

How to Enjoy More Outdoor Life with a Supapine Pergola



Add that stylish finishing touch to your home by creating the ideal outdoor living and entertainment area with a Wespine Supapine® pergola. It beautifully enhances the house and garden landscape as well as pool and spa areas. The design is only limited by your imagination. Wespine Supapine pergola components have been treated to protect against Australia's harsh outdoor environment. Supapine - the perfect outdoor timber.

1. Appraising the Site.

Check the location of pipes, septic tanks, soak wells and inground services eg. electrical cables, so not to cause damage during construction.

2. Designing and Site Layout of your Supapine Pergola.

Consider the pergola's appearance and function as well as the direction of the wind and sun when developing the design. It is easier to visualise the finished pergola if a scaled ground plan and elevation drawing is developed then measured out on the ground. Generally pergolas that are wider than they are high, attain a more pleasing proportion. Take care to note if the ground slopes as this will affect the post's length. Accurately measure the layout of the pergola and construct stringlines to ensure the posts are correctly located. Commence designing the layout of the battens (if applicable), then the rafters, then beams and finally the posts. The layout is dependent on the desired appearance of the pergola and the maximum spanning ability of the timber.



3. Ordering the Materials.

Use this checklist to ensure you have purchased all the necessary materials.

- Supapine treated posts
- Supapine treated beams
- Supapine treated rafters
- Supapine treated battens
- Supapine treated Fixing Plate
- Hot dipped galvanised post stirrups and rafter brackets
- Bags of premixed concrete
- Hot dipped galvanised bolts and nails
- Protim Re-seal or similar treatment resealing agent
- Exterior paint
- Shade cloth if required.

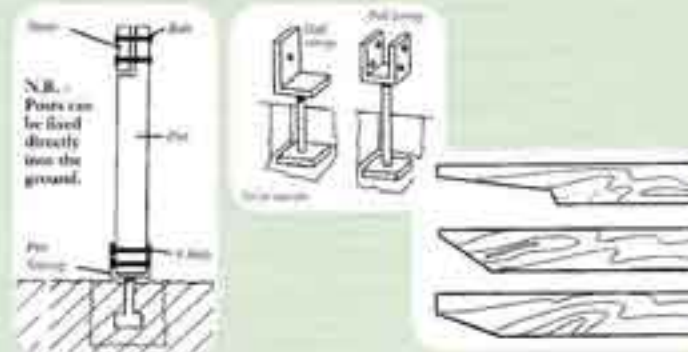
Note: Sizes of timber and fasteners and quantities required are dependent on design parameters, ask your distributor for appropriate sizes.

4. Post Layout.

Mark out the post locations, dig holes 300 x 300 x 600mm deep and place post stirrups in the holes ensuring each are vertical and level. Backfill the holes with concrete and leave 24hrs before fixing the posts to the stirrups using galvanised bolts. Temporarily support the posts with stakes until the whole pergola is constructed. Using a level and stringline cut the posts to the desired height ensuring a level plane.

5. Attaching the Beams and Rafters

Notch out the posts to hold the beams or directly bolt the beams to the posts. If desired, overhang beams to a maximum of 25% of their backspan for a more interesting look. Once all the beams are in place, evenly space rafters across the beams with an overhang of usually 450mm. Rafters are fixed to the beams with galvanised nails skewed from each side. For that unique appearance, shape rafter ends as illustrated below. If battens are to be used, the rafters are to be spaced at a maximum of 600mm.



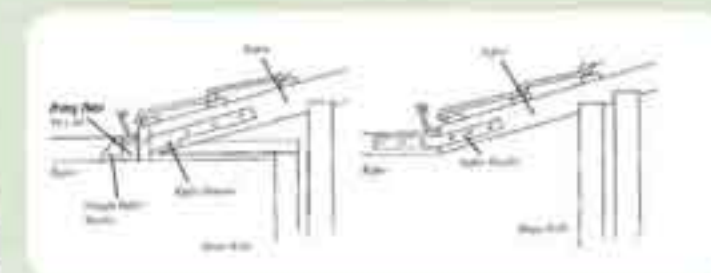
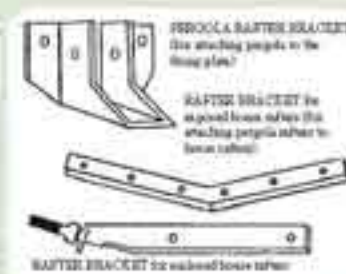
6. Finishing Touches.

Once all members are installed, paint with an exterior paint or generally it is easier to pre-paint all timber members before installation and then to touch up any cut sections or where two members overlap, once construction is complete. Shade cloth can provide additional protection from weather, refer to manufacturer's recommendations for fixing requirements.

7. 'Attached' Pergolas.

'Attached' pergolas are built in the same way as 'free standing' pergolas with the only difference being that some posts are replaced by angle brackets fixed to the house. There are various prefabricated rafter and beam brackets that connect to the house's brickwork, exposed or enclosed rafters. Refer manufacturer's specifications for fixing requirements. If the eaves are enclosed or exposed it will be necessary to temporarily remove the roof tiles and bolt a rafter bracket to every second or third house rafter, depending on rafter spacing and batten size. Drill a hole through the existing fascia board and the newly attached Fixing Plate then

fasten the rafter bracket with a nut and washer. The pergola's rafters are then skew nailed to the Fixing Plate or supported by a rafter bracket. If the house and pergola rafters are in line, a rafter bracket can be attached directly between each rafter.



8. Necessary Procedures.

To ensure full timber protection, all cuts or drilled holes are to be treated with Protim Reseal or similar approved treatment product. All metal fasteners or brackets are required to be hot dipped galvanised.

PERGOLA SPAN TABLES FOR MGP SUPAPINE

COMPONENT	ACTUAL DIMENSION	ALLOWABLE SPAN MGP10
SOLID POSTS	90mm x 90mm	
SPLIT POSTS	90mm x 45mm	
	90mm x 35mm	
BEAMS	140mm x 45mm	2800
	190mm x 45mm	3700
RAFTERS	90mm x 35mm	2500
	120mm x 35mm	3500
	140mm x 35mm	4100
	90mm x 45mm	2900
	120mm x 45mm	3800
	140mm x 45mm	4400
BATTEN	35mm x 70mm	600
	35mm x 42mm	(non-structural)

Pergola designs must be in accordance with Residential Timber-framed construction AS 1684.2 - 1999 Part 2. For details or a copy of the safe use of Supapine timber contact Wespine's Help Line.

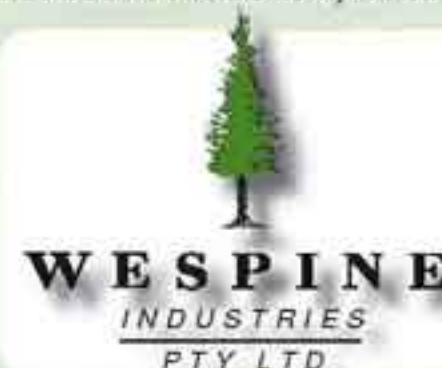


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