

28mm & 44mm Log Cabins

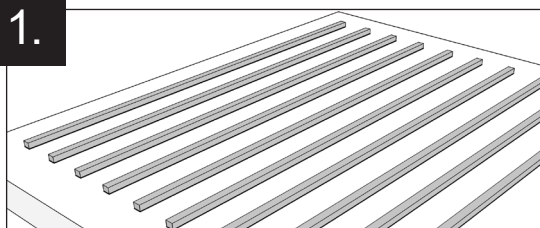
IMPORTANT: Before you start.

Check the base is level. The floor must be laid on a firm and level base. The base must fully support the full floor area of the cabin and should be measured using a spirit level to ensure accuracy.

Check through all of your components, if there is anything missing or damaged, please contact us as soon as possible so we can rectify this.

Do not place the floor too close to walls or fences. Remember to allow for the roof overhang at the sides, back and front. Consult your construct diagram for the exact dimensions of your building.

DO NOT treat any part of the building until after the assembly is completed.



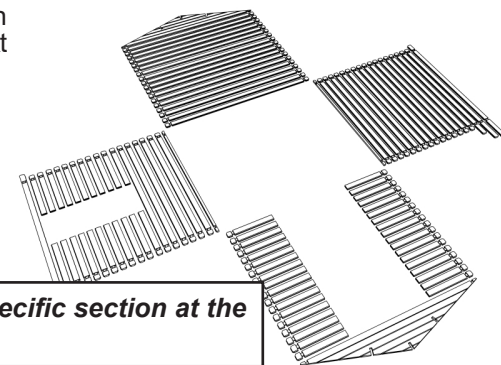
Referring to the floor plan of your construct diagram, position the tanalised bearers on your base. Spread them out evenly so that they are approx 400mm apart (from the centre of one to the centre of the next).

2. The best way to prepare for building your cabin is to lay out the individual wall components next to the floor in the correct order (see each wall components diagram).

Use this as an opportunity to ensure all components are present.

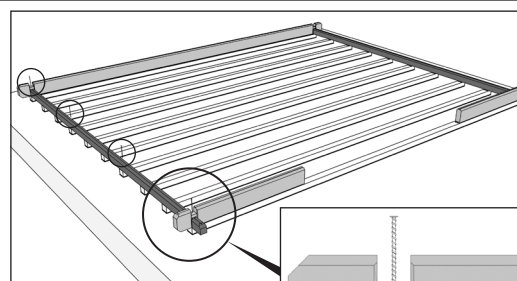
When you are happy with the layout of the building, then it is time to start building.

Note: For the Garage model, please see specific section at the back of these instructions.



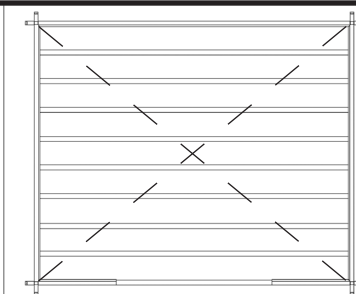
3. Then place the first layer of logs around the edge of the tanalised bearers, Laying down the half logs first. Line them up flush with the edges of the bearers and check your plan to see on which side they belong.

Screw the half logs in to the tanalised bearers below with the 80mm screws provided - approx three screws per log spread evenly along.



Note: Please be aware that at this stage some of the tanalised bearers may need cutting to size on corner cabin models.

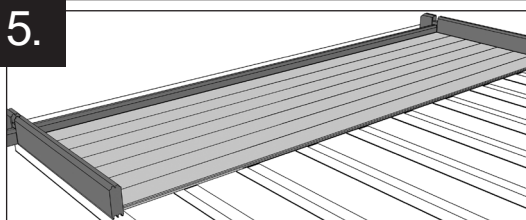
Step 4. Measure diagonally to check the building is square.



