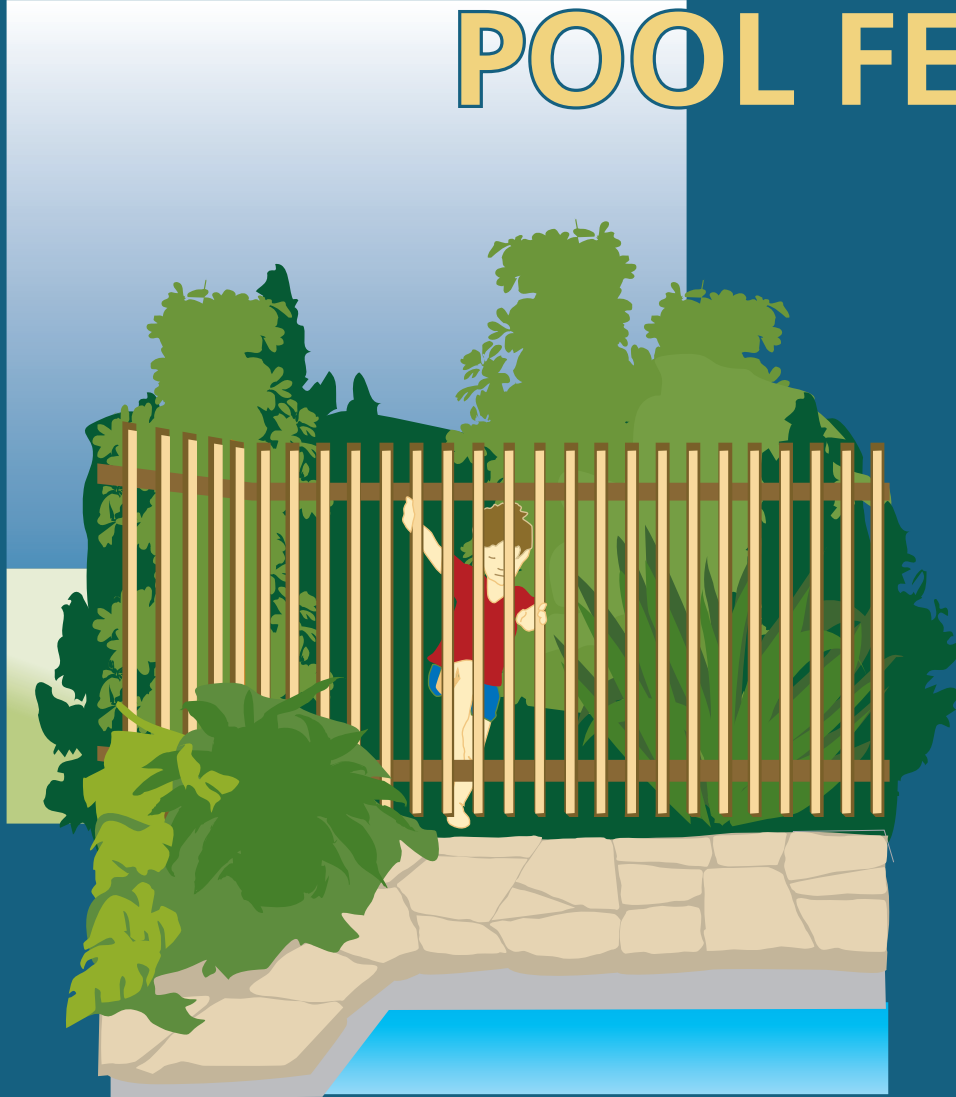


How to Build

TREATED PINE POOL FENCE



POOL OWNERS' RESPONSIBILITY

Many drownings in private swimming pools involve children up to 5 years of age, and particularly those in the 1 to 4 years age group.

Every pool owner is now charged with the responsibility to ensure that their pool complies with all current safety requirements and is surrounded by a child resistant barrier.

These specifications are for guideline purposes only. For further information contact a consulting engineer or your local shire council.



