

Assembly instructions for Tunni

Floor and base

Put the floorboards together and ensure that the notches connect well.

Position the base on a stable underground, after you have treated the underside of the base with linseed oil. Remember that the ventilation under the tub is very important and bear in mind also that, when full, the tub weighs more than 2 tons.

We advise placing the tub on a deck of terrace planks for example.

These terrace planks can be made either of pine treated with preservative or hardwood.

We can also supply you with a terrace at additional cost.



First fit the plug into the base.

The complete round base is shown below. Try to position the tub in such a way that the water can run away easily when you wish to empty the tub.

For this you must allow the bath to slope a little in the direction of the bath plug.



Staves

Sufficient staves have been supplied with the tub. **All** the staves which have been supplied must be used.

You need a hammer and a solid underground. It is very important that you divide the power of the hammer over the boards, for example with a piece of wood (a piece of wood in the shape

of a stave has been supplied), in order to prevent damage to the wood. To drive the staves home a steel hammer can also be used, if a block from the stave is used under the hammer. Drive the staves tightly against each other. Hammer, as it were, the staves straight against each other. This is more difficult because the base is round, but the staves will follow the curve of the base.

It is possible that the staves are a little out of true. This is not important as long as the staves fit together tightly at the bottom.

Tip: A wooden block is very useful to tap the staves into position. You stand upright and tap the stave into place with the block.



Put a pencil mark on the first stave that you fix to the base. Position the first stave, so that it covers one of the two longest floorboards.

Now hammer all the staves round the base except for 5 or 6. The pencil mark will show whether the staves have moved.

N.B.: Do not hammer the staves onto the base too tightly. But just lightly enough that they do not fall off. In this way you enlarge the circle and the last staves can be more easily positioned in between.

Hoops

After you have positioned all the staves but for the last 5 or 6, you attach the hoops. In order to be sure that the hoop is at the correct height, hammer nails in 6 places round the tub, approximately 7 cm from the lowest point of the staves, so that the hoops can rest on them. The intention is that the lowest hoop is attached precisely at the level of the base, thus pressing the staves tightly against the base.

Tip: (Ensure that the nails are at least 7 cm long and hammer them in at an upward angle so that the hoops do not drop down from the nails.)

Place the clamping screws at the correct angle in the direction of the base. Ensure that the 'under flap' of the clamping screw can slide under the mounting. The support nails for the top hoop must be positioned approximately 18 cm below the top of the staves. Tighten the metal tensioners. Walk around the tub and tap the hoops with a hammer so that the staves are tightly pressed against each other and a watertight whole is achieved.

Tip: When the tensioning screw has been tightened a little, starting from the stave that is opposite the place where you positioned the last staves, walk around the tub, tapping the staves in a semi-circle clockwise and anticlockwise.

Tension the steel hoops by tightening the tensioning screws (a little oil on the screw thread makes it easier to turn). Use the rubber hammer to secure the steel hoops so that the staves form a watertight whole.



Note: During the tensioning you will hear the wood creaking. Do not worry about this, the staves are positioning themselves. The tensioning screws are subjected to a great deal of force. Ensure that there is about the same amount of thread on both sides.

With larch and oak tubs, three hoops are provided. The third hoop is to be located precisely in the middle.

Stove

Determine the position of the stove. (It is handy to position the base plug next to the stove; this makes it easier to remove the plug.)

Bend the assembly clamps, which end in the staves, as shown in the picture below.

Adjustable-joint pliers or an adjustable spanner is the suitable tool for this. Position the stove so that the holes are next to the middle of the staves and do not come out in the crevices between the staves.



Mark and then drill 4 stud screws into the wall of the tub. This can be done easily by clamping the stud screws in the drill head. Now fix the stove with the wing nuts on the inside of the staves.



Cover

We advise you to buy a cover for your tub. This cover will be of value for protection against falling leaves and suchlike.

Place the cover over the tub when this has been assembled and screw the stud screws and wing nuts supplied, just below the top hoop. Fix the wires to the screws, on which the wing nuts are screwed. Now attach the cover to the stud screws by hooking the elastic around them.

Lid

A wooden lid provides the same protection as a cover. A lid consists of two parts which can be moved with the supports on the upper side of the lid.

Important!

- Never light the stove when the tub is not completely full. Ensure that the water is never less than 5 cm above the heating element. Never allow water to run out of the tub when the stove has not yet been extinguished.
- If you wish to speed up the heating process, this can be done by allowing the water to run onto the stove when you are filling the tub. Ensure though that the stove does not become so hot that the tub is burnt.
- It is best to keep the tub filled with a minimum of 30 cm of water; if you do not do this, the wood will dry out and the tub will start to leak after some time. During hot summers it is advisable to keep the whole tub filled.
- The first time that you fill the tub with water, it is certain to leak (The wood will swell and seal the tub). Therefore, fill the tub with approximately 20 cm of lukewarm water, to speed up the expansion of the wood.
- Never tighten up the hoops when the tub is filled with water.
- The first time that you fill the tub with water, the water will discolour a little, because the wood will leach (this is not harmful to your skin). This one-off process will be speeded up when the tub is filled with hot water.

Attaching the benches

Use the screws supplied to fix the benches together. The benches are numbered. Fix the benches to the staves with the cross-slotted screws. Do this after you have tightened the adjusting screws. Although there are four holes in the stainless steel corners, it is sufficient to attach the corners with 2 screws.

Maintenance instructions

Your wooden tub actually requires little maintenance. After some time the wood takes on a natural colour, without this affecting the quality of the tub or the lasting qualities of the wood. Never paint or lacquer the outside of your tub! The only method of applying a protective layer is to apply to the wood the oil supplied (on the outside). This mixture will protect the colour of the wood to some extent, without preventing the wood from breathing. Apply this mixture only to the outside of the tub. It is best to have the tub always filled with water to prevent the wood from drying out. When there is a risk of frost, you must empty the tub temporarily or keep the water circulating with the aid of an aquarium pump (for example). Never allow the tub to empty in the winter without first extinguishing the stove.

Tip: Before the winter sets in you can counteract possible pressure from ice-formation by half-filling about 6 large plastic lemonade bottles and placing them in the tub.