

# Instruction booklet

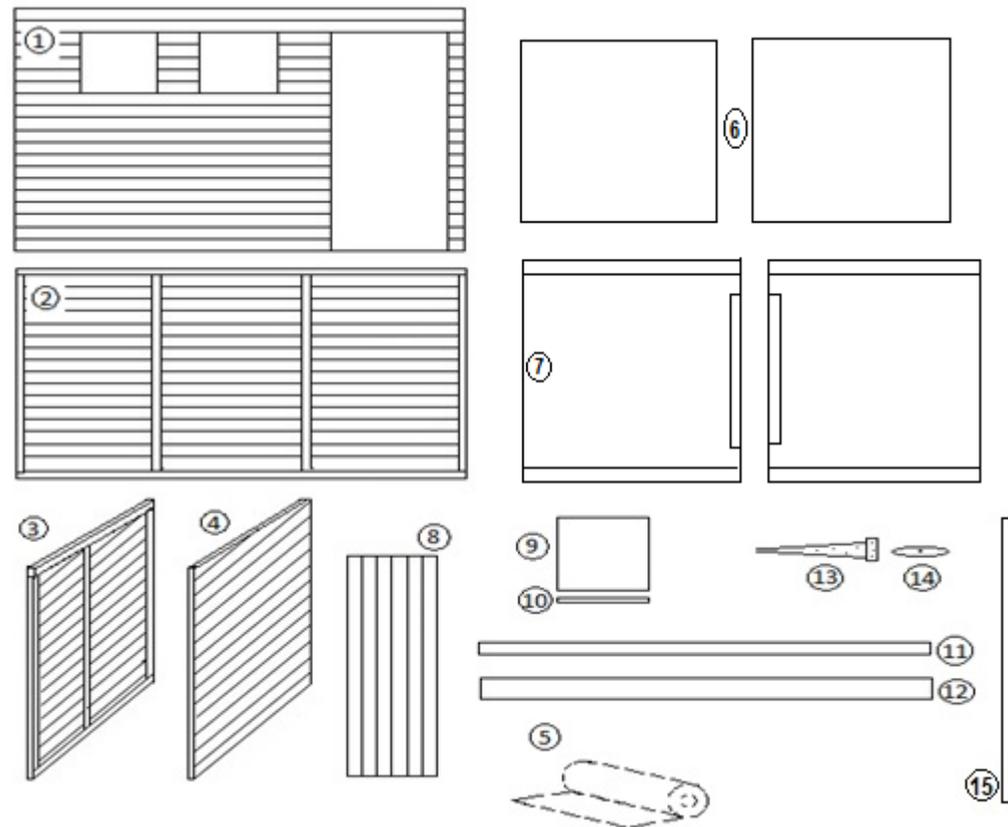


The type and quantity of components may vary for different style sheds. Assembly of all shed styles is by the same method as detailed.

Before assembling the shed, please check that all parts are present. Report any shortages or other issues immediately.

**DO NOT** attempt to modify the shed or any of it's parts as this may invalidate the warranty.

No.	Componets	Number
1	Front panel	1
2	Rear panel	1
3	Left side panel	1
4	Right side panel	1
5	Felt	1
6	Floor (may be 1 or 2 panels)	1 or 2
7	Roof panel ( may be 1 or 2 panels)	1 or 2
8	Door	1 or 2
9	Windows (optional)	Optional
10	Window bead 15mm x 20mm (optional)	Optional
11	Floor bearers tanalised 26mm x 38mm	Variable
12	Barge boards	4
13	Tee Hinges	3 (single door) 6 (double door)
14	Turn button	1 (single door) 2 (double door)
15	Corner cover strips 11mm x 41mm	4
16		
17		

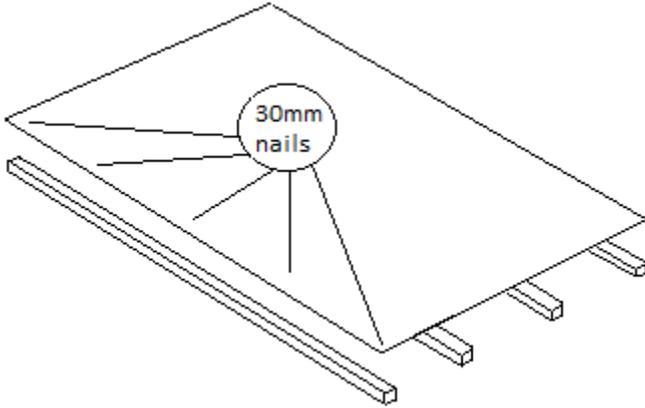


No.	Fixings	
1	60mm screws	
2	40mm screws	
3	25mm black screws	
4	30mm nails	
5	10mm clout nails	
6	30mm panel pins (windows options only)	

## 1. Floor Section

The floor and floor bearers are supplied separately. The ROOF is supplied with batons attached.

