



GENERAL INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Dear client,

Thank you for choosing one of our environmentally friendly garden houses!

A wooden garden house is an eco-product that is manufactured from 100% renewable natural resources. Your garden house uses the highest-quality wood grown in Nordic conditions. Our caring attitude towards the sustainable use of natural resources is evidenced by the FSC certificate awarded to our company.

To manufacture our products we use advanced technology and implement our extensive experience in the field of wooden-house production. We can assure you that before your garden house was delivered to you, it underwent (and passed) a thorough inspection procedure. The implementation and efficiency of our quality management system are reflected in our ISO 9001 certificate.

Wood is a 100% natural and living material which can expand and shrink (by less than 3% in terms of width or thickness). There can also be differences in its colour, or elements of it may be twisted or bent. These peculiarities will not hamper the installation of the garden house. Besides ecological cleanness, wood is considered to be the most appealing construction material. Every wooden element in a garden house is unique and special in regard to its texture and to the size and shape of the branches. The stability of the product is not impaired by intact or ingrown knots, resin pockets, small fissures or cracks caused by the drying process of each element if they have not penetrated through it. There may be finger-jointed elements in your garden house which, during processing, have become even more stable in terms of the twisting and bending which could occur in the future. When using your garden house, you should take normal physical phenomena (e.g. condensation forming on windows) into consideration.

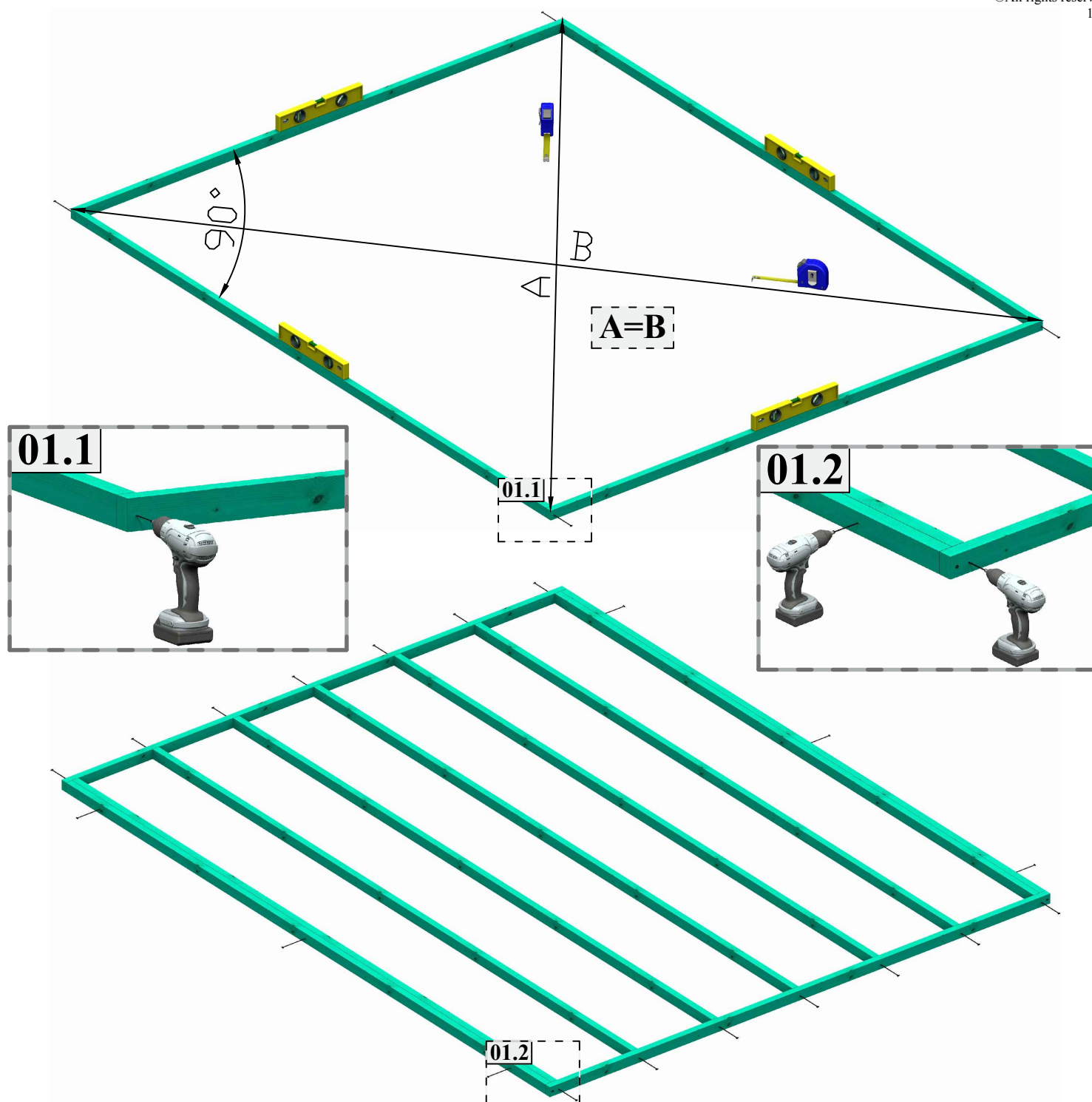
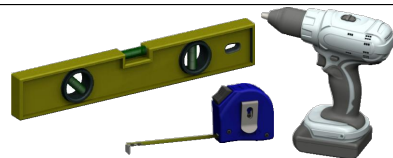
Important:


- Before you start installing your garden house, read these instructions carefully. They will help prevent potential problems and avoid you wasting time. These are general installation instructions that apply to different types of garden houses.
- Do not leave the package containing the elements of the garden house or the elements themselves exposed to weather conditions, in contact with the ground or in heated rooms.
- Ensure that there is no transport damage. If you detect any damage to the packaging or elements, immediately record it by taking photos and sending them (along with a description) to the Seller.
- Prepare foundations that take the size of the house and the peculiarities of the soil into account. Only strong, perfectly levelled foundations will ensure a smooth installation process.
- Before you start installing the house, verify that the set is complete and that all of the elements are of high quality. The list of elements can be found on the illustrations of the house. Should you find a damaged or missing element, the problem should be immediately recorded by taking photos (before you start assembling) and the information forwarded to the Seller. Please also acquaint yourself with the terms and conditions of the warranty that applies to your garden house.
- During installation pay attention to any weather conditions (wind, snow, ice or rain) that could damage the product.
- The minimum distance between the upper edge of the foundation and the first wall element of the garden house should be 45 mm.
- A damp-proof barrier should be used between the foundation and the wooden structure.
- The subframe should be level and square.
- The outer edge of the bottom wall row should be installed 5 mm beyond the outer edge of the foundation.
- To ensure the safety and long life of the garden house, it is important to protect it from weather conditions with the help of anchors, storm strips and roof felt strips – even if these accessories are not included in your set.
- Do not rigidly fix any objects to the walls which could hamper the normal drying, shrinking, settling and expansion of the garden house. (This should also be borne in mind when fastening the nut of the storm strip.)
- Roof felt as a covering material (if included in the set) is designed for short-term use only. However, it is also suitable for use as an underlayer with other roofing materials.
- When installing roof boards, the need for a 1-2 mm expansion gap should be borne in mind.
- After installation, in order to prevent discolouration, bending and expansion, the garden house must be finished in its entirety with a wood preservative, at least on the outside (including windows and doors, which must be treated on both sides). Regarding the choice of wood preservative, we recommend consulting an expert/paint seller or the Seller of the garden house.

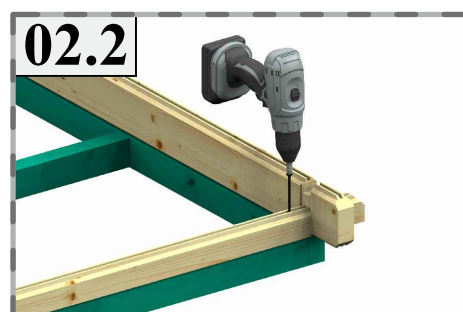
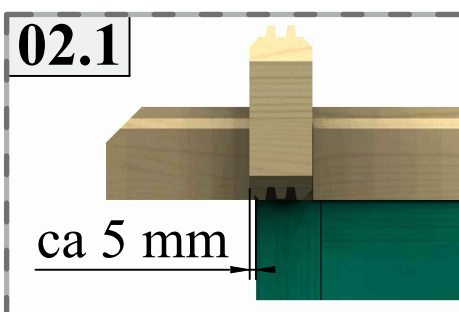
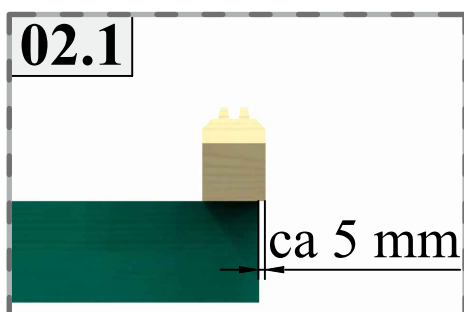
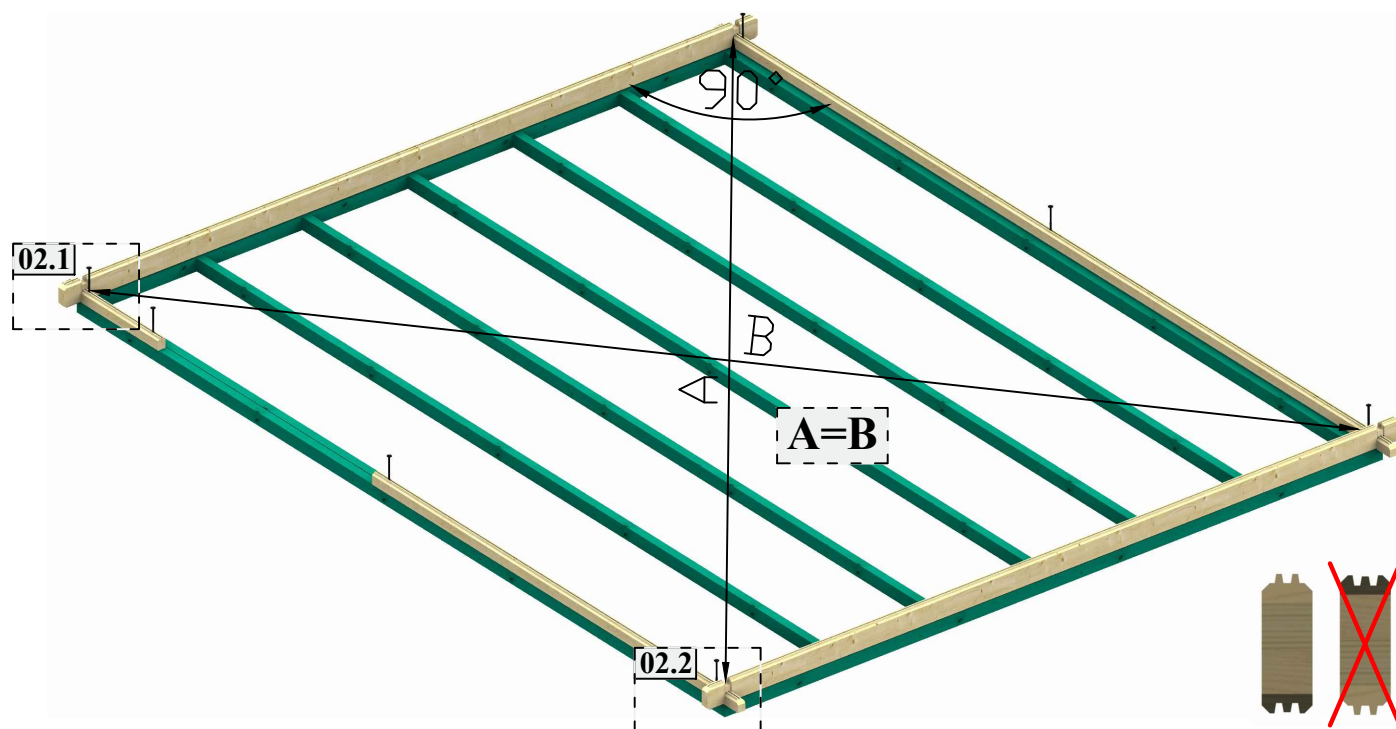
Recommendations:


