



# Assembly Instructions

## Log Cabins

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### 1. General Information

Dear client,

We are glad that you have decided in favour of our garden house!

Please read the assembly manual carefully before proceeding with the house installation! You will thus avoid problems and will not waste time.

Recommendations:

Keep the house package until its complete assembly in a dry place, but not in direct contact with the ground, protected from weather conditions (moisture, the sun, etc.). Do not keep the house package in a heated room!

When selecting the garden house location, make sure that the house will not be subjected to extreme weather conditions (areas of strong snowfall or winds); otherwise you should attach the house (for instance, with anchors) to the subsoil.

#### 1.1 Warranty

Your house is made from high quality fir and delivered in the natural (unprocessed) form. If, despite our thorough inspection, you should have complaints, please contact the product seller.

The warranty does not cover:

- Peculiarities of wood as a natural material
- Wooden details already painted (processed with a wood preservative)
- Wooden details containing whole branches that do not endanger the stability of the house
- Colour tone variations caused by wood structure differences that do not influence wood lifetime
- Wooden details containing (caused by drying) small cracks/gaps that do not pass through and do not influence the structure of the house.
- Twisted wooden details if they can nevertheless be installed
- Roof and floor boards that may have on their concealed surfaces some non-planed areas, colour differences and waning
- Complaints resulting from an incompetent manner of the installation of the house or the house subsiding due to an incompetently made foundation
- Complaints caused by introducing self-initiative changes to the house, such as the deformation of wooden details and doors/windows due to an incompetent manner of wood processing; the attachment of storm braces too rigidly, door frames being screwed onto wall logs, etc.
- The complaints covered by the warranty are satisfied to the extent of replacing the deficient/faulty material.
- All other demands will be excluded!

#### 1.2 Garden house painting and maintenance

Wood is a natural material, growing and adapting depending on weather conditions. Large and small cracks, colour tone differences and changes, as well as a changing structure of wood are not errors, but a result of wood growing and a peculiarity of wood as a natural material.

Unprocessed wood (except for foundation joists) becomes greyish after having been left untouched for a while, and can be turn blue and become mouldy.

To protect the wooden details of your garden house, you must immediately process them with a wood preservative.

We recommend that you cover the floor boards in advance with a colourless wood impregnation agent, especially the bottom sides of the boards, to which you will no longer have access when the house is assembled. Only this will prevent moisture penetration.

We definitely recommend that you also process the doors and windows with a wood impregnation agent, and do that namely both inside and outside! Otherwise the doors and windows can become twisted. After the house assembly is completed, we recommend for the conclusive finishing a weather protection paint that will protect wood from moisture and UV radiation.

When painting, use high quality tools and paints, follow the paint application manual and manufacturer's safety and usage instructions. Never paint a surface in strong sunlight or rainy weather. Consult a specialist regarding paints suitable for unprocessed softwood and follow the paint manufacturer's instructions.

Having been properly painted, your garden house's lifetime will increase substantially. We recommend that you inspect the house thoroughly once every six months.

