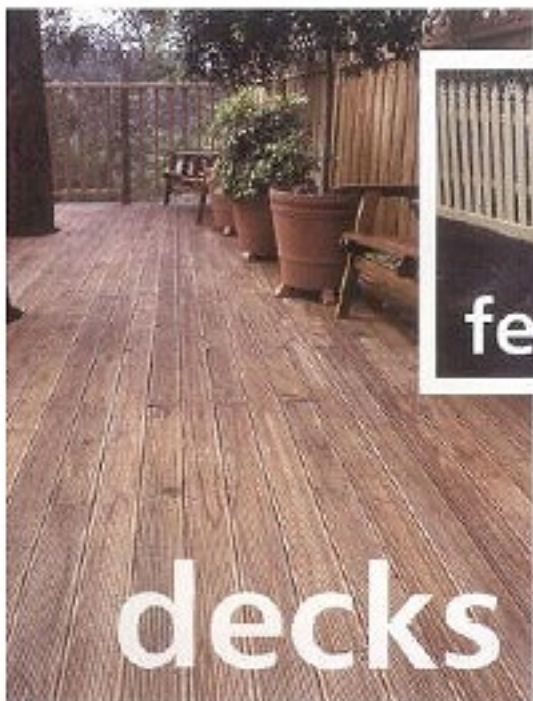


IRONwood

Pine Solutions Australia

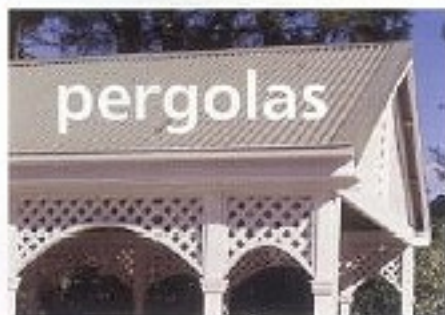
Treated pine is also the first choice for...



decks



fences



pergolas

Safety

Preservative treated pine is safe to use. However handling timber products including treated timber may present certain hazards. The following precautions should be taken both when handling treated pine and determining where to use or dispose of the material.

Use only treated wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residues.

Avoid inhalation of sawdust. Use a dust mask or air extraction if airborne dust is being generated.

Wear gloves when handling the timber. Brush sawdust off skin and clothes.

When using power saws or machining, wear goggles to protect the eyes from flying particles.

Wash hands after working with treated timber and before eating, drinking or smoking.

Treated pine may be used inside residences providing that all sawdust and debris is cleaned up and disposed of after construction.

Do not use treated pine where it will be in direct contact with human food stuffs or drinking water.

Treated pine is not a hazardous waste. Dispose of treated pine offcuts, waste pieces and shavings by ordinary waste collection.

CCA treated pine should not be burnt as toxic fumes or residues may be produced. In general, the burning of any treated pine is not recommended.

Material Safety Data Sheets and further technical information are available from Pine Solutions Australia or your suppliers.

DO-IT-YOURSELF

IRONwood

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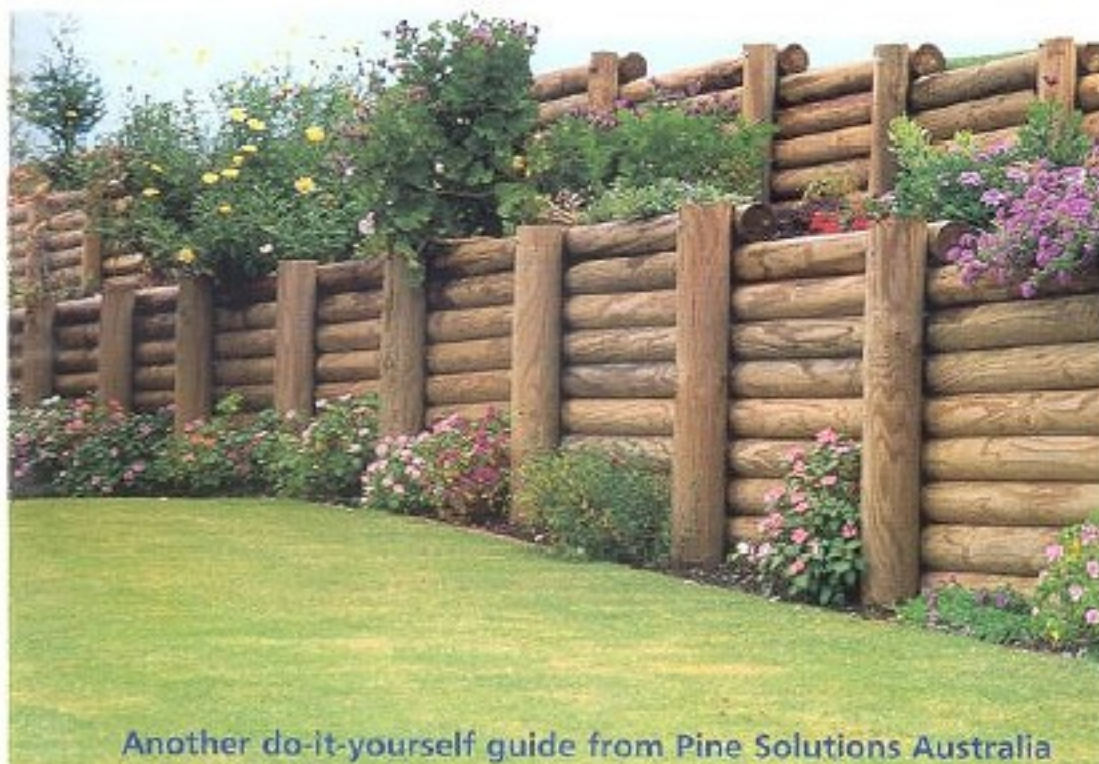
RETAINING WALLS