- To prevent splits in the wood, we recommend pre-drilling screw holes.
- There may be unplaned areas, dull areas or areas where knots extend beyond the edge of the roof or floor boards of the garden house. To achieve the best results, the boards can be placed so that these defects remain hidden by rotating the boards as necessary.
- To achieve better weather resistance, the points of contact between the glass and the wood should be sealed with silicon after the doors and windows are painted.

Please inform the Seller of the garden house of your experience regarding this product, be it positive or negative. Such feedback helps us improve the quality of our products and service so as to better meet your needs and expectations.



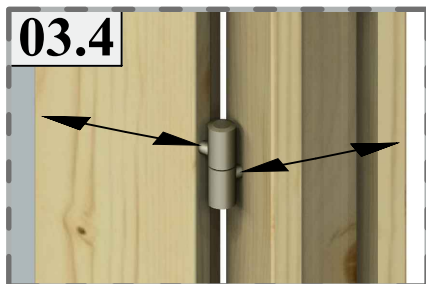
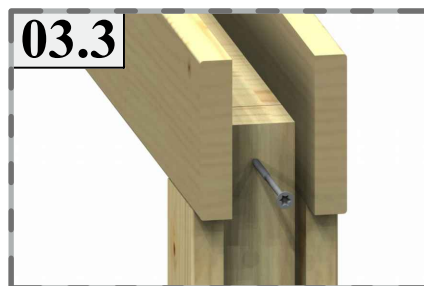
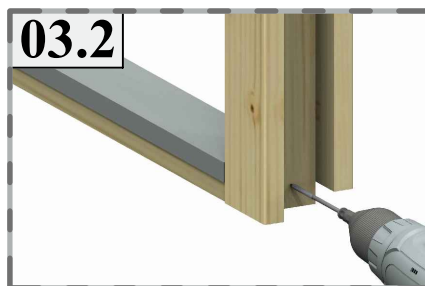
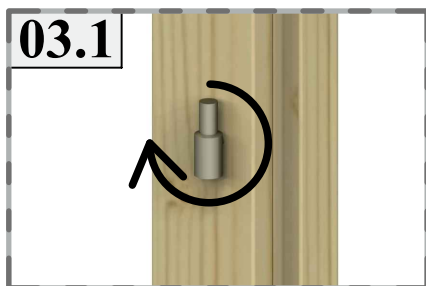
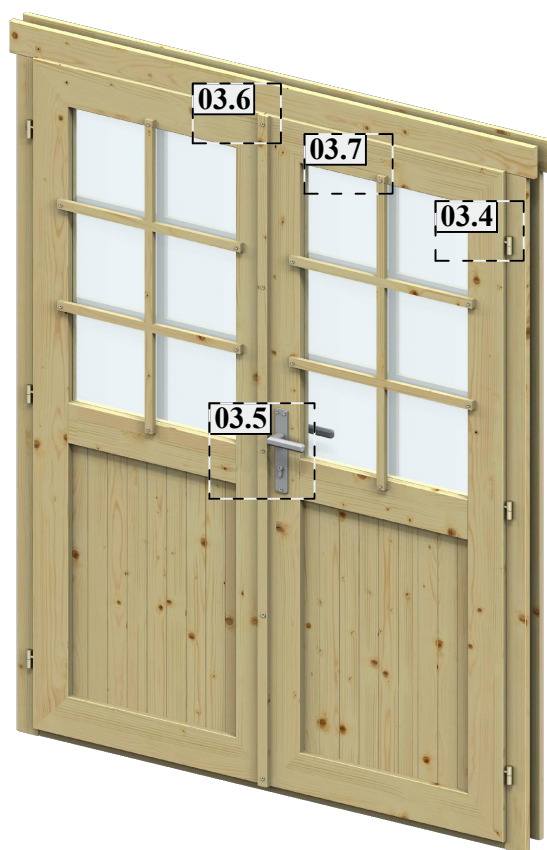
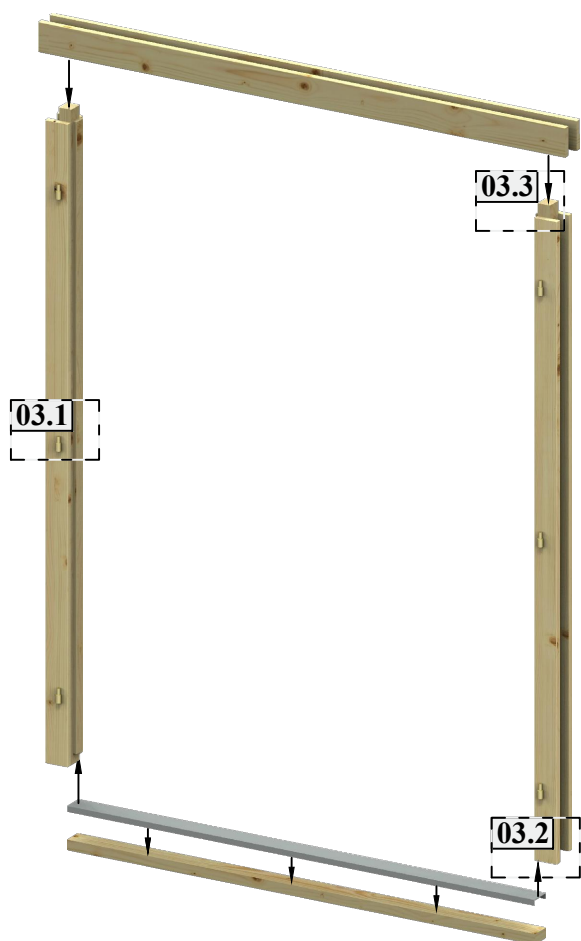
 A foundation is the lowest and most supporting layer of a building. Its uneven settling causes loss of stability and affects the entire building. The choice of foundation should be based on the geographical peculiarities of the location (e.g. the soil and the freezing limit of the ground) in which the garden house will be built and the nature of the particular building. We recommend the following types of foundations: block foundation; strip footing; pier foundation; or base slab. It is important to ensure that when building the garden house the subframe is level and square. Squareness can be checked by comparing the lengths of the diagonals ($A=B$). **NB! Depending on the type of house, the cross-sections and installation methods of a subframe may be different - check this in the installation instructions of the garden house. In order to prevent complaints later on, please consult an expert.**




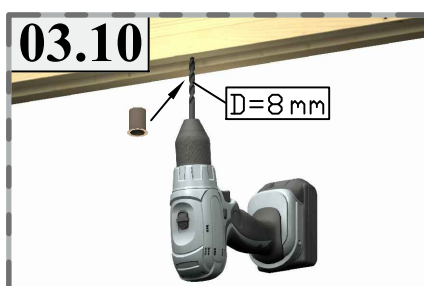
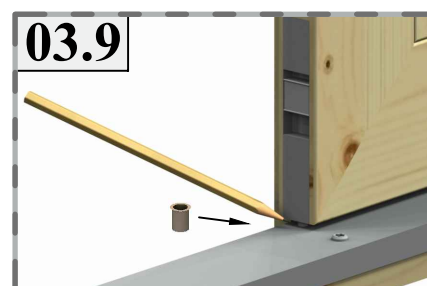
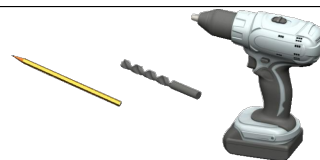
 Install the wall elements according to the wall schemes in the installation instructions of the garden house. Start with the incomplete elements of the front and rear wall and thereafter install the complete elements of the side walls. Ensure that the outer edge of the first wall row is around 5 mm beyond the outer edge of the subframe/foundation (02.1). Next, fasten the incomplete elements to the subframe (02.2). **NB! Before fastening the first wall row, check that diagonals A and B are equal ($A=B$).** In order to protect the structure against wind and storms, the subframe (or in the absence thereof, the first wall row) should be fastened to the foundation (for instance with a metal angle or an anchor bolt). To protect the structure against humidity we recommend placing packing film or tar paper between the foundation and wooden elements of the garden house. These auxiliary materials are not included in the assembly kit.




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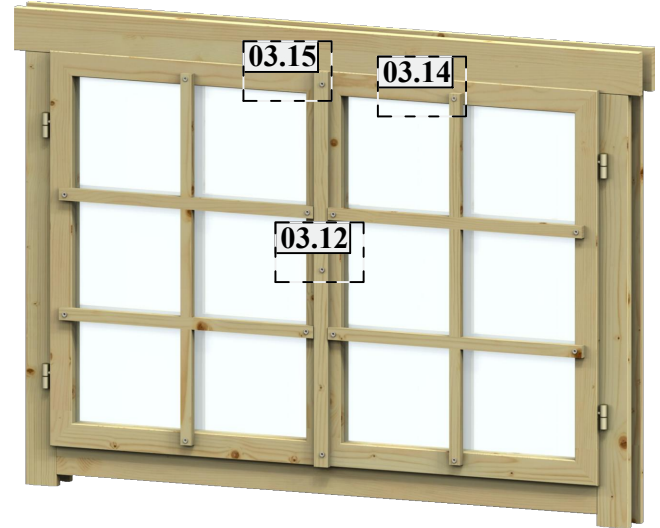
 As the jambs of the double-sided door are disassembled to facilitate transportation, these should be assembled before installation. First, fasten the bolt hinges on the side jambs (03.1). Continue with the assembling of the jambs (03.2-3). Next, install the assembled door jamb in the house (see Article 4). When the general assembly of the house is completed, install the door leaves. If necessary, adjust the bolt hinges (03.4). Attach hardware (03.5). Fasten the connection strip (03.6) and cover strips (if included in the assembly set) (03.7).




