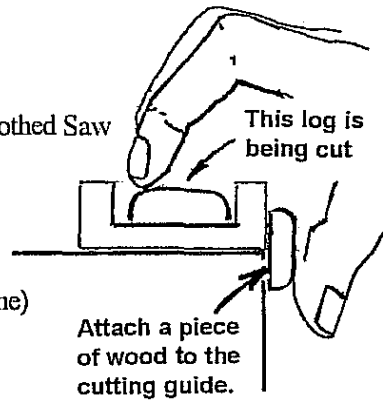


Parts List:

- (1) Base Floor, Scored: 15" x 9³/₄"
- (62) Logs: 18" (or equivalent measure)
- (12) 3/4" Brads (Hinge Pins)
- (1) Saw Guide

Supplies you will need:

- Hack Saw or other Fine Toothed Saw
- Ruler or Tape Measure
- Pencil
- Hammer
- Waxed Paper
- Sand Paper (Course and Fine)
- Masking Tape
- White Glue
- Varnish Stain



Read the instructions all the way through before you begin so you'll always know where you're headed.

- See the cutting list and cutting order: **Cut the longest pieces first** so the offcuts can be used for smaller pieces. Save all those stubby ends...it saves time and work to glue them on as "nubs" (see #9), then cut them after the glue dries.
- Look over the parts layout diagrams. These are reproduced to exact size so you can use the pictures to mark the lengths of your cuts if that's easier than measuring.
- Follow the "order of operations" step-by-step.

"Tips, Tools, and Techniques":

Measuring: Because measuring is easy and materials are limited, always check your measurements. Lay pieces on the full sized parts layout diagram as you make them to inspect the length and the squareness of the ends.

If you are using a ruler, don't trust the end to be at 0", check by marking a length, then measure it again starting at the 1" mark (example: 0" to 4" should be exactly the same as 1" to 5").

Always mark parts with a V by laying the pencil against the ruler's mark, and flicking the pencil out at an angle, then starting again with the pencil at the ruler's mark and flicking out at a different angle. When you cut, the inside edge of the blade touches the bottom of the V and the kerf (the material that is taken away by the blade) is outside the piece. Do Not mark several parts on the same stick: always measure and cut, measure & cut; so the parts won't be undersized by the width of the saw blade (the kerf).

Cutting:

Use an ultra-fine toothed saw (such as a metal cutting hack saw).

Do your cutting on a workbench or on a piece of waste plywood.

Glue a piece of wood on the edge of the cutting guide to make it easier to hold. Line up the cut with the slots in the cutting guide and start the cut by drawing the saw toward you. Make sure the cut is on the outside edge of the mark, and that the saw blade is straight up-and-down. Saw with light smooth strokes.

Gluing:

If you stain before gluing, let the stain dry for a long time before gluing (several days or even a week) or the glue won't stick. If you glue before you stain, be very careful not to smear glue on the outside of the logs, stain won't penetrate glue - it leaves a clean wood blotch in the stained surface.

Squeeze the glue bottle a little to get some of the air out before you turn the glue over, then glue won't dribble out when you don't want it to.

Cover the layout diagram with waxed paper to protect it from extra glue.

Put a thin continuous line of glue in the center of the log-edge. You can spread it with your finger and smooth it toward the center. The right amount of glue does not make a mess when it is squeezed to the next log, but still fills the joint.

Put the glue on both sides of the shorter logs in a lay-up rather than on the longer log, so there won't be any glue in the overhang (glue in the overhang will interfere with step #8).

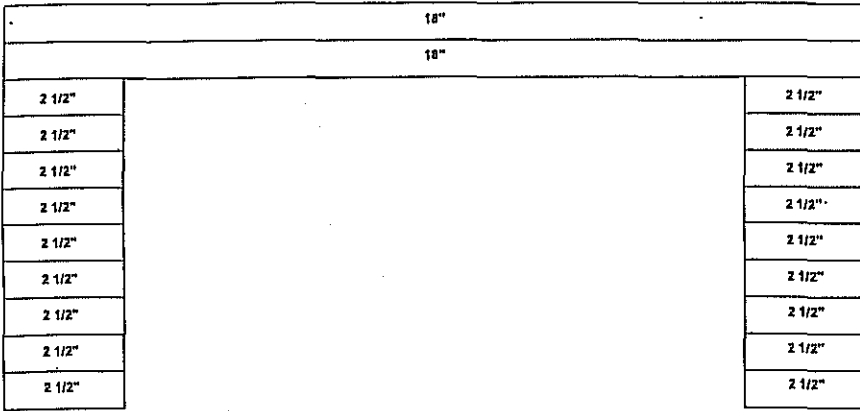
Clean up any drips and squeezings before they dry.

