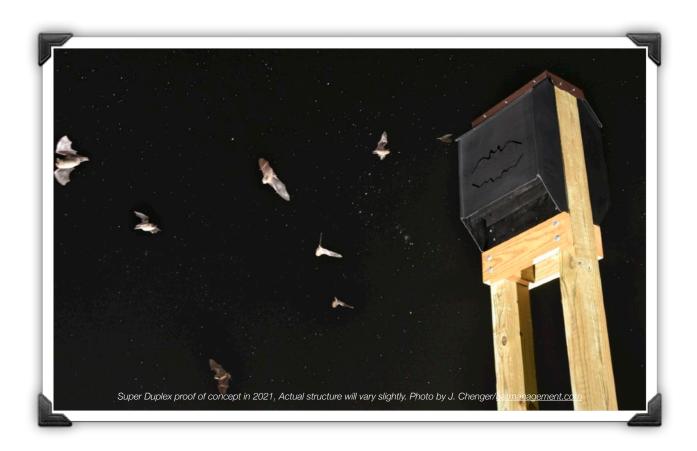


Super Duplex Bat House Roost Kit

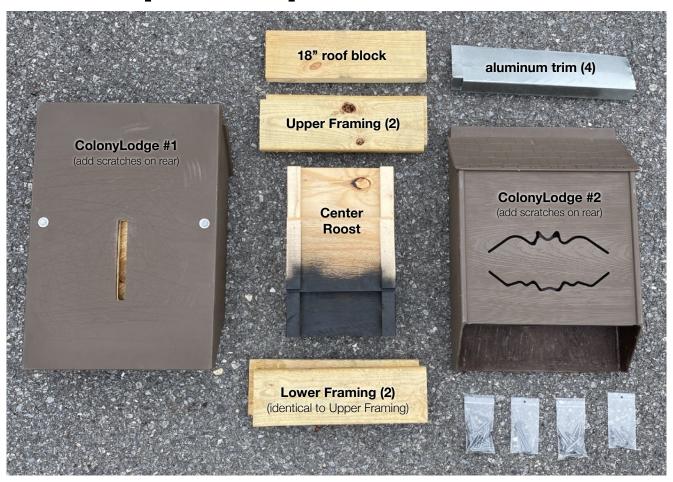


This manual only covers assembling the Super Duplex Bat House Roost.

You also need to read **All About Bat Houses** - BCM's general siting, installation, and advice manual.

All Manuals are available at https://batmanagement.com/pages/manuals

Super Duplex Roost Kit



Super Duplex Dimensions: 24" H x 18" W x 17" D

Weight: ~60 lbs. (without posts)

Internal Chambers: 15 with 3/4"-1.5" spacing.

Capacity: approx. 574 bats at 2 per linear inch

Optional Finish; outdoor paint or stain for posts, if desired

Not in photo:

Aluminum roof Baffle support blocks (2) 4"x6" posts (2)

(not included with kit, 16'-20' recommended)

Fastener Packs:

A: Framing 2" outdoor screws (32)

B: Roof Block and Baffle Support Blocks 3" outdoor screws (10)

C: Metal Roof and Trim

1-1/2" roof screws (5) 7/8" roofing nails (12)

D: ColonyLodges

2" roofing screws (8)

1" roofing screws (6)

SUPER DUPLEX BAT HOUSE ROOST KIT

Introduction

Before assembling your bat house kit, read this entire section:

- Review and organize all items from the "Super Duplex Bat House Roost Parts" list.
- Gather all tools and materials from the "You Will Also Need" list.
- Read each instruction step and **test-fit parts** before fastening. *One entire side of the Super Duplex* (Steps 1 & 2) can be test fit without setting a single screw.

Expect to spend an hour or two assembling the Super Duplex Roost. After the roost is assembled it will need to be properly placed. A poorly placed bat house is unlikely to attract bats, no matter how well built. If all construction and finishing instructions are followed, and if placed in a good habitat with plenty of direct sunlight, your new Super Duplex Roost has a high chance for occupancy, often within the first or second season.

