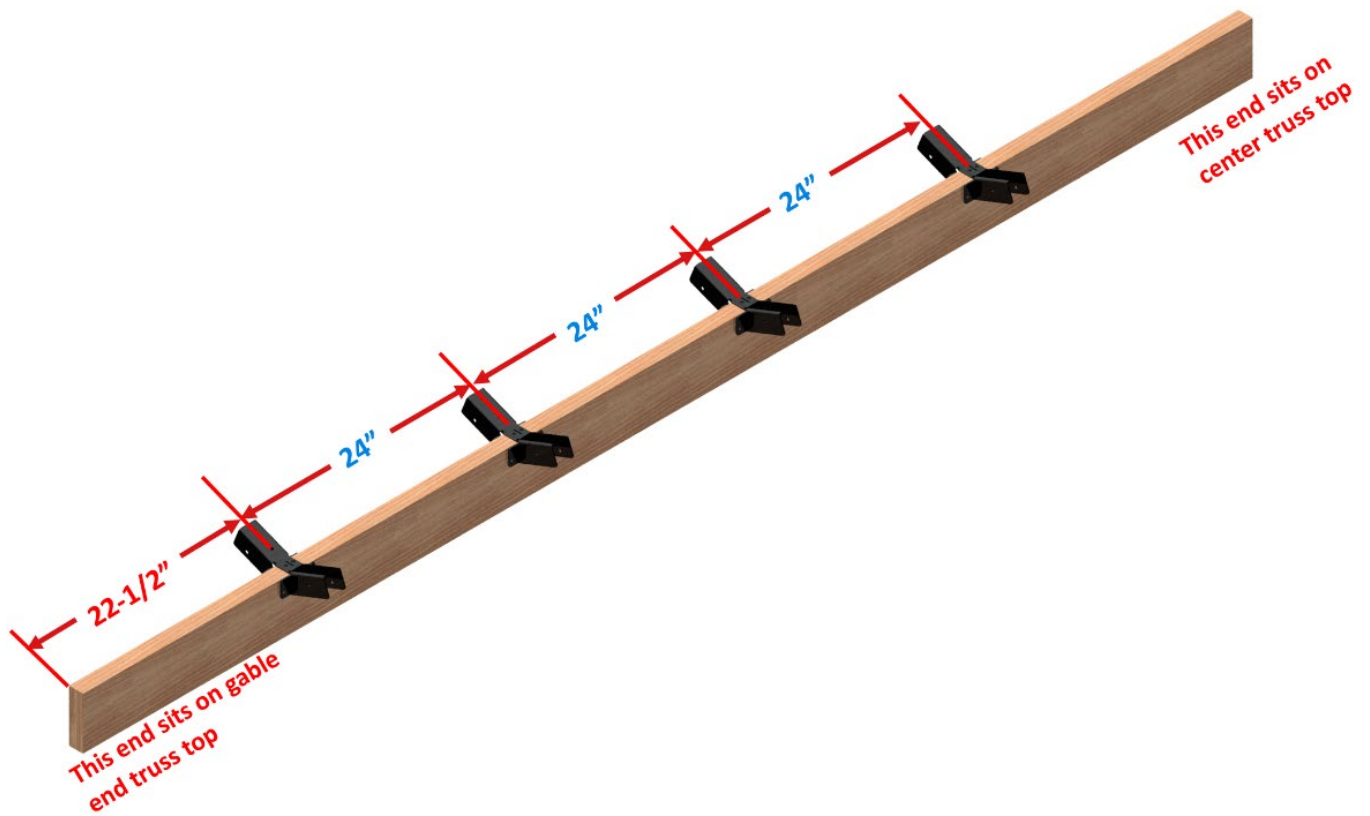
6. On the side faces of the #PO-RRT bracket, locate two holes (see diagram below). Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of these holes.



7. On the opposite side of the beam, find the same two holes as in step 7. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of these holes.
8. Drive a $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1-1/2" lag screw through the pilot holes and tighten them. Do this on both sides of the beam.
9. Repeat steps 4 through 9 and add three more #PO-RRT at the pencil mark points along the ridge beam.



10. After you add all four (4) PO-RRT brackets to the ridge beam, the ridge beam assembly is ready.



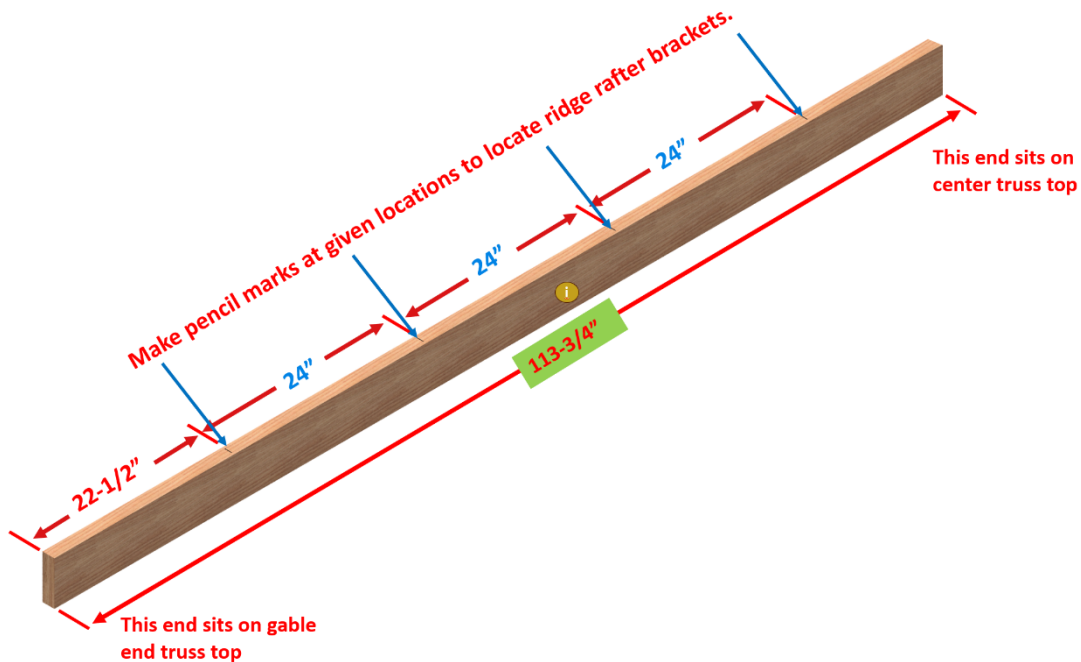
1.11 SHORT RIDGE BEAM ASSEMBLY

Lumber: Gather lumber member #I. There is only one (1) of #I. Build one (1) Ridge Beam Assembly by following these instructions.

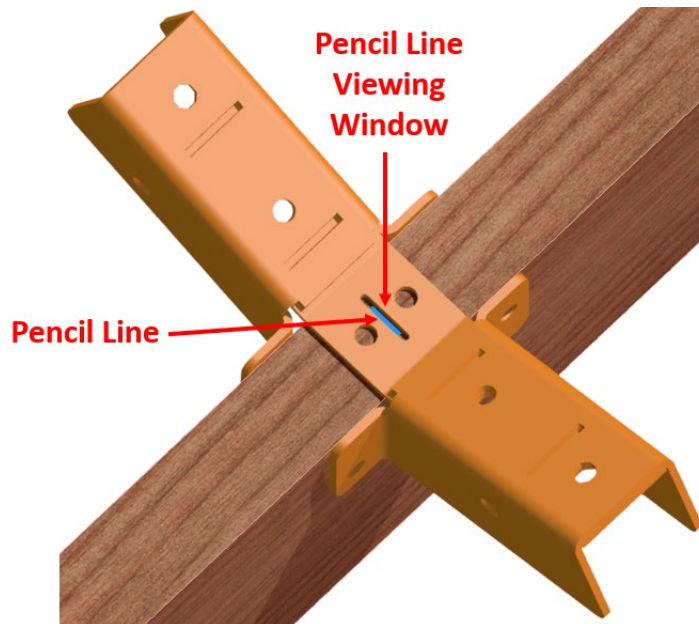
Brackets and Screws: Gather brackets and lag screws: Four (4) of #PO-RRT, forty eight (48) of $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" lag screws.

Tools: Gather a pencil, a drill gun, one 3/32" Drill Bit, a 7/16" hex driver bit or a ratchet and 7/16" socket driver.

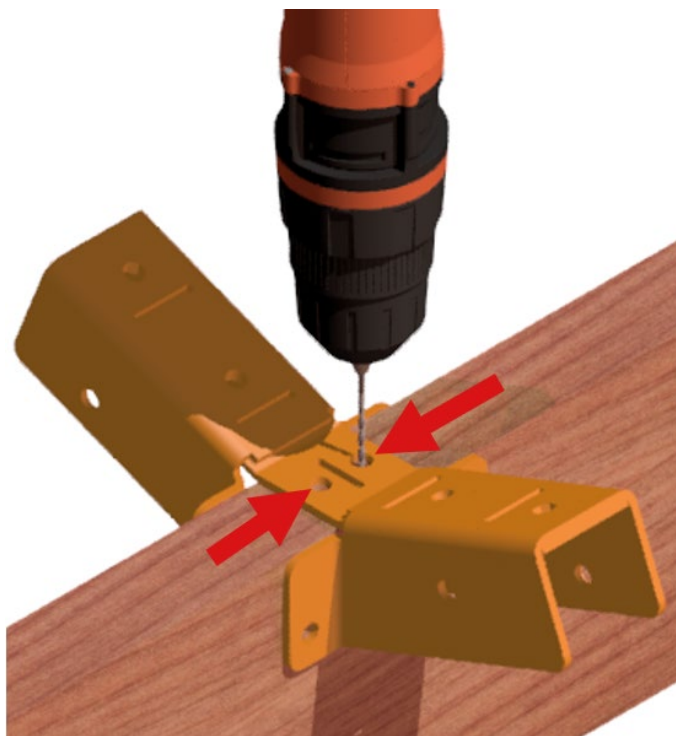
1. Select one long side of the ridge beam which will be the bottom face when installed on top of the truss assemblies.
2. Verify that the ridge beam length is 113-3/4" and correct. Measure in 22-1/2" from the left end (this will be the Gable End side of this assembly), make one pencil line mark. Measure to the right and make 3 pencil lines, at 24" spacings, as shown below.



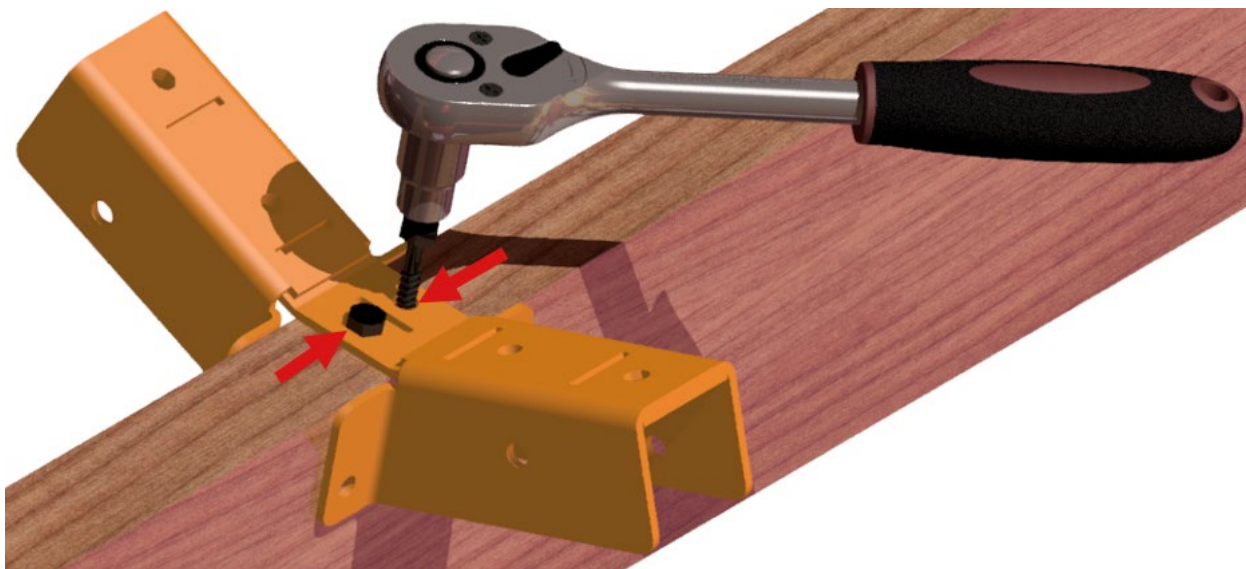
3. Place one #PO-RRT bracket on top of the left-most pencil mark. Align the pencil line at the center of the "Pencil Line Viewing Window"



4. Hold bracket #PO-RRT tightly. Drill a $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot hole at the center of two hole identified in the diagram below.



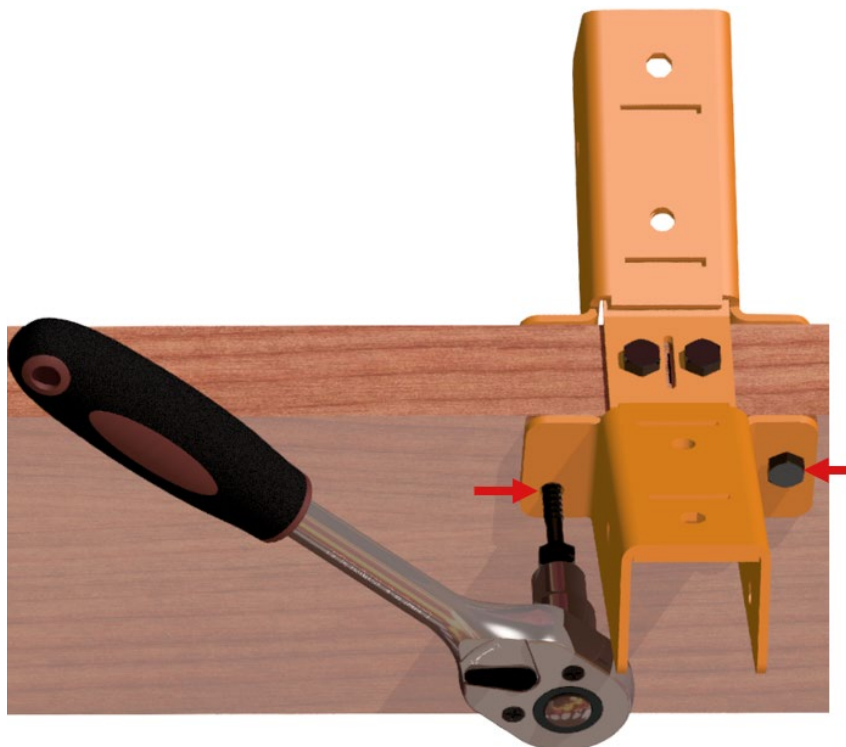
5. Drive a $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" lag screw into the two pilot holes you drilled. Tighten lag screws.



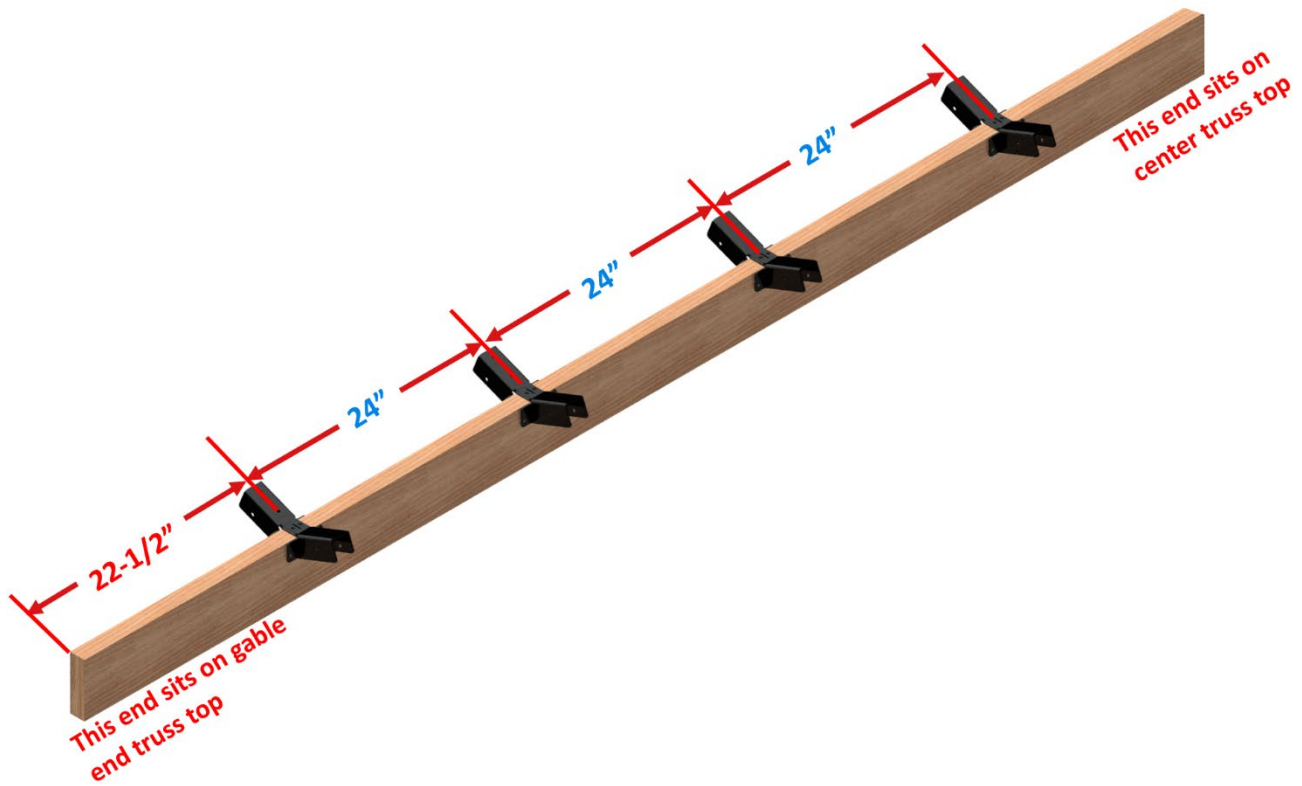
6. On the side faces of the #PO-RRT bracket, locate two holes (see diagram below). Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of these holes.



7. On the opposite side of the beam, find the same two holes as in step 7. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of these holes.
8. Drive a 1/ x 1-1/2" lag screw through the pilot holes and tighten them. Do this on both sides of the beam.
9. Repeat steps 4 through 9 and add three more #PO-RRT at the pencil mark points along the ridge beam.



10. After you add all four (4) PO-RRT brackets to the ridge beam, the ridge beam assembly is ready.



1.12 CORNER POSTS ASSEMBLY

Lumber: Gather four (4) Post members #A.

Brackets: Gather four (4) #6FA Post Anchor Brackets and four (4) #6C1L Elbow Brackets.

Hardware: Gather Qty 32 of 3/8" x 2" Black Lag Screws.

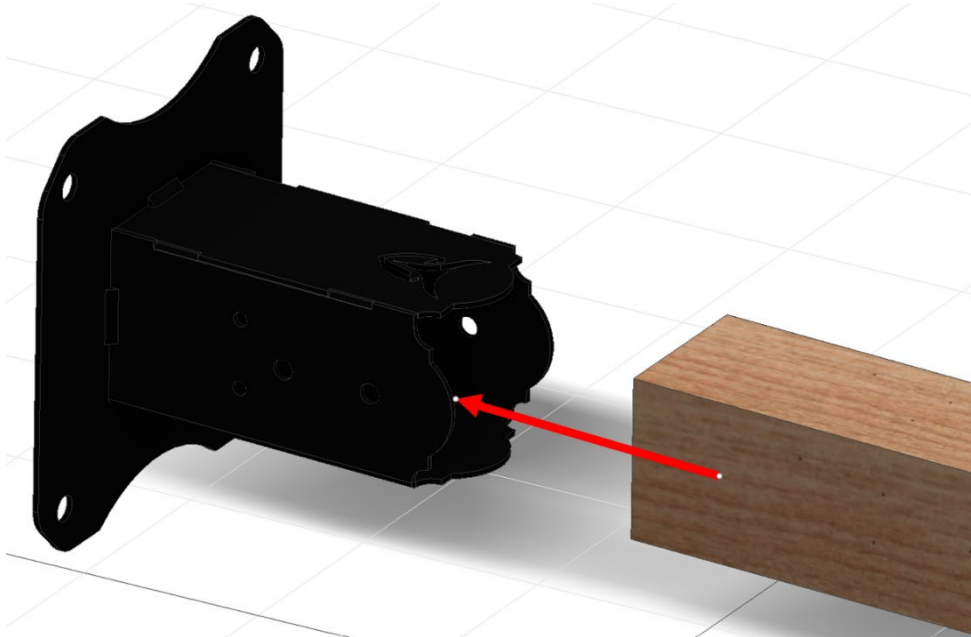
Build the corner post assemblies on hard and level ground close to the posts' final locations.

Tools: Gather a drill gun, an 11/64" drill bit, and a ratchet with 9/16" socket.

Build four (4) identical post assemblies with one post anchor bracket and one 90 deg elbow bracket on each end.

