



Assembly General Text:

Before beginning with assembly, please first read through the assembly instructions. Check that your delivery is complete by using the component list. Should a component be missing or damaged, please contact your specialist dealer. A completed complaint form is necessary for processing complaints.

Should damage or costs arise as a result of not checking early on that all pieces were provided, it is not possible to make a legal claim against the manufacturer. Liability is also excluded in cases of improper transport, incorrect storage or assembly and in cases where structural modifications have been made.

For proper assembly, your dealer will provide the structural plans as well as the plans for positioning and assembly. Always observe the local provisions and requirements of the responsible building authorities. Follow the assembly instructions and the corresponding structural details exactly during planning and assembly. Please note that the regulations from the trade association as well as the generally acknowledged and accepted rules of engineering must be observed.

The post anchors and connecting hardware used must be certified to suit the structure. The PVC panels which are provided are not impact or hail proof. As a result, the panels may be damaged by extreme weather (hail) or by falling objects (branches, chestnuts, spruce or pine cones). Your specialist dealer would be happy to assist you if a different grade of material is needed.

Any type of structural modification makes the structure unstable and renders all guarantee claims invalid. Keep all of the provided documents in a safe place, including the assembly instructions, the packing slip, the packing label (from the outside of the package) and the structural documents.

What to keep in mind during transport

!!! Only open the wrapped carport package after reaching the construction site and not before transporting it to the site.

The carport has been specially packaged to avoid damage during transport.

This applies in particular to the roof panels which are either aluminium or PVC panels.

The manufacturer cannot be held liable for transport damage which occurs during the journey from the dealer to the construction site !!!

What to keep in mind during storage

Store the carport in a dry place before assembly and protect the assembly kit from exposure to moisture and strong sunlight to minimise warping or severe cracking of the components. Also be sure to protect the components against exposure to weather, sun and wind (roof panels) during assembly.

Please store the **aluminium roof** panels either lying flat and separately without direct contact to other panels or in a stack, which requires placing battens in between the aluminium panels. It is critical that there is no contact between the panels. If it is not possible to store the panels without contact, do not store the panels in a stack (even during assembly) and protect the panels against exposure to moisture and rain during storage, as this may otherwise cause corrosion and discolouration between the stacked panels. The protective sheet that is provided in the kit can be used to cover the panels.

Please store the **PVC roof** panels either lying flat and separately without direct contact to other panels or in a stack, which requires placing battens in between the PVC panels. It is critical that there is no contact between the panels. It is also prohibited to store the PVC panels in a stack (with direct contact) during assembly (danger of heat building up in the stack). Protect the panels against exposure to moisture and rain during storage, as this may otherwise cause corrosion and discolouration (magnifying glass effect) between the stacked panels. The protective sheet that is provided in the kit can be used to cover the panels.

The temperature may otherwise increase rapidly within the stack which can deform the panels (heat build-up in the package >45°C) or lead to discolouration (magnifying glass effect).

This does not only apply to hot summer temperatures; it applies all year long. Sunshine is sufficient to cause such effects.



What to keep in mind during assembly

The **PVC panels** may only be installed when the temperature outdoors is 6°C or above. If it is necessary to walk on the roof panels during assembly, planks must be used to distribute the weight, otherwise there is a risk of falling through or causing damage.

The contact surfaces between the PVC panels and the carport must be painted white, or a self-adhesive aluminium foil tape can be used (not provided in the kit) to avoid the build up of heat. The light-coloured surfaces reflect sunlight.

The corrugated panels are installed with overlapping sides starting from the side opposite the primary direction of wind and weather. The top and bottom portion of the panels should overlap by 150mm; the sides of the panels should overlap by at least one ridge (an overlap of two ridges is ideal). Screw down each corrugated panel joint.

Pre-drill the holes for the fasteners with a metal drill bit and avoid causing cracks. Screw through the crowns of ridges 1; 4; 7; 10; ... using the provided fasteners.

Additional assembly information can be found on the following pages.

If it is necessary to walk on the **aluminium panels** during assembly, planks must be placed on top of the roof panels to distribute the weight, otherwise there is a risk of falling through or causing damage.

The aluminium panels are installed with overlapping sides starting from the side opposite the primary direction of wind and weather. The top and bottom portion of the panels should overlap by 150mm; the sides of the panels should overlap by at least one ridge (an overlap of two ridges is ideal). Screw down each corrugated panel joint.

