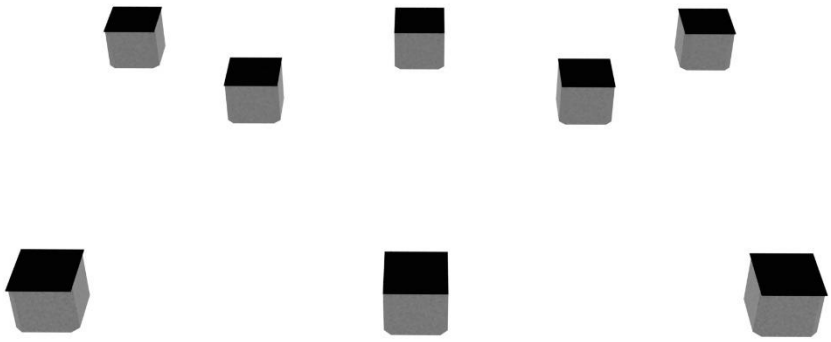
Assembly instructions

GT Double cabin

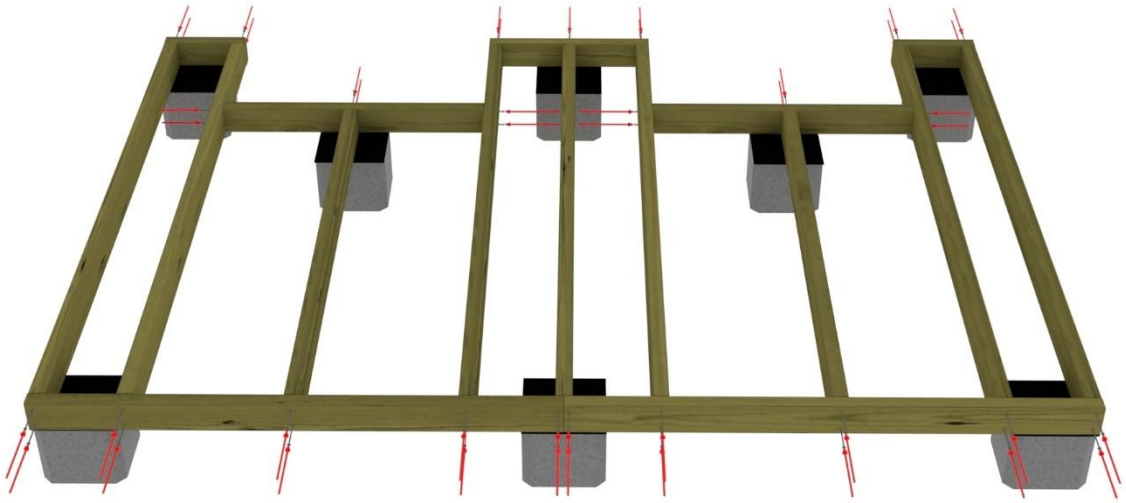
1. FOUNDATION The most important factor for a successful assembling is a well-made foundation. The base must be completely leveled horizontally. The foundation and the building must remain horizontal even after the building is erected, in order for building to function as it should in all aspects. It is good to make sure that the ground on which the building is built is well permeable to water and that rooting is prevented. In frosty ground, the foundation must extend below the frost line, or frost insulations must be used to prevent frost penetration up to the foundation level. A pillar foundation made using, for example, lightweight gravel blocks or concrete pillars is often a functional foundation method for many cottage and yard buildings. For pillar foundations, it is good to follow the foundation proposal that came with the building instructions. Regardless of the foundation method, it is important to ensure ventilation of the subfloor, so the foundation should not be made too low. If the cottage contains a separate terrace, its foundations must be made as carefully as the foundations of the actual cottage. It is important to put a capillary break between the block and the base wood. A felt strip is suitable for this purpose, this way moisture does not get in to hurtle along the foundations into the base wood.

(The felt strip is not included in the delivery!)



2. PRESSURE SATURATED FLOOR JOISTS The construction of the cabin begins by installing the subframe. The base timbers are always installed upright, which gives better load-bearing capacity. First, the outer joists are nailed to each other, then the other joists of the floor are nailed according to the dimensions of the cabin. Don't forget to measure cross-wise! The base timbers are attached to each other with 100mm long nails found in the accessory box, 2 nails/joint.