1.12.1 Adding #6FA Floor Anchor Bracket

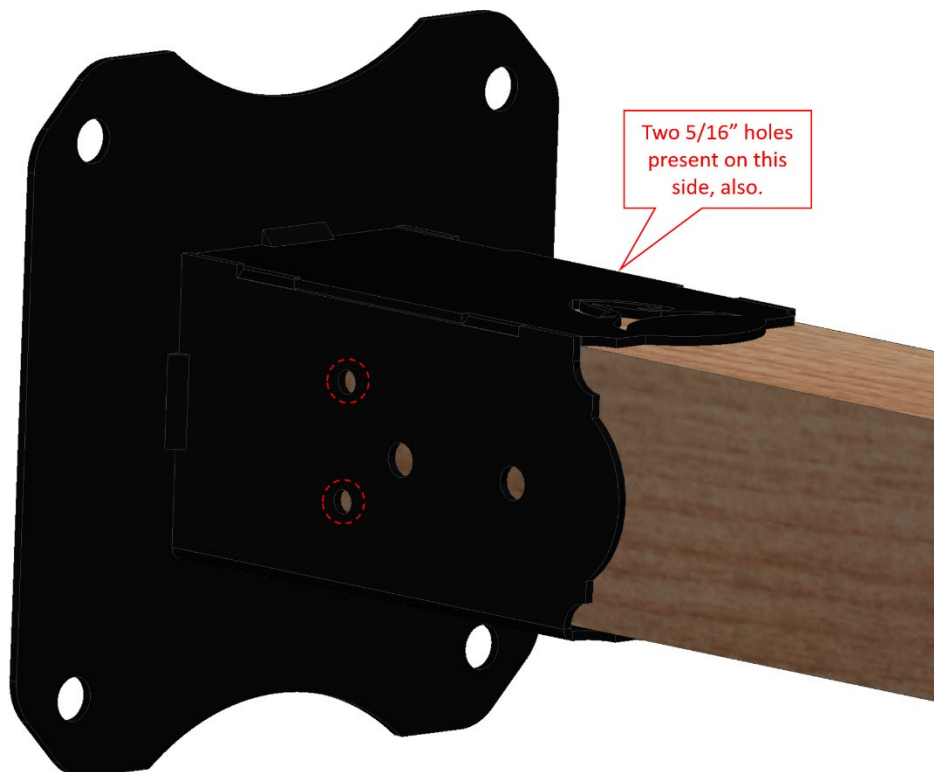
1. Lay a post on the ground.
2. Lift one end of the post up and slide a #6FA floor anchor bracket, all the way over the post end.



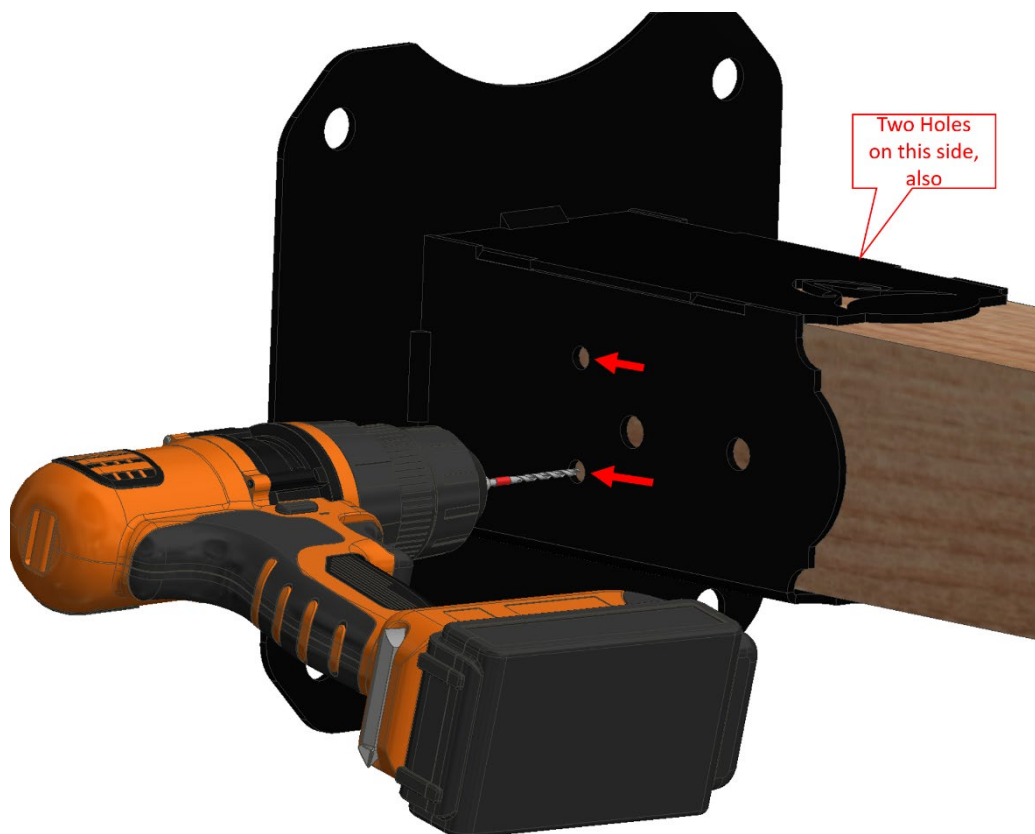
3. Wrap a piece of electrical tape around the drill bit, spaced 2" from the drill bit tip. This will act as a hole depth indicator when you drill each pilot hole. Pilot holes should be drilled at least 2" deep. A little bit deeper is acceptable but do not drill less than the required 2" depth.



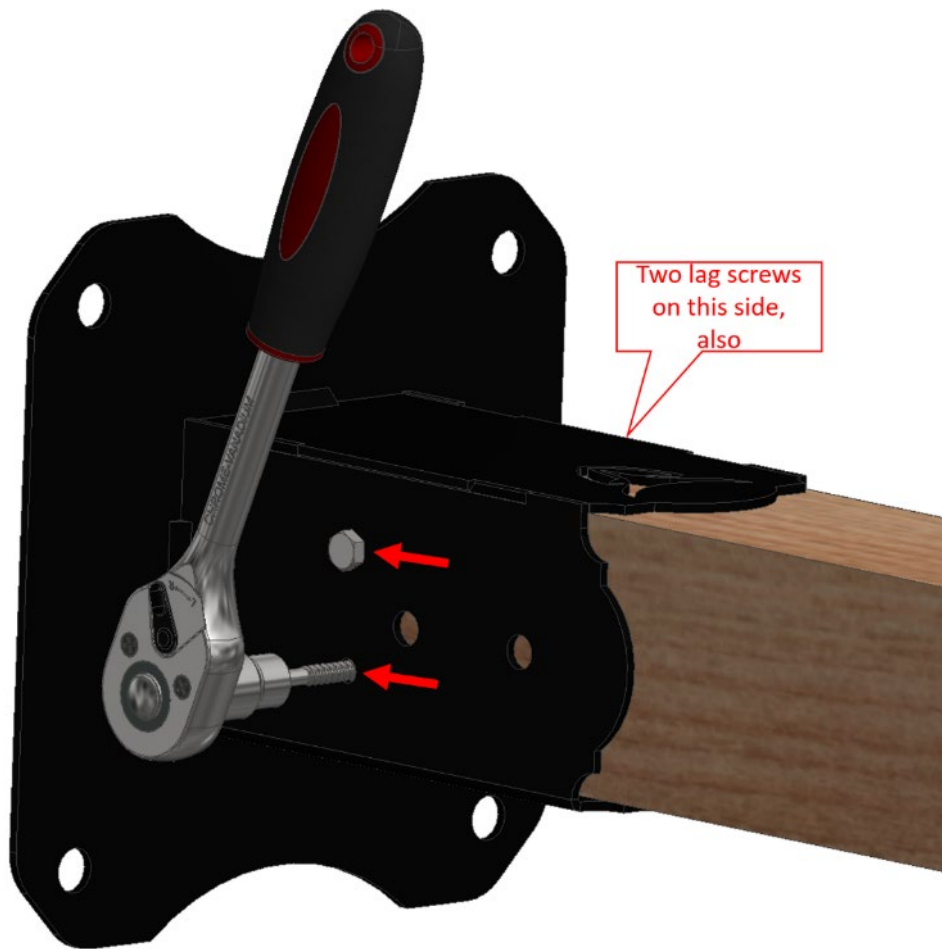
4. Locate four 7/16" diameter holes, two holes in each opposing face of the floor anchor's square tube.



5. While holding the floor anchor tightly against the post end, drill 11/64 X 2" pilot holes through the center of four 7/16" holes.



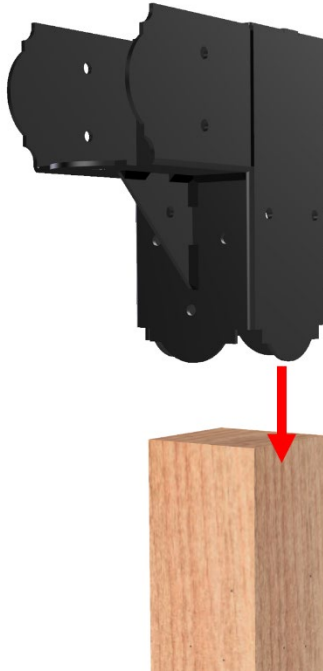
6. Using a ratchet driver and a 9/16" socket, drive one 3/8" x 2" Lag Screw through all four pilot holes you drilled.



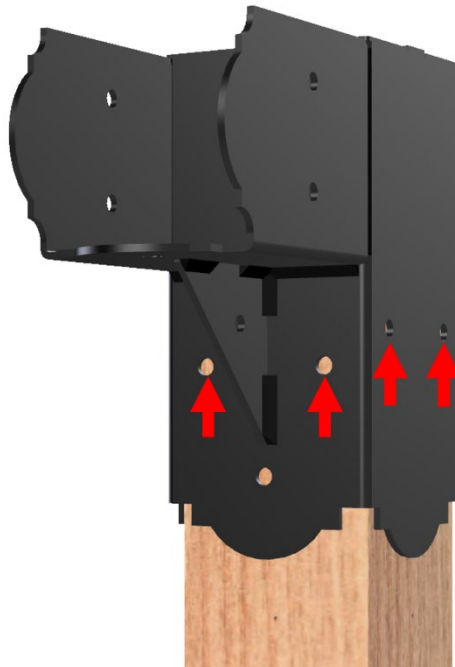
7. Tighten all lag screws.
8. Repeat steps 1-7 and add a #6FA floor anchor bracket to all remaining posts.

1.12.2 Post Top #6C1L Bracket Installation

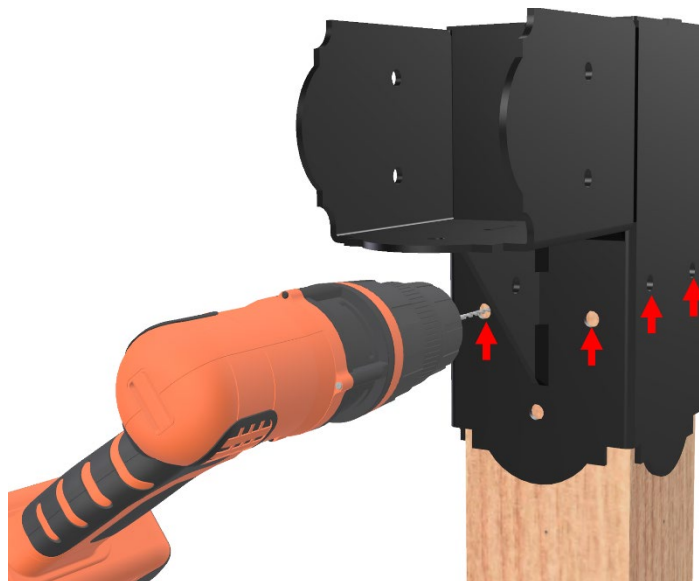
1. Slide a #6C1L bracket's tube on the 6x6 post tops #5 & 6 after aligning the header receiver U-channels in the proper direction. Let gravity work and pull the bracket all the way down on top of the post. If you feel resistance tap lightly on top of the elbow bracket until it slides all the way down.



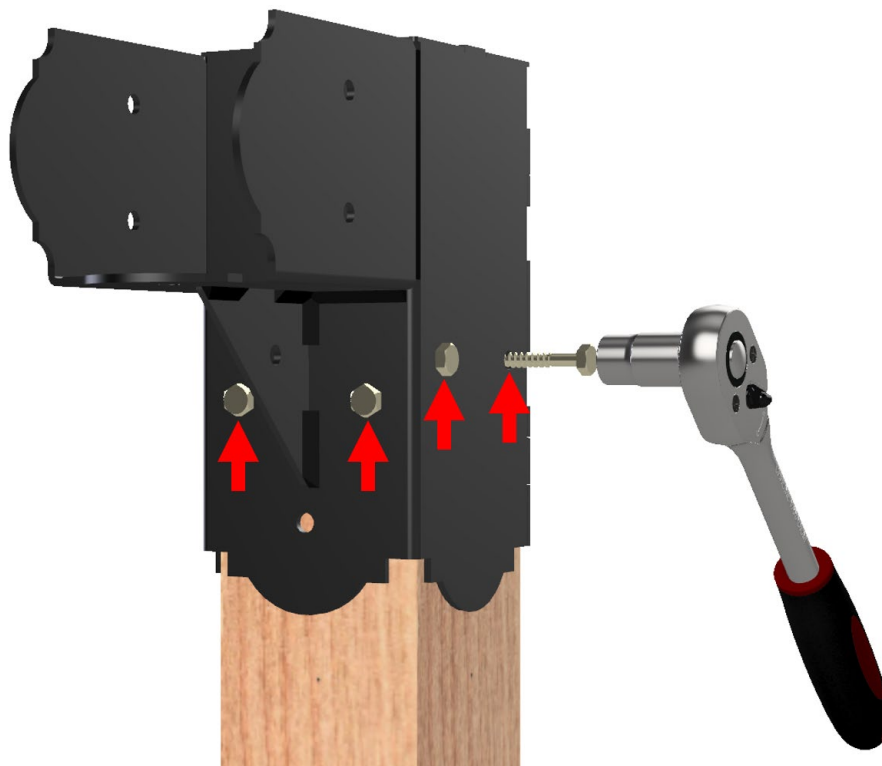
2. Identify the four 7/16" holes which are on two sides of square tube.



3. Drill 11/64" X 2" deep pilot holes at the center of four 7/16" Holes. Locate pilot holes at the center of each 7/16" hole.



4. Drive one 3/8 x 2" Lag Screw through each 7/16" hole into the pilot holes you drilled in step 4, using a 9/16" Socket and Ratchet driver. Tighten down each screw.



5. Repeat same procedures for the other post top 1-way elbow bracket.

1.13 CENTER POSTS ASSEMBLY

Lumber: Gather two (2) Post members #A.

Brackets: Gather two (2) #6FA Post Anchor Brackets and two (2) #6SE Straight Extension Brackets.

Hardware: Gather Qty 16 of 3/8" x 2" Black Lag Screws.

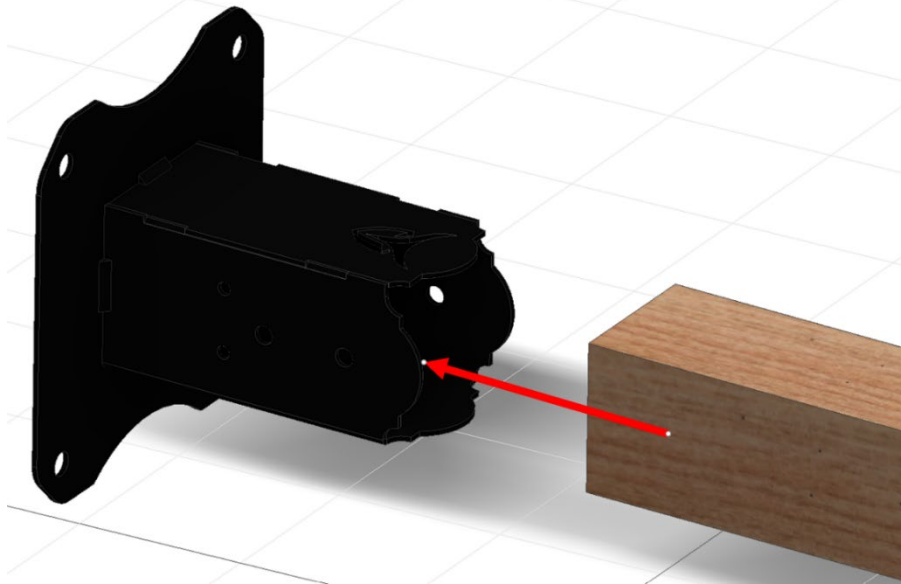
Build the corner post assemblies on hard and level ground close to the posts' final locations.

Tools: Gather a drill gun, an 11/64" drill bit, and a ratchet with 9/16" socket.

Build four (4) identical post assemblies with one post anchor bracket and one 90 deg elbow bracket on each end.

1.13.1 Adding #6FA Floor Anchor Bracket

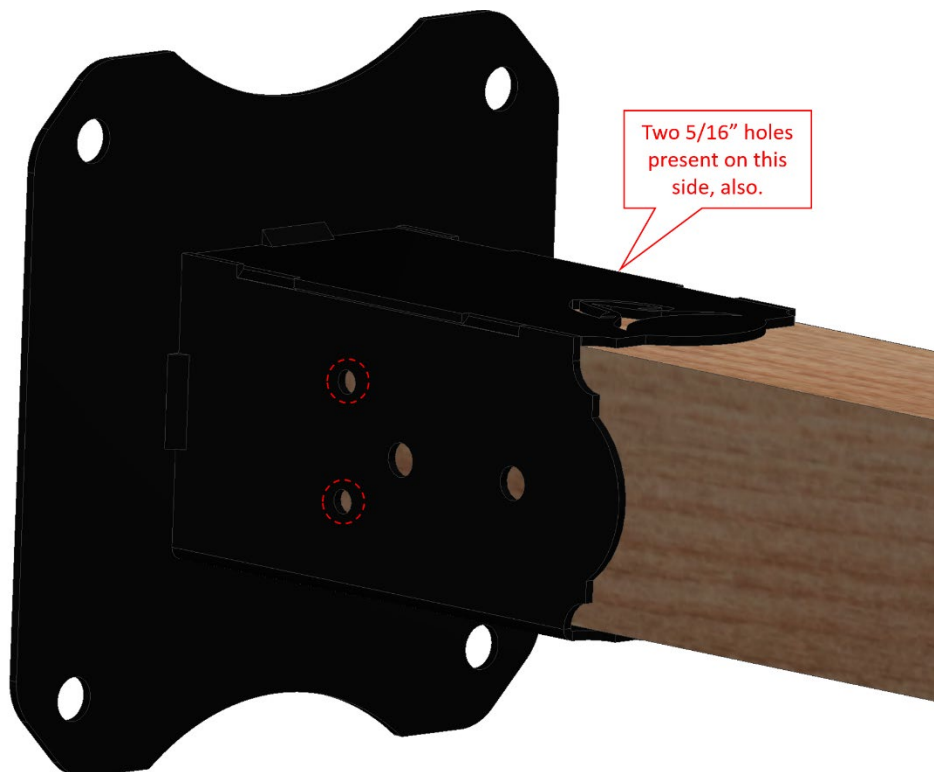
9. Lay a post on the ground.
10. Lift one end of the post up and slide a #6FA floor anchor bracket, all the way over the post end.



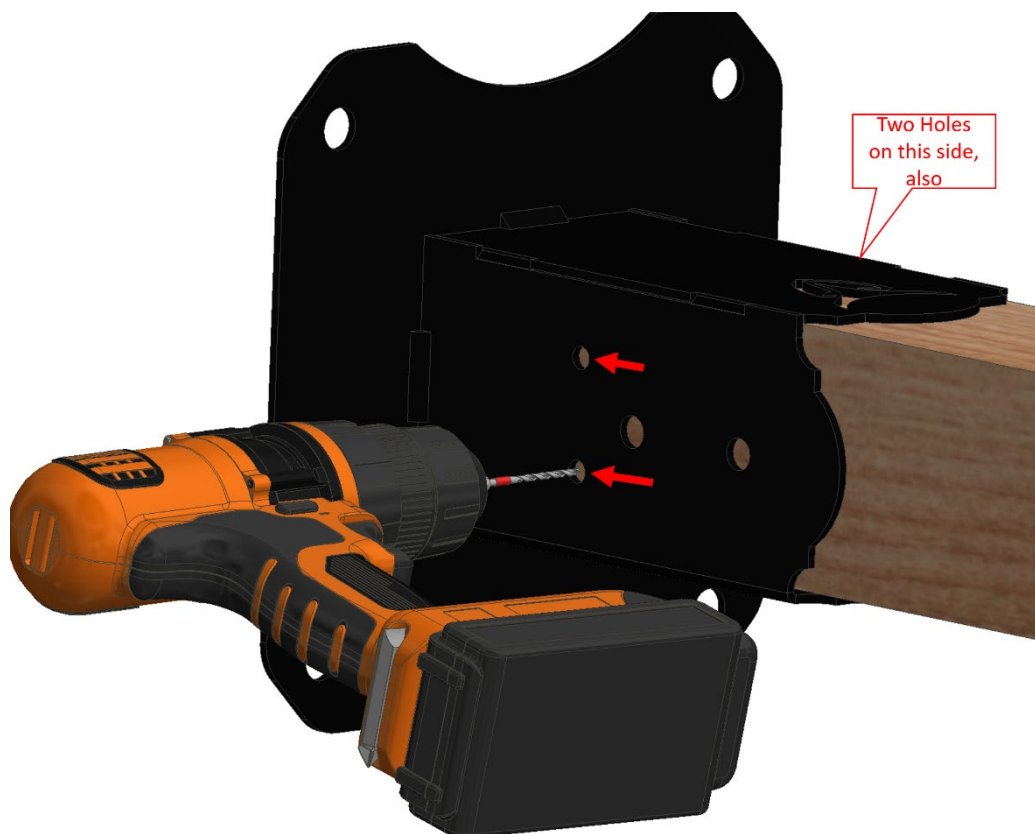
11. Wrap a piece of electrical tape around the drill bit, spaced 2" from the drill bit tip. This will act as a hole depth indicator when you drill each pilot hole. Pilot holes should be drilled at least 2" deep. A little bit deeper is acceptable but do not drill less than the required 2" depth.



