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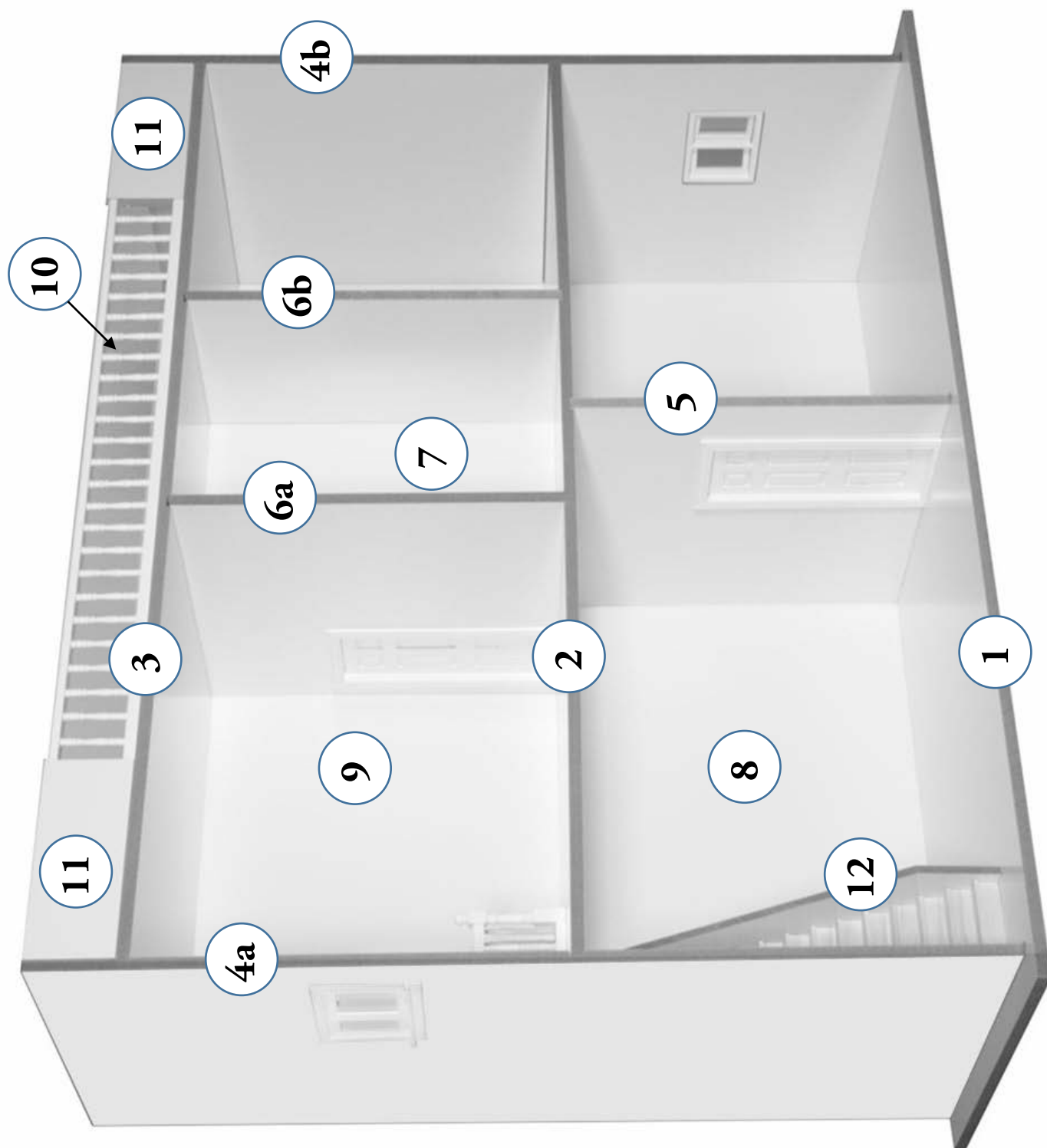
**Assembly instructions
for the MDF kit**

“Villa Blanca”

(Dollhouse with roof terrace)



Dimensions: 86 x 64.8 x 32 cm (WxHxD)



VILLA BLANCA – DOLLHOUSE WITH ROOF TERRACE

INTRODUCTION

Dear MINI MUNDUS-Friend!

They have turned to the fascination of this small world and want to build a modern house in miniature format in order to furnish it later with furniture and accessories. Maybe you're fulfilling an old childhood dream, who knows? Perhaps this house is also meant for your young daughter. Let us help you build this house so that you can enjoy your construction work.