Pre-drill the holes for the fasteners with a metal drill bit and avoid causing cracks. Screw through the valleys of the ridges using the provided fasteners.

Additional assembly information can be found on the following pages.

If you would like to paint your carport, we recommended waiting a few weeks as the pressure treated wood can still be quite wet (pressure treated products). If the carport is a variation that has not been pre-treated, the dry wooden components can be painted right before assembly. To optimally protect the surface of the wood, we recommend reapplying a thin wood stain a few weeks after assembly. Please observe the instructions from the paint manufacturer and only use a porous paint system. Wood stains allow the wood to absorb and release moisture.

What to keep in mind for maintenance

The PVC panels can be cleaned using plain water or a mild soapy solution without applying pressure. Do not use any abrasive, corrosive or solvent-based additives. If you wish to repaint your carport, use the same wood stain as before and follow the manufacturer's instructions. We reserve the right to make technical changes and improvements to the product design. Carports, holiday homes, garages, garden sheds, garden saunas, greenhouses, arbours, orangeries, pavilions, sheds etc. are structures within the meaning of building regulations. Structures with living spaces require a planning permission prior to construction in accordance with the building regulations applicable at the construction site. As a retailer, we offer structures without living spaces in accordance with the LBO and without building services. Images and descriptions may vary. Builders may, in compliance with their obligations as builders, upgrade these structures accordingly. This includes conversion into a holiday home, home office, etc. Builders' obligations include, amongst other things, obtaining planning permission, providing proof of structural stability, changing the use of the building, complying with the Building Energy Act, ensuring public safety, and providing for the supply and disposal of energy and water. As a tip, we recommend submitting an enquiry to your local planning authority before starting the building project. Translated with DeepL.com (free version)

Product design is subject to technical changes and improvements.



The following tools and materials are required:

1. For the foundation:

- Folding rule or measuring tape
- Spade / shovel / spirit level / straight edge, if necessary
- Ready-mixed concrete (not provided in the assembly kit) / brick trowel / piece of roof batten or something similar to tamper the concrete
- Post anchors / bolts and nuts in accordance with the structure

2. For the carport:

- Folding rule or measuring tape
- Spirit level / straight edge, if necessary
- Hammer / nails
- Power drill with a wood drill bit
- Metal drill bit for the roof panels
- Cordless electric drill / bits for Phillips and torx heads
- Roof battens / stakes and string line / nails / screws
- 17 - 19mm spanner
- 2 screw clamps

3. Please also add (not provided in the assembly kit):

- Ready-mixed concrete
- Post anchors, bolts, washers and nuts in accordance with the structure

Foundation plan

Please observe the specified size of the foundation, its dimensions and its depth as provided in the assembly instructions as well as the data on the concrete quality to suit the structure.

Not provided in the delivered contents: post anchors, bolts, concrete.

The surface of the building site should be level and firmly compacted. Begin by determining the location and position of the footings.

TIP: Determine the position of a post (for example, against an existing building, along a drive, etc.) and then measure the position of the corner foundations with a measuring tape. Mark the location of the posts with wooden stakes. Create a right angle from the corners by determining the diagonal measurement.

If the diagonal measured between sides that are exactly 4m and 3m long equals exactly 5m, you have created a right angle. As an alternative method, it is possible to use the dimensions from the drawing to verify that you have a right angle.

The wooden stakes can also be used at a later point to designate the height of the carport posts by marking them with carpenter's pencil or chalk. It is also possible to adopt the height from a connection to a building (stairs, light shaft, corner of a building) which can be transferred using string line, a spirit level and a folding rule.

Now excavate the holes for the footings according to the dimensions as specified in the foundation plan. It is essential to maintain right angles and the given spacing.



Posts and girders

It is now possible to attach the post anchors to the posts and to connect them to the girders. First lay the girders on level ground and arrange the posts as specified in the plan.

TIP: Work against a straight wall to ensure that components do not shift during assembly.

Use a screw clamp to attach the posts to the girder and then drill through both components using a wood drill bit. Initially drill just once for each connection. Use the machine screws to connect the girder and posts. Now pre-drill for the post anchors and attach them to the posts. Make sure to drill perpendicularly.

Reinforce the construction with roof battens while making sure that the posts are at a right angle. Now make the second connection between the posts and girders. You can now erect the complete side sections and place them in the foundation holes. Brace the side sections with roof battens and align the entire unit. Verify that it is plumb and check the slope and height.