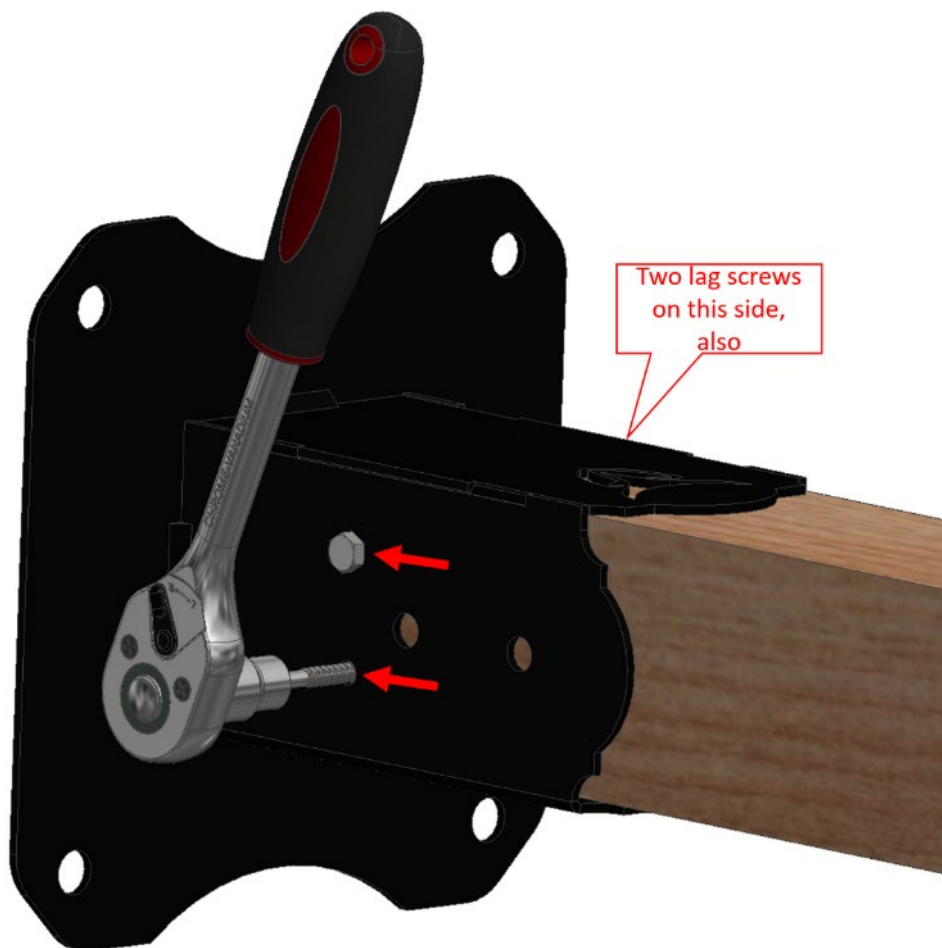
12. Locate four 7/16" diameter holes, two holes in each opposing face of the floor anchor's square tube.



13. While holding the floor anchor tightly against the post end, drill 11/64 X 2" pilot holes through the center of four 7/16" holes.



14. Using a ratchet driver and a 9/16" socket, drive one 3/8" x 2" Lag Screw through all four pilot holes you drilled.



15. Tighten all lag screws.

16. Repeat steps 1-7 and add a #6FA floor anchor bracket to all remaining posts.

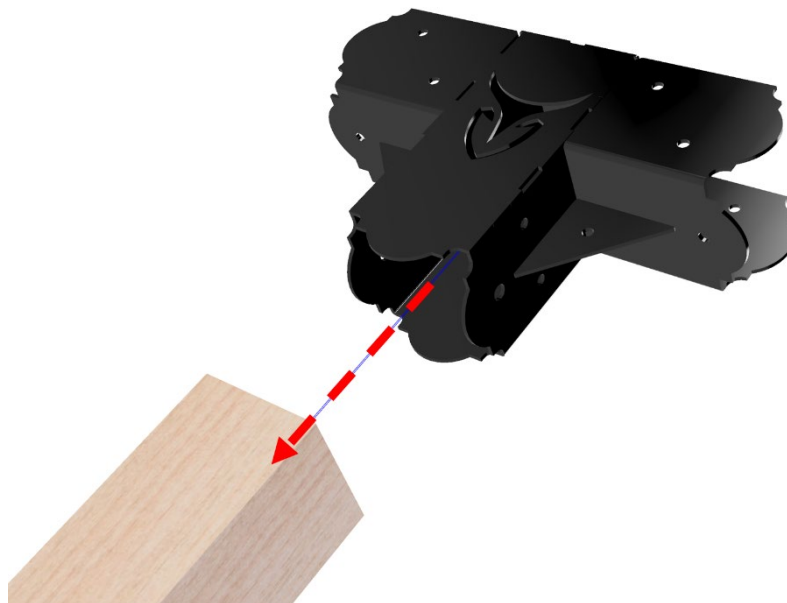
1.13.2 Adding Post Top Straight Extension Brackets

Two posts with post top straight extension brackets #6SE are required. One for each side of the carport. Orient the straight extensions as shown relative to the floor anchor orientations. (the brackets shown are representations only and may appear different than the bracket you are adding).



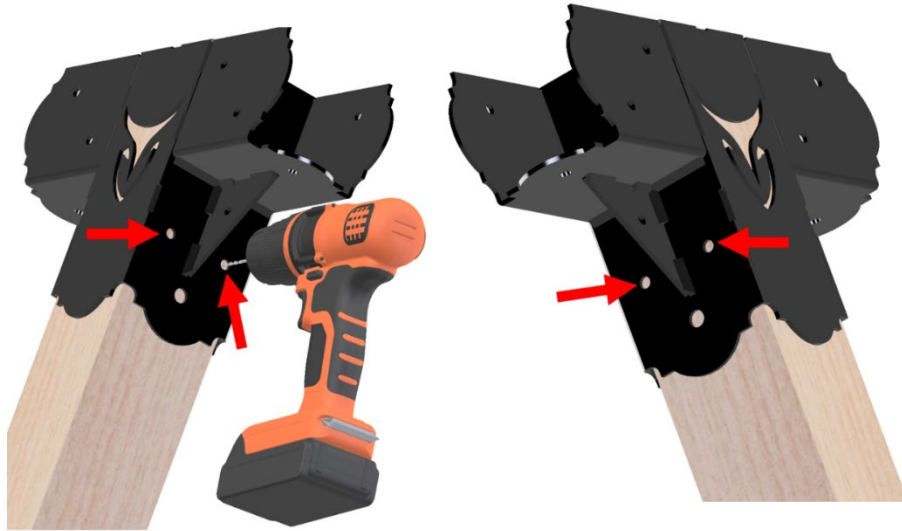
Perform these steps with the post laying down on the ground.

1. Slide a #6SE Straight Extension bracket's tube over the 6x6 post top. Push the bracket all the way down on top of the post. The straight extension bracket's tube uses tighter tolerances around 6x6 posts for better alignment and minimal sway. If you feel resistance, tap lightly on top of the bracket with a mallet until it slides all the way.

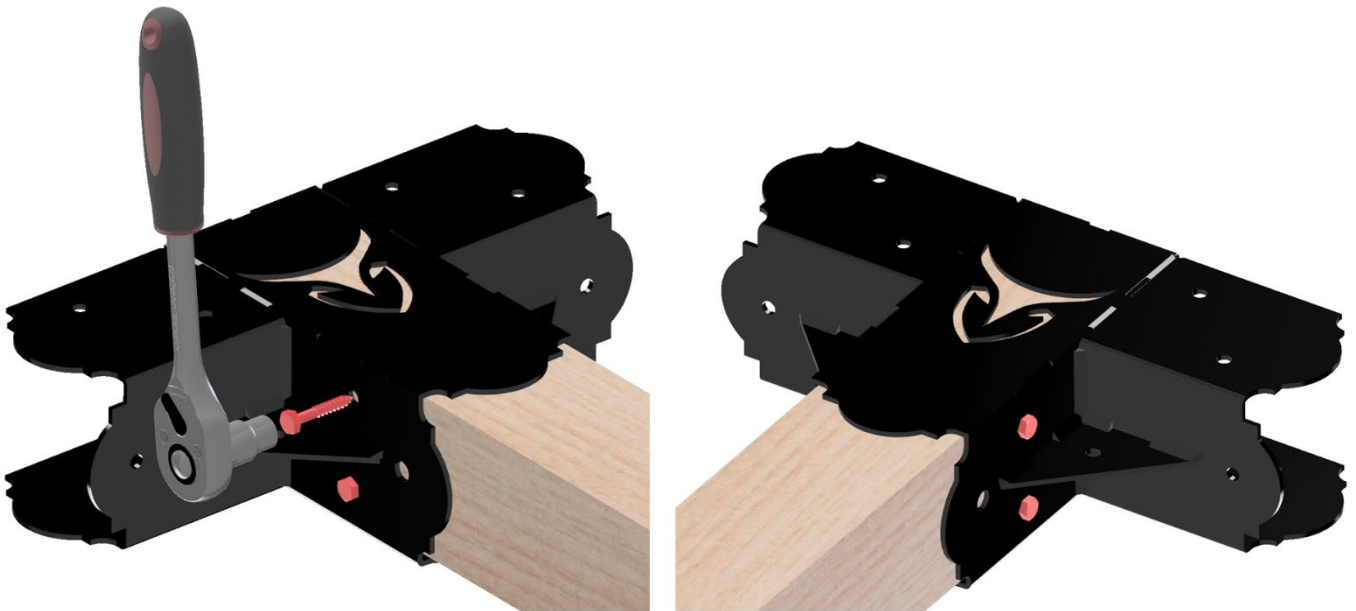


2. Insert a 11/64" drill bit in the drill chuck. The drill bit should extend out 2" from the drill chuck tip. When drilling pilot holes, drill in until the tip of the chuck touches the wood surface. This will provide the 2" required pilot hole depth.
3. Identify the four 7/16" holes which are on the sides of the gussets on each side of the bracket.

4. Drill $1\frac{1}{64}$ " X 2" deep pilot holes at the center of four $\frac{7}{16}$ " Holes. Locate pilot holes at the center of each $\frac{7}{16}$ " hole.



5. Using a ratchet driver and a $\frac{9}{16}$ " socket or a drill gun with a $\frac{9}{16}$ " drive bit, drive one $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 2" Lag Screw into the four pilot holes you drilled. If using a drill gun, be careful. Test drive one screw to set the proper drill torque setting to prevent screw heads from breaking off when you tighten the lag screw. Tighten down each screw.



6. Repeat steps 1 through 5 for both post top Straight Extension Brackets.

1.14 BUILDING THE POST WALLS

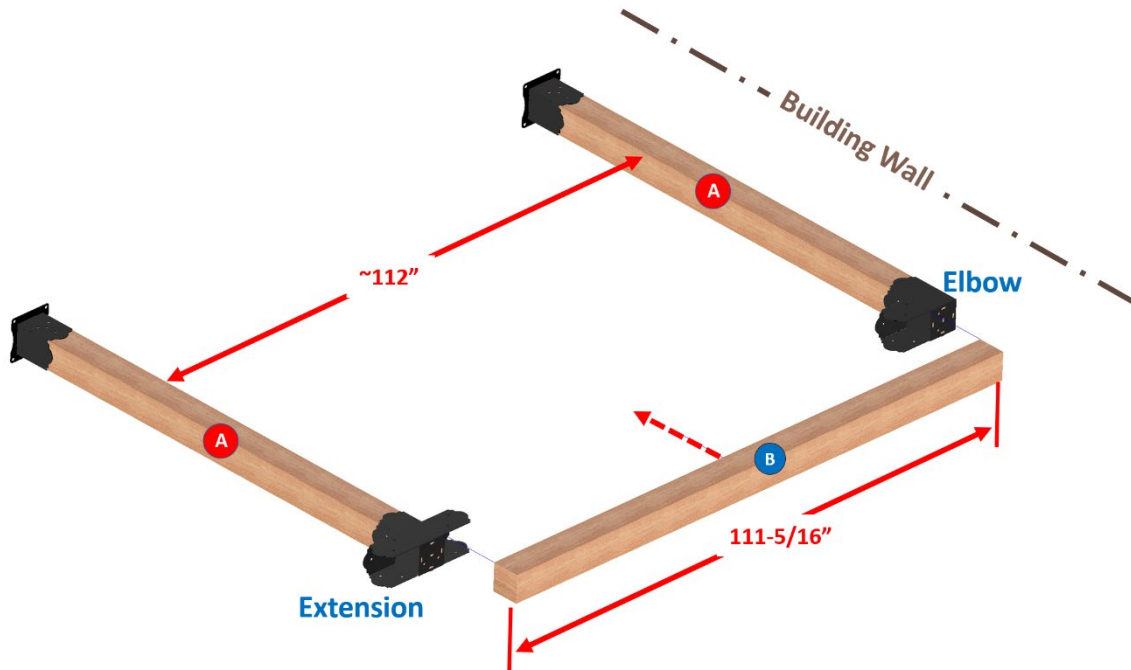
Start adding headers to the post tops near the building wall. After adding the headers and rafter ties to the headers, you can lift these wall assemblies up and temporarily attach them to the building wall using plumber's tape.

Lumber: Gather two (2) Header members #B.

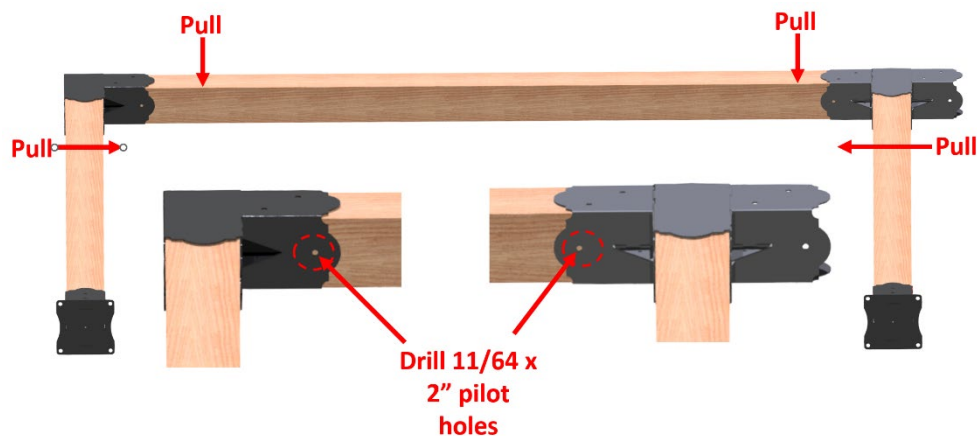
Hardware: Gather Qty 20 of 3/8" x 2" Black Lag Screws.

Tools: Gather a drill gun, an 11/64" drill bit, and a ratchet with 9/16" sockets.

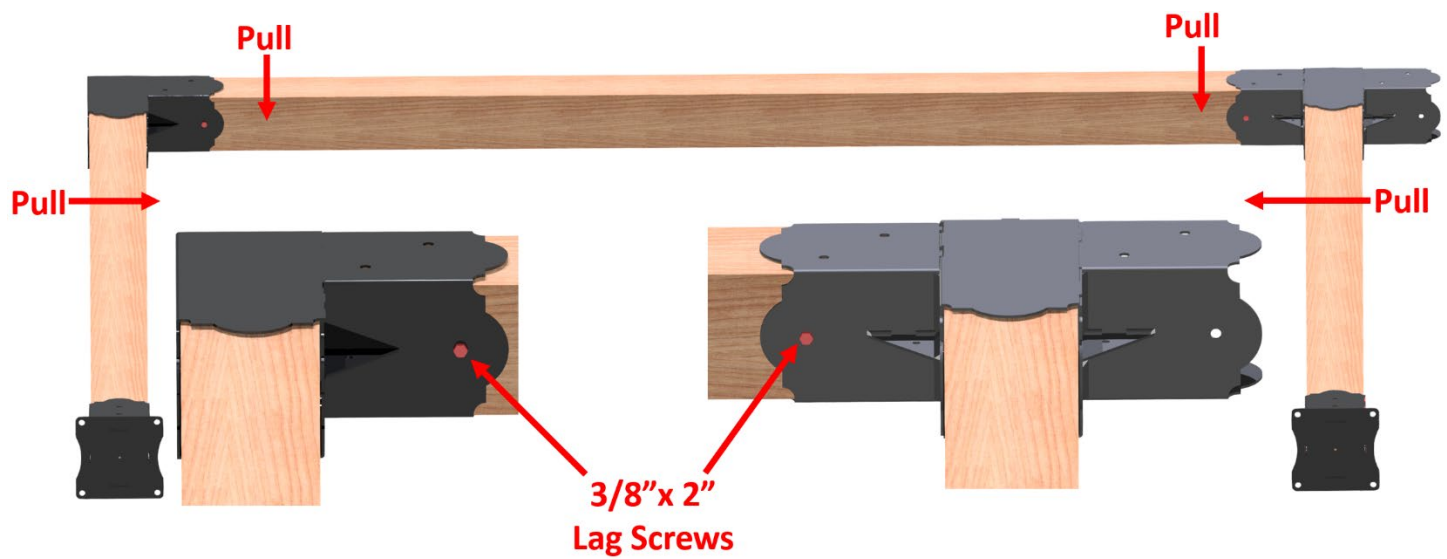
1. Lay one post with a 90 deg elbow near the building wall.
2. Lay one post with a straight extension bracket parallel to the first post, spaced approximately 112" apart.



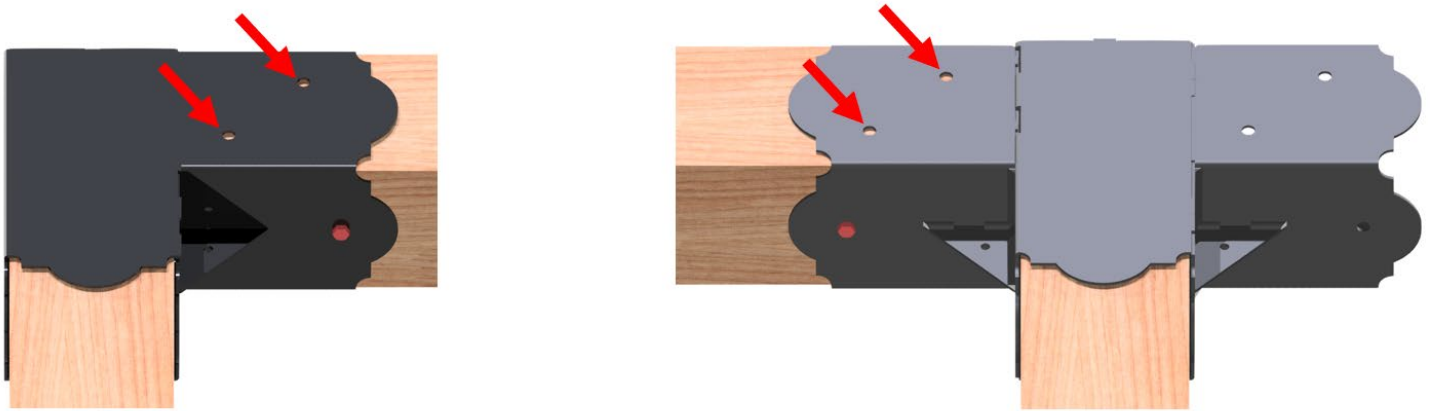
3. Slide header #B, into the U-channels of the post top elbow and the extension bracket
4. Identify one hole in the bottom face of the U-channels in the elbow and straight extension.
5. Pull header towards U-channel bottom.
6. Pull the post tight against the ends of the header.
7. While holding header tightly against U-channel bottom and the post, drill a 11/64 x 2" pilot hole at the center of the hole in both elbow and straight extension.



