



The Outside, Inside

CONSTRUCTION GUIDE

For Commercial Tunnels

18ft Wide

Base Rail Option

Thank you for purchasing a 'Premier' polytunnel.

Please take the time to carefully read through this Construction Guide before you head out into your garden and begin building your 'Premier' polytunnel.

A polytunnel is not a difficult structure to construct, but the task at hand should not be taken lightly – After all, this is a building that must stand up to extreme weather conditions year after year. This really is a two person job, so why not invite a friend to join you and make a weekend (or two) of it.

The following is a Guide to the successful construction of your polytunnel. If you follow this Guide, you will have many years of growing pleasure from your polytunnel with very little or no maintenance. Please use the Checklist supplied with your order, together with this Guide, to help you identify the different parts of your polytunnel.

To help you identify the different steel tubes, the item codes on the Checklist relate to the diameter and length of tube and how the ends are formed, eg; "**38/1810PP**" is a 38mm diameter steel tube, 1810mm long, with plain ends.

"**PS**" at the end of the code would indicate the tube had one end plain and one end swaged.

"**FP**" would indicate the tube had one flattened and punched end and one end plain.

"**FS**" would indicate the tube had one flattened and punched end and one end swaged.

"**FF**" would indicate that both ends are flattened and punched.

"**A**" would indicate that the flattened ends are offset (at an angle) to each other.

If you are unsure or confused about any aspect of construction, please feel free to contact us via e-mail at info@premierpolytunnels.co.uk or by telephone on 01282 811250.

Premier Polytunnels are proud to be the **ONLY** polytunnel supplier to offer an out of hours Construction Advice Service, available until 9pm, 7 days a week.

We have covered some of the polytunnel options within this Construction Guide that may not relate to the polytunnel and extras/additions you have purchased. Please ignore any sections which do not apply.

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INTRODUCTION

“Picture this....”

Below is a simple outline of what you should end up with once you have completed your project and is something to bear in mind while constructing your polytunnel.

A polytunnel is a series of hoops placed in line on **Foundation Tubes**.

A **Ridge** tube is suspended under the hoops at the centre point and runs the full length of the polytunnel.

Four diagonal tubular **Stabilisers** are placed one at each corner.

Two diagonal **Roof Stabilisers** are placed at each end to brace the roof of the polytunnel.

A timber **Double Door Frame** and **Doors** are fixed central at each end.

Base Rails are placed around the polytunnel at ground level.

Polythene is placed over the framework and fixed around the door frame. The polythene cover is then fixed to the **Base Rails**.

OPTIONAL EXTRAS/POLYTUNNEL ADDITIONS - If ordered:

Anchor Plates clamp to the base of each **Foundation Tube** in a 20 inch hole, before soil is compacted back over them to prevent the polytunnel framework from lifting or sinking.

Base Plates replace foundation tubes when the polytunnel is being placed on a hard standing base.

Crop Bars are horizontal tubes placed across each intermediate hoop at roughly head height.

Triple Ridge bars are two extra ridge bars that provide stability down the length of the polytunnel.

Storm Strengthening Kits/Collars are placed around each hoop where the sections join. This adds strength to the joint.

Staging supports are placed down one or both sides of the polytunnel and allow for a work top to be placed on top.

Side Rails run around the outside of the framework 1 metre above ground level on one or both sides. The cover is fixed to these rails. **Sides Rails** include ventilation net.

Anti Hot Spot Tape is a foam tape that runs over each hoop and protects the cover from the steel.

Ventilation Screens allow you to cover the ventilation net when **Side Rails** are bought.

Sliding Doors replace standard hinged doors and allow for extra space on the inside of the tunnel.

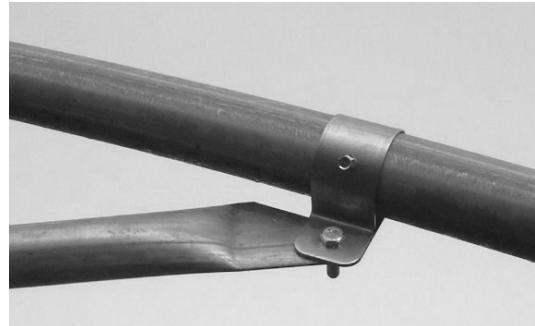
USE OF 'P' CLIPS

The image below demonstrates the **double** 'P' Clip method used to fix the Ridge/Triple Ridge.



The following images show how a Corner Stabiliser, Crop Bar, Staging Support or any tube flattened and punched at the end attaches to a 'P' Clip.

NOTE: 'P' Clips should always be placed around a hoop so that the leg of the P is to the inside of the polytunnel – That is to say, as far away from the polythene cover as possible.



*****PLEASE NOTE: When assembling your polytunnel, no screws, bolts, ends of tubes, etc, should protrude beyond the hoops as these will cause damage to your cover*****

TOOLS REQUIRED

*****WARNING: PRODUCTS MAY CONTAIN SHARP EDGES.
ALWAYS WEAR GLOVES*****

Here is a list of tools required to complete the construction of your polytunnel:

Tape measure	Spade	Large hammer	Claw hammer
Spirit level	2x 13mm spanner	Marker pen	Battery drill
9mm drill bit	5mm drill bit	Philips screwdriver	Wood saw
String line	Sharp knife	Timber drift (small offcut of timber)	
Large step ladders/Platform			

SITE

Your construction site should be clear and reasonably level from side to side. Approximately 6 inch out of level across the width of the tunnel can be taken up by adjusting the Foundation Tubes of your Polytunnel (**Fig1**).

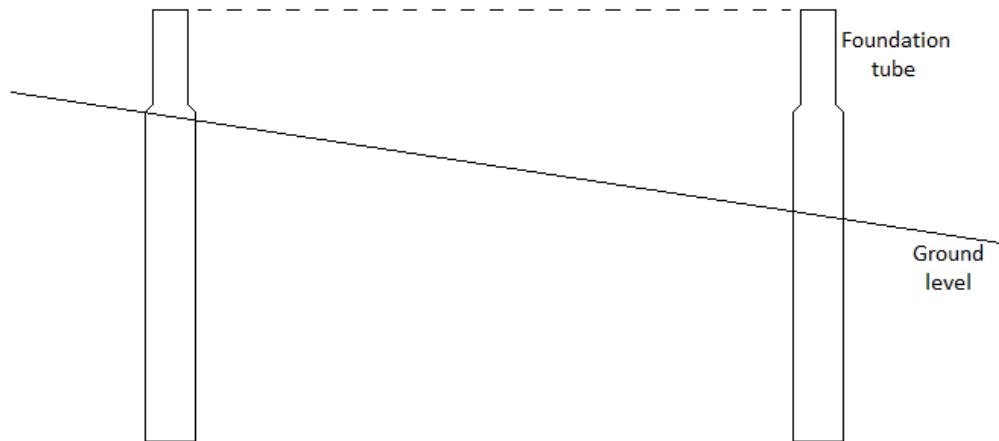


Fig1

A slope down the length of the tunnel does not have to be taken into account as your polytunnel can be built straight onto this slope with the framework placed at the vertical (**Fig2**).

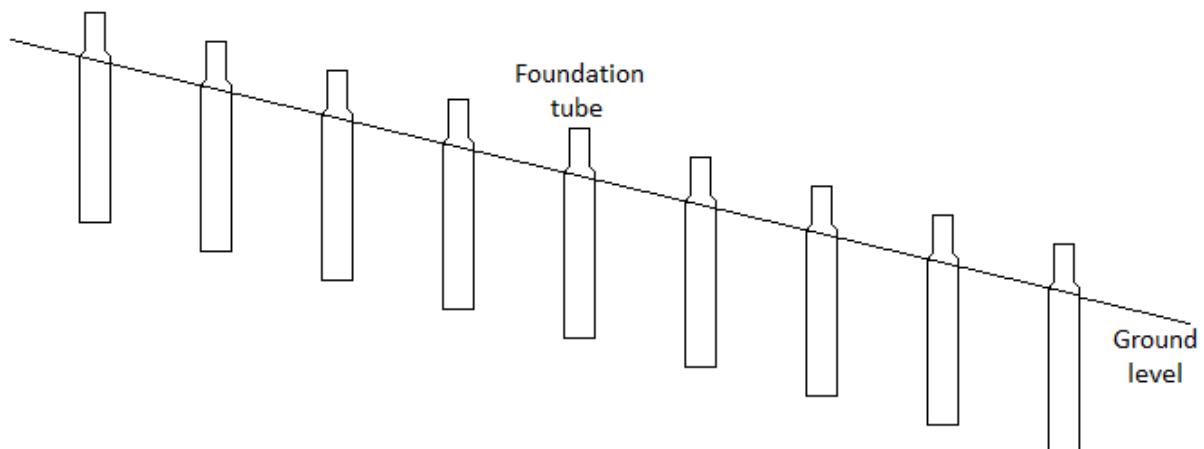


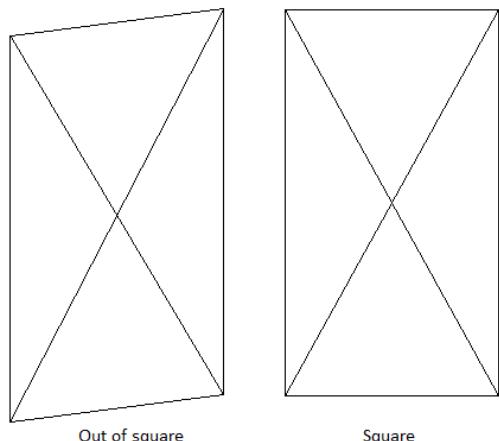
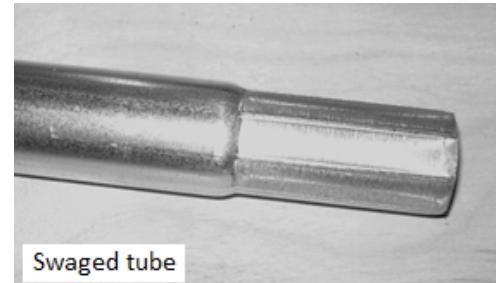
Fig2

FOUNDATION TUBES

*****IMPORTANT – Protect the ends of tubes from damage when driving them into place by using a timber drift (a small offcut of timber)*****

Foundation Tubes are driven into the ground at each end of each hoop.

Choose a corner of your polytunnel to be a fixed point from which all measurements will be taken (it is advised that this fixed point is the highest corner of the tunnel on any sloping site), drive in a foundation tube using a timber drift to protect the end, leaving only the swage protruding above ground.

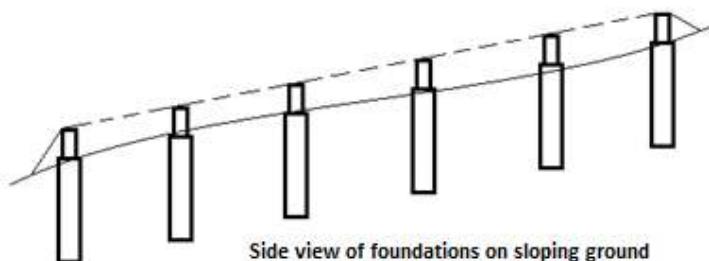
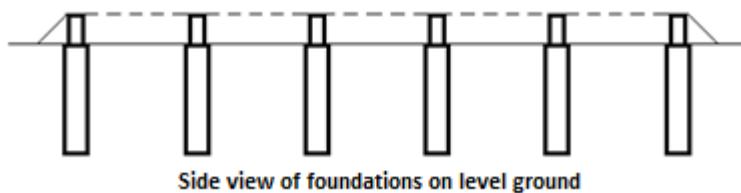


Mark out the remaining corners, but do not drive in the foundation tubes yet. The measurements for these will be the width and length of your polytunnel. To check for square, measure from corner to corner (**Fig3**)
– This measurement should be the same, but if not, simply adjust the tubes until correct.

Once you are happy with the positioning drive in the foundation tubes. Make sure the foundation tubes are level across the 18ft width.

Fig3

Mark out the position for the remaining foundation tubes down the length of the polytunnel at 6ft spacing, and drive in the foundation tubes. Use a string line or straight edge to check the tops are level and the tubes are in line.



*****If Anchor Plates have been purchased, please see the ‘Anchor Plates’ section on page 7 before driving in the foundation tubes*****

ANCHOR PLATES

Anchor Plates replace the need for concrete in soft ground.

After marking out the position of all the Foundation Tubes **WITHOUT** driving any tubes in, dig a hole 20 inches square and 16 inches deep at each point. You can now drive the Foundation Tubes into the holes, making sure to check all measurements and levels (**Fig4**).

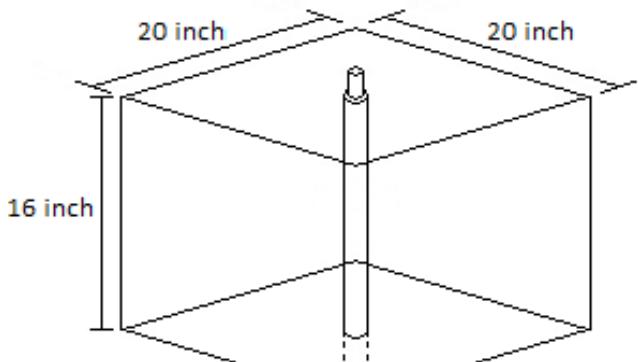


Fig4



Fig5

Place an anchor plate clamp (**Fig5**) around the each of the foundation tubes at the bottom of the holes (**Fig6**).



Fig6

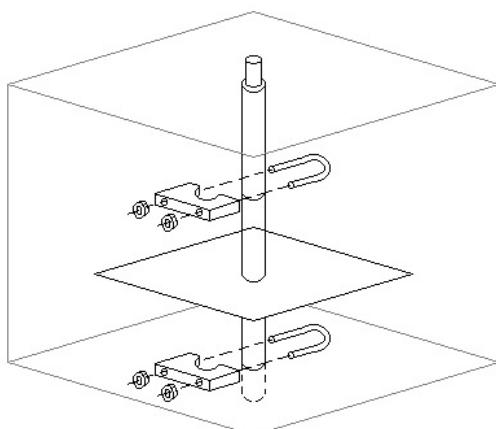


Fig7

An anchor plate slots over the tubes to rest on the clamps and another clamp is tightened on top of the plates to hold in position (**Fig7**).



Fig8

The soil is placed back in the holes and heeled down flat with the ground level (**Fig8**). Re-check all measurements.

BASE PLATES

Tools required:

Hammer drill	14mm masonry bit
16mm masonry bit	17mm spanner or socket

If you are placing your polytunnel on a concrete base you will require Base Plates (**Fig9**) which replace Foundation Tubes.

Please use the same method of measuring as for Foundation Tubes.



Fig9

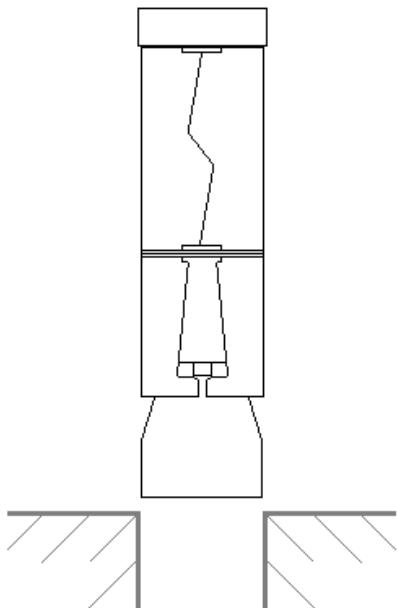


Fig10

When securing base plates to the ground, drill three 16mm holes (80mm deep minimum) into the footing through the three base plate holes.

Insert the loose bolt sleeves into the holes until flush with the ground. Please make sure to insert the sprung end of the sleeve first (**Fig10**).

Bolt the base plates onto the ground by tightening the loose bolts through the holes on the base plates and into the sleeves.



Fig11

Outer and inner door posts are secured at the base with an angle bracket (**Fig11**).

These require a 14mm hole to be drilled into the footing (70mm deep minimum). Bolt these brackets down as you would base plates but with only one loose bolt.

The outer door posts then bolt to this bracket using the bolt supplied with the base rails. The inner door posts have their own bolt supplied.

HOOPS

Hoops come in four sections – two outer legs and two inner hoops. These sections should be slotted together on a flat base and the joints held together using a self drill screw which should be 30mm away from the joint (**Fig12**). Do not fix the centre joint at this stage.



