



Product Delivery

Your product will be delivered by Forest Garden, with the assembly team following separately at a later date, booked directly by them with you. Upon receipt of your product, please check all parts and sections to ensure everything is present. If there are any shortages or damaged items please contact us on 0333 321 3142 and we will ensure the required parts are supplied before installation.

Ideally store the product as close to the assembly location as possible with the sections laid flat, covering the roof and floor sheets where practical.

On The Day Of Installation

Please ensure someone authorised to confirm the location for the product is present at the property on the booked assembly date. Please make sure there is adequate access to the build site without going through your house, garage or neighbouring property and the site is clear of any over-hanging tree branches or foliage. An aborted installation due to no-one being available may result in a minimum of £40 in additional charges for a team of installers to revisit your property.

Pre-Assembly Base Preparation

A correctly prepared base is essential to ensure the successful assembly of your product and means our installation team can get straight on with the job.

Please take the time to read this information fully, as an aborted assembly due to an inadequate base may result in a minimum of £40 in additional charges for a team of installers to revisit your property.

The most suitable construction materials for a new base are:



Timber Base

A timber base can be constructed from tanalised (Pressure Treated) 3" x 2" timber joists nailed together to form a frame. The frame is levelled by driving 1.5"x1.5" timber stakes into the ground at various points around the base and fixing the timber joist to these stakes. Shed bases are also available to buy pre-made – please make sure you purchase one correctly sized and compatible to the structure you are having installed.



Concrete

Concrete is by far the best material for any size base to be constructed from. One of the biggest advantages is that it won't shift due to the movement of the sub soil beneath the base, a problem that can occur with other types of base.

A concrete base should ideally sit on a good dressing of sharp sand and hardcore to allow for adequate drainage of rainwater.



Concrete Slabs

Concrete slabs are the next best alternative to a concrete base. The slabs should be laid in such a way to form a continuous base with no large gaps between each slab.

As with a concrete base, a concrete slab base should ideally sit on a good dressing of sharp sand and hardcore to allow for adequate drainage of rainwater.



Pro Shed Base

Made from 100% recycled plastic this base is eco friendly, plus it can be reused if you wish to reposition your shed in your garden. This handy base also allows for ventilation underneath your shed keeping it dry.

Its interlocking design makes it easy to put together and although it is lightweight it provides a very strong and durable base for your shed.

Concrete, concrete slabs, correctly sized timber shed bases or a Pro/Eco base system are the most suitable types to cope with UK weather conditions and potential sub soil erosion. We do not recommend any other materials for the construction of your base. We also recommend that all bases are constructed by a qualified tradesperson.

If you have purchased a Timber Base as part of your purchase with Forest Garden it will be installed by our installation team. Provided that the ground it will sit upon is of a gradient of no more than 65mm across the length or width of the base and is clear of obstructions and not saturated with water.

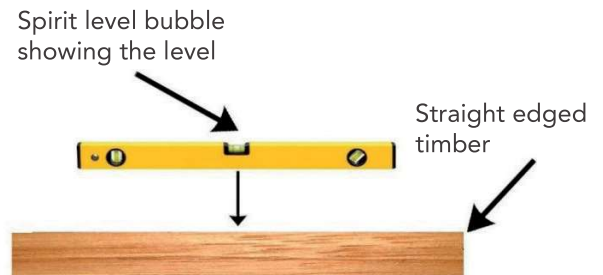
The Importance Of A Level Base

If you have an existing base and think it's suitable for your new shed to be sited on then it is imperative you check that it is level and doesn't deviate by any more than 15mm from edge to edge. If this isn't the case the shed will twist, causing gaps to appear in the sections and the roof, doors and windows to misalign.

To check that your base is level, place a straight edged piece of timber across the length of the base and place a spirit level on top of the timber near the centre. The bubble in the spirit level should sit comfortably within the 2 centre lines. Repeat the process across the width of the base.

If the base is not level, it is important that you rectify the problem before our installation team arrives.

Please also ensure you allow a minimum of 18 inches (450mm) working space around the perimeter of the base so our installers have access to all areas of the structure.



Unsuitable Bases

The example images below show unsuitable bases which would result in an aborted assembly.



A mixture of broken slabs with no cement filled gaps.



A base of soil only.



Unevenly lying slabs directly on top of a lawn.



