

## Chapter 1 : Cost of a Pole Barn - Estimates and Prices Paid - [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*Cost-effective and adaptable, pole buildings are the perfect solution for tool sheds, barns, or even summer homes. Low-Cost Pole Building Construction focuses on designs that provide good wind resistance with minimal grading and no need to excavate for a foundation.*

In La Luz, New Mexico, in the early s, such skills as pole barn building were passed from elders to children without anyone being aware of a teaching-learning relationship. In that era of the family farm, we would repair the tractor, vaccinate the cattle or mend the fence without the aid of a mechanic, vet or carpenter. The typical family farm worked because everyone worked and I became "Jane-of-all-trades" because my father had no sons. In Angola, Africa, "lumber" for any construction project began with cutting trees yourself, while in Guadalupe deserts of Colombia, it meant dismantling the packing crates our supplies were shipped in. A shelter for animals or feed was a necessity everywhere we went and when it needed building, we built it. To raise a pole barn, I was used to sinking a few tree trunks in the ground to act as both foundation and roof-and-wall supports and then nailing up rough board stringers and rafters for fastening a tin roof. I got out the old tools and began planning. What do they say about life experience being invaluable? I think the "know-how" of a project like this one is highly overrated. This barn can be built by anyone using the instructions here. I have even included my mistakes so that you will feel free to make your own original mistakes without repeating mine. You should start with a call to the local Building Inspection Service at your county seat to see what building code restrictions apply. Be sure to stress that your structure is not for human habitation, but is intended for agricultural use. Most states have more lenient structural requirements for farm buildings than for homes or garages. Still, you may need to have drawings and a spec sheet approved and have the building inspected at several stages. Continue Reading You can build a roof frame from scratch and cover it with plywood and shingles, but this calls for precise measurements. Faster, easier and cheaper is what I call a "tin roof": Still, the magic word for the pole-and-board frame is "square. I dug most of my postholes in all the wrong places the first time around and had to dig them over. Finally, I learned to start with a stake in the center of where I wanted the barn. From that center point I set stakes at each of the four corners. Regardless of the size of your barn, you can be sure it is square if you make each letter in the following diagram the same length as all the corresponding letters and set corner stakes at each point. Check each of the corners of your foundation against this gizmo and save it for future use. At the ends and where the 8-footers meet will be where you sink post-holes see the diagram bellow. Dig your holes to below frost level in cold countryâ€”at least one third as deep as your walls will be high. A tractor-powered posthole auger is easiest, but if your land is soft, you can dig with a clamshell handdigger in brick-adobe it is easiest to pour water in the hole repeatedly, let it soak up and muck it out in layers. To keep the poles from leaning over time, you should disturb the natural compaction of the soil as little as possible, so make the holes as near to the width of the poles as you can. Using a string level, stretch a level string line along the outside edge of your holes so that your poles will go into the hole without disturbing the string line. Measure the depth of each hole from the string to the bottom of the hole and ignore the level of the ground. In desert country, dig each hole 2 inches deeper than you need and pour 2 inches of concrete in the bottom. Let it set for one day. Where ground is moist enough to rot wood, dig hole 6" deeper than needed and fill with crushed rock for good drainage. It is also a good idea to coat the bottom of your post with roofing tar in areas with high subsoil moisture. The Poles I used telephone poles because they were cheaper than poles from the lumberyard and I could never recall seeing one rot. I figured they would be better and I was half-right. In this case, the extra work was well worth the dollar savings. However, I also had to move these myself, cut them to length and place them in the holesâ€”all by hand. This process took more than a week. Another option, of course, would have been to buy the poles at a lumberyard. For each individual, it becomes a question of time versus money. Which is more valuable to you? If you decide to cut the poles yourself, it is best to use a handsaw. The chain in a chain saw will quickly be destroyed by the gummy substance these poles are treated with. Once in the hole, short poles like my footers can be horsed around by rotating them in the hole bottom and banging them into place with a