Fig12



Self Drill Screw

Lift the hoops into position on the Foundation Tubes. The swaged half of the inner hoop should be kept to the same side of the polytunnel (left side or right side). Make sure the screws on the end hoops face the inside of the polytunnel (**Fig13**).



Fig13

*****Please note: Self drill screws should be held in the nut driver provided or can be held directly into a drill chuck. They will drill their own hole and tap themselves into position.
Do not over-tighten*****

RIDGE – and – TRIPLE RIDGE KIT

The centre ridge bar (standard on all polytunnels) is supplied in 6ft sections. One ridge starter with plain ends and one or more ridge extensions with one swaged end.

Place a 'P' Clip around the top centre of each hoop. The central joint can be used as a guide.

On the end hoops the leg of the P should be to the inside edge of the hoop and should face down the length of the tunnel.

Place a 'P' Clip around one end of the starter ridge. Bolt this starter ridge up to the 'P' Clip on one of the end hoops (**Fig14**).

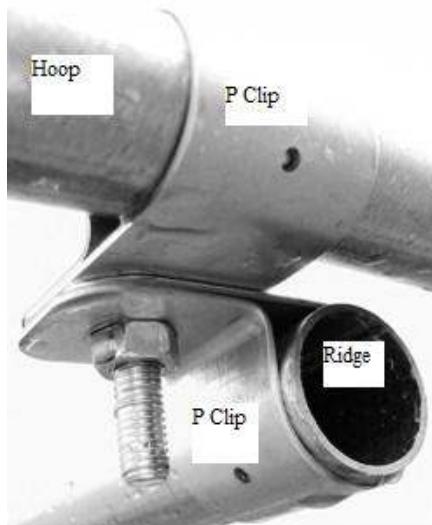


Fig14

Adjust the starter ridge until the end is located half way through the end hoop (**Fig15**).

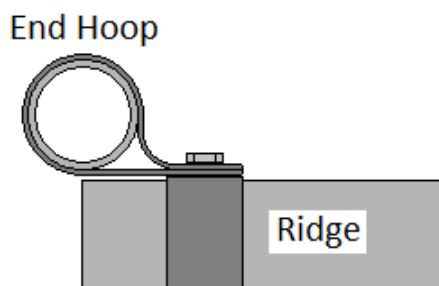


Fig15

With the starter ridge suspended from the hoop slide a ridge extension into the starter. Place a 'P' Clip around the ridge starter/extension wherever it crosses a hoop and bolt up to the 'P' Clip on the hoop. Do not tighten this bolt and nut until a later stage.

Keep adding ridge extensions and 'P' Clips whenever they cross a hoop until you reach the opposite end of the polytunnel. Bolting them up but not tightening.

Once a full ridge has been suspended loosely, measure the spacings for the hoops using the end with the starter ridge as the starting point. Adjust the 'P' Clips along the ridge until all the hoops are at 6ft spacings (**Fig16**).

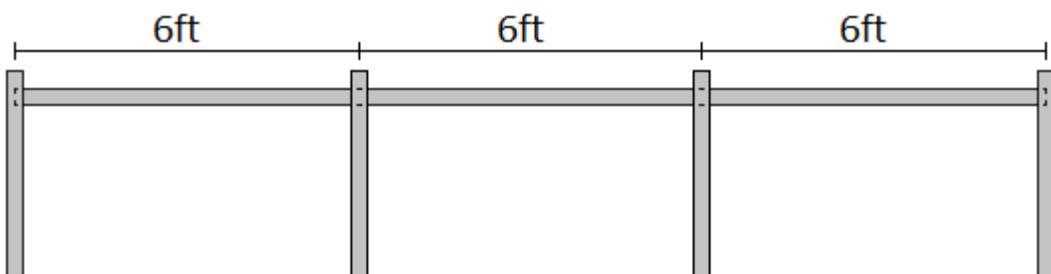


Fig16

Adjust the 'P' Clips on the hoops so that the ridge runs in a straight line down the tunnel, as close to centre as possible. Once happy with the positions, tighten all the bolts and nuts and secure the 'P' Clips onto the ridge and the hoops using self drill screws.

Secure the ridge sections together using self drill screws located approximately 2cm away from the joins.

Fit a plastic end cap in each end of the ridge.



Completed centre ridge.

Triple Ridge Kits: These side ridge bars are identical to the centre ridge and should be assembled using the same method. These side ridges should be located close to where the outer legs meet the inner hoop. **Please Note:** If you have ordered a **crop bar kit** or a **storm strengthening kit**, you should assemble these items prior to your side ridges in order that your ridge bars can avoid these items.

CORNER STABILISERS

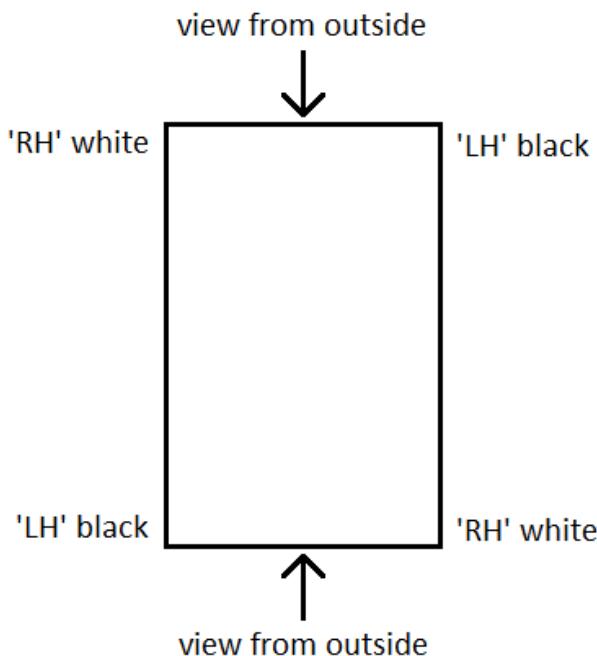
These tubes are placed to form a triangle at each corner of the polytunnel (**Fig17**).



Fig17

Stabilisers are right and left handed for opposite corners of the polytunnel and have their flat ends offset to accommodate the curve of the end hoop – The ‘RH’ pair are painted WHITE at the end and the ‘LH’ pair are painted BLACK to differentiate between them.

Note: Right and left hand should be viewed from the outside of the polytunnel looking at the end.



Place a 'P' Clip around the second to end hoop with the leg of the P towards the inside edge of the hoop and pointing towards the end hoop. This 'P' Clip should be located 9 inches up from the ground. Bolt one end of a corner stabiliser to this 'P' Clip but do not tighten (**Fig18**).

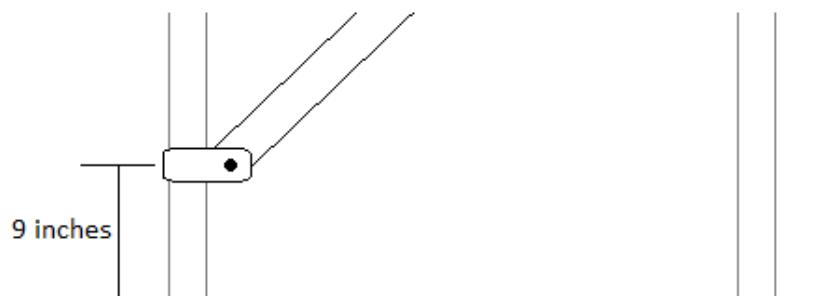


Fig18

Place a 'P' Clip around the end hoop, again with the leg towards the inside edge and pointing towards the second hoop. Bolt the corner stabiliser to this 'P' Clip but do not tighten.

Check the 'P' Clip on the second to end hoop is still located 9 inches up from ground level, if it has moved then simply slide the clip up or down the hoop until back in position. Tighten this 'P' Clip and secure with a self drill screw making sure the head of the screw does not protrude past the hoop.

Using a spirit level to check the end hoop for vertical, slide the 'P' Clip up or down the hoop until in the correct position. Tighten and secure the 'P' Clip using a self drill screw making sure the head of the screw does not protrude past the hoop (**Fig19**).

The predrilled holes in the 'P' Clip may not be in a suitable location for the self drill screw, but the screw will make its own hole in a place suitably clear of the polythene.



Fig19

Repeat this process at each corner of the polytunnel.

ROOF STABILISERS

Roof stabilisers attach to the second to end hoop using 'P' Clips located approximately 12 inches either side of the centre ridge (**Fig20**).

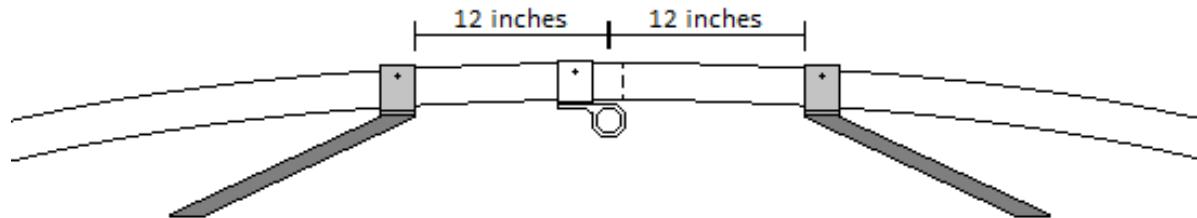


Fig20

Place another two 'P' Clips on the end hoop, one each side of the centre ridge. Bolt the roof stabiliser to these 'P' Clips but do not tighten.

Secure the 'P' Clips to the second to end hoop with a self drill screw, making sure the head of the screw does not protrude outside of the polytunnel.

You will find that the roof stabilisers angle down to the end hoop (**Fig21**).

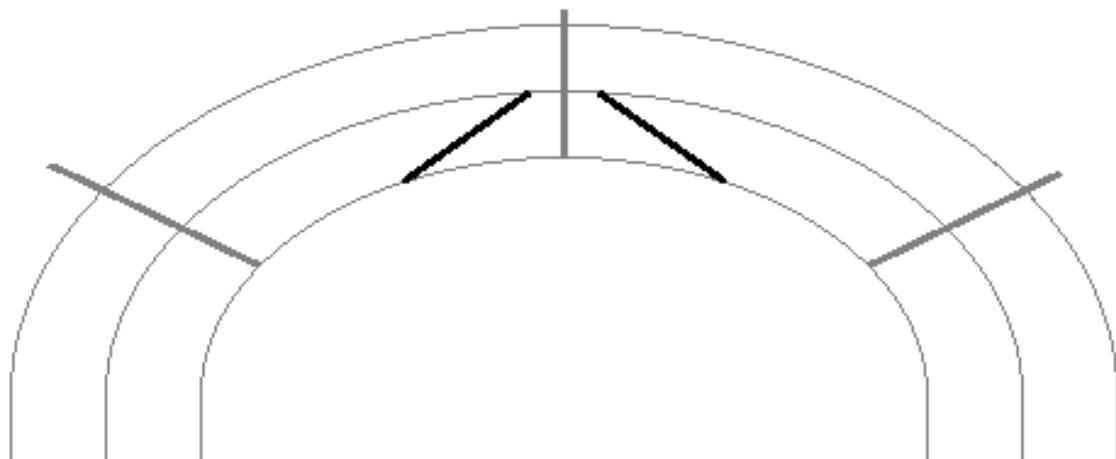


Fig21

If the end hoop bows in or out of the tunnel, adjust the 'P' Clips along the hoop until it runs flat. Tighten and secure the 'P' Clips with a self drill screw, making sure the head of the screw does not protrude outside of the polytunnel.

STORM STRENGTHENING KIT

This is a very simple method of adding strength to the weakest part of the hoop. Simply bolt a 'P' Clip around any joints where an outer leg meets an inner hoop (acting as a collar), making sure that the leg of the P will not interfere with the polythene cover. Secure the 'P' Clips with a self drill screw, making sure the head of the screw does not protrude outside of the tunnel.



Storm strengthening collar

CROP BARS

Crop Bars are an optional extra and are placed on all intermediate hoops (**Fig22**).



Fig22

Place a 'P' Clip around each intermediate hoop, one either side of the centre ridge. Slide the two crop bar sections together and bolt each end up to the 'P' Clips leaving the bolts loose.

Using a spirit level to check the crop bars are level horizontally, slide the 'P' Clips along the hoop until in the correct position. Tighten and fix the 'P' Clips with a self drill screw making sure the head of the screw does not protrude past the hoop.

Secure the two crop bar sections together with a self drill screw located no more than 3cm from the join (**Fig23**).

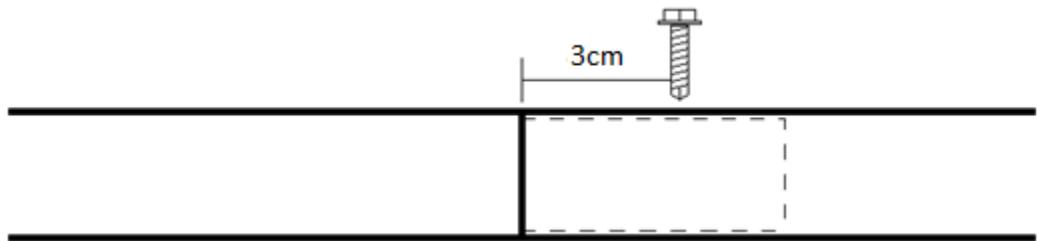


Fig23

Fix the short crop bar support to the centre of the crop bar using a 'P' Clip (**Fig24**).



Fig24

Using a 'P' Clip around the centre ridge, bolt the other end of the support up to the ridge but leave the 'P' Clip loose.

Adjust the support along the ridge until the crop bar doesn't dip or rise down its length. Once happy tighten the 'P' Clip to the ridge and secure with a self drill screw (**Fig25**).



Fig25

STAGING SUPPORTS

Using a flat surface, assemble your staging legs. These consist of a 900mm long top that is flattened at each end, and a 750mm long leg that is flattened at one end and plain at the other.

Bolt one end of the top to the flattened end of the leg and tighten.

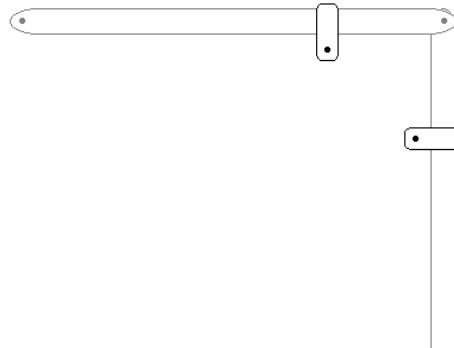


Fig26

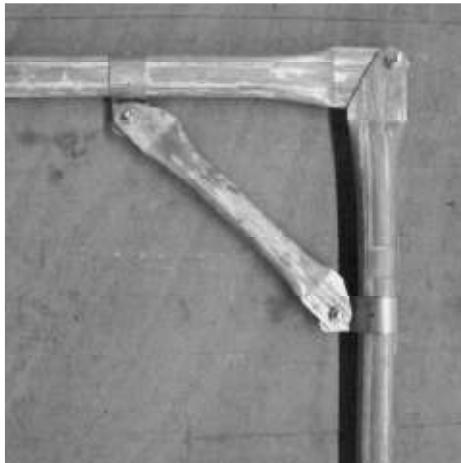


Fig27

A 28mm diameter, 300mm long diagonal brace that is flattened at each end is fixed to these 'P' Clips across the corner of the staging leg. Loosely attach this brace to the 'P' Clips.
Adjust the 'P' Clips along the top and the leg until they are at a right angle to each other. Tighten and fix the 'P' Clips with a self drill screw (**Fig27**).



Fig28

A plastic end cap is inserted into the bottom of the leg.

Place a 'P' Clip around the hoop and bolt the staging leg to this 'P' Clip, check the staging leg for level horizontally and vertically and once in position tighten and fix the 'P' Clip to the hoop (**Fig28**).

We suggest that you fix the two end staging supports first. These should angle in slightly from the end of the polytunnel to avoid the cover.

Position the centre staging legs and align them with the end legs. Use a hard pad to stand the leg on when placing the support on a soft base – This will help prevent the leg from sinking.

TIMBER POLYTUNNEL DOORS

3 inch x 2 inch timber is used for the doors.

Using a flat surface or bench take the two 3 inch x 2 inch x 1.97m door legs and the three 750mm cross pieces which fit between the legs.

Using 6 corner braces and screws, fix a cross piece between the legs at each end and one in the centre. These enable you to build the door square without checking (**Fig29**).



