



BBQ HUT BUILD INSTRUCTIONS (Part 1 – Written)

These instructions should be used in conjunction with the Build Plan provided in your Log Cabin kit.
Please read these instructions carefully before attempting to build up your Log Cabin.

PRE-BUILD

STORAGE

If you are unable to start build immediately after delivery it is important to stack the material horizontally and cover it to protect it from the weather. Indoors is ideal.

TIMBER

Wood is a natural product and it will vary with climate changes. However, with proper care you will be able to enjoy your log cabin for many years. During very hot dry weather small cracks may appear in the wood. These will disappear when the weather changes. Small cracks in no way effect the integrity of the cabin!

TOOLS LIST – Essential Items

Cordless Power Drill with TORX bits – Size TX20 & TX25 (sometimes called T20 or T25)

Jigsaw – Will need for cutting hole for chimney

Rubber Mallet – WHITE HEAD (black rubber mallets will mark the timber)

Air compressed brad gun – *not essential* Useful and very quick for putting the floor down

Ladder & Step Ladder

19mm Clot Nails

Grinder

Stanley knife hook blade

Stanley knife standard blade

This list does not include the standard tools required for any joinery tasks.

BASE

****VERY IMPORTANT****

It is **VERY** important the base is firm and level. Although the base may appear level, it is vital that attention is taken to ensure that the base is level. If it is not, problems **WILL** occur. The walls may come together okay but the roof will not line up and it will cause big problems.

Most problems can be avoided by checking and rechecking that the base is level.

We recommend the cabin be built on a solid concrete base but other forms of base such as wooden decking, or concrete slabs can also be used.

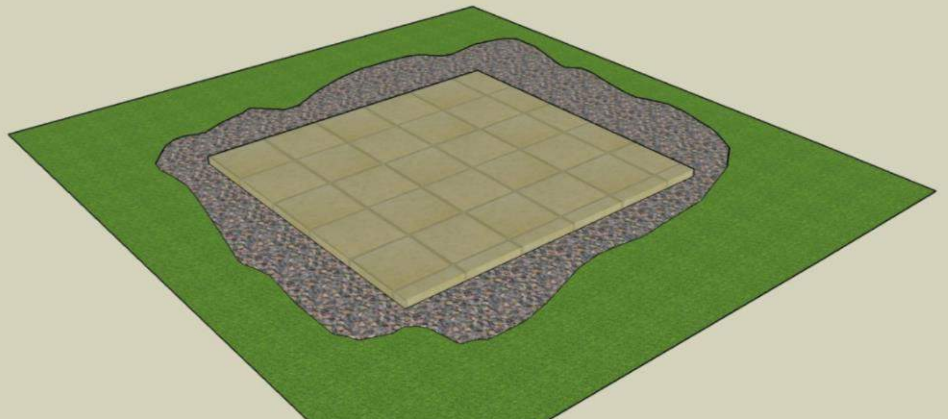
DO NOT START BUILDING YOUR CABIN IF YOUR BASE IS NOT LEVEL.

There are a number of options of base for putting your building on. When building a base for a BBQ Hut is best that the base be the exact side of the base frame of the BBQ HUT. This allows water to run off the roof and drain away rather than water sitting against the base frame or bouncing up against the walls of the cabin. However this is not essential as long as there is good drainage.

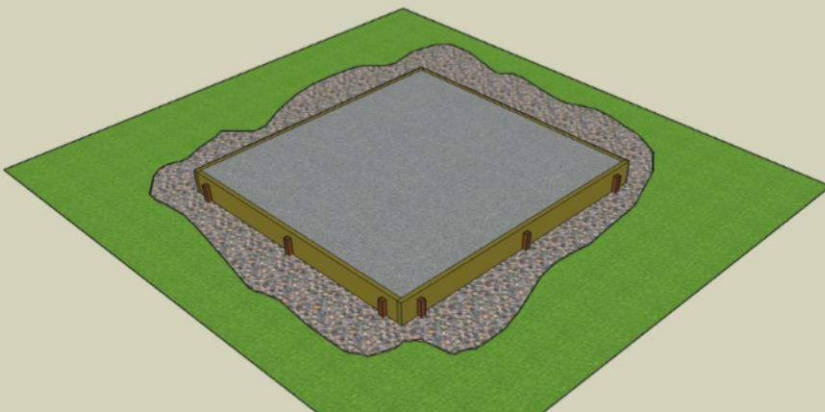
Below are a number of guides for different types of bases. These graphics are square but when building for a BBQ Hut is best to create the base the same shape as the base frame. Again, advisable but not essential.