sledge and long pry bar. Place poles so their outer edges are all in a line, and let the inner line fall where it may. Using a carpenter's level, stand each pole up straight and nail two braces to each pole to hold it in place as in the diagram below. Now stand at one end of your wall and sight down the length of the wall. The top edge and the bottom edge of your poles must be in a straight line at the outside edges. So now, you pitch the carpenter's level over your shoulder and adjust any pole that does not line up by sight. The middle areas of your poles may not be straight because telephone poles are not exactly even, but as long as the tops and bottoms are in line, you will come out perfectly well in the end. If you are absolutely certain that your poles are in the right position, pour one sack of ready-mix concrete into each hole. Let it set for at least two days. Then, fill the hole with dirt, adding in thin layers, tamping each well with a 2 x 4.

**The Stringers** Now you want to nail long boards, or stringers, along the top edge of the poles to serve as the "plate," which supports edges of the roof trusses. I had originally planned to use just one of these along the outside of the poles. But since the trusses I used were extra heavy, I decided that one would not be enough, so I put a second on the inside, shimming it out with thin wood slats or notching posts to set the boards in a bit to straighten out the waves in the "cattywampus line. For good measure, I further secured them, where the ends of two stringer boards met at a post, with galvanized metal truss plates nailed across the joint.

**The Trusses** Prebuilt trusses are available from many lumberyards and are well worth the money, since these parts of a building must be designed to carry a lot of weight. I was able to purchase used ones from old military buildings at a very good price. As with most bargains, there was a catch, however. All of my trusses were evidently not from the same building and were not precisely the same. This caused a few problems along the way but nothing insurmountable. I would advise that you compare used trusses very carefully if you build with them. My oversight could have been disastrous. A friend and I hung the first truss by hand from the back of a pickup truck. They must be placed on the stringers one at a time, hanging upside down, with the pointed ends jutting out an equal distance beyond the walls. Then, using poles and ropes, the trusses are rolled over into an upright position and hopefully it lands more or less where it is supposed to be. If not, you have to slide it into position by hand. Since there is almost nothing to anchor it to, this first truss is very difficult and very dangerous to set in place. Secure the first one with ropes, brace from the stringer, poles from the ground, and every other way you can find. We hired a backhoe to set the others. We nailed short pieces of 2 x 4 along the stringer as a "stop" where each truss should go and the backhoe just picked it up and held it in position while we anchored it in place. I put a truss every four feet, which made every other one and the two end ones fall on top of a pole. All the others were set on the double stringers between poles.

**Purlins** I used foot-long 2 x 4s for the purlin boards nailed lengthwise along the top of the trusses to fasten the roofing to. I fastened them every two feet, running from peak to eave along the trusses. For greatest possible strength, you can set these on edge across the trusses. However, that gives you only a two-inch surface to try to hit with your roofing nails when you put the tin on. The problem is that if you should miss the purlin with your nail, you may possibly leave a hole that will leak rain. Since I feel that the object of a roof is to keep the rain out, I decided to lay the purlins flat against the trusses, giving me four inches and doubling my chances of getting my nails into something solid under the tin. I set the purlins every two feet apart and, since the trusses were every four feet apart, I had a very strong roof without having the purlins on edge. Be sure you use straight, unwarped lumber for the ridgeline and for the eaves. The ridge-line and bottom eave line purlins must be cut so the ends meet snugly on the end of a truss. A truss plate nailed at the junction adds strength.

**Ridge Row** This is where that little snag I mentioned about the trusses not being exactly alike gave me a problem. When I got up on the support boards running along the top of the truss joists and sighted down the ridge of the roof, I could see that the peak of each truss was not in line. There was about a two-inch variance some to the right and some to the left of dead center. I located where the center of the two end trusses should be by measuring from the eaves and dividing by half. At the true center point of both end trusses, I put a tall nail and stretched a string between to give me the true centerline of the building. Then I shimmed, trimmed or inset purlins as needed to bring the peak of each truss out to where the string intersected it.