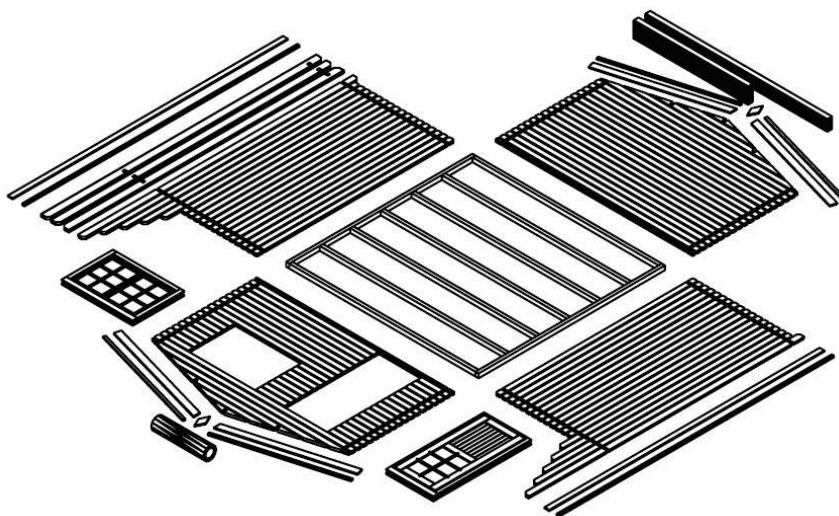
## 2. Preparation for assembly

Tools and preparation of components

To assemble the garden house, you will need the following tools:

- assembly aid
- water-level
- knife
- ladder
- screwdriver
- measuring tape
- hammer
- sawpliers
- drill

**ADVICE:** To avoid splinters, we recommend that you wear the corresponding protective gloves during the assembly process.



Picture 1: Preparation for assembly

### 2.1 Preparation of components:

Sort the components based on the wall plans or labels on the logs (see Technical specifications and chapter 3.2) and place them at the four sides of the house in the installation sequence.

ATTENTION: Never place the components directly on grass or a muddy surface because it will be very difficult or even impossible to clean them up later!

### 2.2 Foundation

A good foundation is the most important aspect guaranteeing the duration and safety of your house. Only a completely level, rectangular and bearing foundation will ensure problem-free installation of the house, its stability and especially the matching of the doors. With a good foundation, your house will stand for many years more.

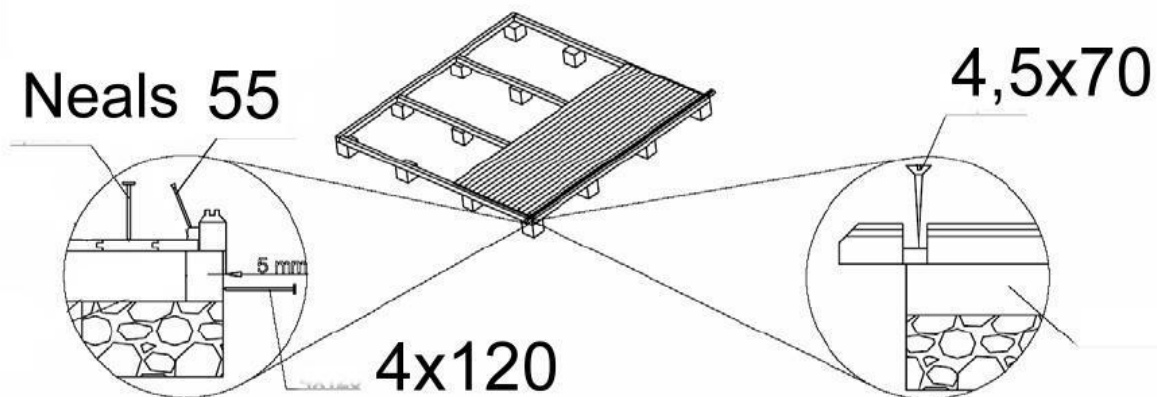
Prepare the foundation so that its upper edge extends from the ground to a height of at least 5 cm. At the same time make sure that there are sufficient air apertures under the house floor for ventilation. We recommend the following foundation options:

- Strip or spot foundation
- Foundation from concrete or pavement slabs
- Cast concrete bed

Prepare the foundation so that the foundation joists are propped up on every side with intervals not exceeding 50-60 cm. Consult an expert in this field or have the foundation prepared by specialists.

### 3. Assembly

#### 3.1 Base frame



Picture 2: Base frame

The base frame of the house must be completely flat and level to ensure that the installation proceeds without problems.

ATTENTION: different house can have different foundation placements – see the appended base frame drawing (in Technical specifications)!

