Revisions August 5, 2015

Deck Lok System Installation Guidelines

NOTE: Proper planning of the deck layout is essential for ease of installation of deck boards and deck components. Thoroughly read the following deck installation guidelines and obtain all necessary building permits prior to starting your installation. Decide finishing and trimming options prior to starting the project to ensure deck projections and finishing detail is uniform for all sides of the deck. Installation is the sole responsibility of the installer. Westech assumes no responsibility whatsoever with respect to the installation. The information contained herein is provided for guidance purposes only and should not be relied upon as any absolute representation by Westech.

Safety Tips:

1. Always check for power, gas, and water lines before digging.
2. Always wear safety glasses when operating power equipment.

Assembly Tips:

1. Substructure should be plumbed and square.
2. Joists should be spaced to a maximum of 24” on center.
3. Overhang deck boards to a maximum of 2”.
4. Flashing is necessary if decking is to be attached to a dwelling. Uncovered decks should be sloped 1% away from dwelling. (1% is 1” in 100”)

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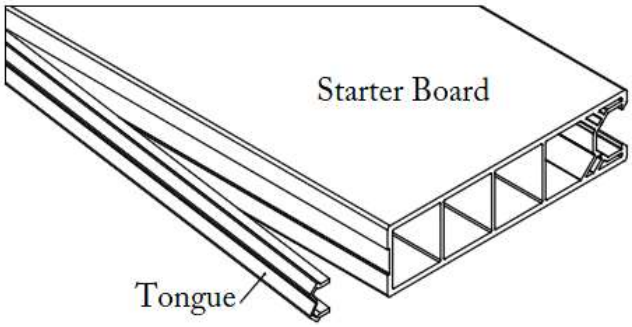
Deck Installation Guidelines

STEP 1 – Frame the wood substructure and secure the post supports in compliance with local building codes and ensure that the joist structure provides for deck boards attachment on centers not exceeding 24”. On large decks (over 24 ft) where two deck boards will be used end-to-end, a minimum of two joists must be used to accommodate the fastening of the deck boards to the substructure where the boards meet. Prior to installing the PVC deck boards, fasten the railing post supports to the wood substructure. (Do not mount the post supports on top of the PVC decking). When using VinylGard® code compliant railing kits do not exceed 100” on center for railing post supports. Please refer to the railing installation instruction manual for suggested railing post support attachment options.

STEP 2 – The starter board is created by removing the tongue off of the first board. This can be done with a circular or table saw.



STEP 3 – Normally the deck starts against the house or wall. The substructure should be framed up to the house or wall allowing for no overhang of the starter board. Cut the starter board to desired length allowing for a minimum overhang of 1-1/2” if trimming the exposed ends with C-Channel. The house or wall the deck butts against is not always straight; it is recommended to chalk a line across the framing where the outside edge of the starter plank will be placed. Drill a ¼” access hole through the ***top surface*** of the starter board (see illustration on next page). Making sure the deck board is square to the house/wall and substructure; screw the bottom of the starter board to every joist through the access holes. (Care should be given to ensure the deck screws are not over-tightened). The ¼” access hole (if used) can be filled with a push pin.

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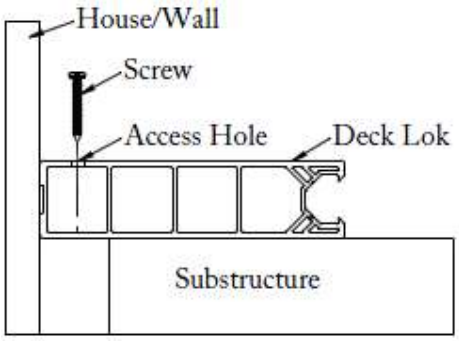
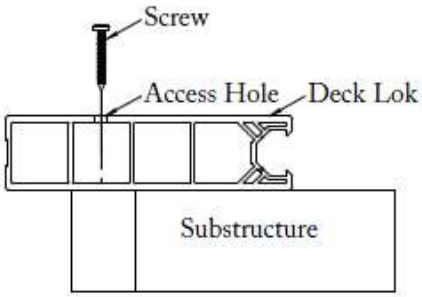
STEP 3 - Continued.

