



Finnlife® is a registered trademark of Finnforest UK

Wood is the only building material that is truly renewable, if well managed. Forest certification schemes give assurance that the timber is legal and from sustainable sources. Finnforest UK sources certified timber over uncertified and is an approved Chain of Custody supplier.

FF1116/UN January 2006.

The photographs in this brochure are for illustration purposes only. Finnforest reserves the right to change the range without notice.



riekko log cabin
parts list, plans and specific instructions

1.0 introduction

The features within this instruction manual are specific to your particular model of cabin. This manual should be used in conjunction with the main general instruction manual. The general instruction manual highlights all model specific features, some of which may not apply to your model of cabin.

Work through the steps within the general manual, and when the model specific icon appears (relevant to your cabin) then please refer to this set of instructions.



This icon refers to model variations and model specific information. It appears throughout the general instruction manual. When it appears you may need to then refer to this manual.

2.0 contents

	Instruction Reference	Page Number
Foundations and first layer	9.0	3
Floor beams	10.0	5
Building up the walls	11.0	6
Doors	12.0	7
Windows	13.0	7
Supporting the roof	14.0	8
Roof panels	15.0	15
Eaves and fascia boards	16.0	19
Roofing shingles	17.0	21
Floor panels	22.0	22
Building plans		24
Exploded diagram		26
Parts list		27

9.0 foundations and first layer

Your finished cabin rests on six foundation beams. They provide a solid base of treated timber on which you can lay your untreated wall boards. The crucial first stage of building your cabin is to make the foundation beams and first layer of wall boards square.

- 9.1** Since foundation beams come in standard 3m lengths, you will have to join lengths of foundation beams for the two longest walls (Walls 2 and 4) of the Riekkö Log Cabin. Cut a length of foundation beam (part ref FA) in half (two equal lengths).
- 9.2** Lay one full-length foundation beam and one half-length foundation beam end-to-end. Use a mitre square (or any other reliable 45° angle marker) to mark a 45° line across the two adjacent ends. Make sure the 45° lines are parallel to each other. Saw through the two mitres.
- 9.3** Lay the two sawn foundation beams end-to-end again. Lay them in a straight line on a flat surface with the mitred ends flush. Join the two lengths together by screwing through from either side. Make sure the screws travel deep enough to pass through the mitres.
- 9.4** Repeat stages 9.2 and 9.3 for another pair of full- and half-length foundation beams.
- 9.5** Lay out and interlock the first layer of wall boards. You need three half-height wall boards and three full-height wall boards (in clockwise order, part refs B, B2, A, B3, B4, and A for Walls 1 to 6). Make sure that the notches for the internal wall are towards the rear in Walls 2 and 4, and that the notch in the underside of Wall 5 is to the right.

Arrange the interlocked wall boards so that all corners (apart from those in Wall 5) are square.
- 9.6** Take an appropriate length of foundation beam and lay it underneath one of the five external wall boards. Make sure that the raised upper lip of the foundation beam is on the INSIDE of the external cabin walls.
- 9.7** For any of the right-angled corners (Walls 1 & 2; Walls 2 & 3; and Walls 3 & 4), mark the points on the underlying foundation beam where the INTERNAL FACES of the wall boards meet.
- 9.8** Remove the foundation beam and use a mitre square (or any other reliable 45° angle marker) to mark a mitre angle at each end of the beam. Draw 45° lines through the points that you marked at 9.7 (above). Be sure to draw them so that both angles point inwards towards the centre of the cabin.
- 9.9** Saw off the excess along the marked mitre lines.
- 9.10** Repeat stages 9.6 to 9.9 to cut foundation beams for the other two right-angled corners.
- 9.11** For the two wider (135°) corners (Walls 4 & 5 and Walls 5 & 1) mark the two points on the underlying foundation beam where the INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL faces of the wall boards meet.
- 9.12** Remove the foundation beam and draw a straight line from edge to edge through the two points that you marked at 9.11 (above).
- 9.13** Saw off the excess along the marked line.
- 9.14** Repeat stages 9.11 to 9.13 to cut foundation beams for the other 135° corner.

9.15 Now lay all five trimmed foundation beams back underneath the five wall boards. If they don't quite fit, use a chisel to pare away any excess timber.

9.16 Mark where Wall 6 crosses the raised inner lips of the foundation beams beneath Walls 2 and 4. Temporarily remove these foundation beams and use a chisel to cut away the lip at the two marked points.

9.17 Lay the one remaining foundation beam beneath the internal wall (Wall 6) with the LIP TOWARDS THE REAR of the cabin. Mark where it meets the foundation beams that support Walls 2 and 4 and cut it to fit.

9.18 Rearrange the foundation beams and wall boards. Check that the appropriate corners are square.

9.19 Lift the wall boards and join the five lengths of external-wall foundation beams by screwing through the mitre joints. Drive your screws in from the outer edge at 90° to the outermost face. You may have to drill holes into the beams to a depth that lets the screws pass right through the mitre joints.

10.0 floor beams

Floor beams form the base upon which you eventually lay the flooring panels. They are impregnated with a long-lasting preservative which makes them darker than the other timbers. The Riekkö Log Cabin has seven floor beams (running front-to-back) in the smaller room and ten floor beams (running side-to-side and around the perimeter) in the larger room.

You may need to trim the floor beams to fit correctly within the foundation section.

Please refer to the plans on page 25 in conjunction with these instructions.

10.1 Start with the smaller room. Lay the outermost floor beams (part ref V0) first. Place them on the underlying foundations next to the inner lip of the foundation beams that support the side walls (Walls 2 and 4) of the cabin. They should run front-to-back within the cabin footprint and be in contact with the foundation beams along their entire length.

10.2 Lay the remaining five floor beams (part ref V0) parallel to the two outermost beams. Place the first of them exactly 245mm from the inner face of Wall 2, then spread the remaining four out evenly (at intervals of roughly 490mm) across the rest of the floor.

10.3 Fix the floor beams to the inner faces of the foundation beams by driving screws in at an angle of about 45°. Use two screws at either end.

10.4 For the larger room, lay the perimeter floor beams first. Start with Wall 1 and work clockwise round the room as you place floor beams flush with the inner edges of the foundation beams. The sequence is: Wall 1 (part ref V3), Wall 2 (part ref V), Wall 6 (part ref V5), Wall 4 (part ref V3), and Wall 5 (part ref V4).

10.5 The remaining floor beams all run side-to-side within the cabin footprint. Place the first one (part ref V2) exactly 240mm from the inner face of Wall 1. The second one (part ref V1) goes roughly 650mm from the inner face of Wall 1, while the right-hand end of the third (part ref V5) meets the junction between Walls 4 and 5.

The last two floor beams (part ref V5) are spread out evenly (at intervals of roughly 510mm) across the rest of the floor.

10.6 Once again, fix the floor beams to the inner faces of the foundation beams by driving screws in at an angle of about 45°. Use two screws at either end.

10.7 When you have fixed all the floor beams, adjust the position of your cabin foundation layer to make sure it still sits squarely within its concrete or gravel plot.

11.0 building up the walls

Individual wall boards are identified by reference to the parts list and by measuring them.

Wall boards have been machined for a perfect fit. Before you use a wall board, it's worth running a stiff-bristled brush along the grooves and poking the bristles into the joints to remove any stray sawdust. Sawdust-free joints make a better fit. Walls are built by laying wall boards in alternate layers at right angles to each other.

- 11.1** Start laying the second layer of wall boards (in clockwise order, part refs B, A1, A, D5, B1, G, D4, and A for Walls 1 to 6). Bear in mind that the walls that contain the doors will consist of two separate wall boards with door-width gaps between.

Please ensure that the parts G & D4 are flush with the wall log B4, this is to ensure the wall parts are placed in the correct location and no stepping out from the wall logs effecting the build.

- 11.2** To ensure that the wall logs are a snug fit, tap each layer down on to the layer below, using a scrap piece of timber within the pack supplied. DO NOT HAMMER TOO HARD to minimise the risk of damage to the logs.

- 11.3** You can now continue building up the walls by slotting together alternate layers of wall boards. Keep the heights of the wall boards even all the way up. The sequence of boards is different for each wall. Refer to the building plans (pages 24-26) for the wall-by-wall detail.

- 11.4** Remember to stop at various points to install the doors (see section 12.0 page 7), to leave gaps for the windows (see section 13.0), and then to install the windows (see section 13.0 page 7).

12.0 doors

The double door and frame does not come pre-assembled. If you have not yet put your double door frame together, refer to section 8.0 for assembly details. Installing the assembled unit into your cabin is one job that could benefit from a second pair of hands.

The single door does come pre-assembled.

Both sets of doors open outwards. Make sure you install them the right way round.

Please see section 12.0 page 21 of the general instruction manual for visual reference.

- 12.1** Install the single door frame (part ref DS) after you have laid THREE layers of short boards in Wall 4 and the pre-assembled double door frame after FIVE layers of short boards in Wall 5.

