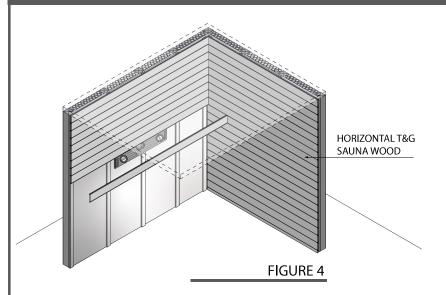


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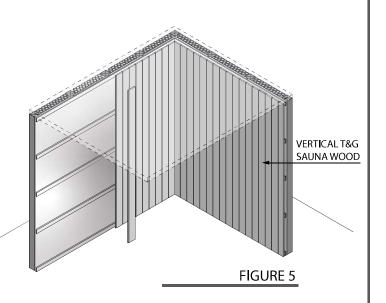
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STEP 4 - BACK WALL



Horizontal Application: Start at the top and work your way down to the floor (See figure 4). Ensure that the top board is level. To construct a quality room, it is necessary to use a level periodically to ensure that the seams of the T&G are matched and even. Don't worry about small gaps around the ceiling since these will be covered by trim. As with the ceiling, the first board should be face nailed as well as blind nailed. All boards should be blind nailed. The last board may require rip-cutting and should also be face nailed.



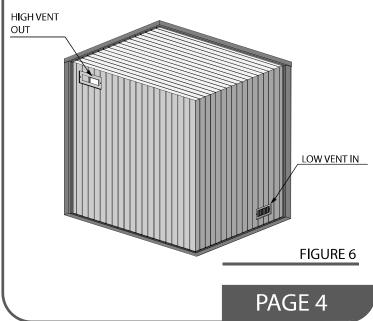
Vertical Application: Start at the back wall and install the first board, ensuring it is level up and down (See figure 5). It should be face nailed and blind nailed in the same manner as the first and last ceiling boards. Continue installing boards across the back wall, blind nailing each board. When you come to the end where you can no longer use a full-width board, measure the gap and rip cut a board to fill in the space. Note: The direction of the wall boards is determined at the time the room kit is ordered, and an appropriate amount of material is supplied for that application only. A room that is ordered for horizontal installation cannot be changed to a vertical installation. Please note the specific wood direction prior to proceeding.

STEP 5 - SIDE WALLS

Both side walls are installed in the same manner as the back wall. A perfect fit is not necessary in the corners since they will be trimmed with provided moldings.

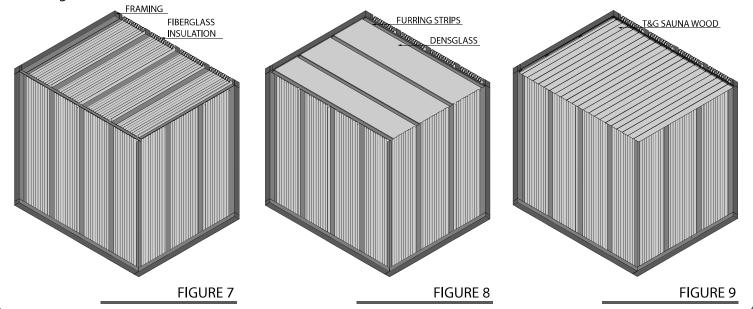
STEP 6 - VENT INLET AND VENT OULET

Venting is required for the sauna to operate properly. The vent inlet will be placed under the heather, and the vent oulet should be placed in the opposite high corner.