***Option 1* – Ends of deck board trimmed with L-Channel or snap- in trim.** If the ends of the deck are to be trimmed using L-Channel or snap-in Deck Lok trim it is not necessary to overhang the deck boards from the substructure. Cut the deck boards flush to the ends of the framed substructure for these trimming options.

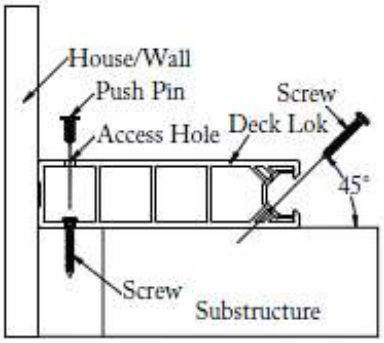




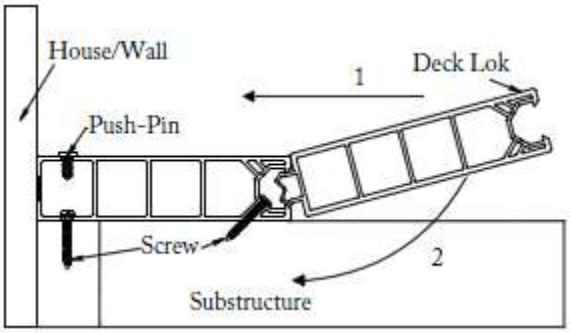
***Option 2* – Overhang is necessary/desired.** If an overhang is necessary/desired place the starter board at a minimum overhang of 1-1/2" and fasten to joist as shown below.

***Option 3* – Toe screw starter board from under side of deck.** If it is possible to access the substructure underneath the deck the starter board may be toe screwed on the back side to secure it in place.

***STEP 4* –** Secure the female or open groove edge of starter board to joists as shown below, one screw at the intersection of every joist. Make sure to start screw tip in the locating groove and maintain a 45-degree angle when driving screws.



STEP 5* –** Installation of remaining deck boards (STEPS 5*** & ***6***). Cut the remaining deck boards to desired length. Interlock the next deck board into the secured deck board by sliding the tongue under the top lip and snapping the board into place.



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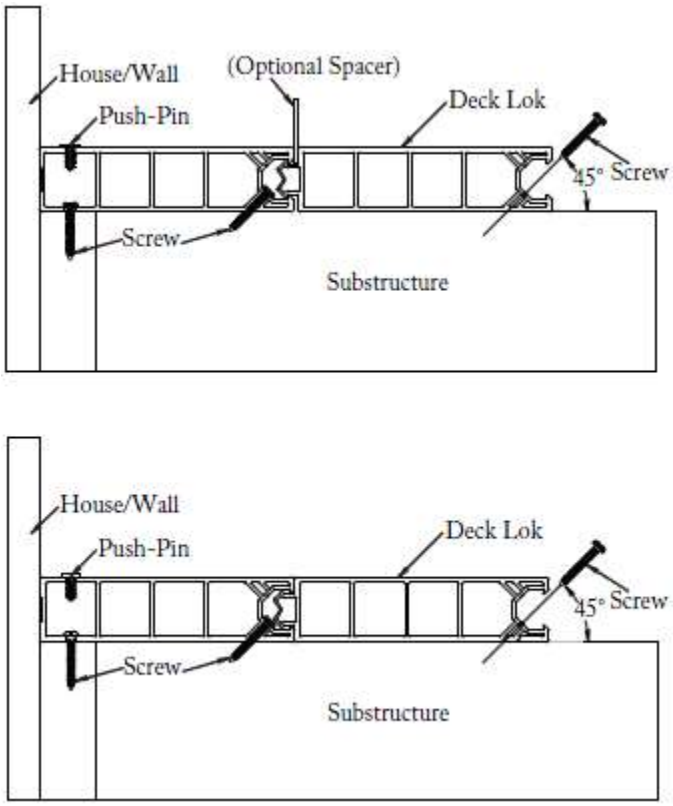
***STEP 6* – Secure edge of deck board to every joist as illustrated in *STEPS 4* (Open groove side only)**. If a gap is desired, use a spacer between the interlocked deck boards at each screw location to maintain a uniform gap between the deck boards (see illustration). Repeat this process until all of the deck boards have been installed. (Care should be given to ensure the deck screws are not over-tightened. The deck screws should just rest flush on the screw flange securing the deck board to the wood joist.)