- 12.2** The assembled door frames have wide grooves cut into the architraves. Slide the frames vertically into the gaps in the walls so that the protruding tongues of the wall boards fit into the grooves in the architraves. Tap the door frames lightly from above to ensure they go all the way to the bottom, but be careful not to exert too much pressure or to twist or distort the frames. Check that the doors open outwards.

- 12.3** Check that the door frames are square and vertical before you continue to build up the cabin walls. A misaligned door will not open properly.

13.0 windows

The windows in your Riecko Log Cabin open outwards on hinges mounted at the top. Make sure you install them the right way up.

Please see section 13.0 page 24 of the general instruction manual for visual reference.

- 13.1** After you have laid FOUR layers of wall boards in Walls 1 and 4 of your cabin, you should begin to lay shorter lengths with gaps between for the two windows. The window in Wall 1 rests on a wall board (part ref E1) with a window-sized cut-out, whereas the window in Wall 4 rests on a continuous board (part ref B1).

- 13.2** In both cases, lay shorter-length boards (part refs D and D1 [Wall 1] and D1 and D2 [Wall 4]) until you have a window-sized gap two or three layers deep.

- 13.3** The windows (part ref WP828) come as finished units with wide grooves similar to those on the door frames. Slide them vertically into the gaps between the wall boards. Tap lightly from above to ensure they go all the way down. Be careful not to twist or distort the windows.

NB: CHECK THAT YOUR WINDOWS ARE THE RIGHT WAY UP before you install them – hinges should be at the top.

- 13.4** Check that the windows open outwards and that the frames are square and vertical. A misaligned window will not open properly.

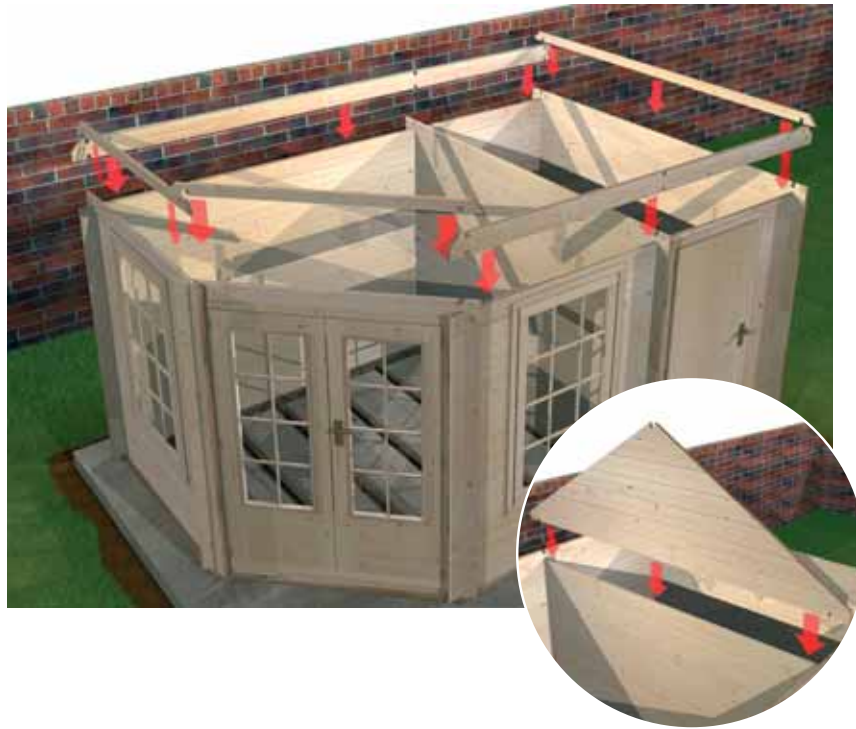
14.0 supporting the roof

The roof rests on five sloping roof beams (three at the front and two at the rear) and a single horizontal ridge beam. The lower end of each roof beam is supported by a metal bracket bolted to the top of a corner in the walls. The upper ends of the roof beams are joined to the ends of the ridge beam by metal junction boxes. The three front roof beams join at one end; the two rear roof beams join at the other. Additional support for the ridge beam comes from a notch in the apex of the internal wall.

Building the roof structure is a task that requires two people. With a third person, it's easier still.

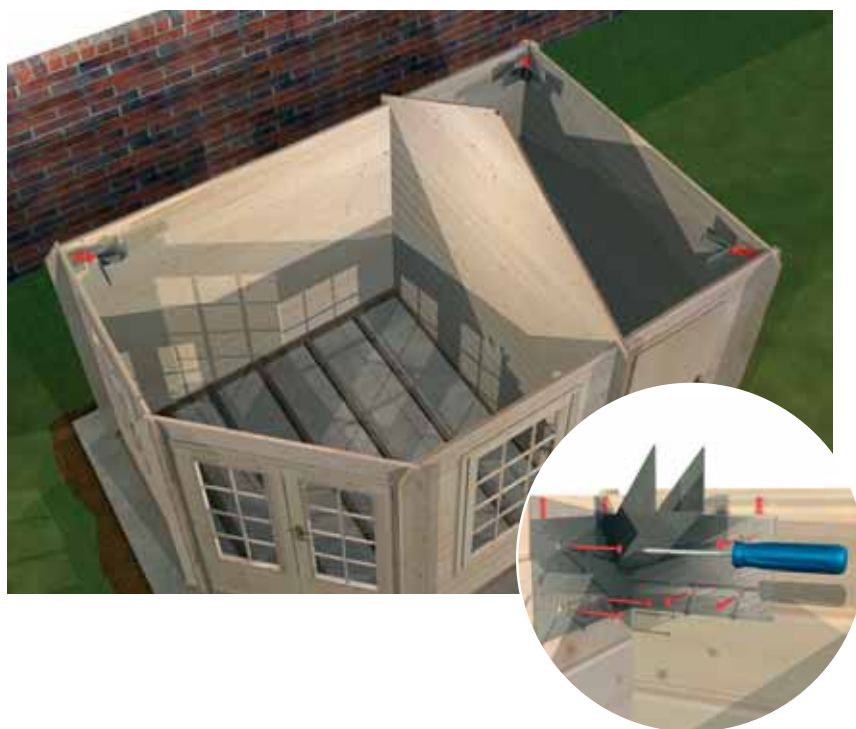
14.1 Continue laying wall boards according to the layout of the building plans. The last layer in each of the external walls (in clockwise order, part refs C3, C4, C6, C1, and C5 for Walls 1 to 5) features chamfered ends to match the slope of the overhanging roof panels.

The final layer of the internal wall is a large triangular section (part ref Z) with a notch at the apex for the ridge beam.



14.2 Temporarily screw boxed roof beam supports (part ref K) into each of the three internal right-angled corners of your cabin – the corners between Walls 1 & 2, Walls 2 & 3, and Walls 3 & 4.

Place the supports so that the open boxed section faces upwards and the upper edge of the support is 25mm below the upper surface of the topmost wall boards.



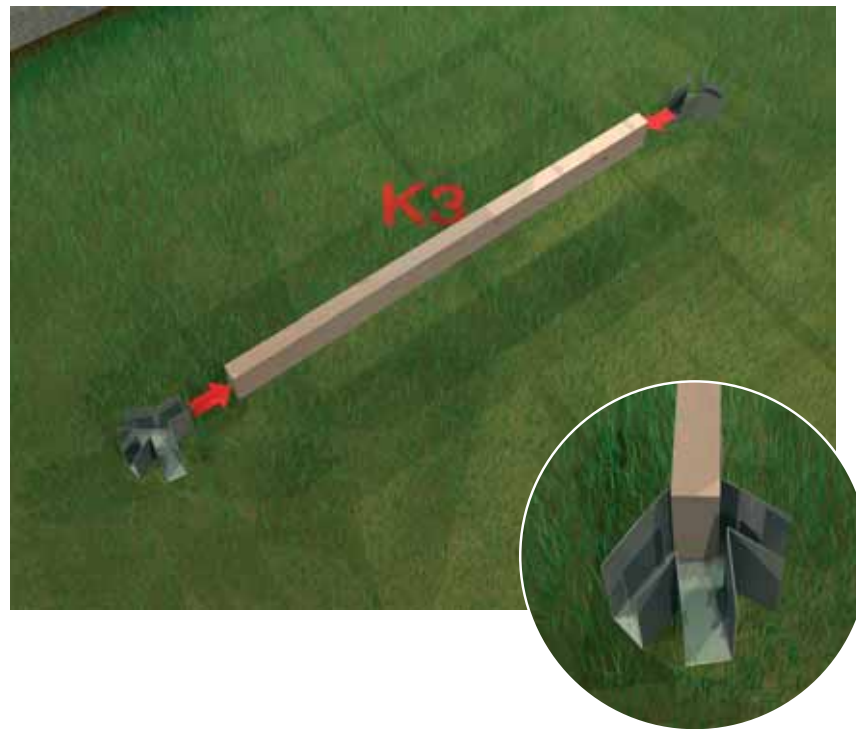
14.3 Screw angled roof beam supports into each of the two internal corners at either end of Wall 5 – the corners between Walls 4 & 5 (part ref QR) and Walls 5 & 1 (part ref QL).