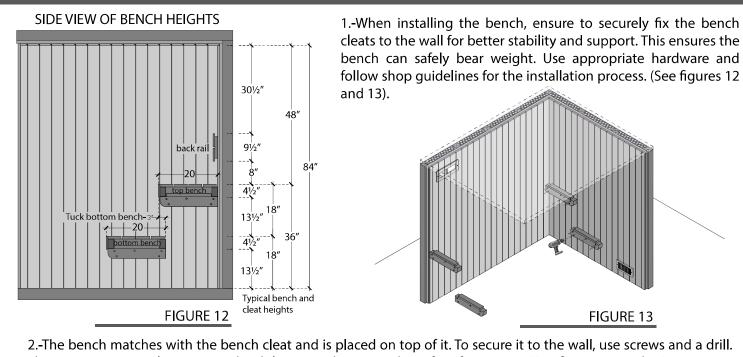
STEP 7 - CEILING

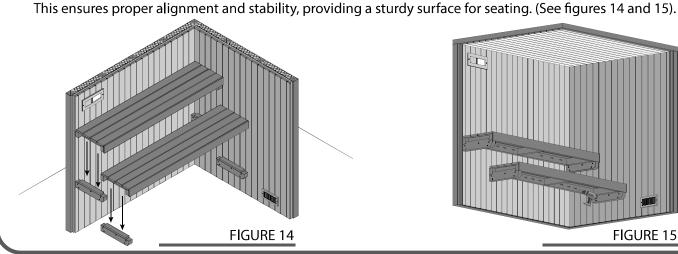
Install tongue and groove boards by nailing through the tongue at a 45-degree angle using #4 finish nails or 1-1/4" staples and a pneumatic nail or staple gun. It may be necessary to pre-drill before nailing. Start at the back and work forward, with the tongue facing forward (see figures 10 & 11). The first board must be face-nailed as well as blind-nailed. The face nails should be within 3/4" of the framing so that the wall paneling and trim will hide them. Continue installing boards by nailing through the tongue into each ceiling joist. Ensure all joints are pulled tightly together. The width of the last board may need to be rip-cut to fit. Again, face nailing is required within 3/4" of the wall framing.

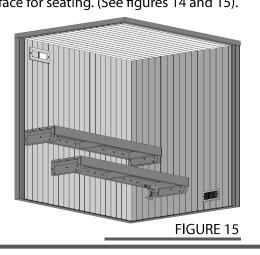


SQUARE NOTCH INSTALL SQUARE NOTCH INSTALL NAIL OR STAPLE GROOVE FIGURE 10 FIGURE 10 TONGUE FIGURE 11 FIGURE 11 FIGURE 11

STEP 8 - BENCH INSTALLATION

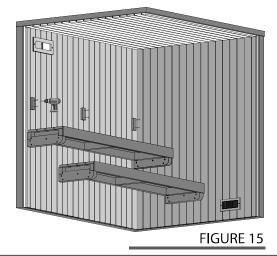


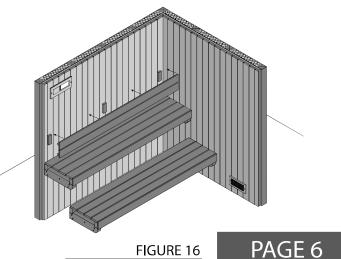




STEP 9 - BACK RAIL INSTALLATION

Fix the back rail supports to the wall with screws and a drill, ensuring that the height of the support is according to the elevation plans. Use a level to verify alignment. After the supports are fixed to the wall, place the back rail on the supports and secure it with screws. (See figures 15 and 16).

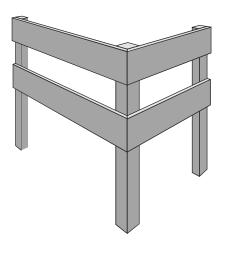




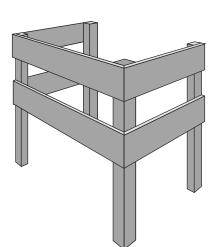
STEP 10 - HEATER INSTALLATION

The installation of the heater shall be installed according to the manufacturer's instructions and by following the templates provided. The warning plate, which is provided with the heater, should be installed at this time. Do not put the sauna rocks in the heater at this time.

TWO SIDER OR CORNER HEATER GUARD



MIDDLE OF THE WALL HEATER GUARD





All electrical work must be performed by a licensed electrician.

Heater Guard:

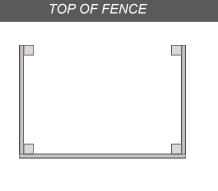
Some heaters DO NOT require a wooden guard in residential applications.

If your heater does not require a guard and it is pre-assembled, please proceed to #1 below. If your heater guard requires assembly, please proceed to #3 below.

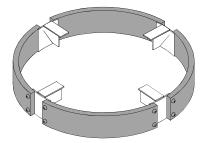
1.-Place the pre-assembled guard around the heater. Leave at least 2" of space between the heater and the guard on all three sides or according to the heater manufacturer's recommendation.

2.-Attach it to the wall behind the heater with $1^{5}/_{8}$ " screws provided.

3.-If a heater guard kit was supplied with your room, it will be necessary for you to assemble it prior to installation It will also be necessary to miter the corners of the top trim. Use #6 finishing nails to assemble the guard and attach the trim. Use $1^{5}/_{8}$ " screws to attach the guard to the wall.



SAFETY RAILLING





PREPARATION (GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS)

1.- The wall and ceiling boards are tongue and groove (T&G) and can be installed vertically or horizontally as specified when ordering. The T&G boards can be attached to standard stud framing (2" x 3", 2" x 4", etc.), furring strips over masonry walls, or plywood attached to metal studs. Blocking, furring strips, or plywood must be used when installing boards vertically.