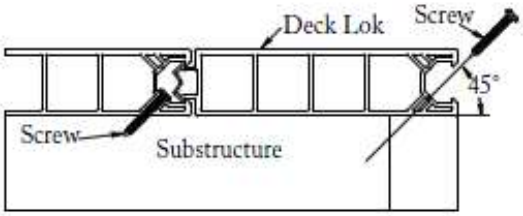


Repeat ***STEPS 5*** & ***6*** until the last deck board is ready for installation.

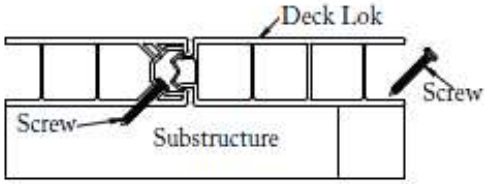
***STEP 7* – Securing the last deck board.** Different fastening and finishing options exist for the last deck board and depend on the deck design. Decide on the fastening option prior to cutting the last deck board to ensure the desired finishing method is uniform on all sides of the installed deck surface.

STEP 7 – Continued.

Option 1* – Securing the last deck board with no overhang.** Secure groove edge of deck board with one screw at the intersection of every joist as described in ***STEP 4.

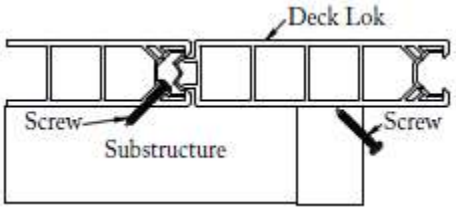


***Option 2* – Securing the last deck board with no overhang when deck board needs to be trimmed.** Cut the deck board to the exact remaining measurement. Fasten bottom of the deck board to the substructure as illustrated.

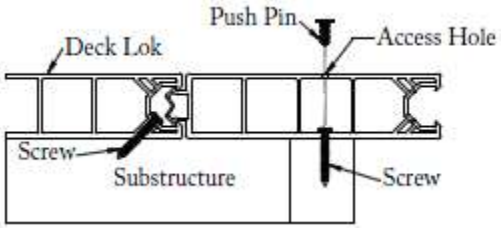


***Option 3* – Securing the last deck board with an overhang.** If the outside edge is extended a minimum of 11/2" past the frame and no more than 2" past the frame, no trimming of the last board is necessary. If the outside edge is extended more than 2" or does not match the other sides of the deck, trim the projecting deck board to create a uniform overhang. This can be done with a circular saw or a table saw. Secure the last board to the substructure by one of two methods:

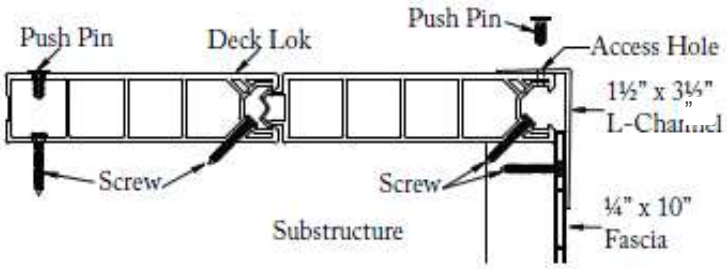
***Method 1* –** Toe screw the deck board from under the deck, spacing should not exceed 24".



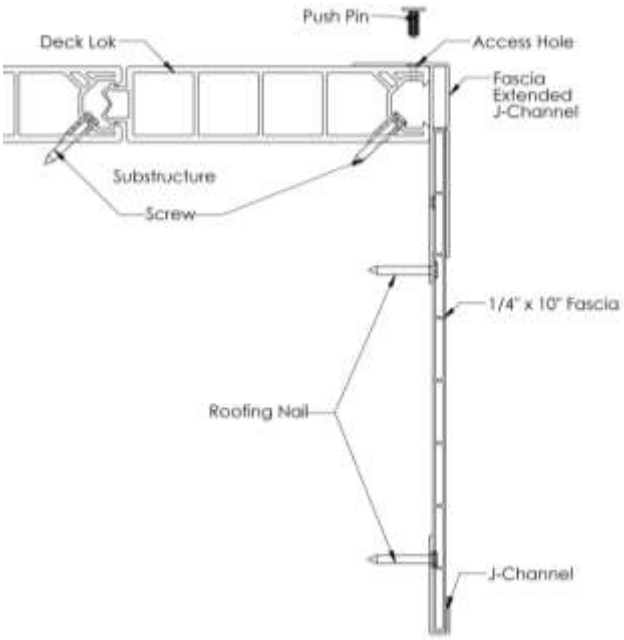
***Method 2* –** Drill a ¼" access hole through the top surface of the deck board. Secure the bottom of the deck board through the access holes, at spacing not to exceed 24". The ¼" access hole can be filled with a push pin once the deck board has been securely fastened to the substructure.