That's good advice:

Take sufficient time for all work on your house. Don't get impatient if you don't finish the assembly after just one day. The more carefully you prepare each step and work on every detail now, the more you will enjoy your work later. If you work too hastily out of anticipation now, you will find later that you could have done some things even better.

Now, the most important thing:

Read all chapters of the building instructions carefully before you begin with the individual work. Under the heading "**Important notes before assembly**", it is explained what work should be carried out before assembly.

THE COMPLETE KIT

This building instruction describes the construction of the wall house from the panel blanks and the construction elements such as doors, windows and stairs.

The wood fibre boards made of MDF are already completely cut and provided with all cut-outs and grooves. MDF (medium density fibre) boards consist of fine natural wood fibres and glue resins which have been pressed into a homogeneous solid board material. MDF has an extremely smooth surface, it does not splinter or warp. MDF was used for this kit because it is easier to work with than wood, thus achieving higher precision in the grooves and cut-outs.

Please note:

Store the individual panels as dry as possible (e.g. in the living room, but not in the garage) and do not expose them to extreme fluctuations in humidity. Otherwise they could swell up and no longer fit into the grooves. It is best to store the panels flat on a level surface and not standing.

PART LIST

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	NO.
1	floor plate	1
1	intermediate ceiling	2
1	ceiling plate / roof terrace	3
2	side walls	4a + 4b
1	partition wall ground floor	5
2	partition walls (bathroom / upper floor)	6a + 6b
1	back wall (bathroom / upper floor)	7
2	back panels	8 + 9
1	roof terrace, back moulding	10
2	roof terrace, front, left and right slats	2 x 11
1	stair side wall	12
2	room doors	
2	window	
1	stair	
1	stair grille	
1	terrace banisters	
1	attic hatch	
1	ladder for the attic hatch	
2	sills	
7	flat strips, white, for covering the end faces of the panels	
1	expander, as assembly aid	
1	wood glue	
1	assembly instructions	

CUT-OUTS FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS

All cut-outs for the corresponding doors and windows are already provided in the MDF panels. They are 2 mm larger so that the doors can also be used well with higher floor coverings (e.g. tiles).

IMPORTANT NOTES BEFORE ASSEMBLY

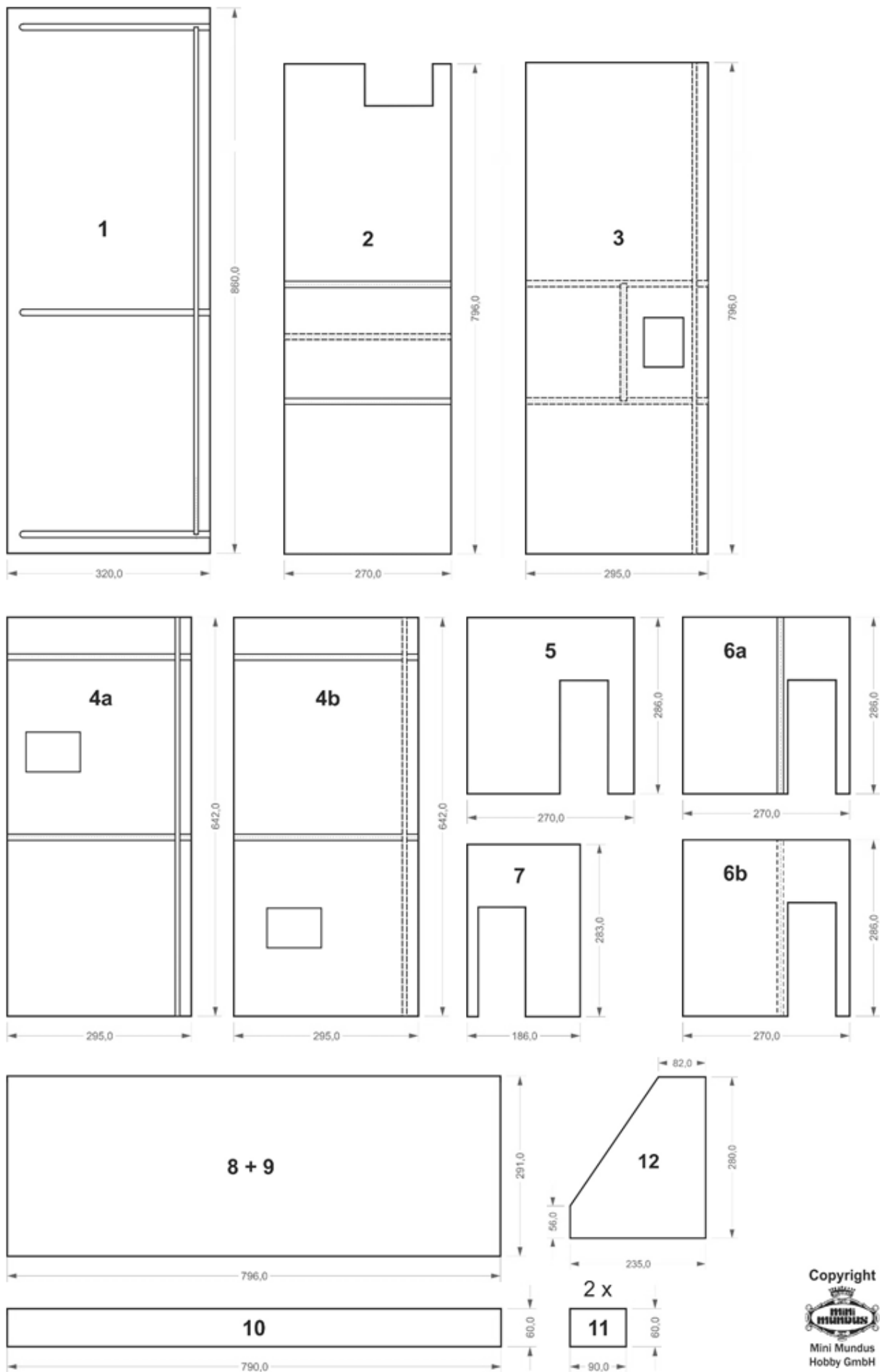
In small rooms, wallpapering the individual panels is easier than later wallpapering the small corners of the room.