TIMBER DECKING BASE – Cheapest Option / Easy to construct / Will require maintenance.



SLAB BASE –Relatively Cheap / Attractive / Can be a hassle to create a hexagon shape with them.



CONCRETE SLAB BASE - Most expensive / No Maintenance / Easy to form in shape.

UNPACKING & ORGANISATION

When opening up the pack of timber, it is important that care is taken in order not to lose any pieces. Most pieces are for use while others may just be for packing. Remove all the small items first and store somewhere dry. Next take the doors and windows off. **THEY ARE HEAVY!** To save a lot of time later, we suggest you take a little time now to lay out the wood in groups according to size. If you do this it is an easy matter to find the right pieces. Please note: some groups may differ in size by as little as 10mm.

As you unpack, you will notice there are a number of treated (green) timbers in the pack. Set them aside, you will need them first.

It is worth laying out the floorboards in order of size to speed up the process of fitting the floor when the time comes.

When taking the large plastic sheeting off, don't throw it out as it could be useful for covering parts from the weather should you have to carry your project over to another day.

BUILD

CONSTRUCTION

(1) BASE FRAME – Screw base frame together as shown using 4x50mm screws. **(Fig: 1)** Choose the plan which is appropriate to your BBQ HUT.

(2) WALLS – Choose first where you are going to put the door and windows. This has no effect on how the building goes together.

- Set the walls into place on top of the base frame and screw the wall panels into the corner posts as show. **(Fig: 2)** Using the 5x160 screws, screw from the outside of the corner post, straight the post, and the tongue, into the side wall. Put one screw in the top half of the post and another one down lower. Ensure that the walls are flush with the top of the corner posts. If the walls need to be raised a few millimetres to allow them to be flush on top with the corner posts, this isn't an issue.
- Screw the corner fins onto the outside of the posts. Centralise the fin on the corner post and ensure the top of the fin is flush with top of the walls.
- Next set out the large shelf boards on top of the walls. Before screwing these in, try to ensure that the angles on the shelf boards line up against the angles of the corner posts. The closer this can be the better. Having set the shelf boards out and checked the spacing is equal throughout each of the cabin walls, screw the shelf boards into the walls using 5x80 screws. **(Fig: 3)** The two smaller shelf sections either side of the door opening do not end of flush with the door opening. There are filler blocks later in the build. See **(Fig: 4)**
- Put a large 5x120 through the outside of the shelf boards, pulling them together. **(Fig: 3)**
- Next screw the internal corner blocks in using 5x80 screws. **(Fig: 3)**

(3) Floor – **Make sure to fit the floor before the roof goes on otherwise you will not fit the floor in!**

- When fitting the floor, the boards do not go tight to the edge of the wall. Do not worry as there is a 20mm x 20mm skirting board that goes round the edge to cover all this.
- There are flooring nails supplied with the kit. You do not have to use these. Another option is to hire a brad gun and pin the floor down. This is a clean, tidy job and makes laying the floor very quick. The choice is personal preference.
- Make sure the tongue and groove boards are laid the right way up. There should be no grooves on the top and the floor should be completely flat.
- Always start from the back, opposite the door. Set aside the first (shortest) floor board. Offer up the second board push it into position which will then leave a gap to the wall. Take the first board, offer it up to the gap which will then show you what size you need to rip it down to.
- Lay all the floorboards right through to the front, pinning or nailing each board onto each bearer.
- You will most likely need to rip the last board down.
- Laying the skirting board is very important. Lay the skirting and screw or nail it to the side walls **as well as** to the floor. **This is very important.** Screw through the top and through the sides of the skirting board. This will be covered by the benches anyway.

(4) ROOF – If you have a number of people helping, it is worth starting someone on the roof sections immediately. By the time the other parts are finished, the man on the roof sections will be finished. This will speed up build time significantly. This person could also cut the strips of felt. **(Fig: 26)**

- Screw roof sections together. There are 5 pairs of standard roof sections and two for the front door and porch section. When screwing each of the sections together, make sure they sit together flush on the inside. It is important that they are flush on the bottom end too. Use 4x70 screws to screw the panels together. **(Fig: 5)** illustrates the boards being screwed together and how they are lined up in to position.
- Screw the front roof sections together. Ensure that they are flush inside and also flush on the bottom of the cut out section for the porch **(Fig: 6)**.
- Screw the porch sections together but don't screw it the main front roof section yet. Set it aside until shingling has started. **(Fig: 7)**

(5) ROOF SHINGLING – **WHEN SHINGLING, YOU MUST USE THE OFFCUTS. IF YOU DO NOT, YOU WILL RUN OUT OF SHINGLES.** You will need 19mm clot nails or a slap-stapler and a hook blade Stanley knife blade. (a standard blade can be used but it is much easier with a hook blade.)