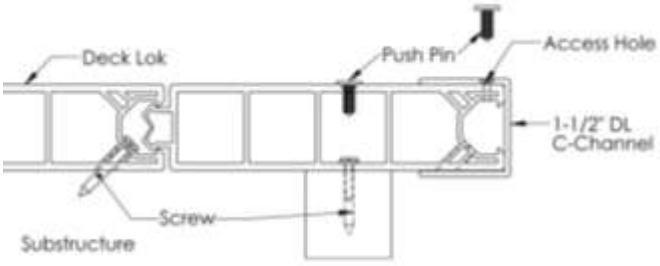
***STEP 8* – Finishing the last deck board with trim & covering the exposed substructure.** Different finishing options exist for the deck system and depend on the deck design. In general, all corners where the Fascia meet can be covered with L-Trim and supporting posts can be covered with Post Wraps.



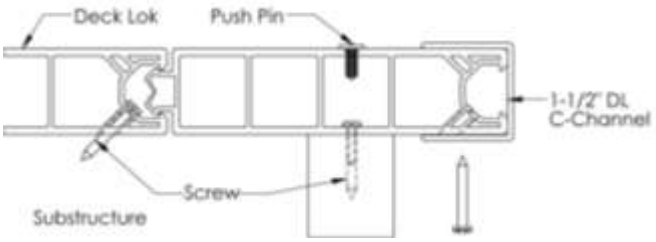
Option 1* – Trimming the last deck board with no overhang using L-Trim.** Cut and place the Fascia on the substructure below the deck board. Drill a ¼" hole every 16" through the ***top surface of the Fascia only; making sure that the L-Trim will cover these holes. Secure the Fascia in place with a screw through the ¼" access holes. Cut and place the L-Trim where it will be fastened. Drill a ¼" hole every 16" through the L-Trim and the top surface of the deck board. Secure the L-Trim in place with push pins.



***Option 2* – Trimming the last deck board with no overhang using Extended J-Channel.** Cut and place the Extended J-Channel where it will be secured down. Drill ¼" holes on the top surface of the Extended J-Channel through the Deck Lok every 16". Insert Push-pins into the ¼" access holes to attach the Extended J-Channel to the Deck Lok. Now, secure the Extended J-Channel to the substructure using roofing nails and the slots provided. Install the J-Channel to the substructure such that you allow enough room for a fascia board to fit in between the open space of the Extended J-Channel and the J-Channel you are installing (Leaving a minimum of 11/16" of penetration into the Extended J-Channel). Once you've determined where it will be installed, fasten the J-Channel to the substructure using roofing nails in the provided slots. Slide the fascia through the channel openings.



***Option 3* – Trimming the last deck board with an over-hang using C-Channel and push pins.** Cut and place the C-Channel where it will be secured down. Drill a ¼" hole every 16" through the C-Channel and the top surface of the deck board. Secure the C-Channel in place with push pins.



***Option 4* – Trimming the last deck board with an overhang using C-Channel and screws.** Cut and place the C-Channel where it will be secured down. Secure the C-Channel to the deck board with screws through the under- side of the C-Channel.