8. Drive 3/8"x2" lag screws into the pilot holes and tighten.

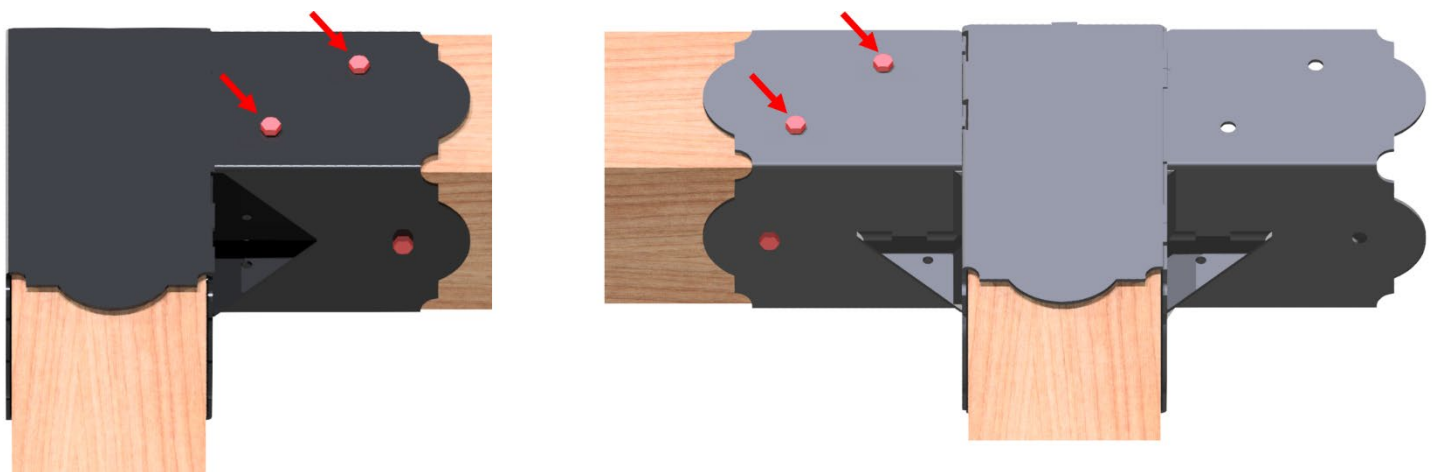


9. On the upper faces of the brackets, locate two holes.

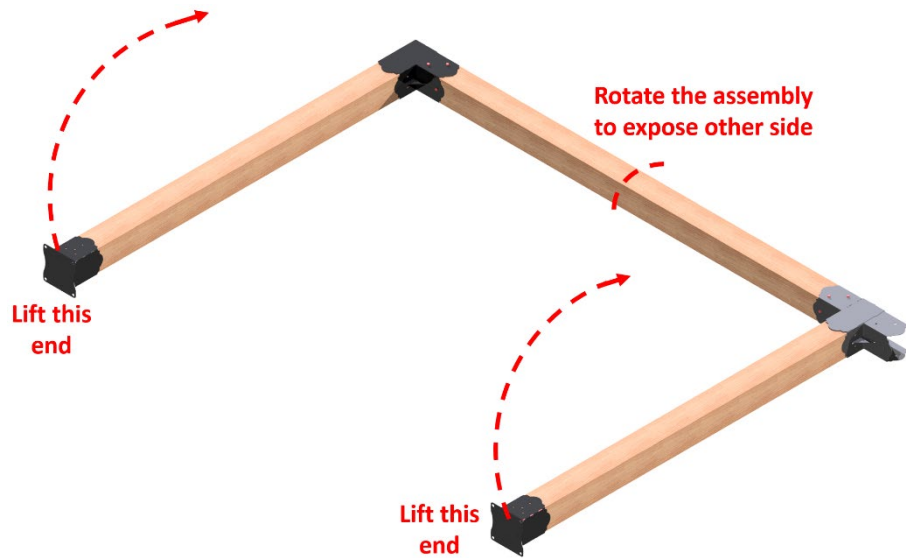


10. Drill 11/64 x 2" pilot holes at the center of these holes.

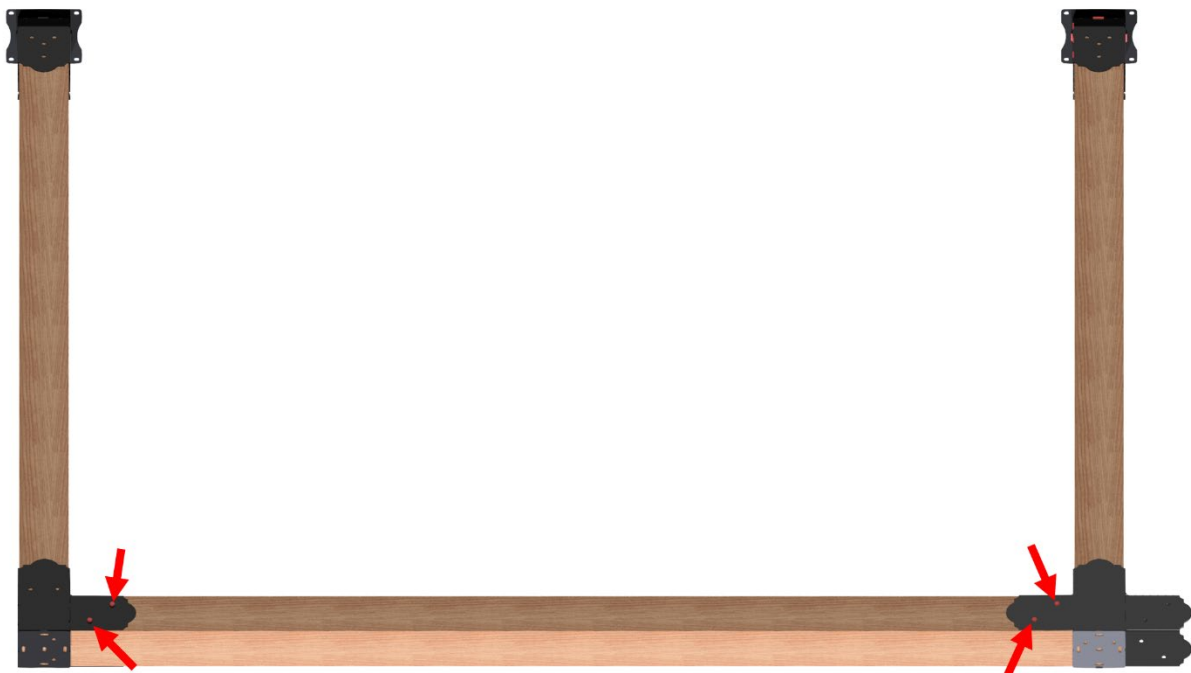
11. Drive 3/8" x 2" lag screws into the pilot holes and tighten.



12. Slowly rotate the wall assembly over to expose the other side.



13. Once rotated, identify holes in the face of the brackets. Drill $\frac{11}{64}$ x 2" pilot holes and drive $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 2" lag screws in each hole and tighten.



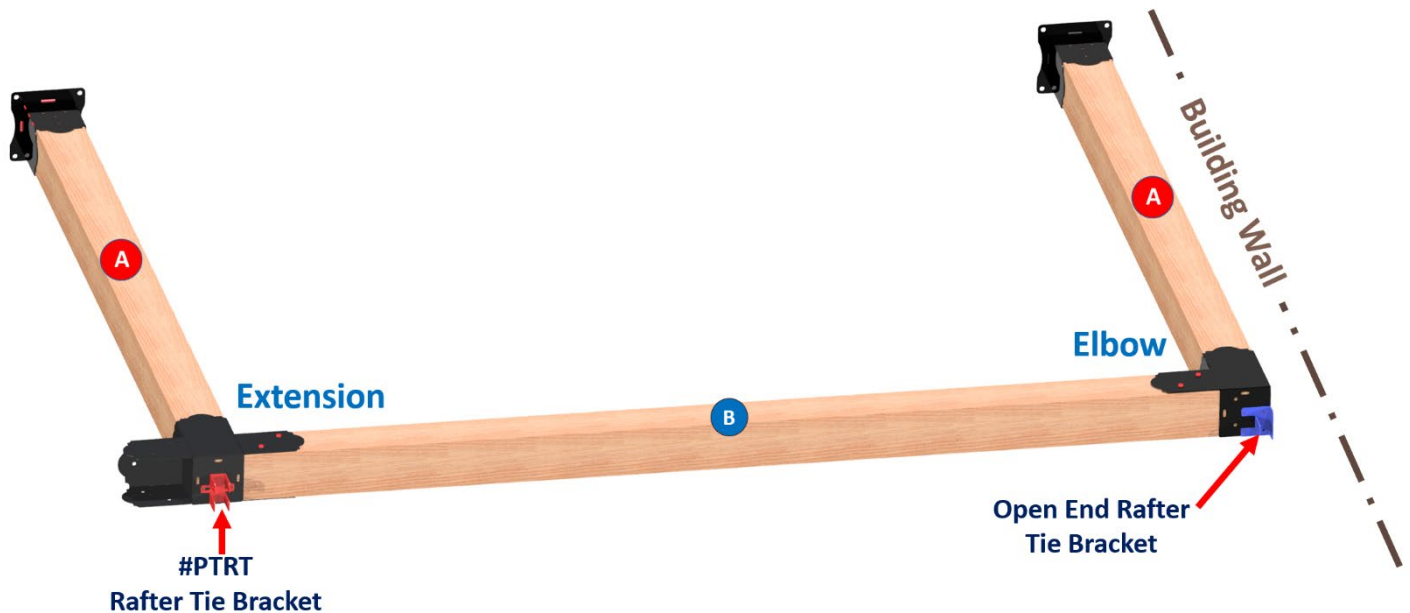
1.14.1 Adding Rafter Ties to Header Tops

Brackets: Gather five (5) #PTRT Rafter Tie Brackets and one (1) #OE-RT Open End Rafter Tie Bracket.

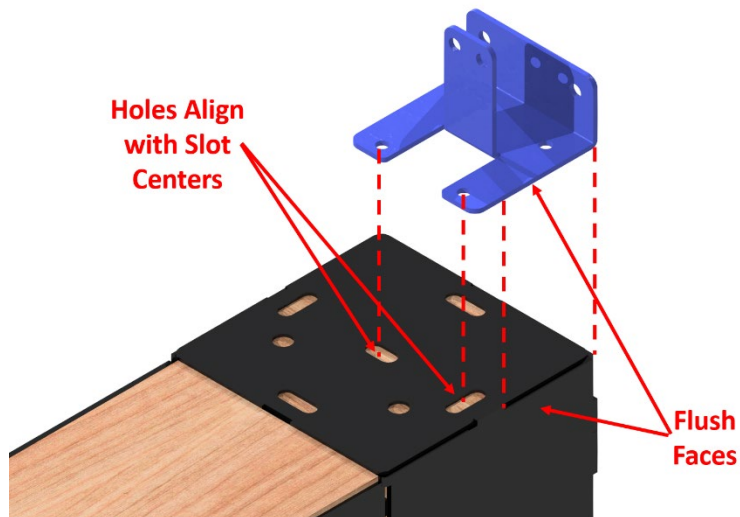
Hardware: Gather Qty 12 of $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1-1/2" Black Lag Screws.

Tools: Gather a drill gun, a 3/32" drill bit, and a ratchet with 7/16" socket.

Move the wall close to the house wall with the 90 deg elbow bracket post near the wall. Orient this wall so you will be able to lift the header to its final position after adding the rafter ties to the header.

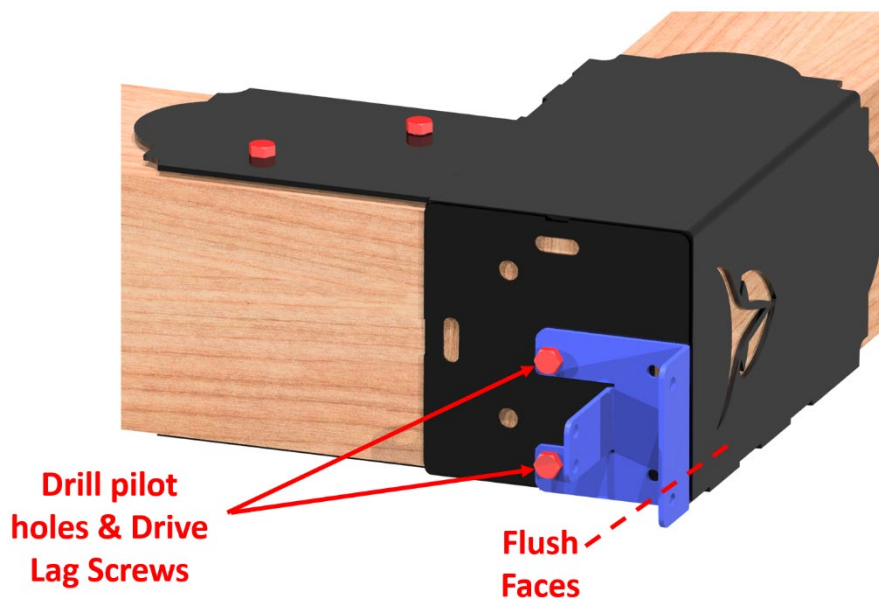


1. Add one #OE-RT Open End Rafter Tie bracket to the top surface of the 90 deg elbow bracket.

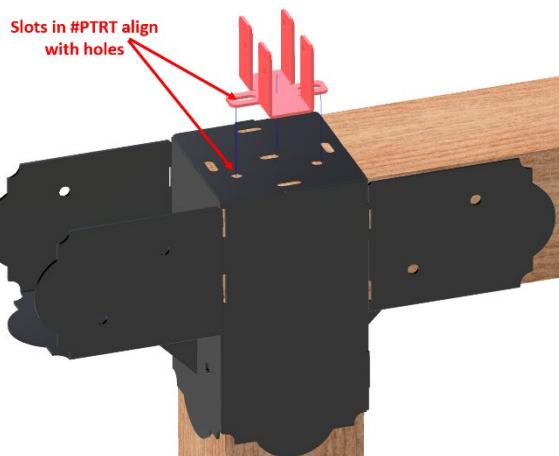


2. Two holes in the #OE-RT bracket align with two slots in the elbow top face. The right face of the #OE-RT bracket (as shown above) sits flush with the right face of the elbow bracket.

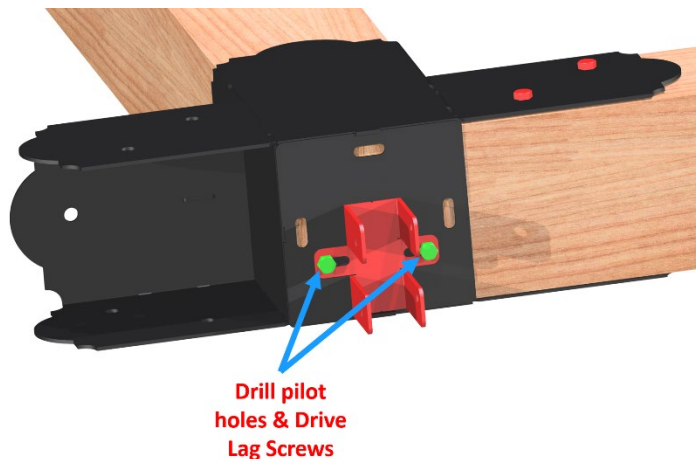
3. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ x 1-1/2" pilot holes and drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" lag screws to secure the #OE-RT bracket to the top of the elbow bracket.



4. Place one #PTRT bracket on the top surface of the Straight Extension Bracket. The two slots in the #PTRT bracket align with two predrilled holes on the top surface of the straight extension bracket.

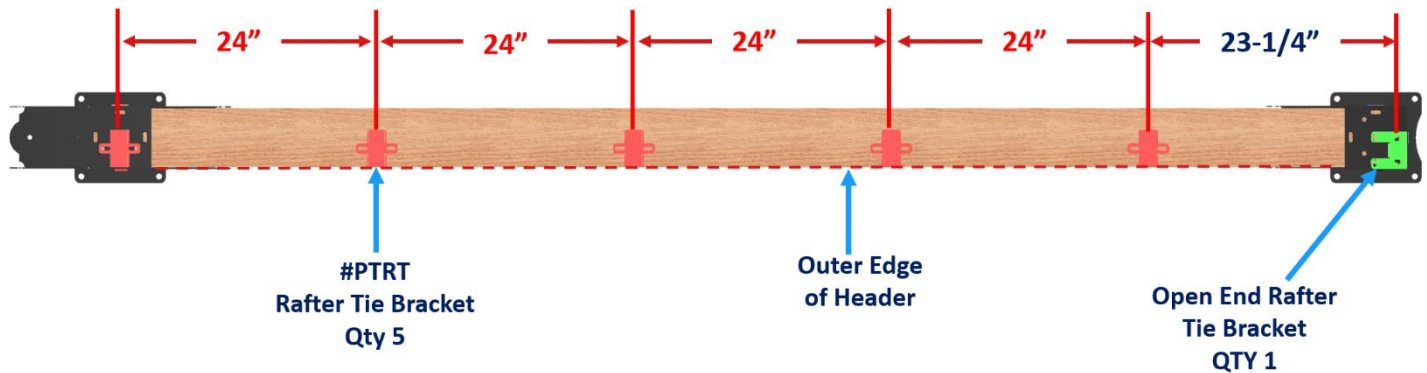


5. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ x 1-1/2" pilot holes and drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" lag screws to secure the #PT-RT bracket to the top of the straight extension bracket.



6. Start measuring from the center of the #PTRT bracket you mounted on top of the straight extension. Measure to the right and make four pencil marks spaced 24" apart on the header top surface.
7. Center a #PTRT bracket with the four pencil marks. Position the #PTRT brackets so they are flush to the outer edge of the header.

Adding Rafter Tie Brackets



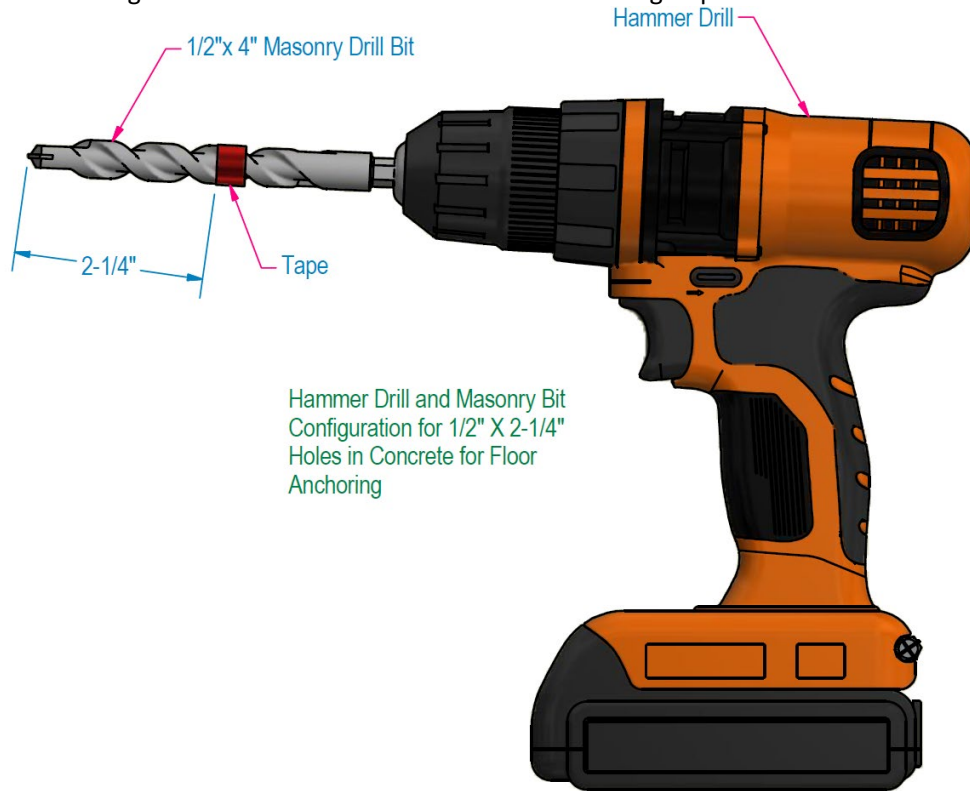
8. Drill 3/32" x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of the slots in the #PTRT bracket.
9. Drive 1/4" x 1-1/2" lag screws to secure the #PTRT bracket to the header top surface.
10. Repeat steps 1 to 9 to create wall on the opposite side next to the building wall.

1.14.2 Securing the #6FA floor anchor brackets

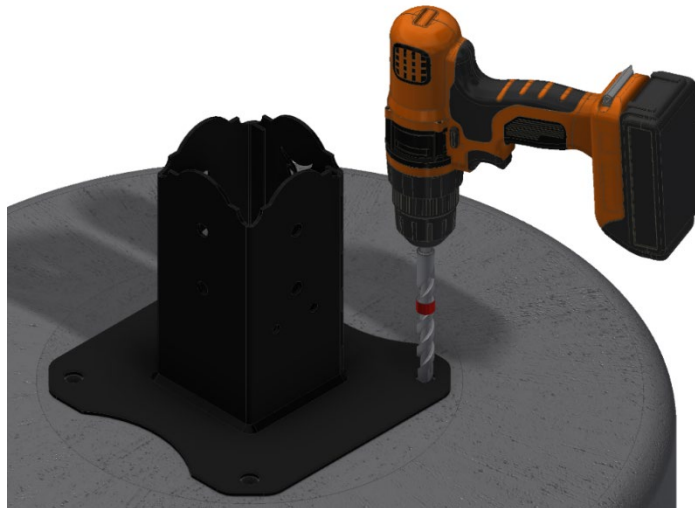
Before attaching the floor anchor brackets to the concrete footings, make certain that all posts are plumb, and the headers are level.

1.14.3 Concrete Footing, Concrete Pad, or Concrete Block Anchoring

1. Apply tape to the drill bit to mark the 2" depth required for the 2-3/4" Vibration Resistant Hammer-On Stud Anchor you will be using to anchor the bracket to the concrete footing or pad.

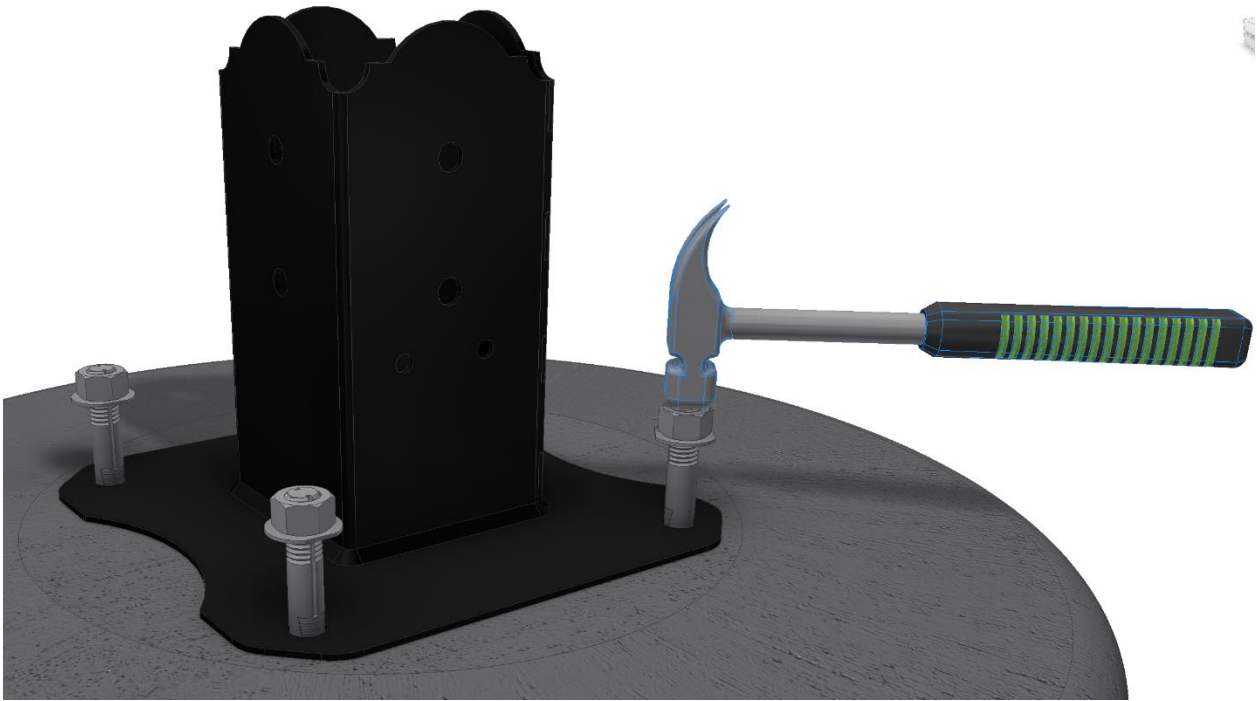


2. Drill into the concrete through the four holes in the bracket bottom plate and into the concrete using a hammer drill and 1/2" masonry drill bit. Drill minimum 2-1/4" deep and maximum 2-3/8" depth. Do not drill less than 2-1/4" depth as the anchor will not pinch the bracket down fully if the hole is less than 2" deep.



