

1. The bjurt starts as a bundle, with the vertical and horizontal braces in separate bundles.
2. Set the bjurt on its feet in the center of the area you wish it to cover and unfold it by walking it out. All persons helping with this step should position themselves roughly equidistant from each other around the bjurt, each grasp the poles of a cross piece near the center, slightly lift, then all together slowly walk out from the center. Stop when the cross bars are perpendicular. Do not worry about getting the size exactly right at this point. Even if only two people will complete the remaining steps, it is helpful to borrow several friends to accomplish this step quickly, especially in the case of a large bjurt. However, it is also possible to walk the bjurt out with two people, by walking it out a small way, setting it down, grasping a cross piece 90 degrees from the last one, walking the bjurt out another small way, repeat.
3. Decide which panel(s) will be the door(s). You may decide on one door or two, to provide cross ventilation. Consider the direction of prevailing winds and the direction of sunrise. Ensure there is at least one wall panel separating the door panels.
4. Attach all the vertical braces at the bjurt feet only, laying the braces down to the side for now. Note that braces attach to the outside of the foot (unlike the cross pieces).
5. The next step will be positioning the roof, which will act as a sail in windy conditions. If this is a concern, stake down the upwind corner of the bjurt first.
6. For large bjurts, put the roof on at this point; for small bjurts, you can throw the roof on later. If winds are high this step requires several people to control the roof. If using a square tarp, line up the corners of the tarp with four cross pieces none of which is slated to be the bjurt door. Attach these corners with ball bungees. In high winds, also attach the next set of grommets from the corner grommet.
7. Assign one person to raise the center ring with a pole. If your ring is capped configuration (most likely), hook the pole onto the nut on the ring's bottom. If the ring is flow-through, use the provided fork. For most people a horizontal brace pole is long enough for this task, but if the person is short a longer pole may be necessary. Raise the roof slowly. The walls are going to move a bit as this happens, and other people should guide the walls to make sure stresses stay well distributed.
8. While the roof raiser remains in place, everyone else should attach the tops of the vertical braces, working far apart from each other so support is added evenly. The roof raiser may need to push up or let down the ring slightly to adjust alignment and allow the others to finish their task.
9. At some point the vertical supports will be enough to hold up the roof and the roof raiser can remove his pole.
10. Check that the roof is attached firmly enough given the wind conditions and that the structure is sufficiently staked down so it does not need constant supervision.
11. Remove the cross piece(s) from the door panel(s).
12. Secure a horizontal brace across the doorway(s) and use the remaining horizontal braces or else chain or rope to finish the horizontal bracing. All pipes provides better wind resistance. Strong rope will also work in wind but will cause the roof to flap more.
13. Stake down all the corners.
14. Finish attaching the roof.
15. Attach the walls.

Teardown proceeds much as erection in reverse. No person with a pole is necessary to man the roof as it falls, but be aware that as you remove vertical supports, at some point the roof will come down.