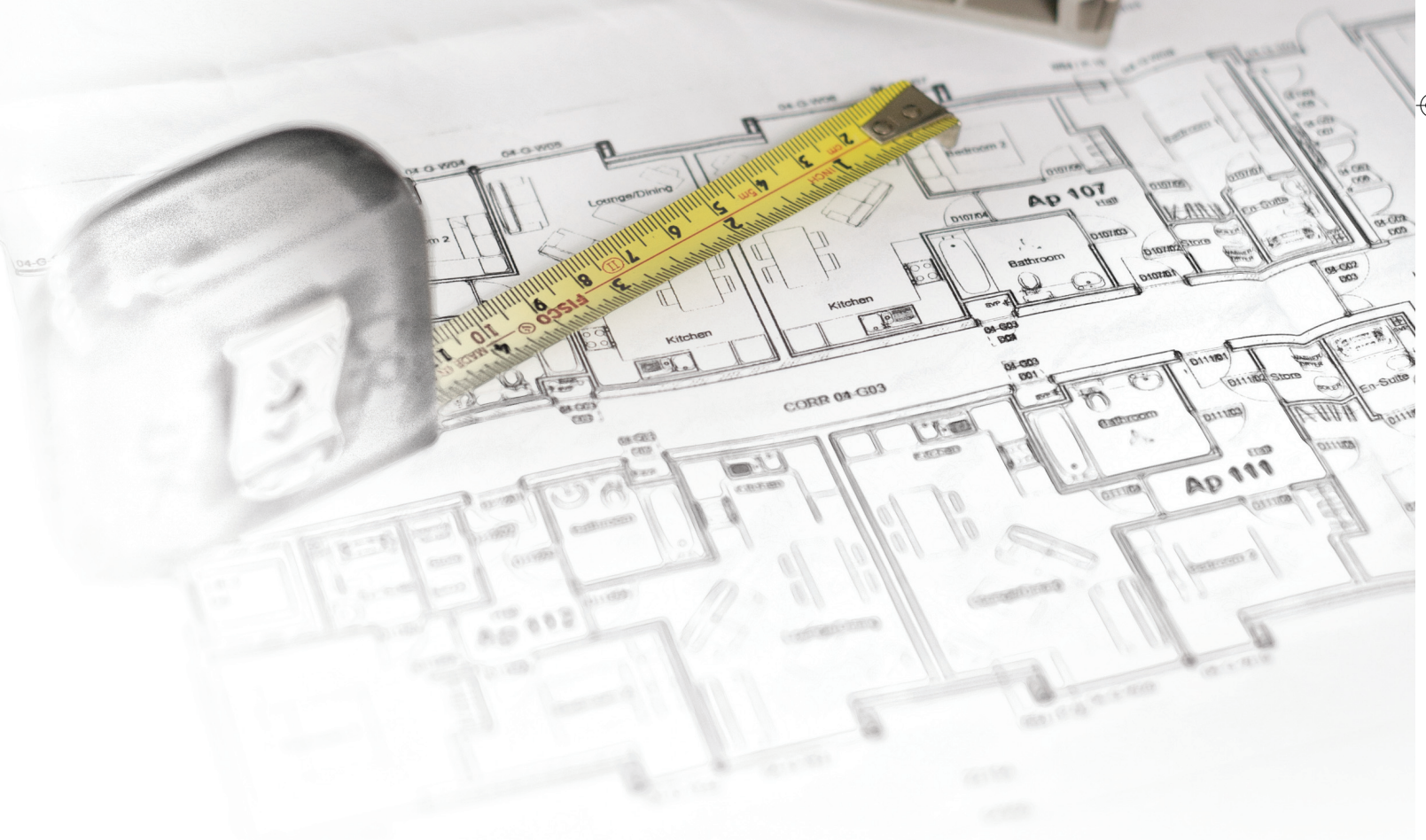


fitrite

fencing & decking



Technical guide



Tools and fixings required

TOOLS

- 1 x Cordless Driver** Fully charged and spare battery
- 1 x Impact Driver** Fully charged and spare battery
- 1 x Electric Chop Saw** Ideally min of 4" 100mm cut
- 1 x Spirit Level**
- 1 x Set Square**
- 1 x Rubber Mallet** Heavy duty
- 2 x Claw Hammers**
- 1 x Hand Saw**

