

Garage Self Assembly Instructions



Pre delivery - Groundworks

PLEASE NOTE

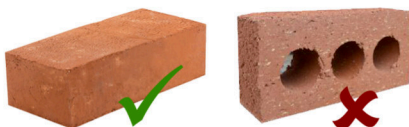
Groundworks should be completed one week before the frame is delivered to site



Typical detail for 2 bay Garage

Our typical foundation detail allows for 1m deep strip foundation around the perimeter of the building. This is subject to Local Authority approval.

Solid bricks should be used as bricks with holes can fail under the weight of the oak



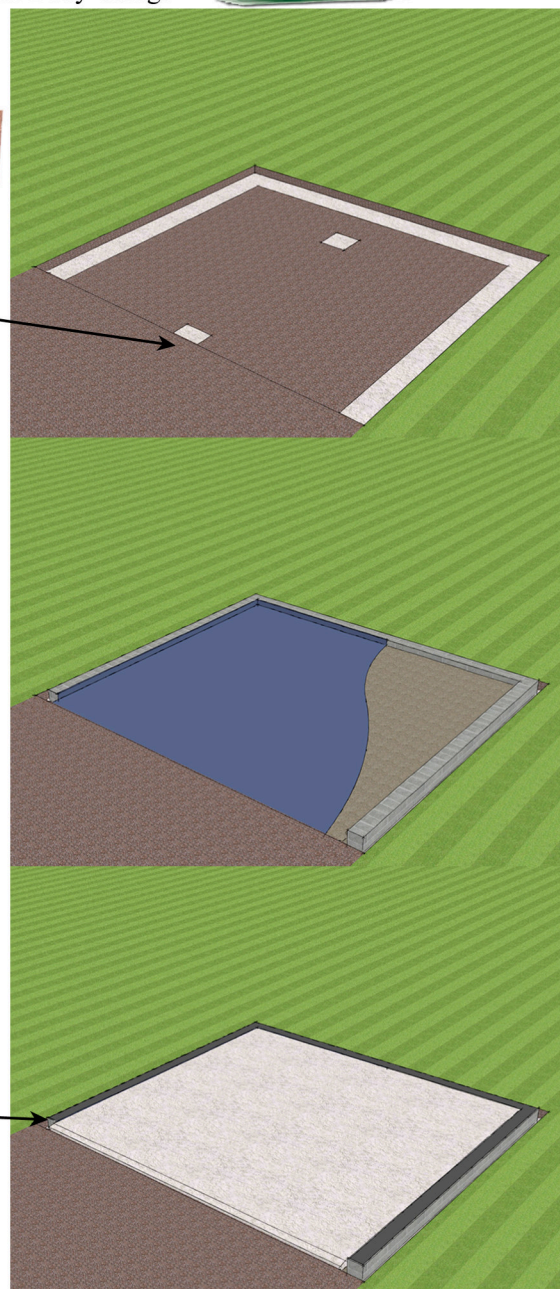
Pad foundations can be used under isolated posts.

Albion Oak allow as standard, 6 courses of brickwork from top of concrete foundation. This includes 3 courses above finished floor level (f.f.l. - datum). The 3 courses below f.f.l. could if required, be engineering bricks or blockwork.

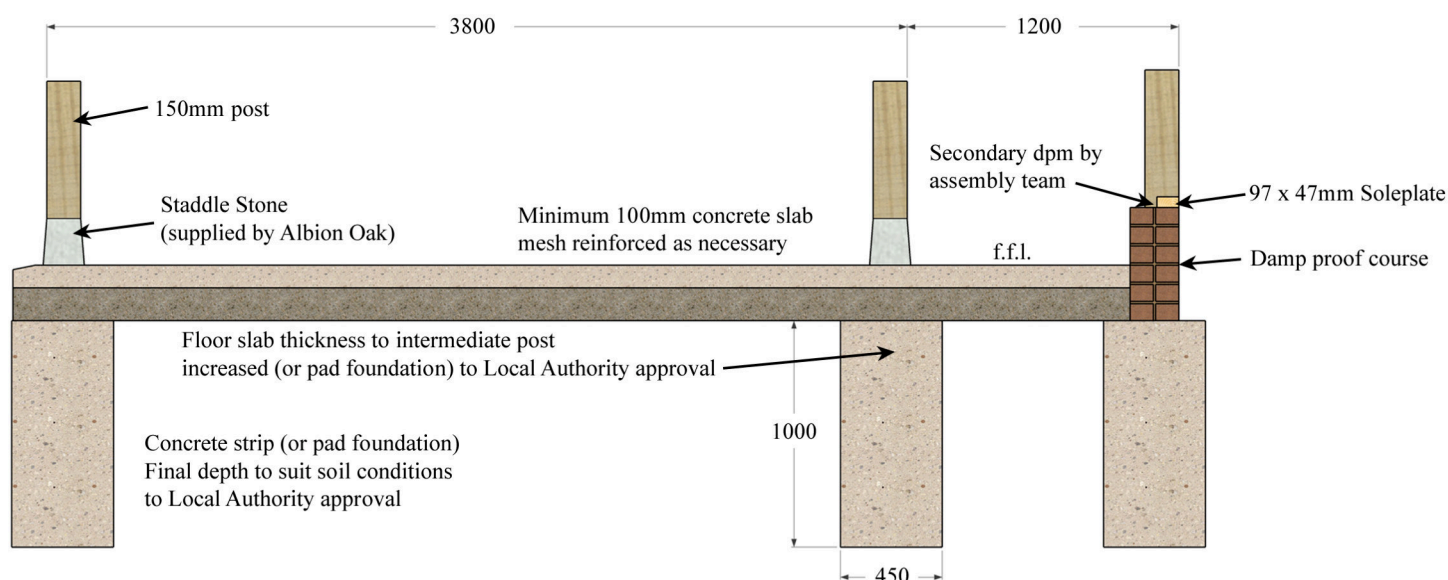
Damp proof membrane laid over hardcore and dressed into damp proof course in brickwork.