If the weather is hot, leave packs that are not being worked with inside otherwise the shingles will heat up and the backing strips will not peel off easily.

- Ref (**Fig: 8 & 9**) for the general principle on how to lay the shingles. Do not use (**Fig: 8**) as a sure fire guide as it does not always work out as the graphic instructs depending on what size your BBQ Hut. It is more there as an illustration of how the shingles work together.
- The first row of shingles, don't pull the adhesive strip. Leave it on as it gets pulled off later in the build.
- Any shingles above this, pull the adhesive backing off before you nail/staple them down.
- As (**Fig: 10**) shows, only nail or staple at the top of the shingle length, or either side of the hexagonal sections. On the **first** row, only nail or staple at the top of the shingle strip.
- Line the first row of shingles so that the hexagonal arms hang off the end of the roof boards. (**Fig: 10**)
- The next shingle then lines up with the bottom of the previous row. (**Fig: 8 & 9**). Whatever you cut off one end of the shingle at the side of the roof panel, use that off-cut to start the next row on the opposite side. **This is essential as you will run out if you do not.**
- Shingle all the way up to the top until the whole roof section is covered. At the very top, there doesn't have to be hexagonal sections as the very top will be covered. As long as there is felt covering the timber that is enough.

FELT STRIPS WILL BE REQUIRED IN ROOFING THE PORCH. YOU SHOULD CUT ALL STRIPS AT THIS STAGE. SEE (FIG: 26) TO FIND ALL THE STRIPS TO CUT FROM THE ROLLS PROVIDED.

SHINGLING FRONT PORCH SECTION – This can be a little tricky but our team have come up with a few tips to make it a little easy.

- Shingle 3 rows of shingles up the roof panels as you have on the other sections. Only with this section, start the first row 60mm up from the bottom of the roof section. This allows the two shingles sections to match up above the porch area.
- Again make sure to leave the backing on the first row and only nail the top of these sections of shingles. On the second row, nail/staple as normal.
- After three rows are on, screw the porch onto the roof sections. Measure 270mm (310mm if you are installing a 4, 5 or 6mtr hut) from the bottom of the roof section boards (**Fig: 11**). This is where the bottom of each of the porch sections on either side go. Line the porch up centrally on the roof section and then screw it in.
- Next staple/nail the valley pieces on between the roof and porch sections. Use two of the 250 x 1250mm (**Fig: 26**) felt strips previously cut. Make sure that the strips overlap above the porch but also that there will be run off at the bottom of the porch so that water will drop onto the tiles below. Staple/nail at the edges of the strips. (**Fig: 12**)
- Shingle up either side of the porch, cutting the shingles at the centre of the valley as you move up (**Fig: 12**). As you come to the top of the porch and the two sides join up, they should match up or be close if you have managed to keep the spacing the same either side.
- Having shingled the roof, next shingle the porch. Using the straight edge of the shingle length (as opposed the length with hexagonal pieces), measure about 20mm from the bottom of the timber to create an overhang (**Fig: 11**). Staple/nail the shingle

down. Again cut the shingle in the centre of the valley to match up with the other cut shingles.

- The next row, return to using the side with the hexagon shapes and line the bottom of the hexagons up with the 20mm overhang. Then continue shingling up to the top of the porch. Repeat with the other side and then nail the ridge piece of felt on (**Fig: 12**).

PUT GRILL HOOD AND GRILL INSIDE CABIN BEFORE GOING ANY FURTHER. WHEN THE ROOF IS ON YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE TO GET THE HOOD INSIDE!

(6) INSERT DOOR

- Take the back framing section of the door off. Put the rectangular filler block in (**Fig: 24**) and then slide the door into gap and reattach the frame. The frame can then be screwed to the hut either side.

(7) LIFTING ROOF SECTIONS INTO PLACE

- Two people are required to do complete this section. See (**Fig: 13**). Lift the roof section, one at the bottom and one at the top. One stay outside of the hut and one lift inside and up a step ladder inside. Once the first one is in position, use the timber prop to hold it up until you get the next section in place. Line up the two roof sections with the angle on the shelf boards. Screw them together using 4x70 screws and then when you are happy with the position on the shelf boards, screw using a 120mm, screw, up through the shelf board and into the roof section batons. (**Fig: 13**)

(8) EAVES BOARDS

- Cut the 5 long eaves boards in half. This is a tip we have found to be handy when putting the boards on. It means any inaccuracies from the roof sections meeting up do not cause a problem.
- Tuck them underneath the overhanging roof shingles which still have the backing on, push them tight against the roof panels, and screw them to the roof sections. (**Fig: 14**)
- Take the felt strips 2300mm x 330mm (**Fig: 26**) – these cover the eaves boards. Make sure they go right underneath the felt strips that still have the backing on them. This is vital for ensuring water run-off. Once these are underneath and pulled tight, nail/staple them to the eaves boards. You can then pull off the adhesive backing.