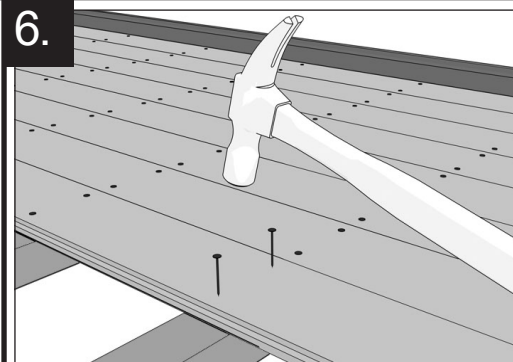
4. Before continuing, it is good to check that the building is square.

You can do this by measuring from the front right hand corner to the same point in the back left hand corner and then compare this to the distance between the opposite front left and the right back corners.

If these measurements are equal then it suggests the building is square.

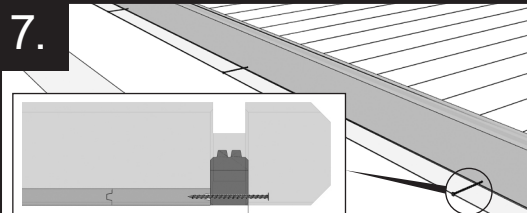


5. Start to lay the floorboards. There should be a 2.5mm gap between the edge of the floorboards and the outer logs to allow for expansion and contraction. The last board will need cutting down to size.



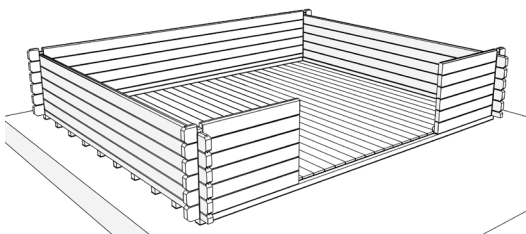
Nail the floorboards to the tanalised bearers below with two 40mm nails per board, per bearer, for each tanalised bearer.

Pro-Tip: If the ground is very wet when you are installing, you can skip putting in the floorboards and build up the walls and roof. Making the floor the last thing you install, this will keep it clean and free from mud. But make sure you stack the floorboards within the walls before building too high.

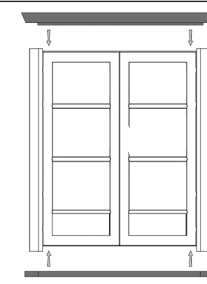


7. Confirm that the floor / logs are level using a spirit level. Screw the bottom layer of logs from the outside in to the 19mm floorboards to keep it square if necessary (using the 80mm screws provided).

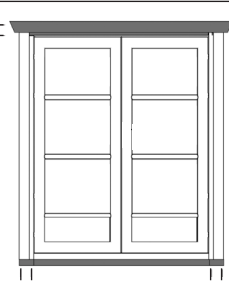
8. Begin to build up the cabin by interlocking the logs around the building, layer by layer, until approx 6 logs high. The higher you build the logs the more difficult it will be to fit the doors in.



9. If you have purchased a building with double doors then you will have to build up the door frame using the four door components provided. The easiest way to do this is to lay the two door sections side by side face down, slot the door sill in to place and then slot in the door head.



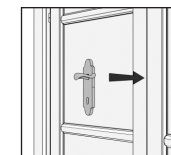
Screw the four sections together through the joints with the 60mm screws provided.



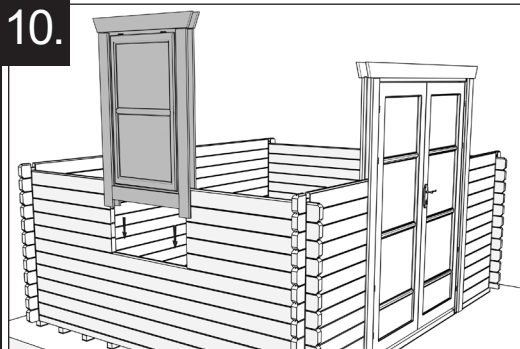
Then, take the door(s) along with the frame and simply slide over the logs until it is fully inserted.

Fix the door handle to enable you to open the door.

Some door and window fascias may need to be trimmed to fit.