The sub base and minimum 100mm concrete slab should be laid prior to delivery of the frame to enable safe working conditions for the frame assembly team.

3 courses of brick/stone to be laid above damp proof course ready to accept frame



Typical Section through garage floor



Stage 1 - Soleplates, Posts & Braces



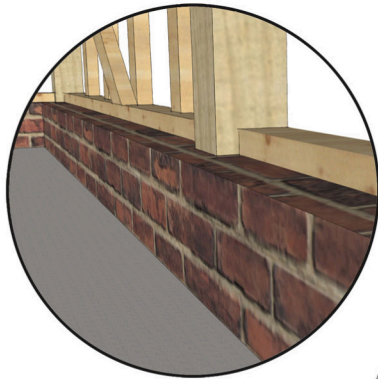
ORDER OF ASSEMBLY

1. Lay damp course on brickwork
2. Position Soleplates
3. Position posts to soleplate
4. Set up string lines
5. Cut & drill independent centre posts
6. Position independent centre posts

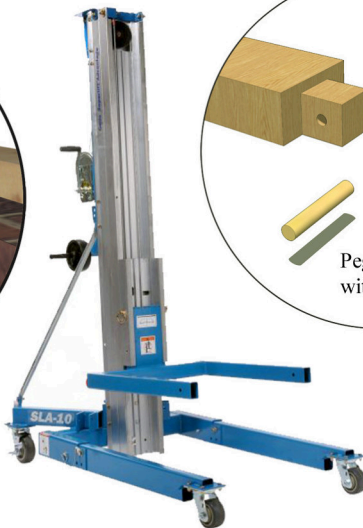
CUT POST TO SUIT



Nail Sole plate to post 2 x 75mm nails on outside face



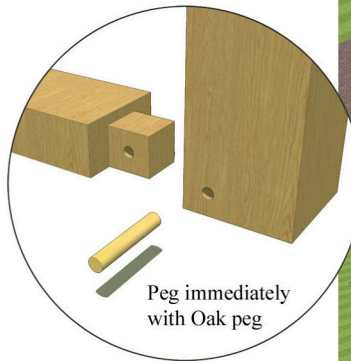
Use of a beam lifter is highly recommended



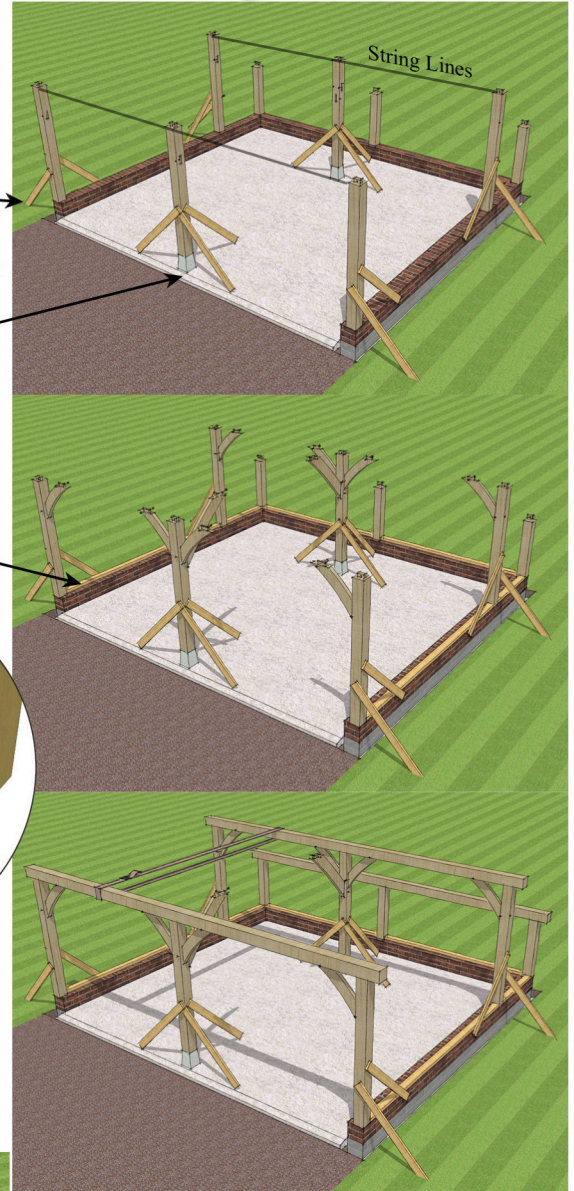
Temporary supports (Not supplied by Albion Oak) should be attached to all posts as a temporary measure whilst erecting structure

