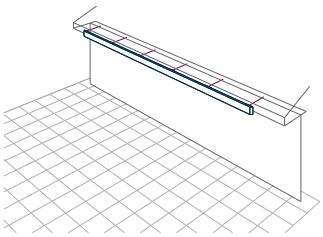
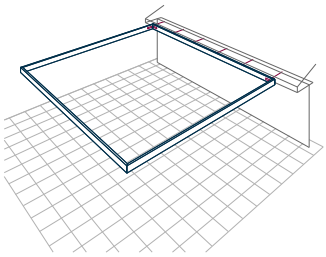
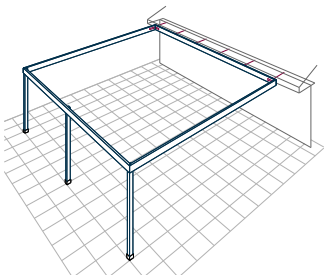
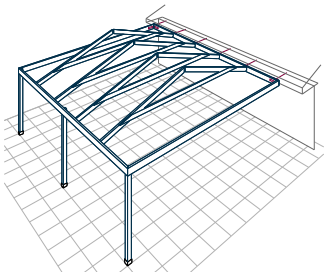
Pre Cut Gable Pergola Assembly Guide

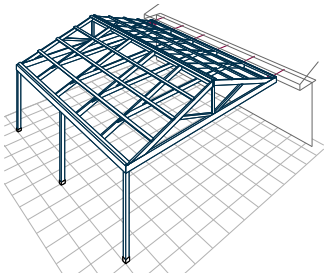
SOFTWOODS







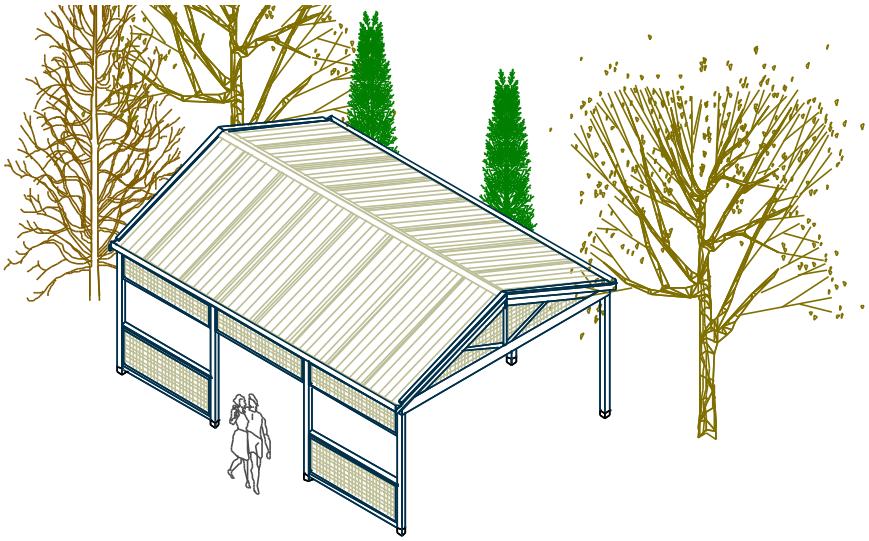




Thank you for purchasing your pre cut gable roof pergola from Softwoods. We have aimed to make the installation process as easy and enjoyable as possible. We value your feedback and invite any suggestions you feel would improve the installation process.

Cutting edge technology has been used to produce your structure from the design stage right through to the manufacturing and delivery. This allows a lot of the assembly work to be done 'in the shop' or 'on the ground' as opposed to the more difficult method of doing it 'in the air' during construction.

The following is a step by step guide to the installation of the structure.



Please read these instructions thoroughly before commencing to build and refer to them throughout the building process. Handy hints from experienced builders and other important information is contained in this guide as well as the core, step by step process.

Not following these instructions carefully may result in the structure not going together as intended or not meeting engineering requirements.

If after thorough reading of these instructions you are still having problem you may call 0433 143 583 for some assistance.

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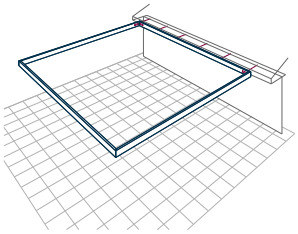
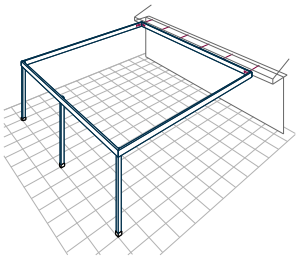
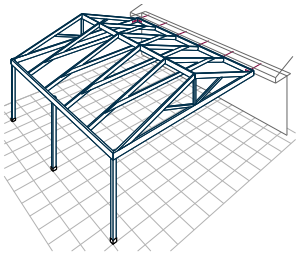






Before you start

It is very important to check with your local council or shire before building any structure. It is the builder's responsibility to ensure that all approvals have been obtained and that the structure being attached to is suitable to support the extra loads imposed by the new structure.

Of equal importance is to create a safe work site. Various stages of construction will require at least two people to complete. Ensure that appropriately tall ladders are used when required and that the work site is clean and clearly flagged during construction to avoid children or other unauthorised people entering the potentially dangerous area. You will find handy safe work method tips on our website www.softwoods.com.au/safework.htm

Tools required

The following tools will be required to install your pre cut pergola.


