

Decks

Decks are a common addition to Auckland houses and come in a variety of shapes and sizes and construction methods and materials. They can range from a small entry deck to a most elaborate feature deck, and with a little bit of thought and artistic flair, can be a great asset to any house. This section concentrates on timber decks.

DO I NEED A PERMIT FOR MY DECK?

All decks 1 metre or more above ground level require a permit (building consent). A deck less than 1 metre above ground level does not usually require a building consent (permit) but may require resource consent, and a deck extending less than two metres from the face of a building does not require subfloor bracing.

Although a deck may not require building consent, it must still comply with the building code. In other words, it must be built properly.

DECKING MATERIALS EXPLAINED

The three most common used decking materials are:

KWILA 90x19

Hardwood - Finished size is usually 90mm x 18mm. Kwila is a redish colour, but once weathered changes to a silvery-grey colour. It is a very dense and durable timber. Kwila can span 400mm, which means the joists (the timber the Kwila is nailed to) must not be more than 450crs or 400mm between each joist.

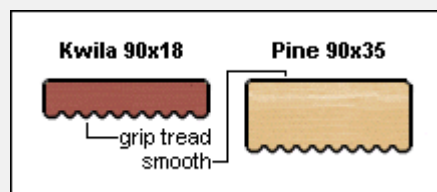
PINE H3 90x35

Usual finished size is 90mmx35mm. This board, because of its thickness, can span up to 550mm. This means the joists (the timber the decking is nailed to) must not be more than 600crs or 550mm between each joist. Pine decking once weathered has a tendency to show little cracks or splits along the grain. This is a natural and accepted trait of pine. This timber usually comes in two grades. Premium and merchant. Premium is clear with only small tight knots, merchant is a mixture of grades and contains some big knots.

PINE H3 90x18

Same as above but can only span up to 350mm, which means the Joists (the timber the decking is nailed to) must not have more than 400mm Crs or 350mm space between each joist.

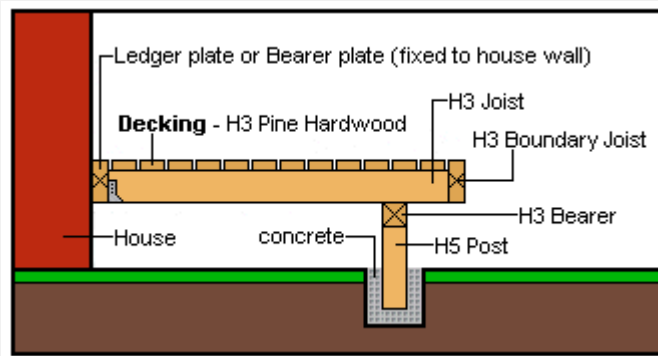
All of the above decking examples usually come with one face smooth, and the other face grooved (grip tread). See Picture below. Other less common profiles are obtainable but not as readily available.



It is personal preference as to which side of the timber faces up, however if you plan to spend a lot of time lying or walking barefoot on the deck, grip tread may feel

uncomfortable.

DECK STRUCTURE EXPLAINED



The basic deck consists of

- Posts either embedded in concrete or bolted to appropriate metal post brackets embedded in concrete.
- Bearers, which either sit on top of, or are bolted to the side of the posts.
- Stringer, ledger plate or bearer plate, bolted or fixed to existing house.
- Joists, fixed to the ledger plate and on top of the bearers.
- Decking, as described in previous chapter.
- Boundary joist. Joist that goes around the perimeter of the deck.

POSTS

Usually 100x100 or 125x125 senton piles. Posts embedded into concrete footings must be H5 treated, where as posts bolted to appropriate metal (shoe) brackets aand off the ground need to be H4 treated.

The spacing of posts along the bearer line depends on the structure of the deck, but they can only span a max of 2000mm without requiring engineers calculations.

A standard footing hole is 300x300 square and 450mm deep. There should be 100mm of concrete between the bottom of the post and the bottom of the footing hole.

BEARERS

Must be H3 treated, unless very close to the ground in which case they will need to be H4.

The size of the bearer depends on the length of the joists and the span of the bearer, but they cannot span more than 2000mm without requiring engineers calculations.

example:

Joist span	Bearer span	Size of Bearer
1.45m	1200mm	100x75
2.40m	1800mm	2/150x50
3.40m	1800mm	2/200x50

Stringer

Also called ledger. The board bolted to the house upon which the joists are fixed to or on. The stringer must be H3 treated and fixed to the building using M12 bolts OR Dynobolts/anchor bolts if against concrete or block wall.

