

# WARNING

Keep this guide for future reference. Read carefully.

## Safety

Make sure you have access to all sides of the shed during construction.

Ensure that all parts are present before starting assembly.

Remove all parts from the box and sort them by number. Ensure that you have all elements required to build your garden shed.

Always wear work gloves, long sleeves and safety goggles during assembly of the garden shed. Some components contain sharp edges and may cause damage.

Keep children and animals away from the assembly site.

When necessary to use a ladder, ensure ground stability is adequate. Never rest your entire weight on the roof or on any other part of the garden shed.

Do not attempt to assemble the garden shed in strong windy conditions due to the risk of making site conditions difficult and dangerous.

To maintain their original condition, ensure that nothing is placed on top of shed components.

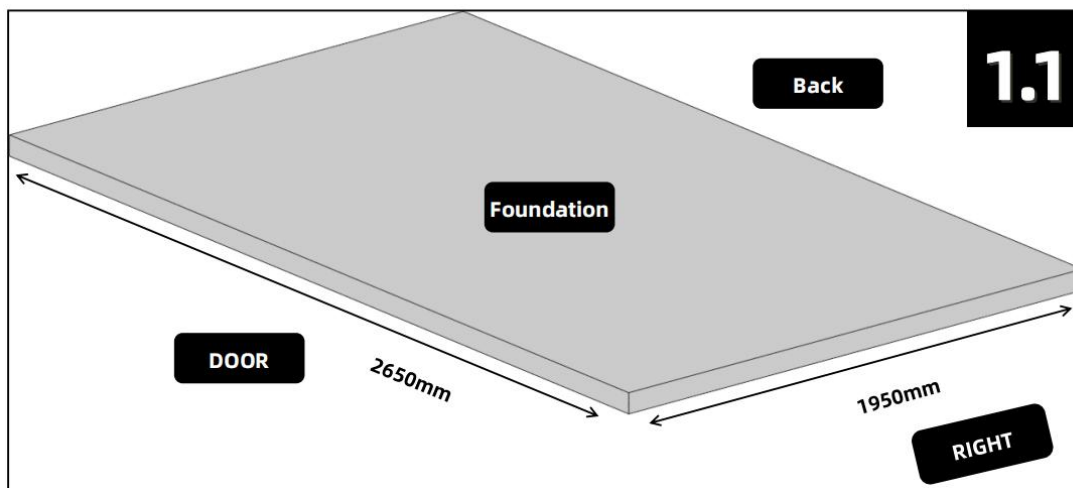
Do not store pool chemicals in your garden shed.

Combustible and corrosive materials must be stored in watertight containers.

Set your drill's torque limit to prevent damage to the metal parts.

Remove snow from the roof after each snowfall. A thickness of over 10 cm of snow is hazardous.

Do not walk on the roof.



The site must be prepared so that the base of the shed is level all round. Checking with a spirit level is required.

This shed must be secured onto a firm and leveled foundation, preferably concrete slabs.

The foundation must have a minimum thickness of 10 cm. Allow cement to dry for at least 48 hours.

The foundation can also be constructed using bricks or blocks.

The manufacturer is not liable for the damage caused by the choice and quality of the foundation.

Starting from Step 1.1 and throughout this manual, you will constantly see the location marks like **DOOR/BACK/LEFT/RIGHT**, shown below. It tells the orientation of the shed.

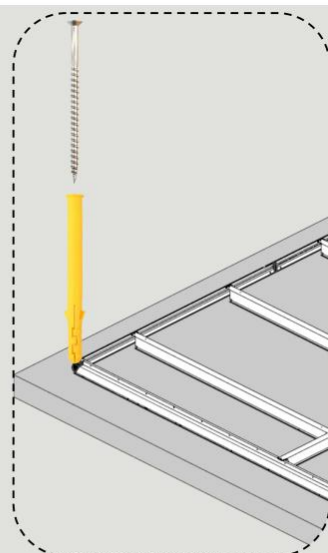
For better visibility, the shed will be rotated multiple times in this manual. As a result, you might find it hard to keep track of where the shed is facing. If this happens, try to find the location mark.

Use the two illustrations below as a reference.

#### COMMON MISTAKE: [S6]

[S6] consists of two parts, the yellow tube and the screw. As illustrated on the last page, you need to hammer the tube into the foundation, put the base back and fasten the screw into the tube.