3. Using compressed air, blow out the drilling dust out of all holes. Compressed air cans are available at most stores.

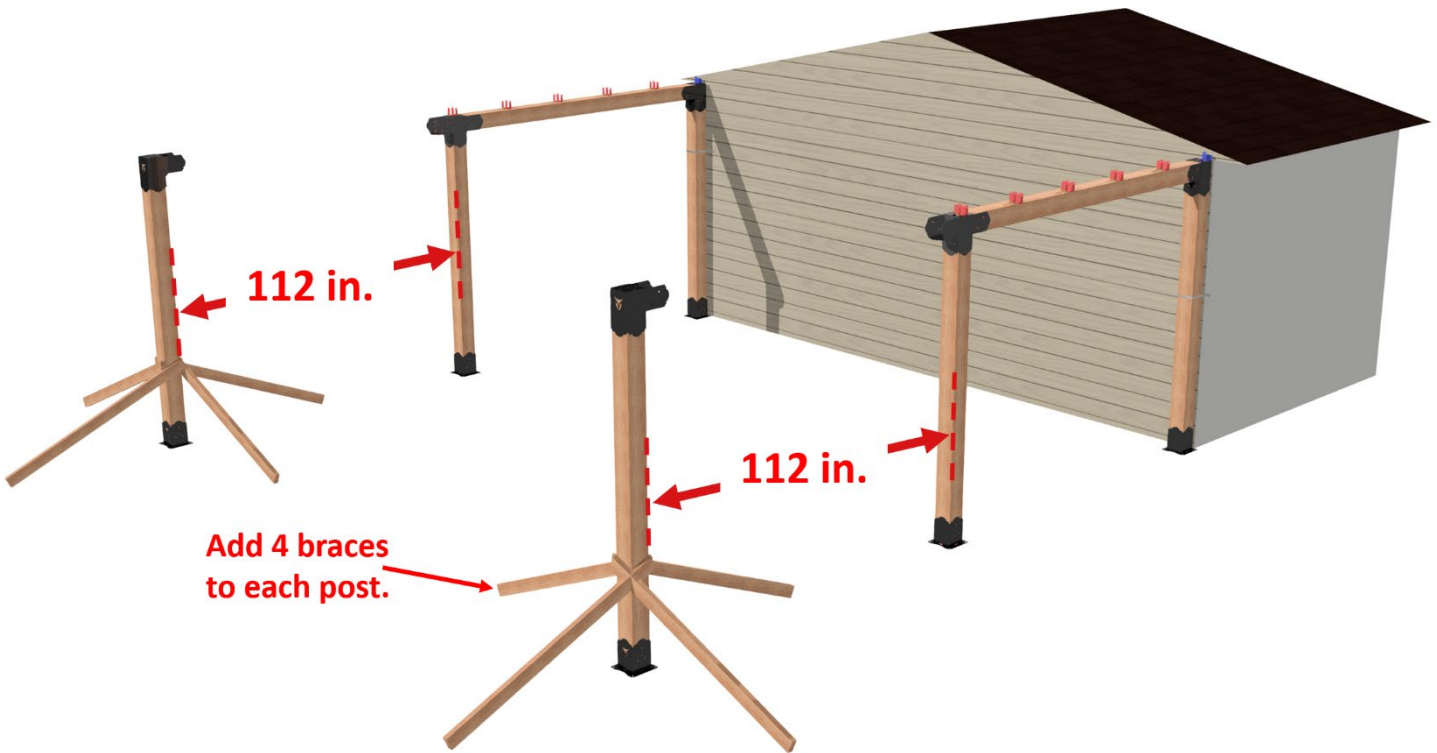
4. Hammer in one concrete anchor (1/2" X 2-3/4") into each hole you drilled through the hole in the Floor Anchor bracket. Hammer down until the round washer is pinched between the concrete surface and the hex nut bottom surface.



5. Tighten down the nut using a crescent wrench.
6. Repeat these steps to attach the Floor Anchor Brackets of the four posts that are standing.
7. Remove the plumber's tape from the posts that are against the wall.

1.15 ADDING THE END POSTS AND HEADERS

8. Stand the third post on one side spaced approximately 112" away from the 2nd post.
9. Add 4 angled braces temporarily to prevent this post from tipping.
10. Stand a third post on the other side in the same way. Add the 4 braces also.



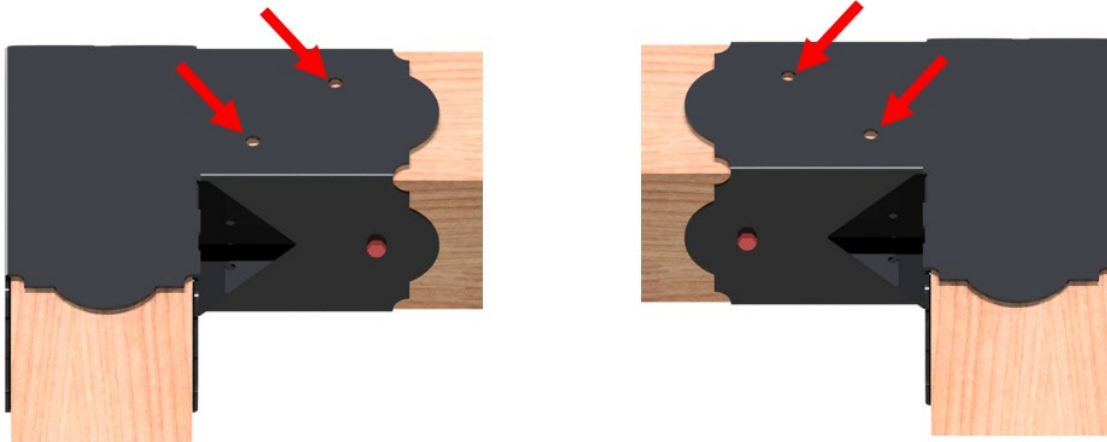
11. Lift and place one header #B inside the U-channels in the second and third post top brackets.
12. Push and slide the end post towards the middle post to pinch the header tightly.
13. Identify one hole at the bottom of the U-channel in the end post elbow bracket.
14. Drill a 11/64 x 2" deep pilot hole at the center of this hole.
15. Drive one 3/8" x 2" lag screw and tighten.



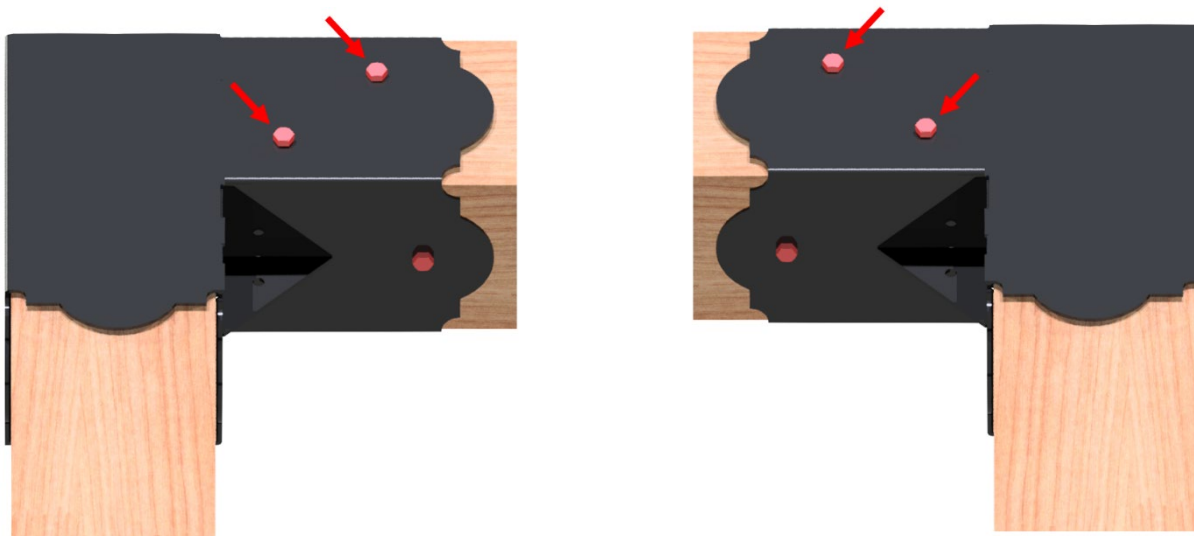
16. Plumb the post and Level the header.

17. See section 1.12.2. Secure the floor anchor bracket to the concrete footing.

18. Identify 2 holes on both sides of the u-channel in the post top elbow bracket. Drill $11/64 \times 2$ " deep pilot holes at the middle of these holes.



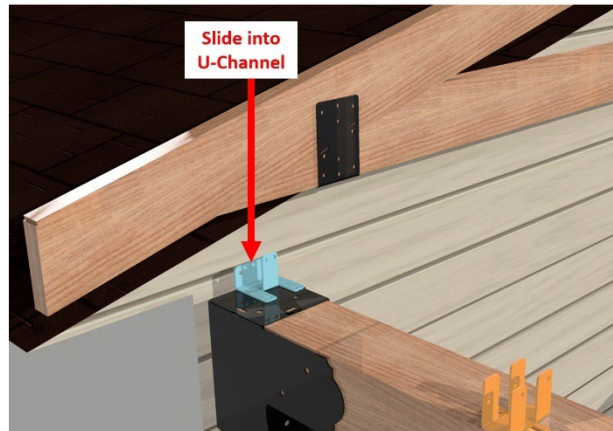
19. Drive $3/8" \times 2$ " lag screws into each hole and tighten.



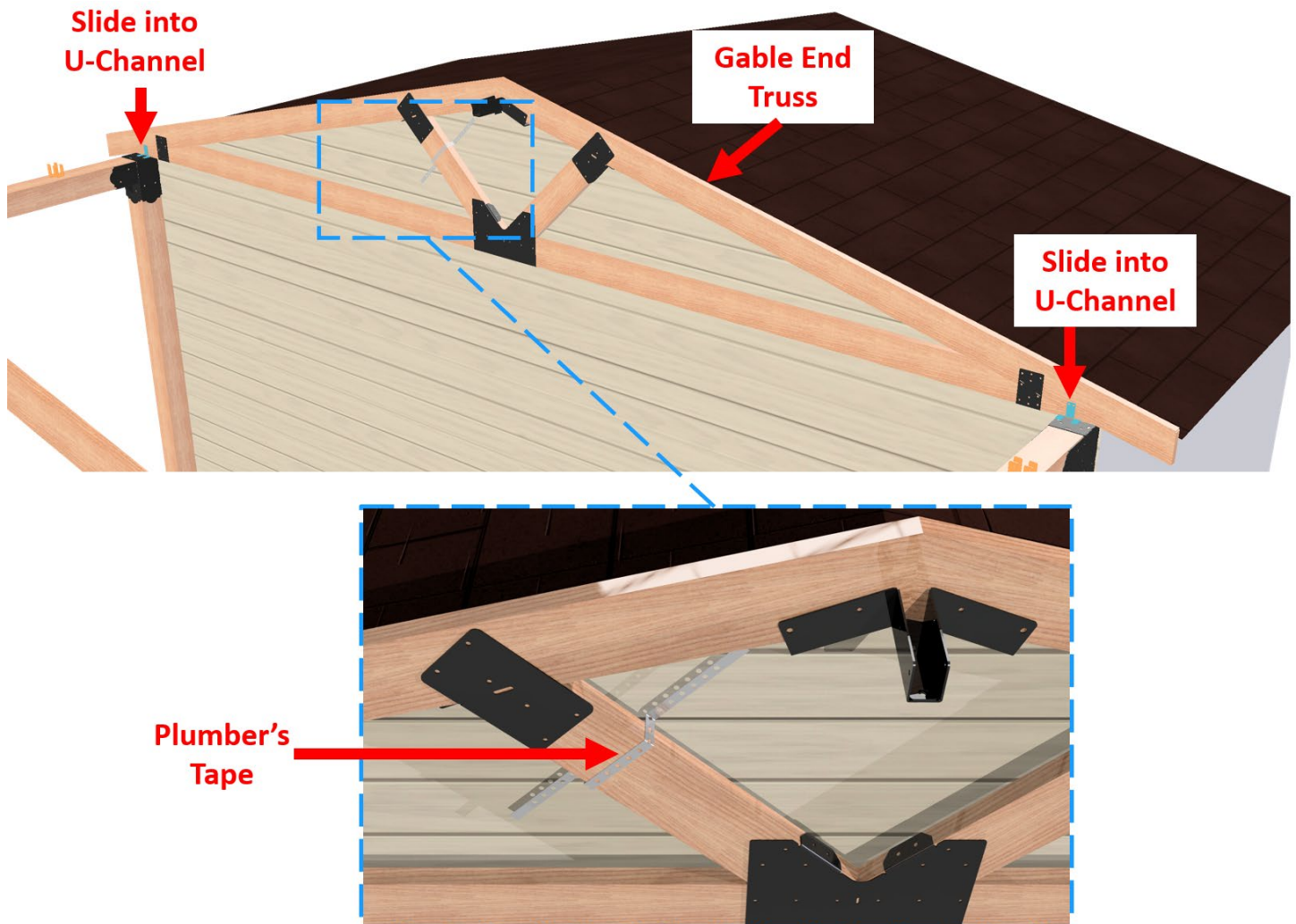
Repeat steps 10 to 18 to add the header to the other side and to secure the post to the concrete footing.

1.16 ADDING THE TRUSS ASSEMBLIES.

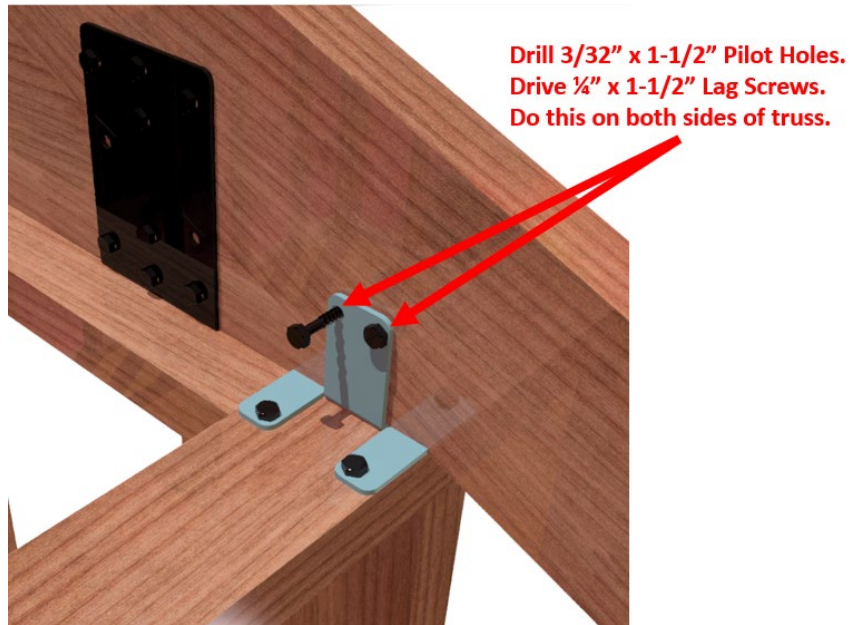
1. Lift and place one gable end truss assembly on top of the wall, adjacent to the house wall. The truss beam must sit inside the U-channels in the #OE-RT bracket. Slide and center the truss in the opening.



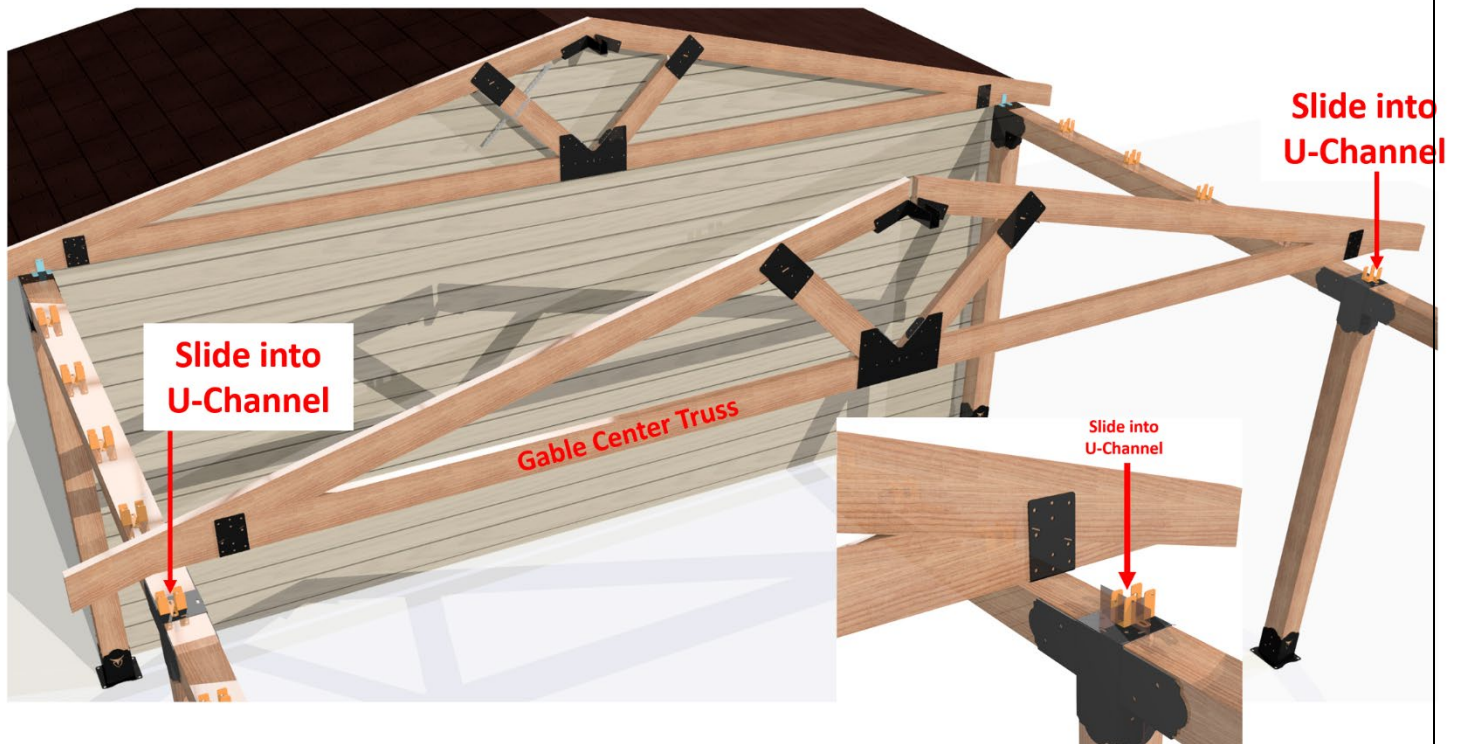
2. One person must hold the truss steady while a second person attaches the truss temporarily to the building wall with a piece of plumber's tape to prevent the truss from tipping.



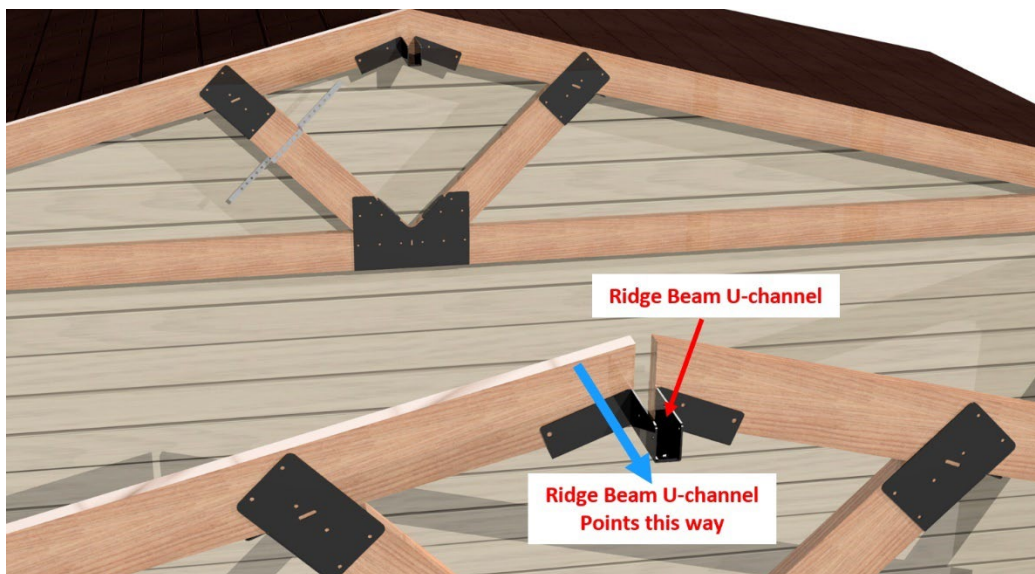
3. From the inside of the structure, drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes and drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " lag screws into two holes in the inner face of the #OE-RT bracket. Repeat this procedure on the opposite end of the truss assembly.



