

## Timber House Assembly Instructions

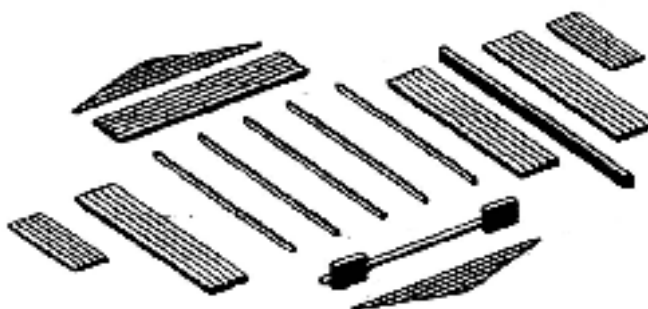
1. Please do not be frightened by the size of the timber package. Once you have sorted the parts and reconciled them against the enclosed parts list, everything will seem much easier. Please be sure to double-check the enclosed parts with the parts list before you begin erection to ensure everything is exactly as it should be. Assuming that it is, you can start assembly.

You will need the following tools:

- Handsaw
- Screwdriver
- Battery Powered Drill
- Rubber Hammer
- Hammer
- Spirit Level
- Measuring Tape
- Carpet Knife
- Pliers

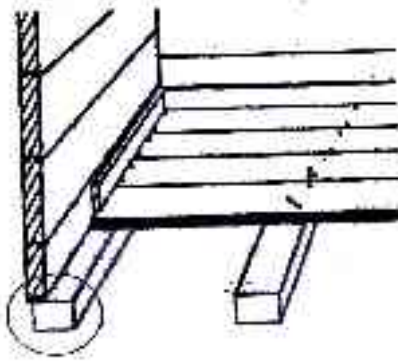
Sort the parts according to the enclosed plans and parts lists, **please see figure 1:**

**Figure 1**



2. Place the impregnated floor joists onto the foundation at approximately equal distances from each other. (A damp proof course, e.g. bitumen felt, placed between the foundation and floor joists will help to protect against moisture and decay). Now, assemble the two lower wall boards (two halves of the wall boards for the front and rear parts, and the complete boards for the side walls). When needed, use a rubber hammer, or mallet, and a spare piece of timber and tap the pieces together. **DO NOT** strike directly onto the groove or milled area as this will damage the surface. The position of the lower boards will give you the exact measurement to fix the foundation boards. NB: the side wall boards must stretch 3-5mm over the ends of the foundation boards, this will protect against rain and moisture.

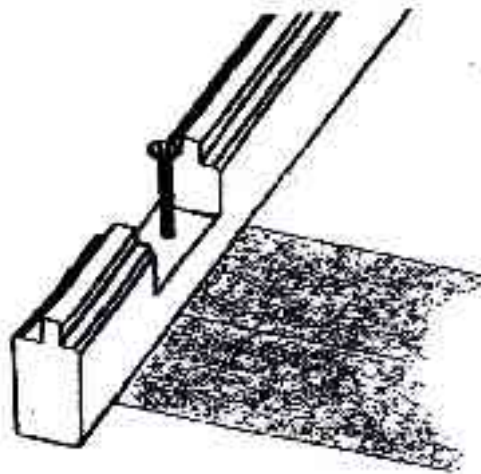
**Figure 2 (3-5mm overlap)**



NB: different models include different foundation boards, please follow enclosed foundation plan.

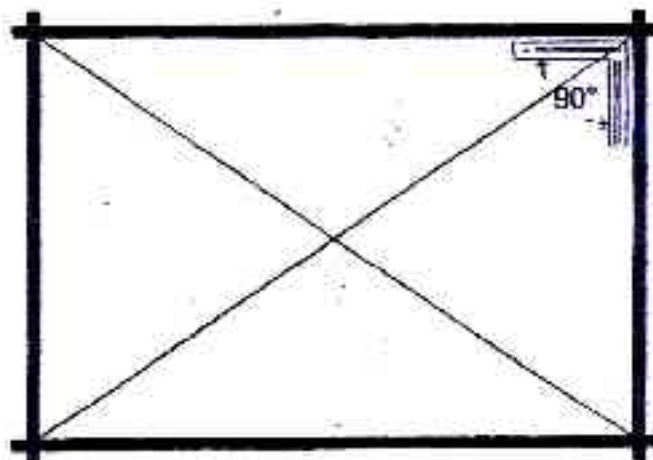
3. When you have assemble the whole structure, 'exactly' at right angles, and 'completely' leveled, fix the first board into the corner joints of the foundation boards using the long nails or screws as supplied (please be sure to drill the holes first). **Please see Figure 3.**

**Figure 3**



4. When you have the first six or so boards, measure the diagonal with a measuring tape, and confirm that the building is still at right angle. Please see Figure 4.