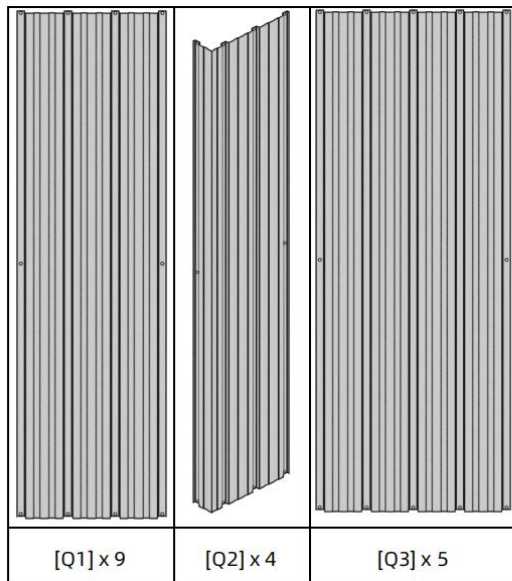
Sometimes a customer would hammer the whole thing through [DL1], and it is not correct.



For better visibility, the Foundation will be hidden afterwards.

# GENERAL RULES: Wall Panels

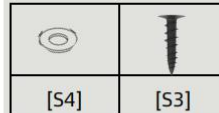
## Remove the protective films first



These are the wall panels you will be using.

Wall Panels, except for [Q2], are symmetrical, meaning they don't have predetermined top/bottom, or left/right. But they do have exterior and interior, with the exterior's color being the color of the shed and the interior's color a universal light grey.

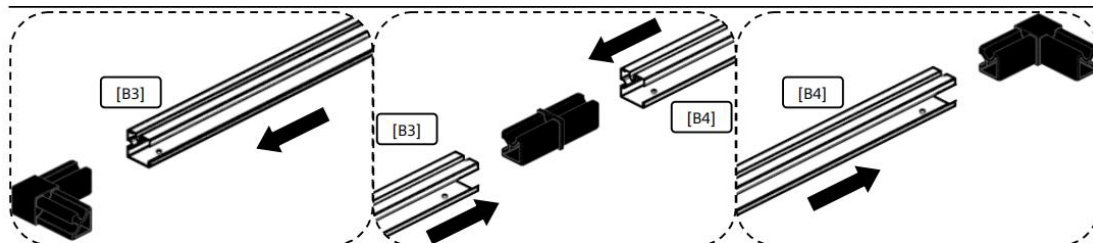
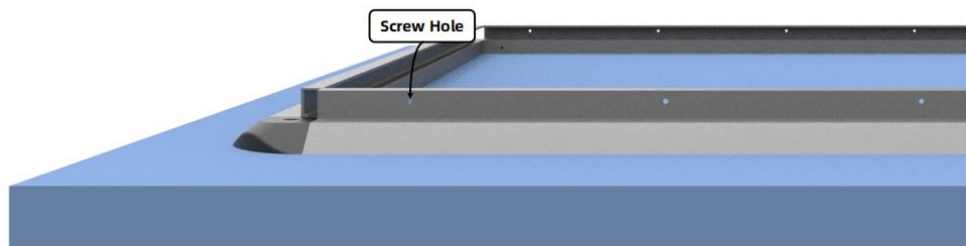
[Q2] does have a difference between its left and right, but no difference between its top and bottom.



Starting from Step 2.1, you will be using [S3] together with [S4]. [S4] is useful for protecting the punched screw holes from getting rusty. So use them.



A combined [S3]+[S4] set will display like this in this guide.



### COMMON MISTAKE

Lots of mistakes can happen in this step, but are avoidable. It may seem to you that these frames could be connected with [BL1][BL2] in multiple ways. Truth is, there is only one correct layout, which means you have to follow the illustrations precisely.

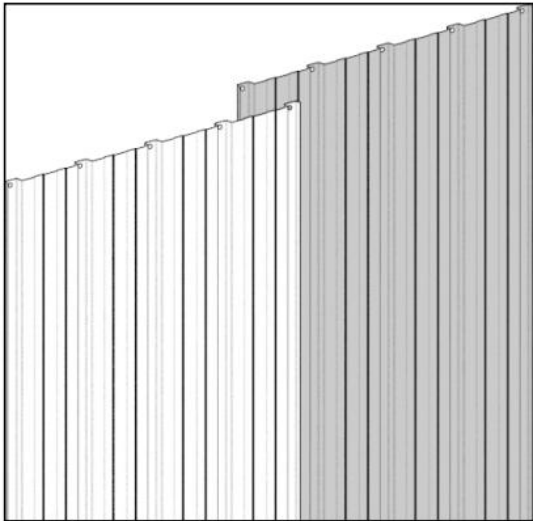
Here are some tips:

1. Rotate [B3] or [B4] so that the frames look exactly the same as what's shown above.
2. Rotate [BL1] or [BL2] so that they look exactly the same as what's shown above.
3. You will find one screw hole on the [flat surface] at each end of [B3] or [B4]. If you have rotated [B3] or [B4] correctly you can find that the screw holes are facing downward.
4. Connect [B3] or [B4] to [BL1] or [BL2].