Tape Measure


Pencil


String Line


Hammer


Clamps


Level


Ladder


Spade


Saw


Drill and Bits


Bugle Driver


Hex Head Driver


Caulking Gun


Rivit Gun

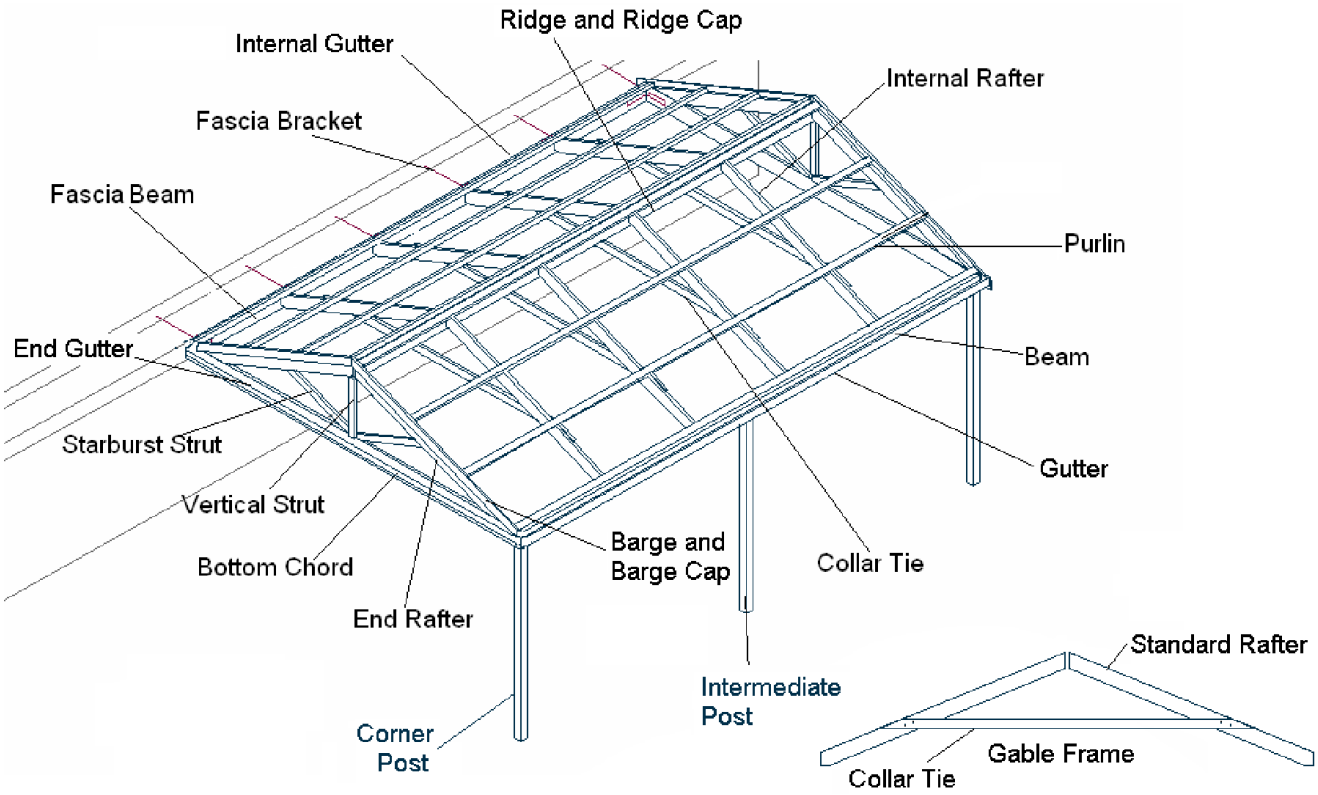

Snips


Jig Saw

Your kit

The components of the pergola kit are listed in the 'Bill of Materials' document supplied. The diagram below illustrates where the items are located within the structure.

Please check your materials against the list prior to commencement, to ensure you have everything you need. If something appears to be missing, please double check against your list and then contact us.



To help you identify and assemble the timber members they have been marked. The markings are on the cut ends so as to be visible when timber is painted and not visible when the structure is complete. There are some members that you will need to mark, however we recommend that you paint all members before doing any marking.

Corner Posts are marked with a **PC#** on the notched out sections
Intermediate Posts are marked with a **PM#** on the notched out sections
Edge Beams are marked with a **BM#** on the topside at one end
Bottom Chords are marked with a **BC#** on the topside at one end, the bottom chords have a notch in each end.
Standard Rafters are marked with a **RS#** on the topside at one end
Gable End Rafters are marked with a **RG#** on the topside at one end
Collar Ties are marked with a **CT#** on the topside at one end
The Ridge is marked with a **RDG#** on the topside at one end
Purlins are marked with a **PR#** on the topside at one end
Vertical Struts are marked with an **ST#** on the end cut
Starburst Struts are marked with a **SB#** on the end cut
Barge Boards are marked with an **TB#** on the internal face at one end

When you are satisfied that you have everything you need and the site is clean and safe it is time to start painting.

Painting and Care.

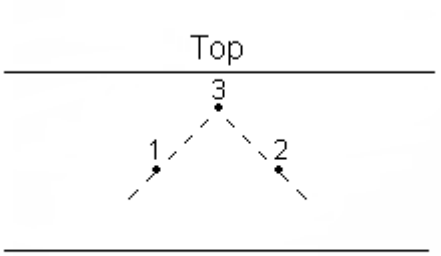
All timber is subject to movement when not tightly packed.
Please be sure to keep your timber neatly stacked before and after painting to keep any sort of movement in timber to a minimum. Keep the pack covered and if possible do not stack the timber on grass. After painting do not stack one piece of timber on top of another as the paint will stick both pieces together, even if it has been left to dry for a few days. At the back of this booklet there are two pages on general timber care it is very important that you read these recommendations before commencing painting.

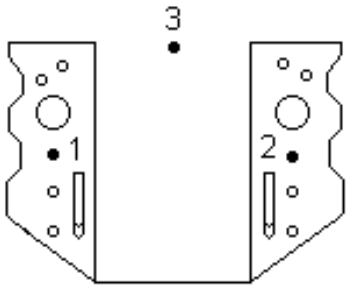
Preparation and marking out

A major benefit of a Softwoods pre cut gable pergola is that a lot of the measuring and marking has been done for you. Other tasks that would have previously been done 'in the air' when the structure is partly constructed can now be done safely and accurately on the ground.

Fitting joist hangers to beams

The beams (members marked with a BM#) have the positions of the rafters already located on them. About every 1200mm (exact measurement depends on your structure) there will be three holes punched into the face of the timber. Holes 1 and 2 line up with corresponding holes in the joist hanger. Hole 3 forms a triangle with holes 1 and 2 to indicate the top side of the beam.





To fit, line up the joist hanger holes just above the single gang nail flange with holes 1 and 2 on the beam. Drive a connector nail through the joist hanger into hole 1 leaving the head of nail just proud so that it can be pulled out if it clashes with the bolts of the fascia bracket fitted at a later stage.

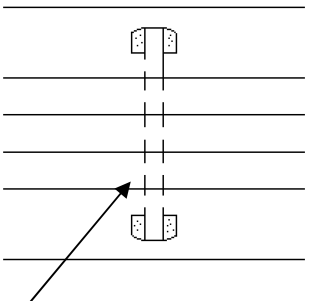
Squeeze the joist hanger so hole 2 on opposite flange is aligned with hole 2 on the face of the beam. Drive another connector nail through to complete the temporary attachment of the joist hanger to the beam again leaving the nail just proud. The remaining connector nails will be fitted after the rafter has been located in the joist hanger.

Repeat this process for all the joist hangers required in the structure. The result will be two beams with joist hangers positioned exactly to receive the gable frames.

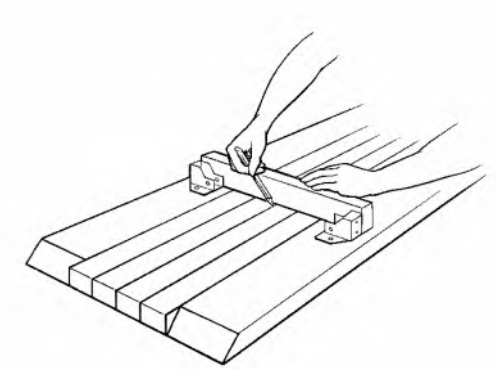
Marking rafter positions on purlins

The purlins (members marked with a PR#) are fitted to the top of the rafters after all gable frames have been installed. Pre marking on the purlins exactly where they should intersect with the rafters will allow the rafters to be easily pulled into square when the purlins are installed.