Cut bottom of posts to suit & drill 16mm diameter hole in centre of bottom of posts, 40mm deep

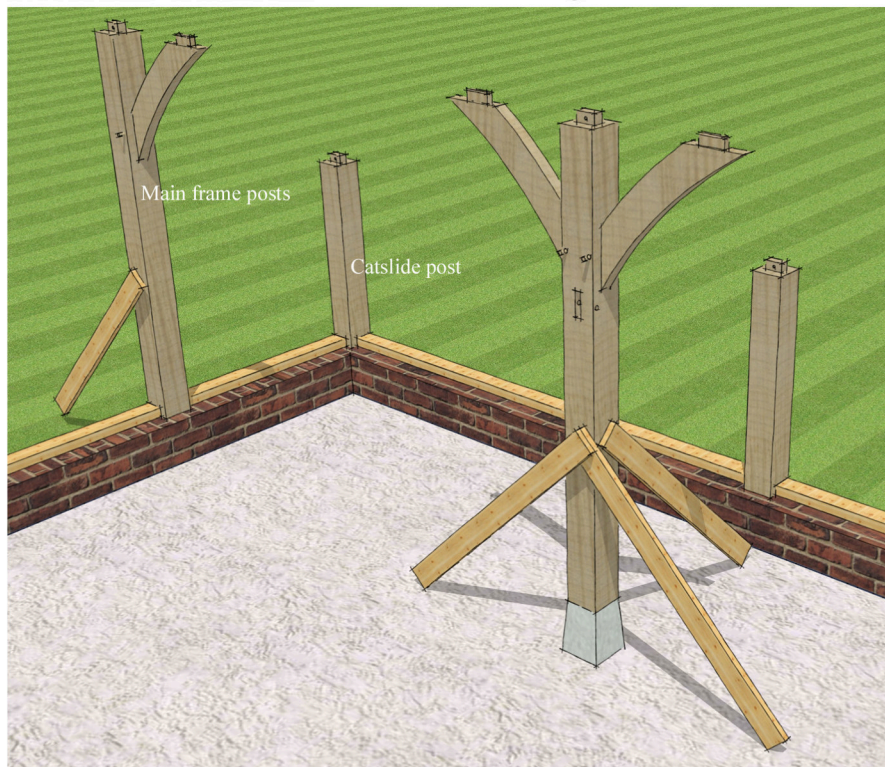
Lay damp proof course before laying sole plate



Peg immediately with Oak peg



Fit curved braces into mortice holes



Lower eaves beams into position, plumb square and secure into place with pegs.

We recommend using ratchet straps (Not supplied) to pull & contain the eaves beams, enabling easier alignment of holes for fixing pins.