Taping: - High Adhesion

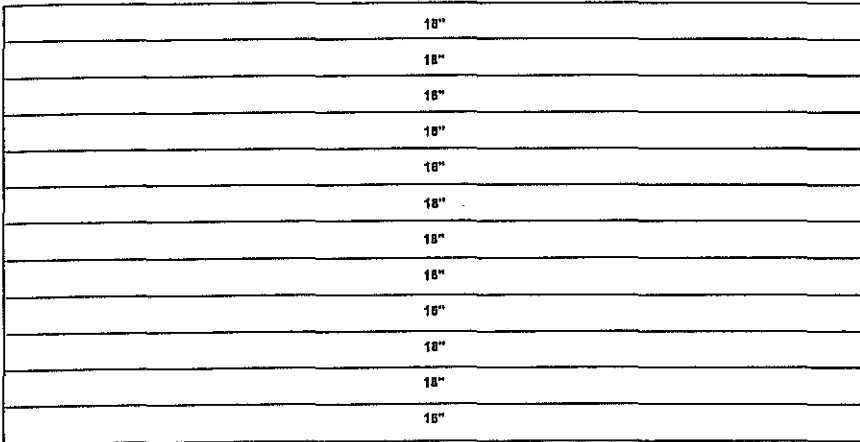
Use good quality (stretchy) masking tape 3/4" or 1" wide.

After you've done a wall layout and let the glue set for a few minutes, gently stick a band of tape across the logs (top-to-bottom). Without breaking a glue joint, turn the layout over and stretch tape (still very gently) across the inside of the panel. Turn it over and (gently again) stretch tape across the outside; turn the panel over, then stretch the tape tightly across the inside. Repeat this double band of tape (loose on the outside and tight on the inside) three to five times for each wall. If the wall is being flexed by the tape, either tighten the tape on the outside of the curve or set weights on the panel as the glue dries.