For this reason, wallpapering is described below first.

Tip:

In order to better imagine in which room which floor and which wallpaper should come, we recommend to temporarily assemble the house first in order to determine the interior equipment. Proceed as described in the individual steps, only - **without** - gluing!

Parts plan



DIMENSIONS OF THE ROOMS

Depth of the rooms: 27 cm, Bathroom: 15.5 cm

Height of rooms: 28 cm

SPACE	WIDTH OF THE ROOMS
Living room (down left)	36 cm, without stairs 43.5 cm
Kitchen (bottom right)	34.5 cm
Bedroom (top left)	35 cm
Bathroom (top middle)	18 cm
Children's room (top right)	24 cm
Terrace	79 cm

WALLPAPERING THE ROOMS

All rooms are delivered in white, including the ceilings. However, you can also wallpaper the walls according to your wishes.

Wallpapering small rooms is not easy and requires a lot of patience and skill. You can wallpaper the entire rooms after assembling the house or the individual walls of the rooms before assembling. Both options have advantages and disadvantages, so here we describe a **combination of both working methods** (see below).

First of all, you should decide which wallpaper you want in which room. To do this, you can first set up the house kit provisionally (without gluing) so that the decision is somewhat easier.

If you want to paper all walls before assembling, you should mark the three matching wall sections of a room (outer or partition wall + rear wall + partition wall) with the same number (only with pencil) before papering. When wallpapering, you can see which wall sections must have the same wallpaper. To ensure that the patterns of the wallpapers (repeat) in the corners of a room match exactly, you must mark exactly where you need to cut the wallpapers.

The following instructions must be observed when wallpapering:

Never wallpaper over the grooves, and take good care to ensure that no glue gets into the grooves. The easiest way is to wallpaper with the help of a glue stick (e.g. PRITT glue stick). To do this, apply the glue to the wall to be wallpapered and then stick the pre-cut wallpaper onto the wall. Press the wallpaper evenly onto the wall with a soft cloth so that no air pockets are created under the wallpaper.

Back walls (wallpapering before assembly)

Special care is required when wallpapering the back walls, as these should be wallpapered before assembly.

Use vertical lines on the rear wall to mark the points where a partition wall meets the rear wall. You can apply the different wallpaper patterns butt to butt between the two markings, as the partitions cover these areas later.

If you only want to wallpaper the back walls as a contrast to the white room walls, then you can also do this quickly and easily after assembly: Glue a fittingly cut piece of wallpaper to the respective back wall using a glue stick (e.g. Pritt glue stick). Ready!

Wallpapering the partitions

The wallpapers are first cut to size. To avoid a gap in the back corner of the room, a few centimeters of wallpaper of the back-wall are covered with the wallpaper of the partition walls, i.e. the wallpapers go a bit around the corner at the back. **When cutting to size, make sure that you leave the wallpaper slightly longer than the width of the partition wall (room depth).** In addition, the repeat (pattern match) of the overlapping wallpapers must be observed so that the transition on the rear wall is not visible. In the front you can let the wallpaper protrude over the outer wall (only after drying the protruding strip is cut off). You do not need to cut the wallpaper exactly to size at the top and bottom (leave 3-5 mm space to the edge), as unwallpapered areas can later be covered by the ceiling corner strip and the skirting board.

