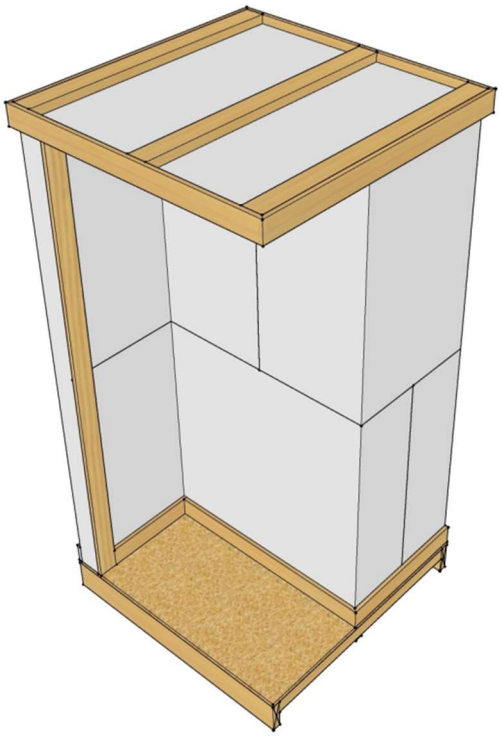
This painting workstation is designed to allow two students to practice different processes and techniques related to whatever module they are studying.

It is designed to:

- Take up minimal space (4' x 4') in a warehouse or lab
- Provide the opportunity for different painting skills to be practiced:
  - Wall surfaces
  - Ceiling surfaces
  - Taping and masking
  - Brushing
    - Trim painting on different planes
    - Cutting in for various edges and at different angles
  - Rolling
  - Caulking
  - Drywall repair
  - Spackling
  - Sanding
  - Spraying



- Be able to be moved with a standard pallet jack and stored when not needed

The floor platform:

- Should be made with pallet jack fork clearance in mind so measure your equipment to verify the width and height clearance is acceptable
  - 45” maximum fork width
  - 3” fork height at lowest point
  - Can be simplified if mobility is not needed:
    - with solid 2 x 6 boards at the ends and 2x4 center braces
    - OR all 2x4 framing can substituted for the 2x6s
  - The floor deck can also be made with two layers of 7/16” OSB
    - This material is usually cheaper than ¾”, is close to the same thickness when doubled, and can save costs in the build
- Remember to orient the floor according to the plans with the center spine wall resting on top of the center joist for strength

Wall A:

- This center spine wall needs nailers opposing on each end for drywall fastening (see plans). Don’t worry about how they are oriented when constructing as long as they are installed opposite each other as the wall can be flipped top to bottom to get the proper connections when assembling.

- A center stud is placed 24” on center but 16” on center could be made by adding one more stud.
    - 24” on center offers more room in the wall for open space for practicing repairs and adding backers

    - 16” on center layout provides more framing in the wall to have to work around (more of a challenge)

Wall B:

- Two of these walls should be constructed as matching parts that flank the center wall
- The center stud in this panel is set 16” on center from the corner but could be eliminated if desired as the width of the wall is less than 24”

Drywall placement

- The drywall panels are set in a unusual wall not common in construction in that there is a butt joint placed in the center of the spine wall
- This is optional and the drywall can span across the wall with no seam. It is in the plans to allow students learning drywall skills to practice hanging and finishing a butt joint

Trim boards:

- Simple 1 x 4 boards are shown in the plans
    - Different profiles of trim can be used to finish out the workstation
        - Profiled base boards
        - Profiled casing for the vertical trim

Construction notes:

- Great care should be taken to square all of the parts to each other when assembling all of the panels otherwise the result can be very skewed

- Keep in mind the drywall serves to provide all of the vertical shear for the workstation so as panels are being hung square should be checked and corrected and a reasonable amount of screws should be used

- A carpenters square is necessary for truing the project as levels are not effective for something so small and it is more important that the panels are square relative to each other than level to anything else

- Order of assembly should be:
  1. Floor platform first then add the decking

2. Attach spline wall (A) with the corner nailers oriented properly making sure you attach wall framing to floor framing for strength
3. Attach wing walls (B) to spine wall and floor checking for square and leveling out the top plates at the same time
    - The floor outline works well for setting the bottom of the walls square if it is built true

4. Build the ceiling panel on top of the wall assemblies by laying one piece of drywall for the ceiling face down on the top of the walls first and putting three 2 x 4s flat on top of this panel

5. Fasten the ceiling to the walls from above while squaring the wall corners at the same time
    - It helps to center the spine wall on the ceiling and set the wing walls square afterwards
    - Fasten through the flat 2 x 4s and drywall into the top plates with 3” screws for maximum adjustability