



DECK INSTALLATION GUIDE



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Before You Begin

Visit our website to ensure you are using the most recent installation instructions and please note that Lumberock® claims no responsibility for the improper installation of our product. All installations are unique and it is the sole responsibility of the installer to determine specific requirements in regard to each application. We recommend that a licensed architect, engineer, or local building official review all designs before installation. We recommend that a licensed architect, engineer, or local building official review all designs before installation.

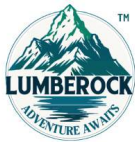
Knowing how to work with Lumberock® is the key to performance, longevity, and success of the product. As with most synthetic deck boards, Lumberock® will expand in the heat and contract in the cold. It's important to note that the acclimation of the board is critical before cutting or fastening.

By taking the time to do the installation correctly, you will be creating a deck or dock that will look great with very little maintenance required.

Handling & Storage

- Always keep Lumberock® Deck Boards covered and clean before installation.
- Lay boards flat.
- Be sure to lift each board individually versus sliding across the bottom boards. This will prevent hidden debris from damaging the boards.



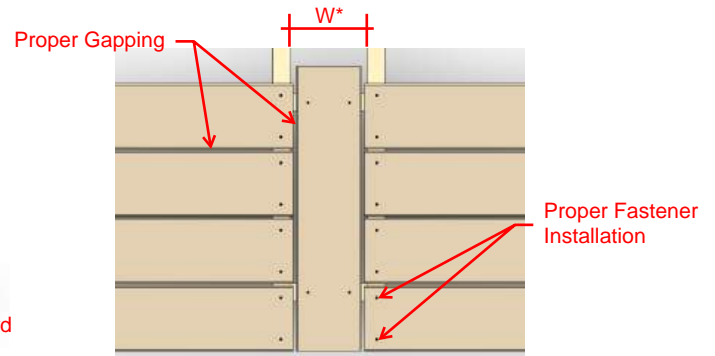
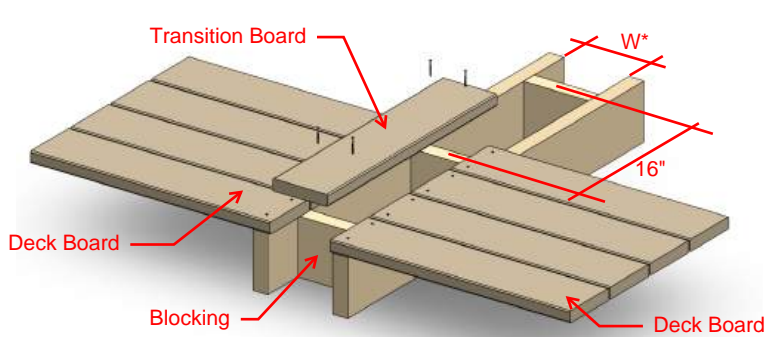


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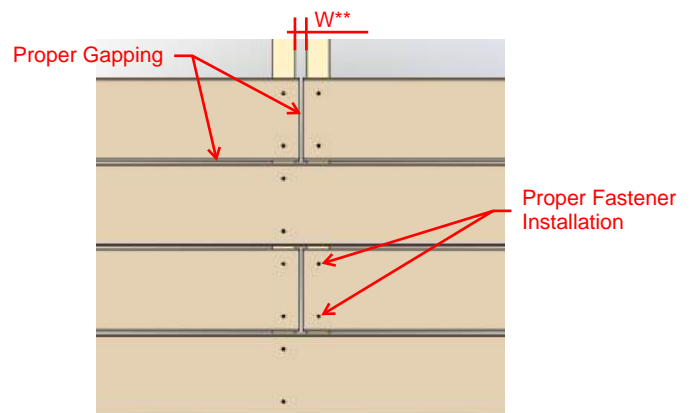
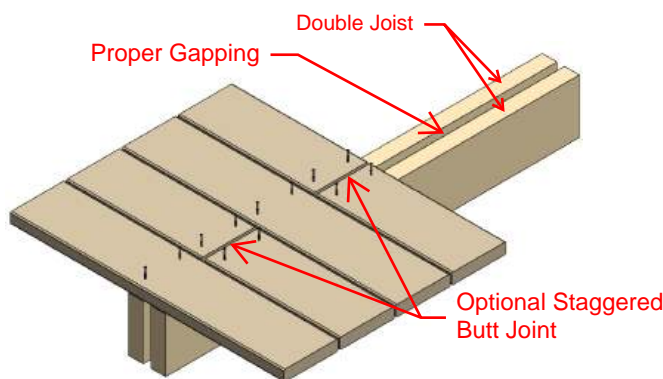


Deck Design & Layout

When designing a deck, a transition board or a "picture frame" design is encouraged; however, butt joints (end-to-end) can also be used along with required double joists at the joint location. In the utilization of a transition board, blocking should be placed every 16" between joists to properly support the transition board as depicted in below.



