



## Tasmanian Oak - General and Technical Information

### Overview

Warm, dense and resilient, Tasmanian Oak is the preferred hardwood for a wide range of applications. It works extremely well and produces an excellent finish. It can be used in all forms of construction and interior applications such as architraves and skirting boards.

Tasmanian Oak is a clear, straight grain timber, light in colour, varying from straw to reddish brown with intermediate shades of cream to pink. It is recognized for its excellent staining qualities, which allow ready matching with other timbers, finishes or furnishings.

A strong, stable, naturally hard and tough timber. Tasmanian Oak offers good all round workability. It planes, sands, finishes and glues well. This makes Tasmanian Oak ideal for internal applications such as architraves and skirting boards.

Timber mouldings such as architraves and skirting boards are extremely versatile and durable, enhancing the aesthetics of any interior and functioning as the icing on the cake for designs with a focus on beauty and splendor.

Our range of Tasmanian Oak mouldings are manufactured from Select Grade Tasmanian Oak.

### Handling and Installation

#### Applications

Tasmanian Oak Mouldings are intended for dry interior use where a stain, clear estapol or paint finish is specified. They should not be used externally or in high-moisture areas around baths, saunas or shower recesses. The moisture content of the moulding should be maintained below 13%. Typical applications are as skirtings, door jambs and architraves.

#### Storage & Handling

While storing all Tasmanian Oak products, it is important to keep all products dry and off the ground, especially bare concrete using blocks. Do not store directly on the ground, in damp locations or in direct sunlight to avoid water pickup, dirt, gravel and other elements. Always take care to minimise any damage to ensure the best possible finish. Store under cover on a horizontal pallet or on supports spaced at 600mm maximum centres. Stack individually so that air circulates freely around them to adjust their moisture content to the site conditions, preferably in the room where they are to be installed. The storage area must be dry and well ventilated.

#### Damp Buildings

Tasmanian Oak mouldings should not be fixed to new cement rendered walls or walls which are permanently or intermittently damp. The cause of moisture must be corrected and the walls allowed to dry before installing.

## Moisture Content and Acclimatization

The following guidelines should be followed to avoid or minimize the effects of moisture uptake and then shrinkage:

1. Keep all products dry and off the ground.
2. Do not store or leave any product in direct sunlight.
3. Do not store outside or in damp conditions.
4. Do not store directly on floors, especially bare concrete.
5. Acclimatize Tasmanian Oak products by leaving them in the room to be installed for at least seven (7) days before installation.
6. They should be stacked individually indoors to allow free circulation of air and adjustment of moisture content.
- 7.

Product complaints are often the result of substandard storage and acclimatization.

## Installation, Cutting and Shaping

When installing Tasmanian Oak products, always ensure the industry standards and best practice are met throughout all areas of construction. Compliance to National, State and local codes is required for the correct installation and application for any of our products.

Tasmanian Oak is easy to rout and shape with woodworking tools and equipment. Cut mouldings with a fine-toothed handsaw or power saw. Use sharp chisels or gouges to carve moulding ends to scribed shapes. Rebates are easily machined into the mouldings using power routers.

Tasmanian Oak products are suitable for internal use only. They can be fixed to lined timber or metal framed assemblies using normal carpentry and joinery techniques. They are also suitable for use over dry-rendered or masonry walls, which have been plugged to receive mechanical fixings. Adhesive fixing methods may also be used for decorative, non-structural applications. Apply PVA adhesive to mitred ends. Always follow the paint manufacturer's label instructions. Always hand nail where possible. In cases when nail gun use is required, ensure to adjust to the correct pressure so the nail head is no more than 1.5mm below the surface.

## Adhesive Fixing

Wallboard or construction-grade, contact-type adhesives can be used to secure Tasmanian Oak Mouldings. The adhesives give a fastener-free appearance and eliminate the stopping up of fastener heads. Apply the adhesive in continuous beads along the moulding and approximately 15mm from moulding edges. Bond the moulding to the wall using the contact bond method in accordance with the adhesive manufacturer's recommendations. PVA adhesive should also be applied to moulding joints, including rebates, scarf's and mitres.

## Mechanical Fixing

Tasmanian Oak Mouldings readily accept nail, staple and screw fixings. As a guide, fastener spacing's should not exceed 600mm centres for 18 mm thick mouldings. The use of adhesive in conjunction with the fixings will consolidate joints and is recommended. To avoid splitting, fasteners driven into moulding edges should be kept at least 25mm from moulding ends and corners. For screw fixing, always drill pilot holes to receive the screws.

**Fastener Length:** Fastener lengths will depend on the nature of the application. For timber frames lined with 10mm plasterboard, typical lengths are 50mm for 18mm thick Tasmanian Oak. The fastener heads should be driven slightly below the moulding surface and not more than 1.5mm deep.

**Nails:** For normal face-fixing use bullet-head, helical-thread or annular nails, 2.5mm maximum diameter. For fixing to the moulding, edges use 2.0mm maximum diameter nails. Drive nails at a slight angle to the plane of the moulding with alternate nails in opposite skew directions. Helical or annular threaded nails give superior nail holding. For pneumatic gun nailing, electro-plated zinc, resin-coated 1.83mm diameter brads such as Able Cook's DA17 (Senco SFN1 or SFN2B brad guns) are satisfactory.

**Staples:** Narrow-crown resin-coated staples are preferred for architraves and skirtings; however, wider 10mm crown staples can be used to join Tasmanian Oak Mouldings and doorjamb linings. The staple crowns should be set at approximately 45 degrees to the section when driven into moulding edges. Because of the shear effect of the staple crown during driving, the depth or penetration of the crown should not exceed 1.5mm.

