Garden houses
Installation manual

28, 40, 58, 70 mm

Reference number:

Foreword and hints

Dear customer,

Thank you for having selected one of our **garden houses**! Your garden house has been manufactured in one of our modern factories, with care and our best knowledge, using well-dried and good quality northern spruce.

As our construction materials are purely natural, so the structure of the house "lives": a slight shifting of some boards or small cracks appearing is never excluded, also differences in wood pattern are characteristic to northern spruce.

Some narrowing and planning defects on backsides of ceiling and floor boards are due to technical reasons and cannot be considered quality defects or manufacturing defects.

Naturally our wood material comes from sustainable forestry and it is entirely without chemical processing, except the impregnation of foundation boards. This is why the wood turns grey in time, although this can be avoided by using pigmented lacquer or some other product. The wall boards do not need to be painted before installing; this is best done after the garden house is assembled and with dry weather. If you want to paint different elements in different colours, then yes, this is better done before assembly. It is also recommended to impregnate the bottom sides of the floor boards with a wood protection product. We recommend processing the door panels and frames of doors and windows from inside as well.

Tip: the best protection for wood is still good ventilation and avoiding standing humidity.

Upon drying, small cracks can appear in wood. This is not a quality problem and cannot be used as a basis for reclamations. They will close again when air humidity rises.

A couple of weeks after installation the boards will be dried and settled. After that, the floors and windows will have to be adjusted.

Upon storage of wood it can happen that longer boards become somewhat twisted. They can nevertheless be used. Also, some colour changes due to sunlight (UV-radiation) are possible. After painting the boards, these colour changes are not visible any more.

Tip: before installation and construction of the garden house, wood should be protected from long-term direct sunlight and humidity, otherwise the boards can become too twisted. Wood protection product should be used as soon as possible after the house is assembled.

In order to protect the building from wind and storm damage, it should be anchored to a good foundation. This can be screw-on steel angles, concrete anchoring or concrete-poured load tapes. These materials are not included in the delivery of the garden house.

Tip: always drill holes for all screws.

Wall boards are installed so that the key stays upwards.

Wall boards can be exchanged sidewise.

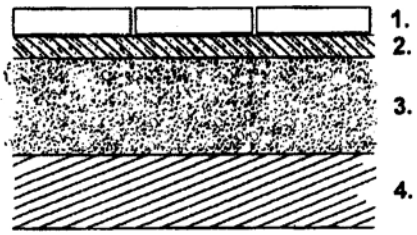
Tip: Wall boards must not be fixed rigidly. Shelves can be installed only by leaving lengthwise slits so that the wall boards can settle; the same goes also for storm strips.

Protect the building from inside as well, using e.g. bee wax. Also, regular painting on the outside is needed to ensure that you can enjoy the house for a long time.

Foundation

The most important guarantee of stability and long life of the house is a good foundation. The problem-free installation of base boards, the stability of the entire house and primarily the fitting of doors into door openings is ensured only by a fully horizontal foundation that has sufficient load-bearing capacity (see the enclosed foundation plan). Walkway plates on gravel base suit very well, but ideally frost-proof tape foundation should be used, with the foundation boards being installed on it.

Always use the correct foundation plan for the type of house.



1. Stone cement / walkway plates;

2. Intermediate layer of fine gravel and sand, ca. 3 - 4 cm;

3. Layer of large gravel, ca. 40 - 50 cm, well compacted;

4. Existing soil.

Installation

1) Don't let the multitude of different boards scare you when you open the package! It's much simpler after sorting! Use the enclosed wall plans for this.

Tip: verify with the delivery list whether all elements are included in the delivery. The delivery list is also useful for determining the different elements and the positions of boards, strips, etc. The drawing provides an overview of the entire house as well.

The following tools are needed:

- Ladder;
- Hand saw or jigsaw;
- Screwdriver;
- Cordless screwdriver;
- Rubber mallet;
- Mallet;
- Spirit level;
- Tape measure;

- Drill;
- Carpet knife;
- Pincers.

We wish you success and joy in construction of your garden house...

