Important Safety Notes:
- Remove nails and other obstructions to prevent them from being thrown while cutting.
- Be sure electrical wires, pipes, and other building components will not be cut or damaged.
- Wear eye protection and follow safety procedures recommended by the saw manufacturer.
- To avoid injury or damage, use blocks or bracing to prevent cutout section from dropping as it is freed.
- Stay clear of cutting area while sawing; be especially careful of hand placement and falling debris on the interior, underneath the work area.

Important Warnings:
- Do not cut roof trusses. If trusses must be cut, obtain expert guidance from an architect, structural engineer, or roof truss manufacturer. Work from professionally prepared plans.
- Support the roof with braces before cutting rafters, to prevent roof failure which can cause severe injury and structural damage.
- Obtain guidance from an architect or structural engineer, if more than one rafter is cut to prevent roof failure and possible injury.

Tools Needed:
- Safety Glasses
- Saw
- Hammer
- Utility Knife
- Crow Bar
- #8 x 1 5/8" Truss Head Drywall Screws
- Shingles
- Roofing Felt
- Sealant
- 2" x 4" Lumber
- Plywood/Drywall
- Level/Plumb Bob
- Tape Measure
- Crow Bar
- Utility Knife
- Hammer
- Saw
- Safety Glasses

Important Precautions:
Skylights are subject to condensation caused by warm moist air rising from the room below. Insulate the light shaft and other areas surrounding skylight to minimize condensation. In some cases, the light shaft may require special ventilators to remove moist air.
- To prevent roof failure and possible injury, be sure the skylight remains adequately supported by the roof, if either headers or rafters are setback from edge of the rough opening.

Horizontal Cross Section:
Building Light Tunnel

In structures that have a space between the ceiling and the roof such as an attic or crawl space, a light tunnel must be built. Nailers of 2” x 4” must be used to frame the opening between the roof header and the ceiling header. These will be used for attaching the finishing material, i.e., drywall, wall board, plywood, etc. The light tunnel should be wrapped with insulation for optimum performance. Select the desired shaft, and frame accordingly.

**ANGLED SHAFT**
An angled shaft is required when the skylight cannot be positioned directly above the area to be lighted because of existing pipes, electrical wiring, duct work, or roof limitations such as ridges or valleys. Locate the skylight as close to the desired areas as possible, and then build the shaft on an angle to the ceiling opening.

**SPLAIED SHAFT**
The splayed shaft is used to permit the greatest light exposure. This is done by making the ceiling opening larger than the roof opening.

**STRAIGHT SHAFT**
A straight shaft from the roof to ceiling can be used. If the roof is flat the ceiling and roof openings will be the same dimension. With a pitched roof, however, the roof opening will be slightly larger than the ceiling opening.

**Built-Up Roofs:**  
(Use 4” model or check local building codes.)
Carefully apply hot pitch or sealant to the surrounding area and base of curb flange. Cover with rock.

**Barrel Tile Instructions:**  
(Use 4” or 6” curb. Check local building codes.)
After locating skylight position on roof, carefully remove barrel tiles and cut rough opening. Center skylight over rough opening, and secure into place using pre-punched holes in flange. Mop in rolling roofing over flashing. Cement tiles on roof around curb and skylight assembly. Finish inside curb with drywall and trim.

**Prepare Rough Opening**

**Step 1 - Identify Desired Location**
- Overhead Placement: Consider natural light, sunshine and shade.
- Eye Level Placement: Consider natural light, sunshine and shade. To optimize the view, the eye level is from 56” to 67” from the floor.
- Obstructions: Consider HVAC duct, gas/water pipes, and electrical devices.

**Step 2 - Determine Type of Light Shaft & Header Setback**

**Step 3 - Measure and Mark Corners**
Locate position by measuring from a known point such as a vent passing through the roof. Mark rectangular opening.

**Step 4 - Remove Shingles and Nails**
Remove shingles and nails from area at least 10” back from opening. Mark rough opening (A) by stretching and snapping a chalkline, and cut opening (B).

**Step 5 - Install Headers**
Based on size of opening and rafter pattern.

**Step 6 - Frame out the inside of the roof opening with double headers at the top and bottom of the opening. Butt 2x4’s against the outside of the truss or rafters that frame the opening, and nail into place to provide extra stability when mounting the skylight. Any rafter or truss that runs through the skylight opening must be cut to meet local building codes.**

**Step 7 - Apply a liberal amount of sealant to the surrounding roof opening. Carefully center the skylight into place. Using pre-punched holes in flange, secure to roof surface using #8x1 5/8” Truss Head Drywall Screws. Apply liberal amount of sealant to cover each hole, fastener, and the outside of curb flange.**

**Pitched Roofs:** Replace shingles, covering base of curb flange. For impact glass units, use #10 x 1 5/8” Truss Head Drywall Screws (supplied).

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**Planning**

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