Arrange the supports so that the longer section fits into the corner of the walls and the shorter section points inwards and upwards, roughly towards a point which will eventually become the apex of the roof. Make sure that the upper edge of the wall-mounted section is 70mm below the upper surface of the topmost wall boards.



14.4 Now comes the tricky part. Begin by laying out the components (roof and ridge beams and connecting junction boxes) on the ground in an arrangement that matches their eventual positions on the roof.

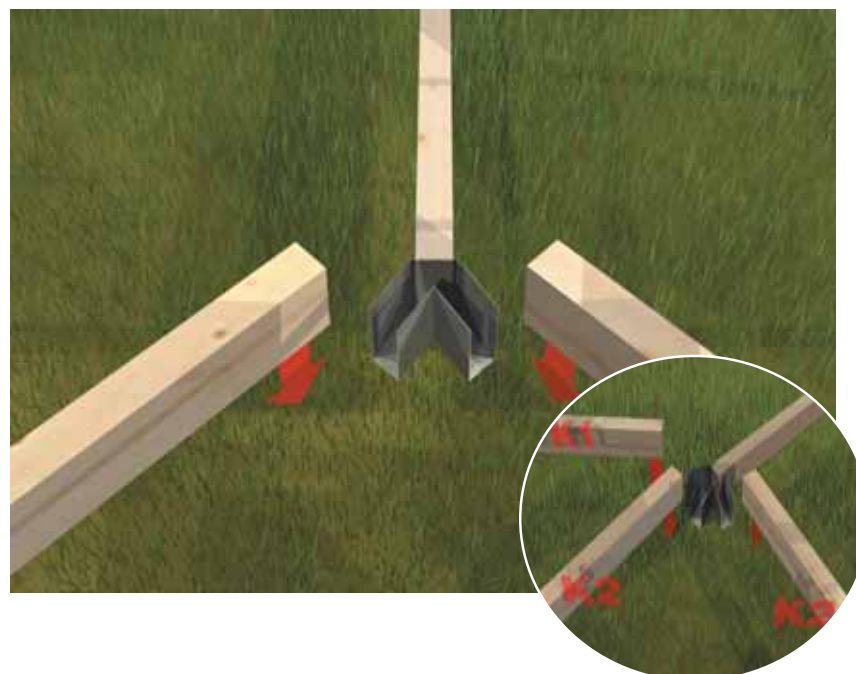
14.5 Start with the ridge beam (part ref K3) which runs front-to-back along the cabin ridge. Place it on the ground with the four-way front junction box (part ref KL) at the front end and the three-way junction box (part ref KR) at the rear.



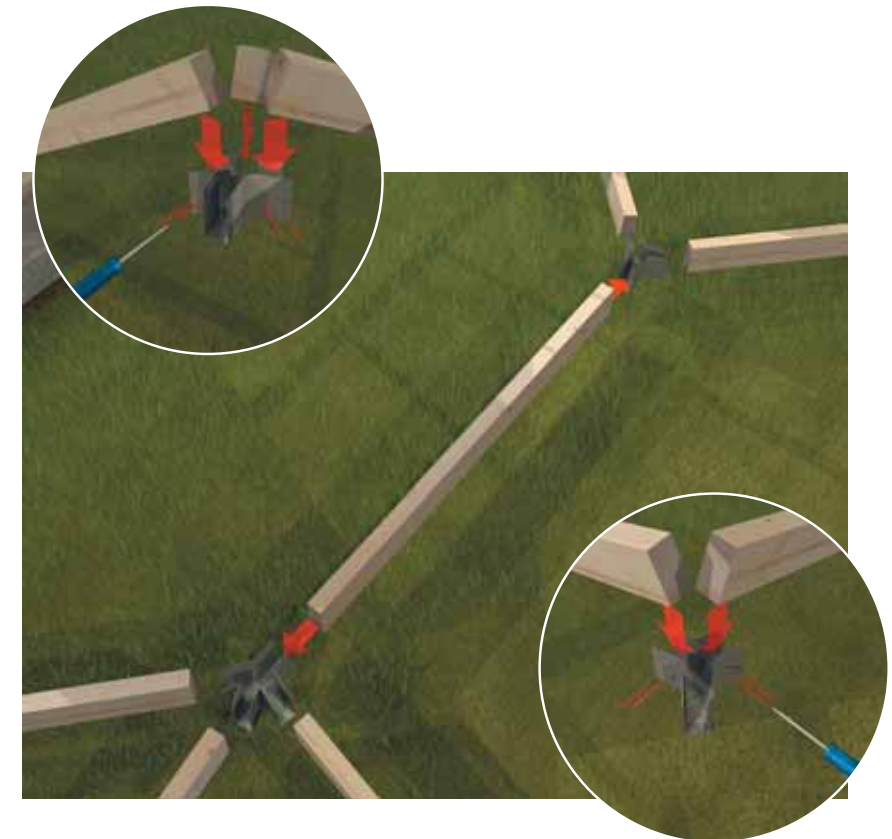
Arrange both junction boxes so that the longest sleeves slot over the opposite ends of the ridge beam, and the short sleeves point away from the ridge beam and down towards the ground. Since the short sleeves of the three-way junction box are symmetrical, they are now correctly aligned. The four-way junction box is not symmetrical; one short sleeve should be pointing down towards the left, and the other two should be pointing down towards the right.

14.6 Now lay out roof beams around the central ridge-beam structure. Start with the rear junction box. Align a roof beam (part ref K1) with each of the two short sleeves. Don't slot them into the sleeves at this stage. The left-hand roof beam eventually goes into the corner between Walls 2 and 3; the right-hand one goes into the corner between Walls 3 and 4.

Continue working clockwise round the ridge beam. Align a roof beam (part ref K2) with the first short sleeve in the front four-way junction box. It will eventually go into the corner between Walls 4 and 5. Align one more roof beam (part ref K2) with the second sleeve (eventually points towards the corner between Walls 5 and 6), and then the final roof beam (part ref K1) with the last vacant sleeve (eventually points towards the corner between Walls 1 and 2). Don't slot the roof beams in yet.



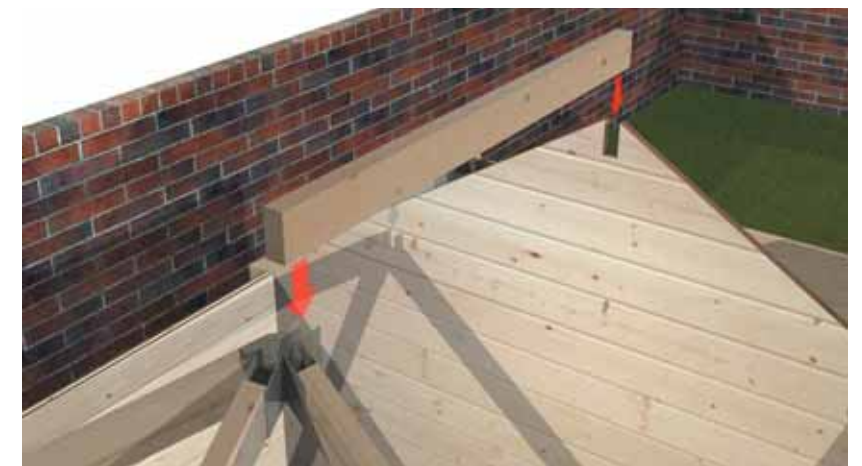
14.7 Slide the long sleeves off the ends of the ridge beam. Slot each of the roof beams into the short sleeves. Secure the roof beams with screws, but don't screw them tight. You now have two separate structures consisting of roof beams and connecting junction boxes that you can transfer to the roof of your cabin



14.8 Carry the front section (the one with the four-way junction box) to the log cabin. Locate the lower ends of the three roof beams in the support brackets in the three corners at the front of the cabin. Lift the junction-box end up above the walls to a position that roughly matches the location of the cabin ridge. Hold the structure in place.



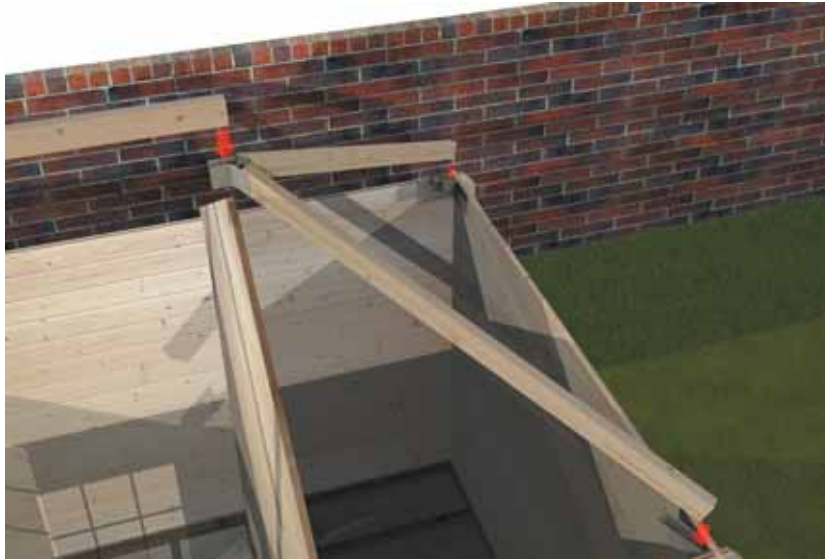
14.9 Slide one end of the ridge beam into the long sleeve of the four-way junction box. Lower the other end of the ridge beam into the notch in the apex of the internal wall. Hold the structure in place.