There are no screw holes on [BL1] or [BL2]. Use a power tool. It may seem counterintuitive to depict the screw holes facing downward in the illustrations but it will prove useful in the following steps.

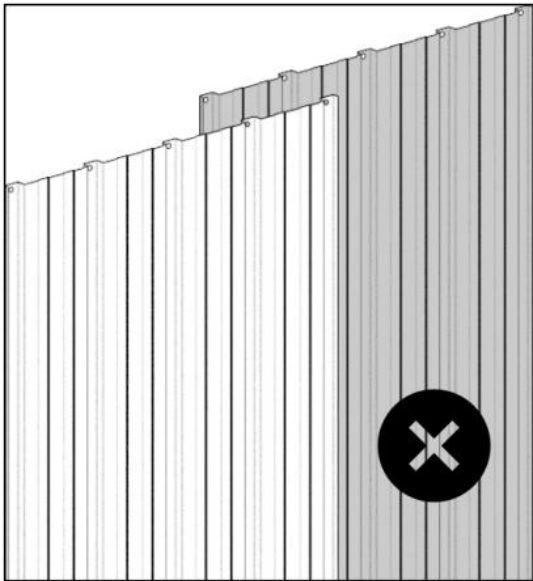
# GENERAL RULES

## Wall Panel Stacking



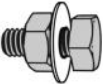

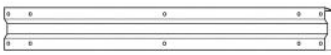
Starting from here you will be stacking panels. These general rules apply to wall panels only. Stacking of roof panels will be talked about later.

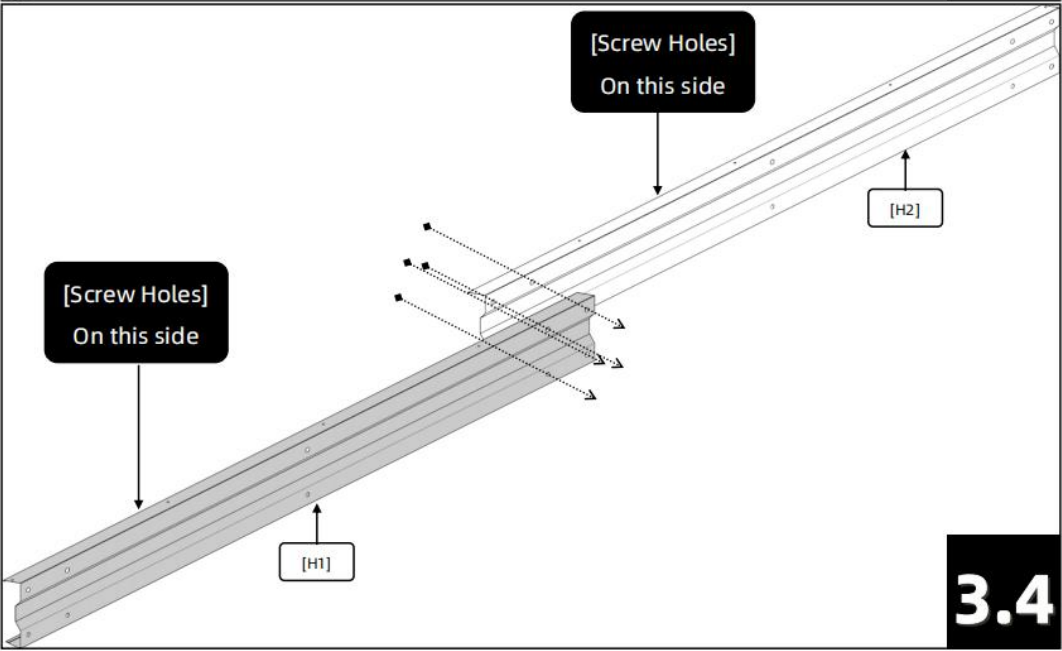
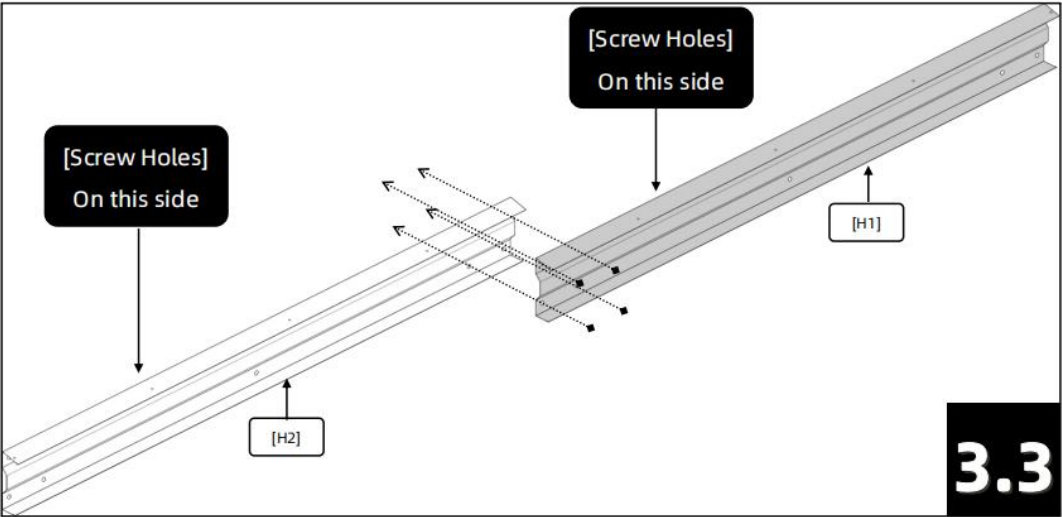
The picture on the left illustrates how two wall panels are stacked together, from a top to bottom perspective, outside the shed. As you can see, only one channel of each wall panel is stacked. It makes no difference which panel is on top.