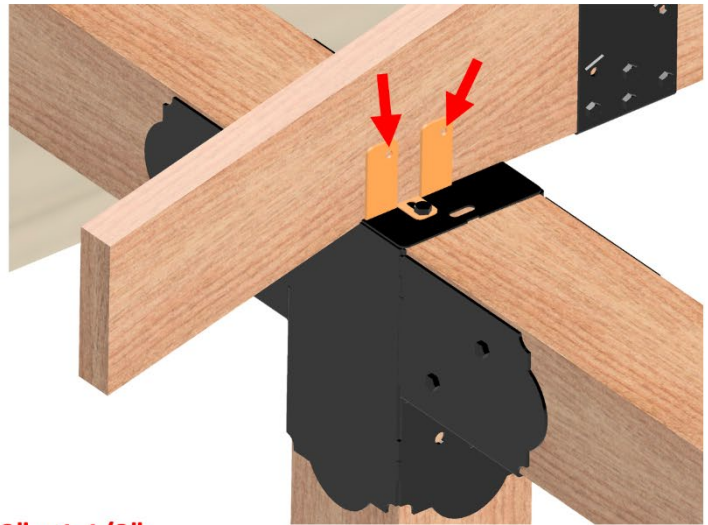
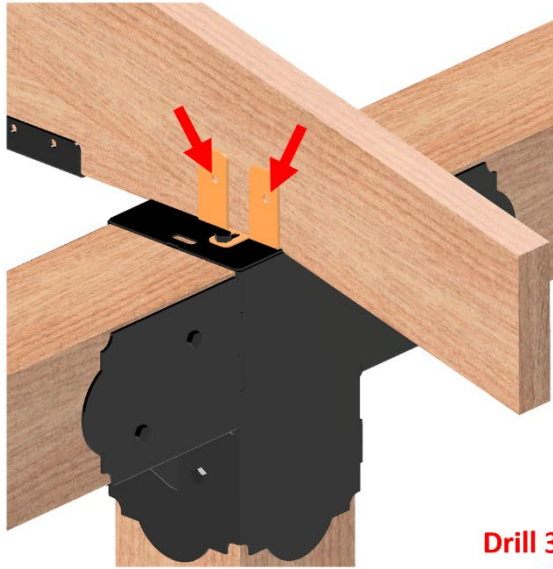
4. Lift and place the Gable Center Truss Assembly on top of the center posts. The Truss Beams must slide inside the #PTRT Brackets mounted to the center post tops.



5. The Ridge Beam U-Channel in the Truss Rafters Bracket must point away from the house in the direction shown below.

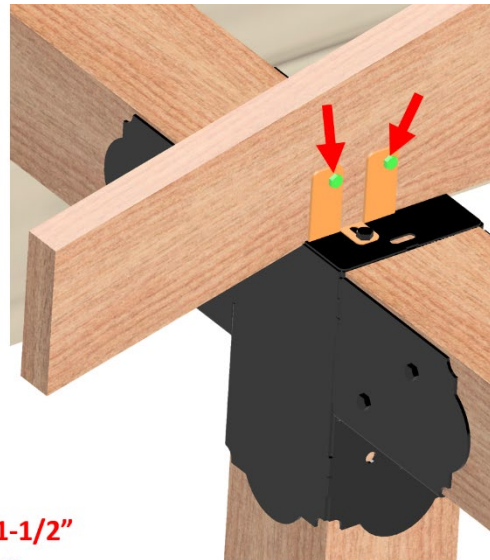
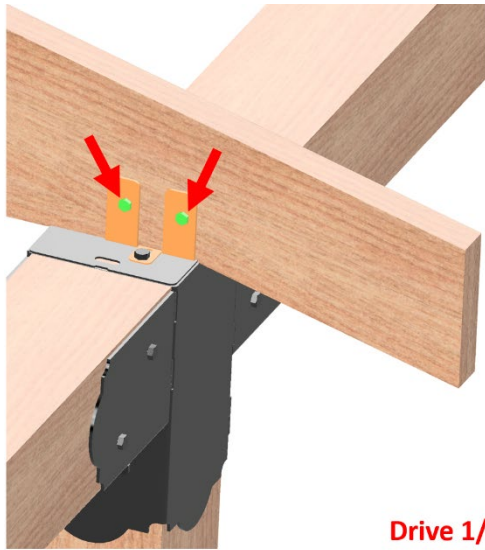


6. Identify two holes in the #PTRT Brackets on both sides of the truss rafter. At the center of these holes, drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " pilot holes.



**Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Pilot Holes**

7. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Lag Screws in these holes and tighten.



**Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Lag Screws**

8. Repeat and add lag screws to secure the truss to the #PTRT bracket on the other side.
9. The truss will be steady and stand without external support now. However, avoid bumping against it or pushing it, which can bend the #PTRT brackets.

1.17 ADDING THE LONG RIDGE BEAM

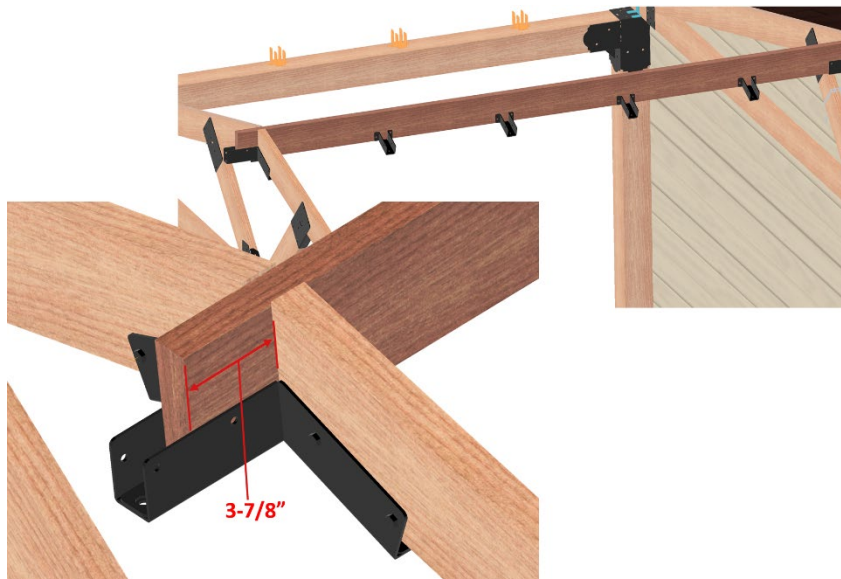
Gather the long ridge beam assembly and Qty 7 of 1/4" x 1-1/2" Lag Screws.

Tools: Qty 2 of 8 ft. A-Frame Ladder, Drill, 3/32" drill bit, ratchet and 7/16" socket, tape measure, mallet, 4 ft. level.

1. Two people must work together to install and attach the long ridge beam assembly. Set up the 8 ft. A-Frame Ladders near the two trusses.
2. Both people should hold one end of the long ridge beam and slowly climb up the ladder.
3. The person who is against the house wall shall lift that end of the long ridge beam above the u-channel in the truss rafter bracket, butt the end of the ridge beam against the truss rafter inner faces and slide that end down into the u-channel.

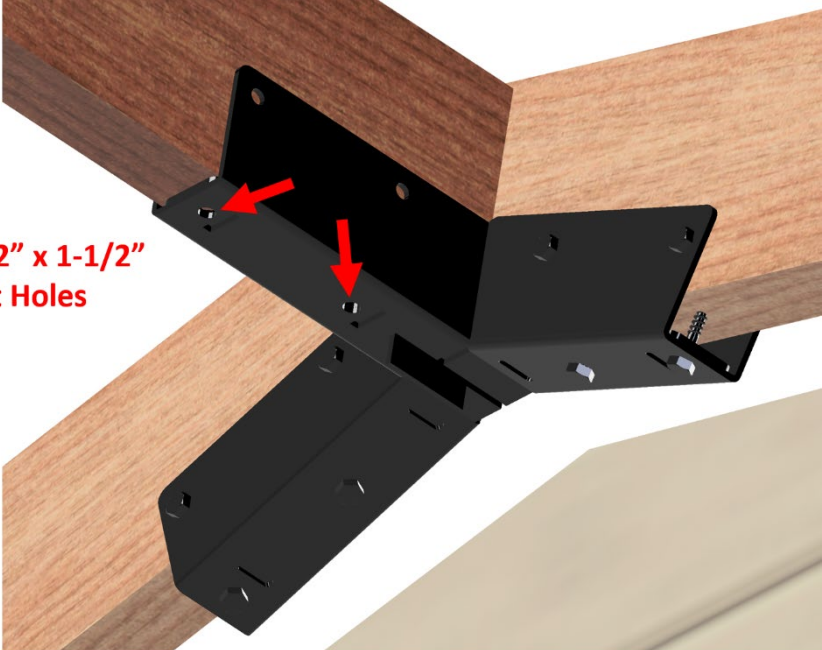


4. With the first person holding on tightly to his end of the ridge beam and the truss, the second person shall lift his end of the ridge beam above the top ends of the truss rafters and slide the ridge beam between the two truss rafters. While holding the truss, tap top of ridge beam lightly to slide the truss beam all the way down into the U-channel.
5. At the house side, make sure that the ridge beam end is touching the truss rafter face.
6. At the peak of the center truss, the long ridge beam will extend outward past the center truss rafter by 3-7/8". Measure the ridge beam protrusion length. Adjust to achieve the 3-7/8" measurement shown below.



1.17.1 Attaching the Long Ridge Beam

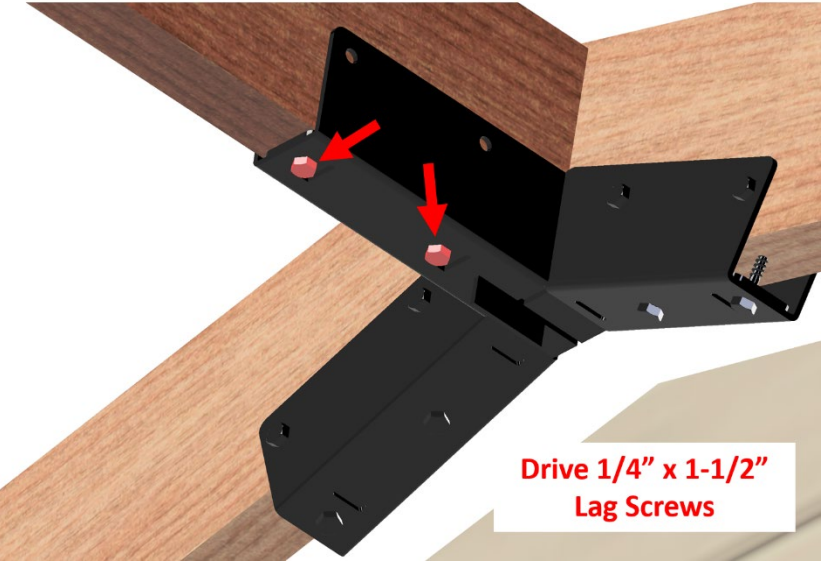
1. Use a level to measure the plumb of trusses and level of the ridge beam. Make both trusses plumb and the ridge beam level.
2. While one person holds to stabilize the center truss and truss beam, another person will drill pilot holes and attach the ridge beam to the gable end truss ridge bracket.
3. At the gable end truss ridge bracket, identify two holes in the bottom face of the U-channel.
4. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of these holes.



Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2"
Pilot Holes

This diagram illustrates the process of drilling pilot holes into the gable end truss ridge bracket. A black metal bracket is shown attached to a wooden truss. Two red arrows point to the specific locations on the bottom face of the U-channel where the pilot holes should be drilled.

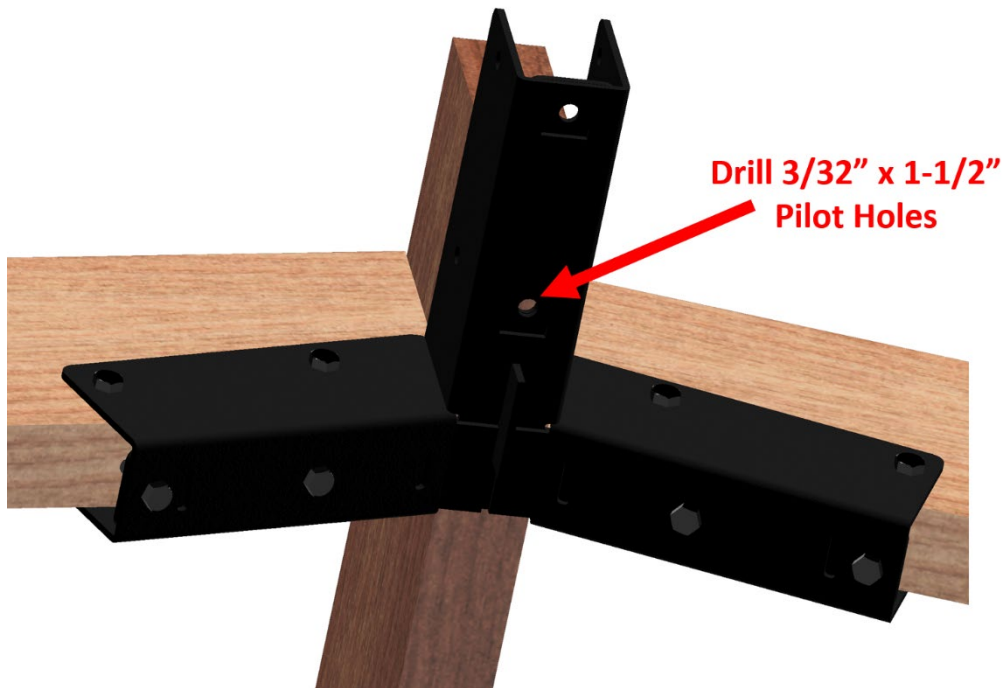
5. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" into the holes and tighten.



Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2"
Lag Screws

This diagram illustrates the process of driving lag screws into the gable end truss ridge bracket. The same black metal bracket is shown, now with two red lag screws being driven into the pilot holes. Two red arrows point to the screws.

6. At the center truss end, locate one hole in the bottom face of the ridge beam U-channel, shown below. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes at this hole center.



7. Drive a $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" lag screw into the hole and tighten.
8. The two trusses and long ridge beam are now stabilized.
9. At the house end, identify two holes in the side faces in the ridge beam U-channel.
10. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes, drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" lag screws, and tighten them.



11. At the center truss end of the long ridge beam, identify one hole on the side faces of the ridge beam U-channel.
12. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes, drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" lag screws, and tighten them.



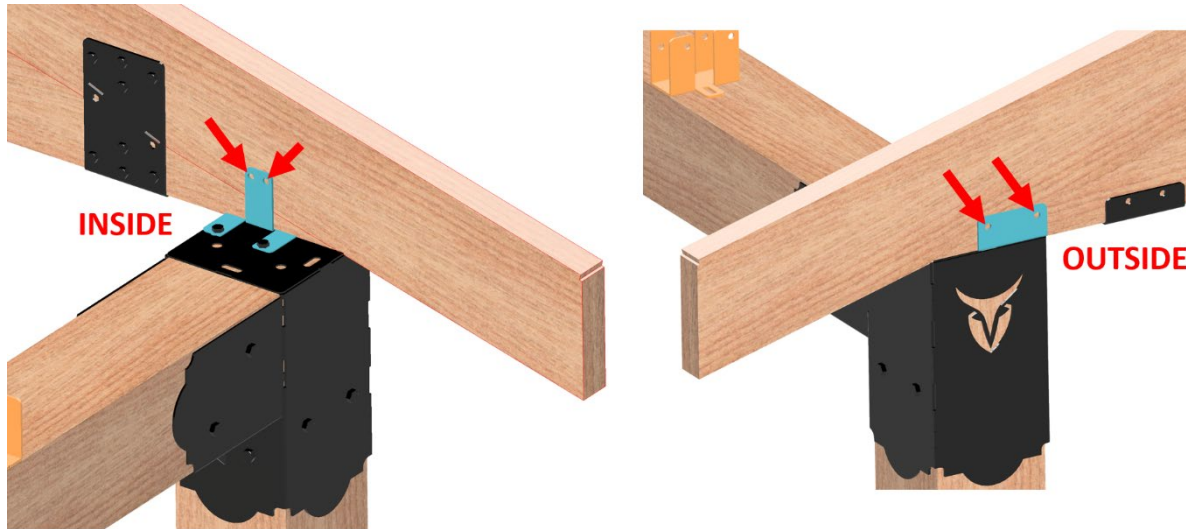
**Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" Pilot Holes,
Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" Lag Screws**

1.18 ADDING THE GABLE OPEN END TRUSS

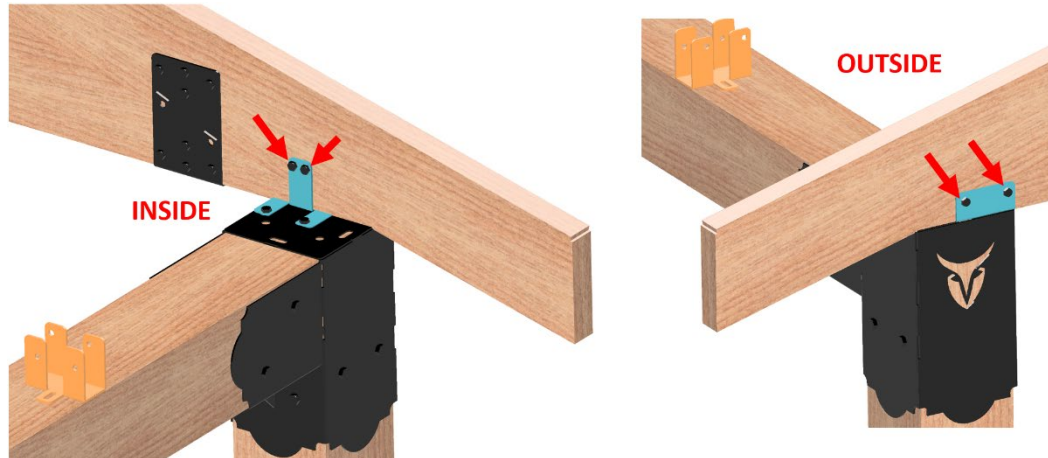
Lift and sit the last Gable End Truss in the U-channels of the #OE-RT brackets mounted on the end posts. The ridge beam U-channel must point towards the center truss.

One person should steady and hold the truss in place while a second person drills pilot holes and drives lag screws to secure the truss to the #OE-RT brackets; both inside and outside the truss rafter faces

1. At one end of the truss, on the inside, identify two holes in the #OE-RT bracket. Drill $3/32 \times 1-1/2"$ Pilot Holes at the center of these holes. On the outside, identify two holes in the #OE-RT bracket. Drill $3/32 \times 1-1/2"$ Pilot Holes at the center of these holes.



2. Drive lag screws into the holes and tighten.



3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 at the opposite end of the truss.

1.19 ADDING THE SHORT RIDGE BEAM

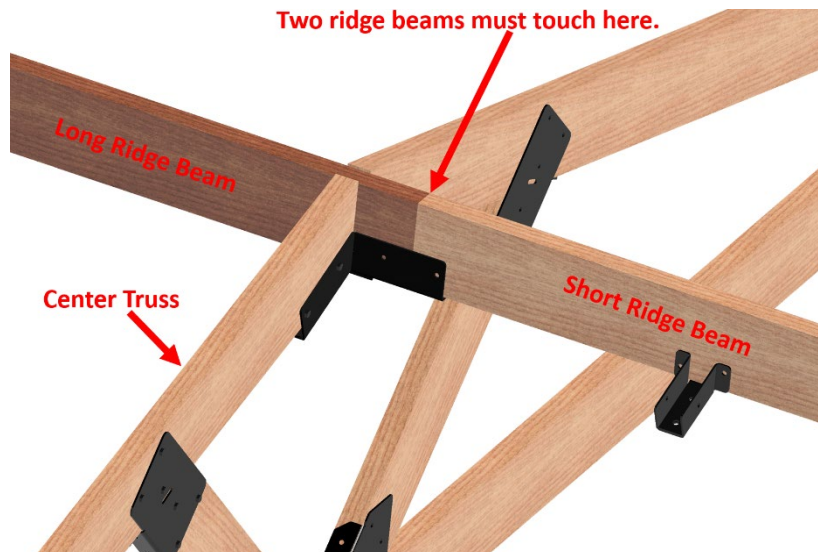
Gather the short ridge beam assembly and Qty 7 of ¼" x 1-1/2 Lag Screws.

Tools: Qty 2 of 8 ft. A-Frame Ladder, Drill, 3/32" drill bit, ratchet and 7/16" socket, tape measure, mallet, 4 ft. level.

7. Two people must work together to install and attach the short ridge beam assembly. Set up the 8 ft. A-Frame Ladders near the two trusses.
8. Both people should hold one end of the short ridge beam and slowly climb up the ladder.
9. The person who is at the center truss shall lift that end of the long ridge beam above the u-channel in the truss rafter bracket, butt the end of the ridge beam against the floating end of the long ridge beam and slide that end down into the u-channel.

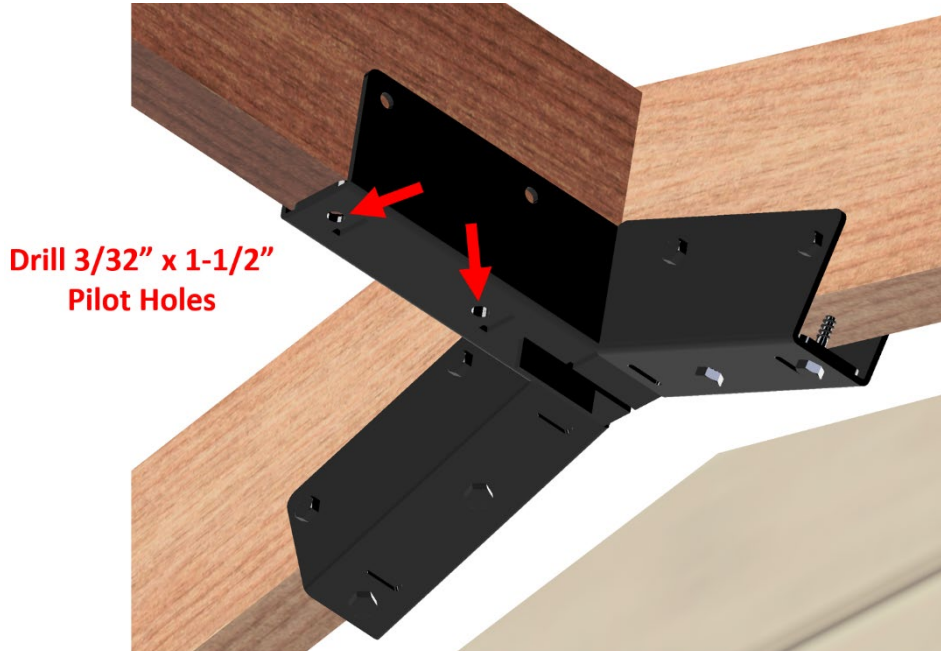


10. With the first person holding on tightly to his end of the ridge beam and the truss, the second person shall lift his end of the ridge beam above the U-channel, butt the short ridge beam end to the inside face of the open end truss rafters. While holding the truss, tap top of ridge beam lightly to slide the truss beam all the way down into the U-channel.
11. At the center truss, make sure that the short ridge beam end is touching the long ridge beam end.