FIXINGS

- Socket for Coach Screws** Sizes do change
- Wood Screws 90mm** For building timber subframe
- Wood Screws 60mm** For fixing fascia to subframe
- Brackets for subframe** For the corners of the timber where the posts sit
- Coach Screws** For fixing timber subframe to posts
- Deck Fixing Clips** For fixing deckboards to the subframe
- Deck Fixing Screws** For screwing deck fixing clip to subframe
- Underneath Deck Screws** For fixing from underneath
- Balustrade Screws** For fixing the handrail brackets to the post and rails
- Bonding Application** To be used where no screw fix is available





_ Image A

Timber subframe instructions

We strongly recommend that a minimum of 125mm x 50mm (5" x 2") timber is used. Please note, our fascia board is 152mm deep, any timber that is taller than 150mm will not be covered by the fascia board. The timber must be of suitable use, either 'Vac-Vac' water repellent preservative treated timber or tanalised timber - impregnated under pressure with highly toxic substances to protect against rot.

The subframes will need building but not exceeding 2438mm (8ft) in length in any direction. The joists must run in the opposite direction to the deckboard. The joist centres must not exceed 450mm (18"). This is the maximum span necessary to ensure a solid fix for the deckboards and to eliminate any bouncing.

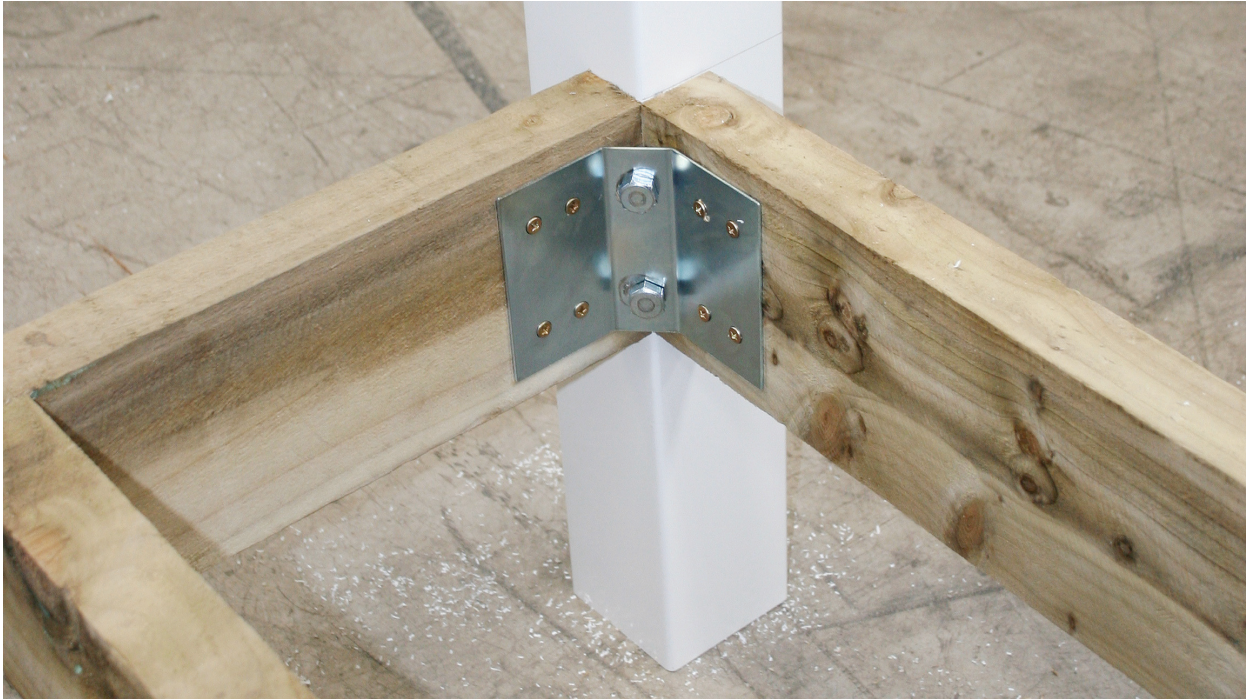
Screw the outer to the joists using 90/100mm woodscrews. A minimum of 2 screws per joist (*image A*).

The subframe timber brackets are positioned in the corner of the frame as shown and fixed with 40/50mm woodscrews. 8 screws are required per bracket (*image B*).