All window and door cut-outs are covered with wallpaper. Afterwards, the individual openings can be cut out with a sharp knife.

Wallpapering is easiest before assembling the MDF panels.

Useful additions:

Item no.	DESCRIPTION
41100	wallpaper sample book, 32 patterns a 15 x 15 cm

THE ASSEMBLY IN SINGLE STEPS

Most MDF panels are grooved for easy and accurate assembly. These grooves allow the individual panels to be joined together precisely and firmly using the supplied wood glue. No tools, nails or screws are necessary.

Tip:

Please read the following explanations (steps) to the pictures carefully, even if you already seem to know everything from the pictures. Often the hints that cannot be taken from the pictures are very important.

WORKING STEPS, IMPORTANT NOTES:

White wood glue is applied in the grooves or on the edges of the panels before joining. The glue tightens quite quickly through the rough end faces (processing time approx. 5 minutes), so that one must not wait too long before inserting the plates into the grooves.

Make sure you use the correct amount of glue. Swelling glue should be removed immediately after assembly with a damp cloth. After each gluing, wait until the glue has dried (the recommended time is indicated in the steps).

Before starting the assembly there are considerations as to whether parts of the rear wall and partitions should be wallpapered.

As already described in the introduction, wallpapering and laying the floor coverings before assembling the individual panels is considerably easier. The only disadvantage is that when gluing the panels together, care must be taken to ensure that wallpapers and floor coverings are not damaged or soiled.

THE INDIVIDUAL STEPS OF ASSEMBLY

Step 1

The left outer wall (part 4 a) is glued into the groove of the base plate (part 1).

Place **the base plate on a flat, straight surface**. Wood glue is then added to the groove and the outer wall is pressed into the groove with strong pressure.

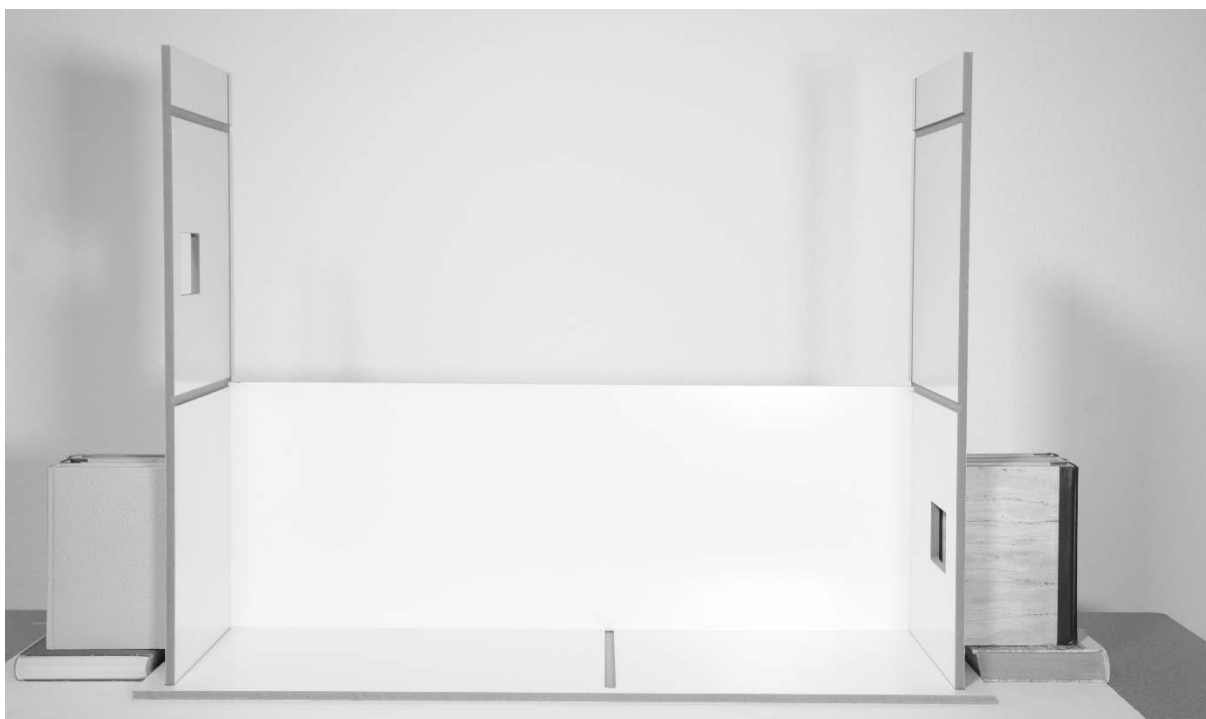
Support of the outer wall by stacks of books.



