

New Zealand
timber solutions
for the modern
Kiwi home.

OCTOBER
2021
VERSION
1.2

PRODUCER STATEMENT & INSTALLATION GUIDE

RADIATA PINE GRIPTREAD DECKING

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Radiata pine decking is manufactured by Pukepine Sawmills for use as residential and commercial decking slats. Pukepine Sawmills manufacture decking from Radiata pine sourced from New Zealand plantation grown forest. The decking finished to 32mm thickness dimension complies with the "Simple House Acceptable Solution" compliance document used to establish compliance with the New Zealand Building code and NZS 3602:2003.

SCOPE OF USE

Decking slats are designed to be incorporated as a component into an open slatted timber deck. Although slats are not part of the sub structure we recommend all deck construction adheres to NZS 3604:2011 section 7.4

DURABILITY

Pukepine pine decking is treated hazard class H3.2 using CCA as per NZS 3640:2003. This provides a 15 year durability guarantee in compliance with NZS 3604:2011.

If the end user wishes to add Protective surface coatings such as either paint or surface treatment it should be applied in accordance with AS/NZS 2311:2009 Guide to the painting of buildings to provide 15-year durability

SLIP RESISTANCE COMPLIANCE

Timber decking when placed grooved side up has a slip resistance of 0.45 - 0.6 at 90° to grooves. This meets the slip resistance required of more than 0.4 in accordance with D1/AS1 standards.

See over leaf for Installation and maintenance guides.



TIMBER DECKING INSTALLATION

Installation

Ensure safety is maintained when handling and cutting the decking. This includes gloves, hearing and eye protection, dust mask and enclosed footwear.

We recommend

- a 12 mm minimum gap between the building cladding and decking for drainage and maintenance (E2/AS1 paragraph 7.1.1)
- 3–6 mm gaps between decking timbers lengthways. 2–3mm for 90mm wide boards, 4–5mm for 140mm wide boards as a guide (use appropriate diameter nails as spacers).
- 1–2 mm gaps at butt-jointed ends.

End joints should be butted and must be made over joists. Scarf joints can be used but may leave a sharp edge when the timber shrinks. Sand or arris the ends of the timber to avoid splintering, and when fixing butt joints, skew screws slightly inwards. Joints should be staggered where possible. At joints, ensure holes are pre-drilled before screwing.

For best results, all decks should be screw fastened. The type of screw recommended will vary considerably depending on the type and size of the decking board along with the position of the deck and the proximity of your home to coastal areas. Special care should be taken when installing timber decks around pool areas.

There are two main types of screws, Stainless Steel and hardened steel. Stainless Steel is an alloy and therefore can not be hardened, however it offers significant anti corrosion properties.

Stainless Steel for instance, would be most suitable for fixing a deck around a swimming pool or in coastal areas.

Finishing

Once deck is finished, leave for 4 to 6 weeks before applying a decking stain or oil.

MAINTENANCE

Sweep decks regularly to prevent a build-up of dirt and debris, and check the surface of timber decking.

Recoating is likely to be required annually for oils and biennially for stains.

If timber decking has moss or lichen growth, treat with a moss and mould killer to completely remove all growth following all instructions supplied with the cleaning agent. Ensure all the treatment is removed before applying a new finish if required.

Storage

Decking should be stored covered and on bearers with 100mm ground clearance to ensure excess moisture uptake and environmental marking and staining is minimised.

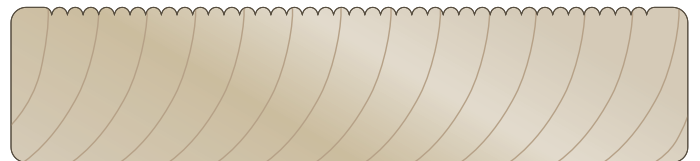


Timber decks are generally exposed to various natural elements therefore weathering effects will occur in your deck. Timber responses such as cracking, shrinkage and cupping may be noticed over time. The main causes of this are the movement of moisture into and out of the timber and the effects of sunlight on a regular basis. This does not reflect a fault in the product just a natural response to the environment. Neither is the structural integrity compromised by these visual changes. Decking surfaces develop checks and cracks due to the ultra-violet rays of the sun breaking down lignin in the wood fibre and the repeated wetting and drying of timber, this means that in time it can result in surface degradation and dimensional changes.

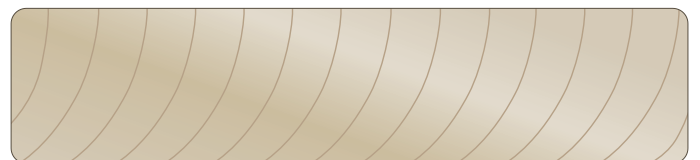
To reduce the effects of this on your deck we recommend Air Seasoning the timber for 3–4 weeks prior to installation.

If decking is installed while wet there may be size variations between boards especially noticeable when butting ends together, this is a function of the timber responding to the moisture and swelling accordingly.

PROFILES



Griptread



Smooth

OCTOBER 2021 VERSION 1.2