Concrete

After both side sections have been erected and positioned, it is possible to pour the concrete foundations. Compact the concrete during assembly by tamping it with a piece of roof batten or something similar. Make sure that the surface of the foundation slopes slightly away from the structure to allow for better drainage of rainwater.

After verifying the dimensions, it is possible to pour the concrete foundations.

Girders and rafters

Place the first and last rafters on the girder as shown in the drawing and connect them using the angle brackets (on alternating sides of each rafter). Then distribute the remaining rafters as shown in the drawing and attach them. If the rafters are slightly bowed, place the rafter so that it arches upwards. Attach the braces as shown in the plan. If additional side panels are to be installed, additional diagonal supports must be installed transversely on every post. (not provided in the delivered contents)

Slope wedges

The slope wedges are now fitted to the rafters. The slope is installed from the front (entrance) to the rear.



Aluminium roof panels

After all of the rafters have been attached, install the roof panels. Make sure that the panels are installed starting from the lowest point of the slope to the highest point of the slope. First distribute the roof panels on the rafters so that they fit across the breadth and then over the length of the carport. Verify the alignment using a taut string line.

The top and bottom portion of the panels should overlap by 150mm; the sides of the panels should overlap by at least one ridge (an overlap of two ridges is ideal). Screw down each corrugated panel joint.

Use the sealing tape provided in the delivered contents to seal the overlapping areas at the end of the panels. It is essential to distribute and align all of the panels before screwing down the panels!

Pre-drill the holes in the valleys of the aluminium panels using a metal drill bit and do not over-tighten, as this may damage the panels.

PVC roof panels

After all of the rafters have been attached, install the roof panels. Make sure that the panels are installed starting from the lowest point of the slope to the highest point of the slope.

First distribute the roof panels on the rafters so that they fit across the breadth and then over the length of the carport. Verify the alignment using a taut string line.

The top and bottom portion of the panels should overlap by 150mm; the sides of the panels should overlap by at least one ridge (an overlap of two ridges is ideal). Screw down each corrugated panel joint.

Use the sealing tape provided in the delivered contents to seal the overlapping areas at the end of the panels. It is essential to distribute and align all of the panels before screwing down the panels!

Secure the PVC sheets using at least four spacers per rafter and screw the sheet to the 1st, 4th, 7th and 10th raised ribs (every third rib). Pre-drill the screw holes with a drill bit and do not tighten them too much to avoid damaging the sheets.

Fascia boards

Start with the front fascia board. The front fascia board must be fitted flush with the rafter on both the left and right sides. The fascia boards are secured using screws driven into the ends of the rafters from the side (please pre-drill). The fascia board should extend 2 cm beyond the roof covering.



1. Knots and the natural grain of wood

Every tree grows differently based on its type, origin and the conditions related to growth. Its grain and the amount and size of visible knots are unlimited and varied. They give wood its natural and unique appearance. Knots from branches that have grown and are firmly attached at one area, as well as the number of knots, do not reduce the quality of the product. Even if painted, wood can also exhibit knots and small cracks as this is part of its natural appearance and unavoidable.

2. Resin bleed

Resin bleeding and resin pockets are normal in coniferous wood and may occur regularly in the beginning. Disturbing resin spots can be carefully removed mechanically or with vegetable oil, denatured ethyl alcohol or cleaning solvent. However, it is imperative to observe the manufacturer's specifications regarding the compatibility of the product with wood stains.

Resin bleeding can also occur after wood has been painted. Pressure treated wood can also exhibit green spots on the surface. This is known as salt efflorescence and will disappear with weathering over time.

3. Pressure-treated wood: salt efflorescence

When wood is pressure treated, the impregnating agents penetrate deeply into the wood to provide protection that is as even and thorough as possible. Pressure treated wood is protected against mould and insects that can damage wood. Green and whitish spots (salt efflorescence) can occasionally appear on the surface of the wood, which are no cause for concern and will disappear with weathering over time.

4. Rough spots

We carefully process and sort our wood. Nevertheless, it can still occur that rough areas remain near knots and on the surface of the wood. It is not possible to completely avoid these raised wooden fibres due to the manufacturing process. These areas can be easily smoothed out using sandpaper.