Then the lower back wall (part 8) is glued in to ensure the perpendicularity of the outer wall.



The right outer wall (4 b) is also glued in. To ensure that both outer walls are **at right angles to the floor plate**, the outer walls should be supported from both sides, e.g. by stacks of books.



The outside walls can be pressed down with the enclosed expander.



Glue is applied to the two central grooves of the outer walls. **Then the intermediate ceiling (part 2) is installed:** the plate is first inserted into the left groove at a slight angle - and then pressed down, snapped into place on the right.



Now the **partition (part 5)** is first inserted into the groove of the base plate (part 1) and then slightly pressed into the groove of the false ceiling so that it engages there (following illustration), **after some glue has been applied in both grooves and onto the rear edge of the partition.**

The door cut-out can be at the front or at the back, as desired.



Until the glue has dried, the intermediate ceiling should be loaded and pressed from behind against the edge of the partition wall (e.g. using a heavy object) until the glue has completely dried.



Step 2

First glue the two **partitions (parts 6a + 6b)** onto the **floor of the intermediate ceiling (part 2)** and the **small rear wall (part 7)** between them. Grooves are provided in the intermediate ceiling and in the sides of the partitions.



With the help of a stack of books, the walls are supported and firmly pressed against the small back wall. **Allow the glue to dry well.**



The upper part of the rear wall (part 9) is inserted after some glue has been applied to the lateral grooves of the outer walls and to the rear edges of the two partitions.



It is recommended to press the two back walls (parts 8 + 9) from the rear against the edges of the partition wall and the partitions (e.g. using a heavy object) until the glue is completely dry.

step 3

Once the glue has dried, the **upper ceiling / roof terrace (part 3)** can be placed on the upper edge of the rear wall and on the partitions on the upper floor. The upper ceiling / roof terrace (part 3) is inserted into the groove of the two outer walls after some glue has been added to the grooves beforehand.

Make sure that the two partitions and the small rear wall snap into the grooves of the upper ceiling / roof terrace, into which some glue was previously applied.

The upper rear wall must be pressed against the two partitions so that they are firmly glued to the rear wall.

The upper ceiling / roof terrace (part 3) is a little heavy until the partitions are firmly glued to the ceiling and the glue has dried on.