_ Image B





_ Image C

Post installation

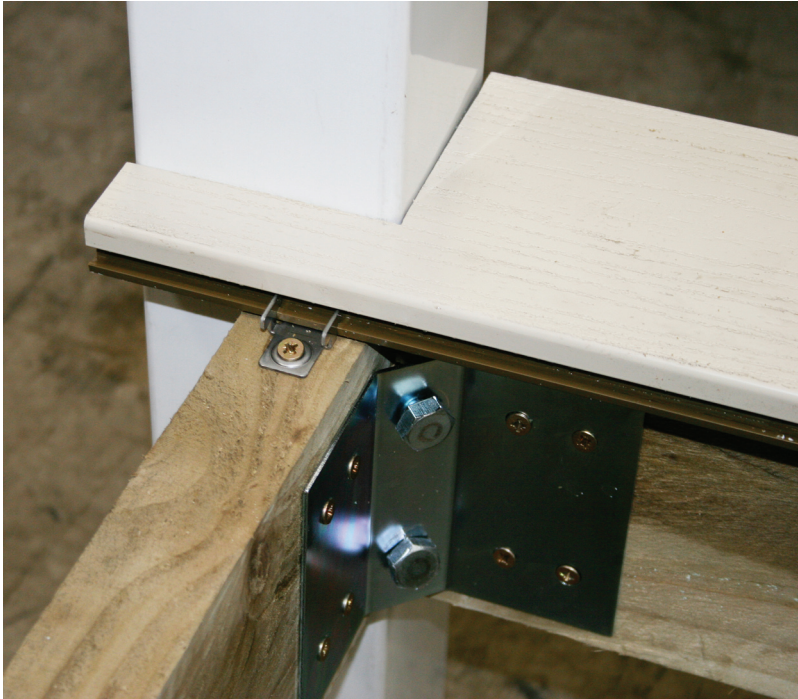
The subframe is then lifted to the correct height and fitted onto the posts using coach bolts. These bolts are fitted through the brackets directly into the posts. The posts must be timber reinforced to use the brackets this way. Please ensure that at this point and every further stage a spirit level is used to maintain the consistency level of the deck (*image C*).

At this point the subframe should be fitted to the posts at the desired height. Again, it is crucial that all the subframe is level. If the deck requires no balustrade and the posts do not exceed the height of the deck, then dummy posts are all that's required. These posts are to be the height of the deck - 25mm. The posts MUST finish flush with the top of the subframe. If balustrades are required, then so are full height posts. Each post MUST be checked at every stage to ensure that they are not out of square and are plumb.

We recommend that on a 914h (3ft) balustrade height the posts are 1100mm above deck. This would mean on a 600mm deck height for instance, the overall post height would be 1700mm.

Use a spirit level
at every stage!





_ Image D



_ Image E



_ Image F

Deckboard installation

Each deck brings with it, its own unique design, however for the most professional finish it is best to start from the outer edge of the deck and work back towards the caravan or building. This is however determined by the deck direction etc.

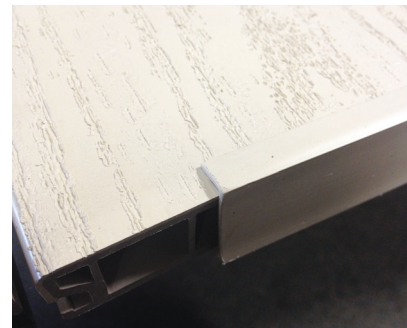
The deckboard needs to be cut to length. We recommend the subframe size plus 50mm per side for overhang. This overhang is to ensure enough cover for the fascia board to be fitted and the deck finishes flush with the posts (*image D*).

The first deckboard is fitted by screwing directly through the subframe at an angle or using a suitable bonding solution. Ensure that this board is level before fitting as this board dictates the run of every other board. With the design feature of our grooved deckboard, the recommended fitting method is using the Fitrite fitclip (*image E*).

Once the board is in position, fit a clip on the board on the outer legs and every joist (max 450mm centre). The clips will push in but it is easier if a rubber mallet is used. There will be times where you will need to cut around posts etc. this is achievable with the use of a jigsaw. The clips are now ready to be secured to the subframe using the correct screw for steel or timber. Please ensure that the torque setting on your driver is correct. If the screws are over tightened then this will cause either the clip or boards not to sit square. This is essential for the board to fit together easily and quickly. When all the clips are fixed to the subframe the next board can be lifted into position. Again the use of a rubber mallet will make the board easier to fit. Carry on along the deck fitting each board as required (*image F*).