**Storm Clips** Storm clips are positively the greatest invention since round nails! I used about of them in this building. I put one everywhere one would fit. We have very high winds in our part of the country, and I had no intention of having my nails pull out in one of our famous sand blasters. I gave special

attention to the stringers because they were nailed to the telephone poles. Telephone poles are treated with creosote and creosote is mostly oil and oil causes things like nails to slide. Storm clips hold nails in place. Another recent invention is the screw-in roofing nail. These fit into a special tool that attaches to an electric drill.

## Chapter 2 : Low-Cost Pole Building Construction - PDF Free Download

*Find great deals on eBay for low cost pole building construction. Shop with confidence.*

Pole construction is building in which the vertical, load-bearing members are poles embedded in the ground, and which must be long enough to support the roof. The diameter of the poles usually is about six inches at the top ends, and they are spaced much further apart than are the uprights in conventional frame construction. No excavation is necessary beyond digging holes for the poles, and there is no concrete or block foundation. The poles serve the triple function of foundation, bracing and framework, to which the floor if any, walls and roof all are fastened. Labor, time and materials all are saved in the pole framing method. Since lateral girts replace the conventional wall studs, and since fewer and longer pieces of lumber are used, the actual framework of the building can be completed quickly. This is a real advantage in bad weather, as the project can be placed under cover rapidly. Pole buildings have been approved where light frame structures are prohibited because of fire hazard. Pole framing members are so widely separated that fire is unlikely to spread from one to the other. Pole construction is now recognized by all four U. Other advantages of pole construction are: It is relatively simple to build, and little sawing is necessary. No scaffolding or forms are required during construction, and a minimum of construction labor is needed. In buildings where the loads are relatively light or the spans rather short, lower hence cheaper grades of lumber may be used. If the pole holes are dug by hand, only simple hand tools—the kind found in almost any household—are needed. There are further advantages to this kind of construction in that round timbers have two distinct advantages from the standpoint of strength. A circular timber is 18 per cent stronger in bending resistance than a rectangular timber of similar grade. A round timber, in practically all cases, possesses a very high proportion of the basic strength of its species. This is because the knots have only half the limiting effect on strength in the natural, round timber form that they do in sawed sections. Tests have shown that full-size round timber poles develop practically the full bending strength of clear wood. Another advantage of pole frame construction is its high resistance to wind forces, which results because the poles that support the building are firmly anchored in the ground. Later in this book general basic directions are given on how to construct a pole building, and these are followed by some specific plans. The design of any pole building can be simple enough for unskilled persons to construct. Except for very small buildings, the step of setting the poles, however, is not a project for one person, the reason being that you have only two hands. Below are the splashboards, girts and siding. The right side is for a more finished building, as indicated by floor plate and joists and wall framing inside the poles. Eaves are given more overhang. Neighbors helped on the barn the women cooked, and in two days the poles and main timbers of the new, cow barn were secured, and the majority of the roof was in place. Once the poles are plumb, the next step is to nail or bolt the longitudinal beams to the poles, and make sure the structure is squared up. The roof rafters are connected to this frame, and then your exterior is completed—not forgetting to put on a roof! What kinds of buildings lend themselves to pole construction? The list is long and includes just about any type of commercial building, such as a warehouse or light manufacturing plant. Then there are farm buildings of all kinds—cow barns, horse barns, cattle sheds, poultry houses, tool sheds and the like. There are homes, too. Prefabricated pole buildings for commercial and farm use are obtainable from several manufacturers. The purpose of this book, however, is to show you how you can do it yourself economically. Later some plans will be pictured in detail, and these will include houses. It was said earlier that pole construction is relatively simple, but bear in mind the operative word here is "relatively. But neither is it nearly as difficult or expensive as the conventional type of construction, which requires skilled labor, the extensive use of power tools, and more and costlier materials. Pole building in varying forms is an age-old type of construction that dates back to the Stone Age. For example, the Hidatsa of the Missouri valley were agriculturists from April to November, growing corn, greens and beans. During that period they lived in circular wooden houses 30 to 40 feet in diameter with 5-foot walls made of tree trunks and four central columns 14 feet high supporting rafters carrying branches. In some areas the roofs are very simple and supported by central poles as well as peripheral columns. Since these poles are buried deep in the ground, the building acts as a rigid frame, although the