 Fasten the doorsill with metal screws on the subframe (03.8). Next, mark the central points of the fastening opening (spingalet) (03.9) and drill holes with a depth of 15 mm (03.10) using an 8 mm drill. If necessary, you can change the direction of the lock tongue (03.11).



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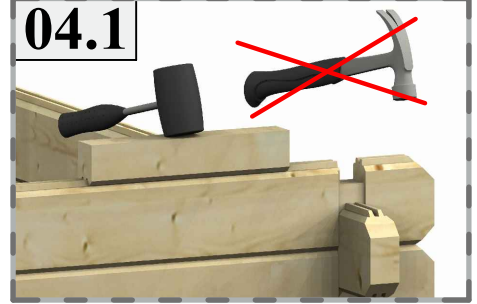
 All windows are packed fully assembled. Window handles should always remain inside (03.12). Cover strips (if included in the assembly set of a window) should be fastened with screws (03.13-14). In the case of double windows opening to the outside, a connection strip should be installed which is fastened to the outside of the house (03.15). **NB! When installing the windows in the house, ensure they open on the correct side.**



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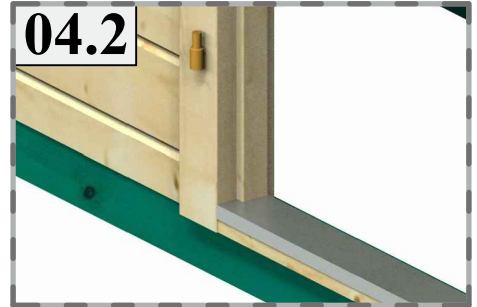
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04.1

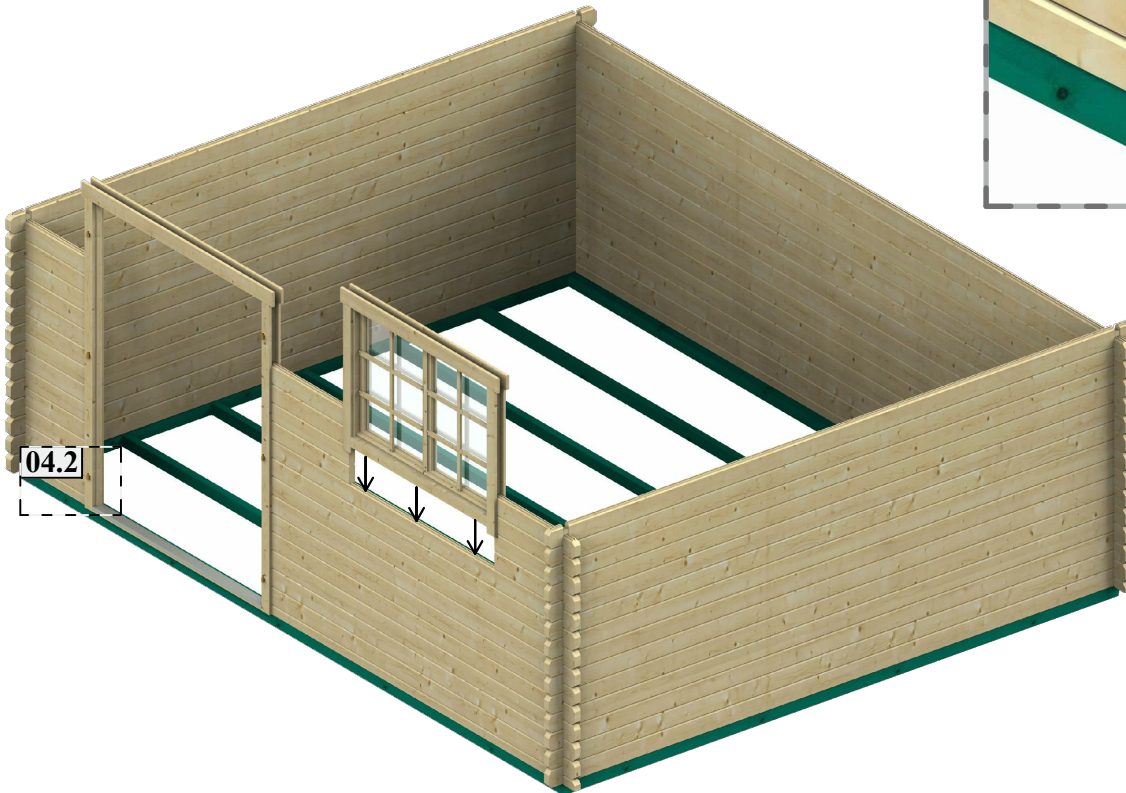



04.1

04.2



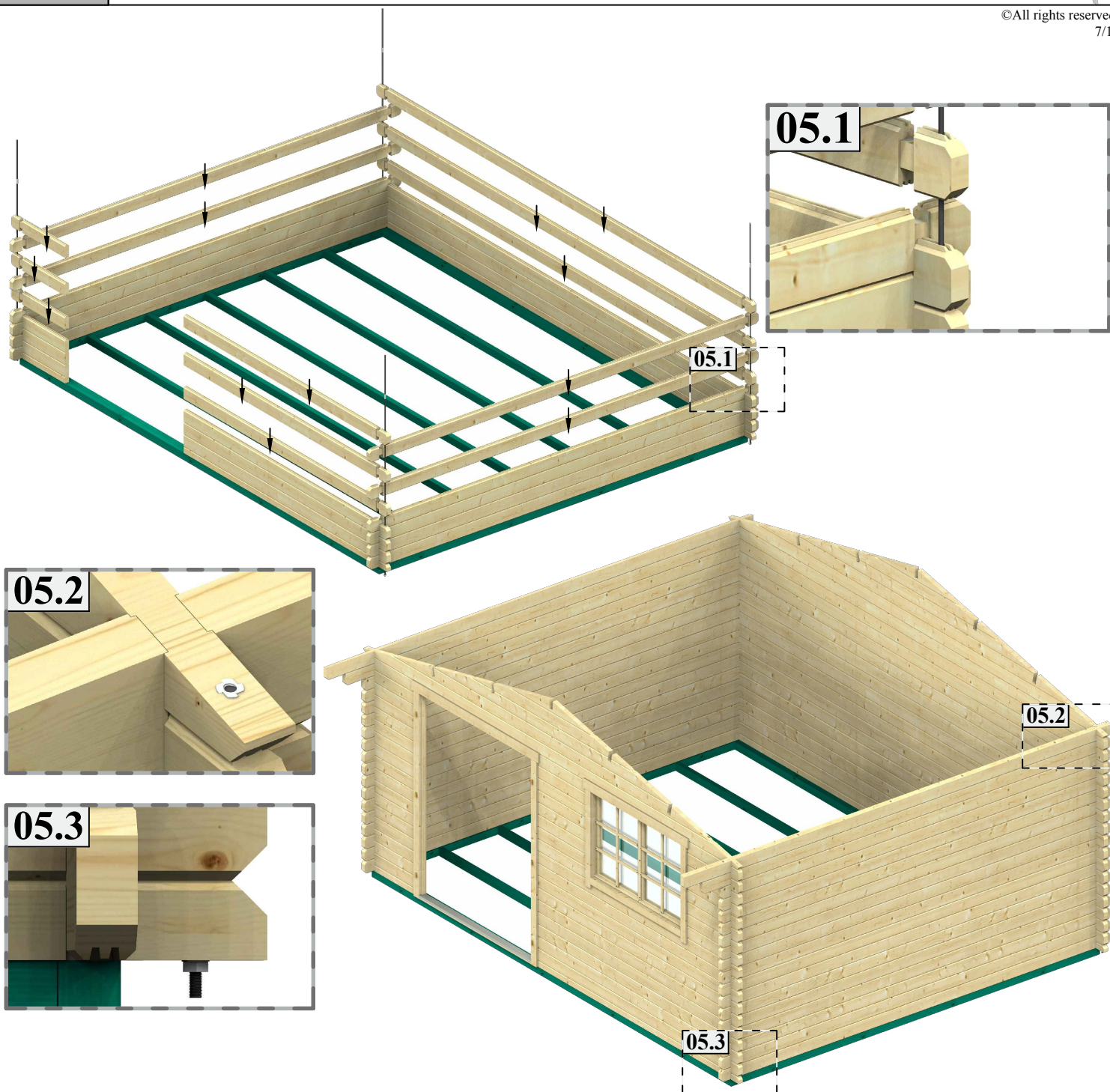
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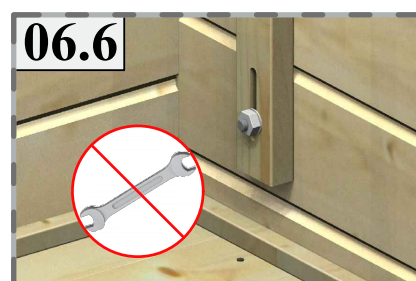
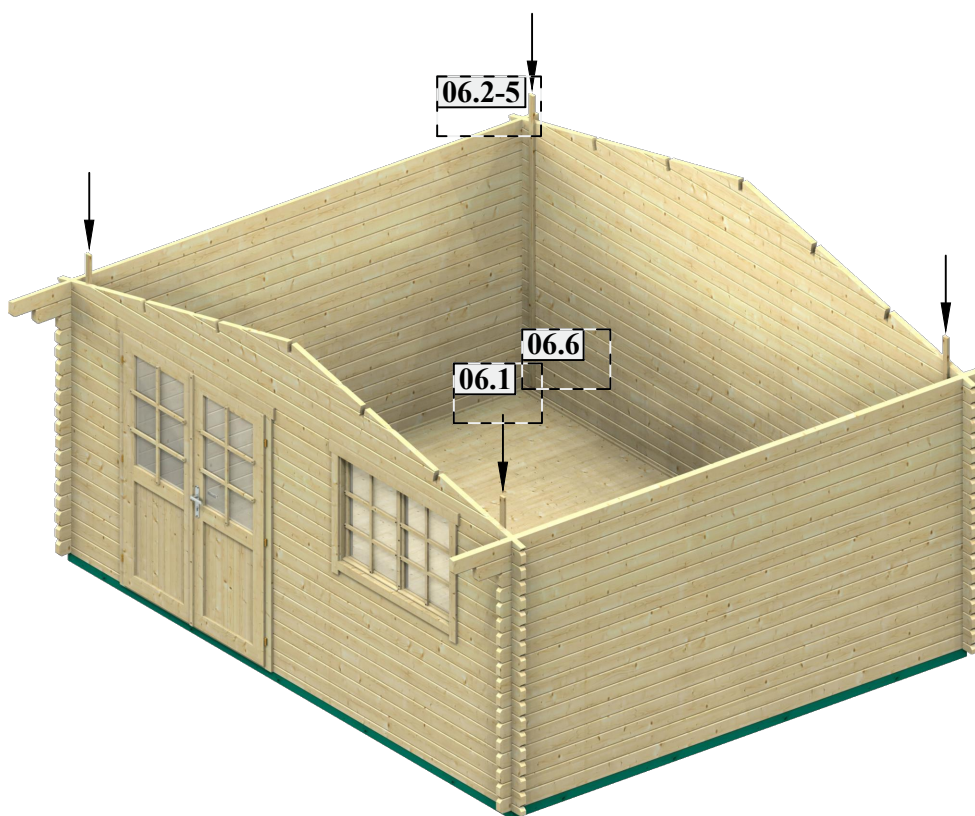
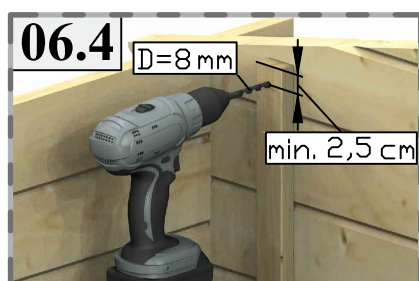
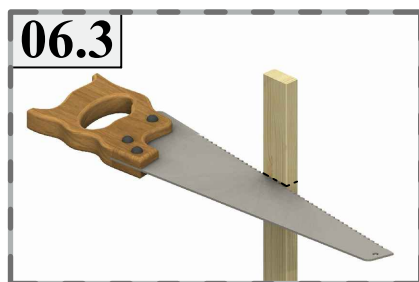
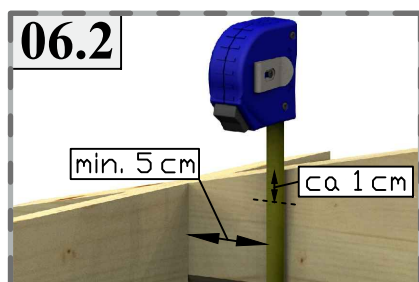
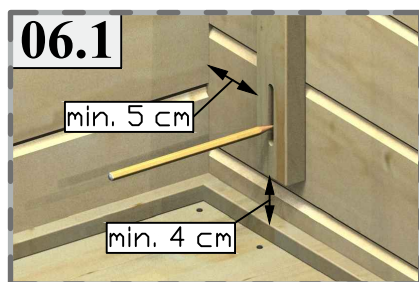
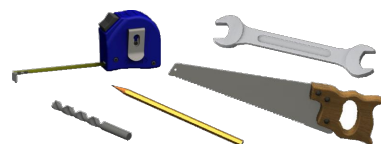
 When installing the walls, use a hammer block if necessary (04.1). Do not hit the wall elements directly with the hammer. **NB! Check that the door (04.2) and window open on the correct side.** In the case of a house with a cross tenon, the doors and windows should not be fastened to the walls. As walls need space to expand and shrink, no objects (e.g. shelves) should be rigidly installed on the wall from top to bottom.