Catslide eaves beam lowered onto posts and fixed with oak pegs

Retain temporary supports until eaves beams & tie beams are in place

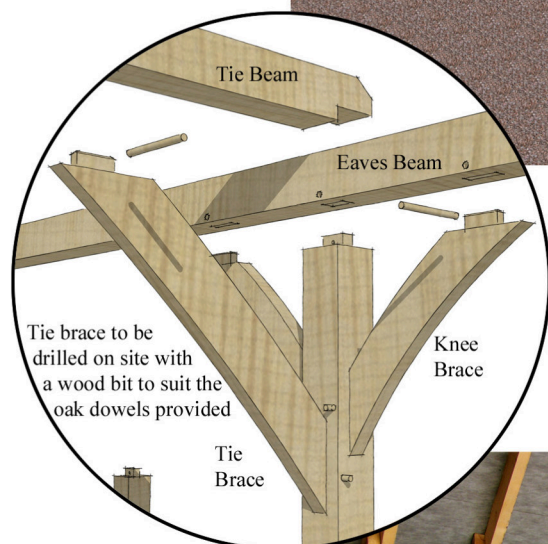
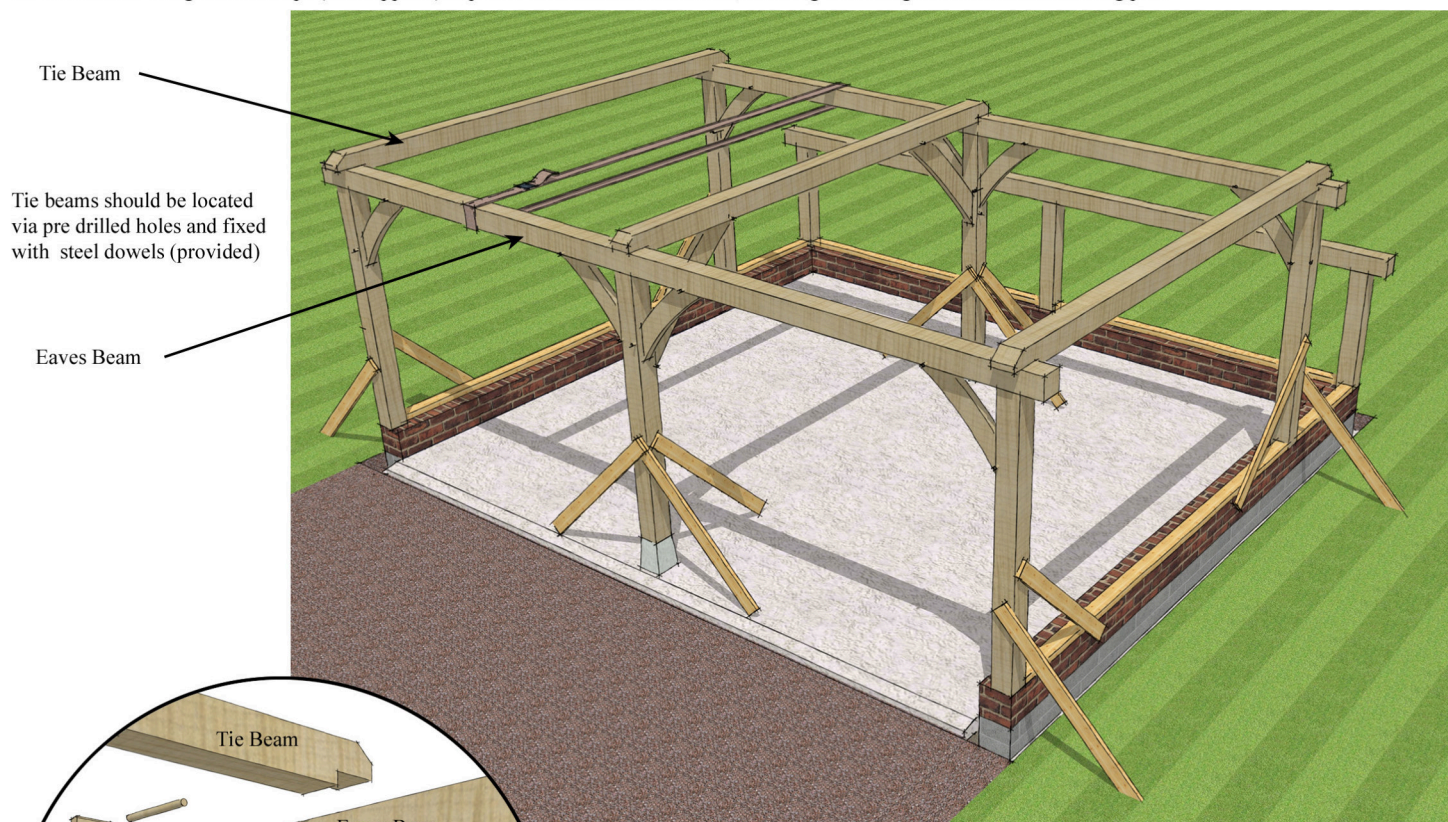
Straps should be used diagonally to square the frame up prior to fixing curved braces

Nail through softwood soleplates to fix to oak posts using 97mm nails

Stage 2 - Eaves Beams & Tie Beams



We recommend using ratchet straps (Not supplied) to pull & contain the eaves beams, enabling easier alignment of holes for fixing pins



Fix soleplate to brickwork using frame fixers spaced at 600mm centres (provided)



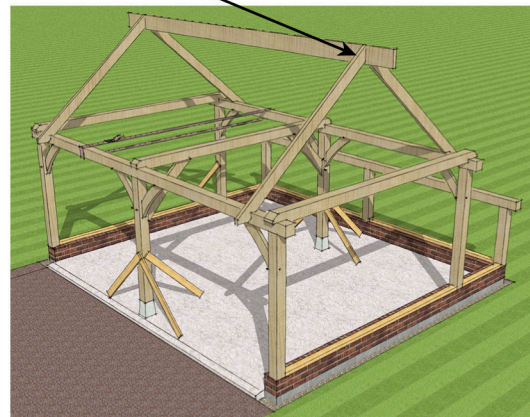
A beam lifter makes it much easier & safer to lift eaves beams and tie beams up to eaves level

Stage 3 - End Rafters & Ridge Board



Fix bottom of 2nd in end rafters with 1 No. 150mm nail and rest tops together before lifting ridgeboard up between & fixing with 97mm nails.