Pack the stringer out from the building wall to stop moisture becoming trapped.
The spacing between the bolts depends on the span of the joists which are fixed to or on the stringer.

example:

If the joists span 2m, the bolts should be 1.25m apart, where as if the joists span 6m, the bolts should be 0.5m apart.

JOISTS

Must be H3 treated unless very close to the ground, in which case they should be H4 treated. Joists are fixed to the stringer either by butting up to and fixing with joist hangers, or by sitting on top of the stringer and nailing through both faces of the joist.

The joists sit on top of the bearer and are fixed by way of nailing through each face of the joist into the bearer.

The size of the joists depend on the joist span and the joist spacing.

example:

Joist spacing	Joist span	Size of Joist
450mm	1.40m	100x50
450mm	1.80m	125x50
450mm	2.40m	150x50
450mm	3.30m	200x50
450mm	4.25m	250x50
450mm	5.00m	300x50

BOUNDARY JOIST

Must be H3 treated.

The boundary joist is fixed to the perimeter of the deck to give a neat finish.

In most cases the boundary joist is decorative rather than structural, therefore another preference might be to replace the boundary joists with decking boards.

HANDRAIL STRUCTURE EXPLAINED

All decks 1 metre or more above ground level must have a handrail.

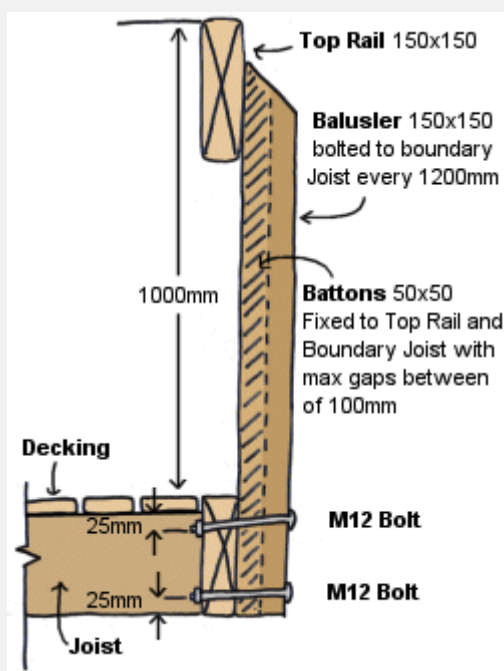
A quick overview, a decks handrail must be at least 1000mm in height from the deck.

Any vertical slats cannot have a gap exceeding 100mm, and there must not be anything horizontal forming a ladder effect. However there are many alternatives, such as solid handrails lined with harditex and plastered over, solid panelling etc.

Trellis panels can be used, but most 'off the shelf' type trellis that most trellis manufacturers sell, do not meet the requirements. However, most trellis manufacturers are able to make trellis to ordered requirements. Depending on the size of the trellis panel, it's relevance to the thickness of the trellis and the size of the gaps in the hellis which are also governed.

Another alternative is glass, although a very expensive alternative. Glass suppliers will know the type and thickness of glass required for a handrail, but get ready for a shock when you find out the price.

diagram and detail of a standard handrail



ABOUT DECKS BUILT CLOSE TO THE GROUND

Often a deck will need to be built close to the ground. This is usually the case when building a deck on to a house which has a concrete floor. It is usually more costly and labour intense building a low deck than a deck, say, 1 metre off the ground.

Firstly air needs to be able to circulate around bearers and joists to ensure a long life for the deck.

If the bearers are near or touching the ground, upgrade them to H4, along with the joists. (In a normal deck construction, joists and bearers are H3 treated). Ensure there is a gap between the decking.

Sometimes it will be necessary to excavate the ground. In doing this, taper the excavation away from the house to let any water under the deck escape. If this is not possible because of the contour of the ground and a pool effect is created, then the excavation must be drained. In this case taper the excavation to a low point and run a drain to a lower point outside the deck.

The drain can be made by digging a trench, putting scoria in the bottom of the trench, laying drain coil on top of the scoria and then covering the drain coil with more scoria. The home handyman should easily be able to do this with a small deck and minimal water discharge, but a larger area may require a professional drainlay as it may require tapping the possible water discharge into a stormwater drain.