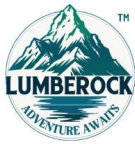
*Blocking should be long enough to allow for proper gapping, water drainage, and fastener installation as described in the following sections.



**Double joists should be spaced far enough to allow for proper gapping, water drainage, and fastener installation as described in the following sections.

As a rule of thumb, shorter boards (16 feet or less) experience less movement than longer lengths and should be incorporated into the deck design and layout whenever possible.





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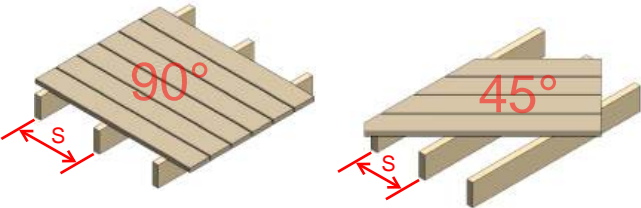
Framing & Joist Spacing Requirements

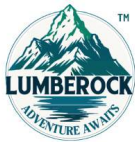
The frame of a deck is its primary support structure, consisting of posts, beams, and joists. Follow these deck framing guidelines before installing Lumberock® decking boards. All joists must be level and structurally sound for new and existing deck frames.

If the decking is supported by a sleeper system, the system must be securely attached to the permanent building structure/foundation (i.e. not floating) and deep enough to promote proper air flow and drainage beneath the decking. It should also be properly sized to accommodate the fastener length and clearance requirements.

The table below shows maximum deck span/joist spacing based on construction type and joist orientation with respect to the deck boards. Always consult your local building code official and/or qualified design professional for span recommendations or additional requirements.

		Maximum Deck Span/Joist Spacing (S)			
		Residential		Commercial	
Collection	Profile	90°	45°	90°	45°
Classic	5/4" x 6"	16"	12"	12"	12"
	2" x 6"	24"	16"	16"	16"
Coastal	5/4" x 6"	24"	16"	24"	16"
	2" x 6"	24"	16"	24"	16"





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Fastening Options & Installation

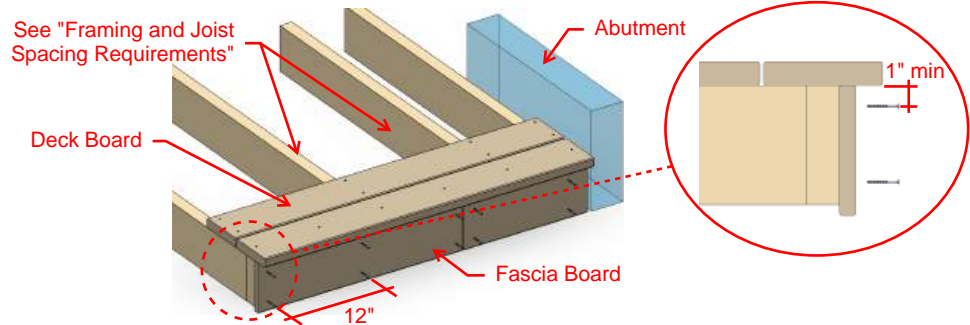
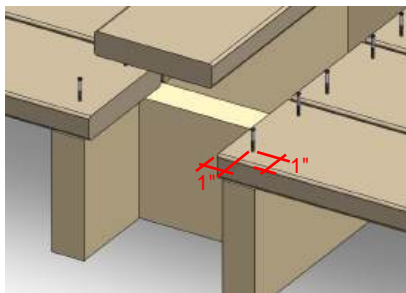
Lumberock® can be installed using a hidden fastening system or face screw. Refer to the hidden fastener screw manufacturer for proper deck installation requirements.

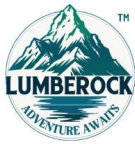
For deck board screw installation - we recommend 2 1/2" long screws for 5/4 x boards and 2 3/4" long screws for 2 x boards. Two screws are needed at joist points and should be installed 1" from all board edges. #8 or #10 stainless steel flat head deck screws are recommended. One #7 or #8 stainless steel flat head deck screw is recommended for the porch profile. Pre-drilling is not necessary but is recommended.