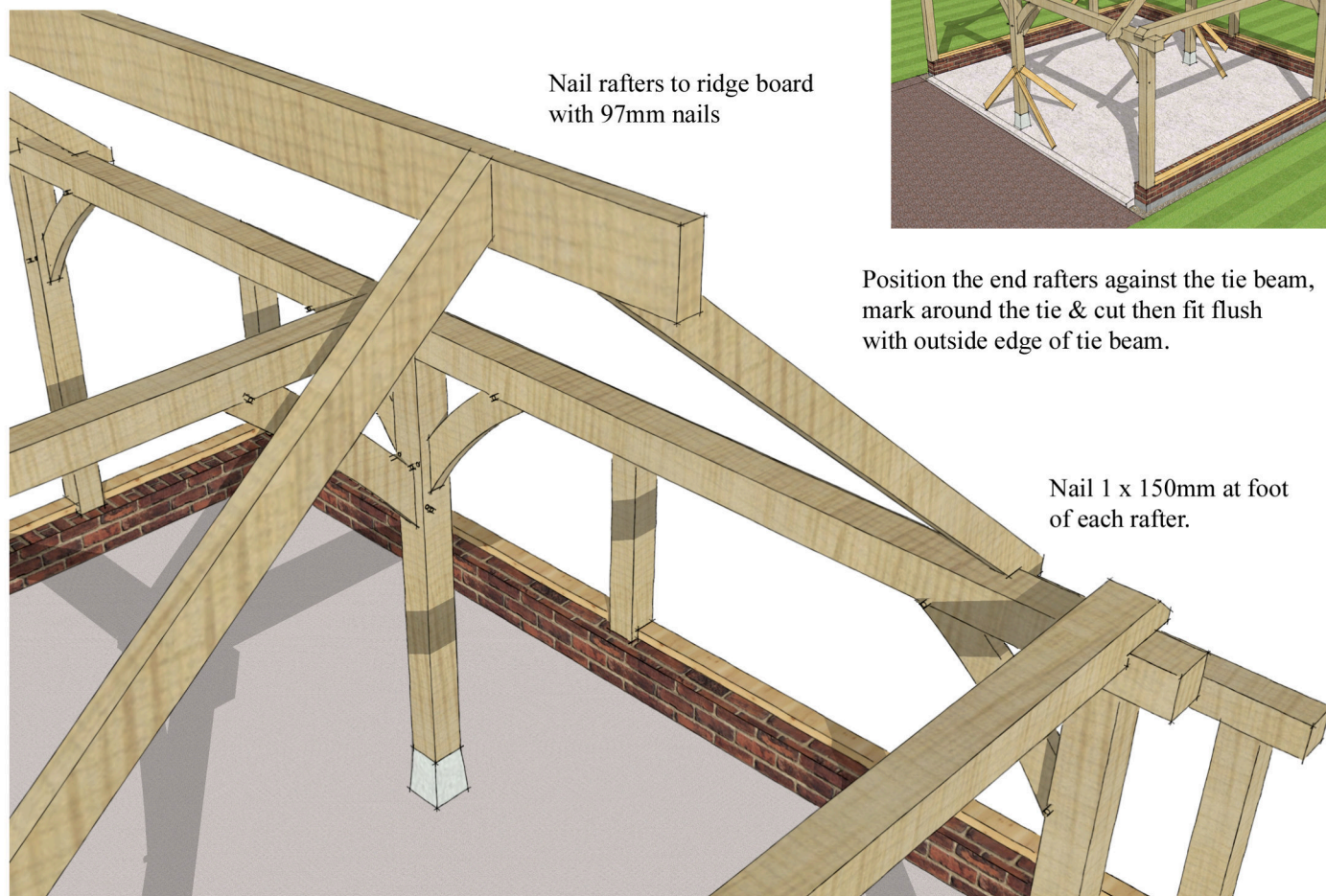
Fix inside rafters first to ensure correct roof pitch then fix centre rafters. This will ensure that the ridge is consistent with the eaves beam. Continue with the rest of the rafters.



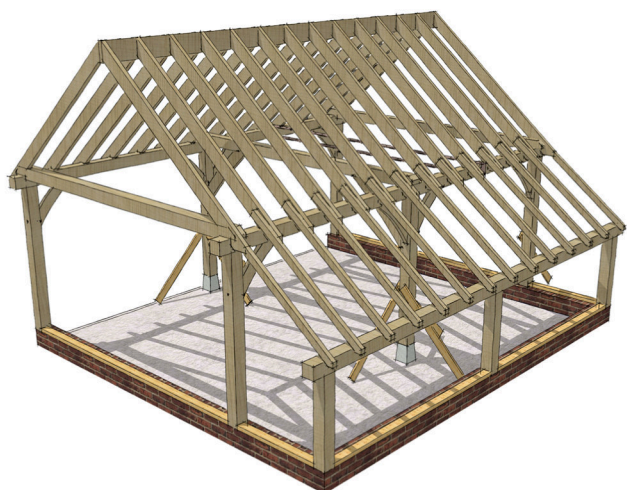
Nail rafters to ridge board with 97mm nails

Position the end rafters against the tie beam, mark around the tie & cut then fit flush with outside edge of tie beam.

Nail 1 x 150mm at foot of each rafter.



Catslide Rafters at rear of the building should be rested on topeaves beam & fixed with 2 No. 97mm nails.