Download the manual All About Bat Houses to learn about bat house siting, installation, tips, and public health information. See all these manuals at https://batmanagement.com/pages/manuals

WARNING: Construction and installation suggestions are only -suggestions- and do not necessarily describe all safety measures, tools, materials, and other details that may be required to complete an installation. Bat houses and or/posts may be heavy and unwieldy, necessitating the use of ladders and/or heavy equipment. There may be exposure to heights, risk of falls, and/or risk of being injured by falling material. Consider the actual final lifting and installing of the bat house to be a several-person job. If you are not comfortable with the installation concepts, consider seeking help of family, neighbors, or handyman. BCM is not liable for any injury or property damage caused during the construction or installation of any bat house products; it is the sole responsibility of the builder and installer to maintain safety to prevent injury or death resulting from any installation activity.

Super Duplex Roost Kit Parts

ColonyLodge (2)	4 chamber universal bat house from BCM (in the appropriate color for your install location).
4"x6" posts (2)	Pressure treated or black locust. Actual dimensions should be 3.5"x5.5". Minimum length 16', consider up to 20' if your location is in Mexican free tail range. You can also posts by fastening two 2"x4"x16' PT boards (more readily available) together if desired.
Center Roost	Center bat roost area, intended to fit between 4"x6" posts.
Upper & Lower Framing (4)	Forms side vents
Roof block	Ties top of posts together, creates heat sink
Aluminum trim and roof	Overhangs ColonyLodge screws

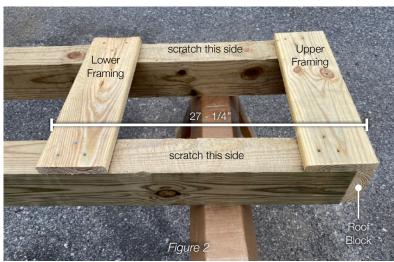
YOU WILL ALSO NEED . . . drill + ~5/32" drill bit for pre-drilling holes impact drill + phillips bit (this second drill is handy so bit changes are less frequent) 1/4" socket & socket adapter drill bit for roofing screws hammer tape measure utility knife For adding footholds to post, rear of ColonyLodges, and inside of framing sawhorses, picnic table, etc. FOR SETTING POSTS . . . digging bar post hole digging tool bucket (for carrying off dirt and bringing water) 240 lbs. concrete mix (320 lbs. suggested) 4"x6" post (2) 4"x6" post protector (optional for wet areas)

Super Duplex Assembly

1. Create the Super Duplex frame

Lay out posts as parallel and even as possible with 4" side up. Select the "worst" looking end to go into the ground if desired. Placing the posts on sawhorses will aid assembly.

- Attach the 2" x 6" x 18" Roof Block to the top of the posts, flush with the posts. Use 3-3" deck screws in each post.
- Attach Upper Framing flush with the top of the Roof Block. Predrill holes to avoid splitting wood. Before fastening test fit a ColonyLodge and Roof Trim (Step 2). When satisfied, fasten Framing using 3-2" deck screws in each post.
- Attach Lower Framing. The BOTTOM of the lower ledge should be 27 - 1/4" below the top of roof block (Figure 2).
- Use a utility knife to add scratches to the -inside- of all the Framing parts and Roof Block if necessary. The area of the post between the Upper and Lower Framing should be heavily scratched (Figure 2).







2. Add ColonyLodge & Trim

The top of the ColonyLodge will be 7/8" below the top of the Roof Block. This will allow the trim to lay evenly (Figure 3). The ColonyLodge should overhang the Lower Framing by ~1/8" to hide any misalignment and form a drip edge (Figure 4). You can test fit all these parts at this point before screwing them down.

Attach a ColonyLodge with 4-2" roofing screws across the top and three in the bottom landing plate. A small predrill to pierce the hard plastic is helpful when setting these screws (Figure 9).

Add a long piece of trim at this time, securing with three 7/8" roofing nails (Figure 5).

