This sturdy house will keep your best friend warm and dry, and you’ll have fun making it. This design features a removable roof for easier cleaning, and the floor is raised off the ground to keep loyal companions protected from rainy weather.

This plan will accommodate dogs up to 60 pounds, but it can easily be modified to fit a dog of any size.

**BUILD TIME**

Cutting parts: 1 – 2 hours  
Assembly: 1 – 2 hours  
Finishing: 1 – 2 hours  
Total: 3 – 6 hours
Dog House

TOOLS

Circular saw
Table saw
Jig saw
Drill/driver
7/64" countersink drill bit
Clamps
Straightedge
Stapler
Hammer
Utility knife
Square
Brad nailer or hammer and nail set
Damp rag to wipe up excess glue

SUPPLIES

(3) ¾" x 4' x 8' exterior plywood
(2) 1' x 4' x 10'
2" deck screws
15# roofing felt
One bundle asphalt shingles
3/8" galvanized staples
¾" roofing nails
1 ½" galvanized brads or finish nails
Waterproof wood glue

CUT LIST

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 36 x 36&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 40 x 23&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 34 ½ x 40&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 48 x 27 ¾&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>¾ x 48 x 27&quot; (exterior plywood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>¾ x 1 5/8 x 17&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>¾ x 1 5/8 x 28&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>¾ x 1 5/8 x 48&quot;</td>
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</table>
Dog House

Front layout

18" 18"

36"

18"

16"

3 1/2"

14"

36"
BUILDING STEPS

01 Rip and cross-cut the sides (B), bottom (C), long roof (D) and short roof (E) from exterior plywood to the dimensions on the cut list. Unless you are working with a large support for your table saw, you should make your first cuts from a full sheet of plywood with a circular saw and straightedge as a guide. You can then trim or cut smaller sheets to size on your table saw.

02 To make the front and back pieces (A), start by cutting two squares measuring 36" from your plywood. Clamp them together keeping all edges flush and lay out the roof angle cuts according to the measurements on the illustration detail. Using a straighedge as a guide, make the angled cuts with your circular saw.

03 Attach the sides (B) to the back (A) by drilling countersunk holes through the face of the back piece and into the edge of the side pieces. Attach with glue and 2" deck screws.

04 Lay out the door opening on the front piece (A) according to the measurements on the illustration detail. Drill a ¼" pilot hole inside your opening's marks to insert your jig saw blade and cut out the opening.

05 Place two scrap 2 x 4 pieces on edge inside the side/back assembly and place the bottom piece (C) on top of them. Drill countersunk pilot holes through the sides and back and into the edge of the bottom piece all the way around, spacing your holes about 6" apart. Remove the bottom piece, apply glue to the three edges with pilot holes, place it back inside the assembly and attach with 2" deck screws.
BUILDING STEPS

06 Put the front piece (A) in place and drill countersunk pilot holes through the face and into the edge of the sides and bottom piece. Remove front, apply glue to those edges and attach the front with 2" deck screws.

07 Make the roof by drilling through the face of the longer piece and into the edge of the shorter piece along the 48" long edge. Apply glue to the edge of the shorter piece and attach with 2" deck screws. This step is easiest to do with the roof panels standing up on their shorter edge (front or back as opposed to top or bottom) on the floor.

08 Rip your 1 x 4 lumber in half, resulting in two pieces of lumber about 1 ¾" wide, then cut all corner trim pieces (F) to 17" long. Attach them flush with the bottom of the dog house and overlapping the joints as shown in the illustration. Attach with glue and brads or finish nails and hammer.

09 To assure a tight fit for the roof trim, start by cutting a 45° angle on one end of a rake (G), hold it in place under the roof edge and mark the other end at the bottom edge of the roof. Cut a parallel 45° at that mark and then attach with glue and brads. Repeat this step for the other three roof rake pieces (G). Once they are attached with brads, go back and drill countersunk pilot holes through the roof top into the rakes at 6" intervals, then attach with 2" deck screws.

10 For the fascia (H), measure between the rakes or hold a piece of trim and mark it and cut it to length. Then rip a 45° bevel along one edge to match the bottom edge of the roof. Attach with glue and brads, then countersunk screws as with the rakes.
BUILDING STEPS

11 Apply roofing felt on top of the roof, roll it out and let it overhang, then trim it flush with a utility knife after attaching to the roof with staples. To make a starter strip for your shingles, score a line on the back of a shingle along the top edge of the cellophane/adhesive strip. Bend at the line and break the shingle apart. Place it on the roof face up with the adhesive along the bottom edge, keeping the shingle edges flush or overhanging the roof edge just a bit. Attach with roofing nails (3 along the top of the starter strip). Continue along the entire bottom edge of both sides.

12 Apply shingles as you would a regular roof, starting from the bottom, overlapping each course and staggering the shingle slots/seams.

13 Finish the peak by applying ridge caps. Cut a shingle in thirds, and then cut back the top half at a slight angle so it will be hidden by the next layer of shingles applied on top of it. Apply them by bending the shingle over the peak and attaching with nails just above the adhesive strip, about 2" in from the angled edge. On the last ridge cap, nail through the face of the shingle and apply a thick bead of silicone sealant over the nail head.