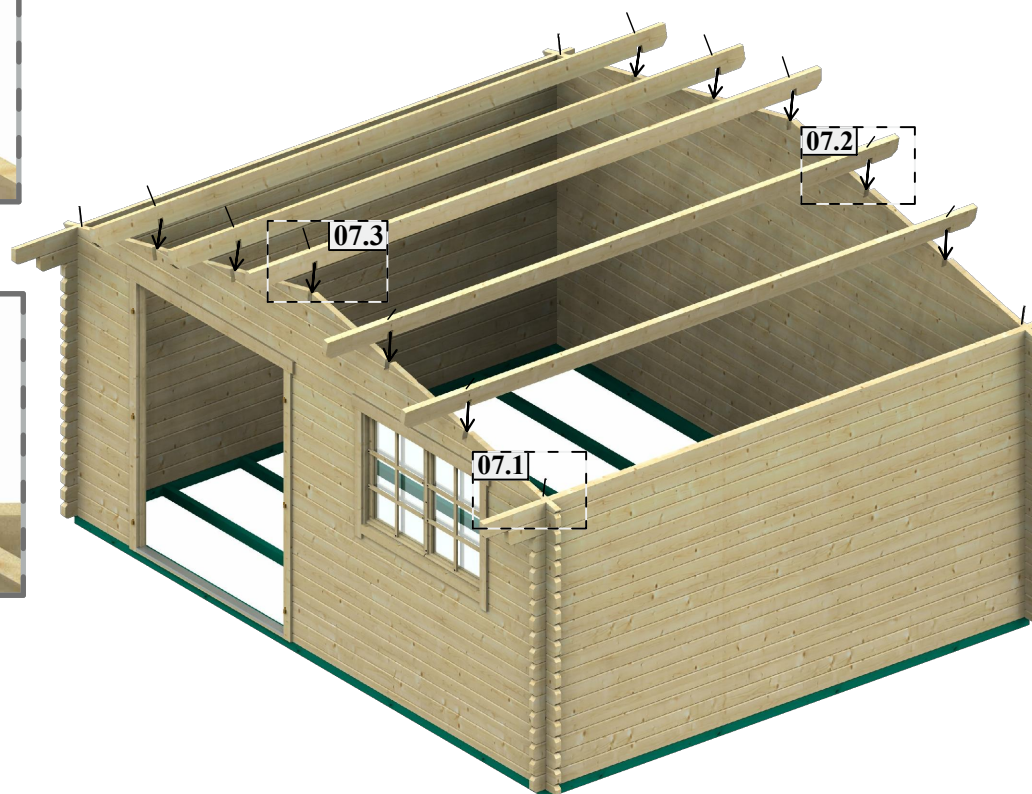
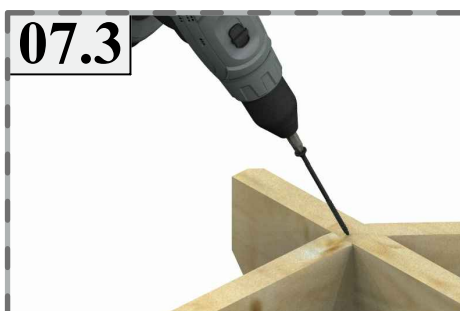
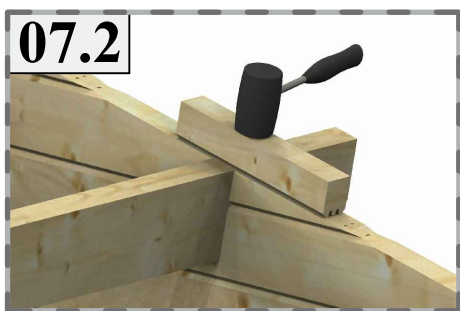
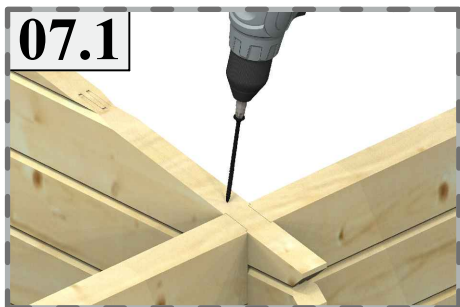
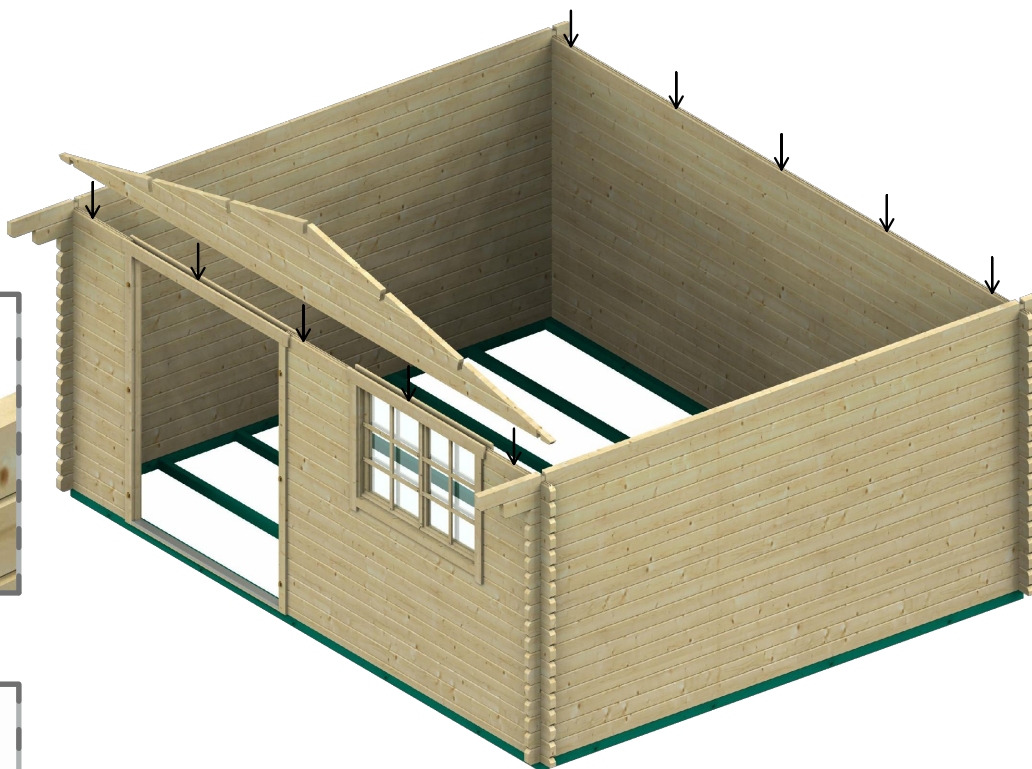
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 If your garden house is provided with threaded bars (see the installation instructions for the garden house) to protect the structure against wind, be attentive when installing the wall elements and check that those with an opening for a threaded bar are placed in the correct locations. To avoid mistakes, we recommend placing the threaded bars in the provided openings after the first wall rows have been installed (05.1). Once the gables have been fastened, fix the threaded bar at the top using an impact nut (05.2). At the bottom the threaded bar should be fastened with a washer and nut (05.3). **NB! Do not over-tension the bottom nut of the threaded bar - otherwise you may damage the upper part of the gable element.**



 If your garden house is provided with storm strips (see the installation instructions for the garden house), install these after the general assembly of the house. Measure the exact location of the storm strip and mark the place for the drill hole (06.1-2). The upper part of the storm strip must be fastened to the gable. If needed, cut the storm strip to the correct length (06.2-3). Next, drill the holes (06.4) and fasten the storm strips. **NB! Nuts that are fastened too strongly do not allow the free expansion and shrinking of the wall elements. We recommend fastening the bottom nuts using your fingers (06.6).** Check now and again that the free expansion and shrinking of the wall elements is ensured.

