PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD TIPS & MAINTENANCE

ROT RESISTANCE

Goodfellow Treated Wood is pressure-treated with CA preservative (Copper Azole), an environment friendly agent which guarantees protection from decay and ermite attacks which can cause wood degradation. The fact that it requires no maintenance for wood degradation is one of the main features of this type of wood. However, when assembling, it is imperative to brush the cuts, cutouts and perforations over with the Soft Green End Coat preservative, which will seal the wood for increased protection.

PAINT OR STAIN TREATED WOOD?

From its original green color, treated wood will initially weather to a natural yellow color, eventually turning to a gray patina. This change in color will not affect its resistance to decay or its performance. You may choose to paint or stain the wood. Make sure to follow the paint manufacturer's recommendations.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

 Treated wood can split, warp and deform if exposed to sun when drying. This is a natural phenomenon ensued by the wood's properties. To reduce the damage caused by the elements, Goodfellow recommends applying a translucent waterproof sealer or a stain with a waterproof sealer every year according to the manufacturer's instructions.





- Wood must be dry (less than 18% humidity) before applying any finish. Pigments and opacity offer the best protection against UV rays and abrasion.
- Acrylic latex products are more flexible than solvent-based products. Latex also wicks humidity and is therefore less subject to chipping.
- Sanding (with a grade 80 paper) is recommended in order to ensure good adhesion to the finish.
- You can pre-drill holes to avoid checking.
- Graying wood (patina) is the result of UV rays burning the wood fibres and the lignin that binds them together.
- Make sure to thoroughly clean the wood for the finish to adhere properly. Always follow the manufacturer's recommendations.

SCREWS AND NAILS

The resistance to corrosion of fasteners and assembly components is of the utmost importance when treated wood or plywood is exposed to weathering, high levels of humidity or other damaging conditions. Corrosion attacks any galvanized or coated metal as soon as the level of humidity in the wood reaches 15% or more. Goodfellow recommends the use of stainless steel screws and nails as well as quality galvanized fasteners. Please note that aluminum should never be in contact with CA treated wood.

TIP FROM OUR EXPERT

In early spring, it is important to visually inspect your outdoor installations and to correct detected defects right away. Doing so will ensure the wood's high performance on a long-term basis. It is preferable to replace a popped nail with a stainless steel screw so it will completely fill the hole left by the nail and ensure a secured fixation.

HOW CAN I GET RID OF THE MOULD ON MY TERRACE?

You can remove it with soap and water. Mould forms on the surface of many products, including treated and non-treated wood, following a prolonged exposure to excess humidity. To remove mould from a treated wood surface, let the wood dry out for a while. The residue can usually be removed with soft soap and water.



TIPS ON BUILDING A DECK

GOODFELLOW PRONATURE

By following these tips, you will be surprised at how easy it is to build a deck. This type of construction is recommended for residential applications. Please check local building codes before starting your project. At every step, use a paint brush to apply two generous coats of preservative on all surfaces where holes or cuts were made in the treated lumber. Also, we recommend that you use only stainless steel screws.



Installing the Posts

Once you have selected the location for your new deck, check the diagram to determine where to place the posts, and then use pickets to mark the locations.

You have several options for securing the deck. You can set your deck on concrete footings, use specially designed metal spikes or pour concrete into tubular forms (e.g. Sonotubes®), although some people pour the concrete directly into the holes. For more details, talk to your building supply dealer.



Calculate the height of the posts according to the desired height of the deck floor. Do not forget to take into account the thickness of the beams and the joists. You will have an opportunity to make corrections when you fasten together pieces of $2'' \times 8''$ or $2'' \times 10''$ to make the beams (see diagram).



Fastening the Beams

The beams are made up of two laminated pieces of $2" \times 8"$ or $2" \times 10"$, and they are attached on either side of the posts. Use screws to fasten the pieces together (making sure they are level), then use a $1/2" \times 8"$ bolt to attach the whole assembly. Use 3/8" lag screws to fasten a $2" \times 6"$ board to the wall or the house. It will act as another support beam (see diagram).

Installing the Deck Boards

Fasten the deck boards to the joists (with the graded side of the board facing upwards). Drill pilot holes into the boards to prevent the wood from cracking. Do not leave any gaps between the boards. When the wood dries, it will shrink slightly and small gaps will be created. This will allow the water to drain off the deck.

Installing Stairs

The availability of pressure-treated stringers and pre-cut treads have made it very easy to add stairs to a deck. Use hangers to attach the stringers to the joists. For the steps, you can purchase pre-cut treated lumber treads or you can cut pieces from boards used in the construction of the deck floor.



Fastening the Joists

Use $2'' \times 8''$ or $2'' \times 10''$ boards to build the deck framing. Fasten the joists at 16'' o.c. We recommend the use of good quality metal joist hangers. When the framing is completed, lift it up and drop it onto the beams. Fasten the framing to the beams (see diagram).

