

Raising Toolkit

Recommended for most raising not needing a crane:

- 4x4 Extended Boom Forklift (unloading, moving timbers, and raising. extension length based on frame size and access)
- Scaffolding (add wheels if on slab or framed floor)
- If on a slab it is highly recommend to rent a scissor lift as well. This will save you time.
- 2x framing for bracing at least first part of raising
- Step Ladders
- Dunnage and/or sawhorses for stacking timbers while sorting/staging

Tools for raising process:

- Hammer Drill with 1" bit (bit provided)
- Epoxy gun (provided)
- 1lb dead blow mallet for driving pegs
- Pull saw for cutting pegs
- A piece of wood (Scrap) for gauging length of pegs (3"x10" ish) with a hole over 1" in diameter (thickness based on how long you want the pegs to be)
- Straps for raising (2 minimum)
- T bit for Timberlinx (included)
- Heavy duty ratchet straps (holding timbers in place temporarily)
- Impact drill for screws

Good to have:

- Chisel for any small adjustments needed
- Large mallet or sledge for adjusting posts while setting on post bases
- 2x scraps for padding hammers to avoid denting of timbers
- Sander for handprints or smudges while raising

Tips for Raising:

- Before raising starts, study the drawings and numbers. Sort the timbers accordingly before beginning.
- The timber joinery is meant to be tight and they are large. Do not be afraid to give things a "bump" with a large mallet/sledge to align while putting together. Be sure to have something between the timber and the hammer to avoid cosmetic damage.
- Pull saws are very sharp. When cutting pegs make sure your fingers are behind the saw and not in the direction of cutting (Trust me)
- When choosing lifting point of timbers or bents, offset the balance a bit so one side is lower than the other. This allows for timbers to be put in place one side at a time instead of trying to do more than one point at once.
- Use some sort of padding under straps at timber corners to avoid crushing of the fibers while raising off of the ground. This can be scrap wood or thick cardboard corners you can buy at hardware stores. Sometimes these cardboard corners are used on the bundles of shipped timbers under their straps. These can be reused for this purpose.
- When starting the structural screws at an angle, drill from 90 degrees to start and then tilt quickly once screw starts catching.
- It is very important that you keep your drill in line with the screw. If not, the screws head will strip or your bit will. (have extra) If the bit slips, stop immediately and realign. A stripped screw head makes it very hard to remove to use another.
- DO NOT step on timbers or set anything that will mark or stain the wood.
- Be safe!