2.- Ceiling height is roughed in at 7' from the finished floor, and the standard pre-hung door unit has a rough opening of 26" wide x 82" high. Optional low clearance doors are available with a rough opening of 26" wide x 74" high. The handicap access door requires a rough opening of 38" wide x 74" or 82" high. Please refer to the layout drawing supplied with the order proposal for the correct door location. When positioning the door opening, remember that it is an out-swing unit requiring no latch or locking mechanism. For optimal space smaller rooms should have the door opening close to one of the side walls.

3.- If installing 1" x 4" or 2" x 4" style benching, horizontal studs must be located inside the wall framing at 32-3/4" and 14-3/4" on center from the floor. These are designed to accommodate the bench cleats. If you wish to install the benches at a different height, you must move the horizontal support studs accordingly.

4.- Walls and ceilings must be insulated prior to the installation of the T&G boards. This insulation can be any commonly used material, including fiberglass batting (faced or unfaced) or rigid foam. Optimum heat retention is achieved when a foil-faced insulation product is used. If not available on the insulation itself, a foil-faced vapor barrier can be installed.

5.- Electrical supply lines must be in place prior to the installation of the kit and must follow all local and national codes. For heater size, kilowatt, amperage, and voltage requirements, please refer to the sauna heater instructions. The wall-mount light fixture requires a separate 120-volt supply line into a single gang wall box. This box should be mounted 6" down from inside the ceiling and should extend 1/2" beyond the stud so it will be flush with the interior wall surface. The switch for this light must be mounted outside the sauna room. ALL ELECTRICAL WORK MUST BE PERFORMED BY A LICENSED ELECTRICIAN.

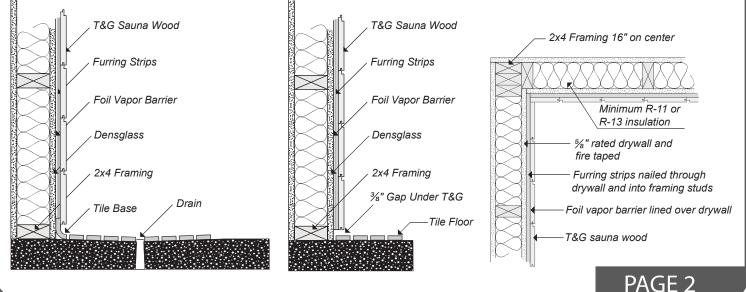
6.- The floor of the sauna room can be any surface that is easy to sweep and clean. Typically, it is concrete, tile, or rolled flooring such as vinyl or linoleum. The duckboard provided with the kit is placed loosely on top of the sauna floor in the walk area only and is designed to be removed for cleaning.

7.- The exterior of the sauna walls can be any material (cedar, redwood, drywall, paneling, tile, etc.) as specified and supplied by the purchaser.

TILE BASE DETAIL

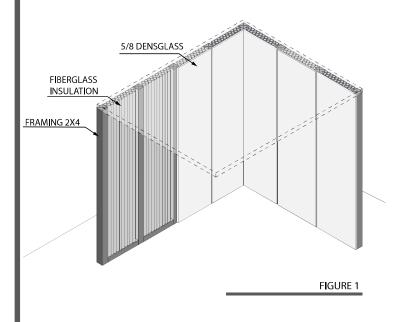
FLAT FLOOR DETAIL

TYPICAL PRE-CUT WALL CONSTRUCTION



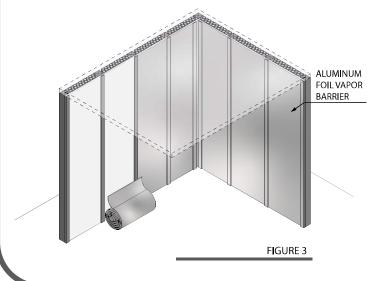
STEP 1 - WALL PREPARATION

1.-For optimal function of your sauna room, ensure that walls are prepared with fiberglass insulation rated R13. Once insulation is in place, cover it with DensGlass for added protection and durability. This combination ensures efficient temperature regulation of the sauna room.



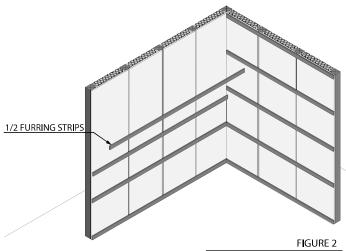
STEP 3 - ALUMINUM FOIL VAPOR BARRIER

2.-To ensure proper insulation and moisture control, cover the walls with an aluminum foil vapor barrier before installing the tongue and groove boards. This barrier will help prevent moisture from penetrating the walls, thus maintaining the integrity of the structure and enhancing energy efficiency.



STEP 2 - FURRING STRIPS

3.-To create a sturdy surface for wall finishing, nail furring strips through the drywall and into the framing studs. These strips provide support and ensure a secure attachment for various wall materials, such as paneling or plaster. Properly installed furring strips enhance the durability and stability of the wall structure, facilitating the application of decorative finishes.



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