trailer on some tracks with rollers. We are hopeful that we can design something that goes more quickly, and is safe and relatively inexpensive.

We and a group in Walla Walla, Washington, have used a forklift to pick up Huts. This works very well for moving them around, especially on paved parking lots, but then the trick for us is moving the forklift around and the overall cost of the forklift. We do plan to form a relationship with a local construction equipment company for moving jobs involving more than a few Huts.

A borrowed forklift helped us move six Huts at a Safe Spot Community in Eugene, Oregon. The owners of the site needed to re-organize the layout to free up some space in the parking lot.

As for transporting Huts, we have have delivered them 60 miles away using come-along ratchet straps and a trailer rented from U-Haul with no issues. I recommend putting the window side of the Hut facing toward the direction of travel to avoid having the porch act as a wind-sock. When I have done this, I also brace the lower part of the rear eave to prevent it from flapping in the wind current. I mostly do this for piece of mind while traveling. I can't say that the movement of the rear eave will do any long-term damage to the Hut.

Moving Huts as one piece gets tricky if there are obstacles that prevent pulling a trailer up close to the Hut location. We've built a few Huts in backyards that are only accessible by a 4′ wide pedestrian gate. In those instances, moving a Hut requires taking it apart. Taking a Hut apart is a good time to decide if it needs any cosmetic repairs. We designed the Hut in such a way that it can be taken apart and refurbished as it is rebuilt to be used indefinitely.

4. WHY DO WE USE TPO AND VINYL FOR THE ROOF MEMBRANE? WHERE DO WE GET IT?

We've been building the Conestoga Huts since 2011 and started using the TPO/vinyl membranes starting in 2017 (we've also replaced nearly all of our older designed roofs to be the TPO/vinyl combination), so we don't have the experience of this material degrading to the point that it cannot be used. Both the thermoplastic polyolefin (TPO) and the commercial-grade tent vinyl have been specified to have a life-span of an estimated 20–30 years depending on the quality of the material and UV exposure.