**Figure 4**

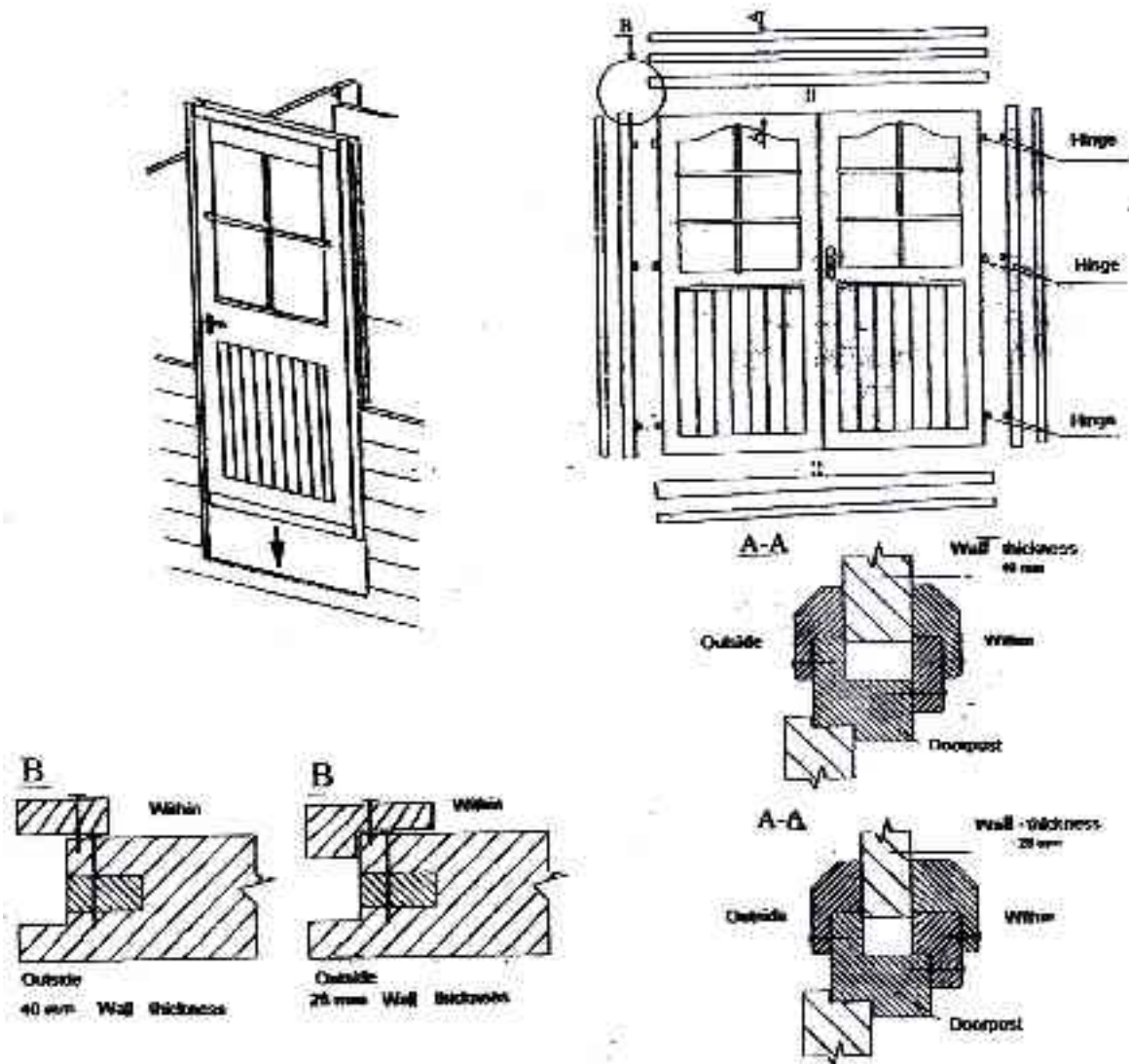


**5.** Next, assemble the walls row by row, observing that if you have a window it will have to be mounted at the right height. (If desired, it is usually possible to fix a window a row higher or lower, follow the plan).

**6.** Now mount the door. Starting from the top, push the door, with it's case, into the door opening (**see Figure 5**). With some house models the inner door case is supplied in the disassembled form, to assemble simply fix the four parts of the door case with 3.5x45 screws.

If you have a double door, it must be totally assembled. To do this connect the four parts of the case and screw them together ensuring that the frame is square, it is better to add glue to the joint before screwing the parts together. Double doors are to be mounted later. (**See phase 8**).

**Door Assembly Figure 5**



7. When all the wall boards are assembled the end elements can be mounted. Next, mount the ridge boards into the openings in the end wall boards. The different houses are additionally supplied with either a right-side or left-side rafter, as appropriate.

8. If you have a double door, mount it now.

It is possible to adjust the door in a way that free movement is ensured. To achieve this, you must once again check the leveling of the house. If needed, distance pieces can be placed under the foundation boards.

