



OUTBACK
DECKING + FENCING



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DECKING INSTALLATION GUIDE

It is very important to follow the manufacturer's instructions when installing Outback Decking. Fluctuations in climatic temperatures can cause an issue with how the decking is spaced from summer to winter so proper spacing will allow for movement without buckling.

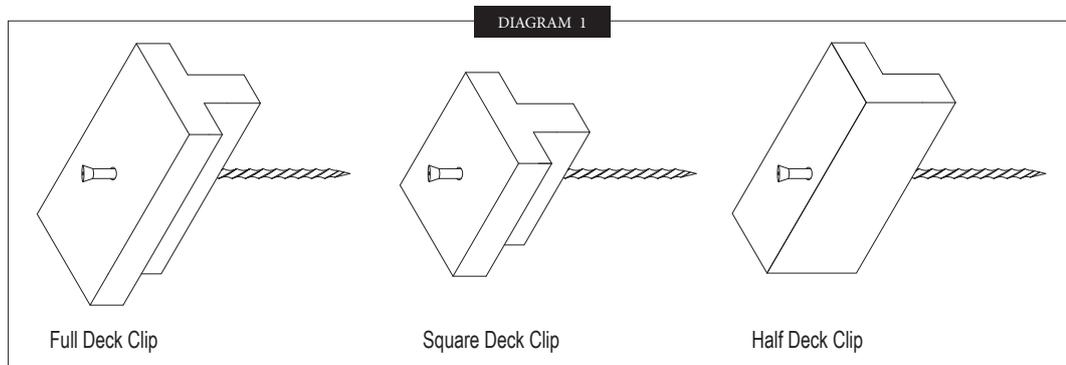
Please read and understand these guidelines before installing the product as it has different features to timber and has specific fixing requirements.

WE HIGHLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES:

- Store Outback Decking flat and dry and off the ground with adequate gluts for support (ie 5.4 metre long packs require between 6 to 9 gluts).
- As composite decking is heavier than most timbers, it is imperative to follow safe work practices. Correct manual handling procedures should be used. Normal woodworking tools can be used for the installation process. It is also important to use adequate protective gear.
- Outback Decking cannot be used as a component of the base.
- To keep butt joints at the same height, levelling the joists is important as is keeping them straight and square. It is suggested the use of 2 clips on the double joist when using a hidden fastening system ensuring to gap the butt joint at least 3.5mm. Butt joints should only occur over a double joist.
- An allowance of 3-5mm fall per metre of decking in the direction away from the structure should be created to aid water run off.
- Closer joint spacing is required when fixing boards across the deck at angles other than 90 degrees (see Fixing Specifications on Page 5).
- The 137mm wide composite board with decking clip provides a cover of 142mm or 7 boards per lineal metre.
- If breaker boards are utilised, additional joints will be needed (see breaker board details on Page 3).
- Whilst the decking boards can overhang the base by up to 40mm in length, it is not appropriate to have an overhang over the width of the decking boards.
- For best results, the deck should be installed from the inner edge of the deck which is normally against a wall of an existing structure. It is not advisable to pre-determine the width of the final board due to the potential for a slight difference in spacing between deck boards. Cut outs around veranda posts or balustrades, etc. need to be fully supported.
- Outback Decking should not be attached directly to any solid surface such as concrete, brick or tiled patios. As a minimum, galvanised coated screws for low corrosion areas and stainless steel screws for high corrosion areas are recommended.
- Treated timber or steel battens are required for fixing Outback Decking over concrete.

- In all cases, when screwing down clips, do not overdrive screws. Fix with low to medium torque. Fixing too close to the end of the board may cause splitting. Do not fix within 10mm of the end of the board.
- Good ventilation is required for Outback Decking which allows airflow and drainage between each board. 250mm or greater clearance is required between the boards and base and 4.7mm between each board. Airflow should not be obstructed by sealing off deck ends. This will allow water to drain away freely.