Sort the elements according to the enclosed wall plans and delivery lists **(Figure 1).**

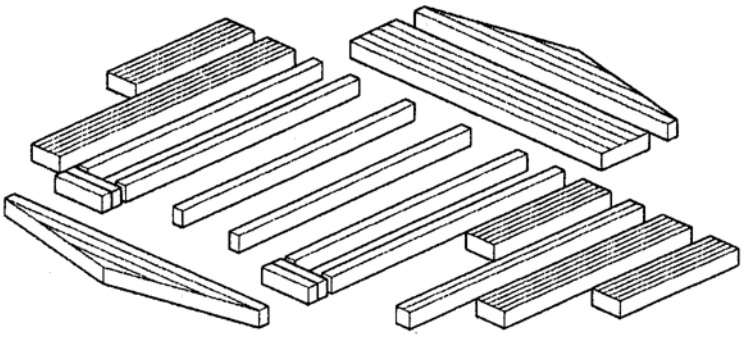
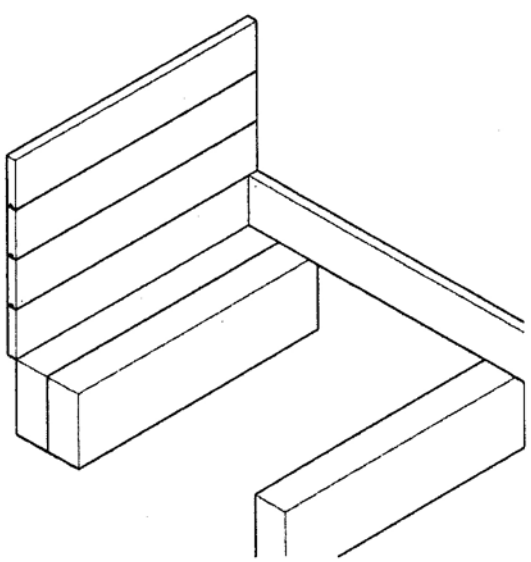


Figure 1

2) Place the impregnated **foundation boards** onto the foundation beside each other, with roughly equal intervals. Place water insulation, e.g. roofing felt between the foundation and the boards, because this protects the boards from humidity and spoiling. Then assemble first the **bottom wall boards** (2 short wall boards for the front wall and the rear wall and 2 full-length wall boards for the side walls). As with the entire installation, the rubber mallet is helpful here as well. Although, do not hit the keys and grooves directly or you could damage them. Use the **enclosed mallet block** instead. The bottom layer of wall boards also provides you with a precise measure for **placing the** foundation boards.

And what's more: the side wall boards must overhang the foundation boards by 3 to 5 mm. This provides a dripping edge and protects from moisture **(Figure 2).**

Keep in mind that the floor boards are installed later!



3 - 5 mm overhang
Figure 2

Attention: Foundation boards can be different for different models. Be sure to check the enclosed foundation plan / cross boards list!

3) When you have set the structure to right angles and horizontally level again, then fasten the first layer of

wall boards at the angle fixtures with long nails or screws **(be sure to drill the holes for the screws)** to the foundation boards **(Figure 3).**

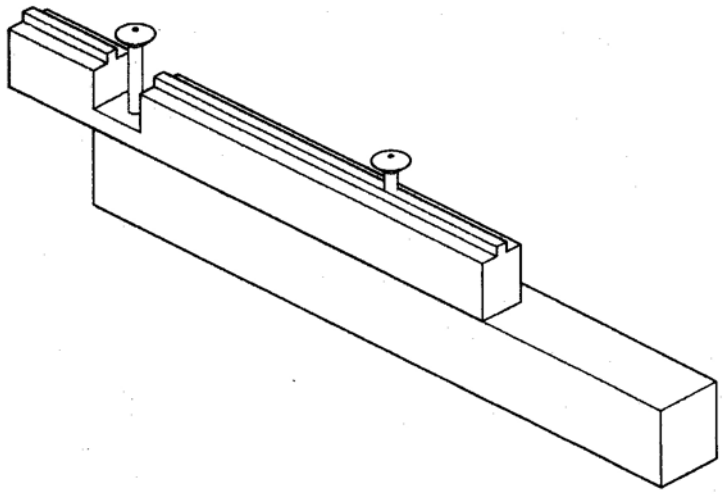


Figure 3

After the first ca. 6 layers of wall boards, measure the diagonal with the tape measure and check the right angles as well **(Figure 4).**

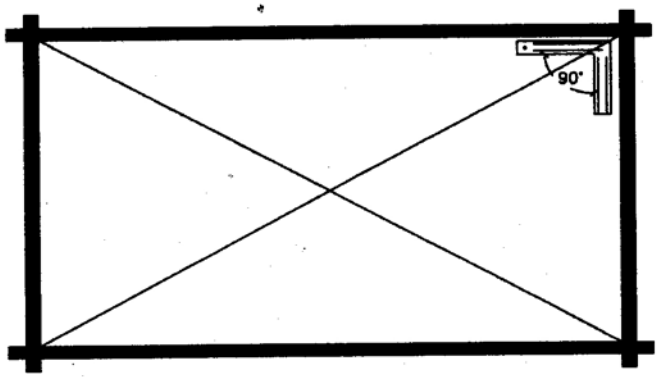


Figure 4

Tip: The side walls must be at exactly 90° angles to each other. If both diagonals are equal, then the angles are at 90°.