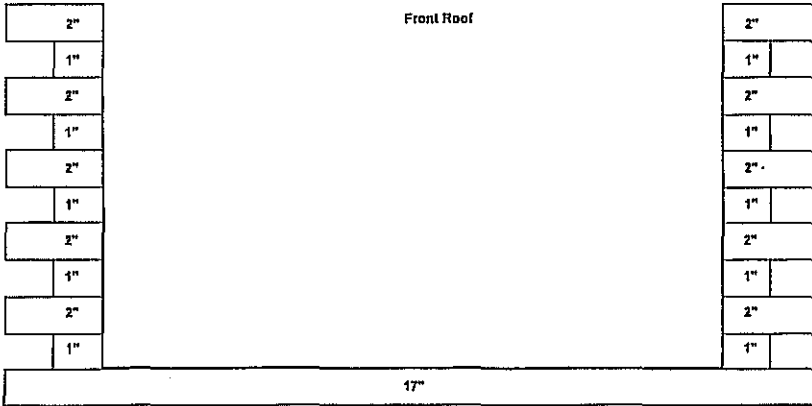
Rear Roof



Front Roof

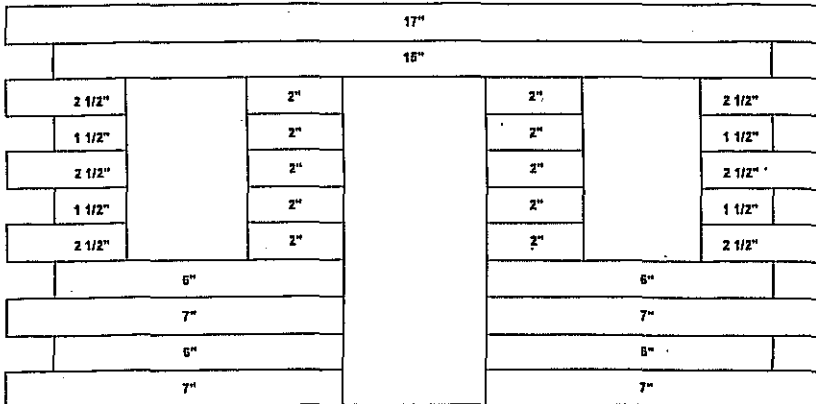


Front Roof



Rear Wall

Front Wall



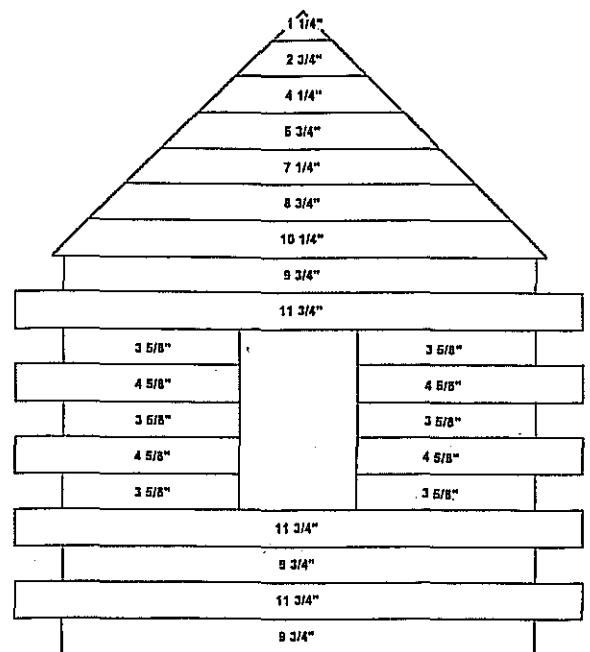
Front Wall

Cutting list:

Cut the longest parts 1st.
Always cut parts from the shortest

1. Sort out the (14) straightest log for the front and rear roofs.
2. Cut (2) 17" lengths.
3. Cut (1) 15" length.
4. Cut (6) 11 3/4" lengths.
5. Cut (2) 10 1/4" lengths.
6. Cut (6) 9 3/4" lengths.
7. Cut (2) 9 3/8" lengths.
8. Cut (2) 9 1/8" lengths.
9. Cut (2) 8 3/4" lengths.
10. Cut (2) 7 1/4" lengths.
11. Cut (4) 7" lengths.
12. Cut (2) 6 1/8" lengths.
13. Cut (7) 6" lengths.
14. Cut (2) 5 3/4" lengths.
15. Cut (4) 5 1/4" lengths.
16. Cut (8) 4 5/8" lengths.
17. Cut (2) 4 1/4" lengths.
18. Cut (3) 4" lengths.
19. Cut (12) 3 5/8" lengths.
20. Cut (16) 3 1/8" lengths.
21. Cut (13) 3" lengths.
22. Cut (2) 2 7/8" lengths.
23. Cut (5) 2 3/4" lengths.
24. Cut (26) 2 1/2" lengths.
25. Cut (2) 2 1/4" lengths.
26. Cut (32) 2" lengths.
27. Cut (10) 1 1/2" lengths.
28. Cut (2) 1 1/4" lengths.
29. Cut (14) 1" lengths.
30. Use scraps, short leftovers, and remainders to cut the 44 'nubs'

Side Walls



Side Walls

The following is a listing of parts that are used for making the eave trim and furniture. Use the listing below along with the full size diagrams to complete each one.

Eave Trim: Cut one round edge up, one round edge down for each pair.

(L & R) 9³/₈" @ 45°∧ 45° with ³/₈" blunt on one end

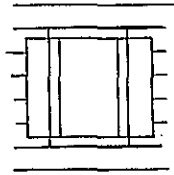
(L & R) 9¹/₈" @ 45°∧ 45° with ³/₈" blunt on one end

Window Frames & Shutters:

(16) 3¹/₈"

(8) 2¹/₂"

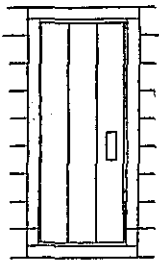
Window Frame and Shutter



Door Frame:

(2) 6¹/₈"

(2) 3



Door & Door Knob and Door Frame

Door & Knob:

(3) 6"

(1) 1/4"

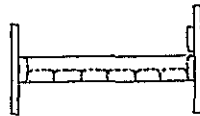
Bed:

(2) 5¹/₄"

(8) 2"

(3) 2³/₄"

(2) 2¹/₄"



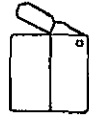
Bed (Cross Section)

Chest:

(4) 3"

(2) 2⁷/₈"

(4) 1¹/₂"

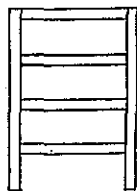


Chest (Side View)