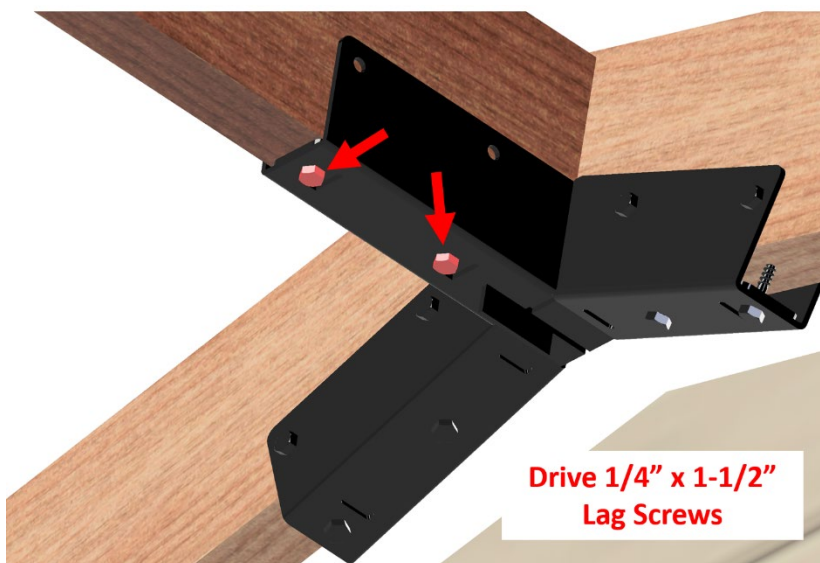


1.19.1 Attaching the Short Ridge Beam

13. Use a level to measure the plumb of the gable open end truss and level of the short ridge beam. Make the truss plumb and the ridge beam level.
14. While one person holds to stabilize the center truss and truss beam, another person will drill pilot holes and attach the ridge beam to the gable open end truss ridge bracket.
15. At the gable open end truss ridge bracket, identify two holes in the bottom face of the U-channel.
16. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ x 1-1/2" pilot holes at the center of these holes.



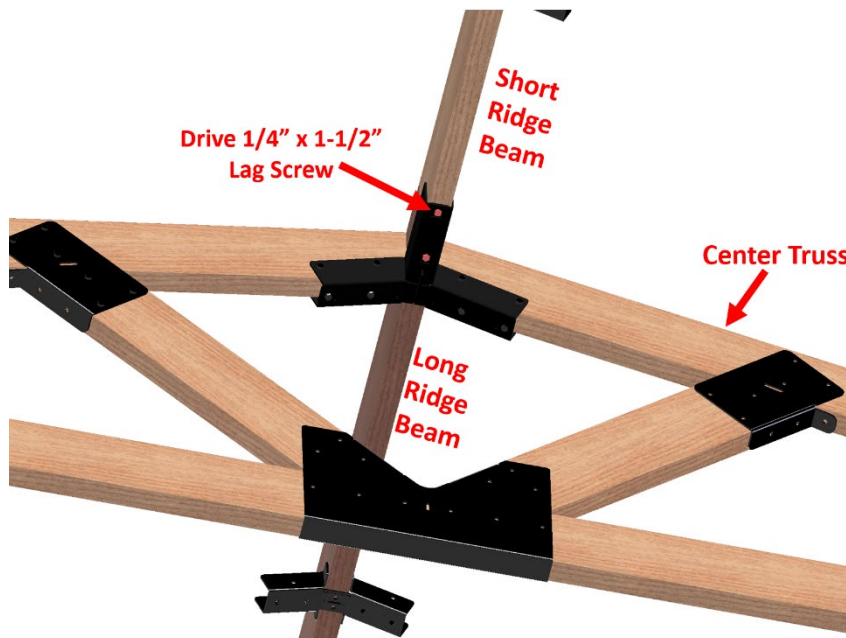
17. Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" into the holes and tighten.



18. At the center truss end, locate one hole in the bottom face of the ridge beam U-channel and sits below the short ridge beam, shown below. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes at this hole center.

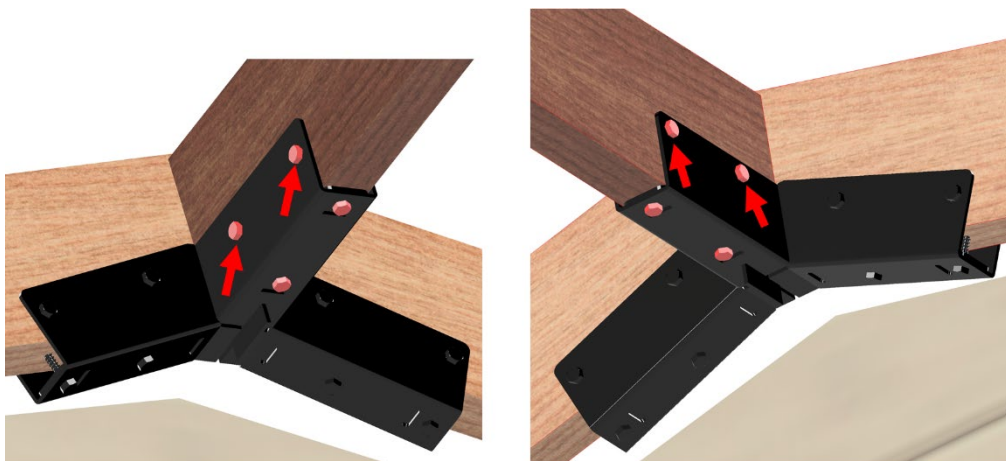


19. Drive a $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" lag screw into the hole and tighten.



20. The two trusses and short ridge beam are now stabilized.

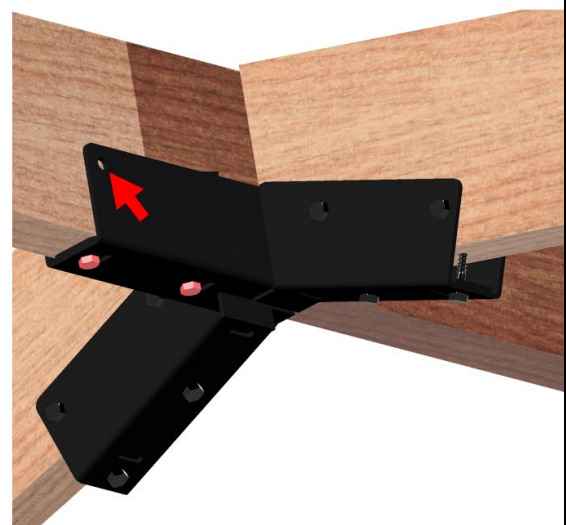
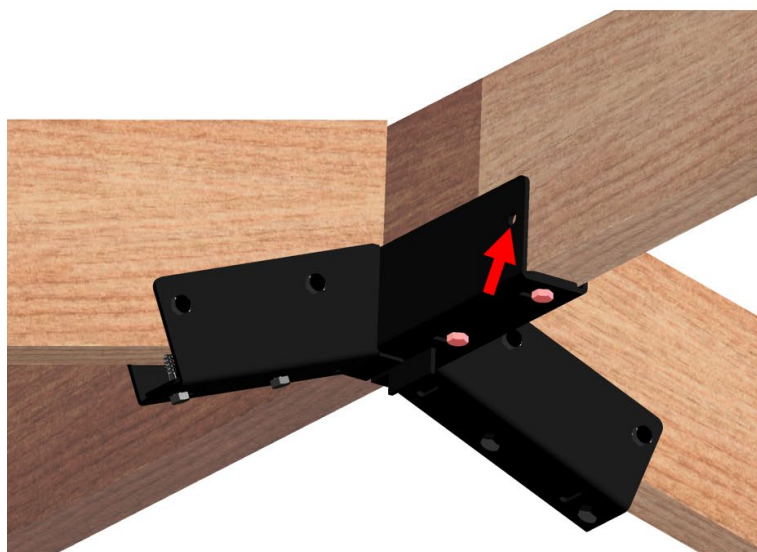
21. At the gable open end truss, identify two holes in the side faces in the ridge beam U-channel.
22. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes, drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" lag screws, and tighten them.



**Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" Pilot Holes,
Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" Lag Screws**

23. At the center truss end of the short ridge beam, identify one hole on the side faces of the ridge beam U-channel.
24. Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes, drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" lag screws, and tighten them.

Drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" Pilot Holes & Drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" Lag Screw



1.20 ADDING MAIN RAFTERS

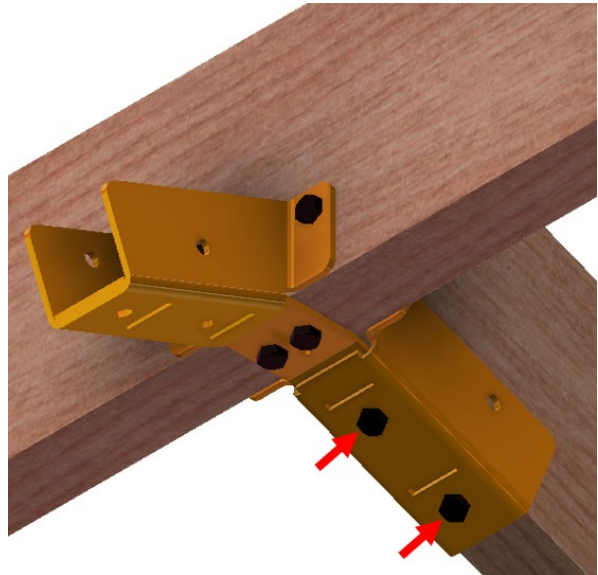
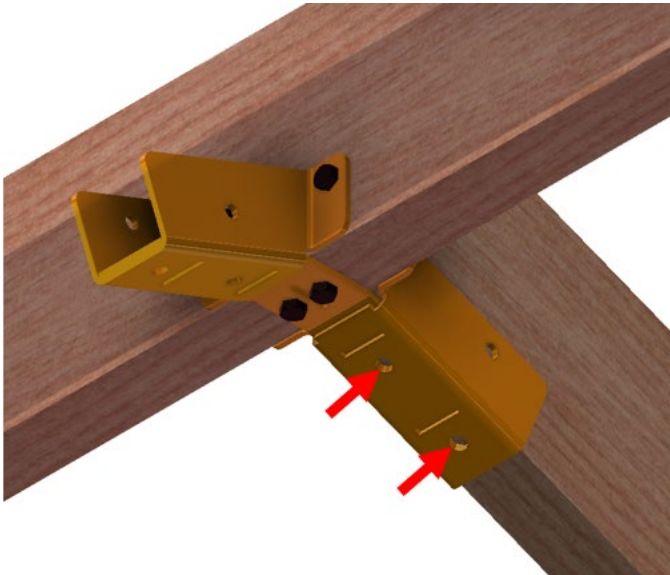
There are sixteen (16) rafters in this structure. Follow these instructions to add all 16 rafters.

Lumber: Gather Qty 16 of Main Rafter member #F.

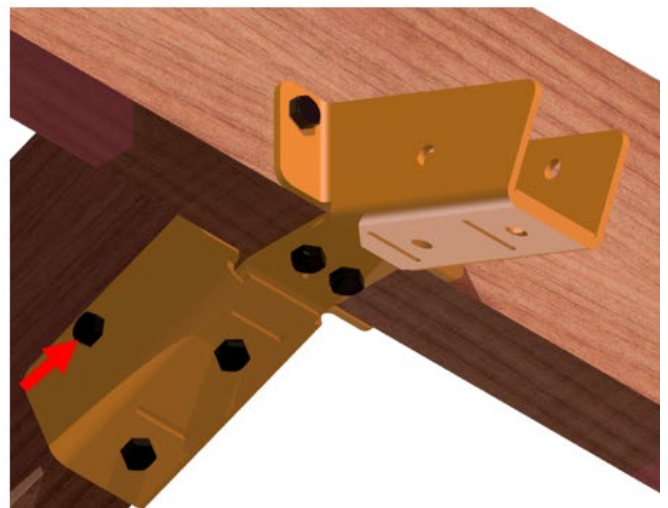
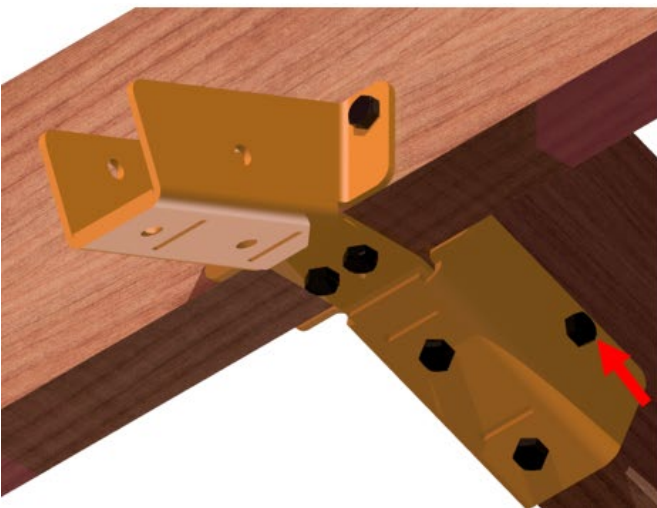
Hardware: Gather Qty 256 of $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" lag screws

Tools: Gather a $\frac{3}{32}$ " drill bit, drill gun, a ratchet and $\frac{7}{16}$ " socket

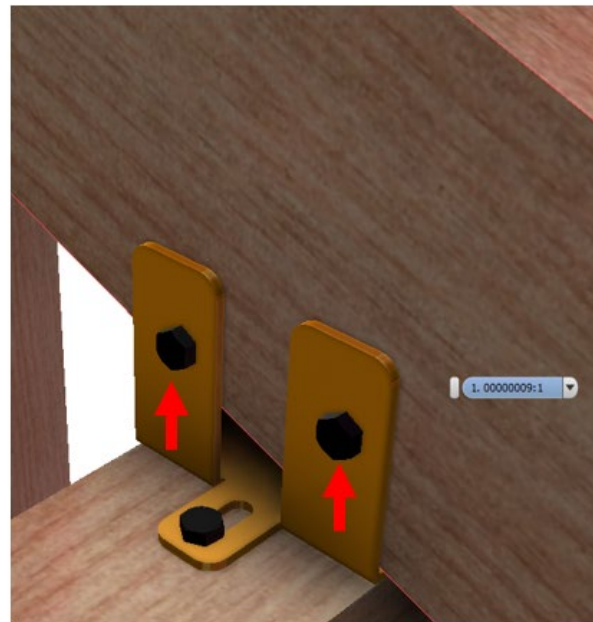
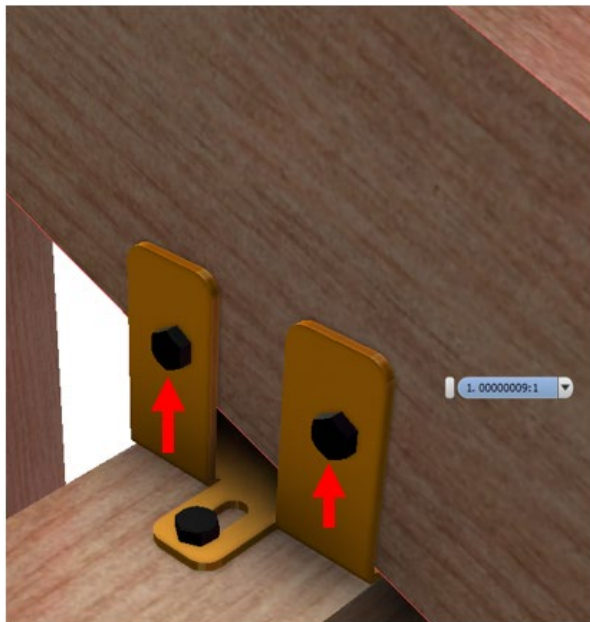
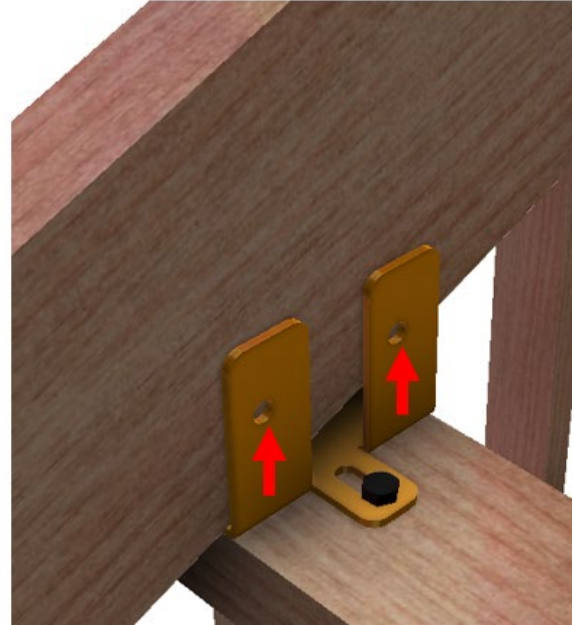
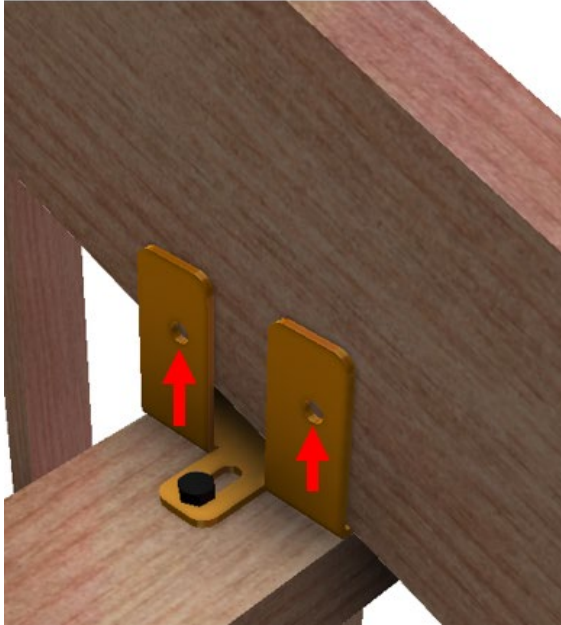
1. Add a main rafter between the ridge beam and the wall top rafter tie brackets. Place the main rafter in the U-channel of the #PO-RRT Bracket and into a matching post top rafter tie bracket. Butt rafter against the ridge beam.
2. Starting with the holes at the bottom of the #PO-RRT U-channel, drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes and drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" lag screws. Tighten lag screws.



3. Continue drilling pilot holes and driving lag screws into holes on the side face of the #PO-RRT bracket's U-channel.



4. At the long wall top, drill $\frac{3}{32}$ " x 1-1/2" pilot holes at holes on both sides of the #PTRT bracket and drive $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-1/2" lag screws. Tighten lag screws.

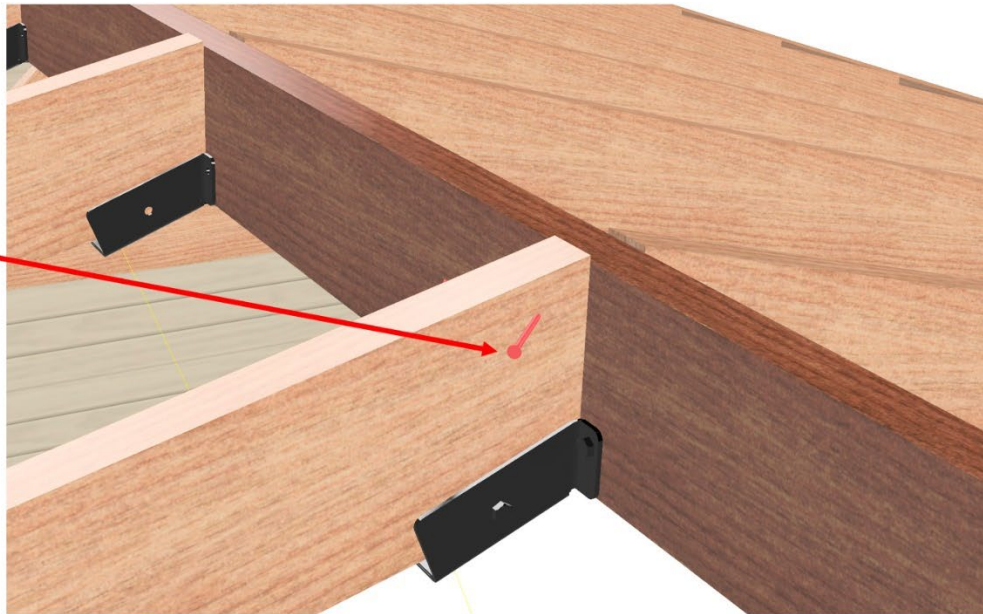


5. Add a rafter to the opposite side of the first rafter.
6. Add remaining rafters by following steps 1 to 4. Alternate adding rafters to one side then to the opposite side. Work down the length of the ridge beams accordingly.

1.21 HAMMERING 10D X 3" NAILS TO RAFTER TIPS

Once all rafters have been installed, drill 1/8" x 3" pilot holes near the rafter ends by the ridge beams. Hammer in one #10D x 3" nails through the upper area of the rafters and into the ridge beam. Drive nails on both sides of each rafter member.