4) Then build up the walls with layers of wall boards; make sure that the windows are installed at the right height.

Then install the door. For this, slide it from the top into the relevant opening, together with the frame **(see Figure 5).**

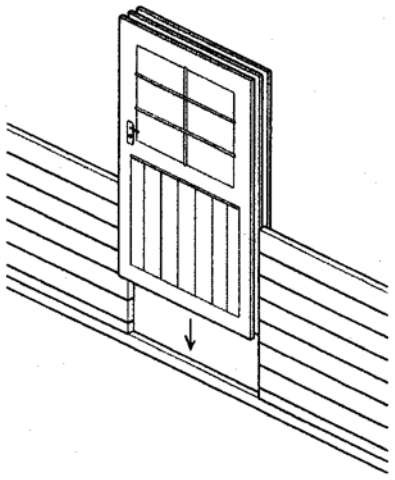
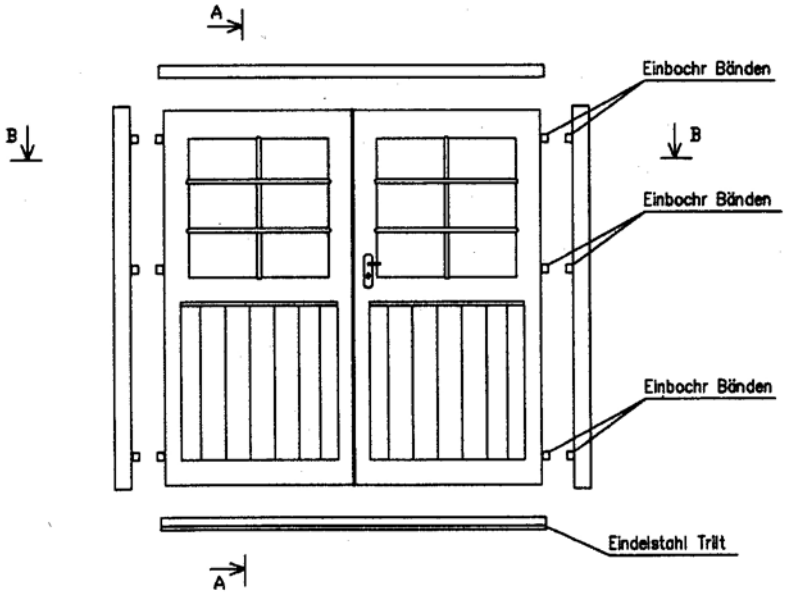


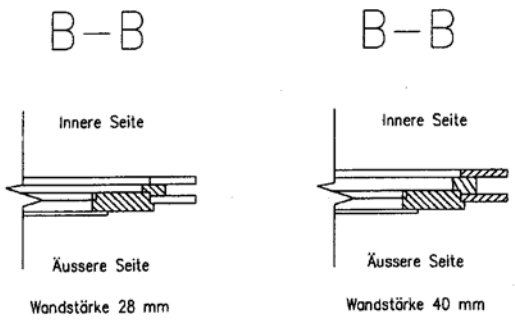
Figure 5

For some models, the interior door frame is loosely attached t the door. Screw the four parts of the frame tightly to the door. Use 3.5 x 45 screws for that.

In case of a double door, the frame must be installed at first **(Figure 6).**
For this, assemble the four frame parts and screw tight. It would be useful to put some glue to the connection places before screwing. Only later the doors are hung to the hinges.