Place the impregnated foundation joists on the prepared foundation in accordance with the drawing at equal intervals. Make sure that the joists are level and rectangular prior to screwing them together

ADVICE: It is recommended to place between the foundation joists and foundation a steamproof course that will protect the house from moisture and decay.

ADVICE: To ensure protection from wind and storm, it is recommended to attach the foundation joists to the foundation (for this, see for instance metal angles , anchors, etc.). The corresponding materials are not included in the supplied kit! Installation of foundation joists:

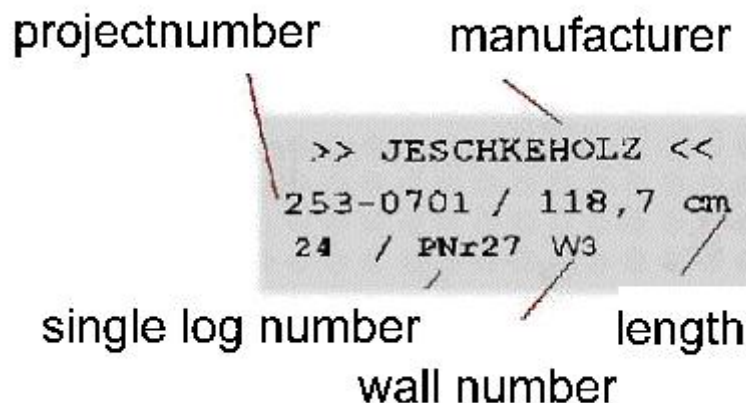
### 3.2 Walls

When installing the walls, it is important to remember that:

The logs are always assembled with their tongue upwards! If necessary, use the hitting block and hammer! Never directly hit the tongue with the hammer! Install the walls in accordance with the appended wall plans (see technical specifications).

The technical drawings of the walls are containing small schemes of the floor plan. One wall is printed in red colour. This is the wall, which is shown in the drawing. The small triangle at the wall shows, if you are viewing the wall from inside or outside. This is important for your orientation.

The drawing of the walls shows each single log. A number, i.e. ENR21 is printed on each log. This number is called single log number. Identical logs have the same number. You will find this number in the parts list and on the labels on the logs. The ENR number corresponds to the PNR number on the log. Because of technical reasons from the production, some logs might not contain a label. These logs are manually treated. Normally you can find the position of these logs based on their shape. Please use the shape and the log number in the same way to make sure that you got the right log.



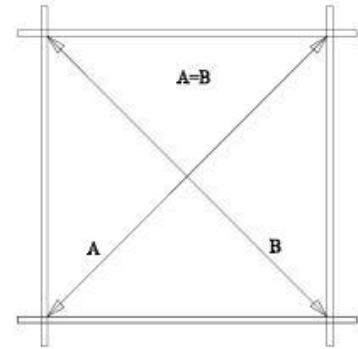
Picture 3: label on the logs

The label also contains the project number (important for any complains), the wall number, a continuing number, and the length of the log. It is easy to sort the logs by the wall number.

First of all place half logs of front and back wall at the correct location and attach them with screws to the foundation joists. Then install the side wall logs. Make sure that the first layer of logs extends a bit over the foundation joists: the logs must extend over the joists by some 3-5 mm. You will thus protect the house from moisture, allowing the free flow of rainwater into the ground.

#### ATTENTION:

After the first layer of logs, measure the diagonal lengths and, if necessary, re-install the logs. Only if the diagonal lengths are completely equal is the base frame rectangular and you can mutually attach the logs. Continue the installation of the walls by strongly forcing the wall logs into one another. If necessary, use a hitting block and hammer.



Picture 4: First layer of logs

After the installation of all logs the rods will be assembled. Put them into the wholes in the logs. You will find these whole at the end of the logs. Each side of the rod get a DISK and a MUTTER. Put them tight by hand. Please cut the rod to the right size. Make sure that there is enough space between the rod and the ground. The walls will come down after a few weeks, and the rod needs some space to move. If there is no space the rod might damage the roof. Please check from time to time if the MUTTER is tight.