(9) FELT STRIPS, TOP HAT AND PORCH SUPPORTS

- Using the 5 long felt strips (**Fig: 18**), climb up a ladder to the opening, centralise the felt over the gap between each of the roof sections and fix the strips at the top. Then work down the strip, putting a clot nail in every 7-8 inches either side until you reach the bottom. Once at the bottom, tuck the felt underneath and fix to bottom of roof panels. This graphic also indicates adding the eaves and the porch supports. See instructions following.
- TOP HAT - See (**Fig: 16**) for instructions on building and felting the top hat. The image says nail, but we would advise screwing the top hat together.

- The felt should overhang the bottom of the top hat considerably as it is used to weather the top of the cabin (**Fig: 17**). Try to cut the hole for the felt as snugly as possible.
- Walk up ladder with top hat on shoulder. Set it on top (**Fig: 15**). Turn it round so that the side with the overlapping felt is to the back.
- Fix it in place from the inside. Put 4 or 5 screws through the top of the roof panels and into the top hat
- Using clot nails, nail the overhanging flaps from the top hat down.
- PORCH SUPPORT & PORCH EAVES – See (**Fig: 19 & 20**) to show positions. Screw the porch supports in from behind.
- Screw the eaves straight in from the front and then add the diamond between the two.

(10) BBQ & CHIMNEY ASSEMBLY

- First cut a hole in the centre of the BBQ hut, 300mm in diameter. This allows a draft to come up through the chimney.
- Assemble BBQ grill as per (**Fig: 21**) Use the image in conjunction with below instructions.
- Remove the knob of the damper turning it counterclockwise. Remove the ash drawer (8) and damper (7) from the body of the grill.
- Fix the legs (2) of the grill to the body (1) using four sets of nuts (17), bolts (18) and washers (16). Do not tighten the nuts all the way so the position of the legs can be adjusted after the back piece is attached.
- Fix the back piece (3) to the body (1) and legs (2) using six sets of nuts, bolts and washers. Keep the open section to the back. Adjust the legs and the back piece to a good fit and tighten all the nuts.
- Insert the damper all the way into the body of the grill. Lift the damper up onto the supporting edges and pull back towards the front so it will rest on the supporting edges. Bring the handle of the damper through the hole in the front face of the grill body. Attach the knob of the damper.
- Insert the ash drawer (8) to the body of the grill.
- Place the two fire guards (9) on the body of the grill so they will insert to the corresponding openings. Turn the guards slightly counterclockwise to fix them in place.
- Place the cast iron grate (13) in the middle of the grill.
- Insert the hook (15), small cooking tray (14) and big cooking tray (12) on to the stainless steel hoop (11). Fix them in place using fixing pins (19). Insert the hoop into the grill body.
- Attach two supports (4 and 5) to each wooden table using the wood screws (21). These are handed and are fixed in pairs to pre-drilled holes.
- Fix the grill to the floor through the holes in the grill legs with suitable screws or anchors. The grill should sit in the centre of the hut.

(11) CHIMNEY - **With a 3 metre BBQ hut the TOP section of the chimney must have 400mm cut off from the bottom.**

- Put the bottom of the chimney section on top of the grill hood, ready to receive the top section through the top hat.
- See (**Fig: 22**) for building chimney.
- Place the chimney collar (3) around the chimney pipe with pressed ring (2) and push the tab into the slot before bending it over to secure. If desired a bead of silicon around here will make it 100% water-tight.
- Place the chimney cowl (4) onto the chimney and tighten with wing nut and wing bolt.
- This whole assembly is then carried up the ladder and lowered into the chimney box and into the second chimney section within the hut.
- Once the top chimney section is located with the second section and everything is in place. Run a bead of silicone between the felt and the collar and also between the collar and the chimney if not already done. This ensures water tightness.

(12) TRIMS & FINISHING

- Refer to (**Fig, 23, 24, 25**) to see finishing touches.
- When attaching the lock to the door, 10 - 15mm must be cut off the metal bar. There are then little screws that tighten onto this bar to secure the lock in place.

Any questions call 01389 734572