

17 Bike Shed

Instruction Manual
for all bike sheds



17 Instruction Manual

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.

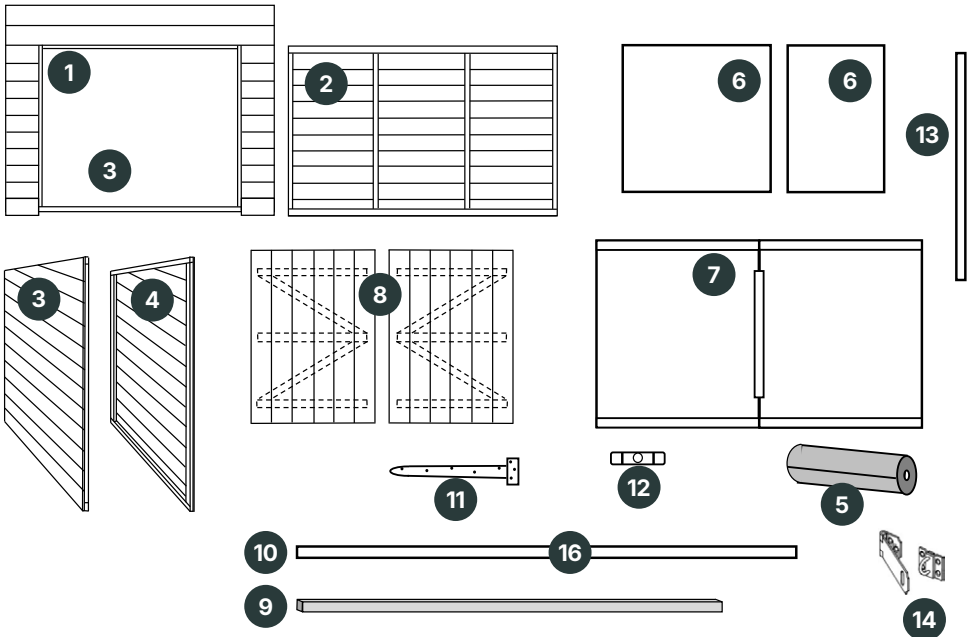
No.	Components	Number
1	Front panel	1
2	Rear panel	1
3	Left side panel	1
4	Right side panel	1
5	Felt	1
6	Floor	2
7	Roof panel	1
8	Doors	2
9	Floor bearers tanalised 26mm x 38mm	Variable
10	Barge boards	4
11	Tee Hinges	6
12	Turn button	2
13	Corner cover strips 11mm x 41mm	4
14	Hasp and Staple	1

Adequate provision must be made to ensure that the floor boards of the building do not come into direct contact with the ground and air is able to 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.



Fixings

60mm screws

32mm ringshank nails

40mm screws

13mm clout nails

25mm black screws

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



Helpline: 01384 897257

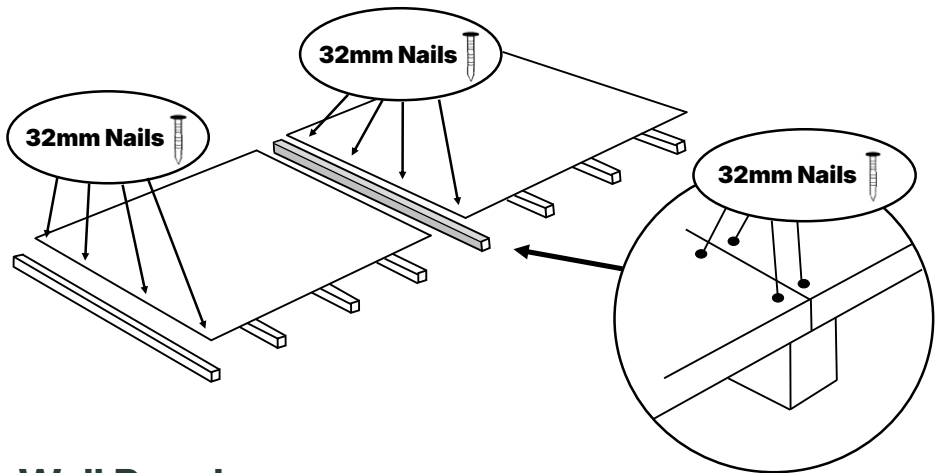
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We are constantly improving and updating the quality of our products and as such some components may differ from those shown. We reserve the right to change the specification of our products without prior notice.