### 3.3 Doors and windows

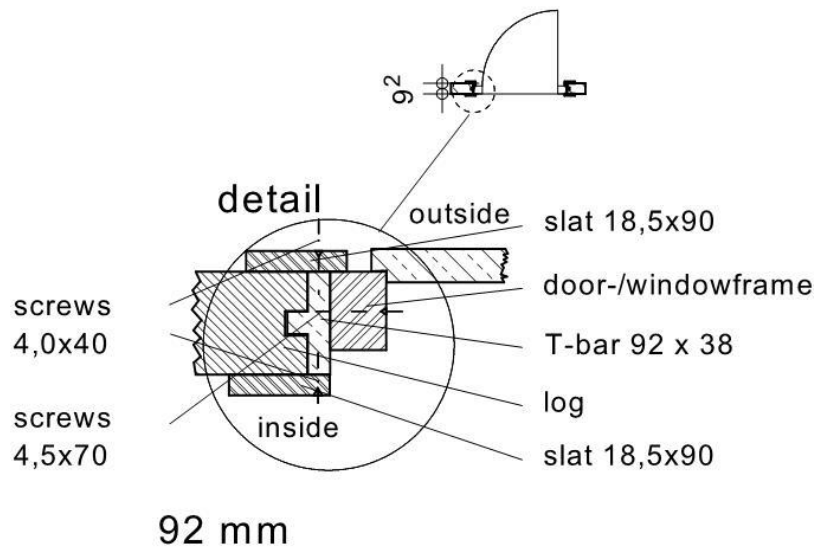
Depending on the wall thickness, we use different designs for the assembly of the doors and windows, see picture 5 to 9. On the left and right handside of the windows oder door whole are nuts. Some slats 20 x 22 mm, or after production date 7/2007, some t-bars, will be putten into these nuts, to make the wall stronger and to make sure that the windows or doors can not be disassembled from outside the building.

You will put the slats or the t-bars into the nuts during the wall assembly. Start with this step after the fifth log for the doors and after the seventh log for the windows. This is much more easier than to assemble the slats and t-bars after the hole wall assembly. You can fix the slats and the t-bar during the wall assembly with a single screw, but you should make sure that you remove the screw, before you the further assembly of the doors and windows. The Wall must be able to move up and down. This is not possible, if you fix the slats or t-bars with the walls.

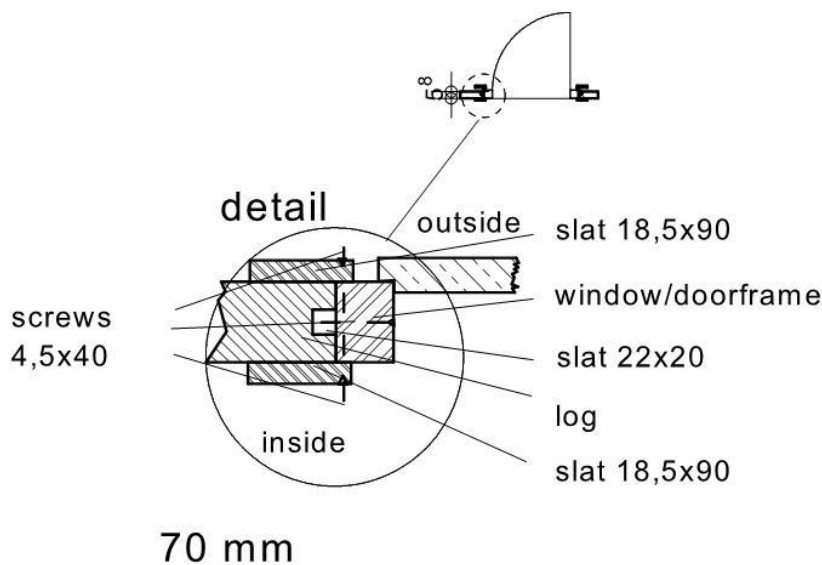
Start with the door and window assembly after the wall and the roof are ready done. First remove the door key from the door frame. Its fixed on the top of the door frame by a screw. The elements should be in line with the outer side of the wall., see picture 5. The doors will be placed directly on the timber frame of the floor construction. Only in case of a veranda you will place the doors on a half log. This is required, because of the bigger thickness of the veranda boards, and because of the fact that the doors open outside.