It is good to anchor the frame to the foundation with, for example angle irons (not included in delivery!).



3. FLOORING The installation of the floor starts by placing the floorboard on the baseboards with the bevels down and the side with slot facing the outer edge. Nail the floorboards into place one at a time. The floorboard is installed before the outer walls. The outer walls are installed on top of the floorboards. The last floorboard should be sawed so that the edge is even with the subframe. The floor should be protected from dirt immediately after installation.

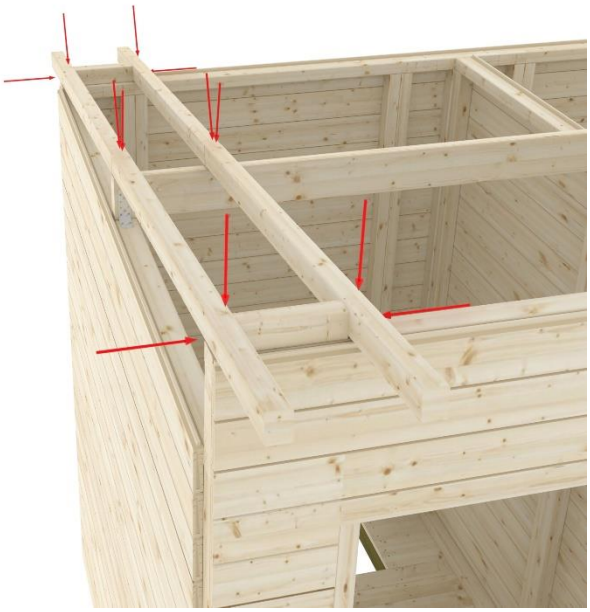
4. WALL ELEMENTS Before installing the elements, please note that the floorboards have been installed in place (see section 3) The elements are installed on top of the floorboards. There must always be two persons when installing the elements. Always start erecting the elements from the corner. The panel is 30 mm belove the bottom edge of the elements. The purpose of the panel overlap is to cover the seam between the floor and the subframe. Override also directs the element to its correct location.

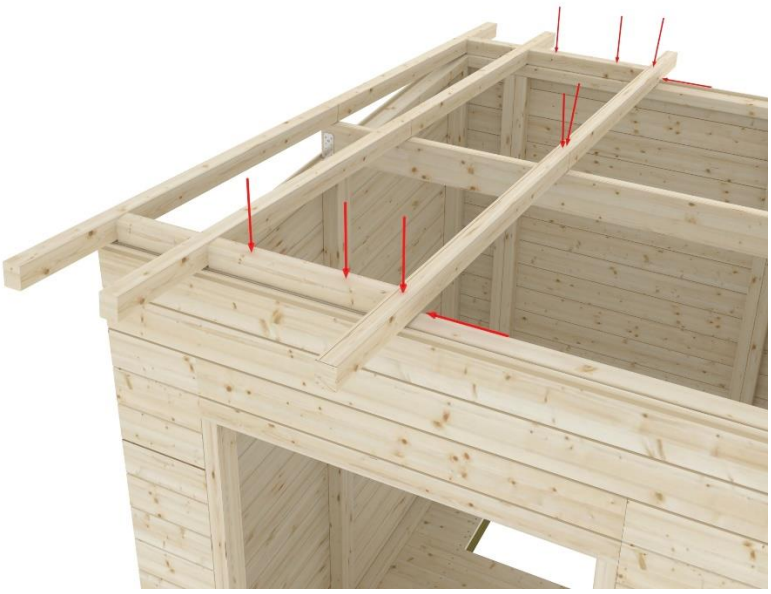
5. WALL BETWEEN TWO TOILETS, before installing elements panel at the bottom should be sawed to the same level as bottom of the frame. That way wall elements will stand on its frame and will be leveled with rest of the walls. Its very important that both toilets are have same width, so seat element would fit when its time to place them.

6. ROOF FRAME INSTALLATION Installing the roof frame starts with the console element, which is lifted on top of the front wall and the frames are screwed together.