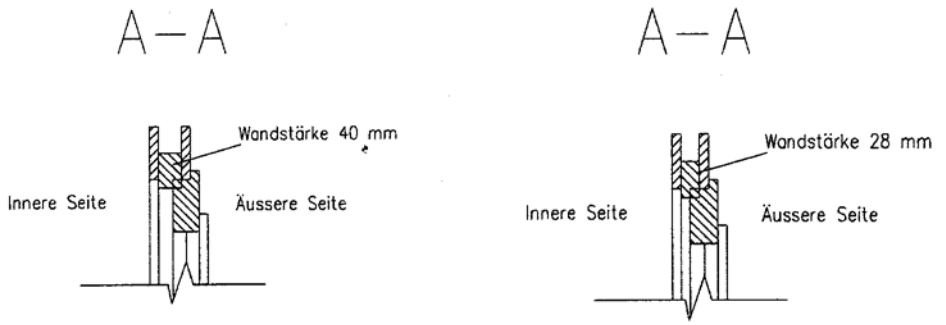


Einbohr Bänder – Drill tapes
Edelstahl Trilt – Stainless steel doorjamb
Figure 6



Innere Seite – Interior side
Äussere Seite – Exterior side
Wandstärke – wall thickness

Different models of the garden house have an angle cover strip for the door frame. If this is included in the delivery, then it must be screwed to the door frame. It must not be screwed to the wall, because this would hinder the settling of the wall boards of the house **(Figure 7).**



Wandstärke – wall thickness
Äussere Seite – Exterior side
Innere Seite – Interior side
Figure 7

Note: The lock bolt can be turned to make the lock either left-handed or right handed, by pulling the bolt outwards!

5) In case of **58 mm** and **70 mm** garden houses, the doors and windows are slid into the ready-made grooves at the height of ca. 1.20 m.
See Figure 8.