PRICE VARIATIONS BETWEEN DIFFERENT TIMBERS

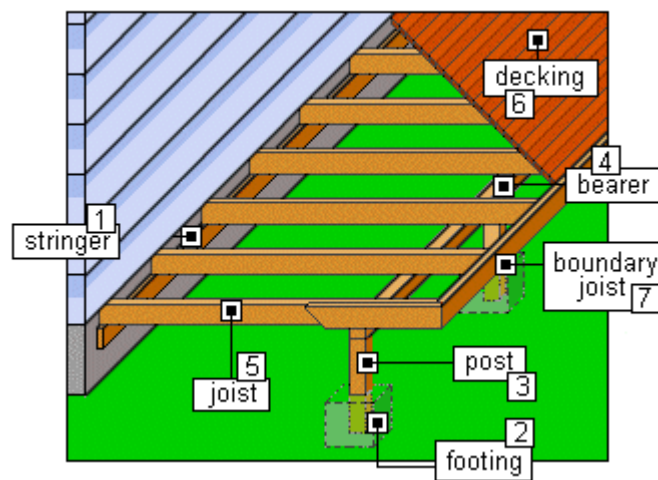
At the time of writing (October 2001) decking timber prices including GST are approximately: Kwila \$4.50 per Metre; 100x40 radiata premium \$3.90 per metre; 100x40 radiata merchant grade \$2.90 per metre; 100x25 radiata premium \$2.55 per metre;

Most standard decking when dressed is 90mm wide. Allow 12 lineal (running) metres of decking for every square metre of deck area.

The selection of decking boards will also have a bearing on the joist costs. For example, 100x40 radiata decking requires that the joists must be spaced at max 600mm, where as

thinner decking such as 100x25 radiata and kwila require the joists to be closer together therefore needing more joists hence a higher cost.
The cheapest overall deck structure would be using 100x40 radiata merchant grade decking, but be prepared to accept a lot of knots.

Deck Anatomy



1 stringers Also called a ledger plate. The stringer is the piece of timber bolted to the house upon which the joists are fixed on or to. The stringer must be H3 treated and fixed to the building using M12 bolts OR Dynabolts or similar anchor bolts if the stringer is to be fixed to concrete or block wall. The stringer needs to be packed out from the building at every bolt fixing to prevent moisture being trapped between the stringer and the building. The spacing between the bolts depends on the span of the joists which are fixed on or to the stringer.
example: If a stringer is 100x50 in size and if the joists fixed to that stringer span 2m, the bolts that attach the stringer to the building should be 1.25m apart, where as if the joists span 6m, the bolts should be 0.5m apart.

2 footings A standard footing hole size for 100x100 or 125x125 post is 300mm x 300mm square and 300mm deep in firm ground. In soft ground the holes will need to be bigger and deeper. 100mm of concrete is required as a pad beneath the post.

3 posts POSTS Usually 100x100 or 125x125 senton piles. Posts embedded into concrete footings must be H5 treated, where as posts bolted to appropriate metal (shoe) brackets need to be H4 treated. The spacing of posts along the bearer line depends on the structure of the deck, but they can only span a max of 2000mm without requiring engineers calculations.

4 bearers Must be H3 treated, unless very close to the ground in which case will need to be H4.

The size of the bearer depends on the length of the joists and the span of the bearer, but they cannot span more than 2000mm without requiring engineers calculations.

example:

Joist span	Bearer span	Size of Bearer
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1.45m	1200mm	100x75
2.40m	1800mm	2/150x50
3.40m	1800mm	2/200x50

- 5 joists** Must be H3 treated unless very close to the ground, in which case they must be H4 treated. The joists are fixed to the stringer either by butting up to and fixing with joist hangers, or by sitting on top of the ledger plate and nailing through both faces of the joist.
The joists sit on top of the bearer and are fixed by way of nailing through each face of the joist into the bearer.
The size of the joists depend on the joist span and the joist spacing.
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450mm	5.00m	300x50

- 6 decking** Most popular decking is kwila (hardwood) or pine. Both materials usually have one smooth side and one grooved side (grip tread). It is personal preference as to which side faces up. The thickness and strength of the various deck materials determines how far apart the joists must be.
- 7 boundary joist** Must be H3 treated. The boundary joist is fixed to the perimeter of the deck to give a neat finish. In most cases the boundary joist is decorative rather than structural, therefore another preference might be to replace the boundary joists with decking boards

Building a Deck

In this section we are going to show how to build a simple timber deck, two metres wide x five metres long and less than one metre above ground level. A deck less than one metre above ground level does not usually require a building consent (permit) but may require resource consent. A deck extending two metres or less from the face of a building does not require subfloor bracing. Although a deck may not require building consent, it must still comply with the building code. In other words, it must be built correctly. If in doubt contact the [Local Authority](#)

If necessary use the previous page [Anatomy of a Deck](#) for reference throughout these instructions.