Step 4

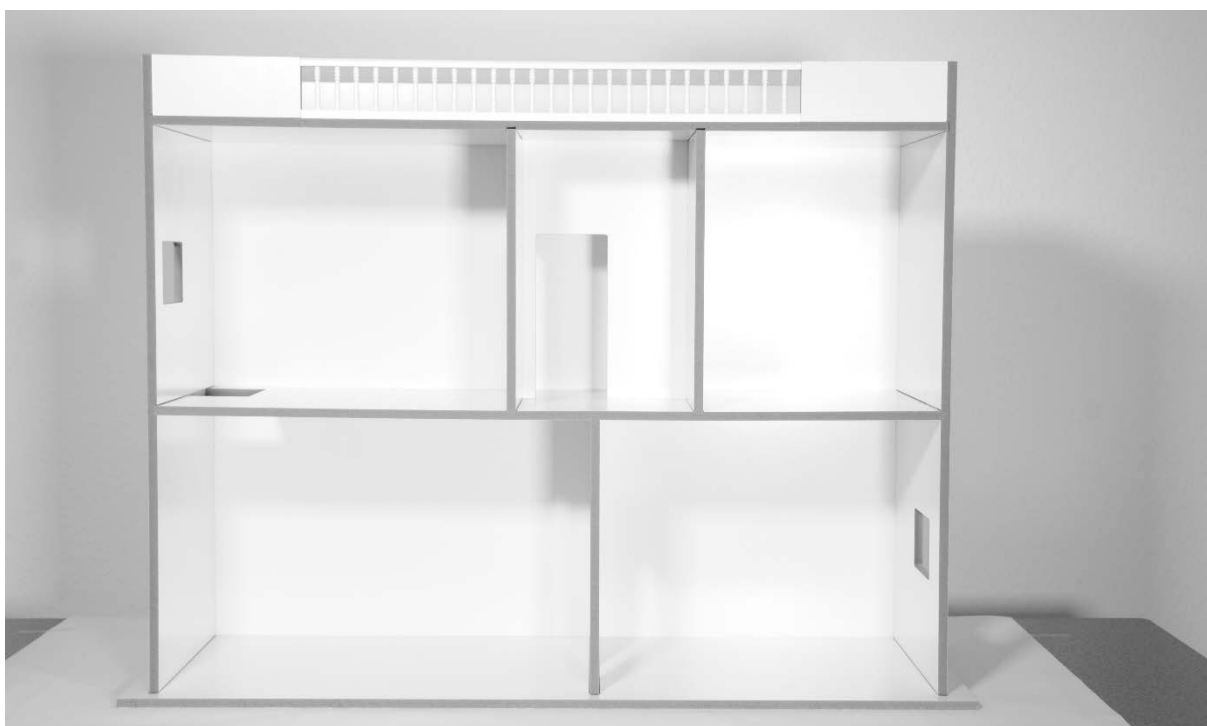
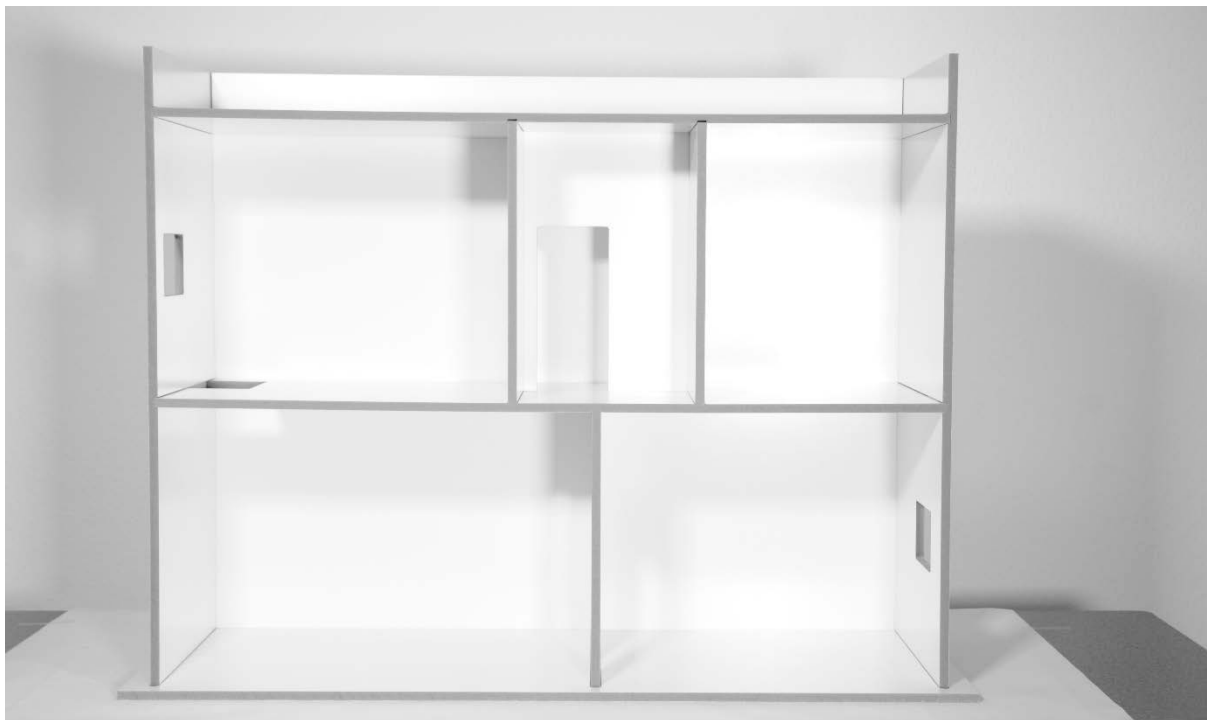
THE ROOF TERRACE

The roof terrace is enclosed by the two outer walls, in the back by a long "wall" (part 10) that extends from one outer wall to the other, in front by two small "walls" (2 x part 11) and **in between the terrace railing**.

The parts are glued firmly to the floor surface, the rear wall is simultaneously inserted into the lateral grooves of the outer walls.

The surface of the roof terrace can be covered with either a foil with a marble plate pattern or with a green grass imitation (railway accessories).

After the foil has been glued on, **the opening for the roof hatch** is cut out with a sharp knife and the roof hatch is inserted and glued. The roof hatch can first be painted white or coloured, preferably with acrylic paint.



The attic hatch

The attic hatch is glued into the **opening of the roof terrace**, with the handle facing forward, so that it folds open towards the rear wall. It must be decided beforehand whether the roof hatch should remain raw or whether it should be painted white (or coloured).

Before inserting the attic hatch, the terrace covering (if desired), e.g. a marble plate foil or a lawn imitation, is completely glued on. After the wallpaper glue has completely dried, cut out the opening for the attic hatch with a sharp knife.