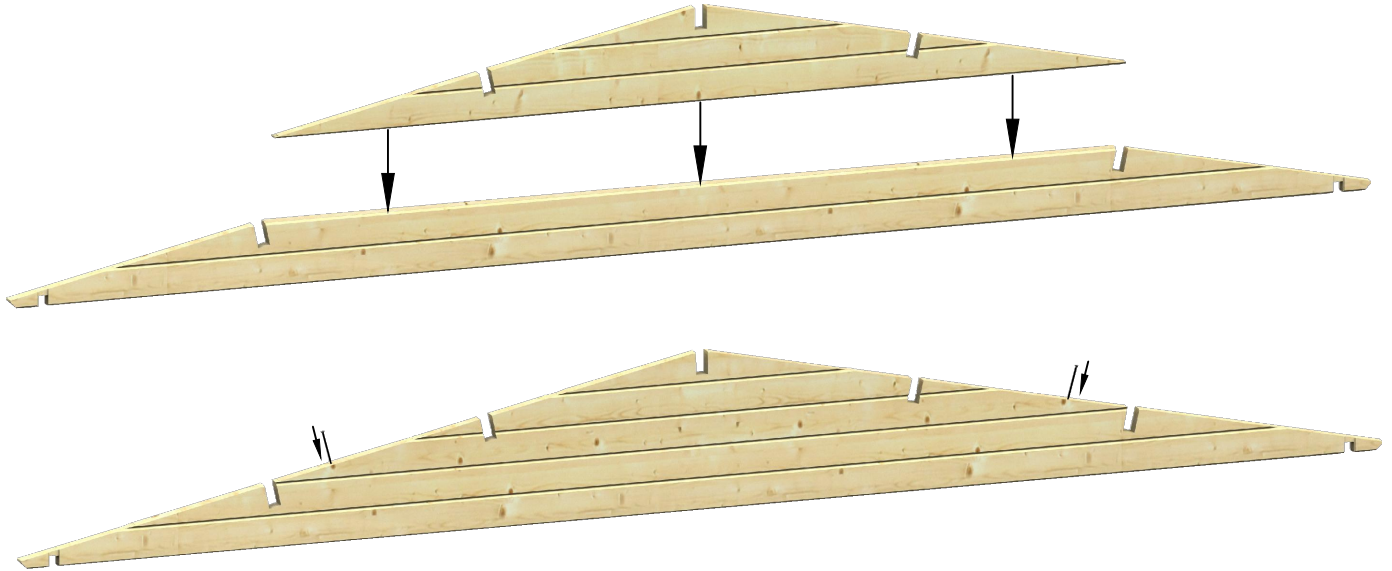


 Fasten the gables to the walls (07.1). Then place the purlins in the gable tenons. The purlins must remain at the same level as the upper part of the gable (07.2); if necessary, use a hammer block. Fasten the purlins with screws to the gables (07.3).

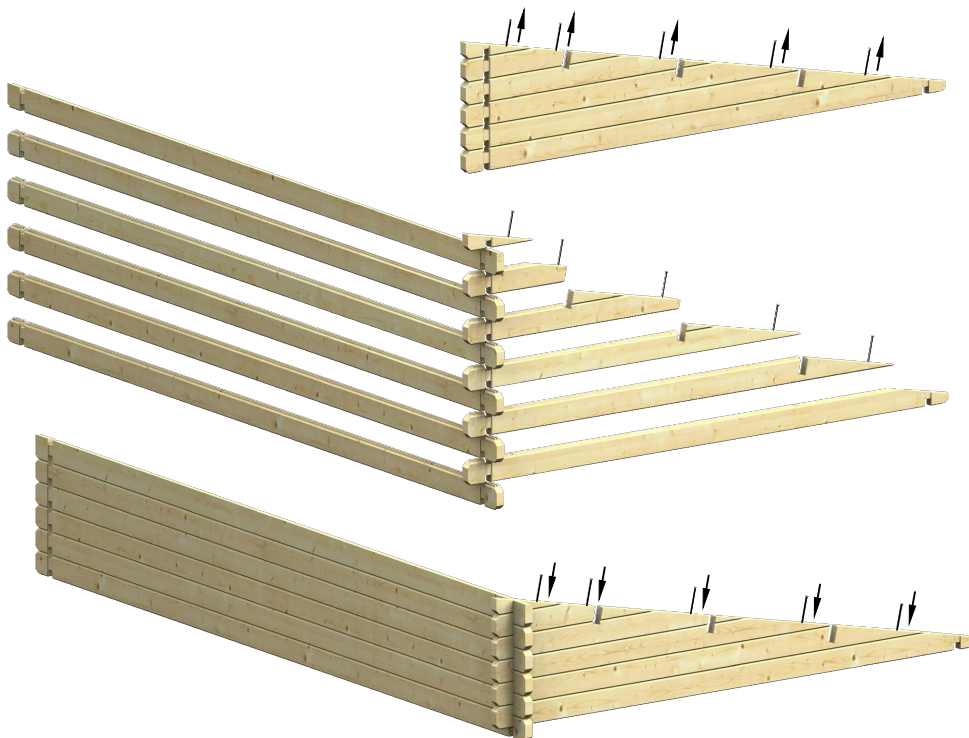



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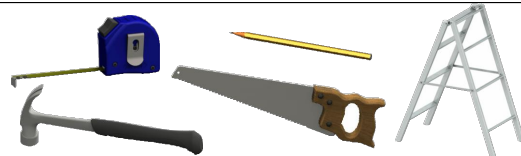
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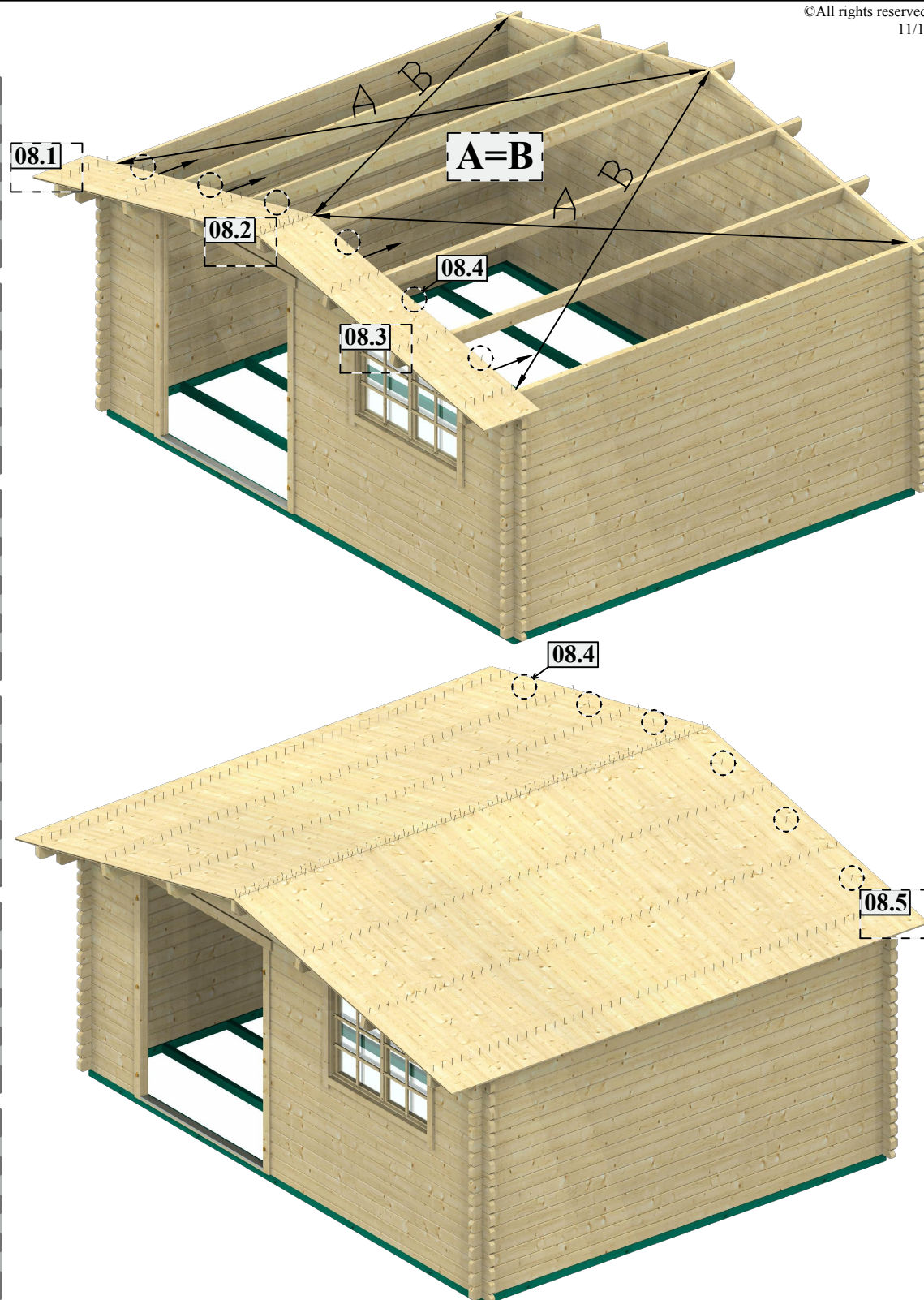
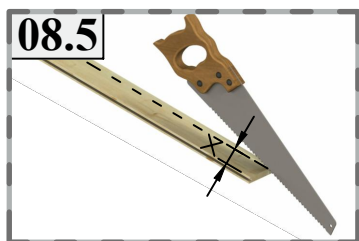
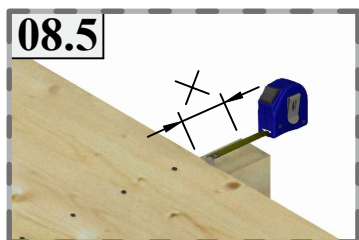
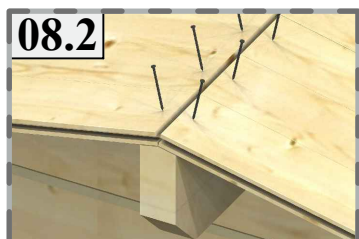
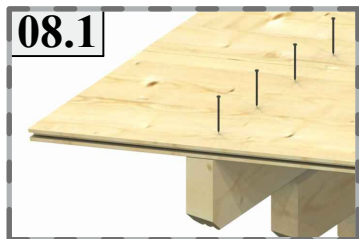
07.5




 For most garden houses the gable element is packed fully assembled. If the gable wall is packed in several parts, the parts must be fastened with screws (07.4). A gable wall which is crossed by a crossing wall must be disassembled for installation (07.5).



