



## **Tips and instructions**

### **Important, read this before you start!!!**

Required tools:

- saw
  - Stanley knife
  - hammer
- 
- Your log cabin is supplied untreated, this guarantees proper fitting of the tongue and groove logs.
  - Ideally it is best to treat the timber before installation although this can be done afterwards if required
  - Wood is and will always be a product of nature and will therefore respond to changes of climate. When the weather is dry, small cracks and gaps can develop, that will automatically disappear when the weather turns humid.
  - Make sure your base is completely level and ideally to the footprint of the building. Foundation beams, and profiled foundation beams for drainage are available as an extra, but can also be made from kerbs or tiles, railway sleepers or a foundation laid with bricks. If you have also bought a wooden floor, you can support the floor beams, which should be placed at (roughly) 60 cm intervals. If you have a wooden floor, you can either build the floor first, but you can also do it after the cabin has been built. We would advise that it is carried out afterwards to avoid getting it marked during installation.
  - Before you start, sort out all the components and if possible place the logs near each wall that you are working on, this will save a great deal of time and walking.
  - If you have foundation beams these are placed around the perimeter of the building with the first layer of logs placed on top. They should be positioned so the lip is facing inwards to support the floor when installed. It may be necessary to cut the foundation beams to match exactly the first layer of logs.
  - Make sure the wall boards fit properly. Use a small wooden block or a rubber hammer to force the boards onto each other. When you've reached the height of 4 or 5 boards, you can lower the door, completely with frame, into the doorway. The wall boards under a window are usually 10 cm high. When you have placed enough wall boards onto each other to reach window height, you place 3 or 4 more boards on either side of the window. After that, you lower the window frame into the opening. The top of the window will be 3 to 5 cm higher than the top of the door. This is normal; the window will take some time to sink in completely.
  - After you have reached the right height, you place the ridge pieces at the front and the back. After this, you can easily place the roof beams in the right position. Important! The cabin will sink 4 to 6 cm while settling.



- The roof will be finished with roof boards with tongue and groove. The best thing you can do is temporarily nail a board to the front side, back side and the middle. This way, you can set the cabin exactly level and at right angles. When you are fixing the roof boards, keep in mind to leave about 2 mm of space between the boards, so the wood will have room to move. You will have to saw the last roof boards down to size, start placing the roof boards at the front side. Once all the roof boards have been nailed, you can finish the roof with the cornices and the gable boards. At the tip of the roof, you nail the diamond-shaped little finishing block.
- When placing the roof shingles, start at the bottom and follow the instructions on the wrapping and on the sheet 'placing the roof shingles'.
- Once the cabin is up, attach the window frames with screws. Do this at every third or fourth board, so the wood will still have room to move.
- For cabins with a 170 cm awning, you will need an angle iron to attach the middle post to the ridge purlin. Also make sure the posts are properly founded, for instance by using pile points. This also goes for cabins with an awning to the side.



## INSTALLATION MANUAL FOR TUIN LOG CABINS

### Dear cabin buyer!

You have purchased one of our log cabins. In our workshop, your cabin has, with the greatest care and expertise, been built from high quality pinewood with a humidity of 14-16%.

Because we use “completely naturally living” materials when building and constructing our log cabins, we can not exclude the possibility of minor seam shrinkage, bending or small cracks appearing at the surface of the wood. Besides, an irregular pattern of side-branches is characteristic of pinewood.

It is possible that bark or traces of shaving are visible at the back of roof boards. This is due to technical reasons during production, and has nothing to do with a lack of quality.

The wood we use has been cultivated in an environmentally friendly way. Because of this, the wood will lose some colour after a period of time and fade to grey. You can prevent this by varnishing the surface of the wood or by painting it with another material (see the sheet “painting instructions”). We advise you to varnish or paint all the boards, front and back, before you start building the cabin. Pay close attention to the parts the varnish or paint can not reach any more once the cabin has been constructed (tongues, grooves etc.). It is best to paint the finished cabin when the weather is dry. If you wish to paint certain details in different colours, we advise you to do so before building your cabin.

**TIP!!! To make sure draft and moisture do not get a chance to affect the wood, it is always best to varnish or paint the cabin 3 times, both inside and outside.**

**Attention please: protect the wood, before and after construction, from long term exposure to sunlight and/or humidity. This will prevent the boards from warping and make sure you do not have any major fitting problems. Once the cabin is constructed, it, if possible, has to be painted for the second time a.s.a.p.**

A good foundation is of great importance for the stability and durability of your log cabin. Only a completely **level and supporting foundation** can guarantee a perfect assembly of the boards and a perfect fit and stability of doors, window frames and roof elements. We advise you to use our tanalised foundation beams or hardwood foundation beams.