Fig29

Drill through each of the door legs into the cross pieces and nail together using the 6 inch nails provided (**Fig30**).

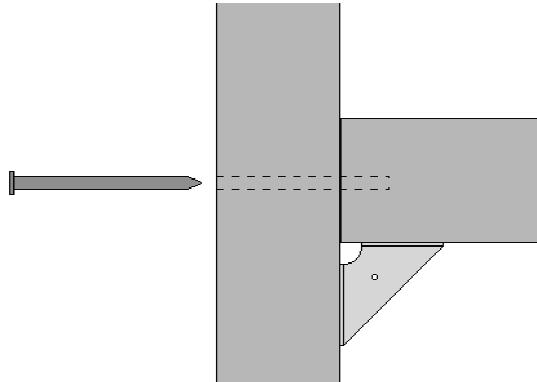


Fig30



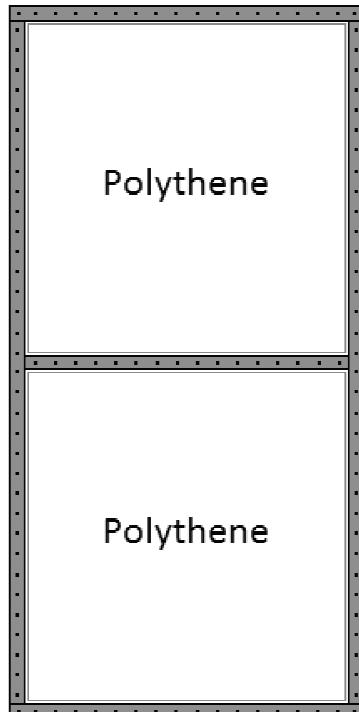
Fig31

Tack the polythene panel to each door and get as much tension as possible on the polythene – a staple gun comes in handy here.

Cut two pieces of 19mm x 38mm batten the full width of the door and nail these on top of the net and polythene at each end, making sure there is a nail at each side of the joint of the frame. This is important as it gives the door added stiffness (**Fig31**).

Cut two battens to fit down the door legs and nail in position (nails should be about 4 inches apart).

Cut and fix the final batten across the centre cross piece and trim off all excess material around the edges.



How the door should look once finished

DOOR HINGES

Two, 4 inch butt hinges should be screwed to the inside edge (the opposite side to the batten) of the door approx 9 inches from each end (**Fig32**).

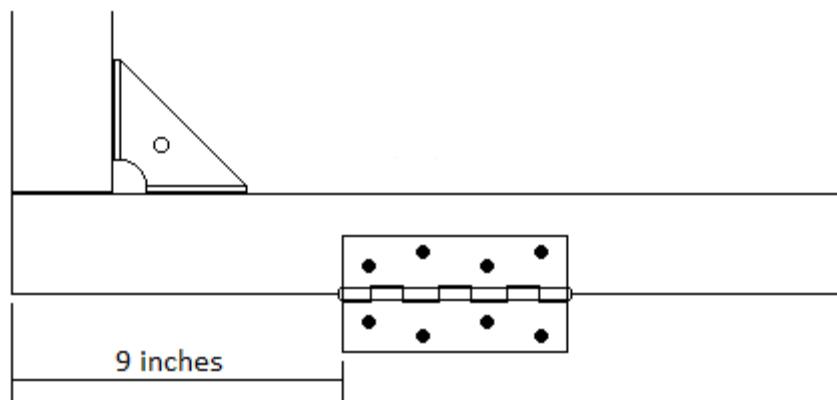


Fig32

HINGED DOOR CATCHES

Choose which door is to be the fixed one (this means the one that will open second). A 6 inch hasp and staple should be screwed to the top of the door and fix up to the lintel (**Fig33**).

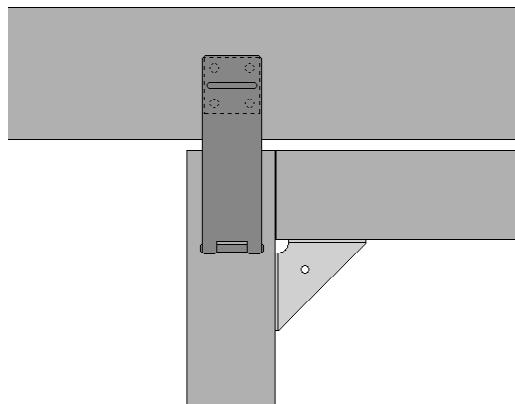


Fig33

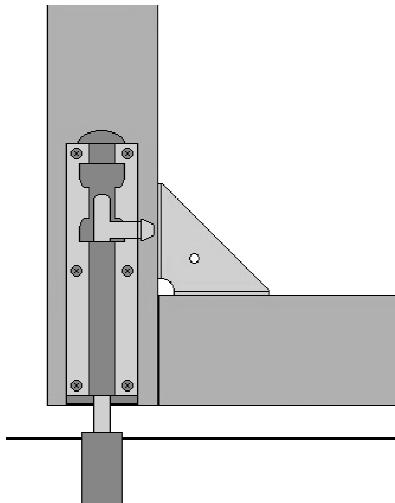


Fig34

A 6 inch tower bolt should be screwed to the bottom of the door and a 300mm long 28mm diameter tube should be knocked into the ground underneath this tower bolt when the door is in the closed position. Making sure not to knock the tube in so far that the tower bolt no longer reaches down into it to hold shut (**Fig34**).

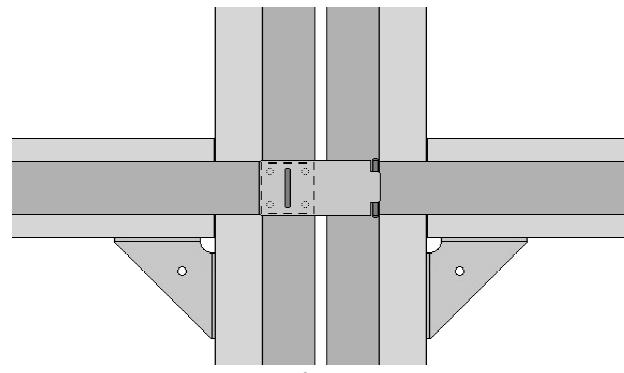


Fig35

DOOR FRAME – HINGED DOORS

4 inch x 2 inch timber is used for the door frame.

It may help to place a string line across the end hoop – This can then be used as a line for the door frame, or just use your eye to line the frame with the end hoop.

The door opening will be approximately 70 inches if using the standard doors supplied with your kit.

Mark the hoop 35 inches each side of centre (this is where the door posts will fix) and dig two holes approximately 8 inches square and 15 inches deep directly below these marks (**Fig36**).

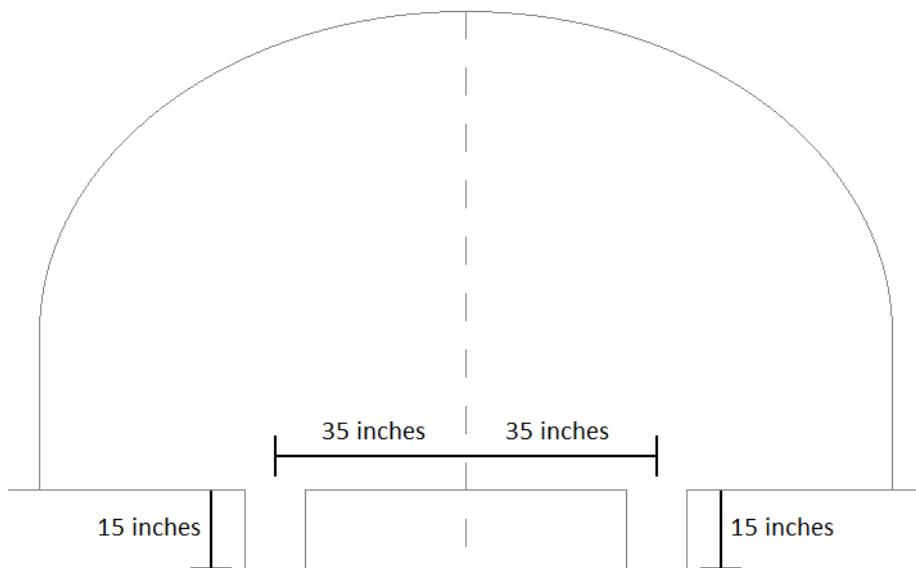


Fig36

Position one of the 12ft door post into one of the holes (preferably the hole on the highest side of the tunnel when on sloping ground) with the inside edge up to the mark on the hoop. Check the post for vertical and mark the timber under the hoop (**Fig37**).



Fig37

Cut the post on this mark.

Re-position the post in the hole. Place a 'P' Clip around the hoop with the leg of the P down the outside face of the post. Drill the post through the 'P' Clip and bolt together using a cross head roofing bolt with a washer under the nut (**Fig38**). Make sure the inside edge of the post is still in line with the mark on the hoop. Tighten and secure the 'P' Clip with a self-drill screw.



Fig38

Making sure the post is vertical, backfill the hole until at ground level.

Hang a door on this post leaving adequate room at the bottom for the door to open without catching (**Fig39**).

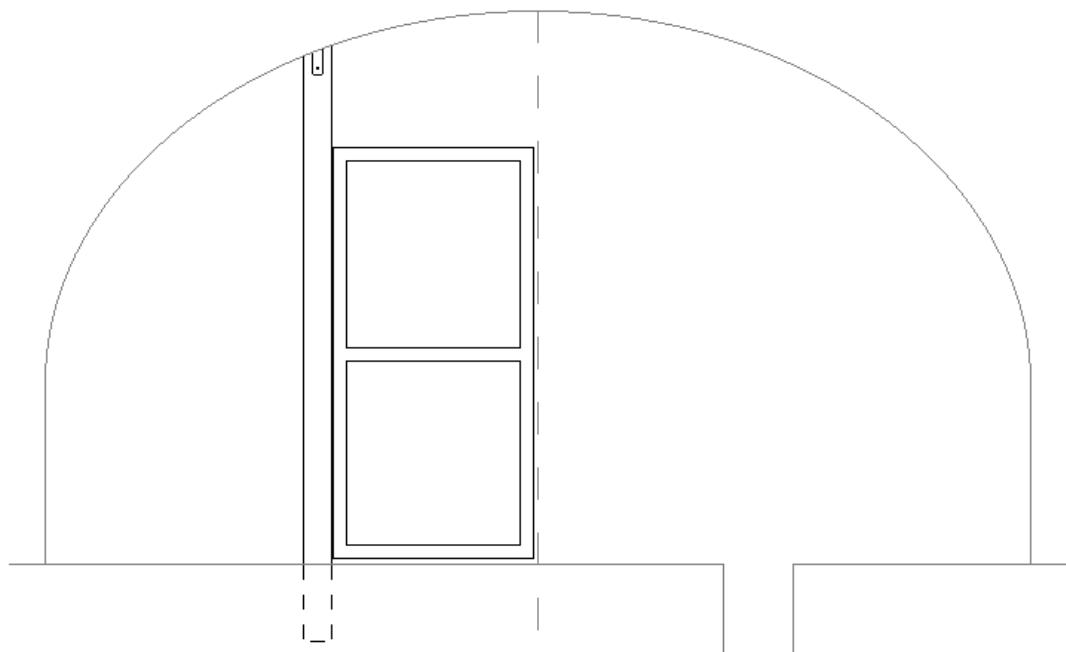


Fig39

Hang the second post using the same method as the first but leave it hanging loose. Hang the second door at a height that coincides with the first door. Adjust the post to get equal spacing between the two doors (use a 6 inch nail or screwdriver as a spacer). When you are happy that the two doors align, tighten and secure the 'P' Clip in place and back fill the hole (**Fig40**).

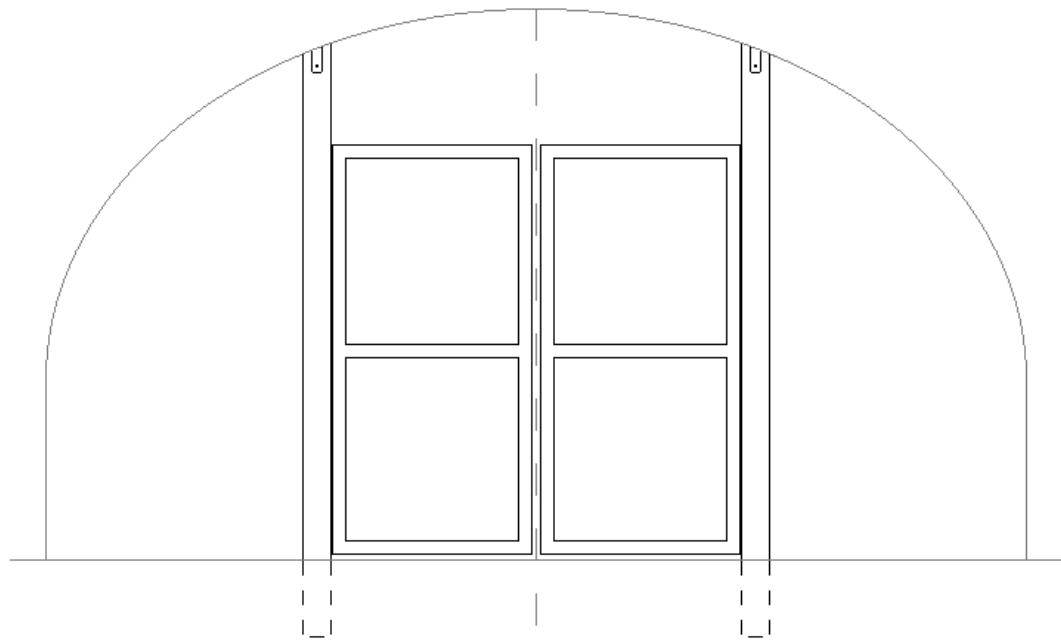


Fig40

The timber lintel supplied should be cut to fit between the posts.

Drill a 5mm hole through the side of each door post 2 inches above the top of the doors. Sit the lintel in place between the door posts and on top of the doors with a 6mm gap between lintel and doors, fix in place with a 6 inch nail through the previously drilled holes (**Fig41**). Nail a nail plate across each joint on the inside of the polytunnel (**Fig42**).



Fig41



Fig42

*****Please note: When placing a polytunnel on a hard base, Angle Brackets should be used to secure the bottom of the Door Posts, see 'Base Plates' section on page 8*****

A lintel stabiliser angles down from the centre ridge to the centre of the lintel (**Fig43**).

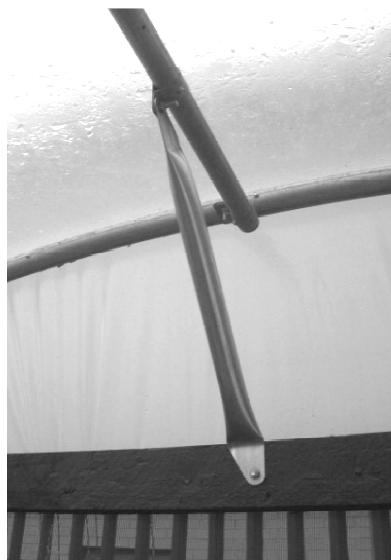


Fig43

Place a 'P' Clip around the centre ridge and loosely bolt the lintel stabiliser to it.

Slide the 'P' Clip along the ridge until the angled end of the stabiliser meets the lintel. Drill a 9mm hole through the hole on the stabiliser and the timber lintel. Bolt the stabiliser to the lintel with an M8 x 75 cup square bolt through the drilled hole (**Fig44**).

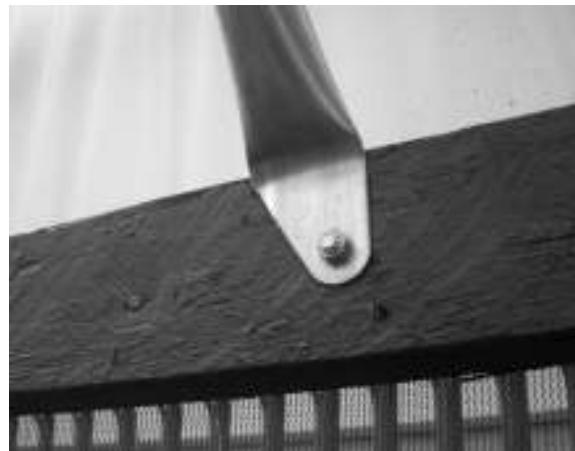


Fig44

Adjust the 'P' Clip along the ridge until the lintel doesn't bow in or out of the polytunnel. Tighten and secure the 'P' Clip with a self drill screw.