Result of marking



Arrange the purlins side by side on a level surface or on saw horses. All of these members are the same length. Position the beams with joist hangers attached so that they are on either side of the group of purlins and so that the ends of all members line up. The arrangement should look like the adjacent image.



Use and off cut or straight edge to mark a line across all of the purlins to correspond with the edge of the joist hangers.

Repeat this process for the other joist hangers. The result will be two lines marked on each purlin that represent the position of each rafter.

Purlin locations on rafters

The last members you have to mark are the rafters.

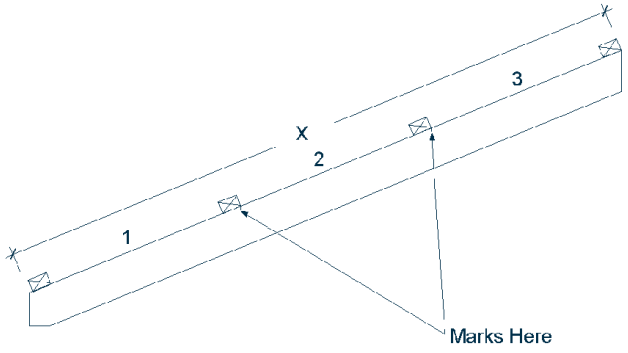
Looking at your plan you can see how many spaces between the purlins there are. Measure the run of your rafter and subtract 70mm from this length. Once you have that number, you will then need to divide it by the number of spaces. This is the distance from the top (closest edge to the ridge) of one purlin to the top the next purlin. Mark this out on your rafters leaving out the bottom mark as that is determined by the edge beam and the internal gutter.

Example:

If x = **2400**

Then 2400 – 70 = **2330**

2330 divided by 3 spaces
2330/3 = **777** (round up)



So you would place a mark 777mm from the top of the rafter then another mark 777mm down from that. Remember you do not need to mark the top or bottom purlin position.
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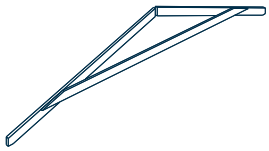
Rafter locations on ridge

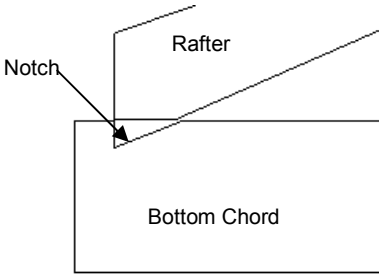
The top side of the ridge will have small scores along it to indicate where the centre of each rafter will go. Similar to the number 3 holes marked on the beam.

Assemble gable frames

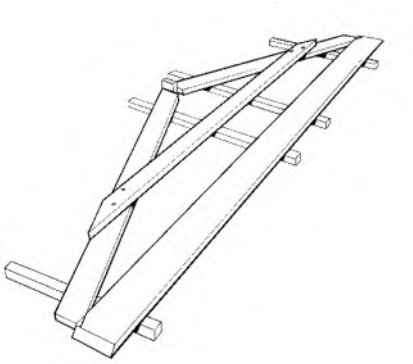


The gable frames or internal rafters and collar ties, will be made on the ground then lifted into place later. You will need to do this on a flat surface for the most accuracy.

Layout with bottom chord and spacer block



Lay the bottom chord on a flat surface then place 2 rafters with their ends on the inside of the mitre. This will also line up with the vertical face of the notch.

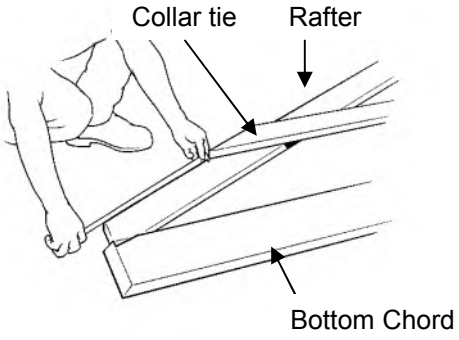


Using a ridge spacer which is a piece of timber the same thickness as your ridge (35mm or 45mm) as a makeshift ridge, move the rafters so they meet the ridge spacer at the top. Make sure the rafters are still in the correct position against the bottom chord.

To make it easier to drill through, place all members on your rafter stiffeners to prop them up off the ground as shown.

Locate collar tie

Once rafters are in position, place the collar tie on top of the pair of rafters.

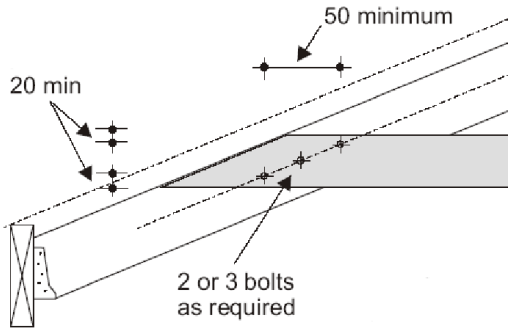


To establish the exact position where the collar tie should be, measure from the edge of the rafter to the edge point of the collar tie on both sides and check if they are about the same.

You may need to move the collar tie until your measurements are the same or similar

Drill and bolt collar tie

With Drill 10mm holes for the bolts using the table and diagram to determine the quantity and placement.

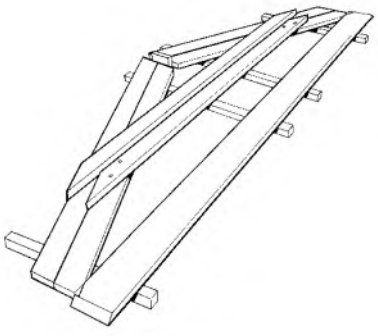


Collar tie bolts N1-N2
ties on all frames

Width of gable	Collar ties	Bolt qty. each end
0 to 3830	Single	2 x M10 galv
3831 to 6600	Single	3 x M10 galv
6601 to 7600	Double	2 x M10 galv

Once the holes are drilled insert the bolts. You will need to knock them in with a hammer. Because of the tight holes, the frame will be held in place. There is no need to fix with washers and nuts at this stage

Now your first gable frame is almost done. Place another set of rafters and collar tie above the frame you've just made.



Line up the rafters and the collar ties so they are parallel with the first frame components. This is where having them elevated comes in handy.

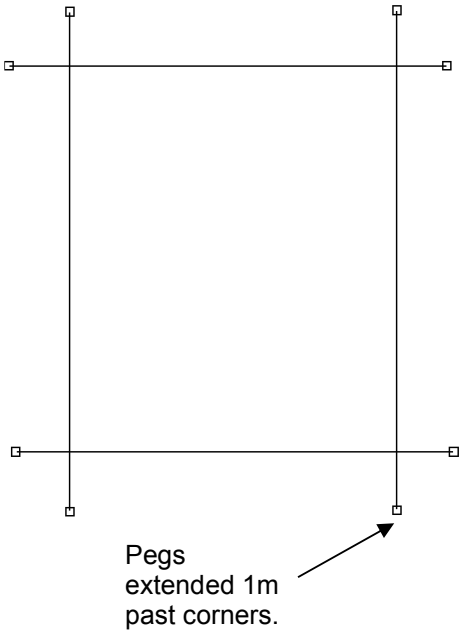
To make sure your collar ties all line up when the frames are installed, measure the distance between the two at both ends.