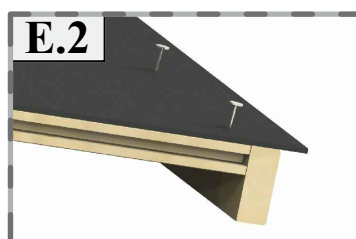
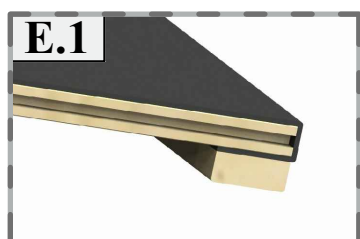
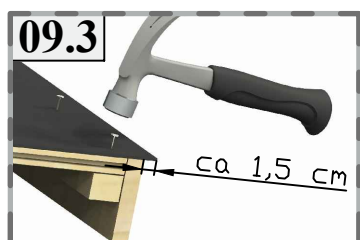
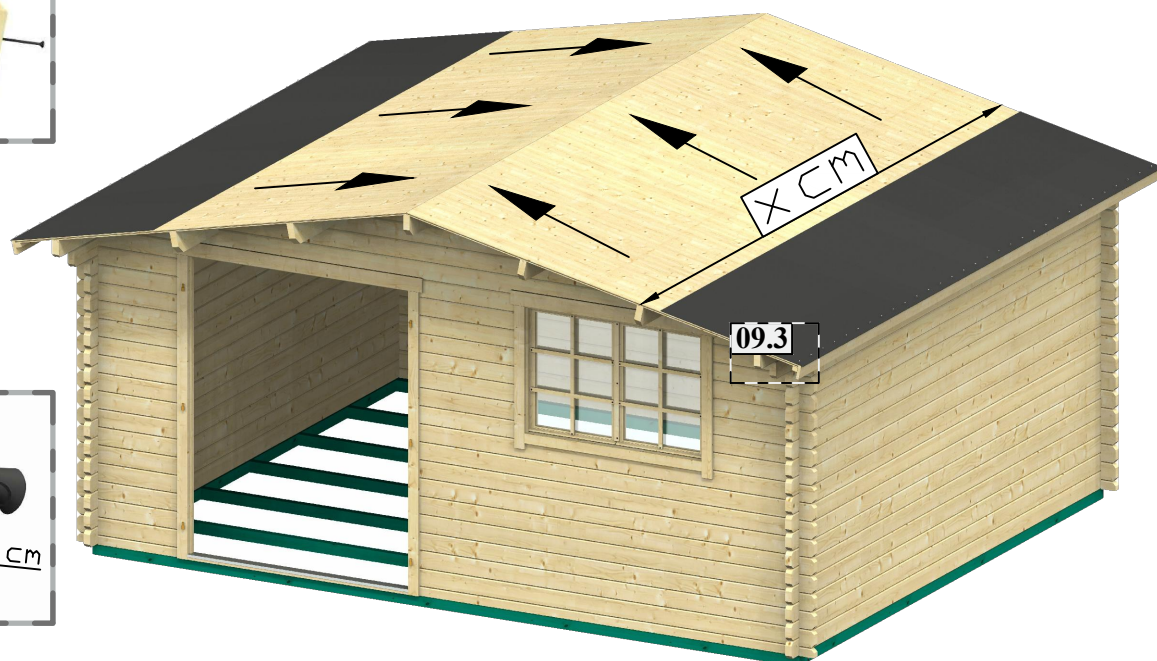
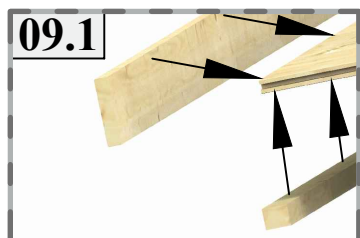
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 When installing the roof boards, use a stable ladder. Start installing from the side of the front wall. Use nails and fasten the roof boards to all purlins, side walls and gables (08.1-4). During installation pay attention to the diagonals ($A=B$) of the roof surface. Natural bending in the purlins can be eliminated during installation of the roof boards. The boards should end in the purlin ends on both the front and rear walls. If needed, cut the last roof board to a suitable width (08.5).



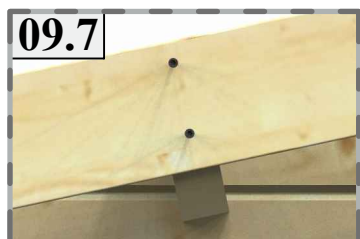
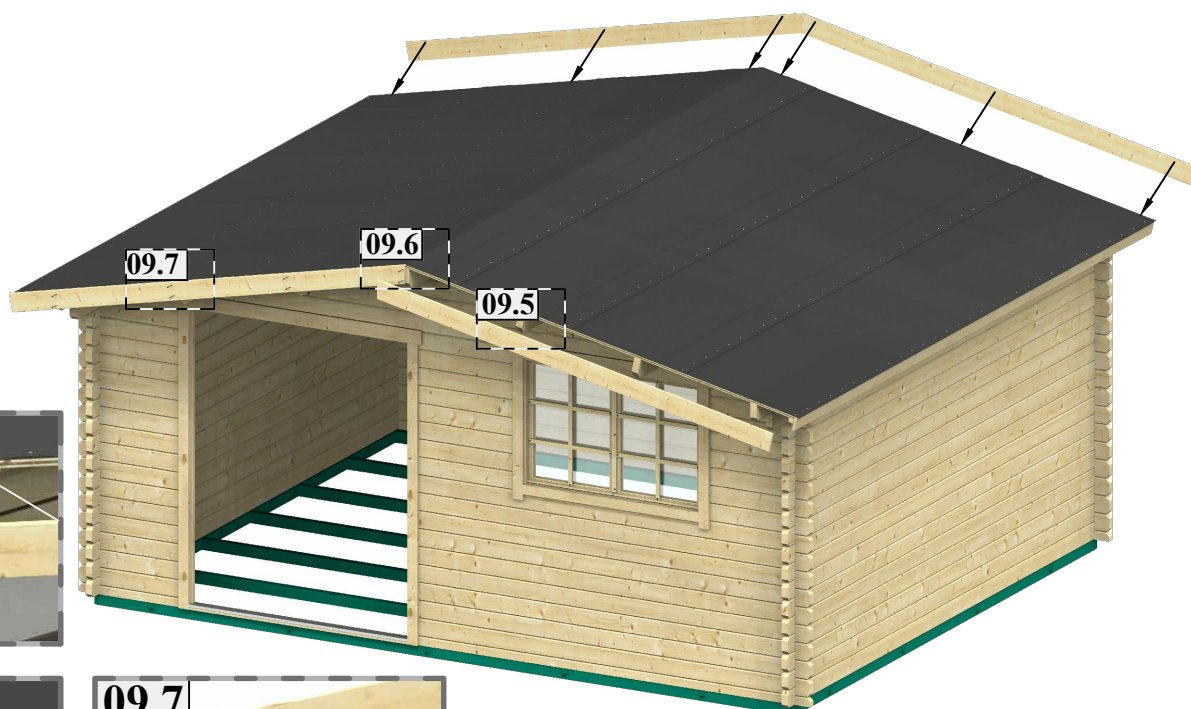
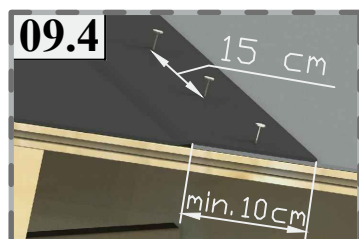
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 When installing covering strips and roofing felt, use a stable ladder. First, fasten the eave reinforcement and eave (09.1-2). Depending on the type of garden house, the eave and eave reinforcement and the installation thereof may vary (E.1; E.2). Next, install the roofing felt (if included in the assembly set). Cut the felt to the length shown in the illustration (x cm). Place the first piece so that it overlaps with the eave (09.3) by approximately 1.5 cm.



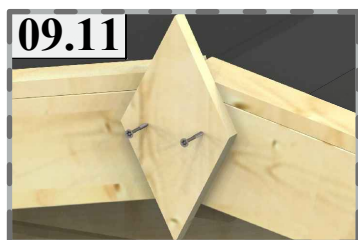
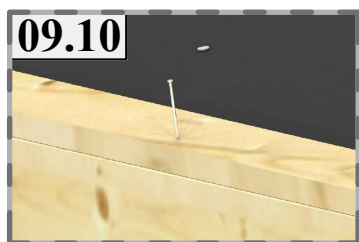
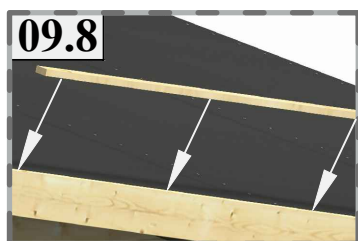
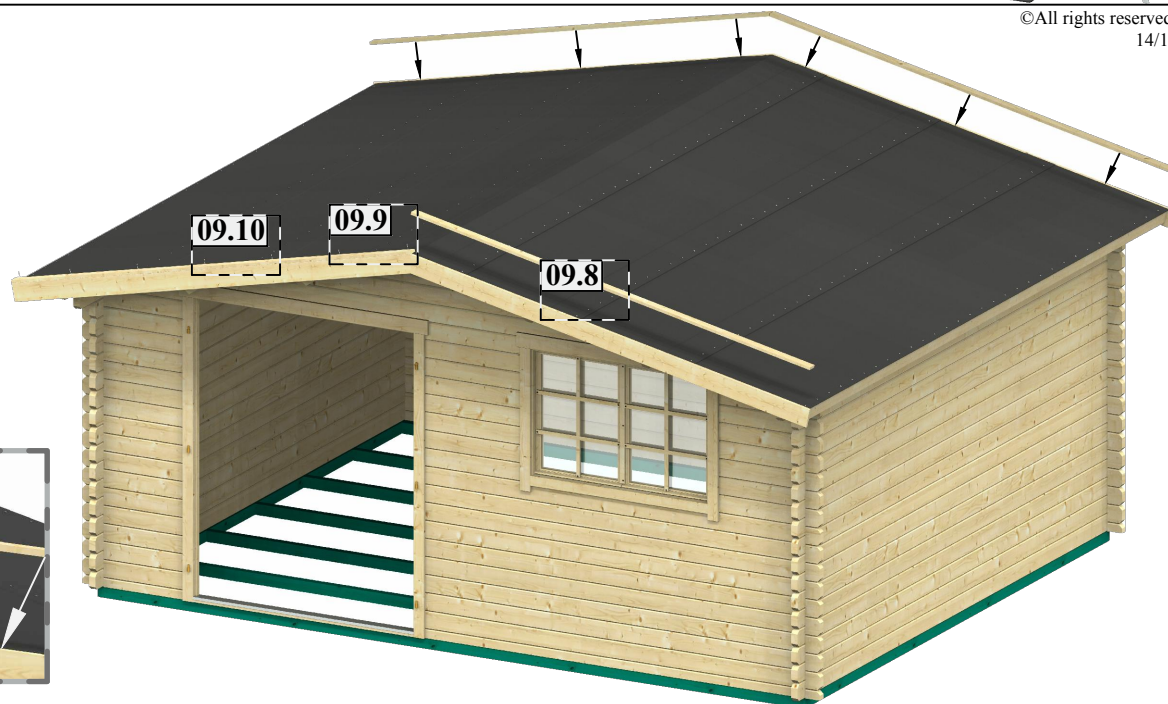
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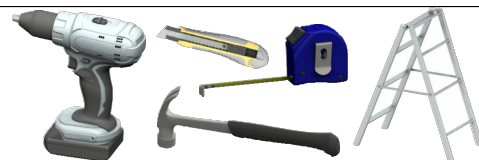
 Continue installing the felt up to the ridge, with a minimum overlap between pieces of 10 cm (09.4). Fasten the felt nails with an approximate pitch of 15 cm to the overlapping part of the felt (09.4). Once the roofing has been installed, fasten the ridge boards (09.5). A ridge board should be installed at the same level as the upper edge of the roofing (09.6). Fasten the edge board using two screws at each connection point of the purlin and bracing board (09.6-7).



