2. YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

1. The customer bears full responsibility for all engineering calculations performed with respect to the ordered log house construction.

When designing and calculating load bearing constructions, and in case of any uncertainties, we recommend you (customer) to be completely sure and attract certified local building engineers or construction specialists to be completely confidant that the solutions used in the building design are accurate and comply with all the local regulations.

And, as well as to evaluate where and how constructions will settle; which walls and at which spots will be subject to astringent bolts to monitor settlement process. And, in case a wall bears no weight from the roof, is it necessary to install a pressure partition column, temporary or adjustment column? Whether it is necessary to apply additional plugging or additional corner joints for long and relatively free log walls? Where and how lathing and other sliding elements of the house will slide in, etc.?

Everything known or desired by you (costumer) must be taken into account, e.g., what kind of gutters, chimney and finishing materials, what kind of technical installations are to be used, which company is to manufacture them, etc. Because it is you, the customer or project author who decide all these things.

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2. The customer calculates loads and strength of roof constructions.

Those are calculations based on local statistical data concerning snow and wind related loads and nationally set construction regulations, as well as taking into account the weight of the roofing at hand. The customer determines the number, maximum diameter or dimensions of the load bearing roof logs - purlins, as well as rafters. The customer also specifies their placement and determines above which walls it may be possible to connect them in full length. Furthermore, the customer lays out interstice where the chimney is to be placed.

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3. The customer determines dimensions, distance and direction for the ceiling beams.

This will be figured out by calculating the weight beams will bear, by evaluating which log walls and log constructions will be above and under these joists. For example, in case of a second floor bathroom it must be evaluated whether it won't locally overload beams or lead to curving of any of the log construction beneath it.

As a rule all load bearing constructions must be assessed responsibly and comprehensively. Above which wall load bearing roof logs - purlins are joined? Does this wall or any other log wall also have aperture? Won't any of these extra loads accumulate; whether it will be necessary to support constructions with additional beams, joists or logs? Perhaps some of the walls shall be reinforced with additional pins? Whether only solution lies in changing of beams direction, etc.?

The customer shall also clarify following features of this interfloor frame:

- **Height of the ceiling**, namely bottom of the groove. Between beams or joists;
- **Height of sawing on the top of beams**. Level is determined by floor construction thicknesses;
- **Dimensions of staircase aperture.** Please submit binding layout how to support beams around;
- Groove spot for the flooring, namely top of the groove. If floor ends will be hidden into the walls;
- Heights of other horizontal grooves, for example, installations and wiring beneath skirting boards.

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4. The customer shall provide professional calculation of heat insulation of the building.

As well as customer takes responsibility of compliance of the building with national regulations. When determining what kind of heat insulation materials and thickness thereof you require, please do not forget to adjust dimensions of rafters and their placement distances, as well as to order the necessary additional layers of lathing. The standard order package includes only two lathing layers (50 × 50 mm) for creating air interlayer in both directions.

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5. Customer must choose which roof construction are to be joined by integrating diagonals.

This is about perpendicularly connected roofs. So special attention should be paid as to how these diagonals will fit in the interior and whether these log or beam constructions won't endanger settling of the log house. One should also check the compatibility of roof angles to be sure that roof constructions do not lead to external or internal humps or fractures. By default, separate or individual roofs are designed, keeping in mind that roof planes are to be connected by externally continuing rafters and lathing frame.

6. **The customer defines where it is necessary to predrill electrical and other type of installations.**

Where in your building's logs we must make vertical drill-holes (diam. 60 mm) for the purpose of hidden wiring? Where should we make horizontal***** drill-holes for junction boxes and in what size? Where and in what size we should make them for outlets? How many entries will be in these outlets and boxes?

You may also order to prepare drill-hole groups for the purpose of an electric switchboard. By using an approach from the top or bottom of the wall, by covering complete height of the wall, or else. You may design even insulated water pipes and drainage pipes (up to diam. 50 mm), alarming, screw bolts and other installations within the log walls. In technical drawings, drill-holes of differ purposes will be marked in different colors. Respectively, we'll follow to precisely fulfill your precisely defined tasks only.

***** - It has to be taken into account that horizontal drill-holes will be made in the same layer of logs, so different heights of these drill-holes will depend on the combination of perpendicular logs. If however you wish them to be in the same height, you have to drill them on your own by using hand tools to ensure that they are in the exact - optimal height you wish for.

Yes, not only you bear full responsibility for the design, but you own copyrights thereof. To double check please use our spatial models of log building's construction. In other words, you have to follow-up on everything with a great care.

Whereas we will definitely turn your attention to weak and insufficient construction elements, places that will not settle or log constructions that may not be created. We will notice all erroneous features, as well as won't allow you to leave too short ends for the overhangs and too short log details between windows and doors. We also won't allow you to use too many dovetail joints or use in constructions too long logs (>8,1 m) without an additional corner, etc.