For 1 x fascia board installation - we recommend two 2 1/4" long screws installed at least 1" from all board edges spaced every 12" along the length of the board. For boards wider than 8", three screws should be used. #8 or #10 stainless steel flat head deck screws are recommended. Pre-drilling a hole slightly larger than the diameter of the screw is recommended to allow for lateral movement.

Fasteners should be driven perpendicular (i.e. 90°) to the deck surface. Do not install fasteners at an angle.

Lumberock® boards should be installed with the wood grain pattern facing up to enhance the look and improve the slip resistance of the board. Decking and color-match screws are available upon request.





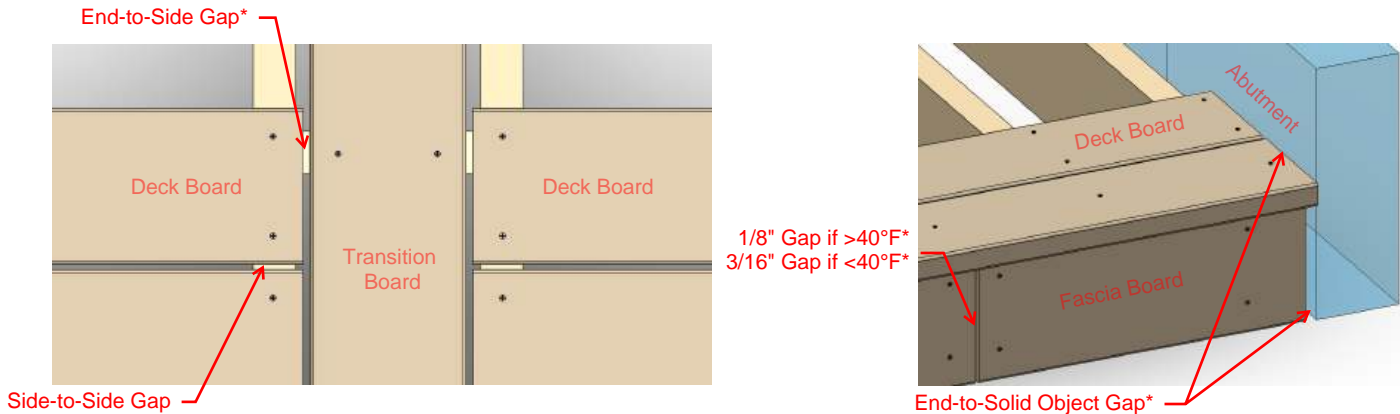
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Gapping & Thermal Expansion/Contraction

Lumberock® decking boards can be gapped end to house, end to trim, end to transition/feature board, or end to end based on their location within your project. Proper gapping is necessary to accommodate for inherent thermal expansion properties. As previously discussed in these guidelines, double joists should be used at all end to end gap locations. Lumberock® decking boards should be spaced far enough apart side-to-side to provide proper water drainage and assist with small organic debris removal. Refer to the table below for minimum deck gap requirements.

The amount of expansion and contraction that will occur depends on the board's unsupported length and the board's temperature at the time of installation. Proper gapping should be followed as shown in the images below.



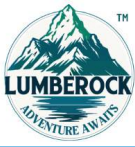
*Based on board temperature at time of installation as shown.

You can expect an unfastened 12ft *Classic* board initially at 60°F to expand/lengthen approximately 3/16" on each end upon reaching a maximum temperature of 120°F. You can expect this same board to contract/shorten approximately the same amount upon reaching a minimum temperature of 0°F. It is necessary to allow the boards to acclimate to current installation temperatures before cutting or fastening.

Face fastening, reduced joist spacing, and additional fastening are several options to reduce thermal expansion and contraction effects. Face fastening also protects against potential wind and water uplift.

Collection	Minimum Gap Size						
	End-to-Side		End-to-End		End-to-Solid Object		Side-to-Side
	> 40°F	≤ 40°F	> 40°F	≤ 40°F	> 40°F	≤ 40°F	
Classic	3/16"	1/4"	3/16"	1/4"	3/16"	1/4"	3/16" to 1/4"
Coastal	1/8"	3/16"	1/8"	3/16"	1/8"	3/16"	1/8" to 3/16"