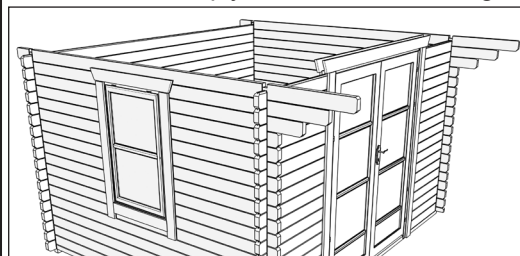


10.

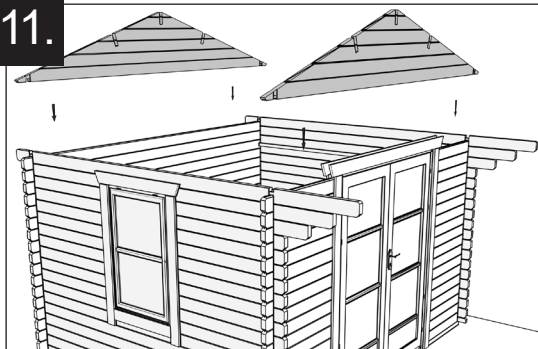


Continue adding more layers of logs until you reach window height, before slotting the windows into position.

Continue to build up your cabin to eaves height.



11.

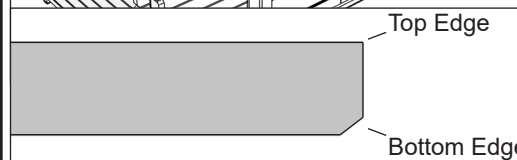
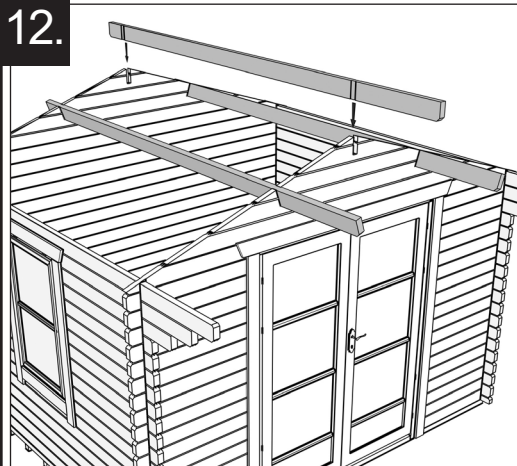


The gable tops on most of our models come fixed as one piece; this piece is then to be placed on top of the final side boards, one at the front and one at the back.

The exceptions are pent roof models and the offset apex models. The gable tops on these will need to be unassembled and built up in the same way as the other logs.

If the gable sits proud of the sides or the sides sit proud of the gable, then the logs that are on the high side need to be knocked down further into place, preferably with a rubber mallet.

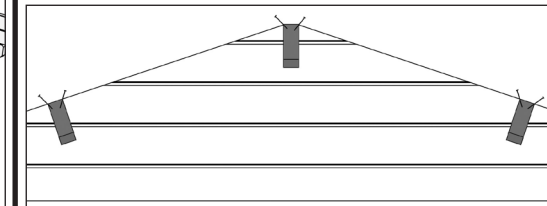
12.



Position the roof purlins, ensuring that they are the correct way round (i.e. with the overhang at the front and with the 23mm 45° cuts facing downwards).

13.

The purlins should then be fixed in to the gable tops using the 65mm nails provided, nailing downwards through the gable top and in to the purlings.



14.

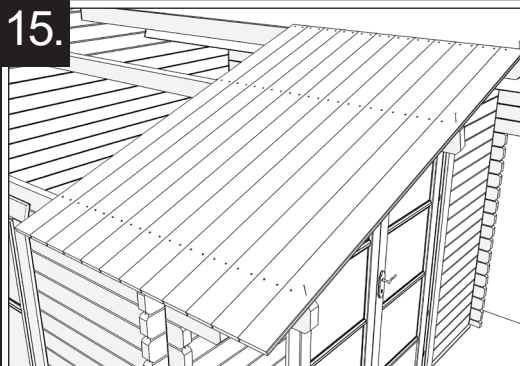
You are now ready to put the roof on your building.