Construction Details

Below is a list of the materials required for the construction of this deck. All timber used in this deck (with the exception of kwila) is pine. *Gauged* means dressed (not rough) and finished size of gauged timber is slightly smaller than that stated below. *Tanalised* means the treatment of the timber.

All timbers listed below are common and readily available at any timber merchant. Scroll down for step by step construction details.

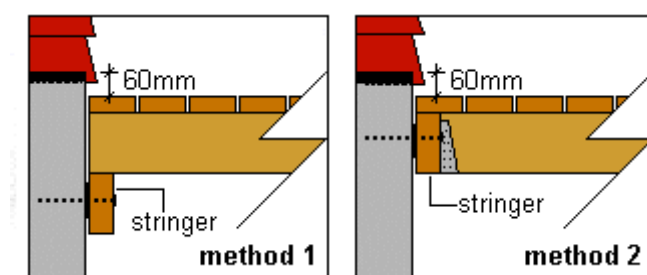
Item	Description	Quantity
Stringers	150x50 guaged tanalised H3 (decay hazard)	1 @ 5.1m
Posts	100x100 guaged tanalised H5 (decay hazard)	5 @ 1.0m (confirm height)
Bearers	100x100 sawn tanalised H4 (decay hazard)	2 @ 2.7m
Joists	150x50 guaged tanalised H3 (decay hazard)	10 @ 2.1m using 35mm pine decking OR 12 @ 2.1m using kwila decking
Boundary joists	200x50 guaged tanalised H3 (decay hazard)	2 @ 2.1m 1 @ 5.4m
Decking	100x40 (dressed size 90x35) H3 pine OR 90x18 kwila hardwood	120m
Concrete	40kg bags concrete mix	3 of
Other	m12 bolts or anchor bolts; 90 or 100mm galvanised jolthead nails; 75mm jolthead galvanised nails; 60mm jolthead galvanised nails (if kwila is used)	As required

Step (1) Fixing the stringer

The stringer (also called ledger) is the beam that the joists sit on or are attached to and is bolted to the building. See [Anatomy of a Deck](#) for detail.

Cut the stringer to length (5m) and fix level to the building at the required height using m12 bolts every 1200mm apart. Pack the stringer out from the wall (5mm - 10mm) at every bolt fixing to prevent moisture being trapped between it and the building.

The finished height of the deck should be at least 60mm below the building floor, so the stringer height depends on the thickness of the decking and the method of fixing the joists to the stringer. See the two options below. Insure the stringer is level by using a level or [water level](#)

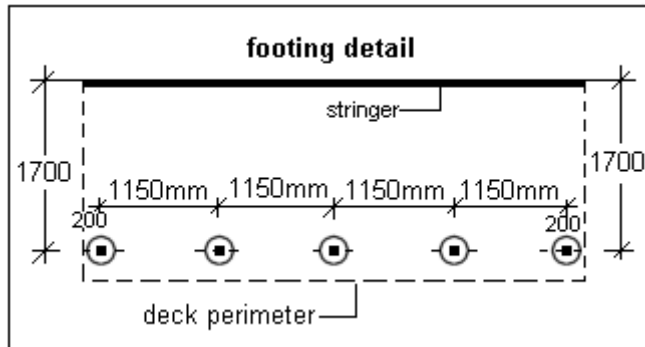


Step (2) The footing holes.

Dig five footing holes 300x300x300 deep to the dimensions as shown in the drawing below. If the ground is less than firm, then the holes may need to be larger and deeper.

Make a mix of [Concrete](#) and pour a 100mm pad in the bottom of each hole. Place the posts on top of the concrete pads and pour more concrete around the posts to hold in place. Ensure the posts are plumb (vertical), parallel, and longer than required. (The tops will be trimmed off later).

