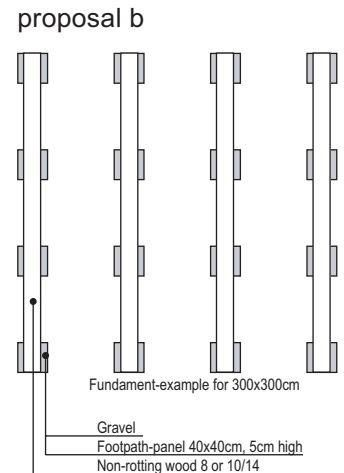
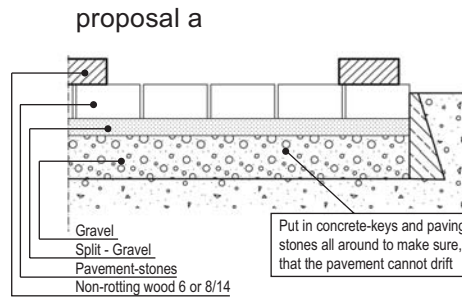


Assembly instructions for log cabins

1. Foundation

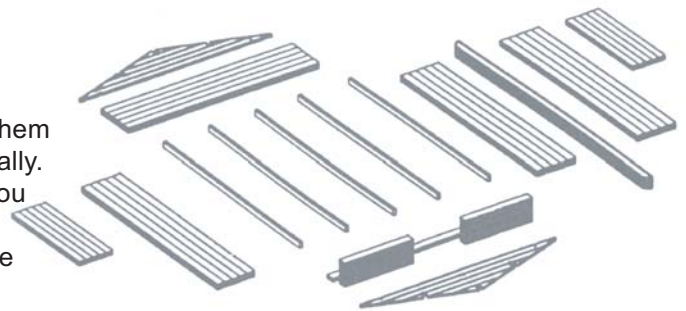
An absolute prerequisite for the successful installation, function and a long service life [of the log cabin] is an entirely level and square foundation on firm packed subsoil. Depending on local conditions, either point foundations made of sidewalk slabs or metal sleeves, or alternatively, continuous or beam foundations may be used for improved ventilation of the building in timber. For larger cabins, we recommend using a foundation slab made of concrete. Your local specialist supplier will be happy to help you find the foundation that meets your exact requirements.



2. Prior to assembly

To make installation easier for you, following your wall and foundation layouts, sort the parts of the log cabin while putting them on the surface of the foundation where they will be fixed eventually. This will make it easier for you to find the right parts and save you time during assembly.

Tip: Arrange the planks in such a way that the best planks will be installed at eye level.



3. Assembly of walls, windows and door components

If you lay the floor base underneath the house walls (standard for houses with 28 mm planks), spread out the impregnated floor battens at even distances over the foundation. Align them at a right angle and level any irregularities in the foundation by placing weather-resistant wedges underneath. To provide secure insulation, place a layer of bitumen felt between the foundation subsoil and the wall planks to avoid ingress of humidity.

As a rule, the half-length planks must always be on the gable ends of the cabin. Insert these into the full-length bottom planks of the eaves walls. Use a rubber hammer or a tap block to spare the tongues of the block blanks. Once you have checked that the first plank collar is correctly aligned at a right angle, please attach it to the ground beam to prevent it from slipping.

Please ensure that the wall planks are protruding by approx. 5-10 mm over the ground beams to provide a good drip edge for water/rain.

Following your wall layout plans, add one plank after another to the 5th plank level of the side walls.

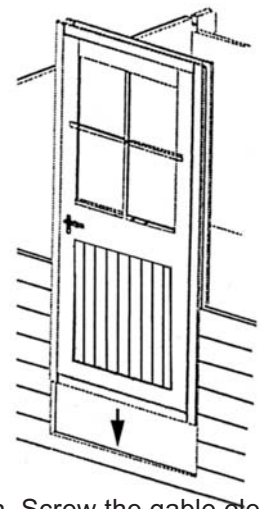
Please ensure that the door frame is inserted straight and that it rests completely on the plank. Continue to build the walls and insert the window (analogue to the door) with the window drip pointing downwards, when the planks have reached half the window height. The full-length plank, spanning the window and the gable element, will give the necessary support to the gable wall, which has been instable thus far. The projecting roof is supported by the side wall planks, the length of which needs to be gradually increased. The upper planks of the side walls are bevelled and should be assembled with the sloping surface pointing outwards.