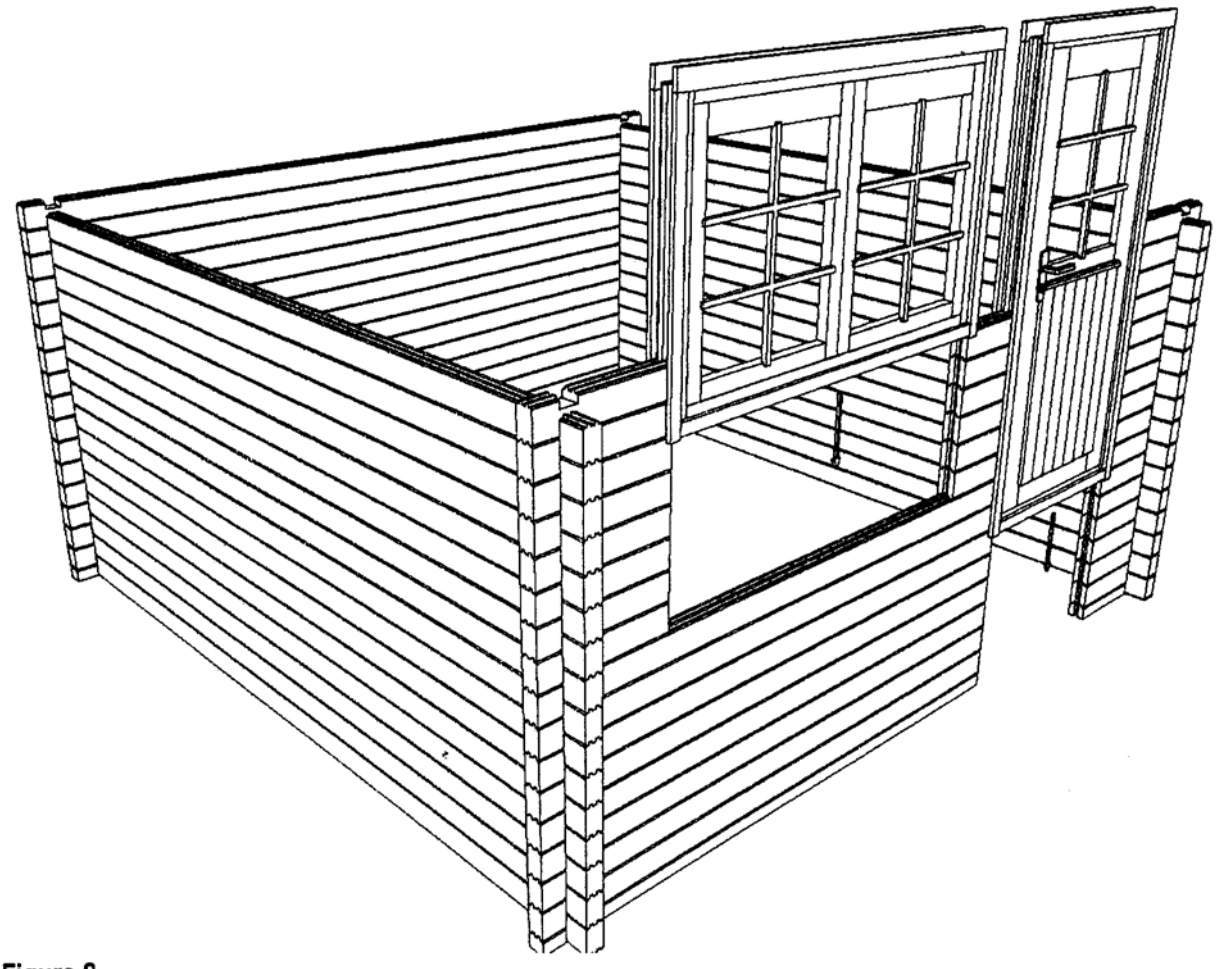


Figure 8

Attention!
When sorting **58 mm and 70 mm base boards,** make sure that the boards have their door / window groove in the correct direction.

6) After all wall boards are installed, the gable elements are put in place. After that, the roof beam is put into the openings of the gable elements. In case of larger houses, left and right rafters are used as well.

7) In case of double doors, this is the time for hanging the doors onto the hinges.

8) Now you can align the doors in order to ensure their free movement. For this, verify again that the house is level. If necessary, lift the foundation boards at the outer side or shift the drill tapes. The final adjustment of the door can be performed only after ca. 2 to 3 weeks, when the wood has acclimatised.

9) Before installing the roof boards, you should make sure that the house is 100% level. Verify all 4 side walls with a spirit level. As the house is still very unstable without the roof, you can set a skewed front wall right by side supporting and lifting **(Figure 9)**. The roof is made of roof boards which are installed in such a way that their profile is orientated towards inside. Start with two roof boards at the front wall and install them so that the groove remains towards outside. Then install the other boards parallel to these **(Figure 10).** Make sure that the eaves edges are parallel for the entire roof and have equal intervals; the roof boards must also be at even at the roof beam. This can be verified with a rope or with an eaves board. All roof boards must be securely nailed to the walls / gable elements and to the roof beam. Two nails must also be driven under an incline into the wall board or the roof beam. Fasten the roof boards additionally to the gable element with 2 - 3 screws **(Figure 11).** Slim air gaps between the gable elements and the roof boards can be eliminated by tightening the screws of the roof boards.

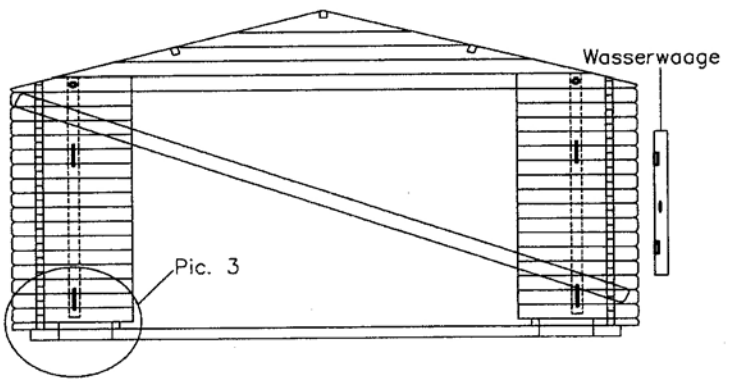
The final roof board at either side must be cut to the correct overhang. **See Figure 10.**

Attention: The roof does not endure walking well!

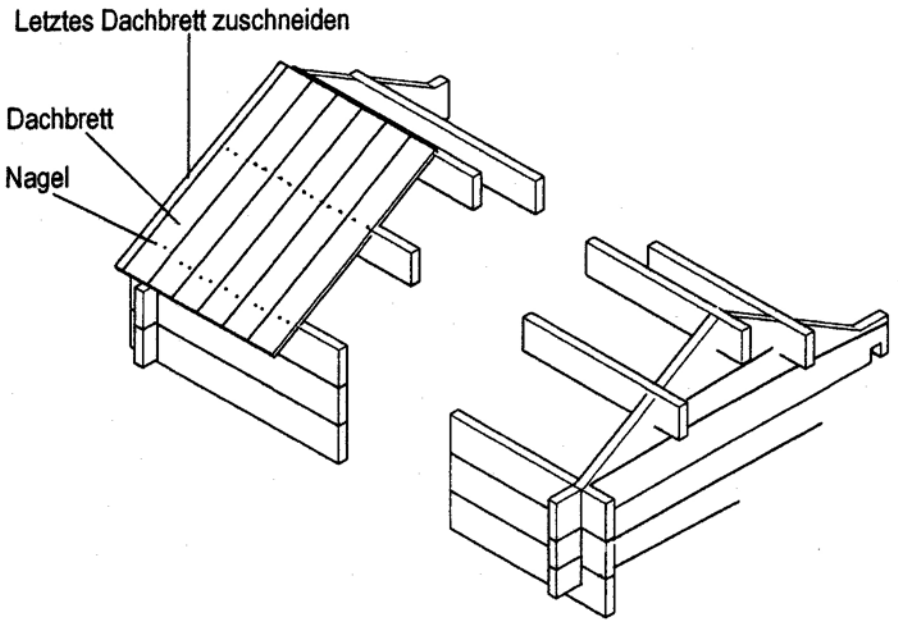
10) Then fasten the eaves boards to the roof surface so that the upper edge of the eaves board is flush with the roof surface **(Figure 11).** This is followed by installing the roof felt, which must have an overhang of ca. 2 cm at the side connection of the eaves, so that a dripping edge forms. The installation of shingles is described separately.