Before doing so, you need to make sure that the building is vertically straight to 90° on all sides and horizontally level.

You may need to knock down the end of the logs with a rubber mallet to do this.

Once the roof is in place, the building will be much more rigid and therefore difficult to move.

15.

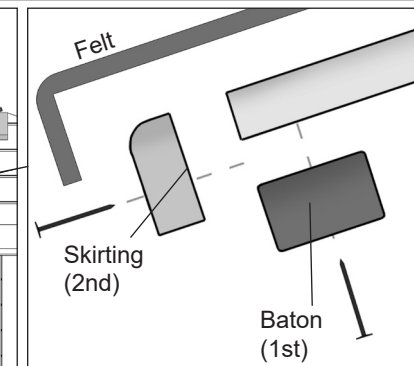
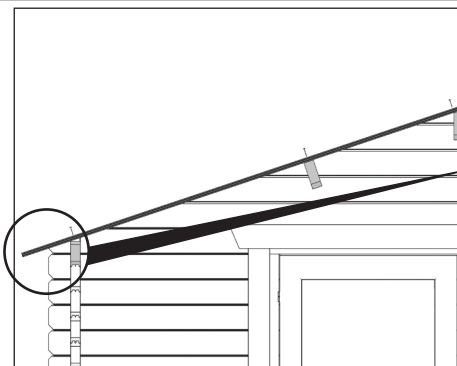


If the building is square, start to put on the individual tongue and groove roof boards, starting at the front and working towards the back.

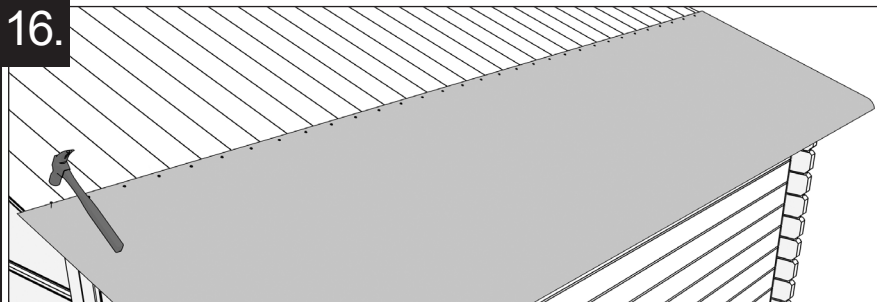
Nail through the roof purlins and logs below. 2x nails per roof board, per purling.

You may have to cut the last board down to size if it overhangs at the back.

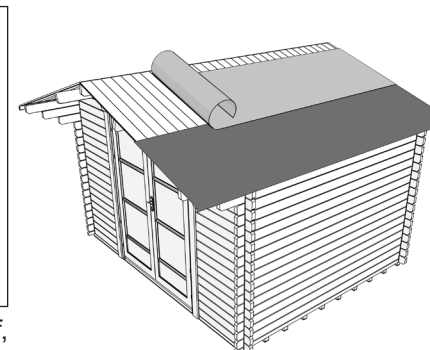
Once the roofboards are all in place and securely nailed down, fix the roof baton on to the underside of the roofboards and finish with a piece of skirting. This is nailed into the roof baton.



16.



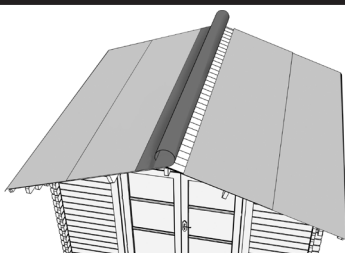
If your cabin has roofing felt, roll it out over the lower part of both sides of the roof, allowing for sufficient overhang to fold down on to the roof skirting.



Ensure that the felt is tight and use clout nails to tack the top end of the felt to the roof boards.