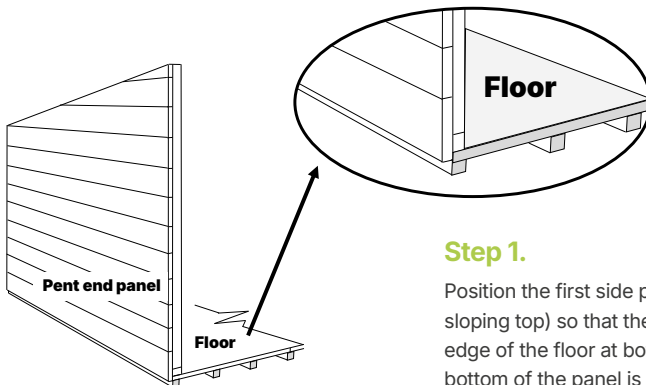
1. Floor Section

The **floor and floor bearers** are supplied separately.
The **roof** is supplied with batons already attached.

Attach the floor bearers as shown below. Starting at one end, place each floor bearer approx. 30cms apart, ensuring that one bearer is fixed along both outer edges of the floor. Where two boards meet, ensure that they are joined together onto one floor bearer as shown below.



2. Wall Panels

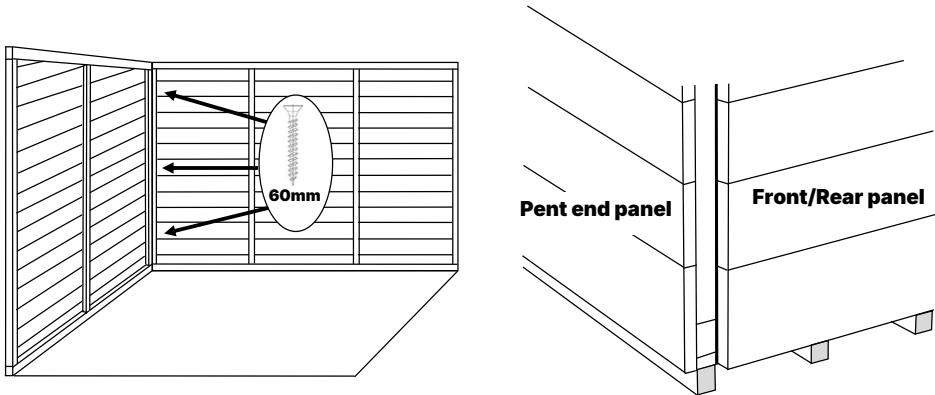


Step 1.

Position the first side panel (one of the panels with the sloping top) so that the edge of the panel is flush with the edge of the floor at both ends and the overhang on the bottom of the panel is butted up to the floor. These panels are the same width as the floor board.

Step 2.

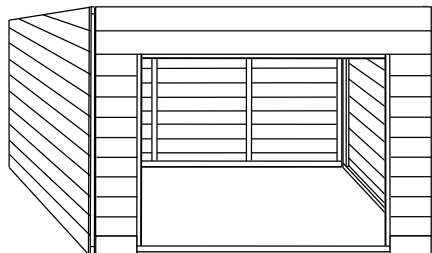
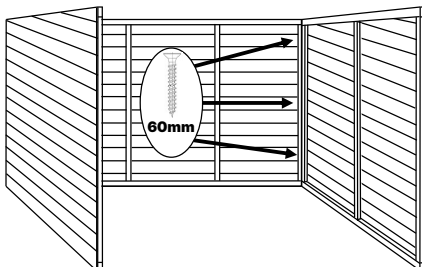
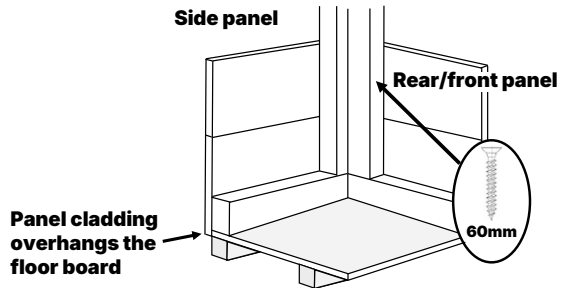
Position the corresponding front or rear panel next to the end panel to make a corner. The cladding of the front/rear panel should be proud of the end panel to allow fitting of the corner cover strips, as shown below.



Step 3.

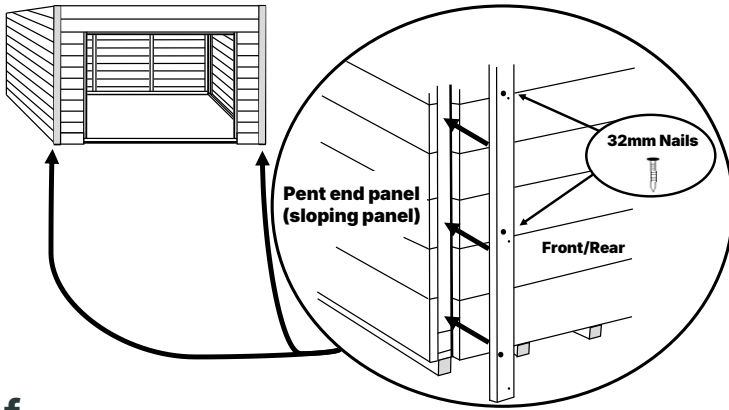
Fix the remaining panels in place using the method shown in step 2.