11) Then install **the gable boards and the cover strips** to the roof and screw them to the roof beam, the side wall boards and the eaves boards **(Figure 12).**

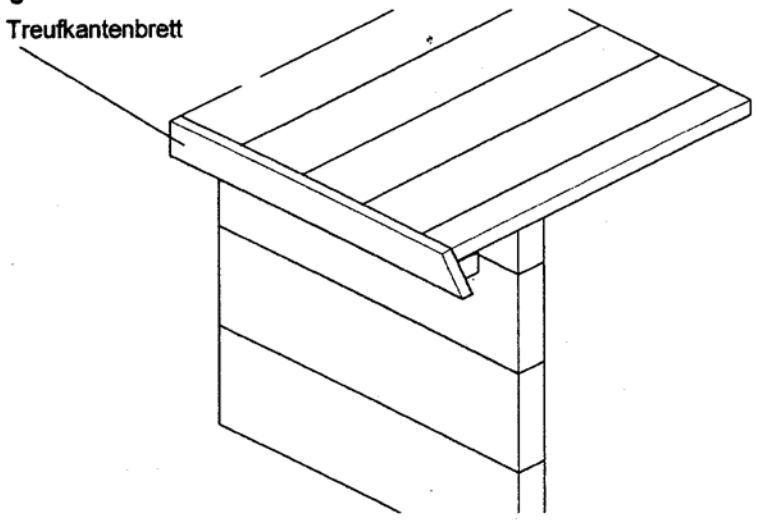
Tip: Here, too, we recommend drilling holes for the screws into the boards and covers.



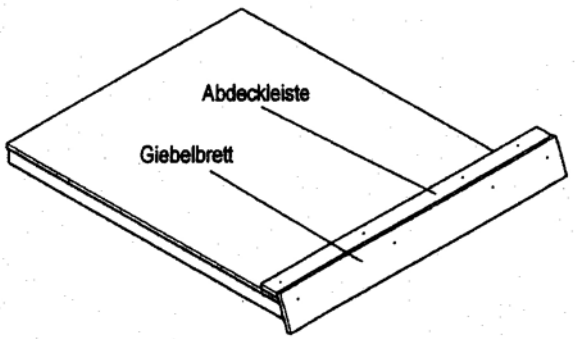
Wasserwaage – Spirit level
Abb. 3 – Figure 3
Figure 9



Letztes Dachbrett zuschneiden! – Cut the last roof board to size!
Dachbrett – Roof board
Nagel – Nail
Figure 10



Traufkantenbrett – Eaves board
Figure 11



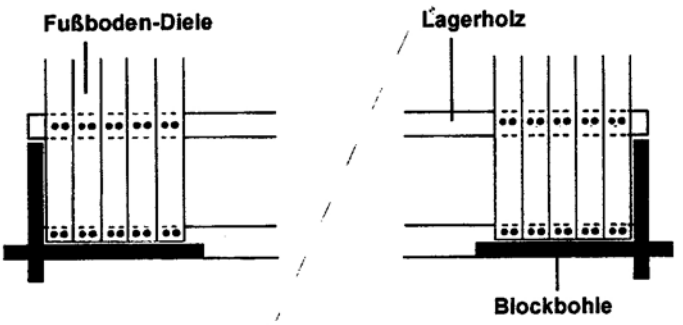
Abdeckleiste – Covwer strip
Giebelbrett – Gable board
Figure 12

12) **Floor (Figure 13)**
After that, the board is installed: **the floor boards** have keys and grooves. Start the laying of floor boards from the front wall. The groove must be facing towards the door. If necessary, the last board must be cut to size. Make sure that the floor boards are securely nailed in place. Two nails must be driven at an angle into a floor board and the foundation board. Then the floor strips can be put in place and fastened.