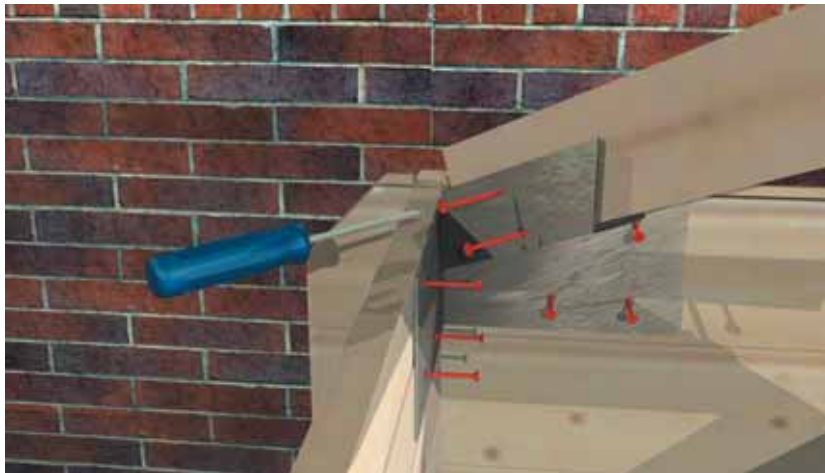
14.10 Carry the rear section (the one with the three-way junction box) to the log cabin. Locate the lower ends of the two roof beams in the support brackets in the two corners at the rear of the cabin. Lift the junction-box end up above the walls towards the free end of the ridge beam.



14.11 Gently raise the front and rear roof structures till you can slot the free end of the ridge beam into the sleeve of the rear junction box. Lower the joined structure till the ridge beam drops into the notch in the apex of the internal wall.



14.12 Screw the lower ends of all five roof beams to the support brackets.



14.13 Use a spirit level to test the ridge beam. If it's level, move straight on to step 14.14 below. If the ridge beam is not level, but the ridge is level the roof boards will not fit. To make sure the ridge is perpendicular to the base measure the distance from the bottom of the ridge beam to the base. Measurements at both ends of the ridge beam must be the same for the roof panels to sit correctly.

14.14 Screw roof and ridge beams tightly into the junction boxes.

There will be a gap below the junction box and the apex of the internal wall for expansion.



14.15 Lay the window and single door frame cappings (part ref F1) over the uppermost architraves (interior and exterior) of the windows and single door. Arrange them so that the lip overhangs the architrave and the back is flush against the overlying wall board. Nail frame cappings to the interior and exterior faces of the window architraves, not the wall boards.



14.16 Repeat stage 14.15 for the double door frame cappings (part ref F2) which go over the uppermost double door architraves.



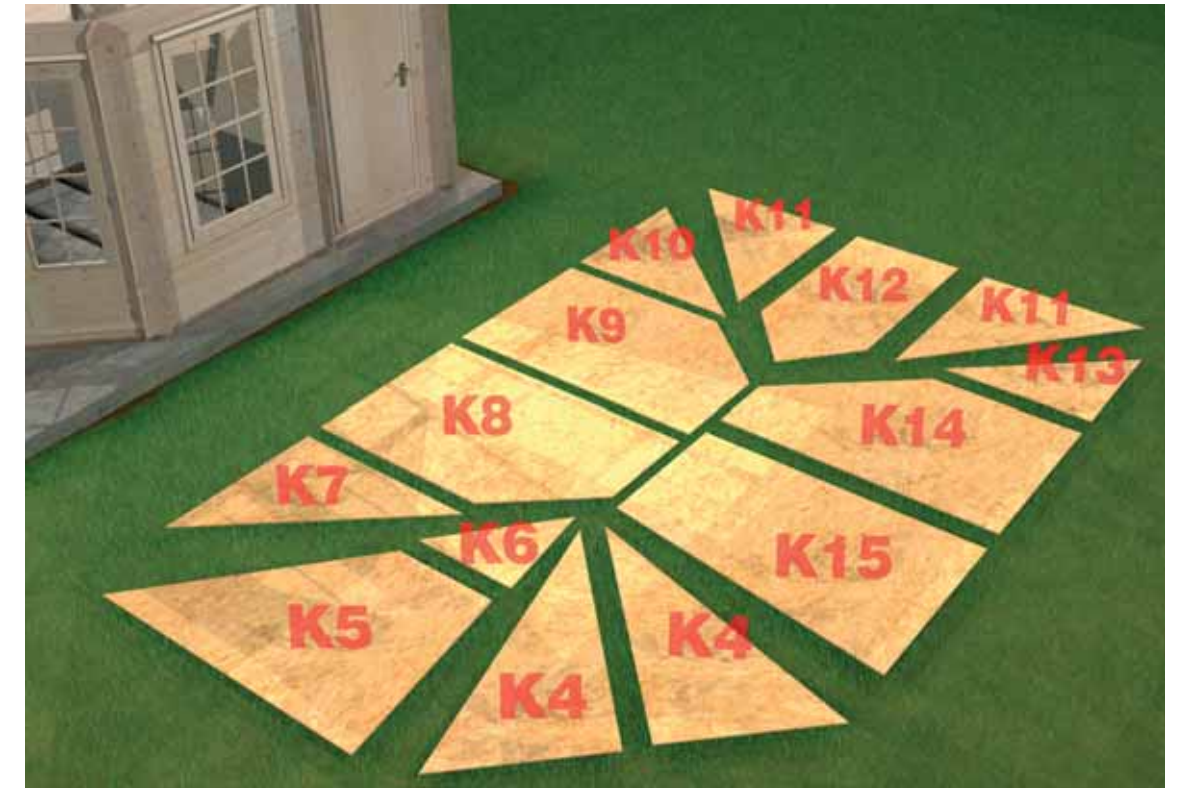
15.0 roof panels

The OSB roof panels are nailed in sequence to the underlying ridge and roof beams and cabin walls. Start at the front to give the best fit to highly visible panels. If later panels require trimming to fit, they'll be the ones out of sight at the back.

Don't worry too much about leaving gaps between panels. You should aim to leave a gap of around 5mm between adjacent pairs of panel edges that run parallel to the roof beams. You can close other gaps up tighter, but there may still be chinks of light between them. None of these gaps will let the rain in – the felt roofing materials will cover them up.

It helps to lay all the roof panels out on the ground before you start. You get the sequence right and you can check that the tongue and groove joints are a good fit.

15.1 Lay out the roof panels on the ground in a clockwise order starting at the front. Wall 1 (part refs K5 and K6), Wall 2 (part refs K7, K8, K9, and K10), Wall 3 (part refs K11, K12, and K11), Wall 4 (part refs K13, K14, and K15), Wall 5 (part refs K4 and K4)

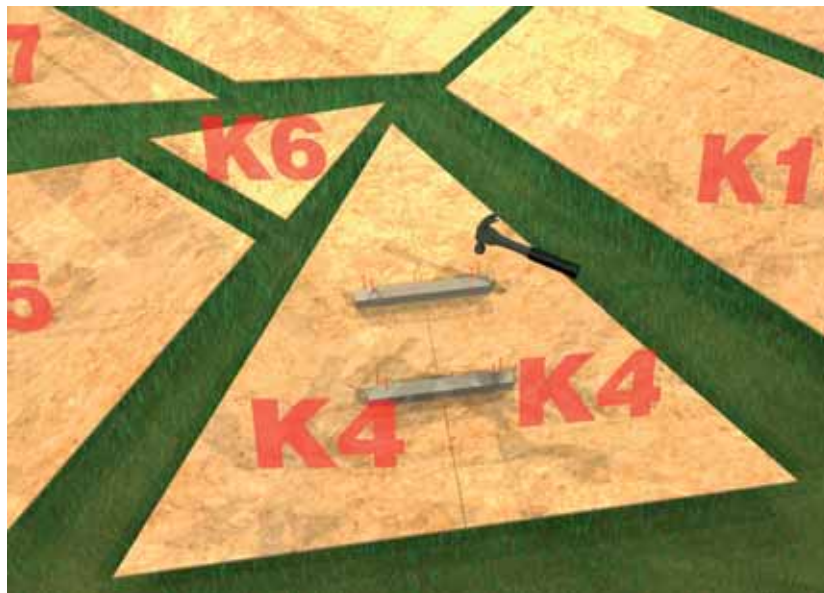


15.2 Check the tongue and groove joints by slotting the panels for each of the five roof sections together. Use a knife or chisel to free any that don't fit.