Tip
You may like to do one frame at a time or line them up all at once depending on how much space you have.

Repeat this procedure as in the previous step for the remaining frames.
When all frames are completed stand them up, fit washers and nuts and tighten.

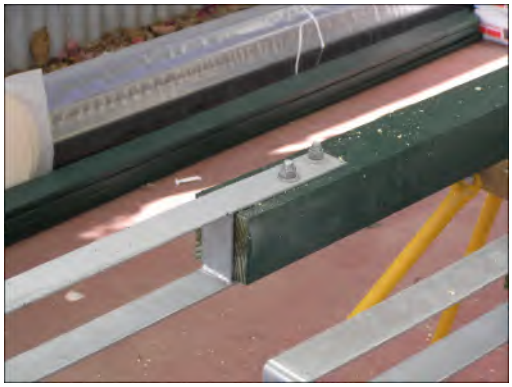
Marking out structure

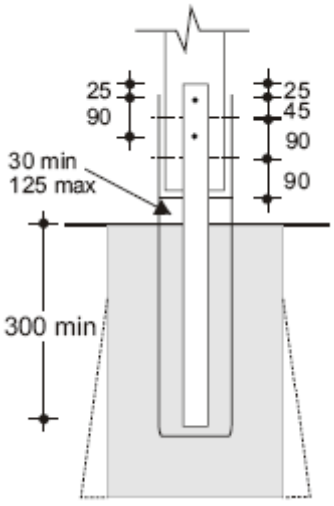
You will need to mark out the extents of you structure on the ground using your string line. For this marking out to be as accurate as possible it is important that the string line is tight. You can tie the string to pegs in the ground. These may be metal or wooden stakes, tent pegs or basically anything that can be driven into the ground to keep the string tight. By referring to your plan mark out the total extents of your structure using the string lines. Use a level to make sure the string is completely horizontal so your post heights are the same. Check the layout is square by taking a few measurements at different points including the diagonal lengths.



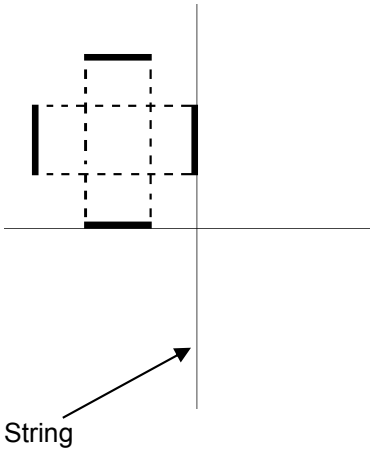
Installing the first post

Now that you have the structure marked out you can install the first post, this needs to be a corner post. Once the first post is installed you can easily prop up the beams and install the other posts with the structure being level. If your surface has a slope of any kind on it make sure your first post is located in the high corner.

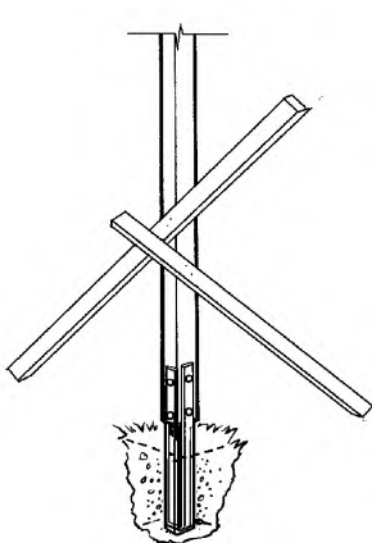




Freestanding structures need to have double tornado post shoes. This is done by placing two post shoes together to make one. Looking at the diagram below you can see that one of the post shoes sits 30mm higher than the other. This is very important as it allows the bolts to pass through the post with out hitting each other. Cut the post to your desired length and install the post shoe. Also pay particular attention to ensure the base of the post is the distance you require above the seat of the post shoe.

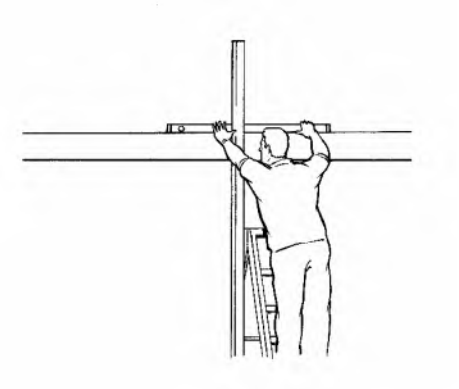


You will find the required footing size on your plans. Dig your hole to these dimensions. Put the post in the hole lining it up horizontally and vertically with the string line. If the hole is too deep and the post shoe needs to be higher, put some rocks, gravel or the like under the shoe to lift it up. Once you are satisfied with the level of the bottom of the post prop it with purlins. Nail the purlins to post diagonally in both directions.

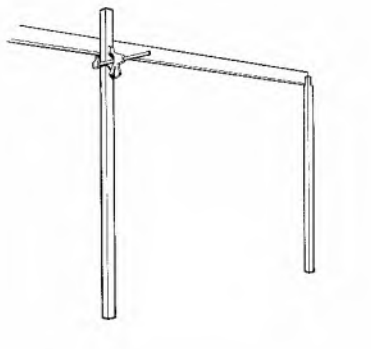


Once you have the post aligned accurately just inside the string line you can mix the concrete and pour into hole. Leave the post to set check periodically that it is still level in both directions.

Installing beam and posts together.



Now that you have your first post in position you can work your way around the structure temporarily installing the posts and beams at the same time. Do this by propping up the beam with a purlin and clamp. Adjust the beam and props until the beam is level. If your structure is less than 6.0 metres in length, temporarily install the two corner post on the beam first and then put the middle posts in. If your structure is over 6.0 metres in length, install the first section of beam with the post at the join, then go ahead and install the second section of beam and so on.

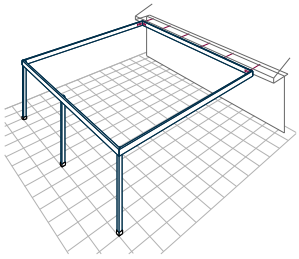


Continue this around the structure until you have all the join and corner posts temporarily in place, check the beam is level and the structure is square.

Fix the posts and pour concrete

The posts are fixed to the beam with M10 cup head bolt. Intermediate posts require two bolts per connection and corner posts should have two bolts in each direction. If your structure is over 6.0m

in length and there is a join along the length of the beam, fix with four bolts, two on each face of beam. Make sure the bolt heads are on the outside

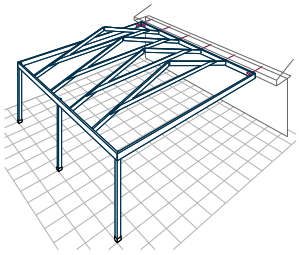


Mix the concrete according to the manufacturers instructions and pour into the footing hole. This may cause the post to be moved out of level – quickly check and return it to level if this occurs. Repeat this for all of the posts checking previous ones as you go.