flexibility of the members themselves assures some flexibility. In areas where hurricanes are expected, the value of this large resistance to uplift that is a part of pole construction should be considered seriously. Why is there so much current interest in pole construction? There seems to be a batch of good reasons: A limited amount of grading is required, and no excavation beyond digging the pole holes. Thus it can be accomplished without butchering the immediate area, and with a minimum disturbance of the natural surroundings such as tree roots and top soil. Pole construction offers a way to lower building costs by utilizing, if desired, steep hillside locations which present many problems for more conventional construction. There are no delays, either, in waiting for cement foundations to cure, for there are none. As inflation causes the costs of building materials and labor to climb, there is a very real need for many people to find ways to build more cheaply than before. Pole methods allow such savings. Ever since World War II there has been an everincreasing interest in self-help. Not only are there many practical advantages to "doing it yourself," but there is a very tangible glow of pride and satisfaction when one completes his own project. With the back-to-the-land movement increasing every year, many people are rejecting expensive and conspicuous life styles. They want and have only the simple tools for living, and are choosing to live in many ways as their ancestors did. All of this adds up to the reason why pole construction may be the very thing to plan on, whether it is for a home or some other building that you need. Very little has been published to date on pole construction. In fact it has been said that "the literature is nonexistent. The modern use of treated poles in the construction of restaurants, churches, schools, vacation cottages and homes began quite recently and as a West Coast phenomenon, gaining impetus with the construction in of a pole residence in California. Modern methods were learned through the experience of utility and outdoor advertising companies. At the time there was resistance both from lending sources and building code reviewers, but since then enthusiasm for the many advantages of pole construction has mushroomed. Companies which sell these and poles used in pole buildings strip the bark and then spray them with fungicides, which inhibit the attack of micro-organisms. Then the poles are pressure-impregnated with one of several preservatives. Such poles can be purchased rather inexpensively, or if you have suitable trees on your own land which can be cut into poles, you can surface-treat them yourself, or better, find a place inquire at lumber yards where they can be pressure-treated. Soft woods are favored for treated poles because they are porous and accept preservatives better than do the hard woods. Also they are easier to work with in terms of nailing or sawing. Woods listed as approved for poles to be treated include Western larch. Pacific Coast Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, jack pine, red or Norway pine, Ponderosa pine. Western red cedar and Northern white cedar. White pine also is used in the East, as are white and red spruce. However, if you have a ready access to white or red cedar, locust, redwood heart or cypress, the poles made from these woods will be inherently resistant to rot and micro-organisms. Hemlock also is rot-resistant but is more often used as lumber. These woods need not be pressure-treated, but should have the bark removed. How long will poles last before deteriorating? This is important, since the poles are the foundation and strength of the structure. There are varying answers. One firm which manufactures treated poles says: Now this estimate has risen to 45 to 50 years, since anticipated failures did not occur. The length of service has been achieved under the most severe conditions. Of course, any pole which you use inside your building will be protected, and an even longer life can be expected. The AWPI is a non-profit organization doing research on pressure-treated woods of all kinds for all uses. Their comments on the durability of poles are especially valuable, although their standards are- so high that not all manufacturers fully meet them. The permanence is achieved by treating the poles with preservative. AWPI goes on to say that "Users can be assured of the physical and preservative characteristics of the poles if the manufacturer indicates conformance with the AWPI quality control standards by the application of a permanent seal to each pole. They provide clean, odorless, paintable, non-irritating pressure-treated lumber. For poles placed in the ground and subject to leaching, one should be sure to have that treatment which is chemicallyboundâ€”not that which is leachable. Recommended by the American Society of Civil Engineers are amoniactal copper arsenite, chromated copper arsenate or chromated zinc arsenate. Pentachlorophenol in light petroleum solvent: The pole surface is comparatively clean and usually can be painted, provided the wood preserver knows prior to treatment that this is desired. There may be a slight odor until the petroleum has vaporized. This treatment has little effect on the color of the wood.