If your floor has more than one floor board please go to section 1b



The floor bearers will be either the same length as the width or the depth of the floor.

Place each floor bearer approx. 30cms apart ensuring that one bearer is fixed along both outer edges of the floor.

Fix the floor bearers to the floor using the 30 nails. Lay the floor board on top of bearers and nail through the floor into the bearers.

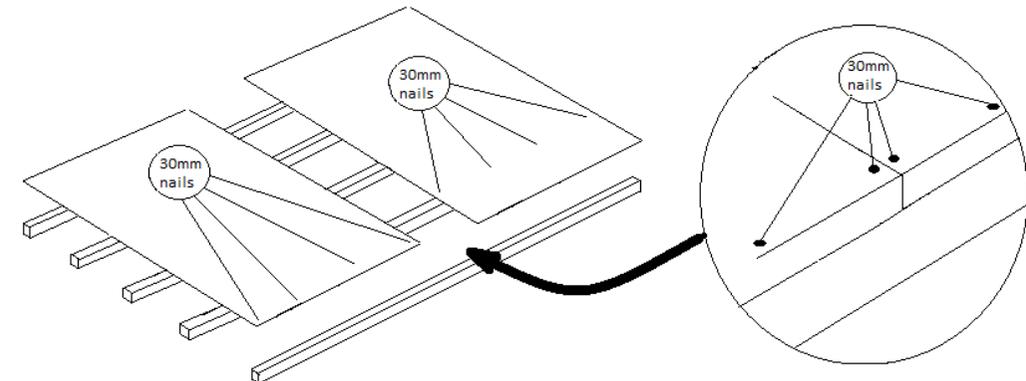
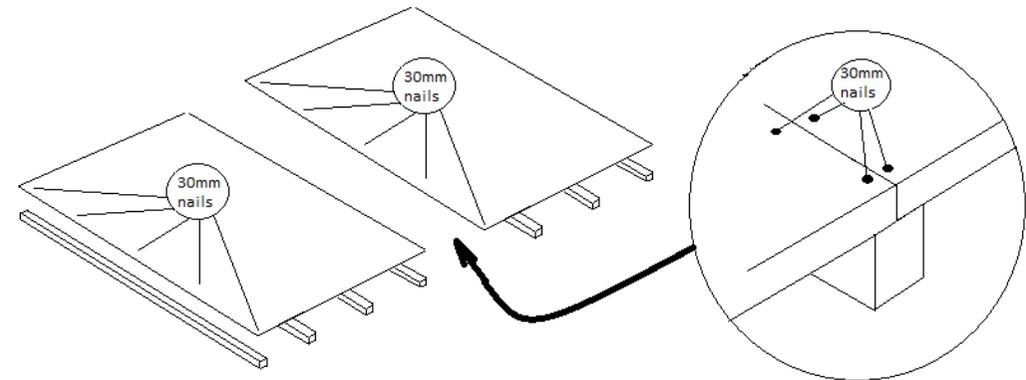
## 1b. Floor section

If your shed has two or more floor boards, please follow one of the following methods shown in the diagram below.

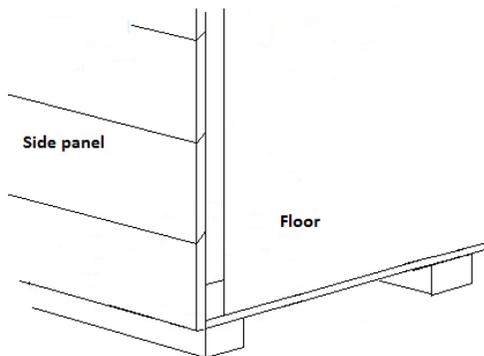
The floor bearers will be either the same length as the width or the depth of the floor.