The door frame must be well adjusted. Otherwise the doors will not open and close properly. The frame should stay 100% vertical on each side. The diagonal length of the door frame must be absolutely the same, like its was for the foundation or the first layer of logs. If it is not the same, there might be a problem of the foundation. If you can not solve the problem by changing the foundation, you can put some small pieces of wood below the door frame to make the diagonals the same length.

Now fix the door frame with the slats or the t-bar in the walls by using a screw 4,5x70. But before this, drill a whole into the window frame for the screws. Otherwise the frame could be damaged. Place a screw approximately every 30 cm. Now the doors and windows are supported by the slats or t-bars.



Picture 5: Door and window frame for 92 mm logs

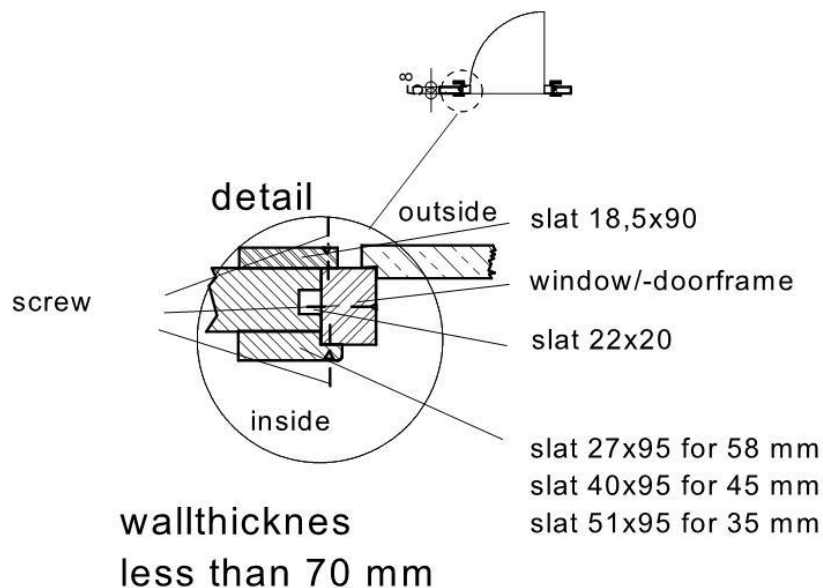


Picture 6: Door and window frame for 70 mm logs, before production 7/2007

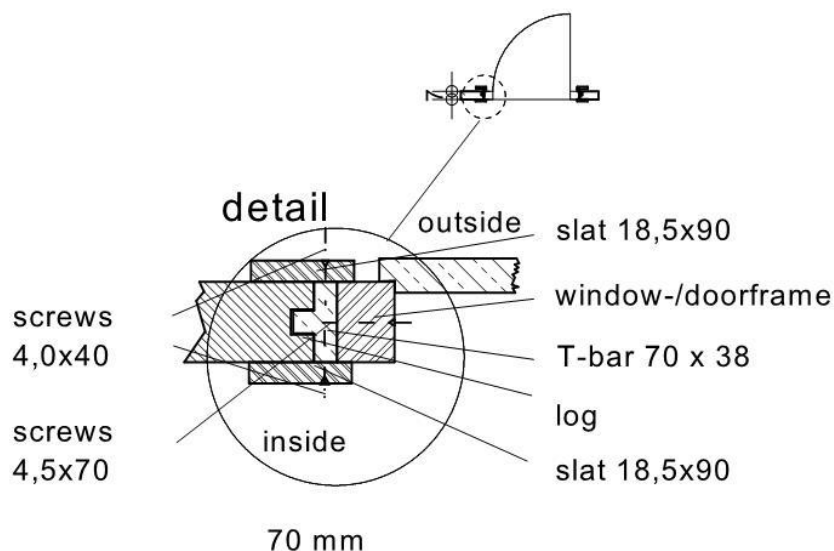
Above of the doors and the windows will be approximately 5 cm space. This space is necessary, because the wall logs are moving up and down depending on the weather conditions. If there would be no space the log on top of the window or door would come down, and would be supported by the door or window frame. The problem is that the log below this log can move without any problems. The result will be a split in the wall between the two logs. The space between the elements and the upper log avoids this problem.