15.3 Measure and mark the midway points near the upper and lower ends of all five roof beams. Drive a single nail part way into each marked point on every roof beam. The nails act as temporary guides. Remove them later as you work around the roof.

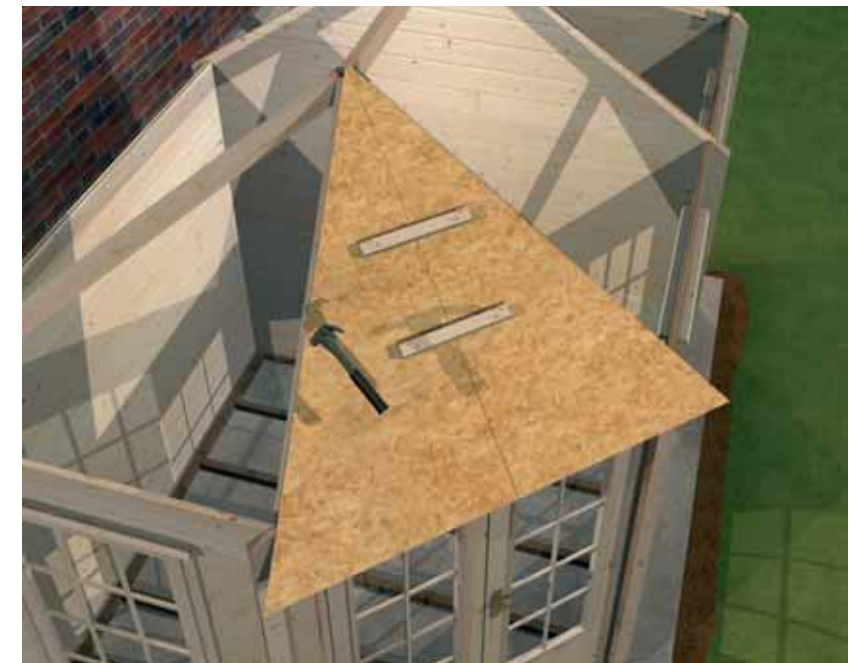


15.4 Begin with Wall 5. Temporarily fix the two panels together by nailing two wooden battens to the upper surface of the panels. Make sure the battens straddle the join.



15.5 Lift the joined triangular structure on to the roof beams above Wall 5. Press it tight against the four nails protruding from the upper face of the roof beams. Temporarily nail the roof panels to the roof beams and upper surface of the cabin wall in case of adjustments later on. Aim to leave approx 10mm gap in between adjoining panels.

Remove the four guide nails.



15.6 Do Wall 1 next. Start with the upper panel (part ref K6). Align it with the top of the panels above Wall 5 and the upper guide nail. Nail the panel down.

Slot the lower panel (part ref K5) into place, making sure that the tongue and groove joint is tight. Nail it down.

Remove the next two guide nails.



15.7 Now work anti-clockwise round the roof starting with Wall 4. Slot panels K15, K14, and K13 into place in sequence, nailing each one down lightly before introducing the next one.

Remove the next two guide nails.



15.8 Continue this process for walls 3 and 2. If the panels seem to be going out of alignment then check that the centre roof joist is level.

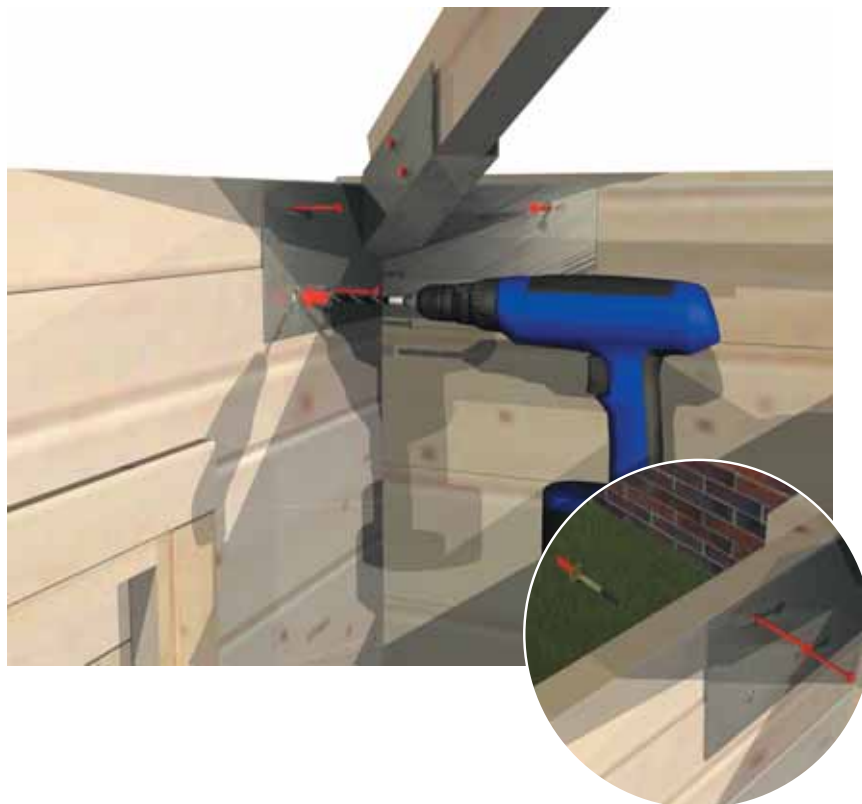
You may need to re-align the roof boards to ensure a better fit, if the final panel seems to be slightly out of position then use a knife or chisel or saw to correct the line.

DON'T TRIM THE PANEL EDGES THAT CONTAIN THE TONGUE AND GROOVE JOINTS.



15.9 When all five roof sections are in place, and you are happy, then fix the roof boards by driving down all nails. Remove the temporary battens from the panel above wall 5.

15.10 When the ridge beam is horizontal, you can replace the screws that hold the roof beam supports to the cabin walls with supplied coach bolts. Remove the support screws one at a time and use the bracket holes as a guide for drilling 6mm holes through the cabin wall. Secure each one with a coach bolt before removing the next screw.



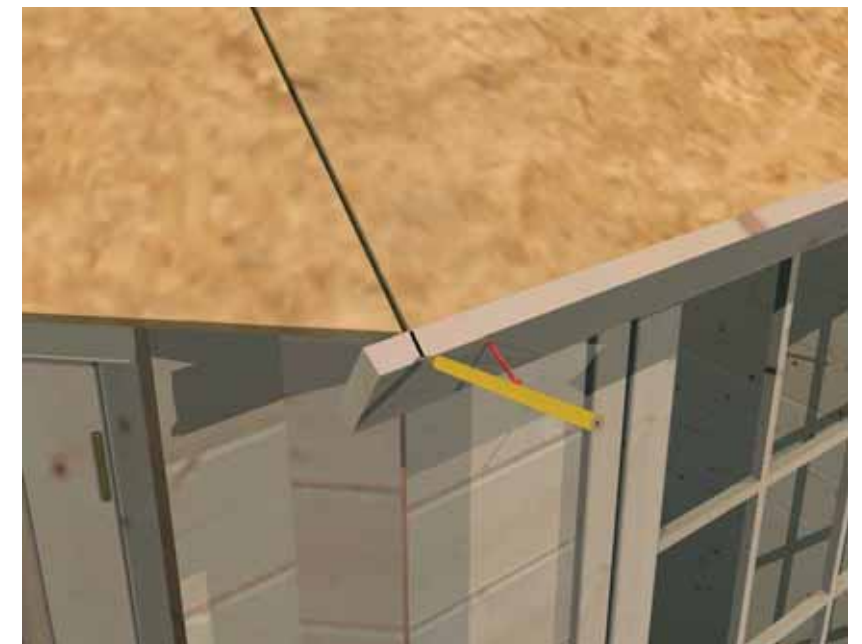
16.0 eaves fascia boards

The eaves fascia boards are supplied oversized. Cutting them to fit is easiest if you line up each length in turn along the eaves and mark them with mitre lines that correspond with the lines of the roof hips. The sequence is: Walls 2 and 4 first, followed by Walls 3, 1, and 5.

16.1 Choose an appropriate length of eaves fascia board (part ref M) for the eaves above Wall 4. Temporarily nail it to the edge of the overhanging roof panel. Do not nail it all the way because you will have to remove it to trim the ends. Make sure that the upper edge of the fascia board is flush with the upper surface of the roof and that the oversized ends are roughly equal.



16.2 Mark mitres at both ends across the upper edge of the eaves fascia board. Use the line of the roof hips as a guide. Use a pencil to extend it across the eaves fascia board.



16.3 Remove the board, cut to size along the marked line, then realign with the roof panel and nail down securely.

16.4 Repeat stages 16.1 to 16.3 for Wall 2 using two lengths of eaves fascia board (part ref M2) that butt together half way along the length of the wall.