When all the boards are fitted, the design of the clips enables the board to be tapped level, making the fitting of the edge trim easier.

Once all the boards are fitted, check that the deck is even and does not creak. The edge & infill trims are simply cut to size and fitted (*image G*).



_ Image G





Balustrade installation

For the correct balustrade length measure between the posts (internal to internal). Then take 15mm off this size, this is to accommodate the brackets. Take the bottom rail and turn it downside up. Mark the rail at the midway point. This is where the footblock needs to be positioned. Using a reinforcing screw, fit the footblock to the underside of the rail ensuring a fix into the rail reinforcing is achieved (*image H*). The rail is then turned over, fit the bracket backs on either end of the rail and sit the bracket covers on the rail. Then sit the rail on the deck on the footblock between the posts. This now makes it easy to mark for your brackets. Put your spirit level on the rail to ensure that everything is square and mark where the bottom brackets are on the post. With this mark in place, remove the rail and fit the brackets against the marks (*image I*). The bottom rail can now be fitted in position.

With the btm rail in place, fit all the pickets into the routed holes provided. Then fit the bracket backs onto the top rail and sit the bracket covers on the rail. Fit the top rail onto the pickets. With the top rail on the pickets in place and the btm rail fitted, the balustrade should be level. Just put the spirit level on to be sure. Mark for the top brackets on the post. The entire balustrade can now be lifted out to fit the top brackets. REMEMBER, pressure must be maintained on the top and btm rails to ensure that the balustrade does not fall to pieces. With the top rail brackets fitted, lift the balustrade into position and sit it into the brackets. With the balustrade fitted, put pressure on the rails and screw through the side of the bracket to secure. Ensure that the rails sit flush into the brackets, if the rails are proud then the bracket cover will not fit. Once this is complete the bracket covers can be fitted over the bracket backs.



_ Image H



_ Image I



_ Image J



_ Image K



_ Image L

Gate installation

The fitrite gate is fully bespoke and can be fitted easily. The gate needs to be made to the width of your opening (internal post to internal post) -30mm for the gate hardware. Firstly decide which way the gate is to hang and to open. Once this has been decided measure to fit the hinges. This wants to be the same difference from the top of the gate to the top of the top hinge, and the bottom of the gate to the bottom of the bottom hinge (*image J*). There is no set distance as this is mainly down to customer preference and aesthetics. The hinges simply fit tight to the gate frame and are screwed into position (*image K*).

Hang the gate in position on the post so the top of the gate is in line with the balustrade. The hinges fit securely to the post and are screwed into position. The hinges are self closing and care must be taken when fitting that the gate does not slam shut.

The final procedure is to fit the gate latch. This is basically the same as the hinges. Position the latch onto the post at the desired height. Once this is placed then the latch pin is simply fitted to the gate. Care must be taken that the latch pin engages correctly into the latch (*image L*).



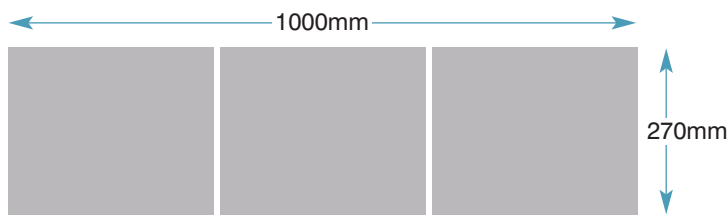


Stair installation

We recommend that each tread height is no taller than 150mm. This makes 6"x 2" timber ideal for the step subframe. The depth of the steps are calculated as the table below. Dependent on what height deck you have depends on how many treads you require. For instance a 600mm deck height would require a 3 tread step that leaves 150mm for the last step onto the deck.

For the correct balustrade length measure between the posts (internal to internal). Then take 15mm off this size, this is to accommodate the brackets. The rails must have the ends cut at a 30° angle to enable flush fitting against the posts. The bracket backs are fitted in position, the top and btm rails should line through with the balustrade rails at the top of the step. Once the bracket backs are in position then the balustrade is fitted the same way as the deck balustrade apart from the footblock as this is not required.