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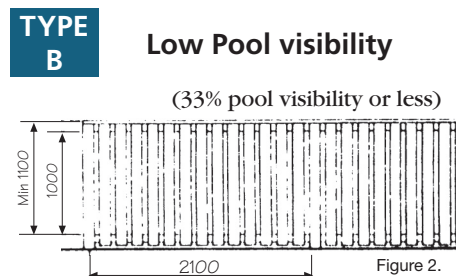
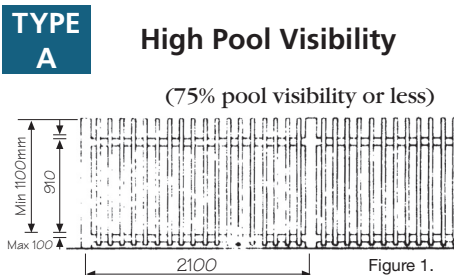
Key points to remember when building your fence:

1. The height of the fence or gate shall not be less than 1200mm above the ground level.
2. The gate shall open outwards only, away from the pool area and be fitted with a self closing and latching device.
3. Rails on the outside surface of the fence shall not be less than 900mm apart and the lower rail shall be at least 1100mm below the top of the fence or gate.
4. The height of any opening between the bottom of the fence and ground level should not exceed 100mm.
5. The maximum spacing between vertical members shall not exceed 100mm.
6. Any latch mechanism must be shielded to prevent opening by children.

Rail and Paling Fence

The rail and paling fences are simple and economical to build. They are suitable for flat, uneven or sloping ground and can provide a variety of styles depending on your choice of paling and spacings or, you may choose to trim the fence with a capping piece.

Figure 1 and 2 show the minimum acceptable dimensions for two styles of pool fence. A see-through fence (high pool visibility), ideal for fences between the pool and your house and a more formal fence (low pool visibility), to give you privacy from adjacent streets or properties. Further information on setting out and construction can be found in our TREATED PINE FENCING BROCHURE.



Post and Footings

Posts Inground

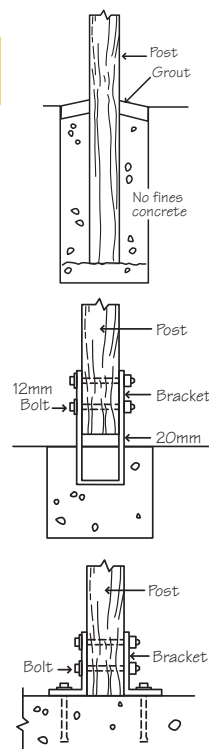
Ensure that all posts which are to be set inground are treated to the correct level (H4). Alternatively, use stirrup or bracket systems. Use 100 x 100mm corner and gate posts and 100 x 75mm intermediate posts set in 300 x 300 x 500mm deep holes with a no fines concrete (See Note i). Post length 1800mm.

Cast-in-stirrups

360mm x 6mm galvanised "U" brackets set in 300 x 300 x 400mm deep concrete and bolted to posts with 2/12mm galvanised bolts. Post length 1200mm.

Bracket on Concrete

Bolt 2/155 x 95 x 6mm galvanised metal angles to the slab using 12mm galvanised masonry bolts securely fitted 75mm into the slab. Fix posts to the angles with 12mm galvanised bolts.



Post and Rails

(A) HIGH POOL VISIBILITY FENCE

(75% pool visibility or less) - 75 x 38mm rails are suitable for spanning 2100mm between posts. The upper surface of the bottom rail must be a least 1100mm or more from the top of the fence and 900mm from the upper surface of the top rail. Both rails should be let into the post 25mm and fixed with 2/75 x 3.15mm galvanised nails (See Notes ii & iv).



(B) LOW POOL VISIBILITY FENCE

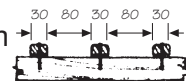
(33% pool visibility or less) – This fence provides privacy and style with the use of a capping rail to frame the fence and protect the end grain of the palings and posts from weathering. Fix the top rail flush with the top of the posts and bottom rail 1000mm from top rail (see Note ii). Palings are cut off flush with the top rail. A 125 x 38mm capping piece, bevelled to shed moisture is nailed on top at 600mm centres with 75 x 3.15mm galvanised nails.