5. Checking

Natural weather conditions including the sun, humidity and UV rays have different effects on different types of wood. Wood is a natural product that absorbs and releases moisture from and to its surroundings. The corresponding change in volume can cause checking, which can occur more often when the wood is exposed to direct weathering and significant fluctuations in humidity. The checks, or cracks, do not affect the structural characteristics or the strength of the wood. Crack formation is a natural property of wood and is not a reason for complaint.

6. Shakes and warping

The properties of wood allow it to adjust its moisture content to its surroundings. Fluctuations in moisture can cause dimensions to change. This swelling and shrinking is inevitable and cannot be prevented. Moderate and occasionally extreme warping can occur.

7. Colour variations

Every tree is one-of-a-kind. Shape, colour and wood grain make each tree unique. The variations in colour that result highlight the natural character and appearance of wood. As wood varies in density, it does not absorb the chemicals used during pressure treatment uniformly. However, the differences in colour which result even out over time due to exposure to weathering and UV rays.

8. Knots bleeding through

The knots in wood products with treated surfaces, such as panel elements or fences, may exhibit a brownish colour due to the substances in the knot. The breathable, porous surface of the stain may turn brown where there are knots. This is a natural process and is therefore not a reason for complaint.

9. Greying

Greying of the surface of wood is a natural occurrence that is caused by UV rays and microorganisms which change the chemical and biological composition of the wood. If the wood is directly exposed to weather, the degradation products from lignin become water-soluble and are washed out of the wood, which leaves silvery-white cellulose behind that then characterises the colour of the surface.