Shelf:

(2) 5¹/₄"

(4) 3"



Shelf (Front View)

Table:

(3) 4"

(2) 2"

(2) 1¹/₂"

(1) 3"

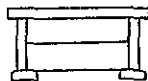


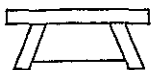
Table (Front View)

Benches (2):

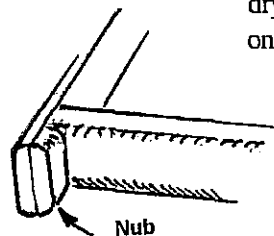
(2) 3"

(2) 2", miter 22¹/₂°∧ 22¹/₂°

(4) 1", bevel 22¹/₂°// 22¹/₂° Use the bevel end of the cutting guide to line up this cut.



Bench (Front View)



Nub

Order of Operations:

1. Assemble the front roof.
Cover the parts layout diagram with waxed paper. Glue roof logs together - line up the ends by carefully matching them to the picture (use a framing square too, if you have one). Clean up excess glue. Let the glue set for one to two minutes. Tape the roof while the glue dries
2. Cut and assemble the sides. Cut the top logs (10¹/₄" and up) oversized so the top edge can be re-cut at the 45° roof angle (step 7) for a better fit.
3. Cut and assemble the front.
4. Cut and assemble the back.
5. Sand or file the edges of the floor scoring for a well-rounded look. Paint, stain, or lacquer the floor.
Let the glue set.
6. Sand the inside surface of all the walls. Scrape and sand away all the glue excess.
7. Mark the top edge of the sides for the re-cut. Score the mark several times with a knife and straight-edge to get a good cut started. Make the final saw-cut along the starter cut, keeping the saw as flat as possible...not aiming through the wall but along the surface of the wall, cutting deeper and deeper until you're through!
8. Assemble the floors and walls.
 - A. Lay the walls flat on the table and interlock the corners (you may have to do some fitting).
 - B. Stand the walls up and gently work the corners all the way in, a little at a time.
 - C. Open the joints back up and glue the contact surfaces. Carefully work the corners tight again.
 - D. Stick long flaps of tape across the bottom of the floor, with the tape flaps sticking out on all four sides. Turn the floor right-side-up, spread glue on the edges, and set the house around the floor. Use the tape flaps to tape the house tight to the floor.
 - E. Stick several bands of tape all the way around the house to make the corners tight.
9. Glue "nubs" onto all the protruding log ends. Let the glue dry, then trim-cut and sand the "nubs" to look like a single log on the end.

10. Glue on the rear and front roofs (the rear roof comes to the peak of the sides, the front roof overlaps the rear roof). Use lots of tape to make the roofs tight to each other and to the house. Tape the inside edges of the rear roof lined up with the inside edges of the rear wall. Let the glue dry.

11. Cut and attach the roof trim: $9\frac{3}{8}$ " on the front roof edge, $9\frac{1}{8}$ " on the rear roof edge. Only glue 2" - 3" in the center of the trim, and nail the rest. Too much glue will make the roof fight with the trim (wood changes dimension as moisture content changes), but nails let the wood move a little as moisture levels change .

12. Assemble and install the window frames and shutters. Once again, only glue 2" - 3" in the center of the vertical frame pieces and the shutters. Center the frame inside-and-out.

13. Glue together the door frame verticals and top. Let the glue dry. Without glue, set the bottom frame into the opening touching the floor. Put glue on the bottom edges of the vertical frames, and tip the vertical top frame set in place, centered inside-and-out. Let the glue joint between the vertical frames and the bottom frame dry. Do not glue the frame to the floor or walls.

14. Glue together the door. Scrape and sand the inside surface. Take the door frame out of the house, mark the left edge. Stand the door in the frame spaced evenly and straight up-and-down. Nail through the bottom frame into the center of the door about $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the left edge (marked above). Turn the door frame over. Check to be sure the door is still spaced evenly and straight. Nail through the top frame into the door $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the left edge. Glue the door frame into the opening (2" - 3" of glue) and to the floor.

15. Stain, paint, and varnish as desired.
Note: Our assembly pro uses one-step varnish plus stain. It covers even the excess glue smears.

16. Cut and build the furniture.

Cut roof trim in left and right sets:

- Left Front Trim: The sharp end is on the left
- Right Front Trim: The sharp end is on the right



That's it!

You're done with the construction part of your project...

Enjoy the Rest!