Place each floor bearer approx. 30cms apart ensuring that one bearer is fixed along both outer edges of the floor.

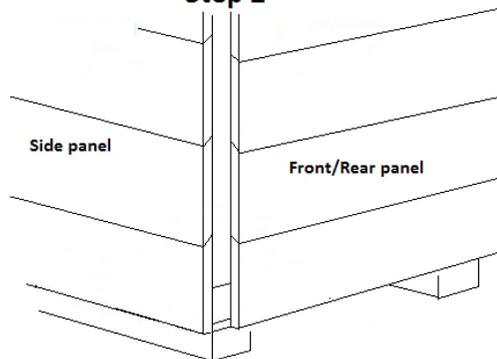
Fix the floor bearers to the floor using the 30 nails. Lay the floor board on top of bearers and nail through the floor into the bearers.



**Step 1**



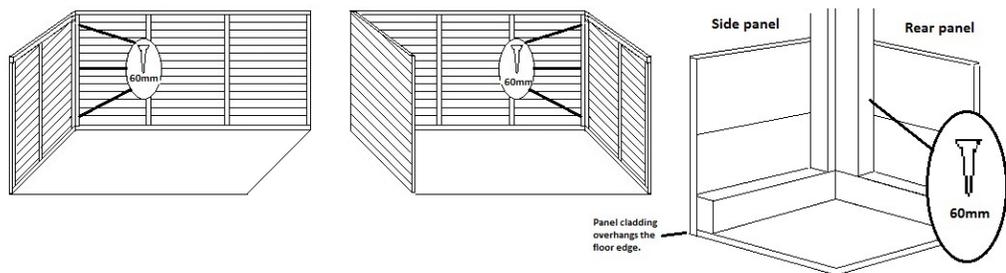
**Step 2**



**Step 1.** Position the first side panel so that the edge of the panel is flush with the edge of the floor and the overhang on the bottom of the panel is butted up to the floor.

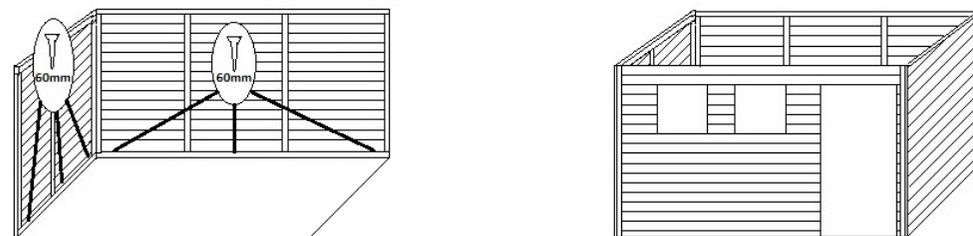
**Step 2.** Then place the front or rear panel along the edge of the floor and line up the framework of both of the panels to make a corner.

**Step 3.**



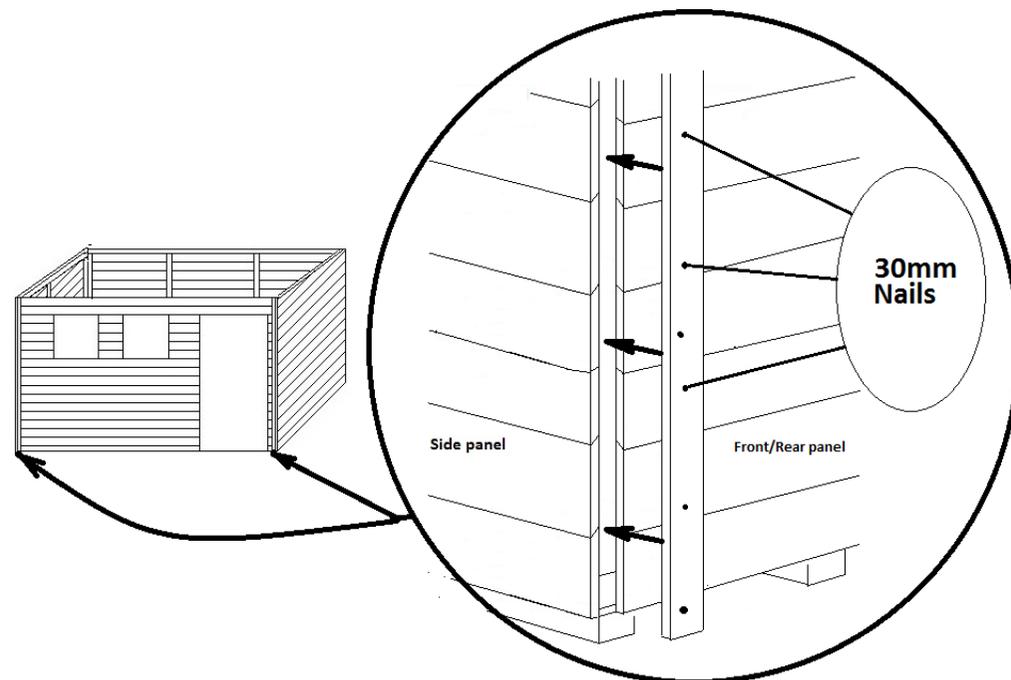
Secure the rear and side panels together as shown above, using 60mm screws. Note that the framework of the panels rests on the floor with the cladding over hanging. Continue until all sides including the front panel are in place and fixed together.