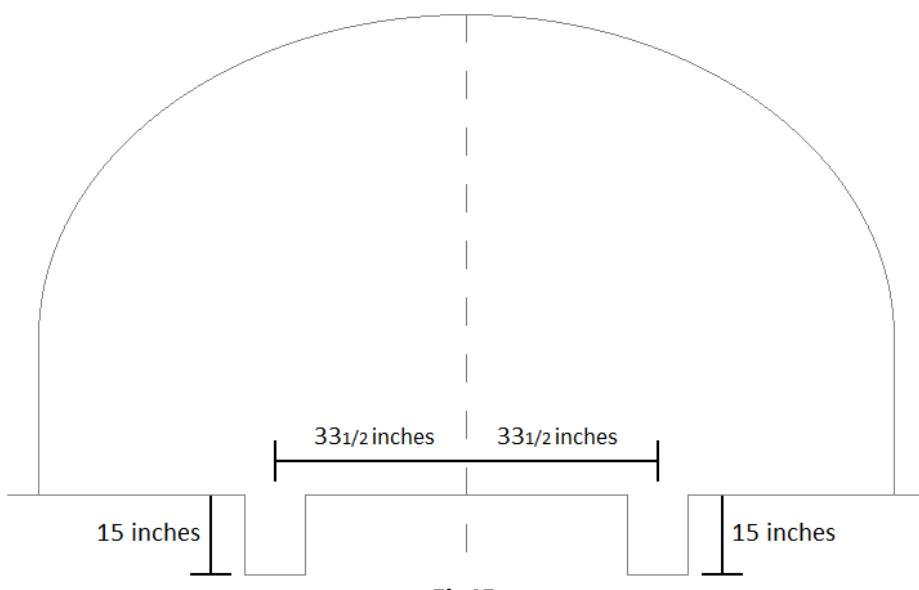
DOOR FRAME – SLIDING DOORS

4 inch x 2 inch timber is used for the door frame.

It may help to place a string line across the end hoop – This can then be used as a line for the door frame, or just use your eye to line the frame with the end hoop.

The door opening will be approximately 67 inches if using the standard doors supplied with your kit.

Mark the hoop $33\frac{1}{2}$ inches each side of centre (this is where the door posts will fix) and dig two holes approximately 8 inches square and 15 inches deep directly below these marks (**Fig45**).



Position one of the 12ft door post into one of the holes (preferably the hole on the highest side of the tunnel when on sloping ground) with the inside edge up to the mark on the hoop. Check the post for vertical and mark the timber under the hoop (**Fig46**).



Fig46

Cut the post on this mark.

Re-position the post in the hole. Place a 'P' Clip around the hoop with the leg of the P down the outside face of the post. Drill the post through the 'P' Clip and bolt together using a cross head roofing bolt with a washer under the nut (**Fig47**). Make sure the inside edge of the post is still in line with the mark on the hoop. Tighten and secure the 'P' Clip with a self-drill screw.



Fig47

Making sure the post is vertical, backfill the hole until at ground level.

Place the second door post in its hole. Mark the post under the hoop and cut on the mark. Hang the post using the same method as used when hanging the first post but leave the 'P' Clip loose. Using the pre-cut timber lintel as a spacer to make sure the posts are 67 inches apart, backfill the hole (**Fig48**).

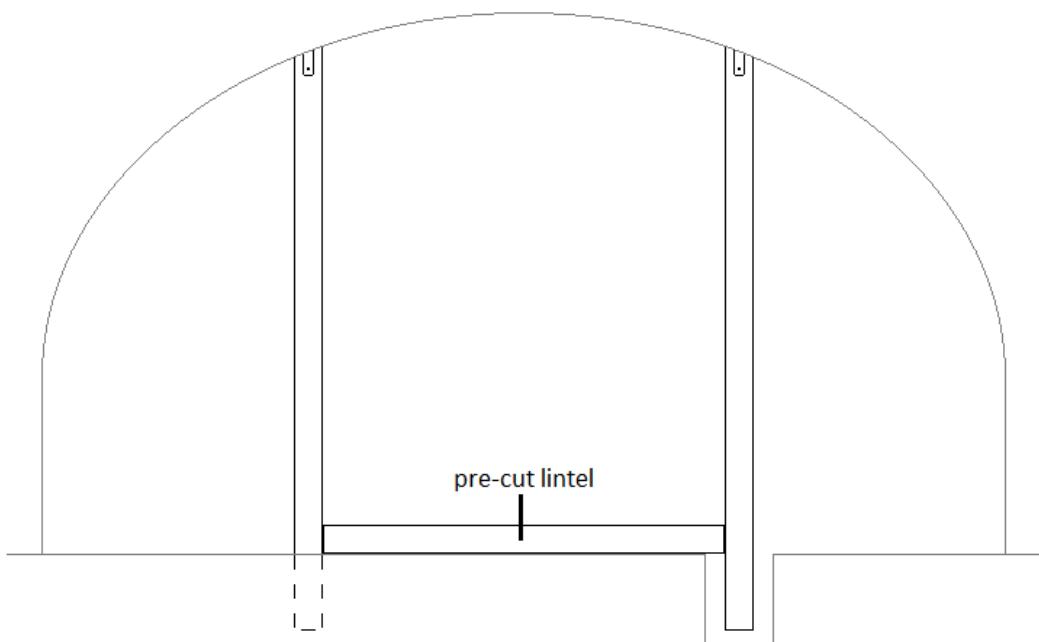


Fig48

It is important that the timber lintel is the correct height so that the door is free to slide without leaving a large gap at the bottom.

The measurement from ground level to the **underside** of the door frame lintel should be 79 inches (**Fig49**) – this will leave a gap of 1 inch under the door.

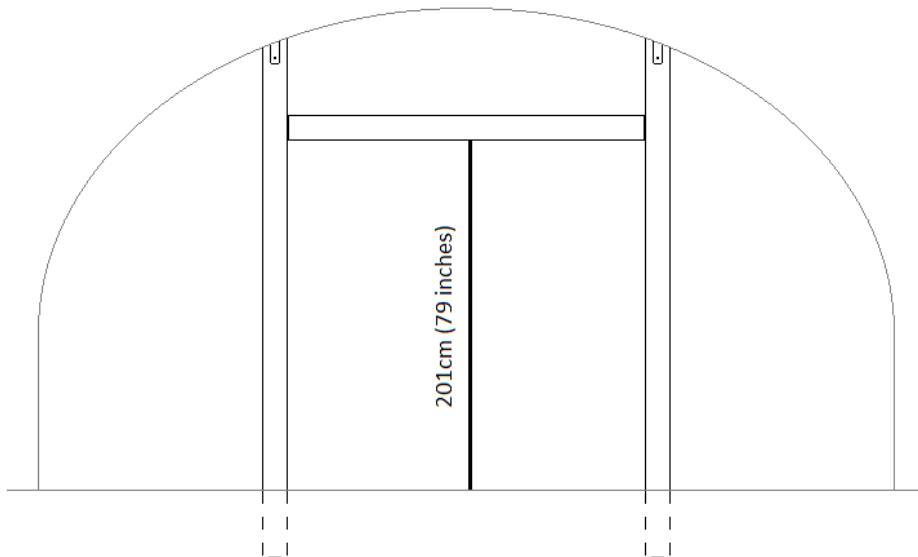


Fig49

Measure 79 inches up from ground level on the fixed door post and make a mark. Drill a 5mm hole through the side of the door post 2 inches above this mark. Holding the lintel so the bottom face is in line with the mark, fix in place with a 6 inch nail through the previously drilled hole (**Fig50**).

Making sure the lintel is level horizontally (a spirit level comes in handy) butt the loose door post up to it and drill another 5mm hole through the post and into the lintel. Fix in place with a 6 inch nail.

Nail a nail plate across each joint on the inside of the polytunnel (**Fig51**).



Fig50



Fig51

You can now fix the second post to the hoop by tightening and secure 'P' Clip to the door rail with a self-drill screw.

*****Please note: When placing a polytunnel on a hard base, Angle Brackets should be used to secure the bottom of the Door Posts, see 'Base Plates' section on page 8*****

A lintel stabiliser angles down from the centre ridge to the centre of the lintel (**Fig52**).

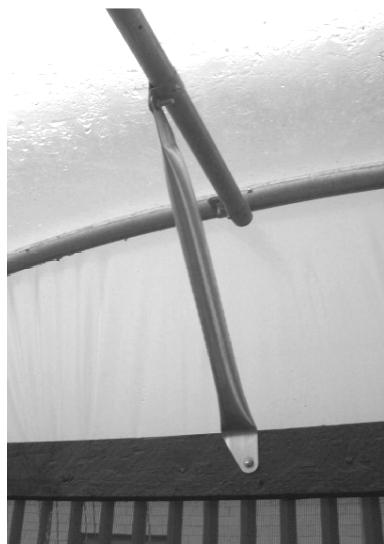


Fig52

Place a 'P' Clip around the centre ridge and loosely bolt the lintel stabiliser to it.

Slide the 'P' Clip along the ridge until the angled end of the stabiliser meets the lintel. Drill a 9mm hole through the hole on the stabiliser and the timber lintel. Bolt the stabiliser to the lintel with an M8 x 75 cup square bolt through the drilled hole (**Fig53**).

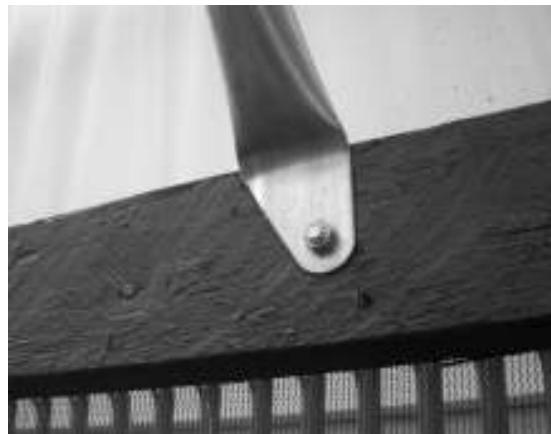


Fig53

Adjust the 'P' Clip along the ridge until the lintel doesn't bow in or out of the polytunnel. Tighten and secure the 'P' Clip with a self drill screw.

TIMBER BASE RAILS

3 inch x 1½ inch timber is used for the timber base rails.

This timber rail goes around the outside of the polytunnel framework at ground level and finishes at the outer posts of the end frames (**Fig54**).

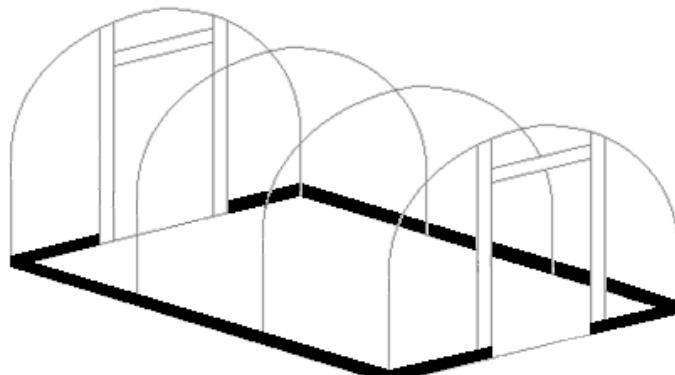


Fig54

The rails which make up the sides of the polytunnel are placed end to end and fixed at each hoop.

At each intermediate hoop a ‘saddle clamp’ is used to fix the timber rails to the hoop (**Fig55**).



Fig55

At the corners a corner bracket should be placed around the hoop and the timber rails bolted through this bracket (**Fig56**).



Fig56

These side timbers should be left overhanging by at least 2 inches at each end. Wherever a joint in the rail occurs, a nail plate should be nailed across the joint on the inside (**Fig57**).



Fig57

Cut a length of timber to fit across the front of each door post and butt up to the overhanging side timber.

To attach the end rail to the door post drill a 9mm hole through the end rail and door post and bolt in place with a 75mm cup bolt with a washer under the nut on the inside (**Fig58**).

If the polytunnel is being placed onto hard standing then drill the 9mm hole through the angle bracket on the inside of the door post and through the end rail. The 75mm bolt then fixes the end rail, door post and angle bracket together.



Fig58

At the outer corners, bolt the timber to the corner bracket (**Fig56 on page 29**).

Nail a 3 inch nail through the side timber and into the end rail and cut off the overhang.

FORMING A REBATE FOR YOUR BASE RAILS

*****PLEASE NOTE: If you are using a Timber Side Rail it is not necessary to create a rebate on the Timber Base Rails as the ventilation net will be secured to the Base Rail adequately with a single batten*****

In order that the polythene cover can be attached easily and securely, a rebate needs to be formed around the Base Rails. To do this a batten is nailed around the top edge of the Base Rails (**Fig59**). Where a batten crosses a joint a nail should be positioned at each side of the joint, this will make the joint more robust.



Fig59

Once you have formed the rebate all the way around from outer post to outer post it is necessary to cut off (at an angle) any rebate that protrudes at the corners (**Fig60**).



Fig60

TIMBER SIDE RAILS AND VENTILATION NET

Timber side rails are identical to timber base rails and should be fixed using the same method (see ‘timber base rail’ section on page 29) but placed **1m** from the ground on the straight side of the polytunnel leg (**Fig61**).

If a ventilation screen kit is to be used then it is required that the side rail runs as level horizontally as possible and there is no more than 800mm between the base rail and side rail (please see ‘ventilation screens for timber base and side rails’ section on page 33), this is so the screen can wind up and down with ease.

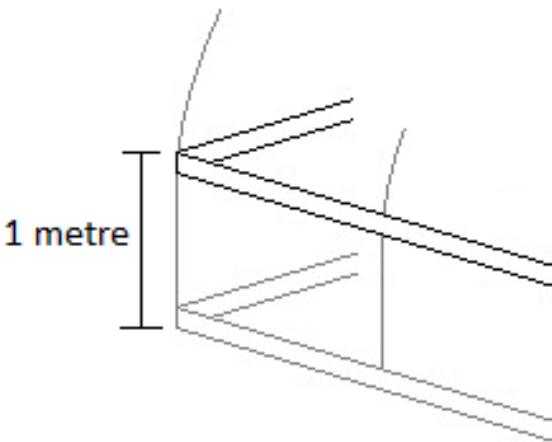


Fig61

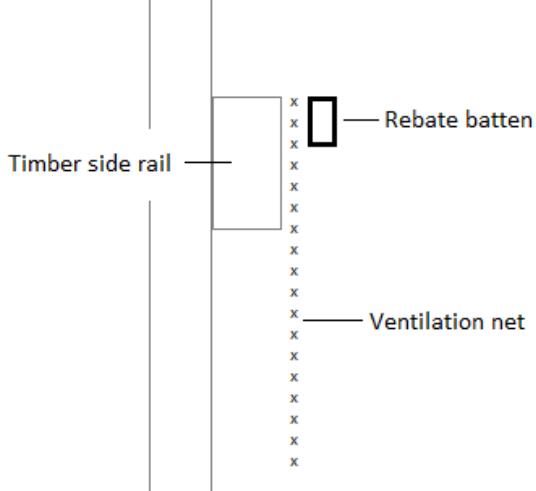


Fig62

The ventilation net should be trapped between the timber side rail and the rebate batten, along the top edge of the side rail (leaving some excess at each end) from outer post to outer post (**Fig62**).

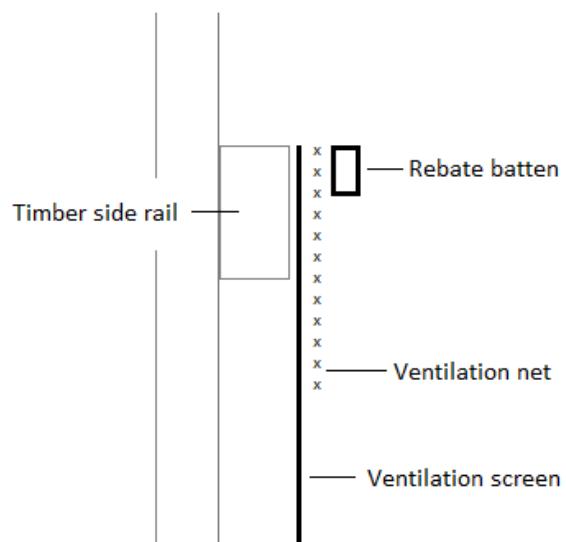


Fig63

PLEASE NOTE: If a ventilation screen kit is being used then the ventilation screen polythene should be placed between the netting and the timber side rail (**Fig63**). The ventilation screen and the netting should only run down the length of the tunnel and not around to the door posts.