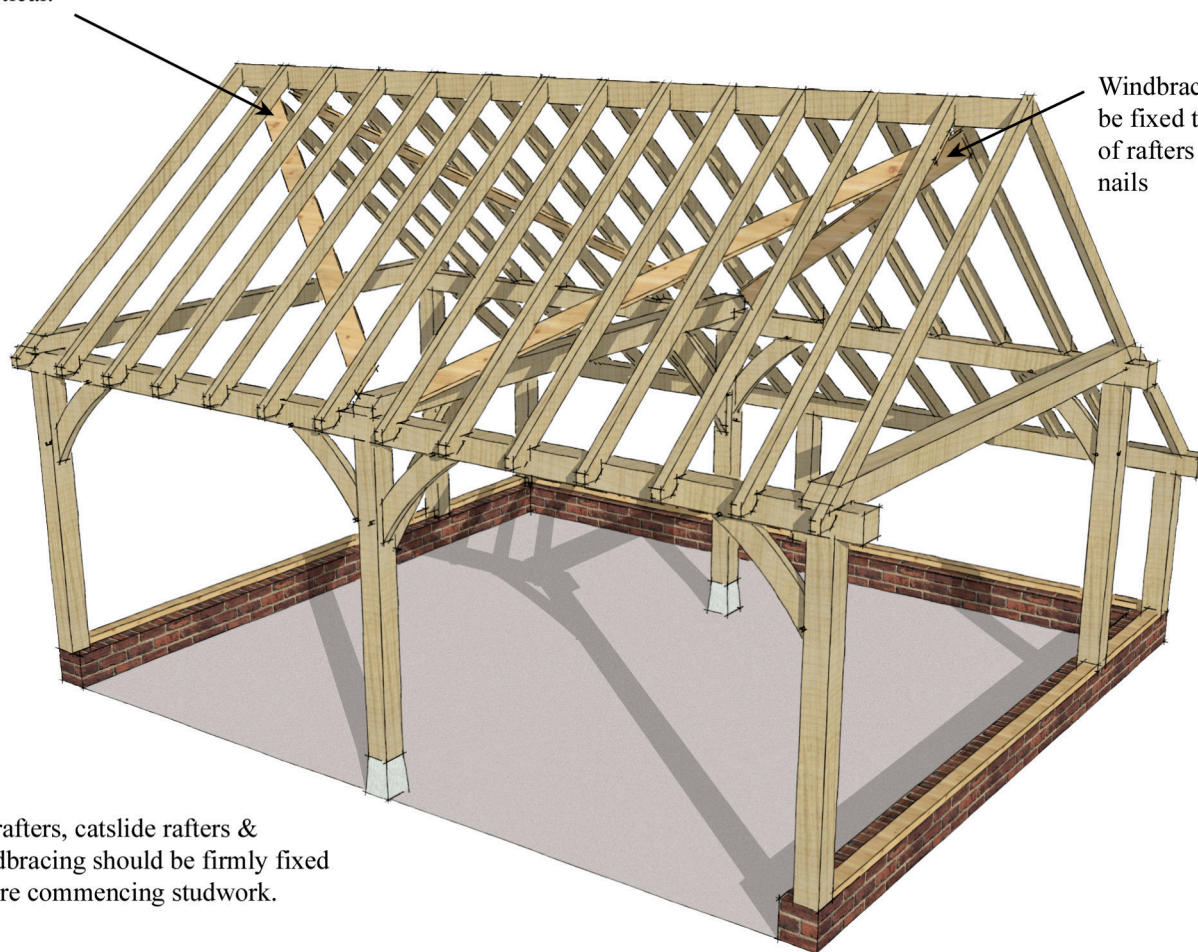
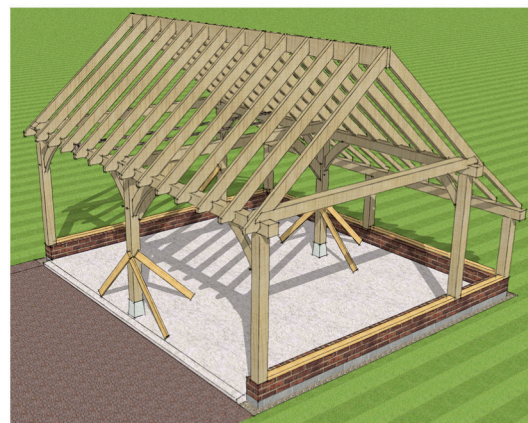


Stage 4 - Rafters & wind bracing



Fix rafters following markings on both eaves beams and ridge board.

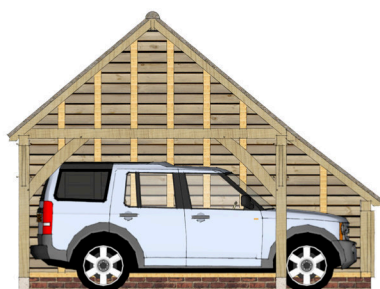
Wind bracing **MUST** be fitted to the rafters prior to gable end studwork ensuring gable is vertical.



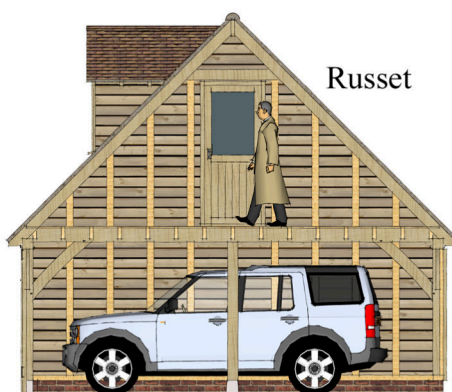
Windbracing should be fixed to underside of rafters with 97mm nails

All rafters, catslide rafters & windbracing should be firmly fixed before commencing studwork.