**Step 4.**



When all sides of the shed are upright and screwed together, use the 60mm screws to secure the side to the floor as shown above.

**Step 5.**



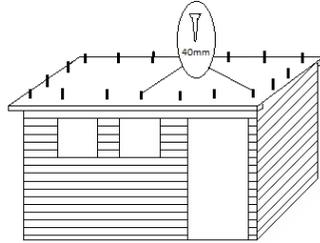
Position the corner cover strips as shown above and fix with 30mm nails.

The roof board(s) have been supplied with the batons attached.

If your shed has more than one roof board go to Section 3b.

### Step 1.

Lay the roof on top of the shed and ensure there is an overhanging on all sides. Then fix it in place with the 40mm screws. As shown to the right.

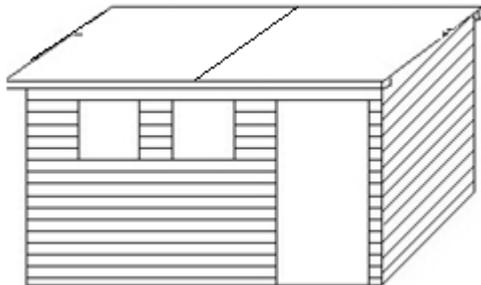
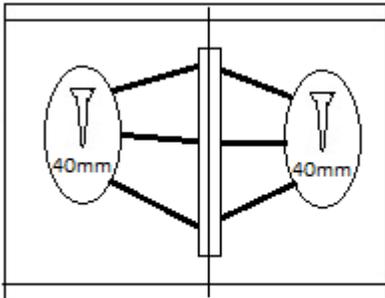


### 3b.

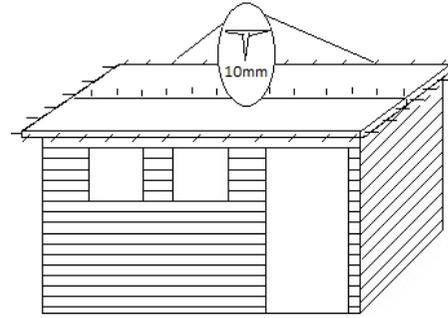
Position the roof boards on to the shed as shown below. Screw the two shorter batons together using the 40mm screws as shown below.

Make sure that the roof is overhanging on all sides and then fix into place with the 40mm screws as shown above in **Step 1**.

To secure the internal roof batons into place, use 60mm screws, to screw through from the outside of the shed into both ends of the internal roof batons.



### Step 2.



Roll the felt onto the roof, if you have more than one length of felt begin at the lower part of the roof. Make sure that felt is overhanging three sides of the shed. Start at one end, using the 10mm clout nails, fold the felt over the side of the roof and secure with clout nails. Work your way along the roof, taking care to remove wrinkles in the felt as you go. Use one clout nail every approx. 20cms.

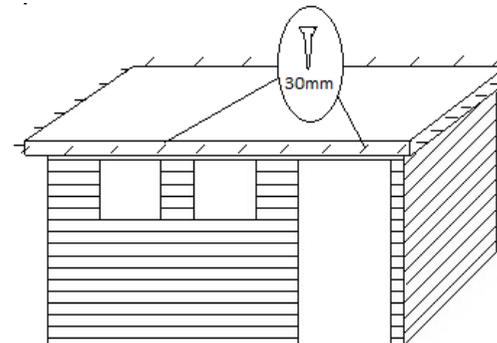
If you have two or more lengths of felt, position the 2nd length over the remaining part of the roof, making sure to overlap the first length of felt by at least 20cms. Secure the felt as before.