Installing the Railing

At this point, you can customize your project by choosing from among a variety of railing styles. You can also incorporate flower boxes, benches, or other decorative components into your project.

General Notes

Check your local building codes before starting your project. Generally the railing must be a minimum of 35.5" high for decks that are 23.5" to 70" off the ground and a minimum of 42" high railings for decks that are more than 71" off the ground. The maximum spacing between spindles should be 3.5".

GOODFELLOW PRONATURE

Deck Size	8x8	8x10	10x10	10x12	12x12	12x14	14x14	14x16	16x16
DECK FLOORING 5/4 OR 2x6									
Quantity Required	18	18	22	22	27	27	31	31	35
Length Required	8	10	10	10	12	14	14	16	16
Number of Screws Required	252	324	396	440	540	648	744	806	910
STRUCTURE 2x8 OR 2x10									
Joists / Quantity Required	7	9	9	10	10	12	12	13	13
Length Required	8	8	10	10	12	12	14	14	16
Contour and Beams / Qty Required	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	6
Length Required	8	10	10	12	12	14	14	16	16
Number of Joist Hangers Required	10	14	14	16	16	20	20	22	22
Number of Posts Required	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	6	6



TREATING WOOD SINCE 1977 PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT AND ASK FOR

For more information visit goodfellowinc.com



TIPS ON BUILDING A FENCE

GOODFELLOW PRONATURE

By following these tips, you will be surprised at how easy it is to build your own fence. If neighbours are involved, it is best to discuss your fence project with them. Make sure you determine the exact boundaries of your property. Check local building codes before you start your project. At every step, use a paint brush to apply two generous coats of preservative on all surfaces where holes or cuts were made in the treated lumber. Also, we recommend the use of stainless steel screws.

Fence styles

Goodfellow offers you four different styles of easy-to-build fences. The material checklist is for an 8-foot section of fence. To calculate the total amount of materials required, simply multiply the number of 8-foot sections in your project and add one end post.

Installing and aligning fence posts

Use stakes to mark the location of your fence and run a line level suspended on a tight string at ground level between the stakes. Determine the specific location of each post according to the size of the fence panels (usually 8 feet). You have several options for the post holes. You can dig 3- or 4-foot holes (under the frost line) that will be filled with gravel or concrete. You can also use metal spikes. If you decide to use concrete, put a layer of gravel under the post to provide drainage. Ensure the concrete is set before you carry on with the work.



Building fence panels

You can build fence panels individually on-site or you can assemble them beforehand on a work table. In either case, use a template (spacer) to ensure all the boards are spaced evenly. If you decide to assemble fence panels beforehand, we suggest you do not nail the boards at the ends of the panels in order to allow last-minute adjustments prior to installing the panels between the posts. Use good quality galvanized metal joist hangers to attach the panels to the posts.

We suggest the "alternating boards" style for a more uniform appearance on both sides of the fence. Eighteen (18) 1" x 6" boards on an 8-foot panel should give you enough privacy. Install two (2) cross members for a 5 foot fence and three (3) for a 6 foot fence. If you anticipate installing a lattice panel on top of the fence (diagrams #2 and #4), attach the top cross member no more than 2" from the top of the fence to accommodate the lattice.

Building a gate

The fence posts have to be solid and plumb if you want a long-lasting and well functioning gate. Leave a 1/2''space for the bolt and the hinges. The gate must be 1''to 2'' off the ground. The actual gate frame should have a diagonal brace to ensure strength and rigidity. Install the hinges on the horizontal rails. If the opening is larger than 5 feet, you should install a double gate.

TIPS ON BUILDING A FENCE

GOODFELLOW PRONATURE

MODÈLES (SUITE)

FENCE WITH LATTICE

Adding a lattice border enhances the appearance of the fence and provides an ideal surface for climbing plants and vines.

Materials checklist :

(6' x 8' section)

- 1 4" x 4" x 10' post
- 1 decorative post cap (optional)
- 3 2" x 4" x 8' cross members
- 18 1" x 6" x 5' boards
- 1 1′ x 8′ lattice panel
- 2.25 lengths of channel mouldings
- 6 fence hangers

FENCE WITH SHAPED BOARDS

Give your fence an original design by shaping the boards. You can vary the shapes from panel to panel to achieve the look you want.

Materials checklist :

(6' x 8' section)

- 1 4" x 4" x 10' post
- 1 decorative post cap (optional)
- 3 2" x 4" x 8' cross members
- 18 1" x 6" x 6' boards
- 6 fence hangers

FENCE WITH ORNAMENT

Here is an easy way to add an original touch to your project. Cut a piece of 2" x 8" treated lumber into the shape you want. You can vary the shape of the ornaments to achieve the look you want.

Materials checklist (6' x 8' section):

(6' x 8' section)

- 1 4" x 4" x 10' post
- 1 decorative post cap (optional)
- 3 2" x 4" x 8' cross members
- 1 2" x 8" x 8' (for ornaments)
- 18 1" x 6" x 6' boards
- 6 fence hangers