FAILURE TO CORRECTLY INSTALL COMPOSITE DECKING MAY VOID THE WARRANTY

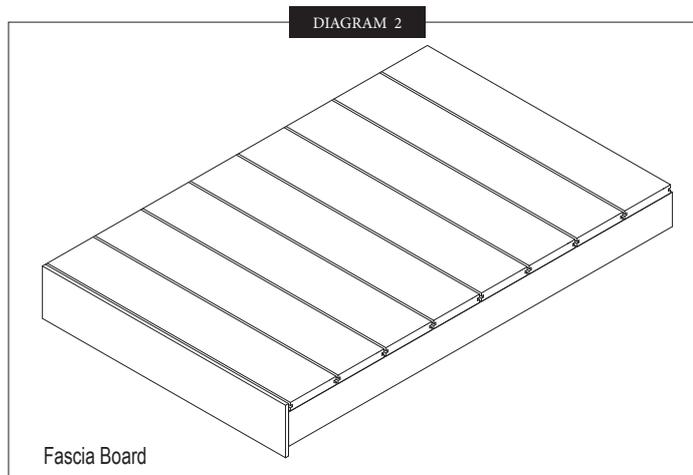


TO GET STARTED:

- Screw the outer edge of the first board in place using Half Deck Clip under the deck fixed to the joist.
- Use a deck clip for the inner edge.

FINISHING:

- Install the last board using the same method as the first board.
- If required, saw the last board ensuring it's still supported width wise by the joists and/or fascia board.
- If using boards as fascia boards, screw them within 800mm centres to frame or sub frame, and remove the outer groove. When fixing screws directly into board, pre-drilling is required.



USING BREAKER BOARDS:

It is recommended to use breaker boards which will be more aesthetically pleasing. Larger decks may require more breaker boards for stability use Half Deck Clip. Use additional joints in the sub-floor to support breaker boards. To avoid gaps once the boards have stabilised and contracted, the butt joints between breaker boards should not exceed 5.4 metres in length and should be gapped (see table on page 5).

*Note that composite decking may have a colour variant of approximately 20% and that most of the colour weathering will occur after 3 to 6 months exposure to the elements, creating a weathered effect. It is recommended to run all deck boards in the same direction as the grain to ensure a more uniform look, as light will impact the look.

DIAGRAM 3

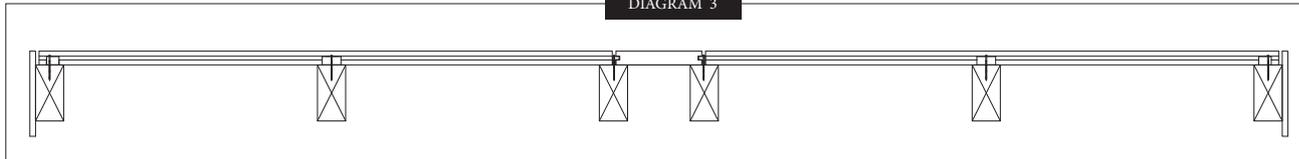
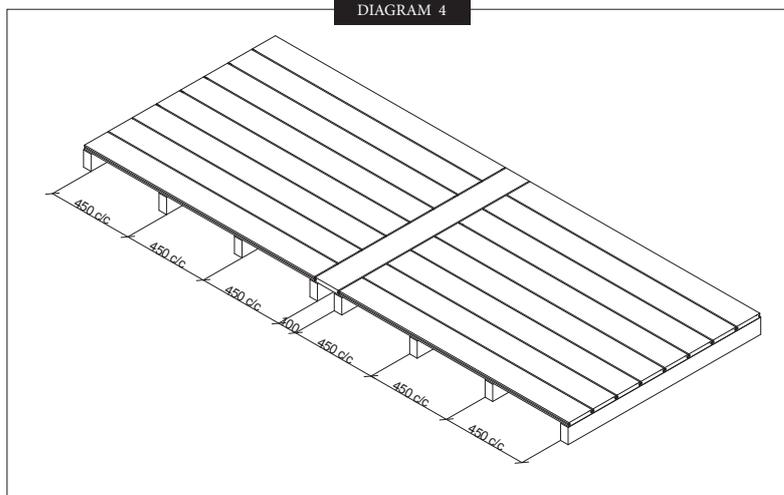


DIAGRAM 4



OUTBACK DECKING CLIPS & SCREWS:

For best results, use Outback Decking clips and screws supplied. These will conceal fixing. It is not advisable to use standard screws heads as they will be visible. **Nailing is not recommended.**

It is recommended that decking clips be used at each joist and Half Deck Clip be used on the starting board and the finishing board as they only hold one side of the board.