With a ventilation screen kit the polythene infill panels should be placed between the side rail and the rebate batten on the ends of the tunnel, and should come around the corners by approximately 24 inches (**Fig64**).



Fig64

VENTILATION SCREENS FOR TIMBER BASE AND SIDE RAILS

Your pack will include an 800mm long piece of timber with an aluminium track screwed in place – this 800mm length can be used to set the gap between the timber base rails and timber side rails.

*****IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THIS GAP IS 800mm*****

This piece of timber and a similar piece without the track attached are the verticals which are placed between the base rail and side rail at each corner at a later stage.

A plate, as shown in the next picture, should be placed behind the Corner Bracket on the end hoops only – the plate on the base rail should point upwards and the plate on the side rail should point downwards. The plate should be on the side of the polytunnel (not the end) and is used later to fix the vertical timbers (**Fig65**).



Fig65

Once the tunnel is covered and the side rail has been lowered back to its original position you can now drill and bolt in place the vertical timbers using the previously mentioned plates (**Fig66**). The aluminium track is screwed to one edge of the timber – this edge of the timber should face down the length of the Polytunnel.

Don't forget to slide the gearbox mechanism into the track before fitting



Fig66

Assemble the 28mm steel lifting tube as a complete length using the self drill screws with the square adaptor at the gearbox end (**Fig67**). Insert the adaptor into the gearbox and cut the tube to fit between the vertical timbers with a little room for movement. Place a plastic end cap in the opposite end to the gearbox to finish it off neatly (**Fig68**). Slot the square adaptor into the gearbox with the steel lifting tube resting on the top of the base rail.

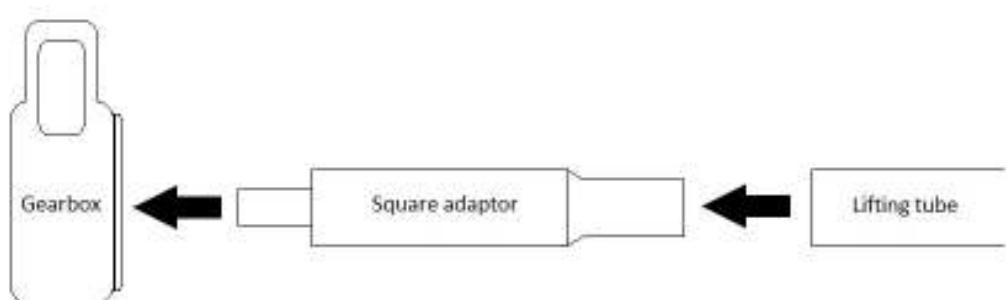


Fig67



Fig68

Trim the polythene screen in line with the ends of the lifting tube and trim off the excess along the ground leaving approximately 1ft of overlap (**Fig69**).

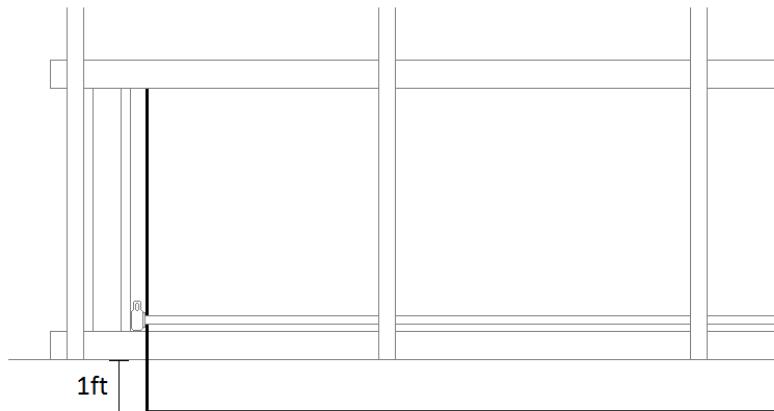


Fig69

Using the plastic 'C' clips provided, clamp the bottom edge of the screen to the tube (**Fig70**). A 'C' clip should be placed approximately every 3ft along the tube.

Place the handle in the gearbox and wind the screen onto the lifting tube (including the excess polythene). If the screen does not roll up parallel, relocate the 'C' clips around the tube until it rolls up correctly (**Fig71**).



Fig70



Fig71

Finally, on the ends of the polytunnel, tension the polythene end panels down to the base rail and out to the door posts, and batten in position (**Fig72**).

Tension the side ventilation net down to the base rails and batten in place.

Finish by battening both the polythene end panels and side ventilation net onto the vertical timbers at each corner.

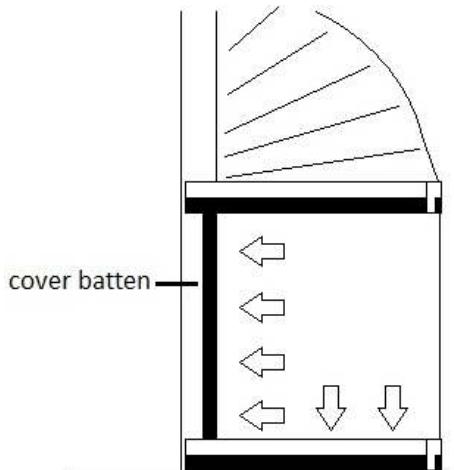


Fig72

ALUMINIUM BASE RAILS

Tools required:

Hacksaw/Angle grinder 3mm Allen key (Supplied)

Always wear a dust mask and eye protection when using an angle grinder

This aluminium rail goes around the outside of the polytunnel framework at ground level, leaving only the door opening (**Fig73**).

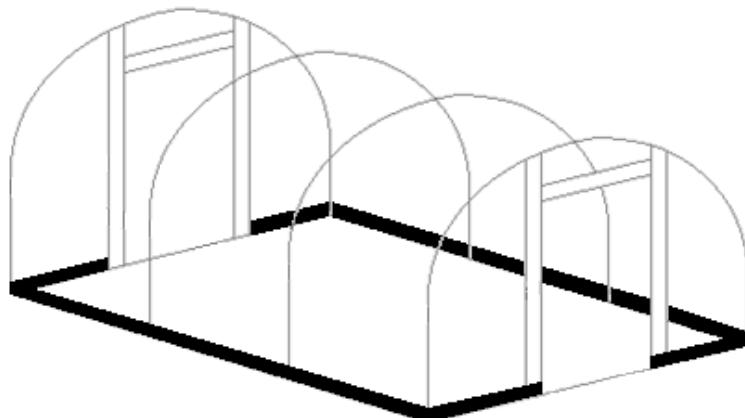


Fig73

The rails which make up the sides of the polytunnel are made up of a 3ft starter piece and 12ft extensions (tunnels of certain lengths will also have a 6ft extension). These aluminium sections are placed end to end and fixed at each hoop.

At each intermediate hoop a 'saddle clamp' is used to fix the aluminium rails to the hoop (**Fig74**).

*****Please note: the bolts for these clips must be slid into the aluminium rail from the end*****

At the corners a corner bracket should be placed around the hoop and the aluminium rails bolted through this bracket (**Fig75**).



Fig74

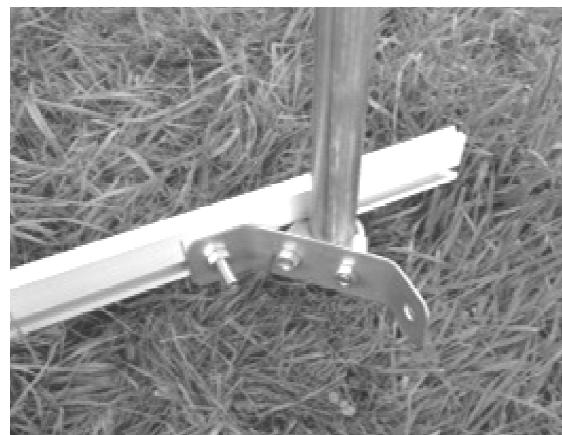


Fig75

Wherever a joint in the rail occurs, a joiner is used to fix the two aluminium lengths together (**Fig76**). The grub screws for these joiners are tightened into the aluminium sections using the Allen key supplied. These joiners must be inserted as you add each section of base rail.

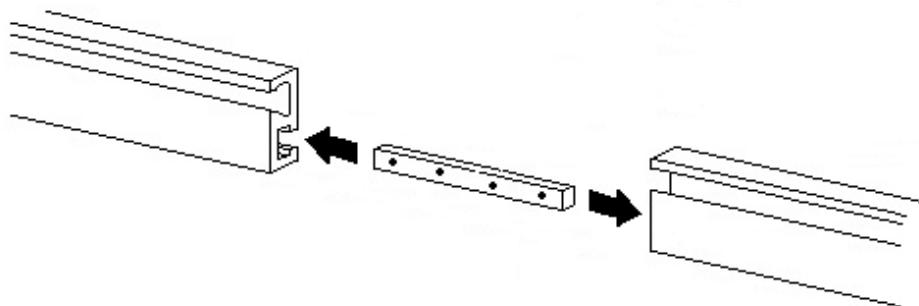


Fig76

Cut a 7ft length of aluminium (with either an angle grinder or a hacksaw) to fit across the front of each door post and butt up to the overhanging side rail.

To attach the end rail to the door post drill a 9mm hole through the end rail and door post and bolt in place with a 65mm hex bolt with a washer under the nut on the inside (**Fig77**).

If the polytunnel is being placed onto hard standing then drill the 9mm hole through the angle bracket on the inside of the door post. The 65mm bolt then fixes the end rail, door post and angle bracket together.

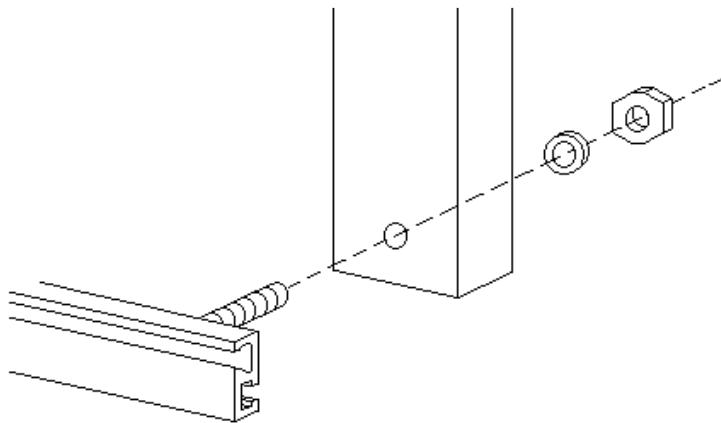


Fig77

Bolt the opposite end of the end rail to the corner bracket and cut off the overhang on the side rail. Make sure to smooth off any sharp corners to avoid the cover splitting at these points.

*****PLEASE NOTE: if a ventilation screen is being used then the base rail will require spacing out, see 'ventilation screens for aluminium base and side rails' section on page 39*****

ALUMINIUM SIDE RAILS AND VENTILATION NET

Tools required:

Hacksaw/Angle grinder 3mm Allen key (Supplied)

Always wear a dust mask and eye protection when using an angle grinder

Aluminium side rails are fitted identically to aluminium base rails and should be fixed using the same method (see ‘aluminium base rail’ section on page 36) but placed **1m** from the ground on the straight side of the polytunnel leg (**Fig78**). The only difference being that instead of a single aluminium grip rail, a **DOUBLE** aluminium grip rail is used.

If a ventilation screen kit is to be used then it is required that the side rail runs as level horizontally as possible and there is no more than 800mm between the base rail and side rail. It is also required that the side rail is spaced out from the tunnel (please see ‘ventilation screens for aluminium base and side rails’ section on page 39), this is so the screen can wind up and down with ease.

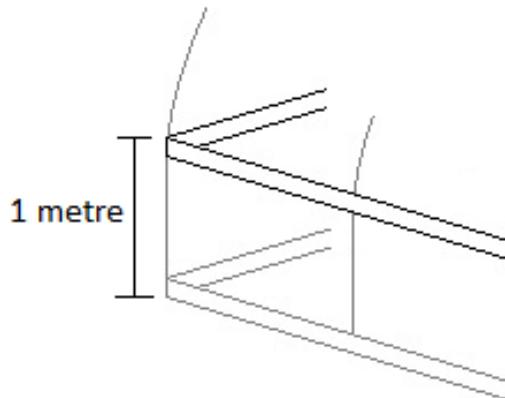


Fig78

VENTILATION SCREENS FOR ALUMINIUM BASE AND SIDE RAILS

Tools required:

Rubber hammer

Your pack will include an 800mm long piece of double grip rail with an aluminium track bolted in place – this 800mm length should be used to set the gap between the base rails and side rails.

*****IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THIS GAP IS 800mm*****

This piece of aluminium and a similar piece without the track attached are the verticals which are placed between the base rail and side rail at each corner at a later stage.

When assembling the base rail and side rail it is necessary to space them out from the hoops to make room for the vent screen.

On the aluminium base/side rails this is done by placing plastic spacers on every bolt between the fixings and the Rails (**Fig79**). 25mm spacers are used for every intermediate hoop, and 35mm spacers are used for the end hoops.

Washers are placed either side of the spacers on the bolts, and an extra saddle clamp is used on every intermediate hoop (**Fig80**).

On the end hoops, a flat plate should be placed over the bolt, between the spacer and the aluminium rail. The plate should be on the side of the polytunnel (not the end) and is used later to fix the verticals (**Fig79**). The plate on the base rail should point upwards and the plate on the side rail should point downwards.



Fig79



Fig80

After raising the side rail and fitting the cover, push the side rails back down to their original position.

You can now bolt in place the verticals using the previously mentioned plates (**Fig79**).

Make sure the aluminium track faces down the length of the tunnel.

Slide the gearbox into the track and insert a self drill screw approximately 5mm in from each end of the track to stop the gearbox from coming out (**Fig81**).

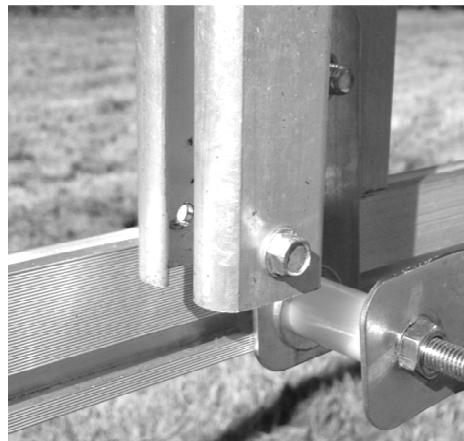


Fig81

The ventilation screen and the ventilation net are both fixed into the bottom cover slot down the length of the side rail, between the verticals.

The screen is to be placed in the slot first and then the net on top of it. Use the **BLACK** plastic 'U' profiles to fix these and NOT the grey profiles (**Fig82**).

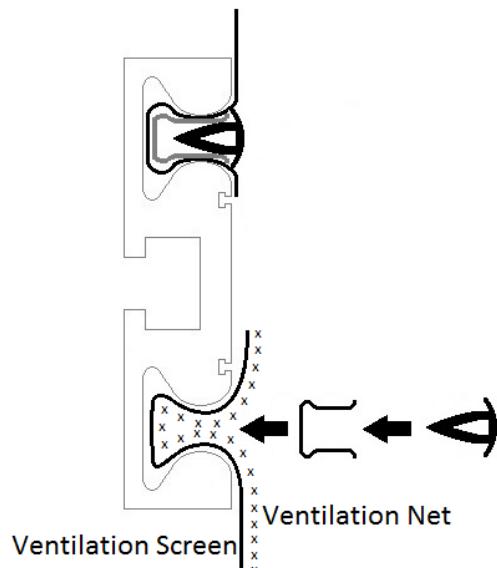


Fig82

Assemble the 28mm steel lifting tube as a complete length using the self drill screws with the square adaptor at the gearbox end (**Fig83**). Insert the adaptor into the gearbox and cut the tube to fit between the vertical timbers with a little room for movement. Place a plastic end cap in the opposite end to the gearbox to finish it off neatly (**Fig84**). Slot the square adaptor into the gearbox with the steel lifting tube resting on the top of the base rail.