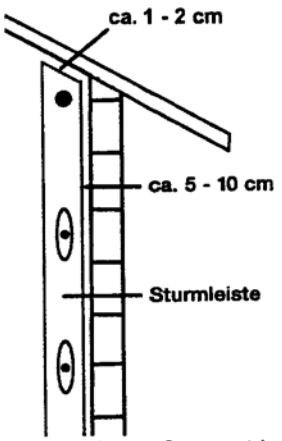
Tip: If the floor boards are very dry, then they will readily soak up moisture. This is why it is recommended to not install the floor boards very densely, otherwise they could become convex later. Additionally, the bottom sides of floor walls should be impregnated with a wood protection product.

13) Install at least two storm strips for both the front wall and the rear wall. These must be ca. 1 cm below the roof boards and at least ca. 2 cm away from the exterior walls. In case of **40 mm and 45 mm models,** the storm strips can alternatively be installed to the overhangs of the roof boards **(Figure 15).** After that, mark the top opening and drill it with a 6 mm or 8 mm wood bit / metal bit through the gable board. First fasten the strip with special locking screws and tighten these screws properly.
Then drill two additional holes in the middle of the lengthwise slot and put screws in there as well. These screws must be fastened by hand only, so as not to hinder the boards of the house from settling **(Figure 14).**

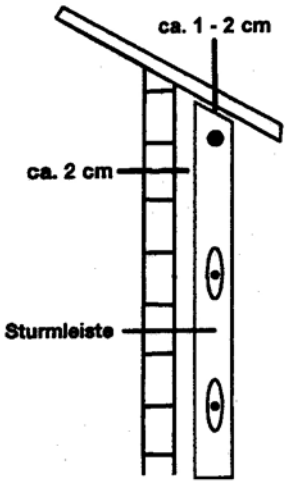
Tip: Make sure that the storm strip is fastened to the gable board via the top hole. The storm strips must be ca. 5 cm above the floor, so that the house can settle. If necessary, the storm strips can be made shorter.



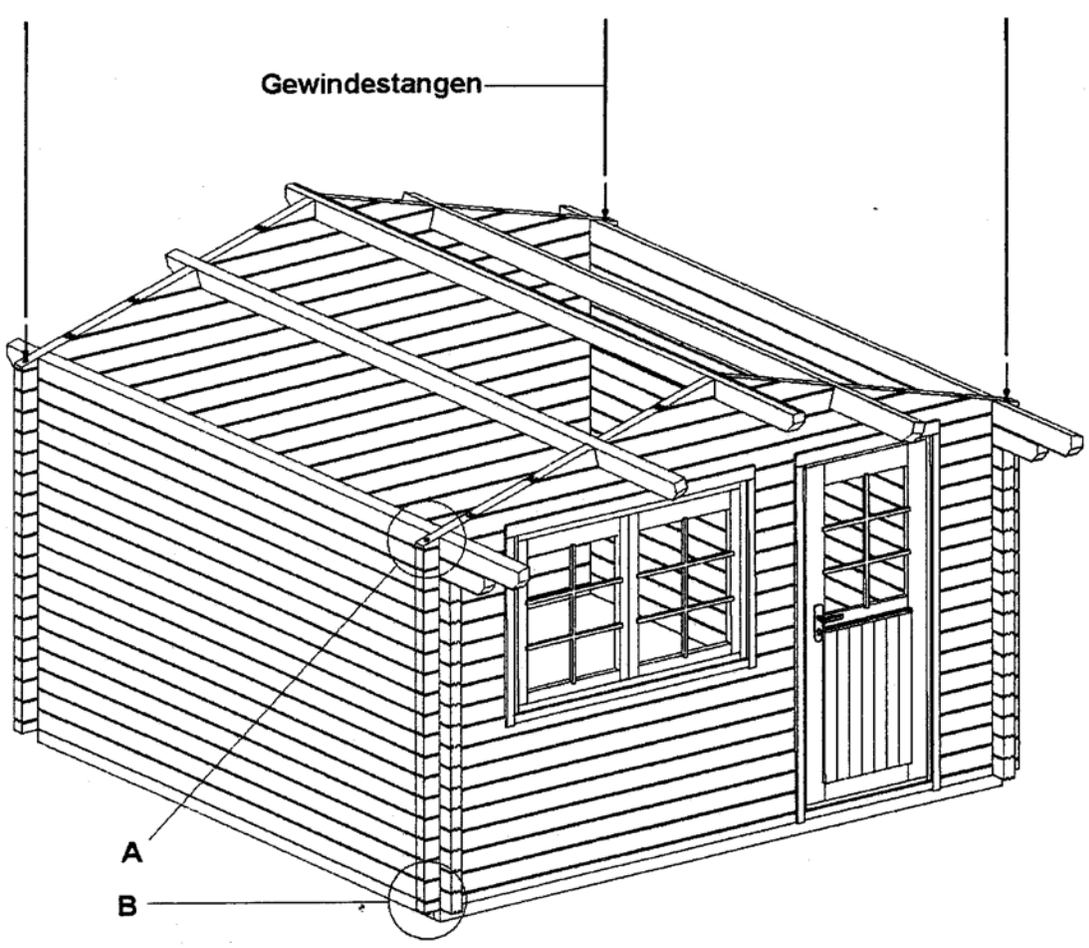
Fussboden-Diele – Floor boards
Lagerholz – Cross board
Blockbohle – Base boards
Figure 13



