HOW to **BUILD** YOUR OWN DIY

treated pine **TERRACING**

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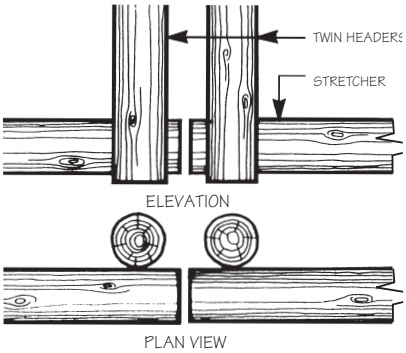
PENROSEPINE products

Construction

1 Setting Out

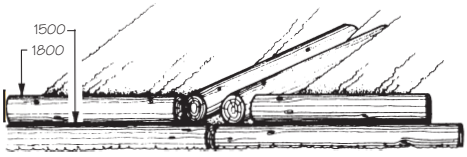
Start by setting out twin headers and stretchers for the full length of the lowest line of the terrace along the natural contour.



Headers & stretchers must be level throughout. Partly trench the base stretchers and the heels of all headers into original ground.

2 Stretcher Lengths

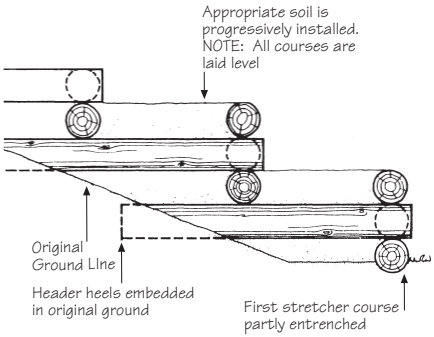
Lay a second stretcher course in between the first row headers.



TWIN HEADERS / 2ND ROW STRETCHERS

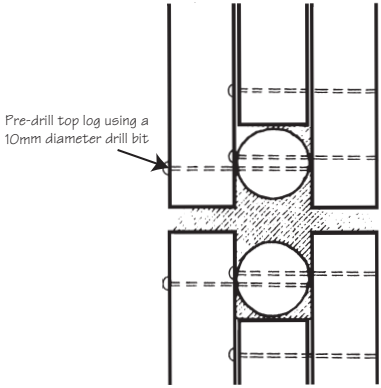
3 Section

Continue to terrace until the required level is reached, using the twin header/stretcher system. Backfill with appropriate soil as you progress.



4 Fixing Method

Use 200-250mm long galvanised bridge spikes to fix logs.



ELEVATION

5 Drainage

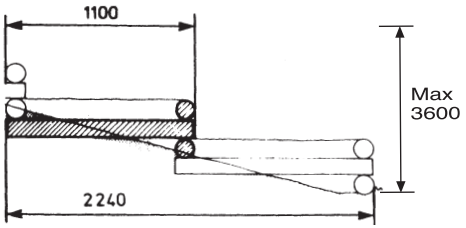
To ensure proper drainage at the base of the wall, install a perforated polythene pipe along the back of the wall. The fall of the pipe along the wall should allow drainage at a suitable disposal point. Be sure to install a granular drainage layer behind the wall and around the pipe.

A surface drain should be installed where the ground slopes towards the wall and the water catchment area behind the wall extend more than 6 metres.

Slope Analysis and Materials Calculations

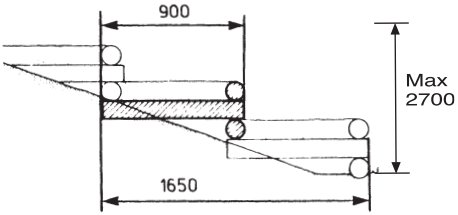
Slope 2 in 7

Materials
per module
2 x 1800 Stretchers
1 x 1500 Stretcher
2 x 1200 Headers
6 Bridge spikes



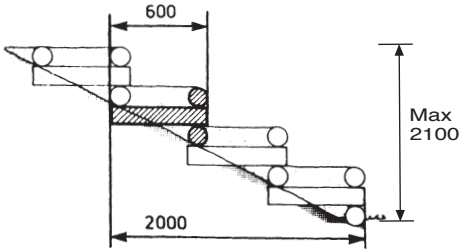
Slope 2 in 6

Materials
per module
2 x 1800 Stretchers
1 x 1500 Stretcher
2 x 90 Headers
6 Bridge spikes



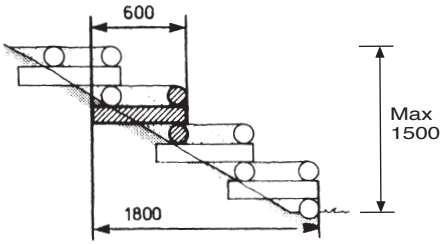
Slope 2 in 4

Materials
per module
2 x 1800 Stretchers
1 x 1500 Stretcher
2 x 600 Headers
6 Bridge spikes



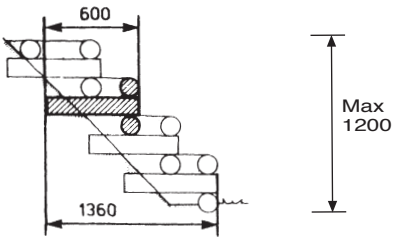
Slope 2 in 3

Materials
per module
2 x 1800 Stretchers
1 x 1500 Stretcher
2 x 600 Headers
6 Bridge spikes