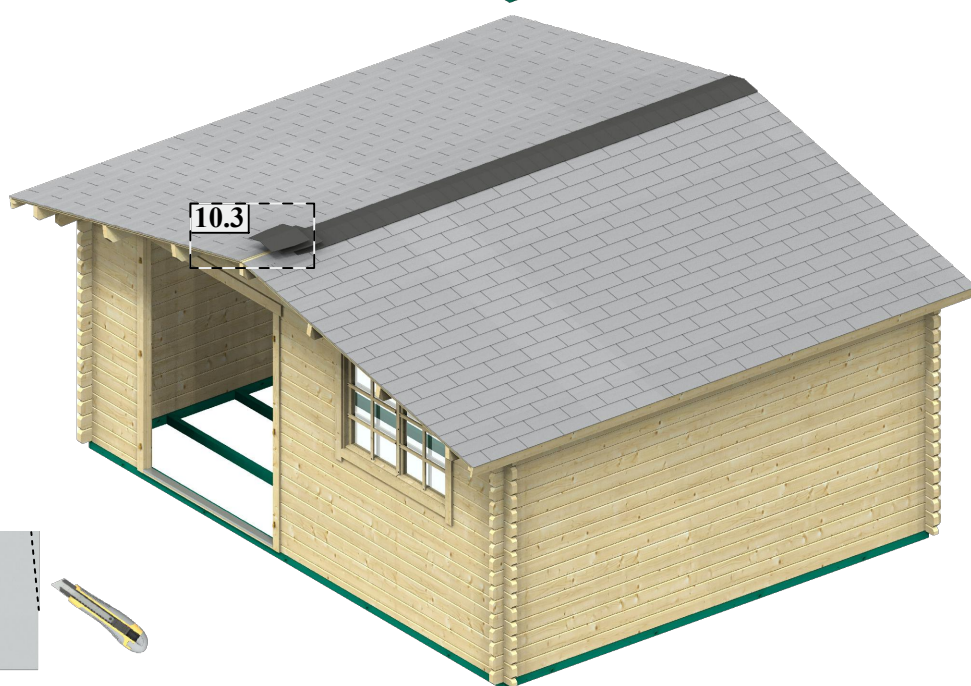
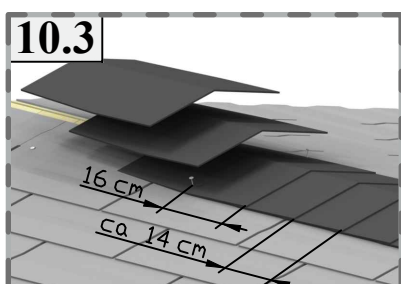
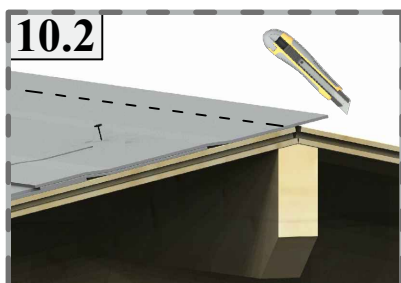
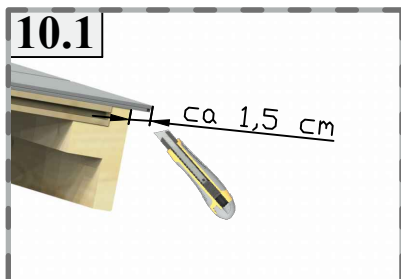
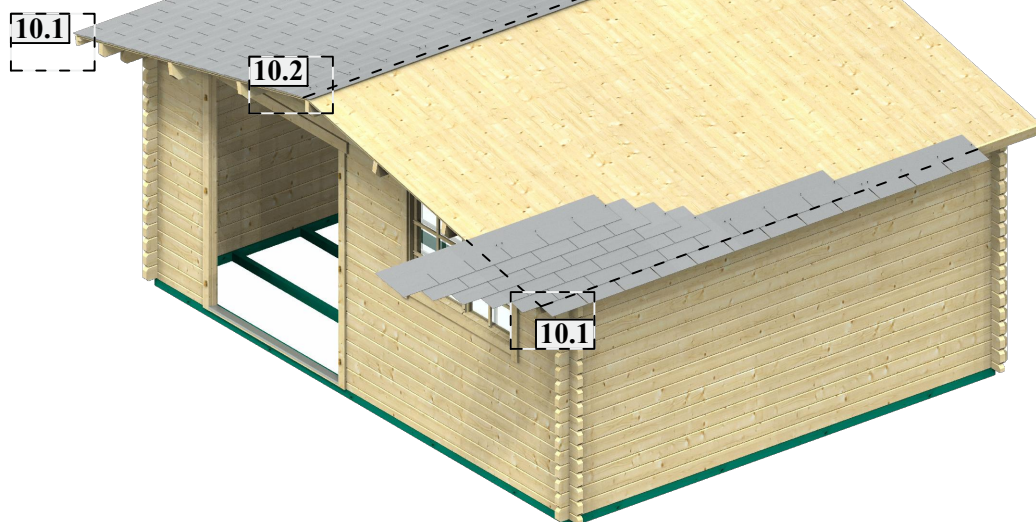
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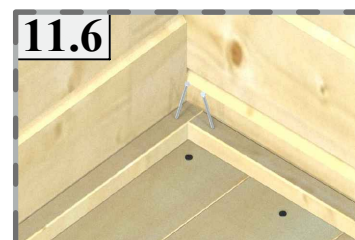
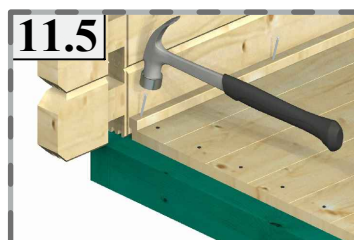
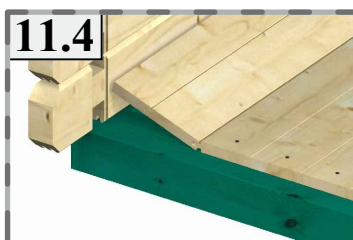
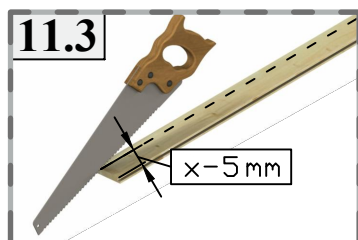
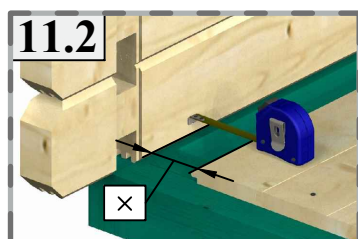
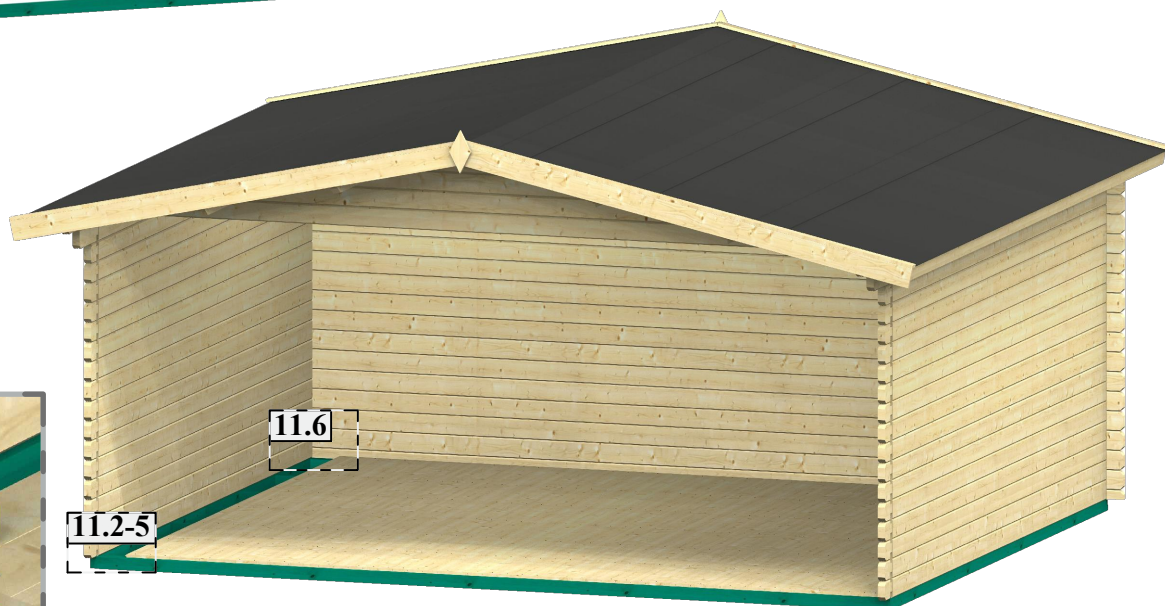
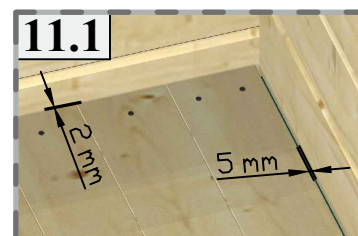
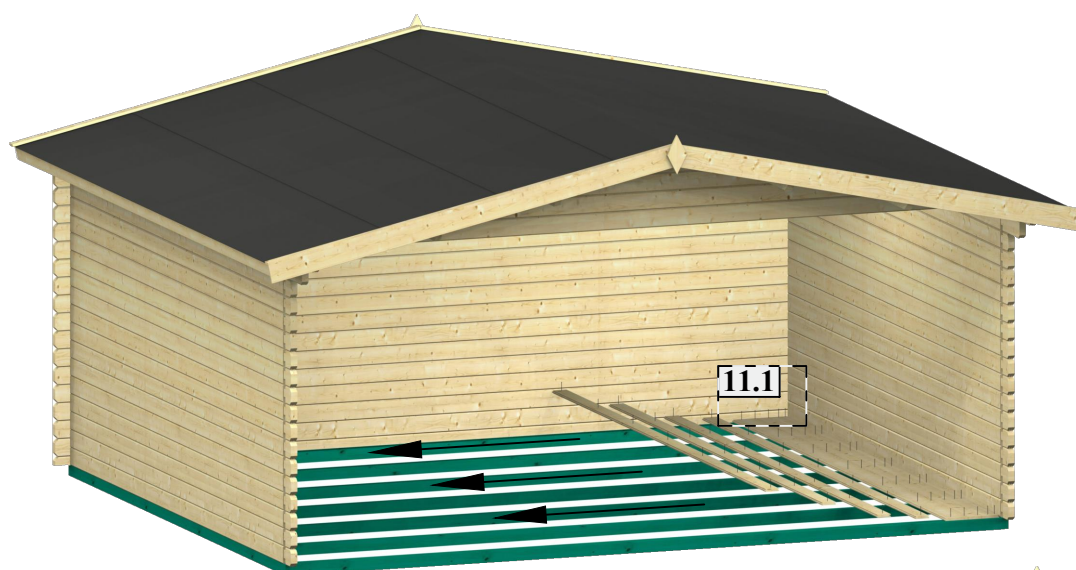
🇬🇧 Fasten the roofing felt bars (09.8-10) and gable rhombs (09.11).