One side of the Super Duplex is now complete. Before flipping the project over, add scrap lumber about 4' from the bottom of your posts to reduce stress on the framing when moving the structure.

3. Add Center Roost

Flip the Super Duplex over and add the Center Roost baffle cluster, keeping about 1" space between it and the Roof Block so bats can change crevices in the top (Figure 6).

4. Add Baffle Support Blocks & Framing

Add Baffle Blocks below the Center Roost. The Bottom of the Baffle Blocks should be flush with the bottom of the Lower Framing (Figure 7).

Add the Upper Framing and Lower Framing identical to the procedure in Step 1. Roughen the posts as bats will roost and/or exit thru the vents (Figure 8).

Install the second ColonyLodge on the framing, being sure that the top of the ColonyLodge is ~7/8" below the top of the Roof Block to allow the trim to lay flat.

5. Install Remaining Trim

Add the remaining trim on the 3 sides of the roof, using three roofing nails in each piece (Figure 10). Be careful to locate nails where they miss voids around the top of the ColonyLodge. Pre-drilling holes thru the flashing may be helpful as you will be nailing thru two layers of trim in places.

Also add scratches to the outside of the posts around the vents behind the ColonyLodges as bats may use this to enter.

6. Install Roof

Center the roof over the trim and locate holes for 5 roofing screws. Be careful to avoid getting too close to the ColonyLodges where there is a void under the trim (Figure 11).





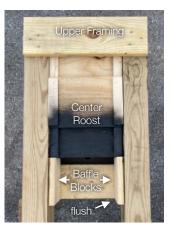


Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9



7. Set the Aspect and Dig the Foundation

See our manual All About Bat Houses for general bat house siting information, pros and cons. Measure the centers of the bottom of your posts to determine the centers of your holes. Because the posts warp slightly, there is no consistent measurement for this. You can pull or push the posts to a particular measurement by temporarily attaching scrap 2"x4" about 4' from the bottom.

The foundation holes should be perpendicular to southeast, so that one ColonyLodge faces southeast, or ~140° when using a compass. This is also approximately the direction the sun is at ~10 AM on a spring morning. The foundation holes should be 30"-36" deep, and wide enough to accommodate the posts (~5"x7"), but no larger than necessary. A heavy digging bar is usually necessary, and as well as a post hole digging tool. A bucket is handy to carry off excess dirt and to bring in water for the concrete mix. Take special care to excavate both holes to an equal depth, to avoid leveling problems later.

Add Post Protector (optional)

A <u>post protector</u> is a plastic sleeve that helps isolate a post from moisture in the ground, and may significantly extend the life of the post.

Instructions are included with the post protector. The post protector may be optional for relatively dry locations.





8. Set the post

Place a digging bar or something similar (the handle-end of a shovel, etc.) into the far side of each hole to allow the post to ride to the bottom. At this point 2 or more people may lift the Super Duplex while others are assisting by pulling from the opposite side with a rope. As the structure reaches vertical, be prepared to "wiggle" it so that it drops completely into the hole. Other various mechanical aids can be used; tractors, lifts, or vehicles with appropriate rack assemblies (Figure 12). The Super Duplex will stand by itself in the hole, if the holes are 2.5'+ deep, not unnecessarily wide, and in firm ground. Use rope in good condition to lift, prevent uncontrolled motion, and to aid with leveling. When posts are level in both directions, and add cement alternating occasionally with water, and mix/tamp with the digging bar. After one bag of cement is in each hole, the posts are unlikely to move. Mound concrete mix sloping away from the posts. Place concrete between the posts to prevent vegetation growth which will simplify future mowing, and make it easy to see guano which indicates occupancy. Do not add mulch or dirt around the base of the post as these materials retain water and will encourage post failure over time. Make a simple form from scrap lumber if clean cement edges are desired, and/or add decorative gravel.

The posts can be stained or painted as desired. New posts should be allowed to dry as much as 90 days before sealing.

When complete, be sure to say "just add bats" for good luck!