### COMMON MISTAKE: Extra Overlap

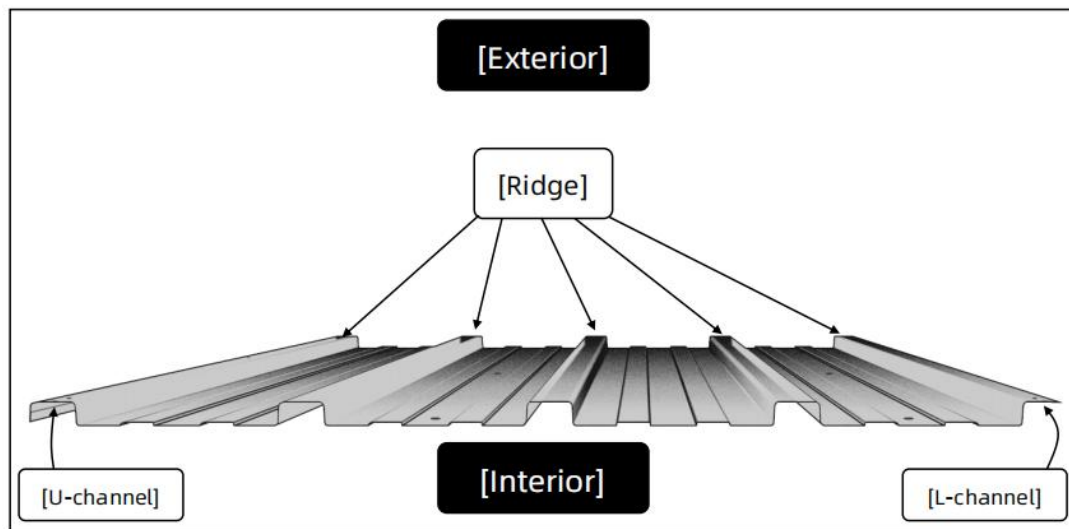
If you had an unlimited supply of wall panels you could create large overlap as you see fit. But you don't. So, do not create extra overlap like this.

		
$[S1]+[S2]+[S3] \times 8$	$[H1] \times 2$	$[H2] \times 2$





# Anatomy of a Roof Panel



We do not have an 'Anatomy of a Wall Panel' chapter because wall panels are designed in a failproof way. Roof panels, on the other hand, are not.

Here are the terms that will be used in later chapters.

**Exterior:** the side of a roof panel with you selected color.

**Interior:** the side of a roof panel with a uniform grey color.

**Ridge:** The long narrow upper section of a roof panel.

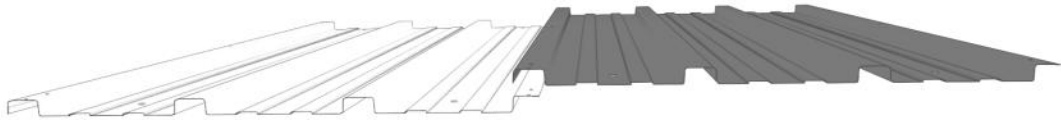
**[U-channel]:** the Ridge at the very edge of a roof panel. There are five screw holes on the [U-channel] of every roof panel.