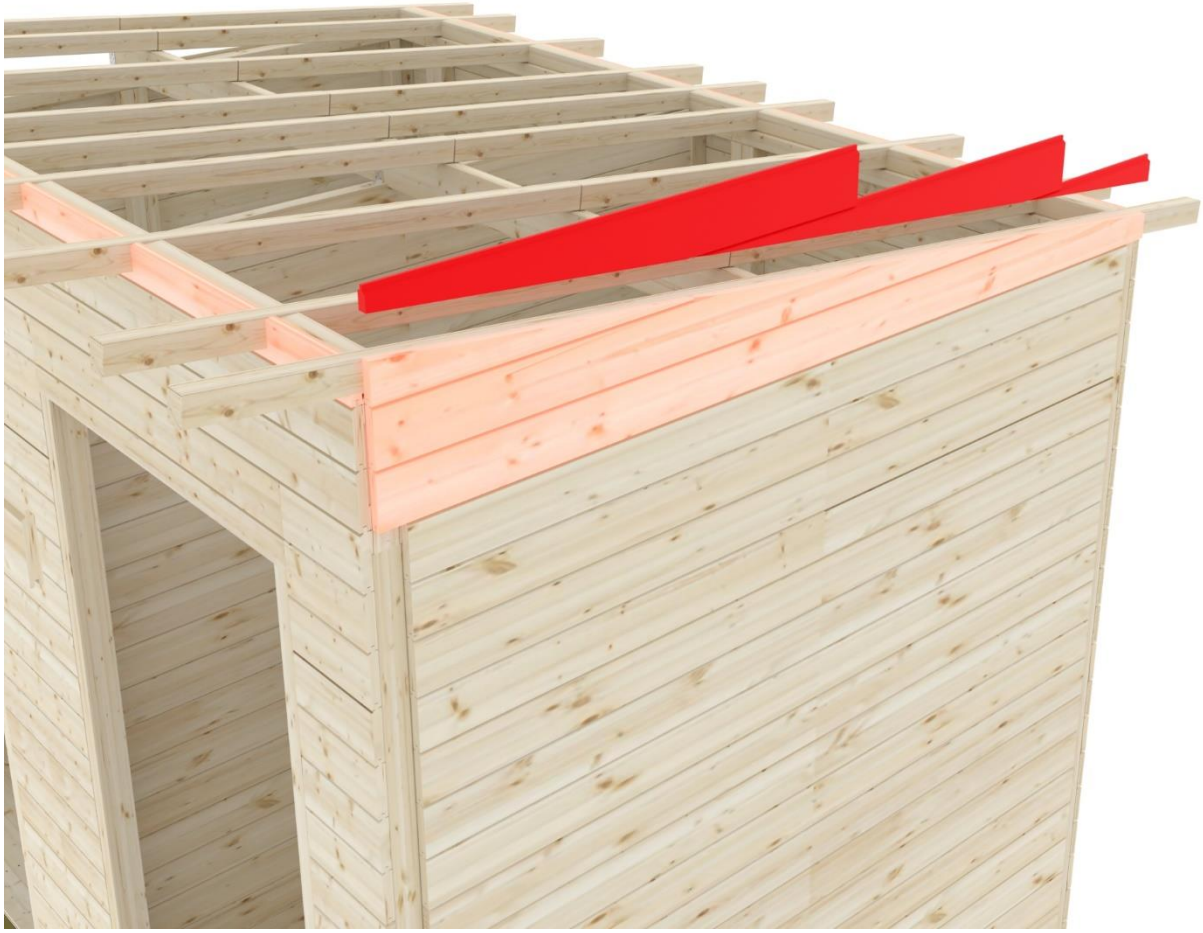
When the console elements are in place, its time to attach middle support for roof beams. Middle supports must be in the middle of the walls, and are attached by using angle irons. Middle supports consists of two pieces. joint is placed in the middle of the wall between the toilets.

When the console elements and middle supports are in place, the installation of the roof frame begins. The first roof beam is installed right on the edge of the frame, followed by an intermediate block between the roof beams, which are screwed through the upper part of the element and so on. Outer roof beam can then be screwed from the side to the intermediate block. Please note that on the back wall, the male pontoon of the uppermost exterior cladding panel has to be shortened at the ceiling beam, so that the beam would take support from the frame of the wall element.