Trim any felt where necessary with a sharp knife.

### Step 3.

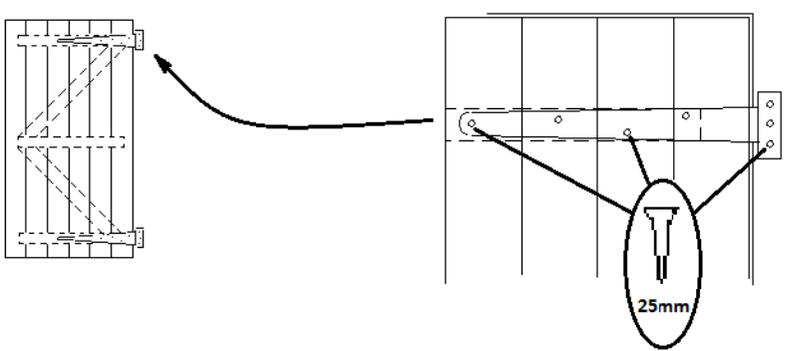
Take the two shorter barge boards and fix them to the sides of the roof using the 30mm nails. Start by fixing one end of the barge board onto the baton of the roof board, then do the same at the other end. Then work your way along the barge board, securing the nails into the roof board.

Follow the same instruction as above for the front and rear barge boards.

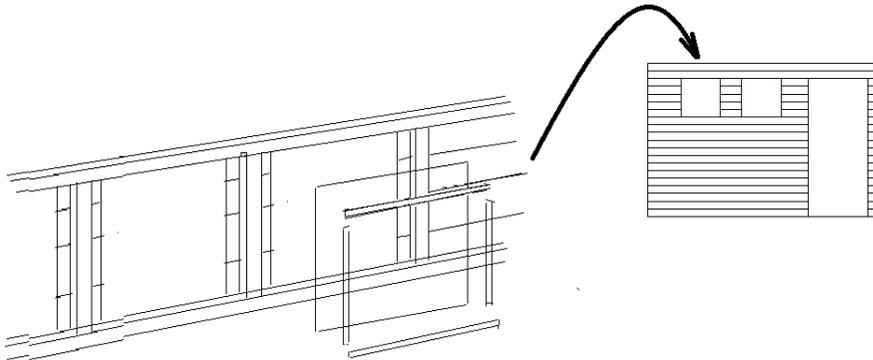


#### 4. Doors

Lie the door on a flat surface with the cladding facing upwards. Take one T hinge and position on the door as shown below, making sure that the T hinge is directly above the brace on the underside of the door. Fix the T hinge into place with the 25mm black screws. Repeat for the next T hinge. With the T hinges secured, position the door squarely in the door frame. Fix the top hinge first and the bottom hinge second with the 25mm black screws. Make sure that the door can open and close freely.



#### 6. Windows (optional)



To fit the windows it is recommended that a waterproof sealant is applied around the edge of the glazing before fitting. From the inside of the building fit the styrene window into the frame and secure in place with the 4 strips of window bead. Fix the window bead to the window frame with 30mm panel pins .

#### Important Information

Adequate provision must be made to ensure that the building does not come into direct contact with the ground and air is able circulate underneath. A concrete or paving slab base is acceptable, but the building must not be allowed to sit in pooled water during wet conditions.

**Timber Information.** Timber is a natural product and can therefore be subject to warping, shrinkage, splitting etc...Periods of excessive dry spells can cause the timber to lose internal moisture resulting in shrinkage on a panel. During periods of excessive wet spells, the timber may experience some swelling. Unfortunately this process cannot be avoided. If you have problems with certain boards shrinking, try to decrease the amount of direct sunlight it gets. During hot spells spray any shrunken boards with a hosepipe, this will replenish the moisture in the timber.

If you have any questions or queries during the assembly of your building please contact us:-

**HELP LINE: 01384 897257**

We are constantly improving and updating the quality of our products and as such some components may differ from those shown. We reserve the right to change the specification of our products without prior notice.