Now assemble the outer slats 18,5x90. You will need 4 slats per window and 3 per door. These slats will be fixed with screws 4,0x40 mm on the window or doors. You can fix the on the frame or on the t-bar. Do not fix the slats on the walls. Otherwise the logs can not move.

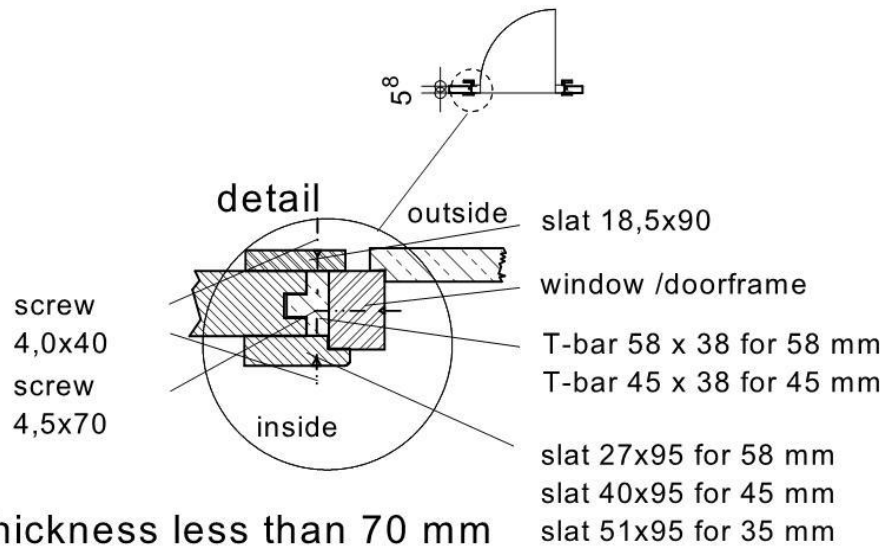
Picture 10 shows how the slats should be assembled. The horizontal slat on top of the the elements is a little bit longer than the the both vertical slats. The verticals slats are longer than the horizontal slat on the button of the elements. And th horizontal slat on the button fits between the vertical slats.



Picture 7: Door and window frame for logs smaller than 70 mm, before production 7/2007



Picture: 8 Door and window frame for 70 mm logs, after production 7/2007 (t-bar)



Picture 9: Door and window frame for logs smaller than 70 mm, after production 7/2007 (t-bar)



Picture 10: Outer slats

The internal slat have different shapes depending on the wall thickness. The different dimensions are shown in the pictures. How the internal slats should be assembled is shown in picture 11. The horizontal slat on the top and the button fits between the vertical slats. The vertical slats are in line with the horizontal slat on the top of the element. At the button, they are a little bit longer.

The internal slats are fixed with screws 4x4,0 on the t-bar or the element frame.