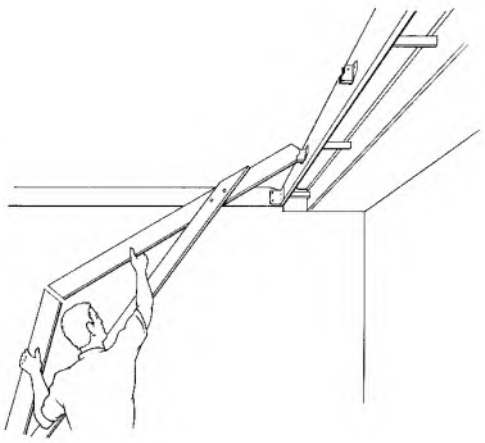
Leave the structure propped until the concrete has set. It is best to leave it over night as working on the structure may result in your pergola being moved out of square as the concrete cures.

Pitching the roof

Erecting gable frames



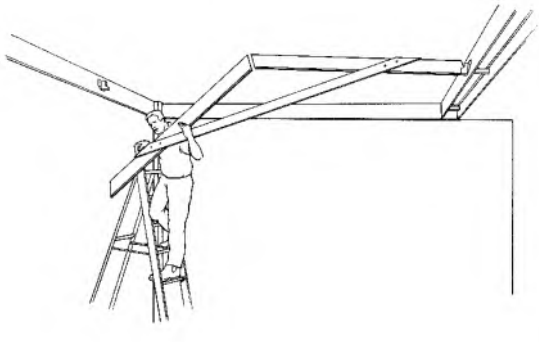
Putting the frames up is probably the easiest and the most fun part of your project.

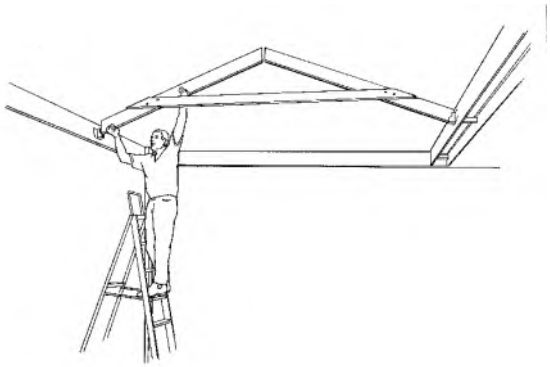


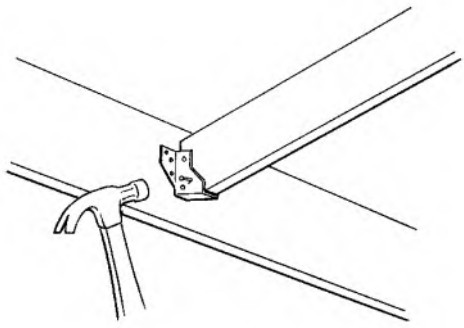
This is done by placing a ladder at each beam and lifting one end of the gable frame into the joist hanger so it is pushed in as far as possible

Lift the other end up to the opposite joist hanger and slip in. Ensure you keep the first end of the gable frame securely positioned in the joist hanger so it doesn't fall out. This is safest to do with 2 people.

Push both ends down firmly to ensure they are positioned completely in the joist hangers and against beam.



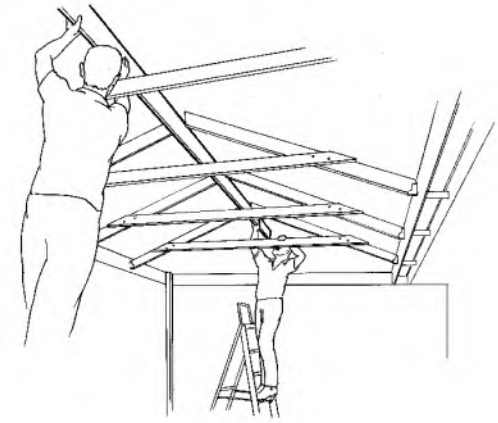




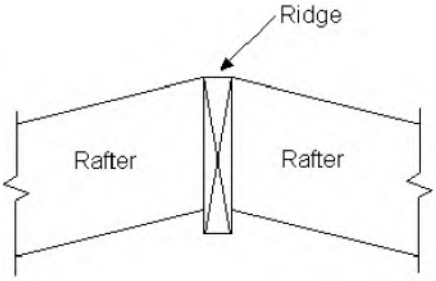
Once the gable frame is up install a 30mm flat head nail in each hole of the joist hanger.

Repeat until all the gable frames are in position. Be sure that you

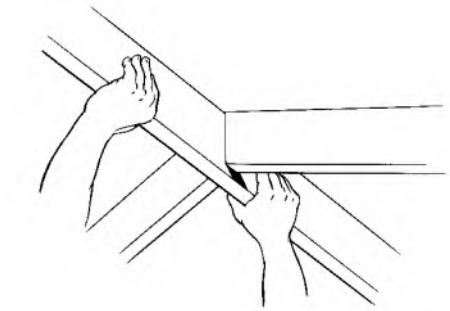
position the frames with the collar ties on the same side.



Installing the ridge



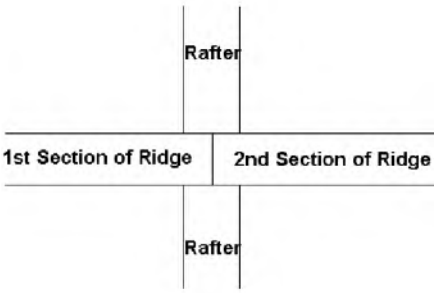
When all the gable frames are up you are now able to install the ridge. This is done by first sliding it up and resting it on top of the collar ties.
With a ladder at each end and 2 people you should be able to lift and push the ridge beam up into position lining the top of the rafters up with the top of the ridge. Use your spirit level to make sure the end of the ridge is lined up with the outside face of the bottom chord. The notch in the ridge should be on the under side. If your



The rafters will support the ridge but be careful not to push it too far up as it can be quite difficult to pull down.

If the centre of the rafters do not line up with the marks on top of the ridge you will need to tap them into place. Use a block to protect the timber from the hammer.

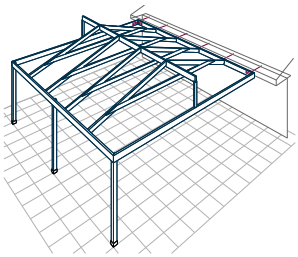
If your structure is over 6.0 metres in length you will need to make sure the ridge joins on a set of rafters. Push the first section of ridge up so it the joining edge is sitting halfway along the thickness of a set of rafters. Then push the second section up to meet the join.



Once the rafters are in place fix them to the ridge with 3x75mm nails, 1 in from the top of the rafter and 1 skew nailed in either side.