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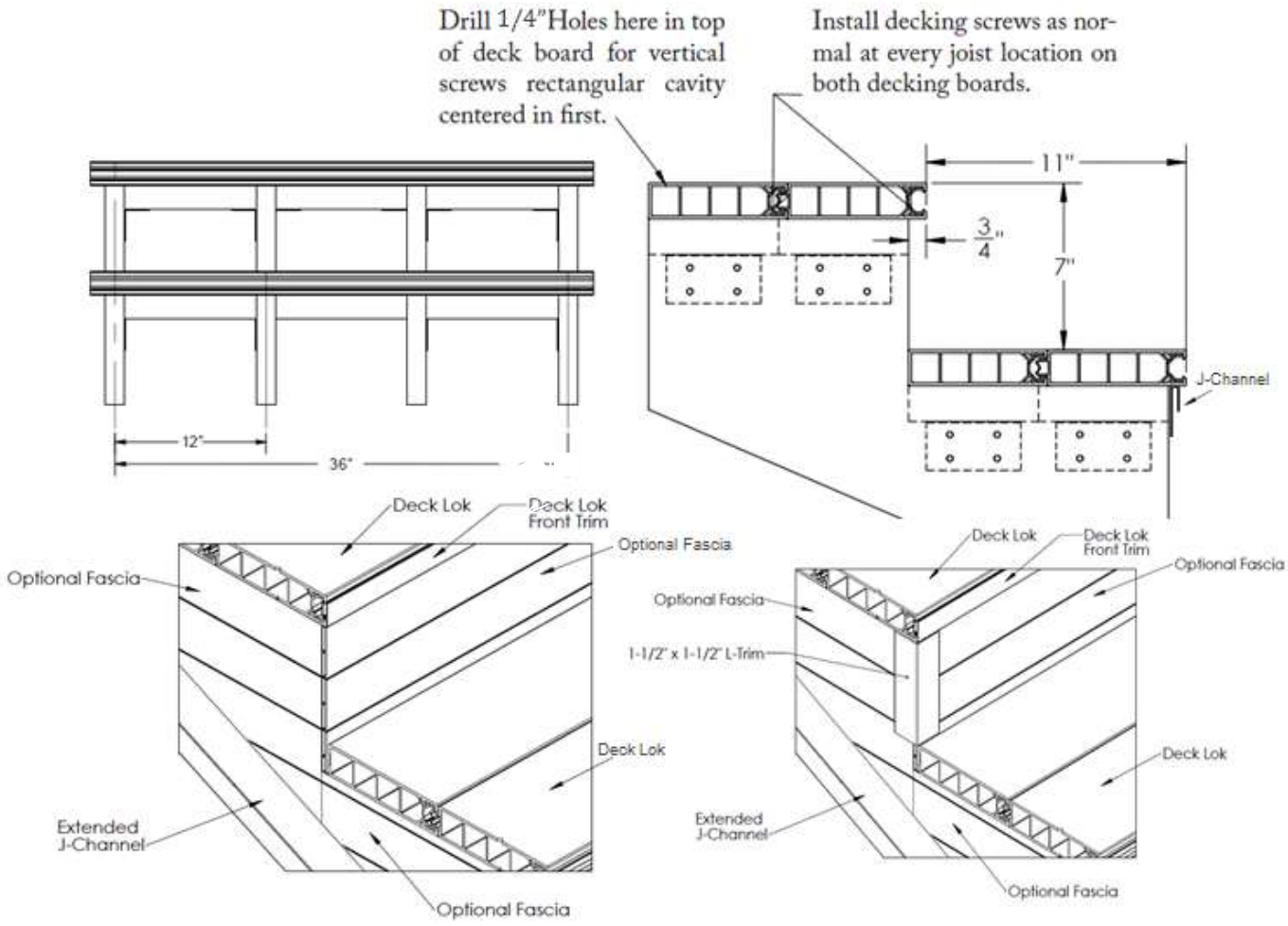
***STEP 9* – Installing the deck boards as stair treads.** Space stair stringers and secure in compliance with local building codes ensuring stringers do not exceed 12” on center. Attach two 2x6 treated pine planks between the stair stringers and secure in place with Simpson A23 angle brackets as illustrated in the picture below. Each 2x6 treated pine plank should be attached flush with the top of the stair stringers so that the Deck Lok boards rest flush on both the stair stringers and the 2x6 support planks. Create a starter board as shown in STEP 2 and fasten down the stair stringers as shown in STEP 3. Drill an access hole and fasten starter board to stair stringer. Secure the female end of starter board at every stringer as illustrated in STEP 4. Snap in a second deck board and secure at the exposed female end.

Fascia can be used to hide openings between step risers and snap-in Deck Lok trim is preferred to cover the female ends of deck boards preventing trip hazards. Fascia and Extended J-Channel can be used to cover ends of stair stringers and L-Trim can be used on corners. C-Channel can be used to cover cut ends of exposed deck.



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