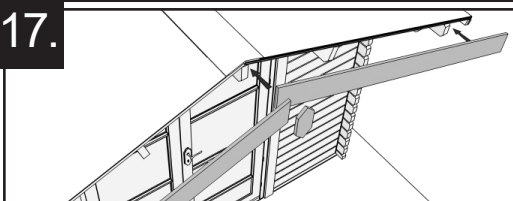
Repeat this operation by nailing on the next strips, overlapping the previous strips until the roof is fully covered.

Some buildings may require a ridge piece to cover the gap in the middle.



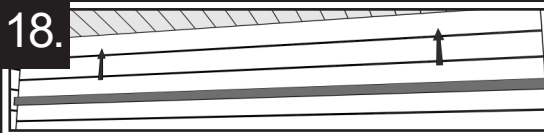
Note: If you have shingles for your building, then the felt should not be used unless you have an offset apex model, pent roof model, +16' model or a reduced height building. Here you would install felt and shingles. For shingles instructions, please see the packaging.

17.

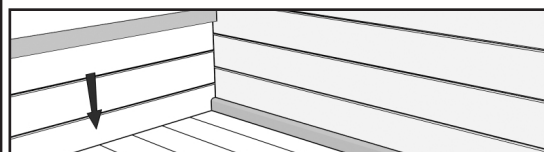


When the felt/shingles are fitted then the fascias can be attached by nailing them to the purling and bottom roof baton. For apex and offset apex models, finish off the fascias by nailing the peak over the top of the fascias where they join in the middle.

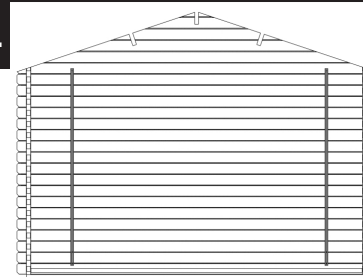
18.



Fix the internal roof batons and the skirting. These may require trimming to length and jointing in the corners.



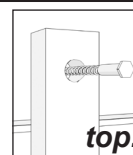
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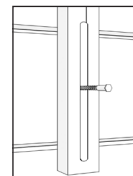
The storm braces are used to hold/tie the building together but still allow for natural movement in various temperatures and weather conditions.

Each storm brace has a hole at the top and a long groove at the bottom. Fix these storm braces **internally** to the front and back gables with the 40mm coach bolts provided.

Note: If the storm brace is fitted too tightly then the cabin will not be able to move, so always try and leave the bottom 40mm coach bolt slack enough to let the coach bolt move up and down inside the groove provided.



top.



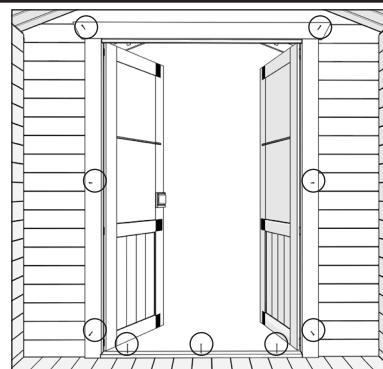
bottom.

20.

Check that the doors and windows are square and screw the fascia board (from the inside) in to the logs behind with the 40mm screws provided. This should be done with two screws - one at each end of the top fascia board.

Then screw the side fascia boards in to the logs behind with two screws in each side of the fascia - one in the middle and one towards the bottom of the fascia.

Open the doors and screw the door sill in to the logs below.



21.

Finally, as your log cabin will arrive untreated, it is important that you treat it, as soon as is practical after installation, with a good quality water resistant treatment. This process should then be repeated annually with care taken to brush the treatment in to all wooden components involved within the construction of the building, inside and out. Paying particular attention to any cut timber, corners where the logs join together and the bottom few logs of the building.

22.