Example: 1 Tread Step



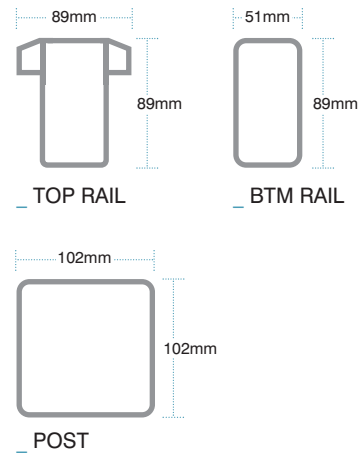
- 1 Tread Step: 270mm x 1000mm
- 2 Tread Step: 540mm x 1000mm
- 3 Tread Step: 810mm x 1000mm
- 4 Tread Step: 1080mm x 1000mm
- 5 Tread Step: 1350mm x 1000mm

Ramp installation

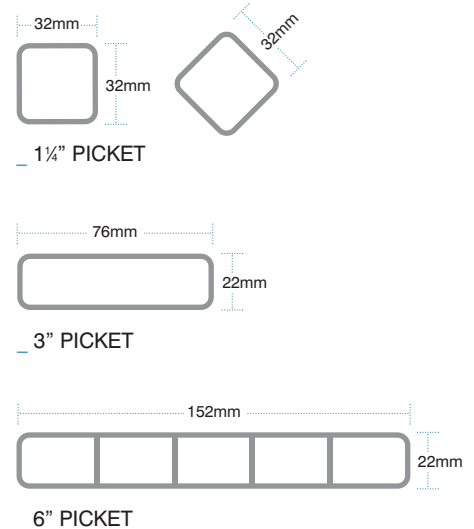
The installation of the ramp rails uses the same principal fitting as the other balustrades. The only difference is the bracket. The ramps use an angle wizard to enable the balustrade to run at the same pitch as the deck. The balustrades are deducted slightly more to accommodate these brackets. Instead of 15mm deduction we use a 115mm deduction overall. Normally the pitch for the ramps is approx 6°. As the deduction is greater on the balustrades, these bracket types have to be specified so that the end spacing of the rails can be set correctly when ordering.

Profile Dimensions

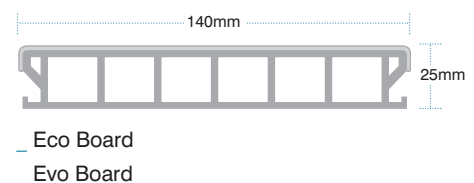
Post / Rails



Pickets



Deckboard





Eco Fencing installation

Installation of a Eco Fencing product is easy and straight forward. All our products are compatible with recognised building and fencing materials. Eco Fencing can be sawn and fixed using traditional cutting tools. This easy-to-understand picture guide provides a detailed summary of installation.

1. PLANNING YOUR PROJECT

All fence panels are made to a standard 6ft (1.8m) width, and are usually available in four heights - 3ft (900mm), 4ft (1.2m), 5ft (1.52m) and 6ft (1.8m). If gravel boards are to be utilised, you should make an allowance of 1ft (300mm) when choosing panel heights. Posts will be 2ft (600mm) longer than the actual fence height (including the gravel board if actually used). Eco Fencing posts should be concreted into the ground to ensure that the fence is sturdy. Allow 2ft (600mm) above the chosen fence height when deciding on post height. This extra 2ft (600mm) will be set below ground level in the concrete.

2. MARKING OUT THE RUN

Establish the line of the fence by stretching a strong cord between stakes at the extremities of the run (*image A*). Note that the posts should always be on your side of the boundary. Be sure to clear away any plants and vegetation along the line of the fence.

3. MOUNTING THE FIRST POST

The first post will be the datum point for the complete run and therefore must be set accurately and upright. If the fence is running up to the house make sure the first post is securely attached to the building with wall anchors i.e. drilled and plugged (*image B*). Be sure to insert these directly into the brickwork and not into the mortar.

Anchors should be spaced no more than 2ft (0.6m) apart with no less than two in total. Drill the holes in the post first and allow only a small clearance over the shank diameter of the anchor bolt. Offer the post to the wall ensuring it is level in both vertical planes and aligned correctly (using a spirit level and engineers square). If necessary use packing between the post and the wall. Bolt the post firmly into position.