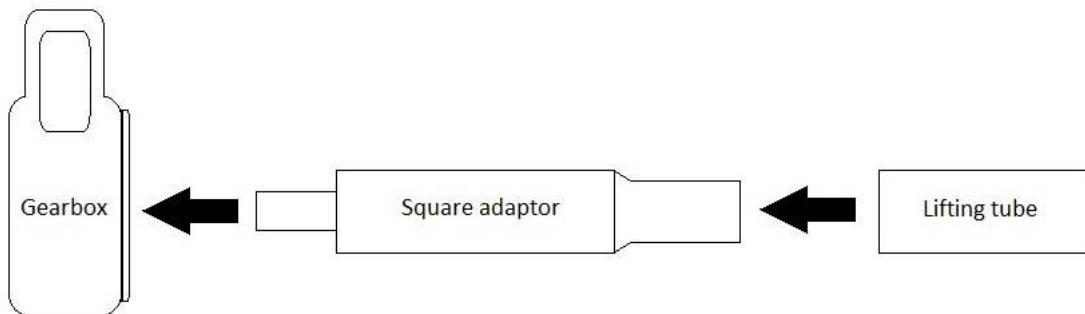


Fig83



Fig84

Trim the polythene screen in line with the ends of the lifting tube and trim off the excess along the ground leaving approximately 1ft of overlap (**Fig85**).

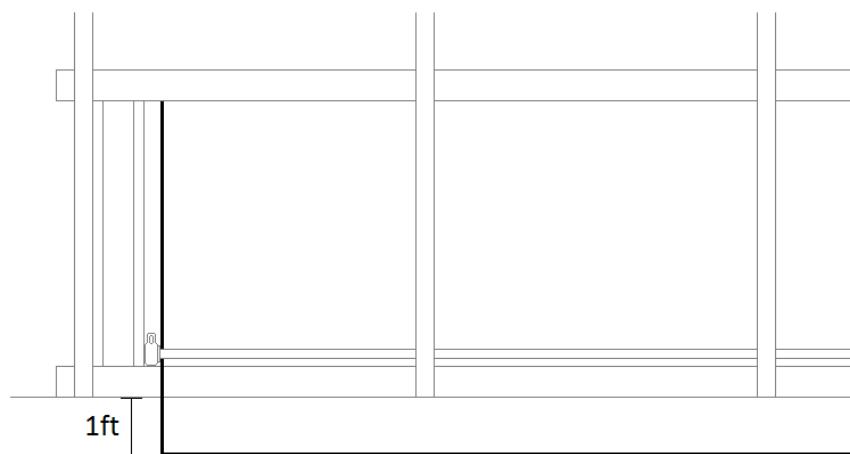


Fig85

Using the plastic 'C' clips provided, clamp the bottom edge of the screen to the tube (**Fig86**). A 'C' clip should be placed approximately every 3ft along the tube.
 Place the handle in the gearbox and wind the screen onto the lifting tube (including the excess polythene). If the screen does not roll up parallel, relocate the 'C' clips around the tube until it rolls up correctly (**Fig87**).



Fig86



Fig87

Tension the ventilation net down to the base rails and out to the verticals, using **Grey** plastic 'U' profiles to fix in place.

Insert plastic 'T' profiles into all the 'U' profiles used.

With your order you will also have received polythene panels for each corner. Using the **Grey** plastic 'U' profiles fit these panels into the bottom cover slot of the side rail from the door posts at each end of the tunnel out to and around the corner to the verticals. Tension the panels down to the base rail and fit in place using a **GREY** plastic 'U' profile. Next tension the end panels out to the door posts and the verticals, using batten for the door posts and 'U' profiles for the verticals, fix in place (**Fig88**).

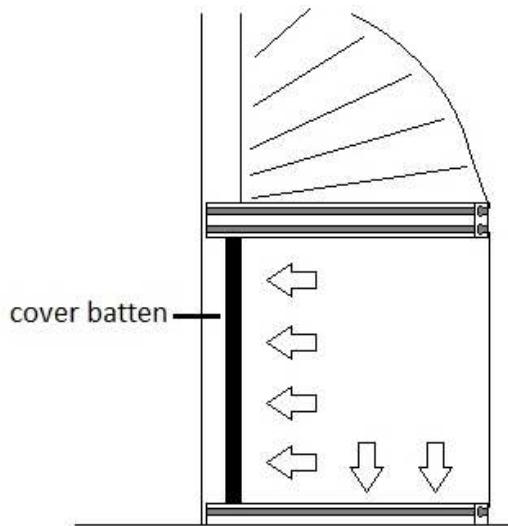


Fig88

VENTILATION SCREENS FOR TIMBER, ALUMINIUM COMBINATION

Tools required:

Rubber hammer

Your pack will include an 800mm long piece of timber with an aluminium track screwed in place – this 800mm length should be used to set the gap between the base rails and side rails.

*****IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THIS GAP IS 800mm*****

This piece of timber and a similar piece without the track attached are the verticals which are placed between the base rail and side rail at each corner at a later stage.

On the timber base/side rail a plate, as shown in the next picture, should be placed behind the Corner Bracket on the end hoops only – if the plate is on the base rail it should point upwards and if on the side rail it should point downwards. The plate should be on the side of the polytunnel (not the end) and is used later to fix the vertical timbers (**Fig89**).



Fig89

When an aluminium rail is being used it is necessary to space it out from the hoops to make room for the vent screen.

This is done by placing plastic spacers on every bolt between the fixings and the Rail (**Fig90**). 25mm spacers are used for every intermediate hoop, and 35mm spacers are used for the end hoops.

Washers are placed either side of the spacers on the bolts, and an extra saddle clamp is used on every intermediate hoop (**Fig91**).

On the end hoops, a flat plate should be placed over the bolt, between the spacer and the corner bracket. The plate should be on the side of the polytunnel (not the end) and is used later to fix the verticals (**Fig90**). If the plate is on the base rail it should point upwards and if on the side rail it should point downwards.



Fig90

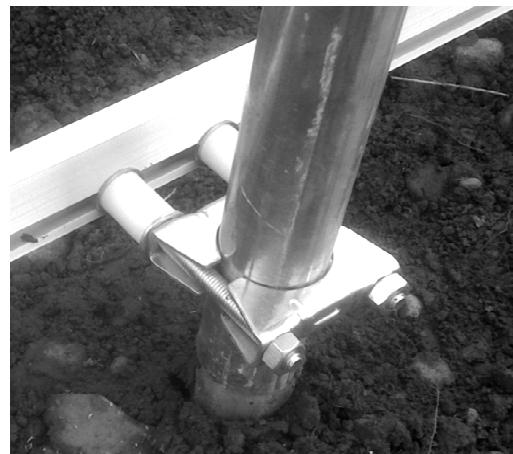


Fig91

After raising the side rails and fitting the cover, push the side rails back down to their original position.

You can now bolt in place the verticals using the previously mentioned plates (**Fig89 & Fig90**).

The aluminium track is screwed to one edge of the timber – this edge of the timber should face down the length of the polytunnel.

Slide the gearbox into the track and insert a self drill screw approximately 5mm in from each end of the track to stop the gearbox from coming out (**Fig92**).



Fig92



Fig93

When using aluminium side rails you must now fit your polythene infill panels into the bottom cover slot of the side rail. These should go from the outer post of the door frame out to and around the corner to the verticals. Use the **Grey** plastic 'U' profiles to fix the panels into the side rail (**Fig93**).

Next fix the ventilation screen and ventilation net into the bottom cover slot of the side rail, but only down the length of the tunnel corner to corner. The screen is to be placed in the slot first and then the net on top of it. Use the **BLACK** plastic 'U' profiles to fix these and NOT the grey profiles (**Fig94**).

Once all the plastic 'U' profiles have been inserted, secure them by inserting a plastic 'T' profile into them (**Fig98**).

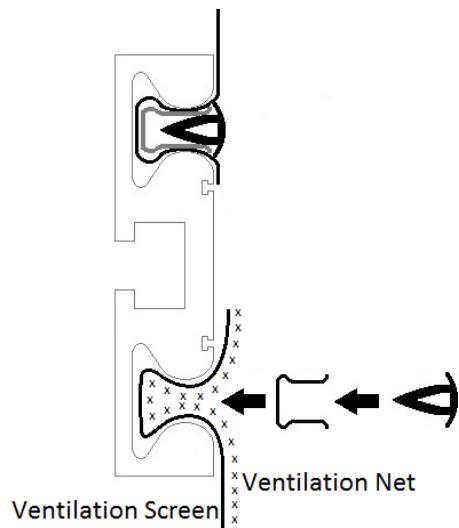


Fig94

Assemble the 28mm steel lifting tube as a complete length using the self drill screws with the square adaptor at the gearbox end (**Fig95**). Insert the adaptor into the gearbox and cut the tube to fit between the vertical timbers with a little room for movement. Place a plastic end cap in the opposite end to the gearbox to finish it off neatly (**Fig96**). Slot the square adaptor into the gearbox with the steel lifting tube resting on the top of the base rail.

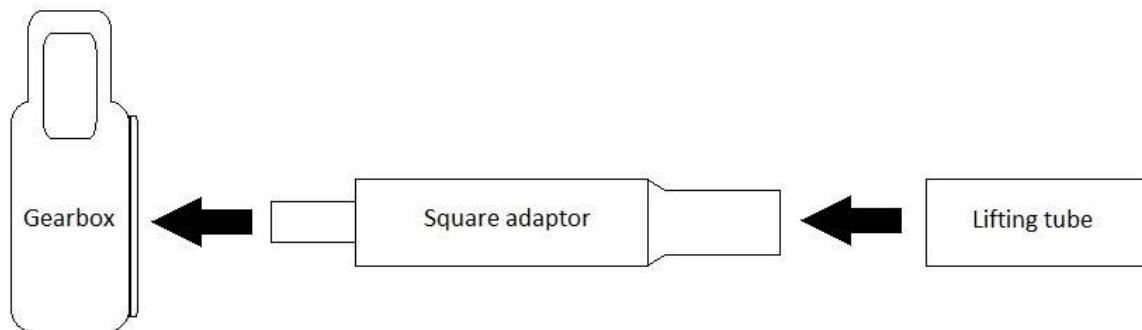


Fig95



Fig96

Trim the polythene screen in line with the ends of the lifting tube and trim off the excess along the ground leaving approximately 1ft of overlap (**Fig97**).

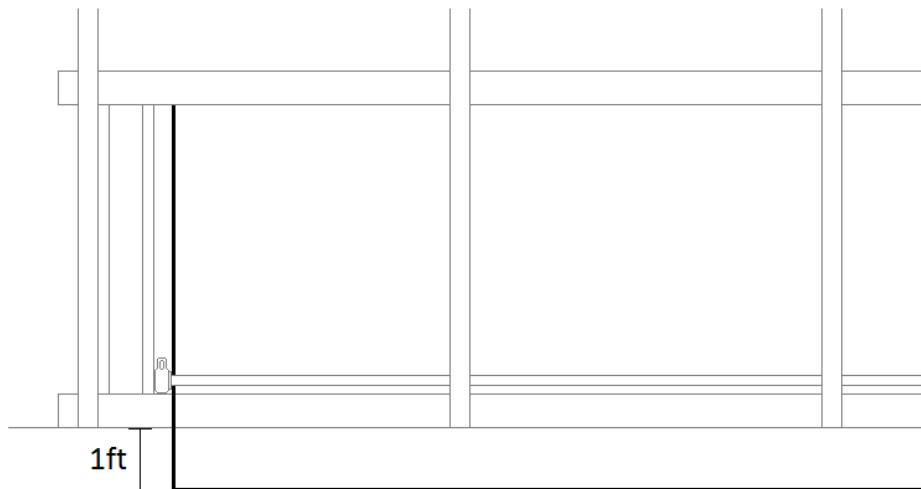


Fig97

Using the plastic 'C' clips provided, clamp the bottom edge of the screen to the tube (**Fig98**). A 'C' clip should be placed approximately every 3ft along the tube.

Place the handle in the gearbox and wind the screen onto the lifting tube (including the excess polythene). If the screen does not roll up parallel, relocate the 'C' clips around the tube until it rolls up correctly (**Fig99**).



Fig98



Fig99

Tension the ventilation net and infill panels down to the base rail and depending on which base rail option you have chosen (timber or aluminium) either batten in place or fix using the **Grey 'U'** and **'T'** profiles.

Next tension the net and infill panels out to the verticals and outer posts, and batten in place (**Fig100**).



Fig100

FORMING A REBATE FOR THE DOOR FRAME

In order to fix the cover around the door frame and give it the necessary strength to remain held in position under extreme weather, it is trapped in a rebate which must be formed around the outside edge of the door frame with 19mm x 38mm battens (**Fig101**). These battens should be cut and nailed up each leg and across the lintel to the outside edge (nails spaced at 9 inch).

The cover then comes over this batten and is trapped in place by another batten nailed to the door frame up against the first batten.

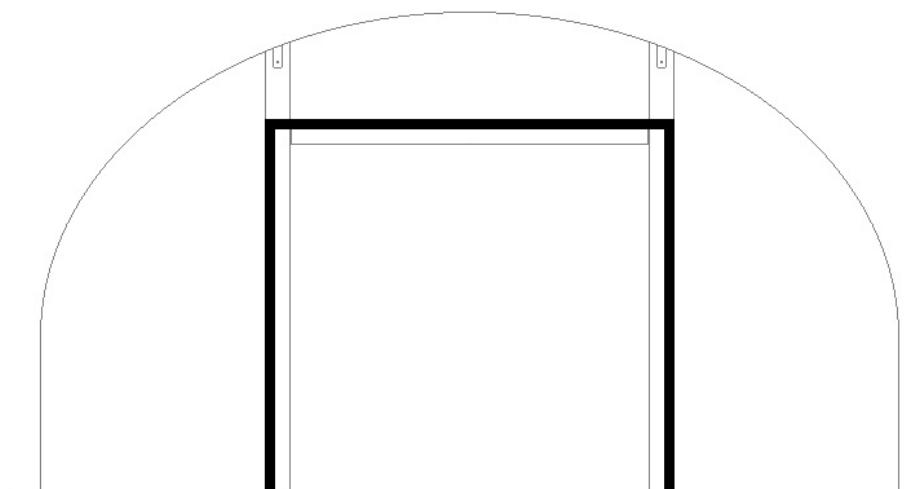


Fig101

FINAL FIX

Check the structure all around for alignment and positioning of all the bars. If you are happy, all joints and 'P' Clips can now be secured with a self drill screw (**Fig102**). In some cases this may be a combined fix of both joint and 'P' Clip. These screws are held in the nut driver provided and, in the case of the 'P' Clips, use one of the two small holes as a starter point for the screw (**Fig103**). Keep all screws to the inside of the polytunnel, away from where the polythene cover may rub.

*****The only joints that should not be secured at this stage are the hoops onto the foundations, this joint is secured once the cover has been completed and tensioned*****



Fig102



Fig103

ANTI HOT SPOT TAPE

This is a self adhesive foam tape which is placed over each hoop from the base rail/side rail on one side, to the base rail/side rail on the opposite side. Anti Hot Spot Tape should be used just prior to covering your polytunnel.

On all of the hoops the Anti Hot Spot Tape runs over the centre of the hoop (**Fig104**). On the end hoops an extra length of tape should be placed on the front face in order to protect the polythene cover as it stretches around the hoop to the door frame (**Fig105**).



Fig104



Fig105

COVERING THE POLYTUNNEL

Timber base rail option:

TOP TIP: Nail any battens up prior to covering the polytunnel as this will speed up the job of getting the cover secure before any gusts of wind arise. **Don't allow the point of the nails to protrude through the batten.**

On any sides where base rails are being used without side rails, loosen the clamps holding the base rail to the hoops. Raise the base rails by 2 - 3 inches and retighten the clamps.

Roll the cover out along the side of the polytunnel after checking and clearing the ground of sharp objects.

ONLY ROLL OUT YOUR COVER ON A CALM DAY AS YOU ARE EFFECTIVELY OPENING A LARGE SAIL.

This Thermal Anti Drip polythene must be placed with the Anti Drip side facing inside the polytunnel. The word "INSIDE" is written within the elephant logo and you should be able to read this when stood inside the polytunnel (**Fig106**).

