

**EASY**

**D I Y**  
**TANALISED®**

**GUARANTEED**

**PRESSURE TREATED WOOD**



**BUILD YOUR  
OWN CARPORT**



INSIST ON GENUINE TANALISED® TREATED TIMBER

**Long term protection against insect attack and wood decay**

## Need an extra parking space at home?



Here is another exciting treated timber DIY project, proudly brought to you by **TANALISED®** - the leading name in timber preservation. We are sure you will find this fun and rewarding to build.

For the best results, insist on timber that has been treated with **TANALISED®** wood preservatives according to SANS 10005 - "Preservative Treatment of Timber".

If you would like more information on the **TANALISED®** range of treated timber and the **TANALISED® LIFETIME GUARANTEE**, ask your timber dealer for the in-store brochures.

This project is used with kind permission from the South African Wood Preservers Association, an industry association to ensure that best practices are maintained in the Wood Preservation Market.



## You will need...

**TANALISED® C** treated poles, or  
**TANALISED® WEATHERWOOD**

treated poles with

25 Year Lifetime Treatment Guarantee:

<b>8</b>	3m : 100/125mm poles (uprights)
<b>2</b>	5,4m : 150/175mm poles (girders)
<b>32</b>	1,2m : 32/50mm droppers
<b>80</b>	3,3m : 19/25mm or 25/32mm laths
	<b>Other materials:</b>
<b>25kg</b>	125mm wire nails
<b>1 m<sup>3</sup></b>	Concrete mix



### Note:

Very few timbers are naturally durable, and hardwoods that are durable can be very expensive. They can crack and split, so they require some form of protection. The readily available locally grown timber that should be used is pine or gum, and fortunately, with proper impregnation of a suitable timber preservative, these timbers can offer long term durability.

There are various timber preservatives available. Some are not suitable for timber in ground contact, while others protect timber in all possible applications. **TANALISED® C**, **TANALISED® E** or **TANALISED® WEATHERWOOD** treated poles are ideal for this carport project. Remember the use of treated poles ensures that your carport is protected against termite, borers and fungal decay. Should it be necessary to paint the timber, **TANALISED®** treated poles can be painted directly.

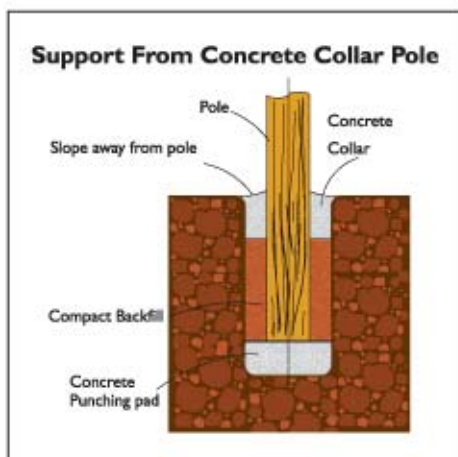
## Planting the Poles

Although the stresses and loads on a structure like a carport are minimal compared to other pole built structures such as decks, it is still important to embed the poles correctly. The carport is an unbraced structure and for this reason the embedded poles carrying the carport must be set to sufficient depth to provide adequate vertical support and also to prevent them from being uprooted by wind forces exerted on the structure. In the case of an unbraced frame, the depth of embedment should be sufficient to clamp the lower ends of the poles vertically as there is no anchoring or bracing to prevent the pole from rotating.

Before the length of the pole is determined, dig test holes to determine the type of soil and its bearing strength. Low bearing soils may be effectively stabilised by the addition of cement, 1:10 for the soil used at the bottom and top of the hole and 1:20 for the remainder of the backfill.

Thorough consolidation of the backfill is important. It should be rammed in layers of not more than 150mm thickness and the introduction of bricks and rocks in a soft backfill is not recommended as it will prevent proper ramming.

It is incorrect to encase the support poles of a structure in concrete because any moisture that may be absorbed by the pole will not have a way to escape. This will ultimately lead to the encased section rotting. A passage for water to escape must thus be provided.



## Setting it out

- 1) Find a suitable site, approximately 6 x 3m, without any obstructions.
- 2) Mark out column positions as shown on the plan. The dimensions shown on the plan indicate the centre lines of the poles.
- 3) Ensure squareness of pole positions, using the 3 - 4 - 5 (Pythagoras) set out method.
- 4) Measure out foundation holes of 500 x 500mm and 60mm deep, around the centre of your set out lines.
- 5) Compact the base of the foundation holes.

## Placing the uprights

- 1) Secure one of the 3m x 100/125mm pole in the foundation, get it plumb and brace it temporarily.
- 2) Repeat step 1 with the other 7 poles.
- 3) Cast the concrete mix around the poles, up to 100mm from ground level.
- 4) Only remove the braces after the concrete has set firmly.

## Placing the girders

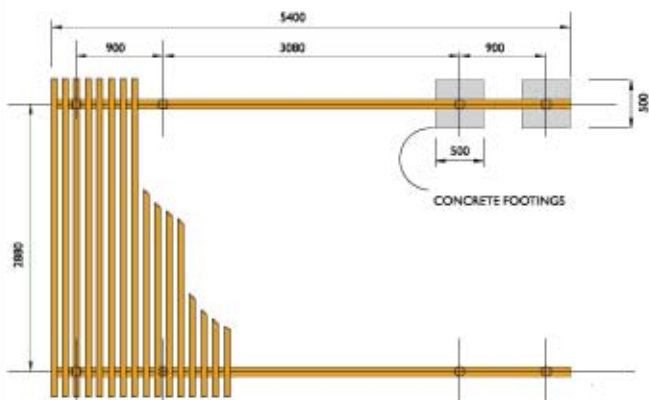
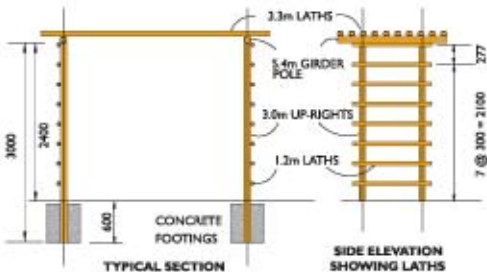
- 1) Secure log clogs in the centre of the top of poles.
- 2) Place one of the 5,4m x 150/175mm pole (girder) on the log clogs. Ensure that the ends are equally overlapping. Secure the girder firmly.
- 3) Repeat step 2 with the other girder.

## Placing the laths on top

- 1) Place one of the 3,3m x 19/25mm (or 25/25mm) laths on top of the girders. Make sure that the ends overlap equally. Nail fix these to the girders with one nail per joint.
- 2) Leave 50mm openings equally spaced, and repeat step 1, until all lathes are in place.

## Placing the droppers at the side

- 1) Secure one of the 1,2 m x 32/50mm pole droppers equal to the top of the uprights. Nail fix.
- 2) Place the second dropper 300mm from the first one, ensuring that it is level. Nail fix.
- 3) Repeat steps 1 and 2 for the three other bays.



**FLOOR PLAN LAYOUT**



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Protection**

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