Do not let the first sight of the large amount of wooden parts in the packaging discourage you. Sorting these before you start will make the assembly a lot easier. Use the enclosed plan to do this. **Before you start building the cabin, please compare the contents of the packaging with the list of parts.**

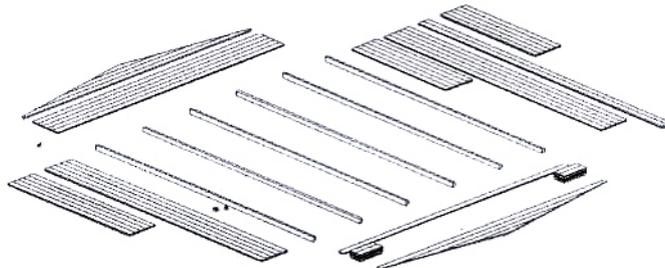
The drawings give a survey of the construction process.

You will need the following tools:

- a handsaw
- a screwdriver
- a drilling machine
- a rubber hammer
- a spirit level
- a measuring tape
- a wood drill
- a pair of pincers

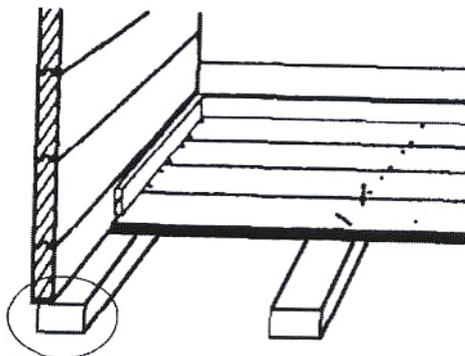
We wish you a lot of fun and good luck with the construction of your log cabin.

1. Sort the elements separately as described in the enclosed building plan. **(drawing 1) Step 1 is optional.**



**Drawing 1**

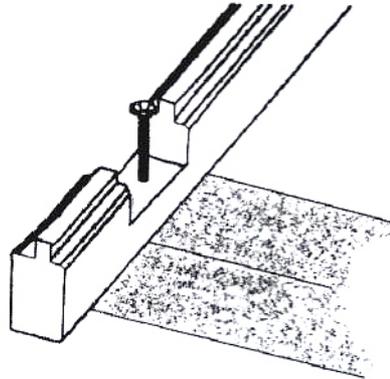
2. Place the foundation beams on top of the foundation next to each other with equal distances between the beams. Now place the two bottommost wall boards (two half wall boards at the front and back side and whole boards at the sides). If necessary you can use (here as well as during the entire constructing process) the rubber hammer. Make sure that you do not hit the wood grains or milled boards directly. Use the enclosed little wooden block. The assembly of the bottommost boards will give you the exact measurements for the placement of the foundation beams. **(drawing 2)**



**Drawing 2. 3-5 mm overhang.**

3. Once you have got the entire construction level and at right angles, you can fix the first layer of boards with screws to the foundation (pre-drill the holes to avoid splitting the wood).

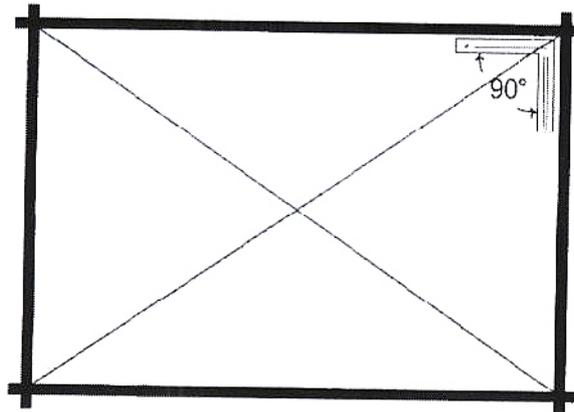
(drawing 3)



**Drawing 3**

4. After you have placed the first layer and then each time after you have placed another 6 layers, please check if the corners of the cabin are still at right angles by measuring the two diagonal lines (Your cabin is still at right angles if they are of equal length.)

(drawing 4).