Picture 11: Internal slats

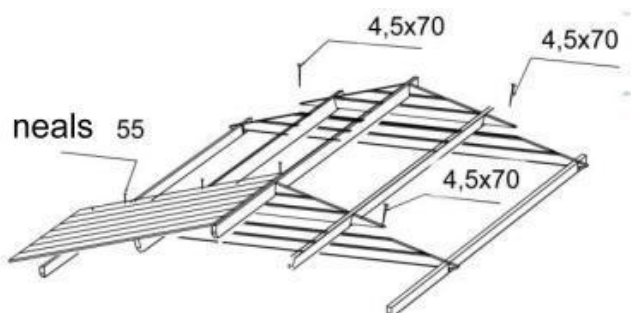
ADVICE: Definitely make sure that the windows and doors open in the proper direction. The doors always open from the inside to the outside. The revolving-tilting windows open to the inside. The revolving and the slinging windows open to the outside (the window handles are on the inside). ATTENTION: It is not necessary to fix the doors and windows to the wall logs! If you wish to do this, it will be sufficient to fix them with a couple of screws in the lower part of the frame because as they dry, the wall logs will begin subsiding. You can conduct the final adjustments of the doors and windows only some 2-3 weeks after the house installation, when the house will have become adapted to weather conditions and its logs settled.

### 3.4 Apex

In most cases, the apex is supplied in one piece (attention: in some house options, the apex can comprise several parts! In this case, these parts will have to be screwed together prior to other actions). Having installed the last wall logs, place the apex on the front and back walls and attach them with screws. The apexes have indents for the rafters. The rafters also have the corresponding indents, ensuring that the roof is placed firmly and in the right place. Now place the rafters in the corresponding indents in the apexes. Make sure that the upper wall log, apexes and rafters are level. Having fitted the rafters, screw them onto the apex from above.

#### ATTENTION:

If the wall logs are not properly pressed on top of one other without gaps, the upper wall log may not be on the same level with the apexes. In this case you should tap the wall logs downwards as necessary or plane the apex or sidewall log somewhat lower.



Picture 12: Assembly of rafters

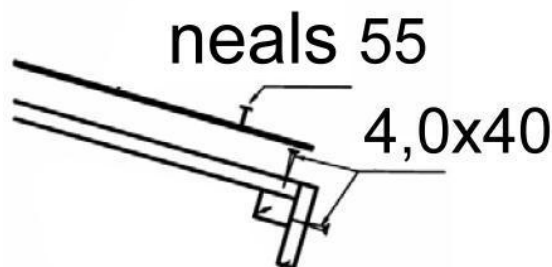
### 3.5 Roof

Before installing the roof boards, make sure that the house is completely level. Use the water-level to check all walls.

ATTENTION: When placing the roof, use a stable ladder. Do not step on the roof as the structure is suitable to sustain only an even load (snow, wind, etc.), and not a point load! Begin the installation of the roof boards from the front edge of the roof. Tap the boards lightly and attach them from above and below with nails to the rafters and upper wall log.

ATTENTION: Do not press the roof boards together too densely and you will avoid moisture-causing bulging! Leave an interval of about 1 mm between the boards to allow for swelling. •

- During the whole process of installing the roof boards, make sure that their crest rafters coincide and the eave sides of the boards extend at a uniform distance. Verify this with a rope or the lateral eave lath that you may install for verification purposes.
- The roof boards must be even with the rafter ends in front and behind. If necessary, saw both last roof boards so narrow that they are even with the rafter ends.