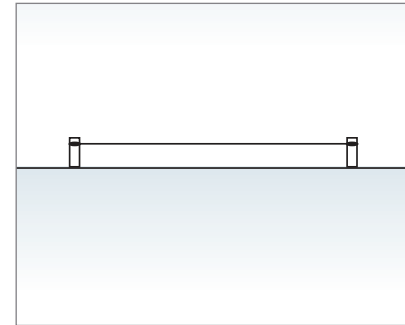
If the first post is in open ground it will again need to be upright and perpendicular to the ground in both vertical planes and facing accurately in the correct direction. Mount in concrete as detailed below then attach to the first fence panel using 2.5" wood screws (*image C*).

4. FIXING YOUR POSTS IN CONCRETE

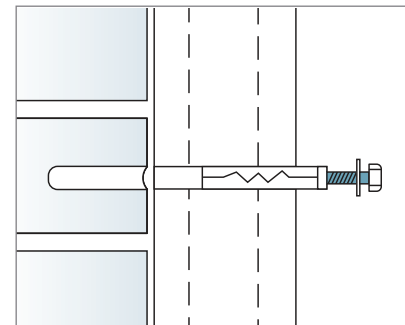
Following the line you have marked, using either a post borer or spade, dig holes to accommodate the posts at a minimum depth of 26" (650mm). Pack the base of the hole with approximately 50mm of broken brick or stone hardcore to provide initial support for your post (*image D*).

Utilising wooden braces for support as well as a spirit level, and square for positioning, pack with more hardcore around the bottom of the post leaving approximately 1ft (300mm) for further packing and concrete. When you are satisfied the post is level fill the hole with concrete. You should allow a full 24 hours for the concrete to go off and set before removing the support braces. A good tip would be to use quick drying concrete, which should save time and allow the fence to become permanent within a shorter space of time.

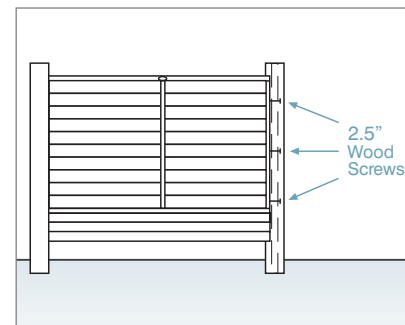
When finishing the concrete around the base of the post, angle the concrete away from the post to allow rainwater to drain away easily (*image E*).



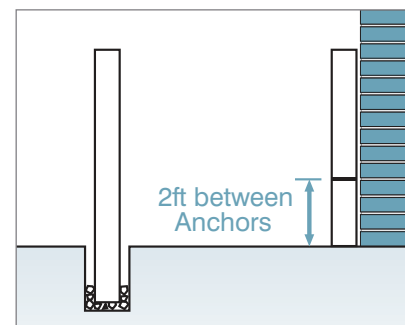
_ Image A



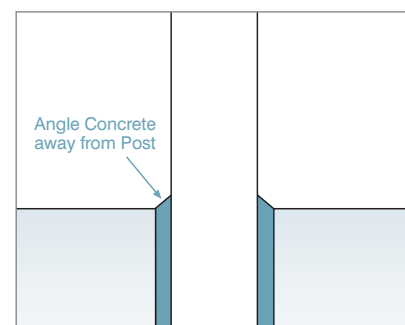
_ Image B



_ Image C



_ Image D



_ Image E



5. SECURING THE GRAVELBOARD AND FENCE PANEL

Place the gravel board into the 'H' slot of the post and align. The gravelboard may be sunk into the ground to provide a more secure fitting. Position your next post in place allowing a 2.5mm expansion gap at both ends of the gravelboard (use spacers) (image F).

Secure the post as above, and finally, slot the fence panel between the two posts (image G). If required, cut the posts down to size using standard cutting tools and complete by fitting decorative caps to posts (image H).

6. CREATING A FENCE ON SLOPE

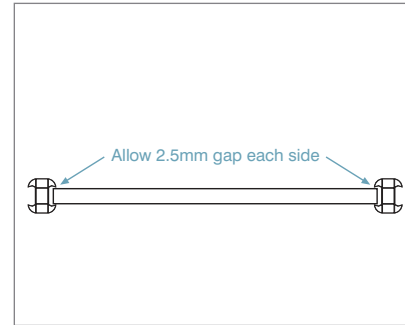
Essentially the methods above can be used to create a sloping fence. Cut your PVC gravel board to shape using standard cutting tools to provide a terrace effect (image I).

Longer fence posts may be required to compensate for the stepped panels (please refer to your local supplier). Where possible, attempt to spread the change as evenly as possible over the fence run to provide a more aesthetically pleasing finish.