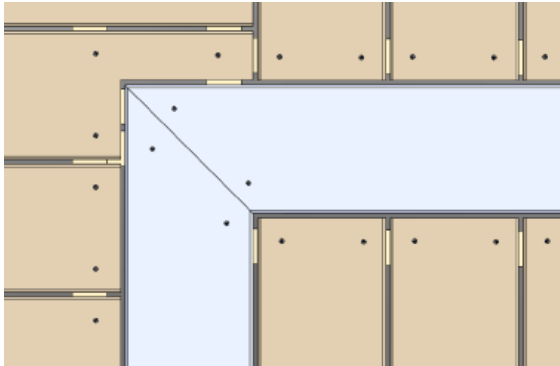
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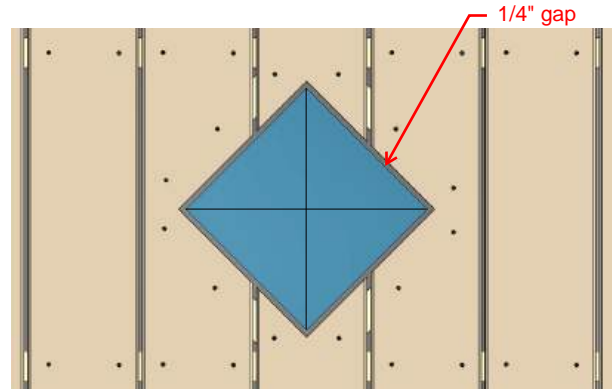
Tools & Working with Lumberock®

Lumberock® decking can be cut and shaped with standard woodworking tools. Pre-drilling is not necessary but is recommended. It also is recommended to use a carbide-tipped blade. One of the benefits of Lumberock® Classic Decking is the unique ability to router and shape your cut to a beautiful finish. The original color of Lumberock® Classic can be regained by applying a small amount of heat to anneal the cut surface.

Lumberock® decking boards can be bent, curved, and shaped using approved heating blankets and ovens. When ripping a board, it is imperative to rip both sides of the board to avoid possible curvatures. When cutting notches into Lumberock® Marine Grade Decking to go around a protruding object, such as a post or natural landscape, it is essential that you oversize the cut by a 1/4 inch to allow for movement around the object to prevent cracking of the board. Additional gapping may be required to account for anticipated movement and/or expansion of the protruding object.

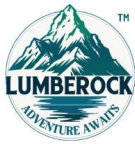


Notched Decking to Accommodate Feature Board



Notched Decking to Accommodate Protruding Object from Below





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Cleaning & Care

In order to ensure a long lasting Lumberock® deck, some occasional routine cleaning and care is needed as described below.

Dirt & Debris	When dirt or debris begin to accumulate on your deck or dock, simply sweep it away, hose it off, or lightly wash the boards with soap and water. Any standard household cleaners can be used without harming the boards.
Rinse & Pressure Washing	Your deck boards should be rinsed off periodically with a hose to prevent any build up of dirt, grime, pollen, or other undesirable material on the deck surface. If pressure washing, use no more than 1500psi pressure with a fan tip nozzle no closer than 12 inches from the deck surface.
Recommended Cleaners	The following cleaners will work on our product; Simple Green®, X14® or Lacquer thinner for stubborn stains and CLR® for rust. Rinse cleaner off thoroughly to prevent any film from drying on the deck surface.
Mold & Mildew	Occasionally, mold and mildew will form on dirt that has accumulated on the boards, but don't worry, it will not permeate the surface of the board and can be removed with light pressure washing.
Snow and Ice	Use caution while walking on the deck surface when removing snow and/or ice. It is recommended that you use a plastic shovel to help eliminate scratches. Ice can be removed by applying a calcium chloride ice melt or rock salt product. Care should be taken when using rock salt to prevent scratching the deck surface. Clean the deck as soon as possible once the ice begins to melt to prevent possible staining.

Other Considerations

- ❖ Static electricity buildup in composite decking is a naturally occurring phenomenon caused by several factors and is not considered a product defect. Application of water-based, non-toxic, topical antistatic solutions such as Staticide can reduce the occurrence of static electricity buildup on your decking surface. Reapplication of the solution over time will most likely be required. Contact us if you have questions on product compatibility.
- ❖ Excessive heat can build up on your deck from external sources, such as reflected sunlight from low-emissivity (Low-E) glass, fire pits, grills, etc. In some cases, this extreme heat can cause damage to your deck and/or increase thermal expansion (and contraction). Measures should be taken to reduce or eliminate the source of extreme heat on your deck.
- ❖ Lumberock® decking should not be used as a working surface. Excessive debris (e.g. dirt, sand, dust, clay, etc.) from traditional construction materials such as concrete, masonry, tile, etc. should be removed and cleaned off the deck surface immediately to prevent staining and other forms of damage.