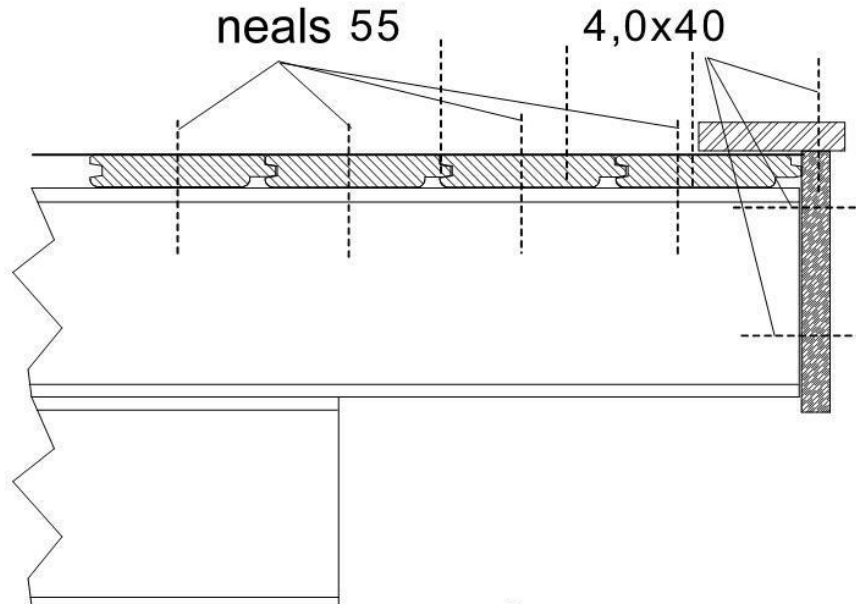
Picture 12: Windboards

Having installed the roof boards, the roof felt and roof slats must be attached. The table of components shows whether the roof cover material and slats are included with this house option! First of all, screw the roof edge reinforcements and eave edgings under the roof board ends. Then install the roof cover material.

#### Dachpappe (Option)

Roof cover material (NB! Some house options do not include it in the kit!) Cut the roof felt in accordance with the roof length into suitable pieces and begin installing them parallel to the lower edge of the roof, moving toward the crest and placing the felt strips in the direction from the back wall to the front wall. The felt should extend from the edge by approximately 2-4 cm. Attach the roof felt to the roof boards with the supplied felt nails at intervals of about 15 cm. Make sure that the felt strips overlap by at least 10 cm.

The installation of shingles (option) is described on the packing of the shingles. Having installed the roof cover material, attach the wind braces to the roof and the fascia boards to the rafters and upper wall logs.



Picture 13: Roofboards

### 3.6 Floor

Only when the house is built completely can you install the floor boards, thus avoiding unnecessary smudging on the floor. Place the floor boards on the base frame, tap them lightly against one another and then nail them with force to the foundation joists. If necessary, cut the last floor board to the suitable width. The final operation is the fitting of the floor beadings to cover the spaces between the floor boards and walls. If necessary, cut the floor beadings to the suitable length.

**ATTENTION:** Depending on the climate at the house location, the floor boards can either swell or diminish. If the floor boards are very dry while the climate is damp, they will easily absorb moisture. In this case, the floor boards should not be attached very densely to avoid likely bulging. Leave some space (1-2 mm) between the floor boards to allow for swelling. But if your climate is warm and dry, you can install the boards densely because they will become drier and spaces may appear between them.

### 4. Assembly sequence

1. Unpack the kit
2. Sort the parts
3. Check completeness
4. Assembly of base frame
5. Check the orientation of the base frame
6. Assemble wall logs
7. Insert T-bars
8. Assemble rafters
9. Assemble rods
10. Install roof boards
11. Assemble roof cover (option)
12. Assemble wind boards



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13. Install doors and windows
14. Connect the base frame with the foundation (option)
15. Install floor boards
16. Paint job (coating not included, option)
17. Conclude insurance

General advice:

Problem:

Gaps appear between the wall logs.

Cause:

Additional details are attached to the house that do not allow wood to swell/diminish.

Solutions:

If the door/window is attached to the wall logs with screws/nails, remove these screws/nails; If the storm brace is screwed on too tightly, loosen its attachment; if (rain water) pipes are installed on the wall, loosen their attachments.

Problem:

The doors and windows become stuck.

Cause:

The house/foundation has settled.

Solution:

Check whether the house is level. Level the foundation joists and walls. Cause: The doors and windows have swelled due to moisture.

Solution:

Adjust the door and window hinges; if necessary, plane the door or window narrower.

We wish you total success with the garden house installation and much joy with this house for many years to come!