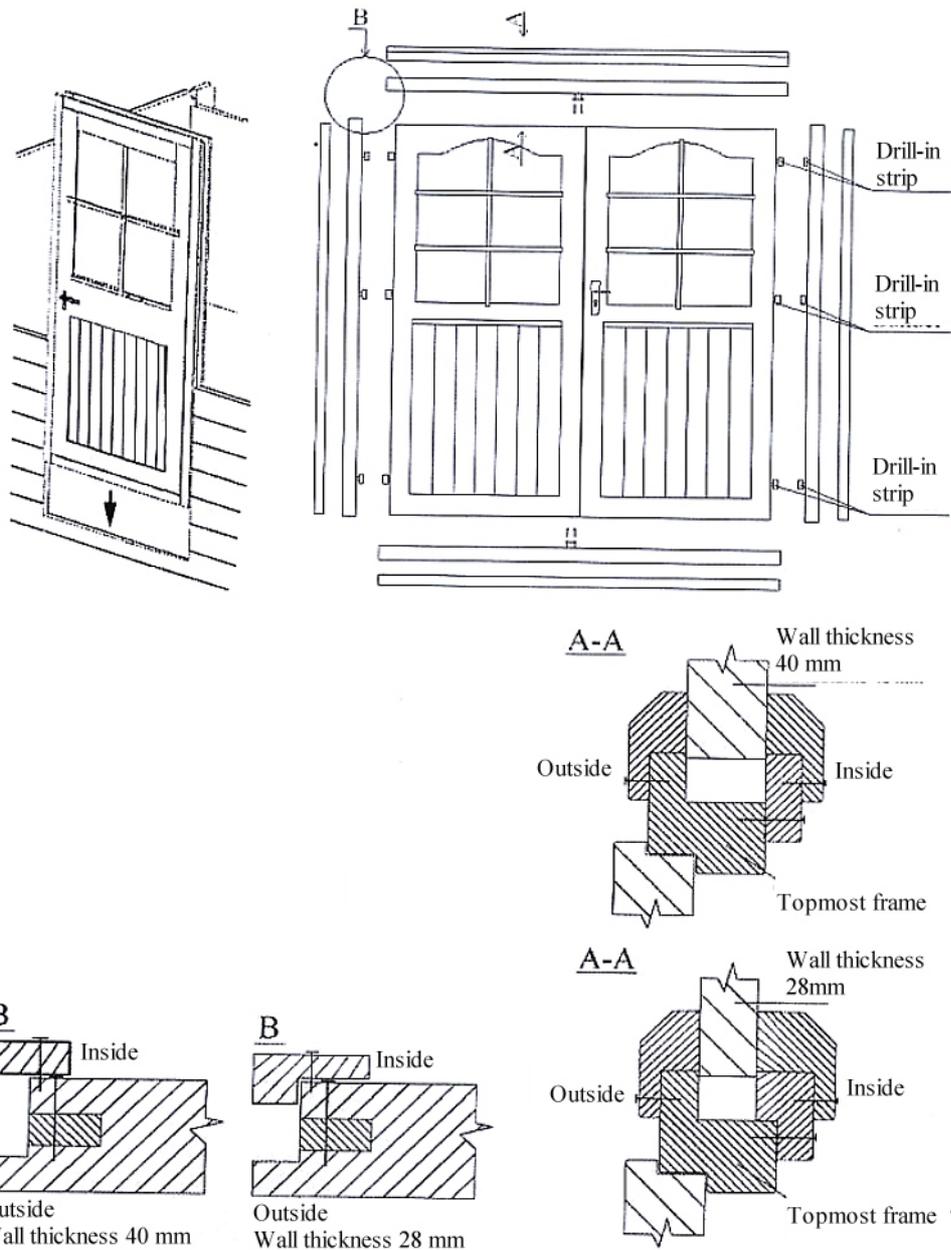
**Drawing 4**

5. Now build the walls layer by layer and be careful to place the windows at the desired height as well, refer to the plan regularly to ensure the correct height. In most cases, if you so wish, it is possible to fix the windows a layer of boards higher or lower. Check your building plan to see if this is possible with your cabin.
6. Now fix the door. The door, along with its frame, is to be pushed into the appropriate opening, starting from the top. (drawing 5). With a certain number of cabin models, the doorframe for the inside is sent along separately. Screw the four frame elements together. Use 3,5 x 45 screws.

In case of double doors, the doorframe has to be fixed first. To do so, connect the four frame elements and screw them together. Using glue as well as screws is even better.