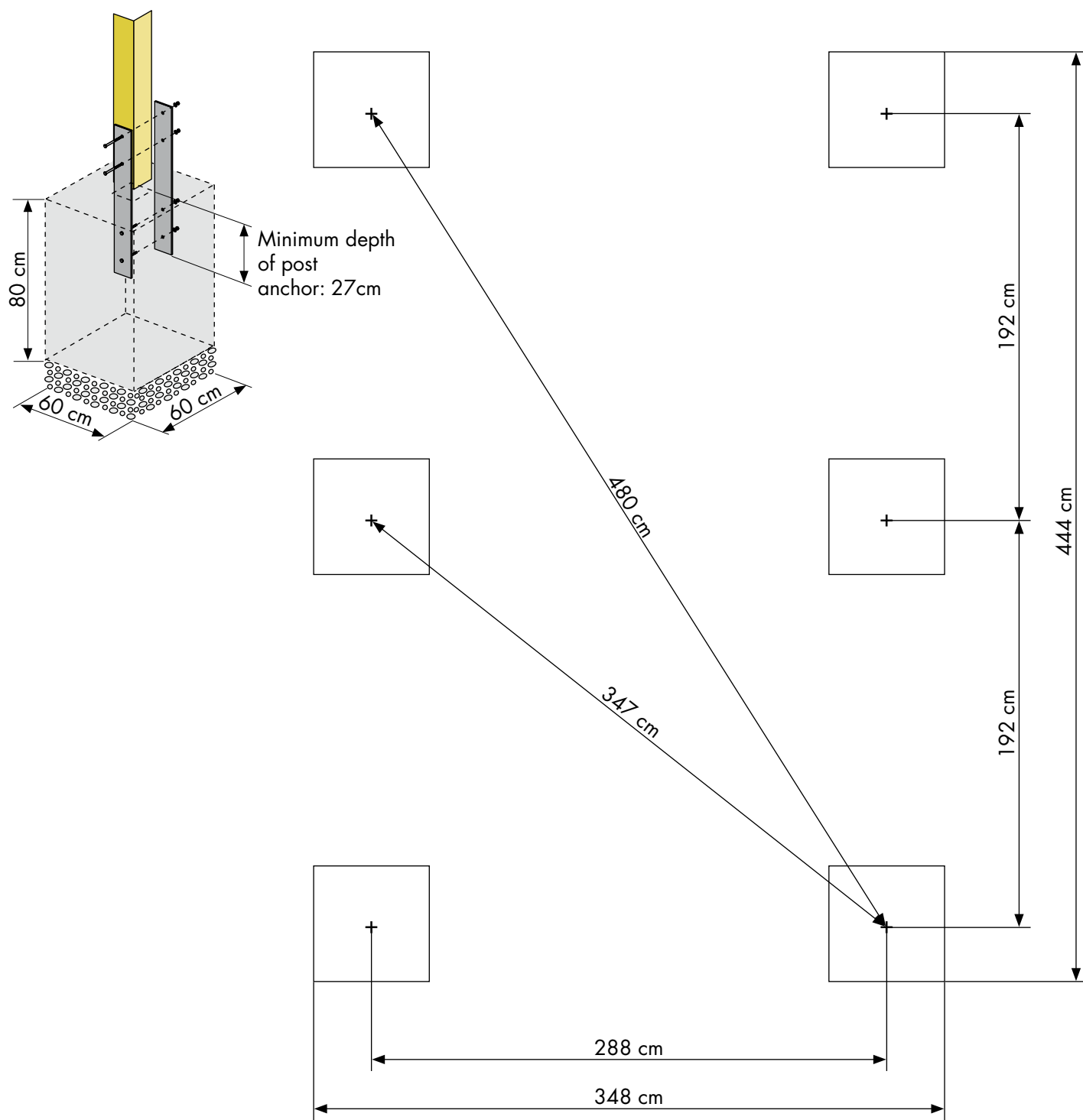


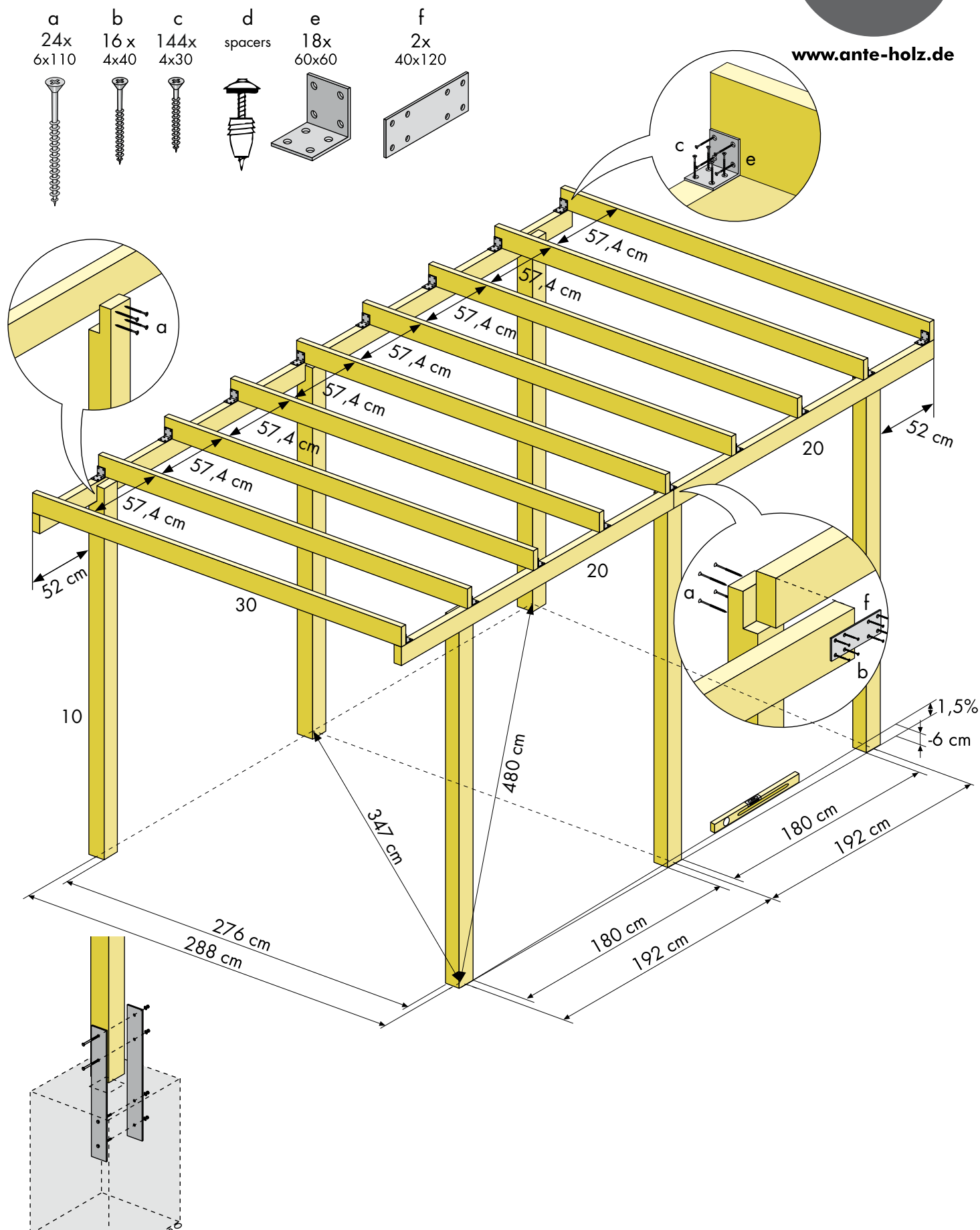
Parts list

Pos. no.	Description		Quantity
10	Posts	120 x 120 x 2100	6
20	Girders	60 x 120 x 2500	4
30	Rafters	45 x 120 x 3000	9
40	Roof panels	1040 x 2600	6
50	Front fascia	18 x 160 x 3000	1
60	Side fascia	18 x 160 x 2520	4

Accessories list:

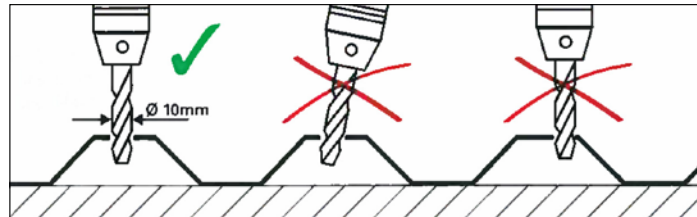
aScrews	6 x 110	24
bScrews	4 x 40	62
cScrews	4 x 30	144
dDreh Quick spacers - roof panel installation		100
eAngle brackets	60 x 60	18
fFlat brackets	40 x 120	2
gSealing tape	1 x 0.2 x 350	1





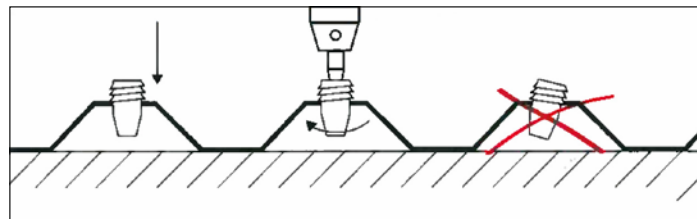
Step 1:

Drill through the roof panel at a slow speed using a 10mm wood drill bit. Make sure that the drill is horizontal and centred. Drilling at an unsuitable speed can break the panel.