Once all walls are assembled, ensure the shed is now square on the floor. Using the 60mm screws, fix the walls panels to the floor. Do this by screwing through the framing of the wall panel, through the floor and into the floor bearer. Use 2 to 4 screws per wall panel.



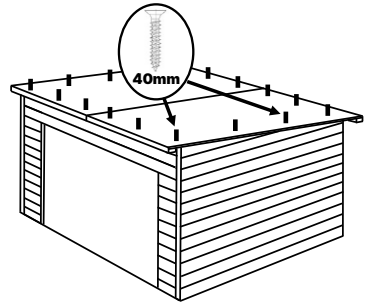
Step 4.

Attach the corner cover trim to all 4 corners as shown, using 32mm nails.



3. Roof

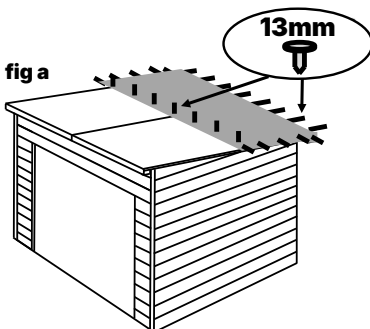
Once the roof is squarely on the top of the shed, use the 40mm to secure the roof by screwing through the roof panel into the top of the wall panels as shown.



4. Felt

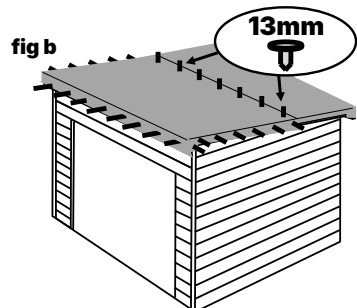
Step 1.

Starting with the lower part of the roof using 13mm nails, attach the felt to the roof ensuring there is a 40mm overhang around the sides.



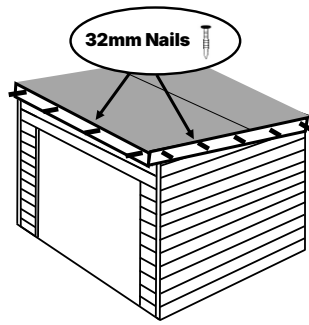
Step 2.

Lay the remaining pieces of felt onto the roof as shown in fig. b. ensuring that each piece overlaps the previous piece by at least 10cm.



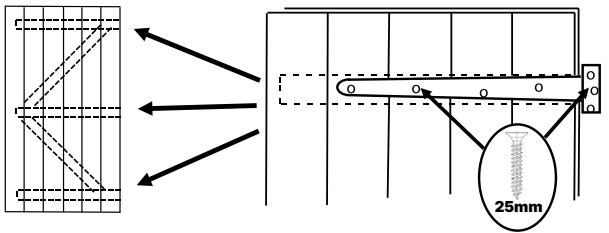
Step 3.

Fix the fascias using 32mm nails.
Ensure to trap the felt between the fascia and the roof board.



5. Doors

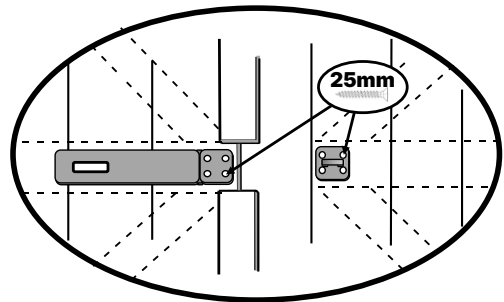
Lay the door on a flat surface with the cladding facing upwards. Take one T hinge and position on the door as shown below, making sure that the T hinge is directly above the brace on the underside of the door. Fix the T hinge into place with the 25mm black screws. Repeat for the remaining T hinges. With the T hinges secured, position the door squarely in the door frame. Fix the top hinge first with 1 screw and the bottom hinge second with the 25mm black screws. Make sure that the door can open and close freely and then fix the remaining screws into the hinges.



6. Hasp and Staple

Attach the hasp and staple to the outside of the door and door frame, using the black 25mm screws, as shown below.

Using a hand saw, you will need to cut out a small section of the weather strip on the door over the middle brace, to allow fitting of the hasp and staple.



7. Further Treatment

It is generally recommended to allow 30 days before painting or staining pressure treated timber. If the timber is not sufficiently dry, it can cause shrinkage and mould issues in the future.



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