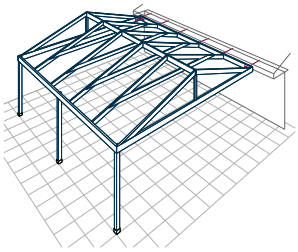
As you fix each gable frame to the ridge you will need to evenly fix the 600mm rafter strap over the top of the rafters and ridge. Use
5 x 30mm connector nails in the holes on the strap each side of the ridge.

Install vertical struts



Now you have installed the standard gable frames you will install the gable ends. Position the vertical strut into the notched part of the ridge intersecting with the top of the bottom chord. Cut the vertical strut to length ensuring a neat fir between the bottom chord and the ridge. Fix the vertical strut first by drilling and screwing into the notch in the ridge with a 100mm bugle screw. Fix the vertical strut to the bottom chord with a 75mm nail in each face. Pre drill the strut to make it easier.

Install end rafters

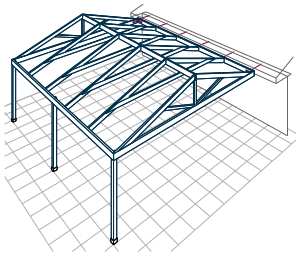


Once the vertical strut is installed take one of the gable end rafters and put it in place. Line the top end up with the top of the ridge and the bottom end with the start of the notch in the bottom chord. Fix to the ridge with 2 x 100m bugle screws. To fix to ridge you will have to bugle screw from the top of rafter through to ridge

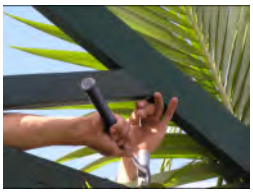
Temporarily fix the end rafters to the bottom chord with 1 x 75mm bullet head nail

Place other gable end rafter in position and line up as you did with the first. Now fix the base of the gable end rafters to the bottom chords with 3 x 100mm bugle screws.

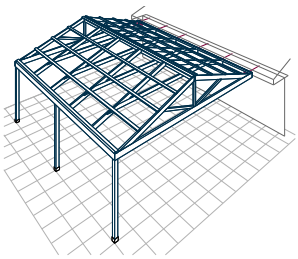
Install starburst struts



It's now time to install the starburst struts. These are placed at the base of the vertical strut and are at 45 degrees to meet the gable end rafter. Fix to both the bottom chord and the end rafters with 75 mm bullet head nails. Pre drill the holes to avoid splitting timber



Install purlins



You have almost finished the frame. All you need to do now is install the purlins.

You will need to line the purlins up with the marks on the rafters and line up the rafters with the marks on purlins. If they do not line up try and pull the purlins out as straight or as close to lining up as possible.

When you have a purlin in position, fix it to the rafter with a 100mm bugle screw. The bottom purlins go up against the beam and will slot right into the notch in the bottom chord. The top purlin goes up against the edge of the ridge.

If you need to join purlins make sure you pre drill the bugle screw hole to avoid splitting of the purlin end.

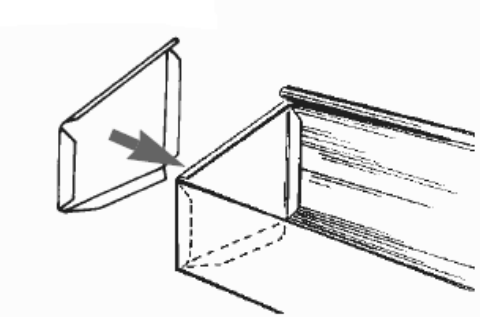
If your roofing is polycarbonate fix purlin tape to the top face of the purlins prior to installing them.

Prepare and install external gutters

Measuring

With the frame completed you can put the roofing on to keep the weather out. The gutters are installed first then the roofing and then capping. Make sure all metal goods have the plastic protective coating removed before being installed

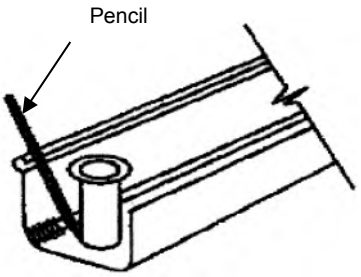
Cut, and install stop ends



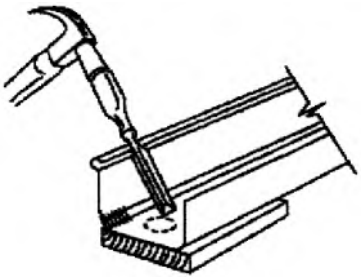
To prepare the gutter you will need to fix the stop ends and pop. Trim the gutter to length with tin snips if necessary. To join the gutter rivet and silicon the

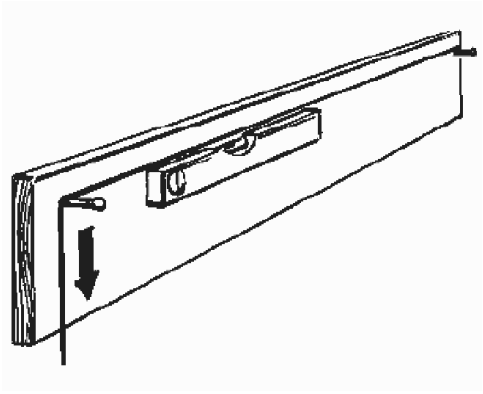
sections together with a 100mm overlap Trim the gutter to length with tin snips. Hold the stop ends in place and drill a hole through the back front and bottom for the rivet through gutter and stop ends. Rivet and silicon the stop end to gutter.

Install pop(s)



Do the same with the pop by working out which post will be supporting the downpipe thus determining where the pop needs to be positioned. Trace a line around the inner circle of the pop and use a chisel to punch holes around this line in order to punch a section of the gutter out. The pop should now slide into the hole. Drill, rivet and silicon the pop to gutter.

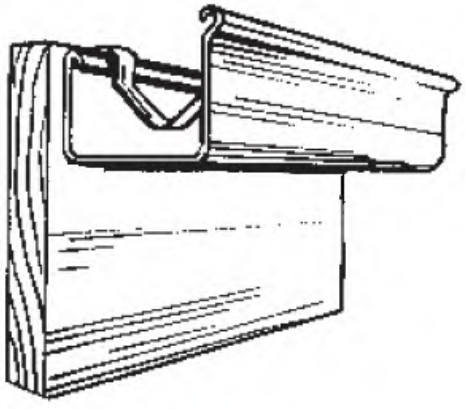




Install gutter clips

Nail your gutter clips to the top of the beam with 30mm flat head nails, these clips should be placed at maximum 900mm centres. To get a fall on the gutter, create a string line by temporarily nailing a nail at both ends of the pergola where the gutter will be. Use a level to make sure there is a fall towards the end where the downpipe will be. The fall should be 1:500 or 1cm per 5 metres.