**[L-channel]:** the incomplete Ridge at the very edge of a roof panel. There are five screw holes on the [L-channel] of every roof panel.

# GENERAL RULES

## GENERAL RULES: Roof Panel Stacking

[Exterior]

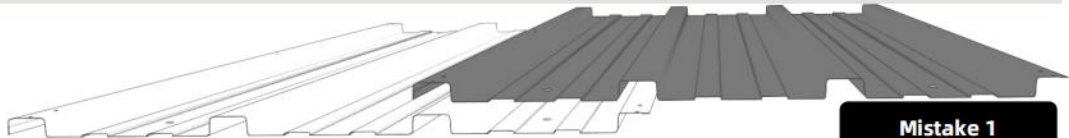


[Interior]

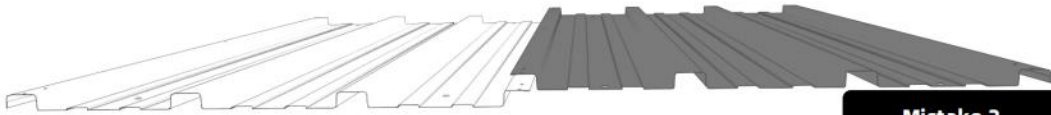
Starting from next step you will be stacking roof panels.

The two pictures above illustrate how two roof panels are stacked together. As you can see, only one channel of each panel is stacked.

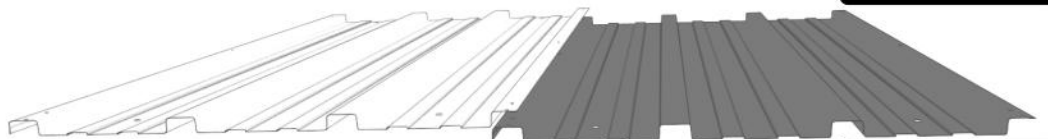
Notice that the roof panel on the right has a U-channel while the one on the left has an L channel. It is always the roof panels with a U channel that is on top. There are cases where two U channels are stacked together.



Mistake 1



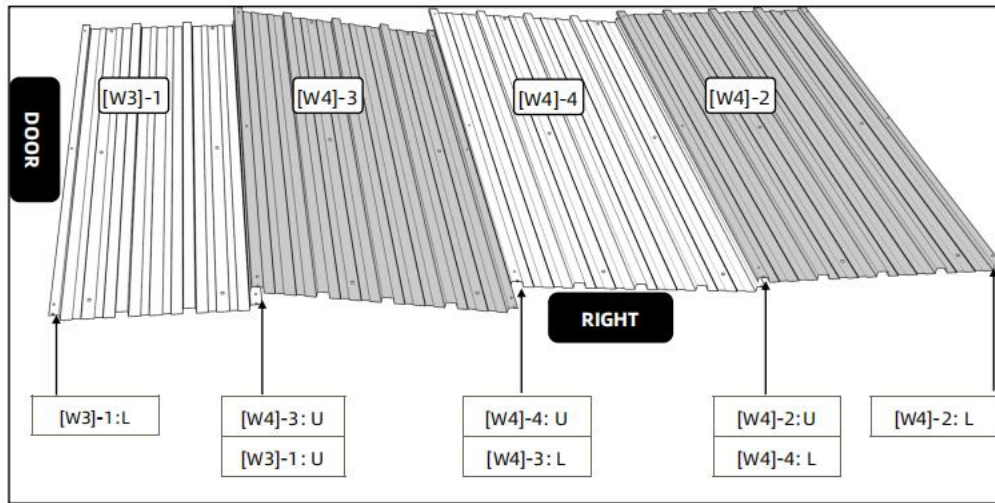
Mistake 2



Mistake 3

For better visibility, wall panels and bases are hidden in the roof panel steps.

-1, -2, -3, -4 indicates the assembling order of roof panels.



#### Notice

Use this illustration as a reference and check your layout. The :L means this is the [L-channel] of a roof panel.

[W4]-3: U	This table means that you could see the [U-channel] of [W4]-3 and the [U-channel] of [W3]-1.
[W3]-1: U	And [W4]-3 is placed above [W3]-1.