**ATTENTION!!! With a certain number of cabin models, it is possible to level the doors by bolting the hinge points, in both the door and the frame, in or out. This way, the door can be fixed into the frame perfectly fitting and closing at all sides.**

**Drawing 5. Fixing the door.**



- When all the wall boards have been placed (mind that for a certain number of cabin models, the topmost wall board has a bevelled edge) you can fix the roof beams. After that, you can fix the roof boards. **WHEN FIXING THE ROOF BOARDS, MIND THAT YOU DO NOT FORCE THE BOARDS ONTO EACH OTHER. LEAVE MARGINS OF 1,5-2 MM BETWEEN THE BOARDS SO AS TO LEAVE THE WOOD ROOM TO MOVE.**

7b. In case of a cabin with a double door, now is the time to place said door.

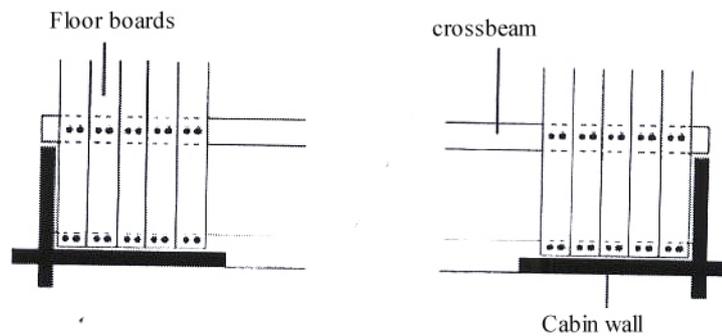
The cabin needs to be checked with the spirit level once again. You can place filling wood underneath the foundation beams if necessary.

### EXTRA INFORMATION

- Now place the floor. Start at the front side wall. The tongue side of the board should be facing the door. If necessary you can saw the last board down to size. Make sure that the floor is completely covered. Put two screws into every floorboard and crossbeam (**drawing 6**). Now saw the skirting-boards down to size and fix them.

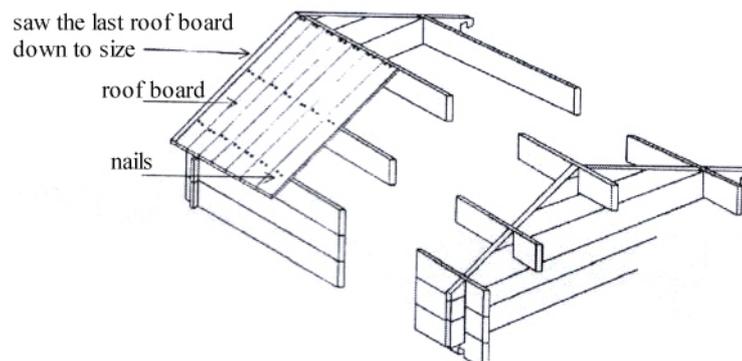
**Attention:** If the floor boards are very dry, they will absorb moisture quickly. We advise you not to place the floor boards too close together. This will prevent the boards from warping.

We also recommend impregnating the bottom side of the floor boards before placement.



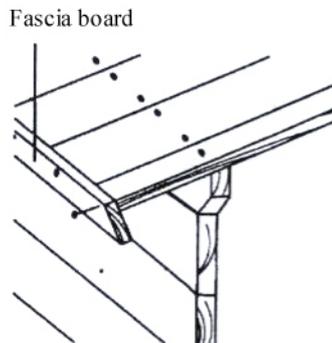
**Drawing 6**

- When covering the roof, make sure that the NICE/PROCESSED side of the boards is on the inside of the cabin. Start with two boards at the front side of the cabin, the tongue side of the board should be facing the front side of the cabin. After you have done this, the following boards can be placed at the same height (**drawing 7**). During the entire time you are fixing the roof, keep checking if the edges of the roof run parallel and if the boards pass into each other smoothly. Also keep checking if the roof-ridge is constructed uniformly. You can check this by using a thread. All roof boards have to be fixed with nails to the walls/ exterior boards and ridge beams. Once again, put two nails in the wall board and two in the ridge beams (**drawing 7**).



