

**Chapter 5 – Framing Interior Walls**

Preparation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Start by building the longer walls that intersect the exterior walls.</li><li>2. Remove the temporary nails connecting the upper and bottom plates and separate on the deck. Be sure the words “Upper” and “Bottom” remain in the same orientation.</li><li>3. If not presorted, select studs for framing walls by sighting along the edge of each stud to determine which direction the stud is crowned; if crowned, mark with an arrow pointing to the high side, if not crowned, mark with an arrow pointing to one end of the stud.</li><li>4. Do not use a stud if severely crowned.</li><li>5. Use only straight studs for kitchen walls and bathroom tub wall.</li></ol>
Building the Walls	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>6. Place the studs, crown up, and door components in position between the plates per the marking on the upper and bottom plates. Make sure the studs are flush with the edges of the plates and that the end studs are flush with the ends of the plates. Nail with two 16d or 3¼” Paslode nails into the studs. Make sure king/jack pairs in sliding closet walls and door components are not crowned or twisted.</li><li>7. If a half-height wall is planned with a full-height post, the upper plate of the 42”-height section will be 1½” short to accommodate the post. If a full-height post is not planned, the bottom plate will be 1½” short. This will accommodate alternative methods of anchoring the end of the wall to the deck. Studs for a half-height wall will be 39½”.</li></ol>

## Quality Points

### Chapter 5 – Framing Interior Walls

- All studs (2 nails) and components nailed in place and tight to plates
- Make sure king/jack pairs in sliding closet walls and door components are not crowned or twisted.