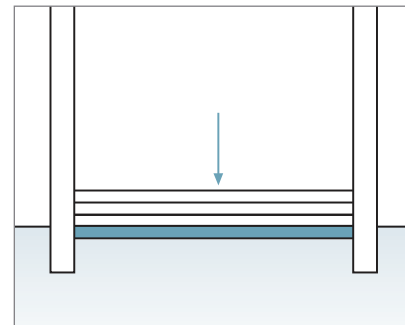
7. HANGING A GATE

Gates may be hung from Eco Fencing posts giving aesthetic continuity to the fence run. Heavy gates may need to be hung on a reinforced post (image J).

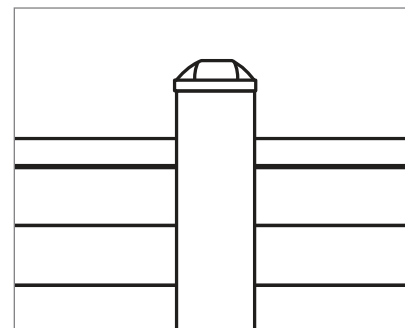
Hook and band hinges will bolt directly to the post and provide the simplest solution, however other hinges can be used if a timber insert is bolted into the slot in the post (image K). Catches and bolts can be used as normal by bolting a 2" x 3" timber insert to the post on the opening side (image L).



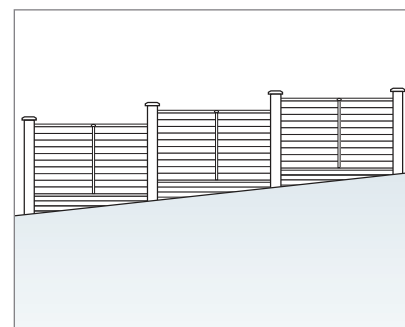
_ Image F



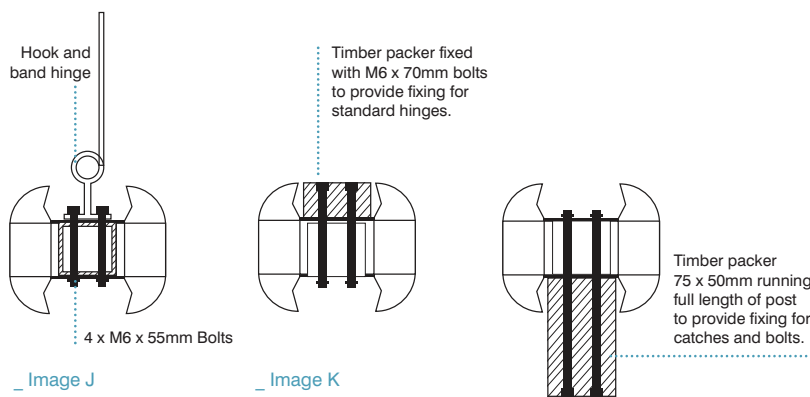
_ Image G



_ Image H



_ Image I



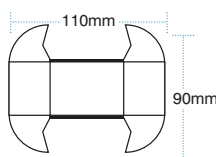
_ Image J

_ Image K

_ Image L

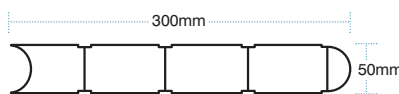
40 x 40mm x 2m steel reinforcing

Profile dimensions



_ Posts

- 9' Post 110 x 90 x 2743mm
- 8' Post 110 x 90 x 2438mm
- 7' Post 110 x 90 x 2134mm
- 6' Post 110 x 90 x 1829mm