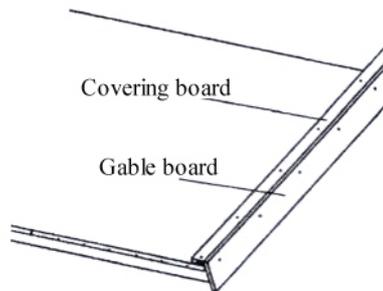
### **Drawing 7**

10. **(drawing 8)** It is best to apply a first layer that covers all open sides (see the sheet about placing the roof shingles). Afterwards, cover the entire roof with felt or shingles. When doing this, make sure that the edges of the paper/shingles stick about 2 cm out over the edge of the roof, in order to protect the edge from rain.



### **Drawing 8**

11. Subsequently mount the barge boards and covering board (keep the latter 1 cm cleared off of the roof) **(drawing 9)**. We recommend pre-drilling the holes in these boards.



### **Drawing 9**

Mount wall ties on both the front and the back side. Keep about 2 cm between the wall tie and the bottom side of the roof.

12. We advise you to check the assembly regularly. Check if the doors fit and regulate if necessary.

We hope you will have a good time with your log cabin!



## Extra information

We have made a list of frequently asked questions for you.

Question 1: The wall boards do not fit into the window and door frames easily.

Answer: Our door and window frames are built from dismountable parts. It is a common occurrence that after painting the parts and building the cabin, the boards do not fit into the frames easily. By loosening the screws at the inside of the frame you can create more room for the boards to fit into the frame. Once everything is set and fixed you can tighten the screws again.

Question 2: There is a gap above the door.

Answer: Because of the local climate, the cabin will shrink and expand about 2,5 cm throughout the seasons. By loosening the screws on the inside of the frame, you can slide the frame upwards. Slide the frame upwards until the wall board above the door has slid about 0,5 cm into the door frame. Make sure the door and the frame are at right angles with each other by moving the left and right side of the frame up and down. Now fix the frame to the surrounding **wall boards** by tightening the screws again (pre-drill first!!). Use packing pieces below the door as necessary to support the weight. Due to seasonal variations you may possibly have to repeat this process after a few months.

Question 3: The door does not close properly and there are gaps surrounding it.

Answer: This is commonly caused when the door and the frame are not at right angles with each other. See question 2 for the solution. By lifting the door out of the frame, you can adjust the hinges in both the door and the frame. Screw the hinges further into or out of the wood. Now place the door back into the frame and observe the result. This will take some dexterity, but you will see that the desired result is quickly attained.



## **BUILDING INSTRUCTIONS ROOF PANELS**

Arbour middle; Arbour big; Cabin Waldemar; Cabin Ingrid + extension; Cabin Nilsson; Cabins with premounted roof panels.

Aforementioned items are delivered with roof panels for the roof. To make sure this will fit perfectly we will give you a few building instructions.

1. Make sure the cabin/arbours is level at all sides. Also make sure all distance measurements from corner to corner have the exact same value. Various corners of the cabin/arbours do not have the same corners in degrees if these values differ from each other. This will cause the item to stand skewed and make it impossible to fix the roof panels properly. A deviation of 1 cm at the bottom will result in a deviation of approximately 5 cm at the top. As a result, the roof will never fit!
2. Start by laying the roof panels on the ground. Let the tips of the panels rest on a pole which you place inside the arbour. **DO NOT SCREW ANYTHING!!** Attach the panels to each other with a few small nails. The aforementioned also goes for cabin roofs, but to make it easier, you attach two roof panels that fit together on the ground (put screws through the middle beams that will end up next to each other. **DO NOT TIGHTEN THE SCREWS!!**). This way you can put an entire panel from one wall up onto the roof at once. Make sure the roof boards are horizontal when you screw them together.
3. At first, you fix various elements loosely, so you can still shift them around a bit. By shifting the roof panels and possibly lifting the roof-ridge (raise or lower the pole inside the cabin/arbours), make sure that the gaps between the parts are the same everywhere. (1 cm of space between these construction beams is allowed to allow the wood room to warp.) By drilling long screws through the construction beams from one roof panel to the next, you will turn the roof into a solid unit. (Do not use brute force to screw the roof beams together) At least four screws should be used for every connection between two roof elements. (make sure you use screws with a proper length, that can be screwed far enough into the wood on the opposite side.)
4. Once you have fastened all the parts on the inside of the cabin/arbours, you have to attach the roof panels to the walls on the outside. Put screws through the roof panels (starting on the outside) into the walls. A couple of screws per panel into the side wall and the roof will be ready.

Now you can start with the roof covering (if applicable).