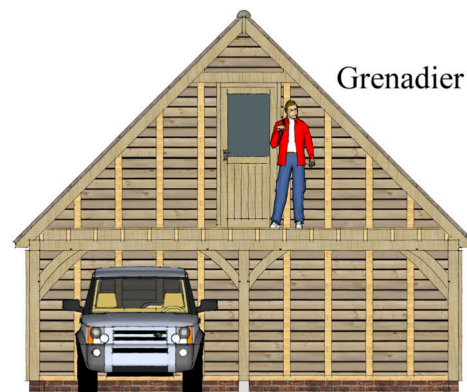
Blenheim



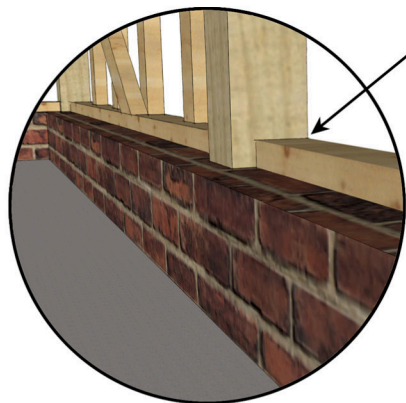
Russet



Grenadier

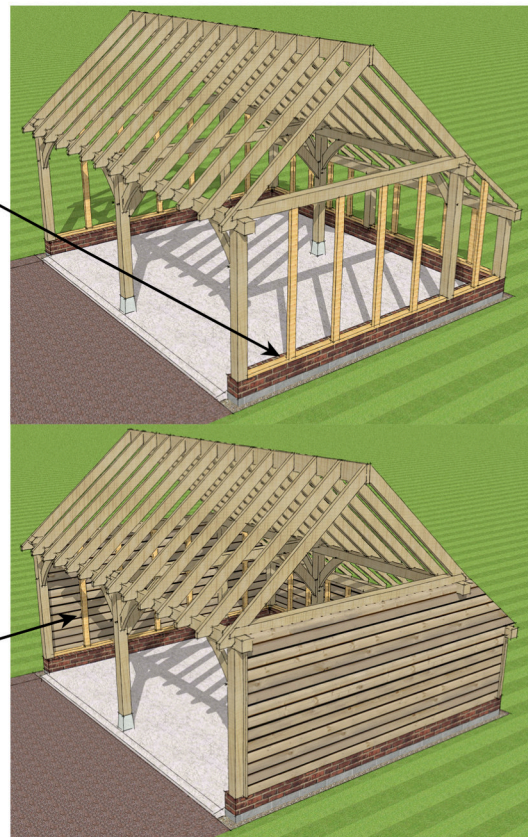


Stage 5 - Studwork & diagonal bracing

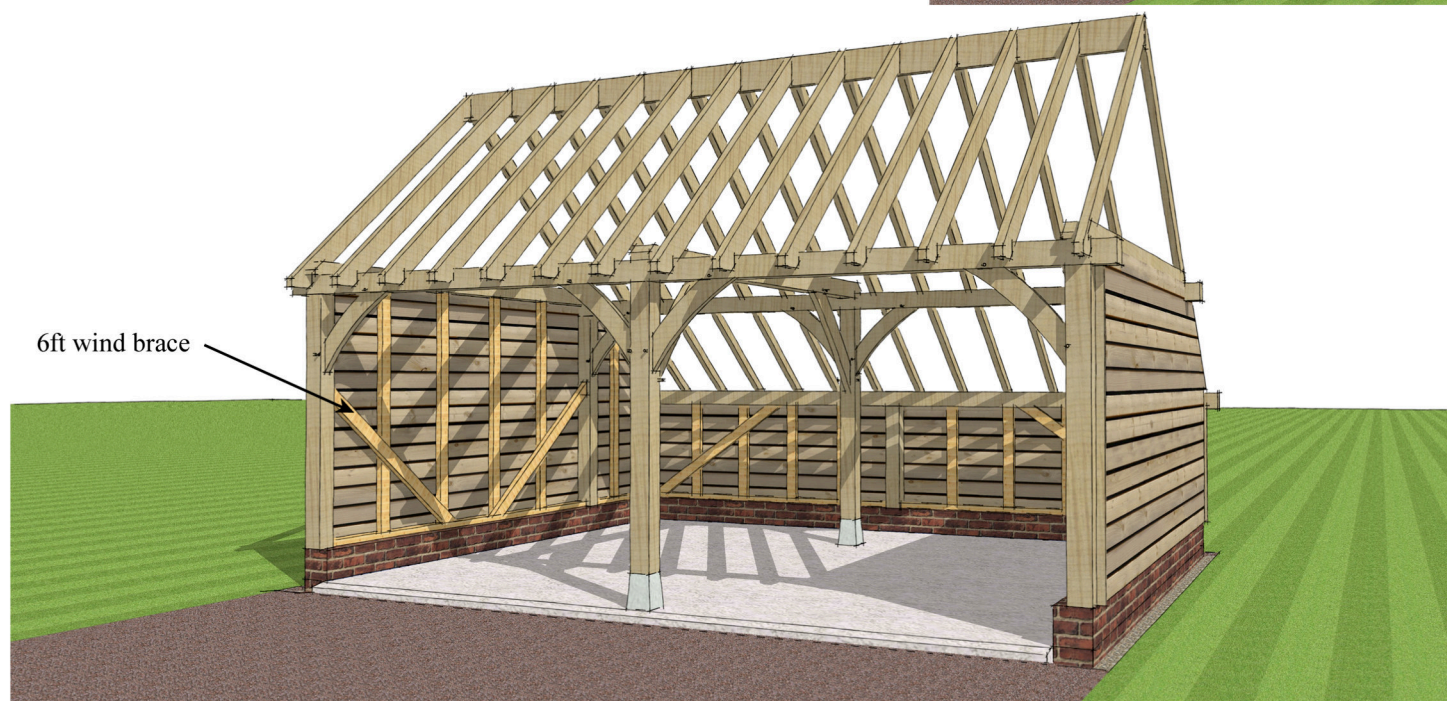


100 x 50mm studs should be arranged 100mm side facing inside building. Front face of 100mm stud should be flush with outside face of soleplate.

Fix all studwork from outside face to avoid showing nail fixing positions from within building.



Weatherboarding fixed to studwork