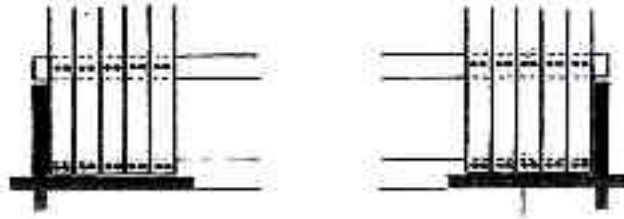
9. Floor – extra details can be found in package.

It is recommended that the undersides of the floorboards are impregnated before fixing.

The floorboards have tongues and grooves, to mount the floor start from the front wall, the tongue must remain towards the door, if needed the last board can be sawn to fit the floor. Always be sure the floor is firmly covered with boards. Strike two nails in a slanting position into the floor boards and floor joists. (See Figure 6).

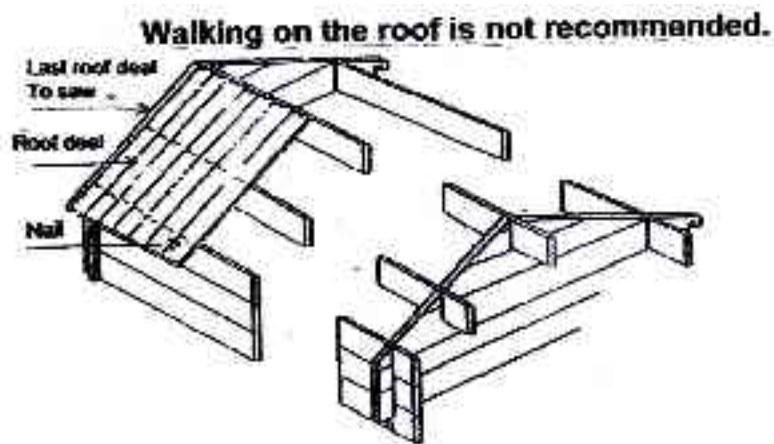
NB When floorboards are very dry they will absorb moisture. To avoid the boards cracking, it is not recommended to fix the boards very tightly against each other.

**Figure 6**



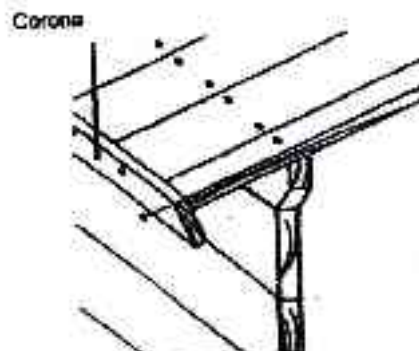
10. To cover the roof, you must turn the boards in a way that the grooves face inwards. Start with two boards from the front of the house, while the tongue remains outwards, the next boards can then be fixed in line with one another (see Figure 7).

**Figure 7**



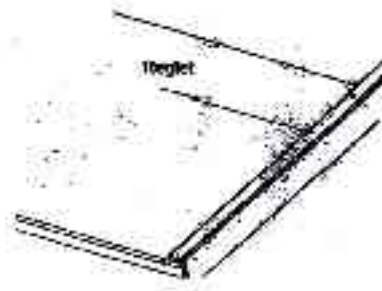
11. Fix the eaves boards in line with the top edge of the roof surface. (See Figure 8). Next, cover the roof with Bitumen felt. In doing this please ensure that the edges of the felt remain approximately 2cm over the eaves board to protect from rainwater.

**Figure 8**



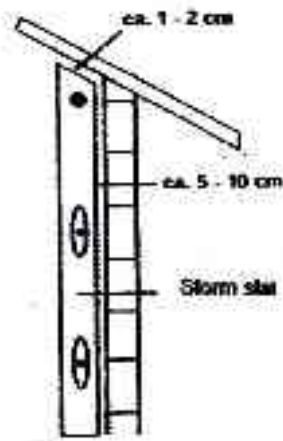
12. Now fix the end boards and battens to the roofs surface and screw them to the ridge, wall board and eaves board (see Figure 9). It is recommended to drill the holes into the battens first.

**Figure 9**



**13.** If you have a model with a 40mm wall thickness the wind screens can be mounted onto the crossings of the boards. **Please see Figure 10.** Now mark the location of the top hole and drill a hole through the end board with a 6mm or 8mm wood or metal bit. Fix the batten first with a corresponding wrench screw and then fasten it firmly. Then drill the next two holes along the batten and fit the next two screws. Tighten these screws by hand only, too much strength can adversely affect the mounting of the house. **Please see Figure 11.**

**Figure 10**



Make sure that the wind screen batten is connected with the top end board.

**Figure 11**



**14.** To avoid problems, we recommend that you visually check the assembly regularly. Test the fitness of the doors and adjust them if needed.

**We hope you enjoy your new garden house!**

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