16.5 Repeat stages 16.1 to 16.3 for Wall 3 (one length – part ref M2). This time the marked mitres must align as closely as possible with the cut mitres you have already made.

16.6 Repeat stages 16.1 to 16.3 for Walls 1 and 5 (one length each – part ref M1).



17.0 roofing shingles

Roofing shingles (part ref RS6) are rectangular. The lower half of the face side is green and divided into three parts; the upper half is black and coated with bitumen. With the exception of the first row, all shingles are laid with the green half at the bottom. Retain all trimmed pieces for later use on the ridge.

It's probably best to start with one of the rear roof slopes. By the time you reach the highly visible front slopes, you will be quite adept at laying roof shingles.

Ridge and hip shingles are created by cutting rectangular roof shingles into thirds. Lay roof shingles when the temperature is above 5°C.

Proceed with caution when working on the roof: for your own safety, and to avoid damaging the shingles. The roof is not designed to take the weight of a person. Always use a ladder which is vertical, secure, and on level ground. Be careful not to let sharp tools damage the roofing materials or to let tools or materials fall on to people below.

17.1 Remove all debris and stray sawdust from the roof. Drive home any protruding nail heads to leave a flat surface.

Now refer to the general manual for the roof tiles.

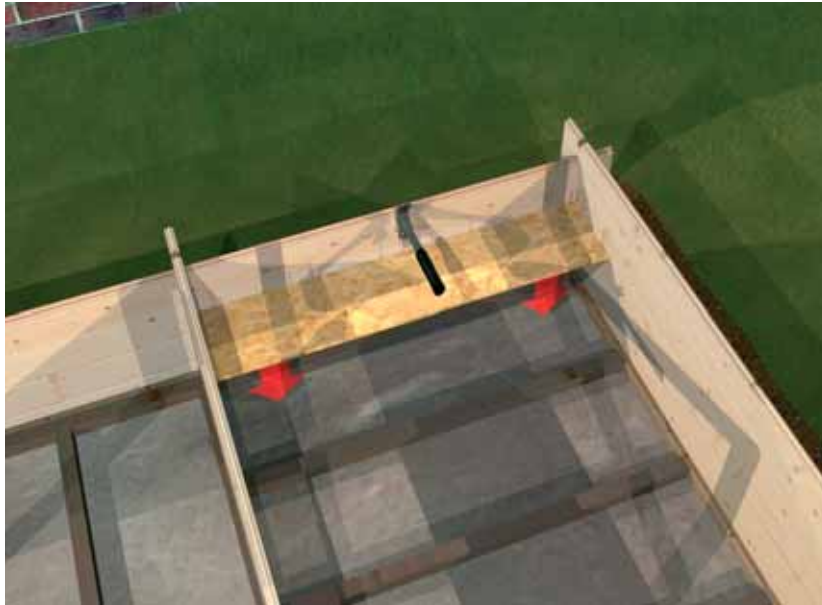
22.0 floor panels

Lay the OSB floor panels last. That way you minimise the chance of getting them dirty when working on other tasks. If panels don't quite fit, use a knife or chisel to shave off excess timber.

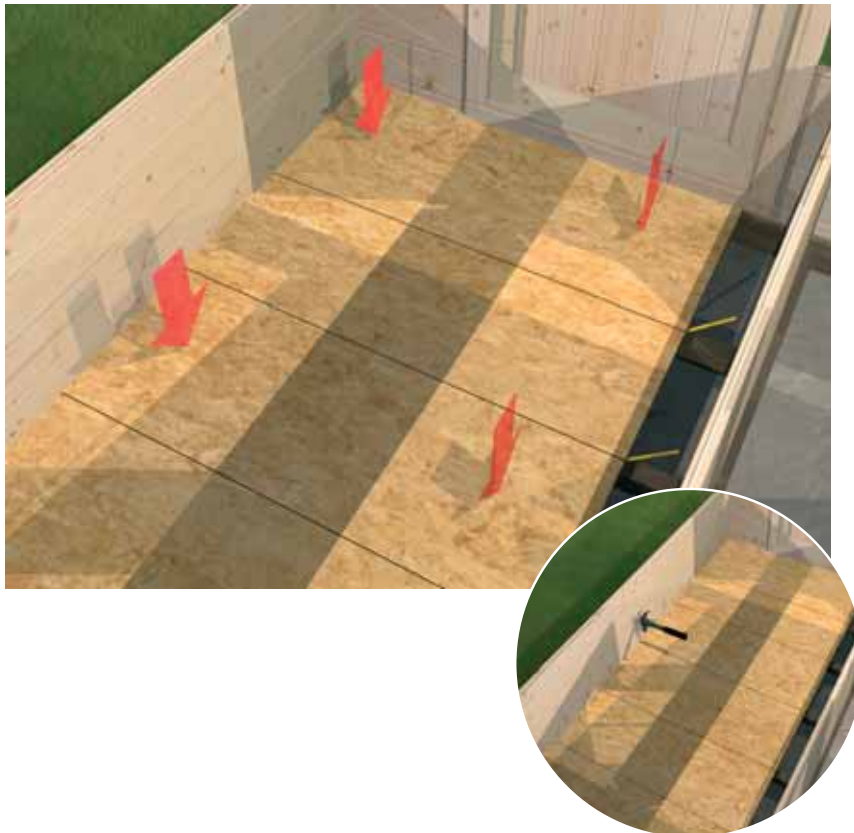
Once the panels are down, you won't know where the underlying floor beams are. It's worth marking the positions on the upper faces of the floor panels before they go down.

Some panels have pre-cut notches to fit around the door frames. Make sure they go in the right place.

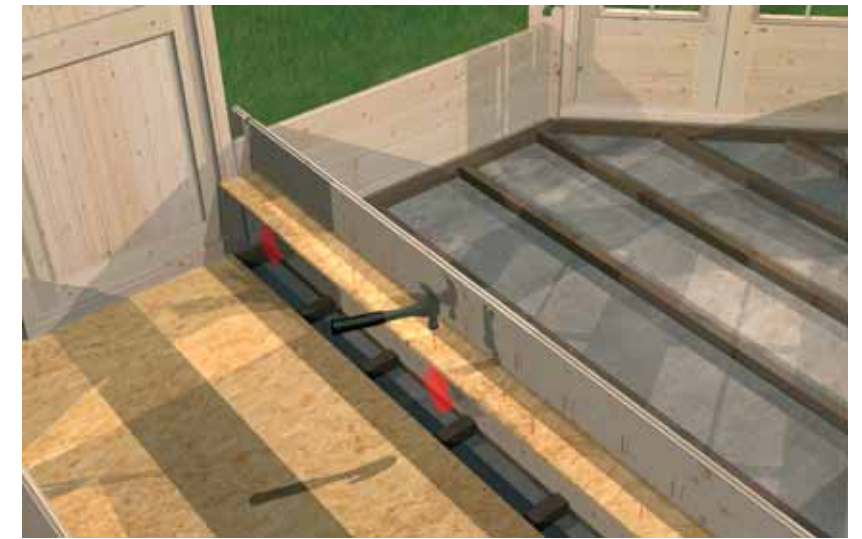
22.1 Start with the smaller room. It requires three floor panels (part refs V10, V11, and V12). Panel V12 goes in first. It lies parallel to, and flush with, Wall 2. There's no doubt where the underlying floor beams are, so you can nail it straight down.



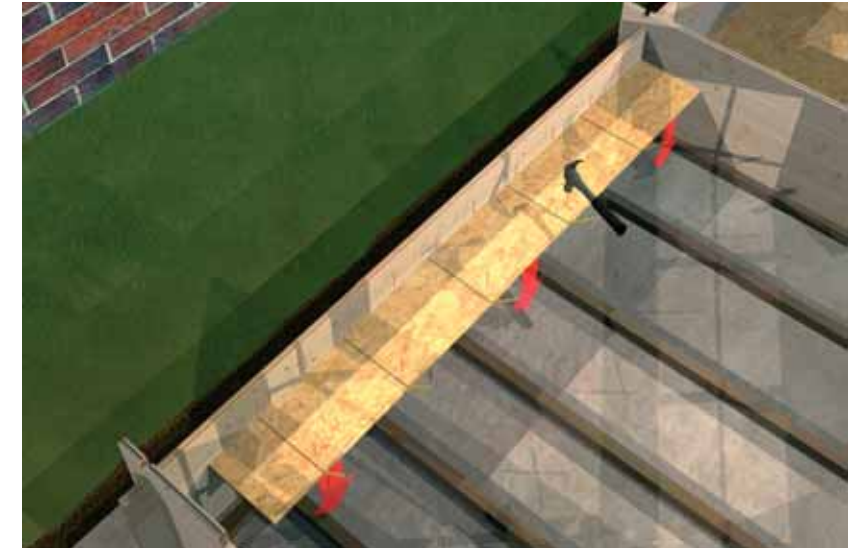
22.2 Panel V10 is next. The long edge is flush with Wall 3, the short edge with the cut-out notch is flush with Wall 4. Before you push it up against Wall 3, mark on both long sides where the centres of the underlying floor beams fall. Draw a faint line across the surface to create a nailing guide. Push flush with the walls and panel V12, and nail down.