Install gutter

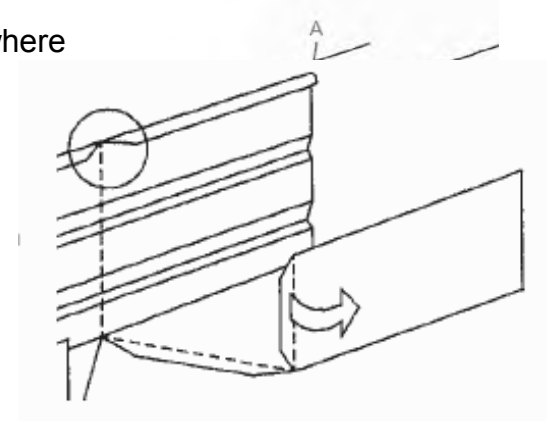


Slip the gutter on to the gutter clips. Nail every 900mm through the top back of the gutter to beam with 30mm flat head nails. Make sure you pull the gutter down to the nail/string line level to get the fall correct.

Mitre Gutter if needed

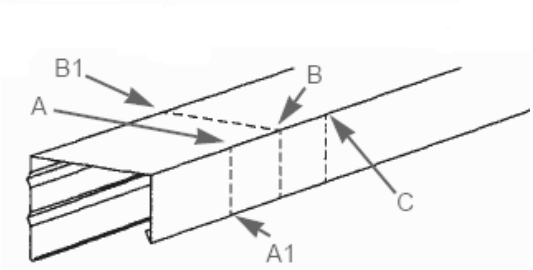
If you have an internal gutter on you structure as detailed below, you will more than likely need to have your standard gutter go along the bottom chord to collect water from the internal gutter. To mitre the gutter follow these simple steps.

With the gutter upside down mark where the corner with occur (point A) on the back of the gutter. Using a square, draw a line
on the outside of the back of the gutter from point A to point A1 as shown.

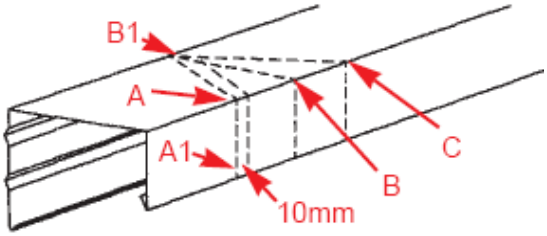


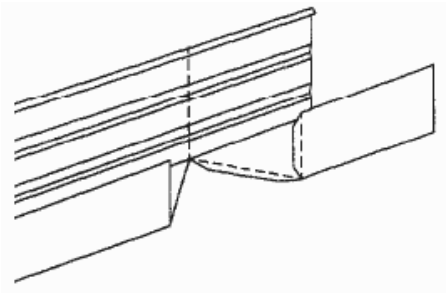
On the back of the gutter place a further two marks, each equal to the width of the gutter (at points B and C) to extend beyond the fascia corner. The central mark B should be extended completely around the outside of the gutter using a square and pencil.

On the base of gutter, draw a line to connect the continuous line from B1 to both A and C. Mark a line 10mm away from, but parallel to A-B1, and extend this across the back of the gutter. This will produce a “lap” when the mitre is formed. This parallel line should also extend up the back of the gutter to A1.

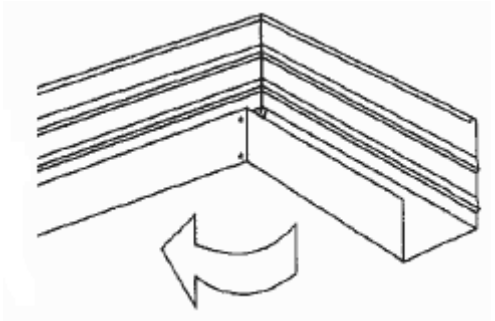


Using snips, cut along the line on one side an one the other side, cut on the parallel line which is 10mm in from the original line drawn connecting A-B1. You will cut out the complete V marked into the gutter. In addition, remove excess material at A and B1 to allow the outside of the gutter to fold easily, and the tags to overlap.





Cut a 45 degree notch into the bead of the gutter at the top directly in line with the point of the V.



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the gutter around until the back sections touch each other. Fold tag inside the back gutter, rivet and silicone.

Prepare and install roofing

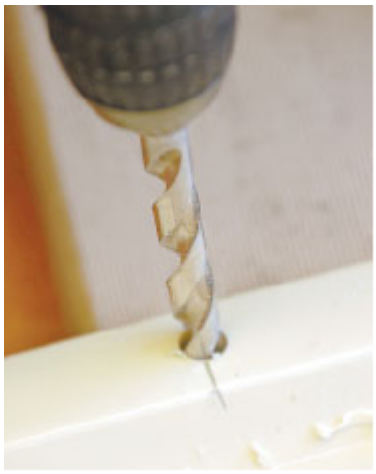
Now the gutters are in place you can install the roofing.

Measure and cut to length

Measure the distance from the outside edge of the top purlin down to 50mm past the outside edge of the bottom purlin to ensure the water will fall into the gutter.

If the sheets aren't already at the correct length, cut them to size with tin snips, sharp scissors or a fine tooth blade in a circular saw. If you are using colorbond roofing the sheets should be cut to the required length.

Locate and pre drill screw holes



Generally the top and bottom purlin screws go in every second crest and for all mid purlins screws go in every third crest. Refer to the roof sheet manufacturers specifications to confirm this.

Translate measurements from the centre of each purlin to the roof sheets, use chalk or a wax pencil to mark a line for screw positioning.

Pre drill 10mm holes in sheets where the screws will be. These holes allow for movement in the sheets as temperatures change.

Fix roof sheets

Screw through the pre drilled holes with dome washer polycarbonate screws. Screw sheets to all purlins except the top purlin at ridge and the ends of each purlin ready for installation before the ridge and barge cap to go on. Sweep off any shavings left on roof.

Prepare and install capping

Barge board

Now you need to fix the barge board to the ends of the purlins with 50mm bullet head nails every 300mm

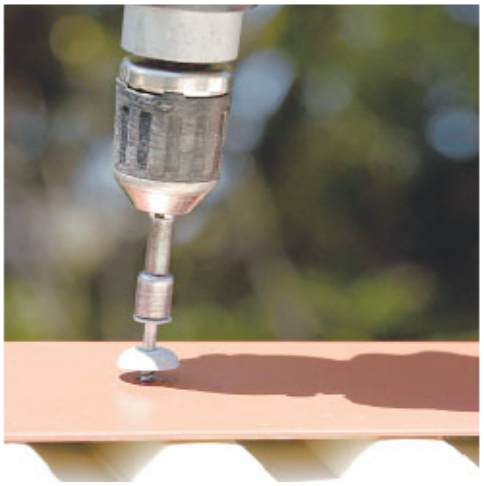
You need to pre drill the holes to prevent splitting of the barge board.

Barge cap

Place the metal barge cap over the barge board and roofing then screw to the purlins with dome washer screws.

Ridge cap

Place the ridge cap on top and screw down through the roof sheeting into the top purlin using the dome washer polycarbonate screws.
To make sure you are screwing into the pre drilled holes, follow the same line of screws as you have done on the bottom purlin.
Overlap the ridge cap 100mm if you need to join.



Finishing off

Now you have finished all the fixing work. To make your pergola more appealing to the eye, paint over all your brackets and bolts. To cover up any timber defects or nail marks. Put some filler in the holes and smooth it back and paint over.