Ironwood landscaping logs and sleepers offer you the natural beauty and warmth of real timber coupled with its strength and durability. Ironwood is the ideal choice for all your home landscaping projects.

Ironwood landscaping logs and sleepers are produced from plantation grown pine and are preservative treated to ensure long life.

For extra piece of mind, Ironwood logs and sleepers come with a written 40 year guarantee against attack by termites and fungal decay so you can build with complete confidence (see guarantee form for details).

Ironwood is simple to work with and provides you, the home owner, with a great range of do-it-yourself landscaping opportunities.

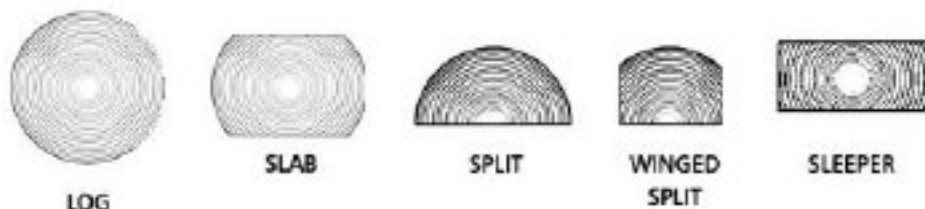


Another do-it-yourself guide from Pine Solutions Australia

This guide shows you how to build a small retaining wall up to 600mm high without the need for complex engineering design or expensive machinery. For larger jobs we suggest you contact a landscape design engineer as these may require certification by your local council.

Where to start

This design can be used with round logs, slabs (these are logs with two parallel faces machined flat) or rectangular sleepers. Posts should be spaced at 1.2 metre intervals if you choose to use 2.4m logs, or 1.5 metres if you use 3.0 metre logs.



Half logs and winged splits are also available and provide an economical alternative in low load applications such as garden beds.

Step 1. Lay out your wall

Using a string line, lay out where your wall is to be positioned and mark your post spacing according to the log or sleeper length you have chosen.



Step 2. Post installation

Dig your post holes 700mm deep x 300mm wide. A post hole borer can be hired to make this job easier or if access is no problem you may choose to have your holes dug by Bob-Cat or Drott.

Fill the bottom 100mm of each hole with coarse gravel for drainage. Cut your posts to length (1200mm for a 600mm high wall) and place in the post holes. Fill holes with no-fines concrete to ground level. Posts should be leaning back about 5 degrees towards the bank to allow for deflection under load. Start at each end of your wall and use a string line to align the posts.



Step 3. Horizontal timber installation

Place the first horizontal timber behind the base of the posts. The most important step is ensuring this timber is level. Dig out a channel to sit the timber in as needed. Pre-drill a slightly undersized hole in the horizontal timber and drive a galvanized spike or nail into the upright post. Now simply stack additional logs or sleepers on top to reach the desired height securing with spikes/nails as you go.



Step 4. Drainage and fill

Lay slotted agricultural pipe behind the wall extending at the lowest point for drainage. Place coarse gravel around the pipe. It may also be desirable to line the inside of the wall with porous geotextile to prevent soil from washing through the wall. Do not use plastic sheeting as this can cause water to gather behind the wall which creates the potential for collapse.

Backfill behind the wall creating a spoon drain on top to help with run off.