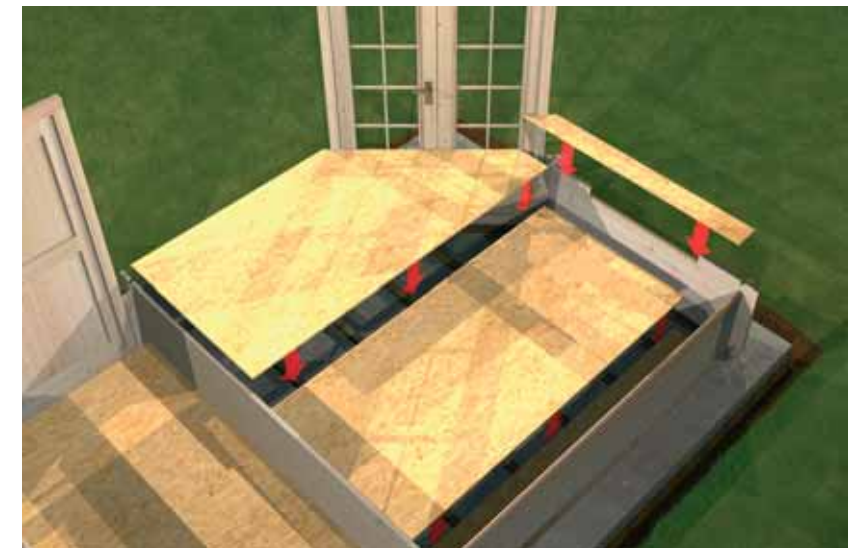
22.3 Panel V11 drops into the remaining space. Push flush against panels V10 and V12, extend the nailing guide from V10, and nail down.



22.4 In the larger room, start with panel V8. Mark where the beams go, push its long side flush with Wall 2 and its short side flush with Wall 6. Nail down.



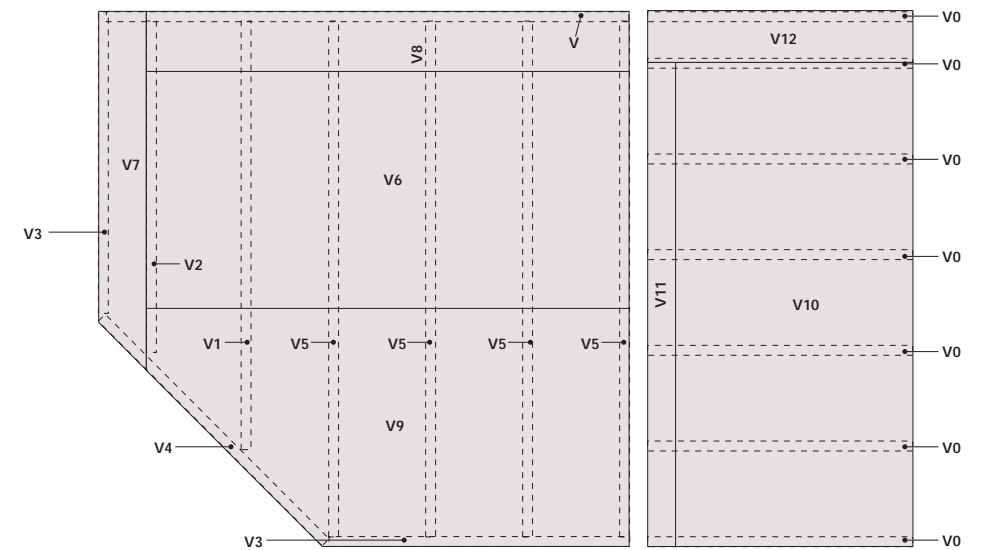
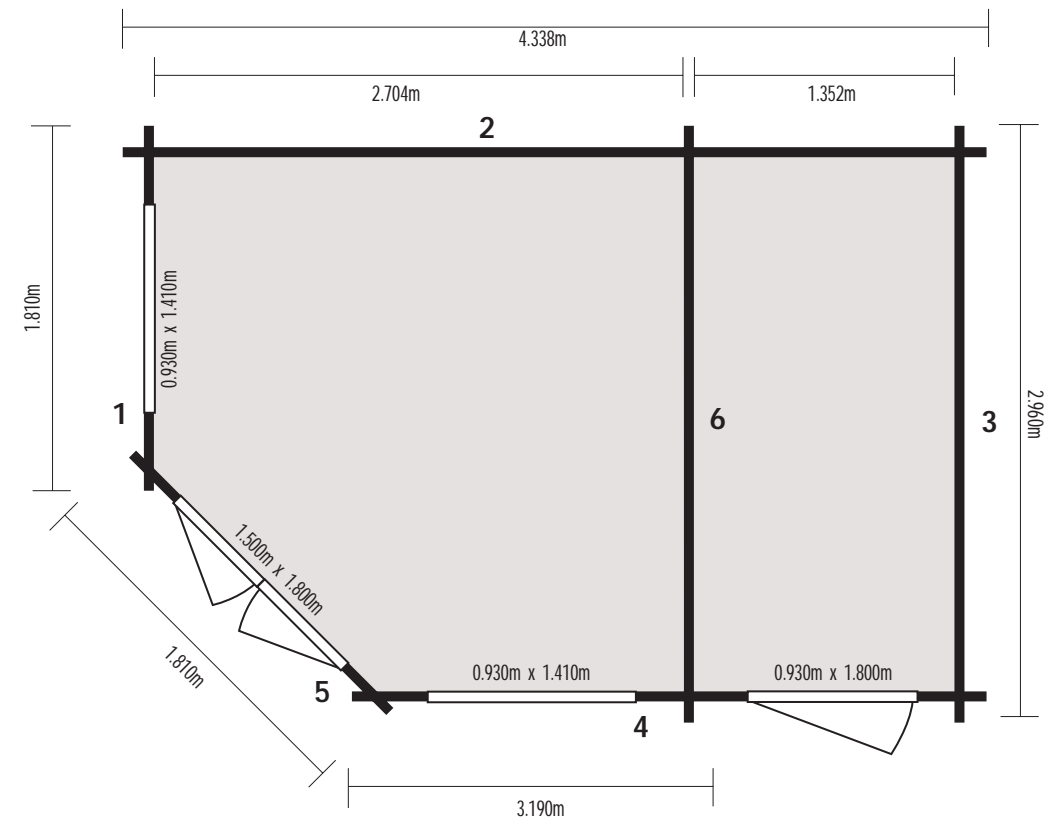
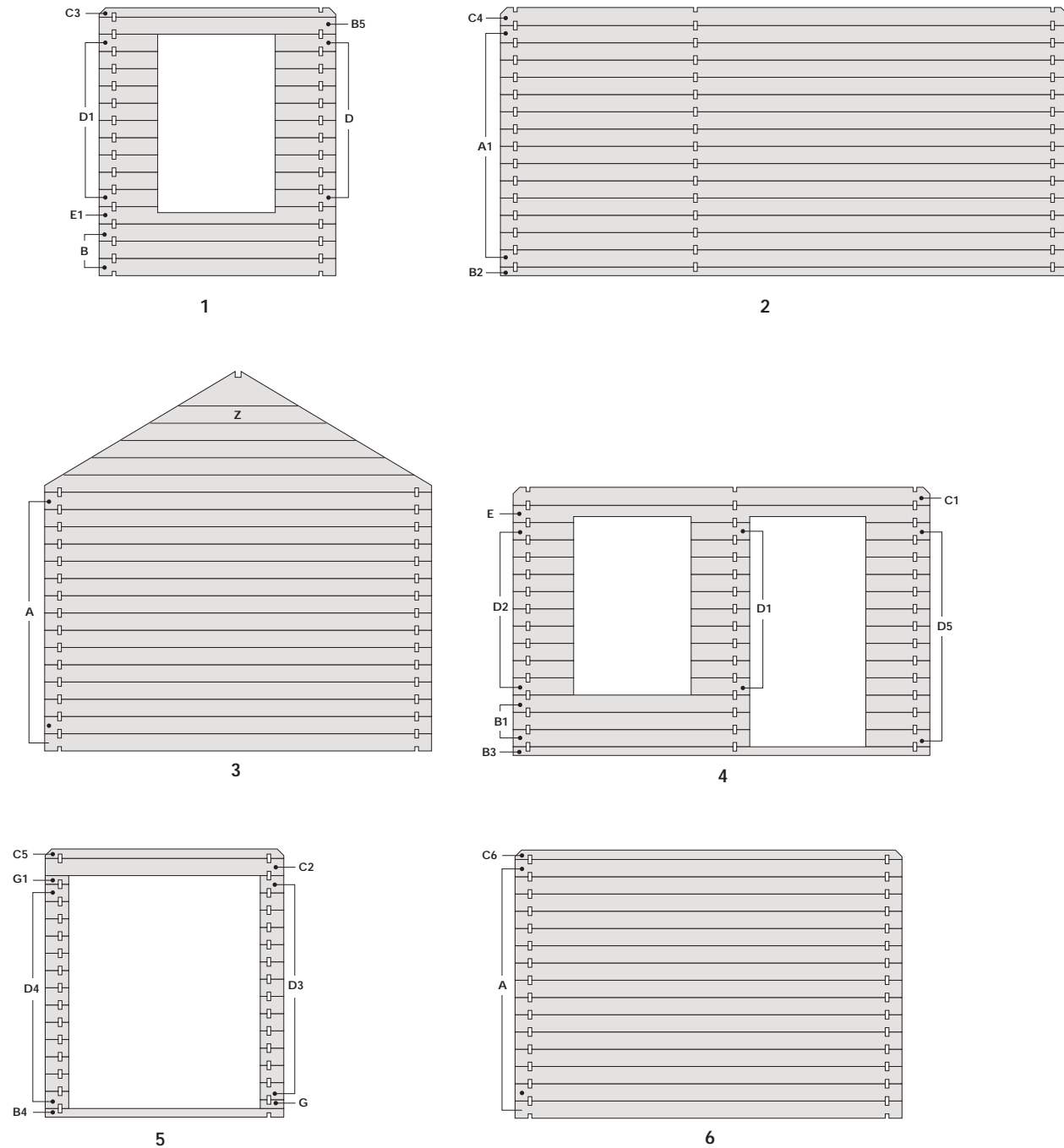
22.5 Repeat the process in sequence for panels V6 (flush against V8 and Wall 5), V9 (flush against V6 and Walls 4, 5 and 6), and V7 (in the remaining space). Make sure that the cut-out notches in panels V7 and V9 align with the door in Wall 5.