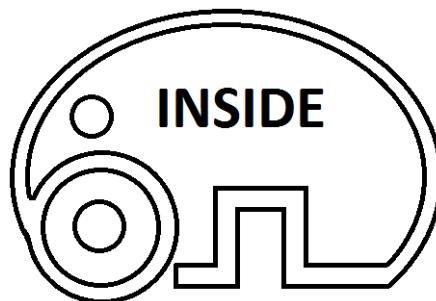


Fig106

With one person at each end, hold the edge of the sheet which, when pulled over the framework, will ensure the correct side of the polythene is on the inside of the polytunnel. Stretch the sheet tight along the length of the polytunnel and walk to the opposite side of the structure, taking the sheet over the framework and being careful not to snag the sheet on any protrusions (**Fig107**).

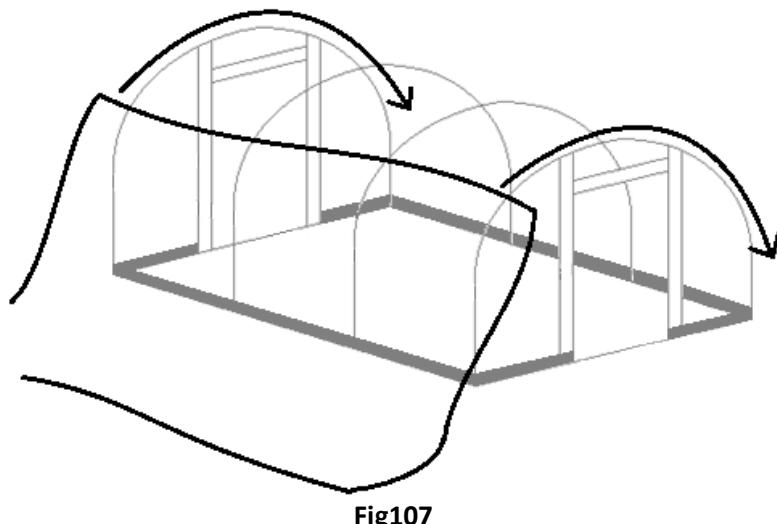


Fig107

The polythene is very strong and resistant to tearing so don't be afraid to pull it as hard as you can, but it is advisable to grip the polythene only around the edges as in the event of damage this area will be trimmed off.

Centralise the sheet along the width and length of the polytunnel – You will find that the sheet will not reach to the ground at the ends, but this is correct and there is no need to worry (**Fig108**).



Fig108

- **STEP 1:** Cut a 19mm x 38mm batten to fit across the top of the door frame and end frame between the outer battens that form the rebate. Starting at one end of the polytunnel, trap the polythene with this batten pressed tight against the rebate batten. The polythene should be smoothed out 4 inches either side of the lintel centre and the batten nailed in place along this 8 inch length only (**Fig109**).

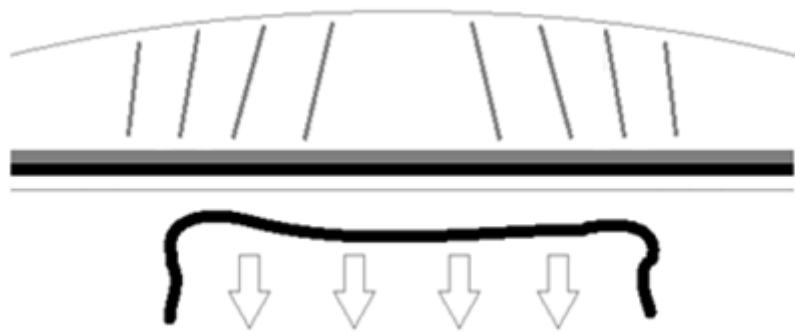


Fig109

At the opposite end of the polytunnel the same method of fixing should be used, but this time the polythene should be pulled along the length of the polytunnel as tight as possible before nailing the batten in position.

- **STEP 2:** Tension the polythene down to the base rail on one side, starting in the middle – This is best done with one person at a hoop either side of centre. Do not over tension, but when the cover is smooth from the ridge down to the base rail batten the cover to the rail tight up to the rebate. Using this method, work your way out to the ends. Repeat this on the second side but this time get as much tension as possible into the cover (**Fig 110**).

*****Make sure to pull the cover along the length of the tunnel as well as down to the base rail, this will mean the cover will not dip between the hoops too much*****



Fig110

- **STEP 3:** With just the four corners and the door frames left, it will now be necessary to cut the polythene at the corners, but ONLY below the base/side rails, to allow the cover to come smoothly around the ends (**Fig111**). It is important that the cover is cut in line with the end of the tunnel, **NOT** the length.

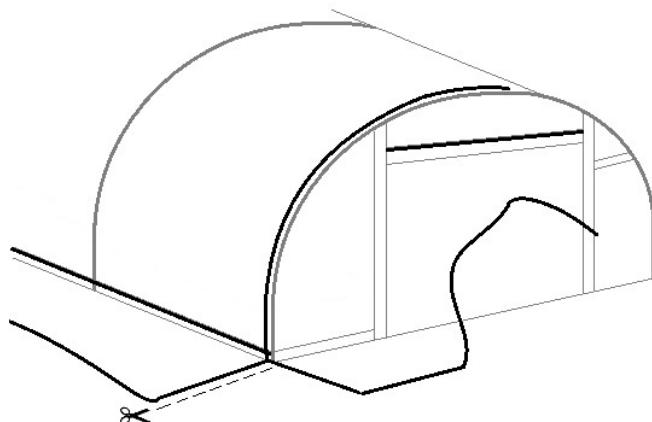


Fig111

- **STEP 3:** Starting at the lintel, grip the polythene and, while pulling tightly, twist the wrist to create a selection of pleats working out to the Door Post, nailing the batten as you go (**Fig112**). Repeat this same method down each door post (**Fig113**).



Fig112



Fig113

You should have run out of pleats by the time you reach the level of the straight side after which the polythene should form a smooth flat panel (**Fig114**).

Tension the cover down to the base rails at each corner and fix with a batten.



Fig114

- **STEP 4:** Loosen the clamps holding the base rails to the hoops and push them back down to ground level. Retighten the clamps.

Now the cover has been tensioned and the clamps have been retightened and secured it is **IMPORTANT** to secure the hoops to the foundation tubes using a self drill screw located approximately 3cm away from the joint.

Trim off the excess polythene around the outside of the polytunnel (**Fig115**).



Fig115

COVERING THE POLYTUNNEL

TIMBER SIDE RAIL OPTION:

The clamps holding the timber side rails to the hoops should be loosened and the side rail raised by 2 - 3 inches. Retighten the clamps. Do the same with the base rails on any sides of the polytunnel where side rails aren't used.

Cover the polytunnel using exactly the same method as for timber base rails (**page 49**) but fix to the timber side rail.

Once the cover is fitted, loosen the clamps holding the side rail to the hoops and push the side rail base down to its starting position. Retighten the clamps.

Now the cover has been tensioned and the clamps have been retightened and secured it is **IMPORTANT** to secure the hoops to the foundation tubes using a self drill screw located approximately 3cm away from the joint.

Trim off the excess polythene around the outside of the polytunnel (**Fig116**).

Tension the ventilation net down to the base rail and depending on which base rail option you have chosen (timber or aluminium) either batten in place or fix using the Grey 'U' and 'T' profiles (**Fig117**). Next tension the net out to the door posts, and batten in place.



Fig116



Fig117

*****When a side ventilation screen is being used please see either 'ventilation screen for timber base and side rails' section on page 33 or 'ventilation screen for timber, aluminium combination' on page 43, depending on which options have been chosen, to see how to fix your netting and infill panels*****

COVERING THE POLYTUNNEL

Tools required:

Rubber hammer

Aluminium base rail option:

TOP TIP: Nail any battens up prior to covering the polytunnel as this will speed up the job of getting the cover secure before any gusts of wind arise. **Don't allow the point of the nails to protrude through the batten.**

On any sides where base rails are being used without side rails, loosen the clamps holding the base rail to the hoops. Raise the base rails by 2 - 3 inches and retighten the clamps.

Roll the cover out along the side of the polytunnel after checking and clearing the ground of sharp objects.

ONLY ROLL OUT YOUR COVER ON A CALM DAY AS YOU ARE EFFECTIVELY OPENING A LARGE SAIL.

This Thermal Anti Drip polythene must be placed with the Anti Drip side facing inside the polytunnel. The word "INSIDE" is written within the elephant logo and you should be able to read this when stood inside the Polytunnel (**Fig118**).

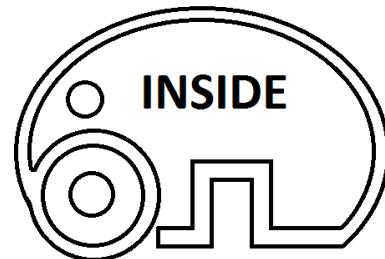


Fig118

With one person at each end, hold the edge of the sheet which, when pulled over the framework, will ensure the correct side of the polythene is on the inside of the polytunnel. Stretch the sheet tight along the length of the polytunnel and walk to the opposite side of the structure, taking the sheet over the framework and being careful not to snag the sheet on any protrusions (**Fig119**).

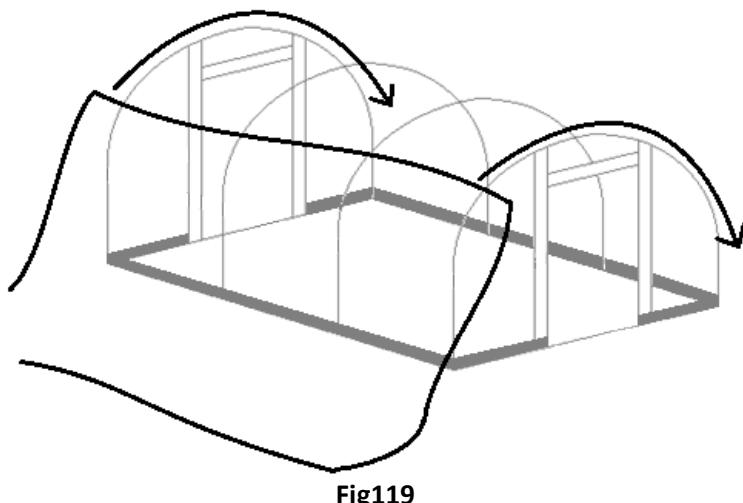


Fig119

The polythene is very strong and resistant to tearing so don't be afraid to pull it as hard as you can, but it is advisable to grip the polythene only around the edges as in the event of damage this area will be trimmed off.

Centralise the sheet along the width and length of the polytunnel – You will find that the sheet will not reach to the ground at the ends, but this is correct and there is no need to worry (**Fig120**).



Fig120

- **STEP 1:** Cut a 19mm x 38mm batten to fit across the top of the door frame and end frame between the outer battens that form the rebate. Starting at one end of the polytunnel, trap the polythene with this batten pressed tight against the rebate batten. The polythene should be smoothed out 4 inches either side of the lintel centre and the batten nailed in place along this 8 inch length only (**Fig121**).

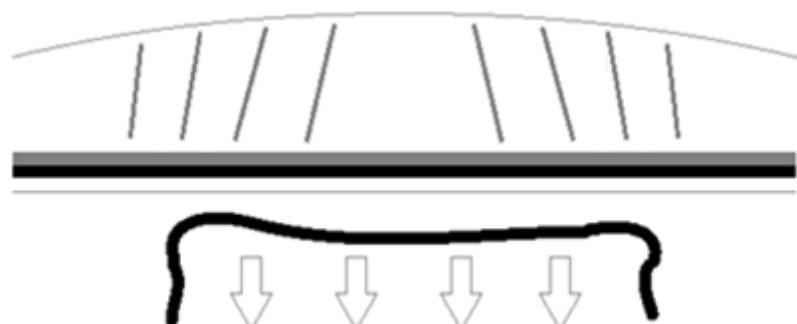


Fig121

At the opposite end of the polytunnel the same method of fixing should be used, but this time the polythene should be pulled along the length of the polytunnel as tight as possible before nailing the batten in position.

- **STEP 2:** Tension the polythene down to the base rail on one side starting in the middle – This is best done with one person at a hoop either side of centre (**Fig122**). Do not over tension, but when the cover is smooth from the ridge down to the rail, insert one of the plastic 'U' profiles into the cover slot on the rail (**Fig123**). A rubber hammer is preferred for this job as standard metal ones may crack the plastic profile.

Work your way out to the ends using this method.

Once the cover has been fitted with 'U' profiles down the full length of the polytunnel, insert plastic 'T' profiles into the 'U' profiles to secure in place.

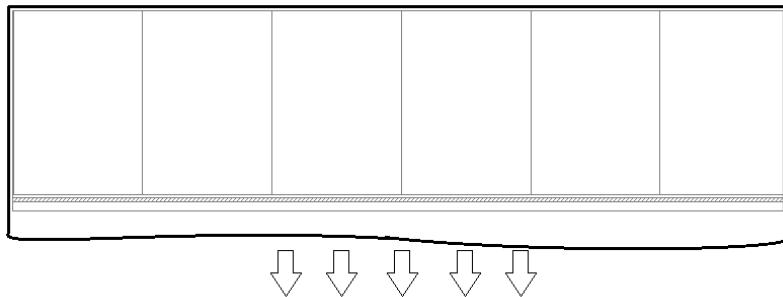


Fig122

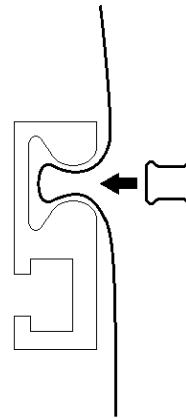


Fig123

Repeat this operation on the opposite side of the polytunnel, starting in the middle and working out – only this time get as much tension into the cover as possible. It is acceptable to grip the cover below the base/side rails to achieve the correct tension.

*****Make sure to pull the cover along the length of the tunnel as well as down to the base rail, this will mean the cover will not dip between the hoops too much*****

*****It is useful to push the cover into the cover slot before inserting the plastic 'U' profile as it eliminates the chance of slicing the cover*****

- **STEP 3:** With just the four corners and door posts left, it will now be necessary to cut the polythene at the corners, but ONLY below the base rails, to allow the cover to come smoothly around the ends (**Fig124**). It is important that the cover is cut in line with the end of the tunnel, **NOT** the length.

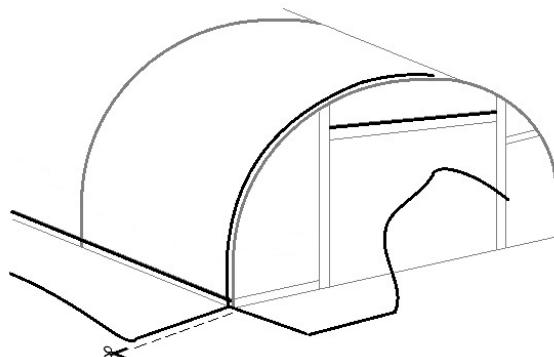


Fig124

- **STEP 3:** Starting at the lintel, grip the polythene and, while pulling tightly, twist the wrist to create a selection of pleats working out to the Door Post, nailing the batten as you go (**Fig125**). Repeat this same method down each door post (**Fig126**).



Fig125



Fig126

You should have run out of pleats by the time you reach the level of the straight side after which the polythene should form a smooth flat panel (**Fig127**).

Tension the cover down to the base rails at each corner and fix with 'U' and 'T' profiles.



Fig127

- **STEP 4:** Loosen the clamps holding the base rails to the hoops and push them back down to ground level. Retighten the clamps.

Now the cover has been tensioned and the clamps have been retightened and secured it is **IMPORTANT** to secure the hoops to the foundation tubes using a self drill screw located approximately 3cm away from the joint.

Trim off the excess polythene around the outside of the polytunnel (**Fig128**).



Fig128

COVERING THE POLYTUNNEL

Tools required:

Rubber hammer

ALUMINIUM SIDE RAIL OPTION:

The clamps holding the aluminium side rails to the hoops should be loosened and the side rail raised by 2 - 3 inches. Retighten the clamps. Do the same with the base rails on any sides of the polytunnel where side rails aren't used.

Cover the polytunnel using exactly the same method as for aluminium base rails ([page 54](#)) but fix to the aluminium side rail.

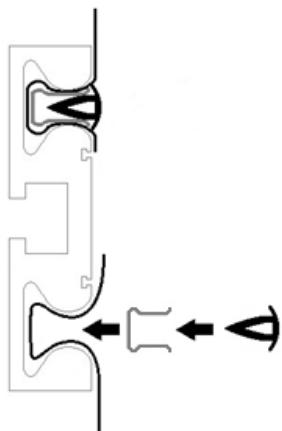
Once the cover is fitted, loosen the clamps holding the side rail to the hoops and push the side rail base down to its starting position. Retighten the clamps.