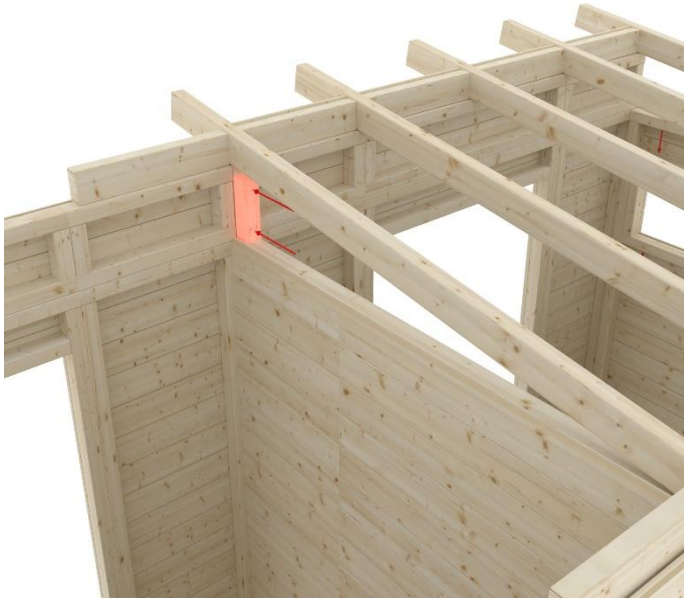




7. FINISHING THE CLADDING The end triangles are finished after the elements are installed. The paneling is continued from the top of the wall element. After paneling, the excess parts are sawed off with e.g. a hand saw, shown in red in the picture. In the same way, you can cover the intermediate timbers of the roof beams, in that case the panels should be split so that the upper part of the panel does not exceed the upper surface of the roof beam.



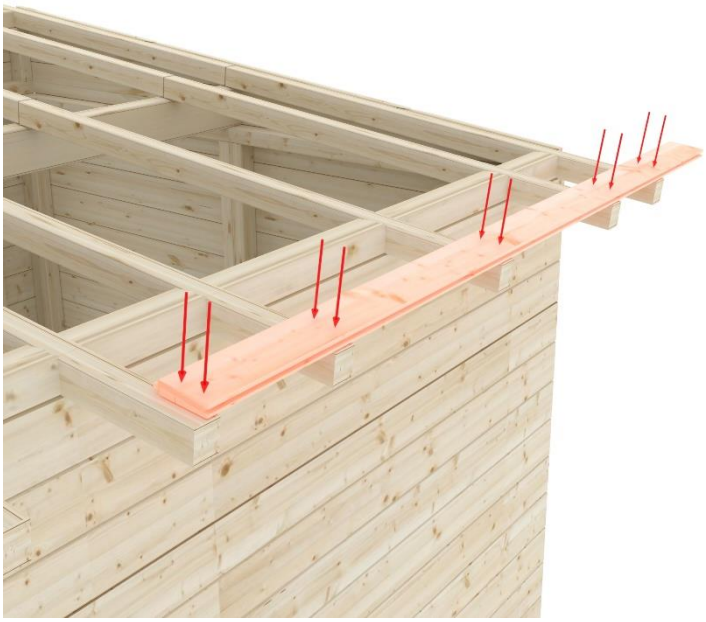
Cladding in the wall between toilets are made by using small extra frames for nailing base. (picture below with extra frame piece is not from this exact cabin)



8. DIAGONAL SUPPORTS Before you start fixing the roof board, make sure that the walls of the cabin are straight. The delivery includes separately installed diagonal supports, it is recommended to install them at this stage.

(Picture below is for preference)