The gap over the doors and windows is intentional and serves the purpose of a spacing zone as the log cabin, being exposed to changing weather conditions, will settle over time. This gap should be between 3 and 4 cm and will be covered by the upper door and window trims. Do not fix the facings of the windows and the doors to the block blanks, thus enabling them to expand and disappear.

The gable components must be fixed in such a way that the purlin recesses are well aligned.

The transition from the gable element to the uppermost blank of the side wall should be flush. Screw the gable element to the uppermost blank of the side wall.

Depending on the length of the protruding roof, insert the roof purlins into the recesses of the gable and secure them with two screws at a slant angle.



Assembly instructions for log cabins

4. Roof area

Before fixing the roof boarding, please check again that the construction is absolutely square and that the door opens properly, and, with a level, verify the alignment of the gables and gable walls.

Start nailing the roofers with their grooved side aligned flush to the purlin ends on the front of the house. The chamfered side of the roofers must always point downwards.

(Snipes and waners on the upper side of the roofers are the result of the production process and no reason for complaints).

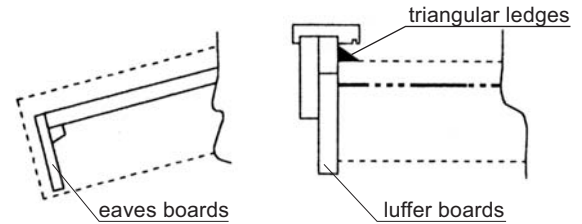
Nail each roofer with two nails fast and secure to the walls, gables and purlins. Please trim the last roofer to achieve a flush alignment with the outer edges of the purlins.

The log cabin is now completely reinforced and you may continue to fix the gables and eaves facings. Fix the eaves boards flush with the upper edge of the roof area.

Install the triangular strips from the gable to the gutter, so they are flush with the outer gable end edges of the roof areas.

When fixing the luffer boards on the gable ends (each with 2 screws to the purlins and the wall), let them protrude parallel by 2 cm over the triangular ledges.

Continue to spread the bitumen felt and insert the weather boards into the luffer boards with the thin groove pointing inwards before securing them with nails.



5. Floor

Lay the floor boards that are prepared and cut off to proper length with the planed surface pointing upwards from one gable end to the other. The ends of the floor boards must have some clearance, which will be covered up by the skirting boards later on. Nail the boards, one by one, to the floor base or to the foundation frame. The last board must be cut to width to fit in properly.

Once the floor boards have been laid, cover them up with the ledger boards. These are supplied by the metre and must be mitred at an angle of 45°.

6. Completion

Once you have assembled your cabin, finally install the door mounting and the window handle. For cabins with folding shutters, the shutter hinges must be fixed to the plank at the correct distance. For this purpose, open the folding shutters and position the shutter hinge, so that there is no clearance between shutter and hinge when the shutter is

7. General information

Ensure that the cabin and the foundation frame are always aired sufficiently.

Paint your cabin with a thin layer of pigmented, open-pored varnish that allows the wood to breathe. Before applying the final coat, use a priming sealer to prevent blue stain.

We recommend that you also treat the doors on the inside.

After a couple of weeks, the settling process of the log cabin will be over.

It may be necessary to correct doors and windows, so they open and close properly.

Wood is a natural product and typical features are knotholes and slight cracks that will occur during the drying process. This is not a sign of poor wood quality and, depending on the level of humidity, these dry cracks will disappear alone.

We trust that you will assemble your log cabin successfully and that you will have much fun with it.