Pailing Styles

75% POOL VISIBILITY (HIGH)

30x19mm palings (ripped 65mm decking) fitted as per Type A and spaced not more than 80mm apart. 1/50 x 2.8mm galvanised nail per junction (See Notes iii & iv)



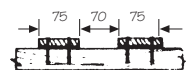
58% POOL VISIBILITY

66 x 19mm palings (decking) fitted using Type A or B design are spaced not more than 90mm apart. 2/50 x 2.8mm galvanised nails per junction. (See Note iii & iv)



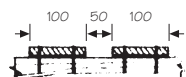
48% POOL VISIBILITY

75 x 15mm palings fitted using Type A or B design are spaced 70mm apart. Nail as above.



33% POOL VISIBILITY (LOW)

100 x 15mm palings fitted as per either Type A or B design are spaced 50mm apart. Nail as above.



Gates and Latches

Gate frame 75 x 38mm

- (A) 2 @ 900mm (Hor)
- 2 @ 910mm (Vert)
- (B) 2 @ 900mm (Hor)
- 2 @ 1000mm (Vert)

Square up the frame on a hard flat surface and hammer “knuckle type” nail plates (1) to the four butt joints on both sides. Fix 150 x 20 x 4mm galvanised shelf brackets (2) to the two inside corners supporting the hinges using 65mm No. 14 Type 17 screws.

Fit hinges (5) according to manufacturer’s instructions, the fit palings.

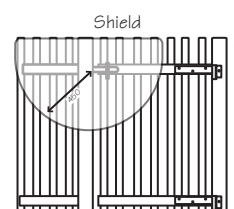
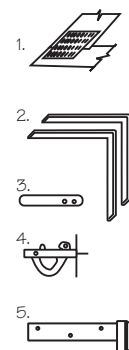
Fit Gate.

Fit “D” latch (4) to inside of gate 150mm below gate top.

Put 90 ° bend in latch bar (3) and screw to the inside of the latching post in line with latch (Allow 10mm for slight settling of the gate).

Nail a 30 x 19mm gate stop 900mm long to the inside of the latching post, in line and below latching bar (3).

Fit a clear 4.5mm acrylic shield to the outside of the gate and fence over palings. (See Note v). This provides child resistance to locking device.



Key points to remember when building your fence:

Finishing and maintenance

One coat of oil primer or stain to all members prior to assembly (water based may be used on treated pine).

End-grain should be given particular attention.

Apply finish coats after assembly.

Periodically check bolts and gate springs for tension.

Hinge spring should be replaced if weak.

Regularly check self closing function of gate and adjust if necessary.

Notes

- i) No fines concrete: a blend of gravel and cement – no sand is used.
- ii) Using metal post brackets allows either for greater fence height or to bolt rails over metal brackets without letting in 25mm.
- iii) Pre-drill if necessary to prevent splitting.
- iv) All nails into treated pine shall be galvanised helical thread.
- v) Other sheet materials may also be used to shield the latch e.g. metal, hardboard, ply, fibre cement.

Materials

Posts: See Post & Footing Section.

Rails: See Post & Rail Section.

Palings: TREATED PINE to suit fence style chosen.

Nail Plates: 8/Knuckle Plates 44 x 127mm.

Hinges: "Goliath G2" left or right hand spring ballbearing hinges.

Latch: Standard "D" latch, bar and screws.

Brackets: 2/200 or 150 x 20 x 4mm heavy duty galvanised shelf brackets.

Screws: 8/65mm No. 14 Type 17 screws.

Latch Shield: 4.5mm thick acrylic cut to size.

AUSTRALIA

H1 INSIDE, ABOVE GROUND

CONDITIONS: Completely protected from the weather and well-ventilated.
BIOLOGICAL HAZARD: Lyctid borers.
EXAMPLES: Susceptible framing, flooring, furniture and interior joinery.

H2 INSIDE, ABOVE GROUND

CONDITIONS: Protected from wetting.
BIOLOGICAL HAZARD: Borers including termites.
EXAMPLES: Framing, flooring and similar, used in dry situations.