Not level due to sub soil movement beneath ground and gaps between the slabs.



An unlevel base means the structure walls will not sit square to the floor. This will cause the structure to be unsecure and pull apart over time.

CARE & ATTENTION

To help you get the most out of our products it is useful to know a little more about the properties of timber, what is normal and how your shed may behave as the seasons change. Wood is an extremely durable material for construction but as a natural product when used outdoors it is susceptible to changes in the environment.

THINGS THAT YOU MIGHT SEE IN YOUR PRODUCT



Movement, Twisting & Warping

Wood contains a natural level of moisture so decreasing humidity levels in the surrounding air may cause panels to change their shape as the porous fibres shrink. This can be exaggerated during prolonged periods of dry weather. Movement and gaps in timber products are normal, in most cases the wood will revert to its original form once the high temperatures subside and there is more moisture content in the air. Similarly, in the winter months, the opposite may occur with wood swelling.



Expansion, Contraction, Splits & Cracks

All timber will expand and contract according to its environment. As a result of this expansion and contraction, it is very common to see splits and cracks developing in the wood. Splits are common during the spring and summer months as the wood begins to dry out. The outer surface dries first and contracts, contracting over a still expanded core of the wood. The result of this is that splits and cracks appear along the grain of wood. These splits are not a fault and do not affect the structural integrity of a product.



Mould & Blue Stain

Mould is a surface-dwelling fungus that feeds on the nutrients and debris contained in the surface cells of timber. The most common problems associated with mould are discoloured timber and an increase in permeability of the timber. Blue stain is part of the same family but penetrates deeper into the surface layers of the timber. It stains the timber a dark blue, whereas mould is usually black. These do not cause the timber to rot. Keep the building well ventilated to avoid mould.

Advice On Felt Handling & Usage

Roofing felt is flexible at temperatures above 5°C. In cold temperatures extra care must be taken when handling and installing to prevent cracking and damage to the felt. The felt should not be rolled, folded, or used in temperatures lower than 5° C. In cold temperatures the felt should be stored above 10°C (indoors) for 24 hours prior to use. Felt must be lifted, not dragged, and should be stored on its end on a dry surface.

8 TOP TIPS TO ENSURE YOUR SHED IS FULLY WATERPROOF

- 1 POSITION YOUR SHED IN THE BEST LOCATION IN YOUR GARDEN**
Avoid areas where water pools and which are constantly wet. Position away from trees and cut back any overhanging foliage which can cause moisture to be trapped against the walls and debris to collect on the roof.
- 2 RAISE YOUR SHED OFF THE GROUND**
Ideally, any concrete base should be the same footprint as the shed to allow surface water to run off without pooling. A timber base can also be used. Raise your shed 50mm above ground level.
- 3 SEAL THE BEARERS**
If using a wooden base, we recommend treating it with a treatment containing wax or oil. Also coat the bearers that meet the ground to prevent moisture rising.
- 4 USE AN END GRAIN PROTECTOR**
To protect the corners and panel joins, an end grain protector can be applied.
- 5 SEAL THE PANELS & WINDOWS**
Use a flexible silicone sealant around windows to prevent water ingress. This can also be used where two sections of the shed join together. Apply internally.
- 6 CONSIDER ADDING GUTTERS**
Adding guttering around the fascia of the shed will redirect rainwater away from the shed's foundation.
- 7 KEEP VENTILATED**
Good airflow around the perimeter of the shed and regular ventilation inside the shed will help prevent mould and mildew.
- 8 CONSIDER A WATER SEALANT**
You may want to consider painting your shed with a water sealant at least once a year. This will help reduce the risk of water ingress. We would recommend using 'Bostik Cementone Water Seal' of which can be purchased from multiple DIY stores.

TREATED TIMBER CONTAINING A BIOCIDAL PRODUCT

CONTROL OF WOOD DESTROYING ORGANISMS

Active Ingredients -Basic Copper Carbonate, DDA Carbonate, DDA Chloride. (Pressure Treated)

Wear gloves when handling. Avoid inhalation of sawdust. Do not use in contact with drinking water or food. Do not use for animal bedding or in fish ponds. Dispose of treated wood responsibly. Treated products cannot be recycled as the wood is no longer in its original virgin state. Once the treatment has dried there is no risk of toxic contamination. The risk would come from the treatment before it is added to our products.