**Screws:** Only use light-gauge countersunk head parallel shank (particleboard) screws for joining Tasmanian Oak Mouldings, fixing hinges or fixing mouldings to timber frames.

If screwing into Tasmanian Oak Mouldings, drill a pilot hole approximately 2.0mm deeper than the depth or screw penetration. The screws should not be over-tightened.

Moulding Thickness (mm)	Typical Screw Gauge	Pilot Hole Diameter (mm)
12	No. 6 (3.5mm)	2.0
18	No. 8 (4.2mm)	2.5
30	No. 8 (4.2mm)	2.5

Similar-gauge screws should also be used to fix Tasmanian Oak Mouldings to metal frames.

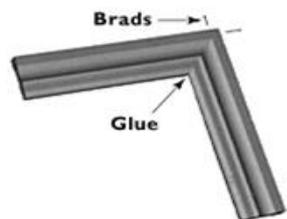
For 1.2mm minimum metal frames, use self-drilling, self-embedding head screws with self-breaking cutter nibs, such as WA Deutscher 'Wingteks' screws. On thinner gauge frames, needlepoint, self-drilling, countersunk head screws are recommended.

**Nailing Architraves to the edge of jambs:** Nails should be skewed towards the core of the jamb. Best results are achieved by also gluing the architraves to the jamb.

**Mitres** are used when two pieces of moulding meet at an outside corner, an inside corner (when the moulding is applied flat to the wall), or around doors and windows. First, set the mitre box at 45 degrees.

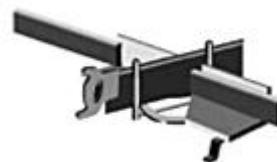


**Nail and Glue Mitres:** Trim each of the two mitring members at opposite angles. When fitted together they should form a tight right angle. For tight mitre joints, nail and glue joint. Make sure the nails are countersunk below the surface.



### SPLICING

Moulding installation covering large spans may require a splice or a joint. Position the moulding in the mitre box as if the back of the mitre box were the wall. Without changing the angle of the saw, make a 15-degree cut in the ends of both pieces. Position the joint over a solid base such as a stud, top plate or bottom plate. Glue edges, then nail through both mitred cuts.



## Coping

The coping technique is used when butting ceiling mouldings at an inside corner. One piece is cut flat to the wall at a right angle, while the end of the other moulding must be coped, or shaped, to match the profile of the adjoining moulding. Set moulding on wall, upright against back plate.



Trim at 45-degree angle. The resulting cut exposes the profile of the moulding, serving as a template. Following this profile with the coping saw at a 90-degree angle to the face of the moulding results in a duplication of the pattern, which fits over the face of the adjoining moulding.



## Painting or Staining

### Putties

When using putties, with Tasmanian Oak products, ensure they are compatible with Tasmanian Oak and are colour matched. If you are unsure, seek advice from the paint manufacturer. Source the correct Tasmanian Oak putty before commencing staining or estapoling. Trial the putty on an offcut to avoid 'show through' of the putty.

### Undercoat and top coats

Tasmanian Oak products are often stained or have a clear coating. The same practises of undercoating and top coating apply to traditional paint methods but will be achieved with stains and estapols. The best finish and long life of all our products is best achieved with the traditional premium quality undercoat, in this case a stain, followed by two premium quality top coats, in this case the Estapol.

### Tasmanian Oak

To ensure the optimum finish, the following is recommended:

1. If staining or estapoling, select the stain and estapol type finish and trial on an off cut or the back of a board before commencing the full process. This is vital as it ensures you know exactly what the finish will be.
2. Remove all dirt, dust, grease, or other contaminants before staining, estapoling, or painting.
3. Set fasteners slightly below the moulding surface.
4. All nail holes should be filled with interior grade colour matched wood filler.
5. Lightly sandpaper smooth and remove any nibs, blemishes, which have occurred during fixing.
6. Apply one full coat of the chosen stain, estapol or paint finish to the prepared moulding surface. All products should be painted as soon as possible after installation, and no more than 60 days after installation;
7. Two second top coats are then required. Before applying the second top coat, allow the first coat to dry. Ascertain if a very light sand between coats is required. Always follow the paint manufacturer's recommendations. To protect against dimensional change, applying the manufacturer is recommended painting specification will provide protection against moisture uptake.
8. Should any Tasmanian Oak product be exposed to moisture prior to final painting and this results in temporary dimensional swelling, it is essential the product be given time to dry out and return to its natural moisture levels before the final coats are applied. Water stains would need to be thoroughly sanded out.

Always follow the paint manufacturer's recommendations.

## Health & Safety

**Risk:** The dust is irritating to eyes, skin and respiratory system. May cause sensitisation by inhalation (asthma) and by skin contact (dermatitis). Repeated inhalation of wood dust increases the risk of nasal-cavity cancer and may increase the risk of lung fibrosis (scarring).

**Safety:** Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing dust. Wear suitable clothing, gloves (AS 2161), and eye protection (AS/NZS 1337). If machining without adequate dust extraction, respiratory protection (dust mask) must be worn (AS/NZS 1715 and 1716). Keep work areas clean by wet sweeping and/or vacuuming. Wash work clothes regularly and separately from other clothes.

**First Aid:** Irrigate eyes with plenty of water. Wash skin with soap and water.

**Disposal:** Follow above safety instructions, and collect in containers for disposal as trade waste in accordance with local authority guidelines.

**Fire:** Dust may form an explosive mixture in air. Earth all exhaust equipment and prevent high dust concentrations in confined spaces. Extinguish with water, CO2 foam or dry chemical extinguishers. Storage and work areas should be adequately ventilated.