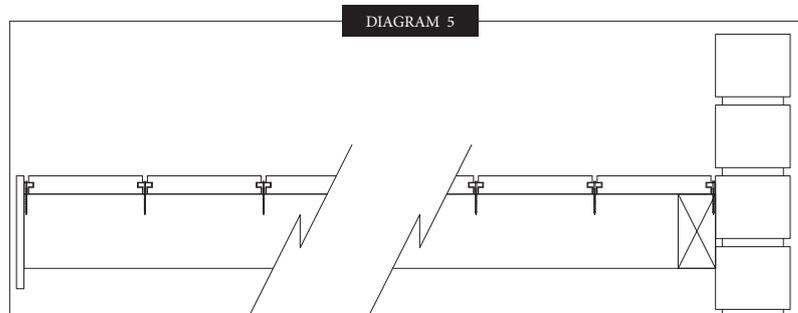
Decking clips should be positioned loosely in the groove of the deck board over each joist prior to positioning the next board. When the starter board is aligned and correctly in position, 8 to 10 boards can be prepared and pushed together with decking clips over each joist. Apply force against the last board by using a lever. A string line can be used to ensure that the board is straight and then fix the set. Screw down the deck clips on the inside of the outer board, ensuring the decking clips are evenly spaced over the joists before fixing them. Screw down all the decking clips between the boards once the outer board is secure. Repeat this process until reaching the finishing board.

Use a separate decking clip on both sides of each deck board when fixing a butt joint (see Diagram 6). Use low/medium torque settings when fixing the decking clips to ensure screws are not overdriven into the decking clips. **Use caution** when using the driver to fix the decking clips to steel joists to prevent stripping the screws.

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OUTBACK DECKING CLIPS & SCREWS CONT.:

Once the screw has cut through the steel, reduce pressure on the rivet to stop the screw from driving through the decking clip.

To allow adequate air flow between decking boards, decking clips provide a 5mm spacing.

Only approved Outback Decking clips are the recommended fixing option for Outback Decking. This allows the decking to work with the decking clip and maintain independent movement between the decking boards and the joists. This method is critical when fixing longer length boards of Outback Decking to steel joists.

It is imperative to have an understanding of how temperature impacts the finished deck, especially lengthways (width ways is minimal). It is recommended that boards be cut in a shaded area or be done in the morning when boards are cooler as exposure to heat may impact on the length due to absorption of radiant heat. Allow a variance of 2.4mm for every 10 degrees Celsius increase in temperature. It is highly recommended that boards be measured, cut, and installed when temperature is below 30 degrees Celsius.

Butt joints should be used on boards and breaker boards. A 4mm gap should be left to allow for movement. Butt joints should always occur over a double joist or cleat (minimum 90mm x 45mm) to allow for the use of a decking clip and screw at the ends of each board (see Diagram 6).

It is preferable that boards over 3 metres in length are not butted end to end. Running long boards with butt joint may result in a gap of more than 10mm once the boards have stabilised. Use a breaker board (see breaker board fixing information).

Any protrusions or posts require a 5mm to 7mm gap around them and should have joists fitted so end gaps can be supported.