Let the concrete cure.



Step (3) Fixing the bearers to the posts

Trim the top of the posts to the required height which will be 100mm (thickness of bearer) below the underside of the joists. Mark the underside of the joist height on the building in relation to the stringer and use a straight edge and level or **water-level** to obtain the required height of the posts.

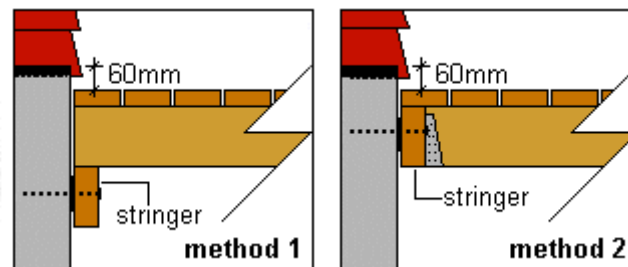
Sit the bearer on top of the posts and make sure any necessary join will be over a post.

Fix the bearer to each post with two nails angled from each face. Use 100 or 90mm galvanised jolthead nails.

Let the two ends of the bearer overhang the edge of the deckline at this stage. They will be cut later.

Step (4) Fixing the joists

Fix the first joist to or on one end of the stringer depending on your choice of fixing. See diagram below.



METHOD 1: Sit a joist on one end of the stringer leaving a gap between the end of the joist and the wall of the building. Fix the joist to the stringer with two nails angled from each face. Use 100 or 90mm galvanised jolthead nails. It is a good idea to drill the nail holes first to minimize the risk of splitting the end of the joist.

The other end of the joist will be sitting on the bearer, but do not nail yet until the joist is square (90 degrees) to the house.

METHOD 2: Butt one end of a joist to one end of stringer so the top of the joist is flush (even) with the top of the stringer. Nail in place. Attach a joist hanger (a metal bracket with nail holes in it that fits around the end of the joist and against the stringer) and nail with the appropriate nails to the joist and the stringer.

The other end of the joist will be sitting on the bearer, but do not nail yet until the joist is square (90 degrees) to the house.

Ensure the joist is square (90 degrees) to the building before nailing to the bearer. This can be done by using the 3,4,5,method.

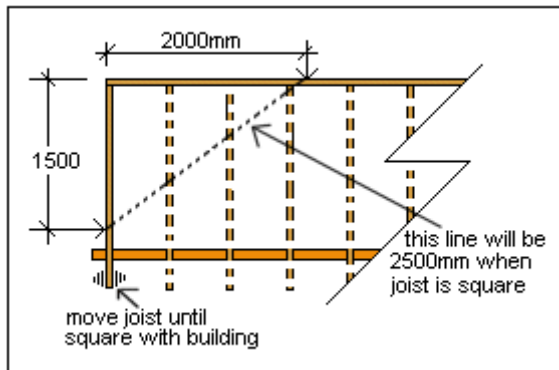
Measure along the outside of the joist 1500mm (3x500) from the building, mark (A).

Measure along the building 2000mm (4x500), mark (B).

When the measurement from mark (A) to mark (B) is 2500mm (5x500), then the

first joist is square to the building. **See diagram below.**

Make any necessary adjustment to the joist in the way of sliding the end of the joist either way along the bearer until square and then fix the joist to the bearer with two nails angled from each face. Use 100 or 90mm galvanised jolthead nails.



Fix the rest of the joists in place parallel to the first.

If 90x35 pine decking is to be used then the joist spacings should be 600mm crs, and if 90x18 kwila is to be used then the joist spacings should be 450mm crs. (crs means centres, and is the distance from the centre of one joist to the centre of the next joist.)

All joists should be slightly longer than required at this stage and will be trimmed off later.

Step (5) Laying the deck

Start laying the deck from the building side out, making sure there is a gap between the first deck board and the building so moisture does not become entrapped. Any necessary joints should be made on joists and staggered between rows (no two joints should be next to each other). Continue laying and fixing the deck boards using a 5mm spacer to obtain an even gap between them. Check deck boards are straight and parallel to the building.

Let the decking overhang both end joists while laying, and then trim them flush with the outside of the end joists.

Step (6) Fixing the boundary joists

Cut the joist ends vertical and flush with the outside edge of the last decking board. Nail the boundary joist around the perimeter of the deck making sure the top of the boundary joist is flush with the top of the decking. See diagram below.