Now the cover has been tensioned and the clamps have been retightened and secured it is **IMPORTANT** to secure the hoops to the foundation tubes using a self drill screw located approximately 2cm away from the joint (this may have already been achieved in the final fix section).

Trim off the excess polythene around the outside of the polytunnel ([Fig129](#)).



Fig129



Fix the ventilation net into the lower cover slot of the Side Rail, using Grey 'U' and 'T' profiles; from door post to door post ([Fig130](#)).

Fig130

Tension the ventilation net down to the base rail and depending on which base rail option you have chosen (timber or aluminium) either batten in place (**Fig131**) or fix using the Grey 'U' and 'T' profiles (**Fig132**).

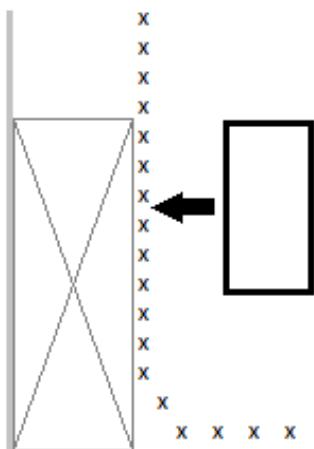


Fig131

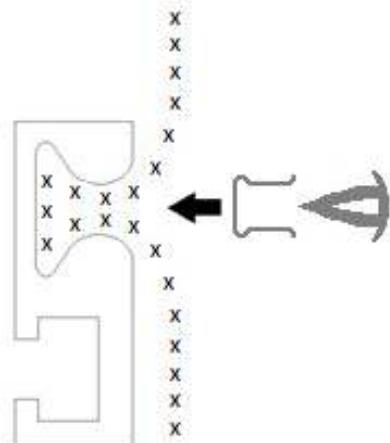


Fig132

Next tension the net out to the door posts, and batten in place (**Fig133**). Trim off any excess.

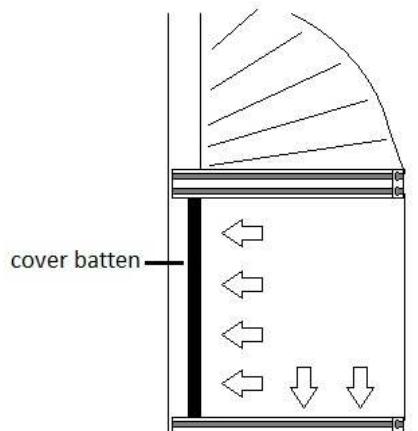


Fig133

When a side ventilation screen is being used please see either 'ventilation screen for aluminium base and side rails' section on page 39 or 'ventilation screen for timber, aluminium combination' on page 43, depending on which options have been chosen, to see how to fix your netting and infill panels

SLIDING DOOR ASSEMBLY

You can now attach the door track.

Measure 2 inches up from the bottom edge of the door frame lintel and drill two 9mm holes through the timber batten and the face of the lintel approximately 4 inches in from each post.

Measure a further 20 inches in from the outside holes and drill a further two 9mm holes (**Fig134**).

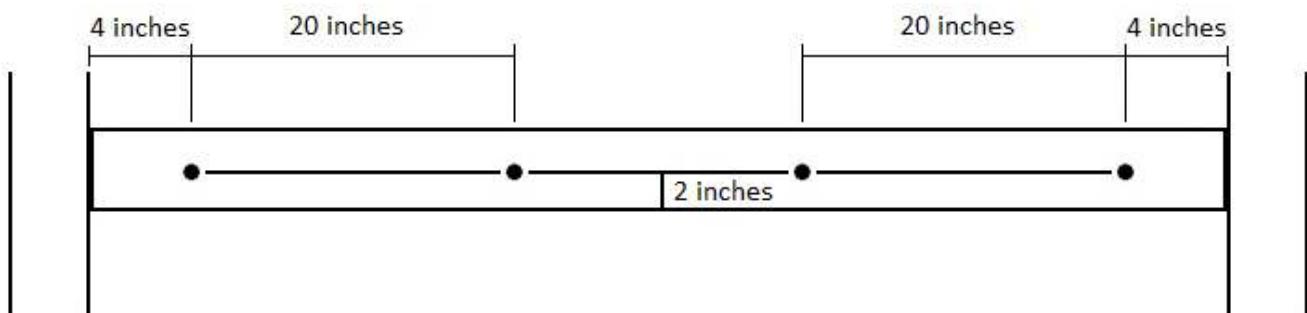


Fig134

Next, slide four 8mm x 80mm hexagon bolts into the 'T' slot on the back of the door track. Position these bolts in line with the holes drilled in the lintel and push into position (**see Fig135**).

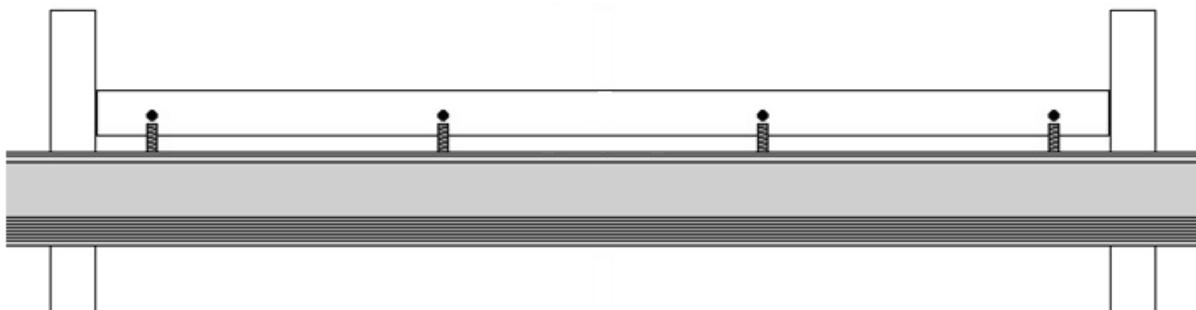


Fig135

Adjust the sliding door track as necessary so that the centre of the track is inline with the centre of the lintel (**Fig136**).



Fig136

Place a washer and nut on the bolts and tighten (**Fig137**).



Fig137

Having pre-assembled your doors and covered them with polythene you now need to screw the runners (wheels) in position on the top edge of the doors (**Fig138**).

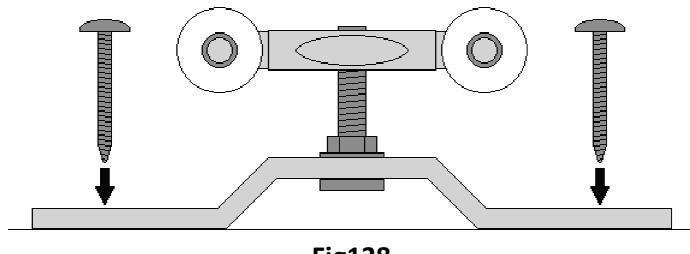


Fig138

The runner should be screw up to the **outside** edge of the doors. (Please note; the **outside** edge is where the battens holding the polythene panel are fixed) – (**Fig139**).

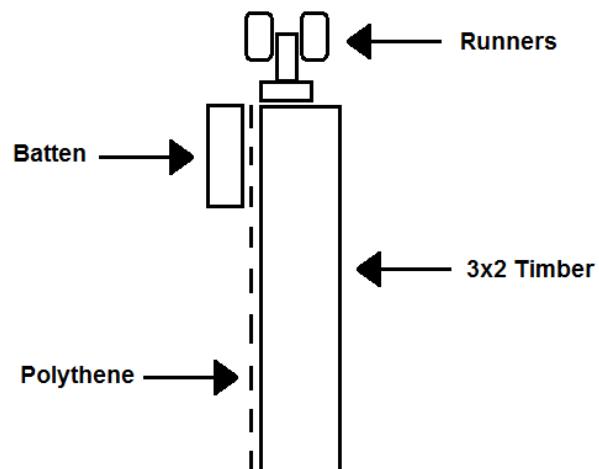


Fig139

The first runner should be placed 5-inch from the end of the door that is to meet the adjoining door. The second runner should be placed 17-inch from the first runner (**Fig140**).

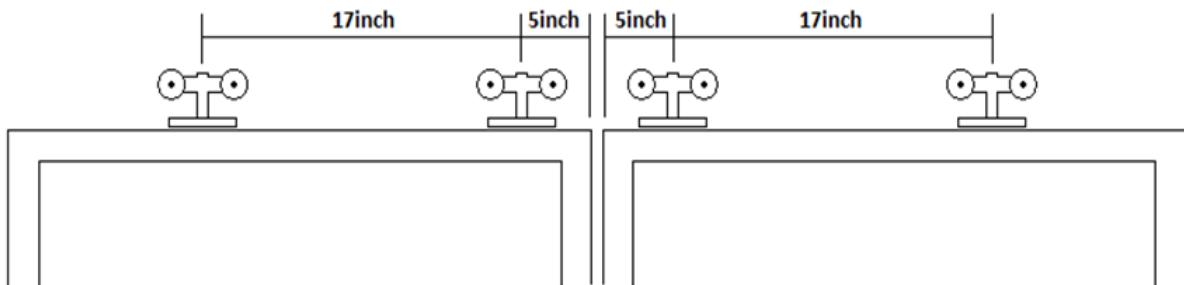


Fig140

Insert two of the door stops into the track – leave these loose in the track for the time being (**Fig141**).

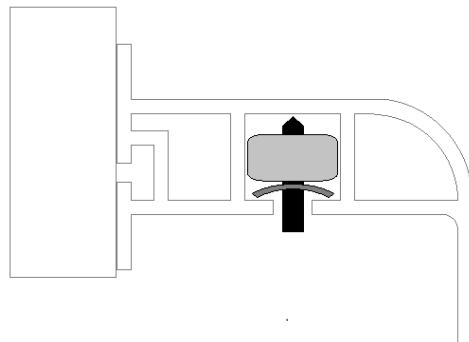


Fig141

Slide the doors into the track with the battens facing outwards. Adjust the runners up or down on the threaded bolt until the doors sit square to the door frame and each other.

Insert another door stop (**Fig141**) into each end of the track. When you are happy that the stops are in the right position so that the doors will not open or close too far, you can now tighten the stops into position.

Insert the plastic finishing end caps into the ends of the track to round off the sharp corners on the ends of the track (**Fig142**).



Fig142

When the doors are in the closed position they should overlap each inner door post equally – approximately 1½ inch.

Drive a 500mm long tube (supplied) into the ground at each end of both doors to stop the doors from swinging out away from the polytunnel (**Fig143**).



Fig143

With the doors in the closed position, these drop tubes should be positioned in line with the outer edge of the door face (**Fig144**).

The two centre tubes should be driven in to ground level.

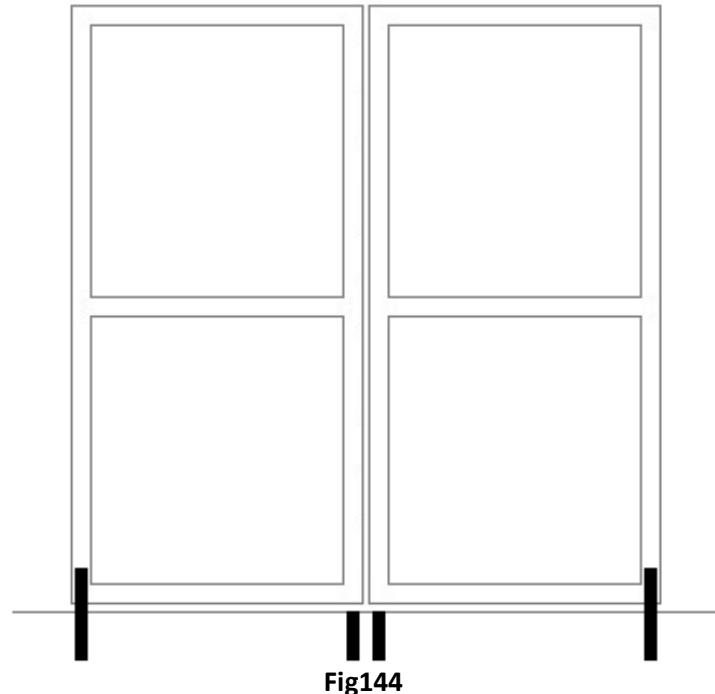


Fig144

The two outer tubes should be left protruding from the ground in order that they overlap the doors by 2½ inches (**Fig145**).

Ensure you position these drop tubes slightly away from the doors in order that the doors can slide freely between the polytunnel and the drop tubes.

Please Note: When the tunnel is being placed on to hard standing all sliding door drop tubes are replaced with 22mm base plates. These should be fitted in the same way as angle brackets on page 8.

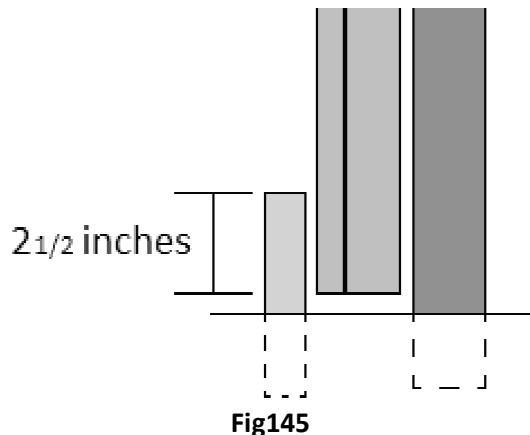


Fig145

Two drop bolts are supplied with double sliding doors – one per door.

There are two screw-in eyes for each of the drop bolts – the first of these ‘eyes’ should be screwed into the bottom corner of each door (on the side of the doors where a catch would usually be fitted to lock/hold the doors closed/together) in line with the drop tubes approximately 4 inches up from the bottom edge. The second ‘eye’ should be screwed approximately 7 inches higher than the first (**Fig146**).

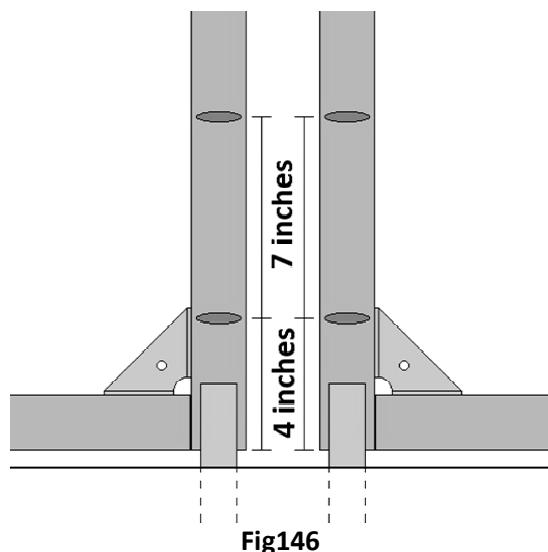


Fig146

Drop the bolts through the ‘eyes’ and into the centre tubes – this will hold the doors shut.

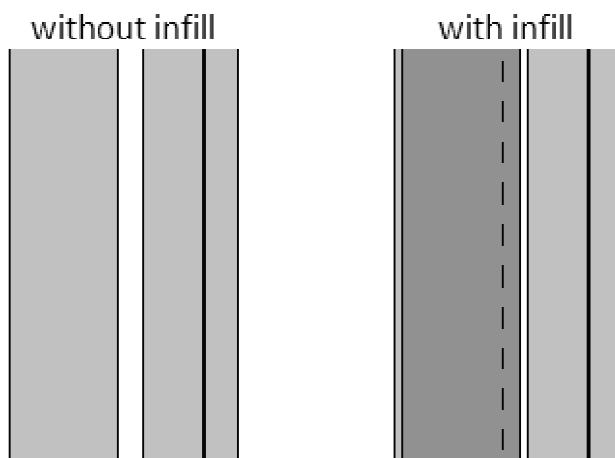
Open the doors and drop the bolts into the outer tubes to hold the doors open.

Two timber infills are supplied with each sliding door frame. These are nailed to the inside of the inner door posts and fill the gap between the frame and the door (**Fig147**).

Please note: at no point should they come in contact with the door as this would stop it from sliding.



Fig147



**Well done! You are now ready to begin growing
and relaxing in your Premier Polytunnel!**