NOTE

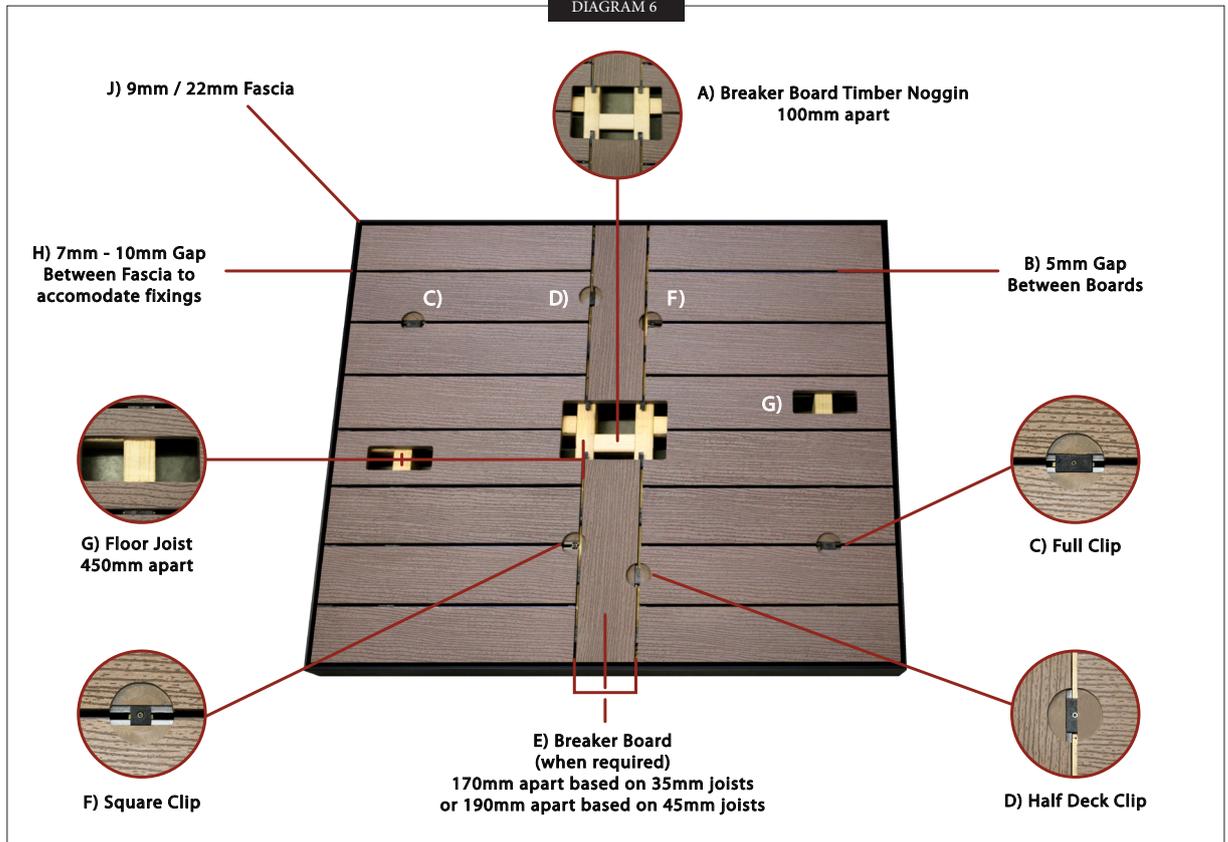
Outback Decking must not be applied directly to a solid surface. Fixing details and specifications may change without notice. For any other information relating to your Outback Decking and Fencing, please email: _____ or call: _____

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DIAGRAM 6



FIXING SPECIFICATIONS

Maximum joist distance (centre to centre) laid at a 90 degree angle to the joist	450mm
Maximum joist distance (centre to centre) laid at a 60 degree angle to the joist	400mm
Maximum joist distance (centre to centre) laid at a 45 degree angle to the joist	350mm
Maximum joist distance (centre to centre) laid at a 30 degree angle to the joist	250mm
Maximum stringer spacing for stairs including a riser board (centre to centre)	300mm
Minimum ground clearance (contact Outback Decking for information on batten fixing over concrete with minimum ground clearance less than 300mm)	300mm
Minimum spacing between decking boards (side to side)	5mm
Minimum spacing at end of decking boards (abutting a wall)	7mm
Minimum spacing from decking boards running parallel to a side wall	7mm
Maximum overhang of boards lengthways past supporting joist (width must be supported)	40mm
Spacing required for butt joints in the decking for boards up to 3 metres long	4mm
Spacing required where boards meet protrusions in the decking for boards up to 3 metres long	5mm
Spacing required where boards meet protrusions in the decking for boards over 3 metres long	7mm
Space between butt end and breaker board	2-7mm