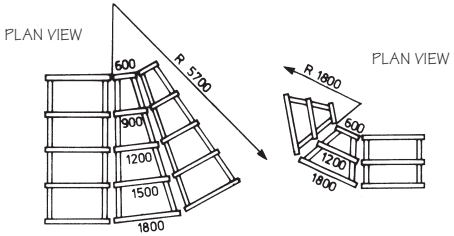
Slope 2 in 2

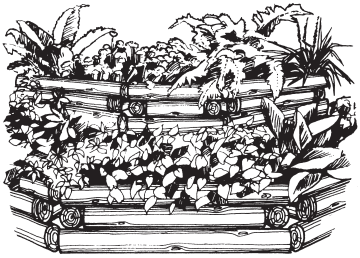
Materials
per module
2 x 1800 Stretchers
1 x 1500 Stretcher
2 x 600 Headers
6 Bridge spikes



Curving Contours

Headers and stretchers can be shown to accommodate individual curving contours.





Timber care

Cutting, notching or boring may expose untreated heartwood. A liberal coating of PROTIM® RESEAL is recommended to restore the protective envelope. For more details refer to the PROTIM® Timber care product literature.

Raincoat UV Plus should be used to reduce the effects of weathering & maintain the appearance of your timber project.

Important Information

1. Do not burn preserved wood.
2. Wear dust mask & goggles when cutting or sanding wood.
3. Wear gloves when working with wood.
4. Some preservative may migrate from the treated wood into soil/water or may dislodge from the treated wood surface upon contact with skin. Wash exposed skin areas thoroughly.
5. All sawdust and construction debris should be cleaned up and disposed of after construction.
6. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing before re-use.
7. Preserved wood should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect contact with drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as fresh water docks and bridges.
8. Do not use preserved wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food, animal feed or beehives.
9. Do not use preserved wood as mulch.
10. Only preserved wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used.
11. Do not use preserved wood in direct contact with aluminum.
12. If the wood is to be used in an interior application and becomes wet during construction, it should be allowed to dry before being covered or enclosed.
13. Disposal Recommendations: Preserved wood may be disposed of in landfills or burned in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.
14. If you desire to apply a paint, stain, clear water repellent or other finish to your preservative treated wood, we recommend following the manufacturer's instructions and label of the finishing product. Before you start, we recommend you apply the finishing product to a small exposed test area before finishing the entire project to insure it provides the intended result before proceeding.
15. Certain metal products (including fasteners, hardware and flashing) may corrode when in direct contact with wood treated with copper-based preservatives. To prevent premature corrosion and failure it is important to follow the recommendations of the manufacturers for all metal products.
16. Mould growth can and does occur on the surface of many products, including untreated and treated wood, during prolonged surface exposure to excessive moisture conditions. To remove mould from the treated wood surface, wood should be allowed to dry. Typically, mild soap and water can be used to remove remaining surface mould. For more information visit www.epa.gov.
17. For more information visit www.osmose.com.au / www.osmose.co.nz.

guide to the **HAZARD CLASSES**

HAZARD CLASS	CONDITIONS	HAZARD	EXAMPLES
H1	Completely protected from the weather and well-ventilated	Lyctid borers	Susceptible framing, flooring, furniture and interior joinery
H2	Protected from wetting	Borers including termites	Framing, flooring and similar, used in dry conditions
H2F - Conditions and biological hazard as for H2 although approved for use Souther of the Tropic of Capricorn only. Example: Envelope Treatement			
H2S - Conditions and biological hazard as for H2 although approved for use Souther of the Tropic of Capricorn only. Example: LVL/Plywood (glue-line treatment)			
H3	Subject to periodic moderate wetting	Moderate decay fungi, borers and termites	Weatherboard, fascia, pergolas (above ground) , joinery, decking & laminated verandah posts
H3**	Products predominantly in vertical exposed situations and intended to have the supplementary paint coat system that is regularly maintained.	Moderate decay fungi, borers and termites	Fascia, barge boards, exterior cladding, window joinery, door joinery and non laminated verandah posts
H4	Subject to severe wetting	Severe decay fungi, borers and termites	Fence posts, garden walls less than 1m high
H5	Subject to extreme wetting and/or where the critical use requires a higher degree of protection	Very severe decay fungi, borers and termites	Retaining walls, piling, house stumps, building poles and cooling tower fill
H6	Subject to prolonged immersion in sea water	Marine wood borers and decay fungi	Boat hulls, marine piles, jetty cross bracing and landing steps etc

Note: Please refer to the complete standards for more detailed information. ** as per AS1604 and NSW TMA

*For further information see separate brochure, consumer information and handling guide and guarantee documents.

These plans have been checked and approved (at the time of printing) by Roy B.Hoskins & Associates of Qld 4006 (Structural & Civil Engineers), to be technically accurate and designed in accordance with the appropriate Australian Building standards, as local & National laws are subject to change, please ensure you check with your local authorities prior to starting construction.

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