Pentachlorophenol in volatile petroleum solvent gas-home treatment: The wood surface also is clean, paintable and odorless, with its color that of the natural wood prior to treatment. The color varies from dark brown to black and the surface often is oily, especially when subjected to higher temperatures. Successful painting is impossible. These factors, plus the creosote odor, make these poles more suitable for use on the exterior of pole buildings. It should be noted that vegetation in direct contact with these poles will be killed for a year or two.

## Chapter 3 : Low-Cost Pole Building Construction

*Low-Cost Pole Building Construction starts with a brief history of pole-building construction, then covers the essentials of wood preservative options, keeping termites at bay, plus choosing a site and deciding on a design for a quality low-cost house or out-building.*

Wood poles or logs can be debarked and used without shaping square timbers. And the joints can be fastened with bolts, instead of relying on precision joinery work. I really appreciate the craftsmanship and beauty of traditional timber framing work, and I admire anyone who has the temperament and patience to cut precise-fitting joints. For my own work, however, I prefer the quick and get-it-done methods borrowed from butt-and-pass log home construction, as covered in *Living Homes: Stone Masonry, Log, and Strawbale Construction*. *Living Homes* does not cover timber frame or pole construction, per se, however, the log-building instruction includes innovative techniques that can be applied to roundwood timberframe construction, as shown with the horizontal beams and vertical support logs in the adjacent photo. Instead, holes are drilled into the logs, and rebar pins are sledge-hammered through each log to hold them together. Be sure to consult the resources below for other approaches to pole building and roundwood timber frame construction. Recommended Guide Books *Building Naturally Using Local Resources* by Ben Law Roundwood timber framing is a unique form of construction using poles in the round, rather than in the square, to create structurally stronger, lower cost and aesthetically beautiful buildings. It takes its origins from the early traditional green wood frame designs of England, and the scribing techniques of the log builders of Scandinavia, U. It uses smaller diameter poles than traditional framing and a much smaller number of them compared to log building. It is suitable for framing in different climates and has the advantage of using construction methods that are suited to the use of local materials and semi-skilled labour. This definitive manual marks the birth of a new vernacular for the 21st century. Over color photographs and step-by-step instructions guide you through the building of anything from a garden shed to your own woodland house. This practical how-to book will unquestionably be a benchmark for sustainable building using renewable local resources and evolving traditional skills to create durable, ecological, and beautiful buildings. Over 25 Low-Cost Plans by Monte Burch Pole construction can potentially save time, labor, and money, because it requires no foundation excavation, only limited grading, and fewer materials. Pole buildings allow the use of sites not suitable for other types of construction, and pole design offers excellent structural integrity and wind resistance. The poles transfer snow, wind, and building loads directly into the ground. Plus, the simplicity and ease of construction of pole buildings make them ideal for the first time builder. The book includes more than two dozen plans for projects such as carports, patios, equipment sheds, barns, garages, animal shelters, livestock shade, mobile home covers, workshops, camp shelter, vacation homes, gazebos, grape arbors, and decks. With this book you can acquire the necessary skills to take on a small project or a big one! The book is filled with numerous samples and plans for different types of homes and vacation homes. The author emphasizes planting the initial poles properly, taking into account factors such as frost depth, soil type and moisture content. Solidly planting the poles will ensure a stable house over the long-term. The process of construction is detailed from setting the initial poles, right through to putting the roof on, with brief notes on special considerations for plumbing and electrical work. The many samples featured in the book are helpful to demonstrate the diverse options for pole-framed houses.