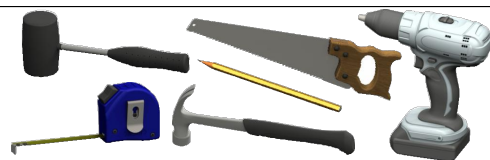
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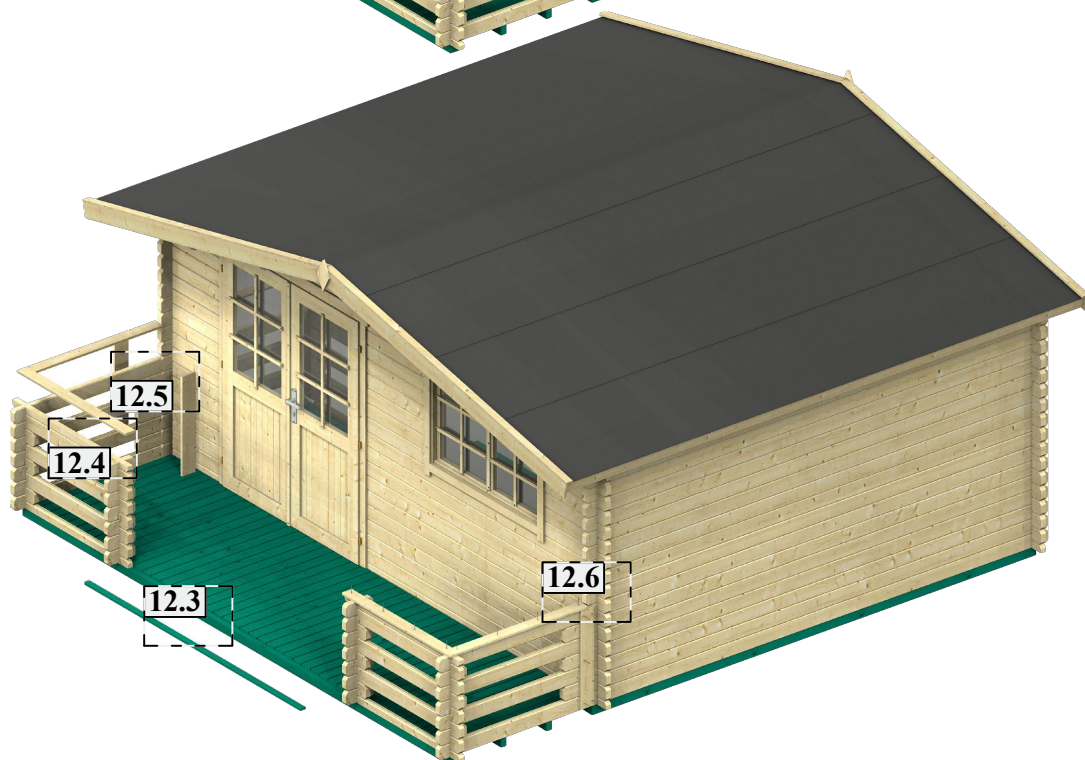
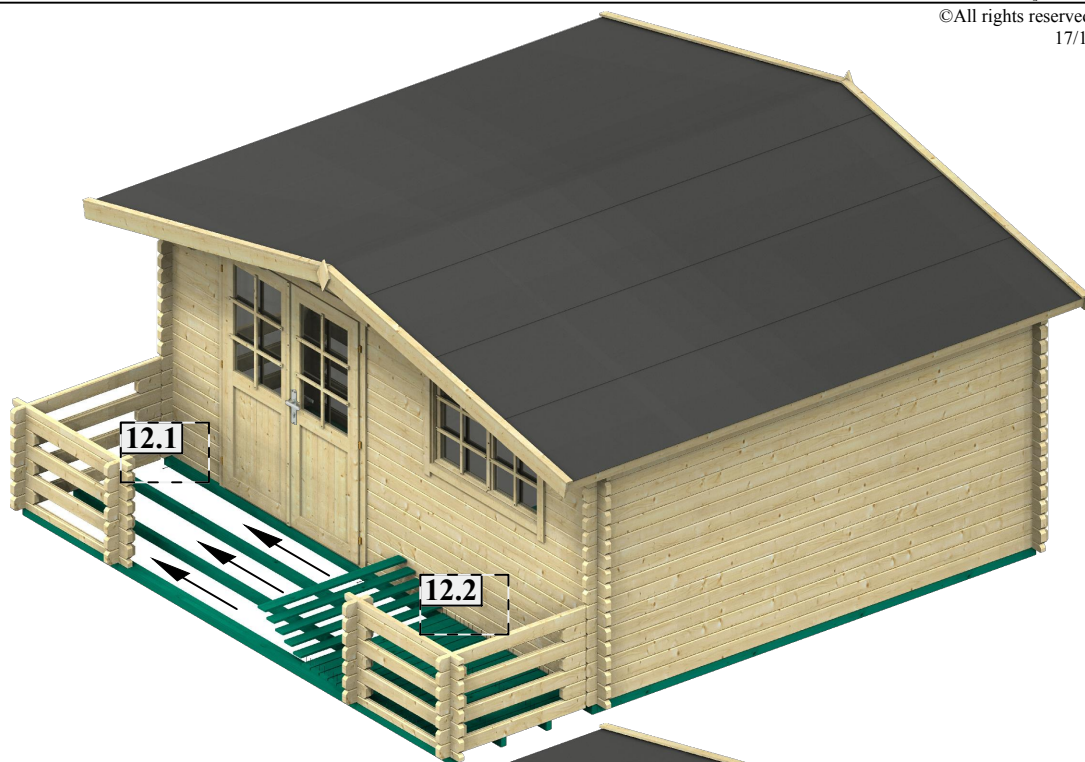
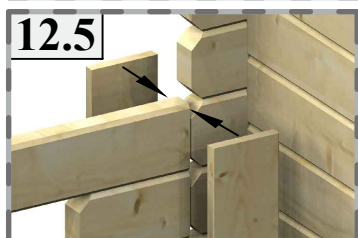
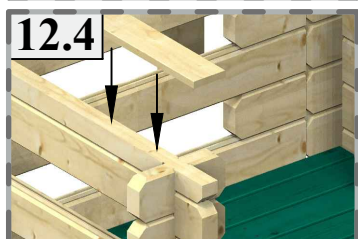
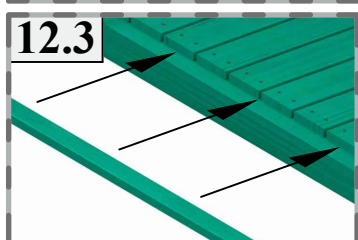
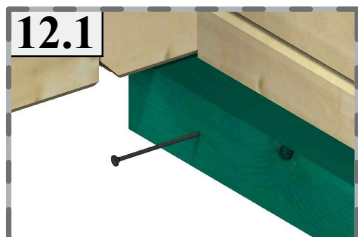
 When installing cover strips (see Article 9) and shingle (if included in the assembly set), use a stable ladder. We recommend using an underlayer with a shingle roof. For additional information, consult the seller or an expert. Start with a complete shingle and install it so that its cut edge overhangs the eave by approx. 1.5 cm (10.1). Start the second layer with a shingle cut in half. Fasten the shingle with nails so that its lower edge remains at the same level as the higher edge of the shingle installed in the lower layer. Start the third layer using a shingle from which one part has been completely cut off. Continue installing the shingles up to the ridge, where you will have to cut the part to be installed over the ridge (10.2). For the ridge, cut three ridge shingles from a complete three-part shingle. Start covering the ridge from the side of the ridge in the opposite direction to the prevailing winds. Bend the shingles over the ridge, leaving approx. 14 cm visible (10.3). Fasten the shingle 16 cm from the edge of the piece and 2.5 cm from the side (10.3). **NB! Do not pile shingles up on the roof. When fastening with nails ensure that the nail heads are all at the same level and do not cut into the shingle.**




 Floor boards should be installed on the beams of the subframe and fastened with nails. Fasten the first floor board using two nails on each beam of the subframe; the remainder should be fastened with one nail (11.1). If needed, cut the last floor board to a suitable width ($x-5\text{ mm}$; Figure 11.2-3). If you plan to treat the floor boards after installation, you will need to protect them with paper, cardboard or another suitable covering material, as untreated floor boards quickly become soiled. After the floor boards have been installed, fasten the skirting (11.5-6).



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 The terrace elements should be installed in the same way as all of the other elements of the garden house. Install the terrace boards with a 5-10 mm pitch and fasten them using two nails to every beam of the subframe (12.2). If necessary, cut the last board to a suitable width. Install the edge bar (12.3) and edge boards (12.4) of the terrace. In the case of an integrated terrace, a connection board (12.5) is used to fix the terrace part to the wall elements of the garden house. Check now and again that the wall elements can freely expand and shrink. If necessary, release the screws in the connection board of the terrace for a short time.

NOTES