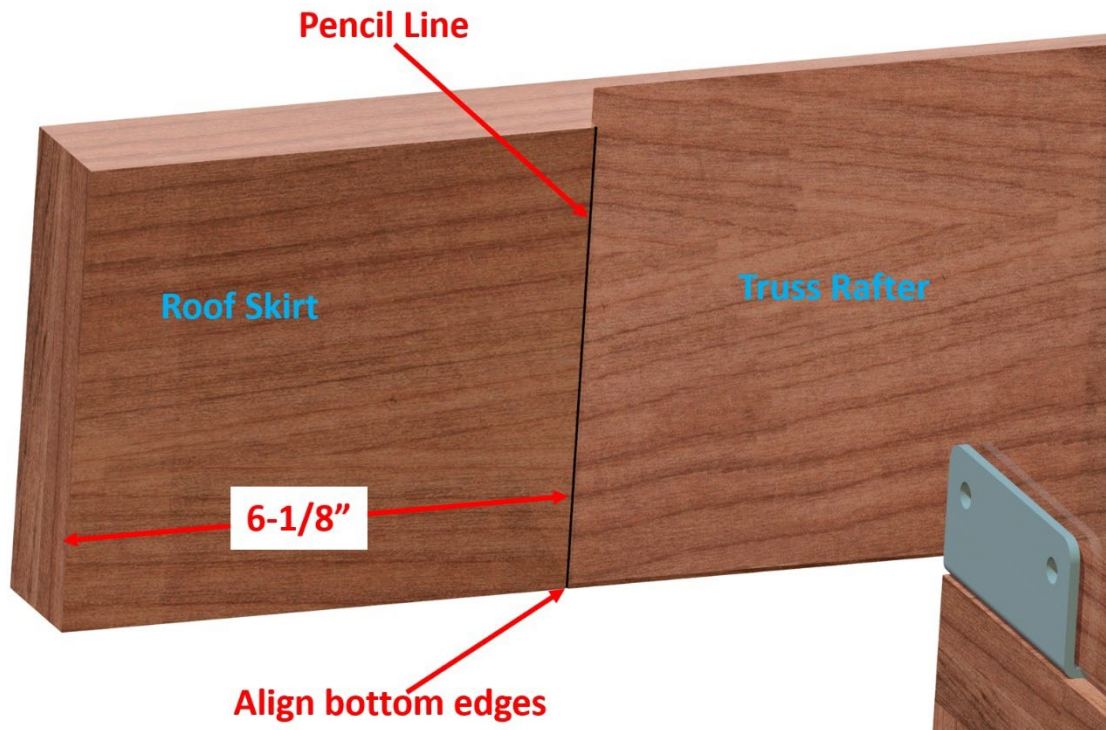
#10D x 3" Nail



1.22 ADDING ROOF SKIRTS

The step to add the Roof Skirts will require two people working together. One person on each end of the roof skirt is required.

1. Identify the pencil lines on the Roof Skirt that are 6-1/8" from the ends of the roof skirt member.
2. These two lines align with the outer faces of the truss rafters.
3. Align truss rafter outer face with pencil line.
4. Align the bottom edge of roof skirt with bottom edge of truss rafter.

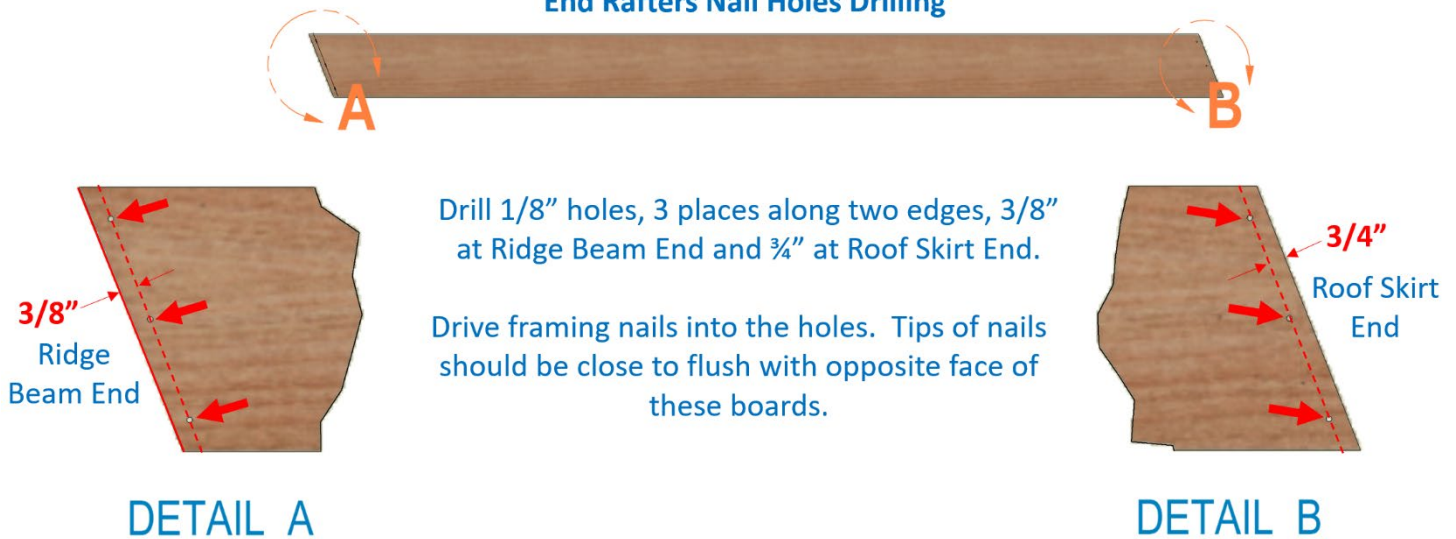


5. At both ends of the structure, drive framing nails through the roof skirt and into the first rafter that is adjacent to the truss rafter.
6. Drive framing nails through roof skirt into all rafters, including the truss rafters.

1.23 ADDING END RAFTERS

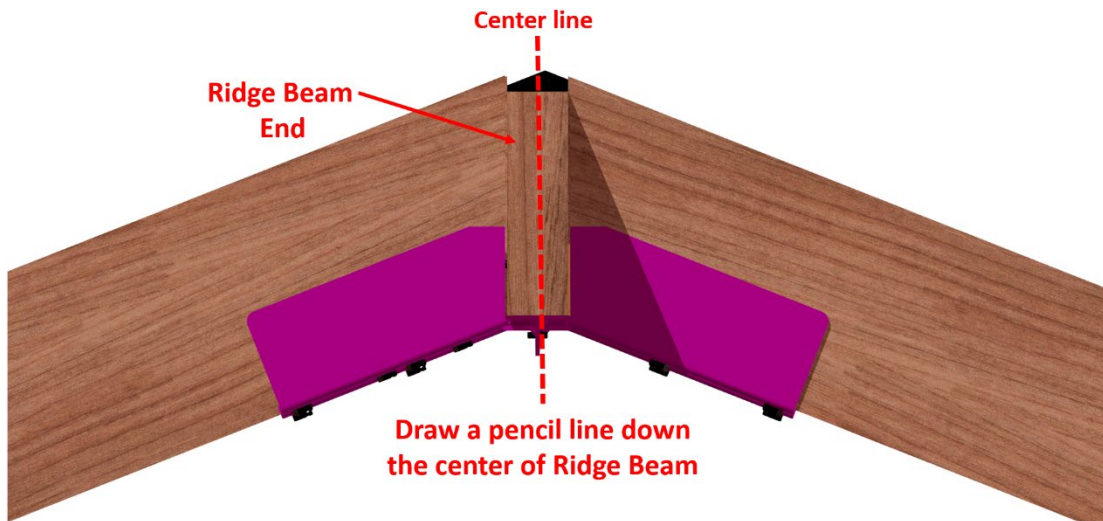
The end rafters are to be nailed to the ends of the ridge beam and to the ends of the roof skirt members. It is recommended that you drill three (3) 1/8" holes on each end spaced 3/8" in from the miter edges. Drive nails into the End Rafter pieces before you lift these rafters up. This will make it quite easy to drive the nails when you are standing on a ladder.

End Rafters Nail Holes Drilling



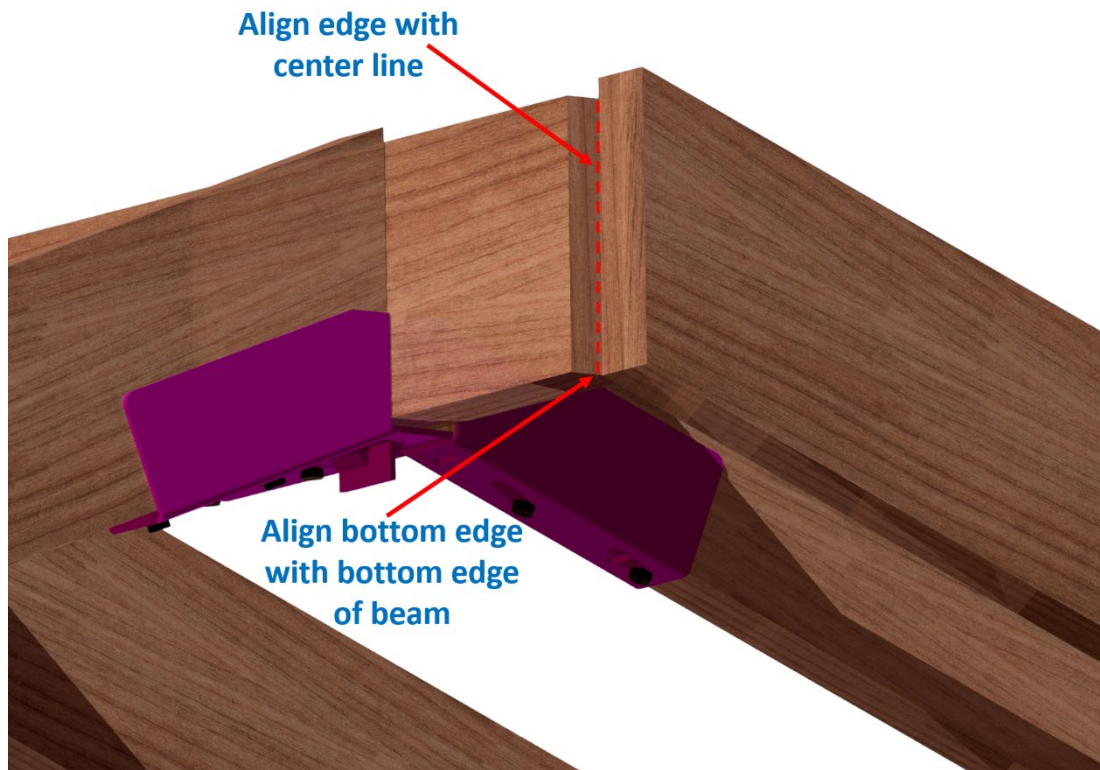
The step to add the End Rafters will require two people working together. One person should be on the ridge beam end and the other person at the roof skirt end.

1. On the ends of the Ridge Beam, draw a pencil line down along the center of the beam. Use this line to align the first end rafter member.

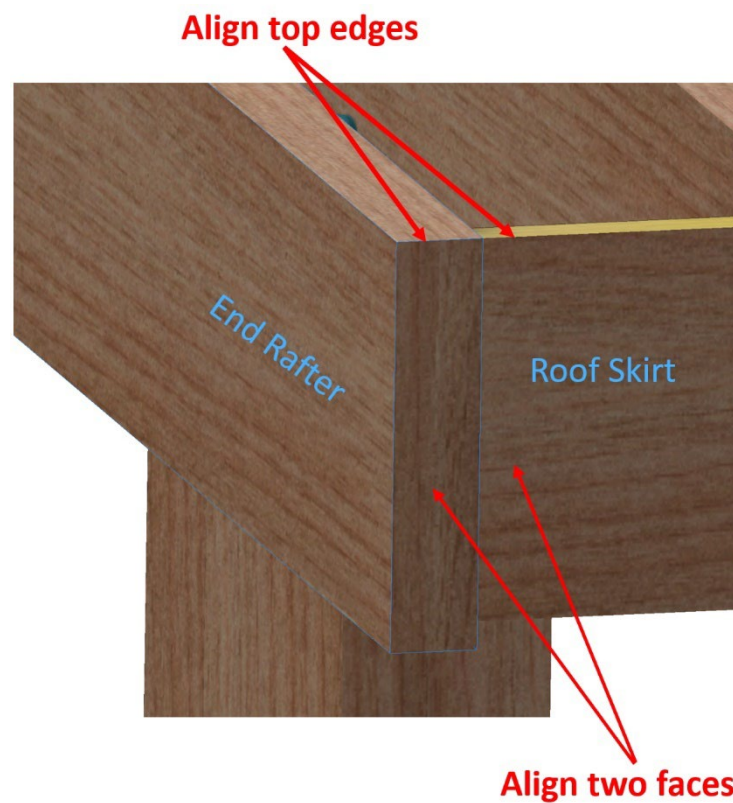


2. Two people should lift the End Rafter on each end and walk up the ladder carefully.

3. At the ridge beam end, align the end of End Rafter with the line drawn at the center of the ridge beam end. Align the bottom edge of End Rafter with bottom edge of Ridge Beam.



4. At the roof skirt end, align the top edge of End Rafter with top edge of roof skirt and align end face of End Rafter with outer face of roof skirt.



5. At the Ridge Beam end, drive the center framing nail into the ridge beam.
6. At the Roof Skirt end, realign properly and drive center nail into the roof skirt.
7. Drive all remaining nails into ridge beam and roof skirt.
8. Repeat steps 1 to 7 to add all End Rafters to the structure.

1.24 ADDING ROOF DECK BOARDS

Use ½" OSB or Plywood as the roof deck boards. We recommend using 1-1/2" long roofing nails to attach the roof deck boards to the roof rafters, ridge beam, and roof skirt.

Around the perimeter of each roof deck board, add fasteners every 6". In the middle areas of each roof deck board, add fasteners every 12".

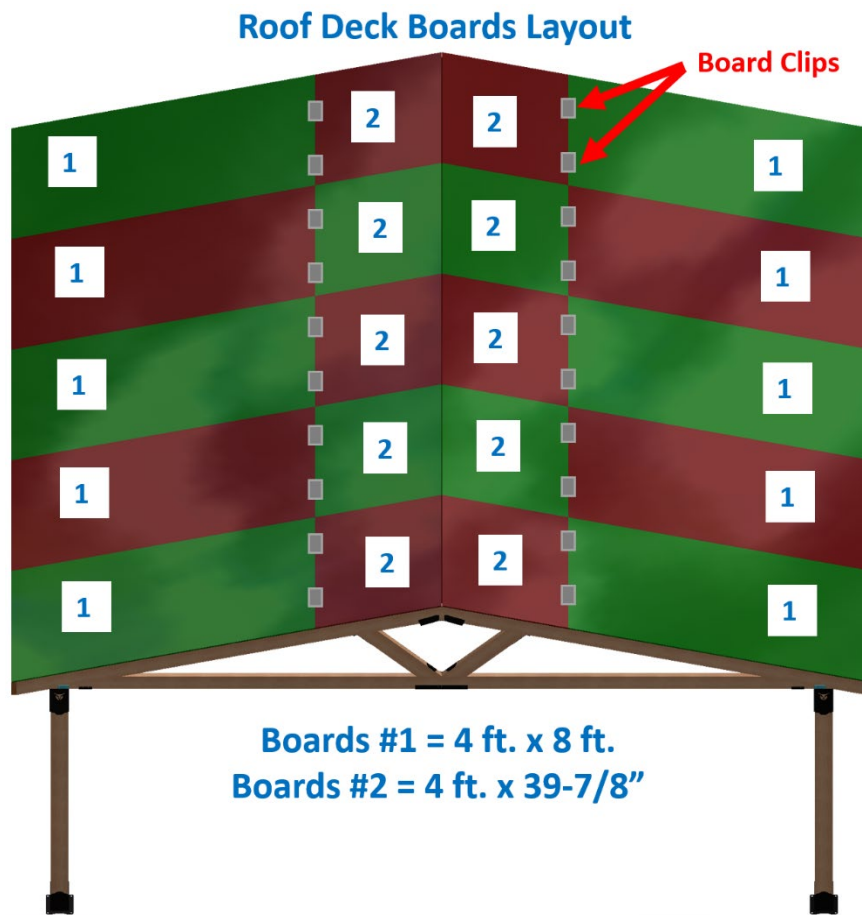
A total of fifteen (15) full 4' x 8' boards are required for the roof deck.

Ten 4' x 8' size boards are installed as whole pieces along the lower edge of the roof on both sides.

Five boards are Cut and prepare four (4) Roof Deck #1 with dimensions of **48" x 79-1/2"**.

Cut and prepare four (4) Roof Deck #2 with dimensions of **29-1/4" x 79-1/2"**.

1. Roof Deck boards #1 will be added flush with the roof skirts' outer faces and flush with End Rafters' outer faces.
2. Roof Deck boards #2 will be added above the Roof Deck #1 boards. Butt the top end of Roof Deck Board #1 with bottom end of Roof Deck #2 boards.
3. Make Roof Deck Board #2's outer end flush with the outer face of End Rafters.
4. At the joints between roof deck #1 and roof deck #2, add deck board clips in the center where both board edges are floating between the rafters. The clips will prevent sagging of the floating edges.



1.25 INSTALLING TAR PAPER, DRIP EDGES, SHINGLES, FACIA

We recommend that you install drip edges and fascia trims on all edges, including along the truss ridge edges. Drip edges shall be placed under the tar paper. Fascia shall be added on the roof skirts and the end rafters.

Add asphalt shingles or standing seam metal roofing panels. Typically, standing seam metal panels cost 10% to 15% more than high-end shingles but require 80 % less labor to install and provide unlimited lifetime.

2 WARRANTY POLICY STATEMENT

RioOutdoors.com extends this 3-Year Warranty to the original purchaser, automatically upon purchase from RioOutdoors.com. The items covered by this warranty and the period of such coverage are set forth in the table below.

Some conditions apply (see below).

The policy is not transferable, amendable, or negotiable under any circumstances.

Part	3 years	Labor Coverage
Welded Steel Brackets	✓	Not Included
Painted Finishes	✓	Not Included
All hardware	✓	Not Included

2.1 CONDITIONS

The warranty protects against defects in manufacture only, unless herein specified otherwise.

Any part(s) found to be defective during the warranty period as outlined above will be repaired or replaced at RioOutdoors.com's option provided that the defective part is returned, if requested by RioOutdoors.com. Alternatively, RioOutdoors.com may at its own discretion fully discharge all its obligations under the warranty by refunding the verified purchase price of the product to the original purchaser.

RioOutdoors.com is not responsible for results or costs of workmanship of installers in the negligence of their construction work.

At all times RioOutdoors.com reserves the right to inspect reported complaints on location in the field claimed to be defective prior to processing or authorizing of any claim. Failure to allow this upon request will void the warranty.

All claims must be completed and must provide full details as requested by RioOutdoors.com to receive consideration for evaluation. Incomplete claims may be rejected.

All pergola brackets must be installed according to all manufacturers' instructions as per the installation instruction manual by RioOutdoors.com.

All Local and National required codes must be met.

Repair/replacement parts purchased by the consumer from RioOutdoors.com after the original coverage has expired will carry a 90-day warranty, valid with a receipt only. Any item shown to be defective will be repaired or replaced at our discretion. No labor coverage is included with these parts.

2.2 EXCLUSIONS

This 3-Year Warranty does not extend to rust or corrosion of any kind due to corrosive chemicals (i.e., chlorine, salt, air, etc.), physical damage to painted surfaces during installation or later.

Malfunction, damage, or performance-based issues of all components as a result of environmental conditions, location, chemical damages, installation error, installation by an unqualified installer, abuse, misuse, use of improper tools, acts of God, weather related problems from hurricanes, tornados, earthquakes, floods, lightning strikes/bolts or acts of terrorism or war, which result in damage are not covered under the terms of this 3-Year Warranty.

RioOutdoors.com has no obligation to enhance or modify any part once manufactured (i.e., as products evolve, field modifications or upgrades will not be performed on existing pergolas).

Any parts showing signs of abuse or misuse will not be covered under the terms of this warranty policy and may void this warranty. This includes parts with rusted or corroded surface or welds which have not been reported as rusted or corroded within three (3) months of installation/purchase.

Parts which show evidence of being used while damaged, or with problems known to the purchaser and causing further damage will void this warranty.

Parts where the RioOutdoors.com logo has been altered, deleted, removed, or made illegible will void this warranty.

Minor movement, expansion and contraction of the steel parts is normal and is not covered under the terms of this warranty.

Freight damages for parts are not covered under the terms of the warranty.

Products made or provided by other manufacturers and used in conjunction with the RioOutdoors.com parts without prior authorization from RioOutdoors.com may void this warranty.

2.3 LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY

The original purchaser's exclusive remedy under this warranty, and RioOutdoors.com's sole obligation under this warranty, express or implied, in contract or in tort, shall be limited to replacement, repair, or refund, as outlined above. IN NO EVENT WILL RioOutdoors.com BE LIABLE UNDER THIS WARRANTY FOR ANY INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL COMMERCIAL DAMAGES OR DAMAGES TO PROPERTY. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, RioOutdoors.com MAKES NO EXPRESS WARRANTIES OTHER THAN THE WARRANTY SPECIFIED HEREIN. THE DURATION OF ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY IS LIMITED TO THE DURATION OF THE EXPRESSED WARRANTY SPECIFIED ABOVE. IF IMPLIED WARRANTIES CANNOT BE DISCLAIMED, THEN SUCH WARRANTIES ARE LIMITED IN DURATION TO THE DURATION OF THIS WARRANTY.

Some U.S. states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts or allow exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitations or exclusions may not apply to you.

Customers located outside the U.S. should consult their local, provincial, or national legal codes for additional terms which may be applicable to this warranty.

2.4 HOW TO OBTAIN WARRANTY SERVICE

Customers should contact RioOutdoors.com by email at info@RioOutdoors.com. Please include a brief description of the problem and your address, email, and telephone contact information. A representative will contact you to make arrangements for a warranty service.

Warrantor:

RioOutdoors.com
United States

Thank you for choosing RioOutdoors.com.