*Floor Construction and Insulation Most pole buildings, unless a dirt floor is in order, will have a slab floor (see bottom illustration on Page 54) or a suspended floor, and if these buildings are to be located and used in cold climate areas, construction should be planned with the view to effective floor insulation.*

History[ edit ] Pole building design was pioneered in the s in the United States originally using utility poles for horse barns and agricultural buildings. The depressed value of agricultural products in the s and s and the emergence of large, corporate farming in the s created a demand for larger, cheaper agricultural buildings. Today, almost any low-rise structure can be quickly built using the post-frame construction method. Around North America, many pole-built structures are still readily seen in rural and industrial areas. Generally the posts are evenly spaced 8 to 12 feet 2. Buried posts have the benefit of providing lateral stability [5] so no braces are needed. Buried posts may be driven into the ground or set in holes then filled with soil, crushed stone, or concrete. Pole buildings may not have walls but be open shelters , such as for farm animals or equipment or for use as picnic shelters. Enclosed pole buildings have exterior curtain walls formed by girts fastened to the exterior of the posts at intervals about 2 feet 0. The walls may be designed as a shear wall to provide structural stability. Other girt systems include framing in between the posts rather than on the outer side of the posts. However, any standard siding can be used, including T , vinyl , lap siding, cedar and even brick. Using sidings other than metal may require first installing sheathing, such plywood , oriented strand board or boards. On two walls, usually the long walls, the dimensional lumber girts at the top of the walls are doubled, one on the inside and one on the outside of the posts, and usually through-bolted with large carriage bolts to support the roof load. The roof structure is frequently a truss roof supporting purlins or laths , or built using common rafters. Wide buildings with common rafters need interior rows of posts. Sometimes rafters may be attached directly to the poles. The roof pitch of pole buildings is usually low and the roof form is usually gable or lean-to. Metal roofing is commonly used as the roofing and siding material on pole buildings. The floor may be soil, concrete slab , or framed of wood. Modern developments[ edit ] In modern developments the pole barns of the s have become pole buildings for use as housing, commercial use, churches, picnic shelters or storage buildings. In the process more often than not, the poles have become posts of squared-off, pressure-treated timbers. These structures have the potential to replicate the functionality of other buildings, but they may be more affordable and require less time to construct. The most common use for pole buildings is storage buildings as it was on the farms, but today they may be for the storage of automobiles, boats, and RVs along with many other household items that would normally be found in a residential garage, or commercially as the surroundings for a light industry or small corporate offices with attached shops. Further reading[ edit ] Kern, Barbara, and Ken Kern. The owner-built pole frame house. Low-cost pole building construction. Practical pole building construction. The Encyclopedia of Wood. Structural design in wood. Van Nostrand Reinhold,

## Chapter 5 : Low-Cost Pole Building Construction: The Complete How-To Book by Ralph Wolfe

*Low Cost Pole Building Construction has 3 ratings and 0 reviews. , copies in print.*

If so, it may be time to build a new pole barn or garage. But how do you tackle this project without draining your wallet? Here are eight money-saving tricks to bear in mind when building a pole barn. If you are a shop owner looking for a new storefront, or a horse lover wanting to build your dream barn, a post-frame building is a great option. This type of construction is versatile, and a wonderful way to ensure all of your needs are met. However, constructing a post-frame building is also a great investment. To help you avoid a huge financial blow, here are eight ways to save money when building a pole barn. Spacing of your columns. Builders typically space columns anywhere between six and 12 feet. The wider your column spacing, the less costly your structure is going to be because each column and accompanying truss costs you money. But some builders may lack the engineering knowledge to design the columns, trusses and the rest of the structure to the load requirements needed for your building. And guess who ends up footing the bill? Ideally, you want to use materials that will last as long as your building does to avoid renovation costs. For example, purchasing an inexpensive, low-quality door may end up costing more if you have to replace it within 10 to 15 years if the frame disintegrates, door warps or hinges bend. This is a rule of thumb for nearly every purchase you make for your building—from windows and doors to steel and insulation materials. This is a significantly overlooked but important piece to any post-frame building. Wainscot is a 3. It is usually a different color but can also be the same color as the rest of the wall. While it will cost you a small amount up front, your wainscot will act as a buffer if you accidentally bump into the wall of your pole barn with a lawnmower, tractor or truck. Another common problem is your mower may kick up stones or sticks, shooting them at your building and scratching or denting the panel. If an accident happens, instead of replacing the entire length of the sidewall, you would only have to replace the 3. Choose building aesthetics wisely. Talk to your builder about ways to dress up your building without adding much cost. For example, consider a double gable to get a more residential look instead of shelling out for expensive siding or roof materials. Install a sliding door. Use DripStop for condensation control. To prevent condensation from forming or dripping on high-end equipment, purchase DripStop. It works well for mini warehouses, animal confinement or any cold-storage building in which you wish to deter moisture from dripping on your stuff. DripStop can potentially save you thousands of dollars in comparison to using ceiling insulation. Read more about it here. Choose an interior liner system over a drywall finish. A good tip for many buildings; adding a steel flushwall liner system interior to your building can be much less expensive than finishing your building with drywall. Weigh your options on soundproofing materials. A perforated steel liner with insulation behind it can be a better way to reduce noise, especially in commercial and shop environments. Communicate with your builder about your budget and needs before plunging in. Post-frame buildings are quite versatile, and your builder may be aware of a nifty feature or money-saving tactic you may have overlooked in your research.