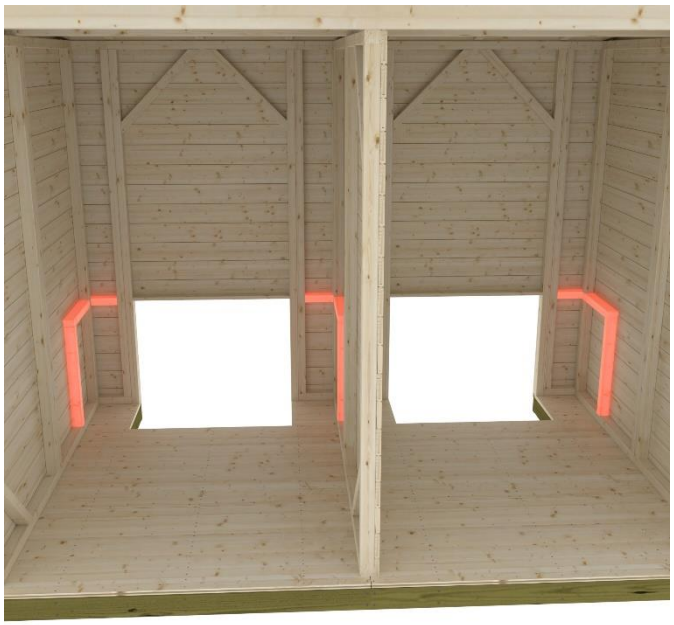
9. THE ROOF BOARD INSTALLATION. The roofboard has slightly rounded edges on the front side and the back side is smooth. Roof boards are installed with the rounded side down, i.e. facing the cabin, and the smooth side up. Work carefully! Start nailing the roof from the low side. As with the floor, the last roof board should be split if necessary so that it ends even with the roof frame. 2 nails / ceiling beam are used for nailing. Roof boards seam is in the middle roof beam.



When the roof is boarded, the side supports are installed by screwing them from above through the roof board to the eaves. This makes it easier to attach the eaves and end boards.

The wooden parts of the roof are finished with eaves and end boards, first you should install aa eaves boards that are same length as the roof board, so that the edges of the eaves board are even with the edges of the roof board. The end boards come so that they cover the ends of the eaves boards. The eaves and end boards are nailed to the roof beams and side supports.

10. INSTALLATION OF GREENTOILET SEAT ELEMENTS First, the 45mm x 58mm pieces are installed on the walls according to the dimension drawing is followed. This will cover holes between wall frames after seating elements are installed.



When the wall frame is folded, the frame of seating element is lifted into place, on the side of the wall and on the edge of the hole floors hole.

The seat element is lifted on the frames and a attached with screws (the side where the connecting board is even with the surface board is placed against the back wall) The front wall element is placed like a seat element with a screw-in frame.

After seat elements are in place, its time to assemble a step. Frames of the step are lifted in place and attached to each other with front coverboard.

After that step element is lifted on frames and screwd in place.

11. DOOR. Door has a pre-installed frame. Doors frame is placed into door element (hinges come out). The door frame is designed so that it can fit into the hole in the element. You can lightly tap the frame into place with a hammer, but don't use too much force or the frame will break. When the frame is fixed, the door can be raised on its hinges.

Noteworthy of doors

Remember that it is absolutely important for the functionality of the door that the cottage, and at the same time the door frame, is completely horizontal. Take this into account when installing the door frame, and if necessary, fill the frame under it so that the frame is completely horizontal. Then fasten the side frame, lower frame and upper frame with screws to prevent the frame from moving during use.

12. FINISHING OF ASSEMBLY Corner and seam board When everything is assembled, the building is finished with corner boards and joint boards. Corner boards are 20mm x 95mm, and for vertical seams 20mm x 95mm planed rims. Attached by nailing.

Roofing

If the cover material is included in the delivery, it must be placed immediately after the roof is prepared. If the delivery does not include covering material, the roof must be protected immediately after it is prepared and the actual covering material must be installed without delay. Builidng is generally intended to be covered with a light covering material (roof rafters, etc.)

Roll felt (https://www.kerabit.fi/en/products/roofs/joint-sealed-roof/1673/kerabit-titan)

Piece felt (https://www.kerabit.fi/en/products/roofs/bitumen-shingle-roof/893/kerabit-k)

Surface treatment

The building's protective and painting treatment must be carried out immediately twice after construction, in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer of the relevant treatment material. The best results are achieved in dry conditions at temperatures above +5˚C. The door and window must be treated on both sides. Both external and internal treatment must be renewed regularly according to the instructions of the manufacturer of the treatment agent. The condition of the surface treatment of the south-facing wall should be carefully monitored, as the sun's UV radiation affects it more strongly than other walls.

Despite the protective treatment, moisture may enter the firewood from the joints, cracks and joints. If necessary, prevent this with silicone, for example.

Wooden surfaces subject to heavy wear and tear (eaves board, wind board, terrace deck and seat board) must be treated with sufficient wax, if necessary annually.

The floor should be protected in such a way that it does not get dirty during the surface treatment of the walls. The floor must also be treated, for example, by painting or painting it, before putting it into use.