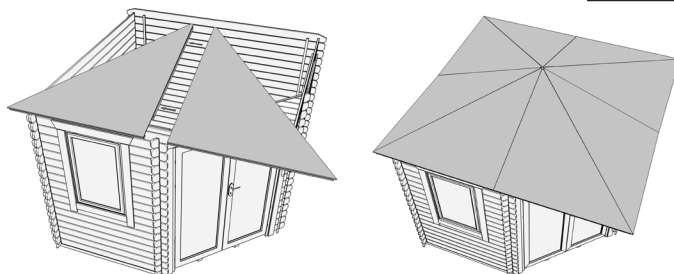
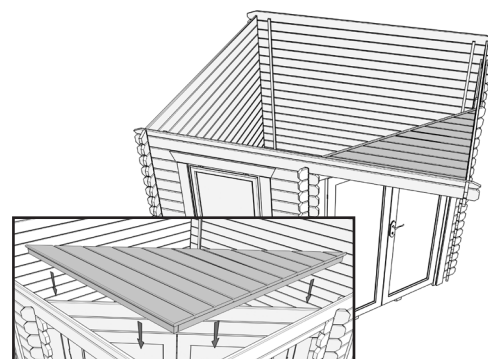
Ongoing, as timber is a natural product, any log or board can expand and contract. This may cause slight deformation in the log cabin which can be rectified by tightening or re-positioning the screws in the storm braces and un-screwing and re-screwing fascia boards on the doors and windows over the course of the year.

Corner Cabin

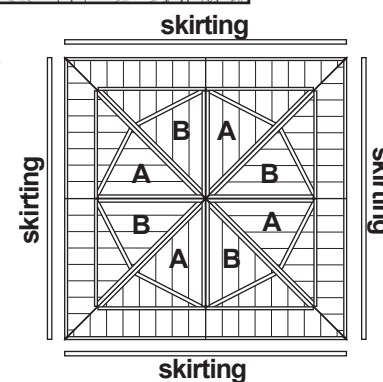
Please use the General Instructions up to roof height.

You can see from the construct diagram that the canopy cover is positioned before the roof goes in to place. Then, the roof is attached - here the roof is in panels rather than individual boards.

Attach the skirting to the canopy along the two short edges, then slot the canopy in to place. It should sit flush with the top log above the door. Secure in place using the 65mm nails.



Attach the roof panels one by one in the order shown, you may need somebody to help you hold them up at first.



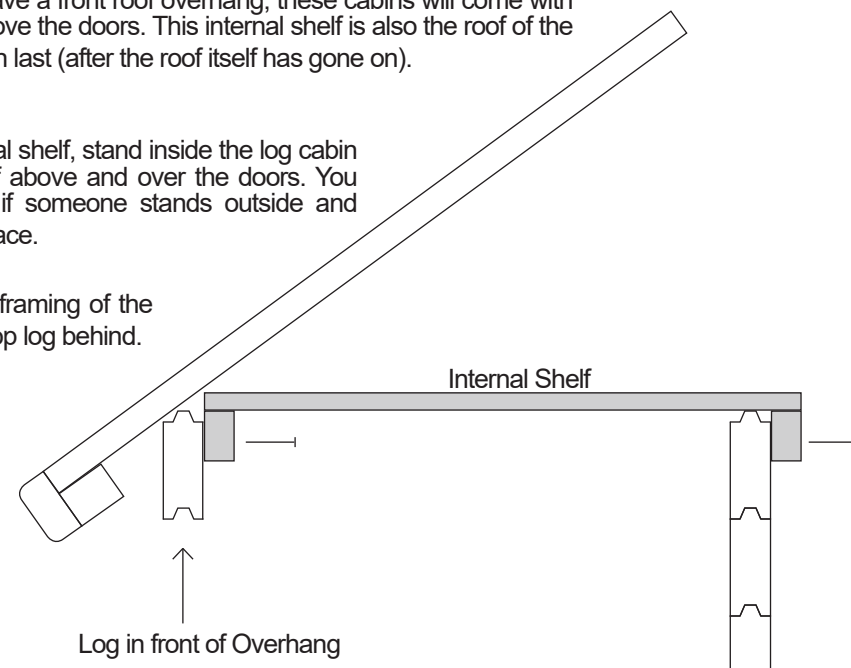
Internal Shelf

Some log cabins have a front roof overhang, these cabins will come with an internal shelf above the doors. This internal shelf is also the roof of the canopy and goes on last (after the roof itself has gone on).