## Chapter 6 : Low Cost Pole Building Construction by Douglas Merrilees

*This one-of-a-kind book will save you money, labor, time, and materials in building a small home, barn, or other structure. Involves limited grading, no excavation for a foundation, use of sites unsuited for other types of buildings, good wind resistance.*

Constructed of either wood or metal, in the United States a pole barn is essentially a roof mounted on a series of tall posts set in concrete. Unlike block or frame construction, pole buildings do not require flooring or a slab foundation -- although those can be included. Kits typically do not include a floor cement can be poured after the building is built. Do-it-yourself pole barns without a kit can cut costs significantly, especially if inexpensive or recycled materials are used. What should be included: Many pole barn kit companies offer free shipping within a specified delivery area. Building a pole barn uses basic post-and-beam construction techniques, which require standard carpentry skills. The posts of a pole barn are typically set in concrete in the ground although they can be mounted using anchor sleeves on a ground-level concrete footing or slab. For wood posts, 2-foot-by-foot posts are common. Telephone poles are often an inexpensive option, but vary in size and shape, making them harder to line up correctly. In a time-lapse video[ 8 ] , Sherman Pole Building shows a professional building crew putting up a pole barn in two days. Climate and zoning may dictate what type of pole barn can be built in a particular area. Check with the local planning department for any regulations covering pole barns, and whether a building permit is needed agricultural or certain small buildings are exempt in some areas. Generally, pole barns must meet certain requirements and copies of the plans must be filed with the local land use department. For example, Boulder County, Colo. Pole barn kits are heavy, but many companies provide free shipping within a specified delivery area; before paying shipping costs, check to see if there is a comparable kit available with free delivery from a manufacturer near the building site. Shopping for a pole barn: Some companies advertise low prices for pole barn kits for simple structures, but the materials may be untreated, substandard or salvaged. Ask where the lumber or metal posts and other materials originate. Search the National Frame Builders Association for referrals to pole barn builders and suppliers.

## Chapter 7 : How to Build an Inexpensive Pole Barn - DIY - MOTHER EARTH NEWS

*The lowest-priced brand-new, unused, unopened, undamaged item in its original packaging (where packaging is applicable). Packaging should be the same as what is found in a retail store, unless the item is handmade or was packaged by the manufacturer in non-retail packaging, such as an unprinted box or plastic bag.*

## Chapter 8 : Pole building framing - Wikipedia

*Low-Cost Pole Building Construction focuses on designs that provide good wind resistance with minimal grading and no need to excavate for a foundation. With full plans for a number of sample.*

## Chapter 9 : Pole Building Construction: Build low-cost structures with pole construction.

*Low Cost Pole Building Construction by Ralph Wolfe. This American book will save you money, labor, time, and materials in building a small home, barn, or other structure. The building method involves limited grading, no excavation for a foundation, use of sites unsuited for other types of buildings, good wind resistance, and fewer materials.*