_ Gravel Board

6' Gravel Board 300 x 50 x 1829mm

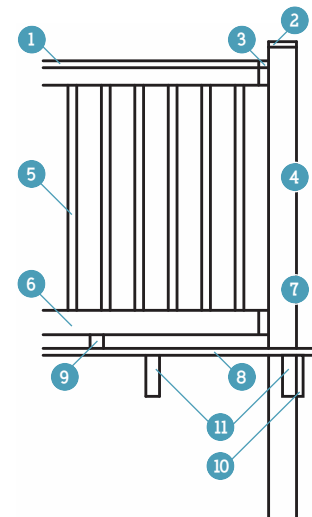




CONDITION	DECKBOARD with Fitrite Max	WHITE/ALMOND	FOILED SURFACE
General cleaning	Dry sweep with a soft bristled brush and pressure wash at no more than 1200 PSI, using a fan tip. Use Fitrite Max prior to jetwash.*	Pressure wash at no more than 1200 PSI, using a fan tip. Use Fitrite Max as instructed.*	Wash with a soft sponge and warm soapy water. Use Fitrite Max as instructed.*
Mould and Mildew	Clean with a soft bristled brush and hot soapy water. If necessary, pressure wash at no more than 1200 PSI, using a fan tip.*	Clean with a damp cloth and hot soapy water. If necessary, pressure wash at no more than 1200 PSI, using a fan tip.*	Clean with a damp soft sponge and hot soapy water. Do not pressure wash.
Grease stains	Clean with a damp cloth and hot soapy water.	Clean with a damp cloth and hot soapy water.	Clean with a damp cloth and hot soapy water.
Rust stains	Clean with a damp cloth and hot soapy water.	Clean with a damp cloth and hot soapy water.	Clean with a damp cloth and hot soapy water.
Minor scuff marks and scratches	Minor marks will weather to the deck colour but can be removed with a damp cloth and hot soapy water.	Minor marks will weather to the post and balustrade colour but can be removed with a damp cloth and hot soapy water.	Scuffs and scratches on the foil should be monitored. If the foil begins to peel, the foiled component may need replacing.
Deep gouges	Deep gouges will weather to the deck colour but boards may need to be replaced if dangerous.	Deep gouges to white / almond balustrades should be monitored and replaced if dangerous.	Deep gouges to foiled balustrades should be monitored and replaced if dangerous.
Weathering	Natural weathering is expected. Uneven weathering can be avoided by regularly repositioning objects that sit on the deckboard e.g. mats, pots etc. Regular use of Fitrite Max is highly recommended.*	Natural weathering is expected. Uneven weathering can be avoided by regularly repositioning objects that sit on, or lean against, the component. Regular use of Fitrite Max is highly recommended.*	Natural weathering is expected. Uneven weathering can be avoided by regularly repositioning objects that sit on, or lean against, the component. Regular use of Fitrite Max is highly recommended.*
Bird droppings	Wash with warm soapy water and a soft bristled brush. Pressure wash at no more than 1200 PSI using a fan tip.	Clean with a damp cloth and warm soapy water.	Clean with a damp cloth and warm soapy water.
Foreign substances	Clean with a damp cloth and Fitrite Max.*	Clean with a damp soft sponge and warm soapy water. Use Fitrite Max as instructed..*	Clean with a damp soft sponge and warm soapy water. Use Fitrite Max as instructed.*
Snow and ice removal	Use a soft brush to remove snow and ice. Never try to chip the ice.	Use a soft brush to remove snow and ice. Never try to chip the ice.	Use a soft brush to remove snow and ice. Never try to chip the ice.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- 1 **Top Rail** The top rail which can be routed for pickets.
- 2 **Post Cap** A 4" cap for the posts with 4 designs available.
- 3 **Top Bracket** The bracket that fixes the top rail to the post.
- 4 **Post** Vertical post that supports the balustrade.
- 5 **Picket** Vertical picket also known as a spindle.
- 6 **Btm Rail** The btm rail which can be routed for pickets.
- 7 **Btm Rail Bracket** The bracket that fixes the btm rail to the post.
- 8 **Deckboard** The flooring of the deck.
- 9 **Footblock** Sits between the btm rail and the deck as support.
- 10 **Fascia** To cover the subframe timber.
- 11 **Subframe Joists** The subframe timber.



FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE ADVICE GIVEN IN THE CLEAN & CARE GUIDE MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO YOUR DECK. CAUTION: Extreme care should be taken when using hot appliances on, or near, Fitrite Fencing & Decking. Do not place hot products, such as disposable barbecues or hot electrical appliances, directly onto the deckboard or fencing as they will melt the PVC-U. Cigarette ends may also have the same effect. Patio heaters should be positioned so that the heating element is not in close proximity of any PVC-U surface. Care should also be taken when using lawn strimmers near Fitrite Fencing & Decking. PVCu surfaces may be marked or damaged by the strimmer blade / wire, especially those that are foiled.

*FITRITE MAX SHOULD BE USED REGULARLY IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN AND CARE FOR YOUR DECK. YOUR WARRANTY COULD BE EFFECTED IF NOT USED AS RECOMMENDED AND INSTRUCTED.



Get ready to be **amazed...**

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