Nothing's too hard at Softwoods

General recommendations for Treated Pine

Painting - General

As all exterior timbers are subject to rainwater uptake and widely varying temperatures, it is now well recognised that all timbers used outdoors must be protected from constant water adsorption and water loss that will cause the following distortional changes even if timbers have been seasoned by kiln drying or air seasoned – shrinkage, splitting, twisting, bowing and cracks. Protection from long term sun exposure is as important as it is for people to put on SPF sun block!

While these "cosmetic" problems may not lead to actual timber failure, they are a common cause of dissatisfaction with timber in general. These problems can be largely minimised or prevented by the use of quality oil based stains or suitable acrylic paints. Good painting practices are also very successful in preventing timber distortional changes.

Painting – Treated Pine

Our recommendation is to use a good quality outdoor acrylic paint such as Wattyl Solagard, Solver Duragard or Dulux X10. These paints have an in built primer and can be applied directly over bare timber without an undercoat. Two good coats are usually adequate for most colours, however white and some light colours may require an additional coat. Oil based stains available in a wide range of colours may also be used. Depending on its level of exposure to the suns UV rays, a painted finish will generally last around ten years before it needs to be re coated. Oil based stains will need to be re coated every two to three years.

Note: Dark paint colours on timber may also cause excess moisture content fluctuations as these colours will absorb heat into timber. This may decrease its durability and also result in "bleeding" from the timber.

Any knots or imperfections may be filled and sanded before painting. There are many suitable types of filler available from leading hardware stores and paint outlets.

The easiest way to paint your timber is on the ground before construction. Use a couple of trestles or saw horses to support the timber and save your back by bending too far. By using a 100mm short knap roller you will save a great deal of time compared to using a brush. Paint all edges of the timber, but don't worry about painting the ends as these will usually be trimmed during construction.

Once each piece of timber is painted, store it by placing it upright on its narrow edge on a flat level surface out of the sun and rain. Don't stack one piece of timber on top of another as the paint will stick both pieces together, even after it has been left to dry for a few days.

Please call if you need any advice on painting, or your approximate paint quantity requirements. Softwoods can supply leading brand paints and stains at discounted prices.

Painting - Primed Treated Pine

LOSP Treated and pink/blue primed pine can be painted in much the same way as above with just a few extra steps.

The pink primer is not intended to be a quality undercoat and has been applied by the manufacturer purely to protect the timber during storage, production and transport. The primer should be sanded back, the timber washed with turps and then a quality oil based primer applied. Finish with acrylic paint as for Treated Pine above.

We recommend you check with the paint supplier before commencing any work as they have varying recommendations for painting this product. Further information can be obtained by visiting the Australian Paint Manufacturers Association web site at: www.apmf.ans.au/html/general_sheets_0.html

Decking

We recommend that decking be painted or oiled after installation. Oiling of the decking boards is more common and provides a natural look without masking the grain of the timber.

Decking oil is available in a range of colours and is easily applied with a lamb's wool applicator.

Depending on level of exposure your deck will need recoating anywhere from every 6 months to every 2-3 years. As soon as it looks like it needs a fresh oil or stain then do it. If you leave it without protection the deck will deteriorate and warranty will be void

Follow the instructions on the can for oiling and staining.

Storage

Timber delivered to site must be kept dry and not exposed to sunlight or rain for a lengthy period before construction.

If building work is not to commence for some time we recommend that the timber is stored out of the weather in a garage or under a carport or verandah. If this is not possible, then the timber should be kept off of damp ground and left covered in its protective packaging material or covered over with a tarpaulin.

Excessive exposure to the elements by not following the recommendations above will cause movement in the timber and may void your warranty.

Use only Galvanised Nails and Bolts

Despite the claims of some gun nail manufacturers, the use of zinc plated or lightly galvanised coil or cartridge nails should be avoided particularly on exposed Treated Pine. Use only hot dipped galvanised nails with Treated Pine and twist shank galvanised or stainless steel nails with Treated Pine decking.

Zinc plated bolts and coach screws will corrode and are unlikely to provide long term structural reliability and safety. Use only hot dipped galvanised fixing materials at all times with treated pine to prevent possible rusting and failure. Screws must have a Class 3 coating.

Safe working habits

Preservative Treated Pine, as with any other timber or building material is safe to use. Common sense rules must be followed and some points worth considering are:

- Use a dust mask and goggles to protect your eyes and nose, especially if working in a confined area.
- Avoid inhaling wood dust as you would avoid inhaling metal filings etc.
- Use hearing protection at all times if using power tools or noisy equipment.
- Do not burn Treated Pine ever – dispose of off cuts at your tip safely.
- Use sizes of timber and strength grades in careful compliance with the Building Code of Australia and National Framing Code.
- Apply for a building permit at all times unless your council does not require it.
- Use correct spans for timber sizes, and noggings to prevent movement and possible twisting.

We would be happy to mail, fax or e-mail you a safety data sheet on treated pine. Please call on 08-8346-5892 or email your request to info@softwoods.com.au

Further Information

General information is available from our web site at www.softwoods.com.au or call 1300 737 465.
The Plantation Timber Association of Australia has a technical guide on Treated Pine available for download at www.ptaa.com.au/pubs/pubs.htm

Limited Lifetime Warranty

Lifetime limited warranty certificate covering your use of CCA Treated Micro Reeded Treated Radiata Pine ('the product') supplied by Softwoods Timberyards Pty Ltd (Softwoods).

When the product is used at a privately owned residence Softwoods will provide a lifetime warranty against wood rot, insect and fungal attack in accordance with Australian Standard 1604. The product may also be structurally graded in accordance with AS 2858 ensuring its long term performance.

This warranty will only apply if the product (including cut ends exposed to the weather) has been painted within a month of the supply date and is well maintained with a suitable outdoor acrylic paint or stain. If the structure is to be built unpainted with the intention of painting within one month of completion, then cut ends must be re-treated with a suitable product such as Blue7 or Protim XJ before construction commences. The warranty applies to CCA Treated posts provided they are placed on a suitable post support above ground level.

The warranty is effective from the date of purchase for as long as you own the property at which your new Softwoods timber structure is built. This Warranty is not transferable. The original consumer purchaser will be entitled to receive new Softwoods timber in exchange for timber damaged by wood rot or insect and fungal attack. To make arrangements for this exchange of timber, the original owner must send the original purchase invoice showing the date of purchase (together with dated receipts for paint or stain used to maintain the timber), to Softwoods Timberyards Pty Ltd 573 Port Road Croydon SA 5008.

Softwoods shall not be liable for any installation or re-installation costs or for the natural characteristics of some wood to split, warp, twist or delaminate, or for any incidental or consequential damages. The warranty does not cover any loss or damage caused by vandalism, fire, disasters of nature or non-compliance with Softwoods storage or installation recommendations.

This warranty is subject to good building practices being exercised in all applications. If in doubt, refer to your local council or building practitioner for advice.

Thank you for choosing Softwoods as your timber supplier.

Softwoods Timberyards Pty Ltd
573 Port Road
Croydon SA 5008