The ladder to the roof terrace

In order to correspond to reality, the ladder included in the kit is to serve as access to the roof terrace. If necessary, it can be placed in the corridor through the roof hatch.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE STAIRS

Before installing the staircase, decide whether the staircase should be raw or white and whether a stair carpet (# 30015 or # 30025) should be glued on.

The easiest way is to spray the stairs white using a spray can. The process must be repeated several times in different directions.

A stair carpet is glued on step by step, preferably with UHU power glue in the tube. Wait between the individual steps until the adhesive has dried before starting the next step.

The finished staircase is installed by gluing it at the top with the recess against the ceiling and at the bottom on the floor.

Then the side wall of the stairs (part 12) is **inserted** and glued firmly against the stairs. The visible edge of the side wall can be painted white or the rail # 70270 (handrail for balcony railing), which is not included in delivery, can be glued on.



WITHOUT STAIRCASE

If the stairs are not required in order to provide a larger room, the cut-out in the intermediate ceiling can be covered with parquet foil or a wooden floor.

INSERTING DOORS AND WINDOWS

If the enclosed door is to be inserted in the lower partition wall (part 5) before assembly, it must be ensured that the partition wall is glued 3 mm deep into the groove of the base plate. The door threshold must therefore be glued in 3 mm above the lower edge of the partition wall.

On the rear side, the door cut-out is covered by the 3 enclosed strips.

This is not necessary for the door to the bathroom in the small rear wall (part 7), as there is no groove in the floor for this wall; this door can also be installed after assembly.



The two windows are glued into the cut-outs in the two outer walls. The cut-out is covered on the outside by the enclosed frame strips. The window sashes should open inwards.

The corridor

Behind the bathroom there is the corridor as a passage from the bedroom to the children's room.

The doors # 60070 (untreated), # 60072 (white) or # 60073 (blue), which are not part of the kit, fit into the two rear passageways.

Without using the doors, the passage to the corridor remains open. A small white strip (threshold strip) is glued into each groove in the floor, which is included in the kit.

In the corridor, the enclosed ladder serves as access to the roof hatch and the roof terrace.

Covering of the dark end faces of the MDF panels

To cover the dark end faces of the MDF panels, the enclosed square flat strips made of white plastic are used. The 10 mm wide flat strips can be easily cut to the required length. Either with a fine saw (# 44100 or # 44105) or with a side cutter. The cut edges should then be lightly sanded with emery paper.

The easiest way to glue the flat strips is with PATTEX or UHU power adhesive. The adhesives dry very quickly, the strips adhere after only a few minutes.

The strips for the front end faces of the outer walls should be cut 3 mm longer (= thickness of the flat strips) so that the cut edges of the two strips to be glued on top of the end faces of the outer walls are covered.

Particularly with the vertical edges of the partition walls, care must be taken to ensure that the length of the flat strips is exactly right in order to avoid a visible gap.

In the case of the end edges of the two small strips, which are glued to the small walls next to the terrace railing, it makes sense to bevel the upper edges of the flat strips towards the railing. This creates beautiful and flowing transitions from the two slats to the terrace railing.

THE INTERIOR DESIGN OF THE HOUSE

All walls, ceilings and floors of this house are coated white. Thus the house is immediately playable after the assembly and can be furnished without further work.

Depending on your wishes, the house can of course be embellished, walls can be wallpapered, floors can be covered with parquet imitations (# 70795 - Floorboard foil) or real wood parquet (# 70730 - parquet floor in herringbone pattern, # 70780 - plank floor, 70710, 70715 - plank parquet), the kitchen floor can be covered with marble panel foil (# 70790, #70791) or with real plank floor (# 70780).

The bathroom can be designed in any colour using tiled foils (# 41210, # 41220, # 41230).

It is suitable for a modern house if, for example, only the rear wall of the room is wallpapered in one colour and the side walls remain white.

Recommended articles for extended expansion

Item no.	label	measurements
41210	Foil Tiles, white	275 x 160 mm
41220	Foil Tiles, beige	275 x 160 mm
41230	Foil Tiles, light blue	275 x 160 mm
70270	Handrail for railing	610 mm
70510	Floor strips, 10 pieces	610 mm
70530	Ceiling corner strip, 10 pieces	610 mm
70730	Parquet herringbone pattern, real veneer	515 x 300 mm
70780	Floorboards, real veneer	515 x 310 mm
70790	Marble tile foil, white	670 x 470 mm
70791	Marble tile foil, beige	400 x 300 mm
70795	Floorboard foil	400 x 270 mm
44100	Fine saw # 44105 with aluminium mitre box	
44105	Fine saw (handle with exchangeable saw blade)	

THE ELECTRICAL LIGHTING SYSTEM

For a detailed description please use our small booklet **"Instructions for electrical installation"** (# 23000).