To attach the internal shelf, stand inside the log cabin and place the shelf above and over the doors. You may find it easier if someone stands outside and holds the shelf in place.

Screw through the framing of the shelf and in to the top log behind.

Then go outside and from under the canopy screw through the framing in to the log behind.



Garage

As standard, the garage comes without a floor. The bottom layer of logs on this building are tanalised and the initial process of building this cabin is different to other buildings.

To begin with locate the metal door strip with two tanalised bearers pre-attached and the two sides of the door frame, these will have the hinge pins pre-attached.

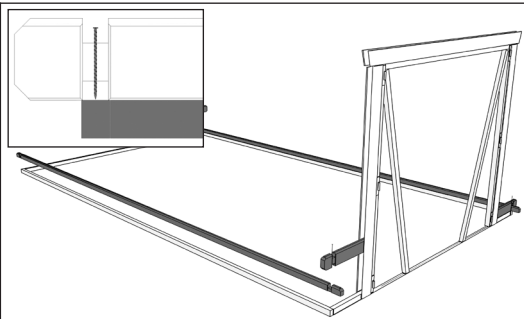
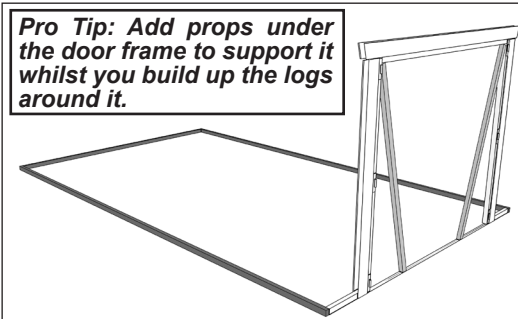
Lay the components out on the ground and then using the 60mm screws provided, fix the metal door strip to the sides of the door frame.

Then to give this section some stability, slot the door head in to place on top of the door frame sides and fix this place with 60mm screws.

You can then move this section to an upright position and lay out the other pieces of tanalised bearer as per your construct diagram.

Lay the first layer of logs on top of the bearers, starting with the half logs on the sides. Screw the logs down in to the tanalised bearers with the 80mm screws provided.

Pro Tip: Add props under the door frame to support it whilst you build up the logs around it.

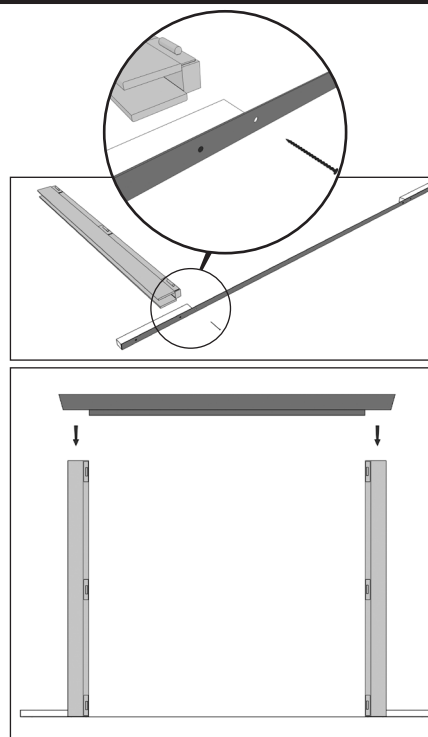
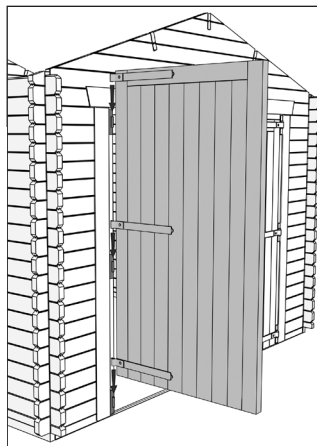
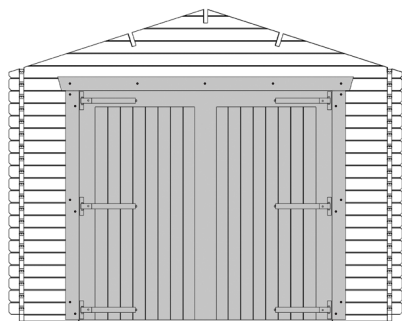


Continue to build up the logs to the gables using the normal instructions (up to step 11).