H2 F Conditions and Biological hazard as for H2 although approved for use South of the Tropic of Capricorn only.
 Example: Framing (envelope treatment).

H2 S Conditions and Biological hazard as for H2 although approved for use South of the Tropic of Capricorn only.
 Example: LVL / Plywood (glue-line treatment).

H3 OUTSIDE, ABOVE GROUND

CONDITIONS: Subject to periodic moderate wetting.
BIOLOGICAL HAZARD: Moderate decay fungi, borers and termites.
EXAMPLES: Weatherboard, fascia, pergolas (above ground), window joinery, framing, decking and laminated verandah posts.

H3A** OUTSIDE, ABOVE GROUND

CONDITIONS: Products predominantly in vertical exposed situations and intended to have the supplementary paint coat system that is regularly maintained.
BIOLOGICAL HAZARD: Moderate decay fungi, borers and termites.
EXAMPLES: Fascia, barge boards, exterior cladding, window joinery, door joinery and non-laminated verandah posts.

H4 OUTSIDE, IN-GROUND

CONDITIONS: Subject to severe wetting.
BIOLOGICAL HAZARD: Severe decay fungi, borers and termites.
EXAMPLES: Fence posts, garden walls less than 1m high, greenhouses, posts and landscaping timbers.

H5 OUTSIDE, IN-GROUND OR IN FRESH WATER

CONDITIONS: Subject to extreme wetting and/or where the critical use requires a higher degree of protection.
BIOLOGICAL HAZARD: Very severe decay fungi, borers and termites.
EXAMPLES: Retaining walls, piling, house stumps, building poles and cooling tower fill.

H6 MARINE WATERS

CONDITIONS: Subject to prolonged immersion in sea water.
BIOLOGICAL HAZARD: Marine wood borers and decay fungi.
EXAMPLES: Boat hulls, marine piles, jetty cross-bracing, landing steps and similar.

Note: Please refer to the complete standards for more detailed information. **as per AS1604 and NSW TMA.

1. Do not burn preserved wood
2. Wear dust mask & goggles when cutting or sanding wood
3. Wear gloves when working with wood
4. Some preservative may migrate from the treated wood into soil/water or may dislodge from the treated wood surface upon contact with skin. Wash exposed skin areas thoroughly
5. All sawdust and construction debris should be cleaned up and disposed of after construction
6. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing before re-use
7. Preserved wood 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
8. Do not use preserved wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food, animal feed or beehives
9. Do not use preserved wood as mulch
10. Only preserved wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used
11. Do not use preserved wood in direct contact with aluminum
12. If the wood is to be used in an interior application and becomes wet during construction, it should be allowed to dry before being covered or enclosed
13. Disposal Recommendations: Preserved wood may be disposed of in landfills or burned in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with federal, state and local regulations
14. If you desire to apply a paint, stain, clear water repellent or other finish to your preservative treated wood, 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 insure it provides the intended result before proceeding
15. For more information visit www.naturewoodproducts.com
17. Mold growth can and does occur on the surface of many products, including untreated and treated wood, during prolonged surface exposure to excessive moisture conditions. To remove mold from the treated wood surface, wood should be allowed to dry. Typically, mild soap and water can be used to remove remaining surface mold. For more information visit www.epa.gov

Timber care

Cutting, notching or boring may expose untreated heartwood, A liberal coating of PROTIM RESEAL is recommended to restore the protective envelope. For more details refer to the PROTIM TimberCare product literature. The appearance and surface water repellency of Osmose LifeWood & NatureWood can be enhanced periodically with PROTIM RainCoat UV Plus.



*For further information see separate brochure, consumer information and handling guide and guarantee documents or visit www.osmose.com.au.

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These plans have been checked and approved (at the time of printing) by Roy B. Hoskins & Associates of Qld 4006 (Structural & Civil Engineers), to be technically accurate and designed in accordance with the appropriate Australian Building standards. As local & National laws are subject to change, please ensure you check with your local authorities prior to starting construction.

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