

# OneFortyOne pine decking









Pine Decking is treated against insect attack and fungal decay and is covered by a limited guarantee\* for 25 years. However, there are still a few things you need to know to make sure your deck looks great and performs well for the life of the product.

### Construction

For advice on the construction of decks, spacing of boards, fixings to use and more, consult the Wood Solutions Technical Guide 21 – Domestic Timber Deck Design which is available from the Wood Solutions website, www.woodsolutions.com.au.

Where boards are cut, the exposed ends should be resealed with a remedial brushon or spray-on preservative containing Zinc Napthenate or similar product available from your hardware retailer.

## Finish and protect

While your Pine Decking boards have been processed to look great when you install your deck, over time all timber products will expand and contract with changes in moisture and this can lead to "checking" or small cracking of the surface.

All unprotected timber products will weather over time to a grey colour and additionally, if the deck remains constantly high in moisture, there is more chance for unsightly mould to develop.

It is recommended that your pine timber deck is coated with a moisture repellent coating to enhance and maintain your deck and a large range of water-based and oil-based coatings are available in a range of colours. Consult the coating manufacturer for advice on the range of products available.

# **Resin bleed**

Natural resin pockets in the structure of the tree can result in clear or coloured resin appearing on the surface of the boards in some cases. On delivery of your decking boards or after laying, you may notice resin bleed on small areas of the surface. The bleed should be scraped off and the area wiped with methylated spirits; then left for a week or more if possible to see if any further bleeding occurs.

If bleeding has ceased, boards may now be finished with your preferred coating\*\* following the manufacturer's directions. It is highly recommended that a light-coloured finishing system is used as this will help to minimise heat gain in the timber which will discourage further resin bleed.

If resin bleed occurs after application of the finishing system, the local area can be scraped and cleaned and the finishing system re-applied in the area.

# Maintenance

At least once a year, or as indicated by the coating manufacturer, the deck should be thoroughly cleaned, and resealed or stained. The process involves the removal of dirt, algae, moss and other organic matter.

Clean the deck by hosing it down with an appropriate deck cleaning solution. The deck should then be scrubbed and rinsed. During this process, check for loose boards and nails or screws that stick up and make any necessary repairs.

Also examine all areas where deck boards come into contact with any joists or any point that comes into contact with the ground. These areas are particularly susceptible to moisture damage.

Allow the deck to dry and reseal it with the finish originally applied. Where a different finish is used to the original finish, check with the manufacturer about using different types of sealers or stains, as mixing them may prevent adhesion of the new coating.



To produce OneFortyOne Pine Decking, plantation timber is sourced from sustainably managed forests and then processed and preservative treated, yielding a superior decking product.

If you intend on precoating your decking boards you should separate the boards and store in a weather protected environment for a minimum of 2 weeks before applying your finish. If you are coating the decking after it is laid, again wait a minimum of 2 weeks before applying your coating. Remember, follow the coating manufacturer's instructions.

\*For further details of the Limited Guarantee please visit our website.

\*\*Limited research has shown that an acrylic (water-based) coating system may assist in preventing resin bleed.



# Handling/safety advice

- Do not burn preserved timber.
- Wear a dust mask and goggles when cutting or sanding timber.
- Some preservative may migrate from the treated timber into soil/water or may dislodge from the treated timber surface upon contact with skin. Wash exposed skin areas thoroughly.
- Wear gloves when working with timber.
- All sawdust and construction debris should be cleaned up and disposed of after construction.
- Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.
- Preserved timber 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.
- Do not use preserved timber under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food, animal feed, or beehives.
- Do not use preserved timber as mulch.

- Only preserved timber that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used.
- If the timber is to be used in an interior application and becomes wet during construction, it should be allowed to dry before being covered or enclosed.
- Disposal Recommendations: Preserved timber may be disposed of in landfills or burned in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.
- If you prefer a paint, stain, clear water repellent, or other finish to your preservative treated timber, 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 ensure it provides the intended result before proceeding.
- Mould growth can and does occur on the surface of many products, including untreated and treated timber, during prolonged surface exposure to excessive moisture conditions. To remove mould from the treated timber surface, timber should be allowed to dry. Typically, mild soap and water can be used to remove remaining surface mould.

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