14 Fill all countersunk screw holes with wood putty, make sure all nail heads are set and sand everything smooth. Apply exterior paint and/or finish according to manufacturer recommendations.
FASTENER AND HARDWARE INFORMATION SHEET

For interior or exterior applications
Use fasteners and hardware that are in compliance with the manufacturer’s recommendations and the building codes for their intended use. As with any good design and construction practices, treated wood should not be used in applications where trapped moisture or water can occur. Where design and/or actual conditions allow for constant, repetitive or long periods of wet conditions, only stainless steel fasteners should be used.

For exterior applications
The following minimum galvanization levels may be used for connectors, joist hangers, fasteners and other hardware that are placed in direct contact with exterior applications of micronized copper treated wood:

- **Fasteners** - nails, screws, etc.
  ASTM – A 153 (1 oz/ft²)
- **Hardware** - connectors, joist hangers, etc.
  ASTM – A 653 G90 (0.90 oz/ft²)

The effects of other building materials within a given assembly, along with environmental factors, should also be considered when selecting the appropriate hardware and fasteners to use for a given project containing treated wood.

Stainless Steel fasteners and hardware are required for Permanent Wood Foundations below grade and are recommended for use with treated wood in other severe exterior applications such as swimming pools, salt water exposure, etc. - Type 304 and 316 are recommended grades to use.

**Aluminum** building products may be placed in direct contact with YellaWood® brand products used for interior uses and above ground exterior applications such as decks, fencing, and landscaping projects. Examples of aluminum products include siding, roofing, gutters, door and window trim, flashing, nails, fasteners and other hardware connectors. However, direct contact of treated products and aluminum building products should be limited to code-compliant construction applications that provide proper water drainage and do not allow the wood to be exposed to standing water or water immersion.

We recommend you contact the aluminum building products manufacturer for its recommendations regarding use of its aluminum products in contact with treated wood in ground contact applications or when exposed to salt water, brackish water, or chlorinated water, such as swimming pools or hot tubs.

Also check with the aluminum building products manufacturer regarding compatibility with other chemicals and cleaning agents and the use of their aluminum products in commercial, industrial, and specialty applications such as boat construction.

YellaWood® brand pressure treated products are treated with copper and other preservatives (the “Preservatives”) and preservative methods, systems, and technologies of unrelated third parties. For details regarding the Preservatives, methods, systems, and technologies used by Great Southern Wood Preserving, Incorporated, see http://www.greatsouthernwood.com/products/yellowood or write us at P.O. Box 610, Abbeville, AL 36310. Ask dealer for warranty details or visit http://www.greatsouthernwood.com/products/warranties. For important handling and other information concerning our products or for a copy of the YellaWood® brand Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), please visit us at www.greatsouthernwood.com or write us at P.O. Box 610, Abbeville, AL 36310. YellaWood® and the yellow tag are federally registered trademarks of Great Southern Wood Preserving, Incorporated.

Great Southern Wood Preserving, Incorporated makes no warranties expressed or implied as to the fitness for a particular purpose of this plan.
• Consult the end tag to determine which preservative or preservative system was used in the treatment of that particular product. YellaWood® brand products may be used in direct contact with aluminum building products when limited to code-compliant construction applications that provide proper water drainage and do not allow the wood to be exposed to standing water or water immersion.
• Use fasteners and other hardware that are in compliance with building codes for the intended use.
• Do not burn preserved wood.
• Wear a dust mask and goggles when cutting or sanding wood.
• Wear gloves when working with wood.
• Some preservative may migrate from the treated wood into soil/water or may dislodge from the treated wood surface upon contact with skin.
• Wash exposed skin areas thoroughly.
• All sawdust and construction debris should be cleaned up and disposed of after construction.
• Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing before reuse.
• Preserved wood should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect contact with drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as fresh water docks and bridges.
• Do not use preserved wood under circumstances when the preservative may become a component of food, animal feed or beehives.
• Do not use preserved wood as mulch.
• Only preserved wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used.
• If the wood is to be used in an interior application and becomes wet during construction, it should be allowed to dry before being covered or enclosed.
• If you desire to apply a paint, stain, clear water repellent or other finish to your preservative-treated wood, we recommend following the manufacturer’s instructions and label of the finishing product. Before you start, we recommend you apply the finishing product to a small exposed test area before finishing the entire project to ensure it provides the intended result before proceeding.
• Mold growth can and does occur on the surface of many products, including untreated and treated wood, during prolonged surface exposure to excessive moisture conditions. To remove mold from the treated wood surface, wood should be allowed to dry. Typically, mild soap and water can be used to remove remaining surface mold. For more information visit www.epa.gov
• Projects should be designed and installed in accordance with federal, state and local building codes and ordinances governing construction in your area, and in accordance with the National Design Specifications (NDS) and the Wood Handbook.

Disposal Recommendations:
Preserved wood may be disposed of in landfills or burned in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.