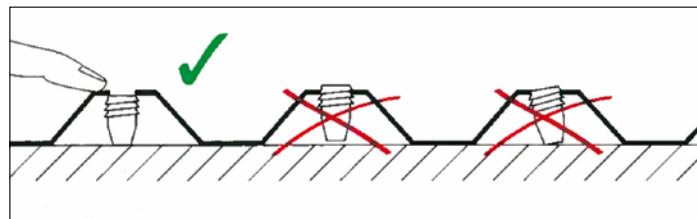
Step 2:

Place the plastic spacer in the hole. Place the screw bit directly in the spacer to drive it through the panel.



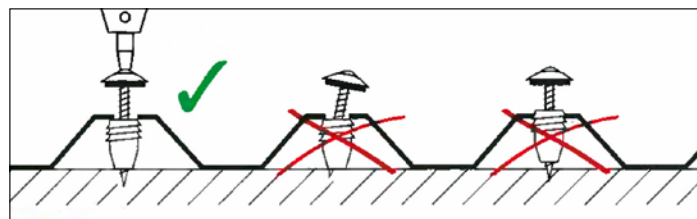
Step 3:

Verify the correct positioning of the spacer. The roof panel must be resting on the spacer.



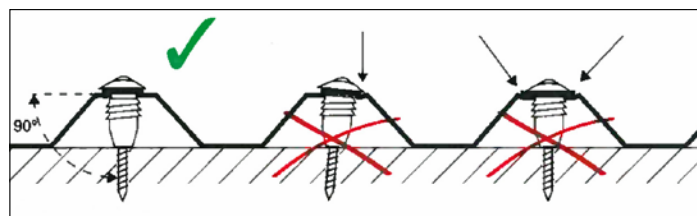
Step 4:

Now securely screw the roof panel to the rafter. Make sure to drive the screw straight through the panel. Otherwise leakage may occur.



Step 5:

Do not over-tighten the screw, as this may damage the roof panel.



Einzelcarport PVC 304 x 502 Art.-Nr. 60172101



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g
1x
1 x 0,2 x 350



b
46 x
4x40



11x Pos. e,
Dreh Quick pro
Sparren Pos. 30