Sturmleiste – Storm strip
Figure 14

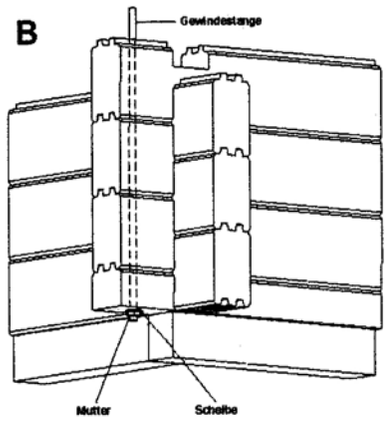


Sturmleiste – Storm strip
Figure 15

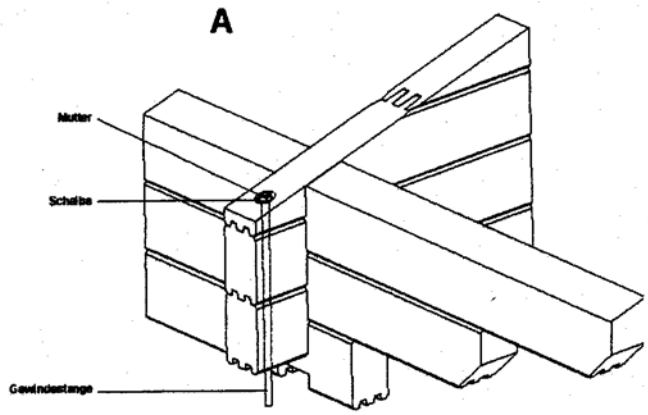


Gewindestangen – Threaded bar
Figure 16

Attention!
In case of 58 mm and 70 mm houses, threaded bars are installed instead of storm strips. Here, too, it must be kept in mind upon initial sorting that the drilled boards are intended for the front wall and the rear wall. **See Figure 16.** These threaded bars are not intended for pulling the house together, but only for securing the house against storm. **See figures 17 and 18.** The bottom nut of the threaded bar must never be tightened much, otherwise the boards of the house cannot expand or settle.



Gewindestange – Threaded bar
Mutter – Nut
Scheibe – Washer
Figure 17



Mutter – Nut
Scheibe – Washer
Gewindestange – Threaded bar
Figure 18

Installing the shingles

Follow the installation manual of the shingles manufacturer enclosed with the shingles.

Tip:
We recommend visually inspecting the garden house regularly – this way you can prevent damages even before they happen. The fit of the doors must be regularly verified as well and if necessary, the door should be adjusted.

We wish you much joy in using your garden house.

Warranty conditions:

After painting, wooden elements will not be replaced anymore. No expenses due to waiting times, work stoppages, etc. are compensated.

As a rule, missing or defective elements will be replaced within 24 hours free-of-charge. Reclamations are accepted only before the garden house is assembled.

Light twisting, colour changes and cracks of the wooden elements cannot be used as basis for reclamations. Any later reclamations in relation with incorrect assembly or sinking of the house due to incorrect foundation or incorrect base soil will not be accepted.

Any customer-made changes to the structure of the house, e.g. adding window sills, screwing the door frame to the base boards, etc. or tilting of boards and doors due to not using wood protection products cannot be used as basis for reclamations.

The expenses resulting from replacement of elements are not covered by the warranty. Any reclamations are accepted only with the original delivery list.

Changes can be made to this document without prior notice, and the document can contain typing errors and mistakes, 0106/FHMW