6ft wind brace



Rafters are sized to take clay tiles, slates etc
We should be notified if you intend to put excess weight on the roof such as Yorkshire Stone



Stage 6 - Weatherboarding

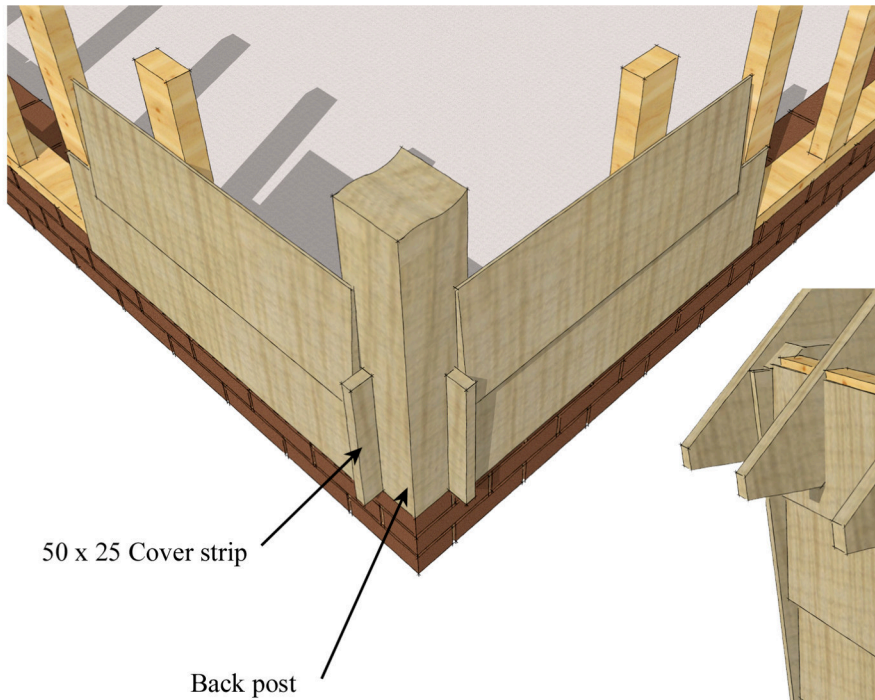


Weatherboard fixed from the bottom first overlapping brickwork by 30mm and each board overlapped by approx 30mm

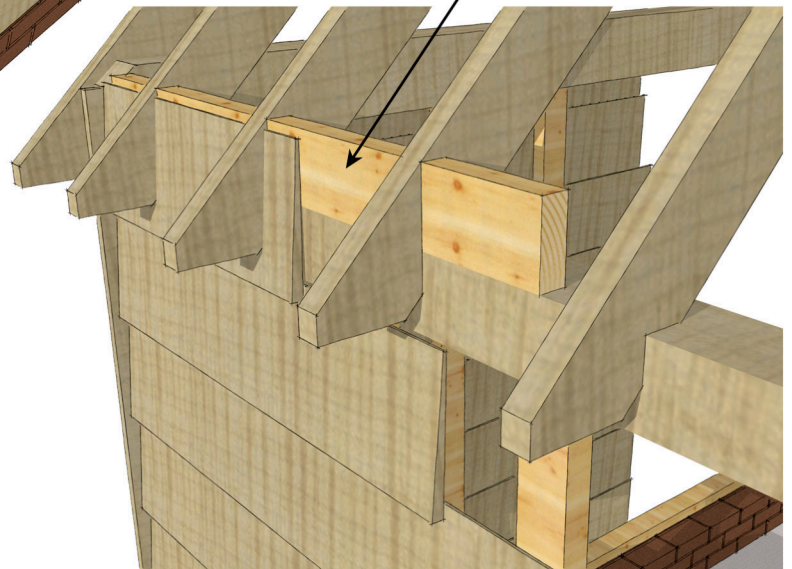
Front Post

100 x 50mm Stud

50 x 25 Cover strip



Eaves closure
(where applicable)



Roof Options



Full Hipped Roof



Barn Hipped Roof