Timber decking Installation Guide



Before you start

Before you start building your timber decking project, be sure to check the intended area. If you're building near a house be sure not to cover up any air bricks or compromise the damp proof capabilities of the building. If you're going to cover an urban drain be sure to build an accessibility hatch to reach the drain. If you're wanting to build around a tree, leave lots of room for trunk expansion.

For your safety

As with other building work it is important to work safely and to take suitable safety precautions including the wearing of protective clothes, gloves, safety goggles and dust mask.



Prepare a level, weed-free area for the deck. To create a framework, cut the C24 47mm x 100mm (or 47mm x 150mm) green treated timber to the required length, then join using exterior wood screws. Check the frame is square by measuring diagonally from corner to corner. Use a weed mat to ensure weeds do not grow through from the bottom of your deck frame if needed.



To raise the frame, cut four blocks of 100 x 100 green treated timber to the desired height. Screw these to the inside of the frame at each corner, ensuring they're flush with the top. These legs will be taking all the weight for now so ensure they are properly secured to the frame



If your deck will be sitting on grass or soil, you'll need to place blocks or slabs underneath each leg to spread the load and provide a level, stable base. Position and adjust the blocks/slabs, ensuring the frame is at a slight angle that will allow the water to drain down the length. We recommend a slope of at least 1 in 80 (1cm drop for every 80cm of distance). Alternatively to using slabs you can dig a hole and set the legs in concrete.



Mark across one side of the frame first every 400mm, this will set you joists at the maximum required 400mm centres then repeat the process on the opposite side of the frame. You may wish to set your joists at smaller than 400mm centres to ensure even spacing of the joists across the frame.

TOP TIP

Cut two blocks to the width required and use this as spacers for the joists.









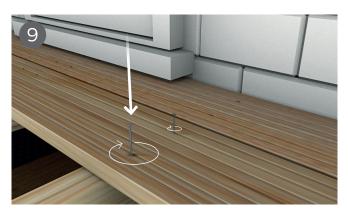
Measure across the inside of the frame at your joist marks, then cut lengths of the green treated (47mm x 100mm or 47mm x 150mm) timber to suit. To fix the joists, tap them in with a hammer until flush with the top, ensuring they do not push the frame out of shape, then screw them in place from the outside of the frame.



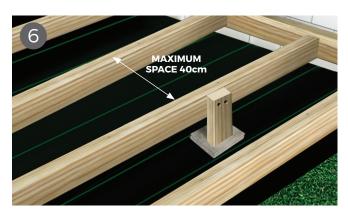
Simply measure your timber decking to the length required and cut using a timber saw or circular saw. Start laying the first timber board adjacent to the wall, leaving a 10mm gap for expansion of the boards.

TOP TIP

Lay out all boards before fixing into place, for sizing.



Screw a 65mm speeddekz screw into the second groove of the board, securing the board to the joist below. Do this to both ends of all boards for a secure and straight fit. Screw onto all joists and fix at regular intervals along the decking board. Ensure the boards are straight before securing.



Support the joists with additional 100mmm x 100mm legs, spaced at 1m intervals. Follow the same method as shown in steps 2 and 3 for these legs, ensuring each is supported by a suitable block or slab or concreted into the surface below. Use additional supporting legs for the outer frame ensuring the whole area is supported.



Lay the second board next to the first board and continue this pattern of laying until you reach the end of the frame area. If your project is on a curve or slight angle, you may need to use a circular saw to finish off any overhanging edges. If you're adding Fascia boards, you must allow for a slight decking overhang. When fixing the timber decking, pre drill all boards with a 2mm bit, to prevent boards from splitting. For a smooth finish counter sink all fixings.



Once the boards are secure at both ends, drill a 65mm speedekz decking screw at regular intervals along all boards. If your decking boards need to butt up to another timber decking board on the length, simply butt them together with a small gap ontop of a supporting joist. Butt ends should always have supporting joists underneath to ensure the boards are adequately supported. Make sure all boards are fully stable and in place.