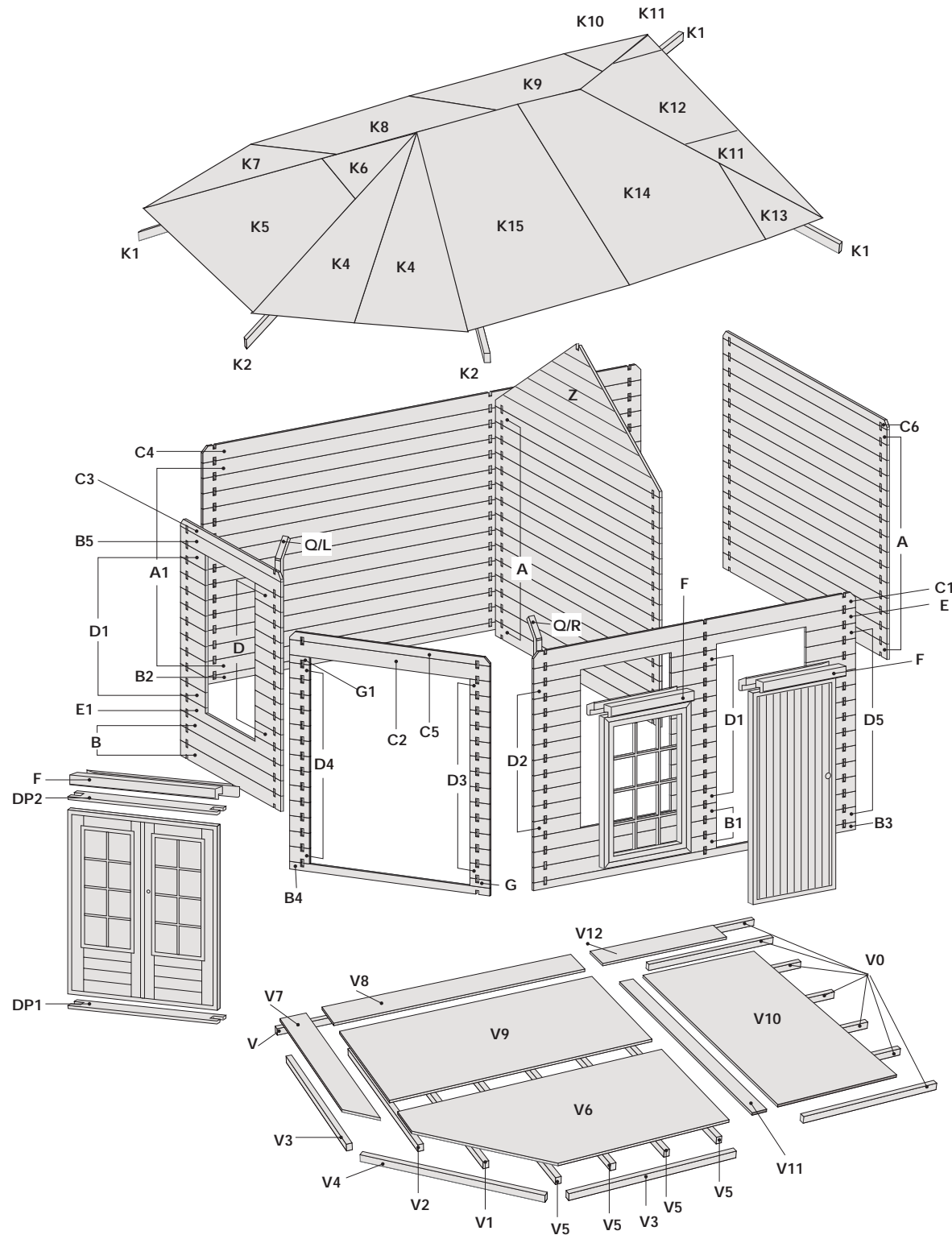
building plans

In the context of these instructions, the short wall adjacent to the double doors is the front of the Riekkö Log Cabin. General references to the right, left and rear walls should be interpreted in relation to the designated front of the cabin.

For more detailed instructions, it's helpful to give each of the six cabin walls a number. If we start with the front wall (Wall 1) and work round clockwise, we have: the left-hand, longest wall (Wall 2); the rear wall (Wall 3); the right-hand wall (Wall 4); and the angled wall with the double doors (Wall 5). The internal wall then becomes Wall 6.



exploded diagram



parts list

The following is a complete list of components, including screws and nails, for your cabin. A unique part reference number identifies each type of component; identical components use the same part reference. You should refer to this list when you perform your initial component check-off and during construction when you need to identify specific components. All dimensions are in millimetres (mm) and approximate.

- | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | |
| Door (double, left hand),
DP128: 1 of 700 x 1690mm | Door (double, right hand),
DP128: 1 of 700 x 1690mm | Door (single), DB228:
1 of 930 x 1800mm | Door handle
(double door) D1: 1 of | Door handle
(single door) D1: 1 of |
| | | | | |
| | | | Door jamb (lower), DP1: 1 of 1500mm | Door jamb (upper), DP2: 1 of 1500mm |
| | | | | |
| | | | Eaves fascia board, M: 1 of 18 x 55 x 3280mm | Eaves fascia board, M1: 2 of 18 x 55 x 1950mm |
| | | | | |
| | | | Eaves fascia board, M2: 2 of 18 x 55 x 2500mm | Eaves fascia board, M3: 1 of 18 x 55 x 3400mm |
| | | | | |
| | | | Floor beam (smaller room), V0: 7 of 50 x 50 x 1340mm | Floor beam (larger room), V: 1 of 50 x 50 x 2650mm |
| | | | | |
| | | | Floor beam (larger room), V1: 1 of 50 x 50 x 2160mm | Floor beam (larger room), V2: 1 of 50 x 50 x 1670mm |
| | | | | |
| | | | Floor beam (larger room), V3: 2 of 50 x 50 x 1520mm | Floor beam (larger room), V4: 1 of 50 x 50 x 1600mm |
| | | | | |
| | | | Floor beam (larger room), V5: 4 of 50 x 50 x 2600mm | |
| | | | | |
| | Floor panel (larger room),
V6: 1 of 1200 x 2440mm | Floor panel (larger room),
V7: 1 of 262 x 1834mm | Floor panel (larger room),
V8: 1 of 303 x 2440mm | Floor panel
(larger room),
V9: 1 of 1200 x 2440mm |
| | | | | |
| | | Floor panel with cut out
(smaller room),
V10: 1 of 1200 x 2440mm | Floor panel (smaller room),
V11: 1 of 148 x 2440mm | Floor panel (smaller room),
V12: 1 of 269 x 1348mm |
| | | | Foundation beam, FA: 6 of 3000mm | |
| | | | Frame capping (double doors),
F2: 2 of 1500mm | |
| | | | Frame capping (windows and single door),
F1: 6 of 930mm | |
| | | | Junction box (four-way), KL: 1 of | |
| | | | Junction box (three-way), KR: 1 of | |
| | | | Key (double door): 2 of | |
| | | | Key (single door): 2 of | |

Note: parts list illustrations are not drawn to scale

parts list continued