The lamp collection of Mini Mundus

All lamps of the MiniLux series look particularly realistic, as they are modeled absolutely true to the original.

MiniLux LED lamps with battery

To avoid electrical installation, you can also choose lamps from our MiniLux LED series that emit a warm white light, are supplied with a battery and have a switch in the base of the lamps.

Electrical lighting

Lamps look very decorative - especially when they light up. However, they cannot fully illuminate a room; the brightness of the mini bulbs is not sufficient.

To make a room appear in bright light, **indirect lighting strips** (# 20600) are required. They are mounted at the front below the ceiling and hidden behind a cover strip (# 70575 / # 70576). The cable is laid under the ceiling corner strip (# 70530) to the rear wall and led through a drilled hole to the outside.

If possible, **wall lamps** are installed on the rear wall, the cable is also routed through a drilled hole to the outside.

There are various ways of laying the cable for **ceiling lamps**:

- 1) The 2-pole lamp cable is glued "on plaster" under the ceiling and laid towards the rear wall. Here it is led through a borehole to the outside.
- 2) The lamp cable is routed through a drill hole through the ceiling upwards (to the floor) and on the floor to the rear wall. The cable is later covered by the parquet or plank floor. In order to cover the annoying bead, a thick cardboard can be glued on both sides of the cable for height compensation before the parquet floor is glued on.
- 3) The use of flat self-adhesive copper sheets (# 22250) that are glued under the ceiling. There they are then wallpapered over. A narrow slot must be sawn into the rear wall through which the copper strips can be led outwards.
- 4) Connecting the ceiling lamp is particularly easy by using the ceiling rosette with socket (# 22400, # 22410, # 22420), which is screwed onto the copper strips.

Battery-powered LED ceiling and wall lights (# 26100, # 26200) can be used. You do not need a cable or a transformer. However, they are more expensive to operate and only burn for a few hours per battery.

Transformers for the lighting system

Since all miniature lamps from MINI MUNDUS are designed for 12-14V AC, the transformer should be connected between the electrical system of your wall house and the 230 V mains of your house.

The performance of MINI MUNDUS transformers varies. The small socket transformer (13.5V/ 2A, # 22600 / 22610) is sufficient for operating approx. 30 incandescent lamps, the larger transformer (13.5V/60VA, # 22510) can supply up to 100 incandescent lamps and the strongest transformer (13.5V/110VA, # 22520) up to 160 incandescent lamps or 16 lighting strips (32 festoons).

All transformers have a built-in thermal circuit breaker that switches off the respective transformer in the event of overload and thus protects it from overheating. After the transformer cools down, the circuit breaker automatically switches the transformer back on.

If you notice that the lamps in your dollhouse go out and turn on again after a certain period of time, your transformer is overloaded and has switched off. In this case it is recommended to install a stronger transformer or an additional transformer and to connect a part of the electrical system to this transformer.

The distribution plate

For simple wiring of the lamps in the wall house, one or more distribution plates (# 22300) can be used, which can be mounted on the rear wall of the wall house, making it particularly easy to connect all lamp cables to the transformer.

The distributor plate is equipped with clamp connections for pressing, into which the stripped cable ends of the lamps and lighting strips only have to be clamped. **No connectors and no soldering are required. In addition**, the distribution plate already has a fine-wire fuse and **an LED that lights up in the event of a short circuit**, making this problem easy to identify.

PARQUET AND PLANK FLOORING

It is recommended to glue the **parquet (# 70730)** and the **plank floor (# 70780)** before assembling the wall house. The further processing of the floor covering is also much better and easier if you glue on all floor coverings before installing the ceiling and side walls. Parquet and plank floors can thus be sanded more easily and evenly (with fine sandpaper, grain size 400) and then sealed with clear varnish (# 43007).

Important information:

To glue the floor coverings, please use Pattex - which you apply evenly to the floor with a small spatula - under no circumstances should you use water-soluble wood glue!

To ensure that the walls fit well into the recess afterwards, the floor covering should not be laid all the way to the edge of the groove.

A small gap (approx. 1 mm) between floor covering and wall is later covered by the **floorboards (# 70510, # 70511)**. Since the grooves correspond exactly to the plate thicknesses, please make sure that no glue, varnish or material residues get into the grooves.

One final request:

If you should discover any discrepancies in the instructions on the basis of these building instructions during the construction of the wall house, or if you should miss certain explanations or explanations, please write to us or call us gladly.

We are of course grateful for any suggestions and will be happy to hear from you. Take suggestions for improvement into account immediately when reprinting these building instructions.

Your Mini Mundus team

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