When you get to this stage you can hang the two garage doors on to the hinge pins.

Finish the door by screwing the fascia boards on the sides and top in to the logs behind.

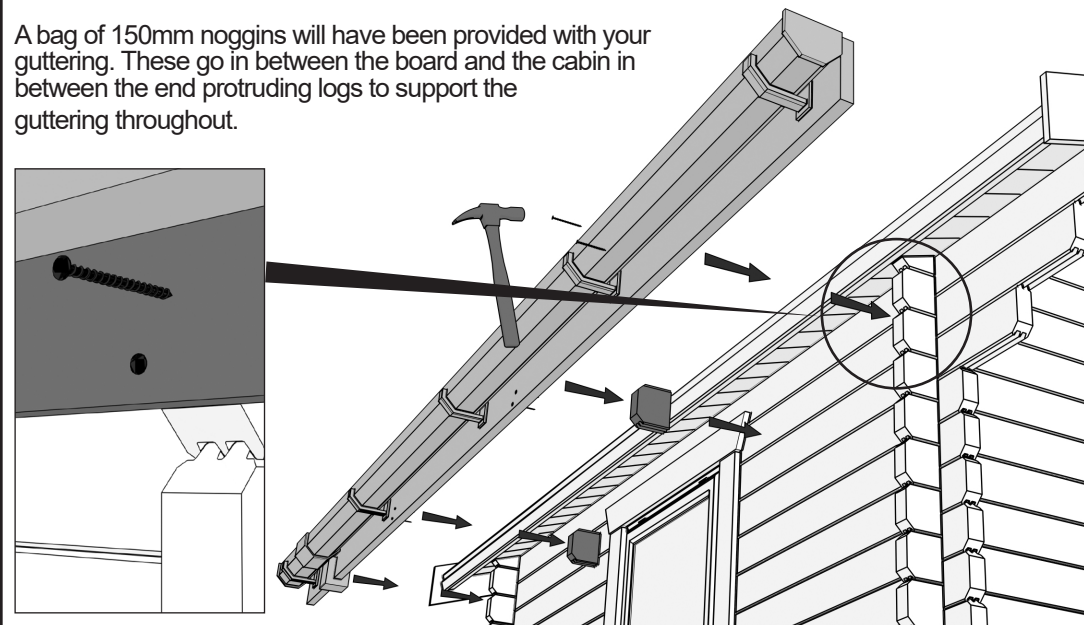
Continue to build the cabin from step 12 onwards.



Guttering

The guttering is pre-attached to a 28mm thick board. This board can be screwed on to the 95mm protruding logs that are at the front of the log cabin and the back, with the 60mm screws provided.

A bag of 150mm noggins will have been provided with your guttering. These go in between the board and the cabin in between the end protruding logs to support the guttering throughout.



After Installation

Treat your building annually: You should treat your new garden building inside and out shortly after installation with a good quality water resistant treatment. This process should then be repeated annually with care taken to brush the treatment into all wooden components involved within the construction of the building, inside and out. Paying particular attention to any cut timber, corners where the logs join together and the bottom few logs of the building.

Ensure nothing is in contact with your building: Any overhanging tree or hedge growth poses a threat to your garden building and should be cut back at regular intervals. If a tree branch makes contact with your building it may pierce the roofing felt and encourage water ingress. You should also take care not to allow plants to grow too close to the walls of your building to prevent leaks.

Check and replace any damaged felt: If you do find any damage sustained to your roofing felt over time it is essential that you act upon this without delay. Should you discover a rip or tear in the felt it is recommended that this area be stripped from the roof and a new covering of high grade, heavy duty, mineral felt (which can be purchased online and/or at most retail DIY stores) be affixed immediately.

You should also ensure that your new building is covered on your household insurance policy, as we cannot be held responsible for damage caused by storms or vandalism.